"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local rains Monday; fair and cooler Tuesday; moderate southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,450. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HEAD OF ERIE ROAD IS OUT FOR WILSON

F. D. Underwood Declares Unequivocally for President, Indorsing Judge Lovett's Views.

8-HOUR ACTION "HONEST"

Says Wilson Did Not Play Politics, but Acted for the People—New Laws Have 'Stabilized' Business.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—In an interview given out here today, F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, declared unequivocally in favor of the re-election of President Wilson. Mr. Underwood said that he fully indorsed the recent approval of the President's policies by Judge Lovett, Chairman of the Board of the Union Pacific Railroad.

"I agree with all Judge Lovett stated, and possibly the interview can end with that," said Mr. Underwood.

To a request to "go on" Mr. Underwood elucidated his reasons for thinking "that the Administration of President Wilson has, on the whole, been successful and worthy of a further trial."

"For many years" Mr. Underwood said, "the Democratic Party was one of opposition, devoted to destructive attack and barren of constructive suggestion. Hungry for office, impatient of authority, it constituted a force that seemed certain to go to pieces whenever it tried to go forward.

"With its accession to power some of us expected four years of futility, in place of which its accomplishments and actions have surprised its adversaries. The President has achieved the seemingly impossible.

"As to the statement that President Wilson played politics in the railroad negotiations for an eight-hour day by the brotherhoods in Washington, I once stated, and now reaffirm, that my opinion is he used his best judgment in doing as he did. No one could fairly accuse him of playing politics, and, while my views did not correspond with his, I concede that his motives were honest.

"He did not carry the burden of the railroads or the claims of the brotherhoods as his load. He carried that of the people of the United States. The misrepresentations of the brotherhoods, which he mistook for truth, moved him to action. His eminent fairness is shown in the personnel of the commission that is to study the working of the experiment and his appointment of the Committee on National Defense, which, with but one exception, could not be improved on."

When asked his opinion of the eight-hour law Mr. Underwood said:

"What matters how I or any one else feels? The eight-hour law is past discussion. The Republican Party as well as the Democratic Party advocates it. Whether we like it or not it's here, to be lived up to so long as it is the law of the land."

Laws as Business Stabilizers.

"How about Wilson and business?" he was asked. "Is it true that you, in common with other men in control of large interests in the United States, feel that those interests have been oppressed by the present Administration and that its defeat and the success of the Republican Party are the one chance for prosperity to get solidly on its feet?"

To the first question he answered "No"; to the second, "I am not carried away by the statements and promises that any political party in the 'outs' may make. Let us remember the story of Little Red Riding Hood and the Aesop fable about the dog that dropped a piece of meat to jump into the water after its shadow."

"It doesn't matter so much about causes," he continued, "Prosperity is here. It must depend for its continuance largely on our courage, initiative and enterprise, and not on politicians or political parties.

"There can be no honest denial of the fact that many of the so-called Wilson laws have stabilized business. The Federal Reserve act is one. The Rural Credits act is another. The passage of the Child's Labor act was a humane, intelligent thing. It waited many years, and it was a Democratic administration that put it into effect."

"How about the Tariff Commission?"

"A common-sense, much-needed accomplishment. Its formation was in the football field of politics for several years. It remained for the President to put it on firm ground. With the right sort of men for commissioners the tariff complications that have in the past unsettled things will reach an intelligent settlement."

The talk turned to preparedness, and Mr. Underwood expressed his views.

"A professional pacifist is just about as dangerous as a professional jingo," he said. "We should stand for peace, and work for peace. In the near future we must become prepared fully or take the consequences. Possibly the consequences may not be so far remote as some of our pacifist friends seem to think. Adequate preparedness for national defense is the commonest kind of common sense. I think the President found the safe middle ground between the 'mush' and 'militarism.'

"Criticism from the Republican side of the Wilson preparedness program seems inconsistent. The Spanish War in 1898 developed the weakness of our military system, but nothing to remedy it was done during the years prior to the recent Administration, which inherited a chaotic state from its political ancestry."

Discusses Mexican Problem.

"Mexico?" suggested the interviewer.

"It is not for me to discuss or apologize for what many think are mistakes in regard to Mexico. Personally, I contend that it is neither wise nor righteous to send our best young men who are in the several States' militia to fight Mexicans. I would be unalterably opposed to interference in Mexico on any plan that embraces using up our valuable material for so small a game."

"According to the Republican attack," Mr. Underwood was reminded, "the complaint against President Wilson

Continued on Page 2.

CARLSTROM PLANS NEW TEST OF BIPLANE

Will Fill Tank of Times Machine Today and Ascertain Aeroplane's Lifting Power.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—The second trial flight of the Curtiss aeroplane in which Victor Carlstrom is to fly from Chicago to New York for THE NEW YORK TIMES will be made tomorrow afternoon at the Curtiss aviation field, north of this city. The slight changes suggested by yesterday's experimental flight were made today by mechanics, who worked on the machine while the usual Sunday crowd watched flights made by instructors and pupils in the Curtiss school.

Tomorrow's flight will be considerably longer than the one made yesterday, and will develop more data as to the behavior of the machine under protracted strain, but the first really extended flight will probably be made on Tuesday.

When the machine went up yesterday afternoon its tank contained about sixty gallons of gasoline. Tomorrow the tank will be filled to its capacity, 308 gallons, in order to test the behavior of the machine under full load and get a better idea of the lifting power of the wings and the possibility of dispensing with the centre panel. Carlstrom, who was making flights at Hammondsport today with an experimental machine, was expected to return late tonight.

10 KILLED; 11 INJURED IN STOCK TRAIN WRECK

Lack of Signals Blamed for Rear End Collision on Burlington Railroad in Nebraska.

ELWOOD, Neb., Oct. 15.—Ten men were killed and eleven seriously injured when a train on the Burlington Railroad crashed into the freight caboose in which they were riding, twelve miles east of here today. Five other men, standing on the rear platform of the caboose, saw the approaching train soon enough to jump to safety. One other man in the caboose cupola was thrown clear of the wreck and escaped injury. The trains in collision were sections of a regular stock train. Lack of lights and warning signals are given by survivors of the collision as the cause of the accident.

All of the victims were residents of Nebraska towns of western and central parts of the state, most of them being farmers or stockmen.

The trains in collision were the second and third sections of No. 156. The third section plunged into the second while the latter had stopped at a point about half way between Smithfield and Bertrand on account of hot boxes, when the third section, running ten minutes behind the first, crashed into the caboose.

The railroad ran a special train from Holdredge with physicians, and the injured were taken to Hastings for hospital care. It is reported here that two of the injured died on the way to Hastings. The coroner of Gosper County was called, and he transferred the dead to morgues at Bertrand.

DEMOCRATS MAY PIT HALE AGAINST LODGE

Decide to Nominate Massachusetts Progressive for Senate if Douglas Refuses to Run.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Matthew Hale, Chairman of the Progressive State Committee, has been decided upon today by the Democratic organization leaders for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate, to run against Senator Lodge in case ex-Governor W. L. Douglas persists in his determination not to accept.

Nothing happened today to cause Mr. Douglas to alter his decision not to accept the nomination. Despite the strong pressure that is being brought to bear upon the Brockton shoe manufacturer by the Wilson Administration it is doubtful if he will agree to take the place of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald.

Mr. Hale already has been sounded on the matter by some of the party leaders, but has indicated that he would not consider the matter unless with the assurance of the solid support of the Democratic leaders and the Administration. In the event of the final decision of Mr. Douglas not to be a candidate Mr. Hale is regarded as the strongest possibility for the nomination.

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, who has just retired from the contest after being nominated at the recent primaries, is of the opinion that Mr. Hale could poll at least 50 per cent. of the Progressive vote of the State. He was one of the leaders of the Progressive Party in the country who stood out against Colonel Roosevelt after the Chicago fiasco. Mr. Hale is supporting President Wilson in the campaign, and is a member of the National Democratic Advisory Committee. Dr. Eliot of Harvard and Richard Olney are out of the question, since neither will accept nomination.

$250,000 REMBRANDT FOR FRICK GALLERY?

Report That Millionaire Has Bought Painting from Collection of M. Jules Porges of Paris.

A report is current in art circles that Henry C. Frick has purchased for $250,000 another painting by Rembrandt, "An Old Woman Reflecting Over What She Has Been Reading." The painting has been for nearly fifty years in the collection of M. Jules Porges of Paris, from whom it is said it have been bought directly by Mr. Frick. No confirmation or denial of the report of the sale could be obtained, however, from the residence of Mr. Frick in this city or at Pride's Crossing, Mass.

Mr. Frick's outlay for works of art during the last year is estimated at $2,300,000, which includes $1,125,000 which he is reported to have paid for the Fragonard panels of the Morgan collection. An account of the reported purchase which was sent out yesterday said that Mr. Frick's collection, which now embraces 103 pictures, at his residence in this city, was destined to become the largest private collection in America and would one day belong to New York City.

The Frick collection already included three Rembrandts—"The Polish Rider," painted in 1659; the "Portrait of Rembrandt," painted in 1658, and the "Portrait of an Artist," in 1635. "An Old Woman Reflecting Over the Lesson" is dated 1649. The painting was exhibited in 1911 in the exhibition of the great and little Dutch masters in the Tuileries. The canvas is 38¼ inches high and 31 inches wide. The subject is very old woman whose face had been wrinkled into a thousand lines. She wears a red headgear, a brownish dress, a piece of brown fur about her shoulders, and a golden collar.

PRINCETON ALARMED BY PARALYSIS DEATH

University Put Under Quarantine and No Student Allowed to Leave Town.

BOY OF 17 THE VICTIM

Disease Develops After Visit to New York—Case Develops at Trenton Normal School.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 15.—Because of the death of Eric Brunnow, a freshman, of infantile paralysis this afternoon, Princeton University is under quarantine for an indefinite time. No student will be allowed to leave the town even for a week-end trip, and all cases of sickness, however slight, will receive immediate examination for fear that the disease may spread among the students and Faculty.

Eric Brunnow was 17 years old. He was the son of Dr. Rudolph E. Brunnow, a member of the university staff. He is thought to have contracted the disease in New York, where he spent a few days before the opening of the college year. He first reported ill to the university physician last Wednesday. His illness was considered slight at the time, but on Thursday he was sent to the university infirmary, and yesterday the disease was diagnosed as infantile paralysis. Dr. Dinneman immediately summoned Dr. George Draper of the Rockefeller Institute from New York, and anti-paralysis serum was injected last evening, but without effect. Brunnow died in the infirmary shortly after noon.

The father of the young man was in Bar Harbor at the time. But Dr. Dinneman said late tonight that he was then hurrying to Princeton. The boy's mother is dead.

Brunnow had been living since the beginning of the college year in a freshman dormitory. He was removed, however, to the infirmary as soon as his case became suspicious, and it is hoped, before the contagion spread.

The quarantine at the university will go into immediate effect. No student will be allowed to leave the town, even when he has no regular engagements with the university. Those young men who are in the habit of spending weekends in New York and elsewhere will be forced to remain in Princeton for a few weeks at least.

Beginning tomorrow morning all students who have even the most trivial illness are to report immediately to the university physician for examination and the closest care will be observed to locate and segregate all suspected cases immediately, Dr. Dinneman said last night.

Just what effect this quarantine will have on the engagements of visiting athletic teams from other colleges is not known.

Princeton's first football game is set for Oct. 21, at Princeton, with Lafayette College. That game will possibly be called off. The next game is with Dartmouth, also at Princeton, on Nov. 28. Other games on the schedule are: Bucknell, at Princeton, on Nov. 4, and Harvard, at Cambridge, Nov. 11. The Yale game is set for Nov. 13.

CASE AT NORMAL SCHOOL.

Institution, Opened a Month Late, May Close Because of Paralysis.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 15.—Because of the discovery of a case of infantile paralysis at the State Normal School today the State health officials will consult with the school authorities tomorrow on the advisability of closing the school, which, together with the State Model School adjoining, was recently reopened a month after the usual time because of the paralysis epidemic.

Miss Grace Ople, 17 years old, a Somerville pupil was removed to the Municipal Hospital today after it was learned she was suffering from infantile paralysis. She was isolated as soon as she became ill, and the authorities have not quarantined the boarding hall, in which the girls are lodged.

E. J. RIDGWAY'S SON STRICKEN.

Boy Returns from School with Infantile Paralysis.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 15.—Thayer Ridgway, 11 years old, son of Erman J Ridgway, who has been prominently identified with magazine publishing, was reported today to be ill at his home, 14 Undercliff Road, with infantile paralysis. This was the first case reported here in two weeks.

The boy has been attending the Hillside Grammar School. He was at school on Tuesday, and on that day he became ill. The doctors who were called in hesitated at first to diagnose the disease as paralysis. It was found that he was suffering from a very mild attack of the disease, but the family have been quarantined in their home.

GERM OF PARALYSIS CARRIED BY FOOD

Theory of Baltimore Health Official—Seat of Disease in Large Intestine.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—Having established the infectious character of poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, the pathological department of Johns Hopkins Hospital is trying to ascertain how the germ is transmitted. It has been definitely ascertained that the seat of infection is in the large intestine, and that the germ is taken into the system by the mouth, this discovery being credited to Dr. H. T. Burrows.

Transmission of the disease is to be attempted through monkeys. A certain species of monkey from India has been found best adapted to the research experiments, and the two of this species were purchased in New York.

Rabbits have been used in the last two months for studying poliomyelitis, and the inoculations have been found to develop paralysis symptoms almost identical with those in the human being.

It was announced today that a rabbit used in the pathological department to determine the method of transmission of the germ had developed the disease, and Dr. Montrose T. Burrows of the hospital and Dr. A. F. Hempel of the Health Department are certain that a long stride has been taken toward solving the problem. One of the rabbit's legs has become paralyzed.

Dr. Hempel has a theory that candy, ice cream, fruit, and other uncooked foods that children eat, are primarily responsible for bringing the germ into the system. That theory will be fully tested when the physicians have completed their transmission experiments.

The orthopedic staff at Johns Hopkins headed by Dr. William S. Baer, has had excellent results in eliminating many of the disabilities of infantile paralysis.

"The pathological department will carry its work to a point where the disease can be treated like diphtheria or smallpox.

Reply to Mail Note Unlikely Before Election; Wilson's Negotiations Talk Stirs Diplomats

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Examination of the Allies' note on the censorship of mails, made public this morning, has brought a feeling among officials that it does not satisfactorily meet the protests set forth in the American note of May 24, which said that "only a radical change, restoring to the United States its full rights as a neutral power, will satisfy this Government."

The State Department has watched with interest the informal arrangements made by British authorities through their trade department and through such conferences as that of Sir Richard Crawford in New York recently, and, it is understood, feel that resentment among American citizens over the allied censorship has been lessened.

It is thought unlikely that any reply will be made before election, and in this connection diplomatic circles attach significance to President Wilson's statement at Long Branch yesterday that "it is almost impossible to do anything positive" in the fields of foreign affairs.

Secretary Lansing declined tonight to discuss the mail seizures negotiations. As to the President's declaration, that, he said, spoke for itself and needed no amplification.

All the information reaching the department is said to indicate that the Allies are determined to maintain a firm attitude, feeling that vital interests are involved. Further positive steps by the United States might bring the controversy to a much more critical stage, it is said.

WILSON SUPPORTERS GRANT 8-HOUR DAY

Action of Endicott & Johnson Affects 12,000 Shoe Workers in Binghamton District.

TEN-HOUR PAY CONTINUES

Concession Expected to Make Votes for President—Affiliated Newspaper Adopts Similar Course.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 15.—A political sensation has been caused throughout the southern tier by the announcement of Endicott & Johnson, owners of the largest shoe manufactory in the world, that, beginning Nov. 1, they will establish in all their factories, employing more than 12,000 men, an eight-hour day, with ten hours' pay. Further provision is made that this will in no way affect the wages of piece workers, who will receive a scale that will permit them to continue at the prices they now receive.

The shoe factories and tanneries of the concern are located in the heart of a strong Republican territory. George F. Johnson has been a lifelong Republican, and H. B. Endicott of Boston, his associate, has been regarded as a Republican in principle. Recently both Johnson and Endicott issued statements that they would support President Wilson for re-election. Mr. Johnson is a strong admirer of President Wilson's policies, and when the President took his stand in favor of the Adamson law for an eight-hour day Mr. Johnson coincided with him.

There have been numerous attempts on the part of organized labor to establish an eight-hour day at the plant of the Johnson City Publishing Company, controlled by Senator William H. Hill, a relative of Mr. Johnson. The matter was recently brought before the State convention of the Typographical Union and was to have been referred to the national body. With the announcement of Endicott & Johnson comes the statement that the Johnson City Publishing Company, issuing The Record, a strong Republican paper, will go on the eight-hour schedule with ten hours' pay, beginning Nov. 1.

The action of Mr. Johnson is believed to have made thousands of votes for Wilson in this locality. Mr. Johnson is beloved by his workmen, and his latest act, coupled with the suggestion that he is going to vote for Wilson and continued prosperity, is expected to have a marked effect on his employes.

The hours have been so arranged that the men who have been working ten hours a day, with a half holiday on Saturday, will work eight hours for ten hours' pay and retain their Saturday half holiday.

Republican managers regard conditions in Broome County, especially in the town of Union, where the factories are located, as serious. Mr. Hughes recently made special stops in Johnson City and Endicott to address the workers.

DOUGLAS FOR 8-HOUR LAW.

Former Governor of Massachusetts Defends Act on Principle.

Through the Democratic National Committee, W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass., shoe manufacturer, has given an interview in which he sets forth what the Wilson Administration has accomplished and urges the re-election of the President. Mr. Douglas, who was elected Governor of Massachusetts by the largest majority ever given a Democrat in that State, said of the Adamson eight-hour law:

"It was the only thing that the President could have done. The law is founded on right principle when applied to industries as a whole, doing an interstate business, and is bound to prevail. Not all people realize the great service President Wilson rendered the country by putting the eight-hour question squarely up to Congress. Their action prevented a great railroad strike. If Congress had not settled the strike I believe that most of the industries throughout this country would have had to close down. Two days before the law was passed this factory could not ship goods owing to the embargo placed on all freight. The necessities of life would have shot up in price and famine and mobs would have been rampant throughout the land.

"The Eight-Hour act is only a part of the President's recommendations to be considered by Congress in December. The President plans to harmonize the differences between capital and labor and make strikes impossible."

SHERRILL SURE OF HIS FACTS

Replies to Mayor's Denial of Preparedness Parade Story.

Charles H. Sherrill, organizer of the preparedness parade last Spring, replying yesterday to Mayor Mitchel's denial that he had been requested by Washington to call off the parade because it might antagonize German-Americans, said yesterday that shortly after the conference in the Mayor's office he consulted a number of friends about it, and that several of these have reminded him of the fact during the last few days. He mentioned among them William C. Davenport of Brooklyn, Mr. Hahnauer of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Roger W. Allen, the publisher.

"I not only reaffirm my statement of last Thursday," said Mr. Sherrill, "that I was called to the Mayor's office and there told that the Administration in Washington wanted us to call off the preparedness parade, but I will go further and say that, on that same occasion, Mr. Rousseau, Secretary to the Mayor, told me it was not the first time the President had interfered against preparedness, for he had already remonstrated with Mr. Mitchel for his active part in assembling so many Mayors in St. Louis to advance the cause of general preparedness, which, in my opinion, was one of the best acts of the Mitchel Administration."

GREEKS HERE FORM A VENIZELOS PARTY

10,000 in Hall and Overflow Meeting Organize Nation-Wide Movement.

QUICKLY SUBSCRIBE $4,000

Resolutions Denounce Constantine and Country's "Betrayal"—Committee of 1,000.

With tumultuous enthusiasm and prolonged cheers, followed by the singing of the national anthem, the Venizelos Party in America was formed yesterday afternoon at a meeting of more than 3,000 Greeks in the hall of the Pan-Hellenic Union at 56 West Thirtieth Street. Greeks from all over the city and nearby cities attended the meeting. It was estimated that more than 10,000 flocked to the Union, and those who could not get into the hall held overflow meetings on the sidewalk.

All were insistent that the old Government of Greece had tried to betray their country, and that Venizelos, with his Provisional Government, was destined to be its saviour. When the call for funds for the assistance of Venizelos was sent out in the hall more than $4,000 was subscribed in less than ten minutes. So great was the enthusiasm and so earnest was the patriots that a little bootblack, who went to the meeting straight from his stand, gave $150.

In addition to the immediate contributions a great number added their names to the list as willing to give a stated amount each week or each month. Last night the managers of the meeting said that the fund would reach $100,000 within a month, and that similar amounts would be raised monthly.

Resolutions condemning the old Government and supporting the Venizelos party were adopted at the end of the meeting, which was presided over by Petros Tatanis, founder of the National Herald, a Greek daily newspaper. In his introductory remarks he announced that the Greeks had been called together to express their sympathy, support, and allegiance to the Venizelos Government, and to denounce the old Government. He said that Venizelos represented the "true Hellenism" and the national aspirations and ideals of Greece. The Venizelos Government represented the real people of Greece. The shortcomings of the old Government and its attempt to "betray Greece" were fully set forth by Mr. Tatanis, and much applause followed his peroration, which consisted of high praise of Venizelos and his patriotism.

Audience Shows Patriotism.

Dr. S. Dadakis of 238 West Forty-third Street appealed to the patriotism of the audience, and was greeted with cheers and the promise of supoprt of the movement. C. Vassardakis, former Consul General, the last speaker, took up in detail the scope and purposes of the organization.

It was explained that this was the first meeting of a nation-wide movement in which more than 300,000 Greeks, in every city of the United States, had agreed to join. Practically 90 per cent. of the Greeks here, it was said, were heart and soul in favor of the Venizelos Government, the others being "followers of the King." All the speakers disapproved of King Constantine and roundly denounced him.

Following the speaking the collection was taken up. Several hundred of those who were unable to give as much as they wished, put their names down as volunteers for Venizelos's army. As one of them said later, "If we cannot give money to help Greece, we will give our lives for her salvation."

The resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote and with great enthusiasm. Summarized these were as follows:

"Whereas, the Government of King Constantine has abandoned more than $30,000,000 worth of forts and munitions in Macedonia and allowed the Fourth Regiment to be kidnapped, and has thus dishonored Greece and all Hellenism; in addition, it has cast a stain on the national honor of Greece and its policy threatens the extinction of the nation:

"The Greeks of New York and America resolve, in mass meeting, to endorse and support the Government in accordance with the Constitution, headed by Venizelos, against the present Government. They pledge allegiance to the Venizelos Government, which the Greeks of America consider the only salutary movement and for the success of which they will do everything in their power.

"They greet with enthusiasm the heroic islands, Crete, Samos, Mitylene and Chios, for having embraced this movement. They send their greetings to the National Defense Committee in Saloniki, for its efforts toward the liberty of our country.

Nation-Wide Movement.

"They exhort the Greek colonists in America that through meetings, resolutions, and other measures they use their great moral influence to induce the other parts of Greece to also embrace the national movement and to expel the enemies who abolished the Greek sovereignty in Macedonia, and also to defeat and cast out the demagogues now surrounding the King."

A Committee of One Thousand was formed to carry on the work of the organization, numbering among its members many of the most prominent Greeks of this city.

Among those who attended the meeting and who signified their intention of taking the lead in the movement were Dr. D. Callinachos, editor of the Greek Herald, who was decorated by King Constantine for his services with the Greek Army; N. Galianson, agent of the Greek Steamship Line; Petros Tatanis, a merchant; George Georgopoulos, a tobacco merchant; S. Sofioanopoulos, a merchant from Athens now resident here; Dr. A. Alexian, Dr. C. Carousos, President of the Pan-Helenic Union; Chrys T. Kontos, a member of the firm of Caracanda Brothers; Thomas Ravasula of Ravasula Brothers, and M. E. Atheneos, a tobacco merchant, of 50 Pearl Street.

RUSSIANS PRESS FOE IN VOLHYNIA

Storm Teuton Trenches, Taking Guns and Prisoners, on the Vladimir-Volynski Front.

REPULSE COUNTERATTACKS

Teutons in the Carpathians Recapture Summit of Smotrec Mountain Lost on Sept. 21.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 15. — Russian troops, after a stubborn battle with German forces north of Korytniza, in Volhynia, have stormed the Teuton trenches there, says the Russian official statement issued to-day. Two machine guns were captured and a number of prisoners taken. The Germans counterattacked fiercely with the bayonet several times, but they were repulsed with heavy losses. Following is the statement:

In the evening of Oct. 13, after a bombardment of our positions in the region of Skorobov, the enemy launched an attack on our first line trenches, but was repulsed with great losses as the result of our counter-attack.

In the region north of Korytniza our gallant detachments, as the result of a stubborn battle, carried the enemy trenches and captured two machine guns and a number of prisoners. Several fierce consecutive counterattacks were made with the bayonet, but these all were repelled, with heavy losses to the enemy.

In the region of Michlshchov an enemy attempt to advance was paralyzed by our fire.

Enemy detachments which repeatedly attacked our positions in the region of Kirlibaba and Derna Watra were repelled.

BERLIN, Oct. 15, (via London.)—Russian and German forces were engaged in a violent battle yesterday on the Stokhod River, in Volhynia, says the German official statement made public today. Russian infantry attacks which followed a heavy artillery bombardment were checked and repulsed. The text follows:

Eastern theatre: On the front to the west of Lutsk increased fighting activity continues. A violent artillery fire which extended from the Biriavka front, on the Stokhod, as far as to the east of Gorochov, preceded Russian attacks, which were limited yesterday to the wooded territory south of Zaturze and the region of Dubnov. These were checked and repulsed.

There was also increased activity on the railway line leading from Pluhov and Rohatyn to Tarnopol and on the Narayuvka River.

In the Carpathians we recaptured the summit of Smotrec, which we had lost on Sept. 21.

In the Kirlibaba sector Austro-Hungarian troops gained advantages in an attack and took 444 prisoners.

VIENNA, Oct. 15, (via London.)—The War Office today gave out the following bulletin of the fighting on the Russian front:

East of Kirlibaba a surprise attack by us gained ground, and resulted in the capture of 446 Russians.

Several battalions recaptured the Height of Smotreo, (Carpathians.) Southeast of Panther Ridge we repulsed a Russian counterattack.

Volhynia.—Again there has been an increase in Russian activity.

The sectors on the Brody front were all day under heavy Russian artillery fire. At some points the infantry rushed from their trenches, but were nowhere able to reach our entrenchments.

SERBS OUST BULGARS FROM CERNA TRENCHES

French Cut Railroad South of Seres on Struma Front, Where the British Are Advancing.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Serious fighting occurred yesterday along the entire Serbian front, according to a Reuter dispatch from Saloniki. The Bulgars were expelled from some of their trenches on the left bank of the Cerna and Bulgarian counterattacks were repulsed. British patrols were in contact with Bulgarian forces on the railway south of Seres, the London War Office states, while the Serbians have advanced on the left bank of the Cerna, according to French Army Headquarters.

The British statement follows:

Struma front—Hiristos, the Seres station, and Barakli Juma have been shelled by our artillery. On the railway south of Seres our patrols came in contact with hostile forces.

Doiran front—Enemy communications were effectively shelled during the night of Oct. 13. Several encounters between patrolling detachments occurred. The bombardment continues on both sides.

Following is the text of the French communication:

There has been moderate artillery activity on the front as a whole. Serbian troops have advanced on the left bank of the Cerna, and a French squadron has cut the railway line south of Seres.

BERLIN, Oct. 15, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Macedonian front—Strong enemy attacks west of the Monastir-Florina railway were unsuccessful. Attempts to attack east of the railway were frustrated. In the bend of the Cerna there is continued fighting without any change in positions.

SOFIA, Oct. 14, (via London, Oct. 15.)—The War Office communication issued today says:

Macedonian Front.—The situation is unchanged. Between Lake Presba and the Cerna River there has been lively artillery activity, and in the Cerna Bend the usual artillery fire. Several weak enemy attacks were repulsed. Friday night the Serbs in considerable force attacked to the north of the village of Slivitsa, but were repulsed with sanguinary losses.

In the Moglena Valley we easily repulsed an attack on Bahovo Height. On both sides of the Vardar River there has been intermittent weak artillery activity, and on the Struma encounters between reconnoitering parties.

On the Aegean Coast the enemy fleet bombarded the heights near Orfano.

Be Sure You Get Deerfoot—the genuine Deerfoot Farm Sausage. Insist, and you get the best.—Advt.

GREECE RENEWS OFFER TO JOIN THE WAR

Premier Lambros Makes Proposals Identical With Those Made by Former Cabinet.

ATHENS, Oct. 14, (via London, Monday, Oct. 16.)—The Cabinet of Spyridon Lambros has officially renewed to the Entente Powers the proposals for Greece's entry into the war on the side of the Allies which were made by the Cabinet of M. Kalogeropoulos on Sept. 18.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 14. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is believed that early in the coming week the situation in Greece will enter upon a new critical phase.

Premier Lambros stated today that the Cabinet might be regarded as having the same foreign policy as the Calageropoulos administration. This statement is interesting, as a reply of the Entente Governments to proposals formulated by the late Cabinet relative to the abandonment of neutrality by Greece will be delivered early in the coming week, probably Monday.

I learn that this reply, while couched in very friendly terms, will be of a categorical nature with the aim of preventing all further discussion on the main point at issue.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE CAPTURES A TRANSPORT

Turkish Craft in Command of Germans, Seized in Bosporus and Taken to Sebastopol.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 15.—The Russian submarine Tulen on Oct. 12, after an engagement near the Bosporus, captured the Turkish 6,000-ton armed war transport Roditsto, says today's Russian official statement. The transport, which was commanded by German officers, was taken to Sebastopol. The statement reads:

"Black Sea—On Oct. 12 our submarine Tulen, under command of Lieut. Commander Kityein, captured near the Bosporus, after an hour's unequal artillery engagement, a Turkish armed war transport of 6,000 tons displacement. The transport was under command of German officers, and in spite of the damage which it sustained during the engagement, was safely escorted to Sebastopol. The transport captured was named the Roditsto."

RUMANIANS HOLD FIRM ON HUNGARIAN BORDER

Make Successful Attacks at Some Points of the Line—Fighting Day and Night.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Except in the Kallman mountain district of Transylvania, where they have fallen back, the Rumanians, according to the Bucharest official report today, are holding their own and in some sections have started a successful offensive. The report reads:

Northern and northwestern fronts—In the Kallman mountains our troops retired toward the frontier. South of Tulghes-Gyorgyo-Folges enemy infantry were put to flight by our artillery. In the upper Bicaz valley, west of the frontier, there were artillery duels.

At Palanka Ghimes minor engagements have taken place. In the Usul valley there have been violent encounters. On the frontier in the Oltuz valley we sanguinarily repulsed all enemy attacks. In the Buzeu valley there has been violent fighting.

On the frontier all attacks by the enemy have been repulsed. We took 64 prisoners from a single enemy company. At Bratocea and Predeiuis minor engagements took place, and at Predel lively fighting has continued day and night.

We repulsed the enemy attacks and, taking the offensive, drove him from the Polistoca valley.

There was very intense fighting at Lucar. Our troops maintained their positions.

In the Alt Valley an artillery duel and minor engagements have taken place along the entire front. In the Jiul Valley we took by assault the summit of Mount Negri and Zancaza, capturing one officer and forty men. There has been artillery fighting at Orsova.

Southern Front: All along the Danube there has been artillery and infantry activity. In Dobrudja nothing has occurred.

BERLIN, Oct. 15 (via London.)—Teuton troops yesterday repulsed Rumanian attacks on both sides of the Szurduk Pass in Eastern Transylvania, according to today's official statement. The portion of the ridge captured by the Rumanians on Friday was retaken by the Austro-Germans. The bulletin says:

Transylvania.—On the eastern front there have been successful encounters with enemy rearguards. At the frontier passes of Szurduk and Vulkan there has been no essential change. On both sides of Szurduk Pass Rumanian attacks have been repelled. The enemy again has been driven from that portion of the ridge which he occupied the day before yesterday.

Laikan Theatre (Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen).—The situation is unchanged.

VIENNA, Oct. 15, (via London.)—The official statement from Austrian headquarters, issued today, says concerning the operations against Rumania:

South of Hatszeg our troops, fighting bitterly, have maintained the entire frontier ridge. The position south and east of Kronstadt yesterday remained unchanged.

On the eastern frontier the Transylvanian district sections of the Gyergyo Mountains are being cleared of the enemy.

GREAT FLYING BOAT TAKES UP 12 PERSONS

Eleven Passengers and a Pilot on Craft That Manoeuvres Over Lake Keuka.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 15.—An enormous flying boat, built after the lines of the America, rose from Lake Keuka at the flying field at Hammondsport this afternoon, with eleven passengers seated in the cabin. The pilot made the twelfth member of the party.

At 500 feet the machine soared on the air currents over the lake. The return trip was made with ease, and the landing was remarkable for its accuracy.

The new flying boat, the largest ever built, has a greater spread of wing than the America. It is not of the tractor type, but pusher propellers are used. There are two of these, each operated by an eight-cylinder motor of 100 horse power.

HIDDEN EXPLOSIVE SHAKES WIDE AREA ON MAINE COAST

Mysterious Blast in Building Near East Machias Starts Talk of a U-Boat Base.

SHOCK FELT 10 MILES AWAY

Sudden Departure of the Destroyer McDougal from Bar Harbor Causes a Stir.

HAD ONLY JUST ARRIVED

Shore Leave Party Recalled in a Hurry and She Goes Out Full Speed—Newport Forces Alert.

EAST MACHIAS, Me., Oct. 15.—An explosion that shook this village about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and was heavy enough to be heard for a distance of ten miles, revealed the fact that a building at the head of navigation on the East Machias River had been used secretly as a storehouse for some powerful explosive.

Efforts to ascertain the ownership of the explosive were unsuccessful today, the authorities placing little credence in the suggestions of some citizens that a hidden cache for submarine supplies had been discovered. Reports that boats had been heard passing up the river during the heavy storm of Friday night and Saturday morning could not be confirmed, and telephone messages from the Coast Guard station at Cross Island and from Cutler, at the mouth of the river, showed that no strange craft had been seen in that vicinity.

The demolished building was owned by Carroll Dennison of this village, and was used as a fish stand for a short time each year in catching alewives. It was built in the middle of the river. The owner said he had not visited the place for several months and that he had no knowledge that anything was stored there.

The theory held here is that some one had taken advantage of the fact that the locality was unfrequented to hide some explosive in the building. The quantity of explosive was apparently large, judging from the concussion, but the purpose for which it was intended, and the cause of the explosion, are undetermined.

McDougal Speeds from Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Oct. 15.—The hasty recall of a shore leave party from the destroyer McDougal and the ship's subsequent departure at full speed today gave rise to a report that some important development had come up in connection with the warship's neutrality patrol.

The McDougal left Eastport at 3 o'clock this morning, and, with other ships of the destroyer flotilla, continued to watch the Maine coast for some sign of a foreign submarine or a submarine base of supplies. Early in the afternoon she put in here and gave shore leave to a party of her sailors. The men had not been ashore long when four blasts of the ship's whistle recalled them on the run to their boats. The last boatload had just reached the destroyer's side when she lifted her anchor and steamed out of the harbor under full power.

The wild coast line in this region, with its innumerable coves, has long been one of the favorite regions picked out by rumor for hidden wireless stations and secret submarine bases. Marine observers have pointed out that some of the largest and fastest ships of the destroyer flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet have been detailed for neutrality duty off this part of the coast.

East Machias, Me., is only about twenty miles from the Canadian frontier, and lies on an inlet more than four miles from the open sea. It is about sixty miles from Bar Harbor, where the McDougal put in yesterday and departed in such haste.

DESTROYERS ON THE ALERT.

All Naval Forces at Newport Ready for Instant Sea Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 15.—Destroyers returning from sea today after being on neutrality patrol report having sighted numerous steamers, but saw no submarines.

The aero ship North Carolina sailed this afternoon for New London to begin experiments with flying machines against submarines. The torpedo training ship Montana sailed early this afternoon for Napeague Bay for torpedo practice.

The mine layer Patapsco has joined the warships in Narragansett Bay, where twenty-two warships are at anchor about the flagship Birmingham, where Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves remains aboard constantly. All the destroyers are ready to dash to sea, although the weather is stormy.

DESTROYERS READY TO FIGHT?

Said to Have Been Stripped for Action When Out to Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Washington Evening Times prints the following:

The fact that United States destroyers rushed to the assistance of vessels attacked by the German submarine U-53 last Sunday, had orders to "prepare for action" is disclosed today by one of the officers of the destroyer squadron in a personal letter.

By the time the destroyers reached the scene of German submarine operations

ming the German submarine by only a few feet when the U-boat was maneuvering to sink the British liner Stephano.

The naval officer whose letter is quoted, and whose name is withheld to save him from any embarrassment that might ensue, gives the first eyewitness account by an American naval officer yet made public. The Navy Department has suppressed all reports it has received from officers of destroyers.

In addition to detailing how his vessel went out cleared for action and then narrowly escaped ramming the submarine, this naval officer makes the significant statement that the rescue of officers and crew from the Blommersdijk was difficult owing to the heavy seas running. This contradicted earlier statements that the sea was smooth and there was no danger attending the abandonment of passengers and crews in open boats after the five vessels were sunk.

The naval officer added that before the submarine sank the Blommersdijk her captain asked the destroyer to "please get farther away, as she was going to blow the steamer up," a request that was complied with.

NEW GERMAN THREAT.

Norway's Decision to Bar All Submarines Angers Westphalian Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 16.—A Daily Mail dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"The importance of the Norwegian decision to close ports to armed submarines except in cases of stress of weather and throw the responsibility for mistakes that may arise upon commercial submarines if they enter Norwegian ports is not lost on the Germans.

"The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette declares if the Norwegian example is followed by other neutrals Germany will promptly abandon all international restrictions. It adds:

"'We can only see in the threatening tone of the Norwegian declaration a deliberately unfriendly act.'"

FEARS FOR MONROE DOCTRINE.

French Writer Thinks Submarine U-53 Violated It.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The German submarine U-53 made a breach in the Monroe Doctrine by sinking vessels off the New England coast, and it remains to be seen whether the United States will "sustain the celebrated American tradition or let it be cast aside," according to Jean Herbette, military strategist and writer on international affairs.

"France is only a disinterested spectator in the debate," says M. Herbette, "because it makes little difference to her whether the Germans operate on one side of the Atlantic or the other, but it will produce a great change in the political equilibrium of the world if the doctrine shall be abrogated by President Wilson. The Jeffersonian maxim against European interference on the other side of the Atlantic applies, in fact, to American waters as well as to the continent itself, and when President Monroe, in formulating his doctrine, prohibited European powers from controlling the destiny of the American people he opposed naval as well as military control. One cannot be tolerated without opening the door to the other."

M. Herbette recalls the case of French warships in 1870 cruising off New York on watch for German vessels. The French ships violated no laws, he says, yet their action resulted in the American Secretary of State sending a warning note to France. The principle then laid down has not been forgotten, he adds.

"President Wilson," says M. Herbette in conclusion, "was no less categorical when during the present war he upheld the same rule with regard to England in the case of the steamer Vinland."

INCOMING LINERS CAUTIOUS.

St. Paul Keeps Lifeboats Clear and Lights Up Her Colors.

Captain Arthur R. Mills of the American liner St. Paul, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, said that on account of the warning he had received by wireless from Peldhu station of the presence of a German submarine off Nantucket, he had taken the same precautions on Saturday night approaching New York that he did in the danger zone on the other side. The electric cluster lights were slung over each side from the lower deck amidships to show the name and the American flag painted on the vessel's hull, and the lifeboats and rafts were all cleared away ready for lowering. This was the first time he had ever burned the lights over the side off the American coast, the Captain said.

F. A. Green of Boston, a passenger, said that he witnessed the last Zeppelin raid when one of the big machines came down at Potter's Bar. The Zeppelins were not brought down by anti-aircraft guns, he said. They were located by the searchlights first and then attacked by aeroplanes, which dropped inflammable bombs on them.

The White Star liner Canopic arrived yesterday from Boston, commanded by Captain George Metcalfe, who sunk two submarines in the Mediterranean when he had command of the Megantic. He did not hear or see anything of the U-53 on his way round Nantucket Lightship.

Other British steamships arriving yesterday were: The Bassam from West Africa, Strathlornie from Havre, the Marengo from Boston, the French steamships Ville du Tamatave from Philadelphia, the Venezia from Bordeaux, and the Belgian steamship Meuse from Bordeaux. The Captains said the rough weather on the Atlantic would drive the German submarine back to Bremen.

ITALIANS NEAR MOUNT ROITE

Advance in the Trentino as the Result of Heavy Fighting.

ROME, Oct. 15.—Italian troops in the Trentino yesterday made further progress in their advance toward Mount Roite, according to the Italian official statement issued today. In the region of Cosmagnon an entire Austro-Hungarian battery, composed of four guns, and a large amount of ammunition, were captured by the Italians. The text of the statement says:

On the slopes of Mount Pasubio further enemy attacks were driven off by our troops, who in turn, as the result of a vigorous counterattack, were able again to progress toward Mount Roite. In the Cosmagnon area a whole enemy battery composed of four mountain guns as well as a large quantity of ammunition fell into our hands.

In the Posina Valley enemy forces surprised one of our advanced posts west of Tovo, but as soon as reinforcements arrived the enemy was completely driven out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 16.—A Times correspondent with the Italian Army, in a dispatch dated Gorizia, Oct. 13, says:

"Some 8,000 prisoners have been made so far in the present Carso battle, but the usual proportion of Austrians killed for prisoners taken cannot hold good in this action. The losses of the Austrians have been really appalling. They seem not to have expected and not to have been able to resist the work of the Italian artillery. At one moment in front of Hill 208 a column of men appeared coming from the Austrian trenches under the full fire of bombardment.

"The Italians, believing it to be a counterattack, mowed them down. Afterward it was found they were unarmed and had left the trenches like madmen, obeying the desire to escape the pitiless shelling. The men are for the most part what are called Honveds, but they are very different from the one-time famous martial forces bearing that name. Their marching battalions are now reduced to 500 men and they are very young."

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The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

After a period of comparative inactivity lasting nearly a week, the fighting on all fronts is once more becoming severe, with present indications of intensifying as it progresses. On Saturday the French answered the heavy German counterattacks, which followed the closing of the salient north of Ablaincourt, with another offensive effort of their own. This was a relatively minor affair, but was directed at a vulnerable point, the railroad from Chaulnes to the Somme Valley. By the capture of Genermont the French lines are now within a mile of the railroad, the way to which is all down hill from the sugar refinery which is mentioned in the French report. It is also another move against Chaulnes, with the additional advantage of taking the French lines nearer to the river from Barleux south.

The front over which the attack was delivered was small, the number of prisoners comparatively large. It would seem to point to an unusually heavy concentration against this part of the French line. This is further indicated by the character of the German counterattack. The Germans have of late been very slow to react. It has heretofore been their habit to begin their counterstroke almost immediately after the attack has ceased. It now takes them from two to three days to get started. This last attack, however, has differed in this respect from its predecessors, and differs further in its intensity. It has been much more violent, and while at first successful, was forced to surrender this success later in the face of the French attack. The net result of their countermove was therefore a distinct loss of territory. It is, however, the first time in the course of a month when the German attacks have regained a foot of territory on the Somme even temporarily. The French position has not been materially changed by the fighting. It is another step toward the envelopment of Chaulnes, but a short one.

An analysis of the last three attacks on the Somme from the standpoint of intervals, shows an average interval of ten days between them. This represents the time necessary to effect the concentration of shell needed and the relocations of guns. On this basis another attack is due tomorrow, that is, a combined attack of the British and French on the line north of the Somme. The indications are that this attack will come just about on scheduled time. The great activity of the airmen and the mention of unusually heavy artillery fire almost invariably presage one of these heavy attacks. The reason, of course, is evident. It will prove interesting to watch the intervals between attacks in the future to see whether they are slowing up or whether they are being pressed more vigorously.

On the Transylvania front in Rumania the Rumanians seem to be checking the Austro-German advance to a considerable extent, although it is still gaining ground somewhat. It is noteworthy that the Germans report having repulsed Rumanian attacks in several quarters, showing that the Rumanian troops are doing something more than retreating. At several points, however, the Germans are well across the border and have entered Rumanian towns. This is the first time that Rumania proper has been invaded. The Germans have reached the border at one point on the west, and have actually crossed at two points on the northern border. The main effort of the Rumanians seem to be with the idea of breaking through the northern passes and flanking the Teutons, who are pressing eastward, out of position.

The Germans, as a result of their apparent decision to make their offensive through Transylvania, are committed to a battle line the formation of which must necessarily be awkward. The line must follow the Rumanian border and must therefore form a right angle where the boundary of Rumania changes direction. This form of battle line was what caused the defeat of the Russians last year. One side of the angle was broken and the other side promptly taken in both flank and rear. This is the situation now in Rumania. The German line follows the boundary which is or may be crossed in numerous places by the various passes. If the Rumanians by a concentration at any one of those passes are able to penetrate again into Transylvania, the entire German offensive is spoiled.

Russia is reported to be sending heavy re-enforcements to Rumania's aid. This was of course to be expected. Russia least of all the Allies can afford to see Rumania defeated. It is indeed through Rumania that she hopes to reach Constantinople. Russia is nearer the Golden Horn by many miles than she has been at any other period of the war. Her own offensive, which was being pressed so intensely from the three different sectors east of Brody, has apparently been suspended, probably because of the need of sending aid to her ally to the south. It has been characteristic of the Allies that their attempts at aiding their smaller partners have been late in arriving. This time there seems to be ample time for Russian troops to reach the Rumanians before they are in trouble. The Rumanian defense is most certainly stiffening, but whether for long or not no one can say.

The distances here are much shorter than in the case of Serbia. In the latter case it was necessary to travel the full length of the State before the Bulgarian ambition of the occupation of Monastir was fulfilled. For Germany's purpose, of course, all she wanted was accomplished as soon as the northeastern corner of the State, including Nish, was occupied. In the case of Rumania, cutting the State in half by passing due south either through Tomos Pass or Red Tower Pass, would involve less than half the distance which was traversed in the case of Serbia. At the same time this is offset by the fact that the Teutonic army will have to move on a very much wider front. Herein will some danger additional to that of the peculiar form which the line will have to take. With every front so extremely active, and the pressure practically constant, it will be a matter of no little difficulty to obtain the men necessary.

The Russians have, as I have noted, almost discontinued their offensive in Galicia, presumably in order to assist the Rumanians. It is also possible that the resistance with which their attempts to advance were met convinced them that they could not cut their way through to the Galician capital; but a new offensive has broken out in Volhynia, which has already made some headway. The Teutons, however, seem to have this section of the battlefield well in hand, and it does not seem likely that we will see any great movement of the lines one way or the other until Spring.

FAMINE IN HUNGARY WHILE WOMEN RIOT

Budapest Correspondent Describes Distressing Conditions Among the People.

SEES EARLY END OF WAR

Munition Workers in Bohemia Defy the Military in a Strike for Flour.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 16.—The Morning Post's correspondent at Budapest sends the following dispatch under date of Oct. 8:

"The appointment of a food dictator for Hungary is in contemplation. The Government is trying to find a suitable person for the post, but nobody appears anxious to undertake to dictate with regard to food that has no existence. The order will give an idea of how things are managed in Hungary.

"So far as foodstuffs are concerned I need only quote a few items at hazard out of this morning's newspapers. It is reported that at Ujpest, one of the suburbs of Budapest, women stormed the town hall last night after waiting in vain for hours outside the shops to get a pound or two of potatoes. They broke the windows in the building, assaulted the burgomaster and police when they tried to restore order. Eventually the women were driven out of the place by a dozen mounted police.

"At the Budapest town hall Transylvanian refugees made a similar disturbance. The police had to disperse a crowd of refugees who went to the town hall to get their daily allowance of two kroner to buy food. They waited over three hours and at length, their patience exhausted, rioting began. Windows were broken and a number of people were assaulted. A large number of rioters, mostly women, were arrested. They pleaded they could not buy food if they got the money after eleven in the morning, by which time the shops would have sold out their scanty stocks. This delay in payment meant that they would be without food for the next twenty-four hours.

"Here is another picture among the reports in today's newspapers: One big department store on Andrassy Street advertised that they would sell sugar from 10 to 11 in the morning, and every customer could buy half a pound. People began to gather before the shop long before the time indicated, and when the shop opened thousands of people were standing on the pavements, blocking up the road all around the place. The mob rushed inside the place, and there was such an indescribable scene of confusion that military assistance had to be summoned to save the establishment from being looted and destroyed.

"The people rushed for sugar and other provisions, took all they could lay their hands on, only to have it torn out of their hands by others before they could get clear of the place.

Eighteen Tickets in Use.

"The Budapest authorities issued two tickets this week, one for general victualing, a general kind of a ticket without which single tickets for bread, meat, maize, potatoes, &c., are useless. These general victualing tickets are only procured by the permanent residents of Budapest and Transylvanian refugees, which means that travelers and visitors have to bring their food with them or go hungry. The second ticket, issued to holders of the general tickets, is a bean ticket which entitles every inhabitant to buy half a pound of beans per month. This makes the eighteenth ticket we now have to procure, and in order to get good referred to in any one of the eighteen tickets involves the loss of half a day's work.

"People here are sick and tired of grumbling about the prices of necessaries. Within the last month they again have risen 50 to 100 per cent., but even prices do not matter so much if only the food could be obtained. Budapest is like a town besieged and we shall soon have to follow the example of the Parisians in 1870 and eat rats and mice. The principal trouble is the Germans have taken away nearly everything, and what they generously leave is seized by the Austrians. The general depression on account of the distressing condition of affairs is very great and the newspapers devote more than half their entire space to what they call our food misers.

Sees Famine Coming.

"If one takes all these things into account together with the facts that the military are being fed half rations and Winter inevitably will bring with it famine such as no imagination can picture, it is impossible not to forecast an early end to the war. In Austria conditions are said to be even worse, for these people not only have no vegetables but in many places they are sometimes without bread for weeks, and the working classes, especially in Bohemia, are in dangerous straits of exhaustion. Ten thousand munition workers, although under military control, struck in Bohemia last week. Nothing could persuade them to work until wagon loads of flour were distributed among them. Twenty leaders were arrested and have not been seen since.

"In Vienna a kitogram (two pounds) of meat costs from $4.50 to $5, and a cake of soap from 75 cents to $1. Newspaper correspondents in Switzerland send us parcels of food, soap, and such things every week, supplying the staff of their newspapers with commodities instead of telegraphing news.

"Under such circumstances it need not surprise any body that great things are expected of the concentration against Rumania and the chief hope which animates the authorities is that the campaign against that country will end in its invasion and secure great quantities of foodstuffs which it possesses. There are some military critics who attribute the German strategy on the Transylvanian front to this end and argue that unless Germany and the Dual Monarchy can secure foodstuffs from somewhere within the next two or three months—and this somewhere can only be Rumania—the game will be up before the Winter is over."

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ALLIES ON SOMME TAKE 1,500 GERMANS

French Alone Captured 1,100 in Saturday's Fighting South of the River.

BRITISH IMPROVE LINES

Continue to Push Forward North of Thiepval and in the Region of Gueudecourt.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The French and British forces on the Somme have captured about 1,500 prisoners in the last twenty-four hours, 1,100 of whom fell into the hands of the French as the result of their successful operations at Genermont and Ablaincourt, south of the river.

There has been little infantry fighting today, although the British advanced slightly northeast of Gueudecourt, (northeast of Flers.) The French repulsed several German counterattacks on their new positions south of the Somme.

The official report from British headquarters in France issued tonight says:

As a result of a successful local operation this morning our line advanced slightly northeast of Gueudecourt.

The enemy artillery has been active between Les Boeufs and Courcelette and also in the neighborhood of the Schwaben redoubt and in the Ancre Valley. The enemy exploded a mine early this morning north of Neuve Chapelle; no damage was done.

Forty-seven additional prisoners, including two officers, were taken in the last twenty-four hours.

The British afternoon statement says:

Further reports show that the enterprises undertaken yesterday in the neighborhood of Stuff redoubt were highly successful. North of Stuff redoubt two lines of enemy communication trenches were cleared for a distance of nearly 200 yards. One officer and 100 men of other ranks were taken prisoners in the course of this operation, which was carried out by a single company.

At the Schwaben redoubt our gain was greater and our line was advanced well to the north and west of the redoubt. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy.

The total number of prisoners taken in both operations, including those reported last night, is two officers and 96 of other ranks.

The enemy blew a mine last night in the neighborhood of Loos. No action followed.

During the night the enemy's trenches were entered, west of Serre, north of Roclincourt, northeast of Festubert, and north of Neuve Chapelle. Prisoners were taken, and considerable damage was done to the enemy's defenses.

The French afternoon communiqué reads:

Last evening south of the Somme the enemy attempted several counterattacks against the positions which we had taken possession of in the course of the day. The fire of our artillery dispersed some before they could reach our lines. All the others were broken up by our infantry, which has maintained and consolidated all our gains.

The night was relatively calm on the rest of the front.

Aviation: Despite clouds 300 yards from the ground and a veritable continuous barrage fire between 200 and 300 yards, our aeroplanes co-operated most efficaciously yesterday in the fighting south of the Somme. They surpassed all that could be expected of them. One machine returned hit by more than 200 bullets. North of the Somme two pilots flying very low shelled the enemy in his trenches at short range.

During the recent bombardment of the Mauser factories at Oberndorf Sergeant Lufbery, of the American air squadron, brought down his fifth enemy machine.

The French communiqué of this evening adds little that is new. It says:

There has been great air and artillery activity in the Somme region. The number of prisoners taken in yesterday's fighting in the sector of Ablaincourt-Belloy amounted to 1,100, including nineteen officers.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Berlin Concedes Allied Advances.

BERLIN, Oct. 15, (via London.)—British attacks on the Somme front north of Thiepval led to hand-to-hand fighting in the German lines, and at one point the invaders obtained a firm foothold, says the official statement issued today by the German General Staff.

South of the River Somme, the statement adds, French troops obtained a foothold in the village and sugar factory of Genermont.

The text of the German announcement says:

Army of Prince Ruprecht—Violent artillery battles on both sides of the Somme, and which extended over the Ancre toward the north, attained their greatest violence between Courcelette and Rancourt, and also on the Barleux-Ablaincourt front.

English attacks north of Thiepval led to hand-to-hand fighting in our lines. At one point the enemy obtained a firm foothold. Elsewhere he was repulsed with heavy losses. In the region of Les Boeufs the enemy was repulsed.

The French attacked between Barleux and Ablaincourt. They obtained a foothold in the village and sugar factory of Genermont. At the other places they were repulsed. The southern portion of Ablaincourt is in our possession.

Army of the German Crown Prince—There was a strong artillery fire to the east of the Meuse at intervals.

TURNED GUN ON GERMANS.

British Used Up 500 Rounds of Captured "Green Cross" Shells.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, Saturday, Oct. 14, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Perhaps the most striking evidence of the extent of the recent British advance is the fact that the line is now over 5,000 yards due north of that last bit of main ridge to the east of Clinchy to which the Germans, for the sake of their last possibility of direct observation, were clinging so desperately. There, beyond Gueudecourt, we are already practically at the end of the descent on the further side of the ridge, on the very lowest ground—that is, before the new ascent commences.

In one of the recent British advances they captured a German gun with over 500 rounds of "green cross" gas shells, which they are so fond of using. The gun was in perfect working order, so it was turned on the Germans. Just as she was firing her first shot in her new direction the artillery officer commanding was lightly wounded by a stray shrapnel bullet. Before being taken to the rear his final instructions were that the gun was to go on firing until it had given the Germans back every round of their ammunition. His orders were carried out, and all night long and through the next morning she went on punctually using up that ammunition, distributing it impartially among several spots which were known to be full of Germans. It was late the next afternoon before the job was done, and by that time a great many Germans had become very sick of their own shells.

GERMANY HAS PLANS FOR CHANGES TO PEACE

Special Commissioner Already Named to Supervise Industrial Transition—Experts to Aid.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The German Government has already made plans for the transition of Germany's industries from a war to a peace basis.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Vice Chancellor, addressed the Budget Committee of the Reichstag yesterday on the situation, saying the transition would be made under the Government's supervision. A special commissioner has been appointed to take charge of the task. Attached to the Interior Department of the Ministry, he will be assisted by a large committee of men selected from all departments of business, with the function of giving expert opinion on all proposed economic measures. He will recommend methods for mobilizing credits, enlarging and distributing the labor supply, and substituting men for the women and girls now doing men's work, and replenishing stocks of raw materials.

Dr. Helfferich indicated that the committee would have some control over imports, with a view to keeping foreign exchange rates within safe limits, so as to protect the gold basis of Germany's currency system. He further said that the committee was not intended as a permanent organization, but would disband as soon as its task was performed.

Representatives of most parties expressed themselves as in accord with Dr. Helfferich's program. Only the Socialists demanded that many of the organizations and methods created for war purposes must be permanently retained.

GERMAN FARM LAND BOOM.

Country Estates Bought by Those Made Rich by War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—For some time a considerable boom in agricultural land values has been noticed, which lately has reached quite extraordinary dimensions. It seems, however, that most of the new owners of agricultural land are city people, grown rich through the war, who have no idea nor intention of living the toilsome life of a farmer, but have merely bought these estates for entertainment or with a view of speculation.

Consequently country property has reached prices unheard of in peace times. Estates that before the war were considered very bad investments have since sold for big sums. Looking through the advertising columns of agrarian papers, one is astonished at numberless estates offered for sale. The Deutsche Tageszeitung, the Agrarian Party's organ, does not fail to call attention to these abnormal conditions in the country real estate market, and sounds a note of warning that many of the more efficient farmers, tempted by unnatural high prices, will be induced to sell out and retire to town life, leaving their property to inexperienced and inefficient new owners, who, at most, will make it an object of speculation.

The Taxeblatt, commenting on the same subject, remarks that many landowners were induced to sell because of the catastrophe which, according to a widely spread notion, is threatening after the war, when maximum prices for agricultural products will be abolished. However that may be, says the Tageblatt, there is no doubt that a decrease in prices of agricultural products will be demanded after the war, which must react on landed property, wherefore ways and means should be found to ameliorate much possible necessary evil for which no preventive seems possible.

GERMANS ACCUSED DR. FAUST

But Wurzburg University Rector Defends Professor from America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—For some time extraordinary rumors regarding the political attitude of Professor Dr. Edwin Stanton Faust of the University of Wursburg have been circulating in academic circles. These rumors gradually spread, and lately Dr. Faust found press and public arraigned against him. Today the Rector Magnificus of the University, Dr. Ernest Meyer, published the following statement:

"Since last Summer unfavorable rumors about the political reliability of our colleague, Dr. Faust, have been in circulation. At first we considered it unnecessary to make any statement, believing that the agitation would soon subside, but since these rumors have lately reappeared in very fantastic forms I feel called upon to state that a thorough investigation of the affair has made it quite clear that there is nothing at the bottom of it but idle gossip."

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—Professor Edwin Stanton Faust was born in this city and began his study of medicine at Johns Hopkins University. After taking several degrees he went to the University of Munich, returning to Baltimore several years later and resuming his studies. An assistant in physiological chemistry under Doctor Abel, Professor Faust achieved considerable reputation.

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Contains no harmful or deleterious substances.

NORMAN PRINCE DIES FROM HIS INJURIES

American, Flying with French Army, Fell and Broke Both Legs Recently.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Norman Prince of Beverly Farms, Sergeant Major in the American Aviation Corps on the French front, died yesterday in a French field hospital of injuries received last week, when both legs were broken in a fall with his aeroplane. The news was cabled to his parents this afternoon by his uncle, Dr. Morton Prince, in Paris.

Frederick H. Prince, father of the aviator, is lying dangerously ill at the Prince home. He was stricken Saturday with typhoid fever, and the news of his son's death is being withheld from him through fear that the announcement may have serious consequences.

Frederick Prince, Jr., elder brother of the aviator and himself a member of the American corps, was at his brother's bedside when the end came.

Of the accident, in which the aviator received fatal hurts, little is known.

Sergt. Major Norman Prince is the third of the Franco-American Flying Corps men dead within few months. Sergeant Victor E. Chapman, son of John Jay Chapman of this city, was killed on June 23, and Sergeant Kiffen Rockwell of Atlanta was killed near Thann on Sept. 23.

Sergeant Prince was reported missing and probably dead in the second week in August. Later he returned after a thrilling escape. He had gone on an observation flight over the German lines and his motor stopped and he was forced to alight between the lines. He landed in the shell-pitted field and spent the night with the officers of a French battery.

Prince visited this country last Christmas to spend the season with his family in Boston. At that time the German Embassy complained and held that he should be interned. His father, Frederick H. Prince, a banker, fought against the internment and Sergeant Prince was allowed to return to France. With him on the trip came Thaw and Cowdin, also members of the corps.

Sergeant Prince was a graduate of Harvard University and was practicing law in Chicago when the war started. Ha gave up his practice and went to France, where he was soon attached to the French aviation service. Only last week he was decorated for gallant and distinguished service. The accident which resulted in his death was a fall in which he broke both legs.

He has been mentioned a number of times in dispatches for his activity in air fighting, and was considered a brilliant and courageous pilot.

GREEK CHAMBER HELD UP.

Constantine Postpones Opening of Parliament for a Month.

ATHENS, Oct. 14, (Via London, Oct. 15.)—King Constantine today signed a decree postponing for one month the meeting of the Greek Chamber of Deputies, which, according to the Constitution, was due to convene today.

JAPAN ADMITS INQUIRY.

Concerned Over American Canal and Railroad Project in China.

TOKIO, Oct. 15.—Admission was made at the Foreign Office today that the Japanese Government had instituted an inquiry into the granting by the Chinese Government of a concession for the reconstruction of part of the Grand Canal and railroad in Shantung Province to the Siems-Carey Company of St. Paul, Minn. Japanese officials declared that no protests had yet been lodged by Japan with the Chinese Government against the American project, and it was added that the future action of the Government could not be discussed.

Japanese newspapers assert that Russia, Great Britain and France have protested against the signing of a contract between the Chinese Government and the St. Paul concern for the building of a railroad in China, contending that such action would be in violation of previous agreements with these powers.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 15.—"We are not worrying at all," said Chester P. Siems, President of the Siems-Carey Company, today, speaking of the protest by Japan and Russia against railway and canal construction in China, for which his company has contracts. He went on:

"I am surprised at the action of Russia and Japan, but do not believe their protests will avail, as the contracts for the work are signed.

"Actual construction will not begin until the $60,000,000 loan to be made by the American International Corporation has been negotiated. Both the International Corporation and our company are protected by contracts with the Chinese Government."

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The Gorham Silverware which you buy today for your home will grow into your life like a habit, minister to the present and memorialize the past, and it will not fade like old books, nor wear out like old furniture, and it will survive most friends.

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Professor Galeno has the most efficient system of teaching Spanish known today. It is his creation and copyrighted by him in 1915. Last spring, here in New York, 1,757 pupils took his course, and, with few exceptions, these same pupils will continue with him in his Advanced Class this winter.

As far as you are concerned, you will recognize the value of his method just by listening to his free demonstration lessons on the following days:

Tuesday, Oct. 17, at 5:45, 7:15 or 8:15 P. M.
Wednesday, " 18, " " " " " "
Thursday, " 19, " " " " " "

Little booklets, giving all details of the course, will be distributed at the door—or, at your request, will be mailed to you and your friends.

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CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

published first of each month by The New York Times, 220 pages each issue, contains the History, the Literature, Chief Official Documents of all the Nations in the Great War, told impartially by the most Renowned Writers of each country: a fascinating magazine of Current Events, a permanent War History of the great convulsion of our age by the most illustrious witnesses and commentators: illustrations, cartoons, maps, &c.

STILL EXPECT PEACE WITH RUSSIA FIRST

Central Powers Cherish the Belief That Hindenburg Will Bring About a Huge Coup.

MINIMIZE ENTENTE GAINS

See Nothing in Allied Offensives to Make Teutonic Empires Modify Their War Aims.

VIENNA, Sept. 21 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—With a keen longing for peace has come persistent speculation in the Central States as to the manner in which this blessing may be secured. But all thought on the subject remains what it has been for nearly two years, the substance of the individual's own wishes. Political and military circles today are as far from seeing a definite plan for the ending of the war as they were when the catastrophe first overwhelmed Europe.

In Berlin and Vienna they continue setting their teeth when the word "peace" is mentioned, not because war is wanted, but for the reason that up to this moment the Entente Governments have shown no inclination to entertain a meeting on this ground.

If the fear prevailed in the Central States that a peace with honor, and possibly profit, could not be obtained, owing to military and economic weakness, then thoughts might run in a different channel. But that the Entente has not shown that it can ultimately realize its own hopes is the universal view held in Austria-Hungary and Germany and their allied countries. The offensive on the Somme, the Russian attacks in Bukowina and in East Galicia, the entry into the war of Rumania and its immediate consequences, the campaign of Sarrail from Saloniki and the assertions of the Italians have all contributed toward the feeling in the central group that the resistance met by the Entente may yet open the eyes of those who must first announce that they will be satisfied with a peace whose terms will not have the dismemberment of Central Europe as a basis.

Want Poland Autonomous.

The Central Governments, so much may be said, are ready today for a peace which would leave Europe very much as before the war, with the exception that Poland must be made an autonomous State, and that neither Belgium nor Serbia can again trouble, innocently or purposely, the quiet of Europe.

There is here not the faintest indication that the Entente is inclined to enter negotiations on that basis. That being the case, the end of the war seems as far off as ever. In Vienna and Berlin, on the other hand, nobody can yet see why the Central group should make concessions, since they assert that they hold trumps everywhere in the occupation of enemy territories so large that the few advantages of this order gained by the Entente can hardly count. Had the Summer operations driven the central allies' troops out of France and Russia things would be different. As it is the Somme offensive has merely blown, according to the people here, that the steel wall of the Germans in the west may be bent, but cannot be broken, while the troops in the east have been able to resist the Russians in a splendid manner, numbers considered. The Italians, they say, after making slight headway along the Isonzo, have again been obliged to take breath, while in the memory of the Austro-Hungarians still lingers the exultation due to the rapid advance in the Asiago offensive. So long as the Entente cannot convince the public of the Central States that it is gaining militarily, in still greater numbers and higher efficiency, the necessity of making concessions will not break upon the Central European mind.

It is evident that Government and public are one on this subject. The privations of the war have hardened all minds. There is much grumbling about this or that regulation, the courses of the Government does not always please, now and then an enterprising politician comes to the front, but all these things are ephemeral trifles compared with the great objective—that the war must not be lost.

Think Russia the Most Vulnerable.

There is nothing evident here that would support, at this moment, the opinion that Russia would be the first to make peace. Nevertheless, that country is thought of in this connection. Peace rumors always have Russia in mind. Possibly this is due to the belief here that Russia is, after all, the most vulnerable of the Entente Powers. In military circles a further occupation of Russian territory, by means of another German offensive, is accepted as highly feasible. Hindenburg's elevation to the direction of the General Staff of the German Army has revived assertions that in the Winter, when the roads are frozen, there will be another Russian campaign. Such are the scant justifications for the general impression that peace will come from the east.

To conclude a peace that will not be made at their own cost, the Central Powers feel that their armies must retain their present proportionate strength and efficiency, that their losses must not be greater in proportion than those of the Entente forces. Before the British millions had appeared on the scene, there was always the vague fear that things might go wrong once they took their places. But the Somme operations are felt to have shown that, while the British millions have been of much help to the French, their coming has not been decisive.

It is argued that, with the large British forces assimilated in the military ensemble, and with the Rumanian Army a known quantity, further accessions worth while can come to the Entente only from its population growth as more men will reach military age, as is the case with the Central Powers. About eighteen per thousand of a nation's males reach military age annually, which would mean that Germany can count on a yearly reserve of 630,000 young men, Austria-Hungary about 360,000, Bulgaria 52,000, and Turkey 170,000. Superannuation and losses in the field will more than swallow these figures, but this is equally true of the Entente men crops.

PANAMA STRIKE GROWS.

Street Car Line Tied Up—Prisoners Clean Streets.

PANAMA, Oct. 15.—The strike started by negro workers on the Panama Canal is spreading, 500 street car employes having gone out, completely tying up the road. The bakers threaten to walk out tonight. The police today closed the headquarters of the strikers in order to prevent street assemblies.

Prisoners are cleaning the streets of Panama, the regular cleaners having quit work. There is a general inclination among the negroes to stop work. There were many fights today in Panama, but no fatalities. The strike has not interrupted dredging in the canal.

Connolly Out After Operation.

Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens, who spent three days last week a patient in the Polyclinic Hospital, Manhattan, where he underwent a slight operation to his left ear, expects to be at his office in the Borough Hall in Long Island City this morning. He left the hospital on Saturday evening.

Farmer Kills His Daughter.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Oct. 15.—Charles M. Bonnette, a farmer of Melder, La., shot and killed his daughter, 19 years old, yesterday when she refused to go to work in the fields, according to information reaching the Sheriff's office here today. After the girl's death Bonnette committed suicide.

Why Hughes and Wilson Should Be Elected; Prize Editorials in Philadelphia Ledger Contest

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Announcement of the prize winners in The Public Ledger's $2,000 editorial writing contest on "Why Hughes Should Be Elected" and "Why Woodrow Wilson Should Be Re-elected," together with the first prize editorials, will be printed in The Ledger tomorrow.

The Hughes first prize winner is Robert Webster Jones, chief editorial writer of The Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph. His share of the award is $500. The second prize, $300, goes to Philip Payne of Minneapolis, and the third, $200, to James Weldon Johnson of New York.

Ernest F. Boddington, a member of the editorial staff of The Philadelphia North American, wins first prize for his Wilson editorial; second, Frederick Perry Noble of Spokane, Wash.; third, Benjamin Bolsseau Bobbitt of Long Branch, N. J. The prizes are the same amounts as in the Hughes contest.

Chester S. Lord and John A. Schleicher, New York editors, were the judges of the 329 Hughes editorials submitted, while Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York and Professor Henry Jones Ford, Professor of Politics in Princeton University, decided in the case of the 459 contestants urging President Wilson's retention in office.

The editorials for which the first prizes were awarded follow:

WHY WOODROW WILSON SHOULD BE RE-ELECTED.

By Ernest F. Boddington,

Editorial Staff, The Philadelphia North American.

Woodrow Wilson should be re-elected because the people whom he has served owe it to themselves to see that he is re-elected. Something finer than gratitude, something bigger even than patriotism, demands that they continue the chief among them as their servant.

Four years ago Mr. Wilson personally and through the platform of the Democratic Party made certain promises. He was elected to transmute promise into fulfillment. There is a simple method by which any voter not blinded by partisanship may ascertain whether the mandate given has been executed and whether the accomplishment has been worth while. Study of the speeches of those opposed to Mr. Wilson is all that is necessary. His opponents are careful to avoid even hint of desire to undo any of the progressive legislation which has been enacted in the last four years. They do not attack the extension of the parcel post; they make no mention of their intention to revoke the Rural Credit act; they express no wish again to enslave the children of the factories, whose emancipation was secured so largely through the persistent activity of the President; rather than discuss the logic of the Tariff Board, which shall assist scientifically in the solution of an intricate problem, they prefer to predict bread lines and soup kitchens to a people preternaturally prosperous.

Unable to dispute the record of a home policy definitely stated and resolutely followed, they focus their fury on the manner in which the foreign affairs of the country have been administered. Discussion, so-called, of the relations of the United States with Germany and with Mexico resolves itself into vituperative attacks on the President; abuse is substituted for argument. Here again, however, a careful reading of the addresses delivered by Mr. Wilson's opponents is enlightening.

According to Colonel Roosevelt, the head of the nation is a "mollycoddle" who "pussyfoots" in addressing foreign powers. According to Colonel Harvey of The North American Review, "It is not the President who has kept us out of war with Germany, but the Kaiser." Mr. Wilson's notes have been truculent enough to make for war over and over again, but Germany has averted conflict at each psychological moment out of consideration for her own welfare, not as a consequence of any of the many things the President has written. The utmost latitude is permitted if only the voter will cast his ballot against Woodrow Wilson. He may do so because the President "pussyfoots" in his notes to Germany; he is invited, on the other hand, to punish Mr. Wilson because he is too truculent and merely obtains results.

For those who in some measure understand and appreciate the tenacity with which Woodrow Wilso. clings to those principles on which this republic was founded there is satisfaction in the knowledge that during the present campaign considerable attention is to be given to the Mexican situation. The President's conception of our duty toward a neighbor torn by revolution and struggling from the blindness of serfdom to the light of liberty has been plainly stated.

He believes that Mexico has the right to work out its own salvation. He does not forget, as do many of his fellow-countrymen, that these United States were born in the agony of revolution. He has little sympathy for the wavers of the bloody shirt who shout that the only good Mexican is a dead Mexican the while the band plays of Yankee Doodle, the tatterdemalion who stuck a feather in his hat and called it macaroni.

The illumination of this attitude toward Mexico, the full meaning of much of the work accomplished at home is revealed. Such an ideal of real Americanism, unashamed, made imperative the fulfillment of promises to those long ignored; to the oppressed consumer, to the derided farmer, to the helpless child.

It may be, as the Secretary of Commerce declared in a recent speech, that in a few short years the United States, with its material resources, its intelligence and organization, shall become the first among the world's great trading nations. 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished, if, as Mr. Redfield was careful to remind his hearers, we remember that commerce is mutual exchange to mutual benefit, and not a species of industrial war. But what shall it profit America if, with material resources, intelligence, and organization, the nation lose its soul newly reborn: if greed, special privilege, materialism gross and boastful, return to replace unselfish service for all classes?

Woodrow Wilson alone is not responsible for the spiritual awakening of the republic. Political circles are not alone in the feeling, the striving after that righteousness which exalts nations. The churches have heard the call to social service, manufacturers have been stirred to activities which a few years ago they would have regarded as experiments in Socialism. But the fact remains that this movement in its many manifestations finds in Woodrow Wilson its typification and its embodiment. If, as men of differing political faiths unite in asserting, the next four years are likely to be years of supreme importance to the United States, it is necessary to the real development of the nation that the office of the Presidency be filled by one who has demonstrated that he is in touch with the spirit of the time.

Mr. Wilson's opponent has announced that he is a "100 per cent. candidate." In view of his actions earlier in the campaign, notably in California and Indiana, there is no reason to dispute the classification. But what is needed is not a 100 per cent. candidate, but a 100 per cent. President. This the nation already has in the person of Woodrow Wilson, and this, unless all signs fail, it intends to keep.

WHY CHARLES E. HUGHES SHOULD BE ELECTED.

By Robert Webster Jones,

Chief Editorial Writer, Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

To say that Charles Evans Hughes should be elected President of the United States because his record as a public servant of extraordinary efficiency, fidelity, and courage has demonstrated his Presidential stature is an excellent reason so far as it goes, but it is not definitive. Pages can be written concerning his eminently useful career as the people's lawyer, progressive Governor, wise and constructive jurist. But the point it is necessary to hammer home is that Mr. Hughes would be a better President than Mr. Wilson. Broad-minded Republicans welcome not merely the opportunity, but the logical necessity for a clear-cut comparison of the chief candidates' achievements, their personalities, the policies to which they stand committed and the manner in which they may be expected to put them into effect.

Why do we need a change of Presidents at this time? Because Woodrow Wilson's four years of misrule have brought about a combination of undesirable and even dangerous conditions which nothing but a change of administration will rectify. Here are a few leading counts in the indictment:

Our nation has been humiliated and weakened in the eyes of the world by President Wilson's failure to protect the lives and property of its citizens. Mr. Hughes declares: "I stand for the unfaltering maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea."

Although boasting that it has kept the country out of war, the Administration has burdened it with oppressive and irritating taxes entirely unwarranted in time of peace and unprecedented, even to an unprecedented extent, it has rejected the logical and least oppressive method of raising the revenue necessitated by its own extravagance, namely, a protective tariff, which would serve as a bulwark against the inevitable assault upon our industries and labor to follow the close of the European war. Mr. Hughes demands a simple, businesslike budget to avoid financial waste. I believe in a protective tariff. Our severest tests will come after the war. We must make a fair and wise readjustment of the tariff, based on the sound protective principle, to insure our economic independence.

The Administration's vacillating, self-contradictory course toward Mexico has incurred the hatred of its people and the contempt of our own. Vera Cruz, Columbus, Carrizal, are names at which patriotic Americans blush with shame. Mr. Hughes proposed "a new policy, with regard to Mexico, of firmness and fair dealing."

The Administration has flouted the principle of civil service to make places for "deserving Democrats." Efficient, experienced diplomats have been ousted in favor of political appointees. Mr. Hughes says: "I stand for our civil service laws. Nobody has a right to pay political debts with the good name and honor of the United States."

The threat of 400,000 railroad employes to tie up the nation's transportation system caused President Wilson to surrender the principle of arbitration for industrial disputes and dictate rapid-fire legislation by Congress, fixing wages for a special class of workers. He defends his course by calling it an eight-hour day legislation. Mr. Hughes says: "I stand for the principle of fair, thorough arbitration, and for legislation on facts. I am opposed to being dictated to by any power on earth before the facts are known and in the absence of the facts. The Adamson law fixes wages. It does not fix hours of labor."

Mr. Wilson having been weighed in the balance and found wanting, the independent voter will say: "If Mr. Hughes will fulfill his promises he should be elected. How do I know he will make good this word?"

There is but one answer: Turn to his record. In public life the name Hughes connotes character. For more than a decade it has been synonymous with an enlightened conscience, translated into terms of aggressive action. Hughes brings right things to pass. The nation's pioneer progressive, he received and deserved the title long before it possessed a partisan political significance. The most constructive set of laws put upon the statute books of an American commonwealth within a generation are Hughes-made laws, stamped with the indelible imprint of his originality.

In those days of strenuous dicussion, when the country was awakening to a new civic consciousness, to be labeled a "Hughes man" was a brilliant badge of honor. Its bearers today are equally proud, but the distinction is less exclusive; there are so many of them.

A peculiarity of Mr. Hughes's platform rhetoric is his reiteration of the phrase, "I stand for" this or that principle or policy. This is not accidental, but springs logically from the man's mental make-up. It is a sign of his positive character. Does anybody know what Woodrow Wilson really stands for?

Fearless investigator of evil in high places, virile, independent Governor of a great State, Justice of the Supreme Court, scrutinize every chapter of his record for an indication, however slight, that ever in the course of his distinguished career Charles Evans Hughes has departed one hair's breadth from the path of sincerity and honor. Twice chosen Chief Executive of the State of New York, in neither campaign was there a single question of his character, the trace of a reflection upon his unbending rectitude. There is every reason to believe that President Hughes would be, as was Governor Hughes, the scrupulous keeper of faith with the people, the efficient performer of his promises.

Woodrow Wilson has given the country an academic, anaemic, theoretic, epistolary, and dangerously experimental administration. He is a demonstrably uncertain quantity, a perpetual conundrum, and the country is ready to give him up. And so it turns to the great administrator, of proved capacity and judgment, of splendid unselfishness, of devotion to purpose, the judicial mind harnessed to the driving energy of the reformer; true Republican, true Progressive, and, above all, true and typical American, man of the people, as their logical choice for the highest honor within their gift—Charles Evans Hughes.

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WILSON WILL GREET 'VOLUNTEERS' TODAY

President Starts Upon Busiest and Most Hopeful Week of His Campaign.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST

Ollie James Predicts 100,000 Majority in Ohio—President to See Mr. Gerard This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 15.—The present week promises to be the busiest of President Wilson's campaign. The program includes, besides minor engagements, a trip to Chicago, the celebration of "Farmers' Day" at Shadow Lawn, and the reception of a group of "Wilson Volunteers," independents who have pledged themselves to aid the Wilson campaign.

The list of volunteers who are to come to Shadow Lawn tomorrow includes the names of some distinguished educators, journalists and professional men. Among them are Amos Pinchot, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Frederic C. Howe, Ray Stannard Baker, Dante Barton, Professor John Dewey of Columbia, Alfred J. Boulton, Mrs. Sara Conboy, John A. Elliott, Sumner Gerard, Matthew Hale, Walter Lippmann, Walter E. Weyl, Professor Charles Zueblin, Frank P. Walsh, Dr. A. J. McKelway, Norman Hapgood, and George Creel.

The President and his advisers are much encouraged by the trend the campaign is taking. All reports coming to the Executive offices of late have been hopeful, particularly the dispatches from New York and the Middle West—everywhere regarded as the main battleground. The President's speech yesterday, predicting his own election, brought many messages. Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, who has been campaigning through the West, sent the following telegram to Secretary Tumulty from Columbus, Ohio:

"Have been speaking through West. Never saw anything like the tide to President Wilson. He is a certain winner. I believe Ohio will give him 100,000 majority. Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana are on fire with Wilson enthusiasm. Hughes is licked. Wilson a certainty."

Senator Hughes of New Jersey came to Shadow Lawn today to tell the President that his denunciation of Old Guard domination of the Republican Party and his criticism of Colonel Roosevelt's treatment of the Progressive party were having strong influence on Progressives. As a result of these messages, the Wilson advisers are prepared to begin the closing weeks of the campaign with new confidence in the entire ticket.

President Wilson is to leave Shadow Lawn on Wednesday morning for Chicago, where he will deliver three addresses on Thursday. His first public appearance will be at the Press Club where he will be entertained at luncheon at 1 P. M. In the afternoon he will address a nonpartisan mass meeting of women at the Auditorium and at 8 P. M. he will speak at the Third Annual Meeting of the New Citizens' Alliance Association at Dexter Pavilion, Union Stock Yards. Judge Clarence N. Goodwin will preside at the evening meeting. The Press Club luncheon will be attended by members of the organization and a few guests.

Democrats here have great hopes for the effect of this trip in adding force to the Middle West campaign, particularly in Illinois. Late reports from Illinois describing the trend of the woman vote are giving them added assurance that they can overturn the normally big Republican majority in that State.

Saturday of this week will be observed as Farmers' Day at Shadow Lawn, and the President is expected to devote his speech partly to explaining recent legislation which particularly affects rural life.

It is expected that some time this week President Wilson will discuss the German question with James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany, but no engagement had been made today. Thomas McCarthy, United States Marshal in New York, formerly Mr. Gerard's Secretary, was here today to see Secretary Tumulty. The President read carefully the reply of the Entente Allies to the protest of the United States on interference with American mails, but no comment was forthcoming from the Summer White House.

FOR A DRIVE ON PRIVILEGE.

"Wilson Volunteers" Going Forth Among the Farmers and Laborers.

The Wilson Volunteers, who are to make a whirlwind tour of the State from the Battery to Buffalo "in the interest of President Wilson's re-election, will go in a body to shadow Lawn today to get a "message" from the President. The Volunteers are a body of distinguished men. They have planned a tour of the State in automobiles, and will start from the Yale Club on Wednesday morning, making their first stop at Johnson's Foundry, Spuyten Duyvil.

In the next two weeks the speakers will go into every hamlet and business centre of the State, paying special attention to foundries and factories. President Wilson consented to see the Volunteers before they begin their tour, and to give a message to carry to the people of New York. Amos Pinchot, Chairman of the organization, said yesterday:

"The object of this tour is to do our bit to arouse the people of the State to the fact that never before was there such a terrifically organized drive on the part of privilege to usurp the rights of the people. Wall Street was never so unanimous as it is today in its indorsement of Hughes. When the people understand this condition of affairs we believe they are going to resist the endeavor to turn the Government into a purely reactionary machine, grinding out only the wishes of a few old bourbons of a type that in the last four years has been absolutely without influence in the Government. We are going out to talk to the laboring men, to the farmers, and to the small business men, believing that at heart they are all progressive and have no sympathy with the present plot of Wall Street to again control the Government."

TOWN'S BABIES GREET WOMEN CAMPAIGNERS

Medford Mothers Outwit Democratic Sisters Who Planned Rebuke by Mustering Dogs.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, Ashland, Ore., Oct. 15.—Extra stops were made today by the Women's Campaign train at Roseburg, Grant's Pass, Medford and Ashland. Crowds of 1,000 to 3,000 persons at each station listened to the women speakers from the East. In honor of Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung at each station to give a suitable touch to the Sunday campaign.

Although the audiences were composed almost exclusively of farmers and their wives, none of the speakers selected topics in which tillers of the soil might naturally be expected to be interested.

At Medford, where the Democratic women had planned to bring all the stray dogs in town as a gentle rebuke to the women of the East, who were expected to arrive each with a poodle or pekinese, the Republican women swept the opposition from its feet by bringing all the babies to the station.

In Ashland, where the biggest crowd of the day gathered, the campaigners, after the speeches, were taken for a tour of the Ashland Park system.

Tomorrow will find the women campaigners in Sacramento for two meetings in the morning. Leaving the California city, shortly after noon, the campaigners will reach Reno, Nev., in time for night meetings and a parade.

APPEAL TO JEWS RESENTED.

Leading Men Protest Against Dragging Religion Into Politics.

Recent efforts by political supporters of President Wilson to line up the Jewish vote for his re-election have aroused keen resentment among Jews of the city to prepare and issue a protest against such mixing of religion or race and politics. The protest, which was made public yesterday, reads:

We the undersigned earnestly protest against drawing religion into politics.

Wide publicity has recently been given to a direct appeal calling upon the Jews of America to form a Ten Thousand Club and to contribute $1 each to a fund in aid of the campaign for the re-election of President Wilson. The appeal purports to recite in detail various official acts declared to have been favorable to the Jewish people. The sponsors of this appeal seem to have had some misgivings as to propriety of their course, as they later attempted to explain that the address was prepared for publication in the Yiddish press and for the guidance of their readers.

Within the past few days a letter has been circulated which indicates a continuance of the effort to disseminate campaign literature containing a like appeal to the Jewish voters.

It is not our purpose to discuss the candidates or the principles and achievements of any political party. We differ in our political affiliations; but we are agreed in condemning any appeal for votes whether to Jews or to the members of any other race or creed, as such. We regard such methods as an insult to the intelligence of the voters who are sought to be influenced by them, and as tending to degrade them politically.

We desire to emphasize the fact that the American Jews regard their citizenship as a sacred possession and resent as a reflection upon their manhood the intimation that they can be influenced in the exercise of the right of suffrage by any considerations which do not apply equally to all of their fellow-citizens.

Leo Arnstein.	Louis Marshall.
Julius Ballin.	Eugene Meyer, Jr.
George Blumenthal.	Leopold Plaut.
Joseph H. Cohen.	E. R. A. Seligman.
W. N. Cohen.	J. S. Seligman.
H. L. Einstein.	Louis Stern.
Henry Goldman.	Oscar S. Straus.
D. Guggenheim.	Benjamin Tuska.
L. J. Horowitz.	Israel Unterberg.
Leo Kohns.	William S. Walter.
Arthur Lehman.	Felix M. Warburg.
David Leventritt.	Charles Wimpfheimer.
Adolph Lewisohn.	Henry F. Wolff.

It was understood from several of the signers of this protest that a substantial number of Wilson advocates were among them, one or two estimates placing the number as high as half of those protesting.

Prof. Bliss Perry for Wilson.

Bliss Perry, Professor of English Literature in Harvard University and formerly editor of the Atlantic Monthly, has written the Democratic National Committee giving his reasons for supporting President Wilson, one being, he said, because he liked fair play. He approved the purpose and accomplishment of the President's foreign policy as regards both Mexico and Europe, and said the record of the Administration in constructive, far-reaching legislation for the benefit of the common man "has not been equaled in the memory of American voters."

COUNT GERMAN VOTE STILL FOR HUGHES

Seemingly Little Affected by Candidate's Lusitania Declaration in Louisville Speech.

NEBRASKA TEUTONS FOR HIM

Estimated to Mean Change of 10,000 or 12,000 Votes in State—Nominee Rests Sunday at Lincoln.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 15.—Charles E. Hughes rested here today, after a week of campaigning, which carried him into seven States, six of which may be considered debatable. The Republican viewpoint is that Mr. Hughes made an excellent impression upon crowds the size of which, the leaders say, spoke well for the success of his cause. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the last week has gone far to back up earlier predictions of a close fight in most sections of the nation, and the Democrats see in such a situation an outcome favorable to President Wilson in so-called pivotal States.

During the week Mr. Hughes visited New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Nebraska. Pennsylvania is conceded to Hughes. In none of the other States, however, were the political leaders willing to lay any very large wagers that either ticket would obtain an overwhelming majority. Maryland is considered doubtful, with everybody guessing at what will happen. Kentucky is claimed by the Wilson men, although because of the success of the Hughes Louisville meeting, and the big crowds in other sections of the State, the Republicans are unenthusiastically hopeful. The Republicans claim West Virginia, but the Democrats won't admit its loss. The Democrats claim Missouri, apparently with sound basis. New Jersey is considered highly debatable, principally because of the Martine victory. Nebraska seems to lean to Wilson, and the Democrats assert they will give the President from 20,000 to 30,000 plurality in that State.

The two things which the leaders are trying to determine are these:

First, how powerful is the so-called German vote?

Second, what will be the result of the attack by Hughes on the Adamson Eight-Hour bill in the different sections?

Tariff Issue Submerged.

These issues in some districts have partly submerged the tariff issue, which is much talked of by manufacturers. As a large proposition the workingmen, from the best information obtained, are not thinking as seriously of the tariff as it might concern their wages and the future prosperity of the country as are the manufacturers whose money is in the melting pot. The workingmen have prosperity with them and are inclined to restrict their thoughts along this line to the present time. It is proving a difficult task to prove to them that an Administration which has given them higher wages than they ever enjoyed before will plunge the country into poverty and woe.

Mr. Hughes in most of his addresses made much of the alleged failings of the Administration in the passage of the Adamson bill. His charge that it was force legislation was, as a rule, well received, sometimes with a great display of enthusiasm, even in sections where it was said that the labor vote was heavy. There was always present, however, the undercurrent that Mr. Wilson had stood for the principle of the eight-hour day, and it was difficult for Mr. Hughes, among the classes of voters whose minds worked slowly, to prove that in assailing the course adopted by Wilson he was not, in fact, aiming a blow at the eight-hour day.

The best information is that the so-called German vote is real and large and that it still is with Mr. Hughes, despite his declaration at Louisville on the sinking of the Lusitania, which was to the effect that if he had been President he would have notified Germany, upon the publication of the Embassy's warning advertisement, that he would sever diplomatic relations with Germany if the Lusitania were torpedoed, and the ship would not have been sunk. Mr. Hughes made his declaration in a hall in the very heart of the German section of Louisville and received in return for the stand he took the greatest outburst of applause that has greeted any assertion he has made while on the stump.

Nebraska gives a pretty fair illustration of the reality of the German vote. Leaders on both sides, Republicans and Democrats, estimate the German vote at 25,000 in the State and say that under normal conditions 75 per cent. of it is Republican. They agree pretty generally that this year practically the entire German vote will go to Hughes, giving him 10,000 to 12,000 which otherwise would go Democratic.

German Vote for Hitchcock.

On the other hand, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Democratic nominee for re-election to the United States Senate, it is generally conceded, will receive the German vote on a silver platter and probably will be elected, no matter how the State goes otherwise. The reason for this, it is pointed out, is that Senator Hitchcock introduced a measure to prohibit the exportation of arms and munitions, which have flowed into the countries of the Allies. Resentment against the openly expressed sentiments of the citizens of German extraction in that connection does not seem strong enough in Nebraska, a State strong in its peace propaganda, to endanger Hitchcock's cause.

Nebraska also illustrates well the effect that the passage of the Adamson law and the attack upon it by Mr. Hughes may have in farming sections. Democratic leaders here are torn between the hope that the farmers will vote for their ticket, because of the apparent prosperity, and fear that they will turn against the President because, if rates are raised as a result of wage increases, they must pay the advance and their prosperity will be lessened.

Betting is about even in Nebraska, and that condition was found in most of the other States except Pennsylvania, where the odds were strongly Republican, and Missouri, where they favored the Democratic cause.

Alvin T. Hert, Western manager of the Republican campaign, predicts that Hughes will win in the Electoral College by 100 votes. He referred to the recent campaigner in his own territory as a triumph.

Charles W. Bryan, brother of William J. Bryan, did what he could to make the Hughes visit here a success. He issued a proclamation in the papers Saturday evening asking the people to decorate their houses and business buildings "in honor of the distinguished guest."

Mr. Hughes this forenoon went to the First Baptist Church and heard a temperance sermon by the Rev. Samuel Batten, who urged the congregation "not to forget, while voting for Mr. Hughes, to vote also for the prohibition amendments in Nebraska." The nominee expected to go for an automobile ride this afternoon, but rain prevented.

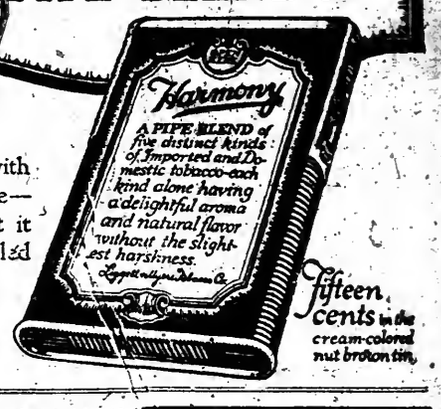
Mr. Hughes will continue his tour of Nebraska tomorrow, with a night meeting at Omaha.

RECEPTION TO MRS. HUGHES

Through the courtesy of the Republican Club the National Woman's Republican Association will hold a campaign meeting and reception there on the afternoon of Oct. 20. The reception is to be given to Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, and members of the Woman's National Republican Campaign Committee.

The speakers will be Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts and Henry J. Allen of Kansas. The officers of the several women's Republican clubs of the city will assist the National Woman's Republican Association in acting as hostesses for the afternoon.

HARMONY
A PIPE BLEND



The tobacco with a flavor so delicate—yet "full"—that it might be called "rich-mildness"

Fifteen cents in the cream-colored nut brown tin.

Forget It!

¶ It's true there's a scarcity of woolens—but forget it!

¶ It's true they are selling at abnormal prices—but forget it!

¶ There never was a corner in wheat or in cotton but that somebody was able to break it, and great as is the shortage in woolens Saks' have got theirs!

¶ Of course, we have had to pay the same prices as the next fellow, but the point for you to remember is, that by making Saks Clothes ourselves and having no middlemen to take care of we have been able to pay these higher prices without taking it out of the customer.

Fall Suits.....$17.50 to $50
Fall Overcoats, $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Pressure on the advertising space of The New York Times renders it necessary that advertising copy, including cut, matrix or drawing, be in The Times Building before 6 P. M. on the day preceding publication.

HEAD OF ERIE ROAD IS OUT FOR WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

seem to be based on the fact that he has changed his mind at times."

Mr. Underwood laughed and said: "Possibly that is because he has a mind to change. Conditions are always changing. The man who says he never changes his mind is capable of two interpretations; he may be inaccurate in his statement, or he may have no mind to change. Who can imagine a worse condition than to have a President who is governed by preconceptions rather than by the needs of the present?"

Mr. Underwood was asked about Belgium.

"I do not remember that a Republican in Congress or on the stump clamored for an official protest," he said. "Certainly not for a long time. Not until it was thought that the people were ready for it. Then the politicians, with their ears close to the ground, came out strongly for it.

"Most of the stuff in the newspapers is not the honest talk of Americans, but buncombe of office-seekers, arousing sectional feeling, which some of us had hoped were forever eradicated—an attempt to revive civil war hatreds—to set section against section—and by the advocacy of sectional feeling destroy what some of us had hoped was national unity.

"Some of our political friends are lending their support to every foreign Government that is in controversy with the United States. They are willing to discredit America for the purpose of discrediting the President.

"Sometimes, when it has seemed that a call to arms in defense of American rights was pending, the political enemies of the Administration have denounced it as inept and reckless. When circumstances and wisdom carried us past the crisis, it is attacked for being changeable.

"In my opinion the fight against President Wilson has no larger aspect than a greatly unpatriotic clamor of the 'oute' for the possession of the things now in the hands of the 'ins.'

"The spectacle of 100,000,000 people properly governing themselves under democracy is a problem. To my mind it is a question whether we will be able to solve it, and that is all the more reason we should be sane and decent and try to make the effort from the viewpoint of all concerned.

"A great man has said that 'it is unwise to swap horses in the middle of the stream.' Changing executives every four years does not make for good. Leave what is well enough alone."

"Truly a Cigar"

The mild cigar you oft-times have looked for and never found
Smoke one today

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
10¢ 2 for 25¢ 3 for 25¢
For sale where good cigars are sold
DAVE SAQUI MAKER

OTHER DAY, an old customer said, with the suspicion of a sneer, "Yes, Clemons, you've got a wonderful Tailor Shop. Now, I suppose, you'll keep out of sight and press buzzers in your private office." Wrong! I'll be on the floor all day to give each customer the old personally attentive service.

Furthermore, I'm turning out Suits and Overcoats at the same old prices, $20 to $45, which surpass anything in New York for body-gracing fit and thoroughbred style.

Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings! Mail orders filled with the same satisfaction as though you came in person.

$20 *to* $45
Suits and Overcoats to individual measure

Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
18 Years On This Corner

The Depositors of the Bankers Trust Company

III. Corporations

Many industrial, railroad and public service corporations are using this Company as a depositary for active and reserve funds. The managers of these great and small corporations have selected this Company because they have felt the need of banking affiliations with an institution which is prepared to handle corporate transactions of any size—even the largest—and to render most efficient service in all details.

The corporations also appreciate the fact that the Company is equipped to serve them well in its **Corporate, Trust** and **Agency Departments,** and many of them are employing it as trustee under mortgage, registrar, transfer agent, fiscal agent, dividend paying agent, etc.

Corporations which are just being formed, as well as going concerns, are invited to investigate the Company's ability to meet their banking, trust, and agency requirements.

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or telephone 8900 Rector

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Resources over $250,000,000

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls

Riding Habits

For Misses and Girls

De Pinna riding clothes have long been the accepted standard of the younger members of New York society.

The models are taken from the most successful English habits—coat and breeches, or with side-saddle skirts.

Offered in the newest Autumn fabrics, appropriate to the season and the use:

COVERTS CHEVIOTS
FINE ENGLISH
GABARDINES
TWEEDS CHECKS

The department is in charge of experts, qualified to advise and assist in selections, and to give advice in all matters pertaining to riding clothes.

Habits to order, or ready for service, in all sizes.

RIDING ACCESSORIES

Correct riding hats, boots, puttees, stocks, gloves and crops.

Every riding accessory for misses and young girls, in its best English form.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

SEES UNITED STATES AS GERMANY'S ALLY

Ex-Senator Edmunds Contrasts Wilson's and Cleveland's Foreign Policy.

ANSWERS OLNEY DEFENSE

Says President Cleveland Did Not Hesitate to Make This Country's Rights Clear to All the World.

In a statement made public yesterday by George F. Edmunds, United States Senator from Vermont from 1866 to 1891, and now a resident of Pasadena, Cal., in answer to Richard Olney's recent defense of the Wilson Administration, the former declared that the President's foreign policy had, in effect, "made Germany an ally of the United States." Mr. Edmunds said in part:

"When the innocent and peaceful people of Belgium were made the victims of sudden war deliberately commenced by Germany and carried on with atrocities hitherto unknown among nations that even called themselves civilized, there was never a remonstrance by our Government to its friend and associate in the brotherhood of nations, but it stood by, like Paul at the martyrdom of Stephen, 'consenting.'

"We thus became in real effect an ally of Germany, whom she intended to retain, and has since retained by skill in endless discussions. Had this Administration spoken, as I have no doubt every member of it would have wished to speak, Germany and her allies would have been told that we could have no intercourse with nations that disregarded the settled principles of international law as well as of humanity, and had they continued in such a course their representatives would have been sent home and our Ministers recalled.

"Such action would have been in no sense any cause for war. In President Cleveland's Administration we compelled the recall of the British Minister for having advised an 'English-American' to vote the Democratic ticket at an election. It would have been ridiculous folly for Germany to declare war against the United States, but if she had done so we should have been compelled to become a belligerent, which would have put Germany and very likely all her allies including the Turks in the attitude of making voluntary and deliberate aggressive war upon us for having felt and expressed horror at their conduct with Belgium.

"The article of Mr. Olney seems to have omitted reference to some of the very important events occurring in the Administration of Mr. Cleveland, one of which was mentioned by Mr. Wickersham in his letter to The Public Ledger, when our country was as little or less prepared to resist an invasion of a small and weak sister republic as we have been during all the period of the great and almost universal war still existing in Europe.

"The pacifists and 'keep-us-out-of-war-at-any-price people were alarmed at the course President Cleveland then adopted, and which, I can have no doubt, had the encouragement and support of Mr. Olney. It was a message that bore the distinct and unequivocal statement that this country would not tolerate the armed interference of any power or powers in the affairs of our small sister republic.

"I say this without any immediate means of referring to documents of the time, but the substance is vivid in my memory, for, although Mr. Cleveland's political opponent, he did me the great honor of conferring with me upon the subject, when I had the pleasure of telling him that in my belief the political party of which I was a member would stand nearly solid in support of the position which he assumed.

"It was not with him a matter of the danger of warfare, but a matter of national honor and duty to speak plainly, no matter what might be the risks of military collision. In the face of this position the imminence of war faded and vanished as sometimes does a storm cloud in our north country disappear before a steady west wind.

"These historic facts compel a contrast between the Administration of which Mr. Olney was a very eminent member and the conduct of the present Administration, which has chiefly distinguished itself by absolute silence, miscalled neutrality.

"When the deliberate murder of the passengers of the Lusitania occurred the present Administration did complain, while in Germany celebrations, &c., took place in honor of the awful crime, and nothing whatever was done by our Administration except to talk, which must have been delightful to the Germans, for nothing apparently could be done, it was thought, until the discussions came to a close—as they have not yet done.

"The President was respectfully urged by some, probably many, citizens to suspend intercourse with Germany, recall our diplomatic representatives, and give the German Ambassador here his passports. Nothing was done but continued and recontinued discussions."

Mr. Edmunds criticised the Administration for its handling of the recent threatened railroad strike, and pointed to the fact that President Cleveland during the railroad strike in his Administration gave notice to the strikers that all the power his Administration could exert would be exerted to maintain the supremacy and execution of the law. The strike, he said, was quelled. Mr. Edmunds continued:

"In the great strike of 1916 the labor unions stood with the club of force in their hands and the President and his Administration and Congress were quelled, and made haste to come to time as in the conduct of a prize fight."

200 'WILSON DAY' MEETINGS.

That Number in City Alone—Others Throughout Nation on Oct. 28.

Saturday, Oct. 28, which is to be "Woodrow Wilson Day," will be observed in every city, town and hamlet in the United States, according to present plans of the organizers of the movement. Thousands of celebrations will be held throughout the country and at each gathering a proclamation by the President on "Americanism" will be read.

In New York City alone no less than 200 of these meetings will take place, a special program having been arranged for each. In the Bronx 10,000 mothers are to parade, carrying banners and proclaiming Woodrow Wilson the man of the hour and the person who has saved their sons from war. The parade will end with a mass meeting, at which men and women orators will address the mothers. Throughout New York and other States the observance will be of the same spirit and scope.

Business men in New York City and all other cities, towns, hamlets, and cross roads have written the committee in charge of "Woodrow Wilson Day" that they intended to decorate their buildings with flags, bunting, and banners, heralding the President as the man who has brought the country to the pinnacle of prosperity. The committee has enlisted the aid of every Wilson Club and all the organizations working in his interest. The President's message will be delivered by the President in person before a gathering at Shadow Lawn that day, which will be known there as "New York Day." The organizers of the celebration hope to make it by far the most pretentious tribute ever paid to a President.

MACY SUCCEEDS SETH LOW.

Elected President of National Civic Federation for Unexpired Term.

The Executive Council of the National Civic Federation announced yesterday that it had elected V. Everit Macy as President, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Seth Low, and that Mr. Macy had agreed to hold the office until Jan. 23, the date of the federation's annual meeting. In his letter of acceptance, after expressing appreciation of the work done by Mr. Low and his predecessors in the Presidency, Mr. Macy said:

"During the next few years our country will have to deal with many problems of the utmost national importance. Many of these questions will be of economic and social origin, and no agency in the country is better qualified to render valuable aid in bringing about an orderly, wise, and fair decision of these controversial matters than the National Civic Federation. Upon the right and harmonious solution of these questions depends much of the future prosperity and hapiness of our citizens. One cannot, therefore, lightly accept or refuse the office of the Presidency of the federation."

The letter was addressed to Ralph M Easley, and Mr. Macy wrote that were it not for Mr. Easley's "ability and unselfish devotion" and the "efficient and loyal support" of his staff, he would not feel equal to the responsibilities of even a temporary Presidency.

McADOO TAKES THE STUMP.

Will Speak in the Middle West, Memphis, and Jersey.

It was announced at Democratic National headquarters yesterday that William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, would start today on an extended speech-making tour.

He will speak in Peoria, Ill., tomorrow night. He will be in Chicago on Oct. 18. St. Louis on Oct. 19 and Memphis on Oct. 20. On Oct. 21 and 23 he will speak in Indiana. In Ohio on the 24th and 25th and on the 26th in New Jersey, at some place not yet designated.

MAY MAKE RECORDS PUBLIC.

President to Re-examine Civil Service Operations.

The National Civil Service Reform League, 79 Wall Street, Richard N. Dana, President, announced yesterday that it had written to President Wilson urging him to discontinue the Civil Service Commission's policy of keeping its records secret, and to have these records opened for public inspection. Accompanying the announcement was a copy of a letter just received from President Wilson saying he would re-examine the matter on the league's request.

The league's letter to the President reads in part:

Regardless of the attitude of previous Administrations, we respectfully contend that the position which your commission has assumed is untenable in a democracy. Allegations have been made to the league that there has been an abuse of your order of May 7, 1913, regulating examinations for fourth-class Postmasters through the means of seeking recommendations of Democratic Congressmen in violation of the civil service law. The charge is made that the intent of the law and of your order has been beaten by the appointment of Democrats over others standing higher on the list. We do not allege this to be true. We simply wish to find out the fact and give it publicity no matter what the result. You have been connected with the league as one of its Vice Presidents and must know of its non-partisan character.

President Wilson's reply read:

Shadow Lawn, Oct. 10, 1916.

My Dear Sir: Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Oct. 6 and to say that, of course, I will re-examine the matter to which you call my attention because you request me to do so. I feel that that is something which I owe to the league out of respect for its activities.

Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Richard H. Dana, President National Civic Service Reform League, New York City.

In the announcement made yesterday by the league it was said that its officers have always had access to the records of the Civil Service Commission heretofore with the exception of a brief period in 1899.

SEABURY OFF TODAY FOR TOUR UP-STATE

McCombs Going Along on Rear-Platform Speaking Trip to Last Till October 28.

REPORTS TELL OF GAINS

Osborne-Whitman Row Said to be Helping Democratic Candidate —Calder Takes Stump.

Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, and William F. McCombs, candidate for United States Senator, will start this morning on a two weeks' campaign trip through the State. The tour will be made on a special train which is to leave the Grand Central Terminal at 9:30.

The candidates will address meetings at the different stops from the rear platform. Evening meetings will be held in theatres and halls. Nearly every county in the State will be visited and the trip will end in Buffalo on Oct. 28.

Mr. Seabury has already made two trips up the State, one before the primaries and another last week, which ended in Westchester County on Saturday night. Mr. McCombs was to have made the trip last week, but he was ill of tonsilitis.

Mr. Seabury's managers are greatly pleased with the tour last week, in which he visited nine counties. Several of the counties which are regarded as close normally will give the Democratic candidate a plurality, it was said by local party leaders. In the other counties the normal Republican plurality will be greatly cut down, they assert.

Thomas Mott Osborne's resignation as Warden of Sing Sing has become one of Mr. Seabury's chief campaign issues. Beginning with his speech at Auburn on Thursday, Mr. Seabury devoted much of his time to the prison situation. In all of the speeches he made it clear that he was not certain of the success or failure of Mr. Osborne's Sing Sing experiment, but he declared that the plan was entitled to at least a fair trial. He quoted from the Warden's letter of resignation, in which Mr. Osborne said: "The Governor has been using the Prisons Department for political purposes."

Everywhere through the State, particularly in Westchester County, Mr. Seabury's declaration that he would take the Prisons Department out of politics, if he did not do the thing, roused enthusiasm. In Westchester County a paradoxical condition exists. The friends of Former District Attorney Frederick Weeks, who obtained Mr. Osborne's indictment, are friendly to ex-Judge Seabury, the Democratic leaders say. They are bitter toward Governor Whitman, because they feel that they should have stood behind Mr. Weeks, who was turned down by the Republican organization for renomination. Moreover, they side with Ex-Warden Osborne in the controversy with the Governor, as was indicated during a speaking trip through the county which Mr. Osborne made, on which he was enthusiastically greeted everywhere.

Mr. Seabury has consistently advocated President Wilson's re-election in all of his speeches, on the argument: "He kept us out of war." In Oneida, where there is some factional disension against the President, and in the Hudson River counties, where Hughes is conceded to be stronger than Whitman, Mr. Seabury praised the President as warmly as in the up-State counties, where such praise was apt to enhance his own popularity.

Dutchess and Orange are likely to go strong for Mr. Seabury, it was said, and he may carry them, although they are normally Republican. Of the other counties visited by Mr. Seabury last week, Chemung probably will go Democratic, and in Tioga, Tompkins, and Schuyler Counties the normal Republican vote will be cut down by the strength of President Wilson among the farmers, which was one of the surprises of the tour.

It is a long jump from the Court of Appeals bench to a cross-road stump, but Mr. Seabury seems to have made the leap successfully. He is a good "mixer," is delighted to answer questions from the platform and to get into discussions on the issues. Farmers who heard him speak at the Tompkins County Fair at Ithaca seemed surprised at his knowledge of agricultural subjects. For a city man he was remarkably familiar with prices and conditions. They did not know that he owned a small dairy farm and had a milk route on Long Island.

William M. Calder, Republican nominee for United States Senator, will leave New York today on a speaking tour that will take him through practically every county in the State. He is scheduled to deliver addresses in forty-three towns and cities. His first speech will be made in Buffalo this evening. From there he will swing back to New York, arriving here next Saturday. Mr. Calder said he would speak chiefly in behalf of the election of the national ticket, and only incidentally of his own candidacy.

WHITMAN BEGINS TOUR.

Adolph Lewisohn Calls to Give Assurances of Support.

After spending a busy day in the city preparing material for the speeches he is to deliver from now until Election Day, Governor Whitman left for Buffalo last night, there to begin this morning his speaking tour of the State. The Governor is confident that he will be re-elected, and intends to make a vigorous campaign from now on.

Among those who brought good reports to the Governor yesterday were County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig and Commissioner F. H. Kracke, who is conducting the Governor's campaign. Another caller was Adolph Lewisohn, the banker. Mr. Lewisohn has been an ardent admirer of Thomas Mott Osborne, but yesterday he assured the Governor that he was with him from now on. Mr. Lewisohn dined with the Governor and it was said later that Mr. Whitman would have something to say about the Osborne case before the end of the campaign.

PUBLIC PAYS, LOREE SAYS.

President of Delaware & Hudson Criticises Adamson 8-Hour Law.

The Hughes National College League announced yesterday the enrollment of L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. An interview with President Loree regarding the Adamson Eight-hour law was also made public, in which he said in part:

"As it has come to pass that railways in the United States cannot now receive for the services which they perform more, in the aggregate, than shall meet their expenses and taxes and afford a reasonable return on the fair value of their property, it must be remembered that the railway corporations now are, as to the sums paid in wages, merely conduits through which moneys pass from the traveling and shipping public to the train employes.

"Furthermore, the shippers do not themselves actually pay the freight rates, but collect the amounts so paid either directly or indirectly from the ultimate consumer. This makes it apparent that the present proposition is, in fact, one to increase the cost of living of the great multitude of Americans who have incomes lower than those received by railway trainmen in order to increase these higher incomes."

CALLS COLBY A JOLLY JOKER

Brother Howard, Replying to Everett, Refers to the Lobster.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 15.—The Colby family of New Jersey is irreconcilably split in the present political campaign, Everett, the former Progressive leader, is actively supporting Hughes, while Howard, who lives in Plainfield, is an enthusiastic Wilson supporter. A few days ago Everett Colby from Republican headquarters issued a statement implying that the only reason his brother had for supporting the President was that Mr. Wilson, then a professor at Princeton, had passed him in public law when he didn't deserve it. Mr. Colby needed the credit to graduate.

Howard Colby saw the statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and he has been revolving it in his mind for several days. Yesterday he had a happy thought and he sent the following letter to THE TIMES Shadow Lawn correspondent for publication:

I am in receipt of a clipping in which my numerous and my lovable brother, Everett, is reported to have said that the reason that I am for Wilson is that I flunked every examination I ever took in Princeton, but in one case Wilson passed me when he had no reason to.

My brother is a jolly joker, but if he knew how near the truth he was concerning those "examinations," he never would have divulged it. However, I rejoice that he is not quite accurate, for if the list of names of those who graduated in the famous class of 1903 be read upwards, it will be found that I have the distinguished honor of being the leading student.

It is also on record that I passed the profound subject of zoology, and I still recall that the heart of a lobster is in the middle of its back, where at present the vision of my esteemed brother appears to me to be located.

However this may be, I am for Wilson for the reason I consider him a healer of the nations. Yours for Progress, no matter how it goes.

HOWARD A. COLBY.

Mr. Colby says he thinks this retort will restore the family balance for the time being, at least.

HEARST AS ARMY HEAD.

Bronx Forum Cheers Speaker's Sarcastic Reference to Mexico.

Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary of the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes and Secretary of the Municipal Ownership League, addressed the Bronx Open Forum in the Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road, yesterday afternoon, on "Real Preparedness."

Before taking up his subject, he spoke briefly on the "militaristic preparedness movement." The audience cheered when he alluded to Colonel Roosevelt as "the finest salesman of political gold bricks the country ever knew," and later as "the self-appointed savior of this country."

Concerning Mexican affairs Mr. Marsh said: "The army in Mexico should be headed by William Randolph Hearst, not bearing the Stars and Stripes but a copy of The New York Unamerican. He should be followed by St. George Perkins, John Hays Hammond, and all the Roosevelt family. All of these should be twenty miles ahead of any American workingman, and then, oh, Lord, let every Mexican bullet do its duty."

These sentiments met with applause from the many Socialists in the audience.

Mr. Marsh advocated Government ownership of all natural resources and public utilities as the only real preparedness. He said taxation must be confined to incomes and inheritances, and summed up his creed by laying down three provisions: First, that this country must never enter an aggressive war; second, that no profit shall be made by those manufacturing munitions for the United States Army and Navy, and, third, that the country must never embark on a war without a referendum vote on the part of the people, who must give their consent.

738,812 REGISTERED; CITY'S BIGGEST LIST

Leaders on Both Sides Express Satisfaction with the Figures of 1916.

CHANGES IN ALL BOROUGHS

Brooklyn Only 10,303 Voters Behind Manhattan, While the Bronx Showed a Great Increase, Too.

Democratic and Republican leaders professed yesterday to be thoroughly satisfied with the results of this year's registration in New York City. Revised figures show that the total registration for all the boroughs was 738,812, the largest in the history of the city. While several of the districts, principally those downtown, showed a falling off, as compared to former years, this was explained by the leaders as being due to a shift in population rather than to apathy on the part of voters.

The districts to suffer most from this population shift are Tammany strongholds, although a few Republican districts have suffered. The population shift has also affected some of the big uptown Republican districts, notably the Twenty-third, which takes in most of Washington Heights. This district has long been considered the banner Republican district of the city, but many Democrats have moved into it and the old-time Republican majorities have slumped.

The decrease in the downtown Manhattan districts is practically offset by the increases in the Bronx alone. Increases in Queens and Brooklyn are due to the natural growth in population. In a few years Brooklyn will be the largest borough in the city in point of voters. Some of the leaders expected that Brooklyn would overtop Manhattan this year, but she fell short by just 10,303. Revised figures showing the total registration in all the boroughs of the city this year as compared with 1912, 1914, and 1915 are as follows:

Boroughs.	1916.	1912.	1914.	1915.
Manhattan	280,214	290,352	255,284	251,851
Bronx	100,074	81,330	84,962	87,303
Brooklyn	260,911	250,656	242,520	247,337
Queens	71,347	58,787	61,871	64,804
Richmond	17,266	14,712	15,999	16,736
Grand total.	738,812	703,296	660,636	667,811

Manhattan's sixth day total this year was 74,890; the Bronx, 28,291; Brooklyn, 70,395; Queens, 24,495, and Richmond, 6,761. The total registration for the sixth day in all the boroughs was 211,838, as compared with 201,395 in 1915.

"The registration is very satisfactory," said Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee. "The figures show a substantial increase in most of the heavily Republican districts, while there is not nearly the same increase in the Democratic districts.

Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, said that the increased vote in the Bronx, Queens, and Brooklyn would more than make up for any decreases that might take place in Tammany's Manhattan strongholds. State Senator Robert F. Wagner said:

"The registration is satisfactory to us. There is no apathy in the organization. We will carry New York City in November by over 100,000 plurality."

Manhattan was the only borough which failed to show an increase over the 1915 registration. The falling off was 6,336. Manhattan showed an increase over last year's registration of 28,363. It still maintains its lead over Brooklyn, however, by more than 19,000, despite predictions of political leaders that Brooklyn would lead all the boroughs in the city in this year's registration.

In Brooklyn 260,911 voters registered during the week. This is an increase of 22,574 over last year's total, and an increase of 10,256 over the registration in 1912.

The Bronx, at the closing hour Saturday night, had passed the 100,000 mark for the first time. The total registration in the borough was 100,074, a lead over last year's total of 12,774, and over the last Presidential year of 16,494.

Queens, with a total registration this year of 71,347, was 6,543 ahead of last year, and 12,560 over 1912.

Richmond showed a total registration of 17,266 this year, an increase of 520 over 1912, and 554 over last year.

The increases in Manhattan and Brooklyn were principally in Republican districts. The Twenty-third Assembly District in Manhattan, the banner Republican district in the city, showed an increase of 5,000 over 1912. The strong Tammany districts showed a decided falling off in registration from 1912. In the district of Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy the falling off was 1,300. The Second Assembly District, "Big Tom" Foley's stronghold, showed a similar slump, lending color to the report that Tammany lacked interest in this election.

SIX WILSONS AT SAME HOTEL

Seemingly All but Woodrow Answered Vanderbilt Boy's Call.

"Call for Mr. Wilson." This resounded through the lobby of the Hotel Vanderbilt yesterday, and while the very name itself would naturally arouse a certain amount of interest, particularly at this time of the year, it was quite an odd coincidence that as many as six men responded to the call, all with the same name and none of them related.

The message was for Huntington Wilson of Chicago. Then there came to the desk almost simultaneously W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal, R. Morris Wilson of Nashville, R. H. Wilson of Norfolk, J. E. Wilson of Chicago, and W. R. A. Wilson of Pittsfield, Mass. In fact, the information clerk was almost swamped with Wilsons. Mrs. H. A. Wilson was in her room and, of course, did not hear the page boy, otherwise there might have been another Wilson.

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Tabulating Machine Operator (Hollerith)

SALARY $720 TO $900.

Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to October 23, at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Practical Test, 5; Experience, 3; Arithmetic, 2. Minimum age 16 years. For further particulars see

"THE CITY RECORD,"

published daily, or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Centemeri—Nothing but gloves since 1870. Forty-six years of constant improvement

Quality is Economy

Centemeri Gloves cost you less—quality for quality—than you would pay elsewhere. Centemeri Gloves are genuinely economical because they are high grade, durable and wear well.

Centemeri Gloves are Unlined yet from genuine first pelts; clear shades; cut all tanned, sun bleached. Noted for flexibility, service and style.

Good quality stylish gloves ... $1.50...2.00
More elaborately trimmed styles....2.25
Extreme novelties..... 2.50—3.00

Centemeri Gloves

296 Fifth Ave. One door below 31st Street

Odd tyles, seconds, etc., at very low prices in our bargain department upstairs

ADVERTISEMENT.

New York, October 13th, 1916.

TO THE EMPLOYEES OF THE THIRD AVE. SYSTEM:

As you are aware, nearly all of you are insured in the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for $1,000, under a group contract made by this Company, and in addition most of you have an accident policy ensuring to you from $250 to $1,000 in case of accidents.

You are hereby notified that if you do not return to your work on or before October 20, 1916, these policies will be cancelled. The policy, however, contains the following provision:

"If an employee shall leave the employment of the railway company, he shall have the privilege of continuing the life and accident insurance under the group contract aforesaid, without medical examination, provided he shall apply to the insurance company in writing within ten days after the termination of employment, requesting that the insurance be continued at his own cost for the same amount of insurance at the schedule rate for his then age, to be paid by him annually in advance to the Travelers Insurance Company, and that his new occupation shall not be one of a more hazardous nature than his occupation while in the employment of the railway company."

From this you will perceive that if you desire to continue the policies on your own account you must so notify the Travelers Insurance Company and get the new terms from them.

If your Union, that is, "The Amalgamated Society of Street and Electrical Railway Employees of the United States of America," were anything more than the irresponsible humbug I have declared it to be, that Society might arrange to handle the insurance for you hereafter, but I assume that it will do nothing of the sort and I do not suppose any of you can expect the Company to carry this insurance for you any longer. Therefore, if you wish your families to have the benefit of this insurance you must attend to it yourselves. It would be a pity to give it up, and although you have seen fit, without any reason, to part company with me, I urge upon you for the sake of your wives and children to endeavor to take care of this insurance.

F. W. WHITRIDGE, President.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IF YOU DON'T BUY AN APOLLO PLAYER

YOU WILL NOT GET THE BEST

The Apollo's features are patented. Therefore no other Player can possibly be made as good as the Apollo. The Apollo is the only Player that strikes down upon the keys; that has Metronome Motor, Dynaline Expression Pointer, winds the Roll without pumping, and transposes into 3 different keys. Price from $625.

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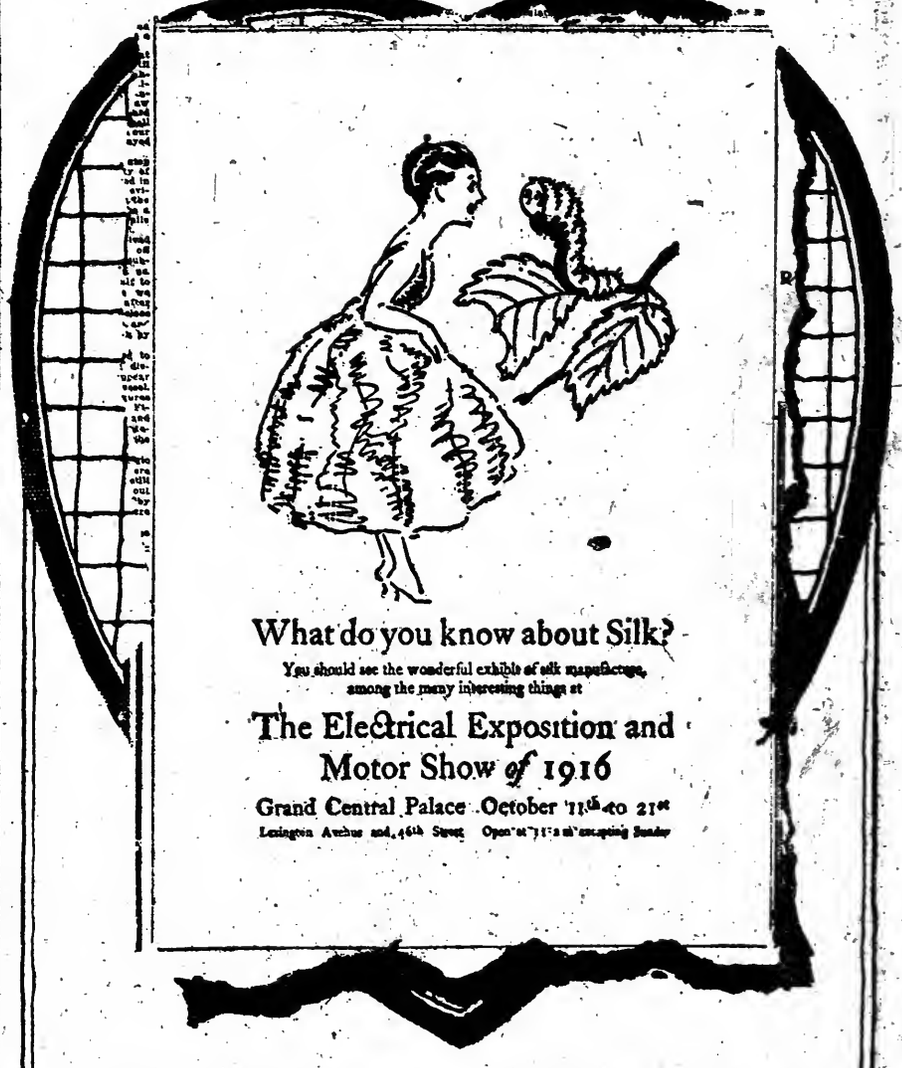

What do you know about Silk?

You should see the wonderful exhibit of silk manufacture, among the many interesting things at

The Electrical Exposition and Motor Show of 1916

Grand Central Palace October 11th to 21st

Lexington Avenue and 46th Street Open at 7 P. M. on Sunday

The above advertisement refers to the Exhibit of Mode Manufacture showing the interesting evolution of

MALLINSON'S Silks de Luxe

Lovers of fashion will do well to witness this evidence of American enterprise by visiting the Electrical Exposition. Mallinson's Trade Marked Silks are found at the Fine Stores and in the Fine Garments.

"Pussy Willow," "Khaki-Kool," "Indestructible Voile," "Will o' the Wisp." "The New Silks First."

H. R. MALLINSON & COMPANY—New York—London—Paris

Fox Skins
Natural and in the fashionable dyed shades
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5th Avenue at 53d Street

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
SHIRT
Extras
Sizes 17½ to 20
$1.44

If you require more tape to encircle your chest than the average man—you know well enough the comfort there is in a shirt that gives you plenty of room—stretching and breathing space. Our shirts for large men are made from a special pattern and are cut extra large throughout, which insures more than ordinary freedom. Whenever you step inside the Men's Entrance you will find a good assortment of neat, striped colorings on white grounds, made of serviceable shirt fabrics.

Made in a Coat Model with soft or laundered cuffs.

Macy's—Main Fl., 35th St., B'way

Andrew Alexander
548 Fifth Avenue
At 45th Street

Mahogany Cordovan, $7.50

THE new fall shoes for men indicate a gradual return to narrower toes, but still show the crisp, clean-cut lines of the popular English last Brown calf or cordovan shoes, high and low cut are in demand. Our stock is exceptionally varied for the express purpose of meeting exact requirements.

Downtown Store
Sixth Ave. at 19th Street

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HAPGOOD HECKLED AT CHURCH MEETING

Quizzed About His Defense of the Wilson Administration After Formal Speech.

BRANDEIS'S NAME CHEERED

The Outlook Cited to Show Roosevelt Once Praised President's Stand About Belgium.

Norman Hapgood spoke for about half an hour on the issues of the present political campaign at the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, last night and then was heckled by the large gathering present for about twice the length of time he had spoken. In his talk he defended President Wilson's policies and the principles upon which they were based. He said what the President had accomplished had been so praiseworthy that his opponents, unable to condemn the results, had to content themselves with condemning the methods by which they were attained.

After upholding the 8-hour law on the ground that it had averted a catastrophe that would have been as disastrous as a siege and would have paralyzed the nation's commerce, he praised President Wilson for appointing Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Bench. Prolonged handclapping greeted the remarks he made on this subject. When the handclapping was dying down, a hiss was heard in the gallery. The handclapping immediately started up more vigorously than before.

"President Wilson knew that there would be some hisses as a result of that appointment," Mr. Hapgood said, smiling. "There hasn't been an act of his Administration that required more courage than the appointment of Mr. Brandeis."

The heckling was well regulated, the questioners writing notes to the speaker, to be read and answered from the platform. The questioners did not hesitate to bring Mr. Hapgood's editorial leanings of the past into the discussion. Some one asked:

"Which did you support in 1912—Roosevelt or Wilson?" And, "If Roosevelt had been nominated this year, which would you have supported?"

Mr. Hapgood said he supported both before the nomination in 1912, one for the Democratic and the other for the Republican nomination, but that after the Progressives had nominated the Colonel he had supported Wilson in the belief that of the two he was the more progressive. The same would have been the case this year, he said.

"Which is the more pro-German—Wilson or Hughes?" another questioner wrote.

"Mr. Wilson has had a definite line of action to follow and has given no indication as to where his personal sympathies lie," Mr. Hapgood answered. "Mr. Hughes has given no definite indication of this, either, but he has accepted the backing of certain interests prejudiced in the outcome of the war, as well as the backing of certain financial interests, and if elected this combined backing will handicap him."

The Ridder charge that Wilson had covertly sought pro-German favor was characterized by the speaker as an empty boast.

"Would the election of Hughes make war with Mexico probable?" another heckler asked.

"I think it would be extremely probable," Mr. Hapgood replied. "Not that he wants war with Mexico, but that the statements he has made and the principles he has adopted would be likely to drag us into such a war. For the same reason I think a war with Germany or England would be more probable even than a war with Mexico. Mr. Hughes has been afraid to commit himself to any definite policies, but has committed himself to the charge that 'everything done by the other party was wrong,' and the result would be dangerous if he were elected."

He was asked what he thought of President Wilson's failure to protest at the invasion of Belgium. In answer he referred his questioner to an article by Roosevelt in The Outlook of Sept. 23, 1914, in which, Mr. Hapgood said, President Wilson's policy in regard to Belgium was "eloquently defended" by the Colonel.

Mr. Hapgood said the reason the campaign was attracting such extraordinary interest was because it involved questions of ethics as opposed to Old Guard politics.

"Now we have the advanced liberal spirit in power," he said, "and the President is a man who has met every question with as much expertness as moral spirit. The other side is equally well represented by Mr. Hughes. If he is elected, reactionary politics will govern the country under the seal of Mr. Hughes's eminent respectability. We will be worse off if he gets into office than if one of the out-and-out Old Guardsmen had been nominated."

Wall Street hated Wilson because he had ended special privileges, had driven the lobbyists out of Washington, and, with his Currency bill, had "spread prosperity" instead of leaving credit in the hands of a few in Wall Street, Mr. Hapgood said. He was asked why the militia was kept on the border, and answered that, by keeping it there, the President had prevented war by putting an end to the bandit raids that were inflaming the country against Mexico. He traced Wilson's Mexican policy up to the present time, and said that this, as well as his South American policy, had convinced the Latin Americans that the United States was a friendly neighbor.

TYPISTS TO CONTEST TODAY

World's Writing Championship to be Decided for the Year.

The tenth annual world's championship typewriting contest will take place at 5 o'clock this evening at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, under the auspices of the Annual Business Show Company and the direction of J. N. Kimball, manager of the international typewriting contests.

There is promise of a spirited contest for the title, which is now held by Miss Margaret B. Owen. The reward will be a silver trophy.

There will be three classes—the novice championship, open to any typist who had not touched a typewrite previous to Sept. 1, 1916; the amateur championship, open to any amateur, and the professional championship, open to all. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded to the winners in the three classes.

TO DISCUSS GRAIN GRADING.

Washington Bureau Seeks the News of Growers and Traders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Office of Markets and Rural Organization of the Department of Agriculture will hold four hearings in the field and one in Washington in the next two weeks to consider a draft of the rules and regulations for the administration of the United States Grain Standards act recently passed by Congress. Copies of the tentative draft have been printed and submitted for the advance consideration of those concerned. The field hearings will be as follows: Oct. 19, Mr. Alpin Hotel, New York City; Oct. 21, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La.; Oct. 23, Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., and Oct. 24, Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

A final hearing will be held in Washington on Oct. 27, at which consideration will be given to all the points brought up by the grain interests of the country at the several preliminary hearings. The tentative draft of the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the Grain Standards act provides:

1. For the methods of obtaining licenses by persons desiring to inspect and grade grain for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, including both State Inspectors and other persons.
2. The duties of such Inspectors when licensed.
3. The manner in which interested parties can appeal to the Secretary of Agriculture from the decision of any licensed Inspector regarding the grade of any lot of grain.
4. The manner in which interested parties can request the Secretary of Agriculture to determine the grade of any lot of grain which has been shipped by grade in interstate or foreign commerce from a place in which there is no Inspector to another place without an Inspector.
5. The manner of determining and assessing the fees for referring an appeal or dispute to the Secretary.
6. Requirements with which shippers must comply who desire to ship grain by grade in interstate and foreign commerce from a point at which there is no Inspector to another point without an Inspector.
7. Steps which will be taken when grain is found to have been misgraded or misrepresented.
8. The manner in which information relative to the enforcement of the act will be published from time to time.

Grain growers, merchants, millers, and all others interested in grain or the administration of the act are invited to be present at the hearings. Opportunity will be afforded for discussion, and those who cannot appear in person may present their views in writing.

LACE IMPORTS INCREASING.

All the World but Germany Aiding to Adorn American Women.

The demand of American women for luxuries does not stop with the possession of the bulk of the world's supply of diamonds and other precious stones, but runs to the finest laces and embroideries Europe and Asia can produce. For a time following the outbreak of the war, it looked as if women would have to get along with what domestic makers could furnish, but of late there seems to have been an increase in the movement of these goods to the United States, for foreign manufacturers are making every effort to maintain their shipments to America, now almost their sole market.

In the week ended Oct. 7, lace and embroidery imports amounted to $329,240. These figures, taken in connection with those of preceding weeks, indicate a year's importations at New York of $15,000,000. Adding to this entries made at Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and other ports, it is estimated that the country's total lace imports will be $25,000,000.

Except Germany, all lace-producing countries are represented. While St. Gall, Switzerland, is in the van, English laces make a good showing. Other countries contributing are France, Italy, Netherlands, China, and Japan.

The people of the Azores and of the Madeira Islands, shut off from their usual markets in Europe, are concentrating their attention upon the American market. In the week ended Oct. 7, for example, linen lace imports from the Azores were valued at $12,294, or almost one-half of the week's total receipts from all countries.

General merchandise imports entered at New York in the week last reported reached $20,593,631. Total merchandise imports for the calendar year to date were valued at $1,092,842,919, compared with approximately $790,000,000 in the corresponding period last year.

TO SELL LUMBER JOINTLY.

First Co-operative Organization Here to Seek Foreign Trade.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The formation of the first organization for co-operative selling to enable an American industry to compete with foreigners in foreign markets was announced to-day by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The organization is an export sales company, representing 80 per cent. of the Douglas fir cut in the country, and the bureau thinks that it will give American lumber a decided advantage in the trade struggle that will follow the war.

A statement issued by the bureau says: "It is expected without violating the present anti-trust law to give American manufacturers some of the advantages that were hoped for from the Webb bill, which the last Congress failed to pass.

"Immediate attention will be given to standardization of grades, to the conditioning of export lumber, and to an active propaganda in foreign countries. Lack of attention in the past to these very important details accounts in large measure for the failure of American lumber to hold its own against more efficient competitors."

The organization of the company is understood to have been approved by representatives of the Federal Trade Commission, who have been on the Pacific Coast for some time.

ATTACHMENT FOR E. S. PIPER

Court Acts on Eagle Savings and Loan Complication.

A Body attachment has been issued for Elwin S. Piper, former President of the Eagle Savings and Loan Company of Brooklyn, by Justice Manning of the Supreme Court. At the office of Mr. Piper, at 26 Court Street, and at his home at 1,690 Ocean Avenue, inquirers were informed that "Mr. Piper is out of town on real estate business and will return some time this week."

The attachment was issued on Oct. 2 on the application of Ella H. Renner and Emil E. Renner, who obtained a judgment of $3,350 on June 29. While Piper was at the head of the company, Mr. and Mrs. Renner arranged with him for a loan on their home in Flatbush. There was a dispute and extended litigation, which culminated in foreclosure by the company. Mr. and Mrs. Renner lost their property.

Later the Renners sued Piper, asserting that he falsely stated to them the terms under which they bound themselves to pay the mortgage.

J. M. GIDDING & CO.
Fifth Ave. at Forty Sixth St
Importers
"The Paris Shop of America"
Designers
BEGINNING TODAY, WE WILL HOLD
A WINDOW DISPLAY of FASHIONS *showing a striking resemblance to the Costumes and Decors of Serge de Diaghileff's New Moyen Age Ballets which will have their Premiere at the Manhattan Opera House this week.*

THE CONVICTS CHEER GOODBYE TO OSBORNE

An Impromptu Reception Held Just Before He Surrenders the Warden's Office.

SHAKES PRISONERS' HANDS

Welfare League Members Predict Return to His Work in Triumph —Speaking Dates Announced.

Thomas Mott Osborne retired yesterday as Warden of Sing Sing prison after a service of sixteen months in that office. His resignation, in which he charged Governor Whitman with bad faith, becomes effective this morning.

Just before he drove out of the prison yard, bound for the Hotel Belmont in this city, where he will make his headquarters, the walls and cell block echoed back volleys of cheers for the departing founder of the Mutual Welfare League.

The leave-taking started at noon, when Mr. Osborne shook hands with a group of league leaders, urging upon them lasting devotion to the creed of the organization—constructive character building instead of destructive punishment. As he started for his own quarters the head of the long mess line came winding into the yard. Those in front saw him, forgot discipline, and ran for him. George Hodson, Sergeant at Arms, found himself powerless to stem the rush, so he formed the men in single file, that they might each shake the hand of their departing chief.

For an hour after that Mr. Osborne, calling every single convict by his name, listened to thanks and blessings and predictions that he would return triumphant, as he had done when he left the prison once before under serious charges. The leave-taking over, Mr. Osborne motored to New York City.

Mr. Osborne's last official act, after he had acknowledged hundreds of letters of regret at his going, was to take the newly appointed Massachusetts Prison Commission over the institution.

It was announced that the retiring Warden would retain in his service Spencer Miller, Jr., who has been his secretary and personal representative.

It is still understood that Mr. Osborne will enter the campaign against Governor Whitman, whom he considers reactionary toward prison reform. These dates and places were announced for his speaking tour, in which he will probably discuss political affairs incidental to prison reform:

Cooper Union, Oct. 18; Palace Casino, Harlem, Oct. 19; Bryant Hall, Oct. 20; Syracuse, Oct. 21; Buffalo, Oct. 23. Two graduates of Sing Sing, members of the outside branch of the league, will accompany him.

Calvin Derrick, designated by Mr. Carter, Superintendent of Prisons, becomes Acting Warden this morning to serve until Mr. Osborne's successor is appointed.

THINKS OSBORNE LIKE CHRIST.

Dr. Reisner, Making Comparison, Says Politics Got Him Out of Office.

While some might consider the methods of Warden Osborne of Sing Sing Prison to be "sentimental," the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner of Grace M. E. Church, in a sermon entitled "Boy Freedom," said last night he considered the Osborne methods most nearly to approximate those of Christ. Politics, he said, had at last got rid of one of New York's most valuable servants in the person of the Sing Sing Warden.

Turning to a discussion of recent labor troubles, Dr. Reisner said: "Murdering strikes such as frequently blacken our history and cheapen union labor efforts are fomented by such men as stand on our street corners now and ridicule the Bible and laugh at God."

The preacher denounced "crooked corporation lawyers and rich loafers," and urged that gambling be suppressed in wealthy clubs, that boys on the street might not be exposed to false examples of "liberty." He praised Hans Wagner for refusing to sell his name for use on a cigarette box, lest it lead boys to smoking the contents. He called attention to the imitativeness of boys, and urged that drunkenness should not be treated humorously.

"They lynch a negro down South if he dares overstep his boundary with a white woman," he continued, "but up here we send the white slaver to jail for a brief period. Men sell brandy drops to boys and girls and not a thing occurs. I have had in the past pretty good information that peddlers of dope actually visit the schools with gifts of the drug in disguised form. There ought to be a pretty hot hell for such folk of this earth."

Seeking Aviation Recruits.

The Aero Club of America, in its effort to assist the Aviation Section of the army in obtaining volunteers for the Aerial Reserve Corps authorized by President Wilson, is sending to the officers of the Aviation Section the names of forty-five college men who have applied in the last two weeks to the club for aviation training. The club will extend its offer of medals of merit for the best essays written on aeronautical subjects to fifty more universities, colleges and military schools.

B. Altman & Co.
An Interesting Collection of Modern Chinese Porcelains
just brought in from the Orient, is now displayed on the Fourth Floor.
It embraces a large number of beautiful examples of Chinese ceramic art, produced in famille vert, sang de boeuf, blue and black hawthorn decoration, cloissonne and jade. Many of these pieces may suitably be converted into lamps or adapted to other practical uses, while all are highly decorative.
Fifth Avenue, New York

CALLS UNIONISM A FAILURE.

The Rev. Bouck White Explains Why the Car Strike Collapsed.

The failure of the general sympathetic strike three weeks ago and the collapse of the street car strike was due to the inability of the trade union method of labor organization to grapple with highly organized capital, according to the Rev. Bouck White, who spoke in the Church of the Social Revolution, 125 West Twenty-third Street yesterday. He said workmen should see that trade unionism was no longer successful.

"The hope of labor the world over," he said, "lies in industrial unionism. The fight of the railroad employes for the eight-hour law and their victory is a splendid example of industrial unionism."

Industrial unionism, the speaker explained, represented mass action by all the branches of a craft as opposed to the trade union idea of single action by a particular branch of a trade. In the local street car strike, he pointed out, only certain branches went out while the other employes remained at work, thus preventing their fellow-workers from winning their cause.

Mr. White assailed Samuel Gompers, declaring that the principles which he represented were founded on motives of selfishness. He deplored the death of the strikers in Bayonne, whom, he said, had met their fate at the hands "of the master class." At his request a memorial dirge was sung by the audience in their honor.

SET RUGS AFIRE TO DIE.

Jessie Sylveski, a Servant, Hadn't Heard from Relatives in War Zone.

Jessie Sylveski, a Polish servant, is held a prisoner in Bellevue Hospital on a charge of arson. Her arrest followed a fire early yesterday in the apartment of Marcus Brown, a builder and President of the Essie Construction Company, in the Della Robbia, 740 West End Avenue.

According to the police, the girl confessed to having set the fire in an attempt to end her life. She explained that her brothers and sisters are in the heart of the eastern war front, and that because she has not heard from them in months she concluded they had been killed, so she decided to join them. She was then sent to Bellevue for observation.

The fire was discovered by Mrs. Brown, who found two rugs in her parlor in flames. Harold Brown, her son, and John W. Newhall, her brother, put the fire out. Evidences of kerosene on the rugs caused Mr. Brown to notify the Fire and Police Departments. Fire Marshal Brophy and Assistant Fire Marshals Kivel and Shields responded, and the girl, who has been in the employ of the Brown family for two and a half months, and who has been in this country for four years, was arrested.

According to Fire Marshal Brophy, she said she poured kerosene on the rugs and ignited them, and then went back to bed in the hope that the flames would reach her.

ARMY SEEKS MOTOR EXPERT

He Will Get $2,400 a Year for Work at Rock Island Arsenal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The War Department is in the market for an automobile expert to be stationed at the Rock Island Arsenal in Illinois in connection with its plans for the intensive use of the motor truck in the regular army. It has called on the United States Civil Service Commission to hold a competitive examination for such an expert, and applicants for the position will be examined by the commission in Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, New York, New Orleans, and St. Louis on Oct. 24. From the list of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill a vacancy in this post in the Ordnance Department at large at a salary of $2,400 a year. Other vacancies in posts requiring similar qualifications will be filled in the same way. The initial employment of the appointee will be at the Rock Island Arsenal, but he may be transferred elsewhere, as the service may require.

The appointee to this post will be required to inspect the purchase and operation of automobiles, to assist in the selection of automobile types for the army, to supervise designs relating particularly to automobile work in the Ordnance Department, and generally to attend to automobile engineering work, especially with reference to army motor trucks and tractors. He will also have supervision of army traction repair work in the field. The army is undertaking the intensive development of the use of the motor truck. At the present time many trucks are in operation, and their maintenance is costing the army $600,000 a month.

Candidates for appointment as automobile expert must show that they have been graduated from a course of four full years of study in a school having a curriculum equivalent to that of a high school. Additional credit will be given for college or university work. Applicants must have had at least five years' experience in the automobile business, not less than two years of which must have been in a supervisory capacity in the designing or manufacturing department of an automobile factory. In the examination they will be rated according to education, training, and experience.

Boy Hunter Killed by Comrade.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Albert Rivet, 13 years old, of Cohoes, was accidentally shot this afternoon while hunting by Sylvester Ethier, 12. Rivet died on his way to the hospital.

FACING PRISON, HE REMAINS A MYSTERY

Charles W. Hill, Convicted of Forgery, Will Not Reveal Identity.

SPEAKS OF THE ZULU WAR

Mrs. Collier Says He Proposed Marriage if She Would Join Scotch Presbyterian Church.

When Charles W. Hill, a Scotchman, convicted of forgery, appears for sentence in the Court of General Sessions this week, Judge Crain will be confronted with a man whose identity is a great puzzle to the parole officers.

If he is a first offender the court may suspend sentence and place him on parole. If, however, he has been previously convicted an indeterminate sentence with a maximum of three years must be given.

Although Parole Officer Kimball has made a thorough investigation, no former conviction has been found against Hill. When asked by Assistant District Attorney Rorke to make a statement he shook his head and refused to talk.

According to the testimony of Mrs. Martha Collier, the complaining witness, who conducts an employment agency at 457 Fourth Avenue, she obtained two jobs as strikebreaker and waiter for Hill, in this way becoming fairly well acquainted with him. She said he differed greatly from the general class of men seeking such work and in talks with him she learned that he was highly educated. On one occasion he told her that he had rescued the body of the son of Napoleon III. of France from the Zulus, for which he had been commended. Another time he related his experiences in the Zulu war.

Mrs. Collier said that Hill proposed to her, saying that if she would join the Scotch Presbyterian Church before marrying him he would divorce his family, upon which a wedding present of £50,000 would be forthcoming. Immediately after this Hill forged Mrs. Collier's name to a check for $10, which resulted in his arrest.

At the trial he admitted the forgery, but declared that he was under the influence of a drug at the time. In appearance Hill, who is 62 years old, represents the student type. He speaks with a pronounced Scotch accent in carefully chosen words.

PUSH CHICAGO VICE INQUIRY.

Fifteen Police Captains to Testify in Fight on Chief.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Fifteen Police Captains were served with subpoenas today to testify in the Municipal Court tomorrow on the application of State's Attorney Hoyne for warrants for the arrest of Charles C. Healey, Chief of Police, and others on charges of withholding the hands of subordinate officials in the suppression of vice.

William P. O'Brien, suspended Police Captain, who yesterday testified that he had not been allowed to interfere with all-night cafés in which whites and blacks danced and drank together, probably will be the first to take the stand tomorrow. The Rev. Myron E. Adams, member of the Committee of Fifteen, a self-appointed citizens' committee that has investigated vice conditions, will follow Captain O'Brien.

Correspondence between Captain Healey and the police officials served with subpoenas today already is in the hands of State's Attorney Hoyne, taken in his raid last week on the City Hall. The police officials will be asked to testify about circumstances leading to the letters in the files. Henry A. Berger, Assistant State's Attorney, said that these documents would corroborate the contention that Healey was the real boss despite his assertion that he had warned each Captain he would be held strictly responsible for his district.

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developed in materials and trimmings in vogue for the coming season.
A choice selection of original models, representative of the latest creations of the leading Paris couturiers, is shown, from which reproductions or adaptations to meet individual requirements will be made
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Continues to October 31st

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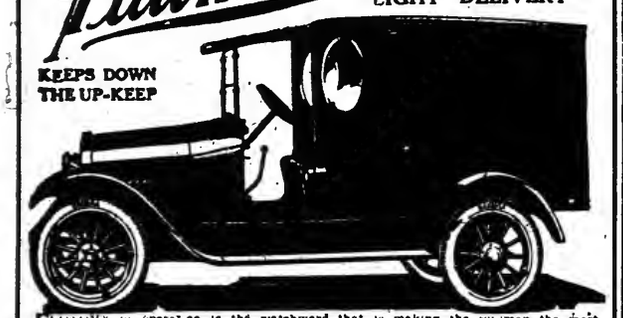

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Automobile Supremacy

In nine months of 1916 The New York Times maintained its pre-eminence in automobile advertising, carrying 626,819 agate lines, a gain of 218,814 lines over the corresponding period last year, a greater gain, and a greater volume by over 117,835 lines, than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening.

Tests in recent years have shown The New York Times to be the most widely read and the most popular newspaper among motor-car owners. Canvasses indicate that motorists who read The Times outnumber by more than 3 to 1 those who read any other New York newspaper.

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times, exceeding one-third of a million copies, represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

MUST FREE BELGIUM, SAYS MUENSTERBERG

For Germany to Settle There, He Asserts, Would Lead to the Next War.

ENGLAND, TOO, MUST YIELD

Cannot Throttle Germans Commercially if the World Is to Have a Permanent Peace.

Hope that the United States would soon mediate between England and Germany and aid in the construction of a lasting world peace by bringing the two belligerents into cordial relationship was expressed yesterday morning by Professor Hugo Münsterberg in an address to the congregation of the Mount Morris Baptist Church on the subject of "Reconstruction After the War." The address was the second in a series of Sunday morning talks on "The New Internationalism," arranged by the church's class in applied Christianity.

"The nations of the world should remember," said Professor Münsterberg, "that it is all important that the state of peace after this war shall not contain the germs of future wars. If Germany were to settle in Belgium, for example, or if England were to attempt to throttle Germany commercially, we should have the beginning of the next war. In the establishment of peace care should be taken that no cause for jealousy or vengeance remains.

"Above all, Germany and England should be brought together. The hope that the United States will soon mediate between these nations is held by all of those who believe in peace.

"The establishment of a peace that will last is the greatest task of the immediate future. And the world wants such a peace. The masses of the people in every country now at war want such a peace. And as soon as the nations are brought together in good-will, as soon, above all, as Germany and England are brought togeher in good-will, such a peace can be established.

"Nationalism is the faithful belief by the people of a nation in the eternal value of that nation's unique contribution to the world. This belief does not imply that other nations are worse, but that they are different.

"This nationalism is spreading over the world. Its ideals are in every country. The effect of the war has accentuated the emotions of individual idealism, but at the same time furthered the development of socialistic idealism. This socialistic idealism has taken hold of all of the nations of the globe. The people of each of them realize that national organization is necessary, that the common unit, the nation, must be organized. This spirit will grow tremendously after the war, and in every nation there will arise a new self-consciousness.

"But still stronger will grow the spirit of internationalism. Through the war, the nations have learned that they belong together, that no nation can be crushed.

"If this internationalism is to make a lasting organization and a lasting peace, however, the nations must not forget the lessons of the war. The first lesson is that there exist absolutely no safety appliances that will prevent war. Before the war it was said that the Socialists, or the financiers, or the women, would prevent war—but they did not.

"And the second lesson is, that no treaty can be held in all circumstances. The statistics show that every nation has broken treaties under the pressure of national necessity, and the United States Supreme Court has recognized the fact that treaties will not always stand.

"Also, the nations must remember that no nation so loves peace that it will not love war, and that there is no question which, in some passionate moment, may not become a question of national honor. We must not forget that no group of nations is secure. To bring about peace we must bring all the nations together in good will, and make them understand each other."

Professor John Bates Clark, of Columbia University, will speak in the Mount Morris Baptist Church next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, on the subject of "International Basis for the League of Peace."

MRS. WILSON'S BIRTHDAY.

President's Gift a Diamond and Platinum Brooch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 15.—Today was Mrs. Wilson's birthday, and she and the President passed it quietly at home. Mr. Wilson's gift to his wife was a handsome diamond and platinum brooch which he purchased on Saturday in a shop here.

At dinner there was a birthday cake, but the number of candles it bore was a profound secret.

GIAMARI SLAYER TO TESTIFY.

Montimagno Expected to Take the Stand Against Rofrano.

Gaetano Montimagno, under sentence of death for the murder of Michael Giamari, will be a witness for the District Attorney in the trial of Michael A. Rofrano, ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, and is expected to admit that Rofrano paid him to commit the crime. Frank Finnimore, another gangster involved in the Giamari murder, has refused to testify for the prosecution.

Montimagno, the prosecution hopes, will corroborate what has been said in court by Joseph La Salle, a convict brought from prison to testify against Rofrano. La Salle testified that he was present on one occasion when the ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner gave Montimagno a sum of money. He also told of having seen the slayer in conversation with the defendant at the Home Rule Club, organized by him in the Second Assembly District in his fight against Tom Foley; and he gave other information intended to prove that Montimagno was acting for Rofrano when he shot Giamari.

Montimagno made a confession before he was convicted, and is now ready, it is said, to reveal all the political motives that were said to have induced Rofrano to plan Giamari's death. He will take the witness chair at the close of the examination of La Salle, who was still on the stand when court adjourned Friday.

ST. PAUL'S ANNIVERSARY.

Wilson and Whitman Invited to 150th Celebration of Founding.

Further announcement was made yesterday by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, concerning the plans for the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of old St. Paul's Church, on lower Broadway. Special anniversary services will commence on Sunday, Oct. 29, and continue daily until Saturday, Nov. 4.

The Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, the Presiding Bishop, who is to preach on Thursday, is now celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of his consecration to the Episcopate. He was a teacher in the Sunday School of St. Paul's when he was a student in the General Theological Seminary.

President Wilson and Vice President Marshall have been invited to attend and occupy Washington's pew. Governor Whitman and his staff have been asked to sit in the pew which was occupied by Governor Clinton.

STALLED AUTO HIT; 4 DEAD.

Ohio Interurban Car Speeding Around Curve Wrecks Family Machine.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Oct. 15.—John Hughes, Jr., a wealthy stock breeder; his wife, one daughter, and Mrs. George Hollingsworth, a neighbor, were killed and a second daughter severely injured this evening when an interurban car struck the automobile in which the party was crossing the car tracks in the front lawn of the Hughes country home. The engine of the automobile failed when the machine was on the track, and a sharp curve prevented a view of the approaching car. While Hughes was attempting to start the automobile the interurban came around the curve at a speed of thirty-five miles an hour, striking the machine.

Lenore Hughes, the eleven-year-old daughter who is injured, is the only survivor of the family.

Raid a Bronx Social Club.

Superintendent Sweeney of the Bronx Children's Society and Detective Guilbert of Inspector Walsh's staff of the Seventh Inspection District dropped in on a dance of a social club in a hall on East 137th Street, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon and arrested the manager and a special officer on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon. The police had information that girls under 16 years of age were being permitted to come to the affair unaccompanied. Superintendent Sweeney was only able to find one juvenile, Anna Delven, 15 years old, of 4 East 106th Street. She was arrested and taken to the Children's Society rooms on a charge of improper guardianship. Detective Guilbert alleged that he saw the special officer, who said he was Michael Willard, 44 years, of 619 East 136th Street, the Bronx, pass a blackjack to a hall manager, who described himself as Samuel Finck 51 years, of 520 East 137th Street. Both were locked up in the Morrisania Station.

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JUNIOR POLICE HEAD AN ORATOR AS WELL

Chief Inspector Rodman, 15 Years Old, Tells a Churchfull the Aims of His Force.

INSPIRED BY CAPT. SWEENEY

Borough President Marks Fellows with Indorsement and Urges Hearers to Study Duties.

Chief Inspector of the Junior Police of New York at 15 is the fame that has come to Harry Rodman, who spoke last night in Grace Methodist Church, in West 104th Street. He had an enthusiastic audience of men and women interested in the Junior Police and the service it is performing for the Police Department.

The founder of the Junior Police is Captain John S. Sweeny of the Fifteenth Precinct, and after he had made a short introductory speech declaring his admiration for the boys who had willingly come to him and asked to be organized for responsibilities and discipline, Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of the church, asked Chief Inspector Rodman to step to the platform and say a few words.

"The Chief" was resplendent in a new blue uniform with brass buttons and a medal. He threw out his chest, and in a voice that made Captain Sweeny's seem a whisper, began:

"My friends, I am sure that this organization of which I am proud to be a member, is going to play a big part in the coming administrative affairs of this city. You probably want to know how it started. On Aug. 14, 1914, Captain John S. Sweeny made a speech at my public school that greatly impressed me. He said what a fine thing it would be if some of the boys got together and formed a Junior Police Force that would help the big force in keeping the east side streets in order, preventing the boys from smoking and building fires in the streets, and seeing that the streets were kept clear of ashes, papers, &c.

"One day I thought I would like to go to the Captain and talk it over with him, so I and my friend started off for the police station.

'We got as far as the door, looked in, and ran out. But I thought a minute and then said to my friend: 'We came here to go in, and we're going in. Let's be regular fellows,' and we did walk right in. The Captain looked over the big desk at us a moment and then, with a kind voice and a big heart, said: 'What can I do for you, boys?'

"I told him I remembered the speech he had made at the public school and wanted him to help us organize into a junior police force. He told me to bring some of my friends to him on Aug. 17 and he would see what he could do.

There was a burst of applause and Chief Rodman continued:

"I only hope that this organization, so splendidly founded, will keep up long after I'm dead, (laughter and applause,) and carry on the work that is so well begun. If now numbers 430, and I hope it will be followed by similar organizations in the other precincts.

"Now we're not going around arresting everybody," and he named the many duties that were expected of the boys, the principal ones being the teaching of discipline, obedience, order, respect for their elders, and care and interest in having the street in which they live clean and free from fires and ashes.

"And not every boy who says he wants to joint the force, can join," he added. "Only those who show that they have the right stuff can be with us, and," he concluded, "let us hope that in the near future every boy on the east and west side will be a member of the Junior Police. I thank you." And he sat down.

Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, followed the young orator. He said he was speaking with trepidation, after such an eloquent address, and heartily indorsed the idea of the Junior Police as a means of teaching the people to have a greater interest in politics.

"You have made me President of this Borough," he said, "and yet I wonder how many of you know even what my duties are. The heads of any governing body should be the servants of the people, but I tell you, as long as you display the ignorance you do at present in politics, the governing powers will be your masters, and you'll lose forever a power you once had."

The meeting was well attended, and Dr. Reisner declared afterward that it was the greatest surprise and the best evening the congregation had ever enjoyed. The church, with its large balconies, was almost filled. Downstairs the members of the Junior Police sat, with their band on the first row, their banner on one side of the aisle and an American flag on the other.

The Rev. Dr. Shipman Indisposed.

The members of the congregation of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street, were disappointed yesterday when their rector, Dr. Herbert Shipman, who has just returned from the Mexican border, where he served as Chaplain with the First New York Field Artillery, did not appear to preach a sermon. Dr. Shipman was indisposed and went to Tuxedo to rest before taking up his duties again. It was announced that he would speak next Sunday.

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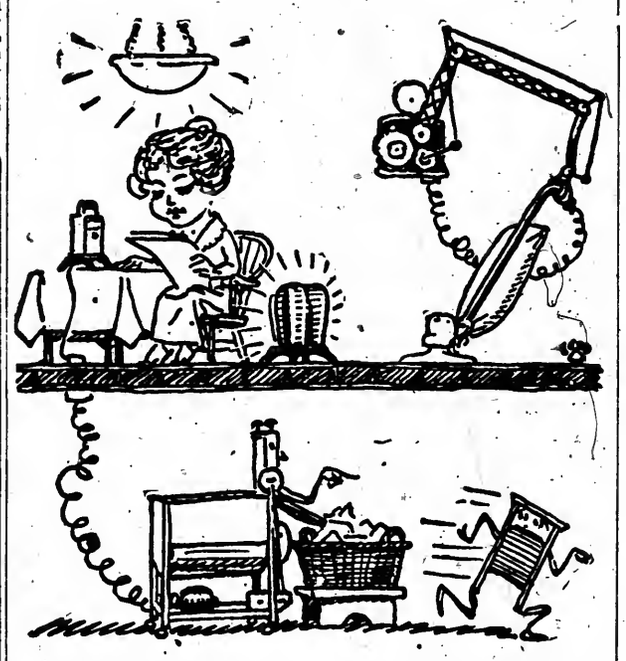

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RUSSIAN JEWS HOPE FOR ALLIED VICTORY

See Their Best Chances of Future Reform in Triumph of Democracy.

GERMANY THEIR WORST FOE

Most Reactionary Elements in Muscovite Officialdom Said to be of Teutonic Origin.

The following letter, dealing with the present situation of the Jews in Russia, what they may expect in the near future, and how they are reacting to the events of worldwide importance now taking place, was written by Henry Sliozberg, Chairman of the Jewish Relief Committee in Petrograd, to Professor Samuel Harper of the University of Chicago. Mr. Sliozberg, who is a jurist of distinction and an authority on Russian law, is the legal adviser in Russia of the New York Life Insurance Company. He has been a communal worker among the Jews for the last twenty-seven years, and was among those who organized their defense at the time of the Kishineff massacres.

PETROGRAD, June 9-22, 1916.—During the years just preceding the war the Jews in Russia were passing through a criticous period: the Government's anti-Semitism had increased, being expressed in a more intensified system of limitations of rights and in a tendency to extend this system not only by the application of already existing limitations but also by the elaboration of new legislation. The laws concerning Jews have always been characterized by a remarkable vagueness; they had to do with such elementary human rights as the right to live in this or that locality, the right to carry on trade and industry, the right to receive an education, and so forth; yet these laws constantly and invariably raised doubts when they had to be applied to the complicated and varied conditions of life which did not fit into the framework of the prohibitory laws. They were so all-embracing that the mere application of the laws in a more restrictive or in a more liberal sense, without any change in the law itself, would mean either the oppression of many millions of Jews in Russia or a slight alleviation of their condition.

The vital interests of this population and the corresponding interests of the whole population were therefore more dependent on the practice in the application of the laws than on the laws themselves. It was the Government's policy to adapt the administrative apparatus of circulars and edicts to the requirements of its anti-Semitic state of mind. The Government did not need to issue new restrictive laws in order to manifest its anti-Semitism; the same results—restriction and limitation—could be secured by a simple circular or by an edict of the Senate.

Officials Had Free Hand.

This is why it was always possible for every local administrator—not to speak of persons in the Higher Central Government, from Governors of provinces down to the lowest police agents—to follow their individual policy with regard to the Jews. At any given moment one could divide Russia into regions, and, on a general background of absence of rights, note that the situation of the Jews was comparatively better or worse, according to the administrator of the district, although the laws were equally binding for all localities. There was still greater variety according to epochs, in spite of absence of new legislative measures.

For more than twenty-five years I have been in very close touch with the question of the application of the restrictive laws on Jews, and I must state that there never was a more oppressive period than that of the several years just preceding the war. Without the enactment of any new laws, the noose of legal limitations on Jews was pulled tighter every month by interpretative circulars of the Minister of the Interior, Maklakov, and by edicts of the Senate, under the direction of the Minister of Justice, Shcheglovitov.

[These two Ministers resigned in June, 1915, under the pressure of public opinion. —Translator.]

Again the political law was confirmed of the direct correspondence between the increase of reaction in general and the increase of Governmental anti-Semitism. The Jewish question has for a long time been a political question; and recently, from 1905 on, it has been the main axle around which turned the wheel of reaction. The centre from which the reaction derived its strength supplied the governmental circles with the energy in their anti-Semitism. This centre was the frank, and to a greater degree, the concealed, activity, of the so-called Council of the United Nobility, which introduced in the governmental circles the policy of limitations on the rights of Jews.

Tried to Exclude Jews From Army.

Immediately before the war the United Nobility began to take the initiative, to put through a law excluding Jews from the army, and substituting for military service in the case of Jews either taxes in money or a special form of military service. This project of the law naturally met with the approval of the former Minister of War Sukhomlinov, who was acting under the direct influence of the Chief of the General Staff, General Yanushkevich, one of the most active members of the Council of the United Nobility. Perhaps in no other branch of public life has anti-Semitism been imposed from above with such insistence as in the military.

The documents on this side of the question are unbelievably eloquent. During the last years before the war there was no instance of the promotion of a Jewish soldier to the rank of noncommissioned officer; Jewish volunteer recruits were unable, without the help of special protection, to gain admittance to regiments of their choice; and the attitude of the regimental officers toward the Jewish soldiers was tinged with hate, and inspired constant animosity toward them in the army. Just as the attitude of the Minister of the Interior always went rapidly down the hierarchic ladder to the very lowest steps, so the attitude of the Minister of War, and, particularly, that of the Chief of the General Staff, was passed on to the lowest commanding ranks in the army.

Thus governmental anti-Semitism reached its highest point during the last few years, and, similarly, the legislative bodies showed the same degree of anti-Semitism. To one who knows Russian political life it is quite clear that both the third and the fourth Dumas, in their majorities, performed simply the wishes of the Government and were under the exclusive influence of the governmental policy. Though there could be difference of opinion on any general question among the parties forming the majority of the Duma, nevertheless, on the Jewish question—the main axle of reaction—unanimity prevailed. The Octobrist Party, trained to obedience from the time of the late Stolypin, never had the courage to give evidence of its comparative liberalism when it came to the Jewish question.

Better Public Opinion Was Liberal.

On the other hand, the better section of Russian public opinion remained true to the best traditions of genuine liberalism. It always recognized, as did the Jews, that the Governmental anti-Semitism was the counter-revolutionary weapon of reaction, that reaction and anti-Semitism were Siamese twins. Therefore, not by reason of any agreement, but by a common similar understanding of the political situation, the Jews always went hand in hand with the genuinely liberal groups of the public. The latter, struggling against reaction, also struggled against the Governmental policy toward the Jews; and the Jews, fighting for their civil and national rights, fought reaction. If one adds that anti-Semitism in Russia has never had any roots, or at least any deep roots, in the psychology of the broad popular masses, it becomes clear that the Jews of Russia had no ground for refusing to believe in a brighter future, and confidently to wait till the gloom of reaction should be dispelled, and with it the limitations for the Jews.

Such was the situation in the Jewish question when the war broke out. Contemporaries will never forget, and history will certainly note, the general enthusiasm which seized also upon the Jewish population of Russia in August, 1914. It would have been hard to presume a few weeks before that the Jewish population, so oppressed and exhausted morally and physically, would be able to show such enthusiasm for the common cause of Russia. But such was the fact. Instinctively, the whole Jewish population felt that events of world-importance were beginning, and that these events must lead to a general, radical change and to a revaluation of all values.

Jews, together with others, felt instinctively that this was a war of liberation. The Jews also showed every variety of public enthusiasm. The general state of mind of the Jews was reflected in the declarations of representatives of various parties and national groups in the Imperial Duma, not excluding Jewish representatives.

But the army that went to the front did not witness this general state of mind; it went off to the war, educated during the preceding years in the policy of Sukhomlinov and General Yanushkevich.

Propaganda in the Army.

Military operations began in Poland, and from the very first day one was made to feel the extremely aggravated Jewish-Polish relations. I shall not stop to describe in detail these relations. By indisputable documents and facts it is, however, established that there was an unheard-of propaganda in the army of calumnies against the Jews—calumnies which gradually developed into legends of Jewish espionage. These legends found a solid backing, already prepared, and, in the main, they were supported by the fact that the army met in the Jewish population of Poland, as well as of Galicia, a society quite strange to it, differing from the Jewish population of Russia both in language and in external appearance.

The customary and inevitable occurrence of separate instances of excesses, which in many places reached the point of destruction of property, immediately terrified the local Jewish population. This state of mind supported the estrangement, which, in turn, kept alive the legends which were being spread along the whole front. The very same stories, all absolutely absurd, were spread everywhere, finding an echo in the orders of the higher army commanders, under the direction and leadership of the Chief of Staff of the Imperial Commander in Chief, General Yanushkevich, the author of the law to exclude Jews from the army and a member of the Council of the United Nobility.

The result of all this was the issuing of military orders referring exclusively to the Jewish population. The wholesale expulsion of Jews from various cities and towns laid the foundation for the so-called fugitive movement. Fugitives began to rush to Warsaw from the localities near the line of battle, and very soon there were gathered in Warsaw more than 120,000 fugitives, left without roof or food.

Gradually the attitude toward the Jewish population began to influence the attitude toward Jewish soldiers, and, in general, toward all Jews having to do with the army. Hundreds of documents, absolutely authentic, testify to the constant issuing of orders by commanders of armies and by the staff of the Commander in Chief, referring not only to the Jewish population, but also to the Jews in the army. The Jewish population was literally dumfounded by the events which followed, feeling them with particular sensitiveness because of the crises just experienced. The next events—the wholesale expulsion of Jews from the Provinces of Kovno and Courland even before military operations had reached these localities—created an atmosphere of complete perplexity and dejection.

One must note that by this time the difference between the attitude of the military and the civil authorities toward the Jews had become clear. Not as the result of a weakening of Governmental anti-Semitism, but by reason of the realization of the economic and social consequences of the policy adopted by the army commanders in their relations to Jews, the Government, in a series of representations, attempted to temper the severity of the military orders. The Government was able to stop the wholesale expulsions of the Jewish population from the western provinces, gradually substituting an expulsion of the entire population from localities threatened by the enemy.

Breach in the Pale of Settlement.

Under the influence of the expulsions, and as the result of the occupation by the enemy of certain portions of the western provinces, a breach was made in the so-called Pale of Settlement. At first Jews were forcibly transferred to eastern provinces, (Voronezh and Pensa.) On Aug. 4, 1915, came the well-known order of the Council of Ministers, and, in a circular, the Minister of Interior, Prince Shchebatov, stopped temporarily, until a general revision of the laws on Jews, the application of the restrictive law on residence of Jews in the interior provinces of Russia, not excluding Siberia, except the capitals, Petrograd and Moscow, regions under the authority of the military, the Territory of the Don Armies, the Ter and Kuban Territories in the Caucasus, and cities under the control of the Minister of the Court.

This measure, which at any other time would have meant a considerable reform in the field of the Jewish question, could not, however, make a serious impression when expulsion of Jews from western provinces continued to be the practice. One cannot deny that the Jewish population received this measure, essentially one of beneficence, with distrust, which has not been dispelled at this moment of writing. For the Jews this was simply a measure called forth by the war. It was felt that, if the attitude toward the Jews was not radically altered, this measure might be repealed after the war, if it were not sanctioned by the legislative authorities.

It is clear to any one acquainted with the internal life of Russia that a bitter internal struggle is going on, with the war as a general background, between the Government and the various organizations of Russian society. In this struggle, which is a struggle of reaction against liberal tendencies, the Jewish question continues to play the same rôle which it played before the war—the rôle of a lightning rod, all the more necessary because the war has introduced notable complications into the internal life of the country. Now here, now there, attempts are being made to put off on the Jews the responsibility for the high cost of living and for various other manifestations of disorder.

The present phase of the Government's policy with regard to the Jews is, therefore, somewhat different from that which we had before. If a few months ago, as I have pointed out, the governmental authorities opposed, to a certain degree, the spreading of malicious calumnies against the Jews, and repealed certain measures taken by the military authorities, now, however, there is no such attitude of opposition, and the best evidence of this fact is the well-known circular of Jan. 9, 1916, of the former Minister of the Interior, Hvostov, which gave rise to an interpellation in the Duma.

[The circular, addressed to local Governors, suggested that the Jews were responsible for the increase in the cost of living because of speculative operations conducted by them, and urged that local officials keep their eyes open to this possibility. The circular was not made public at the time, and the Minister interpreted this as indicating that it was simply a measure of precaution, and not in any sense a measure of anti-Semitic propaganda—Translator.]

Progressive Members of the Duma.

A very important factor bearing on this Jewish question was the formation in the Imperial Duma of the Progressive members; apart from its general political significance, the Progressives indicated the practical isolation of the Government in the popular representative bodies. The Progressives had a direct relation to the Jewish question, for its program included certain points indicating a desire and tendency to relieve the weight of the restrictive laws on Jews. But unfortunately the expectations inspired by the Progressives—expectations, however, which not all had entertained—were not realized, and at the present moment it has become clear that the Jews cannot expect from the Progressives in the near future, in view of the policy being adopted by the Government, any amelioration of their position.

But at the same time one must note that there is no Jewish group, representing this or that political tendency, which would not recognize that the events that are taking place today, so far as they affect the Jews, are simply the fruit of the policy of the last ten years, and that neither the war itself nor the events connected with it—has—all that preceded the war—created that strained situation which is now felt. All recognize that now, as formerly, the solution of the Jewish question is closely connected with the solution of the general question of the internal policy in Russia. Reaction will be accompanied by anti-Semitism. All thinking Jewish groups, who are able to understand the political events that are taking place, are absolutely unanimous on this point. They are unanimous in the belief that after the war reaction must give way to a liberal régime, and that therefore the Jewish question, though at the present moment in a most difficult situation, is not, however, without hope.

Concerning the attitude of the Jews toward the war itself, one must note that there is not a single category among Russian Jews which would not bind its lot to the lot of Russia in general and see in a Russian victory the guarantee of well-being for Russia, and, in particular, for the Jews within Russia. This attitude is dictated especially by the realization that the 7,000,000 Jews of Russia are so closely attached to Russia in their moral and material interests that it is quite impossible for them to think of their own welfare except in terms of the welfare of Russia. Thinking Jews have always recognized that Germany is the homeof anti-Semitism, and that the most reactionary elements in Russia have been the officials of German origin. Thinking Jews believe that the more decisive the victory the quicker will Russia proceed along the road of progress in her internal life.

Will Be Victory of the People.

Victory in this war will not be a victory of the Government, but a victory of the people, a victory of the social forces; and, in view of the constant opposition of Government to society, the coming victory will mean the victory of these same social forces. The social forces of Russia have always been opposed to reaction, and, by this same fact, opposed to the main flag of reaction—anti-Semitism.

Recognizing all this, we are now passing through a very complicated state of mind. Jews are experiencing great bitterness; they are outraged by the blow to their national and human feelings and their feelings of common citizenship. This bitterness increases as the attitude dictated by the spheres of the commanding personnel of the army does injury not only to their material and civil rights, but also to their national rights. The prohibition to publish newspapers in the Jewish popular language has made a crushing impression, equal only to the impression resulting from the wholesale expulsions from the Provinces of Kovno and Courland. The Jewish population has been deprived of proper leadership, and it is therefore very difficult for an outside observer to grasp the actual state of mind of the Jews.

To what has been said I must add that Jewish political circles were astounded by the impudence of two Jews who took part, it would seem, in some kind of declaration against Russia, addressed to the President of the United States, drawn up in Stockholm in the name of all non-Russian elements of the empire. I stand very close to all Jewish political spheres, and must testify directly that these persons are unknown to Jewish political leaders in Russia and that they had no authorization from any Jewish groups or circles.

HENRY SLIOZBERG.

CHAMPION JEWISH RIGHTS.

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BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Resolutions advocating the establishment of a permanent American Jewish congress at Washington, and demanding that Jewish rights be guaranteed in the peace parliament at the close of the European war, were adopted at today's session of the annual convention of the Poalei Zion Association of America. More than 300 delegates, representing nearly all of the 78 branches in the United States and Canada, were present. The central committee reported that $35,000 had been contributed for Jewish war sufferers since the last convention, and $22,000 added to the Zionist Fund.

Among the speakers at a mass meeting was L. Chazonovitz, of The Hague, representing the International Poalei Zion Bureau; M. Katz, editor of the Jewish World, of Philadelphia; Alexander Chasin, of Palestine, and B. Borschow, of Russia.

Justice Louis D. Brandeis, of the United States Supreme Court, was re-elected today President of the Zion Association of Greater Boston, at a meeting at which $10,000 was subscribed to the fund for the relief of Jews in Palestine and the maintenance of Jewish institutions in that country.

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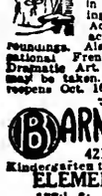

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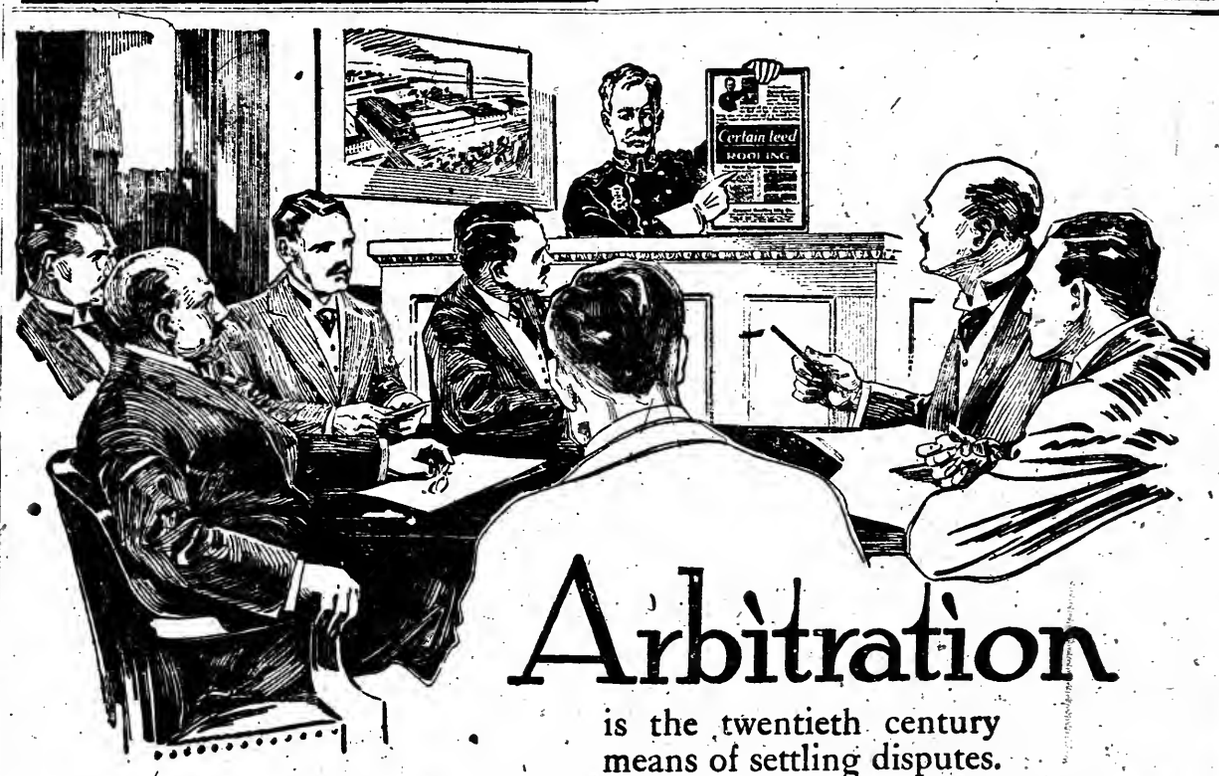

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TWO MAY DIE FROM AUTO SPILL; 5 HURT

Machine Skidded and Was Overturned, Pinning Mr. and Mrs. John C. Romer.

MANY OTHER ROAD MISHAPS

Gustave Karges Has Skull Fractured When Hurled from Car on Richmond Pike.

Many persons were injured, several of whom are expected to die, in automobile accidents in and near this city yesterday. Among those hurt were five motorists who were thrown out when the automobile in which they were riding skidded and overturned in the afternoon on the Merrick Road, near Springfield Avenue, in Queens. In the party were John C. Romer, a cabinet maker, of 134 Oakland Street, Brooklyn, and his wife, his brother, Lewis Romer of 83 Oakland Street, and the latter's wife and Mrs. Bertha Bertrand, also of 83 Oakland Street.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Romer were pinned under the car and will probably die, as their skulls are believed to be fractured. The other three, who suffered from cuts, bruises and shock, went home in a taxicab.

Gustave Karges, 58 years old, a saloon keeper, of 451 Manor Road, Four Corners is in Smith Infirmary, with a fractured skull and probably fatally injured. He was riding with John Schuber of Richmond Turnpike in the latter's machine yesterday afternoon when the auto struck a rut and Karges was hurled out.

A taxi driven by James Fitzpatrick, 34 years old, of 404 West Sixty-fifth Street, and an automobile operated by Alfred A. Weiss of 28 East Sixty-third Street collided yesterday morning on the roadway crossing Central Park opposite Sixty-fifth Street. Two passengers in the taxi, who gave their names as T. C. Waterman, a leather agent, of 20 Spruce Street, and Milton H. Heinrich of 613 West Forty-fifth Street, were cut by flying glass.

An automobile driven by Nathaniel Dickley, 32, of 503 West 175th Street, and owned by Theodore Duhrheimer, of 642 West 172nd Street, crashed into the rear end of a Union Railway trolley car on Broadway, near 228th Street yesterday. Duhrheimer was treated for contusions by Dr. McGovern, of Fordham Hospital, and later went to his home. The automobile's gasoline tank ignited, and the auto, valued at $2,000, was a total loss.

Two laborers, employed by the city in Central Park, were injured, one of them seriously, and six passengers were shaken up yesterday, when an Eighty-sixth Street crosstown car crashed into two city motor trucks which were in their charge in Eighty-sixth Street, just east of Fifth Avenue. Joseph Naughton, 30, of 1,506 Third Avenue, the most seriously injured, was taken to Flower Hospital with a broken right thigh bone, and possible internal injuries. Thomas Hurst, 50, of 50 East Seventy-ninth Street, was attended and sent to his home. He sustained contusions about the body.

AUTOMOBILE STARTS A RIOT.

Nearly Hit by Street Car and Reserves Have to Restore Traffic.

Feeling aggrieved because a Second Avenue surface car in charge of Motorman Richard Bischoff nearly struck his automobile, which was stalled on the car tracks at Astor Place and Lafayette Street at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Solomon Bernstein of 677 East 170th Street got out to express his indignation. He called the motorman a "scab," and blows followed. Louis Bernstein, a brother of Solomon, living at 1,131 Clinton Avenue, the Bronx, also got out of the automobile, with his sister Fanny, leaving Mrs. Solomon Bernstein and her 3-year-old son in the automobile.

Meanwhile Joseph Jacobwitz, the conductor, had gone to the rescue of the motorman, and was attacked by Mr. Bernstein, while his brother Louis fought with Bischoff. Reserves from the Mercer Street Police Station finally dispersed a big crowd that had blocked both car tracks.

The motorman and conductor were sent to St. Vincent's Hospital for treatment, while the Bernsteins were taken in their automobile to the Mercer Street Station and then to the Night Court. There Solomon Bernstein, who is a rag merchant at 525 Broome Street, was charged with felonious assault and disorderly conduct, his brother Louis with simple assault and disorderly conduct, and his companion was charged with breaking the windows of the street car. They were released on bail.

KOSLOFF WITHDRAWS SUIT.

Sought $2,637 for Miss Winifred De Wolfe's Dancing Lessons.

Through an order signed by Supreme Court Justice Goff a suit for $2,637 brought by Theodore Kosloff, teacher of Russian dancing, against Mrs. Winifred De Wolfe of 162 West Fifty-fourth Street to recover for lessons to Mrs. De Wolfe's daughter Winifred has been discontinued at the request of Kosloff. The plaintiff in fixing the value of his services asked $1,200 for teaching Miss De Wolfe the "Dance of the Four Seasons" and $575 for instruction in professional stage dancing. He also asked $362 for costumes.

Shortly after Kosloff filed his suit Miss De Wolfe left the city and joined his company of Russian dancers, then appearing in the West.

Bookshop for American Plays.

The Drama League of America has opened a bookshop of American plays at its headquarters, 7 East Forty-second Street, as a part of the campaign it is conducting to have the year 1917 designated and observed as American Drama Year. A bureau of information has been established in conjunction with the project.

RIALTO SHOWS WAR FILMS.

They Help to Make Up for a Suggestive Play Also on the Bill.

Some motion pictures taken by Donald C. Thompson, a photographer who has seen considerable service during the war, were exhibited yesterday at the Rialto. The most interesting, because the most novel picture, was one showing the operation of a large observation balloon from a ship. The balloon, of the cigar-shaped species, was seen to rise from its nest in the forward hold of the ship, and, after those in its basket had done their work of observation, it was pulled down into its floating berth.

A view of Saloniki taken from a height of 8,000 feet in a hydroplane and of torpedo boat destroyers churning the Mediterranean at a speed of thirty miles an hour were other interesting pictures. Films from Mr. Thompson's collection will be a regular feature at the Rialto for several weeks.

The principal excuse for "Fifty-Fifty," the new photoplay shown at this theatre, is Norma Talmadge. Miss Talmadge is a screen actress who is blessed with talent as well as beauty, a happy combination that too seldom obtains in the case of screen stars. Through the medium of an unusually mobile and sensitive face she is able to express varying degrees of emotions whose meaning she is intelligent enough to comprehend. But there is one of those astounding lapses of taste in the uplay which makes one wonder whether the movies will ever be purged of suggestiveness. The photoplay is wildly improbable, and much below the Triangle standard.

Other new movies and their stars shown yesterday were: "Witchcraft," with Fannie Ward, at the Strand; "Her Father's Son," with Vivian Martin, at the Broadway; "The Ragged Princess," with June Caprice, at the Academy of Music.

NAZIMOVA A PRODUCER NOW

Actress Will Manage Her Own Company in New Plays.

Alla Nazimova, whose last appearance here was in a dramatic playlet in vaudeville, announced yesterday that she had completed arrangements to join the ranks of the actor-managers, with the production of a series of plays this Winter. Her New York engagement will be preceded by a brief preliminary tour, and will be under the management of her husband, Charles Bryant, and Walter F. Wanger.

Mme. Nazimova has in preparation under her personal direction three plays never before presented in America and as many others from among her former successes. She will open her season with "Ceyton Shoals," by Austin Adams, a young American dramatist, whose play, "God & Company," created considerable discussion when it was acted last season by the Stage Society.

"The Price of Life," by Wladimir Danchenko, a Russian dramatist associated with Stanislawski in the founding of the Moscow Art Theatre and Mme. Nazimova's dramatic tutor, and "The Fairy Tale," by Arthur Schnitzler, will be the other new offerings. Mme. Nazimova plans to revive Ibsen's "A Doll's House," "Hedda Gabler," and "The Master Builder," in which she first won fame in English-speaking rôles.

The personnel of the players will remain the same, as far as practicable, for all the plays. Clifford E. Pember, formerly of the Toy Theatre, Boston, will design the stage decorations for some of the productions, and will have general supervision of decorations and costumes.

Mantell Returns to the Stage.

Robert B. Mantell, the veteran Shakespearean actor who deserted his classical repertoire for the movies two years ago, has returned to Shakespeare. He will begin a tour of the larger cities early next month at Montreal, and will probably appear here next Spring. Mrs. Mantell, whose stage name is Genevieve Hamper, will play the leading feminine roles, and others in the company will be Fritz Leiber, John Burke, Frank Peters, Guy Lindsley, Albert L. Garrett, George H. Wesley, John Alexander, George A. Wilson, John Ray, Harry Keeler, Andrew Byrne, Eleanor Brent, Genevieve Reynolds, Lila Del Frest, and Virginia Bronson. The tour will be under the direction of William A. Brady.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The fulfillment of William Collier's lifelong ambition is in sight. As a reward for his success in "Nothing But the Truth," H. H. Frazee has promised to revive Sheridan's "The Rivals" for a brief engagement next Spring, with Mr. Collier in the rôle of Bob Acres. Mr. Collier once acted the rôle at a benefit performance, but ever since he was a call boy at Daly's he has cherished the desire to play the part regularly.

Ian Robertson, who was last seen here in the company of his brother, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, Clarence Handyside, Noel Leslie, Minna Tilden, Louise Reinhardt, Ruby Celeste, Violet De Biccari, Olive Temple, and Nina Lindsey have been added to the cast that will appear in support of Guy Bates Post in a new play Richard Walton Tully is to produce.

The first performance of Montague Glass's and Jules Eckert Goodman's new comedy, "Object, Matrimony," has been changed from Tuesday to Wednesday night of next week to avoid conflicting with other openings. The piece will be presented at the Cohan and Harris Theatre.

Oliver Morosco will put in rehearsal today a new comedy by Owen Davis, entitled "Mile-a-Minute Kendall." It is said that Mr. Morosco is contemplating the erection of a second new playhouse in New York.

The Community Players of Richmond Hill, L. I., will present a program of short plays at their Workshop Nov. 9 and 10. "A House of Cards," by Percival Wilde, will be included on the program.

Irene Franklin will begin rehearsals today in a new comedy entitled "The Melting of Molly," based upon Maria Thompson Daviess's novel of that title. Several songs by Buttron Green will be interpolated in the piece.

"The Right Little Girl," a romantic comedy by Mrs. Charles A. Doremus, Leonidas Westervelt, and Fanny Fielde, is being rehearsed with a cast that includes June Keith, Walter Howes, Walter Gibbs, George S. Nataneon, John Wessell, Charles Chappelle, P. O'Malley Jennings, Harry Scarborough, Carrington North, Josephine Bernard, Louise Farnum, Edna Dorman, May Montague, Madeline Marshall, and Mary Seward.

Lucien Bonheur has received from the French War Department fifty of the latest photogravures of the war. The collection is on exhibition in the foyer of the Garrick.

Germaine Huber, wife of Paul Clerget, who is appearing in "Pierrot the Prodigal" at the Booth, arrived yesterday on the St. Paul. Mme. Huber has often appeared in Paris and at her husband's Alhambra Theatre in Brussels in operetta and pantomima.

"Backfire," the melodrama produced two weeks ago at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, will be transferred to the Lyceum on Monday, Oct. 30.

Ivy Troutman has been engaged by Julia Arthur to replace Mary Forbes in her forthcoming production of the romantic drama, "Seremonda."

Stars of the stage and screen are expected to attend an ice carnival that will be given on Thursday night at Iceland.

Plans for future New York consumption are being produced in numbers in the "dog" towns. "His Brother's Keeper," new play by Robert Porter, had its first performance, with Robert Edeson as the star, in Long Branch on Saturday. Tonight in Washington, Frances Starr will begin her season in the Hodges-Percyvale comedy, "Little Lady in Blue," and tomorrow night the new Winter Garden revue will be produced in New Haven.

Belle Ashlyn will go on tour with "The Passing Show of 1916" when it leaves the Winter Garden next week.

Mildred Richardson will sing at the fashion carnival for the benefit of victims of infantile paralysis at the Ritz-Carlton on Oct. 30 and 31.

A movie version of "Romeo and Juliet," with Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne in the title roles, will be shown next week at the Broadway.

MUST KEEP RELIGION IN CHURCH SCHOOLS

Cardinal Farley Would Spurn City Money if Religious Training Must Go.

CALLS ATTACKS UNJUST

Church Living Under a Crushing Injustice, He Says at Dedication of a Church.

Cardinal Farley, Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New York, told the audience at the dedication yesterday of the new parochial school of St. Bernard's Church, in Thirteenth Street, near Ninth Avenue, that he would spurn city money in support of parochial schools if the use of it involved giving up of religious training of pupils.

"If the authorities of the city came to me and offered to maintain all my schools with city money on the conditions they would place on them," he said, "I would say: 'I will have none of your money'; I would say what was said to Judas when he came to give back the money he had received for betraying the Saviour: 'Go to perdition with your money!'"

He added that the Church was living under a crushing load of injustice because of the recent attacks upon administration of public funds in some Catholic charitable institutions.

Many dignitaries of the Church attended the dedication, which opened with a parade through the parish and closed with a dinner in the gymnasium of the school.

The Rev. Dr. William J. Kerby of the Washington University came to make an address, but he was taken ill and his address was read.

MR. GANZ'S RECITAL.

An Unconventional Program of Pianoforte Music in Aeolian Hall.

Mr. Rudolph Ganz is not at all satisfied with the usual things in the way of a pianoforte recital, and the program of the one he gave yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall contained some unusual things. Schumann's "Faschingsschwank aus Wien" does not often get itself played in public, though it contains brilliant and original music, characteristic of the composer. Unknown to concert audiences hereabouts is Rachmaninoff's second pianoforte sonata. It is in three long movements, and is an astonishing production for the author of the orchestral works and the pianoforte concertos that have been heard here. There is fine material in it; but the composer has piled it up in enormous and generally thick and opaque masses, and has been prolix and lacking in consecutiveness in his development of it; so that the result is a burden and a bewilderment to the listening ear long before the end is reached. Mr. Ganz played it with unfaltering power and sustained enthusiasm.

The six preludes of Debussy that followed, likewise unfamiliar to many, are matter of a very different sort, but quite as far from the conventionalities of a pianoforte recital. Those entitled "Voiles" and "Ondine" have many familiar touches of Debussy's hand. They are both pretty thin. The "Hommage à S. Pickwick, Esq.," and the "Général Lavine," the latter being marked "eccentric," display a vein of grotesque and willful humor. Mr. Pickwick is greeted at the outset with a strange perversion of "God Save the King," and later with what seems like a snatch of an Irish reel. The piece is amusing and not without the suggestion of a portrait sketch. In "Feux d'Artifice" Debussy has obtained some remarkable tonal effects that seem to be really novel upon the pianoforte. Of course, the whole piece is pure impressionism, for the mind's eye and not in the least for the sense of musical enjoyment. Mr. Ganz realized these visual suggestions with great cleverness and brilliancy; and in "La Fille aux cheveux de lin" he set forth still another sort of Debussy with charm. His program ended with two nocturnes by Chopin and Liszt's "Harmonies du Soir" and "Mazeppa." Mr. Ganz is unfortunately tempted too often to a too great expenditure of power; and in certain passages his tone is thereby apt to become hard and unyielding. It is a pity, in a player who has so much musical endowment, whose playing is generally so fine, whose cutlook is so unconventional and original.

RECITAL BY EDDY BROWN.

Young American Violinist Captures Audience at Carnegie Hall.

Eddy Brown, the young American violinist who was heard here for the first time last season, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. He played Beethoven's "Kreutzer" Sonata, Rode's Concerto in B flat, No. 6, in an arrangement by Sam Franko; compositions by Svendsen, Godowsky, Senaille and Paganini, the latter two composers represented by transcriptions made by the violinist himself, and Sarasate's "Caprice Jota."

Mr. Brown again gave evidence that his technical accomplishment is considerable. He attacks difficult problems with vigor and surety, and in this respect captured his audience yesterday, as he has captured other audiences. He has not yet reached the stage, however, where artistic gifts loom as large as technical, and in this regard there is something wanting in his work. He is not warm or subtle, and his playing lacks the finer charm and the musical authority of a great violinist.

The very important part the accompanist bore in yesterday's program was extremely well carried out by L. T. Grünberg, and Sam Franko is to be credited with a good piece of work in modernizing the prosaic accompaniment with which Rode's concerto generally gets into the hands of violin students nowadays.

To Give Dunsany's Plays.

Three plays by Lord Dunsany will be presented for the first time in New York in Stuart Walker's Portmanteau Theatre when it is set up in the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre next month for a series of matinée performances. The plays, the American rights to which are held by the Portmanteau, are: "The Golden Doom," "King Argimenes and the Unknown Warrior," and "The Gods of the Mountain." Next Monday the Little Theatre will begin a tour that will take it across the continent, and will embrace many of the largest schools and colleges.

THE MANHATTAN CONCERT.

Mme. Leginska and Theo Karle the Soloists.

Mme. Ethel Leginska, pianist, and Theo Karle, tenor, were the soloists at the Manhattan Opera House concert last night. Mme. Leginska played a group of Chopin numbers and Liszt's Eighth Hungarian Rhapsody, and Mr. Karle sang "Celeste Aida" and Canio's "Ridi Pagliacci." The orchestra, under Oscar Spirescu, played the "Mignon" Overture, Enescu's "Rumanian Rhapsody," Glazounow's "L'Automne," from "The Seasons," Svendsen's "Carnaval a Paris," Ponchielli's "Dance of the Hours" and Brahms's Hungarian Dances Nos. 5 and 6.

It was an interesting concert and, all things considered, probably the best that has yet been given in the series. The program was fresh and well constructed, while Mme. Leginska's playing provided some highly enjoyable moments, and Mr. Spirescu's conducting was spirited and intelligent. Mr. Karle seemed a trifle nervous on his first appearance in New York, and will probably give a better account of himself at some future hearing.

"THE BASKER" FOR MAUDE.

English Actor Will Begin His Season Here on Oct. 30.

Cyril Maude will begin his engagement at the Empire Theatre on Monday night, Oct. 30. As announced last week in THE TIMES, the English actor has shelved "Jeff," the play Michael Morton fashioned from Stephen Leacock's "Sunshine Sketches," and will appear in "The Basker," by Clifford Mills.

"The Basker" was originally done in London by Sir George Alexander, and was to have been the medium of that actor-manager's appearance in America last season. In Mr. Maude's support will be seen Muriel Martin Harvey, Maud Milton, Marguerite Leslie, Cynthia Brooke, Alice Gordon, Madeline Meredith, Florence Le Clercq, Hassard Short, Edgar Norton, Frank Kingdon, and Eduard Lester.

TO PORTRAY ANCESTRESS.

Miss Bullen Has Part of Anne Boleyn, from Whom She Is Descended.

Phyllis Bullen, a young English actress, who will make her American debut as an understudy of the rôle of Queen Anne Boleyn in Sir Herbert Tree's production of "Henry VIII.," is a collateral descendant of the English Queen she is to portray.

Miss Bullen is descended in a direct line from Sir William Boleyn, who was likewise an ancestor of Admiral Lord Nelson. Her great-grand-uncle was Admiral Sir Charles Bullen, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, the spelling of the name having been changed by his time. He commanded the battleship Britannia at Trafalgar under his kinsman, Lord Nelson, and her grandfather was a distinguished Post Captain of the Royal Navy. Her father is Percy Bullen, New York representative of The London Daily Telegraph.

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And Continuing 1 P. M. to 11 P. M.
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MADISON SQ. GARDEN
CIRCUS BAZAAR FAIR
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Evgs. at (except Wed.) 8:30.
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Sylphides: Sadko (American premiere); Spectre de la Rose; Scheherazade.
Tues. Eve., Oct. 17—Carnaval; Sadko; Igor; Cleopatra.
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Fri. Eve., Oct. 20—Sadko; Spectre; Papillons (American premiere); Cleopatra.
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Mon. & Tues., "WILL and WIEBKE."
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Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
Florence LaBadie in "Saint, Devil and the Woman." Miss LaBadie in person tonight.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15
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MAUD TIFFANY, SCARPIOFF, Reserved
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Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree in "Old Folks at Home."
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Mat. Today 10c, 15c. Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c.

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Prices $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1916.

A FUTILE DECLARATION.

On the burning deck Mr. HUGHES would have been an unscathed Casabianca, for he would have put out the fire before it got well started. That is what his afterthought boast about the Lusitania amounts to. On the publication of the warning advertisement he would have threatened Germany with the discontinuance of diplomatic relations. He alone, in this land of 100,000,000 people, would have accepted the warning as a deliberate threat to do what was afterward accomplished. He alone would have had foresight of Germany's murderous purposes, only he would have had such profound knowledge of the German character and of the German capacity for frightfulness that he would have known in advance that the Lusitania was to be destroyed. Mr. HUGHES's wisdom after the event is so preposterous that it prompts the question whether by making that statement at Louisville he made himself an acceptable candidate for the Presidency to those who had previously had doubts about him.

What he sought to do by that evidently prearranged interruption and his carefully deliberated reply to the questioner is plain. He wanted to remove the impression, which had been doing him a great deal of harm, that he is assiduously angling for hyphen support, yet he had to be careful not to offend any hyphen voter. In this latter purpose he was perfectly successful. On the day following the delivery of the Louisville speech Dr. C. J. HEXAMER, President of the National German-American Alliance, issued a statement, which he is careful to explain he publishes as an American citizen, in which he sets forth the reasons why he cannot support President WILSON in this campaign. He reproduces in his circular a statement written by a Baltimore attorney which Dr. HEXAMER believes is very much to the point. No American of German birth or descent possessed of any self-respect can vote for President WILSON. Some of the newspapers printed in the German language have advised German-Americans not to vote at all. Others have suggested the concentration of their votes on a German-American candidate. Either course would be a mere throwing away of votes. Therefore, "after long and careful re-"flection I have come to the conclu-"sion to vote for HUGHES and FAIR-"BANKS."

The sensibilities of Mr. HUGHES's German-American supporters, therefore, have not been in the slightest degree ruffled by his declaration that in a situation which did not exist he would have done an impossible thing. He has resolutely refrained from saying what he would have done after the destruction of the Lusitania. That would have been dangerous ground. President WILSON, by peaceful methods, made Germany back down. He made her promise to stop assassination at sea. It would have been a vain thing for Mr. HUGHES to say that he would have done precisely what Mr. WILSON did. Besides, he would have offended the hyphenates, since they hate Mr. WILSON for doing it, particularly those among them who publicly rejoiced over the destruction of the Lusitania. Yet that is what the country wants to know. Either Mr. HUGHES as President would have adopted the course Mr. WILSON chose and followed to its successful end, or he would have taken a course that would have got us into war with Germany, without thereby compelling her to desist from submarine murders. Which course would Mr. HUGHES have pursued? No questioner in any audience from now till the end of the campaign will get him to answer that question.

So the matter stands just where it did. To those who were in doubt about his relations to disloyal American voters he has given an assurance that is fantastic in form and worthless in substance. At the same time, he studiously avoided uttering any word that could give offense to the most loyal German among his supporters. He is still catering to the German-American vote, he is openly eager to secure the support of a class of voters who have abused and calumniated the President, who have traduced the Government, who have been disloyal in thought and some of them in deed to the country to which they owe allegiance. The means he has employed were perfectly adapted to the end, for he has been completely successful. The Hexamer brand of American citizens have determined, "after careful reflection," to vote for HUGHES and FAIRBANKS.

To one of the active organizers of the hyphenate movement WOODROW WILSON the other day sent this telegram:

> I would feel deeply mortified to have you or anybody like you vote for me. Since you have access to many disloyal Americans, and I have not, I will ask you to convey this message to them.

The contrast between that outspoken repudiation of disloyal support and Mr. CHARLES E. HUGHES's cunningly calculated, meaningless phrases, spoken with the voice and gestures of a man but with the heart of a hare, is startling.

A GARDEN IN THE PARK.

The public interest shown in the preservation in Central Park of the old-fashioned flower garden on the edge of the ramble north of West Seventy-seventh Street should impress upon those ill-advised, restless persons who are always concerning themselves with schemes to divert parts of the park from the uses for which they were designed the indisputable fact that the people as a body have a clear understanding of park purposes, are possessed, in short, of the true park idea. This little garden patch belongs precisely to the plan of Central Park. Perhaps the enthusiastic praise of its beauty and significance has been a trifle overwrought lately because of the danger that it might not be kept up. But the public outcry has been loud enough to preserve the spot. It will not be permitted to go to waste. The annual cost of its maintenance is comparatively small and the money will be forthcoming.

Lately it has been called a Shakespeare garden, and the name is unobjectionable, though we fancy it was an afterthought inspired by the tercentenary celebrations. SHAKESPEARE loved the common flowers of the gardens and fields, he loved their ancient names; such flowers as he loved and made to blossom in his poetry adorn this rather uncouth but not unattractive garden spot in Central Park. It possesses an abiding charm of its own; it has a lasting value as a true symbol of the park idea. Central Park is the place for gardens, rustic and formal; for lawns and groves, for lakes and running streams, a few hundred acres of the country in the heart of a great city. As such let it be always preserved. It is no place for galleries of the fine arts, for open-air theatres, for organized athletics. The multitude of citizens who own the park know why it exists. But the would-be invaders are always on the alert, and they must be closely watched.

OHIO THE DANGER SPOT.

It is a novel campaign in which Ohio is the most doubtful State in the Union. Even this does not fully express the situation; Ohio is more than doubtful, and of all the normally Republican States is the one most likely to go Democratic. The thing is not concealed at Republican headquarters, and uneasiness is evident. Extraordinary efforts are being made, but they are hampered by the fear that they will do more harm than good. The situation in Ohio is unparalleled, and it becomes of interest to the nation because of the question whether the peculiar influences that operate in Ohio are only local or extend to other States.

Peace, prosperity, and the labor question are the influences in question. The eight-hour law has had a tremendous effect. In recent years a new population has moved into the State, brought there by industrial expansion, and the party affiliations of the new voters are not well known; but they are largely mechanics. The industrial expansion has had another effect; the State has become a beehive of industry, and the farmers are coining money. Because of Ohio's geographical position the railroad vote is very large and possesses great influence.

In the eight-hour law the Republicans see their principal danger. They have made great efforts to throw over ballast and cargo to save the ship. Less than two weeks ago the Republican State Committee and the candidates for Congress and State offices met at Columbus and dropped the Adamson bill as a topic of discussion, agreeing to follow the example of Mr. HERRICK, the Senatorial candidate, who has been making his campaign solely on the tariff conditions to arise after the war. The six Republican Congressmen from Ohio who voted for the bill have been putting their votes to the front as their chief argument.

However, the rural districts show a defection from the Republicans as great as the manufacturing cities, and here the deciding question is prosperity. The President's speech about the danger of war in the event of HUGHES's election has had such an effect on the Ohio farmers that if it had been intended solely for them it could not have been made differently. As for the business men, the Republican complaint is that they are not interested in the campaign and are too prosperous.

With these three leaks in the Republican ship, the calking material is slander. The great efforts which the National Committee would like to make it finds no place to use. Speakers with national reputations find it hard to get engagements, because the county organizations are not anxious to hear them, and there is no demand for literature. This applies to the Democratic as well as the Republican organization, but of course the danger in such a situation is for the majority party in the State.

These are the reasons why the Republicans are worried over Ohio. It becomes a question whether they are operating as powerfully in other States. The labor situation in the Buckeye country differs from that in others chiefly because the local conditions accentuate it. The considerations of peace and prosperity, however, may be expected to operate in other States as they do in Ohio. The combination has worked in a way to influence all classes in that State. The same combination may not be so effective in other States, but the same materials are there as well as in Ohio.

AFTER THE WAR.

To the zinc miners in Missouri Mr. HUGHES told the same old tariff story and set before them the familiar Republican campaign picture of our industries paralyzed and wrecked after the war unless his party, restored to power, enacts a new high tariff. Our prosperity is "built on sand," and when the "men in the trenches return to production," Europe, with "vastly increased efficiency," will flood this country with manufactured goods, if there be no Payne-Aldrich tariff barrier to protect it. Obviously, his belief is that the fighting nations have taken up war merely as beneficial exercise, to make their people more efficient in the industrial pursuits of peace.

How long the war will last no one knows. If it should end tomorrow, the belligerents, burdened by enormous debts and heavy taxes, would for a long time suffer from the loss of millions of workmen and the destruction of industrial and other property valued at billions of dollars. The longer the war, the worse their condition at the close of it. To say that the fighting nations, "with vastly increased efficiency," will then swamp us with their surplus of manufactures is absurd. All competent observers agree in asserting that they must have great quantities of imported raw material, for the greater part of which they must come to us, before they can satisfy their own wants, to say nothing of making surpluses to be dumped abroad. And they will need our help and material in the work of rebuilding.

We do not believe that any flood of European goods will seek our shores after the declaration of peace. If there be some who really expect it, they should remember that there are new safeguards. Mr. HUGHES knows about them. They are the powers granted to the Federal Trade Commission and the new Tariff Commission, and the provisions of what is called the anti-dumping law. The subject has already been carefully considered by the Trade Commission, and the statute is one of plain words. But there will be no flood of dumped imports, except in the Republican campaign speeches.

"PROTECTION" FOR COTTON.

Protection for a monopoly is about as obnoxious as any tariff proposal could be. Cotton wants what it calls protection, and, since it cannot get it by the tariff, wants to get it by a Government-fixed minimum price on which the Federal Reserve Banks would advance the growers' money. The owner of the patent on this idea is the President of the Presidents' Association of State Farmers' Unions. In order to make common cause with all farmers, President POPE argues that the protection of the factory without protecting the plow is an unpardonable discrimination. The same is true of protection of a single agricultural product. Everything must be protected—except consumers, of course. Since it is impossible to protect cotton by a tariff—for the United States produces two-thirds of the world's supply—he has devised his own sort of protection. He argues that it would cost the Government nothing to peg the price, for the planters would never sell below the minimum. The market would always be above bottom, and all above the minimum would be gain for the planter.

Considering the present price of agricultural products, the assurance of the propbsal approaches impudence. The farmers of the South and West rival the munitions makers in their profits, and President POPE talks of the "paralysis" of the cotton planters by the war. They suffered at first in common with others, and have profited since as few have done. It is argued that "when we raise the price "of cotton we levy tribute upon "foreign consumers, which is the "greatest attainment in statecraft." It is the greatest humbug in economics, and a political fraud. We have so accustomed ourselves to forms of class privilege that our statesmen no longer think of the common interest, but of bunches of voters who can be bought by Government favor. The world is paying more for cotton than it can afford to, and those truly suffering the poverty attributed to the cotton planters are to be asked to pay most of all. No good comes from profits of that sort, or profits sought in that way.

It will not do to underestimate the importance of the proposal. President Porn says that he has asked the opinions of all Southern members of Congress, and that a large majority are favorable. Several promise their active support of the plan as soon as Congress assembles. The Federal Reserve Board is so affronted at the part assigned to it in the execution of the plan that the Bulletin revives the failures of the ridiculous predecessors of this proposal, and protests that already enough has been done for cotton. The board authorized a special rate on "commodity" paper, and cotton absorbed $9,867,100 of the total of $10,392,100 issued. Richmond and Atlanta banks issued nearly all. The Bulletin recalls that Congress authorized a Federal warehouse law. Also the Agricultural Department is establishing standards for cotton. Those are substantial aids to the farmers both in storing and selling their crops, and are free from the absurdity of valorizing cotton at near a record maximum price, such as has been visited with universal reprobation when the result of rabid speculation.

It is too much for the prosperous planters now to ask Government aid in fixing a loan price of 12 cents, while the planters fix a selling price of 20 cents. The Farmers' Union has issued their memorial to Congress and had planned a meeting to ask the support of the Federal Reserve Board. The board's condemnation has anticipated the meeting of the Farmers' Union, and it may be hoped that the board's offensive defensive may be successful in balking the planters' plan.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

There Is a Base Somewhere.

Rumors that the Germans had established or were establishing, in some one of the innumerable sequestered and unused places along our coast, a secret depository of supplies for their far-wandering submersibles, have been current since soon after the war began. That there was even a little of truth in any of these stories has not yet been proved, at least so far as the public knows, and it probably would have known, if the commission of that particular form of crime had been discovered. The reports have continued, however, and the fact that none of them has ever been verified by no means demonstrates that in one way or another the thing has not been done.

That the maintenance of such a base is not intrinsically impossible is obvious to anybody at all familiar with our eastern seaboard, with its vast stretches of lonely beach, its many little islands, not a few of them sometimes unvisited for years, and its thousands of coves frequented only by the migratory birds. That there are people in the country who have what they think sufficient excuse for violating our neutrality in this manner could not be denied with any plausibility. And what could be done, and would be done, so often is done that there is nothing mysterious in the fact that our Government officials have deemed it worth while to investigate each of these rumors, and still less is it surprising that the search for the concealed base is now going on with more than ordinary vigor.

For these renewed exertions there is excellent reason, for credulity was stretched to the breaking point when we were asked to believe that the U-53 could come all the way from Germany to Newport and be in need of no supplies of any kind before starting back on a voyage only part of which was the crossing of the Atlantic and the North Sea to her home port. Her theoretical "radius of action" may be as long as that, but when one remembers the amount of storage room in such a craft, the number of ways in which the delicate machinery with which she is so nearly filled can go wrong, and the strains, physical and mental, to which her officers and crew were subjected in the course of their westward journey, the brevity of her stay at Newport is next to convincing evidence that her inevitable needs had been met from a secret base on this side of the ocean.

Whether it was afloat or ashore remains to be determined, but somewhere it was, and there are the most urgent reasons why the hunt for it should be carried to a successful conclusion.

A Lesson for the Pacifists.

There have been times in the past when New York City, in discussing its police force, could claim for it few merits or none except that of the physical courage characterising its members, and even that admirable quality has not always been put to commendable uses alone. Even now, presumably, the department has not attained perfection, and there have been recent indications of the presence in it still of a few black sheep. Nevertheless, the city can now view its policemen with sincere pride and a confidence about as nearly unqualified and limitless as human beings are ever justified in showing toward each other.

To realise our good fortune and to appreciate the improvement that time has made in the New York Police Department, there is need only to observe and consider the quiet efficiency with which it has met the emergency of a great strike among the employés of the urban transportation companies. Such strikes are marked everywhere by resorts to violence as soon as attempts to fill the places of the men who quit work are made, and the tendency in that direction was exhibited as promptly in New York as elsewhere. That we did not have riots as savage as have occurred elsewhere, and as much more destructive of life and property as there was here more of life and property to destroy, could have been due in no sense or degree to any difference between our strikers and those in other cities near by. Such an impression has been created, indeed, by the fact that the disorderliness here has been so slight in amount and so little serious in kind. For this the men who were and are "out" have reason to congratulate themselves, as to it is due whatever of public sympathy they have retained, but the credit really belongs to the police, and if the latter have seemed to do little, it was only because they took wise and timely care that there was little to be done.

They have had no great mobs to suppress with clubs and pistols simply because they were able to prevent the formation of great mobs. Constantly present at the right points in adequate strength, they were able magnificently to illustrate the value of "preparedness" and also of something closely analogous to "military training" as preservers of peace. That the pacifists will head the lesson is hardly to be expected, but everybody else to whose attention it is called is fairly sure to draw the necessary and inevitable inference for application in the broader field of national defense. Peace rests on power, not on weakness—on recognition of facts as they are, not on the wretched illusion that they will vanish before iterated denials of their existence.

A Brilliant from the Rural Press.

In these days, when so many more or less eminent psychologists deem the study of the amusing not incompatible with their dignity as scientists, one need not hesitate to call their serious attention to a brief news item that was printed the other day in The Argus, an aptly named newspaper published in Wytheville, Va. Extracted therefrom by a perspicacious exchange editor, it is herewith submitted for the analysis and explanation it deserves:

> ELLSEY SANSORN, who was going to marry a girl over to Parkersburg, has decided not to, and bought him an automobile.

Many and important questions are raised by this so simple statement presumably of fact. For instance, Is it funny, and, if so, why? The supposedly necessary element of surprise is there in the seeming assumption of relevance between actions not intrinsically co-ordinate. Vaguely, too, one glimpses the factor of cruelty, which is said by some to mark much if not all of both wit and humor.

And, if we laugh, is it at ELLSEY SANSORN or at the unnamed girl over in Parkersburg? We might be expected to reprehend him for his callousness and to pity her in her loneliness.

FROM MR. WILSON'S PASTOR.

He Praises the Character and Public Service of the President.

Washington, Oct. 13, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the article of Professor Stockton Axson entitled "Mr. Wilson as Seen by One of His Family Circle," which has just appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and I write to express my hearty commendation of the article.

During the time that it has been my privilege to be the President's pastor in Washington, I have had opportunity to become acquainted with both the church life and home life of the President and also to know him more personally.

His church life has been consistent and his regularity in church attendance an example to others. I do not believe that I have been in a home where I have been more impressed with the devotion and confidence of the members of the family and where there was such genuine affection and unselfish concern as in his home. Professor Axson has faithfully described this.

President Wilson has accomplished much in the interpretation of Christian principles as applied to nations, both in respect to their thought and conduct. His achievements for humanity have been conspicuous and far reaching and have laid Christian people under heavy obligation.

His resolute determination to save this nation from the curse and horror of war should meet with prompt and unstinted gratitude from every one who believes in the Christian principle, "on earth peace, good-will toward men."

JAMES H. TAYLOR.

IMMIGRATION LAW PUZZLE.

Are Healthy, Well-to-Do People Barred from the Country?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I saw in two recent issues of THE TIMES the account of British officers being taken off the Saxonia and held at Ellis Island till Thursday.

Can any reader tell me if the immigration laws are more stringent than formerly? My parents left their home in Ontario, Canada, on Monday last, Sept. 25, at 4:30 A. M., intending to visit the States for the first time. They are Scotch, having lived in Canada for over three years. Their intention was to go to Scranton, to New York and back to Canada by Schenectady, returning in about two weeks.

At Buffalo they were taken off the train by the Immigration Agent and left in a room marked "Detention." As the time for the Scranton train came near my mother ventured to suggest that some one attend to them. "Oh, yes, in time enough," was the answer. At length three men asked a great many questions regarding how long they had been in Canada; what boat they came on; how many in their family, and where they all are. Then they took them separately and questioned them, making them swear to tell the truth, asking what income they had and how much money they carried. After all this they were told they could not go on, but must go back home.

They had nearly $70 and their railway tickets, enough for their trip, and my father offered to wire for more money if that were the obstacle. That they would not let him do. They were then locked in a room and kept till nearly 12 o'clock, when a doctor came and looked at them and asked if they were healthy. After that they were given a return ticket to their home town, which they reached about midnight.

Can any one tell me why perfectly healthy, prosperous people should be prohibited from visiting the United States? J. H.

Leonardo, N. J., Oct. 10, 1916.

Luncheon Prices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The past month has seen an increase in prices of almost everything served in the lunchrooms, tearooms, and soda fountains in the downtown district for stenographers' lunches. Surely the owners of these places are taking advantage of "the increased price of materials" in advancing these prices. The average stenographer's salary cannot afford the increase. S. B. THOMSON.

New York, Oct. 11, 1916.

THE VANISHING SPECTRE.

Now, my mother doesn't stare at me so hard,
Or stand and look and look at me when I'm in bed,
And when she's said good-night she goes downstairs—
She does not stay, and softly smooth my head!

And though she kisses me, each night, of course—
She always does, my mother is so kind!—
She doesn't snatch at me like she was scared
Some Awful Thing would grab me from behind!

I guess she used to be afraid
About the Thing I heard her say to Dad;
"Oh, Phil," she said, "thank God the Summer's gone,
And that dread Spectre did not touch our lad!"

Oh, yes, it must have been that Spectre thing
That frightened them about their lad—that's me!
That's why, all Summer, mother's smiled so sad,
And squeezed me hard, and kissed me soft, you see!

EDITH HARMAN BROWN.

A DIVISION OF TURKEY.

Armenian Atrocities Held to Justify Such Action by the Allies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The summary of the Turkish atrocities in Armenia, compiled under the direction of Lord Bryce, which appeared in today's TIMES, and which presents the case of the two millions of Armenian men, women, and children who, under unspeakably cruel and indecent conditions, were driven out of their homes, forbidden to carry food, money, or clothing, and marched in long caravans for a month or three months, subject to the outrages and rapacities of the gendarmes, the wild Turk, Kurd, and Arab hordes. Half of them were butchered, tortured to death, or thrown into the Black Sea, the Tigris, and the Euphrates, and the other half are now dying slowly from hunger, pestilence, exposure, and the barbarities of the Turk gendarmes. Many of them are eager to be buried alive to get rid of their tortures and sufferings—a grim story of man's cruelty upon his fellow-man, unparalleled in the annals of history. It is a terrible reproach to the race as a whole, and a damning disgrace to those portions of mankind that instigated and perpetrated the shocking crime and to those that had the power of stopping it and did not.

The history of the Turk is a continuous and unending record of human suffering, rapine, fire, and devastation. From the black day he first set foot on the soil of the Near East a broad line of blood marked his track, and wherever he went civilization disappeared from view. The Armenian tragedy which he now writes upon the closing page of his blood-stained career differs not in kind from his wonted practice of the past, but in the thorough and methodical direction of the plot, a performance entirely alien to the Turk method of doing things. It is most significant, and in the further light of the rôles played by certain Prussian agents, as shown in the evidence, it reveals once more, and in a more convincing manner than ever, the monstrous and inhuman character of the exponents of the super-Kultur. This phase of the subject is the most important object lesson of the principles, aims, purposes, and possibilities of the Prussian terrorist caste that the Armenian case proclaims to the world. It emphasizes once more with irresistible force and logic the supreme fact that the great war is being fought for the determination of principles which are of universal interest and application. And the cardinal principle among these is: Shall the world be ruled by brute force, by violence, and by terrorism, or by law, by orderly processes, and by a decent observance of the rights of the small and the weak?

The so-called Turk Government by its hideous brutality to its Christian subjects has definitely convinced all right-thinking and self-respecting men that the Turk can no longer be trusted with the custody and rule of others, and that one of the most important and sacred duties of the Entente Allies shall be to take away the power for mischief from the hands of the Turk. The Turk dominions, or any parts of them, cannot be, in logic and fairness, turned over to Germany, as Germany desires, because Germany, as an accomplice of the Turk in his nefarious work, could not be the beneficiary of her own criminal deed. But Turkey must be reclaimed to civilization. And the safest and most logical redeemers are those nations who, by their records and professions, are best qualified for the delicate task. It is therefore clear that the charge of covetousness made by the German Chancellor against the Entente Powers, devoid as it is of any convincing force even with reference to other territories, is absolutely indefensible and worthless in the case of the disposition of the Turk's estate.

A STUDENT OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

New York, Oct. 8, 1916.

Importance of Carlstrom's Flight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES, in arranging its Chicago-New York aeroplane flight, is, I think, acting in a manner peculiarly opportune. Europe, America's only rival in things aeronautical, is using its great knowledge solely for purposes of war, for destructive purposes. America, the nation which invented the aeroplane, the nation which has been so generally criticised for its lack of interest in military flying machines, now stops making war planes for Europe that it may try to find in this same machine a peaceful use just as valuable as the other, and certainly more human. It is, I say, peculiarly fitting that this flight should be attempted at this time and by Americans.

However, the people of this country have reasons other than purely sentimental for watching Carlstrom's flight with interest. He will use the type of machine recently adopted by the United States Government for use at the border. Since the public has had little opportunity to learn what satisfaction this machine is giving and whether or not it compares favorably with the army aeroplanes of other powers, it should note particularly how the machine behaves on this trip, when conditions no doubt will be as favorable as possible, but yet severe. Moreover, the flight will help make Americans more familiar with the aeroplane, help them to realize the great extent of its development in the last few years, and its value in peace or in war. And, finally, the attempt, if successful, will demonstrate that America can produce as good machines and as good men as Europe, even if automobiles from abroad have been winning pretty consistently at Indianapolis. It will help the United States to regain a foremost position in the aeronautical world; and if it does this it will have done something well-worth while. CARL N. SCHMALZ.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 10, 1916.

From the Borough President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your admirable article on Manhattan Borough sewers which appeared in today's TIMES there is one paragraph attributed to me which I should like to correct. It says: "If a man before he bought a house . . . should find out just what the condition of the sewer was he would hesitate a long time before investing his money."

What I actually wrote was: "Before a man buys a house, in addition to assuring himself on other points, he ought really to have an examination of the sewer made to see whether the cost of a new sewer would not shortly draw from his purse to the extent of several hundred dollars."

Well-selected real estate in the Borough of Manhattan is, in my judgment, the safest and best investment that can be made at the present low market for future advantage. I would be the last man to say, as reported, that the condition of a sewer should cause any one to hesitate regarding a purchase of New York real estate. The amount involved in reconstructing a sewer is trifling (less than 1 per cent. on the average) when compared with the value of a property, and my purpose in writing this is to remove any false impression. MARCUS M. MARKS,

President Borough of Manhattan.

New York, Oct. 15, 1916.

A Hughes Cabinet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hughes is pussyfooting for the hyphenated vote. He is criticising vehemently President Wilson's foreign policy. Can he be induced to state that he will not appoint either Theodore Roosevelt or Robert Bacon as Secretary of State in event of his election? The hyphenate vote is seriously interested in this possibility. Some of my German acquaintances are much concerned over this probability.

LESTER O. PECK.

Reading Ridge, Conn., Oct. 13, 1916.

WHEN THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS TALK PEACE.

Utterances in the Reichstag Traced to Government Orders—The Party's Loss of Independence.

By FRANK BOHN,

American Delegate to the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, Germany, 1907.

New York, Oct. 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's papers appear, under large headlines, quotations from the speech of Philip Scheidemann, Socialist leader in the Reichstag of Germany.

Let no one be deceived. The Socialist political party of Germany, the four millions of the Social Democracy and their leadership, count for absolutely nothing in the conflict now raging. The Kaiser, the General Staff, and the leaders of the Junker party in the Bundesrat are more interested in what some unknown Senator or Representative says about Germany in the Congress of the United States than in what the Socialists say in the Reichstag. There has been much nonsense printed about this matter in America. And there have been so many false hopes for peace held out to peace lovers everywhere that it is worth while to state the facts in the matter pretty clearly.

Since the death of the elder Liebknecht some sixteen years ago, the so-called "Socialist Party" in Germany has never been conducted as an anti-imperialistic and republican party. I use the word "conducted" advisedly. For the Social Democracy of Germany is led and misled by a small group of professional leaders just as is the Republican Party in the United States. Since the death of August Bebel, three years ago, it has never dared call its soul its own. Its position in public life how very closely parallels with that of the Progressive leaders who have rejoined the Republican Party. Just as, for instance, Mr. Perkins has accepted and fraternized with Mr. Taft, so have the Herren Schiedemann, Südekum, et al., accepted the Kaiser and all his works.

Talk peace! Of course they are talking peace. I have not the slightest doubt that Bethmann Hollweg, if not the Kaiser himself, is urging these leaders to advocate peace. Every indication points to the inevitable result in the Spring, when Germany will be crumbled up as was the Confederacy in the Spring of 1865. It is high time to talk peace, and who can talk it so well as these self same "Socialist" leaders who have so willingly made war on their comrades in other countries and peace with everything and everybody at home except their own consciences?

There is just one man, late a member of the German Reichstag, who had the intelligence and the courage to advocate peace on the first day of the war. That man is now serving four years in prison. His name is Karl Liebknecht. There is no other Socialist in the Reichstag who can make a peace speech worth the paper to print it on, or the time to read it.

In 1907, when I was a delegate to the International Congress at Stuttgart, I traveled into Germany with that ardent anti-militarist, Gustave Hervé of France. I remember that for several hours Hervé labored with me for the purpose of bringing me to his point of view in connection with militarism. He declared that militarism and its inevitable result—war—was a very real danger to Europe, and that to bring lasting peace there must be a peace movement of the working class in Germany. He said that the greatest work that the International Congress at Stuttgart could accomplish would be to start a movement for anti-militarism and disarmament in Germany similar to that already begun in France. (It should be recalled that in 1907 Russian military power had just been broken by the Japanese war and internal revolution.) Well, the Stuttgart Congress proceeded and the Germans to a man, then under the leadership of the redoubtable August Bebel, refused to open their mouths in public against militarism and absolute monarchy. A few weeks later I was tramping in the Thuringian forests with one of the German delegates whom I had met at Stuttgart. I upbraided him because of the position his party took. "Oh, yes," he said, "we all agree with the French in that matter, but if we say anything out loud we shall go to jail. We have a very large party and we must not act rashly."

A year ago last Spring I was in Berlin and had many long talks with that veteran leader of the original Marxist group—Franz Mehring. When I first met him I put the question: "Is there any possible hope for Socialist action toward peace and democracy in Germany and Austria?"

"Not the slightest," he replied. "The leaders of the German Social Democracy in the Reichstag would rather lose their right arms than give up their 3,000 marks a year. They are a lot of old, fat, ex-working people who have climbed into the middle class socially. They will sit where they are until they die of old age. They will do exactly as they are told to do by Bethmann Hollweg and the militarists. In private conversation some of them will talk quite boldly. But let the police tap at their doors and they will tremble in their boots and their teeth will chatter."

A few days later Liebknecht returned from the front. He invited me to his house, and the moment I arrived I put the question regarding the outlook for action on the part of the German and Austrian Socialists.

"Don't be deluded by any foolish hopes," he replied. "I have worked for months to get a single other individual in the Reichstag to stand with me in an out and out position against the Government. It is impossible."

I am very happy that Liebknecht, before he went to jail, turned his back finally upon the contemptible cowards and hypocrites he had so long trained with, and resigned from the Social Democracy.

I soon found that the statements of Mehring and Liebknecht were only too true. In a spirit of bitter nationalism and hatred for other countries, the leaders of the conservative Socialists out-Kaisered the Kaiser. Südekum had recently returned from Italy, where he had tried to get the Italian Socialists to drag Italy into war on the side of Germany. He declared to me that the British Empire must be destroyed root and branch. The Italians he called "lumpenpack."

Südekum is the ablest leader the Socialist majority has in the Reichstag. When I first met him he was in the uniform of a substitute officer, hobnobbing with members of the General Staff. Anticipating any bona fide movement toward peace from the German Socialist majority, a movement that is not forced by the guns of the Allies is like hunting for ripe oranges upon dried-up ragweeds under two feet of snow in a vacant lot.

True, there has developed during the last year and a half a group of German Socialists who seem to have placed themselves in opposition to the Government. They number between thirty and forty out of the 111 "Socialists" in the Reichstag. Their import is indicated by the fact that their leader is Hasse, that same Hasse (rabbit) who placed his hand in the mailed fist of the Kaiser on Aug. 1, 1914, and swore loyalty to his lord forever and ever. The organization of the German Socialist Party is a replica of the German Government and of the German Army. It is the business of the rank and file to obey, and they do obey. There can be no hope for freedom or democracy or political conscience in Germany until a new generation has been born and bred.

To advocate peace today outside of Germany is to be a traitor to every principle of political freedom as understood in America. Advocacy of peace at this late date inside of Germany, upon the part of all but a very, very few individuals in the German Socialist Party who have done it all along, is a confession of weakness and of failure, and a bid for "peace with honor" for the Kaiser and his army while there is yet time.

Let me repeat—knowing the German Socialist movement perhaps as well as anybody in America—let the working people and their leadership in the allied countries be warned against trickery and fraud. Militarism, war and schrecklichkeit might have been and were expected of the redoubtable August Bebel, refused to open their mouths in public against militarism and absolute monarchy. A few weeks later I was tramping in the Thuringian forests with one of the German delegates whom I had met at Stuttgart. I upbraided him because of the position his party took. "Oh, yes," he said, "we all agree with the French in that matter, but if we say anything out loud we shall go to jail. We have a very large party and we must not act rashly."

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Let me repeat—knowing the German Socialist movement perhaps as well as anybody in America—let the working people and their leadership in the allied countries be warned against trickery and fraud. Militarism, war and schrecklichkeit might have been and were expected of the Socialists. Scheidemann, Südekum, David, and their 4,000,000 of mentally delinquent followers held out other hopes. These Socialist leaders of Germany have been most contemptible traitors to their following, to the past of their party, and to every decent principle of human civilization.

It cannot be repeated too many times—the people of Germany do no political thinking. They are possessed of absolutely no individual conscience in public matters of any sort. And as regards every aspect of foreign relations, the German Socialist Party is exactly the same as the other parties of Germany, except that its leaders are more dishonest and disloyal to principle. It is, of course, with profound regret that, both of my parents having been Germans, I have been brought to these conclusions by the facts.

FRANK BOHN.

THE PART OF OUR NAVY.

Canadian Holds It Should Have Blocked Sinking of Stephano.

Atlantic City, Oct. 10

INVITES OUR AID TO ANGLICAN CHURCH

English Bishop Stirs Episcopal Convention with Plea to Send Delegates to England.

BRENT URGES TOLERATION

Convention Deputies Hear His Friendly Reference to Catholic Prayers for the Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—The American communion was asked to come to the help of the Anglican today in a dramatic appeal made at a missionary mass meeting held under the auspices of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Right Rev. H. S. Montgomery, formerly Bishop of Tasmania, and now the Secretary of the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held the attention of a large audience at Moolah Temple. He said that on his own responsibility he was making a proposal fraught with enormous possibilities.

"Do you think," he asked, "that your Church would send to England a delegation composed of bishops, priests, laymen, and women? The foundations of our life are broken up, we know not what may result. Come and study the position. You would help us, and perhaps you would be helped yourselves. If this were possible we should have to put the proposal before the Church of England at home. But I can make a still more concrete proposal. The National Mission on Repentance and Hope in England has set apart the last week in January, 1917, for the consideration of our duty to evangelize the world. The whole of the Church House in Westminster is taken for the week. St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, the Albert Hall—all are opened to us, could the Church in America be present by delegation."

Bishop Montgomery spoke of the Day of Judgment, when all sorts and conditions of men should come before the Great Assize. He said that then surely all would regret any uncharitable attitude toward fellow Christians, whether within or without the fold of the Church.

"I believe," he added, "that at this time our greatest care should be to conserve our Catholic position untouched. I cannot look with serenity upon the Christianity of a thousand years hence, if we tamper with our full gift. Equally would I despair if we suffered ourselves to fix hard names on Christ's faithful servants who follow not with us."

Bishop Montgomery's address produced a deep impression. His suggestion follows closely upon the recommendation of the Rev. Dr. Arthur S. Lloyd that the Anglican communion, including the Church in Canada and the Episcopal Church in the United States, unite for work in the evangelization of the twin Americas.

The convention seems filled with a Pentecostal zeal for missions which has banished the differences of the High, Low and the Broad Church parties. The Panama incident, involving a question of policy with regard to sending delegates to a missionary conference in Latin America, seems to have been brushed aside. High and Low churchmen are seen about the corridors of the hotels in fraternal embrace. Criticisms of the Board of Missions, other than the attack made by Bishop Hall of Vermont last week, have subsided. How the differences of factions are lessening was shown by the fact that a High churchman, George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, took up the defence of the Board of Missions in opposition to the High Church Bishop of Vermont.

The suggestion that the salary of the President of the Board of Missions, which is $9,500, be reduced was made after it had been announced that, in spite of heavy demands made upon the generous givers, there was a $30,000 surplus for missions, and that the Church's Auxiliary had raised the largest sum for the cause it had ever obtained. Deputies here said that when the mission cause was in its hour of triumph it seemed ungracious and unfair for any one to urge that the stipend of the man at the head of the board be lessened.

The clerical deputies were much impressed by the sermon of Bishop Charles H. Brent of the Philippines, delivered this morning in Christ Church Cathedral. The attendance was so large that many were turned away, and hundreds were standing at the rear of the edifice. Scores of rectors of noted parishes, including several New Yorkers, stood during the entire services. Bishop Brent took the place of Bishop Greer, who was obliged to return to New York on account of illness. His sermon, which was from the text "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free," was considered a masterly appeal for religious toleration.

"Heresies and schisms," to quote one epigrammatic utterance, "begin when people take a truth and separate it from the truth."

Bishop Brent pleaded for loyalty to the whole truth and for a "fearless study of any truth that may not be prevalent in our own church."

He spoke of the Roman Catholic practice of invoking the saints and praying for the dead and said that a leading Canadian Methodist Episcopal minister told him that as a result of the war thousands of Methodists in the Dominion had been praying for the dead, an innovation for that denomination.

"It would do us no harm to study other creeds, with a view to adopting the things worth while for ourselves," he added.

The regular sessions of the convention will be resumed tomorrow, discussion of the proposal to consecrate Suffragan Bishops, which would mean the creation of dioceses of negro churches and the removal of the negro parishes from the supervision of the present white diocesan Bishops, is on the calendar.

MOURNS LOST DIVORCE CANON.

Dr. Manning Predicts Adoption in 1919—Urges 'Catholic' Declaration.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, expressed regret in his sermon yesterday morning that the Triennial Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church had rejected the proposed canon to prohibit any divorced person from remarrying. Dr. Manning also urged that this year's council should without further delay end discussion as to the exact attitude of the Episcopal Church by openly embracing the basic principles of Catholicism.

He did not mean by this, Dr. Manning afterward explained to a TIMES reporter, that the Episcopal Church should amalgamate with the Roman Catholic Church as it was constituted today, but that it should go on record as accepting the principle that the Catholic Church was the true and original church of God, and that the Episcopal Church was now, like the Greek Catholic Church, a part of it; that, while not accepting some of the present-day ideas of the Catholic Church, it accepted the fundamentals of that faith.

In his sermon Dr. Manning said, in discussing the question of remarriage after divorce:

"I am sorry that the House of Deputies failed to adopt the canon forbidding the remarriage by the Church under any circumstances of one who has a husband or wife living. This failed, however, by the narrowest of votes, and another convention will adopt it."

The most important matter to come before the convention, Dr. Manning said, was the question of "what the Episcopal Church is—what its relation is to the one Catholic and Apostolic Church which our Lord Himself founded in this world.

"There are only two theories as to what the Church is. Either our Lord Himself founded a church in this world which has His authority to minister and to teach in His name or else our Lord founded no church, but left His disciples free to form churches according to their own notions as they might see fit, in which case the Church has no divine character and no divine authority. And this latter is the position and teaching of most of the Protestant world today."

Those adhering to this position, Dr. Manning said, depended on "individual conscience" as their authority in religious matters, and if this were correct one man's guess was no better than another's. He made reference, without, however, using the name of the clergyman in question, to the statement of the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's, in the preface to this year's Year Book of the church.

"We have a clergyman of our own church who takes the Protestant position and relies on his own judgment, asserting in print that the Prayer Book which he uses and the Creed which he repeats at every service are contrary to truth and common sense," Dr. Manning said.

"I hope greatly that the convention will adopt the recommendation to include in the Communion Office a direct prayer for those beyond our sight in Paradise in accordance with the practice of the Early Church everywhere. (This is still a Catholic custom.) But, more than all else, because it is more fundamental and underlies our whole belief, I hope the Bishops will give us not any new statement—we do not want or need that—but a ringing reaffirmation of the reality and the authority of the Catholic; of the fact that (a) our Lord Jesus Christ founded a visible Church in this world; (b) that this Church has continued until the present moment, and that belief in it is an integral part of the Gospel; (c) that this Church, of which we are members, is historically and actually a part of that Church which our Lord founded, and through all vicissitudes has preserved its continuity, its catholicity, its priesthood, and its sacraments."

RENEW FIGHT ON DRUG EVIL.

Committee Headed by Chief Justice Collins Will Plan Campaign Today.

Alarmed by recent statistics which show that there has been no marked decrease in the drug evil in the city despite the enactment of special legislation, the Committee to Consider the Drug Evil will hold a conference this afternoon in the chambers of Chief Justice Collins of the Court of Special Sessions, who is Chairman of the committee. This conference has been called, it was announced, for the purpose of discussing proposed legislation which, with the present statutes, will more effectively control the distribution of drugs and the treatment and punishment of addicts.

"The law," said Justice Collins yesterday, "provides for a system of recording to govern the distribution of drugs, yet it is clear that there is an extensive distribution among victims and addicts, so large in fact that something must be done to discover in what manner it is so seriously violated or circumvented."

Justice Collins said that it had been suggested that since the law does not provide for the registration of drugs exported from this country, it was not unlikely that large quantities of cocaine and heroin were being sent to Canada or Mexico and then smuggled back across the border. Among the members of the committee who are expected to attend are Major Mitchell Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction; District Attorney Edward Swann, District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Kings, Chief Magistrate William G. McAdoo, H. Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney; State Senator John J. Boylan, who introduced the present drug law; District Attorney Francis Martin of the Bronx, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, and Health Commissioner Havens Emerson.

Miss Elliott's Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Amos Morrill, a son of Mrs. Amos Morrill, of 6 East Sixty-seventh Street, this city, and Miss Dorothy Elliott, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Elliott of Bean Street, Brooklyn, will take place on Oct. 28 in St. Bartholomew's Church. Miss Elliott's Street Brooklyn home. Miss Elliott will have as bridesmaids Miss Esther Auchincloss, a daughter of Mrs. Hugh Auchincloss of New York; Miss Eleanore Marshall of Morristown, N. J.; Miss Jessie Hopkins, and Miss Natalie Jourdan. Miss Ruth Blackford will be the maid of honor. Mr. Morrill's best man will be his brother, Edward T. Morrill.

Miss Mary F. Gilbert Engaged.

Mrs. Riley Miles Gilbert of 563 Park Avenue, this city, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary Frances Gilbert, to Edwin Norman Hickman of New York. Miss Gilbert is a member of the Junior League and is a sister of Miss Anne Gilbert and of Riley Miles Gilbert, Jr. Mr. Hickman is a son of Mrs. James Hickman and a nephew of John Roe Hickman of London. He was graduated from Yale in 1912.

Sidney Abenheim Denies Engagement.

Sidney Abenheim of 36 West Thirty-fifth Street said yesterday that an announcement of his engagement to Doris Easton, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES and other newspapers, had not been authorized by him or by Miss Easton, and was evidently the work of some person with a false notion of humor. Mr. Abenheim said he was well acquainted with Miss Easton, but was not engaged to her. "I am unable to understand why any one should send such an announcement to the newspapers," he said. "Evidently the person considered it a joke."

Robert Swan Dead.

Robert Swan, Director of the Department of Public Works of Pittsburgh, Penn., and widely known as a civil engineer, died on Saturday at his home there in his fifty-seventh year. He was also Vice President and General Manager of the T. A. Gillespie Company of this city and Pittsburgh, and was formerly City Engineer of Allegheny, Penn. Mr. Swan was graduated as a civil engineer from the Western University of Pennsylvania, and was the youngest in his class. He built several sections of the Barge Canal and the Catskill Aqueduct in this State, and also laid the seventy-two-inch water main from Suffolk County, L. I., to Brooklyn. He was a member of the Duquesne and Americus Clubs of Pittsburgh, and is survived by his wife, five sons, and a daughter.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Paul were:

Miss E. G. M. Harold, W. Bell, Mrs. J. Black, William Braid, A. D. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chisholm, J. F. Collins, Miss Ada F. Coombes, Mrs. L. L. Davies, Miss Agnes Donnelly, E. C. Durham, W. H. Fairhall, David Fell, Mrs. H. M. Fletcher, Mrs. F. G. Foley, Mrs. E. M. Fry, Miss C. E. Fry, G. A. Gaston, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gosling, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Green, James Guthrie, Mrs. M. Harrington, Miss Margaret Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hartness, Dr. and Mrs. Milton L. Hersey, Mrs. F. D. Lawson-Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Loftus, Sir James Mills, James Brown Potter, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Sims, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taylor, Mrs. S. A. F. Whitaker, Mrs. E. Wright, Miss D. E. Wright, and James Guthrie Reid.

VIRGIL G. BOGUE DIES ON STEAMER AT SEA

Noted Civil Engineer Was Returning on the Esperanza from Mexico.

BUILT MANY RAILROADS

Formerly Consulting Engineer for the Department of Public Works Here.

Virgil Gay Bogue, internationally noted as a civil engineer and formerly consulting engineer of the Department of Public Works of New York City, died suddenly Saturday morning on the Ward Line steamship Esperanza, on which he was returning from Mexico. Details of his illness were not available last night, as the fact of his death was received in a brief wireless dispatch. The Esperanza will arrive here today.

Mr. Bogue, whose home was in New Rochelle, N. Y., was in his seventy-first year. He was born in Norfolk, N. Y., and was a son of the late George Chase Bogue and Mrs. Mary Perry Bogue. He received his technical education in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1868 with the degree of C. E.

A year later Mr. Bogue came here and was appointed assistant engineer of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, from which he resigned after a year to become assistant engineer of the Oroya Railway and its Cerro de Pasco branch in Peru. This was one of the most difficult railroads in the world to build. It crosses the Andes at a height of 15,645 feet, and in the eight years spent in building it Mr. Bogue became widely known. Following the completion of the road, he became manager of the Trujillo Railways Company, also in Peru.

On his return to this country in 1890 Mr. Bogue became engineer of the construction work of the Northern Pacific Railway, and discovered Stampede Pass, through which he drove the famous two-mile tunnel. Mr. Bogue was with the Northern Pacific for six years, and then became Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railway, with which he remained until 1891. Since that time Mr. Bogue had been in independent practice.

Mr. Bogue managed much important work during his long career. He made the examinations and report on the cost of reproducing the lines of the Southern Pacific in Oregon; he prepared the plans of the tidelands and waterfront improvements of Seattle, Wash.; he was a member of the commission appointed by President Harrison to investigate and report on methods of improving the navigation of the Columbia River at The Dalles and Celilo Rapids; he made the examination and report on the cost of revisions and improvements of the Tehuantepec National Railway of Mexico and its port facilities and the comparison of its improved route with the route of the Panama Railway; he made the report on the economics of the Denver, Western & Pacific Railway, and he made an examination for the Government of New Zealand on the comparative merits of tunnels for the railway route across South Island, which resulted in building the five-mile tunnel now used.

In addition to being the consulting engineer of the Department of Public Works here, Mr. Bogue was a member of the commission appointed by Mayor Strong to determine the feasibility of operating automobile cars on the Brooklyn Bridge. He was one of the commission appointed by the President of the Long Island Railroad to report on the feasibility and cost of a tunnel beneath the East River.

Mr. Bogue made the investigation and report for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the railway economics of the existing line from Calgary to Vancouver, B. C., as compared with the proposed revised line and other routes; he made the examination, report and plans for the improvements of the harbor, waterfront, and railway terminals in Prince Rupert, B. C. In addition, he had made many examinations and reports on railway lines in the United States, Mexico, Central America, and Nova Scotia.

He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Western Society of Civil Engineers, the American Railway Maintenance Association, the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and the Union League and Engineers' Clubs of this city, and the Pacific Union Club of San Francisco.

Mr. Bogue married Miss Sybil Estelle Russel of San Francisco in 1872, and was the father of two sons and a daughter.

OUTLINES CARRANZA PLANS.

Campaign Manager Forecasts Provisions of New Constitution.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 15.—Felix M. Palavacini, former Secretary of Public Instruction, who is understood to be the manager of General Carranza's campaign for the Presidency, outlined in a speech the probable course of the new Constitution. He said the Constitution of 1857 was inadequate and that neither Juarez nor Diaz had been able to govern under the Constitution, because it was inadequate in providing for contingencies.

General Carranza, according to the speaker, desired to govern not by decree, but according to law. The new Constitution, he said, would make government by statute possible. States which had not been self-supporting would be returned to the status of territories, and a Supreme Court bench of fifteen members would be appointed and not elected and subject to recall, as at present.

The States which possibly will be returned to the status of territories, according to Senor Palavacini, are Oaxaca, where many of the inhabitants do not speak Spanish; Tabasco, Campeachy, Guerrero, and Tlaxcala. The speaker indicated that General Carranza was desirous of governing according to the letter of the law, but that he deemed it impossible to so govern if the law compelled him to go to Congress for action every time a new emergency arose.

FUNSTON TELLS OF CRISIS.

Says It was a "Question of Hours" When Militia Were Called.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 15.—Major General Funston told some Illinois guardsmen under his command Friday night how great was the emergency that caused them to be ordered into khaki.

"When you men of the National Guard were called out," Funston said, "of course, you expected to go to Miami, across the border, and let me bang across the border, and let me tell you that when history is written, it will show that the calling out of the guard in June was no child's play—that it was a 'question of hours.'

"The reason for calling out the National Guard was absolute necessity. All of you will know why, some day, and I do not think there has been any time since when it would have been safe to reduce the number of men on the border."

FIVE INFANTRY POSTS WILL GUARD BORDER

Two New York Companies At Each Point Along Twenty-five Miles of River.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas., Oct. 15.—Five two-company infantry posts to patrol a twenty-five-mile sector of the Rio Grande will be established this week by command of Major General O'Ryan of the New York division. The detachment will be changed every four days so that every company in all five infantry regiments now here will have the experience of river patrols.

The Seventh Regiment is to retain its post at Madero. About four miles east of there the Twelfth will guard a four-mile sector, with headquarters at Granjeno ranch. Directly south of the McAllen camps the Sixty-ninth will have a post at Hidalgo. The Twenty-third will take the sector at Capote ranch, and the Seventy-fourth of Buffalo will have the left of the line at San Juan Hacienda, southeast of the Third Brigade camp at Pharr.

In addition to preventing all persons from crossing the river, except at the immigration station at Hidalgo, the companies will guard all pumping stations, seize boats found on the American side, and establish day and night patrols. All this work will be done in co-operation with the regular troops of the Brownsville sector.

General O'Ryan thinks the infantry regiments need such training, and General Parker requested that the New York troops undertake patrolling. The order points out that the "situation is real and not assumed," and that the duty is to be taken in earnest. Barricades will be erected not only for defense, but for instruction in building fortifications, and intrenchments will be built. There is only the most remote danger that the posts will be attacked, and company officers will tell their men that the danger does not lie on the Mexican side of the river, but on the American side, where the activities of Villa agents in recruiting bands has been known for several weeks.

Colonel C. I. Debevoise of the First Cavalry will maintain a post of one or two troops at Mission while the infantry companies are on the border, and Lieut. Col. William S. Conrow of the Twenty-second Engineers and Major William L. Hallahan of the Signal Corps will establish roads, telephone lines, and other means of communication among the detachments.

Company C of the Seventh Regiment made as good a mark of merit on the La Gloria battle range as the combined scores of pairs of some other regiments that shot twice the number of rifles. Figures compiled by Lieutenant Leo F. Knust, commanding Company E, who assisted Major George P. Chandler as range officer, show that the men taken over the range by Captain Nicholas Engel made a mark of merit of 51.40, or a scores almost perfect. Company I, commanded by Captain Wade H. Hayes, was next with 35.40. Scores of other companies were: A, 33.13; L, 31.55; D, 30.37; K, 30.32; E, 28.93; F, 26.85; G, 26.84; B, 25.90; M, 23.21; B, 20.44. It was found that other scores were made with "point blank" range than with battle sights.

Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, commanding the First Brigade, has begun an examination of the incinerators, mess shacks, and other buildings in the camps of the Seventh, Twelfth, and Sixty-ninth Regiments to decide which company has the models for use throughout the brigade.

PERSHING MEN DRILL HARD.

"Fire Control" Work for Cavalry in the Punitive Expedition.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, Oct. 8.—"Fire control" drills, which in a month have increased the effectiveness of cavalry regiments' fire 100 per cent., are important factors in the field manoeuvres being held by the American punitive expedition.

The halt in the pursuit of Villa has given commanding officers opportunities to handle larger bodies of men under conditions more nearly akin to those of war than have obtained at any other time in the last fifty years. The manoeuvres include such simple exercises as horse training and ascend to solving of warfare problems that involve the handling of brigades. Fire control, although classed among the elementary exercises, is virtually new to the cavalry, although the infantry has been working on it for several years.

Studying developments of the European war, and realizing that, under modern conditions, cavalry does most of its fighting on foot, commanders of that arm are giving their troops a great deal of dismounted work, paying particular attention to attack. The ringing bugle no longer sounds the charge, for every manoeuvre is made by signal. Save for the ramp of hoofs and the rattle of equipment, troop movements are made silently, not a voice being raised in command.

When a problem, prepared by the commanding General or his staff, is given out an observer accompanies each of the opposing leaders and an umpire watches the operations. After each mimic combat a critique is held. Tactical errors observed are pointed out and suggestions made relative to better manoeuvres that might have been employed. Full advantage is being taken of the fact that there are four regiments of cavalry at headquarters camp, a circumstance without parallel in army annals for years. Drills occupy from six to eight hours a day.

CONFEREES STILL AT ODDS.

Mexicans Have Not Convinced Colleagues of Ability to Keep Order.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 15.—Members of the American-Mexican Joint Commission, who have been endeavoring to effect a satisfactory adjust of international problems, appeared today to have little hope that their work would be finished for at least another week. Their conferences will be resumed tomorrow.

The Mexicans have not been able thus far to satisfy the American representatives that their Government, unassisted, can maintain such order along the border as will safeguard life and property of Americans.

Church Celebrates 60th Anniversary

Services incidental to the celebration of the founding of the German Lutheran Church in Stapleton, Staten Island, sixty years ago were held in that church, at Beach Street and St. Paul's Avenue, yesterday morning and last night, and will continue for the rest of the week. Rev. Frederick Sutter, who for the past ten years has been pastor of the church, arranged for the special services yesterday. At the morning service Rev. Dr. J. J. Heischmann of Brooklyn officiated, and in the evening the services were conducted by Rev. H. Wasmund, also of Brooklyn.

THE REV. DR. BROWN, HEAD OF UNION, DEAD

Theologian, Once Tried for Heresy, Held Degrees from Many Colleges.

SPENT LIFE AS A TEACHER

Charges Made by the Rev. W. L. McEwan of Pittsburgh Resulted in Victory for Seminary's Head.

The Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, since 1908 President of the Faculty of Union Theological Seminary, died suddenly last night from heart disease at his home, 80 Claremont Avenue. He had been ill but a short time, and was in his sixty-seventh year.

Dr. Brown had been connected with the seminary since 1879, and was one of the best-known theologians in this country. He was born in Hanover, N. H., and was a son of the late Samuel Gilman Brown and Mrs. Sarah Van Vechten Brown. He received his early education at Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass., from which he was graduated in 1866. From there he went to Dartmouth College, and received the degree of A. B. in 1870 and that of A. M. three years later. Following this he attended the Union Theological Seminary, and went from there to Berlin and studied for two years.

His prominence as a theologian and student was attested by the number of degrees conferred on him. He was made a Doctor of Philosophy by Hamilton College in 1884, and Doctor of Divinity by Dartmouth College in the same year; by Yale University in 1894; by the University of Glasgow in 1901; by Williams College in 1903, and by Harvard in 1906. In addition, he was made a Doctor of Literature by Oxford University in 1901, and Doctor of Laws by Dartmouth in the same year.

Dr. Brown became an instructor in the Union Theological Seminary in 1879 and retained this place until 1891. During this time he was Associate Professor of Biblical Philology. Since 1890 he had been Davenport Professor of Hebrew and Cognate Languages.

During 1911, Dr. Brown came prominently before the public when, with the Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown, a professor at the seminary, he was tried for heresy in the Presbyterian General Assembly in session at Atlantic City. The charges against them were brought by the Rev. W. L. McEwan, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, Penn., who complained about certain statements made by Dr. Francis Brown in the New York Observer, which he construed to be in opposition to the most cherished doctrines of their Church, as well as the doctrinal and fundamental beliefs of Christian people.

Much interest was manifested in the trial, which ended by the commission bringing in a report exonerating both clergymen.

Dr. Brown was a member of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, the American Oriental Society, the Archaeological Institute of America, the Oxford Society for Historical Theology, the Religious Educational Association, and the fraternities of Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi. He was a trustee of Dartmouth College and the Syrian Protestant College, a director of the Union Theological Seminary, the Union Settlement Association, and the Travelers' Aid Society. His only club was the Century Association.

Dr. Brown married Miss Louise Reiss in Berlin in 1879. He was the father of Julius Arthur Brown, Rhodes scholar at Oxford from New Hampshire, and now Professor of Physics at the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut; of Natalia de Froideville Brown, now the wife of the Rev. James McClure Henry of Canton, China, and of Elizabeth Gilman Brown, wife of the Rev. Otis Tiffany Barnes of Chappaqua, N. Y.

Frank W. Bolande.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 15.—Frank W. Bolande, editorial director of The Bridgeport Evening Post, The Bridgeport Standard, and The Bridgeport Morning Telegram, died today of chronic nephritis. He had been in ill-health for more than a year. Mr. Bolande was 51 years old, and had been engaged in newspaper work all his life, starting as a newsboy. He was President of the Post Publishing Company, which publishes the three daily papers of which he was director.

Count F. A. Taube.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 14, (via London, Oct. 15.)—Count F. A. Taube, Swedish Minister to Germany since 1912, and at one time Minister of Foreign Affairs, is dead. The Count was paying a visit to Stockholm. He was born in Lindormanas, Sweden, and was in his sixty-fourth year. Count Taube was a graduate of Upsala University, and was attached to the diplomatic service in 1881. He had served in Paris, Rome, Copenhagen, Petsograd, and London.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY GOODKIND, a pioneer merchant of the Pacific Coast, and one of the founders of Fechheimer, Goodkind & Co. of San Francisco and New York, died on Friday at his home, 874 West End Avenue, in his seventy-eighth year.

CHARLES M. MILLER, a retired lithographer, is dead at his home, 661 East Fourth Street, Flatbush. He was born in Germany seventy-one years ago.

Mrs. MARY M. WOLFE, wife of John W. Fowler, superintending engineer of the Munson Steamship Lines, died on Saturday at her home, 97A Cooper Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Flensburg, Denmark, seventy-one years ago.

JAMES PARKE WALLING, an interior decorator, died on Friday at his home, 322 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., and had been a resident of Brooklyn for the last twenty-five years.

GEORGE H. HALLETT, a member of the real estate firm of Hallett & Zocher, of 1,247 Lexington Avenue, died suddenly on Saturday at his home, 762A Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Hallett was born in this city sixty-four years ago.

Miss MARION FLORENCE RELPH, a teacher in the Richmond Hill High School, is dead at her home, 1,414 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn. She was a graduate of Adelphi College and Erasmus Hall High School.

Mrs. EVA BINDRIM, widow of Julius Bindrim, of 370 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Saturday in the Long Island College Hospital, following an operation. She was born in this city fifty-seven years ago. Mrs. Bindrim took an active part in the work of the Suffrage Party.

MATTHEW W. HOGAN, a resident of South Orange for many years, died on Saturday at his home, 593 Irvington Avenue, in that place.

FREDERICK E. DRAPER, a veteran of the civil war, and a banker, died on Friday at his home in Troy, N. Y., in his seventy-first year.

EDWARD S. PIERSON, President of the Claremont Bank and the Greenville Banking and Trust Company of Jersey City, died on Saturday at his home in East Orange, N. J., in his forty-fourth year.

WILLIAM L. PRICE, an architect of Philadelphia, died on Saturday at his home in the Rose Valley Community, of which he was a founder, in his fifty-sixth year.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, formerly President of Campbell & Co., died at his home, 844 East 14lst St., in his seventy-first year.

Captain RICHARD E. VAN BUSKIRK, for many years a Hudson River pilot, died at his home in Hoboken, N. J.

MOSES L. MARRUS, a clothing manufacturer, died at his home, 68 Lenox Avenue, in his fiftieth year. He was connected with the United Hebrew Charities, Mount Sinai Hospital, the Harlem Hebrew Institute, the Immigrant Aid Society, and other charities.

RUMANIAN LEADER DEAD.

Senator Filipescu was Head of the Conservative Party.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 13., (via London, Oct. 15.)—Senator Filipescu, ex-Minister of War and leader of the Rumanion Conservative Party, died today. He was an ardent supporter of the Entente Powers.

As early as November, 1915, Filipescu denounced Bulgaria for her warlike preparations against Rumania. He never hesitated to espouse the cause of the Allies, and during February of this year severely criticised Premier Bratiano for not joining the Allies when the opportunity offered. He was very bitter against the Premier for having allowed such opportunities to pass.

During the early part of March the ex-Minister of War, then the leader of the Conservatives, spoke of Rumania's possible entry into the war, when he said: "We would fight Germany with regret, Austria with indifference, and Hungary with the keenest satisfaction."

He gave as his reason for the nations' dislike of Hungary that the Hungarians had maltreated Rumanians living in Transylvania and Banat.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

POLON.—To Dr. and Mrs. A. Polon, a son, on Oct. 7.

ADELBERG.—Oct. 8, Cedarhurst, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Adelberg, a daughter.

ALEXANDER.—Oct. 14, Polyclinic Hoepital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Alexander, a son.

COMINS.—Oct. 8, 894 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Comins, a son.

HAMEL.—Oct. 9, 1,665 East 18th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Hamel, a son.

PFEIFFER.—Oct. 12, 50 East 96th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Pfeiffer, a son.

VER KRUZEN.—Oct. 10, 247 East 170th St., to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ver Kruzen, a daughter.

Engaged

BROMBERG—MEYERHEIM.—Lillian Meyerheim to Samuel Bromberg.

BRONSTEIN—GIBBS.—Betty Gibbs to Dr. Edward L. Bronstein.

BUXBAUM—BLUM.—Viola Blum to Joseph Buxbaum.

COOPER—BOGEN.—Frances Bogen to Leo M. Cooper.

FISCHEL—BREIGER.—Elsie Breiger to Louis Fischel.

FRIEDMAN—HEINRICH.—Nettie Heinrich to Harry J. Friedman.

FRIEDMAN—LIEBMAN.—Bertha Liebmann to Morris Friedman.

GALL—EISNER.—Adele Eisner to Harry Gall.

GODSELL—TOOP.—Grace Toop to Harold Godsell.

GOLDBERG—LIEBESKIND.—Ruth Liebeskind to Jonas R. Goldberg.

GROSS—ABRAHAM.—Bertha I. Abraham to Samuel I. Gross.

HAMEL—WERTHEIMER.—Florence Wertheimer to Roland J. Hamel.

HASLUP—HOYT.—Fredericka Heyt to Edward W. Haslup.

HELLER—DAVIDSON.—Irma Davidson to Milton Heller.

HOPTER—KORNFELD.—Augusta Kornfeld to Isadore E. Hopter.

INFELD—BARTMAN.—Harriet Bartman to Isidore Infeld.

ISRAELS—SCHWARTZ.—Sadie Schwartz to Max Israels.

JACOBS—WOLBURG.—Sylvia Wolburg to David B. Jacobs.

KAPLAN—GREENFELD.—Rae Greenfeld to Herman D. Kaplan.

KARASIK—HERTZBERG.—Augusta Hertzberg to Maurice Karasik.

KASS—KLAMMER.—Cecelia Klammer to Irving Kass.

KONYN—BRIEGER.—Elfrieda Brieger to Nat. A. Konyn.

LEVINE—RUBENSTEIN.—Berenice Rubenstein to Nathan J. Levine.

LEWIS—FOX.—Emily Fox to N. Williams Lewis.

LIPPMANN—BRAYER.—Florence Brayer to Saul G. Lippmann.

LOEWENBERG—ASHNER.—Rose Ashner to Louis Loewenberg.

MAYER—COHN.—Paulyne Cohn to David F. Mayer.

OSSUSKY—DUNN.—Marguerite Dunn to Chester Ossusky.

PINSKY—LEVY.—Julia Levy to Casper Pinsker.

SCHWARTZ—LEHMAN.—Alice Lahman to J. George Schwartz.

SOLOMON—PROWLER.—Lillian Prowler to Edward Solomon.

STEIN—KEMPNER.—Louie J. Kempner to Albert Stein.

WALLACH—CARO.—Selma Caro to Morton M. Wallach.

WEINBERGER—KAUFMAN.—Tessie Kaufman to Harry G. Kaufman.

Married.

HASBROUCK—RANDOLPH.—Mr. and Mrs. A. D. F. Randolph announce the marriage of their daughter, Frances Maude, to Mathew Fitch Hasbrouck, on Oct. 14, 1916.

MANN—THAYER.—On Saturday, Sept. 30, 1916, Mary Vandervoort, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Mann of Old Westbury, L. I., to Edward Selden Thayer of Carmacks, Yukon Territory, Canada.

ENNETT—WOLFFBERG.—Oct. 12, Gertrude B. Wolffberg to David Bennett.

CROWLEY—MITCHELL.—Oct. 14, Florence A. T. Mitchell to Edward C. Crowley.

FRIEDMAN—MANNHEIMER.—Oct. 8, Velma Mannheimer to Sidney Friedman.

PHYSIOC—SIMPSON.—Oct. 14, Marjorie D. Simpson to Joseph A. Physioc, Jr.

KLAUBER—NEWHOUSE.—Oct. 9, Far Rockaway, Alice L. Newhouse to Lester J. Klauber.

SMITH—QUICK.—Oct. 14, Amityville, Violet E. Quick to Charles F. Smith.

THOMPSON—MILLER.—Oct. 11, Freeport, Florence E. Miller to Edward B. Thompson.

Brooklyn.

ANDRADE—AYLING.—Oct. 14, Dorothy C. Ayling to Rene Andrade.

BLANK—WOODCOCK.—Oct. 12, Alice E. Woodcock to Joseph Blank.

HEALY—MADDEN.—Oct. 11, Olive Madden to John C. Healy.

THOMPSON—HALSEY.—Oct. 11, Millicent Halsey to Elmer P. Thompson.

Died.

BARNUM.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Saturday, Oct. 14, at her late residence, The Aphorp, New York City, Mary L. Barnum, wife of the late David B. Barnum and mother of Mrs. A. S. MacArthur. Funeral service at St. Bartholomew's Church, 44th St. and Madison Av., Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

BEALL.—Entered into eternal life on Saturday morning, Oct. 14, 1916, Mary Lilly Brooks Grubb Beall, wife of the late Joseph Bond Beall of New York City, and daughter of the late Clement Brooke Grubb and Mary Brooke Grubb of Philadelphia, Penn. Funeral services Monday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, at her Summer residence, 2,816 Pacific Av., Chelsea, N. J. Georgia and Virginia papers please copy.

BREHMER.—Henry. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts. (Campbell Building,) Monday, 10:30 o'clock.

BROWN.—The Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, 80 Claremont Av., on Sunday, Oct. 15. Notice of funeral later.

BRUNNOW.—Eric, beloved son of Professor Rudolph E. Brunnow, Oct. 15, at Princeton, N. J.

BURLING.—At Mamaroneck, on Seventh day, 14th inst., Martha S., wife of the late William Burling, in her 82d year. Funeral from Friends Meeting House, Purchase, on Third day, 17th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at White Plains on arrival of train from Grand Central at 12:30 P. M.

DE GROOT.—Miss Eliza de Groot, on Saturday, Oct. 14, at her residence, 1,580 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton. Funeral private.

DUNNING.—On Sunday, Oct. 15, 1916, Rev. Henry Nicholas Dunning. Funeral services at his late residence, 620 West 115th St., on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Albany and Watertown, N. Y., papers please copy.

ECKERSON.—Suddenly, on Oct. 14, 1916, John C. R. Eckerson of 168 West 83d St. Funeral services at St. Ignatius' Church, 87th St. and West End Av., Tuesday, 10:30 A. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

FOSTER.—Elizabeth F., widow of the late Arad T. Foster, in her 81st year, resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., over forty years, at the residence of her son, Cuyler K. Sanborn, 457 Westminster Av., Elizabeth, N. J. Notice of funeral later.

GELLATLY.—At Orange, N. J., Oct. 14, 1916, Francis Edwin, husband of Julia Bigelow and son of the late William Adams and Anna Burt Gellatly, in his 53d year. Funeral services at his home, 64 High St., Monday, Oct. 16, 2:30 P. M.

GOOLKIND.—Henry, on Oct. 14, in his 78th year, beloved husband of Rosa, at his residence, 874 West End Av. Funeral at convenience of family. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent. San Francisco papers please copy.

HIGGINS & SEITER INC.
FOU

GRIDIRON BATTLES ON MANY FIELDS FAIL TO REVEAL PROBABLE CHAMPIONS

FOOTBALL OUTLOOK IS STILL COMPLEX

Yale Forced to Limit Against Lehigh—Harvard Shows Effect of Haughton's Return.

TUFTS CROWDS PRINCETON

Tigers' Margin of Victory Very Narrow—Pennsy Betrays Weakness—Columbia Improves.

Harvard was put back on the football map as a result of a fairly easy victory gained over North Carolina, a victory that was little less impressive than the one scored by Princeton over the same team a week previous. Moreover, those who were ready to count the Crimson out of the big games, because of the defeat in the game with Tufts, are now rather inclined to regard the 1916 gridiron situation differently since it took the best the Tiger team had to send the Medford team back home, losers by the frail margin of a field goal.

The one thing that can be learned from the results of the Eastern games on Saturday, is that the situation is so open that it is impossible to predict at this time which of the big elevens will come out on top of the heap. Yale, playing against Lehigh, a team that held the Blue to a 7 to 6 score a year ago, had the satisfaction of protecting its own goal line and clinching the game with two touchdowns. That was as good as expected, if not as good as hoped for by the sons of Old Eli. The only team in the big group that showed positive weakness was Pennsylvania, and it is evident from the outcome of the contest with Swarthmore that something is radically wrong with Bob Folwell's pupils. Before this game, Swarthmore was considered weak, yet by the use of the deadly forward pass, the Garnet was able to score a touchdown and keep its own goal line intact from the assault of the Red and Blue. Then the big team has had its first more reverses this season, except in their own set, it appears that they may be brought about by the medium of either Cornell or Dartmouth. Both of these teams showed great offensive power, Cornell making 42 points against Williams, and Dartmouth burying the Massachusetts Aggies under the score of 62 to 0.

Princeton Line Shows Power.

So far as general interest goes, the meeting of the aggressive Tufts eleven with Princeton took precedence over the other tilts. The fact that the Medford team had lowered the colors of Harvard insured a certain amount of strength that was bound to provide a test for the Tigers. Rush's men came out of the jungle unscathed, but not with any laurels of the chase that would warrant their being considered a better team than Harvard. All the Princetonians really did that Harvard had failed to do was to render futile the shifts and trick plays that had caused Harvard's undoing. If they had not done this they would have proved very weak, since they had the great advantage of knowing the improvements that had been devised with the idea of taking the Crimson eleven into camp. By breaking through and spoiling the fancy plays of Tufts, the Tigers proved that they possessed linemen intelligent and forceful enough to grasp a situation and to cope with it when presented. A beating by Tufts would have had such a demoralizing effect on the Tiger squad that Coach Rush took every means to prevent such a catastrophe. It is not likely, however, that considering the manner in which the victory was gained, the morale of the team has been greatly increased. The full force of Princeton was kept in line during the whole game, an unusual proceeding at this season of the year, and one that did not prevail at Harvard, where numbers of substitutes trotted into the fray to relieve the regulars.

An expert, who saw Tufts defeat Harvard and who also watched the game with Princeton, said that the Medford team did not display the dash and initiative against Princeton that it developed in the game at Cambridge. That is all to the credit of Rush's men, for it was the Princetonians who were on the offensive so vigorously that the other side had little chance to show the stuff. Another remark along similar lines was that, although Tufts outplayed Harvard in every department of the game, it was Princeton that outplayed Tufts on the Nassau field. That probably is true, for the Tigers did more of everything than their rivals, even in perpetrating more fumbles.

Tiger Stars Are Conspicuous.

The main thing established to the credit of the Tigers is that it has a line, including a centre trio in Genebert, Nourse, and Hogg, that will be hard to break through. More than that, the backfield, although by no means a finished product, possesses individuals who give promise of developing into something above the average. At times the work of these men verged on the spectacular. Eddy, who served through most of the game as quarter back, was a special example. His running back of kicks was one of the features of the contest, but in this he was aided by the peculiar strategy of Frank Slattery, the Medford coach. With a punter in Doane who was only a little inferior to Driggs, the Tufts team lost many valuable yards by failing to send the ends down the field under his kicks. It was that deficiency which made many of the long return runs by Eddy possible. Nearly every time he caught the ball the opposing ends were fifteen or twenty yards away. He had every opportunity to pick a soft place to go through, and then to gain such momentum before he came up with the opposition that his very velocity upset the tacklers. There was no such fault observable in Princeton's tactics, for the Tiger ends were always at hand to stop the man who handled the long boots of Driggs. Eddy put so much force in one of these run backs near the end of the second period that he left Tufts men exhausted in several parts of the field. His sprint of forty yards and the many collisions left him so pumped out that Ames had to go in to finish out the period.

Near the end of the game Eddy went into Brown's place at full back and Ames ran the team at quarter back. He did not show as much dash and strength as Eddy, but was more alert in picking holes to run through and very neat in dodging the field. Brown, at right half back, was more on the Eddy type, his runs being accomplished by sheer force.

Tibbott, who entered the game in time to win with his drop kick from the forty-six-yard line, was used mainly for kicking, but he made one or two fair runs by deluding the Tufts line into the idea that he was going to try a kick. It is likely that in the big games he will be brought in only in case a goal from the field is required. He was the only one of the three who tried who was able to deliver the goods on Saturday. There scarcely will be room for him in the backfield when Billy Moore, the speediest back on the team, returns to harness.

Driggs Plays Effectively.

With one exception, when he failed to handle one of Doane's punts, Driggs played his position of full back faultlessly. His long punts reminded one of the great Dewitt, and he was particularly able in disposing of the few Tufts men who managed to elude the first line of defense. He made the most effective open-field tackle of the day in the third period, when Wescott was bound on one of his end runs. Driggs shot into the runner with such force that he hurled him and the ball back ten yards toward the Tufts goal and turned into a loss what would have been a gain.

The team is by no means wound up into the offensive strength that it is capable of showing, and an example of failure to do the right thing was provided early in the fourth period, when a field goal was sadly needed. The ball was well in to the middle of the field and on Tufts's ten-yard line, but instead of trying the field goal from the fine position a pass was tried on the third down that failed to gain, and it left the ball at an extremely bad angle, near the right side of the field. Taken clear out of position, Tibbott's drop kick missed its object, and it was some time before the Tigers worked back to where he could make the successful shot.

The return of Percy Haughton as head coach appears to have had a great influence on the playing of the Harvard team. The mentor evidently favors the old maxim that the best defense is a good offense. The Crimson players learned how to handle the forward pass during the last week, and two of the touchdowns gained were directly due to advances by this method. Casey, the full back, was the most consistent gainer for Harvard through the line, and Coolidge and Hart completed most of the passes started by the quarter back, Robinson. Considering that many of the regulars were out of the original line-up and that substitutes were used liberally toward the end, the showing made by Harvard was very encouraging and leads to the belief that the Crimson may yet make trouble for the big Blue team at the end of the season.

Yale Pushed to the Limit.

Yale had a tough proposition in Lehigh and had to put nearly its full strength into the field to achieve a hard-earned victory. There were only four substitutions, and Legore, the power of the back field, was kept on duty throughout. With Bingham, he did most of the ground gaining, each helping the other by providing interference. Each scored a touchdown as a result of long runs outside tackle, Legore's being the most spectacular as it resulted in the first touchdown after a scurry of forty-seven yards through the whole Lehigh defense.

Fumbling, the besetting sin of most of the big teams the present season, was more noticeable at Pennsylvania than elsewhere. The ball was temporarily lost eleven times by Red and Blue men and on four of these occasions it fell into the hands of a Swarthmore player. After losing the lead by means of a forward pass, Folwell's men resorted to that style of play in a vain attempt to overcome Swarthmore's lead, but only three of the twenty tried were completed successfully.

The forward pass, although of no avail at Pennsylvania, was a very potent factor in the victory achieved by Columbia over Vermont. Owing to the absence of Miller, the regular quarter back, Coach Metcalf devised the forward pass scheme as the best way out of the difficulty. It was worked consistently during the game and in the third period proved successful in gaining the necessary distance, the third successive toss landing in Raimondo's hands over the Vermont goal line. On the defense, the local collegians showed up well against a heavier line. The result has given the Columbia men confidence and the chances of the eleven in future games are likely to be increased by the return of Miller, who is expected to be back in practice this week.

New York University put up a hard fight against Haverford, but could only finish with a tie at one touchdown each. All through the game N. Y. U. showed a stronger offensive than the visiting team, and in the second quarter, after making two first downs, had the ball on Haverford's one-yard line, only to be held for downs. Forward passing was a lost art in this contest, every attempt failing.

In playing against Pittsburgh the Navy had plenty of practice in defensive tactics, and although the Middies lost by one point, the game is likely to be of more benefit to them than was the easy victory to West Point scored over Holy Cross. The chief development at Annapolis was the discovery of a substitute for Quarter Back Orr in Wetchel, who when entered in the third period, and besides running the team well, made a 70-yard dash through a broken field that resulted in a touchdown.

The first intersectional game played on a Western field this season testifies to the efficiency of the East. Little Colgate went out to Champaign, Ill., and there overcame Illinois, the champion team of the Western Conference. Both on straight football and in the open game the Easterners had the advantage, winning by a score of 15 to 3. The allibi presented for the Western team was that injuries had weakened the champions, but at the same time due credit was given to the visitors, especially to Harlan Rock Anderson, who astonished the Westerners by his ability to run back punts.

ELI LINE MAY BE ALTERED.

Callahan is Expected to Succeed Charley Taft at Centre.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15.—No injuries which will keep a single Yale player out of the game next Friday with the Virginia Polytechnic Institute were received yesterday against Lehigh. Traver Smith, quarter back, received a slight bruise on the knee, but he will return to practice in a day or two. He has won a clear title to his position through brilliant field generalship, and his work Saturday easily eclipsed that of Chenoweth, the Lehigh quarter back.

In preparation for the game Friday, only a single change is contemplated by the Yale coaches. Charley Taft, it is felt, will prove a more valuable player at tackle than at centre, and he will this week go back to that position as first substitute. It is expected that John Callahan, who began a month ago as first string centre, will resume scrimmage tomorrow. He has been shelved by an injury.

Another plan which the coaches have discussed is that of giving Rex Hutchinson, the 190-pound full back, a trial at centre. He has not adapted himself to the team play of the Yale backfield, and Jacques has easily won first string selection for the position. Aside from centre rush, it is doubtful whether another change will be made in the Yale line-up during the remainder of the season. The novelty of a Friday game will be tried at Yale this week for the first time, because the Yale Bowl has been turned over for use in giving the Yale Pageant next Saturday.

TIGERS TAKE NO CREDIT.

Speedy Rush Is Disappointed Over Showing Against Tufts.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 15.—Although the Princeton eleven was able to gain a 3-to-0 victory in the contest with Tufts Saturday, there is little satisfaction in the Tiger football camp. Head Coach Speedy Rush was disappointed with the showing, and he did not mince words in telling them so. The tendency toward frequent fumbling and the inability of the Tigers to play hard football when a few yards meant a touchdown are the reasons for the dissatisfaction.

Rush has not allowed a day to pass since the first practice at Camp Minewaska that he has not given the players a great deal of practice in handling the ball. Yet fumbles were alarmingly copious and ruined whatever chances the Tigers had of crossing Tufts's goal line. That the visitors had an unusually strong team is not denied here, but the general feeling is that Princeton should have made at least two touchdowns.

Brown's fumble in the first few minutes of play after Princeton had rushed the ball down the field thirty yards to within eight yards of the Tufts goal line seemed to have its psychological effect on the players. They fumbled consistently after that on inopportune occasions.

The players emerged from the contest without any injuries aside from a few slight bruises.

Montclair H. S. Has Heavy Player.

The Montclair High School football team claims to have the heaviest player of any of the school teams in the metropolitan district. He is Arrar, a seventeen-year-old student, who weighs 220 pounds. Arrar is expected to add considerable strength to the Montclair line this season.

RUNAWAY ENLIVENS SPEEDWAY TROTTING

E. B. Muller, Thrown from Sulky, Has Narrow Escape from Serious Injury.

E. B. Muller, who drove Hindenburg, had a narrow escape from being seriously injured in an accident which occurred in the first heat of the 1:10 trot at the weekly matinée of the Road Drivers' Association of New York on Harlem Speedway yesterday. A wheel came off his sulky and he was thrown into the roadway. Muller did his best to hold his horse, but after being dragged a short distance was forced to let go of the reins.

Hindenburg, running at top speed, dragged the vehicle with him, and was not halted until he reached 155th Street, where Policeman Charles Weiss of the Fortieth Precinct grabbed the lines. There were many autos and wagons on the road, but Hindenburg steered clear of all of them. Muller was badly shaken up and suffered bruises on his hands.

All except two of the eight races were settled in straight heats. J. A. Murphy's Middle Bedworth, driven by Jesse Smith, again proved faster than Clover Patch and Royal McKinney. She captured the initial heat by a good margin, but in the next one was pressed hard by Clover Patch. Marion Toddington caused surprise by defeating Oakland Boy in the 1:04 trot.

The summaries:

1:11 CLASS, MIXED—Trotting and Pacing. Beside Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter).....1 1
Oakland Boy, br. g., (T. J. Conroy).....2 2
Time—1:13¼; 1:18.

1:08 CLASS—Pacing.

Lustrous McKinney, b. g., (M. F. Karlos).1 1
J. Potter, b. g., (W. C. Urban).....2 3
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore).....3 2
Folly Berry, gr. m., (W. J. O'Neil).....4 5
Countess Kobi, br. m., (E. Meckle).....5 4
Time—1:07; 1:08½.

1:06 CLASS—Pacing.

Lizzie March, ch. m., (J. H. Lawrence)..1 1
O'Brien Boy, b. g., (E. Shoemaker).....2 2
Time—1:05; 1:06.

1:06 CLASS—Trotting.

Dingee, b. g., (C. J. Fendt).....1 1
Nightingale, blk. m., (Dr. Martin).....2 3
El Vitillo, b. g., (M. I. Aronson).....3 2
Time—1:07¼; 1:08¼.

1:04 CLASS—TROTTING.

Marion Toddington, ch. m., (J. O'Shea).....3 1 1
Oakland Boy, b. g., (Jesse Smith).....1 2 8
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy).....2 3 2
Time—1:06; 1:06¾; 1:07.

1:08 CLASS—TROTTING.

Nell McLintock, r. m., (J. J. Morris)..3 1 1
Legal Guy, b. g., ...1 2 2
Ben Todd, br. m., (Dr. Martin).....2 3 3
Fred Hope, b. g., (E. C. Binzen).....4 4 4
Time—1:08, 107¾, 1:10¾.

1:03 CLASS—PACING.

Middio Bedworth, ch. m., (Jessie Smith)..1 1
Clover Patch, br. m., (I. V. Hunt).....2 2
Royal McKinney, g. g., (J. H. Lawrence).2 3
Time—1:04, 1:03¾.

1:10 CLASS—TROTTING.

Bright Metal, b. m., (J. J. Duffy).....1 1
Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter).....2 2
Hindenburg, br. g., (E. B. Muller).....dis.
Time—1:11, 1:10.

BIG TROTS FOR GEORGIA.

Grand Circuit Meeting Begins Today on Atlanta Course.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 15.—A six-day Grand Circuit meeting will begin here tomorrow on a newly constructed track at the plant of the Southeastern Fair Association. Many of the horses that have been racing on Southern and Eastern tracks the last few weeks have been sent here for the first Grand Circuit meeting to be held south of Kentucky in a number of years.

The principal events of the week are the Coca Cola Cup, $1,500; the Piedmont Hotel Cup, $2,000, and the Georgia Railway and Power Cup, $2,500. It has been arranged for Lee Axworthy to try to lower his record of 1:58¼, and for Mary Putney and Volga, both with marks of 2:04½, to step exhibition miles.

CORNELL COACH SATISFIED.

Dr. Sharpe's Charges Now Pointed for Game with Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 15.—No serious injuries resulted to the Cornell team from the Williams game, and practice for the Harvard game will begin tomorrow. Bucknell comes here next Saturday, but no serious opposition is expected from the Pennsylvanians, and the big object now in view is Harvard.

The coaches express satisfaction in a general way over the outcome of the Williams game, though they think that the men are still rather slow. Some of them seemed a bit tired yesterday, due, it is believed, to the fact that they have been driven very hard since the belated opening of practice. Dr. Sharpe does not think that Williams was quite as shifty as a year ago, but the forward passing game tried by the New Englanders was good experience for the Cornell team.

W. AND L. TEAM IMPROVED.

Tie with Rutgers Regarded as Virtual Victory for Generals.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 15.—Although Rutgers came from behind and kicked two field goals to offset the lead gained by the Generals, Washington and Lee considers the 13-to-13 tie game at New Brunswick yesterday a virtual victory after its defeat a week before by the Army. Despite Captain Young's failure to kick goal in the first period, which would have resulted in a victory, Head Coach Elcock is much pleased with the playing of the team. The attack of the Generals showed much strength and variety, the mass formations being mixed with well-executed aerial attacks. Ignico and Sorrells gained almost at will through the Rutgers line, while Captain Young's playing was surprising in view of his recent injury.

Work this week will be confined to light practice, a comparatively easy game being scheduled for next Saturday with Roanoke College. Most of the work will be devoted to the development of new plays for the game with Georgia Tech on Oct. 28.

CHICAGO ELEVEN HOPEFUL.

Victory Over Indiana Puts It In Van for Conference Honors.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Championship aspirations are budding in the camp of the University of Chicago football eleven, as a result of its surprisingly clean-cut victory over Indiana Saturday in the first game of the "big nine" season. The triumph re-establishes Chicago as a strong candidate for the Western conference honors, although critics agree that Minnesota still has the edge. The Maroons crushed Indiana with a new fighting spirit, because the eleven was 50 per cent. improved over the aggregation that took the field a week ago.

The defeat of Illinois by Colgate was a shock to supporters of the Illini, who had hoped for a possible victory, or at least a closer score. It was the first defeat for the Illinois eleven since 1913. Illinois must prepare to face a high-powered eleven in meeting Ohio State next Saturday. The Ohioans buried Oberlin under a 128 to 0 score yesterday.

Minnesota, showing steady improvement, rolled up another big score yesterday, trouncing North Dakota, 47 to 7. Wisconsin's victory over South Dakota revealed that the Badgers must be regarded as a strong contender for the "big nine" honors.

Cleveland Eleven Beats Pitcairn.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 15.—The Cleveland Indians won by 14 to 6 over the Pitcairn football team of Pittsburgh today. Quarter Back Williamson made a sensational fifty-yard run for a touchdown in the last period.

DILLON TO BOX O'NEIL.

Hoosier Bearcat in Second Battle in a Week Tomorrow Night.

That the local boxing season has not yet attained full momentum is evidenced by the scarcity of really big matches at the various clubs. The biggest bout of the week is scheduled for the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn for tomorrow night. In it Jack Dillon, the Hoosier light-heavyweight, making his second appearance in seven days, and, incidentally in the same ring, will oppose Tim O'Neil, a newcomer from Chicago. Most boxing enthusiasts are aware of the prowess of Dillon, but little is known of the Chicago boxer, who comes here with a reputation of having scored a knockout victory over Tom McMahon and is also credited with two even bouts with George Chip, former Bill Tate versus Rufus Cameron.

The Winter boxing season at Rockaway will be inaugurated tomorrow night with a series of bouts at the Harlem S. C. of Hammels. One ten-round battle will be staged, presenting Bill Tate vs. Rufus Cameron.

At the Empire A. C. Thursday night, Harry Gattle, the Portchester welterweight, will oppose Marty Cross of the east side in the feature bout, and on the same night the Pioneer S. C. in West Forty-fourth Street will stage its weekly show, featuring a ten-round bout between Jack Sharkey and Young Zulu Kid. The latter is the Brooklyn bantamweight who has signed a contract for a bout in London, Eng., with the sensational English flyweight, Jimmy Wilde. On Friday night Shamus O'Brien, the Yonkers lightweight, will oppose Eddie Dorsey, a negro boxer, in the main ten-round bout at the Harlem S. C.

The bouts arranged for this week thus far are as follows:

MONDAY.

Olympic A. C.—Eddie Brady vs. Tommy Farrell; Tommy Geary vs. Murray Perkie. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Eddie Dorsey vs. Walter Mohr. Ten rounds.

TUESDAY.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Jack Dillon vs. Tim O'Neil. Ten rounds.

Harlem S. C., Hammels—Bill Tate vs. Rufus Cameron. Ten rounds.

Hunts Point S. C.—Young Otto vs. Harry Seigal; Harry Nelson vs. Johnny Hayes. Both ten-round bouts.

THURSDAY.

Empire A. C.—Marty Cross vs. Harry Gattle. Ten rounds.

Pioneer S. C.—Jack Sharkey vs. Young Zulu Kid; Walter Laurett vs. Eddie Nugent. Both ten-round bouts.

FRIDAY.

Harlem S. C.—Shamus O'Brien vs. Eddie Dorsey; Johnny (Young) Lustig vs. Chick Simler. Both ten-round bouts.

SPEARS IS VICTOR AGAIN.

Australian Cyclist Once More Defeats Kramer in Mile Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 15.—Frank Kramer, for sixteen years the national cycling champion, has met his superior in Bob Spears, the lanky Australian bicycle rider. Kramer may come back to form next season, but in the last four months Spears has defeated Kramer in seven out of nine match races. He turned the trick today, beating Kramer in a one-mile match race styled the Brassard. Spears just floated by Kramer as they went into the last lap of the race, and when Kramer tried to get around him on the back stretch, he was outraced to the finish mark, Spears winning by half a length.

Arthur Spencer, the young Canadian who last season was just an average amateur rider, easily defeated Alf Goullet in two straight heats of a two-thirds mile match race. Spencer rode from in front in each heat, and all Goullet could do was to trail him to the finish.

Oscar Egg, who figured in a severe spill last Sunday, was not in perfect condition today and lost a ten-mile tandem-paced race to Reggie McNamara, the Australian. Two weeks ago Egg beat McNamara by a length.

Goullet won the one-mile open, beating Alf Grenda and Spencer to the wire. The finish was exceptionally close, inches separating the three riders. Clarence Carmen, whose specialty is motor-paced riding, won the one-mile handicap from an allowance of 115 yards.

Tom Bello of the Unione Sportiva Italiana just beat out Fred Taylor in the one-mile open for the amateurs. Marcel Berger of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, won the one-mile handicap for the amateurs.

NEW FOOTBALL RECORD SET.

St. Viator College Eleven Tallies 205 Points in a Single Game.

Respectable scores for football games were "kited" far above previous marks for one day in contests throughout the East and Middle West on Saturday. A decade ago, when the rough-and-tumble mass plays and "steam-roller" formations were not only in vogue, but actually the only game played by intercollegiate elevens, when one team scored 40 points up to fifty the feat was regarded as truly remarkable. Then followed the forward pass and its revelations to coaches of the possibilities which could be divided from various tricks of its use. The result was that scores, especially among the smaller colleges and preparatory schools rose to where a tally of 65 to 0 was to be accepted as perfectly possible and true.

But the pinnacle of scoring possibilities was reached at Kankakee, Ill., Saturday. In a game against the Lane Technical School, the St. Viator College team piled up 205 points to Lane's zero score. If it is assumed that quarters of ten minutes each were contested, St. Viator backs accounted for an average of a fraction more than five points a minute for the entire progress of the game. This score is said to be the world's record.

But this Illinois institution was not the only one to pile up points. Even the larger colleges ran up scores that gave evidence of either phenomenal work or woefully weak defensive playing by their opponents.

At Columbus, Ohio, there was another contender Saturday for record honors when Ohio State defeated the heretofore strong Oberlin College team 128 to 0, but there seems little doubt that the Kankakee institution gained all rights to the main.

Coming eastward, there were plenty of the recognized first and second rate gridiron teams that scored beyond the usual figures for this stage of a season. Dartmouth rolled up 62 points on Massachusetts Aggies, Brown buried Amhurst under a 69 to 0 score, Syracuse took the measure of Franklin and Marshall to the extent of 61 points to 0. Georgetown defeated Eastern College by 69 to 7, and Carnegie Tech won from Grove City by 68 to 0.

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Comment on Current Events in Sports

The Disgrace of the Elder League.

It is impossible for any of those—and they are legion—who have kept even one corner of either eye on the doings of baseballdom through the season just closed to believe that the Brooklyn team, which faced the Red Sox in the world's series, was representative in any respect whatever of the best that exists in the National League. The showing which the banner bearers of the older circuit made in the crowning contests of the diamond year was pitiful, and the sentiment of the average spectator assayed 80 per cent. disappointment, 80 per cent. sympathy, and 39.9 per cent. amusement, with merely traces of regard.

The scores of the games read not so badly in chill printer's ink, and four defeats in five starts is a record not necessarily laden with dishonor, but it is necessary to have watched these farce-comedy contests in order to appreciate to the full how sad was the showing of the misnamed Superbas and how utterly overmastered they were by the aggregation of Lannin and Carrigan. Once in the series—in the fourteen-inning 2-to-1 game in Boston on Monday—the team from hereabouts rose to perhaps its greatest possible heights. It showed symptoms of team work, tokens of aggressive power, a modicum of individual skill, and a respectable degree of force on defense behind a pitcher who bids fair to loom large later on. The Red Sox, for their part, descended to meet them, becoming for that day—and for the next day in Brooklyn—merely a fair team and not a great one. The Superbas extricated themselves from many an ooxy bog that day, and finally sank in one of them in the fourteenth. Their opponents, meanwhile, leaped from firm ground to firm ground, seldom finding it necessary to ward off real danger.

The third game was a dreary exhibition of poor baseball on both sides, with Boston falling off worse than Brooklyn, not so much in the technique of the game as in spirit. It was in this game, more than in any other spot in the series, save in the final inning of the first game, that the Red Sox drew a clear line of demarkation between themselves and the wonderful machines once boasted by Philadelphia and Chicago—yes, and between themselves and the class of one short month ago, and, it is to be hoped and expected, of 1917. If the Red Sox had been able to put in the field their one-time line-up, with Speaker and Barry included, the Robins would have been as a field mouse in the claws of a jaguar. But the world's champions, as now constituted, do not rate with the greatest teams of baseball history.

A hair placed in the scale would have outweighed the spirit that Robinson's men were able to muster for the two consoling encounters. And a mechanical toy would have surpassed them in skill. A team with mouth yawning for its medicine it was, and one that it was little pleasure for the winners to beat.

Now, just how a team capable, even under strain or during relapse, of producing such a parody of championship baseball could have won the title in the National League passes comprehension. Great much to the leadership of Robinson and much to the favors of fortune. Then one must go further—much further—and concede that the elder organization is thoroughly disgraced by its present vanguard.

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Let Football Men Be Numbered.

College football is making such strides in public favor that it would appear worth while for the managers of all games to study the comfort and convenience of the spectators who pay to see the games, and who provide ready money which goes toward expenses of training the teams and traveling to other cities. One of the grievances has been the failure to number members of the competing elevens, so that those present may know which of their particular heroes is engaged in a play, and those who are not present may learn with accuracy from the published reports.

The advantage of numbering the players has been recognized by the leading authorities on the game, and most of the principal elevens have bowed to public opinion in this respect. Yet part of the pleasure was taken out of the contest at Princeton last Saturday because the members of the Tufts team wore no numbers on the field. Even experts were unable to make out which of the Tufts team was carrying the ball, and a long argument took place after the contest as to whether it was the full back, Doane, or half back, Westcott, who was responsible for the end runs that constituted the most attractive feature of the play of the visiting team.

There were many New Yorkers at the game, and these were entirely at sea, with no one to inform them except as to the Princeton players, who were distinguishable by their numbers. Under the present system of shifting formations for different plays, it is more difficult than ever before to keep track of the players, and even men personally acquainted with the contestants are sometimes unable to tell just which man carries the ball, except by the sure method of watching the number. It devolves on the home management to make arrangements for the numbering of players and the circulation of lists containing the identifying numbers, at least for any game to which admission is charged. In this respect Princeton could take a leaf out of Columbia's book, for the crowd at South Field had no difficulty in following the plays, because the numbers of the men on the team, and substitutes were printed on the program.

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The 1916 Turf Season.

With the winding up of the two days' amateur meeting at Piping Rock on Thursday, the racing for 1916 around New York came to a close. The only things to mar one of the most successful seasons in many years were the lamentable accidents which have happened to five steeplechase riders in the last two weeks. It seems remarkable that jockeys on the flat and through the field should have gone the whole season in the East without serious mishap—with the possible exception of young Quinton Preece—and then there should occur two fatal falls in the last few days of the season.

The death of Percy Evans, who died as the result of injuries sustained while riding Association at Belmont Terminal, was particularly regrettable. Mr. Evans was a member of a prominent old Southern family, and an amateur rider of the highest type. The sport can ill afford to lose a man like Mr. Evans. With his brother, Lee, also a well-known rider, he had been prominent at the hunt meetings for years.

The season just closed has been remarkable for the class of horses which have been running, and for its many notable performances. Each division has had stars. Probably the best horse of the year was Richard T. Wilson's Campfire, the winner of the Futurity, which, besides being the undisputed champion in the 2-year-old class, has won for his owner the imposing sum of $50,035. This amount places the colt at the head of the list of all ages as a money winner. Campfire was started nine times, being first six, second twice and once unplaced—a truly remarkable record for a son of a not particularly fashionable sire.

Another good two-year-old, which unfortunately did not run up to his true form until late in the season, was August Belmont's imported Hourless, which, when once rounded into shape, became a consistent winner. This youngster, which is by Negofut-Hour Glass II., is wonderfully speedy and should be one of our best three-year-olds next season. Hourless started eight times, being first four, third twice, and twice out of the money. His winnings enriched the Chairman of the Jockey Club to the extent of $16,750. Among some of the other youngsters which have shown fine performances and have helped to add substantial sums to the bank accounts of their owners are Harry Kelly, Deer Trap and Hwfa. The latter, while only starting twice, is one of the thirty leading American winning horses of the present year.

Not in a number of seasons has there been such a remarkably fine crop of three-year-olds as were seen the last summer, and it is in this division that many of the best races of the year were run. The important handicaps devoted to horses of this age brought out the best, and the competition for the highest honors was of the keenest. The most impressive showing for the year was made by A. K. Macomber's Dodge, the Jim Gaffney-Flora Willoughby colt. Mr. Macomber is one of the most recent recruits to racing and he has spent large sums in getting together the best stable that money could obtain. Dodge was one of the new turfman's latest acquisitions, as he did not buy the colt from Weber and Ward until August. The son of Jim Gaffney has had a wonderfully successful season, being defeated but four times in twelve starts. His eight victories were of such a nature as to stamp him as a truly great three-year-old. Dodge won $26,410 and not only led his division, but is second on the list of winning American thoroughbreds for the present year.

One of the outstanding features of the season just closed, and one which shows that the prospects for the sport in the future are of the brightest, was the sale of Friar Rock by August Belmont to John E. Madden for $50,000. That this amount should be paid for a three-year-old, many would have thought incredible five years ago, when it looked for a time as if racing in this part of the country was on its last legs and that the breeding and raising of thoroughbreds would in a short time be entirely abandoned. The Rock Sand colt, which won both the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps, demonstrated that he was a wonderful young racehorse, and that he had inherited the courage and stamina of his noted sire. That he will be retired to the stud at this young age and never race again, as his new owner declares, is to be regretted, as it was hoped that he would be seen on the track for a number of years. Friar Rock was a noted performer the last season. He won four of his nine starts, and was third twice, his winnings amounting to $15,275, all of which went to his former owner, as he never started in the silks of the master of Hamburg Place. Among the other prominent three-year-olds which performed with success, and at the same time were substantial stake winners, were Spur, Star Hawk, George Smith, Dick Williams, and Achievement, all of which have a number of important events to their credit.

Another thoroughbred now owned by A. K. Macomber, Ed Crump, was one of the most prominent animals in the four-year-old division. The Peep o'Day colt won over $16,000 during the Summer, and is considered by many to be the best thoroughbred of his age. But he has a strong competitor in H. C. Hallenback's The Finn, which scored successes in some of the most important handicaps of the Eastern racing season, and has won $15,630 in stakes and purses.

Of the still older horses there is Short Grass, which made a new world's record for a mile in the Queens County Handicap. There is Boots, which only in the last six weeks rounded into form and is now making a fine record on the Maryland tracks, where he is meeting and defeating as high-class fields as he would have had opposing him during the metropolitan season the last Summer. There is Stromboli and there are numerous others which have left their imprint on racing and helped to make the 1916 season one of the most successful from whatever viewpoint the enthusiast cares to regard it.

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Barnes, Leader of the Golf Pros.

An elongated individual with a quizzical expression, who looks more like a periscope than a professional golfer, is the undisputed leader of the professional clan for the season of 1916. Long Jim Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley, North and South open champion, Connecticut open champion, winner of the Van Cortlandt tournament, runner-up in the metropolitan open championship, and first champion of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, has just finished compiling the finest record ever made by a professional golfer in a single season over the links of this country.

It is not so much in the victories that he won, but in the fact that he went through the whole season without a reverse of form, always finishing in the money and close to the head of the list, that makes the record of the lanky Englishman the more remarkable. To play against the fields in which Barnes has competed and to win four of the biggest tournaments of the season would be glory enough for the most aspiring golfer in the country. Barnes, however, went even further than this. When he failed to win he was not much further from the top than a missed putt or so, and thus established himself not only as a great winner, but as a greater golfer.

An odd thing about the present season is that it required such a wonderful record as that of Barnes to give him the precedence over Walter Hagen, who, with the open championship in the amateur ranks, took the two foremost remaining titles, the Western and the metropolitan open championships, and stood front to front with Barnes up to the conclusion of the Siwanoy tournament. Barnes had the better season's record of scores, but the prestige of Hagen's titles and his victory at Shawnee left the superiority for 1916 an open question to be decided by the result of the professional championship on Saturday.

The open question is now closed. Mr. Hagen has departed from the court, and his Majesty Jim Barnes is firmly seated upon the throne with his money in his pocket, his medal in his breast, his trophies in some large warehouse, and a metaphorical crown on the wavy locks that so profusely adorn his august head. To give an added touch of reality to the picture, he should hold a putter in place of a sceptre in his right hand, for it is chiefly by the magic of his art with this weapon that he ascended to the high place which he now occupies.

Off the tee and through the fairway other players could hold their own and perhaps even a little more against the tall Englishman, but on the greens, where nerve, skill, and keenness of eye and touch were brought into play at the deciding moments, Barnes won through his complete control of the smallest and most dangerous club in the bag. Jerry Travers says that the putt is the winning shot, and the general opinion seems to be that if Mr. Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley is doing the putting Travers is entirely correct.

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Ice Skating Is Here Again.

Only a few straggling robins are left, and the days are growing perilously short. A fall in leaves and a rise in the price of coal, a blustering wind and a series of nippy mornings have given warning of the colder season that is at hand, but the final touch that not only assures the coming, but announces the approach of Winter, is the Red Ball sign on the three indoor ice skating rinks with which this city is graced.

Once more the patrons of the gliding steel, the artists on the outer edge, and the speedsters on the glistening tubulars are whirling over the frozen surfaces in the local rinks. At the St. Nicholas Rink, at the Ice Palace on the Heights, and at the new Iceland on Broadway at Fifty-third Street the crowds that gathered at the opening and subsequent nights are evidence that the lure which drew such enthusiastic hosts to the iced arenas last Winter was no passing fancy. The opening of the new season is even more auspicious than the closing of the last. Plans for a busy season have been made by the rink managers, and hockey games, races, and fancy skating contests will be more numerous and attractive than ever before.

The manufacturers have had their warning, however, and it is to be hoped that this season the number of skaters will not be limited by the supply of skates available. Jack Frost, the manager of the large outdoor rinks in the public parks, has made no announcement as yet regarding his plans for the Winter, but if he keeps to his record of a year ago even the most ardent followers of this outdoor sport will be more than satisfied.

N. Y. SOCCER TEAM ON TOP.

Gains National League Leadership by Defeating Bayonne Eleven.

As a result of yesterday's soccer match at Harlem Oval, the New York Football Club, which defeated the Babcock & Wilcox eleven of Bayonne by the score of 5 goals to 3, assumed the lead in the National League by virtue also of the idleness of the Jersey A. C. The visitors gave the victors the hardest sort of fight, and, with the figures 3 to 2 against them at half time, they evened up the score soon after the ends had been changed.

Tremendous applause greeted the tieing of the score, three minutes after resumption, when a long shot from Sweeney sailed into New York's goal. The tie lasted fully fifteen minutes. Then Hayes, breaking through the pack, connected with a bounding ball and notched a brilliant goal. It lacked ten minutes of time when M. Vandeweghe forced in the fifth and last goal for New York from a scrimmage.

The lineup:

New York (5.)	Position.	B. & W. (3.)
Porter

AMERICAN STARS WIN

U. S. ATHLETES WIN HONORS IN SWEDEN

Capture Three Events In First Meeting with Scandinavians at Stockholm.

MEREDITH DEFEATS BOLIN

American Too Fleet for Swedish Record Holder at 400 Meters—Loomis First In Dash.

STOCKHOLM, Saturday, Oct. 14. (via London, Oct. 15.)—American athletes carried off the lion's share of the honors on the opening day of the track events at the stadium here. Competing against athletes of the Scandinavian countries, the Americans todays captured three races—the 100 and 400-meter runs and the 800-meter relay race.

In the 400-meter run Ted Meredith, the former quarter-mile American national champion, defeated J. Bolin, the holder of the 800-meter Swedish record, the winner's time being 49 7-10 seconds. Americans took first, second, and third places in the 100-meter event, the winner being Jo Loomis of Chicago. The high jump was won by the Swede Kullerstrand, Loomis being second and Fred Murray of Chicago third.

The National Executive Committee of the Swedish Athletic Associations gave a dinner this evening in honor of the visitors.

The summaries:

100 Meter Run, (109 Yards, 13 Inches.)—Won by Jo G. Loomis of Chicago; Andy E. Ward of Chicago, second; Bob Simpson, University of Missouri, third. Time—0:10 9-10.

200 Meter Run, (437 Yards 16 Inches.)—Won by Ted Meredith of Philadelphia; J. Bolin of Sweden, second. Time—0:49 7-10.

800 Meter Relay Race.—American team, composed of Jo Loomis, Fred Murray, Bob Simpson, and Andy Ward defeated the Scandinavian team. Time—1:30 2-5.

High Jump.—Won by Kullerstrand of Sweden with a jump of 183 centimeters, (6 feet;) Jo Loomis, 180 centimeters, second; Fred Murray, 175 centimeters, third.

HARRIERS TRY NEW TRAIL.

Irish-American Athletes In Run Over Long Island Course.

Nearly a score of harriers who later this season will contest for the metropolitan junior and senior cross country championships, yesterday dug their spikes for the first time in the new two-mile trail in Long Island City, over which the titular events will be contested. In this big squad were a number of Irish-American Athletic Club representatives who pursued their new trainer, Willie Kolehmainen, over the hills and dales. All seemed to agree that the new course is well suited for cross country purposes, but it does not measure up to the standard of steepness and severity of the Van Cortlandt Park route.

Willie Kolehmainen, who took his men out at a fast clip over the entire three circuits of the two-mile course, finished in a trifle under 36 minutes.

The New York Athletic Club hill and dale chases have not started earnest preparations for the coming season yet, but will get busy next week under the supervision of Bernie Wefers, their coach. The marked success of the Mercury Foot organization during the outdoor track and field season, in which they won both the metropolitan junior and senior championship meets, and the junior national meetings, has spurred the club authorities to renewed efforts to get together winning cross country combinations. Whether or not their efforts will be rewarded by success remains to be seen, but a strong aggregation of cross country men should be carrying the Winged Foot on their jerseys next week.

There will be a joint meeting of the Junior and Senior Cross Country Committees of the Metropolitan Association at the Amateur Athletic Union headquarters tonight, to make final arrangements for the coming titular races. This will name definitely the dates for both events, and will inform the Steinway Civic and Athletic Club, under whose auspices the events will be held, of any changes that may be desired in the new course.

With the exception of a half mile stretch of macadamized roads, the entire trail will be over rugged, hilly country, laid out for the great part on the outskirts of a private golf links.

ROLKER LOSES WALK EVENT.

Back-Marker Tralle Kanowitz In Pastime A. C. Race.

Walking at a steady, consistent pace throughout the four-and-one-quarter-mile journey, H. Kanowitz of the Morningside A. C. yesterday captured the invitation walk of the Pastime A. C. over the Jerome Avenue-Burnside course. Kanowitz had 1 minute 30 seconds start, and was clocked in 35:28, actual time.

Bill Rolker of the Irish-American A. C., who was on the back mark, gave Kanowitz a hard chase, but just failed to catch him. The order of finish was as follows:

H. Kanowitz, Morningside A. C., (1:30,) 35:28; W. J. Rolker, Irish American A. C., (scratch,) 35:04; A. Voelimeke, Pastime A. C., (scratch,) 35:14; Jack Goldstein, Red Star A. C., (2:45,) 38:23; Panos Anthony, Walkers Club of America, (2:15,) 37:55; J. L. Aronson, Pastime A. C., (0:45,) 37:18; J. Holz, Pennant A. C., (2:00,) 38:28; A. J. Jungbluth, Morningside A. C., (1:00,) 40:22; W. Fertig, Walkers Club of America, (3:30,) 41:02; A. Keifer, unattached, (3:00,) 42:40; P. C. Abbihl, Pastime A. C., (4:00,) 42:42.

BILLIARD SEASON IS HERE.

Play Begins Tonight In Interclub League and In Novice Event.

The billiard teams of the Liederkranz Club and the Arion Society will meet tonight at the Liederkranz in the opening match of the Interclub Billiard League's first season.

Lawrence Ottinger, Secretary of the league, has completed the schedule, which calls for one match each week during the next thirty weeks. The league begins its first season with six members—the Algonquin Club of Bridgeport, Emginsers Club, the Freundschaft Society, Amateur Billiard Club of New York, the Liederkranz, and the Arion Society.

Tonight will also see the beginning of play in the first novice straight rail amateur billiard tourney under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. Play will start in seven Greater New York rooms. The event has drawn eighty-seven entries.

Mrs. Boyd Wins at Flushing.

In the golf championship of the Flushing Country Club yesterday, R. H. Boyd defeated E. F. Oates by 4 and 3 in the second round, and F. L. Porter beat C. B. Smith by the same margin. Mrs. R. H. Boyd won the women's championship by defeating Miss Ruth Roberts, 6 up and 5 to play. The kickers' handicap was won by George E. Lewis, with a card of 102—24—78.

Hudson River Golfers Win.

In a dual club golf match yesterday on the links of the Hudson River Country Club the home players won from the Dugwoodie team by 31 to 8. In foursomes the Hudson River golfers scored 8 points to their opponents' 3, and in single matches the score was 23 to 5.

GLOVER VICTOR IN RUN.

Kings County Runner Captures Opening Handicap from Big Field.

A crisp tinge to the atmosphere and a cloudless sky helped to give a running start to the actual opening of the cross-country season around New York yesterday. The Long Island Athletic League, composed of nearly all the athletic clubs in Brooklyn, had the honor of inaugurating the season with a four-mile handicap race, starting from the Presentation Club, Rockaway Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn, in which representatives of fifteen organizations competed.

The handicappers of the big field knew well their business, for there was less than twenty-five yards separating George Glover of the Kings County A. A. from his nearest rival as he dashed across the tape a winner from the 3-minute-45 mark. Glover, who negotiated the route in 23 minutes 25 seconds, had a stirring fight with Charles Levanthal of the Brooklyn A. A., who also had 3:45 allowance, but drew away in the last mile. M. Levine, clubmate of the victor, and another one of the field which broke from the 3:45 mark, was a strong contender for two and a half miles, but then lost ground rapidly, but not fast enough to lose third place, which he retained after a sprint with John O'Brien of the, Brooklyn A. A., who had but 1:30 start.

J. McNeil of the Presentation Club, who was placed at scratch, finished in eleventh position. The leaders were as follows:

Name and Club.	Hdcp. Time. M.S.	M.S.
G. Glover, Kings County A. A.	3:45	23:25
C. Levanthal, Brooklyn A. A.	3:45	23:35
M. Levine, Kings County A. A.	3:45	24:00
J. O'Brien, Brooklyn A. A.	1:30	24:22
R. Smith, Brooklyn A. A.	3:15	24:23
E. Noreni, Long Island A. C.	2:00	24:36
J. Sheehan, Presentation Club	4:00	24:37
W. O'Brien, Brooklyn A. A.	3:00	24:52
J. Funkleman, Kings County A. A.	3:45	25:00
E. MacConnon, St. Augustine's	4:00	25:14
J. McNeil, Presentation Club	Scratch	25:15
A. Vehr, Brooklyn A. A.	4:00	25:17
S. Graf, Long Island A. C.	3:30	25:35
W. Sandgren, Long Island A. C.	3:30	25:52
R. Christ, Brooklyn A. A.	0:45	26:00
E. Muller, Presentation Club	0:15	26:05
M. Gross, Brooklyn A. A.	1:00	26:09
E. Donober, Presentation Club	3:30	26:49
A. Walker, Brooklyn A. A.	3:45	26:49
J. Lorens, Brooklyn A. A.	3:30	27:30

Only five hill-and-dale chasers followed J. Kurtz of the Mohawk A. C. across the finish line in the invitation run promoted by the Pastime A. C. yesterday over the 4¼ miles Elks course, in the Bronx. The small field made the going warm for Kurtz, and he was pressed hard by Victor Voteretsas of the Morningside A. C. that he journeyed the route in 24 minutes 49 seconds. The finish was as follows:

J. Kurtz, Mohawk A. C., 24:49; V. Voteretsas, Morningside A. C., 25:00; W. Keiley, unattached, 25:20; W. Boak, Mohawk A. C., 26:35; P. Moretta, Mohawk A. C., 26:35; E. Le Duc, Morningside A. C., 27:20.

Out of a field of nearly twenty-five starters, M. Melnick, with the limit allowance of 4 minutes 30 seconds, yesterday triumphed in the opening cross-country run of the season of the Pastime Club. His actual time for the race, contested over a course of 4¼ miles, was 28 minutes 33 seconds. F. McLoughlin, Captain of the Bronx track team, was the first scratch man to finish, crossing the line seventh in 25:50. The finish of the first ten was as follows:

M. Melnick, (4:30,) 28:33; M. Barish, (4:30,) 28:16; K. Hearns, (1:00,) 25:26; B. Jacoby, (4:30,) 28:37; E. McGann, (2:15,) 27:20; J. McCabe, (2:00,) 27:35; F. McLaughlin, (scratch,) 25:50; J. O'Hare, (scratch,) 26:01; H. Heiser, (3:00,) 29:03; R. Ferguson, (1:00,) 27:38.

Eddie Mayo, the speedy young Brooklyn A. A. distance runner, proved so fleet of foot yesterday in beating a field of fifty starters in the invitation road run of the Hudson Guild A. A., over a 4¾-mile course, that he broke the tape a winner of a mile in advance of Sam Freerich of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., being clocked in 24 minutes. Mayo stayed with his field for less than half a mile, and then went out to win as he pleased. The Brooklyn boy was in great form, and his time for the trail, which was a new one adopted during the past week by the Hudson Guild and laid out entirely over asphalt pavements, indicates that he will be a dangerous man to beat over the hills this year. The first ten finished in this order:

Eddie Mayo, Brooklyn A. H., 24:00; Sam Freerich, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 25:30; L. Zimmerman, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 25:41; S. Greenberg, Seward A. A., 25:50; M. Nelson, Seward A. A., 25:55; E. Anarino, Ozanam A. A., 25:57; L. Major, Stuyvesant, E. S., 26:00; M. Feitler, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 26:05; A. Kapner, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 26:22; E. Zuckerman, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 26:48.

RANI SCORES IN CUP RACE.

Commodore Mallory's Arrow Boat Defeats One-Design Yachts.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 15.—In a good, stiff breeze from the southwest today Rani, owned by Commodore Clifford D. Mallory, was the first to cross the finish line in the second race, among the Arrow class and one-design yachts, for the cup offered by a member of the Indian Harbor Y. C. in the October series. A. Burton Hart was at the wheel of the winner. The course was seven and a quarter miles, a handicap of seven and a quarter minutes was given to the one-design yachts.

The summary:

START, 11:20 A. M. COURSE, 7¼ MILES.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.
Rani, C. D. Mallory	1:00:05
Hawk, Ralph H. Slaven	1:04:00
Bubble, H. T. Bailey	1:07:10
Hiubeehee, John W. Lewis	1:07:12
Snapper, John D. Chapman	1:17:15
Osseo, Dr. I. M. Hurd	Did not finish
Jack o' Lantern, L. H. Dyer	Did not finish

YACHTSMEN TO GET PRIZES.

Jamaica Bay Sailors Will Have Annual Dinner Saturday.

Jamaica Bay yachtsmen will hold their sixth annual dinner Saturday night in Brooklyn. Members of the Corinthians will join with a delegation from Gravesend Bay at the observance and the occasion is expected to be the largest in the history of the Jamaica Bay clubs. Albert Van Winkle will preside.

Thirty-eight trophies and thirty-six crew medals won in races held under the auspices of the association during the Summer will be presented. Tie contests included all the regular fixtures and the special races, such as the Old Orchard, Round Staten Island and the Poughkeepsie struggles.

The Regatta Committee of the Yacht Racing Association, in charge of the season's races, is as follows: E. J. H. Theimer, E. A. Gartner, H. B. Hall, G. H. Fletcher Jr., and C. A. Merritt, by-secretary, assisted by Thomas King and John Young, who formed an auxiliary committee that managed the Old Orchard shoal race.

Utowana to be a Fisherman.

Still another yacht known to fame is to fall from her high estate and become a fisherman. The boat is the three-masted auxiliary schooner Utowana, formerly owned by Allison V. Armour of the New York yacht Club. She has been bought by a fishing company in Boston. The Utowana is 190 feet over all.

Reach Golf Final at Great Neck.

T. Ainslee defeated Charles Ziegler, by 2 and 1, and Charles Watt defeated T. K. Morrow, by the same score, in the semi-finals for the championship of the Great Neck Golf Club yesterday. Dr. Charles Merkel Niesley and Daniel M. Buckley played eighteen holes in the semi-final for the Vice President's Cup. As it was a handicap affair, they played another round. At the end of the thirty-six holes they were all square, and will endeavor to decide the issue by playing eighteen holes more.

Richmond to Meet White.

By defeating L. B. Malone in the second round at match play for the championship of the Oakland Golf Club yesterday Lewis M. Richmond, the title holder, won his way into the semi-final. He will have as his opponent R. H. White, who defeated C. H. Murphy. J. H. Hallock defaulted to W. V. Swords. Theodore Cassabeer won a place among the select four by vanquishing Craig Colgate, the former Yale star.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, Hough, JJ.—Room 436 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Motions.

Caben Josephine.
Heach McWilliams.
Bowers Steers.
VacuumC. Sunroaleon
Stromberg Arnson.
General calendar.
Erie RR Krysenlaski.
Matter of Conroy.
D. L. & W. Sound Transp Co.
Fleitmann McKinnon.
A. S. Column Beuhaus
Ro Matthews Sons.
Watts Weston.

DISTRICT COURT—Neterer, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Reichert T. LSS
North Star.
N. Y. S. Yards Same.
Gaff Munson SS. Line.
D. L. & W. Tug Triton

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

United States David.
Adamowitch NY CRR.
U. S. Karpius & Herzberger.
Jordan Penn RR.
Matt JWard Coelet.
Kushma Carneg Steel.
Kemethur N. Y. Rys.
Johnsen Stand Oil.
Friedman Penn RR.
Gray Sawyer.
Brennan D. L. & W.
U. S. Guggenheim Exp.
Justin Straus.
Grisello D. L. & W.
Pac Co. Gen Accl F. Ins Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 407, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Causes from the following calendar will be assigned to Judge Augustus N. Hand for trial as required.

Cut Mail Chute Am Mail Dev Corp.
Schmidt CO Flummel, & Bro, Inc.
Perkman Fisher.
Hall Inc Mann & Co, Lim.
Welsbach Robin.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy Calendar.

Discharges:
Paul Plunkett,
Charles Schiffer,
Abraham D Lubash,
Dora M Well,
Hyman Cohen,
Rogers & Whipper,
Abraham Rosenstein,
Morris Malsel,
Samuel Silverman,
Wm Avedon,
Samuel Lipkowitz,
Max Neuberger,
Antonio Lombardo,
Theodore H Bauer,
Gregor Wiener & Hautman,
Moses A Goldstein,
Henry W Waldin,
Nathan Spinell,
John H Dunn,
Celia Cahen,
John Opozmauer,
Morris Greenberg,
A H & I Rubinowitz.

Under objections:
Joseph Kantrowitz,
Henry Struhl,
Hyman, Gelberg & Konogy.

Adjourned cases:
Charles S. Bryan,
Isaac Rettig,
Julius Berkowitz,
Benenson & Cohen.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Common Law calendar.

Olsen Stand Transp.
Spencer Penn RR.
Skerman Phil & R Ry.
Norus N. Y. & C. M. SS.
U. S. Tolchinsky Groc.

For call:
Scudder, as Trustee Curtis.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR:

People Kimrow.
People Steinstein.
People Stehr.
Hickey N. Y. C. RR.
D'Arcy R. T.
Van Dusen Northwn Mutual Life Ins Co.
Phillips Crosstown St Ry, Buffalo.
Chester Co G. T. & S. D Co Securities Co et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Litigated motions.

Re Turbo Elect Const.
Strasburger Cake.
Re CNY (Piers Old 6 & 11 N R.)
Gottlieb Gottlieb, & Lee Smith & Street.
Bizzoso Bernagozzy.
Badger Co Inc.
Van Loan Can Loan.
Scheid Hulsman.
Lindley W. T. Grant.
Kaledjian Brown.
Re Robinson (Schmuckler.)
Neal Neal.
Buchanan Buchanan.
Re Menasche (Klein.)
Nisgaret Mills Co
Van Sayer.
Buttenwieser Stradtman.
Frost Swift.
Buttenwieser Goldenberg.
D & C Dist Co Park City Co.
Re Northcole.
Katz Elliott.
Re Kiritz.
Frohnian Sherman Square Hotel Co.
Fennel Fennel.
Ernst Schlanowsky.
Lo Pinto Lo Pinto.
Tobin Am Letter Co.
Nassama Klingenstein
Casazza E Fucini Co.
Re Ferguson.
Tuchey Tuchey.
Lauterbach Stern Bro.
Forbes Or Tex Mills.
Ryan Kennedy (2.)
Nichols Day.
Seitz Brewster Cam.
Dresner Dresner.
House Hickson Inc.
Re Fishgold Bros.
Lipschitz Lipschitz.
U. S. Tr Co Daniel.
Rollman Con Device & Signal Co.
Gross Gross.
Vort Pabst.
Reich Reich.
Sterne Auschner.
Singer Marburg Cement Co.
Halligan Long.
Fay Sun P. & P Assn.
Joroff Wolbarst.
Navegrodsky Fremont Realty Corp.
CNY Ruskay.
Norton Melrath Real Realty Co.
Re Samuel.
Coker McFarland Motor Co.
Curtis Curtis.
Fetlgor Chester.
Cohn Weissbaum.
Royal L. P Wks Republ, B & P Co.
Goldschmidt Menke.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

De Mere Tull.
Tkacz Pkats.
Re Green (Riebe.)
Met Life Ins 59th St Real Estate.
Forbes & Co. Inc Emerson Bldg Co.
Re Pierce Av.
Hlavacs Am Union Rity Co (2).
De Lisle De Lisle.
Runnels Gerston Cramer Amus Co.
Re Man. Ry (Bender)
Stern Stern.
Western Mfg & Oil Am Spirits Mfg Co.
Krainin Kewal.
Schultz Schultz.
Burns Burns.
Della Bella Della Bella.
Henry Henry.
Emigrant Ind. Sav Bk Hutchinson.
Baum Baum.
Demurest.
Hall Rity Wurm.
West 40th & 41st St Rity N. Y. Edison.
Preferred Issues.
Chapman Chapman.
Sands Waldo.
Real Estate Title Ins & Trust of Phila Dahlgren.
CNY Westchester Lt. Corp.
Same Cent Un Gas.
Same Non Un Gas.
Title Guar. & Tr. Whitehaus.
Oppenheim Rity Corp.
Pollock Sachs.
General Calendar.
Block Osterweis.
Hearn Const Leissner Rity Co.
Edwards Davis, Inc Broncho Mot Pic.
Blalock Russell.
Rotok Rotok.
Dector Reiss.
Selitto Selitto.
Lynch O'Reilly.
Pacific Motor Car Bway & 53d St.
Schroeder 507 W. 161st
Geller Talcott.
J. W. Clark Inc Kretschmar.
Pine Jacoby.
Selig Polyscope Mutual Film Co.
Seaboard Nat Bk Reid.
Burns Reilly.
Rector & Grace Church Early.
Moran Vreeland.
Bonnette Molloy.
Barry Am Film Co.
Schenker Doscher.
Fay Creighton.
Fenton Cole.

PART IV.—(June Term continued)—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Conlan Marsh

PART IV.—(October Term)—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—
Onward Const Co Purdy.

People ex rel Ansonia same, (4.)
Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Daozig Edelman.
Van Buren Schwab.
Same Schuler.
Olin Blumer.
Stern Bielefeld & Spahn Co.
Corn Exchange Bk Warranty Const Co.
West Side Bk Boehm.

Schneider New Ams. Casuelty Co.
Bacon Stiner.
Kopelman Hills.
Maison Bernard Imp Co Kaufman.
Goldstein Jacobowitz.
Pomeroy Toledo & Ohio Cent Ry.
Clear.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Supplementary calendar.

Irq.—Bernstein Wallach.
Inq.—Schiff Newmark.
Inq.—Moyarkel Sfler et al.
Inq.—S. Tapper Friedman.
Inq.—Tapper Same.
Cusick Nat Coke & Coal Co.
Hayden Jacob & Davies, Inc.
Fanning Egner.
Furrell Cons Gas Co of N. Y.
Wright Levy.
Margelles Cons Gas Co.
Kowsky N. Y. Polytechnic School & Hosp.
Murphy Aunsbury.
Ashensky Benson Const Co.
Weaverson Frame.
Mahern Smith.
Reiss Jeffreys & Co.
Brennan Schell.
Marks Blauner.
Wargon I. R. T.
J. Ressler Co. Silkenling.
A. Rosenberg Same.
Perlmutter NY Ry.
Salowitz Nassau Elec RR.
Foley Rockaway Point Co.
Phelan Carl H. Page Mot Co.
Galpein Hoffman.
Dickstein Landau.
No day calendar.

Aberg Friedrich.
Selig Foy NY Mo Pic Founda Co O'Rourke.
Benjamin Nor E. E. Newton City.
Palmer Duull Miller.
Tol Scale Jacobs.
N Store St To Scale.

Motions:
Simon Silberman,
I. N. Burdick,
Abraham H. Kenimare,
Johnson, Salkeld & Co.
William Avedon,
Empire Infants Wear, Goldberg Bros,
Solomon Beer,
Louis Rosenman,
Benenson & Cohen,
Morris Schwartz,
Jacob Kornreich,
Louis Drenstag,
Bertram Levine,
J. E. Mariz & Co.
Michael Glassman,
Simon Silverman,
Mark Vogel,
Morris Weinmann,
Burt J. McDonaugh,
Fishgold Bros.
M. & L. Kornfeld,
Morris Schwartz,
Arregoni Feed Co,
The Realty Corp, (2.)
Ohio Copper Mining,
Johnson, Salkeld & Co.
Bernard Levine.
Ferrall C. Dininny,
Chauncey Eldridge.
The Vanescope Co.
Bryant N. E. S. S. Co.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.
Prunk B. H. R. R. (2.)
Keane Pape.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
Ireland Zimmerman.
Stamp 86th St Co.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Carter Russell.
Kosaler Tyrrell.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.—
Vettore Roth.
Hart Int. R. T.
M. Goodman Ruppert.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Appleabaum N. Y. Rys.
Mikell Tyrrell.

Lunenball Levy Dairy Case on.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hoe Menching.
Myers Drofdeb Co.

Godhelp Lachowski.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
Pellister Hyman.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. Supplementary calendar.
Inquest—Green Eck.
Lincoln Tr Jewell (2.)
Travelers Underwall.
Bassman Rich Dev.
Gray Central RR.

Moffett Ferguson.
Hand Von Clausen.
Michaels Newell.
Vernon Met & Prod Slocum, Avram & b.
Nicholas Pr Gidden.
Cohen Hurtin.
Silverstein Apfel.
Sakelaridis Polychromakes.
Rinschede Hertwig.
Longacre Brad, Cont.
McGeach Cland Rity.
Yohalem Escoffier.
Herbert Fire Assn of Phila.
Herbert St Paul Fire Mar Ins Co.
Green Camman.
Noon Noon.
Beckley Middleton.
A. D. Kneuper Spec. Kneuper.

Pease & Elliman 89 & 41 West 55th Rity.
Patchin Exec Inc N. Y.
Ferguson & Wheeler L. & L. & H. Perry.
Sturtevant Fiss.
Doerr & Carroll H.
Gray Chesapeake.
Pao Mot Car Exc Bway & 53d St Co.
Halpern Langrock Bros. Co.
Max Kaufman & Co Inc Mace Mfg Inc.
Frazee Woods.
Altoria Rity & Const Illinois Surety Co.
Easterly Gas Works.
Patterson Mitsui & Co

Lefkowitz Sabin Farmer, also known as Nellie Hyde Farmer.
Anna M Goodheart, Charles E Goodheart, Adelena A Cramer.

Day calendar called at 4 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts XIV. to XVIII. for trial.

Del Mar Del Mar.
Dannmann New Eng Casualty Co.
Baby Shoe Exhib Crowell Pub Co.
Pearse Vanneman.
Bronson Bros Vogel.
Levy Forer.
Mack Osmond.
Dickinson Giberson.
Universal Textile Co Concordia Fire Ins.
Same Standard F. L. & C. Co.
Same Scottish U. & N. Ins Co.
Same Aetna Ins Co.
Same Peoples Nat Ins.
Same Northern Assur Co.
Same Caledonia Ins.
Same Mass Fire & Marine Ins Co.
Same Ins Co of N. A.
Same Home Ins Co.
Same German Alliance Ins. Co.
Same Sun Ins Co of London.
Same Commonwealth Ins. Co.
Greenwald Kinstler.
Malbin G Zingales.
H. J. McArdle Inc N. Y. Cons RR.
Szakvary Haddorf Piano Co.
Lewis Howe.
Bacon Modern Fen.
Bacon Chamberlain.
Cavinato Piccirilli.
Nassau Fin Co Paulvin.
Connell Clyon.
Ritz Carlton R. & H Co O'Shaughnessy.
Penhollow Penhollow.
Kornbley Waltens.
Falle Beveridge.
Neuberger J. Everard Breweries.
Seletsky Blum.
Friedman Blauner.
Powers CNY.
Ely Krulewitch.
Custen Robison.
Mutual L. E. Co Rosenwasser.
Bohm Un Bk Offices.
Wohlauer Crawford.
Fleischmann Fleischmann.
Mack Dorfmann.
Hyman Weist Corp Hartford Ao & Ind.
Schreckinger Tracey.
Mitchell A. D. Wintrich Inc.

Roy Layng.
Raymond Metcalfe.
Goldberg Prisch.
Fire Greenberg.
Met Bank Earley.
Brucchero Murphy Const Co.
Puerk Dorfman.
Estey Piano Co Linde
Larrere Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co.
Deak Devill.
Parker Rorke.
Fidelity & Casualty Co Strauss.
Lind Knick Ice Co.
Krakauer Gordon.
Bernstein Katz.
Silver Mermelstein.
Auerbach Rabiner.
Cohen Bierman.
Slockman Cohen.
Schapiro Scheer.
Stretsky Lasky.
Miller Hare.
Montegnino Societa Romana Per Il Formaggio.
Kalman Joseph.
Schneider Aschley.
Butler Earle.
Siegel Valentine.
Yalt Gans.

PART XV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVI.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.
Nicholas Airdome Co Hebron.
Fuchs Hannel.

Engel Moynihan. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Newburger J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Loper Horan.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Patrick Toner.
Wills for probate:
Mary Donohue.

TRIAL TERM.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
William S Wood.
Contested wills:
Margaret A Steele,
Ellen Corbett Stevens,
Ernest G W Woerz,
Anna A Hess.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Litigated motions.

Richmond Griffenhagen.
Mayerheim Hussey.
G. & M. Envelope Co Margolis.
Empire Art Metal Co Feldman.
Weinstock Singer.
Gimbel Bros Wise.
McDonald Wells.
Borno Fowlds.
Whitcomb Binder.
Jablin Fischer.
Strong Sturges.
Papez Harakowitz.
Freuauff Wellwyn Realty Co.
Sub-Leasing Co Equitable Office Bldg Corp.
Autler Schwartz (2.)
Apfelbaum Winter Garden Co.
Zimmerman Richards.
Autler Schwartz.
Apfelbaum Winter Garden Co.
Autler Schwartz.
Marschall Strauss & Adler.
N. Y. Elec Lamp Co F. Lavery Co.
Mendelson & Kanner Royal Textile Co.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Le Fetra, C. J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Bassman Tannenbaum.
Ginzer R. T. Co.
Falk Norton.
Dimsky Gold.
Cairvano Klosk Cont.
Cairvano Klosk.
Storey Selsnick.
O'Brien Cudahy Pack.
Eannone Fuldner.
Shapiro Rudolph.
Hasenstab & Av. RR.
Tucker Lindeman.
Frankfeld Cohen.
Rindskoff Zimmer.
Leifit Sheinman.
Boyd Ads Exp Bldg.
Vicotzek Inter R. T.
Negrin Kaufman.
Underwriter Osbanasky.
Feldman Farber.
Gilbert Harling.
Stern Branzbiau.
Raps Bookstaber.
Zuckerberg Zimmerman.
Siegel Harrington.
Newmark Inter R. T.
Bee Bk of N. Y. Schinze Bloom Feinberg.
Weiss Kerber.
Un But Inter Rubber.
Borscher & Co N. Y.
Paul Lesh. & Pub. Slockman Cohen.
Levberg Eman Amus.
Friedmann Klatzkow.

Dehnert Pfiss.
Nelson N. Y. Rys.
Simpsky Lasky.
Nemoth Koehler.
Fisick Lorber.
Sadowsky Goldman.
Kraus Bonden.
Nathanson Cudahy Pack.
Berger Concert Direc (M. H. Hanson.)
Anderson A. E. Norton
Goldberg Frisch.
Ill. Surety Cohen.
Hotaling & Co Art Mfg.
McCarthy Inter R. T.
Cox Moskowits.
Ward A. Buschbaum.
Weisman Stroock.
Zuluf Moyese.
Jackson Markman.
Pindyck Webendorfer.
Frank Wolpin.
Cohen New T. & A. Sokolow Katz.
Talk Gans.
Satz Korostoff.
Goldberg Spatz.
Ridgway Blancke.
Schnapp Spektorsky.
Shuster Kotzen.
Franklin Keitel.
Gannon Mulcahy.
Ellis Penn RR.
Seidman Shemtag.
Lipman N. Y. Rys.
Hoffman N. Y. Rys.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournments for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Krauer N. Y. Rys.
Alien Seail.
Rubinsky Kronish.
Sandman Ross Waist.
Ferranti Tally.
Studella Schwartz.
Beitch Cons Gas Co.
Smith Rosenberg.
Beitch Richman.
Lipshits Jackson.
Zornitzky Inter R. T.
Peck Adair.
Nat Cash R. Mullen.
Ill. Surety Co Curtis.
Ill. Surety Nor Const.
Calabrese Westinghouse.
Loisky N. Y. Rys.
Penrose Furman.
Janoch Cen RR of NJ.
Janok Cen RR of NJ.
Barden N. Y. C. RR.
Siegel Gross.
Weinberg Wachenheim & Schiff.
Saxe Madden.
Rosner J. Ruppert Realty Corp.

Lepadura W. H. Elev.
Mucelli N. Y. Rys.
Kosky C. D. G Cloak & Suit Co.
Polsky Wolfe.
Daniel Baker.
Post Levine.
Bruh Zimit.
Allerhand Interboro.
Rinaldi Rubin.
Williame Egg H. Dev.
Flynn Hyass.
Mulhern Ruppert.
Abrams Chopak.
Greenberg Greenberg.
Kiever Mayer.
Harper N. Y. Edison.
Edelstein Bernbeim & Schwartz.
Epstein Wendorf.
Rind Baron.
Maslon Inter R. T.
Aaron Horowitz.
Secular Cohn.
Cohen Chianese.
Stern G. H. Groh's Sons.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Loth Lissner.
Geller Colvin.
Klebahn Holstein.
Crowe Lewis.
Goodman Rubenstein.

Chirin Sukoff.
Dyer Cohen.
Mischner Spingarn.
Noviakl Romiagnac.
Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.

Devlin Kerr.
50 E. 58th St Co Van Du Barry Hat Wks. Inc Bernstein & Son
Siegel Bandler.
Raport Prud Outfit.
B. Crystal & Son Lasden Co.
Hydraulic P. B. Av Co.
Hammerschlag C. T. & Trust Co.
U. Mer R. & I. Kurzbox
Levinaston J. H. Carl & Sons.
Gerredette W. Street Co.
Glaser Gerstein.
Claffly Koch.
Goldstone Adler.
Lipschitz Schutte.
Rapf Fl. & Casualty.
Diener Epstein.

Hencken & Willenbrock Co Cooper.
J. Lien & Co Michaelson.
Storm Alpha Const.
Varriale Pugliatti.
Blitzick Clarke.
Werba Rosen.
Harding Hall.
Del Valle Lavin.
Cypress Edson.
Fernwald Ocean A. & G Reef C. S. Fid. & Guar
Weiner Wilkes.
Abrams Sheftman.
Fay Creighton.
Theil Berkowitz.
Diesel Brugtine.
Soon Bros Barry.
Gerstenzang & Swiss Embroidery Co.
Kirchner Regan.
Case on.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Finnelle, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Stein Berger—William P. Schoen.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Lina A. Weber (Gertrude L. Smith—Frank Moss.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Mullan, J.—Motion Calendar.

De Lucca Andrews.
Potter Potter.
Mitchell Ganapol.
Varick Higgins.
Finance Operating Co Powers.

Re Morgenbesser.
Sch

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Yielding 5%

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

At the close of last week's trading the great majority of floor traders were bearish and the great majority of traders, less closely linked to the Stock Exchange, undecided. That was what the course of trading on Friday and Saturday showed after the market had at the outset of the week undergone such a break as seldom occurs save in time of panic.

Prices had broken violently recovered substantially; and then turned heavy. What traders were at a loss to agree upon was whether the reaction had fully run its course or whether a secondary selling movement would carry the general level of quotations back to the point reached on Monday and possibly below it. Against this supposition was the fact that nothing which had happened had altered materially the foundations upon which the bull market had been built.

Our manufacturers were no less busy than they had been, and the railroads were still hauling a record volume of traffic. Orders were being booked far ahead and profits, present and prospective, were still very great. Money had flurried a little and fallen back into what may be called its accustomed ease; old doubts had been raised again, but these changed sentiment rather than facts. But the former cannot be ignored. It can neither be ignored nor fully explained; it comes, however, to be a very real market fact. At times the difference between rising prices and falling prices is the difference between a hopeful attitude among active traders and a despondent attitude. Things may change that outlook which change little else, and the market for a time will change with sentiment rather than with facts which lie under or beyond market sentiment.

At the close of the previous week the market had broken sharply on the suggestion of a prominent banker that Germany was seeking peace. That meant an early ending of the war. On Monday of last week the market, without having recovered much from its shock of the preceding Friday, sold off much more violently on the news that a German submarine was sinking many ships off the American coast. That could hardly have meant an early ending of the war except on the outré assumption that Berlin expected the U-53 to strike so stunning a blow that Germany's enemies would abandon the struggle and themselves sue for peace.

The market went down on news of peace and went down further on news of war. That would suggest that in reality it went down for reasons unconnected with either war or peace, or unconnected with them in more than an incidental and unessential way. Mr. Sabin's peace announcement and the German submarine's ship sinking were certainly the signals for the fall in prices. It is perhaps doubtful if they were the real reasons for the fall.

On a succession of million-share days, which outlasted the rise in prices, the market had risen about 9½ points, taking fifty active issues as the measure of the general level of the list. That happened between Sept. 5 and Oct. 5 on a volume of transactions which approximated 32,000,000 shares. From Oct. 5 to Oct. 9, three trading days, the market fell 6 points on trading which amounted to about 3,400,000 shares. In three days of trading the market lost over 60 per cent. of the advance made in twenty-six days of trading. Had that decline been recorded over a longer period and been accompanied by a much larger volume of trading the Street would have been more inclined to regard the reaction as "adequate." Having occurred very rapidly and on a relatively small amount of trading it seemed improbable that any large amount of the stock accumulated on the 9-point advance could have been distributed during the 6-point break. That was one reason why professional traders were bearish and why outside traders were undecided.

The forward movement itself had been rapid, though far less rapid than the reaction. That was one of the reasons for the quickness of the decline when something happened to make people question their previous unquestioning confidence in both the business and the market outlook. There was reason for both market confidence and business confidence, but both are subject to being overdone. It seems to have been in the case of the stock market. There is nothing to show that it has been in the case of business, for in most directions business men seem to have been moving with a good deal of caution. They have during this period of war under rather than over estimated future requirements, and on the other hand have over rather than under estimated the handicaps of this eventful period in human history.

It is not improbable that the business world is still overestimating the extent of the unsettlement which will or may attend the return of peace, not because peace, as war was, is a thing to be feared, but because the world has had perforce to adjust itself to war and may find the readjustment costly. Apprehension on this score may be exaggerated, but if so it does not fail of a useful purpose. It is a safeguard against overextension and a warning against presuming too much for the future upon the basis of present prosperity. The business which is being obtained and the profits which are being made are not the less real on that account, however, and the fruits of present effort will remain as a basis for further endeavor when at last the war ends.

When will that be? The question is asked only to be asked again. Banking announcement that Germany has formulated terms of peace and talk of peace in Germany raise the question but do not answer it. Those who predict that the war will end before the year is out are tolerated rather than believed. Those who predict that it will last another year find a larger audience than those who a year ago predicted another six months of the struggle. But no one knows. The man thought most wrong may be nearest right.

It is natural, then, that the market, assuming that peace will mean a fall in prices, should be set ashudder by any apparently responsible suggestion that the end of the war is near. In responding similarly to news which suggest a prolongation and to some minds an extension of the war the market was merely proving true to its inherent dread of such catastrophes. But in both cases it was going down also, and perhaps mainly because it had previously gone up a great deal and very fast. It is arguable, of course, that prices had exceeded real values, but it can hardly be argued that real values today are any less than they were when the market ten days back was nearly ten points higher. Mr. Sabin's prediction changed no fact, nor did, in any essential manner, the visit of a German submarine to our shores. Yet those are the things chiefly about which the market talked while it was falling from the height to which it had attained. It talked of other things, including politics, but politics can hardly be blamed for or credited with what happened on the Stock Exchange within the last ten days.

It would appear that, for those who buy stocks for what they are worth rather than for what they may sell for next week, they are better worth what they are selling at now than they were ten days ago. Nevertheless fewer people are buying now than were buying then. That is only one way of stating that speculators rather than investors were the more numerous buyers, though that fact does not in itself suggest that stocks even at their recent prices were unattractive to investors. If, in fact, they were attractive then they should seem more attractive now, and that would be true even were they to go lower before again going up. Whether they will or not is the thing which the speculator wants to know and about which the close of last week's market showed clearly that he was uncertain.

LONDON MARKET YIELDS.

Absence of Speculation Brings Lower Prices for Stocks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—An interesting week in the stock markets had as the chief incident the pronounced recovery of the 4½ per cent. war loan, following a statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the new long-term loan offered the first suitable opportunity to exercise the conversion rights attaching to the 4½ per cent. issue, which advanced nearly 2 points.

Other investment stocks were not helped and the 2½ per cent. Consols relapsed severely, owing to the superior attraction of 3 per cent. local loans, which have the same security and stood at practically the same price. Irredeemable stocks, which, until the offer of 6 per cent. exchequer bonds, were very steady, have fallen, and the best class of issues now yield a clear 5 per cent.

Owing to the absence of speculation in this market, American railroads, Steel, and International Mercantile Marine declined considerably, but the fall only reflected the movement of your own market, dealings here being restricted to a few low-priced shares. British shipping issues weakened, owing to further submarine losses and the rise in insurance rates. Rather pronounced weakness appeared in foreign stocks, especially Brazilian issues, owing to rumors that an extension of the funding scheme would be necessary.

The general tendency of the speculative markets was unfavorable because of the small interest shown by the public. A report that the Dutch tax on war profits was to be extended to Dutch rubber companies caused some selling of these securities.

The Government has announced its scheme for bringing the supply of wheat under exclusive control of the State and will provide tonnage for the carrying of wheat. As an initial step in this program, 500 tons of Australian wheat have been purchased at an aggregate cost of about £4,000,000. The arrangement will deprive British dealers of much profitable business, but the Government's decision nevertheless was well received.

FIRMER TONE ON BOURSE.

American Rails Active, with Extensive Dealings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The Bourse closed distinctly firmer after an uneventful week, except for temporary agitation caused by submarine events on your side. The American copper group was adversely affected on receipt of the news, Utah dropping 18, Chino 10, and Ray 6 points, but all got back to the previous levels yesterday. Russian industrials recovered sharply and there was some demand for Greek funds due to political events favoring the Allies.

Weakness was exhibited by Spanish rails and Mexican mines. Metal shares and French war favorites advanced, Hotchkiss gaining 70 francs on the week. After long neglect fairly big dealings developed in certain American rails, including Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Pennsylvania, and the shares of the Philadelphia Company also were active. Each of these issues has advanced 20 points since Oct. 1.

Owing to the deficit in the wheat crop this year, the State offers a premium to all native growers, payable after the next harvest.

The Chamber's proposal to increase the State allowance to the families of mobilized men has been rejected by the Senate.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Oct. 14, 1916.

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	*1913.
Monday	1,906,875	1,268,118	471,897
Tuesday	1,137,512	.....	.....
Wednesday...	1,818,856	1,192,218	814,696
Thursday	Holiday	1,014,237	878,650
Friday	918,164	842,718	844,096
Saturday	441,225	896,834	176,821
Total w'k.	5,724,631	4,714,118	1,686,185
Year to date.	152,817,491	129,872,010	67,811,127

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$4,380,500	$5,540,000	.....
Tuesday	3,987,500	.....	$1,656,000
Wednesday..	4,757,000	5,105,000	1,815,500
Thursday ...	Holiday	5,022,000	1,772,500
Friday	4,636,500	3,733,500	1,587,500
Saturday	2,420,000	1,929,500	629,500
Total w'k.	$20,081,500	$21,330,000	$7,611,000
Year to date.	$48,579,550	658,112,200	$24,501,000

*Stock Exchange closed in 1914.

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Sept.30,'16.	Oct.2,'15.	Increase.
R.R. & mis.	5,724,631	4,714,118+	1,010,513

BONDS.

R.R. & mis.	$14,058,500	$20,681,500—	$667,200
Government.	5,783,000	808,500+	5,474,500
States	33,000	37,000—	4,000
City	186,000	353,000—	167,000
Total all..	$20,081,000	$21,330,000—	$1,249,000

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 14, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$40,061,500	$843,579,550
Same period last year.....	21,330,000	658,112,200

	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds.....	88.07	87.82
Same period a year ago.....	84.04	83.90
Average price 40 bonds.....	88.07	86.19
Same period a year ago.....	84.48	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPR. 4s..	85¼	84½	85¼	10
Alaska Gold. M. cv. 6s. Series A.....	84	84	84	½
Alaska Gold M. cv. 6s. Series B.....	88	88	88	12½
Albany & Susq. 3½s..	88	88	88	6
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	48
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s..	103	103	103	17
Am. Cotton Oil 5s...	97¾	97¾	97¾	4
Am. Hide & L. 6s..	104½	104½	104½	3
Am. Smelt. Secur. 6s.	112	110¾	110¾	138
Am. T. & T. col. 4s..	92½	92¼	92⅝	75
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.	113½	112	112	43½
Am. Thread 4s.....	99¼	99¼	99¼	5
Am. Tobacco 4s.....	83⅞	83⅞	83½	2
Am. Writ. Paper 5s..	84¾	82	84¼	17
Ann Arbor 4s.....	65	65	65	2
Armour & Co. 4½s..	93⅝	93⅜	93¾	77
A., T. & S. F. 5s....	101	100⅞	100⅞	2
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	10
A.,T.&S.F. adj.4s,stp.	86	85½	86	47
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93⅞	93½	93⅞	80½
A., T. & S. F. 4s. '60	103¼	103⅝	103⅝	01
A.,T.&S.F. cv. 4s.'55	104	103⅝	103⅝	17
A.,T.&S.F. T.S.L. 4s.	91	90¾	91	3
A.,T.&S.F.,C.&A.4½s.	98½	98	98¼	10
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s..	97¾	96⅝	93⅞	14
Atl. Coast L. unif. 4½s.	91¾	91¼	91⅜	26
A.C.L., L. & N. col. 4s.	87	86⅝	87	28
Atlanta & Bir. m. 4s.	83	83	83	29
A. & C. A.L. 5s, Ser. B.	102⅞	102¼	102⅞	1
BALDWIN LOCO. 5s.	105	105	105	2
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s..	83½	83⅜	93⅜	12
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s.	92½	91¾	91⅞	82
B. & O. gold 4s, reg..	91½	91½	91½	3
B. & O. conv. 4½s....	96	95¼	96	259
B. & O., S. W. 3½s..	92	91⅝	92	21
B. & O. ref. 5s.....	101¼	101	101¼	1318
B. & O., P., LE. & W. Va. 4s.....	87½	87½	87½	9
Beth. Steel ref. 8s....	102	101¼	101½	23
Braden Copper 6s..	98½	99	98	23
B'way & 7th Av. 5s..	89½	90¼	89⅝	2
B. R. T. 5s, 1918.....	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	57
B'klyn Un. El. 5s. sta.	101	101	101	4
Bush Terminal 5s....	92½	92	92½	2
Bush Ter. Bldg. 5s..	90	89¾	90	50
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	28
Car. Clin. & Ohio 5s..	94½	94½	94½	2
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s...	102½	102½	102½	6
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s.	101¾	101¼	101¼	8
C. of G., M. & N. div. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
C. of Ga. M. 1st 5s.	104	104	104	1
Cent. Leather 5s....	102¾	102¼	102⅝	43
C. of N. J. gn. 5s, reg.	116	116	116	3
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s....	90⅞	90⅝	90⅜	37
Cent. Pac. T. S. L. 4s	85	85	85	1
C. R. R. & B. of Ga. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	3
C. & O. cons. 5s....	106	106⅞	105⅞	4
Ches. & Ohio fdg. 5s.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	2
Ches. & O. conv. 5s...	95½	94½	94⅞	995
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s.	85⅝	85	85⅝	62
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s..	91⅞	91	91⅞	20
C. & O., R. & A. 1st 4s	87	87	87	2
C. & O. Coal. Riv. 4s	83	83	83	2
Chi. & Alton 3½s....	50¼	50¼	50¼	6
Chi. & Alton 3s.....	60½	60	60¼	18
C., R. & Q. gen. 4s..	93⅝	93¼	93⅜	45
C., B. & Q. Joint 4s..	93¼	93¼	93¼	156
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	22
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	6
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	95	95	95	10
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	84	84	84	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	2
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s,				
U. S. Mtg., T. R..	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s, Cty. T. R......	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	5
Chi. Gt. Western 5s..	72½	71	71	93
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	92⅝	92¼	92⅝	43
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	22
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	95	94	95	7
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	95¾	95¼	95¼	20
C.,Mi. & St. P. g. 4½s.	102¾	102	102¾	13
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B.....	107¼	106⅝	107¼	37
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s.	101¼	100⅝	101¼	80
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s.....	103½	102⅞	102⅞	9
C., M. & Pug. Sd. 4s.	92¼	91½	91⅝	44
C. & N. W. gen. 4s..	95¾	95¼	95½	12
C. & N.W. deb. 5s, '33.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	82	81½	82	4
Chi. Rys. 5s.....	96½	96½	96½	1
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	3
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s.	78¾	73	75⅝	412
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s.	85	84¼	84¼	6
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s.	62	57⅝	61	488
C.,R.I. & P. deb.5s,st.	59¼	50	59¼	69
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, Series O.....	98⅞	98⅞	98⅝	5
C., St.P., M. & O. 6s.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	12
C., St. P., M. & O. 5s.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	3
C., T. H. & S. E. 5s.	83	82	83	15
Chi Un. Sta. 4½s..	100¼	100¼	100¼	41
Chi. & W. I. con 4s.	77¾	76⅞	77¾	41
Chile Copper 7s.....	126	125	126	10½
C., O. & G. gen. 5s..	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	86¼	86¼	86¼	7
C.,C.C. & St.L. g. 4s	81	80½	80½	29
C., C., C. & St. L. C., W. & M. 4s..	76⅝	76⅝	76¼	1
C., C., C. & St. L. Cairo Div. 4s....	85¾	85¾	85¾	5
C., C., C. & St. L. St. Louis Div. 4s...	80¾	80¾	80¾	1
Clev. S. L. 4½s.....	101	100¼	101	11
Col. Indus. 5s.....	80¼	80	80	45
Col. & So. 1st 4s.....	92⅝	92½	92¾	29
Col. & So. ref. 4½s.	85½	85	85	7
Col. & 9th Av. 5s...	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	8
Cons. C. Md. 1st r. 5s.	93	93	93	4
Comp.-Tab. Rec. 6s..	85	85	85½	9
Consol. Gas. cv. 6s..	126¼	125	126¼	47
Colorado Midland 4s..	10	10	10	1
Col. Mid. 4s, Tr. R..	10	8¾	8¾	42
Corn. P. R. 5s, '34..	97	97	97½	3
Consol. Tob. 4s.....	82¾	82¾	82¾	1
Con. Gas. Chi. 5s.....	101½	101¼	101½	1
Cub.-A. Su. col. tr. 6s.	102½	102⅜	102⅜	55
Cumberland Tel. 5s..	100¼	100¾	100¼	30
DEL. & HUD. cv. 6s.	103½	103½	103½	81
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s..	95¾	95¼	95¾	7
Den. & R. G. con. 4s.	80	79½	79½	26
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s.	71½	70½	71½	30
D. & R. G. imp. 5s..	85¼	84½	84½	19
Detroit United 4½s..	86¾	84	84½	93
Det. Edison col. tr. 5s.	104¼	104¼	104¼	2
Det. Edison ref. 5s...	101½	101¼	101¼	1
Detroit Gas 5s.....	101½	101½	101½	5
Det. River Tun. 4½s.	92½	91	92½	5
Dist. Securities 5s....	74	73	74	26
Dul., Mias. & N. 5s..	104¾	104⅜	104⅜	3
Dul., S. S. & At. 5s...	96	93	96	13
Du Pont Powder 4½s.	101½	101½	101½	1
Q. cons. 5s.....	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	1
Erie cons. 7s.....	109	109	109	4
Erie gen. 4s.....	73⅜	73⅛	73⅜	89
Erie con. 4s.....	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	2
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A.	89	88½	89	37
Erie conv. 4s. Ser. B..	74	73¼	73⅜	45
Erie conv. 4s. Ser. D..	87⅞	87	87	226
Erie & Penn. col. 4s.	89¼	89¼	89¼	8
Evans. & T. H. 6s....	95¼	95¼	95¼	1
FLINT & P. M. 6s..	105	105	105	1
Fla. E. Coast 4½s...	94½	94½	94½	1
GAL., H. & S. A., 5ex. & P. 2d ext. 5s	99	99	99	44
Gen. Electric 3½s..	82	82	82	10
Gen. Electric deb. 5s.	106	105½	105⅝	6
Granby conv. 6s, S.A.	106	106	106	15
Gran. cv. 6s, Ser. A. sta.	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
Gt. North. ref. 4½s..	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	4
Ga. & Ala. con. 5s...	102½	102½	102½	1
Ga., Car. & N. 5s....	102½	102½	102½	1
Green Bay deb. 5s...	14	14	14	18
HOCKING VAL. 4½s.	91¼	91¼	91¼	2
H. & Tex. C. gen. 4s.	96	96	96	8
H. & Tex. C. 1st 5s..	106¼	106¼	106¼	2
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s.	70	69	69¾	48
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s.	26½	26	26½	12
ILL. CENT. 4s '52..	89½	88	89⅜	41
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953....	85	85	85	1
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s.....	90¾	90¼	90¼	11
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s.....	101¾	101¾	101¾	3
Ill. Cent., Cairo B. 4s	90	90	90	10
Ill. Cent. W. L. 4s...	91	91	91	15
Illinois Steel 4½s....	93¾	93½	93¾	108
Ind. Nat. Gas 5s.....	96	96	96	2
Indiana Steel 5s.....	104	103⅝	103⅝	51
Interborough R. T. 5s.	98¾	98½	98⅝	215
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73¾	72¾	72¾	209
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s....	97	97	97	3
Int. M. M. 4½s.....	111	111	111	5
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	110¼	109½	109½	202
Int. M. M., s.f.8s, w.i.	98¼	97¼	97⅜	1063
Int. Paper 6s.....	101½	101½	101½	4
Int. Paper cv. 5s....	96	95	96	50
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s....	87⅝	87⅝	87½	1
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s....	59⅛	59	59	173½
JAMES, F. & C. 4s..	91	91	91	1
K. C., FT. S. & M. 6s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	4
K. C., F. S. & M. 4s.	76⅝	76½	76⅝	10
Kan. City So. 5s.....	90¼	90	90¼	100
Kan. City So. 3s.....	63½	63½	63½	2
Kan. City Term. 4s..	88¾	88	88	9
Kings Co. El. 4s.....	84	84	84	2
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta	83¾	83¼	83¼	4
Kings Co. El. L. & P. 5s.....	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	1
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23.	99¾	99¾	99¾	40
Lack Steel 5s, 1950...	96⅜	96	96⅜	118
Laclede Gas 1st 5s....	105	105	105	8
Laclede Gas ref. 5s..	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	4
Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s	99	99	99	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1928..	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1981..	95½	95¼	95½	90
Leh. V. of Pa. con. 4s	91¼	91	91¼	2
Liggett & Myers 7s..	127	126¾	127	56
Liggett & M. 7s, reg.	127¼	127¼	127¼	½
Liggett & Myers 5s..	102	101¾	102	19
Long Island ref. 4s..	88¾	88½	88¾	1
Lorillard 7s.....	127½	127½	127½	29
Lorillard 5s.....	101	100⅝	101	6
Louis. G. & El. 1st cv. 6s.....	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	1
Louis. & N. col. tr. 5s.	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	2
Louis. & N. gen. 6s..	112½	112½	112½	3
Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	95	94½	94⅝	43
L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s.	103	102¾	102¼	2
MANHAT. CON. 4s..	91¾	91	91⅞	11
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	92¼	92	92¼	30
Mex. Pet. conv. 6s, Series A.....	112	110	110	10
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s.	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M. cv. 5s.	92¼	92¼	92¼	2
M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	62	59⅜	60⅝	91
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	89	88¾	88¾	8
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	93¾	92¾	92¾	37
Mo., K. & Okla. 5s...	70	67½	70	11
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s...	77¾	76	77¾	29
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s....	47	47	47	42½
Mo., K. & T. 2d ex. t. r.	45	45	45	1½
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s..	33¾	33½	33⅝	1
M., K. & T. of T. 5s.	70	69½	70	14
Mo., K. & T., St. L. Div. 4s	37½	37½	37½	2
Mo. Pac. consol. 6s...	101¼	101¼	101¼	6
Mo. Pac. 5s. 1920, col. t. r.	96½	96½	96½	10
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r....	52	52	52	1¼
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r. ctf.	50½	50½	50½	10½
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	52	52	52	30
M. Pac. gen. 4s, w.i.	64¼	64¼	64¾	190
Mont. Power 5s.....	90¼	88¾	90	41
N. C. & ST. L. con. 5s.	107	107	107	4
Nassau Electric 4s...	73¾	73¾	73¾	2
Nat. Enam. & Stn. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	6
National Tube 5s.....	102	101¾	102	86
N. Y. Air Brake 6½s.	104	103½	104	32
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s..	95¼	94½	94½	23
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	92¼	92	92¼	45
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s..	114¾	113½	113¾	770
N. Y. Cent. gen 4½s.	84½	84¾	84¾	45
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s.				
reg.	83	83	83	16
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s..	80¾	80¾	80¾	15
Seab. A. L. gold 4s...	80½	80	80½	7
Seab. A. L. gold 4s, sta.	80½	80	80½	7
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s...	68½	67½	67½	15
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s....	67½	64¾	67	837
So. Bell Tel. 5s.....	101¾	101¾	101¾	28
So. Pac. conv. 4s.....	88⅜	88	88⅜	233
So. Pac. conv. 5s.....	103½	104⅛	104⅞	273
So. Pac. col. 4s.....	86½	86	86½	7
So. Pac. ref. 4s.....	91	90¾	90¾	102
Southern Ry. 1st 5s..	102	101¾	102	1
Southern Ry. gen. 4s.	78	72⅞	73½	845
So. Ry., M. & O. C. 4s	78	78	78	2
So. Ry., S. & L. Div. 4s	84½	84½	84½	4
TENN. COP. CO., 6s, sub. rcts., full paid.	93¾	91¼	93⅜	58
Ter. of St. L. 1st 4½s.	100¼	99½	100½	31
T. A. of St. L. ref. 4s	84½	84½	84½	2
Texas Co. cv. 6s.....	105¾	105½	105⅝	48
Third Av. ref. 4s....	82½	82	82	15½
Third Av. adj. 5s....	78½	77½	78¼	25
Tol., Peo. & W. 4s..	53½	53½	53⅝	1
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s..	61	60	60	3
Tri-City 5s	100¼	99½	100¼	4
UNION BAG & P. 5s.	93	91½	91½	4
Union Pac. 1st 4s....	98	97½	98	31
Union Pac. 1st 4s, R.	96	96	96	33
Union Pac. cv. 4s....	94½	94½	94⅜	17
Union Pac. ref. 4s....	91¾	91¼	91⅝	124
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s.	36	35¼	36	46
U. S. Realty & I. 5s.	70	69⅞	70	3
U. S. Rubber 6s.....	103	102⅝	103	13
U. S. Smelting 5s....	110¼	110½	110⅞	3
U. S. Smelt. 5s.....	106¼	106	106¼	220
U. S. Steel 5s, reg..	106	106	106	9½
Utah P. & L. 5s.....	96¼	95½	96	43
VA.-CAR. C

Pronounced Views

Pronounced views should come as a result of real knowledge. Your ideas of investment safety should be based upon the actual facts which surround the bond or preferred stock you are considering.

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Investment Securities
35 Pine Street, New York
BOSTON — CHICAGO

Investment Securities
E. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1877
19 Nassau Street

Mark A. Noble — Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
35 Broad St. — New York
Chase Nat'l Bank Stock
Guaranty Trust Stock
Telephone 5098 Broad

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 14, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	5,724,631	152,817,491
Same period a year ago	4,714,118	129,872,010

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	94.91	91.45	97.39	80.91
Same period a year ago	90.74	88.27	90.74	58.90

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
59¼	Sep. 16	51½	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛	300
97½	June 20	92½	Sep. 14	Acme Tea pf.	96	96	96	+ ¼	200
154½	Jan. 4	152½	Mar. 14	Adams Express	..	..	150	..	....
21½	Apr. 29	14	Aug. 22	Adv. Rumely	..	..	15¼	..	....
48	Apr. 28	30⅜	Oct. 10	Adv. Rumely pf.	31	30⅜	31	— ½	200
97	Sep. 14	65	July 31	Ajax Rubber†	..	..	65	..	....
26¼	Jan. 7	11¼	Aug. 30	Alaska Gold M.	12⅜	11⅞	12	— ⅜	5,500
10¾	Jan. 7	6¾	Oct. 9	Alaska J. Gold M.	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛	1,100
83½	Mar. 14	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	25⅞	24	24⅛	— 1⅝	5,700
84½	May 16	70¼	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	80½	79⅛	80	— 1	1,800
83⅜	Sep. 14	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	80	78⅞	79	— 2	2,000
102	Sep. 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	..	..	102	..	....
41⅛	Oct. 6	38⅝	Sep. 29	Am. Bank Note†	..	..	41⅛	..	....
53	July 15	51¾	Sep. 23	Am. Bank Note pf.†	..	..	51¾	..	....
100	Oct. 6	61½	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	99	94½	97	+ ½	35,600
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	..	..	100	..	....
109⅝	Oct. 5	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	— ¾	200
198	July 31	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	..	..	189½	..	....
68½	Sep. 29	50¼	June 27	Am. Can	61¼	56	57½	— 6¼	87,100
115⅝	Sep. 30	106¼	July 17	Am. Can pf.	114½	113	113	— 1½	400
78	Jan. 7	52	July 5	Am. Car & Fdy.	67½	63½	64	— 5⅝	80,850
119½	Mar. 11	115⅝	Aug. 9	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117	117	117	— 2	100
..	....	..	....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46½	..	....
35	Sep. 26	25	Sep. 26	Am. Coal	..	..	35	..	....
57½	Jan. 17	50¾	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	54¼	53⅜	54	— ⅝	500
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	100	100	100	..	50
140¾	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	..	..	130	..	....
14½	Oct. 10	8⅝	June 8	Am. Hide & Leather	14½	12½	13	— ⅛	32,100
74	Oct. 10	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	74	65½	69¾	+ ¾	45,000
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	28½	27⅞	28	..	2,900
25⅞	Oct. 4	17¼	July 14	Am. Linseed	23⅝	22½	23	— 1	7,200
58⅝	Oct. 4	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	55½	52	54	— 2¾	4,600
84½	Oct. 3	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	78¼	74½	75	— 5⅝	45,725
107	Sep. 25	99¼	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf.	104¼	103⅝	103⅝	— 2⅝	581
10	Apr. 7	6¼	June 3	Am. Malt Corp.	8½	6⅝	6⅝	..	800
43	Oct. 11	31½	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	43	42	43	+ ¾	900
117	Sep. 25	88⅝	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	109¾	105¾	105¾	— 5⅞	85,500
117½	Sep. 30	100¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	116½	115¼	116⅝	+ ⅝	1,200
97	Sep. 6	91⅜	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	96	95¼	96	— 1	340
88	May 25	84½	July 18	Am. Smelt. pf. B.	88	87	87½	— ½	650
140⅛	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	..	..	140	..	....
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 23	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	109	..	....
65¼	Oct. 5	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	61	57¼	58	— 3⅜	7,400
117½	Oct. 10	105¼	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	117½	112¾	114¼	— ¾	88,900
120	Sep. 20	115	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	120	119¼	119¾	+ ¼	1,150
68	Feb. 14	60¼	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	61¼	..	....
134½	Sep. 29	126¾	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	133	132	132⅞	— ⅛	3,500
225	Aug. 11	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	221	220	220	— 2	1,500
113	Sep. 22	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new.	109¾	109¼	109¾	— ¾	100
55¾	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	51½	46¾	48⅞	— 2⅝	9,000
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	97⅞	97⅜	97⅞	..	300
86	Sep. 11	11	Jan. 3	Am. Writing P. pf.	84½	31½	83¾	— ¾	2,800
97⅞	Apr. 10	29⅝	July 10	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.	48	43⅝	45¼	— 3	12,400
79½	Sep. 11	59½	July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf.	78	78½	77	— 1	2,800
102	Sep. 23	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.	93⅞	88½	91	— 4⅞	245,800
8	Jan. 4	2½	Oct. 10	Assets Realization	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛	400
17	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	67½	67½	67½	— 1⅜	100
106⅞	Oct. 5	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106¼	104¾	105	— 1⅝	51,000
102	Feb. 28	98⅝	Aug. 30	Atch. T. & S. F. pf.	100½	100¼	100¼	+ ¼	1,125
12½	Sep. 21	11½	Sep. 19	Atl., Birm. & Atl.	..	..	12¼	..	....
121½	Oct. 10	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	121½	118⅝	119	..	400
95	Sep. 14	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	93	80½	92¾	+ 7⅝	20,000
69⅝	Sep. 14	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	66	63¾	66	..	2,700
118⅝	Jan. 3	65⅝	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	87	78½	79⅞	— 9½	59,700
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	106½	107	107	— 1½	300
90	Jan. 4	82⅞	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	88½	85	86⅜	— 2½	14,700
80	Jan. 15	72¼	Aug. 30	Balt. & Ohio pf.	78	75¼	75⅞	— ⅞	1,800
165¼	Oct. 6	151	Sep. 16	Barrett Co.	162¼	157½	160¼	— 3½	2,600
117¾	Oct. 6	117¾	Oct. 6	Barrett Co. pf.	..	..	117¾	..	....
3⅝	Jan. 3	1⅝	June 27	Batopilas Mining††	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	..	1,000
580	Sep. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	542	530	532	—17½	1,585
145	Jan. 8	126	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf.	..	..	135	..	....
45	Sep. 20	45	Sep. 20	Booth Fisheries	..	..	45	..	....
..	....	..	....	Booth Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
88¾	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	85	84	84½	— 1⅝	1,600
133	Oct. 13	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	133	132	133	+ ⅝	400
67	Sep. 11	50¾	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	66	66	66	— ⅝	100
102	May 11	96¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	..	..	99	..	....
14	Jan. 12	6	July 31	Bruns. T. & R.Rese	9⅝	8½	9⅝	+ 1⅝	2,200
100	July 29	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	..	..	97	..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅝	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	114⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 6	66	Aug. 18	Burns Bros.	78⅝	78¼	78⅞	— ⅝	200
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	109	..	....
121	Feb 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	109	..	....
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	28	28	28	— ½	100
105¼	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Superior††	64⅝	61⅝	62¼	— 3½	13,400
42⅝	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	25¼	22	22	— ⅝	16,600
80¾	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf.	53¾	48	49	— 1	6,900
58⅝	Jan. 13	53¾	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	..	..	58¾	..	....
163¾	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	178¼	175	175¼	— 4¼	10,700
90	May 11	82	Oct. 7	Case (J. I.) Th. M. pf	..	..	82	..	....
83⅝	Oct. 6	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	80¾	78	78¾	— 6½	66,800
115⅝	Oct. 5	106⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	114⅝	114	114⅝	— 1⅞	320
295	July 17	290	Jan. 31	Central of N. J.	..	..	295	..	....
140½	Sep. 11	140	Sep. 11	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	140½	140¼	140¼	..	18
131	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	105½	104	104½	— ½	800
69¼	Oct. 5	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	67⅜	65½	65½	— 2½	84,900
11¼	Oct. 6	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	9½	9½	9⅜	— ⅛	100
24½	Oct. 11	18	Sep. 18	Chicago & Alton pf.	24½	24½	24¼	+ ¼	100
15⅜	Jan. 8	11¾	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	14¾	13	13	— ¼	4,500
40⅜	Oct. 10	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	40⅜	37	38	+ ⅛	2,100
101½	Jan. 5	91	Apr. 24	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	96¾	94½	95	— 1⅝	10,972
136½	Jan. 5	124¼	Sep. 13	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	128½	126½	127	— ½	1,100
134¼	Jan. 8	124	Sep. 8	Chi. & Northwestern	128¾	126	126	— 3½	500
176	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	..	..	168	..	....
24½	June 21	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	23⅝	19¼	22¾	+ 1⅝	87,800
123	May 15	115¾	Sep. 1	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	118	118	118	+ 2¾	100
139	Aug. 28	131⅜	Apr. 12	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	..	..	133	..	....
25⅝	Jan. 3	19⅜	July 14	Chile Copper†	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ⅛	6,900
60	Feb. 19	46⅝	July 11	Chino Copper††	54	51¾	52¾	— 1⅛	16,900
69¼	June 8	53	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	57½	56	56	— 1½	1,200
86	June 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	84½	84	84¾	— ⅛	600
*81¼	Aug. 9	*79	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts.	..	..	79½	..	....
..	....	..	....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*45¼	..	....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	71¼	71	71	— 1	200
112	Jan. 24	106	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	109½	109	109	..	200
63¼	Sep. 30	38¼	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	67	48¾	50¾	— 7¼	63,800
86½	June 13	24¾	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern.	36¼	33	33	— 1⅝	8,900
62	Oct. 7	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	62	61	61¼	— ⅞	500
57⅝	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	52¼	..	....
44	Oct. 13	30¼	Sep. 28	Col. Gas & Elec.	44	33¾	38½	+ 5	187,025
52⅝	Jan. 22	40¾	July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	..	..	47	..	....
116¼	June 22	106¼	Mar. 8	Con.G.,E.L.&P., Bal.	116¼	115¼	116¼	+ 1	8,800
144¾	Jan. 8	130¾	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	142¾	137½	141	+ 1½	19,000
20	Sep. 9	18	Aug. 24	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	..	..	20	..	....
111	Sep. 19	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	106	99	104½	+ 1½	5,250
112¾	Sep. 20	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	..	..	110	..	....
58	Mar. 22	54	June 28	Continental Ins.	..	..	56¾	..	....
25¼	Jan. 25	13¼	Aug. 8	Corn Products Ref.	16¾	15¼	15¾	— ¼	7,900
101½	Jan. 14	85	June 28	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	91¼	90¼	90¾	..	700
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	50	50	50	— ..	10
59	Feb. 8	32	Aug. 9	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	33	..	....
*33	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*34	..	....
99¼	Mar. 16	52¾	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	83⅜	78⅝	79⅞	—12½	187,800
122	Sep. 29	108¾	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	122	118¼	118¾	— 3¾	900
269⅞	Sep. 28	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	193½	194	196	— 5	400
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	..	..	106	..	....
67⅜	Oct. 5	53¼	Aug. 3	Cuba Cane Sugar	63¾	60⅞	63¼	— 2⅝	59,400
98	Sep. 27	83	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	96¾	95½	96½	..	5,012
96½	June 8	95¾	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	95	95	95¼	..	100
98¾	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.	..	..	95	..	....
156	Oct. 4	149¾	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson	..	..	155½	..	....
238	Sep. 26	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	238	238	238	+ 1½	100
19¼	Oct. 6	8¾	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	18¾	17¼	17¼	— 1⅝	1,500
45⅝	Oct. 6	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	44	37	41¾	— 1	17,800
140⅝	Oct. 9	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	140⅜	140⅜	140⅝	+ ⅝	115
..	....	..	....	Detroit & Mackinac	..	..	170	..	....
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	..	..	115	..	....
121	Sep. 7	102¾	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	..	..	120¾	..	....
54½	Apr. 29	41	July 13	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	48½	42	42¼	— ¾	11,800
29¾	Feb. 8	22⅜	Aug. 29	Dome Mines††	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅜	400
119⅜	Sep. 18	85	Sep. 8	Driggs-Seabury	..	..	90	..	....
6½	May 13	4⅛	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	6	..	....
14	Jan. 6	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	12¾	12	12	— ¼	200
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	....
..	....	..	....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	....	..	....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
72	Sep. 25	53	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.	67	66	67	— 5	200
43⅝	Jan. 8	32	Apr. 22	Erie	39¼	36½	37⅜	— 2¼	72,400
58½	Jan. 8	43	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	54¾	52¾	52¾	— 1⅝	6,400
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	45	44	44¼	— 1	800
..	....	..	....	Erie & Pittsf	..	..	*62½	..	....
85	Jan. 7	12⅝	July 13	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	22	..	....
57½	Jan. 7	35⅛	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	39⅞	39⅞	39½	— 1⅝	100
350	Mar. 16	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL	328¾	328¾	328¾	+ 3¾	196
116	Jan. 27	113½	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf.	115	115	115	— 1	100
166¾	Sep. 28	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	179	174⅜	176	— 4½	11,800
759	Oct. 6	406	Apr. 24	General Motors	..	..	759	..	....
128½	Sep. 8	108	July 14	General Motors pf.	127¼	123	123	— 1⅝	2,620
80	Apr. 10	67¾	Jan. 5	Goodrich (B. F.)	74	71½	72	— 2¼	18,900
116¾	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	— 1½	800
99	Feb. 10	90	July 12	Granby Consol.	90¾	88	90	— 1⅜	2,300
127¼	Jan. 4	116¾	Aug. 30	Great Northern pf.	119	117½	118	— 1¾	4,800
50⅝	Jan. 8	33⅜	June 26	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	42⅜	40⅞	41	— 2½	19,300
53⅜	Mar. 9	34	June 26	Greene-Cananea	51	49¾	49¾	— 1½	4,850
96½	Sep. 15	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	92	90¼	92	— 3½	500
101½	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf	99	99	99	— 2	300
98⅜	Sep. 15	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf	96	92½	96	— 3	200
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL R., L. & P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
198¾	July 24	179¾	July 18	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	195	..	....
119	Mar. 8	117	Aug. 31	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf	..	..	117	..	....
..	....	..	....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
135¼	Oct. 7	126½	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	..	..	135¼	..	....
109¾	Oct. 5	98¾	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	109	106½	107⅝	— ½	7,500
300	Apr. 11	265	Sep. 28	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	265	..	....
69⅝	Sep. 28	42¾	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.††	66¾	60¼	62	— 2¾	164,400
21¼	Jan. 8	15⅝	July 22	Int. Con. Cor. v. t. c. sh.	17½	17½	17½	— ½	3,200
19	June 12	18¾	June 12	Interb. Con. new	..	..	19	..	....
77⅛	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con. Corp'n pf.	74¼	74	74½	..	800
20½	Jan. 5	16½	Aug. 12	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	..	..	16½	..	....
80¼	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¾	..	....
29⅞	Jan. 5	11	Aug. 30	Int. Agricultural	16¼	15¾	16	— 1½	500
74	Jan. 5	38¼	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf.	46¼	44	44	— 6	1,100
119⅜	June 7	106⅝	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	116⅜	115¾	115¾	— ⅝	600
122	Oct. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	..	..	120	..	....
84½	May 18	65¼	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n.	78	78	78	— 1	200
110	Oct. 4	104¾	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	..	..	110	..	....
50⅞	Sep. 14	18¾	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp.	40¾	34¼	36⅝	— 7½	156,650
125⅝	Sep. 11	61½	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	112½	104	107½	—12	220,100
56⅜	Jan. 17	39¾	Aug. 22	Int. Nick. v. t. cfs.	52	47⅝	50⅜	— 2⅜	74,975
111⅜	Feb. 23	105	Aug. 1	Int. Nick. pf. v. t. cfs	106⅞	106¼	106⅞	+ ⅝	100
88½	Oct. 13	72	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	83¾	82	87¼	+ 4	69,800
105	Sep. 12	42¾	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	98	93¾	95¼	— 5¾	14,600
6	May 16	2	July 3	Iowa Central	..	..	3½	..	....
10	May 15	8	May 10	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	9	..	....
96	Apr. 4	87	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	96¾	95	95½	+ 1½	1,100
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.	110	107	110	— ½	550
74½	Oct 14	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	74½	71	74½	+ 3½	1,053
32¾	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	25¾	25¼	25⅝	+ ¼	87,600
64¼	Jan. 3	53	Aug. 18	Kan. City South. pf.	62¼	60¾	61⅝	— ¼	1,000
100	June 20	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	97	97	97	— 1½	100
117	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	116	..	....
85¼	Sep. 8	68	July 18	Kelly-Spring. Tire	76¾	76	76	— 4½	8,850
101	Sep. 5	85⅝	July 15	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	..	..	98¾	..	....
59	Apr. 3	44½	Aug. 2	Kennecott Copper	48¾	42	42¼	— ¾	11,800
5¼	May 23	3	Mar. 13	Keokuk & Des M.	4½	4	4½	— 1⅛	200
22	Mar. 27	20	Mar. 27	Keokuk & Des M. pf.	..	..	22	..	....
180	Feb. 8	136¾	May 15	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	150½	150½	150½	..	10

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
90	Sep. 29	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	87	82	83¾	— 2⅝	16,600
109	Oct. 11	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	109	106½	108¾	+ 2	3,000
22½	July 19	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	20¼	20	20	— 1	500
46	Oct. 6	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	44½	44½	44½	— ½	200
56⅛	June 5	40⅜	July 13	Lee Rubber Tire	44	42	43	— 2	4,400
87⅝	Oct. 5	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	86	81	84½	— ⅝	53,700
294	Sep. 8	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	..	..	280	..	....
122½	Sep. 28	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	122½	122½	122½	..	10
41½	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	37¾	34	34	— 1	1,400
21	Jan. 18	14	Sep. 22	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	18	17	17	+ 1⅛	400
81½	Jan. 18	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	81½	81⅞	81⅝	+ 3⅝	100
59½	June 27	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	59¼	..	....
239¾	Aug. 19	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	222½	222½	222½	— 2½	100
122¾	Sep. 22	115¾	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	122¾	..	....
140	Oct. 5	121¼	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	139½	136	137½	— 1	1,300
91	Feb. 19	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	..	..	85	..	....
68¾	June 7	65¼	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	67	66¾	67	+ ¼	300
1⅞	Aug. 24	1⅞	May 10	Manhattan Beach	..	..	1⅞	..	....
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Public Utility Stocks

Amer. Power & Light Com. & Pfd.
Cities Service Pfd.
Central States Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Northern States Power Com. & Pfd.
Niagara Falls Power
Republic Railway & Light Com.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.

Industrial Stocks

American Hawaiian S. S.
Burns Bros. Ice Com. & Pfd.
Burns Bros. Coal Pfd.
Hercules Powder Com.

Public Utility Bonds

Grand Rap., G.H. & Musk. Ry. 5s, '56
Houston Light. & Pr. 5s, 1931
Kansas City Lt. & Pr. 5s, 1944
Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Lt. 5s & 4½s
Mississippi Val. Gas & Elec. 5s, 1922
Penn. Water & Power 5s, 1940
Sierra & San Fran. 2nd 5s, "B," 1949
Youngs. & Sharon Ry. & Lt. 5s, '41

Kiely & Horton
40 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
• Buy and Sell
Aluminum Co.
Am. Brass
Am. Hawaiian S. S.
E. W. Bliss
Freeport Texas
Gt. Nor. Paper
Ingersoll-Rand
Remington Type
Woodward Iron
Winchstr. Arms
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We Will Buy
100 American Brass
15 Cripple Creek Cen. Ry. Pfd.
100 Dayton Power & Light Com.
50 Flannery Bolt
100 Hale & Kilburn Com.
20 Manati Sugar Pfd.
7 Standard Coupler Pfd.
50 T. H. Symington Com.
We Will Sell
80 Dow Chemical Com. & Pfd.
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
50 Remington Type. Com.
100 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
50 Santa Cecilia Sugar Com.
25 Santa Cecilia Sugar Pfd.
10 Semet Solvay
3 T. H. Symington 6s, 1920
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
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Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orlentmast."

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Guaranty Trust Co. Stock
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2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. ‡And interest. §Including extra dividend. †Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Oct. 14, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Oct. 14, 1916. Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	26	27
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	83½	84½
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96
A.G.& E.($50)	8,714,200	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	134½	155
Do pf. ($50).	2,762,400	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	50	51½
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	2½	Q	Aug 1, 16	384	386
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	111	111½
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	70	71
Do 6% cu. pf	3,563,200	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	84	85
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	⅝	..	Jan 1, 16	42	43
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,16	72	74
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8¼	8½
Do 1st pf.7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	63	64
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	23½	25
Anac. & P.R. 5s, '49	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	101
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	86	90
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	98
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	95	..
Au. & Syr.El. 1st & rf.5s,'42	•1,400,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '53	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	65	90
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Bingham'n R. con. 5s, '51	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'51	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88½	90
Bir. R., L. & P. 6s, '57	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	100
Buf Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Buff. Gen. E.	.....	..	..	.....	111	114
Buff Ry. cn. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
Buf.& N.F.E. R. 1st s.f.'43	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Buf.& N.F.E. L & P.5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st 5s, '..'	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Do db.5s,'26	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Buf. Tr.5s,'48	673,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Cal. El G. pf	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 2, 16	90	94
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	82¾	83¼
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106	106½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	47	50
Do 5s, '39	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Cities Service	17,218,350	½	M	Oct 1, 16	331	333
Do pf.	31,183,450	½	M	Oct 1, 16	93	93¼
C.L.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Cl.R.1st 5s, 31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101½	102¾
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	28½	29
Do 7% pf.	$25,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,16	100	101½
Do 5s, '33	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Col. R. G. & E. 1st 5s, 36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C.P., G. & E. pf	831,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr. R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	62¼	63
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	85	85½
C.G.E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	91	92
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	72½	..
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, 36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Cr'n St. Ry. 1st 5s, '33	572,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	..
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98½
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '51	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	102
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	101	103
Ells. & Tren.	.....	..	..	.....	25	..
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	33	..
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	88½	92½
Ex. Sps. W., G. & E. 1st 5s 1932	828,000	3	S	J. & D.	97½	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	16	19
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	52	53
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
G. & E. Bergen Co.	.....	..	..	.....	89	91
Do 5s, '49	1,436,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	108
Frontier Tel. 5s, '29	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	80
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46	20,855,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89¾	90½
Do deb. 6s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	100
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Hoboken Ferry 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Incr. Trac.	.....	..	..	.....	50	..
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	..	90
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	16,895,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	64
J.C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	77½
Joplin & Pit. Ry 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. H. Tel. 1st 5s, '23	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91¾	92½
K. C. Lt. P. 5s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	97	98
Do 2d 6s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	98	97½
K. C. P. & L. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	40	44
K. City Rys. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	69	73
Kan. C. Rys. 1st 5s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	28	31
Do 2d 6s	.....	..	..	.....	68	72
Knox. Tr. 5s	.....	..	..	.....	96¾	97
Do 2d 5s	.....	..	..	.....	97	97½
L. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s, '33	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	80	84
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s, '20	1,820,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	104
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '25	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1923	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104¾	..
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97	99
Do pf.	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Aug 15,16	86	91
Do 1st & ref 5s, '28	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 15,16	86	91
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	1,042,500	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Do con.5s,'53	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	78¼	79
Do ref.5s,'58	4,034,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83½	86
N.Y. & Hob. F. 5s, '46	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79½
N.Y. West'r LGM 4s,2004	3,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90¾	..
N. Falls Pwr.	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80¾	82
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932	.....	..	..	.....	105	..
Do rf. 6s, '52	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct, 1916	102	102¼
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	106½	107
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Do 5s, '23	2,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,556,000	3	S	J. & J.	82¼	86

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Oct. 14, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Oct. 14, 1916. Asked.
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	55	60
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	97½	98
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	98¾	99
Do 1st ref.5s	.....	2½	S	J. & D.	96¾	97
N.T.Pwr.5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
O.& C.B.S.R. 1st cn.5s,'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
O. & C.B.R. & B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	..
Ont. Power	10,000,000	..	..	.....	50	..
O. Pwr. 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	94
Do deb.6s,'21	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	..	97
O.E. Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	95½
Ozark P.& W	1,500,000	..	..	.....	44	48
Pac.G. & E.	32,906,800	¼	..	Jul 15, 16	57¼	57½
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,16	90¼	91
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44	800,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101	..
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	89
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104¾	106½
Do cn. 5s,'36	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	101¾
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	53¾	58¾
	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 14, 16	78	80
Riverside Tr. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	17¼	20¼
	.....	..	..	.....	34	..
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101½
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	80
St.J.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	101
Sal. Riv. Pr. 5s, '32	3,345,000	2½	S	F. & A.	87½	88½
Sgn Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	356,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '33	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Scr.m.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	97
Seattle L. 1st 5s, '49	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95
2d Av. rec. ctfs. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	80	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88	..
So. Cal. Ed. Do pf.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Aug 15,16	92	94
	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	106	108
Do gen.5s,'30	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99
Somerset, Un. &Midd.	.....	..	..	.....	70	..
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Spfd. L. H.& P. ref.5s,'33	4,122,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	94
Do 1st 5s,'29	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,940,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	97½	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,843,150	..	..	.....	14½	15
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,850	1	Q	Sep 15,16	41½	42
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	83	89
Sup.W.,L.& P	500,000	1	Q	.....	50	60
Do pf.	500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	75	..
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,913,400	2½	S	J. & D.	88	90
Syra. Lt 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	103
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	11½	11¾
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	52½	53
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	..
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,568	..	..	.....	48	51
Do 1st pf.	9,481,400	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	76	77
Un. R. & El. (Balt.)	.....	..	..	.....	27¾	28½
Do 4s, 1949	26,134,000	2	S	M. & S.	83¾	84½
Do inc 4s,'49	13,976,000	2	S	J. & D.	63¾	64¼
Utica & M.V. Ry 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91½	..
Wash., B. & A. 5s, '41	5,044,000	2½	S	M. & S	83	86
Wash.R.& E.	6,300,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	82	85
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 16	81¼	82
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,643,000	..	S	J. & J.	81	81¼
Western Pwr	14,870,000	..	..	.....	19	19½
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	69½	70
W.St.G. & E. Do pf.	3,303,000	..	..	.....	35	40
	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	90	91
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	49	51
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	96½	97½

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	455	460
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	470	474
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	145	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	560	..
Central	3,000,000	$662½	Q	July 1, 16	785	795
Columbia	2,000,000	†7	Q	Sep 30,16	610	625
Commercial..	500,000	*4	..	Jan. 1916	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,16	293	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	400	492
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 1, 16	1630	1650
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	255	263
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	July 3, 16	275	285
Guaranty	20,000,000	†5	Q	Sep 30,16	436	442
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug. 1916	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	140	148
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	Aug 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 2, 16	137	143
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	105	115
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	150	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	418	425
New York.	3,000,000	8	S	Sep 30,16	605	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 10,16	975	1000
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Oct 2, 16	290	310
Queens Co.	600,000	..	..	.....	..	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,16	400	405
Transatlantic	.....	..	..	.....	145	155
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 16	405	408
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1010	..
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	440	445

*2% extra. §Including 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety.	$5,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,16	153	159
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15,16	298	302
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	85	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Contin't'l($25)	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July 3, 16	56	57
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	Jul 15, 16	525	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	.....	350	356
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	..	J. & J.	240	..
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	575	590
Germ'a ($30).	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 16	340	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 16	170	..
Home Fire.	6,000,000	12	S	July 1, 16	485	493
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	159	162
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,16	109	111
Nat. Surety.	3,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	279	281
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	..	..	.....	90	96
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 16	350	375
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jul 10, 16	150	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	180	185
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	5	S	Jul 15, 16	95	100
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	1½	..	Aug 1, 16	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Aug 1, 16	670	700
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 1, 16	140	175

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Oct. 14, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Oct. 14, 1916. Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 16	543	550
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	235	240
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	•4	S	July 1, 16	175	185
Bank of Cuba	.....	..	..	.....	185	190
Batt'y Pk N.	200,000	•4	S	July 1, 16	150	..
Bowery	250,000	•4	Q	Aug 1, 16	400	420
B'w'y Central	100,000	..	..	.....	130	155
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 16	180	190
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	110	115
Chase Nat'l.	.....	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	374	377
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	230	232
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Jun 30,16	..	120
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Sep 1, 16	395	400
Clt's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	181
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	500	505
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	190	200
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 16	305	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	174	177
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	337	340
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 16	70	75
Europe	150,000	..	..	.....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 16	150	165
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Oct 2, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	230	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7	Q	Oct 2, 16	1000	1100
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	180	190
Ger.-Am.($75)	150,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	142	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 16	388	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 16	400	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	200	210
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	320	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 16	648	655
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	370	400
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 16	490	500
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	190	195
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	Oct 2, 16	825	850
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	3	S	July 1, 16	317	325
M.&Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 16	247	257
Mech., B'k'n.	.....	..	..	.....	..	134
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Aug 8, 16	285	290
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	250	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	290	300
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	175	..
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	350	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 16	395	400
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	..	750
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	225	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	475	485
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 16	229	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	420	435
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	110	120
23d Ward.	200,000	8	S	Aug 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	148	150
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Sep 30,16	275	..
West Side.	200,000	6	S	July 1, 16	..	375
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Jun 30,16	500	550

*Incl. 1% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

C. Gas (Balt.) 5s, '39	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	105	107
Do 4½s, '54.	6,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103½
Do 5s, '65	.....	..	..	.....	96	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Ess. & H. G.	.....	..	..	.....	134	..
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	131	132
Hud. Co. Gas 5s, '49	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	104
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	25	28
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	95
Newark Gas.	.....	..	..	.....	96	97
Do 5s, '48.	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104	105
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34.	840,

Steel Situation

Fully discussed in a special letter now available.

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MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE

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Those who buy and sell Know its value well

[FIRE]

German American Insurance Company
New York

STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1916

CAPITAL
$2,000,000
RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES
10,146,941
NET SURPLUS
10,217,685
ASSETS
22,364,626

5½% Guaranteed first mortgage certificates pay 5½%. They have the same safety as Guaranteed first mortgages and can be had in amounts of $25 and over. Send for booklet "H".

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000

CHARTERED 1864

Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Republic of Panama.
5% Secured Sinking Fund Thirty-Year Gold Bonds Due November 1, 1946.
CALLED BONDS.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the terms of the Trust Indenture made by the Republic of Panama to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and William Nelson Cromwell, as Trustees, dated November 2, 1914, that the following 5% Secured Sinking Fund Thirty-Year Gold Bonds, dated November 2, 1914, have been drawn for redemption, at a price of 102½ and accrued interest to the date of such redemption, to absorb, as nearly as may be, all money now in the Sinking Fund, viz.:

5	319	593	864	1274	1903
68	322	604	1039	1282	1908
89	364	611	1074	1284	1911
101	374	809	1110	1417	1922
109	385	810	1115	1428	1925
117	389	849	1156	1487	1928
118	440	851	1159	1573	1955
143	466	857	1164	1598	2061
178	478	864	1235	1627	1976
214	519	870	1238	1633	1985
230	528	900	1248	1671	2038
242	529	909	1249	1678	2105
309	574	960	1257	1902	

and will be redeemed through the said Sinking Fund at said price of 102½ and accrued interest to the date of such redemption, by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, on November 1st, 1916, from and after which date the bonds so drawn shall cease to bear interest, anything in such bonds or coupons pertaining thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL,
Trustees.
Dated, New York, September 18, 1916.

SOUTH PACIFIC COAST RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Gold Bonds, Due July 1st, 1937

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the Mortgage made by the South Pacific Coast Railway Company, dated July 1st, 1887, will receive bids for the sale to the Sinking Fund under said mortgage of so many of the bonds of said issue as Fifty-five thousand eight hundred eighty-six dollars and twenty-five cents ($55,886.25) applicable to the purpose will redeem at or under par and accrued interest, and that it will to the extent of said Fifty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and twenty-five cents ($55,886.25) purchase and redeem such bonds as may be offered at or below the rate above stated, giving preference to the lowest bid received.

Bids should be presented before twelve o'clock noon on the 25th day of October, 1916, and should be enclosed in a sealed wrapper, directed as follows:

"Proposals to Sinking Fund of the South Pacific Coast Railway Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that ownership certificates in respect of accrued interest must accompany the bonds, and unless exemption is claimed the income tax must be withheld.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee,
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, October 2, 1916.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
First and General Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage dated October 1st, 1909, at not exceeding par and interest, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest the sum of Seven hundred fifty thousand ($750,000.00) of the Sinking Fund. The right is reserved to accept or reject any or all bids in whole or in part.

Proposals must be presented before 12 M. on Wednesday, November 1, 1916, and should be directed as follows:

"Proposals to Sinking Fund of the New York Telephone Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City."

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
Dated New York, October 2, 1916.

THE CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO. OF VIRGINIA.
First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on November 1, 1916, at the office or agency of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, will, at the option of the holder thereof, be paid in New York upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer, New York Telephone Company, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

W. S. PEIRSOL, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY 3½% GOLD LOAN OF 1901.

The balance of certificates issued under the Pennsylvania Company 3½% Gold Loan of 1901 amounting to $1,324,000 not heretofore drawn for redemption or will mature November 1st, 1916, at which time said certificates, as well as any heretofore drawn and not yet presented for payment, will be paid upon presentation at the office of the undersigned.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Philadelphia, Pa.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 25 Broad Street, New York,
Sept. 19, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable October 16, 1916, to stockholders of record at 12:00 o'clock noon, September 30, 1916.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

READJUSTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York for Preferred Stock issued under Deposit Agreement dated September 21, 1915:

The Plan of Readjustment of the debt of International Mercantile Marine Company dated August 1, 1916, having been consummated, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that holders of Certificates of Deposit above mentioned on presentation and surrender thereof, duly endorsed in blank to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the Depositary under said agreement, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and upon payment to said Depositary for account of the undersigned Committee, of the sum of $1 for each share of stock represented by such Certificate of Deposit (being the sum fixed and determined as the proportion of the compensation and expenses of the Committee and all other indebtedness, obligations and liabilities of the Committee to be borne by such certificate holders), will be entitled to receive engraved stock certificates for shares of Preferred Stock of International Mercantile Marine Company to the amount specified in the Certificates of Deposit so surrendered.

Holders surrendering certificates of deposit and desiring stock certificates in the same name as that borne by the surrendered certificates of deposit will not be required to provide transfer tax stamps; if stock certificates are required in a different name, the surrendered certificates of deposit must bear the transfer tax stamps required by the laws of New York.

Dated: October 7, 1916.

J. N. WALLACE,
Chairman.
HENRY EVANS.
HARRY BRONNER.
FREDERICK W. SCOTT.
CHARLES H. SABIN,
Committee.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
LOUCKS & ALEXANDER,
Counsel.
C. E. SIGLER,
Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

READJUSTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of United States Mortgage & Trust Company for Common Stock, issued under Deposit Agreement dated Nov. 22, 1915:

The Plan of Readjustment of the debt of International Mercantile Marine Company dated August 1, 1916, having been consummated, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that holders of Certificates of Deposit above mentioned on presentation and surrender thereof, duly endorsed in blank to UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, the Depositary under said agreement, at its office, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York, and upon payment to said Depositary for account of the undersigned Committee, of the sum of $1 for each share of stock represented by such Certificate of Deposit (being the sum fixed and determined as the proportion of the compensation and expenses of the Committee and all other indebtedness, obligations and liabilities of the Committee to be borne by such certificate holders), will be entitled to receive engraved stock certificates for shares of Common Stock of International Mercantile Marine Company to the amount specified in the Certificates of Deposit so surrendered.

Holders surrendering certificates of deposit and desiring stock certificates in the same name as that borne by the surrendered certificates of deposit will not be required to provide transfer tax stamps; if stock certificates are required in a different name, the surrendered certificates of deposit must bear the transfer tax stamps required by the laws of New York.

Dated: October 7, 1916.

JOHN W. PLATTEN,
Chairman.
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
DONALD G. GEDDES,
A. H. S. POST,
STACY C. RICHMOND,
WILLIAM C. VAN ANTWERP,
Committee.
ALFRED A. COOK,
EDWIN G. BAETJER,
Counsel.
CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY,
Secretary,
55 Cedar Street, New York.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder for cash therefor water bonds of the Town of Tonawanda, Erie County, New York, of the aggregate value of nine thousand four hundred twenty and 50-100 ($9,420.50) dollars, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the 24th day of October, 1916, at the office of the undersigned, No. 2770 Delaware Avenue, in the Village of Kenmore, Erie County, New York, and will receive bids for said bonds, or any portion thereof, up to and at the time of such sale.

These bonds consist of nineteen bonds, eighteen of said bonds being in the principal sum of $500.00 and one of said bonds in the principal sum of $420.50. The principal of one of the said bonds will mature each year, commencing November 1, 1917. The said bonds will be dated as of November 1st, 1916, and will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable May 1 and November 1.

Said bonds will be registered.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the order of "Supervisor of the Town of Tonawanda, New York," for two per cent. of the amount bid. The right is reserved to reject any all bids and to waive any informality. Each bid must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Riverside Water District Bond Bid," and such envelope shall be contained in another sealed envelope addressed to the undersigned.

For further information or the submission of bids address the undersigned.

Assessed valuation of Town over $7,000,000.00.
Bonded indebtedness of Town, $184,000.00.
Floating debt of Town, $10,000.00.
Dated, October 3d, 1916.

R. A. TOMS, Supervisor,
2770 Delaware Avenue, Kenmore, N. Y.

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to The Trust Company of America, as Trustee under the mortgage of the West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1905, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of so many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Thirty-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-three and 80-100 Dollars ($39,173.80) as a price not to exceed 100% and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on January 1st, 1917. Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon October 30th, 1916, and should be endorsed "Proposals for the Sinking Fund of the West Kentucky Coal Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Dated, New York, N. Y., October 11th, 1916.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Successor Trustee,
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the preferred capital stock, payable November 1, 1916, to stockholders of record October 21, 1916.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

THE WILLYS-OVERLAND COMPANY.
Toledo, Ohio, October 11, 1916.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 11th day of October, 1916, a quarterly dividend of 75c. per share was declared upon all outstanding Common stock of the Company, payable on the 1st day of November, 1916, to all Common stockholders of record at the close of business October 22, 1916.

ROYAL B. SCOTT, Secretary.

International Banking Corporation.
New York, October 12, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a half-yearly dividend of THREE PER CENT., ($3.00 per share,), payable November 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 20, 1916. The Transfer Books will be closed from October 20th to November 1, 1916.

P. W. JONES, Secretary.

Fort Worth Power & Light Company
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 21.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of Fort Worth Power & Light Company has been declared, payable November 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 20, 1916.

T. E. HARRINGTON, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF SALE.

In the Matter of the Sale of Trust Property Under Deed of Trust of Western Canada Public Utilities, Limited, to Montreal Trust Company, Trustee.

DATED MARCH 1ST, 1913.

Default having taken place on September 1st, 1915, in the payment of the interest due and payable on that day of the Six Per Cent. Three-year Collateral Gold Notes of Western Canada Public Utilities, Limited, dated March 1, 1913, secured by Deed of Trust of said Company to the undersigned, Trustee, dated March 1, 1913, and such default having continued for a period of thirty clear days, and still continuing, and default having taken place on March 1, 1916, in the payment of the principal moneys secured by said notes, and still continuing, and the whole amount of the principal of said outstanding notes, to wit, $3,195,000, face value thereof with interest thereon being overdue and unpaid.

Now, Montreal Trust Company, as Trustee under said Deed of Trust, and pursuant to the terms and provisions thereof, and having been thereunto duly requested in writing by the holders of more than fifty per cent. in amount of all said notes issued and outstanding, hereby gives notice that it will on the 17th day of October, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest and last bidder at its office, No. 142 Notre Dame Street West, in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, all and singular the following bonds and shares of stock held by it and unpaid under said Deed of Trust, and all the estate, right, title and interest, claim, demand and benefit and equity of redemption of said Western Canada Public Utilities, Limited, its successors and assigns, of, in and to the same, viz.:

$4,000,000 principal face amount of five per cent. thirty-five-year first refunding mortgage bonds of Western Canada Power Company, Limited, together with all unpaid interest thereon, secured by a certain deed of trust and mortgage made by Western Canada Power Company, Limited, to The Royal Trust Company, Trustee, of the City of Montreal dated March 1st, 1913, and represented by The Royal Trust Company's interim certificates.

Also 25,050 shares of the capital stock of Western Canada Power Company, Limited, of the par value of $100 each, said shares being ordinary shares, and which have now been reduced to 5,010 shares of the par value of $100 each in accordance with the provisions of a by-law No. 14 of said Western Canada Power Company, Limited, approved by the shareholders of said Company at a meeting held July 15th, 1916, and confirmed by Supplementary Letters Patent dated the 21st day of July, 1916.

The said sale will be made in the following manner and upon the following terms and conditions:

All of said securities so to be sold will be offered in one lot and as an entirety. One acceptance of any bid the successful bidder shall pay to the undersigned an amount equal to ten per cent. of the bid, either in cash or in cheque certified by a National or State Bank or Trust Company situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or by a chartered bank carrying on business in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, and shall also forthwith enter into an agreement in writing with the undersigned in appropriate form whereby he shall bind himself to pay the balance of his bid at the office of the undersigned, No. 142 Notre Dame Street West, in the City of Montreal, within twenty days after such acceptance or such additional time as the undersigned upon request may in writing allow.

Any successful bidder, upon payment in full of the purchase price in the manner and within the period herein limited, shall be entitled to receive delivery of the securities in negotiable form.

In case any successful bidder shall fail promptly and fully to perform any of the obligations provided in this notice to be performed by him, the sum deposited by said bidder, whether paid in cash or represented by cheque, shall forthwith be and become absolutely the property of Montreal Trust Company as Trustee under said Deed of Trust, not as a penalty imposed upon such bidder, but as liquidated damages suffered by such Trustee, it being expressly agreed by each and every bidder that the amount of the damages suffered by such Trustee would be substantial but incapable of measurement.

The purchaser or purchasers shall have the right to make payments in part, but in part of the balance of the purchase price by delivery of notes in negotiable form secured by said Deed of Trust, said notes to be received in whole or part payment of said balance of purchase price at an amount equal to the sum which would be received in respect of such notes upon the distribution of the proceeds of said sale, as in said Deed of Trust provided.

The undersigned reserves the right to adjourn such sale and to sell upon such adjourned day upon announcement of such adjournment at the sale and without further or other notice thereof.

Said sale will be made subject to all the terms and conditions contained in this notice.

Dated September 22nd, 1916.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE UNDER DEED OF TRUST OF WESTERN CANADA PUBLIC UTILITIES, LIMITED.
Dated March 1, 1913.

By F. G. DONALDSON,
Assistant General Manager.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.
42 Broadway, New York,
September 25, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of two dollars ($2.00) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $50 per share, payable on November 15, 1916, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 21, 1916.

The dividend is payable only upon the 550 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.

All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $50 par value, should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividends promptly.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

National Zinc & Lead Company.
Boston, Mass., October 13, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) has been declared on the outstanding stock of the above named company, payable on October 31, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 21, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on October 21, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on November 1, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN J. HAMMERS, Treas.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid on November 9, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business, October 24, 1916. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.

JAY V. HARE, Secretary.

JULIUS KAYSER & CO.

A regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) upon the First Preferred Stock and the Second Preferred Stock of JULIUS KAYSER & CO. has been declared, payable November 1, 1916, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business on October 20, 1916.

Dividend checks will be forwarded by Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

EDWIN S. BAYER, Secretary.

David E. Kennedy, Incorporated.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of David E. Kennedy, Incorporated:

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of DAVID E. KENNEDY, INCORPORATED, will be held on the 18th day of October, 1916, at ten o'clock A. M. at the office of such Company, at No. 55 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its Capital Stock from One thousand dollars ($1,000) consisting of One thousand (1,000) shares of the par value of Ten dollars ($10) each, to Ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of Ten dollars ($10) each.

DAVID E. KENNEDY, President.
JAMES W. GOOD, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF WARNER-GODFREY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Warner-Godfrey Company will take place at the office of the company, 30 Worth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of October, 1916, at 3 P. M., of that day, pursuant to Article II, Sections 1 and 2 of the By-Laws of the Warner-Godfrey Company. At this meeting directors and officers of this company, for the ensuing year will be elected, the officers of the company will present their annual reports at such meeting, and such other and further business will take place as may properly come before it.

Dated, New York, October 2nd, 1916.

M. J. WARNER, Pres.

Notice to Stockholders.

New York, N. Y., September 26th, 1916.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Lord's Court Restaurant Co., Inc., will be held, on the 30th day of October, 1916, at four o'clock P. M., at the office of said company, at Number 40 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from Thirty Thousand ($30,000) Dollars, consisting of Three Thousand (3,000) shares of the par value of ten ($10) dollars each to Forty Thousand ($40,000) Dollars, to consist of Four Thousand (4,000) shares of the par value of ten ($10) dollars each.

ALFRED HIGGLINGER, President.
CHARLES A. SPRINGSTEAD, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE STANDARD WAIST COMPANY, INC.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution passed October 3d, 1916, of the Board of Directors of the Standard Waist Company, Inc., a domestic corporation, a meeting of the stockholders of said company will be held at the office of Harry L. Metzger, Esq., 14 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1916, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated New York, October 6th, 1916.

STANDARD WAIST COMPANY, INC.
By LEON GUNNINGER, Pres.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	WHEAT.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 9		$1.58	$1.54⅝	$1.57⅝	$1.54½
Oct. 10		1.60	1.57⅛	1.59	1.56⅝
Oct. 11		1.60⅜	1.57⅛	1.59⅛	1.56⅝
Oct. 12		Holiday.			
Oct. 13		1.59	1.57½	1.58⅜	1.56½
Oct. 14		1.58¾	1.56¼	1.58⅜	1.56⅝
Week's range		1.60	1.54⅝	1.59⅛	1.56½

		July. High.	July. Low.
Oct. 9		$1.33½	$1.31
Oct. 10		1.33⅝	1.32⅝
Oct. 11		1.33⅝	1.32⅝
Oct. 12		Holiday.	
Oct. 13		1.33⅝	1.32½
Oct. 14		1.33⅝	1.32½
Week's range		1.34⅜	1.31

	CORN.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 9		76⅝	73⅝	78¾	77⅝
Oct. 10		77½	76⅛	79	78
Oct. 11		77⅝	76⅛	78⅝	78
Oct. 12		Holiday.			
Oct. 13		77⅛	76¼	78⅝	78¼
Oct. 14		77⅜	76⅝	79	78⅝
Week's range		77½	75⅝	79	77⅝

	OATS.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 9		49	48	51⅝	50⅞
Oct. 10		49¼	48⅝	52⅛	51½
Oct. 11		49	48⅜	52	51⅜
Oct. 12		Holiday.			
Oct. 13		48⅜	48¼	51⅝	51½
Oct. 14		48⅛	47⅝	51⅝	51⅛
Week's range		49¼	47⅝	52⅛	50⅝

Provisions.

	LARD.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Oct. 9		$15.00	$14.95	$14.22	$13.97
Oct. 10		14.95	14.77	14.10	13.90
Oct. 11		15.02	14.90	14.22	14.05
Oct. 12		Holiday.			
Oct. 13		15.20	15.07	14.27	14.12
Oct. 14		15.17	15.02	14.22	14.02
Week's range		15.25	14.77	14.27	13.90

	RIBS.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 9		$15.90	$15.87	$12.47	$12.32
Oct. 10		13.87	13.85	12.45	12.37
Oct. 11		13.87	13.87	12.72	12.52
Oct. 12		Holiday.			
Oct. 13		13.95	13.92	12.73	12.67
Oct. 14				12.65	12.55
Week's range		13.95	13.85	12.72	12.32

	PORK.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 9		$23.70	$23.20	$23.80	$23.10
Oct. 10		23.75	23.50	23.90	23.12
Oct. 11		23.95	23.40	23.75	23.37
Oct. 12		Holiday.			
Oct. 13		24.00	23.83	23.80	23.57
Oct. 14		23.65	23.25	23.55	23.32
Week's range		24.00	23.20	23.80	23.10

NEW YORK.
COTTON.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 9	16.88	16.70	17.19	16.87	17.03	16.75
Oct. 10	17.21	16.90	17.44	17.18	17.34	17.05
Oct. 11	17.45	17.12	17.69	17.38	17.53	17.26
Oct. 12	Holiday.					
Oct. 13	17.52	17.18	17.70	17.40	17.54	17.35
Oct. 14			17.70	17.54	17.53	17.47
Week's range	17.52	16.70	17.70	16.87	17.54	16.75

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Oct. 9	17.20	16.98	17.38	17.02	17.41	17.10
Oct. 10	17.45	17.18	17.58	17.20	17.61	17.27
Oct. 11	17.59	17.35	17.70	17.46	17.73	17.54
Oct. 12	Holiday.					
Oct. 13	17.70	17.48	17.81	17.60	17.88	17.68
Oct. 14	17.78	17.56	17.82	17.65	17.86	17.74
Week's range	17.78	16.98	17.82	17.02	17.88	17.10

More Room for Bankers Trust.

The Bankers' Trust Company has completed alterations to its offices, which makes available the equivalent of two additional floors in its building at the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets. When the Bankers Trust Building was put up four years ago the office plans were expected to last for many years, but increasing business had made the change necessary. In order to put the transfer and registration departments in the basement a vault had to be removed which was built twenty-six years ago. In the course of its service two buildings were torn down above it and two new ones erected.

CINCINNATI NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 25th day of October, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, October 4, 1916, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, October 26th, 1916.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, O., October 4, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, O., on Wednesday, the 25th day of October, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held in the office of the Company in the City of New Orleans, La., on Wednesday, November 1st, 1916, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

H. W. WENHAM, Secretary.
New Orleans, La., October 2nd, 1916.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The annual meeting of the stockholders of The West India Management and Consultation Co., Inc., will be held at the office of the company, 129 Front St., City of New York, on Tuesday, October 17, 1916, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and transacting such other business as may properly come before it.

HOWARD J. PULLEM, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the General Office of the Company in Central Station, Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 18th day of October, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

DAVID R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, October 5 1916.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF OLD MATERIAL AT THE NAVY Yard, New York, N. Y.—There will be sold at the Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., material belonging to the Navy, condemned as unfit for use therein, consisting of whaleboats, cutters, steamers, provisions, 50,000 pounds plug tobacco, pipes, thread, canteens, bottles, wine glasses and decanters, ponchos, leather belting, canvas bags, hose, packing, twist drills, hooks, bars, bath tubs, brass cocks, drill, cloth and flannel clippings, machine tools, hand tools, pumps, boilers, blowers, engines, iron and steel pipe, 2,000 tons scrap iron and 1,000 tons scrap brass, etc., to be sold to the highest bidder by sealed proposals to be opened at 10 A. M., November 2, 1916. Schedules containing form of proposals and terms of sale can be obtained upon application to the Paymaster, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy. 10-12-16

PROPOSALS FOR UNDERWEAR.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., October 19, 1916, for furnishing at this Depot 300,000 each Drawers and Undershirts, Winter, knit. Information on application.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Norfolk, Va.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Inland Waterway, from Norfolk, Va., to Beaufort Inlet, N. C., will be received at this office until 12 M., Nov. 14, 1916, and then opened. Information on application.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BERNHARD, SCHOLLE AND CO.

We, the undersigned, desiring to form a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New York, do hereby certify:

(1) The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is BERNHARD, SCHOLLE AND CO. and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York.

(2) The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of brokers and dealers in stocks, bonds and other securities, exchange, commodities, acceptances, commercial paper and all businesses incidental thereto.

(3) The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, each of whom is of full age, and their respective places of residence are as follows:

The general partners are:

Abraham Bernhard, who resides at 49 West 48th Street, Manhattan, New York City.

Arthur J. Rosenthal, who resides at 165 Central Park West, Manhattan, New York City.

William D. Scholle, who resides at 768 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, New York City.

Edgar S. Barney, who resides at 1384 Madison Avenue, Manhattan, New York City.

Morton H. Fry, who resides at 96 Fort Washington Avenue, Manhattan, New York City.

Norman H. Tozer, who resides at 887 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, New York City.

Lawrence H. Treadwell, who resides at 18 Radnor Place, Hyde Park West, London, England.

The special partner is:

Jack W. Schiffer, who resides at 355 Park Avenue, Manhattan, New York City.

(4) The amount of capital which the said Jack W. Schiffer, the special partner, has contributed in cash to the common stock of the partnership is $100,000.

(5) The partnership is to begin on September 30th, 1916, and is to end on December 31st 1919, including said day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have signed this certificate, September 30th 1916.

ABRAHAM BERNHARD,
ARTHUR J. ROSENTHAL,
WILLIAM D. SCHOLLE,
JACK W. SCHIFFER,
EDGAR S. BARNEY,
MORTON H. FRY,
NORMAN H. TOZER,
LAWRENCE H. TREADWELL.

By MORTON H. FRY, Attorney.

Independent.

THE ANNALIST, published every Monday, is an independent, high-class newspaper of finance, commerce and economics. Full of stock, market information, basis of unbiased opinions offered by capitalists there. Ten cents—a year by mail, three months—a copy by mail. Times Square, New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants.

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BATHING SHOES, suits, tennis shoes, cheap, pay cash. K. M., 1,419 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH, black, F. & H. or Botany; will pay cash. Madison Square 781.

CHIFFON VELVETS, all colors. Cheney Bros.; $3.50 per yard. Madison Square 930.

COATS.—Jobber looking on better kind velours, broadcloth, pile fabric coats. Call all week; between 2 and 5, 127 W. 25th, 6th floor.

COATINGS.—Materials wanted; can use quantity wool velour coatings; all colors. Printz-Biederman Co., Room 1,210, Fifth Avenue Building. Phone 5390 Gram.

COATING.—Black kersey coating wanted; good quality. Call 43 West 23d St, 8th floor. Mr. Hoelscher.

COATINGS.—Wool velours, brown, green; also all other desirable fabrics; regular or jobs. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

COATS.—Jobbers looking at high-grade coats. 11 West 25th, 3rd floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobbers placing orders. 15 E. 26th, Room 2015.

CORDUROYS.—Wanted, large quantities, Jaillards, No. 9,000, wine and green. Koch-Sanitizer, 114 Wooster.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists, Skirts, House Dresses, Petticoats and Kimonos wanted for early Spring fiber-and Spring catalogue. Chicago Mail Order Co., 210 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Contractors on evening and velvet dresses; stock orders on your own samples. 5th floor, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on dresses. 18 East 26th St., Room 1,800.

ESQUIMETTE.—Open to buy esquimette, or other plushes; spot cash. Gramercy 440.

FABRICS, hand woven; silk, wool, linen, tapestries, decorative pieces. E 177 Times.

MERCHANDISE wanted for special trade; sale wearing apparel, dry goods, &c. Patragut 2830.

PLUSH.—Wanted, cinnamon plush for manufacturing teddy bears; any quantity, for cash. Soter & Co., 413 Broadway, first floor.

PLUSHES, SE

COMPLAIN OF SHIP RATES.

Merchants Tell Why American Goods in Foreign Countries Are Costly.

The Merchants' Association in today's issue of its bulletin "Greater New York" urges American merchants who ship goods to foreign countries to advise their customers abroad that it is the exorbitant freight rate at present that is making American goods exceedingly expensive, so that the prices will not be attributed to American avarice. The bulletin calls attention to the fact that exorbitant rates are being charged by foreign ship owners and that American commerce is suffering.

A letter from one American firm that exports musical instruments states that it has been almost impossible to continue its deliveries to customers in South Africa, and that while the rates from England to South Africa have been increased only 33 1-3 per cent., the rate from this country on this class of goods has been increased 357½ per cent.

FOREIGN-EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 9	$4.75½	$4.75¼	$4.75¾
Oct. 10	4.75¾	4.75⅝	4.75¾
Oct. 11	4.75¾	4.75⅝	4.75¾
Oct. 12—Holiday.			
Oct. 13	4.75¾	4.75⅝	4.75¾
Oct. 14	4.76⅛	4.75⅝	4.75¾

LONDON.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 9	$4.76¾	$4.76⅜	$4.76⅝
Oct. 10	4.76¾	4.76⅜	4.76⅝
Oct. 11	4.76¾	4.76⅜	4.76⅝
Oct. 12—Holiday.			
Oct. 13	4.76¾	4.76⅜	4.76⅝
Oct. 14	4.76¾	4.76⅜	4.76⅝
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	$4.75½		$4.76⅝
Low	4.75¾		4.76⅛
Same week last year—			
High	4.68⅞		4.69½
Low	4.67⅝		4.67⅞
Year's range to date—			
High	4.78		4.78⅞
Low	4.75½		4.74⅛
Same period last year—			
High	4.85¼		4.85⅝
Low	4.50		4.51

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 9	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅜	5.83⅞	5.84	5.84
Oct. 10	5.85	5.85⅛	5.85⅛	5.84⅜	5.84⅛	5.84⅜
Oct. 11	5.85	5.85⅛	5.85⅛	5.84⅜	5.84⅛	5.84⅛
Oct. 12—Holiday.						
Oct. 13	5.85	5.84⅞	5.84⅝	5.83⅞	5.83⅝	5.83⅝
Oct. 14	5.84⅝	5.84⅛	5.84⅜	5.82⅝	5.83⅛	5.83⅛
Week's range—	Demand.			Cables.		
High	5.84⅛			5.83⅝		
Low	5.85			5.84⅛		
Same week last year—						
High	5.84⅜			5.84⅛		
Low	5.86⅜			5.85¾		

BERLIN.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 9	70.42¾	70.42¾	70.42¾
Oct. 10	70.37½	70.37½	70.37½
Oct. 11	70.21¼	70.22	70.21¼
Oct. 12. Holiday.			
Oct. 12	70.37½	70.31¼	70.31¼
Oct. 14	70.43¾	70.37½	70.43¾

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 9	70.68¾	70.50	70.50
Oct. 10	70.43¾	70.43¾	70.43¾
Oct. 11	70.37½	70.81¼	70.37½
Oct. 12—Holiday.			
Oct. 13	70.43¾	70.37½	70.37½
Oct. 14	70.50	70.43¾	70.50
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	70.62½		70.68¾
Low	70.23		70.31¼
Same week last year—			
High	82.50¼		82.81¼
Low	82.30		82.62½

	Switzerland. Dem. Cables.	Holland. Dem. Cables.	Italy. Dem. Cables.
Oct. 9	5.31⅛ 5.31	40.87½ 40.93¾	6.48½ 6.48
Oct. 10	5.29⅝ 5.30	40.87½ 40.93¾	6.48¼ 6.48
Oct. 11	5.28¼ 5.28⅞	40.87½ 40.93¾	6.48 6.47
Oct. 12. Holiday.			
Oct. 13	5.27¼ 5.28⅞	40.87½ 40.93¾	6.48 6.47¾
Oct. 14	5.3.28 5.27½	40.93¾ 41.00	6.48¼ 6.47½

	Austria. Dem. Cab's.	Dem. Cab's.	Greece. Dem. Cab's.
Oct. 9	12.00	12.04	19.45 19.50
Oct. 10	11.99	12.03	19.45 19.50
Oct. 11	12.00	12.03	19.45 19.50
Oct. 12.	Holiday.		
Oct. 13	12.00	12.03	19.45 19.50
Oct. 14	12.00	12.02	19.45 19.50

RUSSIA.	Demand.	Cables.
Oct. 9	30.35	30.40
Oct. 10	31.60	31.65
Oct. 11	31.60	31.65
Oct. 12.	Holiday.	
Oct. 13	31.50	31.55
Oct. 14	31.50	31.55

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	6	July 13, 1916
France	5	Aug. 20 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1916
Norway	5½	Dec. 13, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Oct. 14, 1916.

350	Allis.Ch Mfg	23¾	23¼	23⅜	24
2,180	Am. B. Sug...	95⅝	98½	95	97
1,090	Amer. Can...	57½	61⅜	57½	58
1,340	Amer. C. & F	65½	67¼	63⅝	64
470	Amer. H. & L	12¾	14¾	12¾	13⅝
300	Am. H. & L. pf	69½	73	69½	71⅞
160	Amer. Ice Sec	28	28	27⅝	27⅞
40	Am. Lina. pf	53½	55¾	53½	53½
4,490	Amer. Loco..	75	78¾	74¼	75
40	Amer. Malt...	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
2,290	Am. S. & R.	107½	109¾	103¾	105¾
90	Amer. Sm. F.	61	61	61	61
810	Amer. Sn. R.	118¾	117	114	114
380	Amer. Wool..	46½	51	46¾	49⅝
400	Amer. Zinc..	44	47¾	44	45⅝
88,250	Anaconda	93	95¾	89¾	91¾
180	A. T. & S.Fe.	105½	106	104¾	104¾
7,870	Bald. Loco...	80¾	85½	79½	80
690	Balt. & Ohio.	85¾	88	85¼	86⅞
100	Batopilas	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
30	Belyn. R. T..	84½	84½	84½	84½
540	Butte & Sup.	63¾	64¾	62¾	63½
1,030	Calif. Petrol.	24⅜	25¼	22½	22⅝
50	Calif. Pet. pf.	52½	52½	52¼	52½
240	Can. Pacific.	177½	177½	175	175
3,150	Cent. Leather	76½	78½	76¼	76¼
900	Cases. & Ohio.	68¾	67¾	66	66¾
730	C.,M. & St. P.	95	98¾	94½	94½
5,560	C., R. I. & P.	19¾	23¾	19¾	22
360	Chino Cop....	52¾	54	52¼	52¾
6,050	Colorado Fuel	51¾	56	49¾	50½
360	Col. G. & E..	42¾	42¾	39¼	39¼
610	Consol. Gas..	139	142¾	139	142
130	Corn Products	15¾	16¾	15¾	16¾
25,400	Crucible Steel	84½	86¾	77¾	78¾
1,730	Cuba C. Sug..	62¾	65½	61½	63
100	D. & Rio G..	17½	18	17½	18
60	D. & R. G.pf.	38	43¾	35	43¾
480	Dist. Secur..	42¾	45½	41¾	42¾
6,560	Erie .1st pf	38½	39¾	38¾	39¼
190	Erie 1st pf..	53¾	53¾	53	53
780	Goodrich	71½	73¾	71½	72
120	Gt. North. pf.	118¾	116½	117¾	118¾
630	Gt. Nor. Ore.	41	42¾	41	41¾
180	Greene-Can..	50	50	50	50
3,860	Inspiration C.	61	66¾	60¾	62¾
80	Interboro Con.	17¾	17¾	17½	17½
4,710	Int. Mer. M..	37¾	40	35¾	36
220	Int. M. M. pf..	106	112	104½	104½
1,550	Int. Nickel...	49½	51¾	48½	50
1,190	Inter. Paper..	33	35¾	33	37⅜
20	Int. Paper pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,150	K. C. South..	23¾	28½	25¾	27
3,670	Kennecott....	31¾	32¾	31¼	32¾
270	Lack. Steel...	84	84¾	83¾	83½
1,710	Lehigh Valley	81½	85¾	81½	84½
1,160	Maxwell Mot..	80¾	86½	85	85
6,520	Mex. Petrol ..	106	109¾	105¼	106¼
870	Miami Copper.	39½	39	38½	39
90	No. Pacific ..	5¾	5¾	5	5
60	Nat. En.&Stg.	27	27	27	27
340	Nat. Lead	67¾	70	66¾	67½
100	Nev. Consol...	20½	21¾	20¾	21¾
3,460	N. Y. Central.	100¾	110	100¾	107¾
240	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	60	62¾	59¾	60¾
250	N.Y.,Ont.&W.	29¼	29½	29¼	29¾
1,420	Norf. & West.	140½	148½	139	145
230	Northern Pac.	112¾	113¾	110¾	111
180	OntarioMining	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
80	Pacific Mail.	25¾	25¾	24¾	25¼
880	Pennsylvania.	57½	58¾	57½	57⅝
20	Peo. G., Chi..	112¾	112¾	112½	112¾
150	Pitts. Coal...	33¾	37¾	33¾	37
490	Pressed S. C.	64	65¼	62¾	63¾
160	Ry. Steel Sp.	52¾	52¾	50½	50½
540	Ray Cons. Cop.	24	24⅞	23¾	24¾
37,490	Reading	107	109¾	105	105½
6,500	Rep. I. & S..	67	77	63	69
30	Shat.-Ariz. ..	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
40	S. F. S. & L.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
260	So. Pacific ..	98¾	100¾	99¾	100
9,900	So. Railway..	27¾	30¾	27	27¾
70	So. Ry. pf..	71½	71¾	69	69
2,740	Studebaker ..	131¼	134	128¾	129½
5,730	Tenn. Copper.	27¾	28	25¾	26
110	Third Ave....	57½	57½	57½	57½
170	Union B. & P.	11	12¾	11	11¾
14,830	Union Pacific.	144½	149¾	144¼	146½
170	United Fruit.	138	160¾	138	139
1,870	U. S. Ind. Alc.	117	122½	117	118
1,240	Un S. Rubber.	90	60	57¾	57¾
20	U. S. Smelt..	71	71	71	71
285,290	U. S. Steel....	114	114	108	108¾
2,410	Utah Copper..	92½	98¼	91¼	92¼
40	Va.-Car. Ch..	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
60	Wabash	15¼	18¼	15¼	15¾
40	Wabash pf. A.	52	52	52	52
90	Western Md..	30¾	31¼	30¼	31¼
6,320	West.E.& M..	60	68¼	60¼	60¾
1,800	Willys-Ov'l'd..	44¾	45¾	44	44

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stock Exchange firm of K. P. Emmons & Co. has been organized, with offices at 74 Broadway. The Exchange member, Kingsley P. Emmons, bought a seat on the board last week.

The Public Bank of New York City has applied to the State Banking Department for permission to open a branch at the corner of Graham Avenue and Siegel Street, Brooklyn.

Holders of certificates of deposit for first refunding mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Kansas & Colorado Pacific Railway have been notified that they may obtain new securities in exchange for their holdings by presenting them at the Guaranty or Franklin [illegible] before Dec. 1.

PAPER FROM HEMP HURDS.

Satisfactory Book Quality Can be Produced, Govt. Investigators Find.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—That a satisfactory quality of book paper can be made from hemp hurds, the waste stalk fragments produced in preparing hemp fibre for the market, is a conclusion reached by specialists of the Department of Agriculture as a result of commercial tests made in co-operation with a paper manufacturer.

The investigations demonstrated that the hurds can be reduced chemically to paper stock by the soda process under practices little different from those employed for the manufacture of pulp from poplar wood. Slightly more bleach was necessary, and beating was found desirable for a somewhat longer period. As against these items of increased expense, in comparison with poplar as a raw material, the first preparation of the hurds at the mill is less expensive. It is necessary only to sieve the latter, while the wood must be chipped with expensive machinery. The total yield of air-dry fibre from hurds was 53.1 per cent., as compared with about 47 per cent. from poplar.

Hemp is now grown in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and California. About 5,000 tons of available hurds are produced each year, an insufficient supply to warrant the erection of a pulp mill or even to justify transportation to existing mills. Calculation by the department's specialists of the raw material and acreage necessary for a permanent supply of materials for a pulp mill producing 7,500 tons a year shows that the annual growth from 40,500 acres would be required in the case of wood as against the annual production of hemp hurds from 10,000 acres.

The cost of manufacture of paper from hurds has not been estimated by the investigators, but because of the increasing cost of wood pulp and the increasing acreage of hemp grown in the United States they say they believe that the time may come when the use of hurds in the papermaking industry will be profitable.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions Six Days.

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	120,425	77,240	370,900	$283,000
Tues.	111,415	51,065	374,985	217,000
Wednes.	124,180	87,630	315,650	218,000
Thursday,	Holiday.			
Fri.	110,535	57,210	282,783	232,000
Sat.	49,005	59,630	173,625	100,000
Total	516,020	342,775	1,517,735	$1,181,000

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
550	Aeolian-Weber	28	25	28	...
22,100	*Aetna Explo..	11⅝	9¾	10¾	+ ⅜
100	*Am.Drug Syn..	12	12	12	— ¾
450	Am.-Brit.Mfg.	18	18	18	— ⅛
80	Am.-B.Mfg.pf.	45	40	45	...
7,300	Am.-Sum.Tob.	25⅛	22	23⅛	+ 2½
100	Am. Wr. Paper	4	4	4	— 1
500	Brit.-Am.Tob., ord. bearer..	19	19	19	— ⅛
1,000	*Butler Chem.	4½	3¾	4	— ⅛
23,300	*But'w'th-Jud.	17½	13½	16¾	+ 2¼
2,300	*Cal. Shipbldg.	14½	13½	14	...
130	Carbon Steel..	92½	92	92½	— ½
1,100	*Car. L. & P.	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
4,700	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am...	7⅞	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
8,450	Charcoal Ir.pf.	7⅞	7¼	7½	...
8,500	Chevrolet Mot.	197	185	192	— 6
700	Corp. R. & H..	5⅞	5¾	5¾	...
880	Emerson Phon.	9	8½	8¾	— ⅛
1,900	*Fall Motors..	9½	8½	9	...
6,100	*Gaston, Williams & W...	51	47	50	— ⅛
5	Guan. Sugar..	72	72	72	...
400	Fisher Body...	40¾	40	40¾	+ ¼
300	Gen. Am. Tank Car 1st pf...	96	96	96	...
500	*Gen. Mot. pf..	95	94	94	— 1
1,100	Grabs Mot.Car	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
950	Hackett & B. Car Co....	40¼	39	39	— 1⅛
2,100	Havana Toh..	3¾	2¾	2¾	...
1,150	HavanaTob.pf.	6¾	5¾	6¼	— ⅛
300	Holly Sugar..	49	49½	49½	— ½
300	Holly Sug. pf.	98½	97	97	— 2
1,075	HutchinsonSug. Plantation.	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ¼
100	Hawaiian Sug.	51½	51½	51½	...
700	HuppMotorCar	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
27,375	*Imp. Carbon Chaser	50	45	50	...
5,800	Intercont. Rub.	15½	13	15	— 1
5,850	*Joplin Ore Smelter(new)	50	50	50	+ 5
2,600	Kath. Br. pf.	15	9	9	— 5¼
5,100	*Keystone Tire & Rub	18¾	17⅜	17⅜	— 1
1,000	S. S. Kresge..	13¼	13	13¼	...
14,025	*Lake Tor.Boat	12¾	10¾	11¼	— ⅜
200	*Lake Tor.Boat 1st pf	12	12	12	...
4,200	*Maxim Muni.	6¼	5½	6¼	+ ⅛
1,000	Man. Transit..	⅞	¾	⅞	...
1,550	Mar. A. pf..	95	83	93	...
4,850	Marlin Arms..	42	34	42	...
1,000	Mar. of Amer	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
98,500	*Mid. Steel...	69½	65	68½	— 4⅛
300	Max. Fet.....	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
5,050	*Mic. Mo. w. i.	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
2,550	*Pull. Vent..	2¾	2½	2½	...
1,000	*Pull. Ven. pf	5¼	4¾	5	...
125	Par. E. & M.	110	106	106	— 7
400	P. T. & M..	23½	23¾	23½	— ⅜
7,700	Pugh Stores..	10½	9¾	10⅜	...
475	Pahhan Sugar	27⅝	27	27¼	...
900	*Rep. M. T..	70	67¾	69	...
2,050	*Scripps-B ..	57½	52	57½	+ 1½
500	Sea. S. & M.	29¾	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
1,400	Smith & T. pf	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
435	Spfd. Body Co	93	86	86	— 6
515	*Stand. Mot..	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
1,300	*Steel Alloys.	3¼	3¼	3⅛	— ⅛
3,700	*St. Jos. Lead	18⅞	18	18⅜	— ⅛
4,000	Sterling Gum	¾	¾	¾	...
400	Strom. Carb.	39	38¾	39	— ⅛
28,300	S. B. v. t. ctfs	43⅜	38	41⅛	+ ⅜
3,100	*Tex. Co. rts.	23½	22¾	23	— ⅛
3,150	Trian. Film..	2¼	2	2⅛	— ⅛
1,685	*Todd Shipyds	83	81	83	+ 1¼
4,800	U. S. Steam..	6¾	6¼	6¾	...
50,600	*United Mot.	69¼	62¾	67¼	+ 4¼
1,000	U. S. L. & H	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2,000	Un. Pro. Shar	1	⅞	1	— ⅛
28,000	*U. S. Tung.	36	33	36	+ 2
69,800	*Un. Al. Steel	57½	49	49⅝	...
400	Un. Zinc..	6	4¾	5	...
100	West. Pac pf	43	40	43	...
1,800	*Western Pac	17½	15¾	17⅜	+ 1⅛
11,990	White Motors.	57½	54½	56¾	...
1,500	W. F. v. t. ctf	1¾	1	1¾	— ⅛
5,200	Zinc Concen..	5¾	4⅞	5	— ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

30	Ill. Pipe L..	194	193	193	— 4
45	N. Y. Trans.	210	203	210	...
200	Prairie O.&G.	458	440	456	+ 6
450	Prairie P. L.	294	280	288	— 6
575	Ohio Oil....	341	308	341	+35
5	South. P. L.	216	215	215	...
25	So. Penn. Oil.	385	385	385	—21
580	Stan. Oil Co. (N. J.)	582	570	577	— 8
885	Stand Oil Co. (N. Y.)	232	227	229	— 8

OTHER OIL STOCKS

1,600	*Alberta Pet., (a pros.)	63	62	63	+ 4
2,150	*Barn.O. & G.	2¾	2½	2¾	— ⅛
6,600	*Cosden & Co. (all ref.)....	16¾	15¼	16¼	...
9,600	*Cosden O.&G.	13½	12	12¾	— ¼
10,400	*Federal Oil..	1¾	1⅝	1¾	— ⅛
1,000	Con.O.& G.pf	4¾	4½	4¾	...
2,500	*Inter. Pet....	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
2,000	Ken. O.(a pr.)	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
800	Metro. Pet...	15⅜	14¾	15¼	— ⅛
15,200	Midwest Oil..	46	42	45	...
11,800	*N. Y.-Ok. O.	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
38,500	*Okla. Oil....	12	10½	11	— 1
25,750	*Okla. Oil pf	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
24,100	Okla. P. & R.	10	8¾	9⅜	— ⅝
15,530	†Omar O.& G.	60	55	60	...
200	Penn.-Gasol..	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
200	*Pan-Am.P.p.	93½	93¼	93¾	— ⅛
1,500	Sapul. O.& R.	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
13,400	*Sinclair Oil..	49	44½	48¾	+ ½
4,900	Sup. Oil & R.	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	...
4,800	*Un. W. Oil..	1¾		1¾	— ⅛
18,800	†Utah Pet. Co. (a pros.)....	43	41	43	+ 1
16,200	†Vacuum G. &				
12,800	*Victoria Oil.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
100	Way. O. & G.	5	5	5	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS

3,600	Alaska-Brit...	37½	25	25	...
37,000	†Alaska Min..	$0	78	79	...
5,200	Alta-Knox..	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
13,000	†Atlanta.....	10	10	10	— ⅛
6,625	Ariz. C'da...	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
21,600	Big Jim.....	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	...
31,100	Big Ledge C..	8¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
1,750	Booth.....	16	10	11	— 1
700	Bingham Min.	10⅝	9¾	9¾	— 1⅛
92,200	Bost. & Mon.	1.00	81	83	— 6
700	Buffalo Min...	1	1	1	...
7,000	Butte C. & Z.	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
1,100	Butte & N. Y.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1,450	Calaveras C...	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
6,000	†Caledonia ..	60	58	58	...
11,500	Cal. Tread. G.	80	77	78	— 1
21,000	Cash Creek Jer..	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
6,800	Canada Cop....	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	...
1,600	C. de Pas. C..	39¼	37½	38	— 1
1,000	Cashboy	5	5	5	...
500	Columbia M...	65	60	65	...
13,675	Con. Ariz. Sm...	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	...
1,075	Con. Cop. M..	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
9,000	Con. H'stead..	¾	½	½	...
700	Con. Nev. Ut..	¾	¾	¾	...
7,600	Cres. Con. G..	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
3,800	Crystal Con..	1¾	1½	1½	+ ⅛
27,500	Dun.-Aris. C. (a prospect)..	2¼	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅝
15,000	Darwin Lead..	9	7¾	8¼	+ ⅛
34,225	*Emma Cop....	3½	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
3,010	First Nat. C..	4½	4	4⅛	— ⅛
2,200	Gold Hill....	22	22	22	...
2,500	Fortuna Ind...	22	22	22	— 1
7,500	†Goldf. Cons..	64	60	62	— 2
5,155	*Gold. Merg...	8½	8	8¼	+ ⅛
31,600	*Goldsticker M. (a prospect).	60	53	54	— 5
90,025	*Gr'm'ster M..	4¾	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
9,000	†Griz.Fl.G.M..	60	55	60	+ 5
8,880	Hecla Min....	5¼	3¼	5¼	+ ¾
90,850	Int. Copper..	53⅝	52	53	+ 21
149,000	*Indep. Lead	15	11	13	— ⅛
71,670	I. N. (a pros.)	1⅞	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
2,325	*Iron Blos...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
500	Inter. Mines..	14	14	14	...
29,000	J. Y. (a pros.)	2¼	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
3,550	Jer. Ve. Ext. (a pros.)....	3¼	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
9,400	†Jumpo Ext..	43	39	40	+ 3
100	Kerr Lake..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	...
11,700	*Kewanas	15½	14	14	+ 3½
38,000	Lone Cone..	45	40	41	— 1
1,800	Magma Cop..	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
1,000	Marsh Min...	11	11	11	+ 1
13,000	Mary. G.M...	1⅞	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
8,300	Mason Valley.	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
4,800	Mon. C. M..	85	90	90	— 3
1,300	Mod. Tungsten	4¼	3¾	4	— ⅜
2,500	McKin. Dar..	62	60	60	— 3
100	Mines of Am.	2½	2½	2½	...
12,300	Mon. Silver..	2⅜	2	2	— ⅛
132,050	Mother Lode	35	29	32	— 4½
3,600	New U. Bin.	1¼	1	1	...
100	New Hollinger	7	7	7	...
33,000	New Mines..	72	69	72	+ 1
5,000	N. Butte Dev.	1⅛	⅞	1	— ⅛
2,050	N.Y.& N. M.	15⅛	13¼	13¼	— 1⅝
5,000	Nipis. Mines..	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
57,650	*Old Em. L..	70	37	40	—33
1,200	Ont. G. Min..	15	15	15	...
1,000	Pitts.-Jer. Ar..	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
25,100	P. J. C. (aprox)	5⅝	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅛
22,200	*Ray Hi..	2¾	2½	2¾	— ⅛
27,500	*Rex Con. M..	30	28	29	— 2
13,320	Roch. Mines..	56	56	56	— 6
700	†Rhoma Mi..	40	40	40	+ 2
7,200	San Toy....	20	19	19	...
3,500	Sag. Min. Dev.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6,700	*Silver Pick.	20	18	19	...
1,500	†St. Nic. Zinc	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
4,000	Stand. Sil.-L.	1½	1½	1½	...
21,000	*Suc. Mining	42	35	38	+ 1
37,500	*T. B. G. pf.	75	73	73	+ 1
29,700	Ten. Cop. rts	2¼	1	2⅜	...
500	Temiak	61	61	61	— 2
650	Ton. Belmont.	4¼

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Barometric conditions are much unsettled over those portion of the United States and Canada east of the Rocky Mountains, with three distinct centres of disturbance over the extreme North and another over the Southwest. As a result rains were quite general over the great central valleys, the plains States and portions of the lake region, Tennessee, and the Middle Atlantic States. The weather will be more or less unsettled Monday and Tuesday east of the Mississippi River, except in the South Atlantic States, with rain Monday from the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, northeastward through New England and on Tuesday, in the East Gulf States and in the northern upper lake region. It will be cooler Monday from the lower lake region eastward and warmer Tuesday in the central valleys and the upper lake region.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate southwest; Middle Atlantic, moderate southwest and west; South Atlantic, moderate, mostly east; East Gulf, moderate to fresh.

Storm warning: Advisory; 9:30 P. M.—Tropical disturbance probably central Sunday night not far south of Yucatan Channel and moving northwest or north. No definite information available, but previous caution is repeated.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday, probably local rains south; Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer.

Western New York—Local rains and cooler Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Eastern New York, Southern New England.—Rain Monday; Tuesday cooler and probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	65	46	4 P. M.	76	59
6 A. M.	64	42	4 P. M.	72	58
9 A. M.	66	47	9 P. M.	63	55
12 M.	73	57	11 P. M.	62	55

This thermometer in 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 69; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 66.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 45; at 8 P. M. it was 56. Maximum temperature, 59 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 41 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 54 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.14 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.95 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:00—6 E 32 St.; Kupfer Bros.	Slight
3:50—422 5 St.; Lamport & Genser	Slight
3:15—342 W. 50 St.; Chas. Rosenberg	$250
5:40—38 W. 127 St.; not given	Slight
4:05—196 William St.; Wm. Zinsser	$1,000
6:35—Mosholu Ave. at B'way; John Jager	$25
8:15—Foot of W. 47 St.; D. S. C.	Slight
6:45—213 E. 89 St.; John Becker	Slight
10:05—B'way at 238 St.; Theo. Dohrheimer	$2,000
10:30—637 E. 6 St.; Solomon Abbott	Slight
11:45—126 Allen St.; Alex. Lendman	Slight
12:00—Hobart and Baisley Av.; Lewis Chietta	Slight
P. M.	
12:25—528 W. 45 St.; Mrs. Williams	Slight
1:40—B'way at 107 St.; Paul R. Zoff	Slight
12:40—119 Cannon St.; Sam'l Greenwald	Slight
2:00—1,333 Brook Av.; Elias Dobrier	Slight
2:40—143 E. 74 St.; Wm. Bardshaw	Slight
3:50—1,166 2 Av.; Abe Katz	Slight
3:15—558 W. 141 St.; John Heartt	Slight
3:15—5 E. Tremont Av.; Mary Meyer	$100
3:30—222 W. 14 St.; Herman Bros.	Slight
3:30—2,056 7 Av.; Oppenheimer & Cobler	Slight
3:40—833 E. 227 St.; Ingraham Realty Co.	Slight
4:15—Charles and Varick Sts.; not given	Slight
4:35—47 Broome St.; Minsky Realty Co.	Slight
5:05—N. W. cor. 127 St. and 1 Av.; Ingraham Realty Co.	Slight
5:35—62 Bethune St.; Nash Biscuit Co.	Slight
6:00—173 E. 117 St.; not given	Slight
6:10—518 E. 133 St.; Anton Hess	Slight
6:20—356 West St.; not given	Slight
7:45—726 E. 181 St.; Morris Goodrow	Slight
8:10—57 W. 31 St.; H. Hoffman	Slight
9:17—456 E. 173; W. J. Katz & L. Mostbetter	Not given
11:15—705 Cauldwell Av.; J. Felick	Slight

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Solicitor of subscriptions for a high-class gold mining company desires interview with party who has faith in human nature as well as disposed to recognize a good thing when he sees it; interesting particulars; wonderful showing; opportunity. Box A 293 Times Downtown.

Look into this, young man! Expert florist, large, and clientele in theatrical profession, built up during past 10 years connection with common florists, wants partner, $3,000, open florist store immediately; strictest investigation invited; seeking partner desiring sound and comfortable business only answer; no agents. Apt. 38, 69 West 96d St.

PATENTS FOR SALE.

Filter and smoking pipe, both allowed September; best on market; stock of filters on hand; tools, dies, &c., for manufacturing same; demand made for both; excellent for mail order houses; death compels immediate sale. D 150 Times.

For Sale.—A men's and women's ready-to-wear goods store doing $50,000 a year business, in live New England City of 40,000; best location, long lease, low rent; inventory about $15,000; unusual fixtures; good reason for selling. For further particulars address P. O. Box 186 Fitchburg, Mass.

Motion Pictures.—Executive with thorough and broad experience in film business will invest $2,500 in producing or distributing films or allied line; more money later if business warrants; letters must contain particulars; contents treated confidentially. D 148 Times.

Plumbing contractor's Superintendent wants larger opportunity; producer, executive ability, estimator; large salary; present business; opportunity future; city, country. F 45 Times.

Manufacturers' agents Western New York desire a few additional accounts of manufacturers or importers. W. N., 67 Times Downtown.

Busy manufacturing business desires active partner; investment required; highest references. Z 289 Times Annex.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York Office—Woolworth Bldg., Phone, Barclay 7894.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

FLAT TOP DESK, $8; NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICES, $22.50 TO $35; TELEPHONE SERVICE, MAIL PRIVILEGE, &c. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

A BARGAIN.—To sublease, office and salesroom, with partition, 1,400 square feet; modern building; 4th Av., 24th St. Apply James & Co., 431 East 23d.

Office, deskroom, all facilities, opposite Grand Central. Room 203, 51 East 42d.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED.—Furnished studio. Write to R. Nave, 201 West 120th St.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

Furnished house by the year, 519 West 150th St. Inquire in forenoon.

City—Unfurnished.

BARGAIN—CHEAP RENT.

90th, 30 East, (Park and Madison Avs.); eleven rooms, bath; caretaker on premises; Trade, 1,402 Lexington Av., (82d.)

Out of Town.

For rent until April 1, $5.00 per month, 440-acre farm, 2,000 feet above sea level; southern slope; balmy air; fine view; excellent road; furnished house; spring water; barn, big brook, supplies convenient. High Farm, Roscoe, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Furnished house, near the Bon Air Hotel and Country Club, Augusta, Ga. Write character of house you want. John W. Dickey, Augusta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

Furs

Will sell $500 ermine furs for $300; need the money. D 151 Times.

Furniture.

Big Bargains—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Pianos and Organs.

RENT A PIANO.
$4 per month.
Small sizes, all woods.
BARGAINS.
Used Pianos.

Small Grands		Player Pianos.	
$350	$450	$275	$500
$400	$475	$325	$350
Used Uprights.			
$75	$85	$90	$100

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
235 East 14th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BARGAINS IN USED CARS.
STUTZ 1916 Bulldog.
NATIONAL twin "6," used 10 weeks.
PIERCE 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger.
MERCER 1915, 22-70 touring.
CADILLAC 8, 7-passenger.
STUTZ 1915 Bearcat; excellent condition.
PACKARD 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger.
STEARNS 6, Silent Knight, 4-passenger.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
101 Clymer St., Near W'burg Bridge, B'klyn.
Open Sundays.

1916 HUDSON 6-40 SEDAN.
1916 HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING.
1916 HUDSON SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
1916 HUDSON SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
1916 OLDS "8" TOURING.
1915 OVERLAND BROUGHAM.
1915 FORD SEDAN.
1914 S. G. V. TOWN LANDAULET.
1913 MARMON TOWN.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

HUDSON (1916) limousine, super six; Packard (twin) six touring, 1-35. Cadillac (1916) limousine, like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

MERCER 1915 touring, with extra convertible sedan top; runs like a new car; price, $1,650; can be seen at 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1914, 6-cylinder; 5-passenger Sedan, enclosed drive, an excellent car for Winter use; fully equipped; can be bought right. Packard 1916, 7-passenger salon touring. Packard, 1916, 7-passenger touring. Packard 1916, 5-passenger touring. Packard 4316, runabout. Packard 1911, 30, 7-passenger limousine, with extra touring body. PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 350-361 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

PACKARD, 1914, "38," touring car; has new set of non-skid tires; runs and looks like a brand-new car; price, $1,000. Can be seen at 2 Brace Court, near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

PACKARD.—8 ton truck, panel body, running order; Packard 3 ton truck in good condition. 350 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

PEERLESS 6-48 seven-passenger touring, with extra limousine body; excellent condition throughout; Gray-Davis starter, lights, &c.; $950. 150 West 65th St.

ROADSTER SPECIAL 1916 "SIX" OVERLAND, BODY BY BENDER ROBINSON, COST ABOUT $1,800, ABSOLUTELY NEW, SACRIFICE. SCHOONMAKER & JACOB, THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

RENAULT landaulet; good condition; sacrifice quick buyer. Block, 1,391 Madison Av. Lenox 1732.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 SPECIAL SEDAN. HUDSON 1916 SEDAN. HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET. HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING. PAIGE 1916 FAIRFIELD SIX TOURING. BUICK 1916 LITTLE SIX ROADSTER. MERCER 1912 SPEEDSTER. SCHOONMAKER & JACOB, THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

WILLYS-KNIGHT touring car. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

WINTON SIX, 7-passenger touring car, looks and runs like new; perfect condition; electric lights and slip covers; cost $5,000; will sacrifice for $600; owner's immediate presence out of town required; call between 1:30 and 6 P. M. S. Post, 603 West 137th St.

WINTON 1915, Light Six.—Overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed; price $1,400. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS, high-class, $3, $4 hour; special monthly rate. J. S. Mandola, Col. 2908.

CADILLAC.—For hire, beautiful private Cadillac, 7-passenger limousine; monthly or season service. Dexter, 302 West 64th.

COMMERCIAL cars for hire by hour, day, week, month, year. S. & S. Renting Co., 438 West 148th St. Phone Chelsea 4468.

HUDSON six-cylinder limousine, a beautiful private car; owner drives; reasonable monthly rates. O'Neil, care of Mason Garage, 218 West 50th St. Circle 1511.

PACKARD sixes and twin six touring, landaulet, and limousine cars for hire by hour, day, week, month or season. Reasonable rates. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,834 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4210-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD limousine; monthly preferred; owner driving. Augier, 218 West 65th. Columbus 3258.

PACKARD six-cylinder and Locier touring cars; late models; hour, day, or month. Plaza 5440.

PACKARD.—For rent, elegant Packard limousine; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d. Lenox 6075.

PACKARD.—Will rent my Packard car cheap by the month, with two bodies, owner driving. E 54 Times.

PACKARD landaulet, 1916, twin sixes; month or yearly agreement. Karp, 6322 Columbus.

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE. Beautiful Cars; Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day, Week, Month, Year. Special Rates March, Year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE. 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Automobile Bodies.

A BARGAIN.—New, elegant limousine body; immediate delivery; worth $2,300; price $1,300. Address Box 81, Lynbrook, L. I. Tel. 608 Lynbrook, or Room 620, 41 Park Row, New York City. Tel. 4998 Cortlandt.

BODY, limousine, fits any chassis, cheap. Dettner Woolens, 26 East St., City.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE. U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.

REAL ESTATE.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new six-room all-year home, equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near waterfront; title guaranteed. F. H. Richmond, 51 Chambers St.

Must sell my 2 Jamaica lots for $95 each; 2 blocks from stations and trolley; half cash or discount for all cash. For particulars, B Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 89 Richmond Hill

Real Estate Wanted.

100,000 to 125,000 square feet wanted on lease in fireproof building, preferably divided into 4 or 5 floors, for industrial concern using heavy machinery. Must have railroad siding and be located in or immediately adjacent to Greater New York and in a district offering good transportation to help. State full details. Z 300 Times Annex.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms, finished in Al style, hardwood finish, open fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in and flowers; nice location; not far from water, schools, and trolley; $400 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.

Small farm with a 6-room house; improvements, running water, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; few blocks from station; fronting on trolley; in busy town, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. B. Barshad. Box 15 Times Downtown.

COZY LITTLE HOME for $950, complete, with about 15,000 square feet of fine land, suitable for small farming, &c.; in a town of 10,000 population, not far out; easy terms to a quick, genuine buyer. Call or write for appointment to visit, weekdays or Sundays. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Shore front farms with buildings: 78 acres, $205 per acre; 40 at $225; 40 at $275; without shore front, 40 at $120; 50 at $140; 50 at $240; 50 at $200, 150 at $160; 55 at $255; 53 at $185. Further particulars write or phone Shoreham 15R. Howard Hawkins, Wading River, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK.—$200 down and small monthly payments like rent buys my beautiful suburban home; will surrender next month; 20 minutes from N. Y.; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace and built-in book cases in living room, hardwood trim, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and cars; 30 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Malden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

PLAINFIELD.—Auction sale, Saturday, Oct. 21, 2 P. M., on the premises; choice dwelling, 911 West 7th St., containing 11 rooms, bath, open plumbing, hardwood trim, parquet floors, hot water, &c. Plot 74x306. Strictly residential section and 5 minutes' walk to R. R. station (Grant Av.) 25 miles from New York, (New Jersey Central,) about 1 hour ride. Terms, details, photographs, &c. Write to L. L. Wolbert, Auctioneer, 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

At Glen Rock, Ridgewood, N. J.
Bungalows—Semi-Bungalows—Cottages.
Plots 1 acre or less.
Convenient train service.
Attractive, strictly modern homes.
Low prices, comfortable terms.
Call and see photographs, details.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 1,546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Rector 7218.) Ridgewood, N. J. (Tel. 555.)

MONTCLAIR.—Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer several Country Homes, Farms, at KATONAH, BEDFORD, MT. KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad.
REED, CLARK & LEE, Inc.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Depot Plaza. Tel. 1516 W. P.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL, & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

28TH, 29 EAST, (cor. Madison Av.)—Apartment, four sunny rooms, (two extra large;) $65 monthly. Ring janitor's bell.

55TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Apartment of exceptional charm and distinction for desirable tenant; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

MADISON AV., 1,062.—Beautiful three-room apartment; latest improvements; reasonable rent. A. Meyer.

Unfurnished—West Side.

58TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive apartment; 7 rooms, 3 baths; high-class building.

72D, 105 WEST.—A few exceptional 5-room front corner apartments. W. A. Barbour. Phone Columbus 8881.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath; newly decorated; possession; $50.

180th, 660 West, Corner Broadway. The Swampscott; high-class elevator apartments; extra large, light rooms; 6 rooms, $42; 6 rooms, corner, $60; 7 rooms, $80. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

SUBLET 6 rooms and bath, unfurnished; attractive elevator apartment; top floor. Apt. 6F. Tel. Audubon 6354.

THE HUNTINGTON,
224-238 West 23d St.

Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
Very high-class elevator apartment house, at most moderate rent.
530 WEST 113TH ST.
'Phone office, Morningside 8240.

Bronx.

FOX ST., 760, 762, 764, 766, 768.—Four, five rooms, bath; steam, hot water; $18 to $24. Apply janitors.

HOE ST., 932, 936, 940.—Four, five rooms; electricity; telephone. Apply janitors.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

Attractive apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; restaurant; full hotel service; $12 to $15 weekly; extra large three-room suite, $22.50; investigate. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished floor in private house in exclusive Murray Hill district; near Park Av.; extra large rooms; references required. 124 East 39th St.

MADISON AV., 1,061, (near 80th.)—Handsomely furnished three-room, bath, suitable three gentlemen.

UNUSUALLY large, light living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; choicely furnished; $35; lease. Hallam, 21 West 46th. Bryant 6294.

Unique Studio House, vicinity Irving Place; completely furnished; 8 rooms, 2 baths; $200. Address De Rounds, 40 West 72d.

Furnished—West Side.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, 2 rooms, bath, elegantly furnished; moderate price.

66TH, 342 WEST.—Beautiful furnished apartment; elevator; telephone service; very light rooms.

72D, (CENTRAL PARK WEST.)—Sitting room, bedroom; tiled bath, parquet floors; beautifully furnished; gentleman who wishes exclusive, quiet, clean home; $18; references. Phone 1242 Col.

80TH, 1-3 WEST.—Eight large rooms; steam; 4 master's bedrooms; telephone. Baird.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished six rooms; silver, linen, piano; near cars. Garrett.

96TH SUBWAY.—Six-room front apartment; $125 month; furnished. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

113TH, 621 WEST.—Two large outside rooms and bath, single or en suite; references desired.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED APARTMENT to sublet. Call for particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d.

ELEGANT APARTMENT AT BARGAIN. Riverside Drive.—Seven rooms, two baths, all outside; responsible persons. Audubon 5496.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. FRED'K L. HURT, AEOLIAN HALL, BRYANT 4185.

IF you want to rent your apartment furnished, send us full particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Immediately, 7 corner rooms, 2 baths, complete; unusual; moderate. PARK.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $15 to $35 weekly, $60 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

SPACIOUS but small apartment of two bedrooms, bath, kitchenette, and living room; superb view; furnished or unfurnished. Stewart, 628 West 227th St. Spuyten Duyvil.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 99th St., near Broadway, 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up; 5 rooms bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, valet service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

THREE rooms, bath, and kitchenette; $250 monthly; 7th floor east. 200 West 59th St.

4 to 6 rooms, from $30 to $60. For particulars, see inside back cover telephone directory, Leon Sobel Co., 215 Manhattan Av. 1641 Academy.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED—Well-furnished 10-room apartment in high-class apartment house or dwelling for immediate occupancy, east of 5th Av., below 75th St. Address D. F., 80 Times.

Two bedrooms, bath, living room, with kitchenette, including linen and maid service; west side up to 96th St.; $40 to $50. F 105 Times.

Attractive furnished apartment to sublet. Call for particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

Small apartment, furnished or not, from November or December until May. R. H. Graves, care Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, suite; private bath.

3 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board, room, with bath; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST, (Broadway.)—Place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

65TH ST., (Near Park.)—Attractive accommodations for lady or gentleman; private American home; unusual home table. Plaza 6631.

MADISON AV., 215.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

10TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Beautiful, large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board; electricity.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms; large, single; private baths; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

61ST, 58 WEST.—Small, large rooms with private baths; references; table guests.

53D, 64 WEST.—Large rooms with board, private baths; southern exposure; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; parlor dining, excellent cooking; table guests.

65TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, suitable couple; gentlemen; best home cooking. Phone 100 Columbus.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Two large rooms; refined Jewish surroundings; booking for season only; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests accommodated.

71ST, 62 WEST.—PARLOR DINING ROOM; LARGE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY, STEAM; MEDIUM ROOMS; TABLE BOARDERS.

72D, 130 WEST.—Large and small rooms; desirable house; near "L" surface; references.

72D ST, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; private bath; suite.

72D, 122, 131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

75D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD; ONE, TWO, THREE MEN; REFERENCES.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Attractive room with private bath; large room adjoining bath; references.

78TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, alcove; water; other rooms; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable rooms, newly decorated; home comforts; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—ROOMS, TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

79TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—THE PUTNAM.
Rooms with board; high grade.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny room, bath; smaller one; excellent table; moderate rates.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

32D, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath; home cooking; private house.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished rooms; single, en suite, with private baths; excellent table; Southern family.

87TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two; small room; in high-class boarding house; parlor dining; table guests.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; exclusive neighborhood; large room; private bath; southern exposure; single room; excellent table and service.

96TH, 54 WEST.
Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

102D, 250 WEST.—Small rooms, board; moderate price; also table boarders.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in modern private residence; service, surroundings unusual.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

114TH, 421 WEST.—Outside double rooms; southern exposure; excellent table. Apt. 2B.

115TH, (Cor. Manhattan Av.) Columbia.—Pleasant rooms; goods meals; every comfort; Christian home; moderate. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

143D, 460 WEST.—Double room, private bath, elegant, private house; home cooking.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Beautiful Riverside nearby; "Audubon," bright rooms; excellent meals; home comforts; $5-$12, one; $15 up, two. 2767 Audubon.

156TH ST., 553 WEST. (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; PINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Beautiful room in exclusive boarding house; suitable for gentlemen or couple. Mrs. Stein. Schuyler 9987.

WEST END AV., 315.—Beautiful front room; exceptional cuisine; suitable two gentlemen; references.

WEST END AVE., 322 (176TH ST.)—Desirable rooms; subway; bus; table board.

WEST END AV., 524, (near subway.)—Large and small rooms, with board; references.

544 WEST END AV.
Select accommodations; double sunny room; private bath; best home table; electricity, steam.

BOARD WANTED.

JAPANESE gentleman want room and board in American family. T. M., Apt. 42, 419 West 118th St.

WANTED.—Room and good board, with private family, and in a private residence, between 60th and 157th, near Broadway. D 141 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

51ST, (586 Lexington Av.)—Elegant, newly furnished back parlor and small room; conveniences; phone; breakfast; private house; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Light, large room; running water, electric light, telephone; references.

66TH, 233 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; private family; gentlemen; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Front room, adjoining bath; select location. 'Phone 6613 Lenox.

80TH, 158TH EAST.—Elegant large front room, adjoining bath; steam. Private residence.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually large and medium; en suite; southern exposure; steam, electricity; references.

23D, 253 WEST.—Large room, bath, $7; single, $4.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Room, floor, high-class business; studio, bachelor apartment; electricity; references.

51ST, 63 WEST.—Cheerful first floor hall room; high-class, private bachelor house.

66TH, 68 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms; exceptionally desirable; parquet floors; electricity.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; steam heat, electricity; gentlemen.

70TH, (2,060 Broadway.)—Handsome room, lavatory; business man; appointment; phone. Johnson, 948 Madison.

70TH, 269 WEST.—Comfortable sunny room; adjoining bath; private family; references.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; every convenience.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; must be seen to appreciate; southern exposure.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with, without board; convenient to all cars.

71ST, 261 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, suite; also front basement.

73D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally fine, large front room, private bath, shower; electricity.

75D, 272 WEST.—Attractive double room on floor with bath; also single; electricity; references.

73D ST., 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, baths; steam heat, electricity; references required.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nice, well-heated furnished room, bath adjoining; telephone.

75TH, 159 WEST.
Attractively furnished; bath; electricity; business gentleman.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Two large rooms; comfortably furnished; all conveniences; references. Schuyler 6175.

77TH, 151 WEST.—Just open, come see my pretty rooms; private baths.

76TH, 116 West.—Large and small; no objection to music; references. Schuyler 2528.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity; references.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single, en suite, with, without private bath; phone, electricity.

77TH, 156 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, with or without bath; private house.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; southern exposure; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; reception room; telephone; $2.50-$10.

80TH, 151 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor and bedroom; piano, phone; adjoining bath; private entrance; subway, "L"; could accommodate two. Antoine.

80TH ST., 219 WEST.—Attractive light room; elevator apartment; business man; studio. Hilldale; after 5 o'clock.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful, large and small, newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; references.

81ST, 104 WEST.—Beautiful parlor bedroom; one or two gentlemen; $10; others $5; one flight. Larsen.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished, large rooms; private baths; electricity; $8, $10, $12.

82D ST., 2 WEST.
Desirable small rooms; telephone; all conveniences.

84TH, 33 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; fine private dwelling near park; moderate rates.

84TH, 35 WEST.—Large, sunny room; $8; running water; electricity; gentleman. Schuyler 8927.

84TH, 108 WEST.—Private family rent two beautifully furnished rooms, bath. Dodson.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished, hot and cold running water; all conveniences.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Parlor suite, 2 rooms, bath, electricity; togethsr, separate. Davis.

89TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny, steam-heated room; private family; $3; references. Masten.

80TH, 322 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; bath, telephone, electricity; private family; very reasonable.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Handsomely appointed house, opening large, medium rooms; single, en suite.

91ST, 132 WEST.—Three rooms, private bath; two gentlemen; references; seen forenoons, evenings; first class. Apartment 3W.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near park; large rooms; also parlor, with bedroom; electricity; $8.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; electric light. Owner; reference.

95TH, 125 WEST.—Small, large rooms; running water; telephone; everything new; business people; quiet, private; small house; very reasonable.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Unusually attractive, well-furnished front room; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

97TH, 64 WEST, (Near Park.)—Homelike rooms; southern exposure; private bath; hot water.

98TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Newly furnished rooms; exclusive apartment; kitchen suite; shower. Harrison.

98TH, 248 WEST.—Two beautiful, large rooms, second floor; steam; all conveniences; private house.

103D, 122 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity gentleman; parlor and bedroom, suitable one, two; player piano; library; homelike; subway, "L." Wilcox.

104TH, 58 WEST.—Connecting, separate rooms; hot water; subway, "L"; $2 up. Wheeler.

104TH, 246 WEST.—Clean room, gentleman; opportunity one desiring nice home. Beidler.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Front room, two gentlemen or couple; modern apartment Copeland.

106TH, 221 WEST, (Broadway.)—Front room; southern exposure; convenient; gentlemen. Academy 468. Kistler.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

110TH, 515 WEST, (Broadway, near subway.)—Two attractive front rooms and bath, or singly; permanent; private family; references. Apt. 3C.

111TH, 535 WEST.—Two rooms; one large, front; southern exposure and medium; private apartment; gentlemen only; references. Apartment 34.

111TH, 545 WEST, Apartment 1E; excellent home; no other roomers; maid services. Morningside 989.

113TH, (Broadway.)—Private family; corner room; running water; breakfast. Phone Academy 650.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Opportunity; gentleman; sunny, connecting parlor and bedroom, beautifully furnished; 2 baths; private. Apartment 10. Morningside 2896.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Rooms; block subway; exclusive neighborhood; home comforts; unusual privileges; $6 to $7.50 week. Phone Erwin, Rector 8125 until noon, then Morningside 4940.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Corner Morningside Drive.)—Large, pleasant, beautifully furnished rooms; refined surroundings. Apply Apartment 33.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Connecting front rooms, Morningside Heights; kitchen privileges. Apartment 2.

118TH, 430 WEST, (near Columbia University.)—Large and medium rooms, $5, $7, $8; light, clean. Apartment 51.

116TH, 430 WEST.—Sunny, airy rooms; permanent home in university surro

BAYONNE WORKERS WOULD END STRIKE

Skilled Employes Ready to Walk Back to Oil Plants if the Police Protect Them.

OPPOSE FOREIGN ELEMENT

At Mass Meeting Today Police Will Tell Strikers It Is Useless for Them to Keep Up the Fight.

A prospect of peaceful ending today of the Bayonne oil strike arose last night when the boilermakers, bricklayers, machinists, blacksmiths, stationary firemen, and pipefitters employed by the Standard Oil Company and the other Constable Hook plants, decided to meet this morning and endeavor to march back to work in a body sufficiently large to block resistance of the laborers who started the strike.

The meeting will be held at 11 o'clock in the opera house, opposite Police Headquarters, and will be independent of the general meeting of strikers to convene an hour earlier in Mydosh's Hall to listen to the persuasion of city authorities, who will tell them the police are in control, and the best thing they can do is to march back to their work.

Plant managers, police, and Bayonne citizens generally were elated at the decision of the skilled American workers, for they remembered that it was the failure of these same skilled workers to support the less expert employes, all foreigners, in the strike a year ago, and their stampede back to work the moment they were able to pass down Twenty-second Street through lanes of armed guards that enabled Eugene F. Kinkead, Sheriff of Hudson County, to settle that strike.

Rely On Skilled Workers.

Predictions were made last night that if an imposing procession of skilled workmen once headed for the gates of the Standard Oil, the Tidewater, and the other plants affected, thousands of the foreign element would realize that their hope of winning by violence had disappeared and would join in the procession, leaving the prosecution of their demands for an increase of 30 per cent. for those receiving less than $3 a day, and 20 per cent. for those receiving more than that sum, to more peaceable methods of negotiation.

The course to be adopted by those who will take part at the 10 o'clock meeting remained in doubt last night. Henry Wilson, Director of Public Safety, has made ample preparations to overawe with a plentiful show of force those who attend, and the worst that is feared is that the strikers may disregard the pleas that they go back to work. There is no apprehension in official circles that the gathering of the men will lead to fresh violence. A number of strikers told reporters yesterday that they wanted to go back to their jobs.

No Trace of Machine Guns.

So quiet were the strikers yesterday that two reporters, who went by ferryboat from Staten Island to the Tidewater Dock, were able to walk through the strike zone without being molested. They were permitted a survey of the Tidewater grounds, which revealed warlike preparations for any attack upon the great plant, and the huge tanks of inflammable oils with which it abounds. Armed guards patroled every foot of the works, barricades reinforced the fences in the direction of open lots and the strikers' headquarters, and fire hose, ready for instant use, was at hand all about.

The surveyors found no trace of the machine guns which The Evening Telegram yesterday announced in big headlines were mounted at the plant ready to be trained upon the strikers if they attacked. Ernie Schmid, Chief Investigator at the plant, denied the presence of the guns, and so indignant were the city authorities at the headlines which they said might have incited another riot, that Mr. Wilson had two newsboys, who were selling the paper brought to police headquarters. They were not held.

Two open notices that "we will get you," addressed to Mr. Cady were found at daylight, posted up in the strike district. One was nailed to a tree opposite Mydosh's Hall and the other had been fastened just outside the Tidewater gate. Mr. Cady was not visibly alarmed.

Police Lieut. John Rigney, yesterday arrested Henry Kacin of 428 Avenue E, Chairman of the striking still cleaners, and Michael Komarnicki of 436 Avenue E, whom he charged with the assault which occured last Wednesday upon Michael Mareinick of 44 West Nineteenth Street, an employe of the General Chemical Company. The police say that Jacob Graub of 87 West Nineteenth Street, who was killed on Thursday, resembled Mareinick and that he may have been killed by mistake.

The police refused permission to a Polish priest from Newark to address the strikers yesterday, fearing he might excite them.

Seven special guards employed by Bayonne at $4 a day each resigned yesterday when threatened with discipline by the Teamsters' Union, to which they belonged. They protested that in being preserve order they were trying to help unionism. Other members of the union were ordered to give up their special jobs or turn in their union cards. They insisted their police work was legitimate, and refused to do either.

BOY SHOT CHASING CHICKENS

Farmer, Under Arrest, Says Rifle was Accidentally Discharged.

Chasing chickens in a vacant lot may cost the life of James Huston, 15 years old, of 45 Joy Avenue, Laurel Hill, on the outskirts of Long Island City, who was taken to St. John's Hospital in that place late yesterday afternoon with a bullet wound in his right lung, while Gregorie McGuinness, a farmer of Borden Avenue, Laurel Hill, charged with wounding him, was placed under arrest by Detective Haley and held without bail. The boy is not expected to live. McGuinness said his chickens had been stolen and stoned, and yesterday he started out with a rifle with the intention of scaring the boys away. He said they were throwing bricks at the chickens and as he started to run after the boys he fell over a stake and his rifle was accidentally discharged. Huston says McGinness fired deliberately.

$5 DURHAM DUPLEX SAFETY RAZORS *Selling at our special price* 68c

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WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

TWO KILLED BY PTOMAINES.

Three Others Seriously Ill After Meal of Fish.

Mrs. Helen Hoehenfeld, 62 years old, and her son Hans, 28, of 197 Globe Avenue, Jamaica, are dead, and Mrs. Harriet Sutcliff, Mrs. Hoehenfeld's daughter; her husband, Walter Sutcliff, a marine engineer, and Miss Margaret Hoehenfeld, another daughter of the dead woman, are seriously ill from ptomaine poison. Miss Margaret is a teacher of German in the Bushwick High School, Brooklyn. She is in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica. Mrs. Sutcliff and her husband are at home.

Soon after a supper of fish last Friday evening the five members of the family became mildly ill, the symptoms being nausea and dizziness, which had passed by morning. The remainder of Friday's dish purchase formed part of the Saturday evening meal. Within an hour all five members of the household became ill and resorted to home remedies.

Yesterday morning Hans Hoehenfeld arose feeling weak but otherwise well. His mother started to prepare his breakfast, after telling her daughter, Miss Margaret, that she thought she had fully recovered.

An hour later, Miss Hoehenfeld discovered her mother and brother side by side dead on the kitchen floor. The shock caused a sudden relapse in Miss Hoehenfeld and Mrs. Sutcliff, who were still weak from Friday's illness.

Coroner's Physician William H. Nammack, after an examination of the bodies, said there was no doubt that death was caused by ptomaine poisoning.

Coroner Daniel M. Ebert took a piece of the fish that had not been soaked, and some scraps from Saturday's supper for examination.

HIT ON ELEVATED TRAIN.

Greek's Skull Fractured by Missile Thrown from a Roof.

Morris Messerino, a Greek, of 115 Essex Street, who has been in this country only two days, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night suffering from a fracture of the skull, which he suffered while riding on a southbound Second Avenue elevated train as it was passing 199th Street.

Messerino continued downtown after he was injured, and had reached the Fifty-seventh Street station when he collapsed. Patrolman Duffy of the East Fifty-first Street Station, on strike duty, summoned an ambulance, and Messerino was removed to the hospital. The police theory is that he was struck by a brick or some other heavy missile thrown from the roof of a tenement adjoining the tracks.

The police of the East Fifty-first Street Station were also investigating last night a report that a shot had been fired at an elevated train of the Third Avenue line between Forty-ninth Street and Fiftieth Street.

MISS EDITH AMES A SUICIDE.

Contractor Finds His Daughter Dead by Gas in Home.

Miss Edith Ames, 28 years old, was found dead in her home at 2,700 Heath Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon when her father, J. Ames, a well-to-do contractor, came home to discover her lying clothed on her bed with two gas jets open. Coroner William J. Flynn gave a suicide verdict after the young woman's father had told that she had been in ill-health and despondent.

Big Anonymous Relief Gifts.

A recent caller at the office of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 70 Fifth Avenue, handed Charles R. Crane, the Treasurer, a check for $25,000 on condition that his name should never be associated with this contribution. This same man a few weeks ago left a check for $18,000 under the same conditions. A total of over $100,000 has been given anonymously. This is nearly one-tenth of all the money received so far by the committee.

MILK INVESTIGATION MAY BE DROPPED NOW

Commissioner Dillon Believes Sheffield Suit Will Also Be Withdrawn.

NORMAL SUPPLY ON WAY

Delay in Messages to Farmers Notifying Them Settlement Had Been Made.

John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, said last night that the Dairymen's League messages announcing that the milk fight had been won probably had not reached all of the farmers in time for them to get their full milk supply to the stations in time for today's delivery. He expected, however, that between 85 and 90 per cent. of the normal supply would be distributed today, and that the full supply would reach the city tomorrow. It was estimated that between 65 and 70 per cent. of the normal supply of 2,400,000 quarts was distributed yesterday.

Whether the State investigation caused by the milk war would be continued now that the distributers had agreed to the league's terms probably will be determined today. Commissioner Dillon, who was the principal witness in the State Attorney General's inquiry and in the court proceedings started by President Loton Horton of the Sheffield Company, to have the league declared an illegal combination in restraint of trade, said last night that he had not been advised as to what would be done.

"I had no assurance from the Sheffield people that their case would be dropped when we came to an agreement," Mr. Dillon said, "but from the general attitude of everybody at the meeting at which the agreement was effected, I gained the impression that this particular case would be dropped. I don't know, however, what will be done in the case of the Attorney General's investigation." Mr. Horton was out of the city yesterday. The Attorney General's investigation was scheduled to continue today.

Former President Jacob S. Brill of the Dairymen's League, who was ousted by the Board of Directors for ignoring Commissioner Dillon and the Executive Committee in seeking to make agreements with the big distributers, is not doing anything to hamper the resumption of normal shipments of milk, Mr. Dillon said. He said that at the farmers' mass meeting in Pawling, Dutchess County, on Saturday night, there was little said of Mr. Brill, despite the fact that Pawling was near his home, and Mr. Dillon had expected to find some of the farmers there siding with the deposed President. Instead, Mr. Dillon said, they confined their activities to celebrating their victory.

Both producers and distributers have thirty days in which to select their members of the Committee of Five that is to decide on milk prices for January, February and March, and Mr. Dillon said last night that no selections had been made. Many of the farmers want him to serve on the committee.

"I don't think I ought to serve on it," he said last night, "partly because I am a State official, and partly because the distributers would probably consider me too much of a partisan. Besides, there will be a great deal of work involved."

FARMERS FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Oneida County Men Want Co-Operative Creameries.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Although the big milk concerns have accepted the terms of the Dairymen's League, the farmers in this locality in their struggle have declared for independence. In two places in Oneida County Saturday evening, where meetings were held to receive the word of the capitulation of the distributers, the farmers adopted resolutions looking for the establishment of cooperative condensories and shipping stations. One will serve 10,000 cows, and the other will care for a territory containing 15,000 cows. In the meantime milk will be shipped as directed by the league officials.

BEFRIENDS 400,000 SAILORS.

American Seamen's Society Prepares Its 88th Annual Report.

More than 400,000 seamen, from every part of the world, have been served in some way by the American Seamen's Friend Society of 76 Wall Street, in the last year, according to the eighty-eighth annual report, which will be issued today. The greater part of the work was done in New York, and also through affiliated organizations in Gloucester, Mass.; Norfolk, Va.; Newport News, Va.; New Orleans, Galveston, Rio de Janeiro, and Stockholm, Sweden.

According to Secretary George Sidney Webster, attendance for the year at the Society's office, located at West and Jane Street, totaled 181,000 seamen. More than $25,000 of their money was handled, and 41,598 men were lodged at the Society's Home over night. Two thousand seamen were lodged free, and meals were provided without charge for more than one thousand. During the year 176 new libraries were sent out to ships, making a total of 27,413 libraries distributed altogether.

68 HORSES DIE IN A FIRE.

Two Men in Danger and Tenements Threatened by Bronx Fire.

Sixty-eight horses were burned to death last evening in a fire in the Claremont Boarding and Livery Stables at 456 East 173d Street, the Bronx. Two men had narrow escapes.

The fire started in the basement and spread so rapidly in hay, straw, and oats that firemen responding to three alarms were driven back by the dense smoke. "Smokey Joe" Martin, Acting Chief, worked the men in short relays and fought the fire largely from the roofs of nearby apartment houses. The stable belonged to Hyman Katz, and thirty-eight of the horses were owned by him.

A youth, who saw smoke coming from the basement, warned Theodore Cretchen, the watchman, who in turn ran to the third floor in time to aid in the escape of Emanuel Pollack, a stableman, asleep there.

Police reserves got the tenante from adjoining houses ready to leave if the fire spread, while the firemen kept streams playing on the Washington Avenue homes of Dr. M. Krakowski and Dr. J. L. Rubinstein, which were endangered. Only a shell was left of the three-story building, and the damage was estimated, unofficially, at $30,000.

GIFT TO FRANK DAMROSCH.

Choral Organizations Present Bronze Candelabrum to Founder.

When Dr. Frank Damrosch was enticed by friends into the Workers' Amusement Club, better known as "Ann Morgan's Club," he was surprised yesterday to find there 200 alumni of the People's Singing Classes and the People's Choral Union, who had gathered to celebrate his founding of the two organizations twenty-five years ago.

Dr. Damrosch's wife and daughter, Miss Helen Damrosch, were among those who saw him presented with a bronze candelabrum in commemoration of the anniversary. Others there were Walter Damrosch and his wife; Mrs. David Mannes, Dr. Damrosch's sister, and her husband; Miss Morgan, Edward Marquard, Director of the union, and Miss Fara L. Dunning, who was conductor of the society when it was founded.

WOMAN FALLS FROM C. & O. EXPRESS TRAIN

Mrs. Rawson L. Wood's Maid Found Badly Injured Near Tracks at Elizabeth.

SEARCH BY TRAIN CREW

Employer, on Way to Hot Springs, Unable to Account for the Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 15.—Ten minutes after a Chesapeake & Ohio train on the Pennsylvania tracks passed through here from New York late on Saturday night, some men, crossing the company's right of way, discovered an unconscious woman lying beside the tracks. There were several cuts on the top of her head and one leg was broken. She was removed to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark. Early this morning she was identified as Ann Hanson of New York City, a maid in the employ of Mrs. Rawson L. Wood of 853 Seventh Avenue, that city.

Miss Hanson was bound with her employer to Hot Springs, Va. She is still unable to give an account of the accident.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 15.—Worrying over the accident to her maid, Mrs. Rawson L. Wood of New York arrived here today. She spent the day resting, after a sleepless night on the train. As the train was running through Elizabeth Mrs. Wood sent Ann Hanson, her maid, to the dining car. She did not return, and after an anxious wait Mrs. Wood notified the train officials, and a search of the cars failed to reveal any trace of the maid.

It was not until the train reached Baltimore, several hours afterward, that Mrs. Wood received a clue as to what had happened. Word came from the Elizabeth authorities to the railroad officials that an unconscious woman had been picked up beside the tracks there. It is not known how the woman came to fall from the train, as it is made up of solid vestibuled cars.

Mrs. Wood was much distressed about the accident. She has come here to play in the annual Fall tennis tournament to be held this week. With Craig Biddle she won the mixed doubles tournament in Palm Beach last Winter. She also won the singles at Hot Springs in 1914.

G. McFadden, Singer, Disappears.

The police have been asked to look for George McFadden, a vaudeville singer, who disappeared on Oct. 6 from the Hotel Somerset, where he was living with his wife. Mrs. McFadden, who is living at the New Victoria Hotel said last night that her husband had $460 with him when he disappeared. She fears he has either met with an accident or has been robbed.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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So sure are the proprietors of Man-a-cea Water that it will relieve stomach or intestinal trouble that is not structural that they guarantee to refund your money if a case of 12 half-gallon bottles does not effect an improvement. Thousands upon thousands of cases have been sold under that guarantee. Man-a-cea is not a laxative, and is free from any medicinal taste. If you have dyspepsia, indigestion or distress after eating, why don't you order a case to-day from your grocer or druggist? Served at hotels, clubs and restaurants. Remember the money back guarantee.—Advt.

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Samples and style suggestions sent upon request.

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There is one man in New York who has experienced the keen pleasure of knowing that his business judgment has more than proved correct—and that a four-year-old investment is still paying unusual dividends.

That man is Mr. W. J. Branigan, cashier of the American Linseed Co. The investment was in four Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machines. In answering an inquiry about the machines from Huylers, Mr. Branigan says:

"We adopted this method of keeping customers' accounts four years ago, and we are very well pleased with the results."

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today; tomorrow fair, cooler; strong southwesterly winds; probably gale today.
For full weather report see page 22.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,451. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILSON SEES FOES IN PLOT TO CONTROL BANKING SYSTEM

Charges Republican Leaders Also Would Scalp Controller of the Currency.

THIS THEIR SECRET AVOWAL

He Adds the Same Men Would Use Our Armed Forces for Private Financial Ends.

FOR UNITY OF PROGRESSIVES

Tells Wilson Volunteers His Party, Though Perhaps Sometimes Inefficient, Has a Soul.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 16.—President Wilson declared today at Shadow Lawn that the purposes of the reactionary leaders opposed to his re-election could be summed up under these heads:

"They want the scalp of the present Controller of the Currency, I can only conjecture, because, for the first time in many years, he has obliged the banks to obey the banking laws.

"They desire to get control of the new banking system.

"And, in the third place, they wish to put the Army and Navy of the United States back of their financial enterprises in Mexico and throughout the world."

The President thus defined the motives of his opponents in reply to a request for a "personal message giving your conception of the issues of the campaign" put to him today by a group of independents in politics who have adopted the name of "Wilson Volunteers," and who visited Shadow Lawn today under the leadership of Amos Pinchot and the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

Democrats Have Made Good.

Mr. Wilson told them that 10,000,000 of the 15,000,000 votes cast at the last election were cast for "progressive candidates and programs of the campaign." These, he said, composed the so-called Progressive Group and the Democratic Group. The latter had had a chance to make good its promises and had done so, he declared, and he appealed for the support of all progressive-thinking men of whatever political persuasion in the present campaign which he asserted was clearly a clean-cut fight between the forces of progress and those of reaction. The great majority of the nation had proved, he said, that it desired progressive legislation, and the only means to this end was the Democratic Party, which "alone is organized for that end."

President Wilson received the delegates, who said they intended to begin immediately a speaking tour of New York State which would take them "from the Battery to Buffalo," in the hall of the Summer White House. Dr. Wise, after explaining that the group he represented was made up of members of all parties who regarded themselves as progressives, told the President that they had decided to support him because they felt that he had nationalized his party and had made it a truly forward looking and progressive party.

No more significant proof of this could be found, he declared, than the last two appointments ot the Supreme Court, referring to Justices Brandies and Clarke, and he characterized the Republican Party as a "perfect instrument of privilege."

Praises Mexican Policy.

Dr. Wise praised the Administration's Mexican policy as setting a new standard of international relationship. Touching the European situation, he declared that it would be a crime against Europe to "entrust or give authority to some of these privilege hunters, who are unanimous in opposition to you to represent us in international councils.

"Woe to the poor, little, struggling, bleeding democratic nationalities if they are to be represented when the day of peace comes by these oversea imperialists," he said, "by these gentlemen who are determined that our Government shall support them and defend them at all costs and at all hazzards in the department collecting process to which you have refused to give countenance."

Finally, he declared that the election of Mr. Hughes would mean a country divided against itself, a "country perhaps permanently and hopelessly hyphenated," and he said that he believed the President's re-election would mean a reunited America.

Amos Pinchot declared that in all the issues that came up the President had given everybody a square deal and that the people of New York who were against him took that position "because you were giving them a square deal and they were not used to getting a square deal and they did not like it."

Dr. Wise read a set of resolutions to the President, expressing the beliefs of the organization of volunteers, which declared that at no time in the history of the country had the issue between democracy and privilege been so clearly drawn as it is in this campaign, and that "the reactionaries have now united in an effort to recapture the Government of the United States."

Confusion if Hughes Is Elected.

"We do not understand why Mr. Hughes is unable or afraid to commit himself on any great issue before the nation," these resolutions declare, and they charge that he "has toured every section of the country without expressing his views."

Saying that Mr. Hughes's election would bring at least six months of con-

Continued on Page 3.

HANGS FOR 3 BLOCKS OUTSIDE A SUBWAY CAR

Elderly Physician Caught by a Side Door, Escapes Without Injury After Perilous Ride.

Dr. Ivan Balabonoff, a nose, throat, and mouth specialist of Tacoma, Wash., had a narrow escape from death last night when he was caught in the side door of a northbound subway train, which ran from Fourteenth Street to Seventeenth Street before he was released.

Dr. Balabonoff, who is 60 years old, was entering the car of the train when the door was closed by the guard. He was wedged between the side of the car and the door in such a way that he was suspended from the waist, with his legs inside the car and his head and shoulders outside. There was a dense crowd on the platform and inside the cars, and Dr. Balabonoff's plight attracted no attention as the train started.

As the train left the station he grasped the side of the door, drew himself up into a sitting posture, and so remained until the train got to Seventeenth Street. Meanwhile several of the passengers noticed the partially open door, and seeing the doctor's legs protruding into the car, shouted to the guard, and Patrolman McCormack of the Hamburg Avenue Station, in Brooklyn, who was on the train, pulled the emergency cord.

The whistle attracted the attention of Patrolman John Dawson of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, and he ran down into the subway, jumped to the tracks and ran to the train which had stopped. He climbed into the last car, and, running through, joined McCormick and, assisted by the guard, extricated Dr. Balabonoff and carried him to the platform of the Eighteenth Street station.

An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, but Dr. Balabonoff refused medical attention, and left in a taxicab.

DRYS' TRAIN ATTACKED WITH STONE OR BULLET

Missile Pierces Window of Observation Car Imperiling the Vice Presidential Candidate.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 16.—A missile, probably a stone, hurled by an unidentified man, crashed against the rear window of the observation car of the Prohibition special train near Fort Wayne, Ind., tonight, showering broken glass over Ira Landrith, the Prohibitionist Vice Presedential candidate, and other members of the party, but injuring no one.

For a time it was believed that the train had been fired upon. Mr. Landrith, Mrs. Oliver W. Stewart of Chicago, and Judge Frank E. Herrick of Wheaton, Ill., thought they heard a report of a gun, and the hole left in the window appeared as if it might have been made by a bullet. The finding of a stone on the observation platform later and the failure to find a bullet caused the shooting theory virtually to be abandoned.

Earlier in the day at Greensburg, Ind., a man yelled from the crowd that Mr. Landrith "ought to die." At Fort Wayne Mr. Landrith saw several men peering at him through the window of his compartment, and one of them said: "There he is now." He was undecided tonight whether to accept the stone theory. Frank Hanly, the Presidential nominee, who was in a drawing room of the observation car when it was struck, was convinced that only a stone had been hurled.

Mr. Hanly devoted today chiefly to defending himself for leaving the Republican Party when it refused to adopt a dry national plank. He also continued to assail Fairbanks and Marshall for their liquor question records.

FIRED ON OWN MEN IN RUNAWAY "TANK"

Paris Editor Declares British Destroyed Machine and Crew to Prevent Capture.

The first British "tank" that appeared on the Somme front got out of the control of its driver and was destroyed, with its crew, by the British artillery, according to Lieutenant Stéphane Lauzanne, former editor of the Paris Matin, who arrived on the French liner Lafayette yesterday. The tank was destroyed, M. Lauzanne said, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Germans.

"The men apparently lost control of it," he said, "and were steering straight for the German lines. To prevent the new war engine from falling into the hands of the enemy it was shelled to pieces by the British gunners with their own countrymen inside of it."

Mr. Lauzanne said that the French officers spoke of the sacrifice made in order to keep the secret of the invention, which had cost so much time and trouble, from falling into the hands of the Germans. It was a sad thing to have to do, but there was no help for it, as the men could not be got out of the machine, and therefore they had to perish with it. He heard the cost was about $15,000 for each of the machines.

"The sight of the tank coming toward them inspired terror in the minds of the Germans, who thought it was some giant animal brought from India, and they did not know what to do," he said. "When the British artillery destroyed the machine it caused more wonder among the enemy and their officers, according to prisoners captured later, could not make it out at all and were very much worried.

"I heard there were about 100 tanks now on the Somme front. They are not much bigger than the armored motored cars, but very much more powerful in construction. Their caterpillar wheels are hidden underneath so that they cannot be shot away. Each tank carries two machine guns and one Lewis gun. The crew of five men inside cannot be hurt with machine gun fire, as it will not penetrate the armor.

"The tanks have a speed of six miles an hour. They are very useful in trench fighting, as they can go right down into the trenches and fire into the Germans without receiving any injury in returns. For example, if the artillery has leveled three-quarters of a mue anead, and the remaining quarter contains trenches which are still held by the Germans, a tank can go over the field, no matter how rough it may be, and wipe out the defenders in a few minutes. One end slopes up so that with the caterpillar wheels and the claw chain under the center of the machine, it is easy for it to climb out again."

You'll Like Deerfoot Sausage.
Ordinary sausage won't do after you've tasted Deerfoot. Get the genuine.—Advt.

WON'T OMIT 'OBEY' IN MARRIAGE RITE

Episcopalian Convention Declines to Act on a Feminist Suggestion.

BRIGHT HOPES FOR PENSIONS

Two-thirds of $5,000,000 Fund for Retired Clergymen Pledged, Bishop Lawrence Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—Episcopalian brides must still promise to obey, for the marriage rite in the Protestant Episcopal Church cannot be modernized for at least another three years.

It was announced in the House of Deputies today that the general convention of 1919 would have to take up the question of matrimony, for there was not time to consider it in connection with the revision and enrichment of the Prayer Book now under way.

The printed report of the joint commission has two chapters on the marriage ceremony, the one written by the minority of the commission, suggesting certain radical changes, such as making the responses the same for both the man and the woman and omitting all reference to wifely submission to a liege lord. The version proposed by the minority also eliminates the man's declaration that he endows the woman with all his worldly goods. Such a promise is pronounced a survival of the old English law, and is to be taken for granted, according to the new view, the dower rights of the wife in any property the husband may have being automatically protected.

The commission will also consider for another three years any changes in the Catechism and also modifications in the form for the institution of Bishops. Other chapters in the report of the commission are being apportioned between the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies. The discussion of these liturgical changes will be taken up again tomorrow morning and is expected to continue three days. Sharp clashes of opinion are likely to come at any time on doctrinal matters. The abridgment of the Ten Commandments and the Church's attitude toward sinners and non-believers are included in the matters to be discussed.

The Church has adopted a new hymnal from which many of the hymns which are not considered in consonance with the spirit of the age have been dropped.

The Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts, reported to the joint session of the Bishops and Deputies this afternoon that two-thirds of the $5,000,000 which was necessary to create a pension fund for the aged clergy had been raised. The fund has been planned on a sound actuarial basis under the direction of Sayre Monell of New York City, and it has been raised in accordance with progressive business methods. Under the provisions of the plan each retired clergyman will receive $600 a year. After the requisite $5,000,000 has been obtained, each parish is to add 7½ per cent. of the salary of the clergy.

The Bishop said that all must be subscribed by March 1 of next year, for if it were not, the pledges already given would be void. He also said that in order to make up for the falling off of collections between now and the expiration of the time limit, fully $15,000 a day must be raised, and he was confident that it could be done.

The efficient way in which the provision has been made for the superannuated clergy under the direction of the Bishop, who has a leave of absence from his diocese for one year, in order to push the project, is shown in the work of the joint commission on business methods in the Church, in which he is also an active factor.

In order to remove any misapprehension as to the purpose of the business commission one of its members today made a statement regarding it to the correspondents. There are 50,000 church treasurers of varying knowledge of bookkeeping and finance, and there is no definite system or ecciesiastical accountancy. The commission, which has had the advice of organizers of big business, is proceeding on the idea that the organization which has the best system of financial management and bookkeeping will have the greatest opportunity for success; hence the very businesslike directions which it would have issued to church treasurers as to what they might do and what they might not do.

"We are bound to say that we had no conception"—to quote from the report presented to the House of Deputies—"of the number of cases of dishonesty and of almost criminal carelessness. It is clear that the reason for our ignorance is found in the natural but wrong desire to protect the Church from the injury from the scandal resulting in the frequent hushing up ot such troubles."

The Deputies have referred to the Board of Missions the proposal to increase the pay of missionaries in the field, owing to the high cost of living.

The House of Bishops had a busy day, and from them came several messages to the House of Deputies. It recommended an amendment to the constitution which, if concurred to by the Deputies, will, in 1919, give votes to suffragan Bishops. Under the present arrangement the suffragans are permitted to sit in the House and to speak, but have no franchise.

The Bishops recommended also that a joint commission prepare an Italian Prayer Book. There have been many converts in the last few years among Italians who have come to this country, most of whom were at least nominally affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church.

Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy for the Armenians who have suffered in the war at the hands of the Turks.

ACCUSED AS CAVELL AID.

Wealthy English Dentist to be Courtmartialed in Brussels Today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—More than a year after the martyrdom of Nurse Cavell, Dr. Bull, an English dentist, is to be tried by the Germans in Brussels on the charge of supplying Nurse Cavell with funds to assist soldiers to escape.

Dr. Bull has acted as King Albert's dentist. It is reported the trial will begin tomorrow. Thirteen other persons are to be tried with Dr. Bull on various charges. It is said a Consul named Braun has been appointed to defend Bull.

Allies Recognize Venizelos Cabinet; Consuls in Crete Are So Instructed

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 17.—The Entente Allies have formally recognized the Provisional Government of Greece in the Island of Crete, set up by former Premier Venizelos. The Entente Consuls at Canea, the capital of Crete, have been instructed to act in union in this matter.

An official statement issued here yesterday says it is only in Crete that the question of official recognition has yet arisen.

Official circles in London have received no word in regard to recognition of the new Cabinet at Athens by the Entente.

"What stands in the way of creating a Greek republic?" asks the Daily Mail in an editorial this morning, declaring that a Greek republic was favored by General Carrail, commander-in-chief of the allied operations in the Balkans, as well as by ex-Premier Venizelas and other Greek leaders. The Mail continues:

"Rumor says that the obstacle to a republic is not in Greece, but in the courtly minds of statesmen elsewhere; for example, Viscount Grey. But it seems incredible that the theory of divine right should have any considerable supporters in England. If the Greeks want a republic, we see no reason why they should not have it."

MR. HUGHES OBJECTS TO A THIRD 'HOUSE'

Alludes to Col. House as a 'Mysterious Influence' in the Wilson Administration.

REPLIES TO THE PRESIDENT

Never Did Harbor "Invisible Government" Never Will—Omaha Meeting Ends Nebraska Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 16.—Charles E. Hughes in a speech here tonight introduced Colonel E. M. House, confidant and unofficial emissary of President Wilson, to the American people as a campaign issue, and in discussing his activities endeavored to turn back upon the President the charge made by Mr. Wilson in addresses at Shadow Lawn and elsewhere that the success of the Republican Party would mean that "invisible government" would rule the United States.

"I desire government through two Houses and not three," was the way Mr. Hughes brought Colonel House into the campaign. The allusion caused, first, laughter, and then sustained applause. Mr. Hughes asserted that the Democratic Administration had been one of "mysterious influences" and "unofficial spokesmen," which did not, in his mind, square with the best interest of the people.

The candidate preceded the statement about Colonel House's part in the affairs of the country by an open declaration of independence of all "boss" influence, a statement which was taken by his hearers as an answer to the assertions of the President that the election of Hughes would mean the return of the Old Guard political leaders to power in a way harmful to the country and a warning to these Old Guard leaders that they need expect no favors at his hands.

He was surprised and amused, Mr. Hughes said, at the character of some of the assertions made by the Democratic Administration in its effort to discredit him and retain its grip on the country's Government.

"Invisible Government."

"For example," he went on, "it is now said in substance that my election would result in installing 'invisible government.' What a preposterous suggestion! I came into public life as the opponent of invisible government long before this Administration was thought of. The fact that I was an opponent of invisible government was my title to public confidence, and it was because I was an opponent of invisible government that, not according to my liking—indeed, against my desire—I was nominnted for the Presidency. I know that we are in constant danger of subversion of the principles of government, and I desire to say that, as there was no invisible government in the State of New York when I had the honor to hold the executive place there, there will be no invisible government in the United States if I have the honor to hold the position of President."

Mr. Hughes then made his attack upon the President for the employment of Colonel House in matters which, he said, had always remained a mystery to the American electorate.

"I believe in government through constitutional agencies," he said, "through the recognized officers of government, according to the intent of the Constitution and the Statutes. I think, indeed, it might be said that the present Administration has been in a large measure an Administration of unofficial spokesmen, of mysterious influences, and I can say, in entire good humor, that I desire government through two Houses and not three."

An attack on the Administration's Mexican policy and the passage of the Adamson eight-hour bill, upon what the candidate called the demand of the railroad brotherhoods followed, and Mr. Hughes suggested as the "motto" of the Administration this phrase: "A problem avoided is a problem solved."

While Mr. Hughes received no such demonstration as President Wilson did upon his recent visit here, there were at least 20,000 people in the streets to welcome him upon his arrival, and the Auditorium, the same hall in which the President spoke, was filled to overflowing. It was estimated that 8,000 people heard his address. Republican leaders called attention to the fact that when Mr. Wilson was here the city was celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of the State to the Union, and there were at least 150,000 visitors in the city.

Found Audience Cordial.

Mr. Hughes was twenty minutes late in arriving at the hall, and the other speakers found it difficult to hold the crowd in check. The nominee and his wife were greeted with a two-minute demonstration. It had been reported that Mr. Hughes would be heckled and that a large part of the audience would prove unfriendly to him, but no such spirit developed in any large measure. The great crowd was attentive and cordial.

In his address Mr. Hughes alleged that the Administration misrepresented the situation when it said that it had unshackled business. He charged also that by the passing of the Adamson eight-hour law, which would mean higher freight rates, the Administration had brought forward again "our dear old bosom companion, whom we can't lose, the High Cost of Living."

"If you think the railroad is going to pay you have got another guess coming," he shouted.

Shortly after, Mr. Hughes began to speak a wire holding several big electric lights broke, and the lamps tumbled into the audience. There was an interruption of about two minutes, and then Mr. Hughes said: "I hope that nothing else will drop unless we drop it." The

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SAYS COMBLES COST FRENCH ONLY 5,250

Paris Matin's Former Editor Declares Two Days' Losses in Champagne Were 50,000.

BIG GUNS SAVING LIVES

M. Stephane Lauzanne Praises Charitable Work of Americans in France.

Lieut. Stephane Lauzanne, former editor of the Paris Matin, arrived yesterday on the Lafayette, on a mission for the French Foreign Office, which he expects will detain him in the United States for at least six months. He was with his regiment, the Thirty-first Infantry, in the beginning of the fighting at Verdun, and was then detailed to the Foreign Office at Paris, and sent to Switzerland.

"I have come on behalf of the National Committee," he continued, "of L'Effort de la France et Les Allies, which has been formed to develop friendship between France and her allies, and also with her friends, in which class the United States stands first on the list.

"There are three important reasons at the present time why France is so grateful to the United States and wishes to show some recognition for what this country has done for her in the war.

"First come the aviators who are now at the front, risking their lives in her service. There are 100 American airmen in the French Army. Two of them have been killed and four have been decorated with the War Cross for bravery under fire.

"Next come the American ambulances, of which there are 200 at work, carrying wounded to the hospitals. The ambulances are operated at an expense of $10,000 a month. The French people think a great deal of this charitable work of the Americans, and also of the American hospital, which is one of the finest in France in its care of the wounded. It costs $30,000 a month for its upkeep, which is all contributed by philanthropic Americans.

"It has been decided to hold a big reception in honor of America on Nov. 13 at the Sorbonne in Paris, which will be presided over by François Boutroux, a professor of the French Academy who is well known in this country. Another speaker will be M. Millerand, former Minister of War, who said that every shell made in America and sent to France is a contribution to the cause of right and justice.

"The Allies are gaining more and more each day," Mr. Lauzanne continued, "as they become acquainted with the war. This applies to the English as well as the French and is demonstrated by the decrease in the number of killed and wounded in each big engagement. On Sept. 22, when Combles was captured, the French loss in men killed and wounded was 5,250 only for the two days fighting, while in the Champagne a year previous it was over 50,000.

"The winning of the war today depends on the number of guns and ammunition, and as time goes on the Allies will attack on a larger scale. The English losses have been much less, now that they have big artillery to clear the ground before the infantry advance."

Mr. Lauzanne went on to say that the symbol of the English was patience. They are always quietly trying out some new invention that will help to bring victory to the Allies. They were slow at the commencement of the war, he said, but now they are skilled soldiers.

Mr. Lauzanne said that Jules Hedeman, foreign editor of the Matin, who was killed leading his men at Verdun, was 48 years old, and need not have gone on active service at all, only he preferred to fight. He was born in Holland, and had only been naturalized for five years when the war began. The Foreign Office sent for Lieutenant Hedeman twice to offer him a post, but he sent back word each time that he would stay in the trenches with his comrades. His company was charging in a counterattack when a bullet struck him in the heart.

Mr. Lauzanne is accompanied by his wife and Marcel Knecht, an Alsatian, who will assist him in his mission. Before returning to France, Mr. Lauzanne will go as far west as the Pacific Ocean.

ELECTION ODDS NOW 10 TO 8

Wall Street Broker Puts Up $8,000 on Wilson for Client at That Ratio.

Betting in the financial district yesterday showed that all the Hughes money previously offered at odds of 2 to 1 had disappeared. Betting commissioners reported that a distinct tendency toward President Wilson was evident and all the wagers reported were at 10 to 8 or 10 to 7, with Hughes supporters growing reluctant to accept anything but the former ratio.

On the Curb Edward McQuade reported that he had placed for a client $8,000 on Wilson against $10,000 on Hughes, and said $15,000 stood ready to back the President's campaign at odds of 7 to 10. On the Stock Exchange a wager of $700 for Wilson, against $1,000 was reported, and the air was filled with rumors of much larger bets among the professional traders. It is estimated that fully $200,000 will be wagered by Stock Exchange men before the campaign draws to a close, inasmuch as many traders have strong convictions in regard to the election.

One commissioner said he had $10,000 to bet at 10 to 6 that Hughes would carry New York and 1 to 4 was offered that Wilson would win in Connecticut. Even money was offered that the President would carry New Jersey, but the supporters of Hughes were not attracted.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c, the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

PUSH TEUTONS BACK FAR IN DOBRUDJA

Petrograd Report Says the Russo-Rumanian Army Is Again Before Dobric.

HUNGARIAN BORDER HELD

Rumanian Resistance Stiffens, and, According to Bucharest, All Attacks Have Been Repelled.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—With the stiffening of their line the Rumanians on the Transylvania border continue to hold their own, according to the official statement issued at Bucharest.

In Dobrudja the front of the Bulgar-Turk-German army has been driven back all the way to Dobric, in the Southern portion of the province, it is announced in a wireless message from Petrograd, which adds that King Ferdinand visited the front there and found the situation excellent.

The Rumanian official statement reads:

On the Northern and Northwestern fronts, at Tulghes and in the Upper Bicaz Valley, there has been a violent artillery action. Attacks made by enemy infantry were repulsed and we took forty prisoners. In the Usul Valley artillery engagements took place.

Frontier Attacks Repulsed.

We repulsed enemy attacks on the frontier. In the Oituz Valley the enemy violently attacked troops on the frontier, but were driven back beyond the border.

In the Burzen Valley there have been light actions. We captured eighty prisoners. At Table Butzi the enemy compelled us to withdraw a little towards the south. At Bratocea the situation is unchanged.

At Predeal enemy attacks were repulsed with heavy loss to him.

In Carnuca our troops are offering obstinate resistance.

In the Alt region we have occupied Stana Gligloman, Ciocadobro-Gugli and Cioicastrica-Tului.

There were no actions in the Jiul region.

In the vicinity of Orsova there were artillery engagements. On the southern front there was firing along the Danube.

In Dobrudja we threw back an enemy outpost at the point of the bayonet.

The Berlin official bulletin merely says:

In Transylvania fighting continues on the Rumanian border. In Dobrudja there is no change in the situation.

Vienna is equally chary of information, the Army Headquarters report reading:

Rumanian - Hungarian Frontier — There is no material change. The fighting continues.

The situation on the Hungarian frontier occupies the leading position on the news and editorial pages of the London newspapers. The Rumanians, forced back six or seven miles at one point into their own country, it is pointed out, are making a stand at Rucaru, which is a small town toward the southern end of the Torsburger pass. At Rucaru the Austro-Germans are well below the highest level of the pass. South of this town the road runs ten miles through a rolling country to the rail head of Campulung, which is practically on the edge on the Rumanian plain and seventy-five miles from Bucharest.

The Times notes: "The enemy has advanced into Rumania through the Torzburger pass and the Rumanians are fighting on their own soil at Rucaru. Apparently they have temporarily lost possession of all but the southern approaches of Torsburger pass. Further north the enemy penetrated to the crest of Citoz pass, but was then driven back in a fierce encounter. In the other passes the enemy is making no progress, but until effective help reaches the Rumanian second army we must expect varying fortunes in this district."

Says Retreat Was Disaster.

BERLIN, Oct. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The Rumanian second army in its retreat in Transylvania lost approximately two divisions," says the Overseas News Agency. "The Rumanian first army and the larger part of the second army have been virtually annihilated.

"When the successful attack was made on the first army at Hermannstadt by the Austro-German troops the Rumanians planned to send the second army to its assistance. This plan was learned from reports of aviators which were found. The second army advanced too far to the west and was forced to retreat in haste. Its retreat became a panicky flight. On Oct. 13 isolated detachments were still being rounded up. Captured officers say the army was completely disorganized. It would have been annihilated if Rumanian reinforcements had not been hurried in through the Torzburger and Predeal passes.

"The Rumanian leaders lost their surety of decision. Brigades and regiments in desperation were moved hastily forward and back on railroads and even on carts. Only pitiful fragments of the army could be rescued from Transylvania.

"Transylvania today is clear of the Rumanians, except for small sections near the border. At the same time the Rumanians' hopes of obtaining assistance from the people of Transylvania have been frustrated. The entire Transylvanian population and the better Rumanian element feel they have been delivered from a nightmare, as the Rumanians have been expelled after a short reign of terror."

BIG BATTLES RAGE ON RUSSIAN FRONT

Teuton Troops in Carpathians Near Rumanian Frontier Attacking in Strong Force.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Heavy fighting is in progress in the Southern Carpathians near the junction point of the Rumanian, Transylvanian and Bukowina boundary line, where, south of Dorna Watra and in the region of Kormese and Kirlibaba, northwest of Dorna Watra, the Teuton troops in force are at-

Continued on Page 2.

GERMAN MASS MEETING URGES RUTHLESS WAR

Reventlow Attacks Helfferich as "More Dangerous Than the Imperial Chancellor."

BERLIN, Oct. 16, (via London.)—A largely attended meeting of "The Independent Committee for German Peace," one of the organizations conducting an agitation for a ruthless submarine war, was held here yesterday. Deputy Fuhrmann, national Liberal leader in the Prussian Diet, acted as Chairman.

According to the Tageblatt's report, the meeting insisted that an unrestricted submarine war must and should begin immediately. Count von Reventlow, editorial writer on the Tageszeitung, who was one of the prominent speakers, added Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior, to the list of undesirables. He declared that Dr. Helfferich was more dangerous than the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg.

BOYS AND OLD MEN GERMAN RESERVES

Russians Report Prisoners Are Disgusted with Their Latest Reinforcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 16, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I hear that there is already a good deal of friction between the Germans and their Turkish and Bulgarian allies. Now that the Balkan front is heavily engaged, it would appear that the Turks in Bulgaria insisted upon their men returning for the defense of their own vital interests at home. The Germans have not been able to oppose these demands, and there has been a good deal of shuffling of men, making necessary the withdrawal of German troops from other sections of the front, the drafting of reserves from Germany, and a general readjustment.

According to the stories of prisoners, the German soldiers are highly disgusted with the quality of the reserves now coming into the firing line. These are almost exclusively boys under the normal age for enlistment or old men who have hitherto been employed in garrison duties in the far rear. As the prisoners put it, "They have swept out every corner, and this is the rubbish resulting."

The feeling that there is nothing really serviceable now behind them is reported to have a depressing effect upon the German fighting lines.

PIN CROSS OF LEGION ON PRINCE AFTER DEATH

French Honor American Airman Who Received Fatal Hurts in Great Aerial Raid.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The Cross of the Legion of Honor was pinned on the breast of Norman Prince, the young American aviator, as he lay on his deathbed in the hospital at Gerardmer, in the Vosges.

Prince had taken part in a great aerial raid, which was followed by a stirring fight in the air between allied aeroplanes and German machines. He suffered injuries to the head, which apparently were the direct cause of his death.

Though wounded, the American pilot kept his gun going, warding off hostile craft which had ascended to attack the French bombarding squadron. He remained long in the air, coolly facing the fire of the German machine guns.

Finally, in attempting to land, he struck an aerial cable, this mischance, it is thought, being due to the injuries that he had received in the fight. He was picked up unconscious, and died apparently without suffering.

Comrades of the Franco-American Aviation Corps, accompanied by French pilots, arrived at the Gerardmer Hospital this afternoon to make arrangements for the funeral. Charles Prince, an uncle, received a special permit from General Joffre to go to Gerardmer, but arrived after the aviator had died.

The raid in which Norman Prince received his fatal injuries was probably the one chronicled in an official bulletin issued by the French War Office on Friday. Some forty aeroplanes took part Thursday night in a flight as far as Oberndorf on the Neckar, where, Paris said, Mauser works were attacked. A bulletin issued by the German War Office asserted that nine of the allied machines were brought down.

FOUGHT IN CELLARS TILL ALL WERE KILLED

Prussians, Caught by French in Genermont Factory, Refused to Surrender.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—General Michelen's army on the south of the Somme are now working with one circumstance in their favor: that the Germans are being pushed off the Santerre plateau toward the Somme valley with no railway behind them, few good roads, and those few much troubled by artillery fire.

Add to this the demoralizing effect of a continuous record of defeat and one understands the fact that what was not intended as a major operation yielded on Saturday 1,100 prisoners and a respectable stretch of ground, including several specially fortified points. The chief of these were a sugar factory and the hamlet of Genermont, half way between Berny and Ablaincourt. The ruins of the factory had been organized with neo-German art, and General von Below is said to have described the place as impregnable. Yet it was carried by assault by the same brigade which last Tuesday captured the neighboring hill and hamlet of Bovent.

The preparatory bombardment could not reach all the machine gun shelters, and the first wave of French infantry got only half way across the leaden storm of the intervening 600 yards. There the survivors hid in shell holes till the second wave arrived.

Again they could not get very far except on the right, where some of them found a communication trench going toward the factory. Two more companies now raced out in turn, and this time the assault reached the broken walls of the factory.

It was in the vast cellars that the hardest fighting took place 12 feet under ground. The defenders were Prussians. They refused to give in, and resisted from corner to corner. At length they were killed almost to a man.

Only about forty prisoners were taken at the sugar factory. Thence the attack was continued with success against the hamlet of Genermont and a small wood between that place and the village of Frenses.

FRENCH STROKE GAINS A GRIP ON SAILLY-SAILLISEL

Drives a Wedge Into Centre of Village Northeast of Combles and Consolidate Gains.

GERMAN ASSAULTS FAIL

Foch's Troops Also Make Progress South of Somme, Carrying a Wood, Taking Guns.

HARD FIGHT NEAR THIEPVAL

British Beat Off Heavy Attacks of Germans, Trying to Recover Schwaben Redoubt.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—French troops north of the Somme have again driven their line forward, and now hold parts of the village of Sailly-Saillisel, northeast of Combles.

The attack by Foch's men took place last night, and German positions as far as the central crossroads in the village were won. The Germans at once began a violent counteroffensive, but, according to the official bulletin of the French War Office tonight, they failed to make gains. The French have been busy consolidating their new positions today, despite a heavy shell fire which extended all along the Somme front.

South of the Somme also the French troops made gains today, capturing a small wood between Genermont and Ablaincourt, with three guns, two of them of 3¼-inch calibre.

Heavy attacks were made by the Germans on the British lines north of Thiepval last night, according to the British official bulletins. The assailants, who made a particularly strong drive at the Schwaben Redoubt, recently won by the British, were beaten off with great losses, it is stated.

The bulletin issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

There was great reciprocal artillery activity along the entire Somme front.

To the north we consolidated ourselves in the captured portion of Sailly-Saillisel despite a lively enemy bombardment.

To the south we repulsed a violent counterattack east of Berny-en-Santerre. We captured a small wood with two guns of 210 millimeters and one of 77 millimeters between Genermont and Ablaincort.

During these actions we took 110 prisoners, including four officers.

In the sector of Lassigny a German aeroplane, hit by our artillery, fell in flames in the German lines.

On the remainder of the front nothing of importance occurred.

The day report of the French War Office reads:

North of the Somme yesterday evening we penetrated the village of Sailly-Saillisel and occupied houses along the Bapaume Road as far as the central crossroads. The enemy took very violent counteraction. Fighting continues.

South of the Somme we repulsed a German attack at St. Eloi Wood, southeast of Belloy-en-Santerre.

The rest of the front was comparatively quiet. Despite bad weather, our aeroplanes fought seven engagements in the course of which one enemy machine was brought down.

The afternoon bulletin of the British War Office says:

Heavy hostile shelling continued at intervals during the night on our front south of the Ancre. A small hostile bombing attack on our trenches north of Courcelette was driven back without difficulty.

At Schwaben Redoubt a more important enemy attack, delivered after heavy artillery preparation and assisted by flammenwerfer, also was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy.

During the night the enemy's trenches were successfully entered by us northeast of Ypres, southeast of St. Eloi and east of Ploegsteert. A number of the enemy were killed and prisoners were taken.

The official communication from British Headquarters in France, issued tonight, reads:

It is confirmed that the losses incurred by the enemy in last night's attacks upon our positions at Schwaben redoubt were exceedingly heavy. Sixty-eight prisoners, including one officer, were left in our hands. Our losses were very slight.

In the neighborhood of Neuville St. Vaast our heavy artillery and trench mortars carried out an organized bombardment on the enemy's lines. Good results seemed to be obtained.

Much successful work was carried out by our artillery. One hostile battery position was completely destroyed and many others were severely damaged. Bombs were dropped on an enemy railway station and upon a transport, moving behind the enemy's lines, with excellent effect.

Berlin Reports Allies Repulsed.

BERLIN, Oct. 16, (via London.)—British troops yesterday attacked the German positions northeast of Gueudecourt, three miles south of Bapaume, and penetrated the German first line, but the ground was recaptured after a counterattack, says the statement issued today by the Army Headquarters Staff. The bulletin also says that French troops made an attack on German positions west of Sailly-Saillisel, but were driven back south of the village. The statement reads:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht.—In the fighting area on the Somme lively artillery activity on both sides continued throughout the entire day.

A British attack made northeast of Gueudecourt penetrated our first line trenches over a small portion of the

front. This ground was completely recaptured by means of a counter-attack.

The French made an attack during the morning and evening on our positions west of Sailly. They were driven back to the south of the village by a fresh counterattack.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince.—In the Argonne and on both banks of the Meuse artillery fire was revived at times.

FIERCE FIGHT FOR SCHWABEN.

Germans Massed All the Men They Could to Stop the British.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Sunday, Oct. 15, (via London, Oct. 16.)—In completing the capture of Schwaben Redoubt, on the ridge above Thiepval, the British took a prisoner for every yard of front, or 280 for a front of less than 300 yards; not to mention the number killed by the artillery preparation and in hand-to-hand fighting before the survivors surrendered. The Germans, manning the trench and those in the reserve dugouts, could hardly have been crowded into one line back of the parapet. This gives an idea of the importance the Germans attached to that last bit of high ground along their old trench line south of the Ancre, on the Thiepval ridge, which their desperate resistance characterized as the most precious two-acre plot in all France.

After the British got the first half of the redoubt the Germans made repeated counterattacks to recover possession of it, and for the last week there had been no cessation of the fighting. Now the British look down all along the valley to Grandecourt and, apparently, it is impossible for the Germans to maintain batteries in that area.

Between the new British positions and the river along the old front line fortifications German infantry, commanded by British guns from two sides, still stick to their maze of trenches, going and coming like woodchucks through their underground galleries. A German prisoner reports that in this neighborhood there is a record-size dugout, capable of holding 2,500 men.

"They do hate to leave their happy home, which they have been two years building," said a British soldier.

The big garrisons which the Germans maintain keep to their dugouts for the most part, rushing out when there is any recess in the shell-fire to try to repair the damage done. When they are observed, the British guns let loose on them. Finally, when nothing but wreckage of trenches remains and only the dugouts are intact, British infantry charges to gain another section of ground.

In taking the remaining uncaptured portion of Stuff Redoubt, in the same region, the British took 100 prisoners, with a loss of thirty-five men.

(Copyright, 1916, by The Associated Press.)

APPEALS FROM FRONT FOR IRISH RECRUITS

John Redmond's Brother Recounts Deeds of 16th Division in the Somme Fighting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 17.—Major William Redmond, brother of John Redmond, has sent to the papers an inspiring letter on the work of the Sixteenth Irish Division in France, where it has been since December, 1915. The division was employed during the past Summer at the sections of the front where the fighting was hottest and played a splendid part in the Somme battle. Redmond, in concluding with an appeal to fellow-Irishmen to keep up the strength of the regiment, says:

"The behavior of the division has been exemplary, and both officers and men have shown on all occasions the utmost gallantry and devotion to duty. The number of military honors won by the division is over 300, and includes two Russian honors. On one occasion the division found itself side by side, holding a line, with the Ulster Division, and when the men met from time to time the best of good feeling and comradeship was shown as between brother Irishmen. Such, in brief, is the record of the first two years of the existence of the Sixteenth Irish Division, composed, as it is, like all divisions of men, the overwhelming majority of whom had absolutely no experience of soldiering when they joined from all parts of Ireland.

"It remains to be said that the Sixteenth Division needs reinforcements—and at once. It would be a thousand pities—indeed, it would be like a betrayal of the heroic dead—if the division which has brought so much honor to the Irish name ceased to be Irish. This must inevitably happen unless reinforcements come from Ireland. It is the confident hope of the officers and men alike that all who love Ireland will see to this. Whatever other difficulties there may be, is it too much to ask that all who love Ireland shall unite, irrespective of creed or politics, to keep the Sixteenth, the 'Irish Division,' what it was at the Loos trenches and at the hard-fought fields of Guillemont and Ginchy?"

SMALL GAINS BY ITALIANS.

Working Parties Are Busy Along the Whole Front, Rome Says.

ROME, Oct. 16, (via London.)—"Along the whole front working parties were active, and some artillery actions took place," says today's War Office statement. "East of Vertoibizza (in the Gorizia region) and on Hill 208 (on the Carso) we extended our positions by means of small local actions, taking a few prisoners."

VIENNA, Oct. 16, (via London.)—The War Office statment today had this to say of operations in the Italian theatre:

In fighting near Sober we captured two officers, twenty-one men and three machine guns.

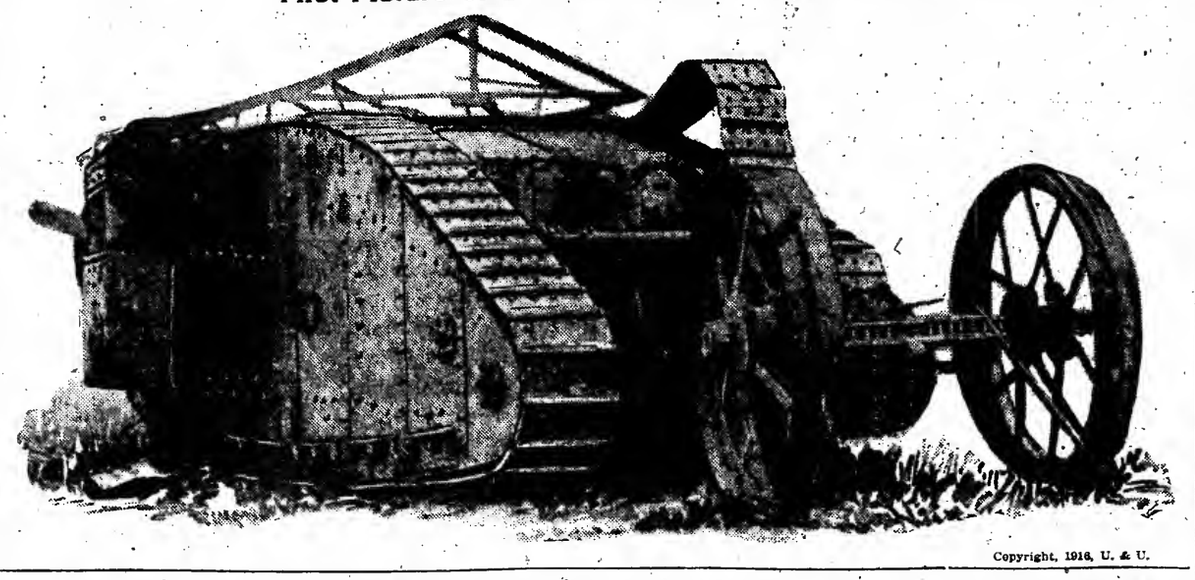
GERMANY'S MEAT SUPPLY.

Government Reports an Increase in Hogs and Cattle.

BERLIN, Oct. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—According to the census of Sept. 1, 1916, the number of hogs in Germany was 17,300,000, an increase over April 15 of 3,922,996, or 29.4 per cent., says an Overseas News Agency statement today. In June, 1915, the number was 21,900,000.

The number of horned cattle in Germany on Sept. 1 is given as 20,338,950, as against 19,922,183 on April 15 and 20,-994,000 on Dec. 1, 1913.

First Picture of a British "Tank" in the Field.



Copyright, 1916, U. & U.

Here is the first picture of the "tank," or caterpillar tractor armored car, so prominently mentioned in recent dispatches from the western front. The "tank" was evidently photographed after battle, during which it had either been struck by a heavy shell or had met with other difficulties which had injured one of its tractors.

This tractor, on the further side of the machine, shows plainly the method by which the "tank" moves. The elliptical belt, which is used for a track, has been parted, showing the teeth of the powerful wheels that revolve the track and move the "tank" along. Similar sets of wheels are at both ends of the belt, while between them, both top and bottom, there are rollers, which facilitate the movement of the belt. On the underside, where the belt grips the ground, these rollers are set close together, so that there may be continuous contact, which is further assured by the great weight of the "tank."

The "tank," which is built entirely of steel, is apparently not more than 40 feet long and 12 feet high at its highest point, the top of the gun turrets. The scaffolding above the centre of the machine may be a brace, supporting the turrets when traveling over broken or shell-pitted ground.

The large wheels, shown in front but evidently detached, may belong to the "tank" or to a dismantled gun carriage. If attached to the "tank," as in the design of the American caterpillar tractor used for heavy hauling, they are about ten feet in front and are used more as "feelers" and for adding length to the machine than for any other purpose. They would support the "tank" when crossing large trenches or shell holes, and thus greatly increase its mobile length.

The "tank" is supposed to be steered by the movement of the "belts," geared so that both may be used for going forward or retreating, or either used separately when it is desired to turn to the right or left.

After looking at the picture, it is easily understood how at Martinpuich and Courcelette, according to Philip Gibbs, "the monsters went on alone and had astounding adventures." It is also easily understood why they aroused the risibilities of the British soldiers, who gave them such pet names as "Willies" and "Creme de Menthe" and others. Owing to their "belts" being in contact with the ground for more than twenty feet, they were able to span trenches, shell holes, and other inequalities of the battlefield. If the hole was so wide that the "tank" slipped into it, its great tractive power allowed it to climb up the other side and go on. It was related how one of them, the "Creme de Menthe," pushed down the sides of a sugar factory and demolished the gun emplacements inside, after killing the gunners. With its great weight and immense traction, this was an easy task.

Nothing short of heavy shellfire affects the "tank." With its four machine guns, mounted two in a turret on either side, they have a wide range of destruction. An average of between 500 and 800 shots can be fired a minute by each gun, and with all four going the "tank" can throw a spray of not less than 2,000 bullets a minute on the enemy. In addition to the turrets, there are slits in the body of the machine, through which riflemen may fire, thus adding to its destructive power.

From the picture it is easy to understand that the speed of a "tank" cannot much exceed four miles an hour. The picture also makes it clear why it spread consternation in the German ranks at Martinpuich, where "another tank was confronted with 100 Germans, who cried 'Mercy! Mercy!' and at the end of this procession led them back as prisoners to the British lines."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

War correspondents, military critics, and the nations involved are all laying tremendous stress on the battle of the Somme.

The Western Allies affect to believe that it is the beginning of the movement which is to drive the Germans out of France and Belgium. They point to their ability to push the Germans back, to the depth to which they penetrate the German lines at each effort, to the weakness of the German counterattacks. The Germans, on the other hand, pretend to sneer at the whole effort, point to the relatively small area which has been retaken, and assert that while their line may be bent to a certain extent, it can never be broken.

American writers, viewing the battle from a distance which is much more apt to give a true perspective, even though the information received may not always be as accurate and as full as that which is available in some quarters on the other side of the ocean, take a variety of views. Some declared two months ago that the drive was a failure because it did not break the German lines at once, basing this on the belief that this was the only method of winning. Others say that it is already a success, if nothing else happens, basing their opinion on the damage done.

In the face of such a divergence in point of view of those who are supposed to study the war closely in all its details, it is no wonder that the reading public is puzzled to know just what the status is, and whether any one is ahead in this great game.

It may be well, therefore, to pause a moment and take stock of what has been accomplished so far in this fighting, and to compare results, in so far as they are comparable, with those of the other great battle on the western front, the battle of Verdun.

In the first place, in passing judgment on the battle of the Somme we must not permit ourselves to become confused by the mere matter of territory. There is no direct connection between the amount of territory occupied and the success of any given move. There may be, of course, but it is not a necessary sequence. The object of war in general, or of the conflict of two armies, is not the capture of this or that place, or the occupation of so many miles of hostile territory. This has been clearly demonstrated in this war. For example, we have seen Russia driven back from the East Prussian border to her present positions, literally hundreds of miles, while all the territory between, from the Gulf of Riga to the Galician border, has been occupied by her enemy. But is Russia defeated? Is her striking power or her power of defense one whit the less because of this?

We saw Serbia invaded, gutted from one end to the other, until not a Serb soldier was left in the country. Does anyone think that the war is more apt to end now in Germany's favor than it was a year ago, before the Serbian drive was inaugurated? In other words, except for giving Germany something to barter over in case of her defeat, has the conquest of Serbia proved in any way decisive, as measured from the object for which the war is being fought?

We need not go back to Belgium. We know full well that the subjugation of Belgium, the deliberate violation of her neutrality, only pushed peace further away instead of drawing it nearer. The one consistent cry of the Allies has been no peace until Belgium has been restored.

How, then, if territory is not the determining factor, can we judge? In order to answer that question we must look at the object for which a given move was undertaken.

Within a few months after the lines in the west reached their present comparative deadlock the only thing heard from England was attrition. The war was to be a war of attrition. That is, the object of the Allies was not so much to beat the Germans in open battle as to wear them out, or permit them to wear themselves out.

Let us look at this side of the battle of the Somme. This method of warfare is successful if, attacking a numerical equality with your opponent, you can force him to lose a greater number of men than you yourself lose. It is still more successful if, having a numerical superiority, say 3 to 1, you can force him to lose in any proportion less than 3 to 1, provided the quality of your troops is equal to the quality of his.

Now, there is no question that the fighting unit of France and England is the equal of the fighting unit of Germany. Germany might not admit it, but it is still beyond question.

Germany asserted some days ago that the Allies have lost 500,000 men in the battle of the Somme. As I showed at the time, this is probably a fairly accurate estimate, and, coming from German sources, which would not be apt to favor the Allies in this respect, may be accepted as a fair maximum.

On the other hand, I showed, taking the losses of Germany as published in her official casualty lists, that during the first two years of fighting the ratio of prisoners to total casualties was 1 to 7. In the Somme fighting this ratio may be assumed to hold. If anything, it is greater, not less. As the number of prisoners taken exceeds 70,000, the Germans have also lost about 500,000 men.

Now comes another estimate from a German expert of 1,000,000 men lost by the Allies. This is absurd, and contradicts official Berlin. But let us see where it leads us. In the Verdun area we have two pronounced ridges, the possession of which gave the French a great military advantage. These are the ridges of Louvemont and Charny, the approach to the latter being guarded by Hills 295 and 304. On the Somme there are no such defensive positions which the Allies were forced to take. Therefore, the relative losses of the Germans were, if anything, greater at Verdun than have been those of the Allies on the Somme. If, therefore, in three months' fighting on the Somme, the Allies have lost 1,000,000 men, the Germans who kept up the attacks on Verdun for six months must have lost 2,000,000.

Now let us sum up. Germany has persistently stated that the French loss in defending Verdun was 500,000 men at least. Possibly it was; we do not know. If it was, then Verdun and the Somme have cost the French and British 1,500,000 men. But these same engagements have cost the Germans 2,500,000 men, figuring on the same basis. This, of course, is nonsense. The figures themselves are ridiculous. The Germans have not lost this enormous total, nor have the Allies lost 1,000,000 men on the Somme.

It is further asserted by Germany, and it is probably true, that the Allies have on the western front two and one-half men to the Germans' one. Under these circumstances the battle of the Somme, as far as it has gone, has given the Allies a greater advantage than they possessed before, and has damaged German man power at an alarming rate.

PUSH TEUTONS BACK FAR IN DOBRUDJA

Continued from Page 1.

tacking furiously. Further north, to the east and south of the Lemberg district, a fierce struggle is being waged without either side making progress.

The Russian official communication today says:

On Oct. 14 in the region of the Prudy railway station a German aeroplane was hit by machine-gun fire and descended. The aviators were taken prisoner.

In the region of Korytnica (Volhynia) stubborn fighting continues. Enemy counterattacks were repulsed with heavy losses to them. The enemy used grenades charged with asphyxiating gases. The gallant regimental commander, Colonel Kurilloff, was wounded.

In the region of Zborow, (on the Tarnspol-Krasne railway in Galicia, east of Lemberg) obstinate battles continue. North of Stanislau (south of Halicz) the enemy attempted to advance from his trenches, but was driven back by our fire.

In the region of Kormoze and Kirlibaba the enemy launched fierce attacks without success. We took prisoner seventeen officers and 1,170 of the rank and file.

South of Dorna Watra the enemy assumed the offensive with great forces.

Drive at Russo-Rumanian Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 17.—The brief mention in the Petrograd official message that "South of Dorna Watra the enemy assumed the offensive with great forces,55 and the German official claim to have "driven back the enemy across the Negra Valley," indicates that General von Falkenhayn is making a new blow at Rumania in the extreme northwest, where the frontiers of Rumania, Transylvania, and Bukowina meet. It is in this region that the Russian and Rumanian line joined up five weeks ago.

This new German move, it is pointed out here, may have two aims, namely, to attempt to drive a wedge between the Rumanian right and Russian left, and to reach the railway which runs from Bukowina right down through Rumania.

BERLIN, Oct. 16, (via London.)—Strong attacks were made by the Russians yesterday in Volhynia, west of Lutsk. Today's official announcement reports that these assaults broke down with severe losses for the Russians. It follows:

West of Lutsk, in the Zaturze sector, a strong enemy attack, delivered after intense artillery preparation, broke down with severe enemy losses.

Local attacks made south of the Brody-Lemberg Railway line and on the Graberka Plain also failed. On the Narayuvka, between Lipnic, Dolna, and Skomorskhy, important Russian forces made an attack in deep file formation. The attack was unsuccessful. We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

On the front of Archduke Charles Francis, in the Carpathians, German battalions beat off counterattacks, while extending their success on Smotreo Mountain, and made prisoner three officers and 381 men at the village of Coman.

Bavarian troops took by storm several Russian trenches. East of Kirlibaba Russian counterattacks were repulsed while Austro-Hungarian regiments were attacking. The number of prisoners brought in is more than 1,000.

Southeast of Dorna Watra (near the Rumanian border) allied (Teutonic) troops have driven back the enemy across the Negra Valley.

VIENNA, Oct. 16, (via London.)—The following was issued by the War Office tonight:

South of Dorna Watra we repulsed the Russians across the Negra Valley, capturing one officer and 217 men and two machine guns. At Kirlibaba in the recent fighting five officers and 1,007 men and five machine guns were captured, and on the Smotreo three officers and 381 men.

In both sectors Russian counterattacks failed.

In the Ludova sector Bavarian battalions captured an enemy position.

On the Narayuvka, on the Upper Sereth and southwest of Brody, General von Boehm-Ermolli's army had to resist strong Russian attacks. The enemy was everywhere repulsed with heavy losses. General Tersztanszky's army all day long was heavily shelled by enemy artillery.

On both sides of Zaturze the enemy infantry attacked repeatedly with great masses, especially north of Zaturze, and again experienced a severe failure.

RUMANIANS ARE CONFIDENT.

Hold Strong Positions South of Kronstadt After Orderly Retirement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 17.—The London Times correspondent with the Rumanian forces telegraphs:

"Rumanian troops west of Brasso (Kronstadt) began an orderly retirement from their positions on the evening of Oct. 8, passing Brasso during the night. Today they are taking up positions in the foothills, forming the entrance to the Predeal Pass. This movement represents a redistribution in order to shorten the line and not in the slightest degree forced by any local necessity.

"With the long western front which the Rumanians had to defend in the face of the increasing numbers of Teutons, it was deemed wise not to expose the advanced positions to any sudden manoeuvres. During the retirement the Germans were not even in touch with the Rumanian troops, and the movement has been made quietly and entirely without panic or the smallest demoralization among the Rumanians. I have personally seen the positions now being taken, which are about twelve miles from the summit of the range. The nature of the country is such that the Rumanians should hold it. While the situation at present does not present any acute aspects and there is not the slightest panic, it emphasizes the potential menace which he massing of heavy German strength against the Rumanians might involve."

Sank Rumanian Ammunition Ship.

BERLIN, Oct. 16, (via Sayville.)—According to a Christiania dispatch to the Overseas News Agency today, the Rumanian steamer Bistrita, sunk by a German submarine, was an ammunition vessel bound from Brest to Archangel when she was sent to the bottom. She was insured for 25,000,000 kroner.

A $1,000 Street Car Ride

An administrator, carrying $1,000 belonging to an estate, boarded a crowded street car in the city of Savannah. When he alighted from the car the money was gone. (Tarver vs. Torrence, 7 S. E., 177.) The Jury concluded that the administrator was guilty of gross negligence.

Are you going to expose your funds to possible loss through careless handling—or will you place your estate for safe, intelligent management in the hands of the Metropolitan Trust Company? Personal property is secure in our modern fire and thief-proof vaults. Other property will receive the careful expert attention of our organization of trained trust company specialists. Our officers will gladly aid you in your banking or trust problems. Let us explain—by letter or interview.

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"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH, TOO"

HAS HOPES FOR JEWS IN RUSSIAN VICTORY

Herman Bernstein Agrees with Views of Henry Sliozberg Published in The Times.

RABBI FAVORS NEUTRALITY

Dr. Schulman Looks for the Betterment of the Race No Matter Which Side Wins.

The letter from Henry Sliozberg, Jewish lawyer, who, writing from Petrograd, said that the Russian Jews were hoping for an allied victory, in which they foresaw reforms affecting their own conditions, was widely commented on yesterday when it was read in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Herman Bernstein, editor of The American Hebrew, said Mr. Sliozberg had given an interesting review of conditions in Russia, which had been marked by discriminations against the Jews. He concurred in the views expressed by the writer that the Jews of Russia saw in a victory of the Allies their emancipation.

"Mr. Sliozberg is right," said Mr. Bernstein, "when he says a liberal movement will follow the end of the war. We already have had a suggestion of this liberalism in the appointment of a liberal Minister of the Interior."

Mr. Bernstein added he had met Mr. Sliozberg on two of his visits to Petrograd, and described the writer of the letter as a leader among the Jewish people of Russia. Mr. Sliozberg for many years was counsel to the Minister of the Interior, according to Mr. Bernstein.

Dr. Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El, who had just finished reading Mr. Sliozberg's letter, when asked about it by a reporter for THE TIMES, had this to say:

"In my opinion, those who love the Jewish people and are anxious for the Jews to obtain their rights should not depart from a neutral attitude. All Jews are patriots and love the land in which they live. It is therefore perfectly natural for Mr. Sliozberg to look at the world war with Russian eyes. But Jews as Jews say, no matter what the result of the world war, it is the duty of Russia and the Russian people to give to the Jewish people in Russia the rights to which they are entitled."

Professor Richard Gottheil of the Department of Semitics at Columbia University said:

"As the one who was instrumental in having Mr. Sliozberg's letter to Professor Harper published, I can only say that it is of more than passing interest to have the Jewish question in Russia discussed by so eminent a man as Mr. Sliozberg. Certainly no one is acquainted with the whole question as he is, and it will be seen that he is in no way sparing in words when stating the facts in their awful nudity.

"From my own knowledge of events in Russia I feel a growing certainty that when the war closes with the victory of the Allies, as it must close, a new Russia will be born. The soldiers, after having passed through the furnace, will not allow the old state of affairs to be reconstituted. They will not put themselves under the rule of the nobility, with its German connections. This new Russia will be a Russia of and for the Russian people, and more liberal in its whole trend than autocracy has permitted it to be.

"Along these lines only can lie the salvation of those Jews who remain in Russia. A defeat of the Allies would mean an increase in German evasion and in reaction, consequently also in anti-Semitism."

BIG LENDERS SAVED LOAN.

Fifth German Subscription Saw Drop in Small Amounts Offered.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The fifth war loan attained its successful total of over 10,500,000,000 marks by the takings of big subscribers—those lending more than 50,000 marks apiece—while the individuals subscribing less than 50,000 marks fell off considerably from the figures of the fourth loan.

According to a recapitulation of the loan statistics just published, the number of subscribers who wanted over 50,000 marks increased from 16,762 to 19,375, and their loans increased from 4,718,000,000 to 5,821,000,000. The subscribers of more than 1,000,000 marks increased by 151 to 725, and their loans by 638,000,000 marks, the biggest increase in any one class.

The smallest subscribers, those loaning less than 200 marks, fell off in number by 812,034, and in subscriptions by 47,000,000 marks.

SEES WAR CENTRE IN EAST.

Dr. E. J. Dillon Says Germans Have Sent Best Generals to the Balkans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Dr. E. J. Dillon, in a dispatch from Florence to The Daily Telegraph, says:

"It now becomes clear to the dullest apprehension that, for the time being, at any rate, the principal war theatre has shifted to the Near East, where the Allies are confronted not merely with Bulgars and Turks, but with the troops of the Central Empires commanded by their four best Generals—Falkenhayn, Hindenburg, Mackensen, and Von Artz.

"So important for Germany is the maintenance of communications between Berlin and the Near East that she is ready, as I know, to make peace today on the basis of the evacuation of France and Belgium, but on condition that she and her confederates be permitted to deal with Russia and the Balkan States. For if the upshot of the war left her the makings of an Oriental empire reaching from Hamburg to the Persian Gulf she would consider this result worth the sacrifices made."

ADVERTISEMENT.

McCORMICK'S PEACE PLAN.

Wants Belligerents' Terms in Concrete Form for Comparison.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Harold F. McCormick, son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, has worked out and published a plan by which he believes peace may be restored in Europe.

He has brought to bear upon the subject the knowledge he has gained concerning war conditions and peace necessities through association in Switzerland the last year or more with diplomats and interned soldiers.

He does not seek, as did Ford, to "get the boys out of the trenches" before any specified date. Instead, assuming that peace is bound to come some time, he has proceeded with the hope of making it easier to reach a conclusion.

"What is new," says Mr. McCormick in the foreword of this plan, "is that the belligerents are asked, while continuing to conceal as they are bound to do, their strategic plans, to enumerate the objects for which they are fighting and place their peace terms in precise and concrete form in the hands of selected neutral countries, whose role would be not that of mediators, but of custodians and 'transfer agents.'

The terms thus deposited could be changed periodically, in accordance with the varying fortunes of war. Thus each side could know at a given moment precisely what the other side was demanding, and could examine his own assets, chances, and hopes accordingly.

"In other words," says Mr. McCormick, "there would be obtained a quotation of the 'cash value' of ultimate peace terms. It is contended that this would result in the minimum duration of the war with the maximum of useful effort, thus avoiding all superfluous loss of human life and economic waste."

CONNAUGHT IS NOW AT SEA.

How Retired Governor General and Family Left Canada.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 16.—The veil of secrecy which, on account of war conditions, surrounded the departure recently of Canada's retired Governor General, the Duke of Connaught, and his family for England was partly lifted by information supplied here today by the Dominion's chief press censor.

An official account of their departure discloses that the Duke and Duchess and their daughter, Princess Patricia, are at sea on an unnamed cruiser; that they sailed from this port, and that, arriving from Ottawa after leaving that city on Oct. 11, the entrance of their special train into Halifax was attended by so little ceremony that the public generally was not aware of the presence of the royal family.

The press censor's account says the train was run into a big concrete shed at the end of a pier, where the warship was waiting, and "attracted no public attention, as the interest of what spectators were about was centred upon the operation of changing the position of a large ocean steamer which had been moved to an adjacent dock." Among those who greeted the royal family at Halifax, the censor says, were "the Admiral commanding the North Atlantic Squadron and his staff."

The date of the cruiser's sailing is not revealed.

RECEIVES OUR ATTACHE.

Kaiser Greets Captain Briggs on Austrian Visit.

BERLIN, Oct. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Emperor William, while visiting Schönbrunn, the Austrian Imperial Palace, recently, received Captain Allan L. Briggs, United States Military Attaché at Vienna, who is about to leave that capital, the Overseas News Agency says today.

The Emperor also received the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Berlin, Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, and the Austro-Hungarian Minister of War, General von Krobatin.

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ESTABLISHED 1879

WALSH LIKENS T. R. TO 'GYP THE BLOOD'

Chairman of the Industrial Commission Says He Slugs Human Right Defenders.

HUGHES 'GOOD ACCOUNTANT'

Calls President Wilson the Foe of Special Privilege and Friend of the Workingman.

Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, who spoke last night in Cooper Union at a rally held under the auspices of the Wilson-Seabury League, declared that President Wilson had made a record of constructive statesmanship which has never been surpassed by any other Executive. Terming President Wilson as the "foe of special privilege," he said every worker in the country owed it to himself to re-elect the man who had indorsed the eight-hour law and had placed human rights above everything else.

The speaker assailed the judicial record of Mr. Hughes, taking up several famous cases, including the Danbury Hatters' case, which, he said, demonstrated that the Republican candidate was unfriendly to the cause of the workingman.

"He may have been a good accountant in investigating the insurance scandals in this State," said Mr. Walsh, "but as Governor of the State or Justice of the Supreme Court I have yet to hear of his ever condemning the scoundrels in the insurance companies who were responsible for the scandals."

Mr. Walsh devoted much of his speech to an attack on Colonel Roosevelt, whom he characterized as "the nation's most offensive braggart." He defied the Hughes campaign managers to produce one qualification which would permit the ex-President to espouse the cause of the workingman.

"Colonel Roosevelt," he shouted, "has become a regular Gyp the Blood, and has gone out to slug every man who would stand for human rights. He is a fit man to send out as a strikebreaker against the eight-hour law which is sweeping the country."

He said that Colonel Roosevelt's actions in the Tennessee Fuel and Iron Company dispute were such as to have entitled him to a term in jail along with Frick and Gary for violating the law. Whenever possible Colonel Roosevelt had played into the hands of the predatory interests, Mr. Walsh asserted.

Turning to the Mexican question, Mr. Walsh said he had spent many years in that country, where he had made a study of conditions. He estimated that 60,000 people owned the land, a vast majority of whom were American capitalists. He praised the policy of President Wilson in not listening to the pleas of those who wanted intervention because of selfish interests.

"No one deplores more than I," Mr. Walsh said, "that we lost lives at Vera Cruz, but we lost less men there than at one onslaught on the strikers in Colorado last year where men were ruthlessly killed. Humanity demands the re-election of President Wilson for this one thing alone."

Coroner Timothy Healy, who presided, urged the re-election of Wilson on his labor record if for no other reason. He praised the action of Henry Ford and Thomas Edison, both lifelong Republicans, in repudiating Hughes, whose defeat, he said, meant the defeat of "the fire eater of Oyster Bay."

McCORMICK SEES VICTORY.

Says Hughes Has Not Deceived People by His Evasiveness.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee at Western Democratic headquarters, today issued a statement which follows, in part:

"The campaign has progressed to the point of crystallization. I am absolutely confident of the President's re-election by a vote so overwhelming that there can be no mistaking the sentiment of the people as between the party of performance and the statesman of constructive achievement, on the one hand, and the party of promises and the candidate of destructional criticism, on the other.

"The American people have a sense of proportion no less keen than their sense of justice and fair play. They have not been deceived by the inconsistent, evasive, deceptive, and destructive Mr. Hughes, who has offered nothing definite and who is unable to say what he would have done in the same circumstances."

Touching the political situation in the East, Mr. McCormick's statement says:

"The situation in Connecticut is 'too good to be true.' It makes no difference in which part of the State or among what class of people polls may be taken, the results show that the President is leading Mr. Hughes by tremendous majorities.

"With the primaries out of the way in New Jersey and the Democrats united behind their State and national tickets, the situation has clarified and every indication points to a Democratic victory.

The statement attacked Mr. Hughes's stand against the Adamson law and charged that the Republican candidate was insincere in his attitude toward woman suffrage.

COLER TO EXPLAIN TODAY.

Ex-Controller Will Defend the Legality of His Registration in Court.

Former City Controller Bird S. Coler, who returned yesterday from a trip to North Carolina, expressed surprise that his right to register as a voter from 170 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, had been questioned by the authorities. He has been summoned to appear in the Gates Avenue Court tomorrow to explain his registration, as it had been found that there was no habitable building at the address he gave.

"I registered," said Mr. Coler, "from the address at which I have lived for a dozen years and at which I propose to continue to live. Last June we decided to tear down our dwelling in New York Avenue and erect on the site an apartment house, in which we will live as soon as it is ready for occupancy. We have been living temporarily at Carmel, N. Y., but I consider that 170 New York Avenue is still my legal residence. I am sure that the court will so view the matter."

CABINET TAKES THE STUMP.

Will Be Active in Campaign from Now Until Election.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Most of the members of President Wilson's Cabinet will be actively in the campaign for his re-election from now until shortly before election.

Secretaries McAdoo, Baker, and Daniels left Washington today to begin speaking tours that will take them into many States and offer opportunities for many speeches. Secretary Houston expects to leave later in the week for a New England campaign trip, and Postmaster General Burleson will depart about the same time for the Middle West.

Other members probably will participate in the campaign before the end of October.

Advertisements, including cut, matrix or drawing, intended for insertion in The New York Times tomorrow must be released by 6 P. M. today.—Advt.

WILSON ATTACKS FOE ON THEIR PURPOSES

Continued from Page 1.

fusion in the country's foreign policy, they characterize his acceptance of the support of the German-American alliance as an insult to the American people, and denounce as infinitely alarming the "effort to punish an American President with the vote of alien sympathizers."

The record of the Democratic Congress has been so good, they say, that Mr. Hughes dares to attack it only in trivial detail.

Among the "volunteers" present were Dante Barton, Dr. Charles Zueblin, Walter E. Weyl, John A. Fitch, Timothy Healy, Herbert J. Browne, Frank R. Walsh, Sumner Gerard, and A. J. McKelway.

Walter Lippmann of the New Republic and Professor John Dewey of Columbia, who had expected to be present, were unable to come at the last moment.

Before the conference began President Wilson introduced his guests to Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. W. H. Bolling, Mrs. Wilson's mother; Miss Bertha Bolling, Mrs. Wilson's sister and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, cousin of the President.

The ladies remained in the room during the conference.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President Wilson said:

Mr. Pinchot and Gentlemen: I need not say that I am very much complimented by this personal visit that you have made me for the purpose of consultation, and I take advantage of this opportunity to state to you, as you have so frankly stated to me, what seems to me the deepest parts of the issue now joined in this election.

The problem that America has had to face for some time has been to unite and organize her progressive forces. They have been present in the nation for a long time. They have been running like undercurrents. They have been asserting themselves here, there, and elsewhere in sometimes unexpected quarters, but not until four years ago did they disclose their numerical force. The figures of four years ago are very striking, and emphasize the responsibility which rests upon us now who are attempting to represent the progressive forces of the country.

Ten Millions for Progressives.

You will remember that four years ago there were something over fifteen million votes cast. Out of that fifteen million, ten million were cast for the progressive candidates and programs of the campaign. The progressives of that time were divided into two groups. There was the Democratic group and the new party group which called itself the Progressive Party, and if you add the six million votes cast for the Democratic candidate to the four million votes cast for the Progressive candidate you have two-thirds of the voters of that year. Only five million of the reckoning are left, and of those five million only three and a half voted for the Republican candidate, a most extraordinary manifestation of the desire of the people of the United States to move forward along new and constructive lines in respect of their public policy.

One of the two progressive groups of that campaign prevailed—the Democratic group. For a long time, gentlemen, the progressive element in the Democratic Party had been the dominant element in that party. It was not known until 1912 how strong the progressive element had become in the Republican Party, and all that had been lacking in the Democratic Party was an opportunity to organize that force for action within that body. Now, since then, this group in the Democratic Party has had an opportunity to show the country whether it meant what it said or not, and it has shown that it did mean what it said; that it was a genuine progressive force, ready to do the things that it had promised to do, and to do them with thoroughness and without the slightest hesitation, because of any counter-currents or influences that might be playing upon it.

Promises Carried Out.

The only element, the only sentiment of pride I feel about the past three years and a half is that I should have been privileged to be associated with the acting part of this progressive body of American voters. Because it has been a great inspiration to feel that the spirit of so many men was being oppressed in concrete legislation, for which the country had been longing, which it had been demanding, which it had been repeatedly promised and never vouchsafed by those who promised it. Now I think that it is evident to the country, as you have said very generously that it is evident to you, that what has been done has been sincerely done, that it has had a real permanent force behind it, and that its lines can be projected and continued under the same instrumentalities.

So that the situation that the country faces just now is this: It wants genuine, humane, just, and progressive legislation. It has an instrument at hand which has proved serviceable in obtaining legislation of that sort, and the question for the 10,000,000 voters is, Will they retain this instrument or reject it? The question is extraordinary from one point of view, because they are now invited by the Republican Party to substitute the leaders of 3,500,000 for the leaders of the 10,000,000. Some, unhappily, who were leaders of a portion of the 10,000,000 have ceased to be their leaders and have thrown in their fortunes with the 3,500,000, but a very large proportion of those who were the leaders of the 10,000,000 are now still with the 10,000,000 heart and soul, and the country is actually asked to substitute for them leaders of the 3,500,000.

Would Oust Controller of Currency.

And who are the leaders of the three and a half million? The men who can sum up their desires in three propositions. To put it as they would put it, they want the scalp of the present Controller of the Currency—I can only conjecture because for the first time in many years he has obliged the banks to obey the banking law. Knowing him to be honorable, knowing him to be efficient, I can conjecture no other reason. In the second place, they desire to get control of the new banking system, and, in the third place, they wish to put the army and navy of the United States back of their financial enterprises in Mexico and throughout the world, in private as is what they are now. It ought to be avowed in public, and it summarizes as compactly and neatly as it need be summarized the general purposes of the leaders of the three and a half million.

I want to say in passing with regard to this 3,500,000 of my fellow-countrymen that I do not believe them to be in the plot. I believe them to have been misled by ancient prepossessions, by old prejudices, by inveterate habits of voting from which they have been unable to break away. But the purpose of their leaders is patent to every one who has studied the annals of the recent legislation of this country.

Here, then, we strike the essence of the campaign—an instrumentality of enlightened legislation, genuinely democratic in spirit, is, if their suggestions are accepted, to be replaced by men who have no public objects except the objects of spoliation. Can any one wonder that thoughtful men in such circumstances are beginning to see that we are facing the most critical choice, the most critical political choice, that has been made in our generation, because we are now to choose, for the time being at any rate, the very character and foundation of our Government. We are to choose in spirit, its object, its motive, and we are to choose between the interest of the great mass and body of the people and the interest of certain privately controlled and secretly concerting interest.

Team Work Needed.

The most important thing when you are in the presence of a crisis like this is to be sure that all the forces that are liberal, all the forces that have a true vision of the future, shall be kept together and made an organic fighting body. The most important thing is that no divergencies of view with regard to particular lines of action should separate this great force. The necessity is that we should all consent in concert to the same leadership, to the same organic connections. I am not now speaking of political organization, but what I may perhaps call spiritual organization—the same organic connection; and more than that, to the same pace. If some of the team is going to lag behind the rest we cannot advance the game. We must strike the same pace, strike it together, so that we conceive everything that is done, and so compact an irresistible force which this nation will be happy to follow, only in our time, not only under us who are present at this great story, but in the years to come and America shall have found her real place in the history of mankind.

So far America has concentrated her thought too much upon herself. So far she has thought too much of her internal development, merely without forecasting what use she is going to make of the great power which she has accumulated. And now, by circumstances which she did not choose, over which she had no control, she has been thrust out into the great game of mankind, on the stage of the world itself, and here she must know what she is about, and no nation in the world must doubt that all her forces are gathered and organized in the interest of justice, righteousness, and humane government. Not merely that the laws may be negatively humane, but that they may be positively helpful to the advancement of the life of men, to the preservation of their health, to the promotion of the interest of the lowest as well as the highest creation of the atmosphere of purity and of disinterestedness which ought to penetrate every department of government in everything.

For a Reign of Justice.

So the real question now is, Are we going to drive our stakes down here at this point which we have reached, in such fashion that we can never be forced back, and then, having made our choice where we will go, be just as effective in offensive action as in defensive action? We have got to hold our own against every kind of inroad. Very subtle inroads will be attempted. It would be easy by changing the present Federal Reserve act a little to change it altogether. It would be possible by changing recent legislation only in parts to give it an entirely different character. All sorts of insidious suggestions, I have already been made aware of that are very innocent upon the surface, where by some little opening, hardly to be perceived, the old influences may creep in and perhaps establish a foothold and a control. We have got to be on the alert to hold what we have got, and while we stand on the defensive, we have also got to look forward and make ready for a great offensive. Not offensive in the sense in which it is used in warfare, not to get the better of somebody, but to take advantage of a great opportunity and do a great thing in the way it ought to be done.

That great thing is the thing to which America has always from the first dedicated herself, to bring about a reign of justice among mankind. I know of no other way of putting it. Justice is a very gracious and a very great thing. It consists of something more than refraining from wrong. It consists in organizing good, in making it effective, so that people will not only all talk good, but all do good. I remember imperfectly a passage in one of Durkee's writings in which he says it is of little effect for a man always to talk or the right side if he always phrases himself in such a position when he acts that he can be of no influence and effect. So many of our fellow-citizens are doing that curious thing. They are saying just the right things and then allying themselves with the persons whose alliance makes it impossible to do the right thing, hoping, I suppose, by the foolishness of preaching to accomplish what can be accomplished only by the effectiveness of militant organization.

Soul of the Democratic Party.

So that what you gentlemen are doing is what all forward-looking men ought to do. I do not mean support me—that is only a side matter—but see that they do not get separated in the fray from the men who mean the same things that they mean, and particularly that they do not get separated from that largest body of men who have that purpose who are already organized to achieve action. I called attention the other day, gentlemen, to the fact, obvious enough, that the Democratic Party has survived all other parties in the United States; that it is the only party that has not died. I can ascribe that to only one thing. The Democratic Party may have been inefficient upon occasion, it may have been misled upon occasion, but it has always had a soul under its jacket. It has always had its sympathies in touch with the great body of the struggling mass of the people.

The man who may be considered its founder, Thomas Jefferson, was not a man of the people, but he was a man of such singular insight that he saw that all the roots of generous power come from the people, and that unless you are connected with that sap you are drying in every bough and every sprig, and it is that sap, the sap of human sympathy, that has been rising, rising, rising in the Democratic Party in spite of every discouragement, and that has kept the old tree alive. And now it has flowered and born fruit, and now is the time when all men should concert together to see that this force at last realized is not lost and dissipated.

PRAISE WILSON LEADERSHIP.

Hughes's Election Means Disorganization, "Volunteers" Say.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 16.—Here are the resolutions adopted by the "Wilson Volunteers," which were read to the President today by Dr. Wise:

"In view of the unparalleled variety of problems which you have faced, it would be strange indeed if men of independence in politics were in complete agreement with you at all points. We represent a body of men drawn from all parties; some of us in the past have disagreed with you and fought you publicly. But we are now united in order to contribute what we can to your re-election for the following reasons: We believe that at no time in our history has the issue between democracy and privilege been so clearly drawn as it is in this campaign. In your administration the centre of power in the United States has been steadily moving away from the privileged classes and toward the people. The reactionaries of all parties have watched this with dismay. They have now united in an effort to recapture the Government of the United States in the interest of the various minorities which they represent.

"We do not understand why Mr. Hughes is unable or afraid to commit himself on any great issue before the nation. A free people cannot afford to choose as its leader a man who was nominated without expressing his views, a man who has toured every section of the country and failed to express them. His nation cannot approach the settlement of the war, and the reconstruction which will follow, led by a man who has refused to make his position on vital matters intelligible to the country.

"We believe, moreover, that the election of Mr. Hughes in November would mean a Republican Administration deadlocked with a Democratic Congress at a time when our safety and honor demand team-play at Washington. We believe that Mr. Hughes's election would mean from six to eight months of doubt and disorganization in the nation's politics, months of vital importance, which will decide the destiny of this country and of the world for a generation. We resent as an insult to the American people Mr. Hughes's calm acceptance of the organized and militant support of the German-American alliance, and we denounce as an infinitely alarming symptom the effort to punish an American President with the vote of alien sympathizers.

"We congratulate you on your extraordinary success in the leadership of your party, a leadership which is transforming it into a party progressive in spirit, national in scope, and effective in action. Under your guidance Congress has enacted more constructive legislation than any within memory, and the record is so good that Mr. Hughes does not dare to attack it, except in trivial detail.

"We realize, too, that your Administration has been more fearless, more free from the control of special interests, than any that has been in Washington in this generation; and we believe that the coalition of reactionary, yet contradictory, groups against you is the best proof of this truth.

"Reserving the right of criticism, and pledging ourselves to no party, we hail you as the leader who has stood for national honor in the highest sense, and has been the courageous, hopeful exponent of the constructive and Democratic forces in American life."

In his address, which preceded the reading of the resolutions, Dr. Wise said:

"Preliminary to the reading of this statement that we have drawn up, which really represents our thought, I would desire to say this: We have the right to think of ourselves as a group of Progressives. We are independent, we are nonpartisan. I ought to say we are not 1912 Progressives, we are 1916 Progressives—1916 Progressives who are unprepared to accept the leadership of Messrs. Barnes, Roosevelt, Penrose and Perkins. We mean, Mr. President, to support you and your party because we feel that you have remade your party, that you have nationalized it; you have made it a truly forward-looking and progressive party.

"Some one said the other day that the Democratic Party was an imperfect instrument of progress, but that the Republican Party was a perfect instrument of privilege. We think, Mr. President, that in many ways you have made clear to the country that you have made of your party, of our party for the time, a truly forward-looking Democratic force. I think that no more significant proof of that could be adduced than the circumstance that you named to the Supreme Court of the United States two gentlemen—I am thinking of the last two appointments—who were uncertificated by the Presidents of the Bar Associations and who had nothing to commend them to you excepting the admiration and the reverence of the American people, nothing to commend them to you for appointment except the fact that you knew and we knew they were great jurists and that the people trusted and honored them.

"It is said, Mr. President, that you have kept us out of war, but I think you have done even a bigger thing than that. You have taken us into war, you have taken us into a war of the people against the old forces of privilege, the old, long intrenched forces of privilege which are resentful of what Mr. Pinchot has called your attempt, and your successful attempt, to give all the people a square deal. We are for you, Mr. President; we believe that the country requires your re-election because of the way in which you have handled the foreign affairs of this country.

"I think, Mr. President, that much too little reference is made now to one of the great and outstanding achievements of your Administration. I find much too little reference to it, namely, your own position with regard to the Panama tolls problem. You took the position that he that sweareth to his own hurt shall not change, and that that great word was just as true of a nation as of an individual. Some of us think, Mr. President, that if you had not succeeded in making the country feel its obligation in the matter of the Panama tolls dispute that you could not have done what you have done in the last three years. The world would not have been prepared to accept your word as the President of the United States touching our readiness to deal honorably with all nations.

"We are very proud of the American record with respect to Mexico during the last three years. You have done more than keep us out of war with Mexico, Mr. President. I thank you have set a new standard of international relationships. I think you have shown the world how a great nation ought and can afford to deal with a weaker nation, and I hope, Mr. President, and some of us believe, that a new era of international relationships has been inaugurated, by your conduct in dealing with our neighbors and our friends of Mexico.

"With regard to the great war, Mr. President, there is one thing that some of us deeply feel. We deeply feel that it would be a crime against Europe, against the nations of Europe, against the little democratic nationalities after this war to intrust or to give authority to some of these privilege hunters who are unanimous in opposition to you to represent us in international councils. Woe to the poor little struggling, bleeding democratic nationalities if they are to be represented when the day of peace comes by these overseas imperialists, by these gentlemen who are determined that our Government shall support them and defend them at all costs and at all hazards in the debt-collecting process to which you have refused to give countenance!

"Finally, Mr. President, I feel as one of a great number of Americans, that the election of Justice Hughes, whom some of us earnestly supported, both prior to his election as Governor of New York, and during the years of his Governorship, would mean a country divided against itself, a country, perhaps, permanently and hopelessly hyphenated.

"We think, Mr. President, that your re-election will mean a reunited America, and we mean to go out and speak frankly, simply, and earnestly to the voters of the State of New York, not as partisans, for we are not partisans; we are not lifelong Democrats or lifelong Republicans, or lifelong anything else; we are lifelong Americans, and as lifelong, independent, non-partisan, progressive Americans, we offer you our support, and we mean to do what in us lies for the sake of America."

TIDE IS TURNED, PINCHOT SAYS

Tells President He Has Had, in Last 2 Weeks, No Doubt of Result.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 16.—Amos Pinchot, with the Wilson Volunteers at Shadow Lawn, said:

"Mr. President: About two weeks before things were looking quite as well as they look now, before the tide had turned so strongly in favor of its becoming a little bit apprehensive that the people of our State of New York were not aroused to the issue in this campaign.

"We were a lot of uncatalogued people, in a way; most of us are independents, a few of us are personal friends of yours, and a few of us are Democrats, but we met together because we felt that the issue was very clear and very great between the forces in the Republican Party, the old forces of privilege, and the progressives which you lead. In all the great issues that came up you have taken the democratic point of view and given everybody a square deal.

"We felt that these people of our State were not against you because you were not giving them a square deal, but because you were giving them a square deal and they were not used to getting a square deal and did not like it.

"So we met together and we organized what we called the Wilson Volunteers, of which this is a committee of the Executive Committee, and we are going to campaign from the Battery to Buffalo and put this issue of privilege and democracy squarely up to the people of New York. And we think we can stir a fire, if it has not been done already through the State, which will have a real effect upon the election.

"We are not at all partisan, as you know, Mr. President, and many of us here came into this movement in a way that is typified by an experience of a friend of mine, a Republican, a life-long Republican. He was a man who had always put on a cutaway coat and a silk hat to vote the Republican ticket, and in 1912 he broke away and became a Progressive.

"He went back this year with Mr. Hughes, and he is a lawyer and man of considerable ability. He decided the best thing he could do for Mr. Hughes was to sit down and write a legal brief on what Mr. Hughes had done, and why he should not vote for you, but for Mr. Hughes.

"He worked very faithfully on the brief for five days, he told me, and made considerable progress, but at the end of five days he threw down his brief and put on his hat and went over to Democratic headquarters, where he has a desk today, working with us.

"That is the reason we are here, sir, and we have drawn up a set of resolutions which Dr. Wise will read."

DANIELS'S ADVICE REJECTED

His Assistant Caused Committee to Cut Navy Bill Item.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 16.—Senator Henry T. Lippitt, speaking at the Republican rally tonight, caused surprise when he took up a much discussed cut in the recent naval appropriation bill. The cut reduced the amount for machinery for making torpedoes at the torpedo station in the face of efforts largely to increase the plant.

Senator Lippitt said he found there was no appropriation made for new machinery in the last appropriation bill, that Commander John K. Robison, in charge of the torpedo station, asked for $189,000 for this purpose, and that Secretary Daniels cut it down to $100,000.

"After visiting the torpedo station," the Senator continued, "I went to Secretary Daniels asking him to recommend the larger amount, and the Secretary had recalled his recommendation, recommending the original amount. I discovered that the Secretary's assistant, Rear Admiral Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, had appeared before the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, recommending that the increase be postponed to some other time. In conference the representatives of the House insisted on accepting the opinion of the Secretary's assistant, Admiral Strauss, instead of the written recommendation of the Secretary himself."

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS HERE

Program for Speeches in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx.

At a regular meeting of the Republican Club last night the following campaign program was decided upon: On Oct. 25 a mass meeting will be held at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, at which Charles E. Hughes will be the principal speaker. It will be the chief meeting in Kings County. Camp Hughes will be opened at 125th Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, and, beginning on Oct. 18, nightly meetings will be held there, with prominent local and out-of-town speakers.

On Oct. 28 a mass meeting will be held at Hunt's Point Casino, the Bronx, where Governor Whitman will be the principal speaker. On Nov. 2 there will be a mass meeting at the Amsterdam Opera House, at which ex-President Taft will speak.

LAND INSURANCE

An owner, ordinarily careful to secure building and title insurance, often neglects land insurance, viz.:

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PROTECTIVE MANAGEMENT

Wm. D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., Bridge Plaza, Long Island City

PRESIDENT WILL SEE MR. GERARD ON MONDAY

Ambassador to Visit Shadow Lawn for Luncheon and a Long Conference Afterward.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 16.—It was announced today that James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany, who returned to this country last week, will see the President next Monday. Mr. Gerard will come to Shadow Lawn for luncheon and will remain until late in the afternoon for a conference.

It will be the first time the President has seen Mr. Gerard since the European war began, and it is understood that they will have a thorough discussion of the present relation between this country and Germany. It has been denied repeatedly that any crisis in the relations between the two countries brought Mr. Gerard here, or that he has brought with him any peace proposals from the German Government, and the President himself stated not long ago that the Ambassador was here only for a needed rest.

The President is expected to see him again before he returns to Berlin. It was announced today that Mr. Wilson will issue a statement tomorrow describing the status of the Polish relief question.

WOMEN EAGER TO DEBATE.

Democratic Supporters Challenge Women of Hughes Alliance.

A debate between the women of the Democratic and Republican Parties as to the relative merits of the two candidates is proposed by the Women's Bureau of the National Democratic Committee. A challenge was wired yesterday to Miss Frances Kellor of the Woman's Committee of the Hughes Alliance. The Democratic women say they will be ready to do their part and will accept any date after Oct. 30 in the largest hall to be found in New York City.

The women's Democratic van, which is daily touring the city, is taking on new features of beauty daily as Lou Rogers puts on fresh Democratic cartoons. The van made its first stop yesterday at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway. From there it went uptown, and in the evening campaigned at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue.

Cross, Austin & Ireland, Long Island City
1 of 7 buildings for lumber industry.

"Turner for Concrete"

What has a contractor consistently done in the past?
He'll do it again
—for you.

TURNER Construction Co

"Lil Ole New York" And "The Morley"

HERE'S the Sack Suit, which reflects to a dot the mind, mettle and mood of the Man from Manhattan in mid-October. Its style doesn't tramp and shout; it tiptoes and murmurs.

"The Morley" is only one of my dozens of private models in Suits and Topcoats, all electrified by the style-genius of Stein-Bloch. $25, $30, $35.

"*Ennyweather*" is a Topcoat that keeps you warm as a logfire and dry as a herring. $25 and $30.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

ADVERTISEMENT.

Spanish Class Opens Today

FULTON THEATRE, 46th St. at Broadway
at 12:15—4:00—5:00—6:00 P. M.
Also at RUMFORD HALL, 50 E. 41st St., at 8:15 P.M.
COME FREE

About one thousand New Yorkers—both men and women—are now enrolled in the Gordon-Detwiler $7.50 thirty lesson Fall Spanish Course. Why not you? Lesson One will be given to-day at all the class hours. Come to any one of these sessions free and be convinced of the marked superiority of this Course, which last year was taught to at least five times more people throughout the United States than any other course. Lessons are given on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 12.15 and 4 and 5 and 6 P. M. in Fulton Theatre and 8.15 P. M. in beautiful Rumford Hall, 50 East 41st Street, one minute from Grand Central Terminal. Our business office has been removed to Fulton Theatre Building. Telephone Murray Hill 5088.

Gordon-Detwiler Institute of N. Y., Inc.

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

GLOVES

Fownes Dents

$1.50 to $2.50

Tan Cape Gray Mocha Buckskin

All Made from Selected Skins

ENGLISH NECKWEAR GOLF SUITS STETSON HATS

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mallory Hats at $3

¶ Regardless of how many soft hats a man may possess, he should have at least one derby, for there are occasions when only a derby is *proper*.

¶ Mallory derbies are just the correct weight; are jet black, and in style set the pace among derbies of the better kind.

¶ We are now showing all the new Mallory derbies with the

"Evarnette"

finish, which makes the hat shed moisture without leaving a spot of any kind.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
Sole New York Agents

Looking 'Em Over for Fall at Saks'

Saks Knitted Overcoats—originally introduced by Saks'—shown in brown, green, and gray mixture effects, and cut on racy, roomy lines. The right weight. $17.50 and $25.

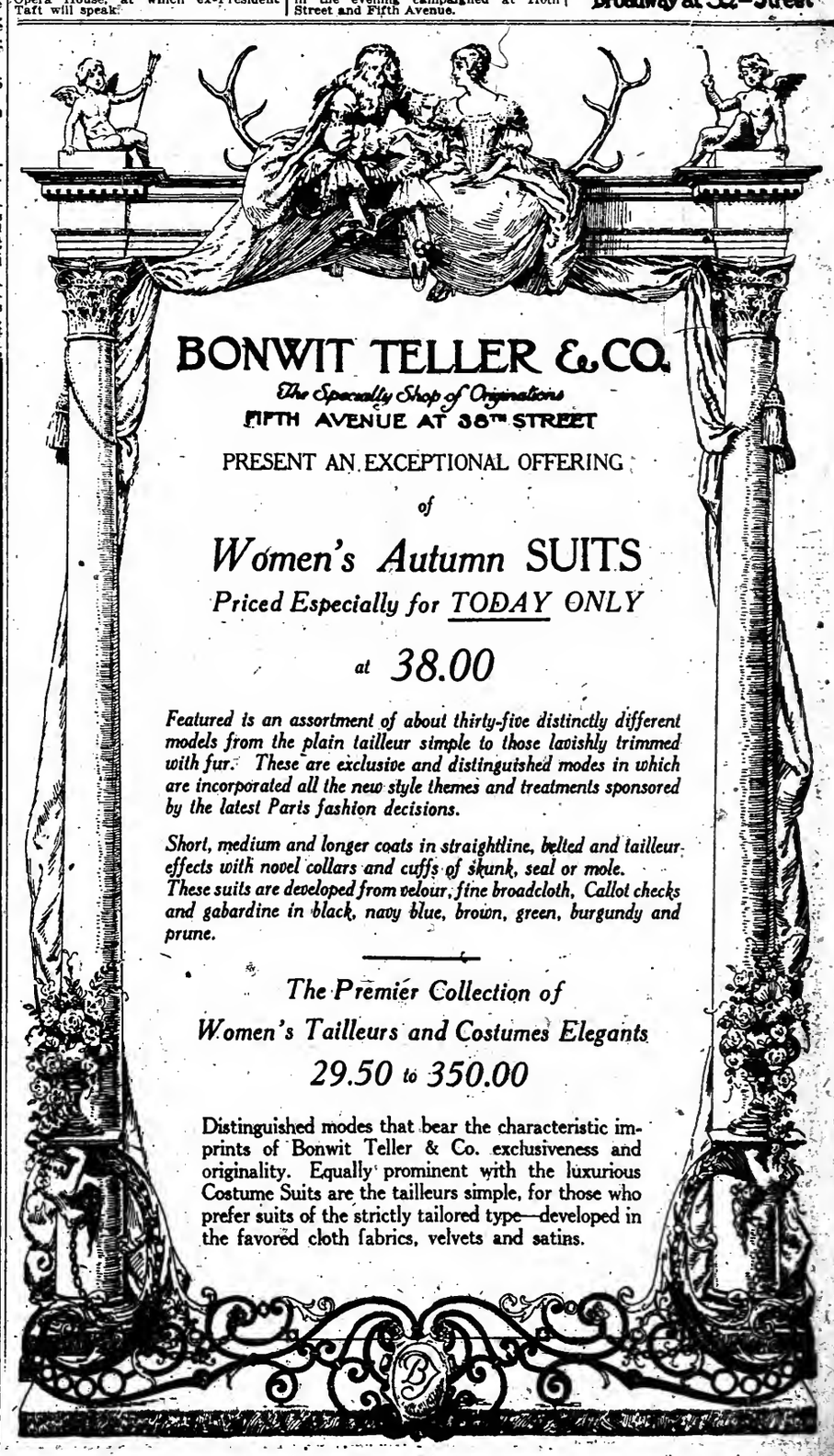
Saks "Shedder" Coats—Something new in a coat—made in warm tweeds and colorful Cheviots, PROCESSED so as to keep dry in the rain. A duck of a coat. $25.

Saks Braided Overcoats—made in quiet fabrics, on figure-conforming lines, and smartly braided at the edges, giving it an "edge" on style. $30.

Saks Staple Overcoats—In a liberal variety of cloths, box effect or slightly waisted, and silk lined, as well as silk faced. $15 to $38.

English-made Overcoats—those characteristically English rough-and-ready garments, which are typical of Piccadilly and the Strand. $28 to $38.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street



BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

PRESENT AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFERING
of
Women's Autumn SUITS
Priced Especially for TODAY ONLY
at *38.00*

Featured is an assortment of about thirty-five distinctly different models from the plain tailleur simple to those lavishly trimmed with fur. These are exclusive and distinguished modes in which are incorporated all the new style themes and treatments sponsored by the latest Paris fashion decisions.

Short, medium and longer coats in straightline, belted and tailleur effects with novel collars and cuffs of skunk, seal or mole. These suits are developed from velour, fine broadcloth, Callot checks and gabardine in black, navy blue, brown, green, burgundy and prune.

The Premier Collection of
Women's Tailleurs and Costumes Elegants
29.50 to 350.00

Distinguished modes that bear the characteristic imprints of Bonwit Teller & Co. exclusiveness and originality. Equally prominent with the luxurious Costume Suits are the tailleurs simple, for those who prefer suits of the strictly tailored type—developed in the favored cloth fabrics, velvets and satins.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

The Challenge

From the depths of the forest comes the call.

Moose calls to moose, partridge to partridge and squirrel to squirrel.

The coon dog bays the hunter's moon, the frosty night plucks the Autumn leaves, and the grouse dodge in and out.

All Nature is a challenge to her men who have strayed and stayed in the paved canyons of the cities—

Calling them back home.

Preparing for the Big Hunt

Full information at this sporting headquarters as to where the upland birds are thickest and the spots where the big game is to be found.

Here are guns and ammunition for every type of hunter—the largest assortment that the world affords.

Game bags, gun cases, ammunition bags and cases, decoys, game calls.

New style hunters' suits of Uyak cloth, recommended particularly for duck shooters.

A thirty-ounce fabric of special construction, wind-proof and water-repellant—

And more ducks in the Great South Bay than have been known there for years.

Big, double-breasted, mackinaw style coat, $18.

Long breeches, with taped bottoms, $9. Cap, $2.

Hunters' coat shirt of olive drab mackinaw—a new idea, $6.50.

Travelling Dog Crates

Insuring a safe, comfortable trip for your valuable hunting dogs.

The dog is fed and watered while in transit without opening the main door.

Stronger and lighter than any other crate made—$12.50 to $23.

Hand crates, for small dogs, $12.

All kinds of dog accessories.

Sportsmen's Novelties

English shooting stools, carried like a cane; convenient also for football games, $12.

Hunters' flasks, all sizes and styles, from $1.50 up.

Luncheon kits, for hunting and motoring, fitted with hot and cold vacuum bottles and food cases, $5.50 up.

Sportsmen's wrist watches, with illuminated dials and unbreakable crystals, $12.

Write for New Booklet on Women's Autumn and Winter Sporting Apparel.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President,

53-57 West 36th St., New York

WHITMAN ANSWERS SEABURY CHARGES

Appropriations Were Not Extravagant, He Says—Defends His Military Bills.

SPEAKS IN EIGHT COUNTIES

Closes First Day of Tour with Calder with Meeting at Auburn—Doesn't Mention Prison Reform.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 16.—After traveling 225 miles today and making eleven speeches to nearly 9,000 persons in eight counties, Governor Whitman closed the first day of his Statewide tour tonight by addressing an audience of about 2,500 people here. At all his meetings he devoted his attention to answering the attacks which his opponent, Judge Samuel Seabury, has made on him in regard to his "ripper legislation" and the two military measures passed by the Legislature last Winter—the Welch bill and the Stivers bill. Despite the fact that he was speaking in the home town of Thomas Mott Osborne, Governor Whitman tonight made no allusion to prison reform.

The Governor addressed voters in the counties of Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Monroe, Yates, Ontario, Seneca, and Cayuga. He declared a willingness to accept full responsibility for every appointment made during his administration, and challenged Judge Seabury to criticise any of them. He replied to the charge of extravagance by asserting that extravagance consisted only in not getting full value for money spent, and he insisted that every dollar expended in his administration had brought its equivalent of worth to the people.

Leaving Buffalo early in the morning, Governor Whitman and his party went to Niagara Falls, stopping on the way at Tonawanda. The Governor also visited Lockport, Middleport, Medina, Brockport, Spencerport, Penn Yan, Geneva, Seneca Falls, and Auburn. In the Governor's party as fellow-speakers with him were William M. Calder, Republican candidate for United States Senator, and ex-Lieut. Gov. M. Linn Bruce.

At Lockport the Governor first took up the subject of extravagance. After speaking of the efforts he said he had made and was still making to get efficient management of the State's finances, he said:

"We are spending more money on our school children per capita than is spent in any other State in the country, but we are getting returns. We are spending more money on agriculture per capita than in any other State, but as a result New York is today the first agricultural State."

In Auburn tonight the Governor plunged immediately into an answer to Judge Seabury's attacks on his policy affecting preparedness.

"What I have done," he said, "is nothing more or less than the clarification and declaration of the law as it has stood since the beginning of the State. I ask only the application to present-day needs of the doctrines of Washington and Lincoln."

In speaking of the Welch act, which provides for compulsory military training in the public schools, the Governor said:

"The training and physical development of our schoolboys between 16 and 19 years is neither irksome to them nor does it deprive any one of anything of necessity. The boy who is compelled to work to support his parents is relieved from having to undergo such training unless he volunteers. He cannot be compelled nor taken from his work for any such purpose.

"Let me also say a word about the Stivers bill, of which Judge Seabury complains, and the point of which he seems to have entirely missed. The Constitution of this State has always provided that the militia shall consist of all able-bodied men resident in the State. Our fathers not only believed it, but they patriotically lived up to it. Can we do less? I do not believe that our people today are too proud to fight, nor are they too busy to learn how to shoot. The Stivers bill provides for an enrollment in any city or town wherever it is necessary to complete the State's quota of troops as called for by the recent National Defense Act passed by Congress. It does not mean that citizens can be called to arms at the whim of the Governor, nor because of every local disturbance.

In answer to Judge Seabury's assertions that he had put out of office persons who had supposed their positions were permanent, Governor Whitman said:

"That charge is true, absolutely true. Just how many 'existing officers' who thought they had a permanent good thing have been separated from the public payroll I have no list at hand to give you, but I can tell you that every man I found who was not giving a dollar's worth of service for a dollar of the State's money, every political parasite, every pay-day performer, has been dismissed; every office, commission, department, bureau, or what not which was not necessary to carry on the State's legitimate activities, or the duties of which overlapped other departments, or which was cumbersome in personnel, all have been abolished, consolidated, or reduced. If I am continued in office the same process will go on. I am honored by such charges."

Mr. Calder, who spoke on the same platform with the Governor, dwelt on national issues, stressing the tariff and the foreign policy of President Wilson. He urged support of the State ticket, saying:

"Remember the fate of the last two Democratic Governors—Sulzer, removed by Murphy because he refused to do Murphy's bidding, and Glynn, removed by the people because he did Murphy's bidding."

Mr. Calder said in his speech at Niagara Falls, that one of the greatest perils to the industrial integrity of the United States at the close of the European war would be found in enhanced European efficiency. The necessities of the war, he declared, had made the Europeans greater producers, hence more dangerous competitors with American workmen and manufacturers.

"Like many of my American compatriots," Mr. Calder continued, "I stand amazed at the apathy, the indifference, or the incapacity of the Administration at Washington to deal with this situation. To cope with it, we are offered no more effective weapon than the Underwood tariff, something that has been tried and found wanting; something which, in the early stages of the Wilson Administration, brought industrial gloom to the whole nation and temporary ruin to many of its industries."

At Niagara Falls and Geneva the Governor was applauded to the echo, and was forced to prolong his speaking to such an extent that his train was nearly an hour late arriving in Auburn. Mr. Calder left the train early in the afternoon, and hurried by automobile from Geneva to Auburn, where he explained to the meeting the Governor's delay.

COLD TO WOMEN ORATORS.

Sacramento Disappoints the Hughes Tourists.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN SPECIAL, RENO, Nev., Oct. 16.—As a flower and fruit show this morning's meeting of the Women's Hughes's Campaigners in Sacramento was a success. Incidentally Miss Annie Peck, who isn't afraid of heckling, quit the train this morning because she hasn't been allowed to talk long or often enough.

Met by a committee of Sacramento women, headed by Mrs. Henry Willis Adams, the Hughesettes toured the city, but didn't get a cheer. At the Sacramento Hotel Freeman Bloodgood, a member of the California Board of Control, welcomed the campaigners in the absence of Governor Hiram Johnson, who was out getting votes for himself. Amid choice examples of dahlias and apples and other proofs of the fertility of California soil, the train speakers spoke to a crowd of thirty. Although the meeting had been advertised as a public affair, the Sacramento folk stayed at home.

Upon the arrival of the train in the California capital Miss Peck learned that she had not been scheduled for a speech. After having been disappointed that way at the last three stops, she said: "I'm going back to New York, where I can talk for thirty or fifty minutes five or six times a day. I can't tell all I wish to in the five minutes they gave me on the train."

Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy and Mrs. Frances Keller rejoined the Hughesettes today. Colonel Roosevelt will join them at Denver Oct. 24, it is said, but will not divide the Denver platform with them.

Three strong labor cities—Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Columbus—have been cut from the itinerary. The time gained, one and a half days, is to be spent in Illinois, a doubtful State.

COLONEL REPLIES TO WORLD

Says Newspaper Should Refresh Its Memory as to Dates.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt issued a statement last night in reply to an editorial in Monday's New York World accusing the Colonel of inaccuracy of statement in the speech he made at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., last Saturday. The World stated that the Colonel was not an actual observer of conditions in New York in the Winter of 1913-14, as he was in South America. This is the Colonel's statement:

"I do not expect The World to refrain from lying, but it should look up dates and make its statements conform to facts. The business depression continued for several months after the outbreak of the war before our business firms got into full swing in producing munition and other materials demanded by the belligerent nations.

"The business depression due to the actions of Mr. Wilson and the Democrats in Congress not only included all of his Administration before the war, but about eight months subsequent to the outbreak of the war. Not only were conditions very bad during the Winter of 1913 and 1914, when I was in Brazil, but during the Winter of 1915, which was the Winter following the Spring in which I returned from Brazil. Not only did the World contain accounts of my visits to the Municipal Lodging House and various all-night employment agencies on the Bowery and elsewhere, visits on which I was accompanied by several representatives of philanthropic organizations, including Miss Frances Keller, who can doubtless give the exact date, but the World also included a full and long account of the speech which I made at the invitation of a number of clergymen in the opera house for the unemployment committee. The Chairman who presided at the meeting was Seth Low and I was introduced by Mayor Mitchel. The World should refresh its memory on these matters. I do not expect to alter its morals, but it should in its own interest brush up its memory."

SEABURY KEEPS UP WHITMAN ATTACKS

Says Governor Tried to Use His Office as a Presidential Springboard.

FAVORS VOTES FOR WOMEN

Tells Troy Audiences That the Whitman Administration Has Been Incompetent and Wasteful.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, Oct. 16.—Samuel Seabury, Democratic nominee for Governor, addressed more than 3,500 persons at two meetings here tonight. Governor Whitman's administration, he said, had been a personal administration, "an attempt to use the office as a springboard for the Presidency."

"When his aspirations to be President were not taken seriously," Mr. Seabury continued, "his whole efforts were devoted to getting jobs for his friends."

Mr. Seabury, at both meetings, one of which was an overflow, charged that Governor Whitman, in spite of his preelection promises, was responsible for wholesale "ripper" legislation. The motive which has actuated his entire administration, he asserted, "was the advancement of his own personal and political ambitions."

The Troy meeting wound up an all-day trip along the east shore of the Hudson, which was thoroughly satisfactory from the viewpoint of the Democratic campaign managers.

A group of railroad men who had just finished work waited for the campaign special train at Rensselaer. There were several hundred of them, and many climbed upon the railing of the rear platform and all but mobbed Mr. Seabury in their enthusiasm.

"Got any Wilson buttons?" one of them asked before ex-Judge Seabury had a chance to begin speaking.

"No, I'm sorry I haven't," he replied. There was a big locomotive puffing on the next track, and Mr. Seabury found that, with his throat trouble, he was unable to talk against it.

"Wait a minute, Judge," one of them said, and ran over to tell the engineer to shut the steam off for a few minutes. He devoted much of his speech to President Wilson's achievements.

"Last Presidential election there wouldn't have been twenty people here," one of the Democratic leaders asserted later on the train. "Most of these men are normally Republicans."

A torchlight parade preceded the meetings at Troy, and only about half of the crowd was able to get into the theatre. An overflow meeting was held in another theatre, and the speakers rushed from one place to the other. William Burnett Wright of Buffalo, who is Chairman of the Seabury Non-Partisan League, spoke with Mr. Seabury. He referred to Governor Whitman's special train trip to the San Francisco Fair.

"I know not what Governor Whitman's middle name may be," he said, "but hereafter he will be known as Charles San Francisco Whitman."

Mr. Seabury, attacking Governor Whitman in his Troy speeches, said:

"When Governor Whitman ran for Governor he promised to do many things. Now that his administration is nearly over we are aware that his administration is responsible for no great achievements, but on the contrary, it has been incompetent and wasteful. In his first message to the Legislature the Governor went on record as against 'ripper' legislation, or legislation to the end that the offices held by one political power should all be held by another. At the very time he knew that several bills had already been drawn to accomplish ripper legislation.

"The very first bill that Governor Whitman signed, Chapter 1 of the Laws of 1915, was a ripper bill. It did away with the Board of Claims, having three members with salaries of $6,000 each, and created the Court of Claims with five members at $8,000 each.

"Where a commission was single-headed Governor Whitman has created a commission with several members, and given the jobs to his friends."

Mr. Seabury spoke today at Tarrytown, Ossining, Peekskill, Cold Spring, Hudson, Chatham, and Rensselaer. The suffragists were close on his trail each day, and in several of his talks he announced his belief in votes for women.

At Ossining a young woman broke through the crowd to give him a suffrage boutonniere.

"The emblem a man wears does not always express his views," he said, commenting on the incident, "and I want to say very frankly that I would like to see our franchise extended, giving votes to women as well as to men."

Three hundred employes of the Fleischman yeast plant at Peekskill turned out to hear Mr. Seabury, who had been invited to speak at the factory. He talked to them on the achievements of the Wilson Administration, and they cheered heartily. His remarks on State issues there related to taxation, the budget, and the prisons.

Mr. Seabury assailed Governor Whitman at Hudson for his stand on the proposed budget to be substituted for the appropriation bill system.

"The budget which the Governor suggested as a compromise was weak and unsatisfactory," he said, "and when he tried to get that through he began to wobble. The political leaders had begun to use their influence, and the makeshift bill failed to pass. When Mr. Whitman went to Albany he said, 'I know absolutely nothing about State finances.' No one has contradicted him on that statement."

Chairman Gifford Couch of Westchester said that the chances of Democratic success in that county never were better.

"The President's strength will be a surprise to everybody," he said. "Judge Seabury also has won widespread support during his trips through the county. There is a large independent vote in the county, and it is evident that by far the greater part of it will be cast for Wilson and Seabury."

James A. Zickler of Putnam County, who is a candidate for State Senator, said that the outstanding feature of the campaign in this county was the great strength of the President and the weakness of Governor Whitman.

Major James Otis Woodward of Schoharie, who joined the train at Hudson, said that President Wilson was remarkably strong among the farmers in his Congressional district, which includes Ulster, Greene, Sullivan, Columbia, and Schoharie Counties.

The campaign special will go down the west shore of the Hudson tomorrow. There will be a night meeting at Kingston.

GIVES ILLINOIS TO WILSON.

Roger Sullivan Reports on His Southern Scouting Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Roger C. Sullivan, who returned today from a visit to the eight Congressional districts south of Springfield, asserted that Illinois, which has been listed as a doubtful State for the last three weeks, was "safe for Wilson." Mr. Sullivan's report rejoiced Vance C. McCormick, Democratic National Chairman, who came to Chicago for conferences with committeemen and Chairmen from the States in the West.

"It is my honest belief that both Senator Sherman and the Democratic State ticket will carry Illinois," Mr. Sullivan said. "My opinion is based on what I saw and heard during the two days I was in Central and Southern Illinois. Conditions are most favorable. I believe both those sections will give majorities to the President and the State nominees and these majorities, taken with the one we will roll up in Cook County, will more than offset any Republican majority in the northern section."

"Speaking in New York on Saturday," said Chairman McCormick, "John M. Parker, Progressive nominee for Vice President, appealed to the electors to support Woodrow Wilson. Mr. Parker sounded a new slogan for the Progressives: 'Leave well enough alone.' I am impressed by the fact that everywhere my advices indicate that Progressives and independents in countless numbers are aligning themselves behind the President."

FARMERS MEET LOAN BOARD.

Rural Credits and Agriculture Discussed at Trenton Hearing.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 16.—To determine the boundaries of twelve Federal Loan Bank districts, the Federal Loan Board, created by the rural credits law, opened a hearing in the Federal Building this morning. Many farmers and representatives of farm organizations of the State attended the hearing and gave information concerning prevailing rates of interest on first farm mortgages.

Charles E. Lobdell of Kansas, a member of the Loan Board, declared that the new Federal legislation would not make the shiftless man prosperous, but would enable the industrious farmer to solve the problem of credit and thus make easier his farm proprietorship, his prosperity more certain and his life more comfortable. He declared there was nothing intricate or abstruse in the rural credits law. He said:

"It's merely applying to the farmer, as nearly as may be applied, the mutual building and loan association plan, which has built thousands of loan homes all over the country."

Herbert Quick, another member of the board, told the farmers that the new Farm Loan act would make for agricultural prosperity throughout the country and bring about direct or indirect benefits to all the farmers.

"Many farmers who are now struggling along," said Captain W. S. A. Smith of the board, "would be put on their feet by the rural credit system."

MR. HUGHES OBJECTS TO A THIRD 'HOUSE'

Continued from Page 1.

crowd cheered and laughed, and from that moment Mr. Hughes held its attention.

Mr. Hughes spoke much of Americanism and the peace issue, which is a prominent feature of the campaign here. His talk about the protection of American honor as the right way to keep the country at peace with the world was loudly cheered. The Democrats claim from 20,000 to 30,000 plurality for Wilson in Nebraska, but the Republicans were much cheered by the receptions Hughes got today on his continuation of his tour of the State.

A direct appeal for the votes of Nebraska farmers was made by Mr. Hughes in his speeches at Haastings, Grand Island, Columbus, and Fremont. He had large crowds. Hundreds of families came in automobiles, proving a prosperity which Mr Hughes charged was false.

"America," he told one audience, "cannot live on the European war any more than a man can live on drugs. In such a case the man is stimulated to undue exertion for a moment; he may have a pleasant feeling and a happy dream for a time, but he cannot go on indefinitely that way. We must have sound policies, and we need protection to American enterprises."

In discussing the Adamson Eight-Hour bill, Mr. Hughes said:

"The Administration has dealt a very serious blow to the agricultural interests in raising the expenses of the railroads by increasing, without examination as to their justice, the wages of a group of those employed on the railroads. It is perfectly idle to suppose that this large increase in wages is coming out of the heavens, that it is coming out of the railroads, a sort of mythical thing, producing money without getting it. That money is coming out of the shippers—the farmers and the public generally. The freight rates will have to be increased to meet the excessive expenditures of the carriers.

"What is the use of talking about fair and reasonable rates of transportation if a group of men can go to Washington and over night, under threats, virtually demand an increase of rates without deliberation for the purpose of determining the justice of their demands?"

Mr. Hughes read a telegram which he said was sent to President Wilson by the head of the Farmers' Union of Texas in advance of the passage of the Adamson law, asking that no action be taken without arbitration in which the farmers were represented.

Mr. Hughes said the Administration was guilty of bad faith in much of its legislation.

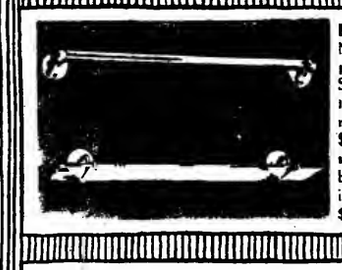
"As I have reflected upon government during the years that I have had special opportunity to consider its activities," he added, "I have been impressed with the vast importance of administration. There are many who think that legislative phrases constitute the end-all of governmental action, but I regard competent, efficient, economical administration as the first of all prerequisites of well-ordered government. This Administration has not maintained the administrative standards to which this country is entitled."

In his address at Hastings Mr. Hughes made his first reference to "invisible government." It came in the form of an answer to the last address of President Wilson. Mr. Hughes, who had been speaking of his record in New York State, broke in on his argument to say:

"Those who are declaiming to the American public about invisible government had better remember that when I was in executive responsibility in the State of New York there was no invisible government in that State."

The charge that a vote for him meant a vote for war was taken up at length by Mr. Hughes, and he told his views as to the right way to maintain peace.

"If America will stand firm for her known rights," he said, "they will be recognized by every nation on earth. If America does not stand firm for her known rights, but edges away in terror, we shall invite insult, we shall provoke contempt. What we desire is to have our attitude understood. We evoked the hatred and contempt of Mexico because we did not protect our own. We destroyed the only government they had. I do not care what they call it or whether they liked it. It was all they had, and when that was destroyed there was nothing but anarchy and revolution and carnage, and atrocities, unspeakable in character, which cannot even be recited before polite ears. It is an awful tragedy; and then, when we criticise it, they turn to us and say, 'Oh, if you don't like what we have done you must be in favor of war.' We are in favor of the maintenance of international law, of American rights, of American peace. We are in favor of a peace in which an American citizen can walk with his head erect anywhere and not apologize for his existence."



Bathroom Fixtures—Nickel brackets with glass shelf and bar. Shelves run from 18 to 33 inches long and range in price from $2.50 to $3.50. Other sizes up to $5.25. The bars, from 18 to 42 inches long, are from $2.25 to $3.75.

EVERY salesman at Lewis & Conger's is a merchant. He goes with his customers from floor to floor, from counter to counter. He is familiar with household requirements in hundreds of homes. Isn't it natural that he should give a high type of courteous, intelligent, thoughtful service?

LEWIS & CONGER

45th Street and Sixth Avenue, New York

You will pay more for TOBEY-MADE FURNITURE *but you will never regret it*

TOBEY-made

Skilled artisans who enjoy their work do by hand all the shaping, dove-tailing, carving and surfacing in Tobey Hand-Made.

The TOBEY Furniture Co.

Fifth Avenue at 53d Street

Bench Made Shoes

Shoe Values

You cannot get a better shoe at $5 to $8 than Vogel's Bench Made Shoes. These shoes are made of the finest materials by master shoemakers. Remember, bench made shoes look better and wear longer than the ordinary kind. Try them and see.

All shoes made on premises.

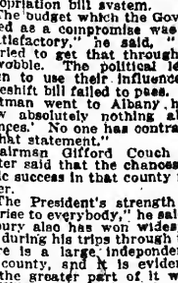
I regret that the present high cost of leather has compelled me to slightly advance my prices.

E. VOGEL, 64 Nassau St. *Maker of Fine Shoes No Other Store.*

Gimbel Brothers

31st ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

Victrolas May Be Had on Very Convenient Terms



Victrola XVIII., $300

The following are the GIMBELS combination outfits and the easy terms on which they may be had:

Victrola IV	$15	Victrola IX	$50	Victrola XIV	$150
Victor Records	5	Victor Records	5	Victor Records	7.50
	$20		$55		$157.50
($5 Cash, $1 Weekly)		($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($7.50 Cash, $7.50 Monthly)	
Victrola VI	$25	Victrola X	$75	Victrola XVI	$200
Victor Records	5	Victor Records	5	Victor Records	10
	$30		$80		$210
($5 Cash, $1 Weekly)		($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($10 Cash, $10 Monthly)	
Victrola VIII	$40	Victrola XI	$100	Victrola XVIII.	$300
Victor Records	5	Victor Records	5	Victor Records	15
	$45		$105		$315
($5 Cash, $1 Weekly)		($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($5 Cash, $15 Monthly)	

You select your own records with the above outfits.

There is no interest charge on time payments, the price being the same as though you paid cash.

Every Victrola is thoroughly inspected by experts before delivery. We also care for them after delivery.

GIMBELS-Victor records are guaranteed to be absolutely new and perfect.

GIMBELS Victrola Salon—Eighth Floor.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

The Utmost in Men's Fall and Winter Clothes At $25

Suppose, for the sake of argument, we admit at the outset that all reliable clothes stores equal Gimbel clothes as regards materials, finish, tailoring, etc.

A great artist would just as readily admit that his rivals for honors use about the same paints, colors, brushes, and canvas that he employs. But that wouldn't explain a masterpiece.

The guiding genius of our clothes store is not a "Clothing Buyer" per se, but a creative artist who can inspire an otherwise ordinary tailor to produce a gem of style.

Where most buyers say, what can you produce in the way of a suit or an overcoat to sell around $25, he comes with ideas, suggestions, models of his own creating, adaptations from Europe, from Palm Beach, from Pasadena, from Fifth Avenue, and from the source of all ideas.

Behold the result:

Style Creations Exclusively GIMBELS

The fine differences between Gimbel clothes and other clothes at the same prices are more real and tangible than advertising could ever interpret.

You'll find more "eye-delight," more typical New York class, more genuine "topping" effect, as the man on the Strand would say, in GIMBEL clothes than in clothes selected by men who merely "buy" but cannot "create."

Others at $19.50 to $75

JUST RECEIVED FROM *EUROPE*

If you are partial to foreign clothes conceptions, come and see the new overcoats, light and Winter weights, as well as famous swagger ulsters just received from across the water.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor.

McCreery Business Suits

The business man should wear the comfortable, easy fitting but form-following clothes that always hold their shape—the type that we hear said of the man who wears them.

"That man's clothes are English made—they always have been considered the best."

This is what McCreery "Standard" and "Special" means—each suit, whichever price, looks the part that good clothes play.

McCreery feature-prices will always be—

McCreery "Special"	McCreery "Standard"
$22.75	$28.50

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue 34th Street

JACKSON HEIGHTS

is in the infancy of its Garden Apartment building future. There is nothing to interfere with the proper development of these 100 city blocks, no old buildings to be razed, no disagreeable environs. Everything is new, sweet, clean and sanitary, land values are very moderate and rentals are scheduled to meet the requirements of the man of moderate means who is face to face with the "high-rent" problem of other sections.

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION

Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

The Humanitarian Cult

51st Meeting and Concert

CARNEGIE HALL

TONIGHT

sharp at 8 o'clock.

SPEAKERS:

Norman Hapgood.
George Gordon Battle.
Misha Appelbaum.

SOLOISTS:

Jean Vincent Cooper, Soprano.
Idolia Ide, Contralto.
Clarence Bird, Pianist.
Jascha Bron, Violinist.
Max Liobling at Piano.

All seats free—no tickets required. First come first served.

We regret so many could not be accommodated at Oct. 3 meeting, but we are unable to obtain a larger hall.

Our Membership Now Is 109,002.

Just Published

Rainbow's End

By REX BEACH

Beach has done it again, in this romance of the Cuban War of Independence. He has found just the right setting for his thrilling kind of story. He has put into it the cruelty and bravery of the contest, a lost treasure, Southern beauty and love, humor, fighting and filibustering, and an Irish-American hero who was not the kind of man to leave any of the flavor of life untasted.

$1.35 net

HARPER & BROTHERS

Established 1817.

Every Day is "Apple Day" after you have tasted the exquisite flavor found only in the firm, juicy, tender meat of

Skookum Apples

Every one is perfect. You can eat them in the dark.

Buy Skookum Apples by the box from your grocer.

Northwestern Fruit Exchange
West St., New York

Prompt attention given to box orders of Skookum Apples.
JOHN ADAMS HENRY
- 66 Barclay St. Phone Cortlandt 3890

Have Your Boys and Girls Read

In the Battle for New York; or, Uncle Sam's Boys in the Desperate Struggle for the Metropolis?

A spirited story of the Invasion of the United States showing how bitterly we may have to pay for

UNPREPAREDNESS

At All Booksellers.

REPUBLICAN SLUMP ALARMS MANAGERS

Plan Speechmaking Drive to Save Ohio—Worry Over the Mid-West.

COLONEL OFF AGAIN TODAY

Both Parties Will Flood the Critical Ground with Oratory—Gloomy Democratic Report from Maryland.

Indications that a decided slump has struck the Republican campaign not only in New York State, but in several mid-Western doubtful States caused a heavy pall of gloom to descend on Republican National Headquarters, 511 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. Reports of conditions in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois were especially alarming and caused the managers to call a hurried conference of leaders of the States involved. The labor situation is giving the Republican managers more cause for concern than anything else.

It was admitted at headquarters that the Ohio situation could hardly be worse. Republican leaders in that State have reported, according to indications, that if the election were held this week the State would go Democratic by 50,000 to 100,000 plurality. The national managers have been aware for some time of the Ohio situation, however, and arrangements were completed yesterday for a prodigious speech making drive there. Beginning this week the best campaign orators in the Republican Party will spread all over Ohio. Charles E. Hughes himself will go there shortly after he returns from his present trip.

stem the Democratic tide in the Buckeye State include William A. Prendergast, Albert J. Beveridge, Charles W. Fairbanks, ex-President Taft, Warren G. Harding, Henry J. Allen, ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton, William Alden Smith, Medill McCormick, Senator Townsend of Michigan, Philander C. Knox, Charles N. Nagel, Nelson Dingley, Jr., Charles N. Dineen, ex-Governor of Illinois; Job E. Hedges, and Nicholas Longworth. Besides these there will be dozens of less prominent speakers.

Many of the reports stated that Mr. Hughes was showing a remarkable lack of strength as compared with local candidates in several of the doubtful States. In Missouri, for instance, reports say that the Republicans have a good chance of electing at least a part of their State ticket, but that Mr. Hughes may run anywhere from 10,000 to 30,000 behind. Arthur L. Garford, Progressive leader of Ohio, was one of those who brought discouraging news to the Republican managers here. He described conditions in that State as being "chaotic."

The Democrats are fully alive to the necessity of taking advantage of the present swing of things in Ohio, and they, likewise, have planned to flood the State with their very best spellbinders. Some of the orators they will send there are William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; David N. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; Assistant Secretary Carl Vrooman; Gaylord N. Saltzgaber, Commissioner of Pensions; ex-Governor Glynn, Senator Ollie James, William J. Bryan, Dudley Field Malone, Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, A. Mitchell Palmer, Frank P. Walsh, and ex-Governor David I. Walsh of Massachusetts. President Wilson is also scheduled to make a speech at Alliance, Ohio, on Friday.

Information dealing with the surveys of conditions in New York State were supplied to Chairman Willcox by Frederick Greiner, Republican leader of Erie County, and others. Mr. Greiner said:

"Conditions are bad. Certainly they are not as good as they were a few months ago. Then we had nothing to fight, and the Republicans were happy. Now we have the labor situation on our hands and it is different. I am here to demand Colonel Roosevelt's presence in Erie in the very near future. We had Mr. Hughes there on Sept. 19. Now, a month later, we get Governor Whitman. That will not do. The poll shown by The Buffalo Courier proves that President Wilson is way ahead of Mr. Hughes, and it also shows that Governor Whitman is stronger than our Presidential candidate in Erie. Perhaps that is due to the fact that Samuel Seabury seems to have fallen somewhat flat. Erie County may not go for Wilson, but there will have to be something doing from our camp."

The Republicans are planning to make a vigorous campaign of this State, beginning next week. As soon as their star speakers are through with Ohio they will be brought here, and many local orators will be added to the list. A prominent National Committeeman said yesterday that there was no need for the Republicans to take a gloomy view of the situation. He admitted there was a slump in the Republican campaign, but declared it was more psychological than anything else. Such slumps, he said, occur in every campaign, and generally about three weeks before election. The doubts of some of the old-timers, he said, were due in some measure to a desire to increase interest at headquarters in their localities.

Colonel Roosevelt will leave this morning on a tour of several Southwestern States. He will make his first speech at Louisville, Ky., and from there he will go to Phoenix, Ariz. On his return trip he will speak at Albuquerque, New Mexico, Denver, and Chicago. On this trip the Colonel is expected to attack William J. Bryan in connection with his "deserving Democrats" letter.

Word was brought to National Headquarters yesterday by General N. Winslow Williams of Baltimore that Maryland is no longer a doubtful State, but will go for Hughes this Fall. General Williams, a lifelong Democrat and formerly Secretary of State of Maryland, said Mr. Wilson had lost the support of his own party in the State because of the Adamson act, his Mexican and European policies, and the personnel of his Cabinet.

17 HURT IN CAR COLLISIONS.

New Motormen Figure in Two Crashes on Lexington Av. Line.

Two street car collisions, in which seventeen persons were hurt and which occurred within a period of fifteen minutes early last night, caused the police of the East 104th Street Station to suspect that the rails of the Lexington Avenue line in Harlem had been soaped by traction strikers. An investigation, however, failed to show that the tracks had been tampered with.

The first collision occurred at 7 o'clock. An empty car, north bound, hit a halted car filled with passengers at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street. Nathan Mandell of 982 Union Avenue, the Bronx, who was in charge of the empty car, has been working as a motorman only since the strike began.

Five persons were hurt, two being removed to Harlem Hospital by Dr. Unger. They were Miss Julia Assunta of 158 East 112th Street, several of whose ribs were fractured, and Mrs. Rose Templeton of 28 West 134th Street, who was cut above the eye by broken glass. The others were treated at the scene of the accident and sent home.

The second collision occurred at the foot of "Duffy's Hill," a steep part of Lexington Avenue, between 102d to 104th Streets. In that case, too, a car coming from the rear struck a car standing at the corner. The motorman, Jacob Weinstein, of 225 East Ninety-sixth Street, who also had been employed only since the strike began, was caught in the wreckage and the police had to call firemen to free him with axes. Te and two others were taken to Harlem Hospital, all suffering from cuts and bruises. The others were Frederick Heyman of 342 Lexington Avenue, and Miss Jennie Hausen of 598 West 133d Street. Several persons were treated and sent home.

WOMAN BOUND AMID FLAMES

Tells of Attack by Masked Man as She Entered Apartment.

The jingle of glass in the court of the Westwood Court Apartment House at 511 West 186th Street at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon attracted the attention of the telephone operator, Miss Agnes Jansen, and the janitress, Mrs. Josephine Olsen, who were conversing at the switchboard. They ran into the court and from a window in the third floor apartment, occupied by Gustav Gardner, a Wall Street clerk, and his wife, Emily, they saw a woman hanging half out of the window, frantically kicking in spite of the fact that her ankles were tightly bound. From the same window smoke was curling.

Miss Jansen ran to the street to have a fire alarm sounded and Mrs. Olsen rushed upstairs and entered the Gardner apartment by way of the fire escape. She found a pair of portiers and a heap of wearing apparel on a bed blazing, which she extinguished with the aid of the firemen, who arrived soon.

Mrs. Gardner lay on the kitchen floor, a piece of bed quilt tied over her mouth, her hands bound beneath her, and her feet still sticking out of the window and kicking. After being unbound Mrs. Gardner told detectives that she had been in the neighborhood, making purchases for her dinner, and had returned shortly before 5 o'clock. Then, she said, two well dressed young men seized her. One wore a mask and the other prudently averted his face so that she could not get a 'good look' at his features. After threatening death, they dragged her to the bedroom and bound and gagged her. Both were smoking cigarettes, she said, as they went about their work, but presently she detected the odor of cloth burning.

"The place is on fire; let's beat it," she said she heard one of the men cry, and then they fled. Mrs. Gardner said she wriggled on her back to the kitchen, kicked out the window, and flourished her feet frantically, hoping that that would be recognized as an appeal for aid.

WHITE SLAVER CONVICTED.

Jury Out 16 Minutes in Case of Kirsch, Known as 'Sam the Peddler.'

Samuel Kirsch, known as "Sam the Peddler," the first of the men indicted in District Attorney Swann's white slavery investigation, was convicted yesterday by a jury before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions after deliberating only sixteen minutes.

Kirsch was indicted on the testimony of Rose Michaelson, a girl who is now in the Florence Crittenton Home. Other victims came forward after her story and told of the life he had compelled them to lead. The defendant was tried five weeks ago, but the jury disagreed. On a motion of Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith a special panel was drawn for the second trial.

In discharging the jury Judge Rosalsky said the verdict was just and fair. He added that Kirsch should have been convicted at the first trial. The prisoner was remanded to the Tombs until the other white slave trials are completed.

HELD IN CHILD'S MURDER.

Coroner Commits Two Fruit Dealers in the Tillie Brown Case.

The two fruit dealers who were arrested after the death of Tillie Brown, the eleven-year-old girl who was found strangled to death in the basement at 184 Monroe Street several days ago, were locked up in the Tombs yesterday, charged with complicity in the murder. The men, who were commited by Coroner Feinberg, gave their names as Giuseppe Matteleono of 37 Monroe Street and Vincenzo Stephano of 38 Monroe Street.

The two kept a stand in a basement near the spot where the murder occurred. The father of the girl declared that both of the men had given the child fruit on several occasions.

Hebrew Council to Meet.

The second triennial convention of the National Council of the Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations will be held on Nov. 10, 11, and 12 in the building of the Y. W. H. A., 31 West 110th Street, and special sermons will be delivered in several city synagogues. Conferences on Americanization, religious activities, and girls and women's work will be held.

McGIBBON & CO.

Specialty Store for

Table Linens—Damask Napkins—Linen Sheets—Pillow Cases—Linen Towels and Towelings, coupled with other accessories such as Comfortables—Blankets—Bedspreads and Fancy Linens.

Our Hankerchief Department has had many additions as to assortment and styles.

Recent Shipments from Europe have given very abundant Stocks so that Patrons can see extensive assortments from which to select Autumn needs and at prices not extravagant—very common because of the war.

MISREPRESENTATION NOT PERMITTED either in Goods or Prices and Courteous treatment accorded to all.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS—INTERIOR DECORATIONS

37TH STREET WEST, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

CASEMENT APPEAL NOT DELAYED HERE

Secretary Tumulty Says Senate Resolution Reached London Before the Execution.

QUOTES OFFICIAL RECORDS

Replies to Charge of Sir Roger's Sister That This Government Was Negligent.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 16.—Secretary Tumulty made public today a letter to Michael Francis Doyle, attorney for Sir Roger Casement, denying that the American Government had been negligent in its efforts to obtain a reprieve for the Irish leader.

The letter was written in reply to one from Mr. Doyle which said that Mrs. Agnes Newman, Sir Roger's sister, had reason to believe that her brother's life might have been saved had the Senate resolution asking clemency for the prisoner been transmitted more promptly to the British Government.

In his reply the President's secretary states that charges of negligence are utterly without foundation.

The letter follows:

My dear Mr. Doyle:

I have read with a great deal of interest your letter of Sept. 20, in which you stated that Mrs. Newman, sister of Sir Roger Casement, had received information from London reporting that had the Senate resolution been presented in time her brother's life might have been spared.

For many weeks a futile effort has been made by partisans to make a political use of the fact that the resolution passed by the Senate with reference to the execution of Sir Roger Casement was not immediately forwarded to the British Foreign Office. I have taken up the matter with Mr. Frank Polk, who at that time was acting Secretary of State.

In discussing the matter, Mr. Polk in his letter says:

It can be said that the State Department discussed the Sir Roger Casement matter with the British Ambassador on several occasions, informally, but in great detail, before the passage of the Senate resolution; that the Senate resolution was prepared on Saturday, and that the Ambassador at once conveyed the information to the British Government.

On Wednesday, the day before the execution, when the Ambassador and I were again discussing the subject, he showed me a cable from his Government stating that the Government had considered the Casement case and the resolution of the Senate, and had come to the conclusion that in view of all the circumstances it could not grant clemency.

Particular stress was laid, as I recall, by the British Government, on the fact that Irish prisoners in Germany who refused to assist Casement had been punished. The statements made in letters to Mrs. Newman that had the resolution been presented in time her brother's life would have been spared, were utterly and entirely without any foundation. You can state authoritatively that the Ambassador read me the actual message from his Government, stating that the resolution had been considered, and that the conclusion had been reached that clemency could not be granted.

There was a discussion of this very matter in the Senate of the United States on Friday, Sept. 8, an account of which you will find in the Congressional Record, Page 16,555.

There you will find statements from Senator Hughes of New Jersey and Senator Phelan of California, two members of that body who took a very deep and sincere interest in the case of Sir Roger Casement.

Answering the query: With reference to the resolution passed by the Senate," Senator Hughes said, "I quote from the Congressional Record, Page 16,555":

"I will say to the Senator that I made an investigation of my own with reference to what happened, and the conclusion at which I arrived, based on that information, was that, regardless of the time when any resolution physically arrived at any particular place, all the dispatch that could possibly be used by the officials of the Government was used in that case.

"The State Department was notified, not by the physical presentation of the resolution or a piece of paper, but it was notified by telephone from the office. And the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, through its Secretary, notified the State Department and telephoned it a copy of the resolution, and in order to facilitate the presentation of the resolution the same means was adopted by the State Department.

"Long before it would have been physically possible to transport the actual paper upon which the resolution was written, the substance and form of the resolution were in the possession of the proper authorities at the other end of the line."

Senator Phelan of California, whose deep and earnest interest in everything affecting Ireland no sincere Irishman can question, said: "Mr. President, I have been not a little interested in this matter and have investigated it. I desire to inform the Senate and the country that the resolution adopted by the Senate, while it may not have been as promptly transmitted as we would have desired, was nevertheless, and this I know as a fact, officially received in London on the Monday following the Saturday on which the resolution was adopted by the Senate, and therefore—which is the essential thing, and which the Senators doubtless would like to know—the action of the Senate, whatever its value might have been, was in the possession of the British Foreign Office at least two days before the execution, and well within the time necessary to exercise executive clemency.

"So I make the point that the action of the American Senate, whatever it was worth, was not lost by reason of failure of transmission of the resolution through the channels of our State Department and through our Ambassador in London to the Foreign Office of Great Britain, and the only regret is that the Government of Great Britain held in such little regard the opinion of this body, which reflected, I believe, the public opinion of the world."

Trusting that this will give you the information you desire, I am sincerely yours.

J. P. TUMULTY,
Secretary to the President.

The Hon. Michael Francis Doyle,
Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

WOULD CUT SUNDAY PAPERS

Trade Board's Proposal for Conserving News Print Supply.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—A reduction in the size of Sunday newspapers as a means of conserving the newsprint paper supply of the country and possibly preventing the suspension of smaller newspapers was recommended in a letter sent today by the Federal Trade Commission to all the publishers of large Sunday newspapers in the United States. The letter follows:

"In connection with its investigation of newsprint prices the commission has given serious consideration to possible means of preventing the suspension of papers because of the increasing scarcity and advancing prices. The present situation can only be alleviated by increasing the output or reducing consumption.

"The commission has conferred with a number of prominent publishers regarding ways to reduce consumption in addition to the cutting off of returns, eliminating wastes, &c., which many newspapers are reported to have already done. These publishers are of the opinion that there is still an opportunity to effect a considerable reduction in consumption by cutting down the size of Sunday newspapers. They feel that the elimination of certain features would meet with public approval, and would not decrease the revenues of the publishers.

"The paper saved by cutting down the size of one large Sunday edition several pages would be sufficient to keep a number of smaller papers supplied for a considerable time. Unless present supplies of papers can be increased, which does not now seem probable, such unselfish action on the part of large city papers appears to be the only means that will save many of the smaller publishers from going out of business.

"The commission asks your co-operation in this matter, and would like to know your attitude toward this proposition. The commission would also appreciate any suggestions that occur to you regarding practical ways of making this proposal effective."

FORGED TO JUSTIFY SKEFFINGTON'S SLAYING

British Commission Finds That Bowen-Colthurst Put a False Document on His Body.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The commission which was appointed to inquire into the shooting of F. Sheehy Skeffington in the course of the rebellion in Ireland last Spring, has reported that there was no good ground for complaints against the action of Lieutenant Morris, who caused Skeffington to be detained and sent to the barracks. Sir John Simon is Chairman of the commission, which describes the action of Captain Bowen-Colthurst, who took Skeffington from the barracks into the street as a hostage as "remarkable, almost meaningless."

None of the evidence offered it, the committee reports, afforded any justification for the shooting of the boy Coade. Concerning the execution of Skeffington the report says:

"It is a delusion to suppose that the proclamation of martial law confers upon an officer any right to take human life in circumstances where this would not be justifiable without such proclamation, and this delusion had tragic consequences in the present case."

The commission reported that it was satisfied that the seriousness of the irregularity committed by Captain Bowen-Colthurst was not fully realised by those under whose command he was supposed to be acting. Either because of the lateness of the hour or the strain of anxiety caused by events outside the barracks, Captain Bowen-Colthurst was not reprimanded effectively, and the civilians detained were not rendered more secure, with the result, the report says, that Bowen-Colthurst was at liberty next morning to override or disregard the officer of the guard and deal with civilian prisoners as he pleased.

The commission found also that Captain Bowen-Colthurst added to the documents found on Skeffington's body, in an endeavor to excuse his action, a document entitled "Secret Orders to the Military," which the commission found was a forgery from beginning to end.

Apart from the defense of insanity, the Commissioners say: "There can be no excuse or palliation for Captain Bowen-Colthurst's conduct from first to last."

Besides F. Sheehy Skeffington, Fred McIntyre and Thomas Dickson were put to death by the orders of Captain Bowen-Colthurst. The Captain later was court-martialed and found guilty, but declared insane.

TIN SICKNESS IN GERMANY.

Thousands of Cases Attributed to Use of Preserved Foods.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—"According to travelers from Germany," says the Exchange Telegraph's Amsterdam correspondent, "a remarkable disease is spreading in many parts of Germany, especially in Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, and Cologne, caused by continual feeding from preserved foods. The sickness is described as 'tin sickness.' It is considered a serious form of blood poison.

"Thousands of cases are reported in every large city, although the authorities exercise strict control over the tin used for preserved foods."

City Salesmen Hear Addresses.

An invitation has been issued to all interested in salesmanship by the New York Salesmanship Club to an opening meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria at 8:15 o'clock tomorrow night. The speakers will include Norval A. Hawkins, Hugh Chalmers, and C. Louis Allen. Douglas Barnes, Chairman of the Executive Committee, will preside. The club is a branch of the World's Salesmanship Congress which met in Detroit last July, and was attended by President Wilson, Governor Ferris, and Henry Ford.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Fur-Trimmed Effects being pre-eminent this season—the "House of Gidding" is more than ever in a position to serve its patrons—not only in Furs but in Fur-Trimmed Apparel—to better advantage than any other establishment of its kind.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Saks'-Made Chauffeur's Outfits at $46.50

Suit, Overcoat and Cap to match

DESPITE the fact that woollens have advanced as never before, and that labor is higher today than at any previous time, Saks' apparel for the Man at the Wheel remains the same—not alone in price, but in fabric, design and tailoring.

This is not the result of our having a "corner" on the woollen market—nor because we "made early purchases"—it is the *absolute elimination of the middleman* that enables us to offer this high-grade outfit for $46.50, consisting of:—

Suit, of all wool Oxford gray whipcord, with either trousers or breeches.

Overcoat, of all wool Oxford gray whipcord, in double breasted and belted model, with convertible collar. Lined with fine quality wool suiting.

And Cap to match.

A New Industrial City

MANUFACTURERS

FACTORY SITES are offered

FOR SALE

Where already are located

Loose-Wiles "Sunshine" Biscuit Co.,
American Ever-Ready Works
of National Carbon Co.,
Brett Lithographing Co.,
Studebaker Co.,
Marcus Ward Co.,
Kindel Bed Co.,
Defender Mfg. Co.,
Rome Metallic Bedstead Co.,
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and others.

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Write 30 E. 42d St., New York
Phone Murray Hill 7505.

DEGNON TERMINAL

GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

ADVERTISEMENT

What is going on within the Republican party, why the necessary nomination of Hughes coincided with these remarkable changes, and "Why the Country Needs Hughes" is explained by Frederick M. Davenport in this week's

Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE

FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

Established Nearly A Century

Balch, Price & Co.

WE have combined the best of imported Models with the originations and creations of our own designers.

Fulton & Smith Streets,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

15 Minutes from Grand Central to Borough Hall Subway Station.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

PHONE 6900 GREELEY

Will Place On Sale TO-DAY

Women's Tailored Suits

New Models—Without Fur Trimmings

To be worn with own furs

Women's Melton Cloth Suits

Without Fur Trimming

Mannish suits of melton cloth, in Oxford, Burgundy, brown or blue. *Special* 39.50

Camel's Hair Velour Suits

Without Fur Trimming

Tailored mannish suits of camel's hair velour cloth, in mahogany, Burgundy, taupe, brown or navy. *Special* 45.00

Women's Wool Velour Suits

Without Fur Trimming

Mannish or belted suits of wool velour in mahogany, Santiago, prune, gold, taupe, green or navy. *Special* 49.50

Women's Bolivia Velour Suits

Without Fur Trimming

Mannish suits of Bolivia velour cloth in gold, Santiago, mahogany, green, navy or brown. *Special* 59.50

Women's Fur-Trimmed Suits

Suits for all occasions from the exact reproduction of original Paris models to the strictly tailored suit for walking, trimmed with various furs.

29.50 to 295.00

Millinery Shop—*Fourth Floor*

An Exceptional Offering TO-DAY

Women's Autumn Hats

A selection of eighty-five smart hats made in our ateliers—the newest shapes and trimmings with "individuality" the dominant note.

18.00 and 22.00

HE SWEARS ROFRANO HIRED HIM TO KILL

Montimagno, Under Sentence of Death, Testifies Against Former Deputy.

TOLD TO SHOOT, HE SAYS

"I Will Protect You," His Patron's Promise When Ordered to His Work at the Polls.

Gaetano Montimagno, under sentence of death for killing Michael Gaimari on March 8, 1915, testified yesterday in the trial of Michael A. Rofrano, the ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, who is accused of having planned the crime, that he had been engaged by Rofrano as a mankiller and as one of his agents in election frauds. He gave his testimony in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, where Rofrano is on trial before Justice Bartow S. Weeks and where testimony intended to prove that Rofrano had established a murder headquarters at his Home Rule Club, in the Second Assembly District, had previously been given by Joseph La Salle, who, like Montimagno, had been brought from Sing Sing to appear for the prosecution.

Montimago had not, when court took a recess at 10 P. M., reached the details of the murder of Gaimari, but he had made no attempt to hide the general terms of his alleged employment by Rofrano, and of the character of the work he was supposed to do. He reached the most startling point in his evidence in relating what had happened in the Home Rule Club on the day Mayor Mitchel was elected.

"Signor Rofrano," the witness said through an interpreter, "told me he wanted me to work at the polling places. He asked me if I had a gun, and when I said 'No,' he said 'Why, here are plenty of guns. Take one, and go out to the polls, and if you see any trouble, shoot. Do not be afraid; shoot, and I will protect you."

The witness had previously told of the manner in which he had became acquainted with the ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, and of the alleged negotiations that led up to his employment as a mankiller.

Needed Money for a Trip.

He had, he said, met a woman following his arrival in this country from Sicily in 1911, and they had planned to go on a trip together, but were deterred because Montimagno did not have the money. He appealed to his friends, Rocco Carnevale and Frank Finnimore, since convicted for complicity in the murder of Gaimari.

"'Rocks (Rocco) told me,' he said, "'I will introduce you to Mr. Rofrano, my boss, and he will probably help you out.'"

The witness, Carnevale and Finnimore went to the Home Rule Club, and there met Rofrano, according to Montimagno's testimony. The ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, the witness said, was as gracious as Carnevale had predicted he would be, and gave Montimagno $100, assuring him at the same time that there would be more money for him whenever he needed it.

"He said to me," testified the witness, "'Come around continuously. In the month of November there will be an election and I will need men. And do not be ashamed to ask, if you need money. You keep close to Rocks and Finnimore and they will teach you what to do.'"

On Election Day in November, 1913, Montimagno returned to the Home Rule Club, according to his testimony, and told Rofrano that the trip with the woman had cost more than the $100, and that he needed $200 more to make good debts contracted by him.

"'What did he tell you?'" asked Assistant District Attorney Brothers, conducting the case for the State.

"'He told me, 'I can give you more than $200 if you will favor me.' I said to him: 'What is the favor I can do for you?' And he said: 'You have many acquaintances in Brooklyn. Today is Election Day. Go over to Brooklyn and bring these men you know to the club. Will you do this?'"

The witness said he told Rofrano he was willing, and that then the ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner asked him if he would add to his gratitude by doing still another favor after election.

Rofrano Gave Him $500.

"He asked me: 'Have you the courage to stab some one?' and I told him 'Yes, why not?' And then he gave me $500, of which $200 was to pay my debts and the other $300 was a gift."

It was then, the witness said, that Rofrano had supplied him with a revolver and had told him to go out and shoot any enemy of Rofrano who caused trouble at the voting booths.

The twelve men in the jury box stared curiously at Montimagno as, without any show of feeling or any attempt of bravado, he said quietly that he had shot and killed Gaimari. The slayer, a sandy-haired, chalky-faced youth of 21, replied sharply when asked questions by the interpreter, and seemed to be in deadly earnest when discussing his willingness to take life at the orders of Rofrano. The latter watched him narrowly during the entire time he was on the stand, and smiled on several occasions.

Montimagno said that several weeks after the election of November, 1913, he again met Frank Finnimore and "Rocks" Carnevale, and was rebuked by the latter because had not fulfilled his promise to Rofrano by "stabbing somebody." The particular person to be stabbed was not brought out, although Montimagno said, by way of leading up to that particular crime, that he had told Carnevale that he was willing to live up to any promise he had made.

It being then 10 o'clock, the hour set for recess, Justice Weeks ordered an adjournment until 10 o'clock this morning, when Montimagno will again take the stand and finish his testimony.

The desire of the jury to finish the trial of Mr. Rofrano as quickly as possible caused Justice Weeks yesterday to order that morning, afternoon and night sessions be held, and Montimagno took the stand at the night session.

He had preceded to the stand by James Serafino, serving a five-year sentence in Sing Sing for assault, and Pauline Samuels, a woman with whom Rocco Carnevale lived at 5,211 New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn, at the time the alleged plans were made by gunmen in Rofrano's employ, to kill Gaimari.

Difficult Witness for State.

Before his conviction Serafino had been a member, according to his testimony, of Rofrano's Home Rule Club, as well as a friend of Joseph La Salle, the convicted slayer of James Minott. He was called to corroborate conversations which, according to La Salle, had been held in the Home Rule Club between Rofrano and Montimagno. Serafino admitted, while on the stand, that he had been a pickpocket, a burglar, and a gunman before he was sent to prison.

He testified that he was present at the Home Rule Club on one occasion when Rofrano had told Montimagno to "do what Rocco Carnevale told him," but he was repeatedly forced to contradict himself when he was cross-examined by Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Rofrano.

Pauline Samuels proved a difficult witness for the State, although it was in her house, according to the testimony of previous witnesses, that many of the murder conferences that led up to the killing of Gaimari were held. La Salle, in his testimony, had told of many occasions when Carnevale had called Rofrano on the telephone from the house in New Utrecht Avenue, and had discussed plans for the murder, but Miss Samuels denied that she had ever overheard any of these conversations.

She admitted that Carnevale had called up many persons on the telephone, but she did not know if he had talked to Rofrano. She admitted, however, that she had called on Rofrano at his office in the Municipal Building, on one occasion, and had asked him about a bootblack stand sought by Carnevale.

The State has placed much emphasis on the fact that the revolver with which Gaimari was killed had been given to Montimagno by Carnevale, Rofrano's agent, but when Miss Samuels was shown the weapon yesterday she said it did not look like the one she had frequently seen in Carnevale's possession.

Martin W. Littleton said last night that when the time came for the defense to put in its case Carnevale would take the stand and deny that he was Rofrano's agent. Carnevale also is at Sing Sing, convicted of having conspired in the murder of Gaimari.

BARS PUBLIC FROM COURT.

Justice Levy Also Excludes Reporters at Hearings of Children's Cases.

Justice Samuel D. Levy, who is at present presiding over the sessions of the Children's Court, in Brooklyn, announced yesterday that in the future the general public and newspaper reporters would be excluded from the courtroom during the proceedings. The Justice declared that he has the power to take such action under Section 34, Sub-division S, of the Inferior Courts act, Chapter 511 of the laws of 1915, and Chapter 659 of the laws of 1910.

"These laws give me the power to exclude all persons from a trial, except those personally interested," said Justice Levy, "and also to prevent indiscriminate inspection of the court records. My object in prohibiting publicity of any sort is to protect the welfare of the child. The offenses of many of these juvenile delinquents are insignificant, but when brought up later in life, especially where boys and girls have made good and have obtained prominence, their careers may be injured. These cases are none of the public's business, and I feel that I am justified in excluding the general public."

Justice Levy was asked if he thought that his theory of excluding the public from court proceedings would work well in any other court. He said he believed it would be a good idea to try it in the Night Courts.

"It is a stain upon the escutcheon of the great City of New York," said the Justice, "to see 500 persons sitting in the Night Court enjoying the narrative of an unfortunate and depraved woman and the story of the police officer who made the arrest."

Yesterday was the first time that Justice Levy has sat in Brooklyn. Immediately after making his announcement he withdrew the trial of a number of cases from the courtroom to his private chambers and allowed no one except those directly concerned to be present.

N. Y. U. to Hold Convocation.

The annual convocation of the University of the State of New York will be held at Albany on Thursday and Friday. There will be a discussion on American speech, written and spoken. Teachers, newspaper men, authors, actors, and men of science will speak, and the auditorium will be equipped with receivers so Governor Whitman and Thomas A. Edison, who will not be present, will be heard. It is desired to make the occasion commemorative of the service of Joseph Henry, who, when a teacher in Albany, discovered the principle of electrical transmission which has made speech possible over great distances.

Anderson Galleries Resumes Sales.

The Anderson Galleries held its first sale of the season yesterday. It consisted of miscellaneous books, British and American. Henry Malkan paid $19 for No. 48, the "American Book Prices Current," 1900-1906. W. J. Johnson gave $22.50 for No. 101, the "United States Catalogue" and "Cumulative Book Index," 1912-15. H. D. Buegelersen paid $18 for No. 120, Boswell's "Life of Samuel Johnson," London, 1836. The total for the day was $832. The sale will be continued today.

JEWS CHARITY AIDS GUESTS OF WARBURG

1,200 Persons Contribute $800,000, an Increase of $240,000 Over Last Year.

FEDERATION SEEMS ASSURED

Founder and Chairman of Organization Praises Active Committee Chairmen at Denver.

Prospect of success and permanent existence for the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City crystallized out of reports of results already accomplished, which were recapitulated last night at a dinner to his coworkers given by Felix M. Warburg, cofounder and Chairman of the organization, at Sherry's.

When definite steps to form such an organization were taken on Sept. 18 last in the hope of establishing a central collecting and disbursing agency for all the ninety-odd Jewish philanthropic bodies in the city, it was announced that $2,000,000 had to be pledged by Dec. 1 next in order that the founders might demonstrate their ability to raise for the twenty-one organizations which joined in the movement $200,000 more than their annual incomes of the present year. If this is accomplished the federation will become operative Jan. 1 next.

Figures made public last night show that thus far 1,200 persons have contributed a total of $800,000–$240,000 more than the same persons gave this year to the various societies and institutions to which heretofore they have contributed individually.

Those at the dinner were committee men and women who are soliciting in all the various trades, professions and miscellaneous occupations where revenue for the support of Jewish institutions is to be derived. The plan embraces a single annual appeal, reserving to the contributor the privilege of directing the distribution of his gifts among such institutions as he designates in the proportions he desires.

Mr. Warburg, in welcoming his guests and telling of the difficulties that had to be surmounted before federation became a possibility, praised these active committee Chairmen.

Accountants, Samuel Leidersdorf; advertising, Harry Bascover; architects, builders, building materials, construction, and engineers, Arnold Brunner; builders, Edward Necarsulmer; bankers and brokers, Walter E. Doer; brokers, Arthur Lipper; beds and bedding, B. B. Englander; belts and suspenders, Edwin M. Sverman; boots and shoes, (retail,) Alfred H. Kohn; brewers and distillers and retail liquors, Adolf Liebman; children's dress manufacturers, Louis Borgenicht; china and glass, Lee Kohns; cigars and cigarettes, Fred Hirschhorn; cloaks and suits, Solomon G. Rosenbaum; clothing, William Goldman; corsets, Daniel Kops; cutlery, Adolph Kastor; dentists, Dr. M. L. Schamberg; department stores and buyers, Herbert N. Straus; dresses and waists, Jacob Goldman; dry goods and jobbing, Bernard Semel; educators, social workers, &c., Dr. Simon Hirshansky; felts, bags, burlaps, rags, &c., Max Lowenthal; furs, Max Cohen; general merchandise, (wholesale,) Aaron Garfunkel; hardware, R. J. Masshach; hats and caps, Samuel H. Levy; hosiery and underwear, Arthur Reis; jewelers (wholesale and retail) and opticians, August Goldsmith; jewelers, (retail,) Emanuel Gattle; opticians, Edwin S. Lorach; kimonos, Isaac Ginsburg; laces and embroideries, Milton D. Einstein; leather, hides, boots and shoes, (wholesale,) Morris Meinhard, and yarns and threads, Louis Robinson.

There is a committee of women who are seeking subscriptions from members of their sex. Among those active in this group are Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Sidney Borg, Mrs. Henry Goldman, Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, Mrs. Israel Unterberg, Mrs. Samuel Elkeles, and Mrs. Alexander Kohut.

Others who addressed the 350 guests were Leo Arnstein, Vice President of the organization; Jacob Werthheim, and Jacob Friedman.

IMPORT TRUST FOR SWEDEN.

Rumor of Such a Combination So as to Obtain American Goods.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 16.—It is reported from Stockholm tonight that the voyage to London of the Swedish trade delegation has been postponed for a week. The question about the supply of American goods is for the present uppermost in Swedish minds. The difficulty is, of course, that Sweden does not acknowledge England's right to control such a supply, and rumors turn the formation of a Swedish import trust, including the Transito Company, Limited, under the charge of a single bank and taking charge of the direction of all westward imports.

Whether these rumors, which are not absolutely believed, are right or not it, at all events, is aure that wishes that America herself should take control are entertained. It learn there are two movements in operation toward this object. It is not unlikely that the postponement of the delegation's journey is to a certain extent due to these efforts.

BIG GAIN IN GERMAN GRAIN.

BERLIN, Oct. 16, by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official report received from Königsberg, East Prussia, announces that the soil of East Prussia under cultivation with grain aggregates 539,000 hectares, (1,361,330 acres,) an increase of 53,000 hectares (130,310 acres) over 1913, says the Overseas News Agency. The crop increased by 272,000 tons, reaching the total of 759,000 tons.

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"When good fellows get together" they meet at the home of the man who serves

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PRINCETON AGREES TO VOLUNTARY BAN

Students Adopt Rules Amounting to a Quarantine Against Infantile Paralysis.

ANOTHER SCHOOL INVADED

Phillips-Andover Pupil Removed to Hospital, but Academy Remains Open—Few Cases Here.

Princeton University, where Eric Brunnow, a freshman, died on Sunday of infantile paralysis, did not declare a formal quarantine yesterday as had been expected, but the Senior Council adopted rules that amounted to nearly the same thing. The council met yesterday morning at the suggestion of President Hibben and adopted resolutions, which now become the law of the university, binding students not to attend moving picture shows, to remain in the university limits except when urgent need may compel an absence, to eat only in the university clubs and dining hall, and to refrain from leaving town, even on weekend absences.

The Faculty Sanitary Committee investigated Brunnow's death, and decided that he had contracted the disease before returning to college from his vacation. The committee believes there is no cause for alarm, and thinks there will be no spread of the disease if proper precautions be observed.

Another school was invaded by the disease yesterday. Joshua Hyde Paine, of Nantucket, developed the malady at Phillips-Exeter Academy in Andover, Mass., and was removed to a private hospital. The school was not closed. Principal A. E. Stearns reporting that an investigation by local physicians and the State Health Board had not warranted this action.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $8 from Arthur Edwin Gutman and $2.50 from "two little girls, Betty Crosby and Frances Allison," to purchase braces for victims of infantile paralysis.

DENIES HOPKINS RUMORS.

Stories of Startling Discoveries in Paralysis Untrue, Dr. Welch Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 16.—Dr. William H. Welsh, head of the Johns Hopkins Medical Faculty, said today that the work which the Hopkins pathologists were doing in association with the physicians of the city health department on infantile paralysis, had not developed anything which would change any of the views of the disease previously held.

"Nothing of a revolutionary character has been found in the autopsies," said Dr. Welch. "The fact that the disease affects the large intestine is not new. It has always been known. It is still believed that the disease is taken into the body through respiration, that the germ may be carried by persons, expelled into the air, breathed in by others, and thus spread. The announcement made by Dr. Simon Flexner at the Johns Hopkins University several years ago to the effect that he had discovered the germ of the disease still stands.

"The statement that the disease may be transmitted through candy is entirely gratuitous."

Stories reported to have emanated from the university have been circulated in the last few days to the effect that the Hopkins pathologists had made remarkable discoveries in their research work on the dread disease; that rabbits had beeen inoculated with the germs and became paralyzed, that uncooked food, particularly sweets like candy eaten by children, contained the germ.

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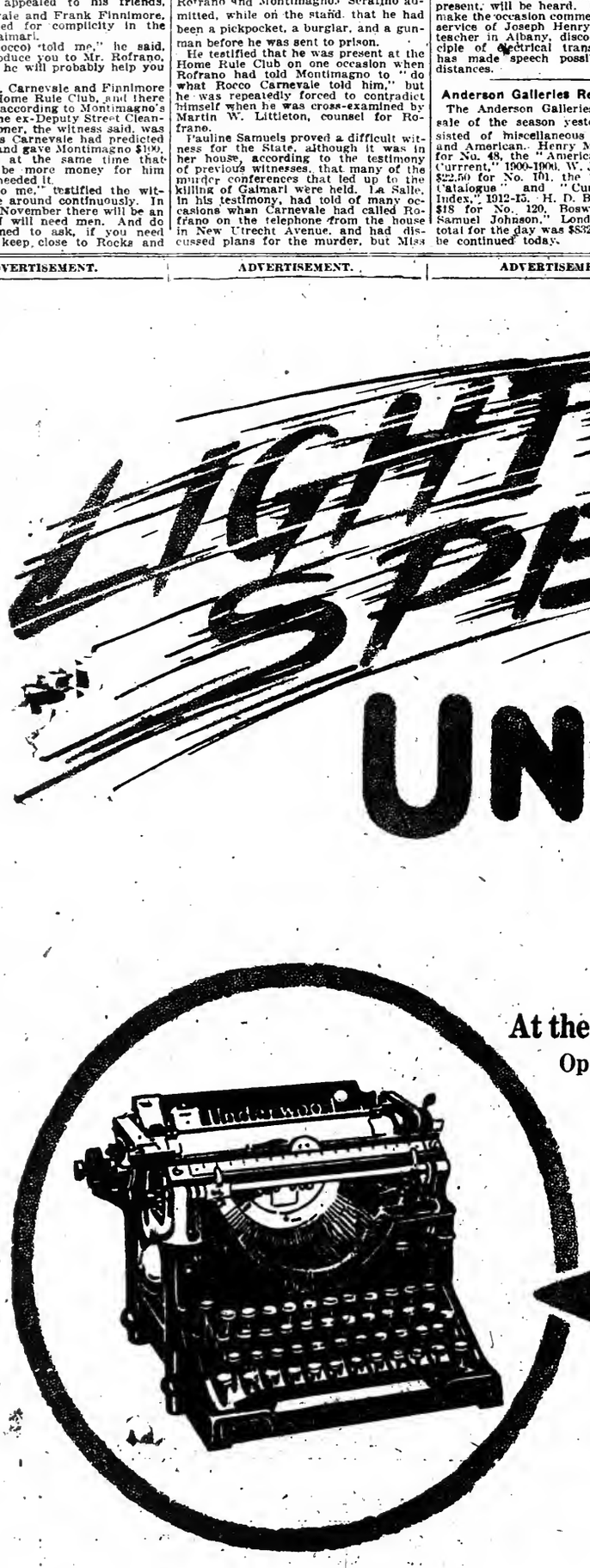

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MUENSTERBERG HITS BACK AT HOCKING

Accuses His Colleague of Discourtesy in Making a "Sensational Attack."

SAYS HE "PLAYS POLITICS"

In Representing the Cry of Peace as "Made in Germany"—Repeats That His Letter was Garbled.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 16.—Professor Hugo Muensterberg today made reply to the letter of his colleague, Professor William E. Hocking, who recently asked him to explain his intercepted communication to the German Imperial Chancellor. Here is his reply:

My Dear Professor Hocking:

In spite of many unexpected happenings which the war has brought to me, I think that your vehement attack on me in the form of a long public letter was the most startling surprise.

From the days when you were my student to last week, when I came to your house and at your request made a speech for the entertainment of your guests, I have shown you the utmost courtesy. Moreover, your office and mine are under the same roof. Would it not have been more natural, then, for you to show me the courtesy of coming to me for a private inquiry before you rush into print? You emphasize your "pride in the honor of the university." You know how much I share this feeling. But I cannot help thinking that the honor of the university would have been served better if you in a truly academic spirit had studied my printed statements on the points at issue instead of making a sensational newspaper attack on your senior colleague on no other basis than an arbitrary and uninformed misinterpretation of an illegally appropriated, miserably translated, and throughout garbled private letter.

Sacrifices Made for Harvard.

But before I rectify your political errors, let me take up your personal remarks. You speak condescendingly, as if it were a great, generous kindness for the university to allow even a foreigner like me to work in its precincts. The facts are these: I was Professor in Germany when Harvard invited me urgently to come. William James wrote in the name of the university that they might have many Americans for the place, but that they needed just me. I finally came, of course, only with the intention of staying a limited time. Twelve years ago I felt that the time for returning home had come. I had a call which attracted me much, and I had cabled that I should probably accept. Then Professor Royce came to me and told me that for Harvard's sake and for America's sake it was my duty to make the sacrifice and to decline the call home. He said the university needed my teaching and the nation needed my work for international amity. He asked my promise to stay and to refuse any further calls. In exchange he said I should always feel that I was living among dear friends, and that in particular the colleagues of the Philosophy Department would always be like cordial brethren.

That night I cabled my rejection, and I have remained loyal to my promises in many cases, even when the University of Berlin was in question. Professor Royce did not foresee that one of those brethren of the department would write a letter like yours, according to which the foreign intruder is under suspicion of having aimed against the integrity of the country. I remember once in Heidelberg you told me that nobody had done more than I to interpret the best Americanism to Europe, and to awake a belief in American idealism. On the basis of that record I assure you, my dear Mr. Hocking, that it is better for the integrity of the nation if I do not enter publicly into any details. But believe me: while I trust that I have been of some little use to Germany in the last two years by trying to check American prejudices, I have done greater service in the two war years to the protection of the true honor of America. It would be a sad day for the honor of this country if I were forced in my defense to unveil my real experiences.

And what about your special attacks? First you complain that in my letter to the Chancellor I called it regrettable for the German cause that many German-Americans have begun to be afraid to show their German sympathy. You draw from that the fantastic conclusion that I expect German-Americans to put the interest of Germany above the interest of America. The fact is that I have published in several newspapers which you read a number of long essays on the rights and duties of the German-Americans, and that I have emphasized everywhere that they must be politically Americans and nothing else. But you yourself have urged your fellow-countrymen to help the cause of the Allies. You surely did not mean that they ought to become disloyal Americans by accepting you advice. Why, then, is it disloyal for other Americans to show their moral sympathy for Germany, if they consider the German cause that of justice and humanity? And if many who feel so inclined get frightened by the social pressure of the pro-Ally majority of the land, have I no right to regret that, not only as a German but as a moral being?

The Question of Anonymity.

Your second chief point is that I confessed in my letter that I was writing a number of articles in favor of peace, and that I intended to publish them without my signature or as you call it, "to play from a hiding place." An unsigned article seems to appear to you a kind of foul weapon. I do not share that view; I think we ought to influence thinking men by our arguments and not by our names. Yet anyhow, the facts are in this case, as in all others, the exact opposite of what you imagine. I was indeed preparing in May, when I wrote to the Chancellor, a series of ten essays on peace, and planned to publish them unsigned. But soon after I saw that I could bring in much more material if I wrote them in a personal style, and so I published them with my name during the summer in ten consecutive Sunday issues of a Chicago newspaper. They will appear next week as a book under the title "Tomorrow." So it happens that I have not published a single line anonymously, and that all your pathos is misplaced.

But finally, you try to play politics and to kill the tender peace movement of today. You are glad that the publication of my letter to the Chancellor will at last show to the world that the cry of peace is "a cry made in Germany." But is that logical? If that intercepted epistle had been a letter of the Chancellor to me urging me to work in America for peace, you would have been right. But the facts are again the opposite. It was I who wrote that I am convinced the time is ripe for peace, and that President Wilson would be the ideal mediator, and that the Germans ought to have confidence in him and ought not to be afraid of his pro-British prejudices.

Says Allies Desire Peace the Most.

The very fact that I felt moved to write this to Germany indicates rather that the Germans did not feel as I did, and that I made the cry in America. Indeed, today the Germans are less inclined than ever to yield to a peace which is not fully satisfactory in its outlook for the future, since the great English offensive has been unable really to change the Western front, and the entrance of Rumania has proved a failure. Moreover, the people have become accustomed to the hardships of the war and know that they cannot be starved or exhausted. And yet there is not one belligerent people which does not crave peace, and on the basis of plentiful information I know that England and France long for it still more than Germany and Austria. Hence it is not for Germany, but for the whole civilized world that I repeat and repeat: "Let us have peace."

Of course, I see many psychological reasons why some Americans prefer to have this carnage continued. But if you, as professor of ethics, yield to such political psychology and denounce peace, it seems only fit that a professor of psychology adhere to the ethical argument and, independent of sympathies or antipathies, work for peace in loyal service to the eternal life of spiritual mankind.

Sincerely yours,

HUGO MUENSTERBERG.

COLUMBIA STUDENT MISSING

Fred S. Oppenheimer Disappears from His Home in Queens.

Fred S. Oppenheimer, a Columbia student and member of the editorial staffs of three of the university publications, who suffered a nervous breakdown last January and has since been under the care of physicians, disappeared from his home at Queens, L. I., yesterday morning. Mr. Oppenheimer, who is 23 years old, arose at 7 o'clock, went into the garden and was not again seen by members of his family.

He is 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 140 pounds, and has dark hair and eyes. He wore a dark blue suit with coat cut Norfolk fashion.

Democrats Reply to Jews.

Replying yesterday to the charge made by a committee of Jews that the Democratic campaign managers had been attempting to inject religion into the present campaign, Henry Morgenthau, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, and Herman Bernstein issued this statement:

"We deprecate as much, and perhaps more, than the signers of the protest—all of whom are supporting the Republican candidate—the bringing of religion or religious issues into this campaign. To avoid the possibity of this we shall refrain at this time from any comment."

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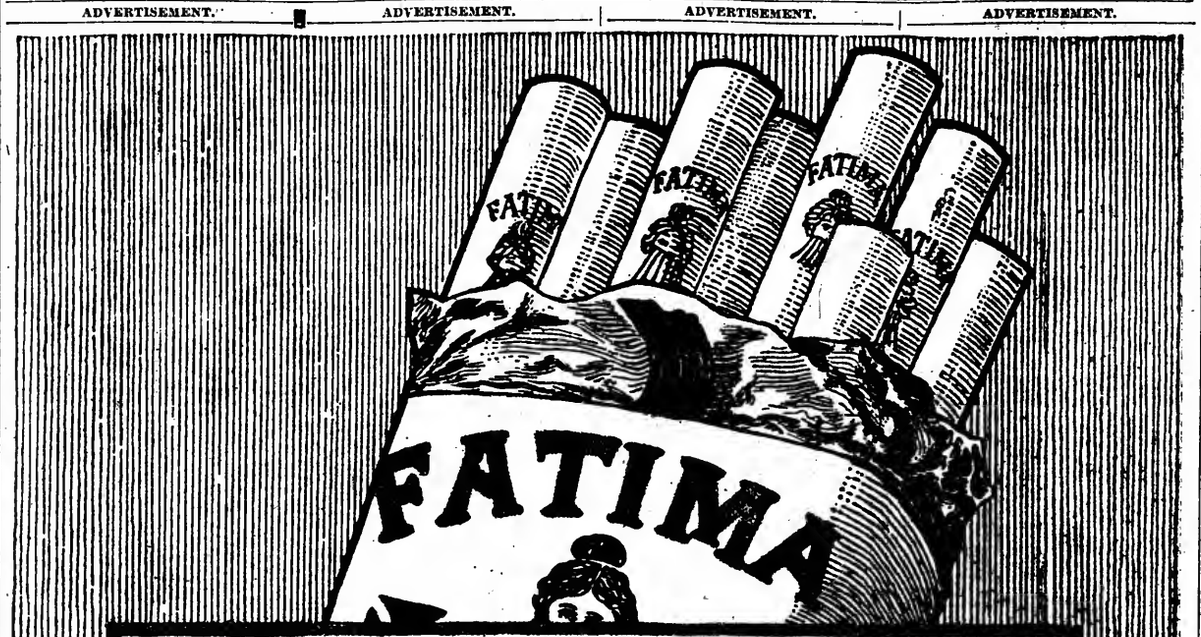

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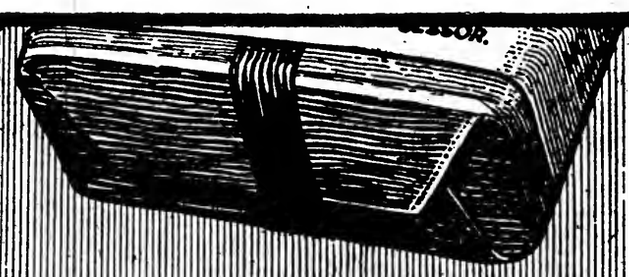

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Let's say that one-third of your output is seeping through to the farmers and villagers.

Then one-third of your advertising appropriation ought to go in the SAME direction!

Check up many of the greatest national advertising successes and you'll find that they could never have been so successful *without distribution through the country dealers.*

Fact is, you *can't* have national distribution unless you *do* make these stores a part of your sales machinery. Sixty million people live in our farm and village communities. *Six times* more than are jammed together in greater New York—*fifteen times* as many as live in Chicago!

A campaign of advertising in The Farm Journal will net you your share of these people's Ten Billion Dollar business.

It will carry your message—and the merits of your goods—to One Million of the *best* farm and village families in America.

Then advertise in The Farm Journal and watch YOUR farm business grow!

Get your Advertising Agent to plan an advertising campaign in The Farm Journal for you. He knows what this greatest of all nationally-circulating farm publications has done for *other* manufacturers who were once city-bound.

December issue closes finally November 5th. Rate $5.00 a line.

The Farm Journal

"Unlike Any Other Paper"

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA

"Built Like a Skyscraper"

SHAW-WALKER

Climb! Climb up the front of this Shaw-Walker Steel Letter File. It takes more than that to hurt it. All drawers still run slick and smooth after such a test.

SHAW-WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

DRAWERS will run silent, smooth, speedy for 100 years, without repair or attention. Stay closed without superfluous mechanism—non-rebounding.

Strength and rigidity come from skyscraper steel girders, sills, etc.

Furthermore, electric spot-welded into one-piece steel—no nuts—no bolts—no rivets—no rods—no screws.

Highest awards San Francisco and San Diego Expositions. Examine a Shaw-Walker File against your old equipment—you'll understand why. Money back if it isn't the best file you ever owned. 'Phone us to send you one. Franklin 2261.

SHAW-WALKER

60 Franklin St. New York

Complete Catalog of Steel Files, Wood Files, File Desks File Safes and Supplies for All Files, on request.

Built Like a Skyscraper
SHAW WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

TIMES FLIER READY FOR A TEST TODAY

New Cylinder Is Installed, Preparatory to Trip with Maximum Load.

GASOLINE TANK FILLED

Chicago-New York Flight, P. J. Roosevelt Believes, Will Benefit Aeronautics from Every Angle.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—Another change was found today to be necessary in the aeroplane in which Victor Carlstrom will fly from Chicago to New York for THE NEW YORK TIMES. The first trial flight of the machine on Saturday and inspections made yesterday developed a defect which made it necessary to replace one of the cylinders of the engine. This work was done this afternoon; but was not completed in time for Carlstrom to make his second flight today, as had been planned.

The indications are that he will be able to fly tomorrow morning as had been expected. The gasoline tank was filled this afternoon, and when the machine goes up it will carry very nearly the full load that will be taken on the trip from Chicago. With the question of the proper size of propeller to get the best results at an altitude of 6,000 to 8,000 feet, and the extent of wind spread necessary for the trip still to be determined, it is now thought by the Curtiss engineers that the machine cannot be started from Buffalo to Chicago before next Saturday.

Philip J. Roosevelt, military editor of Aviation and Aeronautical Engineering, editor of American Defense, and an active worker for preparedness, expressed himself yesterday as greatly impressed with the projected Chicago-New York flight. He was a member of the First Aero Company of the New York National Guard, and spent three months in training this Summer.

"The projected Chicago-New York flight which Victor Carlstrom will make under the auspices of THE NEW YORK TIMES," he said, "should have a good effect on American acronautics from every angle. In the first place it will serve to bring directly home to the American people the commercial possibilities possessed by aeroplanes which they have hitherto been reluctant to acknowledge.

"In the second place, it will show the military advantages of aeroplanes for reconnoissance, dispatch bearing, and for offensive work. By far the greatest advantage that will result from this flight will come from the immediate effect it should exert upon the efforts of the aviation section of the United States Army to get a trustworthy corps of expert fliers and mechanics.

"Victor Carlstrom, who has undertaken to make this flight, is a trained specialist devoting his entire time to flying, not a mere vacation aviator. No reserve corps of trained fliers can be built up from a system of semi-amateur once-in-a-while fliers. THE TIMES flight should serve to focus attention on aeronautics, so that young men will take up aviation seriously and with earnest intention. No vacation aviator would attempt such a flight, yet Carlstrom's flight is the sort of thing that any military aviator worthy of the name should not hesitate to attempt.

"Just at this moment, when the officers of the aviation section of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., are straining every nerve to acquire a real reserve of fliers by advertising the names of every flier of whom they know and asking if he will accept service with the United States, and by announcing the plans of the reorganization of the aviation section, it is particularly timely for THE TIMES, through its enterprise, to stimulate recruiting for our air service."

James C. Mars, known in aviation circles as "Bud" Mars, who has been flying since 1910, said yesterday that he had every reason to believe that THE TIMES flight would be successful. He is now manging the New York Flying Yacht Club, which plans to establish the first aeroplane service station in the country at 126th Street and the Hudson River.

"When I heard that THE TIMES was going to deliver mail from Chicago to this city by air route," he said, "I felt that at last something real was about to be done to bring home to every one the fact that the aeroplane is no longer a toy but a plain, every-day common carrier. When I read the announcement and saw that Carlstrom was to make the flight and that he was going to use the Model R2 machine, I knew that the demonstration would be successful. I know Carlstrom and the equipment he will use. He is the one aviator in this country that I feel is able to make the flight, which will require great endurance and experience. He has both, as his previous record-breaking flights show.

"Apart from every other consideration, the flight will arouse great and widespread interest in aviation. Few realize that the aeroplane industry is rapidly becoming one of the great industries of this country. It is now in the same stage as the automobile industry was a few years ago, and will soon be as great as the automobile industry is now. Every one interested in the aviation industry is watching THE TIMES flight and regards it as the one thing above all others that will help to put the industry on a clean-cut commercial basis."

Fritzi Scheff In a Viennese Farce.

George Anderson, husband of Fritzi Scheff, the light opera prima donna, has acquired the American rights to a Viennese farce with music in which he will star his wife. The piece was produced in Vienna and has been adapted for the American stage by Joseph Herbert. August Kleinecke, a young Austrian composer, wrote eight musical numbers for the original version and he has added a dozen new ones for use here. The farce will be presented late next month under the title, "Husbands Guaranteed."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Such an easy way to soothe my skin!

"I never worry if I have a little patch of eruption break out—I just put on a bit of

Resinol

Ointment. That takes out the itching and burning *instantly*, and soon clears the trouble away. I learned of Resinol Ointment through our doctor prescribing it for my brother. Tom had been almost frantic with skin trouble for months but that ointment soon made his skin well."

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. For a free sample of each, write to Dept. 19-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

HAIR and Its Preservation by Dr. R. W. Muller. Cause of Hair and Quick Hair Treatment (Dagrschmidt) Transl. by Dr. R. W. Muller. Price $1.50 each. At booksellers. Textbook Co., 40 6th Ave.

RULES AGAINST LABOR MEN.

Supreme Court Refuses to Review Conviction of Mine Workers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Supreme Court today refused to review the convictions of four labor leaders in the 1913 West Virginia coal strike, who were sentenced to six months' imprisonment for contempt of court in failing to obey an injunction by a Federal District Judge.

The cases are another outcrop of litigation in connection with Judge Dayton's decree that the United Mine Workers' union was an unlawful conspiracy in its organization and operation. The defendants were members of the union and were found guilty of inciting miners to leave or refuse employment. Their conviction was affirmed by the Fourth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals on the theory that Judge Dayton's decree against the United Mine Workers was valid.

The case is set for rearrangement before the Supreme Court during the present term. The four leaders were Fannie Sullens, Frank Ledvinka, James Oates and Hiram Stephens.

KILLS HIMSELF AND FRIEND.

Kearns Shoots Actor Clifford and Commits Suicide After Quarrel.

Frank Kearns, said to have been in the theatrical business, shot and killed Stephen Clifford, a vaudeville actor, in the front room of an apartment on the second floor of 231 West Forty-third Street yesterday afternoon. As Clifford, fatally injured, staggered into the hall, Kearns put a bullet into his own head. What happened just before the shooting will never be known, for Kearns was killed instantly and Clifford died soon after his arrival at the Polyclinic Hospital.

It was said, however, that Clifford had obtained a contract to go on the road, and that Kearns, who had been unable to get an engagement, did not want him to go, which provoked an argument that ended in the double shooting.

Clifford is said to have lived at Bayside, L. I. He came to call on Kearns shortly before 2 o'clock. Charles E. Whalen, who leases the apartment and rents rooms, heard two shots. He ran from the kitchen, and, as he neared the front of the house, he heard another shot, and the crashing of the glass panel in the door of Kearns's room. He reached the hall just as Clifford, on his hands and knees inside the door, strove to turn the knob. Whalen opened the door and the actor staggered past him down the short hall and fell on the floor of the dining room.

"He shot me," the wounded man repeated several times before he became unconscious.

Before the landlord could get back to the front room there came another shot, and he found Kearns on the floor, dead.

Very little was known by the Whalens about Kearns. He engaged a room in the apartment three weeks ago, and, so far as they knew, he was a quiet man with a religious turn of mind. They had taken it for granted that he was in the theatrical business. Clifford had called at the house several times, and there appeared to be a strong friendship between the two men.

New Plymouth Church Assistant.

The Rev. William F. Kettle of the First Congregational Church of Oswego, N. Y., has accepted a call to be the assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to succeed the Rev. Roland S. Dawson, who has resigned to take up other work.

MAINE EXPLOSION PUZZLES.

One View Is It Was the Result of Rival Fishermen's Row.

EAST MACHIAS, Me., Oct. 16.—Investigation of the explosion which destroyed a fish shack at the entrance of the East Machias River Saturday morning has failed to determine its origin. That dynamite or some other high explosive was placed there is established, but whether it was kept in storage or put there to destroy the building has not been ascertained.

The theory suggested as most probable was that the shack was deliberately blown up. Warnings had been sent to Carroll Dennison, owner of the shack, not to build any more, it was said. Dennison said today that he had no idea who was responsible for the warnings or the explosion. He kept no explosives in the shack, he said.

The shack is located where only vessels of lightest draft, such as a motorboat or tender, could reach it from the sea at high tide. It was a comparatively small structure, without space for any considerable stores.

The most significant trade-mark in the world of music

What made it so?

As a trade-mark, the Columbia music notes are nearly ideal.

They infallibly suggest music; they are an instantly recognizable variant of a symbol as familiar as any letter in the alphabet; there is an eye-arresting value in their combination of black spots, verticals and diagonals; they can be remembered.

Yes, and they can be *pronounced*—a rare but essential quality; they are known throughout America and in every other English-speaking country as "the Columbia notes;" they are known as "las notas Columbia" in the Spanish-speaking countries, and similarly known and spoken of in other languages all over the world.

This did not "happen." The device was designed with that very object, as we have peculiarly good reason to know.

But what has made it the most significant trade-mark in its field?

Not merely its intrinsic identity as a symbol. It is what's *back* of it. It is the *vision* of the men, the concern behind it. It is the *product* they put out. It is the hundreds of thousands of people buying Columbia product, and buying again and telling their friends to buy by the Columbia "music-note" trade-mark. Which means tone-quality so absolutely superior that every buyer of a Columbia Record, every owner of a Columbia Grafonola, knows it—and talks about it.

It is *co-operation:* sympathetic appreciation of the dealer's needs and problems. It is progress, stability, prestige—reflected in growth and *success.* It is all these things that are raising each new Columbia plant, and making the Columbia Graphophone Company so notable in an age of wonderful expansion in American industry.

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BARNARD SCHOOL OF HOUSEHOLD ARTS
226 West 79th St., New York.
For the young woman or the older girl who does not go to college. Offers practical courses in Dressmaking Millinery, Cooking, Arts and Crafts, Household Accounts. The pupil does the actual work amidst home surroundings. Also special courses in Conversational French and English, including Dramatic Art. One or all of the courses may be taken. Catalog on request. School reopens Oct. 16th. Telephone 9000 Schuyler.

BARNARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
421-423 West 148th St., N. Y.
Kindergarten to College. 31st year. Catalog.
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
177th St. and Ft. Washington Ave.
Young Boys and Girls.
Catalog. Both Schools Reopen Oct. 16.

BARNARD SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Fieldston. West 242d St., Reopens Oct. 16. Boys may remain all day, including Saturday. Study hour. Tennis Courts. Athletic Field. Kindergarten to College. Catalog.

Florence Nightingale School for
Nervous and Backward Children
BOARDING SCHOOL
238th St. and Riverdale Ave. Tel. 316 Kingsbridge.
Open the whole year.
DAY SCHOOL
315 W. 87th St. (near Riverside Drive). Tel. 9121 Schuyler.
Opens Oct. 4th.
Individual instruction by graduate teachers experienced in training of difficult children.
Kindergarten, Elementary and Manual Training Departments.
The Principal is at the DAY SCHOOL Monday to Friday, 2-4 P. M. Full particulars upon application.

CAN YOU JUDGE MEN?
Evening Class, limited in membership, now being formed in Vocational Counseling, Holmes W. Merton, instructor.
Bulletin and full details Supplied on application
Pace & Pace
Hudson Terminal, 30 Church St., N.Y.

Learn
LANGUAGES
AT THE
Berlitz School
28-30 WEST 34TH STREET.
Brooklyn Branch, 218-220 Livingston St.
French, German, Spanish, Italian Etc., Etc.
By the Berlitz Method students learn not only to read and write, but especially to understand and to speak the foreign language.
TRIAL LESSON FREE
Pupils traveling may transfer unfinished terms of lessons to any of our numerous Branches.
Terms may be begun at any time.

School Notice!
Every parent who is desirous of having his boy prepare for college, amid the very best surroundings from the standpoint of health and morals, will be interested in the McBURNEY SCHOOL at the West Side Y. M. C. A., 315 West 57th Street, New York.

SPARE TIME
Use your spare time to qualify for a better position. Bookkeeping, Business Practice, Stenography, Secretarial Studies, &c. Individual instruction. Day and Evening. 25th Year. Send for Catalogue.
MILLER SCHOOL, Lexington Ave. at 57th St.

Miss Bangs & Miss Whiton
College Preparation. Unusual Music Department
A Country Boarding and Day School for Girls in New York City
Location protects from many disadvantages and dangers of a New York City School.
Boarding Dept. Reopens Oct. 4.
Day School Reopens Oct. 12.
Riverdale Ave. & 252d St., N. Y.

SPANISH AND OTHER LANGUAGES
LEARN AT HOME BY PHONOGRAPH.
You begin to speak at once. No time is wasted. Our disc records of Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry give exact pronunciation and accent. It is absolutely the best and quickest way to learn Spanish, French, German, Italian. Our records fit all talking machines. Write for booklet, or call for private demonstration. Easy payments.
THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD
367 Putnam Bldg., 2 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.

CONCORDIA FOUNDED 1861
Evening courses in Accounting, Finance, Law, Economics, Advertising, Salesmanship, Spanish, Public Speaking, Foreign Trade
SCHOOL OF COMMERCE
62 Broadway, N.Y.C. Bulletin on request

SUCCESS
Business Training Secures It.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTS,
Alone, in the midst of Many.
ACTUAL-PRACTICE COURSES.
Free "Descriptive" and "Vocational" Books.

THE HAYSON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
104-108 West 75th St., N. Y. City.
Home and Day Departments. College Preparatory, General and Post Graduate courses. Music. Outdoor Sports. 22nd Year.
Miss Clara Colburne, A. B.
Miss Martha K. Humphrey, A. M. } Principals.

The Paine Business School
Shorthand, Typewriting, Stenotypy, Bookkeeping, English, etc. Individual Instruction. Day and Evening. 1931 B'way, up-town 65th St., N. Y.

CUTLER SCHOOL,
61 East 61st St. Reopens Mon., Oct. 9.
Physician in attendance daily.
Boys occupied all day with play and study. Primary, Junior, and Senior Classes. Boarding Department.

Eastman-Gaines
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, and Stenotype Departments.
Day & Night Sessions.
Call or write for Catalogue.
125d Street and Lenox Avenue

VOCATIONAL
Aptitude promoted by training.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTS,
FOR 20 YEARS at 1,133 BROADWAY.
ACTUAL-PRACTICE COURSES.
Write for "Jobs"—a Vocational Inspiration.

THE SEMPLE 241 Central Park West, cor. 84th St.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. College Preparatory and Special Classes. Opens Oct.

STERN'S SCHOOL OF **LANGUAGES**
961 MADISON AVENUE.
A School for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Special Evening Classes in Spanish.

PRATT SCHOOL 62 West 45th St.
Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship.

SPANISH LANGUAGE TAUGHT.
Prof. Pruners, 86 Wall St. & 188 W. 90 St.

Social Motive School, 540 W. 114th
Outdoor Kindergarten and Elementary School.

Russian.—Well-bred young Russian lady gives Russian lessons; grammar, conversation, literature; twice a week, $25 per month; best recommendations. D 172 Times.

THE ELY SCHOOL, GREENWICH, CONN.
Reopens Oct. 4th, 1916.

Results of Concentration

The following records were obtained by the application of the principles of concentration. A boy of 16 who had studied in a well-known New York school for seven years without passing a single subject made the record indicated below in nine months:

Elementary Algebra	C
Intermediate Algebra	C
English A	C
Plane Geometry	D

In January, 1916, he passed:

English, 4 years	75
French, 1 years	80
Latin, 3 years	75
Solid Geometry	60
American History	65

In June, 1916, he completed his college entrance work by passing the college board examinations.

Elementary Latin Composition	70
Advanced Latin Composition	60
Virgil and Sight Prose	64 (Studied 4½ months)
German, A	65
Trigonometry	62
Physics	64 (Studied 4½ months)

Comparison shows the value of Concentration

English and Composition	45	Virgil and Sight Reading	30
Literature	30	Elementary German	52
Latin Grammar	45	Algebra	25
Elementary Latin Composition	15	Plane Geometry	25
Chemistry	30		

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board June, 1915, to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board June, 1916, in the following subjects:

English Grammar & Composition	89	Elementary Algebra, Complete	86
English Literature	74	Chemistry	89
Elementary German	82	*Cicero and Sight Reading	78
Intermediate German	68	*Virgil and Sight Reading	78
Elementary French	85	*Advanced Latin Composition	75
Plane Geometry	87	*For Harvard.	
American History	80		

Our records are not confined to one or two students. Two other students passed the following subjects in June. One boy of 16 received the marks shown below on the left. His brother's marks are shown on the right.

Elementary Algebra	99	Elementary Algebra	78
French (4 years)	75	French (4 years)	80
Spanish (4 years)	86	Spanish (3 years)	85
Plane Geometry	90	Plane Geometry	72

Boarding and day pupils. Daily outdoor exercise for boys under twelve. The principal welcomes interviews between 10 and 12 A. M. and between 2 and 4 P. M. daily.

The third lecture on **Applied Concentration** will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Thursday Evening, October 19th, at 8.P. M. This is the third of a series of ten lectures of interest to doctors, teachers, lawyers and business men.

A second "**Clark School for Concentration**" (for boys) has just been opened at 72nd St. and West End Ave. Newly appointed and with an unexcelled equipment.

The Clark School for Concentration
230 West 75th St., Corner of West End Ave. Tel. 744 Columbus.

BERKELEY-IRVING SCHOOL
For Boys
309-315 West 83rd Street, N. Y.

"From Primary to College" All Grades. Small Classes. Individual Instruction. Thorough Work. Manual Training.
SWIMMING POOL GYMNASIUM PLAYGROUND ALL ON THE PREMISES ATHLETICS UNDER EXPERIENCED COACH
Abundant Light and Air. Every Room on Outside. Room Between Riverside and West End Avenues Accessible by Trains, Elevated and Subway.

57th YEAR OPENS OCTOBER 21
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, *Head Master*
Telephone Schuyler 4626

SPANISH
Taught Quickly
By Prof. Trava's Method.
Individual Lessons, $2
Class Lessons:
2 to 5 persons, $1.50; 10 to 20 persons, $ .50
6 to 9 persons, 1.00; 21 to 40 persons, .30
Begin any time. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Accurate Translations.
The TRAVA SCHOOL
610 Longacre Bldg. (N. E. Corner Broadway & 42d St.)
Tel. Bryant 1810.

THE CHELSEA SCHOOL
Evening Courses for Men and Boys
Commercial, Stenographic, Regents Preparatory and Grammar School Courses. *Also:* Advertising, Salesmanship, Sales Letter Writing, Advertising English, Mail Order, Foreign Languages, Public Speaking, Commercial Art, Electricity, Chemistry for Launderers, Industrial Chemistry, Plumbing, Textiles.
Ask also for catalog of day school for boys.
23d St. Y. M. C. A., 213 W. 23d St., N. Y.

INQUIRE NOW About Practical evening courses. Poster Advertising, Costume Design, Life Drawing and Teachers' Saturday Courses. All phases of industrial art.
SATURDAY CHILDREN'S CLASSES.
CALL OR WRITE.
N. Y. School of Fine and Applied Art
SUSAN F. BISSELL, Secretary.
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Collegiate School For Boys
Is a College Preparatory School with strong Primary and Junior Grades. Modern school building. Large Gymnasium. Military Drill and Sports. Supervised Athletics. Afternoon outing classes.
Founded 1888 — 278th year begins Oct. 10 — Catalogue
241-43 W. 72d St., New York
A. F. Warren, Headmaster.

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FOR GIRLS.
No. 17 East 60th St.
Complete courses, including college entrance.
EUGENE H. LEHMAN, A. M., } Principals.
CHARLES H. LEETE, Ph.D., }
Opens Monday, October 16.

School Information
FREE Catalogs of all Boarding Schools in the U. S. Call and consult with the school specialist or 'phone and ask for Mr. Beebe. Expert advice Free.
AMERICAN SCHOOL'S ASSOCIATION,
1012 Times Bldg., N. Y. 'Phone Bryant 8960.

TRINITY SCHOOL
139-147 W. 91st ST., NEW YORK
FOUNDED 1709.
Primary, Grammar, and High Schools.
Prepares for all Colleges.
208th Year Begins Monday, October 9th

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
Join Men's Special Class, Oct. 19.
Write, tel. Walter Robinson, Carnegie Hall.

Wykeham Rise
WASHINGTON, CONN.
A Country School for Girls
Fanny E. Davies, L. L. A., Principal

UNDEVELOPED CHILDREN.
A college graduate, several years post-graduate work in psychology, six years' teaching, would take in his large country home, 25 miles from New York, five children requiring extraordinary care and tuition.
Home Schools, Z 304 Times Annex.

BORDENTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE.
81 years of success in training boys for college and business prove the worth of our methods of teaching and military discipline. Write for catalogue. The Principal, Bordentown-on-the-Delaware, N. J.

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Boarding and Day Pupils.
Riverdale-on-Hudson. Tel. 367 Kingsbridge
Successful College Preparation for Boys

Riverdale Country School
Riverdale-on-Hudson. Tel. Kingsbridge 128.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.
A Friends' School for Girls. Home Mother for young children. Music. Domestic Science and Commercial courses. Regents' standards. $300-$400. Catalog. Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.

New York, Ossining-on-Hudson, Mount Pleasant Schools. For over 100 years a refined school home for boys of all ages. Charles Frederick Brusie, P. O. Box 230.
The School for Special Students.
Resident and Day Pupils. Twelfth Year.
520 West End Av., New York City.

PACKARD
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
Lexington Ave. & 35th Street
THOROUGHNESS
is the key-note of the Packard method of business training. Each student receives attention according to his requirements. Commercial, Stenographic, and Secretarial Courses; Commercial Spanish; Higher Accounting, Cost Accounting, and Auditing. Send for prospectus. No solicitors.

Prepare Now for Accountancy (C. P. A.) or for Modern Business
New Evening Classes
Forming This Week and Next
For Bulletin 32 pp. and details write: F. P. Lamphear, 215 W. 23d St., N. Y.; M. S. Tuttle, 55 Madison Pl., Brooklyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

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(Founded 1764)
NOS. 5, 7 AND 9 WEST 93D ST.
New, fireproof building. Every facility for college preparation. Primary Classes. Individual attention when needed. Registered by Regents, Business courses. Gym. Reopened Oct. 6. Tel. 3787 River.

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52 East 72d Street.
The Day School
Advanced Elective Courses
College Preparatory
General Academic Department
Special Courses in Interior Decoration, Piano, Art, History of Art, French and German.
Miss Mabel L. Foster, Principal.
Miss Lydia D. Day, Advisory Principal.

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241 W. 78th St. Tel. Columbus 8804
Founded 1900. One at a time with teacher is the only efficient method of teaching. pupils HOW TO STUDY. Preparation for schools and colleges in half time taken by class schools.

Miss Conklin's SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
Eighteenth Year
Commercial Engineers' Building,
37 West 39th Street

RIVERSIDE SCHOOL
879 WEST END AVE. (COR. 103D ST.)
For Girls. Kindergarten, Elementary, High School. Catalogue. Telephone Riverside 940. Boys through Fourth Grade.
Opens October 11th.

THE GRAHAM SCHOOL
for Girls. College Preparatory and General Courses from Primary to Postgraduate. Music. 62 Riverside Drive, at 76th St. Tel. Schuyler 4296.
101ST YEAR OPENS OCT. 17TH.

ELOCUTION,
DANCING, CHILDREN'S CLASS
TEACHERS' COURSE.
Miss Guest, Metropolitan Opera House.

ALCUIN PREPARATORY SCHOOL
11½-15 West 86th Street.
Kindergarten through High School.
Reopens Monday, October 16th.
Office hours 9-12 o'clock daily.

LEARN HOMEMAKING
DOMESTIC ART AND SCIENCE STUDIO
Bertha M. Becker, 150 W. 80th St., N. Y. C.

Dalton Swimming School
988 West 59th (Col. Circle). Booklet "T."

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

DAVID MANNES MUSIC SCHOOL
IS OPEN FOR ENROLLMENT
154 E. Seventieth St. Tel. Plaza 789

N. Y. German Conservatory of Music, 304 Madison Av.
N. Y. College of Music, 128 East 58th St.

U. S. Home Study music lessons. Any instrument 15 cents. Music Department, Gimbel Brothers.

Institute of Musical Art of the City of New York. Address Secretary, Box 178, 120 Claremont Ave., N. Y.

MEXICANS ANNOUNCE NEW CHASE OF VILLA

Arredondo's Report of Extensive Campaign Laid Before the Joint Commission.

MOVING FROM THREE SIDES

Troops from South, East, and North to Hunt Bandit—Result of Pursuit Awaited.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 16.—A campaign which is expected to result in the elimination of Francisco Villa from the Mexican situation already is under way, according to information laid before the American-Mexican Joint Commission at the Hotel Traymore today by the Mexican Commissioners. This information was conveyed to the Mexican Commissioners by Ambassador Designate Arredondo on his return from Mexico City.

The official statement of the commission follows:

"Mr. Cabrera brought to the commission a statement from Mr. Arredondo as to the activities of the Carranza Government in the suppression of Villa. The best troops of the country by the thousands are being brought into Chihuahua and Durango for an intensive campaign, which it is expected will become evident shortly in a series of movements that will lead either to Villa's isolation in the mountains without a force of any size or his destruction.

"The Mexican Commissioners believe that this movement will materially assist in the settlement of the problems which the joint commission is attempting to solve.

"Mr. Carranza's belief is that the work of the commission can best be helped by a definite and strong prosecution of this campaign and the obtaining of tangible results."

It was evident tonight that even the capture of Villa would not divert the American Commissioners from a consideration of questions of internal government which they consider essential if the relations between Mexico and the United States are to continue long on a friendly basis.

"The move is evidently an effort on the part of General Carranza to prove his sincerity to the American people," one of the Americans said. "The question of the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico is one which we came here to discuss, and since they are in Mexico to get Villa, his capture naturally would have a material bearing on our deliberations."

According to the information furnished to the American Commissioners, the campaign is under the command of Domingo, Eduardo and Mariano Arrieta, all Generals and erstwhile revolutionists in Durango. Six military trains, carrying approximately 500 mounted soldiers each, have left Ira Pusto for Chihuahua, which is to serve as a base of operations. The Carranza forces under General Ramos also are expected to be ordered north to join in the Villa hunt. Troops already in Chihuahua and Durango will be expected to co-operate with the new army.

The plan of campaign as outlined will consist of a simultaneous move against Villa from Durango on the south, Chihuahua on the east, and Juarez and possibly Hermosillo on the north. One column will move along the railway line from Chihuahua. The present objective is said to be Cusihuiriachic, where Villa last was reported in official Mexican information. It is understood that the Mexicans have given full details to the American Commissioners, and that these plans have been communicated to General Tasker H. Bliss, who is advising the commission about military affairs.

It was stated officially tonight that there were so many questions before the commission that there was little probability it would reach a conclusion before the campaign against Villa, if it is conducted in earnest, has proved itself.

"At the single joint session of the commission this morning," things in general in Mexico" were discussed. In the afternoon the American Commissioners conferred with General Bliss and laid before him their ideas regarding a border patrol and the information received from the Mexicans.

O'RYAN ORDERS 125-MILE HIKE.

First Cavalry to March to Brownsville and Back.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Oct. 16.—Orders for the longest hike taken by any regiment on the border were given to the First Cavalry of the New York Division by Major Gen. O'Ryan today. The unit will travel more than 125 miles to Brownsville and back, going part of the way along the old military road built by General Zachary Taylor about 1847. The march will begin on Wednesday. Colonel Charles I. Debevose expects to reach the coast in about three days, and to begin the return march next Monday, arriving at the camp on the following Wednesday evening. The commanding officers will choose their own route and halting places.

It had been expected that the Seventh Regiment also would make the hike to the coast, but General O'Ryan abandoned the idea temporarily after he had conferred with Colonel Willard C. Fisk, commanding the regiment. The regiment has been out of its camp a great part of the time, on detached service, on hikes, and on the range for battle practice. Probably the Seventh will make the hike after Nov. 1, if it remains that long. Other regiments may have similar training.

Company E of the Twelfth Regiment, commanded by Captain Henry E. Holt, isolated at the La Gloria rifle range because of three cases of undetermined fever, will encamp near the base hospital when it returns so that all danger of spreading sickness among other companies will be avoided. Only a few sporadic cases of paratyphoid fever have been appearing since the epidemic was stopped last month.

Major Cornelius Vanderbilt, Inspector General, has left for New York on a thirty-day leave of absence. He was accompanied by Major James L. Kincaid, who has a twenty-day leave. Lieutenant William M. Chadbourne of the Twelfth Infantry also has received a thirty-day leave.

AUTOISTS IN LITTER WAR.

League Enlists Their Aid to Keep Glass Out of the Streets.

In its fight to keep the streets of New York City free from refuse the Anti-Litter League, which has many prominent business men among its membership, is seeking the co-operation of every owner of an automobile in the city.

Automobilists, the league points out, suffer financial loss as a result of careless and thoughtless persons throwing broken bottles and broken glass on the public highways, the result being tires cut to pieces. So the league wants among its membership as many as possible owners of automobiles who will take interest in the work from that standpoint.

Clarkson Cowl of James A. Hearn & Son is President of the league and R. Ross Appleton of the Chatham and Phenix Bank is Treasurer.

Mr. Appleton said yesterday: "We want the automobilists to report to our league places where broken glass is strewn, so we can co-operate with the Street Cleaning Commissioner and the Police Commissioner. The throwing of filth and rubbish hourly upon our highways has got to stop. We want to make New York a spotless town. We want to make it tidier and cleaner than Berlin, Paris, or Vienna is. We must, however, have the co-operation of every one."

SMALL NEUTRALS LEAD IN U-BOAT PROTESTS

Norway, Holland and Spain Active in Combating Germany's Policy of Destruction.

BERLIN, Sunday, Oct. 15, (via London, Oct. 16.)—Norway, Holland, and Spain are now playing the leading parts in Germany's international submarine problem, to the subordination of the United States, which so long and so often has held the centre of the stage. The Associated Press correspondent discussed the present situation today with Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who indicated that the tables had been cleared, and that no negotiations were in progress so far as the United States was concerned. He outlined developments regarding other neutrals.

The case of Holland is simplest. It concerns only the Blommeredijk, which was sunk off the New England coast by the German submarine U-53. Germany is unwilling to accept the cabled version of the circumstances under which the Blommersdijk was sunk and is convinced the submarine commander must have kept within the German prize regulations, as strictly enjoined. Full compensation has been offered, in the event that the commander exceeded his instructions.

Spain's grievances have to do with the sinking of fruit steamers. Strictly speaking, these are valid prizes because the cargo is contraband, bound for hostile ports. The Spanish Government, however, has pointed out that the prosperity of the country, and particularly of the great class of small fruit raisers, has been affected seriously by interruptions of this trade, and Germany has offered to let such ships pass unmolested if they are provided with proper certificates from German Consuls, and if the Entente Allies permit similar cargoes—ship for ship—to pass for the German market. No reply has been received.

The Norwegian measures barring submarines from Norwegian waters in accordance with the British memorandum are regarded as incompatible with Norwegian neutrality. No exhaustive report on the legal aspects of the question has as yet reached Dr. Zimmermann's hands, but the Under Secretary said that the matter would undoubtedly be the subject of a strong protest to Norway. He took the position that Norway was unjustified under international law in differentiating among classes of warships and making rules applying to one specific class.

Dr. Zimmermann spoke with high satisfaction of the terms of America's reply to the memorandum of the Entente Allies on the treatment of submarines. He said it was marked by a true spirit of neutrality.

The appearance and activity of a German submarine off the American coast had not been made the subject of diplomatic negotiations or complications he continued, and all reports indicated that the German commander had observed in every way the letter and spirit of Germany's undertakings with the United States. He said no communications on that subject had been received, either through the German Embassy at Washington or through the American Embassy here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Norway's prohibition of her territorial waters to submarines leaves Germany, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, entirely unconcerned. The newspapers afford some interesting glimpses of what occurred behind the scenes in regard to the submarine issue. The Magdeburger Zeitung explains that the Conservatives, though they left the supreme military and naval authority free to decide the time for waging a severer submarine warfare, have announced through Count Westarp their opinion that it must in any case be waged, even if Field Marshal von Hindenburg were to decide otherwise. The Conservatives thus show themselves more confident in their own judgment than in that of the supreme military and naval authorities.

SAYS NORWAY SETS US EXAMPLE ON U-BOATS

Paris Paper Argues Wilson Has Postponed the Issue by Connecting It with Another.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Under the heading "Diplomacy and Temporization," L'Homme Enchaine says today in a largely censored leading article, speaking of the attitude of the United States regarding U-boat warfare in territorial waters:

"Modest Norway furnished the United States with a courageous example in similar circumstances. She asserts her sovereign rights in the waters surrounding her coasts."

The writer briefly exposes the new Norwegian measures and says:

"The German press, accustomed to greater longanim.ty, makes anxious comments, as if it were a hostile act, whereas common sense cannot help applauding the measure as signifying a return to the true healthy principles of national rights. President Wilson is of a more circumspect temperament. In view of resolving less expeditiously the question of submarine attacks, he connects the question with another requiring more or less long delays for elucidation—that of the means employed by German submarines for provisioning themselves and of possible bases in American territory.

"This inquiry is a thorny matter and one of which the head of a State can at will hasten or retard the results by stimulating more or less the activity of the inquirers. Thus the debate becomes extended, at the same time the issue is put off, and the submarines meanwhile have a free field.

"It must not be forgotten, all idealism and the question of equity apart, that the only interest of the business men whom President Wilson represents is to continue safely their commerce with the belligerents, from which they derive huge profits. The prospect of seeing their consignments of material sent to the bottom cannot leave them indifferent. Systematic application of this sort of blockade would be the more fatal for them, inasmuch as they have now at great expense established the plants and factories they lacked at the beginning of the war to meet the Allies' orders. A pation of traders cannot resign itself to this without suicide.

"Whatever may be the date the American Chief of the State chooses to bring home his claim as a neutral to sail the seas without danger of death, he will be forced to make a display of energy."

HELLIG OLAV SAW NO U-BOAT

Her Captain Denies the Report That One Pursued Her.

The agents of the Scandinavian-American Line at 1 Broadway received the following wireless message yesterday from Captain Holst of the steamship Hellig Olav in answer to a report made by Captain J. L. Jones of the White Star freighter Bovic that his ship had been chased by a German submarine last Friday. It read: "Have not seen any submarine. Nothing true in the story."

The message was dated at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, when the Hellig Olav was 850 miles east of Sandy Hook.

The Bermudian, of the Quebec Steamship Company arrived yesterday from Bermuda with 285 passengers, of whom 80 per cent. were Americans. Her funnel was painted black instead of red with a black top, and no lights were used on deck or in the deck saloons on the voyage. She went a long way to the south and came up the coast inside the three-mile limit.

Shipping men generally were of the opinion yesterday that the Captain of the Bovic had been mistaken as to his having sighted a periscope on Friday morning. Insurance rates were lowered at a meeting held by the New York Underwriters Association in the afternoon.

TRICKED BY CLERKS, JUSTICE LEVY SAYS

President of Municipal Court Asks Estimate Board for a Reliable Secretary.

METHODS CALLED SLIPSHOD

Asserts He Has Tried to Raise Tone of His Tribunal, but Has Found the Task "Very Difficult."

Requesting the Board of Estimate's Sub-Committee on Budget to supply him with a private secretary on whom he could rely, Justice Aaron J. Levy, President of the Board of Municipal Court Justices, yesterday severely criticised methods of the court and said he had no one about his office on whom he could depend to make truthful reports about matters connected with the court. He accused stenographers of willfully deceiving him. His request was granted, the new secretary to be exempt from civil service. After stating that the court methods were "slipshod and unscientific," Justice Levy said:

"I have endeavored to raise the tone of the court since I have been President. My task is not impossible, but it is very difficult. A Judge who has been notified to take another assignment in his off period, to relieve a contingency over which I had no control, has not reported. We are told he was ill. I do not intend to follow up the Judges, but stenographers have willfully deceived me, and others have deceived me. I have no one whom I can trust to go out and look into these cases and report back truthfully.

"I send out to the clerks to get statistics for a report to the Controller, and they send me a garbled report, unintelligent and incomplete in every sort of way. If I can send this secretary out to dig into the records he can come back and give me the facts."

"Do the majority of the Justices of the Municipal Court sit longer hours than do the Magistrates?" asked Chairman McIntyre.

"Absolutely," he replied. "There is often a Magistrate's Court and a Municipal Court in the same building. I don't remember the day when I have left the Municipal Court and have passed the Magistrate's Court that I have not found it to be absolutely empty."

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein said he had had in mind for some time to investigate the time the Municipal Justices and their subordinates worked.

"I wish you would," responded Justice Levy, "and I want to say that at this moment we are most unscientific, slipshod and loose, and are most inadequately prepared for the work that the court is called upon to do. It is the poor man's court, and I think, if possible, a higher justice should be manifested than in the Supreme Court of the United States."

GIVES $125,000 TO YALE.

Gift from R. W. Kelley of New York Announced by Corporation.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 16.—A gift of $125,000 to the Yale Alumni Fund from Robert W. Kelley of New York, of the class of 1874, was announced at a meeting of the Yale Corporation today.

The corporation devoted most of its time to a discussion of the university budget for this year, which shows an estimated expense of $1,999,368.74 and deficit of $38,752.04.

LYNCH TWO IN KENTUCKY.

One Negro Hanged for "Lauding" the Other's Crime.

PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 16.—Two negroes were lynched here today and their bodies burned. The lynchings came after five hours' labor to enter the cells in the jail and were the outcome of an attack made on Friday upon Mrs. George Rose at her home in the suburbs. The mob gathered about 7 o'clock this morning after hearing that the police had arrested Brick Kenley, a negro, about 35 years old, who answered to the description of Mrs. Rose's assailant.

The mob demanded the prisoner, refused to heed the appeal of city and county officers to disperse, and brushed aside the police reserves who had been sent to the scene. They battered down the jail door, but found that the prisoners had been locked in steel cells. Failing to find the keys, they sent for a foundryman to cut the bars to Kenley's cell. Shortly before noon he had made an opening sufficient to enable the negro to emerge. The negro quietly walked out of the building with his captors, who announced that they intended to lynch him if Mrs. Rose identified him. The march to her home was taken up, and on the way Jesse Thornhill, about 20 years old, who, it had been reported, had lauded Kenley's attack, was seized. The mob gathered numbers as it proceeded, and when it reached the Rose home had grown to several thousand persons. The spectators mounted a railroad trestle in the vicinity.

While Kenley was taken to the Rose home the leaders of the mob resolved to hang Thornhill. Pleading for his life, the boy was bound and executed. In a few minutes it was announced that Mrs. Rose had satisfied herself of the identity of Kenley. He was hanged to the same tree and a number of shots fired into his body. Quietly and methodically the mob gathered a quantity of wood, built a fire and placed the bodies of both negroes upon it. The mob and spectators then dispersed.

On the heels of two lynchings Paducah prepared for possible further trouble tonight by ordering saloons to remain closed and by swearing in extra peace officers.

SEARCHLIGHT USES COLORS.

New Possibilities in Signaling Shown at Electrical Show.

The huge Sperry searchlight, now in operation at the Electrical Show at Grand Central Palace, a duplicate of many which are being shipped to the Allies, was operated for the first time last night in five different colors. In addition to the regular white light, blue, green, red and yellow were used. It was said that the color work had great possibilities. By using two colors the Morse code can be sent, one color being used for dots and the other for dashes. A much simpler code could be used if additional colors were employed.

It was found last night that the blue light showed up objects in the bay, where there was a slight haze, more clearly than the white, indicating that blue may be used effectively in a fog.

Another interesting result was that the red light disclosed red objects, while other colors acted in a similar manner. This is expected to prove of considerable military value. The experiment with colors will be continued every night until the exhibition closes. The Sperry searchlight casts its rays fifty miles.

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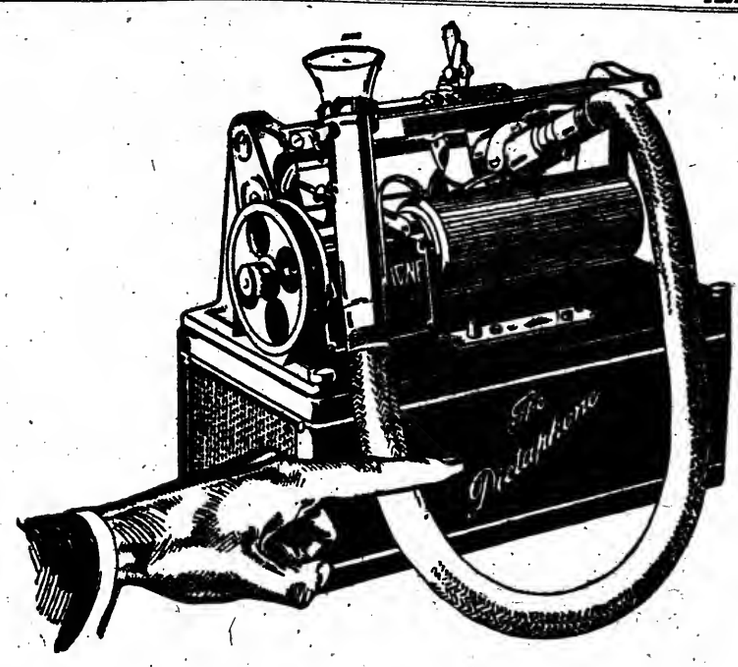

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There is a very necessary reason for printing this message here at this time. You possibly may have gotten the idea or impression—either from the intentional or unintentional effort of some interested individual salesman or other person with an axe to grind and something else to sell—that *any* dictation machine is The Dictaphone. But we have tried to make clear in this advertisement that there is only *one* Dictaphone and that one is the dictation and transcribing graphophone made by this company. And it is known as The Dictaphone, legally and exclusively, and it is marked "The Dictaphone," plainly and distinctively and unmistakably.

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We now have The Dictaphone proposition well in hand and we are making real progress—and by this I mean a real saving over our old stenographic system.
In bringing about this result it seems to me some credit is due your Employment Bureau. Not until I got in touch with your Employment man and secured one or two competent operators was I assured that our production of typewritten matter would come up to my expectation. The success made by the new operators, taking up as they have a new line of work, speaks well of the judgment and ability of your Bureau in selecting the right persons for the positions.

Here's The Dictaphone telephone number—Worth 3043. Let us hear from you. Or, here's the coupon. Either way—but do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail, The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street. Please send me particulars.

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This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

TWO SWEDES EQUAL WORLD'S RECORD IN DEFEATING MEREDITH AT STOCKHOLM

SWEDISH RUNNERS DEFEAT MEREDITH

Bolin and Zander Finish in Dead Heat in World's Record for 1,000 Meters.

HURDLE MARK FOR SIMPSON

Murray Wins at 200 Meters and Americans Take Relay Honors Before Big Crowd at Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16, (via London.)—The defeat of Ted Meredith by two Swedish athletes thrilled 12,000 spectators in the games here today between the American team and representatives of the Scandinavian countries. As the visiting athletes have only been in the country a few days and have only competed once previously they are believed not to be up to their best form, but the failure of Meredith to win the 1,000 metres event was not expected, as on Saturday in a 400-metc: race he defeated Bolin, one of the men who finished in front of him today.

The race between the two Swedes and the Olympic champion was a desperate one, but the distance was a little too far for the American, and he weakened toward the end. After Meredith fell back the Swedes fought to the end for the honor of victory, which fell to neither, as they finished in a dead heat. The time for the 1,000 meters was 2 minutes 31 2-10 seconds, which equals the world's record. Meredith was badly beaten, but struggled gamely to the finish, and was about thirty-five yards behind when the dead heaters breasted the tape.

Simpson Clips Hurdle Record.

For the Americans, Bob Simpson, the University of Missouri hurdler, was the bright star. He was forced to do his best in the 110-meters hurdle race by Fred Murray, the Californian, and the result was that he hung up a new world's mark for the distance of 14 8-10 seconds. The previous record was made by Forrest Smithson, another American, when he won the Olympic title in fifteen seconds at London in 1908.

The Americans scored other successes during the meet, finishing first and second in the 200 meters flat race in 22 2-10 seconds. In this event Murray turned the tables on Simpson, winning from the Missourian by a small margin. Murray also finished second in the shot put to Jannson of Sweden. The American relay team scored its second victory by defeating the Scandinavians over a distance of 400 meters.

A. Bolin and J. Zander, the men who finished in front of Meredith, are both noted runners. The former is the holder of the Swedish record at 800 meters and won the championship of his country at that distance. Zander won the 1,500 meters championship at the Swedish games last year and was holder of the Swedish record for 1,000 meters. The summaries:

1,000-Meter Run, 1,093 yards 22 inches.)—Dead heat between J. Zander and A. Bolin, Sweden; Ted Meredith, America, third. Time—2:31 2-10.

110-Meter Hurdles, 120 yards 10 7-10 inches.—Won by Bob Simpson, America; Fred Murray, America, second. Time—0:14 8-10.

200-Meter Run, (218 yards 26 inches.)—Won by Fred Murray, America; Bob Simpson, America, second. Time—0:22 2-10.

Shotput.—Won by Jansson, Sweden, distance 1,820 centimeters, (43 feet 3½ inches;) Fred Murray, America, second, 1,246 centimeters.

400-Meter Relay, (437 yards 16 inches.)—Won by American team; Scandinavian team second. Time—0:43 5-10.

RAIN HALTS TENNIS TILTS.

Mrs. Leroy Defeats Miss Taylor in Feature Match at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 16.—The first two rounds in men's and women's singles were played today in the fifth annual tournament of the Hot Springs Lawn Tennis Club, when rain interfered. Men's and women's doubles will be started tomorrow, and mixed doubles on Wednesday. Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, the outstanding winner of last year, will play the winner of the tournament on Saturday.

In women's singles the feature match of the day was between Mrs. Robert Leroy and Miss M. H. Taylor of New York. Mrs. Leroy won the first set handily, and seemed like an easy winner. By good volleying and steadiness Miss Taylor won the second set. Because of a shower the players were obliged to rest for an hour, after which Mrs. Leroy beat Miss Taylor easily in the final set.

The summaries:

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Preliminary Round—Mrs. H. H. Smith defeated Miss Ethel Carhart, 6—4, 6—1; Miss E. Gifford won from Miss Helen Alexander by default; Miss Mary B. Snyder, Pittsburgh, defeated Mrs. Albert Kerr, New York, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Ada Norfleet, Memphis, defeated Miss Alma de Gersdorff, New York, 6—0, 6—2; Mrs. Robert Leroy, New York, defeated Miss Abbie Morrison, New York, 6—0, 6—0; Miss M. H. Taylor, New York, defeated Miss Harbeck, 6—1 6—0; Miss Hazel Treat defeated Miss Anne Williams, Boston, 6—1, 7—5.

First Round—Miss Gwendolin King, New York, won from Miss M. E. Whitney, New York, by default; Mrs. Barger Wallach, Newport, defeated Miss Helen Hinman, New York, 6—0, 6—1; Miss H. H. Smith defeated Miss Hilda Holmes, New York, 6—4, 1—6 6—3; Miss Mary B. Snyder, Pittsburgh, won from Miss E. Gifford, New York, by default; Mrs. Robert Leroy, New York, defeated Miss M. H. Taylor, New York, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; Mrs. Rawson L. Wood, New York, won from Mrs. Laura Amory, Boston, by default; Miss Phyllis Walsh, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Alice Kortright, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

Second Round—Mrs. Wallach defeated Miss King, 6—0, 6—0.

MEN'S SINGLES.—Preliminary Round—Brinton Buckwalter, New York, defeated Boris H. Kuechein, New York, 11—9, 6—1; Douglas H. Paige, New York, defeated F. Huidekoper, New York, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3; F. Cunningham defeated Edgar Bright, 8—6, 4—6, 6—3; Alfred S. Dabney, New York, defeated Charles S. Inman, New York, 6—4, 6—0; Count Otto Salm, New York, defeated W. Earl Dodge, New York, 6—0, 6—0; Bedell Harned, New York, defeated J. M. Toucey, 6—1, 6—2; W. Weeks, New York, defeated B. P. Elebash, New York, 6—0, 6—0; H. R. Burroughs defeated John Scott Browning, Jr., New York 6—0, 6—1.

First Round—A. W. Pearce, New York, won from Robert D. Wrenn, by default; Robert Leroy defeated Albert B. Kerr, New York, 6—1, 6—0; Alfred S. Dabney, New York, defeated F. Cunningham, 6—0, 6—0; Count Otto Salm defeated Bedell Harned, 6—0, 6—2; Francis Roche, Newport, defeated W. B. Kurtz, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2; Fred Inman, New York, won from J. Maguire, by default.

STUDENTS CHEER PENN.

Demonstration by 3,000 to Encourage Team Beaten by Garnet.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The fact that the entire student body at the University of Pennsylvania is heart and soul back of Coach Bob Folwell and the defeated Red and Blue players was evidenced on Franklin Field this afternoon, when 3,000 undergraduates turned out in response to a call for a mass meeting. A drizzling rain did not dampen the spirits of the faithful, who formed in parade array, four abreast, and, led by the band, skipped and capered around the gridiron in the timeworn and honored snake dance. The students then cheered the team and coaching staff collectively and individually.

Charlie Henning, one of the guards, who has been convalescing after an operation for appendicitis, appeared in uniform for the first time since he was taken ill. Howard Berry appeared in the 'Varsity line-up for the first time for almost a year, and was placed at full back. Berry played at full back on the second University team in the scrimmage, and executed several long runs.

MAY NOT GO TO PRINCETON.

Lafayette Asks Transfer of Game Owing to Paralysis Death.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 16.—The death of a Princeton student from infantile paralysis will either cancel or bring to Easton the Princeton-Lafayette football game next Saturday. The Lafayette authorities decided today that they could not under any circumstances permit the football team and a large portion of the student body to go to a district where they might be subjected to the infection. It has therefore been proposed to the Princeton management that the game be played in Easton.

Coach Crowell put the team through a long and hard scrimmage today for an hour. The 'Varsity and the scrub battled vigorously, but neither side was able to score. All the 'Varsity players were sufficiently recovered from the disastrous game with Ursinus to go into scrimmage with the exception of Weldon and Ellis, neither of whom is badly hurt, but it was deemed best to let them rest for a day or two.

Princeton Schedule Unchanged.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 16.—Treasurer Joseph Murray of the Princeton Athletic Association gave out the statement this evening that as far as could be learned at the present time there would be no changes in the schedule of the Princeton football team this Fall. The Dartmouth game will be played, and it is almost as certain that the Lafayette game will be played this Saturday.

FEW INJURIES TO CADETS.

Army Eleven in Good Condition After Fray with Holy Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The Army came through the encounter with Holy Cross on Saturday in fairly good condition. Vidal, the new half back, was able to move about today, and it is likely that he will be used in the drills planned for this week. McEwan, the Army leader, is among those who rested today. Big Mac has been ill for several days, and was in no shape to play last Saturday, although he lasted for three-quarters of the game. Harmon is another of the 'Varsity men who had a rest today.

The squad engaged in a light session of work today, during which backs, ends, and tackles were instructed regarding the defensive work. The time was spent almost entirely in correcting the faults displayed by the Army in Saturday's game. The fumbling in the backfield will receive attention later this week. The men behind the line, Oliphant excepted, handled the pigskin loosely on Saturday, and this fault is causing the coaches a great deal of worry.

BROWN'S MATERIAL STRONG.

Third Team Showed Great Scoring Ability in Amherst Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 16.—The Brown football players who got into Saturday's romp with Amherst came out of the game with scarcely a bruise, and all reported at Andrews Field this afternoon ready for another week of hard work. Practically three complete teams faced Amherst, and one of the most encouraging features of the afternoon was the good work of the substitutes. During the fourth period it was to all intents and purposes Brown's third team which went into the game, and 35 of the 69 points scored were chalked up by these youngsters. It has been years since Coach Robinson has had so many and such promising players on his squad, making it a difficult proposition even at this late date to select a 'Varsity eleven.

CORNELL ENDS ARE WEAK.

Late Development of Zander Cause of Concern for Coaches.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The Cornell football team began the week in leisurely fashion today, the coaches eliminating all hard work from the program and giving the players a blackboard talk and lecture on the weaknesses disclosed in the Williams game and the plans for the Harvard campaign. As some of the 'Varsity squad were delayed on the hill the men did not get together until late in the afternoon, but three days of hard scrimmaging this week are planned.

At a conference of coaches the end problem was seriously considered and efforts this week are to be concentrated on developing the two wing men, the line and the backfield causing no concern just now.

Zander, who looks like one of the fastest men of the squad, is three weeks late in development, having been kept out of practice by an injury. Neither Ryerson nor Ellenberger, who have played the positions recently, have shown any speed in getting down under kicks. Two subs, Hoff and Ensworth, displayed a few flashes in the Williams game, but, taken as a whole, the ends have not come through as satisfactorily as the rest of the squad.

NEWS OF ATHLETICS.

All arrangements for the Metropolitan cross-country championships of the Amateur Athletic Union were completed last night at a joint meeting of the junior and senior championship committees at 21 Warren Street. The joint boards approved the dates, Saturday, Nov. 11, for the junior event, and the following Saturday for the senior championship. They also approved the new course in Long Island City which the Steinway Civic and Athletic Club, under whose auspices the events will be contested, had laid out for the championship contests. Officials for both races were designated, and entry blanks were ordered issued immediately.

Harry Parkinson, the veteran distance runner, who is now bearing the colors of the Morningside A. C., is the first local man to enter for the national ten-mile running championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, which the Morningside A. C. will promote at Macomb's Dam Park on Oct. 28. None of the stars has as yet sent in a signed entry blank. The National Championship Committee has been angling with the New England authorities to send on their best men, and assurances have been received that Cliff Horne of the Dorchester Club, Boston, and Ray Davis of the Bunting Club, Lowell, Mass., will come here to contest for the honors.

Nothing has been heard yet from George Goulding, the peerless Canadian walker, as to whether or not he will come here to defend his title in the seven-mile national championship walk. Goulding has a habit of holding off his entry until the last minute. Dick Remer, the veteran New York A. C. heel-and-toe artist, was the first to signify his intention of competing in the walk, and he and Harry Kelser, a promising youngster of the Morningside A. C., are the only entrants thus far.

Benny Levine, the Metropolitan Association's boxing promoter, has picked out a team of sterling amateurs as representatives of the metropolitan district in the tournament against Pittsburgh's best at the Pittsburgh A. A. next Saturday. Levine's selections are as follows: 108-pound class—H. Glatzer, Pennant A. C.; 115-pound class—George Etcell, Union Settlement A. C.; 135-pound class—James Sullivan, Union Settlement A. C.; 145-pound class—Bob Gleason, Dominican Lyceum; 158-pound class—S. Horowitz, unattached; heavyweight class—G. Munce, People's Palace, Jersey City. Munce, who is 6 feet 1 inch tall and weighs 190 pounds, is regarded in local amateur boxing circles as one of the most promising of the new brigade of amateur boxers.

At a recent meeting of the Metropolitan League of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, arrangements were made for holding a handicap race on Nov. 19 through the streets of the city. The event will be open only to members of the league. It was also decided to promote a big indoor meet some time in February.

COLUMBIA LOSES MILLER FOR YEAR

Officially Announced That Injury Will Keep Star Drop-Kicker Out of Game.

Howard Miller, 'Varsity quarter back and drop-kicker of the Columbia football team, will not play this season, according to an official announcement issued last night from the Morningside training camp. This news is certain to have a demoralizing effect on the Light Blue and White eleven, for, although Miller has not played in a game this season, unofficial statements last week reported that the quarter back would be available this week and that he would play on Saturday against Union.

It develops, however, that Miller's water on the knee, received a week before the first game with Hamilton, on Oct. 7, has resulted in complications which might bring about a permanent injury if he played again this Fall. Last year Miller equaled the collegiate drop-kicking record for the season.

Columbia is now without a dependable field general and drop-kicker. Raimondo, who has been substituting, will undoubtedly attain full possession of the quarter back's berth, and for drop-kicker Coach Metcalf will depend upon Wilber, right tackle, and Cochran, right half back, both of whom are lacking somewhat in experience.

Practice yesterday was very light, the coaches preferring to give the men a rest, following the Vermont game Saturday. Monroe and Cochran were not in uniform, although the latter may rejoin the squad in togs today. Monroe will not be out for the latter part of the week, but is expected to be in shape for the Union game. On the field yesterday forward passing was the order of the day, and later Head Coach Metcalf took all 'Varsity men indoors for a blackboard drill and analysis of new formations that will be used Saturday.

PITT CORRECTING FAULTS.

Week of Hard Work Begun in Preparation for Syracuse Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 16.—Undismayed by Saturday's misfortunes, the Pittsburgh 'Varsity squad plunged into the hardest week of the season's practice with lots of vim today, determined to correct the faults that marred their play against the Navy at Annapolis. Soppitt and McLaren, the most severely injured in the game, were out of the practice. The rest of the team, although most all of them were badly used up, took part in a long and busy afternoon's drill, and showed evident resolution to establish a better record in the game against Syracuse next Saturday.

In case Soppitt is unable to get back into the line either Stahl or Sies will take his place at Syracuse. Both men were put through a hard session by Coach Warner today. While the first team is away on Saturday the freshman team will line up against the University of Syracuse freshman team.

NEW COACHES AT VIRGINIA.

Team Begins Active Preparation for Important Games.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 16.—Virginia began active preparation today for the games with Georgia, Vanderbilt, and Harvard, which come on successive Saturdays. The coaching squad was brought up to a round dozen by the arrival of "Buck" Mayer from Charleston, West Va.; Merritt T. Cooke from Philadelphia, and Dr. Jack Jones from Niagara Falls. With these former stars looking on, the 'Varsity put up the snappiest signal drill of the season.

Every regular was in his place, while a quartet of cripples, including Gooch, half back; Hagar and Goodwyn, ends, and Blakey, tackle, followed the plays, and later limbered up on the cinder track. Some of these may get into the contest on Saturday with the Crackers.

Thurman, who recently reached his home in Washington from France, will join the squad tomorrow, and will undoubtedly land a place in the line. Last season he played at guard on the offense and back of the line on defense. The coaches refuse to say just whom he will replace. The line has been materially strengthened, and the development of two or three fast backfield men, notably Russell, gives promise of better results from now on. Not once in Saturday's game was either end circled.

RUTGERS LINE HARD HIT.

Both Tackles and Garrett, at Guard, Not Out for Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 16.—Rutgers linemen received a severe drill today as a result of the showing they made against Washington and Lee on Saturday. The team was badly crippled by the absence of both regular tackles and by the injury to Garrett, at guard. Coach Sanford is confident that with a good line, it would have been easy for Rutgers to do better than tie the Southerners.

As the next game will be with Brown, Sanford worked his men hard this afternoon. The backfield appears to be in good shape, but some new men will have to be developed for the tackle positions unless Wendell and Robeson get back. Weller, a former Manual star of Brooklyn, seems to be developing well and may fill the place.

IMPROVING STEVENS LINE.

Coach Rodgers Puts Men Through Strenuous Day's Workout.

Coach Rodgers put Stevens through the hardest kind of scrimmage yesterday afternoon in an effort to overcome the weaknesses in Saturday's game against Middlebury. The line particularly came in for a stiff workout. Brett, the big freshman, who substituted at guard in the game, was tried out at that position again today. Harter, the Yonkers high school boy, was sent in at quarter.

Goodale, who has been out since the Haverford game a week ago, got into uniform today and will probably start against Worcester on Saturday. His return to full back will allow Marshall to go back to his old place at half. The Stevens team came through Saturday's game without injuries.

PLAYERS TO BE NUMBERED.

Fordham Adopts Scheme for All Football Contests at Home.

As a result of the recent crusade among those interested in football and in response to the plea in several papers yesterday it has been decided to number the gridiron players at Fordham. The system will go into effect for the Susquehanna game next Saturday, and all visiting teams will be expected to label their men also. Hereafter all spectators at Fordham will receive a football scorecard, which, in addition to the lists of players, will also have a special arrangement for following all the plays, four pages being plotted off exactly like the gridiron itself, so each advance, run or play can be noted.

The eleven went through a hard two-hour practice game yesterday for the Susquehanna tussle. Owing to the strength shown by Fordham's next opponent in its victory over Bucknell last Saturday, the Maroon coaches are not taking any chances, especially since four regulars will be unable to play because of injuries. The reconstructed line got a hard workout against the scrub and stood its test well. Most of the gains made against Fordham this year have been on line plunges, and all the scrub plays were of this type yesterday.

Callan, who sprained his ankle at Lafayette, came out again yesterday, but was not allowed to get into the scrimmage. He may take his place at quarter on Saturday.

ELI COACHES SHIFT TAFT.

Callahan Returns to Centre and Is Likely to Play in Next Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16.—Although nine of the eleven Yale football regulars were laid off this afternoon, several changes in the playing order were put into effect by the coaches. Callahan and Coryn, who opened the season as the foremost candidates for centre, reported for the first time in three weeks and played, respectively, on the first and second elevens during the long scrimmage drill which opened the week's preparation for the game on Friday against Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Callahan gave every indication of filling the bill, and is now set down as certain to begin this week's game at centre.

Charley Taft was switched back to right tackle, where he is a valuable reserve player. Wash Bogardus, who was a member of the Yale Artillery Battalion till it was mustered out three weeks ago, replaced Taft during the second half, and Larry Fox, who was No. 5 in the Yale crew last June, played a brilliant game at tackle on the second team. Fox is one of the most powerful candidates for a tackle position. Although he weighs 215 pounds, he is 6 feet 4 inches tall, and is very fast.

Alfred Rosener, who began the season as first string right end, but was injured the first fortnight of practice, played at right guard today. Jim Braden was switched to left half back and scored two of the three touchdowns registered, getting both on line plunges of about five yards. The third was made by Joe Neville, who tossed a forward pass over the goal line to Buck Church in the closing minutes of the scrimmaging. Head Coach Tad Jones took a hand in the game this afternoon, jumping into the quarter back position to demonstrate a few plays. Rex Hutchinson returned to play after a week's absence because of tonsilitis, and replaced Joe Neville at full back.

N. Y. U. LACKS A CENTRE.

Coach Eustis Tries Out Five Men for Pivot Position.

Because several of the 'Varsity players were out with injuries, Coach Eustis had no scrimmage during New York University's football practice yesterday. Instead the small squad that reported was put through dummy work and signal drill. The members of the 'Varsity squad were put through a long signal drill, with Carroll playing end instead of his usual position of centre. New plays were tried out by the regular backfield, and later they were tried against the scrubs without tackling, to see how they worked against a defensive line.

During the afternoon Coach Eustis tried out five centres in an effort to strengthen this department, which has so far been weak in the games played. House seemed to have slight preference over the other candidates for the pivot position.

The following 'Varsity men are out of practice with injuries: Hoffman, Hamerschlag, Egan, and McCulloch. Captain Bernstein has a weak knee and could only walk through the formations yesterday. Trainer "Dave" May has the injured men in hand, and expects to have them in condition for the Wesleyan game on Saturday.

Billy Jordan Dies at Eighty-four.

YOUNTVILLE, Cal., Oct. 16.—Billy Jordan of San Francisco, a famous prize-fight announcer, died here today in the Veterans' Home. He was 84 years old and a veteran of the civil war. "Let'er go Billy," as he was known to fight fans throughout the United States, had been the announcer in virtually every great ring battle on the Pacific coast.

In particular, there's one shade of Autumn among our suits of *"Forefathers' Cloth" that deserves special mention—a deep butternut brown—no handsomer shade in our stores.

Out of the ordinary, yet in no way conspicuous.

Made from wools from the same County in England which furnished the long-wearing fabrics for the Pilgrim Fathers. The same rich tone characteristic of those early days.

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More foreign novelties in our stores this Fall than even the highest priced tailors can show!

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Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

HARVARD'S CRIPPLES REPORT FOR WORK

All Regulars Who Were Out of Saturday's Game, Except Thatcher, Appear on Field.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 16.—Harvard's football prospects for the last six weeks of the season seemed more hopeful this afternoon, when there was a wholesale return of cripples to Soldier's Field. With the exception of Thatcher, one of the 'Varsity backs, who did not report at all, all five of the 'Varsity regulars who could not play against North Carolina were on the field.

They were not in playing clothes, but the coaches believe that by the end of the week they will have practically their full force working again and will be able to do considerable hard playing in preparation for Cornell on Oct. 28. Sweetser and Caner, two of the tackles, were out, and the latter was able to get into the line-up for the long signal drill, and both will be able to scrimmage later.

Dick Harte was allowed the day off since he is very much on edge. Except for knee injuries to Snow and Lovell, however, Harvard did not suffer in Saturday's game.

Percy Haughton, who saw his first game of the season on Saturday, worked with the first team, which was composed of C. Coolidge and Phinney, ends; Batchelder and Caner, tackles; Dadmun and Day, guards; Thdividual centre; Robinson, quarter, and Horween, Hitchcock, and Casey in the back field.

Leo Leary put in his time with the ends, while Haughton directed the team work and all of the other assistant coaches worked on individual players. The placing of Thorndike at centre is possibly a step toward the final line-up, since the coaches have not been satisfied either with the work of Harris or Sagar. Thorndike is green, but he's strong and aggressive.

GREEN WORKS AFTER DARK.

Whitewashed Ball Used by Dartmouth Squad in Stiff Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 16.—The Dartmouth squad faces a week's hard practice in preparation for the Georgetown game on Saturday. The team is coming North with a reputation for strength, and Coach Cavanaugh intends to get his charges in shape for a hard contest, because thus far this season Dartmouth has met no strong opposition and the Green coaches are a trifle worried about how the team will show up in a big game. This afternoon the 'Varsity was put through a lengthy signal drill for more than an hour and a half. The coaches drove the men hard, and after it grew dark a whitewashed ball was brought into use, and the team worked until it was impossible for one man to see another.

Duhamel, the regular full back, has a knee injury, which will prevent him from being in the line-up for the Georgetown game. His place will be filled by Poole. Cotton was at right tackle on the first team today. Healy, who played his position Saturday, did not come up to the expectations of the coaches, and he has been put on the scrubs.

LEHIGH COACH RECOVERS.

Team Expected to Improve with Keady Back in Harness.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 16.—If there has been any doubt up to this time about the calibre of Lehigh's football team this year, it has been settled as a result of Saturday's game with the strong Yale eleven. For a green team Lehigh presented the Elis with a big surprise. Far from being developed to the point that it should have been for the Yale game, due entirely to Coach Keady's unavoidable illness last week, the Brown and White has big possibilities before it.

Keady has again taken direct charge of the men, and there is no doubt that a far more finished team will meet Lebanon Valley next Saturday. The men came out of the Yale struggle in good shape, Pons and Halstead being the only ones injured.

RUSH GIVES REST TO TIGER 'VARSITY

Most of the Regulars Get a Day Off—Stiff Drill in Interference for the Others.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 16.—Head Coach Speedy Rush elected to give a number of his 'Varsity men a rest today after their strenuous game of Saturday, but he gave the rest of the players one of the hardest work-outs of the season. Although there was no scrimmage, there was more than an hour's practice, devoted to improving interference.

Good interference in the Tufts struggle was very conspicuous by its absence. It was very rare that a Tiger back was able to gain any noticeable amount of ground around the ends, and that Princeton rushed the ball 184 yards during the struggle is due largely to the fact that Eddy recognized this early in the game and generally ordered plays through the line. The failure of the Princeton players to provide good interference is not a new one, however, a fact which Rush recognized, and a great deal of time will probably be spent during the next two weeks in bringing about an improvement.

It was said that Rush declared today that the Tigers face the hardest week's drilling of the season. The Princeton mentor is far from satisfied with the work of his 'Varsity, and he apparently intends to eradicate many of its faults before the contest with Lafayette next Saturday. The practice today lasted until dark.

Some of those who were absent from the practice were Highley and Eddy, who are studying for examinations; Wilson, who was kept away from the field by classroom requirements, and Moore, who is still unable to get into togs because of an injury. Captain Trevor Hogg and Niurz were on the field, but they confined their activities to passing about a ball and attempting drop kicks and punts, a new department of the game for both of them.

DILLON IN RING TONIGHT.

Will Meet O'Neil of Chicago at the Broadway S. C.—Other Bouts.

Three boxing clubs will hold exhibitions tonight. The principal interest centres in the ten-round bout to be held at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, in which Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis light-heavyweight, will oppose Tim O'Neil, a new arrival in these parts from Chicago. It was originally arranged to have Porky Flynn enter the ring against Dillon, but the Boston boxer hurt a thumb while training for the bout, and had to cancel the engagement. In the same ring in which he will perform this evening, Dillon last week dispersed the heavyweight aspirations of Sailor Grande in short order.

The Hunts Point S. C. has arranged a program of bouts for this evening, featuring two ten-round sessions. In the main event Young Otto will box Harry Seigal, and the other contest will bring together Harry Nelson and Johnny Hayes.

At the Harlem S. C. of Hammels, Rockaway Beach, the Winter boxing season will officially get under way this evening when Bill Tate and Rufus Cameron, two colored boxers, will clash in the main ten-round bout.

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Motor Transportation Doubled Yearly

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Yet commercial vehicles are keeping steady pace with this tremendous pleasure car output. Their production proportionately is *just as great.*

150,000 new commercial cars will have been put into service during the year 1916.

And this is a production increase over last year of practically *one hundred per cent.*

Such figures show at a glance that the motor truck has made tremendous strides in popular favor.

Business men the country over have learned that they can not only increase their delivery efficiency by replacing their horses with motor trucks, but that they can actually *save* good, hard, cold dollars by doing so.

And a large share of these far-sighted men are buying Garfords.

For the Garford Company during a long period of years has been building motor trucks of various designs and capacities to suit each individual requirement.

A particularly close personal contact with traffic men in all lines of business and in practically every state in the union has given us a tremendous fund of trucking knowledge—a brass tacks knowledge that is practical thru and thru.

And we have applied this information in a common sense way to the building of motor trucks.

One of our men will gladly call and go over *your* problems—giving you the benefit of our wide experience.

He will prove to you by an actual demonstration just how a Garford can save you money.

Send for him today.

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HUTCHINSON CAPTURES PENNSYLVANIA STATE OPEN GOLF TITLE

HUTCHINSON TAKES PENN. STATE TITLE

Allegheny Pro. Wins Open Golf Championship—Jim Barnes in Tie for Fourth Place.

AN AMATEUR IS SECOND

Crookston of Pittsburgh Only One Stroke Behind—Bob McDonald Finishes Third.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 16.—Leading the fastest field of professional golfers ever gathered together in Western Pennsylvania, Jack Hutchinson of the Allegheny Country Club at Sewickley Heights today won the Pennsylvania State open championship, played on his home course. Professionals from all sections of the country were entered, there being a total of forty, among whom were half a dozen of the leading professionals in the country.

Hutchinson's score for the thirty-six holes was 148. He took a 73 in the morning and a 75 in the afternoon. J. B. Crookston of Stanton Heights, this city, the only amateur to compete for the thirty-six holes, finished second, with 149, and Bob McDonald of Buffalo, N. Y., third, with 150. There were four ties for fourth place, J. M. Barnes of Whitemarsh, Charles H. Rowe of Oakmont, J. J. O'Brien of Massillon, Ohio, and Jock Burgess of Chevy Chase, each with a total of 153.

At the end of the morning round Barnes was leading with 72, one stroke better than Hutchinson. In order that the spectators could see the play of both men they were paired together in the afternoon, and in the after-lunch section Barnes seemed to go very badly.

Barnes Worn Out.

He was tired out, and after making 6 on the first and second holes seemed to be careless of what followed. Strenuous golf in winning the professional tournament last week at Siwanoy had evidently worn the big chap out, and he was sleepy. In the afternoon he went out in 43 and came back in 38, a total of 81.

Hutchinson's work throughout the match was clean-cut and efficient. He drove and approached in splendid style, and missed very few putts. He was out in 38 in the morning round, with seven 4s and two 5s, and came back in 35. Starting in the afternoon, he had his first two holes in 4, but took a 5 on the third after driving to the woods and missing a short putt.

Hutchinson Weakens.

However, his seventeenth and eighteenth nearly cost him the championship. His second shot on the seventeenth was in the rough to the right of the green, and his third ran away over the pin, and he then took three putts for a 6. His card for the day was as follows:

MORNING.

Out	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—38
In	3	4	5	3	3	5	4	3	5—35—76

AFTERNOON.

Out	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	4—37
In	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	6	5—38—75

J. B. Crookston came in for great honors for his fine showing. Of the five amateurs entered he was the only one to finish the thirty-six holes, and his scores, 74 and 75, landed him within one stroke of the title. McDonald, the Buffalo player, fell off badly in the last few holes, or he might have won the title. Owing to the fact that Crookston is an amateur, he will receive a suitable trophy, and the second money, $100, goes to McDonald. Hutchinson wins $150, and the third and fourth prizes, amounting to $125, were divided between the four men tied for fourth place—Barnes, Rowe, O'Brien, and Burgess.

MISS GATES WINS AT GOLF.

Takes Low-Gross Prize in Women's Metropolitan One-Day Tourney.

Miss Eleanor Gates of Nassau won the low-gross prize yesterday in the one-day tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association over the Cherry Valley links with a card of 89. Considering the heavy going and the length of the course, the score made by Miss Gates was more than creditable. Mrs. T. H. Goddard of Great Neck won the low-net prize with a card of 97, 18—79. The bogey handicap contest resulted in a victory for Miss Lucille Weil of Woodmere, who finished 5 down to the mythical Colonel.

VENETIA WINS HANDICAP.

P. Sheridan's Filly Defeats Good Field in Feature at Laurel.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 16.—Venetia, bearing the colors of P. Sheridan, won the handicap for all ages, fillies and mares, which was the feature of the racing this afternoon at the Maryland State Fair track. The distance just suited the Solitaire II. filly, and she romped home an easy winner. The route was too long for Pan Maid, which is seen at her best at six furlongs. The Hewitt entry showed plenty of speed in the early part of the race, but she tired before the end and finished second, defeating Lady Hillington for the place.

James Butler's Bally scored his second victory of this meeting in the third race, when he beat a fairly good field of two-year-olds. The winner turned the tables on August Belmont's Wood Trap, which had defeated him at Havre de Grace only a few weeks ago. The latter was second, with Reprobate just getting inside the money.

The Kentucky's Stable's Courtship graduated from the maiden class, when he won the opening event which was for two-year-olds, not having won a race. Courtship has been second in his last three starts, each time being defeated by a narrow margin. E. F. Whitney's First Ballot, which came in second, has a victory at Piping Rock to her credit, but this race is not recognized by the regular racing associations. Sea Wave, from the Oak Ridge Stable, received the small end of the $700 purse.

The selling handicap for three-year-olds and upward at a mile and a sixteenth was won by F. C. Frisbie's Soldier, which defeated Capt. Parr, the favorite, the latter being unplaced. R. F. Carman's Queen of Paradise was second. The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens, selling; purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.

Courtship, Kentucky Stable's b. c., 114 pounds, by Phoenix-Courtisane, $4.60, $3.20, $2.40, (G. Byrnes).....1
First Ballot, E. F. Whitney's ch. f., 111, $4.90, $3.30, (J. Metcalf).....2
Sea Wave, Oak Ridge Stable's ch. f., 111, $3 third, (F. Keogh).....3
Beaver Kill, Smart Money, Melodrama, Flogs, Olen G., Lynette, Sandals, Polly J., Bright Star also ran. N. K. Beal, Hesse, scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling, steeplechase; purse $700; about two miles. Time—3:53.

Frivoles, J. B. Skinner's b. g., 6 years, 127 pounds, by Burgomaster-Lady Frivoles, $26.40, $12.30, and $6.90, (F. Walker).....1
Cyclosure, G. P. Sherman's b. g., 7, 139, $18.30 and $7.20, (A. Clark).....2
Chrevron, H. G. Bedwell's b. g., 4, 129, $6.10 third, (A. Noe).....3
Addon, Otto Floto, Gloucester, and Susan B. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.

Bally J., Butler's br. c., 115 pounds, by Ballot-Sally K., $6.90, $5.20, $5, (A. Schuttinger).....1
Wood Trap, A. Belmont's ch. c., 115, $2.80, $2.50, (J. Butwell).....2
Reprobate, E. McBride's ch. c., 115, $4.80 third, (B. Harrington).....3
Pickwick, Sandal, Friendless, Serenest, and Piraeus also ran. Daddy Long Legs, King Bargot, and Fairy Wand scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, handicap, fillies and mares; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:40 1-5.

Venetia, P. Sheridan's b. f., 4 years, 106 pounds, by Solitaire-Salvatrix, $6.50, $2.70, $2.40, (F. Robinson).....1
Pan Maid, H. H. Hewitt's b. f., 4, 111, $2.70, $2.30, (C. Fairbrother).....2
Lady Billington, G. D. Widener, Jr.'s, br. f., 3, 102, $4, third, (L. Mink).....3
Lady Teresa, Artemis, and King's Oak also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Pierrot, E. K. Bryson's b. g., 4 years, 112 pounds, by Galveston-Phantasma, $15.30, $9, $5, (A. Schuttinger).....1
Meelicka, W. P. Fine's ch. f., 4, 109, $8, $5.20, (L. Mink).....2
The Busybody, J. D. Misick's b. m., 3, 113, (W. Ward).....3
Thesieres, Tantivy, Naushon, Jacklet, Leoma, Wizard, Minda, Sandel, Broom Corn, Preston Lynn, Wenonah, Trask also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; purse, $700; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:42.

Nigel, R. F. Carman's b. g., 109 pounds, by Sempronius-Altuda, $9, $4.40, $3.20, (J. Butwell).....1
Dolina, C. W. Gasser's ch. f., 103, $4.10, $3.00, (J. Kleeger).....2
Repton, W. Stormont's b. g., 108, $4.20 third, (F. Robinson).....3
Golden Gate, Algarde, Keziah, Disturber, Ed Bond, Fonctionnaire, Navigator, and Piquette also ran. Manslayer scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling, handicap, with $700 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46 1-5.

Soldier, F. C. Frisbie's b. g., 6 years, 119 pounds, by The Picket-Performance, $17.60, $9.40, and $6.80, (W. Doyle).....1
Queen of Paradise, R. F. Carman's ch. f., 3, 108, $11.30 and $7.60, (J. McTaggart)..2
Volsipa, J. Garson's br. f., 4, 109, $44.10 third, (J. Mulcahy).....3
Ray of Light, Captain Parr, Billie Baker, and Dryad also ran.

Hatch to Try for 100-Mile Mark.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Sidney Hatch, winner of a number of marathon races, will start a 100-mile run from Milwaukee to Chicago tomorrow night with A. Montverde of Johnstown, N. Y., another long distance runner, as pace-maker. Hatch expects to set a record for the distance, which has been covered in 7h hours and 7 minutes.

ATLANTA HAS FIRST GRAND CIRCUIT RACE

Goldie G. Wins 2:05 Pace and Pop Geers Pilots Bonnington to Victory in 2:10 Trot.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 16.—Atlanta saw its first Grand Circuit racing today, when three events were run. The track was fast and the races drew a good crowd. Of the events two were in the pacing class and one trotting. Each was won in straight heats. In only one were more than three horses entered.

Goldie G., a black gelding, piloted by Valentine, won the 2:05 pace in 2:10, 2:06¼, and 2:05¾. Pop Geers, driving Bonnington, the 2:03¾ chestnut stallion, took the 2:10 trot. The third heat was won by a nose over Bacelli, driven by White. In the first heat Zobroclay broke badly in the distance. Bonnington's best time was 2:07¼ in the second heat.

Hal Connor won the 2:18 pace. His best time was 2:09. The Aim finished second in the first and third in the second and third heats, with three horses on the track.

The summary:

2:05 CLASS, PACING.

Three in five heats; purse, $2,000.

Goldie G., blk. g., by Allanwood-Alcrasa, (Murphy).....1 1 1
Altawood, gr. m., by Allanwood-Alcrasa, (Murphy).....2 2 2
Camelia, b. m., by Cummer-Vesta S., (Cox).....3 3 3
Time—2:10; 2:06¼; 2:05¾.

2:10 CLASS, TROTTING.

Three in five heats; purse, $1,000.

Bonnington, ch. s., by Bellini-Nettle King, (Geers).....1 1 1
Bacelli, b. s., by Bertini-Ban (White).2 2 2
Briscoe, b. s., by Bingera-Kavata, (Murphy).....3 2 3
Zobroclay also ran.
Time—2:08¾; 2:07¼; 2:09¾.

2:18 CLASS, PACING.

Three in five heats; purse, $1,000.

Hal Connor, br. h., by Algot Hal-Barbette, (Childs).....1 1 1
Tony B., b. g., by Red Medium, (Banks).....3 2 2
The Aim, blk. g., by The Exponent—Crattene, (McMahon).....2 3 3
Time—2:09¼; 2:11¼; 2:09.

DATES FOR GOLF SERIES.

Women's Teams Will Play for Title in Home and Home Matches.

Arrangements have been completed by which the three teams that won the sectional tournaments of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association will play off for the championship in a series of home and home matches. The competition throughout the season resulted in the victory of the Piping Rock team in the Long Island section, while the Knollwood Country Club team won from the other Westchester clubs, and the Englewood Golf Club proved best in the New Jersey district. The final series of competitions will begin today when the Knollwood Country Club players will visit Englewood. The matches will be concluded on Nov. 1. The dates and places for the matches follow:

Oct. 17—Knollwood C. C., at Englewood; Oct. 20—Knollwood C. C., at Piping Rock; Oct. 24—Englewood Golf Club, at Piping Rock; Oct. 27—Englewood Golf Club, at Knollwood; Oct. 30—Piping Rock Club, at Knollwood; Nov. 1—Piping Rock Club, at Englewood.

NOVICES IN CUE TOURNEY.

Louis Reusche Beaten in Opening Match of Amateur Competition.

The billiard season in this city opened last night with a distinct innovation when the first novice tournament ever held under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players started in five of the seven billiard parlors which will hold the preliminary competition in the event. The winners of these tournaments will meet in a place, to be selected later, to decide the first competition of the kind ever contested.

Some months ago the national association entered upon a plan of expansion with a view to increasing the popularity of competition among the amateurs, but it was not until J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, the veteran Class A player, who was one time holder of the international title, suggested the novice tournament that such a program, as is now under way, received serious consideration. That he struck a happy moment for launching the proposal was indicated by the enthusiasm with which the plan was greeted by the Executive Committee of the association, and now the tournament has found a distinct place in the favor of those who have never before received serious consideration. There are eighty-one contestants entered in the event, the Morningside Billiard Academy leading all others in the total entry with seventeen. Flynn's is second with sixteen. Doyle's and Cranfield's each have twelve, and then follow Lawlors', Thum's and Doyle's.

The Morningside Academy and Doyle's Academy were the two which postponed starting their events last night. There was particular interest in the tournament at Flynn's, where Louis Reusche, President of the National Association, was one of the contestants. Good fortune, however, did not attend his efforts, for he was defeated by Robert B. Cook by a score of 100 to 75 at the straight-rail game. Among those who saw the association President defeated were J. Ferdinand Poggenburg and Edward W. Gardner, the latter the national champion.

This tournament is straight rail as defined under the rule of the National Association, the only difference between the accustomed straight rail being that there is no corner nurse, a penalty square, in which only three counts may be taken, obviating such a possibility. While this rule has been on the books of the association for a number of years, this is the first straight rail tournament that has ever been held.

Close competition prevailed in several of the matches. At Lawlor Brothers' Academy, in Brooklyn, William Horton defeated S. Brussell by a single point, the score being 100 to 99.

The summaries:

Thum's Academy, Thirty-first Street.—O. J. Elder defeated Harry Jacobson, 100 to 97. Winner's high run, 12; loser's, 10.

Flynn's Academy, Park Place.—Robert B. Cook defeated L. Reusche, 100 to 75. Winner's high run, 11; loser's, 11.

Cranfield's Jefferson Academy, Washington Heights.—John T. Spitzler defeated S. Abrahams, 100 to 94. Winner's high run, 11; loser's, 7.

Lawlor Brothers, Hancock Academy, Brooklyn.—William Horton defeated S. Brussell, 100 to 99. Winner's high run, 20; loser's, 32.

Daly's, Forty-ninth Street.—Professor Schmidt defeated S. S. Leo, 100 to 76. Winner's high run, 7; loser's, 6. Dr. Bauer defeated B. Beck, 100 to 81. Winner's high run, 10; loser's, 14.

Greenfield Wins 36-Hole Match.

J. M. Greenfield, Jr., won the Cross Season tournament at the Haworth Country Club by defeating W. S. Cowie in the final 36-hole match play, by 10 up and 9 to play. Greenfield finished the first round in 81, which equals the best score previously made this year. Cowie allowed his opponent one stroke in eighteen holes.

MANAGER ROBINSON GETS $5,000 CHECK

Brooklyn Club Shows Appreciation of His Work—Ticket Money Refunded.

Charles H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn National League Club, and other Directors of that organization, having decided apparently that Wilbert Robinson deserved more than mere praise for piloting the Robins to the National League pennant, have put this recognition of his work into a monetary form.

Rotund Robby, an expression of wonder and expectancy shrouding his ever-smiling countenance, was ushered into the office of President Ebbets in his Flatbush baseball emporium. There Mr. Ebbets was awaiting his arrival, with a speech in one hand and a Brooklyn Baseball Club check in the other.

With all the éclat, or whatever it is with which Colonel Ebbets always touches up his ceremonies, Robby was presented with a check calling for $5,000. This little token of the esteem in which Colonel Ebbets and his associates hold Robinson was gratefully accepted by Your Uncle Wilbert, and, without any tears in his eyes, he deposited the valuable slip of paper deep in his jeans, profusely thanked everybody within ear shot, turned on his heels and started away, breathing confidence in the ability of his men to repeat in the National League championship fight.

Before and after this ceremony Colonel Ebbets sat in his office, pondering on the vagaries of baseball, while some $30,000 was being returned to baseball enthusiasts who had purchased tickets for the third world's series game scheduled for Ebbets Field, and which never took place. There is still between $10,000 and $20,000 remaining to be distributed to those holding the unused pasteboards, and it is expected that the reimbursement will be completed by tomorrow night.

A staff of clerks, supervised by Mr. Ebbets himself, started work at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to make payments for returned tickets, and until late in the afternoon three lines were formed before the centre windows in Ebbets Field, composed of persons waiting to cash in either three-dollar or five-dollar reserved seat tickets. A triplicate checking system was used. One clerk stationed outside of the window at the head of each line reading the ticket to the clerk inside the box office; in turn, the second clerk repeated the number to a third, who checked it off the general list, thus eliminating any possibility of the one ticket being dashed in twice.

If John McGraw, Manager of the Giants, has any intention of purchasing an interest in the Brooklyn Nationals it is not in league with Jim Gaffney, former head of the Braves, who is in the field as a willing buyer, provided he can get the club at a price suitable to himself. Gaffney asserts that he had no intention of a partnership with McGraw, in spite of reports to the contrary. Harry Sinclair, former owner of the Newark Federals, and one of the principal backers of the defunct baseball circuit, is the latest man mentioned in connection with the marketing of the Robins.

EX-YANK TO COACH PITT.

Former Catcher Blair Engaged to Develop Baseball Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 16.—The University of Pittsburgh athletic authorities tonight announced that they had engaged Walter A. Blair as baseball coach for the season of 1917. During the past season Blair has been manager and part owner of the Harrisburg team of the New York State League, and was with the Buffalo Federal League team in 1915.

He caught for the New York Americans during the seasons of 1908-09-10, after which he went to the Rochester International League team. He comes here with the reputation of developing young players into first-class baseball players.

Two Amherst Players Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 16.—A bare eleven men reported for practice on Pratt Field today. The team is in bad physical condition as a result of Saturday's game. Partenheimer, who played in the line against Brown, is out of the game with a bad knee. Widmayer, one of Amherst's few dependable linemen, is suffering from a badly cut hand.

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FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 313 Fifth Ave., N. Y. That's All!

TODAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. The Only One, 105 pounds; Positano, 111; Stalwart Van, 110; Bally Gungel, 108; Charmingly, 105; Lady Rob, 108; Tony, 100; Parvee, 113; Scylla, 113; Lobella, 110; Marblehead, 108; Cherry Ripe, 108; Velour, 105, and Lady Rowena, 105.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; six furlongs. Napoleon, 114 pounds; Kilkenny, 112; Polonium, (imp.,) 112; Glanagilty, (imp.,) 112; Pomp, 110; Glorine, 110; Moonlight, (imp.,) 104; Meddling Miss, 105; Kathryn Gray, 113; Blue Grass Belle, 112; Greentree, 112; Captain Ray, 112; Ponce de Leon, 110; Glory Belle, 108; and Klits, 111.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Fenmouse, 118 pounds; Eagle, 111; Ninety Simplex, 108; Air Man, 106; Malachite, 117; Bac, 110, and Half Rock, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; Georgetown Handicap; $1,000 added; six furlongs. Sand Marsh, 149 pounds; Sir Edgar, 116; Startling, 114; Kewessa, 108; Anita, 100; Prohibition, 100; Short Grass, (imp.,) 135; Squeeler, 115; Hanson, 112; Water Lady, 106; Extension, 104, and Beautiful Morn, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Salon, 117 pounds; Tinkle Bell, 114; Sherwood, 114; Columbiem, 114; Linda Payne, 111; Billie Oliver, 109; Humiliation, 112; Sepoct, 101; Ancon, 114; Chesterton, 114; Sure Get, 114; Corrugate, 112; Blue Cap, 109; Life, 106, and Fraulein, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Mr. Mack, 116 pounds; Day Day, 113; Prince Meyer, 113; Dinah Do, 110; Rose Water, 107; Ash Can, 111; Slumberer, 106; Inneel II., 103; Blackford, 113; Orotund, 113; Hiker, 110; Bob Redfield, 107; Typography, 101; Patty Regan, 108, and Shepherdess, 108.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. St. Charlotte, 120 pounds; Jim, 114; Flag Day, 110; Success, 112; G. M. Miller, 115; Estimable, 109; Senator Casey, 111, and Sam Slick, 111.

Iowa Rifleman Captures Trophy.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 16.—The Marine Corps Cup was won here today at the national rifle matches by Captain D. A. Preussner, First Iowa Infantry, who scored 196 points out of a possible 200, defeating 510 competitors. First Sergeant W. H. Durchenwald, First Iowa Infantry, was second, scoring 194 points, and Sergeant J. J. Andrews, U. S. Marine Corps, third, with 193 points. The rapid-fire match was won by Color Sergeant Foster Houck, Third Indiana Infantry, who scored 94 points out of a possible 100.

An Open Letter to

Oscar Straus

Chairman Public Service Commission

Dear Mr. Straus:

You are a man of infinite variety. You have served your Nation as a member of the President's Cabinet and as Ambassador to Turkey, and now you are serving your State as Chairman of the Public Service Commission. In every instance your service has been 100% efficient.

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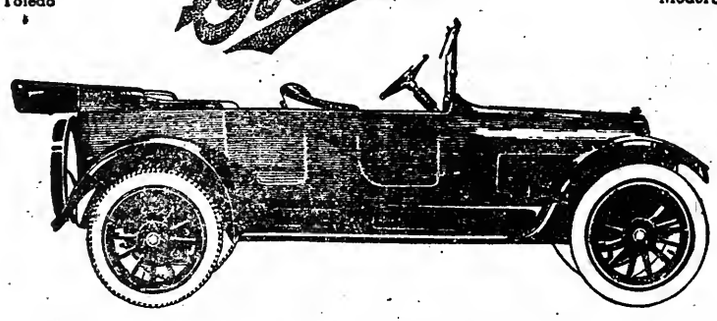

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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1916.

REAL WORK ON THE BORDER.

The members of the New York National Guard under Major Gen. O'RYAN are assuredly in the way of getting valuable military training in Texas. The establishment of five infantry posts to patrol a front of twenty-five miles on the Rio Grande, announced in yesterday's dispatches, is demanded, we are told, by the situation. All the men of the Seventh, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, Twenty-third, and Seventy-fourth Regiments will be enabled to get regular war practice at these posts. They may never be called upon to quell an attack from the other side of the river, but there is danger lurking all around the line of patrol, and the soldiers will work day and night, just as they would if large forces of the enemy were always near at hand. As a matter of fact, there is no knowing what may happen next along the border. The exact truth about the situation in Mexico is hard to get at. Obviously, not only the army men, but the American Commissioners at Atlantic City as well, are not satisfied that CARRANZA is yet able to control the people of the northern States, and anti-Carranza sentiment seems still powerful.

In spite of the common belief that a federalized State militia will not permanently satisfy the country's needs, there is no disposition to minimize the courage and loyalty of the militiamen who are working so well along the border. Individually, they are all of the right stuff, and we have millions more like them, who can be counted upon to serve their country when they are needed. The members of the five infantry regiments employed on the new Texas posts will return, when their time of service has expired, with a larger knowledge of soldiering than the militia has possessed since the civil war. Doubtless many of them will return, also, with the conviction that such training and skill should always be directly under the control of the War Department, rather than that of the States. Most of their fellow-citizens are of this opinion.

THE LAST HOPE.

If the attitude of Germany and Austria toward peace is really that of which The Associated Press was informed in Vienna, and if they have no intention of changing that attitude, then peace is as far away as ever, and the German feelers in that direction appear in the light of ghastly jokes. If it is simply the kind of bargaining in which impossibilities are asked for at the outset with a view to subsequent recessions, the time for it, in view of the situation, is somewhat infelicitous. The attitude is that, since the British have not chased the Germans out of France, the fear of KITCHENER'S millions has subsided; that Rumania is no longer feared, and that these two things being true, there is no change in the situation from that which existed when the Teutonic Empires made their original decision to accept no peace save a conquered one. They are "ready for a peace which "would leave Europe very much as "before the war," except that Belgium and Serbia must disappear and Russia must surrender Poland. If these are the demands they are "ready for" after a stalemate, what would they have exacted in case of a victory? They are willing not to dismember France; that seems to be the extent of the concession. If these demands are not granted, we are informed, they will continue the war until the Allies are worn out, and they can keep on fighting as long as the enemy can.

If this haughty answer had been returned to feelers thrown out by the Allies, it could be understood and would be weighty. But the Allies have thrown out no feelers. It is Germany's answer to Germany's own feelers for peace. Germany has been doing all the talking. She has been talking about peace; she has waited for an answer and got none; after listening awhile she again breaks the silence, and says, rather boyishly: "Very well, then, if you won't an-"swer me, go on fighting and you'll "be sorry." To this, also, no answer will be returned.

The purpose back of all this is the same to which Germany has clung for more than a year—to intimidate one of the Allies into breaking from the others. A year and a half ago, in the German mind, the separate peace with Russia had been all but negotiated; all that remained was another battle or two, and Russia would be making advances for it. The Germans were even impatient and scornful of neutrals who presumed to doubt it. The German propaganda in this country was full of winks and nods and whispers of great events about to come. When Russia, instead of suing for a separate peace, rebuilt her resistance and turned it into an offensive, the German hope turned to France; Verdun was to do the trick. Verdun did not do the trick, and now the German hope, fainter but still living, turns to Russia again. It is fainter, but it must live, for it is the last of the German hopes, and when one gives up his last hope there is only despair. These desperate trial balloons, alternating between peace feelers and threats, indicate nothing but the state of the German mind; from the solid wall around them there comes not even a whisper of reply.

"THE ALLY OF GERMANY."

When GEORGE FRANKLIN EDMUNDS resigned from the Senate twenty-five years ago he left a vacancy that has never been filled, that is not likely to be filled. That crystalline intellect, that profound knowledge of law, that long study of and training in public affairs, that character as solid and salient as the Green Mountains, that wealth of precedent and power of argument—this was a man that the Senate and the country could not afford to lose. Any word from this venerable and venerated statesman is welcome. When he comes, and comes vainly, to the rescue of Mr. HUGHES, the forlorn plight of the 100 per cent. candidate and his conglomerate of supporters is emphasized.

Replying to Mr. RICHARD OLNEY'S recent defense of the Wilson Administration, Mr. EDMUNDS asserts that by the failure of the Government to remonstrate against the invasion of Belgium and the German atrocities in Belgium we "became in real effect an ally of Germany."

If Mr. WILSON has made the United States the ally of Germany, why do the American-Germans, the children of the hyphen, froth at Mr. WILSON'S name and cling tenderly, hopefully, determinedly, to Mr. HUGHES, with a clutch he is mighty careful not to shake off?

THIS GROWING TOWN.

There is little that is surprising about the fact that the figures of registration and of travel on the city's railways show constant increase. That is an old story. Interest survives chiefly in the details which show the alteration of the currents of population. The figures of registration are those which show where voters sleep, not where they work or play. If the census of the day population of Wall Street or the night population of the theatre district were to be taken, Manhattan would show increases which would rival the growth of the lodger or night population of the other boroughs. As it is, Manhattan's decrease of the population which goes elsewhere to sleep is a measure of its growth, not of its decline. Manhattan and the Bronx together, the old smaller New York, which used to be all of New York, have passed into the minority now, and the prospect is good that the single Borough of Brooklyn alone will outnumber Manhattan in the next year or two. This year's increase repeated would do it. The increase in the Bronx alone this year made good the loss of Manhattan. The time is not distant when Queens will rival any other borough.

These changes would have been impossible without the improvements in rapid transit, for which the figures are given simultaneously. Within a year there has been an increase of fares by nearly one hundred millions, to nearly two billions. There have been larger annual increases—the maximum was 128,845,272 in 1910—and there will be still larger when there is a recurrence of the same cause, that is, a sudden and great increase of rapid transit accommodations. Just now we are having only small installments on account, but there is a larger addition ahead than any we have had in the past. This is true not only in mileage but in a method of transportation which promises both greater profit to the railways and greater comfort to the riders.

Hitherto all the city's travel has been from distant points to a focus. The Bronx trains ran to the Battery and back. The Brooklyn trains ran to the neighborhood of the City Hall and back. The consequence was that the trains ran one way nearly empty, earning little. In the new era about to open the Bronx trains will run through Manhattan into Brooklyn. The Brooklyn trains will run through Manhattan into Queens. The dual subway will not radiate from a focus. It will be several diameters running through the focus. The result will be that the traffic will more nearly balance itself. The Bronx trains, which will empty themselves in Manhattan, will fill again for Brooklyn. The same is true of the Brooklyn trains into Queens via Manhattan. The increase of accommodations will be so great that there might be fears of an oversupply, were it not for the fact that the people take more rides as the facilities permit them to do so.

In the horse-car era of the city the rides taken by each person each year were 43. In the cable-car era they passed 100. In the elevated era they passed 200. Already in the subway era they have passed 300, and the rate of increase shows no sign of slowing. The curve of the traffic calls for twenty-one billion fares in 1960. That taxes the imagination. But it is necessary to remember that the increase of accommodations will be three or four times the present, an addition such as was not equaled by any event in the city's past.

Applying experience to the other factors of the city's growth, there are results of dazzling dimensions. In the five years following the opening of the elevated roads in 1885, building operations increased by eight millions annually. In the five years following electric installation on the elevated lines and the opening of the Williamsburg Bridge, building increased nearly eighteen millions. It has been proved that the increase in the city's taxables repaid it for the cost of the construction of the subway into the Bronx. The same thing is upon the eve of proof in four boroughs. That the railways are the cause is shown by the stability of values in Richmond, which lacks nothing but railways to share in the abounding growth shown in every other borough. It is necessary to heighten even this highly colored picture. Nickel fares are substituted for dime fares as the result of the transcommunity feature of the new system. And lower rents are made available by access to empty acres. There are those who have questioned whether this was worth while. The answer is best supplied by contrast with the cities which have preferred to hector their transit companies rather than cooperate with them. What have Detroit, Cleveland, and Columbus to show for their three-cent-fare agitations, with strikes and depression of corporate securities as incidents?

THE DEMOCRATS AND BUSINESS.

The amusing traditional Republican theory that Prosperity is Republican, and Bad Times are Democratic, has had to be modified this year. The country ignobly consenting to be highly prosperous under a Democratic Administration, Mr. HUGHES and the rest of the Republican spellbinders shout that the prosperity is "false" or "temporary," "evanescent" in the more stately phrase of Mr. FAIRBANKS. The real, live, only genuine, "permanent" prosperity can be had only from the Republicans and by means of the magic of high protection. Mr. F. D. UNDERWOOD, President of the Erie Railroad, in an interview advocating the re-election of Mr. WILSON, brushes away the cobweb assumption that American business thrives or sags according to the mutations of politics. Its essential vitality, its future, depend mainly upon the brains and the energy of business men:

> Prosperity is here. It must depend largely on our courage, initiative, and enterprise, and not on politicians or parties.

So much for the arrogant doctrine that the Republican Party and its Gold-Brick Twin, Protection, are the creators and preservers of prosperity. To shock and harry business, so far as they could, the Republicans from the time of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S accession to the Presidency, were perniciously active. Called into power as a conservative party, they accomplished little that was constructive. Meanwhile the Democratic Party, mastered by Bryanism and Populism, continued to disgust conservatives and the business community. It was its misfortune and its fault that it managed to get on the wrong side of most financial and business questions. The Republicans, tainted with Greenbackism and free silver, compelled in 1896 to come out squarely for the gold standard, wriggled finally to the sound side. The Democrats condemned themselves to be a minority, followed the seductive Mr. BRYAN into defeat and sullen opposition and radical wild-goose chasing. What would be the fate of such a party, embittered by faction, accustomed to rant and to oppose, unhabituated to responsibility, brought into office only by the divisions of its adversaries?

The answer is given by the long and fruitful record of constructive Democratic achievement since 1913. "With its accession to power," as Mr. UNDERWOOD says, "some of us expected four "years of futility, in place of which its "accomplishments and actions have "surprised its adversaries. The Presi-"dent has achieved the seemingly im-"possible."

The reconstructed, the new Democratic Party, the architect of wise legislation, the "stabilizer of business," has won the confidence of business. Mr. UNDERWOOD and Judge LOVETT, heads of great railway systems that have a vital stake in the well-being of business, are content with peace and prosperity, with the work of the Democratic President and Congress. And what must especially grieve Mr. HUGHES, they haven't even the "firmness" to denounce the eight-hour law. "It is here to be lived up to," says Mr. UNDERWOOD, "so long as it is the law of the land."

"A SACRED POSSESSION."

Without the least regard to the merits of the two candidates for the Presidency, without regard to the principles or the professions of the two great parties engaged in the struggle, the protest which has been issued by twenty-six prominent Jews in this city against attempts to win support for a candidate by an appeal which seems to confound religion with politics is beyond all question sound, wise, and wholesome, and it is sound, wise, and wholesome not merely for this campaign but for all campaigns and for all time.

The signers of the protest declare that "American Jews regard their "citizenship as a sacred possession "and resent as a reflection upon their "manhood the intimation that they "can be influenced in the exercise of "the right of suffrage by any con-"siderations which do not apply "equally to all their fellow-citizens."

Religious faith and political faith, under our Government, have no dependence one upon the other, no interrelation, and the attempt to use one kind of belief for influence upon the other would be harmful to both, against the interests of both, against the public interest. American citizenship, a sacred possession, involves duties, responsibilities, and privileges which should always rise above distinctions of race and religion.

TYPES OF PACIFISTS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT would suppress West Point and disband the United States Army. He hopes, also, to gain advantage over one of his opponents for election to Congress in the Twentieth District by accusing him of favoring the establishment of a State constabulary. It is to be said of Mr. HILLQUIT that he is true to his principles, such as they are. He believes that the triumph of his kind of socialism would abolish all war except labor wars, and these would continue, of course, until all men were reduced to a common level. His followers are the kind, and the only kind, who are justified in condemning all preparations for national defense and intelligent measures looking toward the establishment of universal service. They have no patriotism, and are glad of it. No man with a trace of patriotic feeling in his system would denounce our soldiers in this hour of great peril and declare that if elected to Congress he will tear up his appointments to West Point. Mr. HILLQUIT represents the real and only logical type of pacifist.

There are other pacifists who are using all their small influence to place obstacles in the way of the preparations for defense and the efforts to arouse the citizens throughout the country to a clear sense of their duty. These sentimental pacifists would not care to be classed with the vociferously unpatriotic followers of the cult of HILLQUIT, uneducated, highly emotional foreigners, most of them, who have much to learn before they can be regarded as worthy American citizens. There must have been a very small minority of voters in the crowd which cheered HILLQUIT. But the pacifists are all classed together in the minds of patriotic citizens. They all cherish the fallacious theory that war can be avoided by avoiding all preparation for war, by keeping our citizens untrained for defense, by scrapping our navy and creating a general distrust of soldiers, by dwelling, in short, perpetually, in a fool's paradise. The Hillquit people know no better. The military idea to them suggests authority and discipline, and they hate both. Those who know better and yet subscribe to the pacifist doctrine are more dangerous enemies of the nation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Timely Service Rendered.

Infantile paralysis does not stand alone among diseases, of course, as one that inflicts more or less serious ills upon the victims that recover from its attack—recover, that is, in the sense of not dying as a direct consequence thereof. It does stand high in that evil category, however—perhaps the highest of all, for permanent crippling in some degree is what may be called its natural sequel, and in other days real recovery was exceptional. At present the opposite is true for sufferers from this malady who can have the benefit of modern scientific treatment in the way of restoring with some approach to completeness the innervation of the affected muscles, but this treatment, unfortunately, must be extended over many months to be effective, and it must be applied with intelligence.

A real cure, therefore, costs more money than is available for the parents of a majority of the children who escape death when they have the malady, and, in order that they may not be incapacitated for life, in many cases to become public charges, there is need that they receive timely assistance from people of larger resources and a well-developed sense of social responsibility.

The opportunity and the duty to save these little ones have been recognized in this city by the New York Committee on After Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases, of which Dr. THOMAS J. RILEY is Chairman, and there has also been formed an auxiliary, the Sick Children's Transfer Society, to work in the same field. The object of the latter organization is to provide a means of carrying the children in need of aid back and forth from the tenements where so many of them live to the orthopedic hospitals where they can get the skilled manipulation upon which their only hope of independence and self-support in after life depends. As there are in the city some 1,200 children who should take these journeys at frequent intervals, the problem of transportation is not a small one, and the need for vehicles for this use is pressing. Two automobiles have already been presented to the society, and the fact that one of the cars has been named the "Rita Lydig" and the other the "Jefferson Seligman" discloses the identity of the donors.

Further gifts of the same kind could be profitably utilized in the accomplishment of this admirable task, and of course there are incidental expenses that can only be met from contributed funds. The address of the Committee on After Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases is 289 Fourth Avenue, and, its Treasurer is JAMES H. PERKINS.

Socialist, German and Other.

As there is a theoretical fraternity or solidarity among Socialists, and as the followers of that cult claim to be united for thought and action with little or no regard to international boundaries, the article contributed to THE TIMES yesterday by FRANK BOHN on the present state of the Social-Democratic Party in Germany was probably read with as much dissatisfaction and as much inclination to deny its accuracy by the Socialists in this country as it would be by those of Germany. Yet the assertion of Mr. BOHN that nothing is to be expected from the German Socialists in the way of exerting restraint on the German imperialists and militarists, or of hastening the return of peace, is in strict accord with the facts of the situation, so far as they can be seen by distant observers.

The Socialists of Germany, like Socialists everywhere, were vehement, before the war began, in denouncing war as a wicked game played by the rich and powerful, with the working classes deluded by appeals to their "patriotism" into sacrificing their lives on the battlefield with no advantages coming to themselves. Yet when the great conflict did start, the German Socialists, with exceptions hardly numerous enough to be counted, promptly took the contemptuous quotation marks from the word "patriotism" and spelled it with capitals as large as those used by any of their countrymen, even the much-hated Junkers.

Mr. BOHN declared that this was due to peculiarities shared by German Socialists with other Germans—their inability or disinclination to think for themselves and their docility to orders given by recognized authority. That theory has a certain plausibility, but it fails to account for the fact that the Socialists of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia acted in exactly the same way as did those in Germany whom they had been calling brothers. Everywhere the instinct of nationality prevailed over all academic considerations, and everywhere was revealed the great truth that while in times of peace the inhabitants of each country are more or less divided by horizontal lines, those lines disappear at the outbreak of war. Then the old lines of parting, the lines that are perpendicular, appear as clear and definite as they ever were. It is race or country, not trade or work, that is the ultimate and permanent bond among men.

A Lecture Really a Reading.

In the accepted title of the Rembrandt said to have been just bought by Mr. FRICK—"An Old Woman Reflecting Over the Lecture"—there is a reminder that the French still use the word "lecture" in its original or etymologic meaning, while we have almost or quite dropped it.

For us a "lecture" may, indeed, be read from manuscript, should the "lecturer" choose to do so, but we give him and it the name just the same, though he abandon even "notes" and do no reading at all. And, for that matter, we much prefer the greater freedom and vivacity of unassisted declamation, and the "lecture" which is the "reading" it ought to be in strict verbal logic we hold, if not necessarily a poor specimen of its class, at least not as good as the same "lecture" would have been had its outgiver taken the trouble to memorize his offering and present it as an oration.

This preference is privileged, of course, and not open to just criticism. Words mean, not what they should mean by origin, but what they do mean by usage. There is no going back on that, for in language, however it may be in morals and politics, whatever is is right. We can call a speaking a reading if we like, and that we do like is demonstrated by the queerness we find in the transfer to English of the French word in this picture's name—a queerness that illustrates the veracity of him who said that translation was always betrayal.

Wrecking the Hudson's Beauty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my intimate acquaintance with the Hudson River of some fifteen or twenty years I have watched a growing menace. Within less than that time Croton Point has been wrecked by brickyards. Hook Mountain has been scaled off 1,000 feet in height and a mile or more in extent. Verplanck's Point was already a melancholy wreck, with the fine Cruger mansion overhanging the huge, abandoned clay pits. The quarries below Haverstraw and at Stony Point and the Haverstraw brickyards are all in active eruption. The Palisades, Bear Mountain Park, and West Point are saved, but I know of no bar to the conversion of the rest of the Highlands into traprock. North of Cornwall, where the Canoe Association used to camp, a great sand mine now takes the place of the verdant fields. Opposite Newburg are long stretches of brickyards. To the north Roseton is a wilderness of clay galleries, with the pillared Bancroft colonial mansion hanging over them. The estate to the north, on which is the Danskanner Light and Rock, where the fairies were supposed to dance, met a like fate. The house, in which I have stayed, is hanging over the destruction; the family were compelled to sell their homestead. So I might go on. Above Kingston and below brickyards extend almost solidly for six or eight miles, with two or three miles also just below Saugerties. North of that I do not know the river so well, but I do know that the river is lined with clay and rock and sand which may at any time be ruined.

It is all the more necessary to call attention to this, as the saving of the Palisades and the gift of Bear Mountain Park seem to have given rise to a belief that no further effort is needed. B. H. NADAL.

New York, Oct. 8, 1916.

The Shakespeare Garden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Everybody who has a moment of leisure ought to go at once to see the Shakespeare Garden in Central Park. It is the loveliest thing in the world, or at least in the city, and whoever has once seen it will insist upon its being kept in existence by the Department of Public Parks. The cost of it is only $1,500 a year, the merest trifle in comparison with the pleasure which it affords. When the artistic instinct and the devotion of Dr. Southwick have once created it, it would be unpardonable to let it be destroyed. On a Sunday it is full of people, all moved by its beauty and all incapable of believing that it is not to be continued. If community music is a good thing, as we have found it to be, so also is the community spirit that is immediately developed among the lovers of gardens who frequent this wonder spot; everybody speaks to everybody, and to the gentle gardener in charge, and one comes away with the feeling that all is not yet to be despaired of in this troublous world.

CHRISTINE LADD-FRANKLIN.

New York, Oct. 9, 1916.

Huerta and the Salute.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his open letter to the President Robert Bacon revamps the oft-repeated charge that Mr. Wilson demanded a salute of the American flag at Tampico and withdrew the naval troops without securing such salute. There are fallacies in this charge.

In the first place the demand for the salute of our flag was not made by the President, but by the commander of the naval forces at Tampico, whose action the President of course sustained—he could hardly have repudiated it without very grave reasons of State policy. In the second place, the demand was for a salute by the Huerta Government, and when the troops were withdrawn from Vera Cruz the Huerta Government was no more. The achievement of the greater object obviated all necessity, or even possibility, of the lesser. HENRY OLDYS.

Silver Spring, Md., Oct. 14, 1916.

MR. HUGHES'S ANSWER.

A Defense of His Position on the Lusitania Case.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 16, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been very much surprised at the opening portion of your editorial article in this morning's TIMES entitled "A Futile Declaration," which practically repeats a former editorial on the same subject referring to Mr. Hughes's "hindsight." You take a single sentence from Mr. Hughes's statement in answer to the Lusitania question and omit all reference to the other words of Mr. Hughes in the immediate context. I refer to Mr. Hughes's statement to the virtual effect, that if he had been President the Secretary of State's office would not have been occupied by a man who would have announced to Germany through the Austrian Ambassador that when our Government uses the words "strict accountability" it is for home consumption only, and that this nation will not under any circumstances enforce what it says it proposes to do in foreign policy. I further refer to Mr. Hughes's statement in the immediate context that if he had been President there would have been no such course of dealing with Mexico as to convey to foreign nations the idea that we did not intend to protect the rights and lives of our citizens abroad, (an idea that Dr. Eliot says is basic with the present Administration.)

The logical deduction from Mr. Hughes's statement is that if he had been in office there would have been no warning advertisement by Germany as to the sinking of the Lusitania. The Lusitania would not have been sunk. It is, therefore, a wholly academic question to ask Mr. Hughes what he would have done if he had been in office when the Lusitania was sunk. Mr. Hughes is entitled to answer the question that was put to him by considering the situation as it would have been had he occupied the President's chair since the commencement of the present term. The only way the question could become a fair one would be to imagine Mr. Hughes having taken office a week before the warning advertisement was published with the inherited burden of Mr. Bryan's machinations to upset the situation. It is only to some such situation as this that Mr. Hughes's words as to what he would have done when the advertisement was published, could logically apply.

The present is a race between two high-class men, neither one of whom is likely to make a bad President for the next four years. Should not all support that candidate who has not already made himself responsible for purely political reasons for a Cabinet that contained a Bryan?

Mr. Hughes, as far as any one has dared to suggest, is wholly unfettered, and will be in the choice of his Cabinet, and has a wealth of material to select from. It is inconceivable from Mr. Hughes's past performance that he ever could get himself into such a situation as to be under the necessity of appointing a Bryan Secretary of State. If Wilson's character in politics is strong, Hughes's, judging from his conduct of the office of Governor of the State of New York, is even stronger. No withholding of patronage here to secure even a proper vote, but a strong personality appealing to the best that is in people, to their highest motives. The man of strong character, other things being equal, is the man most entitled to our suffrages in this or any other campaign. H. C.

The Lusitania Warning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial in this morning's edition you ask, "Who first put forth what has become the Republican theory of the Lusitania?" intimating that it is the result of hindsight. Permit me to answer to your question that, on the first day that the German Embassy's advertisement appeared, a small party of good Democrats at luncheon heartily approved the remark of one of us that if he were President he would give Mr. von Bernstorff his passports as quickly as they could be made out, as the only proper rebuke to an official warning to Americans that they were in danger of German guns if they dared to travel on the high seas. It seems barely possible that Mr. Hughes—and some millions of other Americans—may have had the same notion without having to wait for an illuminating hindsight. It was not necessary to foresee anything to have instantly resented that impudent German advertisement in some unmistakable fashion. The time to nip evil is when it is in the bud. We grant you that no one could then have foreseen President Wilson defending the putting of American citizens into open boats a hundred miles from shore at nightfall, on the ground that such action did not violate the best pledge that he had been able to get from the German Government. RICHARD FERRIS.

New York, Oct. 14, 1916.

New Submarine Questions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While technically the German submarines have a right to destroy the enemy's ships beyond the three-mile limit, there is another important question, and it is, to what extent will the United States tolerate the practical blockading of its ports thousands of miles from the scene of hostilities, and the destruction or serious impairment of its foreign commerce? We depend on foreign ships, principally British, to transport our exports as well as imports across the ocean. The exports of munitions of war are but a comparatively small part of our exports. If the United States recognizes the right of Germany to institute a submarine blockade of our entire coast, irreparable injury will be inflicted upon our people. In addition, we will be compelled to do that which Norway and Denmark are doing now; namely, to patrol our entire seacoast within the three-mile limit to prevent either submarines or war vessels of any kind engaging in hostile acts within these limits. This would require the use of our entire fleet, and would impose an intolerable hardship and expense upon this Republic. The situation is certainly very grave, but I think that, in view of the novelty of submarine warfare, our Government should take the position that it will not tolerate the destruction of our commerce by the practical blockading of our ports. DEMOCRAT.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 11, 1916.

TO MY FIELDS.

Brown fields and bare, fair fields and still,
The sun falls lightly on your breast;
Low, low and sweet the muted rill
That sings the nodding reeds to rest.
Gone are the reapers, gone the kine;
The path they trod has smoothed away;
Beside the fence a fallen vine
Lies flushed in fever of decay.

Long was the Summer, sweet the hours
When skies burned brightly, and the sun
Awoke at dawn to kiss the flowers
And bless them when the day was done.
Now on the air the shrilling cries
Of merry crickets in their glee;
The tap of one lone bird that tries
His hungry beak on yonder tree.

Brown fields and lone, the Autumn days
Have brought you beauty rare and new!
And incense of the Summer stays
In every dawn and evening dew.
Shorn, desolate, lone fields and fair,
Forever dear your charms will be.
Though Autumn, whispering on the air,
Brings but your memory to me!

LURANA SHELDON.

PARTIES AND PROVINCIALISM.

An Agreement on the Great Issue and a Difference as to the Best Man to Take Up World Politics.

New York, Oct. 13, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a standing charge against the American people that they are provincial, and that, owing largely to their isolated geographical position, they do not justly appreciate the true significance of the great world forces that slowly mold the destinies of nations. This is a very serious allegation, for, manifestly, a nation, as well as an individual, that cannot keep abreast of the times must fall behind in the struggle for existence—a dangerous thing to do, to say the least, under present competitive conditions. Most of us, seeing every evidence of intellectual and material progress on all sides, are not inclined to pay very much attention to the charge. Nevertheless, the events of the last six months have caused many thoughtful Americans to realize that there may be more truth in the assertion than they had hitherto supposed.

Since the Chicago convention we have had the spectacle before us of one great political party deliberately pledged to a policy of the most naïve provincialism. There is not a plank in the Republican platform that would indicate that the greatest crisis in the world's history has made the slightest impression on the minds of any of the leaders of the party. The loss of untold billions of treasure and the sacrifice of countless millions of lives, the total derangement of European politics, in fact, the entire stupendous cataclysm, finds the Republican leaders quibbling about Mr. Wilson's civil service appointments or the eight-hour law! Has the country ever been treated to such stupidity on so gigantic a scale? The world, and America as a nation of the world, has problems to solve, in comparison with which the greatest questions of the past dwindle into insignificance; and yet, in times like these, when everything is in confusion and it is impossible to predict what the future will bring, the only voice we hear from Republican headquarters is a sordid demand for the re-enactment of a monopolistic tariff to protect our "infant" industries. These are the provincial exigencies by which the Republican candidate seeks to justify his dragging the Supreme Court into politics! Is it any wonder that our foreign critics accuse us of being incapable of understanding the deep significance of the world crisis?

During the last three years President Wilson has been face to face with more real problems than any other President we have ever had; and in every instance he has risen to the occasion with a far-seeing intelligence that will place him in the foremost rank of the greatest statesmen the world has even known. He has been successful in preventing the European conflagration from extending to the United States, and has scrupulously upheld our rights and our neutrality before all the warring nations. He is experienced in handling complex international situations. He has proved that he can control his own emotions when everybody is sneering at him; and he has never played politics with a national crisis. As William Howard Taft said at Bryn Mawr on June 4, 1915: "If we had a jingo in the White House this country would now be at war with Germany. Instead, our Chief Executive is a man who appreciates his responsibility and realizes that, considering the temper of the people, a turn of his hand would plunge us into an international conflict."

Are the American people provincial? Are they incapable of realizing the gravity of the situation that confronts our country at the present time? Do they intend to vote for a man who is inexperienced, who has no policy of his own, and who offers nothing but criticism of Wilson's splendid record? Do they think that the tariff and the eight-hour law are more important to our well-being than the rigid maintenance of our rights on land and sea and our neutrality? All these questions will be answered on Nov. 7. It is inconceivable to the writer that any intelligent man or woman should have great difficulty in making up his or her mind as to the merits of Woodrow Wilson and the Republican candidate. Mr. Wilson, a statesman of the highest order, has consistently stood for the noblest and finest traditions of our American Republic. His policy has meant peace with honor, preparedness, and prosperity. The Republican "policy," if it means anything, must mean the opposite of all these.

At the conclusion of the European war will America be in position to be of actual service to suffering humanity? Will our Government be guided by a farseeing diplomat or a 100 per cent. candidate? The world war has caused a greater change in the ideas of thinking people than fifty years of peace would have done. Shall America be in the vanguard of progressive thought or shall our policies revert to those of three decades ago? Whether the Americans realize the broader aspect of these questions and their relation to the problem of the destiny of our own great nation remains to be seen.

CRESTON C. COIGNE.

Montclair, Oct. 13, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES you stated editorially that the "policies and the deeds of Mr. Wilson have been the fruit of wisdom, of justice, of profound understanding of national duty." Will you permit me to say that there are many (and the writer is among them) throughout the country that would take exception to that estimate, so far as his Mexican and European policies are concerned? Space will not permit a bill of particulars, but here is an estimate of a different character. Mr. Wilson has sought security at the cost of honor; preferred the short cut to the steep ascent; in the largest sense his policy has been undefined and undemocratic; in the truest sense he has lacked courage, action, and leadership; and, finally, he has failed to recognize sufficiently the great American principle—the rights of the individual.

In his speech at Omaha he said: "Ever since the [Spanish War, 1898] we have been caught inevitably in the net of the politics of the world. * * * Now it is our great duty to fuse the elements of America together for the purpose of the life of the world. * * * Nothing that concerns humanity, nothing that concerns the social rights of mankind, can be foreign or indifferent to us." It is interesting to note the use of world-terms in the foregoing. They are as far from being provincial as almost anything could be, and so far they are to be commended. But how do they harmonize with the neutral state of mind recommended to the American people at the beginning of the war? In the light of these statements, why did we remain quiescent and indifferent to the deliberate invasion of Belgium? To be in world politics, to have concern for the rights of mankind, means much more than rhetorical expressions and inaction.

Before the League to Enforce Peace Mr. Wilson said, referring to the war, "With its causes and its objects we are not concerned," and, again, in similar vein he says in his Omaha speech: "The singularity of the present war is that its origin and objects never have been disclosed." One can scarcely believe that the man who uttered the magnificent world sentiments quoted above is the same man who is mystified as to the causes and objects of the war. Is there a responsible statesman in France, Russia, Italy, or Britain who has any misgivings as to the origin of the war? That the roots of it may go back to the pre-neolithic age may be granted, but government has to do with the things that are happening now, with the overt act. Who broke the peace of Europe? The American press long ago gave the answer. As to the objects of the war, in the last analysis is it not the rights of the individual, the right of each individual, to have the opportunity to develop his personality to the fullest extent? This he cannot do under a military type of society. This same principle carries with it the right of every community, of every nation, to adequate protection.

Overtopping all domestic questions in the present campaign is the international one of democracy—the right of the people to rule. We may neglect, postpone, or obscure it, but it will surely assert itself in time. In the nature of things it cannot be otherwise, for we are all part of a great social organism, in which the interests of all nations are practically one and the losses of one are the losses of all. The European crisis is the beginning of a new era in civilization. It means the liberation of men, women, and children from the power-holding classes and their emancipation from a military type of society. In this worldwide struggle and worldwide opportunity can it be said that Mr. Wilson has exemplified "a profound understanding of national duty"? ROBERT SCOTT.

MRS. CATT'S STATEMENT

Accepted as a Conclusive Argument Against Women's Votes.

Amissquam, Mass., Oct. 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Catt opens her letter in THE TIMES of Oct. 12—a letter, which evidently is official, as it is signed President National American Woman's Suffrage Association—with the promise to "explain for the thousandth time" the attitude of suffragists toward "preparedness," and closes it without having done so. It is precisely this that I wished to know, the attitude which the suffrage movement holds toward the maintenance by this country of naval and military forces adequate for its protection.

The facts that the pro-suffrage organizations steadfastly have avoided such an expression of patriotism as the needs of the hour require of all Americans, and that their leading spirits are found to be arrayed against the adoption of practical measures for national defense have led me, though a life-long suffragist, sorrowfully to the conclusion that in the sterner emergencies of international life, women are not competent to direct the affairs of a nation.

Even so advanced a woman as Mrs. Catt herself illustrates my contention, for it is clear from her own words, as it is clear from the statements of Dr. Shaw and of others, that were they in position to determine whether we should maintain naval and military forces sufficient to insure us against invasion, we should be denied these forces. Being now convinced that this is so, and that woman is incapable of functioning as a man functions in meeting threats of war with military preparation, and, holding my patriotism dearer than the wish of my sex to vote, I am compelled to renounce the suffrage cause in its present form.

The war and a rereading of history have taught me that military strength still is the ruling factor in the lives of nations, that the nations that would be preserved must masculinize rather than effeminatize themselves, and that the people where government is compounded of the sexes cannot maintain itself in the face of another people ruled by men alone.

Woman undoubtedly has her part in war, but it is not the warmaking part. This is man's part exclusively, and in it woman is historically incompetent; if she essays it she fails. Therefore, however we may dislike to acknowledge it, we must, if we love our country more than our ambitions, give up our attempt to inject a weaker strain into national councils, which already are insufficiently masculine for the nation's security.

In my view it is now wholly inconsequential whether or not the cancer of pacifism be cut out of suffrage; for at last the fundamental truth is clear to me that into the hands of women should not be thrust the tools of war, nor into her councils the decision as to whether, when, and how these tools should be used.

The thoughtless may believe that it is not the intention of women to exercise the full powers of government, once they are in position to do so. But this is not so, for the movement is based upon the theory that women must have an equal share with men in the conduct of national as well as State affairs, that they are to have their seats in the House and Senate at Washington, upon the national bench, in the President's Cabinet, and, it has been hoped, that some time one of their sex in the Executive's chair.

If one who essays to lead the suffrage movement, as does Mrs. Catt, has so little knowledge of history and international affairs as to characterize the defense of one's country by war as an undertaking carried on by "innocent men" who have been ordered out to kill one another "because their leaders have quarreled," and to speak of those who wish to throw about their land a defensive military barrier as "bloodthirsty" and "panicky," what would be our condition were our Government to fall into the hands even of the foremost among those who represent women in politics?

BALLET RUSSE GIVES 'SADKO' ITS PREMIERE

Dance "At the Bottom of the Sea" in a Fantastic Work by Adolf Bohn.

COLOR AND MUSIC CHARM

Performance at Manhattan Includes "Les Sylphides" and "Le Spectre"—Pierre Monteux Conducts.

The Diaghileff Ballet Russe opened its engagement at the Manhattan Opera House last night, and once again the features of that organization's work which were made known last season were put before the public for its enjoyment. In honor of the occasion the Opera House had been attractively redecorated, and with green carpets stretched from the doorways to the curb, long lines of carriages in front, and Oscar Hammerstein himself gracing the corner of a box, the place seemed once again to assume the air of the times when it was writing daily chapters of American operatic history.

The occasion had all those pleasant earmarks of a "smart" opening night. The Diaghileff organization is now an old story here, and the performance last night revealed nothing new in general principles. There were some new details, such as a premiere of a ballet and the début of a conductor, but the principal thing remained that the public was reminded of the combination of dancing, color, and music under the head of a stage performance which constitutes the uniqueness and the appeal of the organization.

The company is practically the same as that seen here in last season's engagement of the ballet. Nijinsky, having injured his ankle last week, did not appear, and nothing was said to indicate when he would appear.

Mmes. Lopokova, Pflanz, Revalles, Sokolova, and Wasilewska are still the principal female dancers, and among the men the leaders are Messrs. Bolm, Lavrilow, Kremneff, Pianowski, and Derew.

There is a new conductor, Pierre Monteux, an important French orchestral leader, and he is an element of strength in the conductor's stand.

The program last night comprised "Les Sylphides" to music from Chopin, "Sadko," to music by Rimsky-Korsakoff; "Le Spectre de la Rose," which is performed to Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," and "Scheherazade," to Rimsky-Korsakoff's suite of that title. As an entr'acte a Prelude and March from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or" were played for the first time in this country.

Much of the interest of the evening centred in the premiere of "Sadko," the fantastic ballet by Adolf Bohm, in which that dancer had the title rôle. The scene is laid on the bottom of the sea and embodies a Russian fairy tale which tells the story of how Sadko, a poor wandering singer from earthly regions, wins the daughter of the Czar of the Seas and holds the Czar and his submarine Court under thrall by the power of his music.

It is a very interesting work, similar in general mood to "The Fire Bird," and takes its place beside "The Fire Bird" and "Petrouchka" on the fantastic and bizarre side of the organization's work. When the curtain first goes up a very striking picture is presented, and not once through the course of the ballet does Mr. Bolm let us forget that we are watching queer, unnamable creatures who inhabit the depths of the ocean. The effect is carried out by many details in posturing and dancing, one of the most obvious being the continual swaying of hands and arms that inevitably suggests the balanced movement of fins or the quiet flex and relax of gills.

Mr. Bolm danced the rôle of Sadko, Mlle. Boris was the daughter of the sea-god, and Mr. Jazwinsky was the Czar of the Seas. The audience apparently liked the ballet very much and the author was recalled many times.

The other works provided familiar matter. It seemed as though Lydia Lopokova had gained in charm and surety during her Summer's work with the ballet in Spain, and in "The Spectre of the Rose" she was very charming. Mr. Gavrilow ably seconded her efforts in the rôle which Nijinsky made famous and which, one is bound to say, even when he dances it, seems a wholly artificial proposition.

In "Les Sylphides," provided with a new scenic investiture, many of the company had their opportunity to show what they could do in the strict classic ballet style and in this type, which seems the least significant results for this particular organization, provided a charming contrast for the more individual things to come.

"Scheherazade," one of the first of the organization's works, and still one of the most popular, was fully in results and allowed Mme. Revalles again to display her sinuous grace and Mr. Bolm his technical prowess, which had been restrained by the character of his rôle in "Sadko."

A record of the première would not be complete without a word in appreciation of the orchestra. Again the Diaghileff Ballet has shown its careful attention to the musical side of its work and has gathered a body of orchestral players which is something more than merely competent. No doubt the hall had something to do with this, for somehow the Manhattan Opera House seems the best setting in which the ballet has yet been displayed. Its acoustic properties are especially good.

Davidson's Bust of Wilson on View.

At the Reinhardt Galleries a recently modeled bust of President Wilson by Jo Davidson is on view. It presents the President in a somewhat Emersonian mood, deeply but vaguely philosophic. The rich modeling of the side face and the mellow kindliness of the expression, particularly about the mouth, which is admirably grave, offer a version of the well-known subject at once unfamiliar and persuasive. The bronze will remain on view until a week from next Saturday.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 14th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.31 cents per pound.—Advt.

WED CANADIAN AVIATOR.

Miss K. Van Rensselaer Married Lieut. G. S. O'Brian in England.

Word has been received by cable here of the marriage of Miss Katharine Van Rensselaer, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Sterne St. George of St. Louis, Mo., and Lieutenant Geoffrey Stuart O'Brian of the Royal Flying Corps, younger son of James O'Brian of Toronto, Canada, which took place on Oct. 12 in Christ Church, Doncaster, England. The bride's mother was Miss Grace K. Reeves of this city before her marriage.

Announcement has been made of the marriage in Scotland of Miss Marie Louise Rodewald, daughter of William MacNeill Rodewald, and Lieutenant Aijan Dyson Ferrins of the British Army. Their engagement was announced in September. The bride is prominent in society in New York and Tuxedo. The ceremony was performed at Ardross Castle, the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. D. Perrins, the bridegroom's parents. His father was one-time Mayor of Worcester and High Sheriff of Worcestershire.

LORD UFFINGTON MARRIED.

Grandson of Late Bradley Martin Weds Daughter of Scotch Lawyer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, England, Oct. 16.—Lord Uffington, the heir of the Earl of Craven and a grandson of the late Bradley Martin, was quietly married twelve days ago to the daughter of an Inverness (Scotland) solicitor in a London church with only a few relatives present. The Uffingtons stayed for a few days at the Earl of Craven's town house.

Lord Uffington, who is only 19, the same age as his bride, has rejoined his regiment at the French front.

Miss Ethel A. Lockard a Bride.

The marriage of Miss Ethel A. Lockard, daughter of Mrs. Rae Lockard of 1 St. Nicholas Terrace, and Byron C. Berry of this city, was celebrated last evening at 6 o'clock in Calvary Church, 127th Street and Seventh Avenue. The Rev. W. H. Morgan officiated.

The bride wore a gown of taupe velour with a matching hat, and was attended by her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. Franklin Lockard. Mr. Lockard acted as best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Berry plan to spend their honeymoon in Canada, and will live in New York on their return.

Miss Browning to Wed Thursday.

The wedding of Miss Katherine Browning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Browning of 768 Madison Avenue, to Alfred E. Thurber of this city, will be celebrated on Thursday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock in St. Barnabas Church, Irvington-on-the-Hudson. Following the ceremony a reception will be held at Gracemere, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, the country home of the bride's parents. The engagement of the couple was announced last May.

"Old Lady 31" for 39th St. Theatre.

"Old Lady 31," a comedy by Rachel Crothers, founded on a novel of that title by Louise Forsslund, will be presented by Lee Kugel at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre Monday night, Oct. 30. Emma Lunn will be starred in the piece, and Reginald Barlow will have an important rôle. Others in the cast will be Vivia Ogden, May Galyer, Mrs. Felix Morris, Marie Carroll, Louis Pierce, Anna Bates, Maud Sinclair, John B. Maher, Stuart Sage Mary Davis, Lottie Church, and Elizabeth Le Roy. "Old Lady 31" has already been produced out of town.

Prof. Lawrence Cameron Hull.

Professor Lawrence Cameron Hull, formerly Principal of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Preparatory School, died on Sunday in Detroit, following an operation. Professor Hull moved to Detroit after resigning his position in Brooklyn in 1907, and devoted the last nine years of his life to writing and managing his business interests. He was in his fifty-eighth year.

Professor Hull was for a number of years Head Master at the Lawrenceville Preparatory School before he came to the Brooklyn school, and was well known in educational circles. He is survived by two sons and two daughters. One son, Lawrence Cameron, Jr., lives in this city and is secretary to Supreme Court Justice Goff.

Dr. Nathaniel Matson.

Dr. Nathaniel Matson, for fifty years a physician in Brooklyn and a veteran of the civil war, died on Sunday at his home, 72 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-eighth year. Dr. Matson was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., and after graduating from New York University in 1864, he was appointed an assistant surgeon in the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery Regiment. He was a member of the New York State Medical Association, the Brooklyn Medical Society, Kings County Medical Society, Rankin Post, G. A. R., the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans' Association, the Invincible Club, and of Acanthus Lodge, 719, F. and A. M. He is survived by his wife and three daughters.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on the Bordeaux and Orduna.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

LAFAYETTE, (Bordeaux.)—A. P. Andrew, Miss E. Amsden, Mrs. H. C. Adams, Miss E. Brown, Clarence Bayer, Richard Barthlemy, Miss Lillian Blimey, John Barrett, Enrico Caruso, J. Coastworth, A. Delamare, Miss Alice Desmarest, Arthur Decker, Miss L. Edwards, J. Henry Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fox, Mrs. A. J. Griffith, Mrs. W. H. Hill, G. Keogh, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Stephanne Lauzanne, Frank A. Munsey, Captain and Mrs. Robert Maclay, S. S. McClure, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Mr. and Mrs. J. Penton, Mrs. A. Parker, Dr. H. Rowland, Mrs. C. Shepard, Aubrey L. Thomas, Miss Dora M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace, H. Warren, and W. Peirce.

ORDUNA. (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. R. T. G. Aitken, John Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blakey, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Brooks, E. H. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Dennison, Thomas R. Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Foote, F. A. Georger, A. C. Hills, C. M. Hunter, William Jarvis, Ernest Kipling, Mr. and Mrs. W. Oliver Larmuth, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. McMahon, G. Millward, the Rev. H. R. Moss, A. M. Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Paterson, G. A. Scott, E. A. Seward, Donald Slingluff, J. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Symonds, A. J. Taylor, A. O. Waghorn, Raymond Wyer, and J. L. Zwinger.

LAFAYETTE ARRIVES WITH CABINS FILLED

French Liner, Warned of U-53's Presence, Made Wide Detour to the Southward.

MANY AMERICANS RETURN

All Express Great Praise for Morale and Fighting Qualities of Joffre's Troops.

The French liner Lafayette arrived yesterday from Bordeaux with a large number of passengers, including many Americans well known in social, financial, literary, and artistic circles.

Captain Roch received a warning last Tuesday from the British station at Poldhu of the presence of the German submarine U-53 on this side of the Atlantic, and he altered his course to the southward so that he did not pass near Nantucket Lightship. The passengers did not see the wireless reports, and were kept in ignorance of the sinking of five steamships by the German submarine until the Lafayette was well inside Sandy Hook. The darkening of the lights in the saloons and cabins on Sunday night caused considerable comment, and some of the passengers expressed surprise that the Captain should think it necessary to take such precautions when nearing the American coast.

One of the few persons to whom the Captain confided the secret was Stephane Lauzanne, former editor of the Paris Matin. He did not even tell his wife. Miss Anne Morgan, who was on board with her friend, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, told her brother-in-law, Herbert L. Satterlee, and other relatives who met her at the pier that she did not know of the submarine until the liner arrived.

The boats were all cleared ready for lowering, but were not swung out. Captain Roch received the warning about the Bovic having sighted the periscope of the U-53 near Nantucket Lightship on Friday morning, and also picked up the message from Captain Holst of the Hellig Olav saying that the report was incorrect.

Miss Marbury said that she had been with Miss Morgan at the private hospital for convalescent soldiers near Versailles, and they had also interested themselves in the American Fund for the Relief of the French Wounded. Miss Elsie de Wolfe, who accompanied Miss Morgan and Miss Marbury to Paris, will return to New York at the end of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt were also passengers on the Lafayette, returning after spending the Summer in France, where Mrs. Vanderbilt had been devoting her time to taking care of the wounded French soldiers.

Munsey and McClure Passengers.

Frank A. Munsey, proprietor of The Sun, also returned on the liner. He made a trip to the French front.

S. S. McClure, editor of The Evening Mail, who also came back on the Lafayette, gave reporters the impression that he believed the Allies would be victorious in the war. In considering the question of victory Mr. McClure said the Allies had larger populations and more wealth than their opponents.

"The thing that impressed me most in France," he continued, "besides the bravery of her soldiers, was the immense development of the industrial establishments for the manufacture of war munitions. Both in England and in France 80 per cent. of the manufacturing is for war purposes. In England they are building navies, not a navy, mind you, but navies. There seems to be no limit to them. In both countries there seems to be a firm conviction that there is only one end for the war. Everything in England and France is given over to the equipment of their armies. I noticed that in both countries the Governments are making arrangements for an indefinite war. I believe that the worst fighting is yet to come."

Mr. McClure went on to say that the war had re-created both England and France. He had been greatly impressed with the work done by women, especially in the making of fuses, a delicate operation, in which they have become adepts. He also saw evidences of the efforts to economize labor, as the Allies realized that it was their great asset.

A. Poole, who has come over to America to arrange for an exhibition of French art on behalf of French painters, was another passenger.

Mrs. Adams Visited the Front.

Another passenger was Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams, the American explorer and authoress, who has spent three months at the French front getting material for lectures in this country for the benefit of the American Fund for the Relief of the French Wounded. Mrs. Adams said that she visited the first-line trenches from the eastern end of the Compiègne to the Vosges, and was much impressed by the cheerfulness of the soldiers.

"The French people, as well as the army in the field," she said, "feel sure of victory now, although the war may go on for another year or more."

Another passenger was A. Piatt Andrew, Director of Inspector of Field Service of the American Ambulance Corps, who had returned to engage fifty more American drivers. He brought back with him the effects of Edward Joseph Kelley of Philadelphia, the young aviator who was killed recently near Verdun. Mr. Andrew said there were now 200 ambulance drivers in France. Two Americans had lost their lives, and fifty-three had been decorated with the military cross. One hundred and twelve were from Harvard, and fifty-two from other American universities.

Grenville Keogh, son of Judge Keogh of New Rochelle, and Aubrey L. Thomas of Washington, both having served in the American Ambulance Corps, were also passengers.

Seen Great Trade Competition.

John Barrett, Director General of the Pan American Union, who went to France to see how the war would affect the future commercial and economic development of the South American republics, returned on the Lafayette. When asked about his trip Mr. Barrett said:

"I return convinced that the commercial, manufacturing, banking, and general financial interests of the United States will make a great mistake if they count upon any general let-up in British and French efforts to take care after the war, of their trade and financial interests in Latin America. Although the belligerent nations will be heavily handicapped by the cost of the war, they are leaving no efforts neglected at the present time to prepare, by organization and other steps, to regain any commerce they have lost as a result of the war and to make greater efforts in the future than they have ever made before. In other words, American bankers, manufacturers, exporters, and shippers will count upon false premises if they think that the European nations engaged in this conflict will not be able to give them the hardest kind of a competition immediately after the war is ended, whether that competition be the extension of trade, the loaning of money, or otherwise promoting closer material interest with Latin America.

"In talking over the whole situation carefully with the Governmental and commercial leaders of both France and England, I found them all anxious to co-operate with, instead of antagonizing, similar interests in the United States."

ORDUNA WARY OF U-BOATS.

Cunarder Veered from Her Course and Sailed with Lights Out.

The Cunarder Orduna arrived in port last night from Liverpool, after deviating from her usual course on account of the submarine warning received from the British Admiralty after the liner left Liverpool.

All lights were kept shaded all the way across, and Captain T. McComb Taylor would not allow a match to be struck on deck. On Monday night the passengers were informed that the lights in the smoking room and lounge on deck could not be kept on after dinner, and Friday the passengers were requested to muster for boat drill with their life belts, but the weather was too rough.

Among the first cabin passengers was Sydney Brooks, who has come over to describe the Presidential election for the Northcliffe papers. He said that when he left England the people were contentating each other over Lloyd George's straight - from - the - shoulder speech that Germany must be crushed. Until that was accomplished there would be no slackening up in the efforts of the Allies. People in France and England, he said, talk of victory but not of peace.

During the last three months, Mr. Brooks continued, the Allies have captured 120,000 square miles of territory, 600 guns, and 400,000 of the enemy have been put out of action. Before the end of the war Great Britain is expected to have put 7,000,000 men into the field.

The Orduna brought from London $20,000,000 in securities in charge of a representative of the Bank of England.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. JAMES A. COWAN, a member of the visiting staff of the Vanderbilt Clinic for the last ten years, died on Sunday, after a stroke of apoplexy, in his home at 438 West Forty-fourth Street, in his forty-fourth year.

JAMES BUCHANAN, equity reporter of New Jersey and Special Advising Master of the Court of Chancery there, died on Sunday at his home in Trenton, N. J., in his sixty-eighth year.

JOHN S. O'CONNOR, pioneer cut-glass manufacturer and inventor, died yesterday at his home in Hawley, Penn., in his eighty-sixth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH FRANCES FOSTER, widow of Arad T. Foster, died on Sunday at the home of her son in Elizabeth, N. J., in her eighty-first year. She was for twenty years one of the managers of the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives.

JAMES D. MANNING, formerly Judge of the Second Criminal Court of Jersey City, died yesterday at his home there in his sixty-sixth year. He was admitted to the Bar in 1872 and was appointed Judge in 1901.

GEORGE B. BAKER, a retired business man and formerly President of the Village of Nyack, died yesterday in Port Chester, N. Y., in his eighty-first year.

Mrs. BEATRICE M. WEEKS, wife of Raymond D. Weeks, died yesterday at the home of her father, Dr. William S. Manoers, in Montclair, N. J.

The Rev. Dr. JAMES A. REED, formerly pastor of the Charles Street United Presbyterian Church for twenty-five years, died on Saturday at his home in Lyndhurst, N. J., in his sixty-second year.

EDWARD G. LACEY, for many years the only photographer in Morris County, N. J., died on Sunday in his home in Morristown, N. J., in his seventy-first year.

WILLIAM L. MORGAN, formerly connected with the Surrogate's Office here and a veteran of the civil war died on Sunday at his home in Orange, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. SARAH SCHUMACHER BENBROOK, wife of James P. Benbrook, died on Sunday at her home in South Orange, N. J., in her sixty-first year.

Mrs. MARIE EDWARDS, widow of John A. Edwards, died on Sunday at her home in Orange, N. J., in her seventy-sixth year.

KARL HESS, formerly a resident of Newark, N. J., and an inmate of the Bethany Home for the Aged in Irvington, N. J., died suddenly yesterday, in his seventy-third year.

MATTHEW W. HOGAN, formerly head of the firm of E. E. Hogan & Co., shoe manufacturers of Lynn, Mass., died on Saturday at his home in Orange, N. J.

Mrs. MARGRET BRANIGAN, widow of John Branigan, for many years in the grocery business in Orange, N. J., died on Sunday at her home in Wharton, N. J.

Mrs. EDWIN H. VAN RIPER, President of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Seaman's Church Institute of New York, died suddenly on Sunday at her home in Freeport. Mrs. Van Riper was 45 years old and is survived by her husband, a manufacturer of artificial stone blocks, a son and a daughter.

Miss RACHEL MURPHY, a daughter of the late John Murphy, who was one of the founders of the South Third Street M. E. Church in Brooklyn, and a resident of that borough for sixty-eight years, died on last Saturday at her home, 149 Keap Street, in her seventy-fourth year. She is survived by three brothers, William, a real estate dealer of the Eastern District and a steward of St. John's M. E. Church; Samuel W., a steward of the James M. E. Church, and John, also a real estate dealer in Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZA RUSCOE, widow of William Ruscoe, died from heart disease on last Saturday at her home, 760 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, aged 76 years. She is survived by two sons and four daughters.

WILLIAM HENRY SAMSON, a retired engineer, formerly for thirty-one years with the American News Company, died on Saturday at his home, 173 Van Sicien Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 83 years. Mr. Samson was a thirty-second degree Mason and was formerly a member of the Board of Vestrymen of Trinity Church in Brooklyn.

Mrs. EMILIE DOROTHEA SMITH, wife of Charles Smith, a marine engineer, died from pneumonia on Saturday at her home, 154 Nelson Street, Brooklyn. She was 51 years old.

BERNARD FRANCIS MAY, a proofreader on The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin and in the employ of that paper for forty years, died on Sunday in the German Hospital. He lived at 1955 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, and was a member of Justin Price Council, 1,763, R. A., and Typographical Union No. 6. His wife and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. NELLIE W. GRANT SINCLAIR, 54 years old, wife of Henry A. Sinclair, Secretary and Treasurer of the Tucker Electrical Construction Company, in Manhattan, died at her home, 27 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday. She had been a resident of Brooklyn for half a century and was active in the work of the Central Congregational Church.

Mrs. PHEBE DE NYSE MOORE, widow of Jacob J. Moore and a member of one of the oldest families in Brooklyn, died yesterday at the home of her son, Peter S. Bogart, 151 Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn, in her ninety-sixth year. Mrs. Moore could trace her ancestry back to 1636, when her grandfather came to this country and settled in the old town of New Utrecht. She was a member of the Grace M. E. Church.

EDWARD D. HOWARD, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday in the Soldiers' Home in Kearny, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

CHARLES E. GOPPELL, formerly an advertising man here, and said to have been the originator of advertising in theatre programs, died on Sunday at his home, 465 West 141st Street, in his eightieth year.

R. L. DAUS DIES IN PARIS.

Former New York Architect Who Designed Prominent Buildings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—R. L. Daus, formerly a New York architect and the designer of the Brooklyn Hall of Records, the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, and the German Hospital of Brooklyn, died here today. He retired eight years ago and had lived here ever since.

Mr. Daus was born in Mexico. He was educated here and in Berlin, and was a graduate of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, where he received several medals for excellence. In addition to his other work, he had designed the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes in this city.

He was a member and Secretary of the commission appointed in 1898 to frame the building laws for New York City, and during 1899-1900 was Surveyor of Buildings for Brooklyn. Dr. Daus was a member of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and a member of the Atlantic Yacht and Brooklyn Clubs of Brooklyn and the Drug and Chemical Club of New York City. He married Augustine Louise Perrin of Paris and was the father of a son and daughter.

John C. R. Eckerson.

John C. R. Eckerson, head of the real estate and insurance firm of Thomas & Eckerson of 299 Madison Avenue, died suddenly on Saturday at the home of friends in Summit, N. J., where he had gone to spend the week-end. He was in his sixty-sixth year.

Mr. Eckerson lived at 148 West Eighty-eighth Street. He was born in this city, and was interested in its activities in many forms. In his earlier life he was a member of many social organizations. He also owned a number of fast driving horses which he drove on the Speedway. He was a member of the Real Estate Board of New York, the Board of Insurance Brokers of New York, and several other business associations.

Mr. Eckerson is survived by his wife, who was Miss Edith Coleman; two daughters, Mrs. Frank Nichols of Greenwich, Conn., and Mrs. Morgan McMonegal, and a son, William E. Eckerson, both of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. His funeral will take place at 10:30 this morning at St. Ignatius's Church, Eighty-seventh Street and West End Avenue.

John Edward Sparrow.

John Edward Sparrow, Treasurer of the Mahnken Building Material Company in Brooklyn, died from apoplexy on Sunday at his home, 306 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-second year. Mr. Sparrow was long identified with the Masonic order in that borough, and was largely instrumental in the building of the Masonic Temple in Lafayette Avenue. He was a Past Master of Long Island Lodge, 382, F. and A. M., and was appointed District Grand Master of the Third Masonic District in 1906. He was also a Trustee and Treasurer of the Brooklyn Masonic Guild, and was a member of Constellation Chapter, 209, R. A. M.; Clinton Commandery, 14, Knights Templar, of which he was the Commander in 1905; Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Scottish Rites bodies in the Valley of Brooklyn, the Crescent Athletic Club, the Apollo Club, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the Church Club of the Diocese of Long Island. Mr. Sparrow left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

ELLISON—LEICH.—Alice L. Leich to William J. Ellison.

STEWARDSON — BINGHAM. — Florence M. Bingham to William E. Stewardson.

WELSH—McKEON.—Agnes McKeon to Edward M. Welsh.

Married.

COHN—CUDDY.—Dorothea Cuddy of Stamford, Conn., to Dr. Sidney Cohn, New York City, Monday, Oct. 16, 1916.

HILL—HAWKE.—On Thursday, Oct. 12, 1916, at the Church of Our Lady of Victory, London, England, Frances Hawke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Hawke, to Thomas Archibald Hill, New York City, and Lawrence, L. I., to Major Charles H. Hill of the Sixteenth York and Lancaster Regiment, British Army.

KUNKLE—MITCHELL.—At Canton, China, on Friday, Oct. 13, Lydia Post Mitchell, daughter of the late Rev. Arthur Mitchell and Harriet E. Mitchell, to Rev. J. Stewart Kunkle.

SCHAUER—SPALSBURY.—Florence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Spalsbury, to Mr. Henry A. Schauer at Brooklyn, Oct. 14, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Lyons.

HILLAS—STANBROUGH.—Oct. 14, Dorothy Stanbrough to Roland A. Hillas.

Brooklyn.

CROPSEY—JUBELT.—Oct. 14, Gertrude C. Jubelt to Irving J. Cropsey.

Newark.

BECKHORN—LANDELL.—Oct. 14, Roberta Landell to Frank Beckhorn.

HALEY—MATHEWS.—Oct. 14, May L. Mathews to Leo W. Haley.

Died.

BARNUM.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Saturday, Oct. 14, at her late residence, The Apthorp, New York City, Mary L. Barnum, wife of the late David B. Barnum and mother of Mrs. A. S. MacArthur. Funeral service at St. Bartholomew's Church, 44th St. and Madison Av., Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

BOGUE.—On Saturday, Oct. 14, 1916, at Sea Virgil, Gay Bogue, beloved husband of Sybil Russell Bogue, in his seventieth year. Funeral service at his late residence, 194 Elm St., New Rochelle, N. Y., Wednesday, 10:15 A. M. Interment private. Omit flowers.

BROWN.—On Sunday, Oct. 15, at his residence, the Rev. Professor Francis Brown, D. D., LL. D., President of Union Theological Seminary. Funeral services at the Semigary Chapel, Claremont Av. at 121st St., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 18, at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

BURLING.—At Mamaroneck, on Seventh day, 14th inst., Martha S., wife of the late William Burling, in her 82d year. Funeral from Friends Meeting House, Purchase, on Third day, 17th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at White Plains on arrival of train from Grand Central at 12:30 P. M.

ECKERSON.—Suddenly, on Oct. 14, 1916, John C. R. Eckerson of 168 West 88th St. Funeral services at St. Ignatius' Church, 87th St. and West End Av., Tuesday, 10:30 A. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

FOSTER.—On Oct. 15, in her 81st year, Elizabeth F., widow of the late Arad T. Foster, at the residence of her son, Cuyler Sanborn, 457 Westminster Av., Elizabeth, N. J. Funeral services Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, at 11 A. M., on arrival of 10:12 train via Pennsylvania R. R. Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

GOOLKIND.—Henry, on Oct. 14, in his 78th year, beloved husband of Rosa, at his residence, 674 West End Av. Funeral at convenience of family. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent. San Francisco papers please copy.

HAMLIN.—Sunday, Oct. 15, 1916, Alonzo A. Hamlin, aged 80 years, veteran of civil war. Funeral from his late residence, 208 East 118th St., Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 10 A. M.

HARMON.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 14, at Saranac Lake, Benjamin S., beloved husband of Helen K. Harmon. Funeral from his late residence, 30 East 55th St., New York City, Tuesday morning, Oct. 17, at 10 o'clock.

HERE TO AID EX-CONVICTS.

Mrs. Dabney Tells of Work of Prisoners' Relief Society.

Mrs. Stella B. Dabney, Secretary of the Prisoners' Relief Society, a national organization, with headquarters in West Virginia, arrived in this city yesterday to meet employers who are willing to give jobs to ex-convicts. In the two years of its existence, Mrs. Dabney said, the society had obtained work for about 3,000 former prisoners, 90 per cent. of whom had "made good." She told yesterday of the founding of the society by E. E. Dudding after he had served four years in the West Virginia State prison for manslaughter.

"Mr. Dudding was a business man earning $5,000 a year," she said, "until he had trouble with an uncle. They fought and the uncle died, as a result of injuries he suffered. When Mr. Dudding was released from prison he determined to give his life to aiding other ex-convicts in getting work.

Mrs. Dabney, who is giving her own time to the society without compensation, said that in addition to getting work for released prisoners, the society had assisted 2,029 families. The society also makes a special effort to obtain adequate work for girls who would otherwise go from prisons and corrective institutions into surroundings that would make reformation difficult. The organization now operates in thirty-nine States, Mrs. Dabney says, and has branch offices in New York City and Columbus, Ohio.

A. Maynard Lyon Dies at 98.

A. Maynard Lyon, a retired real estate dealer and railroad builder, died on Saturday night at the Rockfell, Broadway and 111th Street, in his ninety-eighth year. He was a Director of the American Bible Society, and was formerly for many years manager of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Mr. Lyon was born in Brandon, Vt., and came to this city in early life. In 1841 he was Chairman of a committee of the real estate men and manufacturers of the city whose object was to further the development of New York. In later years he built the St. Augustine & Halifax Railroad, and for many years was its President. During the civil war Mr. Lyon was a member of the New York City Union Defense Committee, which disbursed $3,500,000 to the families of the Union soldiers. His wife and two daughters survive him.

Jas. P. Gilhooly, Irish Nationalist.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—James Peter Gilhooly, who has sat in the British Parliament as the member for the Western Division of Cork County, Ireland, since 1885, died at Cork today. He was an Irish Nationalist and was 71 years old.

Mr. Gilhooly was a member of the Poor Law Board, President of the Local National League, and Chairman of the Town Commissioners of the Rural District Council and the local branch of the United Irish League. He was a representative of the Provincial Executive of the United Irish League, and had been imprisoned several times under the old coercion régime.

Miss M. M. Nichols, Betrothed, Dies.

Miss Marjorie Minot Nichols, daughter of Dr. Percival K. Nichols of 107 Harrison Avenue Port Richmond, S. I., died yesterday at her home, in her nineteenth year. Her engagement to Palmer Bradner of this city was only announced ten days ago. Miss Nichols had received several transfusions of blood in the hope of saving her life. She was a graduate of Hunter College and a grandniece of the late Rear Admiral Silas Casey, U. S. N., and a cousin of Dr. Henry van Dyke, United States Minister to Holland.

Died.

HEDGER.—At Eastport, L. I., Monday, Oct. 16, Richard W. Hedger. Services Wednesday, Oct. 18, 2 P. M., at Methodist Church, Eastport, L. I.

HORNICK.—At New London, Conn., Oct. 15, Nancy E., wife of Edward P. Hornick. Funeral from late residence, 195 Williams St., on Wednesday at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

JOHNSON.—At South Orange, N. J., Oct. 16, 1916, Dr. Elliott W. Johnson. Funeral service will be held at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Francis E. Knowles, 162 South Orange Av., on Thursday evening, Oct. 19, at 8:30.

KELLER.—Suddenly, on Oct. 15, John J. Keller, beloved husband of Emma Keller, (nee Sharkey,) son of the late John and Ellen Keller, and brother of Mrs. D. J. Murphy, William, James, Thomas, Joseph, and Mary Keller. Funeral from his late residence, 220 Walnut St., Lynbrook, L. I., on Monday, Oct. 18, at 9:00 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

KING.—Ethel A., (nee Bunker,) Sunday, Oct. 15. Funeral services at 8 P. M., Tuesday, Oct. 17, at her late residence, 650 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

KORN.—On Oct. 16, Mrs. Bertha Korn, in her 77th year, beloved mother of Mrs. P. S. Brown and Messrs. Jacob, Moe, and Abe Korn. Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 17, at 1:30 P. M., 783 Beck St., Bronx.

LANTHIER.—John N., on Sunday, Oct. 15, 1916, at his residence, Pompton Plains, N. J., in his 47th year. Funeral services Oct. 18, 9 A. M.

LITTLE.—On Monday, Oct. 16, 1916, at her late residence, 255 West 108th St., Annie Hulse Brady, wife of William Caswell Little, deceased. Funeral from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st St., on Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 9 A. M.

LITTLE.—The Women of Calvary are requested to attend the funeral of their late associate, Mrs. Annie H. Little, from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament Wednesday morning, Oct. 18, at 9 o'clock, where for many years has been a Trustee as well as an active worker in alleviating the suffering of the poor cancer patients of the House of Calvary.

Mrs. JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE, President.
Mrs. CATHERINE McPARLAN, Secretary.

LYON.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York: With regret announcement is made of the death on Oct. 14 of Amos Maynard Lyon, a member of this society.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

MANNING.—On Oct. 16, James Dawes, beloved husband of Margaret Manning, (nee Whelan.) Relatives and friends are invited to a solemn high mass of requiem at St. Joseph's Church, Jersey City, Oct. 18, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

MATHSON.—At his home, 72 Brooklyn Av., on Sunday, Oct. 15, 1916, Nathaniel Matson, M. D., in his 76th year. Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's P. E. Church, Pacific St., near Bedford Av., on Tuesday, Oct. 17, at 3 P. M. Brooklyn Masonic Veteran Association, Acanthis Lodge, F. and A. M.; Panthu Post, G. A. R., invited to attend.

MEEKER. — At the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harry W. Leonard, 327 West 151st St., New York City, Charles H. Meeker, formerly of Nyack, N. Y., in his 82d year. Interment Rockland Cemetery, Piermont, N. Y., at convenience of family.

MEHLE.—Amelia. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell building,) Wednesday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

MELROSE.—At Davenport, Iowa, Oct. 15, Wilson, aged 36 years. Interment at Davenport, Iowa. Boston papers please copy.

PINNEY.—At Blue Point, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 14, Olive Child, wife of George Miller Pinney. Funeral private.

RANDELL.—On Oct. 14, at his late residence, James Wells Randell, in the 87th year of his age. Funeral services Tuesday morning, Oct. 17, at 10 o'clock, at the Chapel of the Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St.

REED.—Rev. James A. Reed, D. D., for twenty-four years pastor of Charles Street United Presbyterian Church, New York City, passed away at his home, 314 Stuyvesant Av., Lyndhurst, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 14, 1916. Funeral services Tuesday morning, 11:30, at Lyndhurst United Presbyterian Church, Stuyvesant Av. D., L. & W. train leaves Hoboken 10:32. Kindly omit flowers. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

$3 ROUND TRIP TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE

Sunday Oct. 22d ALSO NOV. 19th

VIA THE **ROYAL BLUE LINE**

New Jersey Central, Reading and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads

THIS EXCURSION

WAR'S CONTINUANCE A MENACE TO OPERA

Foreign Singers Will Not Be Available if Conflict Lasts Long, Gatti-Casazza Says.

HARD TO GET ARTISTS NOW

Caruso, Rejuvenated by Drinking from Ancient Italian Spring, Also Returns on the Lafayette.

If the war continues another Winter in addition to the present one, New York will have to make new arrangements for its opera, because foreign singers will no longer be available here, according to General Manager Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan, who told of the difficulties of his Summer abroad when he talked to reporters at the opera house yesterday afternoon. The impresario, who returned yesterday on the Lafayette, said it was now practically impossible to engage singers abroad because censors and other authorities put prohibitive restrictions on messages, business travel was done only with the greatest difficulty, and finally it was no use talking to the singers themselves because the men could not obtain release from military duty, and the women would not consider coming over here through fear of submarines to be encountered on the way, even though they had never heard of the exploits of the U-53.

He said that as the European Governments needed more men they would draw their restrictions tighter and eventually the foreign singers who stay here would be called back. He said the coming season would not be interfered with in all probability, but after that the singers would probably be called in if the war continued.

Mme. Emmy Destinn, the soprano, and Paul Bender, a new German baritone, are the only members of the Metropolitan about whose presence this season there is any doubt. Mr. Gatti said yesterday he had no news of the Bohemian soprano, but had heard that her concert manager, Charles L. Wagner, had been informed by the Department of State at Washington that the Austrian Government had given her permission to leave. Mr. Bender is in Munich, and as his engagement does not begin until January, it is hoped that arrangements may be made for his release.

The impresario said the opening opera of the season would be a revival of Bizet's "Les Pecheurs de Perles," sung in French, with Mme. Hempel and Messrs. Caruso and De Luca in the cast and Mr. Polacco conducting. The novelty, Zandonai's "Francesca da Rimini," with Mme. Alda and Messrs. Martinelli and Amato in the cast, and Mr. Polacco conducting, will be given before the end of December, as will the revivals of Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris," sung by Mme. Kurt and Messrs. Sembach, Weil, and Braun, Mr. Bodanzky conducting, and Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore," with Miss Bori and Messrs. Caruso, Scotti, and Didur.

De Koven's "The Canterbury Pilgrims" will be sung in March, and Geraldine Farrar, who returns to the company late in December, will be heard in "Thais" for the first time in January or February. The contemplated revivals of "Le Nozze di Figaro" and "Lakme" will also be given during the last months of the season, when Mme. Barrientos returns to the company.

Enrico Caruso, the Metropolitan Opera House tenor, who recaptured his youthful spirits in middle age, also arrived on the Lafayette wearing the mustache he had cultivated during the Summer at his villa in Italy. When he left New York three months ago Caruso was described as a symphony in gray, and yesterday he was picturesquely garbed in various shades of blue. The tenor had a dark blue overcoat, a lighter blue suit, a soft hat of the same hue but paler, blue striped silk shirt, blue socks, and dark blue gloves.

"I would have had a pleasant holiday," Caruso told the reporters coming up the bay, "if it had not been for the chickens on the farm which woke me up at 5 o'clock every morning. They made a noise like this." Then the tenor gave some good imitations of the barnyard rooster working at high pressure, to the edification of the passengers on deck.

"It was a friend of mine who had advised me to keep chickens," Caruso continued, "but at last my patience became exhausted. It was what you call in America 'the limit.' I got my shotgun and blazed away at the roosters until the destroyers of my slumbers were all killed. It was too sad. We had them fricasseed afterward and they were quite tender."

The tenor said that his spirits were renewed every Summer by drinking the water from an ancient spring on his estate at Bedogsuarda, which is famous all over Italy for its rejuvenating properties.

Caruso will remain in America six months and then go to Buenos Aires to sing at forty performances in the Colon Theatre for which he will receive more than $3,000 at each performance.

Others of the Metropolitan Opera Company on the Lafayette are Giorgio Polacco, the Italian conductor, and De Lucca, the Italian baritone.

Merlin Davies's Recital.

Merlin Davies, announced as a "Welsh-Canadian" tenor, appeared here for the first time last evening in a song recital in Aeolian Hall. He has a very light voice of an agreeable quality, but of little power and capable of small variety of color. Mr. Davies sang with taste and finish in songs that were best adapted to him, calling somewhat too frequently upon the assistance of head tones, which he uses with skill; and unfortunately, also, departing too frequently from the pitch. He is to be praised also for his clear diction. The air "Cielo e Mar," from Ponchielli's opera of "La Gioconda," needs a robuster voice and style than he could bring to it; and so does the air "Total Eclipse," from Handel's "Samson."

Hammerstein to Conduct His Waltz.

The homecoming of Oscar Hammerstein is to be celebrated next Sunday night at the Manhattan Opera House. The impresario, who built the opera house in West Thirty-fourth Street, has composed a new waltz, which he has named the "Shadow Lawn Waltz" after President Wilson's Summer home, and dedicated it to the President. As his contract with the Metropolitan Opera Company, forbidding him to give opera in the Manhattan, says nothing about playing waltzes there, the great Oscar will conduct the orchestra through the measures of his new composition as a feature of the regular Sunday night concert.

MAUD ALLAN DANCES ANEW.

She Has Lost None of Her Grace During Five Years' Tour.

Maud Allan gave the first of a series of four dance recitals yesterday afternoon in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. Since her last appearance here, some five years ago in Carnegie Hall, Miss Allan has danced her way around the globe, and now she is about to start on a tour that will take her across the continent.

So many bare-limbed dancers have run the risk of splinters and pneumonia while bringing out the hidden meanings of the compositions of the masters since Miss Allan and her contemporary, Isadora Duncan, first startled a preternaturally modest world that there is no longer any novelty in their performances. Almost every variety program has its corps of more or less draped dancing maidens, disciples of these pioneers, and there are schools to promote the barefoot dance on every side. Miss Duncan learned the price that one must pay for an art, no longer new, that depends primarily on its novelty for popularity, and Miss Allan must have had an inkling of it in the scanty audience that greeted her yesterday.

Miss Allan's art has not suffered any other loss since she was last seen here. She has succeeded in preserving the litheness of body desirable for this kind of dancing, and she has lost none of her grace. Her happiest numbers were danced to Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" and Schubert's "Moment Musicale," both dear to the heart of every interpretative dancer. These compositions lend themselves to interpretation through dancing because they are in themselves descriptive. On the other hand, the lay mind would have had difficulty in reading into Miss Allan's postures to eight Chopin Preludes anything more than a succession of attitudes that melted one into another. A one-act dance-play, entitled "Nair, the Slave," closed the program. Pietro Boldrini wrote the scenario and Enrico Belpassi composed the music of this. The story was a variation of "Scheherezade," with the difference that the faithless slave girl killed the Oriental Prince. It was performed before a rich setting designed by Kemp Prosser, an English artist.

One of the most pleasing features of the entertainment was the playing of the symphony orchestra, under the leadership of Ernest Bloch. Mr. Bloch is a Swiss musician, known abroad as a gifted composer as well as a conductor of skill. His opera "Macbeth" has been sung at the Opera Comique in Paris, and he conducts the Concerts Classique in Lausanne. The program included one of his compositions, "Hiver-Printemps." The orchestra played unusually well for a new organization, and Mr. Bloch showed himself to be a conductor of taste, distinction, and authority.

A GOOD PALACE BILL.

From Which Fritzi Scheff Withdraws and Is Excommunicated.

Chic Sale in his hilarious visit to a rural Sunday school; Frances White, the new favorite of the Follies and the Midnight Frolic; Claude Gillingwater and Julie Herne in an entertaining playlet by Reginald Barlow; the Morgan Dancers in their charming ballet—these are the high lights in the new program at the Palace. The missing number is Fritzi Scheff, who, at the eleventh hour, or, to be exact, at 12:10 yesterday noon, withdrew from the bill. This withdrawal, the management announced, was due to her grief at seeing Mr. Sale's and Miss White's name in letters as large and as beautiful as hers. This announcement, which was made in the lobby and on the screen after the intermission, wound up with due notice of excommunication and a firm declaration that never again would Miss Scheff warble from the Palace stage. There was considerable applause from the audience, for whom the management was so gracious as to say Miss Scheff had had no consideration.

There seemed, however, to be quite the full measure of entertainment without any substitute. Mr. Sale, a protean artist with a genuine comic spirit, is entertainment enough, anyway. He is—literally—a host in himself.

"Little Lady in Blue" on the Stage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—The first performance of "Little Lady in Blue," a new comedy by Horace Hodges and T. Wigney Percyval, who wrote "Grumpy," was given in the Belasco Theatre here tonight, with Frances Starr in the stellar rôle. The scenes of the play are laid in Southern France and on the coast of England in the early part of the nineteenth century. In Miss Starr's support are Jerome Patrick, George Giddens, Horace Braham, Albert J. Andrews, Carl Sauerman, Charles Garry, Frederick Graham, Roland Rushton, Adrian H. Rosely, Lucy Beaumont, and Eleanor Pendleton. The play will be seen at the Belasco Theatre, New York, about holiday time.

LYRIC THEATRE
BROADWAY & 42D ST.
WILLIAM FOX Presents
A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
The Picture Beautiful with
ANNETTE KELLERMANN
Musical Score by Robert Hood Bowers
FIRST PERFORMANCE
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 SHARP
TWICE DAILY INCL. SUNDAYS 2:15 & 8:15 P.M.
SEATS NOW SELLING

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th St. Evenings at 8.
MATINEE TODAY 50c TO $1.50.
PASSING SHOW OF 1916
LAST EIGHT TIMES.
Seats Now on Sale for Show of Wonders OPENING OCT. 26

44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S
THE FLAME
DIFFERENT

NEW GARRICK, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20.
N. Y. Times: "Le Poilu received with enthusiasm."
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. LE POILU Latest Parisian Operatic Success
N. Y. Globe: "A singularly brilliant performance."

Casino, Broadway & 39th. Evenings 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
LINA ABARBANELL
BEST CASINO SHOW IN YEARS. Flora Bella

WINTHROP AMES'
LITTLE THEATRE
Violet Pearn's Uncommon Comedy
TONIGHT AT 8:45. HUSH!
Matinee Tomorrow $1.50 and $2.00.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow 2:20.
WM. H. ODGE Fixing Sister
As good as "The Man From Home."

Pierrot THE Prodigal
MUSIC THROUGHOUT
"Remains unchallenged as the great event of the season."—The Times.
BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Popular Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.

Shubert Theat., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. Week
THE GIRL FROM BRAZIL
OPENING MONDAY, OCT. 23.
Oliver Morosco's New Musical Farce. Seats Thurs., Oct. 19.
SO LONG LETTY

SURE TO AMUSE
WILSON and HUGHES
Taylor Holmes
ASTOR THEATRE, B'way & 45. His Majesty Bunker Bean
Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Tomorrow 50c to $1.50.

Triumphant!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse

COMEDY, W. 41. Evs. 8:45. Mts. Thurs., Sat. 2:30. In 4 NEW One-Act Plays
Wash'n Sq Players

39TH ST. THEATRE, near Broadway. Evenings 8:20. Matinee Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
BACKFIRE
With Mary Boland, Frederick Truesdell and the Most Notable Cast on Broadway.

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
Oliver Morosco's Great New Comedy Hit
UPSTAIRS AND DOWN
"Audience laughed heartily and freely."—Globe.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Today 25 & 50c.
"JUST A WOMAN"

By Arrangement Metropolitan Opera Co.
DIAGHILEFF'S
Ballet Russe
MANHATTAN Opera House, 34th & 8th Ave. Evgs. (except Wed.) 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30.
TONIGHT AT 8:30
Carnaval; Sadko; Igor; Cleopatra.
Thurs. Evg., Oct. 19—Petrouchka; Les Sylphides; Thamar.
Fri. Evg., Oct. 20—Sadko; Le Spectre de la Rose; Les Papillons (American Premiere); Cleopatra.
Sat. Mat. & Eve. to be announced later.
PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor.
SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES.
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT Metropolitan Manhattan Opera Houses

Loew's New York Thea. & ROOF. Mats. 15, 25c. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
HERBERT TREE in "Old Folks at Home."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15.
"A FIRESIDE REVERIE." All Seats
MAUD TIFFANY, SCARPIOFF & CO., 8 STEPPERS, & others. $1, 75, 50.

LLOBA Hoffman
SOPRANO—AMERICAN DEBUT
Aeolian Hall, To-morrow (Wed.) Aft. at 3.
Mgmnt. Maurice & Gordon Fulcher.

81 St. Herbert Beerbohm Tree in "Old Folks at Home."
Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE.
Mat. Today 10c, 15c. Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 69 WEST 66TH ST.
ICE SKATING NOW OPEN
Admission 50c.

Punch & Judy THEA., 48th, E. of B'way. OPENS NEXT SAT. EVE.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN
TREASURE ISLAND

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2:15.
New York's Supreme Success!
Klaw & Erlanger's Sparkling Gem of Mirth and Melody,
MISS SPRINGTIME
Music by KALMAN. Book by BOLTON
GREATEST OF ALL MODERN MUSICAL COMEDIES!
After the play see (Atop This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2.
Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30
Arms AND THE Girl

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
7 Times More At This Theatre. MOVES OCT. 23 TO THE BELASCO THEATRE
DAVID BELASCO presents
Seven Chances
MONDAY, OCT. 23—Seats Now.
RUTH CHATTERTON in a new Comedy.
"COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN."

EMPIRE B'way 40 St. Evs. 8:20. LAST 2 WEEKS
Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
"SPARKLING COMEDY."—Times.
MARGARET ANGLIN
in Wm. Somerset Maugham's Comedy.
"Caroline"

LYCEUM 45 St., B'way. Evs. 8:20. LAST 3 WEEKS
Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
"A Great Actor in a Great Play."—American.
OTIS SKINNER
in Booth Tarkington's Comedy Success.
"MISTER ANTONIO"

CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. LAST 7 TIMES.
GEORGE ARLISS
in PAGANINI.
SEG. TUES. EVE., OCT. 24. Seats Thurs.
JOHN DREW in "MAJOR PENDENNIS"

Knickerbocker B'way, 38 St. Evenings at 8:15.
MATINEES TOMORROW & SATURDAY 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD
in THE MUSIC MASTER
Seats now for all (7 Weeks) Performances.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
—LAST 7 TIMES—
THE BOOMERANG
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW.
After 3 mos. at the Cohan Theatre,
Seven Chances.

Cohan & Harris (Formerly Cadillac) Theatre
LAST 7. "THE INTRUDER"
TIMES
W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20
WEDNESDAY EVE., OCT. 25TH. Seats NOW.
"OBJECT MATRIMONY"

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
UNDER SENTENCE
With GEORGE NASH and JANET BEECHER.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Twice Daily. Incl. Sun., 2:15 & 8:10 P.M.
Reveals the Battle of Love throughout the ages.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
ORCHESTRA OF 60.

ELTINGE CHEATING CHEATERS
WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat.
MATINEE TOMORROW 2:20.

REPUBLIC W. 42D ST. LAST 7 TIMES.
Last Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20
THE DOLLY SISTERS
IN
HIS BRIDAL NIGHT

GLOBE Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
In the New Musical Play "BETTY" Famous Globe Chorus.

CORT West 48 St. Tues. Mat., At 3. Oct. 24
Maud Powell VIOLIN RECITAL
Seats $1.50 to 50c. at Box Office, or GODFREY TURNER, 1400 B'WAY. Steinway Piano Used.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15.
Charles Wakefield Cadman | Princess Tsianina
Seats 50 cts. to $2. Management Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON at 3
PIANO RECITAL
MISCHA Levitzki
Tickets 50c. to $2. Baldwin Piano.
Management Daniel Mayer, Times Bldg.

RIALTO Experiences of Donald C. Thompson on European battlefields. Norma Talmadge in "Fifty-Fifty."
B'way & 42 St. 15—25—50
"Petite Ballet"—Incomparable Rialto Orch.

ICELAND ICE SKATING
SESSIONS-10 A.M. 2 3 0 P.M. 8 P.M.
BROADWAY & 52nd St.
ANNOUNCES A
SKATING CARNIVAL
THURSDAY, OCT. 19TH, at 8:30 P.M.

HIPPODROME
TWICE DAILY Mat. Today $1 Best Seats
"THE BIG SHOW"
With ANNA PAVLOWA. World's Biggest Show at the Lowest Prices.
Nights at 8:15.

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Regina Wallace — John Bowers
Jessie Ralph — Brandon Hurst
Georgia Lawrence — Frank Westerton
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Marcia Harris — Emmett Shackelford
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Extra Concert Sunday Night, Oct. 22
When Miss Allan will appear in her sacred interpretations and the Maud Allan Symphony Orchestra will render a special programme.
See to-morrow's papers for completa programme.
To-day—Maud Allan will dance "The Peer Gynt Suite" and "The Beautiful Blue Danube."
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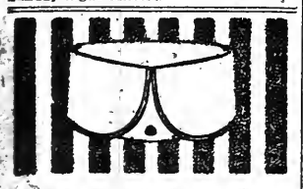
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Song Recital
ROSALIE WIRTHLIN
AEOLIAN HALL, FRIDAY EVE. at 8:15
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Next Week, Francis X. Bushman in "Romeo & Juliet"

BREAKS OWN RECORD ON HER TYPEWRITER

Miss Owen, an Underwood Machine, Writes 137 Words a Minute for Hour.

AN AEROPLANE TYPEWRITER

Seen in Exhibition Here—Electricity Turns the Paper and Operator Has Only to Touch Keys.

Miss Margaret B. Owen, operating an Underwood typewriter, won the world's championship again yesterday afternoon in the typewriting speed contest at the Thirteenth Annual Business Show, in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. The contest, in which practically all of the standard typewriters were represented, lasted for an hour. Miss Owen wrote an average of 137 words a minute during that time, breaking her former record, established last year, of 136 words a minute for an hour.

The prize was a $1,000 silver cup about three feet high. This will be retained by the Underwood Company during the coming year. There were two other contests, one for amateurs and one for novices, who had not used a typewriter previous to September of this year. The former class had to typewrite for half an hour, and the latter for a quarter of an hour. The results in these contests will be known today. The contestants were required to copy their subject matter from printed pages which they had not seen before.

While the typewriter contest was the centre of interest between 5 and 6 o'clock, the seventy-five exhibition booths on the main floor of the Armory attracted interested crowds all yesterday. Practically every sort of modern office appliance on the market was on view. There were numerous varieties of adding machines, addressing machines, duplicating machines, dictating phonographs, check protecting machines, practically every variety of typewriter, automatic telephone switchboards, and dozens of other appliances that save a few minutes apiece in the up-to-date office.

Among the spectators were many women and young girls who showed expert knowledge of the instruments exhibited. There were also business men and office managers, and one particularly interested and seemingly amazed group consisted of about a dozen Japanese. They kept demonstrators busy showing them how each machine worked.

The lightweight folding typewriter, much in vogue with war correspondents and others who don't have desks nearby at all times, attracted much attention. Nearby was the booth of a new noiseless typewriter, which has only recently been put on the market. This was among the machines entered in the speed contest, and its operator typed an average of 110 words a minute.

One instrument, which was called a "bookkeeping machine," made out the bills in the name of their recipient on one sheet of paper, kept record of them on another, and an automatic adding machine connected with the instrument kept the book of the total of all the bills made out on a third sheet.

Among the many typewriters shown was one designed for use on aeroplanes. As it the paper was turned by electricity, making it necessary for the operator only to touch the keys. The company representative said that it would be easier for a military observer in an aeroplane to use this machine than to take penciled notes.

BIG BOOM IN OUR SHIPYARDS

417 Steel Ships, of 1,454,270 Gross Tonnage, Contracted For.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The returns of the Bureau of Navigation in the Department of Commerce show an unprecedented impetus to shipbuilding from the present great demand for freight-carrying bottoms in both the domestic and the ocean-going trade. Steel merchant vessels, building or under contract to be built in private American shipyards on Oct. 1, 1916, numbered 417, of 1,454,270 gross tons. On June 30, 1916, Lloyd's Register reported 439 steel merchant vessels of 1,540,118 gross tons under construction in British shipyards. The American returns cover contracts on which work has not begun, while Lloyd's returns cover only ships on which construction has actually begun.

Although the British yards have increased their merchant work, the delivery of engines and machinery is slow, and at present the completed outputs of American and British yards are about equal. In September American yards finished nineteen steel merchant vessels of 46,608 gross tons and made new contracts for forty-seven steel merchant vessels of 208,686 gross tons, about half of which are for Norwegian owners.

The month's new contracts equal all the merchant steel tonnage in the United States building or under contract on July 1, 1913, and exceeds that building or under contract on July 1, 1914.

The following table shows the distribution of this work among the several builders of steel vessels in the United States reporting merchant vessels under contract or under construction, and, separately, the number and gross tonnage of the ships building or under contract which the builders expect to launch in the current fiscal year, (326 vessels of 988,035 gross tons,) and those which will not be launched until some time in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, (ninety-one vessels of 456,235 gross tons.) These dates of launching are subject to the usual allowances for delays.

Shipyards.	Merchant Construction, Oct. 1, 1916. Number.	Gross Tons.
American Bridge Co., Ambridge, Penn., and Trenton, N. J.	102	52,100
American Shipbuilding Co., Cleveland, Ohio	27	103,400
Bethlehem Steel Co., Sparrows Point, Md	12	74,893
Baltimore Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Co., Baltimore, Md.	10	37,600
Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.	3	1,600
Chester Shipbuilding Co., Chester, Penn	14	67,700
Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.	13	87,800
Great Lakes Engineering Works, Detroit, Mich	19	74,130
Great Lakes Towing Co., Cleveland, Ohio	4	376
Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation, Wilmington, Del.	15	63,959
Howard Shipyards Co., Jeffersonville, Ind	5	2,950
J.F.Duthie & Co., Seattle, Wash.	5	26,850
Manitowoc Shipbuilding Co., Manitowoc, Wis	11	17,450
Moore & Scott Iron Works, Oakland, Cal	7	35,600
Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va.	14	97,573
New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N. J.	26	133,804
Pennsylvania Shipbuilding Co., Gloucester, N. J.	10	65,000
Pusey & Jones Co., Wilmington, Del	13	12,150
Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Co., Seattle, Wash.	10	56,700
Skinner & Eddy Corporation, Seattle, Wash	10	58,640
Standard Shipbuilding Corporation, New York	6	28,800
Staten Island Shipbuilding Co., Port Richmond, N. Y.	4	5,941
Sun Shipbuilding Co., Philadelphia, Penn	2	12,400
Texas Steamship Co., Bath, Me.	4	26,000
Toledo Shipbuilding Co., Toledo, Ohio	8	20,690
Union Iron Works Co., San Francisco, Cal	28	176,028
Willamette Iron and Steel Works and Northwest Steel Co., Portland, Ore	7	39,900
William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Co., Phila.	10	64,200

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

67. The Hart Steel Co., et al. pets., vs. the Railroad Supply Company, and

95. The Railroad Supply Co., pet., vs. Elyria Iron & Steel Co.—No ground is stated to support the motion to pass these cases other than the fact that the continuance asked for is assented to by the counsel for both parties. But as the cases were called last term and this is therefore the second term at which they are subject to call, under Rule 19 the mere consent of counsel without otherwise adequate showing is insufficient to justify the granting of the motion to pass, and it is therefore denied, without prejudice, however, to the right to renew the same upon the making of a proper showing.

Original. State of North Dakota, complainant, vs. State of Minnesota—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint granted, and process ordered to issue returnable on first Monday of March next.

Original. State of South Dakota, complainant, vs. State of Minnesota—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint granted, and process ordered to issue returnable on first Monday of March next.

Original—Ex parte in the matter of C. D. Vallette and A. B. Quinton, petitioners.—Petition for hearing on motion for leave to file bill of complaint in name of the United States v. the State of Florida denied.

1, Original—State of Georgia, complainant, v. Tennessee Copper Co. et al.—Motion for leave to file stipulation between the two parties granted.

134—October term, 1915. J. Straus et al., trading as R. H. Macy & Co., petitioners, v. Notaseme Hosiery Co.—Motion to recall mandate and reform decree denied.

764—October term, 1915. C. Lindsay, petitioner, v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.—Motion for leave to present a petition for hearing denied.

619—D. Lacy, as liquidating agent, &c., plaintiff, v. M. Ezzard.—Motion to extend time for filing designation of parts of record to be printed granted.

580—L. & N. R. R. Co., appellant, v. W. U. Telegraph Co.—Motion to advance denied, but case will be taken as submitted on printed briefs if counsel are so advised.

481—The United States of America, appellant, v. the United States Steel Corporation et al.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Feb. 26.

540—Louisville Bridge Co., appellant v. the United States.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on Dec. 4 next.

713—The Savings Bank of Danbury, Conn., plaintiff, v. D. E. Loewe, &c.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on Dec. 4 next.

617—R. L. Greene, auditor, et al., &c., appellants, v. Louisville & Interurban R. R. Co.; 618—Same v. Louisville Railway Co.; 642—Illinois Central R. R. Co., appellant, v. R. L. Greene et al., &c., et al.; 643—R. L. Greene et al., &c., et al., appellants, v. Illinois Central R. R. Co.; 644—Illinois Central R. R. Co., appellant, v. R. L. Greene, &c., and 645—R. L. Greene, &c., appellants, v. Illinois Central R. R. Co.—Motions to advance granted, and cases assigned for argument, as one case, on Dec. 4 next.

512.—John Gund Brewing Co., applt., v. The Great Northern Ry Co. et al.—Motion to advance denied.

511.—United Drug Co., pet., v. Theodore Rectanus Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit granted.

570.—The T. H. Symington Co., pet., v. The National Malleable Casting Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for First Circuit granted.

622.—Memphis St. Ry. Co., pet., v. J. W. Bobo, administrator, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit granted.

623.—Same v. S. C. Moore, administrator, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit granted.

658.—Mrs. L. L. Bunch, pet., v. J. S. Maloney, as trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit granted.

665.—Supreme Council of Royal Arcanum, pet., v. S. B. Behrend.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia granted.

669.—J. H. Friedrichsen, pet., v. G. H. Renard, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit granted.

675—Grinnell Washing Machine Co., pet., v. E. E. Johnson Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit granted.

506—J. J. Meyers et al., pets., v. The United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

513—Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., pet., v. C. Klimer.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

514—Same v. E. A. Emens, as executor, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

515—Same v. E. A. Emens, as executor, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

518—Montgomery Traction Co., pet., v. Montgomery Light and Water Power Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

596—The Miller Rubber Co. et al., pets., v. Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, as trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.

574—Silver King Coalition Mines Co., pet., v. Conklin Mining Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.

579—Chicago Title and Trust Co., trustee, pet., v. R. J. Zuttermeister.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit denied.

583—W. W. Crawford, trustee, pet., v. Washington Northern R. R. Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.

588—A. L. Hanson, pet., v. W. L. Hanson.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

592—W. Taylor et al., pets., v. H. Kimmerle, trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

614—The Sturm & Dillard Co., pet., v. M. Merko.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

493—P. L. Crane, appellant, v. H. W. Johnson, Governor of the State of California, et al.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on Dec. 4 next.

494—Kate P. McNaughton, appellant, v. H. W. Johnson, Governor of California, et al.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on Dec. 4 next.

617—R. L. Greene, auditor, et al., &c., appellants, v. Louisville & Interurban R. R. Co.; 618—Same v. Louisville Railway Co.; 642—Illinois Central R. R. Co., appellant, v. R. L. Greene et al., &c., et al.; 643—R. L. Greene et al., &c., et al., appellants, v. Illinois Central R. R. Co.; 644—Illinois Central R. R. Co., appellant, v. R. L. Greene, &c., and 645—R. L. Greene, &c., appellants, v. Illinois Central R. R. Co.—Motions to advance granted, and cases assigned for argument, as one case, on Dec. 4 next.

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665.—Supreme Council of Royal Arcanum, pet., v. S. B. Behrend.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia granted.

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515—Same v. E. A. Emens, as executor, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

518—Montgomery Traction Co., pet., v. Montgomery Light and Water Power Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

596—The Miller Rubber Co. et al., pets., v. Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, as trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.

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588—A. L. Hanson, pet., v. W. L. Hanson.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

592—W. Taylor et al., pets., v. H. Kimmerle, trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

614—The Sturm & Dillard Co., pet., v. M. Merko.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

646—B. R. Robinson, as trustee, &c., pet., v. C. F. Roe.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

648—D. M. Linkous, administratrix, &c., pet., v. The Virginian Ry. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit denied.

666—The Gilchrist Co., pet., v. Erie Specialty Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit denied.

670—Spring-Garden Ins. Co. of Phila., Penn., pet., v. T. Gilbert Wood, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit denied.

671—D. Clement, as administrator, &c., pet., v. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.

673—F. C. Dinwiddie et al., pets., v. Nathan H. Metzger et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

674. Atlas Portland Cement Co., pet., v. F. W. Hagen.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.

678. W. A. Cage & Co. et al., pets., v. R. Wilson, &c., as trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

702. Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, et al., pets., v. R. Wilson, &c., as trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

703. Interstate Banking and Trust Co., pet., v. R. Wilson, &c., as trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

687. F. Ledvinka, pet., v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit denied.

688. J. Oates, pet., v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit denied.

689—H. Stephens, pet., vs. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit denied.

690. F. Sullens, pet., v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit denied.

386. C. C. Caldwell, as Attorney General, appellant, v. The Sioux Falls Stock Yards Co., and

413. F. W. Merrick et al., appellants, v. C. N. W. Halsey & Co. et al.—Ordered that these cases be heard with Nos. 438, 439, and 440, as one case.

2—H. A. Thomson et al., plaintiffs, v. Sir C. W. Cayzer et al.—Leave granted to file brief herein as amicus curiae, on motion of counsel for United States.

719—United States, pet., v. I. P. Ness.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted for petitioner.

710.—E. Clemens Horst Co., pet., v. Pabst Brewing Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

—Original. Ex parte in the matter of the Indiana Transportation Co., pet.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of prohibition submitted for petitioner.

1.—E. Tellard et al., appellants, v. E. Green et al.—Death of E. Tellard suggested and appearance of J. D. Tellard et al., heirs at law, as parties appellants, filed and entered on motion of counsel for appellants.

537—J. B. Smith et al., pets., v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

616—W. Lewis et al., as executors, &c., pets., v. Caledonian Insurance Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit submitted for petitioners and for respondents, with leave to respondents to file an additional brief on or before Thursday next.

629—Chicago and Northwestern Ry Co., pet., v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit submitted for petitioner.

877—J. H. Brown, surviving claimant, &c., appellant, v. United States.—Death of J. H. Brown, the appellant, suggested and appearance of O. B. Sandfield, administrator, as party appellant, filed and entered.

501—Sun Co., pet., v. Vinton Petroleum Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

346—J. W. Hall, appellant, v. H. Campbell, Jr.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for appellee in support of motion and for appellant in opposition thereto.

709—C. Griggs et al., as executors, &c., pets., v. Hon. Page Morris, U. S. District Judge, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

701—S. Lord, Master of the steamship Anglo-Patagonian, pet., v. W. Ledwitch et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit, submitted for petitioner and for respondents.

816—T. P. Keys, plaintiff, v. the people of the State of Illinois.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendants in support of the motion and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

296—L. & N. R. R. Co., et al., applts, v. United States, et al.—Argument continued for United States and concluded for Interstate Commerce Commission.

438—H. T. Hall, Supt. of Banks and Banking of the State of Ohio, applt., v. The Geiger-Jones Co. 439—Same v. D. C. Coultrap. 440—H. T. Hall, Supt. of Banks and Banking of State of Ohio, v. W. H. Ross, et al. 386—C. C. Caldwell, as Attorney General, &c., et al., applts, v. The Sioux Falls Stock Yards Co.; and 413—F. W. Merrick, et al., applts., v. N. W. Halsey & Co., et al. Ordered that these cases be heard with Nos. 438, 439, and 440, as one case.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 17: Nos. 438, (and 439, 440, 386, and 413,) 212, 372, 340, (and 341,) 452, 412, 1, (and 4,) 2, 3, and 5.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, Hough, JJ.—Room 433 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

DISTRICT COURT—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:15 A. M.—Equity: Kinfner & B<Atlantic Communication Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Neterer, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar. Adamowicz<N Y C&R. Matt J Ward<Goelet. Kushma<Carneg Steel. Friedman<Penn RR. Gray<Mayer. U S<Guggenheim Exp. Justin<Straus, (2.) Grisello<D. L. & W. Pac C C<Gen Accl F Ins Co. Guterman<Sheverick. Prairie O & G<G & R So Pac Co<Lowe. Ruddach<L Val, (2.) Jarulis<D. L. & W.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar: Cutler Mail Chute Co< American Mailing Device Corp.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Common law calendar: Skerman<Philadelphia & Read Ry. At 10:30 A. M.: Norus<New York & Cuba Mail SS Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR:

Phillips<Crosstown Ry. Chester Co G T & S D Co<Securities Co et al. Re O'Bryan<Boyle. Re Schwab<Boyle. Spreen, admrx< Erie RR. Nash, trustee<Moore. Same<Zimmer.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Smith, and Page, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Re Dalmold. Featherstone<Fowler. Kopsnces<Ocean Co. CN Y<Masten. People<Bruno. Light Corp<Walker. Hunter<Hunter. Mackay<Tide Water Co.

Faitlater<Black. Lockwood<Canfield. Sedina<Beaver. Kelly<Gordon. Mullen<Rafferty Bros. O'Donnell<Gilroy. Scotia Co<Owners' Corp.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Litigated motions.

Re McGowan< Williams. Re Whirtley (Parcel 255.) Gould<Texas & Pac Ry. Planten<Nat Nas Bk of N Y. Lehman<Morgenthau. Alpaugh<Buckiger. Pechnick<Rubenstein & Sons. H H Williame< Adams. Hexton<Geneitized Products Co. Rosenstein<Knick Ice. Farley<same. Chritescu<Cernescu. Fraser<Fraser. Re Scanlon. So Am Sec Co< McKelvey, (4). Re Cook<Roth. Handvill<Schulte. Goodwin<Mirrow Films Co, Inc. Buering<Buering. Fred E Rosenbrock & Co, Inc.<Rosenbrock. Feifer<Schulman. Flagler<Browne. Golden<Excelsior Meat Market, Inc. Perrin<Perrin. Applegate<Smith. Kohn<Kohn. Bytenetski<Wilson & Co. Ullman<Fith Av Coach Co. Re Bennet. Merz<Muller. Re Greenlees (E 218 St). Fredennick Co. Inc< Nat Bridge Works. Savitski<Price Pan-coast Coal Co. Rogers<same. Post<same. Kazomar<same. Chorba<same. Bartel<same. Fish<Fish. Haut<Mackey. Rigelow<Fid & Cas CN Y<Gower. Meyer<Mayo. Met By-Products Co< Van Name. Smith<Wick. Coromano<Ajax Trucking Co, Inc. Creighton<Whicher. Ralston<De Salba.

Medwin<Braunstein. Schneiderman<Pomerantz. Schwartz<Grinstein. Met By-Products Co< Van Name. Reaney<Fay. Behan<Falkenberg. Gerwitz<Sirico. Re Johnson (Nelson). Bretholz-Krumholz Const Co<Rosenthal. Truax<Rothschild. Harrison<Harrison. Kight<Kight. Krauss<Bleekman. Farmer<Keller Farmer Co. Schechter<Males. Hugenot Trust Co< Fenlon. Fairstein<Kahan. Robineon<Levering. Loughran<Yetman. Re Schoen. CN Y<Smith. Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Faretti. N Y Life Ins Co< Am Tract Soc'y. Healy<Jax Trucking Co, Inc. Davis<Davis. McCann's Tours Inc< London Tour & Acci Re Sherman<Dickstein Salant<Kaschuck. Re Beach (Andreason) Guar Tr Co<2d Av RR Nagle<Nagle. CN Y<Bass, (2.) Sterne<Aschner. Rogers<Rogers, (2.) Bernstein<Salmowitz. Vandeweghe<Dewever. Wright<Ackerman. Mills<NY Tel Co. Wheeler Syndicate, Inc<Wheeler. Wade<Wade. Rovca<Favara. Re Pennsylvania Co. Fish<Vanderlip. H & I Feldman Cont Co, Inc<Waller. Rice<Cons Tel Co. Re Bohne McLaughlin. Speed<Speed. Green<Colgate. Ryland<Bdway Star Feature Co. Re Markowitz, (Steinberg.) Re So Amer Sec Co< McKelvey.

Pollock<Sachs. General calendar: Case on—E Davis, Inc <Broncho Mot. Pict. Case on—Sarenbok< Sarenbok. Blalock<Russell. Rotok<Rotok. Doctor<Reiss. Lynch<O'Reilly. Madison R P S Co< Schnebel. Dressler<Beard. Feldstein<Columbia Ice Box Co. Kohlman<Huntley. Richman<Richman. Smith<Lori. Wier<Weber.

PART IV.—(June Term continued)—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Conlan<Marsh | Case on.

PART IV.—(October Term)—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Part VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Gluck<Blaumer. Allison<Levy. Hegeman Print Co< Internat Film Serv. Zabriskie<Eastly.

Newcomb<Ostrander. Sawyer<Reed. Equitable Trust Co< Jackson Const Co.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Monahan<City. Sorgen<Bklyn RR. Schiff<Newmark.

Inq.—Schached< Solomon.

Supplementary calendar.

Cusick<Nat Coke & Coal Co. Fanning<Egner. Farrell<Cons Gas Co of N Y. Wright<Levy. Margolles<Cons Gas Co. Kosloske<NY Polyclinic School & Hosp Wargon<I R T. J. Ressler<Volkening. A. Ressler<same. Perlmuter<NY Ry. Salowitz<Nassau Elec RR. Dickstein<Landau. A. Muller<I R T. J. Muller<same. Fitzpatrick<Aguierre. Liebler<Floelich, (2.) Samson<Mattes.

Murray<Page. Rohleder<L V Co. Lonergan<Carolyn Laundry. Roth<Lancer. Sahn<Jewish Press Pub Co. Mason<42d St Ry. Hess<NY & Stamford Ry. Minz<Weinstein. F. Nordheim<Kleinberger. Devosky<Deiss Rty & Const Co. Shapiro<NY Rys. Marks<Blauner. Kolmer<Stern. Coote<White. Nagrodsky<Bocy. Bertollino<L V Co. Golden<Kanner. Jacob Fox. Charles Phillips. J. S. Hillabrath. Margaret Farrell. John Hogan. Caroline Hynes. John W. Beere. Philip Hartnett. Jacob Sadowsky. Louis Farlette. Mary Wallace. Bertha L. Rader. John Gunn. Ing Sing or Ing Sun. Argo Realty Co. J. M. Strasser. Mary Larkin. Francis W. Seagrist. Nicholas Seagrist. Edmund D. Teller. Robert Benson. Belle B. W. Peabody. Willis for probate: Charles B. Killie. Henry Dietz. W. O. Hochfeld. Emma M. L. Lang. John Meehan. John Liebold. G. Van Axen. Morla Margolies. George W. Sayne. Mary Burke. Hanna B. Trainer.

Edelson<Ortner. Feinberg<Riviera. Helfont<Amond. Holder<Friedman. Gold<Brown. Lasser<Morse. Schindler<Hoffiin. Brukenfeld<Talcott. Baldwin<Welinsky. Cohen<Bierman. Cohen<N Y Edison Co. Lanes<Weninger. Wiman<Kobüsch. Froehlich<Rossman.

Gruber<Driver. Seidman<Sakal. Chase Co< McCarthy. Lewis<Siliger. Quayle<Reynolds. Saretta<Holster. Letkin<Gleskman. Mann<Cohen. Blum<Chapman. Curtis<O'Shea. Brossel<Harrington. Becker<Brinkworth. Whitney<Cochran. Cong<Bradley Co.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Litigated motions.

Shaskin<Levine. Am Brass, &c, Co< Mayo. Ellison<Perlman. Weinstock<Singer. Di Pietro<Di Pietro. Swing<Fiske. Solovi<Siris. Steigman<Rubin. Oslund<Endicott Co. Hammond<Certiorari to Commissioner<Equity Co. Feinberg<Harris. Walderman<B & O R R.

Tucker<Lindeman. Boyd<Ads Exp Bldg. Underwieser<Oshansky. Stern<Fransblau. Pfau<Jewish P Pub. Anderson<A E Norton Goldberg<Frisch. Cox<Markowitz. Zulud<Moyses. Ridgway<Blancks. Sheaber<Kovacs. Gannon<Mulcahy. Reiman<N Y Rys. Hoffman<same. Allen<Seeil. Ferrari<Tally. Belfich<Cons Gas Co. Smith<Rosenberg. Epstein<Richman. Zornitzky<Inter R T. Ill Surety Co<Turtel. Sama<Nev Const. Lotsky<N Y Rys. Janok<Cen RR of NJ (2.) Westerburg<Wachenheim & Huff. Rosner<J Ruppert Realty Corp. Lapadura<W H Elev.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. Cases on.

PART VI.—Finnlite J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Re Menasche—Richard J D Keating. Greenwich Sav Bk< Deevey—Edw H Kelly. Goldschmidt<Menke —Wm H Daly. Steckler<Safet—Ferdinand J Haber. Cohn<Weissbaum—Alfred J Talley. Seamen's Bank<Grinder—Edw D Dowling. Schulta<Hart—John F Couch.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Mullan, J.—Motion Calendar.

State & City Rty Co< Goodwin. Schiffer<F. Williams. Freed<C I & B RR. Riley<Hoffman. Martin<Brand, (2). Larchmont Water Co< Fitzgerald.

Mayer Brew Co< Lennon. Same<Brembs. Openhym<Mayhew. Scafeti<Alvino. Re Byrne.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Wehrum<Wehrum et al. Barack<Epstein. Dowd<Demmerle.

Rothenberg<Birenbaum, (2). Cursio<Cursio. Gresh<Serra.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J. Case on—Kaplan<Mirsky. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

People<Cocoran.

Bart<I R T.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Kirsinger<Murtha. Stringham<Union Ry. Rizze<Hagerdorn Bros, Inc. Bloch<Roulizek & Bro. Franz<Union Ry. Poster<Miriamson, (2). Moran<Pedrone.

Smith<Carvel Co Inc. Schulz<same. Siewert<Breidenbach, (2). Scully<Union Ry. Kahn<Ameter. Weinberg<Meehan Com Corp.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Ruhle< Fisher—Herman Hoffman.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Kinsella<Kinsella. Re Hendrix. Bell<Bell. Fitzgerald<Gould. Lipps<Dreyer. De Nicholas<Horowitz. Re 42d St, (Blackwell Rty Co.) Re Alpert, (Moskowitz,) (2.) Davis<Diamond. Batterman<Guida. Ahrens<Ed Elec Ill Co. Gillen<Magan. Re Hegeman Av, (Reiss et al.) Lumley<Lumley. Clausen<McNeil. Dreyer<Chalmer. Re Roberg Place. CNY Ins Co. Mable<Mable. Smith<Smith. Matawok Land Co< Galvin. Meegan<Howland. Reuter<Friedner. Dooley<Queens Land & Title Co. Mitchell<Mitchell. Jones<Eddy & Sone.

Sturmdorf<Cahn. Stuck<Bernstein. Otto<Hospnke. Re Union Bank, (826 Sterling Place.) Crooks<Aeolian Co. Re E 98th St. Re E 20th St. Fried<Summis et al I Altman<Walsh. P Altman<same. Murphy<Met Life Ins Co et al. Pay<Pay. Lumley<Lumley. Coombs<Coombs. Brown<Brown. Raff<Raff. Park<Harris. Kornblum<Commercial Adv Asen. Kuheda<Steinhacker. Re Gorman. Margolin<Lord. Rosenblatt<Perlman. Rogers<Rogers. Barron<Spingarn. Re Public Grounds. Beacon<Chamallan. Re Habvorsen.

PART II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.

Wallingford Rty Corp< Sullivan. Liederman<Chugerman. Vitali<Depuy. Meck<Meek. Davis<Olena. Cerullo<Bergin. Brandt<Voorhies.

Selig<Salit. Kaplan<Kapian. Coutrearas<Contrearas Shapiro<Mapleton Assn. Schoenleber<Aron. Kennelly<Albemond Rty Co. Haemer<Haemer.

The remaining cases called on Oct. 16, 1916, and marked ready, will be added to subsequent day calendars for trial as the above cases are disposed of.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Cropsey, J.;

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Burst of Activity Near Close Catches Short Side Unawares —Some Big Gains.

Yesterday's stock market was made in the last fifteen minutes, when one of the strangest manifestations of a sudden change in sentiment that was ever witnessed started quotations on a spurt that carried prices well ahead of Saturday's close. Up to late afternoon trading was orderly, and while gains predominated, they were not marked. The financial community seemed impressed with the fact that the Presidential election has by no means been decided by straw votes or the betting odds, and talk was heard in many quarters of a possible break, which the Street would label a Wilson scare. Then, too, the suspected presence of the German submarine in the transatlantic shipping lane made for uneasiness, and the opinion was pretty general that the market was likely to have many ups and downs in the next few weeks.

What brought about the sudden change of mind was not clear, but the market started an advance in the late trading, with a considerable increase in activity, which frightened short sellers into a scramble for stocks. Nearly 400,000 shares of stock, or about 40 per cent. of the day's total, changed hands in the final hour, and the list closed at the top. The advance took traders by surprise, for they had seen a recession a little while before which threatened to reduce the day's gains to a minimum.

Some of the less important issues, known as the specialties, had shown increasing strength throughout the day, but public buying appeared to be on a greatly reduced scale, and it was not expected that the day's dealings would approach the million-share mark. The Street accounted for this on the ground of a growth in Wilson sentiment and the natural desire of traders to limit their commitments until the new danger of foreign complications had passed. The opening was strong, most of the issues showing gains on the failure of any unfavorable news to develop over Sunday, but as the session wore on profit taking reduced the lead of most stocks over their Saturday closing figures, and there was nothing to indicate a pronounced demand for stocks until near the close.

Among the specialties interest centered in the strength of International Paper, the common stock selling up 9¾ points to 47 and the preferred 3⅝ to 98⅝. American Hide and Leather gained 5⅛, closing at 18¾, and the preferred advanced 5⅝, closing at 74⅞. Crucible moved up 5⅞, American Can 3, Anaconda 2½, Baldwin 3⅛, Bethlehem 15, General Motors 25½, Marine preferred 8, International Nickel 3⅛, Air Brake 4, Union Bag and Paper preferred 5⅞, and Maxwell 8⅜. The gains were by no means confined to specialties, however, for Steel common, after lagging most of the day, jumped to 112⅞, making a net gain of 4⅜, and Union Pacific added 2½ to its previous close.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	3½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	3	4	4	4
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	4
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal. Rate.
	2½	2¼	2½	2½

Time.

60 days	3¼@3½	5 months	3½@3¾
90 days	3½	6 months	3½@3¾
4 months	3½@3¾		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2¼@2⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3 @3⅛

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3¼
4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.84⅛	5.84⅝	5.84⅛	+.00⅛
Cables	5.83⅛	5.83⅝	5.83⅛	+.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	70.50	70.50	70.50	+.06¼
Cables	70.56¼	70.56¼	70.56¼	+.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75¾	4.76¼
5.1826	Paris	5.84⅛	5.83¼
95.28	Berlin	70.50	70.56¼
5.1826	Switzerland	5.28⅜	5.27¾
19.295	Greece	19.45	19.50
5.1826	Italy	6.49	6.48¼
20.26	Austria	11.88	12.00
51.45	Russia	31.40	31.45
26.73	Scandinavia	27.00	27.10
	Copenhagen	22.25	22.35
	Stockholm	27.70	27.80
19.20	Spain	20.15	20.20
40.14	Holland	*40.87½	*40.93⅝
	China—		
	Hongkong	52.65	52.75
	Peking	79.00	79.12½
	Shanghai	74.25	74.87½
	India—		
38.44	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.12½	50.25
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.88	42.98
32.46	Rio	25.86	26.96

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅜	$4.69⅝	$4.70¾	$4.68⅝

*Plus 1-32d.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $425,174,468; balance, $29,910,206; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,645,784; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance $7,053,777.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32 9-16d, up 1-16d; in New York, 65¼c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollar, 52⅛@53½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, OCT. 16, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	959,597
Same day last year	912,608
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	158,807,088
Same period last year	130,784,613
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
96	97	200	Acme Tea 1st pf	96	96	96	96	...
15	16½	100	Advance Rumely	15	15	15	15	— ¼
31½	34	100	Advance Rumely pf	31	31	31	31	...
11⅞	12¼	900	Alaska Gold Mines	12	12⅛	12	12	...
7	7¼	400	Alaska Juneau	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	...
24⅜	25	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
79½	79½	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79⅞	79⅞	79	79	—1
98⅞	99	5,300	Am. Beet Sugar	97¼	99	97¼	98⅝	+1⅝
193	195	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r.	195	195	195	195	+5½
60½	60¾	4,300	Am. Can	58¼	60¾	58¼	60½	+3
113	114	100	Am. Can pf	113	113	113	113	...
66¼	66⅜	2,000	Am. Car & Fdry	64½	66¼	64¼	66¼	+2½
117½	118⅛	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118⅝	118⅝	118⅛	118½	+1⅛
53½	55	700	Am. Cotton Oil	54	54	53½	53½	— ½
128	133	200	Am. Express	129½	129½	129½	129½	— ½
18⅛	18⅜	51,300	Am. H. & Leather	13⅜	19	13½	18½	+5⅛
74⅛	74⅞	15,600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	69⅛	75	69½	74⅛	+5⅝
28¼	28⅝	700	Am. Ice Securities	28	28¼	28	28⅛	+⅛
23⅞	24⅛	800	Am. Linseed	23¼	24	23¼	24	—1
55	55⅛	300	Am. Linseed pf	54½	55	54¼	55	+1
77½	78	3,300	Am. Locomotive	76	78	73⅝	78	+3
9¼	9⅝	3,544	Am. Malt	8½	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+1
47	47½	900	Am. Malt pf	44	46½	44	46¼	+3½
108⅝	109¼	18,250	Am. Smelt. & Ref	106⅛	109¾	106½	109¾	+3⅞
116½	117¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	116⅛	116½	116½	116½	+ ⅛
60	60¼	1,800	Am. Steel F'dries	59⅝	60	59	60	+2
116	116¼	7,900	Am. Sugar Ref	115¼	116⅛	115⅝	116	+1⅜
133	133½	600	Am. Tel. & Tel	133	133¼	133	133¼	+ ⅞
220½	223	100	Am. Tobacco pf	220	220	220	220	...
50	50⅜	100	Am. Woolen	50	50	50	50	+1½
97⅛	98	100	Am. Woolen pf	97⅜	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	36	5,200	Am. Writing P. pf	35	36	34⅝	35⅞	+2⅝
46½	47	400	Am. Zinc L. S	47	47	46	46	+ ⅝
75	78	600	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	77	77¼	77	77	...
93⅝	93¾	52,500	Anaconda Copp. Co	91⅜	93¾	91⅝	93¼	+2½
100	100¼	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+1¼
100¼	100⅝	300	Assets Realization	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
96½	96⅞	9,450	At., Gulf & W. I	94½	97	94½	96⅞	+3½
65⅞	66½	900	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	66	66¼	66	66⅞	+ ½
83⅛	84	9,400	Baldwin Loco	80¼	84⅝	80¼	84⅝	+4½
106	108	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
87⅝	87⅞	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝	+1
75	76	100	Baltimore & O. pf	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	— ⅛
161	163	400	Barrett Co	161	161½	161	161½	+1½
		20	Bank of Commerce	175	175	175	175	...
547	550	1,300	Bethlehem Steel	533	547	533	547	+15
547	550	145	Do., odd lot	542	546	530	546	...
84⅜	85	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85	85	85	85	+ ⅛
67	68½	200	Brown Shoe	67½	67½	67½	67½	+1½
9⅞	10	700	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
98	100	9	Publ., Rock. & Pitts	97½	97½	97½	97½	+1
62½	63	1,600	Butte & Superior	62⅜	63⅛	62⅝	63	+ ¾
22⅝	23½	300	California Petrol	21	23¼	23	23	+1
50	51	100	California Pet. pf	50	50	50	50	+1
175½	175⅞	900	Canadian Pacific	176	176½	175½	175½	+ ⅛
78¾	79¼	8,300	Central Leather Co	77⅛	79	77⅛	79	+2½
104	103½	300	Chandler Motors	104	104	104	104	+ ½
68⅝	68¾	16,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	68¼	68½	66¾	68¼	+2⅛
13¾	14	300	Chi. Great Western	13½	13⅝	13¾	13½	+ ⅛
39⅝	40	2,000	Chi. Gt. West. pf	38½	40	38⅝	39⅝	+1⅝
95¼	95¼	1,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ¼
127⅝	128⅜	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	128	128	128	128	+ ⅛
127¼	128	100	Chi. & Northwest	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	+1½
24⅛	24⅝	29,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	22⅝	24½	22⅝	24⅜	+2¼
20⅞	21⅛	200	Chile Copper	21	21	21	21	—1
54⅛	54⅜	4,100	China Copper	53¼	54⅝	53¼	54⅜	+1⅛
56⅝	57¼	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	57	57	56½	56⅞	+ ⅛
71¼	72	200	Cluett, Peabody Co	71	71	71	71	...
52⅜	53	9,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	51	52¾	51	52⅜	+2¼
34½	35	100	Col. & Southern	34½	34⅞	34½	34½	+1½
61	62½	200	Col. & South. 1st pf	62	62	62	62	+ ⅛
39⅞	40	12,700	Columbia Gas & El	40½	41	39¾	40	+ ½
46½	47½	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	47	47	47	47	...
140¾	141	2,000	Consolidated Gas	140¾	142¼	140¾	142	+1
110¾	117	900	Con.Gas,E.L.& P.B.	115¾	116¾	115¾	116½	...
105⅜	106	1,200	Continental Can	105¼	105¾	105	105⅞	+1⅝
16⅜	16¾	1,500	Corn Products Ref	16	16⅝	16	16⅝	+⅛
85⅜	85¾	26,700	Crucible Steel	80¼	86¼	80¼	86⅛	+5⅞
121	121	900	Crucible Steel pf	120	121¼	120	121	+4
64	64⅜	5,450	Cuba Cane Sugar	64	64¼	64	64⅜	+1½
96⅜	96⅝	700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	96¼	96¾	96⅜	96½	...
191	194⅞	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	194⅞	194⅝	194⅝	194⅝	— ¼
41½	42	1,000	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	41½	42	41½	41¾	...
44	44½	2,100	Distillers' Secur	42⅝	44	42⅝	44	+1½
38⅞	38⅝	10,400	Erie	38	38⅝	37⅞	38⅜	+⅞
50½	54	700	Erie 1st pf	50⅜	54	50⅜	53⅝	+2½
44⅜	45	100	Erie 2d pf	45	47	45	45	+ ½
327½	335	100	General Chemical	320	330	320	330	+ 1
115	117	200	General Chem. pf	113½	115¾	113½	115½	+ ½
177½	178½	1,300	General Electric	177¼	178⅝	177	177½	+1½
780	780	200	General Motors	760	770½	760	770½	+25
122½	123⅜	800	General Motors pf	122½	123⅜	122½	123¼	+ ⅝
73	73⅝	1,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72	73⅝	72	73⅝	+1
113⅜	114	400	Goodrich pf	113	114	114	114	— ⅛
117⅞	118	700	Great Northern pf	118½	118¾	118½	118½	+ ⅛
42¾	42⅞	2,400	G. N. Ctfs. for O. P	41½	42⅝	41½	42¼	+1⅛
50	51¼	300	Greene-Cananea	51	51¼	51	51	+1½
94	95	500	Gulf States Steel	92	95¾	92	93¾	+1¾
95	98	200	Gulf States S. 2d pf	93¼	94½	93¼	94½	+2½
108	108½	2,300	Illinois Central	107¼	109	107¼	108⅝	+1½
64	64¼	14,200	Inspiration Copper	63⅝	64¼	63⅝	64¼	+1⅜
17⅝	17¾	400	Interboro Consol	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
73⅝	74⅜	200	Interboro Con. pf	74	74	74	74	— ½
115	116	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	+ ⅛
39	39¼	21,200	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	37⅞	39⅜	37⅞	39¼	+2⅛
116⅛	116	47,000	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	106⅝	115¾	106⅝	115¾	+8
53½	53⅝	12,800	Int. Nickel	51	53⅜	50¼	53⅜	+3½
46	47	47,200	Int. Paper	37⅝	47	37⅝	47	+9¾
98¼	99	6,100	Int. Paper pf	96⅜	98⅝	96⅜	98⅝	+3⅝
28	28	5,300	Kansas City South	27⅜	28¼	27⅜	28	+ ⅝
60¾	61	200	Kan. City South. pf	61	61	61	61	— ⅝
69	70	500	Kelly Spring. T. x d	70	78	70	78	+1
51⅝	52¼	7,300	Kennecott Copper	51⅝	52¼	51⅝	52¼	+1⅜
84½	85	2,300	Lackawanna Steel	84½	85⅞	84½	85¼	+1½
100	100	400	Laclede Gas	100	100	100	100	+ 1
84	84½	6,100	Lehigh Valley	84⅜	84⅞	84	84	+ ¼
270	285	30	Liggett & Myers	285	285	285	285	...
18	18¼	400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	17	18¼	17	18	+1
133½	133½	100	Louis. & Nash	133½	133½	133½	133½	+ ⅛
85	86	100	Mackay Cos	83	85	83	85	...
89	89½	2,300	Maxwell Motors	87	89⅜	86⅞	89⅜	+3⅜
86½	87	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	87	87	87	87	+1⅜
55	56	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	56	56	56	56	—1¼
66¾	66¾	200	May Dept. Stores	66¾	66¼	66¾	66¾	— ⅝
103	103	100	May Dept. St. pf	103	103	103	103	—1
108¼	109	8,480	Mexican Petroleum	108¼	108½	106¼	108½	+2¾
37⅜	38	700	Miami Copper	37⅜	38	37½	37⅜	+ ⅛
125	126½	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M	125	125¼	125	125¼	+1½
5	5⅛	4,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
15	15	900	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	14½	15	14½	15	+ ½
5¼	5⅜	1,000	Missouri Pacific	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	5⅝	4,600	Mo. Pacific t r	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	24⅞	7,200	Mo. Pacific w i	21⅝	25	24⅜	24⅞	+ ⅛
52	54	1,400	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	51¾	53	51¾	53	+1¼
94½	96	100	Montana Power	94½	94½	94½	94½	+2
117	119	100	Montana Power pf	117	117	117	117	...
127	128	700	Nat. Biscuit Co	128	128¾	127⅝	128⅜	+ ⅝
68⅞	69¼	1,200	Nat. Lead Co	67⅝	69	67⅜	68¾	+1⅝
21½	21⅝	3,000	Nevada Con. Copp	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
155	158	900	N. Y. Air Brake	150	157⅝	156	157½	+4
106⅜	108¾	12,900	N. Y. Central	106½	109	107¼	108¾	+ ⅞
60	61¼	700	N. Y., N. H. & H	61	61	61	61	+1
27⅜	28	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	27⅜	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
146	146½	15,600	Norfolk & Western	145	147¼	145	146½	+1½
111	111¾	400	Northern Pacific	111	111¾	111	111½	+ ⅛
82	83	3,300	Ohio Cities Gas	82	82½	81½	82½	+1⅜
93	95	400	Owens Bottle Mach	93	94½	93	94½	+1½
25	25⅜	700	Pacific Mail	25	25½	25	25½	+ ⅜
57⅝	57⅞	4,400	Penn. R. R	58	58	57⅝	57⅞	— ⅛
111⅜	112	900	People's Gas, Chi	112	112½	111½	112	...
15⅜	15½	100	Peoria & Eastern	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15½	...
40¾	41⅛	400	Philadelphia Co	40⅝	40⅞	40½	40⅞	— ⅛
80¼	82	200	P.,C.,C. & St. L. pf	80	80	80	80	—1
36½	36⅝	2,000	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep	37⅛	37⅛	36½	36⅝	+ ⅜
66⅞	67	2,900	Pressed Steel Car	66	67	65⅝	67	+2
104	105	200	Pressed Steel C. pf	104⅝	105	104⅝	105	+1
129	132	100	Public Service N. J	130	130	130	130	...
...	...	100	Pub. Ser. N. J. rgts	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
169	172	350	Pullman Co	172	172	172	172	+2
2¾	3½	300	Quicksilver	2¾	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
52⅜	53	900	Railway Steel Sp	51⅜	53	51⅜	53	+2½
100	100½	1,200	Railway Steel S. pf	100¼	100½	100¼	100½	...
25	25⅞	1,200	Ray Con. Copper	25⅛	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
108	108¾	23,100	Reading	106⅞	108¾	106⅛	108¾	+2⅜
73⅜	74	24,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	72	74	70⅜	74	+5
111⅜	112	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	111⅜	112	111⅜	112	...
18⅝	18½	1,000	St. L. & S. F. w i	18⅛	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
21	22	100	St. Louis Southw	21	21	21	21	—1
78⅝	79	200	Saxon M. Pict	78⅝	78⅝	78½	78½	+ ⅛
16¾	17	300	Seaboard Air Line	16¼	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
38½	39	1,000	Seab. Air Line pf	39	39	38	38½	+ ⅛
28½	28⅝	700	Shattuck-Arizona	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅜
58¼	58½	500	Sloss-S. S. & T. Co	57½	58	57½	58	+3
101	101¼	3,794	Southern Pacific	100	101¼	100	101	+ ⅞
28¾	28¾	18,750	Southern Railway	27⅝	29¼	27⅝	28¾	+1
68	68¾	1,200	Southern Ry. pf	67⅞	68¾	67⅞	68	+ ¾
92½	93¼	100	Standard Milling pf	93	93	93	93	+1
65	66½	100	Stutz Motor	66	66	66	66	+ ½
131½	132½	4,500	Studebaker Co	129¾	132½	129¾	132½	+3½
110½	111½	245	Studebaker Co. pf	111	111	111	111	+ ¼
22⅞	23	3,900	Tennessee Copper	22¼	23	22¼	23	+ ⅛
221	222	800	Texas Co	221	221¾	221	221¼	+1½
14⅛	14¼	3,000	Texas & Pacific	13½	14¼	13½	14	+ ⅜
57	58	400	Third Avenue	57½	57¾	57¼	57¼	+ ⅜
55	55¼	1,700	Tobacco Products	55½	55¾	55	55¾	+ ⅜
9⅝	9¾	200	Tol., St. L. & West	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+1¼
6¼	6⅞	200	T., St. L. & W. t r	6¼	6¾	6¼	6⅞	...
109	109	100	Underwood Typew	109	109	109	109	+1
11	12	26,400	Union B. & F. Co	11½	12¾	11	12½	+ ⅝
87½	90	1,200	Un.B. & P. Co. new	87½	90	87½	89	...
62½	64¾	4,600	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	62½	64¾	62½	64¾	+5⅜
147½	149	23,700	Union Pacific	147½	149	147½	149	+2½
83	83	200	Union Pacific pf	83	83	83	83	...
49	49	100	United Cigar Mfrs	49	49	49	49	+2
101¼	101¾	200	United Cigar Stores	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+1½
159¼	161¾	1,900	United Fruit Co	159¼	161¾	159½	161	+2
91½	91½	100	United Rys. Invest	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅝
56	56	4,900	U.S. I. P. & F. pf	56	56	56	56	— ⅛
126	127½	4,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	126	127½	119	127½	+9¼
1⅝	1¾	200	U. S. Red. & R. pf	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	...
58½	58¾	1,500	U. S. Rubber	58½	58¾	58¼	58¼	+1¼
71½	72⅝	1,100	U. S. Sm. R. & M	71½	72⅝	71½	72	+ ⅛
109	113	224,400	U. S. Steel	109	113	109	112⅞	+4¾
120⅜	120⅝	400	U. S. Steel pf	120⅜	120⅝	120	120	...
92⅜	94¼	4,700	Utah Copper	92⅜	94¼	92⅜	94	+1⅝
42	42⅝	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	42	42⅝	42	42¼	+ ⅜
110¼	110¼	1,300	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	—1⅞
44⅛	44⅛	400	Va. Iron, Coal & C	44⅛	44⅛

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
90	Am. Lt. & Tr.	274	272	271	274
900	Cent. St. Elec.	20½	20¼	28	29
710	Cities Service	329	319	322	330
4,000	Cit. Serv. pf.	93½	92½	92½	93
500	Com'w'th Pow.	63¾	62½	62½	64
435	Com'w'th P. pf.	86¼	85½	85½	86½
200	Rep. Ry & Lt.	53½	53	53	53¾

BOND.

$2,000	G. W. P. 5s,'46	90	90	90	91

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	82	83
American Cities	5	10
American Cities pf.	40	47½
American Gas	120	123
American Gas & Electric	152	154
American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction pf.	106½	111
American Power & Light	70	71
American Power & Light pf.	88	95
American Public Utilities	42	44
American Public Utilities pf.	73	74
American W. W. & E.	8¼	8¾
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	23	26
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	93	95
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	74	78
Central States Electric pf.	73	..
Cities Service pf.	93	94
Colorado Power	25½	30
Colorado Power pf.	99	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	80	82½
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	50	53
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89½	92
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Electric	122	126
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100
Empire Dis. Elec.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	53½	54
Galveston-Houston Electric	84	87
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Illinois Traction	..	43
International Traction	40	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	11	14
Mississippi River Power pf.	29	33
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	98	99
Northern States Power pf.	98½	99
Northern States Electric	47	53
Northern Texas Electric pf.	52	55
Ozark P. & W.	44	48
Pacific G. & E.	57	57½
Pacific G. & E. pf.	90¼	91
Puget Sound Traction	16½	18¼
Puget Sound Traction pf.	51½	54
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Rep. Ry. & Light	78½	79½
Securities Corp. General	23	25
Securities Corp. General pf.	85	92
Southern California Edison	92	93
Southern California Edison pf.	108	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97¼	100
Standard G. & E.	14¾	15¼
Standard G. & E. pf.	41½	42
Tampa Electric	194	185
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	11½	12¼
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf.	52¾	53
Toledo Traction	95	96
Toledo Traction pf.	92½	93½
United Gas & Electric	10	12
United Gas & Electric pf.	70	71
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	10	16
United Light & Railways	48	50
United Light & Railways pf.	76	77
Western Power	19	20
Western Power pf.	69½	70

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100½	
American W. W. coll. 5s	74	77	
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	97	
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97	
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	100¾	
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	87	90	
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	77	..	
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..	
Cumberl'd Co.P.& L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½	98	
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98¾	..	
Defiance G. & E. 5s, 1942	91	94	
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96	98	
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102	
Eastern Texas Elec. 5s, 1918	90½	..	
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	92	95	
Empire G. & P. 6s, 1926	99	100	
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	89	93	
Great Lakes Power 5s, 1955-25	99	101	
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	99	100	
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100	
Interm. Ry., Ll. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102	
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95	
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	99	
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99	
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¼	99	
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	76¾	77¾	
Miss Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	92	94	
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	99¼	100	
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96¾	97	
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94	
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	98½	98	
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	85	..	
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	101	
Seattle Electric con. 5s	94½	97½	
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100	
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	98	101½	
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	112	
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98	
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½	
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	98	97	

Hocking Valley's Income $1,956,000

The Hocking Valley Railway had gross operating revenues of $7,411,000 last year, an increase of $1,280,000, or 20 per cent. Expenses were $4,953,000, an increase of $769,000. The operating income after taxes was $1,856,000, an increase of $387,000. After payment of interest charges there remained a surplus of $1,081,000. The company paid 4 per cent. in dividends, leaving a balance at the end of the year of $641,000.

Chicago & Alton Earns $16,325,000.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad reports gross earnings for the year ended June 30 last of $16,325,000, an increase of $2,079,000. Operating expenses were $11,601,000, an increase of $529,000, and gross income after expenses $4,401,000, a gain of $1,649,000. Payments of rentals and fixed charges left a deficit of $171,000, comparing with a deficit of $1,690,000 a year ago and a surplus of $1,518,000 two years ago.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Missouri & Southeastern Utilities Co., with light and power plants in Caruthersville, Hayti, and Kennett, Mo., and Blytheville, Rector and Diggott, Ark., has been sold to John H. Watkins of New York.

Solvay Coke Co. stockholders will hold a meeting at Ashland, Ky., Nov. 1, to pass on a proposition to increase the common stock from $1,300,000 to $2,500,000. The increase is to be used for development at the company's coke plant and the purchase of additional coal lands.

The Stock Exchange has stricken from the list City of New York Controller's temporary receipts for 4½ per cent. serial corporate stock due 1917 to 1931. The Exchange has admitted to the list City of New York $40,000,000 4½ per cent. corporate stock due April 1, 1966; $15,000,000 4½ per cent. corporate stock, 15 years serial, $1,000,000 maturing annually from April 1, 1917, to April 1, 1931, inclusive; City of Paris $50,000,000 4-year 5 per cent. gold bonds and municipal external loan of 1910, due 1921, when issued, and interest from Oct. 15, 1916.

J. S. Farlee & Co. have opened a branch office in the Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y., under the management of Steven Daws.

McBee, Jones & Co. are issuing a pamphlet on the new issue of preferred stock by the Howe Scale Co., and W. E. Hutton & Co. have issued a letter on the peace status of the Westinghouse Electric Co.

The Republic Railway and Light Co. has placed contracts with the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation for the erection of a 20,000 horse power turbogenerator addition to the Youngstown plant, to cost $1,000,000. The generating capacity was doubled last Spring.

Chandler & Co., Inc., have purchased from the Manhattan Electrical Supply Co. $1,500,000 7 per cent. first preferred stock. The company manufactures the Red Seal dry battery and other electrical appliances.

The committee of which Gates W. McGarrah is chairman has declared operative a readjustment plan for the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. A Delaware corporation, with the same name and capitalization, has been formed, and new stock will be delivered for the certificates of deposit by the Bankers' Trust Co.

A new firm, Elder, Whitstock & Co., has been formed by Herbert E. Elder, Otto M. Whitstock, and William J. Wiechmann, the latter a special partner, to specialize in unlisted stocks and bonds and internal South American loans. Mr. Whitstock specialized in South American issues while associated with London Stock Exchange firms.

Clarence C. Perpail & Co. have engaged Louis Hessel-Spelten as manager of their foreign securities department, and T. S. McGrath for the customers' department.

Report of $250,000,000 Secured by American Collateral Is Denied.

Circumstantial reports of a forthcoming British loan for $250,000,000 to be brought out in this country and secured entirely by American collateral, were denied yesterday by bankers who handled the previous British financing. J. P. Morgan, Henry P. Davison and Arthur Anderson of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. are all in London, but it was said that they were not arranging for a new loan.

The previous British loan for a quarter of a billion, secured by $300,000,000 of securities, one-third of which were American, proved an instantaneous success, and it was intimated then that the operation might be repeated when the funds provided had been exhausted.

It was said yesterday that there is every reason to expect another British and possibly a new French loan in the future, but no terms have been decided upon and the new financing is not imminent. There has been a marked decrease in British gold shipments into the United States recently. American financiers were becoming alarmed at the rate at which gold was piling up in the United States, and the British Treasury officials were urged to limit additional shipments as far as possible.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1917	102	102¼	102	102¼
4½s	June,	1965	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
4½s	Mar.,	1963	109	109½	109	109¼
4½s	Nov.,	1957	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼
4½s	May,	1957	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼
4½s	April,	1936	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar.,	1965	104	104¾	104	104¾
4½s	Mar.,	1962	104	104½	103¾	104¼
4½s	Sept.,	1960	103¾	104½	103¾	104
4½s	Mar.,	1960-1930	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
4s	May,	1959	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
4s	May,	1958	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
4s	May,	1957	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
4s	Nov.,	1955	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
4s	Nov.,	1954	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
4s	Nov.,	1936	100¾	..	100¾	..
3½s	Nov.,	1965	93¼	..	93¼	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954	93¼	..	93¼	..
3½s	May,	1954	93¼	..	93¼	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1960	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s	1918-1938	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s	1917	3.75	..	3.80	..
4½s	June, 1917	2.40	..	3.80	3.40
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.60	..
4½s	1924-1931	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	1921-1923	3.97	3.87	3.97	3.87
4½s	1926	3.95	3.90	3.95	3.90
4½s	1917-1919	3.80	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May, 1919	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s	Nov., 1916	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.80	..
3½s	1940-1962	3.90	..	3.90	3.80
3½s	1920-1929	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
3½s	1919-1921	4.00	..	3.90	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.85	..	3.85	..
3s	1940-1963	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1929	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s	1918-1926	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
2s	1918-1917	3.60	..	3.60	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	195	205	195	205
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto R.-Am. T. Co.	236	263	255	265
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	593	615	595	615
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121	123	121	123

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
26	Ahmeek	105	105	105	105
330	Alaska Gold	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
55	Allouez	68	68	67½	67¾
1,069	Am. Zinc	46	46¾	46	46¾
1,485	Ariz. Com'l	11¼	11¾	11¼	11⅜
785	Butte-Bal.	2	2	2	2
15	Butte & Sup.	62½	62½	62½	62½
883	Cal. & Ariz.	74	74	73½	74
3	Cal. & Hecla	573	573	573	575
45	Centennial	21	21	21	21
2,280	Copper Range	66	67½	66	67⅛
470	East Butte	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝
20	Granby	90	90	90	90
54	Hancock	14	14	14	14
220	Inspiration	62⅜	63¼	62¾	63¼
100	Isle Royale	32½	32½	32½	32½
9	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
75	Keweenaw	6½	6½	6½	6½
10	La Salle	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Mason Valley	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
250	Mass. Con.	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
150	Michigan	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
60	Mohawk	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾
10	New Arcadian	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
20	Nipissing	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
20	North Butte	20¾	21	20¾	21
20	Ojibway	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15	Old Dominion	70	70	70	70
151	Osceola	87	89	87	89
2	Quincy	88	88	88	88
100	Santa Fe	2	2	2	2
157	Shannon	9¼	9½	9¼	9½
120	South Lake	5½	5½	5½	5½
215	St. Mary's	85½	86½	85	85½
945	Sup. & Bos.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼
312	Tamarack	39½	42	39½	42
85	Trinity	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛
1,209	Tuolumne	67o	70o	67o	70o
947	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
10	Utah Con.	14½	14½	14½	14½
115	Utah Copper	92⅞	98	92⅝	93
1,510	Utah Metal	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛
20	Victoria	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
25	Wolverine	46	46	46	46

RAILROADS.

60	Boston & A.	186	186	186	186
90	Boston Elev.	80½	80¾	80½	80¾
4	Boston & L.	122	122	122	122
17	Boston & Me.	45	45	45	45
5	C.J. & S.Y. pf.	105	105	105	105
10	Fitchburg pf.	76¾	77	76¾	77
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	35	35	35	35
2	Old Colony.	141½	141½	141½	141½
1	West End.	58	58	58	58

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. C. pf.	101	101	101	101
75	Am. Pneu.	18	18	18	18
100	Am. Sugar.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
40	Am. Sugar pf.	120	120	119	119¾
20	Am. Wool. pf.	97½	98	97½	98
132	Amoskeag	73½	73½	73½	73¾
185	Cuban Cement	21½	22¼	21½	22
105	East B. Land.	8	9	8	8
10	McElwain pf.	100	100	100	100
12	Mass. Gas.	82½	82½	82½	82½
10	Mergenthaler.	162½	162½	162	162
5	Nova S. Steel.	134	134	134	134
70	N. E. Teleph.	125¾	126¾	125¾	126¾
635	Punta A. S.	55½	56	55½	55½
50	Pullman	171	171	171	171
756	Swift	141	143	140	143
2,130	Swift rights	11	12	11	12
8	Torrington	61	61	61	61
835	United Fruit.	158½	161¼	159½	161¼
1,830	United Shoe.	56¾	57¼	56¾	57¼
101	Un. Shoe pf.	30	30	30	30
120	Ventura Oil.	3	6	7⅜	7⅜
103	West. Union.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼

BONDS.

$44,000	A. G. & W. I.	5s	84¾	84	84¾
5,000	A. G. & W. I.	5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	M. G. 4½s	'29.	97½	97½	97½
5,000	New River	5s.	80	80	80
4,000	Swift	5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼
$3,000	West. Tel.	5s.	101¼	101	101

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1	1⅛	Homa. Oil.	.82	.86
Am Oil	.27	.29	Humboldt.	5	4½
Begole	1	1¼	Iron Blos.	1½	1¾
Bay S Gas	.15	.17	Iron Cap.	5¾	6
Bingham	6⅝	10½	Iron C pf.	5½	6
Bohemia	1⅞	1⅝	Jerome V.	2¼	2⅜
Bos Corbin	.75	.75	La Rose	.62	.66
Boston Ely	.70	.75	Majestic	.55	.57
Bos & Mon	.82	.84	Mex Meta	.31	.33
Bos Arix	1⅜	2⅝	Mojave T.	3⅜	3⅝
Butte & L.	.67	.70	Nat L & Z	.56	.58
Cal Corbin	2¼	3½	New Baltic		
Calaveras	5	6	(pd asst)	2¼	2⅜
Champion	.10	.12	New Doug.	1⅜	1⅝
Chief	2	2¼	Niton	.30	.33
Con Cop	2½	2⅝	Oneco	.80	.90
Con Ariz	1⅛	1¼	Onondaga	1	1¼
Crown Res	.60	.64	Ohio Cop.	.20	.24
Davis-Daly	2¼	2⅝	Pilot Butte	.09	.10
Cortes	.32	.40	Rills	.10	.11
Earle	.32	.34	S W Miami	⅞	1
E & B B.	1⅜	1⅝	Trure	2	2½
Fortuna	.16	.18	Un V Ext.	35	38¾
Gold Lake	.16	.18	Yukon	2¼	2⅝
Houghton	1⅝	1⅞			

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Sewer P.	15½	15½	15½	15½
90	Am. W. Gl. M.	64½	64½	64½	64½
40	A.W.G.M. pf.	128	128	127½	127½
100	Con. Ice pf.	30	30	30	30
220	Columbia Gas.	40¼	41	40¼	40¾
415	Indpt. Brew.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
38	Ind. Brew. pf.	23	23	23	23
695	L. I. & Steel.	70	70½	69¾	70⅜
1,500	Mfrs. Li. & H.	87	87¼	87	87
40	Nat. Firepfg.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
15	Nat. Fire. pf.	18½	18½	15	15
220	Ohio Fuel Sup.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
40	Pitts. Brew.	5¼	6¼	6	6
762	Pure Oil	21¼	21¼	21	21
990	Pitts. C. & T.	13	13⅝	12½	12½
1,000	Pitts. Cons. M.	7o	7o	7o	7o
3,600	Ross Mining.	34	35	33	34
100	Riverside	13⅝	13⅝	12½	12½
5,600	San Toy	31	31	31	31
100	U. S. Steel.	111¼	111¼	109	111¼
100	W.P.T. & W.P.	25	25	25	25
445	West. A. E.	150	150½	150	150
55	Westing. Elec.	61½	62¼	61¼	62⅛

BOND.

$4,000	Col. G. & E. 5s	89	89	89	89

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Arun. S. & G.	38	38	37¾	37¾
44	Ala. Co.	23	23	23	23
41	Ala. Co. 1st pf	86½	86½	86½	86½
195	Ala. Co. 2d pf	40	40	39½	39½
33	Balt. Tube.	126½	126½	126½	126½
10	Balt. Tube pf.	108	108	108	108
10	Con. Coal.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
335	Con. Power.	115	116¾	116	116¾
816	Con. Gas. pf.	119½	120	119½	120
108	Com. Cred. pf. (B)	26½	26½	26½	26½
334	Chalmers Oil.	6	6	6	6
410	Chal. Oil pf.	4½	4½	4¾	4¾
170	Coslett & Co.	16¼	16¼	16	16¼
1,250	Con. O. & G.	12¾	13	12¾	13
440	C. O. & G. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
4,554	C. O. & G. rts	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
55	Davison Chem	47	47	47	47
225	Fid. & Depos.	121½	121½	121½	121½
100	Houston Oil.	16	16	16	16
20	Hous. Oil pf.	61	61	60	60
10	Mon. V.T. pf.	75	75	75	75
12	Md. Casualty.	90	90	90	90
7	Mt. Vernon	50½	50½	50½	50½
99	Penn. W. Pwr	76½	76½	76½	76½
5	Sapulpa	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼
595	Un. Ry. & El.	28¼	28½	28¼	28½

BONDS.

$1,000	A. C. L. cv. 5s	92	92	92	92
4,000	Ala. Co. gen. 6s	75	75	75	75
1,000	Balt. Elec. 5s.	100	100	100	100
1,000	Balt. Trac. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
16,000	C. O. & G. 6s.	102	102	102	102
2,000	Fair. C. T. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
2,000	Ga. So. F. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
4,000	Kirby Lum. 6s	99	99	99	99
8,000	Linz St.R.4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
3,000	M. & M. Tr. 6s	108½	108¼	108¼	108¾
10,000	Penn. W.P. 6s	93¾	94	93¾	94
500	U. Ry. & E. 5s.	87¾	88	87¾	88
4,000	U. Ry. & E. inc. 4s.	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¾
9,000	U. Ry. & E. inc. 4s.	64	64	64	64
1,000	Va. Ry. 5s.	88½	88½	88½	88½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Radiator.	405¾	405¾	400¾	400¾
33	Am. Ship. pf.	95¾	96	96¼	94
425	Conn. Ry.	5¾	5¾	5	5¼
2,575	Conn. Ry. pf.	34	35	33¾	33¾
25	Chi. Pn. Tool.	73	73	73	73
40	Chi. Rys. No. 2.	22½	23¼	22½	22½
5	Chi. T.	223	223	223	223
70	Com. Edison.	143	143	143	143
150	Diam'd Match.	118½	118½	118½	118½
5	Illinois Brick.	85½	85½	85½	85½
50	Lindsay Light.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
20	M. Ward pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
2	Natl. Carbon.	224	224	224	224
190	People's Gas.	111¼	111¼	111	111
4	Public Service.	116	116	116	116
45	Pub. Serv. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Quaker Oats pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½
55	Sears-Roebuck.	213	213	213	213
305	Stewart-W.	114	114½	114	114½
1,598	Swift	141	143	140¾	143
70	Un. Carbide.	168½	169¼	168	168¾
35	Un. Strawb'd.	37	37	37	37
1,320	Un. Paperb'd.	27	28¼	27	27½
8	Un. Pap. pf.	73	73	73	75

BONDS.

$5,000	City Ry. 5s.	99¼	99½	99¼	99¾
2,000	Chi. Rys. 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
20,000	Com. Ed. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
10,000	Ogden Gas 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	Pub. Serv. 5s.	96	96	96	96
5,000	Sulsberger 6s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
5,000	Swift 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
79	Am. Rys. pf.	98¼	99	98½	98½
10	Bald Loco.	82	82	82	82
125	Cambria Steel.	101½	101½	101	101
60	Con. Tr. N. J.	73½	73½	73½	73½

Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore Common Stock.

Earned last year fourteen per cent.
Pays seven per cent.
Yields six per cent.
Is listed upon the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Write, call or 'phone for circular giving complete information.

Thompson, Shonnard & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
20 Exchange Place, N. Y.
'Phone Hanover 7010.

Industrial Stocks

Amer. Hawaiian S. S.
Burns Bros. Ice 1st Pfd.
Burns Bros. Coal Com. & Pfd.
Fisk Rubber
Hercules Powder
Marlin Arms
Manning, Maxwell & Moore
Wright-Martin Aircraft

Public Utility Stocks

Amer. Gas & Elec. Pfd
Amer. Power & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Carolina Power & Lt. Com.
Commonwealth Pr. Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
General Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Niagara Falls Power
Northern States Power Com. & Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec. Pfd.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.

Kiely & Horton
80 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

WE BUY & SELL:

Guaranty Trust Co.
U. S. Mtge. & Tr. Co.
Metropolitan Tr. Co.
Mech. & Metals Natl. Bank
Natl. City Bank
Hanover Natl. Bank
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Borden's Cond. Milk
Babcock & Wilcox
Remington Type. Stocks
Amer. Chicle com. & pfd.
Remington Type. 6s, 1926

L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2885. 25 Broad St.

U. S. Finishing
Hale & Kilburn
Am. Graphophone
Nat'l Surety Rts.

DAWSON, LYON & CO.
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
SEWALL STREET, NEW YORK

We Will Sell
100 Shares
Boston & Virginia
Transportation Co.
STOCKS

GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N.Y. Phone 3232 Broad

We Will Buy
Toledo Tr. Lt. & Pr.
COMMON
Offerings Wanted
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N.Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Freeport-Texas
Gilbert Elliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

United Lt. & Rys. Com. & Pfd.
Wilson & Co. Preferred
National Surety Co. "Rights"
Amer. Exchange Nat'l Bank
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9676. New York.

Royal Baking Powder
Atlas Portland Cement
Vandalia R. R.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
'Phone Broad 5140. 90 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Great Northern Paper
J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 587,655 shares of stock and $310,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 140,850; oils, 70,700; and mining, 376,045. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,800	†Aetna Explo..	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11
250	Am. Br. M. C.	19	19	19	19
50	A. B. M. C. pf.	45	45	45	45
800	†A. Sumatra Tob.	23¾	24	23½	24
500	†Butler Cons'n.	4	4	4	4¼
4,400	†Butter'th Jud.	70½	71	70½	70½
1,000	†Cal. Shipbldg.	14	14½	14	14¼
50	†Carbon Steel	92	92	92	92
900	†Car Lt. & Pr.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
700	†Car L.Co. o.A.	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
2,000	Chevrolet Mot.	194	196	193	196
100	C. of R. & H.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
150	Emerson Phon.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
400	†Fan Motor..	8½	9	8½	9
100	†Gen'n, W. & W.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
500	†Gen. A.T.Car.	59	60	59	60
200	†Gen. A.T.Car, 1st pf.	96	96	93	95
4,000	†Gen. Mo., w.i.	153	162	135	162
1,100	Has. & Barker Car Co.	38¾	41¾	*38¾	41¾
300	Havana Tob...	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2¾
185	†Hawaiian Su.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
10	Holly S.C. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
200	†Hutchinson S. Plantation	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28¾
6,875	†Imp Car. Cha.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	†Joplin O. S., (new)	50	50	50	50
1,000	†Keyst'e T.R.R.	15½	16½	15½	15½
7,223	†Lake Tor. Bt.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¾
1,000	†Lake Tor. bt., 1st pf.	10⅝	11	10⅝	11
500	Man. Transit..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	†Maxim Mu...	6	6¼	6	6
300	Marconi of A.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
3,800	Marlin Arms..	48	50	43	50
400	Marlin A. pf..	94	95	93	93
200	†Max. Pet. E. Co.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
23,600	†Midvale Steel	66½	67	65¾	67
200	†Mitch. M. (w. released)	65¼	65½	63¼	63¾
2,500	†N.Y. Cen. rts	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
70	N. Y. Trans..	15¾	15¾	13¾	15¾
500	†Pauahau S..	27	27¼	27	27¼
2,500	†Pugh St. Cor. w. i.	10¼	10¼	10	10⅛
1,500	†Pullman V.C.	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
500	†Pullman V.C. pf.	4¾	5	4¾	4⅞
1,700	†Ser.-B. Corp.	56	56	56	56
100	Seaboard S. & Manganese..	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
200	S. & Terry pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1,450	St. Jos. Lead..	18½	18⅞	18¼	18⅝
6,600	Sub. Boat v.t. ctfs.	42	42¾	41⅛	42⅜
500	†Texas Co.rts.	23	23	23	23
100	†Times Sq. A. Sup. w. i...	41	41	41	41
1,000	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs....	2½	2½	2⅛	2⅛
700	Un. Prof. Sh.	⅞	1⅛	⅞	⅞
800	†U. S. Lt. & H. Corp.....	2⅛	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1,200	U. S. Steam-ship Co.	6¾	7	6⅝	6⅝
11,200	†Unit. Motors.	67½	68½	66½	68
3,700	†U. S. Tung..	35	36	35	35
24,000	†Un. Alloys S. Corp.	50½	51	50	51
100	†Western Pac.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
5,000	White M. Co..	57	57	57	57
2,200	World Film C. v. t. ctfs....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	†Weight-Mart. Aircraft Co.	30	30	30	30
1,500	†Zinc. Con. C.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
360	Illinois P. L.	218	210	215	+22
1,200	Ohio Oil Co.	376	345	376	+35
250	St. O. of N. J.	592	578	592	+16

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	†Al. Pet. Ltd., (a prospect).	67	67	67	67
100	†Bar.-O. & G.	21½	21½	21½	21½
100	†Ceaden & Co. (Oil Ref....)	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
3,500	†Cos. O. & G..	12⅝	13	12⅝	13
100	†Cos.O.& G.pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3,700	†Federal Oil..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	†Houston Oil.	16	16	16	16
1,700	Kenova Oil (a prospect)	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,400	†Inter Petrol.	10⅜	11	10½	10⅜
200	Met. Petrol...	15	15	14⅜	14⅜
4,000	†Midwest Oil.	42	42	41	42
100	†Muskogee R.	5½	5¾	5½	5½
2,300	†N.Y.-Okla.O.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,100	†Oil Explora.	½	¾	½	¾
14,500	†Okla. Oil..	10½	11	10½	11
3,250	†Okla Oil pf..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	Okla. P. & R..	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛
2,800	†Omar O. & G.	60	60	55	60
200	Penna. Gaso..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Savoy Oil.....	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
900	Seq. O. & R..	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
5,800	†Sinclair Oil..	48½	49¼	46	48¾
800	†Un. West. O.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,500	†Utah Pet. Co. (a prospect).	43	43	42	42
12,000	†Vac. C. & O. (a prospect).	½	½	½	½
8,400	†Victoria Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,800	†Alas. M. C..	80	80	79	79
1,000	†Atl.-West..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	†Ariz. Chlor.	36	37	36	37
1,750	†Ariz. Cop...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
7,400	B. L. Cop. C..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Bing. Min....	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
6,000	Bos. & Mon...	85	85	82	82
1,200	Butte C. & C. (a prospect).	1	1	1	1
1,600	†Caledonia....	60	60	59	59
2,000	†Cal.-Tr. Gold. (proa.)....	78	78	78	78
8,000	†Calu. & Tor..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4,000	†Canada Copper	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
10,000	†Cashboy	5	5	4½	5
1,000	†C. de Pas. Cop.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
22,400	†Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
500	Con. Coop. M..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,000	†Con. Homes..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,800	†Cress. Con. G.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
5,000	D.L.&S.M.&D.	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9
3,500	Dundee-Ariz. Cop. (a pros).	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
3,823	†Emma Copper	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	First Nat. Cop.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,100	†Gold. Con....	62	62	60	61
5,500	†Goldst. Min. Co. (a pros.).	52	56	51	54
22,100	†Gren'm. M...	3⅝	4	2⅜	3⅞
3,200	†Griz. F. O. M.	60	60	57	60
1,200	Hecla Min....	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10,200	†Hull Cop....	54	54	50	52
12,070	Inspir. N. Cop. (a prospect.).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect.)	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2⅛
400	†Jerome V. E. (a prospect.)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
88,000	La Ex.(a pros.)	47	47	47	47
29,000	Louisiana Con.	41	45	41	45
56,000	†Ind. Lead....	13	14	13	13¼
600	Magma Cop....	17¼	17½	17¼	17½
2,050	†Mary... Gold Mining Co...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	†McK.-Dar....	61	62	60	60
300	†Mojave Tung.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Mont. Shoshone	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
17,000	†Mother Lode.	29½	30	29½	30
1,000	†Newray M ..	69	69	69	69
800	N. Utah Bing.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	N.Y. & H. Ros. M. Co..	15	15	14½	15
400	Nipis. M. Co..	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
1,000	†Oatman G. K. (a prospect.)	16	16	15	16
27,850	†Old E. Leas.	30	45	30	44
2,000	†Oro....	4	4	4	4
1,000	†Peterson Lake	21	22	21	22
10,000	†Pitts. J. Cop. (a prospect.)	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
800	†Ray Her. M..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
7,000	†Rex. Con. M.	30	30	30	30
6,000	S. Rita Dev.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
1,400	†Silver Pick..	19	19	17	18
2,300	Stand. S. L...	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,200	†Success	39	39	38	38
1,500	†Temiskaming	61	62	61	62
2,000	†Tenn. C. rts..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,000	Tonopah Ext..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
4,500	†U. S. Cont..	9	9½	9	9
4,200	†U. S. Exten.	38	38¾	38	38½
9,000	†T. Burns pf..	74	75	74	75
100	Unity Gold....	3½	3½	3½	3½
5,500	†W. End Cons.	68	68	67	68
6,700	†White Caps.	46	46	40	40
500	†White Oaks..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	†Tuscaran C..	1½	1½	1½	1½
300	Yukon Gold....	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$115,000	City of Paris 6s, w. i....	98¾	99⅛	98¾	98⅝
56,000	C. Ariz. 8, 5s	43	48	43	46
12,000	†Cos. O. 6s..	103	103	103	103
50,000	Midw. S. 5s..	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
14,000	†Russian Govt. 6½s, w. i...	101	101	101	101
18,000	†Sinclair O.6s	97½	97½	97½	97½
13,000	Sulzberger 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾

*Odd lot. †Unlisted. ‡Sells cents per share.
Note.—Saturday 200 Midvale Steel sold at 66 and 200 Mitchell Motors at 63½.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Saturday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
United Drug.....	80	77	81	81
United Drug 1st pf..	54	54½	54	54½
United Drug 2d pf...	90	92	90	92

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	13½	14	13¾	14
Tide Water Oil.....	184	185	183	185

BOND.

Pierce Oil	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	58	62	58	63
American Brass.....	332	335	330	335
Atlas Powder.....	175	180	178	179
Atlas Powder pf....	99	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox....	122	125	122	125
Bliss (E. W.).....	715	750	725	730
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	80	75	80
Can. Pdry. & Forg...	185	195	185	193
Canadian Explosives..	380	400	380	400
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	850	870	850	870
Du Pont Pow., new..	285	290	285	290
Du Pont Pow., deb..	103	104½	106	104
Hercules Powder	345	350	340	340
Hercules Powder pf..	116	117	116	117
International Arms...	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	181	185	181	185
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	105	108	105	106
Scovill Mfg. Co....	650	700	640	650
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1200	1300	1250	1300

ACCUSES B. & M. DIRECTORS.

Petition of Minority Stockholders to Intervene Argued in Court.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The question as to whether Francis V. Streeter of Medford, minority stockholder of the Boston and Maine Railroad, shall be allowed to intervene in the receivership proceeding now pending against the road, was taken under advisement today by Judge James M. Morton, Jr., in the Federal District Court, after arguments by counsel.

The Court also allowed Conrad W. Crooker, counsel for Charles M. Green, another minority stockholder, to file a petition to intervene and set Oct. 30 as a date for hearing. Judge James W. Remick of Concord, N. H., as one of the trustees of the John H. Pearson trust, an educational and charitable foundation, also informed the court that he would seek to intervene as the holder of 2,000 shares of stock of the Concord and Montreal Railroad, a subsidiary line. Judge Morton announced that he would take the matter up when the papers were filed.

Arguing in favor of the petition to intervene, Asa P. French, counsel for Streeter, declared that the Directors of the Boston and Maine were guilty of a breach of trust in not defending the road from the receivership proceedings, and that the stockholders should be allowed to make that defense. He claimed further that the credit and assets of the road were sufficient to meet all its obligations and that the receivership was an attempt by influential banking houses and certain Directors of the road to gain control.

Boyd B. Jones, counsel for the Intercontinental Rubber Company of New Jersey, upon whose petition temporary receivership was granted, argued that the stockholders had no right to intervene "unless the corporation or those in charge of it are taking a fraudulent course to the interests of the stockholders."

FINDS PROSPERITY IN WEST.

Vanderlip, Back from Trip, Reports Record-Breaking Bank Deposits.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, returned yesterday from an absence of several weeks, during which he traveled through the Middle West. He reported that banks in that region never had had so much money on deposit and that business conditions were very satisfactory.

With funds in such plentiful supply and the agricultural districts enriched by the high price of grains, Mr. Vanderlip said, money rates were low. He found business men much concerned to know what effect the end of the war would have on the situation, and he was met by questions to that end at every point. He would not comment on the peace rumors, but said he saw nothing in the European developments to indicate that an end of the war might be in sight.

Mr. Vanderlip said the prospects favored a continuation of active business for the United States. He found the West greatly interested in politics, but he declined to make a prediction on the way the country would vote. He announced himself as in favor of Mr. Hughes when the Republican nomination was made last Summer.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	Oct. 14, 1916.	Increase.
Circulation	$6,497,000	$26,000
Loans, discounts and inv.	446,348,000	8,849,000
Indiv. dep., inc. U. S.	353,593,000	976,000
Due to banks	150,161,000	5,111,000
Time deposits	28,158,000	*237,000
Exchange clearances	19,531,000	349,000
Due from banks	45,996,000	2,990,000
Cash reserves	73,751,000	722,000
Reserve in F. R. bank	24,606,000	960,000
Reserve with other banks	48,247,000	*7,143,000
Reserve excess	756,000	104,000
N. Y. excess	31,607,000	*7,533,000
Excess with F. R. bank	8,308,000	445,000
Total excess	86,168,000	*7,004,000

*Decrease.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Thirty-four corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $1,007,100, were chartered today. They include:

American Corporation for Home and Foreign Trade, mercantile, commercial, mining, agricultural, engineering, development, timber, oil, precious stones, $300,000; F. Williamson, G. Moses, H. D. Lebmann, 120 Broadway.

International Yachting Amusement Co., Inc., Syracuse, amusement devices, yacht rides, $250,000; C. J. Cassidy, W. H. Kendall, W. E. Miller, 217 Vermont Av., Providence, R. I.

National Insulate Co., Inc., insulating materials, $50,000; S. S. Hamburger, I. S. Beck, P. Meyer, 105 West 120 St.

Chamberlain Sales Corp., drugs, medicines, chemicals, $100,000; E. B. Murtagh, E. D. Guilfoyle, J. J. Gallagher, 14 Wall St.

Philadelphia Dyeing and Finishing Co., Inc., dye color, otherwise treat goods, fabrics, finishers, cleaners, $100,000; A. W. Hardwick, W. J. Gibbons, Jr., F. Merz, 207 4 Av.

Herman Halle, Inc., novelties, merchandise, agent, $10,000; R. M. and E. M. Simpson, G. Halle, 809 Broadway.

G. E. Thing & Co., Inc., Buffalo, rubber, leather goods, footwear, $25,000; J. F. Barnes, H. B. Hubbard, G. H. Mayo, 1,790 Broadway.

Nozall Shirt Co., Inc., men's shirts, $20,000; M. Stein, N. Fineman, N. Bernstein, 307 West 37 St.

P. A. Cooper Co., Inc., personal property agent, $15,000; P. A. Cooper, S. Phillips, M. I. Garshelis, 1,211 Howe Av., Bronx.

The Lincoln Photoplay Co., Inc., Newburg, motion pictures, $10,000; H. S. Whitmaak, B. H. Cornwell, B. F. Long, 93 Broadway, Newburg.

The Sand-Clay Corp'n., sand and clay, $10,000; J. Male, J. Greenberg, F. L. Sage, 3,544 Broadway.

Hano-Weinkrau & Co., Inc., book binding, ruling, printing, $9,000; R. Deibel, B. and S. Weinkraut, 342 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn.

Hygrade Rubber Co., Inc., rubber goods, $10,000; G. Kuhlmann, H. L. Goldbaum, J. F. Kraentler, Jr., 66 Beaver St.

C. D. Babcock Co., Inc., electric machinery, supplies, motors, wireless apparatus, $10,000; C. W. Fairbank, C. D. Babcock, J. Neilson, Larchmont.

The 125th St. Casino Co., Inc., hotel, restaurant, wines, liquors, tobacco, $10,000; G. Edwards, F. Malony, H. McEwing, 63 West 125th St.

Heer Contracting Co., Inc., inwood, bridge building, street improvements, contracting, $10,000; H. Miltanberger, C. Schurster, W. Kuenscher, Rockaway Beach.

Hindlemann and Weissman, Inc., clothing, wearing apparel, dry goods, $10,000; A. Friedman, H. Hindlemann, J. Weissman, 17 Whiting St., Now Haven, Conn.

R. F. Keith Riverside Corp'n., theatrical, amusement, $10,000; J. Hopkins, A. L. Robertson, L. J. Golde, 1,564 Broadway.

Amalgamated Cloak and Suit Co., Inc., dry goods, cloaks, suits, $10,000; L. and A. Bergman, M. E. Bobel, 835 East 163d St.

Harrison Ice Cream Co., Inc., ice cream, $5,000; D. and I. Levine, S. Harrison, 22 Lewis St.

J. R. K. Real Estate Co., Inc., Mount Vernon, realty, construction, $5,000; J. D. Toomey, F. Gescheldt, J. R. Kain, 506 South 2d Av., Mount Vernon.

Richard Sales Co., Inc., sound-producing machines, talking machines, phonographs, realty, agency, brokers, $5,000; P. J. and A. L. Richards, H. C. Silver, 15 Broad St.

Power City Boiler Works, Inc., Niagara Falls, machine shop, $5,000; M. A. A. C. and L. H. Schelosky, Niagara Falls.

Authorization: Federal X-Ray Co., Chicago, Ill., laboratories, phonographic, therapeutic, X-ray work, $2,500; representative, Frank E. Browning, 50 East 42d St., New York.

Capital increase: Rahway Mercantile and Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $15,000 to $500,000.

Voluntary dissolution: The Long Island Duck Growers' Association, Eastport.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 16.—Charters filed:

Commonwealth Chemical Corp., 1,500 Garden St., Hoboken, $200,000; W. E. Burns, C. Schaetzer, F. N. Stockelbach, Queens County, N. Y.; W. Walsh, Cook County, Ill.

Keystone Rubber Co., Yardville, manufacture and deal in soft rubber goods, $25,000; H. Johnson, Yardville; A. Hughes, Richard M. J. Smith, Trenton.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 16.—Charters filed:

New Hoffman Co.; drill and bore for oil, gas, petroleum, &c., $4,000,000; Ferris Giles, K. Dougherty, L. F. Dorsey, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Wholesale Typewriter Co. of America, manufacture, sell, and deal in and with typewriters, computing machines, &c., $300,000; Arthur W. Brilles, Joseph F. Curtin, Louis H. Gunter, all of New York.

Classic Meter Co., manufacture, sell, and deal in and with motor cars, trucks, &c., $2,000,000; F. W. Buck, George W. Dillmon, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Dictator Motor Car Corp., manufacture, sell, and deal in and with motor cars, tractors, &c., $1,000,000; George R. Guthrie, John H. Comegys, Ernest W. Spicer, all of Chicago.

CENTRAL TO OFFER STOCK TO HOLDERS

$25,000,000 of New Railroad Issue for Subscription at $100 a Share.

MONEY FOR FUTURE NEEDS

Proceeds of Expected Sale Will Be Used for Improvements on the West Side.

While officials of the New York Central would not confirm the report yesterday, it is expected that the company will shortly offer $25,000,000 of new capital stock to shareholders at $100 a share. Central shares sold at 109 yesterday.

There is outstanding now approximately $250,000,000 of stock, out of a total authorized issue of $400,000,000. Of this amount $100,000,000 is reserved for the conversion of a like amount of 6 per cent. twenty-year bonds. The remaining $50,000,000 may be sold at the discretion of the Directors, and it is understood that $25,000,000 will be offered at an early date, each shareholder being allowed to subscribe to one new share for every ten shares of old stock held. This would make the rights worth about 80 cents per share, at yesterday's price for the stock, and 2,000 rights were sold on the curb market at a little below this figure.

Earnings have been running so high that the company is not in immediate need of funds, but the proposed improvements on the west side will call for a very heavy expenditure, and the proceeds of the sale will be used for part of this work. It is understood that the management was advised by bankers that the present investment demand makes it advisable to provide for future needs, rather than to wait until the money is expended.

From an earnings standpoint the New York Central is now in a stronger position than at any other time in its history. For the first eight months of the calendar year a surplus equivalent to 11.8 per cent. was earned, or at the rate of 19 per cent. per annum. Gross revenues were $28,000,000 larger than for the corresponding period of last year, while the surplus after charges showed a gain of $18,000,000. The company pays 5 per cent. on its shares.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Previous Day. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	41.00	41.50	.....	42.00
Lead	7.00	7.10	.....	7.05
Spelter	9.50	.....	9.87½	.....
Antimony	12.50	13.50	12.50	13.00
Quicksilver	$80.00	.....	$80.00	.....
Aluminium	*65.00	66.00	*65.00	66.00
Iron No. 2X f'dry..	20.50	21.00	20.50	21.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 23¾@24c for first-quarter (1917) delivery, 23¾@24c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Previous Day. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	123	0	0	123	0	0
Copper, futures	118	10	0	118	10	0
Tin, spot	179	0	0	180	15	0
Tin, futures	180	0	0	181	5	0
Spelter	54	10	0	56	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Prices were well maintained in the wheat market yesterday and at the close of the day showed net gains of ⅛c to ⅜c. The visible supply in the United States increased 1,000,000 bushels, while the total American visible increased 3,240,0 0, bringing the total to 80,007,000, compared with 88,035,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.86½; No. 2 hard, $1.72¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.90¼; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.79¼, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.58¾	1.57¼	1.57¾	1.57¾	1.06½
May	1.58½	1.57¼	1.57¾	1.57¾	1.07¾
July	1.34¾	1.33¾	1.33¾	1.33¾	...

CORN.

There was only a quiet trade in the corn market, and, while price changes were narrow, the undertone was easier, and at the close the market showed net losses of ¼c to ⅜c. The visible supply decreased 744,000 bushels, against a decrease of 197,000 bushels last year. Export sales for the day were estimated at about 200,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 99c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	77⅛	76⅝	76⅝	76⅞	64⅛
May	78⅝	78⅛	78¼	78½	59⅝

OATS.

The continued heavy receipts and increasing supplies gave the oats market an easier tone, and prices lost ⅜@⅝c. The visible supply increased 1,666,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,424,000 last year. In the local cash market prices were easier, with standard quoted at 52¼@53c; No. 3 white, 51¼@52c; No. 4 white, 51@51½c; fancy clipped white, 55@56c; ordinary clipped white, 54@55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	48¼	47¾	47¾	48	39¼
May	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝	51⅛	40¾

PROVISIONS.

Reports that the Belgian Relief Commission was in the market for lard and meats had a stimulating influence on the provision list, and prices were higher despite a liberal run of hogs and lower prices at the yards. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 48,000; estimated for Tuesday, 20,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 2,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	15.22	15.15	15.22	15.17	9.40
December	14.40	14.35	14.40	14.15	9.37
Ribs—					
October	...	...	...	13.35	9.00
January	12.72	12.60	12.72	12.57	9.45
Pork—					
December	23.80	23.20	23.80	23.25	14.90
January	23.80	23.35	23.80	23.35	17.30

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for c

Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.
(Hawaii)
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co.
Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co.
Edgar G. Youngs
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Phone: 7402-7403 Hanover

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COTTON PRICES UP TO 18-CENT LEVEL

The Highest Point on Record Established for the General Contract List.

TRADING SHOWS ACTIVITY

Market Owes Most of Its Strength to Trade Demand—Net Gain for Day 25 to 29 Points.

Cotton yesterday crossed the 18-cent level for the Summer positions, and thereby established the highest price on record for the general contract list. The mark was first touched when Charles D. Freeman, one of the veteran members of the Exchange, paid 18 cents for July. The close was comfortably above that figure, and the net gain for the day was a matter of 25 to 29 points. Trading was very active, and an upward tendency was manifest from the opening call.

Liverpool cabled: "Southern markets are dear and mostly above Liverpool parity. Nothing offering at reasonable prices. Market affected favorably by improved spot demand."

The market owes most of its strength to trade demand. Speculators appear to be holding aloof, and only those in closest touch with conditions in actual cotton and the dry goods markets appear to be willing to make purchases at present levels. One of the best-informed shippers in Texas who was in New York yesterday said that practically all of the Texas cotton crop would be sold within another month. Another Southwestern cotton man said that Eastern mills were trying to buy Texas cotton, and that the shippers of that State were having a rather difficult time of it. Earlier in the season the bales sought the merchant, but now the merchant has to look around for the cotton.

The psychology of the market appears to be well summarized by Arthur R. Marsh in the following observation printed in the latest issue of The Economic World:

> It goes without saying that a large number of persons in the trade are rendered uneasy by the severe departure of prices from the range that has been commonly assumed to be "normal." These persons cannot rid themselves of the fear that there is an element of essential unsoundness in the situation and that a collapse may come at almost any moment, like a thief in the night. It is undeniable that this is a perfectly natural state of mind; moreover, it is well that it should be shared by a considerable portion of the trade, for it makes for conservatism in all directions. Yet the fundamental fact remains that back of the present inordinately high price of cotton lies the ability of the world's cotton manufacturers to pay this price, and even a good deal more, owing to the prices they themselves are able to obtain for their goods.

Probably never before in the history of the cotton market have prices reached practically the extreme level predicted by the bulls without finding the market in a dangerous position. A few months ago, the enthusiasts on the long side were predicting 18 cents. That level has been reached without any indications of an overbought condition.

Market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	*17.35	17.50	17.50	@17.65	17.35@17.39
Dec.	17.62	17.87	17.59	17.82@17.83	17.37@17.39
Jan.	17.56	17.82	17.54	17.80@17.82	17.51@17.54
Mar.	17.67	17.90	17.67	17.88@17.90	17.60@17.62
May	17.79	18.00	17.79	17.98@17.99	17.69@17.70
July	17.86	18.06	17.86	18.04@18.05	17.74@17.75

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 25 points advance; middling, 17.80. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were from 12 to 30 points advance. New Orleans, 17c; Galveston, 17.30; Savannah, 17¼; Memphis, 17.12; Augusta, 17.88; Houston, 17.20. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	16.90	17.00	16.90	17.06@17.08	16.82@16.84
Dec.	17.07	17.34	17.07	17.32@17.33	17.07@17.08
Jan.	17.25	17.45	17.25	17.43@17.44	17.18@17.19
Mar.	17.49	17.65	17.47	17.63@17.65	17.37@17.39
May	17.59	17.74	17.59	17.72@17.73	17.50@17.52
July	17.80	17.92	17.78	17.92@17.93	17.69@17.70

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 18 points advance at 10.29 bid. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 12,000 bales, all American. Closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	10.15	10.20	10.14½	10.24¼	10.11¼
Jan.-Feb.	10.15	10.25	10.14½	10.25	10.11
Mar.-Apr.	10.18½	10.23	10.17⅝	10.28½	10.14½
May-June	10.23	10.30	10.21	10.30	10.15½
July-Aug.	10.13	10.26	10.16½	10.26	10.11

The 1 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 17.67; March, 17.74; May, 17.84; July, 17.91. The market there was due to open today 6½ to 7 points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	27,900	10,805	220,380	249,500
New Orleans	24,542	4,178	222,963	187,601
Mobile	256	286	8,289	16,328
Savannah	6,712	9,784	189,603	181,608
Charleston	1,392	2,968	60,170	81,292
Wilmington	1,438	3,401	34,136	40,776
Norfolk	6,002	3,961	58,306	50,450

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	2,938	3,421	120,854	143,358
Memphis	9,217	15,403	179,952	117,269
St. Louis	453	1,079	12,714	5,588
Houston	32,976	22,330	237,904	158,604

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	29,500 to 31,000	34,970	30,623
New Orleans	21,500 to 23,500	22,160	8,587

Exports yesterday were 41,245 bales. Total thus far for this season, 1,256,700 bales. Total last season, 1,031,242 bales.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1916.	Increase.
ANN ARBOR—		
1st week Oct.	$58,902	$5,720
July 1-Oct. 7	730,285	136,878
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—		
1st week Oct.	1,304,865	219,120
July 1-Oct. 7	17,414,379	2,351,383

	1916.	1915.	1914.
BOSTON & MAINE for the year ended June 30—			
Tfl. op. rev.	$52,075,428	$46,673,049	$50,093,292
Oper. exp.	36,197,958	35,909,778	40,382,195
Oper. % rev.	15,877,469	10,763,277	9,711,096
Taxes	1,986,267	1,976,223	.....
Uncoll. rev.	2,624	5,844	.....
Oper. inc.	13,888,578	8,779,110	.....
Other inc.	1,170,715	1,204,474	1,862,096
Total inc.	15,059,293	9,983,584	11,573,180
Int., rent, &c.	10,993,602	10,318,046	12,742,735
Surplus	4,065,691	*334,462	*2,169,554

*Deficit.

CHICAGO & ALTON for the year ended June 30—			
Oper. rev.	18,325,288	14,245,624	14,259,479
Oper. rev.	11,601,794	11,072,707	12,807,744
Net op. rev.	4,723,494	3,172,917	1,451,735
Taxes	566,839	505,839	568,938
Uncoll. rev.	9,515	3,494	.....
Oper. inc.	4,147,140	2,660,584	1,582,797
Other inc.	254,182	97,537	95,310
Total inc.	4,401,322	2,757,821	1,678,107
Interest	4,572,901	4,447,977	4,240,387
Deficit	171,578	1,690,156	2,762,280

*Interest, dividends on stock of subsidiary companies, and discounts.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	17	16	17
Atlantic Refining	820	840	815	825
Borne-Scrymser	400	420	400	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	105	100	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	460	490	460	490
Colonial Oil	70	80	60	70
Continental Oil	540	560	535	550
Crescent Pipe Line	42	45	42	45
Cumberland Pipe L.	92	97	92	95
Eureka Pipe Line	237	243	240	245
Galena-S. O. pf.	170	175	171	175
Galena S. Oil	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	215	220	204	207
Indiana Pipe Line	104	107	103	106
Inter. Petrol. Co., Ltd.	10½	11	10½	11
National Transit	15	17	14½	15½
N. Y. Transit	207	212	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	104	107	104	107
Ohio Oil	373	376	338	342
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	65	70	65	70
Pierce Oil	13¼	14	13¼	14
Pierce Oil pf. 6s	82	84	82	84
Prairie O. & G.	462	467	450	455
Prairie Pipe Line	293	298	290	293
Solar Refining	330	360	375	385
Southern Pipe Line	215	225	210	215
South Penn Oil	405	410	390	395
Southwest Penn.	113	117	113	117
Stand. Oil of Cal.	355	360	337	340
Stand. Oil of Ind.	760	765	762	768
Stand. Oil of Kan.	520	535	520	550
Stand. Oil of Ky.	580	590	560	570
Stand. Oil of Neb.	520	540	520	540
Stand. Oil of N. J.	590	595	577	580
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	229	231	227	229
Stand. Oil of Ohio	415	425	410	430
Swan & Finch	105	115	105	115
Union Tank	92	95	89	92
Vacuum Oil	293	297	293	297
Washington Oil	85	45	40	45

No Official Objection from Japan and Russia.

No direct confirmation of the reported opposition of the Japanese and Russian Governments to the proposed entry of the American International Corporation into China, where it is proposed to build 1,100 miles of railroad with American capital, has been received by the corporation, and no change has been made in the plans as announced some weeks ago. At that time the possibility of objections from other Governments was admitted, and it was stated that no decision as to the lines to be constructed would be reached until engineers had canvassed the situation.

The Chinese have at various times made contracts or granted concessions for railways which have never been built, and it is supposed that the opposition from the Russians and Japanese is based upon these agreements. It was admitted by an official of the American International yesterday that the protests had led to an interesting situation, but it is believed that routes can be laid out which will not conflict with prior surveys.

An engineer engaged by the corporation will start for China with two assistants on Nov. 2, and his reports will be awaited before any definite action is taken.

LONG ISLAND NETS $139,697.

Road's Net Earnings Increase by $352,611, Wiping Out Deficit.

The Long Island Railroad's report shows a substantial profit in operation for the first eight months of this year, strengthening the indication of earlier reports that 1916 would break the earnings record of twenty years. The company's net receipts for eight months ended with August 31 amounted to $139,697, an increase of $352,611, wiping out a considerable deficit.

Increased traffic, due to the fact that between 15,000 and 20,000 more persons now live on Long Island than lived there last year, giving 4,000 more commuters, together with "war order" freight, caused the prosperity. Almost 10,000 new homes have been built on Long Island in the last eight months.

The railroad carried war freight to Bay Ridge, where it was loaded on vessels, and to and from Port Jefferson and Oyster Bay, where it was received and shipped to Connecticut. The latter route was created by the congestion on other lines.

STANDARDS FOR SPICES.

The Trade Being Consulted as to Desired Changes in Them.

A score or more manufacturers and importers of spices appeared yesterday before the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards held in Room 913 of the Appraiser's Warehouse, 641 Washington Street, to give their views regarding the changes to be made in the standards for spices promulgated in 1906.

At yesterday's hearing, the Joint Committee, which is composed of representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials, was represented by Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Chemistry, Chairman; J. P. Street of the Connecticut State Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven; Dr. I. K. Phelps, and Dr. J. S. Abott, Secretary of the committee.

Several trade representatives gave the committee information as to the composition of the different spices as they had found them. Those testifying explained that merchants experienced a good deal of difficulty in keeping certain classes of spices up to the standards laid down by the Government. This difficulty, they said, was due to variations in the crops in different years. It seemed to be the idea of the handlers of spices that the standards should be set in such a way as to take notice of the variations complained of.

It was stated at the end of the hearing that no final action would be taken on the establishment of new or revised standards until a tentative schedule had been prepared and sent out to the trade for criticism. Among those giving their views to the committee were E. W. Durkee, of E. R. Durkee & Co.; John Clark, of John Clark & Co.; H. Bryan, of Arbuckle Brothers; Mr. Old, of Old & Wallace; Mr. Hagan, of Lewis, German & Co., New York; Mr. Welkel, of the Welkel & Smith Spice Company, Philadelphia, and Mr. McCormick, of McCormick & Co., Baltimore.

Brokers' Employes Get Big Bonus.

Employés of Chisholm & Chapman, members of the New York Stock Exchange, have received bonuses equal to 25 per cent. of their wages for the last six months, out of the firm's profits for that period. The distribution was made as a part of a profit-sharing plan adopted some time ago.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. & Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	..
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	99	99¼	5.40
Argen. Govt.	5	Dis. Feb. 21, '17	98	98¾	4.97
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100⅝	101¼	4.80
Argen. Govt.	3	May 15, '20	100⅜	101	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99⅞	100⅜	4.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.40
City of Paris	6	Oct. 15, '21	98½	99	6.25
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.99
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	100⅜	100⅝	4.95
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	99⅝	100	6.00
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.47
Norweg. Govt.	8	Feb., 1920	103	104	4.87
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101	102	4.40
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.98
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99¼	100¼	4.93
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98½	99½	5.40
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100⅝	101¼	6.10
Do rubles	6½	Aug. 14, '20	807	810	..
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	..	98	6.91
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	..	98	6.07
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100	100½	2.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101¼	5.90
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100½	100⅞	3.70
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99¾	101	5.75
Am. T.	4½	Feb., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	3.65
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	99	99¼	4.40
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	3.00
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101¼	3.10
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100¼	6.00
A. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101¾	102¼	..
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.55
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	99⅝	5.35
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	99⅞	100⅛	5.50
Can. North.	8	July 10, '18	99⅞	100⅛	5.60
Can. Pac. Ry.	4	Mar. 1, '24	102⅜	102½	5.65
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1919	99½	102¾	4.80
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98¾	98⅞	4.35
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100¼	4.70
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102½	102¾	4.35
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	98	98½	6.12½
Erie R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101	3.45
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	101¼	4.55
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.60
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	98¾	99	5.45
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101⅛	4.90
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅝	101¾	3.95
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100⅜	101¼	5.37½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅝	101½	5.40
Minn. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	101	..	6.00
Mo. Pacific.	5	June, 1918	99	99⅜	7.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96⅜	97½	9.25
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.61
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100¼	100⅜	3.90
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.85
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100⅜	100½	4.85
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100⅞	101⅛	4.25
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.80
Rem. A. Un. Met. Co.	5	Feb. 19, '19	98	98	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.30
U. R. & E.	5	Mar., 1919	97⅞	98⅛	5.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1919	101	101⅛	4.10
Wh'ouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅜	101¼	3.80
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	6.00
Wm. Cramp.	5	May, 1918	98¼	99	6.60
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99½	100¼	5.87½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	5.00
Wm. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¼	101	5.45

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½@4¾	4.60	4.20
Balt., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.25
Can. Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.25	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.52	4.38
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.10
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	5.00
C., B. & Q.	1916-'24	5	4.50	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'30	5	4.62	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.80	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	5.00	4.50
Ill. Central	1916-'28	4½@5	4.55	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.30	4.15
Mich. Central	1916-'30	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'34	4½@5	4.60	4.40
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.35	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Penn. Gen. Freight.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.80	4.10
St. L. & M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.70
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	5	4.65	4.45
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.28	4.25
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.34

EUROPE SELLS STEEL ON RISING MARKET

Corporation's Foreign Holdings Decrease 87,445 Shares in Last Three Months.

10½% ARE HELD ABROAD

Only 9,215 Shares of Common Disposed Of in the Quarter Ended June 30 Last.

The Steel Corporation's record of foreign holdings of its stocks shows that more than nine times as much of the common was disposed of by holders outside the country in the third quarter than in the second quarter this year. On Sept. 30 the amount of Steel common owned in Europe, Asia and Africa was 537,809 shares, a decrease in three months of 87,445 shares. In the three months ended June 30 the decline was only 9,215 shares.

The natural assumption is that the numerous foreign investors took advantage of rising prices in this market to let go of their stock. Also the exigencies of life in the countries at war probably caused considerable forced selling, which came at a far more fortunate time in regard to market conditions than if the shares had been disposed of in the second quarter of the year. The small shrinkage in the quarterly period ended June 30 influenced many persons on this side of the water to believe that foreign liquidation had about run its course, but the evidence supplied in the Steel figures weakens this theory.

On March 31, 1914, before the war unsettled security holdings, foreign investors held 1,283,639 shares of Steel common. The decline to 537,809 shares denotes a loss of nearly 60 per cent., and the total of the common stock owned in other countries on Sept. 30 last amounted to not much more than 10½ per cent of the total issue.

England has cut down her holdings from 289,092 shares on June 3 to 214,524 shares, a loss of 84,568. At the same time France gained 208 shares. Italy was down on the books for 279 shares, being another belligerent country to gain in the three months, the increase amounting to 252 shares. Canada lost only 156 shares from the 32,842 shares owned at the beginning of the quarter. The holdings of Germany and Austria-Hungary changed only slightly in the downward direction.

During the quarter sales of Steel preferred by foreign owners were 38,635 shares more than in the June quarter, the amount of loss being 65,265 shares, the total of preferred still held on Sept. 30 being 171,006 shares. England's loss of 53,587 shares cut her holdings nearly in half, while Ireland disposed of more than half the stock owned at the end of June. France let go of comparatively little of her stock. The totals for the different countries and the three months' decline are presented in this table:

	—Common.— Sep. 30, 1916.	3 Mos. Loss.	—Preferred.— Sep. 30, 1916.	3 Mos. Loss.
Africa	15	*10	35	20
Algeria	..	150	105	..
Argentina	24	..	24	..
Australia	23	20	338	15
Austria-Hungary	472	10	3,683	..
Azores	..	..	120	..
Belgium	2,639	..	339	..
Bermuda	95	..	25	..
Brazil	7	..	82	..
British India	24	..	104	17
Canada	32,686	156	37,232	366
Central America	133	63	225	*1
Chile	11	..	23	..
China	10	..	50	..
Colombia	..	..	30	..
Denmark	..	..	140	..
Egypt	..	..	40	..
England	214,524	84,568	61,060	55,587
France	44,995	*208	29,183	653
Germany	733	20	1,225	..
Greece	..	..	38	..
Holland	236,107	360	25,444	350
Ireland	1,065	225	1,691	1,995
Italy	279	*252	1,985	..
Japan	..	..	61	..
Luxemburg	..	..	15	..
Malta	73	..	408	..
Mexico	140	100	16	..
Norway	20	..	31	..
Peru	3	..	0	..
Russia	..	..	10	30
Scotland	762	1,764	973	5,746
Servia	..	..	220	..
Spain	610	..	720	*80
Sweden	69	*8	1,135	*8
Switzerland	1,212	..	3,177	70
Turkey	..	..	100	..
Wales	45	215	919	120
West Indies	1,452	..	947	*46
Total	537,809	87,445	171,006	65,265

*Gain.

The record of domestic stock holdings repeats the story now grown familiar, that the public sells stock on a rising market. On Sept. 30 55.67 per cent. of the common held in this country was in the names of brokers, against 62.7 per cent. three months previously. This indicated that nearly 3 per cent. more stock had gravitated to Wall Street in the quarter than was held in the Street at the close of June.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky	.03
Andes	.12	Mexican	.14
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.18
Caledonia	.28	Potosi	.04
Challenge	.06	Savage	.10
Confidence	.16	Sec. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.11	Sierra Nevada	.28
Exchequer	.02	Union Con.	.55
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06	Mexican Dollars	.53
Jacket	.04		

TONOPAH.

Halifax	.53	Florence	.41
Jim Butler	.93	G'dfield Con.	.81
McNamara	.13	G'dfield Merger	.07
Midway	.23	Great Bend	.11
Mizpah Ext.	.17	Jumbo Ext.	.35
Montana	.21	Jumbo Junior	.12
North Star	.15	Kewenah	.12
Rescue	.22	Red Lion	.20
Tonopah Ext.	4.80	Silver Pick	.18
Tonopah Nevada	5.50	Spearhead	.07
West End	.70	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	1.15
Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills	.16
Booth	.10	Packard F.	.43
C. O. D.	.08	Rochester Mines	.57
Comb. Fraction	.08	Round Mountain	.38
D'field B. Butte	.06	White Caps	.36

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Creeson	580	585	Gold Sov.	6	6½
Dr. J'kpot.	9	9¾	Granite	74	74½
Elkton	13¼	15	Isabella	22¾	23
El Paso	40	43	McKinney	34	35
Findley	3	4¼	Portland	195	198
Golden Cy.	226	227	Vindicator	189	202
Gold Dollar	1¾	2½	U G Mines	12	14

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies have announced dividends:

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland, quarterly 1½ per cent., payable Nov 1. Books close Oct. 20 and reopen Nov. 2.

Fall River Gas Works, quarterly $3 per share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company, regular semi-annual 3 per cent. on the common and 3 per cent. on the preferred, payable Nov. 15. Books close Oct. 25 and reopen Nov. 16.

National Zinc & Lead Company, quarterly 2 per cent., payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Packard Motor Company, quarterly 1¾ per cent. on the common stock Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 16.

Lake Torpedo
This company received over one-third of the U. S. Government contracts last October. If the same proportion is awarded this year it will mean at least $10,000,000 in new business.
International Motor—details of the reorganization plan which provides for a new company free of debt and takes care of all present stockholders.
Our current Market Letter No. 649 discusses these and many other features, including:
Elkar-Hegeman Submarine Boat
Sinclair Oil International Petroleum
City of Paris Bonds Story of Inspiration
Copy sent upon request.
Harvey A. Willis & Co
(Established 1901)
25 B'way, N. Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad

The Underwriters having withdrawn for their personal investment a large part of this issue, we offer the unsold portion of
$3,000,000
of the Capital Stock of the
Southern Oil & Transport Corporation
at $8.00 per share
Capital Stock $20,000,000 PAR OF SHARES $10 Issued Capital $11,650,000

DIRECTORS
The following gentlemen have consented to become members of the Board of Directors:
JOHN F. WALLACE, Chairman of the Board of Westinghouse Church Kerr & Co.
COL. JOHN M. DENNY, of the firm of Wm. Denny & Bros., Shipbuilders, Dumbarton, Scotland.
A. D. EDWARDS, Capitalist and Manufacturer, Elgin, Ill.
J. P. BELL, New York Banker.
E. N. BROWN, formerly Pres. Nat. Railways of Mexico.
CHAS. H. RATHBONE, Capitalist, Director Scottish-Mexican Oil Co.
CHAS. F. de GANAHL, President Tampico Navigation Co., Managing Director Scottish-Mexican Oil Co.

COMPANIES ACQUIRED
In exchange for $8,650,000 of its own capital stock the Corporation has acquired and owns outright the entire outstanding capital stocks (except directors' qualifying shares, and interests as noted) of the following companies:
Scottish-Mexican Oil Company, Ltd. owning oil rights on approximately 46 square miles of petroliferous territory in the oil fields tributary to Tampico, Mexico, with contracts on hand for the delivery of 7,200,000 barrels of oil.
Tampico Navigation Company owning land terminals and operating a substantial fleet of vessels, carrying on a business of transporting oil from the wells to the seaboard.
Fuel Oil Distribution Corporation operating one tank vessel from Tampico to Gulf Ports.
Tank-Ship Building Corporation with shipyards situated at Newburgh, N. Y., on the Hudson River, with yards planned for the purpose of building cargo oil-carrying steamers of 65,000 barrels capacity each, and oil tank barges of standardized design, of which a number have already been built, and with contracts on hand for building tank steamers of above-mentioned capacity.
Tal-Vez Oil Company A 60% interest through ownership of all the shares except Directors' of the Scottish-Mexican Oil Company. The Tal-Vez Company has a production of about 10,000 barrels of oil a day.
Producers' Terminal Corporation (a 50% interest) owning valuable loading terminals at the Port

THE SIGN OF MONEY WHEN YOU WANT IT

How Often Do You Say, "Had I But My Money!"

YET the great probability is that all you need is to have your accounts properly financed. By that means you have money always in hand. Let us explain our *new* and *fairer* system of *advances* on *outstandings*.

You save 20% in charges because *we* base *both* 6% interest and small commission on the *loan*, not collateral. *We* do *not* notify your customers; *you* collect. Write

Lichtenhein and Stern
26 Exchange Place
Boston and Philadelphia

To Apparel and Textile Manufacturers

There is a shortage of material, but many of your competitors are not feeling it. Why? Because they buy for cash.

I'm financing a number of them. Why don't you follow their example? They find it pays. So will you.

My charges are nominal. No need to tie yourself up to a binding contract. Quit me when you want.

Promptness and square dealing, minus the customary "red tape," is my policy. And strictest confidence is observed. Call on me if you can. Otherwise I'll send you a representative.

UNIVERSAL DISCOUNT CO.

100 Fifth Ave., New York

100% Sprinkler System

17th St. Lofts

121-125 West 17th St.

For light manufacturing

80-ft. frontage
Very good light

Conforms to all requirements of Labor Laws

Inquire on premises or

E. S. Willard & Co.

Phone 6989 Hanover. 52 William St.

Newest
Brightest
Best

MANUFACTURING
LOFTS

124x92, 250 lbs. Capacity

Lowest Insurance Rate in City.

229-239 West 28th St.

Cross & Brown Co.,
16 E. 41st St. Phone 4000 Murray Hill.

The Home Pattern Co.
Sole Manufacturers of Patterns For
The Ladies' Home Journal
114 Fifth Ave., New York.
Between 16th and 17th Streets.
The Best Managed Pattern Company in America
Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers, etc., etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

Showroom Tables & Fixtures
IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER
Desks, Chairs, Cabinets
New and used at greatly reduced prices.
BUDD FURNITURE CO., Inc.,
71-73 Spring St. Phone Spring 699.

Business Notes Purchased
and loans made on all reasonable securities at banking rates.
Winthrop V. Taylor & Co.,
COMMERCIAL PAPER
27 Pine Street, N. Y. Tel. John 4943.

CLOAK PLANT FOR SALE Fully equipped plant; 20 individual motor machines; attractive hardwood fixtures; lease of daylight top loft, 50x100; moderate rent; splendid opportunity for parties contemplating starting in business. 'Phone Greeley 4365. Chas. Isaacs, 63 W. 38th St.

SEWING MACHINES BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
Ridleen & Chessin, 511 W. 8'way. Phone Spring 5238

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BEADING.—100 gross of beading at a price. M 217 Times Downtown.

BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS, Notions, Tinsel and Spangled Goods.—Sample lines, jobs or odd lots; cash for any quantity. Clearing House, 41 West 17th. Chelsea 6063.

BROADCLOTH.—Wanted, Botany or F. & H. broadcloths; also velour cloth in all shades. Bauman & Berger, 31 East 32d.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for quantity of tan broadcloth; will pay spot cash. Superior Waist Co., 129 West 27th St.

COATS.—I. S. Given, Buffalo, N. Y., will look at popular-priced cloth coats with fur collars Tuesday morning after 9 o'clock. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS of better grade will be looked at by jobbers. Call with samples. Will place immediate orders. 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at plush and fur coats all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats. Solomon, 32 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—Large jobber open to look at lines of women's dresses for Spring between 10 and 11. Third floor, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on dresses. 15 East 26th St., Room 1,800.

ESQUIMETTE.—Open to buy esquimette or other plushes; spot cash. Gramercy 440.

GOBA WINE.—Open for quantity. Telephone Spring 6106.

JAP SILK.—Open for light shades and natural 5 to 5½ mummy. Box 10, 852 6th Av.

JUILLIARD SERGE wanted. Call or phone F. & W. Dress Co., 15 East 26th.

MERCHANDISE wanted for special trade; sale wearing apparel, dry goods, &c. Farragut 2359.

PLUSHES and Cantine Velours.—Will pay cash for any quantity. Gottlieb & Lalkind, 30 East 8th St. Spring 4232.

PLUSHES, SEAL.—Will buy for cash; state lowest price and quantity. M 246 Times Downtown.

PLUSH.—We are open to buy bassin seal. Farragut 9833.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash for any quantity. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

SEAL PLUSH wanted. Slater Bros., 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 2131.

SERGES.—Manufacturer will pay cash for 54-inch French serges. Chelsea 7224.

SHIRTWAISTS.—Manufacturer wanted; must be a specialist in $2.75 waist; salary and good interest. H. L. Kovar, 160 5th Av., 8th floor., (Union Exchange Bank Building.)

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on wash and cloth skirts for the Spring. Call all week, from 9:30 A. M. to 5 P. M., Beslowitz Bros. Skirt Co., 54 West 23d.

VELOUR.—Open to buy American K344, any quantity and shades. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

VELOUR.—Open for 100 pieces heavy wool velour, all colors; spot cash. Telephone Farragut 9520.

VELVETEENS, twill backs; all colors; 86 inches wide. Stuyvesant 1081.

WOOL VELOURS in all shades; will pay cash. Farragut 9213.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOLIVIA.—F. and H. brown and green, $4 net. Phone Madison Square 4120.

BROADCLOTH, F. & H., plum and all colors; also French serges for immediate delivery. H. Cohen Co., 19 West 21st St. Gramercy 5757.

SUITS.—Broadcloth, poplin, gabardine and cheviot suits, $6 up; immediate delivery. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

BROADCLOTH.—Will exchange blue and brown F. and Botany broadcloth for black. Telephone 7704 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH.—10 pieces navy broadcloth, Forstman & Huffman, 81.50 net. Murray Hill 4874.

CHIFFON VELVETS, 41 inches; black and colors. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av. 'Phone Mad. Sq. 1503-1504.

CHINCHILLA.—White, knitted back, plain, and plaid. 4376 Greeley.

COATS.—A full line of coats, suits, dresses, skirts, and waists for women and misses, also fur coats and sets; children's dresses, hats, and coats, to close out. Samples can be seen at the New York office of the Cherles William Stores, 49 East 21st St.

COATS.—Uralamb and metalam, 52 inches, sizes 14 to 54 in stock. P. Hutner & Co., 60 East 11th St.

COATS for immediate delivery; plushes, American wool velour, broadcloth; all colors; also suits. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Wool, velours, Bolivias, and wool plushes; $6.50 to $15.50. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS, velours, broadcloths, plushes, for immediate delivery. Bronner Coat and Suit Co., 16 West 32d St., New York.

COATS.—Esquimette plush, fur trimmed; today's delivery. P. Hutner & Co., 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—Hundreds of Salt's esquimette plush coats for immediate delivery. P. Hutner & Co., 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—Sports, mixtures, plushes, matelambs; good values. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Bolivia coats in all shades; immediate delivery. Stechel & Stufer, 34 East 29th St.

COATS.—Plush, $10.50 to $22.50; pick them off the racks. P. Hutner & Co., 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS, Suits.—Immediate delivery. Kaplow Brothers, Inc., 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Caracul, mohair; ladies', misses' juniors', and children's ready. P. Hutner & Co., 60 East 11th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs and close-outs infants', intermediate, and children's coats; also ladies' suits. Century Garment Co., 146 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Misses' and juniors' of the better grade for immediate delivery. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th.

COATS.—Plush, 52 inches, in esquimette; sizes 16 to 54 on hand. P. Hutner & Co., 60 East 11th St.

COATS, SUITS, broadcloth and poplin; sacrifice. Kaplan & Alpert, 51 West 24th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Velour, fur trimmed; $8.75; smart style. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, Suits—Jobs to close. E. M. S., 43 West 24th.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Georgette waists in stock, $2.25. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th.

DRESSES.—Serge, satin, and evening dresses for immediate delivery. Bronner Manufacturing Co., 16 West 32d St., New York.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses in stock for immediate delivery. I. A. Harris & Brother, 131 West 35th.

DRESSES.—Quantity of satin and taffeta dresses to close out. Aspor Costume Company, 129 West 22d St.

DRESSER.—100 silk to close out at very low price; good quality satin. 151 West 18th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES.—Wool, Jersey; always in stock; latest styles at lowest prices. Sam Englander, 1,178 Broadway, cor. 28th St.

DRESSES.—High-class serges and charmeuse to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

DRESSES.—300 serge dresses and 200 silk to close out. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 W. 26th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

FASTENERS, black and white, $6.75 great gross. Far. 9308.

FRENCH SERGES.—A. D. Juilliard & Co. 54251: creams only. Berg, Parsson & Co., 36 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1247.

FURS.—Closing out Hudson seal button, all sizes, and edgings, all widths, at very low prices. A. Negrin, 104 W. 28th. Farragut 0473.

FURS.—Closing out ladies', children's sets and trimmings. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d.

GABARDINES.—1,000 yds., assorted colors, mostly navy; average market price $1.70; will sell $1.25 net. Chas. Isaacs, 63 W. 36th.

LAPINEX PLUSH.—150 pieces at $2.95 net, cash. T. S., J 4 Times.

LEAD WEIGHTS.—Size 4, best made; 2,000 boxes, 28 cents per box. Finkelstein, 17 West 3d St.; Spring 6311.

OPOSSUM, black, two inches long; $9, to close out. Madison Square 3317.

PLUSH, wool; Dobson's 12600; all colors; $1.50. Farragut 9657.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 18 West 27th.

SERGES.—Will sell 800 yards 7301 assorted colors, 85c. Phone Greeley 1063.

SKIRTS.—2,000 all-wool serge skirts at $1.50 for immediate delivery. Philip Mazer, 0 East 20th St.

SUITS.—2,000 to close out at a price, broadcloth, poplins, cerges, velours, also plush coats for immediate delivery. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS.—Jobs in poplin, velour, and broadcloth to close out from $6.75 up. Schneiderman Brothers, 158 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Closing out broadcloths, velours, poplins, sacrifice price. Greenberg, 141 West 26th.

SUITS.—Broadcloths, Velveteens, and poplins to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Broadcloth, velour, and poplin, to close out at $7.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

SUITS.—Job of ladies' suits to close out. Klein & Halpern, 138 West 17th.

SUITS to close out at a price. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

SUITS.—500 snappy styles to close out, at price. Slater, 114 West 26th.

TISSUE.—Will close out 20 bundles white tissue No. 1, at less than mill prices. For particulars, address D 197 Times.

VELOUR.—American, No. 0357; all colors at $1.42½ net; below cost. M. Levy & Sons, Elisabeth, N. J.

VELOURS.—Botany, navy, brown, green, plum, burgundy, and black. Phone Chelsea 7834.

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

VELVETEENS for immediate delivery, at popular prices; all widths, all colors. M. R. Silverman, 151 West 26th. Farragut 3290.

WAISTS.—Job of silk and georgettes to close out. Ladin Bros., 116 East 27th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DESIGNER on skirts will design good styles piece work. D 147 Times.

SALESMEN selling buttons to manufacturing or retail trade wanted; a novelty side line; commission basis; a good season seller. J 13 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...8½@8½ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3½@3¾

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Burlap Prices Go Up.

Owing to the higher prices in the Calcutta and Dundee markets, the advance of jute and the small shipments to this side, burlaps have advanced, and quite an active business is passing. The outlook is said to be for higher prices. Quotations on standard weights yesterday were as follows: Seven and one-half ounces, 7.15; 8 ounces, 7.25; 10 ounces, 8.40, and 10½ ounces, 8.50.

Staples in Fancy Colors.

The situation in the dress goods trade as far as next Spring is concerned may be summed up by saying that buyers want staple goods in fancy colors. French serges, Poiret twills, some gabardines, and similar standard fabrics are enjoying what call there is. The novelties for the season will not be so much in the cloth end as in colors. These will be the full range of sport shades. It would appear as if the long vogue for sombre colors will find its reaction next Spring in the use of the livelliest and brightest colors that the dyemakers can produce.

Suits for Next Spring.

With a Fall and Winter season devoted almost entirely to dresses, predictions are freely made that the suit manufacturers will have things mostly to themselves next Spring. From reports that are now circulating in fashion circles, the coat and suit manufacturers feel certain that the demand will switch in their favor next year. At present there is little change to be noted in the trade. Dresses and coats are selling and, except for a few of the higher-priced lines, little is doing in the suit branch.

Ribbon Trade Is Satisfactory.

The novelty ribbon trade finds the season a satisfactory one from every standpoint except that of millinery. The manufacturers can afford to overlook the exception on account of the larger than ordinary business being placed from other sources. Wide goods are selling, the call being for ribbons from six inches up to ten inches. Among the fancies that have enjoyed quite a successful reception have been velvet brocades in flowered effects. These ribbons are used for bags and girdles. Metal, and, tinsel effects are also good, and warp prints continue to attract a strong demand. Tapestry designs have also been well received.

Holding Back a Design.

If all manufacturers held as sensible opinion of the time to launch a style as the sales manager for one concern, their profits from a new design might probably reach higher figures. At present there is a fabric design that would be quite adaptable to the trade with which this sales manager is connected. He is just as alive to the possibilities of the idea as any man in the market. But he knows that to put it out now would mean that its introduction to the public would come towards the tail end of the Winter season and spoil it for the Spring. Some one may decide to do the foolish thing and put out the pattern prematurely, but until this happens the sales manager is going to hold back what he has.

Silks in Firm Position.

With a record Spring business already on the books of the silk manufacturers, the present situation leaves nothing to be asked for. There has been some small slowing up in the demand for evening silks, but the reason assigned for this is that the season is still a little too early to bring out the real trade in goods of this sort. A heavy call is still felt for satins and warp print materials, and buyers from representative houses are in the market trying to get additional supplies. The bills for Spring merchandise indicate that satins should enjoy the leading position during the early part of the season, with taffetas in vogue later. Checks are the most favored designs. Prices continue to be as strong as ever, and, from the state of the raw silk market, little change in values is expected.

Duty on Hand Sewing Machines.

The Treasury Department has notified Collectors and other officers of the customs that the Government will not accept, as a final settlement of the question, a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers dealing with the classification under the present tariff of hand sewing machines. The board, in July, sustained the contention of importers in a test case that such articles were free of duty under the provision in the law for "sewing machines." It was announced that Assistant Attorney General Hanson had decided to make up a new case for presentation to the board. In this, as in the case decided last Summer, the Government will claim that the hand sewing machines are properly dutiable at 35 per cent. as "toys." Pending a final decision in the case, customs officials were directed to continue taking duty under the toy paragraph.

Gray Goods Have Active Day.

The activity which was predicted for the gray goods market showed up in good style yesterday. Buyers, who did their best to get orders taken last week at prices just a bit below what the mills asked, gave up their hopeless task and bought at the seller's valuation. This caused quite a volume of business, and quotations were all the more strengthened thereby. It was a very active day for the market with the firmest of prices. Thirty-nine-inch eighty squares brought 10 cents for November to March delivery and for the same period of shipment, 39-inch 72-76s sold at 9¼ cents. For forward delivery 38½-inch 60-48s were bought at 6¼ cents and 39-inch 68-72s for the same shipment brought 8⅝ cents. Closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s...10c | 38½-inch, 64-60s...7½c
39-inch, 72-76s...9¼c | 38½-inch, 64-56s...7¼c
39-inch, 68-72s...8⅝c | 38½-inch, 60-52s...6¾c
39-inch, 56-44s...6c | 38½-inch, 60-48s...6¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...7⅝c | 27-inch, 64-60s...5c
*Bid.

Misleading Statement on Shoes.

The statement alleged to have been made by officers of the Pennsylvania Shoe Travelers' Association was characterized in the local market yesterday as misleading. It referred to alleged recent advances on shoes and said that increases during the last seventy-two hours amounting to from 50 to 75 cents a pair had been made. The executive for a representative concern said that the stated increase had been made during a period of from six months to a year back, but no such advance has been found necessary during the last week or so. He said, furthermore, that the upward trend in the leather market which has taken place during the last two weeks would have to be transmitted sooner or later to the retailers. Whether this would take place within the next few weeks or months he was not prepared to say. It will depend entirely upon how long the stocks manufactured out of leather bought at the old prices last. The advance, at any rate, will not amount to more than from 15 to 25 cents a pair.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Leatherwear Company of America, Inc., manufacturers of men's leather belts, has removed to 484-488 Broadway.

There will be a meeting today of the Directors of the Dry Goods Alliance at 75 Spring Street.

The cotton and underwear buyers of the Dry Goods Union will hold a meeting today at the offices of the union, 432 Fourth Avenue.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Cotton Goods and Glassware Among the Things Considered.

Arthur Walker & Co. claimed before the Board of General Appraisers that certain cotton cloth imported by the firm fell within a decision for classifying it according to the average number of the yarn used in its manufacture. As the Government counsel was unable to convince the board that the merchandise in the present case differed from that given the lower rate in the test case, the Collector was reversed in taking 30 per cent. duty as Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton.

Carl Neuhoff was sustained in a claim that merchandise imported by him was the kind of "cotton bindings" carrying a duty of 25 per cent. Judge How-

Judge Howell said that from an examination of the [illegible] was unable to find anything justifying a reversal of the Collector's classification.

Judge McClellan's study entered out a dispute between the Government and Chicago importers relating to the dutiable values on golf balls of various kinds. The balls were shipped to this country by the North British Rubber Company, Edinburgh. So-called "Chick patent" and "Baby Chick" balls were entered as having a foreign market value of 14s 10d per dozen. As to these, the General Appraiser sustained the entered values. "New Hawk Dimples," entered at 10s 11d, were reduced to 10s 10d per dozen. "New Hawk Brambles," entered at 10s 11d, were advanced to 12s per dozen. The reappraised values were subject to a discount of 2 per cent.

Wooden chip garlands, shipped to New York by Takito Agawa & Co., Nagoya, were entered by the American importers at 30 yen, and advanced to .325 yen per bolt. Baling and packing charges were added.

Plea for Public Employment Bureau

The Board of Directors of the Federated Employment Bureau for Jewish Girls has adopted a resolution of protest against the abolition of the Public Employment Bureau in New York, and has sent a copy to Controller William A. Prendergast. When the bureau was first opened in November, 1914, there were 300 applications a day, and lately the number has averaged 2,850 a month. Of a total of 62,000 persons applying for work 26,000 were placed.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Tues., probably showers. Wed., fair and cooler; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed., except showers in n. w.; moderate e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed., except showers in n. w.; moderate s. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., probably showers in s.; moderate s. and s. e. winds, possibly increasing by Wed.

Tenn.—Fair Tues. and Wed., cooler Wed.

Ky.—Fair and cooler Tues. Wed. fair.

Ind. and Ohio—Fair and cooler Tues. Wed., fair; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Tues., cooler in s. Wed. fair; diminishing n. w. winds, becoming variable Wed.

Upper Mich.—Fair, continued cool Tuesday. Wed., fair and warmer; fresh n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Ill.—Fair and colder Tues. Wed., cloudy and warmer.

Mo.—Fair and colder Tues. Wed., cloudy and warmer.

Wis.—Fair Tues.; colder in e. and s. Wed., cloudy and warmer.

Minn.—Fair Tues.; warmer in n. and w. Wed., probably rain.

Iowa—Fair Tues.; colder in s. and e. Wed., cloudy and warmer, probably followed by showers.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and warmer Tues., followed by rain Tues. night and Wed.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Tues., probably becoming unsettled by Wed.

Neb.—Fair Tues.; colder in e. and Wed., cloudy; warmer in s.

Kan.—Fair Tues.; cooler in e. Wed., fair and warmer.

La.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed.; showers in s.

Ark., Okla., and W. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; showers in s. Tues.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

UNIVERSAL PIANO COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Universal Piano Company, Inc., a New Jersey corporation, 429 Whitlock Avenue, Bronx, by Robert L. Kapp, Inc., $673; American Piano Supply Company, Inc., $100, and E. M. Baumgart, $62.

CAROLYN T. KELSEY, 44 East Twenty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,107 to two creditors for legal services and a judgment, and no assets.

BECKER BROTHERS, dealers in wallpaper and paints, 131 Chrystie Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $21,354 and assets of $9,294.

SOBEL & ASCH, composed of Herman L. Sobel and Morris A. Asch, wholesale dealers in women's hats, 19 Bond Street, have made an assignment to Nathan Appelbaum.

MARTIN REINFELD, shoe dealer, 22 Avenue D, has made an assignment to Arthur Joseph.

ALEX GREEN, cigar store, 2,018 Seventh Avenue, has made an assignment to Esras Gottlieb.

GENERAL WOOD WORK COMPANY, INC. —Application has been made to the Supreme Court for the dissolution of the General Wood Work Company, manufacturer of wood and office fixtures, 428 Eleventh Avenue, by Max Jerusa, the President. Judge Goff appointed Francis W. Pollock referee. Liabilities are $2,857 and assets $5,296.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: CHARLES S. BRYAN, New Windsor, N. Y., formerly a Wall Street broker and Treasurer of the Interstate Chemical Corporation, liabilities $281,672; MOSES A. GOLDSTEIN, 567 West 172d Street, formerly Secretary of the Gingold Realty Company, liabilities $72,000; HENRY W. WALDEN, aviator, 545 West 158th Street, liabilities $21,887; PAUL PLUNKETT, salesman, 24 West Forty-fifth Street, formerly President of the National Fuel Saver Corporation, liabilities $89,474; JACK OPOZNADER, as J. Opoznader & Co., waists and dresses, 48 West Thirty-eighth Street, liabilities $28,255; GROSS, WIENER & HAUTMAN, white goods manufacturers, 71 Wooster Street, liabilities $14,812; ROGERS & WHIPPER, as a National Exhibition and Amusement Company, Eighth Avenue and 155th Street; HYMAN LEVY, 480 East Fifty-ninth Street, formerly of Sobel & Levy; THEO H. BAUER, clerk, 200 West Fifty-second Street, formerly manager of an opera company; CHARLES SCHIPPER, Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street; SAM SILVERMAN, shop foreman, 130 Henry Street; SAMUEL LIPKOWITZ, grocer, 85 Eldridge Street; MAX NEUBERGER, clerk, 36½ Scammel Street; ANTONIO LOMBARDO, baker, 221 Mulberry Street; CELIA CAHEN, 222 East Seventy-second Street; A. H. and I. RUBINOWITZ, as R. & B. Skirt Company, 141 West Twenty-first Street; JOSEPH SANTROWITZ, 853 Crimmins Avenue, and MORRIS GREENBERG, cloaks and suits, 476 Seventh Avenue.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The Warner Lunch Company, Inc., of Amsterdam filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $10,515 and assets of $1,715.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the Federal court against the West-Williams Company, dealer in books and stationery. The creditors and the amounts they claim follow: Whiting Paper Co., Chicago, $4,262.02; A. H. Weinbrenner, $2,657, and Landon-Nusum Electrolite Company, $123. The totals of liabilities and assets are not given.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor;

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Aeolian Co.—J. W. Crooke, et al...$25,536.98
Armstrong, George E., Jr.—140 West 69th Street Corporation...224.84
Bissell, Harry E.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y...202.44
Baxbaum, Albert I. F.—T. H. Ackley, et al...422.82
Blanchard, Harry G.—M. S. Blanchard...240.00
Barnett, Katherine—B. Altman & Co...163.10
Berger, Carl—C. Tidall Co...127.89
Constock, Charles G.—Mary Anderson Warner, Inc...712.40
Cohen, Jacob—A. Eskanay...190.07
Comoedia Vertrieb Von Buhnenwerker, G. m. b. H.—O. Well...1,225.30
Dillon, Patrick—M. Cesler...101.18
Day, Albert F. F.—J. Evans...357.85
Durgin, Lewis F., Joseph, and Agnes—S. Berchansky...541.18
Same—Same...437.91
Davidson, Arthur M.—F. L. Randall...788.91
Edmondson, James H.—Ratliff & Cox...120.56
De Roes, Ernest A., and Frederick—J. Bowes...203.22
Fleischmann, Max—J. Jochum et al...219.65
Felgin, Harry—Alexander Holden Paper Co., Inc...187.20
Friedenberg, Isaac—Marblk Realty Co...131.12
Foley, John W., and William Price—G. J. Brunk...234.06
Grauer, Adolph—M. H. Lewis...215.15
Gabriel, Abraham—Hencken & Willenbrock Co...245.31
Glennen, Patrick F.—Mercantile Finance Co...180.00
Gregowitz, John, or John Gregovios and Mike Mielovich—M. C. Finnegan, et al...2,906.36
Goodman, Edmund L.—A. N. Joerg...199.41
Gordon, Harry—Bono Realty Improvement Co., Inc...855.40
Same—Bono Realty Improvement Co...162.40
Hayward, John H.—N. Y. Railway Co...121.88
Halbert, Hugh T.—Illinois Life Ins. Co...273.61
Hanna, George W.—G. Kirschbaum et al...425.95
H. P. Knight Scenic Studios, Inc.—F. Wolfsheimer...279.81
Hooven, Clinton E.—F. W. Sothman et al...1,383.78
Italian National Club—L. Barth...477.11
Johnston, Mary E.—M. N. Perkins...348.71
Josephwitz, Joseph—M. Seltzsky...1,211.86
J. F. Lavery & Co.—Business Address Co...239.41
Johnson, Johan—Hecker Jones Jewell Milling Co...485.66
Kemble, Emma M.—W. M. Barrett...costs...111.72
Kaplan, Hyman — Depositors Assets Corp...106.26
Kevil, George W.—M. Roth...437.41
Klaw, Joseph—P. Jones...262.16
Kolb Sales Co., Inc.—C. H. Turner...472.29
Keefe, Alsene E.—Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co...160.75
Kidney, Irvine I. and Elise T.—F. E. Brumley...501.56
Laffingwell, William E.—E. Burns et al...852.89
Lockwood, Ernest M.—Brooks Bros...127.20
Marcus, Isidore—M. Rosenthal, costs...107.88
Mann, Ellery W.—J. V. Hart...159.47
Meyer, Gustavus H., and Bernard Liberman—D. Levine...282.40
McClunky, Maria—V. Loewere Gambrinus Brewery Co...1,804.04
Merwin, Horace W.—A. Lindewall et al...161.17
Machine, Metal, Products Co., Inc.—A. J. O'Malley...803.04
Martin, Leo—A. Singer...106.03
Ness, David—M. Fabrikant...247.13
Neuwirth, Harry, and Max Scher—S. M. Scurlovits...118.59
Pindock, Isaac—J. Magnus...101.37
Priestley, William H.—G. Douglass...681.21
Pierce, Josiah—I. Ekelund...1,022.28
Rosenthal, Morris J.—H. B. Claflin Corp...178.19
Richards, Chester I.—M. L. F. C. Richards...287.85
Rodgers, John F.—Williams & Morford, Co...116.48
Schneider, David—B. Silverman...208.69
Solomon, Sydney—H. E. Isaacs...143.20
Scheuf, Louis, M. and Louis Grossbard—K. A. Hallwell et al...110.91
Singerowitz, Jacob—J. Fisher...183.16
Sasaki, George—I. Morimura et al...835.81
Seligson, Bertha R.—A. M. Adolff...314.09
Springer, William—Milbury Atlantic Mfg. Co., Inc...448.58
Stow, Bond—F. H. Hottling...306.46
Scotten, Helen—S. Druker...211.89
Trombetta, Frank—Bigelow Varnish Co...249.01
Theriault, Edward—Universal Safety Tread Co...200.77
Van Loan, Louis F.—Frank Russek Fur Shop...129.66
Vandergrift, James N. — Haverford School...244.22
Wildes, Gerard M.—Elite Styles Co...181.88

In Bronx County.

Adesman, Abraham—J. Auerbach...$54.05
Adler, Joseph—L. Levy...40.72
Awarbach, Jacob—M. Landau...151.72
Allsworth Realty Co., Inc.—J. F. Kelly...3,108.65
Costa, Peter—E. Insalmann...580.07
Costa, Peter and Katie—Same...274.20
Cerussi, Peter—Tompkins-Kiel Marble Co...809.28
Ernst, Josie E.—P. Wallbott...5,484.06
Fishman, Samuel, and Benjamin Boosun—M. Landau...175.12
Farer, Abraham—M. Landau...87.45
Goodman, Joseph—Manuel Realty Co...44.23
Goldstein, David—L. Edels...45.72
Schaleiser, Morris—J. Van Riper...4,473.19
Loewenthal, Emil, Louis Katz, and Home Union Building Corporation—Grand Iron Works, Inc...269.83
Lydon, Katherine, and Herman Hagenkotter—J. Kane...184.09
Lynch, James J.—M. Marcus...27.43
Loewenthal, Emil, and Home Union Building Corporation—A. Ciccarone...379.86
Mohel, Samuel, and Moe Silverstein—M. Landau...53.29
Palmer, Frank—E. Passerelli...176.72
Rosen, Philip, Sarah Wiener, and Louis Katz—A. Ciccarone...325.28
Ripa, John C.—J. Rosenberg...52.59
Rosen, Philip, and Grand Iron Works, Inc.—Grand Iron Works, Inc...218.53
R. & L. Co.—Waverly Auto Exchange Co...646.94
Schwartz, David—Bruce Bros, Inc...79.18
Statlender, Max—N. Elsen...33.65
Schertel, Florence A.—J. Myers...151.97
Stern, Harold M.—I. Greenberg...182.41
White, Evelyn H. and Joseph J.—F. J. Riehm...105.07

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co.—M. Galdi, Oct. 5, 1916...$608.82
Currie, Chas. H.—M. Currie, June 12, 1914...500.64
Eddinger, Wallace—H. J. Berry, Jan. 25, 1911...606.15
Hartung, Carl—Elite Distributing Co., April 15, 1912...123.09
La Tour, Peter or Pietro D. Giroiano—I. Sberi, Sept. 22, 1916...209.83
Metropolitan Finding Co., Inc.—E. Kaufmann, Oct. 10, 1916...863.42
MacQusten, Wm. D.—M. L. Skohan—Sept. 3, 1915...3,444.25
Orlinger, Samuel L., priest—Independent Order Free Sons of Juda, Nov. 7, 1914...480.33

In Bronx County.

La Tour, Peter—I. Sberi, Sept. 25, 1916...$209.28
Zinck, Charles and Thomas F. Smith—R. Moylan, Jan. 22, 1915...166.53

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman, coats, dresses, children's coats; 1,140 Broadway.
AKRON, Ohio.—Z. Berman & Co.; S. Brusky, plush coats; 1,140 Broadway.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; Miss J. Weyandt, neckwear, corsets, jewelry, leather goods; 233 East 26th.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Mark's Sons; Chas. Mark, cloaks, suits, waists; Flanders.
ATLANTA, Ga.—N. Bodenheimer & Brother, N. Bodenheimer, hats, flowers, feathers; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaits, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, silks, ready-to-wear; 140 W. 25th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, china, glassware; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; 15 W. 26th.
BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
BENNINGTON, Vt.—Alexander Drysdale & Son; R. S. Drysdale, general mdse.; McAlpin.
BOSTON—Sudbury Mfg. Co.; M. Lewis, waists; Latham.
BOSTON, Mass.—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Hunting, misses' coats; Mr. O'Callahan, misses' suits; Miss Nelson, misses' dresses; Mr. Ducell, untrimmed millinery; Mr. Horan, petticoats; Mr. Long, hats, umbrellas, basement; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Hahn, jewelry; Mr. Smith, infants' children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mary Levy, waists; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters, aprons; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Fanning, men's, boys' furn. goods; Mr. Riardon, boys' clothing; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss McCabe, ladies' wear; Great Northern.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan Marsh Co.; S. Rogers, ladies', children's gloves; 432 4th Av.; 22 E. 17th.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, ladies' coats, waists; 315 5th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, coats, suits, dresses, waists; Miss Sodarberg, ladies' neckwear, laces, hdkfs., toilet, holiday novelties, silverware; J. Schaeffer, hosiery, men's furn. goods; underwear, gloves, leather goods; 225 5th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; A. M. Cooper, director; 75 Spring.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; J. J. Glaser, underwear, hosiery; 470 4th Av., 8th floor.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; R. S. Weymouth, millinery; 230 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—M. J. Donovan, interior decorations; Great Northern.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clarkson & Wilson Co.; H. E. Gahwe, silks, dress goods; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. S. Given, women's cloth coats; 72 Madison Av.
Gabriel, Mon.—J.

A BILLION IN GOODS COMES FROM TROPICS

We Buy Wares from South and Central America, the West Indies, Asia, and Africa.

THE TRADE GROWS RAPIDLY

City Bank, in Report, Says We Are Now Distributers to the World of Such Merchandise.

The United States bought more than $1,000,000,000 worth of merchandise from its tropical neighbors in the fiscal year ended June 30, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York. South and Central America, the West Indian Islands, Mexico, the islands of the Pacific, the Southern frontage of Asia, and the Northern section of Africa were the principal source of supply of the tropical and sub-tropical products entering this country in the period named.

The Trade Has Grown Rapidly.

The bank's compilation showed that, in the fiscal year, there was brought into American ports more than $300,000,000 worth of sugar, $160,000,000 worth of rubber, $125,000,000 in raw silk, $115,000,000 in coffee, $60,000,000 in fibres, $40,000,000 in fruits and nuts, $40,000,000 in cotton, $35,000,000 worth of cacao, while the remainder of the $1,000,000,000 imports included tea, vegetable oils, gums, rice, cork, spices, cabinet woods, ostrich feathers, vanilla beans, dyestuffs, barks for quinine, tanning materials, indigo, ivory and ivory nuts, licorice root, sago, tapioca and sponges.

"A very large proportion of the increase," said the bank's statement, "is due to the activity of the manufacturing industries of the country, in part also to the heavy demands upon us from Europe for material of this class, a part to higher prices, and a portion to a disposition on the part of our neighbors to make the United States a point for the distribution of their products. With the opening of the Panama Canal and the disarrangement of steamship lines upon the Atlantic and Mediterranean, much merchandise formerly sent direct to Europe is now passing by way of the United States, part of it for trans-shipment in the form in which received, and other portions to be transformed into condition ready for use before being passed along to the consumers in other parts of the world."

The bank's statement called attention to the fact that the last fiscal year's purchases of tropical products far exceeded transactions in former years. As against the $1,000,000,000 importations of 1916, the entries in the fiscal year 1915 were only $805,646,000; in 1913, $761,943,000; in 1910, $636,920,000, and 1900, $334,591,000.

The bank pointed out, as a striking feature of the heavy importations of tropical merchandise into the United States, the circumstance that the countries from which these supplies were drawn bought comparatively small quantities of merchandise from this country, although their chief imports were cotton goods and other manufactures.

RAIL SHOPMEN RESTLESS.

Westerners Will Demand More Pay and an Eight-Hour Day.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 16.—A wage increase of 3 cents an hour and a demand for the eight-hour day throughout the six allied crafts of railroad shopmen of seventeen Western railroads was agreed upon at a conference of the shopmen here today. The crafts prepared an ultimatum, which will be presented immediately to the railroads interested.

The findings of today's conference were the result of a recent meeting here, when the demands were refused by the railroads. At that time a demand for a 5-cents-an-hour increase was presented by the shopmen. The railroads also declared their willingness at that time to allow the eight-hour day for all stationary work, but declared a nine-hour schedule was necessary for repairs on rolling stock which would take the men out on the line.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—EDWARD H. TITUS and others as Executors, &c., and others, Complainants, against UNITED STATES SMELTING, REFINING AND MINING EXPLORATION COMPANY and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 4th day of August, 1916, I, the undersigned, the Special Master named in said order, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1916, at 12:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, by Adrian H. Joline & Son, to the highest and best bidder at said sale, without appraisement or valuation, one hundred thousand (100,000) shares of the stock of Ebner Gold Mining Company and one thousand (1,000) shares of the stock of Rainbow Mining Company, now in the custody of this court in the above-entitled action. The stock to be so sold will be put up for sale as an entirety. The successful bidder at said sale must pay five per cent. (5%) on the price bid in cash or by certified check satisfactory to said Special Master and the balance thereof must be paid within thirty days of the acceptance of the bid. Said stock will be sold subject to a lien in favor of the defendant in the above-entitled action for an amount which shall hereafter be determined by the Court to be due the said defendant for the sums of money expended by it subsequent to March 6th, 1916, in preserving and protecting the properties of the Ebner Gold Mining Company, including the water rights of said company, which said lien shall not exceed, however, the sum of four thousand dollars ($4,000) per month from March 6th, 1916, to the date of said sale.

Dated, New York, October 2d, 1916.

WALBRIDGE S. TAFT,
Special Master.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on October 13th, 1916, the STANDARD TRANSPORTATION COMPANY filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co. No. 17 for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about January 19, 1916, while tug S. T. Co. No. 17 was taking scow Degnon No. 8 alongside, in consequence of which one John Johnsen is alleged to have sustained personal injuries; That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 17 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $41,000, with lawful interest according to law. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22nd day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. And that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBINS & LAU, trading as J. H. LAU & COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 75 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a general line of sporting goods, fishing tackle, fishing poles, guns, revolvers, ammunition, fencing foils and masks, leather novelties, scabbards, oil paintings, engravings, safe, desks, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

FRANCIS GILBERT, Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE O. KRIETE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 4,240 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of coffee, teas, canned and bottled goods, ice box, coffee mill, cash register, show cases, counters, desks, chairs, &c.

GEORGE R. HALL, Receiver.

LEON DASHEW Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:07 | Sun sets..5:15 | Moon rises..9:45

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:38	12:00	5:24	6:17
Governors Island	12:11	12:23	6:26	7:12
Hell Gate	2:17	2:29	8:07	8:53

Arrived—Monday, Oct. 16.

SS Lafayette, Bordeaux, Oct. 8.
SS Carrillo, Santiago, Oct. 10.
SS Orduna, Liverpool, Oct. 7.
SS Esperanza, Havana, Oct. 10.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Oct. 14.
SS Chepatoo Castle, Baltimore, Oct. 9.
SS Veratyr, Matanzas, Sept. 29.
SS Brilliant, Tampico, Oct. 4.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Oct. 11.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, Oct. 10.
SS Nyland, Rotterdam, Sept. 28.
SS Times, Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 4.
SS Columbian, Baltimore, Oct. 15.
SS Tenadores, Havana, Oct. 10.
SS Vacuum, London, Sept. 30.
SS City of Naples, Boston, Oct. 14.
SS Kroatad, Kirkwall, Sept. 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†Ryndam	Falmouth	Oct. 6
Virginia	Bordeaux	Sept. 27
Charlton	Genoa	Sept. 24
Manhattan	London	Oct. 8
Iroquois	London	Sept. 30
Cachique	Bordeaux	Oct. 3
Maraval	Grenada	Oct. 9
Colon	Cristobal	Oct. 11
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 14
Petroleine	Rouen	Oct. 4
Millinocket	San Juan	Oct. 12
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Oct. 12
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct. 14
12 Sud	Galveston	Oct. 11

DUE TOMORROW.

Allanton	Almeria	Oct. 1
Stephen R. Jones	St. Lucia	Oct. 9
Calabria	Naples	Oct. 3
El Siglo	Galveston	Oct. 12
†United States	Copenhagen	Oct. 7

DUE THURSDAY.

Roma	Marseilles	Oct. 5
Santa Marta	Kingston	Oct. 14
†Ryndam	Falmouth	Oct. 6
Michigan	London	Oct. 8
City of Montgomery	New Orleans	Oct. 17
Proteus	New Orleans	Oct. 14

DUE FRIDAY.

*Kroonland	Liverpool	Oct. 11
†Bergensfjord	Bergen	Oct. 11
Galileo	Hull	Oct. 8
Amazonia	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Rigel	Barcelona	Oct. 6
Melderskin	Cristobal	Oct. 12
Zulia	Porto Rico	Oct. 14
El Oriente	Galveston	Oct. 14

DUE SATURDAY.

*Lapland	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Minerva	Amsterdam	Oct. 4
Manitowoc	Gibraltar	Oct. 6
Holbein	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Mimer	Curacao	Oct. 9

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Davenger	Manchester	Oct. 7
Morro Castle	Havana	Oct. 10
Meesba	London	Oct. 10
Valeria	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Alston	La Pallice	Oct. 7

DUE MONDAY.

Valerta	London	Oct. 8
Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Oct. 15
Camerta	Havre	Oct. 9
El Capitan	Cristobal	Oct. 14
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 12
Carolina	San Juan	Oct. 18

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Stavangeren, Haiti	2:00 P.M	4:00 P.M.
Lysenafjord, Bergen		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Inca, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.
El Monte, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Frederik VIII., Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, London	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carrille, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Black Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Valdivia, Chile	8:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Hawaiian, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bovic, Manchester	——	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Trinidad	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Oranje Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Giorgio, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Michigan, London	——	12:00 M.
Patris, Piraeus	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Canadian, St. Thomas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ohioan, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Neches, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Mesaba, London		12:00 M.
Valerie, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
City of Columbus		3:00 P.M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 21, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Lafayette.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 20, SS Patria.

Gibraltar—Close at 8:30 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Duca d'Aosta, and at 8 A. M. Oct. 24, SS Canopic.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 2 A. M. Oct. 18, SS Frederik VIII.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 18, SS Frederik VIII.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa....Oct. 19
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara....Oct. 20
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Persia....Oct. 21
Shanghai (via Seattle)—Protesilaus....Oct. 21
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Manila Maru....Oct. 22
Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai) Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....Nov. 1
Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia....Oct. 28

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 23648.—IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RALPH R. GEIST and SIDNEY R. GEIST, individually and as members of the firm of R. R. GEIST & SON, Alleged Bankrupts.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Ralph R. Geist and Sidney R. Geist and the firm of R. R. Geist & Son, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, (Room 1610,) City and County of New York, on the 27th day of October, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated October 16th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23639. Notice is given that FREDERICK KNAPP, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend, before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 20th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

Dated New York, October 16, 1916.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—In re CHARLES KLEINE, bankrupt. Notice is given that CHARLES KLEINE, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 20, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22307. Notice is given that FRANK GRECO, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 20, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Big Greenwich Village Deal on Houston Street Corner—West Side Deals—$556,725 for Manhattan Beach Lots—Good Bronx Market—Suburban Home Buyers.

A large deal in the old Greenwich Village section was closed yesterday in the purchase by Shuttleworth, Keller & Co., paper bag manufacturers, of the old buildings on the southwest corner of Houston and Congress Streets, and the four-story building at 191 West Houston Street. The former plot includes three four-story structures at 179 and 181 West Houston Street, being the immediate corner and 1 Congress Street and the adjoining five-story loft at 3 and 5 Congress Street, 50 by 150.4.

The frontage is 42 feet on Houston Street by 125 on Congress Street, the latter being a narrow thoroughfare of one block, between King and Houston Streets. This property was purchased from the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The parcel at 191 West Houston Street is separated from 181 by four old buildings, and it abuts on the large Congress Street plot at 3 and 5. It fronts 21.9 on Houston Street by 100 deep. It was bought from James P. Graham. The corner plot faces a small square at the junction of Hancock, Bedford, Houston and Congress Streets. The property will be altered and used as an annex to the firm's main factory on West Broadway.

A. J. Roux & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

West Side Apartment Deal.

John R. Davidson sold for Mrs. Marie Schwarz 357 and 359 West 118th Street, a seven-story apartment house on a plot 50 by 100.11 to the Chalmers Realty Company.

Freidus & Co. sold for Samuel Wacht 526 and 528 West 158th Street, a six-story apartment house plot 50 by 99.11, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway. The seller recently acquired the property in a foreclosure action.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

The Duff & Brown Company sold for the National Savings Bank of Albany to Dr. G. S. Harrington the four-story dwelling 328 Convent Avenue, on a lot 20 by 100.

Frederick A. Ross resold 239 West 100th Street, a four-story American basement dwelling 15 by 55 by 100; to an investor. He purchased it last week from John Barbey. Slawson & Hobbs negotiated both sales.

East Thirty-ninth Street Sale.

The four-story flat at 218 East Thirty-ninth Street, 16.8 by 98.9, between Second and Third Avenues, has been purchased by Dr. Thomas F. Quinlan from Margaret Sexton. Henry Hof was the broker in the sale.

$556,725 for Manhattan Beach Lots.

Joseph P. Day closed the sale of the Manhattan Beach lots yesterday, which began on Saturday. The offering, as originally stated, was 642 lots. They were sold in 190 plots and brought a total of $556,725. Many of the buyers intend to start building.

Bronx Lots.

Heller & Sussman sold to Coch & Clark, for the Mason Construction Company, 1,506 Boston Road, a five-story new law tenement, on a plot 70 by 107. In part payment the buyers gave a plot 46 by 76 by irregular on the northwest corner of White Plains Avenue and Unionport Road.

James F. Meehan sold to Frederick Brown, operator, 1,632 University Avenue, a five-story twenty-five family apartment house, on plot 56 by 100; also the similar structure at 1,646 University Avenue, 55 by 100. They are located between Grand Place and Featherbed Lane. A. D. Phelps & Damiane were the brokers.

The estate of Patrick F. McGowan through the Lincoln Trust Company as executor has sold the vacant plot, 50 by 110, on the west side of Briggs Avenue, 150 feet north of Bedford Park Boulevard, to John Fox, who owns the adjoining plot, and contemplates an immediate improvement. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

I. Salsberg sold for Periman & Left to Sak & Birenbaum, a two-family stucco cottage, consisting of fifteen rooms, on plot 37.6 by 80, on the north side of Fifty-fourth Street, 137 feet east of Fifteenth Avenue, known as 1,517 Fifty-fourth Street.

Long Island.

Samuel E. A. Stern has purchased from Charles A. Kessler his residence at 246 Long Beach Road, Rockville Centre, a two and a half story frame house on plot 152.10 by 225.10 at the corner of Long Beach Road and Academy Street.

William C. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., report the closing of title to the northeast corner of Harris Avenue and Hamilton Street, Long Island City. This plot was purchased by the Cambridge Silk and Chemical Company, which is shortly to start upon the erection of its new plant.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold through A. N. Gitterman to M. C. Shaefer the White House, a newly completed two-story and attic Colonial dwelling on Cubberly Place, New Dorp Colony, New Dorp, Staten Island, built from plans and under the supervision of Delano & Aldrich.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company sold for Mrs. Mary C. Beyer to George H. Seymour of New York City the property at Erwin Park Road, Montclair, a stucco residence of eleven rooms, located on a plot 85 by 145 feet. The property was held at $14,500.

Oscar Thieme has purchased the Charles L. Bausher estate at Montclair, N. J. The property, which has a frontage of over 600 feet on Upper Mountain Avenue, is improved with an eighteen-room residence and garage, surrounded by parked land. F. M. Crawley & Brothers negotiated the sale.

Isaac F. Stone Sells His Greenwich Estate.

William F. Day sold for Isaac F. Stone of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, New York, his property consisting of three acres of land and a large stucco residence in the Rock Ridge section of Greenwich, Conn., to George Lewis of New York City.

Commercial Leases.

Tyson Company, William J. Fallon, President, has leased through Albert J. Moore the store at 503 Fifth Avenue for a term of years from the Five Hundred and Three Fifth Avenue Company, Walter J. Salomon, President.

A. A. Hageman has leased to the Hageville Realty Company a seven-story, fireproof hotel apartment, 57 West Tenth Street, for a term of twenty-one years with renewals. The building is to be entirely renovated and modernized and will be rented in two and three room non-housekeeping suites.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Mrs. M. M. Harkness 23 East Eighty-first Street, a five-story dwelling, 20 by 100, to I. Townsend Burden, for whom they recently sold the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-second Street to E. B. Close for about $1,000,000.

H. Holtz & Co. leased for Colonel H. L. Bragg to Jeremiah Hickey the three-story dwelling at 275 West 122d Street for three years.

Porter & Co. have leased for Laura Jean Libbey Stilwell to Antonio Plantieri the three-story dwelling at 72 West 120th Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have resold for F. A. Ross the four-story dwelling, 15 by 100, 239 West 100th Street. The seller bought it a week ago.

$450,000 Fifth Avenue Building.

Plans have been filed by Maynicke & Franke, architects, for the Bradish Johnson estate to replace the old seven-story building on the north side of Twenty-first Street, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway, with a sixteen-story building. The frontage will be 195 on Twenty-first Street and 62.4 on Fifth Avenue. The cost is estimated at $450,000.

Loans Placed.

New York Title and Mortgage Company has made a loan of $70,000 to the Niata Construction Company for the erection of two five-story and basement brick apartment houses on premises on the east side of Webster Avenue, 275 feet south of 171st Street.

A mortgage of $175,000 has been secured by the Hudson View Construction Company from the Union Square Savings Bank on the seven-story elevator apartment house recently completed by the construction company on the southeast corner of 160th Street and Riverside Drive.

Realty Notes.

A. W. McLaughlin & Co., who are among those who look for a continued and marked improvement in New York City real estate and mortgage market conditions, have recently associated with their organization George W. Porter, for years with Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr.; Luther B. Pollard, formerly with George R. Read & Co., and Charles A. Cool, formerly with William Petere & Co.

The new seven-story store building of Balch, Price & Co., furs and women's clothing, at Fulton and Smith Streets, Brooklyn, was opened yesterday. The firm was established in 1832, and for the last forty-two years has been at 376 to 378 Fulton Street, which is still retained and enlarged by the new Smith Street building.

The Exchange Buffet Corporation will pay $17,500 a year for the store and basement floors in the new building on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, recently leased for nineteen years from Feb. 1 next from the Brunswick Realty Company. The lease was recorded yesterday.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

4th Av, 329-331, s e, 60.11 ft s of 24th St, 38.9x83; 12-story lofts; Mortgage Associates against Polo Construction Co. et al; Stoddard & M., attorneys; due, $117,112.84; taxes, &c., $180.33; to the plaintiff for $110,000.

By Henry Brady.

121st St, 222 West, s s, 233 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11; 5-story dwelling; W. R. Willcox, as trustee, against W. M. Well et al; D. M. Simpson, attorney; due, $7,753.80; taxes, &c., $317.40; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

112th St, 345 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x118x irregular, six-story tenement; Harry Wadler against Giuseppe Tusco et al.; T. I. Schwartzman, attorney; due, $4,217.36; taxes, &c., $1,326.06; to the plaintiff for $21,326.

By Joseph & Co.

Ludlow St, 86, e s, 75 ft n of Hester St, 25x57.6, five-story tenement and stores; adjourned to Oct. 23.

AT 8,206 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

148th St, 591 East, n s, 261.6 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 37.3x84.7; 5-story flat; East River Savings Inst. against Louis Grimm et al; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; due, $27,755.77; taxes, &c., $652.70; to Frederick Weigand for $27,600.

By Daniel Greenwald.

184th St, e e, 278.6 ft n of Webster Av, 81.7x40.4; 5-story flat; City of New York Insurance Co. against Orosant Construction Co. et al.; Carrington & P., attorneys; due, $25,024.10; taxes, &c., $585.80; to the plaintiff for $22,500.

By Samuel Marx.

Park Av, 4,229, w s, 229.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 25x129.8; 2½-story frame dwelling; E. S. Schaeffler against M. E. Fenn et al; Salter & S., attorneys; due, $5,049.94; taxes, &c., $353.49; to the plaintiff for $5,300.

By George Price.

Hughes Av, 2,138, e s, 152.8 ft n of 181st St, 16.9x86.3x irregular, two-story frame dwelling; C. F. Johnstone, as executrix, against Wolf Burland et al.; Ernest Hall, attorney; due, $4,429.25; taxes, &c., $261.24; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

St. Nicholas Av, e s, 50.10 ft n of 160th St, 25.5x100, vacant; Carolina Mayne against F. S. Treacy and another; Pratt, K. & P., attorneys; due, $7,661.15; taxes, &c., $1,174.26.

123d St, 342 to 346 East, s s, 212.7 ft w of 1st Av, 37.3x100.11, three four-story houses; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against C. T. Scott, individually and as executor, et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $11,044.19; taxes, &c., $409.02.

By Henry Brady.

4th St, 877 to 388 East, n s, 172.7 ft e of Avenue D, 97.10x96, four-story front and rear tenements; Elisa Fleischauer et al, executors, against Max Verschleisser et al.; F. B. Chedsey, attorney; due, $48,000; taxes, &c., $160.

By Samuel Marx.

56th St, 415 and 417 East, n s, 214 ft e of 1st Av, 40x94.7x irregular, six-story tenement; W. H. Morgan against Mathilda Bloch et al.; J. F. Stier, attorney; due, $37,264.83; taxes, &c., $382.82.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bronxwood Av, e s, at corner of 214th St, 50x 120x irregular; also 214th St, s s, 250 ft e of Bronxwood Av, 50x100; C. E. Ebeling, trustee, against W. L. Phelan et al.; W. E. Sammis, attorney; due, $2,816.13; taxes, &c., $232.14.

By James J. Donovan.

Findlay Av, w s, 177.6 ft n of 169th St, 75x 100, vacant; J. R. Maloney against Mount Claire Improvement Co. et al.; Carrington & P., attorneys; due, $3,050.50; taxes, &c., $156.74.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

63d St, 226 and 228 East, for a six-story garage, 37.6x100.5; Walters Piano Co., premises, owner; J. C. Ruhl, 3,207 Hull Av, architect; cost, $70,000.

15th St, s s, 253.7 ft e of 7th Av, for a one-story garage, 21.5x100; J. M. Lowden, 143 West 15th St, owner; J. P. Whiskeman, 50 East 42d St, architect; cost, $4,000.

1st Av, 903, for a one-story garage, 24.8x66; J. Skidmore Sons, 9 East 44th St, owners; F. P. Kelley, architect; cost, $5,000.

5th Av, 149 and 151; 21st St, 1 to 13 East, and Broadway, 921 and 925, for a fifteen-story store and loft, 62.4x195x irregular; Estate Bradish Johnson, 39 Cortlandt St, owner; Maynicke & Franke, 25 Madison Square, architects; cost, $450,000.

77th St, 66 to 72 East, s s, for a six-story apartment, 99.7x87.2; 70 East 77th Street Co., Inc., 35 West 81st St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $175,000.

Manhattan Railway yard, 107 ft n of 159th St, and 150 ft e of Speedway, for a one-story toilet, 10x12.6; Manhattan Railway Co., 165 Broadway, owner; G. H. Pegram, 165 Broadway, architect; cost, $700.

Manhattan Railway yard, 128 ft w of 2d Av and 140 ft n of 128th St, for a one-story toilet, 9x20; same owner, same architect; cost, $1,350.

Manhattan Railway yard, 650 ft n of 159th St, for a one-story toilet, 15.8x11.4; same owner, same architect; cost, $1,450.

148th St, n s, 230 ft w of Lenox Av, for a one-story toilet, 21x12; City of New York, owner; G. H. Pegram, architect; cost, $1,800.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 1,198, to a five-story store and office building; J. W. Sterling, Trustee, et al., 55 Wall St, owners; B. H. & C. N. Whinston, 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $10,000.

14th St, 115 and 117 East, to a four-story warehouse, 115 East 14th Street, Inc., 128 Broadway, owner; Severance & Van Alen, 4 West 37th St, architects; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, OCT. 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, s s, 117.6 ft e of West Broadway, 37x40x irregular; Broadway, 841, w s, 58x30.3x irregular; Nassau St, n e corner of Maiden Lane, (29,) 19.8x41.9x irregular; South St, 26, n s, 25.1x86.2x25.3x83.7, w s; Agnes J. Hutchins, Geneva, N. Y., individually and as trustee of Margaret A. Swan, et al. to Swan Realty Corporation, 84 William St, Jan. 7, 1916; attorney, T. A. Swan, 84 William St $1

DEY ST, 77, s s, 23.3x50.9x2ix51, w s; Metropolitan Express Co. to New York Transportation Co., New York City, Oct. 10; attorney, W. H. Page, 66 Liberty St $1

DEY ST, 79, e s, 23x74.8; Metropolitan Express Co. to New York Transportation Co., New York City, Oct. 10 ....$1

DEY ST, 81, e s, 24.8x68.2x25.6x68, w s, with rights to yard to rear; Metropolitan Express Co. to New York Transportation Co., New York City, Oct. 10 ....$1

GRAND ST, 402, n s, 50 ft w of Clinton St, 25x100; Max Fine to Barnet Kats, on premises, mtg $15,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LENOX AV, 422, e s, 17 ft n of 131st St, 16.7x85; Edgar J. Laner to the Real Realty Co., 624 Madison Av, c. a. g., Sept. 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 122d St, 17.11 x66; Callaghan McCarthy to Anna E. McCarthy, 2,434 2d Av, all liens, Dec. 31, 1914; attorneys, Skinner & B., 41 Park Row $100

PLEASANT AV, 418, w s, 50.10 ft s of 125th St, 16.8x100, foreclosure Oct. 10, 1916; John L. O'Brien, referee, to Margaret C. and Margaret T. Finnegan, 2,433 Valentine Av, extrs., Oct. 16; attorneys, Dutton & K., 203 Broadway $5,000

SCAMMEL, 8T, 36-38½, e s, 25.1 ft n of Monroe St, 27x95.2; Samuel Gold to Harry Keller, 38 St. Mark's Place, ½ part, mtg $26,000 ....

Cor. 5th Av and 42d, s e, 100x irregular; Max Braml to Marie Deach, 150 West 85th St, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $12,500; attorney, George S. Beach, 130 Broadway $3,000

Bronx.

BOSTON RD, 1,506, e s, 70.2x irregular; Bronx Development Co. to Avenue St. John and Fox Street Corporation, 220 Broadway, Oct. 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lee & C., 35 Nassau St $3,000

BRYANT AV, n w corner of 165th St, 100x100; Ronele Construction Co., Inc., to Robert Slater, 1,050 Boston Road, Oct. 14, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,000

COLDEN AV, e s, 132 ft s of 180th St, 75.1x99.2x78.2x115.11; Delafield Estate to Louise G. Worthington, Easthampton, L. I., Oct. 10, due as per bond; attorneys, Delafield, H., T. & R., 27 Cedar St $5,000

LOTS 47 and 48, map Wells vs. Storer; Frank Case, Inc., to Robert F. Neumann, 1,226 Tinton Av, Oct. 16, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Robert F. Neumann, 1,226 Tinton Av $1,000

MARTHA AV, s w corner of 241st St, 33.4x100; Daniel Houlihan to Lawyers Mtg. Co., 59 Liberty St., Oct. 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MARTHA AV, w s, 33.4 ft s of 241st St, two lots, each 33.4x100; (two mtgs, each, $3,500; same to same, Oct. 8, due as per bond; same attorney $7,000

OLINVILLE AV, e s, 68 ft s of Burke Av, 23x97.7; Mary McGarry to Charles F. King, 49 Prospect St, Brooklyn, Oct. 14, due Jan. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles F. King, 49 Prospect St., Brooklyn $2,615

WALTON AV, s e corner of Cameron Place, 107.8x93.3x123.6x39.10; Pan-Bore Realty Corporation to Samuel Bitterman, 38 Fort Washington Av, prior mtg $10,000

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

POSITIVE BARGAIN

Rent or sell, one of the finest country homes in Westchester; fireproof Italian villa, 12 rooms besides reception and billiard hall, 3 baths; 2-car concealed garage; sunken garden; over acre of ground facing new Bronx River Parkway; high elevation; near depot; 30 minutes from Grand Central. For photos and particulars apply GEO. H. MILLS, Room 1,113, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 4500.

40-ACRE ESTATE

Modern residence, 8 baths; farmer's house, garage, stable, poultry houses, icehouse, all comparatively new; private lake; one of the finest fruit orchards Westchester County; flowers, shrubs; high elevation; splendid views. Can be bought half original cost.

FOX REALTY COMPANY

51 EAST 42D ST.

SHORE ACRES

ON THE SOUND

At Mamaroneck, Westchester County. Building Plots, 75x150, $1,980; will finance building operation.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,

30 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill—8498.

SPECIALISTS IN

WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

FOR SALE OR RENT

At COLONIAL HEIGHTS, Westchester Co., new Colonial House, 9 large rooms, tastefully decorated; 2 baths, large open fireplace; sleeping porch; garage. Apply Henry E. Wilson, owner, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

—Sensational Sale—

Ridge Crest Mansion

THIS $75,000 PROPERTY

To Be Sacrificed for $35,000

TO EFFECT SALE NOW

A moderate cash payment buys it. Balances can be arranged to remain on first mortgage. Guaranteed Title.

This palatial home is 115 feet in width and is new and most modern; beautifully situated on hill crest, commanding superb views for miles of hills, lakes, valleys and grounds of other fine country places.

There are 20 rooms and 7 perfectly appointed modern bathrooms. The magnificent living room, or ballroom with its imposing open fireplace, is a feature of this house. Sun parlors and the spacious dining room open out on either side of it. There are five beautiful fireplaces; the walls panelled in hardwood, oak floors, electric light, cedar chests; every modern convenience.

This place is most conveniently situated for commuting to New York City. Good train service, express station near by; every country advantage and city convenience; golf, country club, all water sports.

This is a most unusual property in every respect, offered at a bargain to effect quick sale.

GEO. R. PEARE,
640 Riverside Drive.
Tel. 6900 Audubon, New York City.

An Unparalleled Real Estate Opportunity

OFFERED BY

Banking Department State of New York

Special sacrifice prices from now until November 1st to quickly close the business of two corporations. A large number of choice homesites in restricted sections at GRANTWOOD, MORSEMERE, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD and TEANECK, New Jersey. Bargain prices of about 50% of former prices; all within a five-cent fare zone and thirty minutes of Manhattan.

Also at CASTLE HEIGHTS, NORTH WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Stucco, tile roof, modern, artistic bungalow, nearly new.

Liberal Terms. Title Guaranteed.

For Information Address

BENJ. D. HAIGHT,

Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept.,

61 Broadway, New York City.

BARGAIN $5,500

VERY EASY TERMS.

DAINTY HOME

PLOT 100X175 FT.

An unusually well designed and built home of 7 rooms and tiled bath—all modern conveniences—electric light, wood beat, panelled walls—large open fireplace. Convenient commutation—near ex. station. Golf—country club, schools, churches, all water sports. Fine neighborhood.

Post Office Box 1,432, New York.

A VERY PRETTY

new reconstructed stone 6-room house, tiled bathroom, for $4,500; only $500 cash required. For family reasons it must be sold, and is a bargain at this price; new and modern; all improvements; good transportation; schools, &c., restricted neighborhood. Full particulars

T. F. HAYES,
Room 516—47 West 34th Street.

MONTCLAIR

$18,000 Beautiful residence, perfectly appointed; centre hall, large living room, library, extra large dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen; 6 master's bedrooms, 3 unusually large; genuine tiled baths, (built-in tubs and showers;) sleeping porch, sun porch, open veranda; parquet floors throughout. Interior woodwork finished in ivory and mahogany; exterior tapestry brick; copper leaders and gutters; tiled roof.

J. W. PLANSON, 55 Harrison Av. (Ph. 2624 Mtn.)

Commuters—Small Farms SCARCE

BUT WE HAVE SOME TO 80 ACRES.

Call at city office for photos and details.

S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
Equitable Building, N. Y.; phone 7718 Rector.
Opp. Station, Ridgewood, N. J.; phone 555.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

New Silk District

148-150 Madison Ave.,
S. W. Cor. 32d St.

Remsen Building

(Nearing Completion)

Store and Lofts. For Showrooms Only

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET,

18th St. and 7th Av.; new subway station, modern lofts, 100% sprinkler system; fine light; rent reasonable.

Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732 Worth. Or your own broker.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 126 Cans, each containing five gallons of tomato puip. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 30, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 14, 1916

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

The Belnord

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

Absolutely fireproof, modern, up-to-date and complete in all details; abundant closet space; private house rooms; transit facilities unexcelled; with the largest open air garden in the city.

MANAGER ON PREMISES

7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS, Rental $2,100 to $5,000

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
Broadway, Corner 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

Complete Square Block
86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

STIRLING TOWERS

READY NOVEMBER 1st

LOCATED ON BROAD PLAZA

181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Special arrangements have been made to care for the furniture of our prospective tenants free of charge till November.

3-4-4-5-6 ROOMS.

SERVICE AND PASSENGER ELEVATORS.

Every modern appliance and device that lends to the convenience and comfort of its occupants has been installed. Building is designed that both the front and rear Apartments have unexcelled view of prettiest section of Hudson and Palisades. Low rents to desirable tenants. Renting Agents on premises, or

MAIN OFFICE, Broadway, corner 87th Street.

Kempe & Company

UPTOWN BRANCH, 436 Ft. Wash. Av. S. E. corner 180th St.

SCHUYLER 5610

SAN DOMINGO

949 West End Ave., Near 106th St.

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

5, 6 & 7 ROOMS, 1 & 3 BATHS,

$1,100 TO $2,200 PER ANNUM.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 166 West 72d St.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

HARRY SCHIFF, Owner and Builder.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

PATERNO BROS

The Regnor,
601 West 115th St.,
Northwest cor. Broadway
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,400-$1,850.

Northwest Corner
103d St. & West End Av.
One Apartment 6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
Suitable for a physician.
Attractive rental.

Mentone,
895 West End Av.,
S. E. Cor. 104th Street
6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600-$2,300.

The Sophomore,
21 CLAREMONT AVE.,
Just Above 116th St., Overlooking Columbia University Grounds: Large Outside Rooms.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths and Extra Lavatory.
Rents $1,400 to $1,850

Renting Office,
601 West 115th St.
AT BROADWAY. OPEN SUNDAY.
TELEPHONE 1184—MORNINGSIDE

HIGH CLASS APTS

AMHERST,

204 West 110th St.,
between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.

7 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$1,800*

8 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$2,000*

Private house Rooms, large closets.

Supt. on premises.

Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE, $60 to $80. Furnished, $20 extra

WOOLSEY

141 East 44th St.

Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.

Renting Agent on Premises.
Apartments can be seen evenings.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

105 West 72nd Street

Bet. Broadway and Columbus Av.

A new 12 story fireproof Apartment; accessible location, with southern exposure; close to subway express station.

Living Room 23x15.

5 Rooms, 2 Baths

$1,600 to $1,800

Representative on premises, or

Slawson & Hobbs, Agents
162 West 72d St.

2026 SEVENTH AVENUE

N. W. COR. 121ST STREET.

Every modern improvement, 8 rooms & 2 baths. Rent $1000 to $1100.

Agent on Premises, or

FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
Broadway & 79th St.

52 WEST 37TH STREET

Just Completed

2 Rooms & Bath $55 to $75 Per Month

MARSTON & CO.,
30 East 42d Street. Tel. 540 Murray Hill

JUST COMPLETED.

425-431 W. 214TH ST.

4-5 ROOM APARTMENTS,

with every conceivable improvement; one block from 215th St. Broadway subway station.

REASONABLE RENTALS.

AGENT ON PREMISES.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.

6 AND 8 ROOMS, $35.00 TO $45.00.

Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janiter.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

A Modern High Class Apartment House.

Sonoma

1,730-1,734 Broadway
N. E. Cor. 55th St.

Apartments of

4, 5, & 8

Large, Light Rooms

Bachelor Suites.

Very Moderate Rental.

'Phone 2131 Circle.

Elevator and Hall Service.

Resident Manager on Premises at All Times.

The HILLCREST

Modern Elevator Apts.

8 Large, sunny rooms & 3 baths, Rents $1,500 to $1,800

430 WEST 118TH ST.

BRENTMORE

88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,200.

9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,500.

Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

ROCKLEDGE COURT

3,044 Albany Crescent

Broadway-231st St. Subway Station.

4-5-6 Rooms; all improvements, $28 to $42

Class of Tenants restricted.

Call at above address only.

FOR PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

First Floor Apartment.

220 West 59th St., opposite Central Park.

8 ROOMS, $75.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 East 42d St.

HIGH CLIFF,

227 Audubon Avenue,

Southeast corner 177th St. High-class elevator apartments, five rooms, $40 to $45. Superintendent on premises.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—NEWBOLD MORRIS, Plaintiff, against FREDERIC ASHTON DE PEYSTER, Alice De Peyster, wife of Frederic Ashton de Peyster; Helen V. C. Lusk; Augusta Morris de Peyster, Frances Goodhue de Peyster, Ella M. Shoemaker, Eva V. C. Hawkes, Helen S. Morris, wife of Newbold Morris, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment in partition, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 15th day of September, 1916, I, the undersigned, Charles L. Hoffman, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of October, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

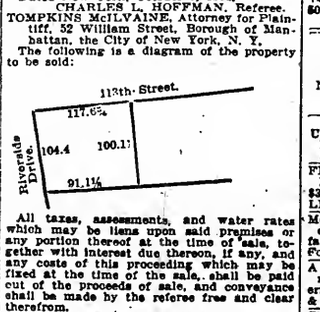
Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Riverside Drive with the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, running thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street one hundred and seventeen (117) feet, six and three-quarters (6¾) inches; thence southerly and at right angles with the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street ninety-one (91) feet, one and one-eighth (1⅛) inches, more or less, to the easterly side of Riverside Drive; thence northerly along said easterly side of Riverside Drive one hundred and four (104) feet and four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 5, 1916.

CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Referee.

TOMPKINS McILVAINE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



All taxes, assessments, and water rates which may be liens upon said premises or any portion thereof at the time of sale, together with interest due thereon, if any, and any costs of this proceeding which may be fixed at the time of the sale, shall be paid out of the proceeds of sale, and conveyance shall be made by the referee free and clear therefrom.

Dated New York, Oct. 5, 1916.

CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Referee.

TOMPKINS McILVAINE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALL FRONT APARTMENTS

5 Rooms, $975 to $1025.
214 West 110th St.

Near Broadway

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises

12 NEW HOUSES Recently Completed

3 Rooms & Bath, $23-$27
4 Rooms & Bath, $27-$33
5 Rooms & Bath, $35-$45
A Few Choice Suites left

BELLAIRE APTS.,

584 Academy St.

Attractive large rooms; handsomely finished, embracing every up-to-date improvement, including private telephone, spacious closets, etc.

Take Broadway subway to Dyckman St. station, then walk one block west and one block north. Agent on premises.

Telephone 8000—Audubon.

900 Riverside Drive

COR. 161st ST.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths

RENTS $68 TO $125.

Particular attention is directed to our exceptional

7 & 8 Room Apartments with 2 Baths

All Rooms Facing the Drive

Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7902.

Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.

High Class Elevator Apartments

Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station. Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.

6-7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS

Rents Reasonable.

Skylight Studios

6 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

MANHATTAN—East Side.

104 East 40th St.

One Door from Park Av.

6 Rooms and 2 Baths, One $2,000 One $2,200

Apply to Supt. on Premises, or
PARK AVE. OPERATING CO.

THE ST. ANDREW,

2 East 127th St.

ATTRACTIVE FIVE-ROOM ELEVATOR APARTMENT, WITH ALL IMPROVEMENTS; HIGH-CLASS SERVICE; $55.

CORNER APARTMENT

SUITABLE FOR DENTIST.

5 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200.
7 Rooms, 2 baths, $1,000.
Maple Court, 1,229 Park Av., Cor. 96th.
A. I. BRANDSTEIN, Agent, 74 Broadway.

BRONX.

JUST COMPLETED

UNIVERSITY AV.,

Corner 190 Street,

One Block North of Fordham Road.

Near N. Y. Central University Hts. Sta. One block from St. James & Devoe Parks.

4-5-6 Rooms,

$32 to $55

H. A. DOUGLAS & CO.

Agent on Premises.

187th Street and Grand Concourse.

Garage accommodation nearby, $6 per Mo.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 minutes to Botanical Gardens, N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station. CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED.

4-5-6 Rooms..$27-$34-$42

BROOKLYN.

11 MONROE PLACE, Brooklyn

Heights; five minutes Borough Hall subway; three minutes to Brooklyn Bridge. Two rooms and bath apartment; excellent service, vacuum cleaning, telephone; price $30-$32.

Apply Superintendent on Premises.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

DOGS.—Two Boston terrier pups, 6 weeks old, dark, well marked. Mrs. M. M. Clark, 429 West 154th.

Three second-hand safes can be had by responsible party for expense of moving same. Walker Co., 345 Broadway.

Men's Credit Tailor.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter 3 Cortlandt St.)

Art.

Oil portraits well copied from $50 up. Address by letter, Artist, care Miss Emerson, 955 Madison Av.

Furniture

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs office furniture, filing cabinets, safes typewriters, all makes adding machines multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Pianos and Organs.

RENT A PIANO.
$4 per month.
Small size. All woods.
BARGAINS.
Used Pianos.
Small Grands Player Pianos.

$350	$450	$275	$300
$400	$475	$325	$350

Used Uprights.

$75	$85	$90	$100

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 East 14th St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visible, 4 months, $5. Visibles, 3 months, $7. Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
245 Broadway, at Leonard St. TEL.
956 Broadway, at 23d St. 5408
149 W. 42d St., at Times Square. FRANKLIN
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

CORNER STORE and Basement, 14TH STREET AND 7TH AV.
New Subway Express Station at Corner.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
52 WILLIAM ST.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, $25 UP.
UNION BLDG., 33 UNION SQUARE WEST.
MODERN BUILDING; GOOD SERVICE.
SPEAR & CO., AGTS., 840 BROADWAY.

FLAT TOP DESK, $8; NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICES, $22.50 TO $35; TELEPHONE SERVICE, MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Medium-size store in 198th St., near Webster Av.; a cross street; business thoroughfare; very desirable for baker. Telephone Fordham 840.

A BARGAIN.—To sublease, office and salesroom, with partition, 1,400 square feet; modern building; 4th Av., 24th St. Apply James & Co., 131 East 23d.

Store and basement to let; about 15,000 square feet; will divide to suit; inquire on premises. M. Hallanan, 186 West 4th St.

Store, lofts, 291 Church St.; rent low. William C. Walker's Sons, 299 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5796.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Manufacturer wants 50,000 square feet space in sprinklered building; two floors only. Broker, D 198 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1916 LITTLE SIX ROADSTER.
HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
PAIGE 1916 FAIRFIELD SIX TOURING.
HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET.
MITCHELL 1916 SIX TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT, LIKE NEW.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD.
Third floor, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK.—Bargain, $425; opportunity to purchase Model C25, late 1915 touring; electric starter, lights, and generator; any demonstration. Private residence, 479 East 184th.

CADILLAC touring, $500; has electric starter, lights, and generator; excellent condition; any demonstration. Dr. Thomas, 406 E. 149th.

CADILLAC 1915 five-passenger sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

COLE.—Brand new 1917 model chummy roadster. Phone Caine, 9769 Columbus.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., Broadway at 61st St.

FORD AUTHORIZED AGENCY,
Cor. Lexington Av. and 58th St., telephone Lenox 4983; 1917 pleasure cars; 1917 bodies, commercial, chassis, used cars, Cadillac taxi, Buick, Pope, National, Chalmers; others; open evenings, Sundays; credit; immediate delivery.

GARFORD ROADSTER.
Newly motored and painted; fully equipped with top, electric lights, &c. Will sell very reasonable. Can be seen at 139 West 55th St, Phone 1715 Circle. Mr. Mulhern.

HUDSON (1916) limousine, super six.
Packard (twin) six touring, 1-35.
Cadillac (1916) limousine; like new.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 8247 Bryant.

LOCOMOBILE 38-H. P. limousine; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1914 48-H. P. roadster; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1915 five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MERCER TOURING & NATIONAL ROADSTER.
Gentleman leaving town will sacrifice same to first reasonable cash offer; both automobiles practically new; used very little; equipped with electric lights, starter, &c.; condition guaranteed. 150 West 55th, or phone Circle 1808 for information.

MERCER, 1915, six-passenger, 22-70, just overhauled at Mercer factory, Trenton, N. J.; new Exide battery, slip covers, shock absorbers; practically new; dealers and brokers don't waste time answering; a real, legitimate bargain; $1,500 cash if sold immediately; equipment complete. D 174 Times.

MERCER, 1915, touring, with extra convertible sedan top; runs like a new car; price, $1,650; can be seen at 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

MERCER 1915 runabout; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

OVERLAND, 1915, very fine condition throughout; fully equipped. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

PACKARD 1914, 6-cylinder, 5-passenger Sedan, enclosed drive, an excellent car for Winter use; fully equipped; can be bought right.
Packard 1916, 7-passenger salon touring.
Packard, 1916, 7-passenger touring.
Packard 1918, 5-passenger touring.
Packard 1916, runabout.
Packard 1911, 30, 7-passenger limousine, with extra touring body.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
350-361 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

PACKARD, 1914, "38" touring car; has new set of non-skid tires; runs and looks like a brand new car; price, $1,000; can be seen at 2 Grace Court, near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

PACKARD.—3 ton truck, panel body, running order; Packard 3 ton truck in good condition. 359 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

Packard limousine by the month; owner drives; $350 month. Phelan, Broadway Garage. Schuyler 6600.

Packard 1-35 twin six touring car, like new. McCracken, Columbus 4120.

PEERLESS 1916 Clover Leaf type runabout. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW "38" landaulet; first-class condition; for sale or rent. Fentle, 127 East 88d. Lenox 6078.

RENAULT landaulet; good condition; sacrifice quick buyer. Block, 1,891 Madison Av. Lenox 1723.

REO 1915 TOURING.
Light five-passenger; fully equipped; extras; perfect condition; sacrifice to quick buyer. Garage, 305 West 79th.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St. (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

WILLYS-KNIGHT touring car. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

WINTON SIX, 7-passenger touring car, looks and runs like new; perfect condition; electric lights and slip covers; cost $3,600; will sacrifice for $600; owner's immediate presence out of town required; call between 1:30 and 4 P. M., S. Post, 605 West 138th St.

WINTON 1915, light six.—Overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed; price $1,400. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

BARGAINS IN USED CARS.
STUTZ 1916 Bulldog.
NATIONAL twin "6," used 10 weeks.
PIERCE-4914, 6-48, 7-passenger.
MERCER 1915, 22-70, touring.
CADILLAC 8, 7-passenger.
STUTZ 1915 Bearcat; excellent condition.
PACKARD 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger.
STEARNS 6, Silent Knight, 4-passenger.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE.
161 Clymer St., near W'mburg Bridge, B'klyn. Open Sundays.

1914 1-38, limousine body, used only two months. McCracken, Columbus 4120.

Motor Trucks.

USED TRUCKS.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Herry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

COMMERCIAL cars for hire by hour, day, week, month, year. S. & S. Renting Co., 438 West 18th St. Phone Chelsea 4466.

PACKARD sixes and twin six touring, landaulet, and limousine cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,884 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 1473.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—For rent, elegant Packard limousine; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d. Lenox 6073.

PACKARD landaulet, 1916, twin sixes; month or yearly agreement. Karp, 5322 Columbus.

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars; Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day, Special Rates Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

1916 HUDSON 6-40 SEDAN.
1916 HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING.
1916 HUDSON SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
1916 HUDSON SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
1916 OLDS "8" TOURING.
1915 HUDSON 6-40 TOWN.
1915 OVERLAND BROUGHAM.
1915 FORD SEDAN.
1914 S. G. V. TOWN LANDAULET.
1913 MARMON TOWN.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC.—Late model, with careful chauffeur, hour, day, month. Walters, Lenox 8040.

CLASSY 1915 landaulet for rent; terms reasonable; owner drives. Weber, Rhinelander 5043.

PACKARD limousine, elegant, for rent; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d. Lenox 6073.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine; chauffeur in livery; $300 to $400 monthly. Circle 447.

PIERCE-ARROW.—My limousine for rent on monthly contract. Tel. Lenox 430.

RENAULT.—Elegant landaulette (Renault) for hire. Lambert Lincoln Garage, 1,926 Broadway, Columbus 6848.

Automobile Bodies.

BODY, limousine, fits any chassis, cheap. Denner Woolens, 26 East St., City.

Automobile Storage.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St.—Autos and bodies stored; reasonable charges.

Automobile Supplies.

Tires and tubes of the best makes, saving 25 to 50 per cent.; used and soiled tires, $4 to $10. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass. Y. M. C. A. School. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

Furnished house by the year, 519 West 150th St. Inquire in forenoon.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted to rent, furnished house, good location Montclair, Winter, $50. J 5 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

125 Feet East of 8th Av. and South of 42d St.
Well-located 25-foot BUILDING FOR LEASE.
Will improve for suitable tenant.
HORACE S. ELY & Co.,
489 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6020.

BARGAIN—CHEAP RENT.

50th, 46 East, (Park and Madison Aves;) eleven rooms, bath; caretaker on premises; Traube, 1,462 Lexington Av., (92d.)

Out of Town.

$25 a month; beautiful Winter home by the ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath; ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Neponset Realty Co., Suite, 500, 1 W. 34th St.

Charming eight-room studio house, two baths; twelve minutes from station, Lawrence Park. Chas. Knight, Bronxville.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$3,500 first mortgage at 6% improved property for sale; principals only. Schaefer, 763 Courtland Av., Bronx, near 156th.

Westchester Co., have $20,000 to loan first mortgage; private house; occupied by owner. Bler, 200 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1123
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4061.

LEWIS B. PRESTON, (INC.)
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.
SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES.
Send for our selected list of desirable places to live.

ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent. Ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you.
KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO.,
141 West 20th St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Improvements at Queensborough Bridge will add great value; sacrifice. 238 East 62d.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Three-story dwelling; 10 rooms, garage; plot 87x100; good for doctor, dentist. Edward Polak, Inc., 587 Tremont Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Brick company owning 2 beautiful $5,500 tapestry brick houses on parked street, sell for $4,750; small amount cash required; exceptional opportunity. Attorney, Box D 156 Times.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new six-room all-year home, equipped with steam heat, electric lights, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near waterfront; title guaranteed.
F. H. Richmond, 51 Chambers St.

$20 monthly buys cozy home, 7 rooms, improvements, stable, chicken run, fruit, garden and flowers; 30 minutes out, 3 blocks from trolley; very little cash; price $2,500. Owner, Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

Must sell my 2 Jamaica lots for $95 each; 2 blocks from station and trolley; half cash or discount for all cash. For particulars, B Store, 71 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 19 Richmond Hill

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer several Country Homes, Farms, at KATONAH, BEDFORD, MT. KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad.
REED, CLARK & LEE, Inc.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Depot Plaza. Tel. 1516 W. P.

DOBBS FERRY ON HUDSON.
10 and 11 room cottages, $42.50-$50 per month; 3 minutes' walk from station; unobstructed river view; 48 trains daily; commutation $7.70. Plans and photos supplied by REMCO., Broadway and 98th St., or P. J. CONNOLLY, phone Dobbs Ferry 17.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 70x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9660 Madison Square.

SCARSDALE.—On top of the hill; restricted residence plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price, $3,500; easy terms or loan to build. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

REAL BARGAINS

in River View manor; building plots and houses of all sizes, for sale or rent. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, 18 E. 41st St., N. Y. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

COUNTRY ESTATES.
Send for our selected list.
Mount Kisco, Bedford, Chappaqua, Katonah.
C. SEAMAN LOWE & CO.,
15 East 40th St., N. Y. Murray Hill 5044.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms, finished in Al style, hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in and flowers; nice location; near from water, schools, and trolley; $4,00 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Hines Downtown.

ALL YEAR ROUND 6, 7, and 8 room bungalows, with all improvements; some fronting on water; good bathing, boating, fishing; 2 blocks from yacht club; 40 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; prices range from $3,100 upward; small payments and easy terms. S. E., 243 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 1760.

Small farm with a 6-room house; improvements, running water, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; few blocks from station; from station trolley in large town where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. B. Barshad, Box 15 Times Downtown.

COZY LITTLE HOME for $950, complete, with about 15,000 square feet of fine land, suitable for small farming, &c.; in a 10,000 population, not far out; easy terms to a quick, genuine buyer. Call or write for appointment to visit, weekdays or Sundays. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 8 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

COUNTRY HOMES—ACREAGE—FARMS.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d.) N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK.—$200 down and small monthly payments like rent buys my beautiful suburban home; will surrender next month; 30 minutes from N. Y.; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace and built-in bookcases in living room, hardwood trim, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolleys also. John A. Baldwin; 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

MONTCLAIR.—In athletic club section, with magnificent view of the mountainside, stucco house, modern in every respect, 10 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplace, sun porch; excellent condition; 60x196; near trolley and depot; price $9,800 for quick sale; easy terms. Frank Hughes-Taylor Co.

MONTCLAIR.—Beautiful tapestry residence, 9 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch, sun porch; every appointment; plot 90x100; garage; select location; very convenient; $12,500. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna, Montclair.

A BEAUTIFUL TOWNSITE.—Tract of 220 acres right at R. R. station; town water, electric light, macadam road, low commutation; 11 trains daily. Any re

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The tropical disturbance is now apparently central just off the northwest coast of the Yucatan Peninsula, moving northwest or north. The United States steamer Nebraska reported a wind velocity of seventy-four miles an hour from the east at 1 P. M. Monday, and with a barometer reading tonight of approximately 29.40 inches. All vessels sailing in the Gulf have again been advised to exercise great caution.

The disturbance that was over the Canadian Northwest Sunday night has moved to Georgian Bay with great rapidity and increasing intensity, attended by west gales on the upper lakes and by rain that covered the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the Middle Atlantic States. There were also local rains in the Gulf States, Kansas, and Oklahoma, while elsewhere the weather was fair.

Temperatures are above the seasonal average in the Central Valleys, the lower lake region, the Middle and South Atlantic States, and the extreme West, and considerably below in the Northwest.

There will be rain Tuesday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by fair weather Wednesday, and showers Tuesday and Wednesday in the south portion of the East Gulf States. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

It will be somewhat cooler Tuesday in the Upper Ohio Valley, the southwest upper lake and west lower lake region, and Tuesday night and Wednesday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes and on the Atlantic Coast from the Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be increasing southwest Tuesday, becoming strong, with rain; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south, except east off the Florida coast; fair.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York.—Rain Tuesday; cooler west. Wednesday fair, cooler.

Western New York.—Rain and cooler Tuesday. Wednesday fair.

New Jersey.—Rain Tuesday morning, followed by fair; cooler at night. Wednesday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania.—Partly cloudy south; rain and cooler north Tuesday. Wednesday fair.

Northern New England.—Rain Tuesday; Warmer interior Maine. Wednesday fair, cooler.

Southern New England—Rain Tuesday. Wednesday, fair, cooler.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

8 A. M.	59	2 P. M.	62	8 P. M.	63
9 A. M.	57	3 P. M.	62	9 P. M.	61
10 A. M.	57	4 P. M.	59	10 P. M.	59
11 A. M.	58	5 P. M.	57	11 P. M.	59
12 M.	60	6 P. M.	56		

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58, for the corresponding date last year it was 59; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 56.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 53; at 8 P. M. it was 60. Maximum temperature, 64 degrees at 3.30 P. M.; minimum, 52 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 96 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.91 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.83 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:30—101 Bank St.; not given	None
4:10—4 Av. & 53 St.; Teasanie Esspathin	None
P. M.	
3:20—249 W. 47 St.; Thomas J. McLaughlin	Slight
5:15—511 W. 198 St.; Emily Gardner	Slight
6:55—108 W. 54 St.; Robert Goelet	Slight
7:50—Grand and Van Cortlandt Avs., Van Cortlandt Park, (tool house)	Slight
10:30—9 Av. & 25 St.; trolley car, short circuit	None

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The transfer of Col. F. J. Kernan from 13th to 28th Inf. is announced.

Orders of Sept. 5 relating to 1st Lt. C. W. Andrews, M. R. C., revoked.

Major F. D. Foulois, Sig. Corps, will proceed to Buffalo, N. Y.; Jamaica Plain and Boston, Mass.; Hammondsport, N. Y.; Plainfield, N. J., and Mineola, L. I., N. Y., for duty in connection with aeronautics and then to his station in this city.

1st Lt. W. B. Hudson, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service.

1st Lt. W. P. Jernigan, cav., is attached to aviation sec. of Sig. Corps as an aviation student and proceed to San Diego for duty at the school.

Capt. E. Caziarc, Inf., is assigned to 36th Inf. He is relieved from treatment at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, and will join regiment to which assigned.

Navy.

Lts. W. H. Toaz, the San Francisco, to Mare Island Yard Nov. 30, and C. R. Clark, Sayville, L. I., radio station, to fitting out the Arizona and on board when commissioned.

Jr. Gde. Lts. H. S. Keep, radio station, Siasconset, Mass., to the Hancock; J. C. Clark, the Columbia to Siasconset radio station, and H. F. Curley, the Winslow, home, await orders.

Ens. G. F. Bogan, the Vermont, to Great Lakes Training Station, Ill.; E. L. Peck, the Minnesota, to Great Lakes Training Station; H. H. Jaffee, Great Lakes Training Station, to the Bushnell; A. C. Miles, the New Hampshire, to the Panther; T. G. Peyton, the Panther, to receiving ship at New York connection fitting out the Arizona, and A. H. Donahue to the Fulton.

Asst. Surg. R. M. Waterhouse to the Melville.

Paym. C. G. Mayo to assistant to Supply Officer, Boston Yard, Nov. 15.

Chief Mach. J. H. Busch to temp. duty receiving ship at Boston.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Aylwin, Ericsson, Fanning, McCall, and Tucker at Newport; Culgoa at Guantanamo; Dixie at Lynnhaven Roads; Kanawha at Port Arthur; Kearsarge at Boston; Monaghan and Wainwright at New York Yard; Montana at Napeague Bay; Castine, Neptune, and Prairie at Caldera Bay; Orion and St. Louis at Honolulu; Sacramento at Puerto Cortez; Sonoma at Norfolk; Vulcan at Portsmouth, and the Wheeling at Puerto Mexico.

Sailed: Alert, K-3, K-4, K-7, and K-8, Lahaina for Honolulu; Brutus, San Francisco for San Diego; Buffalo, Tres Marias Island for Manzanillo; Cummings, Jacob Jones, and Sampson, Newport for Buzard's Bay; Cyclops, Hampton Roads for Cristobal; Dragon, Bath for Newport; Henley, Boston for Hampton Roads; Jarvis, Boston to sea; Maryland, Guaymas for San Francisco Bay, Mexico; McDougal, Bar Harbor for Newport; Nereus, off Charleston for Cristobal; North Carolina, Newport News for Honolulu; Oklahoma, Hampton Roads for Southern Drill Ground; Ontario, New York Yard for Lynnhaven Bay; Panther, Rosebank for Newport; Paulding, Rockland to sea; Trippe, Hampton Roads for Rosebank; Winslow, Newport for Montauk Point, and the Yorktown, Mazatlan for Piastela.

The Hancock will leave Norfolk on Oct. 27 for Dominican waters, stopping en route at Jacksonville, Fla.

The Nebraska has been detached from the Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet, and assigned to the Reserve Force.

The Illinois has been detached from the Reserve Force, Atlantic Fleet, and assigned to the Cruiser Force.

The Kanawha has been assigned to the Train, Atlantic Fleet.

The Arethusa has been detached from the Train, Atlantic Fleet, and assigned to general service.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for civil service examiner, (mechanical engineering.) The duties are to prepare and rate examinations for positions requiring a knowledge of mechanical engineering. Candidates must be at least 25 years of age on the closing day for the receipt of applications. The salary ranges from $2,040 to $3,420. There will be a vacancy soon in the Civil Service Commission.

United States.

The commission announces for Oct. 18-19, at the New York Custom House, an examination for truck crop specialist for men only to fill two vacancies in the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Department of Agriculture, for duty in the field, at salaries ranging from $1,008 to $2,016 per annum. The duties will consist of the collection and reporting of information regarding acreage, conditions, and yields of various truck crops in the principal trucking regions of the United States. Competitors will be examined in questions relating to truck crops, questions on crop reporting methods, statistical calculations, education and experience. Applicants must show at least five years' practical experience in agriculture, with special reference to truck crops, and either graduation from a college or university of recognized standing, or at least three years' responsible experience in work involving statistical methods or statistical inquiry. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth, but not their fifty-fifth, birthday on the date of the examination.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Oct. 17: Patrol. G. L. Schert, 68, to 74, to motor cycle duty; D. Miller, 151, to 283, as station-house att.; J. Frobst, Jr., 275, to 274, to bicycle duty; Motor Cycle Patrol. F. F. Manning, 74, to Traf. Div. Subdiv. C. Mutual, 4 P. M., Oct. 17: Patrol. J. J. McHugh, 283, to 285, assignmt. as statn.-house att. discont.; P. Schappert, 285, to 283. Temporary assignments: Lieuts. W. A. Stevens, 154, to Bridge, 30 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 17; P. F. Clifford, Bridge, to office of Traf. and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M., Oct. 17; Patrol. G. Griffin, 161, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Bur. of Inf., Brooklyn, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 17, to 8 A. M., Oct. 18.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. J. Tuite, 38; J. J. Sharkey, 149.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. J. J. White, 40.

Death: Patrol. G. Reis, 18, at 9:40 P. M., Oct. 14.

Fire Department.

Retired: Fhrm. 1st gr. C. Fay, Eng. 39, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $700, 8 A. M., Oct. 17.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Superintendents has indorsed the recommendation of the Teachers' Council for the formation of classes for the rapid advancement of bright pupils. The practice has been approved for years. There are such classes in large schools. The principal of a school has the initiative in the request for the establishment of these classes, and it is also the duty of the district superintendent to suggest such organization.

There will be a meeting of the Wadleigh High School Alumnae Association on Oct. 20, at 4 P. M., in Room 101, of the Wadleigh High School. All Wadleigh graduates are invited to attend.

The general organization of Hunter High School has elected the following officers: President, Miss Vannie Beckett; vice president, Miss Marcelle Ellinger; secretary, Miss Ethel Osborne, and treasurer, Miss Mildred Lesser. The following have been elected editors of the Argus: Editor-in-chief, Miss Evelyn Garfiel; literary editor, Miss Ethel Brunstein; news editor, Leoni Neumann. The business manager is Miss Alma Stern.

A special meeting of the High School Teachers' Association will be held in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School, at 10:30 A. M., Oct. 21, to elect delegates to the Teachers' Council.

The Board of Estimate has approved the selection of school sites adjacent to P. S. 23, Brooklyn; adjacent to P. S. 110, Brooklyn; on East 189th Street, Bathgate Avenue, and Lorillard Place, the Bronx, and Blake and Thatford Avenues and Osborn Street, Brooklyn.

Contracts have been awarded for alterations, fire prevention, sanitary, heating, electric work, etc., duplicate school plan, at P. S. 132 and 165, Brooklyn.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HAAREN, DIEDRICH OTTO, (Jan. 7, 1914.) net estate, $48,708. Mrs. Matilda Haaren, widow; Edwin F. Haaren and Charles W. Haaren, sons, and Irene Haaren Dawson, daughter, were the beneficiaries. Assets: 316, 318, 320, 322 West 16th St., appraised at $28,000. Bank, $1,063; personalty, $583; membership in Retail Coal Exchange, $300; stocks, $30,581; half interest in the copartnership of D. O. Haaren & Sons, coal, 61 Tenth Av., $5,000.

MUNOZ, LEONTINE C., (Aug. 25, 1915,) net estate, $22,418. Leontine M. Linington, niece, and Leon de Loly de Sabla, nephew of decedent, co-executors. Assets: Bank, $5,329; jewelry, notes, and other personalty, $12,931; stocks and bonds, $6,046.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST, 47 EAST.—Attractive suite rooms, bath; excellent table also guests. Gramercy 105.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, suite; private bath.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Studio and rooms; private bath; meals; quiet surroundings.

S EAST 45TH ST.
Table board, room, with bath; references.

65TH ST., (Near Park.)—Attractive accommodations for lady or gentleman; private American home; unusual home table. Plaza 6641.

IRVING PLACE, 71, (near 18th.)—Large rooms, with private bath; all conveniences.

MADISON AV, 210.—Rooms, with board; private bath; appointments first-class; references.

MADISON AV., (corner 91st.)—Business women; bright, quiet rooms; meals optional. Telephone Lenox 8358.

MADISON AV., 215.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

13TH, 144 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished, sunny rooms; telephone; references.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

50TH, 61 WEST.—Newly decorated large front room, running water; home table; references.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Small, large rooms with private baths; references; table guests.

53D, 61 WEST.—Large rooms with board, private baths; southern exposure; references.

58TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, suitable couple; gentlemen; best home cooking. Phone 10093 Columbus.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Two large rooms; refined Jewish surroundings; booking for the season only; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests accommodated.

72D, 267 WEST.—Beautiful second-story front, sunny room; private bath; couple; three.

72D, 122, 131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; private bath; suite.

75D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD; ONE, TWO, THREE MEN; REFERENCES.

73D, 178 WEST.—Attractive room; large enough for two; southern exposure; good board.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome front, square, sunny room; other rooms; references exchanged.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Attractive room with private bath; large room adjoining bath; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—ROOMS, TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

79TH, 121 WEST, THE PUTNAM.
rooms with board; high grade.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live." All new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; electricity; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Grayecourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 11 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with board; parlor dining; electricity; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Attractive large furnished room; southern exposure; adjoining bath; excellent table; also smaller rooms; all accommodations; references.

88TH, 63 WEST.—Rooms, board, refined Jewish boarding house; table boarders accommodated.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; electricity; excellent table; reference; table guests accommodated.

96TH, 54 WEST.
Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Choice sunny rooms adjoining bath; very best table; single rooms, $12-$15; double, $18-$26.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in modern private residence; service, surroundings unusual.

107TH, 822 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 500 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; suite; excellent table board.

114TH, 421 WEST.—Outside double rooms; southern exposure; excellent table. Apt. 2B.

156TH ST., 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, County, Sea.
Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Downtown N. Y.; Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Room, Comforts.
Weekly, $11-$18 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AVE., 822 (75TH ST.)—Desirable rooms; subway; bus; table board.

WEST END AV., 824, (near subway.)—Large and small rooms, with board; references.

344 WEST END AV.
Select accommodations; double sunny room; private bath; best home table; electricity, steam.

War Annals.

Current History, published monthly by THE NEW YORK TIMES, gives the progress of the great war, with correspondence, speeches, articles by Europe's leading statesmen. Correct, impartial, enthralling. 25 cents a month, $3 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN desires single room, superior board; state particulars. A 386 Times Downtown.

MOTHER wishes board and care for two-year-old baby while she is visiting in the city. Z 301 Times Annex.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes from station; very desirable location; $22 to $42 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

Good rooms and board; private family. 309 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J. Tel. 312W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required; disentangled, audited business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANTS EXPERT—Install simple and complete systems, straighten tangled books, prepare financial statements, show costs, expenses, profits, &c.; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, at present engaged as office manager large corporation, desires position where ability, industry, and integrity will earn substantial appreciation. S P Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT. — Trial balances and audits $6 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2535.

ACCOUNTANTS, EXPERT. — Install simple and complete systems, straighten tangled books, prepare financial statements, show costs, expenses, profits, &c.; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER wishes responsible position requiring executive ability; best of references. Box 232 Times, 2 Rector St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Thirteen years' varied experience banking, manufacturing; university training; thorough, efficient, reliable, energetic, ambitious; $1,800. F 184 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced all lines, arrangement with firms not employing bookkeeper. Z 300 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, competent accountant-bookkeeper, highly indorsed, seeks connection. A 361 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTING.—Student, university senior, desires connections with public accounting firm. D 185 Times.

ADVERTISING EXPERIENCE particularly qualifies him for position in any branch of automobile business, more especially supply house or garage; exceptional testimonials back up business career in city for past 23 years. Walter J. Lee, 8 Lafayette St., White Plains, N. Y.

AUTO MECHANIC, experienced in motors and generators, overhauling all makes of cars. D 163 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—22, well educated, efficient, thoroughly competent to take full charge; best references. Address A 319 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, knowledge typewriting; accurate, capable, efficient, good penman; references. A 362 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) eight years' experience varied lines, university training; accounting; take complete charge books; stenographer, typist. D 186 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MAN,
age 27; 7 years' experience; understands all modern methods; competent take full charge; references; moderate salary. D 171 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, wishes position with reliable firm; experienced; $10 start; neat, accurate; 18½ L. Myers, 939 Longwood Av.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) thoroughly experienced, controlling accounts; handle complete set. G. B., 86 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier; young man, 20, thoroughly familiar with controlling accounts; salary $15. Jack Le Zoff, 936 Kelly.

BOOKKEEPER, SALESMAN. — Intelligent young man desires position; moderate salary. D 135 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 25, thoroughly experienced and efficient; capable assuming full charge. A 323 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — With executive ability; capable of taking full charge of books, controlling accounts, and balances. D 164 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (18,) office assistant; good penman; ambitious, quick and accurate at figures. A 354 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, seven years' experience; trial balance, controlling accounts; $18. A 224 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager, experienced, capable, competent, seeks position. Ahronson, 849 West 178th St.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, experienced, good correspondent, seeks permanent position; salary $20. D 154 Times.

BOY, 18, willing, honest and industrious, desires position in bank or wholesale house where advancement is certain; 3 years high school; salary, $7. William Fisk, 140 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2259.

CHAUFFEUR.—Ten years' experience on high-grade cars; references as to ability to keep cars in shape; only first-class position considered; at present employed. J. G. 2,042 Broadway, (stationery store.)

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. Write Joe Scully, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish, with long experience private families, driving Pierce-Arrow, Packard, Locomobile, Thomas, Mercer, Stearns, Cadillac, Chalmers cars; excellent references. William Sureyfert, 145 E. 86th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 28; ten years' experience foreign, American cars; nothing under $25 considered. P. Civatis, 31 West 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR. — Experienced, seeks private position; good mechanic; has driven Cadillac, Winton, Packard; own repairs. Howe, 331 East 88th St.

CHAUFFEUR, careful, neat, 28; one you will appreciate; 10 years' experience, all cars, last employer 6 years, private. Phone Orchard 5611 E 168 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, careful, neat, 28, one you will appreciate; 10 years' experience, all cars, last employer 8 years, private. Phone Orchard 5611. E 168 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, wishes position, private; does own repairs; references. Inquire H. Brand, 404 East 48th St. William Cox, 870 1st Av., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, 3 months' experience, wants a foothold; salary no object to start. Kun, 562 East 77th St., Box 82.

CHAUFFEUR, (24,) reliable, experienced; all cars; own repairs; references. Morris, Rhinelander 9747.

CHAUFFEUR.—Thorough in every way; 14 years' driving experience and references; willing and obliging. Haubert, 202 W. 98th.

CHAUFFEUR. — Reliable, experienced; own repairs; best references. Edward Adler, telephone 8494 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable, careful driver; good mechanic; many years' experience; references. D 178 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, wishes position, private; can do own repairs; sober and honest. A. Sinclair, 400 East 48th St.

CHAUFFEUR, first-class, understanding all cars, desires good position; finest references. D 192 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, (23,) wishes position private; best references. D 178 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (21,) 2 years' experience; private; own repairs. Richard, 157 East 47th.

CHEMIST.—Industrial organic coal tar products, dyes, explosives; experienced research factory control; best references. Competent. D 173 Times.

DENTAL MECHANIC, expert at prosthetic dentistry, thirty years' experience, desires four or five hours' work daily in a dental office. Ginsburg, 1,239 86th, Brooklyn.

EDITOR, successful record, seeks engagement; copy, make-up, engraving, advertising. D 167 Times.

EXECUTIVE, assistant, experienced in administration, organization, correspondence, sales, desires employment under energetic chief with broad interests; salary nominal start, eventually $5,000. Z 303 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED MANAGER, also salesman, wishes to associate himself with business house looking for high type man with thorough business experience. B W 85 Times.

EXPORT, IMPORT. — Experienced man, speaking English, German, French, Spanish, knowing respective countries, highest references, open proposition. D 124 Times.

FOREMAN carpenter, construction work, all classes, wishes position; executive ability; handle costs, &c.; competent, sober, reliable. Z 305 Times Annex.

FRENCH CORRESPONDENT or translator, actually employed, wants position; knowledge Spanish; $20 start. R., 206 W. 14th St.

GENTLEMAN, 10 years' experience laces, embroideries, wishes position; understands manufacture. D 160 Times.

MANAGER office, accountant, systematizer desires new position with good prospects. F 91 Times.

MAN.—Wants work, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; chauffeur, anything. J. W. T., 433 East 51st St.

MECHANIC, aeroplane, automobile engines and construction, wants position in shop or as aeronautic mechanician; factory references and certificates. Masuda, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

POSITION of responsibility wanted with manufacturer of horse-drawn vehicles, commercial auto bodies, as general manager last 14 years; ability governs salary. A 211 Times Annex.

PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS.—Young man, familiar with printing, purchasing, and paper, wants position with good house. D 168 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

PURCHASING.—Columbia graduate, 25, purchasing for engineering concern, seeks wider field; careful student of trade conditions. A 326 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, CAPABLE, EMPLOYED WANTS MANUFACTURER'S LINE, NEW YORK CITY; DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION. F 135 TIMES.

SALESMAN, married man, 35, 8 years' selling experience, desires connection with aggressive mercantile house as floor salesman. A 331 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN desires side line, ladies' coats, skirts, for surrounding States. D 196 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young American, of good education, appearance, and 8 years' business experience, desires position as secretary to executive large corporation; competent, trustworthy stenographer; secretarial experience; excellent references. A 334 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, OFFICE MANAGER.—Expert stenographer; corporate and legal experience; knows Spanish; understands manufacture of steel. A 358 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, Bookkeeper. —American young man (27) wishes to locate with concern offering future; 7 years' office experience; first-class reference. A 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, (20,) 3 years' experience; possesses essentials of speed and accuracy; excellent at figures; thoroughly competent; $16-$18. A 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Reliable young man, (20;) 3 years' experience; high school education; salary $15; best references. A 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, (20,) three years' experience; rapid, accurate; references. A 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—21; four years' experience; high school education; references; $12. D 190 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (27,) experienced, rapid, accurate, desires position; best reference. A 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (23;) first class; full knowledge of general office work; high-class references. A 340 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, two years' business experience, and knowledge of typewriting, wishes to connect with a firm who can offer good prospects for the future. A 295 Times Downtown.

VALET.—Japanese, clean, neat appearance; also qualified as private secretary; best references. Arthur Masuda, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

VALET.—Japanese; do cooking, bachelors' apartment, private family. D 182 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) neat, refined, good education, would like to meet a gentleman who would take interest enough in him to assure good future; can furnish first-class references. Harold Bottenus, 6,002 Fort Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 23, desires position with large manufacturing concern, with chance of advancement; furnish excellent references. A 324 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, seeks position as assistant to an executive; had seven years' experience in office of large commission house. D 150 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, first-class clerk and office assistant, desires position; experienced in stationery, automobiles, accessories. D 166 Times.

YOUNG MAN, age 23, thorough business training, selling experience, desires position with good future; moderate salary. D 161 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, desires position with opportunity advancement; well recommended. A 351 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, ambitious, desires position; references. A 321 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position with chance of advancement; willing worker; best references. Hecht, 1,422 Nostrand Av., B'klyn.

YOUNG MAN (21) desires position, wholesale house; future; selling experience. D 179 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) of good character, desires office position; experience. A 341 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position, clerical preferred; salary $10. A 322 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Good appearance, education, business ability. Jaeger, 1,901 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 23, seeks position with some reliable firm; stock and shipping experience. Anthony, 103 Georgia Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN desires position advertising house; talent developing. Joel, 330 West 19th.

Employment Agencies.

YOU NEED A CHAUFFEUR.
Why not let us assist you? We are automobile experts, and on learning your requirements can select exactly the kind of man you want.
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58th St. and Broadway, N. Y. City.
Columbus 1495 and 1496.

CHAUFFEURS furnished for any kind of car. Arena Chauffeurs Agency, 210 West 50th St. Tel. Circle 6961.

Instruction.

TUTOR. — High-class, Columbia man; 10 years' experience; specialty, mathematics; Regents preparation; rates moderate. D 170 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Neat appearance; general office worker; intelligent; $10. A 344 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; trial balance, 5 years' experience; competent; $16. D 193 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Familiar office detail; good penman; accurate; $12; downtown position. A 364 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' experience, desires position with reliable concern. A 233 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Competent, refined young woman wishes position as companion to elderly lady. 491 West 49th St. Phone Bryant 1291.

COMPETENT WOMAN would like work day or hour, care of apartments, children, invalid; 25 cents per hour. F 4 Times.

DAY WORK or half time; intelligent colored woman. Burton, 107 West 138th St.

DRESSMAKER, expert designer high-class gowns, suits, desires engagements by day, week, or month; private families; elegant fit, style. Dressmaker, 58 W. 90th. Phone 1906 Riverside.

DRESSMAKER.—Thorough, experienced; by the day, $3.50. Linderoth, 427 12th Av., Long Island City.

DRESSMAKER.—Lady recommends her excellent dressmaker by the day; L. S., F 16 Times.

EXPERT TYPIST.—Accurate, rapid, can take dictation direct to machine, executive ability, desires permanent, responsible position. Z 307 Times Annex.

FILE CLERK, expert, 21, desires position; understands details; competent. A 338 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, &c.—Refined Christian woman, musical and former college teacher, wishes engagement as governess or companion; references. D 180 Times.

GOVERNESS, mother's helper; German; good needlewoman; references. E. Z., 180 East 79th St.

GOVERNESS.—Young French lady, musician, wants position as visiting governess, companion. D 180 Times.

GOVERNESS, French, country. Call between 12 and 1 today at 57 West 52d St.

HOUSEKEEPER-SECRETARY. — Gentlewoman desires position as housekeeper-secretary or useful companion, resident or visiting; 7 years present position. F 200 Times.

MAID.—Useful; good sewer and light upstairs work. 1,430 Minford Place, Bronx.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish graduate, with hospital experience; children and ladies treated at their residences. Miss Johnson, 68 West 107th.

MILLINERY COPYIST and makers on high-grade hats. Apply every day, 8:30 to 1, Youmans, 587 5th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, speaking French and Italian, wishes position. 411 West 21st. Telephone 9155 Chelsea.

NURSE wishes position; small baby; one grown child; reference. Phone 2086 Melrose.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer, typist, eight years' experience, high school graduate, desires work with literary person either whole or part time; will call for dictation and do typing at home; highest references. F 115 Times.

SECRETARY.—American, 8 years' experience, capable taking charge office, bookkeeper, desires permanent position of trust; excellent education, credentials. R 374 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer; experienced; college graduate; $15. Manes, 611 West 114th. 2996 Morningside.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bronx resident; salary to start, $10, with chance for promotion. Phillips-Jones Co., Inc., 829 East 134th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Attractive personality; extraordinary ability; secretarial training; high school education; good clerical worker; painstaking, willing; no clock watchar; 4 years' brokerage, engineering experience; age 25; Christian; $18. R 400 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, (22,) 6 years' high school graduate; mechanical experience; accustomed technical; rapid dictation; good speller; legible penman; not afraid work; uses good, common sense, discretion; references; $15. A 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 8 years' architectural, machinery, commercial experience; age 25, high school education, excellent mathematician, quick figurer; Christian; highest credentials; $20. A 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, legal, technical, commercial experience; will substitute by day or will call and take dictation; transcribing at home. Telephone John 1745, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; evenings, Riverside 2995.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate; fast dictation; transcribes accurately and neatly; pleasing personality; $11. Mary Vassalli, Candler Bldg. Bryant 1318, Room 1,605.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS wanted for factory work; wholesale grocery house. Apply 8 Worth St.

JUNIORS
WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S.
FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS. STEADY EMPLOYMENT WITH CHANCES OF ADVANCEMENT. APPLY AT MESSENGER OFFICE, BASEMENT, NEW BUILDING.

MAID.—Neat elderly woman, to take care of doctor's apartment. 281 East Broadway.

MOTHER HELPER, to assist business woman in the care of two boys, 4 to 8 years of age; good home and good salary. Apply between 1:30 and 2:30, 12 Charles St. Mrs. Rosenbaum.

SALESWOMAN.—We have an exceptional opportunity for large earnings to offer a refined, energetic woman able to command attention; commission, with advances. D 106 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—Active, well-educated woman, over 28, disposed to learn our business; edbitious to advance; need not be experienced; salary. Room 711, 110 West 34th.

SOLICITOR.—Woman about 30 as solicitor for a laundry firm to build up a department through present customers; will be taught; genteel position; good education and appearance necessary; satisfactory salary. Write, giving business experience and reference, to Steam Laundry, 241 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, with literary ability and knowledge proofreading; bright, neat and willing worker; no clock watcher; state salary and experience; good chance for advancement. J 12 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter.—Underwood; experienced, quick, accurate dictation; good speller; touch operator; give full particulars; $15. J 8 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady as stenographer in a large manufacturing house; must be a rapid and accurate worker. Call Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 W. 32d St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced; willing to live in country. Telephone Beekman 8514, Tuesday, between 10 and 12.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent, accurate, some executive ability; state experience, schooling, salary. A 339 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class position; languages must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McKechnie, 247 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TYPIST.—High school graduate; young girl, not over 20 years, two or three hours every day; reliable concern. Apply, with references, S. K., 245 West 104th St. Telephone 8221 Riverside.

TYPIST, for billing and ordering. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary desired. American X-Ray Equipment Co., 405 East 31st St.

TYPEWRITER and Stenographer.—Experien

OIL STRIKERS AGREE TO MEET EMPLOYERS

Name a Committee After a Meeting in Which They Are Warned Against Rioting.

MRS. CRAM TURNED AWAY

Wife of Ex-Utilities Commissioner Sought to Distribute a Socialist Paper—Strike's End in Sight.

Strikers of the Standard Oil Company and other plants in the Constable Hook district of Bayonne, N. J., named a committee of ten men yesterday to discuss term of settlement with officials of the Standard Oil Company. This conference will be held today. Last night it was felt that the strike was really over.

The decision to appoint a committee and to enter into negotiations with employers was reached at a meeting of more than 2,000 strikers held in Mydosh's Hall yesterday morning, and observers who attended the meeting in behalf of Mayor Pierre Garven and Commissioner of Public Safety Henry Wilson reported a pronounced sentiment among the strikers for a cessation of the hostilities of the last week.

So convinced were city officials that the strike spirit was fast subsiding that they turned back Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram when the wife of the ex-Public Service Commissioner visited Bayonne yesterday morning. Mrs. Cram was in a closed automobile, the floor of which was covered with copies of a Socialist newspaper. She stopped at Police Headquarters, explaining that she wished to leave checks for the benefit of the strikers, and also to distribute the newspapers. Chief of Police Michael Reilly told her he thought it would be better if she returned to New York. He could not risk the renewed agitation which a perusal of her newspapers might cause, and Mrs. Cram, recalling a luncheon engagement in the city, decided she just had time to make it.

Mrs. Cram interested herself in behalf of the men in the strike of last year, and, with Amos Pinchot, carried funds to Bayonne for the families of strikers.

Bar Outside Agitators.

Captain Edward Griffin, head of the detective force, announced last night that in view of the satisfactory progress toward a settlement made yesterday the city would not tolerate the reappearance today of Mrs. Cram, any Industrial Workers of the World agitator, or any representative of outside organizations.

"We'll settle this strike ourselves," declared Griffin, "without any one's help."

Others than the police watched the strike meeting closely. These were representatives of skilled American workmen whose work had been halted by the closing of the plants, and who had decided on Sunday night to hold a private meeting yesterday morning and then to march to the plants in a body large enough to block resistance by the foreign labor element that had started the strike. Reports were carried to these workmen that a peaceful settlement of the whole trouble seemed likely, and they abandoned their meeting, deciding to await the result of today's conferences.

The strike meeting was a long one. The men gathered outside Mydosh's Hall, which the police raided last week, and did not enter until leaders harangued them from the steps, telling them that there would be no interference with hthe meeting. Then they assembled slowly, but at last the hall was packed.

William Melcher, editor of a Russian Socialist newspaper of this city, addressed the throng in English and in Polish. He told them the way to settle their wage grievances was by arbitration and not violence, and predicted that the peaceful way held some hope, while disorder held none, that those receiving less than $3 a day might get an increase of 30 per cent., and those receiving more than $3 an increase of 20 per cent.

Recent Criticism of a "Sniper."

Hyman Lazarus, editor and owner of The Bayonne Times, nearly roused the gathering to renewed anger when he dwelt too feelingly on the predicament of young Stanley Mydosh, son of the proprietor of the hall, who is under arrest accused of having "sniped" at the police. Lazarus used Mydosh's case to point his argument in favor of peace and against violence, but his hearers seemed most to appreciate that Mydosh was held for trial on a charge which, Lazarus asserted, was little less than attempted murder.

The meeting grew uneasy. Men muttered among themselves, and the policemen present gripped their clubs in anticipation of a resumption of the old rioting; but Lazarus sensed his error and swung quickly into an arraignment of Melcher, who, he said, was an outside agitator of whom the men should beware. Melcher jumped up and replied in Polish. Apparently he was defending himself and the meeting applauded. He, too, had advocated the appointment of a committee of seven men, one from each branch of labor represented in the Standard Oil plant, and at the conclusion of his second speech, the men voted to name such a one, adding to the seven representatives three more from the branch plants in Bayway and Clermont, N. J.

This committee met at 4 o'clock in the office of James M. Dougherty, lawyer for the strikers, at Broadway and Twentieth Street, and received word from Melcher that he had been in communication with George H. Hennessey, Superintendent of the Standard Oil plant in Bayonne, and had arranged the conference for 8 o'clock this morning in Mr. Hennessey's office at the Bayonne plant.

With the prospect of a speedy return to work the strikers were unusually quiet yesterday, and throughout the day the police made only one arrest. They whisked Frank Trakimun, a photographer of Bayonne, out of the strike meeting when he was heard to remark that the special deputy policemen were "bums," but he was liberated at Police Headquarters after he had had a lecture on the danger of such utterances at such a time.

STOPPED BATONYI MARRIAGE

$3,000 to Lawyer Who Induced Mrs. Bellman to Break with Horseman.

Egerton L. Winthrop, as referee, has filed a report in the Surrogate's Court, finding that $3,000 was a reasonable charge by William M. Sullivan, an attorney, for inducing the late Mrs. Maria Bellman to give up a plan to wed Aurel Batonyi, a horseman, after Batonyi had been divorced by Mrs. Frances Burke Roche Batonyi, daughter of the late Frank Work. Mrs. Bellman obtained a divorce from her husband, Edmund R. Bellman, in 1909, at about the same time Batonyi lost the suit brought against him by his wife.

BOYS FIND OLD SKELETONS.

Abandoned Cemetery on East Side Discovered as They Play.

A small boy playing in a vacant lot at Second Street and Second Avenue believed for a few minutes last evening that all the ghost stories he had ever heard were true when he pushed aside a stone slab, fell into a vault, collided with a coffin, and found at his feet a dilapidated skeleton that rolled out of it.

The boy's companions jerked him out of the hole and he ran screaming for a policeman. Several flashed their searchlights into the vault and found a dozen or more old coffins. A priest in the neighborhood recalled that his father had told him the lot was once a cemetery, but had not been used as a burying place for a hundred years or more.

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KNIT
Union Suits

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Buy your Carter's in a Wallach Store—and learn how comfortable a man can be in underclothes that are made right.

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Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Good Lighting Means Good Health

THE lighting in your home should be comfortable and soothing. S. & A. Lighting Fixtures will make it so.

THE fixture illustrated is a beautiful example of the art of the Brothers Adam. At an invitingly low price.

See for yourself. VISIT OUR SHOWROOMS. Ask to See No. 3RUE

Before you make your next fixture purchase write for helpful Booklet "B." Free on request.

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20 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK
One Block East of Brooklyn Bridge.

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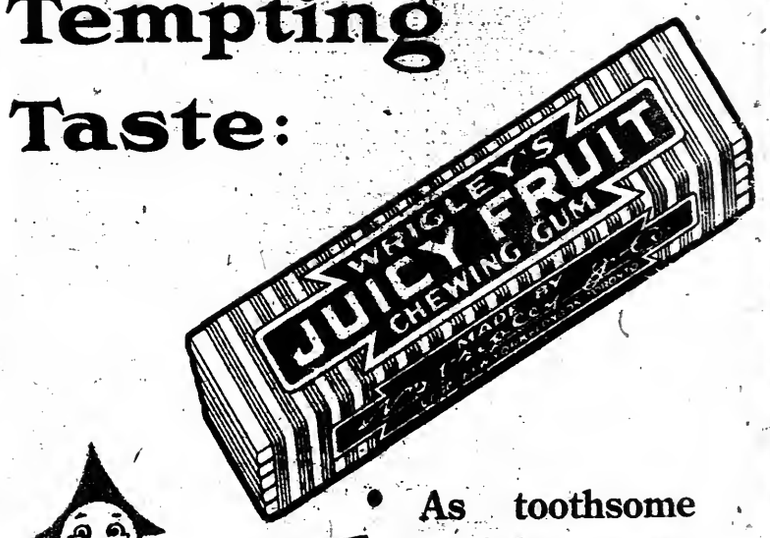

As toothsome as the name implies.

Delicious, long-lasting. The third of the Wrigley trio of refreshing confections.

Good for teeth, breath, appetite and digestion.

Three of a kind
Keep them in mind.

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Don't forget
WRIGLEY'S
after every meal

JF 4

OLIVER Speed
Exceeds All Human Demands

One hundred and thirty-odd words per minute is the utmost speed thus far attained on a Typewriter by 'demonstration-operators', trained like athletes for 'Speed-Contests'; even they have been able to maintain this rate for only a little while.
That seems to be the limit of human nerves and muscles.

Perhaps it is only the limit of most machines.

The speed-limit of the OLIVER lies far beyond that point.

The OLIVER has been driven half again as fast as human hands have ever written, with perfect alignment and style.

In the OLIVER factory every typewriter, when assembled, is given a Speed Test by means of a *mechanical exerciser*, electrically driven. The metal fingers, never tiring, play over the keys at the rate of eight hundred strokes—Two Hundred Words—per minute.

Every machine that comes from the OLIVER factory has a demonstrated potential speed *Greater by Half* than any operator has yet attained on any typewriter.

The OLIVER can maintain its speed, day in and day out, for a human life-time. In an endurance test at the factory one machine was operated by the *mechanical exerciser* for two entire years, running continuously, at a rate which no 'Speed-Contest' has equalled even for a moment. And the typewriter was in perfect working order at the end.

The OLIVER cannot 'Garble Your Words'. The OLIVER Typebar cannot jam or interlock —"*it prints downward, just as you write.*" Under the deft, light touch of the skilled operator, at topmost speed, the writing is accurate, brilliant, and in perfect alignment. The owner of an OLIVER buys greatest speed-capacity and quality alike.

As if with human sympathy, the OLIVER responds to every increase in the skill of human hands. The more you can do, the more the OLIVER can do for you.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.
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A continuous demonstration, all this week, at our exhibit in the Annual Business Show, 69th Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue, between 25th and 26th Streets.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cool today; Thursday fair, warmer; moderate northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,452. ... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SWEARS ROFRANO, AS 'KING,' MADE HIM MURDER GAIMARI

Slayer Says He Was Told Ex-City Official Was Mightier Than the Law.

IN NO FEAR OF ARREST

Spectators Shudder as Montimagno Shows How He Shot Victim in Back.

COACHED IN ROLE OF KILLER

Hesitated on Day of Murder, Then Rofrano, He Testifies, Threatened Him with Death.

Gaetano Montimagno, slayer of Michael Gaimari and chief accuser of Michael A. Rofrano, ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, in Rofrano's trial as the instigator of the crime, testified yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court that he had been warned by Rofrano that he would be killed if he did not keep his promise to murder Gaimari.

Montimagno prefaced this statement by testifying that he had been led to believe that Rofrano was a king in New York City, and that, having elected Mayor Mitchel by controlling the Italian vote, he would protect the witness after he had killed the man who prevented "the boss" as he called Rofrano, from eliminating ex-Sheriff Tom Foley from power in the Second Assembly District.

Montimagno went into great detail in describing how he, a recent arrival from Sicily, had been led to believe that Rofrano was mightier than all of the laws of the city and the State, and how, "if the Governor, the Mayor, the Police Commissioner, the Judges, and the District Attorney" failed to do his bidding, he would, after election, turn them all out of office and set them "all to shining shoes." He was equally exhaustive, but far more dramatic, in his testimony as he described his many alleged conferences with Rofrano, and the latter's insistence that he must not permit fear of the law to prevent him from slaying "the boss," political rival.

Tells of Death Threat.

Although impressed by all these assurances of the greatness of Rofrano, the witness asserted that he had decided not to kill Gaimari, and would have persisted in his refusal but for the fact that a few moments before the murder was committed Rofrano and one of his gang associates had met him in William Street, under the Manhattan approach to the Brooklyn Bridge, and had told him he must make good his promise or die. He had finally consented to commit the murder, he said, after Rocco Carnevale, the gunman who had introduced him to Rofrano months before, had slashed his coat with a razor because of his faintheartedness.

Montimagno, peculiarly grim of countenance, had sent shudders of horror through the jury and spectators a few moments before, by depicting for their benefit the way he had killed Gaimari. This bit of acting struck the persons who were in court yesterday as most realistic and ungleasant.

The witness had been led to dramatize the incident by being asked who had assisted him in preparing for the crime. He had told of having frequently talked to Rofrano at the home of Joseph Brundini in Brooklyn, and he finally explained that he had received the revolver with which he killed Gaimari from Brundini. He had also been provided with an overcoat, and he had been told how to carry the weapon, under the coat, to escape detection.

Shows How He Concealed Weapon.

Both the revolver, a black weapon more than eleven inches long, and the overcoat were produced in court, and Montimagno used them to demonstrate how he had gone looking for Gaimari. The lining of one of the pockets of the coat had been torn to permit Montimagno to hold the revolver by the handle, while pretending to be engaged in nothing more dangerous than sauntering down the street, and he demonstrated the effectiveness of the arrangement by permitting the jury and the spectators to catch a glimpse of the weapon as he stood in an attitude of being ready to shoot.

The man's pallid face and the glint of his teeth, which he displayed frequently while testifying, added grim emphasis to what he was attempting to portray, and caused some of those in the room to shudder.

Later, with the long, murderous-looking weapon clutched tightly in his hand, the slayer pulled the trigger four times to indicate the number of times he had fired bullets into the body of Michael Gaimari, and the grimness of this was not lessened by the admission that at least three of the bullets had been fired while the slayer's victim lay face downward on the ground.

The fact that Montimagno was later forced to admit under cross-examination by Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defense, that he and two of his confederates had had considerable experience in writing "Black Hand" letters, and had earned $5,000 by one of them, did not altogether destroy the tremendous impression he made on the jury. He said that when the suggestion was first made to him that he kill a man for "the boss" he had expressed some surprise at being thus singled out.

Rofrano Like a King.

"Why do you want me to do this thing?" he testified having asked Joseph Brundini. Rofrano's alleged confederate, on one occasion. "Why do you ask me, when there are so many others around who could do this thing for you?" and Brundini's answer, according to the witness, had been that Montimagno used them to demonstrate how he had gone looking for Gaimari.

Continued on Page 3.

LONDON FIXES HOUR OF CLOSING AT 7 P. M.

Lighting Restrictions and Coal Economy Cause Issuance of Orders to Shops.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Herbert L. Samuel, the Home Secretary, announced today that in view of the restrictions on lighting on account of raids and in order to economize on coal, the government purposes ordering all shops to close at 7 o'clock in the evening in Winter, except on Saturdays, when the time for closing will be 8 o'clock.

The order goes into effect on Oct. 30 and does not apply to the sale of intoxicants.

SWISS PUT EMBARGO ON ALLIED MUNITIONS

50,000 to be Thrown Out of Work Through New Agreement with Germany.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Oct. 17.—The Swiss Government, in consequence of the recent economic arrangement with Germany, has prohibited Swiss factories exporting ammunition to the Entente Allies if they are using German coal or steel. This order will throw out of employment more than 50,000 men, among whom there is much discontent.

The proprietors of the factories met today and protested against the order, arguing that Switzerland received Belgian and not German coal, and that the Entente Allies supplied raw material for their ammunition.

ALL BERLIN GIVES OLD GOLD FOR WAR

Long Lines of People Wait Their Turn to Exchange Family Trinkets for Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The collection of gold articles of all kinds for the purpose of replenishing the empire's gold reserve met with success which was surprising even to the most optimistic.

In Berlin the rush of people to the seven collection depots established especially for the purpose was so great that it was found necessary to arrange for the opening of more of these depots in various districts for the convenience of the people and to save time. The depot at the City Hall, for instance, presented exactly that not unfamiliar picture in America of a rush on the bank, the people swarming about the great brick building, filling the corridors and forming endless queues in front of the collectors' windows, awaiting their turn. To allay this impetuous rush the authorities remind the people today that the depots will remain open several months to afford all patriotic citizens an opportunity to offer their golden treasure for the nation's benefit.

The Berlin Goldsmiths' Guild furnished an expert for every depot. He sits at a table behind the receiver with scales, testing chemicals and solution for cleaning the golden articles in front of him. Having tested and priced the articles, they pass on to other tables where they are sorted out and placed in paper bags that quickly grow to small mountains on some tables where the most ordinary trinkets are collected. Everybody is paid cash right there and then, but where larger quantities are offered the people are advised to bring along a valuation certificate from an expert of their own choosing to expedite the transaction.

The variety of articles offered surpassed all imagination. No one ever guessed what an immense amount of old gold was hidden in the coffers of Berliners. Heirlooms that had not seen daylight for centuries made their reappearance—gold cups, even coins. Medals that must have been of special sentimental value to the owners were offered. Young women brought bracelets, brooches, watch chains, medallions, and proudly replaced them by iron trinkets of similar description provided by a great committee formed under the protection of the Crown Princess for making the collection popular. There are many golden articles of artistic or antiquary value, but only their intrinsic value was paid. Many women in mourning offered their own wedding rings or those of dear ones who have died on the field of honor, but the collection depots were not permitted to consider such offers.

Reports from all parts of the empire mention the surprising success of the collection.

DR. SATTERLEE SEES HIS FINGER CUT OFF

Watches Operation to Check Cancerous Growth Due to Burns Received in X-Ray Experiments.

Dr. Francis Le Roy Satterlee of Flushing, one of the pioneers in the development of X-ray photography for use by surgeons, had the third joint of the middle finger of his right hand amputated yesterday in an effort to prevent the spread of cancerous growth caused by exposure to radium during experiments. None but local anaesthetics were applied for the operation, and Dr. Satterlee looked on while the stub of his finger was removed. The other two joints had been removed previously for the same cause.

Dr. Satterlee is a cousin of Herbert L. Satterlee, son-in-law of the late J. P. Morgan, and is the radiologist at the Flushing and Greenpoint Hospitals. It is believed that he received the burns that resulted in the cancerous growths before all of the dangers of handling radium were known. The operation yesterday was performed by Dr. A. F. De Graffenried of Bayside, L. I., and Dr. Robert Abbe of St. Luke's Hospital, Manhattan. In an effort to remove all tissue that might have been affected the surgeons had to cut nearly to the centre of the the palm of the hand. If the symptoms reappear, it was said, it will be necessary to remove the entire hand.

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SUPERSAFE OFFICE, ONLY 16 FEET UP, DEATH TRAP FOR 7

Two More Missing, Despite Three Iron Stairways, After Fire Sweeps Dye Works.

SIX OF THE VICTIMS WOMEN

The Dead Supposed to Have Been Stifled with Smoke or Fumes from Chemicals.

DELAY IN GIVING ALARM

Employes Fight Blaze While Office Force on Second Floor Works Unaware of Danger.

A two-story building of corrugated iron, the second floor of which was only sixteen feet from the ground and which was equipped not only with two outside fire escapes, but with an outside steel staircase as well, proved a fire trap from which firemen removed the bodies of six women and a man yesterday afternoon.

The building was part of the Oakes Manufacturing Company's dye plant at Blackwell Street and the East River, in the Steinway section of Long Island City, through which fire swept and spread to the adjoining property of the Astoria Veneer Company, doing damage estimated at $190,000 before firemen checked it. So far as is known those who perished were all members of the company's office staff.

The bodies were found when the firemen made a perfunctory search of the ruins with no thought that any one could have been destroyed in a building so carefully safeguarded, and then it was discovered that two more members of the office staff had not been accounted for. The victims had been burned so badly that only two bodies were identified. With the possibility that two more bodies might be discovered, or that two persons might be found to have escaped, the identity of the victims could not be fixed definitely. This was all that was known last night.

The Identified Dead.

LINDSAY, Mrs. CATHERINE, telephone operator, 170 Nott Avenue, Astoria.

VOGEL, ROBERT, assistant bookkeeper, 28 years old, 828 Bickford Street, Brooklyn.

Missing, Five Are Known to be Dead.

BENZ, Miss ELEANOR, stenographer, 20 years old, 824 Ninth Avenue, Long Island City.

CHRISTMAN, FREDERICK, head bookkeeper, 35, of 1,212 Nebraska Avenue, Brooklyn Manor.

COOK, HARRY C., treasurer of the company, 42, of 772 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

DAUPHMANN, Miss ELIZABETH, bookkeeper, 30, of 402 Vanueventer Avenue, Long Island City.

JUHRENS, Miss LILLIAN, stenographer, 20, of 809 Fifth Avenue, College Point.

KIENZEL, Miss EMILY, bookkeeper, 22, of 646 Seventh Avenue, Astoria.

SAUERMANN, Miss ELIZABETH, stenographer, 17, of 73 Forty-seventh Street, Corona.

The building in which all the loss of life occurred was completed only a month ago and was in the centre of a group of one-story buildings which clustered around it in the square block occupied by the plant. It was shaped like an L, and the office and laboratory occupied the second floor. The first floor was used as a storehouse for materials. It was there that the fire was first seen.

Fire Marshal Brophy, at the conclusion of an investigation last night, found that there had been delay in turning in an alarm, as the employes of the company undertook to fight the fire. It was also apparent that the fire had gained great headway before the office force became aware that the building was burning.

H. W. Lang of 485 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, assistant Superintendent of the plant, told the Fire Marshal that he had been at work on the first floor near two electricians who were installing a connection for a light when he looked up from his work and saw a blaze in a corner of the room. It was shortly after noon, and some persons had already left the plant for their lunch, but Lang, knowing that many of the office staff were at work overhead, ran upstairs to the office.

Stops to Save Papers.

"Quick!" he shouted to Cook. "There's a fire. Get out."

Knowing that there were valuable papers scattered about on the desks, Lang started gathering up the office records and throwing them into the safe.

"I thought the others were leaving," he said. "I did not notice particularly as I was busy putting the papers in the safe. I saw them moving about and I heard the confusion they made. Then the smoke began to fill the room and the fire burst through the doors."

Lang had a narrow escape. Intent on his task he did not notice the advance of the fire until the glare lit up the smoke-filled room. He threw another lot of papers into the safe and banged the door shut. He could hear something moving as he groped his way toward the fire escape opening, but whether it was the fire that made the sound or some of the others he could not tell for the smoke in the room was dense. Lang had almost reached the opening when there came a burst of flame, and it seemed for an instant that all about him was a sea of fire. Then came a counter draft that carried the fire away from him and thinned out the smoke. His clothing was on fire. He dropped to his hand and knees and started a painful course toward safety. With one arm he shielded his face while with his other hand he beat at the fire in his clothing. He reached the window and drew himself across the ledge. Stumbling, he started down the fire escape and fell into the arms of those who had hurried to his aid. His face, neck, and right arm were badly burned.

In the confusion that followed the

Continued on Page 22.

Report Lusitania Case Is Settled By a Note Soon to be Made Public

Terms Almost Agreed Upon When the Armed Merchantman Issue Intervened—Germany Said to Justify Attack but Regret Loss of American Lives—Recognizes Liability for Indemnity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—It was reported today that the State Department was preparing to publish the text of a note or memorandum left at the department on Feb. 16, 1916, by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, in which Germany states the terms of an agreement with the United States for the settlement of the Lusitania case.

On the very day that this note was written and handed to the Secretary of State by the German Ambassador, the armed ship issue had assumed an acute stage, and Secretary Lansing declined to agree to the Lusitania settlement until the armed ship controversy had been cleared and Germany had given assurances with references to her attitude toward merchant vessels carrying ordnance.

At that time it was admitted by the State Department that a basis for the adjustment of the Lusitania case had been reached. The German memorandum set forth the understanding of the German Government of terms that would be acceptable to this Government. In the memorandum Germany expressed deep regret for the loss of American lives, promised the payment of an indemnity for these lives, and while contending that the attack of the German submarine on the Lusitania was justifiable, admitted that the consequent deaths of American citizens were not justified, and for this a formal expression of regret was extended to the United States.

The armed merchantmen issue between Germany and the United States has never been adjusted satisfactorily to this Government through any written agreement, according to the understanding here, but the United States has never found cause to complain that Germany was treating armed merchant vessels carrying Americans among their passengers or crews in a manner any different than that insisted upon by this Government with respect to the treatment of ordinary merchant vessels.

If the Government has decided to publish the German memorandum of February 16, with the explanation that it is accepted by the United States and embodies the basis of agreement between the two powers for the adjustment of the Lusitania case that fact would indicate that the United States is satisfied that Germany intends to live up to her pledges concerning submarine warfare against merchant vessels with armed merchantmen placed on the same footing as unarmed merchantmen.

Prior to Feb. 16 a number of informal conferences had taken place between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff with a view to agreeing upon the language of a note or memorandum from the German Embassy which would provide for an adjustment of the Lusitania case satisfactory to the United States. The memorandum of Feb. 16 embodied the last revision of the German communication. When the revision had been completed between the Secretary of State and the German Ambassador, it was submitted to the German Government, which gave its approval, and was then written at the German Embassy and handed to Secretary Lansing personally by Count von Bernstorff on the date named.

That an adjustment of the Lusitania case had been agreed upon was known, and in fact admitted by officials, on the day that Count von Bernstorff presented his memorandum to Secretary Lansing.

According to statements made Washington today, the German Government has been extremely anxious to have the note of Feb. 16 published in the United States and Germany.

These statements do not agree with the understanding obtained at the time from the most reliable official sources. It was represented then that the German Government feared the effect on the German people of the publication of the fact that it had expressed regret for the destruction of American lives in the Lusitania, promised to pay indemnity to the United States for the loss of those lives, and disavowed an intention to cause the death of American citizens.

HUGHES HECKLED ON EIGHT-HOUR LAW

Asked if He Would Repeal It, He Replies: "You Can't Repeal a Surrender."

WHAT HE WOULD HAVE DONE

Appeal to Public Opinion His Method of Averting Strike—Again Pledges "Visible Government."

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Oct. 17.—Charles E. Hughes was heckled while speaking here tonight. While the audience for the most part was friendly, the candidate was frequently interrupted with questions.

One heckler asked Mr. Hughes if he would repeal the Adamson eight-hour law if elected President. The candidate replied that "a surrender could not be repealed."

Mr. Hughes was asked what he would have done to avert the threatened railroad strike.

"If arbitration had been refused," Mr. Hughes replied, "I should have gone right to the American people, stated the facts, and put the responsibility where it belonged. I should at the same time have secured a commission of inquiry so impartial, so fair as to command the respect of the entire country and directing public opinion to that end. There is no group of men in the United States that would have dared hold up the instrumentalities of commerce if that were done."

Aroused by the hecklers, Mr. Hughes, after reviewing his career as an investigator and as Governor of New York, declared that he had accepted the nomination on his own terms and that "visible government," such as he said he had introduced in New York State, would be the predominant feature of government at Washington, if the people elected him President.

Heckled First on Labor Record.

The first heckler put in an appearance while Mr. Hughes was outlining what he termed progressive legislation adopted by Republican administrations.

"By compulsion of organized labor!" shouted the man. The crowd yelled and hissed. Mr. Hughes, when he had obtained quiet, answered the charge by reading from The Legislative News of October, 1910, what organized labor had said about his record.

The heckler jumped up and, waving a great stick, demanded the right to ask another question. There were a hundred cries of "Sit down!" and "Put him out!"

Mr. Hughes quieted the crowd by shouting: "Let the gentleman ask any question he wants to. What do you want to say, Sir?"

The heckler replied: "Evidently, according to that, the labor group has taken the opportunity of putting you up as its standard bearer. Is that the truth?"

"One moment," shouted Mr. Hughes, as the crowd began to hiss and hoot at the heckler. "I am here, Sir, not as the standard bearer of any group or set, but desirous to serve the whole of the American people."

For the time being heckling was ended. Mr. Hughes was permitted to go on with his declaration of independence of political control. When he began an attack on the Adamson law three more hecklers assailed him. There was another disturbance. Mr. Hughes insisted that he be allowed to answer.

To the question whether as President he would repeal the Adamson law, Mr. Hughes replied:

What He Would Have Done.

"My Dear Sir, you cannot repeal a surrender. You cannot repeal what has been done by this abdication of authority. And, further, your question shows that you do not fully understand the terms of the Adamson bill. Under the Adamson bill, it goes into effect the 1st of January; then there is a provision that for six months or nine months there shall be an observation of its working—six months the minimum period, nine months the maximum period; and the wages which are to be upon this new basis shall continue to be paid until thirty days after the report of the commission.

"Now, Sir, this will have been in operation for a very long time before I

Continued on Page 3.

GIVES WILSON OHIO IF VOTE CAME TODAY

A Republican Summary of the Situation Awards the President 60,000 Plurality.

FINAL DRIVE IS BEGUN

Hughes Men Assert That Democratic Wave Has Reached Its Crest and Broken

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 17.—"If the election were held tomorrow Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, would lose Ohio by 60,000."

This may sound suspiciously like a Democratic prognostication, but it isn't. A prominent Republican with vital interests at stake in the campaign is authority for the statement.

President Wilson is stronger than his own party in the Buckeye State by at least 100,000 votes. The same prominent Republican who in such positive language declared that the present outlook spelled defeat to the Presidential nominee of his own party was equally emphatic in asserting that as the situation stands today, Myron T. Herrick, former United States Ambassador to France, who is a candidate for United States Senator against Atlee Pomerene, the Democratic incumbent; Governor Willis, who is a candidate for re-election, and all the Republican candidates on the State ticket, are likely to win.

The Republican who made this statement to a correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES has undoubted access to excellent sources of information in practically every county of the State. He admitted that his estimate was not based on a minute canvass of the vote, but on the confidential reports that had reached him from Republican workers in 84 out of 88 counties in the Buckeye State.

These reports, he added, indicated that unless there was a radical change in the situation before election Mr. Hughes would poll not more than 44 to 45 per cent of the vote, while Mr. Herrick would poll 57 per cent. and Governor Willis 53.

Despite this pessimistic forecast, the Republican informant told THE TIMES correspondent that he did not by any means look upon the situation as hopeless.

"There is plenty of time to bring about a decided change for the better in the situation before election day," he said. "The situation right now is not a bit worse than it was at the same stage of the Bryan-McKinley campaign in 1896. If anything, Bryan was stronger than Wilson is now. And yet the State gave McKinley a normal Republican majority in that year."

The final Republican drive for the electoral vote of Ohio is already under way. A lot of quiet and effective work is being done, and the Republican leaders believe that the result will soon begin to show on the surface. They assert that the Democratic wave which they are not yet quite sure will fall short of sweeping Ohio into the Democratic column for the first time in a Presidential year in the present generation, has reached its crest, and broken, and that any change from now on will be in favor of Hughes, and not in favor of Wilson.

While the Republican leaders say that the enactment of the Adamson Eight-hour law and the strong drift of organized labor toward President Wilson which followed, are chiefly responsible for their present worries there are other causes militating against a Republican victory in Ohio this year.

Wave of Prosperity.

In the first place the State is experiencing unexampled prosperity from booming war industries. This, of course, has made for contentment both among certain classes of manufacturers and business men and among the workingmen who in these industries seem to be getting their full share of the profits. It is common talk here that in certain of the big industrial establishments which are furnishing war supplies to the Allies, high paid mechanics are going to and from work in their own motor cars in these days, with their entire scale of living adjusted to this wartime way of going to work.

The attitude among certain classes of manufacturers who formerly worked zealously for and contributed liberally to the Republican and high protective

Continued on Page 3.

ATHENS IN A RIOT AGAINST THE ALLIES, WHOSE SAILORS OCCUPY CHIEF POINTS; KING URGED BY HIS ADVISERS TO FLEE

King Thanks Sailors for Their Loyalty While Greece "Is Bleeding from New Wounds"

ATHENS, Oct. 17.—The King today issued the following order of the day:

Officers, Sailors: In these hours, when stricken and with bleeding hearts each new moment from new wounds deep in our souls, which so short a time ago were proud in a united and victorious Greece, my Government has been obliged to order you to leave the ships upon which you brought the news of the freeing of our liberated brothers; you came with tortured hearts and eyes wet with tears, every man faithful to his oath, to the side of your King.

I thank you and congratulate you, O my faithful sailors. I thank you, not only as King and chief of the fleet, but as the representative of the Fatherland you love so much, to which you have given so much, for which you are ready to give and suffer all.

May our hopes soon be realized and may the hours soon come when you will be able to return to your ships. The holy ikons that have protected you in the past will protect you in the future, and the glorious flag, once more caught by the winds of the Greek seas, will bring hope and consolation wherever Greek hearts beat.

BRITISH DELAY U-53 PROTEST

Will Make No Representations Until Our Attitude Is Known, Says Viscount Grey.

CITES OUR STAND IN 1870

Also Recounts Washington's Protests Over Proximity of British Patrol.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The British Government will not make any official representation to the United States concerning the German submarine U-53 pending an announcement of its attitude by the American Government, said Viscount Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Lords today.

In reply to a question concerning the attitude of the United States toward British patrols, Viscount Grey said the United States admitted that British ships were not exceeding their legal rights under international law, but that the American Government complained of their presence on the ground of the irritation which the continued presence of belligerent warships off the coast of the United States naturally caused in a neutral country. He declared that the United States had requested Great Britain very emphatically not to patrol off its coast, and said that instructions were sent to the British ships there to avoid causing any unnecessary irritation and to comply as far as possible with the American request.

"With regard to the U-53," the Foreign Secretary continued, "we do not know what steps were taken by the United States for patrolling its waters or in regard to her coming into port and securing information from newspapers. We do not know whether it is true that American warships got out of the submarine's way. That is a matter for the American Government only, and we assume that Government is making full inquiries. We also assume it will announce its attitude in due course. Pending that we do not propose to make any official representation on the subject of the submarine."

The question concerning the German submarine raid in American waters was raised by Baron Charles Beresford, former commander of the British home fleet; Earl Grey, former Governor General of Canada, and others. Baron Beresford asked whether British cruisers were removed from American waters owing to American objections, and, if so, what steps the Government proposed for the protection of British vessels. He criticised the submarine reply as at least curt, and said that American ideas of neutrality were curious.

Earl Grey wanted an assurance that the report that American commanders in search of destroyers had acceded to the request of the German submarine commander to clear out of the way and give room to blow up ships was untrue.

Cites Patrol Complaint.

The Foreign Secretary said in reply to Lord Beresford's question:

"The best thing I can do is to read a summary of what actually passed between the United States Government and his Majesty's Government on the subject since the war began, and what we understand the view of the United States Government to be."

Viscount Grey then read the following statement:

"On the 14th of September, 1914, the British Ambassador at Washington telegraphed that the United States authorities had intercepted wireless communications from H. M. S. Suffolk to New York asking for supplies and newspapers, and he informed us that the United States Government considered that this would be making use of United States territory as a base for supplies and information as to shipping movements through the newspapers.

"The proceeding was, as far as I am aware, not repeated, and no official protest was received, so far as I have been able to discover, in the Foreign Office.

"On Oct. 5, 1914, we had a private communication respecting the presence of British ships near New York Harbor. We had an unofficial communication later on deprecating the same thing and saying that in the past such hovering of foreign vessels in the vicinity of the great ports of the United States had forced that Government, owing to the public feeling aroused, to take a very strong line, and that if the practice continued it might be construed into an act of unfriendliness requiring some action on the part of the United States Government.

Recalls Vinland Case.

"There was later on an official complaint, on Dec. 16, 1914 (1915?) founded on the shadowing by a British warship for some distance along the American coast, though from a position admittedly beyond the territorial limits, of a vessel named the Vinland, and this complaint referred to the seriousness with which the United States Govern-

Continued on Page 3.

RUSSIANS BEATEN IN GALICIA BATTLE

Lose Mile and a Quarter of Trenches Southeast of Lemberg, Berlin Reports.

1,930 MEN ALSO CAPTURED

Teuton Attempt to Wedge Between Russian and Rumanian Forces in Carpathians Fails.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Russian trenches on a front of a mile and a quarter have been taken by General Count von Bothmer's forces southeast of Lemberg, together with 1,930 prisoners and ten machine guns, according to the official German communication made public today.

The attempt of the Teutons to drive a wedge between the Russian and Rumanian armies in the Carpathians at the junction of the Rumanian, Hungarian, and Bukowinian frontiers has failed, the Russian official report shows.

Following is the Berlin statement:

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—The fronts occupied by the army group of General von Linsingen, west of Kolki, and that of General von Boehm-Ermolli, on the Narayuvka, were again the scene of victorious repulses of strong attacks in which the Russians again sacrificed masses of men without achieving any success whatsoever. Beginning very early in the morning, groups newly brought up and reinforced stormed many times in vain against positions which were kept under the heaviest of artillery fire and held by Hanoverian and Brunswick troops, between Smiyvka and Zuonic, and against the Austro-Hungarian lines southwest of Zaturze.

During the evening, after heavy artillery fire, a strong and three-repeated attack was made against the Postouyty-bubnov sector, which likewise failed with considerable loss.

The enemy artillery fire, which was directed against positions of the army under General Count von Bothmer, was increased during the afternoon to the greatest intensity and lasted until nightfall, only being interrupted during repeated storming attacks. All the infantry attacks were repulsed and the enemy suffered a heavy defeat. The Guard Fusiliers and Pomeranian Grenadiers pursued the retreating enemy and took the foremost enemy trenches on a front of two kilometers (1¼ miles) and brought in thirty officers and 1,930 men as prisoners. They also captured ten machine guns.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis.—An attack made by Russian battalions on Oct. 15, near Jamnica, north of Stanislau, (on the Galician front south of Halicz,) met with as little success as attacks made upon the summit of Deonan in the Carpathians.

South of Dorna-Watra (southern Carpathians) our troops won some heights east of the Negra stream.

The Vienna War Office version of these operations reads:

In the three-country corner of Dorna-Watra we drove the enemy from heights east of the Negra.

In the wooded Carpathians and south of the Dniester isolated Russian attacks were repulsed.

The battle on the Narayuvka and in Volhynia continues. The enemy again suffered severe defeats in both sectors. South of Lipniesdoma Russian masses attacked until night the German troops, but were successfully repulsed. The German guard battalions followed the repulsed enemy into his trenches, gained a footing there, and captured 31 officers and 1,930 men and ten machine guns.

In Volhynia Russian attacks were again directed against the Austro-Hungarian forces under General Terstansky. After a most heavy bombardment the Russian columns attacked in the afternoon between Postonyty and Svilnsky, west of Bubnow, south of Zaktrow, and between Zaturze and Kiselin. Despite gigantic losses the Russian attacks were repeated twice at some points, and north of Zaturze even ten times. This latter blow, with superior forces, was not strong enough to shake the brave defenders and the enemy nowhere broke through. Our troops gained a full success.

The text of the Russian official announcement is appended:

During the night of Oct. 16 our

Continued on Page 2.

Genuine Deerfoot Farm Sausage. Their savory, smack-your-lips flavor makes you long for breakfast. Order some today. —Advt.

FRENCH ADMIRAL IS JEERED

Hostile Demonstrations Made Against French and British Ministers.

MOB WAVES AMERICAN FLAG

Marches to United States Legation and Appeals for Protection for Greece.

REST OF WARSHIPS SEIZED

Note Said to be of a Grave Character Presented to King Constantine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Following the occupation of various buildings in the capital yesterday by allied sailors rushed to Athens as the result of anti-Entente demonstrations, there is still great agitation in the city this morning.

The French Admiral, on visiting the force at the Municipal Theatre, was received with jeers and hisses, as was also the French Minister in the streets. Before the British Legation a demonstration took place, the guards arresting a man who shouted, "Down with England!"

The Greek police are leaving the crowds and demonstrators quite unmolested. A very large portion of the rowdy element is in the pay of the German propagandists.

In the presence of twenty or thirty thousand people the King yesterday morning reviewed the sailors and marines of the Greek fleet. The people assembled gave the monarch, who looked white and worried, a very cordial reception, the occasion being, indeed, more of a demonstration in favor of the King than a review. Owing to strong pressure brought to bear upon him his Majesty refrained from making a speech, but the Minister of Marine read a royal order of the day in which his Majesty thanked the sailors for their loyalty.

Crowd Appeals to Our Legation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 16, 11 P. M., (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Something approaching anarchy reigns in Athens tonight. Several demonstrations have been held, and now at the time of telegraphing, 11 o'clock, there are very strong cavalry and infantry patrols in the streets and also considerable military movements in other cities.

The trouble really began shortly after midday on the conclusion of a naval parade. A great crowd of reservists, mostly from Patras, paraded noisily through the main streets of Athens. After this obvious sign of unrest certain information reached the Allied authorities that public order was in danger. Early in the evening, therefore, the French Admiral landed a force of 150 marines with two machine guns. These, sent by train to Athens, took possession of the Municipal Theatre.

A large crowd immediately gathered in the square which the building faces. For some time the situation was very threatening. A cordon of French sailors at the front of the building was driven back, and forced to take refuge inside the theatre. Mixed up with the crowd were numbers of Greek sailors, some of whom were armed with revolvers. After the crowd had been yelling for some time a Greek gendarme officer arrived, and consulted the officer commanding the French force. As a result the cordon was again formed in front of the theatre, and the people in the crowd hurled many insults at the French officers.

Just behind a colleague of mine a Greek sailor pulled out a revolver, and said he was going to fire.

"Don't," said his companion. "If you do it's all over. They've got Maxim guns."

Shortly afterward strong detachments of Greek marines, soldiers, and gendarmes arrived, cleared the square, and held the streets leading to it.

Later a great assemblage with a huge American flag demonstrated outside the United States Legation, calling on that country's representative to interfere to save Greece. The American Minister watched from the Athenian Club opposite. Great excitement prevails.

Many fantastic rumors are afloat. The King came from Tatoi Palace and is now consulting politicians such as Dr. Streit, M. Gounaris, and M. Stratos. Palace circles are almost panic-stricken, some advising immediate action—that is, flight—and others counselling a waiting on events.

No casualties are reported so far except one case when a man shouted, "Long live Venizelos!" and was badly injured for doing so by the crowd. Despite orders prohibiting street gatherings the demonstrations were not interfered with by the police. The situation is obviously beyond the police to deal with.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 17, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The American Minister, to whom a deputation presented a protest against the action of the Entente powers, replied that it was impossible for his Government to interfere and consented merely to transmit the document to America.

1,000 Allied Sailors Landed.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 18.—Conditions in Athens, where serious anti-Entente outbreaks have occurred, appear to have reached a crisis. One thousand French and Italian bluejackets, with machine guns, have taken

up positions in the capital and at Piraeus to assist the police in stopping demonstrations which threaten trouble, as explained by the British Legation there, according to dispatches received here last night. The troops occupy the railway station, the City Hall, the Castalin Barracks and the Municipal Theatre.

The battleships Kilkis (formerly the United States battleship Idaho), the Lemnos (formerly the Mississippi), and the Averoff, which Vice-Admiral du Fournet, commander of the Anglo-French Fleet in the Mediterranean, left the King's Government when he took over the rest of the Greek Fleet on Oct. 11, have now been seized, allied crews placed on board and the Greek crews landed and sent to Athens, Reuter's correspondent there wires.

Admiral Fournet handed to the Greek Government a new note of an extremely grave character, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Following the presentation of the note King Constantine, it is added, hurried to the capital from the royal residence at Tatoi and summoned a meeting of the Cabinet.

"The situation," says a Reuter dispatch, "appears to be dangerous. There have been Royalist demonstrations in the streets. Admiral du Fournet was hissed and a detachment of French sailors was driven back by a hostile crowd.

"A procession of some 4,000 malcontents headed by the Greek and American flags, stopped outside the American Legation, protested against the landing of foreign marines, and demanded the protection of the American Minister, who was absent. The demonstrators then paraded the streets, singing the Greek national anthem."

Great Crowds Cheer the King.

ATHENS, Oct. 16, (via London, Oct. 17.)—Marines from the ships of the Entente Powers to the number of about a thousand have been landed at Piraeus and have occupied the railway station at Piraeus and several buildings in Athens. Immediately this became known the streets of Athens swarmed with Greeks frantically cheering King Constantine and cursing the Greek National Anthem. Great crowds marched through the streets, thousands gathering in the neighborhood of the Post Office square.

The War Minister, General Dracos, ordered out Greek troops and marines to guard every approach to the square in order to prevent any clash between Greek civilians and the French, who occupied that section, establishing a complete cordon about the French and taking all precautions to avoid any incident or accident capable of starting strife.

It is impossible to predict whether trouble can be prevented throughout the night. The Greek Government is fully alive to the fact that Greece's fate hangs on the prevention of further measures on the part of the French commander.

Earlier in the day a review by King Constantine of the sailors belonging to the vessels of the Greek Navy, which were taken possession of by the Entente Allies, was made the occasion of an immense royalist demonstration, crowds parading the streets hauling life-sized portraits of the Sovereign, and wildly cheering for the monarch.

Admiral Dominkos, Minister of Marine, read an order of the day praising the loyalty of the sailors and complimenting them on their conduct under most trying circumstances.

After the ceremony the King assembled the officers about him and addressed them personally, expressing pride that they had scorned offers of money and honors, and had remained faithful to their oath and their country. He gave his word that he would stand by them to the end against whatever consequences their loyalty might entail.

Greek King Denounces Premier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The fate of the King and the Government is hanging by a thread. Yesterday afternoon when Premier Lambros communicated to the King the French Admiral Du Fournet's refusal to moderate the Allies' fresh demands slight words passed the King telling the Minister that only a considerate of the Admiral would venture to present his King with such a note. Lambros visited the Ministers of Foreign Affairs where he declared his intention to resign. He told his friends that he realized that the country had become an autocracy. Afterward he visited the allied Ministers. Lambros decided not to press his resignation for the moment. Later in the evening, on the disembarkation of French sailors, he hastened to the King and found him in a state of anger and consternation. The King said: "There is nothing left for me but to go with my family to Larissa."

The Premier was unable to shake the King in his decision, and hastened back to Athens and saw Skouloudis, Gounaris, and Dragoumis, who went to Tatoi and implored the King not to take the irrevocable step. The King was influenced by their arguments and consented temporarily to defer his departure. Meanwhile there is growing proof of his intention to organize for defense at Larissa. I have information that at Orfanon station, a large military junction on the Larissa line, there are 16,000 shells, nearly 20,000 cases of cartridges, and forty field guns. At two other stations there are respectively 4,000 and 4,000 rifles.

APPROVES GREEKS HERE.

Venizelos Accepts Honorary Presidency of Hellenic Committee.

President Venizelos of the Greek Provisional Government has accepted the Honorary Presidency and General Danglis, former Chief of Staff of the Greek Army and now a member of the Venizelos Government, has accepted the Presidency of the Hellenic Liberal Committee, formed here last Sunday, in a cable received yesterday by John Panagoulopoulos of 30 Wall Street, Chairman of the committee.

Their acceptances were in reply to a cable from the committee, including the resolutions adopted at the meeting here, which was attended by more than 10,000 Greeks who contributed $4,000 to the cause and pledged themselves to much more, the two most important of which were:

"We salute with the best hopes the revolution organized for the defense of our Fatherland by Venizelos the Liberator, Admiral Coundouriotis, the tyrant killer, and General Danglis, the living military glory of Greece.

"We declare our allegiance to the movement which we consider the only salutary one and for the success of which we are ready to co-operate with self-sacrifice for the honor of Greece."

The Hellenic Liberal Committee, which consists of 1,000 members, is organizing branches all over the United States, and it is said that more than 300,000 Greeks are anxious to become members and to contribute to the cause. At least 90 per cent. of the Greeks in this country are said to be in favor of their country entering the war on the side of the Allies, and every effort is to be made to give support to the Venizelos Government in its present movement.

BRITISH FOOD LAWS CALLED INADEQUATE

Runciman Tells Complainants in Commons That No Remedy for Situation Is in Sight.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—In the House of Commons today a debate arose over the food situation, a number of the members complaining of the inadequate measures of the Government to control food supplies and prevent an excessive rise in prices.

Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, in reply to the complaints, said he was hungering for a practical proposal, which had not been forthcoming, for preventing evils which were largely due to the increased food consuming capacity, not only of the army but of munitions and other workers, and the decreasing supplies of food. Mr. Runciman said there was no evidence of serious manipulation or exploitation of foodstuffs, and if there had been he would not have hesitated to ask Parliament for power to deal with such a situation.

In relating the measures the Government has taken with regard to meat and wheat, Mr. Runciman said every effort was being made to increase available tonnage for imports, and that the Admiralty had agreed in many instances to do with a smaller number of vessels. In conclusion he said there would be no extension of the principle of rationing, and that the Government had no intention of putting the country in the position of a blockaded city.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In order to reinforce the Rumanians who were seriously threatened by the German advance in Transylvania, the Russians evidently weakened their lines further north. The Germans, sensing the situation, have immediately taken the offensive throughout southern Bukowina, at the junction point of the Russian and Rumanian lines, in an effort to divert the reinforcements from von Falkenhayn's front. This in all probability accounts for the fact that the initiative for the time being, at least, has passed into the hands of the Germans.

Whether this is the beginning of a pretentious move on the part of the Germans or whether it is merely one of those oscillations which have been common to all the fighting between the Russians and the Germans during the last few months is not apparent. First one side and then the other has been on the offensive. Germany's offensive movements, however, have been more in the nature of counterattacks than attacks begun with the idea of accomplishing anything on a large scale. The Russians now generally hold the initiative throughout and the German efforts have been expended in preventing them from getting to this place or that, depending on just what the immediate objective was. This latest move of the Germans seems to indicate that the same process was the inspiration.

Obviously, if the Russians could break through the Carpathian Mountains, firmly establish their line through the hills and link up with the Rumanians in the south, the question of reinforcing the Rumanians would be solved. It would be solved, too, in the most direct and satisfactory manner to the Allies. As matters now stand, Russian reinforcements, in order to reach the Rumanian front, must go by a very roundabout passage, which necessarily involves much delay and at the same keeps a large body of troops inactive during the period of transportation.

Once the Carpathians are opened to the Russians all this is dispensed with, a reinforcement could be made almost immediately, and troops which are withdrawn from one point would, in a very short time, make their appearance where wanted. In addition, as these troops poured through the mountain passes, von Falkenhayn's army would on its flank be faced with a heavy concentration of both Russians and Rumanians, which would be in an excellent position to do irreparable damage. If, for example, this large body of men should prove the masters of the guard of the German left flank in Transylvania and by sheer weight of numbers force this flank guard back or turn it in, not only would the Transylvanian operations be brought to an end, but the entire German line between the Carpathians and the Danube would be flanked and forced to fall back. In view of this situation it is not impossible that the German move yesterday had at its base, more of a defensive than an offensive character. Germany wants no interference in Transylvania at this time.

The essential element to German success here—and even with this it is not at all certain that success will come—is the element of time. As we look back to the Russian campaign in the Carpathians we will find that one of the greatest obstacles to the Russian advance across the mountains was the Winter weather. Winters in these mountains and in the Transylvanian Alps as well are extremely severe. Not only is the cold intense, but the snowfall is heavy. The Winter also comes early. If, therefore, any delay should impede the progress of von Falkenhayn's campaign or cause him to divert his efforts temporarily into another channel, it is doubtful if the opportunities offered to him when he could again turn his attention to his main objective, in the Dobrudja, would in any way equal those which exist at present.

Even now the Germans are not having everything their own way by any means. It is true that they have driven the Rumanians almost, if not entirely, out of Transylvania, and in the process have taken possession of most of the principal passes leading from Transylvania into Rumania. This, however, it must be admitted, does not give them any advantage they did not possess the day Rumania declared war. They have concentrated, however, and have undoubtedly been able to bring up heavy guns, which, of course, is an advantage. But the lines are long; they must extend about the entire Rumanian border, as a break anywhere in unprotected flank, would almost cause the same disaster to overtake them, that overtook the Russians through the break on the Dunajec. The configurmion of the line is exactly the same—the strategically impossible right angle, absolutely necessary in this case, but none the less dangerous on that account.

As a matter of fact, Berlin admits a check all along the Rumanian frontier. Nowhere do the Germans claim an advantage in yesterday's fighting, although there is no indication of any letup in their efforts. This may indicate that the fighting has halted as far as an advance is concerned. It is, as a matter of fact, several days since any advance has been reported. Whether Ferdinand in rather wild appeal has brought fruit from Russia or whether the Rumanians have found themselves no one can tell. But from Berlin's reports, the Transylvanian forces, however constituted, are putting up the fight of veterans.

On the western front fighting of the most severe character is in progress. Not only has the artillery fire been of the most violent nature, but the infantry also has been actively engaged. It is impossible to figure accurately just what is happening or just what is being fought for. The indications are that the British recent British successes in the Thiepval district between that village and the Ancre the Germans began a series of counterattacks more violent in character than any they have indulged in since the first days of the Somme fighting.

The indications are that all of this fighting so far has been indeterminate. The British, judging even from the German reports, have held all of their gains, although it has undoubtedly proved an expensive undertaking for both sides. The activity has even crept to the north, where the British have penetrated the German lines at Serre, a village which they occupied in the first rush of the offensive, only to lose it again almost immediately. It is not probable, however, that this is in any sense a major operation, although it may develop into such.

The French, on the other hand, have maintained a steady and consistent hammering at the line in the region of Sailly. The main street of this town stretches out along the Ancre, the hamlet of Sailly-le-Saillisel, a mile or more, and it is this that the French are after. There is, however, another reason in this fighting the protection which Sailly forms to a flanking or pocketing operation against the St. Pierre Vaast wood. The Germans seem loth to hold this wood strongly. The French have penetrated the western edge, and there they have halted. Once Sailly comes into their hands, the operation of surrounding the wood from the north may be feasible. This, however, must be the first step.

RUSSIANS BEATEN IN GALICIA BATTLE

Continued from Page 1.

scouts conducted a successful reconnoitring operation in the region of the River Navda, and attacked an enemy ambuscade. The hostile troops were put to flight leaving four killed, including one officer. The body of the German officer was brought in by our scouts.

In the region south of Skrodoev Colonel Ivanovski, the gallant commander of one of our glorious regiments, was wounded seriously.

In the region of Korytnitsa and near Dobrotvor our fighting continues. The enemy is launching fierce counterattacks. There is uninterrupted bombardment of great intensity. We captured here one machine gun and fifty prisoners.

In the region of Dorna Watra (near the junction of the Rumanian, Hungarian, and Bukowinian borders) all enemy attacks were repelled.

Brusiloff's Whole Line Fighting.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 17.—The whole of General Brusiloff's front, from the district of Kovel to Rumania, presents an almost continuous battle line, with large Russian and Austro-German forces constantly engaged in attacks and counterattacks, each side successfully defending its positions, but making no lasting progress against its opponent.

It has become evident that the intention of breaking through the northern sector of General Brusiloff's line and recapturing Lutsk has been supplemented, since Rumania's entry into the war, by a more audacious plan—a movement to the extreme southern flank by the Austro-Germans in the hope of separating the Russian armies from their new allies.

To this end the Austro-Germans have concentrated heavy forces at the southern tip of Bukowina, where the southern flank of the Russians joins the northern flank of the Rumanians, and have begun an advance south of Dorna Watra, accompanying this with a vigorous attack slightly further north in the region of Koromezo and Kirilbaba, and a parallel movement against the Rumanians in Transylvania.

Thus far the drive of the Teutonic allies against the Rumanians has been more successful than that against the Russians, for, while the former are retiring toward their own frontier, the Russians have not, as far as is known at present, been compelled to give way before the powerful offensive directed against them.

The Austro-German movement, however, is still in its early stages, and a tremendous struggle is expected on this part of the front. Already the Russians have begun countermanoeuvres, as is attested by the number of prisoners taken in the Kirilbaba region, where the first attack of the Austro-Germans, in the view of military observers, bears little semblance of success.

Fierce fighting still continues southeast of Vladimir-Volynski, in Volhynia, and south of Brzezany, in Galicia. At these two points, covering, respectively, the roads to Vladimir-Volynski and Lemberg, a continuous battle is being carried on at close range, leading often to bayonet encounters, but without producing any decisive results.

FALKENHAYN'S ARMIES HALTED BY RUMANIANS

Berlin Admits No Further Progress Has Been Made on the Transylvanian Frontier.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—That the Rumanian armies holding the Transylvania border have checked the advance of the Teuton forces under General von Falkenhayn is admitted even by the Berlin War Office report today, which says:

The Rumanians are offering resistance on the roads through the passes on the eastern front, (Transylvania.) South and west of Kronstadt the position generally is unchanged.

Following is the announcement issued by Army Headquarters at Bucharest:

On the northern and northwestern fronts, to the west of Tulghes, attacks of the enemy were repulsed. The fighting continues.

In the Bicaz Valley we repulsed hostile attacks. Our troops are holding their positions to the west of the frontier.

In the Trutus Valley, where the enemy has advanced as far as Agas, the fighting is proceeding.

In the Uzul Valley the enemy has been driven back beyond the frontier. Our artillery caught under its fire an enemy battalion advancing in massed formation. Among the killed of this battalion has been found the body of its commander. We captured 58 men and one machine gun.

In Oitoz Valley there was very lively fighting. Frontier positions changed hands several times. The fighting continues. Small enemy detachments approached the frontier between Sacoin and Cavala, but were driven back to the Buzeu Valley. The fire from our artillery compelled the enemy to abandon his trenches and withdraw in a northerly direction. We took 140 prisoners.

At Table Butzi our troops made an incursion as far as Buzeu Lui and Bosaunia, where they attacked the enemy. At Bratocea and Predelua there were minor engagements, and at Predeal an artillery action occurred. An attack on our left flank, at Rucar, was repulsed.

Predicts Falkenhayn's Failure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—"Falkenhayn's offensive in Transylvania has a very strong resemblance to Hoetsendorff's disastrous push in the Trentino, with this difference, that Falkenhayn has got only half as many troops at his disposal and has no such base as the formidable Trentino fortifications to fall back upon.

"Thus the German bid for the Carpathian passes was summed up to me by a Rumanian diplomat, who added that the Rumanian General Staff had adopted all necessary measures for preventing the enemy's invasion of the country. Falkenhayn, he said, could not hope to invade Rumania with his present army. Any attempt of the kind would lead to disaster, because the enemy would find himself taken in a cul de sac by superior Russo-Rumanian forces.

GIVE TEUTONS NO REST.

Russians Take Many Trenches with Bomb and Bayonet.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—"On both the northern and southwestern fronts of Russia," says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, "heavy rains and fogs are impeding the operations, but the Russians are not giving the enemy a moment's rest. Many trenches have been captured by hand grenade and bayonet attacks in the dark.

"The nervousness of the Germans at this style of fighting has been expressed in panicky bursts of resultless gunfire. The Russian attacks on the new German positions of Svinluaky-Korytuitza, southeast of Vladimir-Volynski, resulted in the capture of first-line trenches on a wide front, despite the concentration there by the Germans of some of their best regiments. The Germans brought up reinforcements from neighboring sectors and fresh reserves.

"Five counterattaks, accompanied by curtains of fire, were delivered by the Germans, isolating the Russian trenches. In the fifth attack the Germans at some places reached the breastworks and threatened to break the Russian line. The Russian bayonets, however, were too deadly, and the Germans renounced their attempts at the recapture of their old positions.

"At Kirilbaba, in the Carpathians, the Russian infantry also has been scoring heavily in hand-to-hand fighting. With a view to interposing a barrier to the Russo-Rumanian forces the Austro-Hungarians began an attack in considerable force Saturday. They breached the Russian entanglements and their massed gunfire destroyed part of the Russian defenses before they launched their infantry attack. Under cover of the woods they reached some portions of the Russian trenches, but after a sharp struggle they yielded before the Russian bayonets."

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FRENCH ON SOMME CHECK BIG ATTACKS

Artillery on Both Sides Shows Unusual Activity North and South of the River.

MANY BATTLES IN THE AIR

Nine German Aeroplanes and One Kite-Balloon Downed—British Lose Seven.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Unusual artillery activity by both sides marked the day's operations on the Somme front. The British guns also shelled the German lines north of Arras and near Ypres.

The only infantry fighting took place on the French front. South of the Somme the Germans have been making great efforts to regain the ground recently lost and three counterattacks were made in the last twenty-four hours in the neighborhood of Berny and Belloy, on the Santerre plateau. All three were repulsed, the French War Office says tonight, with heavy losses.

North of the Somme the French captured another portion of the village of Sailly-Saillisel and repulsed a strong counterattack which succeeded at first in penetrating their front lines.

Owing to the clear weather, there has been considerable air fighting as well as bombing raids behind the German lines, the objects of attack being railways, stations, factories and troop encampments. The Germans returned the compliment by throwing bombs on the city of Amiens.

The British succeeded in bringing down four German aeroplanes and one kite balloon. They lost seven of their own machines. The French flying forces, in the course of sixty-five engagements in the Somme area alone, brought down five German machines.

The German report claims the destruction of six allied aeroplanes.

Heavy Guns Powerless.

The French War Office communication issued this evening follows:

On the whole Somme front there was a bombardment by both sides today which sometimes reached great violence.

East of Belloy-en-Santerre the enemy launched two fresh attacks which, like the preceding ones, were completely repulsed. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

There is nothing to report on the remainder of the front.

German aeroplanes dropped several bombs on Amiens, but without doing any military damage.

The French afternoon statement follows:

North of the Somme we occupied a new group of houses in Sailly-Saillisel. The enemy this morning delivered a violent counterattack and succeeded in penetrating a portion of our front line. An immediate counterattack entirely drove him out. The number of prisoners made yesterday in the course of our counterattack was ninety. We captured two machine guns.

South of the Somme a fresh attack on our positions east of Berny-en-Santerre was broken by our fire.

On the rest of the front there was an intermittent gunfire.

Our aeroplanes carried out numerous flights in the region of the Somme. They fought sixty-five engagements in the course of which two enemy machines were brought down and three others came precipitately to earth within our lines.

British Make Many Raids.

The British official communication issued this evening says:

Today we have bombarded enemy positions in the neighborhood of Neuville-St. Vaast, Wyatschaete and northeast of Ypres. South of the Ancre there was considerable artillery activity on both sides.

The clear weather yesterday gave scope for great aerial activity. Our machines made a large number of reconnoissances and bombarded enemy railway lines, stations, billets, factories and depots. There were numerous fights in the air, in which three enemy machines were destroyed and another machine was driven to earth and many others were dispersed. Two enemy kite balloons were attacked and forced down. One afterward was seen to be in flames.

One of our machines was brought down by anti-aircraft gunfire and six others have not returned.

The British afternoon report said:

Enemy trenches were entered by us west of Serre, (north of the Ancre River.) Otherwise there is nothing to report.

Berlin Says Attacks Failed.

BERLIN, Oct. 17, (via London.)—Attacks of the Allies yesterday near Gueudecourt, on the Somme front, broke down under the German fire, the War Office announces. The German positions on both sides of the Somme were under heavy artillery fire the whole day. The official statement reads:

Army Group of Duke Albrecht of Württemberg.—There has been lively patrol and firing activity at various points on this front.

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht.—Our positions on both sides of the Somme were under heavy enemy artillery fire throughout the entire day, to which we vigorously replied. Our aerial observers rendered good service in directing the fire against enemy batteries.

Attacks took place in the evening north of the river against the line between Gueudecourt and Sailly in a southerly direction and against our positions north of Fresnes and Mazancourt (south of the Somme.) Near Gueudecourt the attacks broke down under our curtain of fire. Near Sailly and Fresnes they failed in hand-to-hand fightinx, which is still proceeding around small portions of trenches.

Our battle airmen shot down six enemy aeroplanes, three of these falling behind the enemy lines. Captain Boelke again put two enemy machines out of action.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince.—In the Champagne, a French attack made north of Le Mesnil was repulsed. In the Argonne and Meuse (Verdun) regions the artillery duel was lively at places.

ALL ALLIES' ATTACKS FAILED, SAYS BERLIN

Germans Describe Fighting from Oct. 9 to 13 as Among Greatest Actions on the Somme.

BERLIN, Oct. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Detailed reports about recent fighting on the Somme front show distinctly that the attacks between Oct. 9 and Oct. 13 are to be reckoned among the greatest actions of the whole Somme battle," says the Overseas News Agency.

"The objectives of these great French and British efforts were Bapaume and Péronne. Moreover, numerous hostile attacks of violence were directed against the front from Courcelette to St. Pierre Vaast Wood, north of the Somme, and between Fresnes and Mazancourt and against Chaulnes, south of the river. Of these engagements those north of the Somme were most severe.

"On Oct. 9, 10, and 11 the main centres of combat were north of Thiepval, north of Courcelette, near Sailly-Saillisel, and in the vicinity of the St. Pierre Vaast Wood. On Oct. 12 a great and well co-ordinated attack was launched over the whole front from Courcelette to Bouchavesnes."

Speaking of the attack on Oct. 12, the news agency says:

"The defenders of the Somme front had thought it impossible that the violence of the artillery fire in the great attack early in October could be exceeded, but nevertheless even this was surpassed. In spite of the terrific hail of iron the British and French did not succeed in reducing the German positions to such an extent that they could be stormed. French and British infantry in compact waves charged the German positions, but were speedily brought to a standstill by the German curtain of fire.

"Notwithstanding their heavy losses, they attempted one attack after another. Near Sailly-Saillisel six charges were made. All bailed completely, with the heaviest losses for the enemy. German infantry left their shelters and, standing in the open, shot down the enemy columns with rifles and machine guns."

The effect of the German fire on the French and British, the news agency says, "was simply shocking." The account continues:

"The Germans had not lost their energy and will, notwithstanding days of the heaviest shelling, lack of sleep, and the impossibility of obtaining sufficient food on account of the interruption to communications. The enemy displayed remarkable tenacity, but more remarkable was the bravery of the Germans, who not only had to defend positions against superior numbers, but were called on to make counterattacks and expel the enemy wherever he succeeded in gaining a foothold in the German line."

Whole columns of French and British were literally mowed down by the German fire, the news agency says, and in the places where the fighting was fiercest, especially before St. Pierre Vaast Wood, barricades of corpses were piled up. The account continues:

"The enemy's attacks abated somewhat on Oct. 13. He concentrated his efforts against Sailly-Saillisel and St. Pierre Vaast Wood, as well as the district east of Bouchavesnes.

"There is no possible doubt the enemy attempted to reach a decision with this enormous effort. Especially on Oct. 12 he planned to break through on the largest scale. All prisoners declare that the losses of the enemy, especially those of the British, reached an amount heretofore unknown. Reports of German troops fully confirm this. Prisoners state French infantry companies now number hardly fifty men. The commander, in order to stimulate the courage of the troops, had alcoholic drinks distributed profusely among them before the charge. This fact shows better than anything else the real morale of the French troops. Prisoners speak of the attack as 'hell on the Somme and useless slaughter.'

"Under the circumstances it is easily understood why the French and British reports hardly touch on the events of these days or are completely silent in regard to them. The days of Oct. 9 to Oct. 13 were first-class fighting days. They brought full success to the German arms and complete defeat to the French and British. The tragedy of the Somme seems near a climax."

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DAVE SAQUI MAKER

BRITISH DELAY U-53 PROTEST

Continued from Page 1.

ment regarded the hovering belligerent warships about American ports and coasts.

"The official complaint stated that the British Government was aware that the United States Government had always regarded the practice of belligerent cruisers patrolling the American coast in close proximity to the territorial waters of the United States and making the neighborhood a station for their observations as inconsistent with the treatment to be expected from the naval vessels of a friendly power in time of war, and had maintained that the consequent menace of such proceedings to the freedom of American commerce was vexatious and uncourteous to the United States.

"We assume that the view of the United States Government is still that contained in their dispatch of the 4th of October, 1870."

Viscount Grey quoted this to the effect that the United States Government would regard as an unfriendly act the hovering of belligerent vessels near the American coast in the track of commerce to American ports with intent to intercept enemy merchantmen, and continued:

"In reply to these various requests, private and semi-official and official from the United States Government, we asked to be informed on what ground the claim was made that belligerent operations which were legitimate in one part of the high seas were illegitimate in another, admitting that the British ships were not accused of exceeding their strict legal rights under international law and that the complaints made by the United States Government were not based on any actual legality, but on irritation which the continued presence of belligerent vessels in close proximity to United States ports naturally caused to a neutral country."

Ordered Ships to Use Caution.

"Lord Beresford asks what we did. As a matter of fact, though we had contended that according to the strict principle of international law British warships were entitled to operate freely anywhere outside of territorial waters, and the United States had not based its request to us on international law, but on the ground of courtesy and friendliness, and the annoyace it would cause if vessels were close to their coast, instructions were sent by the Admiralty to British vessels of war at the time with a view to meeting as far as possible the views of the United States Government, and it was impressed upon them that no acts should be committed which would be liable to cause unnecessary irritation.

"That, I believe, is a fair summary of what has passed between the United States Government and ourselves and of what we know of their views. To amount to this: That the United States Government did request us very emphatically not to patrol near their coast and that instructions were sent to British ships of war to avoid causing any unnecessary irritation and so far as possible to comply with the request of the United States Government. That disposes of what has passed so far as we are concerned.

"When we come to what has passed with regard to German submarines we do not know, and I cannot answer the question as to what the attitude of United States warships toward the German submarines on the spot was. We know that they saved life. They rescued the crews after the ships were sunk, and did everything they could to prevent loss of life afterwards.

"The questions asked me are: What did they do before any vessel was sunk, and is it true that a German submarine requested United States vessels of war to clear out of the way in order that the operation of sinking the defenseless merchant ship should be facilitated, and did the United States vessels of war, in fact, comply with that request and so facilitate the sinking of vessels?

Question in Abeyance.

"On that we know nothing more than what has appeared in the press. We have no means of finding out what actually occurred unless some of the refugees from the vessel itself are able to give an account of the matter. But I assume that the only people who can give an account of it are the officers of the German submarine and the officers of the United States Navy who were present on the scene, and that is a matter which I assume the United States Government will inquire into or has inquired into, and either it is, or will be, in full possession in regard to the facts. We have not any means ourselves of stating what the actual facts were.

"I will sum up the situation by saying this: The whole matter seems to be in a state of suspense so far as we are concerned. It is evidently the case that a German submarine visited a United States port and subsequently sank British and neutral vessels off the coast. We do not know what precautions were taken to prevent the submarine from obtaining supplies or information from the newspapers or otherwise as to the movement of merchant ships off the coast. Nor do we know whether American ships of war facilitated the operations of the submarine by getting out of the way, as reported in the press.

"It is only the United States Government and its officials who can authoritatively ascertain all the facts, and until we know what the facts actually were and what view the United States Government takes of the proceedings of the German submarine, we do not propose to make any official presentation on the subject, which, in the absence of further information, could only be hypothetical, though it is obvious that the issues involved are very important.

"Of course, the Allies altogether have made representation expressing very fully to the United States Government their view with regard to the danger of permitting submarines of the war powers to visit ports of the neutral powers. That was done before this particular German submarine arrived. The reply of the United States Government was not favorable to the views of the Allies on that point, but it is possible there may be further discussion on the general question.

Awaits All the Facts.

"Therefore, when I say that we do not propose to make official representations until we know the full facts and the view of the United States Government, that applies only to the special proceedings of the German submarine, which, we understand, are now the subject of the special consideration of the United States Government, who are themselves ascertaining the full facts of the case and will, I suppose, in due course let it be known to the world what view they take.

"We shall then be able to decide whether it is necessary for us to make any official representation on the subject, and, if so, what the nature of this official representation shall be."

Lord Beresford expressed the hope that the situation would not be allowed to remain as it was, as it would lead to irritation.

"We do not want political questions raised between these two great countries," he said, "but they are certain to be raised unless some definite conclusion is reached or some communication made between the two Governments which will clear up the question."

MAY MAKE NO DECLARATION.

Washington So Far Regards U-Boat's Acts as In Legal Bounds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—There have been no indications in official circles that the United States would make any declaration of policy regarding the U-53's visit to the western Atlantic unless evidence of a violation of international law developed. The raid off Nantucket is viewed as an isolated case, in no way reopening the general submarine issue, and it is understood that all the information gathered thus far indicates that the submarine's activities were held within legal bounds. The investigation, however, has not been completed.

Officials have consistently declined to make any formal comment on the U-53's exploit during the progress of the inquiry, but surprise was apparent tonight at the suggestion that the submarine may have obtained information illegally through newspapers taken abroad at Newport. That point apparently has not been considered here as entering prominently into the case.

It was suggested that a wide difference might be found in the entrance of a belligerent into a neutral port for supplies—which is recognized as legal and is unbounded with fixed limitations in international law—and an attempt such as that made by the British cruiser Suffolk to obtain supplies from neutral sources while on the high seas.

In this connection it was recalled that freedom of the harbor was granted to the German cruiser Amiral Aube when she put into Pensacola last August, and that no diplomatic issue was made over the incident, although the French Captain took aboard what he described as an important packet of papers from the French Consul.

It has been indicated clearly that the Government was satisfied there was no violation of neutrality or international law by the rescue flotilla of American destroyers during the U-53's operations. Officials also are understood to be convinced that the submarine's operations cannot be regarded as paralleling the patrol maintained by British cruisers just outside American ports earlier in the war.

SAW U-53 FIRE ON STEPHANO.

American Bluejacket Quoted as Describing Attack on the Liner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—It was admitted in naval circles today that the hunt for alleged violations of neutrality and a rumored secret base along the New England coast in connection with the recent visit of the German submarine U-53 has been virtually completed by the American destroyers, and that the search was fruitless. Some of the destroyers are still engaged in the search, but they will soon return to Newport.

The Washington Star this afternoon prints extracts from a letter received from a Washington boy who was aboard the destroyer Ericsson, which answered the distress calls of the liner Stephano and the freighter Blommerdijk. The letter, signed "G. L. M.," says it was just after the noon mess on Sunday, with three-fourths of the Ericsson's company on shore leave, when the S O S call came and the flotilla received orders from the flagship to proceed to the spot from which the call came, a run of 112 miles from Newport.

"I was the lookout on the bridge," the letter says, "when we approached the spot where the ships were. I saw both of them and the submarine through the spyglass. The submarine submerged, but when she saw who we were she came to the surface.

"The vessel had U-53 painted in white on her bow. Just as we arrived within 300 yards of the Stephano the submarine fired two shots at her from her bow guns. Then the Stephano stopped. It was getting quite dark then. Then six white lifeboats pulled away from the Stephano. We hailed three of them, and they came alongside. There were eighty-four passengers in all who came aboard the Ericsson. All of them had on lifebelts. Some of the Stephano's crew had on only dirty overalls. The youngest who came aboard was 10 weeks old, while the oldest was 75 years.

"As soon as the passengers were aboard the whole crew of the Ericsson gave up their bunks and compartments to the women and children. So you can see they were made comfortable. The submarine fired a torpedo at the Stephano and the Hollander, (the Blommerdijk.) Both ships were hit. They sank from view about 10:30 Sunday night. Believe me, the skipper who was running the submarine certainly had a cool head on him. All the people were off the Ericsson by 3:30 A. M."

GATHER FACTS OF U-53 VISIT.

Neutrality Board's Agents Question Many Residents of Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 17.—Agents representing the Neutrality Bureau have been here for some time investigating the visit of German submarine U-53 on Oct. 7. Their inquiry is distinct from that conducted by the navy, the report of which has been filed with the Navy Department by Rear Admirals Austin M. Knight and Albert Gleaves.

With the operatives was a stenographer, who called on Mrs. Noah Thompson, Jr., who was reported as having received a visit from Captain Hans Rose, the commanding officer of the German submarine, and which she denies. Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. Easton, Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Thomas B. Connelly, and others who were aboard the U-53 also were questioned.

Colville Barclay, Counselor of the British Embassy, also has collected data relative to the visit of the U-53.

WEST INDIES SERVICE DELAYED

Sailings Not to be Resumed This Year Because of Submarines.

A. McClay Pentz of the firm of Sanderson & Sons, agents for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, said last night that on account of the recent submarine raid the reopening of the company's service between New York and the West Indies, which was scheduled for Dec. 2, had been postponed for another month.

"If there are no more raids," he said, "then the Tagus and Danube will start the service early in January, but if the U-boat appears again it will be deferred indefinitely."

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POPE MAKES APPEAL FOR BELGIAN CHILDREN

Asks Little Ones of America to Give Aid—Catholic Clergy May Assist.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 17.—George Barr Baker of New York, a member of the American Commission for Relief of Belgium, has come to Rome on a mission to Pope Benedict. Mr. Baker set before the Pontiff the desperate condition of a million and a half children in Belgian territory occupied by Germany who are so reduced from practical starvation that, if not aided, they soon will be beyond help, and those who survive will be mentally deficient. The commission appeals to the Pope to exercise his influence with American Archbishops and Bishops so that American school children may each adopt a Belgian child at a cost of three cents daily.

The Pontiff listened most sympathetically and gave his full support to the project.

ROME, Oct. 16.—The Pope has made an appeal to the "children of happy and prosperous America to aid the million and a half unhappy children of Belgium." The request of the Pontiff is the result of a visit paid him by George Barr Baker of New York, who came to the Vatican at the instance of Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief of Belgium.

Mr. Baker told the Pope that the Belgian children were reduced below normal weight and were suffering bodily ills through undernourishment.

REPLIES TO MUENSTERBERG.

Prof. Hocking Asks Him to Publish His Original Letter in German.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 17.—Professor William E. Hocking, of the Harvard Department of Philosophy, today, in his answer to the public letter addressed to him yesterday by Professor Hugo Münsterberg, asks his German colleague to make public the original letter in German which was addressed to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and intercepted by the British censor. Professor Münsterberg had said that Professor Hocking had attacked him "on no other basis than an arbitrary and uninformed misinterpretation of an illegally appropriated, miserably translated and throughout garbled private letter."

Professor Hocking furthermore asks Professor Münsterberg to explain the nature of his relations with the German Government.

When he was asked to discuss Professor Hocking's second letter, Professor Münsterberg said that he had written the professor this morning that, under no circumstances, would he answer any questions put to him by his fellow-professors at Harvard through the public prints, nor would he be drawn into a newspaper controversy with Professor Hocking or any other member of the Harvard faculty. The only reason he had replied to the first communication from his colleague, he said, was found in its point-blank request that he do so. Professor Hocking in his letter also says that, so far as he is concerned, newspaper discussion of the subject is at an end.

Professor Hocking's letter is in part as follows:

"My Dear Professor Münsterberg: My purpose in writing my open letter was not to raise remote personal or historical issues, but to bring out the truth regarding your relations to the German Government and your political methods in this country. Your intercepted letter to the Chancellor has given substance to certain widespread beliefs on these points of which you are not unaware and which should at this time be either confirmed or dispelled. My inquiry was not made for my own personal satisfaction primarily, but because of the widespread belief and concern; hence it necessarily took a public form, and not that of the personal interview, which you propose as sufficient.

"I should be glad to believe the sum of your reply to the effect that you have published nothing anonymously. The supposition that you had done so was, of course, no original theory of mine, but was gathered from your own statement. These were your reported words: 'And so my main work consists in continuously writing new essays and articles in favor of the preservation of peace, and of Wilson's reputation as a mediator; all this peace material naturally appears without any name.' These words do not indicate a mere plan for the future; they indicate a present and continued performance. Which words are true?

"There remains in all these questions the possibility that the translation of that letter is at fault. It may be that the entire burden of my inquiry would disappear if the letter were correctly rendered. And there is one simple way in which all such doubts can be set at rest. You have only to displace the garbled version by the original German words. Will you not do this?

"Will you not explain to us the nature of your relation to the German Government, to what degree your are an official representative, and what activities you carry on in its behalf?

"I repeat that these are not my questions alone; I am merely expressing a serious concern which is felt by many. If you do not wish to meet these questions squarely, I certainly have no desire to carry the discussion further. This must be my last letter.

"Sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING."

"P. S.—A personal detail is necessary to remove some misapprehension. In referring to your presence as a guest in my house you did not make entirely clear that the occasion was a gathering of the Department of Philosophy and its students called by me as acting Chairman of the department, and that this meeting (Oct. 6) was four days prior to the publication of the intercepted letter, which I first saw in The Boston Transcript, Oct. 10."

BRIAND EXALTS FRENCH PRESTIGE

Premier Asserts That the War Has Raised It Higher Than Ever.

SEES REMOLDED REPUBLIC

Predicts the Concentration of Governmental Powers After Victory Has Been Won.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—How France has regained her prestige as a great power—has, in fact, raised it, in the course of the war, to greater heights than ever—is recounted by Premier Briand in a conversation with Alfred Capus, dramatist and Member of the Academy, in the Figaro. In this conversation, in which he predicted the remolding of French political methods after the war, resulting in a concentration of governmental powers, Premier Briand is quoted as saying:

"I simply ask you to consider what has already been gained and what no hazard of war can take from us. Compare what France and Paris were in July, 1914, with what they are in October, 1916. The truth is that we were not decadent, but that a new generation had sprung up, more sensible, perhaps, to reminders of defeat; more nervous, more impatient, than those which had preceded it. German insolence had contributed a great deal to this state of mind. And as one, nevertheless, dared not to think or war, there resulted a continual conflict between exalted imaginations and humdrum routine politics. It was a kind of moral confusion, which manifested itself by an acute need for distraction, by a violent desire for the new, the unexpected.

France Smarted Under Old Defeats.

"No, again, it was not decadence; it was rather anger driven inward—the old insult revived bluntly in the mind by incessant provocation. And then we felt that the world did not appreciate us at our just value, and that irritated and hurt us.

"A nation seen from without has a general aspect to which all its citizens contribute. It is that aspect which a foreigner sees and upon which he forms his opinion. Well, our aspect was not in our favor, and that was because it was not truly ours. It was distorted by an old defeat, and the truth is that the day that defeat was wiped out, when France showed by unheard-of heroism that she meant to throw off the obsession of that day suddenly all peoples by common agreement recognized their error as regards us, and the prestige of France has become again extraordinary—greater than it has ever been at any epoch.

"In regaining our individuality as a nation we have reconquered at a blow our influence, all our attraction. That is what we have gained, and nothing can affect it. That is the moral work accomplished in these two years, not to speak of the rest.

"The consequences? Incalculable. They will affect all of us, our advantages as citizens as much as our individual prosperity. They will affect labor, commerce, the arts of luxury.

"The completion of the task, the crowning of it by victory, is well worth taking time and patience over. And if that victory is hard to win, it is precisely on account of its extent and of what must be wrested from the enemy before it can be complete. For much depends upon it—a free existence, prosperity, social reforms, a republic powerful and unchallenged.

Sees the Doom of Parochialism.

"I do not pretend to do more than sketch the main outline. As the result of lessons which it cannot escape, I believe our country will resume instinctively the notion of direct council and authority. There will be this difference, that, while under past régimes this authority was imposed upon it historically and by custom, to-day it is the country itself which demands it from its elected representatives, as well as a more firm and concentrated direction of its business.

"You understand, I am not speaking for myself; I am thinking of the next group of politicians who will be in power. They are bound to come on the scene with a fresh outlook and, less hound by opinions and doctrines, will submit themselves more easily to experience. Our present political methods are not at all damaged by the war. They simply require to be revised, remolded and readapted. I am convinced, for example, that the spirit born of the war is about to clash with the spirit of parochialism, and that it will break it. There will be substituted the notion of public welfare, which has been lost in what one might call the pulverization of efforts. What will be wanted will be the concentration of effort in the general interest.

"In my opinion the need of to-morrow is to concentrate instead of disperse, and you cannot imagine with what good will universal suffrage will accept these principles. I believe it is ready to do so now.

"The war has put it in a state of receptivity, and it remains only to speak to it clearly and frankly and to awaken it to a realization of its own condition."

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS FAIL.

Heavy Snowfall in the Mountains of the Trentino, Rome Asserts.

ROME, Oct. 17.—Repeated attacks by the Austrians on Monte Pasubio, on the Trentino front, on Sunday and Monday were repulsed by the Italians, the War Office announced today. The statement says:

On Monte Pasubio during the night of Oct. 15 and on the following morning the enemy attempted attacks, which were checked promptly.

On the whole front yesterday bad weather hampered the operations of the artillery. Heavy snowfalls in the mountains are reported.

BRITISH STEAMER IS SUNK.

The Welsh Prince, 5,000-Ton Vessel, Destroyed in War Zone.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The British steamship Welsh Prince, 4,934 tons gross and owned in Newcastle, has been sunk.

Lloyd's announces that the Norwegian steamer Kong Alf is reported to have been sunk on Saturday. The steamer, of 801 gross tons, was owned in Christiania.

BRITAIN HOLDING UP TOBACCO SHIPMENTS

Charges That They Fail to Comply with Recent Arrangement —Will Cause Big Loss Here.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Large consignments of tobacco from the United States for Dutch and Scandinavian ports are being held here on the claim of the Government that they fail to comply with the recent arrangement under which cargoes paid for before Aug. 4 and shipped prior to Aug. 30 might proceed to neutral destinations.

Many American tobacco shippers, who have their own representatives in Europe with whom they do a wholesale business, shipped to them under the impression that the new order would permit such action. The Government, however, contends that proof must be furnished that the cargoes were paid for before Aug. 4 by the actual European buyers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Great Britain's detention of American tobacco shipments is expected here to cause heavy losses to members of the trade in this country, unless a modification of the British ruling can be obtained. The State Department already has made informal representations, and officials said tonight they hoped to clear up the misunderstanding to the satisfaction of American interests.

Besides the consignments reported held in London, American tobacco valued at more than $1,500,000 is detained aboard British ships and in warehouses at Danish ports on the charge that its shipment violated the shipping arrangement.

The interpretation applied to the arrangement by British officials was as much a surprise to officials here as it was to the American shippers. In her previous agreements for passage of shipments through the blockade lines, it was declared tonight, Great Britain never attempted to apply the doctrine of ultimate sale. The understanding here was that only a bona fide sale to European wholesalers would be required in the case of the tobacco consignments.

PLAN MILITARY CURRICULUM

Conferees Appoint a Committee on Training in Colleges.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Military training in colleges and universities to educate students to become officers in the Reserve Corps of the army to be created under the new National Defense act was discussed in a conference here today between university Presidents and officials of the War Department.

The conference, which was held at the Army and Navy Club, was attended by the Presidents or other executive officers of nineteen colleges and universities, among them Presidents A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard and Arthur T. Hadley of Yale. In the absence of Secretary of War Baker, who is campaigning in the West, the War Department was represented by Assistant Secretary Ingraham, who presided. Among the prominent representatives of the army present were Majors Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Tasker H. Bliss, and Leonard Wood. Practically the entire personnel of the General Staff, the Army War College, chiefs of the bureaus of the War Department and other high ranking officers in Washington were in attendance.

PRESIDENT'S EFFORT TO AID POLAND FAILS

Powers Unable to Agree to Terms Under Which Relief Supplies Might Be Sent.

WILSON EXPRESSES REGRET

Replies to His Note of July 20 Received from England, Germany, France, Russia, and Austria.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 17.—President Wilson announced today that his efforts to bring about an agreement among belligerent nations to allow relief supplies to be sent to Poland had failed.

The President gave out a statement saying he had received replies from the rulers of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary to a letter he sent in July, suggesting that those nations combine to assist in Polish relief work.

The statement says:

"I have now received replies from the King of England, the President of France, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Germany, and the Emperor of Austria to my letter of July 20, 1916, in which I tendered the offices of this Government in negotiations looking to a fresh consideration of the possibility and method of relieving Poland. It appears, I greatly regret to say, that there are still important differences between the Allied and Central Powers as to the terms under which relief supplies may be sent to Poland. I am disappointed that I have not yet been successful in inducing the powers to conclude a definite settlement."

The letter sent by the President to the nations, made public today, is as follows:

Your Majesty:

In view of the overwhelming disaster which has befallen the millions of non-combatant inhabitants of Poland, I feel justified by the universal and earnest expression of the sympathies of the American people, regardless of racial origin or political sentiment, to suggest to your Majesty that the subject of ways and means for the saving of those people who still survive be given the further benevolent consideration of your Majesty's Government.

While no one can fail to appreciate the sufferings and sacrifices of the people primarily engaged in the existing war, nor the difficulties in the way of alleviating the hardships of those who are the incidental sufferers of the war, the death by slow or rapid starvation of millions of innocent people is so awful a fact that such an outcome should be averted if it is within the compass of human effort to avert it. In the effort to avert it I confidently and with deep sympathy of the people of the United States, if only the way can be found to make their co-operation effective.

May I therefore be permitted to suggest that an entirely fresh consideration be given to the possibilities and methods of relief in Poland, and I tender the friendly offices of this Government in negotiations to this end, it being understood that any plan proposed shall be of such a character as to be adapted to the accomplishment of no other result than that of the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Poland.

In conclusion I can only add that it is my sincere hope that your Majesty will see in this note no intention to interfere with the rights and policies of your Majesty's Government, but merely an attempt to express to your Majesty the sympathy and compassion for the starving inhabitants of Poland felt by the citizens of the United States—a sympathy and compassion which they do not desire shall be evidenced merely by our word, but which they hope they may be permitted to express by assisting in the actual work of furnishing food to the starving inhabitants of Poland. I have the honor to be, your Majesty, faithfully yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

AGAINST MARRIED TEACHERS

Officials of Schoeneberg, Near Berlin, Reject Women's Petition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The Society of Female Teachers of Schöneberg, one of Berlin's suburbs, has submitted a petition to the Municipal Assembly for the abolition of the statute prohibiting the retention of female teachers who marry. At yesterday's meeting of the municipal body this petition was rejected on the advice of a committee that investigated its pros and cons.

In support of the rejection Dr. Kusnitzky said that married women could not possibly bear the burden of teaching, which during the war had grown immensely more difficult. There were times, he said, when the appearance of married women in school was not desirable, and other times when their absence would be imperative. Moreover, their strength would be insufficient for fulfilling their duties both as mothers and teachers, and the conflict of duties could only be detrimental to family life as well as to school and public interests.

Dr. Jacobi, belonging to the so-called free faction, moved, on the other hand, that the unmarried state of teachers was undesirable. It was much easier for a teacher who was herself a mother, he said, to influence the minds of other people's children beneficially. He held that married teachers could do their work just as well as married female doctors or actresses.

The members of the Assembly took the attitude that it was their duty to consider the question only with regard to its effect on teaching, and therefore rejected the petition.

HEARD BREMEN WAS LOST.

German Newspaper Suppressed for Publishing the News.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—According to the Vossische Zeitung, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam today, the commander of the Second German Army Corps has forbidden the publication of the Pommersche Tagespost for printing an article entitled "Destruction of the Bremen," the German commercial submarine. After the article appeared the newspaper received a warning for violating the censorship regulations.

It is now established, it is added, that the news of the destruction of the Bremen was incorrect.

Get German Trade Secrets.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—How some of Germany's closely guarded trade secrets are being unwittingly disclosed by prisoners of war is told in official dispatches reaching here. In one instance, German prisoners, all expert makers of thermometers, have been put to work where their operations could be observed by the British, and a tender the friendly offices of this Government in negotiations to this end, it being understood that any plan

SWEARS ROFRANO FORCED HIM TO KILL

Continued from Page 1.

magno had been chosen because he was a stranger in New York City.

"You are not known," the slayer said Brundini told him. "Then, too, you are small and can easily escape in a crowd, and you do not talk English."

Other members of the Home Rule Club had, in the meantime, impressed him with the greatness of Rofrano and of his ability to protect him after the commission of a crime.

"What is there to fear?" the witness said these gunmen and political assistants of Rofrano told him. "Rofrano is like the King of New York. If the Governor, the Mayor, the Police Commissioner, the Judges, and the District Attorney do not do what he wants them to do after election he will set them to shining shoes."

Rofrano also impressed the witness with his ability to grant him immunity, according to his testimony.

"He told me," the witness said, "'Now, Tommy, do this thing. You know I am all powerful in New York and outside of New York, and you know that many persons of the law will do as I say. If you will put this horse (Gaimari) out of the way, his followers in Foley's club will come into my club and then Foley will be my slave. You will fare better than I myself. I will see that you get any position you wish, so that you will not longer be a boy of the underworld.'"

Objected to the Method.

"I do not like to take life that way," Montimagno testified he had said. "If it was a matter of cutting a man with a knife, or using a blackjack, it would not be so bad. But I do not like to kill this way."

"'Have no fear,'" he testified Rofrona then told him, "'my pocketbook will fix things. No witness will appear against you. Your friends will be all around where you are to shoot this man. And if you are caught, I will arrange to have witnesses in your favor appear in court.'

"'You have only to shoot him in the back,'" the witness said Rofrano had told him, "'and to see that the revolver is not found in your possession. Leave everything that follows to me. Have no fears of what will happen.'"

Montimagno gave the names of several men who had participated in the murder conferences and who had, in one way or another, assisted in arranging for the crime. These were Joseph and John Brundini, Rocco Carnevale, Frank Finimore, Salvator Zurica, known as "Chucks," and Louis Mira. He said most of these were present at Joseph Brundini's house on one occasion when he met Rofrano there, and had discussed the details of the proposed murder.

He said it was at Brundini's house that he was coached in the use of the revolver with which he later killed Gaimari, and given directions as to how to conduct himself when he visited James Street, where Gaimari lived. The witness said that up to three weeks before he finally killed Gaimari, he did not know what he looked like, and had no grievance against him whatever.

His explanation of how he had been taken to James Street by Joseph and Frank Brundini, and been made acquainted with Gaimari, proved of great interest to the jurors.

"Joseph Brundini told me to follow his brother John into a café opposite where the 'Horse' lived, but not to mention him by name," the witness testified. "I went to the café and said 'Hello!' to John, and he will buy you a cup of coffee, and you and he will sit at a table until 'the Horse' comes out of his house. John will tell you what to do.'"

The witness said he did as directed, and about twenty minutes after he had entered the cafe "the Horse" (Gaimari) came out of his house and walked up the street.

"John Brundini told me to follow him, and to be sure to get a good look at his face, so I would know him when it came time to kill him. 'There he goes, the man you must kill,' John told me, and I followed 'the Horse.'"

Montimagno said that after following Gaimari for a short distance he circled him twice, taking a good look each time of his face, and that he then returned to where John Brundini was and told him he would know Gaimari when the time came for the witness to kill him.

It had been arranged at the time of this visit that when Montimagno went to look for Gaimari thereafter that he should be accompanied by John Brundini and one or other of the other gunmen, and that Brundini, stationed at some distance from Montimagno, should signal, by raising his hat, when he saw Gaimari approaching.

"'When I raise my hat you shoot and kill 'the Horse,'" the witness said Brundini had told him.

He and the two Brundinis and Frank Finnimore, Rocco Carnevale, and "Chucks" made about fifteen trips to Madison Street, but Montimagno also found some reason, he said, for not keeping his promise to kill Gaimari.

"I would tell them that there were too many people about," he testified, "or that I saw a policeman, and that I would have to wait until a better time to kill Gaimari."

Phone Message to Rofrano.

Rofrano continued to express impatience, the witness said, at his failure to commit the murder, and he finally consented to make another trip to Madison Street. This was on March 9, 1915, when Gaimari was murdered. Montimagno lived at that time at 193 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, and he said that the Brundini brothers and Rocco Carnevale called for him there on that morning.

Before taking a car across Brooklyn Bridge they stopped in a saloon on Henry Street, the witness said, where Carnevale stepped into a telephone booth and called up Rofrano.

"I did not know who he was talking to, because, for one thing, he was talking in English," the witness said, "but he said after coming from the telephone booth that he had been talking to Rofrano. He told me 'the boss' had said he wanted to see me that day, so as to see that this thing was not put off again."

Montimagno testified that he and the two Brundinis and Carnevale then took a car across Brooklyn Bridge, and, upon reaching the Manhattan terminal descended by way of the stairs to William Street, where they met Rofrano and Frank Finnimore.

"You have been fooling me by always saying you will do this thing you have promised," Rofrano said, according to the witness. "You have been saying you will do it every day for a week and a half. You know when a man is taken into such a confidence as this, and then refuses to do what he promised, he shall die."

"I told him," continued the witness, "that I did not want to kill the man, and then Rocco Carnevale said, 'If you do not kill this man, then you shall die the death arranged for him.'"

Montimagno asserted that when he continued to express reluctance, Carnevale attacked him with the razor, Rofrano standing by while he was trying to slash Montimagno. Finnimore finally grabbed Carnevale, the witness said, and after further argument, Montimagno promised to go kill Gaimari as arranged.

"We walked on for a while, and then Rofrano said to me: 'Go ahead, Tommy, and do a good job. Leave everything that comes after to me. And remember, if you do not kill somebody will kill you.'"

Montimagno said Rofrano then left the group, and that he and the Brundini brothers and Carnevale and Finnimore continued toward Madison Street, and took the places that had been decided on during their former visits. Salvatore Zurica appeared later, and, approaching the spot where Montimagno was waiting for Gaimari, he said, according to the witness:

"'Go ahead and don't delay any more, Tommy. You must kill the horse, because if you don't I am sorry to have to tell you that I have been ordered to kill you.'"

Shot Him in the Back.

A few moments later the unsuspecting Gaimari was seen approaching the corner of Madison and Chestnut Streets, where Montimagno was standing, and John Brundini signaled the witness, according to his testimony, to shoot as Gaimari passed.

"I waited until Gaimari passed me, and then," said the witness, "I shot him in the back. He fell on his face after the first shot, and I then shot him three times more as he lay on the ground."

The witness again accompanied this statement with a motion of his first and finger to show a man in the act of firing a revolver.

"Then I walked away, went into a saloon as I had been told by Brundini, dropped my coat in the closet, and was arrested, a little while later, as I was walking up the sidewalk."

Montimagno was being cross-examined when court took a recess at 10 P. M., and will be on the witness stand when court reconvenes this morning.

9-Year-Old Twins Found Intoxicated

Timothy and Robert Hanlon, twins, 9 years old, of 67 Oak Street, Yonkers, were charged with intoxication in the children's part of the Court of Special Sessions, where they were informally arraigned yesterday. Their father, Timothy Hanlon, Sr., consented to the boys being placed on voluntary probation with Chief Probation Officer James A. Garrity for a period of six months. The boys were arrested at St. John's Church yard in Getty Square Monday afternoon by Patrolman Matthews of the Second Precinct. The twins said another boy, name unknown, stole a bottle of whisky and gave it to them to drink.

HUGHES HECKLED ON EIGHT-HOUR LAW

Continued from Page 1.

should even take the executive chair, if elected, and will have completed its purpose before Congress would have its session in the following December. I do not suppose that any question of repeal would be involved, but I do say that when that question arises, if it does arise, if I am elected, I will follow the principle that I now state and have just stated of ascertaining the exact facts and what justice would dictate ought to be done at that time."

The candidate went on then with an explanation of the alleged evil effect of the law.

"What would you have done in that eleventh hour to avert and forestall the railroad strike?" came a demand from the gallery.

"I tell you this," replied Mr. Hughes, "if I had been vested with power and arbitration had been refused, I should have gone right to the American people, and I should have stated the facts and put the responsibility where it belonged. I should at the same time have secured a commission of inquiry so impartial, so fair as to command the respect of the country and directing public opinion to that end. There is no group of men in the United States who would have dared hold up the instrumentalities of commerce if that were done."

Again the heckler attempted to make himself heard. There was a volley of shouts: "Put him out."

"Oh, no, no," cried Mr. Hughes. "This is an American audience, and I am here as an American."

"You would have done all that in twenty-four hours?" asked the heckler.

To this Mr. Hughes replied by asserting that business men, through the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, on July 29, had given the President warning and asked for an inquiry. The crisis, he charged, was allowed to develop after there had been adequate warning.

That ended the heckling. There was loud and sustained applause as the candidate continued his address.

Reviews His Public Record.

Here is what Mr. Hughes said of his record and his declaration of independence of all political influences:

"Now, friends, that I am on this personal note, let me recall some of the unusual circumstances in which I entered public life. You may recall that there were some very important investigations in the City of New York. The first of these had relation to the charge to be made for gas. I was requested by a legislative committee to undertake that investigation. I had no desire to undertake any inquiry which could have possibly any political relation, or any other purpose than to ascertain exactly what was fair and just. The assurance was given me that I should have a free hand for that purpose. We went ahead on that line, and as a result the City of New York had legislation in its favor by which the consumers of gas paid a rate as fixed by law and sustained by the courts of 80 cents.

"Then there followed an investigation of much wider concern. It related to the security of the homes of America. It related to the security of those who through life insurance had endeavored to protect their wives and their children against the hazard of untimely death. We had in that a very laborious inquiry. It brought to my attention a great variety of matters, deeply affecting the interests of the community. We endeavored to safeguard the policyholders of the nation by wise legislation, regulating our life insurance enterprises. We endeavored to see to it that public supervision should be entirely impartial and wholly efficient in the interest of those concerned in this great enterprise.

"I was called from this to the Governorship of the State. I went with a great deal of information with respect to the conduct of public business. I went to the Governor's chair with this determination, that while I sat there there should be no influence or power which should in any way affect my action so as to be in the slightest degree injurious to the welfare of all the people of that State.

"Invisible Government."

"Now, I refer to this, because there has been recently an extraordinary statement made that in some way I have become a sponsor for invisible government. Such a preposterous charge needs no attention, and yet I should like to take advantage of the fact that it has been uttered to remind the American people of one or two things. In the first place, during my Governorship at Albany there was no barter of appointments for legislation. In the next place, legislation was considered upon its merits in the open. There was no semblance of invisible government. You cannot find a man in New York State who would stand up and honestly say that during my term there was a suggestion of any secret or improper influence with respect to executive action.

"At this time we had legislation dealing with the great subject of the regulation of the public utilities. There were men who did not at that time see the importance of that action. We thought that it was time to vindicate the supremacy of the public interest. We did not buy our way through the Legislature; we did not compromise with principle. We went straight to the people of the State, and the people sustained our policies, and they were enacted into law. We had social legislation of great importance. The reorganization of our Labor Department and one act after another was passed through the support of the people of the State.

"I desire to say to my fellow-citizens that no one more than I stands determinedly against every influence of invisible government, against every alliance of business and politics, against every subversion of the machinery of Government to any private purpose, against every means of corruption in our public life.

"And I should not want to occupy the highest station in the gift of the people, except upon the terms upon which I shall occupy it if called; and that is, that there is no promise or obligation to any man, and that we will stand there with visible government, according to our constitutional system, in the interests of all the people of this land."

Leaders Predict Victory.

As he carried his campaign through South Dakota and Iowa Mr. Hughes received reports from political leaders that all signs pointed to Republican victory in those States. The Democratic slogan that President Wilson kept the country out of war unquestionably has made headway with the prosperous farmers in these sections, but it was pointed out that the German vote would balance any losses which might be brought about by the peace issue.

The citizens of German extraction, it was said, were not deeply offended by the Hughes Louisville speech. The Germans, it was asserted, did not expect that Mr. Hughes would favor their fatherland and did not ask such an attitude. On the other hand, they felt that he would enforce American rights in regard to other foreign countries engaged in the war, a thing which they allege Mr. Wilson has not done.

There was a nip in the air today and overcoats were necessary to comfort. The change in weather conditions made it precarious for Mr. Hughes to do extended outdoor talking.

The day's campaigning began at Mitchell, S. D., where Mr. Hughes spoke in the Corn Palace to 1,500 persons. He found his audience responsive, and he attacked the "false prosperity" of the country and made plain his position on the peace issue.

"You are walking," he said, "in a world where nations will be regarded, as men in society are regarded, according to the social basis of their character, which is self-respect."

He reiterated that the charge that his election would mean war was preposterous, and said the doctrine of the actual protection of American rights was the only doctrine which would assure peace.

Other addresses were at Sioux Falls, Canton, and Yankton, S. D. At Canton, an added meeting, ex-Senator Gamble, who presided, called attention to the fact that he introduced Mr. Hughes at a meeting eight years ago, when he was stumping for Mr. Taft, and that he had then predicted that Mr. Hughes would one day be elected President of the United States.

At Sioux Falls Mr. Hughes assailed those who said that he was an enemy of organized labor, and recounted his record as Governor of New York. Of the charge that had been lodged against him he said: "One has to be a long way from New York to get away with that."

Among the Republican leaders on the train today were Mr. Gambel, Senator Kenyon of Iowa, National Committeeman Adams and State Chairman Halsted of South Dakota, and Congressman Dillon. All said that the Republican Party was united, both in South Dakota and Iowa, and that there was no doubt of Republican success in those States, because of their normal Republican pluralities, if for no other reason.

Fear Only the Peace Issue.

In South Dakota, it was pointed out, Roosevelt won over Wilson in 1912 by approximately 10,000 votes, despite the fact that from 7,000 to 10,000 Republicans voted for Wilson because the Progressives had succeeded in having Taft's name omitted from the ballot. It was asserted that all of these Republicans would support Hughes. The attack on the Adamson eight-hour law, it was felt, had aided rather than harmed Mr. Hughes in these sections, where there are so many thousands of farmers, who, it was asserted, were beginning to realize that they ultimately would have to pay the increase in wages which the law brought about. The only thing feared in this section by the Republicans is the "kept-us-out-of-war" issue.

Mr. Hughes was encouraged by the big meetings which he had everywhere, despite the fact that there seemed to be no great enthusiasm. Republican leaders admitted that the people were not greatly stirred, but they felt that such a condition favored rather than worked against Mr. Hughes, as the surface indications were that the vote would be largely along party lines. The farmers and their families turned out for miles around to greet Mr. Hughes, and listened with deep interest to his addresses.

Mr. Hughes campaigns in Michigan tomorrow, with a night meeting at Grand Rapids.

FRENCH BISHOP DECORATED

Mgr. Lobbedey Gets the Cross of the Legion for Bravery at Arras.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Mgr. Emile Lobbedey, Bishop of Arras, has been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor for the heroism and devotion with which he remained at his post of duty under fire. The official decree says:

"He remained at Arras amid the first lines from October 1914 to June, 1915, under a bombardment which was sometimes very violent. He exerted himself unselfishly to the accomplishment of his ministry, visiting the soldiers, burying the dead, assisting ambulances, giving to all a magnificent example of calm, sang froid, energy and duty fully done under the immediate menace of the enemy."

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WILSON HERE TODAY ON WAY TO CHICAGO

President Gratified with Optimistic Reports from Middle West Democrats.

GOOD NEWS FROM OHIO

President of Aero Club Congratulates Wilson on Personnel of National Defense Council.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 17.—President Wilson leaves Shadow Lawn for Chicago tomorrow morning, where he will make three speeches on Thursday. He will travel to New York in a regular Pullman car, arriving at the Pennsylvania station at 12:30 o'clock. After motoring across New York City to the Grand Central terminal, he will leave there on a special car at 1 o'clock, going to Chicago by way of Albany and Rochester.

The President is much gratified with the political outlook. Telegrams continue to arrive at the executive offices from Democratic leaders in the Middle West telling of the progress the Democratic campaign is making in that section. All of them predict victory for the President. Even the most optimistic officials here have been surprised at the tenor of the messages from such rock-bound Republican States as Minnesota, Michigan, and Utah.

The President's advisers are inclined to discount considerably the optimism of the prophecies regarding the outcome in these States, but they regard them nevertheless as significant of the general trend of sentiment throughout the Middle West, and they tend further to confirm Democratic confidence of winning such recognized doubtful States as Indiana and Ohio. They regard Illinois as decidedly in the balance, and they are looking forward to the President's visit to go far toward swinging it in his favor.

Mr. Wilson spent today getting thoroughly rested for the trip. He played a game of golf with Mrs. Wilson on the Spring Lake course this morning, stopping on the return trip for a chat with his old friend, former Governor Franklin Fort. In the afternoon he worked in his study for a time on the speeches to be given in Chicago.

The President received a letter from Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, today congratulating him in the name of the club, on the appointment of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. Here is the letter:

The Aero Club of America.
297 Madison Avenue, New York City.

My Dear Mr. President: The Executive Committee of the Aero Club of America wishes to express its appreciation of your action in taking the first step to organize the Council of National Defense. The organizing of this council is the most far-reaching step taken so far for real national preparedness. In the past this country has been like a house divided. There has been practically no co-operation between the Government, the industries, and the patriotic organizations, and our tremendous national resources have never been co-ordinated. The Council of National Defense is to do this, and is to establish relations so as to mobilize our national resources for the safeguarding of the nation and the upbuilding of national prosperity. We feel gratified at your action.

The members of the Advisory Board of the Council of National Defense, which have just been appointed, include most able authorities, who are leaders in their respective fields. With the members of the Cabinet, they will form a most representative council, and we feel sure it will afford a great relief to the country to know that there is such a body to consider matters of national importance. The Aero Club of America indorsed the plan for the Council of National Defense as early as May 1915.

Again expressing our appreciation of your action in taking the first step to organize the Council of National Defense I remain,

ALAN R. HAWLEY,
President Aero Club of America.

The President will speak here Saturday at a celebration of "Farmers' Day."

THE PRESIDENT'S ITINERARY.

Frequent Stops, but No Speeches En Route to Chicago.

The complete itinerary for President Wilson on his trip to Chicago today is as follows: Leaving New York over the New York Central Railroad he will arrive at Harmon at 1:50 P. M., Poughkeepsie at 2:48 and Albany at 2:15. Leaving Albany at 4:25, he will arrive at Schenectady at 4:57, Amsterdam at 5:20, Fonda at 5:39, Utica at 6:47, Rome at 7:07 and Oneida at 7:25.

On Thursday, the 19th, the President will arrive at Goshen, Ind., at 8:07 A. M., Elkhart at 9:05, South Bend at 9:24 and Chicago at 11:50. The President will lunch at the Chicago Press Club at 1 o'clock and address a non-partisan women's meeting at the Auditorium in the afternoon. At 8 o'clock that night he will attend the third annual New Citizens' Alliance Convention at the Pavilion.

The President will leave Chicago over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 11:45 P. M. He will arrive at Alliance, Ohio, Friday morning at 8:25, Pittsburgh at 11:30, Altoona at 4:02, Tyrone at 4:22, Huntingdon at 4:49, Lewiston Junction at 5:33, Harrisburg at 6:45, and he will reach West End at 11:45. He will not make any speeches from the train.

Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, called at Democratic National Headquarters yesterday and held a conference with the leaders regarding conditions in the Middle Western States. He said the outlook for the President's re-election was never better. Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said the situation in New York State was improving hourly for the Democratic candidates.

"Ten days ago," he said, "a Republican poll for Governor Whitman showed that Hughes would carry the entire State by 43,000 plurality. Since then the drift has unmistakably been toward President Wilson, and our opponents know it. So marked has been this drift that the State is now an even money proposition. Samuel Seabury, I believe, will carry Washington, Saratoga, and Warren Counties, and if the Democrats in the rest of the State poll the normal vote he will beat Whitman."

WILSON TO THE FARMERS.

Sends Vrooman to Their Congress with Message of Good-Will.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 17.—Official delegates from forty States were registered tonight for the thirty-sixth annual farmers' national congress, which opened here to-day. The official delegates were appointed by the Governors of their respective States.

An invitation to President Wilson to address the congress was declined by him in a telegram received today by H. C. Stockbridge of Atlanta, Ga., President of the congress. The President, however, said in his message:

"I have requested Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, to attend your session and convey to you any personal greeting and assurances of sympathy and good will."

The President also commended the organization for its work in obtaining legislation in the interest of the farmer. Mr. Vrooman will have a place on the program Friday morning.

Mr. Stockbridge in opening the meeting said:

"The American farmer has never seen so general or widespread a period of agricultural prosperity as that of the present year. Though the farmer may still fail to receive his fair share of the consumer's dollar, the milk producers of New York, the wheat growers of Minnesota, the hog raisers of the corn belt and the cotton growers of the South are too busy counting profits to worry much over the fact.

"We are told by misinformed parties that the farmer is a mere incidental beneficiary from the general prosperity resulting from the foreign war demand for American products. Careful study, however, shows no justification for such assertion. It is primarily the products of our soil which have made profits for our merchants and have overburdened our transportation facilities. Those who have argued to the contrary have simply mistaken effect for cause."

Referring to the recent railroad strike agitation he said:

"I believe that there is no industrial or commercial disagreement which may not be equitably settled by arbitration. I believe that provision for enforced arbitration should be made for such disputes as cannot be adjudicated by mutual agreement. I urge this body to memorialize the Federal Congress to enact laws toward this end, with provision for eliminating the objectionable delays allowed under the similar law of Canada."

FISH FOR HUGHES FIRST.

Governorship and Other Offices of Secondary Importance to Him.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., said yesterday that he had not authorized the statement made last week from Whitman headquarters here that he was heading a Whitman committee of 500, "composed of Democrats, Progressives who worked and voted for Seabury in the primaries, and Independence Leaguers."

"I have not hitherto publicly declared for or against the candidacy of Mr. Whitman since he won the Progressive primaries," he explained. "However, I will take this opportunity to state that I am grievously disappointed over Mr. Seabury's opposition to the Sinter bill for military training in public schools, and consider that he was badly advised in attacking it. His attitude on the question of preparedness renders it impossible for me to support him. My principal interest in this campaign is the election of Mr. Hughes to the Presidency, and I am devoting my time and energy to that end."

FAIR ORATORS DRAW BIG COAST CROWDS

San Francisco and Oakland, Across the Bay, Visited by the Hughes Campaigners.

WILSON WOMEN AS RIVALS

Demonstration for President as Visitors Land from Ferry—Democratic Group at Reno.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—Reno last night and San Francisco and Oakland today heard the Hughesettes, and although Reno during the meeting there suffered from a severe and, to the speakers, aggravating case of Democratic croup, and although the Wilson women here were on hand with a big float representative of free womanhood, the campaigners drew big crowds.

Arriving in Oakland, across the bay from San Francisco, shortly before 10 o'clock this morning, the party was welcomed by Commissioner W. H. Edwards as Acting Mayor. Mr. Edwards, a strong Democratic leader, steered clear of partisanship and greeted the spellbinders as women.

The first meeting was held in the colored Episcopal Church in Oakland, where Miss Elizabeth Freeman spoke to about 300 negroes, telling them how much better off they would be if Wilson "sectionalism" were done away with. Another speaker there was Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, who undertook to dispel the illusion that the campaigners were billionaires.

At Berkeley Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy and Mrs. Raymond Robins captured the attention of 600 men and women, while Miss Mary Antin and others addressed meetings at the Alameda City Hall, the California Cotton Mills, and the Hotel Oakland. In all the women preached Hughes to close to 5,000 persons, and there was no heckling.

It was when the Hughesettes crossed the ferry to San Francisco that they encountered the Wilson women. The Democratic women, fully 300 strong, were grouped about the ferry exit, waving Wilson banners. Directly in the path of the campaigners' motors was stationed an automobile float plastered with suffrage yellow and pictures of the President of the United States. When the spellbinders moved off on a tour of the city, the Wilson contingent followed.

After a sightseeing trip, the campaigners held a reception in the Hotel St. Francis, and later were the dinner guests of the local Republican chieftains. One of the banqueters was Miss Doris Stevens, an organizer of the Women's Party. She declared that the campaign against Wilson, because he has not yet given official sanction to national suffrage, was gaining recruits at the rate of fifty a day.

In Reno the meeting was under the chairmanship of Chief Justice Norcross of the Nevada Supreme Court. The theatre, built to hold 1,400, was packed, and when Justice Norcross attempted a somewhat lengthy introductory about 800 people developed colds. The campaigners paraded their full oratorical strength. It was only in the earlier stages of the meeting that explosive sneezes and protracted coughs punctuated the speeches.

The women, put on their mettle by what was reported to be unfriendliness, spoke well and drove home their points sharply. Every speaker was liberally applauded. Some of them in their nervousness nearly plucked handkerchiefs and furs to pieces trying to appear calm and unafraid.

Tonight's meeting, held in Scottish Rite Hall in San Francisco, was scheduled to begin at 8 o'clock, but failed to get under way before 9. At that time about 3,000 persons were scattered throughout the area of the 8,000 seats in the hall.

PERKINS TELLS WILSON HE 'SIDESTEPS' ISSUES

Says in Reply to Monday's Shadow Lawn Speech His Audacity Is Past Belief.

The President's speech at Shadow Lawn on Monday, in which he said that the reactionary leaders opposed to his election were "after the scalp" of the present Controller of the Currency because he had obliged the banks to obey the laws for the first time in many years, brought forth a bitter attack from George W. Perkins in the form of a letter which he addressed to President Wilson yesterday.

Mr. Perkins says: "The audacity of some of the statements made yesterday is past belief." He criticises the "Seven Sisters," and the Clayton bill, and speaks of a sort of political tango which, he says, Mr. Wilson has performed whenever great questions presented themselves.

Mr. Perkins's letter says:

October 17, 1916.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J.

Dear Sir: The morning papers again record the pouring out at Shadow Lawn yesterday of abuse of those of us who for several years have been fighting for real, not make-believe, progress in this country.

The audacity of some of the statements made yesterday is past belief. Those of us who have been fighting in this progressive movement for several years cannot be satisfied with beautifully-rounded phrases, or with the passage of a new law every fifteen minutes which is so worded that it becomes impotent fifteen minutes after it is passed. The Wilson laws, from beginning to end, are largely patterned after your famous "Seven Sisters" laws in New Jersey, which you passed under the whip one day. At that time you assured the people that those laws were the cure-all for the trust problem, but you know, and every other man in the country at all familiar with the situation knows, that those laws have not been worth the paper they were written on, and the same is the case with most of the laws with high-sounding titles passed during your Presidential term. For instance, you have referred often to your great accomplishment in passing the Clayton bill and to the numerous benefits the country has received therefrom; yet Senator Reed of Missouri, one of your staunch supporters and a Democratic member of a half dozen or more Senatorial committees, in speaking of this bill as it was about to be passed, said:

"When the Clayton bill was first written it was a raging lion with a mouthful of teeth; it has degenerated into a tabby-cat, with soft gums, and plaintive mew, and anaemic appearance. It is a sort of legislative apology to the trusts, delivered hat in hand, accompanied by assurances that no discourtesy is intended."

This is an absolutely accurate description of the Clayton bill by one of your own associates, and can, with equal truth, be applied to most of your other legislation. We Progressives who are supporting Mr. Hughes are supporting him because, as Governor of New York, his acts squared with his promises and verbal statements, and we are opposing you because yours do not. We are not for fine phrases; we are for real accomplishments. Your motto seems to be a problem postponed is a problem solved. The result is that not since this nation was founded have our people accumulated so many liabilities as they have under your three and a half years of mismanagement. You have not settled definitely, once and for all, a single great question that has presented itself. In each and every case you have taken one step forward, two steps backward, hesitated, and then side-stepped. The result is a situation of the gravest possible concern to the welfare of our country, and we Progressives who are opposing you are doing it with motives of the highest patriotism, without regard to party affiliations, past, present, or future, for when the good name and welfare of a people are at stake everything else must be put aside.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE W. PERKINS.

RACE FROM FRANCE TO VOTE

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union of Washington, D. C., won an exciting race to vote at the Presidential election by arriving in Chicago today from France in time to register.

Mr. Barrett was in France on business when he received word that if he desired to vote for President in Chicago he would have to return and register Oct. 17. He left Amiens, Oct. 6, in a military automobile, and after riding all night arrived in Paris next day and caught a train for Bordeaux, whence he sailed Oct. 7, arriving in New York yesterday.

A Wrong Impression Corrected

Makers of Footwear for more than Sixty Years

THE fallacy of the old belief that a comfort shoe is necessarily an unsightly one has been proven in the manufacture of Kahler shoes for a period of sixty years. The scientific construction of the lasts over which our shoes are made makes this possible.

Our exclusive autumn and winter models together with our scientific methods of fitting the foot will prove this to be the case.

Custom Boots, Shoes and Slippers a specialty.

DR. P. KAHLER & SONS,
16-17 West 44th St., New York. Near Fifth Avenue.

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE
Original Creations Paris Models
GOWNS SUITS WRAPS COATS FURS

ADVERTISEMENT.

Puck says:

If you want honorable Peace and continued Prosperity
VOTE FOR WILSON

If you want war and all its horrors
VOTE THE
HUGHES-ROOSEVELT TICKET

TO SMILE A LOT—
TO SIGH A LITTLE—
TO BE ENTERTAINED—
TO ENJOY THE
BIGGEST LITTLE BOOK
PUBLISHED IN YEARS
READ
BOBBY IN SEARCH OF A BIRTHDAY
BY LEBBEUS MITCHELL
(A HAPPY GIFT FOR GROWN-UPS OR GROWING-UPS)
AT YOUR BOOKSELLERS 75¢
P. F. VOLLAND & CO.
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Stern Brothers

West 42d and West 43d Streets

Men's Custom Tailoring

(Third Floor)

A very special offering for To-day and the remainder of the week

Men's Sack Suits, Made-to-Measure
$35.00

A superb collection of both conservative and novelty woolens from which to make selection.

Men's Overcoats, $35.00 to 60.00

Centemeri—Nothing but gloves since 1870
Forty-six years of constant improvement

Centemeri Deerskin Gloves are skillfully cut from genuine first quality deerskins; soft all-pinned, sun bleached. Noted for flexibility, service and style.

Quality is Economy

Centemeri Gloves cost you less—quality for quality—than you would pay elsewhere. Centemeri Gloves are genuinely economical because they are high grade, durable and wear well.

Good quality stylish gloves 2.00
More elaborately trimmed styles.... 2.25
Extreme novelties..... 2.50—3.00

Centemeri Gloves

296 Fifth Ave. One door below 31st Street

Odd lots, overstocks, etc., at very low prices in our bargain department upstairs.

Suits, Overcoats, and Topcoats for Men

Styled, tailored and finished in a manner that will more than satisfy the most discriminating buyers of ready-to-wear clothes and priced low enough and close enough to warm the cockles of every economical man's heart.

Suits and Overcoats
$15
This season's newest and smartest models—IN SUITS—blue, gray, brown and green flannels, blue serges, black thibets, pencil and pin stripes, overplaids, checks, two-tone grays and browns, fancy cassimeres, silk mixtures and worsteds. IN OVERCOATS—Ulsters, Double-breasted blues and Oxfords, Pinch Back Models, Balmaroons and Ulsterettes.

Suits and Topcoats
$20
IN SUITS — The very choicest Autumn patterns, many of the coats full silk-lined. Wonderfully well tailored and finished. IN TOPCOATS—Those good old favorites, Blacks and Oxfords, lined throughout with silk.

Fall Suits
$25
Specially selected woolens, highly skilled tailoring, perfect fit and finish, their appeal is equally as strong to men of conservative taste as to young men with a preference for dash and distinction.

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway. 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
47 Cortlandt St. 791 Broad St., Newark.
44 East 14th St. 1192 Main St., Bridgeport.
125th Street, Corner 3rd Ave.—Open Evenings.

Bench Made Shoes

Shoe Values

You cannot get a better shoe at $5 to $8 than Vogel's Bench Made Shoes. These shoes are made of the finest materials by master shoemakers. Remember, bench made shoes look better and wear longer than the ordinary kind. Try them and see.

All shoes made on premises.

I regret that the present high cost of leather has compelled me to slightly advance my prices.

E. VOGEL, 64 Nassau St. *Maker of Fine Shoes No Other Store.*

B. Altman & Co.

A Specially Prepared Sale of MEN'S AUTUMN FURNISHINGS Now in Progress

is an event of more than ordinary interest, affording an opportunity for obtaining new, seasonable merchandise at marked concessions from regular prices.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

with soft or stiff cuffs; presenting a great variety of attractive patterns . . . . . $1.15 & 1.35

MEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARFS

featuring a variety of effective designs and color effects, at . . . . . 85c. & $1.10
Of unusually rich quality silks 1.35

MEN'S PAJAMAS

Of fancy cotton materials . . . . per suit $1.20
Of outing flannel . . . . . per suit 1.15

MEN'S NIGHT SHIRTS

Of cambric . . . . . 55c.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

Medium-weight Balbriggan Shirts, with long or short sleeves; and Drawers to match, in regular or short length, each 65c.

Medium-weight Union Suits of white ribbed cotton, with long or short sleeves, and in regular or short length, per suit . . . . . 85c.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

Of black silk, with cotton soles . . . . per pair 75c.
Of black lisle . . . . . per half-dozen pairs $2.35

MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Initialed (all white) . . . . per dozen $2.30 & 2.50
With colored initial . . . . . per dozen 2.50
Plain, hemstitched . per dozen $2.50, 3.00 & 4.10
With corded border . . . . . per dozen 2.45

(Initials or monograms embroidered to order. Orders for the initialing of handkerchiefs for holiday gifts may advantageously be placed now.)

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MARK CROSS
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LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

Modesty—
In Moderation!

Modesty may be an excellent thing,—but men in business must get on without it.

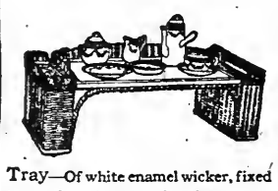
The meek may inherit the earth—later.

"The Longchamps"

Hand Bag—Of latest design, body of chiffon-velvet or silk in colours, mounted with a base and tassel of parti-coloured beads; it is opened by draw-strings and has the same gay margin of beads and two tassels at the top, lining and change purse of silk; depth 12 inches.....$22.00

Gold plated monograms, to order, from.....$2.00

Bedroom Breakfast Tray and Set



Tray—Of white enamel wicker, fixed tray of cretonne-under-glass, compartment at each end for water glass, table silver, also reading matter, newspapers and mail; 26½ x 12 x 8½ inches.....$10.00

Coffee Set (Illustrated)—Royal Worcester flowered porcelain coffee pot, sugar basin, cream pitcher, cup and saucer, plate and fruit dish; extra.....$12.25

Toilet Case

Toilet Case—For men, tan hide leather, fitted with leather-backed mirror, bone-handled file and button hook, nickel boxes for soap, powder and brushes, black comb, ebony clothes and hair brushes, loop for razor. Measures 7½ x 7½ x 2 inches folded, complete.....$10.00

Travelling Bag

Travelling Bag—"Oxford" design Of brown hide leather, with white stitching, checked lining, three inside pockets, reinforced corners, brass mountings; size 18 inch.....$13.00
Same style in black hide leather, size 18 inch.....$13.50
Initials burned or stamped in gilt free of charge.

Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

Mark Cross
The World's Greatest Leather Stores
New York 404 Fifth Ave. (at 37th Street)
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Dealers Throughout the World

SEABURY DENOUNCES ROAD MAINTENANCE

Asserts Whitman Runs Highways Department as if It Were Political Trough.

SPECIFIES ALLEGED WASTE

Dropping of Two Commissioners Is Cited as Corroboration of "Ripper" Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Answering Governor Whitman's challenge to state instances of "ripper" legislation in his Administration, Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, declared in speeches on his up-State tour today that Mr. Whitman, in several cases which he cited, had not only removed men from office improperly, but retained their services after he had removed them to have them help their successors do the work.

In a speech to 2,000 persons here tonight Mr. Seabury declared further that the Highways Department had been administered under "the sinister influence of partisan politics," and that "the primary purpose of the department was not to build highways, but to re-elect Governor Whitman."

"That department has been treated as if it was a political trough in which politicians should be permitted to wallow," he said. "What the department needs is a head that knows how to build and repair roads, not merely how to get votes or carry districts at elections. The department should be reorganized. We must cut out the padded political payroll and eliminate partisanship, which is not the motive actuating those who administer this department.

"The statute provides that the maintenance of all State highways shall be under the jurisdiction of the State Highway Commissioner, and Section 170 of the act empowers the Commissioner to adopt such a system as may be expedient. At present this work is done through the appointment of political patrolmen; that is, a man with a horse and wagon is appointed to take care of certain roads. The total expense of these political patrolmen is about $400,000 a year. These patrolmen are exempt from civil service rules and their appointment is only a piece of political patronage. These men have not the proper equipment with which to work, and it is not practical properly to supervise their work.

"From such study as I have been able to give the subject, it is evident that much better results could be obtained by imposing the duty which these patrolmen are supposed to perform upon the town superintendents of highways and requiring these superintendents to work under the direct supervision of the Commissioner of Highways.

"The present Department of Highways has been grossly negligent in its failure to compel contractors to finish their work. As a result of this neglect there is a large mileage of roads in the State that has been torn up, upon which very little work has been done. This situation has resulted in great inconvenience to the public. As an example of what I mean, I refer to the State highway leading from Albany to Boston. This highway has been torn up nearly a year, and is impassable, and the detour which has been provided is in a wretched condition.

"Instead of building the most important roads which constitute connecting links, the department has yielded to the demands of local politicians, and advertised for bids for constructing roads in particular sections, so as to aid local political favorites. The result of this administration is that the roads contracted for this year have cost from one to two million dollars more than they should have cost.

"The conditions are revealed in a public letting held Sept. 18 of this year where twenty-six roads were advertised. On ten roads no bids at all were received. On six there was only one bidder, and on a number of others all the bids were higher than the estimates, which fact, under the law, requires their rejection. As a result of the unbusinesslike method pursued, only a few of the roads will be let by contract.

"The department, instead of adopting the policy of building connecting highways, has built small disconnected roads and neglected the construction of the main roads. This policy has been pursued to help the political fortunes of the Governor, and to satisfy the demands of members of the Assembly and Boards of Supervisors. An example of the truth of this statement I have just made is to be found in State Road Route 30 in Wayne County, which runs from Niagara Falls across the entire northern part of the State to Rouse's Point. It still lacks thirty miles of completion. The plans for its completion were all perfected, but local Republican politicians insisted that little pieces of road should be built here and there and the main through road was neglected."

To an audience of 500 in Catskill Mr. Seabury gave instances of alleged ripper legislation.

"Governor Whitman removed, among others, the Commissioner of Highways," he said. "That is to say, he forced him to resign. Furthermore, after he had appointed Commissioner Duffey he retained the former Commissioner for more than six months as chief adviser to teach Commissioner Duffey the rudiments of successful road building.

"The Governor removed the Commissioner of Agriculture through forced resignation. He retained his services, however, by appointing him a member of the State Fair Commission. The Commissioner of Agriculture has a number of appointments to make, but the members of the Fair Commission have no patronage at their disposal.

Reports in a New York newspaper that William F. McCombs had failed to join the campaign party because of a difference with Mr. Seabury are denied. A telegram was displayed showing that Mr. McCombs had intended to join the party at Troy, but was taken ill at the train. He is suffering from tonsilitis.

Saratoga, the bailiwick of Senator Brackett, will be visited tomorrow.

MINERS RESENT T. R.'S TALK

Union Official Says Roosevelt's Settlement Benefitted Capitalists.

Colonel Roosevelt's speech at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., last Saturday in the interest of Charles E. Hughes's election was not received with special grace by the members of the United Mine Workers of America, it was said at Democratic National headquarters yesterday. William Diamond, statistician of the union, denounced the attempt of the Colonel to discredit President Wilson's handling of the recent railroad controversy by holding up as a model his own action regarding the anthracite coal miners' strike of 1902.

"The United Mine Workers is not concerned as an organization in party politics," said Mr. Diamond, "but it is directly concerned when a political speaker misrepresents the facts with regard to matters which vitally affect the interests of the union. Mr. Roosevelt forced a settlement of the 1902 strike when the miners were on the point of winning a great victory, and what action such as Roosevelt took was the only thing that could save the faces and the pocketbooks of Messrs. Morgan, Stotesbury et al.

"Because of Mr. Roosevelt's interference, the miners endured five months of suffering and privation without gaining their object. The award was not satisfactory. It was ten years before the miners could get it modified sufficiently to secure representative committees to enforce the award. The anthracite miners won more by direct negotiation last Spring, without losing a single day's wages, than Roosevelt's settlement gave them. The anthracite coal miners who remember those five months of suffering and the long years that followed when they were unable to get committees for the adjustment of grievances will not be impressed when Mr. Roosevelt says that the recent railroad controversy should have taken the same course."

"I was a volunteer in the trenches in 1912, the war is not yet over, I have not been taken prisoner and I positively refuse to surrender," wrote Mr. Hughes. "I am still fighting for social and industrial justice and civic righteousness, and propose to fight as long as I live."

WHITMAN SCOFFS AT SEABURY CHARGES

Calls Them "Nonsensical Claptrap" and Calls His Opponent "Tammany's Candidate."

DEFENDS MILITARY LAWS

Calder, from Same Platform, Advocates Intervention in Mexico, If Necessary to Protect Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Governor Whitman today continued the defense of his administration against the attacks made by Judge Seabury, his opponent, with sharp counterattacks on the Judge and his methods in the present campaign. The Governor referred to his opponent as "Tammany's candidate," and characterized some of the charges of the Judge against him as "nonsensical claptrap," challenging the Democratic candidate, as a matter of ordinary decency, to make one specific criticism that would show wherein the Republican administration at Albany had failed for the last two years to serve the best interests of all the people of the State. Once, in discussing the attacks on his two military measures, the Welch and Silver acts, Governor Whitman declared that Judge Seabury's statements indicated either that, as Judge of the Court of Appeals, he never had read the Constitution of the State, or else thought his hearers had not.

William M. Calder, Republican candidate for the United States Senate, and ex-Lieutenant Governor M. Linn Bruce were on every platform with the Governor today while Governor Whitman rendered his account of his stewardship, as he termed it. Mr. Calder dwelt on national issues.

Speeches were made at Ithaca, Moravia, Groton, Oswego, Waverly, Elmira and Cornell, ending the day's tour with a parade and rally at Salamanca. At Ithaca, speaking from a point almost in the shadow of the State Agricultural College, Governor Whitman referred to the extravagance that had been charged against him.

"They say we have spent the people's money extravagantly," he said. "It is easy for a man to stand on a platform and say such things, but I challenge any man, be he my opponent or otherwise, to name a single act of my administration which may be termed corrupt. We have spent the people's money, of that there is no question. Let me give you an example. The State School of Agriculture here in Cornell will do. The administration preceding me had stopped the appropriation for it, after starting some of the buildings, leaving those buildings standing half built. We spent $579,000. You know what the buildings were. Do you think it would have been good judgment to leave those buildings to the elements, doors and windows open, when a half million already had been spent?"

It was at Elmira that Governor Whitman began his attack for the day on Judge Seabury in the matter of military measures.

"Was ever a man in a more ridiculous position than my opponent?" he said. "A Democratic President and a Democratic Congress, both of which he lauds as perfect, pass the National Defense act. Then the Legislature in Albany last Winter passed the Welch and Stivers bills simply to make it possible for the State of New York to do its part to back up the President. Judge Seabury characterizes as 'bloodthirsty legislation' the bills which are but carrying on the work of a President and Congress he supports.

"As a matter of fact, all parties voted for those bills, Republicans and Democrats and even the Progressives. Now one voice is raised against it, the Democratic candidate for Governor charging that Whitman wants to be a military despot. Isn't it shameful that a man should assume that he could influence the intelligent vote of this State with nonsensical claptrap like that."

Continuing, the Governor explained his legislation in regard to the abolition of the Board of Claims. He said:

"The Board of Claims, which had replaced an efficient Court of Claims under Democratic administration, consisted of a broom manufacturer, an insurance agent, and one lawyer. Think of it! This board to pass on the expenditure of millions of the State's money and before which lawyers had to go and argue cases! When I came into office I found that there were some $60,000,000 of claims before this board. The Court of Claims which I appointed, all trained lawyers, has judged about 1,700 out of 2,500 cases since I took office."

Governor Whitman denied that he had been a partisan executive, pointing out that in the case of the Departments of Health, Foods, and Markets and Banking, he had left the Democratic incumbents in office because their work seemed efficient. He declared that he had even reappointed a Public Service Commissioner, Professor Irvine, a Democrat, because he was a good man.

Mr. Calder, speaking on the Democratic influence on prosperity, raised a laugh in Elmira by saying: "The European war has done more for the prosperity of this nation than all the tariff laws ever enacted. If the Democrats are to be blamed for the country's prosperity, they must also be charged with starting the European war."

In regard to the Democratic slogan, "President Wilson has kept us out of war," Mr. Calder said:

"Have you ever stopped to think what would have occurred in Mexico if England and Germany had not been engaged in conflict? We hold it as a fundamental principle of our Government that no foreign nation shall seek additional territory on the Western Hemisphere and that we, in effect, shall preserve a protectorate over all the nations here, but can we perceive of Great Britain or Germany hesitating for a single moment to protect the rights of their people in Mexico if this nation did not take care of them, as it is morally obliged to?"

The Governor and his party today toured the counties of Tompkins, Cayuga, Chemung, Tioga, Steuben, and Cattaraugus, where in 1914 Sulzer polled an almost equal vote with his opponents, Whitman and Glynn. County Chairmen who boarded the train assured the Governor that the Sulzer votes, as a result of the American Party's indorsement of the Whitman ticket, would be in his column in November, and they promised to carry these counties, part of the southern tier, by 17,000.

The audiences which greeted the Governor were fairly large, but did not exhibit the enthusiasm of the day before.

BRYAN IGNORES CLARK.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—William Jennings Bryan stopped here between trains this morning long enough to eat breakfast with Sub-Treasurer Vandiver and tell reporters that he felt confident every one of the Western and mid-Western States in which he has made campaign speeches will give their Electoral votes to President Wilson.

When Mr. Bryan entered the luncheroom, Speaker Champ Clark, who spoke in St. Louis last night, was eating breakfast at the counter, preparatory to leaving for a campaign tour in Lincoln County. Mr. Bryan passed within a few feet of him, but did not appear to notice him, and Speaker Clark did not look up.

The States which Mr. Bryan has toured are New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado and Missouri.

Social Science Course at C. C. N. Y.

A third course of study, besides the two leading to the degrees of A.B and B. S., will be offered by the College of the City of New York at the beginning of the next semester. The new Social Science Course is especially designed to assist those students who contemplate studying law or journalism, entering business or devoting themselves to public or to social service.

According to Dean Carleton L. Brownson, the College has the largest enrollment in its history, 2,039 students having entered last night.

RAILROAD PAY NOT CUT BY 8-HOUR LAW

Brotherhood Officers Deny Report Given Out by the Republicans.

BASIS OF WAGES UNCHANGED

A. B. Garretson Says That Nothing in the Adamson Statute Warrants Fear of a Reduction.

The report given out from Republican sources that through the operation of the Adamson Eight-hour law train employes in the passenger service may suffer a reduction of pay on the theory that passenger engineers will be paid by the hour instead of on a mileage basis was denied yesterday by Democratic managers. W. Jett Lauck, economic expert and chief statistician for the railroad brotherhoods, issued this statement through the Democratic National Committee:

"The Adamson law does not substitute hours for distance or miles as a basis of payment. By the terms of the Adamson law, eight hours are substituted for ten in existing agreements between the railroads and their employes. This is the express provision of the law and President Wilson specifically so stated in his address to Congress.

"The basis of payment remains absolutely unchanged in this respect. Employes may take either hours or miles for any trip, as has been the custom hitherto. Under the provisions of the Adamson law rates of pay to passenger men could not be reduced.

A. B. Garretson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, and spokesman for all of the four Brotherhoods in the eight-hour law negotiations, and W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen and Engineers, telegraphed to the Democratic National Committee yesterday also denying the report. Mr. Garretson telegraphed from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, as follows:

"There is no foundation whatever for the statement that passenger conductors oppose the Adamson law on the ground of fear of a reduction in earnings. Nothing in the law warrants such an attitude."

Mr. Carter wired from Peoria, Ill., as follows:

"The mileage basis governing payment of employes in passenger service will not be disturbed under the Adamson law."

OPPOSE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Railway Workers' Nonpartisan Association Says It Dooms Unions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The Railway Workers' Nonpartisan Association, which is said to have 16,000 members, today announced its opposition to the Adamson eight-hour law. Through its National Chairman, W. J. Pinkerton of Chicago, the association addressed a circular letter to W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in which the Adamson eight-hour law is described as "the death knell of the economic organizations, the railroad brotherhoods," and a demand is made that the measure be repealed and a convention called to make an investigation of the facts.

Four years ago the organization made a successful fight against the Bradley compensation law, which was opposed by the organizations of railway employes.

TIFFANY & Co.

WATCHES AND WATCH BRACELETS
PLAIN, JEWELED AND ENAMELED

Arnold, Constable & Co
To-day's Fur Event

A SUPERB COLLECTION
of
Fashionable Furs

The following are but a small portion of the sumptuous Furs in our Fall Exhibit—Opera Wraps, Coats, Sets, Separate Pieces, of exclusive design and regal splendor, expressing the luxurious tendency of the present mode.

NOTE.—Special appointments to inspect this collection may be arranged by telephone.

HAIR SEAL COATS	275.00
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KOLINSKY CAPES	125.00 to 195.00
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Very Special for This Sale

Hudson Seal Coats
For Women and Misses
Presenting one of the season's latest full-flaring models, richly lined with satin.
Regular Price $135.00
105.00

Lynx Sets
An Unusual Opportunity
Consisting of a round muff and latest model scarf, made of handsome, lustrous pelts.
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Other Fashionable Furs
Of beautiful, lustrous, very high class Pelts; offered at these unusual price concessions for Today only.
About 33⅓% Under Regular Price

Skunk Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats, presenting a handsome new full model, with skunk collar and cuffs; richly lined with plain or fancy silks. *Regular price $165.00* 135.00

Taupe Fox Sets, handsome large neck piece in animal shape, and muff to match. *Regular value $100.00* 80.00

Skunk Sets from highly lustrous pelts of superior grade, comprising new round muff and latest style neck piece. *Regular price $75.00* 55.00

5th Avenue at 40th Street

GIVES WILSON OHIO IF VOTE CAME TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

tariff cause, is perhaps best reflected by what one such manufacturer said to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. From this it would appear that the Republican campaign argument that prosperity would end with the war, in the absence of a high protective tariff, was not as effective in producing a panicky scramble for the Republican band wagon on the part of Buckeye business men as the Republican leaders had hoped.

"Yes, I am a believer in a protective tariff and I have always voted the Republican ticket in Presidential years," said this business man, "but no protective tariff could afford me more complete protection than the European war is affording me now. I do not care a whole lot whether Hughes or Wilson is elected."

"And after the war—what?" asked THE TIMES correspondent, echoing a question which just at present is on the lips of every Republican spellbinder in Ohio.

"Oh, I am not worrying about that," was his reply. "The war will go on for some time. We are sure to have prosperity for the next three or four years in any event. Before that time I hope to have made my pile, and after that I do not care a snap what happens."

Attitude of the Farmers.

One cause for Republican concern is the effectiveness of the peace argument not only among the farmers, who always have been the backbone of the Republican strength in the Buckeye State, as elsewhere, but among other classes as well. Even this year the Republican campaign managers are looking for a big vote in the rural districts, but they received with a shock today reports of polls among farmers in ten Ohio counties which gave Wilson a big majority. The straw vote stood 159 for Wilson, 93 for Hughes, and 2 for Benson.

According to an account of the poll which appeared in The Press, a Cleveland evening paper under whose auspices it was conducted, most of the farmers who expressed their intention of voting for Wilson and gave their reason said it was because the President "had kept the country out of war," a fact the Republican spellbinders have not been able to reason away.

The Republican campaign managers, who in the last few days have concentrated their efforts on missionary labors among the workingmen, especially railroad men, incidentally have attempted to take an inventory with a view of determining just what proportion of the labor vote which in other years has been polled by the Republicans will be lost to them this year.

Report Railroad Vote Divided.

This task has been fraught with considerable difficulty, but the leaders say that they have found the industrial condition less desperate than it appeared immediately after the enactment of the Adamson law. They now say that, while the bulk of the brotherhood vote will go to Wilson, the unorganized railroad workers, who feel that they were discriminated against, and the older men in the service, who soon will be in line for a pension and who fear that with the enforcement of the law it takes effect all voluntary agreements between the employers and workers in the railroad domain will be canceled and that as a result they will suffer, will vote against President Wilson.

"The visit of the German submarine to these shores, too, has sort of taken the edge off the 'peace and prosperity' slogan," a Republican campaign manager said here today. "It seemed to bring home to everybody of a sudden a realization that a virtual blockade of our shores might not be out of the question, and that if it only lasted for thirty days it would bring about a collapse in our war industries and the dismissal of fully 100,000 industrial workers in this Sate now employed at top-notch wages."

Cuyahoga County, which comprises Cleveland and its environs, and is reckoned safely Republican in ordinary years, according to an estimate of the prominent Republican who made the estimate of Hughes's and Wilson's relative strength, shows at present a plurality for President Wilson of approximately 20,000. This is despite the fact that the German vote, which is considerable and at present well organized, will be cast almost solidly for Hughes.

REPUBLICANS DIFFER ABOUT MIDDLE WEST

"Just Fair," Is Frank H. Hitchcock's View of the Party's Prospects There.

At Republican National Headquarters, at 511 Fifth Avenue, there was a marked division of opinion yesterday as to whether or not it should be admitted that there was a slump in Republican enthusiasm in the doubtful States of the Middle West. One faction argued that to admit the slump would force more ginger into the Republican efforts in these States, and would hurry campaign funds to the points where they are badly needed. Others insisted that it would be very poor politics to admit anything. So there were numerous conflicting statements on the subject.

"Just fair," was the laconic remark of Frank H. Hitchcock, who was the Master of Ceremonies for Mr. Hughes during the Chicago convention, when he was asked about Republican political prospects in the Middle West. Mr. Hitchcock had just dropped into town for a day after a visit to several of these States, and he returned to Chicago last night.

"If it had not been for the eight-hour law the election would have been a walkover for the Republicans," said A. T. Hert, who is in charge of the Republican Western Headquarters and who was also in town for the day.

"I have heard of no slump," was the comment of National Chairman William R. Willcox.

Colonel Roosevelt left in a private car in the morning on a ten days' speaking tour for Hughes, and Mr. Hert accompanied him, intending to remain with the Colonel as far as Kentucky. His first speech will be at Louisville, Ky., after which he will speak at Phoenix, Ariz.; Albuquerque, N. M., and finally at Chicago.

Before the train started Mr. Hert said the Democrats were depending on the women's vote in Illinois, but that as the women there were not organized it was impossible for anybody to tell what they were going to do on election day. He was confident of Indiana, he said, because the Republicans were excellently organized there. He did not seem very optimistic about Ohio, another doubtful State. There, he said, the Democrats were depending on the labor vote. He added, however, that the cry of "Wilson is with us" wouldn't stand close scrutiny by the laboring classes.

It is in Ohio that the Republicans plan to swing a small army of speakers this week. They are awake to the need of a vigorous campaign in New York, too, and it is planned to bring speakers from many sections to New York during the week before the election.

Chairman Willcox, while commenting on the eight-hour law yesterday, gave it a place of secondary importance as compared with industrial preparedness. "I do not think the eight-hour law can be called the pivotal issue," said Mr. Willcox. "To me, and I believe Mr. Hughes has made it plain, industrial preparedness, for which the Democrats in Washington have made no preparation whatever, is the big thing for us to think about.

"If there had been in Washington a stand of firmness and intelligence there would have been no railroad strike, as threatened, any more than there would have been the Lusitania sinking. The administration in Washington was pallid with fear when it read the Lusitania advertisement, just as it was when the railroad situation loomed up."

Simcox RECEIVER'S SALE WILL CONTINUE UNTIL ALL GOODS ARE SOLD.
GOWNS, SUITS, BLOUSES, FURS, MASQUERADE COSTUMES, HANDSOME MATERIALS, TRIMMINGS, REAL LACES, FANCY GOLD AND SILVER LACES, MAGNIFICENT BEADED, SPANGLED AND EMBROIDERED ROBES, FLOWERS, CARPET AND FIXTURES.
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FRENCH UNDERWEAR—CHILDREN'S WEAR
AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE
FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Fifth Floor, Broadway
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A Message of Suits, Savings and Satisfaction.
Many of you have discovered that
Macy Suits for Men at $17.50
meet the demand of your Personality, your pocketbook and your taste for clothing that is thoroughly up-to-date.

If you have never examined our extensive stocks you have missed a pleasure that comes to every man who knows good clothing. All the models are included, smart and conservative, made up of the newest fabrics and colorings produced for this season.

Macy's Suits are well tailored of fabrics possessing excellent wearing qualities. They are built with "satisfaction-giving" as the principal guiding thought.

Macy Clothes at $17.50 Cannot Be Equalled Elsewhere at the Price

STOCK JOBBING BETS MADE ON ELECTION?

Bulls Think Bear Interests Have Sought to Create a "Wilson Scare" in Wall St.

ODDS QUOTED AT 7 TO 10

Even Money on New York Governorship, the Curb Estimate—Hughes Favorite in Jersey.

More zest was added to election betting among Stock Exchange members yesterday by the appearance of a round amount of offerings of Hughes money at odds of 10 to 7, accompanied by a deal of gossip among the ardent Republicans that many bets previously made at 10 to 8 were for the purpose of influencing the stock market. Fragments of this sort of talk were heard last week, when the odds, which before that had stood at 2 to 1, against Wilson, were softened to 10 to 8, but yesterday's comment was more pointed.

A number of brokers asserted that evidence was accumulating that a group of big market operators were desirous of creating a "Wilson scare" among Republican supporters of the bull movement, thereby causing a drop in prices all along the line. It was stated that the chances of President Wilson's re-election were discussed in certain quarters as far more favorable than immediately after the collapse of quotations on Monday of last week. At that time, also, the bears, it was said, made especial efforts to spread abroad the news that the betting odds had changed to 10 to 8 from 2 to 1.

Until recent days Wall Street as a whole has been persuaded that the Hughes campaign would be successful and carry him into office by a big majority. Since the betting odds drew closer together doubt of the soundness of this impression has been discernible in some banking and brokerage circles. If any deliberate effort has been made to create an atmosphere conducive to liquidation of stocks, the market indicates that so far it has not been successful, as prices made strong progress forward on Monday and again yesterday.

The demand of Hughes supporters for odds of 10 to 7 worked to check wagers among Exchange members, and not reported as actually closed had to do with results in States. A prominent Exchange man said he had placed $500 over that Hughes would carry New York State by at least 75,000 votes. This wager was the product of a statement made a few days ago by Governor Whitman privately that he was sure of re-election, and that Erie County, previously considered doubtful as a Republican factor, would give him a majority.

Betting commissioners on the Curb estimated at the end of the day that between $20,000 and $25,000 had been bet during business hours at odds of 10 to 8 and 10 to 7 against Wilson. The betors considered that even money expressed Governor Whitman's chances, although the only real offering reported was of $700 on Seabury against $1,000 on Whitman. Investigation of a statement made on the Curb Monday that a broker wanted to lay even money on Wilson's carrying New Jersey proved that it came from an ultra-enthusiastic supporter of the President and did not represent the real situation.

The New Jersey campaign was quoted at 7 to 10 against Wilson.

LONDON MAKES BITTER ATTACK UPON SANDERS

Refers to His Opponent for Congress as Ignoramus of a Tammany Sandwich Statesman.

Congressman Meyer London told the people of the Twelfth Congress District last night that Judge Leon Sanders was a "kosher-ham sandwich statesman." Judge Sanders is running on the Democratic ticket in opposition to the fight for re-election by London, the Socialist Representative of the lower east side.

Morris Hillquit, who is trying to go to Congress on the Socialist ticket in the Twentieth, went down from the upper east side last night to help London win the district. There were fifty meetings, and the two spoke at as many of them as they could. Congressman London made use of the occasion to answer the attacks Judge Sanders had made upon him.

The country's lone Socialist Congressman stood before 2,500 wildly cheering constituents in the auditorium of Public School 2, Hester and Essex Streets, and poured out his wrath upon what he called a "Tammany Hall effort to play cheap Jewish politics in a Jewish district.

"I am going to be a member of the Sixty-fifth Congress!" shouted London, amid the ironic plaudits of a Tammany Hall kosher-ham sandwich statesman can keep me from it! It is only a cheap Tammany Hall politician who would tell you that I did not emphasize in Washington that I was a Jew. Why should I? Washington and America don't care what my religion is—and they don't care what his religion is.

"I am a Jew in religion—in all else I am an American. Any man who goes into a Catholic district and plays Catholic politics; into a Protestant district and plays Protestant politics; into a Jewish district and plays Jewish politics, is a traitor to his church and to his people.

"Comrades, I grew up on the east side and I am proud of it. And I know there are two east sides—the east side of the gangster, of the disorderly house, of the dive—Tammany's east side. And there is the east side of the dreamer, of the toiler—that's my east side, the east side with a soul—the east side who won't send a man to Congress because he says he goes to church many times.

"I hate this kind of politics—an appeal to you because of your religion. Why, you know the Jewish religion gave you Saturday as a holiday—and who took it away from you? Your Jewish business man, of whom we hear so much. And who gave half of it back to you? The Socialists. And if there are any spies of the low, lying politicians in this hall, I hope you will give them a message to carry back—that the Socialists will never give back this dialect."

DRUG EVIL GROWING, COMMITTEE HEARS

Habit Increasing in Wealthy Classes as Well as in the Underworld.

EASY TO BUY NARCOTICS

Justice Collins, in Special Conference Here, Says Laws Are Needed to Check Reimportation.

The Drug Committee of the State Association of Justices and Magistrates held a special meeting yesterday in the chambers of Chief Justice Frederick Kernochan of the Court of Special Sessions, at which ways and means were discussed for further fighting the drug evil. Representatives of the District Attorneys in Greater New York, together with agents of the Federal Government and civic societies, were present.

Statistics presented by Burdette Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, Chief Magistrate William G. McAdoo and others showed that the drug users were increasing to an alarming degree. One speaker declared the drug evil had ceased to be peculiar to the Tenderloin and the underworld, but had invaded the middle and wealthy classes of society. In New York County alone, Commissioner Lewis pointed out, there were more than 1,200 addicts committed to institutions during the last year.

One explanation of the ease with which drug dealers were able to procure narcotics was offered by Justice Collins, the Chairman, who said that legislation should be passed regulating the exportation of drugs from this country. He said that quantities of drugs which were exported to Canada and Mexico were brought back into the United States, eventually falling into the hands of habitual users.

Judge McAdoo told of the increasing number of persons who had voluntarily asked to be committed to institutions for treatment. He said that in the majority of the cases these persons were not led to take this step because they desired to be cured but because the price of drugs had become almost prohibitive. At present, he added, morphine was selling at $8 for one-eighth of an ounce.

"It's all a question of money," Judge McAdoo added. "One woman told me recently that all she had to do was to stand on Eighth Avenue, rub her nose twice, and she would almost be mobbed by dealers. If they can't get the drugs here they go over to New Jersey, where they have no difficulty in having their needs supplied."

Senator William H. Whitney, Chairman of the State Committee to investigate the drug traffic, which was authorized by the Legislature last session, was criticised by Howard Barbour, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, for what Mr. Barbour styled, was his inactivity. Assemblyman Morris Bloch, a member of the committee, said that although the committee had been in existence for three months, Chairman Whitney had not called the committee together. A resolution was introduced by Justice John J. Brady of Albany, requesting Senator Whitney to commence the investigation as soon as possible.

Three of the leading manufacturing chemists of the city, William J. Schieffelin, Herman A. Metz and Herbert Robbins, were asked to co-operate with the committee in its work. The authorities of the counties of New Jersey bordering on this State were also asked to take part in the fight. The Chairman was authorized to appoint committees on legislation, enforcement of laws and on treatment of addicts, who will report at another meeting to be held on Nov. 15 in the same place.

Among those present were District Attorney Francis Martin of the Bronx, Assistant District Attorney Albert Unger of New York, Ernest K. Coulter, attorney to the Vanderbilt Committee; Parole Commissioner Bertram M. Cruger, Deputy Police Commissioner Guy Scull, Assistant District Attorney Harry Anderson of Kings, Edward Barnes, Assistant Solicitor of the Customs Department; Andrew Tellman, Assistant United States District Attorney, and Joseph W. Wheatley, Special Agent of the Treasury Department.

$100,000 FOR ZOO BUILDING.

House for Collection of Heads and Horns to be Put Up Next Year.

Director W. T. Hornaday of the New York Zoological Park announced yesterday that the fund to erect a building to house the Zoological Society's national collection of heads and horns had been raised. The building will be built in 1917 and opened to the public in the Spring of 1918.

About a month ago Mr. Hornaday set himself to the task of raising the $80,000 needed to insure the new building. He said yesterday that not only had he raised the $80,000, but that to meet the advance in the cost of building materials and the expense of large approaches to the proposed building he had obtained $20,000 additional. The fund was made up of ten subscriptions of $10,000 each. The donors were Mrs. Frederick Ferris Thompson, Mrs. Russell Sage, John D. Archbold, Jacob H. Schiff, George F. Baker, Mrs. Louise W. Carnegie, Andrew Carnegie, Edmund C. Converse, Samuel Thorne, and two others who signed themselves, respectively, "In Memoriam," and "A Friend."

LANSING WON'T CAMPAIGN.

"Opposed to Bringing Foreign Affairs into Domestic Politics."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—On the ground that foreign affairs should not be brought into domestic politics, Robert Lansing, the Secretary of State, will not follow the example of his colleagues in taking part in the campaign for the re-election of President Wilson. Mr. Lansing said today: "I am making no campaign speeches. I am quite opposed to bringing our foreign affairs into domestic politics."

When Mr. Lansing was asked concerning the report that James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, would make campaign speeches in the West, he answered: "You know my views on that subject." It was apparent from what the Secretary of State had said previously that he thought Mr. Gerard, as a diplomatic officer of the United States, should not participate in political discussions.

All the other members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Franklin K. Lane, the Secretary of the Interior, who is Chairman of the American delegation of the international joint commission for the adjustment of the differences between the United States and Mexico, are taking an active part in the political campaign. All of them have been on the stump, and most of them are now making speeches in States which the Democratic National Committee is striving to carry.

WILSON LEADS IN TRAIN POLL

Kansas Straw Vote Showed Him to be 5 to 3 Favorite.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 17.—In Republican Kansas President Wilson leads candidate Hughes in a straw vote on trains. There he is almost a five to three favorite, a poll made by Frank B. Manning, former Alderman of Kansas City, shows.

Mr. Manning on Saturday went to Topeka on a Santa Fé train. He returned to Lawrence on the Union Pacific, then came to Kansas City on the electric interurban. On all the trains he took a poll. Here are the results:

Santa Fe train—Wilson, 68; Hughes, 41; not voting, 8.

Union Pacific—Wilson, 17; Hughes, 15; not voting, 4.

Interurban—Wilson, 12; Hughes, 5; not voting, 3.

BELGIAN WORKERS SHOT.

Refused to Work in German Factories—300 Sent to Germany.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following dispatch:

"Three hundred workmen in a Ghent factory who refused to work in German munition factories in Belgium have been arrested and sent to Germany. Twelve who resisted were shot. The Germans everywhere are forcing the Belgians to work for them, particularly on the railroads, their own personnel having given out."

HESS SERVICE

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Leases for you, buys, builds or leases with option to purchase. You have no problem of business location that Hess Service cannot solve. Architectural and Engineering advice are part of Hess Service. It is a service that leaves no regrets for after years.

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A capable contractor is a help on any operation he undertakes—an incapable contractor is a hindrance.

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Building Construction

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Ask your Physician

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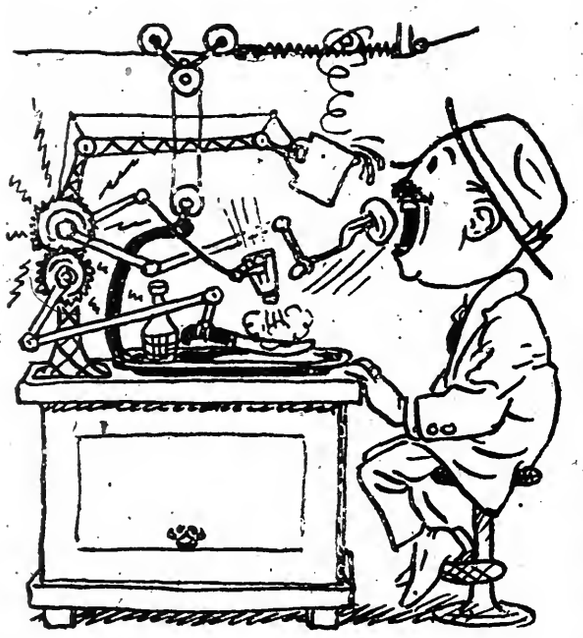

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A New Town Car

Those who appreciate superior workmanship in an automobile chassis, will favor the Phianna Town Car.

This chassis equals if not excels the best of those produced in England, France or Italy And the body, in every instance, exemplifies the ideals of the purchaser.

Chassis Price—$3,600
Bodies subject to quotation

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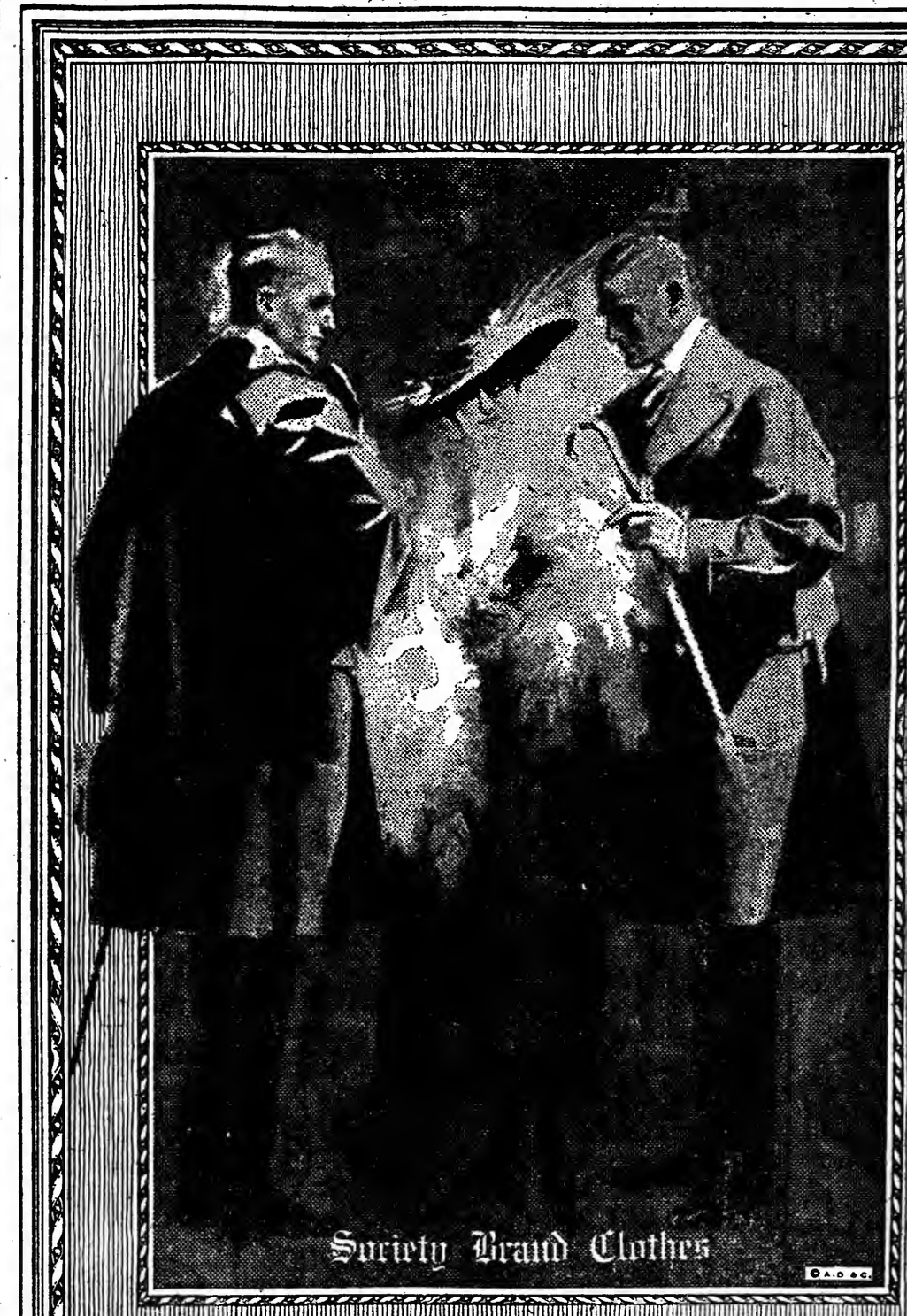

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It is attention to these and many other details, combined with faultless style and unsurpassed workmanship and quality, that have made Society Brand mean "perfect clothes." Yet you pay no more for these than you do for others that lack these distinctive features. They have at last supplanted the finer tailor-made clothes. Ready-to-wear, $20 to $50.

If you seek that extra quality of fabric, ask for "Double Service" Clothes, sold at $30 and up.

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Some time ago foreign wines went up—and still going.

Now then—is that foreign wine any better just because it costs you more money than it did before?

By the same token—was it *ever* any better for the fact that you paid ocean freight and import duty on it?

Then aren't you glad this war has taught you how good Cook's is, irrespective of price?

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November 16th & 17th

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Comprising Historical, Topographical and Scientific Books of Travel, Rare Incunabula, including Block Books, Caxton's Cato, Lactantius, printed at Subiaco, and other Editiones Principes.

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LATHROP C. HARPER

437 Fifth Avenue, New York.

POLICE, AS SOLDIERS, REVIEWED BY MAYOR

Two Regiments, with a Total of 2,500 Khaki-Clad Men, March in Fifth Av.

TRAINED IN SUMMER CAMPS

Show Good Effects of Drill as They Swing Past Cheering Crowds with Military Precision.

New York had a chance yesterday to see its police soldiers. They marched down Fifth Avenue, khaki clad, 2,500 strong, with all their accoutrements of war. From a reviewing stand in front of the Library at Forty-second Street the Mayor, Police Commissioner Woods, and many others watched them swing past. Every man in the line had attended the military training camps of the Police Department at Fort Wadsworth last Summer, and the purpose of the parade was to demonstrate to the public the result of that training.

The olive drab khaki-clad columns marched out of the Seventh Regiment Armory, in command of Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger, shortly after 1 o'clock. The men were formed into two regiments of three battalions each. The Police Department band headed the first regiment, Inspector James E. Dillon of Brooklyn commanded the first regiment and the battalion commanders were Inspectors Cornelius Canahane, John J. O'Brien and Frank Morris.

The Thirteenth Regiment band furnished music for the second regiment, which was commanded by Inspector Henry Cohen. His aids were Inspectors John Dwyer, Frank A. Terney and Samuel McElroy. Acting Captain McKenzie of the Telegraph Bureau was in command of the Signals Corps, which included a portable wireless automobile outfit that kept in touch with police headquarters during the whole time.

In the column were eight machine guns mounted in automobiles, and two field pieces, each drawn by sixteen men. The rapid-fire battery was commanded by Lieutenant Edward B. Mulrooney of the police boat Patrol, and the machine gun company by Lieutenant H. A. Taylor. There was applause for the sanitary company, formed of men who have received training as nurses. They were in command of Police Surgeon D. J. Donovan. The ambulance corps was under Lieutenant Richard Graves. The mounted troop of forty-four men was commanded by Acting Captain Walsh.

The men presented a soldierly appearance as they passed the reviewing stand with "eyes right," the officers with their right hands at the brims of their hats. They marched with a springy step and nearly every rookie looked in fit condition.

There were old men leading companies who a few years ago would have been doubtful whether military training could have been carried out in the Police Department. There were others in the line who had received their first military training in the Spanish-American War. Indeed, the parade seemed to emphasize the passing of the old style policeman, who grew so stout on the job that many fainted in each annual police parade, and as a class furnished a subject for the cartoonist and joke writer.

The military camp has become a permanent part of police training. The men carried guns, and the only evidence that they were members of the department were the badges pinned to each drab shirt.

The line halted just above Forty-second Street because the Mayor had not reached the stand. The men marked time for a few minutes before his automobile swung around the corner and drew up in front of the reviewing stand. Among others on the stand were Mrs. Mitchel, Commissioner and Mrs. Woods, Magistrate Barlow, Major General Daniel Appleton, Ambassador James D. Gerard, Senator M. M. Coronado of Cuba, Secretary to the Mayor Theodore Rousseau, Secretary to the Police Commissioner Henry J. Case and the following officers from the Artillery Corps at Fort Wadsworth, Major Kilbourne, Major Martindale, Colonel Bartlett, Captains Eddy, Gilmore and Campbell and Lieutenants Easterday and Waddell.

Cheers and handclapping greeted the soldier police all along the line of march, especially when they passed Sixty-seventh Street, St. Patrick's Cathedral and at the reviewing stand. Many along Fifth Avenue were either friends or relatives of policemen, and they saluted by name the men they knew, shouting good wishes.

The officers of the police regiments gave a dinner last night in the Waldorf-Astoria to the officers of the United States Army who had trained them. Chief Inspector Schmittberger was toastmaster. Commissioner Woods said that what was wanted in training policemen to be soldiers was to get enough military spirit into them to make them better policemen.

Major Elisha M. Martindale, who had charge of the camp, praised the men, and said he hoped the camp would continue from year to year until every member of the force had gone through it. The policemen gave Major Martindale a silver tea service; Captain Robert M. Campbell, a silver coffee set; Captain Albert N. Gilmo, a silver platter; Captain Robert C. Eddy, a writing set; Lieutenant George W. Easterday, a suitcase, and Lieutenant James C. Waddell, a silver punch bowl and a silver teapot and tray.

TOOK FIVE OFF AT KIRKWALL

British Arrested Four Belgians and One American on the Ryndam.

When the Holland-America liner Ryndam arrived yesterday from Rotterdam, Captain W. Krol reported that at Kirkwall the British had taken off four Belgians and one man who claimed he was an American citizen. The Belgians were M. and Mme. G. Godin and M. and Mme. E. L. de Labeye. The American, who could not produce any credentials, was Ernest Young. One of the British officers said he would have to serve in the army, as he was of fighting age.

On the voyage between Kirkwall and Falmouth, Cecilia Leonhart, 19 years old, who was traveling in the steerage with her mother, two sisters, and a brother, jumped overboard. The alarm was given and the Ryndam was stopped and made a circle while the emergency boat was lowered, and the crew pulled around the ship for some time, but no trace of the girl could be seen. It was very dark and the sea was choppy.

After leaving Falmouth the Captain received warning of the activities of the U-53, and on approaching the American coast the electric lights were hoisted over the side to show the name of the ship and the Dutch flag in case the German submarine should come in sight.

Among the passengers on board was Louis P. Lochner, Manager of the Publicity Department of the Ford Peace Party which went to Denmark on the Oscar II. last December. He said he had returned because Mr. Ford had sent for him; he did not know why.

Arthur C. Roth, American Vice Consul at Plauen, Germany, said he had come home for his first holiday in five years.

Another passenger was H. Brugman, an importer from Amsterdam, who is the Managing Director of the Holland-South America Trade Society, recently organized with a capital of $2,000,000, with branches in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. He said that Holland intends to increase her trade with the Latin American republics and that the society expects to open a branch office in New York.

COAL DEALERS PAY PREMIUM

Shortage in Labor and Cars Sends Prices Up and Public May Suffer.

Want of labor at the mines and a lack of cars has caused a serious shortage in New York City, which has resulted in a scramble of dealers to insure their supply by paying premiums of from 50 cents to $1.50 a ton. The retail price for domestic coal is about what it was on Sept. 1, $7.25 a ton, and, although the larger dealers refused yesterday to say that they planned an early raise in price, persons familiar with the market thought that the public would have to pay the premiums.

The shortage of labor at mines is blamed on the war. Thousands of men who used to mine coal went back to Europe to fight, and more thousands have been lured away from the pick and shovel to the higher wage of the munition factory. It was estimated yesterday that the shortage between now and the first of the year might run to about 20 per cent. The bidding of large industrial concerns engaged in munition manufacture for a guarantee of an ample coal supply during the Winter has also brought an upward trend to the fuel market. It was said at the offices of Burns Brothers yesterday that the payment of premiums did not necessarily mean an advance in price, for it was said premiums had been paid before without an increase in price.

ADAMSON CRITICISES SPENDING BY POLICE

Contract Supervision Director Has Tilt with Woods Over Cost of War on Vice.

$16,176 CALLED EXCESSIVE

General Contingent Fund of $100,000 Asked, but He Urges a Cut to Half That Amount.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, in making a strong plea before the Board of Estimate's Budget Sub-committee yesterday for a contingency fund with which to suppress disorderly houses in the city, aroused the ire of Tilden Adamson, Director of the Board of Estimate's Bureau of Contract Supervision, and a heated colloquy followed. Mr. Adamson charged that, of the Police Department's contingency fund for the current year, only a small part had been used in the actual detection of crime, while a greater part has been expended on disorderly house work. The department requested another $100,000 appropriation for this work for 1917.

"Does Mr. Adamson want work against the disorderly houses discontinued?" inquired Commissioner Woods.

"Where there are offenses against outward decency, as a certain able citizen in this town once said, I think it should be continued," replied Mr. Adamson. "I do not think it is necessary to go inside and spend money to get evidences on offenses against outward decency. Under the heading 'disorderly houses' the police have spent $16,176.59; under the heading 'gambling,' $8,737.51; excise, $2,289.84; 'confidential,' $2,775.74; 'crimes,' $9,977.01, and 'sundries,' $1,435.20.

"Mr. Chairman, I contend that there is no justification for the City of New York spending $16,176.59 in the rather brief part of a year to obtain evidence against disorderly houses. If there is vice on the streets it is not necessary to spend money to get the evidence. They do not have to spend much money to get evidence regarding excise. The excise law is being violated openly, and I did not know that the Police Department was making any serious attempt to stop the violations. I thought it was against our policy to do anything against the usual Sunday violations and night violations."

Commissioner Woods wanted to know what Mr. Adamson meant by "our policy," but the latter said he did not care to be specific about it.

Mr. Adamson recommended an appropriation of only $50,000 for the contingency fund.

"I have never heard any suggestion since I have been on the job that the town was too clean," said Commissioner Woods. "It has never been suggested to me before, directly or indirectly, by any one interested, but I have had reports of a great deal of dissatisfaction among disorderly places and among professional gamblers of our activity. I have never heard of any suggestion that we were using up too much effort in trying to keep the town clean.

"Mr. Adamson has not had the handling of the Police Department. It is a tremendous job. At any moment the thing is likely to burst out. If we lose our grip for one moment it might take a long time to recover what we have lost. I most thoroughly and emphatically believe that we are not spending enough money to keep the town clean. I do not know of any way to run the Police Department if we let up on our constant fight against vice and unclean conditions in the town, and if the contingent fund is ruthlessly cut in half for any reason, except you think it is not worth while to go after disorderly houses, it simply means that we cannot keep the town in the condition it has to be kept; that is all."

The sub-committee finally decided to put the matter up to the main committee.

TO FIGHT FEDERAL CONTROL.

State Railroad Commissioners Expected to Oppose New Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—A meeting in this city of State Railroad Commissioners, which is set for Nov. 14, will come just six days before the Joint Congressional Committee on Interstate Commerce will open its hearings, and is certain to take under consideration many of the questions with regard to railroad management that the joint committee will take up. The meeting is to be conducted under the auspices of the National Association of Railway Commissioners.

The call for the meeting indicates the scope of the matters to be considered. One of these, it is said, will be the conflict of jurisdiction between the United States Interstate Commerce Commission and State Railroad Commissioners. From unofficial sources it is suggested that the meeting will take strong ground against the purpose attributed to railroad managers to obtain legislation from Congress that will strengthen the Federal commission at the expense of the State jurisdictions.

It is supposed that the alleged plan to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission has for its ultimate object the complete control and regulation of railroads in every phase of their operation so that after setting the precedent of fixing the pay of railroad employes under the so-called eight-hour law, the Federal commission may take the compensating step of increasing freight rates to make up the added cost to the railroads of the eight-hour regulation.

The call of the State commissioners alludes to "vicious and unwise legislation." Reference is made to the fact that when the eight-hour law was passed, provision was made for a commission to consider "further legislation," and apparently it is this further legislation that the authors of the call regard as vicious and unwise.

"Those who are advocating the centralization of regulation in the agencies of the Federal Government," The Call says, "will have their views fully and ably presented to the committee by the powerful and well organized influences that are behind this movement. Those of our membership who believe in joint Federal and State regulation of railroads should discharge their grave responsibilities by presenting to the committee all the facts showing the good work which has already been done by the Federal and State commissions, should unite to defeat any vicious or unwise legislation which may be proposed, and should aid in the promotion of any proposed legislation which is likely to make such regulation more efficient, and should cordially co-operate with the committee and with the Congress for the promotion of the welfare of the country."

Grocers Fined $1,000 in Tax Case.

Exactly five and one-half minutes were consumed yesterday in the United States District Court in Brooklyn in the trial and sentencing of the J. Tolchinsky Corporation, grocers at 1,608 Bath Avenue, charged with having failed to file a corporation income tax return with the Collector of Internal Revenue before March 1 last. There was no defense, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty in one minute and a half. Judge Thomas I. Chatfield sentenced the corporation to pay a fine of $1,000.

MORE DELAY IN ISLES' SALE.

Delegates from West Indies Cannot Reach Copenhagen in Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 17.—In the meeting of the commission dealing with the sale of the Danish West Indies this afternoon President Neergaard reported that the delegates from the Colonial Councils had asked by cable whether to continue the journey or not, because they arrived too late at Porto Rico and would be unable to leave New York before Oct. 28. Therefore, they could not arrive in Copenhagen before Nov. 11. As this day is fixed as the time limit for the commission's considerations, it is necessary to come to an agreement between the Government and Parliament about the new bill by which the time limit is extended.

As the result of the joint conference with Premier Zahle and Home Minister Rode the commission agreed to endeavor to adopt the bill extending the time limit until Nov. 25, which is the utmost limit the Government will permit in order to obtain a settlement before Parliament's Christmas vacation. It is said the new bill will be submitted to a referendum on Dec. 13 or 14.

Following the suggestion from the Premier, the commission also today decided to summon the editor of the Conservative paper, the National Tidende, Oscar Kalcko, and the editor of the Moderate paper, Koebenhavn, Harald Witzansky, to give evidence about whether they in sensational articles published on Sunday and Monday intended to accuse members of the Cabinet of advancing their own interests during the sale negotiations.

The commission's next meeting will be open to the public.

On Trial for Murder of E. Maher.

Before Justice Frederick E. Crane in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday, Robert Katzenmuller was placed on trial, charged with the murder of Edward Maher on Sunday, June 18, outside of a dance hall at North Henry Street and Driggs Avenue. Indicted with Katzenmuller for the same crime and awaiting trial are Edith Ward, 19 years of age, and Michael Walsh. It is the contention of the prosecution that the girl got Katzenmuller to kill Maher to avenge an alleged insult. Mrs. Lena Katzenmuller, mother of the defendant, denied on the stand that the Ward girl called twice at her home on the evening of the murder.

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To us whose chuckles had turned to tears of pathos at "Huckleberry Finn"—to us who felt the cutting edge of a "Connecticut Yankee"—to us who saw the keen vision in "Innocents Abroad"—the coming of "Joan of Arc" from the pen of Mark Twain was no surprise.

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N. Y. TIMES.

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URGES HIGHER RATES FOR THE NEW HAVEN

President Elliott Says His Demand Is Based on Simple Arithmetic.

WOULD UPBUILD THE ROAD

New England, He Says, with the Country at Large, Has Outgrown Transportation Systems.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—An appeal for increased passenger and freight rates for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company was made by President Howard Elliott before the State Public Service Commission today.

"It is a sum in simple arithmetic," Mr. Elliott said, "that the New Haven cannot pay out millions more each year for labor and materials and have an adequate amount for betterments and improvements while the revenue remains stationary."

Mr. Elliott suggested that local passenger fares be increased to 2¾ cents a mile and the mileage rate be increased to 2½ cents from 2¼ cents.

The hearing was held as a result of a recent report of George W. Bishop, Chief Inspector for the commission, in which he said that the passenger train service rendered by the New Haven in Massachusetts was "far from being reasonable or satisfactory." President Elliott, who presented the New Haven's side of the case, said in part:

"As all the money within the control of the compaoy is now being spent for improvements and payment of debts, additional revenue should be permitted by increasing the rates now charged for transporting passengers and freight, for the freight cars used as storage houses, and for the carriage of mail and parcel post.

"The various commissions, both State and national, have been investigating and analyzing New Haven affairs for a number of years and have criticised them. The management is trying to adjust its affairs to meet the suggestions and criticisms. The time has come in the United States as a whole and particularly in New England, which many of us in the business world have been expecting, namely, when transportation is not sufficient for the needs of the country. The reasons for this are nation-wide, and the are accentuated in New England by the peculiar conditions of the last five years.

"Has not the time come now for Massachusetts and its commission to take a lead in a constructive and upbuilding policy toward all railroads, to help put them in first-class condition, in the interests of New England, which badly needs better transportation, as well as in the interest of the unfortunate stockholders? To put them in better condition needs millions of dollars.

"The quickest and simplest way to obtain more revenue throughout New England is to permit an increase in the passenger rates, not only on the steam roads, but on the electric railroads. The amount paid by each individual is small, but the aggregate sum will be large and will hasten the day when the railroads can finish the work of improvements.

"The New Haven contemplates the expenditure of $30,000,000 for improvements as fast as the company can get the money, men, and material. The management is aware of the inadequacy of the passenger service and is anxious to remedy it as quickly as possible. Through trains are being equipped with heavier and better locomotives and better equipment is thus being made available for use on branch lines."

The parcel post business is largely responsible for delays to passenger trains, according to Mr. Elliott, who said that the railroad was required by the Government to load or unload all parcel post matter at each station and that New York trains were frequently delayed on this account.

The annual report of the New York, New Haven, & Hartford Railroad, to be issued here today, shows the largest gross income in the company's history. The company earned from operations $76,311,852, an increase of $10,932,389 over the preceeding year, and a gain of about $7,400,000 over the best preceding year, which was 1913. The statement says this result was achieved in the face of much labor unrest, resulting in fifty-seven separate strikes on the company's lines, and also under discouraging operating conditions because of freight congestion.

Operating expenses absorbed $51,078,357, leaving a net income of $25,233,255 before taxes were paid, a gain of $3,980,035. The lines carried 28,285,411 tons of freight, which was 4,443,588 tons more than the year before, and the 52,245,353 passengers carried were 4,013,656 more than the company accommodated in 1915.

President Elliott informs stockholders in his statement that the eight-hour law will cause an increase of expenses of $7,500,000 to $2,000,000 a year, depending on the way the statute is interpreted. Discussing the labor organizations which were active in having the law passed, he says:

"There are less than 7,500 men in these organizations on the New Haven system, and less than 400,000 on all the railways in the United States. There are 24,787 stockholders of the New Haven, and at least 600,000 holders of railway stocks in the United States (not to mention at least an equal number of bondholders,) but their influence has not been exercised for their own protection. The directors and officers are doing their utmost to safeguard and improve the property, but the active influence and support of all owners of securities are needed, not only in creating a favorable public opinion, but in providing new capital in excess of what can be saved from earnings and sales of property in order to make those improvements that will increase the earning power of the property.

"The employes should realize that they are citizens of the territory served by the road, as well as members of labor organizations. They owe a duty to themselves and their families, to the company that furnishes them employment, and to the communities in which they live. It is very much to their present and future interest to have the road adjusted to the needs of the territory served. This work can be accomplished more quickly if every man will be economical. A cent a day saved by each employe will make more than $100,000 a year to be put into improvements."

Mr. Elliott asserted that the company must have additions calling for the expenditure of $27,500,000 if the traffic is to be properly handled. The company during the year bought up $866,000 bonds of its European loan of 1907, and this amount of the road's indebtedness was canceled. On June 30, the end of the fiscal year, the employes on the payrolls numbered 35,485, receiving in wages $29,269,.06, a gain of $3,503,789 over the previous year.

UTICA MAN LOST AT SEA.

Orduna's Officers Believe Elliott H. Seward Jumped Overboard.

Officers of the Cunarder Orduna, which arrived from Liverpool on Monday night, said that Elliott H. Seward disappeared from the first cabin in the course of the afternoon when the ship was approaching Sandy Hook. He conversed with some of his fellow passengers about 7 in the morning and was last seen at 1 o'clock standing by the rail on the promenade deck. He was a very quiet man and appeared to be of a nervous temperament. The opinion of the officers was that he had jumped overboard from the stern of the ship when the cabin passengers were below at luncheon.

Mr. Seward was missed first by his bedroom steward, who tried to find him to ask about his baggage. After spending nearly an hour walking all over the ship without meeting him, he reported to the Chief Steward that a passenger was missing. The Purser informed Captain T. McComb Taylor, who had the ship searched, but no trace of the missing man could be found except his baggage. He was described on the manifest as an American citizen, 42 years old.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Elliott H. Seward was a son of Alexander Seward, a prominent lawyer of this city. He inherited a comfortable fortune from his parents and has been regarded as something of a recluse. His taste turned to study and travel. For the last few years he lived in Washington, although he spent his Summers in the country and sometimes came here to visit cousins and distant relatives.

THE MIGHTY ARIZONA NOW A PART OF NAVY

Ceremonies at Brooklyn Yard as the Superdreadnought Goes Into Commission.

HAS TWELVE 14-INCH GUNS

New Ship and Her Sister Vessel, the Pennsylvania, Most Powerful Fighting Craft Afloat.

The superdreadnought Arizona, latest addition to the United States Navy and the largest and most powerfully armed fighting ship ever built at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, went into commission at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon while the bluejackets from half a dozen other dreadnoughts, the yard staff, and a large number of civilians looked on.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commandant of the yard, during whose administration so much Government work has been done there, read the orders from the Navy Department which made the Arizona an active unit of the Atlantic Fleet, after which Captain John D. McDonald read his own orders from the Navy Department to assume command of the superdreadnought. Then the band struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner," a big new silken flag was hauled aloft, and the Arizona was in active service.

For weeks past the crew of the Arizona had been assembling, most of the men coming from the battleships Kansas, Vermont, and New Hampshire, three ships of the predreadnought type which were transferred recently to the Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

The Connecticut, the sole remaining vessel of the predreadnought type now in the Atlantic Fleet, is destined to go into the reserve. The Atlantic Fleet has been reorganized, so far as its first fighting line is concerned, into an all-dreadnought fleet, and by this time next year, when the new Idaho and Mississippi go into commission, the fleet will form one of the greatest naval fighting forces in the world, with nineteen vessels of the dreadnought class comprising the four active battle divisions.

"Do you realize," said an officer of the Arizona yesterday, "that this one ship has more big guns than the Kansas, Vermont and New Hampshire combined, and that a broadside from the Arizona's twelve 14-inch guns weighs 6,000 pounds more than would a broadside from all the 12-inch guns on those three ships. Naturally, we got our crew from those ships. The Arizona is too big and important to risk a chance with a green crew, and the only sensible thing to do was to give us a trained crew, and the only place to get those men was out of the active fleet, and as those three ships were going into reserve, where they belong, they furnished a majority of the men."

In the yard yesterday, when the Arizona went into commission, were the dreadnoughts Wyoming, flagship, the Delaware of the Fifth, the New York and Texas of the Sixth, and the Arkansas, Nevada and Pennsylvania of the Eighth Division of the Atlantic Fleet. There are the first line fighting divisions of the great fleet, under Admiral Mayo. Divisions one, two, three and four are the reserve organizations.

In addition to the wonderful main battery of twelve 14-inch guns, the Arizona also mounts twenty 5-inch guns, and a full battery of anti-aircraft ordnance. In the opinion of navy officers she and her sister ship, the Pennsylvania, are the two most powerful vessels of the dreadnough class in any navy in the world. No other vessels of the Atlantic Fleet mount so many guns of the 14-inch type. The New York, Texas, Oklahoma, and Nevada each mount ten 14-inch guns. On all other ships the big guns are of the 12-inch calibre.

It was said yesterday that the Arizona was still about 150 men short of her full fighting complement of 1,084 officers and men. These men, however, will be provided shortly, and, when the ship goes to sea a few days hence, she will be manned to her required limit. The entire turret force of the battleship Kansas, among them some of the best marksmen and gunners in the service, are a part of the Arizona's crew.

The officers of America's newest superdreadnought are: Captain, J. D. McDonald; Lieut. Commanders, W. R. White, C. C. Bloch, S. H. R. Doyle, and Richard Henderson; Lieutenants, W. S. Anderson, C. R. Clark, V. V. Woodward, S. A. Clement, H. Bell, H. A. Badt, M. E. Knauss, G. Bradford, J. B. Glennon, H. G. Cooper, J. B. Rutter, E. C. Lange, O. C. Badger, G. M. Tisdale; Ensigns, D. P. Moon, W. C. Sutherland, W. E. Borden, Jr., G. F. Bunnell, A. D. Mayer, B. R. Holcombe, C. P. Cecil, W. E. Miller, G. F. Chapline, N. O. Wynkoop, J. H. Lawson, N. T. Lawrence, Jr., R. H. Jones, and L. Cooper; Surgeon, C. G. Smith; Assistant Surgeon, M. Harper; Paymaster, W. R. Bowne; Captain, M. E. Shearer, U. S. M. C.; Lieutenant, J. F. S. Norris, U. S. M. C.; Chief Boatswain, M. J. J. Farley; Chief Gunners, S. Danielak, A. D. Freshman; Gunner, C. Keene; Chief Machinists, M. S. Holloway, J. A. Oliver, J. L. McCormack; Chief Carpenter, J. J. Redington; Chief Pay Clerk, M. Gilman; Pay Clerk, W. R. Parker.

B. & O. BUSINESS BOOMING.

But Willard Complains of Car Shortage and Increased Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 17.—Having completed a two weeks' inspection trip over the system, Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, returned here today and reported that there was no sign of a let-up in business throughout the West and that the amount of tonnage was enormous.

"Our business has increased as compared with last year," said Mr. Willard, "and I see nothing that would cause an immediate diminution in the present activity. But expenses as affecting our property have increased even more. There is a shortage of cars on our lines; in fact, this is a situation which confronts practically every railroad in the country. So they are in the same position that we are with respect to equipment.

"Labor is scarce, although not as much so as it was some time ago, and this scarcity means that the railroads are paying more for it. The materials which the railroads use have also advanced in price, and the higher cost is interfering more or less with our work."

BRITISH GOLD FLOW BRINGS IN $5,500,000

Shipments from Ottawa to J. P. Morgan & Co. Resumed After Lull of a Month.

MORE TO COME THIS WEEK

Metal Supposed to Have Originated in the Rand and Australia—Assay Facilities Increased.

After a lull of nearly a month, gold imports for the account of the Bank of England were renewed yesterday with a shipment of $5,500,000 to J. P. Morgan & Co. from Ottawa. The metal, in bars, was lodged in the Assay Office. Since the heavy imports from Canada and direct from London halted on Sept. 18, the Assay Office has been able to melt down all its accumulation of gold, with the result that the entire $5,500,000 was smelted and weighed and a check for the total delivered to the banking firm before the close of business last night.

It was understood in banking circles yesterday that the inflow would probably be continued for some time at the weekly rate of $15,000,000, which prevailed, with brief intervals, from May 10 to the middle of September. Another shipment of $5,000,000 is expected today and a third of about the same amount before the end of the week. To date $315,000,000 has been received by J. P. Morgan & Co. since imports were accelerated in May, of which about $75,000,000 was deposited in the Philadelphia Mint.

The major part of the gold coming in from Ottawa is believed to have its origin in the Rand mines of South Africa. These fields are producing between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 a week, a rate which has been maintained since early in 1915, in spite of the unsettlement of labor by the war. While information about shipments has been carefully guarded, it is understood that large transfers have been made from Cape Town to Japan and from that country to British Columbian ports in Japanese steamers. Australia, also, has supplied a substantial part of the golden flood which ultimately has found lodgment in this city as a safeguard to sterling exchange rates and as a factor in facilitating the flotation of Allied loans in the United States.

Since it became apparent to the Assay Office officials that the inpouring of gold would be maintained at a high rate for many months, additional facilities have been installed in the smelting plant. The smelter is able to handle $10,000,000 of gold a day when weather conditions are suitable for high-pressure work. Outside of the British gold, the Government institution is called upon to melt down about $1,000,000 of gold a day, the product of copper refineries in the neighborhood and of jewelry repair shops in this and nearby cities.

MAY TAX MARTIN ESTATE.

Court of Appeals Dismisses the Executor's Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—The Court of Appeals today dismissed the appeal from the decision of the Appellate Division, first department, that Frederick Townsend Martin was a citizen of this State at the time of his death in London, England, on March 8, 1914. The appeal was taken by the Metropolitan Trust Company, as executor, from the order of the Appellate Division which reversed an order of the Surrogate of New York County adjudging that the estate was not subject to the transfer tax. William Sohmer, as State Controller, took an appeal from the Surrogate's ruling to the Appellate Division.

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Edison Week Oct. 16-21

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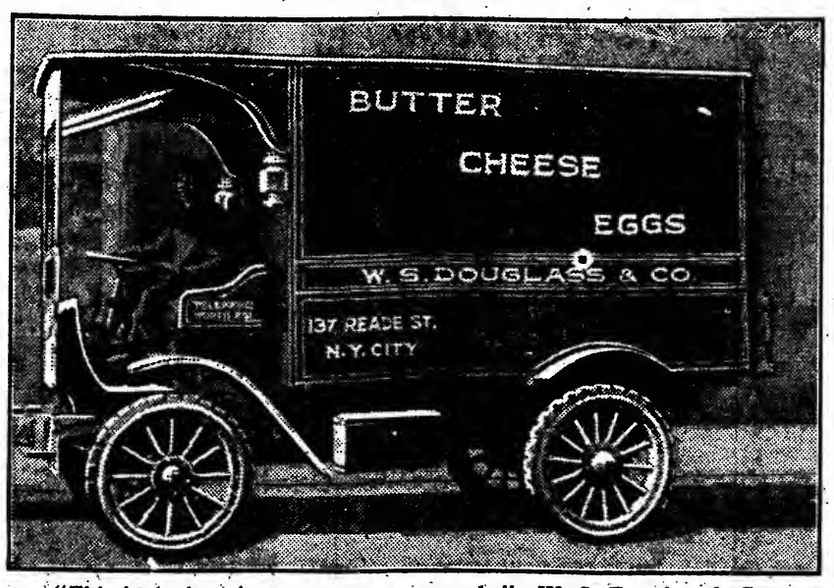

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Chemistry	25		

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board June, 1915, to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months passed the College Entrance Examination Board June-1916, in the following subjects—

English Grammar & Composition	90	American History	80
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The average net paid circulation of The New York Times for the six months ended September 30, 1916, was 340,904 copies—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

KELLERMANN FILM SHOWN AT THE LYRIC

"Daughter of the Gods" an Elaborate Amphibious Picture for the Submersible Star.

HAREM LIFE AS ADVERTISED

Novelties of Nudity and Natation Added to the Wonders of Spectacle in an Undramatic Photo-Fable.

The beautiful figure of Annette Kellermann and her matchless skill as an amphibienne are made the most of in "A Daughter of the Gods," the elaborate, spectacular and somewhat monotonous photofable which was unfolded for the first time last evening at the Lyric Theatre. On tropic strands, in vine-hung pools, on coral reefs, through dismaying rapids and in the marble harem plunge, the diving Venus disports herself and the whole business of this multitudinous and overcrowded picture is just to give her occasions. This business is attended to.

The result is a photoplay carefully calculated to shock the late Anthony Comstock and certain to please many others. There are long passages when Miss Kellermann wanders disconsolately through the film all undressed and nowhere to go. Audrey Munson, as exhibited in the short-lived "Purity," has nothing on Miss Kellermann, and as it has been elsewhere observed, neither has Miss Kellermann. This business is carried rather far in the life in the palace of the Sultan where the picture suffers so from overexposure that you can scarcely say "A Daughter of the Gods" is merely released. It is positively abandoned.

But the submersible star is unrivaled in diving and swimming, and this photoplay, taken amid settings as fantastic and Arabic as are to be found anywhere in the Caribbean, must leap from a hundred-foot tower, plunge into a pool full of crocodiles, be dashed against forbidding rocks, and fall down a waterfall, till the life amid the breaking china and flying pies of the comic studios seems serene by comparison.

Aside from the wonders aforesaid, "A Daughter of the Gods" suffers somewhat from being undramatic. There are a few scenes of great tropic beauty and a magnificent bonfire toward the end, but the interiors are mostly cluttered and disorderly, while the battle scenes, until the final moments, seem helter-skelter and rather dinky compared with those of Mr. Griffith.

The Kellermann picture was directed by Herbert Brenon. It was concerning the extent of the acknowledgment of this fact that he and William Fox had their mighty falling out which resulted in Mr Brenon's not even being invited to the première at the Lyric. It was soon whispered about, however, that he had entered in the kindly disguise that whiskers always provide and was seated in the second row. There were much craning of necks and excited whispering then, but soon Miss Kellermann dove into sight, and, muttering "A plague o' both your houses," the audience settled down to watch "A Daughter of the Gods."

FORM HIPPODROME CIRCUIT.

Dillingham in $5,000,000 Company to Establish Theatre Chain.

A company to be known as the American Hippodrome and Improvement Company was formed yesterday at 111 Broadway to establish a chain of large theatres similar to the local Hippodrome in the principal cities of America. The company has a capital stock of $5,000,000, and its Board of Directors is composed of H. O. Winsor, Charles Dillingham, and Byron Fellows, with associate Directors in several other cities.

The success of Charles Dillingham's Hippodrome production, "Hip, Hip, Hooray!" in Philadelphia, where it began a six weeks engagement last Saturday night, led to the formation of the company. After the Philadelphia engagement the spectacle is to be presented in Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul, St. Louis and Cincinnati. These cities all have opera houses or theatres adequate for the presentation of the production, though in four of these it cannot be given with its full equipment. In these cities the new company will co-operate with the local owners, and a part of the improvement fund will be utilized in increasing the stage and dressing room facilities.

The corporation has acquired centrally located sites in Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, and Toronto and on these will erect replicas of the New York Hippodrome. In these the Hippodrome production of the preceding year will be given each season and the playhouses will be available for grand opera, ballet, concerts, political gatherings, and conventions and other large assemblies. Cleveland is the only city on this list that has a playhouse of this type, and it is used for vaudeville. With the addition of the new theatres to the circuit the Hippodrome shows will be insured bookings of forty weeks annually and the size of the auditoriums will enable a scale of popular prices to be maintained.

DANCES FAMILIAR BALLETS.

Diaghileff Troupe Appears in "Carnaval," "Prince Igor," and "Cleopatre."

For the second performance of the Diaghileff Ballet Russe at the Manhattan Opera House last night the program consisted of "Carnaval," the Polovtsian dances from "Prince Igor," "Sadko," and "Cleopatre," with excerpts from Rimsky-Korsakow's "Le Coq de Or" and Borodine's "Sketch From the Steppes of Central Asia," played by the orchestra as entr'actes.

These ballets had all been seen during last season's appearances of the company here, and in details of productions and members of cast they did not differ materially from the already familiar presentations. The only change of importance in the casts was that of Alexander Gavrilow was the Harlequin in "Carnaval." It was to be noticed in the latter ballet that Mr. Monteux, the conductor, succeeded in making the score more piquant and expressive than it had been at previous performances.

It was announced last night that Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel" would be given next Monday evening with Nijinsky in the title role.

COHAN AS A SCREEN STAR.

Reported That Samuel Goldfish, Is to Put Author's Plays in Movies.

Plans for the formation of a company to present George M. Cohan as a screen star are under way, according to a Broadway rumor. The rumor is that Samuel Goldfish, who recently resigned as General Manager of the Lasky Film Company, was promoting the company, and that Mr. Cohan would appear in screen versions of some of his own plays in which he has acted, the films to be made and marketed by the company.

Mr. Cohan has been offered fabulous sums at various times by different film companies for his appearance in the movies, but he has always refused the offers. Mr. Goldfish said last night that he could neither deny nor affirm the report.

MISCHA LEVITZKI APPEARS.

First Recital of a Young New York Pianist in Aeolian Hall.

The name of Mischa Levitzki probably means little or nothing to most music lovers in New York. Those who went to his recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon found that it signifies a genuine talent in pianoforte playing, and belongs to a musician whose first public appearance in New York furnished an agreeable surprise, and gave much pleasure of a sort none too common in the performances of new and untried artists. Mr. Levitzki is a young man of Russian origin, who has spent most of his life in New York, where he was a pupil of Mr. Stojowski. Later he studied with Ernst Dohnanyi in Germany. It is evident that he has studied to the best advantage; still more important, it is evident that he possesses what no amount of instruction could give him, the innate sense of the artist, the power that enables him confidently to go his own way toward a goal of his own choice. This is not to say that Mr. Levitzki has already reached the fullness of maturity that is likely to be his with riper years and experience in life and art. But he has an unusual individuality, and achieves an unusual realization of it in his performance.

There is no need to speak of Mr. Levitzki's technical equipment. All who have passed on to the standing of an artist in these days possesses one. His is highly developed, very certain, and would be "brilliant" if he sought brilliancy as an end in itself. But he is as little of a virtuoso as can well be imagined, and technical proficiency is to him but a means to an end. His style is, indeed, uncommonly intimate in a manner that is intensely musical. He played Liszt's arrangement of Bach's A minor organ fugue with full and sonorous proportion, with remarkable clearness and incisiveness, and with a firm and vital rhythmic feeling that characterized most of what he did. His treatment of Beethoven's Waldstein sonata was not robustly passionate or rhetorical; it was poetic, intimate in its feeling, not a proclamation for the market place, hardly even for the concert hall. And there was an allurement, a persuasive charm in this exposition that beguiled his listeners into unquestioned acceptance of it.

There was an abundance of imagination, sentiment, and passion in his playing of some of Schumann's "Fantasiestücke," Chopin's A flat ballade, F minor nocturne, E minor waltz and there was always a dominating sense of their beauty, their musical quality, as in the gavotte of Gluck arranged by Brahms, and in the "Turkish March" from Mozart's A major sonata there were a pellucid clearness of line and grace and symmetry of phrase.

It is likely that under more favorable circumstances Mr. Levitzki could accomplish more in coloring and variety, and in depth and power of tone. His unassuming modesty before his audience, his self-absorption made a favorable impression, and were, indeed, a part of his artistic personality as embodied in his playing. It seems likely that more will be heard of Mr. Levitzki in New York, for he has wares to offer that are none too common in the artistic market.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC.

Charles Wakefield Cadman and Princess Tsianina Make a Demonstration

A concert to explain and illustrate Indian music in its native state and as utilized by American composers, particularly by Charles Wakefield Cadman, was given by Mr. Cadman last evening in Aeolian Hall. Mr. Cadman is known as the composer of several "best sellers" in songs, and his audience was consequently large. Among it were Indians and students of Indian music. He had the assistance of Princess Tsianina, of the Creek Indian tribe, who sang, and of Messrs. Artady Bourgin, violin, and Paulo Gruppe, cello.

Mr. Cadman spoke first of the Indian music as a natural expression of the sentiments and feelings of the Indian singers, and maintained that in listening to it, music lovers ordinarily spoken of as civilized should put out of their minds the crudities of the performance and the instruments used in it and think of its emotional expressiveness. To illustrate this point, which he did not elaborate, he had the Princess sing first, "The Old Man's Love Song," an Omaha melody, without harmony, as the Indians sing it, and then as harmonized by Arthur Farwell, also the Omaha tribal prayer, a Gregorian chant, and what was called an ancient Egyptian chant. He spoke of the involved rhythms of the Indian; and this was illustrated with the drum—though the rhythms illustrated seemed not at all involved to those who have listened to the rhythms of other primitive peoples. A number of "harmonized and idealized Indian tunes" were sung then and later by Princess Tsianina, mostly in Mr. Cadman's settings. She sang pleasantly in an agreeable voice of no great cultivation, sometimes with the aid of pantomime and gesture, and presented a strikingly handsome appearance, in a costume that hinted both of the Indian and of modern civilization.

Then Messrs. Bourgin, Gruppe and Cadman played Mr. Cadman's trio for pianoforte and strings in D. Op. 56, a feeble composition, showing a complete misapprehension of the spirit and style of chamber music, and a slender musical inspiration, which was naturally somewhat influenced by Mr. Cadman's obsession with the Indian motives, rhythms and intervals. Several Indian instruments of percussion were shown, and Mr. Cadman demonstrated the Omaha flageolet, playing some melodies and "love calls" upon it.

Much might be, has been, and will be said as to the quality and value of Indian music in artistic use. What Mr. Cadman showed last evening, like what has been shown before, seemed limited in scope, monotonous in intervals and rhythms, intractable material yielding small results except in the rarest instances. Indian music was again demonstrated to be something more interesting to talk about than to listen to.

BARRY FILM SUIT SETTLED.

Mutual-American Pays Author for "Secret of the Submarine."

The suit brought last May by Richard Barry, author and former war correspondent, against the Mutual Film Corporation and the American Film Company for $100,000 damages, has been settled out of court. Mr. Barry alleged that he was the author of a serial film made by the American and about to be released by the Mutual at the time the suit was brought, entitled "The Secret of the Submarine," and that he had never sold the production rights to the scenario.

Following the filing of the suit John R. Freuler, President of the Mutual, gave out a statement in which he said in part: "We place no particular importance on the allegations in this suit. It is a typical eleventh-hour action. We have dozens of letters from persons who claim authorship of any number of our most important productions."

The case came up for trial about ten days ago before Justice Greenbaum. The defendants, through their counsel, were trying to make a settlement with Mr. Barry, and the case was postponed from day to day until an agreement was reached last week. A representative of the Mutual yesterday said he could not give any details of the settlement, which he admitted had been made. He said the Mutual-American had acquired Mr. Barry's rights in the picture, which was tantamount to recognizing his authorship, the representative said, but he refused to give the amount for which the settlement was made.

Mr. Barry said it was a part of the settlement that he should be given credit on the film for authorship. He said he was not at liberty to state the amount beyond saying that it was in excess of what the companies had originally paid for the scenario to the agent from whom they bought it and for the novelization. Mr. Barry is a member of the Authors' League, and this organization has taken great interest in the case.

Washington Sq. Players Branch Out

The Washington Square Players have organized a second company to present plays from their répertoire in other cities. The second company will begin its career next Monday in Newark and engagements in Philadelphia, Washington, and Chicago will follow. The last named will be for ten weeks. The auxiliary company was formed because of many requests from other cities and a desire to give members of the organization not employed in the programs here a chance to act.

CORNELL ISOLATES ELEVEN STUDENTS

Young Men from Home of Victim of Paralysis Segregated in University Hospital.

NEW VASSAR QUARANTINE

Girls Forbidden to Go to Places of Amusement—Ban Put on Visitors from New York.

An increase in both new cases and deaths from infantile paralysis in this city was reported yesterday. There were seven new cases, an increase of two over the day before, and eleven deaths, an increase of six over Monday. Manhattan showed the greatest increase, there being three new cases and four deaths in the borough.

The State Board of Health of New Jersey reported nineteen more cases yesterday. Grace Opie, a seventeen-year-old student of the State Normal School in Trenton, died yesterday in a hospital there.

Readers of THE TIMES yesterday contributed $21.50 toward braces for infantile paralysis sufferers. Leon, Esther, and Bernard gave $1; Marjorie L. Calhoun gave $10, Arthur Edwin Gutman gave $5, and Betty Crosby and Francis Allison gave $2.50.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 17.—One new case of poliomyelitis was reported in Princeton Borough today, but not at the university. The death of Eric Brunnow, 17-year-old student at Princeton University and a son of Dr. Rudolph E. Brunnow, a member of the university staff, provoked a demand for strict quarantine. This, however, has been relaxed, as it is thought that no other cases will develop.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Eleven Cornell University students, who roomed at 105 Dryden Road, where Halsey Miller developed infantile paralysis yesterday, were segregated today in the contagious ward of the university infirmary. None of the students came in contact with the child, but the university authorities decided to be on the safe side, and the students will be segregated for two weeks. This is the first case here for many months, and no alarm is felt.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Although there has been no poliomyelitis at Vassar College, a strict quarantine was announced today at the institution. Students are prohibited from attending places of amusement and all persons connected with the college have been warned to remain away from New York and other cities during the possible continuance of paralysis.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Health Department officials here are unable to account for the increase in cases of infantile paralysis, which reached its highest mark here today. For the last twenty-four hours, 46 cases were reported, making a total of 441 since the beginning of the month. It was expected that the cold weather would practically end the disease.

STATE AFTER-CARE CLINICS.

Dr. Lovett Opens the First of a Series at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 17.—Dr. Robert W. Lovett of Boston opened today a series of clinics planned by the State Department of Health to provide after-care for children who have had infantile paralysis. More than thirty children were examined today. Under the direction of Dr. Leroy W. Hubbard, Sanitary Superintendent of this district, the rooms were arranged with examination tables and a corps of nurses.

At the clinic as the representative of the State Department of Health was Dr. John A. Smith of Albany. State Sanitary Supervisors Dr. Charles W. Berry of Brooklyn and Dr. Frank Overton of Patchogue were also here, as subsequent clinics will be held on Long Island, and in the territory under Dr. Berry's direction.

The next clinic will be held at Mount Vernon tomorrow. Port Chester will be visited Oct. 18, North Tarrytown on Oct. 20 and Yonkers Oct. 21.

PLAY BY DRAMATISTS' SONS.

Luke Thomas and Sydney Smith Wrote "Strike the Lyre."

Luke Thomas, son of Augustus Thomas, the dramatist, will soon make his début as a playwright. Under the pen name of Thomas Sydney, young Thomas has written in collaboration with Sydney Smith, son of Harry B. Smith, the libretto of a musical play, entitled "Strike the Lyre," and the piece will be produced early next month by the Messrs. Shubert.

The young authors, who are members of Squadron A, serving on the border, were classmates at Williams College, where they collaborated on several college scopic productions. Jerome Kern has composed the music for the piece, which will be presented by a cast including Frank Sylvester, Bert Leslie, Thurston Hall, Percy Ames, Scott Welsh, Richard Tabor, Clifton Webb, Quentin Todd, Reine Davies, Peggy Wood, Vivian Wessell, and Lois Meredith. There will be no chorus.

'Mad Dolly' for Yorkville Deutsches

The Yorkville Deutsches Theater will be reopened next Saturday night with the production of a musical comedy in three acts, entitled "The Mad Dolly." The original German book was written by Fordes-Mile and Herman Frey, and it was adapted for the American stage by S. Rachman. A. Schoenstadt and Max Simon. The scenes are laid in Atlantic City and New York.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Klaw & Erlanger are organizing a second company to present "Miss Springtime," Emmerich Kalman's operetta, in other cities. Elsa Alder will play the prima donna role, taken by Sari Petrass at the New Amsterdam.

Eddie Foy and his seven youngsters will resent their sketch, "The Old Woman in the Shoe," at the Palace next week. Mr. Foy will include in his act an illustration of custard pie acting in the movies.

The first performance of "The Show of Wonders," which will be presented at the Winter Garden Thursday night of next week, was given last night at the Shubert Theatre, New Haven.

Margaret Brainerd, William Collier's leading woman in "Nothing but the Truth," is in Miss Alston's Sanitarium recovering from an operation that became necessary suddenly Monday. Marie Carroll, who played Miss Brainerd's role when the piece was first produced in Chicago last Spring, is appearing in the role during Miss Brainerd's absence.

Alex Pugita, who was to have had a role in Julia Arthur's production of "Seremonda," has been ordered to sail for Italy to join his regiment within fifteen days.

Henry Stanford and Alma Tell have been engaged for important roles in "The Right Little Girl," a new comedy to be produced early next month in Syracuse.

Charles Coburn will play the role of Chorus, and Mrs. Coburn will be seen as Thee Moo-in their revival of "The Yellow Jacket" at the Cort next month.

The first performance of "Major Pendennis" at the Criterion has been postponed from next Tuesday to Thursday night.

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th St. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW 50c TO $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1916. LAST SIX TIMES. Seats Now on Sale for Show of Wonders. OPENING 6CR/20

48th St. Theatre Evs. 8:20. $1.50 Mat. Tom'w 2:20. GEORGE BROADHURST'S RichMan, PoorMan

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:20. WM. HODGE in a new comedy, Fixing Sister. As good as "The Man From Home."

ASTOR Mat. Today 50c to $1.50. TAYLOR HOLMES BUNKER BEAN

Shubert Theat., 44th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. Last Week. THE GIRL FROM BRAZIL. OPENING MONDAY, OCT. 23. Oliver Morosco's New Musical Farce. Seat Sale Tomorrow. SO LONG LETTY

Stirring! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. Playhouse Matinee Today.

WINTHROP AMES' LITTLE THEATRE. Violet Pearn's Uncommon Comedy. TONIGHT AT 8:45. HUSH! Matinee Today 2:30, $1.50 and $2.00.

44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S THE FLAME. DIFFERENT.

44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Tom'w & Fri. at 2:30. Maud Allan. The World-Famous Symphonic Dancer and Her Symphony Orchestra of forty. ERNEST BLOCH, Conductor. TOMORROW—"The Vision of Salome," only time in New York. At every performance the enchanting play-dance, "Mah, the Slave." Extra concert Sunday night, Oct. 22, when Miss Allan will appear in her sacred interpretations and the Maud Allan Symphony Orchestra will render a special programme. Prices $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c.

LONGACRE W. 48TH ST. TONIGHT 8:30. POP. MAT. TODAY 2:30. Wm. COLLIER in Nothing but the Truth

39TH ST. THEATRE, near Broadway. Evenings 8:20. Matinee Today & Sat. 2:20. BACKFIRE. With Mary Boland, Frederick Truesdell and the Most Notable Cast on Broadway.

Casino Broadway & 39th. Evenings 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. LINA ABARBANELL. BEST CASINO SHOW IN YEARS. Flora Bella

NEW GARRICK 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. The Greatest Franco-American Operetta ever given. LE POILU. Received Nightly with Enthusiasm.

COMEDY, W. 41. Evs. 8:45. Mts. Thurs., Sat. 2:30. Wash'n Sq. Players. In 4 NEW One-Act Plays

MUSIC THROUGHOUT. Pierrot et Prodiga. BOOTH Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Popular Matinee Today 2:30.

Castles IN THE Air ATOP 44TH St. THEA. Nightly at 11, Cans. THE BULL RING. Adm. $1.00. Greatest Midnight Show on Earth. Canaries, Spanish Dancers; Luana, Philippine.

CORT WEST 48TH STREET. Evenings 8:20. Matinee Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Oliver Morosco's Great New Comedy Hit. UPSTAIRS AND DOWN. "Audience laughed heartily and freely."—Globe.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Tomorrow 25 & 50c. "JUST A WOMAN"

PARK Thea., 59th & B'way. Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Mats. 25c, 50c. Evs. 25c to $1, Boxes $1.50. ONLY 5 DAYS MORE TO SEE CIVILIZATION. NEXT MONDAY AND TWICE DAILY THEREAFTER. The New Thrill Film. THE MASK OF LIFE. With the Sensational CINEMA STAR, PETE MONEBELLO, "THE MISSING LINK." Nothing Like It Ever Seen Before In This Country. Prices 15c, 25c, 50c.

LYRIC B'WAY, 42D STREET. Today at 2:15. Tonight 8:15. Greatest Amusement Event in a Century! BEAUTY AND DARING!! A Daughter of the Gods with Annette Kellermann. AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PLAYS ROBERT HOOD BOWERS' SCORE.

HIPPODROME. I WICE DAILY 2:15 & 8:15. Nights at 8:15. "THE BIG SHOW" With ANNA PAVLOWA. World's Biggest Show at the Lowest Prices. ROOF GARDEN. Best Seats $1. Loew's New York Thea. 10, 15, 25c. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Hoor to 1 A. M. J. W. KERRIGAN in "The Social Successors." Loew's American Roof 81 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. "A FIRESIDE REVERIE." All Seats MAUD TIFFANY, SCARFIOFF Reserved & &O., 6 STEPPERS, & Others. 15,35, 50.

81 St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. 3960 Schuyler. Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree in " Old Folks at Home." Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE. Mat. Today 10c, 15c. Eves. 15c, 25c, 50c.

RIALTO B'way & 42 St. Experiences of Donald C. Thompson on European Battlefields. Norma Talmadge in "Fifty-Fifty." Petite Ballet"—Incomparable Rialto Orch.

BROADWAY THEATRE at 41st St. Nightly at 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. VIVIAN MARTIN in "HER FATHER'S SON." Story by Frances X. Bushman in "Romeo & Juliet."

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 66 WEST 66TH ST. ICE SKATING NOW OPEN. Admission 50c.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES. NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. MATINEE TODAY at 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER'S SPARKLING GEM OF MIRTH AND MELODY. MISS SPRINGTIME. Music by KALMAN. Book by BOLTON. NEW YORK'S SUPREME SUCCESS! After the play see (Atop of This Theatre) ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2. POPULAR 50c TO $1.50 MAT. TODAY. Pollyanna. The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:30. Arms AND THE Girl

Turn to the Right!

GAIETY THEATRE. Evenings 8:20. Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:20.

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. M. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20. 6 Times More At This Theatre. MOVES OCT. 23 TO THE BELASCO THEATRE. DAVID BELASCO presents Seven Chances. MONDAY, OCT. 23—Seats Tomorrow. RUTH CHATTERTON in a new comedy, COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN.

EMPIRE B'way 40 St. Evs. 8:20. LAST 2 WEEKS. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20. "SPARKLING COMEDY."—Times. MARGARET ANGLIN in Wm. Somerset Maugham's Comedy. "Caroline"

LYCEUM 45 St. B'way. Evs. 8:20. LAST 2 WEEKS. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. "A Great Actor in a Great Play."—American. OTIS SKINNER in Booth Tarkington's Comedy Success, "MISTER ANTONIO"

CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. POPULAR 50c TO $1.50 MATINEE TODAY. LAST 6 TIMES. GEORGE ARLISS in PAGANINI. BEG. THURS. EVE., OCT. 26. Seats Tomorrow. JOHN DREW in "MAJOR PENDENNIS"

Knickerbocker B'way, 38 St. Evenings at 8:15. MATINEES TODAY & SATURDAY 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER. Seats now for all 17 Weeks) Performances.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. —LAST 6 TIMES— THE BOOMERANG. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW. After 8 mos. at the Cohan Theatre. Seven Chances.

Cohan & Harris (Formerly Cradle) Theatre. W 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20. LAST 8 TIMES. "THE INTRUDER" NEXT WED. NIGHT—Seats Tom'w. WM. A. BRADY WILL PRESENT "Object Matrimony" by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30. UNDER SENTENCE. With GEORGIE NASH and JANET BEECHER.

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REPUBLIC W. 42D ST. LAST 6 TIMES. Last Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20. THE DOLLY SISTERS IN HIS BRIDAL NIGHT

GLOBE Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the New Musical Play "BETTY" Famous Globe Chorus.

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Aft., at 3. Song Recital ROSALIE WIRTHLIN. AEOLIAN HALL, FRIDAY EVE. at 8:15. SONG RECITAL MARTHA PHILLIPS. Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 21st, at 2:30. VIOLIN RECITAL ZIMBALIST. STEINWAY PIANO. Tickets at WOLFSOHN BUREAU, 1 W. 34 St.

Only Recital in New York. Carreno. Carnegie Hall, Fri. Eve., Oct. 27, at 8:15. Seats at Box Office. Mgt. J. W. Cochran. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Aft., Oct. 20, at 3. PIANO RECITAL John Powell. Seats 50c to $1.50. Boxes $12. Steinway Piano. Direction JOHN W. FROTHINGHAM, Inc.

AEOLIAN HALL Song Recital Tom'w (Thurs.) Eve., 8:15. MME. FLORENCE MULFORD. Seats 50c. to $2. Mgment. Haensel & Jones.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Oct. 25, at 3. SONG RECITAL GRAVEURE. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Thursday Aft., Oct. 26, at 3. HAROLD BAUER. "COMPOSERS OF THE PAST" Programme. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

This afternoon at three o'clock. DUO-ART MUSICALE. in the LITTLE RECITAL SALON. Aeolian Hall. 29 West 42nd Street. An interesting program will be presented, each number exactly as played by one of the following noted pianists: BAUER, GABRILOWITSCH, SORO. Admission Without Charge.

SYMPHONY. Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r. FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON. NEXT SUNDAY AFT. AT 3. AT AEOLIAN HALL. Symphony in D.....Mozart. Sinfonia and Arioso.....Bach. Symphony No. 6, "Pastoral".....Beethoven. Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

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By Arrangement Metropolitan Opera Co. DIAGHILEFF'S Ballet Russe. MANHATTAN Opera House, 34th & 8th Av. Evgs. (except Wed.) 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30. TOMORROW (Thurs.) at 8:30. Petrouchka; Les Sylphides; Thamar. Fri. Eve., Oct. 20—Sadko; Le Spectre de la Rose; Les Papillons (American Premiere); Cleopatre. Sat. Mat. & Eve. to be announced later. PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor. SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES. SEATS NOW ON SALE AT Metropolitan Opera Houses or Manhattan

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, 1916.

A NEUTRAL SUBMARINE POLICY.

On Friday next Norway will begin the enforcement of a policy regarding submarines which is in advance of that of the United States, according to the opinions cabled from both France and Germany. Certainly Norway's way avoids the embarrassment of Secretary LANSING'S. He announced no general treatment, but declared that each case must be settled according to its facts. Norway goes straight to the point of distinction of all submarines from all surface craft, the power of submerging. No submarine is to be allowed to submerge in Norway's waters, and all submarines must show their colors at all times. Moreover, all belligerent submarines are excluded except in cases of emergency. That is municipal law, not international. It rests upon Norway's jurisdiction in its territorial waters, and outlaws craft which enter or depart secretly.

Germany likes our way better. Under Secretary ZIMMERMANN thinks our course marked by "a true spirit of neutrality," but that Norway exceeded its rights in distinguishing between classes of warships and applying specific rules to a single class. To Norway all submarines look like submarines, whether they are merchantmen or warships. Norway makes rules for submarines as such, for merchantmen as such, and for warships as such. That stops dodging about from one class to another and the putting of conundrums under conditions which make answers difficult. A policy for the high seas is still lacking, and is more difficult to provide. Nevertheless, it is no small accomplishment to have suggested a method promising to avert such incidents in territorial waters as have occurred in Europe, and easily might occur here if submarines were allowed to go and come in their own manner.

A submarine, with power of disappearing at will, differs from other merchantmen as much as from other warships. It is a power obnoxious alike in peace and war, and should be controlled in the interest of friendly relations. We objected the other day to an ordinary merchantman leaving secretly by night, although it had been duly cleared. There are stronger reasons for requiring submarines to enter and leave our ports openly. If that is our rule, submarines will give our shores a wide berth for fear that they may be seen and driven ashore by cruisers. Warships following a hot trail are careless about international laws, and there may be occurrences in American waters as unfortunate as have occurred across the ocean. There is no presumption in favor of straining a point to give hospitality to craft which use it to attack friendly commerce in a manner which we consider inhumane, and which might estrange us from other nations than the owners of the submarines.

TAXING CORPORATIONS.

Mr. SEABURY declares that if he is elected Governor there will be a new method of taxing corporations.

Franchises for railroads, gas, and electricity are great public privileges and should be paid for accordingly. The tax, however, should be on value and not on net incomes. Farmers and merchants are not taxed on net incomes, so why should corporations be?

Senator MILLS is as good an authority on taxation as Mr. SEABURY, and is quite likely to carry a general income tax through the Legislature, whoever is Governor. No Democratic Governor will veto an income tax. Nor is it likely that any Governor of any party will veto a bill for fair taxation of either corporations or farmers. At present there are defects in the manner of taxing both, and as conspicuously the farmers as the corporations. Farms are undertaxed as notoriously as franchises, and better progress is being made in the fairer taxation of corporations than farms.

This city is particularly interested in questions of taxation, and no candidate will prosper with a policy of unfair taxation of either incomes or property, either individuals or corporations. If there is a fairer method of taxing corporations than on income as an index and measure of value it would help Mr. SEABURY'S campaign for him to announce it. A campaign on one basis in the country and another in the city will not carry him far.

NO CAUSE FOR FOREBODINGS.

We need not be saddened at present by Mr. GATTI-CASAZZA'S warning that if the European war lasts much longer there may be no opera. The prolongation of that great conflict may in time deprive us all of so many things we have been accustomed to regard as essential that the loss of such a luxury as grand opera may be taken lightly. The comforting fact is that we are to have our opera this year, and that its promise is wholly inspiriting. If he really foresees a downfall of opera as early as next year, Mr. GATTI-CASAZZA can do nothing better than to make this season the most memorable in the history of the Metropolitan Opera House, or, if there are imperishable memories of the superlative in lyric histrionicism associated with that house, to make the new season at least as nearly worthy of the traditions as possible. He has great singers, he has arranged a varied program, he will indisputably have plenty of money. If he will take note more frequently of the pictorial development of the modern stage, he may make his revivals of the classics of opera satisfying alike to the eye and the ear. There is no reason, we repeat, for any present misgivings. An opera season at hand is worth two of superior promise in the dim future, and the operatic performances of 1917-18 are as remote as next year's vaudeville songs. We have, to be sure, a strong belief that there will always be reasonably satisfying opera where there are people willing to pay for it; there is no lack of American citizens who can sing and play the violins and wind instruments and manage the electric lights. A general smash in Europe might serve to unbuild American art. But that sort of speculation is of no present importance. Let us thoroughly enjoy what we have while it lasts.

THE FINAL REVELATION.

The Republican National Committee is alarmed by the reports from several States, and is taking counsel to find some way of dealing with "the Republican slump." Sending orators to the disaffected localities is not the way to deal with it, for that is dealing with the symptom and not the disease. Why is there, why should there be, a Republican slump? Why should Republicans be lukewarm, inclined to stay away from the polls, or vote for the Democratic candidate? Let the National Committee find out the cause and undertake to remove it, if it can; only in that way will it be dealing effectively with the slump.

If it sets about finding the cause, its search will lead it unerringly to its candidate. He is the cause. He has made no votes by his speeches; the hope that he has repelled none is now seen to be mistaken. If he had stayed home, there might have been no Republican slump. In every speech he makes he reveals more plainly the calibre of his mind, the extent of his equipment, the breadth of his views, and the conception he has of his place in the nation, and with every such speech more and more Republicans decide not to vote or to vote for WILSON.

And as he goes on he gets smaller. Even in his attempts, at the beginning of his campaign in August, to make an issue over the removals of TITTMANN and DURAND, he was rather bigger than he is in October. He shrinks daily, speech by speech. But there must be an end somewhere; he cannot become smaller indefinitely, and he seems to have reached the last shrinkage in his speech at Omaha, wherein he endeavored to excite the suspicion that there was something malign and crooked about the President's friendship with Colonel HOUSE. "The present Administration," he suspects, "has been in large measure an Administration of unofficial spokesmen, of mysterious influences." In a political attack "mysterious influences" is a phrase which is not to be mistaken. That it might be made plainer, he went on to insinuate, by the dignified method of a pun, that Colonel HOUSE was taking a share in the Government at least as large as that of the Senate and House of Representatives.

There is nothing mysterious about the relations of Colonel HOUSE and the President; they are those of two friends, against the honor of neither of whom has a word ever been said. But that is not the point. The point is the kind of attack that is made, the kind of mind that makes the attack. It was in a speech on "invisible government" that Mr. HUGHES made the attack; and "invisible government" is a phrase coined by ex-Senator BEVERIDGE four years ago to describe the control of the Government by corrupt agencies. It was in this connection that he jugged in Colonel HOUSE as a "mysterious influence" on President WILSON, so powerful as to equal, if not overshadow, the Senate and the House of Representatives. This kind of attack would not be made by a first-rate stump-speaker sent out by the Republican National Committee, because such a speaker would have too much sense and shrewdness, if not too much taste, to make it; it would not be made by a second-rate stump-speaker, because the committee would prohibit him from making it and would recall him from the stump if he persisted. It might, however, be excused in such a speaker, because such a speaker would not be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, seeking to inspire the electorate with confidence in the breadth of his mind, the size of his brain, and the propriety of his conduct. Two months ago it would not have been excused in CHARLES E. HUGHES. That it must be excused in him now is due to the readjustment of public opinion concerning Mr. HUGHES'S mental stature since he went on the stump and began to reveal himself.

INHABITANTS OF MARS.

It would be grossly unfair to Professor PERCIVAL LOWELL to assume from the latest reports of his discoveries and deductions that he has abandoned any part of his admirable theory relating to the hand-made canals of Mars. He has always contended that the lines he fancies he can see on the surface of that planet are zones of vegetation watered by canals, or channels, laboriously dug by the inhabitants. Those zones are wide, and within their limits exists all the vegetation on Mars. What we object to is the assumption credited, fairly or unfairly, to Professor LOWELL that the creatures who, by the construction of these mighty works, have defied nature and preserved life on their planet, are necessarily human beings. If we must grant that the human being is the highest living type that we know anything of, it requires no stretch of the imagination, surely, to conceive of the existence of creatures of a higher type.

Humanity has not, thus far, made such a shining success of its birthright that we need assume that no more rational and purposeful living beings exist than men. To be sure, all the gods of mythology are but supernatural men, but they are only the symbols of man's egotism. Professor LOWELL has got as far away from the earth as Mars; he has made splendid discoveries about its seasons and its climate and the engineering genius of its inhabitants. He would not be going much further if he would admit the possibility of the existence of quite superior beings on his inhabited planet, and all the others, in our little solar system and throughout the universe. Man has his good traits, as the poets have noted; he is capable of making a great deal better world of this planet than he has yet tried to make, but we feel that it would be, on the whole, rather gratifying to be permitted to believe that the wonderfully gifted inhabitants of Professor LOWELL'S Mars are beings of a better sort than highly developed men. There is no limit to the productiveness of nature. Why should there be to the imagination of Professor LOWELL?

"JOE" AND "JIM."

The Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON and the Hon. JAMES R. MANN are said to have met in Chicago. If they did, they must have talked somewhat as follows: "Well, JOE, what do you think of the campaign?" "Great, great," says Uncle JOE, emitting a column of smoke from a swarthy perfecto. "Ha, ha! We certainly have 'put it over' TEDDY all right. I never thought we could work off any green goods on the Colonel, but we made him taken 'em at Chicago." "Yes, we've met the Progressives and they are ours. You and PENROSE and CRANE and SMOOT and the rest of the boys on deck. Seems like old times." "Why, I'm a reformed character, don't you know that, JIM? Don't I applaud when HUGHES pretends to get hot about civil service reform? All his appointments will be 'efficient,' eh? Any good Republican that you and I and our brother reformers recommend is 'efficient,' eh?"

"You're an easy applauder, JOE. How could you keep a straight face at Peoria when HUGHES jumped on the Adamson law which you voted for, and you said 'he made a damned good speech'?" "I-kept a 'firm' face, JIM. It was hard work, and I thought I should burst. I wanted to laugh so. Please don't attribute any strong language to me until after election. Didn't I tell you I'm a reformed character?" "Now, I could have applauded for I was against the Adamson law." "Exactly, JIM, exactly. There you are. That's the beauty of the campaign. We've got 'em coming and going. We are on both sides of everything pretty much but the tariff." "Which must be as high as HAMAN, and its benefits uniformly distributed. Ho, ho! When we make that tariff, you and I and EBENEZER J. HILL will be trying on our ascension robes. Always thought you'd look well in white, JOE. But HUGHES is making a fine campaign, isn't he?"

"Sure. Nothing to say, and gets a bellyful of exercise saying it. JIM, what the devil—I forget, I mean the demon—do the highbrows mean by saying there's nothing in HUGHES'S speeches? Why, he's made the slickest campaign I remember since BILL HENRY ran for the Legislature in Bureau County, and got the Y. M. C. A., Sons of Temperance, and saloon vote."

"I do love to read the Judge's talk about America's standing 'firm for her known rights,' 'the maintenance of American rights,' and the rest of it." "Why, it's more fun than a dog fight. Nobody can really appreciate HUGHES'S humor except us fellows in Congress that voted for JEFF MCLEMORE'S resolution or Mr. GORE'S. Honest, JIM, I feel so tickled at the 'firmness' and 'American rights' stuff that I have to put my feet out of the window and wink at the moon. Moonshine and moon-green-cheese. That's what NICK LONGWORTH would call the 'atmosphere' of the Judge's speeches."

"Don't forget 'American peace,' JOE. An American peace is a Republican peace, of course. No other brand genuine. Republican 'firmness,' Republican 'prosperity,' Republican 'sagacity.'" The Judge is a wonder. I didn't think he had it in him. Sometimes I'm afraid he'll overdo it. What if he should come out for American Republican gravitation?"

"Oh, that would be all right. Everything goes. 'Vacillation' is a vexation, 'weakness' is as bad. We are the boys that invented courage and firmness. We're in favor of the maintenance of everything that ought to be maintained.' Details suppressed for obvious reasons. Further particulars after election. Give us the job, fellow-citizens, and we'll show you that 'we favor a peace in which every American citizen can walk with his head erect.'" "Meanwhile, our candidate will continue to walk on his head, turning double flipflaps with firmness and dispatch."

"Britannia in the East, thick German plate in the West. You can't beat him. At first I was a little doubtful about his indorsing ROOSEVELT'S speech, but how careful the Judge is in the West!"

"A statesman, not an opportunist. As NICK LONGWORTH says, the American-Germans will stand by him 'to the uttermost umlaut.'"

"And that song and dance about the banishment of the 'pork barrel.' Isn't it beautiful to see the Judge wave 'pork' away and bid it begone just as he did the nomination?" "Great Jehoshaphat, JIM, think of his warning those Nebraska farmers, riding in their automobiles and probably wearing diamond rings on their toes, against 'false prosperity.'" "We must have 'sound policies,' JOE, and HUGHES is putting the sound in 'em all right. What are his policies? His policies are sound. What more can be asked? But won't the people find us out? Between you and me, JOE, sawdust is not particularly edible."

"Oh, never get weak in the knees. The Old Guard never surrenders. Onward, heathen soldiers! I feel like a two-year-old, as frisky as a bull calf in a four-acre lot. I've a good will to go out on the Lake Front and sing:

"No matter what your views,
If you'll only vote for HUGHES,
For HUGHES hasn't got any, either!"

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Superstition Not Yet Abolished.

For people who try to believe that human reason, at least in the commonly acknowledged centres of civilization, has been sufficiently developed and educated to make impossible the old beliefs in magic and its powers, it is a little discouraging to learn that there is now on exhibition, in London, a huge collection of amulets, every one recently purchased in that city and all still trusted as giving protection or bringing luck by not a few inhabitants of the British capital. These strange proofs that ignorance, superstition, and credulity flourish sturdily, in spite of scientific advancement and compulsory education of the masses, illustrate practically every illusion held in the Middle Ages, and not a few that date back to the often mentioned "dawn of history," when the possession by everybody of child minds was not the just excuse for ridicule or pity that it is now.

Many of the amulets are supposed to guard against or to cure disease, revealing anew, of course, that the functions of magician and doctor were originally exercised by the same person. The horseshoe, either the real thing or in imitation, is still put to all of its ancient uses, though of course without a thought of its ancient symbolism, while fear of the "evil eye" remains as firmly fixed, though not as generally felt, in England as it is in Italy. The same bifurcated or pointed charms to divert its baleful influence are employed, too, though probably there could not be found in London, as in Rome or Naples, men of education and real scientific attainments who assert the existence of men and women whose proximity had better be avoided because there is danger in their glance.

A part of the collection consists of what may be called amulets not known to be such by their possessors. An example of these is the acorn-shaped object which so often hangs at the end of a short cord tied around the handles of umbrellas. People have forgotten that the oak was Jove's tree and that therefore acorns will keep off lightning, but they go on putting acorns on their umbrellas just the same. It seems that the war and its perils have had the curious effect of advancing the price of "cauls" from 18 pence, for which the collector was able to buy one before the outbreak of hostilities, to 50 shillings!

Light on a Dark Mystery.

Real photographs of the huge armored cars which the British have brought into action on the Somme, with results so satisfactory to themselves and so unsatisfactory to their enemies, have at last reached this country. One of them was reproduced in THE TIMES yesterday. It gave a good idea as to the general appearance of these terrible machines as viewed from the outside, but revealed little as to their construction, and did not make really comprehensible the enormous efficiency that had been ascribed to them. Least of all did it explain why the soldiers call them "tanks," or why they excite the laughter of all beholders except those against whom they direct their lumbering attacks.

Presumably it is when they are in motion and making their laborious way over shell craters and the remains of bombarded trenches that they have the appearance of prehistoric monsters and excite the risibilities of men whose experiences have been such as to enable them to see the amusing in an unfamiliar instrument of destruction. Even with all allowances made, however, for the capabilities of tractors on "caterpillar" wheels, it is not quite easy to believe that machines as heavy as these must be can climb, by means of their own motive power, out of deep holes in soft ground, but the testimony that these "tanks" do it and go ponderously on about their grim business is convincing.

Two large, uncovered wheels were shown in the photograph, standing at what may have been either the front or back end of the car. The most plausible theory—when knowledge lacks—is that these wheels were a part of something else, perhaps a gun carriage. That they increase the effective length of the machine is suggested, but their obvious vulnerability renders it at least improbable that they have this purpose.

These cars are essentially a return to the armor of other days, but it is armor for a little group of men, instead of one. Hit by a shell from a heavy cannon, the chances are that the men would all be killed and the car wrecked beyond repair. From machine guns and rifles these cars would and do give fairly complete protection, and that, of course, obviates the worst peril of battle.

An Ancient Formula in Question.

Whether or not the woman's promise to obey her husband should be eliminated from the Episcopalian marriage service would be a more important problem, and one less purely academic, if there were any available knowledge as to the meaning of the words as they stand and as to the seriousness with which they are uttered by those who assent to them.

Modern husbands do not expect with much confidence that their commands, as such, will be received submissively, and it is probable that they do quite as much obeying as their wives. Some observers in some countries say that the husbands do more of it, and to this reversal of old custom is lugubriously ascribed any domestic phenomena of the age which these observers find displeasing. At any rate, the bride has as much right to have a "mental reservation," when she promises to obey, as the bridegroom has to promise to endow her with all his worldly goods without the slightest intention of doing anything of the kind.

A promise of obedience implies not only inferiority on the part of the person making it, but a willingness to have disobedience punished or penalized. That, in turn, implies the use of force when occasion arises for its display, and the application of force, as a factor in marital relations, is apt to lead the husband into the police court, his ancient privilege of maintaining domestic discipline with sticks not exceeding the size of his own thumb having been abolished—whether for good or ill is a matter of opinion.

Everything considered, perhaps the husband who can get an occasional request granted, after demonstrating its reasonableness in a convincing manner, should be content. To demand more is to demand a good deal.

BRITISH MAIL CENSORSHIP.

The London Post Shows Evidence of Its Military Advantages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The British censorship of mails having created so much feeling in this country, and so many persons honestly believing that the scrutiny of their personal correspondence is a gratuitous impertinence, without any justifying military advantage, the following item from the news columns of The London Morning Post of Sept. 27 will, I am sure, be of general interest

An unwitting tribute to the efficiency of the British censorship of the mails is contained in an article appearing in the Rheinische-Westphalische Zeitung of Sept. 12. Readers are warned not to comply with the requests of their relatives and friends interned in enemy countries to send them information concerning the present conditions in Germany, either in cipher or invisible ink. "For these requests are indirectly and craftily instigated by our enemies," it says, "who have means of reading both invisible writing and of deciphering every kind of code."

Commenting on this "unwitting tribute," The Morning Post says editorially:

Neutrals may also profitably note the confession implied in the warning of the Rhenish journal that the post has been used extensively for the secret communication of information to the enemy. These same neutrals, in protesting against our censorship of the mails, have declared that such censorship is purely vexatious and serves no real military purpose. If it were otherwise, they have admitted, they would not feel justified in protesting. Now they know, by the confession of the enemy, that the censorship is very far from being purely vexatious, and that it does serve a very real military purpose. Confirmation of that conclusion may be found in another circumstance—the success with which certain secret information has been kept from oozing out of the country. Take the case of the "Tanks," for instance. Their appearance on the battlefield was a complete surprise to neutrals as well as to the enemy, and that surprise could never have been sprung if the censorship of postal matter had not been both thorough and intelligent. It will be another of the many ironies which this war has presented if, owing to the unsolicited witness of the Germans themselves, under feelings to the British censorship are inspired among those, both at home and abroad, who are inclined now to regard themselves as its most aggrieved victims.

A. MAURICE LOW.

Washington, Oct. 11, 1916.

The Question for Mr. Hughes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Secretary Lane in a recent article in THE TIMES is very insistent that the Republican leaders should indicate what they would have done in President Wilson's place instead of the things he did.

This constant harping on the question "What would you have done?" is childish and absolutely unfair.

Let us suppose the manager of a big industrial plant had brought the business to the verge of financial ruin. What course would the Directors be likely to pursue? Would they make it a condition that the proposed new manager should first, to prove his efficiency, explain what he would have done which the incompetent manager had failed to do? By no means. They would select a man of proved capacity and say to him, "We place this great organization in your hands and expect you to rescue it from the ruin which now stares it in the face."

M. T. R.

New York, Oct. 16, 1916.

THE SHAKESPEARE GARDEN.

"I know a garden where the wild thyme grows,"
And marigolds are nodding to the bee—
Where mignonette and rambling sweetbriar rose
Mingle their fragrancy.

Azure and gold, above the blossoms, gleam
The fluttering butterflies; and, spirit-white,
One flits apart where water-lilies dream
In crystal shadowy light.

The scarlet salvia clambers up the rocks
Like regiments of red-coat grenadiers,
Above the wall-flowers and the lady-smocks,
And blue-eyed widows' tears.

And by the waters where the bulrush meets
The emerald moss that on the margin lies,
In slender grace the tall papyrus greets
Its old Egyptian skies.

Sweet whisper zephyrs through the trailing vines,
Sweet is the music where the ripples run;
And over all in softened splendor shines
The everlasting sun.

M. E. SUMLER.

BOMBS ON NUERNBERG.

Ground for Belief That the French Attack Was Mythical.

New York, Oct. 11, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article that appeared in THE TIMES entitled "Mysteries of War that are Unsolved," much is made out of the report that on Aug. 2, 1914, before war had been declared between France and Germany, a French aeroplane had dropped bombs on the City of Nürnberg. The writer of the article, who is evidently not of pro-ally tendency, enumerates the various improbabilities and unlikelihoods attached to the story—improbabilities so strong that, as he says, British and French authorities have been inclined to put the whole affair down as a pure invention. "But," he adds, "apparently many persons saw bombs dropped, and the Germans would hardly have gone so far as this to build up a fictitious story." This valuation of German political morality will hardly invite the indorsement of the student of history. The matter in itself would be of small moment by the side of the many vital questions that now engage our attention; but it was considered of sufficient import to form the basis of the complaint of Herr von Schoen to M. Viviani, President of the Council, when he asked for his passports.

From a historical point of view, the question is therefore of some interest; and as Germans have said to me, "Wir werdeff die Geschichte Schreiben," i. e., we shall force the German version of the events preliminary to the war down the throats of students and readers, just as we did in connection with the Ems dispatch in 1870, it is therefore serving a useful purpose to nail these and similar lies to the mast. The fact is that it was only on Aug. 3, and from Berlin, that Nürnberg knew that bombs had been dropped upon itself the day previous. Even on Aug. 3 the Kölnische Zeitung had a note to the effect that the Bavarian Minister of War doubted the whole story.

But what is more curious (if that is the proper word to use) is that in a German paper itself the allegation is declared to be false. In the month of June, 1916, Professor Schwalde is reported to have written in the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, of which he is the editor, an article in which the following passage occurs: "It is false that French aviators on Aug. 2, 1914, threw bombs on Nürnberg. The Mayor of the city has written recently to the General commanding the Third Bavarian Army Corps to say that he has never known anything about the bombardment of the railroad stations at Nürnberg-Kissengen or Nürnberg-Ausbach, either before or after the declaration of the war."

I have said "is reported." I have the quotation from a reputable French paper. I have tried not only in New York but in several other large cities to procure a file of the Wochenschrift; but have been unable to do so. No German periodicals seem to have arrived in this country since last March. I am, however, quite ready to believe it, especially as the occupation of Luxemburg was justified in part by the story that 650 French cyclists had penetrated the Duchy—a story just as fabulous as the Nürnberg one.

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.

A Frank for Propaganda.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hon. William Schley Howard of Kirkwood, Atlanta, Member of Congress from the Fifth District, Georgia, has sent me a question sheet regarding a resolution which he proposes to introduce at the next session of Congress, and which reads as follows:

Resolved, &c., That it is desirable to have a popular vote on the following question:

Shall the United States, after the present European war, offer to conclude a defensive alliance with Britain, France, and Germany?

In his letter Mr. Howard refers me for further details of his scheme to an anti-British and pro-German pamphlet by Robert Stein, which he incloses. Stein's pamphlet, which is entitled "Peace Through a Disentangling Alliance," argues that Germany is fighting a defensive war; that Belgium has no right to existence as an independent nation; that Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania should become a part of Austria-Hungary; that Ireland should become an independent nation; that Germany must have more colonies; that our Government should place an embargo on the export of munitions to the Allies; that Britain is trying to "crush" Germany, &c.

I have replied to Congressman Howard as follows:

Your question sheet regarding a proposed defensive alliance of the United States with Britain, France, and Germany has reached me.

As it is accompanied by the pro-German pamphlet of Robert Stein, which is obviously a part of the German propaganda in this country, and is apparently inspired by this pamphlet, I must refuse to answer it. As an American I feel that I cannot in any way countenance this propaganda.

Would it not be desirable to make known to the public these activities of the Hon. William Schley Howard of Georgia? It is also worthy of note that he is using his Congressional franking privilege to send this pro-German literature free through our mails.

MAURICE PARMELEE.

New York, Oct. 16, 1916.

A Different Course with U-Boats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What a pitiful and humiliating role for officers of the American Navy to assist in searching a British ship in order that all the passengers be taken off, and then to stand by and watch the Germans send the English vessel to the bottom! Not only an English vessel, but a neutral ship as well—neutral, mind you, and right here in American waters!

Instead of standing by, the writer would have liked to see the American destroyers take up their station in front of the doomed vessels—that would have been what is called in French un beau geste—and the Germans would not have dared sink them; no, no more than they dared fire on Dewey's fleet when Chichester brought up his ships between it and the German guns in Manila Bay. Oh, shades of Decatur! who swept the Mediterranean of its pirates, and performed what Nelson himself termed "the most daring act of the age," when he destroyed the Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli! But those were other days—and other men. Today our chief concern is to keep out of war; a feat which requires no great statecraft since it simply consists in "backing down" and running away.

R. L. S.

New Haven, Oct. 16, 1916.

Favors from U-Boats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Putting men, women, or children into small boats on the high seas is not putting these people into a place of safety. No sane person would intrust himself or his family, except through dire necessity, into small boats on the high seas. Exposure or storm may cause death to those put into small boats. Death through exposure or accident coming to people forcibly put into small boats would be murder by the agency which put the people there. No nation should tolerate the forcible placing of its peaceful citizens into small boats on the high seas by another nation. Because a cruiser is so small as not to be able to remove passengers or seamen from a merchant ship to a place of safety is no reason why the cruiser should be given a license to kill all on board the ship or to endanger the lives of the persons on the ship.

H. C. MIDDLETON.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 14, 1916.

MR. WILSON OR THE OLD GUARD.

Confidence in the President's High Motives Outweighs Dissatisfaction With Some of His Policies.

New York, Oct. 16, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The German-Americans say they are going to vote for Mr. Hughes because they believe that he cannot be worse for the German cause than Mr. Wilson.

Friends of the Allies say they are going to vote for Mr. Hughes because they believe that he cannot be worse for the cause of the Allies than Mr. Wilson.

The slogan "Anything to Beat Wilson" is no justification for any man's vote. A vote ought always to rest on a reason, not on a negation. Next November it ought to be determined by our views as to the policies which our Government should follow during the four succeeding years, and principally by our views as to our foreign policies. In comparison with that issue, domestic issues fade into insignificance. Curiously enough, however, a choice between candidates which is based upon considerations of foreign policy will in the last analysis be determined by the domestic situation.

It is a dreadful thing to say, but it is the truth: Mr. Hughes does not lead his party. We who in this State voted for him as Governor with joy and held up his hands because we found him superior to the bosses of his organization now find him abdicating the position of leadership which was unquestionably his on the day of his nomination, and which he might have maintained to the end of at least two Presidential terms. He has submitted to the gag, and his late declarations of independence—if such they really are—have come too late. The consequence is that, instead of ruling his party, his party rules him—and the Republican Old Guard rules his party.

Whatever else we may say about Mr. Wilson, he dominates his party. He is the least subject to outside pressure of any man who has been in the White House for many years, and least of all can he be approached by any Old Guard, whether of Republicanism or Democracy.

The choice, then, lies between Mr. Wilson on the one hand and the Republican Old Guard on the other, and this is the reason why our choice, even when it is based on questions of foreign policy, will be ultimately determined by domestic conditions. How will Mr. Wilson, and the Republican Old Guard, respectively, handle our foreign affairs?

As to Mexico: That unfortunate country is torn by internal dissension, is the prey of unscrupulous and ignorant plunderers, and has been the victim of a social organization which has eliminated, or, rather, aborted the growth of a substantial middle class. She is solving her own problems after a fashion, and is making a progress which, under all the circumstances, must be regarded as highly creditable. Except in the north, she is rapidly attaining stable and substantial conditions. In the process, however, our citizens residing in Mexico have been largely subjected to the same processes of robbery, personal violence, and even murder, as Mexican citizens, and Mexican robber bands have on occasion invaded our own territory. This makes it necessary to protect our borders with armed forces and raises the question of protection to Americans in Mexico. Unquestionably we have suffered wrongs at the hands of Mexico; but then, Americans have raided Mexico, and in the long account between the two countries it is far from certain that the balance of righteousness is in our favor. One thing is certain, however: Mexico must settle her own problems. We cannot help her, and if we undertake to manage her affairs we shall have nothing for our pains but a costly, bloody, and fruitless war.

The Republican Old Guard—Mr. Hughes speaking pronounces for a "vigorous policy" in Mexico, and loudly declares that our "investors" must be protected. The disguise is thin. It does not mean war necessarily, but it does mean a resumption of our old hectoring and domineering attitude, dictated by financial interests hungering for concessions and using the Old Guard to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. It will accomplish nothing except to stir up bad blood.

With all Mr. Wilson's mistakes, vacillations, and inconsistencies in Mexico, financial influences and potentates have no part in determining his course of action. On the contrary, whatever he does will be actuated by disinterested motives, and his election will contain a larger promise of just dealing and cordial relations with Mexico, and similarly with all the other southern republics, than we can ever dare to hope for under a Republican administration. More than that, it will mean a surer protection of our rights and interests than anything the Old Guard can ever get for us. Mr. Wilson's cast of mind, tending as it does to peace, has caused him to betray the honor of his country in his dealings with Germany; but at least he has done more to establish our relations with the southern republic on the lofty plane of sympathy, justice and fraternity than any President we have ever had. Personally, if I must make the choice, I would rather be branded a coward in Europe than be a bully in Mexico.

As to Europe: The problems which have arisen during the present war are, in a sense, temporary. Even the Lusitania issue will pass. The war, however, will come to an end, and it is after peace shall be declared that the problem which will most vitally affect our future and the future of the world will arise for settlement: Shall we take part in a "war after the war," or shall we stand for the "open door"? Powerful and ruthless interests will try to dominate the belligerent countries. For their selfish ends they will imperil all that will be gained by peace, and there is grave danger that in the settlement, and afterward, causes of future wars will be insidiously planted and that another and even more baleful harvest will be garnered. That will be the time when the influence of our country can be most beneficially exerted for peace, for freedom and for humanity. Who can better be trusted with that delicate and yet inspiring task—Mr. Wilson, or the Republican Old Guard?

If Mr. Hughes should be elected, the old Mark Hanna-Joe Cannon days will come again. Congress will be overrun with lobbyists seeking tariff favors, and they will be welcomed. At their behest we shall tax our foreign markets out of existence, because we cannot sell without buying, and while we shall want to sell we shall tax out of existence our power to buy. Moreover, we shall force the European countries to close their markets against our own people. Thus we shall initiate, or accentuate, tendencies which, unless they are forestalled, will confine our now expanding energies within our own borders, will forfeit our position as a world influence, will generate new quarrels among the nations, and will, in a word, reproduce all the causes and conditions of war.

Mr. Wilson, upon his advent to office, surrendered in some degree to three reactionary influences, and his surrender was a grave betrayal of the trust which was reposed in him. Nevertheless, he does in general recognize the obligation to set free the energies of our people by casting off the shackles upon world intercourse. He and his party behind him will approach the problems of the "war after the war" with a broader view and a more liberal spirit than will ever be possible for any Republican administration to understand, still less to adopt.

Mr. Wilson has been guilty of more than one grave betrayal of trust. His record in the matter of the civil service of our Government, in the matter of the tariff, in the matter of the negroes, in the matter of the inconceivable barbarities of the Germans, will furnish more than one black page for American history. Nevertheless, when all is said and done, he thinks and speaks in terms of man and man's freedom, while Mr. Hughes speaks and thinks in terms of property and the laws of property. As between the two, the friends of America, the friends of the Allies, and the friends of humanity should vote for Mr. Wilson.

EVERETT V. ABBOT.

The Army and the Police.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit a pacifist, who is not an anarchist, to enter a protest against the title "Lesson for Pacifists" which you have placed against your editorial note on the police and the car strike. I raise this protest because your editorials are usually convincing and based on facts, but in this instance you have made a sweeping implication which is unjustifiable because the most determined pacifists, the Quakers, have always stood for an efficient police force and for courts to pass on the actions of the police. Those who believe that their own army is merely a police force forget that its officers are the sole judges between their own army and its victims, and from their order to kill there is no appeal and no reprieve.

The pacifist who is not an anarchist need ask no better illustration of the need for such a judge than he finds in "liberty-loving" England today, where more than 2,000 young men are in prison because they believe war is inherently wrong; England, where numbers of pacifists have been condemned to years of penal servitude at hard labor and some have been condemned to death by the military authorities after the civil authorities had promised that such punishment would be meted out to none but traitors. These pacifists were the idealists of their country, and could be called traitors only by those who think that any infraction of military discipline is treason, even though such infraction is merely protesting against an obviously unjust order. The civil Government of England stands by helpless or indifferent and lets the military censor suppress every recital of these facts. Surely you do not think the civil Government of New York should let its policemen treat its citizens thus and stand by helpless and indifferent during a strike while the police kept all accounts of their tyranny away from those to whom they should be accountable

EDWARD THOMAS.

New York, Oct. 16, 1916.

Tagore's Play in Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The success scored by Tagore's new play at the Munich Theatre is a cunning political move, according to some mischiefmakers who scent plots everywhere. They attribute to the Indian poet who now tours the United States the treasonable prediction of Britain's imperial dismemberment unless a large measure of self-government be speedily granted to unhappy India.

As a matter of fact, Tagore's mentality is mild and mystic. He is a visionary, averse to politics and publicity. Tagore is the worthy successor of a long and noble line of illustrious playwrights who have raised the Indian theatre on a level with the Athenian and Shakespearean stage. Every trait of human nature with all its thrilling pathos and streaks of laughter has been exquisitely dramatized by Kalidasa and Bhavabhuti, just to mention two sparkling lights among the stars of ten times twice ten hundred years ago. Hands off literature, ye wirepullers and political capitalists!

ERNEST F. HORRWITZ.

New York, Oct. 3, 1916.

For Le Bienstre du Blesse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I received this morning the following appeal from the Marquise d'Andigne, (Madeline Goddard of Providence, R. I.,) to which you will perhaps kindly give space:

Last Spring when the battle was raging before Verdun, when the cannon was thundering, a person very active in war relief work stood watching the troops marching by one of the Generals in command on their way to the trenches. When they had passed, the visitor said: "General, is there not something more we can do for them?" The General replied quickly: "Yes,

WORLD PEACE PLANS BEFORE CHURCHMEN

Episcopal Bishops Propose a Commission to Promote the Friendship of Nations.

NEW PRAYER FOR PRESIDENT

Prayer Book Revision Omits the Petition for Health, Long Life and Eeternal Felicity.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—Both houses of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church today raised their voices for world peace. The House of Bishops announced that the pastoral letter to be issued to the communicants in the United States would be devoted entirely to the great crisis confronting Christendom.

The resolution adopted by the Bishops sets forth that the present conditions call for "a clearer recognition of the Christian principles of the brotherhood of man; the practice of righteousness and good-will between nations as between individuals; the substition of judicial process for war in the settlement of international policies, and laws not merely as an abstract ideal, but as a practical conviction for whose development the Christian Churches have special responsibilities."

It was proposed that a commission be appointed consisting of ten Bishops, as chosen by the Episcopate, and ten Presbyters and ten lay communicants selected by the Deputies, whose duty it should be "to promote the spread of the desire for peace in the world and international friendship throughout the churches."

The Episcopal members are the Bishops of Missouri, Pittsburgh, Western Texas, Eastern Oregon, Washington, South Carolina, Florida, and New Mexico, and Bishop W. G. Gray.

The expression "lay communicants" employed in the Bishops' resolution indicates that laymen may be chosen who are not present at this convention, and that women may serve on such a commission. It was only last Sunday night that the suggestion of Bishop Montgomery of the Anglican Church, that both men and women be sent as delegates to confer with the Church of England as to the present world crisis, caused the experts in canon law to wonder how it would be possible for the convention to elect women as representatives.

The House of Deputies referred to the proper committee a plan calling for the appointment of three presbyters and three laymen to consider suggestions for a resolution which would express the mind of the house on practical methods tending to minimize the war and to make peace the normal condition in international relations.

Women's Claims Championed.

Throughout the proceedings of the convention may be seen the growing influence of woman, and today by an adroit move Robert H. Gardiner of Maine saved his resolution in favor of appointing women delegates to the House of Deputies from falling into parliamentary limbo.

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution reported that, while it had great appreciation for the work which the women did in the Church, it regarded the proposal of Mr. Gardiner as "inexpedient at this time," and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the matter. Mr. Gardiner was on his feet in an instant, and asked that his original resolution be substituted for the report of the committee. There were several brisk speeches, and the resolution went back on the calendar still alive. It is likely to come in for debate before the convention closes, and the disposition is to have it settled on its merits. The resolution is signed by Bishops Benjamin Brewster of Maine and Paul James of Utah, as well as by prominent clergymen and laymen.

It sets forth that as women are allowed to do most of the work of the church in prayer, in teaching, and in Sunday schools and in boys' and girls' clubs and in giving money for missions, charity, and parochial support, they should share with men the direction of the work of the church.

It is significant theo that the change proposed by Mr. Gardiner follows so closely on the lines in the proposal of the bishops for a joint peace commission. He calls for an amendment to the constitution, substituting for the expression four laymen communicants of the church to be chosen as deputies the phrase "lay communicants."

Alter Prayer for the President.

The deputies decided, after much discussion, as they proceeded with their revising the Prayer Book today, that it was no longer necessary to use the old form in praying for the President of the United States that "in health and prosperity he may long live."

The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, the rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, in New York City, said that such a prayer was more befitting a King than a President, and that it would be better to pray that the chief magistrate of the nation see the right thing to do and then do it.

A decision was finally given in favor of a shorter prayer mentioning the President, and including all other officers under the heading of "those in authority." The petition now follows this formula:

"O Lord, our Governor, whose glory is in all the world, we commend this nation to Thy merciful care, that being guided by Thy providence we may dwell secure in peace. Grant to the President and to all in authority wisdom and strength to know and do Thy will. Fill them with the love of truth and righteousness, and make them ever mindful of their calling to serve this people in Thy fear, through Jesus Christ our Lord, who liveth and reigneth with Thee and the Holy Ghost."

The deputies are giving much attention to the shortening of the forms of worship. Their effort is to attain brevity and force in the various services, to have more rubrical liberty and flexibility and to eliminate all archaic expressions, especially such as have in the lapse of time almost reversed their original meanings. The expressions are to square as much as possible with modern scholarship.

Among the revisions proposed is the use of "condemned" for "damned," especially in epistles where reference is made to sinners coming under "damnation."

There is a demand on the part of congregations for simpler services, and the changes now under way give the clergy the authority to modify the rubric, although some of them have from time to time been availing themselves of self-given license. The deputies favor ceasing morning prayer at the end of the Te Deum and leaving out a lesson and several prayers if the rector so desires, so as to keep the services on communion Sundays within reasonable limits.

The Western churches are especially anxious to shorten their service. One of the clergymen insisted that the reason why evensong was poorly attended was that good Episcopalians objected to confessing themselves miserable sinners twice the same day.

The Rev. Charles N. Tyndell of Harrisburg introduced a resolution looking toward the meeting of modern social conditions. It set forth that there had been serious changes in the conditions of the family and home life of the people of the United States in the present generation, and that the Church was called upon to maintain its leadership in conserving home and family life in its relation to religion and morals. He asked for the appointment of a commission on the home and family to consist of five Bishops, five presbyters, and five laymen, to report to the convention of 1919.

The Socialists are conducting an active propaganda at the convention. One, a clergyman from Newark, N. J., who had a booth in the undercroft of the Temple for the sale of literature on Christian Socialism, had insisted on smoking a briar pipe despite the protests of women of St. Louis, who were using the room in the afternoons for tea. He was requested several times to stop smoking, but would not heed. When reminded that he was not a delegate and was there only through courtesy he still persisted until, after three warnings, he was then ordered out of the building.

R. L. GOLDBERG MARRIES.

Cartoonist Celebrates Wedding to Miss Seeman by a Drawing.

Reuben L. Goldberg, the cartoonist, and Miss Irma Seeman, daughter of S. W. Seeman of 264 Riverside Drive, were married at 6:30 o'clock last evening at Sherry's. The Rev. Mr. Harris performed the ceremony.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Kitty Seeman, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Lillian Goldberg, a sister of the bridegroom, and Florence Seeman, a cousin of the bride.

Garrett M. Goldberg was his brother's best man. The ushers included Sanford Goldberg, William Seeman, Lambert Cobientz, and Richard Goldberg.

A dinner and dance followed the ceremony, which was attended by 200 guests, including many well known artists and literary people.

Mr. Goldberg celebrated his wedding day by a cartoon, entitled "Lohengrin, Sweep Over Peaceful Cell 7492." It showed Cupid hooking the cartoonist from his work, with a photograph of his bride appearing in the smoke of his cigar, with an open door leading into the matrimonial ward.

MISS K. C. VIELE A BRIDE.

Wedded to J. Homer Platten Under Floral Canopy at the St. Regis.

The wedding of Miss Katherine Campbell Viele, daughter of Mrs. Maurice Viele, and J. Homer Platten, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Platten of this city, took place at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the marble ballroom at the Hotel St. Regis. The Rev. Arthur Judge officiated.

The ceremony was performed under a canopy of autumnal flowers, and the bride's grandfather, James D. Campbell of Wyncote, Penn., gave her in marriage. She wore a gown of white satin draped with rose point lace, a tulle veil, which was caught up by sprays of orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Miss Mary Stuart Viele acted as maid of honor. She was in gray tulle over blue taffeta, with a matching hat, and carried pink roses. Douglas H. Allen served as best man.

A large reception followed the ceremony.

MARRY IN ST. ELIZABETH'S.

Reginald G. Narella Weds Miss Marie Leonard Cassidy.

The marriage of Reginald Grantley Narelle, a son of Mme. Mario Narelle, an opera singer, and Miss Marie Leonard Cassidy, a daughter of Mrs. Francis P. Cassidy of New York, was celebrated yesterday in St. Elizabeth's Church, 10th Street and Broadway, by the Rev. Father Fedden.

The bride in brocaded white satin, had Mrs. Charles Gerhold of Ohio as her matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Isabel Cassidy, Rita Narelle, May Smith, and Helena Curtis. All of the attendants wore orchid-colored frocks. Mr. Narelle had Frederick Russell for his best man, and the ushers were Frank Davis, Raymond Russell, Louis Doyle, and Joseph Zachtmeyer.

Miss Heller Weds A. K. Salomon.

Miss Edna Heller, daughter of Mrs. Max Heller of 21 West Ninetieth Street, was married to Arthur K. Salomon last evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Ritz-Carlton. The ceremoney was performed by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise in a private suite at the hotel, which was decorated with pink and white chrysanthemums and oak leaves.

The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with rose point lace, having a train of chiffon. She was attended by Miss May Herman, who acted as maid of honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Salomon, after an extended tour to the Pacific Coast, will reside in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis' Golden Wedding

Mr. and Mrs. Michael M. Davis of 220 West Ninety-eighth Street celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last night at 9 o'clock at the St. Regis. There were about two hundred guests present for the reception and dancing. The family was represented by six married children, fourteen grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren. Before the festivities began a flashlight was taken of the family group.

Births.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Roberts, Jr., of 108 East Eighty-second Street are being congratulated on the birth of a son. Mrs. Roberts was formerly Miss Nathalie Harrison, a niece of Mrs. Charles C. Harrison of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wylie Brown of Yonkers are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Brown was Miss Anna Wells before her marriage.

A Story of Modern Mexico

Peace and Quiet

A STORY of youth and high spirits, showing the love of a girl and a man, both full of the joy of life. An adventurous young American (just out of Princeton and cut off by his father), believes that he wants peace and quiet, but he scarcely looks for it in the right place—modern Mexico. He gets mixed up with revolutionists, smugglers, filibusterers, and finally becomes an officer in the Mexican army. And, of course, the love affairs in this dashing tale of thrills and humor are not peaceful either.

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MISS EDITH DEACON TO WED H. G. GRAY

Boston Girl, a Sister of Princess Radziwill of Poland, Engaged to New York Lawyer.

FAMOUS FOR HER BEAUTY

She Was Once Betrothed to George Lee Peabody—Her Fiance a Son of Late Court of Appeals Judge.

Society at home and abroad will be interested in the engagement, just announced, of Miss Edith Deacon of Boston to Henry G. Gray of New York. Miss Deacon is the daughter of Mrs. Edward Parker Deacon and a granddaughter of the late Admiral Baldwin of Newport.

She has spent considerable time abroad, and in the early part of the war was active in nursing work in France. She is one of the three Deacon sisters, who are famous in this country and Europe for their beauty.

The other sisters are Miss Gladys Deacon and the Princess Albert Radziwill of Poland, who was formerly Miss Dorothy Deacon.

About five years ago Miss Deacon became engaged to George Lee Peabody of Boston, who belonged to one of the best known Boston families. Shortly afterward Mr. Peabody died after a partial sunstroke, which he suffered while playing tennis in Newport.

Mr. Gray is the son of the late Judge John Clinton Gray of the Court of Appeals. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of '97, and is a member of the law firm of Zabriskie, Murray, Sage, & Kerr. He was Assistant District Attorney under William T. Jerome and is a member of the Knickerbocker, University and Racquet and Tennis clubs.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

MARIE L. VAN VORST WED.

Novelist Married Signor Gaetano Cagiati in Paris Cathedral.

Miss Marie Louise Van Vorst, the novelist, and Signor Gaetano Cagiati of Rome were married on Monday at the Cathedral de Notre Dame, Paris, France. Frederick B. Van Vorst, a corporation attorney, whose offices are at 26 Broad Street, this city, and whose home is in Hackensack, N. J., and Mrs. Robert Wagner Reid, formerly Mrs. John Van Vorst and a sister-in-law of the bride, were the witnesses. Archbishop Mgr. Ballifol performed the ceremony.

To celebrate the marriage the American, French, and Italian flags were displayed all day Monday in the front of Mr. Van Vorst's Hackensack home.

Signor Cagiati is a nephew of the late Hooper C. Van Vorst, a Supreme Court Justice, and has for several years made her home in Paris. Signor Cagiati's first wife was a granddaughter of David Dows. She died in 1913, a year after the wedding, leaving a baby daughter.

TIBBY-O'NEILL WEDDING.

Daughter of Henry O'Neill, Dry Goods Merchant, Weds a Publisher.

James S. Tibby, a publisher of Pittsburgh, Penn., and Miss Florence B. O'Neill, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry O'Neill of 740 Riverside Drive, this city, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 122d Street. The Rev. A. A. Fanson performed the ceremony in the presence of the families and intimate friends.

Miss O'Neill had no attendants and her father gave her in marriage. She wore a frock of white net with a short skirt. The draperies were edged with narrow black net and trimmed with black velvet ribbons, and the costume was topped by a black velvet hat trimmed with pink ostrich plumes. She carried pink roses.

WATCH FOR VOTE FRAUDS.

Southern Negroes Reported Colonized in Illinois and Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Federal and county investigators watched registration lists closely in Chicago and at several other Illinois and Indiana points today, the second and final day of registration in this State, seeking evidence of vast vote colonization plots declared to have been hatched by certain political leaders. Although Hinton G. Clabaugh, Chief of the Local Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, refused to make any statement other than that his men were making certain vote fraud inquiries, it was stated that his agents were in Danville, Cairo, East St. Louis, and other Illinois cities. Federal investigators also are stationed in Gary, Hammond, Whiting, and other Indiana towns in the lake region.

The investigations are being conducted on orders from Washington, following charges by several Democratic District Attorneys that Republicans were colonizing negroes. Because the complaints showed similar operations, suspicion was aroused that the colonizing was nation-wide.

Remarkable increases in the registration lists in Indiana towns—in Gary the number of voters jumped 100 per cent.—gave color to the reports, and led to the assigning of many more agents to the work. From Indiana came a report today that Senator John W. Kern feared the plot had been hatched to defeat him.

Within the last four months, it is charged, large numbers of negroes from the South have appeared in Danville, Cairo, and East St. Louis. These negroes, according to investigators, have been coached carefully as to how to place their names on the registry books in order that they may vote on Nov. 7. The law requires one year's residence in Illinois before a voter is permitted to cast his ballot.

The various methods outlined for running up a large vote in defiance of law, according to The Chicago Daily News, are: Registering by dummies of names from old polling lists despite the fact that the householders have moved; registry of men and women who have lived in the State only a few months, committing perjury by swearing to a legal residence of one year in the State; promising inducements in money for votes next month to men and women who register fraudulently.

The News points out that of the 3,500 negroes in East St. Louis, 2,000 are said to have come up the Mississippi River from the South during the last four months. A year's residence is necessary in Illinois to vote. Many of the imported negroes, it is known, have received employment in the big packing houses of Chicago and East St. Louis. These men were used to take the places of foreign reservists who returned to their native countries to fight.

Col. Vanderbilt to Arrive Today.

Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is an Inspector General of the National Guard on the staff of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, is due in New York today from the Mexican border, where he has been on duty since June. He has a short leave of absence, and will go to Newport to see his children, Miss Grace Vanderbilt and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. Mrs. Vanderbilt has arrived from Newport to meet him, and they will go to Newport on Friday or Saturday.

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HEAVY GALE BLOCKS TIMES BIPLANE'S TEST

The Projected Chicago-New York Flight, Congressman Hulbert Says, Will Mark an Epoch.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.—Further trials of the aeroplane in which Victor Carlstrom is to fly from Chicago to New York for THE NEW YORK TIMES were again postponed today on account of weather conditions, the wind this morning reached a velocity of sixty-six miles an hour. While the wind abated somewhat in the course of the day, it remained too high to get trustworthy data from an experimental flight which is expected to develop a good deal about the behavior of THE TIMES biplane under normal conditions. The trials will be resumed tomorrow morning if the weather permits.

Congressman Murray Hulbert of the Twenty-first Congressional District, the author of the fourteen-million-dollar aviation amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill, congratulated THE TIMES yesterday on the projected Chicago-New York flight, which he regards as the finest sort of educational work, marking a epoch in aviation.

"It is the author of the aviation amendment," he said, "I am very much interested in the proposed flight of Victor Carlstrom from Chicago to New York, because I feel sure that it will more than justify the action taken by Congress in providing the enormous appropriation.

"Last summer, in connection with the luncheon arranged by the members of the Harlem Board of Commerce, to celebrate the inauguration of the first Flying Yacht Club in the world, to be situated at 126th Street and the North River, in my district, I suggested that as a part of the program arrangement be made to have letters carried by those who attended the luncheon, carried from the 125th Street Post Office to the Tremont Avenue Station in the Bronx by aeroplane.

"We had just failed in our efforts to secure the extension of the pneumatic postal tube service under the Harlem River to 149th Street and Third Avenue, and I felt that this demonstration would be especially effective in illustrating how far we are behind the times. But my suggestion was regarded as impracticable.

"Yet on Sept. 2 it was my privilege to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the fact that Postmaster General Burleson had demonstrated the commercial and economic value of the aeroplane as a carrier of the mails by negotiating a contract to supply service from Seward to Iditarod, Alaska, every other week, at a saving in cost of $35,000 every year over the present system and decreasing the time by twelve days.

"THE TIMES mail-carrying flight will cover a much greater distance than these Alaskan mail carriers and will show the farsightedness of the Postmaster General and probably lead to the authorization of other and greater mail routes throughout the inaccessible portions of this country."

BORDER SAFETY THE ISSUE.

Conferees Reach Basis of Agreement on Other Questions.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 17.—It was learned today that the ground for an agreement has been reached by the American-Mexican Commissioners on practically all points except the protection of the border and of American lives and property in Mexico. The commissioners continued the discussion of Mexican difficulties today. A single session was held in the morning, at which a few ideas were exchanged, but without any tangible result.

The Mexican Commissioners were somewhat perturbed by the circulation of reports that the Carranza Government had taken a definite stand against President Wilson, and would look with favor on the election of Hughes, even if this meant intervention in Mexico. They admitted that they had not been able to get in touch with General Carranza so as to be able to deny the reports categorically. They took pains to the Mexican statement that Villa would either be captured or "isolated with a small force." The general impression here is that the isolation of Villa alone, unless it should follow a series of new our military defeats, would mean little and would be no guarantee that he might not turn up with another army almost any time.

ACCEPTS UNCLE'S MONEY

But Miss Kitching Decides His Bequests to Charity Must Be Paid.

Miss Edith Kitching, niece of the late Francis F. Ripley, the aged Brooklyn recluse, who at first declared she would not touch one cent of the wealth left by her uncle, because it was "tainted," will receive $119,880 of the estate, according to a supplementary appraisal filed yesterday in the office of Surrogate Ketcham. The gross estate amounted to $208,168.09.

According to the original appraisal, Miss Kitching, as the next of kin, was to inherit the net estate of $194,860. Among the papers of the deceased were found memoranda indicating that he intended to leave $65,000 to various charities, and $10,000 to a friend. Although these claims were not allowed in settling the estate, Miss Kitching decided they should be paid.

Bracken Left Estate to Secretary.

Thomas Bracken, a lawyer at 67 Wall Street, who died on Oct. 11, left his entire estate of about $18,000 to Miss Agnes L. Coyle, who had been his secretary for twenty-one years. The petition for the probate of the will, which was prepared by Miss Coyle, stated that during her entire acquaintance with the decedent she never heard him mention any relatives, but had heard him say frequently that he was alone in the world. Miss Coyle lives at 120 Mercer Street, Jersey City.

Bessunger Will Cuts Off Son.

The will of Morris Bessunger, art expert and antiquarian, who died Oct. 7 last, left his estate to six daughters, but cut off a seventh daughter, Mrs. Victoriar Bessunger Duffy, and his son, Edward Bessunger. A codicil made in 1914, three years after the will was executed, gave Mrs. Duffy the same share as the other daughters. The son was not mentioned.

Mrs. Lyon Left $163,974 Estate.

The estate of Mrs. Anita De Bary Lyon, wife of Cecil Lyon, who died on April 2 last, was appraised yesterday at $163,974. The decedent gave her husband an annuity of $3,000 and left personal property worth $18,345 to her father, Adolphe De Bary. The remainder of the estate went to her son, Adolphe De Bary Lyon, and to Leonie De Bary Lyon. Her jewelry was worth $11,859. She had stocks and bonds valued at $133,613.

Lodging House Keeper Left $114,262

The estate of Mrs. Sarah Jane Tibbals, who operated three lodging houses in New York and Brooklyn, and died on April 2 last, was appraised yesterday at $114,262. She gave the bulk of the estate to nephews and nieces, and left $1,600 to the University Place Presbyterian Church. She had $80,222 in mortgages.

DISCUSS NEWS PRINT PRICE.

Canadian Conferees Fail to Agree—Government May Act.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 17.—The meeting between representatives of the newspaper publishers and paper manufacturers today over the contract price of news print for next year did not result in a definite understanding.

The manufacturers have intimated that they cannot supply paper at less than 3 cents a pound and the publishers have appealed to the Government for support in opposing this heavy charge.

Another meeting will be held in ten days, and the Government has indicated that it will step in unless the rate is lowered.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY APPLETON FULLER, a retired merchant, died yesterday at his home, 218 West Eighty-fifth Street, in his seventy-third year.

LEWIS ELIAS, a retired shoe merchant, born formerly a resident of Charleston, S. C., died at his home, 612 West 157th Street, in his seventy-eighth year.

ISAAC ALBERT DODD, formerly supervising carpenter of the Board of Education of Montclair, N. J., who was said to have more direct descendants than any other resident of New Jersey, died yesterday at his home in Montclair, N. J., in his sixty-fifth year. He left fourteen children, fifty grandchildren, and one great grandchild.

Miss EMILY METCALF, one of the founders of Miss Metcalf's School, one of the oldest boarding schools in Westchester County, died yesterday at Feraridge, Penn., from apoplexy. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at St. Mark's Church, Tarrytown.

Dr. ELLIOTT WELLS JOHNSON, known as the father of chiropody in this State, died late Monday night at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Francis E. Knowles, in South Orange, N. J., in his sixty-ninth year.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON of 252 Macon Street, Brooklyn, died on Monday at the home of his son, Chester A. Johnson, in Matamoras, Penn. Mr. Johnson was in his sixty-seventh year, and was connected with the American Express Company for eighteen years. He was a member of Acanthus Lodge No. 718, F. & A. M.

Mrs. ALICE COOPER SEELY, widow of Ebenezer Seely, and formerly active in the work of the old Leonard Street M. E. Church in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 1,670 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, aged 71 years. She is survived by three sons and three daughters.

Mrs. MARY HERBERMANN THOMAS, widow of Henry Thomas, a real estate operator of Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Monday at her home, 71 South Second Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Germany seventy-four years ago, and was one of the oldest member of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter and St. Paul.

HENRY WEBBER, in the liquor business in Brooklyn for many years, and a charter member of the Jefferson Democratic Club, died on Sunday at his home, 204 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, having been ill one and a week.

Mrs. KATHERYNE HAYNE ATWOOD, wife of Dr. Leon R. Atwood, a dentist of 427 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, died on Sunday, aged 28 years.

Mrs. ELIZABETH H. HOLMAN, who died at her home in Westbury, L. I., on Sunday, was active in charitable work in that village, and for four years was President of the Westbury Public Library. She was the widow of Otis H. Holman, and is survived by two daughters.

MRS. ELLEY QUINN COMERFORD, 74 years old, widow of Charles Comerford, died from paralysis on Sunday at her home, 18 Hedworth Street, Brooklyn. She lived in Brooklyn for thirty-seven years, and was a member of the Church of St. John the Baptist.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH CAFFERTY, wife of Darwin E. Cafferty, motor-instructor for the Marshall Field Company, died yesterday at her home, 715A Monroe Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Manhattan sixty years ago.

PETER TAYLOR SHARP, 85 years old, died at his home, 374 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mr. Sharp was born in Jamaica, L. I., and for many years was a carpenter and builder in Brooklyn. In 1900 he became associated with his son in the engraving business. He is survived by his wife and a son.

Mrs. MINNIE LOUISE PIEPER, widow of August C. L. Pieper, died on Sunday at her home, 442 Woodward Avenue, Woodhaven, aged 72 years. She was a native of Germany, and for many years lived in Brooklyn.

Mrs. NORA BROWNE DU BOIS, wife of Joseph F. Du Bois, a professor of music, died at her home, 413 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. She was 54 years of age, and had lived in Brooklyn all her life.

Mrs. MARGARET JANE CHATTAWAY, wife of George T. Chattaway, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Monday, aged 38 years. She lived at 864 Seventy-first Street, Brooklyn, and was formerly an active member of the South Third Street M. E. Church.

Mrs. CATHERINE COLLORD, wife of Capt. Randolph Collord, and daughter of the late John Lewis Gassert, who was a well-known wholesale tobacco merchant, died at her home, 1,671 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday. Mrs. Collord was 70 years old and was twice married, her first husband having been Charles Henry Rice, a dry goods merchant. Mrs. Collord was active in the work of the Universalist Church of Our Father. Besides her husband, she left two sons and two daughters.

SUMNER JONES, in the employ of the New York Telephone Company, and a member of Adelphic Lodge No.248, F. & A. M., died on Sunday at his home, 5 Hart Street, Brooklyn, aged 35 years. He left a wife and daughter.

Mrs. JULIA M. PRENTISS, wife of Dr. Elias B. Prentiss, dentist in Manhattan, died yesterday at her home in Great Neck, L. I. She was a daughter of the late Joseph E. McClellan of Newark, N. J.

JOHN T. BERRY, 47 years old, in the real estate business in Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 2,077 Glenmore Avenue, that borough, leaving a widow and a daughter.

Dr. HENRY J. M'KENNA, consulting surgeon at St. John's Hospital in Long Island city, and connected with that institution for thirteen years, died yesterday in a private sanitarium in this city. Dr. McKenna lived at 134 Third Avenue, Long Island City. He was born in Greenpoint, and received his medical degree from the Bellevue Medical School in 1901. Dr. McKenna was a member of the Queensborough Club, Elks and Knights of Columbus Council, Knights of Columbus. He is survived by his wife and a son.

FOSCARO J. DASSORF, proprietor of a printing business at 108 Park Row, died yesterday at his home near New Brunswick, N. J.

Mrs. SUSAN GREEN, a life-long resident of Washington, N. J., died on Monday night at her home there, in her seventy-second year.

WILLIAM McILWRATH, chief engineer of the Lyons Place Dye Works in Paterson, N. J., and a resident of that place, dropped dead from heart disease on Monday while riding on a trolley car.

JOHN R. POHLMAN, for many years employed by the American Locomotive Company, died yesterday at his home in Paterson, N. J., in his seventy-first year.

Mrs. MARIE L. TERRY, widow of Edward F. Terry, formerly head of the Hubbell Legal Publishing Company of this city, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Ostrander, in Greenwich, Conn. She was in her seventy-first year.

W. W. HIGGINS, formerly a salesman for the Marshall Field Company, Chicago, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Patten in Rhinebeck, N. Y., in his eighty-seventh year.

FRANK L. FEIND, for nearly half a century in the drug business in Newark, N. J., died on Sunday at his home there in his seventy-second year.

Mrs. MARY L. B. BEALL, widow of Joseph Bond Beall, died on Sunday at her home in Atlantic City, N. J., leaving two daughters, a grandson and two sisters.

HENRY O. HASTINGS, 70 years old, a member of the firm of Hastings & Co., 819 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, was dropped dead in the office of the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, Mass., yesterday.

Tourists to West Indies.

Some of those booked to leave today on the Bermudian for Bermuda are:

E. H. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. M. Barr, Mrs. C. H. Sturterield, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bates, W. L. Beath, Mr. and Mrs. S. Barnes, A. D. Clay, A. F. Church, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Etheridge, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hall, Mrs. P. Holt, Dr. and Mrs. George W. Wheeler, Miss F. S. Tuttle, Ralph Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Sayre, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Clarke, Dr. T. S. Mercer, Charles Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. Parvin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hohland, Mrs. W. A. Slater, and Miss E. Slater.

CARRILLO, (Jamaica and Panama)—P. E. Golding, E. C. Durham, A. G. Paine, P. R. Cummings, Miss A. L. Elliott, J. F. Lovey, J. J. Hand, J. Palmer, E. W. Holgate, Robert J. Smith, E. P. Collier, Walter J. Lewis, Mrs. C. S. Babcock, P. D. Woodbery, W. M. Davies, R. Johnson, and K. P. Edmonds.

Arrivals from Rotterdam.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Holland-America liner Ryndam from Rotterdam were:

C. Bakker, Mrs. C. A. L. de Bont, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brooke, H. Bruggman, W. P. Clyde, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fox, Miss Marie Gallin, Mrs. Helena Gathmann, Mr. and Mrs. G. Godin, Miss Elizabeth Harrison, James M. Hodge, Miss W. Hulsing, Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Kouten, F. Lachmann, A. J. Leeman, Mrs. R. B. MacDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Francis McLennan, Miss Ethel D. Merritt, Miss Louise Piel, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rickards, Miss E. M. Rhodes, Mrs. A. J. Roberts, Miss [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stout, and Herbert M. Wood.

STUDENT WANDERS 15 MILES

Boys Find Oppenheimer After Neighbors with Bloodhounds Fail.

After an all-night search by automobile parties, aided by a pack of bloodhounds borrowed from the Long Island Railroad, Fred S. Oppenheimer, a former Columbia student who planned to enter Harvard this fall, who disappeared from home yesterday morning from his parents' home in Dewey Avenue, Queens, Long Island, was found at noon yesterday wandering along a road at Searington, Nassau County, 15 miles from his starting point. The automobile parties composed of neighbors and the bloodhounds did not find him. He was overtaken by two Queens boys on bicycles who had continued the search after daylight yesterday.

Oppenheimer, whose father is a Manhattan newspaper man, left Columbia after a nervous breakdown caused by overstudy. His condition was thought to be improving, but Monday morning, hatless and coatless, he wandered out of the rear yard. Yesterday, after the night-long search had proved fruitless, his parents offered a reward of $200 for him and ordered 50,000 circulars bearing his photograph for country-wide distribution. Oppenheimer could not explain why he left home, where he spent Monday night or where he intended going. He was taken home, apparently none the worse for his experience.

Henry Spiltdorf.

Henry Spiltdorf, inventor of the Spiltdorf ignition coils and a number of other electrical appliances now in general use, died on Monday at his home, 433 East Eighty-seventh Street, in his eighty-third year. He was one of the first makers of telegraph instruments, and made the ones used by Morse, the inventor of telegraphy. Mr. Spiltdorf was associated with Clark in the development of the Clark repeater, which made it possible for Thomas A. Edison to vent the multiple system of telegraphy. Two sons survive him, one of whom is Charles Spiltdorf, Vice President of the Spiltdorf Electrical Company of Newark, N. J.

Isaac W. Brooks, Banker.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 17.—Isaac W. Brooks, a pioneer banker of Torrington and a leader in Connecticut banking circles, died today at his home in Torrington at the age of 78. He was an alumnus of Brown, Speaker of the House in 1893, and President of the Senate and acting Governor five years ago. Among the societies of which he was a member are the Founders and Patriotic Sons of the American Revolution and Colonial Wars.

The Rev. Henry N. Dunning.

The Rev. Henry Nicholas Dunning, formerly pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Albany, died on Sunday at his home, 620 West 115th Street, in his fifty-first year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1,000 Bryant.

Born

CHEROF.—To Mr. and Mrs. Nathen Cherof, (nee Elsie Schwarsbaum,) 351 St. Nicholas Av., a son, Monday, Oct. 16, 1916.

NELSON.—Sunday, Oct. 15, at Overlook Hospital, Summit, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Nelson, a daughter.

ROBERTS.—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Roberts, Jr., are to be congratulated on the birth of a son on Oct. 16. Philadelphia papers please copy.

WERNER.—Oct. 16, Baldwin, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Werner, a daughter.

Married

BROCK—TUBBS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 17, at Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Rev, Albertus Brock, Florence Brewster, daughter of Mrs. William Tubbs, to Rev. John Yonker Brock.

CAGIATI—VAN VORST.—At noon, Oct. 16, 1916, at Cathedral de Notre Dame, Paris, France, Marie Louise Van Vorst of Paris, daughter of the late Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst of New York, and Signor Gaetano Cagiati of Rome, Italy.

DIX—HOWE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1916, at the home of the bride, Mount Vernon, N. Y., by Rev. Charles Stoddard Lane, D.D., of the Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy, Lucie Wilson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert T. Howe, to John T. Dix of Chicago, Ill.

GRIFFITHS—BURROUGHS.—Oct. 16, Nellie O. Burroughs to John L. Griffiths.

Brooklyn.

CURREY—CHANCELLOR.—Oct. 16, Dorothy Chancellor to John A. Currey.

DAWLEY—KARB.—Oct. 17, Gertrude A. Karb to Willard J. Dawley.

Died.

BIGELOW.—W. W., of Chicago, Ill., on Oct. 15, in his 86th year, at Rhinebeck, N. Y. Funeral at Rockton, Ill., at the convenience of family. Chicago and St. Louis papers please copy.

BLAIR.—On Monday, Oct. 16, Ellen Logan, widow of Robert Blair, at her home, 855 East 134th St., Bronx. Funeral services Thursday, 8:30 P. M.

BLUM.—Emanuel, on Oct. 17, 1916, in his 73d year, husband of the late Rosa Blum, (nee Rosenberg). Funeral from his late residence, 205 West 140th St., Friday, Oct. 20, 11 A. M. Eastern Pennsylvania and Stroudsburg (Penn.) papers please copy.

BOOTH.—On Oct. 16, 1916, Sinia E., wife of the late Charles Booth, in her 66th year. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. V. Dwyer, 35 West 35th St., Bayonne, N. J., on Thursday, 2 P. M.

BROOKS.—On Oct. 12, 1916, Annie M., wife of the late Edward Fuller Brooks. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at her late residence, 86 South Lansdowne Av., Lansdowne, Penn. Interment private.

BROWN.—On Sunday, Oct. 15, at his residence, the Rev. Professor Francis Brown, D. D., LL. D., President of Union Theological Seminary. Fun

TED MEREDITH FAILS AT FAVORITE DISTANCE IN STOCKHOLM MEET

SWEDISH CHAMPION DEFEATS MEREDITH

American Loses Second Race on Third Day of International Meet at Sweden.

OTHER AMERICANS SUCCEED

Loomis Makes Fast Time in Dash and Simpson Repeats in 220-Meter Race Over Hurdles.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16, (via London, Oct. 17.)—Ted Meredith, the middle-distance star of the visiting American athletic team, met with his second defeat in three days of racing in the international contests held at the stadium here today. The defeat of the American was particularly notable because it was accomplished in a race of 800 meters, the same distance in which Meredith achieved his Olympic title on the same grounds in 1912. As Bolin, the Swedish runner, who yesterday was one of the men to finish in front of Meredith, was again responsible for the defeat of the American. Bolin is the Swedish champion at 800 meters, and has now more than made amends for his first race against Meredith, when he was beaten in a 400-meter event.

The race today proved that the former student of Pennsylvania is far from being in the condition which he attained when he appeared in the Olympic meet four years ago. Bolin had no difficulty in heading the American today in 1:58 1-10, slow time when compared with the world's record of 1:51 9-10, established by Meredith when he won the Olympic contests.

The success of the other members of the American team more than made up for the defeat of Meredith. The visitors again provided ample testimony of the all-around excellence of American athletes by winning the relay race at 400 meters, defeating in this even the fastest quartet of runners that the Scandinavian countries could produce. The runners on the winning team were Fred Murray, Andy Ward, Jo Loomis, and Bob Simpson, and they reeled off the 400 meters in the fast time of 0:43 9-10.

Loomis Shows Speed in Dash.

Jo Loomis of Chicago showed astonishing speed in winning the 60-meter dash from Rustad of Sweden in 0:6 9-10. The distance is ten inches over 65 yards, and the quality of Loomis's performance may be estimated when compared with the American record of 0:07 for 65 yards, made by Lawson Robertson in 1908, and equaled by Howard Drew in 1912.

Bob Simpson of the University of Missouri continued his winning career by winning the 220-meter hurdle race, with Fred Murray of California in second place. At the close of the competitions the prizes were distributed to the successful competitors by Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Sweden, who also donated one of the prizes. The summaries:

800 Meters Run—(874 yards 22 inches).—Won by A. Bolin, Sweden; Ted Meredith, America, second. Time—1:58 1-10

60 Meters Dash—(65 yards 10 inches).—Won by Jo. Loomis, America; Rustad, Sweden, second; Bob Simpson, America, third. Time—0:6 9-10.

400 Meters Relay—(437 yards 16 inches)—Won by American team (Murray, Ward, Loomis and Simpson); Scandinavian team second. Time—0:43 9-10.

220 Meters hurdle—(240 yards 21.4 inches)—Won by Bob Simpson, America; Fred Murray, America, second. Time—0:25 4-10.

ASSEMBLE FOR SHOOT.

Many Riflemen Gather at Jacksonville, Fla., for National Event.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 17.—Riflemen from the National Guard units of practically every State and from the various Marine Corps have arrived at the State camp here to compete in the national matches, which will begin on Friday and continue until Oct. 28. The matches are the National Team Match, the National Individual Match, and the National Pistol Match. The winners in these events will receive the National Trophy, the Hilton Trophy, and the Soldier of Marathon Trophy, respectively.

The entrance of the civilian into the fray in the preliminary events, one of which has been completed and another is now in progress, has heightened the interest in the shoot, and also brought many of the best shots in the country here.

Firing began on the range Wednesday morning, Oct. 11, with the rapid-fire match of the Southern Association, and will not conclude until Oct. 26. The big Florida range, which is one of the best equipped of the country, is being operated by detachments of 300 United States marines and 300 coast artillerymen.

On Oct. 11 and 12 the rifle shooting tournament was inaugurated with the matches of the Southern Rifle Association. An Iowa shooter, First Lieutenant Walter C. Meyers, First Iowa National Guard Infantry, won the first match of the series to be fired. This was the rapid fire match, 20 shots at 200 yards, in which 70 men competed. Meyers won with a score of 90 points. The medal for this match, under the rules, went to the member of the Southern Association scoring the highest. He was Private E. E. Waters, First Mississippi National Guard, with a score of 88.

First honors in the 600-yard match, each competitor firing 20 shots at 600 yards slow fire, went to Private E. E. Waters, First Mississippi National Guard, who scored the highest, 97, of 104 entrants. He received a gold medal. A. N. Dow of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Rifle Club won the 1,000-yard match, in which there were 73 competitors. Each fired 20 shots slow fire, and Dow finished first with 91, winning a gold medal.

The United States Marine Corps swept other competitors off their feet in the Graves Skirmish Match, five of their men finishing at the top. There were sixty-four entries, each man shooting five shots at 500 yards in the prone position, 400 yards sitting or squatting, 300 yards kneeling, and 200 yards standing. This was an exciting match. The skirmish began at 500 yards. The targets were exposed for thirty seconds for each range, and the interval—on the disappearance of the target at one range and its appearance for the next range was one minute and thirty seconds. The entire advance from range to range on skirmish was at double time. Private Cyril A. Gould of the Marine Corps won this match by a score of 96, and four other marines finished close behind him. The Graves Trophy went to First Lieutenant L. S. Brown, Second Georgia Infantry, with 86.

There were forty entries in the Southern Championship Match, and the title of Southern rifle champion went to First Sergeant Thomas L. Starnes, Troop L, Second Georgia Cavalry, who scored an aggregate of 272, the highest of any in the rapid fire, 600 and 1,000 yard matches. Private Waters of Mississippi was second, with 270, and W. H. Richards of the Quinnipiac Rifle Club of New Haven, Conn., was third with 268.

Thirteen teams of eight each competed in the State Team Match. Each competitor fired ten shots at 200 yards, rapid fire, and 600 and 1,000 yards, slow fire. New York captured this match, its Second National Guard team finishing at the top with an aggregate score of 1,037. The trophy went to the Mississippi National Guard team, finishing second, with a score of 1,016.

Catholic A. L. Meets Tomorrow.

A meeting of the Catholic Athletic League has been called for tomorrow night by the Rev. J. F. Ferris, President, at Holy Cross Lyceum, to make arrangements for a set of indoor games during the coming season. Representatives of all Catholic clubs are invited to attend.

FEW ELI REGULARS OUT.

Most of 'Varsity Squad Still Shows Effects of Lehigh Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17.—Although Head Coach Tad Jones ordered the Yale eleven through a brisk scrimmage practice of twenty minutes this afternoon, most of the first string players were still suffering from the effects of the strenuous Lehigh game of last Saturday. Captain Black, Baldridge, Galt, Smith, Comerford, and Gates were pronounced by Trainer Mack as still unfit for daily scrimmaging, although most of them expect to line up against Virginia Polytechnic Institute on Friday.

The injury to the hand of Galt has been found to be a fractured small bone. Captain Black has a bruised ankle, and Tackle Sheldon was moved to his position at left guard. Rosener, the former end, replacing Galt at right guard. Quarter Back Smith was not in uniform, but followed the play in the field.

Jack Vorys, the second eleven centre, was injured this afternoon, and will be out of the play the remainder of the week. Callahan's showing to-day as centre for the regulars strengthened his chances of being the permanent selection. Jim Braden began today's scrimmaging at full back and carried the ball in most of the ground gaining which led to the first touchdown, but was winded by a severe tackle and retired.

Jacques, who succeeded him, carried the ball across for the first touchdown. After the 'Varsity had put the ball in play at its five-yard line and had covered the entire ninety-five yards in short gains, Jacques again swept across the scrub goal line for the second touchdown. For the final touchdown the 'Varsity received the ball at the scrub's 15-yard line, and Legore, on the sixth down, carried the oval across for the third score of the afternoon. Frank Lynch, the former Exeter and Yale freshman end, was used as 'Varsity end today for the first time this season. Because of an injury to his hand, received during the Summer vacation, he did not participate in scrimmage practice until two weeks ago.

To-day's line-up was as follows: Left end, Moseley; left tackle, Fox; left guard, Sheldon; centre, Callahan; right guard, Rosener; right tackle, Taft; right end, Lynch; quarter back, La Roche; left half back, Bingham; right half back, Legore; full back, Braden and Jacques.

ARMY PRACTICES INDOORS.

Military Drill Detains Cadets and Work is Done in Riding Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Hard work for the Army eleven was resumed this afternoon. The Cadets got through with their military drill so late that it was out of the question to do any outdoor work, and the coaches took them to the riding hall, where they worked out in the tanbark.

The going was heavy and the light only fair, but good progress was made in the strenuous session. McEwan, the Army leader, was back in togs, but indulged in light work only. Place, Oliphant and Cole made up the Varsity back field. Murrill, who played a part of last season at quarter on the 'Varsity, was pilot today. He is making good as substitute for Gerhard in that position.

Ford and Mullins have been receiving the forward pass well, but today's drill was somewhat disappointing along these lines. Thus far the Cadets have done very little with their passing game, but with the return to the lineup this week of Vidal at half back and House at end the Army's overhead game is due to show some marked improvement.

COLUMBIA ELEVEN ALTERED.

Brown, Centre, Goes Into Backfield and Zychlinski to Second Team.

Three radical changes were made in the line-up of the Columbia football squad at practice yesterday. In an endeavor to construct a stronger and more permanent backfield, now that it is assured that Howard Miller cannot play this year, Coach Metcalf shifted Joe Brown, 'Varsity centre for two seasons, to left half back, and put Zychlinski, the Polish player, on the second eleven.

Goldberg, a Freshman lineman last year and second eleven centre this season, has succeeded to the middle position of the 'Varsity line. I. Rosen, a veteran substitute, who has been kept out of the two games this year by injuries, took his regular place at right half back yesterday. J. Rosen going back to the second team. Dol Cochran, half back and punter for two years, was retained at full back.

At yesterday's drill Kennedy, left end, and Munroe, half back, were absent because of minor injuries received against Vermont last Saturday. Glauber took Kennedy's place. Metcalf is by no means certain of his regular rear line, but it is probable that Brown will get a full week's trial at left half back, and that he will go against Union on Saturday. Van de Water, the line veteran who was injured about the same time as Miller, is expected to be in shape again by next Monday, and will play in his first game of the 1916 season against Williams on Oct. 28.

FORDHAM HAS SCRIMMAGE.

Works with Prep Team—Kendricks and Caddell May Play Saturday.

Fordham was kept busy all afternoon in a scrimmage with the strong Prep team for the game with Susquehanna, at Fordham Field, on Saturday. The High School lads, although not heavy enough to give the 'Varsity line a real workout, possess speed, and for a long time they had the collegian interference considerably worried with forward passes.

Fordham was cheered yesterday when Trainer Weber announced that Kendricks and Caddell may be able to get out for the next game. Their absence from the line has considerably weakened the team. Both men have been affected with blood poison. It is probable that another game will be added to the schedule to fill the idle stretch of sixteen days between the Holy Cross game and the Villa Nova contest on Thanksgiving Day.

NEW CENTRE FOR N. Y. U.

Bernstein, Shifted from Full Back, Strengthens 'Varsity Line.

In an effort adequately to fill the centre position on the 'Varsity, Coach Eustis yesterday shifted Captain Bernstein from full back to centre in the New York University line-up. In this new position Bernstein showed up well both in offense and defense.

Lacking the services of both the tackles, Hoffman and Sokolower, who are out with knee injuries, the regulars yesterday succeeded in trouncing the scrubs. Hammerschlag tore his way for a touchdown soon after scrimmage started with a 30-yard run around the left end. Later he scored again by smashing through the scrub line for ten yards. Mackenzie also made a short end run which ended in a score. Warman found a hole in the scrub line and ran fifteen yards for a touchdown.

RUSH DEVELOPING TIGERS' OFFENSIVE

'Varsity Scores Two Touchdowns—Expect to Play Lafayette at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 17.—Treasurer and General Manager G. R. Murray of the Princeton Athletic Association announced this evening that as far as he knew the game with Lafayette would be played at Princeton on Saturday. He has received no word to the contrary as yet from the Lafayette management and he has therefore gone ahead with his original plans to stage the contest at Princeton.

Another long workout was in order for the Tiger squad this afternoon, a large part of the time being devoted to improving the offense, which was so noticeably weak against Tufts. Rush put his 'Varsity through a scrimmage of more than an hour's duration. The 'Varsity was on the offense the greater part of the time and registered two touchdowns.

Alan Brown, the right half back, scored both of these and was responsible for many of the Tigers' long gains. Brown shattered the scrubs' line, getting away from several long runs. The performance of the new Tiger half back in Saturday's contest was somewhat of a disappointment to many who expect him to be one of the star men in the Princeton backfield, but it is thought that he may have had an off day.

Dave Tibbott took the position at left half back, as Moore is still kept from practice by his injury. Tibbott supplanted Eberstadt, who has been filling the position for nearly two weeks. He will probably hold the position until Moore gets back into condition, when it is probable that the latter will again take his position. Tibbott's ability in dropkicking, however, makes him a valuable man in the backfield.

Rush is still drilling the Princeton players on forming interference for the runner and then making effective use of it after they have it. There was also a long drill in this department of the game today.

SCENE OF GAME IS IN DOUBT.

Lafayette Still Anxious That Contest Be Played at Easton.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 17.—The question of where the Princeton-Lafayette game will be played on Saturday remains unsettled. A telegram from the Princeton authorities this morning stated that every precaution had been taken to prevent other cases of infantile paralysis and that the varsity and the normal life of the university should not continue. This is understood to indicate that the Princeton team will be free to come to Easton if the football authorities are willing. President MacCracken is not in Easton to make a final determination of the situation, and it is there is a general feeling that every effort will be made to have the game played in Easton.

The practice on March Field this afternoon was very encouraging. The 'Varsity galloped through the scrubs for five touchdowns and the lowly second-string men failed to cross the goal line once. Weldon was back in the game. Taylor was shifted to half back, and the quarter back post was manned by McDonnell of the Scranton High School.

HARD WORK AT CORNELL.

Regulars Score Two Touchdowns in Scrimmage with Seconds.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Cornell got down to hard work this afternoon when the 'Varsity and second team fought out a bitter scrimmage. The regulars scored two touchdowns, Bretz and Van Horn carrying the ball over. Benedict also got a field goal. Second string men got a chance on the 'Varsity today, Shiverick, Reagan, and Mueller not playing at all and Benedict, Hoffman, and Mueller going in for part time service only. Bretz, playing quarter, took advantage of his opportunity to make a number of rattling runs, one of them a twenty-yard burst through the line for a touchdown in which he displayed good fighting qualities. The second team on several occasions held the 'Varsity.

Ensworth and Zander played fairly well at ends, but the most noticeable feature of the end play is the improvement shown by Hoft, a recruit from last year's freshman team. Taylor, a big sophomore, made a good impression at left guard, where he subbed for Miller. The coaches this year are developing a second team that promises to be good enough to keep the Varsity on the jump all of the time.

Tilney, one of the men remaining over from last year, donned togs today and began to get into condition. He will work out lightly for a few days before trying to get into the line-up.

STIFF DAY FOR SYRACUSE.

Coach Bill Hollenback at Loss for Competent Backfield.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Coach Bill Hollenback sent his Orange squad through a stiff scrimmage against the freshman team in the Archbold stadium this afternoon. The first string aggregation scored two touchdowns against their young opponents, Matt Green speeding through broken fields on both occasions to plant the ball behind the goal line.

The backfield problem is still bothering Hollenback. He had Meehan at quarter, Rafter and Mott Brown at halfs, and Williams at full back at the outset of hostilities, but before the scrimmage ended every available backfield man was sent into the fray. Newbury, regular half back, who was badly injured in the game against Ohio last Saturday, will be unable to play, and his loss will be a severe blow to Syracuse.

RUTGERS LINE STRONGER.

'Varsity Shows Improvement with Robeson Back at Tackle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 17.—With the return of Robeson to one of the tackle positions, the Rutgers line was greatly strengthened today, and the second team was unable to make a single first down in scrimmage practice. The 'Varsity was kept on the defensive throughout. Coach Sanford is planning to put all his efforts to perfecting the defense before the Brown game. Whitehill, who has been out all season on account of injuries, was back in practice and it is likely that he will displace Kelly at half back.

CARLISLE INDIANS WIN.

Spring a Surprise by Eating Lebanon Valley Eleven, 20 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 17.—The Carlisle Indians did the unexpected today by reappearing on the gridiron and overwhelming the Lebanon Valley College reserves under the charge of Coach Guyer by a score of 20 to 6. The game was quietly planned and few except the enthusiastic student body here, headed by its band, saw the game. Versatility was shown by the redskins, who are practically all new men. Brilliant flashes of open field running characterized the work of Herman, Captain Mayes Miles, and Leroy.

Lebanon won the toss and Leroy toed the redskins back into the gridiron by booting to Doody Bear. An early fumble gave the ball to Carlisle, after which Mays, with wide end runs, rushed it to touchdown. The game's feature was the 35-yard forward pass, Leroy to Mays, which added a touchdown.

The line-up and summary:

Carlisle. (20.)	Position.	Lebanon V., (6.)
Tibbits	L. E.	Wine
White	L. T.	Rath
Teetsaks	L. G.	Potter
Eahelman	C.	Kleinfelter
Walker	R. G.	Koehle
Flichem	R. T.	Lynn
Norwood	R. E.	Shetter
Miles	Q. B.	Rupp, (Capt.)
Mays, (Capt.)	L. H. B.	Seigler
Leroy	R. H. B.	Peiffer
Herman	F. B.	Goodyear

Touchdowns — Herman, (2,) Mays, Rupp. Goals from touchdowns—Leroy, 2. Substitutions—Carlisle: Washington for White, Frances for Flinchem. Lebanon Valley: Baynes for Wine, Isaacs for Kleinfelter, Forrburg for Koelsk, Haines for Zeigler, Snader for Peiffer.

Referee—Professor Shadinger, Dickson. Umpire—Fauxtis, Georgetown. Head linesman—Ruos, Conway Hill. Time of quarters—Ten and twelve minutes.

COLGATE IMPROVING PASS.

Coaches Correcting Faults Revealed in Game with Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 17.—After the creditable victory over Illinois last Saturday, the Colgate football squad had one day's respite, but yesterday the squad was out for its usual daily practice. The work continues to be held in secret.

The Rhode Island State game on Saturday is the next battle, and there are several weak parts of the Maroon machine which were brought to light by Illinois. Attention is being devoted to the remedying of these, chiefly in catching forward passes. Illinois gained repeatedly on Colgate by forward passing, while the latter was only able to gain twice by that means. That the ends are still weak was proved by Saturday's contest also, and Illinois gained around them frequently.

PITT TEAM LOSES SOPPITT.

Left Guard Seriously Injured in Game with Naval Academy.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17.—Randall Soppitt, left guard on the University of Pittsburgh football team and one of its crack players, is out of the game for the season, it was announced today. Soppitt was hurt in the game with the Naval Academy eleven at Annapolis last Saturday, and upon his return to Pittsburgh immediately entered a hospital, where it was found that he had been kicked in the back and one of his kidneys severely injured.

WOLVERINES WORK FAST.

Score Two Touchdowns on Freshman Team in Short Order.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 17.—Yost's Varsity rushed the freshman team off its feet today, scoring two touchdowns in short order in what is expected to be the last scrimmage for the Wolverines before the Michigan Aggies here Saturday. Yost had a secret practice in order that the team might try the new plays given out yesterday. Indications point to an open game by Michigan. Last week the Wolverines put up the best shuwing with the forward pass that has ever characterized a Michigan team, and it will be surprising if Yost relies on line charges to conquer the veteran wall of the Aggies.

JOHNS HOPKINS PREPARING.

Coaches Developing Ends for the Gettysburg Game Saturday.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 17.—Interest in football at Johns Hopkins is now centred in preparations for the Gettysburg and Swathmore games on this and next Saturday, respectively. Particular attention is being paid to the development of end defense for the former college. Gettysburg is reported to have a much stronger team than last year, when Johns Hopkins defeated the Pennsylvanians by 23 to 7. Swathmore has already defeated the U. of P. team, and it is expected that a hard tussle is in store when the local representatives encounter the little Quakers.

Coaches Brennick and Wilkinson are working hard on every branch of the game here, and although the prospects for repeating in the Maryland State championship are not particularly rosy at present, the hopes for ultimate victory over Maryland State have not yet been dampened. Particular confidence is placed in the scoring ability of the crack backfield at Hopkins.

COLUMBIA DROPS SOCCER.

Sport Suspended for One Year Because of Practicing Difficulties.

Soccer, as a sport on the Columbia University athletic calendar, has been suspended for one year, according to the official action yesterday by the University Committee on Athletics. Last season, because of the return of football, the soccer squad was deprived of a field for practice, and this year, although steps were taken by Captain-elect H. A. Schwarz to hold daily rehearsals at the noon hour on South Field, it was felt that an insufficient number of men would report to put the sport on its usual firm basis. There is a possibility that Columbia will put an eleven into the Intercollegiate Soccer League again next year.

HARVARD 'VARSITY'S DEFENSE IMPROVES

Coaches Well Satisfied with Progress, Although Squad Is Still Depleted.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 17.—Although the Harvard coaches had far from their full complement of players, the expected drive in the Stadium started in earnest this afternoon. There was an hour's scrimmage between the best 'Varsity team available and the scrubs, the regulars showing a lot of speed in their attack and scoring five touchdowns. The scrubs had the ball often, but made little headway. All together, the coaches regarded the practice as one of the most satisfactory the Crimson 'Varsity has had from a defensive standpoint for some time.

It is noticeable that Percy Haughton is resolved to get his first-string men back into first-class shape before submitting them to any hard football. This afternoon Caner played at tackle for the first time in ten days, but was soon sent to the sidelines. Richards, who only recently returned from the hospital, taking his place. Batchelder worked for a time at tackle on the left wing, but Wheeler, the old Worcester Academy star, did most of the work.

Captain Dadmun, although not in the best of trim himself, insists on keeping in the game all the time and did not give way to Dean, a big fellow who recently was brought up from guard from the scrubs. All of the first-string backs got into the play with the exception of Flower and Bond. Minot, whose kicking is much needed on the team, showed to become improvement in running with the ball both through the line and around the end. He made two of the touchdowns today, Horween and Casey getting one each, and Gaston, one of the substitute ends, scoring on a forward pass.

The practice was a regular game except that the 'Varsity to start the play and after each touchdown received the ball in the middle of the field for scrimmage. The forwards looked better than at any time last week and the line players are surely improving under the hard coaching. Most of the cripples came down to the field today, but there is no news from the men like Taylor, Clark, Snow, and Sweetser to get into the week's game, according to Trainer Donovan.

TIBBOTT'S KICK MAY STAND.

Tiger Player's Field Goal Likely to be Season's Record.

Dave Tibbott's forty-six-yard drop kick in the Princeton-Tufts game last Saturday, which was just enough for the Tigers to triumph over the conquerors of Harvard, promises to stand as one of the longest field goals in the 1916 gridiron season, if not the longest that will be recorded this Fall. Tibbott's boot was the only score in the long battle, and it came after several of his teammates had endeavored in vain to hang up a tally of some sort over the Medforddites. His kick was perfect in direction from such a distance, and although as it sailed through the air it seemed to be destined to fall short of the crossplece between the goal posts, it did not begin to drop until it had cleared the bar by about two yards.

The tabulation and analysis of field goal records have been annual bobbles of the followers of the greater American college game. Last year the experts saw the drop kicking mark, which had stood since 1898, shattered by Mark Payne of the Dakota Wesleyan eleven, who established the new world's record with a boot of 63 yards.

No one last season came within striking distance of the wonderful performance of J. T. Haxall in goals from placement. It was back in 1902 in the Princeton-Yale contest that Haxall scored for the Tigers when 65 yards away from the Elis' goal. In 1905 J. P. Davis of Dickinson scored a goal from placement against the University of Pittsburgh from the 58-yard mark, but last year the best records established for the season were of 48 yards, set up by J. T. Tinson of the Missouri School of Mines and Joseph Catlin and James Millikin. That the interscholastic placement kicking last season was of a higher calibre than in the collegiate games was shown in the work of Orson W. Wilcox of the Mansfield (Penn.) Normal School, who made one of 55 yards length.

Previous to Payne's record-kicking record, a mark of one yard shorter—62 yards—had stood the test of time since 1898, when P. J. O'Dea of Wisconsin booted that distance in a game against Northwestern. The next mark is of 55 yards, and is held jointly by J. V. Cowling of the 1888 Harvard eleven and J. E. Duffy, a Michigan player, in 1901.

Dropkicking last year was not only longer, but more frequent. Charles H. McGuckin of Villanova holds two of the 1915 records. He had nine goals from the field by drop kicks for the season, and also tied with Howard Miller of Columbia and W. T. Vandegraaf of Alabama with four goals each for the most made in any one intercollegiate game.

Brooklyn to Refund by Mail.

After 4 o'clock this afternoon the Brooklyn Baseball Club will cease refunding money through their box offices for tickets purchased for the third world's series game at Ebbets Field, which did not take place. Applications thereafter will have to be made through the mails. Practically all of the $40,000 or $50,000 which had to be distributed had been paid back last night.

Harriers at Van Cortlandt Park.

Coach Johnny Hayes of the Columbia cross-country team took his forty candidates for the first real hill and dale run yesterday over the Van Cortlandt Park course. Manager C. M. Heydecker has practically ascertained that dual meets will be held with Princeton and C. C. N. Y. A team will also take part in the intercollegiates at New Haven Nov. 25. The first meet for the freshmen will be on Nov. 4 against St. Benedict's School of Newark.

SCHWARTZ IN FINE FORM.

Makes Average of 5 15-17 in Novice Billiard Tournament.

One noteworthy mark was established last night in the national novice straight rail billiard tournament, which is in progress at seven of the academies in this city, when J. Schwartz all but made an average of six in the first match played at the Morningside Billiard Academy. His victory was scored at the expense of T. Stone, who was defeated by a total of 100 to 28, the winner's average being 5 15-17, the most creditable performance that has thus far marked the event. Schwartz exhibited a clever control of the ivories and twice ran off a cluster of eighteen counts by nicely judged nurse play.

A close match opened the play at Doyle's Academy, E. Morton gaining the decision over G. Monton with the score 100 to 92. The loser in this match equaled the high run of the evening's play made by Schwartz at the Morningside Academy, but there was not the steadiness to allow him to carry off the honors. This will be the only match at Doyle's this week. The referee of this contest was George W. Moore, one time holder of the world's three-cushion championship, who has again challenged for the title.

Robert B. Cook, who defeated the President of the National Association in the opening night's play at Flynn's, tasted of both victory and defeat last night. His success was gained by vanquishing A. Friedell 100 to 83, but he was less fortunate against E. L. Townsend, being defeated by 100 to 81.

The summaries:

Flynn's, Park Place—E. L. Townsend defeated Robert B. Cook, 100 to 81; winner's high run, 11; loser's, 10. Robert B. Cook defeated A. Friedell, 100 to 83; winner's high run, 11; loser's, 10. E. L. Townsend defeated S. E. Palmer, 100 to 78; winner's high run, 14; loser's, 12.

Lawler Brothers, Brooklyn—J. F. Blaisdell defeated C. Loop, 100 to 67; winner's high run, 13; loser's, 8. A. J. F. Briggs defeated J. Quinn, 100 to 80; winner's high run, 9; loser's, 14.

Daly's Forty-ninth Street—Dr. Bauer defeated S. S. Leo, 100 to 33; winner's high run, 15; loser's, 5.

Thum's, Thirty-first Street—E. C. Baehni defeated M. Piersall, 100 to 84; winner's high run, 16; loser's, 12.

Doyle's, Forty-second Street—E. Morton defeated G. Monton, 100 to 92; winner's high run, 10; loser's, 18.

Crisfield's, 181st Street—R. Sachs defeated R. C. Shepherd, 100 to 44; winner's high run, 13; loser's, 8. S. Fisk defeated O. W. Hymann, 100 to 90; winner's high run, 12; loser's, 6.

Morningside Academy, 125th Street—Curtis defeated Willard, 100 to 60; winner's high run, 18; loser's, 5. W. Belknap defeated Elkind, 100 to 31; winner's high run, 17; loser's, 8. Schwartz defeated T. Stone, 100 to 28; winner's high run, 18; loser's, 5.

CUE TITLE PLAY TONIGHT.

Taberski and Greenleaf to Start Three-Day Pocket Billiard Match.

The first contest of the season for the pocket billiard championship of America will take place tonight at Doyle's Academy on Forty-second Street, when Frank Taberski of Schenectady will defend his title against the youthful expert from the Middle West, Ralph Greenleaf of Monmouth, Ill. Conditions for the match call for the playing of 450 points, which will be distributed over three nights' competition, 150 points being played tonight, Thursday, and Friday. The play will be for the emblem which was put in competition last year in Chicago, and in addition a purse of $500.

Greenleaf, the challenger, is only 16 years old, and is the boy wonder of the pocket billiard game. In the tournament in which the present emblem was first placed in competition Greenleaf finished fourth. The winner was W. Emmet Bleinkenship of Detroit, but shortly after his victory he was defeated by John Layton of Sedalia, Mo., who as title holder was himself defeated by Taberski, who supplied a sensational conclusion to the match by winning after he was 117 balls behind at the beginning of the last night of play. Taberski and Greenleaf have played only once, that match being in the tournament at Chicago, when the former was victor by a score of 100 to 44 in 41 innings.

RECRUIT TO TRAPSHOOTING.

Marine and Field Club Obtains Membership in A. A. T. A.

Announcement has been made of the admittance of the Marine and Field Club of Bath Beach into affiliation with the American Trapshooters' Association. Although a new organization and in existence for less than one year, the A. A. T. A. is now one of the far-reaching societies of the sports world. With a total membership in excess of 60,000 shooters, and its 1,200 clubs are distributed among forty States.

In addition to uniting followers of the sport, the national body is endeavoring to increase interest in club shooting and to bring about a greater development for trap marksmanship in a similar way to that in which the National Rifle Association is fostering the interests of rifle shooters.

Three-Cushion Season Opens Oct. 30

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—A circuit of sixteen franchises was agreed upon at the meeting today of the Interstate Three-Cushion League. Disagreements, which for a time threatened to prevent a series of games this year, were straightened out, when Edward Helm, who owned two franchises in Cleveland, agreed to loan one to Fred Smith of Milwaukee. The season will open Oct. 30.

MRS. WOOD REACHES SEMI-FINAL ROUND

New York Player Defeats Miss Phylis Walsh on Hot Springs Tennis Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 17.—The second day's playing in the annual tournament of the Hot Springs Lawn Tennis Club brought the matches down to the semi-final rounds in the men's and women's singles. Rain, which cut short yesterday's playing, continued through the night, so that the morning matches were played on wet courts.

Miss Mary B. Snyder of Pittsburgh met with a painful accident in going to the semi-final round in women's singles this morning when she slipped on the damp court and fell, straining a ligament in her ankle, and consequently losing the match to her opponent, Mrs. H. H. Smith, though she was leading in the set.

Mrs. Rawson L. Wood of New York gained the lower bracket in the semi-final round by defeating Miss Phyllis Walsh of Philadelphia in a hard fought match, which went three sets. Mrs. Wood won the singles in the Hot Springs tournament the year before last. Mixed doubles and women's doubles will start tomorrow. The summaries:

MEN'S SINGLES.—Robert Leroy, New York, defeated A. W. Pearce, New York, 6—2, 6—1; Alfred S. Lamb, New York, defeated Brinton Buckwalter, New York, 6—1, 6—4; Count Otto Salm, New York, defeated H. R. Burroughs, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Miss Ada Northeet, Memphis, defeated Miss Hazel Tress, 6—4, 6—4; Mrs. H. H. Smith defeated Miss Mary B. Snyder, Pittsburgh, 11—13, 6—3, 2—5, default; Mrs. Robert Leroy, New York, defeated Miss Northeet, 6—3, 7—5; Mrs. Rawson L. Wood, New York, defeated Miss Phyllis Walsh, Philadelphia, 6—6, 3—6, 8—6.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Preliminary Round—W. Earle Dodge and Bedell Harned, New York, defeated F. Hulskoper, New York, and H. De Bour, Washington, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1; H. O. Burroughs and J. M. Toucy won by default; Craig Biddle and Edgar Scott, Philadelphia, defeated Albert Kerr, New York, and W. B. Harris, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2; Robert Wrenn and Robert Leroy, defeated J. Maguire and J. M. Toucy, 6—2, 6—0.

BRITTON OUTPOINTS LEWIS.

Welterweight Champion Successfully Defends Title in Fast Bout.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 17.—Ted Lewis of England lost the decision in his twelve-round bout at the Armory A. A. tonight to Jack Britton of New York, welterweight champion, before the largest crowd of fight fans of the season. It was one of the best bouts for a long time in this city, and the decision was approved by Lewis's manager.

Ted is hardly a welterweight any longer, as he has taken on weight, and Britton was also above the limit. Both men boxing at catchweights. Lewis started off as though he was going to take the New Yorker's measure quickly. He continued to land on Britton's face in the second round, but the latter gradually solved the Englishman's style, and sent back some good counters. Britton started forcing matters in the third round, and kept after him in the fourth, with stiff rights and lefts to face and body. Lewis beginning to tire.

In the twelfth Lewis began sending his right to Britton's jaw. Britton managed to get in some more body blows, but the honors in the final session belonged to Lewis. Not once after the first few rounds did Lewis appear to have a chance.

DILLON PUNISHES O'NEIL.

Indianapolis Boxer Fails to Score Knockout in Ten-Round Bout.

Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis light-heavyweight, failed to score a knockout over Tim O'Neil, the big Chicago boxer, in their ten-round bout last night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, but he administered to the Chicagoan a beating the latter is not likely to forget for several days to come. It was the initial appearance of O'Neil in a local ring, and he gained many friends by his game stand last night. He failed to show any inclination to mix matters with his opponent, but he displayed wonderful powers for assimilating punishment, and kept his feet throughout the ten rounds.

It was not an interesting contest, from a competitive viewpoint, for Dillon was so far his rival's superior in all points that the contest was one-sided. In only the first and second rounds did O'Neil make any serious attempt to retaliate for the punishment he was receiving, but his efforts only had the effect of increasing the vigor of Dillon's attack. The latter then went after his adversary in a fashion that made O'Neil wish that he had never antagonized the Indianapolis "man killer."

From the second session until the final round O'Neil did nothing but hold. He worked harder last night than he has done in any of his recent bouts, trying to finish the Chicagoan, but the latter managed, by holding and diving into clinches, to hear the ring of the concluding bell despite the fact that he was wabbly from blows to the stomach and ribs, and bleeding profusely from a cut under the left eye. The weights were: Dillon, 173 pounds; O'Neil, 173 pounds.

HATCH HOPES FOR RECORD.

Veteran Runner Starts on Journey from Milwaukee to Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 17.—Confident that he would lower the record between Milwaukee and Chicago, over a course of 100 miles, Sidney Hatch, veteran long distance runner, started from the City Hall tonight at 8 o'clock accompanied by Abe Monteverde, New York, and automobiles containing officials of the Amateur Athletic Union. The record which Hatch hopes to beat was set in 1907 by Al Corley, who made the distance in 18 hours and 7 minutes.

FORDHAM vs. SUSQUEHANNA, Sat. 2:30. Football. Adm. 50c. Fordham Field.

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Renault Limousine, $450; S. G. V. Landaulettes, Limousines: Hudsons, "Six-es," $500, $700; Peerless, $915, $275. Chevrolets, $375, $450, $550; Metallurgic Landaulettes, $850, $950; Stutz Bulldogs, 1914, 1916, $775 up; Abbott 5-seat Passenger, $275; Buicks, $250, $350, $450, $650; Fifty other Unusual Opportunities.
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YOU

SURPRISE IN STAKE

AZORA AXWORTHY IS FIRST IN DEVEREAUX

Murphy Drives Mare to Victory After Finishing Third in First Heat of Trot.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 17.—Azora Axworthy, piloted by Murphy, took two of the three heats and first money in the Devereaux, the 2:15 trot, which was the feature of today's Grand Circuit program here. The outcome was a surprise, as Azora Axworthy ended the first heat in third place, with Ly Princeton more than a length ahead.

The 2:09 pacing event was won in straight heats by Little Frank D. The 2:20 trot was captured in three straight heats by Maris Constant.

Lee Axworthy, world's champion trotting stallion, will start tomorrow against his record of 1:58¼, made recently at Lexington. The summaries:

2:09 CLASS—PACING.
Three in five heats; purse $1,000.
Little Frank D., b. g., by Little Frank. (Valentine).....1 1 1
Fred S., b. g., (Crockett).....2 2 4
Sellers D., (Cline).....4 3 2
Spring Maid, ch. m., (White).....3 dis
Miss Belle Patchen, ch. m., (Walker).5 4 3
Time—2:06¾; 2:06¾; 2:08.

2:15 CLASS—TROTTING.
Three heats; purse $2,000.
Azora Axworthy, b. m., by Bale Axworthy-Nora Belle, (Murphy).....3 1 1
Ly Princeton, b. h., (Orr).....1 2 2
Daisy Todd, b. m., (Chandler).....2 4 3
Ericsc, blk. h., (Geers).....4 3dr4
Time—2:09¾; 2:14½; 2:09¾.

2:20 CLASS—TROTTING.
Three in five heats; purse $1,000.
Maris Constant, b. m., by Constanero-Lady Culling, (Green).....1 1 1
Blanche Carter, br. m., (Stout).....2 4 2
Alvy Coffman, b. h., (Chandler).....6 2 3
Sellermaker, b. h., (Walker).....4 3 4
Time—2:18½; 2:15; 2:15.

HUNT RACES WELL FILLED.

Good Jumpers Named for Rose Tree Meet at Media Today.

Seven races have been scheduled for the first day of the annual Autumn meeting of the Rose Tree Hunt Club, at Media, near Philadelphia, which will be held this afternoon. This is one of the oldest hunting clubs in Pennsylvania, if not in the country, and its members follow the hounds over country which is rich in historical interest.

All the races have filled well, and the entries include many of the best horses which took part in the recent meeting at Belmont Terminal and Hiping Rock. The first event is for the horses of farmers over whose property the members of the club hunt, it is termed the Agricultural Handicap. The purse is subscribed by the club, and it is always a liberal one. The other events comprise a number of steeplechase events in which are entered some of the best jumpers in the country.

The entries and weights follow:

FIRST RACE.—The Agricultural Handicap; farmers' horses; about six furlongs. Jerry, Brandy, Dewey, Harry, Noble, Roy. Additional entries received for this race to post time, when the weights will be announced.

SECOND RACE.—The Edgemont Plate; handicap; two-year-olds and upward; about seven furlongs. Torero, (imp.,) 148 pounds; Mateo, 146; Agara, 135; Max Meadows, 135; Lokomia, 130; Water Nymph, 110; Guardian Saint, (imp.) 144; Doodle, 140; Old Scout, (imp.,) 132; Orisl, 135; Mr. Speed, 155; Applauder, 130; Matchfield, 135.

THIRD RACE.—The Willow King Plate; steeplechase; three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Badinage, 140 pounds; Emerald Isle, 140, (imp.,) 142; Bruce, 132, Sarsenet, 140; Doublet, 140; Louvois, 150; El Biod, 143; Falmouth, 150; Duke of Duluth, 162; Reliance, 140; Mayor of IL, (imp.,) 143; Tomahawk II., (imp.,) 140; The Decision, 142; Trumpaire, 143; Shanewood, 142; Elegman, 143; Tener, 145; Knight of Merci, 138; M. J. Shannon, 155; J. O. Ewalt, 155.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sycamore Mills Plate; handicap; three-year-olds and upward, about one and one-quarter miles. Bruin Belle, 138 pounds; Ida, 130; Archdale, 142; Pocket, 135; Fireal, 130; Solar Star, 150; Merry Lad, 136, Sharpshooter, 186; Ahara, 142, Tener, 142; Full, 133; OldScout, (imp.,) 132; In and Out, 130; Aviaress, 138.

FIFTH RACE.—The Middletown Barrens Plate; handicap; steeplechase; hunters; about three and one-half miles over a fair hunting country. Reakin, 163 pounds; Broseaux, 170; Bill Whaley, 165; Sam Ball, 155; Wild Bishman, 160; Gigantol, 165.

SIXTH RACE.—The Rose Valley Plate; handicap steeplechase for hunters; about two and one-half miles. Jim Hanson, 145 pounds; M. J. Shannon, 170; Margery Jaque, 150; Garth, 142; Induction, 151; Stalwybridge, (imp.,) 155.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Members' Dinner Plate; one and one-half miles. Skirt, 162 pounds; Mariner, 162; John Joruckq, 162; Aviaress, 162.

HORSE SHOW ENTRY LARGE.

No Nominations for National Event Accepted After Today.

An unusually heavy advance nomination is accepted to mean that the entries for the National Horse Show to be held in Madison Square Garden, Nov. 11 to 17, will be the largest in years. The entries close to-day with Charles W. Smith, Secretary, 16 East Twenty-third Street. Unless at hand then or bearing a postmark of that date, under instructions from the Executive Committee, no extension of time will be granted to any owner. This rule is meant as a rebuke to procrastinating exhibitors, who have caused much trouble and annoyance in other years through the delay in sending their entries.

The early nominations include polo mounts from South America, England, Ireland and California; harness horses by the best known Western and Eastern drivers and owners, women as well as men; hunters, to be ridden by members of the Southern, Pennsylvania, Long Island and Genesee Hunts; saddle horses from the South and Canada as well as Brooklyn and Central Park bridle paths, and hackney and saddle ponies from Illinois, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York State farms.

Entries will close in 155 regular and special competitions, for which $30,000 is offered for prizes in cash and plate, among the latter competitions being the second renewal of the $1,000 Alfred G. Vanderbilt Memorial Cup, and for the best four-in-hand shown to a road coach. J. Campbell Thompson was the winner in the first competition. The initial entry for the National Horse Show was received by Secretary Smith the same day the prize lists were distributed. It was of the trio of thoroughbred roadsters Wetonak, owned by Louis Zeigler of the New York Road Drivers' Association and the winner of two prizes at the Speedway horse show last Spring.

ANDREWS WINS CUP SHOOT.

Marine Corps Rifleman Makes High Score in Wimbledon Match.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 17.—Scoring 99 points out of a possible 100 at 1,000 yards, Sergeant J. J. Andrews, United States Marine Corps, today won the Wimbledon Cup match at the national rifle tournament on the Florida range. The match also gave to Andrews the title of long-distance champion rifle shot of the United States and a gold medal and cash were his other prizes. Lieut. Col. C. B. Winder, Ohio National Guard, finished second with 98 points, and Sergeant Joseph Jackson, Marine Corps, third, with the same score. Colonel Winder scored more consecutive bullseyes than did Sergeant Jackson. The match brought out 629 competitors.

Noted Swedish Woman Skater Here.

To give exhibitions and instruction in advanced skating, the management of the St. Nicholas Rink, in West Sixty-sixth Street, has engaged Marta Johannsson, a well-known skater of Stockholm, Sweden. Miss Johannsson has made a success in London, but her appearances daily at the St. Nicholas Rink are her first in this country.

HANDICAP FOR J. J. LILLIS.

Old Racer Easily Beats His Field in Feature Race at Laurel.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 17.—J. J. Lillis, as added started from the Marrone Stable, won the Washington Handicap at the Maryland State Fair Association's track this afternoon. The association added $2,000 to the event, which was for three-year-olds and upwards, over a mile and a furlong course. The old gelding ran one of the best races of his career and easily disposed of his field. Regina, Harry Payne Whitney's filly, obtained the place from Startling.

Costumer, F. Harlan's three-year-old gelding, won the fifth race, a selling affair for three-year-olds and upwards. The victor was an outsider and paid one of the longest prices of the meeting. A $2 ticket on the winner paid $151.50.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show prices follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse, $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.

Cherry Ripe, J. O. Talbott's ch. g., 108 pounds, by Hamburg-Cerise, $6.90, $3.80, $4. (J. Robinson).....1
Scylla, D. S. Dryar's br. f., 103, $5.50, $4.70, (F. Keogh).....2
Burbank, H. G. Bedwell's b. g., 113, $7.90 third, (E. Taplin).....3

The Only One, Tarves, Poitiano, Lovelis, Stalwart Van, Marblehead, Sally Gunga, Charmingly, Velour, Lady Bob, Lady Rowena, and Telly also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14 3-5.

Greentree, J. O. Talbott's b. g., 113 pounds, by Hamburg-Verdura, $5.20, $2.90, $2.60, (J. Rootnson).....1
Catherine Gray, H. G. Bedwell's ch. f., 113, $4.40, $3.10, (E. Taplin).....2
Kilkenny, C. E. Holland's ch. c., 112, $4.80 third, (F. Keogh).....3

Blue Grass Belle, Polonium, Gianaginty, Pomp, Ponce de Leon, Glorine, Moonlighter, Kilts, and Meddling Miss also ran. Napoleon, Captain Gray, and Glory Belle scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46 3-5.

Fennimore, G. A. Muller's b. f., 4 years, 115 pounds, by Rock Sand-Flittermouse, $11.40, $5.40, $3.10, (E. Ambrose).....1
Air Man, G. A. Cochran's br. c., 3, 106, $22.80, $11.90, (J. McTaggart).....2
Half Rock, A. Garson's ch. c., 4, 107, $10.60 third, (A. Schuttinger).....3

Bac, Malachite, Ninety Simplex also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; handicap, with $1,000 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13.

J. J. Lillis, Marrone Stable's br. g., 5 years, by Bannockburn-Tootsy Mack, $19, $14.70, $5.50, (J. Metcalf).....1
Regina, H. P. Whitney's b. f., 3, 104 pounds, $14.70, $5.50, (J. Robinson).....2
Startling, R. F. Carman's b. c., 3, 114, $7.60, $4. (Lyne).....3

Short Grass, Sir Edgar, Squeeler, Hanson, Kewessa, Water Lady, Etruscan, Marse Henry also ran. Sand Marsh, Anita, Prohibition, Beautiful Mern, scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $700; six furlongs. Costumer, F. Harlan's b. g., 3 years, 112 pounds, by Ogden-Masquerade, $151.50, $12.30, $5.60, (R. Troxler).....1
Blue Cap, E. Herz's ch. f., 3, 109, $3.10, $2.80, (F. Keogh).....2
Humiliation, R. Newman's ch. g., 5, 112, $9.10 third, (R. Ball).....3

Salon, Ancon, Chesterton, Sherwood, Sure Get, Young Emblem, Linda Payne, Bully Oliver, Jack, Finalee, and Sepoel also ran. Flag Day scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 3-5.

Infidel II., E. McBride's b. g., 3 years, 102 pounds, by Radford-Miss Matthews, $18.90, $8.10, $5.20, (A. Watts).....1
Dinah Do, J. Gormley's ch. f., 4, 110, $6.40, $4.20, (A. Schuttinger).....2
Ormund, H. Bowell's ch. m., 5, 113, $3.20 third, (E. Taplin).....3

Mr. Mack, Blackford, Day Day, Prime Movar, Hiker, Rosewater, Typography, Ash Can, Patty Regan, Slumberer, and Shepherdess also ran. Bob Radfield scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:44 2-5.

Jem, B. Matheny's ch. g., 4 years, 114 pounds, by Ogden-Fair Catherine, $7.10, $3.50, $2.50, (F. Ball).....1
S. M. Miller, R. F. Carman's b. h., 9, 118, $3.20, $2.70, (J. Butwell).....2
St. Charicots, S. Louis's ch. g., 4, 120, $4.60, (F. Robinson).....3

Sam Slick, Success, Senator Casey, and Estimable also ran. Flag Day scratched.

TODAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; maidens; selling; six furlongs. N. K. Beal, 114 pounds; Capital City, 114; Felucca, 111; Leading Lady, 111; *Patasocca, 100; Jack Carl 114; Lord Byron 114; Sweeter Than Sugar 111; Bright Star 111; *Precise 106.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; steeplechase; about two miles. Goldenvale 150 pounds; Dixon Park, 145; Ormsarus, 139; Marbach, 137; †March Court, 140; †Otte Floto, 132; Runaway, 146; Martasha, 140; J. R. Johnson, 139; Vifir, 137; King Pin, 134.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages; selling; six furlongs. Brave Conarder, 117 pounds; Libyan Sands, 117; Senator Casey, 110; Nolan Sabe, 110; *Pullux, 120; *Yellowstone, 95; Gloaming, 117; Water Lily, 114; Politician, 110; Sherwood, 110; *Orapd Opera, (imp.,) 113; *Armament, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; six furlongs. Peer Trap, 110 pounds; Rock Scot, 114; Kiddie, 110; Whirling Dun, 108; Cheer, 104; Ophelia, 103; Ticket, 119; Tragedy 113; Lively, 109; Bondage 106; Golden Bantam, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse; one mile and a sixteenth. Benvolent, (imp.,) 111 pounds; Klimer, 106; Polroma, (imp.,) 106; Plaudite, 98; Gainer, 111; Berrilldon (imp.,) 106; Whimsy, 101.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; fillies and mares; one mile and seventy yards. Juliet, 114 pounds; Emerald Gem, 111; Buzz Around, 111; Maclabo, 106; *Rora Juliette 101; Keziah, 112; Dinah Do, 111; Menle Park, 111; *Minda, 106.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a quarter. High Tide, 112 pounds; Goldy, 100; Aesop, 104; Little Baker, 112; *Valuspa, 97; Orpeth, 112; The Rump, 100; *Star Gaze, 115; *Preston Lynn, 110.

*Apprentice allowance claimed. †Five pounds allowance claimed on account of rider not having won five steeplechase or hurdle races. ‡Ten pounds allowance claimed on account of rider not having won a steeplechase or hurdle race.

Weather clear, track fast.

CAROLINA TAKES TITLE.

Wins L. I. Championship in First Division of Handicap Yachts.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 17.—The Newport thirty-footer Carolina, owned by A. W. Lockwood of Riverside, Conn., was announced today as the winner of the first division handicap Long Island Sound championship for the last season. She won nine first prizes in the races at different clubs, two of which were at Larchmont and the others at Sewanhaka, Corinthian, Harlem, Indian Harbor, Huguenot, New Rochelle and Manhasset.

WOMEN GOLF TEAMS TIE.

Englewood and Knollwood Players Each Score Three Points.

The first intersectional match for the team supremacy of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association resulted in a tie contest yesterday between the Westchester winners, Knollwood, and the New Jersey leaders, Englewood. Yesterday's contest, which was played over the Englewood course, ended with the score at a tie, 3—3. Miss Georgianna Bishop, the former national champion, led the Englewood forces, and incidentally gained a point for her side. Miss Elsa Pickhardt scored the other two points for Englewood in her match against Mrs. T. Forrest. The point winners for the Westchester team were Mrs. W. H. Powers and Mrs. M. D. Paterson. The summary:

ENGLEWOOD.		KNOLLWOOD.	
Miss G. Bishop	1	Miss C. Roberson	0
Mrs. J. S. Irving	0	Mrs. W. H. Powers	2
Miss E. Pickhardt	2	Mrs. T. Forrest	0
Miss C. Pickhardt	0	Mrs. M. D. Paterson	1
Total	3	Total	3

Miss Caverly Wins Golf Cup.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Miss Mildred Caverly won the Mary Thayer Farnum Memorial Golf Cup today at St. Davide by completing the thirty-six holes of the match in 184 strokes. Mrs. Caleb F. Fox finished second with 185.

Atlantic City Golf Earlier.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 17.—The Country Club of Atlantic City will hold its annual Fall golf tournament on Oct. 26, 27, and 28. These dates are one week earlier than the time of the tourney in previous seasons.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises..6:06|Sun sets..5:13|Moon sets..10:48

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:16	12:39	6:20	7:11
Governors Island	1:08	1:19	7:26	8:06
Hell Gate	8:14	8:35	8:04	8:40

Arrived—Tuesday, Oct. 17.

SS Ryndam, Falmouth, Oct. 6.
SS Virginia, Bordeaux, Sept. 17.
SS Brasos, San Juan, Oct. 11.
SS Margarata, Havana, Oct. 5.
SS Munpaoe, Sagua, Oct. 4.
SS Narcis, Dakar, Sept. 29.
SS Stephen E. Jones, St. Lucia, Oct. 8.
SS Nordland, Matanzas, Oct. 9.
SS Queen Mary, Bordeaux, Sept. 28.
SS Colon, Cristobal, Oct. 11.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Oct. 14.
SS Currier, Matanzas, Oct. 9.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Oct. 14.
SS Floridian, Philadelphia, Oct. 16.
SS Trinidadian, Tampico, Oct. 1.
SS Neches, Galveston, Oct. 11.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, Oct. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Charlton	Genoa	Sept. 24
Manhattan	London	Oct. 3
Iroquois	London	Sept. 30
Cachque	Bordeaux	Oct. 3
Maraval	Granada	Oct. 9
Petroleine	Rouen	Oct. 12
Millmockett	San Juan	Oct. 12
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Oct. 12
Allanton	Almeria	Oct. 1
Calabria	Naples	Oct. 2
El Sigio	Galveston	Oct. 12

DUE TOMORROW.

†United States	Copenhagen	Oct. 7
Roma	Marseilles	Oct. 8
Santa Marta	Kingston	Oct. 14
Michigan	London	Oct. 3
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 17
Proteus	New Orleans	Oct. 14

DUE FRIDAY.

*Kroonland	Liverpool	Oct. 11
Gallico	Hull	Oct. 6
Athaseca	Liverpool	Oct. 6
Ariel	Barcelona	Oct. 6
Maldonado	Cristobal	Oct. 12
Zulia	Porto Rico	Oct. 14
El Origen	Galveston	Oct. 14

DUE SATURDAY.

†Bergenafjord	Bergen	Oct. 11
*Leonland	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Migeryn	Amsterdam	Oct. 4
Manitowoc	Gibraltar	Oct. 6
Holbein	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Mimer	Curacao	Oct. 9

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Davenger	Manchester	Oct. 7
Morro Castle	Havana	Oct. 19
Mesaba	London	Oct. 10
Valeria	Liverpool	Oct. 8
ton	La Palllce	Oct. 7

DUE MONDAY.

Chamberbeau	Bordeaux	Oct. 15
America	Havre	Oct. 9
El Capitan	Cristobal	Oct. 14
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 12
Carolina	San Juan	Oct. 13

DUE TUESDAY.

Ioannina	Gibraltar	Oct. 8
Hogendrop	Cristobal	Oct. 16
Veerhaven	Rotterdam	Oct. 7
Chemung	Genoa	Oct. 9
Sibiria	Plymouth	Oct. 10
Giuseppi Verdi	Naples	Oct. 9
Metapan	Havana	Oct. 20
Havana	Havana	Oct. 21

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Frederik VIII., Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Manhattan, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hovic, Manchester	——	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Trinidad	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Black Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Valdivia, Valparaiso	6:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Hawaiian, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Oranje Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
San Giorgio, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Michigan, London	——	12:00 M.
Patria, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Canadian, St. Thomas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Senadores, Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Marchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ohioan, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Neches, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Canopic, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	——	12:00 M.
Valeria, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Idaho, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Henry R. Mallory, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary 11 A. M.)—Frederik VIII.....Oct. 18

Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary 10 A. M.)—Ryndam.....Oct. 19

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Cedric.....Oct. 19

Gibraltar and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Gibraltar and Piraeus, at 12 M.—Patris.....Oct. 20

Gibraltar, Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Aosta.....Oct. 21

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul.....Oct. 21

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Lafayette.....Oct. 21

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary 3 P. M.)—Orduna.....Oct. 21

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Sept. 16; Hongkong, Sept. 19; Shanghai, Sept. 23, and Yokohama, Sept. 26—which arrived per steamer Japan, were dispatched east from Seattle on October 14, and are due in New York today.

Whitney to Lead Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Edwin Whitney of Philadelphia was today elected captain of the University of Rochester football team to succeed Donald Wray, who left after the Clarkson game on Saturday to rejoin his troop of the First Cavalry on the Mexican border. Whitney is also captain of the Rochester basket-ball team.

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Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Dante Alighieri, at St. Michaels, Oct. 16.
SS Earl of Elgin, at London, Oct. 16.
SS Atlantian, at London, Oct. 16.
SS Baltic, (Surd.) at Kirkwall, Oct. 14.
SS Kristianiafjord, at Kirkwall, Oct. 15.
SS Noorderdyk, at Kirkwall, Oct. 14.
SS Chincha, at Comal, Oct. 16.
SS Purus, at Bahia, Oct. 16.
SS Mae, at Bristol, Oct. 18.
SS Wells City, at Bristol, Oct. 17.
SS Caithness, at London, Oct. 17.
SS Irvington Court, at Havre, Oct. 14.
SS Pastores, from Colon, Oct. 17.
SS Santa Rosalia, from Colon, Oct. 17.
SS Aeon, from Panama, Oct. 16.

Sailed.

SS Bergenafjord, from Kirkwall, Oct. 14.
SS Cloughton, from London, Oct. 15.
SS Celia, from Pisagua, Oct. 16.
SS Rochambeau, from Bordeaux, Oct. 16.
SS Josefa Raich, from Barcelona, Oct. 9.
SS Mongolia, from London, Oct. 17.
SS Marchioness of Bute, from Liverpool, Oct. 16.
SS Arthur Balfour, from Naples, Oct. 11.

Passed.

SS Napoli, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Manchuria, New York for London, passed Lizard.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Oct. 17.

SS United States, Copenhagen to New York, 640 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due 19th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, 112 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS John D. Rockefeller, Tampico to New York, 44 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Capitan, Colon to New York, 848 miles north N. E. of Colon at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, 286 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, 26 miles N. of St. Johns Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, 230 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Sigio, Galveston to New York, 130 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, 717 miles S. at noon.
SS Cherokee, Santo Domingo to New York, 97 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cushing, Colon to New York, 217 miles S. at noon.
SS Sabina, Mobile to New York, 115 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Elgin, Galveston to New York, 220 miles S. E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Normandridge, Tampico to New York, 292 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

South and Central America Mails.

Chile, via Arica, Antofogasta and Valparaiso, at 4:30 A. M.—Valdivia.....Oct. 19

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 12 M.—Hawaiian.....Oct. 19

Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Ciudad Bolivar, Nevis, St. Eustatius, and St. Martins, via Hamilton, at 8 A. M.—Bermudian.....Oct. 18

Jamaica, Panama, Canal Zone, and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, at 9:30 A. M.—Carrillo.....Oct. 18

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, (specially addressed only,) via Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 12 M.—Black Prince.....Oct. 19

Nicaragua, (except east coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos, Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Ancon.....Oct. 19

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 7:30 A. M.—Verdi.....Oct. 21

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Ohioan.....Oct. 21

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Tenadores.....Oct. 21

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 21, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Lafayette.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 20, SS Patria.

Gibraltar—Close at 6:30 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Duca d'Aosta, and at 8 A. M. Oct. 24, SS Canopic.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 18, SS Frederik VIII.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 18, SS Frederik VIII.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Mance.....Oct. 19

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....Oct. 20

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Persia.....Oct. 21

Shanghai (via Seattle)—Protesilaus.....Oct. 21

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Manila Maru.....Oct. 23

Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai,) and San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Nov. 1

Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....Oct. 23

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—OLIN J. STEPHENS, INC., and HENRY SCHMITT, JR., Complainants, against AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Defendant.

Pursuant to an order of the above-named court entered on the 27th day of September, 1916, notice is hereby given that the time within which claims may be filed against American Real Estate Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Rhode Island, and lately doing business at No. 527 Fifth Avenue, City, County, and State of New York, has been extended from the 7th day of November, 1916, to the 1st day of December, 1916, and all persons having claims against the said company are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, who have been duly appointed Receivers of said company, at No. 527 Fifth Avenue, City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 1st day of December, 1916.

Dated, New York, October 4, 1916.
WALTER C. NOYES,
ALFRED E. MARLING,
Receivers.
CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT, Solicitors for Receivers, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 84 Barrels of Salted Salmon. Food and Drugs Act. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on the 30th day of October, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Oct. 14th, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 126 Cans, each containing five gallons of tomato pulp. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 30, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 14, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

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Legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York and New England.

Price to yield 4.35%

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Portland, Oregon	1936	4.04%
Perry, New York	1932-1948	4.05%
Tuckahoe, New York	1930-1934	4.05%
Tampa, Florida	1929-1965	4.25%
Butte, Montana	1924-1934	4.25%
Alliance, Ohio	1941-1945	4.25%
Memphis, Tennessee	1954	4.35%
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Prices to yield 4.35%
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Broadens Again, with Indications of Fresh Public Interest—Money Higher.

The same influences which appeared to be at work under the stock market in the late afternoon trading on Monday were seen in the early trading yesterday. The market opened active and higher, most issues showing overnight gains, and the activity was well sustained throughout the session, making a total of 400,000 shares above Monday's transactions.

As to the reason for the sudden shift in the traders' viewpoint which manifested itself so emphatically Monday, Wall Street was still rather puzzled yesterday. It is customary to look for a pre-election slump at about this time, and the stage was set for this with the arrival of reports from various parts of the country showing a drift toward Wilson. On the theory that part of the recent rise had been based upon an expectation that the Republican Party would be returned to power, the market should have weakened on these reports. As a matter of fact, it is doubtful if stockholders are worrying very much over the outcome of the election.

In most offices the rise was looked upon as being due largely to a return of outside buying, which was removed from the market with the arrival of the German submarine. Conservative brokers were still advising their customers yesterday to buy stocks only on the reactions, on the theory that the next few weeks should see wide fluctuations.

The marked strength shown by nearly all stocks yesterday morning allowed purchasers who came into the market on the big break last week to sell out at a satisfactory profit, and sales from this source checked the rise, except in the specialties. The list closed irregular, with gains predominating, but most of the pronounced advances were made in the less active stocks, which respond quickly to professional buying. Among such issues were American Hide & Leather, American Linseed, American Writing Paper, General Chemical, General Electric, General Motors, Airbrake, Sears-Roebuck, Stutz, cast iron Pipe and Western Union. Steel common added ⅞ to its very substantial gain of the previous day.

The most interesting developments in the day's news in the Street was the redemption of the gold import movement, $5,500,000 arriving from Ottawa just as bankers had become convinced that the movement would not again assume important proportions while the investment market is favorable to foreign offerings. It is to Great Britain's advantage to deposit gold here for the purpose of keeping interest rates down while negotiating new loans. Call money touched 4 per cent. in the afternoon, for only the second time in several months, but most loans were made at 3 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 to 60.	Over 60 to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	4½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Comm. modity.
Boston	3½	3½		3½
New York	3½	3½		
Philadelphia	3½	3½		3½
Cleveland	4	4		
Richmond	3½	3½		3½
Atlanta	4	3½		3
Chicago	4	4		
St. Louis	3	3½	3	3
Minneapolis	3½	3½		3½
Kansas City	4	4		4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	3	3½		3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	Call. Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
High.			
2½	2½	3½	3

Time.

30 days	3¼@3½	5 months	3½@3¾
90 days	3½	6 months	3½@3¾
4 months	3½		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 90 to 90 days	2½@2¾
Not eligible, 90 to 90 days	3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3½
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.76⅞	4.75⅞	4.75⅞	..
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	..
France—				
Demand	5.84¼	5.84¾	5.84¾	—00⅛
Cables	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾	—00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	70.50	70.50	70.50	..
Cables	70.56¼	70.56¼	70.56¼	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange, adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs of lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅞	4.76
5.1826 Paris	5.84⅝	5.83¾
95.28 Berlin	70.50	70.56¼
5.1826 Switzerland	5.28½	5.27⅝
19.296 Greece	19.43	18.50
5.1826 Italy	6.48¾	6.47⅝
20.26 Austria	11.95	12.00
51.45 Russia	31.20	31.30
26.73 Scandinavia	27.00	27.10
.... Copenhagen	26.90	26.90
.... Stockholm	27.65	27.75
19.20 Spain	20.13	20.18
40.14 Holland	40.93⅝	41.00
China—		
.... Hongkong	52.00	52.70
.... Peking	79.00	79.12½
.... Shanghai	74.50	74.62½
India—		
23.44 Bombay	32.26	32.87½
23.44 Calcutta	32.26	32.87½
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	48.00	48.10
52.48 Rio	28.81	28.81

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

*Less ¼ d.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $533,744,755; balances, $37,716,024; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $32,682; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance $10,647,453.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32 5-16d off ¼d. in New York, 67¼c off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 52¼@52½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$1,477,022	$558,316,294
Ord. int rev.	16,190,516	118,400,617
Income tax	647,312	12,450,800
Miscellaneous	2,033,322	22,584,462
Total receipts	$27,347,873	$211,748,626
Ex. of ord. disburse.		
over ord. receipts	23,767,769	73,981,668
Ex. of total disburse. over total receipts	52,469,322	81,979,994
Expenditures	$3,621,550	$55,768,632

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, OCT. 17, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,535,212
Same day last year	1,055,570
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	155,160,800
Same period last year	131,840,183
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
58½	58½	700	Acme Tea	57⅞	58½	57⅞	58½	+ ⅝
14½	15	200	Advance Rumely	15	15	15	15	...
30½	31	100	Advance Rumely pf	31	31	31	31	...
12	12½	400	Alaska Gold Mines	12	12¼	12	12	...
6⅞	7	200	Alaska Juneau	7	7⅛	7	7	...
23¼	26	3,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25⅞	26	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
80	80½	1,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79½	80⅝	79½	80⅝	+ ⅛
79½	80	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	80	80	79¾	79¾	+ ⅛
99½	99⅝	16,300	Am. Beet Sugar	99⅛	100⅝	99	99½	+ ⅛
61¾	61⅝	5,100	Am. Can	60⅞	61¾	60⅞	61¼	+ ⅛
67	67⅝	6,500	Am. Car & Fdry	67	68⅝	66½	67	+ ⅛
117	119½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ⅛
53½	56¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
19⅝	19½	37,300	Am. H. & Leather	20	20⅞	18⅝	19⅝	+ 1⅛
77	77½	15,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ 1⅜
28	28¼	100	Am. Ice Securities	25⅞	28⅝	28	28¼	...
24⅝	24¾	6,900	Am. Linseed	24½	25¼	24½	25	+ ⅛
58½	58¾	6,600	Am. Linseed pf	56	59⅛	56	58⅝	+ ⅝
78½	78¾	3,100	Am. Locomotive	78½	79¼	78	78½	+ ⅛
105	106	100	Am. Locomotive pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅛
9⅝	10¼	4,500	Am. Malt	9¾	11	9¾	10¼	+ 1⅛
46½	47	300	Am. Malt pf. x d	46	48	46½	46½	+ ⅛
110⅜	110⅝	22,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	111¼	111¾	109⅝	110⅝	+ ⅛
116½	117⅛	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	+ ⅛
93¼	93⅝	100	Am. Smelt. S. f. A	93½	93⅞	93½	93⅝	...
60½	61¼	1,400	Am. Steel F'dries	60½	61¾	60½	61	+ ⅛
117	117½	18,650	Am. Sugar Ref	116⅞	118⅛	116¼	117	+ ⅛
119⅞	122	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	+ ⅛
133	133½	500	Am. Tel. & Tel	133¼	133⅝	133¼	133¼	...
100	110¾	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛
50	50½	1,000	Am. Woolen	51	51	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
97⅜	98¼	100	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
39⅝	40¼	26,150	Am. Writing P. pf	37	41¼	37	39½	+ 1⅝
47	47⅜	1,100	Am. Zinc L. S	46⅝	47⅜	46⅝	47¼	+ ⅛
77	78	800	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	77½	77½	77	77¼	+ ⅛
93⅜	93¾	27,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	93¾	94⅝	93⅜	93⅝	+ ⅛
2	3	25	Assets Realization	2	3	2	2	...
106	106¾	1,500	Atch., Top & S. F	106⅜	106⅝	106¼	106¼	+ ⅛
100¾	100¾	800	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100¾	100⅞	100¼	100¾	+ ⅛
94	95	4,400	At., Gulf & W. I	96⅞	97	94	94⅛	— ⅞
66⅛	67	500	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	66½	67	66½	67	+ ⅛
83⅝	84	12,100	Baldwin Loco	84⅝	85⅞	83¼	84	— ⅜
88	88¼	2,500	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅝	89⅜	88	88	+ ⅛
75	76	200	Baltimore & O. pf	75⅜	75⅞	75⅜	75⅝	+ ⅛
162	163	100	Barrett Co	163	163	163	163	+ 1½
545	550	800	Bethlehem Steel	550	550	546½	546½	— ½
130	138	100	Bethlehem Steel 1st	133	133	133	133	— ½
84½	85¼	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85	85⅝	85	85¼	+ ⅛
68	69½	500	Brown Shoe	68	69	68	69	+ 1½
9½	10	100	Bruns Ter. & Ry S	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
77½	79¾	200	Burns Brothers	79¾	80	79¾	80	+ 1½
63¾	64	1,600	Butte & Superior	63¼	64⅜	63¼	63⅝	+ ⅛
28	29	800	Butterick Co	29	29	28	28	...
23¼	23⅞	4,200	California Petrol	23⅜	24	23⅜	24	+ 1
51½	52	1,100	California Pet. pf	51½	52	51⅞	52	+ 1
175¾	176¼	300	Canadian Pacific	175¾	176	175¾	176	+ ⅛
81	81¼	21,600	Central Leather Co	80⅞	82⅜	79⅝	81½	+ ⅜
114	115	100	Central Leather pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ⅛
		300	Chandler Motor	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ 1½
68¼	68¼	10,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	68⅜	68⅞	68¼	68¼	— ⅛
133	133½	500	Chi. Great Western	13⅜	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	...
39	39⅜	1,200	Chi. Gt. West pf	40	40¼	39¾	39⅝	+ ⅛
95¼	95¾	1,000	Chi. Mil & St P	95⅜	95⅝	95	95¾	+ ⅛
127	128	100	Chi. & Northwest	128	128	128	128	...
24⅜	24⅞	40,100	Chi. Rock Isl & P	25	25⅜	24¼	24¾	+ ⅝
21	21¼	1,300	Chile Copper	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
54½	54⅝	5,000	Chino Copper	53	55¼	53	54⅝	+ ⅛
37	37¼	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
53⅞	54	12,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	54¼	54½	53¾	54	+ ⅛
33¾	34	200	Col. & Southern	33	34	34	34	— ⅛
61½	62¼	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	62	62	62	62	...
39	39⅝	7,000	Columbia Gas & El	40¼	40¾	39	39	— ⅛
		200	Con. Int. Cal. Min	20	20	20	20	...
140	140¼	2,500	Consolidated Gas	140	142	139¾	140	— ⅛
116¾	117¼	1,120	Con. Gas, E. L. & P. B	116	117	116	117	+ ⅛
105	105¾	1,500	Continental Can	106¾	106½	105	105	— ⅛
17¼	17⅜	11,500	Corn Products Ref	17	18¼	16⅝	17⅜	+ ⅛
91¾	91⅞	900	Corn Prod. Ref pf	91½	91⅝	91½	91½	+ ⅛
85¼	85¾	84,200	Crucible Steel	86¼	87⅛	84⅝	85¼	— ⅛
122	122½	500	Crucible Steel pf	122	122	122	122	+ 1
24,900	15⅝	24,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
96	97	950	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	96¼	97	96¼	96½	+ ⅛
190	195	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	196	196	196	196	+ 1½
95	95⅜	100	Deere & Co. pf	93⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+ ⅛
18	18½	300	Den. & Rio Grande	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
42	42¾	1,900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	42	43	41⅝	42¾	+ 1⅛
141	142	100	Detroit Edison Co	141	141	141	141	+ ⅛
141	142	20	Do., odd lot	141½	141½	141½	141½	— ½
114	118	100	Detroit United Ry	116	116	116	116	— 2
43½	45	8,300	Distillers' Secur	44⅞	45⅝	44⅝	45	+ 1
84	92	100	Driggs-Seabury	90	90	90	90	...
38⅜	38⅝	6,500	Erie	39½	39½	38⅝	38½	— ⅛
53	53½	800	Erie 1st pf	53¾	53¾	53	53	— ⅛
44	46	100	Erie 2d pf	45	45	45	45	...
330	340	100	General Chemical	335	335	335	335	+ 6
340	340	20	Do., odd lot	330	330	330	330	...
180½	181½	6,300	General Electric	178	181½	177¾	181	+ 3½
790	790	100	General Motors	790	790	790	790	+ 10¼
800	123⅞	124	General Motors pf	120	124¼	124	124½	+ ⅞
8,300	73⅝	73⅜	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	74	74½	73⅝	73⅝	+ ⅛
700	93	93	Granby Consol	92½	93	92	92	— 2
400	118⅞	118⅞	Great Northern pf	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	+ ⅛
4,400	43⅝	43⅜	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	42⅝	43⅝	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
100	51	100	Greene-Cananea	51½	51½	51¼	51⅛	+ ⅛
100	90	100	Gulf States Steel	94⅜	94⅜	90	94	+ 1
1,800	106¼	1,800	Illinois Central	100	100	106	106	— ⅛
13,900	64¼	13,900	Inspiration Copper	64½	64⅞	63½	64	— ⅛
200	17⅞	200	Interboro Consol	17¼	17⅞	17¼	17¼	...
900	75	100	Interboro Con. pf	74½	75	74½	74½	+ ⅛
900	45	900	Int. Agricul. pf	43⅝	46⅝	45	45	+ 1
1,100	116	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	— ½
82,800	40¾	82,800	Int. Harvester pf	40¼	42¼	40¼	40¾	+ 1⅛
64,700	115¾	64,700	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. tr	115⅜	117⅛	114⅜	115½	— ⅛
19,950	53	19,950	Int. Nickel	53⅜	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅜
27,200	43¼	27,200	Int. Paper	46	46	43¾	45	— 2
4,800	99½	4,800	Int. Paper pf	99¾	100	99	99½	+ ⅜
32	110	32	Jewel Tea pf	110	110	110	110	...
1,700	28	1,700	Kansas City South	28¼	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
200	61	200	Kan. City South. pf	61	61	61	61	— ½
1,800	78¾	1,800	Kelly Spring Tire	79½	79	77¼	77¼	— ½
97	100	50	Kelly Spring T. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	...
9,400	52⅝	9,400	Kennecott Copper	53½	53½	52¼	52½	...
100	5	100	Keokuk & Des M	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
100	128½	100	Kings Co. E. L. & P	129	129	129	129	— ½
2,700	83½	2,700	Lackawanna Steel	85⅝	86	85½	85⅝	+ ⅜
600	109½	600	Laclede Gas	109	109½	109	109½	+ ⅛
100	19½	100	Lake Erie & West	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
16,500	94¾	16,500	Lehigh Valley	94¾	94¾	93	93	— 1
100	122	100	Liggett & Myers pf	123½	123½	122½	122½	+ 2½
300	18	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
100	118	100	Lorll., (P.,) Co. pf	121½	121½	121½	121½	— 1
800	86¼	800	Mackay Cos	85⅞	86⅛	85⅞	86	+ 1
2,200	89	2,200	Maxwell Motors	89½	89⅞	88¼	89	— ⅛
500	87⅛	500	Max. Motors 1st pf	87	87⅞	86⅞	87½	+ 1⅛
400	55¼	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	56	56	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
100	66¼	100	May Dept. Stores	66	66	66	66	— ⅛
200	106	200	May Dept. St pf	103¾	103¾	103¼	103⅝	+ ⅛
13,800	100¼	13,800	Mexican Petroleum	100½	110½	100⅜	109	+ 7
2,100	38¾	2,100	Miami Copper	38½	38⅝	38	38	+ ⅛
100	28	100	Minn. & St. L. new	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
10	28	10	Do., odd lot	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
200	125¼	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	+ ⅝
3,600	5¼	3,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅜	5⅜	5	5	...
300	15	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15	15	14¾	15	...
1,100	5⅞	1,100	Missouri Pacific	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
3,000	5¾	3,000	Mo. Pacific tr	5¾	6	5¾	5¾	...
4,500	24½	4,500	Mo. Pacific pf	25¼	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
2,000	53¼	2,000	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i	53½	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝	+ ⅛
500	128½	500	Nat. Biscuit Co	128½	128½	128	128	— ⅛
100	128½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	128½	128½	128½	128½	+ 1½
100	83	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	83	83	83	83	...
300	28	300	Nat. Enam. & Stg	28	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
100	96	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	95½	96¼	95½	96½	+ ⅛
900	69	900	Nat. Lead Co	69⅝	69⅝	69¼	69⅝	— ⅛
100	116½	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	115	115	115	115	+ ⅛
4,800	22¼	4,800	Nevada Con. Cop	21⅝	22⅜	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅛
1,300	159	1,300	N. Y. Air Brake	158	159⅝	157½	159	+ 1½
22,900	107⅞	22,900	N. Y. Central	108½	108⅞	107⅝	107⅞	— ⅛
500	60¾	500	N. Y., N. H. & H	61½	61½	60¾	60¾	— ⅝
300	27½	300	N. Y. Ont. & West	27¾	28	27½	27½	...
16,300	144¼	16,300	Norfolk & Western	146	146¾	144¼	144¼	— 2¼
100	88	100	Norfolk & West. pf	86½	86⅞	86½	86⅞	...
1,800	69½	1,800	North American	69	70⅝	69	70¼	+ 1⅝
900	111	900	Northern Pacific	111⅜	111⅝	111¾	111¾	+ ⅛
6,200	83½	6,200	Ohio Cities Gas	83½	84⅞	82½	84½	+ 2
8,700	67	8,700	Ontario Silver	67	67	67	67	— ⅛
100	95	100	Owens Bottle Mach	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	— ⅛
1,100	26¾	1,100	Pacific Mail	26	26⅞	25¾	26	+ ⅛
900	37½	900	Pacific Tel. & Tel	36	37⅛	36	37	+ ⅛
3,800	58¼	3,800	Penn. R. R	57⅝	58½	57⅝	58⅜	+ ⅛
200	112	200	People's Gas, Chi	112	112	111	111	— 1
600	14½	600	Peoria & Eastern	14½	15¼	14¾	14¾	...
400	41	400	Philadelphia Co	40⅝	41	40⅝	40⅞	— ⅛
100	81½	100	P., C., C. & St. L	82	82	82	82	+ 2
100	38½	100	Pittsburgh Coal	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38¾	+ 1⅝
1,200	51	1,200	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep	36⅞	37	36¾	36⅝	— ⅛
200	110	200	Pitts. C. pf cfs. of dep	106½	106½	106½	106½	— 3
100	107	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	+ 1⅝
5,800	68	5,800	Pressed Steel Car	67⅝	68⅝	67⅝	68	+ 1
100	105	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	104	104	104	104	— 1
100	172½	100	Pullman Co	172	172	170⅝	170⅝	— 1⅝
2,600	53¾	2,600	Railway Steel Sp	54¼	54¾	53	53	...
400	100	400	Railway Steel S. pf	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
4,600	25¾	4,600	Ray Con. Copper	25¼	25⅞	25	25¼	+ ⅛
45,600	109	45,600	Reading	109	109⅝	108	108⅜	— ⅛
800	76¾	800	Rep. Iron & Steel	75	76¾	74¾	75¾	+ 1½
300	112¾	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	112¼	112¾	112¼	112¾	+ ½
600	78⅝	600	Saxon Motor	78⅝	79½	78⅝	79	+ ½
100	21½	100	St. Louis Southw	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
1,300	44¾	1,300	St. L. Southw. pf	44½	45	44	44	+ 1
600	17	600	Seaboard Air Line	17	17¼	17	17	...
600	38⅜	600	Seab. Air Line pf	38⅝	39	38	38⅝	+ ⅛
800	215	800	Sears, Roeb. & Co	214½	216	214½	215	+ 3
2,200	29	2,200	Shattuck-Arizona	29⅛	29⅝	28	29	+ ⅛
1,200	61	1,200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	61	63	60¾	60¾	— 2½
2,700	101¾	2,700	Southern Pacific	101¼	101⅝	100¾	100¾	— ⅝
28,700	29¼	28,700	Southern Railway	29½	30

Pronounced Views

Pronounced views should come as a result of real knowledge. Your ideas of investment safety should be based upon the actual facts which surround the bond or preferred stock you are considering.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions In Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
77	Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	54	53¼	53¼	54
120	Am. W. W. & E.	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
600	Cent. St. El.	28½	25¼	25	27
750	Cities Service	327	320	323	328
625	Cities Service pf.	93½	92½	92½	93½
500	Commw'th Pow.	83½	82¾	82	82½
630	Commw'th P. pf.	86½	86	85½	86½
400	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	54	53	53½	54

BOND.

$110,000	Com. P. 6s	103	102	102	103

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	25¾	26½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	79	82
American Cities	5	10
American Cities pf.	46	47½
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	152	154
American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction pf.	109½	111
American Power & Light	69	71
American Power & Light pf.	83	85
American Public Utilities	40	44
American Public Utilities pf.	71	74
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	22	24
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	62	65
Atlantic, F. & L. pf.	89	
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	09½	
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	74	78
Central States Electric pf.	80	82
Cities Service pf.	93	94
Colorado Power	28½	30
Colorado Power pf.	99	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	80	82½
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	93	
Dallas Electric notes	88¾	90½
Eastern Texas Electric	89	92
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	98½	99
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Electric	122	126
El Paso Electric pf.	100	
Electric R. & R. pf.	99½	100
Empire Dis. Elec.	88½	93
Federal Light & Traction	15	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	33½	37
Galveston-Houston Electric	34	37
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Illinois Traction		48
International Traction	48	51
International Traction pf.	89	93
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	11	14
Mississippi River Power pf.	29	33
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	98	99
Northern States Power pf.	98½	99
Northern States Electric	47	52
Northern States Electric pf.	83	86
Ozark P. & W.	44	49
Pacific G. & E.	57	57¾
Pacific G. & E. pf.	90	91
Puget Sound Traction	18¼	18½
Puget Sound Traction pf.	51	51½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	38	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Rep. Ry. & Light pf.	80	81
Securities Corp. General	18	22
Securities Corp. General pf.	85	92
Southern California Edison	93	93½
Southern California Edison pf.	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard G. & E.	14¾	15¾
Standard G. & E. pf.	41¾	42
Tampa Electric	131	135
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	11½	12
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf.	52½	53
Toledo Traction	14	16
Toledo Traction pf.	92½	93½
United Gas & Electric	10	12
United Gas & Electric pf.	70	71
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	10	15
United Light & Railways	48	50
United Light & Railways pf.	76½	77½
Western Power	19	20
Western Power pf.	69½	70½

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100½		
American W. W. coll. 5s	74	77		
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90			
Central Illinois Light 5s	93	97		
Clun. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	100¾		
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	87	90		
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	77			
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96			
Cumberl'd Co.P.& L.1st & ref.5s, '42	95½	96		
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99¾			
Defiance G. & E. 5s, 1942	91	94		
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96	98		
East Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102		
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1913	99½			
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	92	95		
Empire G. & F. 6s, 1926	99	100		
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	89	93		
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-23	99	101		
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89¾	90½		
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	99¾	100		
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100		
Interm. Ry., Lt. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102		
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	93		
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95		
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99		
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¼	99		
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	76¼	77¼		
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1923	92	94		
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	99¼	100		
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96¾	97		
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94		
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	96¼	98		
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	85			
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	101		
Seattle Electric con. 5s	94½	97¼		
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100		
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	95	100¼		
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113		
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98		
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	94½	95¾		
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	96	97		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While further substantial improvements were recorded by many prominent stocks in the dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange the advances encountered profit taking on a larger scale, which imparted irregularity in the later trading. United States Steel Common, for a time, was the leader of the list. There were a number of sharp advances recorded in special directions. Commission houses handled a large business, which included a big volume of odd lot orders.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	12	12	12	12
50	Allis Chal.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
2,420	Am. B. Sugar	69¾	70¾	69¾	69¾
570	Am. Can	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
200	Am. Car & Fy.	67¾	68¼	66¾	67½
1,470	Am. H. & L.	20	20¾	19	19½
470	Am. H. & L. pf	75¾	78¾	73½	77½
120	Am. Linseed	24	24¾	24	24¾
250	Am. Locos	78½	79½	78	78¾
2,190	Am. S. & R.	110	111	109¾	110¾
630	Am. Sugar	116¾	119	116¾	117¾
50	Am. Zinc	47	47	47	47
4,060	Anaconda Cop.	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¾
40	At., T. & S. F.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
1,770	Baldwin Loco.	84	85¾	83½	84½
40	Batt. & Ohio	88¼	88¼	88	88
50	Butte & Sup.	64	64	63¾	63¾
210	California Pet.	24	24¾	23¾	24¼
1,020	Cen. Leather	80¾	82¾	80¼	82¾
240	Ches. & Ohio	68½	68¾	68¼	68¾
60	C., M. & S. P.	95¾	95¾	95½	95¾
1,450	C., R. I. & P.	25	25¼	24½	24¾
20	Chino Copper	53¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
920	Col. Fuel & I.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
40	Consol. Gas	141¾	141¾	141¼	141¼
440	Corn Products	16¾	18¼	16¾	17¾
6,980	Crucible Steel	85¾	87¼	84½	85¾
320	Cuba Cane S.	63½	67¼	63	66¾
480	Dist. Secur.	45	49	45	48¾
880	Erie	29	29¼	28¾	28¾
90	Goodrich Co.	73¾	74	73¾	73¾
80	Gt. Nor. Ore	43	43¼	43	43¼
320	Insp. Cop.	64¼	64¾	64	64¾
3,320	Int. Met., M.	40¾	42¾	40¾	41¾
7,480	Int. N. M. pf.	116	117¾	114¾	115¾
470	Int. Nickel	54	54	53	53
420	Int. Paper	45	45¾	43½	43¾
140	Interboro Con.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼
1,000	Kan. City So.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
220	Kennec. Cop.	53¼	53¾	52¾	52¾
50	Lack. Steel	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
240	Lehigh Valley	84½	84½	83¾	8 ⅜
80	Max. Motor	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
740	Mexican Pet.	109¾	110¾	108¾	109
30	Miami Cop.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
120	Mo. Pacific	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
90	Nat. E. & St.	28	28	28	28
60	Nat. Lead	69¾	69¾	67¾	68¾
90	Nevada Con.	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼
100	N. Y. Air B.	158¾	158¾	158¾	13 ⅝
740	N. Y. Central	105¾	108¾	107¾	107¾
120	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	61¾	61¾	60¾	60¾
270	North. Pac.	102¾	103¾	102¾	103¾
50	Ont. Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
40	Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
50	Pennsylvania	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
370	Pressed S. C.	67¾	68¾	67¾	67¾
220	Ray Copper	23¾	23¾	23¼	23½
4,740	Reading	109	109¾	108¾	108¾
1,890	Rep. I. & S.	75¾	76¼	74¼	75¾
1,960	Southern Ry.	29¾	30¼	29¾	29¾
340	Studebaker	132¼	134¼	132¼	132¾
1,270	Tenn. Copper	23¾	24¾	22¾	23½
120	Third Avenue	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
2,750	Un. Bag & P.	13¾	15¾	12¾	14¾
3,480	Union Pac.	149¾	149¾	148¾	148¾
470	U. S. Ind. Al.	125¾	129	125¾	127
1,000	U. S. Rubber	59¾	60¾	59¾	59¾
42,210	U. S. Steel	113¾	114¾	113	113¾
890	Utah Copper	93¾	95¾	94¾	95
80	Wabash	15	15	15	15
650	Westing. Elec.	62¾	65¾	62¾	62¾
140	Willys-Ov.	45¾	45¾	45	45

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	10	10	10	10
50	Belmont	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
400	Comstock	.09	.09	.09	.09
200	Daly	.80	.80	.80	.80
400	Florence	.44	.44	.44	.44
850	Goldf. Cons.	.82	.82	.82	.82
500	Isabella	.22	.22	.22	.22
300	Jim Butler	.02	.02	.02	.02
500	Kawanas	.13	.13	.13	.13
1,000	McNamara	.13	.13	.13	.13
100	Tonopah Ext.	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½
250	Union Con.	.68	.68	.68	.68
500	West End	.75	.75	.75	.75

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

Business Not Expected to Expand Before Balkan Question Is Settled.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Money was in better demand and discount rates were steady today.

The stock market was again dull and business is not expected to expand pending the clearing of the Balkan situation. American securities advanced on a few buying orders and in sympathy with Wall Street. The low priced issues were the most favored. British issues were irregular, consols declining seven-eighths, while the war loan hardened. Argentine and Brazilian rails were in good request. The other sections were neglected.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 40 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 90 francs.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies have announced dividends:

Hood Rubber Company regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 27.

Kings County Electric Light & Power Company regular quarterly 2 per cent., payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Nash Motors Company quarterly $1.75 per share on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

National Transit Company regular quarterly 50 cents, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Sierra Pacific Electric Company regular quarterly $1 on preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 23.

Standard Silver Lead Mining Company regular monthly 2½ cents a share, payable Nov. 10 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Warwick Iron & Steel Company regular semi-annual 3 per cent., payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100	Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¼	100
2s, c, 1930	99⅝	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	102	..
3s, r, 1918	100¾	101¼	Pan 3s, c, 1961	102	..
3s, c, 1918	100¾	..			
4s, 1925	103½	103¾			
4s, r, 1925	110	110¾			
4s, c, 1925	110½	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acme T 1st pf.	96	97	C. M. & St. P. pf.	127½	128½
Adams Ex.	145	150	C. & N. W. pf.	170	180
Alax. Rub.	65	68	Chi. St. P., M. & Om.	115	120
Am. Ar. Ch. pf.	97	101	Do pf.	133	140
Am. B. Sug. pf.	98	101	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	83½	84½
Am. B. S. & Fdy.	106½	110	Cleve. & P.	83	..
Do pf.	105	107	Clu-Peab.	71½	72
Am. C. pf.	113¼	114	Do pf.	109	109¾
Am. Coal	35½	..	C. & S. 2d pf.	45	50
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	100	102	Comp. T. R.	46½	47½
Am. Esp.	129	135	Cont. C. pf.	110	115
A. S. pf. R.	88	90	Cont. Ins.	45	60
Am. Snuff.	140	145	Crex Carp.	45	60
Do pf.	108	110	C-Am. Sug. pf.	103	103½
A. T. & C.	62	63	D. & L. pf.	96	98
Am. Tob.	212½	225	Del. & H.	153	154
Ann Arbor	90	95	D., L. & W.	251½	255
Do pf.	65	68	Dia Match.	117	120
Assoc. Oil.	67¾	68½	Dome M.	24½	24¾
Atl. C. L.	118½	120	D., S. S. & A.	4	6
Bald. Loco. pf.	106½	108	Do pf.	11¼	12¼
Barrett Co. pf.	117¼	..	Elec. S. B.	65	69¾
Batop. M.	1¾	1¾	Erie & P.	70	..
Brown Sh. pf.	90	100¼	F. M. & S.	10	21
B. R. & P.	9½	100	Do pf.	40	41
Do pf.	116	120	Gen. C. pf.	115	117
Bush Ter.	107	109½	Gidrich (B. F.) Co pf.	118¾	114½
Can. So.	57½	59	Gulf S. S. 1st pf.	99	108
Case (J. I.) pf.	82¾	87	Do 2d pf.	90	97
C. R. I. & P. of N. J.	800	850	Hack. Wat.	23	35
C. & S. 1st pf.	90	91	Holme (G. W.) Co.	175	..
Tel.	140	142	Do pf.	117	124
Chi. & Alt.	9¾	10¾	Homestake.	183½	185
Do pf.	15	23	I. N. J. pf.	120	..

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Int. Agric.	15	19	Pac. Coast.	59	65
Int. H. Cor.	77½	81	Do 1st pf.	70	90
Do pf.	100	..	Do 2d pf.	70	80
Int. N. pf.	103	4	P. T. & Tel. pf.	95½	98
Iowa Cent.	3	6	Petit-Mull.	..	45
Do pf.	6	12	Do 1st pf.	..	90
Jewel T.	88	90	P. C. C. & St. L.	..	98
K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.	72	74½	Pitts. C. pf.	107	110
Keyser (J.) & Co.	94	98	P. Ft. W. & C.	155	..
Do 1st pf.	116	118	P. S. N. J.	125¾	132
K. & D. M. pf.	..	30	Quicksilver	2¾	..
L. & W. pf.	43½	45	Do pf.	3½	4¼
L. R. & T.	43	43½	Rdg. 1st pf.	44	45
Lisg. & M.	275	285	Do 2d pf.	46	46½
Long Isl'd.	24	33	Rutl'd pf.	28	32
L. V. R. 1st pf.	80	82	St. L. & S. F. W. pf.	18	18½
Do 2d pf.	70	..	Sears-R. pf.	125½	126½
Lorill'd Co.	205	225	S-S S & I pf.	90	95
M'kay Cos pf.	86¼	88	So. P. R.	205	209
Mah. C. R.	350	..	Do pf.	114	118
Man. B'ch. pf.	1¼	3½	T. P. L. Tr.	120	..
Man. Elev.	128	132	Tob. P. pf.	105	106½
Man. Shirt.	62¾	67	T. St. L. & W. pf.	6	10
Do pf.	111	115	Do certs.	3	6½
Mex. Petrol pf.	91	96	Do pf.	9	13
Mich. Cent.	100	105	T. C. R. T.	93	97
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	130	136	Do pf.	123	125
Mo. I.	73	78	Und. Type.	106	109
Mon. Pow.	84½	86	Do pf.	115	..
Do pf.	117	119	Un. Cig. M.	48	50
Mon. V. pf.	113¾	..	Do pf.	106¼	..
Mor. & Es.	..	89	Un. Cig. Stz pf.	70	75
N. C. & St. L.	135	140	Weym-B. pf.	117	119
N. C. & S. pf.	109	111	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	113¾	124
Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	10	23	Worth. (F. W.) pf.	124	..
Do 2d pf.	5	7	Wor. Pump pf. A.	95	100
N. Y., C. & St. L.	55	58	Do pf. B.	58	61½
N. Y. Dock.	9¾	14¾			
Do pf.	20	35			
N. Y. L. & W.		122			
Norf. South.	23	24½			
N. W. Tel.	32½	..			
Owens B. M. pf.	116	..			
Pabst. B. pf.	87	90			
Pan. M. pf.	96½	99			

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
115	Ahmeek	100	105	105	105
270	Alaska	12	12½	12	12½
1,246	Am. Zinc	47	47¾	46¾	46¾
8	Am. Zinc, pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½
690	Ariz. Com.	12	12¾	12	12¾
150	Butte & Bal.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
176	Butte & Sup.	63½	64¾	63½	64
420	Calumet & A.	74¾	78	74¾	75
28	Cal. & Hecla	375	375	375	375
5	Centennial	21	21	21	21
105	Chino	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
1,150	Copper Range	68	68	67¼	68¼
620	East Butte	15	15¾	15	15¾
150	Franklin	8¾	9	8¾	9
350	Granby	92	93¾	92	92¾
2	Greene Can.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
50	Ieland Creek	44	44	44	44
205	Isle Royale	32¾	33¾	32¾	33½
163	Kaweenaw	6¾	6¾	6	6
825	La Salle	4¾	4¾	4	4
100	Mason Val.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
355	Mass. Con.	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
1,480	Michigan	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
103	Mohawk	93¾	94¼	92¾	94½
153	New Idria	14½	15	14½	14¾
80	Niplssing	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
175	North Butte	21	21	21	21
10	Old Colony	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
80	Old Dom.	70	70	70	70
35	Osceola	89	89	89	89
30	Pond Creek	14½	14½	14½	14½
15	Quincy	90	90	90	90
10	Ray	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
225	Santa Fe	2	2¼	2	2¼
280	Shannon	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¾
200	South Utah	27	27	27	27
5	St. Mary's	86	86	86	86
840	Sup. & Bos.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
320	Superior	15	15	15	15
2,054	Tamarack	42	44½	41	43¾
110	Trinity	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
100	Tuolumne	71	71	71	710
690	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
180	Utah Con.	14½	14¾	14½	14¾
3,490	Utah Metals	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
310	Victoria	4¼	5	4¼	4¼
305	Winona	5	5¾	5	5¾
5	Wolverine	47	47	47	47

RAILROADS.

5	Bost. Elev.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
18	Bost. & Low.	122	122½	122	122
255	Bost. & Me.	43	43	44	43
10	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	106	106	106	106
23	Fitchburg pf.	75½	75¼	73½	75½
10	Maine Cent.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
200	Mass. Electric	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
9	Mass. Elec. pf.	85	85	85	85
111	New Haven	61¾	61½	61	61
59	Old Colony	141½	141½	141½	141½
503	Ver. & Mass.	110	111	110	111
10	W. E. St. R.R.	53½	53½	53½	53½
20	W. E. St. R. pf.	78	78	78	76

MISCELLANEOUS.

107	Am. A. C. pf.	101¾	101½	101¼	101¼
100	Am. Pneu. S.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
902	Am. Sugar	116¾	118¾	116¾	118¾
14	Am. Sugar pf.	119½	120	119¾	120
10	Am. Woolen	51	51	51	51
15	Am. Woolen pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	98
98	Amoskeag pf.	98	98	98	98
100	Cuban Cement.	21¾	22	21¾	22
22	Edison Elec.	232	232	232	232
25	Gen. Elec.	178	180¼	178	179¾
109	Gen. Ry. & Elec.	120¾	120¾	120¼	120¾
4	Gen. Ry. & El. pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
72	McElwain pf.	99	99	98½	98½
568	Mass. Gas.	82¾	83¼	82¾	83¼
26	Mass. Gas pf.	81	81	80½	80½
100	N. E. Tel.	129	129	129	129
1,020	Ntn's Rep.	144½	146	144½	145
1,110	Punta A. S.	65¾	66¾	54¾	55¾
10	Pullman	171	171	171	171
5	Reece Button	16	16	16	16
674	Swift & Co.	144	147¼	144	147¼
1,255	U. S. Cs. rights	12	12¼	12	12¼
25	Torrington	61	61	61	61
20	Torrington pf.	32	32	32	32
30	United Fruit.	161¼	161¾	161	161¾
536	Un. Shoe M.	57½	57½	56¾	57¼
75	Un. Shoe M. pf.	20	20	20	20
1,270	Ventura Con.	8	8¼	8	8¼
228	West. Union.	106	105	102	104½
50	Wol. Land.	8	8	8	8

BONDS.

$4,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	92¼	92¼	92¼
7,100	A. T. & T. 4½s.	112¾	112¾	112⅝
2,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	84¾	84¾	84
3,000	Anglo F. 5s.	53½	53½	53¾
1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s.	101½	101½	101½
1,000	K. C. M. & B. 4s	81	81	81
3,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	102	102¼	102
23,000	New River 5s.	78¾	80	79¾
3,000	Un. Fruit 4½s.	98¾	98¾	98¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1	1¼	Houghton.	1½	1⅝
Am. Oil	.25	.28	Homa Oil	.32	.34
Argole	1	1¼	Humboldt.	4	4½
Bay St. G.	.14	.16	Iron Blos.	1⅛	1¼
Bingham	8¾	10¼	Iron Cap.	3¾	4
Bohemia	1½	1⅞	Iron C. pf.	5½	6
Bos. Corb.	.70	.75	Jeroms V.	2	3¼
Boston Ely	.27	.28	La Rose	.62	.64
Bos. & M.	.78	.81	Majestic	.54	.55
Bos. Ariz.	1¼	2¼	Mex. Met.	.31	.33
Butte & L.	.06	.08	Mojave T.	3½	3¾
Cal. Corbin	2¾	3	N. L. & Z.	.54	.65
Calaveras	3	8	New Baltic

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100	Great Northern Paper
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75	Germania Insurance
50	National Fuel Gas
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Narrow and Irregular in the Curb Market —Trading More Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 671,144 shares of stock and $149,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows. Industrials, 111,150; oils, 85,390, and mining, 474,640. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,400	†Aetna Explo.	11	11⅝	11	11⅝
100	Am.-Br. Mfg.	17	17	17	17
1,100	Am. Int. Cor.	58	58	57	57
300	†Am. Sum. T.	24⅜	24⅜	24	24⅜
11,715	†Am. writ. p.	5	6⅛	5	6⅛
100	Atlantic Steel	90	95	90	95
200	Bowler Chem.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	†Butterw. J...	10⅜	12⅝	10⅜	11⅞
15,000	†Cal. Package	36	37	36	37
1,000	†Cal. Shipb...	14	14½	14	14⅜
50	†Carbon Steel	90	92	89	92
300	†Car L. & I.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
150	C. I. C. of A.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,600	Chevrolet Mo.	196	201	197	197
400	Emerson Ph..	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
500	†Fall Motors..	9	9	9	9
1,000	†Gen. Motors	84	84	84	84
2,000	†G. Mot., w. I.	161	162	157	158
1,200	†G.M.pf., w.I.	94½	95	93⅝	93⅞
550	Guantan. Sug.	71	71	70½	71
50	†Hall Sig. pf.	15	16	16	16
450	†Int. S. Car.	41⅛	41⅛	41	41⅛
200	†Inter. Sugar	57⅞	62	57⅞	62
534	Holly Sugar..	48⅜	49	48	49
300	Holly Sug. pf.	97½	97½	97	97½
100	†Int. S. Pf...	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
4,350	†Imp. Carb. C.	¾	¾	¾	¾
250	Int. Ca. A. F. S.	20⅞	20⅞	19½	19½
1,000	†Joplin O.Sp., new	45	50	45	50
200	Kath. Br. pf..	10	10	9	9
1,500	Kay T. & M..	18⅜	19	18⅜	19
2,000	†Lake T. Bt..	11⅞	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛
500	†Lake T. Bt. 1st pf.....	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
700	Manat. Trad.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
19,700	†Maxim Mun.	6	6⅜	6	6
1,800	Marconi of A.	3¼	3¼	3	3
2,400	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs....	55	59	47	52
700	Marlin Arms pf. v. t.ctfs.	94	94	92	93
100	†Mex. P. Exp.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
19,800	†Midvale St...	67⅝	68	66	67⅛
5,000	†Mitchell M., (when reisd)	65	67⅛	65	67
200	†Motor Prod..	67	67	67	67
10,000	†N. Y. C. rts.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
200	†Paun. Sugar.	27	27¼	27	27¼
1,200	†P. S. C., w. I.	10	10⅛	10	10
1,100	†Penn. Ven.	2¼	2⅝	2⅜	2½
400	†P. V. C. pf..	5	5	5	5
1,300	†Ry. Steel Sp.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	†S.-B. Corp...	56	56	56	56
100	†S. & Mang.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
200	Smith & T. pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
250	Spring. H. Co.	89½	92	89½	92
2,700	†St. Jo. Lead.	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
2,600	S. R. v. t. ctfs	42⅜	43¼	42⅜	42⅞
2,200	†Tex. Co. rts.	23	24	23	24
405	†Told Ship's.	82	83	81	81
400	†U.S.L.& H. C.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
1,100	U.S. Steam.Co	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
4,900	†Un. Motors..	68	68	66¾	66¾
8,400	†U. S. Tung..	33	37	35	36
19,200	†U. A. S. Corp	51½	56⅜	50⅝	50⅝
1,000	U. Profit Shar	½	½	½	½
100	†Western Pac.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1,000	White Mo. Co.	58½	57½	56⅜	57¼
1,000	World F. Corp. v. t. ctfs....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	†Zinc Con. Co.	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1,000	Ill. Pipe L....	231	220	225	+17
1,200	Ohio Oil	392	372	374	-2
125	Prairie P. L...	299	293	295	+7
200	St. Oil (Cal.)N	358	351	351	+14
500	St. Oil (N. J.)	602	585	600	+8
800	St. Oil (N. Y.)	234	230	230	+1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	†Barn. O.& C.	2½	2½	2½	2½
250	†Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.)....	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
2,800	†Cos. O. & G..	13⅜	13⅜	13	13⅜
2,500	†Federal Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	†Gen. Ref. P.	1	1	1	1
400	Met. Pet.....	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
500	Musk. O.& R.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,100	†Inter. Petrol.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
2,700	†N. Y.-O. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,200	†Ill. Explor..	⅞	1	⅞	1
32,500	†Okla. Oil...	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞	11
3,300	†Okla. Oil pf.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
8,000	Okla. P. & R.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
3,200	†Omar O.& G.	59	60	55	60
1,250	Seq. Oil & R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	†Sinclair Oil.	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¼
1,400	†Un. W. Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	†Utah Petrol. (a prospect)	42	42	42	42
11,000	†Vac. G. & O. (a prospect)	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,200	†Victoria Oil.	1½	1½	1½	1½

MINING STOCKS.

7,100	†Alas. M. C..	78	80	79	80
2,500	†Ariz. Chlo...	36	38	36	38
3,100	†Ariz. Copf'r	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
12,400	Big L. C. Co.	6½	7	6½	7
14,000	Bos. & Mont.	84	84	81	82
230	Bing. Mines.	9⅝	10	9⅝	10
3,300	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs...	7⅛	8	7⅛	7⅞
500	Butte & N.Y.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
350	†Calv. Cop..	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
1,200	†Caledonia ..	59	59	58	58
1,000	†Cal.-Tread.G. (a pros.)....	78	78	78	78
45,000	†Cal. & Jer...	1⅝	2	1⅝	1⅞
1,800	†Canada Cop..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	C. de P. Cop..	38½	38½	38	38
2,800	Con. Ariz. S...	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
720	Con. Cop. M..	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
2,000	†Con.-Home..	½	½	½	½
2,500	†Cresson C..	6	6½	6	6⅛
4,500	Dar. L. & S. M. & D.....	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
3,500	Dundee-Ariz. Cop., (a pr.)	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
8,575	†Emma Cop..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	First Nat. C..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	†Goldfield C.	61	61	61	61
5,000	†Goldf. Merg.	8	8	7	7⅞
6,000	†Goldst. Min. Co., (a pros.).	48	51	47	50
7,000	†Greenm. Min.	4	4	3⅝	3⅞
3,000	†Grizzly F. G.	60	60	57	60
3,000	Hecla Mining	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
19,000	†Hull Copper	54	54	50	52
85,000	†Internat. Lead.	12¾	14	13	14
700	Insp. N. C., (a prospect)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8,000	J.Verd.(a pr.)	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
425	†J. Vic. Ext., (a prospect).	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
800	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
18,000	Louisiana C..	50	50	47	50
400	Megma Cop..	17¾	17¾	17½	17½
8,250	Marysv. G. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Mason Valley.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3,000	Mines of Am..	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
300	†Nolare Tung.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	4
2,500	Monitor Silver	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	†Mont. G. M.	93	93	91	93
46,500	†Moth. Lode..	30	34	30	34
2,000	†Newray M..	69	69	69	69
400	N. Y. & Hi. R.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
10,150	†O. Emma L.	38	55	38	55
5,500	†Port. Con. C.	62	63	62	62
2,000	†PetersonLake	21	21	20	21
21,000	†Pitts.-Jerome Cop. (a pros.)	2⅞	2½	2⅜	2½
500	†Ray Herculee Mining	3⅜	3⅝	3½	3⅝
7,000	†Rex Con. M.	29½	30	29	29½
3,500	†Rochester M.	58	59	57	58
16,300	†Santa Rita Developm't..	2	2	1¾	1⅞
200	†Stand. S.-L..	1½	1½	1½	1½
3,600	†Success M..	39	40	37	37
7,600	†Tenn. C. rts.	2⅝	3⅛	2⅜	2⅞
40,000	†TommyBurns Gold pf.....	75	80	74	80
2,000	Tonopah Ext.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,000	†Tono. Jim B.	90	92	90	92
400	Tono. Belmont	4½	4½	4½	4½
5,000	Tri-Bullion....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	Un. Eastern..	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
3,500	†U. S. Cont..	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜
5,000	†U. V. Exten.	38⅜	39½	38⅜	39⅜
910	Unity Gold..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
12,000	†White Caps.	40	40	37	40
1,310	†White Oaks..	4⅞	5	4⅝	4⅞
400	†Yuscaran C..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$20,000	Cons. Arizona Smelting 5s.	46	50	46	47
22,000	†Cosden & Co. new 6s.....	102½	102½	102½	102½
5,000	†Mid. Stl. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
62,000	†Russian Gov. 6½s, w. I...	101	101	100⅝	100⅝
35,000	†Sinclair O. 6s	98	98½	98	98½

*Odd lot. †Unlisted. ‡Selle cents per share.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Saturday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
United Drug.....	77	80	78	81
United Drug 1st pf..	54	54½	54	54½
United Drug 2d pf...	90	92	90	92

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	14	13½	13⅝	14
Tide Water Oil.....	183	185	183	185

BOND.

Pierce Oil	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	58	62	58	62
American Brass	335	339	332	335
Atlas Powder	175	180	175	180
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox...	121	125	122	125
Bliss (E. W.)....	700	730	715	730
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	80	75	80
Can. Fdry. & Forg...	185	195	185	195
Canadian Explosives.	380	400	380	400
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	850	870	850	870
Du Pont Pow., new..	285	290	285	290
Du Pont Pow., deb..	103	104½	103	104½
Hercules Powder	340	345	353	340
Hercules Powder pf..	116	117	116	117
International Arms..	20	25	20	25
Niles Bement-Pond ..	183	185	181	185
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	105	108	105	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	650	660	650	660
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	1200	1300	1200	1300

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. & Alb..3		May, 1926	91	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.5		Aug., 1919	99	99½	5.40
Argen. Govt..Dis.		Feb.21,'17	98	98⅝	4.50
Argen. Govt..6		Dec.15,'17	100⅛	101⅛	4.80
Argen. Govt..5		May15,'20	100⅝	101	5.70
City of Mont..5		May, 1918	100	100½	4.62
City of Mont..5		Dec., 1917	100	100⅝	4.87
City of Paris..6		Oct.15,'21	85⅞	90	6.25
City of Q'bec.5		Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.5		Apr., 1920	99½	100¾	4.95
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1917	100½	100¾	4.00
Dom. of Can.5		Apr. 1, '21	100⅜	100⅝	4.95
Italian Govt..6		Oct. 15, 19	99¾	100	6.00
Prov. of Man.5		Feb., 1920	99	99⅜	5.10
Norweg. Govt.6		Feb., 1923	103	106	4.87
Norweg. Govt.6		Oct., 1917	101	102	4.00
Prov. of Ont.5		Feb., 1920	99½	100½	4.98
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99½	100¾	4.93
G. of N. S....d		July, 1st	98	99⅝	5.45
Russian Govt.6½		July, 1919	100⅞	101¾	6.10
Do		rubles...5	Aug.14,'26	80?	810
Prov. of Sask.6		May, 1921	..	98	0.91
Prov. of Sask.5		May, 1928	..	98	0.07
Swedish Govt.6		Dec., 1916	100	100⅛	2.00
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1919	99⅜	100⅛	4.98
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1918	100½	101½	3.87
Am. Locomo..5	July, 1926	100⅜	100⅝	5.70
Am. P. & L..6	Aug., 1921	99¾	101	5.55
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb., 1918	100¼	100⅜	3.84
Am. Thread..5	Jan., 1919	99	99⅝	4.40
Anacon. Cop..5	Mar., 1951	100½	100⅝	5.00
A., T. & S. F..5	June, 1917	101	101⅛	3.10
A.V.H.L.& P..6	May 1, '19	99	100⅜	6.00
At. & Pac. T..6	June, 1921	101⅝	102⅝	..
Brklyn R. T..5	July, 1918	100½	100⅝	4.45
Can. North...5	Sept., 1917	99½	99⅝	5.35
Can. North...6	July 10,'19	99⅝	100⅜	6.00
Can. North...6	July 10,'18	99⅝	100⅜	6.05
Can. Pac. Ry.6	Mar. 2,'21	102½	103⅛	5.47
C. P. R. & L.6	May, 1918	102	102¾	4.00
C., B. & Q....4	July, 1921	98⅜	98¾	4.27
C. & W. Ind..5	Sept., 1919	99⅜	100¼	4.75
Cuba-Am.sug.8	Apr., 1918	102⅛	102⅝	4.35
Driggs-Seab..6	Dec., 1918	98	100	..
Driggs-Seab..6	Dec., 1918	98	100	..
Driggs-Seab..6	Dec., 1920	98	100	..
East. P. & L..5	Mar. 1,'19	98½	99	6.12½
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1931	100½	101⅛	5.12
Gen. Rubber...5	Dec., 1937	100½	101	4.47
G. T. of Can.5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	4.65
G. T. of Can.5	Aug., 1918	98⅜	99	5.45
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1951	100⅜	101	4.93
Inter. Harv..5	Feb. 15,'18	99⅝	101⅜	3.90
K. Gas & El..6	Apr., 1918	100½	101¾	5.37½
Mich. Ry....6	June, 1919	100⅝	101⅜	6.40
Minn. Gen. E..6	June, 1917	101	..	6.00
Mo. Pacific..6	June, 1919	96	96¾	7.00
Mont. T. & P..5	Apr., ..	100⅝	100⅞	9.23
Morgan & W..5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.61
N.Y.,N.H.&H.4½	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.90
N. Eng...Nav..5	May, 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.55
Otis Elevator.5	Apr., 1920	99½	100⅛	4.85
Penn. Co.....4½	June 5, '50	100	101⅛	4.25
P. S. C. N.Y..5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.60
Rem. A., Un. Met. C. Co..5	Feb.19,'19	85	87	..
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
U.R. G. & E.5	Apr., 1919	98⅜	98⅝	6.50
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	101⅛	101⅜	4.05
W'house El. & Mfg. Co....5	Oct., 1917	100⅜	101½	3.80
W. P. Trac..6	Mar., 1917	100	100½	1.00
Wm. R. Arms.5	Mar., 1918	98½	99½	5.50
W. U. T. & E.6	June, 1917	99½	100⅛	5.30
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101⅛	5.90
Win. E. Ry..6	Jan. 15,'18	100⅜	101	6.45

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	17	16	17
Atlantic Refining....	830	840	830	840
Borne-Scrymser	400	420	400	420
Buckeye Pipe Line...	100	103	100	105
Chesebrough Mfg.....	480	490	460	490
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	540	560	540	560
Crescent Pipe Line...	42	45	42	45
Cumberland Pipe Line	93	97	93	97
Eureka Pipe Line....	240	245	237	243
Galena-Signal Oil ..	170	175	170	175
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line...	225	230	215	220
Indiana Pipe Line....	103	108	104	107
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd....	10⅝	11	10⅝	11
National Transit....	16	17	15	17
New York Transit....	210	215	207	212
Northern Pipe Line...	104	107	104	107
Ohio Oil	370	375	373	378
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	67	70	65	70
Pierce Oil	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	82	84	82	84
Prairie O. & G.....	465	470	462	467
Prairie Pipe Line....	293	296	293	298
Solar Refining	380	390	380	390
Southern Pipe Line..	220	225	215	225
South Penn. Oil.....	415	420	405	410
Southwest. Penn.	113	117	113	117
Stand. Oil of Cal....	350	355	355	360
Stand. Oil of Ind....	770	775	790	795
Stand. Oil of Kan....	530	540	520	535
Stand. Oil of Ky.....	580	590	580	590
Stand. Oil of Neb....	520	540	520	540
Stand. Oil of N. J....	593	598	590	595
Stand. Oil of N. Y....	231	233	229	231
Stand. Oil of Ohio....	415	425	415	425
Swan & Finch	105	115	105	115
Union Tank	92	94	92	95
Vacuum Oil	298	302	293	297
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.....	112	115	111	115
American Cigar pf...	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil.....	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young.....	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.....	100	110	105	110
Johnson T. & M....	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.....	195	205	195	205
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto R.-Am. T. Co.	253	265	253	265
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	585	615	595	615
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121	123	121	123

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1917	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
4½s	June,	1965	109¼	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝
4½s	Mar.,	1957	109	109⅛	109	109⅛
4½s	Nov.,	1937	108⅞	109¼	108⅞	109⅛
4½s	May,	1957	108⅞	109¼	108⅞	109⅛
4½s	April,	1966	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
4½s	Mar.,	1964	104⅛	104⅜	104	104⅜
4½s	Mar.,	1962	104	104⅜	104	104⅜
4½s	Sept.,	1960	103⅞	104⅛	103⅝	104⅛
4½s	Mar.,	1960-1920	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
4s	May,	1959	100⅝	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛
4s	Nov.,	1958	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101⅜
4s	May,	1957	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101⅜
4s	Nov.,	1955	100⅜	100⅞	100⅜	100⅝
4s	Nov.,	1956	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
4s	Nov.,	1936	100⅜	..	100⅜	..
3½s	Nov.,	1955	93¼	..	93¼	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954	93¼	..	93¼	..
3½s	May,	1954	93¼	..	93¼	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis

4½s	1924-1930	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
6½s	1913-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s	Nov.,	1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June,	1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
3½s	May,	1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1924-1931	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	1921-1923	3.97	3.87	3.97	3.87
4½s	Apr.,	1920	3.85	3.80	3.05	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May,	1919	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s	Nov.,	1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May,	1917	3.90	..	3.90	..
3½s	1920-1952		3.90	..	3.90	3.80
3½s	1920-1939		4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s	1922-1929		4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s	1918-1921		4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s	1917-1918		3.85	..	3.85	..
3s	1940-1953		3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
..	1920-1940		4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925		3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1918-1917		3.90	..	3.90	..

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York Stock Exchange has stricken from the list Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. convertible sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds, issue of 1915, due 1931; City

Salesmanship For Bond Men

For the bond salesman who desires to increase his selling power New York University has arranged a thirty weeks' course in the selling of bonds and securities.

It will be given by the Wall Street Branch of New York University in the New York Stock Exchange Building. Starting October 19, the class will meet every Thursday from 5:15 to 6:50 P. M.

Dr. Herbert W. Hess, Professor of Salesmanship, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, will personally conduct this course.

Further information and descriptive circular may be obtained from A. W. Taylor, Director Wall Street Branch, Room 319, Broad Exchange Building, 25 Broad Street. Phone Broad 824.

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Our new circular on the investment position of the preferred stock will be mailed on request.

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NEW TENNESSEE COPPER CO.

Lewisohn to be President — Stock Issue to Raise $2,750,000.

Adolph Lewisohn, President of the Miami Copper Company, will become head of the new corporation being organized to take over the assets and business of the Tennessee Copper Company. The plan to be followed in refinancing was announced yesterday, confirming previous reports. The new corporation will be known as the Tennessee Copper & Chemical Company, organized under the laws of this state, and will have 400,000 shares of stock without par value. Half of these shares will be exchanged for the 200,000 outstanding Tennessee Copper Company shares, and the balance will be offered to the present Tennessee stockholders for subscription at $16 a share.

A circular describing the plan said that at least $2,750,000 of the cash realized from the stock sale would be lent to the present company until the exchange of stock was formally carried out. The company owes to banks, according to the circular, and upon open accounts, upward of $1,500,000, and the Russian Government has a claim for $1,400,000 for the non-fulfillment of a contract for trinitrotoluol. The contract could not be carried out because fire destroyed the company's plant before it was completed.

The stock issue will be underwritten by Adolph Lewisohn & Sons and J. S. Bache & Co. Mr. Bache will become a Director of the new company and a member of the Executive Committee. It is planned to put all the stock of the Tennessee Copper & Chemical Company in a voting trust for five years, the trustees being Adolph Lewisohn, Sam A. Lewisohn and William B. Joyce. The circular said that resignations of the present officers were in the hands of the readjustment committee and that a new official staff would be elected shortly to look after both companies until the amalgamation was completed.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

	1916.	Decrease.
1st week October	$13,570	$1,026
July 1-Oct. 7	155,506	1,844

SANGOR & AROOSTOOK for the year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	8,775,806	8,763,388	8,795,412
Total net	1,889,798	1,402,254	1,332,186
Sur. aft. chgs.	240,669	228,490	203,720
Dividends	105,458	105,458	111,651
Surplus	187,131	123,032	93,780

HOCKING VALLEY for the year ended June 30—

Gross	7,411,324	6,181,183*	7,021,145
Expenses	4,953,577	4,184,670	4,805,747
Net	2,457,949	1,996,753	2,217,790
Other income	392,012	292,891	448,920
Total income	2,849,961	2,289,674	2,666,718
Chgs. & taxes	1,168,196	1,798,271	1,710,578
Surplus	1,681,765	491,402	955,741
Dividends	439,980	439,980	879,960
Surplus	841,785	53,422	75,781

MISSOURI PACIFIC for the year ended June 30. The combined income accounts of the Missouri Pacific Railway and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway compare as follows:

Total earnings	64,372,502	58,200,306	59,985,781
Oper. expenses	48,294,013	42,550,670	43,887,567
Net	16,088,288	15,649,636	16,598,164
Taxes	2,852,180	2,532,429	2,518,433
Uncoll. revenue	59,045	48,861	...
Oper. income	13,176,761	13,053,645	14,084,731
Other income	1,797,349	1,103,174	1,230,721
Total income	14,374,110	14,156,817	15,315,452
Chgs., int., &c.	13,914,231	15,307,380	15,140,760
Deficit	1,340,223	1,240,546	*74,692

*Surplus.

Public Utilities.

TWIN CITY LINES—

		Increase.
1st week October	188,826	9,508
Jan. 1-Oct. 7	7,026,348	584,533

DAYTON POWER & LIGHT CO. for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	127,860	87,371	39,988
Net	42,985	43,423	*438
Sur. aft. pf. div	8,947	10,338	*1,391
9 mos. gross	1,158,380	756,151	382,228
Net	469,189	340,389	128,799
Sur. aft. pf. div	104,589	101,605	92,984
12 mos. gross	1,480,302	1,205,109	265,193
Net	658,282	472,899	185,383
Sur. aft. pf. div	278,175	144,479	133,696

*Decrease.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO. for the nine months ended Sept. 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	5,930,375	4,949,189	4,650,862
Net, aft. taxes and deprec.	1,620,422	1,550,851	1,446,870
Other income	50,447	47,205	48,729
Total income	1,670,879	1,598,156	1,495,599
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,096,225	950,079	850,199

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	2,226,059	2,009,979	216,080
Net	1,013,275	894,488	120,787
Surplus	290,864	78,877	121,987
9 mos. gross	8,590,925	6,847,648	743,177
Net	2,985,092	2,549,718	383,374
Surplus	490,403	101,569	388,834

PHILADELPHIA & WESTERN for September—

Gross	47,651	42,316	5,336
Net	25,068	22,676	2,390
Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes	12,306	10,167	2,289
12 mos. gross	563,724	479,286	84,438
Net	262,942	224,875	38,067
Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes	112,325	77,412	35,113

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO. reports to the Massachusetts Public Service Commission for year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross earn.	$42,983,410	$35,130,982	$33,813,441
Op. expenses	40,804,913	35,235,975	34,475,084
Net earnings	2,178,506	*115,992	*761,642
Tot. mis. inc	2,054,034	1,343,930	1,741,459
Gross inc. above exp.	4,232,540	1,427,938	979,797
Total deduc.	1,201,383	1,174,456	1,121,061
Dividends	500,000	...	...
Surp. for yr.	2,531,157	253,481	*151,264
Total credits	989,460	597,742	403,662
Total debits	851,245	489,917	†19,634,923
Net amt. yr. to P. & L.	158,214	107,824	19,231,250
Total surp. June 30	9,990,241	7,270,870	6,900,563

*Deficit. †Debit.

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS CO. of PITTSBURGH for the year ended Aug. 31—

	1916.	Increase.
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,954,854	1,057,210	850,124

ATLANTIC STEEL CO.—

September earnings	104,078
Surplus after charges	84,616
Nine months' earnings	679,556
Surp. after charges and dividends	467,580

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'28	4	4.35	4.25
Balt., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	4.50	4.25
Can. Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.35	4.
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.52	4.35
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'22	4½	4.30	4.10
C. R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C. St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.70	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.50	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'29	4½@5	4.85	4.25
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	5.00	4.50
Ill. Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.38	4.27
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.85	4.15
Mich Central	1916-'30	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'27	5	5.50	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.00	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4½@5	4.60	4.40
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Norfolk & West	1916-'24	4½	4.85	4.12
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'29	4½@6	4.80	4.60
Penn. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.28	4.10
St. L. I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.70
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'28	5	4.62	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.38	4.25
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.30

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.04
Alta	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.11	Kentucky	.01
Best & Belcher	.06	Mexican	.11
Bullion	.01	Occidental	.05
Caledonia	.28	Ophir	.17
Challenge Con	.03	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.05	Savage	.10
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.16	Sierra Nevada	.20
Echequer	.02	Union Con	.56
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06	Mexican dollars	.53

TONOPAH.

Halifax	.53	Florence	.40
Jim Butler	.92	G'field Consol	.60
McNamara	.12	G'field Merger	.07
Midway	.22	Great Bend	.10
Mizpah Exten	.18	Jumbo Exten	.35
Montana	.21	Jumbo Junior	.11
North Star	.15	Kewanas	.12
Rescue	.21	Red Lion	.20
Tonopah Exten	4.90	Silver Pick	.15
Tonopah Nevada	3.50	Spearhead	.07
West End	.97	OTHER DISTRICTS	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	1.10
Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills	.18
Booth	.19	Packard	.11
C. O. D.	.04	Rochester Mines	.56
Comb. Fraction	.06	Round Mountain	.38
D'field D. B.	.05	White Caps	.30

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	570	575	Gold Sov.	0	6¾
Dr. J'pot.	9	9½	Granite	74	75
Elkton	13	14	Isabella	22½	23
El Paso	40	42	McKinney	31	32
Findley	3¼	4	Portland	194	197
Golden C.	229	231	U. G. M.	12	13
Gold Dol.	1¾	2	Vindicator	190	200

FACTIONS DELAY MEETING.

American Locomotive Shareholders Stop to Count Proxies.

Three separate factions appeared at the annual stockholders' meeting of the American Locomotive Company yesterday and a day's adjournment was taken to have the proxies canvassed. Isaac L. Cate, the stockholder who stirred things up three years ago, was represented by his attorneys, A. S. Woodman and H. C. Todd of Portland, Me. Mr. Woodman said they held a substantial number of proxies, but would not indicate how they would be voted.

Merle Middleton, former President of the Lima Locomotive Company, and his attorney, Ernest E. Baldwin, represented another group of proxies solicited in the past fortnight. They proposed for Directors J. Stanley Brown, F. B. Griffin and themselves in opposition to the regular slate, consisting of Andrew Fletcher, John W. Grigge, Sylvanus L. Schoonmaker and George R. Sheldon.

The management said that it had received proxies for $29,025 shares of the 500,000 outstanding. When a member of the opposition suggested that all the proxies be counted and tabulated a task was begun which was expected to continue for at least twelve hours. Three years ago, when Mr. Cate forced a similar procedure, the clerks were busy longer than that.

N. Y. RYS. EARN $4,870,199.

383,303,084 Passengers Carried Last Year, a Gain of 7,032,647.

The New York Railways Company reports gross earnings amounting to $13,714,531 in the year ended June 30, a gain of $314,763. As operating expenses of $8,374,078 were $170,964 less than in 1915, and income from outside sources was $40,627 more, the company was able to show a substantial gain in net. The net income amounted to $4,870,199, a gain of $521,001.

The company carried 383,303,084 passengers, an increase of 7,032,647 over the preceding year. Of these 108,521,893 were on free transfers, 1,421,437 fewer than in 1915.

President T. P. Shonts says in the pamphlet report, which comes out today, that in order to avoid extensive litigation growing out of the receivership of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, a settlement of all claims was proposed to the Directors, and finally carried out.

"As a result of the settlement," he continues, "and by virtue of the various contentions raised on behalf of this company during the course of the receivership, it received, or will receive, by way of dividend upon its claims approximately $4,250,000. This result was more favorable than had ever been anticipated at any time during the course of the litigation."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair and cooler Wed. Thurs., rain; moderate n. e. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Wed. Thurs., rain; moderate winds, becoming n. e.

Ga.—Rain Wed. and Thurs.; moderate n. e. winds, probably increasing by Thurs. over s.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except rain over n. w.; moderate e. winds on the peninsula and increasing winds over n. w., probably reaching gale force.

Ala. and Miss.—Rain Wed. and probably Thurs.; e. and n. e. winds increasing over s. and probably reaching gale force near the coast.

Tenn.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs.; probably local rains.

Ky.—Fair Wed. Thurs., cloudy; probably rain.

Ind.—Fair Wed.; warmer in n. and cen. Thurs., cloudy; probably rain; moderate n. e. to s. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair and warmer Wed., rain at night or Thurs.; e winds increasing during Wed.

Upper Mich.—Fair Wed., rain at night or Thurs.; e. winds becoming fresh Wed.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Wed., Thurs. cloudy and warmer, probably rain, moderate n. e. to s. e. winds.

La., Ark., and E. Tex.—Rain Wed. and Thurs.

Okla.—Unsettled Wed., rain in s. Thurs. unsettled, showers in e.

W. Tex.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., showers in s.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair and warmer Wed., followed by rain Wed. night or Thurs.; colder Thurs.

Wis.—Cloudy and warmer in s., rain or snow in n., Wed. Thurs., rain or snow and colder; increasing e. to s. e. winds Wed., shifting to n. by Thurs.

Minn.—Snow or rain in n., cloudy, followed by rain, in s., Wed. Thurs., unsettled and colder; probably snow flurries in e.; fresh to strong shifting winds.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Wed., followed by rain Wed. night. Thurs., rain in s., and rain or snow in n.; much colder.

N. Dak.—Unsettled and colder Wed., probably snow or rain. Thurs., fair.

S. Dak.—Unsettled and colder Wed., possibly rain. Thurs., fair and continued cold.

Neb.—Cloudy in s., probably unsettled and colder in w. Wed. Thurs., cloudy in w., unsettled and colder in e.

Kansas—Fair Wed., followed by unsettled and cooler Wed. night and Thurs., possibly rain in e. s. Thurs.

Canada

An Evidence of Prosperity

Automobile dealers continue to report a very heavy demand for farm trucks throughout Canada. They are finding difficulty in getting a sufficient number to fill orders.

This indicates a great increase in purchasing power due to the splendid prosperity the population of Canada is enjoying.

The shrewd investor is finding exceptionally attractive purchases in sound Canadian Bonds—such as:

Province of Saskatchewan 5s
Dated May 1, 1916.
$500,000 due May 1, 1921
$500,000 due May 1, 1926
Price on application

Write for circular describing this issue and other attractive Government, Municipal and Provincial Bonds.

W. Sturgis Macomber
The Canadian Specialist
35 Wall Street Tel. 7528 Hanover

WANTED
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Offers invited
W. J. HOEY
Tel. Rector 2271 115 Broadway New York

Bell County, Ky., Road & Bridge 5s
Due 1942 to 1944.
Price to yield 4.45%
WEIL, ROTH & CO.
115 Broadway, New York.
Tel. Rector 8655.

Tidewater Oil
As an investment
Details on request
Douglas Fenwick & Co.
34 Wall Street Tel. 4220 John

Business Notes Purchased
and loans made on all reasonable securities at banking rates.
Winthrop V. Taylor & Co.,
COMMERCIAL PAPER
97 Pine Street, N. Y. Tel. John 4942.

Steel Situation
Fully discussed in a special letter now available.
Send for free copy.
MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
John Moody, Pres.
85 Nassau St., New York. Tel. 3178-4 Cort.
Those who buy and sell Know its value well

Mexican Petroleum Export Co. Ltd.
Has paid 55% Dividends this last year.
December 31, 1915... 5%
March 31, 1916... 10%
June 30, 1916... 20%
September 30, 1916... 20%
55%
Bought—Sold—Quoted
L. A. MATHEY & CO.,
35 Broad St. Tel. 5376 Broad.

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.
Northern States Power Co.
Common & Preferred
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

Twin State Gas & Electric
4½. 1926
National Surety rights
LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
Rector 496 62 Broadway

PUNTA ALEGRE SUGAR CO.
Collateral Trust 6% Convertible Gold Bonds

Dated July 1, 1916 Due July 1, 1931

Convertible into Common Stock at $62.50 per share

Presently to be listed upon the Boston Stock Exchange.

Hayden, Stone & Co Hornblower & Weeks

These bonds have all been sold and this advertisement appears as a matter of record only

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
500,000 RUBLES
RUSSIAN 5½% BONDS
DUE 1926
Free of all present and future Russian taxation.
Direct obligation of the Russian Government. Interest payable here.
Profit over 60% figuring present low exchange rate at normal value of Rubles. Full descriptive circular and certified English translation upon request.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO.
RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE. 37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Louisiana Consolidated Mining Company
has been joined by
The Tonopah Mining Company of Nevada
in the operation of its properties.
This marks a new era for Louisiana Consolidated
Further information on request.
FRANK V. SULLIVAN Member of N. Y. Curb Association
Tel. 4324 Broad 39 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

New York, October 11th, 1916.

Special meeting of the stockholders of The Sidio Company of America, Inc., will be held on the 19th day of October, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of MAXWELL, LUSTIG, No. 1 Rector Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from fifty thousand dollars, consisting of one thousand shares of the par value of $50 each, to One hundred thousand dollars, to consist of two thousand shares of the par value of $50 each.

OTTO TRAUTMANN, President.
SIEGFRIED HERLINGER, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Kearsarge Silver Mining Company that the Board of Directors adopted a resolution that it is in their opinion advisable to dissolve said corporation forthwith, and have called a meeting of the stockholders to be held at the principal office of the Company at No. 1 Broadway, Room 54, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said Company be forthwith dissolved.

G. W. KALLAM, Secretary.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
Cincinnati, O., October 9, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, O., on Wednesday, the 25th day of October, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Chapter Realty Company will be held at the Columbia Chapter House 553 West 123th Street, New York City, on the 9th day of November, 1916, at 8 o'clock in the evening to elect Directors and consider and act upon a resolution then to be offered providing for an increase of the capital stock of the Company.

CHARLES L. EIDLITZ, President.
LEONARD D. WHITE, Treasurer.
EVERETT W. GOULD, JOHN PATTERSON, Secretary. Directors.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the preferred capital stock, payable November 1, 1916, to stockholders of record October 21, 1916.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

PORTLAND GAS & COKE COMPANY, PORTLAND, OREGON.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of Portland Gas & Coke Company for the quarter ending October 31, 1916, payable November 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 20, 1916.

GEORGE F. NEVINS, Treasurer.

PEEKSKILL LIGHTING & RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, Dated October 1, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to three o'clock on the 27th day of October, 1916, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $5,952.37. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Formerly New York Security & Trust Company.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated, New York, October 16th, 1916.

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO., PORTLAND, OREGON.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 25.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT COMPANY for the quarter ending October 31, 1916, payable November 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 20, 1916.

GEORGE F. NEVINS, Treasurer.

THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY.

No. 80 Broad St., New York, October 4, 1916.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REGULAR DIVIDEND.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. upon this Company's Preferred Capital Stock will be paid on October 31, 1916, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on October 20, 1916. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders at this office.

J. F. FOGARTY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REMOVAL OF THE barge Ivie. U. S. Engineer Office, Custom House, Norfolk, Va. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Oct. 23, 1916, and then opened, for the removal of the steel whaleback barge Ivie, sunk in Hampton Roads, Va. Further information on application.

PROPOSALS FOR UNDERWEAR.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., October 19, 1916, for furnishing at this depot: 800,000 each Drawers and Undershirts, Winter, knit. Information on application.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Norfolk, Va.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Inland Waterway, from Norfolk, Va., to Pasquotank Inlet, N. C. will be received at this office until 12 M., Nov. 14, 1916, and then opened. Information on application.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the STANDARD INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 7th day of October, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this seventh day of October, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

(Seal.) C. W. TAFT, Second Deputy Secretary of State.

Creditors of the Standard Industries Corporation are hereby notified to file their claims against said company in the office of Benjamin S. Catchings, 20 Nassau Street, New York City.

Necessities to Community Life
Cities Service Co.
The Preferred Stock
of this company shows present earnings double those of a year ago and exceeding three times preferred stock dividends.
We recommend the purchase of this stock, which at present prices yields about
6 3/10 %
Ask for circular SE-4, giving full details.
Clarence C. Perpall & Co.
50 Broad St., New York

North Am. Pulp & Paper Com.
Santa Cecilia Sugar Com.
U. S. Finishing Pref.
St. Lawrence Pulp & Lumber Cor. 6s
Peerless Truck & Motor 6s
Chicoutimi Pulp Co. 6s
BERWIN & CO.
Investment Securities
31 Nassau St. Tel. Cort. 309

We Specialize In
Marlin Arms
COMMON & PREFERRED
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911.

$10,000,000
City of Philadelphia 4% Loan

Dated November 1, 1916 Interest Payable January 1 and July 1

$7,500,000 30-Year Registered and Coupon Bonds, Due November 1, 1946
$2,500,000 50-Year Registered and Coupon Bonds, Due November 1, 1966

Free of All Taxes in Pennsylvania
Free from Tax Under Income Tax Act of Congress
Legal Investment for Trust Funds

Bonds of the City of Philadelphia enjoy a high investment standing. They are owned largely by savings funds, trust estates and conservative institutions.

Negotiable Interim Certificates will be issued if desired, pending engraving of permanent certificates.

Loan certificates interchangeable as to form from registered to coupon, or from coupon to registered, and re-exchangeable from one to the other from time to time at option of holder, and coupon form may be registered as to principal.

May be bought in denominations of $100 and its multiples. **Sealed proposals will be received at Mayor's Office until Tuesday, October 31st, at 12 o'clock noon.** Bids must be on form which may be had on application to Mayor's Office, and must be accompanied by certified check for 5% of par value of the amount of loan bid for. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any or all bids, or to award any portion of the loan for which bids shall be received, as they may deem best for the interests of the City.

Full descriptive circular furnished on application to the Mayor's Office.

THOMAS B. SMITH, Mayor.
JOHN M. WALTON, City Controller.
JOHN P. CONNELLY, City Solicitor.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder for cash the following water bonds of the Town of Tonawanda, Erie County, New York, of the aggregate value of nine thousand four hundred twenty and 50-100 ($9,420.50) dollars, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the 24th day of October, 1916, at the office of the undersigned, No. 2770 Delaware Avenue, in the Village of Kenmore, Erie County, New York, and that he will receive bids for said bonds, or any portion thereof, up to and at the time of such sale.

These bonds consist of nineteen bonds, eighteen of said bonds being in the principal sum of $500.00 and one of said bonds in the principal sum of $420.50. The principal of one of the said bonds will mature each year, commencing November 1, 1917. The said bonds will be dated as of November 1st, 1916, and will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable May 1 and November 1.

Said bonds will be registered.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the order of "Supervisor of the Town of Tonawanda, New York," for two per cent. of the amount bid. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids and to waive any informality. Each bid must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Riverside Water District Bond Bid," and such envelope shall be contained in another sealed envelope addressed to the undersigned.

For further information or the submission of bids address the undersigned.

Assessed valuation of Town over $7,000,000.00.
Bonded indebtedness of Town, $184,000.00.
Floating debt of Town, $10,000.00.
Dated, October 3d, 1916.

R. A. TOMS, Supervisor,
2770 Delaware Avenue, Kenmore, N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
INDIAN REFINING COMPANY
7 Per Cent. Second Mortgage Notes, Due May 1st, 1918.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article V. of the Second Mortgage, dated May 23rd, 1913, of the Indian Refining Company to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, as amended by Article 1. of the Supplemental Indenture, dated March 25th, 1915, that notes bearing the following serial numbers have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund, and will be paid on and after November 1st, 1916, at par, upon presentation at the TRUST DEPARTMENT of the undersigned. After November 1st, 1916, interest on the above notes will cease. Coupon due November 1st, 1916, should be presented for payment in the usual manner:

1151, 1165, 1168, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1260, 1288, 1416, 1532, 1533, 1543, 1771, 1775, 1779, 1781, 1787, 1788, 1792, 1793, 1900, 1919, 1920, 1922, 1961, 1983, 2159, 2243, 2252, and 2259, for $1,000 each;

2353, 2396, 2415, 2418, 2457, 2464, 2478, 2475, 2479, and 2501, for $500 each;

2698, 2702, 2704, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2768, 2772, 2775, 2776, 2781, 2782, 2784, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2794, 2795, 2797, 2798, 2801, 2807, 2808, 2811, 2813, 2827, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 28 5, 2846, 2884, 2892, 2902, 2928, 2931, 2959, 3000, 3015, 3016, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3042, 3063, 3064, 3073, 3098, 3105, 3107, 3110, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3119, 3130, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3147, 3153, and 3165, for $100 each.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
October 5th, 1916.

SINCLAIR OIL & REFINING CORPORATION.

FIRST LIEN TEN-YEAR CONVERTIBLE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, hereby gives notice, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of Article Three of a certain Indenture made by the above-named Company, dated May 1, 1916, that the amount of money to be paid into the Sinking Fund, provided for in said Indenture, under Section 1 of said Article, on November 1, 1916, is Four hundred thousand dollars. ($400,000.) and that sealed offers are hereby invited to be made to it for the sale of the above-mentioned bonds, and that on November 1, 1916, it will purchase for the Sinking Fund, provided it shall then have in its hands funds for that purpose, an amount of such bonds sufficient to exhaust as far as possible the funds then in the Sinking Fund, at the lowest price or prices at which said bonds shall be offered, but at prices not to exceed one hundred and ten per cent. (110%) of the face amount thereof, with accrued interest. Such sealed offers will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon on November 1, 1916.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By F. J. FULLER, Vice President.
Dated, New York, September 30, 1916.

SUNDAY CREEK COMPANY
Collateral Trust Bonds

HOLDERS OF UNDEPOSITED BONDS WILL HAVE THE PRIVILEGE UNTIL AND INCLUDING OCTOBER 20, 1916, TO DEPOSIT THE SAME WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, DEPOSITARY, UNDER THE COMMITTEE AGREEMENT DATED JULY 1, 1915. INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED OF E. S. PEGRAM, SECRETARY, 23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

JAMES S. ALEXANDER, Chairman.
ARTHUR M. ANDERSON,
FREDERICK H. SHIPMAN,
JOHN QUINN, Counsel. Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
GULF LUMBER COMPANY
First Mortgage 6% Bonds
DUE NOVEMBER 1, 1922.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article II. of the Mortgage, dated May 1, 1907, made by the Gulf Lumber Company to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, that bonds bearing the following serial numbers have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund, and will be paid for on and after November 1, 1916, 103⅓% of par, upon presentation at the TRUST DEPARTMENT of the undersigned:

$329—$478 inclusive.

After November 1, 1916, interest on the above bonds will cease. Coupon due November 1, 1916, should be presented in the usual way.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

CARTER COAL AND IRON COMPANY
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, purs

WAR AIDS HARDWARE TRADE.

Exports of $4,250,000,000 in Two Years—No European Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 17.—Delegates at the annual convention of the National Hardware Association of the United States reported today that profits had been cut to the minimum by trade hardships arising out of the war, but that a tremendous increase in business had eased the situation, and the industry was experiencing its most prosperous period. Exports to the war zone in the last two years amounted to $4,250,000,000, and the absence of importations from foreign countries also helped the business hefe.

Prices of materials have increased from 25 to 50 per cent. in the last year, without a corresponding advance in hardware retail prices, due principally to the fact that a competitive spirit in the field would not permit it.

In predicting the passing of the horse-drawn vehicle, with the growing popularity of the auto, speakers urged the institution of automobile accessory branches by hardware dealers.

The national association will take up with the railroads the matter of lower freight rates for automobile accessories, with a view to bringing about a general reduction. The cost of transportation of that class of freight was reported as from 50 to 75 per cent. higher than goods classified as hardware.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Large Increases Made in Dutiable Value of Stop-Watches.

Board 1 of the General Appraisers yesterday approved the action of the New York customs authorities in raising the value on two stop-watches, or timers, over 100 per cent. The watches came from Charles Frodsham & Co., London. They were in nickel cases with 100th seconds attachments and minute recorders. The importers here entered the articles as having an English value of £90, whereas the board decided that duty accrued properly on the basis of £61 5s. 6d. for both. No statement was made in the decision tending to explain the advance, which was 35 per cent. above the seizure limit provided in the tariff law. Unless some settlement of the case is arrived at, the timers are likely to be confiscated and sold by the Government at public auction.

Another decision by Board 1 had to do with upholstery goods from Mirsman de Lille & Co., Naples. They were entered at New York as having a value of 1.40, and advanced by the board to 1.50, lire per meter.

Advances rather above the average of recent reappraisements were made by Judge Cooper, sitting as a reviewing officer. The merchandise consisted of cotton damasks shipped here by the Calico Printers Association, of Manchester. Goods described as "25-40-inch, cotton damask, RI," were entered at 3⅞ pence, and advanced to 4⅝ pence per yard; "30-inch, cotton damask, RI," were entered at 4⅜ pence per yard, advanced to 5⅛ pence per yard; "40-inch cotton damask, RI," entered at 4⅝, advanced to 5⅝ pence per yard; "30-inch cotton repp A 2," entered at 5⅜, advanced to 6⅝ pence per yard, and "31-inch, cotton repp A 33," entered at 6¼, advanced to 7½ pence per yard. The reappraisement was less 2½ per cent. discount, packing cases being added to the dutiable value.

Judge Brown handed down a decision affecting the dutiable value of tussah spun silk yarn shipped to Philadelphia importers by Thomas Taylor & Co., Manchester. The merchandise was invoiced at 5 shillings, 4½ pence, and entered at 8 shillings, 3 pence per pound. As received, the yarn was cleared and in warps. The yarn was entered subject to a discount of 6 per cent. The invoiced value was less carriage to Liverpool and free on board charges, while the entered value was less free on board charges only. The port officials at Philadelphia raised the value above that entered, but the General Appraiser failed to approve such action. He reappraised the merchandise at 8 shillings, 3 pence per pound, the entered value, with a discount of 6 per cent., less carriage and free on board charges. Packing charges were included in the reappraised value found by Judge Brown.

George Borgfeldt & Co. imported perfumery contained in twenty-five cases of twelve tins each, invoiced as weighing 100 ounces to the tin. The question before the board was as to the proper weight for dutiable purposes of the commodity. The importers contended that the 100 ounces referred to liquid ounces and not to ounces by weight. Appraiser Sague reported that the weight of the merchandise in the tins was not ascertained at the time of appraisement and, as it was believed that the invoice weight represented avoirdupois ounces, it was so checked and assessed for duty accordingly at the rate of 40 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Judge Waite, in his decision for the board, said that it appeared from the record that the perfumery in question was contained in 300 tins, each tin containing 100 fluid ounces, making a total of 48,000 fluid ounces. The stipulation entered into by opposing counsel stated that one fluid ounce of the extract weighed 375 grains avoirdupois. This would make a total of 18,000,000 grains, which, reduced to pounds on the basis of 7,000 grains to the avoirdupois pound, (given by Heyl in "Tables and Weights,") equaled 2,571 pounds. "This, we think," said the decision, "is the quantity upon which duty should have been assessed. We therefore sustain the protest and authorize reliquidation on the item in question upon this basis."

Consolidate Pennsylvania Lines.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17.—Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, the Panhandle, at a special meeting held here today, approved the consolidation of that company with the Pandalia Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad Company, the Chicago, Indiana & Eastern Railways Company, and the Anderson Gas Company. The total outstanding stock of the Panhandle Company is 165,115 shares, of which 29,100 are preferred and 375,958 common. Only 5,000 shares were voted against the proposed consolidation. The purpose of the proposed merger is to consolidate the portions of the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburgh, comprised in the Southwest system, and the Vandalia Railroad.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Eugene L. Lezinsky, formerly manager of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association, has been appointed again to that office by the Executive Board of the association.

A cablegram from the American Consul General at London states that goods specified on the list of prohibited imports may be imported into Great Britain under general license if made wholly or mainly of rubber.

The quarterly meeting of the Trade Manufacturers Credit Association began yesterday at the Hotel Astor, and will continue until tomorrow night. Routine matters only, it was said, would be taken up at the meeting.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

TUESDAY, Oct. 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY St, s w s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25x100. Lazar Goldberg to Lizzie Weinstein, 1,445 49th St, Brooklyn; as trustee. Oct. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

AVENUE A, w s, 25.1 ft n from s e of 110th St, 25x100.5; Austin Wurzberger to Gold Theatre Corporation, 35 Nassau St; attorneys, Lachman & Co., 35 Nassau St. $1

HAVEN AV, w s, 140 ft n from s e of 170th St, 50x100.3; William de Lancey Ward to same. Oct. 17; attorneys, same. $100

PEARL ST, 382, n s, 99.5 ft w of E m St, 25.3x100.4x irreg; Sarah Gratz to Jacob L. Figne, 340 West 139th St, mtg $30,000, basement and store, all liens. Oct. 10; attorney, Lewis A. Knox, 347 5th Av. $1

SCAMMELL ST, se and sw s s, 20.11 ft n of Monroe St, 21x75; Harry Zeller to Mark S. Yaches 96 Willett St, right, title, and interest to all liens. Oct. 17. $200

SOUTH ST, 177, n s, 51.7 ft e of Roosevelt St, 31.8 4.2x8...x34; Samuel Brody to Otto A. Castanola, 2 Monroe pl, Brooklyn, mtg $14,500, all liens. Oct. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 104th St, 20.11x80; Mary E. Godwin to Arthur A. Overacker, 601 West 115th St, mtg $25,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney same. $100

WEST END AV, 323, e s, 73 ft n of 75th St, 17.5; Hy. Mygatt to Donovan Estate, Inc., 50 Broadway, Oct. 17; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

3D AV, 2125, n e corner of 113th St, (20 East,) 22x75; Marie Willer to Lena Rayser, 43 Wadsworth St, Hartford, Conn., all liens. Sept. 11. $100

9TH AV, n w s, at s w s of 205th St, 199.10 to 204th St x100; Stephen K. Rapp to Elka R. Bamberger, 10 West 81st St, basement and store, 2-8 parts, all liens, Sept. 30, address 35 Nassau St. $100

80TH ST, s s, 72.0 ft e of 9th Av, 16.0x 98.9, Lucretia Ennett, Cedar Point, N. C., to Hugh A. Murrill, Charlotte, N. C., 1-3 part, all liens, Oct. 9; attorney, Martin Boyle, 31 Broadway. $1

81ST ST, 202 East, s s, 52 ft e of 2d Av, 1x 74; Della Hauser, Rockaway Park, Borough of Queens, to Janety Realty Co., 99 Nassau St, mtg $8,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr. 74 Broadway. $100

84TH ST, n s, 107.9 ft e of Park Av, a strip .9x102.2; Frederick Warner, executor, &c., to Arthur Green, 200 Riverside Drive, consideration deed, Oct. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

104TH ST, 302 West, n s, 98 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.11; Sarah F. Kimball to 965 West End Avenue Corporation, 500 West 115th St, mtg $18,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

115TH ST, 47 East, n s, 53 ft w of Park Av, 27x75; Mary E. Stryker to Stephen H. Jackson 151 West 121st St, mtg $25,000, all liens, basement and store, Mar. 20, 1914, address 106 Lexington Av. Exchange

SAME PROPERTY; Stephen H. Jackson to Mary E. Wellington, 1,979 E 92d St, Brooklyn, and another, mtg $7,000. Aug. 13. $100

117TH ST, 305 and 307 West, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Clara Joachim (Fuhs) to Hannah Fuhs, 871 Park Place, Brooklyn, mtg $18,000, all liens. Oct. 16. $1

120TH ST, 209 West, n s, 120 ft w of 7th Av, 20x99.11; United States Trust Co., trustee, to the Rector, &c., St. Philip's Church, 212 West 14th St. Oct. 16; attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 2 Wall St. $5,000

158TH ST, 528 and 528 West, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Samuel Wacht to Reingold Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, mtg $63,000, Oct. 16; atto neys, Lachman & Co., 35 Nassau St. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Reingold Realty Co. to Bella Hauser, Rockaway Park, Borough of Queens, mtg $53,000, all liens, Oct. 13; attorneys same. $100

Bronx.

ALDUS, ST, 952, e s, 42x105; Aaron H. Schwarz to Jeanette Schwarz et al., 545 West 111th St, mtg $40,500. May 12; attorney, Aaron H. Schwarz, 180 Fulton St. $1

BEAUMONT AV, n w corner of 189th St, 40x 75.6x40x74.7; Peter A. Peterson to Purchase Holding Corp., Purchase, N. Y., June 20, 1913; attorney, S. W. Collins, 63 Wall St. $100

BROOK AV, s s, 209.2 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 25x100.7; Harlem Savings Bank to Alfred L. Anderson, Closter, N. J., mtg $3,000, Oct. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CHARLOTTE, n s, 100 ft e of Boston Rd, 25x100; Charlotte Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 100 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 125 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 150 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 175 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 200 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 225 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 250 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 275 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 300 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 325 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 350 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 375 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 400 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 425 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 450 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 475 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 500 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 525 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 550 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 575 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 600 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

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CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 700 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 725 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 750 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

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CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 900 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

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CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1150 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1175 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1200 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

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CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1375 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1400 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1425 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

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CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1475 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1500 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1525 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

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CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1600 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1625 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1650 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1675 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1700 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1725 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1750 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1775 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1800 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1825 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1850 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1875 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1900 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1925 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1950 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 1975 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 2000 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 2025 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 2050 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 2075 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 2100 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 2125 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 2150 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 2175 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 2200 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 2225 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 2250 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 2275 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 2300 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 2325 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 2350 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 2375 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 2400 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 2425 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 2450 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CROTONA PARK, 1, s s, 2475 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; Crotona Park Realty Co. to Max Goldstein, 1,170 Boston Rd, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‡) This character means reverse or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct 17.—5—Detroit United Ry., plaintiff, v. City of Detroit.—Continued per stipulation, on motion of counsel for plaintiffs.

2—H. A. Thomsen et al., plaintiffs, v. Sir C. W. Cayser et al.—Passed on account of sickness of counsel; to be readred to call.

48—M. T. Hall, Supt. of Banks and Banking of the State of Ohio, v. the Geiger-Jones Co.; 49—Same, v. D. C. Coultrap; 440—Same et al. v. W. R. Rose et al.; 386—C. C. Caldwell, as Attorney General, &c., et al., appts., v. the Sioux Falls Stock Yards Co.; and 418 —F. W. Merrick et al., appits., v. N. W. Halsey & Co. et al.—Argument continued for appits. in No. 413, for appellees in Nos. 438, 439, and 440, for appellee in No. 386, for certain appellees in No. 418, for appits. in No. 418, and concluded for appits. in Nos. 438, 439, and 440.

312—Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. J. P. Stiles.—Submitted for plaintiff and for defendant.

372—George Schwede v. Zenith Steamship Co.—Argument commenced for Schwede.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 18: Nos. 372, 340, (and 341,) 382, 413, 1, (and 4,) 3, 6, 7, 8, (and 9,) and 12.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, Hough, JJ.—Room 424 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

A & E Column⟨Benhaus
Watts⟨Weston.
Be Mullins Co.
De Forest Radio Co⟨
Standard Oil Co.
Klaudon-Weldon⟨Giles.

DISTRICT COURT—Nataror, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Muller⟨Globe & Rutgers Pipe Co.
Same⟨In re Co of Penn.
Thorensen⟨Clyde Ss.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 407, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Cases from the following calendar will be assigned to Judge Augustus N. Hand for trial as required.

Schmidt⟨O Frommel & Bro, Inc.
Pounds Co⟨O'Rourke.
Newton⟨Yates.
Selig Polyscope Co⟨
N Y Mot Pict Corp.
Ansorge⟨Frederion.
US⟨Covitt.
Metal Arts Crafts Co⟨
Hudson Brass Wks.
Cushman & Denison
Mfg Co⟨P A Weeks
Mfg.
David Craig Co⟨Rite Co. Inc.
Aaronson⟨Pincus.

Antopiano Co⟨Amer
Player Action.
U S Light & ♯t Corp⟨
Safety Car Heating.
Sonramm⟨Weber & Heilbronner.
Cambria Steel Co⟨N Y C RR. (2.)
Cambria Steel Co⟨
Pressed Steel Car.
Rand⟨Baxter.
Rousione⟨Sage.
Autopiano Co⟨Story & Clark Piano Co.
Am Thermos Bot Co⟨
Jacobi⟨Agnon Thermos.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 324, P. O. Building.—Common law.

Sharman⟨Phil & Read Ry Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Millinery Outlet Co., Inc., applt., v. Wise & Co., Outfitters, Inc.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Wasmer v. Ruperti, adm., &c., appits., &c.—Motion for preference granted.

The R. & L. Co., applt., v. Metz.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the affirmative.

Re transfer tax on estate of Martin, deced.; Controller State New York) Metropolitan Trust Co., extr., &c., applt.—Appeal dismissed, with costs, on the ground that the question certified involves the determination of a question of fact (N. Y. Vol.)

Re settlement, &c., of Mellick, as co-admr., &c., of Brush, deced.; Mellick, as co-admr., appit.; Brush et al. Re application of Mc-Donald et al. for decree determining validity, &c., of proposed sale of real property, &c., of McDonald et al., appits.; Clune, respt. Re election Directors and officers of the N. Y. C. R. R. Co.; Pollitz, applt.; the N. Y. C. R. R. Co., respt.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Pratt et al. v. State of New York, applt.; Conklin, applt., v. United Const. and Supply Co. et al.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Re examination Dunton, respt., in proceedings supplementary, &c.; Hasbrouck, Supt. Ins., &c., applt., &c.—Order reversed, with costs and question certified answered in the negative.

Thompson, an infant, &c., applt., v. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.—Appellant's application for leave to appeal herein and for motion nunc pro tunc granted. Argument of the case postponed until the November session in order to enable counsel for respondent to apply to the Appellate Division for an amendment of its order, if so advised, without costs.

S. Shanker Metal Ceiling Co. v. Fort Masonry Co. et al., respts., impld. with Rabinowitz et al., applts.—Motion to dismiss appeal as to plaintiff-respondent denied, without costs.

Morgan et al., applts., v. Sanborn, etc., &c., respt., and Walker et al., appits.—Motion to revive action as to defendant-appellant, May Ballaue, deed., and for substitution granted.

Re petition Craig, applt., for a determination of the amount due him, &c.; Long, respt.—Motion to recall remittitur, &c., granted.

Re application of the City of New York relative to acquiring title, &c.; Rosedale Av., &c., and St. Lawrence Av., &c.; Kushner, applt.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs in the Appellate Division and in this court.

DAY CALENDAR.

Re Schwab. | Nash⟨Moore.
Spreen⟨Erie RR. | Same⟨Zimmer.

New York County.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J., Laughlin, Scott, Smith, and Page, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Lockwood⟨Cantiella.
Mullen⟨Gaffney⟨Bros.
Re Butler,
Mawitz⟨Frank & Lambert.
People⟨Jackson.
Third Nat Bank⟨Graham.
People⟨Max & Queens Trac Co.

Lloyd⟨North British & Merc Ins Co.
Peterson⟨Sigurdh.
Downer⟨Brachman.
Conklin⟨Saxl.
Rietsky⟨Strasbourger.
Williams⟨Donnelly.
Haim⟨Roman.
Norwood Park Realty Co⟨Purdy.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Litigated motions.

Rosenthal⟨NY Rys Co
Billings⟨same.
Silver⟨same.
Maviano⟨Allen.
Williams⟨Clyde.
Treadwell⟨same, (3.)
Williams⟨same.
Treadwell⟨same, (2.)
Weinseil⟨B H RR.
Abdalmour⟨Philippine Emergency Co.
Re Elec Vehicle Assn of America.
Herman⟨Herman.
Con Gas Co⟨CNY.
Second Nat Bank of Sandusky⟨Lyons.
Zinn⟨Newton Bldg Co.
Weinstein⟨NY Cons RR.
Sindoni⟨same.
Mastaffsone⟨B M RR
Seaner⟨same.
Bermen⟨same.
Re Feldman & Garfield Co. Inc.
Allifieropulos⟨Allifieropulos.
Jahnsmeyer Co. Inc⟨
Mollizer.
German Hosp & Disp⟨Harris.
Lowe⟨Lamy.
Ferguson⟨Oriental Silk Printing Co.
Walden⟨Princess Lwoff Pariaghy.
Cypher⟨NY Cons RR.
Lint, Butscher & Rose, Inc⟨Kraft. (2.)
Peterson⟨Ostrander & Co, Inc.
Ambrose⟨Mt Jessup Coal Co.
Same⟨Kemmerer.
Cordoni⟨same.
Same⟨Mt Jessup Coal.
Disciff⟨same.
Same⟨Kemmerer.
Reiber⟨Moore.
Leslie Bros Mfg Co⟨Minzker Realty, (2.)
Weinfeld⟨Kelly. (3.)
Stern⟨Coram.
Mroczek⟨Rekowski.
Nat Print & Eng Co⟨
Stanbert Theat Co.
Int Elec Smelter Mach Co⟨Colum Hill Corp.
Re Wemrich Bros. Inc.
Bliefy⟨Schenck.
Goldstein⟨Oppenheim.
Newbold⟨Forest Box & Lumber Co.
Allen⟨Allen.
Mechanowitz⟨Frenkel.
Morgan⟨Burns.

Nash⟨Moore.
Same⟨Zimmer.

New York County.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J., Laughlin, Scott, Smith, and Page, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Lockwood⟨Cantiella.
Mullen⟨Gaffney⟨Bros.
Re Butler,
Mawitz⟨Frank & Lambert.
People⟨Jackson.
Third Nat Bank⟨Graham.
People⟨Max & Queens Trac Co.

Lloyd⟨North British & Merc Ins Co.
Peterson⟨Sigurdh.
Downer⟨Brachman.
Conklin⟨Saxl.
Rietsky⟨Strasbourger.
Williams⟨Donnelly.
Haim⟨Roman.
Norwood Park Realty Co⟨Purdy.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

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Rosenthal⟨NY Rys Co
Billings⟨same.
Silver⟨same.
Maviano⟨Allen.
Williams⟨Clyde.
Treadwell⟨same, (3.)
Williams⟨same.
Treadwell⟨same, (2.)
Weinseil⟨B H RR.
Abdalmour⟨Philippine Emergency Co.
Re Elec Vehicle Assn of America.
Herman⟨Herman.
Con Gas Co⟨CNY.
Second Nat Bank of Sandusky⟨Lyons.
Zinn⟨Newton Bldg Co.
Weinstein⟨NY Cons RR.
Sindoni⟨same.
Mastaffsone⟨B M RR
Seaner⟨same.
Bermen⟨same.
Re Feldman & Garfield Co. Inc.
Allifieropulos⟨Allifieropulos.
Jahnsmeyer Co. Inc⟨
Mollizer.
German Hosp & Disp⟨Harris.
Lowe⟨Lamy.
Ferguson⟨Oriental Silk Printing Co.
Walden⟨Princess Lwoff Pariaghy.
Cypher⟨NY Cons RR.
Lint, Butscher & Rose, Inc⟨Kraft. (2.)
Peterson⟨Ostrander & Co, Inc.
Ambrose⟨Mt Jessup Coal Co.
Same⟨Kemmerer.
Cordoni⟨same.
Same⟨Mt Jessup Coal.
Disciff⟨same.
Same⟨Kemmerer.
Reiber⟨Moore.
Leslie Bros Mfg Co⟨Minzker Realty, (2.)
Weinfeld⟨Kelly. (3.)
Stern⟨Coram.
Mroczek⟨Rekowski.
Nat Print & Eng Co⟨
Stanbert Theat Co.
Int Elec Smelter Mach Co⟨Colum Hill Corp.
Re Wemrich Bros. Inc.
Bliefy⟨Schenck.
Goldstein⟨Oppenheim.
Newbold⟨Forest Box & Lumber Co.
Allen⟨Allen.
Mechanowitz⟨Frenkel.
Morgan⟨Burns.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motions.

Apelt⟨Appell.
Spain⟨Manhattan Short.
Flocco⟨Flocco.
Kaplan⟨Kaplan.
Schlansky⟨Schansky.
Mason Ross Corp⟨U S Sanitary Effluents Sys Apsar.
State & City Rty⟨Godwin.
Preferred causes: CNY⟨Gerry.

Lynch⟨Lynch, (2.)
General calendar; Cases on.
Blalock⟨Russell.
Rotor⟨Rotok.
Lynch⟨O'neilly.
Madison Real P & S⟨Schnebel.
Dresser⟨Beard, Felgate⟨Columbia Ice Box.
Koniman⟨Huntley. Smith⟨Levi.

PART IV.—(June Term continued)—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Cases on.

Cassel⟨Marsh

PART IV.—(October Term)—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Brett⟨Brett.
N Y Dist Co⟨Eckart.

Van Buren⟨Sobuler.
Schuman⟨CNY.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10 A. M.
Monahan⟨City.
Saxe⟨Kansas City RR.
Same⟨same.
Supplementary calendar.
Ing—⟨Mints⟨Weinstein.
Samson⟨Mattes.
Assessed at Ry.
Fanning⟨same.
Parish⟨Cons Gas Co of N Y.
Margulies⟨Cons Gas Co.
Kosloske⟨NY Polyclinic School & Hosp.
Parliamentary, N Y Ry.
Dicastro⟨Landau.
A. Sauter⟨R T.
J. Sauter⟨same.
Murray⟨Page.
Rohleder⟨L Y Co.
Rosenau⟨Stamford Rty.
Sun, Inc⟨N Y Rys.
Marks⟨Blauner.

Adimer⟨Stern.
Louis⟨Weil.
Nagrodsky⟨Dock.
Re Connot⟨V Co.
Schaeffer⟨Schaeffer.
Cornell⟨Jack n.
Arsenault⟨Kavanaugh.
Stevens⟨non⟨H & O
Schoning⟨CNY.
Queens⟨L & S RR.
Lounsberry⟨Seminarier.
Harkavy⟨Lamoreaux.
Mcentyre⟨Steuning-ham.
Ginna⟨CNY.
Hennessy⟨Imp Sub.
Soteropoulos⟨Kearich.
Farrell⟨Hevner.
Spellman⟨same, (2.)
Matt⟨Auchinach.

Day calender called at 4 P. M. Cases to be sent to Part III. to XIII., for trial.

PART V.—Page, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Carter⟨Ramsdell.

PART IX.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bart⟨Int R T.
Jayson⟨Jacobs.

Wargon⟨I R T Co.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Linnebal⟨Lavy⟨Dairy.
James⟨Bicknell.
Miskell⟨N Y Rys.

Secret⟨Bishop.
Wright⟨Levy.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Godfelp⟨Lochowski.
Curtis⟨Mut Coke Co.

Salowitz⟨Nassau RR.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Delaney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Supplementary calendar.

Gray⟨Central RR.
Amsterdam⟨Apiel.
Miller⟨Sadler, (2.)
Plassman⟨Mitch Co.
Pac Mot Car Exc⟨
B way & 5th st Co.
Halpern⟨Langrock Bros, Co.
Mck Kaufman & Co⟨Mack Mfg Inc.
Frazer⟨Woods.
Altoria Rty & Const⟨
Illinois Surety Co.
Easterly Gas⟨Merica.
Patterson⟨Mitsul & Co
Mottett⟨Ferguson.
Hand⟨Von Glahn.
Michaelson⟨Hall.

Cohen⟨Hurtin.
Bakelaridis⟨Polychronacos.
Mediterranean⟨Island Rlty.
Johnson⟨Escoffier.
Herbert⟨Fire Assn of Phila.
Herbert⟨St Paul Fire & Marine Ins Co.
Noon⟨Noon.
Bottsford Co⟨CNY.
Caesar⟨Vanneman.
Levy⟨Ferre.
Szakvary⟨Plane Co.
Jacon⟨Modern Pen Co
same⟨Chapman.
Nassau Co⟨Paulvin.
Rosental⟨Rosenthal.
Same⟨same.

Day calendar called at 4 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts XIV. to XVIII. for trial.

Pennollow⟨Penbollow.
Kornbley⟨Waters.
Salle⟨Beveridge.
Neuberger⟨Bernard's Saletsky⟨Blum.
Friedman⟨Blaunes.
Powell⟨CNY.
Ely⟨Krulewich.
Carten⟨Robinson.
Mut R E Co⟨Rosenwasser.
Woolhauser⟨Crawford.
Fleischmann⟨Fleischmann.

Mack⟨Denkmann.
Hyman Waist Corp⟨Hartford, &c. Co.
Schaeffer⟨Unger⟨Treacy.
Mitchell⟨A. D. Kleinrock, Inc.
Wurhizer Co⟨Glasco.
Nicholas⟨Wharton.
Carter⟨Cohen.
Kremer⟨Sarasohn.
Wolff⟨Realty Co.
Triangle Corp⟨Newell.
Holzman⟨Silver Creek Sherry⟨Fed Terra Cotta Co.

PART XV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Samuels & Co⟨Ins Co (3.)

PART XVI.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Fuchs⟨Hannel.
Witseman⟨Riviera Co.

CNY⟨Disposal Corp.

PART XVIII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Surr.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Wm J Blumann.
Wills for probate:
Bridget A Gelway, Anne Egan.
Henrietta S Crombie.
George A Mulholland.
Jeanette F Baird.

S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ella C King.
Catherine Schick.
Samuel J Oestlinger.
Richard J Walsh.
Wallace R Bingham.
London McCormick.
Jeanette F Baird.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Litigated motions.

Clayman⟨Weisman.
Leder⟨Am Clear Co.
Sterling⟨Co Case.
U S Fed Co⟨Muir.
Rosenblatt⟨Pinkholtz.
Lord & Taylor⟨Taylor.
Kretsky⟨Co⟨Stern.
Bickel⟨Dieter.
Beck⟨Edelman.
Healy⟨Ajax Co.
Hamilton⟨Corp.
Pipola⟨Linch.
Lederer⟨Abraham.
Burns⟨Ice Mfg Co.
Mendelson⟨Royal Co.

Cohen⟨Benenson.
Kaufman⟨Specter.
Banks⟨Drap.
Bailey⟨Papel Co.
Katsinger⟨Silk Co.
Gramercy⟨Katz.
Altman⟨Mann.
Krakauer⟨Gordon.
Krassner⟨Mittlemen.
Tru Fit⟨Marks Co.
Hamilton⟨Corp.
Friedmeier⟨Remulta.
Schlossberg⟨Wolff.
Menzies⟨Tanker Co.
Shats⟨Co⟨Thomas.

PART II.—La Fetra, C. J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kausen, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Boyd⟨Ads Exp Bldg.
Underwiser⟨Gehanbaky.
Stark⟨Fransblau, Plaus⟨Jewish P Pub.
Gannon⟨Mulcahy, Allen⟨Seeli.
Smith⟨Bloemberg.
Zornitzer⟨Winter R T.
Tooker⟨Mills.
Post⟨Levine.
Fly ⟨Hyams, Warnock⟨Co.
Seliz⟨Carpenter Co (2.)
Danziger⟨Phillips.
Schatz⟨Hawthorn.
Stolok⟨Vogel.
Ebel⟨Chip Kee Co.
Schatz⟨Newfield.
Atzing⟨United Syrup.
Sussman⟨Minsker Co.
Genns⟨De Marco.
Wiseman⟨Int R T.
Bayer⟨Ashman.

Rosenberg⟨N Y Rys.
Leggett⟨Curtis.
Nicholson⟨Nichols Co.
Schneider⟨West.
Waldenhols⟨Luftgarten (2.)
Lewis⟨Bilger.
Guggenheimer⟨Rolnick.
Blum⟨Chapman.
Becker⟨Brinkworth.
Alongi⟨Westcott Co.
Kovacs⟨Linch.
Rothenberg⟨same.
Walker⟨Schulte.
Fettigrew⟨Jersey.
Ormsby⟨Ins Co.
Meyerhack⟨Hensle.
Douglas⟨Terry & Tench.
Boers⟨Raff.
Falk⟨Norton.
McCarthy⟨Int R T.
Falt⟨Gens.
Supply Co⟨Hanrette.
Cooper⟨Col W II.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Sullivan Procopewick.
Abbate⟨Divito.
Stable⟨Abramowitz.
Fleischmann⟨Bond.
Felsen⟨Fleischman.
Temple⟨Beh.
Felliot⟨Turkel.
Golditch⟨Edison Co.
Hilsinger⟨Co.
Scissola⟨Melkin.
Fire⟨Greenberg.
Hicks⟨Moore.
Henderson⟨Granite Co.
Mandelwitz⟨N Y Rys.
Hitryak⟨same.
Rabiner⟨Parker.
Floom⟨Martinson.
Birsh⟨Schorr.
Louise Co⟨Post Card.

Bein⟨Reinitz.
Aaron⟨McCahill.
Hinsberg⟨Heller.
Kleinman⟨Schmidt.
Schiller⟨Reynolds.
Katz⟨Genodman.
Patterson⟨Hallenbeck.
Sobersky⟨Charnow.
Ford⟨Raimondi.
Silver⟨Mermelstein.
Randall⟨Int R T.
Kaufman⟨N Y Rys.
Greenwald⟨Marx.
Bruschetto⟨Murphy Co.
Marks⟨Int R T.
Anis⟨Clifton Pl Co.
Epstein⟨Weinstein.
O'Brien⟨Rasch.
Colarco⟨Dock Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part I., for trial.

Chirich⟨Sinkoff, Mutchinik⟨Haibren.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. 50 E 59th St Co⟨Van Schaick.
Dal Valle⟨Calvin.
Leet⟨S Fd & Guar.
Siegel⟨Bandler.
Abrams⟨Shetman.
Roth⟨SW Surety Co.
Report⟨Prudential Outfitting.
Storm⟨Alpha Const.
Sonn Bros⟨Berry.
Schleim⟨Rosenberg.
Bernstein⟨Monohan Express.
Froellich⟨Rossman.
Allen Hat Co⟨Simon.

Schweitzer⟨Adler.
Davis⟨same, (2.)
Scott⟨Manchester Garage Co.
Hammers.shlag⟨Title Co.
United Merch Rty⟨Kurszrax.
Levington⟨Carl.
Clarify⟨Koch.
Abrahams⟨Mable.
Same⟨Spettman.
Hill⟨Arthur.
Rothschild Rty⟨Junod.
Villard⟨Dieter.
Case on.

PART IV.—No day calendar
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Schmuck J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—McEvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Re Monasche (Klein) Rich—J. D. Keating, Greenwich Sav. Bk.⟨Dewey—Edward M. Kelly, Goldsmith⟨Menke—Wm. H. Daly, Steckler⟨Safer—Ferdinand L. Haber, Cohn⟨Weissbaum—Alfred J. Talley, Seamen's Bk. for Sav.⟨Brinker—Edward D. Dowling, Schultz⟨Hart—John F. Couch. In re Johnson (Nellson)—John E. Sheehy. In re Auger Brobel Co.—Wm. J. Burke; Bem.grant Indus. Savings Bank⟨Parsell—Francis W. Pollock, N. Y. Life Ins. Co.⟨American Trust Society—Francis A. Stanton. Frohman⟨Sherman Signal Hotel Co.—Lawrence S. Greenbaum.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Re Buffet—Richard B. Aldorott.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Evelyn De Cordova⟨Jacob Abraham—Robert N. Rainey.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Mullan, J.—Motion Calendar.

Gras⟨Wilhur.
Travis⟨Bressler, (2.)
Same⟨Vorrhees, (2.)
Peverell⟨Muller.
Jones⟨Jones.
Osborne⟨Mulligan.

Davega, Jr, Inc⟨Bogart.
Re Kemplre Frame & Olding Co, Inc.
Re Orenstein.
Sullivan⟨Kleb.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Bronx Cut Stone Co⟨CNY.
Tucci⟨Tucci.
Alpern⟨Alpern.
Goldkrantz⟨Goldbrant.
Rubenstein⟨Rubenstein.
Finck⟨Finck.

Hackmann⟨Hackmann
Koenig⟨Koenig.
Cohen⟨Cohen.
Norman⟨Norman.
Frank⟨Frank.
Levine⟨Levine.
Angell⟨Angell, Siegel⟨Siegel.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.
Case on—Kaplan⟨Mirsky.
No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions.
Barohrs Klein.
Thomas Skahan.
Christine E Love,
Daniel Reynolds,
Joseph Cornoaski, (of)
Gergaski.
Wills for probate:
Margaretha Frey.
Frank Piaseski.
Alexander Hellbroner.
Mary Henning.
Emily A Root.
Jacob Wetz.

Clara Capaldo.
Charles L. Mcclade.
John Murphy.
Ira B Stringham.
Accountings:
Dorothea Schmidt.
Charles Dniewits.
Elizabeth Olein.
Joseph Rechnitz.
Adoption:
Keith Frances Anderson by Theodore G Young and Eva F Young, his wife.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Nassit⟨Taylor.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Chassanow⟨Int R T.
Drager⟨same.
Klass⟨Jagerdon Bros, Inc.
Frank⟨Union Ry.
Foster⟨Marianson, (2.)
Moran⟨Pedrone.
Scully⟨Union Ry.

Kahn⟨Amster.
Steinberger⟨same.
Fox⟨Cohen.
Markowitz⟨Mugler's Iron Wks.
Kreiss⟨same.
Sosiovits⟨Herman.
Goldstein⟨Yumi.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Bussing⟨Estate Holding Corp—Nathaniel Phillips. Richter⟨Cherohas—Otto Henschel.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Cornelius C. Link⟨Marie A. Royer et al—George Frica.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Payne⟨Bell.
Sterling building Co⟨Berger.
Fountain⟨Ziegenbein.
Pappas⟨Co⟨Cruppolante (2.)
Nemtzow⟨Lagnier.
Reed⟨same.
Sam⟨Clinton.
Sanes⟨Cooperschlag.
Sanue⟨Klein.
Same⟨Fearing.
Re old st (Leggiano & Co.)
Zobers⟨Zobers.
Bintz⟨Wilson.
Van Ingen⟨Jewish Hospital.
Ferguson⟨Meyers.
Di Martino⟨Unione Stromboleae.
Freiger⟨Willis.
Goodenough⟨Hauck.
Bloom⟨Bennett.
Riggs⟨Hedges.
Senate Wine & Liquor Co⟨Central Brewing Co.
Sienkiewicz⟨Seagers Garage Co.

Re Hanrahan.
Re Musous.
Solomon⟨Anderson & Co⟨Case (Timm.)
Thomas⟨Thomas.
Re Schuster⟨Muller Paper Goods Co (2.)
Hoppe⟨Meyer.
Re 13th Av.
Hausman⟨Keenan.
Harrison⟨Higgins.
Tranbman⟨Beck.
Petrolo⟨Meuna.
Inter Continental Const Corp⟨N Y Consold RR Co.
American Tax Lien Co⟨Inc.
The Thrift⟨Gilmartin.
Zick⟨Zicks.
CNY⟨Oliver.
Sturmgort⟨Cahn.
Raff⟨Raff.
Rosenblatt⟨Parlman.
Besoard⟨Hamalian.
Valvo⟨Borland (2.)
Berand⟨Sullivan.

PART II.—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M. Undefended divorces:

Gardner, Weinstein, Robinson, Reichstein, Kusolsky, Savage.

Hogg.
Green.
Rudinsky.
Camarata.
Hilkemeier.
Lazaretti.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.

Liederman⟨Chuserman.
Vitali⟨Deputy.
Meck⟨Meck.
Georgia⟨Georgia.
Brandt⟨Voorhies.
Kaplan⟨Kaplan.
Shapiro⟨Mapleton Assn.
Kennelly⟨Albemond Rty Co.
Haemer⟨Haemer.

Rubin⟨Levy & Rubin.
Alansky⟨same.
Wolovits⟨Wolovits.
Hon⟨Hon et al.
Mc Nulty⟨Years et al.
Ward⟨Cornell Realty.
Clarke⟨Clarke.
Murphy⟨Metro Life Ins Co.
Gilman⟨Mahon.
Hammond⟨Constant.

The remaining cases called Oct. 16, 1916, and marked ready, will be added to subsequent day calendars for trial as the above cases are disposed of.

TRIAL TERM—Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Crapsey, J.; Part V., Platt, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.

Watkins⟨N Y Coal.
Cohen⟨B H RR et al.
Bing⟨Strauss et al.
Youngandrews⟨Nassau RR.
Seyerin⟨Myers Contracting Co.
Koster⟨Harm.
Rabinowitz Bklyn Union Pub Co.
Leach⟨B H RR.
Bleefeld⟨C I & B RR.
Marcus⟨Pitkin Auto. parts⟨Corcoran.
Gluckberg⟨Prestons Fire & Rubber Co.
Clarke Co⟨Baillie & Johnson.
Dodgson⟨Preferred Accident Ins. Co.
Zimmer⟨Curth et al.
Miner⟨Remhi.
Crump⟨B H RR.
Williams⟨Martin et al.
Kauffield⟨L I RR.
Vigola⟨Hill Bros.
Monday⟨Nassau RR.
Simpson⟨Inter⟨NYCon RR.

Tansey⟨B Q Co & Sub RR.
Soden⟨Spicer.
Lawrence⟨B H RR.
Conway⟨Spafford et al
Stephen⟨Soraci Cont.
Krein⟨CNY.
Zaroff⟨Schnibbie.
Hajjar⟨Wallum.
Peterson⟨Simon.
Gray⟨B H RR.
Bender⟨same.
Doscher⟨Ferguson.
Doerner⟨L I RR.
Raymond-Hadley Co⟨Kessel Co.
McKee⟨B H RR.
Ransom⟨Wmsby Plaza Realty Co.
Clyne⟨Schirmer⟨N Y Jck Co.
Vos Laar⟨High Ground Dairy Co.
Williams⟨N Y Cons RR.
Am Steam Nav Co.
Phillipi⟨Hogan et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Baumgarten⟨Emmett.
Cohen⟨Int R T.
Silver⟨CNY.
Older⟨same.
Nelson⟨CNY.
Ostrander⟨same.
Keogh⟨B H RR.
Hilton⟨L I RR.
Lederer⟨H H Hilt et al.
Starnfield⟨Oxield & Aaron et al.
Eikin⟨Hanan.
Flexible Sanitar.
Weill⟨Marin et al.
Ouskey⟨Nassau RR et al.
Bonvicino⟨Guaglio.
Sperber⟨Fransblau.
Troge⟨Fleischman.
Quail⟨Hessel.
Vos⟨Harrison.
Carroll⟨Van Dorp Co.
Posofsky⟨Hirakowitz et al.
McMahon⟨Keys.
Pat Gandy⟨Fiaurilli.
Olin⟨US Gypsum Co.
Congress Brew Co⟨Storkewich.
Roach⟨Re Bklyn Ry.
Jaffe⟨N Y Cons RR.

Bluhm⟨Hanson et al.
Bogetal⟨Levin.
Higgins⟨L I RR.
Simpson⟨Nassau RR. et al.
Kelly⟨C I & B RR.
McMullan⟨Travelers Ins Co of Hartford.
Sies⟨Co⟨Lensandr.
Hizzuit⟨CNY.
McDonald⟨Carey.
Torney⟨CNY.
Childinger⟨Kanzer.
Ludgate⟨Maxwell.
Peterson⟨NY Roof Co.
Zweig⟨Glasser.
Robinson⟨Wagner.
Leombruno⟨Nas RR.
Triangle Holding Co⟨Jackson et al.
Isaacs⟨Co⟨H R.
Rosetta⟨Teppers.
Dubisow⟨Barbar & Co et al.
Patterson⟨Josephs.
Elbert⟨Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick.
Scott⟨Partridge, Clarke & Kerrigan.
Fruitag⟨NY Con RR.

Higest number reached on regular call, 2,806.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
No day calendar.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 306.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hammarth⟨Spare & Tr.
Meade⟨B H R R Co.
Furlong⟨CNY.
Carney⟨N Y & Q Co
By Co.
Remson⟨Scholer.
Hendricks⟨B, Q Co & R R Co.

Hulst⟨Gimbel Bros.
Hanson⟨same.
Monahan⟨Astoria Taxicab Corp.
Hillmann⟨Wuthe, as admr⟨Acker, Merrall & Condit

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Pichcoli⟨Kneer.
Astoria Taxicab Co⟨
The Texas Company.
Romer⟨I R T Co.
Zocks⟨Lindner.
Mezar⟨Kamrath.
John Winkler's Sons, Inc⟨N Y & S Tra.
Carmel⟨Walsh.

Dorman⟨B H RR.
Mazza, an infant⟨Siegen.
Zielkowski⟨Lutheran Cemetery.
Hollander⟨Frank.
McWeeney, as admr⟨Long Island RR.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1223.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Weeks⟨Mangold.
Williams⟨Am Ever Ready Co.
Miller⟨B H RR.
Piper⟨Hines & Trites.
Keenan⟨B H RR.
Seidenberg et al⟨Holland et al.
Kuhe⟨B M RR.
Fergason⟨Kennedy.
O'Flaherty, an infant⟨B Q Co & Sub Ry.
Ash⟨Rash.
Ash⟨Lichtenstein.
Kane⟨B, Q Co & Sub Ry (2.)
Schiller Co⟨Kalabasa.

Vanderveer⟨Kerby.

Harrison⟨Chester Hill Auto Co.
Pan⟨West El RR.
Goldman⟨Seniessel.
Haight⟨Sentinel Print.
Same⟨Poinam Sun P.
Same⟨Port Chester Co.
Same⟨Sutherland.
Mulvey⟨Williamson.

Hoona⟨A Y Con Ry.
Panawcious⟨Nichols Copper Co.
Cucurullo⟨B Q Co & Sub Ry.
Thomas⟨N Y & N S Traction Co.
Weiss⟨Ahlers.
Keenan⟨42d St & Man R R.
McKeon⟨Maurer Steel Barrel Co.
Jerne⟨same.
Barrell⟨B Q Co & Sub Ry.
Carrano⟨Koehersberger.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 206.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

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ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Twenty-two corporations were chartered today. Their aggregate capitalization was $940,000, and they included:

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Exhibitors Trade Review, Inc., edit, print, publish magazine concerning motion pictures, 15,000 shares no par each, 4,500 shares no par value, carry on business with $172,500; C. M. Rosenthal, L. F. Blumenthal, L. A.

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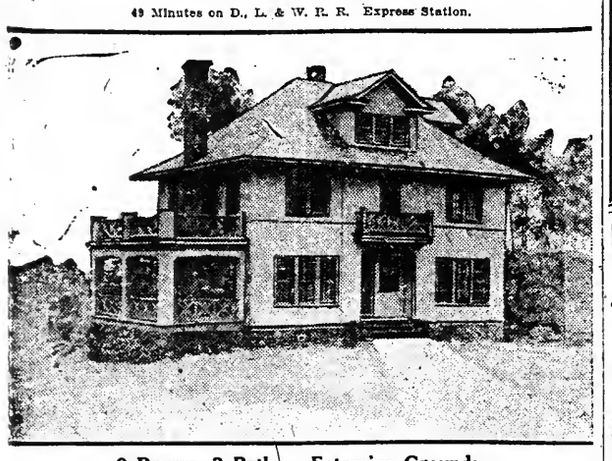

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717 FIFTH AVE. (Phone Plaza 270.)

THE KENMORE,

353 WEST 57TH ST.

Apts. of 8 Rooms and 1 Bath.

Steam Heat. Elevator Service.

RENTS $1,000 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.

Inquire on Premises of Supt., or

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717 Fifth Ave. (Phone Plaza 270.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

AMHERST,

204 West 110th St.,

between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.

7 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$1,800*

8 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$2,000*

Private house Rooms, large closets.

Supt. on premises.

Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

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5 Rooms, $975 to $1025.

214 West 110th St.

Near Broadway

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Managing Agent

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Representative on the Premises

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Elevator Apartments.

Wadsworth Av. & 184th St.

5 Rooms, Fronting Avenue, $45

6 Rooms, All Outside, $55

7 Rooms, Cor., Fronting Av., $65

BRENTMORE

88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,200.

9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,500.

Apply on premises, or

BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

Telephone 0410 Bryant.

The BROCKHOLST

101 West 85th St.

Tel. Schuyler 4774.

8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths,

$1,050 to $1,350.

Ground floor, suitable for doctor.

Apply Superintendent, on premises.

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52 WEST 37TH STREET

Just Completed

2 Rooms & Bath **$55 to $75** Per Month

MARSTON & CO.,

30 East 42d Street. Tel. 540 Murray Hill

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210 FIFTH AVENUE

Cross Chambers, opp. Madison Square Park, 1 apt. of four rooms and 2 baths; rent, $1,500 yearly, including maid's service; Superintendent on premises.

FRED'K FOX & CO.,

14 West 40th St. Phone 8240 Bryant.

THE MIDETTE, 68 W. 107TH ST.

Five-room apartments; elevator, gas, electricity, day and night; 20 minutes to N. Y. R. R. terminal; elevator and telephone service; rents 40 and 45 dollars; only responsible private families taken; house under personal supervision of owner. Apply to Supt on premises.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Av. at 39th Street—Choice Apartments, 2, 4, or more rooms, with bath. Annual rental $600 to $1,500, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises, or

FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St.

HIGH CLIFF,

227 Audubon Avenue,

Southeast corner 177th St. High-class elevator apartments, five rooms, $40 to $45. Superintendent on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

3 & 4 Rooms

Just Completed. Leases from Nov. 1.

24 East 38 St.

Near Madison Avenue.

Elevator and Maid Service.

Also a Doctor's first floor Apartment.

Apply Superintendent on Premises or

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.

280 Madison Avenue

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2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE,

$60 to $80.

Furnished, $20 extra

WOOLSEY

141 East 44th St.

Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.

Renting Agent on Premises.

Apartments can be seen evenings.

BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

39-43 East 27th St.

(Near Madison Ave.)

High-class apartments. Immediate possession, 3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and baths.

Rents $660-$1,300.

Pease & Elliman, Agts.

340 Madison Avenue

Phone Murray Hill 6200

Bachelor Apartments,

44 East 34th, at Madison Av.

Two rooms, bath; maid and valet service; breakfast if desired; rents $900 to $1,500.

Ames & Co., 26 West 31st.

CORNER APARTMENT

SUITABLE FOR DENTIST.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200.

7 Rooms, 2 baths, $1,000.

Maple Court, 1,329 Park Av., Cor. 98th.

A. I. BRANDSTEIN, Agent, 14 Broadway.

RUTHERFORD

206-208 E. 17th St.,

Adjoining Rutherford Park.

High Class Elevator House.

4-5 Rooms. $38 to $45.

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11 MONROE PLACE, Brooklyn

Heights; five minutes Borough Hall subway; three minutes to Brooklyn Bridge. Two rooms and bath apartment; excellent service, vacuum cleaning, telephone; price $30-$32.

Apply Superintendent on Premises.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

190th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Aves., 3 minutes to Botanical Gardens.

N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.

CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED.

4-5-6 Rooms. $27-$34-$42

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$8,500 first mortgage at 6% improved property for sale; principals only. Schaefer, 763 Courtland Av., Bronx, near 156th.

Wanted—$6,500 mortgage, private house, Harlem; brokers protected. J. E. Barry, 4,249 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY,

Real Estate Broker,

Appraiser & Auctioneer,

156 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

PLOT FOR IMPROVEMENT, 154 FEET on West 19th St., near 7th Av., SALE OR LEASE; will subordinate; controlled side light. Kings Farm Realty Co., owners, 52 William St., Room 704.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Lorillard Place, lot 50x100; block from 183d St. station 3d Av. elevated; ripe for builder. Molony, 311 West 4th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Brick company owning 2 beautiful $5,500 tapestry brick houses on parked street, sell for $4,750; small amount cash required; exceptional opportunity. Attorney, Box D 156 Times.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS,

15 minutes from Herald Sq.

Ready for occupancy; from $6,500 to $22,300, on reasonable terms.

Must sell my 2 Jamaica lots for $95 each; 2 blocks from stations and trolley; half cash or discount for all cash. For particulars, B Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer several Country Homes, Farms, at KATONAH, BEDFORD, MT. KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad.

REED, CLARK & LEE, Inc.,

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Depot Plaza. Tel. 1516 W. P.

FOR SALE AT RYE,

on Milton Road, exceptionally attractive gentleman's place of 7 acres, beautiful and convenient location, modern house 16 rooms; stable, chicken house, etc., lawn, garden, beautiful trees, shrubs, all in perfect condition. J. H. SKILLIN, Rye, N. Y.

A chance to obtain an 11-room house, corner plot, 100x97, Larchmont Manor, near water, with privilege of bathing beach, for $8,750; compare same, with any offer at Larchmont. J. R., 133 Times.

SCARSDALE.—On top of the hill; restricted residence plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price, $3,500; easy terms or loan to build. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.—Rent from Nov. 1st at $50, 7-room house; large grounds; exceptional opportunity. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N.Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms, finished in Al style, hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in and flower beds in; location; not far from water, schools, and trolley; $300 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.

ALL YEAR ROUND 6, 7, and 8 room bungalows, with all improvements; some fronting on water; good bathing, boating, fishing, 2 blocks from yacht club; 40 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; prices range from $3,100 upward; small payments and easy terms. S. E., 243 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 1760.

Small farm with a 6-room house; improvements, running water, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; few blocks from station; hooting on trolley; in large town, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. B. Barshad, Box 15 Times Downtown.

COZY LITTLE HOME for $950, complete, with about 13,000 square feet of fine land, suitable for small farming, &c.; in a town of 10,000 population, not far out; easy terms to a quick, genuine buyer. Call or write for appointment to visit, weekdays or Sundays. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$17.50 PER MONTH

buys my artistic bungalow, 6 rooms, bath, all modern improvements; full cellar; heat, running water, gas, electricity; large plot; near station; Oyster Bay Division; must be sold at once; small first payment. "A Great Bargain," Box 182 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK.—$200 down and small monthly payments like rent buys my beautiful suburban home; will surrender next week; 20 minutes from N. Y.; fare; 2c; craftsman design; 9 large rooms and tiled bathroom, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace and built-in bookcases in living room, hardwood trim, bedrooms in white enamel, hot water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

FARM—COUNTRY HOME.

Rent or Sale.

Commuter's Opportunity.

16 acres fine, clear soil, garden, orchard, well-shaded grounds; splendid house, 9 rooms; hardwood floors, steam heat, all improvements; stable-garage, poultry house. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 1,546 Equitable Bldg. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

At Glen Rock, Ridgewood, N. J.

Bungalows—Semi-Bungalows—Cottages.

Plots 1 acre or less.

Convenient train service.

Attractive, strictly modern homes.

Low prices, comfortable terms.

Call and see photographs, details.

S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 1,546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Rector 7718.) Ridgewood, N. J. (Tel. 555.)

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A handsome residence, 14 rooms, 4 bathrooms, garage; rent, $1,800 per annum.

M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,

Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE & MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

A few modern houses; choice neighborhoods. For rent or for sale on easy terms.

Write or phone J. Charles O'Brien Co., 141 Broadway, N. Y., or South Orange, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

Prettiest restricted section of "Oranges." House, 9 rooms, 3 baths; must be sold; reasonable offer; worth $13,000; write for full particulars. Box 424 Maplewood, N. J.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 8 master's rooms; half original cost. (J. AUERBACH.) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

No interest, taxes, or insurance to pay; $40 per month buys new 7-room house, 8 mins. Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R.; best section of "Oranges." W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites fine below; actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

Nutley.—$300 cash, balance terms; new bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; all improvements; lot 50x170; handy to car. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark.

Homes in East Orange, N. J. Address Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

VERY BEAUTIFUL GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE on the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound can be bought just now at a bargain; right on the water; highly developed; house, stables, carriage house, garages, gardens, etc.; sandy beach, pier; complete in every respect. F. W. Jenkins, 333 4th Av., New York City.

DELIGHTFUL HOME amid cultivated surroundings on Long Island Sound; commuting distance; yachting, bathing, golf, and tennis at hand; $16,000 for quick sale. Trustee, H 33 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

STUDIO hours for rent, 2 West 16th St., first floor, 17x32; oak floors; electricity. Knabe grand piano for recitals, practice, dancing, or lectures. Roy Nash, 70 5th Av. Chelsea 7481.

FLAT TOP DESK, $8; NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICES, $22.50 TO $35; TELEPHONE SERVICE, MAIL PRIVILEGES, 52 BROADWAY, SUITE 1,000.

Private office or desk room with telephone and stenographic service; near Biltmore; exclusive building; substantial party. J 26 Times.

FINE LOFT, 11 East 22d St.

Light, 27x100; adjoining Broadway.

AMES, 26 West 31st St. Broilers protected.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to lease, warehouse having 40,000 feet of floor space and railroad siding, vicinity of Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City. Address G., 262 Grand St., advertising agency.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on October 13th, 1916, the STANDARD TRANSPORTATION COMPANY filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co. No. 17 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about January 19, 1916, while tug S. T. Co. No. 17 was taking scow Degnon No. 8 alongside, in consequence of which one John Johnsen is alleged to have sustained personal injuries. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 17 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $41,000, with lawful interest according to law. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22nd day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. And that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,

U. S. Marshal.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5788.

173 MADISON AV.,

Sat. 33d and 34th Sts.

Ground floor to let; suitable for Tea Room, Beads and Basketry, Art Goods, Antiques, &c. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE, & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR STREET, Telephone JOHN 5700.

LOFT BUILDING for heavy storage, on lower west side, near docks and rr. house section; 10,000 square feet semi-fireproof; terms of lease to suit; rent $3,500 per year. Apply A. M. Cuxner Real Estate Co., 264 West 23d St. Phone Chelsea 1276.

AT THE COLONIAL HOUSE

FOR WOMEN,

350 WEST 23D ST.,

The Dolly Payne Room can be rented mornings and afternoons for club meetings and card parties. E. M. HARDING, Mgr.

IDEAL SITE

FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.

Switch on main line railroad. 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

259 West 93d St.—Five-story American basement, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets; electric light; a superior house in every particular. Caretaker in house. ERICSON, 1,476 Broadway. Tel. 8933 Columbus.

IN THE LOWER 70S, near Central Park West, handsomely furnished house to rent for six months or one year; immediate possession; 18 rooms, 4 baths. D. F., 96 Times.

162D ST., 550 WEST.

10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.

W. D. Morgan, Agt., 2,573 Broadway. (147th.)

City—Furnished.

Furnished house by the year, 510 West 150th St. Inquire in forenoon.

Out of Town.

Charming eight-room studio house, two baths; twelve minutes from station, Lawrence Park. Chas. Knight, Bronxville.

Wanted—Furnished.

Furnished country cottage wanted, Winter months; hour Flatbush Av. station; near Roslyn preferred; must be on high ground; must have sleeping porch. B 230 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

52D, 55 EAST.—Small two-room bachelor apartments in most attractive house.

APARTMENTS, 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 85 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

Attractive apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; restaurant; full hotel service; $12 to $15 weekly; extra large three-room suite, $22.50; investigate. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 1,061. (near 80th.)—Handsomely furnished three-room, bath, suitable three gentlemen.

Unique Studio House, vicinity Irving Place; completely furnished; 8 rooms, 2 baths; $200. Address Dr. Rounds, 40 West 72d.

Furnished—West Side.

113½ WEST 37TH.

Unusually attractive apartment, two rooms and bath, (living room 18x25, with open fireplace,) furnished or unfurnished, in one of New York's most beautifully appointed residences.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, 2 rooms, bath, elegantly furnished; moderate price.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Doctor office, furnished, four rooms, with specialist, general practitioner, or nose, throat man preferred; rent $60 monthly.

72D, (CENTRAL PARK WEST.)—Sitting room, bedroom, tiled bath, parquet floors; beautifully furnished; gentleman who wishes exclusive, quiet, clean home; $18; references. Phone 1242 Col.

72D, 222 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath, completely furnished; private home.

80TH, 135 WEST.—Eight large rooms; steam; 4 master's bedrooms; telephone. Baird.

85TH ST., 244 WEST.—First class, well and attractively furnished; fine opportunity; seven rooms.

86TH, Subway.—8 rooms, 3 baths; newly decorated, furnished throughout; sublease during absence from city during Winter, possibly longer. Particulars. Columbus 3974.

93D, 38 WEST.—Desirable seven-room apartment; comfortably furnished; sublet or sell. Holt.

93D, 309 WEST.—Elevator apartment, five sunny rooms; cleanliness, comfort, refinement; exclusive neighborhood.

96TH SUBWAY.—Six-room front apartment; $125 month; furnished. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

107TH, 220 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—Attractively furnished, sunny, seven-room elevator apartment; three large masters' bedrooms. Apt. 62.

109TH, 201 WEST.—Charming apartment 7 rooms, all outside, sunny, overlooking Hudson; exceptionally furnished; $175. Apartment 3B.

113TH, 621 WEST.—Two large, outside rooms and bath, single or en suite; references desired.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Four-room apartment, attractively furnished, southern exposure; shower.

A. A.—Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,

110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments.

$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; continuous lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d, Room 106.

ATTRACTIVE furnished apartments to sublet. Call for particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED APARTMENT to sublet. Call for particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1458.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Selxas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

EXQUISITELY FURNISHED, very high-class apartment, unique in style and complete in every detail, including silver and linen. 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette. 4-5 rooms and bath. 507 W. 113th St. Phone Morningside 8240.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. FRED'K L. HURT, APOLIAN HALL, BRYANT 4185.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartments to let; choice localities; all sizes. Exclusive Realty Co., 170 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

OVERLOOKING Lower Central Park.—Ten very large rooms, 3 baths, in handsome, modern building; 4 exposures; furnished with elaborate and artistic detail; sublet 3 months, longer. Particulars. Columbus 3974.

OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases, $125 upward. J. Wycliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575.—Beautiful furnished apartment, 5 rooms, $75 per month; every convenience. Inquire Superintendent.

SEVENTIES.—Southern exposure, 5 rooms, 2 baths, furnished with artistic completeness; immediate possession. Gray. Columbus 3974.

THE WILSONIA,

225, 227, 229 West 86th St., near Broadway, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway. "L" 6th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

TWO ROOMS, elevator apartment; kitchenette; bath; handsomely furnished. Telephone 2927 Morningside. Herbert.

Unfurnished—East Side.

137 EAST 34TH ST.

Two rooms, bath; steam, electricity; $40. AMES, 26 West 31st.

65TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Apartment of exceptional charm and distinction for desirable tenant; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

173 MADISON AV., between 33d and 34th Sts., non-housekeeping apartment of 2 and 3 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light, telephone; rent, $60 with service. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,

120 EAST 34TH ST.

Eight large rooms; elevator; modern; $1,200-$1,400.

AMES, 26 West 31st, or Superintendent.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,018, (73d St.)—Kitchenette, large, light artistic two, three rooms, $45-$60; fashionable neighborhood; convenient stage; unusual.

Unfurnished—West Side.

1,945 SEVENTH AV., (117.)

Seven large, light rooms, bath, steam, electricity, hall service; rent, $85.

AMES, 26 West 31st St., or premises.

208, WEST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $35; private house; couple at business desired; references. Address L., 182 9th Av.

58TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive apartment; 7 rooms, 3 baths; high-class building.

72D, 105 WEST.—A few exceptional 5-room front corner apartments. W. A. Barbour. Phone Columbus 8381.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath; newly decorated; possession; $50.

84TH, 21 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms, bath, steam; excellent neighborhood; $55.

113TH, 208 WEST.—6-7 large, light rooms; two baths; very reasonable.

123D ST., 449 WEST.—Benmore elevator apartments, (opposite Morningside Park;) 5 rooms, $42-$48; all modern improvements; day and night service. Inquire Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

180TH, 660 West, Corner Broadway.—The Swampscott; high-class elevator apartments; extra large, light rooms; 5 rooms, $42; 6 rooms, corner, $60; 7 rooms, $60. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

274-6 W. 19th; 5-6 light rooms, $48-$60. AMES, 26 W. 31st, or Superintendent.

FOR SUBLET APARTMENTS of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,

$25 to $45 a Month.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION,

Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 26th St.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $15 to $35 weekly, $60 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 8964 River.

THE CHESTERSHIRE, 570 West 183d St.—1½ blocks from 181st St. subway station; 7-room doctor's apartment, $55; also 7 and 6-room apartment. Superintendent on premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,

234-238 West 21st St.

Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

THE LANGHAM,

73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.

One Corner Apartment on first floor of eleven rooms,

And one of ten rooms.

8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.

Very high-class, elevator apartment house, at most moderate rent.

550 WEST 113TH ST.

'Phone office, Morningside 8240.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Six or seven room apartment wanted, completely furnished for housekeeping; two baths desired. Location, between 72d and 96th Sts., west side. Will lease until May or June. Advise price and full particulars, or proposition will not be considered. A 230 Times Downtown.

REFINED YOUNG COUPLE, both university graduates, will give excellent care to furnished home, house, or apartment in city or nearby suburb for the winter, and can pay modest rental in addition. Address Room 1,180, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY would rent 5 or 6 room furnished apartment, located between 72d and 96th Sts. West; references given; reply, give full particulars, Dr. Mathews, 198th and Jackson Av., Long Island City. Phone 501 Astoria.

WANTED in Jamaica, by two young men, walking distance Long Island Railroad, two unfurnished connecting rooms; breakfast, dinner; private family; moderate rate. M 280 Times Downtown.

WANTED immediately, well furnished apartments, all sizes. Responsible, desirable tenants waiting. FREDERICK L. HURT, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

CLIENTS waiting for high-class furnished apartments; choice localities. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT, furnished, six rooms; Riverside-Broadway section, below 100th St.; no children; $100; no agents; responsible. Box 111, Sound Beach, Conn.

WANTED—Furnished front, three-room kitchenette apartment, west side, Nov. 1 to April 1; references exchanged; full particulars. P. O. Box 486, New York City.

FURNISHED apartments and houses wanted for clients willing to pay $200 to $1,000 monthly. J. Wycliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 W. 73d. Columbus 3974.

SIMPLY furnished two-room kitchenette apartment in vicinity of Washington Square; rent, $35; references. E 22 Times.

ADULTS want 6 or 7 room furnished apartment to May; west side, above 140th; maximum $110. L 27 William St.

IF you want to rent your apartment furnished send us full particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

UNFURNISHED apartment, 7 or 8 rooms, $60; 6 months' lease; preferably 72d to 110th St., West. M. J. Walsh, 520 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

PRIVATE FAMILY, two adults, on small farm; all improvements; hour New York; near station; will take cultured American or couple as paying guests. A 379 Times Downtown.

New Jersey

THE MARLBOROUGH.

45 N. ARLINGTON AV.,

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

"30 Minutes from Broadway."

An exclusive and homelike home. Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, $25 to $45 per week for two persons, including meals. Apartments warm, well lighted, and furnished, and altogether delightful.

Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel one block from East Orange Station.

Phone Orange 2620. Write for booklet.

W. T. READ, Prop.

SCOTLAND ROAD, 117, (South Orange, N. J.).—Refined family, beautiful home and location, large sunny room and board; references.

Pennsylvania.

Nurses'

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—A report at 3 P. M., Tuesday from the U. S. S. Nebraska at latitude 22 degrees north, longitude 89 degrees west, showed a barometer reading of approximately 29.65 inches with wind blowing ninety miles an hour from the south. This was the only report received from the Gulf during the day, and it apparently indicates that the tropical disturbance is approaching the Middle Gulf with a northward or northeastward movement. Storm warnings were ordered Tuesday morning from Carrabelle, Ala., to Galveston, Texas, and warnings again hoisted to shipping and all gulf ports to exercise every precaution.

The northern disturbance continued its rapid eastward movement and has passed into the North Atlantic by way of Cape Hatteras Island attended during the last twenty-four hours by westerly gales and rains in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Lower Lake region.

The disturbance is followed by a marked rise in pressure, accompanied by a decided fall in temperature that covers the entire district from the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys to the Atlantic and is in turn followed by another marked depression now over South Dakota, and this by the northwestward by another marked rise in pressure, and rapidly falling temperature with local snows and rains.

Otherwise the weather was fair except for rains in the Gulf States and Tennessee, Burrwood, La., reporting 8.94 inches of rain in twelve hours.

There will be rain Wednesday and probably Thursday in the East Gulf States extending into the South Atlantic States, except the Florida Peninsula, Wednesday night \or Thursday. In the Upper Lake region and the Ohio Valley fair weather Wednesday will be followed by rain Thursday, while in the lower Lake region the Middle Atlantic States and New England the weather will be fair Wednesday and Thursday.

It will be warmer Wednesday in the Upper Lake region and continue cool from the Upper Ohio Valley and Lower Lake region eastward, followed by rising temperature Thursday.

Small craft warnings will be displayed Wednesday on Lake Michigan and Superior.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh northwest, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh north and northeast, fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable mostly east off the Florida Coast, fair.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, continued cool Wednesday; Thursday fair, warmer.

Western New York—Fair Wednesday; Thursday increasing cloudiness.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.
3 A. M.	54	62	4 P. M.	69	51
6 A. M.	53	65	6 P. M.	67	48
9 A. M.	54	64	9 P. M.	64	45
12 M.	61	69	11 P. M.	61	41

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 5½; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average for the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 55.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64; at 8 P. M. it was 47. Maximum temperature, 69 degrees at 9:30 A. M.; minimum, 52 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 A. M., 44 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.71 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.15 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:20—646 Water St.; not given	None
6:50—Pier 6, E. R.; St. Andrew's Coffee Stand	$30
9:13—220 Madison St.; Julia Cohen	Slight
11:05—136 E. 84 St.; J. Goldich	$200
11:50—507-509 W. 19 St.; Star Metal Box Co.	Slight
11:50—44 W. 135 St.; H. J. Schumm	Slight
P. M.	
12:15—1,734 2 Av.; Albert Mullerman	$10
1:08—S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 142 St.; Van Buren Co.	Slight
1:35—Greenwich & Cortlandt Sts. (under sidewalk); not given	Slight
2:17—283 E. 124 St.; Mrs. Phelis	Slight
3:45—111 Eldridge St.; Samuel Kart	Slight
3:50—544 W. 132 St.; R. Fitzpatrick	$7
4:00—21 Audubon Av.; M. Quinn	Slight
5:10—1,061 Morris Av.; J. McAvoy	Slight
5:20—534 Livingston St.; MacBeth Garfield	Slight
5:25—704 5 St.; Benjamin Gross	Slight
6:00—S. E. Cor. 11 Av. & 17 St.; not given	Slight
6:40—345 E. 63 St.; Harris Ely	Slight
6:55—201 W. 127 St.; Theodore Vogel	Slight
7:25—25 Ridge St.; Samuel Cohen	Slight
9:20—517-523 W. 58 St.; not given	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Orders of Aug. 7 relating to Capt. S. A. White, Inf., revoked.

Resignations of National Guard officers accepted: Capt. Shalham Stewart, 2d Inf., Idaho; 1st Lt. C. E. Griggs, 2d Inf., California; Chaplain L. F. Ryan, 1st F. A., Minnesota; Capt. A. R. Hall, 2d Inf., Minnesota; and 1st Lt. L. J. Graves, 1st R. F., Missouri.

A board of M. C. officers is appointed to meet in this city to examine applicants for appointment to the M. C., to consist of Col. W. H. Arthur and Majs. E. R. Whitmore and M. A. Ironsmer.

1st Lt. O. H. Stanley, M. R. C., to active duty, and will report to Commandant, Army Medical School, this city, to take required course of instruction.

Capt. M. M. Garrett, 24th Inf., is detailed for service in Q. M. C., effective Oct. 18, vice Capt. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., Q. M. C., relieved.

1st Lt. W. D. Geary, Cav., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark.

Orders of Sept. 19 relating to 1st Lt. R. L. Tilton, C. A. C., revoked.

1st Lt. W. M. Modisette, 5th Cav., will proceed to Alcatraz, Cal., and report on Nov. 5 to the Commandant, Pacific Branch, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, for duty, relieving 1st Lt. F. A. Price, Jr., C. A. C.

Capt. C. de F. Chandler, Sig. Corps, to New York City and New Haven, Conn., for duty in connection with aeronautics, then to his station.

Capt. J. J. Clark, Philippine Scouts, retired, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to El Paso, Tex., for duty as Assistant to Depot Quartermaster.

1st Lt. P. O. Chaudon, M. R. C., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty in Southern Dept.

Following transfers of Captains are made, to take effect this day: Infantry—T. L. Brewer, 15th to 31st; W. Harvey and W. H. Kendrick, also from 15th to 31st. Field Artillery—W. S. Browning, S. Frankenberger, J. W. Kilbreth, R. S. Pratt, and H. S. Kilbourne, all from 1st to 9th.

Orders of Sept. 30 relating to 1st Lt. J. F. Landis, 18th Inf., revoked.

1st Lt. J. F. Landis, 18th Inf., is detailed for recruiting service and will proceed to Ft. Logan, Col., upon expiration of present leave, for duty.

Capt. P. L. Smith, Q. M. C., is relieved from detail in that corps, effective Dec. 2. He is assigned to 19th Inf.

1st Lt. C. J. W. Joyes, Ord. Dept., will make one visit to South Bethlehem, Penn., on business pertaining to operations of Ord. Dept., then to his station.

1st Lt. J. W. Joyes, Ord. Dept., will make one visit to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., on business pertaining to operations of the Ord. Dept., then to his station.

Orders of Oct. 10 relating to Col. S. W. Miller, Inf., and Maj. J. S. Parker, Cav., revoked.

Following will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Eastern Dept., for duty in connection with the muster out of National Guard organizations: Majs. J. S. Parker, 8th Cav., and N. K. Averill, Cav.; Capts. J. E. Abbott, 6th Cav.; C. J. Ferris, F. A.; C. L. Mitchell, and J. J. Burleigh, Inf.; 1st Lts. J. T. McLane, 12th Cav., and J. W. Peyton, and J. R. N. Weaver, Inf.

Following will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Central Dept., for duty in connection with the muster out of National Guard organizations: Majs. A. H. Martin, Inf.; H. B. Crosby, Cav., and G. Sturtevant, 24th Inf.; Capts. R. C. Hand and W. J. O'Loughlin, Inf.; and H. B. Black, Inf.; M. A. Wells, 10th Inf.; F. G. Turner, Cav., and W. E. Dunn, 7th F. A.

Leaves: 1st Lt. W. W. Rose, C. A. C., 3 days. Orders of Oct. 10 amended to read: Capt. R. C. Caldwell, Cav., 10 days' leave; Capt. W. A. McCain, Cav., 1 month and 15 days' extension. Major T. L. Rhoads, M. C., 4 months; Capt. H. O. Oleon, Inf., 2 months, and 2d Lt. R. L. Cave, Q. M. C., 1 month's extension.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lt. C. F. Greene, the Wilmington, to Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, sick.

Ens. C. G. Clark died at Zamboanga, P. I., Oct. 12.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—At Newport: Drayton, Jarvis, McDougal, Panther, and the Sterrett; Henley, at Hampton Roads; North Carolina, at New London; Prairie, at San Domingo City, and the Tribune, at Rose Bank.

RAILED—Aylwin, Balch, Conyngham, and Cummings, at Newport for Buzzard's Bay; Cassin, Newport to sea; Chattanooga, Corinto for Gulf of Fonseca; Neptune, Caldera Bay for Jacmel Building, Shenepscot River for Newport; South Dakota, San Diego for target practice, and Warrington, Lynnhaven Roads for Boston.

The San Francisco was placed in full commission Oct. 16.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for assistant alienists. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; technical, 6. The duties are to assist in the examination, care, and treatment of the insane and mentally abnormal. Candidates must present evidence of at least one year's experience in a State hospital for the insane or in a psychopathic ward of a hospital or its equivalent. The minimum age is 21 years. There is one vacancy in Bellevue, and Allied Hospitals at $1,500 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 14 an examination for expert electrical and mechanical aid, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $12.48 per diem, in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on technical education, experience, and fitness. Graduation with a degree of mechanical engineer or electrical engineer from a college or university of recognized standing and at least ten years' subsequent experience in responsible charge of the design, installation, and operation of central power plants and distribution systems for light, heat, and power, with executive experience in handling successfully large numbers of power plant employes, are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their fifty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments: Act. Capt. C. H. McKinney, 160 to 10, 4 P. M., Oct. 18; Mounted Patrol., (with horse and equip.) J. W. Torson, 283 to 171.

Temporary assignments: Surgeon D. D. Jennings, M. D., in charge of H. H. in addition to his own, 20 days, 12 P. M., Oct. 18; Patrol. W. P. O'Brien, 183 to 2 1. D., clerical duty, 10 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 18. To C. O. Squad, duty as chauffeur, from 4 P. M., Oct. 20, until further orders: Pat. Frederick Torius, 278. G. W. Cook, 279, to Bur. of Tel., 15 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 19.

Leaves of absence: (with full pay) Surgeon E. V. Hubbard, 11 S. D., 20 days, 12 M., Oct. 20; Capt. Thomas J. Ryan, D. G. Webster, 144, 2 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 18.

Sick leave: Patrol. M. Reilly, 161, 30 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 18.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergt. G. F. Conboy, 88, 8:30 P. M., Oct. 2, during disability. Patrol. H. J. Platt, 35, 6:35 P. M., Oct. 6, to 12 P. M., Oct. 7; A. Finken, 85, 8:35 P. M., Oct. 7, during disability. J. Bisent, 65, 6:30 P. M., Sept. 1, to 12 P. M., Oct. 4; T. F. Diskin, 14, noon, Sept. 4, during disability; A. Phelan, 6, 2 A. M., Oct. 8, during disability.

Fire Department.

The following will be directed to report to Firem., 1st gr., W. H. Breier, at the 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 A. M., tomorrow: T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hotheresall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 59; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 60; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 63; Otto Klein, No. 2, Eng. 72; W. Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 79; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; R. Lipschutz, Eng. 217; P. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; F. M. Munn, Eng. 260; H. Bechtel, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 266; P. J. Metzger, Tr., Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; E. A. Woolley, (2d sec.,) Eng. 287; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. and L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. and L. 40; T. T. McGrath, H. and L. 45; J. J. Mulligan, H. and L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. and L. 80; W. H. Breier, H. and L. 112; G. Olsen, H. and L. 124; E. Bernsen, H. and L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. and L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. and L. 137. H. Brenner, H. and L. 140; J. Miller, No. 3, H. and L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. and L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. and L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. and L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. and L. 149.

Decision rendered: Eng. of Steamer C. J. F. Dougherty, Eng. 82, (being under the influence of liquor, drug, or compound,) twelve leaves withheld. Decision reversed, under Par. 7, S. O. 163, 1916.

Dismissed: Eng. of Steamer P. F. Pettit, Eng. 45, (under influence of liquor, drug, or compound,) at 8 A. M., Oct. 18.

Retired: Fira., 1st gr., A. J. Tranter, II, rnd L., 80; (med. cert.,) on an annual pension of $700, 8 A. M., Oct. 18.

Special leaves: Eng. of Steamer C. W. Colbrook; Eng. 151, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 18; Fire., 1st gr., J. A. Hacley, Eng. 32, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 21; Fire., 1st gr., F. P. Cox, Eng. 248, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 20.

EDUCATION NOTES.

There are 8,800 pupils in the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, and seats for only 2,200. There are three sessions daily. In February it is expected that the enrollment will necessitate the organization of two complete schools.

The first of a series of thirty-spreads intended to help freshmen become better acquainted with one another was held Monday afternoon at Hunter College. According to the plan, which is being tried for the first time, each of the groups into which the freshman class is divided—mathematics and physical science, classics, French, German, natural science and history—will entertain the other groups in turn.

The Italian Club of Hunter College held a meeting Monday afternoon.

The Association of Teachers of Academic Classes has elected Belle Davidson of P. S. 88, Manhattan, and Mrs. Jessie L. Yates of P. S. 90, Queens, Vice President.

Health Commissioner Emerson will speak on "The Epidemic of Children's Diseases" before the Mothers' Council of the New York Public Schools at the Hotel Manhattan on October 20 at 2:30 P. M.

There will be a meeting of the Teachers' Association of Queens at the Flushing High School at 2:30 P. M. on October 28.

There will be a meeting of the Parents' Association of P. S. 46, St. Nicholas Avenue and 125th St., at 8 P. M. today to discuss the need for a new high school on Washington Heights.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SODA DEPARTMENT.—We need several young girls as assistants in our soda department. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

WRAPPERS.—We need a number of bright girls to wrap parcels; experience is not essential; beginners will be paid while learning. Apply, with proof of age, to Superintendent of Wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

ALSO

JUNIORS.—Require several young girls for positions in our stock department. This affords an excellent opportunity to acquire a complete knowledge of the business, with future advancement. Apply to Superintendent.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert corresponoent, good penman, experienced controlling accounts, trial balances, capable of taking entire charge of office; state salary; good references required. A 848 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER by a new Curb house; bookkeeper experienced in this line preferred; state experience, references, salary. K. M., B 231 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—State age, qualifications, experience, and salary expected. Address A. N., 503 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Advertising agency seeks the services of checking clerk; must have experience; salary to start, $7. Address, giving references, etc., "Advertising Agency." Box B 242 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK.—Girl about 20, experienced in handling card files; must be good penman; permanent position. Call 9 A. M., 162 William St.

FILE CLERK, experienced card and correspondence system; give particulars, age experience, whether employed, salary, and references. Z 31 Times.

FINISHERS ON CORSETS; also neat sewers. Apply 34 West 56th St.

GIRLS.

PLEASANT EMPLOYMENT UNDER SUNSHINE CONDITIONS.

YOU CAN EARN FROM 7 TO $12 PER WEEK; LOWEST WAGES TO START $7.

EXCELLENT VENTILATION; GOOD LIGHT; FIRST AID, REST, AND READING ROOMS; MEALS AT LESS THAN COST.

SUNSHINE BISCUIT WORKS.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.,

LONG ISLAND CITY.

GIRL WANTED BY HIGH-CLASS MILLINER TO WORK ON HATS; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. NICOLE DE PARIS, 49 WEST 57TH ST.

GIRL to work mailing department, folding circulars, mail-order hours; give age, whether employed, salary desired. E 33 Times.

GIRL to go out on credit references; must have experience in this line; permanent position with advancement; state age, experience, references, and salary. D 205 Times.

GIRL wanted to assist in buyer's office; must be quick and accurate at figures and know stenography and typewriting. Apply with references, R. & Co., 169 Fifth Av.

GIRL wanted. Oliver operator, to address envelopes; salary $7. American Educational Alliance, 597 5th Av.

GIRLS wanted for factory work; wholesale produce house. Apply 8 Worth St.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework in small Protestant family; experiment; no washing; wages $20 per month. Address A., P. O. Box 1,806, N. Y. C.

JUNIORS

WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S,

FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS, STEADY EMPLOYMENT WITH CHANCES OF ADVANCEMENT. APPLY AT MESSENGER OFFICE, BASEMENT, NEW BUILDING.

MANAGER.—Competent business woman as manager of small apartment hotel. Z 310 Times Annex.

MILLINERY COPYIST and makers on high-grade hats. Apply every day, 8:30 to 1, Youmans, 587 5th Av.

SALESLADY FOR DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT; EXPERIENCED IN HIGH-CLASS TRADE REQUIRED. JOSEPH, 662 5TH AV., CITY.

SALESLADY, refined and willing, for Gift Shop; prefer resident Washington Heights; state salary. Gift, L. N., 41 Pinehurst Av.

SALESWOMAN.—We have an exceptional opportunity for large earnings to offer a refined, energetic woman able to command attention; commission, with advances. D 106 Times.

SALESWOMEN, clever, to sell afternoon and party dresses to specialist stores only; salary or commission. P. H., 188 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMAN wanted, speaking French and English, for a high-class dressmaking establishment. Apply at once, Bone Soeurs, 13 West 56th St.

SHOE SALESWOMEN.

THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE IN HIGH GRADE SHOPS, WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, BASEMENT, OLD BUILDING.

SKIRT FITTERS.

THOSE EXPERIENCED IN HIGHEST CLASS WORK ONLY NEED APPLY.

JOSEPH,

632 FIFTH AVENUE.

SKIRT DRAPERS.

EXPERIENCED ON HIGHEST CLASS WORK.

JOSEPH,

632 FIFTH AVENUE.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER and typist; must be accurate and quick and able to translate English into Spanish; 9th floor, 222 West 59th St.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age; good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER wanted immediately of Isaac Pitman shorthand for evening work in New Jersey high school within commuting distance. State qualifications to Isaac Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th St., New York.

TYPIST.—Accurate typist wanted to copy auditors' reports from manuscript; also for general office work; knowledge of business terms necessary; $10. B 224 Times Downtown.

TYPIST experienced in billing; give full particulars, age, whether employed, salary, and references. E 32 Times.

WAITRESS and chambermaid, with city references, family of 3. Call before 12, 231 West 54th.

YOUNG LADIES for various positions in our mail order department; good salaries and rapid advancement to those who qualify. Apply by letter only, to advertising manager, A. A. Vantine & Co., 5th Av. and 59th St.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 29 Church Street.

BOOKKEEPER, take entire charge double-entry books, voucher system, &c.; prefer middle-aged woman who doesn't object to long hours; $80 and $100 month and meals.

BILL CLERK.—Good, rapid penman, quick at figures; figure own extensions; $60 month.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Uptown position; excellent opportunity; $15.

CLERK.—Insurance company; prefer woman 30 to 40 years of age, with good education; $33 month.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English student; prefer high school education; $15.

BOOKKEEPER.—Prefer insurance experience; $15; also one fire manufacturing firm near Trenton, N. J., $15.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Uptown position; hours 8 to 6; $10.

BILL CLERK.—Underwood machine; good figures, rapid and accurate; $15.

TYPIST, able to aperate a Monitor board; $9.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Several good positions for girls of education and refinement; $12. Apply only in per on between 9 and 1.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR AND STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent opportunity for young lady of good education and ability; must have pleasing personality; salary $18 to $25; several other openings at salaries from $12 up. Call The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Uptown position; $20; other positions paying $15, $12; beginner, $8; bookkeepers, $15, $12; typists, $6; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

Girl Typists, also Switchboard. $15. STENOGRAPHERS. REFINED AMERICAN CLERKS. LAW STENOGRAPHERS. BEGINNERS. Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous positions unfilled; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE agency, 10 East 43d; immediate openings. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

Instruction.

A.—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES. REGISTERED by the REGENTS of STATE of N. Y. Desks reserved as seats become vacant. Register NOW for Fall session. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 40th St.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night, begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858.) Broadway at 120 St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Y. M. WHEAT, Director. Asolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo-engraving, motion-picture photography; earn $25 to $100 weekly; day, evening; easy terms. New York Institute of Photography, 22 W. 23d.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE.

We want a man to take charge of our open-account department at once; mail order experience preferred.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, 25 WASHINGTON ST., BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENT SOLICITORS wanted; Jewish fraternal periodical, circulation about 10,000; liberal commission. B 220 Times Downtown.

AISLE MANAGERS.

We require the services of aisle managers who have had department store experience; must possess executive ability. Apply in person to Superintendent, L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J.

A LARGE NEW YORK CORPORATION requires the services of an educated American to travel in the sale of a commodity backed by a million-dollar advertising campaign.

Big income and quick promotion to the man that can qualify; commission, with drawing account.

See Mr. MOONEY, sixth floor, 129 West 32d St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.

Office, large cloak jobber; only those experienced in checking remittances and handling customers' accounts; state full particulars; good opportunity. D 206 Times.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

A prominent Philadelphia Department Store has an opening for a high-grade man to act as Assistant Superintendent, and take charge of the Employment Bureau. Address, with full particulars, Box S 302 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT FILING CLERK.—Young man, American, experienced at filing and marking up mail; state experience, age, and give references; must be good writer; salary $48 per month. A 896 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Foreign exchange clerk, (20,) wanted as junior bookkeeper; must have some experience foreign exchange work and bookkeeping; applications must state experience, previous employment, age, references, and salary expected; banking. M 283 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT in builder's office; about 21 to 24 years; double entry; accurate at figures, some experience, good handwriting, careful, and reliable; give salary wanted, experience, and full particulars. J 15 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—State age, qualifications, experience, and salary expected. Address A. N., 353 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; must understand controlling accounts; permanent position, subject to bond; state salary, experience, and all references. A 215 Times Annex.

BOYS.

CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 5 EAST 22D ST.,

REQUIRE SERVICES OF BOYS TO CARRY SALESMEN'S SAMPLES AND ASSIST IN SHIPPING ROOM.

BOYS FOR MAIL AND DELIVERY DEPARTMENTS OF LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; SALARY $6, WITH EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RAPID PROMOTION. APPLY AGE AND FULL PARTICULARS. H 21 TIMES.

BOYS in mailing department of large grocery house, located in Jersey City; excellent chance for advancement; lunch furnished. Apply F. H. Rogers, 150 Bay St., Jersey City.

BOYS, about 16, wanted for filing papers and office work; general appearance and ability to write plainly essential; good opportunity for right kind of boys to advance. B 218 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED TO LEARN ELECTRICAL TRADE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; APPLY STATING AGE, REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS B 245 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS WANTED

from 14 to 16; high-class retail business; $6 per week; opportunity for advancement. Write to W. I., 1,264 Broadway.

BOY.—Bright boy wanted to enter stock broker's business at the bottom; high school graduate preferred. B 241 Times Downtown.

BOY, Wanted.—A good, honest, reliable boy wanted for cutting department in clothing house; must have good references; salary $3. Reub. Isaacs & Co., 55 5th Av., 3d floor.

BOY wanted, newspaper office; must be ambitious and willing to work for advancement; salary $3 a week. A. Sanchez, 229 West 48d St.

BOY, (16,) American, to assist in sample room, &c.; exceptional opportunity; salary to start, $6; bring references. Apply Room 1,110, 49 East 21st, between 6:30 and 7:30 P. M.

BOY.—Intelligent boy about 16 to 18 years of age and willing to work for advancement; salary $3 a week. A. Sanchez, 229 West 48d St.

BOY in office of large wholesale manufacturing concern; position offers splendid opportunity for advancement; no experience necessary. M 274 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 years of age, as office boy in large established newspaper corporation. Call Buhre, 31 floor, 229 West 43d St., all morning.

BOY about 16 wanted in Bond Brokers' Office; references; state salary desired. Box B 240 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Intelligent boy wanted for general office work in wholesale importing house; references for character required. B 18 Times.

BOYS wanted, strong, 16-20 years, to work in factory. Apply 323 Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

BOY.—Bright boy wanted by wholesale house for office; good opportunity for advancement; salary $7. B 217 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted, bright, clean-cut, experienced boy in law office. Call Room 1,527, 42 Broadway.

BOYS, two, by wholesale hardware house; $5 a week to start. Apply 75 Murray St.

BOY wanted by wholesale cotton goods house. Apply 78 Leonard St.

BOY Wanted—Office and errand work; salary $5. Apply 1,100, 32 B eadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—Couple for country adjacent to New York; man as butler and useful inside for care of first story and outside of house, including driveways, lawns immediately about the house, garage, and washing of one or two cars; wife as cook; no laundry; only those seeking a permanent place of trust, with good surroundings, and furnishing satisfactory references will be considered. M 282 Times Downtown.

BUYER wanted for Notions, Toilet Goods, Leather Goods, Jewelry, Fancy Goods and Ribbons; in first letter state fully experience you have had, and with whom, and how long in each place; also salary expected. Lord & Gage, Reading, Penn.

CATALOG MAN.

We require the services of a capable, energetic young man for compiling ready-to-wear catalogs; he must have some knowledge of printing, illustrating, electrotyping, layouts, &c., from both a technical and a buying standpoint, and also have a general knowledge of magazine advertising.

A man who has been acting as an assistant in such work will find with us his big opportunity for growth and development, or a man with proved executive ability will be able to establish himself with a rapidly growing house; this position affords unlimited possibilities for the right man; the salary will be small until the man has proved his ability. Write, giving experience in full, and salary expected.

THE KNICKERBOCKER MAIL ORDER CO., 5 West 16th St.

CLERK.—A large manufacturing concern requires the services of a young man, 18 or 19 years of age, as a junior clerk; must be ambitious and have some high school education; splendid opportunity for advancement. Answer in own handwriting, giving age and salary expected. B 232 Times Downtown.

CLOCKMAKER

wanted at Wanamaker's; must be experienced on French and American clocks; must have tools. Apply Employment Office, Basement, Old Building.

CORRESPONDENT, &c.—Experienced collection correspondent and assistant to manager wanted; must be a fluent and forceful letter-writer and possess a thorough education, with a good knowledge of English; must be industrious and pliable, with initiative and executive ability; apply at once; successful applicants must be ready to go to work at once; give telephone numbers; mention references, salary desired first six months; only experienced collection correspondents need apply. B 218 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMEN.—First-class mechanical draughtsman wanted, familiar with factory improvements and additions; plenty of work and good pay to men of experience. Apply, stating age, experience and salary expected, to Engineering Dept., P. O. Box 287, Newark, N. J.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical draughtsman; young man to make tracings; rapid worker. C. S. Benedict, 122 Center St.

ESTIMATOR.—Chicago laboratory supply house requires services of experienced man; must be capable of estimating on duty free and stock business; good opportunity for right man; salary. Address X 255 Times Annex.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

WANTED—WATCHMAKERS ON REPAIR WORK, SEVERAL AUTHORIZATION CLERKS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTS, AND A LARGE NUMBER OF BUSHELMEN FOR MEN'S ALTERATION DEPARTMENT. PERMANENT POSITION WITH GOOD SALARIES.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

HUSTLING SALESMAN with established trade, oils, greases, &c.; manufacturing experience preferred; commission, profit sharing; strictly confidential. J 17 Times.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.

All-around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply, Room 3, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MACHINE DESIGNER.—First-class; one who has had experience with special small automatic machinery. Call at S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Prince's Bay, Staten Island, N. Y.

MAN.—Neat elderly man, to take care of a janitor's apartment. 261 East Broadway.

MODEL, 36 size; men's clothing; intelligent, refined, looking young man under 24 years. Fifth Avenue Building, Room 426.

OFFICE BOY, neat and intelligent, wanted in a banking house; must live with parents and come well recommended; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. B 236 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted; state age, experience, salary. Apply in own handwriting. A. 329 Times Downtown.

RECEIVING CLERK.

We want a man to supervise receiving of merchandise and the handling of invoices. His duties will cover a large volume of business and his responsibilities and opportunities will appeal to ambition. The man best qualified for this position we believe to be the one who has had charge of a general receiving room in a kindred line of business.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, GENERAL MERCHANDISE, 25 WASHINGTON ST., BROOKLYN.

REPRESENTATIVE.—A well-known collection firm requires the services of a well-appearing outside representative to call on the clientele; must possess ability of writing a good, forceful and tactful letter, with a good education; applicants must be between thirty and fifty and come well recommended, giving references, past and present employment; salary first six months; none but those who can fill inside, as well as outside, creditably need apply. B 212 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted for duplicating machine; salary and commission; one with experience in office specialties. B 211 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by house of international reputation, clean-cut energetic man with selling experience and executive ability can earn rapid promotion; commission, with drawing account. Address in confidence, "International," Box 100 Times Annex.

SALESMEN experienced in real estate, stocks, insurance or general soliciting on new reference work with universal appeal; selling features that get orders with method securing leads; liberal commissions and bonus; $50.00 weekly average. The John C. Winston Co., 847 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—To place sample lines and develop trade for men's woolen house, doing business exclusively for samples; good proposition will be offered to a trained and experienced man; salary; state full particulars, which will be strictly confidential. M 281 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN'S ASSISTANT IN SELLING BURGLARS AND BAGS BY A LARGE IMPORTING, EXPORTING, AND JOBBING HOUSE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS H. C. S., POST OFFICE BOX 1,168, N. Y. CITY.

SALESMEN.—Industrial insurance men: We have an exceptional proposition, offering splendid income and rapid advancement; salary and commission. Call forenoon, W. S. Alexander, 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Experienced American traveler to go to England immediately; must be fully acquainted with all kinds of machines, motors, automobiles, tractors, &c.; traveling expenses and commission; references required. D 206 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Linen and cotton dress goods salesman wanted to establish and manage a department in a wholesale house; splendid opportunity for an experienced man. B 210 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age, well educated, clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; advance against commission. D 94 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell straw braid to the manufacturing trade on liberal commission basis; good opportunity to the right party. Millinery Exchange, 640 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted, Middle West, Southern territory; commission. Schulman & Davis, 49 E. 21st.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tabl, 2 Stone Street.

SALESMAN, clothing, retail; good appearance; state salary and references. D 208 Times.

SALESMEN:—3 high-class stock salesmen for out-of-town work; commission. Apply Room 501, 110 West 30th St.

SALESMAN wanted who can really sell; very large commission paid. B 222 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—ASSISTANT IN LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; APPLY, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS B 244 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHIPBUILDER.—Experienced man wanted, to take charge of large steel shipyard. Kindly send in confidence, full particulars as to experience, age, nationality and salary. Address Box 49, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York City.

SPECIALTY SALESMEN.—High grade, for exclusive territory; can make big money; commission basis; call in person, mornings. American Sliding Machine Co., 9 West 14th St., New York, N. Y.

STENOGRA

OLD JOBS OFFERED BAYONNE STRIKERS

Standard Oil Co. Tells Them They May Come Back, but Without Increase of Wages.

MRS. CRAM PLANS NEW VISIT

Says She Will Consult a Lawyer and Won't Be Barred—Federal Conciliators at Work.

The Standard Oil Company refused yesterday to grant the wage increases demanded by employes whose strike has tied up practically every big plant in the Constable Hook section of Bayonne, N. J., for more than a week, but offered to take the strikers back at the old wage scale whenever the men wanted to resume work. The Committee of Ten, which learned these terms from George B. Hennessey, General Superintendent of the Bayonne plant, endeavored to report to the body of strikers. The police prevented them, because no police permit to hold a mass meeting had been requested, but one was issued for a meeting this morning, at which the strikers will decide whether to accept or to decline the terms.

Meantime John A. Moffitt and James A. Smyth, conciliation commissioners of the Department of Labor, may reach Bayonne. Word was received from Washington yesterday of their departure. They will be received by the police authorities, and will be permitted to do what they can toward settling the strike, inasmuch as their assistance has been requested by neither the Standard Oil Company nor the strikers, the commissioners will appear in the role of outside investigators.

According to Commissioner of Public Safety Henry Wilson, they will be the only persons received in this capacity in Bayonne. Mr. Wilson heard yesterday that Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram was planning to repeat the visit which she attempted on Monday, when she was asked to leave town. He said she would not be permitted to remain in Bayonne. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the agitator of the Industrial Workers of the World, would be barred also, the Commissioner said before he learned that she was in Minnesota, and could not make the visit she was reported to be contemplating.

Mrs. Cram Says She'll Return.

Mrs. Cram said last night at her home in Wheatley Hills, L. I., that she intended to return to Bayonne.

"And I shall not go unadvised," she added. "Before I visit Bayonne a second time I shall consult a lawyer and find out what my rights are. I don't believe that I shall be kept out of that city.

"The statement attributed to Captain Griffin of the Bayonne police, that he had heard that I would take Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the I. W. W. organizer, with me when I made my next visit is erroneous. I have made no such arrangement. Miss Flynn is in the West, and I don't know that she is coming back."

Mrs. Cram said that strikers had told her on her brief visit to Bayonne that her presence had shamed the police into restraining themselves, and had prevented further assaults.

"Mother" Squires Soon Departs.

One outside agitator entered the city yesterday, but departed again before her presence became known to the police. She was "Mother" Squires, who, the police say, is one of the "Mother" Jones type. She will not be permitted to enter the city again.

The meeting between Mr. Hennessey and the Committee of Ten, which, it was hoped on Monday, would bring the strike to an end, was held in Mr. Hennessey's office in the Standard Oil plant. William Melcher, the New York Socialist, accompanied the committee, and Mr. Hennessey ordered him out of his office, saying he would deal with his own men, but not with agitators. To the men he explained that the company could not grant the wage increases they demanded, amounting to 30 per cent. for all men receiving less than $3 a day, and to 20 per cent. for those receiving $3 or more. He said:

"You men will be taken back as soon as you desire regardless of whether or not you have been strikers. Some of you want to return at once, and would do so but for agitators who influence you. Now we can hold out longer than you strikers, and will do so if necessary, but we do not want to be forced to do so. In the last year our wage increases have amounted to more than $1,000,000, and now we are willing to take you men back under the old scale.

"Considering that you have tied up the plant and put us to great expense, I consider your offer fair. You men may be assured that your wages will never be reduced. Considering what other plants have done and will do when the war is over, this should be taken into consideration."

Will Allow No Harangue.

Melcher, who rejoined the committee on its departure from Mr. Hennessey's office, tried to get police permission to address a meeting when he learned that the contemplated meeting in Mydosh's Hall could not be held. He was told that he could not address the strikers, and that the same restrictions would be put upon his activities as upon those of other agitators. Because he can speak Polish and Russian as well as English, however, Melcher will be permitted to read the report of the committee to the strikers this morning, repeating it in all three languages, but then he will be forced to leave the hall and will not be permitted to comment on the report or to harangue the crowd.

Pending today's meeting the strikers were quiet yesterday. Early in the morning there had been some disorder at Avenue E and Twenty-fourth Street, bringing a squad of policemen, who fired, bringing a squad of policemen who fired as many more. They caught Irving Houser of 92 Andrew Street, an employe of the Edible Products Company, which plant is near the Tidewater Oil Company, and locked him up when they found a revolver in his pocket. Later friends led Alexander Karecky of 176 Prospect Avenue to the Bayonne Hospital. He had a small bullet wound in the leg, and said he had been hit in the morning shooting. He didn't know what it had been about and insisted he had had no part in it.

The H. K. McCann Company, 61 Broadway, issued a statement yesterday in behalf of the Standard Oil Company, in which it was asserted that only a very small proportion of the men were on strike. The strike, it was said, originated with about thirty-six pressmen engaged in unskilled labor, who received $3.20 for an eight-hour day, and the other employes were forced out by intimidation. The demands received by the company, the statement said, were "formulated by one who is not and never has been in our employ. Their general character is fully demonstrated by the fact that among them was included a demand for an eight-hour day. The eight-hour day has been in force in all departments of all our plants for more than a year. All men are paid on this basis, with the additional provision of time-and-a-half pay for overtime."

C. H. MACKAY'S BOAT ASHORE

Destroyer Fails in Effort to Pull Off the Nassau.

GREENPORT, L. I., Oct. 17.—The steamboat Nassau, recently under charter to Clarence H. Mackay to convey his guests to his game preserve on Gardiner's Island, went aground this morning near Cherry Harbor. Soon afterward a destroyer passed a line to the stranded vessel and tried to get her off, but gave up the attempt after hauling for an hour.

In the afternoon the wrecking tug P. A. Scott arrived from New London, but could not get near the Nassau on account of the high wind and the rough sea that was running. It will try again when the weather moderates. Captain McLaren and his crew are all on board the Nassau and are not in any danger unless the gale increases in violence. The boat formerly plied between this port and New London.

Paraguayan Aviator Is Killed.

LA PLATA, Argentina, Oct. 17.—While "looping the loop" in an aerial flight here today a Paraguayan aviator named Pettirossi fell to the ground and was killed.

MOBS STONE CARS AS POLICE PARADE

Conductor in Lexington Avenue Beaten and His Pockets Rifled of Fares.

A DOZEN PASSENGERS HURT

Rioters Flee as Reserves Appear, and Few Arrests Are Made—Elevated Trains Attacked.

Striking motormen and conductors took advantage of the absence of police from the east side because of the department's parade yesterday afternoon, and attacked street car men in Madison and Lexington Avenues, between Seventieth and Ninety-sixth Streets. Police reserves from the East Sixty-seventh and East Eighty-eighth Street Stations chased the rioters, but made few arrests. A dozen persons received minor injuries, several being attended by physicians.

Twenty men jumped on a car at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street. The motorman cleared his platform with a controller handle, but the conductor, according to witnesses, was thrown to the floor, beaten, and his pockets rifled of fares he had collected. The rioters fled.

A few moments later a northbound Madison Avenue car was held up at Seventy-seventh Street. The motorman, Walter Nichols of 239 East Eighty-fifth Street, was struck on the head by a brick. Every window in the car was broken before the police dispersed the rioters. About the same time another crowd held up a southbound Madison Avenue car at Seventy-seventh Street and smashed the windows. Three persons were cut by glass. At Seventy-sixth Street and Madison Avenue a northbound car was stoned. Walter Handler of 261 East 104th Street received lacerations of the scalp and was taken to the German Hospital.

Police Headquarters received several calls telling that there were other riots in the neighborhood of these, but in each case the rioters seemed forewarned of the approach of the police.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger yesterday reduced to 600 the number of police assigned to strike duty. Policemen will continue to ride the cars at night. The lines will be patrolled in the daytime by men on motorcycles.

W. D. Mahon, International President of the carmen's union, is expected to come to New York tomorrow, it is said, in connection with a continuing payment of strike benefits to motormen and conductors who have not returned to work. Organizer Fitzgerald continues to hold many meetings in halls hired by the union.

Several surface cars of the Eighth Avenue line were stoned by strike sympathizers last night between 112th and 119th Streets, and a northbound Ninth Avenue elevated train was stoned from the roofs near 128th Street and Eighth Avenue.

Miss Lillie McGuire of 1,664 Zerega Avenue, the Bronx, was struck on the head by a stone thrown at a Second Avenue elevated train near 125th Street last night. She was removed to Lincoln Hospital.

Another instance of strike violence occurred during the rush hour when a bottle crashed through a window of a Sixth Avenue elevated train at 128th Street, injuring two men who were passengers. They were Joseph B. Pearman of 44 West Fiftieth Street, a member of the New York Athletic Club and national two-mile walking champion, and Alexander Jessup of 53 West Ninety-first Street, an aspirant to walking honors.

Both men were returning from a practice race at Macomb's Dam Park. The crowded train was in an uproar for several minutes, and it was discovered that a minute piece of flying glass had become lodged in Pearman's right eye. He sought medical aid at once. Glass also inflicted a deep wound on Jessup's forehead.

The Citizens Committee, of which Rabbi Stephen S. Wise is Chairman, and which recently started an investigation to ascertain whether the traction strike was over, will receive today the figures compiled by more than two dozen of its agents who were sent to count cars in actual operation on the transit lines.

SUPERSAFE OFFICE DEATH TRAP FOR 7

Continued from Page 1.

discovery of the fire and the efforts of the workmen to save property it was not noticed that any one was missing. Indeed, at that time no one had an idea that anyone could be trapped in the two-story building with the many exits and fire escapes. It was not until after the fire was under control and the debris had been cooled off so that the firemen could work inside the ruins that the bodies were discovered.

Going through the wreckage they found the seven lying within a few feet of each other. It is supposed that while making their way toward the fire escape exit they were overcome and fell within a few feet of safety. When the floor burned through the bodies were carried down and they fell where they were found later. The bodies are those of six women and one man.

Five Storage Sheds Burn.

The fire was spectacular, the flames shot high into the air, and a great pall of smoke hung over the place as one after another five of the company's storage sheds blazed up. For a time it looked as though the fire would spread to some of the other manufacturing plants in the section. Only one other plant, however, was damaged. Three alarms brought to the scene every fire fighter in Long Island City and Greenpoint.

Adjoining the Oakes plant is the lumber yard of the Steinway Piano Company and the plant of the veneer mills. By hard work the firemen succeeded in preventing the destruction of the valuable hardwood stored in the piano company's yard. The flames were swept on by the wind, and though deluged by water the rear of the veneer mill caught fire. There was stored a great quantity of valuable wood which was destroyed, as was about 300 feet of the rear of the veneer plant.

Fire Marshal Brophy arrived early and began an investigation. The only cause that could be assigned for it was that one of the electricians at work there knocked over a ladder, which in falling must have broken a jar containing chemicals. It was advanced as a theory that those in the upper floor might have been stunned by an explosion, but Superintendent Lang testified that he did not hear an explosion. It is believed that they were overcome by fumes as they groped through the smoke to the fire escape. On the lower floor besides Lang were Joseph Wild, a chemist, of 53 Third Street, Manhattan, and four young helpers. When they found the place was on fire they got out without difficulty.

The fire apparently spread with great rapidity, and within a few minutes after Lang shouted his warning the building was on fire from end to end.

The losses are estimated as follows: To the Oakes Manufacturing Company, office and storage buildings, $25,000; finished dye products and log wood, $100,000; storage sheds, ($1,000 each,) $5,000; The Astoria Veneer Mills, loss to plant, $15,000; wood, $45,000.

The bodies were removed by order of Coroner Voegel to Quinn's Morgue. The body of Mrs. Lindsay was identified by her husband, William Lindsay, and her sister, through a bracelet. Robert Vogel's father identified his son's body by a ring the son wore.

DEATH DUE TO DELAY.

Marshal Brophy Says Employes Fought Fire Before Giving Alarm.

Fire Marshal Thomas P. Brophy made the following report last night on the Oakes factory fire:

Bureau of Fire Investigation,
New York, Oct. 17, 1916.

Hon. Robert Adamson, Fire Commissioner:

Dear Sir: Summary of facts in connection with the three-alarm fire in the two-story frame building, plant of the Oakes Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of dye stuffs, foot of Blackwell Street, Astoria, Borough of Queens, at 12:18 P. M., Oct. 17, 1916:

Investigation has disclosed that the fire originated on the first floor of the two-story building, and was the result of chemical reaction.

This condition was brought about by a falling ladder, which was being used by an electrician in installing some electric light wires on the ceiling of this room. When the ladder fell it crashed against the end of a desk, and smashed a bottle which had been left on a barrel and believed to have contained bisulphite of soda. This barrel stood near the desk.

There were six and three-quarters barrels of chlorate of soda near this point, each containing about 110 pounds. Within a second after the ladder had fallen, smoke and flames issued from this point.

Joseph Ross, aged 26 years, of 512 East Seventy-ninth Street, Manhattan, was the electrician using the ladder, and, according to his statement, he immediately went to assist Charles H. Ley, the general foreman employed by the Oakes Manufacturing Company, who was trying to use a standpipe hose line in an endeavor to extinguish the fire. The hose line, however, got tangled up and was valueless. The fumes of smoke from the fire forced the men to beat a hasty retreat. In the meantime several other men appeared with a second hose line, but Ross has testified that about five minutes elapsed before they could get water. By this time the entire building was enveloped in flames and smoke, and up to this time no alarm had been given to the occupants on the second floor of this building.

The office was located at a point directly over the fire; there was one exit from the office to an outside fire-escape, and two doorways leading into the laboratory adjoining. In the office on the second floor at the time of the fire was Harry C. Cook, Treasurer of the Oakes Manufacturing Company; Fred Christman, cashier and general bookkeeper; Robert Bogel, bookbinder, and six young women.

According to Harry Lang, assistant Superintendent and general chemist, he was in the laboratory adjoining this office, with his five assistants, when Harry Cook, Treasurer of the company, notified him of smoke coming from below. Lang then saw the smoke, hurried to the end of his laboratory, attempted to use the standpipe outside the laboratory, but the smoke and flames drove him back. He then ordered everybody out, closed the door of the safe in the far end of the laboratory, grabbed his clothing, and succeeded in making his way to the outside fire-escape stairway, when he collapsed and fell down the stairs, being burned about the face and arm. His assistants in the meantime had made their escape.

A physical examination shows that one of the doors of the safe in the office was closed, and that all the books were in the safe, which is an unusual condition, indicating that the office employes had attempted to protect the records of the office before trying to make their escape.

Furthermore, it is my opinion that the persons in the office succumbed to the fumes of smoke before they attempted to make use of any of the three exits.

It is apparent that the fire had gained considerable headway before the office force became aware of the fire, and that there was a great delay in turning in an alarm to the Fire Department, as the employes of the company undertook to combat the blaze. Respectfully,

THOMAS P. BROPHY,
Fire Marshal and Acting Chief.

SHELL MAKERS IGNORE FIRE.

1,000 Bliss Munition Workers Busy as Adjoining Building Burns.

More than 1,000 employes of the E. W. Bliss Company, makers of projectiles and ammunition, kept at work last evening while fire destroyed the interiors of two buildings adjoining the plant at Second Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. The projectile factory, occupies four floors of the new seven-story concrete loft building of the Bush Terminal Company, and, with the windows shut against smoke and sparks, the men continued at work as contentedly as though the fire had been miles instead of yards away.

The blaze started on the third floor of the three-story brick building at 116-124 Thirty-ninth Street, occupied by the Marcus Ward & Co. paper manufactory. It spread down through the building and into a rear building of the same size and construction, used by Lindahl & Co., cabinet makers. Two alarms were sent in before sufficient firemen arrived to check the blaze, which they succeeded in doing only after the fire had eaten through practically everything within the walls of both buildings. The damage was estimated at $35,000.

Both buildings were owned by Edward Dannemiller, wealthy coffee merchant of 8,802 Second Avenue, and were erected and occupied until a few years ago by the H. W. Johns Asbestos Company, now the Johns-Manville Company.

NEW PLEA FOR STIELOW.

Appelbaum Tells Humanitarian Cult of Commutation Request.

Political speeches, combined with an appeal for clemency for Charles B. Stielow, confined in Sing Sing prison under sentence of death, were made last night at a meeting of the Humanitarian Cult in Carnegie Hall. Norman Hapgood presided.

Spencer Miller, Jr., Deputy Warden of Sing Sing, pleaded for prison reform, and said that work would be vitally affected by the coming election.

George Gordon Battle spoke on the progressive record of President Wilson from a humanitarian standpoint.

Mischa Appelbaum said he had written Governor Whitman asking that he commute Stielow's sentence from death to life imprisonment. He said:

"I ask each of you to write Governor Whitman and beg him that the State will not have the stain upon its escutcheon of having put a man of a befuddled mind to death."

Anna Moscowitz, Chairman of the Legal Committee of the Forum, Inc., of the Church of the Ascension, and Chairman of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, will ask Governor Whitman today to commute the sentences of five prisoners now in Sing Sing prison. They are Joseph Gelgire, sentenced to life imprisonment for burglary; Dominick Giglielna, who was sentenced to ten years for receiving stolen goods; Charles Edward Hoppe, robber, sent to prison for twenty-one years as a second offender; Peter Battaglio, sent to prison for thirteen years and six months for robbery, and William C. Carter, porter of the Death House, who was sentenced to twenty to twenty-five years for robbery.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 17.—James M. Carter, State Superintendent of Prisons, who remained at Sing Sing prison last night, before leaving the institution this forenoon addressed the delegates of the Mutual Welfare League, telling them that he was in accord with "the workable and practicable phases of the league" which Mr. Osborne stood for. Calvin Derrick, the Acting Warden, said, after his departure that the Superintendent's visit had been very beneficial, in fact "all that it should have been."

J. D. ROCKEFELLER ARRIVES.

Reaches Pocantico Hills in a Special Car with 26 Servants.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 17.—John D. Rockefeller arrived here from Cleveland about 8 o'clock this morning in a special car with a retinue of twenty-six servants. Five automobiles were at the station to meet Mr. Rockefeller and his party.

Only employes at the station were on hand to greet him. He drove immediately to Pocantico Hills. Mr. Rockefeller, who has been away since June, looks well. He had nothing to say.

Mr. Rockefeller's train was delayed for half an hour soon after it left Cleveland yesterday afternoon, as the result of a driving rod on the locomotive breaking.

What the Cooking Experts Say About RYZON
THE PERFECT BAKING POWDER

"We consider it to be the purest in quality, the strongest and most wholesome of any baking powder of which we have knowledge."—MARION HARRIS NEIL, Principal School of Cookery, Philadelphia.

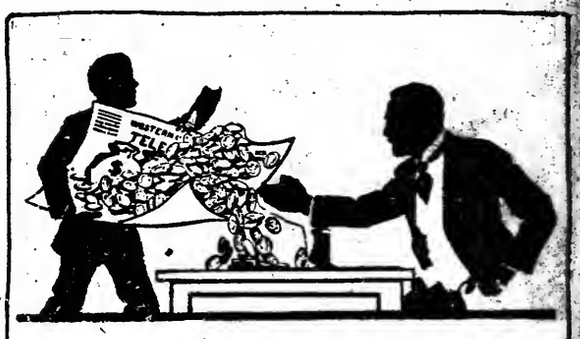
"I have thoroughly tested RYZON and find it pure and the best baking powder I have ever used."—EMMA PADDOCK TELFORD.

"After numerous tests and thorough use—I assure you the results prove the RYZON Baking Powder to be the best I have used."—E. K. LEMCKE-BARKHAUSEN, Principal of the Greater New York Cooking School.

10c, 15c and 35c

The baking knowledge of 10,000 women and many famous cooking experts made the new *RYZON Baking Book*. Edited by Marion Harris Neil, illustrated in colors, the *RYZON Baking Book* is the first complete manual of baking powder baking. Although priced at $1.00, *you* can get a *RYZON Baking Book* by using RYZON. Ask your grocer.

RYZON is made with a new and better phosphate. Phosphate is as necessary in man's food as salt.



WESTERN UNION
Day Letters and Night Letters
bring prosperity to the men who employ them as a selling impetus. The effectiveness of these live salesmen is shown in the dollars gained for cents expended.
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

The Price Is Never A Measure of Value

"It's not what you pay—but what you get"

When buying clothes be wary of those that make price their chief claim on your attention. Particularly, you young men who are getting ahead in life and who don't have a great deal of money to spend on your clothes.

The very fact that you can't pay overmuch makes it most important that you consider something else besides the price. Cheap price 'most always means cheap quality—you know very well you can't get something for nothing in business.

There isn't a young man in New York who amounts to anything, or who ever will amount to anything, who doesn't know, as a business proposition, that the main thing in buying is not what you pay, but what you get for what you pay.

It's a question of value—and value in clothes means style, quality of materials, tailoring, fit; the things that give service and satisfaction in clothes.

Don't say, "I'll buy the cheapest I can find." Instead, fix the figure you can afford, then say, "I'll go where I can get the very best at that price."

You'll be sure to come here, for while you can find plenty of lower priced clothes than our Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats, you'll never see any that are greater value for the price that is asked.

Fall Suits—$20, $22.50, $25, $30 and up to $50
Overcoats—$20, $22.50, $25, $30 and up to $90

Wallach Bros.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness and rain today; Friday rain; east winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,453. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

UP-STATE CROWDS CHEER WILSON ON HIS JOURNEY WEST

People Shouting for the President Throng About His Car at Every Stop.

10,000 OUT AT SYRACUSE

Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, and Other Towns Also Give Enthusiastic Welcome.

OVATION BY RAILROAD MEN

One Eager Handshaker Cuts President's Finger—Three Speeches in Chicago Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE PRESIDENT'S TRAIN, SYRACUSE, Oct. 18.—President Wilson, on his way through New York State to Chicago, where he speaks tomorrow, was greeted this afternoon by large crowds at the railway stations. Up to 8 o'clock the train had made nine stops since leaving New York City, exclusive of Harmon, where the engines were changed, and it was estimated conservatively that the President had been cheered by 50,000 persons. The President's advisers were especially pleased with the reception because his route lay through normally strong Republican territory.

Two of the largest crowds were at Albany and Schenectady. At both places the narrow station platforms were packed with people who tried to force their way back to the observation platform of the President's car to see him and, if possible, shake hands with him. The local Democratic leaders had brought bands with them, and the trip began to assume the appearance of a triumphal tour. This appearance was heightened as the train passed through the New York Central yards in North Albany. The air was filled with the noise of locomotive whistles, and every railroad employe in the yards seemed to be lined up beside the track over which the President's train was to pass. The windows of freight houses and office buildings were filled with men and women who waved handkerchiefs and flags and added their voices to the general din.

Shouts for "Eight-Hour Wilson."

Everywhere the crowds were enthusiastic, and Mr. Wilson was constantly greeted by shouts of "Four years more for Wilson" and "Hurrah for eight-hour Wilson." At several places along the line local politicians boarded the train to assure the President that he could depend on up-State New York to do its share toward delivering the State's electoral vote to him.

"Packey" McCabe, Democratic leader of Albany, climbed on the train to predict that the President would carry the State if New York City would give him a majority of 75,000. He declared that Mr. Wilson was far stronger than his party up-State and that the Democratic national ticket would cut into Mr. Hughes's up-State plurality far more than the Republican managers realized.

The President nowhere consented, to make a speech, but at Albany, where fully 5,000 people had gathered, the cries for a speech became so strong that he said:

"I am a very poor hand, my friends, at commending myself. You all know just exactly what has been done by the present Administration, and you know just as well as I do how to judge it; so that I am perfectly content to leave myself in the hands of the jury."

At Albany, as the crowd swarmed around the President to shake hands, some eager enthusiast reached forward too hastily—the President drew his hand back with a bad cut on the forefinger, presumably from the man's fingernail. It bled freely. The President laughed as he wrapped his handkerchief hastily around it.

"It's good, red blood, anyway, Mr. President," some one shouted. Mr. Wilson went on shaking hands as if nothing had happened. He admitted when the train was in motion again that the cut was rather painful. Dr. Grayson bound it up. The President stopped using his right hand at the later stations, offering his left hand instead.

A still larger crowd was waiting for the President at Schenectady, a crowd estimated conservatively at 8,000. Poughkeepsie, the first stop, greeted him with 3,000. At Oneida, where a crowd of 5,000 was waiting, some one shouted, "Hurrah for the second Abraham Lincoln." The President laughed and shook his head.

"I can't play that," he said. Other towns which turned out large crowds to greet the President were Amsterdam, Fonda, Utica, and Rome.

Crowd of 10,000 at Syracuse.

At Syracuse his reception was particularly impressive. For blocks the railroad tracks run through the main part of the city, and the streets on both sides were filled with masses of cheering people. The crowd probably numbered 10,000. Bands and red fire added to the display, and the occasion took on all the features of an old-time political rally. The President seemed greatly pleased, and it was plain that he had difficulty in holding himself to his determination to make no speeches. As in all the President's recent trips, the railroad men along the route were among the most prominent of the enthusiasts.

The President and those with him are looking forward with great anticipation to the trip through Indiana tomorrow morning. The whole territory through which the President's train will pass has been regarded as more or less doubtful, and party managers are determined to make the most of the journey. Local leaders all along the line have been advised of the hour of Mr. Wilson's coming, and plans have been made to give him a rousing welcome.

RAILROAD MEN CHEER WILSON.

Demonstration at Grand Central as President Starts for Chicago.

While President Wilson was waiting at the Grand Central Terminal yesterday afternoon to start on his Western trip about 100 railroad men, including engineers, firemen, conductors, and

Continued on Page 2.

KILL ONE IN HOLDUP OF SANTA FE TRAIN

Bandits Shoot Express Clerk and Rob Car Near Bliss, Okla. —Posse on Trail.

BLISS, Okla., Oct. 18.—A southbound Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe passenger train was held up two and one-half miles north of here tonight and an express clerk of the name of Norman was shot to death. The safe in the express car was blown open and rifled of its contents. It was impossible to learn here how much money, if any, the robber obtained.

Posses from Bliss, Perry, and other nearby towns were carried to the scene of the robbery in a special car. Picking up the trail almost immediately, they followed the robbers toward the hills, and late tonight reported they believed the outlaws were surrounded in a ravine.

It is believed that at least two of the bandits boarded the train at Ponca City. As the train neared Bliss two men climbed to the top of the tender and commanded the engineer to stop the train. When the engiuer obeyed four other men appeared and the engine crew was ordered to detach the engine, tender, and baggage car from the passenger coaches. When the door to the express car was opened Norman was shot to death by a bandit, who fired a load of buckshot into his face and breast.

SOUTHERN STORM DOES GREAT DAMAGE

Several Ships Are Sunk and Many Houses Unroofed—Two Deaths Are Reported.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 18.—The South was swept by a severe storm to-day during which the wind at one time reached a velocity of 114 miles an hour, and lifted roofs from houses at Pensacola, Fla., and sunk a number of vessels in the harbor. One life was lost.

At Mobile, where the wind blew 110 mile an hour, two small buildings were destroyed, and a negro woman was killed by a live wire. Although shipping at Mobile had been warned of the approaching hurricane two river steamers were sunk, a schooner and a steamer were driven ashore, and small boats were lost.

The hurricane had been sweeping northward from Yucatan and hit the coast early today. It had moved well into the interior tonight, with decreased intensity, and shipping was notified by weather offices that all danger was past on the sea.

Mobile was struck early in the day and wire communication went down in a short time. Soon Pensacola, too, was cut off, and not until tonight was it possible to reach that city. Estimates tonight put the damage in Mobile at $15,000. New Orleans escaped the storm.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 18.—The Navy Aeronautic Station, near here, escaped with comparatively little damage as the result of today's storm. The newly completed permanent hangars withstood the gale, but several aeroplanes were reported damaged.

The gale came in such terrific and sudden gusts that it blew several persons through plate glass windows in the downtown district and carried away the weather observation tower on top of a high building. The barometer registered 29.05 just before all instruments were put out of commission this morning.

The one life reported lost was that of Daniel Cobb, cook on the small steamer Flanders, which was reported sunk two miles from here. Its crew was brought here tonight. Several persons were slightly injured.

Shipping damage besides that to numerous small boats and fishing craft and the Flanders included the driving together of the Norwegian bark Oaklands, 808 tons, and the 468-ton steamer J. E. Duhignon. Both vessels were slightly damaged. Three fishing schooners were driven ashore, and the Russian bark Albyn went adrift in the bay, but was recovered.

LUSITANIA CASE STILL UNSETTLED

State Department Denies Published Reports That Agreement Has Been Reached.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—No settlement of the Lusitania case has been reached between Germany and the United States. Published statements that an agreement had been effected on this issue, which nearly caused a severance of relations between the two Governments, were denied today at the State Department in a way to make it clear that the United States Government had no intention of making terms with Germany.

It was declared in the published statements that this Government had accepted Berlin's proffer and that a note, containing the terms, sent by Count von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing would be made public soon. Concerning this Acting Secretary Polk authorized the following statement today:

"The note has not been accepted and is not to be given out. The State Department is not to be drawn into a discussion of this case at this time."

Mr. Polk remarked in answer to a question, however, that the political situation had not been taken into consideration in connection with the Lusitania case, and that Secretary Lansing would not permit foreign affairs to be brought into domestic politics.

The disposition in Government circles is to believe that the statements that this Government had agreed to Germany's terms were put out for partisan purposes. Officials made it plain that as no decision had been reached in the Lusitania case, it went without saying that no time would be set for the publication of any statement on the subject. There is no prospect of negotiations, looking to an adjustment, being resumed for several weeks, which means that the prediction of an announcement before election will not be realized.

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JUTLAND BATTLE TOLD BY KIPLING IN VERSE AND PROSE

Novelist Weaves a Tale of Daring and Self-Sacrifice from Admiralty Reports.

DESTROYERS HIS HEROES

Some of Them, Badly Hit, Stood By Till the Last, Dealing Telling Blows.

TORPEDOES FLEW THICK

Mosquito Fleet, Sneaking Up Under the German Guns, Fired Them by Pairs.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

First of a series of four articles. Copyright, 1916, by Rudyard Kipling in the United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

DESTROYERS AT JUTLAND.

"Have you news of my boy Jack?"
Not this tide!
"When d'ye think that he'll come back?"
Not with this wind blowing,
And this tide!
"Has any one else had word of him?"
Not this tide,
For what is sunk will hardly swim—
Not with this wind blowing,
And this tide!
"Oh, dear! What comfort can I find?"
None this tide,
Nor any tide,
Except he didn't shame his kind,
Not even with that wind blowing
And that tide!
Then hold your head up all the more
This tide,
And ev'ry tide!
Because he was the son you bore
And gave to that wind blowing,
And that tide!

There was much destroyer work in the battle of Jutland. The actual battle area may not be more than 20,000 square miles, but incidental patrols from first to last must have covered many times that area. Doubtless the next generation will comb out every detail of it. All we need to remember is that there were many squadrons of battleships and cruisers engaged over the face of the North Sea, and that they were accompanied in their dread comings and goings by multitudes of destroyers which attacked the enemy both by day and by night from the afternoon of May 31 to the morning of June 1, 1916.

We are too close to the gigantic canvas to take in the meaning of the picture. Our children stepping backward through the years may get the true perspective and proportions.

The Battle Described.

To recapitulate what every one knows: The German fleet came out of its North Sea ports, scouting ships ahead, then destroyers, cruisers, battle cruisers, and last the main battle fleet in the rear. It moved north parallel with the coast of stolen Schleswig Holstein and Jutland. Our fleet was already out—the main battle fleet—Admiral Jellicoe, sweeping down from the north, and our battle cruiser fleet, Admiral Beatty, feeling for the enemy.

Our scouts came in contact with the enemy on the afternoon of May 31, about 100 miles off the Jutland coast, steering northwest. They satisfied themselves he was in strength and reported accordingly to our battle cruiser fleet, which engaged the enemy's battle cruisers at about 3:30 o'clock. The enemy steered southeast to rejoin his own fleet, which was coming up from that quarter. We fought him on a parallel course as he ran for more than an hour. Then his battle fleet came in sight, and Beatty's fleet went about and steered northwest in order to retire on our battle fleet, which was hurrying down from the north.

We returned, fighting very much over the same waters as we had used in our slant south. The enemy up till now had lain to the eastward of us whereby he had the advantage in that thick weather of seeing our hulls clear against the afternoon light, while he himself worked in the mists. We then steered a little to the northwest, bearing him off toward the east till at 6 o'clock Beatty had headed the enemy's leading ships and our main battle fleet came in sight from the north. The enemy broke back in a loop first eastward, then south, then southwest.

Our fleet edged him off from the land, and our main battle fleet coming up behind them was following in their wake. Thus for awhile we had the enemy to the westward of us where he made a better mark, but the day was closing and the weather thickened and the enemy wanted to get away. At 8:15 the enemy was still heading southwest. He was covered by his destroyers in a great screen of gray smoke and he got away.

As the darkness fell, our fleets lay between the enemy and his home ports. During the night our heavy ships, keeping well clear of possible minefields, swept down south to south and west of Horn's Reef, so that they might pick him up in the morning.

When morning came our main fleet could find no trace of the enemy to the southward, but our destroyer flotillas further north had been very busy with ships apparently running for Horn's

Continued on Page 3.

Earthquake Is Felt in Three Southern States; Tall Buildings Rocked, Causing Some Alarm

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 18.—A distinct earthquake shock, that in some instances knocked small articles off shelves, was felt in and around Atlanta a few minutes after 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Reports reaching here early tonight show that the earthquake was felt generally throughout the Southeast. Overturned chimneys were reported from some districts, but there was no news of serious damage anywhere.

ANNISTON, Ala., Oct. 18.—A murder trial in session in the County Court House here was halted this afternoon for a few minutes as the result of two distinct earthquake shocks. Judge, jurymen, and spectators rushed from the building. No damage was reported. The shock was felt in all towns in this vicinity.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 18.—Birmingham felt three sharp earth shocks separated by brief intervals today. Little damage was done other than to windows and chimneys, but great excitement was caused.

Thousands poured from office buildings and downtown structures. A matinée audience at a theatre rushed for the exits. All the country courts adjourned in alarm.

The main central telephone exchange set a new record by handling 25,000 calls within an hour.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18.—A slight earthquake shock was felt over a wide srea in Louisville at 4:05 o'clock today. The police reported that tall buildings noticeably were rocked downtown, while in the outlying districts pictures swayed and chinaware rattled.

OSBORNE FINDS PLOT IN SING SING ESCAPES

Hears Runaways Were Planned in Albany in an Effort to Discredit His Reforms.

OPENS FIGHT ON WHITMAN

Tells Thousands, Ranging from Capitalists to ex-Convicts, Governor Put Politics Into the Prisons.

Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden of Sing Sing, last night opened his fight for his methods of prison reform and against the re-election of Governor Whitman by charging before a crowd that packed Cooper Union to the doors that escapes from Sing Sing had been engineered from Albany in order to discredit him and the Mutual Welfare League, which he organized. He charged, further, that the Governor had for political reasons caused his indictment and trial, and that Mr. Whitman had made a political plum tree out of the prison system of the State.

Mr. Osborne saw in the continuance of the present administrative methods a death blow to all he had fought for at Sing Sing, and at the end of his bitter arraignment of Governor Whitman he said:

"I leave it to your discretion as to whom you elect the next Governor of New York.

"There is one peculiar fact about the last two runaways," he said with reference to the Sing Sing escapes. "They occurred very shortly after the Superintendent's order about the escapes was issued. I cannot prove it, but I have word from Albany, from some who are in touch with the underworld, that the escapes were deliberately planned to produce the very conditions which brought about Mr. Carter's third order, which made me see that there was nothing left for me to do but resign so that I could tell the people of New York the truth about what was going on in the prisons."

Reiterating that Governor Whitman had broken repeated pledges to him, he said the "prison system was so rotten" that convicts who had testified before the Prison Commission in an investigation which led in June, 1915, to a report criticising Clinton Prison had been punished by the keepers against whom they had testified, and that Governor Whitman and Superintendent of Prisons James M. Carter had failed to take any action, although the full facts had been placed before them.

Overflow of 2,000.

It was a mixed crowd that the prison reformer faced. Wealthy social reformers sat side by side with men whom Mr. Osborne recognized as "graduates" of Sing Sing. Two thousand persons could not get into the auditorium and were addressed by speakers at overflow meetings. The feeling ran high, and at every mention of the Governor's name there was some such cry as "Get him, Tom Brown," or "We'll put him where he belongs."

Mr. Osborne earned the name "Tom Brown" when he voluntarily "did time" in Sing Sing some years ago in order to acquaint himself with conditions. That was before he became Warden.

The former Warden began his speech by saying that he had been criticized for "putting prisons into politics."

"But," he shouted, "the prisons have been in politics all the time. I am fighting to take them out of politics, so that the Governor of this State will never again dare to dangle before any man's eyes the political prize of a Wardenship or of a Superintendency. Slavery could never be exterminated until it was made a matter of politics, and so the present condition in New York prison administration must be exterminated through politics, because that is the way the American people have of doing things.

"Governor Whitman has asked for your vote on the record of the prison administration. That put it into politics before I did. His three supporters, Mr. Wickersham, Mr. Hurd, and Dr. James, have put it into politics by writing the Governor that he always treated me fairly. They insist on putting prisons into politics, and we will meet them half way. Both candidates for Governor are making the prisons a political issue.

"In their letter the three men said that Governor Whitman removed Superintendent Riley for my sake. That is false, and the man who wrote it knew it was false. I suggested to Governor Whitman often that he remove Superintendent Riley, but I wasn't even Warden when Mr. Riley was removed. He was removed because he made it impossible for Warden Kirchwey to run the prison, and I had nothing to do with it. The matter will remain in politics until the people have spoken."

Calls Clinton a "Hell Hole."

Mr. Osborne said there were three prison systems in the State—the old-fashioned harsh regime at Clinton; "the sentimental," at Great Meadow, and the Mutual Welfare League system at Auburn and Sing Sing. He told of alleged tortures inflicted on the men at Clinton and then said that the honor system at Great Meadow was "a farce because there is no honor system at all."

"It's time that Clinton Prison was known for the hell hole it is," he said. "They say that down at Great Meadow there is no punishment and that all the convicts smile. Sure there is no punishment there, but when they want to punish a convict they send him up to Clinton, and there he gets it. And the Governor calls Clinton the best-regulated prison in the State.

"The Governor points to Great Meadow as the model prison. They play ball in an open field! But there's a fence around the field, and there are armed guards outside, and outside of them there are armed patrolmen, and outside of them there are the bloodhounds. Privileges without responsibility do no good, as is shown by the fact that the graduates of Great Meadow are no improvement over the graduates of the old system.

"How about Sing Sing? Sing Sing is in the best condition it ever was. The drug and liquor traffic I found there

Continued on Page 3.

LLOYD GEORGE ASKS JUSTICE FOR IRISH

Makes Conciliatory Answer to Nationalist Complaints, and Admits Stupidities.

REDMOND'S ATTACK FAILS

Motion of Censure Beaten, 303 to 106—Immediate Home Rule and Release of Prisoners Urged.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, today formally accused the Government of having turned the patriotic enthusiasm of Ireland into indifference and finally into rebellion. In a speech supporting his motion of censure, which was defeated by a vote of 303 to 106, he demanded the immediate granting of Home Rule, the release of the prisoners still untried for their part in the late rising and the abolition of martial law.

While the answers of the Prime Minister and the Secretary for Ireland offered small comfort to the complaining Nationalists, the speech of David Lloyd George, Secretary of War, was distinctly conciliatory. He admitted that "stupidities beyond belief" had been perpetrated in Ireland and had killed the original enthusiasm for recruiting, and he urged all parties to co-operate in removing causes of injustice, distrust and suspicion "before beginning any controversy about recruiting."

This appeal made it evident that the Government had no intention of applying conscription to Ireland.

Replying to a challenge by Timothy Healy, Nationalist, Mr. Asquith said he would willingly invite Ambassador Page to visit the Irish prisoners and report on their treatment.

Text of Redmond's Resolution.

Mr. Redmond's resolution read:

"That the system of government at present maintained in Ireland is inconsistent with the principles wherefor the Allies are fighting in Europe, and is, or has been, mainly responsible for the recent unhappy events and for the present state of feeling in that country."

John Rawlinson, Unionist member for Cambridge University, moved as an amendment to the Redmond motion the following:

"Having regard for the importance of the United Kingdom and Ireland combining with the rest of the empire in presenting a united front to the enemy, it is not desirable at the present time to discuss controversial matters of domestic politics."

Mr. Redmond moved his resolution in the presence of a crowded House. Among those in the gallery were Lord Wimborne, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Pirie, and Lord Stanfordham, King George's private secretary.

The Irish leader said it was undeniable that the situation in Ireland was full of menace and danger, and he contrasted this state of affairs with the genuine enthusiasm for the Allies in Ireland at the beginning of the war.

He said the situation was full of menace and danger—of menace to the hopes and aspirations of Ireland and to a good understanding between Great Britain and Ireland, and of danger to the highest interests of the empire at the present moment.

"My object is to ally, not to inflame, feeling, and to show how it is possible to save the situation," he continued. "I do not want to make a party speech and accordingly start my survey with the outbreak of the war.

"From the very first the efforts of the Nationalist leaders were thwarted and snubbed, and, looking back, I am amazed at the success which under the circumstances attended their efforts. Ireland had 157,000 men in the army, of whom 92,000 were Catholics, and 10,000 in the navy. Thirty thousand Nationalist volunteers had enlisted, and if it had not been for distrust of Ireland in the early phases of the war the number of volunteers would have been trebled."

The Nationalist leader complained that the delay in putting the Home Rule bill on the statute book gave the Government's opponents in Ireland an opportunity of saying that they were about to be cheated in their trade. The promise made by Premier Asquith as to the creation of an Irish army corps also had never been fulfilled, he said.

The difficult task of the Nationalists to popularize military service had been systematically thwarted, Mr. Redmond continued. The new National University was not allowed to organise an officers' training corps, while a number of privileges had been granted to Trinity University. He complained generally of the unsympathetic attitude of the War Office in regard to measures suggested to popularize recruiting in Ireland. Changes were made, but too late, he said.

The final blow came in the formation of the coalition Government, the speaker said. The inclusion of Sir Edward Carson in the Cabinet convinced thousands of Irishmen that they had been betrayed. From that day recruiting for the army had diminished and recruiting for the Sinn Feiners had increased. From that day things went from bad to worse, and finally came the rebellion.

Cites South African Precedent.

"I am profoundly convinced that if the rising had been dealt with in the spirit with which Premier Botha dealt with the rising in South Africa it would have meant the saving of the situation," Mr. Redmond went on. "Ireland was denounced because a couple of thousand men had attempted this mad rebellion. Ireland, who had not been trusted like South Africa, Ireland, who hadn't had

Continued on Page 2.

TIMES MAN FLIES IN GERMAN BIPLANE OVER FRENCH LINES

Speeds Above the Shrapnel Along Somme Front, Viewing War's Grim Panorama.

TAKES NOTES AT 5,000 FEET

While Thousands of Massed Guns in Full Operation Are Seen, but Not Heard.

TRENCHES LIKE COBWEBS

Lowering Sky Keeps Other Airmen Below, and He Returns Safely to the German Air Base.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ABOARD A GERMAN AEROPLANE OVER THE SOMME FRONT, Oct. 13, (by Military Telegraph via Berlin, Oct. 17.)—Flirting with death 5,000 feet above the battle of the Somme is the unique experience I am enjoying, thanks to the courtesy of the Kaiser's air champions here. They thought at first that I was joking when I pleaded to soar over the French lines and date my dispatch from the air, as no neutral correspondent was ever before permitted to fly in the West, and it required the persuasive rhetoric of a professional life insurance agent before I was draped with flying helmet, goggles and leather coat and lifted into the machine-gun turret of a newest model fighting biplane.

My pilot, Sergeant H., asks if I am ready. There is a solemn ceremonial leave-taking from the German staff officers, who cannot understand why an American correspondent should want to expose his neutrality to French aeroplanes, or battleplanes, and who look worried; whereas the group of fighting fliers seeing me off, including the decorated Fokker champion, Baron von Athaus, and the trick flier, Lieutenant Bernert, smile at the correspondent's first agitation.

I give the high sign, the field-gray mechanics, wearing French fishermen's tasseled caps, release the biplane, and we are off, riding so smoothly that one has no more difficulty in scribbling notes than in a railway train. We spiral up to 3,000 feet, and for the first time the battle of the Somme is revealed to me in full.

At first we follow the railroad to Amiens, then branch off and fly for miles above the arrow-straight Somme Canal and later follow the silvery, tortuous band of the Somme, which enables me to orientate myself. We rise to 4,000 feet. My pilot slows down his 200-horsepower motor and volplanes, turns and shouts to me: "Péronne!" then starts his motor going again and climbs to 4,500 feet. Standing up in the tonneau of the biplane and leaning over the machine-gun, I see stricken Péronne below me to the right and the silent shell dropping into it. For my birdseye view of the titanic battle is the quintessence of perfect peace.

The incessant booming of the nearby French and German batteries, the wail of big shells winging their way below me, the ominous drum-fire of the heavy artillery just north of the Somme, where fierce fighting is in progress around Hem and Monacu Farm, and the sullen, muffled roar from the English front further north, which I had heard on the ground, are all drowned by the giant motor and the small hurricane of the propeller. I sit down in a hurry as the biplane lurches. My pilot cuts a sharp curve over the French lines, as I note by network of trenches below us, and we quickly and wisely climb to 5,000 feet.

Shrapnel Bursts Beneath Them.

The pilot again shuts off the gas, slows his motor down to a gentle cough and coasts. "Shrapnel and shells!" he shouts to me. I stand up again for a good look overboard at the little white and brownish-gray smoke blossoms below me that seem to sprout and spring from an empty battlefield. "Mündungsfeuer!" he shouts again, calling my attention to the instantaneous flash of flame at the mouths of the French cannon. The frequency of these little red tongues in battle landscapes is fascinating.

You would like to watch their play all day if the smoke clouds below you were not uncomfortable reminders that it is a dangerous pastime. A professional observer, however, gets a valuable, vivid, first-hand impression of the massed thousands of French cannon, as it seems, by watching the heavy Somme artillery duel from the air. But you also realize more keenly than from the most detailed staff map the import of that fire-flashing horseshoe, the nemesis of German concentric fire that seems to pursue the French, first at Verdun and now on the Somme. But there are still more interesting sights to see from the air. We circle above and behind the first French line at La Maisonette, the tip of the French wedge driven toward Péronne and one of the critical points of the Somme battle. This 300-foot rise shows like a small greenish-brown wart on the checkerboard-patterned battlefield, as seen from the aeroplane. You realise why the French strained and made heavy sacrifices to get it firmly in their hands. It enabled them to dominate Péronne and the German positions on both sides of it.

La Maisonette, this highly desirable and for artillery observation purposes ideal blot on the battle real estate, looks from 5,000 feet above like one giant spider web of trenches, which show with incredible sharpness brown ribbons with darker strands running through the cen-

Continued on Page 2.

HEARS WILLIAM THAW WAS KILLED IN FRANCE

Yale Student Gets Report of the Aviator's End—Thaw's Father Does Not Believe It.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—According to word received by Kenneth O'Brien of New York, '17, from Samuel S. Walker, '17, who left in June to serve in the American ambulance corps at the French front, William Thaw, a former Yale man, has been killed while serving as an aviator in the French army. The letter is dated Sept. 27, and the part that refers to the American aviator reads:

"We have heard today that 'Bill' Thaw was killed three days ago."

The manner of his death is not described, but reference is also made to the other casualties suffered by the American corps in the French army.

This is the second time that a report has reached this country of Thaw's death. The first one came from Paris on April 21, but was later denied.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 18.—Inquiry at the office of Benjamin Thaw, father of Lieutenant William Thaw of the French aviation corps, brought the information that neither Mr. Thaw nor any member of his family had been notified of William Thaw's death, and they were inclined to doubt the authenticity of the New Haven report.

NORWAY REFUSES TO BAR SUBMARINES

Has Forbidden Undersea War Craft to Enter Save in Emergency—Will Go No Further.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Reuter's Christiania correspondent says Norway has informed the Entente Allies that it does not recognize it is its duty to prohibit belligerent submarines from passing through or sojourning in Norwegian waters. The Norwegian note is in response to the memorandum of the Entente Powers to neutrals suggesting that belligerent submarines should be excluded from neutral waters.

The Norwegian Government declares it considers it has the right to prohibit submarines designed for war purposes and belonging to belligerents from passing through Norwegian territorial waters or sojourning in them, and says it made use of this right in issuing the royal decree of Oct. 13, under which belligerent submarines are forbidden to traverse Norwegian waters except in cases of emergency; when they must remain upon the surface and fly the national flag. The decree also provides that mercantile submarines are to be allowed in Norwegian waters only in a surface position in full daylight and when flying the national colors.

On the other hand, the Government does not find that it is its duty as against any of the belligerents to prohibit such passage or sojourn. Concerning commercial submarines, the new Norwegian regulations impose no prohibition, it is pointed out, as far as concerns arrival or sojourn of such submarines under the conditions designated in the royal decree. The Norwegian Government says care will be taken to see that commercial submarines which may arrive in Norwegian waters really bear the indubitable character of merchant ships.

Until experience has shown what difficulties may arise for maintenance of neutrality in consequence of the use of commercial submarines, the note continues, the question of issuing special new regulations for such vessels cannot be taken into consideration. In view of the generally recognised principles of impartial neutrality, which were clearly expressed in the introduction to the Thirteenth Treaty adopted at The Hague, the Government says it is always necessary during the existence of war to avoid a change of neutrality regulations unless experience demonstrates the necessity of doing so in order to protect neutral States in their own rights.

CHARGES HUGHES GAVE PLEDGES TO GERMANS

Chicago Journal Asserts Lutheran Ministers Are in Secret Campaign for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—That Charles Evans Hughes, if elected President, would make it "his especial task to bring the allied powers of Europe to terms in regard to their transgressions" was the assurance given more than two hundred German Lutheran Ministers in a secret political meeting in the Kaiserhof Hotel Friday night, according to a statement made by The Chicago Journal tonight.

The pastors, who came from all parts of Illinois, were told also that Mr. Hughes "had especially and plainly stated to a committee of ministers that Theodore Roosevelt, under no conditions, would be considered by him as a possible member of his Cabinet," the story said.

The secret meeting in the Kaiserhof, followed by a few days a similar session held in a Milwaukee hotel. Meetings are to be held in other cities in the next few days to line up the German-Lutheran clergy of the United States for the Hughes-Farbanks ticket. It is said that the first meeting was held in Detroit on Sept. 7, and there plans for getting the German-Lutheran pastors behind the movement were made.

Representatives of the German-American Alliance, the Embargo Conference, the American Independence Conference, and the American Truth Society attended the meetings. At Detroit a committee of four was appointed to wait on Mr. Hughes and get a statement of his position. It was this committee's report which was read at the meeting in the Kaiserhof Friday.

Names of the members of the committee which is alleged to have met Mr. Hughes and the place of meeting have been kept secret. According to The Journal, it was reported that the expenses of pastors who attended the secret conference were paid by checks given out through C. J. Jacobson, who at times has acted as treasurer of the embargo conference.

Mr. Jacobson was found at the Kaiserhof today after he had lunched with several Lutheran pastors.

"Yes," he said, "we had a meeting and took very important action, but I am not prepared to discuss it with any person."

Fashion Revolved Fur Scarves
Close to your throat in the cold. Prices in most specialty stores.—adv.

KING OF GREECE TRIES TO PLACATE ENTENTE POWERS

Orders All Hostile Outbreaks Stopped, and French Sailors May Quit Athens.

PROTESTS HIS GOOD FAITH

Greeks Excited by Tales of American Fleet, German Army, and Turks Coming.

RUMANIANS NOW ATTACK

Drive Teutons Back on Hungarian Frontier—Russians Gaining in Battle for Halicz.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—"The British Minister to Greece had a long interview with King Constantine this evening," says a Reuter dispatch from Athens under date of Tuesday, "and it is understood his Majesty insisted on the groundlessness of the suspicion that Greece contemplated an attack on the forces of General Sarrail. As proof of his good faith the King is said to have declared his readiness to withdraw the Greek forces from Larissa."

The Greek Government, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch, has protested to neutral powers against the manner of application of police control in Athens on the ground that it constitutes a serious violation of the sovereign rights of Greece.

Greek Troops Charge Mob.

Other dispatches say that a French marine patrol last evening arrested at the point of the bayonet seven youths who were hooting the Enteute Powers. A huge crowd gathered for the purpose of rescuing them. The Greek military commander in Athens called out troops who charged and dispersed the crowd. Greek patrols were immediately placed in various districts to control any attempts at anti-Entente manifestations.

The French Admiral in command informed the Premier that he would call at the Ministry in the morning, although it is thought possible that as a result of the British Minister's audience with King Constantine the French troops may be withdrawn on a pledge that the Greeks maintain order.

It is known that the King has given command that anti-Entente demonstrations must cease, as the very existence of Greece is at stake. It is difficult to say, however, whether in the present state of public opinion over the presence of marines of the foreign powers at Athens and Piraeus, even the King's orders will be obeyed by the excited populace.

Three hundred French marines were transferred yesterday from the Municipal Theatre to the Zappeion Exposition Building within 400 yards of the King's Palace. They marched through the streets with bayonets fixed and trumpets blowing, accompanied by moving picture apparatus and an automobile with Franco-British secret police. The front of the larger palace structure is occupied by Prince Andrew and Princess Alice.

Midway on their march the French contingent met three companies of sailors from the former Greek fleet and who have now been formed into infantry organizations. Their trumpets were also sounding, and they made quite as impressive an appearance as the French, with the added picturesque touch of the swinging right arm peculiar to Greek troops on the march.

When the squads met the Greeks turned down another street, leaving the Stadium street to the French.

French View of Situation.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Every act of Vice Admiral du Fournet, Commander of the allied fleet in Greek waters, respecting control of the Greek administration, has been by direction of the allied Governments, it is explained here, with the sole object of safeguarding the communications of the Entente armies on the Macedonian front. According to the view expressed here, the safety of the Entente armies, now fully occupied in the campaign against the Bulgarians, has been imperiled by what are regarded as the pro-German leanings of the King, the Cabinet, and the commanders of the army and navy.

Such offers as King Constantine recently made to join the Allies were not trusted. It was felt that to accept them might have been to arm and finance a potential enemy, for the King's offers were always conditioned upon being amply supplied with money and fighting equipment. About one-quarter of the Greek army's fighting material recently was surrendered to the Bulgarians, and it is regarded by the Allies as unwise to provide more equipment and pay for the troops.

The French press is deeply impressed by King Constantine's Order of the Day to the crews of the Greek battleships taken over by the Allies. The Matin says: "King Constantine in a public speech affirms his antipathy to the Entente. * * * We must look the fact in the face and not allow ourselves to be deceived. Constantine is the friend of the enemy."

The Petit Parisien says: "All doubt is at an end. The King of Greece is against the Entente. The Order of the Day which the King caused to be read in his presence to officers and men of the

Hellenic Navy expresses his intimate thoughts, his hostility to our cause, and the fenacity of his sympathies for our adversaries.'

HEARD AMERICAN FLEET WAS BOUND FOR GREECE

Athens Demonstrators Presented to Our Minister Petition for Protection from Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 19.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Chronicle sends the following to his paper under Tuesday's date:

"The utmost is being done by the military party at Athens to rouse the people against the Allies. Up to the moment of telegraphing the Greek police have wholly abdicated their functions and authority and the streets of the capital are entirely given over to the so-called reservists and the rowdy elements of the population.

"The demonstrations show clearly that the German propaganda is still powerfully organized. All day yesterday at the German Legation and elsewhere money flowed out to the reservists and other buyable roughs to an extent never known even in the palmiest days of Baron Schenck's regime. That class of rowdy yesterday received 10 francs each, and assisted by a large number of soldiers and sailors in uniform made up last night's demonstrations, which were openly of an anti-Entente nature, and probably for the first time in history Athens heard shouts of "Long live the Bulgaria!" "Long live the Turks!" in addition to "Long live Germany!" The whole matter, indeed, was a deliberate and desperate piece of mixed provocation and defiance by the reactionaries, who were persuaded that they only need show temper and force to defeat the measures of the Allies, who they believed to be divided as to the measures to be taken.

Wild Yarns in Pro-German Press.

"For some weeks past the Nationalist press has been buoying up the hopes of its readers with promises of tremendous German reinforcements for the Balkans. The number of these reinforcements grew steadily day by day till it became forty-four divisions. Day by day, too, the date of arrival of the Germans at the front line in the Balkans was postponed until the final date was given as Oct. 14.

"When that date had gone by without the slightest sign of these mythical divisions another bare had to be started. It was announced that a United States warship intended to visit Piraeus. This vessel in the course of a few days grew into a tremendous fleet coming to intervene on behalf of Greece, and the news was used to bring about the demonstration last night before the United States Legation—another clumsy method of stirring up anti-Entente feeling.

"This morning a deputation from these demonstrators, headed by a number of nobodies, presented a long-winded declaration to the United States Minister about Greece being the victim of one of the rival belligerent groups simply because she did not want to fight. The demonstrators therefore called upon great and free America to use her powerful influence to avert the subjugation of those who merely desired to remain free. The Minister replied that he would bring the statement to the notice of his Government, adding, personally, that it had always been the principle of the United States not to intervene in European affairs.

Imaginary Fleet Greeted.

"Meanwhile, outside, newsboys were actually selling papers reporting the arrival of this imaginary armada, and the Mea Hermera, the organ of the Court and military clique, this morning saluted it in these words:

"'With the greatest joy the Greek people learn the news of the approaching arrival of the great American fleet news. It is indeed a relief in the midst of the torments we endure. The citizens of America resent the sorrows of the Greek people and they will proclaim without doubt their reprobation in a loud voice which will resound across the seas.'

"The American war vessels in the Mediterranean are a small cruiser and a collier. On all hands today one hears the people saying that Greece could do nothing against the Allies, but that now with the United States fleet she can do what she likes.

"Knowing this dodge is condemned to be shortlived, papers of a like kind are already reporting the arrival of 15,000 Turks in Macedonia, who will sweep the Allies into the sea.

"Today the crowds have been extremely rowdy and provocative. The situation can only be said to have become extremely dangerous. They hissed and jeered both the French Admiral and the French Minister, and when the guard at the municipal Theatre was taken to a building in the Zappion Garden the crowd shouted: 'Turn them out!' and 'Long live Germany!' An evening paper calls for a demonstration tonight before the British Legation, where something of the sort was attempted this morning."

Text of Demonstrators' Petition.

ATHENS, Oct. 17 (via London, Oct. 18).—Following the demonstration here yesterday against the Entente Allies, during which a procession of several thousand persons marched to the American Legation and protested against the landing of French marines, a delegation of six persons, including an English-speaking Greek named Kilkis, formerly from Mississippi, called at the American Legation today and presented resolutions asking the sympathy and protection of the United States against the encroachments of the Entente Powers. The spokesman sain in English, in presenting the resolution:

"Henry Clay's speech in regard to Greece's struggle for liberty, as well as one by Daniel Webster, said the struggle would have been made meaningless if the liberties of Greece had been subsequently lost."

Following is the text of the resolution:

In the name of the people spontaneously assembled before the Legation yesterday evening, to come to you as a representative of the great, free, liberal American people, to register with you and through you to the people you so worthily represent the protest of the Greek people:

The Greek citizen has decided to remain neutral because he does not think it to his interest to participate in the European war, and on this account he has become the victim of coercion by the rival groups engaged in the struggle. During the year past the rival groups gradually abolished all the functions of the Greek state, until now one of the groups even occupies our capital.

We are aware the American people always have fought for liberty against slavery and therefore appeal to their powerful influence to avert the subjugation of those who desire only to remain free. Owing to our exceptional position with respect to the powers in the conflict, such influence can be exercised efficaciously only by America. We trust that the noble American people will lend a sympathetic ear to our appeal, and call for three cheers for the American people. Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

The names signed to the petition are Vasos Vergis, Constantine Englesis, Constantine Cotseas, G. Roussos, and Themistocles Tasoularis.

The American Minister, Garrett Droppers, said today he would forward the petition to Washington, as requested. He expressed the opinion that the demonstration and appeal to America were due to reports that are current here of the coming of an American fleet of thirty warships.

Appealed to News Agency Also.

After the demonstration before the Legation last night the crowd, constantly increasing in numbers, marched to the hotel in which are the offices of The Associated Press, and removed the

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Rumanian resistance to the Teutonic advance continued yesterday, Berlin not being able to report a gain at any of the many points of attack. Bucharest reports similarly, although there is a claim that a counteroffensive has begun at one point at least on the western frontier.

There is a note of confidence in the Bucharest reports which is in strong contrast to the panicky feeling which provoked King Ferdinand to allow the publication of his remarkable interview a few days ago. There seems to be no doubt now that he was simply in a funk. In fact, his country did appear to be in serious danger of a Teutonic invasion in force, and the world has seen in the cases of Belgium and Serbia what this means. Whether his appeal to the other nations of the Entente had the effect he desired, or whether the Rumanian Army found itself, so to speak, is one of the things that will only be known when a true history of the war is written.

From a military standpoint, however, it makes but little difference what produced the change in the face of things. The situation has changed materially and von Falkenhayn's drive has, for the time being at least, come to a halt. As was pointed out yesterday, delay is fatal to his entire enterprise, as the approach of Winter, if he does not reach the plains beyond the mountains in a short time, will soon put a stop to offensive operations in this quarter.

On the Saloniki front the situation seems to be seriously confused by the Greek domestic situation. Greece seems to be almost on the verge of civil war. The action of the Allies in seizing the capital appears on its face to be an unwarranted proceeding carried out in rather a high-handed way. The situation must have presented a most serious aspect for them to have taken a step which they knew beforehand would antagonize a large element of the population. For this element has great potentiality for harm.

The Allies have advanced almost to the borderland between Greece and Bulgaria and Serbia, so that most of the Greek Army is in their rear and on their line of communication. But a short time ago it was almost certain that Greece was about to enter the war on the side of the Allies. At this juncture the Allies began what seemed to be a real campaign against the Teutonic allies, [illegible] the last few days. This is coincident in point of time with [illegible] between the two parties, that is, between the followers of Constantine and those of Venizelos.

Sarrail's situation is uncomfortable, to say the least, and until matters have simmered down somewhat it is easy to understand why the fighting there has come to a standstill. It seems that the military situation will have to remain in statu quo until the political clouds have been dissipated.

Here, also, the element of weather is an important one. The Allies face high mountain walls at all points of the front, walls which at some points assume great heights. It is probable that here, too, the fighting will of necessity be suspended when the snow begins to fall.

Up to a certain point time has favored the Allies. It favored them so long as their organization was in process of being perfected, while their industries were being put on a war basis, while all the reserves of the countries involved were being mobilized for war purposes. But at the present time, with but one exception, this state of affairs has now been reached. The Allies are manufacturing almost up to their requirements of shell, their systems of recruiting have reached their maximum development, their finances have been satisfactorily arranged.

This one exception is the very one which will prove the great crushing force of the war—the Russians. The Russians, by reason of their very size and the ponderousness of their mass will always be benefited by delay. The Winter means to them another period of shell accumulation, of training another new army of reserves. To Germany and to her allies, as to the Entente with the exception of Russia, it will bring but little to one that it does not bring to the other.

It has been announced that the English and the French will continue the battle of the Somme during the Winter. There is no decided climatic reason why this should not prove to be the case. The temperature in Western France is in no way severe.

On the Russian front, however, the climate is exceptionally severe. Last Winter proved beyond doubt that any extensive military operation is practically impossible. The marshes are treacherous and, although they freeze over, it was shown last year that they do not necessarily permit the passage of armies over them. The same situation as far as the severity of the Winter season prevails on the Rumanian front, on the Saloniki front, and in the Trentino. Only in Istria and in Mesopotamia may fighting continue.

Therefore, if the British and French attempt to continue the fighting during the Winter, forcing it as they are now doing, the Germans, fearing nothing on the other fronts until the warmer weather comes, will be able with perfect safety to increase greatly their forces on the Somme and make the path which the western Allies have to hew extremely difficult. If the Germans are able and do effect this concentration on the western front, we will see the battle of the Somme slacken and temporarily die out, to be revived only when the warm weather brings again the present concentric pressure on all points of the iron ring.

demonstration, waving the American flag and calling on the representative of the news agency to inform the world through the press as to what was going on in Greece.

The Royalist newspaper Neo Hemera this morning published a half-page editorial addressed to The Associated Press, calling on it to voice "the far-reaching cry being addressed to the whole universe by a defenseless people, which is being forced to leave neutrality under the whip of violence; a cry of protest and indignation embodying all the incalculable moral force concentrated in the American citizen—the cry of elementary justice against the unforgetable iniquities being committed, to the destruction of the liberties of the people of Hellas."

The Neo Hemera further declared that the imparial American press was the only bar before which Greece could obtain justice and sympathy.

EXPECT GREECE TO JOIN WAR.

Central Empires Ask Us to Act for Them in That Event.

ATHENS, Oct. 17, (via London, Oct. 18.)—On the initiative of the Central Empires Washington has been asked to permit the American Legation here to take charge of Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish interests in case of a declaration of war by Greece or other complications.

Permission has been given as regards Austria.

ASKS OUR RECOGNITION.

Greek Provisional Government Would Recruit Greeks Here.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Greek Provisional Government has opened negotiations with the United States, says a dispatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company, for the purpose of obtaining freedom of action in recruiting Greeks in America.

Upon being officially recognized the Provisional Government will send representatives to the United States and to Egypt and Cyprus to conduct recruiting campaigns.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—State Department officials would not comment on Athens reports that the United States had been asked to take over the diplomatic interests of Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey in case of war with Greece. It was announced, however, that Austrian interests had been taken over in the City of Pattis, from which the Austrian Consul was withdrawn recently. Turkey several weeks ago requested the American Government to take over its interests in Greece in case of eventualities. No action was taken at the time, except to indicate America's willingness to do so.

RIVAL GREEK COMMITTEE.

Defense Body Not Connected with Hellenic Liberal, It Is Explained.

Exception was taken by Petros P. Tantanis, founder of the Greek daily National Herald, and other prominent Greeks in New York, yesterday, to a statement published in THE NEW YORK TIMES and other newspapers that John Panagoulopoulos had received a cable stating that President Venizelos of the Greek Provisional Government had accepted the honorary presidency and General Danglis the presidency "of the Hellenic Liberal Committee formed here last Sunday."

"Kindly correct that the name of the committee is the National Defense Committee, with which a certain John Panagoulopoulos of 80 Wall Street is in no way connected, having not even been present in the mass meeting," wrote the National Defense Committee in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mr. Panagoulopoulos was not in his office when a reporter called there yesterday. It was explained by other Greeks that the Hellenic Liberal Committee, formed some time ago, had a different object from that of the recently organized body and that communications cabled to it by M. Venizelos and others were received several months ago.

ARABIAN TRIBES AT WAR.

Constantinople Tells of Revolt Against Emir Hussein.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (via Sayville.)—Reports from Constantinople to the Overseas News Agency say that a powerful Sheik of Western Arabia, Abdul Aziz Fanson Emir Seid, has declared war on the former Emir Hussein after learning that the Emir had rebelled against the Sultan of Turkey. Emir Hussein was the Grand Sherif of Mecca, and proclaimed his independence of Ottoman rule in June, 1916.

Sheik Abdul Phelis, advices from Constantinople say, has placed his forces on a war footing, and has sent delegates to Damascus to repeat his assurances of fidelity toward the Califate.

To Discuss Isles' Sale in Secret.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18.—At a meeting of the sale commission this afternoon the President proposed that sessions be held behind closed doors. This was agreed to by a vote of 19 to 11, the Conservatives and Moderates favoring it, and the Radicals and Socialists opposing. Helwig Larsen, recently Governor of the West Indies, will arrive in Copenhagen on the 26th and hearings will begin the next day.

RUMANIANS TURN ON INVADING ARMY

Heavily Reinforced by Russians They Begin to Roll Falkenhayn's Forces Back.

BATTLE ON ENTIRE FRONT

Teutons Reported to be In Retreat in the Predeal Region, South of Kronstadt.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Not only has General von Falkenhayn's drive against the Transylvania frontier of Rumania, with a formidable army in which Germans predominate, been checked, but is being rolled back, according to official advices from Bucharest which report that "all the military news is reassuring." Large Russian forces have joined the Rumanians at various points along the border and are helping to defend the passes, correspondents of the Budapest Hirlap and Az Est with the Teuton Army report to their respective newspapers.

These advices are regarded by British experts as reassuring. Yesterday's Bucharest communication admitted that the Rumanian troops had been repulsed on Mateias Hill, twelve miles within Rumanian territory in the Torzburg Pass region, but military experts here think that if fortune favors the Rumanians in the Predeal District, the invading force at Mateias may find its position precarious. In the Grimes Pass, where the Austro-Germans have reached Agas, seven miles within the frontier, fighting is still going on.

Following is the communication issued by Rumanian Army Headquarters late last night:

In the Predeal region (south of Kronstadt) the Rumanians are resuming the offensive and are pursuing the enemy on the Transylvania slope. Very stubborn fighting is in progress.

On the whole Carpathian front the enemy is attacking violently, but so far without success.

All the military news is reassuring. The Rumanian communication issued today says:

On the northern and northwestern fronts there have been artillery actions to the west of the Tulghes and Bucaz. The enemy attacks were repulsed. We took ninety prisoners. On Bolovis we also took two officers and sixty-five men prisoners. In the Trous Valley fighting continues. Up to the present we have taken one officer and 100 men prisoners. In the Usul valley all enemy attacks have been sanguinarily driven back beyond the frontier.

In the Oltuz valley both attacks and counterattacks continue with the same violence. We have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, capturing three officers and a 100 men. In the region of Verancy minor engagements took place to the west of the frontier. The enemy has been repulsed in the Buzoui (Buzen) valley. Our artillery dismantled an enemy gun and forced the advanced enemy lines to be withdrawn one kilometer.

To the north of the Table Butsi there have been artillery duels.

Calm prevails at Bratocea and Predelus. At Predeal there has been an interesting artillery duel and violent engagements at Mateias. We took here four machine guns and made some prisoners.

In the Alt valley we repulsed an enemy attack on Mont Robul and made several prisoners. We also captured two machine guns.

On the Jiul front calm has reigned. The enemy's artillery has violently bombarded the Orsova front.

Berlin and Vienna report that there is no change in the situation on the Transylvania front.

Only aviation activities on the Dobrudja front are mentioned in the Russian official statement, which says:

Dobrudja front.—An enemy seaplane was hit by our artilery fire and fell between the enemy lines and our own. The seaplane blew up during this fall and was burned.

SOFIA, Oct. 17 (via London, Oct. 18.)—The following bulletin was issued by the War Office today:

The situation on the Rumanian front is unchanged. Along the Danube there is quiet. In the Dobrudja there was weak artillery firing at some points. We dispersed an enemy detachment, composed of two batteries and three battalions, between Kujus Manu and Enigea. In his flight the enemy left behind his him guns and ammunition cases. There is quiet on the Black Sea coast.

Asserts Portuguese Oppose War.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (by Wireless ta Sayville.)—A Madrid dispatch to the Cologne Gazette says no Portuguese troops will be sent to France until two new divisions have been made ready to preserve order in Portugal. Travelers reaching Vigo from Portugal, the dispatch says, declare most of the Portuguese people are opposed to war and many arrests are being made. At Oporto a crowd attacked the barracks and 130 persons, including soldiers, were arrested.

FRENCH WIN SAILLY AND HILLS NEAR BY

Gen. Fayolle's Troops Also Capture First German Line West of Peronne.

BRITISH MAKE SMALL GAIN

Push Forward Toward a High Ridge Barring the Road to Bapaume.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—After frustrating several German attempts to drive them from the village of Sailly-Saillisel, north of the Somme, the French troops, under General Fayolle, not only forced the Germans completely out of the village today, but captured the ridges dominating the position on the northwest and northeast. This success is reported in the French War Office communiqué issued this evening.

South of the Somme the French attacked on the front extending from Biaches to La Maisonette, villages just west of Peronne, and carried the entire German first line. Biaches fell into the hands of the French on the night of July 9, but in the severe fighting which followed it changed hands several times and was not finally occupied until over a week late. Since that date, (July 17,) there has been no fighting in this immediate neighborhood.

The British also gained some advantages today, pushing forward their line north of Guedecourt and in the direction of the Butte de Warlencourt. This height lies to the east of the Albert-Bapaume railway, north of Eaucourt L'Abbaye.

A German attack early this morning, east of Berny-en-Santerre, succeeded in penetrating the French line, but the French drove out the attackers, capturing those who survived the engagement. The French night report follows:

North of the Somme we completed the conquest of the village of Sailly-Saillisel and drove the enemy from the ridges northwest and northeast of the village.

South of the Somme the first German line was carried with a rush on the whole front, between La Maisonnette and Biaches. In these two attacks we took 250 prisoners, including five officers, and also several machine guns.

On the remainder of the front the usual artillery actions occurred:

Despite misty weather our aviators were active throughout Tuesday. Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down on the Somme front—one near Ailecourt, a second west of Bouchavesnes, and the third between Rocquigny and Le Transloy. The last mentioned was brought down by Lieutenant Heurteux, bringing his total to nine.

One of our aviators, attacked by three Fokkers between Roye and Lassigny, drove down one of his adversaries and put the other two to flight.

The French afternoon communiqué reads as follows:

North of the Somme, toward the close of the day yesterday, the enemy renewed his attempts on the Sailly-Saillisel position. Three attacks by the enemy debouching from the north and east were successfully broken by our fire, which caused him considerable loss. Our gains were maintained in their entirety. During the course of the night there was no infantry action.

South of the Somme the Germans, about 5 o'clock this morning, attacked one of our trenches east of Berny-en-Santerre. Some enemy fractions of the first wave succeeded in penetrating our advanced elements. Immediately counterattacked by our troops, the occupants were killed or captured. The following waves were caught under our barrage fire and were compelled to fall back in disorder, leaving a number of dead on the ground.

South of the Avre our reconnoissance penetrated enemy trenches in the Fresnières district and brought back prisoners.

In Southeast of Rheims another coup de main carried out in the Fort de la Pompelle sector was perfectly successful.

The official bulletin from British headquarters in France issued tonight reads:

An attack this morning extended our front north of Gueudecourt and toward the Butte de Warlencourt. So far, over 150 prisoners have been reported.

Yesterday, besides many reconnoissances, our aircraft carried out three bombing raids against enemy communications, in which railway stock and station buildings were damaged. A train was hit and derailed.

There were many fights in the air. In the course of which four enemy machines were driven down damaged; one fell into a lake. Four of our machines have not returned.

The British afternoon report says:

Rain fell heavily during the night. Notwithstanding this, we made progress at various points between the Albert-Bapaume Road and Lesboeufs. We have taken some prisoners.

Berlin Says Attacks Failed.

BERLIN, Oct. 18 (via London.)—French attacks in the region of Morval and Rancourt, north of the River Somme, were repulsed yesterday after hard fighting, says the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff. British and French attacks near Thiepval, Courcelette, and Bouchavesnes, the statement adds, also failed.

On both sides of Eaucourt l'Abbaye, it is officially announced, the German destructive fire reduced the British attack to failure at the outset. North of the Somme the artillery bombardment was intense. The statement says:

Army group of Prince Rupprecht—The artillery fighting attained considerable intensity over wide sectors, especially north of the Somme. During the evening the British attacked between Le Sars and Gueudecourt and the French from Lesboeufs as far as Rancourt. On both sides of Eaucourt l'Abbaye our destructive fire, brought to bear upon the enemy's storming trenches, reduced the attack at the outset to failure. Near Gueudecourt stubborn hand-to-hand fighting developed, during which our positions were held in their entirety.

French troops which advanced to the attack from the region of Morval and Rancourt were repulsed after a hard fight. The enemy has forced his way into Sailly-Saillisel, and fighting there is still going on.

Adjacent to the principal place of attack near Thiepval, Courcelette, and Bouchavesnes, attacks made by the enemy failed to gain any success for him.

Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down in the course of aerial fighting.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—On the eastern bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) there was lively artillery firing.

SAY ALLIES HIDE TRUTH.

Berlin Declares "Terrible Defeats" Are Not Mentioned.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Oct. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In German military circles attention is called to a new system of war reporting in the bulletins of the Ententa allies, in which it is alleged that attempts are made to conceal the failure of their tremendous attacks by simply announcing that "nothing of importance has occurred."

German officers say the most striking illustration of this was seen in the Somme operations from Oct. 9 to Oct. 13. On Oct. 12 and 13 especially the attacks were undertaken with bitterness and were preceded, it is declared, by an artillery pounding which broke even the previous Somme records for big gun bombardments.

"The attacks upon the hardest ground to report."

Sailly-Saillisel and St. Pierre Vaast Wood," army officers say. "On Oct. 12 the enemy advanced in six to ten lines and led by mounted officers. Everything indicated the long-expected and eagerly looked for offensive movement, yet the attacks totally failed under frightful carnage. The English troops were decimated to an unprecedented degree by the German machine guns, the infantry being literally mowed down. A regular barricade of corpses lies before St. Pierre Vaast Wood. Nevertheless the English and French official reports touched only briefly or partly ignored this fighting.

"Austro-Hungarian reports indicate that a similar policy has been adopted by the Italians and Russians in issuing their bulletins. Readers of the Italian official communications do not suspect that General Cadorna, the Italian Commander in Chief, suffered terrible defeats last week in the Carso region. It has also been noted for several weeks that the Russians have despised the truth regarding the numerous disastrously repulsed Russian attacks in Volhynia and Galicia."

FRENCH AND SERBS TAKE BULGAR TRENCHES

British Shell Village Near Demir-Hissar—Turks Arriving on Struma Front.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Both the French and Serbians on the Macedonian front are advancing again toward Monastir, while in the Struma region, where the presence of Turkish troops is reported, British artillery is shelling a village only six miles south of Demir-Hissar.

Following is the report of operations issued tonight by the French War Office:

On the right bank of the Vardar River (Macedonia) we took enemy trenches to a depth of 400 feet. The Serbians continued their progress on the northwest slopes of Dobropolye. There has been little firing and cannonading on the plains of Monastir. Some Turkish contingents have arrived on the lower Struma.

A Serbian official announcement received here from Saloniki says:

On Oct. 16 our troops attacked Bulgarian positions at Dobropolye and Sokol, (on the Nidje Planina.) The operations were continued on the 17th with regularity and success.

On the rest of the front there was the usual fighting activity.

The British War Office announcement follows:

On the Struma front our heavy artillery successfully shelled the village of Barakli-Juma, (six miles south of Demir-Hissar,) where enemy movements were observed.

On the Doiran front the activity of our patrols continues and enemy working parties have been dispersed.

Berlin Army Headquarters issued the bulletin subjoined:

Macedonian Front: Increased artillery fire preceded enemy local attacks west of the Monastir-Florina railway line and also north and northeast of the Nidje Planina. These attacks failed. A Bulgarian attack cleared a Serbian outpost on the northern bank of the River Cerna.

SOFIA, Oct. 17, (via London, Oct. 18.)—Only minor actions on all fronts are reported in the official statement issued by the Bulgarian War Office today. The text of the statement follows:

The situation on the Macedonian front is unchanged east of Presba Lake and in the Cerna bend there was vigorous artillery activity. We repulsed weak enemy attacks near the villages of Gradeshnitsa and Tarnova. In the Moglenica sector there was quiet. At some points on the Vardar there was weak artillery firing. During patrol skirmishes east of the Vardar we captured two English soldiers. At the foot of the Belaschitsa mountains there was weak artillery firing. On the Struma front there were patrol skirmishes. The Aegean coast is quiet.

TAKE SUMMIT OF PASUBIO.

Italians Storm Strong Austrian Positions in the Trentino.

ROME, Oct. 18.—Italian troops on Mount Pasubio, in the Trentino, yesterday broke the last Austro-Hungarian linea of resistance in the region between Cosmagnon and Roite, says the Italian official statement issued today, and stormed the Austrian lines north of the summit. The statement follows:

On Mount Pasubio, after breaking the last resistance in the region between Cosmagnon and Roite, our troops stormed the enemy lines north of the summit.

Following an effective artillery preparation, the strong redoubt which the Austrians had built on a commanding position called the "Tooth of Pasubio" was carried by assault. Seventy-two prisoners and a quantity of arms and ammunition were taken.

Two strong enemy columns which moved to the counterattack were allowed to advance within a few hundred yards of our lines, when they suddenly found themselves under the concentrated fire of our batteries and were almost destroyed. During the night the enemy attempted further attacks, all of which were driven off with heavy losses.

Along the remainder of the front only artillery actions took place, enemy batteries firing a few shells on Asiago (Trentino) and Gorizia.

VIENNA, Oct. 18, (via London.)—The War Office issued the following statement today concerning operations on the Italian front:

Yesterday evening considerable enemy forces attacked our positions on Monte Testa, Roite Ridge, and north of the Pasubio Peak. Our brave defenders repulsed this attack sanguinarily.

At some points in the Flein Valley, on the Dolomites front and also on the Carso Plateau, there are sporadic artillery actions, which sometimes become very violent.

ITALIAN CRUISER HIT.

Badly Damaged by a Submarine Attack, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Admiralty announced today that the Italian protected cruiser Libia was hit and severely damaged in the Mediterranean on Oct. 7 by a torpedo from a German submarine.

The Libia is a protected cruiser of 3,740 tons displacement. She is 341 feet long, with a normal complement of 300 men. She is armed with two 6-inch guns, eight 4.7-inch guns and two torpedo tubes.

The Libia was laid down in 1912 as the Turkish cruiser Drama. She was seized by Italy while being built, during the Turco-Italian war.

TURKS ATTACK IN ARMENIA.

But Are Repulsed with Heavy Losses, Says Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 18, (via London.)—Russian troops in Turkish Armenia, in the region to the southeast of Erzingan, have driven off, with heavy losses, attacks by strong forces of Turks and Kurds, according to today's War Office statement, which says:

"During Oct. 15 and 16 considerable forces of Turks and Kurds attacked seven times at Sudindag Mountain, sixty verats (about forty miles) southeast of Erzingan, occupied by our gallant Caucasian regiments, but were repulsed by our fire with heavy losses."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17, (via London, Oct. 18.)—The following official communication was issued today:

"On the Caucasian front we advanced our trenches further eastward. On the centre surprise attacks against the enemy were crowned with success. We took a number of prisoners on the right and left wings. There have been successful reconnoissances.

"Egyptian Front.—Two regiments of enemy cavalry, which attacked Limegare, east of Suez, were repulsed with losses.

"On the other fronts there is nothing to report."

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LLOYD GEORGE ASKS JUSTICE FOR IRISH

Continued from Page 1.

ten years' experience with free institutions, like South Africa."

Mr. Redmond asked what was the purpose of the Government in setting up a Unionist administration in Dublin and what they proposed to do. Had the new Chief Secretary found a solution? Was it proposed to maintain martial law? He said he would do everything possible to maintain the Irish regiments at their full strength, but it was no use asking him to do the impossible. It was the duty of the empire to remove all that made for bad faith and bad management and settle Ireland on a basis of freedom and responsibility. Compulsion, he declared, would only aggravate the difficulty, and he asked that the Irish recruits enlisted in the United Kingdom should be sent to Irish regiments.

"The whole situation can only be met by boldly grappling with the Irish situation," continued Mr. Redmond. "So long as the present state of Government exists in Ireland, so long will the present excited and irritated public feeling exist; so long as the Irish people see that England, fighting for the rights of small nationalities in Europe, is maintaining by martial law the Unionist Government against the will of the people of Ireland no real improvement can be hoped for.

Wants Irish Prisoners Released.

"Let the Government withdraw martial law, and put in command of the forces in Ireland a man who has not been connected with the unhappy transactions of the past. Let the administration of the Defense of the Realm act be as stringent as they like, but animated by the same spirit and carried into effect by the same machinery as in Great Britain. Let the 500 untried prisoners be released. Let the penal servitude prisoners be treated as political prisoners, and, above all, let the Government take courage in its own hands and trust the Irish people once and for all by putting the Home Rule act in operation, and resolutely and on its own responsibility face any problems which that might entail."

Mr. Redmond said that present conditions were injuriously affecting the British cause throughout America and the Dominions, especially at present in Australia. As one who had honestly done his best and who was prepared to continue honestly to do his best to win the war, no matter what the risks to his own popularity and influence might be, he begged the Government to listen seriously to his warning advice.

Recognizes Redmond's Patriotism.

Henry Edward Duke, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to Mr. Redmond, said he recognised that underlying Mr. Redmond's speech was a profound desire that Ireland should play a part worthy of the highest traditions of her countrymen in this great struggle. The real question, he continued, with which country and Ireland were confronted was whether, when Great Britain was fighting for her existence, Ireland, from one cause or another, should stand aside. Those grounds of criticism which referred to mistakes and recruiting mismanagement were capable of remedy, he added, and Mr. Lloyd George, the Secretary for War, was particularly qualified to deal with them.

Mr. Duke said that 560 men still interned for participation in the Irish uprising were ringleaders, and he asked: "Do the Nationalists desire 560 trials for treason with the consequences which would follow?" The time had not come, he continued, when many of the interned men could safely be allowed to return to the countryside; but men who made application and who had been able to offer security were being released. There must be some restraint, he insisted, upon men from the southwest who took part in or sympathized with the rebellion, and who had not abandoned what he characterized as their foolish ambition, and if nothing better could be devised martial law would have to be continued.

The rising in Dublin, Mr. Duke declared, could not be regarded as a local happening, and it was impossible for the Government to accept the prescriptions of Mr. Redmond. The Secretary said he sympathized with the Nationalists' disappointment in the delay of the application of the Home Rule act, but asserted that the real obstacle was the disagreement among Irishmen themselves, and for that the British system of administration could not be blamed. He pleaded strongly for a voluntary settlement of the Irish problem.

In regard to martial law, the Government must bide its time, he added. It must withdraw every restriction as soon as possible, but its paramount duty was to secure to every law-abiding subject of Ireland protection by every means at its command.

Martial Law Needless, Says Simon.

Sir John Simon, the former Home Secretary, contended that the continuance of martial law in Ireland was needless. Its removal, he said, would assuage the bitter and dangerous feelings.

John Norton Griffith, Unionist, having expressed the opinion that it would be impracticable to attempt to apply conscription in Ireland, Premier Asquith, rising, admitted that there had been a regrettable mistake and blunder in recruiting in the early stages, and said that Mr. Redmond's suggestions for filling up with Irishmen the wasted ranks of the gallant Irish division would receive the most careful and sympathetic attention. No man had rendered more constant, loyal, or effective service in recruiting, he asserted, than the Irish leader.

Repudiating the allegation that Dublin Castle was being run by a Unionist administration, the Premier said that it must be remembered that the Government was dealing with a provisional, and, he hoped, a transitory situation. Martial law in the commonly accepted sense was not being applied to Ireland, and if the desired ends could be obtained by different means, nobody would be more anxious to adopt them than the Government. He did not consider it safe, in view of the possible recrudescence of recent events, to dispense with the existing safeguards, but the Government was desirous to revert to normal conditions at the earliest possible moment.

Says Prisoners Are Starving.

Mr. Asquith promised that the Irish prisoners would be liberated at the moment it was considered safe to do so.

Alfred Byrne, a Nationalist, representing a division of Dublin, shouted: "They are starving!"

Any complaints brought to the notice of the Home Secretary, Mr. Asquith would receive immediate attention. Timothy Healy interrupted, saying: "He is the quarrelsomest-hearted jailer we ever had."

"The honorable gentleman," replied the Premier, "knows that that description is not applicable to the Home Secretary. Let him produce his facts."

Mr. Healy shouted:

"It is idle to do so. Let the American Ambassador visit the prison."

"If the American Ambassador will give himself the trouble," responded the Premier, "I shall be most happy. I take nothing back of what I said on my return from my visit to Ireland with regard to the impossibility of forcibly imposing on any part of Ireland a form of government lacking their consent." Nationalist cries of: "What are you doing now? An agreement and co-operate wholeheartedly therein, and he prayed it might soon be reached.

Mr. Asquith's speech was received with signs of disapproval by the Nationalists.

Joseph Devlin, Nationalist member for West Belfast, regretted that he was unable to congratulate the Prime Minister on a single suggestion toward solving the Irish problem or a single word of sympathy with those endeavoring to preserve the constitutional movement in Ireland. The Government, he said, had handled Irish affairs to Lord Landowne, Major Price, and the editor of The Morning Post, and he suggested that that triumvirate should take over the work of recruiting in Ireland and see whether they would succeed. The Government could get all the men it wanted in Ireland, he added, if home rule were granted.

Lloyd George Admits Mistakes.

David Lloyd George, Secretary for War, said:

"At the most crucial period of recruiting, at the beginning of the war, some stupidities, which at times almost looked like malignance, were perpetrated in Ireland and were beyond belief. It is very difficult to recover a lost opportunity of that kind, where national susceptibilities have been offended and original enthusiasm killed."

Every effort, he continued, was being made to keep Irishmen in Irish regiments, and only in cases of military emergency were Irishmen drafted into non-Irish regiments. He was sorry to say that some of the Irish battalions of English regiments had ceased to be Irish in character.

Great numbers of recruits from Ireland since the beginning of the war, said the Secretary, was 105,000, or 2½ per cent. of the population, which was very low compared with what had been done by the remainder of the United Kingdom and the Dominions.

"Looking at the urgency of the military problem, I hope that if the men in all parties would help Mr. Redmond to their utmost to solve his difficulties and create a better atmosphere in Ireland with regard to recruiting. He desired to see this gallant and warlike people brought back to their original temper at the outbreak of the war. Everybody in England and the men of all parties in Ireland should consider how to remove the causes of injustice, distrust, and suspicion between the two races which rendered it impossible for them to cooperate.

"I believe it can be done," said the Secretary. "Before beginning any controversy about recruiting in Ireland I should like to see that considered. I am making this appeal as Secretary for War because I know how vital it is that everything possible should be done in every quarter should be summoned to our aid in this great struggle. Let us make it easy for Ireland to assist. Let everybody in Great Britain subordinate everything to securing the assistance of this great race. And I make the same appeal to Ireland."

The Rawlinson amendment was adopted by a vote of 303 to 106, thus eliminating the Redmond resolution.

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UP-STATE CROWDS CHEER WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

brakemen, surrounded the end of his private car, the Mayflower, and cheered him. The President spoke briefly to the trainmen.

Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his private secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, and Colonel E. M. House, the President arrived at the Pennsylvania Station from Long Branch at 12:27 P. M. The party was met by Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and, escorted by Secret Service men and forty uniformed policemen and detectives, entered automobiles in front of the station. The presence of the policemen attracted a large crowd, and when the President was recognized he was cheered. Headed by the Secret Service men the party drove north in Seventh Avenue to Forty-second Street, and then across to the Grand Central Terminal. Traffic was held up at several points to allow the Presidential car to pass, but few persons recognized him.

A large crowd had gathered in the station in anticipation of seeing the President. The Chief Executive was taken to the Forty-third Street entrance and thence to his private car, which was attached to a ten-car train. A number of trainmen quickly gathered in the pit in the rear of the car and cheered. The President immediately stepped out on the rear platform. The cheering was renewed. It attracted the attention of hundreds of persons in the terminal above, and men and women broke past the cordon of police and reached the lower level.

The President bowed and smiled at the railroad men and grasped oily hands reached up to him. Some one called for a speech, and the President said: "I'm sorry, but I haven't any speech to make."

"You don't have to," yelled a brakeman. "You're elected already."

The President was plainly pleased. Some one shouted: "Three cheers for the man who's for the eight-hour day!"

The cheering this caused had scarcely subsided when a brakeman, J. A. Dalton, climbed up on a rafter alongside the car and shouted:

"Vote for Wilson, scratching Hughes; join the union, pay your dues!"

The President laughed heartily, and the onlookers joined him. Immediately the brakeman broke forth again:

"If Hughes is rotten, Benson's worse; hurrah for Wilson and America first!"

The President raised his hand for silence and, still laughing, said:

"I had not expected to speak to you, but when you fellows come around like this, without any conveniences or facilities, and speak to me, as you have, in apparent appreciation of what we have tried to do for you, it warms my heart and gives me the greatest encouragement."

"You'll find more of us boys all along the line," spoke up a workman, and another chimed in: "Yes, and every one of them is out to get ten votes for Wilson."

Again some one called for three cheers for the President, and they were given with a roar. Standing hat in hand as the train pulled out, the President was visibly affected by the demonstration. Before the train left ex-Governor Glynn and ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau elbowed their way through the crowd into the President's car and had a short conference with him.

Chairman McCormick, who had just returned from Chicago, said he told the President that the West was on fire for him and that nothing could stop the conflagration.

"The West now," said Mr. McCormick, "is Wilson mad."

Charles R. Crane, with Mrs. Crane, joined the President here and is making the journey to Chicago with him.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 18.—Prior to his departure for the West today the President received a visit from William Graves Sharp, American Ambassador to France. The Ambassador later rode with Mr. Wilson as far as New York. It was reported that interference with American mails by the Entente Allies was the principal topic discussed. Mr. Sharp said the President and he talked over the general European situation. He said he intended to leave New York on Saturday on the steamship St. Paul on his way to Paris.

President's Chicago Schedule.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—President Wilson will make three addresses in Chicago tomorrow. He will arrive in the city at 11:20 A. M. and go to a hotel for a brief rest. At 1 P. M. he will address the Press Club at a luncheon. At 2:30 P. M. he will return to the hotel, where he will confer with Senator Thomas J. Walsh, manager of Western Democratic National Headquarters, and other party leaders. At 4 P. M. he will address a non-partisan mass-meeting for women only at the Auditorium. Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, ex-Superintendent of the Chicago Public Schools, will preside and Miss Jane Addams will occupy a seat in a box with Mrs. Wilson.

President Wilson at 8 P. M. will deliver an address at the third annual meeting of the new Citizens' Alliance at the Stockyards Pavilion, where Judge Clarence N. Goodwin will preside. The President will leave Chicago at 11:45 P. M. for the East.

'VOLUNTEERS' OFF ON TOUR.

Wilson Workers, in Autos, Will Visit Many Cities of State.

A band of Wilson workers known as the Wilson Volunteers started from New York City yesterday morning to tour the State in automobiles in the interest of President Wilson's re-election. In the party were Amos Pinchot, Dr. A. J. McKelway, Coroner Timothy Healy, Frederic C. Howe, Norman Hapgood, and Isidor Jacobs of California. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise will join the party at Troy.

The campaigners, fifteen in all, breakfasted at the Yale Club at 5:30 o'clock. Their first stop was at the Isaac G. Johnson foundry at Spuyten Duyvil, where they addressed the workers. The next stop was at Getty Square, Yonkers, where an early morning crowd of workers listened to the orators.

Joyce an Independent Candidate.

A petition for the independent nomination of William H. Joyce, who is seeking election as Assemblyman in the Seventeenth Assembly District, was filed with the Board of Elections yesterday. It contained the signatures of 1,670 voters. Mr. Joyce has been a member of the Republican County Committee of this county for years and represents an element, he says, which is dissatisfied with the methods of the local Republican organization.

MR. HUGHES FINDS MICHIGAN CORDIAL

Makes Hurried Trip Through State After Record Night Run from Iowa.

FOR GOVERNMENT IN OPEN

Candidate Also Stresses Eight-Hour and Peace Issues—Gift of Lincoln Cane Provides Text.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 18.—His promise to "conduct government in the open" at Washington, if elected President, was expanded to-day by Charles E. Hughes while campaigning in Michigan.

"I do not propose that any mysterious influences shall brood over the lobbies of the Capitol," he declared. "I propose that we shall have have government in the open, in accordance with the principles of our institutions, and that we shall put into effect the policies now needed to upbuild our prosperity and maintain our institutions."

The candidate reached Grand Rapids an hour and a half late. He found a big crowd at the station, and the Coliseum, where he spoke, was jammed. When he was introduced Mr. Hughes said:

"I am very sorry that we were delayed in reaching Grand Rapids. I have no doubt that you were 'watchfully waiting.' I know I was."

Mr. Hughes took up the charge made by Democratic campaigners that a vote for him would mean a vote for war.

"I grant you," he said, "that a vote for me does mean a vote for the maintenance of American rights; but it is a great fallacy to suppose that the maintenance of American rights involves a surrender of the ideals of peace or a disregard of the vast importance of peace."

A cane said to have been made from a walnut rail split by Abraham Lincoln and by him presented to D. S. Walbridge in 1856 was presented to Mr. Hughes at Kalamazoo by Dallas Boudeman, who presided at the meeting there. From this presentation Mr. Hughes drew a lesson, declaring that had Lincoln been guilty of the vacillation which he charges against the present Administration, there would have been no nation.

In developing his answer to the cry of "invisible government" Mr. Hughes used these words:

"Invisible Government."

"I do not propose abuses. When we talk in criticism of what has been done by the Administration, they say, not in reply to what we charge, 'Oh, you stand for invisible government.' What an extraordinary assertion! Why, before the Administration now in power was thought of I was fighting the battles against invisible government, as every American knows.

"If there is any one who has won the right to be regarded as a champion of the people against invisible government, I have won that right. And public service means nothing at all in this country if that can be taken away in the course of a political campaign by general observations as to invisible government. There was no invisible government in New York when I was at the head of the executive department there. There will be none in Washington if I am head of the executive department there.

"We propose government in the open, government for all the people, according to the intent of the Constitution and the statutes, and we propose to inaugurate policies which will secure our peace, secure our prosperity and give us a foundation upon which we can erect the desired fabric of social justice."

Referring again to Colonel E. M. House and John Lind, who have been stamped by Republicans as secret emissaries of President Wilson, he said:

"I believe in government according to the intent of our Constitutional system. I believe in government through the recognized officers of government, acting in the open, in accordance with the professions upon which they obtained office. I am opposed to any subversion of the principles of our institutions. I am opposed to abdicating official or moral authority on the demand of force, either of labor or of capital. I am opposed to every sort of influence which can change the proper current of our public affairs."

Delayed by Freight Wrecks.

Two freight wrecks, one near Gibson, Ind.; the other a few miles east of Niles, Mich., delayed the Hughes special and it was two hours late reaching Kalamazoo, where a meeting was scheduled to be held in the Armory. Thousands of people waited for the nominee, and the big building was filled.

The train had made a record run between Sioux City, Iowa, and Chicago, covering the 514 miles in twelve hours during the night, three hours under the running time of the fastest regular trains. The first news of trouble came when it was dashing along just west of Gibson. The train was flagged, and it was necessary to make a detour by way of East Chicago. This lost one hour. Later the train was flagged again and forced to run slowly for several miles. A freight train of thirteen cars had been tossed from the rails near Niles by a broken wheel. In neither wreck was any one seriously injured.

In his addresses today Mr. Hughes continued his attack on the Adamson legislation. Mr. Hughes came to Michigan, looked upon as a Republican stronghold, because of reports about the effect that the message of the Adamson bill had had on the labor union vote. He found his audiences cordial and responsive, and, as a result of his efforts during the day, the leaders feel that any danger of Michigan slipping is past.

808,728 VOTERS IN CHICAGO.

304,261 Women, Help to Exceed New York Registration.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Chicago today has more qualified voters than any city in the country, the total of men and women on the registration books being 808,728, or more than 70,000 in excess of New York's registration. Complete returns today from the registration yesterday show that 504,467 men and 304,261 women are enrolled.

Political managers of all parties today expressed surprise at the big woman registration. If returns from outside of Chicago show the same enthusiasm among women to register as in this city it is estimated that 500,000 of that sex will be entitled to vote in Illinois on Nov. 7.

The total registration of men and women in the entire State is expected to be more than 1,900,000.

O'LEARY CONTINUES ATTACKS ON PRESIDENT

Pro-German Irishman Says His Mail Is Opened and Threatens to "Expose" Mr. Wilson.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, to whom President Wilson sent his famous telegram saying he would be mortified to receive the political support of him and his kind, continued his attacks on the President last night before an audience of 2,500 that filled Prospect Hall, Prospect Avenue, near Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, and showed its appreciation by throwing hats into the air, cheering, and climbing on chairs. Mr. O'Leary was to have spoken on "The Failure of Our Democratic Congressmen to Serve the Best Interests of the American People," but he ignored his subject, and in the course of a bitter arraignment of the President he accused him of countenancing the tampering with mails, and threatened to "expose him" if he permitted the practice to continue.

Mr. O'Leary referred to the telegram of the President and reverted to this topic more than once, apparently seeking to justify his own message to Mr. Wilson to which the President's was a reply. He mentioned it first when he said:

"When I sent my telegram to Wilson I did not expect any reply. Thousands of communications are sent to him without eliciting a response. But the name of Jeremiah A. O'Leary was too much for him.

"As I was about to leave my office tonight I received from the hands of the postman some late mail. One envelope seemed insecurely fastened and I found that the gum of the flap was still moist as though it had been steamed open. This is the kind of freedom that the Administration of Woodrow Wilson has handed to the free people of the United States, and I want to serve notice on Mr. Wilson that if he doesn't leave my private mail alone I'll expose him."

The audience tossed hats into the air and cheered as O'Leary, who was worked up to high pitch, shouted this declaration, and it cheered again when the speaker denounced The Brooklyn Eagle, which had attacked him, and declared his belief it might be "one of the eighteen newspapers controlled in the United States by Lord Northcliffe."

"Apparently," he continued, "Mr. Wilson had his eye on another proposition. He saw the name of Jeremiah O'Leary, and he calculated that was a good name to shoot at. It was strictly Irish. It was strictly Catholic, and in order to make a strong appeal to certain elements in this country who are, unfortunately, obsessed by religious and racial bigotry, he sent his telegram in which he used the words 'you and your kind.' In using these words he struck at the Irish race and he struck at the American Catholics. He struck at the backbone of his own party."

The meeting was held under the auspices of O'Leary's American Truth Society."

RABBIS DENOUNCE LONDON.

Dr. Drachman Says Socialist Has Never Been Identified with Judaism.

Rabbi Rudolph Grossman, President of the New York Board of Jewish Ministers, and Rabbi Bernard Drachman, President of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, representing the reform and orthodox branches of Judaism, respectively, issued statements yesterday denouncing Meyer London for his attack Tuesday night upon ex-Judge Leon Sanders, his opponent for Congress in the Twelfth District. Mr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El also took occasion to warn the Jews of the city against the claim of Mr. London that he represented them.

"Meyer London has never been identified with Judaism," said Dr. Drachman. "He has never been identified specifically with Jewish communal work. I understand that Mr. London made a personal attack on his opponent, ex-Judge Leon Sanders, as a 'cheap Tammany kosher-ham sandwich politician.' He was not justified in such an attack. Mr. Sanders is prominently identified with Jewish work. He is above reproach of such a man as the Socialist, Meyer London."

Rabbi Grossman said Mr. London's statement made him "unfit to be a representative of this nation in Congress." Dr. Silverman said that the Jews were not responsible for what London has said or done.

OSBORNE FINDS PLOT IN SING SING ESCAPES

Continued from Page 1.

has been driven out under self-government by the Mutual Welfare League. It has been said we are sentimentalists at Sing Sing. We are nothing of the sort. We give a convict responsibilities and make a man out of him. And we get results.

"The Governor is against the league system. Why doesn't he say so? Carter is against it. Why doesn't he say so? I ask publicly here and now of Superintendent Carter to come out in the open and say where he stands. Does he believe in the old system at Clinton, the sentimental system at Great Meadow, or in the system at Sing Sing and Auburn prisons? I demand an answer in the name of the people of the State of New York.

"The Governor says he has always stood back of me. That is not true. He promised me in November, 1914, at his home in New York that he would give me a fair field to try my 'experiment' at Sing Sing. Has he done it? I will tell you later in this campaign of other promises he broke.

"I ask the Governor tonight to tell the people that he has not used the prisons for political purposes; I ask him to say whether he has kept the promise he made to me, when he told me that he was determined to get rid of Riley and that the man who succeeded him would back me up; I ask him to give the public his definition of prison reform. And when he does that I'll give him some more questions.

"I need no other proof of what Sing Sing has done than to see here on the platform and around me men who went to Sing Sing as pickpockets, burglars, all sorts of criminals, who are now leading useful lives, proud of the fact that they are graduates of Sing Sing. The old way was a hide in shame when you got out of prison, a worse man than when you went in. I thank God for the new way. When a man thanks God he has been to Sing Sing, I know the work will never die."

Mr. Osborne made a brief address at the Harris Theatre yesterday afternoon at the conclusion of the play "Under Sentence," a prison study.

RUSSIANS CLOSE IN ON HALICZ AGAIN

Great Frontal Drive Carries Them to Within Three Miles of the City.

RAILROAD UNDER THEIR FIRE

Communications with Lemberg Threatened—Armies Locked from Stokhod River to Rumania.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—"A sanguinary frontal battle is proceeding three miles north of the Halicz bridgehead, Galicia, in the angle formed by the junction of the Narayuvka and Gnila Lipa Rivers," says Reuter's Petrograd Correspondent.

"The railway, running northwesterly from Halicz to Sidatcheff, is under the Russian fire and the enemy's communications between Halicz and Lemberg are threatened."

In general, fighting continues without abatement from the Stokhod River in Galicia to the Rumanian frontier, as is indicated by the Russian and Teuton official reports today.

Says the communication issued by the Russian War Office:

Western front—Southeast of the little town of Ozoriany the enemy bombarded our trenches with asphyxiating shells and twice attacked our detachments. He was repelled by our fire.

North of Korytniza fierce and obstinate fighting continues. All the enemy counterattacks were repelled. Colonel Adjiev, the gallant commander of one of our infantry regiments, who had just returned to the front after having been seriously wounded, was again wounded in both legs as he led his gallant regiment to the attack.

North of Ketropatnika our detachments captured by surprise enemy advanced posts.

Near Belshovtse the enemy fiercely counterattacked. These attacks were repelled by our fire.

South of Koromzeo and near Dorna-Watra (Carpathians) all the enemy attacks were repelled.

In the Carpathians snow is falling and there is fog at some places.

The Berlin official statement says that on the western bank of the Narayuvka River, southwest of Herbutov, in Galicia, Bavarian troops yesterday stormed a Russian point of support and took 350 prisoners and twelve machine guns. It follows:

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria—After the failure with heavy losses of strong infantry attacks against our front west of Latsk (in Volhynia) the enemy limited his efforts there to spirited artillery fire. Infantry which attacked an Austro-Hungarian position near Zwyzyn, northwest of Zalocze, was driven back to its trenches, with heavy losses, by our fire.

On the western bank of the Narayuvka, southwest of Herbutov, Bavarian troops, after effective artillery preparation, stormed a Russian point of support, and brought back two officers, 350 men, and twelve machine guns.

Army Group of Archduke Charles Francis—On the River Bystritsa, Solotvina, an attack made against our advanced position failed.

In the Carpathians Dudova Height has been under a strong bombardment. Attacks in the Kirlibaba sector were repulsed.

The Austrian official version of the operations issued today reads:

East of Kirlibaba (Carpathians) our troops repulsed several Russian attacks. On the Bystritsa at Solotvina (Galicia) there were outpost engagements. Northeast of Bolszowce, on the Narayuvka, Bavarian troops mastered a strong Russian vantage point, taking two officers and 350 men and twelve machine guns. On the upper Sereth an enemy attempt was nipped in the bud.

In Volhynia the situation is quiet.

JUTLAND BATTLE TOLD BY KIPLING

Continued from Page 1.

Reef Channel. It looks then as if, when we lost sight of the enemy in the smoke screen and darkness, he had changed his course and broken for home astern of our main fleet, and whether that was a sound manoeuvre or otherwise he and the still flows of the North Sea alone can tell.

The Confusion of Battle.

But how is the layman to give any coherent account of the affair where a whole country's coastline was the background to a battle covering geographical degrees? Records give the impression of illimitable gray waters, nickeled on their uncertain horizons with the smudge and blur of ships sparkling with fury against ships hidden under the curse of the world. One sees these distances maddeningly obscured by walking mists and weak fogs or wiped out by layers of funnel and gun smoke, and realises how, at the pace the ships were going, anything might be stumbled upon in the haze or charge out of it when it lifted. One comprehends too how the far-off glare of a great vessel afire might be reported as local fire on the nearby enemy or vice versa, how a silhouette caught for an instant in a shaft of pale light let down from the low sky might be fatally difficult to identify until too late.

But added to all these inevitable confusions and misreckonings of time, shape, and distance, charges at every angle of squadrons through and across other squadrons, sudden shifts of centres of fights, and even swifter restorations, wheelings, sweepings, and regroupments such as accompany the passage across space of colliding universes, then blanket the whole inferno with darkness of night at full speed and see what you can make of it.

A little time after the action began to heat up between our battle cruisers and the enemy's, eight or ten of our destroyers opened the ball for their branch of the service by breaking up an attack of enemy light cruisers and fifteen destroyers. Of these they accounted for at least two destroyers, some think more, and drove the others back on their battle cruisers. This scattered that fight a good deal over the sea.

Three of our destroyers held on for the enemy's battle fleet who came down on them at ranges which eventually grew less than three thousand yards. Our people ought to have been lifted off the seas bodily, but they managed to fire a couple of torpedoes apiece while the range was diminishing.

They had no illusions, says one of the three, speaking of her second shot, which she loosed at fairly close range. This torpedo was fired because it was considered very unlikely that the ship would escape disablement before another opportunity was offered.

But still they lived. Three destroyers against all a battle cruiser fleet's quick-firers, as well as the fire of a batch of enemy destroyers at 600 yards. And they were thankful for small mercies.

"The position being favorable," a third torpedo was fired from each while they yet floated. At 2,500 yards one destroyer was hit somewhere in the vitals and swerved badly across her sister's eastern, which "was obliged to alter her course to avoid collision, thereby failing to fire a fourth torpedo." Then that next astern "observed a signal for the destroyers' recall" and went back to report to her flotilla Captain—alone.

Of her companions one was "badly hit and remained stopped between the lines." The other "remained stopped, but was afloat when seen." Ships that remain stopped are liable to be rammed or sunk by methodical gunfire.

That was perhaps fifty minutes' work put in before there was any really vicious edge to the action, and it did not steady the nerves of the enemy battle cruisers any more than another attack made by another detachment of guns of ours.

"What does one do when one passes a ship that remains stopped?" I asked of a youth who had experience.

"Nothing special. They cheer and you cheer back. One doesn't think about it till afterward. You see, it may be your luck in another minute."

There were many other torpedo attacks in all parts of the battle that misty afternoon, including a gallant episode of an enemy light cruiser who "looked as if she were trying to torpedo one of our battle cruisers while the latter was particularly engaged." A destroyer of ours—a job which required delicacy — was picking her way back at thirty knots through batches of enemy battle cruisers and light cruisers with the idea of attaching herself to the nearest destroyer flotilla and making herself useful.

It occurred to her that as she "was in a most advantageous position for repelling the enemy's destroyers endeavoring to attack she could not do better than to remain on the engaged bow of our battle cruiser." So she remained and considered things. There was the enemy battle cruiser squadron in the offing, a batch of enemy light cruisers ahead of that squadron, and the weather was thickish and deceptive. She sighted an enemy light cruiser, class uncertain, only a few thousand yards away, and "decided to attack her in order to frustrate her firing torpedoes at our battle fleet." This in case the authorities should think that the light cruiser wished to buy rubber. So she fell upon the light cruiser with every gun she had at between 2,000 and 4,000 yards, and secured a number of hits, just the same as at target practice.

While thus occupied she sighted out of the mist the squadron of enemy battle cruisers that had worried her earlier in the afternoon. Leaving the light cruiser she closed to what she considered reasonable distance of the newcomers and let them have within, as she thought, both her torpedoes. She possessed an active acting sub Lieutenant who, though officers of that rank think otherwise, is not very far removed from the ordinary midshipman of the type one sees in tow of relatives at the Army and Navy Stores. He sat astride one of the tubes to make quite sure things were in order. One torpedo passed quite reasonably close to the light cruiser whom she had been hammering so faithfully till the larger game appeared.

Meantime the sub-Lieutenant was exploring what damage had been done by a big shell. He discovered that only one of the two torpedoes had left the tubes and, observing the enemy light cruiser beam on he fired when the sights came on, but at that very moment a big shell hit the destroyer on the side and there was a tremendous escape of steam.

"Believing that both her tubes had been fired, the destroyer turned away at greatly reduced speed."

He fired the providential remainder at her and it hit her below the conning tower and well and truly exploded, as was witnessed by himself, the Sub-Lieutenant Commander, leading signalman and several other ratings.

Luck continued. The Acting Sub-Lieutenant further reported that "we still had three torpedoes left and at the same time drew my attention to the enemy's line of battleships." They rather looked as if they were coming down with the intent to assault, so the Sub-Lieutenant fired the rest of the torpedoes, which at least started off correctly from the shell-shaken tubes and must have crossed the enemy's line. When torpedoes turn up among a squadron they upset the steering and distract the attention of all concerned. Then the destroyer judged it time to take stock of her injuries. Among other minor defects, she could neither steam, steer, nor signal.

Mark how virtue is rewarded. Another of our destroyers an hour or so previous had been knocked clean out of action before she had done anything by a big shell which gutted the boiler room and started an oil fire. That is a drawback to oil.

The damaged destroyer crawled out between the battleships till she reached an area of comparative calm and repaired the damage. She says: "The fire having been dealt with it was found that it must keep the stokehold dry. My only trouble now being lack of speed. I looked round for useful employment and saw a destroyer in great difficulties, so closed in on her."

Aiding a Paralytic Destroyer.

She proved to be our paralytic friend of the intermittent torpedo tubes, and a grateful ship she was when her crippled sister, but still good for a few knots, offered her a tow "under very trying conditions, with large enemy ships approaching."

So the two set off together, crippled and paralytic, with heavy shells falling around them, as sociable as a couple of lame hounds. The cripple worked up to twelve knots, and the weather grew vile and the tow parted. The paralytic by this time had raised steam in a boiler or two and made shift to get along slowly on her own, the cripple hirpling beside her till the paralytic could not make any more headway in that rising sea, and the cripple had to tow her once more.

Once more the tow parted, so they tied the paralytic up rudely and effectively with a cable round her after bollards and gun, presumably because of the strained forward bulkheads, and hauled her stern-first through the heavy seas at continually reduced speeds, doubtful of their position, unable to sound because of the seas, and much pestered by the wind, which backed without warning, till at last they made land and turned into the hospital appointed for brave wounded ships.

Everybody speaks well of the cripple. Her name crops up in several reports with such compliments as men of the sea use when they see good work. She herself speaks well of her Lieutenant, who, as the executive officer, "took charge of the fire and towing arrangements in a very creditable manner," and also of Jim Beatty and Thomas Kerr, engine room artificer and stoker petty officer, who were in the stokehold at the time of the shell striking and performed cool and prompt decisive action.

Have you ever noticed that men who do homeric deeds often describe them in homeric language?

Rudely, very roughly speaking, our destroyers enjoyed three phases of prompt and decisive action; the first a period of daylight attacks from 4 to 6 P. M., such as the one I just described, while the battle was young and the light fairly good on the afternoon of May 31; the second toward dark, when the light had lessened and the enemy was more uneasy and I think in more scattered formation; third, when the darkness had fallen and the destroyers had been strung out astern, with orders to help the crippled, which they did all night as the opportunity offered.

One cannot say whether the day or night work was more desperate. From private advices the young gentlemen concerned seem to have functioned with efficiency either way. As one of them said:

"After a hit, you see, we were all pretty much on our own and you could really find out what your ship could do."

I will tell you later of a piece of night work not with our consent.

TIMES MAN FLIES OVER FRENCH LINES

Continued from Page 1.

tre—the trenches proper and the dirt thrown up on each side of them.

In that labyrinth of interlocking lines I am unable to distinguish the French and the German trenches, but it looks as if the German infantry were clinging stubbornly to at least the flank of La Maisonette toward the Somme, hidden from direct view of the French artillery observers. The French shells dropping on the tip of the ridge indicate that the French, too, share this view.

From my airy observation post I am unable to estimate how closely the trenches are together. They seem only a hand-breath apart at some points; at others they seem to merge and melt into one another. I had been told by a staff officer that the French and Germans, clinging there at La Maisonette, were from sixty to a hundred yards apart.

Now my pilot, at my urgent request, takes me for a long joy ride deeper into France, still at 5,000 feet and speeding at seventy-five miles an hour. With typical Teutonic care he now minds his business exclusively, taking no chances. He no longer shuts off his motor to volplane and call my attention to interesting features of the battlefield. He now gets the last ounce of power out of his big engine as we rock in a stiff sidewise breeze over the French lines.

I think I recognize Flaucourt and Bethincourt by the aid of my staff map, but then I lose all sense of locality. I pass over trenches apparently forming the French second line, then the French third line.

I have been scanning the sky all along with interest for French or English fighting planes and wondering why no enemy fliers attacked us. I see not one French machine, but likewise no other German aeroplane over the Somme front. The explanation is the bad flying weather, thick air, a drab sky and low-hanging clouds. Hence all are all scout and fighting fliers on both sides are enjoying a holiday except the pilots of American correspondents. Five thousand feet would generally be dangerously low altitude for circling back of the French lines, were we not flying just below the clouds with which the hostile Aerial German battle biplane blends inconspicuously, so that, while enjoying a perfect view of the battleground of the Somme, we do not attract the attention of the resting French fliers. This, too, was why the woolly shrapnel clouds come nowhere near us.

After a wide detour we cut a magnificent arrow-straight chaussée, the famous old Roman Road. And now my pilot thinks he has shown me enough. He cannot conscientiously expose himself and his machine further to the danger of French anti-aircraft guns and the possibility of French fighting fliers being goaded, after all, by our foolhardiness and "freshness" into coming after us, and withal for no military necessity or benefit to the German army.

The sight of the little round white tents of the French flying camp reminds me uncomfortably that in a battle in the air THE TIMES correspondent would be an undesirable partner, owing to his ignorance of machine-gun manipulation, even if conscientious neutrality did not prevent his trying to work the gun at his right hand, even for self-defense. By pulling a lever I can and do, however, rotate the whole machine-gun turret, including my motor cycle saddle seat, so that I can sweep the battlefield with my eyes in all directions. But I am nevertheless relieved when the pilot starts a strategic air retreat over the oft-mentioned hamlets and villages in French and German hands, and then makes straight tracks for the home flying field. There I land safely, reasonably convinced of German air supremacy in the West, and to the no small relief of the staff officers responsible for my safe delivery in Berlin, who, owing to the long absence of our biplane, had feared that we had been forced to make a landing within the French lines and had sent up a Fokker to look for us.

Lieutenant Bendert, the brilliant Fokker fighter, had spotted us and swooped down on us like a hawk during the last lap from a height of a thousand feet, giving a hair-raising exhibition of Fokker evolutions in an air battle, looping the loop above us, overhauling our slower double-decker and striking like a bird of prey sure of an easy victim. Then, when it seemed if he would be in collision with us, he escaped by a sudden "dip of death," climbing again with amazing speed at the sharpest angle and repeating his sham attack, looping the loop three or four times in succession.

Later from the ground, while the Associated Press correspondent was permitted, after THE TIMES correspondent's first successful flight, to go up over the Somme front, I watched the daredevil Fokker fighter do four successive loops, firing his machine gun continuously even while flying head down. It seemed as if human mastery of a flying machine could go no further.

Later, at the headquarters of the German Army on the Somme, an interesting insight into the logical workings of the German military mind was afforded me, when the Commander-in-Chief on the Somme asked me if I had no hesitation about going up in a German biplane over the Somme front.

"You might have been attacked by a French fighting plane," Gen. von Gallwitz said soberly, considering the consequences.

I tried to explain that that would have made a splendid story.

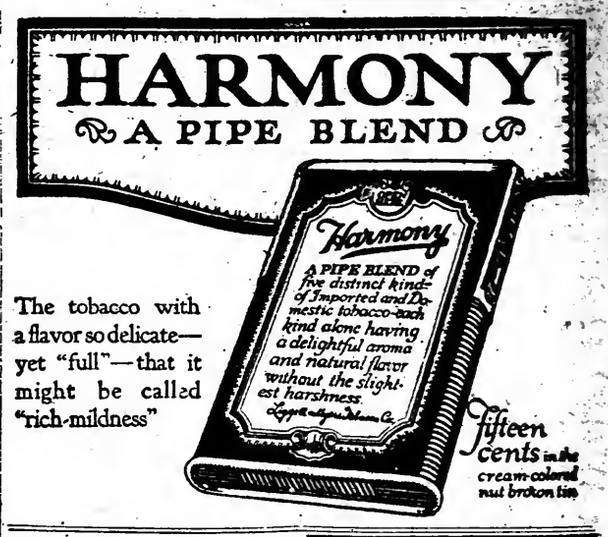
"But, suppose you had been shot down," he persisted.

"THE TIMES Paris correspondent would have sent the story," I explained.

"If you had been forced to land and had fallen alive into the hands of the French, they would have stood you up against a wall and shot you, Gen. von Gallwitz said with conviction. "You were a civilian, in civilian clothes, and that is the law of war."

I suggested that war corresponding, even in a German aeroplane, could not be construed as a military action, or even as a franctireur offense.

"The French would probably have trumped up something against you," he argued; and I had difficulty in convincing him that I had no fear of the French doing anything so rash as to shoot American correspondents with the German armies who might happen to fall into their hands from the clouds.



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WHITMAN TAKES UP THE FINANCE ISSUE

Attributes Direct Tax to Glynn and Calls It a "Brazen Episode."

DEFENDS HIGHWAY WORK

Department "Never in Better Hands" He Says—Addresses Audience at Vaudeville Show.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 18.—Before an audience of nearly 3,500 persons in the Elmwood Music Hall tonight, Governor Whitman put the responsibility for the direct tax of $19,500,000 which was imposed by the Legislature last year, on the Democratic administration which preceded him under Governor Glynn.

Asserting that the direct tax was the logical sequence of conditions which Governor Glynn and four years of Tammany Hall had created in the State, he said that the Glynn finance plan was "one of the most brazen episodes of deceit and falsification in the history of the State."

"I am very glad," said Governor Whitman, "that Tammany Hall and its friends in their efforts to cover up four years of failure in the State government, have chosen this issue as their battle ground, for nowhere is Tammany more vulnerable than in its record in State finances.

"I regard Governor's Glynn's connection with this episode more discreditable to him than to any other representative of his party who had a share in it, because, as a former Controller of the State, he had intimate knowledge of the machinery of State finances and could interpret conditions better than any of his Democratic predecessors or associates."

The Governor asserted that Mr. Glynn realized the financial crisis in the State and showed his intention of meeting it when on March 27, 1914, he called for the passage of a direct tax bill for 1915. Continuing, Governor Whitman said:

"The Legislature responded to the message and promptly gave the Governor a direct tax bill for his approval. The Legislature adjourned three days later and reassembled on May 4, in little more than a month it appears that the entire financial condition of the State had changed. The estimate of indirect revenues was not increased; fixed obligations of the State had not been lessened; no departments had been abolished; no offices had been cut out; there was no indication that the State was to proceed other than in the past; yet the Governor, of whose financial wisdom his party had boasted, suddenly saw a light, and on April 23 he vetoed the direct tax bill his emergency message had produced, and he laid claim to the first fiscal year since 1910 that a direct tax had not been levied.

"From then on he threw his campaign of finance reform to the winds and proceeded to enact a plan of repudiation of State obligations which can be accounted for only on the theory that he was suffering from a mental panic at the possible consequences to his political future if the public learned, through an honest appropriation plan, what four years of Tammany had done to the finances of the State."

Mr. Glynn's program, he said, was to limit his appropriations, regardless of present or future liabilities, to $4[illegible],000,000 and to "accomplish the feat" of bringing his appropriations down to this amount "Governor Glynn was obliged to cut down and gouge proper appropriation demands to a total of over $11,000,000." Among deficiencies which he said were thus created Governor Whitman mentioned $203,102.61 taxes due from the State to County Treasurers, which he said was met by the Republican Legislature of 1915.

Passing to a discussion of the State finances under his own administration, the Governor said that the maintenance appropriations for 1916, totaling $41,-[illegible],000, included $323,000, the excess cost for National Guard mobilization, and $707,000 for Constitutional Convention printing and advertising.

"Without these appropriations the maintenance total for 1916 would have been approximately $40,800,000," Governor Whitman said. "This comparison demonstrates the fact that after meeting the conditions created by the Glynn finance plan of 1915 by an appropriation for these purposes of $46,-360,000 it was possible to establish approximately a normal maintenance level in the year 1916 with a reduction of $5,-440,000, if we assume the National Guard and the Constitutional Convention items to be extraordinary expenses, or by $4,-140,000 if we accept them as a normal expense for the present year.

"This answers the Tammany charge that the Republican Administration reached an inflated maintenance appropriation level in 1915 with the Glynn deficiencies as an excuse, and maintained that level in 1916. The appropriation total of the Republican Administration of 1915 was $63,997,000, of which we have seen more than $11,000,000 represented deficiencies inherited from Glynn. The increase of the sinking fund obli[illegible]over 1914 was in round figures $2,000,000."

Governor Whitman made speeches today at Bath, Cohocton, Dansville, Mount Morris, Geneseo, Leroy, and Batavia. He made two speeches in the Elmwood Music Hall in this city and addressed members of Polish societies at Dom Polski Hall. He covered the counties of Steuben, Livingston, Genesee and Erie.

There was a mistake in the schedule which the State Committee had made for the Governor's tour today, and the result was that the party arrived in most of the towns from half an hour to an hour ahead of time. In Bath there was nobody in the theatre to receive him, and the crowd was called to the County Courthouse by the tolling of bell. A grand larceny case was on trial, but Judge Cheney called a recess, and then the crowd settled back to hear what Governor Whitman had to say. At Batavia in the local theatre a vaudeville show was interrupted, but the audience acquiesced readily in the addition of the Governor to their bill.

At Bath Governor Whitman spoke of the Highways Department, on which point Judge Seabury attacked him yesterday. He said:

"The Highway Department was never in better hands. We have been in office nearly two years. In 1913 the expense of the maintenance of highways in the State of New York was $1,040 per mile. In 1916 the average expense was $635 per mile. It shows, does it not, that of two things was true, either that the money was being wasted or the money was being stolen, and it was your money."

William M. Calder, Republican candidate for Senator, spoke on the platform with the Governor in Buffalo.

"The President is a Southern man," Mr. Calder said. "Most of his Cabinet are Southern men. The Speaker of the house and the Chairman of every important committee save one are Southern men. Can you wonder that legislation is in favor of the South?"

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Commutes.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 18.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his family have returned from Seal Harbor, Me., where they spent the Summer and early Fall. Mr. Rockefeller started commuting today, and tonight his carriage was at the station to meet him. Although he has several machines, Mr. Rockefeller refuses to drive one to his estates.

SEABURY ANSWERS RIVAL'S CHALLENGE

Says Whitman, to Find an Incompetent, Should Gaze Into a Looking Glass.

CALLS HIM A REACTIONARY

Workmen Cheer Candidate in Republican Counties—Big Rally Held in Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Samuel Seabury, carrying his fight on Governor Whitman into the Republican counties of Saratoga, Washington, and Warren today, attacked the Governor as a "reactionary" and "an incompetent official." Speaking for the most part to audiences of workingmen, the Democratic candidate charged Governor Whitman with wastefulness and maladministration.

Mr. Seabury told more than 3,000 persons in Convention Hall here tonight that Governor Whitman had co-operated with leading reactionaries in both parties to urge the adoption of the proposed Constitution submitted a year ago. He charged that in this Constitution the abolition of the Department of Foods and Markets as a separate department was provided for, although Governor Whitman now pretended to be in favor of the work of the department.

"Governor Whitman last night went so far as to challenge me to point to a single incompetent and inefficient official connected with his administration," Mr. Seabury said. "Why, my friends, that is the easiest thing in the world to do! If Governor Whitman will look into the looking glass in the morning he will see an incompetent and inefficient representative of his own administration.

"So far as Goveror Whitman stands for anything except re-election, he stands for the application of factionary principles to the Government of this State. That has been conclusively shown by his advocacy of the proposed Constitution, which was submitted to the people a year ago and overwhelmingly repudiated by them. That Constitution was framed by the most distinguished advocates of reaction that could be found in the State of New York. Not only were the foremost reactionaries of the Republican Party selected to sit in that convention, but they had the active co-operation of the leading reactionaries of the Democratic Party. Together they produced a Constitution the provisions of which were so odious and offensive to the people of the State as to meet with overwhelming defeat.

Cheered by Working Men.

Groups of railroad men and mill hands turned out at every stop today, wearing Wilson buttons, and cheered ex-Justice Seabury's praise of the President. His campaign tour today took him fifty miles by automobile for cross-roads speeches and hand-shaking gatherings in the smaller settlements. Three speeches were made to the employes of large paper mills.

The Democratic candidate received friendly greetings throughout the day. There were several hundred railroad employes at the first meeting at Mechanicsville. Mr. Seabury spoke to them on workmen's compensation and the achievements of the national Administration. Others turned out at Fort Edward and Ballston. At Hudson Falls there were 200 mill hands in the gathering.

The noon meeting was held at Glens Falls. There Mr. Seabury elaborated his pledge to take the prison system out of politics.

"Warden Osborne's purpose was good," he said. "He was not trying to build up a political machine. He was not trying to get rich by the plunder of the unfortunate inmates of the prison. He was not trying to sell land for a prison site to the State. He was not trying to get a contract to furnish supplies for the prison. Osborne's motive, at least, whether his theory was sound or not, was good.

"Now, my friends, is it right that your prison system should be used for partisan and political purposes? Governor Whitman says he has not used any office for partisan and political purposes, yet the Warden of Sing Sing prison ought to know. He ought to know whether Governor Whitman made promises to him and broke those promises. He ought to know whether Governor Whitman aided or obstructed him.

"What a shame it is that we should stoop to using the prison and those unfortunates that are incarcerated there for the protection of society and for their own good, for partisan and political purposes!"

After the Glens Falls meeting Mr. Seabury visited the plant of the Lap Wall Paper Company, where he addressed practically all of the 350 men. He spoke against the Sivers bill, giving the Governor power to conscript men for the National Guard in times of peace and promised if elected to urge the repeal of the law. He later addressed 150 men at the Standard Wall Paper plant. Then he left by automobile for Saratoga, stopping on the way at Corinth to speak to 300 workers of the International Pulp and Paper Company.

Attacks Hughes's Candidacy.

In touching on national issues Mr. Seabury declared at Fort Edward that "there is not the shadow of an excuse for the existence in the political arena of the Republican candidate for President."

Huston Thompson, an Assistant United States Attorney General from Washington, accompanied the candidate in the absence of William F. McCombs and spoke in behalf of the national administration.

Tomorrow's tour will begin with a speech at Remsen and end with an evening meeting at Watertown.

BETTING SLUMP IN WALL ST.

10 to 8 Offered on Hughes—Wilson Men Stand for 10 to 7.

Election betting seemed to be on the wane in Wall Street yesterday. Hughes followers were offering 10 to 8, with most of the Wilson money holding off for 10 to 7. There was some betting by men who placed wagers at the odds prevailing earlier in the season and who saw a chance for profit in hedging at the better price laid on the Democrats yesterday.

Estimates were made that $15,000 was wagered yesterday at 10 to 8 and 10 to 7. Edward McQuade reported that he had placed $3,000 on Hughes against $2,100 of Wilson money. There were no takers for an offer of 10 to 7 that Hughes would carry his own State. An uptown bookmaker is said to hold $10,-000 which he is willing to place on Hughes at 10 to 8. Whitman backers were willing to give 10 to 8, with the Seabury supporters asking the Wilson odds of 10 to 7.

LIGHT *on the* LIBERTY

Investigate this bank as it stands today. Trace its history along the entire course from its beginning in 1891, just 25 years ago, and you will find that—

The LIBERTY has had a sound, steady and vigorous growth.

It has followed a consistent policy of conservative yet progressive banking.

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By its policy and service it has made many friends and has prospered through their prosperity.

It has a personality which is cordial and friendly.

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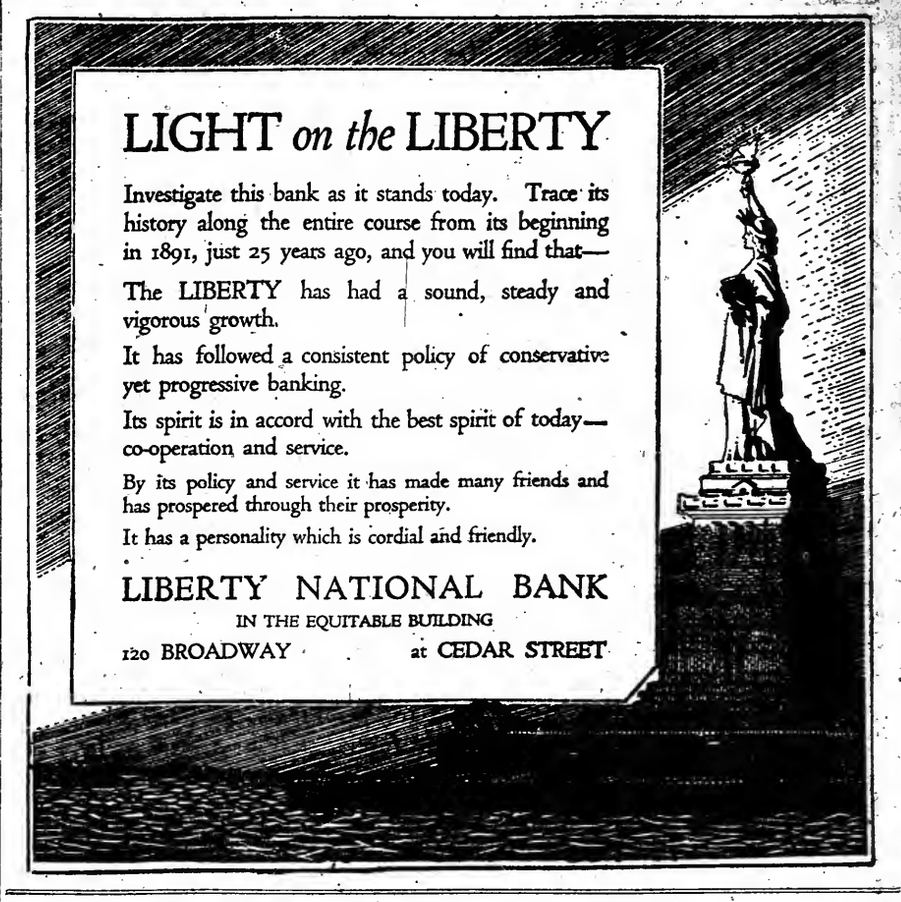
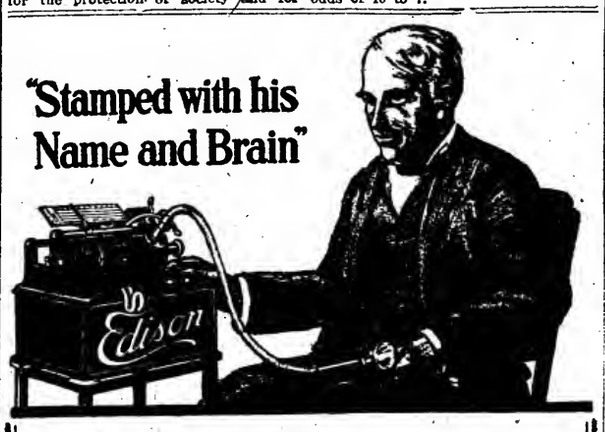


"Stamped with his Name and Brain"



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See the **Edison Telescribe,** which records both sides of a telephone conversation and the other voice-writing equipment used by thousands of business firms which are writing their letters **once**—directly on the typewriter without the delays or double expense of shorthand.

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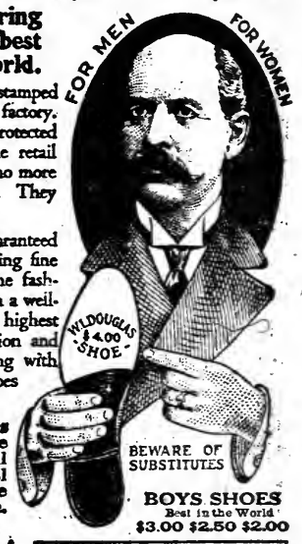
W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.



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Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free. W. L. Douglas President, 219 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

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*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 149th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
*HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
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*Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas shoes for women.*

The operator, in repeating the number you call, says: "one two—six three" because it helps her to locate the number *more quickly.*

Why not quicken your service by calling your number with a pause between the hundreds and tens?

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To-day---At These Two "Stores of Style"

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Just exactly 107 wonderfully good Overcoats of splendid quality Oxford Vicuna, each and every one of them just bubbling over with style, finish and value.

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Your choice of Single or Double-breasted Chesterfield models with velvet collar. They are lined throughout with satin, tailored with marked perfection, will fit you perfectly and please you exceedingly.

Fall and Winter Hats for Men in a Superb Assortment, Including the Famous CROFUT-KNAPPS and BORSALINOS

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"I shall make it my business to visit the 13th Annual New York

BUSINESS SHOW

this year to examine the exhibits of time and labor saving devices. Several of my associates will also go. We have found much of value to us at these Business Shows in the past."

If Mr. Stevenson has found enough of value at the Business Shows which have been held in New York in the past, to go again this year, it is logical that you, too, will find it worth *your* while to visit the Business Show *today.*

This is an ideal opportunity to inspect, under the best possible conditions, the most complete line of modern time and labor saving devices and systems for office, store and factory ever shown under one roof.

A few hours spent at this Exposition will mean more to you than several days' ordinary investigation at various stores. Without obligating yourself to anyone you can learn how different experts solve business administration problems, absorb their ideas and get valuable information.

69th REGIMENT ARMORY
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October 16th to 21st inclusive
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has reached its normal volume and we can again offer our customers the same Borden Service and Quality that this Company has maintained in the past.

We regret that there should have been any interruption in this service, but we want our customers to know that our attitude toward the recent milk controversy was governed wholly by what we conceived to be our duty to every interest concerned.

These prices in effect October 20th, 1916, continuing until further notice.

Grade "A" Milk—Pasteurized	12c.	Quart
Grade "B" Milk—Pasteurized	10c.	"
Grade "B" Milk—Pasteurized	06c.	Pint
Extra Heavy Cream	16c.	Half Pint
Route Cream	11c.	" "
Condensed Milk	09c.	" "
Buttermilk	07c.	Quart
Certified Milk	16c.	"

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INVEST THE ODD DOLLARS ALSO

In our new form of participation certificate we accept odd sums.

You are not limited to multiples of $100.

To the extent of the exact amount you have, you become the owner of a share in a guaranteed mortgage due in three to five years.

Payment is guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
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New Century Dictionary 44c

As necessary as a telephone directory

Time and time again during your business hours this book will come to your aid and settle those little doubts that continually come up.

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By MARGARET DELAND

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"Here is an unusual novel, strong, thoughful, wise, far-seeing, sympathetic. In another decade, when the acuter problems of yesterday and today shall have attained less poignant perspective, it may be even called great."

The San Francisco Bulletin says:

"The heroine of this story is the fearless, independent girl of to-day, who has little reverence for the things once held sacred. . . . The novel is captivating in its humanness, containing many exquisite comedy touches and some character-drawing of exceptional subtlety."

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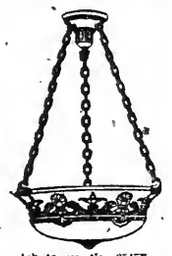

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'WE WILL WIN BIG,' M'CORMICK ASSERTS

Western Tour Shows Him Wilson Landslide Is Coming, Democratic Chairman Says.

TELLS OF G. O. P. COLLAPSE

Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Indiana, Missouri, and Ohio Are No Longer Doubtful, He Declares.

Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, returned from Chicago yesterday, where he had been in consultation with Western leaders, and had received reports on conditions in the Midwestern States. He said he had gone over the situation in the so-called doubtful States carefully, and was now prepared to predict a landslide. In this prediction he was joined by several National Committeemen.

"When I left New York for Chicago," said Mr. McCormick, "it was with a feeling that we were going to win this election, and now, after having interviewed our Western managers and conferred with National Committeemen and State Chairmen in the Middle West, I know we are going to win and win big."

The Chairman said the reports he had received while in Chicago sounded almost too good to be true.

"The Republican campaign has collapsed in many States," he asserted, "and it is on the verge of collapse in others. The Wilson sentiment is growing in volume and strength among all classes and in all districts. Some of the reports seemed almost incredible, but they were accompanied by facts and figures of unquestionable reliability and clothed in circumstances that left no doubt as to their authenticity and accuracy.

"The situation in Michigan is truly wonderful. I talked with Judge Connolly, the National Committeeman, and State Chairman Stevenson. The Michigan Progressive organization en masse has come over to the President and is supporting him vigorously and enthusiastically. In the County of Wayne, wherein Detroit is situated, the tide is running irresistibly toward Wilson. Detroit normally is Republican by 20,000, but today the indications are that Wilson will carry the city by from 15,000 to 20,000 plurality. In the agricultural districts of the State the current is running the same way. Republican farmers of years' standing are coming out daily for Wilson, and the Republican organization is unable to check the stampede.

"The State of Wisconsin is not doubtful. It is not debatable. It is Democratic, and Democratic by a big plurality. National Committeeman Martin, who is informed as to conditions in every voting precinct in the State and is familiar with the sentiment upon which this condition is based, hasn't a doubt as to the result. He believes it is to be a Wilson landslide. The Republican organization in Wisconsin is all 'shot to pieces' and its leaders are discouraged.

"Nebraska is in fine shape, notwithstanding the activity of Mr. Hughes in that State. He spent three days in Nebraska and was cordially greeted, but he didn't make any votes, nor did he check the strength of the tide that is running against him.

"Indiana and Missouri are safely Democratic, but in these States the Republicans are making a heroic fight in their desperation. My reports, however, are encouraging and satisfactory, and our leaders have no fear as to the result.

"It is all over but the shouting in Ohio. It is a question there only of the size of the President's plurality. The estimates as to this run upward from 100,000. The Republican campaign has collapsed, and the old machine is torn by strife and dissension.

"In North Dakota and Kansas the situation is clarifying and the local leaders are absolutely confident that in both these States the President will make a sweep. Colonel William Sapp of Kansas and State Chairman Lardner are entirely confident that the Democrats will hold all the Congressmen they have.

"Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, who is directing the Democratic Senatorial campaign from Chicago, returned from a Western trip for a conference with me. He says that there is not a certain Hughes State west of the Mississippi River, whereas there are many that are sure to give their electoral vote for the President. In others, he says, it is a 'fifty-fifty' proposition at this time with the current running our way. He is certain that the Democrats will gain two and possibly four Democratic Senators west of the Mississippi River."

Among the members of the Campaign Committee who conferred with Chairman McCormick yesterday were Robert S. Hudspeth of New Jersey, Francis S. Peabody of Illinois, Hugh C. Wallace of Washington, Simeon M. Johnson of Ohio, Frederick B. Lynch of Minnesota, and W. L. Saunders of New Jersey. All reported that the campaign was progressing favorably in their States.

The National Committee decided definitely yesterday to have President Wilson make two or three speeches in New York State before election day. The President will be the principal speaker at a Democratic rally in Madison Square Garden on the evening of Nov. 2. That will be his only appearance in New York City. On Nov. 1 he will speak in Buffalo, and efforts are being made to have him make another speech in Erie County on the afternoon of Nov. 1. On Nov. 4 there will be an "Old Home Day" at Shadow Lawn.

L. Roy Slater, leader of the Progressive Party in the State of Washington, was added yesterday to the list of former followers of Colonel Roosevelt who are actively supporting President Wilson this year. Word of Mr. Slater's conversion was received at Democratic headquarters from Wilbur A. Yearsley of Spokane, who wrote:

"Slater was the fighting Progressive of this State, and spent both time and money supporting the Progressives. The Republicans here are in a daze, and this State is sure for Wilson. Ole Hanson leaves Saturday for a tour of the Middle West for the President."

DARES HUGHES TO ANSWER.

McAdoo, on Stump in Chicago, Repeats the Lusitania Questions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Praise for President Wilson's diplomatic and legislative achievements and charges that "Wall Street has always dominated the Republican Party" and that victory for that party next month would endanger the country's prosperity were voiced here today by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, before a noon political meeting in a downtown theatre, in a speech in which he referred to "the inexperienced Mr. Hughes and the organized band of incompatible elements which are supporting him," and said "the American people are still without a definite answer from Mr. Hughes as to what they will do with the Government if they get possession of it."

Secretary McAdoo referred to Colonel Roosevelt's statement that if he had been President he would have seized the interned German ships after the Lusitania was torpedoed, and quoted Germany's declaration of war on Portugal because of seizures of German ships by that country. Next he quoted Mr. Hughes's reply to heckling on the Lusitania matter at his recent Louisville meeting—"that he would have threatened the Kaiser so effectively that 'the Lusitania would never have been sunk,'" adding:

"This is characteristic evasion, for Mr. Hughes was asked what he would have done after the Lusitania had been sunk, challenge him to answer that question. Who can doubt that if Mr. Hughes is made President, Mr. Roosevelt will be the dominating influence and direct foreign and domestic policies?

"A President has it in his power to plunge the country into war at any moment. A single mistake, or rash act, or blunder on his part is all that is necessary. It does not require courage or statesmanship to provoke war. Any wild man, or blunderer, in the Presidential chair can precipitate such a calamity."

Mr. McAdoo said that the Democratic Administration had destroyed the system by which "the reserve money of the banks of the country was concentrated principally in New York City." He believed that Mr. Hughes, if elected, intends to repeal the Federal Reserve Act," adding: "The demand of Wall Street for a central bank will be gratified if the Republicans regain control of the Government."

The Secretary said that "our virile, rich, unmaimed and highly developed people" need fear nothing from "the competition of stricken and broken Europe" after the war, but that even if we are endangered the nonpartisan tariff board and the anti-dumping and unfair competition laws have provided means to "protect every legitimate interest against hurtful combinations against us."

CALIFORNIA GREETS WOMEN.

Hughes Campaigners Get Hearty Welcome in Los Angeles.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH THE WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 18.—Encouraged by Mr. Hughes's telegram of commendation and by the reception they received last night in San Francisco, where more than 8,000 persons attended the meeting in Scottish Rite Hall, the campaigners swept down upon Los Angeles today and won a greeting equally as favorable. An attempt by Wilson women to create a demonstration at the railroad station failed, and the cheers for Wilson along the line of parade were fewer than in any city thus far visited.

In 60 motors the campaigners and a delegation of 1,200 women from Los Angeles, Pasadena, Long Beach, and other adjacent cities paraded through the streets in what the local newspapers referred to as the greatest political demonstration in the history of the city.

After luncheon at the Hotel Alexandria the speakers were taken to the Trinity Auditorium, where for two hours a crowd estimated at 1,000 had waited to hear them. The speakers were introduced by Mrs. Frank Gibson, Chairman of the Los Angeles Women's Hughes Alliance; those who spoke there included Mrs. Raymond Robins, Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, and Mary Antin. The audience, friendly from the start, grew more enthusiastic as the meeting went on, and at the end the campaigners received an ovation.

While the rest of the orators will be in San Diego tomorrow, Mrs. Robins and Dr. Davis will remain here to address two big labor meetings.

TOLEDO LABOR VOTE UNITED FOR WILSON

Eight-Hour Law Turns the Scale to Democrats in Normally Republican County.

HUGHES LEADERS DISMAYED

Believe Drift to the President Is Receding, but Fear Election Is Too Near to Overcome It.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 18.—The gloomy foreboding of Republican leaders in this part of Ohio is at striking variance with the optimism reflected in the message sent last night by Republican State Chairman Charles S. Hatfield to Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee, in which he predicted an "old-fashioned" victory for Hughes and Fairbanks in the Buckeye State.

Under normal conditions Lucas County, of which this city is the political clearing house, should give a majority of 7,000 or better for the Republican candidate in a Presidential year. This year, unless there is a radical change in the situation before election day, President Wilson will carry Toledo and Lucas County by a very substantial majority.

Here, as in some other sections of Ohio, the Republicans are fighting, not only an uphill fight, but with their backs against the wall. There is little or no hope of a local victory, although they are struggling gamely to keep down the local Democratic majority. Both parties are conducting an intensive campaign here. The Republican leaders assert that the Wilson tide is receding, but privately they admit that the time before election is too short to turn it in the direction of the Republican candidates.

Of course, conditions here should not be accepted as an index of the situation throughout the State. From a Republican viewpoint Toledo is probably the worst spot in the entire State. It is the terminal of nine railroads, while the lines of five divisions on a tenth railroad converge and terminate here. In a close election the railroad men hold the balance of power in Toledo. The railroad vote is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000. About half of this is represented by members of the railroad brotherhoods, whom the enactment of the Adamson eight-hour law, generally speaking, has diverted from previous political allegiance to support of President Wilson.

Broke Up a Hughes Meeting.

Against the pronounced pro-Wilson sentiment among the brotherhood men the Republicans here have been able to make little headway, although for weeks they have been working hard to overcome it. The collapse of the propaganda, so far as this railroad centre is concerned, came last night, when brotherhood men broke up a meeting at which Wilson H. Flanders, himself a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was making an address denouncing the Adamson law as a shame and its enactment as a blow at the brotherhood and organized labor in general. After forcing Flanders to abandon the platform, the railroad men, accompanied by all except a handful in the audience, adjourned to a nearby hall, where resolutions indorsing President Wilson were adopted by acclamation.

The demonstration against Flanders, of course, was engineered by the leaders of the local Democratic organization, among whom there are several brotherhood men. But the fact that in the entire audience at the meeting, which had been widely advertised and was the culmination of two weeks of zealous missionary work on the part of Flanders and some Republican co-workers drafted from this class of labor, there were only about a hundred or so of brotherhood men, and the fact that all except a few of these deserted the Flanders meeting for the Wilson meeting at the close of the demonstration, are accepted by the Democrats as a sure indication that the brotherhood vote cannot be budged by Republican blandishments from giving staunch and practically united support to President Wilson.

Just at present the Republican campaign managers here are working desperately to win labor votes. A score of field men are out every day at the noon hour and at night doing missionary work among the men employed in large industrial establishments in this city and its vicinity. The reports these field men are bringing to headquarters have been far from encouraging. They have indicated that to a large degree the disaffection among the railroad workers extends to organized labor in this locality in general.

Extends to All Labor.

The Republicans here have always been able to figure on receiving at least 40 per cent. of the labor vote. This year in the most optimistic forecasts they claim no more than 30 per cent. The labor union vote in this city is estimated at 7,000, not counting the railroad brotherhood, and this represents an element to reckon with in a community where the total vote does not exceed 46,000. In addition, there is a vast number of unorganized workers dominated, the Republicans fear, by pro-Wilson sentiment.

The larger employers of labor, of course, are practically a unit for the Republican ticket. The Republican campaign managers, plucking a leaf from the political book of Mark Hanna, have tried hard to have influence brought to bear on the workers from this source, but have met with little success. What the employers felt they might do with impunity in 1906 they feel that they cannot risk doing in 1916. They have preferred to keep their hands off for fear of irritation the workers at a time when labor in general has shown itself prone to resent interference from employers. Despite high wages and liberal working conditions, the Buckeye State has had more than its share of labor disturbances in the last few months.

The Republican Presidential nominee visited Toledo while campaigning in Ohio during his first Western tour. He made a speech to the employes of the Willys-Overland Automobile plant in the outskirts of the city. Then he was presented to the workers by one of the executive chiefs of the establishment as "Our candidate." Before the meeting was over the candidate had been unmercifully heckled by his audience. There are some 17,000 workers at the Willys-Overland plant. Of these about 10,000 are voters. The Republican leaders have no reason to believe that there has been any considerable drift toward Hughes among these workers since he faced the hostile audience there in the early stages of the campaign.

Hardest Fight in Years.

"We are having the hardest fight we ever had in the twenty-five years that I have been active in politics," said Frank Baird, one of the Republican campaign managers here who was in charge of the victorious fight of Myron T. Herrick in the Republican primaries. "We had conditions somewhat similar in 1896. We turned what appeared certain defeat a few weeks before election into victory in that year. We are working just as hard and just as intelligently now and are looking for results. In any event Lucas County is not Ohio, and I have not much doubt regarding the outcome in the State."

Here, as in Cleveland, President Wilson is stronger than his party. The general prediction here is that Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, and now a candidate for the United States Senate, will defeat Senator Atlee Pomerene, his Democratic rival in Toledo, and that Governor Frank B. Willis, who is a candidate for re-election, will run ahead of Hughes. James M. Cox, his Democratic opponent, when a candidate for the same office two years ago carried Lucas County by a majority of 8,000, but was nevertheless defeated heavily by Governor Willis.

Oddly enough, the Republican organization here is controlled by the element that joined in the Roosevelt exodus in 1912. It is generally understood that in an invisible way Walter F. Brown, who was the Colonel's right-hand man in Ohio four years ago, is directing the strategy of the Republican campaign here, and he is no mean political tactician. He carried this county for the Colonel in 1912. The men who fought for Taft in the Republican ranks in that year have all been shunted out of the limelight, but while they are inactive there is no indication that the old Taft element will not loyally support the Republican candidates at the polls.

Democratic Organization Cited.

The Democratic organization of Lucas County is a miniature Tammany. Like Tammany, it has its grievances against President Wilson, who has neglected the organization in a patronage way, but it may be stated on the very best authority that President Wilson will receive cordial support. John A. O'Dwyer, who for more than a generation has wielded the sceptre as autocrat over the Democratic organization, expects to turn out a record vote for the President.

The Democrats have a county ticket in the field which they hope to see carried to victory on a mighty Wilson wave. Four years ago the Presidential electors were voted for on a separate ballot. Governor Willis, some say, with a view of gaining for himself the advantage of having the name of a popular candidate for President appear at the top of the Republican column in a year when he expected to become a candidate, had the law amended so that in the coming election the voters in Ohio will vote on a blanket ballot with party columns and party emblems to encourage the voting of "straight tickets." As things have turned out, however, the new voting system is likely to benefit the Democrats here and in many other localities more than the Republicans. In any event, it has been instrumental in spurring the Democrats to greater activity on account of the interlocking of the national and local tickets through the abolition of separate ballots.

German Vote Divided.

According to all accounts, the German vote in this locality is apt to divide more evenly on party lines than has generally been supposed. Normally, it is 80 per cent. Republican in Toledo. One reason for the lesser disaffection is the fact that W. F. Renz, until today President of the Toledo Branch of the German-American Alliance, is the Democratic candidate for County Clerk.

Mr. Renz withdrew from his affiliation with the alliance today, giving as his reason disapproval of the action taken by the State Alliance at its meeting in Columbus on Oct. 1, when resolutions opposing President Wilson were adopted.

"Inasmuch as the action taken at Columbus ignores all the other important issues of this year's campaign, and is based solely on the foreign policy of President Wilson and on some rather flimsy, vague, and indistinct statements and promises, said to have been made to a few leaders of the German-American Alliance by Candidates Hughes and Herrick, or their representatives, I consider this action hasty and ill-advised, and detrimental and contrary to the best interests of the German-American Alliance and the German citizenship of our State," said Mr. Renz tonight.

"The German-American Alliance has often been criticized recently and accused of divided loyalty, and of putting the interests of the old Fatherland above the interests of our own country. Therefore, I believe that the action of the Columbus meeting places the German-American population of our State in a false light and puts new weapons in the hands of their enemies. And as I further firmly believe that under existing conditions and difficulties brought about by the European war, every voter should have the freedom to follow the dictates of his own conscience in selecting a President and members of Congress, I could not do anything else but withdraw from affiliation with the German-American Alliance."

WOMEN SPEAK IN WALL ST.

Democratic Van So Popular Another Is to be Sent Out in the City.

Too much popularity and the traffic regulations have forced the Van Committee of the Women's Bureau of the Democratic National Committee to divide its forces. The van will hold its meetings as scheduled, but Miss Lou Rogers, the cartoonist, one of its attractions, will leave it and hold other meetings at different places. There were 500 people in the crowd which listened to the van speakers at noon yesterday in Wall Street.

The Democratic women yesterday called up the women at the Republican National Committee headquarters to ask if they knew of any decision made in regard to the political debate to which the Women's Bureau challenged the Republican women. The response was that the decision rested entirely with Miss Frances Keller, Chairman of the Women's Committee of the National Hughes Alliance. She is now in the West with the women who are campaigning for Hughes, and although she has been notified of the challenge, it was said, no word has been received from her.

Dr. Winifred S. Foster of 2,252 Larkin Street, San Francisco, has written the Women's Bureau asking it to notify all women that the only woman nominated for office in California was Josephine M. Fernald, Democratic nominee for Representative in Congress.

APPEALS TO BOHEMIANS.

Their National Alliance Urges Them to Vote as Americans.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The Bohemian National Alliance of America recently addressed to its membership an appeal saying in part:

"In view of the fact that German organizations in this country have assumed a hostile attitude toward one of the candidates for President and have presumed to advise their countrymen how to vote so as to benefit Germany, we deem it proper to caution the Bohemian speaking citizens of the United States not to follow this mischievous example of mixing our natural election for the country which gave us birth with the politics of the country of our adoption.

"Vote for the party which, in your opinion, will carry on the Government to the greatest advantage to the people; vote for those candidates whom you consider best qualified in principles, ability and character. You may vote the Republican, Democratic or Socialist ticket; each of you must decide that for himself. But vote as American citizens, not as Bohemians."

The appeal, which was published widely in Bohemian newspapers, was signed "Bohemian National Alliance of America, Dr. L. J. Fisher, President."

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Aside from the smart lines possessed by these clothes, they are substantially tailored of fabrics that will give excellent service.

The Suit

like the coat, is made of Oxford gray kersey, but lighter in weight, full lined with all wool serge. The *illustration* shows the splendid lines of this suit, and the price is an added attraction. $27.75

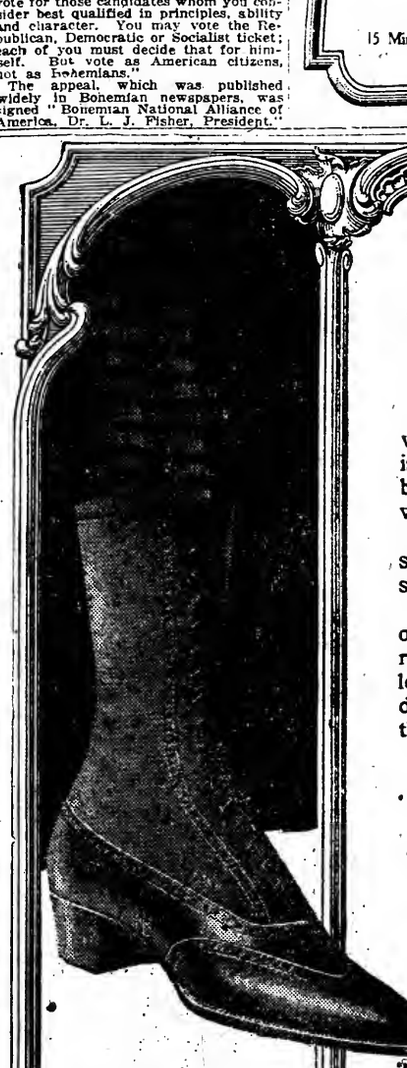
The Overcoat

illustrated, is of heavy Oxford gray kersey, lined with heavy wool lining. To make the slipping on of this coat easy, a satin finished yoke and sleeve linings have been added over the wool lining. $32.50

A careful inspection and comparison of this outfit will prove its superiority to chauffeurs' clothing elsewhere.

Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Herald Square R. H. Macy & Co. New York



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CALLS IT NULLIFIED WORDS

Bombast and a Dish Rag Instead of Soft Voice and Big Stick, the Way He Sums It Up.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18.—Asserting that for three years there had been "no protection of our citizens abroad," Theodore Roosevelt, in an address here tonight on behalf of Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, assailed the course of President Wilson in dealing with Mexico and his conduct of the country's foreign affairs.

"It combined lofty promise and complete failure in performance. It consisted of words which were nullified by deeds," he said in summing up his view of the President's course.

Entering Kentucky in the forenoon, Colonel Roosevelt delivered more than a dozen rear platform addresses before reaching Louisville. Crossing the Ohio River at Cincinnati, his course took him almost to the Tennessee line. At Paris and Cynthiana he told his audiences he was glad to be in Kentucky, where, if it was necessary, "the people were not too proud to fight."

His largest audiences were at Winchester and Richmond, where large crowds greeted him.

On his arrival here this evening he was met at the railroad station by a large crowd, which escorted him to Phoenix Hill Park, about two miles away, where he spoke. Many persons, unable to get in, were turned away.

Colonel Roosevelt began his speech by defending his right to criticise the President. He said:

"At the outset of my speech I wish to point out, as I have elsewhere pointed out, that the doctrine now often advanced as to the impropriety of criticising the President, without any regard as to whether the criticism is or is not just, has no warrant either in history or on grounds of public morality. Andrew Jackson in a message to the Senate on April 15, 1834, put the case exactly as it should be put. He said:

> The President is accountable at the bar of public opinion for every act of his Administration. Subject only to the restraints of truth and justice, the free people of the United States have the undoubted right, as individuals or collectively, orally or in writing, at such times and in such language and form as they may think proper, to discuss his official conduct and express and promulgate their opinions concerning it.

"This lays down the law that should be followed. There must be truth and justice in all that is said of the President, or of any one else; but less than any one other man in the nation has he the right to claim immunity from any criticism that is both just and truthful. I criticize President Wilson because his deeds have belied his words, and his words have belied one another.

"Mr. Wilson's promises before election, both those made in his own speeches and those made in the platform, have been so well-nigh invariably broken that the breaking of them has become a subject for jest even among his own friends.

Questions Wilson's Honor.

"Now, I do not regard such action on the part of Mr. Wilson and his followers and the cynical frankness with which they avow it as a matter for jest. I doubt if it is possible more effectively to undermine public morality in this country than by accustoming the people to regard promises made in politics with cynical amusement as intended only for purposes of deception. A high-minded man regards a promise made on the stump by a candidate for office, a promise intended to secure the support of those to whom it is made, as a pledge which it is as imperatively necessary to redeem as if it were made in private life to a private individual; and its subsequent repudiation in one case can only be justified by conditions substantially like those which would justify it in the other case. An honorable man will scorn an untruth on the stump just as much as off the stump. An honorable man will break a promise made publically in a political campaign just as reluctantly as he will break a promise made to another man in private life. An honorable man keeps faith in public life no less than in private life.

"President Wilson's speeches are models of adroit indirect suggestion and avoidance of downright statement. But the other day at Omaha he seems to have committed himself to the statement that he was 'willing to fight,' but was 'waiting for something worth fighting for,' for something which would 'put all the corpuscles of his blood into shouting shape.' It would be interesting to know exactly what outrage on American citizens, or on the rights of humanity anywhere, which would make him cross the line between being 'willing to fight' and 'too proud to fight.' He certainly did not regard the treacherous murder of Boyd and Adair, and this United States, as 'something worth fighting for.' He did not even write a note about it. The murder of 1,394 men, women and children on the Lusitania did not 'put all the corpuscles of his blood into shouting shape.'

Attacks Dr. Eliot.

"Dr. Charles W. Eliot, former President of Harvard, praises Mr. Wilson for having made a 'great contribution to the peace of the world and to the promotion of humane and just dealings between nations' by having 'gone far to establish as the American policy the policy of non-intervention by force of arms for the protection of miners, commercial adventurers, inventors and workmen in foreign parts,' and by having refused to adopt the 'malign suggestion' to protect the lives of these men 'by punitive expeditions and compelled agreements.' Reduced to concrete terms, this statement of Dr. Eliot is that President Wilson is greatly to be praised because he took no action when some nineteen fine, unoffending, hard-working and totally unarmed American miners and engineers were taken from a railroad train, tortured and murdered by an armed Mexican force. Dr. Eliot has been a severe censor of political morals, strong in his condemnation of bosses, crooked politicians, and demagogic labor leaders; but no corrupt boss, no crooked politician or labor leader, no conscienceless capitalist, has ever preached or practiced a more degrading doctrine, a doctrine more ruinous to the soul and the manhood of this nation, or more destructive to humanity and justice in the world at large, than the doctrine thus set forth by this former college President. There can be no more severe condemnation of Mr. Wilson than to say that he is not unworthy of such praise. American women are raped and American children murdered in Mexico; American men are tortured to death; hundreds of our people are slain; continual forays are made into our own territory; Mexico itself is utterly devastated and its people slaughtered by the hundred thousand; and Dr. Eliot denounces as a 'malign suggestion' any proposal to put a stop to these horrors in the only way by which it is possible to stop them. It would be unfair to China to compare Dr. Eliot with even an old-school Chinese statesman.

The Recent U-Boat Raid.

Colonel Roosevelt then declared in an extended argument that the President's course toward Germany had encouraged a defiant attitude on the part of Mexico. Then, referring to the recent submarine raid, he said:

"The 'guarantee' of the safety of noncombatants aboard the vessels recently torpedoed off our coast was carried out by American destroyers, not by the German submarines; if the Germans had themselves made good and intended to make good their guarantee, there would have been no necessity for American destroyers to be present.

"At the outset of this war Mr. Wilson had one of two courses to follow. He could by deeds stand up for our own rights against every one, and champion the rights of the weak against the strong in all cases; or else he could submit to our being wronged by every one, and acquiesce tamely when wrongs were committed by the strong against the weak, even although we had covenanted that such wrongs should not be committed. The first was the course of honor, of temporary risk, and of permanent safety. He did not follow it. The second was the course of dishonor, of temporary safety, and of permanent danger. He followed it.

"Instead of speaking softly and carrying a big stick, President Wilson spoke bombastically and carried a dish rag. For these offenses against us I blame the Germans, for nothing can excuse their jeopardising and taking the lives of men, women, and children; and I do not believe that under like circumstances we would have done what they have done. For their less heinous offenses against our property rights I blame the British, but I blame them much less, and I do believe that under like circumstances we would have acted in the same way, if other nations would have let us. But I blame the United States even more than I blame Germany, and far more than I blame England, for in our case there has been no splendid alloy of heroism to offset the wrongdoing."

44 NEW ELECTION DISTRICTS

Total Number in New York City Increased to 2,123.

Forty-four new election districts in New York City were created yesterday by the Board of Elections. The action was made necessary by the growth in population in the existing districts. Seven were added to Manhattan, making a total of 838; sixteen to the Bronx, giving a total of 289; nine to Brooklyn, making a total of 782, and twelve to Queens, a total of 189. No new districts were added to Richmond, the number there remaining forty-seven. The total number of election districts in the city is now 2,123, instead of the 2,079 last year.

The creation of the new districts was made in pursuance of the statute which requires that none shall exceed 500 voters in number. The boundaries of the new districts will be mapped out within the next two weeks, and efforts will be made to have the new divisions of the old districts made as equal in numbers of voters as practicable.

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of New York Times

Issue of Oct. 19th

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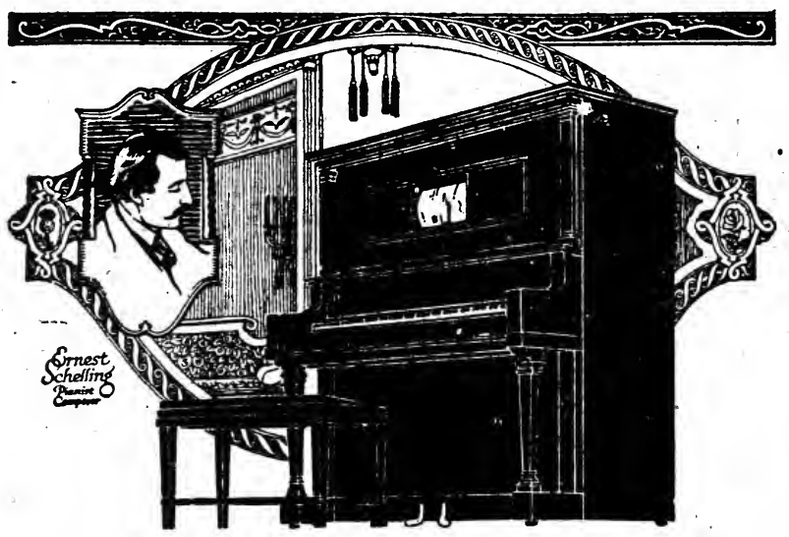

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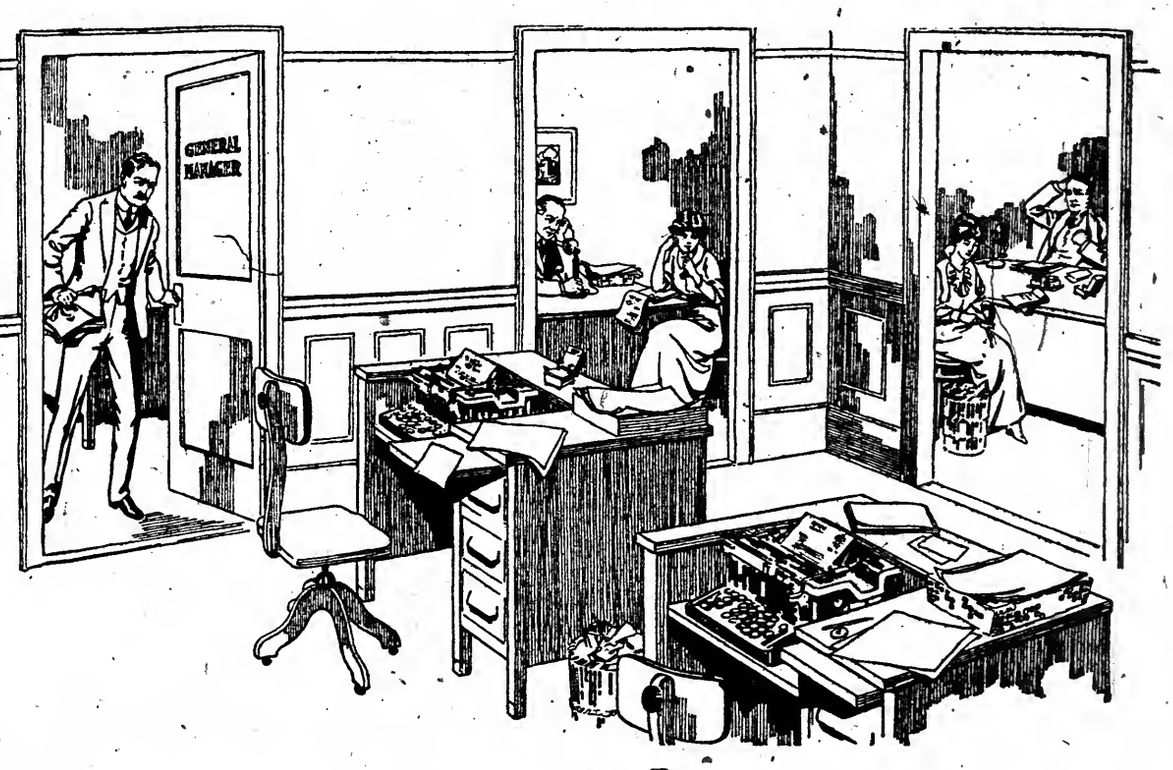

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LEO TOLSTOY'S PLAY MAKES A TRIUMPH

'The Living Corpse,' a Very Human Work, Is Artistically Produced at the Irving Place.

CONCISE, THROBBING STORY

R. Christians, Heinrich Marlow, Annie Rub-Forster, Flora Arndt Excel in Posthumous Drama.

An artistic triumph quite as great as was achieved by the American stage in the production of Galsworthy's "Justice" last spring was registered by the local German stage last night when the first performance in this country of Leo Tolstoy's drama, "Der lebende Leichnam" ("The Living Corpse,") was given at the Irving Place Theatre. It is rarely that New York playgoers are offered an opportunity of witnessing a drama so sincerely human and so artistically produced as this posthumous work of the Russian author, acted by Rudolf Christians and his splendid company.

It is related that this play remained unprinted and unacted until several years after the death of Count Tolstoy at his request, since its characters and the story were taken from life, and he did not wish to offend the principals, many of them prominent in Russian society. Certainly the drama's roots burrow into life itself; even in form it is not of the theatre, but unfolds its story in a series of concise, throbbing slices of life.

As originally written there were twelve of these scenes grouped in six acts. All except one of these episodes were included in the version acted last night, but the division was into three acts. In a drama so episodical a swift succession of scenes is essential, and this was achieved by the use of an inner stage with the alternate episodes acted on it and the fore-stage. By means of this old device the performance occupied but little more time than the average drama consumes. The ingenuity and taste displayed in devising the settings was no negligible part of the worth of the whole.

If Tolstoi intended his drama to convey anything but an absorbing story, it was the irony of laws which bind those united unhappily in wedlock so inflexibly that there is no escape except through a breaking of the moral law or through death. The protagonist of the drama is a weak but by no means vicious man, who is convinced that his wife loves another, and who is willing to stand aside that she may marry him. He shrinks at the distasteful business of furnishing false evidence that would procure a divorce, and he falters when he tries to kill himself. It is a gypsy woman, whose impassioned but pure love has come to fill the void in his life, who counsels a sudden disappearance.

And so he becomes a living dead man and his wife innocently marries the other man when there is convincing evidence that he has been drowned. Months later a blackmailer learns the secret of the live corpse through overhearing him tell the tale in a low restaurant, and the three are brought to trial.

When the first husband learns from his lawyer that exile with his former wife in Siberia or perhaps forgiveness by the Church, but with no release for either, are the only sentences they can get, he shoots himself in the crowded foyer of the court.

With but a few exceptions the play was beautifully acted. Direktor Christians gave a magnificent performance in the title rôle, suggesting the overwhelming moral struggle in which the man was constantly engaged and the gradual physical and spiritual disintegration with fine skill. Annie Rub-Forster as the wife, Heinrich Marlow, Ernst Hanns Unterkircher, Flora Arndt, and Margarete Christians were all excellent.

"Der lebende Leichnam" has been acted in Vienna and in Berlin Max Reinhardt produced it in one of his theatres. It is not strange that American producers have passed it by, because its episodic character and its unhappy ending would militate against its achieving any great popularity. And yet there is more real drama in any of a number of its scenes than in a dozen false and futile Broadway "punch" melodramas. In its succession of episodes there is the cumulative force inherent in the old Greek tragedies. Surely the drama offers a chance for an American manager who wants to do something notable. Without waiting for that hypothetical time lovers of true art in the theatre should journey to the Irving Place. The play is published in English, so a knowledge of German is not necessary.

MRS. GAYNOR WINS ENCORE.

Her Songs at Irish Bazaar Concert Rewarded with Red Roses.

Mrs. William J. Gaynor, wife of the late Mayor of this city, sang at the Irish Bazaar concert to an audience that filled the concert hall of the Madison Square Garden last evening. She received an encore and a bunch of red roses. Mrs. Gaynor, who wore a handsome gown of silver cloth and white fur, was fourth on the program. Her first number was an air from Tschaikowsky's "Jeanne d'Arc." This was warmly applauded, and the roses were presented. There was more applause for "Killarney," her second number. Mrs. Gaynor returned to bow, but was brought back again, and sang as an encore an old Irish folk song, "Widow Machree."

The first encore of the evening was given to Miss Nora Power, who, after singing an "Irish Battle Song" of the tenth century, gave for her second number "Irish Volunteers," several lines ending: "The men that England could not buy." This, according to the program, was "written for the volunteers by Maeve Cavanagh, the Irish poetess, imprisoned by the English." Miss Power sang the "Wearing of the Green" as an encore. The program closed with a recitation, "Liberty and the Lion," a poem on the present war by Eva Bedorff.

There was not a great crowd at the Bazaar last evening, but the attendance is increasing. It was said that the bazaar, which is to close on Sunday night, might be continued into the following week, when it is expected the proceeds would reach a quarter of a million dollars.

HALT 9 O'CLOCK'S OPENING.

Miniature Theatre in West 58th St. Faces License Difficulty.

The Nine o'Clock Theatre will not open tonight for the first time, as originally planned. There has been a hitch in obtaining a theatre license for the playhouse, which is the building at 22 West Fifty-eighth Street.

When the Building Inspectors saw the theatre they refused to pass upon it on the ground that the regular run of moving theatres having tenants above them had not been satisfied. Helen Freeman, who was William Gillette's leading woman last season, is promoting the miniature playhouse. It is said $20 000 was expended in remodeling the place.

In the block between Fifth and Sixth Avenues in this street there are many fine residences, and it is said many of the neighbors objected to the establishing of a playhouse there, alleging that it would lower property values. In the block are the homes of Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, Horace Chase Stebbins, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield and Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander.

ASKS RECEIVER FOR PLAYS.

Mrs. Wertheimer Says She Didn't Get Chattel Mortgage on Her Works

Mrs. Mary Lee Wertheimer of New York and Milford, Penn., who has been sued by George Blumenthal for $16,885 under an alleged agreement by Mrs. Wertheimer to finance her musical plays, "The Romance of Eta" and "Noto," which played for one night at Stamford and Hartford, Conn., filed an application in the Supreme Court yesterday for the appointment of a receiver of the productions. Mrs. Wertheimer alleges that she has paid Blumenthal all she agreed to give him and $1 350 additional. She says he promised to give her a chattel mortgage on the properties used in the production, but has failed to do so.

Mrs. Wertheimer also asks an injunction restraining Blumenthal from doing anything to prevent the further production of "Noto" on the ground that the play hasn't had a reasonable test and she realizes that its failure would be a reflection on her work.

Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn Operated On.

Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn, who before her marriage was Edna May, the actress, was operated on for appendicitis yesterday afternoon in the Woman's Hospital, 141 West 109th Street. At the hospital late last night it was said the patient was resting comfortably. Since her return from Europe a year ago, Mrs. Lewisohn has been raising funds for English war charities and is said to have collected $100,000 for the fund by acting in moving pictures. As Edna May she may be her biggest hit as Salvation Nell in "The Belle of New York."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first public performance of the new musical play, "Go To It," at the Princess next Tuesday night, will be preceded by an invitation performance Monday night.

Annis Hughes returned to New York yesterday to undergo an operation for an injury to her knee received some time ago. The operation, which will be performed in the Polyclinic Hospital, will prevent her from appearing on the stage for several weeks.

Florence Rockwell sailed Saturday for Australia, where she will appear under the management of J. C. Williamson, Ltd., in American plays for six months. She will first be seen in "Common Clay."

Blanche Duffield has been engaged by John Cort for the title role in the Herbert-Blossom operetta, "The Princess Pat," to succeed Venita Fitzhugh, who is suffering from throat trouble. Ruth Welsh is singing the same role in a second company.

E. H. Sothern began rehearsals yesterday in "If I Were King," in which he will appear on tour for the benefit of the British Red Cross.

The Messrs. Shubert have placed in rehearsal a new Viennese operetta by Willner C. Bodansky and Edmund Eysler that will be called "Lieutenant Gus."

Harold Vermilye, who played last year in "It Pays to Advertise," has been engaged by Ernest Shuter for a role in "Stringa."

A new number entitled "Hello, I've Been Looking for You," was introduced in the Hippodrome show yesterday. Joseph Parsons is the soloist of the number.

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FIFTH AVENUE at THIRTY-SECOND ST., NEW YORK

DEPUTIES ADOPT TWO NEW PRAYERS

Episcopalians Take Action Intended to Meet Changing National Conditions.

FAVOR PUBLICITY WORK

Formation of a Permanent Church Bureau Urged—Bishops Oppose Women as Lay Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—The will to get closer to national life manifested itself throughout the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in session here today.

The House of Deputies adopted two of the fifteen proposed new prayers for the Book of Common Prayer, all intended to bring the American communion in closer touch with the new conditions. It approved one prayer for State Legislatures and another for courts and Magistrates.

The spirit of '76 was revived in a resolution introduced by Roland S. Morris of Philadelphia, substituting for the suggested prayer for the country the prayer offered by Washington when the armies of the Revolution were disbanded, as follows:

"I now make it my earnest prayer that God would keep the United States in His holy protection; that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow citizens of the United States at large, and particularly for their brethren who have served in the field. And finally that He would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humanity, and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion and without an humble imitation of whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy nation."

Episcopalians have for months been discussing the qualities of General Washington as a churchman. A few days ago a resolution was introduced in the convention and referred to a committee providing that on the Sunday nearest Washington's Birthday there should be a special service in his memory. The prayer of Washington is to be considered together with the one which now appears in the prayer book.

Another sign of the desire to keep pace with new conditions was the adoption of a report today favoring a permanent church publicity bureau.

"The possibility of having a judiciously managed system of publicity," the report says, "conducted from a central bureau is worthy of careful consideration. It would be possible, if the means could be provided, to conduct a work which could keep the public, the various provinces and dioceses in touch with the activities of the Protestant Episcopal church during the triennium. The committee feels that this publicity work conservatively and carefully conducted, and yet with spiritual zeal, could be made a valuable auxiliary to the preaching mission of the church."

The resolution as passed provides for a joint committee to be composed of one Bishop, two presbyters, and three laymen, with power to fill vacancies and to associate with them others, as may be desirable.

The House of Bishops today recommended that the Ten Commandments be printed in the Prayer Book both in the abridged form as provided for in the revision, and in the form in which they appear in the Old Testament, with the Rabbinical comment attached.

The Bishops, following the report of the deputies' committee, today pronounced as inexpedient the proposal of Robert H. Gardiner of Maine to admit women as lay deputies to the General Convention. As, however, the original resolution is on the calendar of the House of Deputies, a lively debate may result. Should the deputies favor the innovation, the Bishops would have the opportunity to change their minds.

The Bishops declined to grant the request of Bishop Roots of Hankow that he have women as members of his council. His fellow Bishops did not consider it wise to appoint women to official positions, but suggested, however, that he might have a consulting council of women.

The convention tomorrow will devote itself to the Prayer Book revision.

SALESMANSHIP CLUB SURE.

One Thousand Business Men at Waldorf Hear of Success of Plan.

The Salesmanship Club of New York, which is an outcome of the recent World's Salesmanship Congress held in Detroit, is assured. This was announced at a meeting of more than one thousand business men, salesmen, and representatives of business houses held in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Similar clubs are being organized in all the leading cities of the country, twenty-seven having been organized within the last few weeks.

The speakers last night were Hugh Chalmers, President of the Chalmers Motor Company; N. A. Hawkins, General Sales Manager of the Ford Motor Company; Edward A. Woods, President of the National Board of Underwriters, and C. Louis Allen, President of the Pyrene Manufacturing Company. They all agreed that the day of the efficient salesman was at hand, and that with the close of the war this country would have to exert itself to the utmost to hold its place as one of the great export nations of the world.

One of the present office of the club in New York is 303 Fifth Avenue. It is intended to erect a splendid clubhouse within the near future. Already some of the largest corporations as well as prominent business men have signed up for life memberships in the club.

EDISON EMPLOYES STRIKE.

Some 600 Men Go Out When Union Organizer Is Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 18.—Between 500 and 600 of the employes of Thomas A. Edison's plant here walked out on strike this afternoon because Neal F. White, who had been active in organizing the Edison employes, was discharged. White was secretary of the Edison Protective Association, formed to extend the organized labor movement in the plant, which is run on an open shop basis.

White was discharged for his failure to report for duty on Monday or Tuesday, though he insisted that his absence was due to illness. When this became known union men in various departments began to quit work. A committee representing the management of the plant had a conference in the afternoon with a committee from the strikers, but no settlement was agreed upon. Those who quit are less than 10 per cent. of the employes in the plant.

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BILLY SUNDAY INVITED AGAIN

Brooklyn Committee Renews Request for a Campaign.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Billy Sunday Committee yesterday at the home of the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, it was voted to renew the invitation signed by 400 preachers and laymen of Brooklyn to Sunday asking him to conduct a campaign in Brooklyn after his campaign in Manhattan, or if for any reason the Manhattan campaign should be postponed, to conduct the campaign in Brooklyn first.

At the close of the committee meeting, Dr. Young said:

"We have little doubt that Billy Sunday will come to Brooklyn for a campaign some time in the near future. Our committee will continue active, and already has a number of the features of the campaign fairly well outlined."

Miss Hoffman's Recital.

Miss Llora Hoffman, a young American soprano, made her first appearance in America at a song recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. She sang German Lieder, French songs by Louis Aubert, and the heroine's principal air from Charpentier's "Louise," and American songs in English by Lang, Whelpley, Rummel, Kramer Branscombe, and Frank Ribb, her excellent accompanist. Miss Hoffman's voice has power and range; and when it is heard at its best, its quality is admirable. Her present technical equipment, however, does not always permit it to be heard at its best. Her production of tone is often laborious and strained, and the voice is not always well placed. With all its power she is apt to force it unnecessarily, with an unavoidable loss of quality. It generally sounded best yesterday when she sang with only moderate power, and especially when she let her tones come forth freely and spontaneously. Miss Hoffman sang with sincerity, without affectation; but she has not yet learned to differentiate and express in her interpretations variety of mood and emotional significance. In common with most young singers, she needs to think, to feel, to learn that music is emotional expression, and to find her way toward its expression.

To Resentence Stielow on Oct. 25.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—The Court of Appeals today ordered that Charles F. Stielow, convicted of the murders of Charles B. Phelps and Miss Margaret Wolcott, be brought from Sing Sing Prison Oct. 25 to be resentenced by the court. Stielow's petition for a new trial was recently denied.

This afternoon at three o'clock

DUO-ART MUSICALE

in the

LITTLE RECITAL SALON

Aeolian Hall

29 West 42nd Street

An interesting program will be presented, each number exactly as played by one of the following noted pianists:

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Admission Without Charge

By Arrangement Metropolitan Opera Co.

DIAGHILEFF'S Ballet Russe

MANHATTAN Opera House, 34th & 8th Av

Evgs. (except Wed.) 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30.

TONIGHT at 8:30

Petrouchka; Les Sylphides; Thamar.

Fri. Evg., Oct. 20—Sadko; Le Spectre de la Rose; Les Papillons (American Premiere); Cleopatre.

Sat. Mat., Oct. 21—Petrouchka; Le Spectre de la Rose; Prince Igor; Thamar.

Sat. Eve., Oct. 21—Scheherasade; Les Sylphides; Cleopatre.

PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor.

SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES.

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SYMPHONY

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WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.

FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON NEXT SUNDAY AFT. AT 3 AT AEOLIAN HALL.

Symphony in D.....Mozart

Sinfonia and Arioso.....Bach

Symphony No. 6, "Pastoral"...Beethoven

Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

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Schumann-Heink, Gluck, Leginska, Elman, Novaes, Choir Cathedral St. John. SUBSCRIPTIONS, $1 to $6, for either series, at Room 1902, Aeolian Hall.

Manhattan Opera House

Concerts That Are Different!

NEXT SUNDAY AT 8:15

Percy Grainger—Oscar Hammerstein, Orchestra of 70—O. SPIRESCU, Cond. Popular Prices—Seats at Box Office.

Oct. 29—Jacques Thibaud—his first appearance in America after fighting in the trenches.

Nov. 5—OSSIP GABRILOWICH — Tschaikowsky's Pathetique Symphony.

AEOLIAN HALL THIS AFTERNOON at 3. Song Recital

ROSALIE WIRTHLIN

AEOLIAN HALL, TOMORROW EVE. at 8:15

SONG RECITAL

MARTHA PHILLIPS

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft. Oct. 21st, at 2:30.

VIOLIN RECITAL

ZIMBALIST

STEINWAY PIANO.

Tickets at WOLFSOHN BUREAU, 1 W. 34 St.

Only Recital in New York

Carreno

Carnegie Hall, Fri. Eve., Oct. 27, at 8:15. Seats at Box Office. Mgt. J. W. Cochran. Steinway Piano.

CORT West 48 St. | Tom. Mat. At 2. | Oct. 24

Maud Powell VIOLIN RECITAL

Seats $1.50 to 50c., at Box Office, or GODFREY TURNER, 1400 B'WAY. Steinway Piano Used.

Aeolian Hall, Thursday Aft., Oct. 26, at 3

HAROLD BAUER

"COMPOSERS OF THE PAST" Programme. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL Song Recital To-night at 8:15.

MME. FLORENCE MULFORD

Seats 50c. to $2. Mgment. Haensel & Jones.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Oct. 23, at 8:15.

PIANO RECITAL Lester Donahue

Tickets 50c to $2. Mgt. Winton & Livingston.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Dally Mat. at 2

Wm. Rock & Frances White, Greater Morgan Dancers, "Chic" Sale, Claude Gillingwater & Co., others, and Marie Nordstrom.

BROADWAY THEATRE at 41st St. | VIVIAN MARTIN in "HER FATHER'S SON" Next Week, Francis X. Bushman in "Romeo & Juliet"

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 69 WEST 66TH ST. NOW OPEN

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NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Sat. & Wed.

NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY 23d.

KLAW & ERLANGER'S MUSICAL COMEDY MASTERPIECE.

MISS SPRINGTIME

After the play see (Atop This Theatre) ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2.

Pollyanna

The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30.

Arms AND THE Girl

Turn to the Right!

GAIETY THEATRE. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.

GEO. COHAN'S Th. B'way, 43d St. Evs. at 8:20. 4 Times More At This Theatre. MOVES OCT. 23 TO THE BELASCO THEATRE

DAVID BELASCO presents

Seven Chances

MONDAY, OCT. 23—Seats TODAY.

RUTH CHATTERTON in a new comedy, "COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN."

EMPIRE B'way 40 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. | LAST 2 WEEKS

"SPARKLING COMEDY."—Times.

MARGARET ANGLIN in Wm. Somerset Maugham's Comedy, "Caroline"

LYCEUM 45 St. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. | LAST 2 WEEKS

"A Great Actor in a Great Play."—American.

OTIS SKINNER in Booth Tarkington's Comedy Success, "MISTER ANTONIO"

CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Last Matinee Saturday 2:20. LAST 4 TIMES.

GEORGE ARLISS in PAGANINI

BEG. THURS. EVE., OCT. 26. Seats Today.

JOHN DREW in "MAJOR PENDENNIS"

Knickerbocker B'way, 38 St. Evenings at 8:15.

MATINEES SATURDAY & WEDNESDAY 2:15.

DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD

in THE MUSIC MASTER

Seats now for all (7 Weeks) Performances.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.

MATINEE TODAY at 2:30.

—LAST 4 TIMES—

THE BOOMERANG

NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW.

After 4 mos. at the Cohan Theatre, *Seven Chances.*

Cohan & Harris (Formerly Theatre Casino) W. 43d St. Evs. 8:20. Last Matinee Saturday 2:20. LAST 4 TIMES "THE INTRUDER"

NEXT WED. NIGHT—Seats Today

WM. A. BRADY WILL PRESENT "OBJECT MATRIMONY"

by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.

UNDER SENTENCE

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REPUBLIC W. 42D ST. LAST 4 TIMES. Last Matinee Saturday 2:20.

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GLOBE Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinee Sat. & Wed. 2:20.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the New Musical Play "BETTY" Famous Siebs Chorus.

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Harry Bernard in "Prince in a Pawn Shop," Crimson St. Mys. Miss Grandin in person tonight.

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Every Eve. at 8:15 All Seats Reserved 15, 25, 50.

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THE MAN WHO CAME BACK

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Shubert Theat., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Last Matinee Saturday 2:15. | Last Week

THE GIRL FROM BRAZIL

OPENING MONDAY, OCT. 23. Oliver Morosco's New Musical Farce | Seat Sale Today

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Pierrot the Prodigal

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"Remains unchallenged as the great event of the season."—The Times.

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

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Victor Mapes' Uproarious Comedy

TONIGHT AT 8:45. HUSH!

Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

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44TH ST. THEATRE, Just W. of Broadway | TODAY AND FRIDAY 2:30.

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Two Six Productions, "The Vision of Salome" and "Nair, the Slave."

Extra concert Sunday night, Oct. 22, when Miss Allan will appear in her sacred interpretations and the Maud Allan Symphony Orchestra will render a special programme.

Prices $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c.

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"Audience laughed heartily and freely."—Globe.

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PARK THEATRE, 58th St. & Broadway. NEXT MONDAY EVE. and Twice Daily Thereafter THE NEW THRILL FILM. THE MASQUE OF LIFE

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81 st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. 8980 Schuyler

WM. S. HART in "RETURN OF 'DRAW' EGAN."

Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE. Mat. Today 10c, 15c. Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th, E. of B'way. OPENS NEXT SAT. EVE.

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And there isn't a better cabaret in town—twenty star features—evenings seven to one.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1916.

IF NOT BRYAN, WHO?

Mr. HUGHES won't tell us what he would have done after the sinking of the Lusitania, because, he says, he would have prevented the Lusitania from being sunk. He won't tell us how he stands on the repeal of the eight-hour law, because if he had been President there would have been no eight-hour law. These are the only attempts he has made to answer the question, "What would you have done?" but perhaps he means to answer other subjections of that question in the same manner; and this emboldens us to ask, with confidence that he will make at least the same sort of answer:

"What would you have done in the way of placing an embargo on munitions, and what would you have done if Congress had shown a disposition to pass a resolution warning Americans to stay off liners?"

These questions are not captious or frivolous. The elements which want an embargo placed on munitions, which wanted Americans kept off armed liners and will want it again if submarine warfare is renewed, are all supporting Mr. HUGHES. It is because of Mr. WILSON'S attitude on those two chief questions, as much as anything else, that they are supporting Mr. HUGHES; and they expect him to reverse Mr. WILSON'S policy in those matters. We know what Mr. WILSON'S attitude was, and the hyphen votes it cost him; it is only fair that Mr. HUGHES should tell us his attitude. The attitude of his party, so far as it has spoken officially, is shown by the vote on the Gore and McLemore resolutions: in the Senate nineteen Republicans voted to table the Gore resolution, twelve against; in the House ninety-three Republicans voted to table the McLemore resolution, 102 against.

If Mr. HUGHES answers these questions in his present manner, he will refuse to tell what he would have done about these proposals to surrender American rights, because if he had been President there would have been no majority of the Republicans in the House agitating and voting for a surrender of American rights. That is an answer he will not dare to make.

One of the ways in which Mr. HUGHES would have prevented the sinking of the Lusitania, he tells us, would be by not appointing BRYAN Secretary of State. Then would he have prevented the sinking by appointing JAMES R. MANN Secretary of State? MANN is the official leader of Mr. HUGHES'S party in the House, and voted, with the majority of his followers, to back down before Germany and abandon to her mercy Americans who insisted on having armed liners. Or would he have appointed JACOB H. GALLINGER? He is the official floor leader of the party in the Senate, and he voted the same way. Would he have appointed ALBERT B. CUMMINS, LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN, or ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE? They are Republican leaders of such eminence that they were rivals with Mr. HUGHES for the Presidential nomination; and they all voted against the tabling of the Gore resolution. Would he have appointed THEODORE E. BURTON, another eminent rival of his, who went to Milwaukee to solicit the support of the German vote? By the appointment of what eminent Republican would Mr. HUGHES have so terrified Germany that she would have been afraid to sink the Lusitania? In the whole House, in the whole Senate, he could not have found more than one Republican of prominence enough to be considered for the Secretaryship of State who did not truckle and abase himself and his party to Germany with an abjectness that was never, in his worst moments, shown by Mr. BRYAN. That one Republican was Senator LODGE; and if Mr. HUGHES would have offended and repulsed his hyphenate supporters by the appointment of Senator LODGE, he will not dare to say so.

THE PIVOTAL ISSUE.

Ever since Mr. HUGHES went on the stump the country has been trying to find out what the chief Republican issue is. It has been one thing one day, another the next. For some weeks now the eight-hour law seemed to be selected finally, after the elimination of so many others that wouldn't work, as the "great exigency" which Mr. HUGHES must have foreseen when it forced him from the bench. Returns from the eight-hour law are not encouraging. The Hon. WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, the alert Chairman of the Republican National Committee, sees the need of another quick turn:

I do not think the eight-hour law is the pivotal issue. To me, and I believe Mr. HUGHES has made it plain, industrial preparedness, for which the Democrats in Washington have made no preparation whatever, is the big thing for us to think about.

Alas! Is the pivotal issue always to be off its pivot? Surely Mr. WILLCOX and Mr. HUGHES are aware that the accursed Democrats, not content with providing with unparalleled scope for military and naval national defense, have by the organization of the Council of National Defense provided for that co-ordination and co-operation of the national resources, that selfsame "industrial preparedness."

So another pivotal issue falls. And there is mighty little time before the Tuesday after the first Monday in November to conjure up its successor.

REACHING THE LIMIT.

The German Government, in the course of a correspondence on the subject of the sinking of the Lusitania, submitted to this Government on Feb. 16 a proposal which, as officials at Washington informed the press, embodied the basis of an agreement. It was found to be unacceptable to the United States. The exact nature of it was not made public; but yesterday THE TIMES and other newspapers published the general intent of it, which was that Germany offered regret and indemnity, maintaining that the sinking was justifiable, although the destruction of American lives was not.

The Sun, however, went further, and printed the amazing statement that this unacceptable proposal had been accepted by the United States. If this assertion was believed, it could only have been by persons who had forgotten the course of events after Feb. 16. For on April 18 President WILSON sent to the German Government a note threatening to break off relations with it, and giving the Lusitania sinking as one of the reasons. If he had accepted the expression of regret and offer of indemnity suggested by Germany on Feb. 16, how could he be threatening on April 18 to break off relations with her, as if no such offer had been made and accepted? If on Feb. 16 he had accepted the view of Germany that the sinking was justifiable, how could he, on April 18, be informing her that the sinking was "wanton and without the slightest color of justification"? His language on this point was:

> Great liners like the Lusitania and Arabic and mere passenger boats like the Sussex have been attacked without a moment's warning * * * and the lives of noncombatants, passengers, and crew have been destroyed wholesale and in a manner which the Government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification.

And the conclusion was that unless the German Government should "immediately declare and effect an abandonment" of this warfare, "the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether."

Acting Secretary of State POLK yesterday denied The Sun's assertions flatly. "The note," he said, "has not been accepted, and is not to be given out." But Mr. POLK'S denial was not necessary to any newspaper reader whose memory goes back six months. The whole Republican campaign has been one of misrepresentation, misinterpretation and misstatement, but this is quite the most remarkable incident in all its devious progress.

TABOO IN OHIO.

The most salient figure in the imperfectly "united" Republican Party, its most energetic and popular orator, the man without whose supporters Mr. HUGHES has no ghost of a chance of election, spoke in Louisville last night. He had been whisked through Ohio, through Cincinnati. The Republican managers don't dare to let THEODORE ROOSEVELT speak in Ohio. They are afraid that Mr. WILSON will carry it. They need all the help they can get. Mr. ROOSEVELT, it seems, would be a danger, not a help. Mr. HUGHES'S "Americanism," the "Americanism" of the Republican Party in Ohio, is amply illustrated by the taboo put on Mr. ROOSEVELT. Deal tenderly with the hyphen.

MR. HUGHES'S FIGURES.

From cart-tail and soap-box orators in a political campaign the indulgent American public is accustomed to hear many weird and surprising utterances. They serve at times to entertain, if they do not instruct or disgust, those attracted by the brazen outcries at the street corners. But the electorate has been educated to demanding a higher standard on the part of men of some pretensions, and they rarely fail to measure up to it. This being the case, it must have pained many of his friends and supporters to read the published accounts of some of the speeches now being made by the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

At Mitchell, S. D., for instance, Mr. HUGHES assailed the Democrats because of the Underwood Tariff act, which he denounced as not providing sufficient revenue. He said:

> In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, under the Payne-Aldrich tariff, our imports were $1,800,000,000 and our tariff revenue was $319,000,000. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, under the Underwood tariff, our imports had increased to $2,197,000,000, but our tariff revenue had fallen to $212,000,000. Think of that—a vast increase in imports and a vast decrease in revenue.

This kind of talk does no credit to Mr. HUGHES'S intellectual honesty. It is mere pettifogging and of a kind that he would not have permitted of an advocate in the days when he sat as a Judge.

It is perfectly well known that the increase in imports in the fiscal year 1916 was of raw materials which found their outlet in the tremendous exports of manufactured goods. The difference in the total of imports in the two years mentioned was, in round numbers, about $300,000,000. This is accounted for by the added $309,000,000 of "crude materials for use in manufacturing" imported in 1916. Of manufactures ready for consumption, the year 1916 showed imports $93,000,000 less than did 1913. In other words, under the Payne-Aldrich tariff, millions more of manufactured goods were imported and less raw materials than under the Underwood tariff. Under the latter, more raw materials were brought in and vastly more manufactured goods sent out. Exports of manufactured goods ready for consumption in the fiscal year 1916 amounted to $1,996,367,492 as against $672,268,163 in 1913.

But, aside from this matter of statistics, the plain inference to be drawn from Mr. HUGHES'S remarks is that the Underwood act was designed to take the place of the Payne-Aldrich act as a revenue getter. As this was expressly disclaimed at the time the former was passed, and as the income tax adjunct was enacted for the specific purpose of making good the deficit, the unfairness of this statement is apparent. And, by the way, has Mr. HUGHES yet suggested that, in the event of his election, he will urge the repeal of the income tax provisions?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

It is now almost a daily experience for Mr. HUGHES to have to answer questions put to him by some one in the audience. His answers are characterized by a colorable imitation of cleverness. We do not know what effect they have upon his audiences. Manner counts for much, gesture and the appearance of earnestness and sincerity for something, and we suppose an audience in sympathy with Mr. HUGHES and desiring his election would be perfectly satisfied.

It must be different with his questioners. For instance, how much information did Mr. HUGHES give to the "heckler" who at Sioux City interrupted his discourse with the question whether if elected President he would favor the repeal of the Adamson law by giving him this answer: "My dear sir, you cannot repeal a surrender." We imagine the audience was delighted, but it is plain that Mr. HUGHES did not answer the question. He pointed out that the act takes effect Jan. 1, that it would have been three months in operation before he would become President if elected, and that its operation is to be studied for six or nine months, and that "the act will have completed its purpose before Congress will have its session in the following December." That explanation does not answer the question whether Mr. HUGHES believes that the act is harmful and wicked and should be repealed. In other words, Mr. HUGHES dodged the issue. Why did he not have the courage to say that he would recommend the repeal of the act? That ought to be his position, if there is any sincerity in his criticism of the course adopted by Mr. WILSON to avert a railroad strike.

There was another question, "What would you have done in that eleventh hour to avert and forestall the railroad strike?" Mr. HUGHES replied that if arbitration had been refused he would have gone right to the American people, would have stated the facts "and put the responsibility where it belonged." Furthermore, he would have set an impartial commission of inquiry at work. To unthinking minds that might seem to be a good answer. But every man of ordinary intelligence knows that the strike would not have been averted by going to the people and putting the responsibility where it belonged. The brotherhoods were entirely willing to assume all responsibility. Their minds were made up. The difference between Mr. HUGHES and President WILSON is that Mr. HUGHES would have had a strike and then set a commission of inquiry to look into its justification, while Mr. WILSON averted the strike and got Congress to authorize a commission of inquiry to observe the operation of the Adamson law. So far as this argument goes, Mr. HUGHES asks to be elected President on the principle that an inquiry following a strike is more desirable than an inquiry without a strike.

"BLUE SKY" LAWS.

On the day that the call was issued for a convention of State railway commissioners to oppose Federal regulation of interstate commerce, the Supreme Court listened to arguments against the State control of interstate commerce in securities. It is not exactly known how many States have enacted "blue sky" laws. Thirty-six States had them before their legislatures. Some failed, some were vetoed, some were declared unconstitutional in State courts, some in Federal courts. The question is almost the way, does not belong with whose as broad as that presented between the State and Federal control of railways, and there is a similarity of argument. It is as undesirable that there should be a score or two of different laws regulating the market for securities as that there should be inconsistent regulation of railway rates.

Although the fashion was set in Kansas and was most followed in the West, New York was not exempt from the contagion. One House passed the Goldberg bill over the protest of the Chamber of Commerce, and the nature of the arguments before the Supreme Court shows vitality in the idea that there can be a pure food law passed for investments. It is amusing that the West should think it necessary to defend itself against the sale of Eastern securities, for the East is a sufferer from many Western investment misadventures. There is a particular reason why New York is interested more than the West in the "blue sky" argument. Western States have only local financial markets. There is semblance of reason why such markets should be under local control. But the Eastern States, and particularly New York, finance the continent.

Laws which, like these annulled in the lower courts and appealed to Washington, forbid a mail business in securities disturb interstate finance unendurably, from the point of both borrowers and lenders. Missouri, South Carolina, Kentucky, and Texas are among States which have badgered foreign insurance companies into legal resistance to unwise statutes. The Federal regulation of such matters could hardly be worse, and might not be better, but there would be a single set of rules to be obeyed. The appeal from the States to the United States, therefore, is reasonable. The defense of the States against the Federal invasion of what they have considered their prerogatives is to pass better laws. It would be better if State conventions of Attorneys General and Commissioners should concern themselves with the perfection of State legislation rather than with attacks upon Federal regulation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

It Probably Was Time for a Change.

Something, and even much, of the disappointment and discouragement into which the believers in prison reform along the lines of the "new penology" were thrown by Mr. OSBORNE'S petulant abandonment of the task he had so well begun in Sing Sing, will be removed by statements of opinions and purposes made by CALVIN DERRICK, the present Acting Warden, in an interview printed by The Evening Post.

Mr. DERRICK clearly manifested, by what he said, that he has both the inclination and the ability to make the best of conditions as they exist. He does not find it impossible to conduct the prison in a humane and scientific manner while Mr. WHITMAN is Governor and Mr. CASTLE is Superintendent. Probably his views as to what should and what should not be done with and for the convicts do not agree entirely with theirs, but he credits these officials with his own aspirations for the removal of the old abuses, and evidently he is prepared to make the best of a situation which he is far from considering intolerable or hopeless.

The order to restrict the liberties of long-term prisoners and "lifers," for instance, Mr. DERRICK has interpreted as one that can be obeyed without abolishing the Mutual Welfare League, or even injuring its efficiency. This he does by classifying his charges, not according to the length of the sentences imposed on them in court at the time of their conviction, but in accord with the number of months or years they still have to serve. In other words, he considers a man whose sentence is about to expire a short-term prisoner, and that he certainly is so far as regards his likelihood not to defer release by violation of confidences reposed in him.

That Superintendent CASTLE will accept this interpretation of his order as sensible is to be expected from his known character. And it is no reflection upon the motives of Mr. OSBORNE—it is not even to deny that he, rather than Mr. DERRICK, was required for beginning the much-needed reformation of Sing Sing—to express the belief that Mr. DERRICK is better fitted than he to carry on the work. What at one time are high qualifications at others not infrequently are disqualifications. If Mr. OSBORNE had been less inclined to go too far, probably he could not have conquered as well as he did the obstacles that confront the innovator. There is present need, however, for the greater practicality and adaptability displayed by Mr. DERRICK, his sincere friend and sympathizer.

An Officer Who Can Be Trusted.

Ready as are the severely harassed taxpayers of New York City to commend efforts to cut down municipal expenditures, there is more than improbability that anything like a majority of them will thrill with sympathetic approval when they note that THEODORE ADAMSON, Director of the Board of Estimate's Bureau of Contract Supervision, wants to cut down the fund used by the Commissioner of Police in the endless fight with vice and indecency.

Economy is a fine thing, but New York has become firmly convinced that Commissioner WOODS is not at all likely to waste money intrusted to him. It has had many evidences, since he assumed the position now held by him, that he has both competence and discretion—that his management of the police force is well calculated to bring out and into play all of the good qualities of its members and to restrain the manifestations of some qualities that are not so good. We have seen the efficiency with which he has handled the strike of urban railway employes, the success with which he has given a form of military training to the patrolmen, and the skill with which he has interested great numbers of uniformed citizens in the preservation of order in times of emergency.

All this has been done so quietly, with such careful avoidance of the sensational, that the Commissioner's achievements have not attracted all the attention they deserved. They have not passed unnoticed, however, and, if there exists here any inclination to restrict the Commissioner's activities or to distrust his judgment, it must be for the most part in the class to which Mr. ADAMSON, by activities, the Commissioner has interfered in a very vigorous manner.

Making Useless Trouble.

A special unwisdom seems to shadow the efforts of the British Government to prevent American tobacco from getting into Germany. Not only do these efforts irritate the American growers and the neutral shopowners who are not unreasonably suspected of desiring to transport from our shores more of the consoling weed than their own countrymen can want to buy. They also prevent the Germans from spending a lot of money for something that can hardly be said to increase their military efficiency against the Allies—for something which, according to not a few authorities, will decrease it.

A vindictive Briton might, indeed, enjoy depriving the Germans of a highly valued luxury, but all practical considerations seem to be against interference with this particular traffic. The Germans presumably have to pay big prices for all of the American tobacco they get by way of Holland or Scandinavia, and, if they want to spend large quantities of their not too abundant money for something that neither satisfies hunger nor can be fired out of a gun, why don't the Britishers let them do it as much as they please?

But no, they take the opposite course, and give our tobacco planters an excuse, or better, for loud and emphatic orations on the subject of interference with lawful trade! Cotton, now, is different, for cotton has potentialities of a violently explosive sort. Tobacco has none of them—except for the tyro experimenter with it, and few Germans of military age are susceptible to its pains and dangers.

LENGTH OF BORDER DUTY.

Right of Guardsmen to Know What the Government Intends to Do.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great satisfaction and pleasure the excellent letter that Governor Whitman wrote to President Wilson on Sept. 21 in regard to the retention of the National Guard on the border of Texas. Mr. Whitman, in this admirable letter, voices the opinion of the people of New York City and State, whether directly or indirectly interested in the militia from this State.

"It is furthest from my thoughts or intentions," he says, "to raise any questions which may embarrass you in any way or affect any negotiations under way, &c. But, on the other hand, the great majority of these men have been and are now so seriously affected by their personal service that some announcement at this time as to the probable duration of their future stay at the border would seem fitting, in order that they may be able to adjust themselves and their affairs accordingly. They have responded and performed so well every duty which so far has fallen to their lot under your call that, if they cannot be returned at an early date, they should at least be informed, if possible, how much longer their service may be required."

This is a fair and just request on Governor Whitman's part. He is not speaking of a set date; he is speaking of weeks, and possibly months. It is information that the men and their families have a right to know.

When Mr. Wilson called out the citizen military organization on June 18, he then and there should have called for volunteers, or, failing in this, a draft for the regular army, who by this time would have been so trained and organized that they could now relieve the National Guard from a duty they would not have been compelled to perform had this country in the last years increased the army to its proper strength. This at least, would have been the just and fair thing to do.

Mr. Wilson says in part: "From the beginning of the difficulty which necessitated the call for the militia I have been amply sensitive of the inconvenience caused to the members of these citizen military organizations by the separation from their families and from their ordinary business engagements and pursuits."

Had Mr. Wilson called for volunteers last June, his reply to Governor Whitman, published in THE TIMES, would read with more sincerity. C. S.

New York, Oct. 14, 1916.

False War Reports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES Mrs. Atherton asks: "What will the German people, particularly the non-Prussian German people, do when the war is over and they learn how systematically they have been lied to?"

I am a foreigner and not able to express myself as ably as Mrs. Atherton in the English language, but I will make an attempt to answer her question. I have lived years in France, Germany, and England, and I absolutely disbelieve her statement about the deception in war news as stated by her and her friends.

But let us suppose there were some truth in it. What did the Belgian people, who had been told of their own victories and the subsequent retreat of the German armies say after the fall of Liege, the taking of Brussels, Ostend, and Antwerp? While England and France jubilantly recorded the fall of several forts at the Dardanelles, of wonderful victories over the Turks, the destruction of the bridge in Constantinople, and the commanders of the allied armies in Gallipoli boasted that the strait would be theirs at Easter, they fled, leaving their dead and wounded behind. What did the English people do when they learned how systematically they had been lied to? Today England is busy with the inquiries into several colossal blunders. In Russia the papers were full of "Our victorious armies on their way to Berlin," while Hindenburg was indulging in the victory at Tannenberg, and the swamps surrounding the battlefield were alive with the death struggle of the victims of the "great Russian offensive." Does Mrs. Atherton know what the Russian people will be saying when they learn how systematically they have been lied to? And the American people? What about the system of lies which has surrounded them since the beginning of the most terrible of wars? I fully agree with the editor of a New York paper, when he claims that the father of lies could learn a lot of tricks if he loafed around certain war news bureaus these days.

OLIVE E. BECKER.

New York, Oct. 10, 1916.

A TOKEN.

We may not give to France much aid
in men
To fill her trenches, strengthen her
steel line,
But from our coffers, by a stroke of
pen,
Across the sea to her we send a sign.

The interest of a debt? Not that, indeed!
Wealth cannot pay for blood that
valor shed!
'Tis but remembrance of our time of
need,
When Frenchmen followed where the
Marquis led.

So, from her store, America will give
This token from a land that, strong
and hale,
Thinks back on days when scarcely
could she live—
When help was brought her by Rochambeau's sail.

And they who shall receive this gift of
gold
Were sired by men who kissed the
blade
Of death, as proof that France has still
the mold
To make her legions of the dauntless
O. C. K. CHILD.

READY FOR A LONG WAR.

British Determination to Defeat German Domination.

New York, Oct. 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my last mail from Great Britain I received two private letters—one from the head master of a large "preparatory school," situated very close to Aldershot, and one from the editor of the Encyclopædia Britannica. The one from the head master is as follows:

* * * Naturally we are very much pleased with the so far results of our Somme offensive. It is good for us Englishmen to feel that the fighting spirit and its qualities of cheerfulness, endurance, and audacity survive and burn just as brightly as they did in Picardy 500 years ago. Our clerks, our shopmen, our yokels, to say nothing of our gentlemen, are doing as heroically as their forbears did at Agincourt. I think the Germans are shaken, and I believe their leaders are really afraid. But if they lived in England and were capable of understanding the psychology of another people they would be in despair. You must be living here today to understand the spirit of the nation. If ever we deserved to be called bulldogs it is today. Undeterred by losses, unelated by victories, the whole nation is definitely resolved to win this war completely. There is absolutely no grumbling about taxes or the cost of living. Those who have lost relations or friends are proud rather than sorry, and this is true of all classes. We have made up our minds that nothing is to count so long as Wilhelm is put under. I wish I were a better writer, for I do want to make you feel the really terrible determination which animates us today.

The letter from the editor of the Encyclopedia Britannica reads as follows:

* * * If the free and great German people showed any signs of taking the initiative in repudiating those who made the war and have made such a hell of its conduct, and in giving guarantees for the future, things might be made easier for them. But we don't mean to take any chances if we go on till doomsday. Best make no errors about that. Things have gone too far. If the war had been honorably fought by Germany and we had been able at any early stage of it to make her see that she was beaten, the settlement could have been made accommodating. But not now, and it is no good to cherish any illusions. The business will be finished.

I believe these two letters to be nothing but an illustration of what practically every well educated and thoughtful Englishman thinks and feels today. And it seems to me that these two letters, which are only samples of many that I have received, show that the English people are not desirous of crushing the German people, but they are determined, as they were in Napoleon's day, that no one man, nor caste, shall dictate and rule the world; that the world must be free to develop along natural lines and not through great armies. Thus, the German people have it in their own power to stop this war when and as they want to. H. E. HOOPER.

In Honor of Enlisted Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some days ago considerable space on your editorial page was devoted to a laudation of the authorities for condescending to name a military camp at El Paso in honor of a non-commissioned officer who was recently killed in line of duty. It has since been noted that several other papers found enough of "story" interest in this incident to give it several inches of space, as though such honor had never before been given an enlisted man. Even The Washington Star refers to this matter as "an unexampled compliment to the memory of an enlisted man."

Please allow attention to be called to the fact that the service is not so slow substantially to recognize the bravery and heroism of the enlisted personnel as this recent enthusiasm might lead one to suppose. In Nogales, Ariz., the camp occupied by the Twelfth Infantry is known as Camp Stephen Little. Stephen Little, a private of Company L, Twelfth Infantry, was killed in action in a fight with the Mexicans on the morning of Nov. 26, 1915. Just why that "unpleasantness" between the Mexicans and the United States soldiery of Nov. 26 last year should have been passed up as good "copy" and so much space given the recent affair in which Sergeant Bierne lost his life is not apparent.

E. B. BARKLEY.

Washington, Oct. 12, 1916.

The Church and Divorce.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your editorial article, "Reactionary Churchmen," with mingled feelings of interest and disapproval. You clearly state the position of the world in the matter, which, as usual, is in conflict with the law of Christ. It is not a question of what is expedient, or even what is popular, that the Church has to decide—but what is right. That our country, among the so-called Christian countries, has the most shameful record in divorce and remarriage is not an enviable position for us to hold in the world; and every effort on the part of right-thinking men to check this terrible evil should be supported by patriotic citizens. Granted that by a stringent prohibition to ever remarry a divorced person the Church causes the innocent to suffer with the guilty, the principle of vicarious suffering is too much a part of human life and of Christian theology to be denied by the Christian Church. It is the business of the Church to proclaim the law of Christ, and to hold up fearlessly in the face of unpopularity and contempt the divine law which she has received. ALBERT C. LARNED.

Rector of Ste Saviour's Church, Bar Harbor.

Bar Harbor, Me., Oct. 16, 1916.

Advantages of a Terminal Market.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The rising prices of foodstuffs are forcing a lower standard of living on the people. Unusual demand, short supply, and insufficient means of getting the supply to the market are likely to make prices higher in the future. The necessity for wholesale terminal markets will force itself on our consideration, because they are the only mechanism by which increased supplies may be brought into our cities and distributed cheaply to the people. A wholesale terminal market capable of handling trainloads and shiploads of products would reduce prices in two ways—first, by lessening the cost of handling, and, second, by increasing the supply. Thousands of our people have returned recently from the country, and I venture to say that hardly one is without some knowledge of farm products wasted in the country for lack of facilities to bring them into the city. The demand for space in cars and boats for general freight prevents foodstuffs from coming to market. A terminal market would add to our transportation facilities because it would release quickly boats and cars now delayed in getting in and out of market.

CYRUS C. MILLER.

New York, Oct. 16, 1916.

Ground Rent and Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your report of my Bronx Forum speech yesterday is substantially correct, but the point which I stressed particularly is omitted. I urged that most of the ground rent of the country should be taken for the cost of government in order to open up opportunity for the people and as the most fundamental measure of real preparedness. I also suggested that no American citizen should be permitted to take concessions in any foreign country without the approval of our Government, and of the government of that country and without signing a waiver not to ask that our army and navy be sent to help him enforce his claims.

BENJAMIN MARSH.

New York, Oct. 16, 1916.

MILITIA MUST SERVE UNDER DEFENSE ACT

Circuit Court Upholds Federal Power—Ruling Affects 40,000 Men in National Guard.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled today that members of the State militia were still in service for Federal military purposes, notwithstanding their failure to take the oath under the National Defense act of last June. This decision reverses a recent order of the Federal District Court. The case was considered a test of the application of the new law, on which disposition of similar cases in other States will depend.

The Court's opinion, from which Judge Putnam dissented, vacated a decree under which Alexander M. Emerson and Alfred P. Lowell, cavalrymen, were released from military custody. Directions were given in each instance that the trooper be returned to the military authorities from whom he was taken. The cases of Emerson, who refused to take the new oath, and of Lowell, who asserted that he had subscribed to it under duress and threat, were considered by the court as one, the same finding being returned in each.

The general question involved, according to the opinion, is whether the National Defense act repeals provisions of the Dick law, authorizing the President to use the organized State militia to repel invasion and suppress insurrections, whether it is left altogether at the option of members of the State militia to sign a new enlistment contract, and whether, in the event of a refusal to sign, the militiamen is mustered out.

"The act of 1916, being one for national defense," the opinion said, "and one for more effectual provisions to that end, and Congress, upon its passage, being under the weight of well-known existing conditions of foreign menace, and in the presence of a recent invasion by an organized military body of armed men from a foreign country, the view is an impossible one that Congress intended to make it optional with the whole or any substantial part of the organized military force of the States to march or not, at will, in furtherance of the duty which they had previously assumed."

The court's interpretation of the statute was "that it keeps out of the National Guard, as distinctively standardized, such members of the militia as do not voluntarily engage for the higher obligations."

Emerson and Lowell, with three other militiamen—Rockwell C. Tenney of Springfield, J. B. Angevene of Brookline, and C. W. Jackson of Boston—obtained their release from the mobilization camp at Framingham, Mass., last August through habeas corpus proceedings in the District Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Approximately 40,000 National Guardsmen on the border, or nearly one-half of the total force of State troops now in the Federal service, are concerned in the ruling of the United States Court of Appeals in the Massachusetts case. Had the lower court been sustained, army legal officers said today, it would have been necessary to discharge that number of guardsmen from the service immediately.

PLANS HARD TRY-OUT OF TIMES BIPLANE

Carlstrom Will Put Chicago-New York Machine Through a Searching Test Today.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 18.—The final touches in the experimental alterations in the aeroplane in which Victor Carlstrom is to fly from Chicago to New York for THE NEW YORK TIMES were completed late this afternoon, but the experimental flight itself was postponed until tomorrow morning, as the Curtiss aviation field, north of Buffalo, was by that time busied with the preparations for a race between one of the biplanes used in the aviation school and a racing automobile.

The race itself developed a surprise for the crowd of spectators. As had been predicted by the experts, Lieutenant Phil Rader, flying with a newspaper man as passenger, was beaten by the automobile, which was driven by Paul Nestor, with Augustin Parta accompanying him. The strong wind blowing almost straight down the course was too much for Rader, but before the racers had covered a quarter of the three-mile course they were joined by Carlstrom, flying the Curtiss triplane scout, and for the rest of the course he made circles and figure eights around and above both racers, beating them to the finish line by a full quarter of a mile.

Carlstrom expects to begin his second experimental flight in THE TIMES machine at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning and to spend most of the day in trying its behavior under stress.

Howard Huntington, a Director of the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers, and an aeroplane builder, said yesterday he considered the projected Chicago-New York flight practically certain of success. He has had long experience in aeronautics, and built several machines for the Mexican Government, one of which Leonard Bonney flew with success for some months while he was an aviation officer in the Carranza Army. Mr. Huntington considered THE TIMES flight from a technical standpoint, and gave scientific reasons for its successful completion.

"THE TIMES flight," Mr. Huntington said, "will do more than anything yet attempted to convince the public of the practicability and safety of human flight.

"People have asked me if the flight was possible. From my knowledge of aviation, I had become so accustomed to think in terms of great distances, heavy loads, and great speed, that I was surprised to find that any one still doubted the feasibility of THE TIMES flight. It is evident that it is much needed to convince the people of this country that a new era in transportation has arrived, and THE TIMES deserves great credit for making the demonstration."

COLLEGE HONORS McANENY.

City Institution Makes Him Head of Its Board of Trustees.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the College of the City of New York, George McAneny, ex-President of the Aldermen, was elected Chairman of the Trustees to succeed Major Charles E. Lydecker. Mr. McAneny was appointed by Mayor Mitchell a member of the Board of Trustees last June, and he has been elected to the place held formerly by Edward M. Shepard, an alumnus of the City College, in whose office Mr. McAneny studied law.

Although the registration for the night session and the division of vocational subjects and civil administration of the college is not complete, Professor Robinson, the Director, reports that about 2,600 night students have enrolled, and that the final figure will probably be much larger. The students of the night session are mainly business men and municipal employes. The demand for the accountancy courses and allied subjects leading to the diploma of graduate in accountancy has so far exceeded expectations that for the present the college has stepped enrolling new students until additional instructors can be obtained.

There has also been a big demand for engineering courses. The enrollment in the foundational courses is so great as to lead the Director to believe that next year the City College will have one of the largest groups of engineering students in the United States.

COUNT SHOWS CARS ARE NEARLY NORMAL

Times' Figures Taken at Broadway and 34th Street and at Times Square.

PASSENGERS HAVE TO WAIT

At Both Street Intersections Cars Pass in Bunches, with Considerable Blank Periods Between.

In order to ascertain to what extent the surface car service had been impaired by the strike, a NEW YORK TIMES reporter counted yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock the Green line cars that passed the junction at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street.

In that hour, forty-six Sixth Avenue cars passed going north and thirty-four going south. On Broadway, thirty-four cars passed going north and thirty-eight going south. The Thirty-fourth Street Crosstown line ran thirty-six east-bound and thirty-two west-bound.

At Times Square, between 4 and 5 o'clock, sixteen east-bound cars and twenty west-bound passed on the Forty-second Street Crosstown line; six Forty-second Street cars directed for Long Island City went by; twenty-six south and east bound cars of the Broadway division passed and eighteen west and north bound; forty-four Broadway cars of the Columbus and Amsterdam divisions passed going north and fifty-seven going south; twenty-one north-bound Seventh Avenue cars went by and twenty-three south-bound.

At the offices of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company it was said that the normal car service on particular lines for special hours could not be obtained, but that the service throughout the city was about 85 per cent. of normal. THE TIMES' count would indicate that, in actual number of cars running, except on the Broadway division, Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street Crosstown lines, the service was nearly normal, but passengers were inconvenienced with the irregularity with which all of the cars ran.

They passed the two street intersections in bunches, frequently from two to four and even six of the same line going in the same direction with only a comparatively few feet between them. After each such bunch had passed there would be periods of minutes with no cars of the same line and direction passing. How much of this irregularity was due to strike conditions and how much to traffic blocks could not be determined.

The Citizens' Committee, of which the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise is the chairman, will meet at the Union Square Hotel this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock to hear the report of its investigators who have been counting cars all over the city to determine whether the strike is over, as the traction companies claim, or whether the strikers, as the latter maintain, are seriously disturbing the service.

Outbreaks of disorder in connection with the strike continued yesterday, the most serious being the alleged attack of Hugh MacCourt, 30 years old, a striking motorman, of 514 West 126th Street, upon Sebastian Haas, a baker, of 222 East 125th Street, and Policeman Fitzgerald of the East 126th Street Police Station. According to Haas, he was on his way to work early yesterday morning when MacCourt, mistaking him for a strikebreaker, assaulted him with a knife, inflicting a slight wound in the back.

Other strikers were with MacCourt, Haas said, but fled when Policeman Fitzgerald, hearing cries for help, came up running. Fitzgerald said that when he reached the scene of the assault MacCourt attempted to cut him with the knife. The prisoner was arraigned before Magistrate Krotel and held in $3,000 bail for examination tomorrow on a charge of felonious assault.

Three former Union Railway employes and a sympathizer, all charged with throwing stones at cars in the Bronx yesterday, were held in $1,000 bail each for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Brough in the Morrisania Court.

SAY MEN ARE INTIMIDATED.

Half of the Westchester Strikers Want to Work, Officials Say.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—According to the police estimate more than 50 per cent. of the striking employes of the Westchester division of the Third Avenue Railways Company want to return to their work, but have refrained from doing so from fear of the officials of the Street Railways' Union. It was said today that the visit William B. F

GOLF MATCH FATAL TO NORMAN DUNCAN

Writer of Travel Stories Stricken Suddenly on Links of Willowbrook Country Club.

ONCE COLLEGE PROFESSOR

His Best-Known Books Are About Labrador and the Work of Dr. Grenfell There.

Special to The New York Times.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Norman Duncan, author of travel stories, died suddenly this afternoon of heart disease at the clubhouse of the Willowbrook Country Club at Fredonia, where he had been playing a golf match with several friends. He stopped playing, complaining of severe pains in his throat, which he believed to be due to asthma from which he had been suffering. He seemed to grow better as he walked toward the clubhouse, but when he reached the steps he suddenly collapsed. He was carried inside and attended by two physicians, but died thirty minutes later. Mr. Duncan had been for several weeks staying with his brother, Dr. Ernest Duncan, at Fredonia.

Mr. Duncan was born at Brantford, Ontario, in 1871, and was educated at the University of Toronto. He was on the staff of The New York Evening Post from 1897 to 1901, and was Professor of Rhetoric at Washington and Jefferson College from 1902 to 1903. From 1903 to 1910 he was Adjutant Professor of Literature at the University of Kansas. Later he was a correspondent of Harper's Magazine in Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, Australia, New Guinea, Dutch East Indies, and the Malay States. He had previously made many journeys to Newfoundland and Labrador, which had furnished him with the background for much of his fiction.

He was author of "The Soul of the Street," "The Way of the Sea," "Dr. Luke of Labrador," "Dr. Grenfell's Parish," "The Mother," "The Adventures of Billy Topsail," "The Cruise of the Shining Light," "Every Man for Himself," "Going Down from Jerusalem," "The Suitable Child," "The Measure of a Man," "The Best of a Bad Job," "A God in Israel," and "Australian Byways."

Mr. Duncan was a member of the City Club of New York, and his home was in Willoughby, Ohio.

MARRIED AT THE GOTHAM.

Miss Edith Linton Bride of Ward Van Alstyne of Pittsburgh.

The wedding of Ward Van Alstyne of Pittsburgh, Penn., a son of Mr. and Mrs. David Van Alstyne of 112 Riverside Drive, this city, and Miss Edith Linton, a daughter of Dr. Charles Carroll Linton and Mrs. Linton of 460 Riverside Drive, was celebrated at 8:30 o'clock last evening in the ballroom of the Gotham, which was decorated with growing boxwood and white and yellow chrysanthemums. The ceremony was performed by the bride's grandfather, the Rev. Dr. John H. Leas of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Rev. Dr. Edgar Tilton of the Collegiate Reformed Church.

Miss Linton, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a frock made of fluffs of tulle over white satin, the tulle being embroidered in silver in long lines from shoulders to hem. The cut corsage was of rose point lace, and the long tulle sleeves were silver embroidered. It had a long, plain satin train, and the tulle veil was caught in a cap effect with orange blossoms, and her flowers were lilies of the valley and orchids. She was attended by Miss Fay Walker as maid of honor and Mrs. Homer Littlefield as matron of honor. Other attendants were Mrs. D. Rowland Davis of Chicago, and the Misses Marguerite De Buys, Mary B. Guy, and Lucy Everett Tompkins. They were gowned in orchid blue silk net over cloth of gold, having short skirts and short sleeves and girdles of cloth of gold. They carried gold colored chrysanthemums.

Mr. Van Alstyne had his brother, David Van Alystyne, Jr., as his best man, and the ushers were Philip E. Hasinger, Francis McCook of Boston, Samuel Adams Hartwell of Pittsburgh, J. Hilton Blackwell, and Richard Wentworth Weeks. The wedding was followed by a reception for about 200 guests, among whom were General Horatio C. King and Mrs. King, Justice Charles L. Guy and Mrs. Guy, Justice Frederick E. Crane and Mrs. Crane.

Fairchild-Burnham Engagement.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., Oct. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. William S. Fairchild of Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Ridge, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Constance Alberta Fairchild, to John Du Bois Burnham, son of John B. Burnham of New York and Essex, on Lake Champlain. Mr. Burnham, who is a graduate of Trinity College, was prominent in 'Varsity athletics. Miss Fairchild is completing a course at LaSelle Seminary, Auburndale, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild recently returned from their Summer home at Essex.

Collectors

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New Rare Book Room on the Ground Floor

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MISS E. D. ROSS A BRIDE.

Weds Robert Wood Johnson at Her Home—The Attendants.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 18.—The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Dixon Ross, daughter of Millard Fillmore Ross of 100 Livingston Avenue, to Robert Wood Johnson of this city took place at 8 o'clock this evening at the home of the bride. The Rev. W. W. Knox, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, New Brunswick, performed the ceremony, which was followed by a large reception.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin embroidered with pearls and trimmed with rose point lace. Her tulle veil was held in place with orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of lavender orchids and lillies of the valley. Mrs. W. P. Case attended her as matron of honor. She wore a gown of peach blow silk net and silver cloth and carried a bouquet of sweet peas. The other attendants were Mrs. Richard Krements, Mrs. Robert C. Nicholas, Miss Helen Coyne, and Miss Annette Burr. They appeared in gowns shaded from rose to American beauty and carried sweet peas to match.

J. Seward Johnson, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The ushers included Willard C. Case, Miles Ross and Millard F. Ross, Jr., brothers of the bride; William Nicholas, Robert C. Nicholas, and H. M. Bergamini.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson left tonight for Canada. They will also visit Honolulu, and upon their return they will reside at Bellevue, New Brunswick, the Johnson country place on the Raritan River. Mr. Johnson is the son of Mrs. John W. Dennis of 375 Park Avenue, New York.

WEDS DR. JOHN V. DONNET.

Miss Kathryn P. Pettit Is Married to Swiss Physician.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 18.—Miss Kathryn P. Pettit, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Pettit, and Dr. John Victor Donnet of Geneva, Switzerland, were married here this afternoon at the Pettit home by the Rev. Henry M. Lawrence.

Dr. Donnet first met his bride when she was traveling in Europe with her mother. He is the author of several medical books.

The bride was attended by Mrs. William O. Pettit, her sister-in-law, and Mr. Pettit was best man. The ushers were Edmund C. Carter and Richard M. Coleman. The couple will make their home in New York. Mrs. Donnet is prominent in the younger set of this place.

Dr. David F. Lincoln.

Dr. David F. Lincoln, a specialist in nervous diseases and writer on hygiene, died on Tuesday in Boston at the age of 75 years. After serving for eighteen months in the Union Navy following his graduation from Harvard in 1864, he began practice as a specialist and later wrote books on "School and Industrial Hygiene," "Sanity of Mind," "Electro-Therapeutics," and other subjects. Dr. Lincoln was at one time secretary of the American Social Science Association.

'Johnny' Hand, Chicago Bandmaster

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—"Johnny" Hand, Chicago's best known bandmaster and orchestra leader, who had provided music for the gala occasions of three generations of Chicagoans, died this afternoon. He lacked only eight days of being 88 years old. He was a veteran of the civil war.

Admiral Jellicoe's Mother Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Mrs. Jellicoe, mother of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, the commander of the British Grand Fleet, died last night at the age of 82. The Admiral also has lost his father since the outbreak of the war, while his father-in-law, Sir Charles Cayzer, died last September.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN HAWKES, 80 years old, an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at New Brunswick, N. J., dropped dead yesterday while playing cards with Ensemen Cornell.

MISS ETHEL WENT, a public school teacher and member of a well-known Brooklyn family, died on Tuesday at the home of her sister in Irvington, N. J. She was born in Brooklyn and was a daughter of Ralph and Jennie Van Schaick Went.

Mrs. [illegible] HUESNER ELSBETT, wife of Michael Elsbett, died in the Bethany Hospital on Tuesday after an operation. She was 37 years old and lived at 89 Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn.

BERKELEY BALDWIN McDOWELL of 243 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Sunday, aged 70 years. Mr. McDowell was a native of Montpelier, Vt., and for many years was a salesman for Nathaniel Fisher & Co., in Manhattan. He was a Past Master of Bergen Lodge, F. and A. M., a Past Grand Regent of the State of New Jersey Council, Royal Arcanum, and Past Regent of Excelsior Council, R. A. His wife, a son and a daughter survive him.

Mrs. ANNIE HULSE BRADY LITTLE, who died at her home, 225 West 108th Street, on Tuesday, was the widow of William Caswell Little, a retired merchant and a former resident of Irvington. She was born in Brooklyn fifty-nine years ago and was a Trustee of the Women of Calvary.

BENJAMIN HYDE, for many years with the firm of Harper & Brothers, publishers, and a son of the late James B. Hyde, who was a member of the old dry goods firm of Hyde, Coe & McClintock in this city, died on Tuesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Orth, in Ridgewood, N. J. He was in his sixtieth year and formerly lived in Brooklyn. His wife, a son and daughter survive him.

GEORGE EDWARD LEDWITH, 30 years old, died from heart disease yesterday at his home, 654 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow and two children. He was a son of Edward J. and Amelia C. Ledwith.

Mrs. REBECCA S. HERNANDEZ, widow of Walter Hernandez, died in the Midwood Sanitarium on Tuesday after an operation. Her husband, who died eight months ago, was formerly in business in New Orleans. Mrs. Hernandez was 40 years old and lived at 85 Lindon Avenue, Flatbush.

Mrs. ELIZABETH K. NEEF, widow of a provision merchant of Manhattan and Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Tuesday at her home, 2,822 Clarendon Road, Flatbush, in her seventy-first year. She is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Mrs. JANE ELIZE HUNTER WINTER, widow of William Winter, who was a leading merchant of Kingston, N. Y., died on Monday at her home, 575 West 178th Street, in her eightieth year. She was born in Bangor, Me., and is survived by four sons, William, Arthur, Dr. L. Hunter, and David H. Winter, and a daughter, Mrs. John F. Harris.

BEERS FROST, a retired box manufacturer of 964 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, died at the age of 80 years on Sunday in Danbury Hospital.

PETER C. HOFFMAN, 83 years old, janitor of the Port Morris School at Netcong, N. J., was found dead of heart disease in the basement of the school on Tuesday.

JOHN A. HEDMAN, an electrical contractor with offices in South Orange, died on Tuesday at his residence, 75 Pleasant Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

FREDERICK SUTTON, a retired leather manufacturer of Newark, died on Tuesday after an operation at the home of his son, Recorder George A. K. Sutton of Lyndhurst, N. J.

To Women Investors and Women Who Manage Their Affairs

We have a WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT in charge of women, which is devoted exclusively to the investment interests of women.

This Department is prepared to make recommendations as to the most profitable way for women to use their money. The service is gratuitous.

We have recently prepared a list of high grade bonds and short term notes, yielding excellent returns, and should be glad to send a copy of this list to every woman having either large or small capital available for investment.

Please write for List No. A-40.

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ALICE CARPENTER,
Director, Women's Department.

EBEN EUGENE REXFORD DEAD

Author of Song, "Silver Threads Among the Gold," and a Poet.

Eben Eugene Rexford, author of "Silver Threads Among the Gold," died yesterday of typhoid fever at Green Bay, Wis., at the age of 68 years. He was born at Johnsburg, N. Y., and entered newspaper work at the age of 14 years. He wrote a number of popular songs, besides that one on which his fame principally rests, but he was most active in writing about horticulture.

He printed two volumes of poems, "Brother and Lover" in 1886 and "Pansies and Rosemary" in 1911. Among his books on flowers and their culture are "Home Floriculture," "Grandmother's Garden," "Flowers—How to Grow Them," and "Four Seasons in a Garden." He belonged to the Authors' Club of Boston and the Press Club of Chicago.

Major James Henry McDonald.

Major James Henry McDonald, a former staff officer of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., died yesterday at his home, 118 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 73 years. Major McDonald was born in Jersey City, N. J., and during the two campaigns for Grover Cleveland he was the grand marshal of both parades of dry goods men, which he organized. He was in the wholesale dry goods trade in Manhattan for many years. Major McDonald was one of the organizers and the first President of the Jefferson Club in Brooklyn and a member of Commonwealth Council, No. 542, Royal Arcanum. He left three daughters.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1600 Bryant.

Born

SCHUSSEL.—Born Oct. 16, Thamara Evelyn Schlussel, to Mr. and Mrs. Otto A. Schlussel, 2,105 Mohegan Av., Bronx.

SOLOMON.—Mr. and Mrs. Solomon, 1,004 Fox St., are to be congratulated on the birth of a daughter on Oct. 16.

Engaged

HWEN — HOPPOCK.—Mrs. John Bailey Cooper of Dobbs Ferry announces the engagement of her granddaughter, Carolyn Hoppock, to Mr. Harold Gordon Ewen of Ardsley Park, Ardsley-on-Hudson.

Married

MILNE—SWEET.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, at the Hotel Plaza, by the Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith of the Central Presbyterian Church, Marion B. Milne, daughter of Mrs. Clinton Hamlin Blake, of Englewood, N. J., to Reginald Lindsay Sweet of this city.

SUCKLING—WRIGHT.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, at the Church of the Transfiguration, Edith Marion, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Wright of London, England, to Mr. John Suckling, 3d, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Suckling of Essex, England.

ASTWOOD—TOOHILL.—Oct. 17, Ella B. Toohill to Charles H. Astwood.

Brooklyn.

BENDER—PHELAN.—Oct. 16, Marguerite Phelan to Harold P. Bender.

SWAN—HAMILTON.—Oct. 17, Helen Hamilton to Edwin L. Swan.

SYKES—WYNKOOP.—Oct. 17, Natalie Wynkoop to Harold A. Sykes.

Died.

BAKER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1916, Mary F. Philips, wife of the late Edmund Stanford Baker and daughter of Samuel and Eliza Philips. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BAYLES.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, at the home of her son, Rev. Theodore F. Bayles, 225 Retford Road, Brooklyn, Martha Floyd, wife of the late Rev. John Owen Bayles, in her 78th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLAIR.—On Monday, Oct. 16, Ellen Logan, widow of Robert Blair, at her home, 355 East 149th St., Bronx. Funeral services Thursday, 3:30 P. M.

BLUM.—Emanuel, on Oct. 17, 1916, in his 78d year, husband of the late Rosa Blum, (nee Rosenberg.) Funeral from his late residence, 200 West 140th St., Friday, Oct. 20, 11 A. M. Boston, Penn., and Stroudsburg (Penn.) papers please copy.

BOARDMAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, Margaret A., wife of J. R. S. Boardman, in the 77th year of her age. Funeral services at her home, 248 Decatur St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 20, at 8 P. M.

BOGART.—On Monday, Oct. 16, Alice Sinia E., wife of the late Charles W. Booth, in her 68th year. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. V. Dwyer, 85 West 35th St., Bayonne, N. J., on Thursday, 2 P. M.

BURCH.—Suddenly, on Oct. 17, William Burch. Funeral services at the home of his sister, Mrs. James Moore, 376 East 3d St., Flatbush, on Friday evening, Oct. 20, at 8:30.

BYRNE.—On Oct. 17, 1916, Elizabeth Byrne, beloved wife of the late Daniel J. Byrne. Funeral from her late residence, 1,234 Morris Av., Bronx, on Friday, Oct. 20, at 9 o'clock; thence to Church of St. Angela Merici, 163d St. and Morris Av. Interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery.

CHOLLET.—Augustus, 76 years old, a retired New York jeweler, Tuesday, at the home of a daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Mitchell, 58 Morgan Place, Arlington, N. J.

COHEN.—Harris, beloved husband of Flora T. Cohen (nee Guinsburg) and dear father of Irwin. Funeral services at mausoleum in Linden Hill Cemetery, Friday, Oct. 20, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent. At Williamsburg Bridge take Metropolitan Av. cars and at Brooklyn Bridge take Flushing Av. cars, marked "Maspeth," for cemetery.

COHN.—On Oct. 17, in her 70th year, Florentine Cohn, beloved sister of Sophie Rogers. Funeral services Friday, Oct. 20, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 543 West 146th St.

COMFORT.—On Oct. 17, 1916, Thamar H., at her late residence, 411 West 57th St. Funeral services at the chapel of the Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St., on Thursday evening, Oct. 19, at 8 o'clock.

COOK.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, Harry C. Cook, beloved husband of Ada E. Cook, (nee Christmas.) Funeral services from his late residence, 772 Quincy St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 19, at 8:30 P. M.

CUTTER.—John D., Wednesday, Oct. 18. Services at his late residence, 320 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. Friday.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, at the Hotel Wolcott, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, Elizabeth A. Sutton, widow of John C. Davis and mother of Mrs. Rush L. Pegram. Notice of funeral in Friday's papers. Paris papers please copy.

EASTON.—Mary, wife of David Easton of 892 Greene Av., Brooklyn, on Oct. 18, aged 81 years. Funeral services Friday evening, 8 o'clock. Funeral at convenience of family. New Jersey papers please copy.

FISHER.—At Montclair, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, George W. Fisher, in his 74th year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 113 Midland Av., Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery Saturday morning.

HALL.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1916, Mary A. Hall, eldest daughter of the late William and Mary Hall of the City of New York. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 478 Warburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 20, at 11:30 A. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. Carriages will be waiting at the Grand Central Station on arrival of trains leaving the Grand Central Station at 10:45 A. M.

HOAG.—Quaker Hill, New York, on third day, tenth month, 17th, Ira W., beloved husband of Sarah G. Hoag, in his 68th year. Services at late residence, sixth day, at 2 P. M. Train leaving Grand Central at 8:50 A. M. will be met at Pawling.

HODGMAN.—At Bath, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 17, Mary Cook Hodgman, daughter of the late Lansing D. and Abby C. Hodgman.

JOHNSON.—At South Orange, N. J., Oct. 16, 1916, Dr. Elliott W. Johnson. Funeral service will be held at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Francis S. Knowles, 162 South Orange Av., on Thursday evening, Oct. 19, at 8:30.

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MISS HELEN DAVIS TO WED.

Engaged to S. S. Walcott, Son of Secretary of Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sherlock Davis of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Louise Davis, to Sidney Stevens Walcott, son of Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C.

Miss Davis is a senior at Cornell University, where Mr. Walcott was graduated last June. His father recently returned to Washington from the Canadian Rockies, where he has been engaged in geological work along the Continental Divide.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Wm. Lloyd Bowron, First Elk, Dies.

William Lloyd Bowron, the first Elk, died on Tuesday at San Diego, Cal., according to word received at the local headquarters of the Elks in West Forty-third Street. When the order was instituted in this city on Feb. 16, 1868, Mr. Bowron was the first man to sign the roll of Lodge No. 1. He was born in England in 1837. After coming to this country he earned his living as a musician and for twenty years, until 1908, conducted the orchestra in the old Fourteenth Street Theatre in this city. The funeral will be held in San Diego. After cremation the ashes will be sent to the clubhouse of the order in this city.

The Rev. Aloysius Boesche.

The Rev. Aloysius Boesche, 71 years old, one of the foremost Jesuit educators of the Middle West, died yesterday in Milwaukee after a lingering illness. From 1880 to 1887 he was Prefect of Studies in the Jesuit Colleges of Detroit, Cincinnati, Chicago and Milwaukee.

Died.

KOECHLING.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, Herman R. Koechling, in his 56th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,287 2d Av., on Friday at 8 P. M. Members of Empire City Council 857, Royal Arcanum, invited to attend. Interment private.

KURZ.—Ellen, wife of the late Joseph A. Kurz, suddenly, at her residence, 4,321 3d Av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LUDWIG.—Edward. Funeral from John J. Fox Funeral Parlors, 1,986 Bathgate Av., Bronx, Thursday, 1 P. M.

O'CONNOR.—At her late residence, 32 Grove St., Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, Frances M. O'Connor. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MANHEIMER.—William J., aged 66, Oct. 18, at his residence, 46 West 111th St. Funeral Friday, Oct. 20, at 10:30 A. M.

METCALF.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Oct. 18, 1916, Emily F. Metcalf. Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, Tarrytown, N. Y., on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 3:30 P. M.

MEYERS.—Mrs. Fannie, beloved wife of Albert, died Wednesday, Oct. 18. Funeral from her parents' home, Mr. and Mrs. I. Lischinsky, 60 East 119th St., Friday morning, Oct. 20, 1916, 10 A. M.

MORAN.—On Oct. 18, at his residence, 433 West 57th St., Dennis Moran, beloved husband of Alicia Moran, (nee Hughes,) native of Athlone, County Westmeath, Ireland. Funeral notice later.

NERWIN.—Milton H., 412 Rutgers St., Utica, N. Y., on Oct. 16, 1916, in his 85th year.

O'KEEFE.—Michael, beloved husband of Winifred O'Keefe, (nee Hanley,) at 1,329 2d Av., on Wednesday, Oct. 18, in his 63d year. Notice of funeral later.

PRENTISS.—At Great Neck, Long Island, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1916, Julia McClellan, wife of Dr. E. B. Prentiss and daughter of the late Joseph E. McClellan of Newark, N. J. Funeral services at her late residence, Arleigh Road, Kensington, Great Neck, Long Island, on Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, at 2 P. M. Newark papers please copy.

RELIHAN.—Joseph. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building,) Thursday, 1 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—At Asheville, N. C., on Monday, Oct. 16, 1916, Frank E., beloved husband of Madge C. Roberts. Funeral service at Fairchild's Palace, 85 Lefferts Place, on Thursday, Oct. 19, at 8 P. M.

SCHRODER.—On Oct. 17, 1916, Karl Wilhelm Schroder. Funeral from Steven Merritt's Chapel, 222 Rib Av., near 21st St., Thursday, 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

SNOW.—At White Plains, N. Y., Oct. 18, Helen M., widow of Joseph W. Snow, in the 85th year of her age. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Mitchell, 68 Church St., White Plains, N. Y., on Friday evening at 8 P. M. Interment at Albany, N. Y.

SULLIVAN.—Daniel J. Members of Bronx Lodge, No. 871, B. P. O. Elks, are requested to attend the funeral services at 7:30 this evening for our late brother of Hoboken Lodge, No. 74, at 2,109 Bathgate Av. EDGAR HIRSCHBERG, Exalted Ruler.

SUTTON.—Frederick E., on Oct. 17, husband of the late Caroline P. Sutton. Funeral at 2 P. M. on Oct. 19 at his son's residence, 731 Ridge Road, Kingsland, N. J. Members of the Altair Lodge, No. 604, F. and A. M., are invited. Aged 68 years.

SWANBERG.—Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1916, Anton F. Swanberg, beloved husband of Ella D. Swanberg, in his 45d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 206 St. John's Place, on Friday evening, at 8 P. M.

TERRY.—On Oct. 16 at the residence of her daughter at Greenwich, Conn., Marie L. Terry, mother of Mrs. Frederick Kemper and Mrs. Frank Ostrander. Funeral private.

TRIPP.—On Oct. 18, 1916, Elizabeth Tripp, aged 87 years, daughter of the late Daniel and Mary Tripp. Funeral services on Saturday, Oct. 21, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, Mr. Henry L. Tripp, Hawthorne Av., Portchester, N. Y. Interment Fair Ridge Cemetery, Chappaqua. Carriages meet train leaving Grand Central Terminal 10:06 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

TRUMBULL.—At New Haven, Conn., Oct. 18, 1916, Jane Lathrup Trumbull, in the 87th year of her age. Funeral services at the home of her niece, Mrs. Edward F. McLaughlin, 38 Trumbull St., New Haven, Conn., Friday at 2 o'clock.

VAN VALKENBURGH.—Suddenly, Oct. 18, 1916, at his home, 108 Chestnut St., East Orange, N. J., of acute pneumonia, Emmett Russell, son of Willis and Clara L. Van Valkenburgh. Notice of funeral hereafter.

VON PETIN.—At Kitchawan, N. Y., suddenly, on Monday, Oct. 16, 1916, Emil C. G. von Petin, beloved husband of Marianna von Petin (nee Schmidt), in his 66th year. Relatives and friends, also members of Hermann Lodge, 268, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 81 Christopher St., New York City, on Thursday, Oct. 19, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Lutheran Cemetery.

CUSICK.—Andrew, 454 West 25th St., Oct. 16. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

DEE.—Michael J., Oct. 16. Funeral 525 Hudson St., today 1 P. M.

DONOHUE.—Roger F., 303 10th Av., Oct. 16. Funeral today 2 P. M.

DOODY.—Honora, 7 East Broadway, Oct. 17. Funeral today 2 P. M.

DRUMM.—Andrew J., 72 Bedford St., Oct. 17, aged 50. Funeral notice later.

GINNANE.—Elizabeth B., 917 Eagle Av., Bronx, Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow.

HUSHION.—Edwin A., 308 West 142d St., Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow.

JOHNSTONE.—Robert, 1,778 2d Av., Oct. 16. Funeral tomorrow 1:30 P. M.

LUTZ.—Hans, 333 6th St., Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

McCANN.—Mary C., 1,084 Park Av., Oct. 16.

NICHOLS.—George, Oct. 16. Funeral, 180 Greenwich Av., today, 1:30 P. M.

NICHOLSON.—Plummer, Lincoln Hospital, Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow.

O'LEARY.—Mary, 2,396 Valentine Av., Bronx, Oct. 17. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

REDMOND.—Martin F., 2,409 Butler Place Bronx, Oct. 17. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

STAUDERMANN.—John L., 161 East 129th St., Oct. 17, aged 48. Funeral today 2 P. M.

Died.

TAIGUE.—Margaret D., 459 9th Av., Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:45 A. M.

THOMPSON.—William, 4,467 Park Av., Oct. 17. Funeral notice later.

WEBB.—Robert O., 457 West 126d St., Oct. 17, aged 81. Funeral notice later.

Brooklyn.

BENCH.—Jeanette, 611 41st St., Oct. 16, aged 2.

CHANDLER.—Otis, 151 Warren St., Oct. 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CHIMERA.—Margaret, Long Island College Hospital, Oct. 16, aged 5 months.

CLIFFORD.—Catherine, 427 Columbia St., Oct. 17, aged 37.

CULLEN.—James J., 115 Rushwick Av., Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CURTIN.—Catherine, 1,850 East 14th St., Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DARLMAN.—Isaak, Jewish Hospital, Oct. 15, aged 55.

DAVIS.—Edward E., 132 Beadle St., Oct. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

DRAST.—Michael S., 125 Bedford Av., Oct. 17, aged 48. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DECKER.—Franklin P., 667 Vanderbilt Av., Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow.

DIXON.—Harry, Kings County Hospital, Oct. 17, aged 36. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ELBERT.—Barbara H., Bethany Hospital, Oct. 17, aged 57. Funeral tomorrow.

FERRANTE.—Maria, 76 Meeker St., Oct. 16, aged 9.

GERBER.—Edward J., 264 Manhattan Place, Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GRAHAM.—Ellen E., 26 Powell St., Oct. 17, aged 76. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HANNON.—Levi B., 23 2d Place, Oct. 17, aged 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HEALY.—Kirsner, Kings County Hospital, Oct. 14, aged 11.

HINES.—John F., 111 4th Place, Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

JOESCH.—William F., 1,447 Sterling Place, Oct. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LEDWITH.—George E., 654 Carroll St., Oct. 15, aged 30. Funeral Oct. 21.

McGLOREY.—Elizabeth, 66 Steuben St., Oct. 15. Funeral Oct. 21.

McDONALD.—Major James, 118 Bainbridge St., Oct. 15. Funeral Oct. 21.

McINERNEY.—Daniel, 181 Smith St., Oct. 17, aged 35. Funeral tomorrow.

MAHER.—William H., 55 Adelphi St., Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MITCHELL.—Elliott, 1,406 Myrtle Av., Oct. 16, aged 2.

NEEF.—Elizabeth, 2,822 Clarendon Road, Oct. 17. Funeral Oct. 21, 9 A. M.

O'MAHONEY.—Cecilia, 73 Steuben St., Oct. 16, aged 68. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

REILLY.—C., 903 Lafayette Av., Oct. 16, aged 58.

RITT.—Harold L., 1,671 81st St., Oct. 17.

ROGOFF.—Philip, Long Island College Hospital, Oct. 16.

WILDNER.—Magdalena, 421 Stanhope St., Oct. 17, aged 82. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BARROWMAN.—Catherine, 15 Fleming Av., Newark, Oct. 17.

BERNERD.—Anetta, 624 Park Av., Hoboken, Oct. 16, aged 10 months.

BISCHOFF.—Emma M., 13 Sadler St., Jersey City, Oct. 17.

CLARKIN.—Ellen, 280 13th St., Jersey City, Oct. 16.

CLIFFORD.—Daniel, 323 Pavonia Av., Jersey City.

CONDON.—Ellen, 401 3d St., East Newark, Oct. 13.

CURRAN.—James, 337 York St., Jersey City, Oct. 17.

DOWD.—James A., 79 Parkhurst St., Newark, Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

ERICKSON.—Anna, 108 Clinton St., Hoboken, Oct. 16.

FARLEY.—Mary, 347 Baldwin Av., Jersey City, Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

FURMERIE.—Josephine, 31 Rook St., Jersey City, Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

GROETSINGER.—Katherine, 405 Gardner St., Jersey City, Oct. 16.

KENNEDY.—Timothy, 168 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, Oct. 16. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

KUHN.—John, 16 High St., Newark, Oct. 18. Funeral service tomorrow.

McCULLOCH.—James, Hoboken, Oct. 17, aged 65. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McKAY.—William J., 300 Ferry St., Hoboken, Oct. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MARTIN.—Emma L., 15 9th Av., Newark, Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

OHLSON.—Robert, 1234 Orient Av., Jersey City, Oct. 16, aged 2.

PAPUCELLO, Lorenzo, 709 Demott St., West Hoboken, Oct. 14, aged 61.

REUTER.—Henry, 718 Hill St., West Hoboken, Oct. 16, aged 62.

ROTH.—Elizabeth, 955 Summit Av., Jersey City, Oct. 17, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow.

SCULL.—Annie M., 262 Van Buren St., Newark, Oct. 17, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SMALL.—William, 793 Hunterdon St., Newark, Oct. 17, aged 61. Funeral Oct. 21.

WEKZEL.—John, 532 West Kinney St., Newark, Oct. 17, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.

WROLDSEN.—Arneid, 719 Clinton St., Hoboken, Oct. 16.

Long Island.

BOOKS.—David H. Steinway, Oct. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

McCUE.—Month's mind requiem mass Saturday morning, 10 o'clock, St. Rose of Lima's Church, West 165th St., for repose of soul of Rev. Edward McCue, late rector of the church.

TYSON.—In loving memory of Mary D. Tyson, who departed this life Oct. 19, 1913.

JORDAY.—Annie, nuns Sacred Heart Church, Jersey City, Oct. 23, 8 A. M.

MITCHELL.—Frances M., nuns St. Peter's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

MURPHY.—Michael, nuns St. James's Church, Newark, today, 8:30 A. M.

MURPHY.—Thomas, nuns St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

SCANLON.—Elizabeth, nuns St. Stephen's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

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TWO AMERICAN RACQUET WIELDERS TO INVADE FAR EAST IN QUEST OF TITLE

JERSEY NET STARS IN ORIENT TOURNEY

Church and Throckmorton First Easterners to Enter Distant Tennis Series.

KUMAGAE NOW CHAMPION

Recent Japanese Visitor Expected to Defend Title—Californians May Be Absent.

When the tennis championship of the Orient is played at the Manila Tennis Club in January a team of two players from the Atlantic seaboard will be entered against the formidable rivals from the Far East and perhaps against some from California. George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., one of the most successful players during the past season, and Harold A. Throckmorton of Elizabeth, holder of the national junior championship as well as the New Jersey State title, are the two who will try conclusions in the tournament in the Philippines. The men will leave the East about Nov. 23 and will sail from Vancouver on the Empress of Russia Nov. 30. They will go to the Philippines by way of Japan, but will do no playing in the land of Nippon on the way out. On the return trip, however, they will probably compete in the first tournament for the championship of Japan and may also play in the tournament at Honolulu.

No one from the Atlantic seaboard has ever made the long trip to the Philippines for the sake of playing in the Far East championship. The representatives in the past have been drawn from California. In 1913 William M. Johnston, the national singles champion of a year ago, was the winner of the championship of the Orient, and last year two of the Californians competed, Clarence J. Griffin and Ward Dawson. Both fell before the superior play of Ichiya Kumagae. Kumagae is therefore the present title holder and it is practically certain that he will defend his title against the pilgrims from the East.

Californians May Not Play.

Edwin S. Gee, the veteran American player, who has been in the Philippines for a number of years, has been interested keenly in making the tournament for the championship of the Orient a success, and this year he set about early in the endeavor to obtain the entry of men from the Atlantic coast. He consulted with the veteran internationalist, Frederick B. Alaxander, who was of the opinion that one or two of the Eastern men might accept the invitation to play. Griffin and Dawson are the doubles champions, but it is not at all certain that they will defend; in fact, the probabilities are against it. Kumagae and Mikami were the runners-up to Griffin and Dawson for the doubles title last year, and Church and Throckmorton may be called upon to face them in the coming tournament.

Kumagae, the present champion of the Orient, made his debut in this country during the last season, and his play was rewarded with a number of successes. In the national championships at Forest Hills, however, he was put out of the running in the second round by Church, who won in straight sets at 6—3, 6—3, 6—1. Only two weeks before Kumagae had defeated the then national champion, William M. Johnston, at Newport. But should Church and Kumagae meet in the final round of the Manila tournament, it is by no means certain that Church would be able to repeat his victory. Climatic conditions and the long trip will raise a handicap which the Eastern men will find it hard to overcome, and Kumagae, on the other hand, seems to thrive best when the thermometer is near the 100 mark.

TENNIS STOPPED BY RAIN.

Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Leroy Halted in Close Match at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 18.—Rain again interfered with the Hot Springs tennis tournament today and prevented the playing of matches scheduled for this afternoon. The semi-final round in men's and women's singles were begun this morning, but were not played to the finish because of the downpour.

Mrs. Rawson L. Wood and Mrs. Robert Leroy of New York played in their semi-final match in women's singles in a hard shower, and were on the courts from 10:30 to 1:30. Mrs. Wood won the first set, 10—8, Mrs. Leroy won the second set, 6—4, and it was 6—all in the deciding set when rain drove them from the courts. Mrs. Barger Wallach of Newport played a convincing game in her match with Mrs. H. H. Smith, whom she beat 6—2, 6—2.

Robert Leroy of New York won in the semi-final round in men's singles, defeating Alfred S. Dabney, 7—6, 6—3, 6—1. Count Otto Salm of New York won his first set at 6—2 from H. R. Burroughs and Fred Inman of New York won the first set at 6—2 from Francis Roche. The second set stood at 11—all when stopped by the rain.

In the men's doubles Craig Biddle and Edgar Scott of Philadelphia won from Boris Kuechein, New York, and H. R. Buroughs, 6—2, 6—1, and Alfred Dabney and Francis Roche won from G. Jarvis Geer and W. Weeks, New York, by default.

The first round was started in mixed doubles, Mr. and Mrs. J. Maguire beating Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Toucey, 6—4, 6—3. Mrs. D. G. Vanderbilt and W. Earle Dodge beat Miss Anne Williams, Baltimore, and Francis Roche, 6—8, 6—6, 6—3. Miss Hilda Holmes and A. W. Pearce, New York, beat Miss Helen Hinman and B. P. Elebash, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

COLUMBIA MEN AT NETS.

Fall Tennis Tourney at South Field Reaches Third Round.

Play in the Columbia University Fall tennis tournament reached the third round yesterday on the South Field courts. H. W. Forster, former metropolitan interscholastic champion, came through the second bracket, and A. F. von Bermuth, Captain of the Columbia 'Varsity, is ready for the semi-final round by triumphing in the three earlier matches. The summaries:

FIRST ROUND.—J. Schiff won from R. R. McKim by default; A. H. Frey defeated W. V. McCarthy, 6—3, 6—0; E. T. Appleby defeated G. S. Block, 6—1, 6—0; C. Hollander defeated H. B. Green, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4; I. W. Raymond defeated C. A. Puncke, 6—4, 6—2; N. T. Kenyon defeated T. D. Parsons, 6—2, 6—3; W. Botsford defeated F. S. Appleby, 1—6, 6—3; W. Hanlon defeated O. E. Dohmenwend, 6—4, 7—5; R. B. Haines defeated J. E. McGuire, 6—7, 6—3, 6—2; E. T. Dana defeated C. M. Tappan, 6—0, 6—3; H. Brockmann, Jr., defeated A. W. Haldenstein, 6—0, 6—4; L. W. Knox defeated E. M. Padiman, 6—0, 7—5; H. W. Forster defeated G. Meyneo, 6—0, 6—1; C. W. Baxter defeated G. L. Buland, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4; D. E. Lancefield won from S. M. Kempner by default; G. E. Jonas defeated J. M. Rottschild, 7—5, 6—1; A. F. von Bermuth defeated G. P. Goodhue, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

SECOND ROUND.—E. T. Appleby defeated A. H. Frey, 6—1, 6—4; I. W. Raymond defeated C. Hollander, 6—4, 6—2; W. Boisford defeated M. C. Kenyon, 6—3, 6—4; E. T. Dana defeated H. Brockmann, Jr., 6—2, 4—6, 6—1; H. W. Forster defeated L. W. Knox, 10—8, 6—1; D. E. Lancefield defeated C. W. Baxter, 6—1, 6—2; A. F. Von Bermuth defeated C. E. Jones, 6—1, 14—12.

THIRD ROUND.—I. W. Raymond defeated E. T. Appleby, 6—0, 6—1; A. F. von Bermuth defeated D. E. Lancefield, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.

BLAGDEN HELPS HARVARD.

Assists Haughton by Coaching Line in Brisk Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct 18.—Crawford Blagden, '02, who, since he played tackle on David Campbell's great Harvard team fifteen years ago, has helped coach the Harvard rush line every year, made his first appearance of the season on Soldiers Field this afternoon. Percy Haughton also jumped into the thick of things, following up yesterday's rapid-fire coaching in brisk fashion and working his team mighty hard, although for not so long a scrimmage as it went through yesterday.

The freshman team was reserved until tomorrow, today's drill again being against the scrubs. Three touchdowns were scored and the 'Varsity again showed many signs of improvement in the very little defensive work they had to do. Haughton kept back of the 'Varsity all through the play, and the team got together in good shape. Blagden did a lot of coaching, and the line plays went better than for some time. Westmore Willcox, Harvard's quarter miler, made several really brilliant end runs for good gains, but the team held to straight football and there was no forward passing. The first string men lined up as they did yesterday and the day before. Wheeler at left tackle and Day at right guard were really the only line substitutes. Wheeler, in Taylor's place, is putting up a very aggressive game and is coming along very fast. Day has had two years' work with the scrubs, and knows a lot of football, besides handling his great weight in very satisfactory fashion.

Caner was again on the right wing, but it will not be long before he will have to contend against Sweetser, who should be back after the Massachusetts State game. Clark, with Sweetser, was on the field today, the former in playing clothes, although he did not take part in the play. Thacher, who was in the regular backfield when hurt ten day ago, is almost ready for work, but the rest of the cripples have not as yet put on their football togs.

In the scrimmage all of the substitutes were used. Billy Murray got a lot of speed into the play after substituting for Robinson. Burnham, Horween and Horne each scored a touchdown at the end of a short but steady series of line gains down near the scrub team's goal.

COLUMBIA IN TIE GAME.

Arkansas Sailors Provide Good Practice for Morningside Team.

Instead of the customary midweek practice game between the 'Varsity and the scrubs at Columbia yesterday, the regular eleven had for a scrimmaging opponent the team from the battleship Arkansas, coached by Ensign Armstrong, the Annapolis end of two seasons ago. A forty-minute game, with many of the features of a regular contest lacking, ended in a tie score at 6 to 6 after coaches of both combinations had directed most of the manoeuvres to offensive work.

Captain Healy kicked off to the tars, who were forced to relinquish the leather after unsuccessful attempts to gain the distance. On the fourth play a trick delayed pass enabled Bissell to run around across the sailors' line for the first touchdown. Later the ball was put in play near the Columbia line, without the formality of a kick-off, and, spurred on to greater offensive by the coaches, the battleship crewmen forced the pigskin across the chalk mark to tie the score. Stell, right half back, carried the ball across the line. The line-up:

Columbia. (6.)	Position.	Arkansas. (6.)
Donnell	L. E.	Duff
Healy	L. T.	Welch
Raegener	L. G.	Hurd
Goldberg	C.	Stedntz
Cleveland	R. G.	Kalseff
Donaldson	R. T.	Kemp
Dunn	R. E.	Benny
J. Rosen	Q. B.	Davidson
E. Rosen	L. H. B.	Matulaitis
Brown	R. H. B.	Stell
Zychlinski	F. B.	Armstrong

Touchdowns—I. Rosen, Stell. Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia.

Yesterday's rehearsal brought back into the Columbia fold Monroe, half back, and Kennedy, left end, both of whom were injured against Vermont last Saturday. Light work was the order for these men, and neither went into the scrimmage. Hal Vollmer, Captain of the Columbia swimming team and holder of the world's and intercollegiate records, has found football to his liking after several days of drills with the Junior class eleven, and yesterday reported for earnest practice with the 'Varsity squad.

TEXAS SAILORS WIN GAME.

Defeat Eleven of U. S. New York in First Gridiron Battle.

The first football game of a series to decide the gridiron supremacy of the First Division of the Atlantic Fleet of the United States Navy was played yesterday afternoon on the Prospect Park Parade Grounds, Brooklyn, with representatives of the battleships New York and Texas as the contestants. After a stiff battle, which was marked by incessant scrimmaging, the Texas contingent emerged victorious by the score of 19 to 0. The game was witnessed by many sailors and marines from the New York Navy Yard, where the ships of the contending teams are stationed. The line-up follows:

U. S. Texas (19.)	Position.	U. S. N. Y. (0.)
Foley	L. E.	Bergstron
Williams	L. T.	Tazier
Heilman	L. G.	Kingerberg
Thollfinx	C.	Miller
Barscheck	R. G.	L. Brown
Hanson	R. T.	Goodman
Hunt	R. E.	Manzarola
Brown	Q. B.	Ralston
Joys	L. H. B.	Kellog
Allen	R. H. B.	Taylor
Billings	F. B.	Music

Touchdowns—Joys (2,) Williams. Goal from touchdown—Joys. Referee—Anthon Riche of the Arkansas. Linesman—Lieutenant Sanborn of the Arkansas. Time of periods—Two of ten minutes and two of nine minutes.

Ridgewood Beats Franklin.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 18.—With less trouble than they had anticipated the Ridgewood High School football team disposed of one of its most formidable rivals, the Franklin School of Hasbrouck Heights, at Ridgewood today, winning by a score of 20 to 0. Ward made two touchdowns and Donnelly one.

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BLACK CANNOT PLAY IN GAME TOMORROW

Yale Captain Out of Virginia Polytechnic Contest—Sheldon and Taft Shifted.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—Captain Black of the Yale eleven will be unable to play against Virginia Polytechnic Institute on Friday, and may be out of the game the following Saturday against Washington and Jefferson. An injury received to his leg in the Lehigh game last Saturday has developed an abscess, and he will be benched for several days. Sheldon has been given his position at left guard and Charley Taft today succeeded Sheldon at left tackle, where he will be retained probably during the season. Sheldon plays about equally well at guard and tackle and upon Black's return to the eleven is likely to be assigned to right guard.

Callahan, leading candidate for centre rush, who returned to practice Monday after a month's absence, again injured his ankle today slightly, but he expects to be able to start in Friday's game.

Head Coach Tad Jones notified the members of the backfield today that fumbling would be followed by their prompt dismissal to the scrub squad. He made good his threat in the case of Bingham and Braden, but was unable to carry it out when Quarter Back Van Nostrand later muffed the ball. Van Nostrand was the only quarter back available, and Jones relented in order that the 'Varsity might not be crippled.

The policy was adopted of putting the ball in play on the 'Varsity's five-yard line and compelling that team to march the full ninety-five yards down the field. Three times the 'Varsity covered the entire distance, Harry Le Gore carrying the ball across for two touchdowns and Joe Neville for one. During the last fifteen minutes of scrimmaging the 'Varsity team assumed the ball on the scrubs' fifteen-yard line and was compelled to take it across in four downs. Neville scored two touchdowns in this manner.

DARTMOUTH PLAYERS HURT.

Long-Drawn-Out Scrimmage Results in Three Casualties.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 18.—Apparently the Dartmouth coaches are somewhat worried over the game with Georgetown on Saturday, for today they put the entire squad through a hard workout. Tackling the dummy was followed by a long period of falling on the ball. Scrimmage was then ordered, and two teams selected from the squad battled up and down the field until darkness prevented further play. Poole, who was picked to fill Duhamel's position at full back, has a severe thigh bruise, and he has been replaced by R. Holbrook, who showed that he is capable of filling the position.

Several injuries marred today's work. Merrill, 'Varsity guard for two years, strained a tendon during the scrimmage, Lehman, a half back, sustained a painful back injury that will keep him off the field for the rest of the week, and R. Holbrook received a kick on the knee which bruised the cap.

CHANGES IN ARMY LINE-UP.

Ford Develope Bad Ankle and Is Kept Out of Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 18.—There were some changes in the Army 'Varsity's make-up during the scrimmage work this afternoon. Ford developed a bad ankle in last evening's drill, and was absent today, his place at left end going to House. Parks took Meacham's place at guard. Capta'n McEwan gave way after a short signal drill to Chapman at centre, while behind the line, Murrill again drove the big team at quarter with Harmon, Green and Cole making up the rest on the back filed. One touchdown came the 'Varsity's way on line-plunging plays, Green going over for the score.

All the 'Varsity men were in togs today except Ford, Vidal, Place, and Oliphant made up the backfield in the signal drill. Vidal did some drop kicking with more or less success, and Oliphant was called in to make a try at placement goal from the fifty-two-yard line. The ball had plenty of carry, but was a trifle wide of the posts. The drill was held on the North field, as the regular gridiron was given over to the cadets' Cullum Hall Squad and the U. S. M. A. detachment of field artillery, who played a game which the artillery men won, 8 to 0.

ADELPHI DISBANDS TEAM.

Football Games Canceled, as Boys Are Too Light to Meet Other Elevens.

All football games scheduled for this season by Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, were ordered canceled yesterday by the Faculty Committee of the school. The action, which came as a distinct surprise, inasmuch as the school won the championship of Brooklyn for the past two years, was taken because of the overwhelming defeat of the light eleven by Brooklyn Prep last Saturday, in that game Brooklyn Prep rolled up a total of 113 points.

In explaining the cancelling of the remaining games of this season Dr. Henry D. Pettit, physical director of the school, asserted that the team is the lightest that has ever carried the Adelphi colors, averaging only 136 pounds. "We will not drop football permanently," Dr. Pettit added, "but we feel we should drop it now for fear some of our boys will be injured. For about six years we have had heavy teams, and this is the reaction—the slump. Football will be resumed as soon as we feel we can successfully cope with the heavier teams of other Brooklyn schools, which average from 152 to 163 pounds."

In temporarily dropping football Adelphi is following the example of Bushwick High three years ago. The schools affected by the decision of the Adelphi faculty authorities are Boys' High, Manual Training, Poly Prep, Flusning, and Erasmus. Steve McClave, who has coached the Adelphi team for many years, agreed with the Faculty that it would be dangerous to keep such a light team in the field for the remainder of the season.

FORDHAM CRIPPLES RETURN.

Caddell, May, and Golden Recover in Time for Susquehanna Game.

The Fordham football situation, which has been gloomy recently with five men on the crippled list, was relieved somewhat yesterday, when three of the quintet reported in uniform and participated in one of the hardest scrimmages of the year in preparation for the tussle with Susquehanna on Saturday. The three men who returned were Caddell, May, and Golden. All had been absent as a result of blood poisoning. It is expected that Kendricks, the only other regular on the list of cripples, will return before the next game.

Grangan drove the scrubs at the 'Varsity line for more than two hours yesterday. The second team, with the regular backfield to aid them most of the time, put up a stubborn attack and discovered many deficiencies in the regulars' line.

Taking a lesson from the recent accidents which have robbed him of his most dependable men just before a game, Garsan tried out several players yesterday in new places to get them used to sudden changes if any are necessary in the tussles with Georgetown and the other rivals later in the year. Most of the experiments were made behind the line. Several of the backs had a chance at running the eleven from quarter. McNamara, the regular pilot, was succeeded by Callan and Golden. A change may be tried on Saturday.

TIGERS ON THE OFFENSIVE.

Rush Disappointed, but Tibbott Puts Over Three Drop Kicks.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Head Coach Rush gave his 'Varsity a long drill on offensive play this afternoon in an effort to improve the scoring power of the Tigers. For nearly an hour the first-string men threw their attacks at the scrubs, who, strengthened by the addition of a number of 'Varsity substitutes, put up a stubborn resistance and made it very difficult for the Tigers to register any scores. Rush generally placed the ball on the 20 or 30-yard line, and then told the 'Varsity to carry it over in the least possible number of downs.

The attack of the Tigers was on the whole rather discouraging. At times brilliant flashes were visible, but Rush was evidently disappointed. That the defensive play of the Tigers is well up to standard was displayed in the game against Tufts, and it is probable that during the next few days there will be a great deal of time expended in drilling the 'Varsity on offensive play.

Dave Tibbott was a member of the backfield to-day, and he put over three pretty drop kicks from scrimmage when his teammates were not able to carry the ball over the scrubs' goal line.

Moore and Haas, who have both been kept out of practice by injuries, were able to report to-day. Keene Fitzpatrick, the Tiger trainer, was not willing that they should go into the scrimmage, however, and they confined their activities to a brief signal drill. Moore will probably not be able to take part in the Lafayette game this week, but he should have rounded into shape by the time of the Dartmouth contest.

A change in the wing positions on the 'Varsity would not cause much surprise here, as Funk is playing the kind of game that will hardly keep him off the first team. He weighs about 180 pounds, and with it he is fast.

GAME SET FOR PRINCETON.

Lafayette Gives Way and Will Send Team to Tigers' Lair.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 18.—The place where the Lafayette-Princeton football game will be played on Saturday is finally settled. It will be played at Princeton. The Lafayette Faculty met this afternoon and discussed at length the problem raised by the death of a Princeton student from infantile paralysis and then passed a resolution permitting the players necessary to play the game to go to Princeton, if Princeton still insisted on playing the game on its own grounds, but prohibiting the other students at the college from attending the game.

It was the desire of the Faculty that the game be played in Easton, and for that reason Dean Albert K. Heckle was sent with Coach Crowell to interview the Princeton authorities with a view to transferring the game to March Field. The result of the mission was unsuccessful.

Under the direction of Harold G. Brown, Lafayette's line coach, the 'Varsity and scrub battled to a tie score on March Field this afternoon, each side scoring a single touchdown. Scott and Lake, the Lafayette stars now ineligible to play with the 'Varsity, were put in the scrub backfield, and greatly strengthened the team. The 'Varsity line was strengthened by the addition of Bell, the middleweight wrestling champion at Lafayette.

THORPE HELPS AT PITT.

Coach Warner's Former Pupil Teaches Punters for a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 18.—The University of Pittsburgh football squad were gladdened today by the appearance of Coach Glen Warner's old pupil, Jim Thorpe, the noted Indian athlete, who recently finished the baseball season with the Milwaukee club of the American Association. Although he announced that he was only paying a friendly visit to his old tutor, he put on a uniform and went out to the secret practice of the 'Varsity and paid particular attention to the punters.

Andy Hastings and Jimmy DeHart were the main objects of his attention, and he kept the two lads at this kind of work all afternoon. After the strenuous session was over he was high in his praise of Hastings, and said that any player that could go along regularly with an average of forty-five yards at punting need not be worried about. Coach Warner drilled his men in formation and signal work, as well as in catching the long punts of Hastings and DeHart, in which particular they were deficient in the Navy game last Saturday. The coach said today he was satisfied that the weakness had been eradicated and prophesied a return to form in the game at Syracuse on Saturday.

VIM IN BROWN'S PRACTICE.

Delegation of Students Watches Lively Afternoon's Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 18.—Real football weather and a big squad of players all in good condition added zest to the scrimmage both yesterday and this afternoon at Andrews Field, and a feeling of optimism exists just now in football circles here at Brown. For an hour this afternoon in the presence of a big crowd of students, including many of the Brown boys who have just returned from the Texas border, two teams of almost equal strength battled with all the animation of a real game.

For a while a third team, using Williams' formation, lined up against the 'Varsity. Three touchdowns for the 'Varsity was the scoring result of the afternoon, Pollard figuring in each of them on long runs. Murphy and Purdy alternated at quarter for the 'Varsity, and three sets of backs were used during the afternoon.

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TIFFANY'S SCORES LOWEST IN SERIES

Yale Man Wins Two Honors in University Club Golf Tourney, but Gets One Prize.

More than a hundred members of the University Club Golf Association journeyed down into Long Island yesterday to compete in the annual Fall tournament of the association, held over the links of the Nassau Country Club and the Piping Rock Club. Although a nipping frost numbed the fingers and blighted some of the scores, no serious casualties were reported, and all the players turned up safe and sound at nightfall after their circuits of the two courses. Those who played at Piping Rock in the morning made the afternoon round at Nassau, and vice versa.

C. L. Tiffany of Yale won the thirty-six-hole low gross prize with a card of 90 in the morning at Piping Rock and with a round of 78 at the more difficult Nassau course in the afternoon, giving him a total thirty-six-hole card of 168. His handicap of 12 for the thirty-six-hole journey also entitled him to the low net prize, but as each golfer was limited to one award, with the great majority getting none at all, Tiffany was automatically ruled out of the net prize contest by winning the gross.

J. D. Voorees of Princeton, with a card of 205—44, 161, and R. M. Fowler of Columbia, with 191—30, 161, tied for first and second low net prizes. H. H. Bottome of Yale was in undisturbed possession of third net prize with a card of 178—16, 162.

George T. Brokaw of Princeton, who was rewarded for winning the Spring tournament by being placed at scratch, won the best afternoon gross prize with an 87 at Piping Rock. The best Piping Rock afternoon net score was turned in by Dr. Imlay Benet, the President of the Mahopac Golf Club, whose 91 gross, with a 10 handicap, gave him an 81. The Nassau afternoon net contest was a triple tie between Seney Plummer, Harvard, 85—4, 81; F. A. Burlingame, Harvard, 103—20, 83, and R. M. Tarleton, Johns Hopkins, 91—8, 83. At this point the supply of prizes gave out and the remaining golfers received the congratulations of the committee for their fine work through the long, cold day.

The summaries:

S. L. Tiffany, Yale, 168, 12—156; J. D. Voorles, Princeton, 205, 44—161; R. W. Fowler, Columbia, 191, 30—161; H. H. Bottome, Yale, 178, 16—162; J. T. Pratt, Amherst, 197, 34—163; Marvin Scudder, Yale, 203, 40—163; F. A. Burlingame, Harvard, 204, 40—164; G. N. Milliken, Yale, 188, 22—166; J. C. Groenleaf, Yale, 206, 40—166; Imlay Benet, Princeton, 91, 10—167; R. M. Tarleton, Johns Hopkins, 183, 16—167; R. W. Dunn, West Point, 200, 32—168; J. A. Shannon, Queens University, Ont., 192, 24—168; R. Van D. Hardges, Princeton, 207, 38—169; L. A. Hillett, Yale, 206, 32—170; R. W. Bacon, Columbia, 194, 24—170; F. S. Male, Yale, 215, 44—171; Arthur Mac, Yale, C. C. N. Y., 183, 12—171; G. A. Taylor, University of Maryland, 197, 26—171; Seney Plummer, Harvard, 183, 12—171. James A. Stillman, Harvard, 185, 14—171; Walter F. Bayliss, Syracuse, 193, 22—171; W. Byrd, Harvard, 203, 34—171; E. W. Harris, Princeton, 216, 44—172; G. H. Maclolm, Princeton, 196, 24—172; W. R. Thurston, Williams, 180, 8—172; George T. Brokaw, Princeton, 174, 0—174; J. T. Gillespie, Yale, 190, 16—174; T. Denny, Yale, 224, 50—174; H. H. Fritz, Dartmouth, 205, 28—175; Darwin P. Kingsley, University of Vermont, 191, 16—175; R. R. Heaward, Yale, 226, 50—176; W. A. Adriance, Stevens, 192, 16—176; W. C. Cammann, Columbia, 216, 40—176; A. Moore, M. T., 191, 14—177; W. E. Kimball, Amherst, 207, 30—177; C. F. Rogers, Amherst, 193, 16—177; J. G. Deane, Amherst, 205, 28—177; M. E. Haviland, Cornell, 228, 40—178; G. D. Hamlen, Wesleyan, 202, 24—178; S. C. Gibson, Rutgers, 185, 4—179; A. L. Curtiss, Yale, 211, 32—179; F. W. Belknap, M. I. T., 212, 32—180; R. H. Wylie, Yale, 199, 18—181; E. B. Pratt, Amherst, 202, 20—182; H. Crawford, Williams, 224, 40—182; A. B. Meacham, Brown, 204, 22—182; W. C. Breed, Amherst, 208, 26—182; H. S. Loud, Stevens, 229, 46—183; W. A. W. Stewart, Princeton, 207, 24—183; A. S. Clark, Rutgers, 223, 40—183; F. W. Stella, Princeton, 220, 36—184; W. D. Brown, Amherst, 212, 26—187; F. J. Moses, Princeton, 238, 50—188; J. A. Miller, Princeton, 217, 28—191; W. H. Kenyon, C. C. N. Y., 231, 40—191; C. E. Attwood, Cornell, 222, 30—192; H. Goodwin, Princeton, 219, 26—193; Richard W. Carle, Yale, 248, 50—198; J. E. Wilson, Yale, 232, 32—200; A. D. Vibert, Trinity, 238, 50—208; R. L. Harrison, University of Virginia, 247, 36—211; F. E. Laimbeer, Columbia, 252, 34—218.

LEONARD SCORES KNOCKOUT

Hammer's Manager Stops Bout in the Twelfth Round.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 18.—Benny Leonard, New York lightweight, scored a technical knockout in the twelfth round of his fight with Ever Hammer of Chicago, here tonight. Hammer's manager stopped the bout to prevent his man being punished further after Hammer had been knocked down for the count of three. The fight was to have gone fifteen rounds.

BANTAMS TO BOX TONIGHT.

Last Appearance of Young Zulu Kid Before Sailing to Meet Jimmy Wilde

Jack Sharkey, the east side bantamweight, and Young Zulu Kid, of Brooklyn, will be opponents in the principal bout of ten rounds this evening at the Pioneer Sporting Club in West Forty-fourth Street. This will be Young Zulu Kid's last appearance in this country for some time, as he is scheduled to sail on Saturday for England, where he will box Jimmy Wilde. In another ten-round bout Eddie Nugent and Walter Laurett will be opponents.

A special show will be staged at the Olympic Athletic Club in Harlem this evening, featuring two ten-round bouts. In the main bout Willie Jackson of the Bronx will oppose Jimmy Mahoney of Wilmington, Del., and in the other ten-round bout Benny Valgar, former amateur champion, and Willie Mack of Newark will be the principals.

ROBINS MADE MOST HITS

Led National League, While Red Sox Had Few in American.

It was the mighty battery of the Robins and their fine defense which brought them through the season with more hits to their credit and fewer errors charged against them than any other club in the National League that made Brooklyn the pennant winner in the Tener circuit, according to figures compiled from official box scores throughout the season. Though making fewer runs than the Giants, Brooklyn made more hits, and evidently made them count more than any other club, as the result of the pennant race indicates.

In the American League the Red Sox earned the title of hitless and runless wonders, for they captured the flag in spite of the fact that they made less hits than all their rivals except Philadelphia, and collected fewer runs than all of their opponents but Philadelphia and Washington.

The season which recently came to a conclusion with the trouncing of Brooklyn by the Red Sox in the world's series, had more unusual and interesting features than any season in recent years. Not only were the pennant races in both leagues closer and more evenly sustained than for many years, but in the American League every team with the exception of St. Louis and Philadelphia had the honor of leading all their rivals at week-ends. Only three clubs in the National League were ever out in front, these being Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston, and it was in the order named that they finished the season.

Though finishing fourth, the Giants, as shown by official box scores for the season, scored more runs than any other club in the circuit. Brooklyn, the pennant winner, ranked behind the Giants, with Philadelphia third. There were more Brooklyn players left on bases than any other team in the National League, but that was because the Robins got on the paths more frequently than any of their rivals.

The Brooklyn defense, led by a fine pitching staff, held off their opponents in great fashion, and there were fewer runs recorded against the Robins than against any other rival organization.

In the American League Bill Carrigan's champions had less errors charged against them than any other combination, while the Philadelphia aggregation had the most. St. Louis had the least number left on bases, while Detroit holds the record for stranded players. Boston also held its opponents in check better than the remainder of the teams, for the total number of runs scored against the Red Sox was less than that against any one of the other seven clubs, while that of the Athletics was the greatest.

The complete record of the sixteen clubs of the major leagues, showing runs, hits, errors, left on bases and runs by opponents, is as follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE, 1916.

Club.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	L.B.	O.R.
Brooklyn	94	60	583	1,346	224	1,020	471
Philadelphia	91	62	580	1,345	232	913	502
Boston	89	65	542	1,176	249	994	493
New York	86	66	597	1,309	241	925	504
Chicago	67	86	525	1,253	236	968	558
Pittsburgh	65	89	516	1,241	246	1,019	596
St. Louis	60	93	474	1,223	282	943	629
Cincinnati	60	94	506	1,330	230	1,010	615

AMERICAN LEAGUE, 1916.

Boston	91	63	550	1,236	192	1,024	480
Chicago	90	64	602	1,383	210	1,009	496
Detroit	86	68	657	1,342	223	1,065	584
New York	80	73	587	1,293	246	1,010	561
St. Louis	79	75	586	1,238	249	873	542
Cleveland	77	77	627	1,245	237	994	600
Washington	76	77	538	1,229	254	1,072	542
Philadelphia	36	117	446	1,106	323	1,007	976

HATCH SETS MARK FOR DISTANCE RUN

Beats Record by 3:16:30 for 95.7 Miles Between Milwaukee and Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—A heaping dish of ice cream and some lemonade was all that Sidney Hatch of Chicago, a veteran amateur marathon runner, wanted after he finished his record-breaking run of nearly ninety-six miles from Milwaukee to Chicago to-day. Then, after a brisk rub-down he went to bed for a twenty-four-hour sleep.

Officials of the Amateur Athletic Union declared that Hatch's performance probably was the most remarkable in history. He covered the distance—95.7 miles—in 14 hours 50 minutes 30 second, beating the former record by 3 hours 16 minutes 30 seconds.

Hatch finished the run at a dog-trot, just as he started in Milwaukee at 8 o'clock last night. He ran every step of the way, making only three stops for a total loss of 16 minutes, and finished strong, although ten pounds lighter. He averaged a mile every 8½ minutes.

Alex Monteverde of Johnstown, N. Y., who started as Hatch's pacemaker, was forced to drop out before three-fourths of the distance had been covered.

Hatch is 33 years old and has competed as an amateur for seventeen years. He has raced in more than forty-five marathon events, and a hundred or more shorter distance races.

The former record for the course was held by Al Corey of Chicago, who ran from Milwaukee to Chicago in 18 hours and 7 minutes in 1907. Besides beating the local record Hatch ran the distance nearly two hours faster than any established American mark. The best authenticated time for ninety-six miles was made in 1882, when J. Saunders of New York covered that distance in 16 hours 41 minutes 40 seconds in the course of a twenty-four-hour race.

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SATURDAY OCT. 28th 2 P.M.

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BACARDI Makes the

GERRY'S JUMPER WINS

ADDED ENTRY WINS WILLOW KING PLATE

R. L. Gerry's Cresthill Triumphs Easily Over Favorite at Rose Tree Hunt Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

MEDIA, Penn., Oct. 18.—Cresthill, an added starter not listed on the program, won the famous Willow King Plate and carried off a purse of $1,000 at the first day's session of the Rose Tree Hunt Club's annual Fall race meet, held on the club's own track near here this afternoon. The second session will be held Saturday afternoon.

The winner of the Willow King Steeplechase is a rangy sorrel gelding owned by Robert L. Gerry of New York. Samuel D Riddle's J. C. Ewalt was the popular favorite, with George D. Widener's Elespian also having a strong following.

No one figured on Cresthill, but the gelding swung into line with Ewalt early in the race, held on until 220 yards from the finish, and then staged a sprint that carried him home an easy winner.

The first race was the Agricultural Stakes Handicap, for a purse of $50, over a course of six furlongs. The event was closely contested by six horses, owned by farmers in Delaware and Montgomery Counties. The race was won by Brandy A., owned by M. Haburn, but a protest was entered immediately after the finish that the victor was not a bonda fide farm horse.

The summaries of the other races follow:

SECOND RACE.—The Edgemont Plate, lightweight handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; purse $250, of which $50 to the second horse and $25 to the third. Won by Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark's Torero; John Tucker's Mr. Speck, second. Time—1:50.

THIRD RACE.—The Willow King Plate, steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward. Won by Cresthill, (Robert Gerry;) J. C. Ewalt, (Glen Riddle Farms,) second. Time—4:14½.

FOURTH RACE.—Sycamore Mills Plate, for three-year-olds and upward, handicap; purse $250. Won by Archdale, (M. L. Schwartz;) Absara, (Charles R. Fleischmann,) second. Time—2:10⅘.

FIFTH RACE.—The Middletown Barrens Plate, steeplechase, handicap for hunters. Won by Sam Ball, (E. H. H. Toland;) Gigante I., (Charles Leedom,) second. Time—7:20½.

SIXTH RACE.—The Rose Valley Plate, steeplechase. Won by Marguery Jaque, (G. Bernard Fenwick;) M. J. Shannon, (M. L. Schwartz,) second. Time—4:55.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Members' Dinner Plate, for five-year-olds and upward. Won by Mariner, (Charles Leedom;) Skiff, (Joseph Hill Brinton,) second. Time—2:40⅘.

JOCK SCOT WINS HANDICAP.

Cochran's Youngster Beats Deer Trap and Lively at Laurel.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 18.—Nine two-year-olds started in the handicap which was the feature of the card at the Maryland State Fair Association track this afternoon. The winner of the race was Gifford A. Cochran's Jock Scot, a youngster which has shown a lot of speed and has improved greatly since he has been racing down in Maryland. The Ogden colt defeated Deer Trap, belonging to August Belmont, Chairman of The Jockey Club, and James Butler's Lively, the two coming along in the order named. Deer Trap carried top weight at 126 pounds, and, while the youngster ran well enough, the impost was a little too much for him.

The 1-mile selling event, at six furlongs, went to Groaming, the four-year-old Star Shoot colt, belonging to William Shannon. The winner has been running very consistently since this meeting opened, and before this has only once been outside the money in his last seven starts.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; selling; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14 3-5.

LORD EYTON, C. K. Moore's b. c., 114 pounds, by McGee-Dare Vela, $6.10, $4.50, $3.40. (W. Kelsay).....1

N. K. Beals, J. E. Widener's ch. c., 114, $11.20, $6. (C. Fairbrother).....2

Sweeter Than Sugar, Mirasol Stable's b. f., 111, A. Shilling, Jr., Herrington).....3

Jack Carl, Capitol City, Felucca, Leading Lady, Bright Star, Precise, and Fatapsco also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; steeplechase; purse $700; about two miles. Time—3:49.

Dixon Park, J. F. Flanagan, Jr.'s br. g., 10 years, 145 pounds, by Kinloch Park-Ruby Dixon, $6.10, $4.70, $3.80, (H. Williams).....1

Vitr, J. E. Davis's b. g., 4, 137, $5, $4.40, (S. Haynes).....2

Meshach, S. L. Josephthal's br. g., 5, 147, $3.80 third. (W. Noe).....3

Golden Vale, Runaway, Cyrosure, J. R. Johnson; Marsh Court, King Elm, and Otto Fox also ran. Martasha scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages; selling; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:12 2-5.

Gloaming, W. Shannon's ch. c., 4 years, 117 pounds, by Star Shoot-Autumn Leaves, $5.70, $3.80, (G. Byrne).....1

Libyan Sands, A. Belmont's b. c., 3, 115, $15.20, $6.20, (J. Butwell).....2

Brass Cunarder, H. G. Bedwell's br. h., 5, 117, $4 third, (T. McTaggart).....3

Water Lily, Senator Casey, Politician, Queen Sabe, Sherwood, Grand Opera, Yellowstone, Armament also ran. Pullux scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap, with $700 added; six furlongs. Time—1:12 4-5.

Jock Scot, G. A. Cochran's br. c., 114 pounds, by Ogden-Frankie, $12.30, $5.70, $3.60, (A Keogh).....1

Deer Trap, A. Belmont's b. c., 126, $4.30, $3.40, (J. Butwell).....2

Lively, J. Butler's ch. c., 109, $9.10 third. (A. Schuttinger).....3

Kildee, Ticket, Whirling Dun, Golden Banham, Ophelia, W., and Cheer also ran. Tragedy and Bandage scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46 4-5.

Benevolent, O. Lowenhohn's b. g., 4 years, 111 pounds, by Benvenuto-Linton Lily, $3, $2.60, $2.20, (C. Fairbrother).....1

Polroma, F. Houseman's b. c., 3, 108, $6.10, $3.20, (J. McTaggart).....2

Berrildon, E. A. Burke's ch. h., 7, 106, $4.40, third. (S. Byrne).....3

Gainer, Whimsy, Plaudeto also ran. Kilmer scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; fillies and mares; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:44 4-5.

Juliet, J. T. Ireland's ch. f., 4 years, 114 pounds, by Peter Quince-Avon Il., $7.60, $3.90, $2.40, (A. Schuttinger).....1

Dinah Do, J. Gormley's ch. f., 4, 111, $5.20, $2.90, (C. Fairbrother).....2

Buzz Around, J. Arthur's ch. m., 5, 111, $2.50 third. (F. Robinson).....3

Kezah, Emerald Gem, Menlo Park, Maccabee, Minda, Rose Juliette also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $700; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:08 3-5.

Star Gaze, J. E. Davis's b. h., 6 years, 115 pounds, by Star Shoot-Lyndall, $4.60, $3.70, $2.40, (R. Ball).....1

Velusna, J. Carson's br. f., 4, 97, $21, $4.90, (J. Mulcahey).....2

Goldy, A. J. Karr's ch. g., 6, 109, $2.60, third, (J. Butwell).....3

High Tide, Orperth, The Rump, Aesop, Billie Baker also ran. Preston Lynn scratched.

HARD DAY FOR CORNELL.

'Varsity and Scrubs Scrimmage Until Darkness Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The Cornell football team continued its hard drive this afternoon, battling the second eleven for more than one hour until darkness put an end to the fray. The 'Varsity made three touchdowns, two of them on long runs. For the most part, however, they had to fight for all of their gains. One touchdown resulted from a blocked punt, Brown spoiling Speed's kick and Hoff picking up the ball and running sixty yards for a score.

This was Hoff's first appearance in the 'Varsity line-up and his work indicates that he may become one of the regular 'Varsity ends. He played last year on the Freshman team and recently he has developed rapidly as a member of the 'Varsity squad. He is fairly heavy and promises to attain speed.

BOY LEADS CUE CHAMPION.

Ralph Greenleaf Shows Nerve on First Night of Title Play.

For once at least a "boy wonder" has equaled, even surpassed, expectations. In the first night's play for the pocket billiard championship of America Ralph Greenleaf, the sixteen-year-old boy from Monmouth, Ill., defeated the title holder, Frank Taberski of Schenectady, at Doyle's Academy by a score of 150 to 88, and his play merited all of the success which was attained. Confident and skillful, he overshadowed his rival even in the face of happenings that would have shaken the nerve of an older contestant, and won his way to the hearts of a big gathering of enthusiasts by the clean-cut manner of his play. Taberski, on the other hand, was lacking in the element of personal magnetism, the deliberation of his style of game detracting from the interest of the contest. Greenleaf was a rapid calculator and certain of his judgment, while Taberski was vacillating and at times woefully weak in execution.

The two occurrences which should have played havoc with Greenleaf's game and which were noteworthy because they failed in this particular came in the sixth and seventh innings. In the former the youthful exponent of the game made three scratches in succession and under the rules forfeited the remaining balls on the table to his opponent, the number in this instance being fourteen. The seventh inning produced another discouraging moment. With good position before him, Greenleaf called the fifteen ball but the referee, Albert G. Cutler, did not hear him, although the pronouncement was audible to many in the room, and the possibilities of a good position were forfeited when Cutler insisted upon the letter of the law and spotted the object ball.

All through the match the Western player was surcharged with a remarkable degree of billiard finesse. He was almost perfect in position play, and when it came to safety endeavor he furnished many an unhappy moment for the champion. It became evident shortly after the start of the match that Greenleaf was in fine fettle and that Taberski would be sorely pressed to obtain the advantage in the opening session of the three nights' play.

The Schenectady contender, or rather defender, was truly brilliant at times, but there was not the steadiness which was necessary against a player such as Greenleaf. Stroke for stroke every advantage lay with the 16-year-old boy. Takerski showed no trace of nervousness, whereas his younger opponent was plainly at fever heat. The excitement of the moment when victory was in sight did not upset the merit of Greenleaf's play, and he not only held, but steadily increased his advantage. The scores:

Greenleaf—8 10 13 14 10 1 5 0 1 11 10 14 0 14 5 15 10; Total—150.

Scratches—12. High run—28, 24, 16.

Taberski—8 4 1 0 1 14 9 14 13 0 4 0 4 0 10 9 1 4 3. Total—88.

Scratches—12. High run—21. Referee—Albert G. Cutler.

ABRAMS OUTCUES ELSOFFER

Wins 100 to 38 in Novice Billiard Tournament—Other Matches.

All of the half dozen matches contested last night in the straight rail novice billiard tournament developed into close contests. The most interesting was the match in which R. L. Abrams defeated Curtis Elsoffer, 100 to 88, at the Morningside Academy. Matches were played at six billiard rooms. At Doyle's the novice tournament was postponed until next Monday in order not to conflict with the professional pocket billiard championship play which opened there last night.

The summaries:

Thum's—J. Morrison defeated E. Solomon, 100 to 60; winner's high run, 11; loser's, 3. Canfield's—A. B. Ostrander defeated William Viertel, 100 to 83. Winner's high run, 15; loser's, 11.

Morningside Academy—Abrams defeated Curtis Elsoffer, 100 to 88. Winner's high run, 14; loser's, 9.

Daly's—Dr. Bauer defeated Professor Schmidt, 100 to 75. Winner's high run, 15; loser's, 14.

Lawler's—C. Loop defeated Dr. W. D. Brader, 100 to 80. Winner's high run, 18; loser's, 15.

Flynn's—Monroe defeated John T. Connolly, 100 to 72. Winner's high run, 12; loser's, 11.

Sanctum Wins Cesarewitch.

NEWMARKET, England, Oct. 18.—The Cesarewitch Stakes of 1,155 pounds, a handicap, was won today by Sanctum. Cornsheaf was second and Darkopal finished third. Nineteen horses ran. The distance was 2¼ miles.

TODAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Running Shot, 111 (Dumas); Pontano, 111; Storm Nymph, (Imp.) 109; Comacho, 108; Doc Meals, 108; Lobelia, 108; Lady Bob, 105; *Highway, 103, Glory Belle, 111; Mother Machree, 100; Rey Elmir, 108; Moonlighter, (Imp.) 108; Flare, 108; Kimberley, 108; Supernal, 105.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. The Busybody, 115 pounds; Man Slayer, 113; Tink-a-Ling, 111; Royalist, 110; Salon, 109; Wizard, 107; Broom Corn, 100; *Ancon, 104; Presumption, 113; Sea Beach, 111; Tie Pin, 111; Humiliation, 107; Young Emblem, 109; Meelicka, 106; *Between-Us, 116.

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-olds; purse; six furlongs. Columbine, 111 pounds; †Fairy Wand, 111; Friendless, 110; Intriguer, 110; Wood Trap, 110; Beautiful Morn, 110; Sea Gull, 110; Sandale, (Imp.,) 105; †Queen of the Water, 111; †Sandal, 110; Ed Roche, 110; Warsaw, 110; Piraeus, 110; Courtship, (Imp.,) 110; †Artemis, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and an eighth. Goldcrest Boy, 114 pounds; Wooden Shoes, 111; Brave Contender, 107; Blue Thistle, 111; Hands Off, 108; *Hidden Star, (Imp.,) 92.

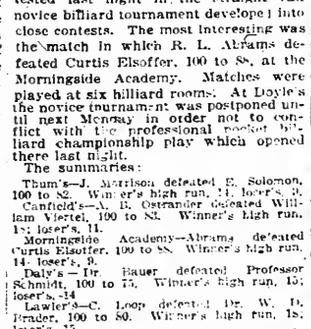
FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds; handicap; one mile. King Neptune, 126 pounds; Daddy's Choice, 119; Airman, 115; Sasin, 111; Orrtorium, 108; Hubbub, 121; Kilmer, 117; Dovedale, 113; Sand Mark, (Imp.,) 109.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and twenty yards. Golden Sabe, 118 pounds; Preston Lynn, 112; Golden Gate, 108; Vermont, 104, *Vodeline, 107; Front Royal, 112; Day Day, 112; Celabel, 104; King's Oak, 101.

SEVENTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Little England, 117 pounds; Prime Mover, 112; Hiker, 109; *Afterglow, 109; Zodiac, 114; Infidel II., 112; Bob Redfield, 107; *Navigator, 102.

*Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed. †G. A. Cochran's entry. ‡Oneck Stable's entry.

Weather clear; track fast.



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Chalmers Sedan and Touring, $250 to $750; Locomobile Landaulette, $460; Overlands, $250, $350, $450.

Renault Limousine, $450; S. G. V. Landaulettes, Limousines; Hudsons, "Sixes," $500, $700; Peerless, 1911, $275.

Chevrolets, $275, $450, $550; Metallurgic Landaulettes, $550, $950; Stutz Bulldogs, 1913, 1915, 1916, $575 up; Abbott Seven Passenger, $275; Buicks, $220, $350, $450, $650; Fifty other Unusual Opportunities.

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BOWERY.
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1876. New Departure Garage, 63d St.
2525. Broadway Garage, Inc., 84th St.
2444. Kesbec Sales Co., 90th St.
2906. Cimiotti Garage Corp., 114th St.
At 76th St., Aeon Garage Corp.
3550. Child's Garage Co., Inc., 146th St.
4162. Arrowhead Garage, 176th St.
4352. Greater New York Garage, 186th St.
4816. Harriman Co. G. V., near Dyckman St.
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BROADWAY & 125TH ST.
125th St. Garage Corp.

BAILEY AVE.
3129. Whelan's Garage.

BERGEN AVE.
607. Ford Motor Company.

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Boston & Fastchester roads, McCrain's Gasoline Station, Jos.
1262 Rose Garage & Taxi Co., Inc.
1571 Mt. Vernon Square Auto Company.
1013. Spier's Garage.

BROOK AVE.
1094. Wm. & Thos. Witter's Garage.

BROWN PLACE.
144. Dieterich, Edwards Co., Inc.

CANAL ST.
483. Tranter, W. E.

CASTLE HILL AVE.
1166. B. Ecling Garage.

COURTLAND AVE.
866. Courtland Garage.

CROTONA AVE.
1069. Crotona Garage.

DELANCEY ST.
173. Sevin, I.

DOWNING ST.
45. Tassi, R. Sons Garage.

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770. Aero Garage.

EAST 27TH ST.
Corner Lewis St., Seventh St. Garage.

EAST 97TH ST.
224. Stuyvesant Auto Trading Co.

EAST 127TH ST.
19. Cleric & Bambi Garage.

EAST 138TH ST.
157. Chelsea Garage.

EAST 216T ST.
222. New Home Garage.

EAST 23RD ST.
141. Hoffman Taxicab Co.

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139. Bline Sprocket Garage.
411. Express Garage.

EAST 35TH ST.
155. Co. Underbilt Garage.

EAST 37TH ST.
238. McCook & Co

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27. Murray Hill Garage.

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132. Biltmore Garage, Inc.
142. Revlon Garage.
144. Hewett, J. T.

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337 Serna, A.

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140. Cochran, A. S.
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209. Rits Garage.
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177. Auto Realty Co.

EAST 76TH ST.
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423. Lind & Co., Geo.

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123. Adams, F. M.
159. Ardsley Garage Co.

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406. Seventy-ninth St. Garage Co., Inc.

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168. Brown Bros. Garage.

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115. Belmont Garage.
337. Yorkville Garage.

EAST 86TH ST.
205. Yorkville Central Garage.

EAST 86TH ST.
67. Fifth Ave. Garage.

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431. Arfman's Garage, John.

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Cor. 5th Ave., Parkview Garage.

EAST 99TH ST.
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414. Wickes's Garage.

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EAST 105TH ST.
Cor. Fifth Ave., Watts Gasoline Station, M. T.

EAST 106TH ST.
53. Lyons Garage, M.
402. Saratoga Garage.

EAST 120TH ST.
164. Strathmann Auto Co.

EAST 121ST ST.
517. Levine & Co. Wm.

EAST 122ND ST.
171. State Garage.

EAST 126TH ST.
104. Akron Garage.
168. Kahn's Garage, L. J.

EAST 133RD ST.
447. Byrnes Garage, Wm. L.

EAST 134TH ST.
629. Port Morris Garage.

EAST 137TH ST.
252. 137th St. Garage Co.

EAST 138TH ST.
270. Mott Haven Garage Co., Inc.

EAST 145TH ST.
Cor. Lenox Ave., Nathan Gasoline Station.

EAST 148TH ST.
Cor. Lenox Ave., Inc.

EAST 149TH ST.
432. Hub Garage Co., Inc.

EAST 149TH ST.
437 Hub Gasoline Station.

EAST 182ND ST.
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770. Woodstock Garage.

EAST 163RD ST.
490. Melrose Garage.

EAST 165TH ST.
165th St. & Jerome Ave., Central Bridge Garage.

EAST 167TH ST.
Corner Grand Concourse, Hollands Gas Station.
Cor. Jerome Ave., Jerome Ave. Gas Sta.

EAST 177TH ST.
Grand Concourse & Echo Pl. Gasoline & Supply Co.

EAST 182D ST.
Corner Grand Concourse, Harts Gasoline Station.

EAST 200TH ST.
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1407. Economical Garage.
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905. West Farms Garage.

TRINITY AVE.
917. Trinity Garage.

UNION AVE.
1046. Model Garage.
1117. Union Garage.

WALKER AVE.
2665. Bentley, R.

WASHINGTON SQ. SO.
73. Washington Square Garage.

WATER ST.
662. Clirkers Storage Warehouses.

WATT ST.
156. Casino Garage.

WEBSTER AVE.
1813. Reliable Garage.
2663. Tyrrell & Co., Inc., Geo. H.
3134. McGee Garage, W. C.

WEST END AVE.
91. West End Garage.
102. United Garage Co., Inc.

WEST FORDHAM RD.
148. Myer's Gasoline Station, B. A.

WEST 11TH ST.
256. Donovan Trucking Co.

WEST 12TH ST.
245. 12th St. Garage.

WEST 15TH ST.
430. Pieroy's Garage.
436. Commercial Garage Co.

WEST 16TH ST.
408. Stelnhardt Bros. & Co.

WEST 18TH ST.
130. Clinton Taxi Co.
157. Chelsea Garage
245. Empire Garage.
438. Commercial Garage Co.

WEST 18TH ST.
428. Fitzpatrick, Richard, Inc.

WEST 20TH ST.
520. 20th St. Garage.

WEST 26TH ST.
537. Swartz Gaskell Corp.

WEST 27TH ST.
242. Strout, J.

WEST 28TH ST.
543. Henken, Henry.

WEST 31ST ST.
150. Keystone Garage.
184. Pennsylvania Terminal Taxi Co.

WEST 35TH ST.
513. National Garage.

WEST 36TH ST.
205. Garian Service Co.
533. N. Y. Automobile Garage.

WEST 37TH ST.
27.
512. White, Peter.

WEST 39TH ST.
146. Opera House Garage.

WEST 41ST ST.
220. Hudson Garage.
235. Packard (Transportation and Rep. Co.,

WEST 42D ST.
348. Quilan Garage.
427. Garford Motor Truck Co.
621. N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co.

WEST 44TH ST.
307. Peck's Garage.

WEST 45TH ST.
502. 45th St. Garage.

WEST 47TH ST.
Grossman, Ed.

WEST 48TH ST.
218. 48th St. Garage.

WEST 49TH ST.
147. 49th St. Garage.
225. Bowman, S. B., Automobile Co.
301. Equitable Garage.
304. Princess Garage.

WEST 50TH ST.
114. Bord's Garage.
124. Packard Acme Garage, Inc.
218. Mason Bros., Inc.
348. Caron Garage.

WEST 51ST ST.
103. Main Motor Truck Co.
123 & 131. Parkers Garage.
139. O'Toole Motor Renting Service.
218. Ryan, Joseph A.
272. Postal Garage.

WEST 52D ST.
115. 52d St. Garage (Luke Blake)
630. Buick Motor Co.

WEST 53D ST.
344. Mattern, Jacob. Wagon Works
551. Gaug, Joseph.

WEST 54TH ST.
124. Corvan, T. G.
155. S. S. Garage Co., Inc.
231. Arena Garage.
247. Automobile Club of America.
250. 54th St. Realty Co.

WEST 55TH ST.
130 Aero Garage.
411. Hotel Rental Service, Inc.
417. Stearns, T. B. M. C. Co.
419. Page, Carl H.
621. Perfection Spring Co.

WEST 56TH ST.
107. Park Garage.
114. Great Northern Garage.
122. Lotos Garage Co.
123. Aitken, H. E.
152. Buckley, M.
155. Cornish, L. H.
160. Day and Night Garage.
230. Chase Motor Truck Co.
At Eighth Ave., Columbus Circle Gasoline & Oil Co.

WEST 57TH ST.
103. Glenberg Garage.
436. York Garage.
515. Clinton Garage.
518. Eagle Garage.
532. Mason-Seamen Transportation Co.
581. White Co.

WEST 58TH ST.
225. Oldsmobile Company of N. Y.

WEST 60TH ST.
20. Lewis, S. H.
25. Locomobile Co. of America
40. St. Paul's Garage.

WEST 61ST ST.
6. Baran, Harold P.

WEST 62D ST.
At B'way, Broadway & 62nd St. Garage
6. Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co
50. Kennedy, Sam.
52. Plaza Private Garage.
416. Central Garage.

WEST 64TH ST.
203. Kelly, L. J., Jr.
205. Geier, Chas.
243. Amsterdam Garage.
302. Acme Garage.
306. Republic Motor Sales Co.
Cor. West End Ave., International Motor Co.

WEST 65TH ST.
216. Pyramid Garage.
B'way & 65th St., Lincoln Square Garage.
306. N. Y. Auto Garage.

WEST 67TH ST.
52. West 67th St. Garage.
265. Hudson Motor Car Co.

WEST 68TH ST.
220. Modern Garage.
241. Thomey Auto Service, Inc.
243. Kaye Garage.
252. Economical Garage.

WEST 69TH ST.
213. Thom, W. B.
244. B. & B. Garage.
246. Hetzer Bros.
263. Continental Garage.

WEST 70TH ST.
Corner Broadway, Winton Motor Car Co.
320. Thom, W. B.
338. Haas & Greenburg.
340. Edsen, M.
344. Thorley Garage.

WEST 75TH ST.
75th St. Garage.

WEST 76TH ST.
208. Superior Motor Garage Co.

WEST 80TH ST.
214. De Palma & Wilson

WEST 82ND ST.
211. Burchardt's Mills Co.

WEST 83RD ST.
150. Bretton Hall Garage

WEST 87TH ST.
252. Belnord Garage
255. Jerome Garage.
371. Conron Bros. Garage Co

WEST 89TH ST.
119. St. Urban Garage.
137. The Robt. Thedford Garage Co. Inc.
171. Champion Garage
212. West End Auto Palace.

WEST 90TH ST.
2. Kingston Garage

WEST 93RD ST.
55. Turin Garage & Supply Co., Inc.

WEST 95TH ST.
211. Royal Garag.

WEST 96TH ST.
315. Thedford's Garage, Jas.

WEST 100TH ST.
9. Century Garage.
146. Eureka Garage Corp

WEST 101ST ST.
150. Bonair Garage & Supply Co., Inc

WEST 102D ST.
204. Miller's Garage, J.

WEST 104TH ST.
138. Consolidated Garage & Taxi Co.

WEST 107TH ST.
102. Royal Garage (Branch B)
241. Elite Garage.

WEST 108TH ST.
104 Club Garage Co.
235. Manchester Garage Co.

WEST 109TH ST.
240. Bonavista Garage Co.

WEST 110TH ST.
151. Cathedral Park Garage, Inc.

WEST 118TH ST.
4. Alhambra Garage Co.

Wabash 124TH ST.
Colonial Automobile Station, Inc

WEST 127TH ST.
568. Olympic Garage.

Wabash 129TH ST.
Security Garage.

WEST 132ND ST.
165. Kingwood Garage.

WEST 133RD ST.
Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Daly Bros. Gasolene Station.

WEST 135TH ST.
Cor. B'way, 135th St. Garage Corp.

WEST 142ND ST.
Cor. Fifth Ave., Baker, R. & L., Co.

WEST 144TH ST.
30, Dolphin Garage.

WEST 151ST ST.
447. Hilton Automobile Station, Inc.

WEST 154TH ST.
434. Fort Washington Garage.

WEST 155TH ST.
414. Speedway Garage.

WEST 166TH ST.
556. Washington Heights Garage

WEST 170TH ST.
Corner Broadway, Kesbec Sales Company.

WEST 172ND ST.
Cor. Boscobel Ave., Conway's Garage.

WEST 176TH ST.
410, Hewson's Garage, A.
Near University Ave., University Ave. Garage.

WEST 181ST ST.
14, Mt. Hope Auto Service
512. Beaver & Son, J. F.

WEST 207TH ST.
602. Laird Bros. Garage.

WEST 218TH ST.
Cor. B'way, Smith's Gasoline Station, H. C.

WEST 234TH ST.
Corner B'way, McPartlan's Gasoline Station.

WILLIAMSBRIDGE RD.
1483. Thompson, J. F.

BROOKLYN.

ABERDEEN ST.
Sleerman, F., Corner Bushwick Ave.

ATLANTIC AVE.
W. Bridenette, 359.
Ajax Garage, 1569.
Atlantic and Albany Garage, 1620.
Dunn, E. H., 2762.
Sterling Trucking Co., 1044.
Van Sicklen Garage, 2814.
Williams, C. J., 2783.

AVENUE O.
Irving Garage, 1007.

BAINBRIDGE ST.
Bainbridge Garage, 631.

BEDFORD AVENUE.
Bedford Ave. Auto Taxi Co., 639.
Bedford Auto Garage, 942.
Crandall's Garage, 754-760.
Kirkham, L. C., 1005.
Morris Smith Auto Co., 1995.
Parkside Gasoline Station, 2006.
Powell Garage, 2038.
United Auto Radiator, 860.
Windsor, Mahmud, 1410.
Zimmermann, 1315.

BERGEN ST.
Pitkin Auto Co.

BOERUM PLACE.
Boerum Place Garage, 37.

BROADWAY.
Broadway Penn Garage, Corner Penn St.

BUTLER ST.
Buick Motor Co., 324.

CHAUNCEY ST. & PATCHEN AVE.
Marquise Garage.

CLARK ST.
St. George Garage, 53.

CLINTON ST.
Abbott Garage, 361.

COLLEGE PLACE.
Zerega Garage, 22.

CONEY ISLAND AVE.
Kensington Garage, 712.
Nonpareil Garage, 794.
Prospect Park South Garage, 488.

COURT ST.
Fox Garage, 183.

COVERT ST.
Covert Garage, 185.

CRANBERRY ST.
Pioneer Garage, 23.

CRESCENT ST.
Wellman, C. H., Foot of.

CROPSEY AVE.
Bath Beach Garage, 1907.

CUMBERLAND ST.
Hill Garage, 370.

DECATUR ST.
Regina Garage, 173.
Kahl, W., 1084.

DE KALB AVE.
Bon Ton Garage, 1141.

DOUGLAS ST.
R. Berker, 328.

EASTERN PARKWAY.
Goodman, L., 1700.
M. Tarnau, Cor. Somers St.

EAST NEW YORK AVE.
Stewart, E. E., 434.

EAST 29TH ST.
Baur, W. C. (Glenwood Garage), 635.

EAST 29TH ST.
Clarendon Garage, 253.
Goodwin's Garage, Corner Tilden Ave.

ECKFORD ST.
Eckford Garage, 76

EMERSON PLACE.
Emerson Place Garage, 94.

LEVENTH ST.
Dilger, E. H., 478.

55TH ST.
Bay Ridge Garage, 359.

54TH ST.
Sunset Garage, 314.

59TH ST.
Blythebourne Garage, 1339.

FLATBUSH AVE.
B'klyn Riding & Driving Club, corner Plaza St.

FLATBUSH AVE. EXTENSION.
L. J. Kaufmann, 103.
L. J. Kaufmann, 153.
M. T. Watts.

FOREST AVE.
Reiss, T. J., 47.

FORT HAMILTON AVE.
Hill, S. A., 5520

FOSTER AVE.
Eisenhauer, Mario, corner East 21st St.
Liptrott & Allen, 900.

FOURTH AVE.
Crescent Garage, 6317.
Ferrigno, G., 289.
De Rosa Bros., Cor. Carroll St.

FOURTH ST.
Cress Garage, 331.

44TH ST.
West End Garage, 1343.

FULTON ST.
Pool, Geo. & Son, 72.
Tieman, F. M., 88.

GLENMORE AVE.
Pennsylvania Ave.
Penn-Glen Garage, and Pennsylvania Ave.

GREENE AVE.
Royal Garage & Machine Co., 1005

HALL ST.
240. Sloan Engineering Co.

HANCOCK ST.
Hancock Garage, 940.
Pupkl Auto Co., 488.

HARMON ST.
Irving Garage, 379.

HENRY ST.
Henry Garage, 548.

HERKIMER ST.
American Auto Service, 686.

HIGHLAND BLVD.
Siegman, F., corner Sushwick Ave.

HOWARD AVE.
Howard Garage, corner Eastern Pkway
Peck Slip Trucking Co., corner Eastern Parkway.

HUMBOLDT ST.
B'way Auto Co., 33.

HURON ST.
Oakland Garage, 153.

IRVING AVE.
Irving Ave. Garage, 24.

JEFFERSON AVE.
P. M. Marko, 102.
Ideal Garage, 362.

KINGS HIGHWAY.
Doyle, Geo., 33.
Hommel, Fred, corner Snyder Ave.

KNICKERBOCKER AVE.
Campbell's Garage, corner Moffat St.

KOSCIUSKO ST.
Mitchell Garage, 29.

KO

WASHINGTON TO GIVE NO VERDICT ON U-53

United States Does Not Feel Called Upon to Make Statement Awaited by British.

STUDYING NAVAL REPORTS

Officials Trying to Ascertain If Captain Rose Got Any Information at Newport.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The United States will not feel called upon to make public any statement on the raid of the U-53 or the submarine situation in general, it was learned authoritatively today, as a consequence of the statement in Parliament by Viscount Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that his Government would not make any official representations to this country until such announcement was made here.

This Government, it was said, would not feel itself more called upon to make a statement to the Allies about German belligerent operations off the American coast than it would to report to Germany the recent visit of the French cruiser Amiral Aube to an American port or other Allied operations on this side of the Atlantic. Information probably would be supplied, however, if requested, it was said.

At present the State Department is making a study of the whole submarine situation, but is not now contemplating the issuance of general regulations such as have been adopted by small European countries which have the question before them.

Complete information is now in the hands of the department as to the sinking of the five ships off the New England coast by the U-53, but no announcement is expected before it has had an opportunity to study the details carefully. Rear Admiral Knight at Newport has sent statements of the ship Captains and of American naval officers on the scene, with their opinions as to the precautions taken for the safety of passengers.

The only phase of the situation where complete detail is lacking is as to what information the submarine Captain may have obtained when in Newport harbor. This is still being investigated, especially in view of Viscount Grey's intimation that it might be made a base of claims against this country. In a similar case, Spain has been pressed for damages by France for information gained by a U-boat at Cartagena which resulted in the sinking of French ships immediately after the vessel left port.

It was announced officially that the complete information now at hand contained no evidence that American destroyers had been requested to move so that the U-boat could destroy a ship without accident. The attention given to that report in the debate yesterday in the British House of Lords caused surprise here because officials attached little importance to it one way or the other. It is pointed out that the destroyers were on hand purely for humanitarian purposes, and that so long as international law was being observed it was only an act of courtesy for the German commander to give notice that he intended to sink the vessel.

RESENTS PATROL PROTEST.

London Standard Contrasts It with Out Attitude on U-53 Raid.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Under the heading "A Contract," The Evening Standard commenting on the American protests against British cruisers hovering off American ports and America's treatment of the German submarine U-53, says that no protest was made by the United States against the activities of the submersible.

"Our only indication of the Washington attitude," the newspaper says, "is that she repudiates the Allies' view that a submarine is not entitled to the privilege of an ordinary warship. It will be interesting to see whether President Wilson finds the German submarine activity in Atlantic waters as annoying as the British hovering."

A fuller report of the proceedings in the House of Lords last night quotes Earl Grey, former Governor General of Canada, as supplementing his question with the remark that "any such action on the part of American war vessels would involve a new and startling departure from the old traditions of the naval service."

Earl Grey had asked for an assurance that the report that American commanders of torpedo boat destroyers had acceded to the request of the German submarine commander to clear out of the way and give him room to blow up ships was untrue.

The statement by Viscount Grey, the Foreign Secretary, to the House of Lords yesterday regarding the operations of belligerent warships off the coast of the United States created a considerable stir, says the London correspondent of The Liverpool Post.

"It has thrown a most disagreeable light upon the attitude of the American Government in the early stages of the war," the correspondent comments. "Washington is shown in a querulous, captious mood, making demands which it admitted were not legally tenable. The incident referred to is now ancient history and might well be forgotten, but in view of the extraordinary proceedings in connection with the U-53 members are speaking very bitterly of the behavior of the American Government. The stories mentioned by Baron Charles Beresford and Earl Grey seem to have some foundation, and if they are authentic the Foreign Secretary should be pressed to demand an explanation.

"We are awaiting some announcement from the Administration in the United States after they have completed the inquiries which Viscount Grey assumes they are making, but there is no evidence that any such inquiries are in progress, and the general feeling is that the matter will have to be pressed a little further."

EDINBURGH, Oct. 18.—The Daily Scotsman, in an editorial today on Viscount Grey's statement in the House of Lords regarding the operations of a German submarine off the American coast, contends that Germany will not be able to repeat the U-53 adventure without challenging the Washington Government to do its worst. The United States, says the newspaper, is bound to notify Berlin that another U-boat in American waters will mean a rupture.

U-BOAT VICTIMS FREEZE.

Five Norwegians Die as Result of Exposure at Sea.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Crews of certain Norwegian vessels, torpedoed by German submarines, were placed in small boats and endured great suffering before reaching land, says a Bergen dispatch to the Copenhagen Politiken transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Company. Four men were frozen to death, the report adds, and a Norwegian mate died on his arrival at Alexandrovsk, near Archangel.

THOUGHT THEY SAW U-BOAT

But It Was Newly Painted U. S. Destroyer Sighted Off Rockaway Park.

Promenaders at Rockaway Park enjoying the sunshine yesterday afternoon sighted what they believed to be a German submarine emerging from the ocean ten miles off shore. Aged mariners got out telescopes and other persons ascended to the roofs of buildings to gaze at the stranger with field glasses.

Observers were convinced that they saw a U-boat, as the craft was painted white, and because, a few minutes in a few minutes she had disappeared, the watchers declared that a United States torpedo boat destroyer was cruising over the same place.

The Navy Yard was called by telephone, and others called THE NEW YORK TIMES to tell of the visit of the suspicious craft.

The naval authorities elucidated the mystery quickly. The supposed German submarine proved to have been the destroyer Burrows, coming round to New York fresh from the dockyard at Newport News with a coat of brilliant white paint, which, as she is low in the water, caused the mistake.

Wm. J. Calhoun's Widow to be War Nurse.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Mrs. Lucy Calhoun, widow of William J. Calhoun, former Minister to China, applied today for a passport and will leave here for France to do volunteer Red Cross work. Mr. Calhoun died a few weeks ago.

OUR ARMORED CAR MEETS ALL TESTS

Moving Blockhouse Completed and Delivered to Government 27 Days After Ordered.

DESIGNED FOR PATROL WORK

Equipment Consists of One Three-Inch Field Gun and Twenty Machine Guns.

The first armored railway car ever built for the United States Army was tested at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds yesterday. The car, which is of forty tons, mounts on its top one 3-inch field gun, and has ports in its armored sides from which twenty machine guns can be operated, was designed by the Corps of Engineers and was built by the Standard Steel Car Company of Hammond, Ind. The car was completed and delivered in just twenty-seven days after the order was placed, and $1,000,000, it is said, will purchase and equip about twenty trains of ten cars each.

The Board of Engineers, before whom the car underwent its tests at Sandy Hook yesterday, consisted of Colonel Frederic V. Abbot, Colonel Harry Taylor and Colonel Charles H. McKinstry, all of the Corps of Engineers. Captain Thomas M. Robins, who had a leading part in the designing of the car, and Brig. Gen. William M. Black, the Chief of the Corps of Engineers, who came on from Washington to witness the tests, were also present.

The car has been described as a moving block house, built of heavy steel, and intended for patrol work and for action against mobile troop organizations. It is not intended to resist artillery fire, although cars of that type are also said to be a matter of study in the army at present. As a matter of fact, one gondola car which mounts a single 4.7-inch howitzer is now at Sandy Hook waiting to be tested. This car was built by the Ordnance Department.

The car is officially known as a light armored car, and the single 3-inch gun which will be operated from it is mounted in a well on the top and in the centre of the car. The gun-well may also be used as a fighting top for troops using either machine guns or rifles. The twenty machine gun ports in the car are arranged eight to a side and two at each end. In addition, there are six observation ports. The car may be entered through steel doors from either side and from both ends.

The interior of the car is divided into three compartments, the two end ones being those from which the machine guns will be operated, while the centre space will be used as the ammunition room. About twenty men are required to man the car, but in an emergency twelve could keep all of its guns in action. The car weighs about 90,000 pounds, is about 48 feet long, 10 feet wide and is operated on two sets of heavy trucks.

The result of yesterday's tests, which involved the fighting of the car both underway and still, will not be made public at this time. Unofficially, however, officers said last night that there was no doubt that the car stood the tests to the satisfaction of every officer who witnessed them.

DANISH SHIP IS SUNK.

The Rosenvold Destroyed in War Zone—Her Crew Landed.

LONDON, Oct. 18. — The steamer Rosenvold has been sunk, according to a Lloyd's dispatch. The crew was landed.

The only steamer Rosenvold mentioned in the maritime lists is a Danish vessel. She registers 750 tons gross.

CITY'S ANTITOXIN TO ALLIES.

Willingto Sell to All, but Central Powers Can't Get It Through.

Since the beginning of the war, antitoxin, costing thousands of dollars, has gone to the Allies, according to Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner, who appeared yesterday before the Budget Sub-Committee of the Board of Estimate at the hearing of the Health Department's estimate of its 1917 needs.

"What's the matter with the Central Powers, didn't they get any?" asked Albert E. Hull, assistant to President Dowling of the Board of Aldermen.

"Not very much," replied Commissioner Emerson, "but that was not my fault. The Central Powers simply had no means of getting the anti-toxin to Europe. As a matter of fact, the first order received for anti-toxin came direct to me as Health Commissioner from the Serum Institute in Vienna, and the anti-toxin was forwarded through the local Austrian Consul. Since that time no anti-toxin has been bought by Austria or any of her allies. The largest amount has been sent to the French Government. Great Britain and Italy have also received considerable quantities."

Commissioner Emerson explained that the law allows the city to sell its surplus anti-toxin, but the money must be used to make more anti-toxin, or to prevent or treat infectious diseases.

Dr. Emerson said that during the war the sales by the department amounted to $205,000.

Another interesting revelation by the Commissioner was that the Pasteur Institute in Paris had asked him to send expert bacteriologists to explain to French bacteriologists the method of producing anti-toxin. Dr. Emerson said he had sent one expert who remained in the French capital a month.

The Commissioner's statement was brought out by his request for increases in the salaries of Drs. E. J. Banzhof, Mary C. Sohroeder, and A. Zingher, assistant directors of the bacteriological bureau, from $2,100 to 2,280 a year. The sub-committee will recommend the increases.

For 1917 the Commissioner asked $2,544,400 for salaries. The sub-committee will recommend $2,615,528. For 1916 the department received $2,597,001 for salaries.

OFFICIAL SALARY CUT $8,000

Craven Made Service Board Consulting Engineer at $12,000.

The Public Service Commission announced yesterday that it had made a change in its engineering staff by which Alfred Craven, at present Chief Engineer, was appointed Consulting Engineer of the Commission at $12,000 a year, effective Nov. 1.

The commission reduced the salary of the position of Chief Engineer, now $2,000, to $15,000 a year, and designated Daniel L. Turner as Acting Chief Engineer at a salary of $12,000. Mr. Turner has been Deputy Engineer of Subway Construction, and has at times acted as Chief Engineer. His present salary is $8,000.

Mr. Craven was appointed Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission on Jan. 1, 1911, at a salary of $15,000. On Jan. 1, 1914, when the work on the Dual System had increased to large proportions, the salary was increased to $20,000.

Mr. Turner is a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, was instructor of mathematics in that institution and later in Harvard. He joined the old Rapid Transit Commission in New York in 1900, and has been continuously in the public service since.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa....Oct. 19
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara .....Oct. 20
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Persia .....Oct. 21
Shanghai (via Seattle)—Protesilaus....Oct. 21
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Manila Maru.....Oct. 22
Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....Oct. 28

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 21, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 20, SS Patris.
Gibraltar—Close at 6:30 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Duca d'Aosta, and at 8 A. M. Oct. 24, SS Canopic.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan advises that the prepaid rate of postage applicable to letters exchanged between the United States and New Zealand has been reduced to 2 cents (or its equivalent) per ounce or fraction thereof, in both directions, effective immediately. Letters unpaid or insufficiently prepaid will be dispatched to destination, subject on delivery to a charge equal to double the amount of the short-paid postage.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:09|Sun sets..5:12|Moon rises..11:46

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:13	1:36	7:20	8:04
Governors Island	2:07	2:18	8:21	9:01
Hell Gate	4:13	4:24	10:02	10:42

Arrived—Wednesday, Oct. 18.

SS Cherokee, Turks Isles, Oct. 13.
SS Idaho, Hull, Sept. 28.
SS Cushing, Cristobal, Oct. 11.
SS Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Oct. 12.
SS Prins Willem I., Cardenas, Oct. 8.
SS El Siglo, Galveston, Oct. 12.
SS Mytilus, Bordeaux, Oct. 2.
SS Sabine, Tampa, Oct. 12.
SS Marcval, Grenada, Oct. 9.
SS Fawn, Philadelphia, Oct. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†United States	Copenhagen	Oct. 7
Manhattan	London	Oct. 7
Celtic	London	Sept. 30
Cacique	Bordeaux	Oct. 2
Petroleine	Rouen	Oct. 3
Millinocket	San Juan	Oct. 12
Allanton	Almeria	Oct. 1
Calabria	Naples	Oct. 3
Roma	Marseilles	Oct. 5
Santa Marta	Kingston	Oct. 14
Michigan	London	Oct. 2
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 17
Proteus	New Orleans	Oct. 14

DUE TOMORROW.

*Kroonland	Liverpool	Oct. 11
Amazonia	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Rikel	Barcelona	Oct. 4
Molderskin	Cristobal	Oct. 12
Zulia	Porto Rico	Oct. 14
El Oriente	Galveston	Oct. 14

DUE SATURDAY.

†Bergensfjord	Bergen	Oct. 11
*Lapland	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Minerva	Amsterdam	Oct. 4
Manitowoc	Gibraltar	Oct. 6
Holbein	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Mimer	Curacao	Oct. 9

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Davenger	Manchester	Oct. 7
Morro Castle	Havana	Oct. 19
Mesaba	London	Oct. 19
Valeria	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Alston	La Pallice	Oct. 7

DUE MONDAY.

Camerta	Havre	Oct. 9
El Capitan	Cristobal	Oct. 14
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 12
Carolina	San Juan	Oct. 15

DUE TUESDAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Oct. 16
*Ioannina	Gibraltar	Oct. 8
Hogendrop	Cristobal	Oct. 16
Veerhaven	Rotterdam	Oct. 7
Chemung	Deal	Oct. 9
Sibiria	Plymouth	Oct. 10
*Giuseppi Verdi	Naples	Oct. 9
Metapan	Havana	Oct. 20
Havana	Havana	Oct. 21

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Munamar	Antilla	Oct. 21
Advance	Cristobal	Oct. 18
Mandeville	Jamaica	Oct. 20
Oberoo	Amsterdam	Oct. 6

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Trinidad	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Black Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Valdivia, Varparaiso	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Hawaiian, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Oranje Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
San Giorgio, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Michigan, London	——	12:00 M.
Canadian, St. Thomas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Patris, Piraeus	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ohioan, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Neches, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Canopic, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	——	12:00 M.
Valerie, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Idaho, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Henry R. Mallery, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

United States, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Rio de Janeiro, at Rio Janeiro, Oct. 17.
SS Adela Accami, at Gibraltar.
SS Narragansett, at London, Oct. 17.
SS Tyr, at Rotterdam, Oct. 16.
SS Stain, at Pauillac, Oct. 12.
SS St. Andre, at Verdon Roads, Oct. 11.
SS Tanafjord, at Stavinger, Oct. 16.
SS Missourian, at Spezia, Oct. 5.
SS Rossore, at Spezia, Oct. 7.
SS Atlanta, at Spezia, Oct. 5.
SS Odoin, at Genoa, Oct. 5.
SS Owiga, at Genoa, Oct. 6.

Sailed.

SS Mooreman, from Santos, Oct. 17.
SS Ascania, from London, Oct. 14.
SS Radija, from Table Bay, Oct. 13.
SS Chicago City, from Bristol, Oct. 13.
SS Proojon, from Rotterdam, Oct. 12.

Passed.

SS Duca di Genova, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Francesco Crampa, New York for ——, passed Gibraltar.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 18.

SS United States, Copenhagen to New York, was signaled. Time and distance not given. Due 19th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, 264 miles S. at noon.
SS Macona, Norfolk to New York, 92 miles N. E. of Cape Henry at 6 P. M.
SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, 446 miles S. at noon.
SS Normanbridge, Tampico to New York, 88 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Memphis, Savannah to New York, 135 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, 60 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, 843 miles S. at noon.
SS Standard, Tampico to New York 370 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, 80 miles N. W. of Tampa Bar at noon.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, 145 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 8 P. M.
Tug W. B. Keene, Brunswick to New York, 260 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, 280 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS W. M. O'Brien, Jacksonville to New York, 200 miles N. of Brunswick Bar at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, 254 miles S. at noon.

Transatlantic Mails.

Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary 10 A. M.)—Ryndam.....Oct. 21
Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Cedric .....Oct. 19
Gibraltar and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Gibraltar and Patras, at 12 M.—Patris.....Oct. 20
Gibraltar, Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Aosta.....Oct. 21
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, and Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul .....Oct. 21
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Lafayette .....Oct. 21
Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary 3 P. M.)—Orduna .....Oct. 21

South and Central America Mails.

Chile, via Arica, Antofagasta, and Valparaiso, at 1:30 A. M.—Valdivia.Oct. 19
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 12 M.—Hawaiian .....Oct. 19
South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, (specially addressed only,) via Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 12 M.—Black Prince .....Oct. 19
Nicaragua, (except east coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prinla, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c., only,) Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos, Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Ancon .....Oct. 19
South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay via Santa, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 1:30 A. M.—Verdi....Oct. 21
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Ohioan.....Oct. 21
Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon. (Cuba via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Tenadores .....Oct. 21

ADVERTISEMENT.

An Advertisement by
THE PULLMAN COMPANY

Convenience. Through the service of the Pullman Company it is not only possible to secure in advance accommodations in a car never crowded beyond its normal capacity, but it is possible to enjoy, while traveling, comforts and conveniences usually associated only with the most modern hotels in larger cities.

By building its own cars the Pullman Company has been able to test every innovation which might add to the convenience of its passengers. Constant ventilation, comfortable temperature, electric lights, electric fans, modern plumbing and other distinctive features of the Pullman car have been provided in spite of the difficulties arising from the natural limitations of car construction, and the fact that these conveniences must at all times be available while the car is moving from place to place.

A brief comparison of the early Pullman car, with its oil lamps, coal stove and almost entire lack of conveniences, with the modern steel-armored sleeping or parlor car, sanitary, electrically lighted, automatically ventilated, steam-heated and supplied with every comfort and convenience that ingenuity can devise, testifies to the progress which has been made by the Pullman Company in fifty years of continuous service to the traveling public.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Children On One Side Hydrant On Other— Motorist Chooses Hydrant

"He was coming down the street," said the traffic policeman, "about 15 miles an hour. The kids ran in front of a trolley car, right across his path. It was hit the kids or hit the hydrant and he took the hydrant. I expected to see some wreck—but, what do you think? The car just came to an easy stop against the hydrant with hardly a jar. The children were safe and so was the car. It was a mystery to me until I found that the car was fitted with one of those Hartford Bump Absorbers."

The Hartford Bump Absorber is furnishing agreeable surprises every day. In its efficient double-loop, double-leaf spring construction it not only neutralizes the effects of serious collisions like the one described, but it so effectually absorbs those every-day bumps that the traffic of busy streets are making almost unavoidable, that you scarcely feel them. All that a "bumper" was supposed to do the Hartford Bump Absorber does with hundred per cent efficiency—protects your lamps, mudguards and radiator from damage—and then it does more. For the Hartford Bump Absorber really smothers the shock and bump of the front-end collision.

Just examine one at your dealers today and see why this new protection is completely supplanting the old-style "bumper."

The double-leaf, double-loop principle makes the Hartford Bump Absorber a permanent protection. After a severe jolt it springs back into shape as good as new, where a "mere bumper" would be disfigured and distorted. Its lines of strength add beauty and grace to any car.

Ask your dealer to show you the genuine Hartford Bump Absorber and don't be satisfied with a mere "bumper." The Hartford is quickly attached to any car. Standard finish black enamel with nickel center-clamp, regular size, $10; for heavier cars, $12; for Ford cars, $8. Nickel finish $1 additional. Send for descriptive literature to Edward V. Hartford, Inc., Jersey City, N. J.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
Next Sailings
T. S. S. **RYNDAM, SAT. OCT. 21** Noon
to **FALMOUTH and ROTTERDAM**
T. S. S. **NOORDAM, THURS., NOV. 2, NOON**
Largest Steamers Under Neutral Flag.
Steamers call at Falmouth for the landing of cabin passengers for Great Britain
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE, 24 STATE STREET, N. Y.

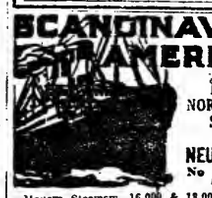
SOUTH AMERICA

Bahia Santos
Buenos Aires Montevideo
Rio de Janeiro
S. S. Verdi, October 21st, 11:00 a. m.
S. S. Byron, November 4th, 10:30 a. m.
S. S. Patris, November 18th, 3 p. m.
12,500 ton steamers luxuriously equipped with every convenience, especially designed for travel in the tropics. Good accommodations still available.
Company's Office, 42 Broadway, N. Y.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

HAVANA AND PORTS IN CUBA
Sailings Thursdays and Saturdays
NASSAU
Regular service from New York and direct connections with Havana
MEXICO
Regular Sailings for Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico.
West Coast Ports Central America
and Salina Cruz, Mexico, via Panama Canal (no transhipment). Connections for South America and the Orient.
Excellent service, superior passenger accommodations, fortnightly sailings and reduced rates now in effect.
WARD LINE
New York and Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
Pier of Wall Street, New York

For Your Vacation Take an Ocean Trip
Five days of physical and mental relaxation and exhilarating sea breezes in a reclining chair on a cool, shaded deck.
$35.00
covers every expense aboard ship New York to Savannah, Georgia and return.
Let us tell you more about this delightful trip.
Savannah Line
N. Y. Office, 149 W. 42d St., at B'way
Pier 35, North River, ft of Spring St

SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN LINE

to NORWAY SWEDEN DENMARK
NEUTRAL FLAG
No Contraband Carried.
Modern Steamers, 16,000 & 18,000 Tons Displ.
Daily Connections with All European Cities.
United States.....Oct. 25 | Oscar II.....Nov. 9
A. E. Johnson & Co., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N. Y.

Florida
Special Rate to JACKSONVILLE— **$18.80** One Way
Equally Low Rates to All Points
STEAMSHIP TICKETS—ALL LINES.
Amalgamated Travel & Tourist Ass'n, Inc.
Equitable Building, 104-120 B'way.
Room 348. 'Phone Rector—7289-0672.

ITALIAN LINES
"NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
"LUIGI VELOCE," "ITALIA"
(Fast Italian Liners)
TO GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
PARIS and other European points.
*D. d'Aosta, Oct. 21, noon | *D. d'Abruzzi, Nov. 11
New large twin-screw steamers.
HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., One State St.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
All-the-Way-by-Water
TO BOSTON
METROPOLITAN LINE
Fare $4, Staterooms $1 and $2
Route via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and the
CAPE COD CANAL
Superb Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL. Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., New York, Week Days and Sundays at 9 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A. M.
Tickets and Information at Pier; also New York Transfer Co. Offices and various Tourist Agencies.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
(ALBANY DAY LINE)
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points East, West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamers leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Bear Mountain, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. (West Point, commencing Sat., Oct. 21.)
One day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh and Bear Mountain.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, New York. Tel. 4141 Spring.
CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., 6 P. M., for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tel. 1097 Spring.
FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line str lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.
Bridgeport Line (week days only), str. lv. Pier 27, E. R., at 3 P. M.; Pier 70, E. 22d St., at 3:15 P. M.
THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 29, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.
ROUND TRIP 40 CTS **RED BANK LINE** For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven, Red Bank. Lve Franklin St., Pier 34, 2:30; Battery, 3:30 p. m.
Sight-Seeing Yachts Around New York
Lease Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 2312.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on October 13th, 1916, the Standard Transportation Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co., No. 16, for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about October 4, 1916, while the S. T. Co. No. 16 was towing barge S. T. Co. No. 120 out of the slip at 56th Street, South Brooklyn, in consequence of which one Mikal Olson is alleged to have sustained personal injuries; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 16 and pending freight as appraised, viz., $41,000, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22d day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

SOUTH AMERICA

Largest, Finest and Fastest Vessels to SOUTH & EAST **AFRICA** BY UNION-CASTLE LINE
SOUTH AMERICA
†COLOMBIA & ECUADOR } From Panama
†PERU & CHILE
*BRAZIL and ARGENTINE—Fine Europe
Tours round South America.
†CENTRAL AMERICA BY
NEW SERVICE between Panama and Salina Cruz, Mex., and intermediate ports. Excellent passenger accommodation.
*The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
†The Union-Castle Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.
††The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
*The Nelson Line.
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts
26 Broadway, N. Y.
Or any Steamship Ticket Agent.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
QUADRUPLE-SCREW, NEW Steamer De Luxe
†**LAFAYETTE**
Saturday.....Oct. 21, 3 P. M.
*ROCHAMBEAU .....Sat., Oct. 28, 3 P. M.
*S. S. CHICAGO.....Sat., Nov. 4, 3 P. M.
†First and second cabin. *One class cabin.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 19 State St., N. Y.
Phone Broad 4900.

CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
ORDUNA.....SAT., OCT. 21, 5 P. M.
*TUSCANIA.....TUES., OCT. 31, Noon
CARPATHIA.....SAT., NOV. 4, 5 P. M.
SAXONIA.....SAT., NOV. 11, 5 P. M.
*CAMERONIA.....SAT., NOV. 18,

REPUBLICANS START THEIR CITY DRIVE

Longworth, Oscar S. Straus, and Prendergast Flay Democrats at Local Rallies.

'CAMP HUGHES' IS OPENED

Campaign Will Be Pressed Until Saturday Before Election, When Hughes Will Speak Here.

The Republican campaign in this city began in earnest last night. Meetings were held simultaneously in three districts, the speakers at two of them concentrating on the national ticket and those at the third devoting themselves largely to the State campaign. The number of meetings in the city is to be increased to ten tonight, when former Secretary of State Philander C. Knox and other speakers of national prominence will address mass meetings throughout the city.

Congressman Nicholas Longworth, Colonel Roosevelt's son-in-law, and Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, were the heavy guns brought into play last night. Both spoke on the national issues at the McKinley Square Theatre in the Bronx. At the same time Controller William A. Prendergast, at a meeting at 180th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, was lauding Whitman and attacking Seabury, the Democratic candidate for Governor, on the ground that he "has always been a supporter of the most violent movements in our politics, and has expressed opinions on public matters that have been of the most extreme and intemperate character." Other speakers asked for votes for the national and State Republican ticket at "Camp Hughes," 152 East 125th Street, which was opened last night for the rest of the campaign.

Mr. Straus, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, aroused the enthusiasm of the audience, which threatened to throw out a man who tried to heckle him while he was speaking. Mr. Straus said that the present campaign was the most important that has been held in this country since the civil war, and that after the European war there would be a period of reconstruction during which it would be necessary for this country to be guided wisely and firmly.

"The issues," Mr. Straus said, "are far greater than the personalities in the present campaign. We must have a policy of nationalization, and must not be split into units of varying sympathies after the war."

Congressman Longworth, who remained a Republican when Colonel Roosevelt led the successful revolt in 1912, made his audience laugh with a reference to his father-in-law at the night meeting in McKinley Theatre.

"Well, we're all together on the same platform this time," he said when he began his speech. "My family is getting together, it seems. There is no more earnest supporter of Hughes than former President Roosevelt."

Four more years of a Democratic Congress would mean disaster to the republic, Mr. Longworth asserted. The Democratic Administration had blurred the mind of the American citizen until the great question of "Shall America be First?" had been lost sight of, he said.

"The only one thing that stands out in Wilson's Administration as being a good thing for the country at large was the elimination forever of William Jennings Bryan from American politics," Mr. Longworth declared.

The Republican leaders plan to press their New York City campaign with increasing vim every night until the Saturday before election, when Mr. Hughes will end his campaign with a speech at Madison Square Garden. On that night the Republicans expect to have city-wide demonstrations. Processions, accompanied by brass bands, to parade over different routes through the city, their routes converging at Madison Square. In the meantime they expect to bring their strongest speakers from all parts of the country to New York City and to send them throughout the State to try to clinch New York for the Republican candidates.

In advocating the re-election of Governor Whitman at the meeting on Washington Heights, Mr. Prendergast confined the greater part of his speech to his attack on Seabury. He quoted a letter written by Mr. Seabury to The New York Evening Post during the campaign of 1913, in which Mr. Seabury denounced Charles F. Murphy, the Democratic boss, and said:

> I challenge you, or any other person, to point to a single act or utterance of mine during my whole life which shows, or tends to show, that I have been in political agreement with Murphy, or that I have approved his leadership. Before going on the Supreme Court bench I actually opposed that leadership in every way in my power. My present opinion is that leadership is the same as it has always been. Under the State leadership of Murphy the Democratic Party has been degraded and disgraced, and I should like to see that leadership brought to an end.

"Mr. Seabury has not been without relations with Mr. Murphy in the past," Controller Prendergast declared after reading the letter. "The World, on Jan. 7, 1904, in announcing a big welcome to William Jennings Bryan on his return from Europe, says that Charles F. Murphy, who was consulted about the plans for the reception, gave his sanction and several prominent Tammany men will take part. Judge Samuel Seabury, who is the Chairman of the Committee, consulted with Mr. Murphy before consenting to serve. In 1906 Mr. Seabury accepted a nomination from Mr. Murphy for the Supreme Court, forced, it is true, by Mr. Hearst. A genuinely righteous soul, however, who did not approve of Mr. Murphy's policies, would have refused to be the beneficiary of a political favor jimmied from a boss, of whom he did not approve."

The Controller recalled that Mr. Seabury was President of the Manhattan Single Tax Club as far back as 1899 and active in the movement, which the speaker, as Chairman of the committee's radical activities, and recalled that in announcing his candidacy for Governor Mr. Seabury said that he would recommend measures for the simplification and amendment of the present tax laws.

"'Will he,' as Governor, favor the single tax theory in complete or tabloid form?' the Controller asked.

Frank Moss, James P. Sheffield, and Martin Ansorge were the speakers at the opening of "Camp Hughes" in East 125th Street. Charles O. Maas presided. The speakers for the most part declared that President Wilson had not done anything important in the proper way.

At tonight's Republican meetings it is planned that each speaker shall address several meetings. Besides Former Secretary Knox and Mr. Longworth, Oscar S. Straus, Lieut. Gov. Edward Schoeneck, Congressman William S. Bennet, Judge William J. Cunningham of the Court of Claims, and Borough President Marks will be among the speakers. The meetings and speakers follow:

Star Casino, Lexington Avenue and 107th Street.—Philander C. Knox, Oscar S. Straus, Nicholas Longworth, Isaac Siegel, Joseph Levinson.

Camp Hughes, 152-184 East 125th Street—William S. Bennet, Jacob Kemple, Alexander Holtzoff.

Union Settlement, 104th Street, near Second Avenue—Edward Schoeneck, Nicholas Longworth, Isaac Siegel, Morris A. Elstein, Jacob Kemple.

Lexington Hall, 116th Street, near Lexington Avenue—Oscar S. Straus, Henry H. Curran, Edward Schoeneck, Nicholas Longworth, Isaac Siegel.

Commonwealth Hall, 2,005 Amsterdam Avenue, near 159th Street—Nicholas Longworth, William S. Bennet, Oscar S. Straus, J. A. Jesse, Rufus F. Johnston, Gilbert G. Brockway.

Lenox Hall, Lenox Avenue and 110th Street—Marcus M. Marks, Oscar S. Straus, Frank Moss, Edward Schoeneck, Joseph Levinson, Edward M. Boardman.

Lincoln Republican Club, Seventh Avenue and 140th Street—Edward Schoeneck, James A. Francis, Gilbert G. Brockway, Rufus F. Johnston.

Union Hall, 1,591 Second Avenue, (Eighty-third Street)—Henry H. Curran, William Delts.

Progress Casino, 2,850 Avenue A—Oscar S. Straus, Edward Schoeneck, William J. Cunningham, Montague Lessler, Emanuel Herlitz.

Lenox Assembly Rooms, 256 Second Street—Oscar S. Straus, Samuel S. Koenig, Montague Lessler.

SETTLE BLACK TOM INSURANCE CLAIMS

Companies to Pay 82½ to 90 Per Cent. of the Policy Values on Lost Merchandise.

Insurance brokers said yesterday that indications were that a proposed settlement of fire insurance claims resulting from the Black Tom Island explosion on a basis of from 82½ to 90 per cent. of the amount of the policies involved would be accepted by the policy holders, although a few might sue for the full insurance.

The question raised by the eighty-eight companies which had issued policies on about $7,000,000 worth of merchandise in the warehouses on Black Tom Island was one of liability. The policies did not cover damage by explosion. Also, this clause in the policies presented difficulties:

"If a building or any part thereof falls, except as the result of fire, all insurance by this policy on such building or on its contents shall immediately cease."

As all of the warehouses on Black Tom Island fell entirely or in part from the force of explosions before fire damaged their contents, under a strict construction of this clause the companies would not be liable for the fire damage.

Immediately after the Black Tom casualty, the companies appointed a committee, with Wallace Reid as Chairman and Charles L. Chase as Vice Chairman. The committee on Oct. 7 reported that while liability under the fallen building clause was an open question, the companies should not take technical advantage of it. The committee divided the insured property into three classes, recommending that on Class A the companies pay 90 per cent. of sound cash values existing before the casualty, less any salvage; on Class B 87½ per cent., and on Class C 82½ per cent. In classifying the merchandise the committee took into consideration its location and susceptibility to explosion damage.

The proposed settlement also provided that policy holders accepting the offer should share in any recovery from those responsible for the explosion.

Objections were made to the offer on the ground that a great deal of the insured merchandise, such as paper, steel, sugar, wool, books, and tea, was not susceptible to great explosion damage, and that destruction of it must, therefore, have been due to fire. On such merchandise, the policy holders maintain, the companies should have deducted only a sufficient percentage to provide for the removal of débris.

There is some discontent among the insurance companies over the Continental Insurance Company and its allied companies, the Fidelity-Phenix and the American Eagle, are settling with their policy holders on a basis of 100 per cent. In disregard of the committee's report. Other companies accused the Continental of bolting the agreement. The Continental replied that it had never gone into the agreement.

Road to Fight Ordinance.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 18.—The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey will apply for an injunction in the Federal Court on Monday to prevent Jersey City from enforcing an ordinance prohibiting the storage of high explosives in Jersey City. The road says its storage plant is outside of the city limits and the ordinance is violative of the interstate commerce law. The ordinance is the second adopted after the explosion at Black Tom Island on July 30.

RISE IN PLUMBING PRICES.

A Further One Is Now Predicted by Leading Manufacturers.

Prices of plumbing and heating supplies, already at the highest levels in the history of the trade, are scheduled to go still higher, members of the Eastern Supply Association were told yesterday at the annual meeting of the organization held at the Hotel Astor. President J. D. Kovert, in his annual address, devoted attention to the unsettled condition of the market at this time, and said it was difficult for manufacturers to know where they stood with the constantly increasing cost of labor and materials. The trend of his address was that prices were likely to reflect an upward tendency. This view is also taken also by J. F. Conran of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, who made the prediction that pig iron would be selling at $25 a ton next year, as against the normal price of between $12 and $15.

Other members of the association, called on for an expression of the outlook pricewise, agreed with the President's prediction. It was the general consensus that prices both for labor and raw materials were bound to go up, making it necessary to hand on the increased cost of manufacture to the ultimate consumers of products. A. M. Maddock of the Thomas Maddock & Sons Company, pottery makers, of Trenton, N. J., said there was no question that higher prices would have to prevail in the pottery manufacturing business.

The association, at the suggestion of the Board of Directors, adopted a resolution requesting manufacturers who make different weights of pipes and fittings to revise their processes in such a way as to make the pipes and fittings of a standard size regardless of weights. Credit matters were discussed and reports of the Secretary and of the Treasurer showed the association to be in excellent condition.

J. J. Cesgrove, Director of the Public Comfort Station Bureau, maintained by the Eastern and Central Supply Associations, made a report, and advocated a wide distribution of such public conveniences in both cities and large towns, but frowned on extravagant outlays on individual stations. The Eastern Supply Association pledged anew its support, both moral and financial, to the bureau's propaganda.

Henry R. Towne of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company explained a plan for preventing and settling railroad disputes. The association, while not giving its approval directly to Mr. Towne's plan, went on record as approving any effective method looking to a peaceful settlement of controversies between labor and capital.

The election of officers resulted in the selection of the following: President, Guilford R. Adams of the Samuel Sloan Company, Rochester; Vice President, Joseph F. Evans of the Wyoming Valley Supply Company, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.; Treasurer, Martin Bates of Scherer & Co., Cincinnati, and Secretary, Frank S. Manley, New York. About 100 manufacturers and dealers attended the meeting.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Forecast:

N. C.—Rain Thurs. Fri., probably fair, cooler in w.; fresh to strong e. winds Thurs.

S. C.—Local rains Thurs. Fri.; fair, cooler in w.; moderate to fresh s. e. and s. winds, becoming variable.

Ga.—Rain Thurs. and Fri.; cooler Fri. in n. w.; moderate s. and s. w. winds, except e. on e. coast.

Ala.—Rain Thurs., except fair in extreme s. Fri., fair in s., rain in n., cooler, gentle to moderate shifting winds becoming n. by Fri.

Miss.—Fair in s., rain in n. Thurs. Fri., rain and cooler; moderate shifting winds, becoming n. Thurs. night.

Tenn.—Rain Thurs. and probably Fri.; cooler Fri., probably much cooler in w.

Ky.—Rain Thurs. and probably Fri.; much cooler Fri.

Ohio—Rain Thurs. and probably Fri.; colder Fri.; fresh e. winds, becoming n. w. Fri.

Ind.—Rain Thurs. and probably Fri.; cooler Fri.; variable winds, becoming n. w. and fresh Thurs. night.

Lower Mich.—Rain Thurs. Fri., rain in s., rain or snow in n.; colder; moderate s. winds, shifting to n. w. and becoming fresh.

Upper Mich.—Rain or snow Thurs.; colder at night. Fri., rain or snow and colder; fresh, possibly strong, shifting winds, becoming n. w.

Ark.—Unsettled Thurs.; showers in e. Fri., fair.

Okla.—Cloudy Thurs.; colder. Fri., fair, colder in e.

E. Tex.—Fair and colder Thurs. and Fri.

Fri., fair; colder in s. e.

W. Tex.—Rain and colder Thurs.; Fri. cloudy and cooler; fresh shifting winds becoming n. w.

Mo.—Rain and colder Thurs., Fri. cloudy, colder e. and s.

Wis.—Rain and colder Thurs., probably turning to snow in extreme w.; Fri. cloudy and colder.

Minn.—Cloudy and colder in w., probably rain or snow, and colder in e. Thurs.; Fri. fair, warmer in w.

Iowa.—Rain and colder Thurs., possibly turning to snow in w. and n.; Fri. fair and continued cold.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer Fri.

Neb.—Cloudy Thurs., preceded by rain or snow in e., colder in e.; Fri. fair, warmer in w.

Kan.—Unsettled and colder Thurs.; probably rain in e.; Fri. fair and continued cold.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Will exchange blue and brown F. & H. and Botany broadcloth for black. Telephone 7704 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH, white, for immediate delivery. Greeley 4076.

CREPE DE CHINE.—3 thread; open for large quantity at price for cash. Rosenberg, telephone Spring 6106.

DRESSES.—We are ready to look at Spring line of silk and cotton dresses. 24 East 22d, 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractor, 10 machines, wants work; quick delivery. 873 6th Av. Circle 1158.

PLUSH.—Open to buy a quantity of plush. Telephone Farragut 9330.

PLUSHES.—Will buy quantity, lowest price, cash. Fidelity Cloak Co., 135 West 17th St.

PLUSHES and American wool plush, if at a price. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

VELOURS.—Will pay cash for any quantity of heavy weight velours, all colors. Gottlieb & Laikind, 50 East 8th St. Spring 4232.

VELOURS.—Open to buy any quantity of Horstman & Huffman's plum velours for cash. Kirshman Bros., 36-38 West 25th.

VELOUR.—Open for Burgundy red and gray velour suiting. Farragut 184.

VELOURS, 544 wanted, in all shades. H. Drusin Co., 137 West 25th.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ANTIQUES, genuine only, at wholesale in New York City; direct importer. J 29 Times.

ASTRACHANS, velvetcens, wool velours, three-inch beaver; quilted linings. Merit, 22 West 27th St.

BOLIVIA.—F. and H. brown and green; price $4 net, cash. Phone Madison Square 4120.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H.; will exchange navies for black. Taft, 11 East 31st.

BROADCLOTH, white, 54 inches, all wool, $1.82½, net cash. Stuyvesant 4542.

BROADCLOTH.—All desirable shades for sale. 5558 Farragut.

CHIFFON VELVETS, 41 inches; black, colors. Republic Novelty Works, 270 5th Avenue.

COATS for immediate delivery; plushes, American wool velours, broadcloths; all colors; also suits. Klar Bros., 39 West 20th.

COATS.—Wool velours, broadcloths, bollvias; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Caracul, mohair; ladies', misses', juniors, and children's ready. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Sports, mixtures, plushes, materials; good values. Jos. Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Bolivia coats in all shades; immediate delivery. Stochel & Stufer, 34 East 20th St.

COATS.—Hundreds of Salt's esquimette plush coats, immediate delivery. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Esquimette plush, fur trimmed; today's delivery. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—Tralamb, metalam, 52 inches, sizes 18-54 in stock. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Wonderful, high-grade coats; quick sellers. L. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Sport, plaids, checks, stripes, 34 inches long. Fluttner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Plush, $10.50 to $22.50; pick them off racks. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Plush, 52 inches, esquimette; sizes 18 to 52. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Long and close-cuts infants', intermediate, and children's coats; also ladies' suits. Century Garment Co., 146 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Broadcloth, velour, poplin, galardine, for immediate delivery. W. Poulps & Co., 115 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Misses' and juniors' of the better grade for immediate delivery. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 20th.

COATS, SUITS, broadcloth and poplin; sacrifice. Kaplan & Alper, 31 West 24th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Velour, fur trimmed, $8.75; smart style. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, Suits.—Immediate delivery. Kaplow Brothers, Inc., 36 West 20th.

COATS, Suits.—Jobs to close out. E. & S., 43 West 24th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Georgette waists in stock, $2.25. Daily Waist, 5 West 18th.

DRESSES, Job combination velvet and satin; also silk dresses at a sacrifice. Konas & Cohen, 18 W. 21st. Gramercy 1893.

DRESSES.—Wool, Jersey; always in stock; latest styles at lowest prices. Sam Engander, 1,178 Broadway, cor. 28th St.

DRESSES.—All wool, Amoskeag serge dresses on hand for immediate delivery. Joseph Rosenberg Co., 141 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Quantity of satin and taffeta dresses in stock for delivery. Astor Costume Company, 129 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses in stock for immediate delivery. I. A. Harris & Brother, 151 West 25th.

DRESSES.—300 serge dresses and 200 silk to close out. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 W. 26th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks; close out. Merchants' Sales Exchange Co., 18 W. 27th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses in stock for delivery. Vassar Dress Co., 104 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses for immediate delivery. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—High-class serges and charmeuse to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

DRESSES to close out from contractor. Goldman, 116 West 29th.

DRESS FASTENERS.—White OO; immediate delivery; $1.75 per great gross. Tel. 2808 Worth.

FRENCH SERGES, F. D. Juilliard & Co., 54-56 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1247.

FRENCH SERGES, F. D. Juilliard & Co., 54-56 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1247.

FURS.—B. Bergen, 19 East 8th. Jobs always on hand.

MESSALINE.—25 pieces in black and navy, assorted stripes, at reasonable prices. Farragut 9186.

PLUSH.—50 pieces seal plush, $3.50. Shapiro, 15 East 20th. 8083 Madison Square.

SERGE.—With exchange 10 pieces of navy serge. Juillard, 54 Union Square, for black. Kling & Applebaum, 39 West 32d; 4945 Madison Square.

SERGES.—25 pieces, navy, black, and brown; single warp; Pacific, French serges; 36-inch. Telephone Madison Square 7741.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SUITS.—Broadcloths, velours, velveteens to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS to close out at a price; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

SUITS, job, very cheap. Appelbaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th St.

VELOUR.—Will close out about 30 pieces of Forstmann & Hoffmann's velour at $1.75 in shades green, brown, black, and blue. Z 316 Times Annex.

VELOURS.—Forstman, $1.60; Poiret cloth, $1.35; gabardines, $1.45; all colors. Farragut 2847.

VELOURS.—Silk and cotton velours for portieres; fast colors. Kinstler & Co., 440 4th Av.

VELVETEENS.—Have ready in stock for immediate delivery 22, 24, and 30 inch twill-back velveteen in black, blue, brown, and green only. Phone Gramercy 2465.

VELVETEENS.—Have in stock all colors 27-inch imported velveteens; closing out below cost; immediate delivery. Sabin & Dubiirer, 14 West 17th. Chelsea 6241.

VELVETEENS, 36-inch, twill back, all shades; prompt delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1247.

VELVETEENS, twill backs, all colors, 23 and 36 inches wide. Stuyvesant 1031.

VELVET.—All colors 18-inch silk velvet, suitable for millinery or other purposes. Farragut 2539.

WHIPCORDS.—For sale, American Woolen Co. black and navy whipcords, 54 inches wide. For particulars address J 23 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 5¼@6% per cent. for the best names Tuesday 5@5¾%

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Hard to Stop Buyers.

One of the downtown commission houses recently placed some of its cotton goods at value, having sold all that was desired for this year's delivery, hoping thereby to discourage buyers from operating without actually alienating them. Buyers wanted stuff so badly, though, that the plan did not work, so the concern is now seriously thinking of putting a price on the goods again. If this is done, it is said, the new figure will be guaranteed to give buyers qualms.

Predict Prices for Cotton.

With cotton, for certain positions, only a cent away from the twenty-cent limit set by the "wise ones") several weeks ago, predictions are now being made in the local cotton goods market that the staple will be held at 25 cents a pound before a great while. In some quarters this belief is tempered by the suggestion that such a price really would not be warranted, and that if it were reached the pressure needed to put it there would react and break the market. One of the most extreme views heard was that of a man who predicts fifty-cent cotton within the next six months, with mills forced to shut down in many cases for want of it.

Mackinaws Have Good Sale.

The lines of mackinawe that have been offered to buyers are meeting with an active call. Sellers attribute much of the success attained by these fabrics to the vogue for sport clothes. The orders taken cover practically the entire range of cloths offered, although there is said to be more business being placed on the lower grades than ordinarily. In some quarters the active demand on mackinawe is taken as an indication that the heavyweight business generally will yield good results.

Cotton Going Up Too Fast.

A selling agent for a Southern cotton yarn mill yesterday withdrew prices on his product until the cotton market becomes more settled. "What else can a man do," he asked, "when cotton jumps $3 a bale in a single hour, as it did yesterday? It is easy enough to advance prices on yarns when cotton becomes stable, because the price of the latter plays such a very large part in the cost of the former. But to sell anything now, with cotton imitating a sky rocket, is to invite a tidy loss. So we will play safe for a while."

Trade in Embroidered Dresses.

Shortly after the war began a start was made to get for domestic manufacturers the trade in hand-embroidered children's dresses that was formerly enjoyed by the French. During the last year the home industry has attained a wonderful growth. According to the executive of one concern engaged in this line, the making of such goods now covers five States. Prices have been kept down to the smallest margins so that even in event of the war ending the gain made by domestic trade may be conserved. The French goods must pay a duty of 60 per cent.

In Drugs and Chemicals.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that a large production of phenol in this country has resulted in the conversion of a considerable part of it into salicylic and benzoic acids, and that price declines in several derivatives have been a natural consequence. Benzoic acid is also lower than it has been in the recent past, but prices of botanical drugs, essential and other oils, and seeds are higher generally. Mercury in flasks is stronger under the influence of better buying and only moderate spot stocks. Opium is not in active demand, but prices are steady. Advances ranging from $2 to $5 a barrel, according to brand, have been made on Newfoundland codliver oil as a result of recent losses of this commodity at sea. Castile soap is firmer here as a result of higher prices in Italy.

Dutiable Silk Imports Increase.

According to figures compiled by the Silk Association of America, dutiable silk imports at this port in the five weeks ended Sept. 29 totaled $3,473,655, against $2,849,329 in the corresponding period of a year ago. The respective values of fabrics woven in the piece are given as $1,274,296 and $1,019,748. The principal losses are shown by receipts of velvet or plush ribbons, silk ribbons, and artificial silk yarns. Large increases are recorded in imports of spun silk yarns, laces, embroideries, and trimmings of silk, and ready made clothing. Smaller gains are shown by silk handkerchiefs and mufflers of various kinds and by velvets, chenilles, or other pile fabrics. In the free raw materials there was a sharp increase in imports of waste silk, while raw silk imports fell off by about 8485,000.

Predict Stocks and Jabots.

With the coming of snappier weather and with the general use of furs by women not very far away, manufacturers of neckwear here are touting stock and jabot combinations as "the" merchandise of the near future. Already there are said to be numerous signs that predictions along this line are coming true. Other merchandise of this nature that is expected in some quarters to develop strongly in the next few weeks are vestees and gulmpes of silk crêpe and net. Low, rolling collars continue in favor. White broadcloth, both in separate collars and in sets, is very good, not only used by itself, but in combination with satin. Some of the most popular broadcloth collars are embroidered with gaily-colored wool yarns. Georgette crêpe remains a favored material, both in separate collars and in collar and cuff sets.

Active Call for Children's Suits.

The salesmen now on the road after Spring business on children's wash suits are turning in very satisfactory bills to the manufacturers. One feature of the trade is that a heavy business is being placed on goods for immediate needs along with future orders. The trend of the demand is in the direction of better grades of merchandise. The advance that has been made on lines for next Spring does not amount to much. It is reported to be not in excess of 10 per cent., and this increase does not cover all grades. There has not been much change in the styles, buyers appearing to be more anxious over getting goods than over the designs they are offered. Two-piece suits constitute the bulk of the business in the boys' end. Straight-lined high-waisted effects have been put out for girls.

Gray Goods Inquiry Large.

There was little sign of a let-up in the demand for gray goods in this market yesterday, in spite of the continued rise in cotton and the added firmness of several constructions of cloth. Sales of 39-inch 56-44s were made at 6¾ cents for deliveries during the first quarter of 1917, while later some of the mills were asking 6¾ cents. Business was also done on 39-inch 68-72s at 8¼ cents, with some sellers demanding an eighth more. In at least one case 7¾ cents was asked for 38½-inch 64-60s, with business done on 64-56s in that width at 7⅜ cents. Heavy goods continued in demand, especially bag sheetings, at the highest prices in many years. Closing printcloth figures were very irregular, but these were average of the market:

39-inch, 80-80s	10c	38½-inch, 64-60s	7¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	*8¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	5c

*Asked.

WOOL DEMAND STILL STRONG

Sales in Boston During the Week Totaled 7,000,000 Pounds.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The last week did not show as much activity as the previous one, but the demand is still strong on fine wools. More interest is being shown on the medium grades. Sales amounted to 7,000,000 pounds.

Mill men are becoming more confident and some of the leading interests of the trade bought during the week.

"An enormous distribution on heavy weight fabrics is predicted by some sellers in the woolen and worsted goods market. The sale of Mackinaws during the week has aroused some sellers who did not expect the heavy weight season to be a particularly good one. Orders have been placed on certain styles of mixtures, serges, and cheviots. During the week a number of lines of light weight fancy worsted suitings have been advanced 5 cents a yard and similar advances are predicted.

"Increasing strength is shown in the cotton goods market. There has been a great demand for some of the heavy sheeting fabrics and the sellers who are in a position to accept orders have been able to obtain attractive prices. Export buyers are more willing to pay the prices than domestic purchasers. The demand for colored goods for export has been particularly large. The situation in the fine and fancy goods market is stronger. The market is stronger than for years."

BUSINESS NOTES.

The ready-to-wear departments of the Siegel-Cooper Company of Chicago are now being represented in this city by Oscar Abel, resident buyer, 364 Fifth Avenue. Other lines are still being bought at the local office of the Siegel-Cooper Company, 13 East Twenty-second Street, which is in charge of T. J. McCoffrey.

Theodore Lussier, one of the Directors and stockholders of W. A. Bacon & Co., Boston, has severed his connection with that firm. He will make new business connections around Jan. 1.

The firm of Berg, Garsson & Co., dealers in woolens, dress goods, and silks, 36 Union Square, has been dissolved. It has been succeeded by Joseph Berg & Co., who will continue the business at the same address. The new firm, which is made up of Joseph Berg and S. L. Lipkin, will collect the accounts and assume the liabilities of the old concern.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Towa.

CLARENCE L. ANGELL, residing at New Hochelle, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $7,891 and no assets. Among the creditors is the Mamaroneck National Bank, or Harry Brett, assignee, $7,130 on a judgment.

GEORGE WALLACE, 244 West 114th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,062 and no assets. Among the creditors are David Kaufman of Brooklyn, $1,451 and the New Process Steel Company, Lancaster, Penn., $775.

ALBERT L. FOSS, laborer, 57 West Eighty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,000 and no assets.

TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT COMPANY, Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Sept. 9 against the Transmission Equipment Company, automobile supplies, 21 Park Row, as the attorney for the petitioning creditors failed to proceed with the trial. The company filed an answer denying insolvency and the act of bankruptcy and demanded a jury trial.

JAMES A. McCLURG & SONS, INC.—Judge Mayer has appointed Cornelius M. Ford receiver for James A. McClurg & Sons, Inc., manufacturers of confectionery, Broome and Varick Streets, bond $20,000, to serve without compensation and continue business for five days. Liabilities are stated to be $75,000, nominal assets $200,000, book value, and actual assets estimated at $70,000.

INTERNATIONAL UNDERWEAR COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed Abram Ellenbogen receiver for the International Underwear Company, 346 West Seventieth Street, bond $5,000, to continue business for three days. Liabilities are $20,000 and assets $11,000.

E. L. JOHNSTON & CO.—Judge Mayer has appointed Leonard J. Obermeier receiver for E. L. Johnston & Co., wholesale grocers, 156 Fifth Street, bond $2,000, and he can continue business five days. The assets consist of stock, $3,000, and book accounts, $30,000, which are estimated worth $5,000 to $10,000.

MORRIS SCHWARTZ.—Judge Mayer has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Morris Schwartz, dealer in dry goods, 1,452 Third Avenue, against whom a petition was filed on May 19, 1914.

NABATOFF BROTHERS, boarding and livery stable, 56 and 58 East 100th Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $12,082 and assets $6,012.

EMPIRE WOOD WORKING COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of store fixtures, 60 Cooper Square, has made an assignment to Maurice L. Shaine. The company was incorporated on Jan 24 last, with capital stock $5,000; and Max J. Siegel as President.

JACOB ROSENREICH, shoe dealer, 262 Delancey Street, has made an assignment to Isidor Greenbaum.

EDWARD MAYBRUCK, butcher, 2,089 Eighth Avenue, has made an assignment to Eugene F. Edwards. Liabilities are reputed to be $2,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Armstrong, Margaret—City of N. Y.	$243.10
Abel, Robert B.—Same	248.07
Albers, August—Same	248.07
Armstrong, J. Lewis—Same	248.07
American Jar Co.—Same	243.10
Anthony Auto Body Co.—Same	108.21
B. Ackerman Co.—Same	248.10
Consolidated Fireproof Material Co.—Same	243.13
Arnor, Augusta—W. Neudorfer	224.41
Arthur, Wolfsohn Co., Inc.—Niagara Lithograph Co.	188.41
Angelo, Terneva—Colen Mfg. Co., Inc.	132.47
Buchsbaum, Samuel—Farmers Commission House, Inc.	136.81
Bristol Building Co. and Mary A. Moore—Grinberg Bros.	230.71
Burr, Harry M.—M. L. V. Shepard	168.26
Beattie, William, administrator—N. Stock Yards Co.	117.90
Caingullin, Joseph or Cianciulli—Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.	107.38
Cunningham, Michael—J. H. Meyer	197.22
Conley, Walter H.—R. Parr	337.91
Carbone, John J.—J. J. McSorley	127.44
City of N. Y.—C. J. Francis	10,174.80
Danell, Phillips A.—Alpha Electric Co., Inc.	140.47
Drummond, Lewis E. A.—Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn	100.13
Egg Harbor Development Co.—H. E. Williams	2,355.36
Feingold, Jennie—William Filenes Sons Co.	124.56
Ewen, Ethel—W. E. Godfrey	111.85
Frisbie, George A.—First National Bank of Portland, Me.	5,725.39
Fordon, Dora—Depositors Assets Corp.	361.42
Godoy, Albert L.—S. S. Straw	124.38
Goldberg, Frank—F. Ruggiero et al.	184.41
Greenpoint Amusement Co., Inc.—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.	220.91
Geist, Phillip—D. Blenstock	141.07
Humphrey, Geo. W.—Peerless Check Protector Co.	1,233.47
Henry, Arthur—Commercial Trust Co. of N. Y.	268.12
Harrington, Adele—J. Siegel et al.	803.43
Henry, Carl K.—Commercial Trust Co. of N. Y.	369.12
Klinger, Louis—N. Block	142.65
Kubles, Hans C.—E. C. Christie	135.62
Kraus, Adolf—J. Singer	112.41
Kirschner, Joseph—Depositors' Assets Corp.	191.47
Koplitz, Leo—Biltmore Waist Co., Inc.	180.32
Lehman, Daniel—F. Greenwood	573.03
Lockwood, Ernest M.—Wetzel, Inc.	307.28
Levy, Morris—M. H. Kaplan	519.14
Massachusetts Bonding and Ins. Co.—H. M. Thomson, costs	118.85
Machine Metal Products Co., Inc., and Newton Levinson—N. Walkof	425.96
Mulholland, Joseph A.—D. M. Koehler & Son Co.	144.91
Meruk, William, and Joseph M. Maylol, Dolubowsky	150.00
Nungesser, Louis, Jr.—W. L. Knebel	4,428.87
Potter, Emily C.—Sullivan, Inc.	168.78
Peterson, Elna—C. Gustafson	182.90
Progressive Cleaners and Dyers, Inc.—Manhattan Motors Corp.	109.91
P. Michel & Co.—Hugh McLean Lumber Co.	1,051.09
Popkin, Louis—G. Feinberg et al.	111.91
Reynolds, Virginia—Clandere Realty Co.	201.67
Sheit, John J.—E. Schnaper, costs	119.04
Schwab, Alexander M.—Michael E. Paterno Realty Co.	470.78
Smythe, Carroll G.—P. Althouse	198.68
Smith, Helen P.—E. M. Fuller	122.71
Schaefer, Frederick M.—Long Island Automobile Club	105.57
Schaumloeffel, Conrad C.—Crandall Petlee Co.	1,162.16
Trucoo, Marie—H. S. James	338.38
Thompson-Starrett Co.—Federl Hubel Co.	593.80
Tuckerton Home and Land Co., Inc.—D. Goldstein	164.65
Tucci, Maria—W. T. Lackey	248.38
Wurtzel, Harry L.—N. D. Hamer	168.90
Wolfert, Herman—Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corp., Ltd., of London, Eng.	228.30
Zimmerman, Martin—J. Burke	312.54

In Bronx County.

Archer, William and Mary—Superior Outfitting Co	$26.22
Busch, Gus W.—Lasher & Lathrop, Inc	59.09
Bruno, George—Superior Out

To Judge Preferred Stocks

of Public Utility Companies correctly, five safeguards should be carefully considered. These safeguards are

The Earnings
The Property
The Territory Served
The Management
The Equity

Write for Circular No. A-62, which explains how these safeguards apply to a preferred stock we are recommending for investment.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall St., New York

Railroad Bonds

Present Investment Influences

Recently published statistics concerning the liquidation of railroad securities held abroad indicate the following factors which tend to l seen further liquidation:

1—The rapidly decreasing volume of American railroad securities remaining in the hands of European investors

2—Mobilization by European Governments of American securities as collateral for credits in this country.

Send for our list of Railroad Bonds AO—41

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

$100,000
CUYAHOGA COUNTY OHIO
4½% Bridge Bonds
Due 1935—1945
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation, 1915	$1,119,491,760
Total Bonded Debt....	13,000,564
Sinking Fund	198,183
Net Debt	$12,802,381

Net Debt about 1.2% of Assessed Valuation.

Population, 1910 Census, 637,425.

Cuyahoga County is the largest county in Ohio, and contains within its boundaries the City of Cleveland, the sixth city in size in the United States.

Price to yield 4.05%

E. H. Rollins & Sons
Founded 1876
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

City of Ottawa
4½% Bonds
Due 1st January, 1930
Principal and interest payable in New York

Ottawa is the capital of the Dominion of Canada — the Government buildings representing an expenditure of over $22,500,000. The City is also the distributing centre for one of the richest and most populous districts in the entire Dominion.

To yield 5%
Write for circular A-40
Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO
Convertible Gold 4½s, 1930
To yield nearly
6⅛%
Circular on application
Harvey Fisk & Sons
62 Cedar Street 15 East 45th Street
New York City

Safest Investments
We Offer County Road Bonds to yield 4.75% to 5.25% in Florida & West Virginia, Exempt from Income Tax
Send or Call for Circulars.
Cummings, Prudden & Co.
111 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 6418.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Early Prices Prove the Best of the Session—Another Large Total Done.

There was a noticeable lack of buoyancy in yesterday's stock market, and yet prices of most issues advanced and the total dealings again passed the million mark. The situation that was predicted some days ago by experienced traders seems to have come about. That is to say, the market has grown uncertain with the approach of the election, and fluctuations are made very easily as the tide of sentiment swings now one way, now the other. It was the impression in brokerage circles that a number of pools had come into the market again and that dealings during the day were very largely professional.

The opening was made at higher levels, and the absence of any seriously unfavorable news supplied all the impetus needed for an early morning burst of activity. It was noticed, however, that the marked advances were again limited to those relatively inactive stocks which are peculiarly sensitive to an increase in trading. Inspiration and Kennecott Copper, usually supplying a considerable portion of the transactions, were remarkably quiet, and the rails alternately gained and lost. No such hesitation was shown by the new group of industrials which has recently come into public notice. The paper issues continued on the upward movement started some days ago and, with the two cracker companies and Industrial Alcohol, furnished the big gains of the day.

The scarcity of paper, particularly newsprint, has been so well advertised that it is easy to understand the market's interest in paper companies, but it is apparent that the outside public is following, rather than leading, the upward spurt in these stocks. Yesterday American Writing Paper preferred scored an advance of 2¾ points; International Paper common moved up 4¼ and the preferred 4⅜; Union Bag & Paper common gained 5⅜ and the preferred 4⅜. Loose-Wiles enjoyed advances of 3½ in the junior issue and 3⅜ in the preferred, while National Biscuit moved up 2 points. Outside of these specialties the most striking gain was made by United States Industrial Alcohol, always an erratic performer, which jumped 13½ points to 140¼.

Developments on other exchanges were more significant yesterday than the fluctuations on the Stock Exchange. A sudden realization of the world's plight with a short cotton crop and a small carry-over from last year started a public speculation in the staple, which added to the difficulties of the buyers for manufacturers and foreign consumers. July cotton crossed 19 cents, selling at one time at 19.17 with an advance of more than 100 points over Tuesday's lowest quotation. The ginning report, showing an unusually large proportion of cotton ginned, for the season and an unfavorable weather report added to the confusion. Cotton has not sold as high as it did yesterday since the civil war.

Wheat emulated cotton, selling higher than it has in any unfettered market since 1888. It is true that the Leiter corner in 1898 artificially induced a higher price, but yesterday's figure was the result of a comprehension of the relation between supply and demand, and the promise of relief present in the Leiter market is lacking. Call money was firmer, loans being made generally at 3 per cent. The decrease in reserves is reported to have induced some of the smaller banks to call loans to strengthen their cash position.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

There were reactions toward the close on the Consolidated Exchange which gave an appearance of irregularity, although the majority of the net changes for the day represented gains. Many further advances were recorded early in the session. Profit-taking was on a large scale, but it appeared to be generally well absorbed. The railroad issues were early taken up and moved higher, and there was also a special bulge in the "war stocks."

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Allis-Chalmers.	25½	25½	25½	25½
120	Am. B. Sugar...100	100	89¼	89¼	89¼
420	Am. Can.....	61¼	61¾	60¾	61
20	Am. C. & Fdy.	67¼	67¾	66¾	67⅝
70	Am. Cotton Oil	55⅞	57¼	55⅞	57¼
750	Am. H. & L....	20	20	18⅝	18⅝
40	Am. H. & L.pf	77½	78½	77½	77½
180	Am. Linseed..	25⅝	26¼	25⅝	26¼
20	Am. Lin. pf....	60	60	60	60
150	Am. Locome..	79	79¼	78⅝	78⅞
440	Am. Smelting.	110¾	111⅜	110	110½
40	A. W. Pap. pf	41	41	41	41
90	Am. Zinc.....	48	48	47⅜	47⅜
4,370	Anac. Copper..	64⅜	64⅝	63¾	64⅛
890	Baldwin Loco.	83⅞	84⅜	83⅝	84⅛
20	Balt. & Ohio..	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾
100	Batopilas.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
40	Butte & Sup..	63½	63½	63½	63½
620	Cal. Petroleum	24½	25¼	24¼	24¾
740	Cent. Leather.	81⅞	81⅞	80½	80½
510	Ches. & Ohio..	65¾	66¼	65¾	66¼
180	C., M. & St.P.	95½	95¾	95	95
690	C., R. I. & P..	24⅞	25¼	24⅝	25⅛
20	Chino Copper..	55½	56½	55½	56½
690	Col. F. & I....	53⅝	54⅛	53⅝	53⅝
50	Columb. Gas...	58	58	57	57
540	Corn Products.	18⅜	18¾	18	18½
9,770	Crucible Steel.	85⅞	87½	85	86⅜
690	Cuba C. Sugar	66½	66⅝	65½	65½
500	Dist. Secur	45⅞	47⅛	45⅝	47
855	Erie.....	28¾	29	28½	28½
60	Goodrich Co....	74	74	73⅜	73⅜
50	Gt. North. Ore.	42⅞	42⅞	42½	42½
20	Greene-Can....	51½	51½	51½	51½
220	Inspir. Copper.	64½	64¼	64	64
1,040	Int. Mer. Mar..	41⅛	42	41⅜	42
5,850	Int. Mer. M.pf.	116	117⅝	115⅝	116⅝
80	Int. Nickel	53¾	53¾	53	53
970	Int. Paper	46⅜	50¼	46⅜	50¼
10	Int. Paper pf..	100	100	100	100
620	Interboro. Con.	17⅜	18¼	17⅜	18
80	Kan. City So..	27⅜	27¾	27⅜	27⅞
290	Kennecott Cop.	56	58	52½	52½
140	Lehigh Valley.	83½	85	83½	84½
20	Maxwell Mot...	89½	89½	89½	89½
1,710	Mex. Petrol	109⅝	110¼	108¼	109⅝
50	Miami Copper..	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½
50	Mo. Pacific	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
20	Nat. Lead	70⅜	70¾	70¼	70¾
470	N. Y. Central..	108¼	108¼	107⅞	108¼
280	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	60¾	61¼	60¾	61¼
210	Nort. & West..	140	143	140	143½
10	Northern Pac..	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
75	Ont. Silver	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
240	Pacific Mail ..	26⅝	27½	26⅝	26⅝
60	Pennsylvania..	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
290	Pr. Steel Car..	65¾	66¼	65¾	66¼
70	Ry. Steel Spg.	54¼	54¼	53½	53½
40	Ray Copper	25½	25⅝	25¼	25¼
5,870	Reading	109	110½	108¾	109⅞
960	Rep. I. & S....	75¼	76	74¼	76
120	Southern Pac..	101	101¼	101	101¼
590	Southern Ry...	29⅜	29⅝	28⅞	29
50	Studebaker	132½	132½	132	132½
480	Tenn. Copper..	23	23¼	22¾	23
1,750	Union Bag....	14¼	15	14¼	17⅜
10	Union Bag pr.	89¼	89¼	89¼	94
5,910	Union Pacific..	149⅜	150⅜	148⅝	149⅞
3,570	U. S. Ind. Alc.	128¼	141¼	128¼	140¼
140	U. S. Rubber..	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¾
41,170	U. S. Steel....	114½	115½	113¾	113⅞
140	Utah Copper....	94⅝	95¾	94⅝	95¾
80	Va. Car. Ch....	44¼	44¼	43¾	43¾
40	Wabash	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
20	West. Un. Tel.	105	105	105	105
470	Westing. Elec.	62⅜	63½	62⅜	62⅜
110	Willys-Overld.	45⅝	45⅝	44½	45

MINING STOCKS.

100	Batopilas	1.87½	1.87½	1.87½	1.87½
100	Daly	.80	.80	.80	.80
400	Godf. Con.....	.60	.61	.60	.61
500	Isabella	.22	.22	.22	.22
600	Jumbo Ext.....	.86	.86	.86	.86
500	Kewanaa	13½	13½	12½	13¼
1,500	Mass	.25	.25	.25	.25
75	Ontario	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
400	Ophir	.20	.20	.20	.20
400	Portland	1.92½	1.92½	1.92½	1.92½
200	Sierra Nevada..	.21	.21	.21	.21
1,000	Silver Pick....	.20	.20	.20	.20
100	Tonopah Ext..	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90
500	Union Con.....	.59	.59	.58	.58

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts.....	$8,752,759	$36,598,081
Ord. int. rev.....	18,350,606	171,800,100
Income tax	999,003	12,502,851
Miscellaneous	2,147,742	22,706,371
Total receipts.....	$30,250,112	$214,597,863
Exc. of ord. disburse.		
over ord. receipts...	24,250,882	14,444,278
Exc. of total disburse.		
over total receipts...	24,142,219	$82,444,122
Expenditures	54,150,065	268,842,041

Continued on Bottom of Adjoining Column.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,102,275
Same day last year.....	899,216.
Same day two years ago.....	Ex. closed.
Year to date.....	156,262,575
Same period last year.....	132,789,399
Same period in 1914.....	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
58	58½	100	Acme Tea.....	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ¼
31½	32½	200	Advance Rumely pf..	31	32	31	32	+1
63	65	100	Ajax Rubber.....	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	−1¾
11⅞	12	700	Alaska Gold Mines..	12	12	12	12	...
7	7¼	200	Alaska Juneau.....	7	7	7	7	...
25⅝	26	1,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg..	25½	26	25⅜	25⅝	...
80¾	81	800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf..	80¼	81½	80½	81	+ ⅜
79	79½	1,000	Am. Agricul. Chem..	79½	80½	78¾	79½	...
100	101½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf..	101	101	101	101	...
99	99¼	3,200	Am. Beet Sugar.....	99¾	100½	99	99	− ⅛
98	99	400	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	100	100	100	100	...
80½	81	3,800	Am. Can.....	81½	81⅝	80¾	80¾	−1
67¼	67⅝	8,300	Am. Car & Fdry.....	67⅝	67¼	66¾	67½	+ ⅜
117	118½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf..	117½	117½	117½	117½	−1
56	56½	7,000	Am. Cotton Oil.....	56	57½	55¾	56½	+2
18½	18½	18,100	Am. H. & Leather...	19⅝	19½	18	18¾	−1½
76¾	77	10,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf..	78	78	76¾	77	− ½
25	25½	12,200	Am. Linseed.....	25¼	26⅜	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
59	59½	8,500	Am. Linseed pf.....	59	60½	59	59	+ ¼
75	75½	2,500	Am. Locomotive.....	70	79½	70	78½	+ ½
105½	106	200	Am. Locomotive pf..	105⅝	105⅝	105¾	105⅝	+ ½
10¼	10⅝	2,800	Am. Malt.....	10½	11	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
47	48	200	Am. Malt pf.....	47½	47⅞	47½	47⅞	+ ⅛
110	110½	18,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref..	110	111½	109⅞	110½	+ ⅝
116⅜	117⅜	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf..	116⅜	117⅛	116⅜	117⅛	+ ⅝
95⅜	95¾	100	Am. Smelt. pf. A..	95⅜	95½	95½	95½	...
60½	61½	700	Am. Steel Fdries....	61	61¼	61	61¼	...
11	11⅛	4,800	Am. Sugar Ref.....	117⅜	117⅞	116¾	117¼	+ ⅛
133	133¼	600	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	133⅝	133⅝	133	133	+ ⅛
222	223	500	Am. Tobacco.....	224	224½	224	224½	+4½
51¼	51½	2,000	Am. Woolen.....	50⅝	51	50⅝	51	+ ¼
97½	98¼	100	Am. Woolen pf.....	96	98	98	98	...
41⅞	42	13,750	Am. Writing P. pf...	40¾	41⅞	40	41⅞	+2⅝
47⅛	47⅞	3,500	Am. Zinc L. S.....	47⅜	48⅝	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
77⅝	78⅛	900	Am. Zinc L. S. pf...	78	78	78	78	+ ⅛
94¼	94¾	17,000	Anaconda Cop. Co...	94¼	94⅝	93⅝	94⅛	+ ⅛
67⅝	68	100	Associated Oil.....	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
106⅞	106⅞	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F..	106	106⅝	106	106⅛	+ ⅛
100⅜	100⅝	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf..	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
119	120½	300	Atlantic Coast Line..	120	120½	120	120½	+1½
97	98	7,200	At., Gulf & W. I....	98⅞	98	93¾	97½	+3¼
66	67¼	400	At., Gulf & W. I.pf..	67	67	67	67½	+ ¾
84	84⅝	8,400	Baldwin Loco.....	85	85⅜	85	84½	+ ¼
88	88½	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio....	88¾	88¾	88	88	...
75½	76	50	Baltimore & O. pf...	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	...
1¾	2	2,400	Batopilas Mining....	1¾	2	1¾	2	+ ¼
160	162½	2,100	Barrett Co.....	163	163	157½	160	−3
69	70	100	Brown Shoe.....	69½	69¾	69¼	69¼	+ ½
63½	64	1,100	Butte & Superior....	63¾	64½	63¾	64	+ ⅛
23½	24⅛	5,300	California Petrol....	23¾	24¼	23½	24⅛	+ ⅛
51⅜	52¾	1,900	California Pet. pf...	52¾	53⅜	52¾	52¾	+ ⅛
176	177	8,100	Canadian Pacific....	176½	177	176½	177	+1
80½	81	6,100	Central Leather Co..	81¾	82¼	80½	80½	− ⅝
114	114⅞	100	Central Leather pf..	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	+ ⅛
104	105	800	Chandler Motor.....	104	104½	104	104	−1½
69⅜	69½	13,800	Chesapeake & Ohio..	69¾	69¾	68¾	69⅜	+1⅛
19¼	19⅝	200	Chicago & Alton....	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
13½	13⅝	700	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	...
39	39½	1,700	Chi., Gt. West. pf...	39¼	39½	39¼	39½	...
95	95½	1,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P...	95⅜	95¾	94¾	95¾	− ⅛
128¼	129	300	Chi. & Northwest....	128½	129½	128	128	+ ¼
179	180	100	Chi. & Northw pf...	175	175	175	175	+7
23⅜	23⅞	23,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P..	24⅞	24⅞	23⅝	23½	− ⅛
21	21⅛	1,500	Chile Copper.....	21⅛	21⅝	21	21	...
53¼	55⅛	5,700	Chino Copper.....	55⅛	55⅝	55	55½	+ ⅛
84½	84⅝	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf.	84½	84⅝	84¼	84½	+ ⅛
53¾	53¾	6,500	Col. Fuel & Iron....	53¾	54⅝	53¾	53¾	− ⅛
33¼	34½	100	Col. & Southern.....	33¼	33½	33½	33½	− ⅛
61½	62½	200	Col. & South. 1st pf..	62¼	62¼	62	62	...
48	50	100	Col. & South. 2d pf..	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	−2¾
37	37¾	18,900	Columbia Gas & El..	39¾	39¾	38½	37	−2
43½	44¼	900	Comput. Tab. Rec...	47¼	48	47¼	48	+1
140	140¼	1,600	Consolidated Gas....	140	140	139½	140	...
116⅞	117⅜	1,000	Con.Gas,E.L.& P.B.	117	117¼	117	117½	+ ⅛
...	...	100	C.G.E.L. & P.B.rgts.	1	1	1	1	...
103	104½	700	Continental Can.....	106	106	104	104	−1
18¾	18¾	6,900	Corn Products Ref...	18¼	18¼	17⅞	18¼	− ½
91⅝	92½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	92	92⅝	91⅝	91⅝	− ⅞
86⅜	87	84,200	Crucible Steel.....	86	87⅞	85	86⅞	+1⅝
122	123	100	Crucible Steel pf....	122¼	123¼	122¼	122½	+ ⅛
65½	65⅝	12,900	Cuba Cane Sugar....	66	66¼	65¼	65½	+ ⅛
96⅞	97	1,000	Cuba Cane Sugar pf..	97	97	96¾	97	+ ⅛
197	204	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar....	204	204	204	204	+8
94	95½	200	Deere & Co. pf.....	95	95	95	95	+ ⅝
18¾	18⅞	200	Den. & Rio Grande..	18½	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
42	42¾	900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	42½	42¾	42	42	+ ⅛
142	141½	300	Detroit Edison Co...	141½	141½	141½	141½	+ ⅛
118	120¼	23	Detroit United Ry...	118	118	118	118	...
46¾	47	11,700	Distillers' Secur....	45¾	46⅞	45¼	46⅞	+1⅛
24½	25	300	Dome Mines.....	24½	24½	24½	24½	− ⅛
11⅞	12¼	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf..	12	12	12	12	...
38½	38¾	8,900	Erie	38½	39	38¾	38¾	...
53¼	53⅜	400	Erie 1st pf.....	53	53⅜	53	53¼	+ ⅛
44	46	100	Erie 2d pf.....	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	− ⅛
38½	39	100	Federal C. & S. pf...	39½	39½	39½	39½	...
339	339	29	General Chemical....	339	339	339	339	...
181½	182	7,700	General Electric	181¾	182⅜	180¾	181⅝	+ ⅜
123½	124⅛	1,400	General Motors pf..	124¼	124¾	123¾	124⅛	+ ⅜
73¼	73½	4,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	73⅜	74	73	73½	− ⅛
89½	92	100	Granby Consol x d...	90	90	90	90	...
118½	119⅜	200	Great Northern pf....	118¼	119⅜	118¼	118¾	− ⅛
42¾	43	100	G. N. Ore Ctfs for O. F.	43	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	...
51½	52⅜	8,500	Greene-Cananea.....	51	52⅜	51	52	+ ⅛
90	94	400	Gulf States Steel....	94¼	94¼	94	94	− ⅛
92	97	100	Gulf States S. 2d pf..	94½	94½	94	94	...
108	108⅜	8,500	Illinois Central.....	108¼	109⅛	108¼	108⅞	+ ⅜
64	64⅜	6,700	Inspiration Copper..	64⅝	64⅞	63¾	64⅛	+ ⅛
18	18¼	7,700	Interboro Consol....	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
75	76½	1,900	Interboro Con. pf...	75	76	75	75¾	+ ⅛
43	45½	700	Int. Agriculture pf..	46⅜	47	46	47¼	+ ⅛
116⅜	116⅝	900	Int. Harvester, N.J..	116	117	116	116¾	+ ⅛
41¼	41½	14,140	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r..	41⅜	42⅜	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
116½	116¾	53,650	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	116½	117¼	115¾	116¾	+ ⅛
52⅞	53	8,600	Int. Nickel.....	53	53⅜	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
40¾	50	41,900	Int. Paper.....	45½	51¼	45¼	49¾	+4⅞
104	104⅜	10,780	Int. Paper pf.....	99⅝	104½	99⅝	104	+4½
89	90	200	Jewel Tea.....	89	89	89	89	+ ⅛
109	110	100	Jewel Tea pf.....	110	110	110	110	...
...	...	30	Do., odd lot.....	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	...
27½	28	1,700	Kansas City South..	27½	27¾	27½	27½	+ ⅛
60	61	100	Kan. City South. pf..	60½	60½	60½	60½	+ ⅛
78	78¼	1,200	Kelly Spring. Tire..	78½	79	78½	79	+1½
98	100	100	Kelly Spring. T. pf..	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ¼
52⅝	52⅞	7,300	Kennecott Copper...	52⅝	53	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
129¾	130	10	Kings Co. El. L. & P..	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	+ ⅛
84½	85	900	Lackawanna Steel....	86	86	84½	85	− ⅞
20¾	21	800	Lake Erie & West....	19⅞	21	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
44	46¼	100	Lake Erie & W. pf...	45	45	45	45	+ ½
43	43¼	200	Lee Rubber & Tire...	43	43	43	43	...
84	84½	5,000	Lehigh Valley.....	83½	85⅞	83¼	84	+1
282½	300	325	Liggett & Myers....	285	290	285	290	+ ¼
20½	22	8,000	Loose-Wiles 1st pf..	18½	22¼	18¾	22	+3½
80	90	200	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf..	82	85	82	85	+3½
205	235	100	Lorillard (P.) Co....	222	222	222	222	+ ½
137	138½	100	Louis. & Nash.....	137½	137½	137½	137½	−1
88	87	300	Mackay Cos	86¾	86¾	86¼	86½	+ ⅛
91	88¼	900	Maxwell Motors	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	− ⅝
87	87½	100	Max. Motors 1st pf..	87	87	87	87	− ½
104	106	200	May Dept. Stores....	104	105	104	105	+1½
109¼	109¾	11,500	Mexican Petroleum..	109¼	111¾	109¼	109¼	+ ⅞
38	38¼	1,100	Miami Copper	38¾	38¾	38	38	− ⅛
26	28	100	Minn. & St. L. new..	27	27	27	27	− ½
125	126	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M..	125½	125½	125¼	125¾	...
133	136	100	M., St. P. & S. S. Mpf	...	...	...	...	...
			s 80 f.....	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	...
4½	5⅜	2,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	5⅜	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
13	15	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf...	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ⅛
		1,800	Missouri Pacific	5½	6¼	5½	6	+ ⅛
		2,000	Mo. Pacific t r.....	5¼	6¼	5¼	6	+ ⅛
		5,500	Mo. Pacific w i.....	25	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
		100	Mo. Pacific pf. w i..	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ⅛
		500	Montana Power	94½	96	94½	96	+1½
		2,800	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	127½	131	127½	130	+2
		500	Nat. Cloak & Suit....	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ⅛
		800	Nat. En. & St. Co....	28½	28¾	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
		100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf..	96	96	96	96	...
		2,800	Nat. Lead Co.....	69¼	70¾	69¼	69¾	+ ½
		6,000	Nevada Con. Cop....	22¾	22¾	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
		1,000	N. Y. Air Brake.....	153	159	153	157	+3½
		8,100	N. Y. Central.....	106	106½	107⅜	108	+ ⅛
		900	N. Y., N. H. & H....	61	61½	61	61	+ ⅛
		100	N. Y., Ont. & West..	27⅛	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
		9,800	Norfolk & Western..	145	145¼	143	144	− ⅛
		200	North American	70	70	70	70	− ½
		1,500	Northern Pacific....	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ⅛
		2,000	Ohio Cities Gas.....	85	85	83¾	84½	+ ⅛
		700	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
		800	Owens Bottle Mach..	94¾	95	94¾	94¾	+ ⅛
		3,300	Pacific Mail	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
		700	Pacific Tel. & Tel....	38	38¾	38	38½	+1½
		3,500	Penn. R. R.....	58	58¾	58	58	− ⅝
		800	Philadelphia Co.....	40¼	40¾	40	40⅜	...
		400	P., C., C. & St. L....	82	82	82	82	...
		7,200	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep	36⅜	37⅞	36½	37	+ ⅝
		200	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of dep	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
410	Cities Service	329	328	328½	327
4,389	Cities S. pf	94	90	92½	96
300	Com'wth Pow.	68½	68½	68¼	68½
800	Com'wth P. pf.	86½	85¾	86	86½
200	Empire D. E. pf	94	90	91	93
540	Fed. S. & T.	19½	16½	18	20
100	Repub. R. & L.	53	52	52	53
85	T. R., L. & P.	12½	11¾	11¾	12¼
138	T.R.,L.& P. pf.	53½	52¾	52¾	54

BOND.

$100,000	C. P. Gs, '18	102	102	102	103

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	23¾	26¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf	79	82
American Cities	8	10
American Cities pf	43	47½
American Gas Co	120	123
American Gas & Electric	152	154
American Gas & Electric pf	49	51
American Light & Traction	370	373
American Light & Traction pf	109½	111
American Power & Light	70	71
American Power & Light pf	83	85
American Public Utilities	42	44
American Public Utilities pf	73	74
Am. W. W. & E.	8¼	8¾
Am. W. W. & E. pref	23	25
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	62	65
Atlantic P. & L. pf	55	61
Bates & Rogers Co.	84	91
Bates & Rogers Co. pf	92½	96
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	110
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf	74	78
Central States Electric pf	80	82
Cities Service pf	82	84
Colorado Pr. Co. pf	28½	30
Colorado Power pf	99	101¼
Columbus Electric pf	80	82½
Consumers' Power pf	97	98
Cumberland Power pf	99	101½
Dallas Electric pf	93½	96
Denver Gas & Elec. pf	98	100
Eastern Texas Electric pf	80½	82
Eastern Texas Electric Secs	100	101
El Paso Electric	122	136
El Paso Electric pf	100	102
Electric B. & S. pf	99½	100
Empire Dis. Elec	86½	93
Federal Light & Traction pf	83½	84
Galveston-Ilouston Electric	55	57
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf	95	100
Illinois Traction	46	48
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	11	14
Mississippi River Power pf	28	31
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	14	16
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	50	57
Northern States Power	98½	99
Northern States Power pf	99	100
Northern States Electric	47	52
Northern Texas Electric pf	81	84½
Ozark P. & W.	44	48
Pacific G. & E.	57	58
Pacific G. & E. pf	90¾	91¼
Puget Sound Traction	16½	18½
Puget Sound Traction pf	51¾	54
Pennsylvania Light Co.	40	43
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	75	83
Rep. Ry. & Light pf	80	81
Securities Corp. General	18	23
Securities Corp. General pf	85	92
Southern California Edison	92	94½
Southern California Edison pf	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
Standard G. & E.	14¾	15¼
Standard G. & E. pf	41¼	42
Tampa Electric	131	135
Toledo Traction	54	56
United Gas & Electric	10	12
United Gas & Electric pf	70	71
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	10	16
United Light & Railways	48	50
United Light & Railways pf	76½	77¾
Western Power	18	20
Western Power pf	69½	70
West. Penn. pf	106½	..

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100½	
American W. W. collateral 5s	74	77	
Boston Hedge 1st 5s	90	..	
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97	
Chas. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1935	100	100¾	
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	87	90	
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	78	..	
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..	
Chamberl'd Co.P.& L.1st & ref.5s,'42	95½	98	
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98¾	..	
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942	91	94	
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96	98	
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1930	100½	102	
Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918	99½	..	
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	92	95	
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1920	99	100	
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	89	93	
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-25	99	101	
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89¾	90½	
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	98	100	
Houston Electric 1st 5s	95	100	
Interm. Ry., Lt. & P. 1st 6s, 42	99	102	
Kingsville Gas 1st 5s, 1923	90	95	
Lewiston G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1947	91	95	
Middle West U. 5s, 1925	97	99	
Manoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	68½	90	
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	76¾	77¾	
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	92	94	
North'n States Power 5s, 1926	99¼	100	
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96¾	97	
North. Texas Elec. co. trust 5s	90	94	
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1923	95½	98	
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	..	..	
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	90	101	
Seattle Electric con. 5s	94	97	
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100	
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	98	101½	
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113	
W. Ind. Light 6s, 1934	98	98	
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½	
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	96	97	

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16½	17½	16	17
Atlantic Refining	855	875	830	840
Borne-Scrymser	400	420	400	420
Buckeye Pipe Line	103	105	100	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	460	490	480	490
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	565	570	540	560
Crescent Pipe Line	42	45	42	45
Cumberland P. L.	100	105	93	97
Eureka Pipe Line	225	240	240	245
Galena S. Oil	172	175	170	175
Galena S. Oil pf	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	220	225	225	230
Indiana Pipe Line	106	108	105	108
International Pet. Co.	10¾	11¼	10½	11
National Transit	15	16	16	17
N. Y. Transit	215	225	210	215
Northern Pipe Line	105	108	104	107
Ohio Oil	365	370	370	375
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	67	70	67	70
Pierce Oil	14¾	15	14	14½
Pierce Oil corp. 6s	22 52	84	82	84
Prairie O. & G.	465	470	465	470
Prairie P. L.	295	300	293	296
Solar Refining	380	390	380	390
Southern P. L.	220	230	220	225
South Penn. Oil	420	430	475	420
So. W. Penn.	113	117	113	117
Stand. Oil of Cal.	350	355	350	355
Stand. Oil of Ind.	765	775	770	775
Stand. Oil of Kan.	583	585	580	590
Stand. Oil of Ky.	590	600	560	580
Stand. Oil of Neb.	520	540	520	540
Stand. Oil of N. J.	597	602	583	598
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	236	239	231	233
Stand. Oil of Ohio	420	430	415	425
Swan & Finch	105	115	105	115
Union Tank	92	95	92	94
Vacuum Oil	298	302	298	302
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	102	102½	102	102½
4½s	June, 1965	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾
4½s	Mar., 1963	106¼	106¾	106	106½
4½s	Nov., 1957	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
4½s	May, 1957	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
4½s	April, 1966	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1964	104¼	104½	104	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1962	104¼	104½	104	104½
4½s	Sept., 1960	104¼	104½	103¾	104¼
4½s	Mar., 1960-1930	103¾	103¾	103¼	103½
4s	Mar., 1959	101	101¾	100¾	101½
4s	Nov., 1858	101	101¾	100¾	101½
4s	May, 1957	101	101¾	100¾	101¼
4s	Nov., 1955	100¼	100¾	100¾	100¾
4s	Nov., 1956	100½	100¾	100¾	100¾
4s	Nov., 1958	100¾	..	100¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	98¼	..	98½	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	93¾	..	93½	..
3½s	May, 1954	93¾	93¾	93½	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1960	3.97	3.90	4.00 3.90
4½s	1918-1928	3.97	3.90	4.00 3.90
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75 ..
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40 ..
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35 ..
4½s	1926-1961	3.97	3.90	3.97 3.90
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.87	3.97 3.87
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.95	3.80	3.95 3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90 3.75
4s	May, 1919	4.00	..	4.00 ..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90 ..
4s	May, 1917	3.90	..	3.90 ..
3½s	1940-1952	3.90	..	3.90 3.80
3½s	1930-1939	3.95	3.85	4.00 3.90
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.85	4.00 3.90
3½s	1919-1921	4.00	..	4.00 ..
3½s	1917-1918	3.95	..	3.95 ..
3s	1940-1953	3.90	3.80	3.90 3.80
3s	1921-1939	4.00	..	4.00 ..
3s	1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.93 3.85
2s	1918-1917	3.90	..	3.90 ..

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LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

Rumors of Another Allied Loan Being Arranged Here.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The stock market was dull and irregular today. Gilt-edged shares drooped from lack of support, and Greek bonds and Roumanian oil stock were weak, while Brazilian tractions and rubber and mining shares were firmer. American securities were uninteresting and closed dull.

The sales of Exchequer bonds and Treasury bills last week amounted to $160,000,000. Reports that another allied loan is being arranged in America caused a little surprise here in view of the large purchases of bonds and bills being made.

Money was in decreased supply, and discount rates were steady.

Trading Inactive on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Trading was inactive on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 40 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 90 francs.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100
2s, c, 1930	99½	..
2s, r, 1918	100⅝	101⅛
2s, c, 1918	100⅝	..
2s, r, 1936	101½	102
4s, r, 1925	110	110⅝
4s, c, 1925	110¼	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99¼	100

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme T 1st pf	96	97
Adams Ex.	145	150
Ad Romely	15½	16¾
Am B N	40	42
Do pf	50½	53½
A B S & Fdy	106½	110
Do pf	108¾	..
Am C pf	113¾	..
Am Coal	35½	..
Am Cot Oil pf	100	102
Am Exp	123	132
Am I Sec	22½	23½
A S pf, B	88	88½
Am Snuff	136	145
Do pf	108	110
Am S Ref pf	119¾	122
A T & C	62	65
Am T pf	109	110
Ann Arbor	30	35
Do pf	..	65
Am. W. W. & E.	8	8¼
Am. W. W. & E. pf	23	25
Assets Rl	3	4
Atlantic P. & L. pf	55	61
Baldwin Loco. pf	107	109
Batopilas M.	2	3
Beech Nut Pack	100	110
Bethl'm Steel	575	580
Bethl'm Steel pf	117¼	121
Beech Steel	344	346
Do pf	130	136
B R T	85	85⅛
B Un G	132	136
Brown Sh pf	..	..
Brunswick	97	100½
Brunswick Ter.	9¼	10
B. R. & P.	98	99
Do pf	110	120
Burns Bros	78	80
Burns Bros pf	110	118
Cal Pet	107	108¾
Cal Pet pf	107	108¾
Can Car	37	38
Can Car pf	107	108
Can Pac	179	180
Cent Leather	87	88
Cent Leather pf	107	108
Cent Foundry	28	30
Cent Foundry pf	87½	90
Chic Pneu Tool	110	115
Chic Pneu Tool pf	97	100
Chic Ry Equip	20	25
Chic Ry Equip pf	70	75
Chile Copper	25¾	26
Chino	57½	58
Colo Fuel	39¾	40
Colo Iron pf	87	88
Colo Southern	30	32
Colo Southern 1st pf	50	55
Colo Southern 2d pf	40	45
Comput'g Scale	100	102
Comput'g Scale pf	107	110
Con Cigar	70	75
Con Cigar pf	107	110
Con Gas	139	140
Con Gas pf	138	140
Con Ry pf	80	85
Corn Products	19	20
Corn Products pf	90	95
Crex Carp	45	60
Crex Carp pf	90	100
Crucible	68	70
Crucible pf	106	108
Cuba Cane	4	6
Cuba Cane pf	67	70
Cuba Cane Sug	10	12
Cuba Cane Sug pf	50	60
Cuba Co	20	21
Cuba Co pf	70	80
Cuba R R	4	5
Cuba R R pf	15	25
Cuba Tobacco	51	52
Cuba Tobacco pf	90	95
Cuban Dom	20	22
Cuban Dom pf	70	80
Cuban-Amer	6	7
Cuban-Amer pf	40	50
Cuban Am Sug	10	12
Cuban Am Sug pf	50	60
Cuban Tel	29	30
Cuyamel Fruit	38	40
Davison Chem	46¾	47
Distillers Sec	30	32
Dom Coal	50	60
Dom Coal pf	90	95
Dom I & S	30	35
Dom I & S pf	90	95
Dom Textile	70	75
Dom Textile pf	110	115
Du Pont Pow	115	120
Du Pont Pow pf	110	115
Eagle Pencil	100	110
Elec Boat	30	35
Elec Boat pf	70	80
Elec Storage B	70	75
Emerson-Brant	30	35
Emerson-Brant pf	70	80
Endicott-John	100	105
Endicott-John pf	105	110
Fairbanks	100	110
Fairbanks pf	105	110
Fairbanks Can	100	110
Fairbanks Can pf	105	110
Fairbanks M	100	110
Fairbanks M pf	105	110
Fed Mining & S	30	35
Fed Mining & S pf	70	80
Fed Sugar pf	110	115
Fisk Rubber	30	35
Fisk Rubber 1st pf	70	80
Fisk Rubber 2d pf	30	35
Gaston, W. & W.	100	105
Gaston, W. & W. pf	105	110
Gen Asphalt	70	75
Gen Asphalt pf	110	115
Gen Chemical	115	120
Gen Chemical pf	105	110
Gen Motors	780	790
Gen Motors pf	110	115
Gen Motors deb	90	95
Gen Motors deb pf	90	95
Gen Motors Acc	100	105
Gen Motors Acc pf	105	110
Gen Motors Truck	100	105
Gen Motors Truck pf	105	110
Gen Rubber	30	35
Gen Rubber pf	70	80
Gen Rubber 2d pf	30	35
Gillette Safety	100	105
Gillette Safety pf	105	110
Glidden Co	100	105
Glidden Co pf	105	110
Goldfield Con	1	1½
Goldfield Con pf	1	1½
Goodrich (B F)	70	75
Goodrich (B F) pf	107	108
Granby	90½	90¾
Greene-Can	50¾	52
Hancock	14	14½
Isl. Creek	91	91½
Isle Royale	33½	33⅝
Keweenaw	6	6
La Salle	4¼	4½
Mason Valley	4¾	4¾
Mass Con	15¾	16
Michigan	4¼	4½
Nevada Con	22¼	22¾
New Arcadian	63½	64
Niplising	7⅞	8
North Butte	21	21½
Old Dominion	70	70¾
Osceola	90	90½
Pond Creek	15	15½
Quincy	91	91½
Ray Con	25	25½
Santa Fe	2	2½
Shandon	8¾	9
South Utah	2¾	2¾
St. Mary's	57½	57¾
Sup. & Boston	4¼	4½
Superior	15½	15¾
Tamarack	44	45¾
Trinity	7¾	8
Tuolumne	70	70
Utah Apex	4	4¼
Utah Con	14¾	14¾
Utah Metal	5¾	6
Victoria	5¾	5¾
Winona	5	5½
Bos. & Alb	179	179
Bos. El	80½	80¾
Chi. Jct. & S. pf	105	105
Con. & M.	100	100
Conn. & Pass.	75	75
Mass. Elec	84½	84¾
New Haven	61¾	60½
North. N. H.	104	104
Rutland pf	28	28
W.E. St.R.R.	76	76
Am. Agr. Ch.	70½	70½
A. A. C. pf.	101¾	101¾
Am. Pn. Ser.	13¾	14
Am. Sugar	117½	117½
Am. Sug. pf.	119¾	119¾
Am. Wool. pf	98	98
Amoskeag pf	98¼	99
Am. Woolen	97½	98
A.G.&W.I. pf.	67	68
Gen. Elec	181	181
Ga. Ry. & E.	120½	120¾
McElwain pf.	100	100
Mass. Gas	83½	86¾
Mass. Gas pf.	83½	84
N. S. Steel	129	129
Nipe Bay Sg.	147	147
Punt. All. Sg.	55¼	55½
Pullman	171	171
Reece F'hole	15¾	15¾
Swift & Co.	148	148½
Sw.&Co. rgts.	13½	14
Torrington	61	61
Torrington pf	32	32
United Fruit	162	160½
Un. Sh. Mach.	57½	57¾
U. S. M. pf.	50¾	50¾
Ventura Oil	8	8½

BONDS.

$30,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,500	A.T. & T. 4½s	112½	112½	112¾
5,000	A.G.&W.I. 5s	84	84	84
2,000	C. B. & Q. Jt. 4s reg	98¼	98¼	98¼
2,000	C.J.& S.Y. 5s	101½	101½	101½
5,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102	102	102
20,000	N. River 5s	80	80	80
5,000	Swift & Co. 5s	101¾	101½	101¾
6,000	Un. Fr. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1	1¼	Gold Lake	.16	.17
Am Oil	.25	.27½	Houghton	1¼	1⅜
Pegole	1	1½	Homa Oil	.82	.86
Bay S G	.14	.16	Humboldt	3½	4¼
Bing Min	9½	9¾	Iron Blos	1¼	1⅜
Bohemia	1¼	1⅜	Iron Cap	3¼	..
Bos Con	.70	.75	Do pf	5½	6
Bost Ely	.70	.75	J Verde	2	2½
Bost & M	.78	.80	La Rose	.62	.65
Bost Ariz	1¾	2¼	Majestic	.32	.36
Bstte & L	.66	.68	Mex Met	.30	.32
Cal Corb	.70	.75	Mojave T	3¾	3¾
Bost & M	.78	.80	N L & Z	.85	.85
Bost Ariz	1¾	2¼	New Balt	2½	3
Butte & L	.66	.68	Nev Doug	1¾	1¾
Cal Corb	2½	3	Nilson	.81	.82
Calaveras	5	6	Oneco	.80	.90
Champ C	.10	.11	Onondaga	1	1¼
Chief Con	2	2½	Ohio Cop	.20	.24
Cone Cop	2½	2¾	Pilot Butte	.08	.10
Cons Arlz	1¾	1⅞	Rilla	.11	.12
Cr Reg	.50	.54	S W Min	3¼	3¾
Davis Da	2¾	2¾	Truro	2¼	2¾
Cortez	.35	.40	U V Ext	39¾	40
Earle	.40	.45	Yukon Gld	2½	2¾
E & B B	1¾	1⅞	N Cornelia	.17	..
Fortuna	.16	.19			

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	41.00	..	41.00	..
Lead	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.10
Spelter	9.62½	..	9.62½	..
Antimony	13.00	13.50	13.00	13.50
Quicksilver	$80.00	..	$80.00	..
Aluminium	*65.00	66.00	*65.00	66.00
Iron, No. 2 X	20.50	21.00	20.50	21.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 29¼@29⅜c for fourth quarter delivery; first quarter (1917) delivery, 28@28¼c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday £	s.	d.	Tuesday £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	128	10	0	123	10	0
Copper, futures	120	0	0	119	00	0
Tin, spot	178	10	0	178	5	0
Tin, futures	179	5	0	178	10	0
Spelter	53	0	0	53	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Adventure	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
15	Ahmeek	105½	105½	105½	105½
270	Alaska Gold	12	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛
125	Allouez	70	70	69	69
1,745	Am. Zinc	47¾	48¼	47	47
902	Am. Zinc pf	78	78	77¾	77¾
115	Arizona Com.	12	12¾	12	12¾
81	Butte-Bal	2¾	2¾	2	2¼
75	Butte & Sup	64	64	63¾	63¾
372	Calumet & A	78½	79¼	78½	78¾
17	Calumet & H	570	570	570	570
25	Centennial	21	21	21	21
420	Chino	55¾	56¾	55¾	55¾
1,240	Copper Range	68	68¼	67¾	68¼
380	East Butte	15½	15¾	15¾	15¾
478	Franklin	9	9¼	8¾	9¼
50	Granby	90½	90½	90¼	90¼
260	Greene-Can	50¾	52	50¾	52
250	Hancock	14	14	14	14
145	Isl. Creek	91	91	91	91
160	Isle Royale	33½	33½	33⅛	33⅛
270	Keweenaw	6	6	6	6
20	La Salle	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
800	Mason Valley	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	Mass Con	15¾	16	15¾	16
1,825	Michigan	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
225	Nevada Con	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¾
250	New Arcadian	63½	64	63½	64
25	Niplising	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞
125	North Butte	21	21	21	21
407	Old Dominion	70	70¾	69½	70
70	Osceola	90	90½	90	90¼
490	Pond Creek	15	15¼	15	15¼
40	Quincy	91	91	91	91
3	Ray Con	25	25	25	25
100	Santa Fe	2	2	2	2
200	Shandon	8¾	9	8¾	9
100	South Utah	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
37	St. Mary's	57½	57½	57	57
285	Sup. & Boston	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼
25	Superior	15½	15½	15¼	15½
1,120	Tamarack	44	45¾	43½	45¾
40	Trinity	7¾	7¾	7	7¼
100	Tuolumne	70	70	70	70
450	Utah Apex	4	4¼	4	4¼
110	Utah Con	14¾	14¾	14½	14¾
460	Utah Metal	5¾	6	5¾	5¾
2,195	Victoria	5¾	5¾	5	5½
210	Winona	5	5¼	5	5¼
27	Bos. & Alb	179	179	178	178
2	Bos. El	80½	80¾	80½	80½
4	Chi. Jct. & S. pf	105	105	105	105
43	Con. & M.	100	100	100	100
20	Conn. & Pass.	75	75	75	75
80	Mass. Elec	84½	84¾	84	84

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Close Slightly Under Tuesday's Prices—Activity in Oil Issues.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 557,121 shares of stock and $191,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 107,865; oils, 108,906, and mining, 340,350. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
6,500	Aetna Explo.	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛
500	‡Am. D. Syn.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
600	‡Am. S. Tob.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24
15,000	‡Am. W. P...(6½%)	8¾	6½	8¾	
10	Atlantic Steel	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,600	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., O. B..	19¾	20	19¾	20
400	‡But. Chem....	4	4⅜	4	4
8,200	‡But. Jud.....	72⅛	72⅞	72	72⅝
2,000	‡Cal. P. Corp.	87	87½	86⅝	87½
1,000	‡Cal. Ship....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½
1000	‡C. L. & P..	4	4	4	4
1,500	C. I. C. of A. pf.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛
500	Char. Iron C. of Am., pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½
100	Chevrolet Mot.	198	198	198	198
1,200	Cor. R. & H.	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞
220	Emer. Phono.	8⅛	9	8½	8¼
700	‡Emger M. C.	7½	7⅝	7⅛	7½
1,000	‡Fall Motors.	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
800	‡F. B. C., pf.	94	94	93	93
300	‡Gaston, Wa. & Wigmore	50	50	49⅝	49⅝
25	‡Gen. Am. T. Car	60	60	60	60
800	‡G. M., w. l.	155	160	155	157
1,000	‡Genl. Motors, pf., w. l.	94½	93	93½	94½
300	Grant M. Car.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Guant. Sugar	70	70	70	70
1,800	H. & B. C.Co.	41	41½	40½	40½
100	‡Hawaiian S.	52	52	52	52
535	Holly S. Corp.	48	48½	48	48½
313	H. S. C. pf..	97½	98	97½	97½
150	‡Hut. S. Plan.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
5,875	‡Imp. Car. C.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Int. A. F. S.C.	21	21	21	21
2,500	‡J. O. S.(n.).	50	47	50	
100	Kelsey Wheel.	57	57	57	57
200	Key. T. & R	19	19	19	19
500	‡Lake Tor. P.	11¼	11	11	11¼
500	‡Max. Munit.	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼
500	Mar. of Am...	3½	3½	3½	3½
2,700	M. A. v. t. c.	54	53	50	61
950	M. A. pf., v. t. cfs.	93	94	*91	85
100	‡M. P. E. Co.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
12,000	‡Mid. Steel...	67⅜	68¼	68⅛	68⅛
1,000	‡M. M. (when released).	67	66	66	66½
1,000	‡N. Y. C. rts.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	‡Pauahau Su.	27	27½	27	27½
500	‡Pugh Stores Corp., w..	10	10	10	10
1,200	‡Pullman V..	2¾	2¼	2¾	2¼
300	‡Pull. V. pf.	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
200	‡Repub. M. T.	69	69	68	68
100	Seab. S. & M.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Smith & T.pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
825	Springfield B.	92	92	90	90½
1,500	‡St. Joe. Lead	19¾	19	18⅝	10
2,000	Submarine B. v. t. cfs...	43	43	42⅛	42⅛
1,500	‡Texas Square Auto Sup...	39	39¾	39	39¾
175	‡Todd Shipy..	80¼	81	80½	81
100	‡U. S. L.& H.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
1,000	U. S. S. S...	7	7	6⅞	7
1,500	‡United Mot..	66¾	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝
9,700	‡U. S. Tunga.	35	39	35	37
11,000	‡U. Alloys St.	50⅜	51	50½	50½
1,000	U. Sp. Hardware	½	½	⅜	⅜
1,300	‡Western Pac.	17⅞	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛
350	‡W. Pac. pf..	41	43	41	43
800	White Motors.	57⅜	57¾	56⅜	57
100	World Film v. t. cfs...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Zinc Concen.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
28	Gal.-Sig. Oil..	173	173	173	
800	Illinois P. L..	235	227	229	+ 3
1,000	Ohio Oil.....	382	365	367	— 7
25	Prairie P. L.	297	297	298	+ 2
150	So. Penn. Oil..	425	412	425	+40
275	St. O. of N. J.	604	597	600	
200	Un. Tank L...	94	92	94	— 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
350	Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)....	16¼	16⅜	16	16
700	‡Cos. O. & G..	13¼	13⅜	13	13
5,000	‡Federal Oil....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Met. Petrol..	14	14	14	14
1,800	‡N.Y.-Okla.O..	1	1	¾	¾
1,900	‡Oil Expl....	¾	1	¾	1
55,000	‡Okla. Oil...	10½	*12	10½	11
2,250	‡Okla. Oil pf..	½	½	½	½
14,500	Okla. P. & R..	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝
2,300	†Omar O. & G.	55	60	55	60
1,100	Seq. O. & R..	*1⅛	*1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	‡Sinclair Oil.	49½	49¾	49¼	49½
3,000	Tex.-Mex. P. O. (a pros.).	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
1,100	‡Un. West. O.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
2,000	‡Utah Pet. Co. (a prospect)	42	43	42	42
11,300	‡Var. O. & G. (a prospect).	⅜	⅜		⅜
2,830	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	†A.-B. C. Me., (a pros)....	25	37½	25	37½
10,500	†Alaska Min..	80	85	80	82
2,500	Ariz. Copp'as.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
14,000	Big L. Cop...	7	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛
12,000	Bost. & Mon.	81	81	75	76
1,200	Butte C. & Z. v. t. cfs.	71¾	72¾	71¾	72¾
800	‡Calav. Cop..	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
1,500	†Caledonia ...	59	59	58	59
1,000	†Cal.-Tr. Gold, (a pros..	78	78	78	78
17,500	‡Calumet & J.	2	2¼	2	2⅛
8,000	Canada Cop..	1¾	2	1⅝	2
15,800	Con. Ar. Sin..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Con.-Hend'son	½	½	½	½
4,500	Cresson C. G.	6	6	5½	6
500	Crystal C. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,500	Darwin L. & Sil. M. & D.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
1,050	Dun.-Ar.Cop., (a pros.)..	2	2¼	2	2¼
1,400	‡Emma Cop...	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
150	First N. Cop..	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
1,500	‡Goldfield Con.	60	60	58	58
4,400	‡Goldstone(n.. (a prospect).	49	49	47	48
25,000	‡Greenm. Min.	3⅞	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛
3,500	‡Griz.F.L.G.M.	60	60	55	60
4,500	Hecla Mining.	65	65	64	64
19,000	‡Hull Copper	56	57	50	54
20,000	‡Ind. Lead..	13	14	13	13½
1,000	Insp. N. C.. (a prospect.)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10,000	J. Verd.(n. pr.)	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
2,200	‡Jer.Vic. Ext.. (a prospect).	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
12,000	Louisiana C..	50	56	47	50
100	Magma Cop..	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝
1,100	Mary. G. M..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	‡McKin.-Dar.	60	60	60	60
800	Min. of Amer.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
550	‡Mojave Tung.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜
1,100	Monitor Silv..	2	2¼	2	2
400	‡Mont. G. M..	94	93	93	93
17,500	‡Moth. Lode.	34	35	34	34
15,000	‡Newray M..	69	75	69	75
200	N. Y. & H. R.	144	145	143	145
350	Niplee. M. Co.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
1,500	Oat. G. K. (a prospect) ...	13	15	13	15
9,800	‡O. Emma L.	48	55	48	50
1,000	‡Port. C. Cop.	62	65	62	65
3,000	Pitts.-Jer. C., (a prospect).	2⅞	2½	2⅜	2⅞
6,000	‡Rex Con. M.	29	29½	28½	29
1,000	‡Rochester M.	58	59	58	59
4,500	St. Rita Dev.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
4,000	‡St. N. Zinc.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Std. S.-Lead.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,500	‡Success M..	37	37	36	36
2,500	‡Tenn. C. rts.	2¾	3	2¾	3
36,400	‡Tenn. Ind. G. pf.	79	90	79	80
1,500	‡Ton. Ext.. pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅛	4 7
1,800	Un. Eastern..	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅝
2,000	‡U.S. Con. M.	9½	9½	9	9
4,000	‡U.Verde Ex.	36¾	38⅜	35⅞	36⅝
1,200	Utty M.M. Co.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
15,000	‡Wh. C. M.C.	37	40	3⅛	4⅛
200	‡White O. M.	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
400	‡Yuecaran C.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

BONDS.

$6,000	Con. Ar.S. 5s.	46	48	47	47
20,000	‡Cosd'n & Co., new 8s....	102	102½	102	102¼
100,000	‡Mlvale S.5s.	98½	98½	98¾	98¾
10,000	‡Russian Gov. 6½s, w. l..	101	101	101	101
55,000	‡West. P. Sc., new 5s.....	84⅝	85¼	84⅜	85¼

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot. xEx-dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Saturday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
United Drug	76	78	77	80
United Drug 1st pf..	53½	54	54	54½
United Drug 2d pf...	90	92	90	92

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	14¾	15	14	14½
Tide Water Oil.....	183	185	183	185

BOND.

Pierce Oil	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives,pf..	58	60	58	62
American Brass	335	358	335	339
Atlas Powder	175	180	175	180
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox...	121	125	121	125
Bliss (E. W.).....	700	730	700	730
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	80	75	80
Can. Fdry. & Forg..	185	195	185	195
Canadian Explosives.	380	400	380	400
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	870	875	850	870
Du Pont Pow., new..	288	290	285	290
Du Pont Pow., deb..	103	104½	103	104½
Hercules Powder....	360	370	340	345
Hercules Powder pf..	116	117	116	117
International Arms...	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	181	185	183	185
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	105	108	105	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	650	660	650	660
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1200	1400	1200	1300

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

	1916.	Increase.
2d week October.....	$287,640	$38,210
July 1-Oct. 14.....	4,238,553	680,193

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

2d week October.....	847,700	79,900
July 1-Oct. 14.....	12,412,100	4,094,500

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

2d week October.....	3,034,000	46,000
July 1-Oct. 14.....	42,521,900	10,762,000

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

2d week October.....	$76,700	*1,100
July 1-Oct. 14.....	7,995,420	191,309

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

2d week October.....	838,005	173,659
July 1-Oct. 14.....	11,289,619	2,220,807

*Decrease.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for the year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Op. rev	$76,371,653	65,379,264	67,452,282
Op. exp	51,078,358	44,126,624	49,238,019
Net op. rev..	25,233,295	21,252,640	18,218,383
Op. inc	22,381,882	18,502,081	14,650,123
Other inc....	6,459,230	5,855,501	7,821,324
Total inc....	28,841,112	24,357,133	22,471,647
Chgs, &c	24,625,355	22,049,161	22,202,984
Net	4,315,757	2,307,971	268,663
Surplus	4,315,757	2,307,971	268,663

TEXAS & PACIFIC for the year ended June 30—

Gross	19,156,856	17,944,638	18,813,283
Expenses	13,815,976	13,557,387	14,461,140
Net	5,340,881	4,087,250	4,352,142
Net op. rev...	5,340,881	4,087,250	4,352,142
Taxes	920,428	856,136	757,341
Uncol. rev....		9,807	5,460
Op. income....	4,410,636	3,225,852	3,594,801
Other inc	407,348	283,672	283,843
Total inc	4,817,984	3,509,524	3,878,445
Charges	2,519,634	2,312,698	2,392,597
Surplus	2,298,350	996,827	1,485,847
Appro. surp...	1,125,713	744,774	1,108,969
P. and l. surp.	1,172,737	252,053	377,779

WESTERN MARYLAND for the year ended June 30—

Operating, rev..	10,930,369	8,683,459	8,267,756
Operating exp.	7,089,608	6,257,412	7,848,631
Net op. rev....	3,890,761	2,426,047	419,106
Miscel. oper...	70	9930	*754
Total op. rev..	3,890,831	2,423,117	417,352
Taxes	948,740	206,000	263,206
Uncol. rev....	421	830	
Operating inc..	3,541,670	2,118,258	154,147
Other income..	312,893	268,899	227,455
Total income..	3,854,563	2,387,158	381,602
Charges	3,314,870	1,795,029	3,097,237
Surplus	539,693	*907,005	*2,715,965
Deficit.			

Public Utility.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS CO. for the year ended Dec. 30—

Gross	13,714,531	13,399,767	13,860,828
Expenses	8,374,079	8,545,043	8,775,621
Net	5,340,453	4,854,725	5,085,127
Taxes	1,038,122	1,042,838	1,062,105
Net	4,302,330	3,811,886	3,993,112
Other income..	587,589	527,242	490,477
Total income..	4,870,200	4,339,168	4,453,359
Int. on. undly. bds., rent, &c	2,707,884	2,747,404	2,710,385
Inc. avail. for int. on co'e bonds	2,162,316	1,591,764	.....
Int. on ref. 4s.	722,609	691,538	651,833
Add. to surp...	145,509	61,280	21,344
Iqt. pd. on 5% adj. inc. bds.	1,584,046	1,381	1,112,978
Surplus	270	64	272

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY for September—

	1916.	1915	Increase.
Gross	722,055	519,455	202,600
Net aft. exp...	700,524	555,887	145,989
Sur. aft. chgs.	700,183	294,321	405,862
Bal. aft. pf. d.	502,733	163,488	339,245
9 mos. gross..	6,088,224	3,145,477	3,042,747
Net aft. exp..	5,808,885	2,920,299	2,988,590
Sur. aft. chgs.	5,833,196	2,552,779	3,100,229
Bal. aft. pf. d.	4,065,703	1,365,272	2,800,431
12 mos. gross.	7,622,547	4,121,622	3,400,925
Net aft. exp ..	7,295,880	3,962,051	3,333,829
Sur. aft. chgs.	6,915,371	3,472,051	3,443,320
Bal. aft. pf. d.	4,938,388	1,890,055	3,048,332
Bal. aft. c. d.	4,656,332	1,890,055	2,766,287

REPUBLIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT, consolidated statement of Republic Railway and Light Company and subsidiary companies eliminating inter-company items. (Based upon earnings officially reported by subsidiary companies.) September—

Gross earn.....	334,443	296,302	85,141
Op. exp., dep. and taxes...	183,688	*153,922	29,766
Net earnings..	150,754	112,380	38,375
Other income..	237	112	125
Gross income..	150,992	112,491	38,511
Int. & disc....	72,251	56,847	15,505
Net income....	78,741	55,645	23,095
Div. pf. stock.	26,001	25,867	134
Balance	52,350	29,779	22,871

Nine months ended Sept. 30:

Gross earnings	2,930,648	2,234,921	695,727
Op. exp., dep. and taxes...	1,707,140	*1,372,514	334,626
Net earnings..	1,223,508	862,408	361,101
Other income..	4,484	1,184	3,300
Gross income..	1,227,992	863,590	364,401
Int. & disc....	628,182	503,691	124,490
Net income....	599,809	359,899	239,910
Div. pf. stock.	234,311	233,613	698
Balance	365,498	126,286	239,212

*Depreciation for 1915 was not carried in operating expenses.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS CO. for year ended Aug. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Profit from op.	3,401,978	2,053,453	1,884,101
Other income..	35,752	114,135	34,039
Total income..	2,517,730	2,167,586	1,888,141
Charges	186,536	193,972	185,714
Net income....	3,331,194	1,973,616	1,710,427
Royalties	1,280,861	862,285	975,674
Surplus	1,050,333	1,111,330	734,752
Prev. deficit..	5,402,374	6,602,034	4,138,660
Total deficit.	3,440,040	5,490,714	3,403,908
Pf. dividends.	739,075	1,957,350	1,080,000
P. and L. adj. cash		54,111	18,127
Final deficit..	4,183,115	5,402,374	4,506,034

PACIFIC COAST CO. for the year ended June 30—

Gross	7,212,857	6,284,493	7,063,650
Exp. and taxes	6,234,090	5,604,073	6,237,965
Net	978,467	680,420	825,685
Other income..	74,927	8,669	9,248
Total income..	1,053,393	689,089	834,934
Chgs., &c.....	451,321	368,837	269,373
Balance	602,072	320,252	575,559
1st pf. div....	75,250	75,250	75,250
Balance	526,822	244,002	490,309
2d pf. div....	100,000	100,000	200,000
Balance	365,822	84,002	275,309
Common div..		210,000	385,000
Surplus	365,822	*125,998	*109,690
*Deficit.			

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio.....	1916-26	4	@4½	4.40	4.20
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1916-26	4½	@5	4.55	4.23
Canadian Pacific.	1916-28	4½		4.35	4.40
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-26	4½		4.55	4.35
Chi. & N. W.....	1916-26	4½		4.30	4.15
Chi., R. I. & P...	1916-27	4½	@5	5.20	4.80
C., S. L. & N. O.	1916-24	5		4.50	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-20	5		4.60	4.10
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½		4.28	4.12
Erie Railroad....	1916-24	4½	@5	4.55	4.40
Grand Trunk	1916-24	4½		4.05	4.55
Illinois Central..	1916-26	4½	@5	4.38	4.20
Louisv. & Nash...	1916-25	5		4.30	4.15
Michigan Central.	1916-30	5		4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & T....	1916-22	5		5.35	4.85
Missouri Pacific..	1916-22	5		5.38	4.88
Mobile & Ohio....	1916-24	4½	@5	4.60	4.40
New York C. L...	1916-28	4½	@5	4.45	4.25
Norf. & Western..	1916-24	4½		4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-28	4½	@6	4.55	4.35
Penn. Gen. Ff....	1916-23	4	@4½	4.25	4.05
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-24	5		5.12	4.70
Seaboard A. Line	1916-26	5		4.55	4.40
Southern Pacific.	1916-26	4½		4.38	4.25
Southern Ry.....	1916-24	4½	@5	4.52	4.38

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.11	Kentucky	.04
Best & Belcher....	.07	Mexican	.14
Bullion	.01	Occidental	.65
Caledonia	.39	Ophir	.17
Chollar	.05	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.10	Savage	.10
Con. Virginia	.11	Sierra Nevada....	.30
Gould & Curry...	.03	Union Con.....	.07
Hale & Norcross..	.06		

TONOPAH.		Florence	.40
Halifax	.53	G'field Consol.....	.59
Jim Butler	.91	G'field Merger....	.07
McNamara	.11	Great Bend	.10
Midway	.22	Jumbo Exten.....	.34
Mizpah Exten.....	.17	Jumbo Junior	.10
North Star	.16	Kewanas	.11
Rescue	.22	Red Lion	.10
Tonopah Exten....	.40	Silver Pick	.20
Tonopah Nevada..	3.50	Spearhead	.07
West End	.69	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	1.12½
Atlanta	.06	Nevada Hills	.17
Booth	.10	Packard	.43
C. O. D.....	.04	Rochester Mines.	.55
Comb. Fraction...	.06	Round Mountain.	.38
D'field B. B....	.05	White Caps	.35
D'field Daisy.....	.03		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	9	9½	Gold Sov..	6	6½
Cresson ...	592	600	Granite ...	74	74½
Elkton ...	12	15	Isabella ..	22¾	24
El Paso...	40	42	McKinney..	36	37
Findlay....	3½	4	Portland ..	195	197
Golden C..	230	231	Vindicator.	198	200
Gold Dol...	1½	2	U. G. M....	12	14

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

By order of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, Walbridge S. Taft, Esq., Special Master:

100,000 shares Elmer Gold Mining Co., 1,000 shares Humbolt Mining Co., $1,000 lot.

For account of executors:

50 shares Excelsior Brewing Co., $100 each, 150.

$850 City of Weatherford, Texas, Water, Light & Ice Co., first mortgage 5 per cent. "B" bonds, 1933, coupons March and September, 4 of $100 each, and 1 of $250, 30.

25 shares College Heights Land Co. of Niagara, rues common, 101 each, 2525.

$2,000 Fox Sleepy Hollow Country Club 6 per cent. registered gold bonds, 50.

For account of whom it may concern:

40 shares Guaranty Trust Co., $100 each, 438½.

10 shares People's National Bank of Brooklyn, $100 each, 1304.

44 shares Zellwood Florida Farms Co, common, $2 per share.

2 shares Flushing Terrace Realty Co., $100 each, 255.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

200	Atlas Portland Cement Com.
100	Aluminum Co. of America
50	By-Products Coke
100	Bucyrus Co. Com.
50	Continental Insurance
50	Del., Lack. & Western Coal
50	E. W. Bliss Com.
100	E. W. Bliss Pfd.
200	Freeport & Tampico Fuel & Oil
25

STOCKHOLDERS ASK RECOUNT OF VOTE

Candidate for American Locomotive Director Charges Unfair Treatment.

INSPECTORS CALLED RUDE

E. E. Baldwin Says Proxies Were Rejected Without a Satisfactory Explanation.

Stockholders of the American Locomotive Company will have to appear at the offices in 30 Church Street a third time if they want to learn first-hand the result of the annual meeting, which was adjourned on Tuesday until yesterday. The session yesterday was put over to 4 o'clock this afternoon as a result of a squabble between the different factions with proxies over the manner in which the votes were canvassed after the recess was taken on Tuesday.

Ernest E. Baldwin, a candidate for Director on the opposition ticket, notified the stockholders when the meeting was called to order that he and his supporters were not at all satisfied with the way the votes had been counted. He said that if the management were permitted to vote its proxies without a fresh tabulation he would be inclined to appeal to the courts to have the decision passed upon.

"The three inspectors of the votes," he asserted, "are employes of the company, and I am informed by W. F. Middleton, who was appointed as a 'watcher' at the polls in our behalf, that he was refused information about the number of shares voted for our Directors, and that a number of proxies credited to us were rejected without a satisfactory explanation."

Mr. Baldwin said there were other elements in the treatment of Mr. Middleton by the inspectors which moved him to insist that the management's proxies be again canvassed, and on the suggestion of a stockholder Mr. Middleton told his story. He is the son of Merle Middleton, former President of the Lima Locomotive Company, who is a candidate for Director on the opposition ticket.

Mr. Middleton affirmed what Mr. Baldwin had said, and added that the inspectors had been "very rude," using abusive language when he attempted to learn how the vote stood.

"There was one proxy from Hornblower & Weeks for several thousand shares to be voted for our ticket," he stated, "which the inspectors threw out, saying that the management had a prior proxy from the same source. Another proxy from F. S. Kosch & Co., for 11,500 shares was also withheld from our count, together with a number representing smaller lots of stock."

The assembled shareholders were more amused than disgruntled at the recounting of Mr. Middleton's experiences, but they decided that the proxies had better be tabulated again. The inspectors, with the watcher in better favor than before, started about 5 o'clock last night to count for the second time proxies for about 330,000 shares of stock. It was expected that fourteen hours would be consumed in the task.

RUMANIA NOW BUYING STEEL

Shipments Not Likely to be Heavy as Ordnance Is Sought.

A new factor in the steel market is Rumania, whose representatives are in this country for the purpose of buying war supplies. According to reports from steel circles, this nation's needs are largely in the ordnance line, so that the expected tonnage to be contracted for is not expected to be so heavy as if shellmaking material was the object of the quest.

Commenting on the sales of steel for munitions the Iron Age says:

> The appearance of the Allies in this market inquiring for shell steel for the third quarter of 1917 is the latest development in the preparation of next year's output. Deliveries on existing contracts extend only to July 1. These latest inquiries confirm steel manufacturers in the opinion that as long as the war lasts export demand for war and other needs will take practically all the steel the United States can supply. Shell makers who have contracts with the United States Government are also sounding the market. Three such inquiries are for 3,750, 5,000, and 3,500 tons. All told, the Government munitions program represents 300,000 tons.
>
> With all the buying for 1917 of which market reports have said so much, there is no condition of steel famine, present or prospective; nor is there the excited buying which was seen late in 1915 and early this year. Mills have taken the measure of the home demand and are supplying it without making inordinate advances in price.

The Iron Trade Review says:

> Shipments of steel are again on a tremendous scale this month as operating conditions are more favorable. New demand from all quarters keeps the market full of large inquiries, but certain classes of trade are conspicuously active as to fresh buying. These include the continuation of heavy car orders by the railroads, and the awards of the week with the inquiries still open, show that October will be the largest month of the present year in this line of trade.

ADMITTED TO EXCHANGE LIST

White Motor and Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Stock Win Recognition.

Two more stocks were dealt in on the curb market for the last time yesterday, having been admitted to the list of the New York Stock Exchange. They are the White Motor Company, and Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc.

The White Company has $16,000,000 of stock, par value $50. The company is said to be the largest maker of motor trucks in the United States. The listing statement shows net earnings for the six months ended June 30 last, of $1,-908,821, out of which one quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., calling for $280,-000, was paid.

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., have 300,000 shares of stock without par value. The company has subsidiary companies in France, Cape Town, South Africa, Portugal and Spain, with branch offices in other foreign countries. It owns the Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Steamship Corporation of Delaware, operating the Globe Line, with five vessels, and two more building. The new company reports net income for the period from April 20, 1916, to August 31, 1916, of $974,463, of which $300,000 was disbused in dividends.

Philadelphia Seeks $10,000,000.

The City of Philadelphia is asking for bids on a $10,000,000 city loan, $7,500,-000 in thirty-year registered and coupon 4 per cent bonds, due Nov 1, 1946, and $2,500,000 in fifty-year registered and coupon 4 per cent bonds, due Nov. 1, 1966. This loan is tax exempt in Pennsylvania and exempt from the Federal income tax. For the first time in the history of Philadelphia negotiable interim certificates will be employed to facilitate transactions in this matter immediately after the awarding of the bids. These certificates will be issued upon application pending issuance of permanent certificates.

$5,000,000 More Gold from Ottawa.

J. P. Morgan & Co. deposited $5,000,000 in gold bars at the Assay Office yesterday, making $10,000,000 received so far this week from Ottawa and bringing the total on the movement to $320,000,-000. Another shipment of approximately the same size is expected before the end of the week, with further large imports later.

EARNINGS AT NEW LEVEL.

Western Maryland Increased Total $2,246,000 Over Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—Stockholders of the Western Maryland Railroad Company held their annual meeting here today, and in addition to electing Directors for the year, approved the annual report of President Gray. The retiring board was re-elected as follows: Carl R. Gray, Chairman; Edward D. Adams, Henry E. Cooper and Bertram Cutler of New York, Frederick T. Gates of Montclair, N. J.; George J. Gould, Lakewood, N. J.; Lawrance Greer, Alvin W. Krech, Edgar L. Marston and L. F. Timmerman of New York, and W. A. Wilbur of South Bethlehem, Penn. The Directors will meet in New York on Nov. 6 for organization.

President Gray, in his report, referred to the new financing plan, which he had been preparing for more than a year. He said floating indebtedness of the railroad amounting to $1,200,000, represented by notes of $400,000, $300,000 and $300,000, due Sept. 1, 1916; Dec. 1, 1916, and March 1, 1917, respectively, was added to the company's liabilities during the year.

The total operating revenue of the company for the year amounted to $10,-030,369.09, as compared with $8,683,458.96 last year, an increase of $2,246,910.13. This is the greatest earning record in the history of the road.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	4	4	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	2½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Call. Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2½	2½	3

Time.

60 days	3 @3½
90 days	3½@3½
4 months	3½
5 months	3½
6 months	3½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days: 2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days: 3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days: 3 @3¼
4 to 6 months: 3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months: 3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	—.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.84¼	—.00¾
Cables	5.83½	5.83¾	5.83¾	—.00¾
Marks—				
Demand	70.50	70.50	70.50	..
Cables	70.56¼	70.56¼	70.56¼	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
5.1828	Paris	5.84¾	5.83⅞
.05.25	Berlin	70.50	70.50¼
5.1826	Switzerland	5.85¼	5.87½
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.30
5.1826	Italy	6.49¼	6.49
20.26	Austria	11.95	12.00
51.45	Russia	31.10	31.15
26.74	Scandinavia		
....	Copenhagen	27.10	27.20
....	Stockholm	28.30	28.40
....	Christiania	27.65	27.75
19.20	Spain	20.20	20.25
40.14	Holland	41.00	41.06¼
	China—		
....	Hongkong	52.60	52.70
....	Peking	79.00	79.12½
....	Shanghai	74.50	74.62½
	India—		
33.44	Bombay	32.25	32.87½
32.44	Calcutta	32.25	32.87½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.12½	50.25
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.00	43.10
42.48	Rio	23.81	23.91

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, 712,840,938; balance, 31,952,065; Sub-Treasury credit balance, 1,940,465; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, 716,690.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32 5-16d unchanged ¼d. New York, 67¾ unchanged; Mexican dollar, 52¾@53¼c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. & Alb.	5	May. 1926	97	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	99	99½	5.40
Argen Govt.	5	Dia. Feb. 21, '17	98	98½	4.50
Argen. Govt.	4	Dec. 15, '17	100⅞	101⅛	4.80
Argen. Govt.	5	May 15, '20	100¾	101	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100	100¼	4.63
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	4.87
City of Paris.	6	Oct. 15, '17	98½	99	6.25
City of Quebec	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.80
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	100⅜	100⅝	4.85
Italian Govt.	4	Oct. 15, '16	99⅝	100	6.00
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99⅝	5.10
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1928	108	108	4.87
Norweg. Govt.	4	Oct., 1917	101	102	4.00
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¾	100⅛	4.88
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99¾	100¼	4.93
G. of N. S.	5	July, 1919	98	98⅝	5.45
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100⅞	101¼	6.16
Do rubles	6½	Aug. 14, '28	307	310	..
Prov. of Sask.	6	May, 1921	..	98	6.81
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	..	99	5.07
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100	100⅛	2.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	100⅛	4.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	101⅛	3.87
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100⅛	100⅞	5.70
Am. F. & L.	5	Aug., 1921	99¾	101	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Jan., 1929	90	100⅛	3.84
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	99	99¼	4.40
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅛	3.10
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100⅛	6.00
At. & Pac.	4	June, 1921	101⅛	102⅛	..
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅛	100⅞	4.45
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98½	99⅛	5.55
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	99⅞	100⅛	5.50
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	99¼	100⅛	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	108	108⅛	5.45
C. P. R. & Le	4	May, 1916	102	102⅜	4.10
C., R. & Q.	4	July, 1921	88⅜	89⅛	4.81
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100⅛	4.75
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¼	102⅝	4.35
Driggs-Seab.	6	Dec., 1918	98	100	..
Driggs-Seab.	6	Dec., 1919	98	100	..
Driggs-Seab.	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	96⅛	99	6.12½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅛	101⅛	5.12
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.65
G. of Can.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100⅛	4.55
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	98¼	99	5.44
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101	4.03
Inter. Harv.	6	Feb. 15, '18	101⅜	101⅝	3.95
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100⅛	101¼	6.37½
Mich. Ry.	5	June, 1919	100⅛	101⅛	5.40
Minn. Gen. El.	5	June, 1917	101	..	5.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	99	99⅜	7.09
Mont. T. & P.	5	Apr., 1917	98⅜	97⅝	9.25
Morgan & W.	6	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.61
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.98
N. Eng Nav.	6	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.75
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.85
Penn Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100⅞	101⅛	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅝	100⅞	4.60
Rem. A. Co.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 15, '18	85	87	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.20
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	97⅜	98⅝	5.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.12
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	3.80
W. P. Trac.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	1.00
Wm. B. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98½	99	6.50
W. V. T. & R.	5	June, 1917	99⅛	100⅛	5.37½
W. U. T. & R.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅛	101¼	5.00
Wm. B. Dick.	5	Jan. 15, '18	100⅜	101	5.00

MORE BANK DIRECTORS QUIT

Changes on Many Boards to Comply with Clayton Act.

More resignations from banking boards made necessary by the operation of the Clayton act came to light after meetings held yesterday.

The Hanover National Bank has lost J. William Clark, President of the Clark Thread Company of Newark; Ernest Iselin, Arthur Curtiss James, W. DeL. Kountze, John J. Riker, William Rockefeller, and W. Emlen Roosevelt.

Three Directors have resigned from the Metropolitan Trust Company. The were Anthony A. Raven, Chairman of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; John T. Terry and Henry W. De Forest. The successors two will be Cornelius Eldert, President of the Atlantic Mutual, and John T. Terry, Jr., a son of the retiring Director and grandson of a founder of the trust company.

The Guaranty Trust Company has lost Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank; A. H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National; Valentine P. Snyder, formerly President of the National Bank of Commerce, and John D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Company.

Henry C. Frick resigned from the Reading Company. He recently withdrew from the Philadelphia & Reading and the Reading Coal and Iron Company.

Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank, and George F. Baker, Jr., Vice President of the same institution, have been succeeded on the board of the Chase National by Samuel H. Miller and Edward R. Tinker, both of whom are Vice Presidents of the bank.

The Equitable Trust Company has promoted George L. Le Blanc, manager of the Foreign Exchange Department for the last three years, to a Vice President's desk.

Argentina to Borrow Here.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine Republic, Oct. 18.—The new Government has decided to issue a consolidation loan to refund indebtedness contracted by the previous Government. Negotiations are under way with several Buenos Aires banks and with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which will supply the funds.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—Thirty-six corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $9,619,-500, were chartered today. They include:

United Alloy Steel Corpn., lumber, iron, steel, manganese, nickel, copper, vanadium, tungsten, coal, coke, minerals; capital 525,000 shares of no par value, carry on business with $2,625,000. (tax paid $26,-250.) Roger Sherman, W. K. Dupre, Jr., R. Bennett, Jr., 14 Wall St.

Northern Ohio Electric Corpn., brokerage, promote, finance, construct, equip, own, operate railroads, railways, gas, steam, hydro-electric light and power works, capital 135,-000 shares, $4,000 par value of $100, 75,000 of no par value, carry on business with $0,-375,000, (tax paid $6,750.) C. M. Clark, J. W. Burr, Jr., J. Hekma, 14 Wall St.

Ideal Anti-Skid Co., Inc., patented devices to prevent skidding of autos, $125,000; I. N. Jacobson, H. N. and S. Baruch, 067 West 161st St.

Ell Marks Dye Mfg. Co., Inc., dyes, dye products, $100,000; D. Graef, M. and E. Marks, 484 Broadway.

The M. & W. L. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $40,000; L. A. Markey, M. D. and W. Flanagan, 423 75th St., Brooklyn.

Lesser & Schiller Co., Inc., women's apparel, $20,000; H. Borenstein, S. Schiller, H. Lesser, 840 West End Av.

Casa Del Rey Cigar Co., Inc., tobacconists, $100,000; R. Robertson, D. V. Sullivan, G. S. Parsons, 59 Westervelt Av., New Brighton.

J. S. Johnston & Co., hardware, auto supplies, merchandise, $35,000; L. De La Puente, H. Altstaedter, L. J. Dirand, 120 Broadway.

Carpenter-Beale Co., Inc., engineering, contracting, construction, machinery, $35,000; A. C. Lehman, H. S. Beale, C. H. Carpenter, 475 75th St., Brooklyn.

North America Steamship Corpn., transportation, navigation, $10,000; H. B. and C. S. Nevelson, A. S. Aaronstamm, attorney, 63 Park Row.

Wilkoff & Vaughn Co., Inc., iron, steel, copper, wood, mining, coal, iron, hardware, railway equipment, $25,000; H. Amerman, A. H. Slack, M. L. Welland, 238 Broadway.

Schroeder Electric Co., Inc., Albany, storage batteries, electric, machinery, contracting, $10,000; S. M. A. A. and J. F. Schroeder, 13 Delaware Terrace, Albany.

Newfields Producing Corpn., theatres, places of amusement, $10,000; L. Von Eberhard, C. A. and R. W. Horne, 18 Morningside Avenue.

R. W. Beeks Corpn., cloaks, suits, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; E. C. Schiffmacher, H. G. Flanagan, J. Behrens, 268 West 112th Street.

Germproof Cup Machine Co., Inc., Eddyville, drinking cups, receptacles, dispensing machines, capital, no par value, begin business with $500; A. W. Britton, H. O. Coughlan, H. K. Wood, 28 Nassau Street, Manhattan.

Warren Jordan Co., Inc., Peekskill, hardware, house furnishings, builders' supplies, roofing, $10,000; W. S. G. and E. Jordan, Peekskill.

The Electric Automobile Sales Corpn., cars, carriages, motor vehicles, machinery, engines, $10,000; R. S. Purcell; F. H. Parcells, G. Tiernan, 64 Wall Street.

Rosewater Realty Corporation, Queens, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $5,000; P. M., and H. Rosenwasser $22 W. 100th St.

Visconia Manufacturing Co., Inc., Bronx, agent, talking machines, phonographs, $5,000 W. M. Seymour, W. J. Sess, T. P. Carolin, Mount Hope.

Columbia Woolen Co., Inc., woolens, silks other materials, $5,000; J. Forman, E. Herzfeld, H. Milgram, 2,092 Douglass St., B'klyn.

Modern Furniture Co., Inc., Brooklyn, household furnishings, $5,000; M. Glazer, N. Melnick, J. Kasael, 240 E. 118 St.

Sellers & Barton Lightersage Co., Inc., transportation, navigation, lighterage, $5,000; J. A. O'Brien, E. J. Barton, C. W. Sellers, 15 Whitehall St.

Motion Bros., Inc., New Rochelle, hotel, restaurant, liquors, theatres, $5,000; S. Amerman, A. H. Slack, M. L. Welland, 238 B'way, Manhattan.

The Watertown General Utilities Co., Inc., Watertown, cleaning, polishing materials, $5,000; J. W. Hyde, F. S. Chickering, A. Wright, Watertown.

Authorization: Winnebago Mfg. Co., Inc., Providence, R. I., fibrous substances, textile fabrics, stock, yarn, cloth, $50,000; representative, Charles A. Coleman, 71 Worth St., Manhattan.

Capital Increases: Wells & Coverly, Inc., Troy, $5,000 to $60,000; New Star Straw Hat Works, Inc., Manhattan, $3,000 to $10,000; Weiss Photo Play Amusement Co., Inc., Manhattan, $3,000 to $5,000; American Piece Dye Works, Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $100,-000; Elandee Ribbon Co., Inc., Queens, $40,-000 to $66,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Spero & Saleshin, Inc., Manhattan; A. L. Holt Co., Inc., Manhattan; Willigerodt & Co., Inc., Bronx.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 18.—Charters filed: The Temlar Motors Corporation, manufacture, hold, sell and deal in and with, assign, and transfer motor vehicles and other kinds of motor trucks, $5,000,000; Herbert B. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, all of Wilmington, Del.

Shockley Motor Company, manufacture, sell, and deal in motors, vehicles of all kinds, $1,000,000; Louis Ruggins, E. W. Thompson, R. D. Fulcher, L. F. Butler, all of Nashville, Tenn.

United Oil Company, Inc., refine and distribute crude oil, petroleum, &c.; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

United States Products Company, prepare for market ores and metals of all kinds; Parke L. Woodward, Robert H. Maloney, Brooklyn; Joseph F. Shelby, New York City.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Charters filed: New Jersey Dairy Farms and Laboratories, 5 West State Street, Trenton, (Walter L. Cox, agent,) acquire lands and buildings, conduct general farming, cattle breeding, operate refrigerating plants, and deal in dairy products, $125,000; John M. Dickinson, Joseph L. Bodine, Walter L. Cox, Trenton.

Fidelity Garage, Inc., Camden, manufacture iron and steel and deal in wood, also manufacture automobiles and deal in gasoline, $20,000; F. R. Hansell, Jos. F. Cotter, J. A. McPeak, Camden.

Sterling Press, Inc., Newark, publish newspapers and periodicals, $10,000; Nathan Weinman, Jacob Bobker, David Silver, Newark.

Union Cleaning and Dyeing Co., Paterson, cleaning and dyeing, $20,000; John T. Malcol, Hagop Dagjian, John Sabamian, Side Kasangy, Paterson; Hagop M. Goomrigian, Summit.

Burtley Sales Company, Newark, manufacture and deal in autos, dry goods, carpets, rugs, house furnishings, &c., $100,000; Harry L. Burtley, East Orange; Clarence E. Perry, Madison; Frederick W. Geissler, Caldwell.

FISHER BODY CORPORATION.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 10th day of October, 1916, an initial quarterly dividend of 1¾% was declared on the preferred stock of the corporation, payable on November 1st to the stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, October 17th, 1916.

A. MICHELSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Holders of Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company first and refunding 4 per cent bonds, due 2004, have been notified by the committee, Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman, that default having been made in interest on these bonds due March 1, 1916, the principal and interest of all outstanding bonds have been declared due and payable in pursuance of the provisions of the mortgage.

Control of the $8,000,000 Standard Shipbuilding Company of New York has passed into the hands of Jose Marimon, President of the Banco Espanol, Havana. The new management will spend about $2,000,000 to develop the property.

Distillers Securities Corporation Directors at their meeting yesterday recommended that the Directors merge the subsidiary companies into one.

John G. Pew of Pittsburgh has been elected President of the People Natural Gas Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil of New York, succeeding A. C. Bedford of New York, who was chosen President of the Hope Natural Gas Company, another Standard Oil subsidiary. George H. Jones of New York was made President of the Reserve Gas Company, a third Standard Oil subsidiary, while John B. Tonkin of Pittsburgh was made ice President.

At the annual meeting in Chicago Aurora, Elgin and Chicago stockholders decided that the preferred dividend passed for the last eight quarters should not be resumed till the company's floating indebtedness and maturing obligations could be refunded.

J. A. Writer, Secretary-Treasurer of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, was elected a Director of that company yesterday.

F. W. Warner, formerly manager of the Oakland Motor Company, has been elected President, succeeding C. W. Nash, resigned. C. B. Voehls, formerly general sales manager, has been made ice President. Both have also been elected Directors.

E. W. Clark & Co. and Hodenpyl & Co. are offering the 6 per cent. preferred stock of the Northern Ohio Electric Corporation at par. Each subscriber for ten shares of preferred stock will receive five shares of common stock.

Farson, Son & Co. have obtained the award of $308,500 City of Syracuse, N. Y., 4½ per cent. bonds, maturing serially one to twenty years.

J. T. Morrison & Co. have opened offices at 67 Exchange Place to do a general stock and bond business.

Charles W. Place has resigned as manager of the bond department of Megargel & Co.

Herbert S. Polhemus and William J. Banigan, both formerly with Charles H. Jones & Co., have formed a copartnership to deal in investment securities under the firm name of H. S. Polhemus & Co., with offices at 60 Broadway.

Rutter & Ream are distributing an analysis of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

The New York Shipbuilding Company reports net earnings of $1,834,000 for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, equivalent to 28.5 per cent. on its capital stock. Orders on the books at the end of the period are said to insure the plant working at capacity for the next two years. The company spent $650,000 for additions and improvements.

James S. Alexander, President, and Howard Ardrey, Vice President, of the National Bank of Commerce, addressed members of the Commerce Club at the first regular meeting last evening. Officers of the new club are: W. B. Berthoff, President; R. W. Saunders, Vice President; Leopold Roeder, Secretary; Ira W. Aldom, Treasurer; E. C. Bissell, Assistant Secretary, and St. Clair Pathgow, Assistant Treasurer.

READJUSTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York for Preferred Stock issued under Deposit Agreement dated September 21, 1915:

The Plan of Readjustment of the debt of International Mercantile Marine Company dated August 1, 1916, having been consummated, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that holders of Certificates of Deposit above mentioned on presentation and surrender thereof, duly endorsed in blank to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the Depositary under said agreement, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and upon payment to said Depositary for account of the undersigned Committee, of the sum of $1 for each share of stock represented by such Certificate of Deposit (being the sum fixed and determined as the proportion of the compensation and expenses of the Committee and all other indebtedness, obligations and liabilities of the Committee to be borne by such certificate holders), will be entitled to receive engraved stock certificates for shares of Common Stock of International Mercantile Marine Company to the amount specified in the Certificates of Deposit so surrendered.

Holders surrendering certificates of deposit and desiring stock certificates in the same name as that borne by the surrendered certificates of deposit will not be required to provide transfer tax stamps; if stock certificates are required in a different name, the surrendered certificates of deposit must bear the transfer tax stamps required by the laws of New York.

Dated: October 1, 1916.

JOHN W. PLATTEN,
Chairman.

LEWIS L. CLARKE,
DONALD G. GEDDES,
A. H. S. POST,
STACY C. RICHMOND,
WILLIAM C. VAN ANTWERP,
Committee.

ALFRED A. COOK,
EDWIN G. BAETJER,
Counsel.
CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY,
Secretary.
55 Cedar Street, New York.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Baltimore, Md., October 19, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, on Monday, November 20, 1916, being the third Monday of said month, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

The Transfer Books will close at 12 o'clock noon, October 21, 1916, and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M., October 21, 1916.

C. H. WEIGHTMAN, Secretary.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, O., October 4, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, O., on Wednesday, the 25th day of October, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

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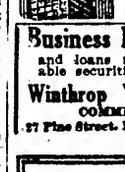
CHATHAM PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
100 Years of Commercial Banking
CHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
Capital & Surplus . $5,000,000
Resources $50,000,000
191 Broadway, N. Y.
And 12 Branches

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000

The Trust Company Way
Name the Guaranty Trust Company of New York your executor and your estate will receive the careful impartial and conscientious attention of an experienced organization, authorized by law to perform just that kind of work. 140 Broadway and 5th Avenue and 43d Street.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

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Income (on the dollar amount invested)—At present rates of exchange an income of over 5.70% per annum. At normal rates of exchange an income of about 6.62% per annum.
Profit (with return of exchange rates to normal)
A profit of 13⅛% if Rentes are sold at subscription price of 87½%.
A profit of 23⅛% if Rentes are sold at

THREATEN RACE WAR IN BAYONNE STRIKE

English-Speaking Workers Declare Readiness to Face Thousands of Foreigners.

POLICE PLEDGED TO GIVE AID

Oil Works May Open Today—Conciliators Express Hope Company Refuses Negotiations.

Three hundred employes of the Standard Oil Company in Bayonne, N. J., roused by the assurance of Commissioner of Public Safety Henry Wilson that the police would provide protection and that the plant would be opened to them if they could muster enough men to operate it, planned last night to array the English-speaking workmen, who almost to a man want to return to work, against the foreign-born laborers who started the strike that has tied up practically every plant on Constable Hook for more than a week, and, marching like an army, to force their way this morning through the strike zone and into the idle plant.

Though they realized that they would be hundreds against thousands, though they knew that earlier in the day 2,000 foreign-born strikers had met in Mydosh's Hall, had heard the Committee of Ten report that the Standard Oil Company would not consider raising wages, and had voted unanimously to continue the strike, the English-speaking workmen were enthusiastic last night. They predicted that the strike would end today just as the strike of last year ended when ranks of English-speaking workers marched to the plant between rows of policemen and when foreign laborers, seeing their strike lost, fell into line behind.

Commissioner Wilson urged them to canvass the city and gather to their ranks every man who had been forced unwillingly from work when the strike caused the closing of many plants, and the men who had assembled in front of Police Headquarters, leaderless and without a plan of action, scattered to obey Mr. Wilson's suggestion, asserting that they would gather such a throng as no group of strikers would dare molest. There were many who did not believe that so few men could prevail against so many, but they were not among the 300 who had received Mr. Wilson's words with cheers, and who had yelled enthusiastically, "Let's go down to the plant tonight."

Another hope of a settlement was held out by the Federal mediators, John A. Moffitt and James A. Smyth, who arrived just as the strikers' meeting was breaking up. They conferred with George B. Hennessey, General Superintendent of the Standard Oil plant, for three hours, and spent two hours more with Commissioner Wilson. Then Mr. Moffitt announced that he felt "optimistic." He said Mr. Hennessey had shown himself in a conciliatory mood, and the mediators had arranged a meeting in Police Headquarters at 10 o'clock today among themselves, Commissioner Wilson, and the Committee of Ten. Last night, however, word was received from the committee that two members would appear at this conference, and that they would bring word that the committee regarded Police Headquarters as unneutral ground, where it could not meet in conference, though it would confer with Mr. Wilson and the mediators in any part of Bayonne other than Police Headquarters or the Standard Oil offices. It was said that the meeting would be held at Greenwood, and the mediators had great hopo that they could bring about a settlement.

It was rumored yesterday that the Committee of Ten meant to call on John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in this city, but this was denied by the strikers; and, in the Standard Oil Building here, it was said that Mr. Rockefeller is not connected with the Standard Oil Company and it was not known what his attitude might be toward receiving the committee. F. W. Weller, a Vice President, made it clear that the company desired no more negotiations, replying to a telegram from the strikers asking a conference with this message:

"In reply to your telegram would state that our officials met committee of men in question and discussed matter with them fully. We feel that nothing can be gained by a further conference and refer the committee to Supt. Hennessey, who has full authority."

There was no disorder yesterday and only one arrest was made. Constant Jarowsewicz, who said he was a Polish priest from New York, was found haranguing a crowd at Broadway and Twenty-second Street, begging that the strikers think better of a plot to destroy the Standard Oil plant and Police Headquarters and to kill the police, which he said he had discovered. Jarowsewicz had many notes in Polish which he said explained the details of this plot, but when a Polish interpreter said the notes read like the ravings of one demented Jarowsewicz was released and advised to return to New York.

STOP REPORTING PARALYSIS

Daily Figures So Small They Will Not Be Published Hereafter.

So small has become the daily toll of infantile paralysis in New York, Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner, announced yesterday, that daily case reports to the press would be discontinued. Yesterday's report showed seven new cases and only two deaths, as compared with seven new cases and eleven deaths in the previous twenty-four hours.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received $12.50 yesterday from the Clara de Hirsch Home, 225 East Sixty-third Street, contributed by the little girls there toward a fund for purchasing automobiles to convey after-cure patients to orthopedic hospitals. THE NEW YORK TIMES also received the following contributions to the fund for buying braces: Arthur Edwin Gutman, $8; Betty Crosby and Francis Allison, $2.50; Marjorie L. Calhoun, $10; Lion, Esther, and Bernard, $1.

Nine new cases of paralysis were reported to the New Jersey State Health Department yesterday, one in each of the following places: Hasbrouck Heights, Helmetta, Middletown Township, Chatham, Hillsborough Township, Oldmans, Township, Montclair Township, Piscataway Township, and Upper Penns Neck Township.

Mary Ann Lewis, eight-year daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence of Greenwich, Conn., died of paralysis at the isolation hospital last night. She had attended school and became ill on Saturday, but not until Monday did the bacteriologists of the Health Department diagnose the case.

FIND 2 MORE FIRE VICTIMS.

Bodies in Oakes Manufacturing Co. Wreckage Unrecognizable.

Two more bodies were found yesterday in the ruins of the office building of the Oakes Manufacturing Company, Blackwell Street and the East River, Long Island City, from which seven bodies had been taken Tuesday after the big plant had burned. They were those of Harry C. Cook, Treasurer of the company, who lived at 772 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, and of Frederick Christman, the head bookkeeper, whose home was at 1,212 Nebraska Avenue, Brooklyn Manor.

All the victims had been burned so badly that identification was only possible through bits of jewelry and clothing. Two bodies could not be identified. Coroner's Physician F. B. Hart tried to establish the identity of these by measuring the beard members, and comparing this data with descriptions of the only two girl members of the office staff not accounted for among the seven bodies identified. Finally, however, he had to notify the families of Emily Klenzil of 946 Seventh Avenue, and Cornelia Bend of 503 North Avenue, both of Astoria, that he could not distinguish one from the other.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, District Attorney Denis O'Leary of Queens, and Coroner Vogel announced that investigations would be made, but apparently no individual was to blame for the tragedy.

ONLY MONEY CAN AID POLES.

Food for War Sufferers Not Admitted for Distribution.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund yesterday sent out a letter concerning the effort of President Wilson to aid their relief work and their manner at present of getting money to Poles suffering from the war. The letter read in part:

To the Polish Victims' Relief Fund the failure of President Wilson's magnanimous undertaking was not news. We have known for sometime that no agreement on the subject of Polish relief had been reached between the belligerents—that the Allies insisted that food and other supplies should be distributed under American supervision among the Polish population only—and that the Central Powers, on the other hand, insisted upon the right to distribution of food supplies in sufficient amount to provide for the armies of occupation.

Embargo, as it exists now and has existed since the beginning of hostilities, concerns only food and raw materials. It does not concern money, which is allowed to reach Poland without hinderance on the part of the nations at war.

Food can still be obtained in all parts of Poland under Austrian, German and Russian occupation—although in small quantities and at extremely high prices. The Poles are given the choice between starving to death or paying the prices established by the military authorities. In order to enable them to acquire the bare necessities of life the Polish Victims' Relief Fund will continue to send money to Poland.

All monies collected by us are deposited in the National City Bank and cabled in larger amounts to the headquarters of our organization in Vevey, Spitzerland, of which Sienkiewicz and I. M. Paderewski are the Presidents. From Switzerland the money is sent into Poland in cash by special messengers who, on account of the geographical and political situation of Switzerland, can easily gain access to Russian as well as to German and Austrian Polish territories. By these special messengers relief money is handed to local representatives, mostly ecclesiastical members of the Catholic and Protestant churches, who, in their turn, distribute it between the most needy among the Polish sufferers without distinction of race, creed or political opinion.

The New York headquarters of the Fund are in the Aeolian Building at 33 West Forty-second Street.

GIFTS TO JEWISH CHARITIES.

Department Store Committee Has $39,250 for $2,000,000 Fund.

Herbert N. Straus of R. H. Macy & Co. announces $39,250 in subscriptions from twenty-two members of department store firms to the $2,000,000 fund that is being raised by the federation for the support of Jewish philanthropic societies of New York City. Mr. Straus is Chairman of a committee that is seeking pledges for the federation from department store heads. Associated with him on this committee are Horace A. Saks of Saks & Co. and Bernard A. Gimbel of Gimbel Brothers.

The federation hopes to obtain $2,000,000 by December.

Need Reading Matter for Hospitals.

The Hospital Book and Newspaper Society is in great need of reading matter to carry on its work for the Winter, and asks for old books, magazines, and illustrated papers in any language. The society supplies reading matter to hospitals, light-houses, and prisons; and also sends to many schools in the South and West. Address United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, New York City.

American-Japanese Athletic Meet.

Japanese athletes of the Nippon Club of New York will compete with American athletes on the Hotel Majestic roof tomorrow evening in a tournament arranged by Professor L. L. McIntyre. Among the events will be three jiu jitsu contests, Japanese and American fencing, and handball contests. Captain Fugi Omajya will do sharp sword swinging. Rear Admiral Akiyama of the Japanese Navy, who is now in New York, has been invited.

GIVES THE RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN

Citizens Union Issues Its Report on Candidates Thought Worthy of Election.

27 DISTRICTS PASSED ON

Voter's Directory to be Issued Soon Will Give Information Concerning 250 City Candidates.

The Citizens Union made public yesterday its recommendations concerning city candidates for the Assembly, which are based upon the reports of a campaign committee composed of representatives from all the boroughs. Candidates selected are those, regardless of party, who are deemed best qualified to represent their districts and the city.

Candidates have been indorsed in twenty-seven of the sixty-three Assembly districts of the city. The committee asserted that it found a dearth of qualified candidates in many communities, particularly in lower Manhattan, while on the other hand two well-qualified candidates were found in a single Harlem district. In a few instances where a candidate of experience is unqualifiedly indorsed, the qualifications of an opposing candidate are also recognized. In districts where the result seems doubtful the Union will make personal appeals to voters for the election of the candidates it has indorsed. The list of Assembly indorsements follows:

NEW YORK COUNTY.

District.

6—Nathan D. Perlman, (Rep.-Prog.-Ind. L.) Has served creditably for two years. He is the best qualified candidate in this district.

10—Abner Greenberg, (Dem.) A young attorney of integrity and ability. He has independent tendencies and should represent his district well.

15—Abram Lilienbogen, (Rep.-Prog.) Has represented his district in an able and effective manner, having successfully handled many important measures. He should be returned.

16—John P. Gallagher, (Rep.-Prog.) This district has been inadequately represented for the past ten years. Mr. Gallagher is a young mechanic of integrity and sound views of legislative subjects.

17—No candidate is indorsed in this district. Vincent Gilroy, (Dem.-Ind. L.) served at the last session. He displayed some ability, introduced important constitutional amendments and legislation of merit, but made an unsatisfactory record of votes. His opponent, Martin Bourke, (Rep.) was in the Assembly in 1915, but made only a fair record.

19—No candidate is indorsed in this district. Perry M. Armstrong, (Dem.-Prog.) served at the last session. He displayed some ability and introduced legislation of merit, but his record of votes was not satisfactory. His opponent, Henri Schwob, (Rep.-Ind. L.) is a young attorney of ability and training who possesses a commendable grasp of legislative subjects. He has had no legislative experience.

21—Harold C. Mitchell, (Rep.-Prog.-Ind. L.) Mr. Mitchell's independent and intelligent work in the Assembly this year make him the preferable candidate this year.

22—F. George Gerdes, (Rep.) Mr. Gerdes is a printer; he is intelligent and holds sound views on legislative subjects.

28—Gilbert B. Brockway, (Rep.) An attorney and instructor in the public schools. He possesses a broad knowledge of governmental affairs and is the best qualified candidate in his district.

25—Robert Mc. Litt, (Rep.-Prog.-Ind. L.) While the qualification of John G. Milburn, Jr., (Dem.) for legislative office are recognized, the very unusual service rendered by Assemblyman Marsh in his first year in the Legislature clearly entitles him to re-election.

27—Schuyler M. Meyer, (Rep.-Prog.) Was a conspicuous member of the 1914 Assembly and made an excellent record. He has thorough understanding of legislative subjects.

29—Alfred D. Bell, (Rep.-Prog.-Ind. L.) While the qualifications of Silas Blake Axtell (Dem.) for legislative office are recognized, the good record made by Assemblyman Bell in his first year in the Legislature entitles him to re-election.

30—Nicholas Meyer, (Rep.-Prog.) Foreman in a mercantile establishment. The man of character who holds sound views on legislative subjects, and is the best qualified candidate in his district.

31—Jacob Goldstein, (Dem.-Ind. L.) Max Saltzek, (Rep.) Mr. Goldstein is the present Assemblyman. Both candidates have creditable legislative records. The election of either will assure good representation for the district.

BRONX COUNTY.

32—William S. Evans, (Dem.-Ind. L.) Has served two sessions and is entitled to re-election. His creditable record he has [illegible]

33—M[illegible]ertig, (Dem.-Prog.-Ind. L.) Has established his district at two sessions of the Legislature. He is a man of public usefulness, and his accomplishments would commend him to the voters for re-election.

KINGS COUNTY.

2—Patrick H. Larney, (Dem.-Prog.-Ind. L.) Has been a lifelong resident of his district. He is a man of high interest and standing in his community and should represent it creditably.

4—Peter A. McArdle, (Dem.) Has served during the last two years with credit to himself and the district and deserves re-election.

5—Fred G. Milligan, Jr., (Prog.) Has represented his district at two sessions in a conscientious and intelligent manner. On his record he deserves re-election.

9—Elbridge F. Hills, (Rep.-Prog.) Mr. Hills's candidacy gives this district an opportunity to send to the Assembly a man possessing ability and a sound knowledge of legislative subjects.

10—Fred M. Ahern, (Rep.-Prog.-Ind. L.) In his fifth year in the Legislature, Assemblyman Ahern's voting record on city bills was among the best. His record makes him the preferable candidate.

11—George R. Brennan, (Rep.-Prog.) Is now in his third term. His ability and effectiveness make him rank high among the New York City members and should secure his re-election.

12—William T. Simpson, (Rep.-Prog.) During his three years' work at Albany has become a valuable and effective member. He has no opponent approaching him in qualifications.

14—Charles Joseph, (Dem.-Ind. L.) His ability and valuable experience he gained during the last session make him the preferable candidate.

17—Frederick A. Wells, (Rep.-Prog.) In his second term as Assemblyman Wells has rendered service of increased value and is entitled to re-election.

18—Wilfred E. Volker, (Rep.) His ability and the training he has had in legislative work should make him a very valuable member of the Legislature.

20—August C. Flamman, (Rep.-Prog.) For three years Assemblyman Flamman has been an attentive and capable legislator. He is entitled to best qualified candidate in his district this year.

23—Marshall Snyder, (Rep.-Prog.-Ind. L.) Well qualified by training and experience to adequately represent his district.

QUEENS COUNTY.

4—George E. Polhemus, (Dem.-Ind. L.) In his two years of service Assemblyman Polhemus has made a good record and is entitled to re-election. At the same time the qualifications of Frank E. Hopkins, (Rep.-Prog.) are recognized in the belief that, if elected, he would make a creditable representative.

The Union announced that there has also been gathered a large amount of general information concerning approximately 250 candidates for the various local judicial, city, county and other legislative offices to be filled at the coming election, and that this information is being assembled in a voters' directory for the use of the public.

$8,500 TO GIRL SKATER.

Girl Jostled Off the Sidewalk Gets Big Damages.

A jury before Supreme Court Justice Platzek yesterday awarded to Mildred Muller, 11 years old, who was jostled off the sidewalk while roller skating by Boris Friedman, janitor of an apartment house at 192 Bradhurst Avenue, and who suffered permanent injuries to her spine, a verdict for $7,500. The jury also gave $1,000 to the girl's mother for the loss of her services.

The suits were brought against Francis Hillenbrand, owner of the property, who contended that the child fell while roller coasting and was injured in that way. She was unable to walk for a year after the accident.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—212—Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. J. P. Stiles.—Leave granted to file additional brief on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

122—A. Feinberg, plaintiff, v. J. Quinn, Jr. —Dismissed without costs to either party.

6—The City of Monroe, plaintiff, v. State of Louisiana ex rel. The Parish Board of School Directors of the Parish of Ouachita, La.—Dismissed with costs pursuant to 19th rule.

7—The State ex rel. Willis J. Roussel, plaintiff, v. J. Y. Sanders, Gov., et al.—Passed temporarily.

12—J. F. Colburn, plaintiff, v. C. T. Wilder, Tax Assessor, &c.—Dismissed with costs pursuant to 19th rule.

372—G. Schwede v. Zenith Steamship Co.—Argument continued for Schwede and Zenith Steamship Co., and concluded for Schwede.

360—The United States and Interstate Commerce Commission, appts., v. The Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; and 361—Same et al., appts., v. same.—Argument commenced for the United States, continued for appellee and for the Interstate Commerce Commission. Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 19: Nos. 340, (and 341,) 452, 412, 1, (and 4,) 8, 8, and 9,) 14, 15, 16, and 17.

UNITED STATES.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, Hough, JJ.—Room 433 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Column<Benhaus. Re Mullins Co. De Forest Radio Co<Standard Oil Co. Pelton<Am Auto Heat Johnston<Stewart.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 323 P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

O'Rourke. Foundation Co<

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:15 A. M.—Equity:

Kinfner & B<Atlantic Communication Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 407, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Causes from the following calendar will be assigned to Judge Augustus N. Hand for trial as required.

Schmidt<O Frommsel & Bro, Inc. Newton<Yates. Selig Polyscope Co<Nat Mot Pict Corp. Aberg<Friedrich. Gussovitt. Nicola Tesla<Marconi. Bjur<Kinuier & Co<Inc Same<Harriman. Same<Reece & Son. Frankel<Irwin & Scott Marchlett<Waite & Bartlett. Stand A & Rubber<Standard Oil (J). Gen Elec<Sundh Elec (2)<Robinson. Mueller<Am Racket. Silberstein<Kaufman. Domestic Vacuum Co<Bissell Carpet Sweep Co. Stevens<Same. M S Wright<Same.

DISTRICT COURT—Neterer, J.—Room 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Berwind White<Mallory S S. Mitchell<Seguranca SS. McWilliams<Tug Auburn. Same<Ward & Colby Smith<68 Finland. Purington<82 Alphonso XIII. Hudson Tr Brothers<Valley Coal. Nicholson<Erie RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 327, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

Adamowitch<NYCRR. Baumt<Garratt. Smith<Penn RR. U S<Karplus &c. Mat J Ward<Gaiel. Kushma<Carnegie Stl Friedman<Penn RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in room 323 P. O. Bldg.

Case on. Skerman<Phila & R. Norus<N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISION.

The People v. Charles Frederick Stielow, applt.—Order granted under Section 508 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, requiring the Warden of Sing Sing Prison to bring the defendant before the court on Oct. 26, a copy in order to be served on counsel at least three days before the return day.

DAY CALENDAR.

People v. Kingsley; New York Central v. General Electric; Spreen, admx., v. Erie Railroad Co.; Maxwell, admx., v. Peters Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Page, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Helwitz<Frank & Lambert. Paterson<Eighmie. Conklin<Sazl. Pietsky<Steinbarger. Williams<Donnelly. Good Park Realty Co<Purdy. Kafances<Ocean SS. Mdrphy<Cent Holding Oppenheimer<Roberts. Baby Snow Exhib<Crowell Pub. Van Tuyl<Schnab. Kelibert Const<Frey. nelly<Dykes. Duyzee<Am Bond Co. Sarcella<B & O RR.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Laughed motions.

Nibellus<Epps. Fowler<Gas Carbide. Williams<Medlin. Story<Landon. Powell<McKee. Calhoun<Calhoun. Garden Inv Inc<80 W 40th St Inc. Fleher<Brenner. Riordan<Riordan. Greenspan<Waterman. Dryer<Smith. W J Dunn Co<Bronston Bros & Co. McComb<Cannon. Eder<Liodo. Duffy<Ament. Mesra<Meers. Schmid<Mitchell. Towne<Durkin. Greenhut Co, Inc<Tribune Assn. Re Calumet Trust Co. Mack<E M P Produc. Mann<Mann. Eich<Levy. Chaleidar<Wheeler. Friedino<N Y Con RR. Lord<Rock L & P. Robertson<Rockland Kitzis<Tepfer. Van Mackelsm<Carlin O'Rourke<Int R T (2) C of NY<Funck. Brown<Mit Law Motor Gold<Weinstein. O'Connor<O'Connor (2) O'Brien<Star Co. Eckerson<Burch. Commons<Am Car Co (2.) Kennedy<Kennedy. Scherer<Ecker. Equit Trust<Collins. Baruch<Baruch. C of NY<Col C & L. Daning<Osborn. Pres Light<Landeta. S Am S<McKelvey (4.) Medvin Braunstein. Roncal<Perrault. Re So Am Soc<McKelvey. Re Jay Hertz Inc. Imp Film Ex<Kalem. Hudson<Mt O Rap Church. Moskowitz<Moskowitz. Adams<Hart. Fox<Arctic P M & M. Ewing Tex Inc<Lansden Co Inc. Re Welde<Warrendorf (2.) Ferlman<Dreha. Hyde<Pub Mutual F. Meyer<Mayo. Rogers<Rogers (2.) Roskam Scott Co<Thomas. Bacchiani<Bacchiani. Wenker<Denker. Provenzano<H & G Furey<C I & B RR. McIntyre<Bloomingdale. Ginna<CNY. Soteropoulos<Kemrich. Farrell<Chevler. Spalmo<Saffir, (2.) Malta<Bachrach. Modelson<NY Rys. Bannon<Martha Co (2) Fedrici<CNY. Elaser<U & F Co. Cellman<same. Gruhn<same. King<same.

Day calendar called at 2:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XIII. for trial.

Brower<2d Av Ry. Irwin<Simon. Baker<Empire Cor (2) Rinando<D C Weeks & Son. Eisenberg<N Y Con RR. Lord<Rock L & P. Robertson<Rockland Kitzis<Tepfer. Van Mackelsm<Carlin Friedino<N Y Rys. O'Rourke<Int R T (2) Pap<N Y Rys. Aberman<Int R T. Dembotsky<N Y Rys. Longionetti<CNY. Wise<Alpha Cement Fischer<Chatham Co. Galub<L I R R. Tobin<Am Letter Co Moore<Union Ry. Wicks<McKenna. Height<Wollman. Beede<Hall. Albeck<N Y Times

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Weaverson<Frame.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Heller<Tressel. Gerber<Halpern. Tashjian Car<Warney. Kemps<Weiss. Lichtenberg<Gosiin. Schwartz<Mirowitz. Herrmann<Herrmann. Kleinschmidt<Dobbs. Herrmann<Herrmann. Kleinschmidt<Dobbs. Herrmann<Herrmann. Stansbury<Stanebury. Schroeder<307 W 16st Gelt<Telcott. J W Clark<Kretschmar. Pine<Jacoby. Case on.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Hayden<Jacobs. Wargon<I R T Co. Hennesay<Emp Sub.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M. Linnebal<Levy Daily. Mekell<N Y Rys. Wright<Levy. Schoning<CNY. Connolly<Fitzsimmons.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Kologis<Hospital. Meledin<Vlatax. Bachman<S & W Co. Pay<Press Co.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Kolmer<Stern.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. Supplementary calendar.

Halpern<Longrock Bros. Co. Michaels<Newell. Sakslaridis<Polychromakon. McGrath<Island Rity. Yohalem<Escoffier. Noon<Noon. Levy<Forro. Macon<Modern Pen Co Sams<Chapman. Passman<Rich Co Kaufman<Mace Mfg. Frazee<Woods. Esterly Co<Marks. Moffett<Ferguson. Herbert<Fire Assn. Same<St Paul Ins Co. Bottsford C<CNY. (2) Pearse<Vanneman. Saxbury<Haddorff Piano Co. No day calendar. Nassau Co<Paulvin. Connell<Lyon. Rosenthal<Rosenthal. Penhollow<Penhollow. Powers<CNY. Mut R E Co<Rosenwasser. Bohm<Un Book Offices. Wohlauer<Crawford. Fleischmann<Fleischmann. Mack<Denkmann. Hyman Waist Corp<Hartford. &c, Co. Mitchell<A. D. Kleinrock Inc. Wurlitzer Co<Glasco. Carter<Clayton Co. (Wolf<Realty Co. Triangle Corp<Newell.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Miller<Miller (2.)

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. CNY<Disposal Corp.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Pac Co<Bway & 53 St Co.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate: Feckig Miller, Henoch Levy.

TRIAL TERM.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested wills: Ernest G W Woers, Frieda M Young. Clarence M White, Jeannette F Baird. Anna A Hess, Nellie S H Farmer.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions.

Elfenbein<Katz. Klein<Davenport. E Kosiner<Moore. Royton Co<Durent. Schneider<Ashley. Epstein<Rubin. Kaplan<Price. Auerbach<Rabinef. Idonl<Ward Co. Rubenstein<same. Douglas<Granville Co. Hamburg<Kaufman<Schmidt<Prunier. Greco<Lewis. Furman<Dobrocsynski. Levine<Greines. Larrere<Morse. Kremer<Zimmerman. Volpicella<Chateau. Lackow<S R & I. Oberthur<Astor. Weiss<Messing. Kirschenbluh<Crooks. Miller<J M Horton Co. Horowitz<Julliard. Boers<Raff. Friedenberg<Schulte. Kearns<Garford Co. Sterling Motor Cars. Schneider<Goldman. Hopkins<N E Conet. Chestnut<Greenberg. Kearns<Garford<Co. Ebinger<Coates & Co.

PART II.—La Fetra, C. J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Post<Levine. Rosenberg<N Y Rys. Plaut<Jewish P Pub. Gannon<Mulcahy. Smith<Rosenberg. Tooser<Mills. Seiller Carpenter, (2.) Bayer<Aarman. Lewis<Silliger. Quayle<Reynolds. Blum<Chapman. Douglas<Terry & Tucker. McCarthy<Int R T. Talt<Oans. Cooper<Col W H. Sullivan<Procopowick. Peters<Fleischman. Temple<Bob. Goldfitch<Edison Co. Sclascia<Malkin. Fire<Greenberg. Hiola<Moore. Mandlowitz<N Y Rys. Rabiner<Parker. Birsh<Schorr. Kleigman<Schmidt. Patterson<Hallenbeck. Sebetsky<Charnow. Randall<Int R T. Kaufman<N Y Rys. Greenwald<Marx. Srucchero<Murphy Co. Marks<Int R T. Anisfeld<Clifton Co. Arguilnck<Rosenfeld. Iodiero<Int R T. Sittig<Hassett. Kaiser<Patterson. Rosenthal<Rodin. Bewden<N Y Rys. Kosky<C D G Co. Westerburg<Wachenheim. Hummel<Seminole Co.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit, in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Schoenblum<Dube. Hafer<N Y Rys. Ito<Muller. Insirillo<Greenbaum. Schwartz<Schwartz. Heath<Union Ry. Rosenblum<Burns. Pagias<Hesely. Russo<Brill. McCusker<L & G Co (2.) Krakauer<Gordon. Abelow<Bradley Co. Kaufman<Knick Ice. Carton<Paddell. Leck<N Y Rys. Rowes<Int R T Co. Zalkin<Keine. Warbler<Winkler. Terry Mills<Gilinsky.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Chirin<Sinsoff. Mischner<Spingarn. Martin<Slater. Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.

Siegel<Bandler. Abrams<Sherman. Rothchild<Surety Co. J. Abrahams<Mable & Co. Leef<U S Fidelity. Raport<Prudential Outfitting. Sonn Bros<Barry. Schleim<Rosenberg. Bernstein<Monohan Express. Hammerschlag<Title Co. Levingston<Carl. Hill<Arbus. W T Smith Co<Danials. Siegel<Brustein. Fay<Creighton. Borough Realty<Kohlheff. Gene<Tuscany Rity. Strimpfler<Brewer Bag Bernstein<Arnold Constable. Keller<Levine. Goldstone<Ader. Case on.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A.M. Case on.

PART VIII.—McEvoy, J.—At 10 A.M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Barnet<Barnet—George C Holt. N Y Life Ins Co<Steinhart—John P Dunn. Re Havemeyer Av—Max Altmayer. N Y Life Ins Co<F & D—John L. O'Brien. Horn<Kelly-Cambridge Livingston. Re Ballin—Joseph P. Morrissey. Forder<Horowitz—Louis W Ogden.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Hesdorfer<Smith—John R McMullen. Josephthal<J M Realty Corp—Michael J Egan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Catherine E La Velle<Edwin C Hazelhurst—George W Olvany, City R E Co<Henrietta Krugman—Ward Belknap.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Mullan, J.—Motion Calendar.

Haas<Monowitz. Jacob<Eckstein. Taylor<O J Gude Co. Re CNT. McBride<Ringelstein. Boinhart<Roth.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. River Realty Co<New York Realty Co. CNT<Farrell. Globe Ind Co<Farrell. Chait<Varow.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J. Scarnso<Zimbaldi. Heilberger<Klein. Nadal<Gutterman. Mosner<Meuer. O'Brien<Union Ry. Murray<North Sand. Curry<Con Union Gas. Abraham<Nas E RR. Koerner<Ernst. Hagan<G F McLaury Marble Co. Gilbert<Davis. Kleid<1383 Prospect Av Corp. King<Union Ry. Voss<Bradley Const. Zareck<Mason & Hanger Co. Cusy<Brauer. Elwell<Campbell. Dies<Pheon Const Co. Banter<North Sand. Berg<West El RR (2) Same<Reibland. Bechel<Fessaman. Gervais<Hirschman & Bleier (2.) Kleutz<Union Ry. Todd<NYC Int RR. Haring<Freund. Dalton<McCormick. Sosnik<Hall. Ryan<Heins Exp Co. Staub<Int R T. Weinstein<Vincenot. Ostrander<Bronx Med & Surg Assn. Oppenheimer<Lilienthal. Palmieri<Amigrone. Brennan<Coffey. Jones<Rogers & Hegerty, Inc. Robinson<Baum. O'Connor<Rogers. Carlson<O J Stephens. Thurnauer<Simpson. Pelsre<Peters. Mayo<Fry. Sommer<Archer Piano Rosenwasky<McMullan Pignatiello<Mulligan. Friedman<Rehe. Leyden<Int R T. Mautner<Brown. Kempner<same. Hattie Anson<same. Harrold Anson<same. Chickering<same. Brown<B H RR. Fischer<same. Gallagher<same. Green<same. Mutz<same. Samlovits<same. Strand<same. Vitelli<same. Schumacher<Price. Jenkins<Mollenhauer. Re Daly (Mahon.) Hodgson<Globe Ind Co McArthur<McArthur. Re Willow Av. Gittleson<Diamond. Crescitelli<Ferraro. Re Roy, (Incmp.) Bolton<Kurshedt. Monahan<McMahon. Murphy<Morrissey. O'Connor Bros. P Co. Crown Lands Corp<McKeon, (3.) Smith<Crear. Lynch<NY Post-Grad Med School & Hosp. Re Hendrix. J. Zucca<same. Hefferman<Becker. Baskt<Askenbrandt. Stevens<Kaleleswald. Fuhrer<Fuhrer. Ingram<Norman. Johnson<Bergen. Cariomagno<Chermes. Wyoming Nat Bank<Mueller. Di Thomas<NY Rys. Valvo<Borland. Wilson<Ford Motor. Drake<Gaffney. Wexler<Sheingold. Municipal Liens Co<Fenlon. Hoppe<Meyer. Usher<Callanan. Wilson<Five Boroughs Package Del Co. Conway<Hoppe. Kolodny<Mulga. Schell<Abley Rty Co. Re Harris, (Ranclazzo.) Re Visone, (Monagle.) Re Cypress Av.

PART II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.—Kaplan<Kaplan. Kennelly<Albemond Rty Co. Hasmer<Hasmer. McNally<Myers et al. Clarke<Clarke. Olison<Mahon. Well<Band. Erichson<Rubel Bros. Rubel Bros<Erichson. Steinbrink<Vanse. Edwardson<Edwardson. Ryan<Williams et al. Huber<D'Esterre. Bangel<Kippel. Gentile<Frank Brew. Berman<Edelman.

The remaining cases marked ready Oct. 16, 1916, on the call will be added to subsequent day calendars for trial as the above cases are disposed of.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3491.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.; Part II.—Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Cropsey, J.; Part IV., Platt, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.

Waltkus<L Val Coal. Yonngandrews<Nassau RR. Leach<B H RR. Marcus<Pitkin Auto. Hodgson<Preferred Accident Ins. Co. Zimmerschurin et al. Kiald<C I RR. Munday<Nassau RR. Sinsheimer<NYConRR Lawrance<B H RR. Conway et al. Stephany<Beracl Cont. Kroin<CNY. Zeroff<Schnibble. Hajlar<Wallum. Gray<E H RR. Doscher<Ferguson. Dooner<L I RR. Raymond-Hadley Co<Kessel Co. Ransom<Armsbg Plaza Realty Co. Bender<B H RR. McKee<same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No causes will be set down for a day upon this call.

Elkin<Hansen. Jaffe<NY Con RR. Bluhm<Hanson et al. Simpson<Nassau RR. et al. Kelly<C I & B RR. Riasuti<CNT. Torney<same. Ludgate<Maxwell. Peterson<NY Roof Co. Zweig<Glasser. Robinson<Wagner. Triangle Holding Co<Jackson et al. Patterson<Josephe. Anderson<Bliss Co. Wahlig<Lazarus. Rudy<Turner. Lupo<Carlsen et al. Cohen<B H RR. Hynes<Hagerville Realty Co. et al. Meyer<Go Eklyn Ry. Marciniak<Duncuff. Lindstron<Vachris. McKeon<B H RR. Zoins<Williams. Parmoe<Standard Oil Co of N Y. Di Giovanna<Bresciamo. Woodruff<CNY. Dellacarva<Poole. Allyn<Int R T. Lane<Kramer et al. Farrell<Nassau RR. Hansen<Bler et al. Smith<Eklyn & No River RR. De Bar<Bler et al. Boylan<B, Q Co & S RR. Doerflinger<B H RR. Casey

COTTON RISE SHARP ON GILES REPORT

Market Opens Strong at Advance of 17 to 56 Points, with Active Trading.

JULY TOUCHES 19 CENTS

Amount of Cotton Ginned Prior to Oct. 10 Estimated at 70 Per Cent., Against 52 Last Year.

Another sensational advance took place in cotton yesterday and prices were carried with a rush up to another set of new high levels. The opening was strong at an advance of 19 to 56 points, with trading active and excited. The advance in the first few minutes of trading carried May up to within 7 points of the 19c level. There was some realizing, which caused a slight reaction, but another outburst of buying established a maximum gain of 60 points over Tuesday's closing. Realizing for profits took place on an enormous scale and this was sufficient to bring about a reaction of 25 to 28 points from the high figures of the day. The close represented a net gain of 34 to 42 points.

The incentive for the sharp rise at the opening was furnished chiefly by the Giles report, estimating the amount of cotton ginned prior to October 10 at 70 per cent., compared with 52 per cent. at the same time last year. Ginning was reported to be well up with picking, and the amount of cotton already picked was placed at 75 per cent., compared with 60 per cent. last year. There was also some apprehension over the Gulf disturbance, as the weather map showed a strong low barometer at the mouth of the Mississippi, with a minimum reading of 29.5. Rains were reported in Georgia, Alabama, Texas and a few points in Oklahoma.

Liverpool cabled that the Neill circular of October 17 estimated the crop, including linters, at 13,150,000, and consumption, subject to revision on unexpected political developments, was placed at 14,750,000 bales.

Fluctuations throughout the day were rather violent and irregular. New Orleans opened with shorts demoralized. The May option in that market opened at 19.07, against 18.21 at the closing on Tuesday, sold off to 18.47, and rallied to 18.85.

Some idea of the strength of the demand for spot cotton is gained from the following advices from Memphis, which come from a well informed source:

Memphis is doing an unusually large business in spots, with sales for the week of 20,500 bales, compared with only 11,000 a year ago, and 6,000 in 1914. They are the largest since 1908 and 1909 for the period, the former year showing sales of 25,150 bales and the latter 25,100. The price in 1908 was 9 cents and that in 1909 was 15 cents. The present quotation here is 17 cents for middling upland, which gives some idea of the difference in value as between the several seasons."

Market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	18.05	18.62	18.05	18.40@18.46	17.95 Bid
Dec.	18.37	18.90	18.37	18.80@18.85	18.18@18.19
Jan.	18.70	18.78	18.44	18.51@18.54	18.15@18.17
Mar.	18.73	18.84	18.55	18.81@18.82	18.27@18.30
May	18.85	18.96	18.64	19.71@18.74	18.37@18.39
July	18c.	Bc.	18.73	18.90@18.81	18.42 Bid

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 45 points advance; middling, 18.60. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were firm, 38 to 75 points advance. New Orleans, 17.81; Galveston, 18c; Savannah, 18c; Memphis, 17.75; Augusta, 18.38; Houston, 18c. New Orleans market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	17.42	17.98	17.80	17.82@17.84	17.44@17.45
Dec.	17.90	18.35	17.90	18.05@18.06	17.70@17.71
Jan.	18.16	18.53	18.12	18.15@18.17	17.81@17.82
Mar.	18.78	18.91	18.84	18.35@18.37	18.02@18.03
May	19.07	19.07	18.47	18.51@18.53	18.21@18.22
July	19.17	19.17	19.06	18.89@18.90	18.59@18.61

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a good demand in spot cotton with middling 12 points advance at 10.06d. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 15,000, including 5,000 American. Closed regular and unsettled.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	10.53	10.53	10.32	10.60	10.39½	
Jan.-Feb.	10.34	10.65	10.51	10.69½	10.39½	
Mar.-Apr.	10.57½	10.98	10.75	10.64½	10.42½	
May-June	10.59	10.73	10.56½	10.69½	10.44½	
July-Aug.	10.59	10.60	10.55	10.66½	10.11½	

The U. A. M. bids to Liverpool were January, 18.33; March, 18.63; May, 18.75; July, 18.80. The market here was due to open today unchanged to 2 points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	28,475	12,984	357,203	292,155
New Orleans	12,747	5,846	249,104	201,173
Mobile	601	601	8,611	17,258
Savannah	6,498	6,442	18,064	171,715
Charleston	1,357	5,056	63,381	91,457
Wilmington	1,055	1,106	29,857	44,583
Norfolk	4,065	2,725	62,718	58,137

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	3,915	4,242	127,693	140,915
Memphis	7,474	7,790	179,846	122,772
St. Louis	1,629	2,473	14,445	6,391
Houston	12,396	8,786	247,110	161,396

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	15,750 to 16,500	14,617	12,078
New Orleans	11,000 to 13,000	9,426	10,517

Exports yesterday were 46,472 bales; total thus far for this season, 1,310,037 bales; total last season, 1,071,751 bales.

ASKS FEDERAL TRADE AID.

Head of Implement and Vehicle Association Reports Bad Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 18.—President A. J. Brosseau of Albion, Mich., reported adverse trade conditions and asked manufacturers to look to the Federal Trade Commission for their solution in his address today at the opening of the annual convention of the National Implement and Vehicle Association.

He added that similar conferences arranged by manufacturers in other industries had resulted most profitably and the commission had also shown an altogether friendly attitude in helping to correct the perplexing problems confronted. Mr. Brosseau urged the standardization of various types of materials so that investments for equipment might be reduced, smaller surplus stock, and concentration on marketing, terms and collections in order partially to relieve the tense situation.

"It must be a far cry," Mr. Brosseau said, "but if legislation which gives us postal savings banks, Federal reserve banks, land banks, eight-hour laws, a tariff commission, and the Clayton bill ready designed to benefit the people as a whole will pass a law that will permit manufacturers to co-operate under Government control to improve the conditions under which we are now obliged to do business in the domestic trade. It can be done if the proper effort is made."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The bullish excitement which started in the wheat market on Tuesday continued during most of yesterday's session, and prices sold at the highest point so far reached since the war in Europe began, and also at the highest figures experienced since 1909. The December position in Chicago sold at 1.68, while May sold at 1.65½, which compared with 1.67, the highest point reached during 1915. At the extreme advance values were 9½ to 11¾c above the low point of Monday. The sharp upturn in values checked the export business, however, and toward the close of the day the market experienced a partial reaction under profit taking, final prices being net unchanged to 2¾c higher. The Price Current report on acreage was considered very favorable for a large new Winter wheat area, and this caused some pressure in July. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at 1.96; No. 2 hard, 1.82; No. 1, North Duluth, 2.00; No. 1, North Manitoba, 1.92½, all freight on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.68	1.64	1.66¾	1.63½	1.04⅝
May	1.68⅝	1.63	1.65¾	1.62¾	1.05⅜
July	1.45	1.40	1.40¾	1.40¾	...

CORN.

Exporters were again after corn, and the market advanced to new high records, closing with only a slight reaction and with net gains of 16@18c. Limited freight room again had a tendency to check business, but sales were estimated at about 400,000 bushels. Receipts at primary points were again moderate, but it was thought probable that the high prices may loosen up country holdings to some extent. In the local market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.04½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	79¾	78¼	79¼	78¾	59⅝
May	81¾	79⅝	81⅝	79⅛	64

OATS.

The oats market was steadier in sympathy with the advance in wheat and corn and on export sales of about 300,000 bushels, but there was an absence of enthusiasm on the buying side, owing to the very large supplies. The local cash market was firmer. Standard quoted at 54 to 54½c; No. 2 white, 59 to 59½c; No. 3 white, 53 to 53½c; No. 4 white, 52½ to 53c; fancy clipped white, 58½ to 58¾c; ordinary clipped white, 57½ to 58½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	49⅝	48⅜	48⅝	48¼	39⅜
May	52⅞	52⅜	52⅝	51⅝	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firm, and in some cases prices made new high records. The strength in corn had an apparent influence on values, and while hog receipts were fairly liberal, prices at the yards were higher. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 28,000; estimated for Thursday, 25,000. Kansas City received 11,000, and Omaha 4,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—October	15.60	15.37	15.60	15.37	8.82
December	14.75	14.52	14.67	14.47	8.85
Ribs—October	13.87	13.62	13.82	13.67	9.35
January	13.00	12.80	12.92	12.80	9.50
Pork—Dec.	24.20	23.95	24.00	23.87	13.75
January	24.27	24.00	24.12	23.90	16.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

Further new high records were established in the cottonseed oil market yesterday, and, while there was a partial reaction under profit taking, final quotations were 7 to 21 points net higher. Total sales were 52,500 barrels.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			12.30c	12.05
October	12.50	12.50	12.35@12.60	12.14
November	11.91	11.80	11.81@11.85	11.74
December	12.00	11.82	11.89@11.83	11.70
January	12.01	11.83	11.85@11.87	11.70
February			11.85@11.95	11.70
March	12.00	11.80	11.87@11.88	11.75
April	12.04	11.94	11.85@11.87	11.75
May	12.10	11.90	11.92@11.94	11.80

COFFEE.

The coffee market was somewhat irregular yesterday. There was some further scattered buying on the more bullish crop advices on Tuesday, but the demand failed to broaden and the market weakened during the afternoon under a renewal of scattered trade selling or liquidation. The close showed a net loss of 7 to 9 points, and sales were reported of 40,500 bags. Cost and freight offers were about unchanged, as compared with the previous day, and the local spot market remained quiet on the basis of 9½c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October			8.25@8.37	8.42
November			8.33@8.37	8.42
December	8.43	8.25	8.37@8.38	8.42
January	8.41	8.40	8.37@8.38	8.44
February			8.39@8.40	8.46
March	8.47	8.41	8.41@8.42	8.48
April			8.45@8.46	8.52
May	8.56	8.51	8.46@8.50	8.56
June			8.52@8.53	8.60
July	8.61	8.56	8.55@8.56	8.64
August			8.59@8.61	8.68
September			8.63@8.65	8.72

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market ruled rather irregular throughout the day and at the close near months showed the greatest losses on realizing, but the distant positions held steady. The close was 3 points net lower to 5 points net higher. Total transactions for the day were 12,850 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	5.27	5.27	5.22@5.28	5.25
November	5.26	5.25	5.23@5.24	5.20
December	4.97	4.89	4.91@4.92	4.89
January	4.37	4.30	4.32@4.33	4.32
February	4.35	4.35	4.34@4.35	4.30
March	4.36	4.32	4.33@4.35	4.30
April			4.36@4.38	4.33
May	4.42	4.40	4.41@4.43	4.36
June			4.44@4.46	4.39
July	4.46	4.46	4.47@4.49	4.42
August			4.50@4.52	4.45
September			4.53@4.55	4.48

The local market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged at 7.25 for fine granulated. There were moderate withdrawals on old contract, but otherwise trading was light. Local refining interests showed further interest in the market for raw sugar and sales were reported of about 25,000 bags. About 15,000 tons of full duty sugar sold at 5½c, in bond and store, and at 5c, cost, insurance, and freight, for November shipment. Quotations follow: Centrifugals, 5.35c; molasses, 5.39c, and cost and freight, 5¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,012 packages. Receipts continue to show a further decrease compared with last week. Holders are firm, and on fancy grades asking prices have been raised above recently prevailing quotations. Occasional sales reported at a slight advance on extras and fancier butter. Trade on the whole is quite active and most receivers are still accumulating stock. Exporters took about 1,300 tubs this week, but are at the moment making no further fresh purchases. Renovated very firm. Ladies and packing stock steady. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 34½@36c; extras, (92 score,) 33½@34c; firsts, (88 to 91 scores,) 31@34c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 29@33c; thirds, 26@32½c; creamery's unsalted, higher than extras, 34½@35¼c; extras, 34c; firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 32@33c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 32½c; extras, 34c; firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 32@33c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 34½@35c; common to good, 32@34c; renovated, extras, 32c; firsts, 31@31½c; lower grades, 29@30c; imitation creamery, firsts, 30½@31c; ladles, June make, firsts, 30@30½c; current make, firsts, 29½c; seconds, 28½@29c; lower grades, 27½@28c; packing stock, firsts, current make, No. 1, 28½@28½c; No. 2 28c; lower grades, 27@27½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,332 cases. The market showed a firmer tone on the undertones, but trading from store at the close was limited. Offerings are still liberal and selling values are without material change. Storage eggs are slightly firmer, but trading is moderate and tone of the market somewhat unsettled. Nearby white eggs of very fancy quality are scarce and command high prices, but there are very few such, and most of the moderate offerings are showing a very wide range of values, with the bulk of sales ranging between 46@55c. Fresh gathered, extra, fine, per dozen, 38@39c; extra, 37@38c; firsts, 32@34c; seconds, 30@31c; thirds, and poorer, 26@28c; dirties, No. 1, 28@29c; No. 2 and poorer, 26@28c; checks, good to choice, 27@28c; undergrades, 24@26c; refrigerator, special marks, 25½c; storage, and insurance paid, 31½@31¾c; firsts, 31c; seconds, 29½@30c; lower grades, 25@28c; dirties, 25½@27½c; refrigerator, State whites, 33@34c; firsts, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 34@36c; ordinary to good, 40@54c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@55c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 35@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 42@46c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34@35c.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

THOMPSON ST, 62; John H. McGowan Co. against Ellen A. Callanan et al., action to enforce lien; attorney, H. L. Johnson.

6TH AV, 330; Charles H. Hastings against Agnes G. Kemm et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Riker, Jr.

67TH ST, 814; Loretta C. Colbert et al. against Samuel W. Fyock et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. P. Trautmann.

14TH ST, 519 East; Martha Oser against George Weil et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. Klein.

95TH ST, 19 East; City Real Estate Co. against Mary M. Levien et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

128TH ST, e s, 179 ft w of 2d Av, 26x99.11; Mary J. Kingland against Anshel Garmise et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley.

165TH ST, 554 West; Bettie Rothfeld et al. against Washington Heights Hospital et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. P. Kurzman.

Bronx.

ALLERTON AV, s s, 100 ft e of Laconia Av, 100x200; Allerton Avenue Corp. against Louise Gavin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark.

BAILEY AV, e s, 50 ft s of 230th St, 25x100.5; Emma Michaels against Iamann Realty Co., Inc., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Bittenman.

LOTS 188, 189, and 190, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt Estate; Jennie S. Anderson et al. against Michael J. Doyle et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Clocke, Koch & Reidy.

LOT 267, map of 463 lots, situated at Broadway, Riverdale Av, &c., in 24th Ward; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. against Eugene W. Fitzgerald et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dean, Tracy & McPherson.

MADISON AV, n g, 50 ft w of Gainsboro Av, 50x100; Frances T. Lown against Moses H. Kahn et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. W. H. Arnold.

138TH ST, 149 East; George T. Donlin, as trustee, against John J. Hayden et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchase Near Upper Park Avenue for Improvement—West Side Apartments in Big Deal—Sale on South Street—J. W. Harriman Buys Brookville Estate—Business Leases.

Several good deals contributed to the activity of the realty market yesterday, one of which involved the transfer of four apartment houses, three of which were on the upper west side.

In the Park Avenue section, an important improvement for the near future is said to be in contemplation as the result of the purchase from Dr. Henry F. Berg of the old residence at 107 East Eighty-fourth Street, 25.1 by 102.2. The buyers were Alexander J. Felix and Anna Gross, who own the adjoining two dwellings at 103 and 105, fronting 51.2 feet. With their recent purchase they now control a frontage of 73.6 by 102.2 adjoining the northeast corner of Park Avenue, and only fifty-seven feet from that thoroughfare. Immediately opposite, on the southeast corner, is a new twelve-story apartment house.

The Frank L. Fisher Company was the broker in the deal.

Four Apartments in Big Deal.

The Nason Realty Company, which has been an active operator in apartment house properties, has closed a deal involving an interchange of four important properties. It has sold to the Remor Corporation the seven-story Irving Arms apartment on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-fourth Street, 76 by 139.9; the six-story apartment, 100 to 109 West 141st Street, 100 by 99.11, and the ten-story Swannonoa, at 105 East Fifteenth Street, 50 by 100. Title was recorded yesterday to the first two, the Riverside Drive property being subject to a $285,000 mortgage, and the 141st Street plot to a mortgage of $100,625.

In part payment the Nason Realty Company took the six-story Ritz-Carlton apartment, covering the block front on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between 187th and 188th Streets, 190 by 75.

Buys and Leases in South Street.

The five-story loft building at 177 South Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Roosevelt Street, has been purchased by Vito G. Cantasano from Samuel Brody, and leased by the new owner for ten years to Cassella Brothers, paper stock dealers. The property fronts 31.4 by 84 deep. Morris Culcor represented the buyer as attorney in the transaction.

West Eighty-third Street Garage Deal

A deal for a new four-story garage, at 123 to 129 West Eighty-third Street, has been closed. The property, now occupied by four dwellings, has a frontage of 68 feet by 102.2, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. M. S. Stevens is the buyer of the property for the proposed garage structure, which will cost about $240,000. There are several garages in the block, and it was left available in the new zoning act for additional structures of a similar character.

Buys Garage Site in East Harlem.

As a site for a garage John H. Scully sold to a client of F. F. Bernholz a plot of five lots 42.9 to 437 East 101st Street. The plot, 125 by 100, has been used as a stone yard for several years.

Deal on Hedford Street.

An investing client of Horace S. Elv & Co. has purchased from the State National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, 6 Bedford Street, a four-story tenement on a lot 22 by 86 by irregular.

Boys Heights Dwelling.

The three-story dwelling at 455 West 144th Street, 20 by 99.11, has been sold by Moore, Schutte & Co. for the estate of Emily Charles to a client for occupancy.

Recent Buyers.

Walter Kerr, President of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, is the buyer of 353 West Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story dwelling recently sold by W. G. Lane.

The Kiesler Realty Company is the buyer of the lot 25 by 80 at the southeast corner of Tenth Avenue and 157th Street, sold recently.

Bronx Sales.

William D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., report the passing of title of a four-story dwelling on plot 100 by 100, located at 856 Eagle Avenue, to Mrs. Frances Stavracos, formerly occupied by Adolph Hupfel, Sr.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny sold for the Hal Realty Corporation, to a client for investment, the two-story brick store and dwelling on plot 22 by 85, on the west side of Seventh Avenue, sixty feet north of Sixty-second Street.

Joseph W. Harriman Buys the Livermore Estate.

The Philip W. Livermore estate at Brookville, L. I., has been purchased by Joseph W. Harriman, President of the Harriman National Bank. The property consists of about seventy-five acres, improved with a large colonial dwelling and numerous outhouses.

Long Island.

The Stanley Agency sold for Edwin H. Brown a plot 60 by 100, with large dwelling, in Rutland Street, St. Albans, L. I., to Mrs. J. Kenney for occupancy.

The College Point Hotel and Casino at the corner of First Avenue and First Street, College Point, was sold at foreclosure Tuesday by Henry C. Johnson, Jr., to Jacob Kaiser of Long Island City, for $19,800 over and above a mortgage of $15,000 and accrued interest, the total being about $35,250.

The Arverne Construction Company sold to the Home Title Insurance Company a plot 40 by 100 on the west side of Thirty-third Street, near State Street, Flushing.

M. A. Russell sold to B. Mutterperl of Brooklyn a plot 25 by 113 on the northwest corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fourth Street, Whitestone, and a plot 131 by 230 adjoining.

New Jersey.

Robert B. Stoutenburgh sold a plot 100 by 150 on Park End Place, East Orange, to Frank Winter of Orange, who will erect a one-family dwelling at cost about $20,000.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman sold for the Smith-Singer Company, a residence on Rock Road, Glen Rock, N. J., with one and a quarter acres, to Dr. Robert W. Merkley of Manhattan.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company has sold for Mrs. M. E. Carter to S. M. Bell of New York City the property at 172 Montclair Avenue, Montclair, N. J., a residence of ten rooms on a plot 62½ by 165 feet. The property was held at $10,000.

Westchester County.

Kenneth Ives & Co., sold for Dr. William H. Todd, a tract of land on Hancock Place and Hudson Avenue, Ardsley Park, Ardsley-on-Hudson, to William F. Peters, who will erect a residence.

Thomas S. Burke sold to L. Brue, a 100 by 100 foot plot on 3d Av, 25x98.9, six-story lofts; Union Trust Co. against A. A. Moriarity et al.; Miller, K., Jr. & T., attorneys; due, $55,854.45; taxes, &c., $5,742.29.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Union Av, s e corner of 151st St, 17.6x90, four-story tenement; G. F. Langenbacher and another, executors, against Briggs Building Co. et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $9,711.21; taxes, &c., $207.85.

By J. H. Mayers.

Kelly St, 1,114 and 1,116, e s, 99.1 ft n of 167th St, 2-story frame flat; Julia Schneider against Willemotte Construction Co. et al.; A. S. Cohn, attorney; due, $6,800.01; prior mortgage $30,000.

By Henry Brady.

235th St, s s, 255 ft e of Carpenter Av, 25x114; A. S. Attison against A. A. Nolan; Arrowsmith & Dr, attorneys; due, $3,345.79; taxes, &c., $40.

By James J. Donovan.

180th St, 746 East, s s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 40x100.10, irregular, two-story frame house and stable; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Antonio Galiani et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $21,536.62; taxes, &c., $402.25.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Newman Av, e s, 100 ft s of O'Brien Av, be a two-story frame dwelling, 18x30; M. A. Huszon, 1,432 O'Brien Av, owner and architect; cost, $1,500.

Davidson Av, e s, 188 ft n of 177th St, for a one-story brick garage, 20x20.2; John Massinino, 11 West 177th St, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 1461 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

65th St, 225.40 feet West, to a four-story tenement; Consolidated Gas Co. of New York, owner and architect; cost $40,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 450, n w corner of 187th St, 189.9 to a s 188th St x75; Remor Corp. to 100 Broadway Holding Corp., 15 Broad St, mtg $185,000, Oct. 16; attorney, Alexander & Natanson, 170 Broadway.....$100

FORSYTH ST, 176-180, e s, 50x100; Jacob Levy to Forsyth Street Realty Co., 256 Broadway, all liens, Oct. 17; attorney, L. I. Gerber, 256 Broadway.....$1

HAMILTON TERRACE, 50, w s, 513 ft n of 141st St, 17x100; Seventy-fourth Street Holding Co. to J. Frederick Meeke, 880 St. Nicholas Av, all liens, Oct. 18; attorney, John M. Rack, 271 Broadway.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 94th St, runs e 139.9x n 100.84 w 50x s 25.2x w 68x s 0.1½x w 30.4 to Drive x s on curve 76 to beginning; Gale-National Realty Co. to Remor Corp., 150 Broadway, mtg $285,000, Oct. 9.....$100

THOMPSON ST, 62, e s, 150.1 ft n of Broome St, 24.6x94.1; Ellen A. and James J. Callanan to Michael E. Donovan, 471 Hudson St, mtg $220,000, all liens, Oct. 17; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$100

2D AV, 1,780, s e corner of 93d St, 26x100; Davidena M. Lowden to John G. Lowden, 303 West 93d St, h. and s., all liens, Oct. 12.....$10

11TH ST, n s, 87.10 ft e of 7th Av, 21.5x 103.3; John F. O'Neil et al. to William L. O'Neil, 80 Kneer Av, Rockaway Beach, and another, quitclaim, all title, Sept. 11; attorney, Emil E. Fuchs, 57 Chambers St..$1

11TH ST, 68 and 70 East, s s, 53.3x 63.8x irregular; Ellen A. and James J. Callanan to Michael E. O'Donovan, 471 Hudson St, mtg $45,000, all liens, Oct. 17; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$100

41ST ST, 448 West, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25.5x98.9, (foreclosure, Oct. 13;) A. Mitchel Leelie, referee, to Samuel Kempner, 38 East 75th St, Oct. 17; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & C., 25 Broad St.....$14,000

41ST ST, 446 West, s s, 225.5 ft e of 10th Av, 24.7x98.9, (foreclosure, Oct. 13;) Joseph P. Merricy to same, Oct. 17; attorneys same.....$14,000

70TH ST, s s, 150.6 ft e of Madison Av, 21x 100.5; Union Trust Co. et al. to Grace Dodd, Tarrytown, N. Y., e. s. g., all liens, Oct. 16; attorneys, Miller, K., Jr. & T., 80 Broadway.....$100

73RD ST, 120 West, s s, 421 ft w of Columbus Av, 21x102.2; 75th St, 128 ft w, s s, 442 ft w of Columbus Av, 21x102.2; Wilmore Realty Co. to Merritt Ferguson Construction Co., 131 West 110th St, mtg $48,000, all liens, Oct. 16; attorneys, Dorlon & Roe, 41 Park Row.....$1

76TH ST, 23 West, n s, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 32.4x102.2; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Charles Hirschhorn, 23 West 76th St, h. and l., c. a. g., all liens, Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

79TH ST, 227 East, n s, 450 ft e of 3d Av, 25x86.6x31.5x103.7, interior lot at centre line of block between 79th and 80th Sts and 135 ft w of 2d Av, runs w 25.2x n 86.2 x e 25.5x s 15.8 to beginning, gore; Martha Bloom to Carrie Tenclown, 8 West 101st St, mtg $18,000, Dec. 1, 1911; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.....$1

80TH ST, 110 East, s s, 184.5 ft e of Park Av, 25.5x100.8, with all title and interest to strip on east, s s; Marie M. Addicks to Mary S. Kelly, 1 West 57th St, mtg $10; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co.

106 Broadway.....$1

106TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 25x 100.11; Samuel Deutsch to Mollie Reichard, 14 East 111th St, mtg $19,000, Oct. 16; attorney, Charles M. Hissiger, 50 Beekman St.....$1

121ST ST, s s, 233 ft w of 7th Av, 16.6x100.11, foreclosure Oct. 18, 1916; James C. Madigan, referee, to William Wilkes, 108 Pine, 820 St, trustee will of Hector C. Havemeyer, Oct. 18; attorney, David B. Simpson, 165 Broadway.....$5,000

141ST ST, 103-109 West, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x98.11; 165 Broadway Holding Corp. to Remor Corp., 150 Broadway, mtg $100,625, all liens, Oct. 9.....$100

144TH ST, 470 West, s s, 65 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; George W. Simpson to John F. Allen, Jr., Washington Av, and at., quitclaim, all liens; attorney, William P. Allen, 10 Wall St.....$1

147TH ST, s s, 40.6 ft w of Broadway, 153 99.11; Title and Carrie Weiss to Frederick G. Jolley, 507 West 124th St, all liens, Oct. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

170TH ST, n s, 183.10 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 82.11x100; S. & H. A. Blumenthal, Inc., to Fort Washington Av. 4 Plots, each 82.11x100, 4 building loan mtgs, each $83,180, Oct. 17; One Seventy Building Co. to Samuel Blumenthal, 30 East 42d St, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hy. A. Blumenthal, 233 Broadway.....total.....$372,720

SAME PROPERTY, 4 prior mtgs, each $19,430, Oct. 17; same to S. & H. A. Blumenthal, Inc., 233 Broadway, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....total.....$77,720

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV EAST, e s, 127.5 ft n of 180th St, 50.4x101.4; Clemilt Realty Co., Inc., to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, Oct. 17, 3 years; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co.....$1,500

DAVIDSON AV, n w corner of Burnside Av, 63x90x122.9x107.11; Clemilt Realty Co., Inc., to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, Oct. 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co.....$8,000

DAVIDSON AV, e s, 569.9 ft n of Burnside Av, 200x90; same to same, Oct. 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$13,000

GRAND AV, s e corner of 180th St, 100x 100; Clemilt Realty Co., Inc., to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, Oct. 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$5,000

HARRISON AV, n w corner of 180th St, 55x141.10; Old Croton Aqueduct x56.4x138.8; Clemilt Realty Co., Inc., to N. Y. Title and Mtg. Co., 135 Broadway, Oct. 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mtg. Co., 135 Broadway.....$5,000

HARRISON AV, s w corner, 55x100; Wilhelmina J. Edwards et al. to Julianna Emanuel, 70 West Tremont Av et al., trustees, Oct. 17; due Dec. 1, 1918; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$6,500

105TH ST, 263 East, s s, 18.9x115.5; Michael R. Iario to Bertha B. Fuchs, 1,325 Franklin Av, Oct. 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

181ST ST, 612 East, s s, 16.8x113.2; Mary McCauley to Robert J. Kilpatrick, 1,245 Lind Av, prior mtg $3,200, Oct. 17, due as per bond; attorneys, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway.....$500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 61st St, third store from n end of building; Edmund L. Campion et al. to Philip Appelbaum, 101 Hart St, Brooklyn, and another, 5 years, or from March 21, 1916, to Feb. 28, 1921 at Money, Biltmore, 140 Nassau St.....$2,400

53D ST, 422 to 430 East, rear part of e half of fourth loft; Thomas E. Hergert, Inc., to George Morrison Co., on premises, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1916; rental $215; cancel at $2,250; attorney, Julius Hallheimer, 37 Liberty St.....$2,100

67TH ST, 1 West, restaurant; 1 West 67th Street, Inc., to Gustave A. Hacker Hotel and Restaurant Corporation, 398 West 59th St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorneys, Milkling & Kayser, 258 Broadway.....$12,000

134TH ST, 278 West, all; Hattie E. Eversfield to Elisha Crain, 275 West 134th St, 2 years from March 1, 1916; attorney, Samuel Saltsman, 198 Broadway; $65 month, or for term.....$2,340

141ST ST, 166 to 168 West, all; Remor Corporation to Lauderman Realty Co., on premises, 2 7-12 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway.....$9,340

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, 258 and 260; Watson Elevator Co. Inc, against Elka Jack Realties, Inc, owner; Weetheim & Clear, contractors.....$298.68

PARK AV, 72; Floor Surfacing Co against 72 Park Avenue Corp, owner; John Mc-Kiernan, contractor.....$80

37TH AV, 225; Jacob Cohen against Brunswick Site Co and Improved Property Holding Co, owner; Albert E. Miller, contractor.....$229.75

107TH AV, 659; Charles R. Muir against Henry Fullan et al, owners; Joseph B. Reilly, contractor.....$166

11TH AV, 629 to 635; David Ishia against Charles E. Appleby, owner; Samuel A. Peets, contractor.....$463.72

207TH ST, 30 to 7 West; Max Kornreich et al against Edw. H. Van Ingen, owner; Buchalter Friedman Co. Inc, contractor.$360

31ST ST, 17 West; George Durhan Art Glass Co against Life

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Store, Basement and 3 Floors.
Size, 125x98.9.
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Complete Sprinkler System. Heavy floor-carrying capacity. Driveway and loading platform for four trucks inside building. Galleries for storage or stock. Perfect Light on Every Floor. Convenient to all Steamship Piers and Railroad Terminals.

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W. G. BUXTON,
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New subway station, 18th St. and 7th Av.; modern lofts, 100% sprinkler system; fine light; rent reasonable.
Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732 Worth Or your own broker.

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7 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$1,800*

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Private house Rooms, large closets.
Supt. on premises.
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Three all light, 7-room apartments. Modern house, all-night elevator and hall service.
Apply Superintendent on premises or
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7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
All Rooms Facing the Drive
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High Class Elevator Apartments
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Fresh Air and Sunlight
Look at these attractive suites
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2 Rooms and Tile Bath
Moderate Rent
Apply 465 W. 157th St.
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Absolutely fireproof, modern, up-to-date and complete in all details; abundant closet space; private house rooms; transit facilities unexcelled; with the largest open air garden in the city.
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7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS, Rental $2,100 to $5000,
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Complete Square Block
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Special arrangements have been made to care for the furniture of our prospective tenants free of charge till November.
2-3-4-5-6 ROOMS.
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Every modern appliance and device that lends to the convenience and comfort of its occupants has been installed. Building is designed that both the front and rear Apartments have unexcelled view of prettiest section of Hudson and Palisades. Low rents to desirable tenants. Renting Agents on premises, or

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NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS, 1 & 3 BATHS,
$1,100 TO $2,200 PER ANNUM.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 166 West 72d St.
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The Regnor,
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6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,400-$1,850.

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One Apartment 6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
Suitable for a physician.
Attractive rental.

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Bet. Broadway and Columbus Av.
A new 12 story fireproof Apartment; accessible location, with southern exposure; close to subway express station.
Living Room 28x15.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths
$1,600 to $1,800
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3 Rooms & Bath, $23-$27
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Large, Light Rooms
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8 Large, sunny rooms & 3 baths,
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MODERATE RENTALS.
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187th Street and Grand Concourse.
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7 Rooms—2 Baths
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$20 monthly buys cozy home, 7 rooms, improvements, stable, chicken run, fruit, garden and flowers; 30 minutes out, 3 blocks from trolley; very little cash; price $2,500. Owner, Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

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Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Artistic 7-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms, finished in Al style, hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in and flowers; nice location; not far from water, schools, and trolley; $800 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.

ALL YEAR BOUND 6, 7, and 8 room bungalows, with all improvements; some fronting on water; good bathing, boating, fishing; 2 blocks from yacht club; 40 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; prices range from $3,100 upward; small payments and easy terms. S. E., 243 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 1760.

Small farm with a 6-room house; improvements, running water, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; few blocks from station; fronting on trolley; in large town, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. B. Barshad, Box 15 Times Downtown.

COZY LITTLE HOME for $960, complete, with about 15,000 square feet of fine land, suitable for small farming, &c.; in a town of 10,000 population, not far out; easy terms to a quick, genuine buyer. Call or write for appointment to visit weekdays or Sundays. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$17.50 PER MONTH
buys my artistic bungalow, 5 rooms, bath, all modern improvements; full cellar; heat, running water, gas, electricity; large plot; near station; Oyster Bay Division; must be sold at once; small first payment. "Great Bargain," Box 182 Times Downtown.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND HOME BUILDING PLOTS, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

MODERN 10-room house, well furnished, hot-water heat, large plot, 8 baths, double garage; 35 minutes out; sale or rent, Winter or yearly. Room 1,008, 1 Liberty St, John 1231.

For information about Long Island City Real Estate, write, call or telephone
RICKERT-NYLAN REALTY CO.,
Tel. Greeley 5800. 1 West 34th St.
Largest Developers of Real Estate on L. I.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

COUNTRY HOMES — ACREAGE — FARMS.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d,) N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK.—$200 down and small monthly payments like rent buys my beautiful suburban home; will surrender next month; 30 minutes from N. Y.; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace and built-in bookcases in living room, hardwood trim, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 50 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

At Glen Rock: Ridgewood, N. J.
Bungalows—Semi-Bungalows—Cottages.
Plots 1 acre or less.
Convenient train service.
Attractive, strictly modern homes.
Low prices, comfortable terms.
Call and see photographs, details.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
1,548 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Rector 7718.)
Ridgewood, N. J. (Tel. 556.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 126 Cans, each containing five gallons of tomato pulp. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 30, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated October 14, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Montclair.—Attractive home; beautiful residential avenue; 10 rooms, bath; large sun porch, dens, electricity, steam; perfect condition; plot 60x150 feet; real bargain; $8,000; $3,000 cash; possession May 1, 1917. Frank Hughes-Taylor Co., Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR. — Beautiful tapestry residence, 9 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch, sun porch; every appointment; plot 90x100; garage; select location; very convenient; $12,500. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna, Montclair.

A BEAUTIFUL TOWNSITE.—Tract of 220 acres right at R. R. station; town water, electric light, macadam road, low commutation; 11 trains daily. Any reasonable offer considered. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Beautiful new home, 13 large rooms; 4 acres garage; shade, fruits; $2,500 year unfurnished; description, picture upon request; elevation 500 ft. Box 254 Summit, N. J.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

VERY BEAUTIFUL GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE on the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound can be bought just now at a bargain; right on the water; highly developed; house, stables, carriage house, garages, gardens, etc.; sandy beach, pier; complete in every respect. F. W. Jenkins, 333 4th Av., New York City.

This office specialises in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also billtops with fine views; just what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT. ALL OUR APARTMENTS ARE FULLY RENTED. WHY NOT CONSULT US? HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Av. Murray Hill 7632.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

WILL ERECT building of from 60 to 100,000 square feet, to suit tenant, on long lease, on plot of 22,000 square feet, with over 250 feet on Jackson Av., and three blocks from new subway and "L" station; plot has depth of 85 feet, with Penn. R. R. yard in rear, giving permanent north and south light; spur track for several cars; adjacent to Ford and Pierce-Arrow factory buildings. For particulars and terms apply to W. G. BUXTON, 18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to suit-let at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, $25 UP.
UNION BLDG., 33 UNION SQUARE WEST.
MODERN BUILDING; GOOD SERVICE.
SPEAR & CO., AGTS., 840 BROADWAY.

FLAT TOP DESK, $5; NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICES, $22.50 TO $35; TELEPHONE SERVICE, MAIL PRIVILEGE. 32 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Store and basement to let; about 15,000 square feet; will divide to suit; inquire on premises. M. Ballanan, 186 West 4th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to lease, warehouse having 60,000 feet of floor space and railroad siding. Address G., 262 Grand St., advertising agency.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

125 Feet East of 5th Av. and South of 42d St.
Well-located 25-foot BUILDING FOR LEASE.
Will improve for reputable tenant.
HOLMES & CO.
489 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6020.

Out of Town.

Old-fashioned, cozy house; furnished; nine rooms; electric lights; hot water heat; ten minutes' walk from station, 35 minutes from Grand Central; rent $75 a month for the Winter. P. O. Box 116, Scarsdale, N. Y. Telephone 329W.

Small detached furnished house in Yonkers or Riverdale for about three months, the latter preferred. H 23 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

56D, 55 EAST.—Small two-room bachelor apartments in most attractive house.

81ST, 75 EAST.—Six rooms and bath, completely furnished and equipped for housekeeping; southern exposure. Mrs. Owen.

APARTMENTS, 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; restaurant; full hotel service; $12 to $15 weekly; extra large three-room suite, $22.50; investigate. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 84 East 32d St.

Unique Studio House, vicinity Irving Place; completely furnished; 3 rooms, bath; $200. Address Dr. Rounds, 940 West 72d.

414 AND 416 MADISON AV., AT 48TH ST. 1, 2, 3 Rooms and Bath in New Colonial Building; $600 up. Every modern improvement.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

MADISON AV., 1,061, (near 80th.)—Handsomely furnished three-room, bath, suitable three gentlemen.

Furnished—West Side.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, 2 rooms, bath, elegantly furnished; moderate price.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
2, 3 room apartment; $1,200 upward.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Doctor office, furnished, four rooms, with specialist, general practitioner, or nose, throat man preferred; rent $60 monthly.

72D, (CENTRAL PARK WEST.)—Sitting room, bedroom; tiled bath, parquet floors; beautifully furnished; gentleman who wishes exclusive, quiet, clean home; $18; references. Phone 1242 Col.

74TH, 28 WEST.—Unsurpassed, elegantly furnished apartment; bachelors, couple; near park; service.

75TH, 170 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; suitable two gentlemen, couple. Mrs. Schellhorn.

80TH, 155 WEST.—Eight large rooms; steam; 4 master's bedrooms; telephone. Baird.

80TH SUBWAY, 3 rooms, 3 baths, newly decorated, furnished throughout, sublease during Winter, possibly longer. Particulars, Columbus 2974.

90th.—Exquisitely furnished apartment; 6 rooms, 3 baths; tenth floor; every room south. Riverside 3829 or Bryant 4185.

91ST, 250 WEST. (Apt. 25.)—Sublet immediately, 8 rooms; corner apartment, completely and richly furnished; 2 baths, 3 master bedrooms.

107TH, 220 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—Attractively furnished, sunny, seven-room elevator apartment; three large masters' bedrooms. Apt. 62.

119TH, 420 WEST.—2 large, attractive, outside rooms, bath, kitchenette; excellent restaurant.

106TH, 301 WEST.—Charming apartment 7 rooms, all outside, sunny, overlooking Hudson; exceptionally furnished; $170. Apartment 8B.

113TH, 621 WEST.—Two large, outside rooms and bath, single or en suite; references desired.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Four-room apartment, attractively furnished, southern exposure, shower.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 179 West 72d, Room 106.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED APARTMENT to sublet. Call for particulars.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished apartment of 8 corner rooms in a new fire proof building, near 86th St.; rent $250; must leave city. Nesbit & Lanning, Broadway and 89th St. Tel. 8380 Riverside.

21 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 116TH AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Handsomely and completely furnished eight rooms, two baths; sun every room; splendid location, near subway; eight months, year, immediate possession. Apply Apt. 102.

CONVENT AV., 436, (149th.)—Two rooms, kitchenette apartment; high-class elevator house; completely furnished; linen, silver; $40. Mark.

ELEGANT APARTMENT AT BARGAIN.
Riverside Drive.—Seven rooms, two baths, all outside; responsible persons. Audubon 5766.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

IMMEDIATELY, small, first-class apartment, near Columbia University. Morningside 5800, call Miss Duffy.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500.
FRED'K L. HURT, AEOLIAN HALL,
BRYANT 4185.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartments to let; choice localities; all sizes. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases, $125 upward. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 209 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

OVERLOOKING lower Central Park, 10 very large rooms, 3 baths, in thoroughly modern building, 4 exposures, handsomely furnished; sublet 4 months, longer. Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 84TH, NO. 125.—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Immediately, 7 corner rooms, 2 baths; complete; unusual; $175. PARK.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 8 rooms bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.....$1,000
THREE ROOMS, $1,600. Complete service.

SEVENTIES, southern exposure, 5 rooms, 2 baths, furnished with artistic completeness; immediate possession. Gray, Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

55TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Apartment of exceptional charm and distinction for desirable tenant; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,018, (76th St.)—Kitchenette, large, light, artistic two, three rooms, $45-$60; fashionable neighborhood; convenient stage; unusual.

MADISON AV., 1,062, (60th St.)—Beautiful three-room apartment; modern improvements; reasonable rent. Meyer.

TWO BACHELOR APARTMENTS, American basement house, 50th, near Park; large rooms, unfurnished, $1,000, $1,200; kitchenette, baths. G 28 Times.

Unfurnished—West Side.

58TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive apartment; 7 rooms, 3 baths; high-class building.

72D, 103 WEST.—A few exceptional 5-room front corner apartments. W. A. Barbour. Phone Columbus 8881.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath; newly decorated; possession; $60.

103TH ST., 300 WEST.—Beautifully arranged eight-room apartment; could be converted into nine rooms; southern exposure; all outside rooms; river view. Apply Manager's office, in building, or telephone Academy 1500.

113TH, 203 WEST.—6-7 large, light rooms, 2 baths; very reasonable.

123D ST., 449 WEST.—Benmore elevator apartments, (opposite Morningside Park;) 5 rooms, $42-$48; all modern improvements; day and night service. Inquire Superintendent.

180th, 660 West, Corner Broadway. — The Swampscott; high-class elevator apartments; extra large, light rooms; 5 rooms, $42; 6 rooms, corner, $60; 7 rooms, $80. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

HADDON HALL
896 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 137th St.
7-8 Rooms, $1,100 and $1,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,
$25 to $45 a Month.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION,
Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 25th St.

LARANJO COURT,
307 West 79th St.
Only two apartments left.
7 rooms, 2 baths—$1,800.
8 rooms, 2 baths—$1,700.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 96th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $15 to $35 weekly, $60 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 8964 River.

THE BRAENDER,
S. W. corner of 102d St., Central Park West. 6, 7, 8, and 12 rooms; rents $900-$2,200. Fireproof building; all improvements. Superintendent, on premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,
234-238 West 21st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

4-ROOM APARTMENTS
and one 5-room apartment
in an unusually high-class house; just completed, adjoining New York University, 2,226 LORING PLACE,
bet. 182d St. and Hall of Fame Terrace. Loring Construction Co., Owners, 507 West 113th. Phone Morningside 8240.

8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
Very high-class elevator apartment house, at most moderate rent.
630 WEST 113TH ST.
'Phone office, Morningside 8240.

Bronx.

GRAND CONCOURSE, 2,391, (at 184th St.)—New building, one apartment left; 6 large rooms, all improvements, telephone, &c.; 4th floor; $40.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelors' rooms; residence Oriental art collector; references required.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Light, large room; running water, electric light, telephone; references.

West Side.

23D, 238 WEST.—Large room; bath; $7; single $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

50TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—Two furnished or unfurnished rooms; bath; private house. Address R. J., 25 Times.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Large attractive room, southern exposure, elevator, electricity, telephone. Howard.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Refined family will rent one or two rooms; high-class apartment.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; steam heat, electricity; gentlemen.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Handsome room, lavatory; business man; appointment, phone—Johnson, 843 Madison.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, suite; also front basement.

73D, 272 WEST.—Attractive double room on floor with bath; also single; electricity; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nice, well-heated furnished room, bath adjoining; telephone.

78D, 269 WEST.—Large and medium, sunny front room; bath; quiet home.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; southern exposure; references.

77TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, with or without bath; private house.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large, sunny, well furnished, clean rooms, adjoining bath, electricity, telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive, large, warm front rooms; running water; telephone; reception room.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful, large and small, newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; references.

80TH, 133 WEST.—Comfortable furnished, medium sized room; telephone, electricity; references.

81ST, 169 WEST.—Newly decorated suite; housekeeping; 2 flights up; references. Moore.

82D ST., 8 WEST.
Desirable small rooms; telephone; all conveniences.

82D, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished, small and medium sized rooms; electric lights.

84TH, 35 WEST.—Large, sunny room; $8; running water; electricity; gentleman. Schuyler 8927.

85TH, 123 WEST.—Second story front; large room; attractively furnished; telephone; reasonable.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, private bath; all improvements; electricity.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Bachelors; medium, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; fine, private home.

91ST, 132 WEST.—Three rooms, private bath; two gentlemen; references; seen forenoons, evenings; first class. Apartment 8W.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house; large

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The tropical storm reached the Middle Gulf Coast Wednesday morning at 9:30 A. M. the wind at Mobile reaching a velocity of 110 miles an hour from the east, with the lowest barometer reading 29.18. During the day the storm moved inland into Mississippi and Alabama, with greatly decreased intensity, and apparently joined the general low pressure system that prevails over the southern Plains States, the Missouri, and upper Mississippi valleys.

To the northeastward there is an abnormal high pressure system attended by low temperatures and to the northwestward another equally high attended by temperatures well below the freezing point and by quite general and substantial snows in Montana, Eastern Colorado, and the Dakotas. In addition to the precipitation, there were general rains in the Middle Mississippi and the Ohio Valleys, the Gulf and South Atlantic States and southern Virginia.

At points along the Middle Gulf Coast the rainfall was torrential. Burrwood, La., reporting 11.88 inches during the 24 hours ending 8 A. M. Wednesday. West of the Rocky Mountains and in the extreme Southwest the weather was fair with lower temperatures.

Rains will be general Thursday and Friday east of the Mississippi River, except that it will be fair Friday in the South Atlantic States. In the north upper lake region snow is probable Thursday or Friday. It will be much colder Friday in the upper lake and west lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States, and somewhat colder in the east lower lake region and the interior of the South Atlantic States.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Norfolk to Savannah and on extreme west Lake Superior.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate east and southeast, increasing cloudiness Friday, rain; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh, possibly strong east, rain; South Atlantic Coast, fresh to strong east and southeast, rain, except moderate east off the Florida Coast, fair.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness Thursday, followed by rain. Friday, rain; little change in temperature.

Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness Thursday, rain at night and Friday; little change in temperature.

Western New York—Rain Thursday and probably Friday, colder Friday west portion.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Rain Thursday and probably Friday.

Northern New England—Fair Thursday; warmer interior. Friday, rain.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	60	41	4 P. M.	63	49
6 A. M.	58	40	6 P. M.	57	49
9 A. M.	60	43	9 P. M.	58	49
12 M.	66	52	11 P. M.	58	49

This thermometer is 41 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 47; for corresponding date last year it was 63; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 55.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 42; at 8 P. M. it was 49. Maximum temperature 55 degrees at 1:30 P. M.; minimum, 39 degrees at 4:30 A. M. Humidity, 64 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.47 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.48 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
3:30—Lenox Av. & 148 St.; Interb. R. R. Yards		Not given.
5:10—412 E. 34 St., (fence;) Penn. R. R.		$25
9:05—491 E. 162 St.; Michael Foley		Slight
9:15—24 Nagle Av.,	Thurlbert	Slight
12:20—226 W. 21 St.; John Jamnerer		$1,000
5:10—117 E. 10 St.; not given		Slight
5:15—13 W 25 St.; not given		Slight
6:20—11 Av. & 17 St.; not given		Slight
6:35—564 7 Av.; Frank Grifeo		Slight
7:45—7 Av. & 144 St., (fence;) Van Buren Co		Slight
7:50—420 Park Av.; Fulton Realty Co.		Slight
9:00—10 Av. & 207 St. (auto.)	Edward Epstein	Slight
9:00—16 W 25 St.; Breannisht & Son		Slight
9:10—31 Jumel Pl., (large tree.) not given		None
10:20—200 W 62 St.; Leon Crane		None
10:50—40 W. 125 St.; William Dirtger		Slight
11:25—40 W. 28 St.; F. Gallagher		Slight
11:30—71 Sheriff St.; synagogue		Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Resignations of National Guard officers accepted: Capt. S. R. McKamish, 1st F. A., Pennsylvania; 1st Lt. J. W. MacConnell, M. C., North Carolina; Major M. J. Daniel, Q. M. C., Georgia; 2d Lt. H. M. Knight, 6th Inf., Pennsylvania; 2d Lt. A. Dodge, 2d Inf., California; Capt. G. H. Zauther, 3d Inf., Kentucky; 1st Lt. T. B. Sturgeon, 2d Inf., Kentucky; Chaplain M. B. Shaw, 7th Inf., California; 1st Lt. W. G. Palmer, 2d Inf., Illinois, and 2d Lt. J. P. Kilrane, 2d Inf., Alabama.

Lt. Col. R. Page, M. C., upon completion of temp. duty at Troy, N. Y., will return to his station.

Following 1st Lieuts. of M. R. C. to active duty and proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, report to Commanding General, Southern Dept. for duty in that Dept.: P. McC. Keating, H. H. Lewis, B. M. Hutchinson, C. Cohen, W. E. Hervey, D. Funkhouser, P. Kilrane, 2d Inf., Alabama, and C. B. L. Harvie, B. F. Donaldson, and C. B. Reitz.

Following 1st Lieuts. of M. R. C. to active duty and will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept. for station and duty in that Dept.: B. H. Frayser and F. J. Smith.

Orders of Oct. 11 relating to Capt. H. Gibbins, Cav., revoked.

Orders of Oct. 13 relating to Capts. B. S. Johnson and H. Gibbins, Cav., revoked.

2d Lt. F. R. Sessions, C. A. C., having been erroneously promoted to the grade of 1st Lieut. in C. A. C., having failed to pass the examination required by law, and the proceedings and findings of the examining board having been approved by the Secretary of War, the reversion of the officer named to the status of a 2d Lieut. of Coast Artillery is announced.

Capt. W. S. Sinclair, Detached List, Inf., upon expiration of present leave of absence, will join the 23d Inf. for duty.

1st Lt. L. R. Clark, M. R. C., from Ft. Riley, Kan., to his home and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

1st Lt. W. H. Heuschele, M. R. C., to active duty and proceed to Ft. Riley, Kan., for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Central Dept.

Orders of Sept. 19 relating to Capt. H. R. Oldfield, C. A. C., revoked.

1st Lt. E. L. Hoffer, Ord. Dept., and 1st Lt. J. W. Joyes, Ord. Dept., or his commissioned assistant, will visit Hopewell, Va., and Carney's Point, N. J., on business pertaining to operations of Ord Dept., then to their respective stations.

Capt. J. H. Burns, Ord. Dept., will make one visit to Kingston, N. Y., on business pertaining to the operations of the Ord. Dept., then to his station.

Capt. T. A. Baldwin, Q. M. C., is relieved from detail in that corps, effective Oct. 17.

1st Lt. J. E. Rossell, Int., detached list, is attached to Aviation Sec. of Sig Corps as an aviation student, and ordered to San Diego for duty at the school.

Capt. R. Arthur, C. A. C., from Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, will proceed to Ft. Warren, Mass., report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Boston, for duty. In addition to his other duties he is detailed as Assistant to Lt. Col. W. Chamberlaine, C. A. C., in connection with latter's duties pertaining to purchase of material for Coast Artillery War Game.

Following Capts. W. O. A. C. are relieved from present assignment and will report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses indicated, for duty: J. Prentice, Portland; H. L. Butler, Savannah; J. L. Long and J. Storck, Long Island Sound; H. L. Hughes, Pensacola; R. V. Den Corput, Puget Sound, and T. H. Koch, Cape Fear.

Maj. F. E. Johnston, C. A. C., (Detached Officers' List) upon relief from duty as Military Attaché, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, about Nov. 1, will proceed to Ft. Adams, R. I., report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, for duty.

Maj. M. F. Steele, C. A. C., from assignment to Coast Defenses of San Francisco, to Ft. Hunt, Va., and command Coast Defenses of the Potomac.

Leave: Capt. O. F. Snyder, detached list, 1st., 20 days; 1st Lt. L. R. Clark, M. R. C., 24 days; 1st Lt. R. T. Pendleton, C. A. C., detached officers' list, 10 days, and 1st Lt. H. H. Acheson, C. A. C., 3 days.

Navy.

Capt. W. R. Rush, to retired list.

Lt. C. A. Jones, to Westinghouse Elec. Mfg. Co. and Westinghouse Machine Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

Jr. Grade Lts. F. C. Beisel, to retired list; R. T. Merrill, the Tonopah, to temp. duty, Navy Dept., and F. L. Johnston, the Beale, to the Winslow.

Ens. D. D. Dupre, the Memphis, to one month's leave.

Asst. Surg. E. K. Lee, M. R. C., commissioned.

P. A. Paym. T. Williamson, the Vermont, to Charleston (S. C.) yard, fitting out the Olympia, and on board when commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Brutus, at San Diego; Castine, Santo Domingo City; Duncan, at Rockland; Cushing, at Newport; Helena, at Hongkong; Macdonough and Worden, at New York yard; Oklahoma, at Hampton Roads; Warrington, at Boston, and the West Virginia, at Santa Cruz Bay.

Sailed: Buffalo, Manzanillo for Mazatlan; Jupiter, Norfolk for Newport; Mars, San Diego for San Francisco; Neptune, Jacmel for Port au Prince; North Carolina, New London for Boston; Pennsylvania, New York yard for Southern drill ground; Rowan, Newport to sea, and the Saturn, San Diego for La Paz.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for elevator mechanic, labor class, Part III. The duties are to repair and replace wire ropes, pulleys, brakes, oil cups, electric devices, and such electrical or other machinery as are in common use in elevators. The minimum age is 21 years. There will be practical and physical tests. The prevailing rate of wages is $3.28 a day.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 7 an examination for assistant in marketing, Grade 1, for men only, to fill four vacancies in the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,400 a year. The duties will be to conduct investigations of the marketing of grain, seed, and hay at country points and central markets; to study the methods used in the handling of distribution of these products, and the construction, equipment, and location of elevators, and to detect the producers and the trade in marketing these products with the least possible amount of loss. Four registers will be established from this examination—one in grain marketing, one in hay marketing, one in seed marketing, and one in elevator construction, equipment, and location, as related to marketing. The competitor should indicate in his application the register for which he desires to be considered. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, practical experience and fitness, and theses. Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing, and at least three years' experience in commercial, instructional, or investigational work in connection with the marketing of grain, seed, or hay, or in elevator construction, equipment, and location, as related to marketing; or, for persons lacking a bachelor's degree, graduation from a standard high school and at least seven years' experience as indicated above, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Greenwich Home and School Association will hold its monthly meeting today in P. S. 41, 36 Greenwich Avenue. The general subject will be "The Home." Mrs. Simkhovich will speak.

Organ recitals are being given at the Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Post Road, every Sunday evening at 8:15 o'clock. On Oct. 22 William J. Kraft will play and Mrs. Edith P. Kraft will sing.

The Board of Superintendents has decided that it is not wise to adopt all the recommendations of the Simplified Spelling Board. While a few of the words simplified in spelling are used in some newspapers and magazines, general adoption of them is far from realization. Opinion as to the advisability of making any radical change now is divided. In the revision of the course of study in English the advisability of introducing some simplified spelling will be considered.

The New York City Teachers' Association will make a study of the cost of living.

It is expected that the Board of Education will appoint at its next meeting about 300 teachers in the elementary schools.

The General Organization of Stuyvesant High School has elected Edward Dooley President and Seneca Samson Vice President.

The Association of Assistants to Principal will hold a meeting at 4:15 P. M. on Oct. 24 at the Hotel Martha Washington. Edward Mandel will talk on "Pensions."

The Brooklyn Teachers' Association, at the Training School for Teachers, will dine at 4:15 P. M. on Oct. 24. "What kind of physique the public wants in a public school graduate and how to get it."

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments, 6 P. M. Oct. 19: Lieuts. C. A. Becker, 15, to 2; J. C. Vissers, 15, to 1; J. H. Thompson, 17, to 15; W. J. Colyer, 23, to 22; H. Ebert, 22, to 21; J. F. Burgess, 23, to 19; F. W. Eady, 26, to 28; G. H. Merritt, 35, to 29; B. F. Austin, 37, to 39. Sergts. J. Fox, 5, to 23; R. E. Schalow, 16, to 23; F. A. Dunn, 36 to 23; M. Nolan, 40, to 26.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. H. J. Callahan, 30, to office of Traf. and Mar. Div., 30 days, 9 A. M. Oct. 21; A. L. Duffy, 149, to office of Traf. and Mar. Div., 30 days, 8 A. M. Oct. 25. Patrol. F. Harmes, 65, and B. J. Wilder, 142, to 4 P. M. duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 19.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. Mulvihill, 36, 3:10 P. M. Oct. 6, during disability; J. A. Whitmore, 42, 7:35 P. M. Sept. 15, to noon Sept. 21; P. O. Koch, 42, 9:50 A. M. July 15, to 12 P. M. July 19; T. Madden, 42, 7:35 P. M. Sept. 15, to noon Sept. 19; H. P. Rado, 66, 12:01 A. M. Oct. 9, during disability; C. O. Wushrie, 68, 11:45 A. M. Oct. 11, during disability; J. Kressler, 60, 8:35 A. M. Oct. 5, during disability; F. W. Koch, 152, noon Oct. 8, during disability. Prob. Patrol. J. T. Kelly, 150, 3:50 P. M. Oct. 10, to 12 P. M. Oct. 14.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

REFINED, middle-aged couple, thoroughly responsible, would rent for the months of December and January a small furnished apartment between 70th and 90th Sts., West of Amsterdam Av.; a good opportunity for one who has such an apartment to rent during that period. Opportunity. H 16 Times.

FURNISHED APARTMENT WANTED FOR SIX MONTHS FROM NOV. 1, BETWEEN 50TH AND 72D STS., 5TH AND PARK AVS.; MUST HAVE THREE MASTERS BEDROOMS. P. O. BOX 2,035, NEW YORK.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY would rent 5 or 6 room furnished apartment, located between 72d and 86th Sts. West; reference given; replies please give full particulars. Dr. Mathews, 18th and Jackson Av., Long Island City. Phone 801 Astoria.

COUPLE, with two-year-old baby, in neighborhood 72d, Broadway, consisting of three, four or five rooms, from three to six months; reference given; not to exceed $75 month. E 1 Times.

WANTED immediately, well furnished apartments, all sizes. Responsible, desirable tenants waiting. FREDERICK L. HURT, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

CLIENTS waiting for high-class furnished apartments; choice localities. Executive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

FURNISHED apartments and houses wanted for clients willing to pay $200 to $1,000 monthly. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 W. 72d. Columbus 3974.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments in choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

THREE GENTLEMEN; three bedrooms, parlor; electricity, bath; under $12 weekly. D 15 Times.

Five rooms, two baths; between 83d and 84th Sts., west side, $125 a month; 6 to 8 months. Address J. M. Pohly, 320 W. 86th St.

IF you want to rent your apartment furnished send us full particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENT, furnished, 3 rooms, elevator; Harlem preferred. Particulars Ayen, 768 East 168th.

APARTMENTS WANTED, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 178 West 72d St.

RESPONSIBLE WOMAN will rent apartment. Columbia vicinity. C. L., Times Harlem.

Unfurnished.

WANTED—Five-room apartment, unfurnished, until Oct. 1 or longer, between 40th and 86th Sts., on east side. Telephone 9350 Rhinelander.

UNFURNISHED apartment, 7 or 8 rooms, $60; 6 months' lease; preferably 72d to 110th St., West. M. J. Walsh, 520 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

ELMHURST.—A nicely furnished room, with board; suitable for one or two persons. Z 326 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes from station; very desirable location; $22 to $32 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

Country Board Wanted.

WANTED in Jamaica, by two young men, walking distance Long Island Railroad, two unfurnished connecting rooms; breakfast, dinner; private family; moderate rate. M 280 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED —Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.

We need saleswomen for our umbrella, leather goods, fancy goods, silverware, lace curtains, and upholstery departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

WRAPPERS.

We need a number of bright girls as parcel wrappers; experience is not essential; beginners will be paid while learning. Apply, with proof of age, to Superintendent of wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, double entry; must be accurate; excellent chance advancement. Call Thursday morning, with references. Powerlight Mfg. Co., 543 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, (white,) competent; Protestant family, three adults; good wages and home. Write or phone Mrs. G. W. Lawrence, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

FINISHERS ON CORSETS; also neat sewers. Apply 34 West 56th St.

GIRL to go out on credit references; must have experience in this line; permanent position with advancement; state age, experience, references, and salary. D 205 Times.

GIRL.—White girl for general housework; apartment; small family; $30-$35. Stockard, 71 Central Park West, corner 67th.

GIRL for general housework; good cook; adults family. Young, 230 West 97th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS.

PLEASANT EMPLOYMENT UNDER SUNSHINE CONDITIONS.

YOU CAN EARN FROM 7 TO $12 PER WEEK; LOWEST WAGES TO START $7.

EXCELLENT VENTILATION; GOOD LIGHT; FIRST AID, REST, AND READING ROOMS; MEALS AT LESS THAN COST.

SUNSHINE BISCUIT WORKS.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.,

LONG ISLAND CITY.

GIRLS.

We want a number of girls and young women, over 17 years old, to learn how to wrap general merchandise.

The position is not that of an ordinary bundle wrapper, but partly clerical, and requires intelligent girls, preferably those with some high school training.

The work is permanent and offers ample opportunity for salary increases, our plan of payment making it possible to obtain immediate and frequent advances.

We have a well-ventilated, well-lighted, modern fireproof building, where no manufacturing is done. Every comfort is provided for our employes. We have a lunchroom, library, restroom, hospital, and we allow at least 26 Saturday half-holidays a year.

Apply, ready for work, to J. S. Elliot, Employment Superintendent, National Cloak and Suit Co., 207 West 24th St.

GOVERNESS, German-American, fairly experienced, to take entire charge of eight-year-old girl; to instruct in school and piano lessons; none over 35 need apply; salary no object to right party. Call between 10-12 and 2-3, 15 Glenada Place, Brooklyn. Apartment 43.

HOUSEWORK.—General housekeeper, small family, nice home surroundings; no washing; easy hours. Write or phone Mrs. J. M. Lawrence, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

MANAGER.—Competent business woman as manager of small apartment hotel. Z 310 Times Annex.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN appreciating good home wanted for light housework; private home; near New York; two adults; state particulars, nationality. D 17 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY COPYIST and makers on high-grade hats. Apply every day, 8:30 to 1, Youmans, 581 5th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT who is quick and accurate at figures; good salary to start. Address C. S., 810 Times.

SALESLADIES.—$1.50 day, extra Saturdays. Call Welsbecker, 268-270 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bronx resident; salary to start, $10, with chance for promotion. Phillips-Jones Co., Inc., 329 East 134th St.

STENOGRAPHER, Oliver machine; young lady for large furniture house; must be quick and accurate; salary, $8 a week to start; give age and references. Box 17, 913 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, rapid typist, for Grace Methodist Church office; attend Sundays. Apply 131 West 104th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and typist, experienced; references required. Sterling Motor Truck Co., 12th Av. and 132d St., New York.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per week. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 6.

TEACHER, experienced, competent, for shorthand in night school. Write or telephone, Bronx Commercial School, 830 Westchester Av.

TYPIST.

A big publishing house wants a bright girl, about 21 years old, a good typist, who is quick and adaptable; clerical experience will be of value; the position is a responsible one, calling for initiative and ability to work on details. Applications, written in own handwriting, should be addressed to Z 317 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Accurate typist wanted to copy auditors' reports from manuscripts, also for general office work; knowledge of business terms necessary; $10. B 224 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS and chambermaid, with city references, family of 3. Call before 12, 331 West 88th.

YOUNG LADY TO POSE—EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.

The work consists of fashion and advertising photographing, which requires a young lady of refinement, good height, and intelligence; time arranged to suit convenience; studio surroundings attractive and pleasant; fee liberal. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., Fashion Camera Studio, 245 West 39th.

YOUNG WOMAN, at least 30 years of age, for clerical work in factory employing girls; hours 7:45 to 5; must be accurate at figures; $10 per week. H 140 Times.

YOUNG LADY WANTED for high-class French millinery shop; good appearance; converse in French; understanding of bookkeeping and typewriting preferred, but not essential. Call Thursday morning, Atlas, 450 4th Av.

YOUNG GIRL for light housework; family of two. Apply 395 Fort Washington Av., Apt. 21.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; take entire charge; initiative and executive ability; $18. Y.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for retail store; hours, 8 to 6; uptown position; $10.

STENOGRAPHER; rapid and accurate; high school education; $15.

TYPIST; rapid and accurate; good at figures; $10.

SPANISH, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER; excellent opportunity; $25. Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators, numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau and 39 East 42d, Room 15.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, (Branch Office,) Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous positions unfilled; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS and competent office help furnished. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St. Cortlandt 5051.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.

SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syllabic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when you can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 537 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

SECRETARIES.—Genuine private instruction; licensed instructor; will qualify you for position in short time; coaching for high-speed legal, civil service, court reporting, &c. Institute of Commerce, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.) A. Fancell, Director.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, Photo-Engraving, Motion-Picture Photography; earn $25 to $100 weekly; day, evening; easy terms. New York Institute of Photography, 22 W. 23d.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE.

We want a man to take charge of our open-account department at once; mail order experience preferred.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,

25 WASHINGTON ST., BROOKLYN.

A LARGE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES A MAN OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN DRY GOODS TO TAKE CARE OF AISLE MANAGERS AND FLOOR SUPERINTENDENTS; GOOD SALARY AND OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; STATE AGE AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. M 288 TIMES.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR. — SPECIAL PROGRAM; BIG MONEY PROPOSITION; COMMISSION, ROOM 706, 203 BROADWAY.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.

Office, large clothing house; only those experienced in checking remittances and handling customers' accounts; state full particulars; good opportunity. D 206 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, experienced in insurance work preferred. Call after 1 P. M., 1-3 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER. — Foreign exchange clerk, (20,) wanted as junior bookkeeper; must have some experience foreign exchange work and bookkeeping; applications must state experience, previous employment, age, references, and salary expected; banking. M 288 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young, experienced; must understand controlling accounts; permanent position, subject to bond; state salary, experience, and 41 references. A 215 Times Annex.

BOYS.—We are looking for active boys who must be 16 to take into our offices, where we have splendid opportunities for advancement and promotion. Call in person, 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOYS for shop work; must be 18 years of age. Call 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY.

CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACKSON, 8 EAST 22D ST.,

REQUIRE SERVICES OF BOYS TO CARRY SALESMAN'S SAMPLE AND ASSIST IN SHIPPING ROOM.

BOY WANTED TO LEARN ELECTRICAL TRADE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; APPLY, STATING AGE, REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS B 245 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—Intelligent boy wanted in estimating department structural steel concern; good opportunity for advancement; must be good at figures; salary $5 to $8 week. G 30 Times.

BOY, 16-17 years, as special messenger in woolen house; also one boy in stock; $6 a week to start. Address Boy, P. O. Box 24, Station H, New York City.

BOY.—Bright boy wanted to enter stock brokerage business at the bottom; high school graduate preferred. B 241 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, newspaper office; must be ambitious and willing to work for advancement; salary $5 a week. A. Sanchez, 229 West 43d St.

BOY in office of large wholesale manufacturing concern; position offers splendid opportunity for advancement; no experience necessary. M 264 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Intelligent boys, age about 16 years, to make themselves useful white goods house. B 280 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Strong boys, age about 18 years, wanted in shipping room dry goods house. B 278 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Wanted, bright, active boys; aged 15 to 17; previous experience unnecessary. Apply Binswanger, 1,901 Flatiron Bldg.

BOY wanted for office work; salary $5. Address C. E. H., Box 33, N. Y. Produce Ex.

BOY.—Office and errand work; salary $5 to start. Apply Room 1,100, 32 Broadway.

BOYS.—Heavy boys for light porter duties in dry goods house. B 279 Times Downtown.

BOY in law office, filing, &c.; state age, salary. B 274 Times Downtown.

BOY to deliver small parcels; salary $6. Crown Co., 8d floor, 21 Nassau St.

BOY wanted; experienced in silk line. Bon Ton Waist Co., 123 W. 26th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—Couple for country adjacent to New York; man as butler and useful inside for care of first story and outside of house, including driver; lawrks immediately about the house, garage, and washing of one or two cars; wife as cook; no laundry; only those seeking a permanent place of trust, with good surroundings, and furnishing satisfactory references will be considered. M 282 Times Downtown.

CASHIER.—Wanted by New York Stock Exchange house cashier who can also act as manager; state qualifications, experience and salary expected. Box 234 Times, 2 Rector St.

COLLECTORS, by magazine house; require 3 experienced men, age 21 to 30; salary $2 per day, and expenses; references and surety bond required. Apply after 10, Leslie-Judge Co., 2 W. 29th St.

COLLECTOR.—Young man; large furniture house; salary $12 weekly; give age and references. Box 16, 3,013 3d Av.

COMPANION to middle-aged man; must have some education and refinement; be willing to live in small village and drive automobile; references essential; salary small. H 8 Times.

DESIGNER.—A Canadian lithographing house at Toronto requires the services of a high-class designer for labels, posters, and advertising display work; highest remuneration to the right man. Apply Z 327 Times Annex.

DESIGNER good finisher, for printed wash goods; state experience; give references. Address R. A. Weiss, 46 Leonard St., N. Y. C.

ELECTRICIAN

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED WIREMAN FOR FACTORY MAINTENANCE WORK; CAPABLE OF ESTIMATING AND DRAFTING; MUST HAVE A GENERAL ELECTRICAL KNOWLEDGE AND SHOULD KNOW HOW TO MAKE LIGHTING AND ELECTRIC POWER TRANSMISSION LAYOUTS; FAMILIARITY WITH UNDERWRITERS' RULES REQUIRED; GIVE PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE, FORMER PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT, AND SALARY EXPECTED. Z 321 TIMES ANNEX.

ERRAND BOY.—$6 to start; mercantile house, 23d St. and 4th Av.; reply in own handwriting. H 24 Times.

ESTIMATOR.—Chicago laboratory supply house requires services of experienced man; must be capable of estimating on duty free and stock business; good opportunity for right man; salary. Address X 255 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED

TOOL DETAILER

WANTED

FOR SMALL TOOLS, JIGS AND FIXTURES; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND WAGES EXPECTED. Z 319 TIMES ANNEX.

FIRST-CLASS

TOOL

DESIGNER

WANTED

FOR SMALL TOOLS, JIGS, AND FIXTURES; AT LEAST THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN DESIGNING REQUIRED; IN REPLY STATE AGE, PLACES OF FORMER EMPLOYMENT, AND SALARY EXPECTED. Z 320 TIMES ANNEX.

LEDGER CLERK.—Experienced ledger clerk wanted on customers' ledger by auto truck manufacturer. Apply General Vehicle Co., Inc., Borden and Starr Avs., Long Island City.

LOCKSMITH.—Apply hardware store, 621 6th Av.

LORD & TAYLOR

require

the services of several Experienced Carpet and Rug Salesmen.

Apply between 9 and 11 A. M., Superintendent's Office, 7th Floor.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MAN wanted by prominent educational institution; an intelligent man of good address and appearance, between 35 and 45 years of age, for special office work; must have some knowledge of typing; permanent position assured to right person; salary $1,200 year. Apply by letter, giving experiences, S. M. R., 215 West 57th St.

MEN IN MOTION PICTURES.

All ages can pose for advertising photographs; time can be arranged to suit your convenience; fee liberal. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., Fashion Camera Co., 245 West 39th.

RECEIVING CLERK.

We want a man to supervise receiving of merchandise and the handling of invoices. His duties will cover a large volume of business and his responsibilities and opportunities will appeal to ambition. The man best qualified for this position we believe to be the one who has had charge of a general receiving room in a kindred line of business.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

25 WASHINGTON ST., BROOKLYN.

ROYAL ARCANUM MEMBERS to sell life rate contracts on commission. Mingay, 236 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN

Wanted to work on leads only, selling the Sears Roebuck and the Cambridge Editions of the Encyclopedia Britannica. An absolutely permanent connection with the biggest publishing house in the world and extremely rapid promotion to those salesmen who have sufficient executive ability to handle other men.

These positions will pay them far more than is made by the average salesman.

If any salesman desiring to better his earnings and position will come in and talk things over with us, we can show him facts that will prove attractive. Four-fifths of our successful men had never sold books before.

We train you thoroughly. Commission and drawing account. 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN wanted by house of international reputation, clean-cut energetic man with selling experience and executive ability can earn rapid promotion; commission, with drawing account. Address in confidence, "International," Box 100 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—One of the largest publishing houses requires three salesmen to handle one of best premium propositions on the market; our men are earning on commission from $25 to $60 per week, and our demonstrator will show you how to earn big money. Call from 8 to 10 A. M. and from 4 to 5 P. M., Room 801, 3 West 29th.

SALESMAN.—Experienced American traveler to go to England immediately; must be fully acquainted with all kinds of machines, motors, automobiles, tractors, &c.; traveling expenses and commissions; references required. D 203 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Whole or part time interviewing business men on system to increase sales; enormously successful; commissions $25 day. Call Thursday or Friday after 2 P. M., Room 2,004, 220 West 42d.

SALESMEN wanted, with automobile or machine knowledge preferred; permanent position; commission; opportunity for advancement. Apply 649 Atlantic Av., (near Atlantic Av. subway station.)

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated, clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; advance against commission. D 94 Times.

SALESMAN Wanted; hustler with knowledge of embroidery line; large following; salary and commission. Royal Art Embroidery Co., 44 West 34th.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell straw braid in the manufacturing men's hat trade; commission basis; good opportunity to the right party. Millinery Exchange, 640 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Industrial insurance men; We have an exceptional proposition, offering splendid income and rapid advancement. Call forenoon, W. S. Alexander, 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone Street.

SALESMAN.—Manufacturer of novelties in laces wants first-class man; salary or commission. G 29 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, Middle West, Southern territory; commission. Schulman & Davis, 49 E. 21st.

SECURITY SALESMAN

for oil stock, traded in on N. Y. Curb and paying dividends of 1% per month; straight 20% commission. Call at Suite 1,111, 50 Broad St., New York City. See Mr. Guest.

SPECIALTY SALESMEN, high grade, for exclusive territory; can make big money; commission basis; call in person mornings. American Sliding Machine Co., 9 West 14th St., New York, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHERS, (19-21;) must have two years' high school education, and at least two years' experience; only neat-appearing and ambitious young men need apply. Answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience, previous employment, references, and salary expected, Foreign Banking, M 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent young man; rapid, accurate; advancement. Fimma Magnelo, Watsessing Station, D., L. & W. R. R., Bloomfield, N. J.

THIRD AV. RAILWAY CO.

APPLY AT 130TH ST. AND 3D AV.

OR 217 EAST 65TH ST.

CHAUFFEURS FOR ELECTRIC TRUCKS, CART AND TRUCK DRIVERS, ELECTRIC WORKERS, TRACK WORKERS; GOOD WAGES AND STEADY WORK.

TIME AND COST CLERK wanted; experience in the printing trade desirable, but not essential; state in complete detail your qualifications, experience, age, and salary expected. Z 325 Times Annex.

TOOLMAKERS.—Call at S. S. White Dentel Manufacturing Co., Prince Bay, Staten Island, N. Y.

TOOLMAKERS and General Machinists wan

A Modern Real Estate Office

with its various departments, performs the same service in its way for its clients as a bank or trust company. It has to be in close touch with everything relating to the care of a building.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5760 John

DROPPED FULL YEAR IN HIS ROFRANO TALE

Montimagno Amends Direct Evidence as Sick Juror Halts Murder Trial.

DENIES GUNMEN'S STORIES

State's Chief Witness Admits Crimes of Violence Before He Killed Gaimari.

The illness of a juror halted Martin W. Littleton's cross-examination of Gaetano Montimagno, slayer of Michael Gaimari, yesterday, and caused the court to order a recess until this morning in the trial of Michael A. Rofrano, alleged promoter of the crime. The interruption came after Montimagno had been compelled to amend in several important particulars the story he had told under direct examination.

John E. Heartt of 556 West 141st Street, 65 years old, was the juror who became ill. He caught cold on Tuesday while being taken to his hotel in an automobile and nearly collapsed as he and the other members of the jury were returning to court yesterday after the noon recess. He was hurried into an ante-room, and Dr. Perry Lichenstein, the Tombs physician, and later Dr. Andrew J. Love, the juror's personal physician, were called to attend him. They found Mr. Heartt's temperature at 102, and that one of his lungs was badly congested.

Notwithstanding his condition, Mr. Heartt offered to sit in the jury box the remainder of the afternoon, but Justice Bartow S. Weeks would not permit it. Mr. Littleton was also opposed to going on with the case until Mr. Heartt was in condition to listen to the testimony without discomfort.

Had Stabbed Two in Brooklyn.

Should Mr. Heartt be unable to sit this morning, recess may be taken until Monday when, if he is still indisposed, counsel will ask that another juror be chosen and that the testimony already introduced be read to the jury.

The cross-examination of Montimagno took him back over his testimony of Tuesday, when he told the jury that Rofrano, posing as a sort of King who could override the Mayor, the Governor and other powers of the city and State, had compelled him, under threat of death, to kill Michael Gaimari. He insisted, as he had done on Tuesday that his ignorance of the language and the customs of the country had combined to make him Rofrano's dupe, but Mr. Littleton caused him to admit that he had stabbed at least two men in Brooklyn before he killed Gaimari.

One of his admissions was that he had, in his direct examination, dropped a whole year out of his narrative, and he gave evidences of discomfort as Mr. Littleton continued to ask him question after question about this lapse of memory.

Montimagno contradicted important testimony of other gunmen called to testify by the District Attorney. Two of these gunmen, Joseph La Salle and James Serafino, had testified that they had understood that Montimagno had made two attempts on Gaimari's life, and that he had stabbed Gaimari on Dec. 18, 1913, with a cheese knife that had been "poisoned" in garlic juice to insure Gaimari's death.

Serafino had added that he saw Montimagno running hatless from the scene of the stabbing in Monroe Street, and La Salle had testified that he had been present at the home of Rocco Carnevale, one of the leaders of the gunmen, when Montimagno, then a guest there, admitted that he had stabbed Gaimari and had expressed regret that the wound had not proved fatal.

"The next time, I'll empty the whole gun into him," La Salle said that Montimagno had said.

This testimony, although contributed by gunmen who were assisting in the prosecution of Rofrano, did not agree with the slayer's contention that he had never known Gaimari until he was pointed out by John Brundini a few weeks before the murder, and Montimagno contradicted them on the stand.

Dodges Dates and Numbers.

As Mr. Littleton continued to press Montimagno with questions, he seemed convinced that the lawyer was trying to lead him into a trap. He studied each question carefully, and refused to commit himself on dates or numbers.

Although forced to contradict himself when questioned about his movements before he killed Gaimari, he could not be shaken from his declaration that Rofrano had ordered him to commit the crime, and that he and "the boss" had had frequent conferences over the proposed murder.

Mr. Littleton attempted to show that Montimagno had killed a man in Brooklyn before stabbing two others and shooting Gaimari, but this the witness denied. He admitted that he had lied to Rofrano when he told him that he would bring "men from Brooklyn" to Rofrano's club house during the Mayoralty election of 1913, and also that he had had no scruples about stealing before turning his hand to murder.

Montimagno's cross examination will continue for another day, if not longer. He will be followed on the stand by Louis Mira, another gunman, who will testify, it is said, that he saw Montimagno meet Rofrano under the Manhattan approach to Brooklyn Bridge on the morning Gaimari was shot. On the other hand, Salvatore Curica, or "Chacks," who, it was said, threatened to shoot Montimagno if he did not kill Gaimari, is expected to testify for the defense, as is Rocco Carnevale, who is said to have taken a prominent part in all of the murder conferences.

BEAT AND ROB POLICEMAN.

Thugs Attack Man Who Won Honor by Capturing Three Burglars.

Three men set upon Patrolman Florence J. Sullivan in Dyckman Street, near Sherman Avenue, yesterday morning, beat him unconscious, and robbed him of $25 and his revolver.

Sullivan was going home to 240 Prescott Avenue when he was attacked. He was found unconscious fifteen minutes after the assault by George Provost, a milk wagon driver, who took him to the home of his brother at 152 Dyckman Street. A physician said Sullivan was suffering from concussion of the brain.

Sullivan was appointed to the force on Feb. 21, 1913, and has a good record. On May 9, 1914, he arrested three burglars single-handed and won the commendation of the Police Commissioner.

Lecture for Deaf at Museum of Art.

An illustrated lecture for the deaf, following a new line of work undertaken by the Metropolitan Art Museum last year, will be given this afternoon at the Museum at 3 o'clock. The subject will be "Sir Joshua Reynolds," and the lecture will be given for those who understand lip reading by Miss Jane B. Walker of the League for the Hard of Hearing. No cards of admission will be necessary. This is the first of a course of four lectures, three for adults and the fourth for children.

DIVORCE AND $33,000 FOR MRS. HARKNESS

Son of Late Standard Oil Director Must Pay That Alimony Yearly.

WELL KNOWN AS SPORTSMAN

President of Sheepshead Bay Motor Speedway and Driver of Racing Automobiles and Aeroplanes.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Harry S. Harkness, son of the late L. V. Harkness, a Director of the Standard Oil Company, was divorced here today. Supreme Court Justice J. Addison Young signed a final decree in favor of Mrs. Marie M. Harkness, allowing alimony of $33,000 a year, payable $2,750 monthly.

Justice Young ordered the papers sealed, so none of the details of Mrs. Harkness's charges became public. The decree was signed on the recommendation of Charles H. Young, former President of the Republican Club in New York City, who acted as referee. Paul V. Hoyler of 27 Pine Street, New York, represented Mrs. Harkness and Cornelius J. Sullivan of 61 Broadway appeared for Harkness.

News of the divorce was a surprise to many persons who know Harkness and his former wife. The hearings before Mr. Young were conducted secretly and few knew that Mrs. Harkness had started the proceedings, although friends of the couple were aware, two years ago, that differences between them existed.

Neither lawyer would discuss the case yesterday, but it was said several women were mentioned by Mrs. Harkness's lawyer, although no co-respondent was mentioned by name.

Mr. Harkness and Miss Marie Moss Marbeck were married in November, 1906, in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell performed the ceremony, and there were only two witnesses, each of whom was sworn to secrecy, so as little was known about Harkness's wedding as has now become public concerning his divorce.

Miss Marbeck gave her address at the time as the Hotel Navarre, but after the wedding inquiry at the hotel failed to disclose that she had made her home there. The marriage became known after Harkness and his bride had spent two weeks of their honeymoon on the ranch of Dr. Harry Macomber, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Harkness, near Pal-cias, Cal., where the elder Harkness joined his son and daughter-in-law.

Mr. Harkness could not be found yesterday, and at the office of the L. V. Harkness estate, 353 Fifth Avenue, it was said that he was yachting near Bermuda. Mr. Harkness has an international reputation as a sportsman. He is President of the Sheepshead Bay Motor Speedway and is a driver of racing automobiles and aeroplanes.

San Domingo Revolution Spirit Dead

Passengers arriving yesterday from Santo Domingo on the Clyde line steamer Cherokee said the spirit of revolution had died on the island with the landing of ... American marines. The sugar, tobacco, and cocoa crops were never better than this year, it was reported.

Georges

ARE CLOTHES SPECIALISTS

Unlike any other clothing organization in America today—the combined brains and energies of our custom shops and chain of stores are devoted **exclusively to the production** and **sale** of

SUITS, TOPCOATS and OVERCOATS

For Men and Young Men

$15 to $40

We carry in our two New York stores one of the largest clothing stocks in the city—and no matter what material or model you may have in your mind's eye, it is here and at the price you wish to pay.

Illustrating the newest double-breasted Sack with loose belt and pinched back effect. A very swagger model, endorsed by the best dressers of the day.

New Fall
TOPCOATS

Georges style range embraces a variety of models that meet the taste of any man or young man with ideas—from the conservative dark gray Oxfords or blacks in either plain or silk faced—to the smartest Raglans and Box Coats in dark or light colored Tweeds and Knitted fabrics—not forgetting the smart, shapely pinch-back and belted Coats in blue, green and brown Flannels.

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Both Stores Open Evenings.

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On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
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The New York Times
Telephone Bryant 1000

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Remember that every suit or overcoat we make is strictly guaranteed for style, fit, and workmanship.

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BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
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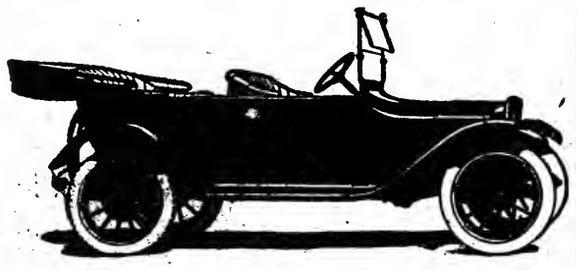
The gasoline consumption is unusually low. The tire mileage is unusually high.

The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $725 (f. o. b. Detroit).



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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. OR MONEY REFUNDED.

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TRADEMARK REGISTERED.

Suits Overcoats 15 Evening Clothes

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In Fabrics Monroe Clothes range up with the foremost.

BUT IN PRICE

Our $15 price for Monroe Clothes provides you with more style, better workmanship and worthier fabrics than you can possibly get elsewhere at that cost to you.

The reasons are obvious:
—We are makers and sell direct to you.
—Our shops are all upstairs and we benefit by the lower rents.
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Come up and see Monroe Clothes for Fall and you'll see why these reasons make it possible for us to offer better clothes, better values and better service than can elsewhere be had at our $15 price.

AMERICA'S LARGEST UPSTAIRS CLOTHIERS.

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THIS dignified coat for gentlemen of fine taste in clothes is here—ready to put on.

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Open Evenings

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, cooler; tomorrow fair, much colder; southerly gales on the coast.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,454. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILSON EXHORTS THE FOREIGN BORN

May Keep Love of Home, He Says, but New Allegiance Is Supreme.

STIRS CHICAGO CROWDS

Makes Three Addresses, Receiving the Greatest Demonstrations of the Campaign.

CROWD ROUTS SUFFRAGISTS

Breaks Up a Silent Demonstration and Seizes Banners—Police Apathy Charged.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—President Wilson closed a remarkable day in Chicago by addressing a crowd of 18,000 persons at the International Amphitheatre on the South Side tonight. The ovation was the greatest he has received since the campaign began. The crowd, when the President entered, cheered him wildly for ten minutes before it could be quieted. Governor Dunne, who sat beside the President on the platform, helped to lead the demonstration.

The scene resembled a national convention. Hats were thrown into the air and there were all the other manifestations of political enthusiasm.

The meeting was an outcome of the third annual convention of the New Citizens' Alliance. The audience was so impatient to hear the President that it would hardly permit Governor Dunne to speak. Clarence A. Goodwin, who acted as Chairman, was constantly interrupted with shouts for Wilson. The President received another tremendous ovation as he rose.

The President chose as his theme the purpose of new voters in giving their allegiance to America and their duty as citizens of the United States.

"The person who chooses the United States as his nation," he said, "does not need to give up his love for his home. But it is his duty to put his new allegiance above every other allegiance."

A great outburst of applause greeted the remark.

"A man must know what America has been to know what America is," he continued. "Not only that but citizens who come to this country must not live by themselves."

The President expressed his regret that some new people should do this, and declared that the strength of the nation lay in its common feeling.

The President then declared that the cosmopolitan composition of the United States permitted it to understand the world and stand for the rights of mankind everywhere. This brought another outburst, with shouts of "Hurrah for Woodrow!"

Speaking of the settlement of the war, Mr. Wilson asserted that America would be able to interpret the needs of the world because she came from all stocks.

"Let us never seek an inch of foreign territory," he said, "but let us stand by the little nations that need to be stood by. Let us see that there are no boundaries to the rights of mankind."

The President made three addresses during his stay here. Addressing the Press Club, the President said that business men should not resist progressive policies, but should try to guide them.

"Get aboard," he said. "I sometimes think some men do not get aboard because they cannot guide."

Chicago's Warm Greeting.

Although the crowds which received President Wilson in Omaha and Indianapolis on his visits there may have been as large, they did not compare with the masses which thronged Chicago's streets today in the exuberance of their welcome. Nearly 5,000 women cheered him wildly at a big gathering in the Auditorium. The President and the Democratic leaders who greeted him here were delighted with the day's course of events.

The President's train, due to reach Chicago shortly before 12 o'clock, was nearly an hour late, but this did not in the least dishearten the crowd, which waited for his arrival in spite of a threatened rain. As he and Mrs. Wilson left their car at the La Salle Street station, where they were met by Senator Walsh of Montana, other Democratic leaders from Western National Headquarters, and the citizens' reception committee, they were surrounded by uniformed police, who with difficulty got them through the close-packed crowds in the waiting room and the street outside to an automobile.

Police on horses and motor cycles struggled hard to keep the crowd back as the automobile was driven through the streets to the Blackstone Hotel, but in spite of their efforts many enthusiasts broke through and ran yelling beside and behind the motor.

Windows and doors along the route were filled with cheering men and women. Men who had been with Mr. Wilson on other tours across the country, including his visit to Chicago in the interest of preparedness last February, said that they never had seen the crowds so wild in their enthusiasm for him, while many excited Chicagoans asserted that Chicago had never given any one as great a demonstration.

On several occasions there was so much disorder that the police nearly lost their heads and members of the President's immediate party were almost shut out of places where he spoke. Secretary Tumulty and Dr. Grayson had much

Continued on Page 3.

CALL OUT RESERVES TO QUELL HECKLERS

After Knox Flays Wilson at Star Casino Socialists in Audience Annoy Speakers.

The "gift horse" legislation of the Wilson administration was arraigned last night by ex-Secretary of State Philander C. Knox, who was, with Oscar S. Straus, the chief speaker at a series of big rallies last night which marked the start of the campaign in New York down the homestretch.

While Mr. Straus was charging that President Wilson and his advisers had insulted the Jews by appealing to them to sell their birthright as American citizens by voting for the President on the ground that he had appointed a number of Jews to responsible offices, Mr. Knox was fiercely arraigning the Adamson eight-hour law and the child labor law. He described these as pieces of "gift horse" legislation, because, he said the Adamson eight-hour law established a principle which, if upheld, would reduce the railroad men and all others engaged in interstate commerce to literal slavery, while the child labor law was designedly ineffectual in itself to stop child labor, and had the effect of wiping out of existence the beneficent laws against child labor now in force in New York and most of the other States of the United States. Mr. Knox said:

"A man might operate a factory with babies at the bottle and violate no provisions of that law."

After Mr. Knox had spoken at the Star Casino, Lexington Avenue and 107th Street, the remarks of less distinguished orators who followed him did not meet with the approval of a large number of persons in the audience. Persons on the floor and in the gallery tried to heckle the speakers. From the questions they asked it was believed that they were Socialists.

The Chairman had so much difficulty in keeping order that he finally sent to the East 104th Street Police Station for police reserves. A Sergeant and five policemen appeared and kept peace while the Republican speakers continued with their arraignment of President Wilson's Administration.

The most enthusiastic applause of the evening came when Isaac Siegel, one of the speakers, happened to mention the name of Morris Hillquit, the Socialist writer and candidate for Congress. The applause, cheers, and stamping of feet that greeted his name far exceeded what applause there had been when Knox or other speakers spoke of Hughes.

ADDS $24,000 A DAY TO PUBLIC'S MILK BILL

Price Raised to Cover Increase to Farmers—Pasteurization Assailed.

The Borden Condensed Milk Company, largest of the three big New York distributers, will pass along to the public this morning the extra price of milk it was forced to pay the farmers when the distributers lost the recent fight with the producers.

The principal increase Borden customers were notified to be prepared for was a jump of 1 cent a quart in the price of Grade B milk in quart bottles to 10 cents. About 80 per cent. of the firm's milk business, which totals about 480,000 quarts a day, is in this grade and quantity, so that it will receive about $3,840 more per day because of this one raise. The company also raises buttermilk 1 cent a quart and condensed milk 1 cent a half pint.

The new Borden schedule is on a level with the prices which the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker concern fixed about six weeks ago, when it first became apparent that more money would have to be paid the farmers for Winter milk.

The Mutual McDermott Company, the third of the big distributers, has not announced a new scale of prices, but milk experts declare the "big fellows" always charge similar prices and that within a few weeks this concern, too, will be exacting the same rates as the others. Several smaller distributers will begin this morning to charge the same rates as the Sheffield and Borden concerns, and the prospect is that the whole city within a short period will be paying 1 cent a quart more for the 2,400,000 quarts of milk a day it uses—an increase of $24,000 a day.

Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis asserted yesterday at the resumption of the hearing before Referee W. N. Dykman of countercharges of conspiracy made by the Dairymen's League and the milk dealers that he would prove that the law permitting only pasteurized milk to be sold in this city was the result of a conspiracy among the big milk dealers. He said he would show pasteurization was not necessary to health, and that big dealers had brought about the passage of the law requiring pasteurization, by preventing milk from souring easily, permitted them to handle milk from long distances.

BELGIAN FORCED LABOR MENACES RELIEF WORK

English Ask Why the Entente Should Finance Germany's Military Operations.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19, (via London.)—The Telegraaf says it has received information from the frontier that the Germans, in addition to deporting 2,000 civilians from Ghent, are taking similar action in other parts of Belgium.

Quartermaster General von Sauberzweig has announced, the newspaper says, that persons able to work may be forced to do so, even outside the villages in which they live, in the event of being compelled to accept relief from others owing to gambling, drunkenness, laziness, or lack of employment. Furthermore, any inhabitant may be compelled to give assistance in case of accident, danger, emergency, or public disaster, even outside the community in which he resides. Any one who refuses to work, the newspaper says, is liable to imprisonment for three years or a fine of 10,000 marks.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The order of Quartermaster General von Sauberzweig that Belgians must work for the Germans, as reported from Amsterdam, has created a strong feeling in England against continuance of the work of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium. It is contended here that, leaving aside the question whether the order is in violation of the convention of The Hague, it is hardly reasonable to expect the Entente Governments to find and pay for food which the commission distributes in Belgium when they are placed in the position of feeding at their own expense persons who are working for the German Army.

Should the relief commission break down as a result of this situation, the food supply of 2,500,000 persons would be threatened.

HUGHES EXPLAINS ABOUT LUSITANIA

Thought Everybody Would Know He Would Have Kept His Word After the Sinking.

HIS ANSWER TO McADOO

Quotes Baker as Likening Washington's Men to Villa Bandits —New Wilson Attack.

BIG CROWD AT YOUNGSTOWN

Candidate Finds Ohio Steel Town Cordial—Trip Ended, Back in New York Today.

Special to The New York Times.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 19.—Returning to the city where eight years ago he delivered an address which won him national fame as a political orator, Charles E. Hughes tonight made an impassioned attack upon the Wilson Administration, which he charged had fallen so low in its own estimation that apparently it could not believe that any one meant what he said.

Mr. Hughes centred his attack upon Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Secretary of War Baker. Mr. McAdoo had pointed out that Mr. Hughes, in his Louisville speech, did not tell what he would have done if he had been President when the Lusitania was sunk. Mr. Baker had been quoted as likening the soldiers under Washington at Valley Forge to the bandits under Villa. Mr. Hughes declared that these statements illuminated in a way nothing else had done the whole spirit under which the Administration had faced international affairs.

Of Secretary Baker's statement, Mr. Hughes, his voice shaken with emotion, said:

"I never supposed that the day would come when the representative of an American Administration would say that of those who gave us our liberty. An Administration imbued with the spirit of true Americanism would be incapable of the statement attributed to the Secretary of War. It must bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every American that apologies for the deplorable record in Mexico should be made in this fashion."

Thought He Would be Understood.

In his Louisville speech Mr. Hughes said that he would have warned Germany that to carry out the threat of sinking the Lusitania would mean a break of diplomatic relations, and that the Lusitania would therefore not have been sunk. Tonight, in reply to the McAdoo statement, he said:

"I was under the impression that, when I said what I would have stated in advance as to what I would do, every one would know that I stated what in fact I would have done in the described event. The Secretary's remark shows in an illuminating way this Administration's conception of the value of words."

Mr. Hughes introduced this, perhaps his bitterest attack upon the Administration, with an open declaration for the maintenance of American rights which stirred his audience to much applause. He said also that he was a man of peace and abhorred war. But, he added, "a vote for me means national self-respect, and that means a vote for peace."

Mr. Hughes spoke here with the full realization of the fact that his address of eight years ago in this city had been proclaimed one of the greatest of the campaign. He was a bit tired by his hard campaigning, but he forgot the hard work behind him when he began his summation of the alleged faults of the Wilson foreign policies, and he was vigorous in word and action. The Hippodrome, where the address was delivered, was jammed, and a great crowd was unable to get in. The audience was cordial and responsive.

Mr. Hughes in his speech covered also in a comprehensive manner his advocacy of the tariff, his conception of the needs of America after the war, "false prosperity," and the Adamson eight-hour legislation.

Protection of American Rights.

"The President of the United States," said Mr. Hughes, "is the trustee of executive power. Placed in control of our agencies of international intercourse, he is the guardian of the rights of American citizens. He has no authority to surrender them, no right to impair them. Upon his firmness in maintaining them depends our security and our peace. When the Democratic platform four years ago promised that 'the constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders and go with them throughout the world'; when it promised 'full protection' for American lives and property abroad, it stated an established American principle.

"One of America's greatest jurists, speaking for the Supreme Court of the United States, said many years ago: 'Another privilege of a citizen of the United States is to demand the care and protection of the Federal Government over his life, liberty, and property when on the high seas or within the jurisdiction of a foreign Government.'

"Now we are told that the Administration has turned its back on this American doctrine of full protection. That is what its leading apologist finds its record in Mexico to mean. It is a reversal without authority, and in violation of the specific pledge upon which it was elected. Instead of following its clear line of duty, it engaged in a personal, vindictive war, leaving the lives and property of our citizens to be destroyed.

"This deplorable course lowered our international prestige. When the Administration did speak for American rights, its words were not taken serious-

Continued on Page 4.

Britain Has to Find $10,000,000 a Day, McKenna Says, in His Defense of High Rates

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying in the House of Commons today to criticisms of the high rate of interest on the new treasury bonds and the objection raised that this would lead to their being largely held abroad, said:

"That is the very thing we desire. It must be remembered that we had to pay a very considerable amount day by day in the United States. At present we have to find £2,000,000 (nearly $10,000,000) a day for every working day. That means a prodigious amount to find every six days."

Mr. McKenna prefaced his statement regarding the large amounts being spent in America by a defense of his action in paying a high rate of interest upon Treasury bonds.

"It is not possible," he said, "to apply pre-war standards and to say that 5 per cent. is enough, or that we could get it more cheaply. Very likely it could be done if we only wanted a little or even the equivalent of the greatest sum ever raised before the war. It should be remembered, however, we have to raise a maximum sum about once a month and it is only possible to find out by the daily examination of the results of borrowings and payments whether we are successful in meeting our obligations. In order to meet all expenses and to keep our undertakings with our allies, I have to make sure of getting money."

Mr. McKenna proceeded to explain that unless Great Britain was able to raise the needed money in the United States she would have to go short of supplies from there which were absolutely essential to the purposes of the Allies.

Defending the issue of the 6 per cent. bonds, the Chancellor mentioned the fact that within a fortnight these Treasury bonds had been sold to the extent of £36,000,000. He added that the present moment of competition for money was unfavorable to the issue of a long-term loan, but the Government intended to resort to such a loan when the Treasury considered it advisible, and the Government would not shrink from the fulfillment of its promise in regard to the conversion of previous loans.

The Chancellor said that he did not doubt the ability of the empire to bear the strain of the war. Its expenditure was not diminishing, he said, there being an advance under the two heads of munitions and advances to Great Britain's allies, but in both of these directions he was confident the country would not grudge the needful supplies.

375 AEROS TO START ARMY'S NEW CAREER

Battle Planes, 120-Mile Pursuit Machines, and Bomb Droppers Included in $6,000,000 Order.

12 FACTORIES PUT TO WORK

Provision Made for Training National Guardsmen and for Work with Hydroaeroplanes.

The aviation section of the Signal Corps, commanded by Lieut. Col. George C. Squier, has already ordered 175 aeroplanes of all types for actual service in the United States Army, and will order within the next few days 100 hydroaeroplanes and 100 school machines, to be used in training army and National Guard aviators. This announcement was made yesterday by Philip J. Roosevelt, military editor of Aviation and Aeronautical Engineering. The information, he said, was received in an unofficial communication from the War Department.

For these 375 new machines a total of about $6,000,000 will be spent from the appropriation of the last Congress for the army aerial service. The average cost will be in the neighborhood of $16,000 apiece, including a duplicate motor with each machine. The 175 machines already ordered include fighting machines of all types—reconnoissance machines, high-speed pursuit machines, battle planes, and special types for bomb dropping.

There are now under construction several of the new Curtiss triplane pursuit machines, which are capable of a speed of 120 miles an hour. There are no pursuit machines or heavier battle planes in the army at the present day. It was stated that twelve aeroplane factories in this country had received orders, but that delay would be involved in the delivery of some of the machines.

"Two classes of school machines are to be built, one for beginners and one for advanced pupils. Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The schools at San Diego, Mineola, and Chicago are being increased as rapidly as possible. All capable civilian flying instructors are being employed as fast as they can be examined. Forty National Guardsmen are now under instruction at Mineola and Chicago, and the schools are being expanded so that fifty aviators can be trained at each at one time. Only five students are allowed to one instructor.

"Arrangements are being made with manufacturers and civilian schools to give the primary training to the civilian candidates for the Reserve Corps. These will receive their finishing at the Government schools, and the total course will involve some six months of work, not only in flying, but also instruction in motors, aerodynamics, meteorology, &c.

"Search is being made in the South by the Government and by prominent manufacturers for sites where schools may be established for Winter primary training. Equipment is being ordered for two regular army squadrons, shortly to be established at San Antonio, Texas. This includes all sorts of mechanical equipment, repair equipment, motor trains, portable machine shops, trailers, extra parts of all sorts, tank wagons, and accessories. All aeroplanes purchased are complete, with spare parts, extra wing sections, landing chassis, wheels, propellers, and motors.

"No machines are being ordered except first-class ones. The whole matter of standardization of aeroplanes has been undertaken since Colonel Squier took up his present duties, in August. Inspectors to look over everything that goes into aeroplance are stationed at every factory by the United States Government, and they are in charge of Henry Souther, whose engineering experience goes all the way back to the early days of bicycles. He was consulted by Professor Langley as to the tensile strength of materials for Langley's experimental aeroplanes."

HONORS U-BOAT SKIPPER WHO SANK 126 SHIPS

270,000 Tonnage Destroyed by Commander of U-35 Who Gets Order of Pour le Merite.

BERLIN, Oct. 19, (via London.)—The Order of Pour le Merite has been awarded to Lieutenant Commander Arnauld de la Perriere, Commander of the submarine U-35, for his achievements in sinking 126 vessels totaling 270,000 tons.

Among the ships destroyed by the U-35 were one French and one English small cruiser. While assigned to the Mediterranean, Commander Perriere sank a number of loaded transports, munitions supply ships, and eleven armed merchantmen. He is credited with fighting seventeen battles, and in one voyage destroyed 91,000 tons of shipping and brought home four cannon as prizes. The U-35 visited Cartagena, Spain, last June.

The U-35 arrived in Cartagena on June 21. It was later officially announced at Berlin that the submarine carried an autograph letter from Emperor William to King Alfonso and medical supplies for interned Germans. News dispatches from Spain said that Commander del la Pierriere said while in that country that he had sunk fifty ships, including the French liner La Provence.

HARVARD ELEVENS UNDER QUARANTINE

Football Squads Put Under Observation When Ginn Develops Paralysis Symptoms.

MAY PLAY SATURDAY GAME

Ginn's Associates on the "Gold Coast" Also Restricted to Vicinity of the University.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The Harvard 'Varsity football team was put in semi-quarantine today as a result of a suspected case of infantile paralysis among the second team. Edwin Ginn of Winchester, the star drop kicker and half back on the second team, is the victim, and is confined to a room at the Stillman Infirmary, where the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission and his family physician are in charge of the case.

Hampton Robb, who is assistant manager of the 'Varsity team and a room mate of Ginn, was placed in quarantine last night at the infirmary. Robb will be carefully guarded, and as a precautionary measure the anti-paralysis serum will be administered. Ginn is a junior at Harvard and a member of many prominent clubs. He appeared last in the second lineup against the 'Varsity team on Thursday. It was announced tonight that he was suffering from a mild attack of the disease, which made its appearance in his legs. Dr. Roger I. Lee, professor of hygiene at Harvard, is being assisted by Dr. Charles W. Townsend of Marlboro Street, the family physician of the Ginn family, and by Dr. E. W. Taylor.

As a measure of precaution none of the football squad will be permitted to leave the vicinity of the university at present. The order of semi-quarantine for the 'Varsity men was read at the training table in the 'Varsity Club tonight by Dr. Lee.

Under the terms of the quarantine, he said, the players would be allowed to attend their classes and to go about their regular activities, but they will not be allowed to go outside of Cambridge or take part in dancing parties or similar gatherings. The members of the second team and twenty or thirty associates of Ginn and Robb will be governed by the same precautionary regulations.

The room occupied by Ginn and Robb in Claverly Hall, one of the buildings on the "Gold Coast," was closed today and none will be permitted to enter it until it has been fumigated by the Health Board.

Dr. Lee gave out the following statement:

"Edwin Ginn, a junior in Harvard College, was taken to the Stillman Infirmary with what seemed vague symptome on Tuesday Evening, Oct. 17. The doctors have quarantined the case there and are inclined to regard it as a mild type of infantile paralysis, although no real paralysis has developed. Ginn has been seen by various experts, including the members of the Harvard Anterior Poliomyelitis Commission, who, as a precaution performed a spinal puncture and injected some serum.

"Ginn has been playing football this Fall, but has not been a member of the university squad. Fortunately he was isolated from the very beginning of his illness, and there is no reason to suppose that there will be other cases. As a precautionary measure, the football squad will be under very careful supervision, and will not be permitted to leave the vicinity of the university for the present.

"Authorities of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College have been communicated with and they do not regard the situation as sufficiently alarming to warrant calling off the football game here with Harvard on Oct. 21.

"It is not known where Ginn contracted the disease. He has been frequently away from Cambridge. There are no other cases or suspected cases in the university. In previous years occasional cases of infantile paralysis have appeared in Harvard, but there have not been followed by other cases. And in those years the occurrence of a single case caused no comment.

"The above statement is made giving the complete facts on account of the present great public interest and tension in regard to the disease. It may be repeated again that the disease is primarily a disease of children and is very rare in persons over 16."

Ginn is a son of the wealthy Winchester publisher.

VON KLUCK IS RETIRED.

Man Who Led Right Wing in Drive on Paris Quits Active Service.

BERLIN, Oct. 19, (via London.)—Field Marshal Alexander H. R. von Kluck, who commanded the right wing of the German Army in its sweep toward Paris in the Fall of 1914, has been put on the retired list at his own request.

He had never returned to the front since he was wounded by shrapnel fire in March, 1915, while inspecting advanced positions. The Field Marshal was 70 years old in May.

Field Marshal von Kluck and his army took an important part in the German advance toward Paris in September, 1914. His advance was halted about thirty miles from the French capital and his force, with the rest of the German Army, was driven back in the battle of the Marne.

6 FLEE SING SING; 1 SHOT, MAY DIE

Lifer at Wheel of Prison Auto Truck, Another in Guard's Cap Hauls Four Out in Tool Chest.

GET A FULL HOUR'S START

Abandon Auto in Road as Broken Down and Walk Off, with Many Looking On.

CAPTURED FUGITIVE ARMED

Pistol Catches In Shirt as He Starts to Give Battle Near John D. Rockefeller's Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 19.—A motor truck, one of two operated in connection with Sing Sing Prison, approached the south gate inside the prison yard at 11 o'clock this morning and Richard Hiland, the guard on duty there, noticed a convict at the wheel and on the rear of the truck beside a huge tool chest a man whose uniform was concealed under a long black rubber coat, but whose cap was of the sort worn by prison guards. Because trucks in charge of "trusty" chauffeurs and guarded by one man leave the prison almost daily on journeys into town for supplies, Hiland did not look twice at the car, but unlocked and swung open the gate when the man on the back called: "All right."

An hour later prison officials suddenly realized that the truck had been the medium for one of the most daring escapes ever made from Sing Sing; that the "guard" had been a disguised convict; that the "trusty" chauffeur had been a party to the plot, and that between them they had carried to liberty, concealed in the spacious tool chest, four other prisoners, all six long-term men and tow of the six murderers serving life sentences.

One Mortally Shot.

Then alarms were given, guards scattered over the roads in automobiles and at 9 o'clock tonight one party of them telephoned the prison that they had caught Maurice Curtis, the chauffeur, after a fight on the Putnam Railroad tracks within a quarter of a mile of the home of John D. Rockefeller, at Pocantico Hills, and had shot him through the stomach, wounding him so seriously that they expected he would die. They were bringing him back to prison, they telephoned, in their automobile.

Curtis's captors telephoned that they had got trace of five of the fugitives in George Westcott's grocery store in Pocantico Hills and had lain in wait for the men on Mr. Rockefeller's property. They had recognized Curtis when they caught sight of him trudging along the tracks and had fired only after he had answered their command to halt and throw up his hands by reaching toward his pocket as though for a weapon. When they had him safe they found that a revolver he carried had caught in his shirt and stopped him from drawing it.

Other guards remained on the Rockefeller estate, where private guards employed by Mr. Rockefeller joined them in the search for Curtis's companions, but late tonight no word had been received from them.

The hunt for the prisoners had seemed hopeless when it was begun. The truck was discovered, abandoned by the roadside; the tool cheat stood upon it, open and empty, but all six men had gone. Rain fell heavily, as it had fallen throughout the day, and even the footprints of the runaways had been obliterated.

Guard Grows Doubtful.

It was Hiland who finally gave the alarm that brought discovery of the escape. When noon came and the truck had not returned, he became uneasy. He was vaguely troubled by realization that he had not recognized the guard. The fellow had worn his cap down over his face against the driving rain and, though he had raised his head to call to Hiland, he had sunk it instantly back into his collar, all of which Hiland recalled with suspicion. At last he telephoned to the executive office of the prison, demanding:

"What was that truck that passed out at 11 o'clock? Where was it going? It hasn't come back yet."

Calvin Derrick, acting Warden of the prison, who succeeded Thomas Mott Osborne when Osborne resigned, was absent in New York. Principal Keeper Frederick Dorner was in charge, and he knew he had sent no truck out. He hurried to the gate and questioned Hiland. Then he hastened back and ordered every prisoner in Sing Sing to his quarters. The 1,600-odd filed to their cells and a count was started. It disclosed the absence of the six men, and Dorner gave the alarm. Because it was almost exactly noon when the big whistle sounded its blast the townfolk mistook it for a time for a factory whistle and learned of the escape only when they saw three motor cars, filled with armed keepers, speeding through the town.

The pursuers had little information on which to work. They knew that Maurice Curtis, who had sacrificed a good behavior commutation of his sentence by an attack on a keeper, was at the wheel of the truck, and they knew the identity of the other fugitives. They knew that the man had stolen the car from its shed in the north side of the prison, and had brazenly driven it the entire distance across the prison yard to the south gate. And they knew that the truck had started north in Durston Avenue, the highway on which Sing Sing faces, heading in the direction of Main Street, which runs up hill from the Hudson River though the middle of Ossining.

A Common Sight in Ossining.

But that was all they knew, and they got little information from the townfolk. It was no unusual sight for them to see a prison truck manned by a convict crew, and the guards found none who had taken notice of it until they came upon the truck itself at Sherwood Street and Croton Avenue, a mile and a half from the prison.

Then they found residents of the neighborhood who had observed it. The truck had halted, they said, and the chauffeur and the man they had supposed to be a keeper had climbed down from it and begun an inspection of the engine, as though the vehicle had broken down. In the heavy rain none had gone to their assistance, but from nearby windows they had seen the men complete an apparently hopeless inspection and then walk off together in the direction of Briarcliff, talking and shaking their heads as they glanced back at

Continued on Page 4.

ALLIES HOPE TO SPLIT SOMME LINE BY WEDGE

Meanwhile, Says Gen. Maurice, a Temporary Aim Is to Prevent Reinforcing of Falkenhayn.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Germans on the Somme front are being prevented from sending men to aid in the attack on Rumania, according to Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations of the War Office, who today discussed with correspondents the objectives of the Anglo-French offensive.

This is a temporary feature of the Entente's objective in the west, as the Entente commanders feel that, while the situation in Rumania cannot be considered a crisis, it is serious, and that the best assistance the western armies can give is to prevent the dispatch of reinforcements to General von Falkenhayn.

General Maurice said that Bapaume and Peronne could not be considered objectives in the usual sense of that term. The capture of these cities, he said, might be expected as a result of the present offensive, but their fall could not be called a decisive feature of the operation.

It is planned to drive such a wedge into the German lines that attacks can be made in three directions against the expanded battlefront. Ultimately it is hoped to carry these advances so far that a breaking point will result.

The Germans, said General Maurice, may shorten their line before this happens, but such an outcome is always kept in view by the Entente's staffs in planning future advances.

GERMANS CONVINCED THE BREMEN IS LOST

Teutonic Diplomats in Washington Give Up All Hope for the Commercial Submarine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—While the British Government maintains silence as to any knowledge of the fate of the German merchant submarine Bremen, which sailed from Bremerhaven about Sept. 1, German officials are at last inclined to be convinced that the vessel has been lost. That much was admitted today in Teutonic diplomatic circles, and it was said that the same view was held in Berlin.

At the same time the contention that the Bremen has been captured by the British is not conceded in Teutonic quarters, where the theory is advanced that the vessel has met with an accident. The Bremen was due to reach the United States about a month ago. It is not admitted that any information as to the fate of the Bremen has been obtained by the German Government, but merely that the long delay indicates that she has come to some disaster.

It was suggested here today that the German Government appeared to be anxious to have it understood that the Bremen had been given up for lost. A press dispatch from Berlin has referred to the loss of the "first Bremen" and the "second Bremen" with the additional statement that the "third Bremen" was well on her way to the United States. This dispatch may have been put out, it was suggested, to mislead the watchful British warships.

Practically no doubt is felt in well-informed circles in Washington that the Bremen was captured by the British before she left European waters. In a Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 1 it was stated that information had been received here of a credible character that the Bremen was at the British naval base of Rosyth, on the Firth of Forth. This information has never been denied and there is every reason to believe that it is entirely trustworthy.

GERMANS SHIFT GUNS BY RAIL IN TUNNELS

Elevators Also Used in Deep Somme Diggings Where Thousands of Men Are Sheltered.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY NEAR COMBLES, Oct. 19, (via Chantilly.)—It is said that the Germans have made powerful positions at Le Transloy and St. Pierre Vaast Wood, which intercommunicate by means of deep subterranean tunnels, affording shelter to thousands of men and providing for their rapid transfer in security from place to place. These tunnels, it is said, have narrow railroads to carry machine guns with ammunition to cleverly concealed exits, under which elevators bring the gun crews and their supplies to the surface or permit them to descend and make their way to other points with the greatest rapidity.

Fifteen minutes of infantry fighting proved sufficient for the French army to capture the strong position of Sailly-Saillisel from the Germans, and give the Allies command of five miles of the Bapaume road.

The Allies' air mastery deprived the Germans of their eyes. Consequently, the German artillery fire was ineffective in the endeavor to destroy the opposing batteries, and the effort to prevent reinforcements and supplies from reaching the attacking forces through a curtain of fire.

A correspondent watched the fight from a hillock near Combles. The fire from the British and French guns had continued a long time. The infantry officers had synchronized their watches and were ordered to deliver the attack at 11:45 o'clock.

The moment arrived. The range of the artillery which had been battering Sailly-Saillisel was increased a few hundred yards; the infantrymen's heads appeared over the parapets; then, in dashes, the men covered the short open space, throwing grenades, and within a quarter of an hour rockets showed the airmen, observing from the clouds, that the position had been won. The airmen flew to the Field Commandant's headquartere to take back the news.

Meanwhile, hundreds of German cannon opened a dongle curtain of fire trying to locate the routes leading toward Sailly. The shells often dropped wide of their mark, except in Combles, which sustained the heaviest kind of fire for several hours. Then the Germans tried to silence the French and British batteries, but their practice was so poor that the allied gunners were able to continue their work uninterruptedly.

The Germans had stated in an order to the troops that Sailly-Saillisel was impregnable, and the swift capture of it came as somewhat of a surprize to the allied commanders. One Bavarian and two Prussian divisions participated in the defense.

Fresh, Savory Deerfoot Sausage.
Have some with buckwheat cakes for breakfast. Sure you get Deerfoot.—Advt.

BALKAN BLUNDERS CHARGED TO ALLIES

Policy Toward King of Greece Too Lenient, Says One British Critic.

HIS REMOVAL SUGGESTED

Petrograd Is Said to be Already Considering Constantine's Successor.

RUMANIANS GAIN GROUND

Force Germans Back Over Border at One Point and Repulse Attacks Elsewhere.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Questions in Parliament yesterday and today reflected the deep disquiet with which a large section of the British public regards the situation in southeastern Europe.

The Foreign Office spokesmen in the Commons refused to answer certain pointed questions in regard to Greece. Such expressions of official opinion as have been given to the public reflect an optimistic view of the Rumanian situation, but their probably necessarily vague character failed completely to dispel the public's fear that Rumania might suffer the fate of Serbia. On the other hand, the latest bulletins from Bucharest tended to confirm the view taken in some well-informed quarters that the German attack on Rumania is a matter of necessity, and not of choice, and that the effort against Rumania is so much effort withdrawn from her defense when every ounce of resource is needed for defense. Nevertheless, several newspapers suggest more or less clearly that there has been a miscarriage in the plans of the Entente. Rumania selected her own moment for entering the war. Dr. Dillon, the other day, said:

"Mistakes have been committed and splendid opportunities lost."

"A writer in The New Age says:

"The truth in less vague form is that all these plans collapsed, and, what is worse, the causes of their collapse were preventable. So far back as August, it was known King Constantine had been warned that Germany had provided a huge army for the invasion of Rumania, if it should ever become necessary, and the Greek court and government, knowing that Berlin seldom threatened in vain, undertook to concentrate a force in General Sarrail's rear, so that the invasion of Rumania might be the signal for a joint attack on Sarrail's forces by the Bulgarians and the Greeks. If the German Government had been in our place at that time, there is little doubt that the neutral king of Greece would have been deposed instantly, and quite possibly shot. Such a drastic course would have been excessive in the circumstances, but there is no reason why the seizure of the Greek fleet, and of the Piraeus-Larissa railway, instead of being left to the middle of October, should not have taken place two months previously.

"Apart from the advance by General Sarrail, what steps could have been taken? The Russians could have sent an army. They have, in fact, sent a division or two, but not the army of three or four hundred thousand men required. The reason is clear. It was stated by General Kuropatkin in Le Temps more than a month ago, and quoted subsequently by Colonel Repington in The Times, that the Russians cannot advance, or cannot send men anywhere, because they have used up their shells. They are incidentally in need of heavy howitzers, and mountain guns, but their great requirement for two or three weeks has been shells, and then more guns and more shells. They look to us to provide them, to us the greatest manufacturing country among the Allies.

"I am not going to indulge in recriminations respecting the scandals of every kind associated with our munition works. I am willing to give even Lloyd George, as well as his successor, Lord Montagu, credit for the best intentions, but the fact remains that our munition works are not turning out enough material in proportion to the gigantic staff they keep employed, not nearly enough."

In regard to Greece, particularly, another English paper says:

"The rather conspicuous absence of British marines from the landing parties at Athens lends strong color to the suggestion that the British Foreign Office, either out of regard for Tino's dynasty or out of consideration for some academic principle such as a desire not to promote constitutional changes in Greece, is not in favor of drastic measures against Tino and his fellow-conspirators."

Finally, another London paper editorially suggests that the activities here of Prince George of Greece, who had a long interview with Viscount Grey and Prince Nicholas, whose wife is a Russian Princess, and who arrived from Petrograd, are designed to save King Constantine's throne, and the hope is expressed that "Tino isn't building on the idea that his royal relatives in London or Petrograd will be either able or willing to save him from the penalty of his treachery."

Petrograd's view of the situation is said to be indicated by the fact that the Russian authorities just issued a statement to the effect that Constantine was induced to sign a secret treaty with Germany during the Austro-German attack on Serbia last year.

"Petrograd has the means of learning these family secrets," it is remarked. The divulgation of this one, made at the present moment, is taken as an indication that King Constantine's hour has tolled in Petrograd. In some quarters the idea prevails that his successor might be found in the immediate family circles.

MORE MARINES LANDED.

French Demand Greek Parliament and University for Barracks.

ATHENS, Wednesday, Oct. 18, (via London, Oct. 19.)—A further detachment of French marines was landed this morning.

The commander demanded the use of the Parliament and university buildings as barracks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 17. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.—Yesterday for

the first time the streets of Athens were patrolled by a French patrol. This evening eighty marines came from a building in the Zapeion Gardens and promenaded toward the centre of the city, while in Stadium Street, the principal thoroughfare of Athens, the patrol was followed by a large crowd, which soon became rowdy and raised cries of "Down with France!" and "Long Live the King!"

The officer commanding ordered the patrol to charge the demonstrators. A struggle followed, in which nine arrests were made, the crowd quickly stampeding. Meanwhile a Greek cavalry patrol, standing on the other side of the street, made no effort to assist in restoring order. The French patrol placed the arrested men in its centre and proceeded on its way.

While going up the street an entire Greek battalion was encountered. These forces immediately left the road, went on the pavement, allowing the French to pass, and Zapion Gardens were reached without further incident. There the arrested men were examined. Six were liberated and three were detained in custody. One of the latter was a veterinary surgeon employed by the King, on whom was found a letter to Queen Sophia. He admitted crying, "Down with France!" and had in his possession a revolver.

Apart from that incident tonight passed comparatively quietly. The streets are still held by a strong military force, the artillery stationed in the Olympic stadium, and machine guns mounted in Parliament buildings.

DRIVE TEUTONS BACK INTO TRANSYLVANIA

Rumanians Report Successes All Along the Frontier, Capturing 900 Prisoners.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Latest reports from Bucharest confirm earlier statements that the Rumanians have not only brought General von Falkenhayn's forces to a halt, but at certain points are driving them back. The Rumanian War Office issued a lengthy statement today recounting successes at several important positions on the Transylvania frontier, particularly in the neighborhood of Predeal, where the Teutons were driven back over the border. The Rumanians also say they have gained ground in the Bran defile.

In the Trotus Valley (on the northwestern frontier) the Rumanians forced the Austro-Germans to retire and took 900 prisoners and twelve cannon. Another Rumanian detachment attacking from Goicasa, in the Trotus area, surprised the Teuton troops and took 300 prisoners and some machine guns.

The text of the statement is as follows:

On the north and northwestern fronts there have been artillery actions at Tolghes and Bicaz.

One of our detachments passing by way of Lampris Mountain to Agas in the Trotus Valley attacked the enemy with the bayonet and destroyed twelve of his cannon and limbers. It forced the enemy to retire and captured 600 prisoners.

Another detachment, attacking from Goicasa, in the Trotus area, surprised the enemy, making 300 prisoners and capturing some machine guns.

In the Uzul Valley we repelled enemy attacks. In the Oituz Valley fighting continues with extreme violence. Minor engagements took place in the region of Vrancea. On the frontier, at Table Butat, there were light engagements. In the Buzeu Valley artillery fighting is under way.

The situation is unchanged at Bratocea and Predelus. At Predeal we drove back beyond the frontier small enemy units which were advancing toward Chabucepul and Taurului. We gained ground in the Bran defile.

The indications from Drago-Slavels is that the small enemy columns which had advanced toward the Soara Pass have been stopped.

On the remainder of the front the situation is unchanged.

On the southern and southwestern fronts (Dobrudja and the Danube line) the situation is unchanged.

Berlin Says Fighting Continues.

BERLIN, Oct. 19, (via London.)—The official account of the Transylvania campaign, issued here today, says that at the entrance to the mountain passes leading to Rumania the Teutonic forces are engaged in successful fighting. The announcement follows:

At the entrance to the passes over the Rumanian frontier successful engagements are in progress.

There were no events of special importance as regards the army of Field Marshal von Mackensen, in Dobrudja.)

BERLIN, Oct. (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official statement on the operations in the eastern and Transylvanian theatres, issued today by Austro-Hungarian headquarters, reads:

The battles on the southern and eastern frontiers of Transylvania continue.

GERMANS DRIVE CHECKED.

Petrograd Says Brusiloff's Attacks Have Eased Pressure on Rumanian Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—All battles on General Brusiloff's front again ease the situation of the Rumanian Army, and General von Falkenhayn's attempt to cut through between the Russian and Rumanian fronts into the Moldavian oil fields seems not only to be checked, but to have been met by a direct blow which promises to develop into a new successful Russian advance.

Altogether, there is reason to believe that the German punitive expedition against Rumania has passed its most dangerous stage.

SUMMON M. P. TO COURT.

Joseph King's Offense Probably a Tale About Big Munitions Explosion

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 20.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says that Joseph King, M. P., is to appear in Bow Street Police Court today in connection with an alleged contravention of regulations under the Defense of the Realm act.

A. H. Bodkin, treasury counsel, will prosecute him.

The Daily Express says that it understands that King's house at Witley, in Surrey, was recently searched by the authorities.

The offense for which King is to be arraigned is probably that of making public a letter concerning the greatest explosion "the world has ever seen," which was released to the press here on Sept. 3, by the Universal Press Association, of 35 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Marcus Braun is head. This letter, which was released as coming from a Member of Parliament, bore the signature of "J. King," and was dated in London, Aug. 22.

In the letter King said that the alleged explosion, said to be behind the British lines in France, was caused by a German aviator dropping a bomb and resulting in the loss of $25,000,000 worth of munitions. According to King this loss compelled the British to stop their drive on the Somme.

HARDEN REFUSES TO WRITE.

His Paper, Die Zukunft, Therefore Has Lost Its Vitriolic Sarcasm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A Wireless Press dispatch from Berne says advices from Berlin state that Die Zukunft is only allowed to reappear on condition that Maximilian Harden either refrain from writing the articles himself and confine the contents of his review to non-controversial articles or submit his articles to the censor before publication.

Harden, declining to submit his articles to a preventive censorship, decided not to write himself so long as this stipulation of the military authorities remains in force. The last two issues of Die Zukunft, in fact, contained nothing but perfectly harmless articles by other writers.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Advantage was taken several days ago of a temporary lapse in the fighting on the various fronts to point out one of the larger elements in the battle of the Somme—the question of numbers and loss inflicted as a result of the fighting. Before turning to another of the larger aspects of this battle, it is worth noting one incident of the Somme fighting which seems to bear out this theory. That is the capture of Thiepval some time ago.

At the time of the British stroke which took this stronghold the British and French were heavily engaged in the attack which finally brought Combles into the French lines. Suddenly, in the midst of the fighting for Combles, the British unexpectedly struck against the Thiepval position and it fell almost without a struggle.

What had happened was almost certain. The Germans, under the terrific pressure at Combles, had hurried to that threatened section all the available forces from other points in the line. Note that they did not draw forces from a reserve force in the rear of their fighting line. Their reinforcements were drawn from the fighting line itself and from that part which was not at the moment under attack.

The Thiepval position itself was under pressure. The artillery fire did not die out there merely because the infantry was engaged somewhere else. Reference to reports of the fighting on the western front will show that the artillery always keeps going on both sides of the point at which the infantry is driving. Yet, in the face of such a condition, the Germans were apparently so hard pushed for men that they had to take them from a point which was itself in more or less danger. If this is not so, it is almost impossible to account for the relative ease with which the British captured Thiepval after they had been fighting desperately and unavailingly for the position for weeks.

Another thing that this would indicate is the superiority of the air service of the Allies. Had the Germans superiority in the air the British fliers would not have picked up the information that troops were being drawn from Thiepval; and had the Allies' higher command not known that such was the case there is every reason to doubt that the attack would have been made while such heavy fighting was in progress in another section.

Another important aspect of the fighting on the Somme is this: business of pressure. As has been frequently said by practically all critics of the war, the only way for the Allies to win, if they can win at all, is by applying constant pressure on all points of the circle around the Central Powers until one front or the other cracks under the strain. This, of course, neutralizes the advantages which accrue to a central position. You have to have a great superiority in men to carry this through and to keep it up. But this, it is admitted, the Allies have.

Finally, there is the question of railroads. We have had pounded into us from all sides the importance of a field army of railroad communication. This means railroads coming up perpendicularly to the line and terminating at some city with good terminal facilities, which can be used as an advanced base. From this advanced base lateral lines must reach out, running parallel to the front, so that supplies can be distributed without relying too much on the highways for this purpose. Automobiles can be of great assistance as they were to the French at Verdun. But they cannot be relied on alone. The heavier munitions must find their way over the railroads if they have to be moved in any quantity.

The German position in France is not unlike the mast of a derrick, which is held upright by a number of rope guys. The mast would be the German lines and the guys the railroads and highways on which these lines depend for support. Suppose we begin at one guy and cut it through. We have not destroyed the mast's perpendicularity, perhaps, but we have generally weakened it. This one rope was not necessary to hold the mast in place. It was merely an assistance in doing so. Having cut one we turn to the next and cut it through. Perhaps the mast stands, although its position has been further weakened. If this process is continued, it is inevitable that sooner or later we will find the one guy on which the whole thing depends. When this is cut, the mast must fall, the minute the slightest pressure is applied toward its unsupported side.

This is what is happening in the battle of the Somme. For any one to say that nothing which has happened so far has any importance, and that the Germans never will be driven out of France and Belgium, basing their opinion solely on the small amount of territory which has been retaken, is to draw a conclusion not warranted from the facts as far as known.

Many of the small roads which feed the lines have been cut. Others again are still being cut as the Allies continue their advance. If the present rate of progress continue, they must at some time cross with their wedge, one or more of the main lines of German supply and distribution. When this is done, that line is of no further value, and a retirement must be made.

There is, of course, one element upon which the whole thing hinges. That is the ability of the Allies to continue their advance. The German resistance since the fall of Combles has been exceptionally severe. The progress has slackened. Certain gains have been made, but they have been small as compared with the advances made two weeks ago. The frequency of the Allies' attacks is also decreasing. The German counter-attacks are becoming more frequent and are better sustained. These things mean a check, permanent or temporary, depending upon whether these conditions can be continued in existence.

But the battle of the Somme is not yet over. The series of later attacks, in which the advances of the Allies have been unexpectedly large, certainly indicated sufficient strength to continue, even though this rate of advance was reduced. We do not find any such sudden check. Rather it has been a gradual affair, such as the coming days of the battle of Verdun, which did not die a sudden death, but passed out of existence gradually, so that its demise was not noticeable in view of other events. The indications are still that the way is being prepared for another major attack.

FRENCH HOLD SAILLY UNDER BIG ATTACKS

Attempts of Rupprecht's Troops to Win Back Lost Village Are Repulsed, Paris Says.

GAINING TOWARD PERONNE

French Make More Progress Between Biaches and La Maisonette Despite Hard Rain.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—In spite of a heavy rain, which has been falling along the Somme battle front, hard fighting has been going on around Sailly-Saillisel, northwest of Combles, of which the French gained complete possession yesterday.

The Germans attempted several counterattacks on the village last night, while the troops of General Foch were organizing the captured positions around the place. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the soldiers of Prince Rupprecht made another effort to drive back the French lines. All these attempts failed under the French fire, according to the official bulletins from Paris.

The French troops are still pushing slowly toward Péronne. Both the night and day official bulletins from Paris record fresh progress between Biaches and La Maisonette, the former about a mile and a quarter west of Péronne and the latter about a mile and a half to the southwest.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

North of the Somme the Germans at 5 P. M. made a vain attempt to attack our lines north and east of Sailly-Saillisel. Our artillery fire broke up the waves of attack at the outset and inflicted considerable loss on the enemy.

South of the Somme we made fresh progress during the day between Biaches and La Maisonette.

The total number of prisoners taken in yesterday's action at present exceeds 350, including 10 officers.

Everywhere else the day was quiet.

The day report of the French War Office reads:

North of the Somme our troops organized during the night the village of Sailly Saillisel and consolidated the conquered positions around this place. Some German counterattacks were broken by our curtain of fire and all our gains were maintained.

South of the Somme we made fresh progress between La Maisonette and Biaches.

In Lorraine an enemy surprise attack on our trenches near Bures, northeast of Lunéville, was repulsed easily.

The day report of the British War Office says:

Rain fell heavily during the night. Raiding parties entered enemy trenches near Loos and south of Arras. Otherwise there is nothing to report.

The bulletin from British Headquarters, issued tonight, reads:

Rain fell heavily all morning. We have slightly advanced our lines in Butte de Warlencourt. An enemy counterattack in that neighborhood was stopped by our barrage.

Elsewhere there is nothing to report.

Reports Allies Lost Heavily.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Desperate fighting took place yesterday on the Somme front, the War Office states, in consequence of efforts to pierce the German line on the Le Sars-Morval front. The attacks continued from daybreak until noon, and the German positions were held or were recaptured after being lost, it is said. The statement adds that the French made unimportant gains in Sailly-Saillisel and between Biaches and La Maisonette, and the British north of Eaucourt and l'Abbaye and Gueudecourt. It reads:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht:—North of the Somme yesterday was again a day of successful fighting in a battle of great magnitude. In the course of a heavy engagement a fresh attampt was made by the British to break through between Le Sars and Morval. The enemy attacks, which were continued from daybreak until noon against our stubbornly defended positions on this front, partly failed under our heavy and well-directed artillery fire. Our positions either were held as a result of hand-to-hand fighting or were recaptured by counterattacks.

Unimportant territorial gains made by the British north of Eaucourt l'Abbaye and Gueudecourt and by the French in Sailly-Saillisel and on the southern bank of the Somme, between Biaches and La Maisonette, as a result of an attack made during the evening were no compensation for the heavy and sanguinary losses suffered by the enemy.

BAPAUME CAMPAIGN DESCRIBED BY HAIG

Steady Progress Made by the British in Three Weeks from the Thiepval Ridge.

SPURS AID GERMAN DEFENSE

Every Advantage Taken of Undulating Country, with Its Sunken Roads and Buildings.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—General Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander in France, has sent a report on operations on the Somme since the end of September, when, he says, the British forces had advanced well beyond the crest of the main ridge from Thiepval to Sailly-saillisel.

From the line thus held, according to the report, the ground slopes gently to a shallow valley, running northwest from Sailly-Saillisel to about 2,000 yards south of Bapaume, and then turns westward and joins the valley of the river Ancre at Miraumont. From the main Thiepval-Morval ridge a series of long, well-marked spurs run down to the valley as described. The most important of the series is a hammer-headed spur immediately west of Flers, at the western extremity of which stands a tumulus, called Butte de Warlencourt.

Lying across the main trend of the ground another well-marked spur runs from Morval north toward Thilloy, passing 1,000 yards east of Gueudecourt. Behind this spur lies the German fourth position, to get within assaulting distance of which it was necessary to carry Le Sars and these two spurs. These were held as intermediate positions by the Germans, every advantage being taken of the sunken roads, buildings, and undulating nature of the country.

"On Sept. 29," continues the report, "we carried Destremont Farm, 300 yards southwest of Le Sars and just north of the Albert-Bapaume Road. On the afternoon of Oct. 1 we advanced our line on a front of 3,000 yards, occupying the buildings of Eaucourt l'Abbaye, 1,400 yards southeast of Le Sars.

"The struggle in this neighborhood continued with great severity during the night, and early in the morning of Oct. 2 the enemy had regained a footing in the place. During the whole of the next day and night the battle fluctuated, but by the following morning we had succeeded in finally clearing the buildings of the enemy. On the 6th we won the hill northwest of Eaucourt l'Abbaye.

"On the afternoon of the 7th, in conjunction with the French on our right, we attacked on a wide front between the Albert-Bapaume road and Les Boeufs. We drove the enemy from Le Sars and near-lying positions, also to the east and west of that village, after severe fighting. Between Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs we forced our way forward from 600 to 1,000 yards.

"The period since that date has been occupied in winning ground between Le Sars and Les Boeufs up the slopes of the low ridges already mentioned. In the area between Thiepval and Le Sars we made steady progress and gradually won a series of strong positions. The fighting has been heavy and prolonged."

Sir Douglas pays a tribute to the airmen of the army, saying:

"The weather during the operations reviewed was consistently unfavorable for aircraft. Yet, in spite of adverse conditions, our machines made many valuable reconnaissances and repeatedly attacked with success enemy lines of communication, ammunition dumps, and troops on the move.

"A captured document, emanating from German Army Headquarters, in acknowledging the superiority of the British airmen, suggests methods of reorganization by which it is hoped that 'it will be possible at least for some hours to contest the supremacy in the air of the enemy.'"

CAPTAIN DODGE WOUNDED.

Grandson of John Bigelow Hit Twice on British Front in France.

Captain John Bigelow Dodge, a grandson of the late John Bigelow, was wounded twice on Sept. 15 while serving in his regiment in the British Army in France, according to word received by his sister, Mrs. Walter Rosen of Oyster Bay. He was struck once in the thigh, and once in the left hand.

Captain Dodge is now in a hospital at Oxford. He is 22 years old. He was wounded previously at Gallipoli. On this occasion he received the Distinguished Service Order.

Captain Dodge is the son of Charles Stewart Dodge of this city. His mother is now the wife of the Hon. Lionel Guest, a brother of Lord Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Captain Dodge is a cousin of Winston Churchill, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty.

LINER ALAUNIA SUNK PASSENGERS SAFE

Cunarder Strikes Mine After Having Landed All Except Her Crew at Falmouth.

SOME OF HER MEN MISSING

Disaster Believed to Have Occurred In Thames Estuary—Left New York on Oct. 7.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Lloyd's announces that the British steamer Alaunia has been sunk and that her Captain and 163 members of the crew have been landed.

With the exception of a few men missing, the ship's company was landed by a trawler.

All the passengers had been landed previously.

The Daily Telegraph says the loss on the Alaunia's cargo falls heavily on American insurance companies, as the amount placed with the British underwriters was very small.

Mine Caused the Disaster.

The first news of the sinking of the Alaunia was received here at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the Cunard office in Liverpool. The message read:

"Alaunia struck mine in English Channel this morning. Sunk during forenoon. Benison and majority of crew saved. Several missing."

The word Benison referred to the commander, H. M. Benison. There was at first some alarm for the safety of the passengers, but the agents of the Cunard Line announced definitely that all these had left the ship at Falmouth on Tuesday afternoon. Twenty of the cabin passengers and ten in the steerage were American citizens, the agents said.

The Alaunia sailed from New York on Oct. 7, with 185 cabin and fifty-eight steerage passengers, and a crew of 200 men, for London, via Falmouth. She was armed with a four-inch rapid fire gun mounted aft on a revolving platform, which gave it a wide sweep on either side of the ship.

Just before sailing Captain Benison was informed that the submarine U-53 was expected to leave Newport at any minute and might cause trouble for him. The captain replied that he had been dodging submarines in the Mediterranean and the North Sea since the beginning of the war and would keep his weather eye lifted and do his best to elude the undersea craft. Before leaving the pier all the Alaunia's boats were got ready and the lashings of the life rafts loosened in readiness for launching should anything occur in the way of disaster off the American coast.

There were several cancellations of bookings on the Orduna of the Cunard Line, which will sail tomorrow for Liverpool, on account of the visit of the U-53, and it is expected that there will be more today, through the sinking of the Alaunia. This is the second passenger steamship lost by the Cunard Line in a month, the Franconia having been torpedoed in the Mediterranean on Oct. 4.

The Alaunia had about 9,982 tons of cargo on board, which was mostly provisions. She arrived at Falmouth at 2:30 P. M. on Tuesday, and a cablegram was received in New York on Wednesday night saying she had landed her passengers and was proceeding on her voyage to London.

Officials of the Cunard Line said last night that the accident must have occurred somewhere between Deal and the Thames estuary, because the Alaunia made an average speed of thirteen and one-half knots and should have been well on her way if she left Falmouth on Tuesday night.

The Alaunia was a twin-screw steel steamship of 13,300 gross tonnage, built in 1913 for the passenger and freight service between London and Montreal. After the war began she was used for transporting troops to India, Persia, and the Dardanelles, and then was put on the New York and London service with her sister ship, the Andania. She was 520 feet long, 64 feet beam, and 43 feet depth of hold.

Big Cargo of Supplies.

Some of the items in her cargo, taken from the manifest, were:

175,965 bushels of wheat in bulk, 566 packages of steel angles, 247 packages of sheet zinc, 585 boxes of bacon, 12 barrels of provisions, 28 tierces of skins, 494 barrels of oil, 307 barrels of phosphate ammonia, 1,100 barrels of zinc oxide, 4,480 bags of cottonseed meal, 2,483 bags of borate, 258 bags of magnesite lime, 200 bags of wax, 16,517 bags of flour, 852 barrels of apples, 8,732 boxes of apples, 1,724 boxes of pears, 150 barrels of pears, 870 packages of cotton duck, 251 crates of roofing material, 435 packages of carriage, 818 packages of rubber tires, 170 cases of rubber boots, 400 cases of carbon black, 43 packages of electrodes, 1,156 packages of lumber, 255 packages of waterproofing compound, 52 packages of upholstery, 1 automobile, 28,843 cases of canned goods, 733 packages of sundry goods, 12,246 staves, 465 packages of glassware, 3,325 tubs of butter, 3,411 boxes of butter, 2,812 boxes of eggs, 273 boxes of bacon, 538 quarters of beef, 138 dressed pigs, 3,600 boxes of fresh meat.

The agents of the Cunard Line knew before the Alaunia sailed of the presence of the U-boat at Newport, but after a conference with Captain Benison it was decided the liner should leave on her regular time.

Steamship captains and officers in port said yesterday that probably the missing members of the crew of the Alaunia would prove to be some of the engineers and firemen who might have been killed in the explosion because they would be below decks at the time. In the majority of cases where ships have torpedoed or sunk by mines it was the engine room crew that suffered most, they said.

LAID TO A ROVING MINE.

Navy Explains That Fields in Alaunia's Path Were Charted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Charts compiled by the Navy Hydrographic Office from announcements of the British Admiralty showing the latest mined areas, reveal a number of extensive fields where mines have been sown, leaving only a tortuous channel between Falmouth and London, the course of which is known only to Admiralty officers. Warnings of these areas have been given to mariners advising them to obtain special charts from the Admiralty service to insure safe navigation.

With these precautions to safeguard shipping, navy officials here find it difficult to understand how the Alaunia could have been sunk except by a mine which had broken from anchorage or one dropped by an enemy mine layer.

The United States and Great Britain perfected an agreement at the beginning of the war whereby the areas of mine fields would be announced to mariners and other precautions taken to protect shipping. In order to keep the channels open to navigation, Admiralty vessels are constantly employed in sweeping operations, both along the coasts and at the entrance to commercial ports.

RE-WINS HONOR IN FIELD.

Canadian Lieutenant, Degraded, Receives Award of His Former Rank.

OTTAWA, Oct. 19.—"Conspicuous gallantry" has won back for Lieutenant A. B. Jones of the Canadian forces the commission he lost when he was court-martialed for intemperance, according to a dispatch from Canadian Headquarters in France, received today by General Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia.

The dispatch says:

"Deprived by court-martial of his commission because of an act of intemperance while on duty, Lieutenant Jones immediately enlisted as a private in a well-known Montreal battalion. He showed not only strict devotion to duty, but conspicuous gallantry upon several occasions. He became a Corporal, then won his Sergeant's stripes. He was awarded a D. C. M. for his reckless courage, and again a bar for his medal.

"On Sept. 15 he was in the thick of the fighting. Later he was so severely wounded that it is improbable he will be again able to serve his country as a soldier, but he is now reinstated as an officer and he has won back his honor."

AUTOMOBILES. | AUTOMOBILES.

MEMORANDUM

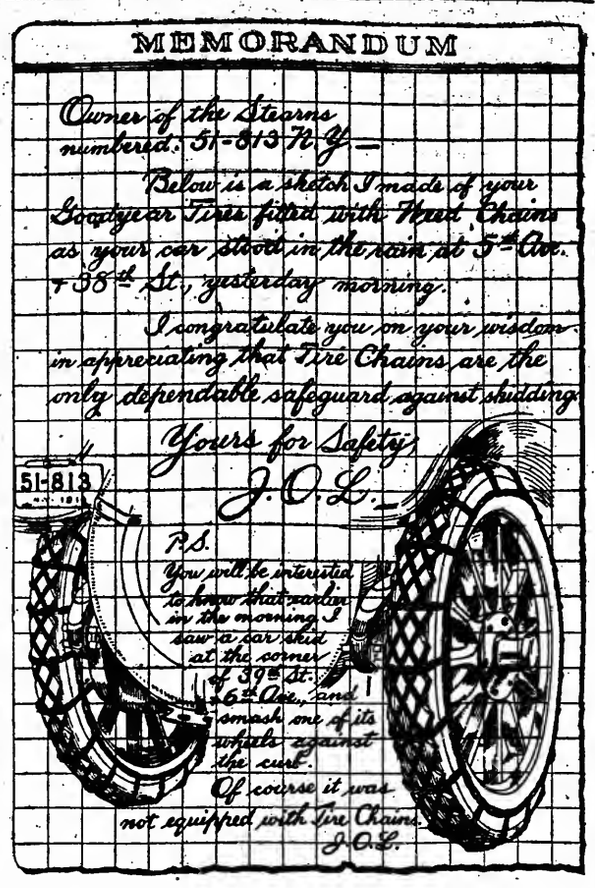
Owner of the Stearns numbered 51-813 N.Y.—

Below is a sketch I made of your Goodyear Tires fitted with Steel Chains as your car stood in the rain at 5th Ave. & 38th St., yesterday morning.

I congratulate you on your wisdom in appreciating that Fire Chains are the only dependable safeguard against skidding.

Yours for Safety,
J.O.L.

P.S.
You will be interested to know that earlier in the morning I saw a car skid at the corner of 39th St. & 6th Ave., and smash one of its mudguards against the curb. Of course it was not equipped with Fire Chains.
J.O.L.



BRITISH FIGHTERS SEE NO PEACE FOR A YEAR

Officers and Men Expect War of Attrition to Last Through Next Summer.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Oct. 18, (via London, Oct. 19.)—The war will last another year, according to the consensus of opinion among the British soldiers and their leaders. It is also the opinion of the Germans, if the views of prisoners count for anything. Before the grand offensive started a high authority informed the correspondent of The Associated Press that the German line would not be broken this Summer, and that slow operations, wearing down the Germans, would be begun and would probably last through another Summer. With the approach of Winter conditions, which make military movements difficult, this officer recalled his prediction and, speaking of the situation today, he said:

"We know what the German resources were and what ours were, and the time required to force a decisive victory for our arms is a matter of calculation."

German prisoners taken last Summer invariably spoke of peace being a certainty in the Autumn. They regarded the Somme thrust as a final effort of the Allies for a decision, and were sure that after it was over peace would be made. Their tone has been entirely different of late. They recognize that it is a fight to a finish between the man power and resources of the two foes and that an ultimate decision will come from the fearful attrition on the western front, which now will know no intermission until the end. The Germans are determined to make every village on the western front a fortress which will yield only when reduced to powder by shell fire and every gully and crater a machine-gun post to secure their defensive against a critical defeat.

At a period when the weather is adverse to offensive operations elsewhere the Germans are apparently concentrating every possible man and gun against Rumania. The view of the British officers is that the Germans hope to crush Rumania, so that when they have to face a common allied offensive in the Spring they may not have to defend the immense length of the Rumanian frontier in addition to what they have had to defend this Summer.

It is a universal remark among the British that never has the morale of the prisoners varied more than now. "You will notice that we are always taking prisoners, and that they never get very far away from ours," said a staff officer. "Though small parties of our men are bound to get into hazardous positions in this kind of intricate operations at close quarters, they die rather than yield. This shows their morale and the temper of the situation. Some Germans have never fought better, and we have never fought so badly as in the last few weeks. Today, for example, twenty Germans practically threw up their hands and walked into the British lines. But the soldiers who took them prisoners, or their commanders, had no illusion that these prisoners typified the condition of the German army as a whole. There were other Germans who were ready to fight with that ferocity which expects no quarter."

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BIG SUMS FOR RED CROSS.

Brooches and Rings from Zeppelin Wire Novelties Sold in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 20.—"Our day" was celebrated in London yesterday in aid of the British Red Cross Society. Thirty-five million flags were provided for the needs of the empire, of which four millions offered for sale in London found ready purchasers.

All kinds of novel means for making money were successfully used. Half a million brooches, rings, &c., made from Zeppelin wire of the Cuffley Zeppelin were in great demand, fetching 62 cents to $5.25 apiece. Lady Paget organized a matinée at the Alhambra which realized $8,000. It was attended by Queen Alexandra and other royalties. The event of the afternoon was the auctioneering of a golden replica given by Lady Paget from the German medal struck to commemorate the sinking of the Lusitania, fetching $1,500.

Donations received at Red Cross headquarters included $25,000 from the King, $5,000 each from the Queen and the Prince of Wales, and $50,000 from J. P. Morgan.

3 NEUTRAL SHIPS SUNK.

One of Them Is Set Afire by a German Submarine.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The sinking by a German submarine, without previous examination, of the Norwegian steamship Sten is reported by Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent. The sixteen members of the crew were landed at Christiansand.

The Swedish bark Greta Vrem was set afire by a German submarine. Eighteen men from the bark were landed at Friedrickshaven.

DETAIN AMERICAN SHIP.

Fishing Schooner R. W. Clark Taken by British in Iceland Waters.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 17, (Delayed.)—The American fishing schooner Richard W. Clark has been captured in the waters around Iceland and taken to Grimsby.

King Greets Our Naval Attaches.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—King George today received in farewell audience Commander Powers Symington, the retiring American Naval Attaché, and received his successor, Captain W. D. MacDougall.

SERBS CAPTURE BROD ON THE CERNA RIVER

Bulgars Said to be Rushing Reinforcements to Monastir—Quiet Elsewhere in Macedonia.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Serbian troops are pressing their offensive in the Cerna River sector of the Macedonian front, according to the official statement issued in Paris today. After severe fighting the Serbs succeeded in capturing the village of Brod. The statement follows:

In the region of Lake Doiran, Bulgarian attacks on the night of Oct. 17 against our positions to the north of Dodzeli were repulsed with heavy losses by our fire.

In the mountainous district of Dobroupolje the fighting continues to the advantage of the Serbians, notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the enemy. On the left bank of the Cerna Serbian troops in a brilliant fight carried the central village of Brod. About 50 prisoners remained in their hands.

On the left wing violent artillery fighting continues.

A dispatch from Saloniki, quoting an official report of the Serbian Army Headquarters, says the Bulgarians are rushing reinforcements to the Macedonian front. The text of the Serbian statement follows:

On Oct. 17 the Serbian troops entrusted with the attack on Sokol succeeded in occupying several positions on this mountain and in advancing appreciably toward the highest peak. They continued their advance on Oct. 18.

In the direction of Monastir there is no change. On the remainder of the front nothing of importance has taken place.

It was noticed that the Bulgarians are bringing up reinforcements, and especially a large number of trench mortars.

The British right flank in the Doiran sector was subjected to a heavy attack by the Bulgarians on the night of Oct. 17. The statement follows:

Nothing of importance has occurred on the Struma front.

A strong attack launched by the enemy on the night of the 17th against our right flank in the Doiran sector was repulsed.

Attacks Repulsed, Says Sofia.

SOFIA, Wednesday, Oct. 18, (via London, Oct. 19.)—The repulse of allied attacks with heavy losses on various points of the Saloniki front is reported in an official statement issued by the War Office today. The text of the statement follows:

Macedonian Front—East of Presba Lake and the Cerna bend there was vigorous artillery firing. An attack by two enemy companies in the neighborhood of the village of Negochani was easily repulsed, the enemy retiring after suffering heavy losses. Enemy attacks, after strong artillery preparation, near the villages of Silvitsa, Tarnova, and Dobroupolje Hill failed with great losses.

In the Moglenica Valley there was the usual artillery and infantry firing. Enemy aeroplanes unsuccessfully dropped bombs on Prilep.

Weak artillery firing took place on the Vardar. An attempt of the enemy to advance against one of our posts south of Doiran Lake failed. At the Belaschitza Mountains there was calm. On the Struma front the enemy shelled some inhabited villages before our front.

Aegean Coast—The enemy fleet shelled the heights at the village of Orfane and the Kavala-Drama road.

BERLIN, Oct. 19, (via London.)—Army Headquarters issued the following statement today:

Along the Cerna, on the Macedonian front, fresh engagements have developed.

WOMAN SPY TO DIE.

German Wife of Frenchman Condemned Unanimously at Marseilles.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—A courtmartial at Marseilles has unanimously condemned to death for spying, Mme. Gomeno Sanchés, who, before her marriage was Maria Liberdall of Dusseldorf.

ADVERTISEMENT.

INVESTORS! BUILDERS!! BROKERS!!!

FORD MOTOR CO.
SUNSHINE BISCUITS
PIERCE-ARROW

Electric signs of these firms can be seen at night from any high building in Manhattan by looking eastward.

Lying just north of them is a tract of land for sale, ripe for improvement with four and five story apartment houses and retail stores.

WM. D. BLOODGOOD & CO., Incorporated, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City. BROKERS PROTECTED.

"Truly a Cigar"

A day of smoking this mild cigar will not mar a night of solid sleep.
Smoke one today

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
10¢ 2 for 25¢ 3 for 25¢
For sale where good cigars are sold
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HURLEY SHOES
"NONE SO GOOD"

Scientifically constructed to fit the foot with no sacrifice of ease—yet stylish in every line.

The "Justice," an original Hurley model, a flat tread last, has the new receding toe, wide shank, and low, broad heel.

JUSTICE
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COMBINATION

Made over a special last—has C forepart, B instep, and A heel. Cannot slip at the heel. Corset fitting at instep. Absolute comfort in forepart.

The rich, dark Cordovan shades of Hurley Shoes are the result of using the best leather obtainable.

The "Justice" can also be had in gun metal, velour calf, or "Hurleyized" patent leather.

$6 to $10

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1494 Broadway 1267 Broadway
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Ruck says:

If you want honorable Peace and continued Prosperity
VOTE FOR WILSON

If you want war and all its horrors
VOTE THE HUGHES-ROOSEVELT TICKET

HINDENBURG OPPOSES RUTHLESS U-BOAT WAR

Field Marshal Urges That Agitation Stop—Talk of Operations on Our Coast.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19.—According to the Berlin newspaper Germania, Field Marshal von Hindenburg has at last come out solidly against a more ruthless prosecution of Germany's submarine campaign.

Germania says that at last Saturday's sitting of the "Independent Committee for German Peace Terms," Privy Councilor Duisberg appeared before the committee, saying that he came in an official capacity as the envoy of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. He added that the Field Marshal requested the committee to abandon all agitation for a more ruthless prosecution of the submarine campaign.

The Volkszeitung of Cologne says: "German submarines will operate in the future in the Western Atlantic. They will visit the well-known shipping routes around the eastern point of Nantucket Island and will sink British merchantmen after giving the crews opportunity to save themselves."

The newspaper believes this activity will influence the supplying of food, especially grain, bacon, and lard, to England.

BERLIN, Oct. 17, (Delayed.)—The Kriegszeitung, the evening edition of the Lokal-Anzeiger, publishes a report that the British have ordered the arming of all merchantmen, and says that as a result Germany may be forced to take up a sharper submarine campaign, with consequent endangerment of German-American relations. It continues:

"If it is true that England actually intends to arm all its merchantmen with heavy and therefore far-carrying guns and thus label them plainly as warships intended for attack, it cannot be avoided that, whether we wish to or not, we must give a sharper tendency to our submarine campaign.

"We wonder whether it is not England's precise intention," the Kriegszeitung continues, "to bring us into difficulties with other powers, particularly America, by its new measures. America's answer regarding the admissibility of submarines to neutral harbors and waters was, of course, to be expected. America, which in the future intends to give wide play to the submarine in its own navy, could not possibly tie its hands by establishing important precedents. Whether the United States, with its conception of submarine warfare, would adopt any other conception and, in case of intensification of our naval warfare with England, would relax its principles is an open question.

BERLIN, Oct. 19, (via London.)—The Progressive Party called a large meeting of its members in Berlin last night, and the Reichstag debates were discussed by several Deputies. Dr. Otto Wiemer said the Progressives were supporting the Government policy in regard to the submarine question. He pointed out that, while the party did not belong among the opponents of energetic submarine warfare, at the same time it did not desire that the present good relations with neutral countries should be disturbed. He continued:

"We do not fear America, but we value the keeping up of good relations with her."

Dr. Heinrich Dove talked on questions of internal policy which might arise after the war. He said hard battles would have to be fought by the party on behalf of promised political reforms. The power of the empire, he argued, must be strengthened against that of single States. The regulation of taxation questions, he said, would necessitate such a strengthening.

WM. THAW ALIVE AND WELL.

Report of Death of American War Flier Proves Unfounded.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—At the Paris home of Lieutenant William Thaw, of the Franco-American Aviation Corps, it was said today that the lieutenant was alive and well. He arrived during the night from the front to attend the funeral tomorrow of Sergeant Norman Prince, of the Franco-American Corps, who died as the result of injuries sustained in a raid over southern Germany.

A New Haven dispatch yesterday said word had been received there of the death of Lieutenant Thaw.

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WILLARD NOT FOR WILSON.

Head of B. & O. Says He Will Not Follow Lovett and Underwood.

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, yesterday contradicted a report published in a morning newspaper that he would soon join Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Union Pacific Board, and President Underwood of the Erie in advocating the re-election of President Wilson. Mr. Willard said he had been a Republican all his life and would continue to support that party this year. Before the conventions met in Chicago he favored the nomination of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt by the Republicans.

"In common with many others," said Mr. Willard, "I was anxious to see Colonel Roosevelt nominated by the Republican Party for the Presidency, because I felt that, all things considered, he was the man best fitted to deal with the unusual and difficult problems that confront us as a nation. He was not nominated. I have all my life been a Republican, because I have believed generally in the principles for which that party has stood. I believe it affords at the present time the best instrumentality for government, and I see no reason why I should change my party affiliations.

"I do not care to discuss the Washington conference or the Adamson bill. My position concerning the labor question is fully understood by my colleagues, and, so far as I know, our views are generally in accord.

"Usually I have taken no active part in politics and would make no public statement of my position now, except for the inaccuracies in the Washington dispatch. It was known to President Wilson at the time of my recent appointment as a member of the Federal Eight-Hour Law Commission that I was a Republican, and even if it were not the appointment would not affect my political convictions one iota."

Mr. Willard said he had not kept in close touch with the political situation and could make no prediction concerning the outcome of the election.

SOLDIERS' BALLOTS READY.

Will Soon Be Sent to Commands on Border—Some May Lose Votes.

A list of candidates to be voted for by New York soldiers on the border, prepared by Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State, was received at the Board of Elections yesterday. Copies of the list and blank ballots will be forwarded to the soldiers within two weeks. The ballots will carry all the offices to be filled, but will not contain the names of the candidates. Each voter must write on the ballot the candidates he chooses.

This will be the first election since the Spanish war in which members of the National Guard have voted away from home. There are about 7,300 militiamen from New York City at the border and about 12,000 from the State, made up approximately as follows: 1,000 men in the Seventh Regiment, 1,500 in the Twelfth, 1,100 in the Sixty-ninth, 1,500 in the Twelfth, 1,100 in the Twenty-third, 1,000 in the First Cavalry, 500 in Squadron A, and 400 in the Hospital Corps.

Several questions have arisen over the status of some guardsmen. For example, a number of officers have returned on furlough since the last registration day. They cannot vote here because they have not registered, and of course they will not be with their commands at the border. A similar question arises with regard to soldiers who have left the border and will arrive here before Election Day. Cornelius Vanderbilt is one of those who came home too late to register, and unless he returns to Texas before Nov. 7 he may lose his vote.

WILSON WINS, SAYS BENSON.

Socialist Thinks Hughes May Talk President Into Office Again.

Word was received by the Democratic National Committee from San Francisco yesterday that Allen L. Benson, the Socialist candidate for President, had predicted the re-election of President Wilson. Mr. Benson, it said, had just completed a transcontinental campaign tour, feeling out public sentiment from coast to coast, and was quoted in The San Francisco Bulletin as saying:

"The tendencies of the voters of this country, as I have observed them in a speaking tour of forty days, all incline toward the re-election of Mr. Wilson. If Mr. Hughes is permitted to talk long enough he will do for Mr. Wilson all that the President can't do for himself.

"Mr. Hughes is trying to get the solid millionaire vote, and I think he will succeed. Mr. Hughes was always a handy man for the Rockefellers. He went to church with them and taught a Bible class there. When he became Governor of New York he vetoed the 2-cent fare bill, which was so bitterly opposed by the Rockefeller railroads, and tried to prevent the recommendation of the income tax amendment."

WILSON LEADS AT COLUMBIA

President Now Forging Ahead of Hughes, and Also at C. C. N. Y.

President Wilson forged ahead of Charles E. Hughes yesterday in the straw vote which is being taken at Columbia University under the auspices of the Columbia Spectator. Wednesday's vote was: Wilson, 306; Hughes, 380; Benson, 30; Hanly, 9; Reimer, 0. Yesterday's vote was Wilson, 329; Hughes, 275; Benson, 26; Hanly, 8, and Reimer, 4. The total for the two days is as follows: Wilson, 685; Hughes, 655; Benson, 56; Hanly, 17, and Reimer, 4. Today will be the last day of voting.

In a straw vote taken at the College of the City of New York by the Campus, a weekly newspaper, Wilson got 200 votes, Hughes 125, Benson 83. For Governor, Whitman got 153 and Seabury 148.

Buffalo Bill Sure of Wilson.

William F. Cody—Buffalo Bill—is sure that President Wilson will be re-elected. He sent a telegram from Wilmington, N. C., to Secretary of the Interior Lane, which the latter forwarded yesterday to the Democratic National Committee. It read:

"Hughes can't ride Woodrow. He is sunning leather already and will be disqualified."

FIGHTING TO SAVE OHIO FOR HUGHES

Republicans Declare Now That Wilson Tide Is Ebbing, but Democrats Are Confident.

DOUBT ON THE GERMAN VOTE

Variously Estimated at from 75,000 to 200,000—Most of It Is Conceded to Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 19.—If the Buckeye State, true to its traditions, should give its electoral vote to the Republican candidates in November, as has been its custom in every Presidential year since the civil war, it will be by a margin so narrow that the reputation of this State for stanch Republicanism will be placed in jeopardy. Talks with Republican leaders in this political centre of Ohio, which is the base for both the Democratic and Republican fight, leave no doubt on the subject.

To characterize political conditions in Ohio as chaotic is to put it mildly. The campaign managers of both the old political parties to use a colloquial term are "clear up in the air." The Democrats can hardly believe their good fortune. The Republicans can hardly realize that conditions, revealed by straw votes taken in every part of the State, are quite as bad as would appear on the surface.

The Democratic leaders who are conducting the fight for President Wilson and the State candidates of their own party from headquarters here profess to believe that as far as Ohio is concerned the fight has already been won. They are not prepared to furnish an estimate of the prospective majority for President Wilson, but darkly hint at a landslide.

The Republican campaign managers express hopes that this State, which under normal conditions should give the Republican candidates from 75,000 to 100,000 majority, will return a majority of 25,000 or a little better for Charles E. Hughes.

There is no doubt that the Republicans take a more hopeful view of the situation tonight than they did ten days ago when a frantic cry for help from the Republican leaders in Ohio made the Republican National Committee awaken to the real situation.

Since then a thorough canvass has been taken both among the farmers and the workingmen, and, this according to the men conducting the Republican fight here, has been instrumental in relieving their minds to some extent. An elaborate speaking campaign has also been arranged for the remaining weeks of the campaign, with more speeches by Mr. Hughes, and from this eleventh-hour effort telling results are expected.

Realize Their Danger.

The nervousness existing in the Republican camp is aptly reflected in a telegram which was sent today by R. K. Hynicka, the Cincinnati boss, who represents Ohio on the Republican National Executive Committee. Mr. Hynicka, under instructions from the National Committee, has been spending much of his time here recently, helping out in the pressing emergency with which the Republican campaign managers have found themselves confronted since the labor planks in the platform became an issue in the campaign and the peace slogan proved such an effective campaign argument among the farmers, always a dominant element in Ohio elections.

The telegram was sent to Charles B. Warren, Republican National Committeeman from Michigan. Here is the message:

Hon. Charles B. Warren, Union Trust Building, Detroit, Mich.:

A three days' survey of Ohio, after being in touch with every Congressional district, indicates a decided improvement over a week ago. Our State Committee organization is in good working order, and is in every way able to handle the situation, depending, of course, on active co-operation from the National Committee. There is no friction of any kind. All we need in Ohio is to have the voters informed as to issues and to get out the full Republican vote. We are straining all energy and every effort in this direction. We have a fight on hands, and we know it. We are, however, going to win.

R. K. HYNICKA.

The Republicans base their new hopes very largely on the reported fact that the peace slogan has lost much of its force among the farmers since Mr. Hughes has emphasized on the stump the fact that he, too, is a friend of peace. On his way from Toledo to Columbus today the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES traversed some of the representative agricultural counties of the State. Talks with a score or more of travelers boarding the train at way stations seemed to confirm the Republican claim that there will be no serious defection among the farmers. For all that, straw votes taken at agricultural fairs, under Democratic auspicies, to be sure, invariably have shown pluralities for President Wilson, sometimes of large proportion.

In Ohio, as in New York, the Republican managers are wont in calculating pluralities to use the vote in rural sections of the State as an offset to the vote in sections, either industrial or the sites of large cities, which have shown themselves, in recent years, less dependable from a Republican point of view on election day.

Newton M. Miller, Assistant Secretary of the Republican State Committee and second in command of the Republican operations, tonight went over the situation with THE TIMES correspondent. Charles S. Hatfield, Chairman of the State Committee was at Youngstown with Mr. Hughes.

The Fighting Field.

From what Secretary Miller said, it would appear that the Republicans are most apprehensive regarding the outcome in thirteen out of the eighty-eight counties in the Buckeye State. In the aggregate, these represent half of the voting strength of the State. Here are the thirteen counties: Cuyahoga, with the city of Cleveland; Hamilton, with Cincinnati; Franklin, with Columbus; Lucas, with Toledo; Montgomery, with Dayton; Summit, with Akron; Stark, with Canton; Mahoning, with Youngstown; Belmont, with Bellaire and a string of other industrial communities; Jefferson, with Steubenville; Allen, with Lima; Butler, with Hamilton, and Lorain, with Elyria and the city of Lorain.

Of these counties a majority are claimed by the Democrats, though they are normally Republican. The Republicans are not vigorously contesting the Democratic claims regarding Cuyahoga, Franklin, Lucas, Mahoning, Montgomery, and Allen, though with the exception of Lucas and Franklin, they have not in the past been regarded as safely Democratic. The consensus among persons closely in touch with conditions here is that those the Republicans carry will be won with greatly reduced Republican majorities. Mr. Hynicka, before leaving for Cincinnati tonight, expressed the opinion that Hamilton County, his political bailiwack, would give a majority of 35,000 for the Republican ticket, which would be more than the normal majority. A more conservative Republican estimate places the prospective Republican majority in the County of Hamilton, with its large German vote, at about 20,000. Mr. Miller made an estimate of the German vote in Ohio far below what is claimed by the politically active of German birth or antecedents with whom THE TIMES correspondent talked.

They place it at about 200,000. Mr. Miller does not believe that the German vote in the entire State will exceed 75,000. Of this, the Republicans expect that the bulk will be cast for Hughes. The Republicans have taken some polls recently which indicate that except in some localities these expectations will be realized. A manufacturer with whom THE TIMES correspondent talked during his railroad journey today told of a poll taken in the Heintz factory at Bowling Green, in a department where practically the entire personnel is German in its sympathies. Of 110 men who were questioned, 102 expressed preference for the Republican candidate, while eight declared their intention of voting for Wilson.

Wilson Strength in Labor Ranks.

Among the workingmen, too, the Republican campaign managers here, after a survey of the State by Congress districts and inquiries made by special agents sent out by the National Committee among the industrial workers, believe that the Wilson tide is ebbing. This claim is vigorously contested by the Democrats.

The brotherhoods, who regard themselves as special beneficiaries from the enactment of the Adamson eight-hour law, are showing their gratitude by conducting a vigorous campaign among members of labor organizations not identified with the railroads. The success of this movement in Ohio has begun to show in a manner which is causing discomfort among the Republican campaign managers.

In connection with this propaganda, co-operative leagues, composed of brotherhood men and members of other organizations, are being formed. These organizations are growing with mushroom rapidity. In one week, according to what is claimed to be a close estimate, 24,000 members were enrolled and pledged to co-operation on behalf of the Democratic national ticket.

The program of the co-operative league contemplates support of the eight-hour law and extension of the principle to other classes of labor, support of the State Workmen's Compensation act, which gives the State a monopoly in writing compensation insurance, and of the Widows' Pension act, which became a law during the last Democratic State administration, when James M. Cox, at present Democratic candidate for Governor, was chief executive of Ohio.

Thus the interests of the workers in relation to the Democratic State and national ticket are being interlocked in a fashion which Democratic campaign managers hope will bring to grief the Republican hopes of electing their State ticket, regardless of what fate overtakes the Republican national nominees.

Say Capitalists Stand Firm.

The Republican leaders here declare that the manufacturers, business men, and bankers are just as solid in their opposition to a return of the present Democratic Administration in Washington as they were in their opposition to William J. Bryan in 1896, when free silver was the Democratic issue, and they hope that this will have its effect on the workingmen and bring about a more even division of the labor vote than is in prospect now. Tons of literature are being sent out broadcast with a "last word" message, recounting the depression and lack of employment prior to the war, and urging upon the workers that, in the absence of a high protective tariff, conditions in this country after peace has been concluded between the warring nations on the other side of the Atlantic will be 1914 all over again.

Inquiries among manufacturers and business men at the Chamber of Commerce in Cleveland and in this city by THE TIMES correspondent developed the fact that there was less apprehension among them regarding the outcome in Ohio than among the Republican politicians who presumably have had their ears to the ground and been the first to catch the disconcerting noises which have stamped them into feverish eleventh-hour activity.

"This State is normally Republican by 100,000, and that is far too big a handicap for Wilson to overcome," is the answer most frequently received in response to questions bearing on the basis for their comparative optimism.

Of late there has been some defection among men in big industries, but they are not sufficient in number to be accounted anything but exceptions to prove the predominance of Republican regularity among voters of this class, who, besides votes, are depended upon to furnish the sinews of war for the Republicans.

Among prominent men in the Industrial world who have come out for Wilson are Frank Hayden, who is a large manufacturer, and, in 1912, was a candidate for Congress on the Progressive ticket. O. A. Miller, head of the Ohio Paper Company, and former President of the Herrick Voters' League, is another recent convert to Wilson. The Rev. Washington Gladden, who helped organize the Republican Party, and is one of the original Lincoln men, is out for Wilson.

John Urey Lloyd, the Cincinnati scientist, is another notable recruit in the Wilson camp.

"President Wilson will sweep the State; we shall elect our entire State ticket and nothing can stop us," was the terse statement made tonight by W. L. Finley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in summing up the situation.

This statement is regarded by impartial and well informed observers here as born out of too buoyant Democratic hopes, and as far too optimistic to reflect the true situation, which at this stage of the campaign, according to every indication, does not exclude the possibility of a Republican victory for both the national and State tickets in Ohio. With almost three weeks of the fight remaining before the polls open, a more conservative estimate at this writing would leave this normally Republican State in the doubtful column.

WOMEN DIVIDE FORCES.

Several Hughes Campaigners, Leaving Main Party, Go to Arizona.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 19.—While Dr. Davis, Mrs. Raymond Robins, and Mrs. Edith Elliott Smith addressed audiences in this city today, five of the Hughes campaigners went to San Diego and spoke to 5,000 persons at the Exposition Stadium. Upon the return of the San Diego delegation the little army was split—ten speakers going to Phoenix, Arizona, and the others remaining here to take care of the local situation.

The members of the party who went to San Diego reached there at 7 A. M., and, despite the early hour, were met by a committee of twenty-five. In their honor the management of the Exposition made entrance free to the public.

Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Robins, and Mrs. Smith held twelve meetings in Los Angeles. Ten were at street corners in the business district, and attracted many factory employes. The other meetings were held at the Occidental College and at the University of Southern California.

The party which left today for Phoenix included Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Mary Antin, Mrs. Alice Snitzer Burke, Miss Frances Keller, and Miss Elizabeth Freeman. Upon their arrival there tomorrow morning they will be met by Dwight B. Heard, head of the Arizona Hughes Alliance. Meetings in Glendale and Tempe, suburbs, and in the city's largest auditorium are planned. The party will be reunited Saturday afternoon in Riverside, Cal.

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WILSON EXHORTS THE FOREIGN BORN

Continued from Page 1.

difficulty in persuading the policemen at the door of the Auditorium, where Mr. Wilson addressed a body of women, that they had a right to go in.

Crowd Seizes Women's Banners.

In general, today's crowds manifested great good nature, but an attempted "silent demonstration" by members of the National Woman's Party in front of the Auditorium developed into an encounter, in which the banners opposing Wilson were torn from the demonstrators and trampled, and the women were roughly handled. President Wilson was seated in an automobile a few hundred feet away when the demonstration started, but passed into the building and was not a witness to the scene that followed.

Shouting "Shame!" "Disgrace!" and "Get the banners!" a crowd of several hundred, sprinkled with women, charged on the banner holders. Umbrellas and canes were used in the destruction of the placards. Many of the women were knocked down, and nearly all were roughly handled, especially those who strove to retain their banners. "Wilson is against women," and "Wilson prevented the passage of suffrage amendment" were among the mottoes displayed by the women.

The excitement continued until all the banners had been seized. With dishevelled hair and soiled and torn clothing, the women marched back to their headquarters under police guard.

Charges that the police sympathized with the rioters and failed to protect the demonstrators were made by Mrs. Josephine Pearce and Mrs. E. L. Matlice, officials of the local women's Republican clubs.

"There were all kinds of policemen standing about merely looking on, not moving a hand," said Mrs. Pearce. "Some of them didn't seem to want to help us. I saw policemen deliberately stand nearby and laugh at us while we were being beaten and the banners torn from our hands.

"We were merely standing quietly, holding our banners and not harming any one. Suddenly there was a regular riot. They grabbed our banners, trampled on them, and knocked us down. It was terrible."

Members of the Congressional Union compared the scene at the demonstration with the suffrage parade in Washington the day before President Wilson was inaugurated.

"The disgraceful attack upon the suffrage demonstration is similar to the attack by mobs upon the great suffrage parade. Mr. Wilson is unfortunate that he runs the risk of going out of office, to the same tune by which he entered," said Mrs. A. R. Gavin, Minnesota State Chairman of the Congressional Union.

Miss Alice Paul, National Chairman of the Congressional Union, characterized it as an attack by Democrats.

"The violent attack by Democrats upon the demonstration shows the seriousness with which they take our campaign," she said. "Evidently they feel keenly the weakness of President Wilson's suffrage position when they resort to such violence to prevent the hostility to national woman suffrage being revealed to the people of Chicago."

The President received an ovation at the Auditorium, where he spoke before an audience of non-partisan women. Mrs. George Bass, head of the Women's Bureau of the Western Democratic Headquarters, presided at the meeting, while Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, former Superintendent of Schools, whose opposition in the Democratic camp here, introduced the President. She was cheered for two minutes when she referred to Mr. Wilson as the man who "has kept the country honorably out of war," and the cheering was repeated as she said that he had stood firmly for the protection of the children of the poor. Applause for the President lasted several minutes when he arose. When it died down one of the few men in the audience shouted, "We want you, Uncle Woody, we want you!" and the applause sprang up afresh.

The President drew a big burst of applause when he spoke to the audience as "fellow-citizens." The theme of his speech was the proper co-operation between the different elements of society to obtain unity in the nation as a whole and place America in her rightful position in the world at large. In developing the subject he drew much applause from the women present by defining woman's part in the new order of things as "supplying the element of mediation—of drawing the conflicting elements in society together."

Society's New Problems.

In his address before the Women's League the President said in part:

"There never was a time when it was more necessary for the nations of the world to exercise self-possession, to acquire self-knowledge, to determine their direction and purpose, and to relate themselves to the general work of establishing justice among mankind. I think that every one of us as Americans would be ashamed if America did not know exactly what she was about and by what means and instrumentalities she is going to act. I therefore thought that you would indulge me this afternoon if I tried to point out what seemed to me the leading peculiarities of the task that lies before me.

"You can best illustrate it by the relations between employers and employes. Justice can no longer be cold. It is beginning to have warmth and sympathy and emotion in it. And all the problems of society are changing under our very eyes, and there is coming the time, unless I am very much mistaken, when this same quality of sympathy and mercy will come into the hitherto cold and untouched field, when nations shall agree with nations that the rights of humanity are greater than the rights of sovereignty.

"Therefore, modern society has a new set of problems to meet. It has to say, if the employer will not voluntarily establish the proper conditions of labor, the law must oblige him to establish the proper conditions of labor. If he will not voluntarily be human and fair, he must be obliged to be human and fair."

The President made complimentary references to a manufacturing company which recently voluntarily established an eight-hour day without reducing pay, and continued:

"The spirit of the thing is even better than the thing itself. It is the recognition of their partnership as human spirits with the men who are doing their work.

"I am happy to say that I am not singular and isolated in this, because all over the United States men have begun to have that sort of enlightened humanitarianism which ought to have been obvious from the first, that if you treat a man like a human he will work for you with a heart as well as a hand.

"There are several things which are necessary in such a society, and we ought to set all our thoughts and all our energies to accomplish these necessary things. The first thing is that the several elements of society should understand one another.

"I have said before, and I say it again, that one of the things that most deeply distressed me in the recent conference of the heads of the railways and their employes was to find that there was a profound mutual misunderstanding, distrust, and hostility.

"It ought not to be so. Something is wrong when the men who are working together at the same thing do not trust one another, and that wrong thing rests, I am profoundly convinced, upon ignorance. It rests upon not associating with each other in the kind of conference which will enable them to understand one another.

Definition of Politics.

"Politics, my friends, consists of something that you can almost express in the formula, 'get together.' Try to understand what the common task is, and all take part in it, in the same spirit, because politics is nothing but a systematic attempt to keep the law adjusted to the real facts, keep the law behind the real handsome, helpful, constructive forces of society, and you cannot do that unless you understand society. You cannot understand society unless you understand the component parts, so that after all the formula 'get together' lies at the base of it all, and the first step is for the elements of society to understand one another. But that is not all that is necessary.

"The next thing is that the elements of society should understand their common relationship to the society of which they constitute a part. When I see some gentlemen running amuck I am perfectly aware that they do not see that they are destroying the delicate fibre of the very thing upon which their business depends, namely, the social structure itself, and that by running recklessly against the interests of other people they are really checking the enterprise which they think they are promoting.

"If you are wrong you will get it knocked out of you, and if you are right you will help knock it out of other people.

"What difference does it make that you think a thing as a Republican, if it is wrong? What difference does it make if you think a thing as a Democrat, if it is not true? Your being a Republican or a Democrat does not make it true. And what difference does it make party make, or a party's interest make as compared with the interests of the nation itself?

New Tasks for Women.

"Now, it occurred to me that you would permit me to suggest what the particular function of women is in this new age. Men have tried their hand at it, and in the opinion of a great many of you have made a mess of it. And it must be obvious, if what I have already said is true, that the functions that have to be determined by those who lead opinion have taken on an entirely new character.

"The whole spirit of the law has been to give leave to the strong, to give opportunity to those who could dominate, but it seems to me that the function of society now has another element in it, and I believe that it is the element which women are going to supply. It is the element of mediation, of comprehending and drawing all the elements together. It is the power of sympathy, as contrasted with the power of contention.

"Life is bitter only when it is lonely. Life is bitter only when there does not seem to be any force fighting with you except the pitiful little force that is within yourself, and if we are going to rally the forces of society, the great sympathetic, irresistible masses of women are going to play a most distinguished and leading part. And it will be so much more interesting than contest. It is much more interesting to help a man than to hit him.

"I take leave to say that some of the difficulties of our foreign relationships in the last two years have been due to the fact that it was not comprehensible to some foreign statesmen that the United States was really disinterested.

"They had never heard of such a thing. And in proportion as the United States demonstrates to the world that its influence in the family of nations is disinterested, it will have that part of power which does not come from arms, but from the great invisible forces which well up in the human heart.

"When the nations of the world come to love America they will obey and follow America.

"Slowly we are setting the stage; slowly we are marshalling the forces; slowly we are growing together. Then in some happy day America will see clearly, as she saw at first, that vision of justice and freedom and righteousness which gave her birth and distinction at the first."

President Wilson's first speech of the day was delivered before 300 newspaper men at a luncheon at the Press Club, where he said that nothing could stop progressivism because it was the "inevitable process of life," and pleaded for clear thinking. He asserted that "light," and not "heat," was the great thing needed for the new national development. The President was introduced by H. F. Miller, President of the club, and received a warm welcome.

"The world at large," the President said at one point, "is now beating its head against a dam, and when the dam breaks it will take engineers worth something to build the channels that will confine it."

In his speech before the Press Club, President Wilson said in part:

"I enjoy these runs away from home to meet non-partisan bodies of men, because I regard a campaign as a great interruption to the rational consideration of public questions. I think we have a very bad American habit of changing our point of view for a few months during the time when we are determining the character and personnel of our Government.

"One of the things that has struck me recently is that so many men have said to me, when I have asked: 'What is all this about?' that they want to stop all this 'progressive business.' The thing has amazed me because what they call this 'progressive business' is the inevitable process of life; it is a process of adjustment; things will not stand still, and if things will not stand still, laws cannot stand still.

"Therefore it seems to me that, no matter how we are going to vote on Nov. 7, we ought to make up our minds to this one fact: That what we call progressive action, not only in America, but in the world, has come to stay.

President Calls for Light.

"If you want to get your neck broken, try to stop it. The word that we want to dwell upon in our thoughts is the word light. Contribute light to this thing. Put light upon it. Whenever it is deserving of criticism, criticise it, not in order to stop it, but in order to better it.

"That is the object of the Tariff Commission which has been created, to throw light upon what everybody has been confident he knew all about, and very few people have known anything about at all. My interest in promoting the Tariff Commission was that I wanted to find a body of men who would look at this thing without caring which way the facts cut. I want to find men who will make a scientific inquiry as to the facts, and make an absolutely fearless and frank report, and then let us go on those facts and not on our preposessions.

"That is the object of the Federal Trade Commission, too. You know, the lawyers had the business men very badly scared about the anti-trust laws, chiefly because they had an unpleasant way of keeping the business men guessing. Just as a distinguished predecessor of mine in the Presidential office used to decline to tell Congressmen whether he would veto or sign a particular proposal in Congress, 'Send it to me and see,' he would always say:

"We are interested in something that we are just doing, to which you gentlemen of the press do not seem to have paid much attention. You are singularly inattentive sometimes. I mean in the appointment of those seven men whom I selected the other day to be associated with the National Council of Defense. They are the nerves by which the Government is to reach the professions and industries which they represent, and learn how the duty of supplying the Government in case of necessity can be best distributed among them so as to bring all resources to the assistance of the nation.

"I predict that this is the beginning of a renaissance in this country of the sense of patriotic responsibility and patriotic intimacy of relationship. I believe it is going to lead to a kind of co-operation and a kind of development and kind of enterprise in times of peace which we have never known before."

Visits Democratic Headquarters.

Between his speech to the women and his night address the President went to the Western Democratic Campaign Headquarters. Senator Walsh and Senator Saulsbury showed him how the campaign was being carried on, and then the President and Mrs. Wilson stood for half an hour shaking hands with all the headquarters workers, including the stenographers and mailing clerks. Afterward the President had a brief conference with Senator Walsh and was told that a decided swing had set in in the West for the Democratic ticket.

In his speech to the New Citizens' Alliance tonight the President said:

"I come here tonight to address those who have finally sworn allegiance to the United States, but I realize that I cannot do so without speaking to my own conscience and to the conscience of the other people of the nation.

He then pointed out that the new citizens had chosen their new allegiance.

"Within the last few months," he added, "some distinctions have been drawn. A man or a woman who becomes a citizen of the United States is not expected to give up his or her love for the country of their birth. But people who come to this country are expected to put their new allegiance above every other allegiance. It puts an obligation on them.

"The future of this nation depends upon the self-control and loyalty of its citizens. Only by conscience and by loyalty felt in every throb of the heart can you become true citizens. A free, self-governing people is a people which does not need to be watched.

"It is necessary that new citizens who come to this country should not live by themselves. That is importing the old country here.

"The strength of a nation does not rest so much in its thinking as in its feeling. Outside the heart there is no life. You must see to it that you do not hold aloof.

"You must remember that the United States has a great part to play in the world. Can you imagine a nation more fitted to play a great part? A nation made up out of the world should understand the world."

In concluding the President said:

"I love to think that in the days to come America may interpret the thought of the world. I like to think that the only things that disturb America are not things which interfere with her ambitions, but with her sympathies.

"I like to think that when it comes to the settlement of the present war we shall be able to assist in interpreting the needs of the future."

The President added he did not mean that the United States should have any part in determining the terms of settlement. He spoke of the fact that many Americans were drawn from Germany, Ireland, England, France, Italy, Spain, and other nations.

"Let us never allow ourselves to do things against our ideals," he continued. "Let us never allow ourselves to want a single foot of foreign territory. Let us stand by the little nations that need to be stood by. Let us show that we are not interested in the geography of politics. Let us show that we want no boundaries to the rights of mankind.

"I believe in you as I would have you believe in America. I have not come here to read you a lesson, but merely to bid you welcome to a great partnership."

Indiana Towns Cordial.

As his train passed through Indiana this morning, on its way to Chicago, in spite of threatening skies and in many places actual drizzling rain, big crowds came to the stations to greet Mr. Wilson. His reception in Indiana was as enthusiastic as that he received in passing through New York yesterday. South Bend, Gary, Elkhart, Laporte, Kilgonier, Goshen, and Kendallville turned out en masse at the stations that numbered thousands. The President confined himself to shaking hands everywhere except at Elkhart, where he said in response to cries for a speech:

"I have forgotten how to make campaign speeches. The record is all made up and all you have to do now is say what you think of it. If I made a speech I would have to tell you what I think of myself, and that I cannot do. It is very delightful to have such cordial receptions as you give me today, and as I have been going all along the road, it makes me feel very close to the folks that I have been trying to work for that they should come out with such cordiality and I thank you for it from the bottom of my heart."

The President's party arranged to leave here at 11:45 o'clock tonight and return directly to Shadow Lawn.

ROOSEVELT IN A STORM.

Talks from Train as Snow Falls in Kansas.

EMPORIA, Kan., Oct. 19.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, speaking in a driving snowstorm here tonight, told a large crowd that "Kansas, of all States, should resent that phrase, 'He kept us out of war.'" Colonel Roosevelt devoted his brief talk from the rear platform of his car to an attack on the foreign policy of President Wilson.

"If Abraham Lincoln had kept us out of war there would have been no free State of Kansas," Colonel Roosevelt asserted. "If our forefathers had believed in 'safety first' there would be no United States today. The phrase is nauseating to a patriot acquainted with the history of our country."

Colonel Roosevelt referred to Captain Boyd and Lieutenant Adair, killed at Carrizal, and declared that five years ago he would have believed that Americans would sit still when soldiers, acting under orders of the President, were killed.

"The nation that is too proud to fight for justice," he said, "will not get justice from nations that are not too proud to fight."

"I can't conceive," he said, "of the retaining in power of an Administration too proud to fight. I am pleading with you for America, for an America of the future that you and I can be proud of as we have been in the past, that will not be a hiss and by-word among the nations of the earth."

Mr. Roosevelt tonight continued his journey into the Southwest to speak at Albuquerque, N. M., and Phoenix, Ariz., in the interest of the Republican ticket.

GREEK COLONEL KILLED.

Former Aid de Camp to King Shocked to Death on Staten Island.

J. Frangoudis, a guest at the Hotel McAlpin, where it was said that he was a colonel in the Greek Army and former aide de camp to King Constantine, was killed at Arrochan, near South Beach, Staten Island, early today by a live electric wire.

He was crossing Tompkins Avenue with a friend, returning to Manhattan, when both stumbled over a fallen wire. Frangoudis became tangled in a coil and was electrocuted before the friend could free him.

At the Hotel McAlpin it was said that the Colonel had been in this country several months.

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Clothes of English Cut

The clothes requirements of young men are seasonably met in this separate department for Young Men.

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Full assortment of haberdashery and shoes to meet the varied demands of Autumn activities.

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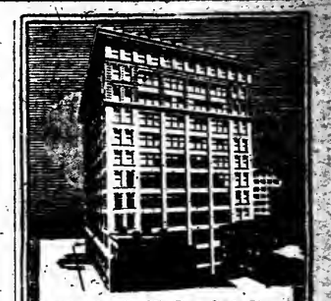

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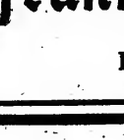

THE WIT who advised: "Buy luxuries first—necessities you'll have to have anyway," did not know that here you can merge luxury and necessity in one purchase. You find here all the furnishing necessities with all the refinements expected by the man who indulges in the necessary luxury of self-respect.

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Just received "Carmoor" English linen collars in 9 "eleventh hour" shapes.

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Specimens of Shirt values:

Striped Madras	1.50 & 1.75
Japanese Crepe	2.00
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Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Sweaters, "Carmoor" and "Field Club" Jackets, Mufflers, Pajamas, Dressing Gowns, House Coats, Bath Robes.

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War pictures in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial; best illustrated paper in the United States. 10 cents; $5 a year; sold everywhere. Ten numbers, bound in cloth, $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

GIVES 20 REASONS IN OPPOSING WILSON

Prof. Mather of Princeton Replies to Yale Professor's Plea for the President.

WRITES AS A DEMOCRAT

Declares He Regrets Bitterly Having Voted for Wilson Four Years Ago.

Dr. Frank Jewett Mather, Jr., Marquand Professor of Art and Archaeology at Princeton University, has written an essay titled "Twenty Reasons for Voting Against Wilson," which the National Hughes Alliance distributed last night as a response to "Ten Reasons Why I Shall Vote for Wilson," by Professor Irving Fisher of Yale.

"Four years ago I voted for Mr. Wilson," Professor Mather stated. "In my limited civic life there is no act I regret so bitterly. Although I am a Democrat, I shall, as the most direct way of opposing Mr. Wilson's re-election, vote for Mr. Hughes."

As his first reason, Professor Mather said that President Wilson acquiesced in legislation exempting labor unions and agricultural societies from Federal prosecution under the law of conspiracy. This, he said, undemocratically exempted favored classes from the equal pressure of the law.

In his next seven reasons he attacked Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy. He said the President "rashly" occupied Vera Cruz and that this resulted in a humiliating withdrawal, while his orders to the American marines not to shoot until fired upon by the Mexicans sacrificed many of their lives "to maintain his fiction of a peaceful coercion."

By Mr. Wilson's "vacillating and aimless policy in Mexico," he stated as the eighth reason, "he has seriously impaired the leadership and initiative in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere which this country has traditionally exercised under the Monroe Doctrine, and has run up an account which will cause us serious trouble with European nations after the great war."

Professor Mather stated that the President had "played fast and loose with the civil service" for partisan advantage, and that when the European war brought this nation to consciousness of the need of military preparation he first met the movement with ridicule. "Later," he said, "when the movement was too strong to be safely scouted, he espoused it insincerely."

The Adamson eight-hour law Professor Mather characterized as "infamous," and said that the President yielded to coercion under the lash of the railroad unions and made Congress share in the shame of his own surrender. He attacked the President's advisers, and attacked him for seeking a second nomination, and said he had generally shown a narrow-minded hostility to great business with the exception of large interests among the Democrats of the South.

RAIN DAMPS CURB BETTING.

Presidential Odds Unchanged—$700 to $1,000 That Seabury Wins.

The driving rain checked operations on the Curb yesterday, and little was heard about election wagers. Betting commissioners reported that the odds were unchanged. Hughes supporters were asking 10 to 8, with their candidate on the long end, while Wilson men sought 10 to 7.

A bet of $700 against $1,000 that Seabury would be elected Governor was recorded in Broad Street, but no sizable wager on the Presidency was made public. It was estimated that commissioners were holding between $10,000 and $15,000 waiting for the odds to come out of their deadlock.

Child Helpers Incorporated.

The Free Synagogue Child Adoption Committee, Inc., was organized yesterday with the approval of Supreme Court Justice Pendleton. The purpose is "to board out homeless and abandoned children under nursing supervision in properly investigated homes preliminary to adoption, and so likewise to place out by adoption or indenture homelers and abandoned children in free family homes." The incorporators are Louise M. Wise, David J. Gallert, Carrie O. Frankenberg, and Francis Webb Freed.

L. F. Loree to Address Merchants.

Speakers at the October luncheon of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association today on the subject, "America's Opportunities as a Creditor Nation," will include L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad; L. D. Woodworth, President of the State Real Estate Association, and Walter Lindner, counsel of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

HUGHES EXPLAINS ABOUT LUSITANIA

Continued from Page 1.

ly. It had made its reputation. As a result, we have destruction of American lives and property and interferences with American commerce which could have been prevented. The Executive has many resources at his command, and he can protect our known rights without war.

Answers Secretary McAdoo.

"Recently we have had illuminating utterances from two of the most important spokesmen of the Administration—two Cabinet ministers. The Secretary of the Treasury finds fault with my answer to the question put to me the other night at Louisville about the sinking of the Lusitania. He says that I did not say what I would have done after the sinking.

"You may recall that I stated specifically the position I would have taken in advance, and the notice I would have given of the action I should take; and I added that, with this position unequivocally stated in advance, and backed by a convincing administrative record, the ship would not have been sunk.

"Now rises the Secretary of the Treasury to complain that this was not a statement of what I would have done had, nevertheless, the sinking occurred. But I was under the impression that, when I said what I would have stated in advance as to what I would do, every one would know that I stated what in fact I would have done in the described event.

"The Secretary's remark shows in an illuminating way this Administration's conception of the value of words. It apparently seems impossible to this Administration that one can mean what he says. That is its difficulty. With it a threat of action does not seem to mean anything but words. My position is somewhat different. I mean what I say, and, because this would have been well known and we should already have had a reputation for firm and correct policies, I repeat that the Lusitania would not have been sunk.

Quotes Baker and Lansing.

"But the most remarkable exhibition of the spirit of the Administration is the recent statement of the Secretary of War. He is reported to have said—and I do not understand that he has denied the statement, as reported: 'I know that the Mexicans do not respect American life and property. I know that they do not pay their debts; that they are ragamuffins; that they desecrate church property; that their money is no good, and that they are generally worthless. But people never respect these things in revolutions. We do not respect them in our civil war. Washington's soldiers in the march of Valley Forge stole everything they could lay their hands on; took the silver vessels out of the churches and sold them to buy drink. They drove ministers out of the churches. Their money was worthless, and they were just as bad characters as Mexicans.'

"Now let me read a part of the Secretary of State's description in June last of the atrocities in Mexico:

"'For three years the Mexican Republic has been torn with civil strife; the lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed; vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed or rendered non-productive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will through the territory contiguous to the United States, and to seize, without punishment or without effective attempt at punishment, the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of the United States who ventured to remain in Mexican territory or to return there to protect their interests have been taken, and in some cases barbarously taken, and the murderers have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice.

"'It would be tedious to recount instance after instance, outrage after outrage, atrocity after atrocity, to illustrate the true nature and extent of the widespread condition of lawlessness and violence which have prevailed. Not only were these murderers characterized by ruthless brutality, but uncivilized acts of mutilation were perpetrated.

"'Meanwhile a party of unfortunate Americans started by train from Chihuahua to visit the Cusi mines, after having received assurances from the Carranzista authorities in the State of Chihuahua that the country was safe, and that a guard on the train was not necessary. The Americans had passports, or safe conducts, issued by authorities of the de facto Government. Jan. 10 the train was stopped by Villa bandits and eighteen of the American party were stripped of their clothing and shot in cold blood, in what is known as "The Santa Ysabel massacre."

"'Within a month after this barbarous slaughter of inoffensive Americans it was notorious that Villa was operating within twenty miles of Cusihuiriachic, and publicly stated that his purpose was to destroy American lives and property. Villa's unhindered activities culminated in an unprovoked and cold-blooded attack upon American soldiers and citizens in the town of Columbus on the night of March 9, the details of which do not need repetition here in order to refresh your memory with the heinousness of the crime.'

"An Administration imbued with the spirit of true Americanism would be incapable of the statement attributed to the Secretary of War. It must bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every American that apologies for the deplorable record in Mexico should be made after this fashion.

"We want peace; we want an enduring peace. We cannot have peace if we have a decadence of American spirit. We need an Administration that is not comparing those who won and preserved our liberties to murderers and bandits. We want an Administration which will preserve the honor of the American name."

A Few Cheers for Wilson.

Mr. Hughes found a large crowd at the station when he arrived here at 8 o'clock. There were a few cheers for Wilson along the route to the Hippodrome, but not enough to be termed a demonstration. It had been reported that there was much sentiment here for the President among the labor union men and that Ohio might afford a surprise by going Democratic on election day.

For the first time since he started on the long Western swing on Aug. 5 the campaign of Mr. Hughes was today hampered by stormy weather. It didn't rain very hard at any time, and big crowds turned out. The chief effect was that Dr. J. B. Alexander, Jr., who is watching the candidate's voice, refused to let him address a crowd of 8,000 in front of the schoolhouse at Flint, Mich. Mr. Hughes spoke in a hall instead, and asked all who were able to get in to express his deep regret to the others. The nominee continued his attack on the Adamson law and on the charge that a vote for him meant a vote for war.

Mr. Hughes also spoke at Bay City and Saginaw in Michigan. At Bay City he made this attack on the Administration's attitude toward business:

"The attitude of our opponents with respect to fundamental considerations of business was shown in their utterly gratuitous assault upon the sugar industry. It was an insincere assault. Even those who are in the inner councils of the Administration, I understand, protested against that assault. Facts were submitted which would show the fallacy of the procedure which was resorted to; I mean to say the fallacy which underlay the procedure which was resorted to. Nevertheless, they went ahead. It is true that later, after a great deal of damage had been apprehended and some serious injury had been done, they had a change; but we want a principle applied which will involve foresight and not merely hindsight. We do not want enterprise checked and retarded and conditions of apprehension and misgiving to arise when by an intelligent prosecution of a sound policy we can build up enterprise and go ahead and provide for prosperity of our people."

Mr. Hughes left Youngstown at 11 o'clock tonight. He will arrive in New York at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Helps to Relieve stomach troubles

Drink Man-a-cea Water with your meals to help relieve indigestion, dyspepsia and distress after eating. Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

SIX FLEE SING SING; ONE SHOT, MAY DIE

Continued from Page 1.

the car, as though they were commiserating each other over their inability to make it run.

No one had seen the four men leave the tool chest, and the guards had no way to determine whether these fugitives left the car where it was found or had been dropped off by Curtis and his companion at some other point on the journey from the prison. Nevertheless, they sped over the roads to the north, south, and east, the river checking them on the west, and late tonight they had not returned, but by telephone had reported to Mr. Derrick their failure to get trace of the men.

The acting Warden was summoned from New York by Principal Keeper Dorner, and he reached the prison at 2:30 o'clock. He summoned the Executive Committee of the Mutual Welfare League and told them that he held them directly responsible for the escape, since their organization had undertaken to police the prison. The committeemen denied any previous knowledge of the escape and could do no more than promise a rigid investigation within their own circle.

Knew Only That They Were Gone.

Mr. Derrick summoned all the guards and keepers, but when he finally sent his report to State Superintendent James M. Carter it carried little more than the fact that six men had gone with a prison truck. But this much he knew: that the fugitives were desperate men who probably would hesitate at nothing to prevent capture.

Among them was Thomas Hyland, a murderer sentenced for life, but who would have been released in 1934 under the Davis law. Another was Frank Laitz, a "lifer," convicted of murder in the second degree. The others included Alfred Steinauer, in for twenty years as a second offense robber; William Tammany, sentenced to fifteen years for robbery; William Anson, alias Kid McCoy, convicted of carrying concealed weapons and due to get out in 1919, and Maurice Curtis, convicted of carrying burglar tools and sentenced in 1908 to serve ten years.

Whether Curtis and Anson conceived the escape prison officials cannot surmise, but they are sure that they played the chief roles, for Curtis was recognized by Hiland and many persons in the streets here observed that the "guard" had gray hair. Anson, alone of the fugitives, had such hair.

ALBANY, Oct. 19. — Superintendent Carter received a report of the escapes and issued this statement today:

"The Superintendent naturally regrets the escapes at this time, because it must of necessity cast discredit upon the prevailing system of government at Sing Sing. If escapes continue and the freedom and privileges enjoyed by the inmates at Sing Sing are not workable, different policies, principles, and discipline must prevail.

"The officer in charge of the gate at which the men were allowed to pass has been suspended. The Superintendent has delegated a representative from the department to investigate the escape."

BUSINESS SHOW--

F.W.Ellsworth, Secretary Guaranty Trust Co. of New York Says:-

"The Annual Business Show offers an unusually good opportunity for investigating methods, systems and devices for improving the efficiency of office operation.

Ideas gained at the

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have enabled us to effect savings in many of our departments."

If a visit to the Business Show has enabled Mr. Ellsworth to effect savings in many of the departments of the Guaranty Trust Company, is it not logical that *you* can do the same?

Is it not worth at least an hour's time to find out?

Today is Executives' Day

Today—from the hours of 1 to 6 P.M.—the audience at the Business Show will be made up of business executives — men like yourself — Presidents, General Managers, Comptrollers, Purchasing Agents, Department Managers, etc.

The best informed experts of the various companies exhibiting will be in attendance this afternoon ready to demonstrate the time, temper and money saving devices now on exhibit.

It will PAY YOU in dollars and cents to go to the Business Show *today*.

69th REGIMENT ARMORY
Lexington Ave. at 25TH ST.
October 16th. to 21st. inclusive
1 P.M. to 10 P.M. DAILY

The New Model
WALES VISIBLE
MULTIPLE COUNTER
Duplex Subtracting
Book-keeping Machine

is not displayed at the Office Appliance Show, but we are demonstrating it at our offices in the Woolworth Building. You should see this wonderful new model. We will be pleased to have you call at our offices for a demonstration.

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London Overcoats for Boys
9 to 18 years
New English Guard Model of superior quality English Coatings; plaid worsted linings.
19.75 and 22.50

London Overcoats for Boys
4 to 10 years
New English Military Box Model of superior quality English Coatings, plaid worsted linings.
12.50 and 14.50

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Boys' Winter Overcoats
Slip-on and Double Breasted Models
Sizes 9 to 18 years
Overcoatings in plain or fancy weaves, Grey, Brown and Heather mixtures, also Navy Blue, worsted linings.
Special 12.75

Small Boys' Overcoats
Double Breasted, Box and Belted Models
Sizes 2 to 10 years
Of Imported Tweeds, Velours and Chinchilla, in double breasted, box or belted models, worsted linings.
Special 9.75

Boys' Winter Shoes
School and Dress Shoes
Sizes 10 to 13½. *Sizes 1 to 6*
Of dull gun metal calf, orthopedic last, low heel, viscolized waterproof sole. Also dull calfskin shoes for street and dress wear, round toe, English last.
Special 3.00

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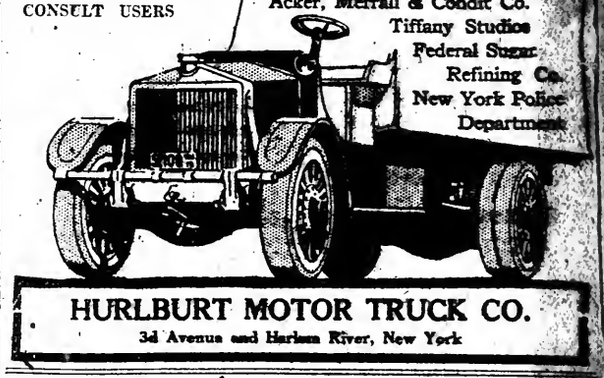

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DELETE MAGAZINE STORY.

Monk's Russian Article Cut from the Metropolitan at Press Time.

If you will take the current issue of The Metropolitan Magazine and hold the cover up to the light, you will discover, under a broad, black band curving through a purple background, the following words:

Beginning
Illodor's
Revelation of
RASPUTIN—the
Sacred Devil
of Russia.

The words are invisible save when held up to the light, and were discovered by chance by persons who had been attracted by the striking decoration on the cover. A drawing of a woman, clad in a colorful Russian costume and sitting at the feet of a dark-robed, sombre-visaged man, takes up the centre of the page. The caption, "The Biggest Magazine Story of the Year," in white lettering, appears as the name of the magazine.

An explanation was obtained last night from Carl Hovey, managing editor. He said that "Illodor's Revelations of Rasputin, the Sacred Devil," was a sensational article of Russian court life, prepared from data furnished by Illodor, a monk, who was a former disciple of Rasputin, another monk, who has risen to great power in the Czar's household.

In the words of an advertisement printed recently in the magazine, the article was to be "an astounding, almost unbelievable story" of the Russian Court today.

"It was decided to withhold the story for the time being because certain documents to support it were not at hand," said Mr. Hovey. "We have merely postponed publication until the necessary documents have arrived."

Mr. Hovey denied the suggestion of a pro-German publication that pressure by the Russian Government had caused the magazine to decide not to print the article.

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NEW WINTER FASHIONS

Fashionable SUITS and COATS made by custom tailors.
DRESSES that reflect the latest Parisian ideas, also our exclusive originations.

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Sizes 14 to 20 years

Broadcloth Suits,	24.50 to 195.00
Wool Velour Suits,	29.50 to 245.00
Bolivia Cloth Suits,	69.50 to 185.00
Velvet Suits,	39.50 to 195.00
Checked Cloth Suits,	24.50 to 69.50

Misses' Coat Shop
Sizes 14 to 20 years

Wool Velour Coats,	19.75 to 135.00
Bolivia Cloth Coats,	39.50 to 79.50
Broadcloth Coats,	29.50 to 175.00
Tweed Mixture Coats,	18.50 to 45.00
Velvet or Plush Coats,	39.50 to 215.00

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Tailored Suits
To be worn with own furs
New models without fur trimming, of wool velour or broadcloth in green, brown, burgundy, mahogany, navy or black, also wool velour checks. 14 to 20 yrs. *Special* 39.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits
Trimmed with Various Fashionable Furs
Of duvet de laine, wool velour, broadcloth, or velveteen, in mahogany, gold, tile, burgundy, navy, green, brown or black. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 59.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits
Seal, Raccoon, Beaver or Mole Furs
Of wool velour or broadcloth, in mahogany, burgundy, green, brown, castor, gold, navy or black, also wool velour Callot checks. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 39.50

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Bolivia Cloth Coats
Collar and cuffs of Lapin fur.
New belted model with raglan shoulders, in green, brown, burgundy, taupe or navy, silk lined throughout and interlined. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 39.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats
Mole, seal, raccoon or skunk opossum furs.
Of wool velour, Bolivia cloth or broadcloth in burgundy, mahogany, brown, green, navy, damson or black; silk lined. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 59.50

Girls' and Juniors' Coats
Collar of natural raccoon fur.
Russian belted model of zibeline in green, brown or navy; large collar of natural raccoon fur; lined and interlined. 8 to 17 years. *Special* 18.50

Misses' Dress Shop
Sizes 14 to 20 years

Serge or Jersey Dresses, New straight line models.	14.50 to 59.50
Silk or Velvet Dresses, Embroidered or beaded.	18.50 to 98.50
Misses' Evening Dresses, Of satin, taffeta or silk nets.	18.50 to 125.00

Girls' and Juniors' Dress Shop
Sizes 6 to 17 years

Girls' Wool Dresses, Sizes 6 to 12 years.	4.95 to 19.75
Girls' Wool or Silk Dresses, Sizes 12 to 16 years.	14.50 to 39.50
Juniors' Wool or Silk Dresses, Sizes 13 to 17 years.	9.75 to 39.50

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Serge Dresses
Emb'd in contrasting color worsted.
New straight line model, of navy serge with self color satin sleeves; white broadcloth over collar and cuffs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 16.50

Misses' Afternoon Dresses
Of satin with Georgette or velvet.
Satin combined with Georgette or velvet in French blue, burgundy, navy, brown or black; emb'd with silk or beads. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Girls' Corduroy Dresses
With detachable white guimpe.
Straight line belted model of green, navy or brown corduroy velvet; detachable white dimity guimpe with Irish lace. 6 to 12 years. *Special* 9.75

Girls' Wool Challie Dresses
Hand smocked or trimmed models.
Of French wool challie with rose, blue or green two tone stripes; hand smocked or trimmed with velvet ribbon. 12 to 16 years. *Special* 11.75

HIGGINS & SEITER INC
FOUNDED 1887
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9-11 EAST 37TH STREET

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF SILVER MOUNTED CHINA AND CRYSTAL

TEA, COFFEE AND BREAKFAST SETS

HIGHBALL AND COCKTAIL SETS

PLATES AND GLASSES

Andrew Alexander
548 Fifth Avenue
At 45th Street

Young Women's Sizes, 2½ to 6. Black Calf or Patent Leather, $4

SOME of our customers learned to walk in Alexander shoes over fifty years ago. This unusual evidence of satisfactory service long rendered, is mentioned because it means we have the experience that counts so much with children's shoes. Sound orthopedic designs and intelligent fitting can be confidently looked for here.

Downtown Store
Sixth Ave. at 19th Street

CIVIL SERVICE.

WANTED
Actuarial Clerk
SALARY $1,200 TO $1,800.
Applications received at Room 1,400 Municipal Building to November 3rd at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 3; Mathematics, 2; Duties, 5. Requirements: at least one year's experience in actuarial department of a life insurance company or similar institution. Must be thoroughly acquainted with mathematics as applied to actuarial work, knowledge of actuarial terms; able to read actuarial symbols and formulas. Minimum age, 18 years. For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," published daily, or apply to
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

In the four years ended Sept. 30, 1916, the gain in circulation of the New York morning newspapers was 210,885 copies. The gain in the daily average net paid circulation of The New York Times during the same period was 131,125 copies—more than 62% of the entire gain reported by all New York morning newspapers.—Advt.

SEABURY INVADES FOES' STRONGHOLD

Campaigns Among Farmers in Strong Republican Counties of Lewis and Jefferson.

FOR BETTER MARKET LAWS

Says Whitman Has Only Made 'Ambiguous Promises' to Them—McCombs Opens His Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Campaigning through the Republican counties of Lewis and Jefferson, where Democratic candidates for Governor are curiosities, Samuel Seabury talked today to audiences of farmers on foods and markets legislation. He asserted that all Governor Whitman had done for the farmers was to use "ambiguous expressions of sympathy, which really mean nothing," and declared that he would do all in his power to create agencies "to help the farmers get their products to profitable markets, and at the same time enable the consumer to get the necessities of life at fair prices."

Ex-Judge Seabury tonight spoke to 3,000 persons in a theatre here and continued his attack upon Governor Whitman for the expenses of his administration. William F. McCombs, candidate for United States Senator, who has been ill, joined Mr. Seabury here tonight and opened his campaign.

From his manager's standpoint Mr. Seabury's tour today was encouraging. A rainy morning made it necessary to hold meetings in a day coach on the campaign train. All the meetings were attended by good-sized crowds, mostly Republicans, it was said, and more than one man shook hands with Mr. Seabury after his speech, and said, "I'm a Republican, but I'm going to vote for you."

"That's as good as two votes," was Mr. Seabury's comment.

According to Democratic leaders, no Democratic Gubernatorial candidate had made the trip through the two counties for years. The crowds received Mr. Seabury cordially everywhere, and listened to him without interruption. They were plainly interested and at several of the stops the hearers' attitude changed from skepticism to enthusastic sympathy. The Wilson strength also was apparent everywhere. The day speeches were at Remsen, Boonville, Lyons Falls, Lowville, Castorland, Carthage, Greatbend, Felts Mills, and Black River.

For Extension of Department.

Declaring his sympathy with organization and co-operation among the farmers, Mr. Seabury said that much could be accomplished by an extension of the powers of the Department of Foods and Markets for the economical distribution of farm products.

"Intelligent action along these lines will increase production and improve the quality of farm products," he said. "It will secure better prices to the farmer and do much to lower prices to the consumer. The farmer today occupies a peculiar position. He is a consumer as well as a producer. When he buys, he buys at retail prices. When he sells his own product, he sells at wholesale prices. No business man could make a profit in doing business upon this basis.

"I assert that the interests of the farmer and the consumer are closely allied. The closer together the farmer and the consumer can get, the greater profit the farmer will receive and the lower will be the price of the products to the consumer. The whole question of the high cost of living, which has such tragic consequences to the consumers of our large cities, is closely related to the attitude of the State toward the farmer.

"Let me illustrate my meaning by referring to the conditions prevailing in the dairy industry. The farmers in many sections are selling milk at less than the cost of production. The product is being sold to the consumer at very high prices. Agencies and associations of middlemen levy their toll upon both the farmer and the consumer. The condition existing is a sad commentary upon our present-day civilization. It is not right that children on the farm should be underfed because the farmer gets starvation prices for his milk, while the children in the cities are underfed because their parents have to pay exorbitant prices for milk.

New Public Service Board.

"It is properly a function of government to create agencies which will facilitate the farmer in getting his products to profitable markets and at the same time enable the consumer to get the necessities of life at fair prices. A public service commission law that had teeth in it would do much to help the present situation. It should be the function of such a commission to compel public service corporations to provide good service at reasonable cost. At present the products of distant quarters of this country have easier access to our markets than do the products of this State to the markets of nearby cities. Discrimination in favor of products from distant points is a detriment to the flour, grain, hay, and fruit of the farmers of this State.

"The public stand for a constructive program relating to foods and markets which I have already taken seems to have stung the Governor of this State into an expression of sympathy for the condition of the consumer, who now pays so much for what he buys, and the condition of the farmer, who now gets so little for what he sells.

"Whatever Governor Whitman may now say, when he asks the votes of the people of this State, it is apparent that he has taken no action to aid either the farmer or the consumer. Actions speak louder than words, especially ambiguous words."

Speaking on State finances tonight, Mr. Seabury said that Governor Whitman had attempted to shift the responsibility for his "blunders" upon his predecessor.

"The 1915 appropriations were $64,000,000," he said. "Governor Whitman says that but for the deficiencies that existed in the administration of his predecessor they would have been $50,000,000 or less. This statement is incorrect. If we assume it to be correct, why is it that the appropriations for 1916 were $59,000,000? Governor Whitman cannot blame upon his predecessor the increase in appropriations made during his administration.

"Not only was the appropriation for 1916 greater than the appropriation for 1914, but the fiscal year was cut down so that the appropriation for 1916 was made to cover the expenses of only a part of the year. Although the appropriation covered the expenses of Government for only a part of the year, the law permits the Government to include certain revenues that accrue during the period of the whole year, and these revenues are now being collected for the whole year. The effect of this is that the next State administration will be deprived of certain revenues for the months of July, August, and September, 1917, amounting to not less than $4,000,000, while it will be compelled to make appropriations covering the expenses for these months."

Mr. McCombs attacked ex-Justice Hughes.

"I think we have a right as citizens to complain of Mr. Hughes," he said. "He does not tell you what in the trying moments of the last four years he would have done. He is a candidate of mystery. He asks intelligent Americans to vote for uncertainty, to discharge faithful and efficient servants who have protected you."

Asserting that the Republican campaign was a "campaign of repeal," Mr. McCombs mentioned the Federal Reserve act, the Farm Loan act, and the child labor law as constructive Democratic measures which the Republicans could never repeal without arousing popular indignation, although they would like to do so.

Mr. Seabury will make nine speeches tomorrow, ending with a night speech at Utica.

WHITMAN DEFENDS HIS FINANCE RECORD

Challenges Seabury to Say What Budget Item He Would Have Cut—Assails Glynn.

DENIES OSBORNE CHARGE

Says in Binghamton Speech That He Never Dreamed of Reflecting on the Warden.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Governor Whitman today continued his vigorous defense against the assault which his opponent, Judge Seabury, has been making on his administration in Albany. Before about 2,000 persons in this city tonight he asserted that responsibility for the large appropriations which the Republican Legislature under him had made rested on previous Democratic Administrations, and he insistently challenged Judge Seabury to name an item in that bill which he himself would have cut out.

"The Democratic candidate must name the man he would have retained in Albany whom I have removed," said the Governor; "and he must point out one item in the State's expense budget for the past year before he will get an intelligent voter to listen to his charges. So far he has confined himself to general assertions of extravagance and corruption and has not even tried to be specific. I say to you that Mr. Seabury is either misled himself or is deliberately trying to mislead the people of the state."

Amplifying the attack which he made last night on Governor Glynn's finance plan, Governor Whitman asserted that in his efforts to establish a reputation for economy, Glynn deprived the State of funds held necessary by law for its maintenance, and by doing so the Democratic Governor violated his oath of office and should have been impeached.

"The Constitution of the State," said Mr. Whitman, "provides that certain funds shall go into the sinking fund to meet the interest charges on the bonds of the State, and that the bonds themselves may be paid on maturity, and Governor Glynn diverted those funds to meet the current expenses of his administration. He should have been impeached for doing it."

The Governor went on to state that he had a similar opportunity of using surplus moneys of the sinking funds by thus avoiding having to ask for a direct tax, but that this raised in New York City, "the city of his adoption, such a storm of protest, led by the Democratic newspapers, THE NEW YORK TIMES and The New York Tribune." He had not touched this fund, he asserted, and his Attorney General had assured him that to do so would have been a violation of his oath of office.

He asserted that the Democratic administration, preceding his, had cut out of the appropriations for 1914, $219,000, which was needed to pay for the maintenance of the National Guard, and held that by this act, Governor Glynn perjured himself. The Governor said:

"The man who had raised his hand and had sworn to uphold the laws of the State, which provides that the expenses of the active militia, which in the words of the Constitution, constitute the National Guard, cut that out of the appropriation, perjuring himself to save over $200,000 in order that he might tell the people there was no necessity for a direct tax, shouldering it all on the next Governor. If he had been the next Governor, it would have been all right. He would have gotten away with it. If not, so much the better—he was extravagant."

In answer to Thomas Mott Osborne's charges against him, Governor Whitman said that Mr. Osborne was misinformed when he said that the Governor had declared Clinton Prison the best in the State.

"That statement is as absurd and without foundation as are Mr. Osborne's other charges against me," said the Governor. "I have never said anything of the kind. I presume that Mr. Osborne's misinformation grows out of the fact that I have repeatedly stated that the new prison at Great Meadow is the best prison in the State and one of the best in the nation, as it is. I am so deeply concerned in securing for the State a new prison to replace Sing Sing that I have endeavored to intcrest the people of New York in the splendid work which is being done at Great Meadow under the almost ideal condftions under which the prison problem is there being worked out. I have hoped that those interested in prison work and prison reform would be inspired by the accomplishments at this great institution upon which the State has already spent millions. I have never dreamed of reflecting upon Mr. Osborne or upon his work by praising the work of another man. I hope to live to see the time when Sing Sing, Auburn and Clinton prisons are replaced by modern prison plants, which may be even an improvement on Great Meadow."

The Governor and his party left Buffalo this morning and traveled through the counties of Wyoming, Steuben, Cortland, and Broome, speaking at Attica, Warsaw, Castile, Hornell, Addison, Silver Springs, and Cortland, the day's trip ending with a torchlight parade and rally in this city.

The Governor told what his administration had done toward the maintenance of institutions for the care of dependents. Democrats, he said, had attacked him as being extravagant.

"Notwithstanding these attacks," he said, "I went ahead and approved the appropriations. A man of honor must meet his obligations squarely, and so with a State. Governor Glynn had cut the appropriations for hospitals and prisons by hundreds of thousands of dollars, and I had to make up the deficit his action caused."

At Cortland the Governor's train was boarded by State Senator William H. Hill of Binghamton and Harry D. Hinman, who ran against the Governor in the 1914 primaries. Both men brought assurances of the strong sentiment in his favor in this part of the State.

Republican managers have been worried about Broome County ever since H. B. Endicott, 2d, George F. Johnson of Endicott Johnson & Co., shoe manufacturers at Union, declared for President Wilson and recently gave their 11,000 employes an eight-hour day. But leaders here say that the manufacturers' antagonism extends only to the candidacy of Hughes and that Broome County will give Whitman a larger majority than the 3,000 she gave him in 1914.

"I can promise you the whole southern tier of counties," Senator Hill, who is Mr. Johnson's son-in-law, told the Governor yesterday. "You will get a bigger vote than you did two years ago."

Mr. Calder was on the platform with Governor Whitman tonight. He spoke in criticism of the Democratic slogan, "Peace, preparedness, and prosperity."

New Fall Footwear

Lace and Button Models, capably hand made of different leathers, in tan and black,

$12.50 $14.50

Other Styles at $10.00

FRANK BROTHERS
In Our New Building
Fifth Avenue Between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets.

Arnold Constable & Co

Today and Saturday

Men's Days at Arnold's

On Special Sale—3 Groups of

Men's
Fall and Winter Overcoats

All High Class, Finely Tailored Models in the Season's Smartest Overcoat Styles—Suitable for Street, Dress and Motor.

The Savings in This Sale Average 20 to 30 Per Cent.

GROUP I.—Heavy Silk Lined Dress Coats—Dark and medium greys of fine Kerseys.—All are very finely tailored and stylish Chesterfield models. Real Value $35.00 — 26.50

GROUP II.—Winter Weight Kersey Overcoats—Conservative and stylish models. Velvet and self collars.—A coat that is suitable for all occasions. Real Value $28.00 — 22.50

GROUP III.—Medium Weight Overcoats—Mostly cheviots and tweeds of Cravenette fabrics.—Medium and dark mixtures. Real Value $24.00 — 18.50

Also on Special Sale—1200

Men's
New Autumn Silk Ties

Plain Silks—Two-tone Silks—Fancy Silks

Hundreds of the season's very newest silks in a complete array of the most wanted colorings and designs.—Silks are all serviceable and weighty qualities. Shapes are very large at the ends and graduated to tie a perfect knot.

Value $1.00

Sale 60 Cents Price

5th Avenue at 40th Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Importers
"The Paris Shop of America"
Designers

Aside from the extensive display of Fashionable Apparel for Immediate Selection, this establishment maintains a complete Organization of French Designers & Custom Tailors offering every facility for the prompt execution of Individual Designs

The latest Imported Fashions from Paris are now on display in the French Salon

You will pay more for TOBEY-MADE FURNITURE but you will never regret it

TOBEY-made

Is there anything in the world more intimate than furniture? You eat with it, work with it, and sleep with it.

The TOBEY Furniture Co.
Fifth Avenue at 53d Street

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue 34th Street

EXTRAORDINARY SALE NOW IN PROGRESS

Men's and Young Men's

"Cravenette Proofed"

TOP COATS & RAINCOATS

15.50

VALUES 20.00, 25.00 & 30.00

Purchasing the entire surplus stock of Raincoats and Top Coats (including all models) from a prominent manufacturer, at a decided price concession, enables us to offer these seasonable garments at a price that will add materially to our rapidly growing reputation for strong value giving in the NEW DEPARTMENT FOR MEN'S HIGH CLASS APPAREL.

The different models of these Coats are displayed in our 34th Street windows. The man who wants a coat for the rainy, sleety days that are ahead of us, will find here not only the conventional raincoat, but he will see a type of coat for every type of man.

Cravenette Proofed Top Coats in swagger knee or three-quarter lengths—Raincoats in standard styles,—military collar, convertible collar or raglan. A wide choice of Imported and Domestic Gabardines, Tweeds, Coverts and plain or fancy Worsteds. Full or quarter Silk lined. Sizes 33 to 46.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd

Men's Winter-Weight
OVERCOATS
(FULL SILK LINED—GUARANTEED)
With Velvet Collars
$20

Chesterfields, double-breasted models or semi-fitted styles. For young men, for men old in years but young in spirit, and for men who are ultra-conservative.

Regulars, stouts, long and short sizes—we wonder if there is a man in New York whom we can't fit at this price.

Suits Also at $20

Winter-weight blue serges, winter-weight plain browns and grays, winter-weight fancy mixtures and worsteds.

Every size, color and effect that the wise ones pronounce correct.

Added Feature From Europe

As a Friday and Saturday "Birthday" Special we will offer 81 Foreign Ulsters for street or motor wear, just received from Europe, at $50.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

CORROBORATIVE TESTIMONY

We cannot impress too strongly on an Owner's mind the importance of choosing a contractor whose record corroborates his claims, for that is the only basis for a sane and intelligent selection.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

AT THE
CLARENDON RESTAURANT
BROADWAY at 135th STREET
DUCA D'ALBA NIGHT
OCTOBER 20.
ASK for
DUCA D'ALBA
BRUT CHAMPAGNE
SILVER GOBLET
SOUVENIR
GIVEN WITH EACH BOTTLE

HAVE YOU A FRIEND WITH SKIN TROUBLE?

If you have a friend suffering with some annoying skin trouble, what greater kindness could you do him than to say:

"Why don't you try Resinol Ointment? I know you have experimented with a dozen treatments, but I believe Resinol is different. In the first place, doctors have prescribed it for years. And then, Resinol does not claim to be a 'cure-all'—simply a soothing, healing dressing, free from all harsh drugs, that USUALLY proves successful in just such cases as yours."

Resinol Ointment is sold by all druggists. For free sample, write to Dept. 53-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED
Tabulating Machine Operator (Hollerith)
SALARY $720 TO $960.

Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to October 25, at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Practical Test, 5; Experience, 3; Arithmetic, 2. Minimum age 16 years. For further particulars see

"THE CITY RECORD,"

published daily, or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Consult the Open Security Market of The Annalist for bid and asked prices of hundreds of unlisted bonds and stocks offered by well-known houses. The Annalist, every Monday, 10 cents; $5 a year. High-class financial weekly. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CARLSTROM CHARTS HIS ENTIRE COURSE

Completes a Map of All the Landmarks to be Followed in 900-Mile Flight.

RAIN DELAYS HIS TESTS

But He Probably Will Ship His Machine to Chicago Early Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Heavy rains that turned the Curtiss aviation field into a marsh made impossible for today and unlikely for the greater part of tomorrow a second experimental flight of the aeroplane in which Victor Carlstrom is to fly from Chicago to New York for THE NEW YORK TIMES. Weather predictions hold out hope that the rain will not continue longer than tomorrow, and Carlstrom is still hoping to be able to ship the machine to Chicago early next week.

In the meantime he has completed the detailed plotting out of the route he expects to follow, a general outline of which has already been published in THE TIMES. More minute description affords better indication of the probable difficulties that will be met along the way and the regions where most trouble may be expected. The route chosen is a compromise between directness and convenience. It runs roughly due east for perhaps seven-eighths of the distance and then swerves sharply toward the southeast to reach New York. In this way the Appalachian ranges are avoided as far as possible, and Carlstrom has the advantage of making the last and most difficult part of the trip over a country—Southern New York and Northern New Jersey—with which he is thoroughly familiar.

In the earlier part of the flight—across Indiana and Western Ohio—the advantage of easily recognizable landmarks, such as large towns or the principal railroad lines, is abandoned in favor of a short cut across country.

The route, as Carlstrom had plotted it in red ink on the two-roll maps which he will carry with him on his flight, begins at the Government aviation field near Chicago and continues down along Lake Michigan to the lower end. Then it passes due east, running south of Laporte, Ind., and directly above Nutwood, Goshen, and Pleasant Lake in the same State. Goshen is the only one of these towns of sufficient size to serve as much of a landmark, and it might not do for any one other than Carlstrom; but he says that with a map and a compass he can find any town of 5,000 inhabitants in the country, and it is on the map and compass that he is relying in avoiding Elkhart, South Bend, and other large towns in this region.

To Fly Over Cleveland.

From Pleasant Lake he flies due east, passing over Montpelier, Ohio, north of Wauseon and south of Toledo. Beyond Toledo he reaches Lake Erie and swings to the right, crossing the mouth of Sandusky Bay and flying over the City of Sandusky. From this point on Carlstrom will follow the lake shore, flying over Cleveland and continuing along the coast line to North Girard, Penn.

At this point he leaves Lake Erie and flies due east again, passing south of Jamestown and over Olean, Elmira, and Binghamton. From Binghamton his route turns southeast, guided after the first few miles by the line of the Delaware River to Port Jervis, thence across Great Wood Lake, north of Paterson, and swing sharply eastward to come out over the Hudson at the Fort Lee Ferry.

Carlstrom ridiculed the idea that fence lines, whether indicating county boundaries or not, would be of any help to him. At such a height, he said, towns, lakes, rivers, and occasionally trunk railroad lines were the only landmarks of any avail. Carlstrom can probably make better use of towns as guiding points than any other aviator in the country, but even so he will have trouble in some parts of the flight. He expects the most difficulty between North Girard and Elmira, a distance of some 190 miles, where the country is very rough and there are practically no landmarks except the town of Olean, a distant view of Lake Chautauqua, and possibly some assistance from the line of the Erie Railroad. He also expects to have some difficulty in the first part of his flight, that between Chicago and Toledo, where he passes by the larger towns and the main lines in order to fly as nearly direct as possible.

"It is not true," he said, "that at a height of 8,000 feet you can count on seeing anything of value at a distance like eighty or a hundred miles. Under ordinary weather conditions the field of practical visibility is limited to a radius of perhaps twenty-five miles at such an altitude."

Will Carry Two Maps.

Carlstrom will have two maps—one a Rand-McNally small-scale chart for quick reference and a larger and more detailed Department of the Interior map, on which he will put most of his reliance. A strip covering the country for fifty miles or so on either side of his course has been cut out and pasted on linen, forming a sheet perhaps a foot wide and ten feet long. This is wound on two rolls inclosed in a wooden box with a face of heavy transparent celluloid such as is used in aviation windshields and operated by knobs on the right side. The map starts at the bottom and rolls up, and the top, instead of being north, is the general direction in which Carlstrom is flying—that is to say, first east and then southeast. Thus when he starts Chicago will be at the bottom of the scroll, in which the configuration of the ground covered is indicated in black and white; lakes, the most prominent landmarks, are blocked in in black ink, and Carlstrom's route is traced in red. As he flies further east the scroll is slowly unrolled from the top roller and gathered up on the lower one. Beyond Binghamton, where the general direction of the flight changes to southeast, the direction of the strip cut out of the map necessarily changes also; but, in order to keep the alignment on the roller, it has been cut out at a different angle, so that a triangular blank space is left on the linen sheet on which the map is pasted. But Carlstrom is familiar with almost every acre of the country through that section, so the temporary gap is not expected to cause him any trouble.

Within the wooden box containing the scroll will be a small electric light. As the map will be well inside the fuslage of the machine, it is likely to be in a rather dim light, even if the day is clear; but the lamp will enable Carlstrom to follow the smallest details as the map is unrolled.

He will carry no drift indicator, but will rely on the Creagh-Osborn aerial compass, which is so adjusted that the needle remains in the same plane regardless of the angle at which the machine may be flying. Carlstrom's route is little more than 900 miles, and if the wind is favorable he expects to cover it in eight hours. But the 208 gallons of gasoline which the machine will carry are said to be sufficient for fourteen hours, flight, so that even if weather conditions slow up the flight there will still be enough fuel to finish without a stop.

To Carry 30 Pounds of Mail.

Carlstrom will carry an unusually complete equipment of instruments, including the compass and map. Despite this and the unusual supply of gasoline he expects to be able to handle at least thirty pounds of mail matter, and carry his own suitcase besides. Strapped over his shoulder he will carry a special food canteen, such as is used by military aviators. This will keep solid food warm for several hours. A Thermos bottle of hot coffee will be hung beside his seat.

This morning the flier received a telegram from Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, giving directions for the proper wearing of the special suit which he has presented to Carlstrom. The message ended: "Heartiest wishes for success in your attempt. Take care of yourself; best regards."

Carlstrom's reply read as follows:

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Portland, Maine:

Thank you for your friendly wire of the 18th and also for your aviation outfit. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in New York eight hours after I leave Chicago.

VICTOR CARLSTROM.

Mr. Curtiss returned today from a trip to Washington, Newport News and New York, and probably will be present at the further trials of THE TIMES aeroplane.

PREDICTS ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

P. Y. Alexander Believes It Will Occur Within a Year.

Patrick Y. Alexander, an English follower of aviation, who eight years ago offered a prize for the development of better aeroplane motors, yesterday expressed great interest in THE TIMES Chicago-to-New York flight. He has kept in close touch with aeronautics since the early days of Langley, Chanute, and the Wright brothers and, in addition to commenting on the flight, gave a good idea of the general use to which aeroplanes are now being put in Europe. In his opinion American aeroplanes and motors are not inferior to those in use abroad.

"The efforts of THE NEW YORK TIMES to develop aviation," he said, "deserve commendation. It is particularly fitting that THE TIMES, which has been a pioneer in fostering aeronautics, should now take the lead and show the American people the mail and passenger transportation of the very near future.

"The United States, in regard to military aeronautics, is in the same position England was in 1913. But you have some very good aeroplanes and motors and I notice that since last May, when I was here, the public interest in aeronautics and aerial defense has grown tremendously.

"What the U-boat has done aircraft could do much faster and easier. Your American aeroplane manufacturers are making aeroplanes that could fly across the Atlantic. In a year you will undoubtedly fly them over instead of shipping them. The flight will not be half as hard to make as Bleriot's flight across the English Channel in 1909. Today flocks of aeroplanes fly daily across the Channel and no one thinks anything about it.

"The tremendous development that has taken place in aeronautics has created an entirely new situation. The advent of aerial warfare has extended tremendously the responsibilities and activities connected with national defense, much more so than submarine warfare has. The aircraft is here, there, and everywhere.

"Aeroplanes can be seen in flocks everywhere. Every ship that leaves British ports is escorted by aeroplanes until it is quite a way beyond the Irish coast. We also have a very efficient service of dirigibles. We will soon have large airships which we expect will be superior to the Zeppelins. We have in use at present hundreds of small dirigibles less than 500 feet long and equipped with aeroplane bodies. They are capable of staying in the air fifty hours and travel at a rate of forty miles and hour, and are very useful for submarine warfare and coast defense."

END ROFRANO TRIAL; ON AGAIN IN 3 HOURS

Unprecedented Plan in Murder Case of Repeating Evidence to New Jurors.

TWO TALESMEN EXCUSED

One Stricken with Pneumonia and Another Was Needed at Home Because His Wife Was Frail.

The release of one juror for domestic reasons, a rare concession in actions for murder, and the serious illness of another, forced a mistrial yesterday in the case of Michael A. Rofrano, ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, charged with having directed the assassination of Michael Gaimari, his political enemy in the Second Assembly District.

Although criminal procedure in New York State furnished no precedent for such action, the trial was resumed three hours later by re-swearing the ten remaining jurors and by filling the two vacant seats from a special panel. This compromise, to which counsel for both sides consented, will compel the ten jurors to listen again to all the testimony introduced before the mistrial was declared, and may, the lawyers admitted, raise an entirely new question should the case be carried to the Court of Appeals.

The jurors excused were John E. Heartt, whose illness forced a recess on Wednesday afternoon, and John G. Forster of 538 East Eighty-sixth Street, a cashier for the National Biscuit Company. Mr. Forster asked to be excused because his wife was frail and at home alone with their two children. Ordinarily such a request, coming in the midst of an important trial for murder and after a great volume of testimony had been introduced, would have received little consideration from the court, and Mr. Forster only won his plea because of the curious situation that had come about by the illness of Mr. Heartt.

It had been hoped that Mr. Heartt, who had caught a cold on last Tuesday, might be able to resume his duties yesterday, but this was dispelled when his physician, Dr. Albert J. Love, announced from the witness chair that his patient had developed pneumonia. Justice Bartow S. Weeks, who had previously held a conference with Assistant District Attorney Brothers and Martin W. Littleton, Rofrano's counsel, thereupon declared a mistrial, on the understanding that counsel for both sides would consent to accept the eleven men remaining in the box and that only one new juror would be selected.

This, however, necessitated the reswearing of the eleven jurors, and it was when he was asked to take the oath that Mr. Forster made his application to be excused.

"I have tried to do my duty as a good juror," Mr. Forster said, "but my wife is frail and I am needed at home."

Assistant District Attorney Brothers and Mr. Littleton promptly consented to Mr. Forster's withdrawal.

Counsel in the case made quick progress in filling the place of Mr. Heartt by accepting the first man summoned from the panel. He is Mercer R. Simpson of 780 Riverside Drive, an insurance broker, with offices at 100 William Street. It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon, however, before John W. Scott of Bayside, L. I., a manufacturer, with a place of business at 50 Church Street, met the requirements of counsel as the second substitute juror.

With the jury again complete, the Assistant District Attorney at once entered upon the retrial of the case by reading his former address. It is one of the requirements of murder cases that defendants be "confronted" by witnesses, but, this technicality having been waived by Rofrano, the testimony will be read to the jury by Deacon Murphy, special counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Murphy will enact the rôle of the witnesses and be "examined" by Mr. Brothers and "cross-examined" by Mr. Littleton, by repeating the proceedings as transcribed by the court stenographer.

It is expected that all the testimony heard before the mistrial will be in by tomorrow and that the cross-examination of Gaetano Montimagno, who testified that he was compelled by Rofrano to slay Gaimari, will be taken up again.

Brother Succeeds James Rascovar.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York News Bureau Association yesterday, Edward Rascovar, who has been Secretary of the company for many years, was elected President to succeed his brother, the late James Rascovar. Frank James Rascovar, Vice President of Albert Frank & Co. and son of James Rascovar, was elected Secretary and a Director of the company. At a meeting of the Hamilton Press, Frank James Rascovar was elected a Director and Vice President to fill the vacancy in the board caused by the death of his father.

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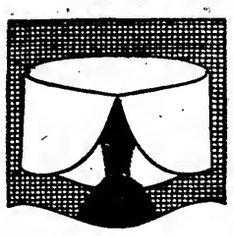

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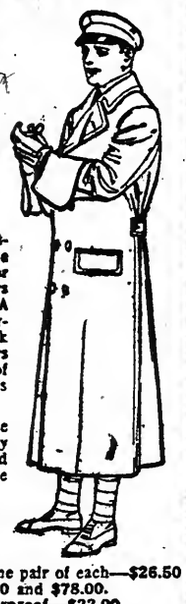

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DANCE 'PETROUCHKA' AGAIN.

"Les Sylphides" and "Thamar" Also on Ballet Russe Program.

The Diaghileff Ballet Russe reached that stage of its engagement at the Manhattan Opera House last night when it was thought fitting to bring forward for the first time this season Stravinsky's "Petrouchka," the mimo-drama of puppet life. The other numbers on the bill were "Les Sylphides" and "Thamar," and for the benefit of the audience, which found "Petrouchka" first on its program and saw it danced last, the management announced that it was discovered at the last moment that the original arrangement would cause Mme. Lopokova to dance two numbers in succession.

"Petrouchka" will doubtless seem to most of those familiar with the organization the best thing it does. Its many points of appeal were again in evidence last night and the ballet held all its old power to delight in spite of the fact that the dancer who filled the name part in the absence of Mr. Nijinsky did not give as convincing a portrayal of the rôle as has been given before. At one point in the ballet the audience was moved to interrupt with applause, and the enthusiasm held up to the finish, when, in some unaccountable manner, the appearance of the ghost of Petrouchka was muncied. A good share of the credit for the success of the number should be placed to the account of Mr. Monteux, the conductor, who caused Stravinsky's music to be played in a most spirited and incisive manner. With "Petrouchka" once more in the répertoire, the appetite is whetted for the reappearance of "The Fire-Bird."

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AMERICAN WORKERS BREAK OIL STRIKE

Abandon Their Foreign Brethren and March Back to Bayonne Plants.

LATTER GIVE UP THE FIGHT

Supt. Hennessy of the Standard Agrees to Take Up Grievances with Committee of Men.

The Bayonne oil strike is over. It ended precisely as did that of last year, when the American skilled labor element broke away from the foreign laborers and marched back to work as soon as they were satisfied that adequate police protection was provided.

The stampede back to the Standard Oil, Tidewater Oil, and General Chemical Company plants started when the whistle blew yesterday morning. It reached full effect when the foreign strikers met in Mydosh's Hall in the strike zone last night, confessed themselves beaten, and voted to return to work.

Only the Standard employes were on strike. The others were locked out when disorder in the Constable Hook section became so great it was perilous to keep any plant open. The Standard men return this morning with the understanding that George B. Hennessy, General Superintendent, will take up the workers' grievances with a committee of the men.

The city rang with joy last night at the end of nine days of industrial paralysis and with praise for Henry Wilson, Director of Public Safety, Inspector Daniel Cady, who earned the sobriquet of "Fighting Dan" during some lively skirmishes, and the "Keystone cops"—the emergency force whose Chaplin-like uniforms got them their nickname, but whose work in the danger zone was anything but comic.

The only note of bitterness came from William Melcher, watchmaker and Socialist leader of the strikers, who was not permitted to attend the meeting at which the strike was abandoned. He denounced the police and blamed the failure of the movement on lack of cohesive organization.

Between two lanes of ready, aggressive policemen, the skilled Americans began drifting down Twenty-second Street toward the Standard Oil gate before 7 o'clock yesterday morning in response to Mr. Hennessy's announcement that the plant would be opened for those who wanted to work, that all could have their jobs back as he bore no grudges, since he believed the men had been badly advised, and that he would hold their jobs as long as possible for those who didn't return at once.

The great plant's siren shrilled at 7 o'clock. Soon thereafter there were 2,500 workers on hand—about 500 of them foreigners—and the Superintendent ordered the plant opened. Another 500 men reported for work when the siren spoke again at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to call the second shift to their jobs.

Meantime Mr. Wilson, with John A. Moffitt and John A. Smythe, Department of Labor mediators, had met the foreign strikers' committee at police headquarters, and assured them Mr. Hennessy was determined not to treat with the men until they were back at work and had urged them to call off the strike. The committee obtained police permission for a mass meeting to consider the advice in Mydosh's Hall at 6 o'clock last evening, but the authorities were firm in their refusal to allow Melcher to attend the meeting, though the Poles urged that they wanted him as interpreter.

Melcher appeared, but departed quietly when Inspector Cady ordered him away. Frank Just, an interpreter supplied by the mediators, took Melcher's place and told the strikers, after they had listened to several speeches in Polish, that they ought to go back to work and then negotiate peaceably and that Mr. Hennessy was most favorably disposed toward them.

The first vote found the gathering equally divided. There was more speech-making in alien tongues. Then the hands went up again and the leaders declared the motion to abandon the strike carried.

TWO CONTRALTOS SING.

Rosalie Wirthlin and Florence Mulford Give Recitals in Aeolian Hall.

Rosalie Wirthlin, whose voice is not well known in New York concert halls, though she is said to be a New York singer, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, when she was probably heard by many of her hearers for the first time in an extended program. Her voice is a heavy and powerful contralto, with no longer its first freshness upon it and without the quality of sensuous beauty. To compensate for this, however, so far as there may be compensation for it, the singer has unusual command over it for a voice of such weight, and is evidently an artist of experience and knowledge. She knows very well what she wishes to do and does it; what effects she wishes to produce and produces them.

Though there is not often a deeply-felt poetical impulse back of her interpretations, she sings with authority, with intelligence, with skill. She phrases musically, has a clear and intelligible diction, which is especially good in her English songs. She has a direct and unaffected style, and there is artistic value in her singing, though hardly a compelling charm. Her concert was therefore an agreeable and enjoyable one. She sang songs in Italian, English, German, and French. Mr. Richard Epstein played her accompaniments with rare artistic skill.

In the evening another contralto, Miss Florence Mulford, appeared upon the same stage. Miss Mulford has been known for several seasons as a member of the company of the Metropolitan Opera House, where she has sung parts of importance that require good singing, though they do not always figure prominently upon the house bill. As a song singer Miss Mulford has versatility in style and temperament. Her program last evening was not according to the generally accepted recital pattern. It contained only modern songs, and the selection of these was varied in character. They were in six languages—Latin, Spanish, French, Italian, German, and English. The singer was not equally at home in all these songs, nor in all these languages; but there was much to command admiration in her singing of them—the excellent and sympathetic quality of her voice, the skill and judgment of her management of it, the finish and significance of the music. She represented the statelliness and splendor of Professor Parker's "Gens duce Splendida," from his cantata, "Hora Novissima," the grace of Enrique Granados's setting of an old Spanish poem, the brilliancy and verve of Alberto Bimboni's "V'insegner' come fanno le citte," and the tranquil beauty of Dupare's "L'Invitation au Voyage." There might be some question as to the finish and balance of certain phrases as Miss Mulford delivered them, of the quality of certain vowels. There are singers with a more finely finished art; but there is a vitality in her singing which has a value of its own.

FAMOUS DANCER ARRIVES.

Mlle. Spesivtzewa Will Join the Ballet Russe.

Mlle. Olga Spesivtzewa, the new premiere danseuse of Sergé de Diaghileff's Ballet Russe, arrived yesterday from Petrograd on the United States by way of Copenhagen, accompanied by her mother. She had been performing the leading rôles at the Imperial Theatre in Petrograd for the last three years and was engaged by Captain Philip Lydig at Petrograd to come to America for the Winter season.

Mlle. Spesivtzewa is a pupil of Turgenson and Legat, and began her studies at the Imperial Ballet School in Moscow when she was 9 years old. Her last appearance in Russia was before the Czar and the imperial family at his Summer palace in Petrograd. She will make her American début at the Manhattan Opera House next week.

Other passengers on the United States were Karl Matzius, a Danish actor, manager and author of books on the drama, who has come here to lecture, and Knut Dalgaald, a Danish violinist.

REPORTS CAR STRIKE STILL CRIPPLES CITY

Citizens' Committee, After Inquiry, Finds Service 20 to 61 Per Cent. Normal.

SAYS COMPANIES HIDE FACTS

Secretary Asserts Cars Are Run by Incompetent and Dishonest Men —Wants Authorities to Act.

The street car strike is seriously crippling the surface transit of the city and is far from "over," according to the conclusion of a citizens' committee of which the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise is Chairman, which met yesterday afternoon to hear the report of its investigator, Dr. George Price, Director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, whom it engaged to ascertain the actual strike situation. The committee did not tabulate Dr. Price's figures on the actual number of cars running, but summarized his conclusions and submitted a report from the Police Department showing that the service on all lines of the city at 8 o'clock last Monday morning varied between 20 and 61 per cent. of normal. Dr. Price's figures will be made public later.

The apparent disagreement between the committee's findings and the report of a TIMES reporter who counted cars at Broadway and Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets on Wednesday and found them, with some exceptions, running on nearly normal schedules may be explained by the fact that the committee's report covers the entire city, while THE TIMES observer obtained his results from only two central points, where the service would naturally be at its best. It is in the more remote parts of the city, it is said, that the service is most demoralized.

The police report gave the number of cars operated by each company on the mornings of Oct. 12, 13, and 16, in contrast with the normal number of cars for that hour. Here are the results:

New York Railways Company—Normal, 1,291; Oct. 12, 671; Oct. 13, 703; Oct. 16, 786.

Third Avenue Railway Company—Normal, 505; Oct. 12, 141; Oct. 13, 146; Oct. 16, 137.

Second Avenue Line—Normal, 115; Oct. 12, 22; Oct. 13, 31; Oct. 16, 24.

First Avenue Line—Normal, unknown; Oct. 12, 13; Oct. 14, 15; Oct. 16, 13.

Union Railway Company—Normal, 232; Oct. 12, 150; Oct. 13, 156; Oct. 16, 154.

New York & Queens County Railway—Normal, unknown; Oct. 12, 128; Oct. 13, 132; Oct. 16, 108.

The total number of cars running in the city at 8 o'clock in the morning was reported as follows: Oct. 2, 1,258; Oct. 3, 1,298; Oct. 4, 1,157; Oct. 5, 1,128; Oct. 6, 1,149; Oct. 7, 990; Oct. 8, 681; Oct. 9, 1,063; Oct. 10, 1,122; Oct. 11, 1,124; Oct. 12, 1,125; Oct. 13, 1,173.

The normal number of cars running at the same hour on these days, with the exception of the 7th and 8th, which were Saturday and Sunday, was said to be about 2,295, showing that for the whole city the service was only a little more than 55 per cent. on the best days, and that between Oct. 2 and Oct. 13, the service became worse instead of better. This deterioration was noticed in the Third Avenue, the First Avenue, the Union Railway and the New York and Queens County lines between Oct. 13 and Oct. 16.

After the committee's meeting, Carl Beck, Secretary, made this statement:

"The committee met and considered reports on the traction service—one from James L. Quackenbush, General Attorney for the New York Railways Company, one from the Police Department and one from its own investigator, Dr. George Price, Director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, who was especially engaged to gather the facts of the situation. The committee points out, for the enlightenment of the public, the significant discrepancy between the statement of Mr. Quackenbush that the present surface car service on the lines of the New York Railways Company is 85 per cent. of normal and the statement of the Police Department for that company. It is evident, in spite of endeavors of the traction companies to cover up the fact that the strike is very far from being over. The committee is now working on the report of its own investigator.

"General conditions include a crippled service maintained at the cost of public convenience and morality, cars manned by incompetent, dishonest, low-grade men of the usual strike-breaking variety. The committee is questioning as to how long the public authorities, such as the Public Service Commission, can allow such conditions to continue before resort is had to renewed investigation and a decisive exercise of the large powers it has. The whole question is so large and vital that the committee is arranging, with enlarged membership, for a study of, and action in, the whole transit situation. The committee voted to request Police Commissioner Wood to continue his daily collection of data relating to car service."

FIND SALOME MILD.

Miss Allan's Dance No Longer Startles New York Audiences.

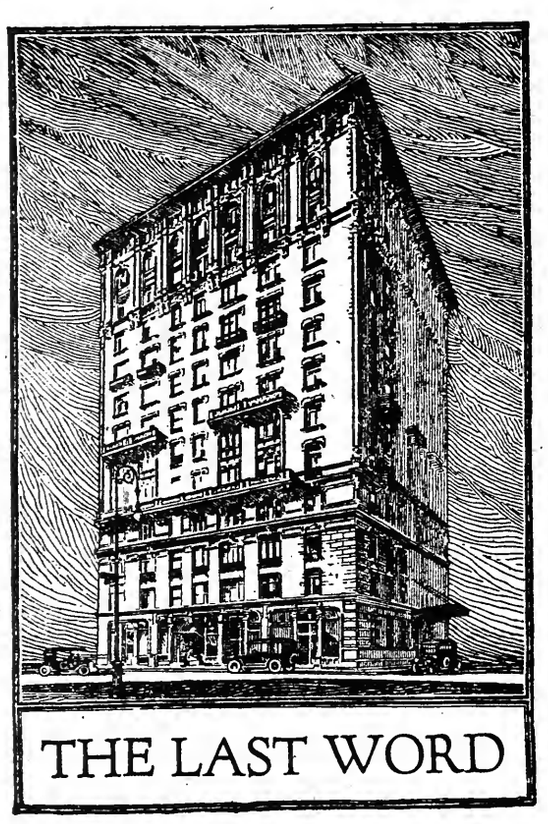
Maud Allan included her Salome dance on the program of her third matinée recital given yesterday at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. Although it was this dance that first brought her fame ten years ago in London, enabling her to remain at the Palace Theatre there through the greater part of two years, she has rarely presented it at her American recitals. When Miss Allan first disclosed her art in New York after her London triumph the much-talked-of seance with the papier-maché head of John the Baptist was not given, and it was not until some time later when the artist appeared at Carnegie Hall that a New York audience had an opportunity of witnessing these particular evolutions, and then the head of the Prophet was missing.

But yesterday the dance was given in its entirety—the blue eastern night, brilliant through the pillared portals of the palace, the interior murky with the smoke from orazlers of burning incense, the grisly doll set in a circle of pale green light, and through this atmosphere of mystery Miss Allan undulating, swaying, and gyrating, first in joy and then in terror to Remy's music.

Ten years ago the costume of gauze and beads which constituted this modern Salome's sole adornment startled her audience. Miss Allan wore yesterday an exact reproduction of the costume in which she made her London début, but to the now sophisticated public she appeared almost overdressed. There were enough beads and gauze in Salome's frock, it seemed, to outfit a whole Ziegfeld or Winter Garden chorus.

The Symphony Orchestra, under the leadership of Ernest Bloch, again added to the pleasure of the afternoon. It gave creditable renditions of Beethoven's overture, "Leonore," No. 3, and Mozart's symphony in E flat major.

THE LAST WORD



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With
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PLAYS ROBERT HOOD BOWERS' SCORE.

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NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 MATINEE TOMORROW 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER'S MUSICAL COMEDY MASTERPIECE. MISS SPRINGTIME
After the play see ZIEGFELD (Atop This Theatre) MID-NIGHT FROLIC
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2. Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.
FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. Arms AND THE Girl
Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St., Evs. at 8:30. M. Matinees Tomorrow 2:20.
3 Times More At This Theatre. MOVES OCT. 23 TO THE BELASCO THEATRE
DAVID BELASCO presents
Seven Chances
MONDAY, OCT. 23—Seats Now.
RUTH CHATTERTON in a new Comedy, "COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN."
EMPIRE B'way 40 St. Evs. 8:20. | LAST 2 WEEKS
Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
"SPARKLING COMEDY."—Times.
MARGARET ANGLIN
in Wm. Somerset Maugham's Comedy, "Caroline"
LYCEUM 45 St. B'way. Evs. 8:20. | LAST 2 WEEKS
Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20
"A Great Actor in a Great Play."—American.
OTIS SKINNER
in Booth Tarkington's Comedy Success, "MISTER ANTONIO"
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GEORGE ARLISS
in PAGANINI
BEG. THURS. EVE., OCT. 26. Seats Now.
JOHN DREW in "MAJOR PENDENNIS"
Knickerbocker B'way, 38 St. Evenings at 8:15.
MATINEES TOMORROW & WEDNESDAY 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD
in THE MUSIC MASTER
Seats now for all (7 Weeks) Performances.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
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THE BOOMERANG
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW.
After 3 mos. at the Cohan Theatre,
Seven Chances.
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NEXT WED. NIGHT—Seats Now.
"OBJECT MATRIMONY"
by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman.
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UNDER SENTENCE
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MATINEE TOMORROW 2:20.
REPUBLIC W. 42D ST. LAST 2 TIMES. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
THE DOLLY SISTERS
—IN—
HIS BRIDAL NIGHT
GLOBE Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
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In the New Musical Play, "BETTY" Famous Globe Chorus.
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1916.

JUDICIAL INDIGNITY.

Long before the campaign began, judicial indignity, the splashing of the bench with politics, was going on. An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was toying coyly with a nomination for the Presidency. He uttered edifying protests of reluctance. He clutched his robes while the boomers and prospectors and delegate-collectors were hard at work. The Old Guard put up the job. The enemy of vacillation was caught without his celebrated "firmness." Called by a cabal of the shrewdest ancient Republican manipulators, he yielded with the expected show of hesitating virtue. He is still hunting, and so far in vain, for the crisis and "great exigency" which it pleases him to believe the justification of his willing ravishment from the bench. He continues to speak to incredulous ears of his repugnance to leave the court for the stump.

The Supreme Court of the United States as a preparatory school of politicians, a temporary resting place and refuge of political ambition, is a sorrowful spectacle to Americans accustomed to a sort of veneration for that arbiter of the Constitution. The 100 per cent. candidate has been making another contribution to judicial indignity. He goes from stump to stump, explaining and defending his decisions as a Judge. To those who believe in popular revision of judicial decisions, doubtless former Justice HUGHES's arguments with hecklers, natural or "planted" in his audiences, interpreting, as a seeker of votes, his opinions as a Judge, may seem an encouraging new departure. Americans who are able to divest themselves of the unreasoning prepossessions of partisans cannot read without shame of these performances. It will be an evil day for the Supreme Court, for the United States, if this descent from the court into politics—and what picayune politics!—this persistent disregard for the dignity of the Supreme Court, is not rebuked, but rewarded.

The unhappy example set by former Justice HUGHES has infected Judges of less degree. Over in Brooklyn, in the Second Judicial District, Judge CROPSEY, Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, breaking a tradition and practice of unquestioned soundness, is stumping the district. The Democratic candidate has assailed bitterly the course of Judge CROPSEY in certain cases which he had charge of as District Attorney. Judge CROPSEY at first defended himself, but has since ceased to make specific defense against the charges made by his adversary. He stands on his record. It is a good record, and he should have let it speak for itself. The intemperance of that adversary's attacks has disgusted independent Democrats. The Hon. JOHN H. McCOOEY, the Tammany magnifico in Brooklyn, chuckles. He won't "put the halter" on his man for Judge. It is a campaign of political ferocity wherein the courts must suffer in popular respect.

The Hon. SAMUEL SEABURY, too, has saddened or nauseated those who believe in the dignity of courts. He had hardly plumped off the bench before he adopted a style of campaigning surcharged with offensive personalities. He went upon the stump to rake up old decisions, to revive minority opinions, to discharge upon Judges, lawyers, and other opponents the curious venom of his political rancors and radicalisms. He should have shown a decent respect for the court of which he had been a member. Instead, he has done his best by his campaign to irritate the public sense of fair play and to make hasty persons question if the dignity of the courts be not somewhat of a myth. Here is a man, they say, who comes fresh from that atmosphere of dignity, a man, too, whose eclecticism of opinion must have brought him among all sorts of people and should have taught him tolerance. Is his the fairness of Judges, his the dignity, his the breeding of Judges?

It is a pitiful sight, this exhibition of Judge-candidates and candidate-Judges.

THE GREAT UNKNOWN.

The immediate future is very uncertain. That is why a President of the Hughes type is needed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The immediate, the mediate, and the distant future are plain as a pikestaff and clear as daylight compared with the opinions of Mr. HUGHES. What he would do nobody knows. Make the future of the United States certain by electing a Conundrum President.

STATE ROADS FOR NEW JERSEY.

The Egan Road bill, which, by a nonpartisan vote, has passed both houses of the New Jersey Legislature, will be submitted by referendum to the vote of the people on Nov. 7. It is a measure which has many admirable points to recommend it, and at least one which is a valuable innovation in road laws of the Eastern States. This is a provision by which roads to be built under the contemplated issue of $7,000,000 of serial 4 per cent. bonds are to be continuous. That is to say, they are to be State roads right through the towns and villages through which they pass, and will, therefore, not be punctuated by strips of roadway under local jurisdiction.

That this is an important step forward in road building will be recognised by all who have traveled recently over the roads of New York or the New England States. The trying experience of passing from excellent State highways to indifferent or positively bad roads whenever village limits are reached is familiar to all motorists hereabout. In many parts of several Eastern States the local road conditions are so bad that the traveler prepares himself for a severe bumping whenever he reaches the outskirts of a town.

No more shortsighted policy for the good of municipalities could well be conceived. The motorist is thereby led to adopt any expedient that will permit him to avoid towns on his route. Devices to attract the motorist in other ways are completely nullified by the condition of these village roads. For example, at the borough limit of one Connecticut town signs are posted welcoming the motorist specifically, and other signs speeding the parting automobile guest and bidding him come again. But this hospitality becomes a travesty by reason of the fact that the town cannot be traversed save over cobble pavement of execrable character. Consequently the traveler, instead of planning for a return visit, registers a mental if not a violently vocal vow never to enter the town again if he can find even a long way around.

All such conditions will be abolished in New Jersey on the main highways if the Egan bond issue receives popular approval at the polls. But the bill, besides setting so good an example in this regard, will give the Commonwealth its first State roads, will provide a well-planned system of through trunk lines which cover the State in a satisfactory way, and will give New Jersey and other motorists 555 miles of continuous roads of the so-called "permanent" type.

THE RUMANIANS HOLD.

FALKENHAYN has been halted and, at the moment, is being pushed back. Maybe he will recover and in turn push the Rumanians back, and they in turn will gain some advantage over him; it makes little difference. The eastern drive, the last offensive, failed the moment FALKENHAYN and MACKENSEN were checked at all.

HINDENBURG, who has always believed that the great effort must be made in the east, tried to make it as soon as he took command. He undertook to repeat the great smashes by which the Germans won their astounding successes for the first year and a half of the war. While the west front offered only a defense, the aggressive was to be in the east; there was to be another of those sudden and terrific avalanches of men upon a weak spot, hurling armies out of its path, irresistible until it had reached its goal. That was the history of the Russian and Serbian campaigns of 1915, and the history of the French campaign of 1914 until the avalanche was stopped at the Marne.

So MACKENSEN leaped at Rumania's back in the Dobrudja, while FALKENHAYN launched his masses at her throat in Transylvania. The inexperienced and overconfident Rumanian troops ran like the Union Army at Bull Run, but the panic lasted only long enough to extort from King FERDINAND that terrified cry which proved his unlikeness to his grim and dauntless old comrade, PETER, of Serbia. The Rumanian Army, green in war as it was, is credited with having as good stuff as any in Europe, and is beginning to show that it has. It stopped MACKENSEN, and now it has stopped FALKENHAYN.

Whether FALKENHAYN inflicts the next defeat or whether the Rumanians inflict it does not matter much. The drive has been stopped. A smash that does not smash all the way through becomes a deadlock. That is what happened at the Marne, and it is the best the Germans can hope for now. There are temporary successes in a deadlock, but a smash that fails cannot become a smash again. On the other hand, the Rumanians can hope for something better than a deadlock; they can hope, with constant reinforcement, to turn the Germans back and become Brusiloffs on a smaller scale.

Not only to the courage and good stuff of the momentarily panic-stricken Rumanians, but to the prompt and effective assistance of the Russians, is the check due. For once the Allies were not too late. Promptness was never before considered one of the Russian military virtues, and it was on the lack of it that those wonderful German psychologists built so confidently in their expectation of ending the war in 1914. Race psychology will have to go into the discard before this war is over; the slow Russian was prompt in the Balkans, where the nimble French and the awakened British had been too tardy to save Serbia. The Russians, however, would not have been the only troops to come to Rumania's aid if it had not been for the deadly threat in the rear that has held SARRAIL's army motionless and clogged his steps when he did begin to move. That threat is Greece, and it explains the summary acts which the Allies have at last begun to commit in that country. If Rumania had fallen, it would have been Greece that destroyed her; Greece, by holding her rescuers back. Greece, by breaking her treaty with Serbia, did what she could to destroy that ally of hers, but she could not have saved her in any case; her part in the destruction of Rumania would have been effective and decisive. No wonder King FERDINAND begged the Allies to be less susceptible of Greece's feelings and to think more of Rumania, who had ventured her life in their cause.

THE TARIFF IN THE CAMPAIGN.

It was announced as with authority not long ago that Professor TAUSSIG would probably be Chairman of the Tariff Commission which the President is to appoint. Professor TAUSSIG now declares that he supports the President for re-election. The suggestion will be heard that it is a case of cause and effect. The President will profit more by the fact than by the sneer. He took his Federal Reserve Chairman from Wall Street in disregard of what might be said about it, and has profited more by the appointment than by pandering to the false sentiment against Wall Street. He might have shirked the tariff issue in the campaign by saying nothing about the sort of Commission he intended to appoint. He might have betrayed tariff reform by appointing Democratic protectionists of the kind which before cost the party dear. What he did was to throw down the gauntlet to the Republican tariff reactionaries.

There are some issues in the campaign on which it may be said that the candidates are on the same side, differing only in their utterances. That cannot be said about the tariff issue, of which Mr. HUGHES makes so much. We know what sort of tariff reform to expect from him. He daily promises or threatens to repeat the mistake which was the undoing of the Republicans when they raised the tariff which they were commissioned to reduce. Now there is a Democratic opportunity to repeat that bid for the support of the privileged interests, and it is not availed of. The Republicans may make that mistake twice, but the Democrats will not make it once. Professor TAUSSIG does the Republicans no injustice when he says:

> The Republicans propose no d scoverable change in domestic policy except on the tariff, where they threaten a return to a crude protectionism.

There will be nothing like that with the assistance of a Commission under Professor TAUSSIG. His views are a guarantee that the tariff will be revised without fear or favor, and without the aid or consent of either the politicians or the trusts. Under President WILSON and Commissioner TAUSSIG a compact little band of sellers will not be licensed to exploit 100,000,000 buyers for the sake of the sellers, and without advantage either to farmers or wage earners.

Mr. HUGHES's challenge to public opinion on this twice-settled issue is equally bold and mistaken. The President's acceptance of the challenge is bolder and better judged. The Republican invitation to repeat the distress which followed the McKinley tariff, or the doubled tariff which followed the war of 1812, when conditions so closely resembled those now existing, is a snare spread in vain. In nothing else has Mr. HUGHES so weakened himself. In nothing else has the President appeared to better advantage than in his keeping of the Democratic faith in this respect.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

There is a mystery that should be cleared up about the report printed by The Sun on Wednesday morning that our Government had accepted Germany's proposed settlement of the Lusitania controversy. The Sun said that its Washington correspondent had obtained "from a source close to "the State Department a paraphrase "of the note which Count VON BERN-"STORFF, the German Ambassador, ad-"dressed to Secretary LANSING on Feb. "16 last, outlining the terms of set-"tlement of the Lusitania case." It was asserted in the Washington dispatch printed by our neighbor that the German Ambassador's note recited the terms of the German proposal which had been discussed in a long series of conferences between Secretary LANSING and Count VON BERNSTORFF, that on the basis of these conferences an agreement was reached, the nature of which is set forth in the Ambassador's note, as yet unpublished. The dispatch then says:

> The United States recognizes that the attack of the German submarine commander on the passenger ship Lusitania was justifiable, but makes the point that the loss of American lives was not justifiable.

It is very evident that our neighbor The Sun was grossly imposed upon, for the statement that we have admitted that the attack on the Lusitania was justifiable is, of course, a monstrous falsehood. It is equally evident that this flagrant misrepresentation was put forth for political effect in the campaign. It was intended to do harm to the Democratic cause and the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

The interest that would be served by the publication of the calumny is plain enough to the view, but we are amazed by the explanation of The Evening Sun that "as the matter stands it "would appear that Ambassador VON "BERNSTORFF has written a formal "communication to the State Depart-"ment which he regards as embody-"ing a settlement of the Lusitania "controversy"; that "according to "intimate information it [the note] "assumes an agreement between the "United States and Germany that the "commander of the German subma-"rine was justified in sinking the "Lusitania"; and, further, that Mr. POLK's emphatic denial that any settlement or agreement has been reached "simply leaves the public, as it cer-"tainly must the Ambassador and the "German Foreign Office, overwhelmed "with wonder."

Following the publication of the falsehood and its authoritative denial, this is very strange. Certainly The Sun does not wish to be understood as intimating that the source of its information was the German Ambassador. That is altogether out of the question. With the memory of the Sackville-West incident still fresh in memory at Washington, nobody would for one moment believe that the representative of any foreign Government could have been concerned in the publication of such a statement. The comment of The Evening Sun upon the matter tends to increase the public perplexity and the public wonder at the attempted perpetration of such a deception. Who is responsible? It is a matter of sufficient interest and of sufficient gravity to justify the demand that the mystery be cleared up.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Appeal to Touch All Hearts.

As new cases of infantile paralysis in this city are now so few in number that the Health Department considers it no longer necessary to report them otherwise than in its regular bulletins, the danger of infection can be regarded as practically at an end. But, though the epidemic, as such, has ceased, its direst consequences remain in the shape of hundreds and hundreds of children who are still in at least as much need of skilled care as they were while the disease was in its acute stage. It is a lamentable and pathetic fact that many of them—perhaps a majority—are not receiving the attention and assistance that were freely theirs while their illness constituted a peril for the general public as well as for themselves.

Now these children are no menace to others, but in a multitude of cases what is called their recovery will be nothing better than condemnation to cruel deformity and lifelong helplessness, more or less nearly complete, unless they can have, at once and for months to come, treatment of a kind which their parents, because of poverty, are quite unable to give them.

The difficulty to be met is not the lack of places where the necessary manipulations can be obtained, or of doctors competent to bestow them; it lies in the inability of the tenement mothers and fathers, struggling hard as most of them are to make a living, to take the paralyzed children to the orthopedic hospitals and clinics where many of them could be cured and the rest saved from the extremity of their misfortune. To do this, several times a week, and week after week for a period of a year or more, is almost impossible for the very poor because of the time it takes, and the incidental losses and expenses.

The terrible consequence is that not a few of these children are doomed to worse than death unless means of transporting to and from the willing doctors can be provided. This has already been done in part, but it is in a degree far too small to meet the situation. The gift or loan of a dozen or more automobiles, in addition to the two already in use for the purpose, is the instant and pressing need, and surely, in a city as generously responsive to calls for aid as is New York, this appeal will not be long ignored.

Experiences of Women in the West.

Evidence of the refining and sweetening influences which women will bring to bear on politics when they get the vote has not been discoverable in the reports of the treatment accorded out West to the feminine campaigners for Mr. HUGHES. Whatever may be anybody's opinion of the doctrines preached and the policies advocated by this band of orators, they, in speaking their minds, are as well within both right and custom, as established in the United States, as anybody could possibly be. Yet in many places they have been treated with a discourtesy and unfairness quite without precedent in American political history. The effort—a systematized effort and a persistent one, by the way—has been, not to answer or refute their arguments, but to silence them.

The masculine "spellbinder" has been subjected, not infrequently, in the past, to questions in reality or pretense intended to embarrass him, but as a rule he has been allowed to present his appeal to the voters without serious interruption, and the men who didn't want to hear him stayed away from his meeting, whether it was in a hired hall or on the street. These women have not been thus privileged. Again and again, in the very part of the country where women are supposed to be most valued and most tenderly respected, they have suffered everything except physical assault, and most of the affronts to which they have been subjected came from other women!

The spirit of fair play seems to be entirely lacking in these other women, most of whom, including the most ruthless and violent of them, have had from several to many years of training in the exercise of political power. There has been, indeed, something of what may be called persecution by men—by those, for instance, who have meanly tried to excite animosities against the visitors by exploiting the wholly irrelevant fact that some of the campaigners are rich and by spreading the falsehood that all of them are. This, however, was a trivial matter in comparison with the doings of the other sex, and it has been viewed and reprehended as a decidedly dirty trick by the decent men in both parties.

One observes with pleasure and satisfaction, however, that courtesy and fairness, so conspicuously absent in the Middle West, have survived in California; among the women as among the men.

His Charges Seem Exaggerated.

There is excuse, though perhaps not reason, for suspecting that in the Cooper Union speech of Sing Sing's best known Warden more than a trace could be found of what the psychologists call "the delusion of persecution." This delusion exists, of course, in numberless gradations, the army of its victims extending all the way from close to the man with a just grievance to him who has none at all. Few indeed of us can claim always to have been wholly free from it, and its beginnings are quite compatible with what, rightly enough, passes for mental normality. Yet allowance should always be made for it, whenever its manifestations can be seen, and the clearest of them all, perhaps, is to be found in him who, because he has been thwarted or opposed by somebody at a single point, forgets and ignores assistance and sympathy received from that same person at times when the two were in agreement.

If, as Mr. OSBORNE says, Governor WHITMAN has always been antagonistic to him and to his reforms and policies, the Governor concealed that fact with wonderful skill from many of Mr. OSBORNE's friends and admirers. Surely the Warden's enemies got little comfort from the dismissal of Supt. RILEY, from the selection of Mr. KNICKERBOCKER for Warden ad interim, from Mr. OSBORNE's restoration to his old place, or from the putting, even temporarily, of Mr. DENNICK at the head of the prison. All these things, as well as his refusal to heed, before they were proved, the charges that were made against Mr. OSBORNE, and the seemingly sincere satisfaction with which their disproof was welcomed, tend to show that Governor WHITMAN, for one reason or another, was not a foe of Mr. OSBORNE. Yet Mr. OSBORNE insists that he always was and is! It is hard to believe.

TESTS OF COURAGE.

A Progressive Finds President's Record Better Than Mr. Hughes's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a former Progressive of the ardent type and as a manufacturer to whom a high protective tariff would be the greatest boon may I be permitted to express an opinion on the coming election? If the Progressive vote is to decide this contest, the reasons which actuate the vote of each must be clear-cut and convincing. We must take stock among ourselves frankly and without unreasoning prejudice or personal selfishness.

To rehearse in detail the arguments pro and con would be mere repetition of what has already appeared in these columns. And it would be unnecessary, too, for back of all Republican attacks up to date the most important theme has been the so-called cowardice and vacillation of the President. This is noticeable in recent Republican advertisements. Of all I have seen, including those in the magazines and in the newspapers of Boston and Springfield, Mass., only one has mentioned at length the constructive characteristics of Hughes's life. All the rest have been personal denunciation of Wilson, either direct or implied.

Is it true, then, that Mr. Wilson is a coward? Or, rather, is he any more cowardly than Mr. Hughes? To prove the cowardice of Wilson without proving the bravery of Hughes is getting us nowhere.

The two men have had essentially the same test in three separate instances during the last three months. The first instance was in connection with woman suffrage. Upon being asked if he favored a Federal amendment President Wilson promptly replied "No." At the same time Mr. Hughes came out for a Federal amendment, giving as his reason for doing so his fear of the bitterness of the women's fight for the vote. The second test came at the time of the eight-hour law controversy. Mr. Wilson pitched in promptly, assumed responsibility for everything, got the railroads red hot, and had the law passed which he believed in. In discussing this law Howard Elliott calls attention to the fact that investors in railway securities number over 600,000. It is a fine bit of sophistry to brand Mr. Wilson as a coward for antagonizing 600,000 votes in order to win the 400,000 of the railway brotherhoods. And what was Mr. Hughes's attitude during all this storm? He was snugly down in the cabin waiting for the squall to pass. When it did he came out bold as a lion for the popular side. In other words, Mr. Wilson risked much and achieved something. Mr. Hughes did neither.

The third test has been on the hyphenate issue. If Mr. Wilson has shown his cowardice on this question what has been the brand of valor with which to characterize Mr. Hughes's stand? The truth is of course that Hughes has no stand, but is frankly truckling for this vote, whereas Wilson's attitude has been straightforward and manly from the first.

It is a sore temptation for us Progressives to follow Roosevelt through thick and thin. We believe him a fearless fighter, a master statesman, a great leader. But even we Progressives must remember that in the choice of Presidents Roosevelt has not been always right, as even he will admit. Does the present stand of Hughes toward alien Americans remind us of Roosevelt? Is that the type of Hughes bravery we are to expect? Is it not the very kind of valor Roosevelt will be the first to condemn after Hughes is in the White House?

With all sincere respect to the Colonel, it is not fair for him or for any one else to question our right to choose our candidate on the evidence before us, and on nothing else. What the evidence plainly shows is that cowardice and vacillation are no more to be attributed to Wilson than to Hughes; in fact a good deal less so.

ERNEST G. DRAPER.
New York, Oct. 13, 1916.

Begging for Strikers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In several of the cities that I visit I find men on the streets with tin cups and hand organs, begging nickels and pennies for the support of the families of the striking car men of New York City—so cards in their hats state. Wouldn't it be better for them to go to work instead of begging from women and children for their support?

TRAVELER.
Albany, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1916.

ACCEPTS HUGHES'S ANSWER

Prof. Van Tyne Thinks "Hyphenates" Will Be Disappointed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some six weeks ago you published a letter of mine expressing my unwillingness to support Mr. Hughes unless by some unequivocal utterance he made it impossible for any reasonable "hyphenate" voter to claim him as the logical candidate of those who demand subservience to Germany. His recent reply in Louisville to the question as to what he would have done in the case of the Lusitania is very satisfactory to me.

Any "hyphenate" whose mind works so regardless of the rules of logic as to conclude that Mr. Hughes would have solved our diplomatic controversies with Germany more to Teutonic taste than has President Wilson is welcome to his delusion. As for me, I shall vote for Mr. Hughes and expect to see him show moral courage even in the face of "frightful" Germany, the international "Bugaboo Bill."

C. H. VAN TYNE.
Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 17, 1916.

Country Before College.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Because I am a graduate of Brown University I have been asked to vote for Hughes because he is also a Brown man. The religious and college society affiliations of Hughes might also be urged as reasons why I should vote for him. It seems to me that such considerations should be wholly eliminated in deciding the duty of a voter in such a case. My concern is more for my country than for my college. President Wilson has shown that he possesses needed qualities that Hughes lacks. As has been said, the gratitude of the country for the remarkable things that Wilson has accomplished should be shown be re-electing him to the Presidency, and the welfare of not only our country but the world makes it urgent that he be continued in a position where he may further manifest his remarkable statesmanship, his world-wide views, and his humanitarian sympathies, qualities which at least are not conspicuous in his opponent. BARNARD C. TAYLOR.
Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Penn., Oct. 18, 1916.

Mr. Perkins's Open Letter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that George W. Perkins sent an "open" letter yesterday to President Wilson at Shadow Lawn. Mr. Perkins's letter to the President would be much more interesting reading were he to throw some light on his own activities as Managing Director of Political Parties. Of course, most people know the guiding influences, but not all. Most people know, but would like details of the deal between Perkins and Roosevelt at Chicago, when Roosevelt abandoned his ship, with all on board, to sink or swim. Why can't Mr. Perkins be obliging and enlighten the people as to the kind of a deal he made with Roosevelt? Mr. Perkins likes to write "open" letters and could write one that would really be interesting if he would.

E. A. REPPERT.
New York, Oct. 18, 1916.

The Kaiser's Phrase.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am told that long before Lord Avebury spoke to me about the Germanic nations as "North Aryans" the handy term had been used by William II. In the presence of German and Norwegian men of war, the Emperor once unveiled near Vangsnes, on the picturesque Sogne fiord, a huge bronze statue of Fritjof, the saga-viking of the Norse voyagers of old. On that occasion the Kaiser made a spirited speech on Scandinavian soil and said:

"This statue is a sign of Norse, German, and Anglo-Saxon thankfulness. All North Aryan nations are grateful that they are of one blood, and conjointly have been able to accomplish great things for the development of the world's civilization. May they also stand together in future staunchly and loyally for the benefit of all mankind."

Lord Avebury, it seems, subsequently extended the imperial phrase, "North Aryan," to the United States of America.

ERNEST P. HORRWITZ.
New York, Oct. 18, 1916.

Mrs. Atherton's Charges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Atherton, who is so perfectly sure that the unspeakable Germans are inoculating the French soldiers with tubercle bacilli, now writes on the authority of two French Generals (also unnamed) that the sick and wounded French soldiers do not get the right kind of food from their own commissary and asks us to aid them.

If she were a little more critical I wonder if she would not see that it is the failure of the soldiers to get the best and most suitable food and clothing, &c., which predisposes them to the ravages of tuberculosis.

GEORGE F UNGAR.
New York, Oct. 18, 1916.

Mail That Germany Destroys.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a good deal of talk and the usual note writing by our Administration concerning the delays that the British find it necessary to cause in the handling of the mails. But at least the British only delay our letters; they don't destroy them unread. I have not heard of any note being sent to Germany yet concerning all the mail on board the Stephano, which was wantonly sent to the bottom without any examination or censorship whatever. And did our worthy Executive ever complain to Germany about the mail that was sunk with the Lusitania or the Sussex?

ALBERT LEE.
New York, Oct. 16, 1916.

A Lusitania "Disavowal."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Sun has taken the President to task upon a false rumor that he had accepted a settlement of the Lusitania case which did not include a "disavowal" of the attack upon her.

Technically I do not see how the act of a Captain under orders from the Admiralty could be "disavowed"; but by the dismissal of von Tirpitz, who ordered it, Germany has given a virtual disavowal of far greater significance.

C. W. Y.
New York, Oct. 19, 1916.

Three Cheers!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While attending a meeting of the Hughes Alliance at 217 Broadway about 12:30 this afternoon, the speaker, after delivering his address, called for three rousing cheers for our "Peerless Leader." Well, almost every one present cheered for Wilson just as loud as they knew how, and not one single cheer for Hughes. I guess that is a fair example of how the voters feel about Wilson and Hughes.

B. ARONSON.
New York, Oct. 18, 1916.

TO A TRAINED NURSE.

I saw a dogwood tree, last Spring,
In a dark valley.
It was an austere day of mist,
And the gray hedges were sobbing.
But, bending down in the twilight,
The dogwood showed a coif of white.
Gleaming and tender,
It touched with compassionate sweet hands
The wan, sleeping wood.

So, in this dim room,
You bend down to my youth,
Lying with shadowed eyes,
Fettered in the frost of pain.

Like a proud tree
That wrings the sap of strength
From black days,
You stand in the twilight
And bend down to me.
Your coif is a white blossom,
Your hand is a blossom,
And your breast . . .

FLORENCE RIPLEY MASTIN.

THE ATTEMPT TO "PUNISH" THE PRESIDENT.

A Prediction That the Voters Will Not Allow Mr. Hughes to Profit by German-American Resentment.

By PROFESSOR J. H. CREIGHTON,
Dean of the Graduate School, Cornell University.

Ithaca, Oct. 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a certain group of voters in the country calling themselves German-Americans who propose to demonstrate their power in the coming elections by defeating President Wilson. They boast that they have the necessary number of votes in the different States to make certain the end they have in view, and they intend not only to "punish" President Wilson, but also at the same time to make clear to all those elected to political offices the fate which will overtake them if they refuse to use these offices to promote the interests of Germany. They are a little confused, like the rest of us, regarding the position of Mr. Hughes; but they are able to see that he has a proper respect for the "German-American vote," and is most carefully refraining from saying anything to alienate it. It seems reasonable to suppose, they accordingly argue, that after the election, when they shall have given striking proof of their political power by defeating Wilson and the other men whom they have marked for "punishment," Mr. Hughes will be even more solicitous to retain their favor. But however that may be, the duty of the hour for these patriots is to take vengeance on Wilson. He has committed the unpardonable sin, he has been guilty of lèse-majesté, he has "humiliated" Germany and forced her to abandon the unrestricted use of her submarines, thus forcing her strongest weapon from her hands. The wrongs of the Fatherland are to be avenged by the American ballot! Besides, far from being conciliatory or even respectful to this organized body of voters, Wilson treats them with contempt, and asks the votes only of those who are unreservedly loyal to the United States. The man is hopeless, "unverschämt," and must be destroyed.

It is difficult to get any trustworthy information as to how many actual voters are involved in this conspiracy. It is impossible to accept the claims of its representatives and to suppose that it embraces the great mass of citizens of German birth and of German family. But, on the other hand, no one can doubt the existence of an organized German party in this country, banded together with the avowed purpose of defeating the President for the stand he has taken with regard to Germany's method of carrying on submarine warfare, and that this party is being supported in its program by nearly all the papers published throughout the country in the German language. This movement is open, boastful of its strength, and unblushing in defense of its purpose. It is high time for the rest of the country to realize the serious character of this menace. Its existence overshadows and postpones every other issue of this campaign. All other questions can wait; the question whether the United States is to be governed from within or from without is one that must be settled at once and settled so decisively that it will never again be raised.

This sedition should be scattered and suppressed before election day by bold and patriotic action on the part of Mr. Hughes. If he will himself denounce its objects and methods openly and unequivocally, and will put himself squarely beside Mr. Wilson in asking that those who do not put America first should not vote for him, the movement will no longer have any centre or rallying point, and will fall to pieces and slink away like a guilty thing surprised. The voters are waiting for some declaration of this kind from Mr. Hughes. I voted twice for Mr. Hughes for Governor of New York, and feel encouraged by the fine record which he made in that office to believe that he will very soon hit out against the hyphenated party which insults him by claiming that he is its nominee, and that he is to be elected through its votes as the chosen instrument in "punishing" the President.

I do not believe that he is "100 per cent. a candidate," any more than I believe that Woodrow Wilson is "too proud to fight." These unfortunate phrases might well be buried together as twin follies. Candidate or not, Mr. Hughes, I am confident, will refuse to countenance, or even passively to profit by, the efforts of a party which is avowedly acting in the interests of a foreign nation.

But if he fails us at this time, as I do not think he will, the unhyphenated American voters will attend to the matter themselves on election day. Whatever may become of Mr. Hughes and his candidacy, it is certain that the voters are not going to stand by and see the President "punished" (more Germanico) for endeavoring to safeguard American lives on the high seas and to maintain international law. It is a great Prussian game, this game of Strafen, but it will find short shrift here. This isn't Belgium.

J. E. CREIGHTON.

A DOUBTFUL AIR RAID.

Nuernberg Newspaper Ridiculed the Story of a French Attack.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To Mr. Gottheil's interesting commentary on your editorial article which referred to the alleged dropping of a French bomb on Nürnberg on Aug. 2, 1914, may be added the following reference:

In "What Germany Thinks," a book written by Thomas F. A. Smith, who was for several years immediately before the war an English lecturer in Erlangen University, it is stated that in the Kölnische Zeitung of Aug. 2, 1914, there is a paragraph announcing that "a military report has just come in, stating that French airmen dropped bombs in the neighborhood of Nürnberg this morning." The professor adds that he has in his possession a file of the Nürnberg paper Fränkische Tagepost for the whole month of August, 1914, and that it contains absolutely no mention of any air raid on, or near Nürnberg. He further says that the Nürnberg paper Fränkischer Kurier of Aug. 1, 1915, contains an article which states that the news of these alleged airmen, whom nobody saw, was spread throughout the length and breadth of the German Empire. This paper (Kurier) ridicules the whole affair.

Professor Smith gives further similar instances where newspapers published a hundred or more miles away from some particular locality report the dropping of bombs there, while the newspapers published in the locality contain no reference to any such experience.

The professor is strongly prejudiced, but his book is especially interesting because of the large number of quotations it contains from German periodicals published since July 31, 1914. Until the blockade and censorship tightened up about a year ago, it was comparatively easy to get German current literature of this sort, and his long residence in Germany had taught Professor Smith what papers might be most likely to contain interesting matter.

E. HENRY LACOMBE.
New York, Oct. 18, 1916.

The Shakespeare Garden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been informed that the Shakespeare Garden in Central Park is about to be removed on the plea that it is inartistic. As a student of art, may I say that it is, in my opinion, one of the prettiest places in the Park. The estimate of a private individual may not have the weight of the opinion of the expert landscape gardener in the employ of the city, but, inasmuch as the Park is the recreation ground of the people, they should in some degree be considered. I should regret very much if the garden were removed, and in this I voice not only my own sentiment but that of many friends who have found inspiration in its beauty.

ELSA ROSENFELD.
New York, Oct. 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take great pleasure in instructing my daughter of 7 the names of the different plants which are so conveniently located at the Shakespeare Garden. There are three thousand plants, I've been told, and it seems just the thing to have for people to enjoy, and so instructive to both young and old. Every Sunday it is my intense pleasure to visit this Park, and it seems to be the same to all my friends.

Mrs. MACNAT.
New York, Oct. 18, 1916.

A Double Calamity.

A double calamity has left the family of Peter R. without a cent, and his wife with little strength to earn. The cave-in of a dark cellar where he was working killed Peter instantly. A month later a bank failure caused the loss of the insurance which Mrs. R. had just received, and she was penniless, with four young children to feed and clothe. The mother is trying bravely to meet this second calamity. She is a small, delicate woman, bent over with chronic rheumatism, which makes continuous exertion very painful and difficult, and she is quite unable to meet the needs of her four children. Only immediate assistance, good food, and medical care can, step by step, build her up. For this widow's immediate needs the Charity Organization Society appeals for $100. Gifts sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly acknowledged.

The following gifts, sent in response to a previous appeal for another family, are acknowledged with thanks: Mrs. Henry W. Marden, $5; Anonymous, $14.

THE WOMEN'S TRAIN.

A Complaint That Its Purpose Has Been Misrepresented.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the Hughes women's campaign train left New York on Oct. 2, it was on the suggestion of the Republican National Committee that there were 4,000,000 women voters in the twelve suffrage States, and that it might be worth while to make a special effort to win those votes, or a majority of them, although it was hoped at the same time the women's appeal would be listened to with equal favor by the men.

The women who were asked to represent on the train the Hughes Alliance and the Republican women of New York represented nothing else but the Hughes Alliance and the National Republican Party. They were not going out to campaign for suffrage or for any private interests separate from those of Republican men. It was not a "woman's movement." Still less was it in any sense a demonstration of "society" or snobbishness.

Unfortunately, the very simple and straightforward carrying out of such a novel idea as a women's campaign train attracted a kind of publicity which was certainly not desired nor deserved by the women who were to travel on the train or the women from all parts of the country who had generously contributed to finance it. The reporters sent with the train were discovered to be not political reporters, but reporters of "society news." Those who could not make accounts amusing to read would not find their articles acceptable. Only one paper sent a man who understood what the Hughes pleaders were talking about. The only woman sent who had political opinions of any kind was a Democratic radical, and it can be imagined what the "billion-dollar flier" of the Republican women would look like to her.

The "billion-dollar flier," by the way, was a clever piece of advertising by the Democratic managers, which they should be congratulated on. The full page they took must have cost some money, but it was nearly worth it. It might have queered the Hughes women for half their journey. That circus page would take some living down. The selection of the women campaigners, however, seems to be a selection of the right stuff to beat anything of that kind. Any New Yorker who feels sorry to think New York women have gone out West to make fools of them

PRAYERS FOR ARMY AND NAVY ADOPTED

Despite Vehement Objections in the Episcopal House of Deputies.

MELISH LEADS OPPOSITION

Says Their Adoption Will Do Irreparable Injury to the Youth of the Nation.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—Preparedness prevailed over pacificism and Socialism today in the House of Deputies of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Moolah Temple echoed with the impassioned oratory of the Rev. Dr. John Howard Melish, a Christian Socialist rector from Brooklyn, who opposed to the last parliamentary ditch the prayers for the army and navy of the United States proposed for the revised Book of Common Prayer. He went down to defeat at last. He held the attention of the Deputies as he cried out against the linking of the Prince of Peace with the God of Vengeance.

The new prayer for the army asks the God of Hosts to stretch forth His almighty arm "to strengthen and protect the soldiers of our country; to support them in the day of battle and in time of peace to keep them safe from all evil." The final petition is that "they may serve without reproach, as having before them the vision of the risen Lord."

"It is not my desire here," said Dr. Melish, "to precipitate a debate on the question of national preparedness, nor upon the question of pacifist versus militarist; but if we adopt these prayers, we shall be doing an injury to the youth of this nation that is irreparable. It is true of a nation, as it is true of an individual, that whatsoever a man thinketh in his heart, so is he. If we put a prayer like this before the youth of our nation and offer the petitions which this prayer makes, we are bringing upon this nation in the years ahead a similar catastrophe and calamity to that which is overwhelming the nations beyond the Atlantic at this moment.

"I wish to oppose these prayers on the ground that, first of all, they have no vision. I submit to you that the committee on the revision and the enrichment of the Prayer Book labored to give us a prayer for peace and brought forth a prayer for the army and navy. There is a vision which is held by many men whom I have tried to understand and labored during all my ministry to get in touch with—the workers."

As he proceeded to develop his objections, Dr. Melish was stopped by the Chairman, who told him that his time had expired. In the skirmish to extend the time the Rev. J. B. Dunn of Lynchburg, Va., exclaimed in a voice trembling with emotion:

"I want to warn the House of Deputies that it will reject at its peril the prophetic utterances of the deputy from Long Island."

Dr. Melish, when opportunity had been voted to him, returned to the charge.

"My second point," he added, "is that the prayer is without sense. It asks for things which cannot possibly be granted. It is impossible for soldiers to serve without reproach. We are asking God to grant something that is entirely without meaning, for war cannot be waged without reproach.

"My third point is that the prayer is without Christianity. It prays to the God of Hosts. It calls up the view of deity which was held by Joshua, a view which was held by wandering tribes when they invaded the land of Canaan. That vision, I trust, has faded from the minds of Christian peoples. For now we pray to the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace, not the Lord of armed hosts. We pray to one who has made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the whole earth.

"I believe in holding troops and sailors, and may I give you a prayer—just a few lines—that will put in the things which I have in mind, namely, a vision of the future, when wars shall be no more?"

The Socialist rector proposed the following substitute for the committee's prayer for the army:

"O God, who hast taught us to love our enemies and to do good unto them that hate us, bless our soldiers and sailors for their swift obedience and their willingness to answer the call of duty; but inspire them none the less with a hatred of war, and may they never for love of private glory or advancement provoke its coming. May our young men still rejoice to die for their country with the valor of their fathers, but teach our age nobler methods of matching our strength and more effective ways of giving our life for the flag."

The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, said that whatever views one might entertain of war the fact remained that young men of this country had been turned away from their usual paths to devote themselves to the service of the country, whether for "watchful waiting" or for the patrolling of the border.

"While they sail the seas and watch the borders," he added, "are we not going to pray for them? I am opposed to leaving out these prayers for the army and the navy."

George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia said that the army and the navy did not get the nation into trouble, but that they got it out of trouble. He favored the adoption of the original prayer. The substitute was finally overwhelmed.

Offer "A Prayer for Social Justice."

The Socialist element, after taking council together in the social service tent in the adjoining lot, introduced "a prayer for social justice," which is now before the committee. It is intended to counteract the prayer "for all who labor," in which the worker asks for deliverance from the discordant service of Manhattan.

Its sponsor is the Rev. George Israel Browne of Lancaster, Penn, a Socialist. The text of the petiton is as follows:

"O God, who hast taught us by Thy Blessed Son that we cannot serve both Mammon and Thee, send upon us the anointing fire of Thy unquenchable Spirit, that we may uproot the worship of money which corrupts our land and all the nations of the world. Lay the axe, O God, to the root of the tree which brings forth the corrupt fruit of misery and war. Guide us in the upbuilding of a commonwealth of brotherhood, wherein service shall be the test of honor and worship; and give us grace to endure martyrdom, if need be, in the preaching of Thy full Gospel, that all men may know the truth which shall set them free to live the life of brothers. We ask it through Him who gave up His life that all men may enter into the fullness of life, both here and hereafter, even the same Thy Son Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

The activities of the avowed Socialists in the convention represent only a tithe of the quickened social consciousness of this convention. Everywhere there appear evidences of a desire to meet new conditions. The Social Service Commission pavilion pitched in the vacant lot, at first regarded a Cave of Adullams, has become more a tabernacle of a new order.

"Memorial Day" Prayer Adopted.

It is symptomatic that memories of the days of the civil war no longer stir the Deputies from the North and the South. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks suggested that instead of heading a proposed prayer "Memorial Day," that it be called "a prayer for patriots," so that it might apply equally to Abraham Lincoln and Robert E. Lee. The Rev. Stewart McQueen of Alabama said that, representing as he did the younger generation of the South, he saw no reason why there should be any change, as the time had come when the brave were honored no matter on what side they had fought. The title "Memorial Day" was finally adopted, and the wording of the petition, unaltered, can serve for both the Blue and the Gray.

There are murmurs of dissent among the Southern delegates, however, as to the probable outcome of the decision reached both by the Bishops and the Deputies in favor of the minority report on the racial episcopate. The mind of the convention now is that the interests of the negroes can be looked after by a suffragan bishop who may be of their own race. The majority report favored creating districts to be presided over by a negro Bishop who should have jurisdiction over those of his race in a diocese over which a white Bishop was the head. Certain amendments to the constitution have since been proposed, however, which would give suffragans a vote as well as a voice in the House of Bishops, and in the event of the death of a Bishop the suffragan would be placed in charge of a diocese until a successor was chosen. Some churchmen beyond the Mason and Dixon line fear that they might find at the head of their dioceses a colored Bishop. Hence it is expected that the amendments will be strongly opposed.

MISS E. P. STEWART MARRIED

Weds Alexander M. Hall, 2d, In Her Father's Home.

Miss Elizabeth Peabody Stewart, daughter of Alexander Mair Stewart of 755 Park Avenue, and Alexander Mitchell Hall, 2d, were married at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's father by the Rev. J. H. Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The house was decorated with Autumn flowers. Only the immediate members of the families of the bride and bridegroom were present, and there were no bridal attendants. The bride wore a blue velvet traveling gown embroidered with gold and trimmed with sable, topped with a large black hat. Her corsage bouquet of orange blossoms was worn by her mother at her wedding.

Miss Gouldsbury to Wed.

Miss Veronica Marie Louise Gouldsbury, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Gouldsbury of Pelham, and Francis J. McCloskey of this city will be married in St. Catherine's Church on Wednesday, Oct. 25, at 11 o'clock in the morning by Msgr. McNichol. Miss Gouldsbury's sister will be her only attendant, and the bridegroom's brother will be his best man. Miss Gouldsbury's father until his retirement was for many years an auditor in the Department of Finance in this city.

Mrs. J. C. Gordon Weds.

Mrs. Joseph C. Gordon, widow of John J. Gordon, of Rockaway Beach, where she had lived for many years, was married yesterday in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, to Frank Minton Van Natta, advertising manager of the Aetna Explosives Comapny.

THURBER—BROWNING.

Alfred E. Thurber, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Thurber, and Miss Katherine S. Browning, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Browning, of 768 Madison Avenue, were married at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Barnabas's Church at Irvington-on-Hudson by the Rev. Frederick Courtney of St. James's Church, in this city, and the Rev. Neely Colton of St. Barnabas's.

The bride, who wore a trained gown of white satin and point lace, and the lace veil worn also by her grandmother and two of her sisters at their weddings, walked with her father, Mr. Browning, who gave her in marriage. Her attendants were her sister, Mrs. H. Stuart Green, and the Misses Nathalie Browning, another sister; Therese Browning, a cousin, and Henrietta Talcott, Florence Burroughs, and Marjorie Stillcock.

Mr. Thurber had Marshall Prentiss as his best man, and the ushers were Hamilton Davis, James Brewster, Jr., Herbert L. Mills, George F. Dickinson, and H. Stuart Green.

FRAZEE—PICARD.

Miss Edna S. Picard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Picard of 255 West Ninetieth Street, was married to Charles Harrison Frazee of this city at 8:30 o'clock last evening in the West End Presbyterian Church, at 105th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, by the Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin and tulle, embroidered with silver and pearls. Her tulle veil was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white roses. Mrs. Harold Tumison, matron of honor, was the bride's only attendant.

Richard Albert Picard, brother of the bride, was the best man, and the ushers were Harold Tumison and Claude L. Feale. After a trip to the Pacific Coast Mr. and Mrs. Frazee will make their home in this city.

CHAPIN—HUTCHINSON.

Miss Elsie Cranston Hutchinson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert H. Hutchinson of 521 West 111th Street, and Warren Blanchard Chapin, Jr., were married yesterday afternoon in the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and 105th Street, by the Rev. Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin, pastor of the church. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Genevra Gubbins Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gubbins of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Genevra Gubbins, to William Renwick McCarroll, son of William McCarroll, a former Public Service Commissioner. Miss Gubbins is a graduate of Smith College.

ART WORKS SHOWN BY SIR EDGAR SPEYER

Baronet Who Left England After the War Lends Exhibit to Metropolitan.

CRETAN POTTERY ON VIEW

Models of Vessels Buried More Than 3,000 Years Ago on View in Recent Accessions Room.

Sir Edgar Speyer, it was announced yesterday, has lent two important works of art to the Metropolitan Museum. The fact that Sir Edgar, who left England in June, 1915, after resigning his Privy Councilorship and requesting that his baronetcy be revoked, had at least a part of his art collection in America caused many persons to wonder whether he intended to make his home in this country permanently. Friends said last night that Sir Edgar, so far as they knew, had not made up his mind not to return to England. The objects put on exhibition were brought over by him from England when he came last year.

The exhibits are a portrait by Roger van der Weyden and an old Burgundian tapestry. The portrait is said to be almost 500 years old, and is in an excellent state of preservation. It is a likeness of Leonelle d'Este, and shows a man of stern and dignified presence holding in his slender, long-fingered hand a small hammer. The painting is reputed to have been made by the Flemish master in Ferrera when the artist was on his way to Rome in 1450. Van der Weyden is said to have first introduced painting in oil in Italy. The portrait is hung in Gallery 34. The tapestry, a large square of beautiful design, dates back to the second half of the fifteenth century. It shows a knight on horseback, Jean de Mathefelow, who was knighted by Charles VII. of France in 1448. It is to be seen on the wall of one of the rooms in the Department of Decorative Arts.

Sir Edgar is a brother of James Speyer of this city, and was a member of the banking firm of Speyer & Co. of New York and London. On May 17, 1915, he sent to Premier Asquith a letter resigning his Privy Councilorship, and asking that his Baronetcy be revoked. He took this step after his loyalty to the British Crown had been bitterly attacked on the ground that not only was he not a native of England, but he was of Teuton descent. Replying to his letter of resignation, Premier Asquith characterized as "utterly baseless and unmanly" the insinuations made upon Sir Edgar's loyalty. The King refused to accept Sir Edgar's resignation, and it was held that whether he continued to use the title or not the Baronetcy was his.

On May 26, 1915, Sir Edgar sailed from England, saying he was coming to this country to spend the Summer in Maine. When asked if he intended to remain away until the end of the war he said: "I have no such thing in mind. I shall surely be back by the Autumn.

On June 23 Baron Reading, the Lord Chief Justice, granted an order in the Court of the King's Bench, directing Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel to show by what authority they claimed to be members of the Privy Council of Great Britain. A short time later the Court dismissed the order.

Cretan pottery obtained by the Museum is to be seen in the "Recent Accessions" room. The articles shown are not originals, as these go directly to Crete or Athens, but are perfect reproductions and fine examples of the Cretan work buried more than 3,000 years ago. Three remarkable pieces in the collection are from excavations made by Richard B. Seager at Pachyammos, Crete, only two years ago. There is also a copy of the famous Warrior's vase, found by Schliemann in Mycenae in 1876.

Announcement was made by Director Edward Robinson yesterday of the details of the legacy recently received from Harris Brisbane Dick. According to the clause in the will relating to the bequest to the Museum, it is to have "the balance of my net residuary estate, remaining after the payment of legacies." This money is to be held as the Harris Brisbane Dick Fund and the Museum is to use it at its discretion for the "purchase of desirable and proper objects of fine arts," which are to be labeled as purchased from the fund.

Director Robinson announced also a course of lectures to be given in November by Bashford Dean, Curator of Arms and Armor. These lectures, while primarily for Museum members, will be open to the public without card. A living model will be used to show the clothes which were designed to be worn under armor. The armor will be placed on the model piece by piece with explanations.

The first in a course of lectures in Venetian painting, "The Venetian School of the Fifteenth Century," will be given this afternoon in the class room of the Museum and is free to the public.

Miss Boardman to Wed on Nov. 1.

Miss Clara Temple Boardman, daughter of Mrs. William H. Boardman and the late Dr. Boardman of 103 East Eighty-sixth Street, and Laurence Freeman Peck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace F. Peck of 123 East Sixty-first Street, will be married on Nov. 1 at Clattercote, the country home of the bride's mother, at Ridgefield, Conn. Only members of the families will be present.

John Dicks Cutter.

John Dicks Cutter, a retired silk manufacturer, and long prominent in religious work in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 520 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Cutter was born eighty-three years ago in Portland, Me., and had lived in Brooklyn since 1846. He was one of the founders of the Rochester Avenue Congregational Church, which has since been merged with other congregations, and was one of those who brought Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, to Brooklyn. He was a Director of the Bedford Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, a Trustee and Treasurer of the D. L. Moody Schools at Northfield, Mass., and a member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and of the American Silk Association. He is survived by two sons, Dr. William B. and John D. Cutter, and three daughters, Mrs. C. A. Goodrich and the Misses Ruth and Marian Cutter.

Reads His Own Obituary.

George E. Blakeslee of 2,561 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, who is known in New Jersey as the father of the Good Roads bill, read with much interest in Christ Hospital, Jersey City, yesterday his obituary, which was published in some of the morning newspapers. Mr. Blakeslee was operated on last Wednesday for appendicitis. The surgeons said yesterday that Mr. Blakeslee was improving rapidly.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Copenhagen on the United States were:

T. J. Albert, T. J. Albert, Jr., Mrs. J. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Emery, William Humes, Mrs. Julia Irvin, Harold Irvin, Mrs. Frances Moulton, Miss Julia Peterson, Miss Olga Warren, Dr. E. Smith, Warwick Green, Hugh Richardson, A. E. Thames, Charles Lewis, C. Anderson, Daniel Clark, Miss Anna Larson, A. W. Johnson, J. L. Johnson.

COMMANDER BOOTH ILL.

Head of Salvation Army in This Country Forced to Cancel Lectures.

Commander Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army in this country, has been stricken with a severe attack of neuritis which is causing her officers and friends great concern and has made necessary the cancelling of her lecture trips. She is under the care of Dr. Schmid of White Plains.

The National Congress of the Salvation Army will be held in Philadelphia from Nov. 17 to 22 and will be led by Miss Booth, if she is sufficiently recovered.

Henry Ludlow Quick.

Henry Ludlow Quick, a collector of paintings and etchings, died at Staatsburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, which was his sixty-sixth birthday. Mr. Quick was born in Utica, N. Y., and had lived at 1,002 Ditmas Avenue, in Brooklyn, for thirty years. In 1878 he founded the firm of Davis & Quick, bleachers and dyers, with a plant in Brooklyn. He was President of the Brooklyn and Long Island Church Society, and formerly President of the Methodist Social Union. He was also President of the Board of Trustees of the New York Avenue M. E. Church, and for a long time was Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday School of that church, and active in the work of the Bedford Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a Trustee of the Methodist Hospital and of Syracuse University, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Methodist Church Home. He was also a life member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Professor David Nelson Camp.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Oct. 19.—Professor David Nelson Camp, a retired educator, died last night at his home here in his ninety-seventh year. He was born in Durham, Conn., and was graduated from Yale University in 1853. He was Superintendent of State Schools from 1856 to 1868.

Obituary Notes.

WILLETT B. BAKER, master signal electrician of the First Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., died on Wednesday at McAllen, Texas. He had served for seventeen years with the Signal Corps of this State.

EMANUEL BLUM, a retired cattle dealer and more recently engaged in the real estate business in this city, died on Tuesday at his home, 305 West 140th Street, in his seventy-third year. He was born in Germany and came to the United States when a young man.

HUBERT W. MEALING, a veteran of the civil war and for the last eleven years Assessor of Ossining, N. Y., died on Tuesday at his home there, in his seventy-third year, leaving three sons and two daughters.

ROBERT D. WEBB, for thirty years a member of the Police Department before he retired many years ago, and a Mason for more than sixty-five years, died on Tuesday at his home, 457 West 125th Street, in his eighty-sixth year. He was born in Ireland and came to this country when a boy.

Mrs. CLARISSA MOORE, mother of Mrs. John T. Sprouil, whose husband is President of the Coal and Iron National Bank of this city, died yesterday at her home, 692 Kearny Street, Arlington, N. J., in her ninety-third year.

EDWARD T. CAMPBELL, formerly of this city, President of the American Central Insurance Company, died on Wednesday in the Jaffrey Hospital in St. Louis, Mo., in his fifty-sixth year.

Mrs. CHARLES FOSTER of Plainfield, N. J., died on Wednesday in the Muhlenberg Hospital there in her fifty-ninth year, leaving her husband, one son, and a daughter.

JOHN A. HEDMAN, an electrical contractor, died on Tuesday at his home in Montclair, N. J., leaving his wife, four sons, and a daughter.

JAMES W. FAULKNER, for many years engaged in the flour and feed business in Wappingers Falls, N. Y., died on Tuesday at his home in Cranford, N. J., after a long illness.

Mrs. BRIDGET KANE, wife of John Kane, who is employed in the Bridge Department, died on Tuesday at her home, 49 Norwood Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 65 years old.

Miss KATHRYN F. MAHER, a buyer for Oppenheim, Collins & Co., died in the Flower Hospital on Wednesday from Bright's disease. She was 43 years old and lived at 129 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

EDWARD J. GERBER, 55 years old, for many years in the employ of the Adams Express Company, died at his home, 54 Manhasset Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

Mrs. MAGDALENA HASSLINGER WILDNER, widow of Emil F. Wildner, a builder, died on Tuesday at her home, 421 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, in her fifty-second year.

WILLIAM BURCK, a real estate broker, living at 242 West 123d Street, Manhattan, died suddenly of heart disease on Tuesday at the home of his sister, Mrs. James Moore, 270 East Third Street, Flatbush.

JOHN C. KESSELRING died in his home in College Point yesterday. He was 95 years old and was born in Germany.

HENRY MORGAN KING, 66 years old, an ornithologist and dealer in antiques, died at his home in Patchogue, L. I., on Tuesday. His wife, five sons, and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. FRANCES R. McGAREY, wife of William H. McGarey, died at her home, 203 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, in her forty-seventh year.

JOHN J. HUSCHLE, a retired paper box manufacturer, died in his home at 1,977 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease. He was 55 years old.

Mrs. MARGARET A. BOARDMAN, wife of J. R. B. Boardman, died on Wednesday at her home, 268 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-seventh year. Besides her husband she left three sons.

GEORGE F. CAHILL, former Superintendent of Highways at Islip, died at his home in Bay Shore, L. I., on Wednesday.

Mrs. MATILDA SATTS CODLING, widow of the Rev. Robert Codling, died at her home in Port Jefferson on Wednesday. She was 83 years old.

Mrs. MARTHA FLOYD BAYLES, widow of the Rev. John Owen Bayles, who was a clergyman of the Reformed Church in America, died at the home of her son, the Rev. Theodore F. Bayles, 326 Stratford Road, Flatbush, while on a visit. She was 77 years old.

ROBERT B. HARRIS, Secretary of the Montclair Board of Assessors, died yesterday at his home there, in his sixty-sixth year.

SAMUEL R. REISNYDER, Principal of the Neptune High School in Asbury Park, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his forty-sixth year.

ALOIS BROMMER, for many years proprietor of Union Park, died on Wednesday at his home in New Rochelle, in his seventy-fifth year.

GEORGE W. FISHER, a veteran of the civil war and a grape grower for many years, died on Wednesday night at his home in Montclair, N. J.

Miss MARY FINNEGAN, a resident of Rockaway, N. Y., for many years, died on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. John Buckley in that place in her fifty-ninth year.

THOMAS H. MURRAY, a veteran of the civil war and a resident of Morristown, N. J., died on Wednesday in All Souls' Hospital there, after an illness of twenty-one years, in his seventy-first year.

EMMETT RUSSELL VAN VALKENBURGH, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Van Valkenburgh, died yesterday at his home in East Orange, N. J., in his twenty-fifth year.

Mrs. LAURA KNIGHT SCHOLES, wife of Walter Scholes, formerly a resident of Newark, N. J., died on Wednesday at her home in Cranford, N. J., in her fifty-fourth year.

EDMUND P. MIXSELL, an inspector for the Central Railroad of New Jersey for many years, died on Wednesday at his home in Phillipsburg, N. J., in his fifty-sixth year.

Mrs. JOHN M. CONKLIN, formerly of Brooklyn, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. M. Abbott, in North Plainfield, N. J., in her seventy-fifth year.

Mrs. VIRGINIA PINKHAM STILLWAGGEN, widow of George Stillwagger, died on Wednesday at her home in Flushing, L. I., in her seventy-seventh year.

ARTHUR EMERSON, an artist and athletic instructor, and a resident of Belleville, N. J., died on Wednesday in the Homeopathic Hospital, Newark, N. J., in his forty-third year. With his brother, Harry Emerson, he had appeared in vaudeville on the Keith & Proctor circuits and had also traveled with Barnum & Bailey's Circus.

Mrs. ELIZABETH A. DAVIS, widow of John C. Davis, died on Wednesday in the Hotel Wolcott, where she had lived for many years.

Major CHARLES WILLIAM WHIPPLE, U. S. A., retired, died on Wednesday, at his home in Summit, N. J., in his seventy-first year. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., and was graduated from West Point in 1868. Major Whipple was Chief Ordnance Officer in the Philippines in 1898, and during that year was appointed Inspector General of Volunteers, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St, cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000, Bryant.

Born.

BAFF.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Baff of 100 West 119th St. announce the birth of a daughter.

ROSENBERG.—To Mr. and Mrs. A. Jacob Rosenberg, (nee Robison,) a son; Oct. 14, at their residence, 612 West 178th St.

Engaged

WARD—GEFRET.—Maude Gefret to Marshall H. Ward.

Married.

CHAPIN—HUTCHINSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Hutchinson announce the marriage of their daughter, Elsie Cranston, to Mr. Warren Blanchard Chapin, Jr., on Oct. 18, 1916, in New York City, by the Rev. Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin.

HART—HENDRICKS.—On Monday, Sept. 11, at the Bloa, Diamantina, Brazil, Janet Blair Hart to Benjamin F. Hendricks, Jr., of Bayside, L. I.

KEEP—TAYLOR.—On Oct. 19, 1916, at St. Andrew's Church, by Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., Alice Kellogg, daughter of Mrs. A. M. Kellogg-Neyer, to Harry V. Keep.

SMITH—GOFF.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, at 43 Berkeley Av., Orange, N. J., by the Rev. F. Boyd Edwards, Mrs. Daisey Belle Goff, daughter of Mrs. Henry Orawey, to Mr. Ernest Atherton Smith, son of Mrs. Henry Mather Smith, of Orange, N. J.

THOMAS—HOLLY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., Caroline Renshaw, daughter of the late Dr. Francis M. Holly, to Charles Reynolds Thomas.

GREENWALD—LYON.—Oct. 18, Agnes G. Lyon to Stephen E. Greenwald.

HANNA—LONG.—Oct. 18, Jessie M. Long to Hugh A. Hanna.

MILLIGAN—GARRETT.—Oct. 16, Mary A. Garrett to Walter A. Milligan.

Brooklyn.

BARRETT—SIMMONS.—Oct. 18, Marguerite Simmons to Gilbert C. Barrett.

BOEHMANN—VOGEL.—Oct. 18, Adelaide Vogel to Dr. Carl Bornmann.

CARLUCCI—TRUDA.—Oct. 18, Mary B. Truda to Dr. G. Arthur Carlucci.

KING—BROSNAN.—Oct. 18, Mary H. Brosnan to Edward J. King.

KUHN—FALLING.—Clara B. Falling to George E. Kuhn.

LUKEMAN—KNIGHT.—Oct. 18, Sara M. Knight to Richard Lukeman, Jr.

SMITH—SMITH.—Oct. 18, Emily A. Smith to Howard Smith.

TILDEN—LAWRENCE.—Oct. 18, Imogene Lawrence to Rufus S. Tildan.

WALLACE—HUBBARD.—Oct. 18, Eleanor A. Hubbard to Edwin F. Wallace.

Died.

ABRAHAM.—Julia, widow of David Abraham, mother of Carrie Abraham Kohn, Joseph Abraham, Nathan Abraham, and late Nora Friedlich. Interment, Montgomery, Ala.

BADE.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, Marie, beloved wife of Carl Bade and loving mother of August, Carl, Fred, and Henry Bade. Funeral services at her late residence, 3,133 Broadway, Saturday evening, Oct. 21, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

BAKER.—Mary F. Philips, wife of the late Edmund Stanford Baker and daughter of Samuel and Eliza Philips, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, in her ninetieth year. Funeral services on Saturday, Oct. 21, at 10:30 A. M., at the residence of her daughter, 53 West 73d St., New York City. Kindly omit flowers.

BAKER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, at Fort McAllen, Texas, Willett Bowne Baker. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BAKER.—The Veteran Association of the First Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., announces with deepest regret, the death of Willett B. Baker while serving as master signal electrician with Company A, First Battalion, Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., at McAllen, Texas. He was one of the oldest noncommissioned officers in the State in point of service, having served 8 years in the Pennsylvania infantry, 5 years in the Seventh Regiment of New York, and 17 years in the Signal Corps. His loss is deeply mourned. Notice of funeral in Saturday's paper.

BARCLAY.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 19, Gertrude Frances Barclay, widow of Samuel Barclay. Funeral service at her late residence, 835 Riverdale Av., Yonkers, Saturday afternoon, at 1:30. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery at 4 o'clock.

BAYLES.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, Martha Floyd, wife of the late Rev. John Owen Bayles, in her 78th year. Funeral services at the home of her son, Rev. Theodore F. Bayles, 326 Stratford Road, Brooklyn, Friday, Oct. 20, at 8 P. M. Please omit flowers.

BIGELOW.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, at Allenhurst, N. J., Grace Bird, beloved wife of Clarence O. Bigelow. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLODGETT.—At Framingham, Mass., Oct. 19, 1916, Isaac D., age 88 years. Funeral services on Saturday, Oct. 21, at Forest Hills Chapel, at 2:30. Carriages will meet elevated trains at Forest Hills Station.

BOARDMAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, Margaret A., wife of J. R. B. Boardman, in the 77th year of her age. Funeral services at her home, 268 Decatur St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 20, at 8 P. M.

BOEHM.—Caroline, Thursday, Oct. 19, widow of Samuel C. Boehm, at her late residence, 9 East 50th St. Funeral at the convenience of the family.

BRADLEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, at his residence, 345 Lexington Av., W. Wainwright Bradley. Funeral service at the above address, on Saturday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

CAMPBELL.—Jefferson, of Roscoe, N. Y., died suddenly at Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 15, 1916.

CLARK.—Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, James Josiah Clark, aged 80 years. Funeral service at 1,060 Amsterdam Av., Friday morning, Oct. 20, 11 o'clock. Interment New London, Conn.

COHEN.—Harris, beloved husband of Flora T. Cohen (nee Guinsburg) and dear father of Irwin. Funeral services at mausoleum in Linden Hill Cemetery, Friday, Oct. 20, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent. At Williamsburg Bridge take Metropolitan Av. cars and at Brooklyn Bridge take Flushing Av. cars, marked "Maspeth," for cemetery.

COHEN.—Harris. At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of Beth Israel Hospital, held for the purpose of taking suitable action upon the death of their esteemed and beloved fellow-Director and former President of the hospital, Harris Cohen, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His Divine Providence to remove from us by death our beloved fellow-Director, Harris Cohen, who was a most valued friend, serving as Director continuously from 1894 to date, and as President from 1896 to 1902; who devoted his time, his money, and his counsel in promoting the welfare of the hospital and furthering its objects in relieving the poor sick;

Resolved, That the Directors of Beth Israel Hospital have lost a valuable associate, whose interest in the welfare of the institution was untiring, and deeply deplore the great loss sustained by all charities in his death;

Resolved, We hereby tender our deepest sympathy to his family;

Resolved, That in testimony and respect for Harris Cohen his fellow-Directors of Beth Israel Hospital attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and an engrossed copy be presented to the bereaved family.

JOSEPH H. COHEN, President.
MELVILLE J. SCHOLLE, Secretary.

COX.—At Bedford Hills, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1916, Kate Lloyd, beloved wife of James Cox, in her 68th year. Funeral services Sunday, Oct. 22, at 11 A. M., at her late residence, Bedford Hills, N. Y. Interment Kensico Cemetery. San Francisco papers please copy.

CUTTER.—John D., Wednesday, Oct. 18. Services at his late residence, 520 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. Friday.

DANTZIGER.—Suddenly, at Spring Valley, N. Y., Oct. 16, in his 59th year, Harry Dantziger, beloved husband of Julie Mecklenberger Dantziger. Funeral 2 P. M. Saturday, Oct. 21, from Molestown Fire House, Spring Valley, N. Y. London and California papers please copy.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, at the Hotel Wolcott, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, Elisabeth A. Sutton, widow of John C. Davis and mother of Mrs. Rush L. Pagram. Funeral services will be held at Chapel of Madison Av. Church, 30 East 31st, on Friday, Oct. 20, at 2 P. M. Interment private, at Rye, N. Y.

EASTON.—Mary, wife of the late David Easton, suddenly, of pneumonia, on Wednesday, Oct. 18. Funeral services at her late residence, 892 Greene Av., Brooklyn, Friday evening, at 8:30.

EHRENREICH.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, at his residence, 1,070 Madison Av., Moses, the beloved husband of Hannah Ehrenreich, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral at convenience of the family.

Putnams

2 W. 45th st., just west of 5th Ave

It will be found quite worth while to visit our delightful

Children's Book Room

A fascinating and almost bewildering collection of all that is worthy in literature for young folks.

Died.

EICHE.—Max Martin. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, Saturday, Oct. 21, services at the grave, (Butternut Plot,) at 3:15 P. M. Carriages will meet trains leaving Grand Central Terminal at 2:30 P. M.

ELBERSON.—Suddenly, at Dr. Lloyd's Sanitarium, Oct. 18, Edwin Gordon, beloved son and only child of R. G. and Clara Cowl Elberson, aged 13 years. Funeral private.

GLEASON.—At her home, 20 Park Place, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Oct. 19, 1916, Harriet Burnham, widow of Fernando C. Gleason. Funeral private.

HAVANAGH.—Thursday, Oct. 19, William A., beloved son of Rose and the late Bernard Havanagh. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEALY.—Charles J., beloved husband of Mary Isabel Healy, (née Chouteau,) at his late residence, 722 St. Nicholas Av., on Oct. 20, 1916, in the 47th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter. Please omit flowers.

HEIDE.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, Mary Jaeger, beloved wife of Henry Heide, aged 64 years. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway, at 71st St., 10 A. M., Monday, Oct. 23, 1916. It is earnestly requested to omit flowers. Funeral private.

HEITZMANN.—Oct. 19th, at her residence, 65 West 91st St, Anna Margareta Heitzmann, widow of Dr. Charles Heitzmann. Funeral services The Funeral Church, Broadway, 66th and 67th (Campbell Building), on Saturday afternoon two o'clock. Interment private.

JACOBS.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, Annie Lazarus Jacobs, dearly beloved mother of Henry L. and Sara Lazarus, Sarah L. Siegel, Barbara and Leo Jacobs, Carrie Weil, Emma Dreyfus, Edna Marx, and Mexie Arnold, passed away at her residence, 61 Hamilton Place. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOSCELYN.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, Jackson Joscelyn, in his 85th year, suddenly, of heart failure, at his home, Beechhurst Park, New Rochelle. Funeral services at his late residence, Montgomery Place, Beechmont, 3 o'clock this Sunday afternoon.

KOECHLING.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, Herman B. Koechling, Past Regent Empire City Council 557, Royal Arcanum, in his 56th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,287 Park Av., on Friday at 8 P. M. Members of Empire City Council invited to attend. Interment private.

KURZ.—Elisa, wife of the late Joseph A. Kurz. Funeral services Friday, 2 P. M., at John

FOOTBALL TEAMS PUTTING ON LAST TOUCHES FOR SATURDAY'S GAMES—YALE PLAYS TODAY

MORE ELI REGULARS CANNOT PLAY TODAY

Callahan, Centre, and Sheldon, Tackle, Also Out of Virginia Polytechnic Fray.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—The Yale eleven is badly crippled for the game here tomorrow with the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Aside from Captain Black, at left guard, and Smith, at quarter, who were bruised in the Lehigh game Saturday, Callahan, centre, and Sheldon, tackle, were announced out of the line-up tonight. Callahan, because of injury to his ankle, received in practice yesterday, will be shelved till next week. Sheldon is suffering from tonsilitis and is in the infirmary. Incidentally Jack Voyles, substitute centre, has been found to have been injured in practice so badly as to be unable to return to the eleven for two weeks. The injuries affect the centre of the rush line unfavorably, and will weaken Yale's defense tomorrow.

Today the coaches transferred Rex Hutchinson, substitute full back, to centre. He had some experience while at Exeter in this position, but, if he proves unsteady tomorrow, Leisenring, third string centre, will be rushed to the rescue. Graham of the third eleven has been given Captain Black's place at left guard, and Ira Roche, substitute quarter back, will begin the game in place of Smith. Van Nostrand, quarter back last season, will play part of the game, replacing La Roche.

Today's practice was limited to signal rehearsal except for dummy drill in forward passing and running the backs behind the line of scrimmage.

Rain fell heavily throughout the practice, which was held on old Yale Field, but fumbling was infrequent. Tomorrow's game, believed to be the first ever played on a Friday by Yale, will take place in the Bowl, which will be used Saturday for the Yale pageant.

Yale's line-up is as follows: Left end, Gates; left tackle, Taft; left guard, Graham; centre, Hutchinson; right guard, Galt; right tackle, Baldridge; right end, Comerford; quarter back, La Roche; left half back, Bingham; right half back, Le Gore; full back, Jacques.

PENN LOSES BILLY NEILL.

Faculty Declares Right Guard Ineligible on Time Limit.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—Pennsylvania's gridiron warriors went through a hard hour's practice on soggy ground this afternoon in preparation for the game with Penn State on Saturday. The practice was marked by another shift in the back field. Folwell sent Graves Williams to right half in place of Shorty Loucks, and announced that Williams would be in that position at the start of Saturday's game.

The Faculty Committee on Athletics at the University today declared Billy Neill, the right guard on the Red and Blue eleven, ineligible to take part in athletics because his time limit has expired. Neill has played three seasons on the Whitman College football team at Walla Walla, Wash., and last season with Penn. His place will be taken by Swann, but Neill expects to aid the team in practice each day by working with the scrubs.

The Sanford multiple kick will become a weapon in the play of Penn against State if the Red and Blue eleven can perfect the trick in time for Saturday's game, but Coach Folwell fears that his team will hardly master the play completely by that time. The State formations were used by the scrub against the 'Varsity, but they gained little ground, although the scrub pounded the first team for half an hour from the 'Varsity's ten-yard line.

ARMY PRACTICES INDOORS.

Daly Puts His Charges Through Scrimmage and Blocking Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Driving showers this afternoon caused Head Coach Charley Daly to take his Army football squad into the riding hall for the daily workout. The major portion of the time was devoted to scrimmage and blocking, the coaches sending various combinations against one another until the men displayed evidences of fatigue.

McEwan worked in the signal drill only. Ford, still nursing a bad ankle, contented himself with light work, and it is now doubtful whether he will be able to get in against Trinity on Saturday. Redfield, who was hurt nearly a month ago, is still on crutches, and, with the 'Varsity's two ends incapacitated, House, Shrader, Mullins, and March are getting plenty of chance to show in the wing positions. Right now House and Mullins seem to have the call. Colt was used behind the line. The squad will take only light work tomorrow, on the eve of the Trinity game.

BROWN WORKS IN RAIN.

Coaches Put Squad Through Final Drill for Williams Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19.—Brown held its last practice of the week this afternoon preparatory to the Williams game Saturday. Despite a driving northeast rain storm the 'Varsity squad was on the field for more than an hour running through signals and participating in a dummy scrimmage. All of the regulars were on hand with the exception of Purdy, the quarterback, who was injured slightly in scrimmage yesterday. Jimmy Murphy directed the 'Varsity in his place and Armstrong acted as quarter for the scrubs.

Brown will present the same lineup against Williams that it did a week ago against Amherst and no great difficulty is expected in running up a fairly sizable score. A squad of twenty-five men will make the trip leaving this city at noon tomorrow.

PITT HAS STIFF PRACTICE.

Coach Warner Gives Plays to be Used at Syracuse Final Workout.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 19.—Coach Warner put the Pitt squad through a stiff session at Forbes Field this afternoon, as a closing practice period before departing for Syracuse tomorrow morning. This game on Saturday is expected to be one of the most important of the season, and both Syracuse and Pittsburgh have trained hard for the contest. The loss of Sophitt, injured at Annapolis last Saturday, is a blow to Pitt. The work of Sies this week has cheered the coach, and he isn't worrying that the big lineman will be out of the game. Everything the team expects to try at Syracuse was practiced today behind closed gates.

Twenty-four players will be taken along at least, and maybe two more, as Warner does not want to be handicapped by lack of material. Today he announced the following: Herron, Carlson, Ammons, Brown, and Easterday, ends; Captains Peck and Kendrick, centres; Sies, Stahl, Seidel, Thornhill, Sutherland, Hilty, and Ginn, guards and tackles; McLaren, Hastings, Dehart, McNulty, Morrow, Gugler, McLelland, Stahlman, Miller, and Meadows, backs.

Gridiron Games at Polo Grounds.

A number of important high school football games will be played at the Polo Grounds this Fall. On Nov. 4 De Witt Clinton and Stuyvesant will clash, while on Nov. 7, election day, the High School of Commerce and Morris will play their annual game. On Dec. 9 De Witt Clinton and the High School of Commerce will be the attraction.

TIGER OFFENSE STILL WEAK.

'Varsity Gains Little in Ten-Minute Drive Against Scrubs.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 19.—The heavy rainstorm which swept over Princeton all last night and today and converted University Field into a sea of mud did not keep the Tigers from having a hard workout this afternoon. Rush had his charges in the baseball cage part of the time to go over their signals and try out a couple of new plays, and then brought them out in the open, where a dummy scrimmage and then a brief period of active play followed.

The 'Varsity was on the offense for about ten minutes, and during this time it did not gain more than thirty yards. Activities were confined to line plunges chiefly, for the muddy field was not very conducive to end runs or well-executed forward passes.

Moore was not out today, but his injury is improving rapidly, and it is hoped that he will have rounded into shape by the time of the Dartmouth game next week. With Saturday, with Moore's return the Tigers will have their full complement of 'Varsity men, as he is the only regular on the injured list. Moore's ability both in open field running and line plunging will probably earn him back his place as soon as he is able to fill it, although it is a cause for much conjecture as to whether he will supplant Brown or Tibbott.

Brown is a valuable man in the back field, while Tibbott's toe makes him valuable also for the Tigers, especially since they have shown such lack of punch when they are within scoring distance. Tibbott has been making some pretty gains in the scrimmages during the last few days.

Eddy seems to have won out over Ames in the contest for the place at quarter back. Eddy has been directing the 'Varsity nearly all this time this week, while Ames has been at the helm of the second eleven. Eddy is assimilating football knowledge nearly all the time, and is showing a steady improvement at the position.

SCRUBS WIN AT CORNELL.

Beat 'Varsity in Practice, Scoring Three Touchdowns to One.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 19.—In the last scrimmage before the Bucknell game the Cornell 'Varsity today bowed in defeat for the first time this year to the scrubs, three touchdowns to one. The seconds' victory was due to the wonderful running of the second team backfield. Quarter Back Speed and Bretz and Haucke, half backs, were stars. The 'Varsity was crippled by the absence of five regulars.

The first two scores were made by Haucke, the first following a 50-yard run by Speed, the second following a costly fumble by Shiverick on the 'Varsity 10-yard line. The last score was made by Speed, following a straight march down the field. Shiverick scored the 'Varsity touchdown, following hard line plunging by the 'Varsity backs, especially Captain Mueller.

The 'Varsity ends, Ryerson and Zander; left half, Benedict, and Miller, right guard, who have been on the injured squad most of the week, are expected to start the game against Bucknell. In today's practice Gillies was temporarily shifted from left tackle to left end. Clarence Tilley, tackle last year, played at the other wing position.

For the second time in a week the undergraduate mass meeting on Schoellkopf Field was postponed on account of rain. The playing of the second backs today makes it practically certain that they will all be used in the big games against Harvard, Michigan, and Pennsylvania this year.

COLGATE OUTLOOK GLOOMY.

Four Backfield Men Injured and Fumbling Is Frequent.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Prospects do not look any too bright in the Colgate camp today with the Rhode Island game only a short time off. The fact that the latter has showed up strong so far this season has made the Colgate coaches work hard to improve the squad, which has done poor work the last few days. Fumbling seems to be almost habitual, and the ball was dropped so often that Coach Bankhart threatened to discharge the next offender from the squad. Long and hard practices have been held every day this week and with the most discouraging results. A number of men have been compelled to retire from the game because of injuries. The hospital list numbers four men, all of whom are backfield men. Bek, the half back, who has been doing well so far, has an injured ankle, which may keep him out of Saturday's game. Hubbell is still unable to enter the game, as he has not fully recovered from injuries received in the Illinois game. Both Laird and Jackson are disabled.

PENN STATE IS CONFIDENT.

Send-off for Football Warriors Leaving for Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Oct. 19.—Twenty-five hundred Penn State students joined in a mighty demonstration at the railroad station tonight when the football squad departed for Philadelphia, where Pennsylvania will be played on Saturday. Virtually every student in the college and the cadet band will leave on special trains tomorrow. Complete confidence is felt here in the ability of the Blue and White team to play a splendid game.

All the first-string men are in excellent shape for the struggle. In the final practice on New Beaver Field this afternoon Coach Harlow put three teams through a two-hour drill. There was no scrimmage. The second eleven walked through Pennsylvania formations, while the coaches instructed the regulars how best to stop Folwell's ground-gaining plays. State's squad of twenty-six men will rest for the game at the Whitemarsh Country Club.

POLY AND MANUAL AGREE.

Forget Old Differences and Will Meet on Gridiron Today.

Athletic relations between Polytechnic Preparatory School and Manual Training High School, which were severed five years ago through differences of opinion of the principals of the two schools at that time, were patched up yesterday after short negotiations, and tomorrow morning at Washington Park, Brooklyn, cordial kinship will be renewed when the football teams of the rival institutions come together.

Both schools had arranged earlier in the season for games tomorrow, but they each had to cancel them. Poly Prep was engaged with Stevens Prep of Hoboken, while Manual Training was booked to meet New York Military Academy. When these games were cancelled, each school had an open date, and it was then that negotiations were begun which resulted in the renewal of athletic friendship between the two Brooklyn schools.

Morning Game for High Schools.

Owing to the inability of the football teams of Commerce and Stuyvesant High Schools to obtain the use of the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York for their annual game tomorrow, the contest has been shifted to Ohio Field, the New York University gridiron, and will be played at 10:30 in the morning. Stuyvesant this year has one of the lightest elevens in its football history and it is not expected the Commerce combination will have to exhibit its full strength to win.

Teachers College Cancels Game.

New York State Teachers College has cancelled the game with Middlebury on Saturday. No game has been arranged for the 'Varsity, but Goddard Seminary will play Middlebury's second team at Middlebury on that date. Coach Holmes expects to size up some of the second string men whom he will want for the Norwich and Vermont games.

HARVARD PRACTICES ON A MUDDY FIELD

Team Shows Fighting Spirit in Hard Work for Game with Cornell Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 19.—Soldiers Field was a quagmire this afternoon in the heavy rain storm, but the Harvard football players made the most of the bad conditions. Not since the early season practice had the players had any experience handling a wet ball, and in their scrimmage with the second team today there was no variation from the desperately hard play earlier in the week. The first and second teams fought hard for about half an hour, one touchdown being scored when Hitchcock broke through the scrubs' line near the goal.

The 'Varsity has been thoroughly aroused by the coaches this week, and today's play showed that the spirit of fight has been injected into the entire squad. Clark, the 'Varsity right guard, was able to get back into the play today, so that Wheeler at left tackle is now the only substitute lineman. Wheeler has not had Taylor's experience, but has been playing a slashing game all the week, and will be in a race for a regular position down to the finish.

The line material has received another hard blow, however, in what may be the final loss of Richards, who was progressing fast at tackle. He has fractured his arm and probably seriously enough to keep him out of the game for the remainder of the season. Tomorrow, while there will be no scrimmage, the regulars will work hard on their plays. The Massachusetts State College game is not expected to be much of a test, and the Crimson is now putting in all the licks possible to get into trim for Cornell.

This week, with Crawford Blagden at Cambridge for the line, the work has centred about the work of the forwards, all of whom not only have had more real coaching than ever before, but have been worked harder than in any of the practice games. The team today handled the wet ball very well and continued to improve as a machine. If the regulars can come through the Massachusetts State game without injury, the coaches will feel that they need not fear being beaten by the Ithacans on Oct. 28.

MICHIGAN'S LINE HOLDS.

Scrubs Unable to Score Against Defense of 'Varsity.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Oct. 19.—The Michigan 'Varsity walked all over the scrubs today, scoring three touchdowns in a secret fifteen-minute scrimmage by the use of the plays Yost has designed for the game against the Michigan Aggies Saturday. Matens, Sparks and Loucks made the scores. After the scrimmage the coaches gave the ball to the scrubs on the 'Varsity 5-yard line with instructions to push it over by the use of M. A. C. plays. Instead of allowing the second string men to score, the 'Varsity drove the scrubs back time after time. Finally the ball was placed on the 2-yard strip, but the scrubs were driven back as before, and were unable to register a single count.

After the practice Yost stated that Smith would surely start in his accustomed place at full back. Sharpe, the regular right half, is lost until the Syracuse game because of injury, but his place will be capably filled by Raymond, who has been showing well all week.

HAVERFORD IMPROVES PASS.

Interference Also Being Developed for Maryland Aggie Game.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Oct. 19.—Drill in interference and forward passing has been the rule at Haverford since the N. Y. U. game last Saturday, in which the Scarlet and Black eleven showed weakness in these two departments of the game. The improvement has been such that Haverford expects to have little difficulty in beating Maryland Agricultural College on Saturday at the latter's field.

Coach Bennett has placed Sharp at Moore's post at right tackle and Crosman will call the signals from his post at halfback. Otherwise no changes have been made in the line-up.

U. OF W. WILL PLAY HERE.

Seattle Eleven to Meet Eastern Teams at Polo Grounds in 1917.

Secretary John B. Foster of the New York baseball club announced yesterday that the University of Washington football team of Seattle had consented to come east next season and would play one of the Eastern college elevens at the Polo Grounds on Nov. 17, 1917. The team from the Coast has a great record and has not been defeated during the past few seasons. The New York club is now negotiating with three of the big Eastern elevens to play the Washington team. Dartmouth is one of the teams under consideration, but Secretary Foster would not give the names of the other two elevens with whom he was making plans.

PLAN FOR JERSEY BOXING.

Commissioner Cassidy Trying to Get Clubs to Combine for Sport.

A campaign to stimulate interest in amateur boxing in New Jersey, which was legalized last year after a ban of some years, is now under way in Hudson County. Efforts are being made by officials of the Amateur Athletic Union in that section, headed by A. A. U. Commissioner Tom Cassidy, to get all the clubs of the district to band together and promote jointly four tournaments through the coming season. In this manner, Cassidy believes, each club would profit, for provided ten clubs become allied in boxing promotion they could stage the tournaments at an expense of a little more than $100 each. This amount could easily be cleared by each individual club through its share of the ticket sale.

Many clubs in New Jersey last year promoted boxing tournaments at a loss. That was due to the heavy expense under which they worked, and the lack of interest due in a measure to the fact that residents of New Jersey had been without boxing for such a long time that they had about lost their taste for the sport. Late in the season the attendance increased, and it appears likely that if promoted properly the sport will be put back on its feet. President Rubien of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. thinks the Cassidy plan feasible.

Special Train to Yale-Harvard Game

Arrangements have been made by the Yale Club of this city for a special train to carry its members and their guests to the Yale-Harvard football game on Nov. 25. The train will leave the Grand Central at about 10:30 A. M. and will return immediately after the game.

STEVENS LOSES CAPTAIN.

Middleton, Centre of Football Team, Dislocates Elbow in Practice.

Yesterday's rain did not prevent Coach Rodgers from putting the Stevens eleven through an hour's stiff scrimmage. This will be the last practice before the game at Worcester tomorrow. The coach has been working hard all week with the Stevens line, with little success. In Wednesday's practice Captain Middleton, who has been the team's main reliance at centre, fell and badly dislocated his elbow. It is feared that he will be forced out for the rest of the season. Johnson has been shifted over to centre from guard, and Wallis was put in in the latter position. Ten more men have joined the squad. Among them is Carlson, from last year's Stevens School team.

The names of the men to make the Worcester trip were posted yesterday. Six new men will be taken along. They are: Buswell and Wallis, linesmen; Stone, Peterson, and Harter, backs, and Lafquist, an end. The other men going are Musk, Anderson, Flockhart, Moeller, Goodsle, Ford, Fincke, Marshall, Johnson, Bloss, Nevius, Deghuee, Etzel, and Hopkins.

COLUMBIA MEN RECOVERED.

Monroe and Kennedy Will Play Against Union Tomorrow.

Yesterday's rain did not prevent Head Coach Metcalf from carrying out the prescribed program with his Columbia football squad. He took all 'Varsity candidates indoors in the university gymnasium building and ordered drills with a greased ball. He had planned early in the week to devote Thursday to practice against fumbling and the innovation was pronounced a success.

The trainers reported Monroe and Kennedy to be again in shape, and they will play against Union tomorrow afternoon on South Field. Joe Brown was retained at half back and will play at least this next game in his new position, Goldberg succeeding him at centre.

SIGNAL DRILL FOR N. Y. U.

Football Squad Dodges Storm and Works in Gymnasium.

On account of the storm yesterday the New York University practice was confined to the gymnasium. Here Coach Eustis put the squad through a two-hour workout in signal drill, supplemented by blackboard illustrations of new plays. Much stress was given to the new trick plays to be used against Wesleyan tomorrow.

Egan, Hammerschlag, and Sokolower are still out of the practices, but Hoffman was in uniform yesterday for the indoor work. As there was no scrimmage, it was impossible to determine how his injured knee would stand up under actual playing conditions.

An invitation has been sent candidate Charles E. Hughes to attend the New York University-Wesleyan game tomorrow at Ohio Field.

SHOOTING TITLE FOR FAY.

Marine Corps Captain Defeats Big Field at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 19.—Outshooting 668 competitors at the National Rifle Tournament here today, Captain W. Garland Fay, United States Marine Corps, won the title of individual military champion rifle shot of the United States. Captain Fay's score in the contest, which is known as the President's Match, was 290 out of a possible 300 points. W. H. Richards of New Haven, Conn., Quinnipiac Club finished second with 289 points, and G. W. Cresley of the same club was third with 285 points.

In the rapid fire and 600-yard stages last Tuesday Captain Fay led Richards by one point, which advantage remained with him. Nine Captain Fay through the 1,000 yards firing today, both making 98 points out of a possible 100. Besides the title of champion, Captain Fay got a gold medal, cash, and a letter of congratulation from the President of the United States.

The pistol team match was won by the Mound City Rifle Club of St. Louis with a score of 1,760. Indiana National Guard with 1,748 was second, and Wyoming National Guard third with 1,678.

MAY CALL OFF AUTO RACES.

Permit to Close Highways for Vanderbilt Cup Event Is Revoked.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 19.—Permission to close highways, to hold the Vanderbilt Cup automobile race, Nov. 16, and the Grand Prize road race, Nov. 18, was revoked to day by the Board of Public Works, when the City Attorney ruled the charter did not empower the city to grant such a permit.

One leg of the rectangular eight and a half mile road course passes through Westgate addition, recently annexed to the city. The balance of the course lies within the Santa Monica city limits. Work has begun on the course. City officials said they saw no way out of the difficulty, and believed the races might be called off.

DRIVERS HERE FOR RACE.

Automobile Racers Tuning Up for Harkness Trophy Event, Oct. 28.

Many of the prominent automobile racers who are to enter the Harkness gold trophy race on Saturday, Oct. 28, at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway are already practicing on the track daily. This is the second running of the trophy event and has beckoned the majority of the country's daring drivers.

A purse of $10,000 and extra bonuses for lap winners accompany the trophy. As an innovation in Speedway events the promoters have added a 50-mile special, which will be run immediately after the Harkness race solely for the cars which do not finish in the prize money. This race is aimed to maintain competition among the second division drivers.

Included among those entered are Dario Resta in a Peugeot, fresh from his victory in Chicago, and who already has one leg on the Harkness trophy; James Aitken in a Peugeot, Eddie Rickenbacher in a Maxwell, Ralph De Palma, the Crawford team of three cars driven by Moore, Klein, and Chandler; the three Duesenberg cars driven by Muller, Milton, and Busane; Henderson in a Maxwell, and Ira Vail in a Hudson, with which he finished third last month in the Astor Cup race.

LAFAYETTE SOCCER DATES.

Ambitious Schedule Arranged for Team by Manager Wikel.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 19.—The Lafayette soccer team has started the activities for the year at a date much earlier than usual. Unusual interest has been manifested in the sport. Manager Wikel has arranged a schedule more ambitious than Lafayette has ever undertaken. It is as follows:

Oct. 21—Lafayette vs. Easton-Phillipsburg, at Easton; Nov. 18, Lafayette vs. Penn State, at State College; Dec. 6, Lafayette vs. Penn State, on March Field; Dec. 9, Lafayette vs. U. of P., on March Field; Dec. 16, Lafayette vs. Haverford, at Haverford; Jan. 6, Lafayette vs. Lehigh, at South Bethlehem.

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
The Scotch of Great Age

FRASER LEADS ON PHILMONT COURSE

Sea View Pro. Has Card of 75 for Eighteen Holes in Philadelphia Open Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 19.—James Fraser, a Sea View professional, led forty pros home through the rain-soaked Philmont course today with a 75 in the annual Philadelphia open golf championship. Weather conditions were so unfavorable at the time a start should have been made in the play that it was necessary to postpone play until the afternoon. At one time it was proposed to call off play for the day, but the rain held off for a time, and then it was decided to play.

James Barnes, professional of White Marsh, could not do better than 80, equalling the card of Charlie Hoffner, the Philmont pro, who was expected to win all the honors on his own course. Emmet French of York was second in the scoring with a 76, tying with Peter O'Hara of Pittsburgh, who also had a 76.

Jimmie Tullane of Merion, the first starter in the tournament, had a 77, and, except for William Ogilvie of Buffalo with a 79, completed the list of those able to make 80. Norman Maxwell, the only amateur in the contest, was off his game and needed 89 strokes.

Only eighteen holes were played today, and thirty-six will be played tomorrow, no matter what the conditions may be. Considering the bad going, the scores on the whole were by no means poor.

The summary:

James Fraser, Sea View, 38, 37—75; Emmet French, York, 39, 37—76; Peter O'Hara, Pittsburgh, 39, 37—76; James Tullane, Merion, 38, 39—77; William Ogilvie, Buffalo, 37, 42—79; J. M. Barnes, White Marsh, 41, 39—80; George T. Sayers, Merion, 42, 38—80; Alex Campbell, Baltimore, 40, 40—80; C. H. Hoffner, Philmont, 40, 40—80; J. R. Thomson, Philadelphia Country Club, 38, 43—81; W. F. Mackey, Bala, 41, 40—81; Job Edmundson, Lansdowne, 42, 41—83; Dave Cutsbert, Huntington Valley, 41, 42—84; Jack Campbell, Old York Road, 44, 40—84; Frank Marano, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 42, 43—85; Wilfred Reid, Wilmington, 42, 44—86; N. H. Maxwell, Aronimink, 44, 45—89; C. W. Hackney, Atlantic City, 45, 44—89; John Rowe, Stenton, 44, 45—89; Eddie Moore, Overbrook, 45, 51—96; R. Barnett, Bala, 51, 48—99; F. Beannum, Jr., Philmont, 51, 48—99; S. Hearn, unattached, 50, 52—102; A. D. Ginther, Huntingdon Valley, 53, 53—106.

MARSTON A DUAL WINNER.

Has Best Gross and Selected Scores in Real Estate Golf.

The Executive Committee of the Real Estate Golf Association has announced the results of the Fall tournament held at Scarsdale on Wednesday. Max Marston is a double winner, for in addition to taking the low gross in Class A with a 77, his selected score of 68 gives him permanent possession of the A. B. Ashforth Trophy. J. S. De Selding is another double winner, capturing the net prize in Class B, with a card of 95, 26—75, and obtaining permanent possession of the Russell Marston Trophy with his selected score of 74 for a Class B golfer.

The winners in Class A were: Max Marston, low gross, 77; selected low gross, H. C. Richard, 74; low net, A. F. Taylor, 68, 5—74; selected net, A. B. Ashforth, 76. Class B winners: Low gross, F. L. Moses, 94; low net, J. S. De Selding, 95, 20—75; selected gross, a tie between B. A. Jackson and F. F. Gittell, 74.

MIDLAND G. C. SEEKS LINKS.

Members Will Vote on Plan to Make Use of Salisbury Course.

The Midland Golf Club, which was organized about fifteen years ago and is a member of the U. S. G. A. and the M. G. A., is at present searching for a course to which it can attach itself temporarily, if not permanently. Since the Cherry Valley Club took possession of the Salisbury course, where the Midland golfers formerly held forth, the dispossessed club has sought in vain for other accommodations.

At the last meeting of the club it was decided to suspend dues until the next Spring meeting, when the question of a new home will be discussed. The present outlook points toward the acceptance of a proposition made by Devereaux Emmet, the course architect for the Salisbury Plains Corporation, which is building a new golf links to replace the one taken over by the Cherry Valley Club. The new Salisbury course will be semi-public, just as the old one was. The links, which is now in the process of construction, will be open for play next May, and is situated some three miles east of Garden City, where the rolling contour of the land is favorable to golf course building of the highest type.

As a member of the Executive Committee of the new club, Devereaux Emmet made an offer of the use of the clubhouse and the course to the Midland golfers at a special rate of $40 per year to the first 200 members to join before May 1, 1917. The new $30,000 clubhouse which is being erected has a special room in it which will be turned over as a clubroom to the first private club making its headquarters at the new Salisbury links. The Midland golfers view the proposition favorably, but no definite action will be taken until the April meeting of the club.

GOLF LINKS AT CAPE COD.

New 18-Hole Course Being Constructed for Wianno Club.

The golf course fever has spread to Cape Cod, and even this late in the season Leonard Biles, the former Sleepy Hollow professional, is engaged in constructing a new eighteen-hole course for the Wianno Club at Cape Cod, Mass.

Biles, who was at Sleepy Hollow for four years, went to the Tatnuck Country Club at Worcester, Mass., last Spring, but he gave up this position to take up the designing and construction of the new Wianno course.

Due to its proximity to the ocean it is expected that golf will be almost an all-the-year round activity at the new course, which will sharply distinguish it from most of the well-known New England courses that succumb to the attacks of Jack Frost along in November each year. It is expected that the full eighteen-hole circuit will be ready for play next Summer.

CC AND GINGER ALE
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Ginger Ale
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BILL DONOVAN RE-ENGAGED.

Owners of Yankees Pleased with Work of Team's Manager.

Wild Bill Donovan, who has managed the Yankees for the last two seasons, yesterday signed a new contract to manage the team during the season of 1917. The papers were signed after a conference between Donovan and Captain T. L. Huston at the Hotel Endicott late yesterday afternoon. Both Captain Huston and his partner in the ownership of the Yankees, Colonel Jacob Ruppert, were well pleased with Donovan's managerial work during the last season.

In spite of numerous injuries which threatened to practically ruin his club, Donovan whipped a number of youngsters into shape to fill the shoes of the disabled regulars and landed the club in fourth place. It was the first time that the New York Americans have been in the first division since 1910, when George Stallings's outfit finished in second place.

When Messrs. Ruppert and Huston bought the club from Frank J. Farrell and his associates in January, 1915, Donovan was signed as manager. In 1914 Wild Bill had successfully managed the Providence club in the International League and won the pennant. Donovan immediately started to weed out the poor material in the New York Club's ranks, and although he had little new talent to work with during his first season he landed the Yankees in fifth place in the 1915 race. This was a big improvement over former years, for the club, under the management of Hal Chase, Harry Wolverton, and Frank Chance stuck 'way down in the second division.

The Yankees have decided to train again at Macon, Ga., where they trained last season. This will be the first time in the history of the club that they have trained at the same Southern resort two years in succession.

Yanks Take Training Quarters.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 19.—Announcement was made here tonight that the New York Americans had signed a five-year contract for hotel accommodations and use of the city ball park here for a spring training camp.

INMAN IN FINAL AT NET.

Will Meet Leroy in Tennis Tourney at Hot Springs Today.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 19.—Heavy rain continued through yesterday and last night, so that only three courts were usable today for the continuation of the Hot Springs tennis tournament and the scheduled matches were again delayed.

A large gallery gathered this afternoon for the match in men's singles between Fred C. Inman, winner of the 1914 championship, and Count Otto Salm of New York. Inman was in good form and had no trouble disposing of Salm in the deciding set, giving him no chance to get going and beating him 6—3, thereby putting himself in the lower bracket against Robert Leroy of New York for the final tomorrow. The winner of this match will challenge Craig Biddle in a match to be played Saturday.

After a two days' rest Miss Mary Snyder of Pittsburgh played for the first time since she fell and strained a ligament in her ankle Monday. Although she limped slightly, she and Robert Wrenn had no difficulty winning from Miss Phyllis Walsh and W. B. Kurtz, the Philadelphia pair, in the mixed doubles.

The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES.—Semi-final Round—Fred C. Inman beat Count Otto Salm, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Count Salm and A. L. Corey beat Dell Harned and W. Earle Dodge, 6—2, 6—4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Mrs. Wallach and Miss Walsh won by default; Miss Gwendolyn King and Miss Ada Norfleet beat Miss Kaufmann and Miss Harbeck, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. Leroy and Miss M. Taylor beat Miss H. H. Smith and Mrs. Ralson L. Wood, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Hilda Holmes and Miss Carhart beat Miss Schneider and partner by default; Mrs. Wallach and Miss Walsh beat Miss Lyne and Miss Norfleet, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Abby Morrison and Miss Hazel Treat beat Miss Anne Williams and Miss Laura Amory, 7—5, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round.—Mrs. Wallach and Miss Walsh beat Miss Holmes and Miss Carhart, 6—1, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Miss Lynch and J. H. De Silver beat Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Kerr, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5; Mrs. Wallach and Craig Biddle won by default from Mrs. W. P. Simons and R. Adams; Mr. and Mrs. Leroy won from Miss Carhart and Edgar Bright, by default; Mrs. Wallach and Craig Biddle won from Mr. and Mrs. McGuire, by default; Mrs. Wood and Edgar Scott beat Miss Amory and H. Burroughs, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Snyder and Robert D. Wrenn beat Miss Walsh and W. Kurtz, 6—3, 6—4.

Dodgers Retain Trainer Hart.

"Doc" Hart, the trainer who looked after the physical welfare of the Brooklyn baseball players last season, yesterday signed a contract for next season. "Doc" benefited by the world's series and will use his share of the spoils by taking a trip to Sweden, where he expects to spend the Winter.

To Read Penn at Lacrosse.

Lawrence A. Baldwin has again been chosen captain of the University of Pennsylvania lacrosse team, as Captain-elect Dennis did not return to college. Baldwin came to Penn as a sophomore from Cornell, and plays on the soccer as well as the lacrosse team, captaining the latter last season.

SUGGEST CLASSES FOR MOTOR BOATS

Members of Long Island Association Discuss Means for Revival of Racing Interest.

At the meeting of the Long Island Sound Power Boat Association held at the club house of the New York Athletic Club yesterday, with H. A. Jackson in the chair, the only regular business transacted was the reception of the application of the Horseshoe Harbor Club for membership.

Then the meeting resolved itself into one to try to solve the question of what was the matter with power boat racing, and why a season which promised so much at the opening proved such an absolute failure. Commodore Betts and Messrs. Taylor, Stone, Chapman, and Charlton, all of whom had tried to arouse interest in the sport during the season, agreed that the reason lay in the fact that the system of handicaps which had been made to apply to the high-powered boats and express cruisers operated to keep out of the sport the very men who were its life—the owners of boats of but moderate speed, which could not compete against boats developing thirty miles or more per hour, no matter how great the handicap, when the chances of winning a race were dependent on the fast boats breaking down. Furthermore, these owners had refrained from entering races this Summer because there was no sport in racing against a craft which was visible to the slower contestants but for a half hour or so after a start.

It was the consensus, after a discussion of all phases of the matter, that the existing system of American Power Boat Association handicapping, based on horse power, revolutions per minute, and other technical niceties, while suitable for hydroplanes and speed boats, would not fit at all the needs of the men who owned boats of from eight to fifteen miles speed per hour. These are desirous of racing against one another and with the adoption of some plan which will bring about the now lacking element of actual competition in which they could at least be in sight of their competitors during the running of the race.

It was finally decided that the best thing to be done was to so arrange the classification of power boats of the cruiser and runabout class that they could be brought together in classes as is now done with sailing yachts. One suggestion was that all boats be handicapped on a fixed and constant speed of a mythical boat racing over a measured mile under normal conditions, with speed as the sole basis for comparison. This is the plan used by the New York Yacht Club in handicapping yachts of all classes competing in a handicap race for a single cup, for which all styles of boats are competing.

Another suggestion which seemed to meet with general approval was that of Mr. Jackson that the craft—whose owners have been the backbone of racing in the past, and who are anxious to see a revival of the sport—be divided into three classes, consisting, respectively, of those able to make not over ten miles an hour under the most favorable conditions, a second class for those whose speed would average between ten and fifteen miles an hour, and a third for those which exceeded fifteen miles per hour, up to the point where they would qualify for the express cruiser classes. There was also a suggestion that a similar classification of express cruisers might bring about interesting races in those classes.

The whole matter will be submitted to the expert engineers and statisticians of power boating mysteries at the annual meeting of the American Power Boat Association to be held at the Waldorf on Oct. 23 for suggestions and for permission to so arrange classification that the slower boats among motor craft might have a chance to race among themselves. The Long Island Association will gladly appoint a committee to act with one from the ruling association when the latter shall either give the necessary permission for a reclassification or work out some plan for handicapping which shall bring about real racing among boats not qualified to race against the high-powered boats of excessive speed which engineers have been developing. In the opinion of the gentlemen at yesterday's meeting some plan such as was suggested of classification on actual speed performances is the only thing which will bring about a revival of motor boat racing such as was enjoyed no longer than three years ago.

Fearey Wins S. I. Golf Title.

The final of the Staten Island golf championship at thirty-six holes on the Fox Hills Golf Club course resulted in a victory for Morton L. Fearey of the Richmond County Country Club by 4 up and 3 to play. A. F. Kammer of the Fox Hills Golf Club, who has held the championship for several years, was runner up.

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Car owners desiring the best accommodations are invited to inspect the building.

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"C" AWARDED AT COLUMBIA.

Fifty-six Morningside Athletes Receive Coveted Emblem.

The University Insignia Committee yesterday at Columbia awarded fifty-six "C's" to athletes in five major sports and one minor sport for the 1916-17 school year. The 1915 football team, which passed through its first season since 1905 without a defeat, had fourteen men to get the coveted letter. Eleven baseball men received the honor, ten 'Varsity crew men got the "C" and crossed oars; nine members of the Junior 'Varsity crew in the Poughkeepsie Regatta last June got a plain "C"; five members of the track team were honored, and the four members of the relay swimming team, which lowered the intercollegiate four-man 200-yard relay record, got the minor sports' C's. The only basketball award made was to the 1915-16 manager, K. A. Kilbourne.

Seventy-three of last year's athletes received insignia in various sports and fifty-three members of the class of 1919 got freshman numeral awards in different sports.

BEN EARL REPEATS

BEN EARL STEPS IN TRACK RECORD TIME

Pacer Sets New Mark for Atlanta After Winning Cup Race in Straight Heats.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 19.—Ben Earl, owned by Edward Peterson of Omaha, took first money in the Piedmont Hotel Cup pacing race in straight heats here today. In second, third and fourth places, respectively, were Spring Maid, second in two heats; Young Todd, and Peter Pointer.

Peter Pointer, driven by "Pop" Geers, was a poor fourth in each of the three heats. The best time was made in the third heat, when Ben Earl, piloted by Childs, paced under the wire in 2:06¼.

Ben Earl came out between scheduled events in an attempt to lower the track record of 2:05¾, made by Goldie C. last Tuesday, and did it easily, covering the mile in 2:04¾.

The 2:07 class pace was won by Altawood, with Murphy at the reins. The little gray mare took the first, second and fourth heats, making only third place in the third. Her best time was in the second, 2:07½. Birdonna, driven by Stout, fought every inch of the way in the heats won by Altawood. The 2:18 class, trotting, was won by Ridgemark, piloted by Traynor.

Lee Axworthy will trot against his world's record here tomorrow.

The summaries:

2:12 CLASS, PACING.

	Three Heats. Purse, $2,000.			
Ben Earl, b. g., by The Earl-Tidal Wave, (Childs).....	1	1	1
Spring Maid, ch. m., (White).....	3	2	2
Young Todd, br. h., (Cox).....	2	3	3
Peter Pointer, blk. s., (Geers).....	4	4	4

Time—2:08¾, 2:08¾, 2:06¼.

2:18 CLASS, TROTTING.

Three in Five Heats. Purse, $1,000.					
Ridgemark, b. g., by Wilask-Dolite, (Traynor).....	3	1	1	1
Truesadia, b. m., (Cox).....	1	2	2	2
Locust Bud, b. g., (Valentine).....	2	3	4	4
Daisy Todd, b. m., (Candler).....	4	4	3	3

Time—2:12, 2:11¼, 2:11¼, 2:13¼.

2:07 CLASS, PACING.

Three in Five Heats. Purse, $1,000.					
Altawood, gr. m., by Allanwood-Alcrasa, (Murphy).....	1	1	3	1
Camella, b. m., (Cox).....	4	3	1	4
Birdonna, b. m., (Stout).....	3	2	4	2
Sellers D., (Kline).....	2	4	2	3

Time—2:09, 2:07¾, 2:16, 2:09.

TO BEAT 2:05¾, PACING.

Ben Earl, b. g., by The Earl-Tidal Wave, (Childs)..... Won
Time—2:04¾.

WILSON'S CAMPFIRE LEADS.

Has Won Most Money Among Two-Year-Olds in 1916, and Since 1910.

Richard T. Wilson, President of the Saratoga Racing Association, has in Campfire, the winner of the Futurity, not only the leading money-winning two-year-old of 1916, but the youngster is also the winner of the greatest aggregate of money to the credit of any horse in any year since 1910. Although the season in the East is not over until the Maryland meetings are concluded, there is no chance that another thoroughbred can even closely approach Campfire's total. The colt has been retired for the season, and his record for 1916 is complete.

The record for the winnings of the chief American two-year-olds of each year since Sensation first touched the $20,000 mark in 1879, is as follows:

Year.	Horse.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp.	Won.
1879	Sensation	8	2	0	0	$20,250
1880	Spinaway	9	2	0	0	16,100
1881	Onondaga	4	1	1	3	17,980
1882	George Kinney	7	3	0	1	17,370
1883	General Harding	9	1	0	0	19,635
1884	Wanda	8	3	0	2	25,475
1885	Ban Fox	5	2	0	1	22,940
1886	Tremont	12	0	0	0	40,065
1887	Emp. of Norfolk	12	1	0	2	37,020
1888	Proctor Knott	8	0	0	2	29,790
1889	Chaos	3	0	0	2	63,350
1890	Potomac	3	0	1	0	78,400
1891	His Highness	9	1	0	2	109,400
1892	Morello	14	1	1	1	85,200
1893	Domino	7	1	0	0	170,000
1894	The Butterflies	3	0	0	0	54,600
1895	Requital	5	1	0	0	58,615
1896	Odgen	5	3	0	0	58,225
1897	L'Alouette	4	3	0	2	42,280
1898	Martinmas	3	1	0	0	45,985
1899	Mesmerist	9	3	1	0	49,152
1900	Commando	5	1	0	0	40,862
1901	Yankee	3	2	0	0	47,778
1902	Salvable	3	2	1	1	46,100
1903	Hamburg Belle	3	1	0	0	47,125
1904	Artful	3	2	0	0	57,505
1905	Burgomaster	5	0	0	2	39,500
1906	Electioneer	3	2	0	1	53,701
1907	Colin	12	4	0	0	131,007
1908	Sir Martin	8	4	1	0	78,590
1909	Sweep	5	2	1	0	41,327
1910	Novelty	11	2	2	1	72,690
1911	Worth	11	1	0	2	16,645
1912	Hellig	3	1	0	0	12,525
1913	Old Rosebud	12	2	0	0	18,957
1914	Regret	3	0	0	0	17,390
1915	Dominant	3	2	0	0	18,945
1916	Campfire	6	2	0	1	50,035

RACING PLANS FOR WEST.

Many Thoroughbreds to be Taken to Tijuana and Other Tracks.

After a trip of almost two months, during which time he visited nearly every track in the East, James W. Coffroth, President of the Lower California Jockey Club, has returned to San Francisco. Before leaving New York and Maryland, where he spent several weeks, Mr. Coffroth received the assurance of many horsemen that they would take their thoroughbreds out to Tijuana, the track of the Lower California Jockey Club, which will hold its second meeting starting on Nov. 11.

Mr. Coffroth is now trying to organize a controlling turf body in the West. According to tentative plans, there will be a series of short meetings throughout the Northwest, Arizona, and Nevada next season, in addition to meetings to be staged at Los Angeles and San Francisco, after the close of Tijuana, which, according to present plans, will run until the middle of March. If this arrangement goes through it will provide racing all the year round in the Far West.

According to Luke Cassady, who is Coffroth's Eastern agent, little difficulty was experienced in inducing horsemen to go out there to race. Such jockeys as J. Butwell, R. Troxler, M. Buxton, F. Murphy, E. Martin, F. Keogh, R. Goose and the McTaggart brothers have signified their intention of being there for the opening. Among the owners who have engaged stabling are:

W. J. Spiers, with Buckshot, Edna Kenna, and six others; H. J. Morris, Yodeling and others; J. G. Wagnon, Corsican and others; W. T. Anderson's Star Gift and ten others; W. P. Orr, Leochares and three others; C. Buxton, Old Broom and four others; Phil Chinn, with eight; R. D. Williams, with Kootenay, Morristown, Impressive, and eight others; Joseph Marrone, Golden Kate, Daingerfield and a carload; Mrs. E. Arlington, Republican and three others; Carroll Shilling, Conning Tower, Silica, and four others; H. G. Bedwell, carload, in charge of Joseph Tigue; William Nestlehouse, Egmont and eight others; R. P. Dickinson, Guide Post, Lackrose, and three others; Baker Brothers, with two carloads; Richard Farris, with Anna Kruter, Miss Kruter, and four others; K. Spencer, carload; C. A. Alexander, with eight; J. Shields, with four; L. Becker, with Striker and four others; J. L. Paul, with Polly H., Jawbone and six others, and H. Fink, with Fang and two others.

Cassady announces that races for two-year-old thoroughbreds will commence at the Tijuana track on the first day of the new year, as has been the custom. The Jockey Club of New York recently put through a rule that no two-year-old racing would be permitted before April 1. This was done to prevent training the youngsters in the cold weather. In California, where horses can be trained the year round, the rule would have worked a hardship in preventing the development of young stock. The penalty for breaking the rule is simply barring the horses from New York tracks during their two-year-old form.

TWO HEDRICK HORSES WIN.

Goldcrest Boy and Infidel II. Show Liking for Mud at Laurel.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 19.—Thoroughbreds running in the colors of I. M. Hedrick accounted for two races here today, at the course of the Maryland State Fair Association. The more important was the Anne Arundel Stakes, with $1,000 added, a selling affair which went to Goldcrest Boy. The rain greatly interfered with the attendance, which was small, and the heavy track resulted in many withdrawals.

The Stake race was the stellar attraction on the card. There were only four starters, and the field was far from being high class. H. C. Hallenbeck's Blue Thistle was the first choice and received a heavy play in the machines, but could not do better than second, as Goldcrest Boy, after once getting into his stride, took command and was never headed. Hidden Star came in third, closely followed by Hands Off.

Hedrick's other victory came in the seventh race, which was for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and a sixteenth, the winner being Infidel II., which romped home in front, followed by Afterglow and Little England, which came along in the order named.

L. J. Carey won the opening race, a two-year-old selling event, with Supernal, the filly he recently bought from Jamee Butler. The youngster showed lots of speed and defeated a fairly representative field in her division. Moonlighter and Doc Meals were among those which also ran. Broom Corn, an outsider from the stable of F. J. Coleman, was the winner of the three-year-old selling race, at six furlongs. The victor paid $53.70 for $2 in the machines. He was also a good price at place and show.

Catching Emil Herz's Daddy Choice in the last sixteenth, King Neptune won the handicap for three-year-olds, with Hubbub, from the Greentree Stable, just managing to get inside the money. A number of good youngsters were scratched out of this race owing to the track conditions, which were far from being favorable, except for those thoroughbreds which have a preference for the mud.

Another horse to change hands and win for its new owner the first time out was the gelding Vermont, which previously has been running in the silks of J. O. Talbott. Vermont was bought on Wednesday by G. R. Bryson and ran in the Maryland horseman's colors this afternoon, winning the mile and seventy-yard race for three-year-olds and upward. The winner was a strong favorite and never left the issue in doubt for a single moment.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; purse, $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 4-5.

Supernal, L. J. Carey's ch. f., 105 pounds, by Superman-Turf Star. $7, $4.10, $2.60, (J. Robinson.)..... 1
Comancho, J. C. Fletcher's b. c., 108, $12.20, $4, (J. McTaggart)..... 2
Glory Belle, T. J. Smith's ch. f., 111., $2.50, third, (L. Mink)..... 3

Positano, Rey Ennis, Moonlighter, Doc Meals, Lobella, Lady Bob also ran. Running Shot, Flare, Storm Nymph, Highway, Mother Shipley scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:16.

Broom Corn, F. J. Coleman's b. f., 3 years, 100 pounds, by Ben Brush-Tenawha, $53.70, $19, $9.40, (J. McTaggart)..... 1
Ancon, J. M. Zimmerman's b. g., 6, 108, $14, $8.60, (A. Kleeger)..... 2
Wizard, D. A. O'Meara's br. c., 107, $10, third, (E. Taplin)..... 3

The Busybody, Man Slayer, Beabeach, Humiliation, Salon, and Young Emblem also ran. Between Us, Presumption, Tie Pin, Ting-a-Ling, Royalist, and Mecllcka scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:15 1-5.

Friendless, L. C. Smith's b. c., 110 pounds, by Superman - Luckless. $29.90, $12.90, $5.50, (J. Robinson)..... 1
Wood Trap, A. Belmont's ch. c., 110, $3.40, $2.50, (J. Butwell)..... 2
Fairy Wand, G. A. Cochran's ch. f., 111, $2.50 third, (J. McTaggart)..... 3

Ed. Rooke, Intriguer, Beautiful Morn, and Sea Gull also ran. Columbine, Queen of the Water, Sandal, Sandale, Artemis, Warsaw, Phraseu, and Courtship scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, Anne Arundel Stakes, selling, with $1,000 added; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:57 2-5.

Goldcrest Boy, I. M. Hedrick's br. g., 4 years, 114 pounds, by Plaudit-Polly Prim, $5.70, out, (J. Butwell)..... 1
Blue Thistle, H. C. Hallenbeck's b. g., 7, 111, out, (A. Schuttinger)..... 2
Hidden Star, G. F. Johnson, Jr.'s, blk. f., 3, 92, out, third, (J. McCahey)..... 3

Hands Off also ran. Wooden Shoes, Brave Cunarder scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, handicap, purse $700; one mile. Time—1:43 2-5.

King Neptune, J. S. Tyree's br. g., 126 pounds, by Sea Spring-Toots, $9.60, $4.40, $3.40, (J. Byrne)..... 1
Daddy's Choice, E. Herz's b. c., 110, $5.10, $2.60, (A. Keogh)..... 2
Hubbub, Greentree Stable's b. g., 121, $4.50, third, (J. McTaggart)..... 3

Kelmer Sandmark, Sasin also ran. Airman, Oratorium, Dovedale scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:45 2-5.

Vermont, G. R. Bryson's b. g., 3 years, 104 pounds, by Broomstick-Yankee Girl, $5, $2.40, and out, (J. Robinson)..... 1
Quien Sabe, J. D. Mistick's, b. f., 4, 113, $2.40 and out, (E. Ambrose)..... 2
Day Day, I. M. Hedrick's b. c., 4, 112, out third, (J. Gartner)..... 3

Preston Lynn, Golden Gate, King's Oak, and Ceetabel scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; purse, $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51.

Infidel II., I. M. Hedrick's b. g., 3 years, 1126 pounds, by Radford-Miss Matthews, $5.70, $3.50, $2.50, (J. Butwell)..... 1
Afterglow, F. Harlan's b. c., 6, 109, $12, $6.40, (R. Ball)..... 2
Little England, G. C. Brenton's b. g., 7, 117, $4.80 third, (T. McTaggart)..... 3

TODAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Two-year-olds, maidens, five and a half furlongs. Dixie II., (imp.,) 115 pounds; Home Sweet Home, (formerly Sagamore Hill,) 115; Swoon, (imp.,) 115; First Ballot, 112; Lysette, 112; Velour, 112; Lottery, 115, Olsego, 115; Smart Money, 115; N. K. Beal, 115; Rose Finn, 112; Affinity, 112; Bella H., 112.

SECOND RACE—Three-year-olds and upward, maidens, selling, one mile and seventy yards. Woodfair, 116 pounds; Celtabel, 108; Porin, 108; Ed. Bond, 108; Algardi, 103; Agnes G., 113; Beau of Menlo, 106; Fonctionnaire, (imp.,) 108; *Senator Casey, 111; *Life, 100.

THIRD RACE—Two-year-olds, selling, six furlongs. Pomp, 116 pounds; Blue Grass Belle, 114; Cruces, 111; Burbank, 108; Tarves, 107; Chelsea, 104; *Precise, 104; Gioriue, 114; Ponce De Leon, 113; Tootsie, 108; Marblehead, 107; Hasty Cora, 105, Talwart Van, 104; *Velour, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—All ages; highweight handicap; six furlongs. Celto, 119 pounds; Water Lady, 115; Gnat, 111; The Masquerader, 109; Curraghleen, 104; Squeeler, 110; Lady Barbary, 114; Marie Henry, 111; Candle, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—All ages; Consolation Handicap; one mile. Rhine Maiden, 117 pounds; Polroma, (imp.,) 112; Half Rock, 113; Eagle, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Minda, 110 pounds, Song of Valley, 108; If Coming, 106; Oesop, 104; *Menlo Park, 108; Sepoet, 91; Infidel II., 109; Queen of Parades, 106; Ed Weiss, 106; Bob Redfield, 104; *Buzz Around, 108.

SEVENTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and an eighth. Star Gaze, 117 pounds; Chevron, 110; Patty Regan, 108; Rose Water, 97; *Mr. Mack, 103; Obolus, 110; Juliet, 108; Slumberer, 108; *Fairly, 105; *Ash Can, 101.

*Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed. Weather, raining; track, sloppy.

Young Zulu Kid Earns Decision.

Young Zulu Kid, the Brooklyn bantamweight, decisively outpointed Jack Sharkey of the west side in the star bout of ten rounds last night at the Pioneer Sporting Club. The Zulu Kid was very aggressive from the tap of the first gong, and throughout the bout he carried the fight to his opponent in a style that earned the decision. In the semi-final bout, also of ten rounds, Walter Lorrett of the west side and Eddie Nugent of Nutley, N. J., fought a fast and interesting draw.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Empire A. C.—Harry Gattle vs. Marty Cross; Irish Patsy Cline vs. Sam Robideau. Both ten-round bouts.

Harlem S. C.—Shamus O'Brien vs. Eddie Dorsey; Chick Simler vs. Johnny Lustig. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Walter Mohr vs. Lew Williams. Ten rounds.

New Polo A. A.—Danny Foy vs. Batting Miller; Willie Andrews vs. George Underwood. Both ten-round bouts.

BREWER'S MILLIONS STAKE IN WILL FIGHT

Doelger Children, Who Got $5,000 Each from Grandfather Woerz, Want $100,000 Each.

FATHER ACTS AS GUARDIAN

Testator Called Incompetent—Attorney Guggenheimer Tells of Drawing Document.

The trial of the contest of the will of Ernest G. W. Woerz, Vice President and one of the founders of the brewing concern of Beadleston & Woerz, who died in May last at the age of 83, leaving more than $2,000,000, began yesterday before Surrogate Cohalan. The contestants are six grandchildren, who are the children of Charles P. Doelger, the brewer. They range in age from 5 to 15 years.

The will of the decedent, drawn two days before his death, gave the grandchildren only $5,000 each, and explained that no greater bequest was made because the children were already well provided for. If the will is broken the children will receive more than $100,000 each. The contest was filed by the father of the children as their general guardian, who said he saw the decedent on the day the document was executed, and that he was so ill that it was impossible for him to recognize persons about him.

After two jurors had been obtained, Charles S. Guggenheimer, of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, testified that he was called to the home of Mr. Woerz in the absence of Mr. Untermyer, who was the decedent's attorney. He said that Mr. Woerz said he wanted a new will drawn because an instrument executed in 1912 was no longer satisfactory to him. The final will was accepted after several drafts had been made, and after a conference with Mr. Untermyer, who came to town for the purpose.

Mr. Guggenheimer testified that he read the finished draft to Mr. Woerz at the time it was executed, and that the testator expressed entire satisfaction with it. He said that although the brewer appeared to be very ill, he was in full possession of his mental faculties, and discussed several of the provisions. Later he signed the document in the presence of witnesses from Mr. Guggenheimer's office.

The trial will be continued today, at which time Mr. Guggenheimer will be cross-examined as to the condition of Mr. Woerz. Mr. Untermyer was in court yesterday, and will be a witness.

APPRAISAL CUTS YALE GIFT.

Charles Herbert Shaw's Bequest of $20,000 Reduced to $3,000.

The will of Charles Herbert Shaw, a lawyer, who died on Aug 16, 1915, left bequests aggregating $20,000 to Yale University, but the appraisal of the estate filed yesterday shows that the university will receive less than $3,000. The will gave $5,000 outright for promoting efficiency of instruction in modern languages, history, and natural sciences, and the remainder interest in two trust funds; but because of the fact that he lost the bulk of his property in the panic of 1907 there was a deficit of $6,785 in his individual estate. He had power to dispose of $15,102 under the will of his father, and accordingly he had a net estate of $6,317. The will was made in 1902.

Mr. Shaw was a member of the Yale class of 1878 with ex-President Taft.

James Russell Soley Left $6,405.

The estate of James Russell Soley, lawyer, who died on Sept. 11, 1911, was appraised yesterday at $35,098 gross and $6,405 net, his debts amounting to $28,616. He gave the entire estate to his wife, Mrs. Mary H. Soley. The bulk of the estate consists of accounts due for legal services amounting to $30,372, of which $16,000 was owed by George W. Young, the banker, in connection with litigation over the will of Charles T. Yerkes. The decedent owned many stocks appraised as worthless.

Wills Her Residence to a Friend.

The will of Mrs. Minna M. L. Grosvenor, widow of James B. M. Grosvenor, who died Sept. 15 at Murray Bay, Canada, disposes of an estate of about $100,000. The principal beneficiary is a friend, Gertrude Gilbert, of 18 West Eighth Street, who receives Mrs. Grosvenor's summer place in Canada, all her personal effects and a half interest in 39 East Fiftieth Street, her New York residence. In explaining the bequest Mrs. Grosvenor said it was to "repay in a very small part a very great debt and obligation." Mrs. Grosvenor gave the remainder of the estate to her sister, Mrs. Comete Ludeling Stead of Bridgeport, Conn. Henry W. Taft is named as one of the executors.

A. L. Strasburger Left $301,849.

Alvin Louis Strasburger, of Louis Strasburger's Son & Co., diamonds, who died Dec. 30, 1914, left an estate appraised yesterday at $301,849. The bulk of the estate went in trust to the widow, Mrs. Leonore Strasburger, and her children, Ruth Adrienne and Leroy A. Strasburger. His interest in the firm was appraised at $187,159. He owned stocks valued at $226,613, but owed his brokers $170,671, making the net value $55,962.

NICHOLS PLOTTER ARRESTED

Walter Norman Confesses His Part in Conspiracy to Rob the Widow.

Walter Norman, one of the trio charged by the police with having taken part in the robbery plot which ended in the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols on Sept. 8, 1915, in her home, 4 East Seventy-ninth Street, was identified yesterday in the Utah State Prison at Salt Lake City. He acknowledged his identity, admitted his connection with the crime, and Chief of Police J. Parley White of Salt Lake has notified the police here that Utah is ready to surrender him for trial in New York for murder.

Mrs. Nichols was the widow of James Nichols, who founded the wholesale and manufacturing grocery firm of Austin Nichols & Co. She inherited $2,000,000. She was either strangled or frightened to death during the robbery in her home. The plot to rob her of $25,000 worth of jewels was hatched by some of the servants in her employ. Norman is one of three men already arrested for the crime. The only one wanted, and at large, is Eddie Lehto, a Swede, who has been named in confessions as an active participant in the robbery.

LOST A PROPELLER BLADE.

The United States, Also Delayed by Bad Weather, Arrives 2 Days Late.

The Scandinavian - American liner United States arrived yesterday from Copenhagen two days late, on account of having lost one of her propeller blades in the North Sea, and also through the severe weather encountered in mid-Atlantic.

Edith Jalkonenen, 17 years, a Finnish girl traveling alone in the steerage on her way to live with a relative in this country, died on Friday night of pneumonia and was buried at sea next day. The ship was stopped and the burial service was read by Captain R. Gotsche, while a number of the passengers witnessed the burial.

Dr. William F. Schaar, an Immigration Inspector at Ellis Island, who returned on the United States, said that the cost of living in Denmark had increased 100 per cent. since the war began.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:11 | Sun sets..5:10 | Moon rises..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:11	2:25	8:48	8:58
Governors Island	3:04	3:18	9:15	9:50
Hell Gate	5:10	5:19	10:56	11:31

Arrived—Thursday, Oct. 19.

SS Cacique, Bordeaux, Oct. 2.
SS United States, Kirkwall, Oct. 8.
SS Mimer, Curacao, Oct. 9.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, Oct. 14.
SS Alcor, Rotterdam, Sept. 26.
SS Broslund, Algiers, Sept. 28.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, Oct. 13.
SS Edith, Demerara, Oct. 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Kroonland	Liverpool	Oct. 11
Manhattan	London	Oct. 7
Iroquois	London	Sept. 30
Petroleine	Rouen	Oct. 5
Allanton	Almeria	Oct. 1
Calabria	Naples	Oct. 3
Roma	Marseilles	Oct. 5
Santa Marta	Kingston	Oct. 14
Michigan	Mobile	Oct. 2
Amazonian	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Rigel	Barcelona	Oct. 4
Meldarskin	Cristobal	Oct. 12
Zulia	Porto Rico	Oct. 14
El Oriente	Galveston	Oct. 14

DUE TOMORROW.

*Lapland	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Minerva	Amsterdam	Oct. 4
Manitowoc	Gibraltar	Oct. 6
Holbein	Liverpool	Oct. 7

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Davenger	Manchester	Oct. 7
†Bergenstjord	Bergen	Oct. 11
Morro Castle	Havana	Oct. 19
Mesaba	London	Oct. 8
Valeria	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Alston	La Pallice	Oct. 7

DUE MONDAY.

Cameria	Havre	Oct. 9
El Capitan	Cristobal	Oct. 14
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 12
Carolina	San Juan	Oct. 13

DUE TUESDAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Oct. 16
*Joannina	Gibraltar	Oct. 8
Hogendrop	Cristobal	Oct. 16
Veerhaven	Rotterdam	Oct. 7
Chemung	Deal	Oct. 9
Siburia	Plymouth	Oct. 10
*Giuseppi Verdi	Naples	Oct. 9
Metapan	Havana	Oct. 20
Havana	Havana	Oct. 21

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Munamar	Antilla	Oct. 21
Advance	Cristobal	Oct. 18
Mandeville	Jamaica	Oct. 20
Oberon	Amsterdam	Oct. 5

DUE THURSDAY.

Noordam	Kirkwall	Oct. 17
Tuscania	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Rochester	London	Oct. 12
Centre	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Zyldyk	Kirkwall	Oct. 14
Caracas	San Juan	Oct. 21
Bermudian	Bermuda	Oct. 24
Almirante	Kingston	Oct. 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct. 22

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Canadian, St. Thomas	3:30 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
Valdnia, Chili	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Br'k Prince, R. Janiero	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Patris, Piraeus	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Orange Haussan, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ohioan, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Neches, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.
Morgan, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Canopic, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	———	12:00 M.
Valerie, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.
City of Columbus	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Idaho, Hull	———	12:00 M.
Henry R. Mallory, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

United States, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Sav.	———	3:00 P.M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary 10 A. M.)—Ryndam..... Oct. 21

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Cedric..... Oct. 19

Gibraltar and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Gibraltar and Piraeus, at 12 M.—Patris..... Oct. 20

Gibraltar, Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Aosta..... Oct. 21

Europe, except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul..... Oct. 21

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Lafayette..... Oct. 21

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary 3 P. M.)—Orduna..... Oct. 21

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 21, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Lafayette.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 20, SS Patris.

Gibraltar—Close at 6:30 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Duca d'Aosta, and at 8 A. M. Oct. 24, SS Canopic.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair, somewhat cooler Fri. Sat. fair and cooler; moderate s. w. to n. w. winds.

Ga.—Fair Fri., cooler in n. Sat., fair and cooler; moderate s. w. to n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri., cooler in n. w. Sat., fair, cooler in n. and c.; moderate s. w. to n. w. winds, except gentle s. e. over s.

Ala.—Cloudy Fri., followed by rain, cooler at night, probably frost in n. and c. Sat., fair, cooler in n. w.; moderate s. winds shifting to n. w., becoming fresh.

Miss.—Rain Fri., cooler at night, with frost in the interior. Sat., fair and cool; variable winds, becoming n. w. and n. and fresh.

Tenn.—Rain and cooler Fri.; much cooler in w., probably heavy frost at night throughout the State. Sat., fair; cooler in e.

Ky.—Rain and much colder Fri.; probably heavy frosts at night. Sat., fair, continued cool.

Ind.—Rain in s., rain or snow in n. Fri.; much colder; probably heavy frost at night. Sat., fair, slightly warmer; moderate to fresh n. w. winds Fri.

Lower Mich.—Rain in s. e., rain or snow in n. and w., Fri.; colder, with moderate to fresh n. w. winds. Sat., fair, slightly warmer.

Ohio—Rain and colder Fri.; much colder at night, with heavy frost if weather clears. Sat., fair; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and colder Fri.; probably snow. Sat., fair, warmer; moderate n. and n. w. winds, becoming variable Sat.

La.—Fair and colder Fri.; Sat. fair, not so cold in n.

Ark.—Fair Fri., colder in e.; Sat. fair.

Okla.—Fair Fri.; Sat. fair and warmer.

Tex.—Fair Fri., colder in e.; Sat. fair.

W. Tex.—Fair Fri., colder in s.; Sat. fair and warmer.

Ill.—Rain, probably turning to snow and much colder Fri., followed by clearing in s.; Sat. fair and warmer; fresh n. w. winds Fri.

Mo.—Cloudy and continued cold in w., snow, and colder followed by clearing in e. Fri.; Sat. fair and warmer.

Wis.—Cloudy and colder in w., rain turning to snow and much colder in e. Fri.; Sat. fair and warmer.

Minn.—Fair Fri. and Sat., warmer Sat. and in w. Fri.

Iowa.—Cloudy Fri., preceded by snow in e., colder in extreme e., warmer in extreme w.; Sat. fair and warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair Fri and Sat., warmer Fri. and in e. Sat.

S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat., with slowly rising temperature.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Nordic, at Kirkwall, Oct. 17.
SS Saga, at Kirkwall, Oct. 17.
SS Chincha, at Talcahuano, Oct. 17.
SS Fede, at Torre Annunziata, Oct. 11.
SS Tanafjord, at Christiania, Oct. 13.
SS Craster Hall, at Santos, Oct. 15.
SS Mollere, at Montevideo, Oct. 17.
SS Santa Barbara, at Montevideo, Oct. 17.
SS Georgios, at Gibra

Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds

Maturities range from 2 to 30 years

Yielding from 3.70% to 6.27%

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BOSTON — CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Steel Resumes the Lead Again in a Very Active Session—New Foreign Loans.

A growing conviction among a large proportion of persons in the financial district that the tide of sentiment is swinging strongly toward Wilson did not exert any appreciable influence yesterday in reducing the activity in stocks, or in bringing about recessions in prices. On the contrary, the most active issue, and one of the strongest, was United States Steel, which has been indebted for a large share of its recent popularity to the belief that there is to be a change at Washington next March, with a return to the principles of a protective tariff. Steel common got back its prestige as the market leader, opening with an overnight gain of ⅝, and going 1⅝ points above the opening, to 116¼.

The political situation is so confusing that many traders have fallen back upon the saying that no matter which way the election goes it should have a good effect upon the market. In previous years the odds on the leading candidates have widened as the election approached, but this year authorities who have established reputations for correctly forecasting results have taken opposite sides, and the contest promises to be very close. It remains to be seen whether the much talked of pre-election scare will materialize, but there seems less reason for it with each passing day.

The market yesterday was again very irregular, with the list strongest in the forenoon and weakening toward the close. Steel retained 1½ points of its gain at the close; Wabash preferred A gained 2⅜, General Electric advanced 2⅜, and Studebaker 2. The specialties came in for some selling that reduced their recent advances. Industrial Alcohol dropped 4½ points, Union Bag and Paper 2⅜, Hide and Leather 2⅛, and International Paper 2¼. Loose-Wiles jumped 5½ points, New York Central, on the formal confirmation of the news of a forthcoming sale of $25,000,000 of new stock, sold off ¼ to 107⅝.

Financial authorities hope that the Central stock sale will meet with such success that other roads will be able to take care of some of their financing through similar issues. Outside of the Great Northern and Pennsylvania, with two or three less conspicuous instances, the carriers have resorted altogether too much to bond issues for capital in late years, a practice forced upon them by their inability to sell new stock at par.

The market looks for some important new foreign government financing at almost any day now. Argentina, Russia and Great Britain are all to come into this market for more funds, and in each case they will apply for as much as their advisers here think investors will supply. It is expected that the British loan will run to at least $300,000,000, the Argentine to $75,000,000, and the Russian to $50,000,000 or $60,000,000. Precedents having been established in each case, it is not likely that there will be much difficulty in arriving at terms with the borrowers.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
		Days.		
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	4½	3½		
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

Up to 30 days over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Call. Low.	Call. Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2½	3	3

Time.

60 days	3 @3½	5 months	3½@3½
90 days	3½@3½	6 months	3½@3½
4 months	3½@3½		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2%@2½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½
4 to 6 months ..... 3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75⅝	4.75¼	4.75⅜	+.00⅛
Cables	4.76¼	4.76	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.84⅝	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	..
Cables	5.83⅝	5.82½	5.84⅛	..
Marks—				
Demand	70.80	70.80	70.80	..
Cables	70.56⅛	70.56¼	70.56⅜	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.84⅝	5.83⅞
95.28	Berlin	70.50	70.56⅛
5.1826	Switzerland	5.82⅛	5.81⅞
19.295	Greece	19.45	19.50
5.1826	Italy	6.49¾	6.49¾
20.26	Austria	11.98	12.00
51.45	Russia	51.15	51.20
26.73	Scandinavia		
....	Copenhagen	27.05	27.15
....	Stockholm	26.80	26.85
....	Christiania	27.65	27.75
19.20	Spain	20.15	20.20
40.14	Holland	41.06¼	41.12½
	China—		
....	Hongkong	52.60	52.70
....	Peking	79.00	79.12½
....	Shanghai	74.50	74.62½
	India—		
38.44	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.12½	50.25
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.86	42.68
32.46	Rio	23.68	23.68

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅞	$4.66⅝	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $663,231,916; balance, $36,150,001; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,071,085; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $5,343,595.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32 5-16d, unchanged; in New York, 67⅛c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 52¼@52¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,334,321
Same day last year	1,056,823
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	157,596,896
Same period last year	138,796,222
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
58½	59	100	Acme Tea	58¼	58½	58½	58½	...
15	16¼	100	Advance Rumely	15½	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
63	64½	100	Ajax Rubber	63	63	63	63	-⅛
12¾	13	4,400	Alaska Gold Mines	11⅞	13¼	11⅞	13	+1
7¼	7⅝	4,200	Alaska Juneau	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+⅜
25⅝	26	1,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	...
80¼	81½	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81	81½	81	81½	+⅛
78½	79½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	79	79	79	79	-⅛
99	99½	4,000	Am. Beet Sugar	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾	+⅛
60¾	61	3,500	Am. Can	61¼	61¾	60¾	61	+⅜
113¾	114	18	Am. Can pf	115	115	115	115	...
67⅝	68	8,200	Am. Car & Fdry	67	69¼	66¾	68	+⅝
55¾	56	1,200	Am. Cotton Oil	56½	56¾	56	56	-⅛
100	102	40	Am. Cotton Oil pf	102	102	102	102	...
17	17⅛	12,400	Am. H. & Leather	17⅝	18	16¼	17	-1⅛
74	74¼	7,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	76	76¼	74	74¼	-2⅝
28⅛	28¼	200	Am. Ice Securities	28	28⅜	28	28⅜	+⅛
25	25¼	2,100	Am. Linseed	23¾	25¾	23¾	25¼	...
57	58	800	Am. Linseed pf	59¼	59¼	57¼	57¼	-1⅝
78¼	79¼	8,700	Am. Locomotive	79¾	80	78¾	79	...
103	106¼	300	Am. Locomotive pf	106	106¼	106	106¼	+⅛
11	11¼	7,400	Am. Malt	10¾	12¼	10¾	11⅝	+1
48½	49	1,600	Am. Malt pf	48	49¾	48	49¼	+1⅝
100½	100⅝	8,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	110⅜	111	109¼	109⅝	-⅛
117	117⅜	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	117½	117⅝	117½	117⅜	+⅛
95½	96	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+⅛
...	...	100	Do., a. 20	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	...
100	112	100	Am. Snuff pf. new	110	110	110	110	+1
61	61¼	300	Am. Steel Fdries	61	61¼	61	61¼	+⅛
116¼	116⅞	6,800	Am. Sugar Ref	117¼	117⅞	116¼	116¼	-⅝
120½	121	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	120¾	121	120¼	121	+1⅞
133¼	183¾	400	Am. Tel. & Tel	133	133¾	133	133¾	+¼
225	226½	1,800	Am. Tobacco	226	228	226	226½	+1⅝
52¾	52⅞	8,850	Am. Woolen	52	53¼	51⅞	52¾	+1¼
97½	98½	300	Am. Woolen pf	98¼	98¾	98	98	...
43⅞	44¼	18,300	Am. Writing P. pf	45¼	44½	42¾	43⅝	+1⅛
46¼	46¾	1,400	Am. Zinc L. S	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾	-⅛
77⅜	78	100	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	...
94½	94⅝	34,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	94½	95¾	94¼	94½	+⅝
67	67¼	200	Associated Oil	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	+⅛
105⅜	105⅞	3,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	106¼	106¾	105⅞	106	-⅛
100½	100⅝	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	-⅛
119½	120¼	100	Atlantic Coast Line	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	-⅛
97¼	97⅜	6,400	At., Gulf & W. I	99¼	99¼	96	97½	...
64	67¾	500	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	...
83½	83⅝	5,200	Baldwin Loco	84⅜	85¼	83⅜	83⅝	-1
88	88½	700	Baltimore & Ohio	88½	88¾	88	88	...
75¼	75⅝	500	Baltimore & O. pf	75½	75½	75⅛	75½	-⅜
1⅞	2⅛	5,500	Batopilas Mining	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
159½	162¼	500	Barrett Co	159⅜	160	159	159⅜	+½
540	549	100	Bethlehem Steel	549	549	549	549	+2¼
85	85¼	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾	+⅛
70	72	1,000	Brown Shoe	70	71½	70	71½	+2¼
99¼	101	100	Brown Shoe pf	100	100	100	100	+1
9⅛	9⅜	300	Bruns. Tcr. & Ry S	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	-⅛
7⅞	7⅞	100	Burns Brothers	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	-⅛
63½	63⅞	200	Butte & Superior	63½	63¾	63½	63¾	-⅛
21	24	1,100	California Petrol	24½	24⅝	23¾	23¾	-1⅜
51	51⅞	500	California Pet. pf	52½	52½	51½	51½	-⅜
174¾	175½	1,200	Canadian Pacific	177	178	175	176	-2
81	81¼	24,900	Central Leather Co	81¾	82¾	79¾	81	+⅛
140	149	30	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	142	142½	142	142½	...
106	107	2,100	Chandler Motor	105	107½	105	107	+3
69½	69¾	31,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	69¾	71	69¾	69¾	+⅝
10	10¾	200	Chicago & Alton	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼	+⅛
13⅛	13⅞	1,200	Chi. Great Western	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
40¼	40⅝	8,000	Chi. Gt. West. pf	39¾	41	39¾	40¾	+⅝
97	98¼	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95¾	97	95¾	97	+1
126	127	3,050	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127¼	127¾	127	127	-1
23½	24	17,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23¾	24⅝	23¾	24	+⅛
21¾	21⅞	3,400	Chile Copper	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21½	+⅛
55¾	55⅞	4,800	Chino Copper	55¾	56	55¾	55¾	+⅝
82	...	400	Cleveland & Pitts	83	83	83	83	...
53⅜	53⅞	4,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	53⅜	54⅛	53¼	53⅞	+⅛
34	35	500	Col. & Southern	34¾	34¾	34	34	+⅞
35⅞	35¾	17,400	Columbia Gas & El	37½	37½	35⅝	35¾	-1¼
47¾	48¼	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	48	48	48	48	...
139½	140¼	3,200	Consolidated Gas	140	141¾	139½	139⅝	-⅛
118¼	118½	3,050	Con. Gas, E.L.& P.B	117⅜	119¼	117⅝	118¼	+⅝
103½	104	900	Continental Can	104	104½	103¼	104	...
17⅞	18	3,700	Corn Products Ref	18¼	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	-⅛
91⅜	92½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91⅝	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	...
86	86¼	18,100	Crucible Steel	86⅞	87½	85¾	86¼	-⅝
122	124	500	Crucible Steel pf	122½	125	122½	123	+⅛
65½	66	9,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	65¾	66¾	65¼	65¾	+⅛
96½	97	1,500	Cuba Cane Sugar, pf	97	97	96¾	96¾	-⅛
94	95	100	Deere & Co. pf	95	95	95	95	...
18	18¾	400	Den. & Rio Grande	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+⅛
42	42¾	5,600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	42½	44⅜	42	42¾	+⅛
142	143	100	Detroit Edison Co	142	142	142	142	+½
142	143	50	Do., odd lot	142¼	142¾	142¼	142¼	...
118¼	120½	200	Detroit United Ry	118¼	119	118¼	119	+3
45¾	46	7,600	Distillers' Secur	47½	47½	45	45¾	-1
14,600	38¾	38½	Erie	38¾	39¼	38	38⅝	+⅛
53⅞	54	2,300	Erie 1st pf	53⅞	54⅜	53⅜	53⅝	+⅛
44½	45¾	300	Erie 2d pf	45½	45½	45½	45½	+⅜
40	41	200	Federal M. & S. pf	42½	41½	40¾	40¾	+1⅛
51⅜	51½	1,800	Gaston Wms. & W	50⅝	51⅜	50½	51⅜	...
330	339	110	Gen. Chem. odd lots	337½	339	337½	339	...
184	184½	20,000	General Electric	183	186	182	184	+2⅜
124	124¼	600	General Motors pf	124½	124½	123⅜	124	-½
73½	73⅝	5,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73½	74¾	73⅛	73⅜	-⅛
118¼	118⅝	300	Great Northern pf	118¼	118¾	118¼	118¾	-⅛
42¼	42⅝	2,700	G. N. Ore Ctf. O. P.	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42½	-⅛
51	52	1,200	Greene-Cananea	52⅛	52⅜	52¼	52⅛	+⅛
91	94	100	Gulf States Steel	94	94	94	94	...
92	96	100	Gulf States S. 2d pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+1
3,500	106¼	106¼	Illinois Central	100½	109⅝	108¾	109¼	+⅛
12,000	64¼	64¼	Inspiration Copper	64¼	64¾	63¾	63¾	-⅛
3,750	15	15	Interboro Consol	15½	15⅝	17⅛	17⅛	-⅛
2,700	75	800	Interboro Con. pf	76¼	75¾	75	75	-⅛
400	117	400	Int. Harvester, N.J	116¾	117¼	116¾	117	+⅛
12,200	40¼	40¼	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	41¾	41¾	39¾	39¾	-1⅛
31,200	113	113	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	116¾	117¼	114¼	115	-⅛
28,700	52¾	52¾	Int. Nickel	52⅞	53⅛	52¼	52¼	-⅛
27,900	48	48	Int. Paper	50	50⅝	47½	47⅝	-2
6,500	104	104	Int. Paper pf	104½	105	102	103	-1
500	90	90	Jewel Tea, pf	90½	90	90¼	90¼	+⅛
100	111	100	Jewel Tea, pf	110	110	110	110	...
900	27½	27⅝	Kansas City South	27¼	27⅜	27¼	27¼	...
100	60¾	60¾	Kan. City South. pf	60¾	60¾	60½	60¾	+⅛
100	97⅝	97⅝	Kayser (J.) & Co	97⅝	97⅝	97¼	97⅜	+⅛
1,700	78	78	Kelly Spring Tire	78	79½	78	78¼	-⅞
100	62⅞	63⅛	Kennecott Copper	62⅞	63⅛	62½	62⅝	...
2,100	85⅛	86	Lackawanna Steel	85⅛	86	85	85	-⅛
200	21	21	Lake Erie & West	21	21	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
100	45	45	Lake Erie & W. pf	45	45	45	45	+⅛
200	44	44	Lee Rubber & Tire	44	44	43½	43½	+⅛
7,200	84½	85¼	Lehigh Valley	84½	85¼	84	84	...
500	294	300	Liggett & Myers	294	300	294	300	+10
8,700	30	34	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	30	34	27¼	27½	+5¼
100	80	80	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	80	80	80	80	+½
4,400	88¾	92¼	Maxwell Motors	88¾	92¼	87½	88⅝	+⅝
300	87	87¼	Max. Motors 1st pf	87½	87½	87	87	...
500	56¾	56⅝	Max. Motors 2d pf	56½	56⅝	55½	55½	+⅝
900	66	66½	May Dept. Stores	66	66¼	66	66¼	+⅛
100	105	106	May Dept. St. pf	105	105	105	105	...
9,800	109¼	109⅞	Mexican Petroleum	110	111¾	109½	109⅝	+⅛
1,200	38½	38⅞	Miami Copper	38¼	38¼	38	38¼	+⅛
300	26	28	M. & St. L. new	27½	27½	26¼	26¼	+⅛
4,400	5⅜	5⅜	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	...
600	14	14½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	13¼	14½	13½	14½	...
2,700	6⅝	6⅝	Missouri Pacific	6¼	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅛
8,300	6⅞	6⅞	Mo. Pacific t r	6½	7	6½	6⅝	+⅛
7,500	24	24½	Mo. Pacific w i	24¾	25¼	23¼	24½	-⅛
1,200	52	54	Mo. Pacific w i	54	54¾	53¾	54	+1⅛
200	95½	96¼	Montana Power	96	96	95¾	95¾	+⅛
2,400	129	130	Nat. Biscuit Co	130⅝	131½	129	129	-1
300	28	28¼	Nat. En. & St. Co	28¾	28¾	28	28	-⅛
900	68¾	69	Nat. Lead Co	69¾	70	69¼	69¼	...
200	114	115	Nat. Lead Co. pf	114	111	114	114	-1
3,400	22½	22¾	Nevada Con. Cop	22½	23¾	22¾	22¾	-⅛
4,800	159	162	N. Y. Air Brake	159	162	158	158	-1
11,100	107⅞	108	N. Y. Central	107⅞	108¾	107⅝	107⅝	+⅛
100	57	57	N.Y.C.& St.L.2d pf	57	57	57	57	+2
1,600	60¾	61⅜	N. Y., N. H. & H	60¾	61⅜	60¾	60¾	-⅛
300	28	28¼	N. Y., Ont. & West	28	28¼	28	28¼	+⅝
4,200	144½	144⅝	Norfolk & Western	144½	144⅝	143¾	143¾	-⅛
300	86	86	Norfolk & West. pf	86	86	85¾	85¾	-⅛
2,000	72	80¾	North American	80¾	72	80¾	71¾	+1⅛
1,600	111½	111½	Northern Pacific	111½	111½	111	111	-⅛
3,700	85¾	85¾	Ohio Cities Gas	85¾	85¾	84	84	-⅞
100	6¼	6¼	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¾	6¼	6½	...
300	94⅝	94⅝	Owens Bottle Mach	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94⅜	-⅛
100	91⅝	91⅝	Pacific Mail	91⅝	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	...
18,100	86⅝	87¼	Pacific Tel. & Tel	86⅝	87¼	85¾	86¼	-⅝
500	122½	125	Crucible Steel pf	122½	125	122½	123	+⅛
9,800	62¾	63¾	Cuba Cane Sugar, pf	62¾	63¾	62¾	63¼	+⅛
1,500	97	97	Cuba Cane Sugar, pf	97	97	96¾	96¾	-⅛
100	95	95	Deere & Co. pf	95	95	95	95	...
400	18¼	18¾	Den. & Rio Grande	18¼	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+⅛
5,600	42¼	42¾	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	42¼	44⅜	42	42¾	+⅛
100	142	142	Detroit Edison Co	142	142	142	142	+½
50	142¼	142¾	Do., odd lot	142¼	142¾	142¼	142¼	...
200	118¼	119	Detroit United Ry	118¼	119	118¼	119	+3
7,600	47¼	47¼	Distillers' Secur	47¼	47¼	45	45¾	-1
14,800	38¾	39½	Erie	38¾	39½	38	38⅝	+⅛
2,300	53⅞	54⅜	Erie 1st pf	53⅞	54⅜	53⅜	53⅝	+⅛
2,300	44½	45¾	Erie 2d pf	45½	45½	45½	45½	+⅜
200	40	41	Federal M. & S. pf	42½	41½	40¾	40¾	+1⅛
1,800	51⅜	51½	Gaston Wms. & W	50⅝	51⅜	50½	51⅜	...
110	330	339	Gen. Chem. odd lots	337½	339	337½	339	...
20,000	184	184½	General Electric	183	186	182	184	+2⅜
600	124	124¼	General Motors pf	124½	124½	123⅜	124	-½
5,200	73½	73⅝	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73½	74¾	73⅛	73⅜	-⅛
300	118¼	118¾	Great Northern pf	118¼	118¾	118¼	118¾	-⅛
2,700	42¼	42⅝	G. N. Ore Ctf. O. P.	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42½	-⅛
1,200	51	52	Greene-Cananea	52⅛	52⅜	52¼	52⅛	+⅛
100	91	94	Gulf States Steel	94	94	94	94	...
3,500	94½	94½	Gulf States S. 2d pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+1
12,000	64¼	64¼	Illinois Central	100½	109⅝	108¾	109¼	+⅛
3,750	15	15	Inspiration Copper	64¼	64¾	63¾	63¾	-⅛
16,400	39¾	39¾	Interboro Consol	15½	15⅝	17⅛	17⅛	-⅛
200	117	117	Interboro Con. pf	76¼	75¾	75	75	-⅛
1,700	39¾	39¾	Int. Harvester, N.J	116¾	117¼	116¾	117	+⅛
2,100	113	113	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	41¾	41¾	39¾	39¾	-1⅛
600	222¼	222¼	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	116¾	117¼	114¼	115	-⅛
2,600	13	14	Int. Nickel	52⅞	53⅛	52¼	52¼	-⅛
200	57¼	57½	Int. Paper	50	50⅝	47½	47⅝	-2
2,000	55⅝	55⅝	Int. Paper pf	104½	105	102	103	-1
100	109	109	Jewel Tea, pf	90½	90	90¼	90¼	+⅛
31,800	18	18½	Jewel Tea, pf	110	110	110	110	...
5,800	99¼	103	Kansas City South	27¼	27⅜	27¼	27¼	...
5,700	72	74¾	Kan. City South. pf	60¾	60¾	60½	60¾	+⅛
55,300	150	151¾	Kayser (J.) & Co	97

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
650	Cities Service...223	315		315	350
980	Cities Serv. pf.	93½	92½	92½	93½
620	G'wealth Pow.	63½	62½	62	64
590	G'wealth P.pf.	86½	85½	83	86½
150	Ped. Lt. & Tr.	18¾		18½	19½
200	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	53½	52¾	52½	53
125	T.Ry.,Lt. & P.	12¾	12	12	13

BOND.

$5,000	1st. Ry., L. & P. coll. 6s	102	102	99	102

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	35¾	36¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	85	86
American Cities	5	10
American Cities pf.	46	47½
American Gas Co.	120	125
American Gas & Electric	152	154
American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction	374	376
American Light & Traction pf.	110	112
American Power & Light	170	171
American Power & Light pf.	83	85
American Public Utilities	42	44
American Public Utilities pf.	75	76
Am. W. W. & E.	8¼	8¾
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	23	25
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	84	85
Atlantic P. & P. pf.	85	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	39½	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	74	78
Central States Electric pf.	80	82
Cities Service pf.	93	94
Colorado Power	28	30
Colorado Power pf.	99	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	80	82½
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Dallas Electric notes	96¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	59	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89½	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Electric	122	128
El Paso Electric pf.	105	..
Electric R. & S. pf.	99½	100
Empire Dist. Elec.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction pf.	53	56
Galveston-Houston Electric	34	37
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Illinois Traction	..	48
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	11	14
Mississippi River Power pf.	29	33
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	55	60
Northern States Power	102	104
Northern States Power pf.	100	101
Northern States Electric	47	52
Northern Texas Electric pf.	81	84½
Ozark P. & W.	44	48
Pacific G. & E.	57¼	58
Pacific G. & E. pf.	90	91½
Puget Sound Traction	16½	18¾
Puget Sound Traction pf.	51½	54
Pennsylvania Light Co.	35	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Rep. Ry. & Light pf.	80½	82
Securities Corp. General	18	28
Securities Corp. General pf.	82	85
Southern California Edison	..	95
Southern California Edison pf.	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard G. & E.	14¾	15½
Standard G. & E. pf.	41¾	42
Tampa Electric	131	135
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	53	54
Toledo Traction	54	56
United Gas & Electric	10	12
United Gas & Electric pf.	70	71
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	10	16
United Light & Railways	48	50
United Light & Railways pf.	77	79½
Western Power	63¾	65½
Western Power pf.	103	106

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100¾	
American W. W. collateral 5s	74	77	
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	..	
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97	
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	100¾	
Columbia G. & El. 1st 5s, 1927	87	90	
Columbia G. & El. deb. 5s, 1927	78	..	
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..	
Cumberl'd Co.P.& L.1st & ref.5s	42	93½	98
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98¾	..	
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942	91	91	
Denver Gas & Elec. con. 5s	96	98	
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102	
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918	99½	..	
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	92	95	
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1929	99	100	
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	89	93	
Great Lakes Power 5s, 1923	99	101	
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89½	90½	
Great Western Power 6s, 1923	98	100	
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100	
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1935	94	95	
Lincoln G. & El. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	93	
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99	
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	93½	99	
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	76¾	77¾	
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1952	92	94	
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	99¼	100	
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96¼	97	
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94	
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½	96	
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	85	..	
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	101	
Seattle Electric con. 5s	94	97	
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100	
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	98	101¼	
U. P. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113	
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98	
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½	
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	96¼	97	

New American Hide & Leather Plan

A committee consisting of Anderson Price, Frederick Drew Bond, and Hans P. Freese, representing a number of holders of American Hide and Leather Company preferred stock, sent a circular to shareholders yesterday asking their support in a plan for rearranging the corporation's finances. The letter said a plan was being worked out in opposition to one proposed by Swartwout & Appenzeller a few days ago. The brokerage firm proposed that a new company with 200,000 shares of stock take over the present concern through an exchange of stock.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York Stock Exchange has received application to list the following securities: United Drug Company, $7,500,000 7 per cent. first preferred stock, $9,100,000 6 per cent. noncumulative second preferred stock and $20,050,000 common stock; Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, $1,000,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds, 1928; Owen Bottle Machine Company, $300,000 additional preferred stock and $50,000 additional common stock.

The Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore has given notice that it will exercise the right of redemption of all its outstanding preferred stock on April 12, 1917, at 120. After Nov. 17, 1916, and before April 1, 1917, it will also purchase all preferred stock tendered at 120 and accrued dividends to date of purchase.

The Public Service Commission has received the application of the Ithaca Gas and Electric Corporation to buy the stock of the Cortland Gas and Light Company, the Norwich Gas and Electric Company, and the Oneonta Light and Power Company. No opposition developed at the hearing, but the decision was reserved.

The Up-State Public Service Commission has authorized the Deposit Electric Company to issue $115,000 common stock at par to pay off $48,000 6 per cent. bonds, $58,000 owing bills, accounts and accrued interest, and for $9,000 working capital. The commission has also authorized the Wayne Telephone Company to issue $200,000 common stock at par to pay $115,000 in notes, to reimburse the treasury for expenditure and to provide $32,000 additional working capital, and the Empire Gas and Electric Company to sell $61,000 5 per cent. bonds at 90, the proceeds to be used to increase its generating and distributing facilities.

The New York State Bankers' Association, Group 8, yesterday elected the following committee for the ensuing year: Lewis L. Clarke, Chairman; Theodore Hetzler, Secretary and Treasurer; Henry P. Davison, George F. Baker, Jr., William N. Duane and Thomas Cochrane.

Eastman, Dillon & Co. and Hayden, Stone & Co. are offering about 22,000 shares of Tidewater Oil Company at $135 a share. Earnings of this company for the last calendar year were the largest in its history and for the first half of the current year were larger than for the entire year of 1915.

The Mitchell Motors Company yesterday declared an initial dividend of $1.00, payable Nov. 24 to stock of record Nov. 10.

Brown Bros. & Co. and A. Iselin & Co., American distributers of the new French 5 per cent. loan, report the receipt of large numbers of subscriptions and inquiries. Many subscriptions to this loan have been received in Paris from Switzerland and other neutral European countries.

O. G. Chaney & Co. are distributing a booklet containing comment on conservative and speculative investments.

D. A. Howe, for twenty years connected with the Union Trust Company, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the company.

'CHANGE SEAT FOR $74,000.

P. E. Donner's Rights Go for $500 Less Than Year's Record Price.

The Stock Exchange membership of Percy E. Donner of Pittsburgh was posted for transfer yesterday to C. McGhee Baxter for $74,000. This price was the same as the quotation in the last preceding transaction and was $500 under the high record of the year.

In the campaign of the Stock Exchange against bucket shops last year, Mr. Donner, then a member of Donner, Childs & Wood, was suspended for one year because his firm was found to have transacted business for bucket shop keepers. The suspension began Sept. 22, 1915, and the statement was made on the Exchange then that, while the Pittsburgh man had not known personally of the dealings in question, the rules of the Exchange required that he be disciplined. When the period of suspension was completed that month it was rumored that Mr. Donner would soon sell his seat.

The Governors yesterday elected to membership John L. Edwards, William B. Cravath, Irving A. Sartorius, Carroll B. Alker, Benjamin F. McGuckin, W. Allen Gardner, and George N. Hersey.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$10,030,559	$50,866,831
Ord. int. revenue	19,255,155	121,584,056
Income tax	764,534	12,538,371
Miscellaneous	2,315,564	22,874,436
Total receipts	$32,394,044	218,404,295
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	24,733,465	74,986,780
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	24,902,733	84,303,636
Expenditures	57,189,510	291,881,088

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100
2s, c, 1930	99½	..
3s, r, 1918	100¾	101¼
3s, c, 1918	100¾	..
3s, 1946	101½	102
4s, r, 1925	110	110¾
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99¼	100

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea	58½	59
Do 1st pf	96¾	97½
Adams Ex.	142	150
Ad Rumely	15	16¾
Am Ag Ch pf.	100	101
Am B N.	40	42
Do pf.	50½	53½
Am B Sug pf.	97¼	99
Am B S & Fdy	106½	110
Do pf.	116	120½
Am C & F pf.	117	118
Am Coal	53½	..
Am Exp	120½	135
A S pf.	B. 48	88¾
Am Smelt.	138	145
A T & C.	62	65
Am T pf.	108½	110¾
Ann Arbor	30	..
Do pf.	55	65
Associated	3	3
Bald L pf.	107½	108
Barrett Co pf.	117¼	..
Beth Steel pf.	130	136
B Un Gas	132	138
B. R. & P.	86	90
Do pf.	110	120
Bush Terr.	109	109¾
Butte Co.	28	29
Can So.	47¼	50
Case (J I) pf.	83¼	88
Cent L pf.	114	115
C R I of N J.	200	350
C & A pf.	15	24
C & N W.	127¼	129
Do pf.	170	175
Chi. St P. M & Om.	115	120
Do pf.	133	140
Chi. St P. M & Om.	115	120
Do pf.	133	140
Chi. St P.	61	62½
Do pf.	106	..
Int N pf.	106	107
Iowa Cent.	3	4
Do pf.	8	10
K C, Ft. S & M pf.	73	75
Kayser (J) & Co 1st pf.	116	118
Kelly S T pf.	98	100
K & D M.	3	5
Do pf.	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P.	129	130
Lacl Gas.	103½	104½
L & M pf.	122¼	123½
Long Isl'd.	53	55
L W S 1st pf.	86	88
Lorj'd Co.	230	235
Do pf.	121	121½
M'kay Cos.	85	86¾
Do pf.	66	68
Mah C R.	250	..
Man R'ch.	1¼	..
Man Elev.	129	132
Man Shirt.	62	67
Do pf.	111	113
Mex P pf.	91	96
Mich Cent.	109	135
M & St L.	5	7
M, St P & S S M.	125	126
Do pf.	132	136
Do 1 l.	73	78
Mon P pf.	117	119
Mon W pf.	113¼	..
Mor & Es.	..	80
N C & St. L.	135	140
Nat B pf.	128½	130
Nat En pf.	94	96
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	23	..
Do 2d pf.	5	7
N Y C & St. L.	54	58
Do 1st pf	70	80
Do 2d pf.	56	58
N Y Dock.	9	14¾
Do pf.	60	35
N Y, L & West.	..	123
Nerf So.	24½	25
N W Tel.	52½	..
Owens B M pf.	116¼	..
Pabst G pf	87	89
Pac Coast.	30	63
Do 1st pf	70	90
Do 2d pf.	70	80
Pac M pf.	98¼	98
P T & Tel pf.	96¼	98
Pbo & E.	14	15
Pett-Mull.	..	50
Do 1st pf	..	90
P, C, C & St L.	95	98
Pitts C pf.	107	110
P, Ft W & C.	136	..
Pitts S pf.	106½	107
Pr St'l Car pf.	104	105
P S, N J.	129	132
Q'kslv'r pf.	3½	4¼
Rep I & S pf.	112	112½
Rutl'd pf.	28	31
St L S W.	21	22
Do pf.	40	41
Sears-R pf.	125½	129½
So P R S.	209	215
Do pf.	114	118
St'd Mill.	97	100
Do pf.	91	91
T P L Tr.	120	..
Tob P pf.	105	105½
T, St L & W.	6	9¼
Do cfts.	5½	6½
Do pf.	9	14
Do cfs.	11½	12
T C R T.	96	97
Do pf.	125	135
Und T pf.	115	..
Un Cig M pf.	107½	..
Un Cig Sts pf.	117	119
U S Exp.	38½	39½
U S Ind A pf.	100	103
U S R & Imp.	29	30
U S S pf.	80¾	81½
Va-Car Ch.	118	112½
Va, I, C & Coke.	47	50
W E & M 1st pf.	70	75
Weym-Bru.	5	810
Do pf.	118¾	124
W & L E 2d pf.	2½	3
Wis Cent.	50	51
Ww'th (F W) pf.	124½	..
Wor Pump pf. A	95	100

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
360	Adventure	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
150	Ahmeek	105½	106¾	105½	106¾
2,783	Alaska Gold	12	13¼	12	13
150	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Allouez	70	70	70	70
735	Am. Zinc	42½	42¾	40¼	40¾
70	Am. Zinc pf.	78	78	77½	77¾
210	Ariz. Com.	12¼	13¼	12¾	13¼
110	Butte-Balak.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,210	Cal. & Ariz.	76¼	77½	76¾	77
11	Cal. & Hecla	572	580	572	580
3	Centennial	21½	21½	21½	21½
55	Chino	56	56	56	56
1,278	Copper Range	64	69	68	68½
583	East Butte	15½	15¾	15½	15¾
485	Franklin	2¼	2½	2¼	2¾
70	Granby	90	90	90	90
10	Greene-Can.	52	52	52	52
20	Hancock	14	14	14	14
100	Helvetia	38c	38c	38c	38c
90	Indiana	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
175	Island Creek	45¼	46¾	44	44
6	Island Crk. pf.	80	80	80	80
888	Isle Royale	33¾	34¼	33¾	34¼
175	Lake	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼
250	Mason Valley	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	Mass. Cons.	16	16¼	16	16¼
930	Mayflower	3¼	3¾	3¼	3½
20	Miami	38	38	38	38
1,293	Michigan	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
221	Mohawk	53	53½	52	52½
10	Nevada Cons.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
1,535	New Arcadian	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾
10	Nipissing	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
225	North Butte	21	21	21	21
200	North Lake	2	2	2	2
375	Old Colony	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
10	Old Dominion	70	70	69½	70
155	Osceola	90	92	90	90
75	Pond Creek	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
95	Quincy	91	92	91	92
385	Shannon	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
310	South Lake	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
200	South Utah	30c	30c	30c	30c
185	St. Mary's	68	88¼	88	88½
320	Sup. & Boston	4¼	4½	4¾	4¾
55	Superior Cop.	13½	16	15½	16
894	Tamarack	45	47	45¾	46
315	Trinity	7	7¼	7	7½
2,060	Tuolumne	72c	72c	72c	72c
360	Utah Apex	4	4¼	4	4¼
75	Utah Cons.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
50	Utah Copper	96	96	96	96
850	Utah Metal	7¾	7¾	7¼	7½
2,515	Victoria	5½	5¾	5¼	5¾
100	Winona	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
87	Wolverine	46	46¾	46	46¾
350	Wyandot	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

RAILROADS.

6	Boston & Alb.	180	178	178	180
83	Boston Elev.	81	82½	81	82½
25	Bost. & Me. pf.	56	56	56	56
15	Fitchburg pf.	75	75	75	75
225	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¾
25	Old Colony	141½	141¾	141½	141½
1	Ver. & Mass.	109	109	109	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Agr. Ch.	79½	79¼	79½	78¼
3	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
80	Am. Sugar	117	117¾	117	117¾
87	Am. Sugar pf.	119¾	120	119½	120
20	Am. Woolen	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
95	Am. Wool. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾
8,885	A., G. & W. I.	93¼	99½	86¾	87¾
15	A., G. & W. I. pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¾
265	Cuban Cement	22	22¼	21¾	22¼
121	Edison	234	234½	234	234½
141	Gen. Electric	184	183¾	184	183¾
10	G. R. & E. pf.	90¼	90½	90¼	90¾
10	McElwain pf.	100	100	100	100
1,687	Mass. Gas	87½	90	87¼	88½
58	Mass. Gas pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
382	N. E. Teleph.	129	129½	129	129½
25	Nipe Bay	147	147	147	147
210	Punta A Sug.	55¼	55¾	55¼	55¾
10	Pullman	172	172	172	172
2	Reece But'hole	15¼	15½	15½	15½
1,175	Swift & Co.	148¼	156	148¼	150¾
1,007	Swift & Co. rts.	14	14¾	14	14½
23	Torrington	61	61	60½	60½
1,082	Union Fruit	161	164	160½	162
611	United Shoe	57¾	57¾	57	57
72	U. Shoe pf.	38	38	36	39
5,235	Venture Con.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
118	West. Union	104½	104¾	104½	104¾

BONDS.

$3,000	Am. A.C.5s, '28	103	103	103	103
1,000	Am. A.C.5s, '24	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
29,900	Am.T.& T.c.4s	92¾	92¾	92½	92¾
7,000	A., G. & W.I.5s	84½	84¾	84½	84¾
1,000	C., B.& Q.it.4s	98½	98¾	98¼	98¼
5,000	Miss Riv. P. 5s	77	78¾	77	78¾
12,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102½	102½	102¼	102½
8,000	New River 5s	80	80	80	80
2,000	Pond Creek 6s	98½	98½	98½	98½
12,000	Swift 5s	101	101	101	101
10,000	U. S. Smelt. 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½
10,000	Western Tel. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alavarado	1	1¼	Homa Oil	.82	.86
Am. Oil	.24	.25	Humboldt	3¼	4¼
Begole	1	1¼	Iron Blos.	1½	1¾
Bay St. G.	.14	.16	Iron Cap.	2½	4
Bingham	9¾	10½	Iron C. pf.	5½	6
Bohemia	1½	1¾	J. Verde	2	2¼
Boston	.75	.78	La Rose	.62	.68
Boston Ely	.70	.75	Majestic	.53	.57
Boston M.	.78	.80	Mex. Met.	.35	.37
Bostes A.	1¾	2¼	Mojave T.	2¾	2¾
Butte & L.	.66	.68	N. L. & Z.	.56	.58
Cal. Corbin	2½	3	New Baltic	2¼	3
Calaveras	5	6	N. Cornelia	17	17½
Champ. C.	.10	.12	Nevada D.	1¾	1¾
Chief Con.	2	2½	Nixon	.33	.35
Con. Cop.	2¾	2¾	Osseo	.80	.90
Cen. Ariz.	1¾	1¾	Onondaga	1	1¼
Crown Res.	.48	.52	Ohio Cop.	.16	.18
Davis-Daly	2¾	2¾	P. Butte	.06	.10
Cortez	.35	.40	Rilis	.10	.11
Eagle & A.	.45	.50	*S W Miami	3¼	3¾
Eagle & B.	1¾	1¾	S W Miami	3¼	3½
Fortuna	.18	.19	Truro	2¾	2¾
Gold Lake	.16	.18	U. V. Ext.	39¼	39¾
Houghton	1¼	1¾	Yukos G.	2¾	2¾

*Full paid. †Part paid.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	40.75	41.25	41.00	
Lead	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.10
Spelter	9.75		9.62½	
Antimony	13.00	13.50	13.00	13.50
Quicksilver	$90.00		$80.00	
Aluminium	*64.00	66.00	*65.00	68.00
Iron, No. 2 X fdry.	20.50	21.00	20.00	21.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28¾@29c fourth quarter delivery; first quarter (1917) delivery, 28@28½c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	124	0	0	123	10	0
Copper, futures	120	0	0	120	0	0
Tin, spot	170	10	0	178	10	0
Tin, futures	180	5	0	170	5	0
Spelter	53	0	0	53	0	0
Lead	20	10	0	20	10	0

BALTIMORE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Alabama Co	25	25	25	25
39	Balt. Tube	126	126	126	126
5	Balt. Tube pf.	45	45	45	45
2,084	Con. P. rights	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,764	Con. Power	117¾	118½	117¾	118
105	Con. Power pf.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
160	Con. Coal	100	100	100	100
100	Cons. C. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½
169	Chalmers	7¾	8	7¾	8
670	Chalmers pf.	41½	42	41½	42
1	Davison Chem.	45¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
110	Cosden Ref.	16	16	16	16
485	Cos. Oil & G.	15	15	12½	13¾
100	C. Oil & G. pf.	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
9,644	Con. Ref. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Mtn'n Bank	43	43	43	43
57	Mt. Ver. Mills	14	14	14	14
10	Mt. V. M. pf.	60	60	60	60
15	M. & M.F.N.B.	20½	20½	20½	20½
225	Nor. Central	89	89	89	89
358	Penn. W. & F.	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¾
80	Poole Bros.	110	110	110	110
100	Seaboard pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½
20	Un. Rys. & El.	28½	28½	28½	28½
25	Way. Oil & G.	5	5	5	5

BONDS.

$2,000	Ala. C. & I. 5s	83	85	85	85
1,000	Canton Co. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100¾
1,000	Con. Gas 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¾
5,000	Con. Gas 4½s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
10,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	91½	91½	91½	91½
3,000

Public Utility Stocks

American Lt. & Tract. Pfd.
American Gas & Elec. Pfd.
American Pr. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Cities Service Pfd.
Central States Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Muskogee Gas & Elec. Pfd.
Northern Ont. Lt. & Pr. Pfd.
Nor. States Pr. Opt'l. Warrants
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com
Republic Ry. & Light Com. & Pfd.
Southern Cal. Edison Com.
Standard Gas & Elec. Pfd.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.

Industrial Stocks

Amer. Hawaiian S. S.
Burns Bros. Coal Com. & Pfd.
Marlin Arms Com. & Pfd.
Manning, Maxwell & Moore
Republic Bank Note
Steel Co. of Canada

Public Utility Bonds

Butte Elec. & Power 5s 1951
Cleveland Elec. Illum. 5s 1939
Federal Lt. & Trac. (All Issues)
Mississippi Riv. Power 5s 1951
Milwaukee Elec. Ry. 5s 1926
Niagara Falls Power 5s & 6s
Yadkin River Power 5s 1941

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50 Freeport Texas Co.
50 Freeport Texas "Rights"
50 German American Insurance
25 Kentucky Solvay Coke
100 Mathieson Alkali Com. & Pfd.
25 New York Transit
100 National Transit
100 New York State Rys. Com.
75 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com.
25 Singer Manufacturing
25 Semet Solvay
100 Telautograph Corp. Com.
25 Title Guaranty & Trust
100 Westchester Insurance

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

200 Atlas Portland Cement Com.
50 American Meter
100 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Pfd.
50 By-Products Coke
50 Continental Insurance
100 Eastern Steel Com.
100 E. W. Bliss Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
115 Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil
25 Freeport Texas "Rights"
25 Fidelity Phenix Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
75 Germania Insurance
50 Hanover Insurance
25 National Fuel Gas
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
100 Thompson Starrett (New)
200 Woodward Iron Com.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Narrow and Irregular in the Curb Market —Trading More Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 675,839 shares of stock and $98,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 208,293; oils, 136,776, and mining, 335,780. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Aetna Exp..(11¼-⅝)	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
1,500	‡Am. Sum. T.	24½	25	24½	24½
28,700	‡Am. Writ. P.(9¼-¾)	11¼	9	9½
200	‡Butler Chem.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
11,100	‡Butterw. Jud.	12⅞	14⅛	12⅞	14
2,200	‡Cal. Pack. C.	36⅜	37	36	37
1,600	‡Cal. Shipbldg.	14½	15	14½	14⅝
800	‡Central Fdy.	13	14	13	14
300	‡Central F. pf.	28	28	28	28
1,000	C. I. Co. of A.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
1,515	Chevrolet Mot.	200	208	197	197
150	Car Lt. & P..	4½	4½	4	4
1,000	Corp. R. & H.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞
200	Emer. Phono.	8⅝	8½	8⅜	8⅝
400	‡Enger Mot. C.	7⅝	7⅞	7½	7½
500	‡Fall Motors..	8	9⅛	8	9⅛
300	‡Fish. B.C. pf.	93½	94	93½	94
300	‡Gen.M.pf.,w.fl	94	94	93⅜	93⅜
2,500	Grant Mot. C.	8¼	9½	8¼	9⅛
600	‡Hall Sig. pf.	17½	19	17½	18
600	H. & B.Car Co.	40½	41¼	40½	41
400	Holly Sug. Cp.	48½	51	48½	51
100	‡Hut. Sugar P.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
5,075	‡Imp Carb. C.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	I. A. Fuse S.C.	21	22	21	22
900	‡Jop. Ore Spl. (new)	60	50	49	50
100	Kath. B. pf...	9	9	9	9
600	Key. Tire.& R.	18¾	19	18¾	19
2,000	‡Lake Torp. B.	11½	11½	10	10
200	Marc. of Am..	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼
2,000	Marlin Arms v. t. cfs.	54	55	50	53
100	Marlin A. pf. v. t. cfs.	92	92	92	92
100	‡Mex. P. Exnt.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
13,450	‡Midvale S.(66⅔-¾)	67¼	66⅝	66⅝
6,200	‡Mitchell M., (w. f.)	68	68¾	66⅞	66⅝
800	‡Nat. Auto C.	42	44	42	44
3,500	‡N. Y. C. rts..	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅝
100	‡Nathan Sugar.	27	27	27	27
600	‡Pugh Stores Corp., w. i...	8⅞	10	9¼	10
800	‡Pull. Vent....	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
200	‡Pull. V. pf...	5	5	5	5
100	‡Sal. S. & M..	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
800	Smith & T. pf.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
3,000	‡Spicer Manfg. 1st pf.....100½	101½	100½	100¾
8	Spring. B. Co..	90	90	90
600	Sub. S.v.t.cfs.	43	43	42¾	42¾
1,500	Times Sq. A.S.	39⅝	40	39⅝	40
125	‡Todd Shipy'ds	81	81	81	81
300	Tri. F..v.t.cfs.	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
2,100	U.S.Steam. Co.	7	7	7	7
4,000	‡United Mot....	67	68¾	66	66¼
10,750	‡U. S. Tung...	37	37	31	32
4,000	‡U.A.S. Corp.(50¼-¾)	50⅝	50¼	50¼
200	United Pr. Sh.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	W.F.C., v.t.ctf.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
75,000	‡W.-M. A Cp..	25	25	22	23
1,100	‡Z. Con. Co....	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
45	G.-S.Oil, com.	174	173	173	...
250	Ill. Pipe Line	230	222	222	— 7
80	Prairie O.& G.	472	465	466	+ 8
61	S. O. Co. (Ind.	778	770	778	—22
160	S. O. Co.(N.J.)	602	596	596	— 3

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Alberta P.. Ltd. (a prospect)..	67	67	67	67
850	‡Barn't O. & G.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
350	‡Cosden & Co., (oil ref.).....	16⅜	16⅜	16	18
680	‡Cosden O. & G.	13⅛	13⅜	12⅞	13
4,700	‡Federal Oil...	1⅝	2	1⅞	2
1,200	Met. Petrol....	13	13	12	12
2,000	‡‡Midwest Oil..	43	43	41	42
1,700	‡N.Y.-Okla. Oil	1	1	1	1
23,500	‡‡Okla Oil.....	10½	11¼	10¼	11
3,250	‡Okla. Oil pf..	½	⅝	½	⅝
15,000	Okla. Pr. & R.	10¾	11⅛	10¾	11⅛
2,500	‡Omar O. & G.	57	60	57	60
100	‡Pan-Am. Pet.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
200	‡S'pulpa O.&R.	9¼	9¼	9⅜	9⅛
1,100	Sequoyah O.&R	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,855	‡Sinclair Oil...	49	49¼	49	49¼
3,800	Tex.-Mex. Fuel Oil. (a pros.).	2	2¼	2	2⅛
500	‡Un. West. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
19,500	‡Vacuum G.&O	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,785	‡Ventura C. O.	8⅝	9¼	⅞	8⅝
44,000	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

500	‡Ala.-Br. Met. (a prospect).	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,200	‡Alas. Mines..	83	83	82	82
900	Alaska West..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,600	‡‡Alaska Chlor..	56	58	58	58
1,000	‡Ariz. C'fields.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	‡‡Atlanta	10	10	10	10
1,000	Big Jim.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
17,500	Big L. Cop....	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛
100	Bingham Min..	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
10,000	Boe. & Mon....	77	88	77	86
900	Butte Cop. & Zinc, v.t. cfs.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
8,000	‡Butte Detroit.	1	1	1	1
400	‡Calaz. Cop....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,500	‡Caledonia	58	59	55	59
1,000	‡Cal.-Tread. G. (a prospect).	78	78	78	78
14,000	‡Calumet & J.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
18,200	Canada Cop....	2	2	2	2⅛
2,000	‡Cashbox	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
100	Cer. de P. Cop.	38½	38½	38½	38½
6,500	Cons. Ar. Sm.	1⅛	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	‡Cons.-H'stead	½	½	½	½
3,500	Cresson Con ..	6	6	6	6
700	Crystal Copper	1	1	1	1
3,000	Darwin L.& S.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼
550	Dundee - Ariz. Cop.(a pros.)	2	2¼	2	2¼
2,500	Emma Copper	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
650	First Nat. Cop.	4¼	4½	4⅛	4½
1,500	‡Goldfield Con.	58	58	58	59
2,000	‡‡Goldf'd Merg.	8	8	8	8
3,200	‡‡Goldstone M. Co., (a pros.)	43	43	41	41
23,400	‡Greenmonster.	4¼	4¼	3⅞	4
1,000	‡Grizzly Flats.	57	60	57	60
1,200	Hecla Mining.	6	6⅜	6	6¼
10,200	‡Hull Copper..	53	57	53	55
1,300	Howe Sound..	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
15,000	‡Ind. Lead ..	13¼	13½	13	13½
8,300	Inspir. Needles Cop.,(a pros.)	1½	1½	1¼	1½
2,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect)..	2	2⅛	2	2
1,100	‡Jerome Victor Ext., (a pros.)	2⅛	3	2⅛	2⅛
1,500	‡Jumbo Ext ..	35	36	35	36
14,000	La. Consol	50	50	47	50
1,450	Maryaville Gold	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
500	‡McKin.-Dar..	62	62	60	60
500	Mines of Am..	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
900	‡Mojave Tung.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
800	Monitor Silver.	2	2	2	2
300	‡‡Mont. G. M..	90	90	90	90
15,200	‡‡Mother Lode.	24	24½	24	24
14,000	‡‡Newray M...	76	76	74	76
500	N. Y. & Hond. Ros. M. Co..	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
5,100	‡‡Old Emma L.	50	50	48	50
2,000	‡‡Oro	4	4	4	4
3,600	‡‡Peerless Jen.	76	77	75	76
1,800	‡Port. Con. C..	62	63½	62	63½
12,600	‡Pitts.-Jer. Cop. (a prospect)..	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1,400	‡Ray Here. M.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
10,000	‡‡Rex Con. M..	29	30	29	30
4,500	‡Rochester M..	58	58	58	58
3,700	‡San Toy.....	19	20	18	20
7,700	‡Santa R. Dev.	1⅜-⅝	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
4,000	‡‡St. Nich. Z..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,200	Stand. Sil.-Ld..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	‡‡Success M....	36	37	36	36
3,600	‡Tem. C. rts..	2¾	3⅜	2¾	3⅛
28,500	Tom. B. G. pf..	78	80	78	80
130	‡Tono. Belmt..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	Tono. Exten..	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Unit. Eastern..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3,500	‡‡U. S. Mt. M..	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜
4,000	‡‡U. Verde Ext.	40	40	39¼	39¾
600	Unity Gold M..	3⅛	3⅛	2¾	2⅞
400	‡W. End Con..	67	67	67	67
4,200	‡‡Wh. Caps M.	40	41	40	41
300	‡Wh.-Oaks M..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	‡Yuk.A.Tr.ctfs.	40	43	43	43
400	‡Tuscar. Con..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$7,000	C. Ariz. Sm. 5s	47	48	47	48
12,000	Con. Rs. w. i..	102	102	101¾	101¾
20,000	‡Midv. Steel 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅜	98½
35,000	‡Rus.G.8½s,w.i.	101	101	100⅞	100⅞
10,000	Sula. & S. 5s..	102½	102½	102⅜	102½
14,000	‡W. Pac. n. 5s.	86	86	86	86

‡Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. =Ex dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Saturday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
United Drug	76	78	76	78
United Drug 1st pf..	53	54	53½	54
United Drug 2d pf...	90	92	90	93

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	14½	15	14⅝	15
Tide Water Oil.....	183	185	183	185

BOND.

Pierce Oil	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	58	60	58	60
American Brass	838	838	838	838
Atlas Powder	175	180	173	180
Atlas Powder pf....	99	100	99	100
Babcock & Wilcox...	120	124	121	125
Bliss (E. W.).....	700	750	700	730
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	80	75	80
Can. Fdry. & Forg..	185	195	185	195
Canadian Explosives.	380	400	390	400
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	870	875	870	875
Du Pont Pow., new..	288	290	288	290
Du Pont Pow., deb..	103	104½	103	104½
Hercules Powder	240	245	240	250
Hercules Powder pf..	116	117	116	117
International Arms...	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	181	185	181	185
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	105	106	105	106
Scovill Mfg. Co....	650	660	650	660
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1200	1400	1200	1400

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

During the greater part of the day the market held strongly on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Irregular reactions, however, occurred towards the close. Commission brokers handled a large volume of business, including numerous orders for odd lots. Nearly 55,000 shares of Steel were dealt in, that stock leading in the activity.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
520	Am. Bt. Sugar	99⅜	99⅜	98¼	98¼
570	Am. Can.....	61¼	61⅝	61	61
310	Am. Car & Fy.	67	69	67	68½
1,520	Am. Hide & L.	18	18	16½	17
240	A. H. & L. pf.	75⅜	75⅜	74⅞	75
90	Am. Linseed..	25⅞	25⅞	25	25
170	Am. Loco.....	79½	80	79¼	79⅝
650	Am. Sm. & R..	110½	111¼	109½	109⅝
90	Am. Sugar....	117½	117⅝	117½	117⅝
40	Am. Woolen...	52¾	53¼	52½	52½
20	Am. Zinc.....	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
4,740	Anaconda Cop.	94⅝	95⅜	94½	94⅝
420	Bald. Loco....	84½	85	83⅜	83⅝
90	Balt. & Ohio...	88½	88½	88½	88½
190	Batopilas	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
80	Brook. R. T....	85⅞	85⅞	85⅜	85⅜
150	Cal. Pet....	24⅜	24⅜	23½	23½
1,220	Cent. Leather.	80⅛	82½	79⅛	81⅜
550	Ches. & Ohio..	69¾	71	69⅝	69⅞
90	C., M. & S. P..	94⅜	93	94⅜	85
860	C. R. I. & P..	23⅞	24⅜	23⅝	24
40	Chino Cop....	55½	56	55½	56
690	Col. Fuel & I..	53⅜	54⅝	53¼	54⅝
80	Cons. Gas.....	140½	140½	140½	140½
140	Corn Prods....	18	18	17⅞	17⅞
3,840	Crucible Steel.	89⅝	87¼	85½	85⅝
90	Cuba Cane S..	66⅞	66½	65½	65½
770	Dist. Sec.....	47⅝	47⅝	45½	45½
860	Erie	38⅝	39½	38¼	38¼
170	Goodrich Co...	73½	74⅝	73½	73½
410	Inspir. Copper.	64⅞	65	63½	63⅝
960	Int. Mer. Mar.	41⅞	41⅞	39⅝	39⅝
1,790	Int. M. M. pf..	117	117	114	116½
570	Int. Nickel....	52⅜	54	52⅝	52⅝
740	Int. Paper.....	50	50	47½	49
110	Interboro Cons.	18⅝	18⅝	17⅜	17⅜
60	Kan. City So..	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
70	Ken. Copper...	53	53¼	52⅝	52⅝
510	Lehigh Valley..	84½	85	84½	84½
300	Maxwell Mtrs..	89	91¾	89	90¼
420	Mexican Pet...	110⅜	111¼	109½	109½
70	Miami Copper..	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38½
170	Mo. Pacific ...	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
50	Nevada Cons...	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
150	N. Y. Central..	108½	108⅝	108	108
70	N.Y.,N.H.& H..	61⅝	61¼	61¼	61¼
20	Norf. & West..	144½	144½	144½	144½
300	Ont. Silver	6¾	...	...	...
570	Pressed St. C..	68¾	72⅜	68¾	71⅜
50	Ry. St. Spr...	53	53	52¾	53
90	Ray Copper....	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
5,800	Reading	110¾	111⅞	110	110⅝
320	Rep. I. & S...	75¼	76⅜	74⅝	74⅝
70	Southern Pac..	101¼	101¼	101¼	101⅛
320	Southern Ry...	29½	29⅝	28¾	28¾
54,500	U. S. Steel....	114⅛	118¾	114	115⅝
250	Utah Copper...	96⅛	96⅝	95¾	95⅞
40	Va.-Car. Ch...	44	44	44	44
100	Wabash pf. B.	31	31	31	31
750	Westingh. El..	62⅞	64⅛	62⅞	63¼
1,240	Willys-Over....	44	47⅛	46	46

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
500	Florence	.43	.43	.42	.42
1,000	Gipsy Queen....	.07	.07	.07	.07
500	Iron Blossom..	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
1,000	Isabella	.22	.22	.22	.22
400	Jumbo Ext....	.35	.35	.35	.35
700	Sierra Nevada.	.31	.32	.31	.32
400	Tonopah Cons..	.18	.18	.18	.18
200	Union Cons....	.59	.59	.59	.59
1,000	Whitecaps	.38	.38	.38	.38

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. & Alb..	5	May. 1926	97	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	99	99½	5.40
Argen. Govt..	Dis.	Feb. 21, '17	98	98⅝	4.30
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec. 15, '17	100¼	101¼	4.50
Argen. Govt..	5	May 15, '20	100⅝	101	5.70
City of Mont..	5	May, 1918	100	100¼	4.62
City of Mont..	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	4.37
City of Paris.	6	Oct. 15, '21	98½	99	6.25
City of Quebec	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¾	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.85
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	100⅝	100⅝	4.95
Italian Govt..	6	Oct. 15, '18	99¾	100	6.00
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99⅝	5.10
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1921	103	104	4.87
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101	102	4.00
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100⅜	4.93
G. of N. P....	5	July, 1919	98	98⅜	5.45
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100¾	101¼	6.10
Do rubles..	5½	Aug. 14, '26	307	310	...
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	...	94	6.91
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1928	...	98	6.07
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1918	100	100⅛	2.60
Swiss Govt..	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100⅛	4.98
Swiss Govt..	5	Mar., 1920	99⅛	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	101¼	3.87
Am. Locomo..	5	July, 1918	100⅛	100⅝	3.70
Am. P. & L..	6	Aug., 1921	99¾	101	5.75
Am. T. & T..	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	3.90
Am. Thread..	4	Jan., 1919	89	89½	4.40
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	3.00
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅛	3.10
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100⅛	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101⅝	102¾	...
B'klyn R. T..	5	July, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.48
Can. North..	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	99⅝	5.35
Can. North..	6	July10,'17	99⅜	100⅜	5.50
Can. North..	8	July10,'18	99⅞	100⅜	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	103	103⅛	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102¾	4.30
C., B. & Q....	4	July, 1921	98⅝	98⅝	4.30
C. & W. Ind..	5	Sept. 1917	100⅜	100½	4.70
Cuba-Am.Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¼	102⅜	4.35
Driggs-Seab ..	6	Dec., 1918	98	100	...
Driggs-Seab ..	6	Dec., 1918	98	100	...
Dris-Seab	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	...
East. P. & L..	5	Mar. 1, '18	96¼	98	6.12½
Erie R. R....	5	Apr., 1917	100⅜	100⅛	3.15
Gen. Rubber..	5	Nov., 1918	100¼	101	4.47
G. T. of Can..	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.55
G. T. of Can..	5	Aug., 1918	98½	99	5.45
Hocking Val..	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101	4.03
Inter. Harv..	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅝	101⅝	3.80
L. Gas & El..	5	Apr., 1918	100½	101¼	5.67½
Mich. Ry....	6	June, 1919	100⅝	101½	5.40
Minn. Gen. E..	6	June, 1917	101	...	3.00
Mo. Pacific..	6	June, 1916	99	99⅜	7.00
Mont. T. & P..	6	Apr., 1917	98¾	97¾	9.25
Morgan & W..	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100¾	4.61
N.Y.,N.H.& H..	4½	May, 1917	100¼	100¾	4.04
N. Eng. Nav..	6	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅝	4.75
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100½	4.85
Penn. Co....	4½	June 5, '21	100½	101½	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅝	100⅝	4.60
Rem. A., Un. Met. Co..	5	Feb. 19, '19	80¼	87	12.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	3.20
U.R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1

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PROPOSALS.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY CORPORATION invites proposals for the construction of a station building at the west end of Lefferts Avenue Station, Liberty Avenue Line, Borough of Queens, City of New York, bids to be opened November 1st, 1916. For plans and further information apply to Chief Engineer, No. 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAVID HUYLER SUES TO OUST BROTHERS

Asks Their Removal as Trustees and Charges "Trickery" in Business.

HAVE LONG BEEN AT ODDS

Plaintiff Asserts He Was Forced Out as Treasurer of Candy Concern by Improper Use of Proxies.

David Huyler, one of the three surviving sons of John S. Huyler, the candy manufacturer, has brought suit in the Supreme Court to remove his two brothers, Frank De K. and Coulter D. Huyler, as trustees under the will of their father, controlling the bulk of stock in the Huyler's corporation, and asks for the appointment of a receiver to hold this stock pending the litigation.

The fact that the suit has been brought and that David Huyler has not been on speaking terms with his two brothers for months, became known yesterday when Supreme Court Justice Pendleton appointed Phoenix Ingraham to receive papers in the suit in behalf of the grandchildren of the candy manufacturer, who have an interest in the stock held by the three brothers as trustees. The suit also discloses allegations by David Huyler that his two brothers got the stock he controls by "trick and device" and then, having sufficient shares to control the directors, they ousted him as a director and as treasurer and factory manager.

Mr. Huyler's suit brought through Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, alleges that his two brothers have ignored the wishes of their father in combining to deprive him of any voice in the management of the company, since his father's desire was that all his sons should continue in the management of the business, and that their wills should make similar provision for keeping the business in the family. He contends that their acts against him have no justification but it is understood that the answers in the case will allege that the defendants have acted for the best interests of the trusts under their care and of the business of Huyler's. William C. Breed, counsel for Frank De K. Huyler, said last night that he had not seen the complaint. He declined to comment on the suit at this time.

John S. Huyler died on Oct. 1, 1910, leaving an estate appraised at $2,287,774, the bulk of which was the decedent's interest in Huyler's. He owned 96 of the 150 shares of the company's stock. Under his will this stock was left to the sons, in trust, in equal shares. The fourth and youngest son, John S. Huyler, Jr., was killed by a train at Morristown, N. J., on Dec. 20, 1912, and the twenty-four shares left for him were taken over by his brothers.

The complaint in the case alleges that David Huyler is the candy expert in the family, having entered the business at the bottom in 1900, when he was 21 years old, and worked his way to the factory management. He alleges that he was ousted as treasurer and manager at a meeting held at the home of Coulter Huyler, at Greenwich, on Aug. 29 last. He started his suit a month later by serving summonses on his two brothers.

The complaint further states that prior to Feb. 15 last Frank De K. Huyler got $41,666 salary as President of Huyler's, and Coulter Huyler received the same salary as Secretary and general store manager. David also got this salary as Treasurer and factory manager. Benjamin F. De Klyn got $30,000 as Vice President, and David Huyler Gaines received $20,000 as Assistant Treasurer. The plaintiff says that on Feb. 15 last the Directors readjusted salaries in the interest of economy and cut the salaries of the brothers to $12,000 each, while De Klyn and Gaines got $6,000 and $3,000 respectively.

The plaintiff says that under the pretense of holding a meeting of the Directors for the purpose only of electing an outside man as general manager of the business the defendants got the proxies for his stock, assuring him at the same time that nothing detrimental to his interests would be done, but that each brother would continue to hold office as before. David Huyler alleges that after his brother Frank had got his proxies the Directors, other than himself, met and ousted him, electing Coulter Huyler as Treasurer in his place.

David Huyler accordingly charges that his brothers acted by "trick and device, in bad faith, and with hostility toward the plaintiff." He says that for months they have avoided him and have ceased to speak to him. For these reasons he asks that his brothers be removed as Trustees and that the control of Huyler's be held by a receiver appointed by the court until the action is decided.

CUBA'S POTASH VALUELESS.

Expert Makes Final Report on Recently Discovered "Fields."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—An engineer appointed by the Cuban Government to investigate the recently registered potash claim reports that the potash does not exist in quantities sufficient to make the working of the claims commercially profitable. The report says that nearly fifty analyses were made of samples taken from the claim and vicinity, and the boulders were found not to contain more potash than is normal in boulders of calcium carbonate formation mixed with silicates, sulphates, and volcanic rock.

Respecting some samples obtained by Americans who registered a claim, the reports say that, while it is true some samples contained potash "in very considerable quantities," they are not to be given importance, because they are either the result of a series of concentrations which, if made on a large industrial scale, would make the cost prohibitive, or they are, as suggested in a former dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the result of artificial means. The report declares positively that no potash vein has been discovered.

It is understood that the Government will continue hunting for potash, not only for its value if found, but also so that it can protect Cuba's mining credit if unscrupulous persons try to take advantage of Cuba's prosperous copper and iron mines to float valueless propositions.

LAW HITS TRUST CO. BOARD.

Nine Directors Forced Out of One Concern by Clayton Act.

Nine Directors have left the board of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as a result of the provisions of the Clayton act. They are Henry A. C. Taylor, George F. Baker, Percy A. Rockefeller, Thomas F. Vietor, John W. Sterling, Cleveland H. Dodge, Frank A. Vanderlip, James A. Stillman, and Edgar Palmer. No successors were elected.

August Belmont has resigned from the National Park Bank, where he has been succeeded by Joseph D. Oliver, President of the Oliver Chilled Plow Company.

George W. Perkins and Joseph P. Grace have resigned as Trustees of the New York Trust Company and have been succeeded by Alfred A. Cook of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, and George Doubleday, President of the Ingersoll-Rand Company.

Actress Held in Customs Case.

Miss Mabel E. Morrison, a movie actress of 149 East Fortieth Street, was held under $1,500 bail by Commissioner Houghton yesterday on a complaint that on the arrival from Paris on Sept. 18 she failed to declare $1,185 worth of apparel. Miss Morrison said she went to France July 29 to secure a place as a dancer, got no job, and came back with $703 worth of apparel, which she declared. Government experts reported that some of her gowns, produced by famous French dressmakers, bore the labels of American shops.

TO PAINT AMERICAN DOGS.

Miss Earl on Her Way to New York to Execute Commissions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Miss Maud Earl, an animal painter, is now crossing the Atlantic on her way to New York to fulfill a number of commissions to perpetuate the lineaments of certain canine favorites of American society. Miss Earl has already painted more famous dogs than she can remember, among them King Edward's terrier Caesar, which was a conspicuous figure in the late monarch's funeral procession, and King George's terrier Happy and Queen Alexandra's basset hounds.

Miss Earl has lately evolved a new style of decoration, in which beasts and birds figure effectively, and various American admirers of her work, among them Miss Eisle De Wolfe, Mrs. Northrup McMillan, Miss Doris Keene, and Mrs. Donald Armour, predict that she will create a new fashion in the United States.

JAPAN TO ACT IN AMOY.

China Accepts Police Assistance in Rebel Stronghold.

AMOY, Oct. 19.—Japanese police are expected here to assist the Chinese authorities in maintaining order. Japan offered to send the police and the offer was accepted on condition that they remain on the premises of the Japanese Consulate until their assistance was requested.

Amoy has been a centre of activity for the southern rebels for several months, and considerable rioting has been reported there. Thirty Japanese from Formosa were arrested in the city last May after a riot in which two men were killed and others wounded. The rebels were reported to be in force within twenty miles of Amoy in June, but since then no details have been received in regard to conditions.

CALLS HALL OF FAME A JOKE.

Bliss Perry Says Americans Have No Real Respect for Literature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—"Our Hall of Fame is a newspaper joke," said Dr. Bliss Perry of Harvard University at this evening's session of the fifty-second convocation of the University of the State of New York, which opened this afternoon. The first session was given over to the consideration of "Civic Training," and General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., was to have led the program, but he telegraphed his inability to come. Dr. Irving Fisher of Yale University led the speaking, and, like Dr. R. Tait McKenzie of the University of Pennsylvania, who recently returned from England, extolled the principles of military and physical training in the schools.

Dr. Fisher said that the tragedy abroad was not only destroying human life, but its virility. He believed that after the war the world would set its face toward reconstruction, and that a clearer interest in life and race conservation than ever existed before would ensue.

"The largest by-product thus far in this country," he said, "seems to me to be the passage of the Welsh-Slater acts in this State providing for the obligatory physical training of school children. This physical development is an integral part of the teacher's task of preparing good soldiers, and real men and real women in every other relation in life, and will link health with patriotism."

Dr. McKenzie said that New York State had set an example in these laws, but that there was much work to be done yet.

"If England had had a complete course of physical training throughout the growing period," he said, "the task of fitting her men for the great struggle now going on would have been much easier. It has all had its effect in illustrating what may be done here."

Speaking on the general subject of "The Written Word" at the evening session Dr. Perry said: "When the written word is colored by that image-making quality which transforms mere language into literature it does record human progress." He said that the Americans of the United States did not understand one another yet, although they all spoke "American."

"We have never had in this country, except perhaps in the New England of the seventeenth century," he said, "any widespread and fundamental respect for literature. Our Hall of Fame is a newspaper joke. The incorporation of a National Institute of Arts and Letters with its associated academy was bitterly attacked and repeatedly defeated in Congress as being somehow undemocratic. The real influence and standing of a man of letters in any American community, except Indianapolis, is negligible. Men are less proud, at heart, of the worldwide fame of Edgar Allan Poe than of the world-wide ubiquity of a certain kind of car."

Dr. James Sullivan, who was inducted into the office of State Historian at this session, said:

"The trifler with the written word thrives, because the strictly truthful preserver of the written word finds that the public does not wish to read what he writes."

Don C. Seitz, manager of The New York World, spoke on "The Written Word in the Daily Press," and Miss Loretta D. Wilkinson of Rochester on how to teach it more correctly and effectively.

Tomorrow's sessions will have for their subjects a "The Pictured Word" and "The Spoken Word." Five-minute addresses from points as far away as California will be listened to by the audience, an individual receiver being attached to each of the 1,000 seats.

MORE PAY FOR FORD TOILERS

Male Employes of Less Than Six Months Get an Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Oct. 19.—The Ford Motor Company has increased its hourly wage rate for men in its employ less than six month from $2.72 a day of eight hours to $2.44, an increase of 9 cents an hour.

According to an official of the company, the increase was granted because the company does not consider $2.72 a day enough under present conditions. The increase does not in any way affect those employes who are under the profit-sharing plan.

EDWARDS PRINTS SOLD.

Some Brought Less Than Was Obtained for Them at Other Auctions.

Much interest was shown in the Arlen Edwards prints sold last evening as part of the Dr. William Hirsch collection of etchings and engravings at the Anderson Galleries. Good prices were obtained for the prints, though a few of them brought less than the same pictures that had been sold before in the same galleries. Knoedler & Co. gave the highest price of the evening, $380, for companion pieces, "The Music Lesson" and "The Garden Party," after Nicolas Lancret, the engraver's own printing.

The charming print of Ghirlandajo's, "Ludovica Tornabuoni," which went to the Braus Galleries for $115, was one of the bargains of the evening, for it had sold previously at Anderson's at different times for $135 and $185. "Louise de Bourbon," after Pierre Mignard, which went to J. P. Sabin for $140, has sold at $205.

Of the Edwards mezzotints, "Mrs. Robinson," after Gainsborough, went to Knoedler for $115; "The Blue Boy," after the same artist, went to H. Blank for $165; "Victoire Therese," after Nattier, went to Max Williams for $185, and the companion picture, "Sophie Elisabeth," went to the same buyer for $165. "Nature," after Sir Thomas Lawrence's popular picture of the dark-haired girl and light-haired boy, went to H. Blank for $130, and the same buyer paid $110 for "The Pink Boy," after Gainsborough. "Sympathy," after Greuse, went to Knoedler for $175, and "Bosom Friends," Miss Bowles and her dog, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, went to the Ralston Galleries for $135. "Mona Lisa" brought only $105, going to J. Ray. After a disputed sale, "La Belle Ferronniere," after da Vinci, went to H. Blank for $122. The thirty-four Edwards mezzotints brought a total of $3,205.

Of the other prints, an Albrecht Durer, "Knight, Death and the Devil," brought $90. The total for the entire evening's sale of 161 numbers was $3,918. The sale will be concluded tonight.

COTTON UNSETTLED ON PROFIT-TAKING

Hedge Selling and Liquidation Also Contributing Features of Uncertain Market.

NET LOSS 25 TO 26 POINTS

Initial Slump Followed by Recovery Due to Good Support by Trade Interests.

Cotton developed a halting and uncertain tendency yesterday, and, although there were periods of firmness, it was rather noticeable that offerings increased on bulges, thus imparting an unsettled tone. Rather more hedge selling made its appearance, and these operations, in conjunction with profit taking and liquidation, furnished more pressure than the market could withstand except at a decline. The close, while steady, represented a net loss of 25 to 26 points on the more active options.

Liverpool was considerably lower than due, but the local market opened at a decline of only 2 to 21 points, whereas 30 points would have been required to meet the break in Liverpool. The initial slump was followed by a recovery of 25 to 27 points on good support from trade interests, who took practically all the cotton thrown overboard by commission houses. A prominent operator who has been identified with the bull side also was a buyer.

Sentiment is somewhat more two-sided than it has been. Some good judges of the market take the view that spinners have satisfied their urgent requirements and are likely to stay out of the market for a time. On the other hand, Southern wires state that holders show a disposition to sell sparingly in expectation of higher prices. In fact, the interior seems to sell less freely at 18 cents than 15 cents, probably due to the fact that the South has made itself comparatively independent by previous sales.

The weather map showed a good deal of rain in the eastern belt, but the forecast called for clearing conditions, with cooler weather. Reports concerning the recent storm state that very little cotton was lost, as the wind velocity was highest along the coast. The grade of cotton, however, has suffered to a considerable extent.

The Cotton and Cotton Oil News of Dallas makes the following comment:

"Whatever else may be said of the situation, cotton displayed amazing strength in coming back last Monday and Tuesday. The market may go higher, but it will no longer be a one-sided market. May or March cotton in New York is nearly 18 cents per pound, and not a single bull indicated. Are the authorities doing their duty, or is it because it is the Northern crowd instead of the Southern crowd who are trying to get the money? What has become of the sleuths of the Federal courts in New York, anyway?"

The market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	18.33	18.44	18.20	18.13@18.17	18.40@18.44
Dec.	18.45	18.63	18.25	18.31@18.32	18.60@18.63
Jan.	18.30	18.57	18.22	18.26@18.28	18.51@18.54
Mar.	18.40	18.67	18.32	18.36@18.38	18.61@18.63
May	18.53	18.77	18.42	18.45@18.47	18.71@18.74
July	18.58	18.80	18.48	18.51@18.53	18.80@18.81

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 25 points decline; middling, 18.25. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, 6 to 25 points decline. New Orleans, 17.81; Galveston, 18c; Savannah, 18c; Memphis, 17.75; Augusta, 18.32; Houston, 17.80. New Orleans market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	17.80	17.86	17.80	17.50*	17.82@17.84
Dec.	17.80	18.09	17.70	17.73@17.75	18.05@18.06
Jan.	17.88	18.20	17.78	17.85@17.86	18.15@18.17
Mar.	18.00	18.40	17.98	18.07@18.09	18.36@18.37
May	18.15	18.56	18.15	18.24@18.25	18.51@18.53
July	18.44	18.64	18.22	18.33@18.35	18.58@18.60

*Bid.

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points decline at 10.16d. Sales, 6,000; receipts, nil. Closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	10.58½	10.58½	10.41	10.55½	10.60
Jan.-Feb.	10.59	10.60	10.40	10.57½	10.60½
Mar.-Apr.	10.64	10.65½	10.49	10.63½	10.64½
May-June	10.68	10.69	10.54	10.67½	10.68½
July-Aug.	10.68	10.70	10.54	10.67	10.66½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were January, 18.50; March, 18.61; May, 18.71; July, 18.74. The market there was due to open today 12 to 13 points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	15,539	13,078	380,754	303,537
New Orleans	13,396	10,517	282,500	206,014
Mobile	651	224	9,781	18,614
Savannah	7,051	4,554	184,363	175,918
Charleston	1,871	3,049	65,252	86,186
Wilmington	496	2,618	30,352	47,251
Norfolk	3,588	2,682	63,043	60,097

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	3,203	4,224	129,737	153,383
Memphis	5,535	6,838	162,350	124,488
St. Louis	722	572	14,287	5,910
Houston	21,628	12,683	247,948	157,743

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	13,500 to 15,000	18,975	11,022
New Orleans	10,000 to 11,500	10,601	6,721

Exports yesterday were 12,774 bales; total thus far for this season, 1,331,806 bales; total last season, 1,066,027 bales.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Another move of buying in the wheat market yesterday carried the December and July options forward with considerable vigor, although the fireworks of Wednesday were lacking. The upturn occured in early dealings, influenced partly by bullish cables from Liverpool. Late trading was marked by irregularity caused by profit taking sales.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.60⅝	1.65	1.65⅛	1.66⅝	1.03⅛
May	1.69⅛	1.66⅝	1.68⅝	1.67⅛	1.04⅛
July	1.41⅝	1.39⅛	1.39⅝	1.40⅝	..

CORN.

The corn market sold at new high records and closed strong, with net gains for the day of 3 cents. Export sales for the day were estimated at about 200,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.03, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	82¾	79⅛	82¼	79⅛	58
May	84⅞	81½	84⅜	81⅝	59⅝

OATS.

The strength in other grains, as well as the unfavorable weather for the movement, had a bullish influence on the oats market, and prices were firmer, with more active covering. There was a fairly good export demand, and sales for the day were estimated at 400,000 bushels. The local cash market was firmer; standard graded at 54½@55c; No. 2 white, 53½c; No. 3 white, 53⅛@54c; No. 4 white, 53@53½c; fancy clipped white, 57@59c; ordinary clipped white, 56@57c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	49⅞	49	49¾	48⅞	38⅝
May	53⅝	52⅜	53½	52⅝	39⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was strong and higher, with prices in some cases selling at new high records, prompted by the firmness in the hog market and the pronounced strength in the cash corn position. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000; estimated for Friday, 18,000; Kansas City received, 8,000 and Omaha 5,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	15.65	15.55	15.65	15.60	9.05
December	14.82	14.65	14.80	14.67	9.10
Ribs—					
October	..	..	13.95	13.92	8.47
January	13.25	13.00	13.20	12.92	8.08
Pork—					
December	24.50	24.15	24.50	24.00	13.40
January	24.80	24.20	24.80	24.12	14.45

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was nervous and feverish, closing with net losses of 4 to 11 points. Total sales were 38,200 barrels. The storm over the country interrupted wire service at the South to a considerable extent, and, in absence of active buying from that source, the market eased off under profit taking. Ranges of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	11.75@	12.30
October	12.60	12.60	12.60@12.50	12.35
November	11.93	11.68	11.75@11.78	11.83
December	11.80	11.79	11.79@11.80	11.85
January	11.93	11.72	11.77@11.78	11.85
February	11.80	11.79	11.78@11.80	11.85
March	11.93	11.72	11.75@11.77	11.86
April	..	..	11.77@11.82	11.85
May	12.00	11.88	11.82@11.85	11.95

COFFEE.

There was a further decline in the coffee market yesterday, with futures making new low ground for the movement, owing to reports of increased offerings from Brazil, and the continued absence of any important demand. March contracts sold off to 8.31, or 10 points under the closing figure of Wednesday, and the general list closed at a net decline of 6 to 10 points. Sales were reported of 30,250 bags. The local spot market was dull and nominally unchanged at 9¾c for Rio 7s, and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	8.26@8.28	8.35
November	..	..	8.26@8.28	8.35
December	8.34	8.27	8.26@8.27	8.35
January	..	..	8.25@8.29	8.37
February	..	..	8.30@8.31	8.39
March	8.42	8.31	8.31@8.32	8.41
April	8.42	8.42	8.36@8.37	8.45
May	8.45	8.40	8.40@8.41	8.49
June	..	..	8.45@8.46	8.53
July	8.58	8.50	8.49@8.50	8.55
August	..	..	8.53@8.54	8.59
September	8.60	8.60	8.57@8.59	8.63

SUGAR.

The advance in refined sugar caused a covering movement in the market for sugar futures, and late in the day values were higher, with the market having the appearance of being fairly well sold out. The close showed net gains of 1 to 6 points, with total sales of 7,600 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
October	5.25	5.25	5.25@5.30	5.23
November	5.27	5.23	5.25@5.30	5.23
December	4.96	4.92	4.95@4.97	4.91
January	4.54	4.54	4.55@4.60	4.52
February	4.35	4.35	4.35@4.60	4.33
March	4.37	4.35	4.34@4.35	4.33
April	..	..	4.37@4.39	4.36
May	4.46	4.41	4.42@4.43	4.41
June	..	..	4.45@4.47	4.44
July	..	..	4.48@4.49	4.47
August	..	..	4.51@4.53	4.50
September	..	..	4.54@4.56	4.53

The market for refined sugar was firmer and prices were 10 points higher in sympathy with raws. Fine granulated was listed at 7.35c by all refiners. Raw sugar was strong, with the tendency upward. There were rumors that McCahan of Philadelphia has bought 15,000 to 20,000 bags of October shipment of Cubas at 5¾c, cost and freight. In the local market holders were generally asking 5¾c, cost and freight, with a possibility of business being accepted at 5¾c, at which price refiners were said to be in the market. Spot quotations were nominal, as follows: Centrifugals, 6.27c to 6.39c; molasses, 5.39c to 5.52c; cost and freight, 5¼c to 5⅜c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,774 packages. A little firmer market for the choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery, with a moderate demand for current use. There is also a little export inquiry on the basis of 33½@33c. as to quality. Some interest in storage creamery, but not much actual business accomplished as yet. Renovated firmer. Ladles and packing stock steady. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 35½@36c; extras, 35@35½c. (92 score,) 35c@35½c.; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 34@35c.; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 33@33¾c.; thirds, 30@32½c.; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 37@37½c.; extras, 36@36½c.; firsts, 34½@35c.; seconds, 33@34c.; dairy, held, higher than extras, 35½@35½c.; extras, 34¾@35c.; firsts, 34@34½c.; seconds, 32½@33½c.; thirds, 30@31½c.; state, dairy, tubs, finest, 34½c.; good to prime, 32½@34c.; common to fair, 29@32c.; renovated, extras, 32½@32½c.; firsts, 31@31½c.; lower grades, 29@30½c.; imitation creamery, firsts, 30½@31c.; ladles, June make, firsts, 30@30½c.; current make, firsts, 29½@30c.; seconds, 28½@29c.; lower grades, 27½@28c.; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28½@29c.; No. 2, 23c.; lower grades, 27@27½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 14,532 cases. The tone of the market is generally fair, with a somewhat more confident holding in some quarters, both of fresh and storage. The accumulation of medium and low grades of fresh is gradually being reduced. A little more speculative activity in the higher grades of refrigerators. Dirties and checks continue scarce. Fancy nearby eggs in very short supply and firmly held. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 38@39c; extra firsts, 35@37c; firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 30@31c; thirds and poorer, 28@29c; dirties, No. 1, 28½@29c; No. 2 and poorer, 26@28c; checks, good to choice, dry, 27@28c; undergrades, 24@26c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 31½@31¾c; firsts, 31@31¼; seconds, 29¼@30¼c; lower grades, 25@29c; refrigerator, State whites, 33@34c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 55@60c; ordinary to good, 49@54c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 52@55c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 39@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 43@46c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 44@46c.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY

First & Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Due 2004

Default having been made in the payment of the interest on these bonds due March 1st, 1916, and in the performance of certain covenants of the mortgage, proceedings were instituted by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for the foreclosure of the mortgage and are duly progressing. The principal of all the outstanding bonds has been declared to be due and payable, in pursuance of the provisions of the mortgage.

It is important that bondholders, in order that their interests may be properly protected in connection with any plan of reorganization and otherwise, should promptly deposit their bonds with GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office, No. 140 Broadway, in the city of New York, under a Deposit Agreement dated January 20, 1916, copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee. Coupon bonds should have attached thereto the March 1, 1916, and all subsequent coupons, and registered bonds should be accompanied by properly executed transfers in blank.

A considerable majority of the outstanding bonds already have been deposited.

Certificates of deposit will be issued in respect of bonds deposited. Certificates of deposit have been duly listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

October 18, 1916.

Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman,
Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
Charles A. Peabody,
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
William A. Day,
Equitable Life Assurance Society.
E. S. Marston,
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Counsel. A. A. Jackson,
Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia.
WILLIAM C. COX, Secretary, 140 Broadway, New York City. Colgate Hoyt,
Colgate Hoyt & Co.
Committee.

Braden's
influence on
Kennecott

By some copper authorities Braden Copper is rated as the fourth greatest copper mine in the world, in point of longevity, coming after Rio Tinto and Chile Copper.

Kennecott Copper owns and controls Braden Copper and is therefore the direct beneficiary of its prospective large profits.

A well known authority on copper, with a wide reputation for conservative views, has prepared a deep down to the root analysis, wherein he traces Braden's permanent influence on Kennecott, its stabilizing effect on this stock as an investment for a period of from twenty to thirty-one years.

His article and a dozen others of equal interest in the current issue.

Send for Copy

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Va.-Car. Chemical

Special analysis just issued to our subscribers.

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Capital and Surplus, $625,000
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Mexican Petroleum Export Co. Ltd.

Has paid 55% Dividends this last year.

December 31, 1915... 5%
March 31, 1916.....10%
June 30, 1916.....20%
September 30, 1916...20%
55%

Bought—Sold—Quoted

L. A. MATHEY & CO.,
35 Broad St. Tel. 5376 Broad.

Benjamin Franklin says:

"Half the truth is often a great lie."

PERMANENT investments for your surplus funds require the strictest and most searching investigation, but money should not be idle during the period of inquiry and indecision.

This Company's interest-bearing *Certificates of Deposit*, payable on demand or at a fixed date, offer an attractive medium for the employment of temporarily idle funds.

Established 1889
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
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Fulton St. Office: 569 Fulton St., B'klyn.

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Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Interest on Deposits
Checking accounts at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York with average balances of $1,000 or over earn interest at the rate of 2% a year, credited semi-annually. 140 Broadway and 5th Avenue and 42rd Street.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before October 31 earn from November 1st.
Dividend—July 1, 1916 - 4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS.
38 Park Row, New York City.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
Cincinnati, O., October 4, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, O., on Wednesday, the 25th day of October, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.
Hoboken, N. J., 4th October, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Securities Company will be held at the office of the Company, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, at twelve o'clock, M., on Monday, the 13th November, 1916, for the election of two Directors to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

N. TERHUNE, Secretary.

GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MFG. CO.

The regular semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the Preferred Shares of this Company will be paid November 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 27th, 1916. J. P. HALL, Treasurer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder for cash therefor water bonds of the Town of Tonawanda, Erie County, New York, of the aggregate value of nine thousand four hundred twenty and 50-100 ($9,420.50) dollars, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the 24th day of October, 1916, at the office of the undersigned, No. 2770 Delaware Avenue, in the Village of Kenmore, Erie County, New York, and that he will receive bids for said bonds, or any portion thereof, up to and at the time of such sale.

These bonds consist of nineteen bonds, eighteen of said bonds being in the principal sum of $500.00 and one of said bonds in the principal sum of $420.50. The principal of one of the said bonds will mature each year, commencing November 1, 1917. The said bonds will be dated as of November 1st, 1916, and will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable May 1 and November 1.

Said bonds will

DOMESTIC EXPORTS JUMP $100,000,000

Total for New York for Month of September Shows Value of $262,373,951.

GOLD IMPORTS INCREASE

$10,707,942 Received Here from Foreign Countries, as Against $7,271,008 a Year Ago.

New York's exports of domestic manufactured war munitions and supplies, foodstuffs, and general merchandise in September were greater by more than $100,000,000 than shipments in the corresponding month of 1915, according to a statement covering foreign commerce issued yesterday at the Custom House by Collector Dudley Field Malone. The domestic exports last month had a value of $262,373,951, against $160,785,868 in September a year ago. Foreign merchandise shipped out of this port in September, mostly Canadian wheat, foodstuffs, and other products, aggregated $3,013,786, compared with $2,822,259 in the corresponding period last year. Domestic exports fell about $9,900,000 short of the high-water mark set in August, when such shipments amounted to $271,357,862.

Imports of merchandise, both raw and manufactured, showed a falling off last month compared with a year ago, and were in fact materially lower than in August. Imports of foreign gold were considerably ahead of September, 1915, while exports of domestic gold were in greater volume in September than was the case twelve months before.

The Custom House summary of foreign commerce here in September, with comparative figures for September, 1915, was as follows:

GOLD AND SILVER.

	Imports. 1915.	1916.
Gold, foreign	$1,271,008	$10,707,942
Gold, domestic	1,721,564	1,065,192
Silver, foreign	1,579,559	1,504,931
Silver, domestic	1,615	95,115
Exports.		
Gold, foreign	311,500	48,800
Gold, domestic	1,506,000	2,908,654
Silver, foreign	356,586	311,786
Silver, domestic	2,748,281	4,352,385
Merchandise.		
Imports entered for consumption free	54,961,231	50,423,760
Imports entered for consumption dutiable	22,491,615	21,400,911
Imports entered for warehouse	8,104,659	8,681,840
Withdrawn warehouse for consumption	11,757,432	15,454,360
Exports, domestic	160,785,868	262,373,951
Exports, foreign	2,822,259	3,013,786

Duties collected on direct importations in September amounted to $6,582,751, against $6,766,026 in the same month last year. Collections on withdrawals from warehouse in September were set down at $4,896,345, and in the corresponding period of 1915, $4,264,673.

SELLING DR. HIRSCH'S BOOKS

Anderson Galleries Begin Disposition of Rare Works.

The sale of rare books from the library of Dr. William Hirsch of this city was begun at the Andersen Galleries yesterday. James F. Drake paid the highest price of the session, $255, for Catalogue No. 202, "Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis," a manuscript of 102 leaves on vellum with eleven large miniatures, executed in the north of France in the fifteenth century, and from the Henry W. Poor library.

George D. Smith gave $252.50 for No. 505, another "Horae" manuscript of 123 leaves of vellum with seventeen large miniatures, executed in Flanders in the second half of the fifteenth century. He also obtained for $130 No. 300, "Horae," manuscript on vellum of 133 leaves with seven large miniatures, executed in the northeast of France in the fifteenth century; for $150 No. 301, "Horae," manuscript on vellum of 77 leaves, executed in England in the fifteenth century; for $100, No. 304, "Horae," in Flemish, written in the fifteenth century, and for $167.50, No. 304, "Horae," manuscript on vellum of 101 leaves with five large miniatures, executed in the north of France in the fifteenth century.

Dr. Joseph Martini paid $180 for No. 192, "Homeliae in Evangelium S. Johannis," the first production from the press of George Lauer in Rome in 1470; from the Robert Hoe library. Gabriel Wells gave $100 for pp. 175, "Albert Durer, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," by Moritz Thausing, Paris, 1878. The same bidder obtained for $162 No. 226, Julia Frankau's "Eighteenth Century Color Prints," in binding by Morrell, London, 1900, one of sixty copies, from the Borden collection.

The total was $3,159.55. The sale will be continued today.

FINISHING 7TH AV. SUBWAY.

Trains to Run from Times Square to Pennsylvania Station Soon.

With the announcement yesterday by the Public Service Commission of the letting of the contract for station finish on the new Seventh Avenue line the prediction was made that that part of the line from Times Square south to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station would be in operation early in the coming year.

The contract was for the construction of station finish for the diagonal station at Forty-second Street between Park and Lexington Avenues near the point where the Lexington Avenue line connects with the first subway, and for five other stations—at Times Square, the Pennsylvania Station at Thirty-third Street, Twenty-eighth Street, Twenty-third Street, and Eighteenth Street.

The contract provides that work shall begin within thirty days and be completed within six months. Louis Wechsler of 1,133 Broadway got the contract on his bid of $382,521. He must furnish a bond of $40,000.

CONBOY AN INSPECTOR.

Police Commissioner Promotes a Brooklyn Captain.

Police Commissioner Woods announced yesterday that he had promoted Acting Inspector Joseph A. Conboy, now assigned to the Sixteenth District, Brooklyn, to be an Inspector, in charge of that district. In the same order, Inspector Henry Cohen was reduced to a Captaincy. He is to remain at headquarters in the capacity of an Acting Inspector.

The Commissioner declared that the change carried no reflection to Inspector Cohen's ability. "On the contrary," Mr. Woods said, "his work is invaluable." Inspector Cohen has been in charge of the department's preparedness plans, which has kept him at headquarters doing clerical work. The Commissioner said he did not feel justified in keeping an inspector on such work, and leaving his district either open or under an Acting Inspector.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN GOLDSHOLLE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Oct. 27th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 253 Division Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of paints, varnish, oils, cash register, counter, shelving, fixtures, etc. HERMAN WITT, Receiver.

GARTEN & SHENFELD, Attorneys for Receiver, 277 Broadway, New York.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Textiles and Colors Were Among the Things Considered.

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, imported turkey red damask table covers, cotton quilts and Jacquard figured cotton cloth. All of the merchandise was classified at 30 per cent. as "Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton." It was claimed that the damask table covers were dutiable at 25 per cent. as "cotton table damask;" that the quilts were dutiable at 25 per cent. under the specific provision for "quilts," and that the Jacquard figured cloth was subject to the appropriate rates according to yarn number. Judge Cooper concluded that all of the claims were well taken. The protests were sustained, and the Collector reversed.

Although the board in a test case decided that certain kinds of pile fabrics in chief value of mohair were not dutiable as pile fabrics, importers, in order to obtain the benefit of that ruling must present testimony in individual cases if they hope for relief. J. J. Gavin & Co., New York, objected to the Collector's action in classifying pile fabrics at 45 per cent. under the pile fabric provision, and claimed in a protest that entry at 40 per cent. accepted as cloths in chief value of mohair. Judge Brown, in his decision for the board overruling the claim, said that no evidence was presented to the board, and that the action of the classifying officer was presumptively correct. Other protestants whose claims were overruled for the same reason included Haas Bros., Samuel Stern, C. Balinson & Co., and M. J. Corbett & Co.

Protests filed by the Badische Company and Thomas Nevin, regarding the classification to be given certain coal tar colors, were overruled by the board. The merchandise was returned at 30 per cent. under the specific provision for coal tar colors, whereas the importers claimed a rate of 20 per cent. Judge Brown, in his decision, coincided in by the other members of the board, held that a decision made some time ago in the case of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company was controlling. As that decision was adverse to the importing firm concerned, the Collector was affirmed in the present cases.

The case of Hoffmann, Huber & Co., dealing with the classification of etamines under the Tariff act of 1897, was up for decision yesterday before the board. At the trial of the case no evidence was introduced. Judge Cooper said that the commercial designation of an article could be established only by evidence and was not the subject of judicial knowledge. The protest was accordingly overruled and the Collector affirmed.

F. T. Walsh, Boston, lost in a protest claiming that so-called endless woolen blankets were properly dutiable at 25 or 30 per cent. under the specific provision for blankets. There was no appearance in behalf of the importer when the case was called for trial. Judge Brown said it appeared from the record that the goods were similar to those the subject of an earlier decision in which they were held to be dutiable at 35 per cent. as manufactures of wool. The Collector was accordingly affirmed in taking the higher rate.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Thirty-eight corporations having aggregate capitalization of $15,904,000 were chartered today. They include:

Cereal Food Packing Corporation, Millbrook, foods, food products; capital, 100,000 shares, $100 each; 500,000 no nominal or par value; carry on business with capital, $50,000; filed by Edward Haviland, 15 S. Marion, St. Kendall, 264 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan.

Charles Gulden, Inc., mustard, vinegar sauces, olives, capers, $129,000; directors, L. Titus, G. and F. Gulden, New York City.

Hirsh & Banner, Inc., hats, $120,000; A. R. Moynahan, L. Duncanson, M. E. Braun, 1,625 Summerfield Street, Brooklyn.

C. A. Spear Motor Co., Inc., Syracuse, automobiles, $50,000; A. Spear, 1,508 South Geddes street, Syracuse.

Dale Brewster Machinery Co., Inc., machinery, tools, fixtures, foundry, factory supplies, hardware, $50,000; H. Kenney, J. J. Dale, W. Brewster, Majestic Bldg.

Washed Air Cooling, Heating, Ventilating Co., Inc., ventilating systems by washed air process, $100,000; J. H. Kelly, E. O. Elder, B. MacFadden, 949 Broadway.

Kenmore Piano Co., Inc., Buffalo, musical instruments, $50,000; A. J. Cordes, H. C. Rice, W. E. Moesinger, 578 Richmond Avenue, Buffalo.

Albany and Troy Laundering Co., Inc., Albany, laundering, $50,000; P. Helland, A. Isaacs, L. Newhof, 10 Delaware St., Albany.

Batavia Portable Table Co., Inc., Batavia, druggists', physicians' hospital supplies, $50,000; H. Gilbert, G. Dunlap, I. R. Barton, 18 Pearl St., Batavia.

Batavia Cultivator Co., Inc., Batavia, agricultural implements, $50,000; same Directors.

Tuxedo Dress Form Co., Inc., Newburg, dress form, $30,000; H. Kohl, P. F. Quinn, R. Morgan, Tuxedo Park.

The Boyer Gordon Drug Co., Inc., chemists, druggists, $25,000; F. Gregory, M. P. Gordon, C. C. Boyer, 440 Riverside Drive.

The Universal Directories, Inc., publishers, printers, Rochester, $25,000; Hyman, I. Slater, E. Weiss, 150 East 72d St.

Titus Realty Co., Inc., realty, bonds, stocks, $15,000; J. Flynn, L. and S. H. Naughton, 864 West 179th St.

The Capitol Hotel Corp., Catskill, hotel, restaurant, wines, liquors, theatrical managers, $25,000; J. C. Watson, G. L. Butler, L. C. Warner, 35 State St., Albany.

Randes Films, Inc., produce, industrial, commercial, educational, animated films, $20,000; A. Brown, E. Roder, M. Sharps, 149 Grafton St., Brooklyn.

Dainty Made Co., Inc., laces, embroideries, knit goods, $10,000; H. H. Harriscp, A. Lillienthal, F. L. Cramer, 120 Broadway.

Oberjet-Scherer Corp., designing, machinery, dredging, excavating, construction, $10,000; D. Wiecher, A. A. Schenar, J. Obstler, 575 West 180th St.

Freedman & Block, Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; M. Schwartz, H. D. Block, W. Freedman, Broadway Central Hotel.

Novelty Slipper Co., Inc., Brooklyn, slippers, shoes, novelties, footwear, $10,000; M. Cohen, O. Auchel, B. Laski, 700 West 178th St.

Sterling Worsted Mills, Inc., textile, manufacturing, $10,000; C. Bieletz, F. Cohen, J. Samuels, 44 East 23d St.

John M. Hale-Boardman, Inc., shoe pegs, cooshpins, $11,000; E. M. and G. M. Hale, D. Coulter, Produce Exchange Building.

South Seas Import and Export Co., Inc., merchandise, agents, manufacturers, $10,000; E. and H. Greene, E. Stern, 565 West 178th St.

Kleinberg-Serwer, Inc., hats, caps, $6,000; H. Serwer, I. and H. Kleinberg, 201 Eldridge St.

Girard Electric Co., Inc., electric appliances, motors, electric contracting, $5,000; A. Shafiel, M. Janiger, B. Sternick, 117 West 114th St.

Eagle Bag and Burlap Co., Inc., bags, burlap, $5,000; L. P. and M. Cohen, 113 West 11th St.

Nanor Engineering Co., Inc., Buffalo, engineering, contracting, $5,000; S. Lewis, C. T. Counrad, J. J. Moore, Buffalo.

Barag Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, brokers, agents, $5,000; J. Barag, A. Lewis, L. Baraginsky, 319 South 5th St., Brooklyn.

The Theatre of Styles, Inc., printing, advertising, $5,000; B. Goldberg, J. and H. S. Hilfer, 921 Trinity Ave., Bronx.

Motion Picture Investing Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., patents and applications for patents relating to the generation of hydro-carbon vapors, manufacturing, $100,000; Representative, E. Pierre, L. Wolfe, 141 W. 36th St., Manhattan.

Fredk. H. Levey Co., Inc., Silzaheth, N. J., colors, varnishes, printing, lithographic, inks, printer's articles, $500,000. Representative, Charles E. Newton, 59 Beekman St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Antwerp Diamond Co., Inc., Buffalo, $20,000 to $30,000; Inter Ocean Film Corp., Manhattan, $1,000 to $100,000; Welch Fairchild & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $250,000; the Peerless & Saalberg Co., Manhattan, $65,000 to $242,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Elmira Automobile Motor Cycle Bicycle Racing Assn., Inc., Elmira.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 19.—Charters filed: M. and B. Development Co., Newark, contractors, $10,000; Estelle Mascia, Frank A. Boettner, Edwin C. Caffrey, Newark.

J. D. McQuade Chemical Co., Jersey City, manufacture and deal in drugs and chemicals, $125,000; James J. Higgins, Thomas Fallon, Jr., Jersey City; John D. McQuade, Newark.

Aleppo Silk Co., Paterson, manufacture and deal in silk and textile fabrics, $50,000; Charles Nassany, Sheffik Kahbash, Joseph Karaty, James Bayione, Michael Saco, Bashir Labbai, Joseph Hallack, Paterson.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 19.—Charters filed: Birmingham Oil and Gas Co., to produce, refine, and deal in and with petroleum and its products, $1,000,000; Charter E. Turner, Harry C. Hennembourg, New York; Charter N. Haskell, Muskogee, Okla.

Achilles Rubber and Tire Co., manufacture, sell, and deal in and with rubber tires, &c., $1,000,000; E. Volvarmyan, L. A. O'Dea, Lorenzo G. Warfield, all of Washington, D. C.

The Mountairie Coal Co. of Mahaffey, Penn., carry on business of mining, milling, &c., coke manufacturers, $200,000; H. Adlim MacDonald, New York; Clara A. Leid, Mahaffey, Penn.; C. Mulholden Miller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHAMOIS.—Can use brown and green at a price; also 100 pieces of 6408 Juilliard serge, 40-inch, all colors, for cash; also white broadcloth. Apply International Dress & Skirt Co., 158 West 25th St.

CHINCHILLA.—Open for large quantity navy and brown; good quality. Louis Greenberg & Bros, 114 East 23d Street.

CHINCHILLAS.—Colors, red and green; spot cash. Shapiro & Sons, 54 West 21st.

COATING.—Can use quantity black and white check coating. Far. 2943.

CORDUROY wanted; large quantity of Juillard's 9,000, greens and wines. Bloch & Schiller, 174 Wooster St. Phone Spring 4419.

PLUSHES.—Will buy quantity, lowest price, cash. Fidelity Cloak Co., 155 West 17th St.

VELOUR.—Open for Burgundy gold and gray velour suiting. Farragut 154.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ANTIQUES, genuine only, at wholesale in New York City; direct importers. J 20 Times.

BEADS.—Cut steel. Room 1,109, 23 East 26th St.

BEARSKIN, gray curl, and 36-inch white wide-wale corduroy. Sugarman, Spring 8091.

BEAVER.—Chase's 3-inch beaver. Harry Rubin, 24 West 25th.

BROADCLOTH.—Mahogany, bottle green, peacock blue, rose, 54-inch, $1.07½ net. 4542 Stuyvesant.

BROADCLOTH.—10 pieces Botany, 358 black, $1.75 regular. Tel. 6691 Mad. Sq.

CHEVIOT COATING.—American Woolen Co. 09001. Telephone Farragut 2074.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—41 inches; black, colors. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

COATS.—Hundreds of Salt's esquimette plush coats, immediate delivery. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS for immediate delivery; plushes, American wool velour, broadcloth, all colors; nine suits. Klar Bros., 24 West 20th.

COATS.—Esquimette plush, fur trimmed; today's delivery. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—Sports, mixtures, plushes. Matelambs; good values. Jos. Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Caracul, mohair; ladies', misses', juniors, and children's ready. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Wool velours, broadcloths, hollelas; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Rollvia coats in all shades; immediate delivery. Stechel & Stufer, 24 East 29th St.

COATS.—Uralamb, metalam, 52 inches, sizes 15-54 in stock. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Wonderful, high-grade coats; quick sellers. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Broadcloth, velour, poplin, gabardine, for immediate delivery. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th.

COATS.—Plush, $10.50 to $22.50; pick them off racks. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS, SUITS, broadcloth and poplin; sacrifice. Kaplan & Co., 31 West 24th St.

COATS.—Sport, plaids, checks, stripes, 54 inches, $2.25. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS, SUITS.—Velour, fur trimmed; $8.75; smart styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Plush, 52 inches, esquimette; sizes 18 to 54. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Job to close out. Cohen & Eichman, 11 East 31st.

DRESSES.—Job combination velvet and satin also silk dresses at a sacrifice. Nonas & Gerow, 18 W. 21st. Gramercy 1810.

DRESSES.—Wool, Jersey; always in stock; latest styles at lowest prices. Sam Englander, 1,158 Broadway, cor. 28th St.

DRESSES.—All wool serges on hand for immediate deliveries. Josh. Rosenberg & Co., 141 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Quantity of satin and taffeta dresses to close out. Ascot Costume Co., 129 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—200 serge dresses and 200 silk to close out. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 W. 26th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks; close out. Merchandise Sales Exchange Co., 18 W. 27th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 154 West 54th.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses for immediate delivery. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—High-class serges and charmeuse to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

DRESS GOODS.—Jobs remnants, mill ends in good quality; wool dress goods. Room 43, 115 Worth St. Phone 3818 Franklin.

FURS.—D. Berger, 19 East 8th. Jobs always on hand.

SATINS.—Cotton-back; colors; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SUITS.—200 snappy style velvet suits; to sell at a price. Schachner, Hueller & Co., 8 West 18th.

SUITS.—Broadcloths, velours, velveteens to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS to close out at a price; immediate delivery. M. E. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

VELVETEENS.—Have ready in stock for immediate delivery 22, 24, and 36 inch twill-back velveteen in black, blue, brown, and green shades. Bolona Gramercy 2490.

VELVETEEN.—36-inch, twill back, all colors, immediate delivery. Richman, 324 Canal St. Tel. on Monday, 5037 Franklin.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3¾@4% per cent. for the best names Wednesday, 3¾@4%.

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Will Also Show Lines on Oct. 30.

New lines in the linoleum end of the floor coverings trade will also be shown on Oct. 30, that date having been selected by leading carpet and rug concerns on which to open the Spring, 1917, season. Notwithstanding the scarcity and the increased cost of burlaps, and the fact that the drought in Argentina has forced linseed oil to record price levels, the chances are pretty strong that quotations at the opening will show no change from current figures. There is every indication, however, judging from reports concerning the amount of raw materials on hand at older prices, that an advance on the finished goods will be inevitable in about six weeks.

Coats Away in the Lead.

That historic answer to Queen Victoria's question, as to who was second in the famous boat race won by the America many years ago at Cowes, can now be applied without any great stretch of imagination to the cloak and suit industry. The answer to that question was, "Your Majesty, there is no second," and all that is needed to make the cases similar is to put coats in the place of the America. In other words, suits are nowhere. As a result, at least one very well-known house is refusing to book any suit business now, the rush for its coats having been so great that the entire capacity of the plant has to be devoted to them in order to meet the deliveries specified. This condition is reflected more or less throughout the whole industry.

Furriers Having Big Season.

Unless something unforeseen occurs the manufacturing furriers will have little reason to complain of the results of the current season. An especially nice business is told of on coats, with Hudson seal playing a prominent part. Some of the noticeable points in the popular coats are their cape collars, large sleeves, and flare effects in the "skirts." Allengths are selling, though those ranging from 40 to 45 inches seem to be best. Another feature is the wide use of contrasting trimmings on coats. In these trimmings, fox, mole, and seal—real, near, and Hudson—all are in high favor, while rabbit, in a number of guises and under various aliases, is widely used in conjunction with some of the more popular-priced goods. In fur sets buyers have never had a more varied line of novelty scarfs and muffs shown them, and they are, apparently, making the most of their opportunities.

Raw Silk Prices Continue Firm.

The Yokohama raw silk market has made up the loss of price strength it suffered recently, and advances appear again to be in order as a result of active buying for American and European account. Sales for the week there amounted to 5,600 bales, with stocks estimated at 13,000. A better business for American account, coupled with rising prices, is reported from Canton. Shanghai is quiet, with the highest-priced silks a little weaker. Tussahs are strong and in good demand. High exchange rates continue to hamper trading. Little change is reported from Milan, either in prices or the amount of buying for American use. Local business is good generally, with prices on the upturn in sympathy with Yokohama.

Shoe Business Is Booming.

The shoe business in general is wonderfully good, according to the McElwain, Morse & Rogers bulletin. "People seem eager to buy good shoes," it says, "and as is usually the case when crowds are out to buy, most anything sells. The only noticeable increase in demand is for gray suede shoes for women and dark tan for misses and children. It is an interesting fact, however, that the department stores are making larger increases in their shoe business than are the family shoe stores. This is due to the fact that the department stores conduct their business on more scientific principles. They believe that two classes of departments need the most attention, the one which is behind in business and the one which is increasing. Now that the shoe business is gaining rapidly, they are straining every point to make larger gains."

Gray Goods Buying Keeps Up.

There was no sign of a halt in buying in the local gray goods market yesterday. Business was done on practically every printcloth construction listed below, and at the figures given, save where an asking price is indicated. The deliveries ranged all the way from November to April, most of business being done for shipment during the first three months of next year. Several constructions of printcloths continued to bring premiums for prompt deliveries, among them being 38½-inch 64-56s, which sold at 7 1-2 cents for nearbys and an eighth less for contracts. Coarse yarn cloths were active and very firm, among the good sales recorded during the day being 48-square, 4-yard sheetings at 8¼ cents. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10c	38½-inch, 64-60s	7¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	*9¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7½c
39-inch, 68-72s	8½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	*6¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	5c

*Asked.

Will Be Surer of Themselves.

The clothing manufacturers are congratulating themselves on the good results, obtained so far on the Spring business, which their salesmen are now taking. The road men, of course, are accorded their meed of praise, but even they understand that the biggest part of their work was done for them in the preparation of lines, which was a far more difficult proposition this year than ever before perhaps in the history of the industry. The period of uncertainty is practically over now, the manufacturers say, since the opinions of retailers have been well sounded out and the course to pursue under the greatly increased costs discovered. In the main, though it was differently predicted at first, the manufacturers have sought to keep within their price limits.

Heavyweight Supply Is Limited.

Clothiers who now find themselves in need of additional heavyweight goods to complete orders that they have received recently are finding a dearth of such merchandise in the market. One seller said yesterday that he is experiencing no trouble whatsoever in disposing of goods he has had in stock for quite some time. In one instance he sold ten pieces that have been laid in away in storage for five years at higher prices than the cloth was originally quoted. A number of cases are given where goods canceled some time back have been repurchased at the advanced values of the market today.

May Hold Back Clothing Merger.

The labor question has come to the fore again in the clothing trade with the announcement that the workers intend asking for a forty-eight-hour week. In the opinion of a manufacturer who is prominently connected with association work in the industry, the latest development may have the effect of holding back the proposed amalgamation of the clothiers' organizations. The reason he gave was that the various associations have strongly preferred in the past to handle labor matters in their own way. On the other hand, he added, it may be that the manufacturers will unite in event of trouble more quickly than they otherwise would.

Hopeful of Novelty Season.

The novelty season, for which dress goods sellers have hoped, appears to be on its way and due to arrive on the Spring business. Just at present the demand is confined to more or less staple lines, but developments are looked for later on in the direction of a greater variety of cloth constructions. The reason why sellers prefer a novelty season is that there is always an easing off of competition, and better prices can be obtained when not a few but a number of different fabric styles are in favor.

CATTLE HAIR ROBES.

Customs Decision Taking Them Out of the Wool Category.

F. B. Vandegridt & Co., Philadelphia, brought suit before the Board of General Appraisers to determine whether cattle hair robes were properly dutiable under the present tariff at 35 per cent. as manufactures of wool, by virtue of the similitude clause in paragraph 386, or whether they were dutiable, directly or by similitude, at 25 per cent. under the provision for "cloths if made in chief value of cattle hair, or horse hair, not specially provided for." Judge Brown, in finding for the importers, said:

"Does the merchandise then fall directly within the meaning and scope of the provision for 'cloth if made in chief value of cattle hair?' We think that it does. First, because the articles in question (being two pieces of cattle hair cloth sewn together and trimmed with braid) may be properly denominated cattle hair cloth for the reason that it is almost wholly composed of that material. Second, in the absence of any provision for manufactures of cattle hair cloth, there is no reason to draw any distinction between manufactures of a material and the material itself, as, by the new provision for cattle hair cloth it is manifest, in our opinion, that Congress intended to cover such cattle hair goods as the articles in controversy, which are made of cloth and so slightly removed by manufacture from the cloth itself."

Metropolitan Trust Co. to Move.

The Metropolitan Trust Company has been forced by expansion of business to give up its quarters long occupied at 49 Wall Street, and as soon as alterations are completed it will move to the first floor above the street at 60 Wall Street, recently vacated by the International Banking Corporation. It expects to move about Jan. 1.

Brazil Denies Shipping Sale.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 19.—The Brazilian Government formally denies reports which have been current regarding the proposed sale of the Brazilian Lloyd Company to a North American syndicate.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The twentieth annual meeting of the National Founders' Association will be held at the Hotel Astor on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 15 and 16. The annual dinner of the association will be held on the evening of Nov. 15.

George H. Root of Root & Hageman, Minneapolis, Minn., has been elected President of the Retailers' Association of that city.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

BERLER SHOE COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Berler Shoe Company, Inc., 287 Broadway, Manhattan, and 517 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, by E. Turney Shoe Company, Lynn, Mass., $1,114; Thomson-Brooker Shoe Co., Boston, $144, and Samuel H. Kohen, $286. Judge Mayer appointed Frederick W. Stelle receiver, bond $2,000. It was stated that liabilities are $15,000 and assets $5,000. The company was organized August 30, 1916, with capital stock $25,000, after Oscar Berler had made a composition with creditors in bankruptcy at 40 cents on the dollar.

BLACK AND WHITE STAMP COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Black and White Stamp Company, 1,257 Third Avenue, by Max Borak, $314; United Cut Glass Company, $89, and Jack Oberzienske, $121.

AMERICAN ELECTRIC PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the American Electric Products Company, Inc., 53 Greene Street, by New Star Press, Inc., $55; Abraham Bard, $89, and Mollie Miller, $1,193. Judge Mayer appointed Oscar Lgtaedter receiver, bond $500. The company was incorporated on Feb. 11 last with capital stock of $50,000.

ELIZABETH E. ELL, 946 St. Nicholas Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $76,858, of which $75,000 are on bond and mortgage on property at 157th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and no assets. The secured creditors are Andrew Wilson as trustee for the estate of Charles E. Fleming, $65,000, and Caroline A. Adams, $10,000.

SAMUEL SHERLIP, clerk, 22 Lenox Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,076, contracted in Boston and Hartford for loans, and no assets.

EMPIRE WOODWORKING CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Empire Woodworking Co., Inc., 56 Cooper Square, by Howard B. Cummings, $182; Burgess Bros., Inc., $157, and Rosenzweig & Edson, $225. It made an assignment on Wednesday.

ABRAHAM GOLDBERG, jeweler, 1,582 Madison Avenue, has made an assignment to Leopold Wormser.

MANHATTAN BANDBAU CO., 123 Bleecker St., has filed schedules showing liabilities of $23,925 and assets $9,653.

JULIUS BEZOZI, wholesale dealer in silks, 415 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $12,839 and assets $7,589.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Alexander, Henry R.—Wright, Slade & Co. $4,059.48
Bendiner, Giovanni—J. A. Pisani et al. 1,121.34
Backwoods Club and William H. Robinson—Lister's Agricultural Chemical Works 186.47
Beveridge, Harold G.—E. Meyer 218.41
Bohem Construction Co.—H. Ashkenasy 125.00
Chellow, Josef—Wilson & Co., Inc. 125.26
Clowe, Charles W.—W. S. Crandell 280.16
Dewees, Otis J.—O. B. Coates & Co. 177.54
Dipenbrock, Wessel, costs 108.18
Donnelly, William F.—Otis Elevator Co. 142.07
Dietrich, Ludwig M.—Massee Century School 61.79
Doudingshoff, Gerard J.—N. T. Swezey's Son & Co. 136.25
Ducker Co. and William M. Ducker—S. F. Hubbard et al. 6,962.50
Same—F. H. Hubbard 6,158.86
Duncan, Henry S.—Leed, Inc. 308.20
Felsberg, Louis—J. A. Wallach 172.22
Farrell, Thomas—M. Frey 318.10
Forbes, William R.—Francis H. Leggett & Co. 190.79
Fine, Moe or Morris—D. J. Thow 218.91
Fedlich, Edw. M.—M. Lieber 1,145.09
Same—E. Leiber 1,145.09
Germano, Domenick and Paul A.—Tombacher & Benow 248.40
Goldfarb, Nathan J., and Minnie Bernstein—R. Herbst 161.26
Grenadier, Jacob, guardian—B. Wittes, costs 107.94
Grenadier, Jacob—Same, costs 107.94
Graff, Harry L., J. Romaine Co. 156.56
Gallagher, William J.—Alfred de Montbello & Co. 168.87
Holzbauer, Joseph—H. B. Claflin Corp. 910.45
Hogan, William R.—Zurich General Accident and Liability Ins. Co., Ltd. 135.86
Heins, Ernst—N. T. Swezey's Son & Co. 112.86
Hasbrouck, Frank—K. Krakower, costs 128.05
Kirschner, Joseph—Depositors' Assets Corp. 191.47
Keller, Cosette—E. V. Hawkes 312.07
Kimmel, Hyman—Lugerman & Morrison, Inc. 110.15
Loyal Building Co., Inc., and Jacob I. Franke—Empire Fire-Proof Door Co. 220.82
Last, Selma—H. B. Verran Co., Inc. 133.21
Larkin, Edward L.—Arthur N. Pierson 166.12
Mulligan, Joseph T.—T. Maher 210.37
McDonald, John W.—M. Zussman 256.90
Mackelley, Joseph J.—J. E. Dickoff 108.13
Mitchell, Mary W.—Warren J. Mitchell and Alexander McK. Mitchell, executors—Otis Elevator Co. 143.20
McCormick, Robert C.—A. C. Westerling 635.32
Meyer, Daniel A.; Edward Pognet and Jacob Bogner—State Bank 266.9
O'Brien, Elsa—M. T. Secconip et al. 210.91
Owners' Standard Realty Corp.—American Savings Bank 5,318.64
O'Neill, Jeremiah A.—Ginabel Bros., Inc. 184.47
Price, David—M. Rentner et al., costs 107.88
Raichlen, Francis J.—Germania Bank of City of N. Y. 148.56
Reid, Hal—J. Miller 197.61
Revising Publishing—American Newspaper Pub. Assn., Inc. 510.50
Solomon, Theophile M.—E. Cohn Co., Ltd. 261.94
Siegel, Max J.—Greenpoint Moulding Co. 115.90
Schwartz, David—E. Schwartz 508.67
Sherlip, Samuel—S. H. Gross 854.10
Singer, Maurice—State Bank 165.70
Small, Moses—L. L. Harold 108.70
Schwenker, Wm. M. and Elsa J.—A. W. Brosa 462.07
Speyer, De Witt L.—Delmonico's 208.56
Solomon, Oscar L.—S. Hecht 101.83
Sperling, Samuel, or Minnie Sperling—W. Schwab 278.07
Steelman, Jacob—Globe Rye Bread Co., costs 107.94
Schwab, Leo L.—F. T. Van Beuren et al. 1,565.11
Sebastian, Wm. A.—Dempsey & Carroll 1,040.66
Tadlo, Frank—A. P. De Ambri et al. 185.45
Vacuna Co.—Wm. H. Otto Metal Goods Corp. 120.10
Wiesen, Benjamin—W. N. Compton 300.46

In Bronx County.

Briggs, Alfred A.—Long Island Seashore Co. $341.06
Brown, Joseph—D. Solomon 26.76
Cooper, Abe—M. R. Kleinfield 292.84
Edward W. Martin Co.—Marco Bros., Inc. 30.46
Eagle Pipe Supply Co., Inc.—J. W. Berliner 1,830.21
Fleury, Nicholas—A. Langer et al. 264.32
Gewandner, Cele—J. Taub 87.72
Goldman, Manie H.—C. S. Spiegelberg 1,294.97
Harrington, Adele—J. Siegel et al. 803.43
H. M. Weill Co.—A. Wellwood 168.16
Juffet, David A., and Max F. Mencher—A. Cohen et al. 87.50
McGarry, Charles S.—J. A. Gavagan 1,833.79
McGarry, Frank—M. J. Gavagan 251.12
McCartney, Robert G., and Robert G. McCartney Construction Co.—Fireproof Products Co., Inc. 1,999.91
Nason Realty Co., Inc.—Croker National Fire Prevention Engineering Co. 90.91
Pierson, Edmund Barre—L. Fabricant 47.92
Riley, Hugh A.—H. J.

ZONE SYSTEM AIDS VALUES OF REALTY

N. P. Lewis Tells Real Estate Convention Plan Will Stabilize Prices.

CLEARS TRAFFIC PROBLEM

Martin Saxe Tells of Progress Made to Bring District's Tax Up to Par.

About two hundred delegates attended the opening session of the Real Estate Convention of the State of New York yesterday morning at the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach. President Leo Day Woodworth of Rochester, N. Y., introduced Hiram R. Smith, Supervisor of Hempstead, L. I., who made the address of welcome.

Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York, spoke on "The Traffic Problem from the Real Estate Point of View." He said in part:

"In large cities, especially in New York, it has heretofore been necessary, even in its undeveloped portions, to provide streets of such width that if, following the provision of improved transit facilities, intensive development by means of compactly built apartments became profitable, such apartments would have sufficient light and air and the traffic which they would bring would not overtax the streets upon which they front. But the City of New York has lately adopted a general plan for the limitation of the height to which buildings may be erected, the use to which they may be put, and the proportion of the plot which they may occupy.

"This has been done by a zoning system and, while the developers of real estate may have had some misgivings as to the wisdom of such regulation, their opinion after careful study appears to have been practically unanimous that such restrictions would result in the stabilizing of real values and would insure permanency in the character of neighborhoods. They will likewise result in greatly simplifying the traffic problems of the city. They will tend to bring about a diffusion of traffic, the importance of which has already been emphasized, and such diffusion will permit the reduction in the width of roadways so that a substantially less amount of money must be charged up to each plot for street improvement."

S. W. Straus of Manhattan delivered an address on real estate mortgages and bonds. In the afternoon session, which was devoted to the subject of taxation, the speakers were Martin Saxe, President of the State Department of Taxes and Assessment, and J. F. Zoller, Tax Attorney of Schenectady, N. Y. In the course of his remarks Mr. Saxe said:

"Notwithstanding the patchwork system of tax administration obtaining in our State, it is possible by efficient administration to relieve to some extent the heavy burden which of necessity must rest upon the real estate owners as representatives of the greatest taxpaying class.

"Let me first call attention to the increase in special franchise valuation assessments throughout the State, which, as compared with the year 1915, (the bulk of which assessments were made by the old State Board of Tax Commissioners,) show an increase of $67,889,000 in a total special franchise assessment, at full valuation, of $347,453,000. To this full valuation assessment of the tangible property of public service corporations located in the streets and highways amounting to $218,309,000, and the total full valuation of assessments of the intangible right of operation amounting to $20,145,000, the City of New York received far the greatest benefit of the increase in special franchise assessments, amounting to upward of $45,-000,000.

"In the Spring of last year, when the new Tax Commission assumed office, the first matter of importance that it undertook to settle was the 1915 assessment work throughout the State. We were able to show at the end of last year a total increase in the assessment rolls of the whole State over 1914 in round figures, of $204,000,000. From the reports so far received the indicated increase for this year over 1915 will be $200,000,000. So you see we are stepping fairly lively toward full valuation. But a great deal remains to be done, and in my judgment it will still take considerable time to bring all the tax districts of the State up to par.

The annual dinner of the association will be held Saturday night.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fenimore<Fenimore, Rosenthal<Greenfarb, et al. Hirschl<Oberrieder et al. Kelly<Woodhaven Gas Light Co. Crystal et al<Aeroplane Park Amusements Co. et al. Highest number on the calendar is 303A.

Fitzpatrick<Fitzpatrick, Cooper<Johnstra. Thorn<Thorn, Van Gulicer<Pelletreau. Reynolds<Reynolds, Horton et al<Queens County Mach. Corp. Hure<Hure et al.

TRIAL TERM—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M. Zonicks<Lindner, Magner<Kamreth, Dorman<R. H. R. R. Co. Mazza, an infant< Siemers. Ziolkowski< Lutheran Cemetery. Holbrook<Frank, Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1237.

Skarin<420 St. Man, & St. N. Y. Ry. Co. Verdon<Schuylkrant et al. Gehrt<Rohrer et al. Breitweg<same.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M. Feelon<R. H. R. R. Co. Koehl<same. Reynolds<Kennedy. Flaherty, an infant< R. Q. C. & S. Ry Co. Ash<Rash. Ash<Hollstein. Kane<R. Q. C. & Ry Co. (2.) Coons<N. Y. Cons Ry.

Churchill<R. Q. C. & Sub Ry Co. (2.) Sub Ry Co. Thomas<N. Y. & N. S. McKeon<Meurer Steel Barrel Co. Gerner<same. Barry<R. Q. C. & Sub Ry Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 206.

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CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(C) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—173—O. Mobley, plaintiff, v. the City of Milwaukee et al.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

397—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., plaintiff, v. G. R. Kornhoff.—Dismissed, with costs on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

14—Trenton Lumber Co., plaintiff, v. Mrs. Nora E. Keegan.—Passed temporarily.

15—C. J. Olson, plaintiff, v. the State of North Dakota.—Passed temporarily.

16—J. F. Cubbins, appt., v. the Mississippi River Commission et al.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to 10th Rule.

17—J. F. Cubbins, appt., v. Cotton Belt Levee Dist., No. 1, et al.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to 10th Rule.

340—The United States and Interstate Commerce Commission, appts., v. the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. and 341, same et al., appits., v. same.—Argument concluded for Interstate Commerce Commission.

452—The United States of America et al., appits., v. Merchants and Manufacturers' Traffic Association of Sacramento et al.—Argument commenced for United States, continued for appellees, and concluded for Interstate Commerce Commission.

412—The United States, plaintiff, v. H. H. Oppenheimer et al.—Argument commenced for plaintiff and continued for defendants. Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call of Oct. 20: Nos. 412, 1, (and 4,) 3, 8, (and 9,) 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, (and 26.)

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, Hough, JJ.—Room 438 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Columbia<Benhaus. Pelton<Am Auto Heat Co. Johnston<Stewart, Ra Menzim.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 11 A. M.—Equity.

Kinffner & B<Atlantic Communication Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 857, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar, Case on—J. Cox<W. A Thomas Co.

No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Neterer, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Tracy<Trag P. S Reas. Co. Aldrich<Penn R.R. Scully<The Vigilant.

West Shore R R<Lt'er Easton. N. & E. River S't'boat Co. Tug Transfer 22.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 407, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Causes from the following calendar will be assigned to Judge Augustus N. Hand for trial as required.

Seitz Polyscope Co< NY Mot Pict Corp. Newton<Coe. Metal Arts & Crafts< Hudson Brass. D Craig<Rexlite Co. Autopiano<Am Player Action. Same<Story & C Piano. Schramm<Weber & Heilbronner. Burr<Kistler & Collins. Same<Hardman Peck. Same<Ricca & Son. Muchlett<Waite & Bartlett Mfg. U S<Robinson. Autopiano<Hallett & Davis. Reducing Machine< Whittington. Auto Vacuum<Wm A Sexton.

Walder<Int Mfg Agcy. Rowland<Smith. Camp<United S NY CRR Same<Press Steel Car. Jenness<Longuemore Carburetor. Blum Kock<B Phelps. Am Thermos Bottle Tower Mfg Nov. Auto Vacuum<Stirling Mfg. Jackson<Rapid Trans Subway Con. Hager<Gotham N Bk. Soully<The De La Rue Rund Mfg<Long' & Landreth & Sons, &c. Am Graphophone< Emerson Phonog. Goldberg<Friedman, N Y Scaffolding<Columbia Mills. Am Safety Dev<same.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Building, at 10 A. M. Motion Calendar.

Adjourned Motions: Sherman<Shubert, (2.) Korn Foderstot<S S Lansing. Clark<United Booking. Hewitt<Speyer. NYC&HR RR, (2.) U S<L V R R. Gaynes<Morris. Fairbanks Morse< Morris. Erie<CRR of NJ. Caracciros<Vasmardokis. Stieler<Kull. Sarason<Lehigh Paper Mills.

Noticed Motions: Winslow<Stash. Penn Sugar<S S Sousa. Rogers<Rogers. Am Safety Device< Columbia Mills. Thompson<N Y Realty Owners. Leonard<Green. Thurneysen<I R T. Hanna<Hunt. Inec<SS Lauttania. Booker<Schr Monler. U S<Haviland. (2.) U S<One Blue Coat. Weisbach<Robin. Cowen<Hout.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Skerman< Florida & Gulf Ry Co.

Norumbega & Cuba Rail SS Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M., in room 312, P. O. Building.

Discharges: Isidor Katzky. Anthony Kirchhuner, John G Franz. Jacob Miller. Louis Baumann. Compositions: Louis Jaffe. Paul H Arndt. Motions: Israel Feifal, (2.) Elizabeth Stephany. David Alpert, (2.) Joseph Stern. Hyman Quartin.

Joe Sklar, (2.) Ehrlich & Rapp's Manhattan Lady Co. Philip Rosenberg. G Franklin Steinger, Eastern Brewg Co. Henry Prentice. Meyer Harr Co. Chas L Moore. Meyer Gondelman. Cullan Bros, (2.) Eclipse Fireproof Bash & Door Co. US<Montefiorte, Giordano, Plazza et al.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR—

Mexwell<Peters Co. Hilliker<Ruegor.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Scott, Dowling, Smith, and Page, JJ.—Motions at 10 A. M.

People<Stahl. Lever<Gallagher. Mullingar<Curley. Frederick<Van Dyk. Ringuleau<Beaver, (2) Tauber<Walsh M Wks. Heilforn<Rosenbaum. Hass Co<Seefeldt. Oceanic Co<3th St Co. Re Donlin, (Shea,) (4.) Melchlenne<Ina Co. Klein<Schloss. Zaslop<Sky<Gottfried.

Cowen<Raymond. Higgins<Hocking RR, (2.) Pomeroy<same. Bruere<Coca Cola Co. Potomac Ins Co<Kelly San Lucas<Bornn & Co. Re Leslie. Yucatan<Montes. Surety Co<Breuchard.

NON-ENUMERATED MOTIONS at 10:30 A. M.

Barkowsky<Penn RR, (2.) Parker Co<Hamilton Co. (2.) Brown<Mitchell Co. Muir Ry<Purdy. Collins<Boyle. Heiman<Kidder. Herbst<Keystone Co. Herbst<Keystone Co. Trop<Schafer. Krakowski<Sporting Co. Lennox<Board of Education. Prog Const Co<Bayre. Marcus<C of Ga Ry. Cohen<same. Re Lowden. Berkshire Co<Taylor, (2.) Silverman<Hoffman.

Connolly<Conroy. Zemnick<Lauricella. Robinson<Robinson. Ind Chem Co<Copper Co. Wallenstein<Wallenstein, Re Opperman. King<Davey. Brinberg<Oliver Co. Gahrmann<Hardy. Ryan<Kennedy. Flores heimer<Purdy. (2.) Trojan Rte Co<same. Adelstein<Fessendeu. Cassel<Beau Site Co. Gas Co<Phila Serv Com Kitchen<Kitchen. Garrigues<Cae Co Am.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Motions.

Re Broderick. Re Steinberg. Re Matheson. Levy<C I Weinstein Realty Co. CNY<Lawyers Adv Co Feechenick<Rubenstein & Sons Co. Fraser<Fraser. Goodwin<Mirror Films Inc. Golden<Excelsior Meat Market, Inc. Ulman<5th Av Coach. Met By-Prod Co<Van Name, (2.) Harrison<Harrison. H & I Feidman Cont Co<Waller. O'Leary<Ward. Herrman<Int Rway. Schanowitz<Frankel. Lo Pinto<Lo Pinto. Re Hubbard. Fulton & Elm Leasing Co. Inc<Goldstein. Patterson<Fritsche. Lucey<Fleischmann Co. Ferro<Ferro. Int Banking Corp<H W Balk, Inc. M G Samuels Co< Austin Fire Ins Co. Stern<Stern. Un Mercantile Rlty & Imp Co<Kurzrok. Hirsch & Schofield, Inc<Gugner. Creighton<Whicher. Hopkins<Hock Val Ry Pressure Lighting Co< Landers. Selig Polyscope Co< Mutual Film Corp. Lewenthal<Lewenthal. Re Hatfield, (Layton.) Re Goldberg. Meeks<Gravler. Ballard<Friedberg. Reader Sale Bank. Re Cuvilller, (Clark.) Murray<Page. Miller<Miller. Kennard<Kennard. Mulroney<Metal Shelter Co. Berkowitz<Stern Bros. Inc. Callahan<Scotts' Excel N E Bread, Inc. (2.) Siegel<Monty' Ward. Re Industrial Sav & Loan Co. Horsch<Reinach.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Abramowitz<Froomkin Kittanning Face Brick<Pearl. Rosenthal<Margulies. Seeman<Smith. Cassidy<Cassidy. Leavit<Leavit. German<German. Sanders<Sanders. Seville<Seville.

Preferred causes: Case on—Pollock<Sachs. Hagen<Hagen. Undefended divorces: Rodney. Green. King.

Weber. Duryea. Vercl. Morris. Truax. Teague. Nochamkin. De Loy. Popper. De Hart. Beecroft-Boller. Arneel. Ellis. Clary. Williams. Gatling. Abramson. Wiegler. Weeden. Marks. Wachtel. Weinstein. Belzil. Baumritter. Feinblum. Sokolsky. Levine. Frangizne. Carlson. Van Burk.

Berliner. Voss. Diamond. Markel. Wexler. Schwartz. Schurman. Packer. Henry. General calendar: Doctor<Reiss. Lynch<Lynch (2.) Hirsch & Scofield< Guarner. Kempe<Weiss. Lichtenberg< Gostin. Schroeder<507 W 161st Seaboard Nat Bank< Reid. Rector, &c. Grace Church<Dixon. Schenker<Doscher. Fenlon<Cole. O'Meara<Miller. Botsasis<Thanasoules. McGeary<Curran. Lesser<Leaser. Van Prag<Stern. Rosenkranz<Eagle Sav & Loan Co.

PART IV.—(June Term continued)—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Conlan<Marsh

PART IV.—(October Term)—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Powers<Burroughs, Hayward<Baruch Mfg. Haviland<Steimein. Turtiz<Slutz. Beacon<Steiner. Pomeroy<Toledo Ry.

Fincus<Olson Co. Nat Casket Co<Gammond. Ballard<Friedeberg. Case on.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Supplementary calendar. Mason<42d St Ry. Margolies<Cons Gas Co. A. Mullert<I R T. J. Muller<same. Murray<Page. Rohleder<L. V Co. Marks<Blauner. Coote<White. Nagrodsky<Secy. Bertoline<L V Co. Golden<Kanner. Carellas<Jack's. Kramer<McCullough. Provenzano<H & G Pacey<C I & S RR. Bigman<CNY.

Soteropoulos<Kenrich. Spalmo<Saffir, (2.) Meltz<Bachrach. Modelson<NY Rys. Bennen<Martha Co.(2) Sasser<U & F Co. Cullano<same. Grehn<same. King<same. Rimando<Weeks. Robertson<Rockland Co. Aberman<Int R T. Longionetti<CNY. Goluski< I RR. Tobin<Am Letter Co.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XIII. for trial.

Wolf<Linch. Kern<Brown. Nagelhelmer<Mortgage Assoc. Inc. Meschisi<Wright. Flanagan<Penn RR. Goldenberg<Sheffield Farms. (2.) Fay<Yonkers Put Co. Paestigiacomo<Amer Ever Ready Co. Sheinkman<Int R T. Ransen<Degnon Con. Ward<Unger. Manliff<Hemmerdinger. Robinson<Carnegie Co. Donlan<Standard Co.

Reiss<Jeffreys & Co. Hyleck<NY Times Co. Garfle<Guarg. Rudolph<Carlton Rest Graf<B. Q C & S RR. Gottlieb<same. Levy<Goldenberg Stores. Roth<Zeitung Pub Co. Sigman<CNY, NH & H RR. (2.) Amory<NY Times Co. Stanford<Guarg. Jansen<Sinclair Hotel. Strauss<Stand Oil Co. Hyland<McNeill. Sarnowski<NY Rys. Berwanger<Heiman. Schmidt<CNY. (2.)

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Murdy<N Y Ry Co.

Van Machelen<Carlin Co.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Wargent<I R T Co. Hentfrey<Emp Sub.

Dembofsky<N Y Rys.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M. Connolly<Fitzsimmons. Linneball<Levy Dairy. Wise<Alpha Cement.

Galob<L I R R. Acura<Esteva.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Meledin<Vietar. Bachman<S & W Co.

Fay<Press Co.

PART XII.—Cleff, J.—At 10 A. M. Dickstein<Landsberg.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. Supplementary calepiar. Inq—Green<Eck. Inq—Schreckinger< Tracey. Inq—Holzman, Cohen & Co<Silver Creek Co. Halpern<Langrock Bros. Co. Sakelaridis<Polychemicals Co. McGrath<Island Co. Noon<Noon. Levy<Forre. Bacon<Modern Pen Co. Same<Chapman. Kaufman<Mace Mfg. Frazee<Woods. Esterly Co<Marka. Moffett<Ferguson. Bottsford Co<CNY, (2.) Nassau Co<Paulvin. Rosenthal<Rosenthal. Powers<CNY. Mut I B Co<Rosenwasser.

Cohen<Wasserman. Lahm<Holzwasser. Roth<I Knits Co. Hirsh<Lutter. Maxwell & Co<Ringle. Pearson<Hamilton. Thursby<Ward. Engelleder<Tosholewitz. Hinchy<Realty Co. Surety Co<N E Const. Rosenblott<Dear. Krakauer<Gordon. Kaplan<Kaplan. Harvey<Bernheim. Watch<Kaulewitch. S S White Co< Hackett. Monfort<Rosenfeld.

PART II.—La Fetra, C. J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS — Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Pfaff<Jacob P. Pub. Gannon<Mulcahy. Tooker<Mills. Quayle<Reynolds. Douglas<Terr' & Tench. Talt<Gans. Tempfle<Bob. Sciascia<Malkin. Fire<Greenberg. Mandlowitz<N Y Rys. Rabiner<Parker. Kleigman<Schmidt. Patterson<Hallenbeck. Sebetski<Borkow. Bandel<Int R T.

Greenwald<Marx. Arm<Clifton Pl Co. Iodlero<Int R T. Bardin<N Y C RR. Weeburg<Wachenheim. Hummel<Seminole Co. Int R T<Williams. Kaufman<Goldfarb. Edison Co<Gowanus Co. Glassman<Goldsmith. Goldberg<Spatz. Brassel<Harrington. Schoolbred<Hickson. Case on.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Miscliner<Spingarn. Martin<Slater. Wachman<Schleiffer. Household Co<Herrmann.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Siegel<Bandler. Abrams<Sherman. Reth<SW Surety Co. Leet<U S Fidelity. Rapoport<Prudential Outfitting. Sonn Bros<Barry. Schleim<Rosenberg. Bernstein<Monoman Express. Hammerschlag< Title Co.

Levington<Carl. Hill<Arbus. Siegel<Brustein. Brinberg<Brewer Bag. Goldstone<Ader. Zeltel Co<461 8th Av Co. Wiener<Wilsker. Kridel<Barnett. Eisenstein<Lewis. Case on.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—McEvoy, J.—At 10 A.M. Case on.

References Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Arnold< Wilbur—Richard M Henry. Re Haagens (Arnold)—Samuel Mandelbaum. Burger<Ginsburg—Roger Sherman. East River Sav Inst<Willis—T John McKee. Albany Sav Bank<Bradhurst Realty & Const Co—Wilbur Lawrence. Belle Hazen Realty Co<Flynn—Raymond Rogers. Children's Aid Soc'y<Silver Realty Co—Bertram Winthrop. Moss Estates<Phillips—Orson A. Rayman. Alexander<Side Holding Co—Mathew P Doyle. Oser< Levy—G Gardner Frey. Lawyers Mtg Co< Glick—Stuart D Preston. Veliquette<Petitt —Chas H Bellows. King<Carnegie Con Co—Myron Sulzberger. Dansig<V D Realty Co —Isaac F Cohen. Lawyers Mtg Co<Greenbaum—Chas O'Sullivan.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Re Fishgold Bros (Drucker)—Bernhard<Rabbino. Morgan, Jr<Burns—James A Madigan. Elch<Levy. J.—Wm E Murphy. Kinkeldey< Mount Gilead Baptist Church—Martin J Keogh, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Loewy<NY Real Estate Sec Co—Alfred J Tally.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Germania Life Ins Co<163 West 93 St Co (2)—Walter C Wyman. Soc'y of St Johnland<Grandy Corp—A Livingston Norman.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Alex L Bernstein<Robert P Lewis et al—Patrick A Gaynor.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM. (Chambers.)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Mullan, J.—Motion Calendar.

Ostrander<Bronx Med & Med Assn. City Real Estate Co< Marx. Oakes<Ringler. Travis<Bresler. (2.)

Same<Voorhees, (2.) Greiner<Greiner. Re CNY, (Waterbury Av.) Wade<Wade.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. Fish<Wick Rty Co. Martinson<Nathan.

Fincus<Olson Co. Nat Casket Co<Gammond. Ballard<Friedeberg. Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Cases on: Kaplan<Mirsky.

Gieggerich, J. Heilberger<Klein. No day calendar.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Short cause calendar. Columbia Wax Products Co<Salvation Match Co.

De Hart<Tompkins.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. Smith<R Carvel Co. Schulz<same. Siewert<Breidenbach (2.) Chamanow<Int R T. Moran<Pedrone. Scully<Union Ry. Markowitz<Mugler's Iron Wks.

Kreiss<same. Soslovitz<Hofman. Goldstein<(Yuml. Frankenberg<Kane. Schreibder<N Y C Int R T Co. Krassner<Union Ry.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Mullan, J.—Schwarz< Mestanitz et al—Julius D Tobias.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—W Rutger J Plaoten<Olga Hirsch and another—Samuel J Joseph.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Re Public Park, C. I. Peo. &c<Kalbfleisch. Re John W Truesdell. Lynch<Mutual L. Ins.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Heltkamper<Hoffman. Levy<Silverstein. Atwell<NZ RR. Siegel<same. Fenton<B H RR. McCormack<NY Cons RR. Lubofsky<same. Pfeiffer<same. Sayler<same. Catarcio<C I & B RR. Cohen<same. Welsbard<same. Wright<same. Recker<Kupferman. Newins<Newins. Morowitz<Klein. Ice Ring, Nicklin, Mason<Mason. Agne<Diebold Safe & Lock Co. Schloesser<NY Cons RR. Parkes<N E RR. Eisner<Hanimersly. Re Fenimore St. (Klein.) Gallinek<Blair, (2.) Schmidt<Frederickson. Fay<Fay. Re 96th St. (Nelson.) Re Clarkson St, (Gibson.) Harris<Harris.

Venditto<Uncasso. Peterson<Morgan. Re Schaaff. Re Gidel. Gillen<Magan. I Altman<Walsh. P Altman<same. Fay<Fay. Rogers<Rogers. Barron<Spingarn. Boerum<Boerum. Ginther<Ginther. (2.) Re Wierfield St. (Schreibel). Re Same. Johnson< Mackintosh<Int R T. Slenkiewicz<Seagers Garage Co. Tubbats<Tarabelsky. Dreicer<Palmer. People ex rel Bway & Grove St Holding Co<Walston. Charles<Pullman. Scates<Spates. Re Stewart. Jenkins<Mollenhauer. Johnson<Bergen. Hoppe<Meyer. Creighton<Jenkins. Re Haussler. Mulgrew<Yonkers RR. Campano<Eggleston. Pechulis<Pail & Read Coal & Iron.

PART II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.—Marquardt<Marquardt. People ex rel Gleason <Purdy et al<Somers. Bernato<Skinnelas. De Fina<De Fina. Ackerman<Ackerman. Kurtzky<Doscher & Sano, exrs. Margalin<Geratie.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Cropsey, J.; Part V., Platt, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.

Munday<Nassau RR. Shebinher<NY Con RR Lawrence<B H RR. Kreig<CNY. Zeroff<Schnibble. Hajjar<Wallum. Gray<B H RR. Mokee<same. Mokee<Johnson. Dooner<L I RR. Raymond-Hadley Co< Essex Co. Ransem<Wmsbg Plaza Rty Co. Bender<B H RR. Williams<N Y Con RR. Silver<CNY. Webster<B H RR. Leicer<B H RR et al. Sternfield<Ostfeld & Aaron et al.

Wedl<Marin et al. Cuskey<Nas RR et al. Bonviene<Quaglio. Nelson<NY. Roach<So Bklyn Ry. Elkin<Hanan. Henry<Kingsbury. Simpson<Nas RR et al Kelly<Int R T Co. Peterson<NY Roof Co. Zwele<Glasser. Robinson<Wagner. Jaffe<NY Con RR. Bluhm<Hanson et al. Rizzut<CNY. Triangle Holding Co< Jackson et al. Patterson<Josephs. Anderson<Bliss Co.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Oct. 23.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1870.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Dike, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.—Cases triable by the court without a jury.

Dougherty<Rappaport. Atkins Struc Eng Co< Montrose Av Co. Luciano<Culver Bldg.

Tee Montague Con Co Arden Con Co. Gotch<Di Feerrum St. Cohen<Solomon. Levine<Schwartzman.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Keogh, J.—For motions only.

Cochrane<Kerr. Chrystie<same. Masters School<same. Pulitzer<Pulitzer. Tighe<Mt Court. Corrigan<Consomlizer. Brigarti<Church St Lawrence O'Toole. Ohl<Otis. Re Catherine Brown< Simons Mfg Co.

Curtis<McMullen. Masters School<Brown Steinbach<Rosenwalte. Coffin<Lowe. O'Brien<Bronx Parkway Commission. Tepp<Village of Elmsford. Gavins<Simons. Re Itzkowitz.

TRIAL TERM—Part II., Young, J.—Part III., Young, J.—At 9:30 A. M.

Boyd<H H Wilson Pub Co. Polulco<West Elec RR Bergin<same. Harrison<Chester Hill Auto Co. Borden<Healy. Lederer<Union Ry (2) Mulvey<Williamson Barrett<Conklin.

Wilson<Waites Motor Vans & Storage. Levine<Gerardi. Jackson<McGuire. Mt Vernon<Yonkers RR. Campano<Eggleston. Pechulis<Pail & Read Coal & Iron.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day: Haight<Sentinel Print. Same<Pelham Sun Pub. Sames<Port Chester Pub. Same<Sutherland. Williams<Mullin. Drews<West El RR Doern<Olcott. Lebovier<Yonkers RR. Kuerguski< same. Niehaus<Niehaus. Morris<Witt. Duffy<West El RR. Dietz<Dietz. Molinari<City of New Rochelle. Fitzpatrick<Beresford. Johnson<West St RR. Jenest<Baltic. Malcolm<Kelly. Rice<Pilton Rv (2.)

Curtis<McMullen. Masters School<Brown Steinbach<Rosenwalte. Coffin<Lowe. O'Brien<Bronx Parkway Commission. Tepp<Village of Elmsford. Gavins<Simons. Re Itzkowitz.

Highest number reached on regular call, 491.

Surrogate's Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Cohalan, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, J. Smith<Hoffman. Sawyer, S.—At White Plains. Wilson<Wilson. Maxmillian Lewison. Mary Ann Carroll. Patrick H. Murphy. Martha E. Snipper. Petition to release surety: William C. Baxter.

County Court.

County Court. Special Term Calendar called. Trial Term Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Franzess<Kahn. Quellmelz<Bloakley. Perrotto<Freeman. Caturano<DeSalvo. Feeney<Anscomb. Widman<C of Yonkers.

Simon<same. Motz<same. Barrowman<City of New Rochelle. McCarthy<Stetson. Wilkevitz<Selleck.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy Two Apartment House Sites on Upper West Side—Trade Invades West Ninth Street—Madison Square Garden May Be Sold at Auction—New Yorkers Buy Country Estates.

An important west side deal, which indicates an apartment house improvement for a block hitherto limited to private dwellings, has been closed in the purchase by the Merritt-Fanguson Construction Company of the two residences at 136 and 138 West Seventy-fifth Street. They cover a plot fronting 42 feet, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. The property was purchased from the Wilmore Realty Company, which owned one of the houses for several years, but purchased the other last Spring in order to enlarge the plot.

The new owners are preparing to erect on the site a nine-story apartment house. William A. White & Sons were the brokers in the deal.

Builders Buy Heights Plot.

The plot 50 by 100 on the north side of 186th Street, 125 feet west of Broadway, has been sold by Daniel H. Jackson to the Savid Holding Corporation for improvement with a five-story apartment house. P. M. Gardner and David Spring were the brokers in the sale.

First Trade Invasion on West Ninth Street Block.

The three-story private dwelling, 32 West Ninth Street, occupying a lot 25 by 100 feet, has been sold by Mrs. Charlotte Rahut to Robert E. Mills, a Brooklyn decorator, who will alter it for business purposes.

This is the first trade invasion of the block on Ninth Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. Mrs. Rohut has held title to the property since the early eighties, and sells for all cash, there being no mortgage on the property. Albert E. Kelly, in conjunction with George R. Read & Co., negotiated the sale.

Buys in Twenty-third Street Stores.

The six-story store building formerly occupied by the Jordan, Moriarty Company, at 155 to 159 East Twenty-third Street, 78 by 98.9, was bought in yesterday by the Union Trust Company, as plaintiff, for $125,000, at foreclosure sale in the Vesey Street rooms. The action was brought against James Jordan and others for a judgment with taxes of about $140,000. Daniel Greenwald sold the property.

The Union Trust Company also bought in a similar action against the same parties the six-story building, 25 by 98.9, at 152 East Twenty-third Street, on a bid of $50,000, sold by Samuel Marx.

Recent Buyers.

Mrs. A. Sylvia Wilkes, daughter of the late Mrs. Hetty Green, is said to be the buyer of the Oakley Thorne house at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-third Street, reported sold this week.

George W. Grote was the buyer of the old stoneyard plot at 429 to 437 East 101st Street, 125 by 100, which will be improved with a garage.

Bronx Sales.

The irregular plot, 75 by 114, on the southeast corner of Van Cortlandt Park and Putnam Avenues, was purchased from Frederick Brown by Adolph Weiss, who immediately resold it to Harris Barry, taking in exchange the five-story tenement at the southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and 147th Street, 25 by 100. The latter property Mr. Weiss resold to the Bronx Borough Board of Brokers.

Alexander Selkin has resold for the Dayton Building Company, (Harris Mamin & Son) the northeast corner of Fieldston road and 261st Street, a three-story residence and a garage on plot 47 by 112, in the Riverdale section, to A. D. Abramson for occupancy.

Brooklyn.

The Marquise apartment hotel at 126 Herkimer Street has been purchased by 126 Herkimer Street Company, Inc. Frank H. Tyler was the broker.

The Meinerney Klinck Realty Company has sold the two-family house at 2170 Clarendon Road, 120 by 100, for William S. Culver, to the L. & A. S. Building Corporation.

The three-story dwelling at 836 Union Street has been sold by E. T. Newman for James Keogh to a buyer for occupancy.

Sousa Buys Long Island Estate.

John Philip Sousa has purchased the water front estate on Alexander B. Trowbridge at Sands Point, Long Island, through Pell & Tibbits, brokers.

Long Island.

Horace G. Knowles has sold at Port Washington twelve lots on Murray Avenue, to W. I. Babcock, and seven lots to Frederick D. Rien.

The New York Suburban Land Company has sold in the Fourth Ward, Queens, a plot 40 by 100 feet on Union Avenue, to Charles F. Jones.

New Jersey.

A plot fronting 75 feet on Ashland Place, Summit, has been purchased by Elmer E. Jennings from the Summit Home Land Company.

A plot 60 by 100 on Trenton Avenue, Westfield, has been purchased by Mrs. F. Chapman from the New York Suburban Land Company.

The Simpson Merritt Company has sold the new house at 115 Gardenhurst, Avenue for Edward G. O'Neil to James E. Darby.

Frederick Brown has sold the former Myron W. Robinson property

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ABSOLUTE SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE

HON. A. F. H. SEEGER, Referee

Saturday, October 28th

AT 2:30 P. M. AT COUNTY COURT HOUSE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

ABOUT 141 ACRES With Farm Buildings

E. S. of Saw Mill River Road On Nepperhan Ave.

Chauncey, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Property is situated in a high-class locality near Greater New York and adjoins the St. Andrew's Golf Club. Suitable for country estate, golf links, school, &c.; opposite Chauncey Station N. Y. C. R. R. (Putnam Division).

65% may Remain on Mortgage at 5%

ANTHONY & ANTHONY, Attys. for Plffs., 27 Montgomery St., Newburgh, N. Y.

STIET & PHILLIPS, 115 Fulton St., N. Y. } Attys. for Defendants.
CLIFFORD C. ROBERTS, Esq., 27 Cedar St., N. Y.
MOTT & McCREADY, 53 Warburton Av., Yonkers, N.Y.

Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day Auctioneer.

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2 blocks from Prospect Park Plaza, a step from the Museum of Arts and Sciences, convenient to surface car lines and 2 subways now nearing completion, we offer

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—near Underhill Av.

Last Word in Appointments

Brownstone, 2 baths; hot water heat; large dining room in extension with antique panelled walls, beam ceiling and built-in buffet; tiled floor in kitchen; bedrooms trimmed with bird's eye maple; parquet floors; new open plumbing with pedestal wash basins; distinctive electric fixtures; artistically decorated.

Open for inspection Sunday afternoon from 2 to 6, and can be seen by appointment any time.

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CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with and without garage; all improvements; beautiful street; only 2 minutes from Kings Highway station, Sea Beach subway; 23 sold, only 4 left; are these wonderful little homes today, or send for full set of photo prints and terms. OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

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Little Cash; Balance Like Rent.

One and two family; 4th Ave. Subway, Brooklyn; garage space; $4,500-$5,250. SILSBY, 247 Broadway, N. Y. Cort. 7440.

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18 Minutes from Penn. Station. Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
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Kew Gardens

New house, nine rooms, two baths, stucco. EVERY IMPROVEMENT.
Phone 89 Richmond Hill or 6028 Murray Hill.

CITATION.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on the 18th day of September, 1916, by The Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, owner of the steamship "Lusitania," and her pending freight, for limitation of its liability for all loss, damage or injury caused by or resulting from the sinking and total loss of the said steamship "Lusitania" on May 7, 1915; and

Whereas, the said petitioner filed with the Clerk of the said Court on the 18th day of September, 1916, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $100,000, duly approved, undertaking to pay into the Court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the said petitioner's interest in the said steamship "Lusitania," and her pending freight, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form with approved surety in said amount;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of a monition issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all loss, damage or injury caused by or resulting from the said sinking and loss of the steamship "Lusitania," to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office at Room 347, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, on or before the 26th day of December, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before the said Court at the Court Rooms thereof in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and debarred from participation in the said proceedings.

Dated, New York, September 19, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Esqs., Proctors for Petitioner, 49 Wall Street, New York City.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES McCREERY & COMPANY, Plaintiff, against FREDERICK BARDUSCH, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, August 18th, 1916.

GOULD & WILKIE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above named defendant, FREDERICK BARDUSCH:

The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State of New York, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, Chief Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated October 7th, 1916, and filed October 10th, 1916, with the complaint herein, in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York.

Dated, October 18th, 1916.

GOULD & WILKIE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Commercial Leasing Department

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY

OFFERS FOR RENT

The space formerly occupied by and still under lease to Frank Seaman, Incorporated, in the Cuyler Building, 116-120 West 32d Street, running through to 119-123 West 31st Street, consisting of the entire fourth floor—10,273 net square feet; also rooms 1208-9-10 on the 12th floor, consisting of 1,800 net square feet.

The ceilings in Cuyler Building are of unusual height; the sprinkler system 100 per cent perfect; building has seven elevators, and the service is continuous so that tenants can gain access to their quarters any hour of the day or night, Sundays and holidays.

We will be glad to show this space, and discuss terms with interested prospective business tenants. Arrangements may be made for immediate possession and a lease for a long term can be secured at most advantageous rates.

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171 Madison Avenue — Telephone Murray Hill 3930

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FOR $5,650.00 I WILL BUILD FOR YOU

this artistic Dutch Colonial home, 7 or 8 rooms and bath; large living room and fireplace; gas, electricity, etc., every modern improvement. Small cash payment and easy terms.

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$25 DOWN—$3 MONTHLY.

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Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars. GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, Inc., Bogota, N. J.

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100% SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

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Three Handsomely **FURNISHED HOUSES.**
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Handsomely furnished housekeeping apartment, suitable for bachelor or married couple.

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Wadsworth Av. & 184th St.

5 Rooms, Fronting Avenue, $45
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Fresh Air and Sunlight
Look at these attractive suites
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2 Rooms and Tile Bath
Moderate Rent

Apply 465 W. 157th St.
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Cross Chambers, opp. Madison Square Park, 1 apt. of four rooms and 2 baths; rent, $1,600 yearly, including maid's service; Superintendent on premises.

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7 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$1,800*

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Two rooms, bath; maid and valet service; breakfast if desired; rents $900 to $1,500.
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206-208 E. 17th St.,
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High Class Elevator House.
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A chance to obtain an 11-room house, corner plot, 100x97, Larchmont Manor, near water, with privilege of bathing beach, for $8,750; compare same with any offer at Larchmont. J. R., 133 Times.

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SCARSDALE.—Rent from Nov. 1st at $50, 7-room house; large grounds; exceptional opportunity. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N.Y.

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Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms, finished in Adirondack style, hardwood finish, open fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in and flowers; nice location; not far from water, schools, and trolley; $300 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.

Small farm with a 9-room house; improvements, running water, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; few blocks from station; fronting on trolley; in large town, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $15 monthly to responsible party. E. Barshad, Box 15 Times Downtown.

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MODERN 10-room house, well furnished, hot-water heat, large plot, 3 baths, double garage; 35 minutes out; sale or rent. Winter or yearly. Room 1,603, 1 Liberty St. John 1221.

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Bungalows—Semi-Bungalows—Cottages.
Plots 4 acre or less.
Convenient train service.
Attractive, strictly modern homes.
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Prettiest restricted section of "Oranges." House, 9 rooms, 3 baths; must be sold; reasonable offer; worth $13,000; write for full particulars. Box 424 Maplewood, N. J.

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DELIGHTFUL HOME amid cultivated surroundings on Long Island Sound; commuting distance; yachting, bathing, golf, and tennis at hand; $12,000 for quick sale. Trustee, 11 33 Times.

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OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUBLEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5788.

AT THE COLONIAL HOUSE
FOR WOMEN,
350 WEST 23D ST.,
The Dolly Payne Room can be rented mornings and afternoons for club meetings and card parties. E. M. HARDING, M'g'r.

STUDIO hours for rent, 2 West 16th St., first floor, 17x32; oak floors; electricity. Knabe grand piano for recitals, practice, dancing, or lectures. Roy Nash, 70 5th Av. Chelsea 7481.

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Office in Woolworth. Bldg., part of suite; legitimate business only. B 298 Times Downtown.

FLAT TOP DESK, $8; NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICES, $22.50 TO $25; TELEPHONE SERVICE, MAIL PRIVILEGES, $2. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

OFFICE or desk room, modern building; telephone, stenographer. "Room 208, 51 E. 42d.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to lease, warehouse having 60,000 feet of floor space and railroad siding, vicinity of Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City. Address G., 262 Grand St., advertising agency.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

259 West 93d St.—5-story American basement, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets; electric light; superior house in every particular; caretaker in house. ERICKSON, 1,476 B'way. Tel. 8958 Columbus.

IN THE LOWER 70S, near Central Park West, handsomely furnished house to rent for six months or one year; immediate possession; 18 rooms, 4 baths. D. F., 96 Times.

Out of Town.

Attractively furnished, convenient stucco house for rent for Winter to desirable adults; 9 rooms, 2 baths; steam, electricity, gas; hardwood floors. Phone Childs, 2199R Montclair, or 6180 Hanover.

Summit Park, Yonkers.—Eight-room house; all modern improvements; near station; steam heat; fireplace. Phone 7895 Riverside.

House, 8 rooms; newly decorated; improvements; attractive location; $3,000. 116 East Prospect Place, Rutherford, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS, 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; restaurant; full hotel service; $12 to $15 weekly; extra large three-room suite, $22.50; investigate. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 84 East 32d St.

Unique Studio House, vicinity Irving Place; completely furnished; 8 rooms, 2 baths; $200. Address Dr. Rounds, 40 West 72d.

MADISON AV., 1,061, (near 80th.)—Handsomely furnished three-room, bath, suitable three gentlemen.

SMALL, separate, complete apartment; living room, bedroom, kitchen, and bath; elevator, roof garden, restaurant; unobstructed view over city; 8 months, $85 monthly; $700 year; references. Phone Apt. 879, Lenox 2480.

Furnished—West Side.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, 2 rooms, bath, elegantly furnished; moderate price.

55TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, beautifully furnished, 3-room apartment; baby grand piano, Oriental rugs. Viewed, 12-3 P. M.

57TH STREET, 130 WEST.
Duplex, elegantly furnished; $5,000. Apply Superintendent.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Ninth floor front; two large, attractively furnished rooms; elevators; telephone; every convenience; references.

72D, (CENTRAL PARK WEST.)—Sitting room, bedroom; tiled bath, parquet floors; beautifully furnished; gentleman who wishes exclusive, quiet, clean home; $18; references. Phone 1242 Col.

75TH, 170 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; suitable two gentlemen, couple. Mrs. Schellhorn.

80TH, 155 WEST.—Eight large rooms; steam; 4 master's bedrooms; telephone. Baird.

82D, 137 WEST, (Oceanic Apartment.)—Handsomely furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; front apartment; linen, silver, piano. Coyle.

86TH 3UBWAY, 8 rooms, 3 baths, newly decorated, furnished throughout, sublease during Winter, possibly longer. Particulars, Columbus 3974.

97TH, 42 WEST.—Attractive floor, with service, heat, light; all conveniences; owner's residence.

109TH, 301 WEST.—Charming apartment; 7 rooms; all outside; sunny; overlooking Hudson; exceptionally furnished; $150. Apartment 8B.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Four-room apartment, attractively furnished, southern exposure; shower.

116TH, 610 WEST.—3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; completely furnished for light housekeeping; immediate possession; rent $65. Thompson. Tel. 3040 Morningside.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d, Room 106.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED APARTMENT to sublet. Call for particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 390.—Convenient, four-room apartment with bath; very reasonable.

CONVENT AV., 436, (149th.)—Two-room kitchenette apartment; high-class elevator house; completely furnished; linen, silver; $40. Mark.

ELEGANT APARTMENT AT BARGAIN.
Riverside Drive.—Seven rooms, two baths, all outside; responsible persons, Audubon 5756.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. FRED'K L. HURT, AEOLIAN HALL, BRYANT 4185.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartments to let; choice localities; all sizes. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases, $125 upward. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 78d. Columbus 8974.

OVERLOOKING lower Central Park; 10 very large rooms, 3 baths, in thoroughly modern building, 4 exposures, handsomely furnished; sublet 4 months, longer. Columbus 8974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400.—Apartment 6B; six rooms; light, spacious, best class; overlooks Hudson.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Beautifully furnished 6-room apartment; sublet for season.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 564.—Attractively furnished 4-room apartment; front; sublet.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 8 rooms bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

SEVENTIES, southern exposure, 5 rooms, 2 baths, furnished with artistic completeness, immediate possession. Gray, Columbus 8974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

137 EAST 34TH ST.
Two rooms, bath; steam, electricity; $40. AMES, 26 West 31st.

55TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Apartment of exceptional charm and distinction for desirable tenant; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
120 EAST 34TH ST.
Eight large rooms; elevator; modern; $1,200-$1,400.
AMES, 26 West 31st, or Superintendent.

INTERIOR DECORATORS, ATTENTION! 158 MADISON AV., between 32d and 33d Sts., five-room housekeeping apartment, with exceptionally large living room or studio; high ceilings; elevator, steam heat, electric light; rental $1,800. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,018, (73d.)—Kitchenette, large, modern two, three rooms, $45-$60; fashionable neighborhood. 5th Av. stage, east.

414 AND 416 MADISON AV., AT 48TH ST.
1, 2, 3 Rooms and Bath in
New Colonial Building; $600 up.
Every modern improvement.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

MADISON AV., 1,062, (80th St.)—Beautiful three-room apartment; modern improvements; reasonable rent. Meyer.

Unfurnished—West Side.

1,045 SEVENTH AV., (117.)
Seven large, light rooms, bath; steam, electric light; hall service; rent, $65.
AMES, 26 West 31st St., or premises.

55TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive apartment; 7 rooms, 3 baths; high-class building.

72D, 105 WEST.—A few exceptional 5-room front corner apartments. W. A. Barbour, Phone Columbus 8881.

113TH, 203 WEST.—Six, seven large, light rooms, two baths, very reasonable.

130-2 W. 34TH, ADJOINING BROADWAY. Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $35-$45. AMES, 26 W. 31ST, OR PREMISES.

153D ST., 550 WEST.—Studio apartment, 2 and 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, all outside rooms, unusually attractive, $35 to $55.

180th, 660 West, Corner Broadway. — The Swampscott; high-class elevator apartments; extra large, light rooms; 5 rooms, $42; 6 rooms, corner, $60; 7 rooms, $60. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
19 West 54th Street.
Yearly Rentals, $660 to $1,500.
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street,
Telephone 5700 John.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT 3, 4, 5 and 6 rooms, 274-6 W. 19th; 5-6 light rooms, $45-$50. AMES, 26 W. 31st, or Superintendent.

FOR SUBLET APARTMENTS of from 5 to 10 rooms, consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $15 to $35 weekly, $60 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

THE CHESTERSHIRE, 570 West 186d St.—1½ blocks from 181st St. subway station; 7-room doctor's apartment, $55; also 7 and 6-room apartment. Superintendent on premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,
234-238 West 21st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
One Corner Apartment on first floor of eleven rooms,
And one of ten rooms.

5 ROOMS, bath, kitchenette, $35; private house, West Twenties; couple at business desired; reference. L., 182 9th Av.

8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
Very high-class elevator apartment house, at most moderate rent.
530 WEST 113TH ST.
Phone office, Morningside 3240.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

REFINED YOUNG COUPLE, both university graduates, will give excellent care to furnished home, house, or apartment in city or nearby suburb for the Winter, and can pay modest rental in addition. Address Room 1,189, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED APARTMENT WANTED FOR SIX MONTHS FROM NOV. 1, BETWEEN 50TH AND 62D STS., 5TH AND PARK AVS., MUST HAVE THREE MASTER'S BEDROOMS. P. O. BOX 2,095, NEW YORK.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY would rent 5 or 6 room furnished apartment, located between 72d and 96th Sts. West; references given; replies please give full particulars. Dr. Mathews, 18th and Jackson Av., Long Island City. Phone 501 Astoria.

Does any one want to sublet furnished apartment, Washington Square district, from Nov. 1? Reply with full particulars and rent required, Box 235 Times, 2 Rector St.

7 or 8 light rooms, well furnished, 5 to 6 months, $125 to $150 per month, by responsible party, west side, between 70th and 112th. L. F., 288 Amsterdam Av. Col. 2467.

CLIENTS waiting for high-class furnished apartments; choice localities. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

FURNISHED apartments and houses wanted for clients willing to pay $200 to $1,000 monthly. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 W. 73d. Columbus 3974.

IMMEDIATELY, small, first-class apartment, near Columbia University. Morningside 5800; call Miss Riley.

Small, nicely furnished apartment by elderly couple until May; full particulars and price. A 222 Times Annex.

THREE GENTLEMEN; three bedrooms, parlor; electricity, bath; under $12 weekly. D 15 Times.

Five rooms, two baths; between 83d and 94th Sts., west side, $125 a month; 6 to 8 months. Address J. M. Pohly, 320 W. 86th St.

IF you want to rent your apartment furnished send us full particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS WANTED, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

WANTED—Five-room apartment, unfurnished, until Oct. 1 or longer, between 40th and 86th Sts., on east side. Telephone 9350 Rhinelander.

UNFURNISHED apartment, 7 or 8 rooms, $60; 6 months' lease; preferably 72d to 110th St., West. M. J. Walsh, 520 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT-DETROIT "8," 1916, Touring, PRACTICALLY NEW; used very little; has every possible equipment; paint without a scratch, and mechanically perfect; shoe equipment is perfect; one brand new extra inflated that has never touched the ground; is open to any mechanical inspection and will demonstrate day and

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Southern storm after having joined forces with the Central West disturbance now appears as a weak depression of wide area, covering the Great Central Valleys and the lake region, and general and heavy rains have fallen throughout the entire district east of the Mississippi River, except in the East Gulf States, where the rains were local and light.

Temperatures are abnormally high in the East and South, but to the westward of the low pressure system there is quite an extensive area of high pressure, accompanied by cold weather that covers the entire plains district and Missouri Valley. Cold weather is also accompanied by general snows that extended into the west portions of Missouri and Iowa.

There will be rain Friday in the East Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and from the lake region eastward with probably some snow in the upper lake region, followed by generally fair weather Saturday. In the Middle and South Atlantic States the weather will be fair Friday and Saturday.

It will be much colder Friday or Friday night from the Upper Lake region southward to the Gulf States with light frosts Friday night in the interior of the latter district and heavy frosts or freezing temperatures to the northward.

It will be much colder Friday night and Saturday in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, and on Saturday in the South Atlantic States.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Eastport to Hatteras.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be southeast to south gales with rain; Middle Atlantic Coast, south gales, rain followed by fair Saturday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh south except moderate east, and southeast off the Florida Coast, fair.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Generally cloudy and somewhat cooler Friday, with rain in north; Saturday fair and much colder.

Western New York—Rain Friday, colder at night; Saturday, fair, colder.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and somewhat cooler Friday; Saturday fair; much colder.

Northern New England—Rain Friday; Saturday colder and probably fair.

Southern New England—Rain Friday; Saturday fair, much colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	57	59	4 P. M.	65	62
6 A. M.	57	52	6 P. M.	63	63
9 A. M.	61	54	9 P. M.	63	65
12 M.	68	56	11 P. M.	62	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; avecage on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 54.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 55; at 8 P. M., it was 64. Maximum temperature, 68 degrees at 11 P. M.; minimum, 48 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 85 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 97 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.26 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.82 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:40—280-282 W. 28 St.; not given	Slight
12:45—173 W. 45 St.; not given	Slight
4:46—152-154 W. 142 St.; M. Simons	Slight
5:20—250 W. 45 St.; not given	Slight
11:20—612 E. 16 St.; M. Edmorska	Slight
11:45—62 Av. C; not given	Slight
P. M.	
11:55—210 Brook Av.; G. Friedman	$1,000
2:40—1746 Lawrence Av.; not given	$4,500
3:16—1,520 Inwood Av.; C. McCreen	Slight
5:40—226 E. 22 St.; Michael Kane	Slight
6:35—71 Cannon St.; H. Mynor	Slight
7:20—199 3 Av.; Gramercy Sweet Co.	None
10:55—473 E. 73 St.; Morris Zelezny	$1,000

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Capt. G. C. Shaw, 30th Inf., upon completion of his duties at Jacksonville, Fla., will return to Plattsburg, N. Y., and resume a status of absence with leave.

Retirement of Brig. Gen. F. W. Sibley is announced.

Capt. A. S. Cowan, Sig. Corps, from Southern Dept. to Canal Zone for duty.

Orders of Sept. 30 relating to Capt. J. M. Craig, Inf., Detached List, amended to relieve him from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and from further duty on recruiting service, effective Dec. 10, instead of Nov. 5.

Orders of Oct. 11 relating to 1st Lts. G. F. N. Dalley and L. R. Fredendall, Inf., revoked.

Capt. H. S. Brown, C. A. C., from present duties to Inspector-Instructor, Coast Artillery, N. G. of Connecticut, at New London.

Following 1st Lts. aviation students, now at Sig. Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., will report, to the President of a board appointed Aug. 24 for examination for qualification for rating as Junior Military Aviators in Sig. Corps: J. C. Walker, Jr., Inf.; R. L. Ferron, C. A. C.; M. F. Scanlon, Inf.; J. D. Von Holtzendorff, F. A., and R. B. Harnitz, Cav.

Col. J. Mcl. Carter, Cav., from present duties to this city for duty in office of Chief of Militia Bureau.

Maj. W. W. Forsyth, Cav., from 16th Cav. and report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty.

Capt. S. C. Reynolds, 3d Cav., is transferred to 16th Cav.

1st Lt. R. L. Robertson, M. R. C., will proceed to Ft. Dade, Fla., for duty and by letter to the Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Maj. K. Rucker, Judge Advocate, to this city, take station and report to the Judge Advocate General of the army for duty in his office.

1st Lt. A. G. Gutensohn, Inf., (Sig. Corps.) will report to Maj. P. F. Pierce, Gen. Staff Corps, President of an examining board at Washington, for examination for promotion.

Lt. Col. W. Krueger, 10th Inf., Penn. N. G., (Capt. U. S. Inf.,) Detached List, upon his muster out of the services as Lieut. Col. of 10th Penn. Inf., will return to his station at Pittsburgh and resume duties as Inspector-Instructor of organized militia.

Orders of Oct. 16 relating to 1st Lt. J. R. N. Weaver, Inf., revoked.

Leaves: 1st Lt. W. Nalle, Cav., 2 months; Maj. W. G. Sills, Cav., 2 months; 1st Lt. H. Cochran, 1st F. A., Penn. N. G., extended until Nov. 5; Capt. G. E. Nelson, 3d Cav., 20 days; Capt. C. B. Clark, 26th Inf., 2 months; Capt. W. M. Ford, M. C., New York N. G., 15 days' extension, and Capt. C. P. Titus, 24th Inf., 2 months.

Navy.

Rear Admirals W. R. McLean, from duty as Commandant 5th Naval District, continue duty Commandant Norfolk Yard, and F. F. Beatty, retired, to duty Commandant 5th Naval District.

Capt. C. R. Morgan, home, wait orders.

Lts. J. H. Towers, to office of Chief of Naval Operations; W. B. Decker, the Tacoma, home, wait orders, and J. F. Miller, the North Dakota, to Navy Recruiting Station and Branch Hydrographic Office, Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 1.

Jr. Gde. Lts. Z. Lansdowne, from charge Naval Recruiting Station, Cleveland, Ohio, to 21 days' leave; R. S. Parr, to the Alabama; C. S. Roberts, to Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois, Nov. 1, and M. J. Peterson, Training Station, Great Lakes, Nov. 1, to the Alabama, Nov. 15.

Ens. T. W. Sterling, the Wyoming, to Asiatic Station via Nov. transport.

Chap. E. A. Brodman, the Vermont, to Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 20.

Nav. Con. G. A. Bissett, Philadelphia Yard, Nov. 15, to Puget Sound Yard.

Mach. H. H. Beck, to wait orders at Philadelphia.

Chief Pay Clks. F. H. Baasen, the North Carolina, to duty with General Inspector of the Pay Corps, Navy Dept., Washington, and G. W. Masterton, from duty with General Inspector of Pay Corps, to the Oregon.

Pay Clk. H. C. Lassiter, the Oregon, home, wait orders.

Act. Pay Clk. F. F. Kenny, the Kansas, to the North Carolina.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED.—Amphitrite, at New Haven; Arethusa, at Port Arthur; Chattanooga, at Gulf of Fonseca; Cheyenne, H-1 and H-2, at Keyport; Dixie, at Hampton Roads; Flusser and Smith, at Newport; Henley, at Norfolk; Neptune, at Port au Prince; North Carolina, at Presidents Roads, and the Porter, at Boston.

SAILED.—Benham, Newport for Buzzards Bay; Duncan, Rockland for final trials; Maryland, Guaymas for Santa Rosalia; Nanshan, Guaymas for La Paz; Oklahoma, Hampton Roads for New York; Ontario, and Sonoma, Lynnhaven Roads for Hampton Roads; Prairie, San Domingo City for Santiago; Tucker and Wadsworth, Newport to sea; Walwright, New York Yard for Newport, and the Yorktown, Guaymas for Tobari Bay.

Coast Guard.

Capt. A. L. Gambe, to Assistant Inspector, at Boston.

1st Lt. T. G. Crapster; 2d Lt. of Engrs. M. R. Daniels, and 2d Lt. J. Gorman, all from the Itasca, to the Academy.

Following from the Onondaga to the Yamacraw: Capt. R. R. Riggsly, Jr.; 1st Lts. J. H. Crozier and L. J. Ker, (of Engrs.); 2d Lts. C. F. Selter and W. J. Keester; 2d Lts. J. E. Farley and W. M. Troll (of Engrs.), and Asst. Surg. L. H. Smith, P. H. S.

Following from the Yamacraw to the Onondaga: Capt. A. J. Henderson; 1st Lt. A. H. Scally; 2d Lts. A. F. Patterson (of Engrs.); W. A. Benham, L. C. Mueller, and R. P. Munroe, and 2d Lt. of Engrs. C. T. Hanley, Jr.

THE TEACHING STAFF.

Licenses Granted for Evening High and Elementary Schools.

A license as substitute teacher-clerk in a vocational school has been granted to Wilhelmina McCain.

A license as substitute teacher of gas and steam fitting in the vocational classes of the elementary schools has been granted to Fred Muller.

Licenses for the season of 1916-1917 as substitute teacher in evening high schools have been granted to the following:

Home Nursing—Katherine V. Sweeney.

Ladies' Garment Design—Aaron Glickstein.

Shop Mathematics, Mechanical Drafting, and Technical English—George Rae.

Spanish—James C. Jack and Hyman Rinder.

Licenses for the season of 1916-1917 as substitute toolboy in evening high schools have been granted to the following: Francis M. Conway and Edward F. Drake.

There have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated, upon the eligible lists of persons licensed to teach in the evening high schools during the season of 1916-17, the names of the following, with placement as of July 6, 1916:

	Rating.
Cooking—Lillian H. Meeker	100
Laboratory assistant — Cornelius W. Lockwood	98
Mechanical drawing—	
William A. Worth	90.75
Gilbert R. Sackman	99.5
Physical training—Loretta C. Ryan	100
Spanish—Emma Clinton	85
Trade dressmaking—	
Helen Brennan	99.5
Bella S. Nosokoritz	99
Trade millinery—Mrs. Pauline B. Leman	100

There have been placed, as of Oct. 13, 1916, on the eligible lists of persons holding licenses as teacher of penmanship in evening high schools, the names of the following:

MEN—SECTION I.

Louis Margon	100.00	R. J. Hubbard	91.00
Maurice Lapman	98.75	F. R. Kelley	91.00
S. Wohlgemuth	98.00	W. H. Stanton	91.00
E. M. Hopkins	91.00		

SECTION II.

Clyde C. Lister	92.00	W. H. Randall, Jr.	87.00
Abraham Cohen	91.00		
J. Landowne	91.00	Paul Wickman	87.00
Jacob A. Rubel	91.00	G. S. Monohan	84.00
J. B. McFadden	89.00	Leo Bernheim	81.00
U. S. Tyson	89.00	Jacob Feldman	81.00

WOMEN—SECTION I.

M. R. Clarke	100.00	Ella F. Kelly	99.00
M. M. Hughes	100.00	Mrs. A. M. Hill	---
T. H. Rabenstein	100.00	E. F. Murphy	---
Bessie Brodie	99.00		

SECTION II.

F. Golovensky	91.00	Helen L. Ryan	91.00
Mrs. A. S. Hannan	91.00	M. Edwards	89.00
C. McKeever	91.00	I. L. McKeever	89.00
Matilda Mueller	91.00	H. L. Speyer	85.00
E. R. Murray	91.00	E. M. Ganzen-	
B. S. Pollack	91.00	muller	82.00
Emma M. Quick	91.00	H. Cohen	81.00
A. E. Robinson	91.00		

Licenses, for the season of 1916-17, as substitute teacher to teach in evening high schools the subjects respectively indicated have been granted to the following:

MEN.

Freehand and mechanical drawing, shop mathematics, and technical English—David Krieger.

Mechanical drawing, shop mathematics, and technical English—Isaiah S. Abrahams, Joseph Brady.

Mechanical drawing—John G. Auperin, Emery Hennessey, Harry Lawrence.

Shop mathematics—Reinhard Groeling.

Elements of steam engineering—Jefferson C. Falkner.

WOMEN.

Home nursing—Mrs. Laura M. Riegelman.

Power Machine operating—Ida Bosco.

There have been placed, as of Oct. 13, 1916, upon the eligible list of men holding license as supervisor of freehand drawing in evening schools, the names of the following: Henry E. Fritz, 85.51; Morris Greenberg, 74.64.

There have been placed, as of Sept. 13, 1916, upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses as clerical assistants in high schools the names of the following: Harry D. Smith, 74.1, and Mrs. Jeanette S. Brownrigg, 85.345.

There have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated, upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses as assistant teachers in high schools, the names of the following: Accounting and Business Practice—Emma F. Roth, placement May 26, 1916, rating 74.9. Isaac Pitman Stenography and Typewriting—Miriam P. Slocum, July 6, 1916, 85.375; Christina A. Mackay, July 6, 1916, 80.5.

There have been placed, as of Oct. 13, 1916, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of ungraded class in elementary schools the names of the following: Sarah B. Fish, 80.55, and Mabel Buntin, 76.

There have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated, upon the eligible list of men holding license as teacher of shopwork in elementary schools the names of the following:

Placement as of July 31, 1916—George F. Eberle, 74.25; Albert A. Weinstein, 74.2; Henry Stark, Jr., 73.1; Percy Bridges, 72.

Placement as of Oct. 13, 1916—Harvey C. Jackson, 78.725; George Rae, 80.2; Thomas Darling, 78.925; Harry A. Cohan, 74.225.

Licenses as substitute teacher of common branches in elementary schools have been granted to the following:

Brooklyn Training School—Rose Altman, M. Grace Darroch, Sophia Gross, Laura L. Kat, Matilda Kreis, Mary McNeery, Elsie A. Mirkin, and Stella V. Riordan.

Jamaica Training School—Jessica M. Bond, Marie M. Fritz, and Sadie Puccinelli.

New York Training School—Rose Bessen, Henrietta Lefkowitz, Alva C. Patrick, Martha V. Shea, and Irene Sullivan.

Licenses as substitute teachers of kindergarten have been granted to the following:

New York Training School—Mary G. Fitzpatrick.

Brooklyn Training School—Marguerite Schmalenberger.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The annual Fall reunion of the Associate Alumnae of Hunter College, which was set for Oct. 21, will be held at 2 P. M. on Oct. 28 in the college chapel. An interesting musical program will be offered.

The Alumni Association of the New York Training School for Teachers will have a hike to Teufaly on Oct. 21. Members will start at 1:30 P. M. from the 242d Street subway station.

The Gregg Shorthand Federation announces that it will conduct free teachers' classes in Gregg shorthand, beginning Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock and Saturday morning at 10:30, in the New York Training School for Teachers and in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, in co-operation with the Brooklyn Teachers' Association. The classes will be open to licensed teachers in the New York public schools. Classes will continue for thirty weeks. The course will embrace a thorough study of the principles of Gregg shorthand, with sufficient dictation to develop speed in writing. Application blanks and full information can be obtained by applying to the Secretary of the federation, 77 Madison Avenue, New York.

There will be a rally held for the 16,000 kindergarten to 6B teachers of Greater New York at the League Building, Flushing, Queens, Oct. 25, at 8 P. M., under the auspices of the Professional Elementary Teachers' Association. The Flushing car at Forty-ninth Street Bridge will take Manhattanites directly to the building. The purpose of the meeting is the defeat of the proposed pension bill and the continuance of the campaign for the P. E. T. A. pension plan.

The History Club of Hunter College is undertaking to work out student self-government as applied to the history department. Through a Federal Council, composed of one student from each of the eight history groups now in college, department conditions will from time to time be discussed with members of the teaching staff, and improvements will be suggested.

The Student Council of Hunter College has voted to submit to the entire student body the question of increasing the council fees and the matter of petitioning the Faculty for a closed mark system.

The following Grade Presidents have been elected at Hunter College: Upper Seniors, Catherine O'Hara; Lower Seniors, Edith Brittan; Upper Juniors, Mabel Cook; Lower Juniors, Mary Lea Smith; Upper Sophomores, Rose Baxt; Lower Sophomores, Adele Dods; Upper Freshmen, Helen Burchhoff; Lower Freshmen, Lucile Meech. The Vice President of the Upper Seniors is Ernestine P. Franklin.

The Pan-Hellenic Association of Hunter College has elected as Chairman Florence Hoenninger of Pi Delta Theta, and as Secretary Marion MacMullin of Omega Iota.

The Thomas Hunter High School Club of Hunter College has elected the following officers: President, Theresa Czarneda; Vice President, Marie Garrett; Treasurer, Lillian Albrecht; Secretary, Kathe Wilckens.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for male resident physician. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 5; thesis, 5. Candidates will not be assembled for a mental test. Resident physicians are assigned to give professional services to the inmates of the Departments of Charities and Correction. The minimum age is 21 years. The salary is $1,200 a year.

United States.

The Commission announces for Nov. 8, at the New York Custom House, an examination for assistant marker, milk specialist, for men only, to fill four vacancies, two in the Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and two for duty in the field, at salaries ranging from $1,440 to $1,740 a year. The duties include co-operative work with State and municipal authorities in the improvement of milk supplies; investigations concerning the production, handling, and distribution of milk for city consumption; scoring of milk and cream in connection with milk contests; inspection of farms, stores and city milk plants where milk is handled; lecture work at dairymen's associations and other meetings. The performance of these duties will involve considerable travel. Competitors will be examined in practical questions, thesis of from 1,500 to 2,500 words, education and experience. Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing, and in addition at least one year's responsible experience, since leaving college, in some phase of market milk work are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twentieth, but not their forty-fifth, birthday on the date of the examination.

Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Assignment: Sergt. B. Ellis, 5, to Signal Monitor Duty, 4 P. M., Oct. 20.

Temporary Assignments: Insp. 6, A. McElroy, 11 I. D., to command 15 I. D., in addition to his own, 17 days, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 20. Lieut. C. Farley, 52, to C. O. Squad, 17 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 23. Patrol. J. Keenan, 150, to Ex. Det., 15 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 22; F. J. McKenna, 168, to Boiler Squad, 20 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 20; G. Stell, 275, to C. O. Squad, as chauffeur, 15 days, 6 P. M., Oct. 22.

Leaves of absence, (with full pay): Insp. T. H. Murphy, 15 I. D., 17 days, 12:02 A. M., Oct. 20, to be deducted from vacation. (Without pay): Patrol. S. J. Silvester, 17, 6 days, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 22; P. Boyle, 155, 1 day, 12 P. M., Oct. 22; J. J. Geary, 187, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 23; A. L. Bourne, Traf. Div., Sub-Div. E, 3 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 23.

Applications for full pay approved: Patrol. T. Shields, 164, (on sick report,) 7:18 A. M., Sept. 6, during disability; T. J. Mulligan, 165, 12:17 P. M., Sept. 8, to 11:40 A. M., Sept. 16, while under suspension.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

94TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, private bath, $5.50; another, $4; electricity; gentlemen.

43D, 11 EAST.—Large, small front rooms, $4, $5; near subway; gentlemen.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelors' rooms; residence Oriental art collector; references required.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Light, large room; running water, electric light, telephone; references.

West Side.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room; bath; $7; single $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

50TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Two furnished or unfurnished rooms; bath; private house. Address B. J., 25 Times.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Two handsome rooms, attractively furnished; every comfort; highest class house; references. L., Ninth Floor.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Handsome, large, sunny rooms, medium; perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; steam heat, electricity; gentlemen.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Handsome room, lavatory; business man; appointment; phone. Johnson, 948 Madison.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, suite; also front basement.

73D, 272 WEST.—Auractive double room on floor with bath; also single; electricity; references.

73D, 269 WEST.—Large and medium, sunny front room; bath; quiet home.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity; references.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Exceptionally fine large room; hot water; private house.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; southern exposure; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, with or without bath; private house.

77TH, 64 WEST.—2 outside connecting rooms, well furnished; near Central Park, Leonard.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large, sunny, well furnished, clean rooms, adjoining bath, electricity, telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive, large, warm front rooms; running water; telephone; reception room.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Attractive room adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; also smaller room; gentlemen preferred.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large, small, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; references.

80TH, 133 WEST.—Comfortable furnished, medium sized room; telephone, electricity; references.

82D ST., 8 WEST.

Desirable small rooms; telephone; all conveniences.

85TH, 142 WEST.—Large, light, airy front room; ideal for two people; large closet, running water, telephone, steam heat; home comforter; 6th av. subway, 6th and 9th Av. "L," Broadway and Amsterdam surface cars.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Second story front; large room; attractively furnished; telephone; reasonable.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, private bath; all improvements; electricity.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Bachelors; medium, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; fine, private home.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references.

91ST, 132 WEST.—Three rooms, private bath; two gentlemen; references; seen forenoons, evenings; first class. Apartment 3W.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house; large room; $7; front parlor, connecting bedroom, $8.

91ST, 70 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; running water; private bath; "L."

94TH, 319 WEST.—Large, single room; high class elevator apartment; refined, quiet home. Apt. 6C.

104TH, 215 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; smaller rooms; telephone, elevator. Williams.

96TH, 25 WEST.—Select private house; one flight up; suite consisting of library, dressing room, double bedroom, private bath; suitable for three; expensively furnished; $35 per week; other rooms; excellent board optional.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished front room; bath; telephone; gentlemen; $8.

99TH, 243 WEST, (Broadway.)—Newly furnished rooms; exclusive apartment; kitchen suite; shower. Harrison.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptionally furnished large rooms; private family; private house; bath, telephone; references given, required; board optional.

105TH, 170 WEST.—Sunny back parlor; electricity, water; single, front; $3. Riverside 5589.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Front room, two gentlemen or couple; modern apartment. Copeland.

106TH, 319 WEST.—A tired business man, woman, or couple will find a congenial, beautifully furnished home with private family where a good table is served with taste and refinement; exclusive; references.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; three windows; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

115TH, (Broadway.)—Private Christian family; exclusive accommodations; breakfast optional. Phone Academy 659.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Business woman will share her furnished apartment; women only; strictest references required. Phone Erwin, 8125 Rector, until noon, then Morningside 4940.

119TH, 49 WEST, (Claremont Av.)—Outside room, well furnished; opposite Columbia; between Broadway and Riverside.

152D, 598 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms, suitable for housekeeping; private house.

EXCEPTIONALLY large, elegant room; all conveniences; private family; private house. Plaza 3800.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 96th Subway.)—Large, beautifully furnished room, overlooking Hudson; adjoining parlor; running water; kitchenette; $15 per week. Call Riverside 4650, Apt. 52.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Newly furnished; suitable one, two gentlemen, couple; moderate. (Meek.) Apt. 32.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Outside, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 55.

SELECT accommodations for gentlemen, couple; refined private family. Ellis. Phone 211 Morningside.

WEST END AV, 611, near 89th.—Elegantly furnished large rooms; every possible convenience; private residence; gentlemen only; nothing like it in the city.

WEST END AV., 622.—Attractive suites, single rooms, all conveniences; meals connected.

YOUNG American couple offer choice outside room, adjoining bath; exceptional conveniences; business man preferred; references. Northold, 153st St. and Broadway. Audubon 8110. Hope. Apt. 2B.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

82D, 8 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms, parlor floor; hot and cold water.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wants independent, nicely furnished room, large closet, and convenient bath with shower; west side, between 72d and 96th Sts.; answer, with price and full particulars. E 16 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED —Female.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED.

Fast growing corporation offers splendid opportunity for advancement to thoroughly efficient, dependable accountant with initiative; to gain consideration tell all about yourself, give references, and state salary wanted in first letter; bond, paid for by company, required. M 295 Times Downtown.

BEST & CO.,
5th Av. at 35th St., require

PACKERS.

Good working conditions and steady position to applicants with previous experience in first-class houses.

Apply in person daily, 8:30 to 9:15 A. M., Employment Office, 7th floor, 7 West 35th St., or by mail, giving full particulars.

BILL CLERK and STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious girl; American; excellent opportunity. D 215 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by restaurant corporation. Refined surroundings. Middle-aged woman preferred; competent to take charge of all accounts, including double-entry system, voucher record, preparation of statistical data, &c. Salary to right woman, $100 per month, including two meals daily. State religion. D 212 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; experienced, competent, neat; good salary to right girl. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., Harris Paper Co., 13 East 12th.

GIRL—Wanted, bright girl to learn to operate a mimeograph machine; $5 while learning. Apply, 1106-112 East 19th St.

GOVERNESS, German-American, fairly experienced, to take entire charge of eight-year-old girl; one to instruct school and piano lessons; none over 35 need apply; salary no object to right party. Call between 10-12 and 2-3, 15 Glenada Place, Brooklyn. Apartment 43.

MILLINERY COPYIST and makers on high-grade hats. Apply every day, 8:30 to 1, Youmans, 581 5th Av.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; salary. Room 710, 108 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bronx resident; salary to start, $10, with chance for promotion. Phillips-Jones Co., Inc., 829 East 134th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, by publishing firm, located in Bush Terminal, Brooklyn. Must have several years' experience and be competent and well recommended. Give full particulars and state salary expected. Z 330 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced. Must have executive ability and initiative and have a good knowledge of English. Address, stating experience and required salary, B 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good handwriting; accurate at figuring. State salary expected. F. S., 3525 Broadway.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER of bookkeeping, Isaac Pitman stenography and touch typewriting for day or night; no Sundays; state fully, mentioning telephone. M 293 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, experienced, competent, for shorthand in night school. Write or telephone, Bronx Commercial School, 830 Westchester Av.

TYPIST, &c.—An old established Christian real estate firm wants a young woman of common sense and good business experience for typewriting work and to assist on books; neat handwriting and correct figuring essential. Address, stating experience, references, &c., Box B 308 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.—Fast workers; neat appearance; good wages. Come ready for work. Xmas. Fund, 135 West 41st St.

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YOUNG LADY TO POSE—EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.

The work consists of fashion and advertising photographing, which requires a young lady of refinement, good height, and intelligence; time arranged to suit convenience; studio surroundings attractive and pleasant; fee liberal. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., Fashion Camera Studio, 243 West 39th.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER, $20; commercial, $15. Double-entry bookkeeper, $15; assistant bookkeeper, $10; file clerk, $8; typists, $10-$8; stenographer, beginner, $7. No registration fee. Call immediately. Diehl Agency, 29 Vesey.

BOOKKEEPER, WITH STENOGRAPHY. HIGH-GRADE STENOGRAPHERS. COMPETENT TYPISTS. FILE CLERKS. DEMONSTRATORS. CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 B'WAY.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, file clerks, switchboard operators; experienced and efficient office help. Lehigh Exchange, 37 Liberty St. (John 2808.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHETHER you come to town by the Hudson Tube, the Pennsylvania station or the Grand Central, you may start the day's shopping—and continue it and finish it—by going from place to place and back to your train again on the

Fifth Avenue Bus

Ask the Conductor for a Map and Route Schedule

Special—
Fibre Silk Sox
25c

Friday and Saturday Only—

Regular Wallach 35c hose, —lisle-lined to make them wear better. Double soles, reinforced heels and toes; heels extra high spliced. In all popular colors.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
3d Ave., cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Said I to temptation, "Get Thee Behind Me," when I found that my

$2.00 SHIRTS

FOUR FOR $7.50

were a little better than the best two-fifty shirts as the market sets the standard.

The benefit of my heavy investment in Wm. Anderson's Scotch madras is yours—to the tune of 50 cents per.

Wm. G. White
HIMSELF PRESIDENT
WHITE & WHITE
335 Broadway, Cor. Worth St.
25 Cortlandt St. near Church St.

Watch Cuticura Clear Your Complexion

And soften and soothe your skin while used for every-day toilet uses. On retiring *smear* the face gently with Cuticura Ointment. Let it remain on five minutes. Then wash off with Cuticura Soap and *hot* water, using plenty of Soap and continue bathing with Soap for a few minutes. Rinse with tepid water. Repeat on rising. Then watch your skin and complexion improve. It's really wonderful in most cases and yet it's no trouble, little expense and always a pleasure because so fragrant and refreshing. Samples free by return mail for the asking. Address post-card: "Cuticura," Dept. 5M, Boston. Your druggist sells Cuticura.

The great volume of advertisements offered for insertion in The New York Times renders it necessary that copy, including cut, matrix or drawing, be in The Times Building before 6 P. M. on the day preceding day of publication.

JUGGERNAUT CARS RUIN CITY STREETS

Steel-Tired Trailers Used by Subway Contractors Shatter Granite Pavements.

NO LAW TO PREVENT DAMAGE

Bureau of Highways Collecting Data Looking to Legislation to Stop the Practice.

A new thing under the sun in highway engineering, the destruction of the best city granite pavement in the space of a few months by grinding and hammering of a new kind of traffic, has come to the attention of the Bureau of Highways, and a report of the damage, with recommendations for regulations designed to protect the city in the future from such loss, will soon be issued from the office of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The damage has been done by the steel-tired trailers used to haul broken rock from subway excavations on Broadway to the dump at Fiftieth Street and North River. The total weight of vehicle and load is estimated at eighteen tons, and this great burden gives the steel-shod wheels a battering-ram effect, so that in many places granite blocks have litterally been ground into small bits. Highway engineers who have inspected the abraded places say that they would not have believed such a thing possible had they not seen it with their own eyes. In the past it has usually taken twenty-five years to make much of a dent on a good granite pavement.

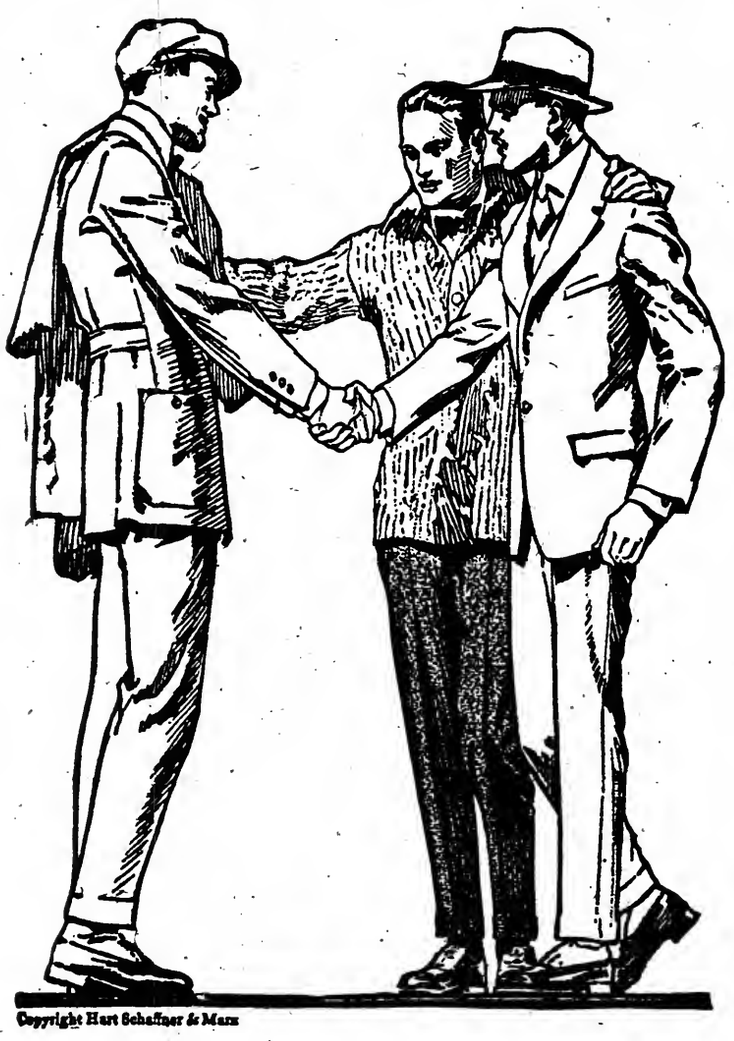
The observations and conclusions of the Bureau of Highways, made under the direction of Chief Engineer Eugene W. Stern, will deal with and probably regulate the weight of truck loads permitted in the future in this city, and will likely have a national influence on municipal regulations on this subject.

The type of trailer employed by the subway contractors is recognised as an unusual one, and its use is not defended by truck men generally.

The damage to street pavement on which the report will be based is along Forty-second Street from Eighth Avenue to Tenth Avenue, then up Tenth Avenue to Fiftieth Street and out Fiftieth Street to North River. According to a statement made recently by Mr. Stern to a meeting of engineers, prior to the coming of what he terms the "Juggernaut" the annual repair of the granite pavement in question was one-half of one per cent. of area, while since, for nine months, the area of repair amounted to thirty per cent. Sheet asphalt, which is the paving on part of the streets named, was ground to dust in many places by the heavy wheels, and in numerous other instances the six-inch concrete base was shattered. Cost of repair will not be made known until the official report is issued.

When damage caused by the trailers was first discovered, the Corporation Counsel was consulted to see if there was not some ordinance by which the use of the streets by the trailers could be prevented. The answer was that there was no relief until suitable legislation had been passed. For that reason the work of gathering data for effective regulation on this subject has been postponed. There are ten of these trucks and trailers now in use, and it is estimated that they total 160 trips a day. They are thirty-three feet over all, and the steel tires of the trailers are eight and one-half inches wide.

Ashby-25c Lexicon-25c
ARROW COLLARS
GO WELL WITH BOW OR FOUR-IN-HAND 15 cts. each, 6 for 90 cts.
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC. MAKERS



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

"Thanks--the Same to You"

We find ourselves saying that quite often these days—to our good friends who drop in to wish us "Many happy returns"—

For this is our Birthday Week—and you'd be surprised to know how many men remember it, and take the trouble to come in and wish us well.

We're surprised, too—but very, very pleased.

You'll forgive the personal note—it means a great deal to us.

It means that we have established the Wallach Idea; that we have succeeded in doing what we started out to accomplish many years ago.

Our idea was to have a business here in New York that should be human—where a man could come and feel that *he* was boss just as much as we who own the stock and fixtures; where every customer could *know* that he was getting full value for his money, and that he could get that money back any time that he wasn't perfectly sure about it.

To make that idea really work, it was necessary to have goods in keeping—so we became the New York Home of Hart Schaffner and Marx Clothes, headquarters for Stetson Hats and the very best in Men's Furnishings.

That's really the main reason for what success we have made—the superlative goodness of the things we sell; that, and our unqualified readiness to stand back of them—to make good anything that goes wrong—no matter how small or how great.

That's why so many men come in to shake hands with us on our birthday. They've found out about Hart Schaffner and Marx Clothes through wearing them; they've learned of Wallach service through the way it wears. It's only natural they should want to express their appreciation of both.

So we say "Thanks—the same to you" to all who come to wish us well.
For those who come to look or to buy—we have full stocks of Hats, Haberdashery, and Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.

Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

The New York Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

What *Was* The Wonder-Girl's Secret?

What *was* her claim on the Scotch munitions-maker? What *was* this gorgeous creature doing in Laclasse? The most fascinating and most mysterious heroine of modern fiction will captivate you in

"The Tiger's Coat"
by Elizabeth Dejeans

beginning now in

Pictorial Review
for November

Here's a thrilling romance in which intensely dramatic events happen one right after another. *Don't miss it!* Go to your newsdealer. Get your copy to-day.

Pictorial Review sells out every month within a few days after publication. To-morrow may be too late.

Nujol for Constipation

WHAT A THING IT IS TO BE FIT!

To be not merely free from actual sickness, but to be *well, abundantly* well, *exuberantly* well—and to have the mental vim and stamina which go with physical robustness!

Such health is out of the question for you as long as you are dependent upon laxative and cathartic pills in order to keep free from bowel trouble.

Wholesome food, reasonable hours, exercise—that is the way to cure constipation. Meanwhile don't drug your system with pills which only aggravate and confirm the constipation habit.

Nujol relieves constipation effectively without disturbing the digestive processes or forming a habit. It encourages and facilitates *normal* movements.

All druggists carry Nujol which is manufactured only by the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey). Avoid substitutes. Write today for booklet "The Rational Treatment of Constipation."

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)
Bayonne New Jersey

DO NOT DELAY.

Communicate at once with The New York Times when you incur loss of property. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, much colder; Sunday fair and cool; gales on coast.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,455. .... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. [illegible]

WILSON BELIEVES VICTORY IS IN SIGHT

"It Looks Like It," He Tells a Throng of 10,000 at Lancaster.

CRANK TRIES TO REACH HIM

Attempts to Board Auto in Pittsburgh, but Is Quickly Put Under Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE PRESIDENT'S TRAIN, Philadelphia, Oct. 20.—President Wilson received the same remarkable demonstrations on his return trip to Shadow Lawn today which characterized the journey to Chicago on Wednesday. All through Ohio and Pennsylvania, often in spite of a pouring rain and in strong Republican territory, thousands of persons appeared at the railroad stations through which he passed to bid him welcome. The day's receptions were ended here late tonight with the presence of a record-breaking crowd on the Philadelphia platform, greeting him noisily with red fire and torches.

The President's train stopped for an hour and a half at Pittsburgh, and a delegation of citizens headed by the Democratic Chairman, Joseph F. Guffey, invited him to take an automobile ride, with Colonel William J. Bryan, who appeared at the station to pay his respects to the President.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and the other members of the party took a long drive through the park district of the city. As they passed down Fifth Avenue, the main business street, the crowd that gathered to cheer the President grew so thick that his car was able to proceed only with great difficulty and once was actually stopped.

Tries to Board President's Auto.

At Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street the members of the President's party were startled to see a young man attempt to board Mr. Wilson's car. John G. Slye and Myles McCassill, two Secret Service men, seized him so quickly that the crowd around hardly realized that anything had happened. He was placed in the Secret Service car following the President and kept under arrest until the station was reached.

He gave his name as Richard Cullen and his age as [illegible]. He had with him a small black satchel which was found to contain a long oladed knife and several chisels. The clasp of the knife was unfastened. The man talked somewhat disconnectedly about disapproving of the President's foreign policy, giving the impression that he might be willing to do him injury, but the Secret Service men were not at all sure that he actually intended to attack Mr. Wilson. It was thought quite possible that he was merely a workman whose brain was [illegible] what clouded, and that the articles in the satchel were merely tools which he was carrying when the President's car passed.

On his ride through Pittsburgh the President was cheered by students of the University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Institute of Technology. School children along the route applauded him as he passed. One sight that affected Mr. Wilson deeply was a group of children from an institute for the blind who were permitted to come down to the street as he went by. They were informed when his car passed, and they were as enthusiastic as the other children.

At the railroad station when he returned the President found another big crowd awaiting him. The Democratic leaders in Pittsburgh were delighted with the reception the city had given the President, and took it as an augury that the normally overwhelming Republican majority would be much cut this Fall. They said that it compared more than favorably with the reception Mr. Hughes received in Pittsburgh a few weeks ago, and that the number of people in the streets was greater and the cheering more pronounced than on the occasion of the Republican candidate's visit.

Following the incident of the man who attempted to jump on his car in Pittsburgh, the President came near to participating in an accident in the railroad yards at Harrisburg tonight. While the two private cars which carry his party were being shifted the car immediately in front of them jumped the rails at a switch. The three cars were moving very slowly at the time, and the President's car was only slightly jarred, but it took about half an hour to get the derailed car out of the way so that the other two cars could be attached to the train for Philadelphia.

The President left his car for a few minutes at Harrisburg, which he reached at 8 o'clock, to mount an improvised platform and say a few words to 2,000 persons who had gathered in spite of the rain.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I have no speech to make tonight, but I would be indeed ungracious if I did not express my gratification that you should come out this way in such numbers to greet me. It is indeed encouraging to a public man to be welcomed with such warmth and spontaneity. I thank you most heartily."

The crowd was packed so closely that the Secret Service men had to form a flying wedge to get the President through.

10,000 Out at Lancaster.

At Lancaster, a rock-ribbed Republican stronghold, and the county seat of one of the few counties which Taft carried in 1912, 10,000 people gathered at 9 o'clock tonight to give the President one of the biggest demonstrations of the day. They lighted the tracks on both sides with red fire, and when the President appeared, they cheered themselves hoarse. When the tumult had died down a bit, some one in the crowd shouted, "We hope you get four years more!"

The President laughed, and said: "It looks like it." Another voice added, "No more G. O. P. here."

At Greensburg, Penn., early in the afternoon the President also left his train for a few minutes to inspect the Tenth Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Colonel Richard Coulton, Jr., a former pupil of the President at Princeton. It was raining hard, but the President stood up in the tonneau of an automobile to let the crowd see him, and then stayed a few minutes beyond the time scheduled for the train to proceed. As a result he had to board the dining car and walk back through the train to his private car.

Another big crowd, numbering several thousand, greeted Mr. Wilson at Altoona. Some one called out: "How about Penrose?" Immediately there was a general response: "There are no Penroses in this crowd. We want Wilson."

The President laughed, and there was a big outburst of applause.

Mr. Wilson was using his left hand exclusively today in shaking hands with the crowd, as the cut on his right hand, received in Albany on Wednesday, is not yet healed, and Dr. Grayson has advised him to be very careful of it.

At Pittsburgh and several other towns today local Democratic leaders boarded the President's train to tell him that the outlook for the Democratic ticket was

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FRICK ADDS A RUBENS TO HIS ART COLLECTION

Price Paid for Portrait of Marquis de Spinola, a Spanish General, Said to be Very High.

Henry C. Frick has acquired another important old master for his art collection, his latest purchase being Rubens's "Portrait of the Marquis Ambrose de Spinola." This is the first example of the art of the great Flemish master to be obtained by Mr. Frick, whose great collection, which it is understood will one day become the property of the public, now comprises 104 important paintings. It is the second picture he has acquired during the present art season, the other being Rembrandt's "Old Woman Reflecting Over the Lecture," for which he paid $250,000.

The Rubens was sold to Mr. Frick by the art firm of M. Knoedler & Co., members of which declined to comment on the transaction or to give the price, but it is known to have been a very high figure. Mr. Frick is credited by the art world with having the desire during his lifetime to form the greatest art collection in the United States, something which will eclipse the great J. Pierpont Morgan collection, which has been dispersed by the present J. Pierpont Morgan.

The work by Rubens is a historical portrait of great interest, because Spinola was the Spanish General who defeated the Dutch and put the Netherlands under the Spanish yoke. He was the hero of the siege of Breda, which was immortalized by Velasquez in his masterpiece, "The Surrender of Breda," now in the Museum of the Prado, Madrid. In that picture the great Spanish artist drew Spinola's portrait from memory, but nevertheless it bears a striking resemblance to the likeness presented by Rubens. Spinola, like Columbus, was a native of Genoa, and gave his best service to Spain. Mr. Frick also possesses another highly important historical portrait of about the same time, Velasquez's portrait of the Emperor Philip IV. He has placed the Rubens in his gallery by the side of Rembrandt's portrait of himself.

Spinola is presented three-quarters length in a warlike costume, but not in armor, as he was painted by Rubens in two other portraits which are still in European collections. The picture was painted about 1620, when Rubens was forty-three years old. Experts have declared that the picture was painted entirely by the hand of Rubens, with no assistance from his pupils, as was the case with so many of the Rubens pictures. The face is not highly colored, after the Rubens formula, and the whole aspect of the picture is sober. The subject looks directly at the spectator with a keen and calculating eye. One of his tense, bony hands grasps his sword hilt, while the other is against his side, akimbo. The painting is 40 inches high and 30 inches wide.

LARGE PROFITS MADE BY RISE IN WHEAT

Chicago Dealers Gain Millions as Quotations Near Those of Civil War Days.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Today, for the second time this week, the high-water mark of $1.85 a bushel for wheat, which was set in 1898, when Joseph Leiter cornered the market, was threatened on the Board of Trade here, during a day of wild excitement. December wheat opened at $1.70 to $1.69½, and inside of five minutes sold up to $1.71¾, said to be the highest figure reached since the civil war, except for the Leiter "corner." Then there was a slight relapse, and the price fell to $1.70⅝. The closing figure was $1.69½, compared with $1.69 yesterday.

Wheat prices have advanced 15 cents a bushel in the last five days. Those who have been predicting high prices were surprised at the sudden advance. The largest individual profits known to the local trade, aside from those by Arthur Cutten, who is credited with taking profits of 50 cents a bushel on over 1,000,000 bushels, is the 12 cent profit on 1,000,000 bushels made by Herbert J. Blum. He is said to have made over $3,000,000 profit from the advance in grains and provisions in the last six months. Cutten's profits are said to run up close to $2,000,000.

Both Cutten and Blum are young men. Mr. Blum has always lived in Chicago, and only within the last year has he operated on a large scale.

The desire to acquire wheat was manifested chiefly in the first half of the session. One of the main reasons appeared to be that yesterday's export sales were said to have reached the huge total of nearly 2,000,000 bushels. Other causes included a continuance of the Argentine drought, the assertion that only a third instead of a half of the threshing in Canada had been done, and the fact that stocks in Great Britain were decreasing to a serious extent. Action of the British Government in commandeering all the Manitoba wheat tended also to stimulate buying.

ODDS OFF HALF A POINT IN BUSY BETTING DAY

Curb Hears of $40,000 Put Up and Some Wagers at 10 on Hughes to 7½ on Wilson.

Wall Street betting commissioners yesterday reported the liveliest wager market since the campaign got under way. It was estimated on the Curb that $40,000 was put up chiefly at 10 on Hughes to 8 or 7 on Wilson. Toward the end of the day a number of wagers were made at 10 to 7.

Albert Stokes appeared in Broad Street with Wilson money. He said he had placed within the day $8,000 against $10,000, half at the Waldorf and the other half downtown. Stokes said he had laid $25,000 on Wilson since the campaign opened at odds ranging between 10 to 8 and 8 to 10. He was confident of even money in the week preceding election day.

A number of wagers for Western clients were announced by Edward McQuade, the largest being $1,600 against $2,000 Hughes money. McQuade said he had $7,000 to bet on Wilson at 10 to 7, and $16,000 Hughes money at 10 to 8.

While no bets were reported on New York State, the odds on the Curb were 10 on Whitman to 9 on Seabury. The odds were 10 to 7 on Thursday. Fred Schumm in Brooklyn placed $1,500 even in favor of Whitman, and 3 to 1 in favor of Calder.

ACQUIT ENGINEER.

Rhode Island Jury Finds Mansfield Not Guilty of "Manslaughter."

Special to The New York Times.

WESTERLY, R. I., Saturday, Oct. 21.—Charles H. Mansfield, engineer of the Gilt Edge Express, which crashed into the 6:33 local at Bradford on the night of April 17, causing the death of five persons, was found not guilty by a jury in the Superior Court this morning. The jury received the case at 6:10 o'clock and returned with a verdict at 1:35 o'clock this morning.

Mansfield was tried on a charge of manslaughter.

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WAR TACTICS TRAP 6 ESCAPED CONVICTS

Army of Guards Manoeuvred Over Big Territory by Telephone from Sing Sing Office.

BACK TO SOLITARY CELLS

Investigation Begun to Place Blame for Ease of Departure and Possession of Weapons.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 20.—All six of the Sing Sing prisoners, two of them murderers, who yesterday morning borrowed one of the State's newest motor trucks and began what they hoped would be an indefinite period of liberty, are back in the prison. One of them is in the hospital, painfully but not seriously wounded. The other five, all in a state of exhaustion, are in solitary confinement.

The convicts were recaptured through a hurried but well-worked-out field campaign, in which forty-five guards participated under command of Assistant Principal Keeper William Halpin. Less than twenty-four hours intervened between the escape and the capture of the last fugitive.

Sing Sing officials frankly admit that a more cleverly planned and successfully executed departure was never made in the history of Sing Sing. Likewise they take comfort in the knowledge that so many escaped prisoners were never rounded up and brought back so promptly.

Fugitives Exhausted.

The six convicts, drenched to the skin, chilled to the bone, and ready to drop in their tracks from exhaustion, had tramped for hours through the wooded lands of John D. Rockefeller's Pocantico Hills estate and the surrounding country. One of them had managed to hide a few dollars in prison, and with the money, before seeking safety among woods and hills, they had purchased whisky, the effects of which in the end simplified their capture by Halpin and his guards.

Only one of the fugitives, Maurice Curtiss, alias Richard Cunningham, serving a long term for assault and carrying burglary tools, was captured last night, though he came nearer than any of his confederates to getting away. He is the man who was shot and who is in the hospital with a bullet wound in the fleshy part of his abdomen. Curtiss was at the Elmsford Station on the Putnam Division of the New York Central awaiting a train when discovered by one of Halpin's scouts. The guard recognized him and ordered him to surrender, instead of obeying Curtiss tried to draw a revolver.

"Move an inch and I will shoot," the guard shouted.

Curtiss started to run and the guard fired. With a yell: "I'm killed!" the convict fell. Two hours later he was in the prison hospital.

Opens Field Headquarters.

With Curtiss accounted for, Halpin ordered his men to begin a systematic search of the Pocantico Hills country for the other five. Back in the prison office at Sing Sing an information bureau for the men in the field had been organized by Deputy Warden Miller. To this bureau came reports from citizens, rumors from village constables, and information from many sources. All this was transmitted to Halpin at his field headquarters near the Rockefeller estate.

Shortly after midnight this morning the telephone in the prison office got word from one of Halpin's lieutenants that two of the convicts, Frank Lutz, who is serving a life term for murder and who is an Executive Committeeman of the Welfare League, and Thomas Hyland, a murderer, who is serving an indeterminate sentence of from fifteen years to life, had been reported in the outskirts of the little village of Elmsford. Halpin got reinforcements to that zone at about 1:30 o'clock. It was pitch dark, but at 2 o'clock a guard made out two men skulking along the road, very slowly, and evidently in physical distress. Both were nearly exhausted from exposure and hunger and offered no resistance. They had hoped to get a train at Elmsford. They were brought back to Sing Sing, as bedraggled and miserable a pair as were ever locked in cells.

Glad to be Captured.

William Tammany, serving fifteen years for burglary from New York, was next to be caught. Opposite the estate of Mr. Rockefeller is the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, surrounded by great trees and much shrubbery. Beyond it on either side, on the north and south, is much undergrowth. Hiding in a gully south of the convent the guards found Tammany. He, too, was ready to drop from exhaustion. For nearly twenty-four hours he had nothing to eat and had braced himself with whisky. He seemed glad to be recaptured, and was hurried back to a solitary cell.

With four of the fugitives accounted for, Halpin's little army redoubled its efforts to get Alfred Steinauer, serving twenty years for robbery, and William Anson, who went to Sing Sing for violating the Sullivan law. Anson was the fifth man to be run down. He, too, was heading for Elmsford when the guards overhauled him.

"Don't get nervous; I'm all in. I won't resist," Anson said as the guards approached with drawn pistols.

Then only Steinauer remained "missing and unaccounted for."

Shortly after daylight word came that a strange man had been seen near Millwood. A flying squadron soon had him, and at 9:30 A. M. he was in a cell.

With all the men recaptured, an investigation was begun to discover how they had managed to get by the guards with so little effort, where the money came from with which they bought whisky, and how Curtiss managed to get a pistol. The men themselves were too nearly exhausted to give much information and were permitted to sleep. Tomorrow they will have a chance to explain. They are all liable to indictment for escaping and that phase of the case has already been put into the hands of the District Attorney of Westchester County.

Reports of Many Weapons.

One report in Ossining today said there was reason to believe that many prisoners had revolvers and other weapons. A rigid inspection of the cells of all prisoners as well as isolated parts of the prison structures is now under way. No prison official would discuss that matter tonight.

"The so-called 'Sing Sing system,'" said acting Warden Calvin Derrick today, "cannot be blamed for the escape of these men, unless you figure that the gross negligence of the guard who allowed the motor truck and the fugitves to pass him was due to a defective system. The affair calls for no changes in the prison discipline beyond a redistribution of the guards and a more efficient patrol system. It is natural for the prisoners to crave liberty and it is one of our duties to cir-

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Halifax Orders All Lights Out at Night; Secrecy as to Cause of the Precaution

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 20.—All lights, except a few shaded ones in the west and north ends, have again been ordered turned off in the streets of this city at night, and all blinds must be drawn, according to orders just sent out from military headquarters. Whether a visit from a transatlantic Zeppelin, or an attack from the sea by enemy warcraft, is feared, is not known.

"The lights will be turned out because the naval and military authorities feel that it is necessary," is the only statement made by headquarters.

Citizens who have fretted over the necessity of making their way through dimly lit streets were cheered when city officials announced on Tuesday that the light would soon be turned on again, but later the military authorities made it known that the resumption of street lighting was to be only temporary, and that it was to test the visibility of the lights from the sea, the basin, and the harbor.

To an inquiry as to why the order of "lights out" did not apply to St. John, N. B., as well as to this city, the reply was made at military headquarters: "Oh, well, you know St. John is not so important as Halifax."

HUGHES'S BIG FIGHT TO BE FOR NEW YORK

Last Efforts Planned to Win This State, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

AMERICANISM HOLDS HOPE

Leaders Expect Response to Lusitania Issue—Say He Still Holds German Vote.

Charles E. Hughes will devote a large part of his time in the remaining days of the campaign to an effort to place the States of New York, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio safely in the Republican column. He will go at the task after a few days of rest at Montclair, N. J. The biggest fight will be waged in New York State. There will be side trips also to New Jersey and to some of the New England States.

Mr. Hughes returned to New York yesterday after his third trip of the campaign, which carried him on a 5,500-mile journey through the Middle West. Apparently he was satisfied with the results accomplished. He had conferences with National Chairman William R. Willcox, National Committeeman Herbert Parsons, and a few others at the Hotel Astor, and then left early in the evening for Montclair by automobile. He will remain there until Tuesday, when, according to the present schedule, he will go to Passaic, N. J., and begin his fourth tour.

Observations on Mr. Hughes's last trip indicated a close contest, with the vote in New York, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio to be counted pretty definitely to decide the campaign. All those States, with the exception of Missouri, were placed in the "sure" column yesterday by Charles W. Farnham, manager of the Hughes tour, but his judgment is not accepted by all of the Republican leaders in those states. Missouri is classed by the Hughes campaign manager as "possibly" for Hughes.

Labor Vote a Menace.

On the tour Mr. Hughes went into eleven States, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Nebraska, Missouri, South Dakota, Iowa, Michigan, and Ohio. He was on the road eleven days, and the tour brought the total of miles he has traveled since Aug. 3 above the 25,000 mark. The impression gained by Republicans was that Pennsylvania, Michigan, Iowa, and South Dakota were fairly sure to go for Hughes. Ohio, according to all political reasoning, ought to go Republican as the Progressives there seem to be practically gone, but the situation is faced in regard to the labor vote that seems to menace Republican success. Evidence was found on Mr. Hughes's trip that a great many workingmen saw in the passage of the Adamson bill the President standing courageously for the eight-hour day, and nothing else. Desperate efforts are being made by the Republicans to change this frame of mind.

Evidence of this feeling was discovered in other centres of the labor vote, and it is occasioning much worry. The truth of the matter would seem to be that neither the Democrats nor the Republicans are absolutely sure how the Adamson bill is going to act or react; on the whole, however, the Democrats are the more confident that it will work in the favor of their national and State tickets.

In most of the Middle Western States, and particularly in Nebraska, Michigan, Iowa, and South Dakota, the Hughes campaign ran into the peace issue. Its stronghold is Nebraska, where the Bryan influence—or what is left of it, and it is not entirely gone—is still used for all it is worth to defeat Hughes on the "Wilson-kept-us-out-of-war" issue and to carry the State for prohibition. The Middle West is plastered with billboard displays picturing the President as "The King of Peace," and the Democratic national campaign is being run largely on that issue and on the "friend of labor" talk. Old campaigners acknowledge the situation difficult to analyze. It would seem to indicate great Wilson strength, and yet Mr. Hughes was received cordially by large crowds, and his stand for an Americanism which would protect American lives, property, and commerce at all costs always received vigorous applause.

The Louisville address, in which Mr. Hughes said that had he been President the Lusitania never would have been sunk because he would have warned Germany that diplomatic negotiations would be broken off if she were, was pointed to by some Republicans as the "turning point" in the campaign. The declaration was received in the heart of the German section of Louisville with tremendous applause. Mr. Hughes at the conclusion of these remarks in his address at Youngstown on Thursday night, when he answered the assertion of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo that he had not been definite in the Louisville address, was also received with enthusiasm.

This would indicate, some of the Republican leaders feel, that the patriotic spirit, which would respond to the call of Colonel Roosevelt, is far from dead in the Middle West. They are basing hopes on this belief—hopes that the Republican national campaign may spring ahead on an entirely new basis, and they are praying fervently that the big issue of Americanism may not prove to have been too long delayed in the making.

Last Tour Hughes's Best.

Taken all in all the last tour was in some ways the most successful which Mr. Hughes has made. It found the people attentive to his words and apparently willing to think over what he said. It found them at times exceedingly responsive. It found Mr. Hughes more vigorous of word than at any previous time since he had started out to fight for the Presidency. The so-called German vote apparently is still with Mr. Hughes. It probably will prove an important factor, but political forecasters of some reputation have expressed the belief that no class vote, either the German vote, or the labor vote, will be able to swing a national election.

Mr. Hughes will rest in Montclair, safe from politicians, until Tuesday, when he will go to Passaic, N. J. He

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AMERICANS BATTLE WITH MEXICAN BAND

Patrol Attacked Near San Jose, in the Big Bend District, Returns the Fire.

FIGHT LASTS 45 MINUTES

No Casualties on Either Side Are Reported, Nor Is Identity of Mexicans Known.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 20.—American troops and Mexicans clashed near San José, in the Big Bend country, yesterday afternoon, according to a report received by General Funston early tonight from Colonel Joseph Gaston, commander of the district. No losses were suffered by the Americans, and information is lacking regarding loss among the Mexicans.

Colonel Gaston's report said that a band of about thirty Mexicans opened fire on a detachment of twenty-three men of the Sixth Cavalry and Texas National Guard cavalry squadron, engaged in patrol duty between Presidio and Ruidoso. Lieutenant Cudington of the Texas squadron, commanding the troops, ordered his men to return the fire.

A vigorous exchange of shots continued for forty-five minutes, the Americans and Mexicans firing in skirmish formation from covered positions on opposite sides of the Rio Grande. Information from Colonel Gaston did not indicate that the United States troops crossed in pursuit of the Mexicans. After the fight Lieutenant Cudington returned to Ruidoso with his command.

Whether the Mexicans were de facto Government troops or members of a bandit group was not known by General Funston tonight. He was awaiting a detailed report of the action.

Colonel Gaston reported that Major A. V. P. Anderson of the Sixth Cavalry had gone to San José to investigate the incident. Colonel Rubio, commander of the Carranza garrison of Ojinaga, had gone to the scene of the fight for the same purpose, according to Colonel Gaston.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—A clash between American regulars guarding the Mexican border and a band of Mexicans was reported to the War Department tonight by Major General Frederick Funston in a message, as follows:

The commanding officer of the Big Bend district reports that on the evening of Oct. 19 twenty-three men from the Sixth Cavalry and a Texas squadron of cavalry at San José, ten miles below Ruidoso, were fired on from the Mexican side by a party of about 150 Mexicans. Some of these Mexicans crossed to our side, but immediately withdrew to the Mexican side. There were no casualties on either side. Later reports show the firing was probably by drunken Mexicans.

Ruidoso is about forty miles northwest of Ojinaga, the point which Villistas threatened to attack some months ago.

It is in a mountainous part of the Big Bend district. After the Columbus raid Mexican bands crossed into the Big Bend country on forays, but since the border patrol was strengthened by the use of the National Guard there have been no important raids. General Funston has informed the War Department that he is fully prepared to handle any development in the situation.

MEXICAN CHAIRMAN TO QUIT COMMISSION

Cabrera Will Succeed Arredondo and Be Replaced by Gonzales, It Is Reported.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20.—It was authoritatively learned today that Luis Cabrera will be appointed Mexican Ambassador to the United States to replace Eliseo Arredondo, who is coming to Mexico City to occupy a high position. Mr. Cabrera will be replaced as head of the Mexican section of the joint commission by General Pablo Gonzales, who probably will depart for the United States tomorrow or Sunday.

Marcelino Davalos, a well-known poet, will be named First Secretary of the Embassy, and Carlos Duplan Second Secretary. It is understood these appointments will be officially announced tomorrow.

Foreign Minister Aguilar tonight declined either to confirm or deny the report.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 20.—The American-Mexican Joint Commission's meeting today concluded the eighth week of its sessions. There will be no further sessions until next Wednesday.

Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican commission, probably will go to Washington for a conference with Ambassador Designate Arredondo. On Monday night, Secretary Lane will leave for Syracuse, where he is to speak in the Democratic campaign."

MAJOR L. R. REED PROMOTED.

Succeeds Lieut. Col. Phelan of the Sixty-ninth.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Oct. 20.—Colonel William N. Haskell of the Sixty-ninth Infantry, New York Division, has nominated Major Latham R. Reed for the Lieutenant Colonelcy in the regiment, to succeed John J. Phelan, who, with Colonel Louis D. Conley, was removed from his command in July because of

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SEABOARD AIR LINE RY.
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Direct through service. Steel trains. Quick schedules. Tickets and information, 1,184 B'way, N.Y.C.—Advt.

TWO AIR SQUADRONS FOR ARMY ORDERED

Equipment for New Units Also Provided For as Part of Great Development.

$17,381,666 WILL BE SPENT

Details of Plan Under Which 2,028 Aviators Will Be Organized in Army and Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Administration's plans for the development of military and naval aviation on an effort to put this country on a footing with foreign nations are well under way as a result of contracts awarded by the War and Navy Departments for the largest order for aircraft ever given by the Federal Government.

Congress has made available in this year's national defense bills $13,881,666 for army aviation, and $3,500,000 for naval aviation, an aggregate of $17,381,666. The aviation section of the Signal Corps, commanded by Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, has ordered 175 aeroplanes for the army, and soon will order 100 hydroaeroplanes and 100 training-school machines to be used in training the army and the National Guard.

The Navy Department has just let contracts for forty-nine seaplanes. It has twenty-six other seaplanes under construction, besides a dirigible balloon, the D-1, and two new kite balloons, making a total of seventy-eight aircraft units. At present the navy's aviation equipment consists of only six seaplanes, a kite balloon, and two captive balloons. Other orders are to be let by the navy for aircraft, including seaplanes and a dirigible, to cost about $500,000 with its hangar.

Lieut. Col. Squier today signed orders for the formation at San Antonio of two new aero squadrons for the army, and for the purchase of the complete equipment for them. Major Benjamin D. Foulois, who is in command of the First Aero Squadron at Columbus, N. M., will organize the new Secoud and Third Aero Squadrona at San Antonio. The cost of their equipment will be approximately $1,600,000. Orders have been signed for the purchase of twenty-four motor tractor aeroplanes for these two squadrons. At the same time Lieut. Col. Squier signed an order for the purchase of seventy-five aeroplanes for the army's flying schools at San Diego, Chicago, and Mineola, and in the next few weeks will sign the order for 100 hydroaeroplanes.

Enlarging Aerial Branch.

Under the National Defense act and the Army and Navy Appropriation acts 2,028 officers and men of both services may be utilized for aviation purposes, of whom 148 officers and 1,200 enlisted men will be allotted to the army and 150 officers and 300 enlisted men to the navy, in addition to thirty acting ensigns to be appointed from civil life, as well as 150 student fliers to be appointed from civil life in the next five years. At present the navy has twenty-nine officers assigned as naval aviators, fourteen officers under instruction as such, and 120 enlisted men detailed. The army has forty-four junior military aviators, with a tactical staff of six officers, and has thirty-eight officers under instruction at San Diego, where they have been turned out at the average rate of eight a month.

The orders just given for aeroplanes and seaplanes call for construction work in more than a dozen localities. Military and naval authorities hope these orders will give great impetus to the development of aviation manufacturing facilities throughout the country and result in marked improvement in the types of flying machines.

Of the 249 seaplanes for which contracts have just been let by the navy comprise 30 training-school aeroplanes of the Curtiss type, 6 Sturtevant seaplanes, 3 school seaplanes to be built by the Standard Company, 3 school seaplanes by the Thomas Company, 3 school seaplanes by the Aero Marine Company, 2 twin-engine aeroplanes by the Thomas Company, and 2 seaplanes of a foreign type. Contracts have been let to the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, for two kite balloons.

At the time of the passage of the Naval bill there were twenty-six seaplanes of eight different types under construction for the navy. Delivery of all is overdue from a month to twenty-two months. An officer of the navy today said part of the delay was legitimate and due to developments. These orders were given to companies to encourage them to undertake the development of a satisfactory seaplane. Once this type has been found and proved to be the best, large orders for machines can be given.

The Navy Department itself has built at the Washington Navy Yard an aeroplane designed by officers, and known as the H.-16, which has made a trial flight. In the trial of the various types, native, foreign, and its own models, the Naval Flying Corps will study the performances of all in competition.

Inspecting Aero Factories.

Army aviation officers for the last few weeks have been visiting aero-manufacturing plants throughout the country to ascertain the extent to which manufacturers can be counted on to fit into the plans of the army. At present American manufacturers have been flooded with more orders by the army and navy than they can promptly deliver.

One prominent officer said American facilities now could not produce machines as fast as the Government is willing to purchase them, but that it was hoped that as a result of the contracts being let the plants could be mobilized and developed.

Major Charles de F. Chandler of the Signal Corps, who has had practical experience in ballooning, has been placed in charge of all military balloon work, and bids have been advertised for four army balloons, two spherical and two kite. The balloon section may be established at Omaha or at Akron.

The army will train officers in flying at San Diego, where it has eleven training machines which are to be increased by eighteen hydroaeroplanes. There are six machines at the Mineola training school on Long Island, and twelve under order for use there. There are four machines at the Chicago training station and twelve ordered. The army has appropriated $300,000 for purchase of land in California for aviation school purposes and $300,000 for another large tract. A special board is now considering the selection of the second site in the East.

The army has only one thoroughly equipped aero squadron. It is at Columbus, N. M., and has twelve 160-horsepower reconnoissance type of Curtiss aeroplanes, one Curtiss twin-tractor of 200 horsepower. The army also has one aero company stationed in the Philippines for coast defense work. It will be raised to aero squadron strength.

Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, and Acting Secretary of the Navy, today conferred with Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander of the destroyer flotilla, who recommended the establishment of an aero scouting

Continued on Page 6.

2 BRITISH TRANSPORTS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Armed Vessels Laden with Supplies Sent to the Bottom of the Mediterranean.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (via Sayville.)—The armed British transports Crosshill and Sedek were sunk in the Mediterranean by German submarines last week, according to an official statement issued by the German Admiralty today. On Oct. 16 a German submarine, it is added, shelled factories and the railroad near Catanzaro, in Calabbria, Italy. The report reads:

German submarines sank in the Mediterranean the following ships: Oct. 4, the empty British transport steamer Franconia, 18,150 tons; Oct. 11, the armed British transport steamer Crosshill, 5,000 tons, with horses and Serbian grooms; Oct. 12, the armed British transport steamer Sedek, 4,600 tons, which was deeply laden. The Crosshill and Sedek were bound for Saloniki.

On Oct. 16 a German submarine successfully shelled factories and railroad works near Catanzaro, in Calabria.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Lloyd's announces that the British steamer Penylan has been sunk.

The sinking of the transport Franconia, a former Cunard liner, was reported in an official statement issued by the British Admiralty on Oct. 5. The Franconia carried no troops and 12 of her crew of 302 were reported missing.

The British steamer Crosshill was 400 feet long and was built in Dumbarton in 1910. She was owned in Glasgow and was last reported as leaving Liverpool for an unnamed destination on Sept. 20.

The steamer Sedek referred to in the official statement probably is the British steamer Sebek, of 4,601 gross tons, and owned in Liverpool. The Sebek was built in West Hartlepool in 1909 and was 385 feet in length.

The British steamer Penylan was formerly the Okehampton and was built in Newcastle in 1906. She measured 3,875 grosé tons and was 340 feet long. The Penylan was owned in London and was last reported arriving at Liverpool on Aug. 14 from Java.

KAISER VISITS VERDUN AND CHAMPAGNE FRONT

Shows Confidence and Good Spirits—Decorates Gen. von Einem and Others.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (via London.)—"Emperor William," says an official statement issued today, "has for some time been visiting troops on the Western front. On Tuesday he visited at Mercy-le-Bas with the Crown Prince, portions of the attacking force before Verdun, and received the reports of Generals von Lochow and Baron von Lüttwitz.

"After a visit to the recruiting depot for landsturm troops and the Rest Home for Soldiers, founded by the district of Wolmirstedt, his Majesty, accompanied by the Crown Prince, visited further the zone of General von Mudra, and also on Wednesday the army of General von Einem. He conferred upon Generals von Einem, von Mudra, and von Wehl the oak leaves of the Order of Pour le Mérite, and on the troops a number of Iron Crosses of the first class."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20.—Emperor William visited the Champagne front on Wednesday, according to the Cologne Gazette, and presented to General von Einem, commander of the Saxon Army, the laurels of the Order Pour le Mérite.

The Emperor was in excellent spirits, the newspaper says, and showed the greatest confidence in the result of the war. He expressed lively satisfaction over the heavy losses of the British and French.

CALL ON U-53 STIRS WASHINGTON SOCIETY

Visit by the Misses Fahnestock and Caperton Criticised by Pro-Ally Matrons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The social neutrality of which Washington has boasted ever since the beginning of the war, and which has made it possible for such conspicuous neutrals as the Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing, and other members of the Cabinet and their wives, the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Koo, and many other diplomata, to go about in the fashionable companies of each season without embarrassment, is tottering, and all because of one youthful person, who earlier in the season promised to be the belle of the débutante class. The young woman is Miss Margaret Fahnestock of Newport and Washington, whose visit, with Miss Marguerite Caperton to the German submarine U-53 at Newport, has given offense in hospitable homes.

The fact that Miss Caperton, the daughter of a Rear Admiral in active service, was practically mistress of the launch which took these two and their escorts to the German ship, is also a matter of comment, but, then, Miss Caperton is not returning to Washington for the Winter, and Miss Fahnestock is. While some strong pro-Allies assert none of their sympathizers will condone the visit to the U-53 and the cordiality with which both young women waved adieu to their new-found friends, more conservative members of society point to the fact that Mrs. Fahnestock has given most generously to the International Red Cross, the Belgian Relief, the Fund for French Orphans, and the French Ambulance Corps. Her name also appeared on the list of patronesses at the Anglo-American fete last May, when the American and British flags decorated Octagon House for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fahnestock will not arrive in Washington until next week, but the contemporaries of Miss Fahnestock have announced that her début will take place Dec. 2, a date society awaits with new interest.

GERMANY WANTS 3 BILLIONS

War Credit of 12,000,000,000 Marks to Be Asked for in Reichstag.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20, (via London.)—Advices received from Berlin are to the effect that a bill will be presented in the Reichstag Saturday asking for a new war credit of 12,000,000,000 marks ($3,000,000,000.)

Be Sure You Get Deerfoot
—the genuine Deerfoot Farm Sausage. Insist, and you get the best.—Advt.

FRENCH OFFICER RULES ATHENS

As Chief Inspector at Ministry of Interior He Is Vested with Drastic Powers.

SOLDIERS JOIN VENIZELOS

Flock to Saloniki from Crete and Athens to Enter National Army.

SERBS WIN NEW VICTORY

Falkenhayn's Invaders Defeated by Rumanians as Mackensen Starts New Drive in Dobrudja.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Once again the situation here has calmed down and become stationary. For the time being no negotiations are proceeding with the Entente, and the Government's whole attention is turned at the instance of the allied authorities to the settlement of domestic affairs.

The firm action of Admiral du Fournet has brought back order to Athens. The powers vested in the French officer who has been appointed Chief Inspector at the Ministry of the Interior are drastic and far-reaching enough to prevent a recurrence of such scenes as those of the early part of the week. All orders to the police and gend

demands was cabled recently from London to newspapers in the United States. The allied joint note, as translated, follows:

Under instructions from their Governments, the undersigned, Ministers of France, Great Britain, and Russia, representatives of the guaranteeing powers of Greece, have the honor to make the following declaration to the Hellenic Government, which they have also been instructed to bring to the notice of the Greek people:

"As they have already declared solemnly and in writing, the three guaranteeing powers of Greece do not ask her to depart from her neutrality. They give a striking proof of this in putting among the first of their requests the complete demobilization of the Greek army, in order to insure tranquillity and peace to the Greek people. But they have numerous and legitimate grounds of suspicion against the Greek Government, the attitude of which toward them, is not in accordance with its repeated engagements, or even with the principles of a loyal neutrality. It has too often favored the activities of certain foreigners, who have been openly working to mislead the opinion of the Greek people, to pervert its national conscience, and to create on Greek territory hostile organizations contrary to the neutrality of the country, and tending to compromise the security of the naval and military forces of the Allies.

"The entry of Bulgarian troops into Greece, the occupation of Fort Rupel and of other strategical points with the connivance of the Greek Cabinet, constitute a fresh threat for the Allied troops, which imposes on the three Powers the obligation to demand guarantees and immediate action.

"On the other hand the Greek Constitution has been ignored, the free exercise of universal suffrage prevented, the Chamber dissolved for the second time in less than a year against the clearly expressed wishes of the people, the electors summoned with general mobilization in force, with the result that the present Chamber only represents a small part of the electorate, the whole country subjected to a regime of police oppression and the army, and led toward ruin without attention being paid to the justifiable observations of the Powers. The latter have not only the right, but the imperative duty, to protest against such violations of the liberties of which they are trustees to the Greek people.

"The hostile attitude of the Greek Government toward the Powers who liberated Greece from the foreign yoke and assured her independence, the evident collusion of the present Cabinet with their enemies, are yet stronger reasons for them to act with firmness, basing themselves on the rights which they hold from treaties to safeguard the Greek nation, and which have been strengthened each time the exercise of its rights and the enjoyment of its liberties has been threatened."

Here the demands of the Allies are enumerated, and the note concludes:

"Ever animated by the most benevolent and most friendly feeling toward Greece, but at the same time resolved to obtain without discussion or delay the application of these indispensable measures, the guaranteeing powers can only leave to the Greek Government the entire responsibility for the events which may occur if their just demands are not immediately accepted.

J. GUILLEMIN.
F. ELLIOTT.
DEMIDOF.

Following is the answer communicated to the Entente representatives:

"M. Zaimas, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, has taken cognizance of the collective note which the Ministers of France, Great Britain, and Russia, under instructions from their Governments, addressed on the 8-21st of this month, to his predecessor M. Skouloudis, declaring that they found themselves compelled to demand the immediate application of the following measures."

[Here follows a recapitulation of the demands, and the reply continues.]

"M. Zaimis takes act of the above note, and has the honor to inform the French, British, and Russian Ministers that the Greek Government, having noted the declaration that, 'ever animated by the most benevolent and most friendly feeling toward Greece, but at the same time resolved to obtain without discussion or delay the application of the measures which they consider indispensable, the guaranteeing powers can only leave to the Greek Government the entire responsibility for the events which may occur if their just demands are not carried out,' undertakes to execute the above demands in their entirety."

NO AMERICAN RECOGNITION.

Venizelists Mistake Consul's Note for Government Action.

ATHENS, Oct. 19, (via London, Oct. 20.)—The afternoon newspapers publish a letter said to have been sent by the American Consul at Saloniki to M. Politis, Foreign Minister of the Provisional Government established by former Premier Venizelos, expressing "the sincere hope of being able to continue with the de facto Government the cordial relations always heretofore existing between the authorities and this Consulate."

The adherents of M. Venizelos claim that this constitutes recognition of the Provisional Government by the United States. The American Minister, Garrett Droppers, denies that any Consul has been authorized to do more than cultivate essential relations with the de facto authorities in Mytilene and Crete as well as Saloniki.

FALKENHAYN'S ARMY BEATEN IN RUMANIA

Defenders Force Invaders Back to Frontier—Mackensen Attacking in Dobrudja.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—At the point in the mountain barrier where General von Falkenhayn's armies in Transylvania forced their way into Rumania, namely, the Oltuz Valley, the invaders have been driven back to the frontier, while their attacks at other sections have been repulsed, it is announced officially from Bucharest. Field Marshal von Mackensen's army in Dobrudja has begun a new offensive on the entire front, and has succeeded in forcing back the Rumanian left wing.

Following is the report of operations issued by the Rumanian General Staff today:

On the northern and northwestern fronts the enemy has attacked Gosoasa, in the Trotus Valley, and has been repulsed. In the Uzul Valley there have been violent artillery actions, and enemy infantry has been dispersed. Our troops have taken the offensive in the Oltuz Valley and have driven back the enemy to the frontier, where fighting continues.

The situation is unchanged on the remainder of the front as far as Bran Defile, where we repulsed an enemy attack directed against our left flank. We took 45 prisoners and captured some war materials. We have recaptured Mount Surul. On the left bank of the Alt we have repulsed five enemy attacks in the region of Mount Robul, where the enemy suffered heavy losses. There were more than 300 corpses in front of our trenches, and we captured two machine guns from the enemy.

There has been an artillery bombardment at Orsova, in the Jiul Valley. On the southern front, along the Danube, an exchange of infantry and artillery fire has taken place.

The enemy has assumed the offensive over the whole front in Dubrudja. He has been repulsed on our right flank and in the centre. Our left wing has been withdrawn slightly toward Lingrd.

Petrograd gave out the following concerning the operations in the southern theatre:

In Dobrudja, at 7 o'clock, the enemy opened a fierce fire and assumed the offensive. The enemy attacks were repelled with great losses to him. The battle still continues.

In the Black Sea one of our submarines sank two Turkish steamers in the region of the Bosporous.

German Army Headquarters is very reticent, merely referring to the fighting on both fronts in a couple of dozen words:

Transylvania: On the frontier ridges the fighting progresses.

Balkan War Theatre—Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The fighting activity on the Dobrudja front became livelier.

SERBS GAIN 2 MILES TOWARD MONASTIR

Advance from Brod and Rout Bulgars at Plateau and Village of Velyeselo.

FLANK THE KENALI LINE

Italian Forces, Moving East from Avlona, Occupy Another Village in Southern Albania.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 21.—Ward Price, the British official press representative with the army in Macedonia, sends the following dated from the Serbian front on Tuesday:

"By today's sudden thrust forward of the Serbian Army across the Cerna River, the Bulgars were driven out of the villages of Brod, Gradilovo, and Velevselo and chased by the cavalry out of sight across the hills. This advance is of the greatest importance to the whole operations against Monastir.

"The Kenali line of intrenchments, which are only comparable to the trenches of the Western front for strength, are now, geographically speaking, turned. The Serbians on the Bulgar left flank are behind the main alignment of the Bulgarian front, thanks to the push northward in the loop of the Cerna River.

"All this afternoon I watched disordered Bulgarian columns streaming back across the hills, men on foot, men on horseback, wagons and guns mixed up in a thoroughgoing rapid rout. Today's offensive, indeed, surpassed in results the expectation of even the Serbians themselves.

"The whole operation has been characteristic of the bounds forward that the Serbs make from time to time, and it has driven an important wedge into the Bulgarian line on the east side of Kenali toward Monastir."

Serbs' Success Delights London.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 21.—The battle for Monastir takes first place in the war news in London newspapers today. The Serbians are credited with a brilliant success, having by the capture of Brod and Velyeselo Thursday gained a position behind the main Bulgarian front against which the Entente allies made an unsuccessful attack in force last Saturday.

The Serbian advance is regarded as of the greatest importance to the Entente program against Monastir. The Serbians are still continuing the battle, which has been taken up by their Allies. A late dispatch from Reuter's Athens correspondent, under date of Friday, says:

"There is desperate fighting in the Kenali sector, where the Serbians are attacking along the entire line, supported by the Italian and French. The struggle went on all day yesterday, and has not yet been concluded."

Official Accounts of Gains.

The report of the Serbian success given out by the Paris War Office today reads:

Army of the East.—On the front from the Struma to the Vardar there was intecmittent artillery activity.

On the left bank of the Cerna the Serbians, continuing their advance to the north of Brod, achieved a brilliant success against the Bulgarians. The plateau and the village of Velyeselo were carried by assault by our allies, who routed large enemy forces. The losses sustained by the Bulgarians were very heavy. During this action the Serbians captured three guns and several machine guns and took about 100 prisoners.

The capture of both Brod and Velyeselo is reported by Serbian Army Headquarters as follows:

On Oct. 19 we continued our attacks on Sokol Mountain. The army of General Mischitch met with an important success. It defeated the Forty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Bulgarian Regiments, occupied the villages of Brod and Velyeselo, two miles north of Brod, and captured four machine guns, three guns, and eighty prisoners.

Only minor operations along the British front are reported in today's War Office statement, which says:

Two hostile patrols have been captured on the Struma front. North of Neohori we damage was inflicted on the enemy's position by our fire.

On the Doiran front there was artillery activity on both sides.

Berlin issued the following official report:

The Serbian attack in the Cerna Bend after a temporary success has been halted.

North of Nidje Planina and southwest of Doiran Lake weak hostile attacks failed.

Italian forces have occupied the town of Lyaskoviki, on the southeastern frontier of Albania, it is announced officially in Rome in the following statement:

In the Iskeria Mountains, east of Premeti, an Italian detachment occupied Lyaskoviki, on the highroad between Janina (Greek Epirus) and Koritza (southeastern Albania.)

SOFIA, Oct. 19, (via London, Oct. 20.)—Heavy fighting in the Cerna Bend is reported in an official statement issued by the War Office today. The text of the statement follows:

Macedonian Front.—Between Lake Prespa and the Monastir-Florina railway there was the usual artillery fire. In the Cerna Bend there was violent artillery fire and infantry action. The fighting continues. A weak enemy attack against Tarnova was repulsed.

In the Moglenica Valley and on both sides of the Vardar there is little artillery activity. The situation is calm at the foot of Belascheitza Mountains. On the Struma front there was much reconnoitring and weak artillery fire. On the Aegean coast the enemy bombarded without result the heights around the village of Orfano. Nothing of importance has occurred on the Rumanian front.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Fifty persons have been killed or wounded by the British long-range cannon which has been shelling the Greek Macedonian town of Seres, says a dispatch from Sofia received by the Overseas News Agency. The message adds:

"The bombardment of Seres is being repeated with the same regularity as that in Belgium, where civilian inhabitants have been injured. Seres, as is generally known, is not occupied by Bulgarian forces."

OBJECTIVES IN ALBANIA.

Italians Moving Toward Monastir and Ousting Greeks in Epirus.

Recent news from Rome has made it evident that the Italian armies operating from the Albanian port of Avlone have two objectives, quite remote one from the other: one concerns the main army, which is almost daily engaging Bulgar positions on the road to Monastir, 20 miles distant from Avlona; the other concerns smaller detachments, which are gradually taking over Greek positions in Epirus, and, as may be drawn from the foregoing dispatch, are now operating south from the main columns, as the highway between Koritza and Janina is mentioned. Koritza is on the Avlona-Monastir road, 80 miles by that road from Avlona. Janina is 65 miles due south from Koritza, which the Italians have not yet invested.

The foregoing dispatch also shows that the Italians in Epirus are aiming at Kalabaka, which is the western terminal of a railroad and highway from Larissa, 45 miles east-north and 20 miles from the Gulf of Saloniki, which it is connected by railroad, highway, and the river Salamoria. One of the recent demands of the Entente was that it should take over the Athens-Larissa railway. From the Strait of Otranto to the Gulf of Saloniki the distance is 150 miles. Such a line held by the Italians would separa Greece from the territory she gained from the Turks, in the Balkan war and protect the Entente armies at Saloniki from an attack from old Greece in the south.

As to the main Italian column on the Avlona-Koritza-Monastir road, the latest official statement, issued Oct. 2, ended with the words:

"In consequence of our victorious action the whole basin on the left bank of the Vojutra River, between Kuta and Ciorusit, has been entirely cleared of enemy soldiers."

The Ambassadorial Conference at London, in 1913, which created the independent State of Albania, gave to it the northern part of Epirus, but, on one excuse or another, the Greeks would not surrender it. It is asserted by Albanians that the Greek army of occupation committed atrocities against the inhabitants. After repeating these charges, Illyria, an Albanian monthly review printed in Boston, says in the current number:

"Such being the dreadful conditions of the unfortunate population, we have received as liberators the soldiers of Vittorio Emanuele, which drove out the Greek invaders.

"But, though any foreign occupation cannot be worse than every other, we still hope that the Italian Government will not consider Southern Albania as a militarily conquered territory and that it will not exercise therein the unhuman and unlawful rights of occupation, since it declared that those provinces would be restored to Albania for whose independence the Italian Government has made so many formal declarations."

NICHOLAS ASKS FOR MORE.

Montenegrin King Dissatisfied with Allies' Subsidy, It Is Said.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The Bernerbund reports that King Nicholas of Montenegro has received up to the present time $80,000 a month for expenses of the Montenegrin Army and Government administration," says the Overseas News Agency.

"This subsidy was considered insufficient by the King, who asked London for more. The British Government demanded that King Nicholas give an account of the expenses The King was offended by this demand, and, it is said, will send a Montenegrin Prince to Petrograd and endcavor to mediate the controversy between the Montenegrin royal family and the economical Allies."

CONNAUGHT IN ENGLAND.

Canada's Former Governor Makes Trip Across Atlantic in Safety.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Duke of Connaught, the retired Governor General of Canada, has arrived in England.

A Halifax dispatch on Oct. 16 said that the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Duchess and their daughter, Princess Patricia, was at sea on an unnamed cruiser on their way from Halifax to England, having left Ottawa on Oct. 11.

RELIGION IN THE PALACE.

King George and Members of Household at "National Mission" Service.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—King George and Queen Mary and many members of the royal household attended a special religious service in Buckingham Palace last night in connection with the "National Mission," which is a plan for a national religious revival.

Services, similar to those held in the palace, are being held throughout the kingdom this month.

Greeks Appeal to the Pope.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 20.—Through the Catholic Bishop of Athens Greeks have applied to the Vatican urging the Pope as the greatest spiritual neutral power to intervent in their favor, together with America, the greatest temporal neutral power. The final decision of the Pope is not yet known, but in Vatican circles it is considered unlikely that he will take any such step, given his well-known policy of standing aloof.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The German plan for the elimination of Rumania from the war has gone awry. This is the second time within a short period that the German offensive scheme has failed. First came the Dobrudja offense, a movement in direct command of the greatest driver, the most aggressive individual force that Germany has at her command—Mackensen. Everything went well for a time—the limit of time being that necessary for the Russians to come down from Reni and reinforce the Rumanian contingent.

After several weeks' fighting, the battle for the bridge at Cernavoda settled down into the monotonous trench warfare which has marked the operations on so many fronts during the period of the war. The Teutonic effort was then switched to the Transylvania front, and, just as in the case of Dourudja, was at the beginning successful. But here also the success proved only temporary. Russian assistance again was sent and again proved the decisive factor.

It is not certain, needless to say, where the Russians came from. It is a comparatively short distance from Bessarabia to the Transylvania front, and there are sufficient railroad communications to enable a fairly rapid passage of troops. Bessarabia was the point of concentration of the Russians preparatory to sending troops into Rumania in the first place, and, with all the necessary terminal facilities already in existence, it was a logical base for future contingents which Russia might have to send. On the other hand, it may have been that all of the seasoned troops which Russia had at her immediate command had already been sent from Bessarabia, and were therefore already in action. If this was the case, then the assistance which the Rumanian king so urgently requested would in all probability have come from Dobrudja. Here also the distance is not prohibitive and railroad communications are even better than those from Bessarabia to Transylvania.

Recent developments in Dobrudja, particularly the renewal of Mackensen's offense, would indicate that he either knew or had reason to believe that these reinforcements had come from the front opposed to him. Wherever they came from, however, they succeeded in spoiling the German plan for the Transylvania offense completely. The Germans are still fighting, of course, and it cannot be truly said that the battle has yet been decided in favor of one or the other. The fact remains, however, that the German offense has now been stopped: it has not gone ahead for days, but on the contrary has recoiled. The German advance had landed the German lines at places across the border and into Rumania. These lines are being reestablished outside of the border now, where the Germans have been pushed by the Rumanian counterstroke.

This places the Germans, with respect to Rumania, in the worst position they have been in since Rumania declared war. It is much worse, in fact, than when Rumanian troops were deep into Transylvania. The reason for this is simple. It has been repeated so often that it seems redundant to say now that the Rumanian occupation of Transylvania meant little as far as the object of the war was concerned. Territory so occupied would have given Rumania very little advantage, since it would have brought her little nearer to any strategic or otherwise important point. It would, however, have been of importance to the Germans to draw a line across Transylvania following the Maros Valley, a line which would have been only 150 miles long at the outside, rather than to have attempted to hold a line which would follow all the irregularities of the Rumanian border, which would have meant a line over 300 miles long.

Germany elected to give up the idea of shortening her line in an effort to crush the Rumanian Army. Definitely committed to an offensive in Transylvania, the situation for the Teutonic forces is now that they are strung out along the entire length of the northern and western border of Rumania and without a positive admission of defeat, something they cannot yet afford, they cannot withdraw and return to the line of the Maros.

That Germany and Austria are feeling the rate of wastage is shown by the fact that this enterprise has come to such an unfortunate conclusion. A year ago, it is doubtful if the Allies could have stopped the Teutonic advance until Bucharest was reached. Now only such additions were necessary as Russia, engaged on four other fronts, was able to send. The meaning is that the Teutonic Powers have definitely lost the initiative. They cannot force the fighting, they cannot dictate where the fighting shall take place. These privileges are in the hands of the Entente.

In Rumania, Germany is also confronted with an advantage which she herself has possessed and which has been one of the prime factors of her truly wonderful work so far. This is the advantage of interior lines and short communications. These things Rumania possesses. Although engaged both in Dobrudja and in Transylvania, communication between the two forces on these fronts is easy and quick. The distances are short as we are accustomed to regard distances in this war, and the rapid changes of troops can be effected with dispatch. This is going to make the way a hard one. The best that Germany can hope for, as matters appear at this time, is the temporary neutralization of Rumania through the lines which have already been established.

Coincident with the stiffening of the Rumanian defense in Transylvania comes the renewal of the German offense in Dobrudja. Just as before, the attempt to advance is being made along the left flank that is along the Danube, following close to the river. The reason for this is found in the road situation. There is a road, a miserable one it is true, but still a road, which runs from Silistria about five miles south of the Danube through a series of small villages to Medgidia, a railroad point not far from Cernavoda. This is the most feasible route in this country of poor communications, the principal difficulty being, apparently, the supplying of the troops with water.

At this season of the year the going is not apt to be particularly difficult. The country is generally a limestone formation, with fairly solid footing all the way. The difficulty will come in keeping enough men concentrated there for the purposes of an invasion of Rumania, and the maintenance of the supply system.

After some little inactivity, the Serbs are again pressing the situation in the vicinity of the Monastir plain. They claim to have taken Brod, a village on the bend of the Cerna, and advancing two miles beyond, to have taken the village of Velyeselo. The Serbian problem here is a difficult one, but one in which even a small measure of success may well have an important influence. The plain of Monastir is guarded on the east by the Selechka mountain, a ridge which runs parallel to the Cerna for some miles north of Monastir. The control of this ridge involves the control of the plain. The matter has not progressed far enough, however, to give any field for extended comment.

STORY OF EXPLOSION COSTS M. P. $500 FINE

Joseph King's Letter to New York Gave Germans First Word--Loss Exaggerated, Says Prosecutor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 21.—Joseph King, Liberal Member of Parliament for North Somerset, appeared before Sir John Dickinson at the Bow Street Court yesterday on three summonses, charging him with contravening the Defense of the Realm Act by writing a letter to George Raffalovitch of New York, extracts from which were published Sept. 3 in THE NEW YORK TIMES [on information obtained in New York.]

A. H. Bodkin, representing the Director of Public Prosecutions, outlined the case, stating that, as a result of the publication of King's letter in THE TIMES the British wireless stations overheard a message, sent to Germany, carrying the information imparted to Raffalovitch by King, concerning an explosion of British ammunition as the result of the dropping of a bomb by a German aviator, and that thereafter the German Government issued officially in Germany the news conveyed by King.

It was only through King's indiscretion that the German military command became aware of the explosion in munitions behind the British lines. Evidence would be forthcoming to show that King's estimate of the loss ($25,000,000) was exaggerated, but that, Bodkin argued, did not alter the character of his act, which particularly in case of a Member of Parliament, Bodkin stigmatized severely.

King's house was searched by the police and evidence of his having written to Raffalovitch was obtained. King had written to the Secretary for War, expressing the deepest regret for his act and offering to submit to any restriction upon his future correspondence that might be deemed necessary, but the Director of Public Prosecutions was unable to let the matter stand there, as King's act was a flagrant contravention of Regulation 18 of the Defense of the Realm act.

King pleaded not guilty, and his counsel, Gordon Hewart, argued that while King was undoubtedly guilty of an indiscretion he had not committed a technical offense. His letter had been addressed to a personal friend on whose loyalty he believed he could rely, and if the Defense of the Realm act was to be interpreted as strictly as the prosecution wished to interpret it in King's case no one would have to be careful of his speech at his own dinner table. Hewart concluded by repeating and emphasizing his client's apologies.

The magistrate, Sir John Dickinson, said that the case was too serious to end with an expression of regret, although he had the fullest confidence in the sincerity of King's apology and his present realization of the gravity of his indiscretion. Considering all circumstances, he said he would not order a term of imprisonment as might justifiably be done, but would fine King £100 and £5 guineas costs.

The case of King has created a great sensation in Parliamentary circles, and the chief Liberal whip was among those present in court.

The Daily Graphic, commenting on the King case, says:

"That the fine of £100 has been deemed sufficient penalty for his offense will be interpreted by many that there is one law for lieges and another for our legislators. Mr. King, as a lawmaker, must be perfectly familiar with all clauses of the act under which he was charged. There can be little question that had an ordinary citizen been charged with the same offense he would by now have been safely behind cell doors.

"In such cases there ought to be a court of appeal to public sentiment. If there were such a court it does not require the gift of prophecy to divine that the member for North Somerset would be relieved for a time from his Parliamentary duties."

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GERMANS WIN BACK SOMME TRENCHES

Recover Ground Near Eaucourt Taken by the British the Day Before, Berlin Says.

REPULSED AT SCHWABEN

London Reports Massed Gunfire Checked Assault on the Redoubt Near Thiepval.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Most of the trenches on the road between Eaucourt l'Abbaye and Le Barque which were captured by the British on Wednesday were retaken yesterday by German troops, according to the statement issued today at Army Headquarters.

The statement adds that in the last great attack against German positions in the Somme region the British used several tanks, five of which were destroyed by the German artillery. The bulletin reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: During the rainy weather the mutual artillery duel un both sides of the Somme continued lively.

The largest part of the trenches west of the road between Eaucourt l'Abbaye and Le Barque, taken by the English on Oct. 18, was captured by an attack.

In the evening hours advances of English detachments north of Courcelette and east of Le Sars failed.

As only now reported the English during the last great attack also used some of their much-trumpeted armored automobiles, or so-called tanks. Three of them are lying before our lines, having been destroyed by our artillery fire.

Repulse Germans Near Schwaben.

LONDON, Oct. 20:—Comparative quiet prevailed today on the Somme front, according to the reports of the French and British War Offices.

The only infantry action was an attack by Germans on the British lines west of the Schwaben redoubt north of Thiepval. The assault was checked by gunfire, according to the night bulletin of the British authorities.

Artillery fighting has been lively on the French front, especially in the regions of Sailly-Saillisel, Berny-en-Santerre, and Ablaincourt.

The British official communication issued this evening says:

This morning after an artillery bombardment the enemy attacked west of the Schwaben redoubt, but was repulsed before reaching our position. He suffered considerable casualties.

Elsewhere there is nothing to report.

The British afternoon report of operations says:

Last evening Stuff and Schwaben redoubts were heavily shelled by the enemy.

During the night two small raids were carried out against the enemy's trenches in the neighborhood of Loos.

The French official communication issued tonight says:

On the Somme front there is nothing to report beyond the usual artillery fighting, which was particularly active in the sectors of Sailly-Saillisel, Berny-en-Santerre, and Ablaincourt. There was an intermittent cannonade on the remainder of the front.

The day report of the French War Office says:

On the Somme front there was no infantry action during the night. There was an artillery duel in the region of Sailly-Saillisel and in the Belloy and Berny sectors.

In Lorraine we easily repulsed some coups de main against our small posts in the region of Bezanges.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

The only reference in the British War Office statements of Thursday to the fighting whereby the Germans say they recovered trenches near Eaucourt l'Abbaye was as follows:

Rain fell heavily all morning. We have slightly advanced our lines at Butte de Warlencourt. An enemy counterattack in that neighborhood was stopped by our barrage.

The Butte de Warlencourt here mentioned is a hill 400 feet high, lying a little east of the road from Eaucourt l'Abbaye to Le Barque and about midway between those two villages.

The British success the day before in this area was thus reported in the War Office bulletin issued in London on Wednesday night:

An attack this morning extended our front north of Gueudecourt and toward the Butte de Warlencourt. So far over 150 prisoners have been reported.

GERMAN SEA PATROL IN NORTH IS VIGILANT

Experiments With Fast Warships Emitting Clouds of Vapor or Smoke Reported.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Stockholm correspondent of The Manchester Guardian in a letter dealing with the German Navy says:

"Germany has practical control of the southern approaches to the sound between Denmark and Sweden. As far as my personal observations go she makes a big naval display only over a limited area. On the way east during my first Copenhagen-Malmo trip we passed, just before turning southeast for Malmo, a whole flotilla of German destroyers and torpedo boats. The sound here is sixteen miles across and all the German ships were outside their territorial waters. They were steaming south at a terrific speed in the direction of Falsterbo mine field, all showing German flags.

"A sailor on our steamer told me that German warships make straight for the mine field, and, steering by marks, without taking pilots on board, go straight through it. He added that Germans often show no flags, and this I confirmed during a crossing on the Helsingborg route when two flagless torpedo boats, making north-northeast at a great pace, passed under our stern. As it passed us the first torpedo boat had a man overboard and dropped a dinghy, but did not itself stop. The rowboat was nearly cut down by the second torpedo boat and the man overboard perished.

"The Danish Captain of our steamer told me that German patrol ships in the sound hardly ever go into Cattegat, but other German warships go there. Much further north, Captain Hjelmarsson, a Norse seaman who knows these parts well, told me that, thanks to British vigilance and superior seamanship, Germany gets very little value from her practical command of the sound. He said that last July a German cruiser and submarine raid from Skagerrack was foiled before it started. The Germans had some new devices which Captain Hjelmarsson could not describe, but they were baffled by a British counterdevice which was being tried for the first time.

"In the Helsingborg-Elsinore part of the sound periscopes of German submarines are seen every day. This part of the sound is fairly free from loose mines, but at the southern end mines are almost as numerous as waves. At Flint Channel mine field Germans are said to keep four mine-sweeping steamers busy all day catching and relaying their own broken-away mines. At Falsterbo, in Sweden, mines come ashore almost every day.

"Skanor fishermen told me that Germany was making experiments with a view of practicing cuttleship tactics in a naval battle. Specially constructed steamers, traveling at high speed, emit dense volumes of smoke or vapor which when there is no wind lie long on the surface. Fishermen gave me extravagant accounts of banks of vapor ten miles long, which they alleged they had seen off Bornholm. They declared that the next naval battle would be fought entirely in conditions of invisibility."

OWNERS OF THE BREMEN GIVE HER UP AS LOST

Paul G. Hilken, American Agent, Abandons Vigil at New London —Thinks U-53 Sought Her.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20.—Paul G. Hilken, the American manager of the company owning the German merchant submarines, returned to Baltimore today from New London, Conn., where he had been waiting for weeks for the arrival of the Bremen. He made no effort to hide the grief he felt over the loss of the boat—of which he now has little doubt—and of the deaths of the members of her crew, thirty officers and men.

The Bremen's Captain, K. Schwarzkopf, and First Officer Liebermann von Sonnenberg were officers of the North German Lloyd liner Grosser Kurfürst before the European war.

Although it has been reported that the fate of the Bremen has postponed indefinitely the return of the Deutschland to this country, Mr. Hilken says that he has had no news about the Deutschland, and he supposes that, after she has been in dry dock for repairs, she will attempt a second voyage to America.

"It is altogether possible," said Mr. Hilken, "that the U-53, which visited the New England coast, crossed the Atlantic in search of the Bremen. But I had no communication with that vessel, and do not know. It seems reasonable, since the Captain asked about the Bremen immediately on his arrival. We do not believe that the Bremen was captured. If the English had taken her they would have announced it long ago. I do not believe that Dr. William H. Welch, who said recently that it was reported in England that 114 German submarines had been captured, was correctly informed. I know that Germany has lost only eleven submarines from all causes since the war began. The British captured one and one mine layer.

"I believe that some accident happened to the machinery of the Bremen. There was only one Bremen. There was no truth in the report of another which left Germany before this boat sailed."

The Bremen is said to have had aboard a serum for infantile paralysis, which had been tried in Germany and found to be effective.

PRINCE'S COMRADES HONOR HIS MEMORY

Services for American Aviator Held in Paris—Luncheon Given in Honor of His Uncle.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—A largely attended memorial service for Sergeant Norman Prince of Boston, who died from injuries received in an aeroplane raid over Southern Germany, was held today in the American Episcopal Church. The French Government was represented by Colonel Vallière. Several of the Sergeant's comrades in the Franco-American flying corps left the firing line to attend the service, as did several French aviators.

Men from the field and hospital service of the American Ambulance, Americans from the aviation training school at Buc, and many members of the American colony were present.

Ten American aviators in the uniform of the French Army were cheered by a great gathering of men distinguished in the official and intellectual life of France at a luncheon today in honor of Dr. Morton Prince of Boston, who presented the Croix de Guerre Poincaré last week the "address to the people of the allied nations" signed by 500 Americans.

The French Cabinet was represented by M. Painlevé, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Metin, Minister of Labor, and Under Secretaries. Others in attendance were Georges Leygues, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies; General Pedoya, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Chamber; Emile Boutroux of the French Institute, Gabriel Hanotaux of the French Academy, and many Senators, among whom were Stephen Pichon, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, and M. Guerin. Included among the many Deputies present was Franklin Bouillon, President of the Parliamentary Committee to Promote the Understanding of France Abroad, who presided.

The Americans present included Robert W. Bliss, Secretary of the American Embassy; Professor Mark Baldwin, James Hazen Hyde, Lawrence Benet, and Whitney Warren.

2,064 RUSSIANS TAKEN IN BATTLE FOR HALICZ

Teutons Also Report Recapture of Mountain Summit in the Carpathians.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—German troops yesterday stormed important Russian positions with adjoining lines on the west bank of the River Narayuvka, in Galicia, and repulsed counterattacks sanguinarily, says the German official statement issued today. The Germans captured 14 officers and 2,050 men and took 11 machine guns. The statement is appended:

Eastern theatre, Prince Leopold's front: Several Russian counterattacks broke down with heavy losses in front of the positions which we had gained north of Sviniusky, on the Stokhod River.

Southwest of Svisteliniki, on the west bank of the Narayuvka, German battalions stormed an important position on the heights with adjoining lines and sanguinarily repulsed attacks made to reconquer the lost ground. The enemy left 14 officers and 2,050 men and 11 machine guns in our hands.

Archduke Charles's front: In the southern part of the Carpathian Forest, which is covered with snow, the enemy was thrown from the summit of Mount Rusului.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20.—Heavy fighting continues in Volhynia and Galicia, but no important changes are recorded in the official statement issued here today. The struggle is severe north of Kiselin, on the front northwest of Lutsk. North of Kuropatnika the Germans are attacking fiercely, but, the statement says, have gained no success.

Early Winter on Russian Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In Petrograd the first snow of Winter is falling thickly. Snow is also falling in the high Carpathians, and the signs are that this year Winter will set in early on the Russian front. It is true that in the Southern Lowlands in Volhynia and Galicia and also in Rumania several weeks may yet pass before Winter gains a hold, but the Autumn rains are growing more frequent there, and the fighting armies are hastening to accomplish what is possible of the task in front of them before the harsh forces of Nature are marshaled in strength.

Before Winter sets in the Germans want to put Rumania out of action. Before Winter the Russians want to obliterate the possibility of German danger, and this explains the extreme violence of the present struggle on General Brusiloff's front. The battle in Volhynia on the line east of Vladimir-Volhynski and Sokal is being waged with unrelaxing bitterness. The Germans have concentrated here a large quantity of light and heavy artillery which meet with heavy fire every attempt to advance on the part of the Russian infantry. Aeroplanes correct the fire and throw bombs.

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LUDENDORF AGAINST RUTHLESS SEA WAR

Joins Hindenburg in Appeal to Germans to Stop Agitating Submarine Question.

SAYS IT HINDERS THE ARMY

Calls for United Support, Asserting Enemy Hopes 'Can Only Be Frustrated Through Mighty Efforts.'

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—General von Ludendorf has joined his chief, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in opposing a more ruthless prosecution of submarine warfare. Field Marshal von Hindenburg's position was made plain at a meeting of the Independent Committee for German Peace Terms last Saturday when, through a personal representative, he requested the committee to abstain from agitation for a sharper submarine campaign.

General von Ludendorf has announced his views through a letter which was read at a big public meeting at Magdeburg yesterday by National Liberal Leader Schafer. The letter said in part:

"The hopes of our enemies, based on extraordinary simultaneous exertions on all fronts, can only be frustrated through mighty efforts on our part. We will accomplish this if the German people stand united behind us, give us their confidence, and do not demoralize the army by controversies over the expediency of means and ways to success. If to the outsider it seems that the program on certain questions is lacking, this does not prove that the program is actually at fault."

Field Marshal von Hindenburg's message had the disadvantage of being delivered at a private gathering of auditors who were not interested in having it gain a wider circulation. General von Ludendorf's letter, however, has been sent broadcast throughout the country through reports of the meeting at which it was read being carried by the press agencies.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"That this Entente is fearful of the effect of German submarine operations is regarded by the German press as clearly proved by the continuous agitation on the part of the Entente press in an effort to induce the taking of measures by the United States against German submarine warfare near American waters," says an Overseas News Agency announcement today.

"It is pointed out by the German newspapers that the submarine U-53 carried on cruiser warfare and operated more than forty miles from the coast of the United States, while British cruisers closely approached the coast at the three-mile distance in seeking to destroy without warning a German commercial submarine that was sailing.

Assails Chancellor's Stand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A dispatch from Amsterdam to The Daily Mail says:

"Tuesday's issue of Germania of Berlin, the organ of the Catholic Party, publishes an account of revelations made and thereafter being obligd to hear either excuses or lies or at best apologies.

"In the matter of what figure America will cut in the eyes of contemporaries or posterity if it allows itself to be laughed to scorn at Berlin or Hamburg is ultimately a matter of indifference, but American ships have been interested witnesses of how a great Dutch cargo ship has been sunk close to the lighthouse on the aandbank before Nantucket.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20.—An official communication, published today in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, says, in view of the Norwegian declaration with regard to submarines:

"It must be observed that the ordinance evidently is directed only against Germany, and thus is incompatible with the spirit of true neutrality. Consequently, the German Minister at Christiania has been instructed to protest energetically against the action of the Norwegian Government."

U-BOAT LANDS SHIP'S CREW.

Takes Swedish Sailors to Denmark After Sinking Their Vessel.

CALLS ALL GERMANS TO DEFEAT WILSON

Appeal of Committee Named at Chicago German-American Conference Out in Ohio.

ASSAILS THE PRESIDENT

Calls His Neutrality "Mockery," Says Critics Are Persecuted, and Indorses Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—Within a few hours a call will go out from this city to all German-American voters in Ohio and others who are in sympathy with their general attitude toward the Wilson Administration to make common cause with the Republicans against the re-election of Woodrow Wilson.

The summons will be in the form of an address from a special committee appointed at the conference of the German-American Central Bund which was held in Chicago late in May. The committee, the appointment and purpose of which has remained a secret until now, was directed to investigate and report what Presidential candidate, in its opinion, was "most worthy of support from the German-Americans." The address which is now to be issued is the result of this investigation. It is directed to "all American citizens, especially those of German and Irish origin, who have remained true to the principles of unadulterated Americanism, as it was understood and maintained by the fathers of this Republic."

"We were directed," the report begins, "to investigate carefully the claim advanced by President Wilson and his followers that he has kept this country out of war and been instrumental in ushering in a business boom. We regret being compelled to report that there is no justification for this claim. On three different occasions did Mr. Wilson seem determined to drag this country into the European war. Any gratitude that we owe for the maintenance of peace belongs to Secretary Bryan, Congress, and the German Government. Mr. Wilson has actually involved us in war with Mexico without thereby enhancing our prestige or promoting our interests.

"With regard to the partial prosperity, about which Mr. Wilson's followers are making so much noise, it need only be said that it is due in main to the munition industries dependent upon the war, that it is unsound, that it will be of short duration, and that it is tainted with human blood. The war costs us more by far through increased taxation and the higher cost of living than the inhuman profits we have won at the cost of our reputation as a moral and God-fearing nation.

Calls Neutrality "Mockery."

"The 'strict neutrality' of which Mr. Wilson and his friends boast is a mockery. He has permitted America to become the principal base of supplies of the Allies. He has permitted the Britons to borrow in this country enormous sums of money with which to prolong the war. He has stood idly by while the British Navy has throttled our export trade. He has permitted British Consuls and other agents to 'regulate' our domestic trade through blacklists and other restrictive measures. He permits the rifling of American mail bags, while the British censor at his own sweet will is permitted to hold back American cable dispatches.

"Mercenaries for the European armies are being openly enlisted; advertisements to promote such recruiting actually appear, even in a newspaper published by a member of President's Wilson Cabinet. U-boats have been built at American shipbuilding plants and sent to Canada in sections, in order to circumvent the provisions of international law. Abuse of the American flag by British warships, engaged in special raids, was permitted to pass without a protest, while such warships have been allowed free rein to render our coasts unsafe, to hobble American commerce and harm American citizens.

"Inhuman obstacles, designed to prevent the American Red Cross from carrying out its mission of mercy, met with no protest from this Government. Delivery of milk for German babies and of surgical supplies for the relief of the wounded was not demanded with the insistence that one might expect from a real 'President enlisted in humanity's cause.'

"But that is not all. In order to silence criticism of his administration, he instructed the Government Secret Service to invoke methods which forcibly recall Russia and the Cossack terror in order to jail his critics. High functionaries of his administration have persecuted and brought suspicion on patriotic citizens because they ventured to differ with them with regard to the foreign policy of President Wilson.

"This unrighteous, un-American, and inhuman attitude has spread to practically every department of the Government. The time-honored traditions of America have been trampled under foot; our proud ideals have been shamefully betrayed.

"On these grounds we counsel all citizens who have the honor and good repute of the United States at heart to cast their votes against Woodrow Wilson and the tendencies and methods he represents when Election Day dawns.

"In the hands of Mr. Hughes the honor of this nation will be in safe keeping. He will not permit it to be dimmed by alien influences. He will not be dazzled by alien gold. Every real American, every friend of humanity, every one who prayerfully hopes for peace and good-will among all the peoples of the earth, and especially for unity and prosperity in our own country, can vote for Charles E. Hughes without hesitation.

"In promulgating this we give our solemn word of honor that it is not the product of rash impulse or blind enthusiasm, but that it is the ripe fruit of careful deliberation, which has brought to us a conviction that through the election of Charles E. Hughes our nation would have a really genuine, great American President."

This address is signed by J. B. Mayer, editor of The Philadelphia Demokrat, as Chairman, and by Joseph Frey, President of the German-American Catholic Bund; Horace L. Brand of Chicago, S. C. Von Bosse of Wilmington, A. Timm of Philadelphia, and Ferdinand Walther of Chicago, as officers of the German-American Bund. Mr. Frey is the only New Yorker among the signers.

In this city, the home of hyphenism in Ohio, Hughes is expected to get a big vote. Max Burgheim, editor of The Freie Presse and The Abend Post, who is a leader among German-Americans here, told THE TIMES correspondent this evening that he expected to see 85 per cent. of the German vote in this city and Hamilton County cast for Hughes.

With the closing of the registration places in this city tonight it became clear that this city will attain a new high record in the enrollment of voters. This is likely to aggregate 105,000, or fully 10 per cent. above normal, which would make the vote in the county something like 150,000, of which, German-Americans say, 54 per cent. is cast by German sympathizers.

"Some expect that as high as 95 per cent. of the German vote will be cast for Mr. Hughes," said Mr. Burgheim. "Eighty-five per cent. I regard as a fair estimate."

"What percentage of that is normally Democratic?" the editor was asked.

"It would be mere guesswork on my part to attempt to answer that," was his reply. "There are about 10,000 voters of German origin and ancestry in this city who are affiliated with the Democratic Party. A good many will vote the Republican ticket in order to prevent the re-election of Mr. Wilson. A good many more who cannot swallow Wilson, yet are unwilling to vote the Republican ticket, will stay away from the polls or vote for Socialist candidates. Some, of course, will vote for Wilson.

Democrats Working Quietly.

The Democrats are conducting an aggressive but quiet canvass among German-Americans, using a Woodrow Wilson Business Men's League as their vehicle. They say they have met with some success during the two weeks the league has been in existence. One of the arguments they use in their propaganda is that Colonel Roosevelt in his campaign for Mr. Hughes has said more mean things about the Germans on the stump than Mr. Wilson, and that Mr. Hughes has not repudiated them.

THE TIMES correspondent asked Mr. Burgheim if the close relations that exist between the Colonel and the Republican nominee were not likely to affect the attitude of German-Americans.

The editor, who is a small, soft-spoken, mild-mannered man, flared up a little.

"Please do not use that word 'German-Americans' again while you are with me," he said. "I do not recognize that there is such a thing as a German-American. We are all Americans, undivided in our allegiance. Some of us happen to be of German origin; that is all."

Reverting to the question, Mr. Burgheim answered it in the negative.

"We are not voting for Colonel Roosevelt," he said. "Roosevelt is not on trial. We are voting for Hughes or Wilson; it lies between them. I am sure nobody is going to hold Mr. Hughes responsible for what Colonel Roosevelt is saying in his stump speeches.

"We do not vote for Mr. Hughes because we expect any favors from him for the Fatherland, but because we know he is a just man, who will pursue a policy of true neutrality, and because we know that he is a man of courage and a man who will permit no one to dictate his policies, neither Colonel Roosevelt, as some have suggested; nor Morgan, nor anybody else."

Mr. Burgheim was silent for a while, then he said:

"Why should we be abused because our sympathies in the European struggle are with the old fatherland?" he said. "We have shown our loyalty and devotion to this country in every war this country has had. I fought in the civil war on the Union side when I was only 20. I would do it again if need arose and I was not 73. If this country ever should have a war with the old fatherland, which God forbid, the Germans would shoulder their muskets and they would shoot just as straight as anybody else, though every shot, figuratively speaking, would pierce their own hearts."

In view of the general supposition that the German vote will go almost undivided to Hughes, it was rather surprising to find that in the Wilson Business Men's League forty-four of the one hundred charter members were men of German origin, some of them born in Germany. The league, only two weeks old, has almost seven hundred members. Ex-Governor Judson Harmon's name heads the list of founders.

Admits Hughes Won't Carry Ohio!

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Oct. 20.—In the face of a statement, issued today by Republican National Committeeman Hynicka, that Ohio would go for Hughes by a safe margin, a bulletin posted at Republican headquarters here late today concedes, it is said, that on present polls President Wilson would carry the State by 30,000, but says that Willis would be re-elected Governor over Cox by 15,586. This bulletin is taken to indicate that from now on all attention will be paid to saving the State ticket.

1,000 GREET MRS. HUGHES.

Candidate's Wife and Mrs. Whitman Entertained at Republican Club.

Probably a thousand persons attended the reception to Mrs. Charles E. Hughes and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman by the National Woman's Committee of the Eastern District of the Republican National Committee, at the Republican Club, 56 West Fortieth Street, yesterday afternoon. Most of the women had met Mrs. Whitman, but few knew Mrs. Hughes, and she made a favorable impression on the guests. She was simply gowned in black with a small black sailor hat. Neither Mrs. Hughes or Mrs. Whitman spoke when they were introduced by Mrs. John Hays Hammond, but Mrs. Hughes talked informally with the individual women as she was presented to them.

"She was charming," one woman said, voicing the popular sentiment, "not at all cold as I had heard that she was."

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Chairman of the committee, presided, and Senator John A. Weeks of Massachusetts and Henry J. Allen of Kansas were the speakers.

"Will you work for an Administration," asked Senator Weeks in his address, "which has Wilsonized this country, Bryanized its diplomacy, McAdooded its Treasury, and Danielized its navy? And when Great Britain can take possession of its mail and refuse to answer the President's letters?"

"Can you say that the President has kept us out of war?" asked Mr. Allen, "when we have had people killed in Mexico by the Mexicans and on the seas by the Germans?"

The program announced patriotic airs by the orchestra and songs by Mrs. Albert Clayburgh. The "Lorelei" was one of Mrs. Clayburg's selections. Refreshments were served.

SAYS WILSON AIDED U-BOAT RAIDS HERE

G. H. Putnam Tells Hughes Alliance Rescue Craft Made Us Party to German Warfare.

'BANDITRY' WON 8-HOUR LAW

President "Surrendered" at Every Opportunty Presented, Declares Independent Democrat.

The Women's New York City Committee of the Hughes Alliance hit upon the idea of bringing a former Democratic speaker, a former Progressive, and several Republican speakers together last night at a dinner at the Astor Hotel to talk on the general topic: "Why all parties should unite for Hughes."

Henry J. Allen, former Kansas Progressive leader, accused President Wilson of having surrendered to the country's political bosses, and to Carranza, and of having capitulated on practically every other occasion when he had a chance.

"He did keep us out of war with Germany," Mr. Allen said, "but that was Germany's fault."

The really enthusiastic Republicans present laughed only perfunctorily when Mr. Allen, explaining the present alliance between Progressives and Republicans, said: "We are in the position of the darky at campmeeting, who said: 'Oh Lord, we came here because we didn't have anywhere else to go.'"

George Haven Putnam, independent Democrat, characterized the methods by which the labor unions procured the passage of the eight-hour law as "banditry," and compared them with the methods of Italian brigands. Urging the passage of the law under these conditions Mr. Putnam termed a "shameful surrender" on President's Wilson's part, and called the whole transaction a "disgraceful bargain." He attacked the President's foreign policies and said the doctrine of "too proud to fight" had bred weakness, cowardice, and disloyalty among the American people. The President, he said, has "failed to fulfill his trust." Speaking for Democrats who intend to vote for Hughes, he said:

"We hold that President Wilson has forfeited the confidence of the American people."

President Wilson has made the United States a party to German submarine warfare, Mr. Putnam declared, and said this country had co-operated with German submarines in the recent action close to our own coasts.

"It was only through the co-operation rendered by American vessels that the lives of the passengers were made safe," he said. "We do not understand why the American vessels present should not have placed themselves between the submarine and the neutral ship and forbidden the attack. Admiral Dewey would have taken such a course; Andrew Jackson, President Cleveland, and Theodore Roosevelt would have ordered, or assuredly would have approved, such a course."

William Cameron Forbes, President of the Hughes Alliance, in whose honor the dinner was given, said he did not believe the women voters of the West favored "peace at any price" any more than the men did, and that he expected many of them to vote the Republican ticket. He denied that Hughes had avoided the issues in this campaign or had lacked decision and force. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, acted as toastmaster.

Among the women present were Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. Oliver Bridgman, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. Payne Whitney, and Mrs. Alexander Kohut.

DENIES CORRUPTION IN OHIO

Willcox Replies to Charge of Democratic State Chairman.

W. L. Finley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Ohio, made the charge yesterday through the National Committee, that the Republicans were raising an "immense corruption fund" to carry that State. He said:

"Myron T. Herrick of Ohio is in New York City. I might be pardoned for insinuating that Mr. Herrick would not leave his important campaign in Ohio at this critical juncture for anything less than to throw a scare into Wall Street and secure its co-operation in the raising of an enormous corruption fund for use in Ohio under the Hitchcock tactics. As a matter of fact, it is too late; the voters of Ohio cannot be corrupted. Mr. Herrick spent a vast sum of money to secure his present Senatorial nomination, but he was dealing then only with Republicans in a primary. Ohio will give Wilson more than 100,000 majority."

Mr. Finley's statement was carried to Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee. He said:

"I can say for the National Committee that no fund whatever is being raised for Ohio, and that we have expended in Ohio for advertising and everything else not more than $5,000. That's a definite statement from me and I challenge this man or any one else to give the slightest evidence of the truth of his charge. Also, I should like to ask Mr. Finley if he will now report how much money has been squeezed out of Federal office holders by the Democrats in his State."

Poll at Columbia Close.

At the end of the fourth day of straw balloting at Columbia University, President Wilson was sixty-seven votes ahead of Hughes, with the other Presidential candidates far in the rear. Hughes led on the balloting for yesterday, the fourth day, with 354 votes. Wilson received 352; Benson, the Socialist candidate, 37; Hanly, the Prohibition candidate, 4, and Reimer, the Social Labor candidate, none.

The totals for the four days' voting give Wilson 1,321 votes; Hughes, 1,254; Benson, 100; Hanly, 26, and Reimer, 6.

JUSTICE FORD FOR WILSON.

Thinks It a Duty, He Writes President—A Life-Long Republican.

Supreme Court Justice John Ford, a life-long Republican, announced yesterday that he would vote for Woodrow Wilson this year. In a letter to the President Justice Ford said he considered it his patriotic duty to vote for him. The letter read:

Oct. 19, 1916.

The Hon. Woodrow Wilson, the White House, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President: You will perhaps recall, at the Press Club dinner in New York, I told you that I was seriously thinking of voting for you. Well, after months of deliberation, including two months in the solitudes of Alaskan mountains, I have finally concluded to do so.

Since my first vote for Blaine, in 1884, I have consistently voted for the Republican candidates for President, including Mr. Taft in 1912. But this is an election which demands of every citizen the casting off of partisan ties and a merciless search of conscience to determine how his vote may unselfishly and honestly be cast to serve best the interests of the United States of America, without regard to the effect it may have upon any other country or any foreign interest.

I have endeavored to bring my mind to view the issues from such a standpoint and have concluded that it is my patriotic duty to vote for you.

In my opinion, it would be most unwise to change the national Administration in the midst of this unprecedented world crisis.

Moreover, I would be false to my life-long allegiance to the cause of the plain people if I failed to support you, to whom is mainly due the long list of progressive and beneficent laws enacted during your Administration. Sincerely yours,

JOHN FORD.

Justice Ford served two terms in the State Senate as a Republican, and was elected to the Supreme Court on the Fusion ticket in 1906. Commenting upon his intention to support the President, he said:

"I am a Yankee, but I am proud of my Irish blood. I was born in this country, but my father was born in County Roscommon and my mother in County Mayo. This makes mo pretty much of an Irishman, but I am no hyphenate, and the propaganda which has been started against our President in certain quarters entirely disgusts me."

MICHIGAN TIDE TO WILSON.

Progressive Chairman Puts the President's Plurality at 50,000.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 20.—That Michigan will sweep into the Democratic column this Fall and give its electoral vote to President Wilson is regarded as almost a certainty by Progressive leaders who are working for the President's re-election.

Charles P. Hoffman of Jackson, Chairman of the Progressive Campaign Committee, has sent out more than 20,000 circulars drawing attention to Roosevelt's course. Replies from these letters indicate an overwhelming Wilson sentiment, Mr. Hoffman declares.

"Judging from the portion of the replies we have received Wilson will carry Michigan by more than 50,000 votes. I am sure he is 100,000 votes stronger than his party in the State," said Mr. Hoffman today.

WILSON AHEAD IN KANSAS.

Poll of 35 Counties Leads Democrats to Expect 10,000 Plurality.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 20.—Reports from thirty-five counties in Kansas received by Hubert Lardner, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, indicate, according to Lardner, that Kansas will give Wilson a plurality of at least 10,000.

"I have received reports from thirty-five counties today, and there is an indicated majority for Wilson in twenty-three of them, ranging from 50 to 2,000," said the Chairman. "Hughes is conceded to be leading in nine counties."

Chairman Lardner reports W. C. Lansden has a strong chance of defeating Arthur Capper for Governor, with a full list of Democratic Congressmen elected.

FARMERS' POLL FOR WILSON

The President Leads Hughes Two to One in Straw Vote.

The Farm Journal anounced last night the results of a straw vote it has been taking on the Presidential election. Wilson runs practically two to one, as against Hughes, in the poll. The figures are as follows: Wilson, 1,494; Hughes, 757; Benson, 335; Hanley, 107.

The poll was taken as a result of a brief paragraph in The Farm Journal asking its readers to express their preference. No post cards or letters were sent out, and so every vote is a voluntary indication of how country people feel about the election. Voting has been going on for some four or five weeks, and Hughes has not gained on Wilson in that time, but has actually lost a little ground.

Four years ago The Farm Journal's poll clearly indicated Taft's defeat.

TAMMANY PLANS BIG RALLY.

Will Make It Incident to President's Visit Here on Nov. 2.

In order that nothing may interfere with the Tammany rally arranged for the night of Nov. 2, when President Wilson speaks in Madison Square Garden, the customary ratification meeting for the indorsement of National, State, and County tickets will not be held this year. It was to have been held in Tammany Hall on the night of Oct. 30, but it was thought that such a meeting might detract from the big Wilson meeting the following Thursday and arrangements were made to combine the two functions.

Tammany expects to have 10,000 men in the parade on Nov. 2. It will start from Fifty-ninth Street and go direct to Madison Square Garden. There will be plenty of fireworks and a number of local speakers will address the crowd outside the Garden. The Fourteenth Street organization also intends to take an important part in the New York Day ceremonies at Shadow Lawn on Oct. 28. Four special trains filled with Tammany "braves" will go down to hear the President speak. The delegation will be headed by the Sixty-ninth Regiment band. Every district leader in the city, it is expected, will go.

WILSON BELIEVES VICTORY IS IN SIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

more encouraging than it had been in years. Chairman Guffey said tonight at Lancaster:

"The demonstration in this Republican stronghold tonight climaxed a really wonderful day of political demonstrations. Linked with the other demonstrations, many of which took place in heavy downpours of rain, it bears out the opinion that I have been expressing for weeks, that Pennsylvania is a doubtful State. When a Republican stronghold like Lancaster, which has not gone Democratic for President since the civil war, turns out a crowd of this size to clamor for four years more of Wilson, it makes me confident and optimistic as to the outcome in November."

President's Advisers Sanguine.

The President's advisers regard the trip just finished as easily the most encouraging Mr. Wilson has yet taken. In the number of people who have met him and the enthusiasm they have shown it has exceeded anything they have yet seen. The territory through which the President passed this afternoon was covered before at the time of the trip to Omaha, and he had good crowds then, but they did not begin to equal either in numbers or in their interest the crowds which met him all day Wednesday and today. The whole Middle West, Democrats assert, is rapidly turning toward Wilson.

The people who saw the President two weeks ago cheered him heartily, and showed their good will, the Democratic leaders say, but now they are thoroughly aroused to a realization that a political campaign is going on, and they respond accordingly. The great receptions the President is getting, his advisers argue, therefore, show a really intense interest in the success of his ticket in November, and they regard the events of the last three days as a most hopeful augury.

Such wild demonstrations as the President received in Chicago yesterday, Chicagoans told them, had not been given to a visitor to the city in years, and Mr. Wilson's campaign managers are attaching more political significance to the enthusiasm now than they did to that which greeted the President earlier in the campaign.

The President had no more enthusiastic audience during the day than the audience of women that greeted him in the Auditorium in the afternoon. Every Democratic politician who saw the President in Chicago told him that he was going to carry the State, and that the main factor would be the women's vote. After his reception yesterday, the President was much inclined to believe it without question. Jane Addams, Mary McDowell, and Mrs. Ella Flagg Young have all announced that they will support the President, and the Democratic leaders believe that this in itself will have a tremendous influence on the result.

Bryan Says Wilson Will Win.

William J. Bryan, who got on the train at Pittsburgh, rode with the President this afternoon as far as Cresson, where he spoke this evening in behalf of Representative Warren Worth Bailey. Mr. Bryan characterized Mr. Hughes as "the hero of the blind alley."

"Mr. Hughes has started so many discussions which he found it advisable to abandon that I think that is the title that best suits him," Mr. Bryan said. "Indeed, I think it is safe to say that the Republican campaign management has made all of the mistakes that the Democrats could have wished them to make. If the Democrats had been left to choose the issues on which the Republicans should blunder, we could have made no improvement. Their extemporaneous performance has been entirely satisfactory from the Democratic standpoint."

Asked about his opinion of Mr. Roosevelt's part in the campaign, Colonel Bryan said:

"Mr. Roosevelt is aiding the campaign. He has been a great help in arousing public opinion to the support of the President's foreign policy. He has made a deep impression—against Mr. Hughes."

The Commoner, who was looking the picture of health and vigor, declared unhesitatingly that the President would win the election by an overwhelming majority. He has just returned from a campaign tour of the Pacific coast and mountain States, and he was full of enthusiasm over the big audiences which had applauded his advocacy of Mr. Wilson's cause.

"Though we expect to get New York," he said, "we do not need it to win the election. The West alone will do it.

"The Democrats have an effective argument for every class of voters. For the business man it is the banking and currency legislation; for the farmer, the Rural Credits act; for the workingman, the eight-hour law. All through the West, however, I find all classes uniting in approval of the President's foreign policy, especially our course toward our suffering neighbor, Mexico. It is no idle thing to say that the Western part of the nation is literally aflame with sentiment for Wilson because of the successful and honorable manner in which he preserved the nation's peace."

Colonel Bryan said that peace was unquestionably the biggest issue in the West, and he repeated the prediction which all the Democratic western leaders have been expressing, that the women were going to give the President even more support than the men throughout the West for this reason. On this, he said, he based partly his confident prediction of Democratic success in November.

"I am not saying in my speeches," he said, "that the election of Mr. Hughes will mean war. I am saying, however, and I fail to see how any other conclusion can be drawn, that in spite of his assertions that he is a man of peace, the warlike implications of his speeches and the utterances of some of his chief supporters are so clear that no one can fail to grasp them."

The President will take one more trip into the Middle West—to Cincinnati—next week, which the Democrats hope will serve the purpose of clinching Ohio for the Democratic ticket. He will speak at Shadow Lawn tomorrow to a delegation of farmers, when he will again have an opportunity to make a plain campaign talk without being limited to non-partisanship.

Physicians to Examine Cullen.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 20.—Richard Cullen, who was taken into custody after attempting to jump on the running board of the automobile in which President Wilson was riding here today, was examined by physicians this afternoon and ordered sent to the City Home at Mayview for further observation regarding his sanity. Cullen has been attending night school at a local technical institute, working during the day for a steel company.

NOW that the employees of the Bayonne Refinery have returned to work, it seems desirable that this Company make public the facts in the case, and remove any false impressions that may have been made as a result of erroneous or misleading statements as to the facts.

The recent trouble at Bayonne originated with thirty-six pressmen who demanded an increase in their pay. These men are employed in removing paraffine wax from the presses, which requires no particular skill and is a high form of common labor. The conditions under which these pressmen work is in no way severe or detrimental to health, and their pay is $3.20 for eight hours work. The Company feels that this is not only a fair but liberal wage for the labor performed and declined to increase the rate of pay.

These pressmen induced others of their countrymen performing common labor and receiving $2.20 for eight hours work to join them in a demand for an increase of wages. They formed a committee which they claimed represented all employees, but which in fact represented only a portion of the men in four of the sixteen departments of the plant. This committee was met by officials of the Company and a conference was held which resulted in the Company stating to the committee that any grievances that they might present, aside from the question of wages, would be investigated and if found justifiable they would be remedied. As to the question of wages the Company felt that their demand for a general increase of 20 per cent for all men receiving $3.00 per day or over, and 30 per cent for all men receiving less than $3.00 per day was an unreasonable demand, and not warranted.

The committee's attention was called to the fact that since August, 1915, the employees had received advances in wages amounting to 23 per cent, and that the working time had been reduced to eight hours per day, which reduction resulted in an additional labor cost to the Company of 23 per cent, or, that the Company has since August of last year increased its labor cost 46 per cent.

The committee reported the result of this conference to its main body at Mydosh's Hall at 9:00 P. M. of the same day, and the members of this meeting upon its termination declared a strike and at once proceeded to wreck a trolley car, barricade Twenty-second street and intimidate employees of the Company who were on their way to work at the plant for the 11:00 o'clock night shift. Since that time the daily press have kept the public informed as to the situation in Bayonne and the efforts of the authorities to quell disturbances and restore order.

In this connection, the Company wishes to say that none of the rioting or violence took place upon the property of the Company, or between the Company's watchmen and strikers, and that as soon as order was restored efforts were made by the men of the various departments looking toward a return to work, which resulted in the plant resuming operations October 19th, with its employees back at the same terms that prevailed when the company deemed it desirable to close the refinery to prevent violence and destruction of property. The Company wishes to further state that it has at all times been its policy to pay full wages in every branch of its business and that it feels it is so doing at the present time, and in consequence does not at this time contemplate any advance in wages.

This, notwithstanding the erroneous statements that have appeared recently in the press to the effect that the men have returned to work under a promise of an advance in their pay.

The policy of the Company is to keep in the front rank as to both wages and labor conditions. We are giving constant consideration to both of these subjects, and after very careful investigation and full consideration, feel that both our wages and working conditions compare favorably with those prevailing in the country at large.

Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)

Oct. 20th, 1916 **By F. W. WELLER, Vice President.**

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls

The Day for Boys and Girls

Saturday is the time—and the De Pinna establishment is the place.

Boys of all ages, in every section of the country, take pride in the outfits which come from this house.

The De Pinna tailoring and the distinctive fabrics which appeal to the parents mean even more to the boys who wear the clothes.

On these October Saturdays the organization is keyed up to concert pitch, in expectation of an unusual number of callers.

De Pinna English Norfolks for School and Play

Suits with a firmly fixed reputation, at an extremely reasonable price —$8.75.

Fabrics specially selected for service, for boys from seven to fifteen.

Other Norfolk Suits up to $28.

Middy Suits for the Smaller Boys

De Pinna sailor and Middy Suits —regulation models, of imported wash fabrics.

The standard small boys' suits—a specialty of this house — different in style and material from those to be found anywhere else in this country.

Boys' Imported English Overcoats

Coats for boys from three to fourteen made in London specially for this house.

Unusual colorings and fabrics—models of individuality.

Chinchilla Reefers for boys and correct hats and caps to be worn with every coat and suit. Furnishings, sweaters, mackinaws—complete outfits.

Girls' Coats

A smartly distinctive, warm coat, for school or dress, for every miss from four to fourteen.

Designed and tailored by De Pinna experts.

One specially good, plain school coat of serviceable material, $12.50.

Girls' mackinaws, $14.

Complete assortments of girls' hats and sweaters.

Girls' First Suits

The most interesting things growing girls—from ten to fourteen, will find in the city.

Suits carefully designed for them, each a creation in itself, of appropriate material and lines.

An unusual assortment of Girls' Serge Dresses—English men's wear serge and typical De Pinna tailoring.

"Anniped" Shoes for Boys and Girls

Special De Pinna designs, made of the finest and most serviceable grades of leather—including the famous "Anniped Damp-proof" shoe.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters to Young People
Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

WHITMAN APPEALS FOR LABOR'S AID

Reviews Work of His Administration and Asks Support on His Record.

WARNS AGAINST TAMMANY

Tells Schenectady Audience That Seabury's Election Would Mean Its Return to Power.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 20.—Governor Whitman made an appeal today to the labor organizations of the State to support him for re-election, asking that they take him in preference to his opponent, Judge Seabury, on his record of labor legislation in the last two years. His administration, he said, had joined with labor in seeking the betterment of the whole body politic. The Democratic candidate, he said, was Tammany's candidate, and would do exactly as Charles F. Murphy told him. The example which the last Tammany administrations had set in Albany, the Governor believed, was not one which any intelligent workingman would want followed.

Governor Whitman referred to the organization of an industrial commission of five, which took the place of "cumbersome and inefficient machinery, operated by a Labor Commissioner, a Fire Marshal, a Workmen's Compensation Commission of five members, and an Industrial Board of four members, each independent of the other and the whole thing with vague duties and vaguely defined responsibilities." He asserted also that in every instance when a bill tended to lengthen hours, increase the hazard, or reduce wages he had promptly vetoed that bill.

The Governor's speech on labor was delivered at a meeting held tonight in the Vanderlip Opera House. About 2,000 persons were in the audience. The Governor was interrupted from time to time by applause as he told of "an endeavor to translate the spirit of the age with reference to labor into laws or executive acts."

Speaking of the system he had found flourishing under a Democratic régime at Albany, Governor Whitman said:

"It was impossible to produce scientific, co-ordinated, efficient results. The spoilsman flourished under this system at the expense of labor. He was taking money which could be expended directly in improving working conditions and paying with it rewards to political favorites. When we got into power we cut out these spoilsmen jobs and every other useless job. Is it because we have not yielded to the demands of the grafters that we have been called parsimonious in our dealings with labor?

"The new Industrial Commission, which resulted by my investigation, effects a saving of nearly $250,000 a year in salaries and expenses. This saving was effected almost entirely in overhead charges and highly paid office men. And yet, notwithstanding all these savings, the increase in appropriations for the inspection force and needed clerks resulted in the largest allowance being made this year for the enforcement of the labor laws and the protection of workingmen and their dependents that has ever been made in the history of the State.

"This Industrial Commission, according to my idea, not only applies principles of efficiency and economy in this department of State government, but it accords with the spirit of the age in that it centralizes duties and responsibilities. The State now knows where it stands and you know exactly where to look for those things you have a right to seek and to demand. No one 'can get from under' now. There is no shifting of blame, if blame is to be placed."

Governor Whitman then described the Advisory Council which aids the Industrial Commission in its work. Composed equally of recruits from the ranks of the workmen and employers, it demonstrated, he said, that a President of the State Federation of Labor and a President of a manufacturers' association could work together and be an important and effective agency of government.

Regarding workmen's compensation Governor Whitman said:

"The right of the wage earner to compensation for injury or the right of his dependents to relief in case of his death is universally acknowledged. The original Compensation act in this State, passed at the eleventh hour for political effect, had little more than the idea in it, so crude it was.

"I have applied myself personally to the extension and strengthening of this law under the advice of wise counselors, and propose to continue its study and development until we have adequate and effective regulations which will fully reach the industrial and economic situations."

The Governor said that the election of Judge Seabury would mean the return of Tammany to power. He said:

"Do you want Tammany back at the Capitol to do what you know Tammany did during the four years preceding Jan. 1, 1915? The election of Mr. Seabury means the return to power of that organization and nothing else. Mr. Seabury is the nominee of Charles F. Murphy, and no other person or party. He sought the favor of the Progressives, which he had two years ago, and was repudiated at the primaries. He sought the favor of the Independence League, which had put him on the Supreme Court bench and had constantly supported him theretofore, and he was rejected."

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, Oct. 20.—Hurrying from Schenectady by special train, Governor Whitman addressed an audience in the Griswold Opera House tonight, appealing especially to labor.

The Governor spoke in six counties today—Chenango, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Schenectady, and Rensselaer. Speeches were made in Norwich, Sidney, Oneonta, Worcester, and Cobleskill, besides Schenectady and Troy.

W. M. Calder, Republican candidate for the Senate, spoke today on each platform with the Governor. At Cobleskill he called attention to the fact that the four men who are holding the centre of the political stage so far as New York is concerned are ministers' sons. He said:

"Hughes is a minister's son, Wilson is a minister's son, Seabury's father was a minister, and Whitman is also the son of a minister. I am the son of a Democrat, and I tell you Democrats are as patriotic as any one. Why, in Kings County there are 10,000 more Democrats than Republicans, and yet we are going to carry the county."

Governor Whitman will spend tomorrow on Long Island, speaking at Port Jefferson, Smithtown, Northport, Huntington, Glen Cove, Hempstead, Freeport, Long Beach, and Lawrence. He will spend Sunday in New York, returning to Albany late that night to start on his second week's tour early on Monday morning.

PERKINS PUTS SEABURY DOWN AS A PLAGIARIST

Ex-Progressive Accuses Candidate of Stealing His Food Market Thunder.

George W. Perkins addressed a letter yesterday to Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, accusing Mr. Seabury of having represented as his own ideas and information concerning food markets and their conduct in this State which, Mr. Perkins says, he supplied to Mr. Seabury at Mr. Seabury's request. He concluded his letter with the suggestion that, under the circumstances, Mr. Seabury, in exhibiting the portraits in his Rogues' Gallery, should place his own "in the most prominent place for attempting to obtain political credit under false pretenses."

Mr. Perkins wrote that in his last talk with Mr. Seabury, "at which time you said you hoped, if I could not support you, I would at least be neutral," he had sounded Mr. Seabury on his knowledge of the market situation and, finding him uninformed, had supplied data of his own on the subject. The letter continued:

"Now, I find that you have taken this written statement I sent you and are using the substance of it as your own. You are posing before the public as though it was an entirely original idea of yours. One reason why I am not supporting you is that I found that you know nothing about the great marketing and economic problems confronting the people of this State, which I regard as of vital concern, whereas Governor Whitman has been and is doing great service in advancing the interests of the people by bringing the farmer and consumer nearer together."

Introducing his suggestion that Mr. Seabury join his own gallery, Mr. Perkins charged "In the first place you have taken the idea from me, whom you have outrageously maligned, and in the second place you have tried to convey to the people the impression that you and not Governor Whitman are advocating this extremely important legislation."

BAKER ASSAILS HUGHES.

Charges Campaign of Suppression—Denies Slurring the Continentals.

FLINT, Mich., Oct. 20.—Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in a speech here tonight, criticised Charles E. Hughes, the Republican Presidential nominee, charging him with conducting a campaign of suppression and raising irrelevant issues.

"He not only has said nothing vital, informing, or helpful," Mr. Baker said, "but the people have ceased to expect anything like that of him."

Mr. Baker alluded to the charge that he had compared the soldiers of the American Revolution with Mexicans, denying press reports of his speech, and saying that he had praised the Continental soldiers and their leader.

The Secretary of War defended President Wilson's Administration and praised the Adamson eight-hour-day law and the Farm Credits act. Answering the charge that the passage of the Adamson law was a "surrender," he said:

"No man can conscientiously do anything wrong while he is President of the United States. The office makes the man who occupies it a patriot."

SEABURY CRITICISES WHITMAN'S BUDGET

Says 1916 Appropriations Were $5,000,000 Over the Governor's Own Estimate.

PLEDGE OF REORGANIZATION

Nominee Assails Executive Department—McCombs and Malone Also Make Speeches.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Reorganization of the State Executive Department was advocated by Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, in a speech here tonight. Charging Governor Whitman with "weakness and timidity," Mr. Seabury said that the department was so congested that the Governor had failed to carry out his constitutional duties, and he promised to put an end to "backstairs influences."

Mr. Seabury spoke to an audience of 2,000 persons, mostly railroad men and factory workers, William F. McCombs, candidate for United States Senator, and Dudley Field Malone were other speakers. A torchlight parade was held before the meeting.

"The Executive Department should be reorganized," Mr. Seabury said. "This department is now congested with several thousand applications for executive clemency relating to reprieves, commutations, and pardons. The constitutional duty of the Governor to consider all applications and dispose of them promptly has been ignored. There are several reasons why this duty has been neglected. The burden of other work, the inadequacy of the clerical force, and the weakness and timidity of the Governor are contributing causes which have produced the existing evil results.

"If I am elected Governor I shall systematize that department. I shall observe my constitutional duty to consider all applications and dispose of them promptly. Thorough consideration and prompt action shall replace gross neglect. The pending applications shall be treated in the same manner that a Judge should dispose of calendar cases. Backstair influences shall cease to operate, and the questions involved shall be determined upon their merits."

Answering Governor Whitman's challenge to name items which should have been cut from the Governor's budget, Mr. Seabury said:

"In 1913 Governor Whitman sent a budget to the Legislature and promised the people to stand by that budget. The Legislature sent the budget back to the Governor with appropriations of $7,000,000 greater than the Governor had said were necessary. The Governor wabbled and vacillated, but finally signed these swollen appropriations to the extent of $5,000,000 more than he himself had declared were necessary for the expenses of Government. Thus it appears that the Governor has answered the question that he now propounds. He is on record that he approved appropriations at least $5,000,000 too great.

"The Tax Reduction Committee of New York presented a petition to Governor Whitman in which they showed him item by item how they claimed he could save $14,000,000. The necessity for Governor Whitman's re-election appealed to him more than the idea of a business administration of the State's affairs for the benefit of the whole people."

Mr. McCombs declared that men high in the Republican Party had intimated that a repeal of the Federal Reserve act was desirable.

"The Federal Reserve act," he said, "was passed after a struggle which lasted for decades to release the nation's finances from the control of a few. The Democratic Party freed the arteries of trade and made commerce stable by placing money within the reach of every honest man who had character and honest collateral. Mr. Root, in opposing this act, said it would bring on panics in times of stress. Late in 1914 the European war broke out. This country trembled on the verge of financial disaster. No one knew what, in the face of unprecedented conditions, his property would be worth. Under this same Federal Reserve act the opposite of what Mr. Root said occurred. Under its beneficent provisions this country was saved from panic.

"Under this act panics can be averted. The concentration of wealth in the hands of a few cannot be used any longer to produce the artificial panics of the past. The act gives the country local financial self-government. The question is, Will the voters of this country give the Republican Party power to hand over our financial system to a favored few?

"Again, do you want to run the risk of the repeal of the Federal Farm Loan act? For the first time in the history of this country the safest and the soundest asset known to man—the farm—has been made a liquid asset, passing through the channels of trade as any other good business credit. Under this act, passed by a Democratic Administration, bonds secured by mortgage on millions of dollars worth of land, guaranteed by twelve banks of nine millions capital, have been provided for, and a safe security has been devised, which will be marketed at a rate which it is expected will not exceed 5 per cent. The average rate on farm loans hitherto has been over 8½ per cent. It is conservatively estimated that under the beneficent provisions of this act one hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year will be saved to the farmers of this country. The Democratic Party has given the farmer a chance. I challenge the Republican Party to intimate even that it will repeal that act."

Oswego, Madison, Herkimer and Oneida Counties were covered in today's trip of the Seabury special train. The candidate spoke at noon at Oswego and from the train at Adams, Mannsville, Lacona, Richmond, Pulaski, Mexico, Fulton, and Oneida.

Mr. Seabury, after his arrival at Utica, traveled twelve miles by automobile to Ilion, where he addressed about 300 employes of the Remington Arms Company in the public square. It was the most enthusiastic meeting of the day. He told the workmen that Governor Whitman had mutilated the workmen's compensation law by several amendments. He pledged an attempt to repeal the Stivers law, providing for conscription of the National Guard.

Henry R. Beebe, Democratic candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, joined the campaign party this morning and made what will probably stand as the shortest speech of the campaign. He was standing on the rear platform with ex-Judge Seabury at one of the stops, and the crowd, which knew him—he lives at Utica—called for a speech.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "if elected I will complete the barge canal."

Tomorrow's schedule calls for ten stops, with a night meeting at Schenectady.

FEDERAL AMENDMENT DAY.

Suffragists to Hold Meetings in Every Election District.

Today, which has been designated as "Federal Amendment Day," will be celebrated by suffragists all over the city and candidates for Congress will receive hundreds of appeals from the women asking them to give their favorable consideration to the amendment. Meetings will be held in every district in the city, where the women's protest at having to pay taxes and support the Government without a voice in it will be read. This will be followed by a resolution asking the candidates of the district to pledge the women their aid.

The meetings will be both indoor and out, and a mass meeting will be held this evening at 8:30 o'clock in the High School of Commerce, Sixty-sixth Street, west of Broadway. The speakers will be Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national and international suffrage President; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Lindell T. Bates, Republican candidate for Congress from the Seventeenth District, and Silas B. Axtell, candidate for the Assembly from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Serve him right, with

Club Cocktails

Your friend knows a compliment when he tastes one.

DARES 8-HOUR LAW REPEAL.

Union Official Predicts Railroad Strike if Hughes Wins and Tries It.

If Mr. Hughes is elected President and effects the repeal of the Adamson eight-hour law, which he is so heartily condemning, he will bring a national railroad strike upon the country, according to Assistant Grand Chief Frederick A. Burgess of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who said last night that to kill the eight-hour law would leave the transportation situation just where it was before the act was passed—on the verge of the greatest strike in the history of the country.

Mr. Burgess said public opinion was squarely behind the eight-hour law, that even railroad Presidents were beginning to see this, and that any party that tried to repeal the law would do so at its peril.

"The brotherhoods didn't force Congress to surrender, as has been so often stated," said Mr. Burgess. "We simply exacted what was coming to us and did so in a manner that was perfectly legal."

Mr. Burgess denied emphatically that there was any feeling among railroad workers that the eight-hour law was a "gold brick."

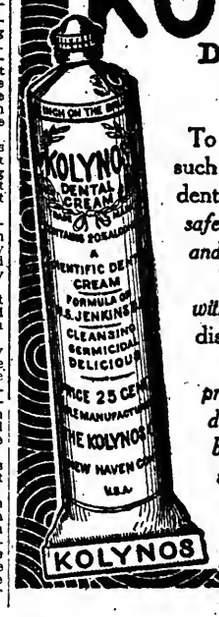
"There will be no reduction in pay because of the law," he said. "If the railroads should decide to pay on the eight-hour basis instead of the hundred-mile basis, it will not work to the detriment of the men, because the Adamson bill means that a new wage scale would have to be adjusted to conform to the one previously in use."

Mr. Burgess said railroad workers would support President Wilson almost to a man.

"As a result of an actual poll taken in practically every railroad terminal in the country," he said, "it has been established that 99 per cent. of the members of the four brotherhoods will vote for Wilson on Nov. 7. Of course, there are always a few malcontents, but the surprising part of it all is that their number in this case is so few."

KOLYNOS

Dental Cream



Some of Its Purposes:

To be germicidal *to a definite degree,* such as was never before realized in a dentifrice; and thus to *assist nature in safeguarding against infection of the mouth and throat.*

To mechanically *cleanse your teeth without abrasion,* while exercising its disinfecting power.

To aid in *preserving your teeth* and *preserving your health*—giving you a *daily pleasure* instead of a *daily burden,* through the most invigorating and inviting part of your toilet.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH, TOO"

What *Was* The Wonder-Girl's Secret?

What *was* her claim on the Scotch munitions-maker? What *was* this gorgeous creature doing in Laclasse? The most fascinating and most mysterious heroine of modern fiction will captivate you in

"The Tiger's Coat"
by Elizabeth Dejeans

beginning now in

Pictorial Review
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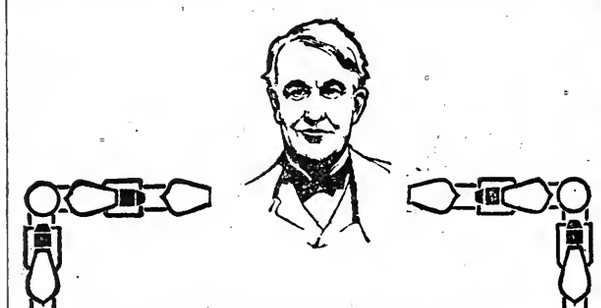
Here's a thrilling romance in which intensely dramatic events happen one right after another. *Don't miss it!* Go to your newsdealer. Get your copy to-day.

Pictorial Review sells out every month within a few days after publication. To-morrow may be too late.



This, October 21st, is the birthday of the incandescent lamp, and the day is being celebrated throughout the Nation, in recognition of the debt the World owes Thomas Alva Edison

The Electrical Exposition and Motor Show, in which recent electrical progress is shown in great detail, extends its heartiest congratulations to Mr Edison and delights in welcoming him as its guest on this day

Grand Central Palace
Lexington Avenue
at Forty-sixth Street

Overcoats and Suits For Men

At The Two "Stores of Style."

In them you will find that style, individuality and distinction which are and always will be a source of keen pleasure to men and young men who care.

Overcoats

In a wonderful assortment of single and double breasted models, quarter or full satin lined, with belts or plain and with flap, slash or patch pockets, in black, blue and Oxford vicunas and in green, brown and gray knit fabrics, with velvet or self colors.

Fall Suits

Single or double breasted, one, two and three button models—many of them silk lined. Fancy cheviots, cassimeres and tweeds; blue, green, gray; blue-and-white and black-and-white flannels with plain, slant, half moon or patch pockets.

At $25

Fall Hats for Men in a Superb Assortment, Including the Famous CROFUT-KNAPPS and BORSALINOS

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th STREET
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(A live model will show this gown in our Booth.)

Come to the OLIVER BOOTH and meet Miss Brady. She will take your name and address and the Oliver Typewriter Company will send you free of charge, postpaid,

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"THE IDEAL OFFICE GOWN"

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Secure free tickets to the Business Show at our office today—open until 6 P. M.

The Oliver Typewriter Co.
310 BROADWAY

SEES T. R. AS SEEKING POLITICAL ALIMONY

Republican Non-Support Colonel's Only Ground for Divorce, Marshall Declares.

"BACK WITH OLD WOMAN"

Vice President Calls Them Country's Enemies, Who Make Harder Wilson's Foreign Problems.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 20.—Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, speaking before a gathering of 1,500 Democratic and independent voters here tonight, assailed the coalition of Root, Penrose, Crane, and Barnes, which he said were representing the aristocratic interests back of Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican nominee for President.

He said that no wise man ever had led cowards to victory and that he preferred to be governed by an honest fool than to be thrown into the hands of a wise knave.

Mr. Marshall qualified ex-President Roosevelt as a "political highbinder." He said that four years ago Roosevelt had refused to meet the Republicans, but that "as a matter of fact he was only suing the Republican Party for a divorce on the ground of non-support. I said then that if he couldn't get sufficient alimony he would go back and live with the old woman, and he is back."

No member of the American-Mexican Commission except Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, was present, but the Vice President made no reference to the Mexican situation. He took up no particular issue, but devoted himself to an effort to refute Republican campaign claims. He said that so far as he knew there was no issue in the present campaign except the indisputable fact that the Democratic Party was in power and the Republican Party was out and wanted to get in. He called attention to the frequent reiteration by Republican campaign speakers of the honesty of purpose of the Republican nominee. "Whenever a man reiterates his honesty to you," said Mr. Marshall, "you will find it a good idea to keep your hand on your pocketbook."

He passed over the question of tariff briefly and said that there was no issue in it; that the tariff was as dead as "Caesar's ghost."

"I am not opposed to big business," he declared. "Business can be as big as it wants to be and it can earn as much money as is possible. But big business must realize the fact that this country is founded upon a principle of equality. The laboring man must be treated as a human being."

Taking up the eight-hour law, the Vice President said the railway unions had not forced special legislation on Congress. "They merely told Congress what they were going to do and let Congress do what it pleased," he said.

Speaking for himself rather than as a representative of the party, he said if the commission now investigating the situation decided that the railways were being unfairly treated he would be willing to do everything in his power to see that justice was done them. He said that he had little hope in a permanent industrial peace for America through forced legislation, but that if big interests could not read the signs of the times and regulate their business accordingly it became necessary to force action upon them.

Referring briefly to the stand of this country in the European war, he scored the critics of the President. He said there had been no criticism of the President's course in Congress prior to the campaign. "It is the right of the American citizen," he added, "to be a partisan, but it also is his first duty to be a patriot." He qualified as enemies to the country those who for political purposes were harassing and criticising the President for his foreign policy and making it hard for him to deal with the difficult questions before him.

Mr. Marshall was preceded on the platform by James S. Martine, Democratic Senator from New Jersey, candidate for re-election, who reviewed the legislative record of the Democratic Party.

H. Otto Wittpenn, Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey, concluded his tour of the county, speaking after Vice President Marshall in the home town of Senator Walter E. Edge, his Republican rival.

DISCARDS WILSON CARTOON.

Perkins Throws Away Picture Showing Ghosts of Slain Americans.

George W. Perkins threw into the waste basket yesterday what some of the other leaders had called "the most effective cartoon of the campaign." It showed President Wilson, in funereal garb, delivering what was entitled beneath the picture "An Essay on Duty." Behind him were the ghosts of the Americans who died in Mexico and on the Lusitania. Mr. Perkins denied that he had discarded the cartoon because he feared that it might be offensive to many persons and therefore react on the publishers. He said it was discarded because a better one had been drawn.

Senator Everett Colby, after seeing a trial exhibition of a new two-reel moving picture yesterday entitled "A Reunited Party," which showed Mr. Hughes smiling and talking with his family and on his first Western tour, said the picture would be shown throughout the country. It was said that the moving picture taken some time ago and purporting to show President Wilson asleep at his desk while Americans were being killed in Mexico had been discarded.

OPPOSE SECOND CONVENTION

Citizens Union Against Attempting to Revise Constitution That Way.

The Citizens Union went on record last night in opposition to another Constitutional Convention. Whether such a convention shall be held is to be submitted to voters at the coming election.

The Constitutional Convention Committee of the union opposed the convention on the grounds that the people of the State did not appear to desire another convention; that the formulation of questions of reforms, investigation of their merits, and the preparation of proposals had already been accomplished by the recent Constitutional Convention; that this information was available for future amendment; that constitutional reform was, in the committee's opinion, more likely to be obtained by legislative amendment than by a complete revision, and, finally, on the ground that nothing appeared to justify a belief that another convention would avoid the defects of the convention of 1915.

Among these so-called defects the committee cited the nomination and election of delegates along party lines, the unsatisfactory compromises on fundamental issues to obtain votes of members of divergent political views, the "jamming through" of vitally important proposals to expedite business" in a manner grown customary in Legislatures, but not befitting a Constitutional Convention," and the submission of an entire instrument "offering so many different points of opposition as to obscure its merits."

HUGHES'S BIG FIGHT TO BE FOR NEW YORK

Continued from Page 1.

hopes to carry New Jersey and the Republicans feel sincerely that they have an excellent chance. From New Jersey he will go to Brooklyn where, on Wednesday next, at the Academy of Music, he will deliver an address which some have predicted, will be the "big" speech of the campaign—a speech in which Mr. Hughes will present his entire case to the people. It is said that this meeting has been picked for this effort, rather than the mass meeting to be held at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 4, as it is felt that the latter date would be too late in the campaign.

From this meeting Mr. Hughes probably will go into the New England States, speaking at Hartford, Conn.; Providence, R. I., and Boston, Mass. From there he may turn to New York again with addresses in towns such as Albany, Watertown, Utica, and Rochester. Then he probably will invade Ohio again at Columbus and make addresses in southern Indiana, returning to New York, he will wind up the campaign with addresses in Hudson Valley towns such as Newburgh, Kingston, and White Plains. There will be two meetings in Brooklyn on Friday, Nov. 3, one at Kismet Temple, the other in the Brownsville section, and the closing event will be the Madison Square Garden mass meeting.

Mr. Hughes arrived yesterday from Youngstown, O. At several of the stops he was cheered by small crowds. At Albany 200 members of the Albany Law School collected at the station and gave their college yells. They attracted the attention of many of the railroad employes and most of them joined in the cheering for the candidate.

Mr. Hughes was in good health. He said that he was not tired and had not lost weight because of his strenuous campaigning, and was ready for a hot windup of the campaign.

300 HUGHES ELECTORAL VOTES

That's the Estimate of the Republican Candidate's Tour Manager.

Charles W. Farnham, manager of the Hughes campaign tours, returned to New York yesterday with the Republican candidate and expressed a highly optimistic view of Republican prospects all over the country. He gave estimates for every State, listing Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and other States that less sanguine Republicans have been greatly worried about recently, and where the Republicans are planning to make a desperate fight for votes, in the "Sure for Hughes" column.

The result, as Mr. Farnham had it, would certainly be: 300 "sure" votes in the Electoral College for Hughes, 50 "probable," and 55 "possible." To elect a candidate 266 electoral votes are necessary. Mr. Farnham's figures would leave the Democrats only 126 sure votes. He includes, for instance, New Jersey, President Wilson's home State, in the "probable" column, and Kentucky and Maryland in the "possible" column. New York he calls certain.

Kentucky he admitted to be close, but said that he wouldn't be surprised if it went for Hughes. Massachusetts was bound to roll up a big plurality; Michigan, he asserted, he classed as "absolutely safe" by at least 40,000. Minnesota he called safe by at least 40,000

Missouri, Mr. Farnham said, was always in doubt, but he added that his second visit to the State convinced him that Hughes would get a small plurality there. Nebraska was close, he said, but he added that Bryan had lost his influence there, and he thought Nebraska would be "fifty-fifty," but he listed it in the "probable" column.

New Jersey Mr. Farnham regarded as "certain for Hughes." New York, he said, would give Hughes "a great big majority—if it is not at least 100,000 I will be surprised." North Dakota, he said, would go 20,000 for Hughes. Ohio he regarded as "absolutely safe."

Here is his table:

SURE FOR HUGHES.

Ohio	24	California	13
Pennsylvania	38	Kansas	10
Oregon	5	North Dakota	5
Massachusetts	18	Utah	4
New Hampshire	4	Idaho	4
New York	45	South Dakota	7
Rhode Island	5	Washington	7
Vermont	4	Indiana	15
Illinois	29	Wisconsin	13
Maine	6	Wyoming	3
Michigan	15	Delaware	3
Iowa	13		
Minnesota	12	Total	300

PROBABLE.

New Jersey	14	Nebraska	8
Nevada	3	New Mexico	3
Montana	4	West Virginia	8
Arizona	3		
Connecticut	7	Total	50

POSSIBLE.

Maryland	8	Oklahoma	10
Kentucky	13	Missouri	18
Colorado	6		
		Total	35

Total number of electoral votes.....531
Necessary to elect.....266

Mr. Farnham said that his conclusions had been reached "in a most conservative manner." Then he said that California was "absolutely safe" for Hughes by a large plurality. He aded that while the new women voters in Illinois introduced some uncertainty there, Hughes was daily gaining ground there and would carry the State; that Indiana would certainly go for Hughes, despite contrary rumors, by at least 25,000 plurality; that Iowa and Kansas would give pluralities of from 25,000 to 50,000.

DEMOCRATS CLAIM 328 VOTES.

Tammany Estimate Makes Wilson a Certain Winner in the Election.

In the advance claims with regard to the electoral vote the Democrats went 28 better than the Republicans yesterday. Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, gave out figures purporting to show that the Democrats would have 328 votes in the Electoral College, or a majority of 62. Starting off with the votes of the "Solid South," with a combined vote of 126 in the Electoral College, Mr. Smith added Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, Oklahoma, and Nevada, bringing the vote up to 166.

On the basis that the Democrats would poll 20 per cent. of the Progressive vote of four years ago, Mr. Smith gave to Wilson West Virginia, with 8 votes; Indiana, 15 votes, and Nebraska, 8 votes. Because of the labor sentiment in Connecticut swinging to Wilson, Mr. Smith gives that State, with its 7 electoral votes, to the Democrats. He also gives to Wilson Missouri, with 18 votes; Ohio, with 24 votes; South Dakota, 5 votes; Colorado, 6 votes; Wisconsin, 13 votes; Kansas, 10 votes, and New York State, with 45 votes. This list accounted for 328 votes for Wilson, leaving 203 for Hughes. Even without New York State, Mr. Smith was sure that Wilson would win.

"Reports we are receiving," he said, "show that there is nothing to it but Wilson. While there has not been a regular canvass, our reports show that the President will beat all records for a Presidential candidate in this county. Mr. Murphy is loyally supporting the ticket."

Results from Experience

Makers of Footwear for more than Sixty Years

SOME people trust to their eyes rather than their judgment in selecting shoes. To those who depend upon both, Kahler shoes will appeal.

Dr. P. Kahler & Sons specialize in fitting the individual scientifically.

They combine in the most acceptable manner, beauty of style with absolute comfort—a combination which has made them popular among conservatively dressed people everywhere.

Boots, Shoes and Slippers for Men and Women.

DR. P. KAHLER & SONS,
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Distinguished Styles for the "Younger Set"

Presenting "the vogue" in rich new materials—with luxurious Fur Trimmings—also "chic" modes without Fur—

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1000 Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats

A Sixth Birthday Proposition

$20

Standard Gimbel Clothes

To every man in New York who expected to pay more or less than $20 for his Winter suit and overcoat, we say here is a "Birthday" treat.

Overcoats—Chesterfields, double-breasted or semi-fitted models. All sizes, materials, and colors.

Suits—Blue serges, plain browns and greys, fancy mixtures and worsteds. Every size and color in the list.

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Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

The Attention Value of a Hat

When people size you up from your shoes to your hat—the hat always comes in for more than ordinary notice.

The Lansdowne at $2.74

Will pass critical examination every time. It is a hat of graceful proportions, made of very fine fur, revealing the workmanship of the skilled hatter. The colors are gray, green, brown and tan.

In a Derby or Soft Hat, the styles are such that they will appeal to the man who likes extreme snap as well as to the man of more conservative taste.

When the Lansdowne does get attention it always makes a good impression—marks its wearer as a man who dresses well.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Timely Books For Voters
Wilson or Hughes
The Men and Their Ideals

There is so much that is good in both of the Presidential candidates—so much that is good in the principles for which they stand that only a study of the two men may influence the uncertain voter. These books, free from the pro and con discussions of the daily press, tell much about these men so prominent in American life today.

Wilson and The Issues—*George Creel*	54c
Charles E. Hughes—The Statesman as Shown in the Opinions of the Jurist—*Wm. L. Ranson*	$1.34
Wit and Wisdom of Woodrow Wilson—*Compiled by R. Linthicum*	89c
Addresses of Charles Evans Hughes—1906-1916	89c
President of the United States—*Woodrow Wilson*	44c
On Being Human—*Woodrow Wilson*	44c

Commuters may see these books at the Macy Order Booths, Grand Central Terminal and Hudson Terminal.

MACY'S—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

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Men's Suits $19.75

All Wool
Better Style
More Service

The equal of many suits priced higher elsewhere
The superior of all at
$19.75
—than which there is nothing to "add" except
Compare them!

Direct Elevators on 35th St. Side of Store

Fifth Floor, Broadway.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announcing a Sale of

3,500 Men's Sample Hats at $1.95

Better-Grade Soft Hats and Derbies, manufactured to sell at $3, $4 and $5

¶ Shrewd buyers are always suspicious of samples, for they are invariably better than the goods which follow. Samples, so to speak, are a manufacturer's silent salesmen; they must be finished to a nicety.

¶ This selection includes the entire sample line of John C. Wilson & Co., of South Norwalk, Conn., whose hats are better known by their distinctive lines and fine finish than they are by the label in the band.

¶ Also included are sample hats from one English and two Italian hatters—a trio whose names immediately suggest QUALITY.

The Soft Hats are in all the wanted colors and shapes.

The Derbies are in black, onion skin, Aldine and Malay brown.

An early call means better selection, while a call any time during the sale will mean an unusual saving on a hat which is perfect in every particular

2,400 Men's Shirts of Silk-Like Fabrics at $2.95

¶ Not all-silk shirts, but garments that look better, and will wear better than any moderate priced silk shirt obtainable.

¶ Made of silk fibre cloths that are superior to anything yet shown under that name. The weavers—Galey & Lord—have made the weaving of these exquisite cloths an art. The richness of the designs and colorings and unparalleled blending of tones shown in these garments will prove an inspiration to those who admire shirts of the better kind.

6,000 Men's Fine Shirts, $1.50

¶ Soft and stiff cuff shirts, made of the finest shirtings obtainable in America today. Only after months of tireless preparation is it possible for us to offer these fine garments at such moderate cost.

¶ The designs are in new stripe effects—not conventional cluster or pin stripes, but NEW striped shirtings that will please the most critical. Soft and stiff cuff models to select from.

3,000 Men's Silk Cravats, $1

¶ There's no news in the price, but the quality of the silks and the richness of designs shown in these scarfs will reveal a wealth of original ideas such as would be expected in scarfs at $1.50, but are seldom seen at $1.

¶ The weaves include Italian, French, English, and American silks of the hard-to-find-variety in a wide collection of stripes, brocades, Persian, Mogadors, doeskin silks, and patterns of the Orient.

There Are Twelve
LITTLE CHILDREN

for whom no provision has been made for maintenance. They all have pulmonary tuberculosis.

The Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives,
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Grand Central Terminal.
2191 Broadway (near 78th Street.)
2644 Broadway (near 99th Street.)
2792 Broadway (near 108th Street)
3489 Broadway (near 143d Street.)
Hotel Majestic (Central Park West at 72d St.)
Springfield: Meekins, Packard & Wheat. Utica: J. A. Roberts & Co. New Haven: Shartenburg & Robinson Co.

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By GEORGE GIBBS

Mr. Gibbs' new novel tells the unusual experiences of a young man who is let loose in New York after having been raised in total ignorance of the existence of woman. It is a remarkable book—original in theme—and one that is not only extremely readable but often delightfully amusing. For sale at all Booksellers. Illustrated, $1.35 net.

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The Breath of the Dragon
By A. H. Fitch
A faithful and fascinating picture of life in China, from that in the Empress Dowager's palace to that in the House of the Hen's Feathers—the court of the King of the Beggars; and, better than this, a remarkably interesting and stirring tale of romance and adventure.
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COMPLETE WAR STORY.
When the European war is concluded those who have taken Current History Magazine, published monthly by The New York Times, will have on their tables the entire story of the great struggle, with portraits, speeches, important documents, charts, and cartoons, together with diplomatic correspondence and other matter forming a complete work. 25 cents a copy; $2.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

FEARS AN EVIL PEACE BY RUSSIAN COLLAPSE

Muensterberg Predicts Breakdown by Easter and Agreement with Teutons and Japan.

UNION TO CRUSH BRITAIN

So to Avert a Greater War Calamity, He Hopes American Can Quickly Reconcile England and Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 20.—Professor Hugo Muensterberg, in an informal talk today at an open meeting of the International Politics Club of Harvard, said of the outlook for peace in Europe:

"At this moment a movement is on foot which I deeply regret, in spite of the fact that the people of my Fatherland welcome it. For I know that Russia is at the point of breaking down; I know that Russia is out of joint. She is half bankrupt; her population is starving. Russia cannot delay the making of an independent peace beyond Easter. That peace is even now preparing.

"Japan is doing her share; Ruasia is doing her share. Russia, Japan, Austria, and Germany can come very easily to a peace, which will satisfy all these four nations. And at present the overwhelming majority of the Germans will welcome that peace.

"It was always a Bismarckian policy that Russia and Germany ought to go in friendship together. The Germans know that Japan, Russia, Austria, and Germany, combined, will be a tremendous power against which nothing could prevail.

"Yes, all the chances are for a peace between Germany, Austria, Russia, and Japan. And from that starting point would come, when the war burns itself out, a world status in which the Central and Eastern European powers and Japan would be united.

"They would be held together by one common passion—to overcome the supremacy of Great Britain. That is, that peace would necessarily lead in ten years to a much greater war than this one. It would be a peace in which the signatures on the peace documents would not be dried before the first preparations were made for the next war, which would be greater by far than this war of today because it would necessarily include the whole of Asia and the whole of North America.

"This is my firm conviction. There is only one possibility of avoiding it; that is, instead of a period of war, and war, and war, a period of lasting peace may come only if Germany and England come to an entire understanding before Russia is obliged to make an independent peace—that is, before next Spring.

"England and Germany can come to an understanding. And we can have that peace before next Spring comes—a peace that will be for generations to come. But that good-will cannot be found on the battlefield. They cannot find it themselves; a friend must help. At present there is no other friend strong enough, mighty enough, neutral enough, to do this but the Government of the United States.

"America must bring Germany and England together before Russia breaks down. Then the peace of the world will be secure—not only for us, but for our children and for our children's children."

NO SECRETS IN HIS LETTER.

Muensterberg Says Anything He Writes Is for Public Consumption.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 20.—Professor Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard, in a letter to Morrison I. Swift, a labor leader, who had written him, answers some of the questions recently asked of him by Professor Hocking of Harvard. Professor Münsterberg's letter in part follows:

"I am at any time ready to declare under oath that no article of mine on war or peace or President Wilson has appeared with out my name, with the exception of an article in The Christian Herald two years ago, written anonymously at the request of the editor.

"It has been proposed that I give out the German text of my letter to the Chancellor. The fact is that I do not possess it. I am in the habit of writing my German letters in long hand. I have written hundreds of letters to men in public life of Germany, and have copies of hardly half a dozen of them.

"All the attacks against me are based on the idea that I intended to send to the Chancellor a secret letter. Everybody who corresponds with the European Continent has known since November, 1915, that the letters are censored in England. Since November, 1915, I have not sent a line over the ocean which I did not consider fit for publication in England or America."

POLISH LEGION MUTINIED.

Four Brigades in German Army Imprisoned, Others Transferred.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A dispatch from Berne to the Wireless Press says:

"Germany's Polish Legion has collapsed. After long efforts and coercive pressure, Germany and Austria-Hungary succeeded in enrolling 18,000 Poles. They were divided into six brigades.

"Four brigades mutinied at the beginning of October, and they were disarmed and imprisoned in the Brest-Litovsk barracks.

"The remnants of the legion were sent to the interior of Austria, the troops being considered unreliable."

ONE DIES OF PARALYSIS.

Eight New Cases Reported in City —Two Deaths in Jersey.

Deaths from infantile paralysis still maintained a low record yesterday, only one being reported by the Board of Health. There were eight new cases, as against six the day before. New Jersey reported no deaths and had only two new cases, one in Montclair and one in West Orange.

Thirteen State Normal School girl students, classmates of Miss Grace Opie of Neshanic, who died last Monday from paralysis, were quarantined yesterday by the State Board of Health, and later sent to their homes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received yesterday the following contributions for braces for the victims of infantile paralysis: C. W., $60; Arthur Edwin Gutman, $8; Betty Crosby and Francis Allison, $2.50; Marjorie L. Calhoun, $10; Lion, Father, and Bernard, $1; From Friends, $2; B. Atlas, 2, and Harry Sameth, $5.

THE TIMES also acknowledges receipt of $12.50 from the girls of the Clara de Hirsch Home, 225 East Sixty-third Street, for the Sick Children's Transfer Society.

School 21, in Lincoln Park, Yonkers, was ordered closed yesterday, when it was found that Helen Miller, 10 years old, was suffering from infantile paralysis. The girl had been attending school for ten days.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 20.—On the supposition that paralysis was spread here by New York dogs shown at an exhibition here three weeks ago, the health authorities at Westmount have ordered the destruction of the cats and dogs belonging to a family in which the disease has appeared. Two cases of paralysis have developed in Westmount since the dog show.

TWO AIR SQUADRONS FOR ARMY ORDERED

Continued from Page 1.

service to operate in co-operation with the destroyer flotilla of the Atlantic fleet.

Test for Kite Balloons.

Important expriments are to be conducted the coming Winter at Guantanamo and Pensacola with three kite balloons that have just been bought by the navy. Two of the balloons are to be used experimentally by vessels of the Atlantic battleship fleet. They can be sent up 1,500 feet, that being the length of the cables to which they will be attached. Suspended from each balloon is a basket for two officers. At the present time the highest elevation for range finding on board ship is in the crew's nest of the basket masts. At this elevation they are able to see only about ten miles at sea.

The kite balloons observers will send military intelligence to their ship over a telephone wire connecting their station with the vessel.

Two of the kite balloons just purchased will be installed on board the new dreadnoughts Oklahoma and Nevada for their first real test under simulated war conditions in the American Navy. A hydrogen-generating outfit is to be installed on each of these dreadnoughts with other facilities for the handling of the kite balloon.

These kite balloons have been bought from the Goodyear Company and cost $4,000 each. They are 81 feet over all, 22 feet in breadth, and 22 feet in height. The weight of each is 1,081 pounds.

TWO LOST ON THE ALAUNIA.

Second Steward and a Coal Trimmer the Only Ones Missing.

The Cunard Line's agents received further cable messages yesterday regarding the sinking of the liner Alaunia, saying that all the passengers had been landed at Falmouth on Wednesday morning, and that only two of the crew were missing. The first message from London read: "All passengers landed Wednesday morning."

The next one, which came from the head office in Liverpool, was as follows: "All passengers safe. As far as can be traced, all crew saved except two."

The third message, sent from Liverpool, said: "Missing: Two of crew, Second Steward Frederick Morris, Coal Trimmer White."

Morris had been coming to this port for many years on the Carmania, Lusitania, Aquitania, and Laconia before he went to the Alaunia. The steward had a Belgian sheep dog as a pet on the ship. It was given to him by the crew of the Queen Elizabeth. The dog was called Hoodoo Nelly because she had been on five warships that were sunk before she went to the Queen Elizabeth. Morris was about 45 years old, and had a wife and family in London. He was well liked by passengers who sailed on the Cunard Line and esteemed by his shipmates.

In marine insurance circles yesterday it was believed that the Alaunia had been sunk by a British mine, which had broken adrift near the mouth of the Medway, where the Sheerness and Chatham naval dock yards are situated.

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INVENTOR IN LABORATORY

Elihu Root Only Other Living LL. D. of the Institution — Mrs. Edison Hears Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred over the telephone at 10:20 o'clock tonight on Thomas A. Edison, by the University of the State of New York. It was the twentieth honorary degree given by the university since 1792, and the second one of Doctor of Laws since 1850, the other recipient being Elihu Root, who received the degree a year ago. The ceremony concluded the fifty-second convocation of the university. The session which led up to it took for its general subject "The Spoken Word," and was in recognition of the great invention of the transmission of electric current by Professor Joseph Henry, and of the achievement of Thomas A. Edison.

Every seat in the auditorium of the State Education Building had been fitted with an individual receiver, and five-minute remarks from Chancellor Sexton at Palmyra, Governor Whitman at Troy, President Benjamin I. Wheeler at Berkeley, Cal., and Theodore N. Vail at New York City were listened to. Then Dr. John H. Finley, President of the university, called up Mr. Edison, who was in his laboratory in Orange, N. J., and conferred the degree in this language:

"On behalf of the University of the State of New York, which is itself endowed with power by the State to express its educational purposes within its own boundaries, I, sitting in a hall nearly 200 miles from you, a hall lighted by the glowing filaments which you invented, employ an instrument which you had a part in perfecting to express to you the congratulations and gratitude of this State for what you have done in making it possible to remember, to reproduce, and to transmit the spoken word, not only between neighbors but between peoples separated by mountains or seas, to turn darkness into light, and to make vibrations reproduce their moving images in places as far from each other as the antipodes.

"On behalf of the university representing this State I have the honor to notify you that the regents have unanimously voted to bestow upon you its highest degree, a degree conferred by universities since mediaeval times, a degree which the greatest universities of today have desired to bestow upon you, a degree of this university which was conferred upon Joseph Henry, but is held by only one living man, a degree which, for the first time in the history of universities is conferred by means of that instrument whose worldwide use you have yourself made possible, the degree of doctor of laws, conferred upon you, not in absentia, but merely in loco remote."

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 20.—When Thomas A. Edison received his degree from the University of the State of New York over the telephone tonight, he heard President Finley's congratulatory remarks while seated in his laboratory surrounded by the visible evidence of his activities. With him and "listening in" were Mrs. Edison, Mrs. John E. Sweet, his daughter; Charles Edison, his son, and William H. Meadowcroft, his assistant.

Every word spoken by President Finley was plainly heard by those gathered in the laboratory. When his LL.D. had been "received," Mr. Edison spoke a few words, thanking the President and the university for the honor that had been conferred upon him. The Edison party also listened to some of the addresses made by other speakers, who addressed the Albany session over the telephone.

DETECTIVE SHOT IN CHASE.

Stranger Fires Volley at Policeman in Pursuit of Fugitive.

The sidewalks and tenement steps in 105th Street between Third and Second Avenues were thronged with women and children early last evening when a youth pursued by two men turned into the street from Third Avenue, darted among the crowds, and ducked into the bicycle store of Angelo and Salvatore Milone at 243 East 105th Street. Immediately he jumped out again, behind him a man flourishing a revolver.

The youth disappeared around the corner into Second Avenue and his new pursuer turned on the others who were close at hand then. He fired a bullet at the foremost, missed, and turned his weapon toward the other. Quickly he fired four shots and three of them hit their target. As the man fell, he with the gun raced for Second Avenue and, like the youth, disappeared around the corner. The wounded man called out that he was Detective Daniel Van Dam of the Fifth Inspection District, and ordered the crowd to follow the fugitive, but none obeyed.

Van Dam was carried into a nearby drug store, where Dr. Simpson was summoned from Reception Hospital. He found that one bullet had entered the detective's right chest, another had landed in his right shoulder, and a third had drilled a hole in the lobe of his left ear. The fourth had passed through his soft hat, cutting some hair from his head, but not penetrating the skin of the scalp. Dr. Simpson sent Van Dam to the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and said, although the detective was badly hurt, he probably would recover.

Van Dam said he, with Detective McNulty and Sergeant William Heineman of the Home Defense League, had been escorting a striking conductor from a surface car in Lexington Avenue, where he had created a disturbance, when he heard some one shout "Stop thief!" Just then a youth ran, and Van Dam put after him, followed by Heineman.

They were almost upon the lad when he ran into the bicycle store and was followed out by the men who did the shooting. According to neighbors so the police say, it was Angelo Milone who handled the revolver, and a general alarm for him was sent out last night. The youth, who said he was Louis Marino, was found later. He said he didn't know why he had run, except that he had been frightened by the cries and the appearance of the detectives.

DIES IN FALL FROM TRAIN.

Elevated Motorman Dashed Out of Open Door 35 Feet to the Street.

James Mulligan, a motorman on the Fifth Avenue line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, fell off the front platform of an express train last night as it was passing Berkeley Place and Fifth Avenue, plunged from the elevated structure to the street, thirty-five feet below, and was instantly killed.

He was in charge of a two-car Culver express train, and had a green motorman with him, to whom he was giving instruction in operating trains.

The motorman who was driving the train said there was something wrong with the shoe, and Mulligan had opened the front gate and was lying flat on the platform to see what was the matter with it. There is a sharp curve at Berkeley Place, and the train was moving rapidly, which was believed to have caused the man to lose his balance. His head was crushed and his right leg broken.

ASK AID OF THE NATION.

Two Days of Appeal for Syrians and Armenians.

Today and tomorrow have been set aside by proclamation of President Wilson as days upon which the American people are requested to subscribe to the funds for the relief of destitute and starving Armenian and Syrian subjects of the Turkish Empire. In all parts of the United States today and tomorrow Armenians and Syrians will fast and the money that would otherwise be spent for food will be given to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief and other organizations engaged in like work.

A statement issued yesterday by the American Committee says that according to the estimates of Henry Morgenthau, formerly Ambassador to Turkey, about $5,000,000 is needed to meet the immediate necessities of the Armenians alone. At least $1,000,000 is needed for the Syrians. Emphasizing the need for contributions, the statement says:

"There were two million Armenians when the war began. Three-quarters of a million have perished. A quarter of a million are refugees in other countries, especially in Russia. One million remain, who must be fed and clothed and put upon their feet again. And Christian America must do it. Most of the remaining Armenians are utterly destitute, emaciated, starving. Last Spring the word came that they were living upon grass. Now the grass is gone. They feed upon carrion. The children fight upon the dung hills for fallen grains.

"The situation of the Syrians is similar to that of the Armenians. They have not been persecuted so severely. But the destitution of hundreds of thousands of them is equally as great. One hundred thousand have perished in the Lebanon region alone.

"Remittances should be made to Charles R. Crane, Treasurer of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, or to the local Treasurer."

Among the members of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief are Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop David H. Greer, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Hamilton Holt, John R. Mott, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Henry Morgenthau, the Rev. Dr. Charles S. MacFarland, Professor Samuel T. Dutton, and the Rev. J. L. Barton.

Adopts Eight-Hour Day.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The International Time Recorder, of which Congressman George W. Fairchild, a Republican candidate for re-election, is the controlling owner, and which is the largest factory of its kind in the United States, announced today that beginning Nov. 1 it would accept the eight-hour schedule with ten-hour pay. The company asserted the announcement was due to the action of the Endicott-Johnson Company, which followed the lead of President Wilson.

WAR TACTICS TRAP 6 ESCAPED CONVICTS

Continued from Page 1.

cumvent them. I am convinced we shall succeed in doing so."

Since Jan. 1 of this year twenty-one convicts have escaped from Sing Sing. Five of them were murderers and a majority of them members of the Welfare League. Here is the list:

Jan. 1—Tony Mareno, larceny. Returned voluntarily.

Jan. 12—Jean Kirscher, burglary. Recaptured Aug. 3.

April 20—Peter Cullen, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Welfare League, burglary. Returned voluntarily.

April 21—John Boria, short termer. Still at large.

May 4—Orests Shilitani, escaped from the death house. Recaptured and subsequently put to death.

July 11—Joseph Armstrong, burglar. Recaptured.

July 13—Anthony Alloy, burglar. Recaptured.

July 24—Ernest Le Ford, hotel thief. Recaptured.

Aug. 9—James Strang and August Flashy, burglars. At large.

Aug. 16—Frank Grabowsky, murderer. Recaptured.

Aug. 22—Eugene Totterman, murderer. At large.

Sept. 11—Emil Schulz, burglar. At large.

Oct. 1—Edward Kelly and Thomas Winters, burglars. At large.

Sing Sing prison is guarded tonight as it has not been since the days before the coming of Thomas Mott Osborne.

OSBORNE BLAMES CARTER.

Besides, He Says, It Is Comparatively Easy to Escape Sing Sing.

The escape of six convicts from Sing Sing prison on Thursday was a natural sequence to a change in Wardens, according to Thomas Mott Osborne, recently resigned from that place. He discussed the escape yesterday at his quarters at the Hotel Belmont. There was no doubt, he said, that the visit of Supt. of Prisons Carter to Sing Sing on Monday had left the inmates in "a state of suspense" regarding the future administration of the prison, making it more difficult for them to resist the temptation to get away.

The order of Supt. Carter prohibiting the employment of long-term and life prisoners outside the prison walls was also considered by the former Warden to have been one cause leading to the escape of the six men. Mr. Osborne said that Mr. Carter, in his address at the prison, implied that changes would be made in the administration when he said the "workable and practicable phases of the Mutual Welfare League should be continued."

"I spoke to the driver of the truck in which the six escaped, after Supt. Carter had made his address," continued Mr. Osborne. "Curtis, the driver, said to me: 'Well Warden, I suppose this is the last of it.'"

Ex-Warden Osborne said that while he advocated self-administration by the prisoners, he also believed that the guard around the prison should be strengthened. To that end, he added, he was the first to place guards on the prison walls at night.

During the first part of his administration in 1915, Mr. Osborne pointed out, there were only three escapes and one attempted escape, although there was an average of 1,600 prisoners in Sing Sing. In 1916, after the efforts made to have him removed had begun, he said, the number of escapes jumped to twenty, of which six were during the incumbency of Warden Kirchwey, eight in the two months following his [Osborne's] return, and finally Thursday's six.

"This is no worse than the record of the Michigan State Prison at Jackson," said Mr. Osborne. "In the course of a year there have been twenty escapes from that institution. It must be remembered, too, that Sing Sing is the easiest prison in the United States to escape from, owing to its location on the river, and its proximity to the railroad. Why, nearly all the 1,600 convicts could escape from Sing Sing if they tried! Of course a few might be killed by the guards. It is a simple matter to get over the wall. You need only walk through the door of the greenhouse, jump over the wall, and then there is a pathway along the edge of the river."

The former Warden of Sing Sing said he would have dismissed the guard who actually was responsible for the escape of the six men Thursday, and in this connection he said he had never tried to discipline a guard, but that the Ossining politicians undertook to get some consideration for the guard.

"During the administration of Governor Whitman politics in Sing Sing has been the most vicious at any time, as was shown by the attack on me," he went on. "This particular kind of institution should be entirely removed from politics."

Mr. Osborne said if the Mutual Welfare League features were not retained at Sing Sing the authorities might as well go back to the old order of prison administration, and the sooner the better. There was no intermediate method, and it would have to be the honor system or the iron-handed administration.

ECONOMY URGED IN ITALY.

Government Cuts Down Street Lighting and Inquires Into Food Prices.

ROME, Oct. 20.—A Government decree issued today orders all street lights and also lights in stores, hotels, and cafés, dimmed at 10:30 o'clock in the evening. This is another measure in the continuation of the energetic movement to force national economy, the first measure having been the raising of the price of sugar to .25 cents a pound and also prohibiting its sale for the manufacture of candies or other sweets.

The Government is also making a campaign against speculators in foodstuffs and wearing apparel. A semi-official warning has been published, saying that peace is yet distant and that any merchant making a big profit from his goods at the present moment is a traitor to his country.

Men's women's, and children's shoes are selling at from $6 to $9 per pair, and woolen and other articles have doubled in price. Foods produced in Italy, of which the exportation is prohibited, are in the hands of speculators. Eggs have disappeared from the markets.

50 YEARS A SCHOOL TEACHER

Old Pupils Honor Wilbur Watts, Supervisor of Burlington, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Oct. 20.—Wilbur Watts, Supervising Principal of the schools of this city, was the guest tonight at a dinner to celebrate his fifty years of service, given by the "old boys" he has taught during the half century. More than 300 attended the reception and dinner, which was served in the Baptist Social Hall.

The municipality of Burlington presented Mr. Watts an engrossed set of resolutions, and the "old boys" gave him a gold watch, which was presented by W. E. Schermerhorn of this city. Among those who spoke at the dinner were H. S. Prickett of Philadelphia, George E. Armstrong of Chicago, Charles J. Webb of Philadelphia, the Rev. J. Edward Shaw of Perth Amboy, N. J.; Alonzo Fraser of Cleveland, Ohio; George G. Dunn of Burlington, Stuart D. Lansing of Watertown, N. Y., and Robert Frothingham of New York.

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DOUBT TROOPS' RIGHT TO VOTE ON BORDER

Lawyers Familiar with New York Election Law Predict Contests in Close Cases.

'STATE OF WAR' QUESTIONED

Ex-Judge Robert L. Luce Asserts That the Spanish-American Struggle Is No Precedent.

The prevailing opinion among lawyers most familiar with the Election law, who read in yesterday's morning papers that ballots soon were to be sent to the New York National Guardsmen at the Mexican border, was that the militiamen from this State legally had no right to cast their votes in the coming election. It was predicted that contests would result wherever it was apparent that the votes cast by the soldiers should have been sufficient to influence results.

"I know of no one who is going to question the right of the men at the border to vote," said Robert L. Luce, ex-Judge of the City Court, who has written extensively on legal subjects. "They are not there of their own volition, and if they had refused to go to the border they could have been court-martialed. The right of the franchise is too great to take from a citizen. It is the greatest gift conferred on man. It is his badge of freedom. It makes him a sovereign.

"Nevertheless Section 1 of Article II. of the Constitution of the State of New York makes it clear that only in time of war has the soldier who is absent from his home the right to cast his vote. In the present case it is simply a matter of interpretation of a state of war. International law says a state of war exists when there has been a formal declaration of hostilities or actual hostilities have begun. In the Russo-Japanese war Japan began the bombardment of Russian forts before declaring war. At present we have had no formal declaration of war and there have been no actual hostilities between this and any other Government."

Ex-Judge Luce pointed out that there was no precedent for the present situation in the fact that soldiers were permitted to vote during the Spanish-American war, because war had been declared and this country was actually engaged in hostilities with Spain in 1898. John Godfrey Saxe, who was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and is author of "Saxe's Manual of Elections," had this to say:

"At this time I decline to express any opinion as to the right of the soldiers to vote on the border. The Attorney General has ruled that they may vote. The Secretary of State is sending out the ballots. Any question as to their right to vote will have to be determined after election in such cases where particular contests will be sufficient in number to affect the result.

"As to the question whether soldiers who are ordered back and arrive after registration should be permitted to register and vote in New York, I feel strongly that these soldiers should be allowed to exercise their franchise if there is any possibility of their doing so under the Constitution and Election law. And I am of the opinion that Section 3 of Article II of the New York Constitution, providing that for the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, is sufficient Constitutional guarantee to authorize the courts to direct the correction of the registry lists so as to include the names of soldiers returning between the last day of registration and the second Saturday before election, the day on which corrections are made."

VANDERBILT DEATH SUIT.

Alfred G.'s Executors Seek $150,000 Insurance on Accident Policy.

A suit on an accident insurance policy to recover $150,000 for the death of Alfred G. Vanderbilt on the Lusitania on May 7, 1915, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Travelers Insurance Company. Roy C. Gasser, the attorney who brought the suit in behalf of the Vanderbilt executors, said the case would be carried to the highest court if necessary to determine the rights of holders of policies against which war riders were issued by the insurance company.

The complaint said Mr. Vanderbilt took out the policy in 1903 for $50,000, and under its terms the amount in case of the death of the policyholder through external means while on a common carrier was increased until the amount payable at the time of Mr. Vanderbilt's death had become $150,000. He paid eleven premiums. When the executors demanded payment of the policy, however, the insurance company declined on account of the war rider, which relieved the company if the policyholder entered the war zone.

The contention of the attorney for the Vanderbilt estate is that the Lusitania travelers were not a war risk because the usual rules of international law would have prevented the Lusitania from being sunk unless the passengers were saved.

Nash Collection on Sale.

At the sale of the Thomas Nash collection at Clarke's Art Rooms, 5 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, an Aubusson drawing room suite, in Bucher design, went to Mrs. James Keller for $765; Edwin Robinson paid $475 for a silver tea set, and a pair of Italian chairs went to R. Griffiths for $100. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

William M. Chase Improved.

William M. Chase, the noted artist, who has been seriously ill for several months at his home, 234 East Fifteenth Street, and confined to his bed for the greater part of the time, was said yesterday to have improved, although he was not yet convalescent.

HIRSCH LIBRARY, $4,797.

Total for Last Day at Anderson Galleries Is $1,637.70.

The sale of the library of Dr. William Hirsch was concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. Gabriel Wels paid $71 for Catalogue No. 319, the "History of India," by Romesh C. Dutt and others, edition limited to twenty-six lettered sets, printed on Japan paper.

A Japanese scroll manuscript, "The War of Suns," with six large hand-colored illustrations, No. 329, went to Walter M. Hill of Chicago for $82.50. Max Klinger's "Rettungen Ovidischer Opfer," with thirteen etchings by the author, No. 342, was bought by H. E. Stoehr for $127.50. James F. Drake paid $60 for No. 452, "Officium Mortuarum," manuscript on vellum, 167 leaves, with two large miniatures, a good specimen of Flemish writing and art of the sixteenth century.

Frederick W. Morris gave $40 for No. 453, "Historiae Adversus Paganos," by Paul Orosius, published in Venice in 1483. Dr. Joseph Martini paid $180 for No. 483, "Historia Naturalis," by Pliny, Venice, Aldus, 1536-40, from the Robert Hoe library.

The total for the day was $1,647.70 and the grand total $4,797.25.

DENY POLICE CAR FIGURES.

Fitzgerald Says Service Is Worse Than Reported.

William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, who is managing the street car strike, said yesterday that figures obtained by him showed that the car service of the city was even further from normal than represented in the report of the Citizens' Committee based upon police figures which was published yesterday.

"The police figures are too high," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "The police obtain the number of cars leaving each barn, but the companies send out cars on single runs, returning them to the barns and sending others out with the same crews. The police do not deduct from their totals the number of cars returning after these single runs, I am informed.

"As a matter of fact, between 40 and 45 per cent. of green cars are operating, about 80 per cent. of the red, and 20 per cent. of the blue. In the Bronx only 60 or 62 cars out of a normal 350 are running. There the cars are often ten minutes apart in rush hours. There is an eight-minute headway on busy 125th Street."

Employes of the Third Avenue Railway Company on strike yesterday lost their interest in the company's group insurance policy in accordance with a warning recently issued by F. W. Whitridge, President of the company. Mr. Whitridge then announced that those who did not return to work by Oct. 20 would lost their insurance rights, and, according to reports, only a few of the strikers affected went back to work in time to protect their interests.

SHOT ON REFUSAL TO STRIKE

Brooklyn Barber Dying in Hospital —Police Seek Assailant.

Bruna Barbaro, 38 years old, a barber of 111 Union Street, Brooklyn, who has steadfastly refused to go out on strike, was mortally wounded last night. The police say that Antonio Penasbene, 25 years old, of 220 Henry Street, one of the striking barbers, was his assailant.

According to the police, Penasbene met Barbaro in front of 97 President Street, and tried to convince him that he should join the strikers. Barbaro refused and an argument ensued during which Penasbene threatened to kill him unless he struck. Barbaro still refused and the striker drew a revolver and shot him through the abdomen. Penasbene then fled and late last night the detectives of the Sixth Branch Bureau were still looking for him. Barbaro was taken to the Long Island County Hospital, where it was said that he would die.

The Brooklyn barbers have been on strike since last August, when their strike was called in Manhattan.

COLONEL'S AID WINS APPEAL

Conviction of John McGrath for Assault Is Reversed.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday handed down a decision reversing the conviction of John McGrath, former secretary to Theodore Roosevelt, and his cousin, William Powers, who were tried in the Court of Special Sessions on the charge of assaulting Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lighte, Jr., in the back room of a café at St. John's Place and Rogers Avenue on the evening of June 11, 1915. After their conviction the two men were sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse. Lawyer Robert H. Elder obtained a writ of reasonable doubt pending the appeal.

The Appellate Division decided that the Justices of Special Sessions erred in refusing to permit counsel for the defendants to present evidence of an alleged attempted assault upon Powers by Lighte and some friends while McGrath and Powers were awaiting trial. The higher court ruled that the defendants should have had an opportunity to show whether Lighte and his wife showed extreme animus, and might for that reason be prompted to exaggerate their stories.

McGrath made no mention of the fact that he was secretary to Colonel Roosevelt until after he was sentenced.

NEW LANE BOOKS

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By ERNEST A. BOYD

Formerly Editor of "The Irish Review."

Cloth, 416 pages, $2.50 net.

The purpose of this important and exhaustive work is to give an account of the literature produced in Ireland during the last thirty years, under the impulse of the Celtic Renaissance.

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What a young woman is bound to go through after the prison doors have closed behind her, and what through strength of character she can overcome and accomplish is aptly shown in this interesting tale in which Scotland Yard and the White Slave traffickers play a part.

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By Edith Wharton

This volume includes "Xingu," "The Long Run," "The Triumph of Night," "Kerfol," "Coming Home," "Other Times, Other Manners," "The Choice," and "Bunner Sisters." The title-story is a humorous one, satirizing a community of literary and artistic souls.

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By Lawrence Perry (Fair Play)

In "The Fullback," the first of his "Fair Play Series," Mr. Lawrence Perry, well known under his name of "Fair Play" as the *Evening Post's* writer on athletic sports, has written a spirited and absorbing story of the beginning of a boy athlete's career.

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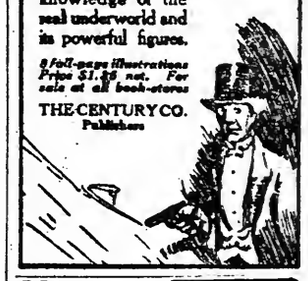

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THE SINS OF THE CHILDREN is a novel of life and temptation as it is met today. Mr. Hamilton has handled a difficult theme fearlessly but delicately, and a more charming love story than that of big, honest Peter Guthrie and Betty Townsend has not been told in a long time. While its candor will be condemned by a few, people conversant with modern thought and literature will praise it without reservation, and it will cause many to ask themselves, "Have I done my duty by my children?"

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BAYONNE STRIKERS ARE NOW ALL BACK

Foreigners Follow the Lead of Americans in All Plants of the Oil Company.

NO ADVANCE IN WAGES

Employers Will Investigate Any Complaints of Grievances Except That of Pay.

The Standard Oil strike at Bayonne ended yesterday, when the foreigners went back to work, following the Americans, who returned on Thursday. The Standard, Eagle, and Tidewater oil plants and the General Chemical Company's factory ran under normal conditions yesterday.

The Federal mediators, John A. Moffitt and James A. Smyth, yesterday denied published reports that the Standard Oil Company had promised a raise in wages.

Sustaining this contention of the mediators, the company, according to an advertisement published in THE TIMES today, does not "at this time contemplate any advance in wages." The advertisement, which purports to set forth the real facts of the recent strike, says the strike originated with thirty-six men press cleaners, performing "a high form of common labor" for $3.20 per eight-hour day, who induced others to join them and then, through a committee, made demands for increased pay on the company. This committee, though assuming to represent all employes, actually represented, according to the statement, "only a portion of the men in four of the sixteen departments of the plant."

Nevertheless the company agreed to investigate any grievances the committee might represent, except the question of wages, which the company feels were then, and now remain, adequate under the conditions and in accord with "its policy to pay full wages in every branch of its business."

But the strike commencing, notwithstanding, the company closed its plant and calls attention to the fact that "none of the rioting or violence took place upon the property of the company or between the company's watchmen and strikers." This statement closes the advertisement:

"The policy of the company is to keep in the front rank as to both wages and labor conditions. We are giving constant consideration to both these subjects, and after very careful investigation and full consideration feel that both our wages and working conditions compare favorably with those prevailing in the country at large."

The statement was signed by F. W. Weller, Vice President.

EXPOSES GASOLINE "STILL."

Wealthy Chicagoan Finds Shoupe's "Discovery" a Fake.

Special to The New York Times.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Harrison G. Shoupe's alleged discovery of a process of making gasoline out of water and oatmeal was exploded, and the "discoverer" exposed here today by Charles O. Coey, a wealthy Chicagoan. Coey came to Sandusky accompanied by L. O. Hartsch of Chicago, a chemist, to take over Shoupe's process, having signed a contract in Chicago last Wednesday to pay Shoupe $10,000 and $500 a month as long as he lived, if the process worked.

"Soon after we arrived this morning," said Coey, "Shoupe, whom I saw for the first time last Wednesday when he called on me at my office, began acting suspiciously. It was with apparent reluctance that he took us to his laboratory in a dilapidated building in the outskirts of the city, and when he did finally take us there all that was to be seen were two iron pipes running up out of the ground, with a steam gauge at the top of one and a water gauge at the top of the other.

"Shoupe told us that these pipes led from an underground tank of 60,000-gallon capacity that was full of water gasoline. I gave one of the pipes a pull and up it came. Attached to it was a gallon can that had been buried three or four inches under the ground. Shoupe admitted when told that he was an imposter that he had nothing to sell." The Chicagoan said he entertained Shoupe in Chicago and paid his fare back to Sandusky.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 20.—Charles A. Coey is one of the pioneer automobile men of Chicago. He entered the business in 1900 and later became President of an airship organization known as the Chicago Aeronautique Club. As an automobile driver he won in 1907 the Chicago automobile endurance test. Later he turned his attention to flying and became President of a concern which manufactured the Coey filer.

DOWLING CAN'T HOLD OVER.

Court of Appeals Decides Successor Must Be Eelected for Year.

The Court of Appeals handed down a decision yesterday that a successor to Frank L. Dowling, as President of the Board of Aldermen, must be chosen at the election this year to serve for one year. The question was raised by Joseph S. Schwab, who contended that Dowling, the Vice Chairman of the board, who became President after George McAneny resigned in January, 1916, was entitled to the office for another year. The decision was based on the rulings of the court below, which refused to issue a writ of mandamus to prohibit the election in November. Mr. Dowling did not appear surprised when he learned of the decision. He said:

"There never was any doubt in the minds of the appellants that the decision would be against them. In fact, so certain were we that the decision would compel me to run at the coming election that we have gone ahead with all the necessary details. I feel very certain that I will be elected."

Mr. Dowling's opponent for President of the Aldermanic Board is Henry H. Curran, who is the Republican, Progressive and American Party fusion candidate for that office. He said:

"I am glad the decision has come at last. This lifts the lid from my campaign and now we can go ahead. In addition to the full vote of the parties which have nominated me, I expect to receive thousands of votes from Democrats who believe in nonpartisanship in city government and have no desire to install Tammany Hall in the Mayor's office and the Board of Estimate."

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MINE RESCUER IS KILLED.

Government Expert Asphyxiated While Directing Work at Explosion.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Oct. 20.—L. M. Jones, a mining engineer, sent to Barrackville, near here, yesterday, in charge of a crew from the Pittsburgh Station of the Bureau of Mines, to rescue the entombed men at the Jamison Mine, was asphyxiated in the workings early today.

Jones, with seven other men, had reached the bottom of the shaft when he was overcome. His companions, advancing to the rescue, felt the force of the gas, and one by one dropped in their tracks. When they did not return to the surface another party entered the mine and brought them out. All quickly recovered except Jones, who had apparently died in the mine.

The work of exploring the mine continued during the day, and the body of Matthew Allison, the chief electrician, who was at work in the mine when the explosion occurred, was brought out. Three other bodies were recovered, among them Allison's assistant, A. W. Vance. These men, the rescue party said, had evidently been killed by gas, as their bodies bore no mark of the explosion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Lewis M. Jones, who was killed while engaged in rescue work at the Barrackville mine, is the fourth Government expert to lose his life in an attempt to save entombed miners. Director Manning of the bureau said today that Jones's death was a great loss, as he was regarded as one of the most able men in directing rescue work.

"Mr. Jones had been an important factor in the development of rescue work," said Director Manning. "He died a martyr to the cause, like three other rescuers of the bureau have died. Under the Chief Mining Engineer of the bureau, Mr. Jones had charge of the experimental mine of the bureau at Bruceton, Penn., and in this capacity developed many safeguards that are not only saving life in the coal mines today but will be instrumental in saving thousands of lives in the future. The fact that the death rate among the miners last year was the lowest in the last seven years emphasizes the worth of Mr. Jones's efforts."

BURGLARS FOUND A HOME.

Broke Into Mrs. Holliday's House and Lived There During Her Absence.

When Mrs. Susie Holliday, a widow, living at 45 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, returned with her son, Edgar P. Holliday, late last night to her home from a three months' visit to the country, she discovered that her house had been broken into and clothing and jewelry stolen during her absence. The burglars had entered the house by forcing the cover off the cellar grating and breaking in the basement door leading to the upper part of the house. The water had been left running and men's socks and women's stockings, which did not belong to the family, were left in the tub.

Detectives said the robbery was the work of amateurs, who had lived in the house and slept on couches. They had evidently gone out at night and remained in the house in the day.

A jewel box in Mrs. Holliday's bedroom on the second floor had been rifled and some rings and stones, which had been in the family for ninety years, were gone.

BOSTON LOAN FOR DUBLIN.

Other Municipalities Expected to Raise Money Here.

DUBLIN, Oct. 20.—The Housing Commission of the Corporation of Dublin today decided to recommend the acceptance of a loan of $2,000,000 at 5 per cent. offered by Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The morning newspapers today give prominence to the American loan to Dublin, which is the first British municipal loan to be raised in the United States. It is expected to be the forerunner of others, however, owing to restrictions imposed on large loans in this country during the war.

The Dublin loan is to issue at 95 in dollar currency, being a sinking fund loan for ten years. If it is preferred the loan may be of longer duration at the same rate of interest, with the privilege of redemption at 101 after five years.

MRS. A. S. HAWKS STRICKEN.

Famous Hymn Writer Is a Contemporary of Fanny Crosby.

Special to The New York Times.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Oct. 20.—Mrs. Annie Sherwood Hawks, the famous hymn writer, and the author of "I Need Thee Every Hour," which has been translated into many tongues and sung all over the world, is critically ill at her home in this city. She became ill three weeks ago from ailments incident to old age.

Mrs. Hawks is a contemporary of Fanny Crosby and Alice Holmes, whose hymns have formed a part of Evangelical services the country over. Besides "I Need Thee Every Hour," she composed "The Cross of Jesus," "Good Night," and "Why Weepest Thou." She was born in Hoosic, N. Y., on May 28, 1835.

AMERICANS BATTLE WITH MEXICAN BAND

Continued from Page 1.

physical disability. No nomination has been made for the vacancy left by the promotion of Major Reed.

It was expected that the new Lieutenant Colonel was to be made second in command of the regiment. When as a Lieutenant in Troop C of Squadron A, he had taken the examination to be Major. Although he joined his new battalion only two weeks ago, Major Reed so pleased Colonel Haskell with the work of reorganization that the nomination was made almost immediately. As cavalry instructor for the New York National Guard units Colonel Haskell observed the work of Lieutenant Reed, who was rated one of the best cavalry officers in the division, and when the change in the command of the Sixty-ninth was made the younger officer was transferred to the infantry.

Colonel Reed had served eleven years in Troop C. His father, Latham G. Reed, was the first Captain of the unit. The new officer is a member of the brokerage firm of McClure, Jones & Reed. His partner, Captain Walter C. McClure of the First Field Artillery, also is serving on the border.

A march that broke all divisional records for hikes on the border was finished late last night by the First Battalion of the Sixty-ninth, commanded by Lieut. Col. Reed. After completing the field firing practice at La Gloria, Colonel Reed telephoned to Major Gen. O'Ryan, Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, and Colonel Haskell for permission to bring his companies the twenty-four miles into the McAllen camp in a single march, or to combine the required marches of two days into a single hike.

Although the roads were not in the best condition the battalion then hiked the distance in about eight hours' marching time, not dropping a man on the way. The Third Battalion of the Twelfth Regiment, commanded by Captain Henry S. Hildreth, also came in from the rifle range in a single march on Wednesday, but it took about nine hours for the hike. The First Battalion of the Seventh Regiment and Company C of the Twenty-second Engineers have also come in from La Gloria in a single march.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Easy Way to Get Rid of Skin-Trouble

Don't worry any more about that skin-trouble. Just get a jar of Resinol Ointment and a cake of Resinol Soap at any drug store. With the Resinol Soap and warm water bathe the affected parts thoroughly, until they are free from crusts and the skin is softened. Dry very gently, spread on a thin layer of the Resinol Ointment, and cover with a light bandage—if necessary to protect the clothing. This should be done twice a day. Usually the distressing itching and burning stop with the first treatment, and the skin soon becomes clear and healthy again. For trial free, write to Dept. 9-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN PIANIST IN OPENING RECITAL

John Powell Plays Selections From Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms.

INTERESTS LARGE AUDIENCE

Pianist Has a Distinct Musical Individuality, with a Style All His Own.

John Powell, the American pianist, who has been heard in New York for several seasons, gave a pianoforte recital yesterday afternoon that interested and engrossed an audience of considerable numbers. It was announced as the first of a series of four.

Mr. Powell has made himself felt as an artist of a strongly marked personality, a distinct musical individuality, with a style and a point of view that are truly his own, poetic and often introspective. He has a peculiarly warm tone and a feeling for variety and color in its production that give a seductive lambent glow to his playing.

His program yesterday was made up of Liszt's arrangement of Bach's A minor organ prelude and fugue, Beethoven's Appassionata sonata, Brahms's Intermezzo in A flat and Rhapsodie in E flat, and the variations and fugue and theme by Handel. It may be said that his performance of all these illustrated the characteristic beauties and also some of the characteristic defects of his playing. The music of Bach and Beethoven he played in a manner often intimate; he dwelt upon the poetic aspects of it, and especially of the sonata, which he delivered as a personal disclosure of something finely and truly felt, rather than as a grandiose proclamation. Some may have thought the tempo of the first movement singularly deliberate. There were great beauty and fullness of sentiment in many of the variations by Brahms, and the fugue was presented as a really artistic expression growing out of the preceding pages, not as an elaborate exhibit of contrapuntal tours de force, violently applied to modern musical ideas.

But Mr. Powell is too fond of the tempo rubato, which in his hands is of universal application. The prelude to Bach's fugue suffered from it, and it may be said that the hurrying of the tempo in the fugue itself before the cadenza lessened rather than enforced the effect of climax. Brahms's intermezzo was seriously disturbed by this same overplus of effect, and so were some of the variations. Spiritually allied herewith is the dissection of full chords by an "arpeggio" style of performance, which is likewise of frequent application in his performance. The result of both together is a disturbance of the underlying rhythm of the music, and they cause the effect of sentiment sometimes to brush unpleasantly near to sentimentality. These are some of the things that give pause to the admirers of this extremely talented young American's performances, in many respects of such truly musical beauty. Mr. Powell may well take counsel with himself as to whether these idiosyncrasies of his style are not growing into mannerisms, whether they do not damage the results he aspires to, whether in attempting to give more in sentiment, in depth and warmth of feeling, he is not really giving less.

OPPOSES ALLAN "CONCERT."

Sabbath Society Objects to Dancer's Appearance on Sunday.

The Sabbath Society, which has for its purpose the enforcement of the Sunday closing laws, has objected to the appearance of Maud Allan, the dancer, at a "concert" announced by her for the Forty-fourth Street Theatre tomorrow night.

The law forbids any kind of dancing on the stage on Sundays, and a threat of police interference, with possible revocation of the theatre's license, has been made by the society in the event of Miss Allan's appearance. The dancer had planned to give interpretations of a number of sacred rompositions, and the program was also to have included selections played by the dancer's symphony orchestra.

Martha Phillips's Recital.

Martha Phillips, a Swedish soprano, though at present a resident of New York, gave a song recital in Acolian Hall last evening, in which she had little or no occasion to employ the "coloratura" which she was credited by the program with possessing. The most interesting songs on her list were those by Grieg, Hannikainen, Sjogren, which she sang in Norwegian, Finnish, and Swedish, and the Scandinavian folksongs at the end, in their native tongue. In the beginning there were Italian patriotic airs by Pergolesi and Gluck, and Haydn's "Mermaid's Song" in English; later songs by the American La Forge and several French composers. Miss Phillips's voice is a light soprano, unfortunately not wholly under her control, through the development of the necessary technical resources, one result of which is a frequent deviation from the pitch downward. Mr. Epstein's accompaniments were charmingly played.

LOST HER REASON ON TRIP.

Court Appoints Commission to Examine Miss Willie Inman.

Through the appointment yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Pendleton of a commission to inquire into the sanity of Miss Willie L. Inman of 57 East Sixty-seventh Street, daughter of the late William H. Inman, who left her a fortune, it was disclosed that Miss Inman became mentally unbalanced suddenly on June 28 last while traveling through Nova Scotia. She was taken in custody by the Halifax police and committed to the Nova Scotia Hospital as insane. Miss Inman, who is about 50 years old, was traveling alone, and news of her plight was communicated to the office of Mayor Mitchel.

Justice Pendleton appointed ex-Justice Edward E. McCall, Dr. William Sturgis Thomas, and Talbot Olyphant to hear the testimony concerning Miss Inman's condition before a Sheriff's jury, on the application of Miss Inman's secretary, Miss Dorothy Elflein, who said that the alleged incompetent was taken to the Rivercrest Sanitarium on her arrival from Halifax after an examination by local alienists convinced them that Miss Inman had lost her reason.

Miss Inman has two sisters, Mrs. Marguerite Davis of Loudon County, Va., and Mrs. Jennie Inman Payne of Paris. In addition to her residence at 57 East Sixty-seventh Street she owns the property from 213 to 239 West Twenty-second Street, and other valuable holdings. She also has a large income from a trust fund established by her father. The petition asks that Mrs. Davis be appointed to take care of her sister's property. Attorney John E. Taylor advised against notifying Mrs. Payne of the proceedings, because he said he had been informed by her husband that she is in a precarious condition at her home in Paris, and that the shock of learning of her sister's mental condition might prove serious.

YALE CELEBRATES TODAY.

8,000 Persons to Take Part in Anniversary Pageant.

The 200th anniversary of the coming of Yale College to New Haven will be celebrated with exercises in that city today that will reach their climax in a great pageant in the Yale Bowl this afternoon. Eight thousand persons, recruited from the university, the city schools, and residents of New Haven will take part in the spectacle, which will review the history of the institution from the day it was founded by Elihu Yale. A chorus of 500 and an orchestra of sixty, under the direction of David Stanley Smith, will play a special musical score.

It is expected that the Bowl's 62,000 seats will be filled. Yale alumni have come from distant points to witness the festivities, and special trains will be run from New York. Arrangements have been made for the parking of 6,000 automobiles, and special traffic rules have been adopted for the day. Automobiles from New York will follow the Milford Turnpike to Forest Avenue, then turn to the left over Forest Avenue to Derby Road, over Derby Road to Central Avenue, and to the left over Central Avenue to the parking field. No automobiles will be allowed on Derby Road between Central Avenue and the bridge.

To Show American Ambulance Work

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, and A. Piatt Andrews have issued invitations for a special exhibition of the motion pictures showing the work of the American Ambulance Field Service in France next Tuesday afternoon in the offices of the Triangle Film Corporation. The exhibition has been arranged for Stephen Lausanne, editor of the Paris Matin, and other distinguished Frenchmen. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mr. Andrews will address the audience.

To Dance "Papillons" on Monday.

The first performance in America of "Papillons," a ballet arranged to music by Schumann, which was to have been danced by the Diaghileff Ballet Russe at the Manhattan Opera House last night, was postponed until next Monday evening, owing to the slight indisposition of Lydia Lopokova, who dances the principal woman's rôle. The ballets on the bill last night were "Sadko," "Le Spectre de la Rose," the dances from "Prince Igor" and "Cleopatre."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Haru Onuki, the Japanese prima donna appearing in the Hippodrome show, will go to Washington after tonight's performance at the request of the Japanese Embassy to sing at a concert there tomorrow night. The concert will be given by Sousa and his band at the National Theatre.

Richard Bennett arrived yesterday from Los Angeles, where he has been since last Spring posing for motion pictures. He at once began rehearsals in a new play by Harold Brighouse, entitled "Zack," in which he will be starred by John D. Williams. Mr. Bennett says he will never again act for the movies.

John Hunter Booth's play, in which Richard Walton Tully will star Guy Bates Post, has been named "The Masquerader." It is based upon Katherine Cecil Thurston's novel of that title.

The first performance of "Die tolle Dolly," announced for tonight at the Yorkville Theatre, has been postponed to Monday night. The delay was said to be the result of a slight accident that befell Miei Gizi during rehearsal yesterday.

Lydia Ferguson, a pupil of Yvett Guilbert, will appear in chansons en costume, including eighteenth century and peasant songs, tonight at the Neighborhood Playhouse.

"When Two Love" is the new title given the musical play formerly called "Lieutenant Gus," in preparation by the Shuberts. These managers also have a new Lehar operetta called "The Star Gazer" in rehearsal.

Germaine Clergel, wife of Paul Clergel, who is appearing in "Pierrot the Prodigal" at the Booth, will make her American debut shortly in vaudeville in a sketch written especially for her. Mme. Clergel is well known as a light opera prima donna in Europe, but a contract with the Chappells, the London music publishers, prevents her appearance here in operetta.

Catheryn Howe Palmer has been added to the cast of "The Century Girl."

Edward J. Tate, a theatrical manager of Sydney, Australia, has contracted with Gest & Comstock to take their company appearing in "Experience" in Philadelphia to Australia next June.

Fay Bainter will be a guest at the first regular meeting of the season of the Theatre Club at the Hotel Astor next Tuesday afternoon, and the following afternoon the club members will see Miss Bainter's performance in "Arms and the Girl" at the Fulton.

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Yorkville German Theatre 86th St. & Lex. Ave.
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DIE TOLLE DOLLY Greatest German Musical Comedy.
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NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15
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After the play see ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC (Atop This Theatre)

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2.
Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
Arms AND THE Girl

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GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. at 8:30. MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
2 Times More At This Theatre. MOVES OCT. 23 TO THE BELASCO THEATRE
DAVID BELASCO presents
Seven Chances
MONDAY, OCT. 23—Seats Now.
RUTH CHATTERTON in a new comedy, "COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN."

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"SPARKLING COMEDY."—Times.
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MAT. TODAY, 2:20—LAST 2 TIMES—
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LAST 2 TIMES "THE INTRUDER"
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UNDER SENTENCE
With GEORGE NASH and JANET BEECHER.

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ORCHESTRA OF 50.

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MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.

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THE DOLLY SISTERS
—IN—
HIS BRIDAL NIGHT

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Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

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Rich Man, Poor Man
Mats. Today & Thur. 2:20

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WM. HODGE in his greatest success,
Fixing Sister
Every bit as good as "The Man From Home." —Globe.

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BEST CASINO SHOW IN YEARS. Flora Bella

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SISTERS OF SUSANNA
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Wm. COLLIER in Nothing but the Truth

Mat. Today
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse West 48th

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THE GIRL FROM BRAZIL
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THE FLAME
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Eve.—Scheherazade; Les Sylphides; Cleopatre.
Mon. Eve., Oct. 23.—Les Papillons; Till Eulenspiegel (World Premiere); with Nijinsky; Thamar; La Princesse Enchante.
Tues. Eve., Oct. 24—Les Sylphides; L'Apres Midi d'un Faun; Scheherazade; Le Spectre de la Rose.
Thurs. Eve., Oct. 26—Sadko; Till Eulenspiegel; Thamar; Carnaval.
PIERR

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8. Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1916.

"HE KEPT US OUT OF WAR."

Observing with disquiet that many voters are affected by the slogan "He kept us out of war," Republican stump speakers and newspapers are devoting a great deal of ingenuity and labor to combating it. It is lost labor, lost time, for they are not going about it in the right way, and their arguments will not change a vote. They argue that he didn't keep us out of war, and build up nice little edifices of toy blocks to prove that he got us into lots of wars; and it is really painful to see the amount of time they spend in demonstrating that our intervention in Haiti, or Santo Domingo, or Ruritania, or Lilliput, or King Solomon's Mines, was technically just as much a war as any NAPOLEON ever waged.

We will not argue against this amusing idea, which would have included GRANT'S Administration among those disfigured by war because of his punishment of Korea, or CLEVELAND'S because he landed troops on the Isthmus of Panama. We merely consider the argument from the standpoint of utility—and of economy, with white paper at its present cost—and ask what good it does, what wavering vote it steadies, what hostile vote it captures. "He kept us out of war," like so many other slogans, is a condensation. It comprises a certain sentiment, a certain idea, that affects the decision of many voters. It is powerful not because of its phraseology, but because of the unconquerable fact behind it.

The voters who are affected by this argument have seen fifteen nations involved, most of them through no fault of their own, in a bloody war. They have seen lives lost, property ruined, privations suffered, on a greater scale than the world had ever known, and they have seen existence become harder, not only for the men who are fighting, but for all the inhabitants of the stricken countries. They have seen nation after nation drawn in, until the roll of the original combatants has been doubled. They have seen certain nations, such as Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, and the United States, remaining as yet untouched by this disaster, although at times drawn close to the maelstrom. They are glad of this, and if they can find the person or persons who have guided affairs to bring about this result, so far as concerns the United States, they will feel grateful to him or them and be disposed to continue them in the management of these affairs. The Democratic leaders, holding that this has been brought about by one person, and that that person is President WILSON, seek to direct attention to that fact, if it is a fact, and thus to incline voters favorably to his candidacy. Since a short and epigrammatic phrase is an effective way of conveying the idea, they have hit on the phrase, "He kept us out of war." Not the phrase, but the argument, or, if you prefer, the feeling back of it is proving tremendously effective with the voters.

If our Republican friends can find some way of overcoming this feeling, or of demonstrating that President WILSON is not the person to whom the credit is due, they will be making real headway. But to meet it by constructing elaborate little arguments about our terrible wars with Tierra del Fuego and Atlantis is a profitless mental exercise, nothing more.

PEACE WITH PROFIT.

There is a new scale of prices for consumers of milk to pay. Pay, pay, pay is the word for consumers when peace is arranged between rival combinations at their expense. No longer ago than Wednesday it was announced that the combined producers of milk and the combined distributers had withdrawn the allegations of each that the others were conspirators in restraint of trade. State Foods Commissioner DILLON promises that milk will be cheaper some day. That day he will be thought to have met the expectations of his appointment. At present all that appears is that prices are higher, and that nobody is likely to know the merits of the charge that consumers were exploited by the trust which he assailed.

Instead of one trust fighting another, there is a combination of two trusts. Nobody is dissolved or restrained, nobody goes to jail. It is interesting to note how the trusts protect their profits without asserting that they are requiring consumers to pay the costs of certifying and pasteurizing milk. Consumers will be asked to pay for the bottles which they have regarded themselves privileged to break or to keep for their own uses. The trust will collect for the bottles as well as for the milk.

There might have been a different result if the procedure had been by indictment, as in Massachusetts, where the potato producers were convicted during our Foods Commissioner's fight. Perhaps the Attorney General may take up the New York fight where the Foods Commissioner leaves it. Perhaps something is to be hoped from the Senatorial investigation. As the matter stands, only the trusts are happy.

ENOUGH AS GOOD AS A FEAST.

In accordance with Article XIV. of the Constitution, "the question, 'Shall "'there be a convention to revise the "'Constitution and amend the same?'" is to be decided by the electors of the State "at the general election to be held in the year 1916." There can be no shadow of a shade of a doubt what the decision will be. Last year New York had a Constitutional Convention. It was a body of unusual ability, fairer, far less partisan, than its predecessor. Its deliberations were thorough. It made a Constitution which promised to give the State a better, more responsible, and cheaper State Government. That proposed Constitution, admirable as it was in many respects, voters of all sorts and conditions smote mightily at the polls. It was beaten memorably, hopelessly, incredibly. It was an excellent Constitution, and its rejection was caused, probably, less by an attentive weighing of its merits and its faults than by a strong and not uncreditable popular impatience with the perpetual weary business of Constitution tinkering. There has been a reaction from the fanatical tendency to make State Constitutions omnium-gatherums, a mishmash and mingle-mangle, as HUGH LATIMER and Mayor GAYNOR would say, of the organic and the statutory, a collection of new nostrums in government. The modern Constitution makers usually try to do too much. The Oklahoma fashion in Constitutions has now ceased to be popular. The electors in too many States are called upon to vote on constitutional amendments which they imperfectly apprehend and in which they take a faint interest. The chances are usually against the ratification of amendments. If desirable amendments or revised Constitutions are voted down, the popular conservatism which their defeat signifies is more valuable than their adoption would be.

Amendments will continue to be submitted to the people by the Legislature. There is no danger that the voters will not be treated to at least as many as they can digest. Submitted one at a time, the most important proposed changes in the Constitution can be studied and understood. The mere length of a Constitution offered in the lump is fatal to it. And some of the most fruitful proposals of the late Constitutional Convention, such as the reorganization of the departments of the State Government and budgetary reform, can be made law and fact by the Legislature, if it has the will.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROTEST.

Senator CHAMBERLAIN of Oregon has published a forcible and convincing reply to the Republican leaders who rashly condemn the Administration for failure to meet the national demand for military preparedness. If the Republican Administrations between 1898 and 1912 had profited by the lessons of the Spanish-American war, the Wilson Administration would not have been compelled to consider the problems of defense. If previous Republican Administrations had not neglected the development of the army, thousands of untrained young men would not have died of fever in the detention and mobilization camps. Under President WILSON'S guidance a reasonable beginning has been made in the extension of the national defenses. So far as it concerns the navy the legislation has been satisfactory. Our sea defenses will be adequate for our needs. Great improvements are under way in our coast defenses. Military aviation has at last been taken up intelligently and air machines of all the approved types are now being constructed.

The failure of Senator CHAMBERLAIN'S admirable Army bill was deplorable. But, defective as the substitute that was accepted is now admitted to be, it still provides for a substantial increase in the regular army and an effective reorganization. We have a Council of National Defense, and the navy has a General Staff. The attempted federalization of the organized militia of the States was an error which must be corrected, and the various plans for the military training of citizens must be extended under an organized system. Money has been appropriated by Congress, however, for the establishment of training camps throughout the country, and the Plattsburg experiment, which has thus far been the most encouraging of all the plans for preparedness, will be greatly extended next year.

Undoubtedly we should have a regular army larger than that the Hay bill provides for, and needful preparations for defense have been otherwise hampered by the prejudice of Congressmen and the baneful influence of short-sighted pacifists, but so much, more has been accomplished toward the protection of the country by increasing the means for the preservation of peace than Republican Administrations have ever thought of that Senator CHAMBERLAIN'S protest is both timely and pertinent.

YALE DAY.

Today, the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Yale College at New Haven, will be celebrated by a pageant, illustrating with wealth of allegory and splendor of costume and a multitude of actors the rude beginnings, the Revolutionary glories, the growth and progress and accomplishment of the college. The "collegiate "school in his Majesty's Colony of "Connecticut" has become a great national university. It is good to look back at that budding Yale in Saybrook in 1702, when for six months JACOB HEMINGWAY was the sole student. Now the university has more than 3,000 students, an army of professors, and is "so excellent in arts"—and sports—"and still so rising" that to praise her is to be commonplace.

In the great company of her always loyal sons, dead and living, so many famous figures in divinity and law, in medicine and all the sciences, in literature, in statesmanship, in every path of distinction, crowd upon the mind that it loses the power to select. When Sir TRAVERS TWISS was Public Orator at Oxford, and had rolled out stately Latin superlatives by the yard, describing the virtues of the candidates for honorary degrees of the year, some gallery wag of an undergraduate yelled: "Et Traverstwissimus!" Where could we begin or end a catalogue of Yalensian "issimi"? JONATHAN EDWARDS, OLIVER ELLSWORTH, NOAH WEBSTER, JOHN C. CALHOUN, ELI WHITNEY, SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, JAMES FENIMORE COOPER, WILLIAM M. EVARTS—what is the use? You have to leap over whole tribes of Chief Justices, Cabinet Ministers, diplomatists, and what not to get a chance to salute Professor and Dr. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT. Besides, as Mr. BLAINE, a little weary of the glories of the Bowdoin Class of 1825, said at Brunswick:

> It is a pleasure to know that those members who were not illustrious on earth are happy in heaven.

May the weather be equal to the occasion and polite to the innumerable comeliness of the distaff spectators! And, since Yale, though reasonably rich, is really, like every other college, miserably poor, may the Elihuites remember that now is the time to fatten the endowment.

COMPETING FOR WHEAT.

Prices of wheat and flour in this country, and the quantity of wheat available for domestic consumption, may be affected by the recent action of the Allies. The Governments of Great Britain, France, and Italy have undertaken the purchase of all the foreign wheat needed by their people and their armies, probably by a joint commission, and in England a commission has been appointed to control distribution of the imported grain. The immediate effect in our market may be slight, because for some time past about 90 per cent. of the wheat shipped to the three countries has been bought by two agencies representing the Governments. Foreseeing the probable exhaustion of export surpluses some months before the harvesting of next year's crop, the three nations do not intend to be placed at a disadvantage by reason of insufficient supplies.

Our Department of Agriculture's estimate is that we can spare only 100,000,000 bushels during the current crop year if the quantity normally required for our own people, 625,000,000 bushels, is retained. But export shipments for three months past from the United States and Canada have been at the rate of more than 400,000,000 bushels a year. If we keep the 625,000,000 needed here, we must bid against the foreign Governments, and such competition in the market may cause a further advance of prices, which already are high. We recently said that consumption here might be reduced, and the exportable surplus increased, by such an advance, although consumers were still buying freely.

Reports from many wholesale merchants and distributers now show there are no signs of reduced consumption. The demand for food supplies, they say, is unprecedented. They are overwhelmed by orders, some of which they are forced to reject. Buying is not restrained by the high prices. Our people will strive to keep and use their wheat. The Allies will pay the current price, whatever it is, for what they need.

RAILWAY MAIL PAY.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has denied the application of the railways asking that the mails be weighed during the trial period of the space system. The railways asked for the weighing so that there might be a comparison of the results of the two systems for the guidance of the Commission in the action which it must take in fixing the rates of payment. The Commission gives no reason for the denial of the application. The argument for the Post Office was that the conditions of the trial of the space system were within the administrative discretion of the department as fully as the fixing of the reasonable rates of payment was within the discretion of the Commission. The result is that the railways will lose the increase of pay which would have resulted from the growth of the business during the years since the last weighing was made. It is known that this increase is large through the establishment of the parcel post service, with successive increases of the mailable weights.

Now the railways will be paid according to the test of the new space system, under conditions inspired by the tender mercies of the Post Office as manifested through years of controversy. That the Post Office still hardens its heart appears from the conditions under which the space system is installed, rather than tried. The authorization of the test was "for certain routes" to be selected by the Postmaster General. He selected routes including 98 per cent. of the payments to the railways, and he is establishing conditions for the test more favorable to his views than to the railways or to the convenience of users of the mails. For example, there are complaints in New Jersey that they do not have as many mails as before. The reason is that the department wishes to get as much weight as possible into the space for which it must pay regardless of weight, and therefore consolidates the mails by delaying them until there is enough to use the space on the trains.

One New Jersey concern thus incommoded sent 125,000 pieces of mail daily, and no longer is able to make "same day connections." "We won't go back to the stage coach days," is the cry along the Erie Railway, where the new system is being started in advance of the universal date, Nov. 1. The New Haven Railway also is a particular sufferer. It was entitled to have the mails which it carries weighed this year, and to have its pay increased by four years' growth. But no exception has been made in its case, although the order for the reweighing under the old system had been made.

No railway knows just how it will come out under the system of rearranging routes and reducing dispatches, with a view to getting all the weight possible into the space taken. It does not appear that general users of the mails will approve efficiency by the Post Office shown in a manner reducing mail accommodations as well as reducing railway mail pay.

THE IDENTITY OF BLACK AND WHITE.

Professor FRANK JEWETT MATHER, Jr., the accomplished Professor of Art and Archaeology at Princeton, has been an ardent pro-Ally since the beginning of the war. Like Major GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM, he is going to vote for Mr. HUGHES. The professional German-Americans are faithful to the same Conundrum. They even imagine that they forced his nomination. The Staats-Zeitung, the Hexamers, and the Koeibles are bitter against Mr. WILSON because he has been too stern to Germany, too resolute to maintain American rights against her. The extreme pro-Allies are against Mr. WILSON because he hasn't been stern enough to Germany and hasn't been resolute enough to maintain American rights against her. Thus we get the curious spectacle of the German patriots who would put an embargo on munitions, who would warn Americans off armed belligerent ships, who exulted over or defended the Lusitania massacre, hand in hand with Germanophobes who would like to see, or would have liked to see, the United States at war with Germany. Men who detest and men who palliate the invasion of Belgium and the succeeding genialities of German warfare are united in support of Mr. HUGHES.

The student of political psychology will find no thornier problem than this. Starting from diametrically opposite premises German and anti-German reach the same conclusion. They oppose Mr. WILSON and favor Mr. HUGHES for exactly opposite reasons or unreasons. Mr. WILSON has been too neutral, he hasn't been neutral enough. Mr. HUGHES will be more tender than Mr. WILSON to Germany. Mr. HUGHES will be more severe to Germany than Mr. WILSON.

As to Mr. WILSON, his damnation by the extremists of both factions is ample evidence to moderate men that he "has kept his rudder true" to a straight American course. Mr. HUGHES'S ambiguities, his silences, his vague, colorless generalities, his bombination of vain hypothesis, are ample evidence of an eye single to votes, a studied purpose not to offend, a determination not to lose his friends in both camps. Either the pro-German or the pro-Ally extremists, or both, are being gulled. That is his game. He plays it with the carefulness to be expected of a 100 per cent. candidate. But the hallucination of his pro-German and anti-German admirers is a marvel. One asks, for example, if Professor MATHER feeds his passion for Mr. HUGHES on a daily reading of the Staats-Zeitung.

If saloon keepers and the brethren bent on "pulverizing the Rum Power" were hot for the same nominee for the Legislature, if the straitest sect of freetraders were howling for the American Protective League's candidates for Congress, the case would not be different. It is a political mystery, like Mr. HUGHES'S opinions and policies.

Mr. HUGHES Treads on Pussyfooters' Toes.—The Evening Sun.

Mr. HUGHES steps on his own feet.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

No Plotters Involved This Time.

It is difficult, and perhaps impossible, altogether to avoid a feeling of something like regret that the six prisoners who escaped from Sing Sing on Thursday did not have what from their own point of view would be called better luck. Of course the chances are that, in the case of every one of them, liberty would be misused. That is strongly indicated by the crimes they committed while freedom was theirs, and it is practically proved both by the folly they showed in a flight so nearly hopeless, and by their betrayal of the trust that had been given to them under the new system of prison management. Their evasion exposed them to an almost certain increment of punishment, and it also provided a weighty argument for the reactionaries who insist that the new system will not work.

Nevertheless, instinct declares that, as it is perfectly natural for a man in jail to want to be out of it, so it is perfectly natural for him to run away if he can find or make an opportunity to do so, and it is little wonder, or none at all, that the joy of immediate liberty, however short it may be, so often overcomes every other consideration in the minds of men of the sort that get put behind the bars. That they are there at all is sufficient evidence of how ill they are equipped with a sense of relative values, and the lack in many instances is presumably constitutional and irremediable.

These escapes have a particular interest at just this time because of the assistance they give in judging Mr. OSBORNE'S charge that certain other escapes, effected while he was Warden, would not have taken place except for dark plots formed outside the prison for the purpose of discrediting him and the Mutual Welfare League. Surely those plotters are not busy now, or at any rate the probability that they are is so small that nobody except possibly Mr. OSBORNE himself will regard it as measurable. And as he made that accusation as confidently as the others relating to a conspiracy against him, the whole indictment shares the weakening which this count in it has suffered.

Why Inside Passages Are Useful.

There is a relation between the Cape Cod Canal and the recent operations of a German submersible off Nantucket that has not yet received the attention it deserves. It will be remembered that when, for reasons in part obvious and in part more easily suspected than proved, the German steamer Willehad was moved by her owners from Boston to Newport, they took her through the canal instead of following the not much longer outside course, where there were no tolls to pay. This choice of route was determined, of course, by the fact that in this way the Willehad could make the trip in perfect safety from the British and French cruisers that were or might have been on watch beyond the three-mile limit.

Circumstances are conceivable, at least by those of us to whom the width of the Atlantic Ocean does not give the illusion of safety from the attack of any foe, that would give to our own shipping, both mercantile and naval, as a result of this canal's existence, advantages of much value. If the U-53, for instance, had been seeking other prey than what she was after, her selected victims could have kept within waters where she could venture only at the greatest risk, while antagonists not afraid of her, though she would be most unwilling to meet them, could have saved not a little time in moving up and down the coast by using the short cut across the cape.

The eastern shore of the United States is peculiar in that so much of it is, and so much more of it might be, provided with an "inside passage"—a passage where the sea is never high, where defense is easy, and whence unexpected dashes into the open can be made. Of such a system of inner waterways the Cape Cod Canal is an essential part, and we have it already. The rest may come in due time, and its cost will be only that of the dredging required for letting big vessels go where there is now keel room only for little ones.

Mr. Wilson Was Not Offended.

Recently published correspondence between President WILSON and Governor WHITMAN in regard to the probable length of time during which the New York troops now in Texas would be needed there for purposes of national defense has troubled one of our readers, we think unnecessarily. As these men, he writes, have all taken the Federal oath, they are now a part of the regular army. Therefore, he thinks, the Governor, who is only commander of the State forces as head of the State militia, is not justified in asking for information about them from the President, their present commander.

Our correspondent even characterizes as "impertinence" the inquiries that were made! This criticism is not wholly without excuse, but its maker might have refrained from making it had he noticed and reflected on the fact that President WILSON, instead of taking offense at the Governor's questions, treated them as entirely reasonable and answered them at length with as much of definiteness as the circumstances of the case permitted. That was sufficient evidence that it was right to ask them.

Whatever semblance of impropriety there is in such questioning lies in the fact that our so-called National Guard, thanks in part to its own officers, occupies, when engaged in Federal service, an anomalous and necessarily unsatisfactory position. It is not completely either what its men intended and expected to be when they enlisted, or what they ought to be while doing the work to which they had to be summoned because troops of the sort that work really requires are not in sufficient numbers to perform it. That created a multitude of grievances, varying in magnitude from serious to trivial.

The existing situation is more or less displeasing to everybody whom it concerns, directly or indirectly, and its difficulties will not be removed while the present methods of recruiting are followed. As a matter of fact, every discussion of our military status leads inevitably and straight from dependence on volunteers to some form of universal training and service. Only by that can either efficiency or fairness be attained.

A Garden for Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please do not let the Shakespeare Garden be disturbed or discontinued by the Park Department, all for the want of a maintenance fund from the Board of Estimate. I believe you can effect this by continuing to give expression to the public delight which is found in the garden. I have seen small children ecstatic as they guided their mothers through the garden, and identified the "tuff candies" and the "buttons."

WALTER E. KRUESI.

New York, Oct. 19, 1916.

The Shock at Louisville.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Yesterday these headlines appeared in several papers:

Louisville—"Earthquake Shocks Felt Plainly."

Louisville—"Theodore Roosevelt Arrives"

What could they expect but earthquakes when he came to town? Vote for Wilson and feel no shocks. (not even financial.) ELP.

Babylon, L. I., Oct. 20, 1916.

WHAT MR. WILSON SAID.

Opponents Twist His Meaning by Quoting Only in Part.

New York, Oct. 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES appears a letter dated Montclair, Oct. 13, signed by Robert Scott, in which President Wilson is taken severely to task for a statement which he made in his address before the first annual meeting of the League to Enforce Peace in Washington last May. In the third paragraph Mr. Scott quotes President Wilson as saying in reference to the war: "With its causes and with its objects we are not concerned," and he then proceeds to hold Mr. Wilson up to scorn for his lack of statesmanship, perspicacity, and common humanity.

Even Mr. Roosevelt has seized upon this same statement as an evidence of the President's "ignoble shirking of responsibility." In a broadside republished in your issue of Oct. 9 he refers three separate times to the President's statement: "He stated that the war and its issues were no concern of ours." "President Wilson declared that the war and the issues of right and wrong involved in its conduct and methods were of no concern to America, the leading neutral." "No sane man can today be so blind as to believe President Wilson's original statement that the war was of no concern of ours."

As this statement of the President's is evidently being as much misconstrued as his famous "too proud to fight" it seems desirable to recall exactly what he did say in his original address before the League to Enforce Peace. Here is the passage in full:

> This great war, that broke so suddenly upon the world two years ago and which has swept within its flame so great a part of the civilized world, has affected us very profoundly, and we are not only at liberty, it is perhaps our duty, to speak very frankly of it and of the great interests of civilization which it affects. With its causes and its objects we are not concerned. The obscure fountains from which its stupendous flood has burst forth we are not interested to search for or to explore, but so great a flood spread far and wide to every quarter of the globe as a necessity engulfs many a fair province of right that lies very near to us.

This quotation proves that the President meant precisely the opposite of what Mr. Scott and Mr. Roosevelt represent him as meaning.

HAMILTON HOLT,
Vice Chairman of the League to Enforce Peace.

The Judicial Candidates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is contended that if Judge Jenks is defeated for the Chief Judgeship of the Court of Appeals New York will not have its share of Judges of that court. I doubt whether voters care very much about the residential location of Court of Appeals Judges, provided they do their work properly. Aside from this, however, if Judges Hiscock and Pound are elected there will be three vacancies to be filled in the Court of Appeals—two among the elected members and one among the assigned members. There is no doubt that whoever will be elected the Governor will fill the vacancies by appointment of one or more residents of New York and Brooklyn. New Yorkers, therefore, need labor under no apprehension in this respect.

A similar situation arose in 1913, when Judges Werner and Hiscock, both up-State candidates, were running. Judges Cullen and Grey retired that year, leaving only one Judge—Judge Bartlett—remaining in Greater New York. Nobody was alarmed by this situation, for while Judge Werner was defeated by Judge Bartlett, it was not on any question of location, and Judge Hiscock defeated Mr. Elkus, who came from Manhattan. The natural course which the Governor will take in filling the vacancies which will arise if Judges Pound and Hiscock are elected is accurately foreshadowed by what Governor Glynn did in assigning Judge Cardozo to the vacancy caused by Judge Hiscock's election as Associate Judge and appointing Judge Hornblower to the vacancy caused by the promotion of Judge Bartlett.

DAVID C. BARNUM.

New York, Oct. 20, 1916.

For Mr. Hughes to Answer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days of "visible government" and "business methods," "100 per cent. candidates" and "what I would have done," it is fair to ask any good business man what chance an applicant for a position in his employ would have if criticism of the present incumbent were his main argument for the position. We cannot live the past again; what has been done is done. What the man in the street wants to know before he votes is what Mr. Hughes would do with the Lusitania case, which has not been settled. Would he recall the troops from the Mexican border or send them to conquer Mexico? What will he do with the Adamson eight-hour law if a crisis comes up again after its six or nine months' observation? R. H. CANADAY.

New York, Oct. 20, 1916.

Sidewalks on State Highways.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That the construction of State highways outside cities and incorporated villages should include sidewalks for pedestrians there is no doubt. The writer of this article has purposely delayed sending it to THE TIMES in order to ascertain the views of thousands of others, including engineers, road builders, strolling clubs, school teachers, and town officials, and there is but one opinion, and that is that the sidewalks are a great necessity. Children going to and from school are constantly in danger of injury or loss of life. Thousands of people who need the healthful exercise of walking are prevented from taking walks along the country roads. One must constantly dodge automobiles and other vehicles.

JACOB EHRLICH.

Chappaqua, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1916.

BRITANNIA AT THE FORGE.

"O Woman! in our hours of ease"—
Light-hearted cried, in laya that please,
The Minstrel of the North, in song
Whose echoes sweet the years prolong,
Though since a century has passed
And Time has wrought his changes vast.
Alas! for us, such lightsome lays
Accord not with our troubled days
And ill-befit the plan
By which are fashioned issues new;
New ways, new thought, we now pursue,
Horizons new we scan!

In warring lands beyond the sea,
The stage of a world tragedy,
Behold the part that woman plays!
Forgetting charm of old-time ways,
She sows the fields and reaps the grain,
The wounded tends, weeps o'er the slain,
Takes cheerfully unwonted place
Which strength and skill, not beauty, grace,
And nobly does her part!
Forgotten now the age-old dreams,
Unlike the older type she seems,
But woman still at heart!

At Vulcan's smithy see her now,
She of the once untroubled brow!
In factories vast now see her toil
At strange, new tasks in heat and moil.
Her deft hands fashion bolts of war
Dread as the thunderbolts of Thor,
Or lightnings swift as, those of Jove
That from Olympus Titans drove!
Not fable hers, but truth!
Those bolts will soon o'er Flanders plain
Sweep in an iron storm like rain,
Relentless, without ruth.

"O Woman! in our hours of ease"—
No longer sing that strain of old!
In British women such as these
Behold Britannia bold!

R. T. SUDDUTH.

GERMANY'S STRONG FRIEND OF PEACE.

Much Importance Attached to the Statement of Herr Thyssen That U-Boat Pledge Will Be Kept.

By ERNEST P. HORRWITZ.

New York, Oct. 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Oct. 13 a report made the round of the New York press to the effect that Herr Thyssen, a Teutonic magnate averse to a ruthless submarine warfare, had vouched that Germany would keep her pledge, and that he anticipated a hearty co-operation and healthy competition between German and American industries after the war. The assurance is weighty and the declaration significant considering the source from which it comes. Thyssen is the Kaiser's trusted adviser and an honored friend of Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation.

August Thyssen belongs to the Lower Rhinelands, Germany's Pittsburgh, where he was born in the early '40s. His life story is in some respects akin to the equally uncommon careers of Carnegie and Rockefeller, and reads like a romance of business. The Standard Oil Company is the outgrowth of an original investment of some $70,000. Thyssen started about the same time, in the late '60s, on the much humbler capital of $6,000, with which he built a rolling mill employing sixty workmen. After less than fifty years of labor, he controls the destinies of 50,000 workers and their families. Germany's steel trust, coal syndicate, and pig iron combine are some of Thyssen's creations. He thoroughly believes in industrial concentration in order to level prices and prevent trade crises. Cheapening the cost of production is his other ruling passion; he calls it the keynote of industry. Until the war, Thyssen mined his own ore, shipped it from far-off foreign ports in his own vessels, hauled it up the Rhine in his own barges, unloaded it on his wharves, and converted the manifold by-products of coal and iron in his works into commodities sold by himself. The annual output of his coal fields amounted to 8,000,000 tons; that of his rock salt fields to nearly double that volume.

Germany came to the trade-front far more through Thyssen's than Krupp's and Ballin's efforts. "The fact that Germany today produces twice as much steel and iron as Great Britain," commented The London Daily Mail in the Spring of 1914, "is largely due to the principles of industrial concentration and economy of production which Thyssen has inculcated." He regards political combines as the necessary outcome of industrial union, and agreements regulating the prices of the principal staple articles as more vital and valuable than Foreign Office conventions, which in so many instances have proved to be mere scraps of paper. Lord Avebury shared with "King" Thyssen the hobby of "internationalization of commerce," and concurred in his conviction that mercantile antagonism and aggressiveness are the primary fount of all wars, and that, in the case of England and Germany, naval rivalry was bound to follow in the wake of industrial friction.

Thyssen has the true democratic instinct. He abhors all State-sanctioned secrecy, and would like professional diplomats to make room for practical engineers and manufacturers. "If the managing director of some big British shipping concern could be appointed as Ambassador in Berlin," he once said, "or the head of a large Rhenish-Westphalian factory be installed at the Court of St. James's, Anglo-German relations would be permanently on an amiable footing."

Thyssen is a man of few words, but a ready listener. He speaks French and English without a flaw. He is a devout Roman Catholic, and not ashamed to own up to his being "religious." He loves nature, and shuns the smart social set. He resides in a glorious old castle high up on the wooded slopes of the winding Ruhr, whence he directs the busy affairs of his extensive "kingdom." His coat-of-arms bears the self-chosen motto, "Rast ich so rost Ich," which signifies, "If I rest I rust." His personal fortune is estimated at $50,000,000, but money means nothing to King Thyssen save capacity to increase his "plant" and power.

"We want peace," he said the other day. "We do not desire to develop our industries by war. It is true that a few of our ammunition manufacturers wish for a long war, but they do not speak for Germany. In peace our relations with America are always most friendly, and we want them to continue friendly after the war."

ERNEST P. HORRWITZ.

FRENCH SOLDIERS' HEALTH.

Mrs. Atherton Replies to Critics of Her War Articles.

New York, Oct. 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the disingenuousness to which I am now acclimated, so to speak, a German takes up my contribution to THE TIMES of Oct. 18 and builds his own little structure upon the following misrepresentations: (1) That the letter I quoted from the President of Le Bionêtre du Blessé was written by myself. (2) That in it the statement was made that the French soldiers were not properly clothed (the subject of clothing was not mentioned in the President's letter nor anywhere in the article.) (3) That the wish expressed by the two French Generals for better food applied to the men in the trenches.

No men in any of the fighting armies have better food and clothing than the French. The only deficiency is in the hospital kitchens for those not able to retain the excellent fare provided for the more advanced convalescents, as I fully explained in the Magazine Section of last Sunday's TIMES. I should be grateful if any one who has not seen that article and happens to see this would devote a few moments to reading it. Many people motor out of town on Sunday and do not read the newspapers, although several have told me that they always leave orders for the Magazine Section of THE TIMES to be separated from the rest and placed on their table or desk where they can read it at leisure throughout the week. And, of course, it is on file in all libraries and clubs.

People who are not accustomed to write for publication are often a little vague about conveying a picture clear enough to their own minds; but in the article I wrote for last Sunday's TIMES, giving the history of Le Bienêtre du Blessé, and an account of my personal experience among the hospitals in the war zone, I was at pains to write precisely and in detail the reasons for the founding of this organization, as well as of the military discipline which prevents any discrimination between sick men who can swallow milk and eggs (the petit régime) and those who cannot. It was for the sensitive stomachs of men weak from loss of blood or terrible wounds that Le Bienêtre du Blessé was organized by a group of eminent Frenchwomen at the request of the Service de Santé, Health Department of the War Office; the object being to contribute in large quantities to the nurses' kitchens in the hundreds of hospitals in the war zone such simple but life-saving delicacies as concentrated beef juices, cocoa, oranges, lemons, ingredients for gruels, biscuits, ham, preserves, jellies, sugar, and condensed milk.

All this has nothing whatever to do with the French soldier in the trench, or waiting his turn behind the lines—as my assailant well knew—for, as he can write, it is to be assumed that he can read. It is notorious that the men in the French trenches have put on weight, and those who were formerly shopkeepers, waiters, clerks, servants, &c., have never been as well as now. I saw thousands of them in the trains, stations, and in the war zone, and I do not recall one that looked delicate, although many who had just come out of the trenches looked tired and grimy. The beautiful horizon blue of the new French uniform quickly fades to a dirty gray, but whatever may have been the conditions in the early months of the war, when, taken by surprise, the French lacked many things besides uniforms, every soldier of France today is as warm and comfortable in Winter as conditions will permit.

I had a letter by the last steamer from France, by the way, in which my correspondent told me that the Government was sending daily to the recaptured towns cars filled with food and reinstallations for the inhabitants. As people seem to be so fond of having authorities quoted I will add that this one was Mme. Camille Lyon, and that she is one of a group of ladies asked to go with the trains and give assistance and personal advice to the people who have been so long in misery.

I wonder why so much stress is placed on this quoting of authorities. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they are not recognized if given (I always do give them to the editor, by the way.) When I made my first assertions about the return of the French prisoners deliberately infested with tuberculosis one German rushed into print demanding why I had not got signed statements from learned specialists of France. Three of the great men he mentioned were dead.

I have now spent something like an hour every morning since Sunday thanking the donors who responded to my appeal in Sunday's TIMES for Le Bienêtre du Blessé—the names (which will be published later) being sent me daily by our Treasurer, Munroe & Co., 30 Pine Street, New York—and I hope I shall be similarly occupied for some time to come.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

The Triumph of Hate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me as if the great importance of this world war was not in its loss of treasure or loss of life, but in the death of love. There are 60,000,000 Germans who are hating 40,000,000 Englishmen, not to mention Australians and Canadians, with a hatred which is not only Satan born, but with a malice that could only emanate from a body where the mind remained but the soul had fled. This quintessence of hatred has at last filtered as thoroughly into the less impressionable nature of the English to the same degree as it exists today with the Germans. The atmosphere of this world is at present permeated with hate of a low, cunning, unscrupulous quality as never before. It seems to me as if the devil was winning his way to the front; as if the devil was on the offensive and God on the defensive; as if it were God's and Christianity's debacle. Whatever side wins, Love is dead and Hate for generations will remain supreme.

Greater than the desire to kill is the desire to hurt, and for years after this war is ended there will be no possible mingling of spirit between German and Englishman. The spirit of Christ will lie dead between two peoples.

Not so with France. France feels it has died only to be born again—a better, a more worthy, a more spiritual France. Unconsciously it realizes that even today it has gained by the war its soul—its new heritage, that may last 1,000 years. Its 40,000,000 people have been fused into a spiritual flame. They fight grandly and courageously as men; they fight without knowledge of death, like disembodied spirits, without malice or, rancor, for the independence and integrity of their nation's soul.

The Germans and the French may be brothers again, but between the English and the Germans the devil will have spread an uncrossable desert. Also with the other nations of the world will the spirit of hate be the dominating factor, and new wars will grow into being from the little acorns of discord that are now seeding the earth.

For many centuries Love as an energy to action will lie buried beneath a pall of hate. Not the death of millions, but the death of Love is what this war means to the upward progress of the world.

HENRY GOELET McVICKAR.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 10, 1916.

The Women's Train.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was rather amused at some of the remarks made by Lucie Bigelow Rosen, in her letter to THE TIMES, complaining that the purpose of the Hughes women's campaign train had been misrepresented, owing largely, as the writer stated, to the fact that "the reporters sent with the train were discovered to be not political reporters but reporters of 'society news.'"

Who is better fitted to report the doings of this remarkable stunt than the society reporter? Is not the game of society an eternal campaign? And there is just as much cunning and intrigue in the social campaign as there is in a political upheaval. The society reporter knows how to handle women who like to be

CHURCH FOR MASSES IS BISHOPS' PLEA

Three Prelates at Episcopal Convention Urge the Fraternity of Rich and Poor.

PENSION PLAN IS ADOPTED

Each Parish Taxed to Provide Fund Which Will Benefit 5,814 Clergymen.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—Three prelates today became champions of social justice in the joint session of the Bishops and the deputies of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, called to consider the report of the social service commission.

The document itself bristled with the radical suggestions for the elimination of poverty, and the speeches which followed made the impression that the Episcopal church would stand firm for the fraternity of rich and poor.

Bishop Edward S. Lines of Newark, N. J., asked that tolerance be shown to those of the clergy whose positions for democracy might seem to be radical and extravagant. He said that every effort should be made to make life more favorable to the unprivileged people, for it was a great mistake to bind the fortunes of the church to the privileged people.

"The Church of England," he added, "did that and has lost its hold on the great body of the unprivileged."

The Bishop mentioned many social reforms, such as the Child Labor question, temperance, and the care for the poor, which should receive the attention of the Christian world.

Bishop W. A. Guerry of South Carolina paid special tribute to the advanced Christian Socialist element in the convention which is taking a prominent part in meetings at a neighboring Jewish synagogue, and also in noonday conferences in the tent of the Social Service Commission, pitched near the Moolah Temple.

"Some of our brethren," said he, "who are delivering this social message may not be always wise; we may not always approve their methods; we may not be prepared to indorse all they say, but we cannot question their courage nor their consecration. They are the pioneers in the great movement which makes for the church of the future. They are the connecting links between the church and the great mass of the laboring people, who have become estranged from the church and who are seeking to find a remedy for the evils that surround them in socialism or in some other scheme for the reconstruction of the present social order.

"Name of the Church Hissed."

"The situation, as I see it, is far more serious than many of us realize. When, at a mass meeting of laboring men in this country, the name of the church is greeted with hisses, and the name of Christ with cheers, it is time to take note of the fact that in their minds, at least, the church no longer represents the Master. To the great body of laboring men in this country, the church represents privilege, is allied with wealth; it is the enemy of progress.

"I verily believe that it will be through some such movement as this represented here on this platform and by the social forum tent outside this building, that we are going ultimately to win back to the church the estranged and separated classes."

Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster of Connecticut said that in this country there must be an increasing recognition of the fact that the value of human life is to take precedence over the value and interests of property.

"Here in America," he said, "we need less talk about liberty and equality and more real fraternity to save the social fabric. The way of democracy is beset in city, State, and nation by grave problems and perils. A true democracy is essential to the catholic church that is to be."

Among the striking statements in the report is: "Socialism, once beyond the pale, has been recognized increasingly as a legitimate philosophy and propaganda."

The framers suggest methods for the alleviation of the troubles of the poor. Their report recognizes that in ages past men have voluntarily taken upon themselves the vows of poverty, and maintains that no great spiritual discipline is to be expected from the condition of poverty which obtains in the city slum and in some rural districts.

The volume has produced a marked impression here, and the newsboys are doing a rushing business by crying in the streets, "Scheme to end poverty."

Plan of Pensions Approved.

The convention today approved a plan of pensions for the clergy whereby each parish in the church is taxed for the support of the pension fund 7.4 per cent. of the anual salary paid its pastor. The plan, as adopted, provides for clergymen who have reached the age of 68 a minimum pension of $600, one-half the average annual salary of the clergy, and for a maximum of $2,000 yearly.

It was announced that there are 5,814 clergymen in the church who will profit by the plan, providing the initial $5,000,000 for the support of the fund is raised. Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts announced that two-thirds of this amount has been obtained.

The deputies adopted a resolution demanding from the Government to know why it was that the number of Episcopalian Chaplains in the army had been reduced from 14 to 9.

The Bishops voted in favor of Detroit as the place for holding the convention in 1919, subject to the approval of the deputies. Bishop Arthur S. Loyd was named by the Bishops as head of the Missionary Board, and George Gordon King elected Treasurer.

SHARP FEARS A LONG WAR.

Tells Boston Club Trade Relations Can Only Be Guessed.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—William G. Sharp, Ambassador to France, who is on the eve of returning to his post, addressed the Boston City Club today. After reciting events of the war during his two years at the French capital, the Ambassador said that the duration of the conflict is still a matter of conjecture.

"A gain of a few rods nowadays may mean a month's work, may cost millions in money, and 100,000 lives on each side," he continued. "There are certain features which prolong the war and may cause it to continue indefinitely. One is the trench method of fighting. The machine gun in its power to annihilate is one of the most horrible things which the ingenuity of man has invented. Another agent for prolonging war is the aeroplane, and the side without aeroplanes would have been conquered long ago.

"The opposing forces in this great war seem to be about equally massed (on the Western front, at least) and to be able to hold ground about equally.

"Now, about our trade relations after the war is over. It is anybody's guess. We can't tell about trade relations because we don't know how long the war will last or what the terms of settlement will be; but I pray God that the end may come soon.

"The belligerent countries are losing their best men, and physical rehabilitation will, of course, be necessary after the war. If we do have to engage in a trade conflict I do not think that we can prepare for it, but will have to meet emergencies as they come."

The Ambassador said that the people of Paris "have faith that the Germans will never again, during the present war, get near enough to injure them." "I think their faith is well founded," he added.

"It is not unneutral for me to say that no one can dwell in France today without having an increased regard for the French people, and that on their side the French have a high regard for Americans."

DINNER TO WILLIAM G. SHARP

American Ambassador to France and Others Guests of Henry Clews.

The presence in New York at this time of Ambassador William G. Sharp, who is home from Paris for a vacation, was made the occasion of a dinner in the Union Club last evening, given by Henry Clews, the banker. Mr. Clews called it a French dinner. Not only was the American Ambassador to France at the table, but Marquis de Polignac, representative in America of the Government of France; Baron J. deNeufflze, representative of the Bank of France; Gaston Liebert, Consul General of France in New York; James Gordon Bennett, who makes his home in France, and M. Grosclaude, proprietor of the Paris Journal, were present.

Other guests of Mr. Clews were Henry W. Taft, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles M. Schwab, Herbert Parsons, Alton B. Parker, John G. Milburn, George Gordon Moore, George T. Wilson, William Allen Butler, James R. Hatmaker, Lewis L. Clark, James S. Alexander, and Finley J. Shepard.

The dinner was private and Mr. Clews in telling about it said:

"The dinner was in honor of Ambassador Sharp, Mr. Bennett, and some of my French friends. There was no set speaking—just conversation across the table; but, of course, Mr. Depew amused us as only he can. I happen to be the second oldest in membership of the Union Club, and I thought it fitting to have the dinner there. No political significance whatever is attached to the affair."

Miss Katharine Sperry Engaged.

Mrs. Thomas A. Sperry of Cranford, N. J., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Katharine Sperry, to Walter Belnecke of New York. Miss Sperry is the oldest daughter of the late Thomas A. Sperry, founder of the Sperry Flour Company, and is a graduate of the Spence School. After leaving school she traveled extensively abroad. Mr. Belnecke is the son of Bernhard Belnecke, who is President of the Plaza Hotel Company and its affiliated companies. He was a member of the class of 1910 at Yale, and is now a partner of Hamilton Fish, Jr., and William Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., in the insurance business.

Miss Haynes to Wed on Nov. 16.

Miss Helen Donald Haynes and John Trevor Adams will be married on Thursday, Nov. 16, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Olyphant Haynes, 11 West Ninety-fourth Street, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon by the Rev. William W. Bellinger of St. Agnes's Protestant Episcopal Chapel. Miss Haynes will have her sister, Miss Elsie Haynes, as her maid of honor, and has selected for her bridesmaids the Misses Nan Chadwick, her cousin; Katherine Adams, a sister of Mr. Adams; Dorothy Dart, Eleanor Andrews, and Natalie Williams of Rochester. Douglas Farwell Woolley is to be Mr. Adams's best man.

Miss Sterry to be Married Today.

Miss Prudence E. Cleveland Sterry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sterry of this city, and George Watson Smith of Providence, R. I., will be married today in St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Hot Springs, Va. Many guests from New York are to attend the wedding. The bridal party, numbering twenty, arrived yesterday at Hot Springs, and a dinner and dance were given for them by Mrs. Sterry last night.

Ambassador Sharp Sails Today.

The American Ambassador to France William G. Sharp and Mrs. Sharp, with their two daughters, the Misses Margaret and Effie Sharp, and their young son, Baxter Sharp, will sail today on the St. Paul. They have been the guests of J. Seth Morse and his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Hamaker, at 250 Riverside Drive, who gave a theatre party last night in their honor.

H. C. Adams Stricken in the Street.

Henry C. Adams, President of the Adams Manufacturing Company of 220 Front Street, makers of syrups, died suddenly yesterday evening, in his sixty-fourth year. He lived at 327 West Seventy-sixth Street, and was walking along Riverside Drive, when he suffered a heart attack at Seventy-third Street. Policeman Schmidt of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, called an automobile and took Mr. Adams to Dr. Stearn's Sanitarium at Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue. When Dr. Tatum arrived from the Knickerbocker Hospital, Mr. Adams was dead.

MRS. HUBBELL DEAD; ONCE SAW LAFAYETTE

Widow of Man Who Invented Time Fuses for Shells Was 97 Years Old.

DEVICE COST HER FORTUNE

Artillery Equipped with New Missiles Helped to Destroy Her Home During the Civil War.

Mrs. William W. Hubbell, whose husband invented the time fuse for explosive shells, and who, at the age of 4, was held above the crowd to see the Marquis de Lafayette as he passed through the streets of Charleston, S. C., died on Thursday night at her home, 288 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, in her ninety-eighth year.

She was born in Charleston, and was a descendant of wealthy English colonists, who came to this country many years before her birth. Mrs. Hubbell possessed a wonderful memory, and could recall the events of her youth and the happenings of the civil war until the time of her death.

Her husband completed his invention of the time fuse and percussion cap before the civil war. The fuse was first used at the battle of Antietam, and it was said that it contributed largely to the Union victory. Mrs. Hubbell's home in South Carolina was in the line of Sherman's march to the sea. It was entirely destroyed, and her slaves scattered. In after years she often said that her husband's shells ruined her home, and indirectly destroyed her fortune.

Both inventions were sold to the Government, and two bills have been introduced in Congress to obtain compensation for their use. It is expected that Mrs. Hubbell's heirs will receive the money due her. Two sons survive her—Paul Hubbell, connected with the Yonkers Water Bureau, and Walter Hubbell, an author and actor of this city.

ARIZONA HEARS WOMEN.

Others from the Campaign Train Address California Working Girls.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH THE WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, LOS ANGELES, Oct. 20.—A luncheon at the Friday Morning Club, a semi-political talk to 500 working girls, and a side trip to Long Beach summed up the total activities of the campaigners who lingered here today on their comrade crusaders carried the message into Arizona.

At the Friday Morning Club, a women's organization, about 200 members listened to speeches by Mrs. Raymond Robins, Mrs. Rheta Childo Dorr, and Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott.

Out at Long Beach the same speakers were the guests of the Long Beach Women's City Club, and after short speeches they were taken to the Auditorium, where they addressed nearly 2,000 persons, mostly women. Tonight Dr. Davis spoke to 500 girls living in the Clark Memorial Home for working girls. Her topic ranged from discussion of "Bolton, Redlands, Riverside, and Coachella" to pandling have heard the word, the party will move upon Salt Lake City.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 20.—Eighteen hundred women in the plaza of the Y. M. C. A. at Phoenix this afternoon applauded the speakers from the Hughes campaign train, who made the Southern Arizona tour to defend Mr. Hughes's attitude toward labor in the Arizona case.

Local Democrats claim a two to one registration of women in favor of their party despite the fact that energetic canvassing by the local branch of the Hughes Alliance among the ranchers' wives had put 800 new citizens on the lists last week. Open air meetings were held at Tempe and Glendale in the morning and speeches were made at a luncheon for 300 given in the women's club-house.

"ADOPTS" A BELGIAN GIRL.

Eleven-Year-Old Miss Decides That Is Better Than Buying Skates.

There is an eleven-year-old girl in Edgewater, N. J., who saved $1.00 for a pair of roller skates, but who changed her mind yesterday and decided she would rather adopt a little Belgian girl than have the roller skates. And so she sent a money order for the $1.00 and the following letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"I would like to adopt a little Belgian girl. I am not a Catholic, but I hope that will not make any difference. I am sending you a money order for $1.00. I have saved this for a pair of roller skates, but I much rather adopt a little Belgian girl. Some day I hope to send for her to come and live with me—I get 15 cents a week for spending money, and I will ask Daddy for 6 cents more a week; then I will have enough to pay for her meal each day. I will send you 93 cents each month. If the little girl wants to know who I am, please tell her I am

"CONSTANCE CATHARINE CROSBY,
11 years old, and I live in Watkins Park, Edgewater, N. J."

The contribution will be turned over to those in charge of the fund for the relief of Belgian children by means of gifts of American children who "adopt" them. It is estimated that 3 cents will pay for a meal.

FINDS MRS. STETSON DEAD.

Body of the Late Governor Rice's Daughter Lay for Hours in Rain.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 20.—Mrs. Augusta Rice Stetson, a daughter of the late Alexander Hamilton Rice, former Governor of Massachusetts, and widely known in Boston and Washington, was found dead at 6 o'clock this morning from heart disease at the entrance to the Corson cottages, where she had lived for the last five years. She had been lying there for hours, through a rainstorm, and was found by T. Frank Jones, who was delivering the morning newspapers.

Mrs. Stetson had taken dinner and spent the evening at the home of Mrs. Theodore F. Kane, who lives a short distance from the cottages. Jones carried Mrs. Stetson's body to the cottage, and her nephew, Dr. Alexander Rice Hamilton, was sent for. Her son, Franklin Stetson, arrived here from New York later in the day, after he had been notified by George F. Cozzens of his mother's death.

Mrs. Stetson was in her sixty-fifth year. In addition to Franklin Stetson, she is survivced by three other sons, Cushing and Thomas Rice Stetson and Carroll McKim Stetson, who is now on the Mexican border with the Seventh Regiment.

Edison Day

An Acknowledgment

In appreciation of Mr Edison's great work, today, the birthday of the incandescent lamp, is receiving recognition throughout the land. The New York Edison Company gladly acknowledges its lasting indebtedness to the man whose name it bears

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RAIN DELAYS CARLSTROM.

Downpour Stops Him as He Is About to Begin Trial Flight.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 20.—Further trials of THE NEW YORK TIMES aeroplane in which Victor Carlstrom is to attempt a non-stop flight from Chicago to New York were again postponed on account of today's weather conditions. The Curtiss aviation field, where the machine is waiting for its trials, was in bad condition this morning as the result of yesterday's rain, and just as Carlstrom was preparing to make an ascent about the middle of the afternoon another heavy storm came up and made flying impossible for the remainder of the day.

Weather forecasts indicate an end of the rainy period, but threaten high gales tomorrow, so there can be no prediction yet as to the date at which it will be possible to ship the aeroplane to Chicago and prepare for the flight.

Henry Kronthal.

Henry Kronthal, one of the last of the California Vigilantes, and a former merchant on the Pacific coast, died yesterday at his home, 970 Park Avenue, in his eighty-eighth year. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to this country when a boy of fifteen. Mr. Kronthal lived first in Cincinnati, Ohio, and went from there to Burlington, Iowa, and later joined the gold rush to California. He opened a large retail store in Sacramento, but moved to San Francisco and opened a wholesale mercantile business, which soon became one of the largest on the Coast.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MATHILDA FIEDLER BALBACH, widow of Paul Balbach, a contractor, died on Wednesday at her home, 4,018 Eleventh Avenue, South Brooklyn. She was born in Hamburg, Germany, seventy years ago.

THOMAS SHEPHERD, a retired traveling salesman and a resident of Brooklyn for fifty-seven years, died at his home, 960 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was 84 years old and was born in Wintringham, Yorkshire, England.

WILLIAM THOMAS LEGAR, 53 years old, died on Thursday at his home, 544 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow and a daughter.

ANTON FERDINAND SWANBERG, an Inspector in the United States Customs Service and a member of Harmony Lodge 199, F. and A. M., Baldwin Chapter, R. A. M., and De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, died on Tuesday at his home, 298 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, in his forty-third year. He was born in Newton, N. J., where he will be buried.

Mrs. HELGA CAROLINE SODERHOLM BIRCH, wife of Gustaf Birch, and for thirty-five years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 902 Newkirk Avenue, in her sixtieth year. Besides her husband, she left a son and two daughters.

Mrs. MARGARET CAMPBELL LE FORT, one of the founders of the Union Evangelical Church in Corona, L. I., and for several terms President of the Ladies' Aid Society of that church, died at her home in Corona on Tuesday. She was the widow of Captain George Le Fort, a civil war veteran.

CHARLES FLEISCHMAN, 39 years old, for eighteen years in the employ of the E. W. Bliss Company, died at his home, 443 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn. His wife and three children survive him.

Mrs. KATHERINE PETERS, widow of John Peters, a jewelry manufacturer of Brooklyn, and mother of former Alderman Henry Clay Peters, died from diabetes on Thursday at her home, 260 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighty-seventh year. She was born in Darmstadt, Germany, and was a daughter of the late Dr. George Kinscherf.

Mrs. CORINNA S. MACKINNON, 87 years old, a lifelong resident of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 354 Gates Avenue. She was the widow of Joseph R. Mackinnon, and left three daughters.

CHARLES H. REQUA, for thirty-three years the official stenographer of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, died yesterday in the Fleischmann Sanitarium. Mr. Requa was formerly a member of the staff of the old Brooklyn Argus, and later became secretary to Governor Samuel J. Tilden. He lived at 38 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, and is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Robert C. Reeves and Miss Florence A. Requa.

Mrs. GERTRUDE EARLE CONKLIN, who died at the home of her daughter in Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, was 74 years old and the widow of John M. Conklin, founder of the Brooklyn dry goods firm of John M. Conklin & Son. Mrs. Conklin was born in Brooklyn.

Mrs. CAROLINE SCHWEICKERT, for fifty years a resident of Coney Island, died at her home, 585 Neptune Avenue, on Thursday, aged 76 years. She was the widow of Philip Schweickert, who started a large bottling business at the island forty-five years ago.

CHARLES CALVIN STIMETS, Superintendent of Schools of Hudson County, N. J., died on Thursday at his home, 27 Gifford Avenue, Jersey City, in his seventieth year.

THOMAS F. FERRELL, Postmaster of Glassboro, N. J., died at his home in that place yesterday after a brief illness. Mr. Ferrell, who was a Democrat, was elected to Congress from the First District in 1882.

DANIEL STAGGERTY, a retired Lieutenant of the Brooklyn Fire Department, died on Thursday at his home, 167 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, aged 60 years.

THEODORE SCHIELE, who was in the cotton goods business in this city, is dead at his home, 929 East Twenty-second Street, Flatbush, in his forty-sixth year. His wife survives him.

NATHAN TROKIE, President of the Excelsior Tag Company, died from pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 339 Vermont Street, Brooklyn. He was 53 years old, and a native of Russia.

Mrs. IDA DORA S. ZIMMER, wife of William M. T. Zimmer, a photoengraver, died on Wednesday at her home, 206 Linden Avenue, Cypress Hills. She was 41 years old.

THOMAS DONOHUE, a retired member of the Fire Department of Paterson, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home there in his fifty-fifth year.

Mrs. MATILDA CODLING, widow of the Rev. Robert Codling, pastor of the Methodist Church of Port Jefferson from 1863 to 1864, died on Wednesday at her home there in her ninety-fourth year.

Mrs. ESTHER G. WILLMAN, mother of the Rev. Dr. Leon K. Willman, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Asbury Park, N. J., died yesterday at the home of her son in that city, in her seventy-fourth year.

Mrs. JULIA DONNELLY, widow of John Donnelly, and a lifelong resident of Orange, N. J., died yesterday at her home there.

Miss E. MAUDE HUNTER, formerly of Morristown, N. J., and a graduate of the Memorial Hospital Training School, died on Thursday in Millbrook, Ontario, Canada.

WILLIAM G. ATWATER, who celebrated his 102d birthday last May, died yesterday at his home in Meriden, Conn.

JOSIAH G. WINGER, a pioneer oil driller in Pennsylvania, died yesterday at his home in Grand Valley, near Warren, Penn., in his seventy-second year.

L. WESLEY WEBBER, a retgran of the civil war, died on Thursday at the Home for Disabled Soldiers, at Kearny, N. J., in his seventieth year.

Major CHRISTOPHER W. HARROLD, U. S. A., retired, died on Thursday at his home in Medford, Mass., in his eighty-sixth year. He fought through the civil war with a New Hampshire regiment.

PERCY MacKARNESS, formerly attached to the auditing department of The New York Herald, died on Thursday at his home in Great Kills, Staten Island, in his sixty-first year.

JACKSON JOSCELYN, who retired after being in business for fifty years in this city, died on Thursday at his home in Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, in his eighty-fifth year.

THOMAS DUFFY, for thirty-seven years an engineer of the Erie Railroad, died on Thursday at his home in Caldwell, N. J., in his fifty-eighth year.

PHILETUS R. VAN HORN, former Town Committeeman and Tax Assessor of Newton, N. J., died on Thursday at his home there.

ANDRED BRANNEGAN, a title searcher for forty years in the Register's Office of Hudson County, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Jersey City in his ninetieth year.

Mrs. ESTHER ANNA HEMLER, whose husband is a member of the staff of The Flushing Journal, died yesterday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Johnston, in Bayside, L. I.

Mrs. WILHELMINA VAN SICLEN, widow of William H. Van Siclen, died on Thursday at her home in Vineland, N. J., in her sixty-eighth year.

FREDERICK W. WITTMEIER, formerly engaged in the leather business in this city, died on Thursday at his home in Bayside, L. I., in his eighty-third year.

Captain JOHN D. RODGERS, Superintendent for forty-two years and for the last year a Trustee of the Round Lake Association, died at his home in Round Lake, N. Y., yesterday afternoon. Captain Rodgers, who was 75 years old, served during the civil war with the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Regiment. He was at one time Captain of the police force of Troy.

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

FREYDBERG.—At 654 West 161st St., Oct. 20, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Freydberg, a son.

Confirmed.

HERSKOVITS.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herskovits of 590 West End Av., wish to announce the confirmation of their son, Walter Herbert, at the Congregation Ohab Zedek, 18 West 116th St., Saturday, Oct. 21, 1916, at 10 A. M. No cards.

ROSENTHAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius S. Rosenthal wish to announce the bar mitzvoh of their son, Leslie D., on Saturday, Oct. 21, at Temple Ansche Chesed of Harlem. No cards.

Engaged

KAUFMAN—HERST.—Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Herst announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Dr. Isidore Kaufman of Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

Married.

HOLBROOK — LYON. — At the Marble Collegiate Church, Friday, Oct. 20, 1916, Elliot H. Holbrook and Elizabeth McDonald Lyon.

MAXWELL—SCHOLL.—On Oct. 19, 1916, at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Watson, Olga Scholl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Siegrist of London, England, to John Brooke Maxwell of New York.

STEINBACH—LACKMANN.—At Cohoes, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 18, by the Rev. Thomas M. Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Dr. F. S. Sill, Alice Mable, daughter of J. Leonard Lachmann, to Winthrop Irwin Steinbach.

Brooklyn.

BAUMANN—LENHART.—Oct. 17, Norma S. Lenhart to William C. Baumann.

LANE — TREDWELL. — Oct. 18, Adelaide Tredwell to John H. Lane.

PICKE—DOYLE.—Oct. 18, Clara Doyle to Theodore Picke, Jr.

Died.

ABBOTT.—On Friday, Oct. 20, 1916, Margaret, widow of the late James Abbott, in the 61st year of her age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at All Saints' Church, Bayside, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 22, 1916, at 2:30 P. M.

ADAMS.—Oct. 20, suddenly, Henry Clay Adams, in the 65th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter. Alexandria and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

BACHENHEIMER. — Moses, at Columbia, Penn., Oct. 20, 1916, father of Mrs. A. Walker, Leon B., Theresa, and Sarah. Funeral service on Sunday, Oct. 22. Interment at Lancaster, Penn.

BADE.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, Marie, beloved wife of Carl Bade and loving mother of August, Carl, Fred, and Henry Bade. Funeral services at her late residence, 3,133 Broadway, Saturday evening, Oct. 21, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

BAKER.—Mary F. Philips, wife of the late Edmund Stanford Baker and daughter of Samuel and Eliza Phillips, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, in her ninetieth year. Funeral services on Saturday, Oct. 21, at 10:30 A. M., at the residence of her daughter, 53 West 73d St., New York City. Kindly omit flowers.

BARCLAY.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 19, Gertrude Frances Barclay, widow of Samuel Barclay. Funeral service at her late residence, 335 Riverdale Av., Yonkers, Saturday afternoon, at 1:30. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery at 4 o'clock.

BIGELOW.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, at Allenhurst, N. J., Grace Bird, beloved wife of Clarence O. Bigelow and mother of Mrs. Walter B. Simpson of East Orange, N. J. Services at her home, 133 West 78th St., New York, on Sunday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M.

BLODGETT.—At Framingham, Mass., Oct. 19, 1916, Isaac D., age 85 years. Funeral services on Saturday, Oct. 21, at Forest Hills Chapel, at 2:30. Carriages will meet elevated trains at Forest Hills Station.

BRADLEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, at his residence, 345 Lexington Av., W. Wainwright Bradley. Funeral service at the above address, on Saturday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

BREAKEY.—At South Orange, N. J., Oct. 20, 1916, Amelia Breakey, aunt of Dr. R. D. Freeman. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, Monday, Oct. 23, at 10:30 A. M.

CAMPBELL.—Jefferson, of Roscoe, N. Y., died suddenly at Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 16, 1916.

CLARKE.—Lillian T., widow of the late Robert E. Clarke, formerly resident of New York, in recent years resident of Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 19.

CLAUSEN.—On Oct. 20, suddenly, at Sharon Springs, N. Y., Charles T. Clausen, beloved husband of Marie, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral private.

CLEMETT.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, William Clemett, aged 71 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 3,005 3d Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 22, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

COX.—At Bedford Hills, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1916, Kate Lloyd, beloved wife of James Cox, in her 68th year. Funeral services Sunday, Oct. 22, at 11 A. M., at her late residence, Bedford Hills, N. Y. Interment Kensico Cemetery. San Francisco papers please copy.

DANN.—Dr. L., suddenly, Oct. 20, 1916. Funeral Sunday.

EHRENREICH.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, at his residence, 1,070 Madison Av., Mosse, the beloved husband of Hannah Ehrenreich, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral at convenience of the family.

EICHE.—Max Martin. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, Saturday, Oct. 21, services at the grave, (Butternut Plot,) at 3:15 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 2:30 P. M.

ELBERSON.—Suddenly, at Dr. Lloyd's Sanitarium, Oct. 19, Edwin Gordon, beloved son and only child of R. Gordon and Clara Cowl Elberson, aged 13 years. Funeral private.

FURMAN.—Oct. 19, at her son's residence, 305 West 51st St., Elizabeth A., widow of Samuel H. Furman, in her 80th year. Funeral services at The Church Edifice of Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 101 8th Av., corner 18th St., Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Clifton, N. J., Sunday, 1 o'clock.

GREGORY.—On Friday, Oct. 20, George Warlow, husband of Minnie Gregory. Funeral services at his late residence, 73 Astor Place, Jersey City, Sunday, Oct. 22, 8 P. M.

GRIFFIN.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, Elizabeth Drummond Griffin, beloved wife of Gerald Griffin. Funeral from her late residence, 461 East 155th St., on Monday, Oct. 23, 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of Our Saviour, 183d St. and Washington Av., where requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Interment St. Raymond's.

HANNING.—At his home, 560 West 150th St., George T. Hanning. Funeral private.

HATCH.—At the Homeopathic Hospital, Newark, N. J., Oct. 19, 1916, Ella F., widow of Charles Louis Hatch of Brooklyn. Funeral service at Watching Avenue Congregational Church, Montclair, N. J., Monday, Oct. 23, at 10:30 A. M.

HAVANAGH.—Thursday, Oct. 19, William A., beloved son of Rose and the late Bernard Havanagh. Funeral from his residence, 469 West 147th St., Sunday, Oct. 22. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., between Convent and Amsterdam Avs., at 12:30. Automobile cortege.

HEALY.—Charles J., beloved husband of Mary Isabel Healy, (nee Chouteau,) at his residence, 722 St. Nicholas Av., on Oct. 20, 1916, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral Monday, Oct. 23, at 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, thence to the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, West 142d St. Please omit flowers. Interment private.

HEIDE.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, Mary Jaeger, beloved wife of Henry Heide, aged 64 years. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway, at 71st St., 10 A. M., Monday, Oct. 23, 1916. It is earnestly requested to omit flowers. Funeral private.

HEITZMANN.—Oct. 19th, at her residence, 65 West 91st St. Anna Margareta Heitzmann, widow of Dr. Charles Heitzmann. Funeral services The Funeral Church, Broadway, 66th and 67th (Campbell Building), on Saturday afternoon two o'clock. Interment private.

JACOBS.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, 1916, Annis Lazarus Jacobs, dearly beloved mother of Henry L. and Sam Lazarus, Sarah L. Siegel, Barbara and Leo Jacobs, Carrie Weil and Emma Dreyfus, Edna Marx, and Maxie Arnold, passed away at her late residence, 61 Hamilton Place. Funeral services from there Sunday, Oct. 22, at 11 A. M. New Orleans and St. Louis papers please copy.

JONES.—On Friday, Oct. 20, 1916, Henry R. Jones, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 464 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 22, at 3 P. M.

JOSCELYN.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, Jackson Joscelyn, in his 80th year, suddenly, of heart failure, at his home, Beechmont Park, New Rochelle. Funeral services at his late residence, Montgomery Place, Beechmont, 3 o'clock this Sunday afternoon.

KIMBER.—Oct. 19, 1916, at Masonic Home, Utica, N. Y., Harry G. Kimber. Masonic funeral ceremonies by Ancient Lodge 724, F. and A. M., at parlors of Charles A. Benedict, 150 West 13th St., this (Saturday) evening, 8 o'clock.

KRONTHAL. — On Friday, Oct. 20, Henry Kronthal, beloved husband of Pauline Speyer Kronthal, at his residence, 970 Park Av., in the 88th year of his age. Funeral at convenience of the family. San Francisco papers please copy.

Died.

MAGUIRE.—On Oct. 19, at her residence, 239 West 103d St., Mary Frances, daughter of the late Owen Francis Maguire and Catherine Bergen. Mass of requiem at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 59th St. and Columbus Av., at 11 o'clock on Saturday, Oct. 21.

MINDLIN.—Beatrice, beloved wife of Henry Mindlin, died suddenly at her home, 640 Riverside Drive, Friday, Oct. 20. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 22. Interment Mount Zion Cemetery, Long Island, at 1 P. M.

MULLE.—On Oct. 18, at Mount Vernon, Emma, sister of Mrs. James V. Simpson. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 239 Summit Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 21, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

MURPHY.—At Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., on Oct. 20, 1916, Agnes Loretta, youngest daughter of Thomas and Catherine Murphy. Funeral at Church of the Immaculate Conception on Monday, 23d inst., at 10 A. M.

O'CONNOR.—At her residence, 53 Grove St., Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, Frances M. O'Connor. Funeral service at St. John's Roman Catholic Church, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Interment private, at St. Raymond Cemetery, Westchester, N. Y.

O'CONNOR.—The members of the Alumnae Association, College of Mount St. Vincent, announce with deep sorrow the death of their beloved sister alumna, Frances M. O'Connor. Requiem mass at St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Stamford, on Saturday, Oct. 21, at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. J. F. HAVEY, President.
OLIVE CARROLL, Secretary.

QUICK.—Suddenly at Staatsburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, Henry Ludlow Quick, aged 66 years, resident of 1,902 Dean Av., Flushing. Funeral services at New York Av. M. E. Church, New York Av., corner Dean Street, on Saturday, Oct. 21, at 3 P. M.

RICHARDSON.—At Waltham Hospital, Waltham, Mass., on Friday, Oct. 20, Joseph Herbert Richardson, in the 70th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROARKE.—Oct. 17, Thomas J. Roarke. Funeral Saturday, Oct. 21. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church, Millbrook, N. Y.

SAMSTAG.—On Oct. 19, 1916, Yetta Samstag. Funeral services at memorial chapel in cemetery of Temple Israel, at Mount Hope, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 22, 1916, at 11:45 A. M. Train leaves at 11 A. M. from Putnam Division Station, New York Central Railroad, at 125th St. and 8th Av.

SCHEFFLER.—Mrs. Victoria L., (nee Bovee,) wife of ex-Police Lieutenant Benjamin C. Scheffler, Thursday, at 3 P. M. Funeral from home, 69 Beach Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Sunday, at 1 P. M. Train from Grand Central 11:03 A. M.; 125th St., 11:14.

SCHIELE.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, Theodore, dearly beloved husband of Tillie Schiele. Funeral services at his late residence, 929 East 22d St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, Sunday, at 10 o'clock.

SEARLE. — Allen Jane, wife of George C. Searle, 1,157 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y., suddenly, on Oct. 19, in her 85th year. Funeral service at 2 P. M., Sunday, Oct. 22, at Fairchild Sons, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STAUFFEN.—Mary Brent Stewart, wife of

YALE HAS LITTLE TROUBLE IN BEATING VIRGINIA POLY

ELI BACKS QUICKLY GRIND OUT VICTORY

Score Two Touchdowns in Ten Minutes and Virginia Poly Eleven Is Beaten, 19-0.

YALE GOAL IS THREATENED

Legore Saves the Day by Recovering Ball After a Blocked Kick—Many Substitutes in Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20.—Presenting a substitute rush line, with a veteran backfield in the first half of today's game with Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Yale quickly ground out two touchdowns. With this safe lead, a substitute backfield was put in, but the reserve line-up which fought the Virginians during the last three periods of play proved able to check two scoring chances and to increase the Yale score by a third touchdown. Yale won, 19 to 0, in a game in which there was much mediocre play, brought about by a wet ball and a soft, slippery field.

Played in the bowl the day before the Yale pageant, the fog and drizzle which enveloped the field kept the spectators down to about 5,000. Fewer scouts from rival colleges than were expected witnessed the game. The absence of Captain Black, Sheldon, Callahan, and Smith because of injuries caused Yale to present Full Back Rex Hutchinson at centre, Charley Taft at left tackle, Graham, an aggressive third string candidate for guard, at left guard, and the veteran Howell Van Nostrand, last year's regular quarter back, as field general.

Although not in the best of condition, Bob Bingham and Harry Legore opened as half backs, but retired when Yale had accumulated a safe lead of two touchdowns within ten minutes after play started. In this attack Legore, Bingham, and Jacques proved irresistible in piercing the Polytechnic line, Jacques proving the most reliable when a five-yard advance was demanded. On both occasions when Yale, on taking the ball for more than half the length of the field, crashed by short line plunges to the visitors' 5-yard line in the opening period, Jacques was trusted for the final dash, and on both occasions he cleft the Virginia defense for a touchdown.

Relying on both a substitute rush line and back field, Yale proved unable to register consistent gains during the remainder of the game. Once in the third, and once in the fourth period, the Elis smashed ahead for a total of 50 yards, through a series of small gains, but were halted on both occasions and compelled to surrender the ball on downs.

Fluke Leads to Touchdown.

Yale's third touchdown resulted by grasping an opportunity laid at the Eli door through a Virginia fluke. A poor pass to Roden, the visiting quarter back, gave Charley Taft, Yale tackle, a chance to grasp a fumbled ball, for the second time during the game, at the Virginia 13-yard line. The Yale substitute attack failed to gain ground, but Harry Legore's feigned drop kick, turned into a forward pass, allowed him to heave the ball over the rush line, who stood behind the Virginia goal, for the final touchdown.

Yale's punting, attempted drop kicking and goal kicking, following touchdown, was second class. Of the three tries for goal, incident to touchdown, only one was successful; this was kicked by Cornerback Graham after Legore had failed in trials following the first and second score. Legore averaged less than 40 yards in his punts, and two kicks were blocked, one a punt, the other a drop-kick attempt.

The first blocked kick placed Yale's goal in danger in the opening playing period, following closely upon Yale's two brilliant sallies, each netting a touchdown. From Yale's 40-yard line, Legore attempted to boot the oval when Hall, whose tackling featured Virginia's defensive play, charged through the line and blocked the ball. Legore raced with Hall for its possession to the Yale 15-yard line and secured it, relieving the pressure on the Yale goal by punting to midfield on the next play.

Yale Attack Shows Weakness.

The weakness of the Yale attack was evident in the second period, when Yale lost the ball on downs, the first of three similar setbacks during the afternoon. A little later Tackle Taft broke through the line and fell on a ball fumbled by Roden, and Legore's drop-kick trial was blocked at the Virginia 10-yard line.

Virginia proved able to register first down but once when, in the final period, after a fumble by Van Nostrand had given the ball to the visitors in midfield, Roden heaved a long forward pass which Redd seized at the Yale 30-yard line, and a touchdown threatened. Virginia resorted to the forward pass, and, after two failures, a heave by Roden was intercepted by Neville at the Yale 10-yard line. Neville's punt to mid-field averted the danger.

Yale used the foward pass only once, when Legore tossed one to Gates for the third Eli touchdown. Yale gained 300 yards by rushing, 130 yards during the backfield storming attack of the first ten minutes of play, in which Jacques, Legore, and Bingham rambled unchecked for 10-yard plunges through the Virginia defense.

Several of the Yale substitutes who received their baptism of fire displayed surprising promise. Larry Fox, the oarsman, who reported for the squad only this week, replaced tackle Baldridge, and not only exhibited promising defensive form, but broke through and fell upon a Virginia fumble in the second period. Braden, who played part of the second half, figured in several individual plays, but did not fit into the team game effectively, and proved in poor physical condition. He retired exhausted before the third period closed. The playing of the Virginia tackles and that of quarter back Roden were the features of the Virginia play. Yale made eleven substitutions, Virginia six.

The lineup and summary:

Yale. (19.)	Position.	Virginia P. I., (0.)
Gates	L. E.	Gregory
Taft	L. T.	Hall
Graham	L. G.	Parrish
Hutchinson	C.	A. P. Moore
Galt	R. G.	A. B. Moore
Baldridge	R. T.	Caffey
Comerford	R. E.	Young
Van Nostrand	Q. B.	R. Roden
Bingham	L. H. B.	Mack
Legore	R. H. B.	Nelson
Jacques	F. B.	Gardner

Score by periods:	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	T'l.
Yale	12	0	7	0	—19
Virginia	0	0	0	0	—0

Touchdowns—Jacques, (3.) Gates. Goal from touchdown—Cornerback. Substitutions: Yale—Zenner for Galt, Fox for Baldridge, Carey for Bingham, Neville for Legore, Braden for Jacques, Baldridge for Fox, Jacques for Braden. Virginia—Redd for Gardner, McNeil for Parrish, Funkhouser for Mack, D. Roden for Gregory, Gardner for Redd, Redd for Gardner. Referee—Whiting, Cornell. Umpire—Murphy, Brown. Linesman — Godcharles, Lafayette. Field judge—N. E. Davis, Wesleyan. Time of periods—Twelve minutes.

CHANGES IN LEHIGH LINE.

Team for Lebanon Valley Not as Strong as One That Met Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 20.—There will be several changes in the lineup that Lehigh will send into the game against Lebanon Valley tomorrow. Halstead, Pons, Quist, and Johnson have slight injuries, so Richards will be in at right end, Asquith at right guard, McCarthy at left guard, and Pursell at right half back.

The work was light today, but there was plenty of it. The finishing touches were given to the new plays. Circumstances will determine entirely whether they will be used tomorrow. Lehigh will not present as strong a lineup tomorrow as went into the Yale game. Brunner devoted considerable time to drop kicking, and he may be heard from tomorrow should opportunity present itself.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY

East and South.

Harvard vs. Massachusetts Aggies at Cambridge.
Princeton vs. Lafayette at Princeton.
University of Pennsylvania vs. Penn State at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Bucknell at Ithaca.
Dartmouth vs. Georgetown at Haverhill.
Army vs. Trinity at West Point.
Navy vs. West Virginia University at Annapolis.
Syracuse vs. Pittsburgh at Syracuse.
Columbia vs. Union at South Field.
Brown vs. Williams at Williamstown.
Colgate vs. Rhode Island State at Hamilton.
Lehigh vs. Lebanon Valley at South Bethlehem.
Washington and Jefferson vs. Westminster at Washington.
Amherst vs. Springfield Y. M. C. A. at Springfield.
Fordham vs. Susquehanna at Fordham Field.
New York University vs. Wesleyan at Ohio Field.
Bates vs. University of Maine at Lewiston.
Bowdoin vs. Colby at Brunswick.
Carnegie Institute vs. Allegheny at Pittsburgh.
Dickinson vs. Ursinus at Carlisle.
Franklin and Marshall vs. Swarthmore at Lancaster.
Georgia Tech. vs. University of North Carolina at Atlanta.
George Washington vs. Western Maryland at Washington.
Hamilton vs. Rensselaer Poly. at Clinton.
Johns Hopkins vs. Gettysburg at Baltimore.
Maryland State vs. West Virginia Military College at College Park.
Muhlenberg vs. Albright at Allentown.
St. Lawrence vs. Hobart at Canton.
New Hampshire State vs. Norwich at Durham.
Phillips Exeter vs. Yale Freshmen at Exeter.
Stevens Tech. vs. Worcester Tech. at Worcester.
Trinity vs. Army at West Point.
Tufts vs. Boston College at Medford.
Washington and Lee vs. Roanoke at Lexington.
University of Rochester vs. University of Buffalo at Rochester.
University of Vermont vs. Connecticut Aggies at Burlington.
University of Virginia vs. University of Georgia at Charlottesville.
Vanderbilt vs. Mississippi at Nashville.

West.

University of Chicago vs. Northwestern at Chicago.
University of Michigan vs. Michigan Aggies at Ann Arbor.
University of Illinois vs. Ohio State at Urbana.
Beloit vs. Grinnell at Beloit.
De Pauw vs. Rose Poly. at Terre Haute.
Oberlin vs. Ohio University at Oberlin.
Ohio Wesleyan vs. Otterbein at Delaware.
Oregon Aggies vs. University of Nebraska at Portland.
University of Cincinnati vs. Ohio Northern at Cincinnati.
University of Iowa vs. Purdue at Iowa City.
University of Minnesota vs. University of South Dakota at Minneapolis.
University of Missouri vs. Iowa State University at Columbia.
University of Wisconsin vs. Haskell Indians at Madison.
Western Reserve vs. Denison at Cleveland.

School Games.

Stuyvesant H. S. vs. H. S. of Commerce at Ohio Field, (10:30 A. M.).
De Witt Clinton H. S. vs. Yonkers H. S. at Lenox Oval.
Morris H. S. vs. Plainfield H. S. at Plainfield, N. J.
Brooklyn Prep. vs. Commercial H. S. at Commercial Field.
Erasmus H. S. vs. New Utrecht H. S. at Washington Park.
St. John's Prep. vs. Flushing H. S. at Flushing.
Poly. Prep. vs. Manual Training H. S. at Washington Park, (10.30 A. M.)
St. Paul's School vs. Newark Academy at Newark.
Bushwick H. S. vs. Stamford H. S. at Stamford.

COLUMBIA LINE CHANGED.

Eleven to Meet Union Today Will Differ from Previous Teams.

Eleventh-hour changes in the Columbia eleven serve to make the outcome of today's game with Union College on South Field all the more problematical. Although yesterday's practice for Columbia was limited because of the freshman game on South Field, Head Coach Metcalf announced last night that his lineup today would differ in several important positions from the combinations which have successively gone against Hamilton and Vermont.

Joe Brown, the veteran centre, who has been getting a trial in the backfield all the week, will start the game at his old berth, although Metcalf said that Brown would almost certainly play the latter part of the game in the rear line. Del Cochran has been shifted from full back to right half back because of the exceptional ability shown during the last few days by I. T. Rosen. The latter youngster will play today for the first time this year, injuries having kept him benched since early in the season. This backfield change also sends Monroe into left half back from his usual job at right.

On the line Metcalf also decided yesterday to make a change. Donaldson, a veteran from last year, has been relegated to the second team, and Raegener, a freshman rush line man in 1915, will occupy his post at left guard. Glauber and Donnell have been trained to substitute for Kennedy and Dunn at ends, if necessary, and the backfield reserves for today will be Hegeman and Zychlinski. The latter has started in both previous games, but Rosen's return has meant demotion for him to the second eleven.

Fred Dawson, the former Princeton star, is bringing his Union team to New York with only a fair record of past performances. The first game was lost to Williams, and since then a victory has been scored over Worcester Tech by the margin of a field goal, and the Schenectady men suffered the second defeat of the season at the hands of Clarkson Tech.

The lineup for today:

Columbia.	Position.	Union.
Kennedy	L. E.	Goff
Healy	L. T.	Bowman
Raegener	L. G.	Price
Brown	C.	Powell
Cleveland	R. G.	Hanley
Wilber	R. T.	Hay
Dunn	R. E.	Friday
Raimondo	Q. B.	Mudge
Monroe	L. H. B.	Whittner
Cochran	R. H. B.	Rosekrans, (C.)
I. T. Rosen	F. B.	De Laplante

Referee—Frank S. Bergin, Princeton. Umpire—A. M. Farrier, Dartmouth. Linesman—E. H. Hastings, Jr., Cornell. Field judge—H. F. Plummer, Cornell.

COLUMBIA FRESHMEN WIN.

Defeat Mount Vernon High School at South Field 21 to 7.

Columbia's freshman football team opened its 1916 season with an easy victory yesterday afternoon on South Field over the Mount Vernon High School eleven. The score was 21 to 7. Open play was the important feature of the Morningside cubs' success, and two of the touchdowns were tallied in this manner.

the lineup and summary:

Columbia. (21.)	Position.	Mt. Vernon. (7.)
Thompson	L. E.	Franko
Ehrfelder	L. T.	Sargent
Miller	L. G.	Milligan
Johnson	C.	Mills
Barker	R. G.	Harrison
Grossman	R. T.	Paulson
Ashley	R. E.	Sweet
Brady	Q. B.	Watts
Scott	L. H. B.	Doyle
Eckles	R. H. B.	Crozier
Healy, (C.)	F. B.	Gallagher

Touchdowns — Columbia, 1920: Thompson, Eckles, Healy. Mount Vernon High School: Franko. Goals from touchdowns—Columbia, 1920: Ashley, 3. Mount Vernon High School: Gallagher.

Substitutions — Columbia, 1920: Kirkman for Groesman, Quattlouchi for Brady. Mount Vernon High School: Staff for Milligan, Costelli for Paulson, Taylor for Watts.

Referee—Mr. Howard, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Umpire — Mr. Andrews, Yale. Linesman — H. A. Buermeyer, Columbia. Time of periods—Ten minutes each.

Highbridge to Play Hunt's Point.

The Highbridge Athletics will play their final baseball game of the season tomorrow at old Bronx Oval, where they will meet the Hunt's Point Athletics. Werneke is scheduled to pitch for the former and Hippie for the latter. The game will be called at 3 o'clock.

LITTLE DANGER FOR BIG ELEVENS TODAY

Princeton, Harvard, and Cornell Have Weak Opponents—Penn Faces Hard Task.

The football menu today offers nothing which should frighten Princeton, Harvard, or Cornell, as these three elevens have opponents who have shown no great power thus far this season. At Princeton, the Tigers will have Lafayette for an opponent. The Easton team is not so formidable as in former years, and has been defeated by both Swarthmore and Ursinus. Princeton has given up much time during the past week in improving its offensive play. Fumbling has been one of the eleven's chief faults, and Coach Rush has been working his players over time in handling the ball.

Harvard, with its new lease of life gained through the inspiration of Haughton's coaching, will go against the Massachusetts Aggies at Cambridge. This team was badly beaten, 62 to 0, by Dartmouth, and the Crimson will very probably have an easy time of it, and the second string men will be likely to bear the brunt of the battle after the first two periods.

Cornell looks upon the game with Bucknell as a practice session for the coming Harvard battle. Bucknell is another of the Pennsylvania teams which has not come up to the standard shown in other years. Penn State and Susquehanna both defeated Bucknell, and Al Sharpe's machine should have no trouble in running up a big score. Cornell's wings have been giving the coaches at Ithaca a good deal to worry about, but all the end candidates will get a thorough rehearsal this afternoon.

Pennsylvania has a hard task on hand against the Penn State eleven. Penn State walked all over Bucknell to the tune of 50 to 7, and last week scored a decided victory against the University of West Virginia. Penn State is going to Franklin Field this afternoon confident of beating Coach Bob Folwell's team. Penn State has been thoroughly schooled in the fundamentals of the game by Coach Harlow, who goes so far as to make his pupils take examinations in the tactics of the game.

At Syracuse Glenn Warner's Pittsburgh team will meet the Syracuse eleven. Under Warner's coaching, the Pitt eleven has the same characteristics which the same coach's teams at Carlisle used to have. They show a strong offensive game. Bill Hollenback is coaching the Syracuse eleven this Fall, and he has a team of young giants. The Captain is Babe White, the former New York High School boy, who is 6 feet 4 inches in height.

Another game which comes in for much attention today is the clash between Dartmouth and Georgetown at Haverhill, Mass. The game will be played in the Massachusetts town to initiate a new high school athletics field. Tufts, which defeated Harvard and lost by only 3 to 0 to Princeton, expects an easy contest with Boston College at Medford.

Coach Frank Cavanaugh's chief trouble this season has been in trying to develop a suitable quarter back for in Cannell he believes that he has found the man. The Dartmouth eleven has been running up high scores in all its games thus far, and has shown a formidable scoring machine. The Green Mountain eleven leads all the Eastern teams in points scored, with 174 points against 6. Boston College scored the six points against the Hanover team early in the season.

There will be much activity on local gridirons for Columbia will play Fred Dawson's Union eleven at South Field, while at Ohio Field New York University will have Wesleyan as opposition. At Fordham Field, the Fordham eleven, coached by Frank Garrigus, will have a strong opponent in the Susquehanna team. Susquehanna has defeated Colgate and Bucknell.

The Army and Navy should have no trouble in disposing of their adversaries today. West Point will play Trinity, while the Middies will have harder opposition in the West Virginia team. Annapolis is looking forward to a big year, and the game last week against Pittsburgh showed a power which was something of a surprise. Brown is going to Williamstown thoroughly keyed up to beat Williams. Brown this season has the strongest eleven it has had in several seasons. Amherst, defeated last week 69 to 0 by Brown, will play Springfield College.

In the West there will be several important games, the leading one being the annual game between Chicago and Northwestern. Northwestern is coached by Fred Murphy, the former Yale player, while Stagg will also present an eleven schooled in Yale methods. Illinois will face Ohio State. The game will show just what chance the Illinois team has among the Big Nine this season. Purdue and Iowa will clash in another of the conference games. Michigan will take on its old foe, the Michigan Aggies, while Minnesota will play South Dakota.

An important game in Southern football circles is the contest which will bring together Vanderbilt and Mississippi at Nashville.

SYRACUSE READY FOR PITT.

Keen Game Likely Between Heavy Teams of Hollenback and Warner.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Indications point to a hard battle between Syracuse and Pittsburgh in the Archbold Stadium tomorrow afternoon in the most important football game of the season for the local team up to date. Pitts's squad, twenty-five strong, accompanied by Coach Glenn Warner, arrived early this evening. Warner declared that his team was fit and ready. Sies will play at guard in place of Soppitt, who was badly injured in the Navy game. Both teams are very heavy. The Syracuse eleven totals 2,935 pounds in weight, and the Pittsburgh team 1,968 pounds.

Coach Hollenback of Syracuse sent his charges through a final signal drill today, then took the squad to Skaneateles, where they will remain until time for the game. Wright will start at half back in place of Newbury, who dislocated his shoulder in the Franklin and Marshall game. Both teams will take the field at full strength and will line up as follows:

Syracuse—Witter, left end; Cobb, left tackle; White, left guard; Gilmore, centre; Schlachter, right guard; Trigg, right tackle; Dumoe, right end; Meehan, quarter back; Rafter, full back; Brown, left half back, and Wright, right half back.

Pittsburgh—Carlson, left end; Thornhill, left tackle; Sutherland, left guard; Peck, centre; Sies, right guard; Seidel, right tackle; Herrot, right end; Miller, quarter back; McLaren, full back; Hastings, left half back, and De Hart, right half back.

Brothers Are Football Captains.

As the result of an election yesterday, brothers are now Captains of Columbia football teams. Edward Healy, brother of Captain Jefferson A. Healy of the Varsity eleven, was honored by the election to the freshman team captaincy before the game with Mount Vernon High School. The younger gridiron star is a full back, and the Varsity leader plays at left tackle.

FOOTBALL RALLY AT N. Y. U.

Team in Short Scrimmage Prior to Game with Wesleyan.

Because the bad weather on Thursday prevented scrimmage in the open, the New York University football squad was put through a short scrimmage period yesterday in preparation for the Wesleyan game today. The major part of the day was devoted to signal drill and practice of the various formations.

The game with Wesleyan will be played on Ohio Field, starting at 3 P. M. The probable line-up of the Violet will be as follows: McCulloch, left end; Hoffman, left tackle; House, left guard; Mooney, centre; Fonteray, right guard; Sokolower, right tackle; Egan, right end; Mackenzie, quarter-back; Cann, left half back; Weinheimer, right half back; Bernstein, full back.

Last night the students held a football rally in the gymnasium under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. The team was present and among the speakers were Dr. John P. Munn, President of the Athletic Association; Frank H. Cann, Director of Athletics; Captain Bernstein of the Varsity, and Coach E. M. Eustis.

WESLEYAN IS CONFIDENT.

Expects Little Difficulty in Game with N. Y. U. Eleven Today.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 20.—The Wesleyan University eleven departs tomorrow morning for New York City, where it will meet N. Y. U. The team is in excellent condition and has not suffered from any injuries. The showing Wesleyan made against the strong Bowdoin team last week gives cause for optimism here. With Captain Deetjen, Harman, Webb, and Wilbur in the backfield the team expects to have little trouble in circling the Violet's ends.

Since Tuesday the team has had secret practice, and just what Coach Kenan is going to spring is not known. Wesleyan has defeated N. Y. U. in nine out of ten games played, the score growing larger each year. The game is a case of an alumnus, Captain and former coach against each other, for Coach Eustis of N. Y. U. was coach at Wesleyan two years, and Coach Kenan was assistant under, his last year.

NEW PLAYS AT FORDHAM.

Team Will Try Straight Football Against Susquehanna Today.

Although no scrimmage was held at Fordham yesterday, the Maroon eleven was kept busy for over two hours polishing off the new plays which will be used against the heavy Susquehanna outfit this afternoon on the Bronx gridiron. After Susquehanna's victory over Bucknell last week, Fordham has been looking forward to a hard battle, and in preparation for it the whole Maroon system of attack has been changed.

Despite the fact that Fordham, by its superior use of the forward pass, has not had an enemy inside its twenty-yard line so far this Fall, the Bronxites will depend on straight football today as a test for Georgetown's coming. Only one of the new plays which were introduced in the long signal drill yesterday could be considered in the open class.

Fordham's players will wear numbers for the first time today. Immediately after practice yesterday the men who were announced to start in the game picked their identification marks, Captain Jack Conklin being assigned the big "1" before the draw. The starters in today's game will hold the following places and numbers: Conklin, left end, (1); Lowe, left tackle, (11); May, left guard, (4); Lennon, centre, (6); Broney, right guard, (9); Caddell, right tackle, (16); Corcoran, right end, (18); McNamara, quarter back, (8); Ewing, left half back, (18); Sweetland, right half back, (14), and O'Connell, full back, (10).

Kendrick, the last regular on the hospital list, came out for the first time in ten days. He is still pretty weak and will not play today.

ROBINSON IN PENN. LINE-UP.

Will Replace Neill, Who Was Declared Ineligible, in State Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—Spectators at the Penn-State game on Franklin Field tomorrow will see the right guard in the Penn line wearing a mask. He will not do so, however, to conceal his identity, but for protection. Billy Robinson, who was injured in scrimmage several days ago, is the guard. He has a depressed cheek bone and will wear the mask to prevent any further injury.

Although Coach Folwell would not announce his entire lineup for the game he made it known that Robinson will replace Billy Neill, who was declared ineligible because he had played football four seasons.

Around the university campus this afternoon the atmosphere is surcharged with excitement. The students are eagerly awaiting the game, and will provide what is expected to be one of the biggest demonstrations ever held for Old Penn in backing up the eleven which was defeated last week.

Soon after their evening meal tonight about 5,000 students assembled in the dormitory triangle and later followed the college band around the campus and to Franklin Field, where Coach Folwell and Captain Neil Mathews addressed them.

NEW ENDS AT CORNELL.

Coaches Try Experiment in Shifting Tackles to the Wings.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The Cornell coaches adopted heroic measures today to improve the strength of the end positions on the Varsity team. In the signal drill in the baseball cage they placed Gillies and Tilley, two powerful tackles, at the wings, and Dr. Sharpe and Ray Van Orman declared tonight that these men would start in the end positions tomorrow. Both men are Varsity veterans and husky players. Gillies weighing 200 pounds and standing six feet in height, while Tilley weighs 186 pounds and is five feet ten inches in height. Neither has played end before, but the coaches are hopeful that the experiment will succeed. If these men make good, the worry over the possible end weakness in the Harvard game will have been eliminated.

The team rush line will not suffer if these changes become permanent, the coaches believe, because Sutton, who will play left tackle tomorrow, has shown great promise, while Brown and Carry are sufficiently good centres, so the coaches can easily give up their previous determination to use Tilley at the centre of the line.

On account of Miller's minor injury, Anderson is to be shifted to left guard tomorrow, Taylor, another big substitute, playing right. It is probable that Carry will start at centre instead of Brown.

The backfield will have only one new man in the lineup, Bretz, who will replace Benedict at left half back. The latter is not in good shape, and is slated to stay on the sidelines tomorrow. The Ithacans do not anticipate any trouble from Bucknell, but the shifts in the lineup make the game one of particular interest.

TIGERS TO GUARD PET PLAYS TODAY

Eli Team to See Lafayette Game and Therefore Only Simple Formations Will Be Used.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 20.—It is not likely that the Princeton eleven will show many of Coach Rush's pet formations in its game with Lafayette tomorrow, as the entire Yale team is expected to be viewing the game from the stands. As the Tigers do not expect to find a very strong opponent in the Easton team, it is very probable that they will depend on their simpler plays, and put in a number of substitutes as soon as it seems advisable to the coaches.

The first-string backfield will be different from any other which has started a game this season, as Dave Tibbott will be in at one of the half back positions. Eddy, Driggs, and Brown will complete the backfield quartet. Moore, the regular half back, who has been kept out by an injury for over two weeks, is still unable to take part in active work, and will watch the game from the side lines.

Another change in the Tiger lineup will be at right tackle. Latrobe, who has held the position this season, is not in the best physical condition, and McGraw, of last year's freshman team, will start the game. Several substitutes will probably have their first opportunity to show their ability at the position. McLean will be the other tackle, while the regular centre trio of Hogg, Gennert, and Nourse will start. Highley and Wilson will be at the ends.

Today's workout was a rather light one. The players were sent through a brief dummy scrimmage to perfect a couple of new plays on which Rush has been working all this week, and then, after a brief signal drill, the players were sent to the showers. Tibbott tried a few drop kicks from scrimmage formation, with only fair success, as he was kicking directly in the face of the wind, which drove some of his attempts wild. Funk, the substitute end, also tried a couple of placement kicks.

LAFAYETTE'S DRILL FAST.

Signal Rehearsal Ends Work for Game with Tigers Today.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 20.—Lafayette's last practice before the game with Princeton was held on March Field this afternoon. Most of the afternoon was devoted to the signals. The team thoroughly rehearsed in the drill all the plays that will be used against the Tigers and from all the formations. The practice was fast in every respect. The first touch was a drill in running down under the kick-off and receiving this opening play.

The Princeton authorities have arranged for the team to go to Princeton in a special train. While in Princeton they will be quartered at the Princeton quarters and not at a hotel in the town, as ordinarily. Immediately after the game they will return to Easton by special train. These precautions are taken so that the team will be in no way exposed to infantile paralysis, no matter how slight the possibility of infection may be.

The precautions are taken more to satisfy the Lafayette authorities than because of any real danger. The Lafayette student body will not be permitted to accompany the team as they always do at the time of the Princeton-Lafayette game.

The Lafayette line-up will be as follows: Left end, Cushman or Ellis; left tackle, Bell; left guard, Hick; centre, Gellatly; right guard, Ernst; right tackle, Lopman; right end, Woodruff; quarter back, McDonnell; left half back, Taylor; right half back, Diamond; full back, Weldon.

DARTMOUTH IS WORRIED.

Injuries Will Weaken Line-Up for Game with Georgetown.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 20.—The big Green team left here today, thirty strong in addition to coaches and trainers, with a much less rosy outlook for victory over Georgetown University in the game at Haverhill, Mass., tomorrow afternoon than they had last week. Substantial gains in the Dartmouth veterans at full back and guard, respectively, will not start because of injuries received in the game with M. A. C. last week and in the scrimmages of this week. There is also a possibility that Trier and Colton, first string tackles, will be unable to get into the game for the same reason. Coach Cavanaugh, when asked for a line-up before the team left, said, "It is impossible to approximate a line-up at this time. Miracles may happen in the time elapsing before the game."

The players, accompanied by a small group of rooters, went directly to Boston, where they will stay till tomorrow morning, when they will go by automobile to Haverhill.

This is the first game of the season in which Dartmouth has been worried over the outcome, and the long injured list, coupled with the reports of the excellent condition of Georgetown University, is causing the Green supporters no little concern tonight.

Gaelic Football Game Tomorrow.

The Gaelic football game between Kerry and Kilkenny will be played at Celtic Park tomorrow under the auspices of the Monument A. C. Frank Duffy of the Monahan football team will be referee, and P. J. Conway, President of the Irish-American A. C., the official timekeeper.

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STRONGER CRIMSON TEAM PLAYS TODAY

Caner, Dadmun, and Clark in Harvard Lineup Against Massachusetts Aggies.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 20.—Harvard and Massachusetts Agricultural College will play at the Harvard Stadium this afternoon and the game will be the fifth contest on the Harvard schedule. Thus far the Harvard team has won from Colby, Bates, and North Carolina, and lost to the Tufts eleven. Last Saturday the Agricultural College was snowed under by the Dartmouth team by a score of 62 to 0.

Harvard will present a stronger lineup than that which appeared last Saturday. G. C. Caner, '17, will be back in his regular place at right tackle, but Moseley Taylor, who has been playing regular left tackle, will not be in the game. Taylor is still on the injured list, and W. H. Wheeler, '18, who played a strong defensive game against Carolina, will substitute for Taylor. Captain Dadmun, '17, and C. A. Clark, '18, the two regular guards, will start, and J. Harris, '17, will play centre. W. F. Robinson, '18; Brownell, '18; E. L. Casey, '19, and T. C. Thatcher, '19, will be the first-string backfield.

Harvard and the Aggies will line up as follows: Harvard—C. A. Cooldge, left end; Wheeler, left tackle; Dadmun, left guard; Harris, centre; Clark, right guard; Caner, right tackle; Harte, right end; Robinson, quarter; Casey, Horween, and Thatcher, backs. Aggies—Day, right end; Edwards, right tackle; Dunn, right guard; Sauter, centre; Spaulding, left guard; Holmes, left tackle; Grayson, left end; D. Grayson, quarter; Pond, Boles, and Weeks, backs.

CADETS HAVE SIGNAL DRILL.

Army Will Start Second String Backs Against Trinity Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Two Army elevens were sent through an extended signal drill in preparation for the Trinity game tomorrow. West Point does not expect to start all its headliners at the kickoff tomorrow, and for that reason the second string men were rehearsing signals in the riding hall tonight and familiarizing themselves with the plays which will be launched by the cadets in their contest with the Hartford collegians.

The backfield is likely to be made up entirely of second string men at the start, with Murrill at quarter, Green, Harmon, and Cole making up the ball carrying trio. Captain McEwan at centre, and Place, Oliphant, and Vidal behind the line could all get into the game if necessary, but unless Trinity displays unexpected strength the second string men will be used for the greater part of the game.

AMHERST LINE IS HEAVIER.

Coach Riley Looks for Hard Fight with Springfield Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 20.—With a line twenty pounds heavier to the man than in previous games, and in light but speedy backfield, Amherst will present a far stronger eleven against Springfield tomorrow than in the earlier part of the season. Although chances of a victory are slim, Coach Riley expects his men to put up a stiff game.

Miller, weighing 197 pounds, and Norton, weighing 178, are two new men who have added weight to the Amherst line. Widmayer may be unable to play in his old line position tomorrow, due to a hand badly cut in the Brown game, while Quarter Back Bodenhorn is still on the sick list. A long signal practice and a drill in getting off punts, with the strong freshmen eleven as opponents, completed the team's preparation for the game.

TABERSKI RETAINS CUE CHAMPIONSHIP

Sixteen-Year-Old Ralph Greenleaf Weakens in Final Block of Points.

The pocket billiard championship of America remains in the secure possession of Frank Taberski of Schenectady, for last night he cut short the aspirations of Ralph Greenleaf of Monmouth, Ill., by coming from behind and defeating the sixteen-year-old boy in a thrilling match at Doyle's Academy by a score of 450 to 407 for the three nights' play.

When play began last night in the final block of 150 points the youngster from the West had an advantage of thirty-six points, but the steady, almost mechanical, skill of Champion Taberski quickly eliminated this advantage, and before long he was romping away to a comfortable lead. The title holder never impressed one with brilliance, but there was a steadiness and deliberation which counted vastly in his favor, and nullified the efforts of Greenleaf to break into the stride of his game. In the play of last night the challenger was defeated by a score of 136 to 107, an overwhelming reversal of the conditions of the first two night's engagement.

But there was a reason for the reversal which was apparent to every one. Taberski, always a careful player, seemed to outdo himself last evening. As he steadily forged ahead, eliminating the advantage which had been with Greenleaf, there was the memory of that match with aLoin, then the champion, last September, when Taberski was 117 balls behind at the opening of the third night of play, and yet was able to wrest victory from what was almost certain defeat. As he advanced to the commanding position last night, the outlook assumed a gray hue from the western boy's standpoint. He was held at bay by the most perfect of position play, and after eleven frames the boy wonder had amassed only thirteen balls. He could never get started until the twelfth frame, but his determination and pluck were much in evidence then, and he fought to overcome his rival until the very last frame had been played.

The good fortune of the breaks was no part of the game from the very start. It seemed that unfavorable conditions ever held the unexpected in store for him, and this was particularly true in the latter part of the game when he found himself in difficulties on several occasions after having made shots that were startling.

The scores:

Taberski—9 13 18 14 13 2 5 14 14 14 14 1 1 0 0 14 11 2 12 9 13 12 10 3 2. Total—198. Scratches—21. Total three nights' play—450.
Greenleaf—5 1 1 0 1 12 6 0 0 0 0 18 13 14 14 0 3 12 2 6 1 4 11 11 1. Total—107. Scratches—34. Total three nights' play—407.

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Insist on El-Bart Dry Gin—distilled for years in Baltimore, Maryland, according to the famous, original Sceats & Willis process and formula of England, in imported English copper gin stills

"Let's see, the last suit I ordered from the tailor didn't look a bit like I thought it would."

"Of course, I had to take it, but come to think, don't believe I've worn it three times. Never did like it."

"I wonder if it isn't all notion anyway about getting clothes made to order."

"Guess I'll drop into Rogers Peet's and see."

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AL

FRASER WINS PHILADELPHIA GOLF TITLE

FRASER WINS GOLF TITLE AT PHILMONT

Sea View Pro Takes Philadelphia Open Championship—Barnes in Tie for Fifth.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—James Fraser, the Seaview professional, earned the title of Philadelphia open champion when he holed out his last putt for a total score of 228 and led the field by a stroke in the fourteenth annual open championship of the Golf Association of Philadelphia, which ended at the Philmont Country Club today.

By winning the event, in which such players as James Barnes, Charles Hoffner, and other professional stars were contenders, Fraser gave an exhibition of golf of the most consistent quality. His first round of 75, registered on Thursday in the rain, was followed by a like score this morning, and the final round was made in 76.

While there was nothing spectacular about the Jersey leader's play, at no time during the long grind was he far from par figures. Twice during the fifty-four holes he was content with 6, but to offset these slips he ran down 3 on nine holes, the remainder of the efforts resulting in 4 or 5. It is the first tournament that the big fellow has taken part in since his arrival in this country.

Right on the leader's heels came Peter O'Hara of Pittsburgh, James Starr, F. Haddon, and Charles Hoffner of Philmont, forming a triple tie for second place with totals of 227. Hoffner was expected to capture the event, as he held the advantage of playing over his home course and had been going strong all season. An 80 registered on the first day proved too great a handicap, for although he went around in 74 in the morning and reduced his card to a 73 in the afternoon, he could not pass the winner.

Peter O'Hara, who has played less than a year in this country, equaled Fraser's record for steady playing, but was unable to get into the lead. O'Hara had rounds of 76, 75, and 76.

James M. Barnes, Whitemarsh, winner of the recent professional championship, was three strokes behind the leader, with cards of 80, 75, and 74. Pat Doyle of South Shore tied with the local star, and so finished the list of players that figured in the cash prizes.

Hoffner, O'Hara, and Starr split the second, third, and fourth prizes and thus avoided a playoff. Barnes shared the fifth and sixth prizes with Doyle for the same reason. The tournament was to have been a seventy-two-hole event, but the heavy rain Thursday morning cut the meeting down to fifty-four holes.

The summary:

FRASER'S CARD.

Out	5	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—38
In	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	4—37—75
Out	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	5	4—38
In	4	3	4	5	6	4	5	4	4—39—75
Out	4	3	3	3	5	4	5	5	4—36
In	4	3	6	4	5	5	5	4	4—40—76—226

James Fraser, Seaview, 75, 75, 76—226; C. H. Hoffner, Philmont, 80, 79, 75—227; Peter O'Hara, Pittsburgh, 76, 75, 76—227; James Starr, Haddon, 79, 76, 72—227; James M. Barnes, Whitmarsh, 80, 75, 74—229; P. J. Doyle, South Shore, 77, 76, 76—229; Emmett French, York, 76, 76, 78—230; James Gullane, Merion, 76, 79, 79—234; James T. Hackney, Aronimink, 79, 79, 75—233; George T. Sayres, Merion, 80, 76, 81—234; Alexander Campbell, Baltimore, 80, 79, 76—235; Joseph Seka, Stenton, 83, 80, 74—237; John Edmundson, Lansdowne, 81, 82, 72—237; Wilfred Reid, Wilmington, 86, 73, 79—238; M. Talmon, Plymouth, 83, 77, 78—238.

PIPING ROCK WOMEN LEAD.

Beat Knollwood 11 to 0 in Intersectional Golf Match.

The Piping Rock team jumped into the lead in the intersectional team matches for the championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association in no uncertain manner by defeating the Westchester representatives, Knollwood, 11 points to 0 at Piping Rock yesterday. The match on Wednesday between Englewood, the New Jersey survivors, and Knollwood resulted in a tie.

It is not so much that they won, but how they did it that emphasizes the victory of the Long Island representatives. They not only made a clean sweep of all four matches, but also earned every possible point except one, which Mrs. J. H. Alexandre allowed to slip away in her match against Miss Constance Roberson. Mrs. Alexandre won by the margin of 2-0 instead of the possible 3-0 victory which was registered by the rest of the Piping Rock team. The summary:

PIPING ROCK.	KNOLLWOOD.
Mrs. J. H. Alexandre 2	Miss C. Roberson... 0
Mrs. H. Roome..... 3	Mrs. W. H. Powers. 0
Mrs. G. M. Heckscher 3	Mrs. T. Forrest..... 0
Mrs. J. E. Davis... 3	Miss E. Spears..... 0
Total.....11	Total..... 0

McGRAW INCIDENT CLOSED.

Giants' President Satisfied with Leader's Action in Quitting Team.

Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants, who is in Baltimore, stated there yesterday that, as far as he was concerned, his leaving the Giants in Brooklyn in the last series with the Dodgers was a closed incident. He stated that everything between him and the New York club had been patched up satisfactorily. President Herpstead of the Giants takes the same view of the situation.

President Ban Johnson and his associates in the American League are inclined to keep the McGraw incident a live topic, but many of the National League club owners resent this attitude of the younger league and the officials of the older league suggest that they are capable of taking care of their own affairs without any aid from the outside.

Manager Wilbert Robinson of the pennant winning Brooklyns is also at his old home in Baltimore and he has informed the town folks there that the Dodgers will win the pennant again next season.

LEROY DEFEATS INMAN.

Will Meet Craig Biddle in Hot Springs Tennis Challenge Round.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 20.—Fred C. Inman and Robert Leroy of New York met under clear skies today in the final of the men's singles in the Hot Springs tournament, and Leroy, playing in his best form, had no trouble beating Inman. Time and time again he passed him with cross-court shots and sideline shots. Inman, who has one leg on the championship cup, was overanxious and double faulted constantly. Leroy will meet Craig Biddle of Philadelphia tomorrow in the challenge round.

A surprise was in store for the gallery when Francis Roche and Alfred S. Dabney of New York beat Craig Biddle and Edgar Scott of Philadelphia in the semi-final round of the men's doubles. Scott and Biddle led in the first set 5—3, then lost seven straight games to Roche and Dabney.

Mrs. Rawlson L. Wood of New York won her match in the semi-final of the women's singles, beating Mrs. Robert Leroy. She will meet Mrs. Barger Wallach in the final tomorrow.

The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final Round—Robert Leroy, New York, beat Fred C. Inman, New York, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Mrs. Rawlson L. Wood of New York beat Mrs. Robert Leroy, New York, 10—8, 4—6, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Robert Wrenn, Boston, and Robert Leroy, New York, beat Count Otta Salm and A. E. Cory, New York, 6—2, 6—3; Alfred S. Dabney, New York, and Francis Roche, New York, beat Craig Biddle and Edgar Scott, Philadelphia, 7—5, 5—7, 8—4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Mrs. Robert Leroy and Miss M. H. Taylor, New York, beat Miss Abby Morrison and Miss Hazel Treat, 6—2, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Mrs. Leroy and Miss Hilda Holmes beat Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Penree, New York, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. Barger Wallach, Newport, and Craig Biddle, beat Miss Taylor and R. H. Kuechin, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Morrison and Count Salm, New York, beat Miss Harbeck and H. Weeks, 6—1, 6—4; Mrs. Rawlson L. Wood and Edgar Scott beat Miss Mary B. Snyder and Robert D. Wrenn, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

MABEL TRASK WINS IN STRAIGHT HEATS

Beats St. Frisco, Driven by Geers, for Cup and $2,500 Purse at Atlanta Meet.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 20.—Mabel Trask, the chestnut mare owned by Walter R. Cox and driven by him, added to her victories over her rival, St. Frisco, when in straight heats in the Grand Circuit races today she won the Georgia Railway and Power Company Cup and the big end of a $2,500 purse. Her best time was 2:07¼ in the third heat.

The two favorites trotted consistently, St. Frisco, with Geers driving, finished each heat in second place, and in neither more than a neck behind. The race was for the 2:08 class trotting, with a field of five.

The Real Lady, driven by Murphy, and Mary Coburn, White driving, were the only starters in the two-year-old class trotting event. Mary Coburn won. The third event, 2:11 class pacing, was won by Little Frank D., in straight heats, with Dr. Griffin, owned by an Atlantan, and the only Atlanta-owned horse in the Grand Circuit races here, came in for second money.

The summary:

2:08 TROTTING.

Georgia Railway and Power Company Cup. Purse $2,500.

Mabel Trask, ch. m., by Petsr the Great-Miss Hutonia, (Cox)	1	1	1
St. Frisco, b. s., by San Francisco-Clara Cantrell, (Geers)	2	2	2
Dacelli, b. s., by Axtell-Dacy, (White)	3	4	3
Sadie S., b. m., by Archdale-Catheryne S., (McMahon)	4	3	4
Humfast, b. m., by Trampfast-Cabinet			
'L Honor, (Murphy)	5	dis.	

Time—2:09¼, 2:09¼, 2:07¼.

TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING.

Added Money $500.

Mary Coburn, ch. f., by Manrico-Alma Sedley, (White)	2	1	1
The Real Lady, b. m., By Moko, (Murphy)	1	2	2

Time—2:16¾, 2:10¾, 2:12¾.

2:11 CLASS. PACING.

Purse $1,000.

Little Frank D., b. s., by Little Frank, (Valentine)	1	1	1
Dr. Griffin, b. g., by Gamberth Wilkes-Annie Fox, (Stiles)	2	2	2
Lady Venus, br. m., by Lord Roberts-Black Venus, (Stout)	6	3	3
Miss Bell Pachen, b. m., by Missing Bell, (Walker)	3	4	4
Queen Hal, br. m., by Hiram H., (Kline)	5	5	5

Time—2:07¾, 2:10, 2:08¾.

2:07 CLASS, TROTTING.

Purse $1,000. (Unfinished.)

Miss Perfection, b. m., by Gen. Watts-Sue Fletcher, (McMahon)	2	1	3
Miss Directed, b. m., by Direct Well-Vida M., (McDevitt)	3	2	2
Bonnington, ch. s., by Bellini-Nettie King, (Geers)	5	3	1
Zombro Clay, b. s., by Don-Ruth, (Valentine)	4	4	4
Azora Axworthy, b. m., by Bale Axworthy-Nora Bale, (Murphy)	1	5	dis

Time—2:07¾, 2:08¾, 2:12¾.

TO BEAT GEORGIA TROTTING RECORD, 2:05.

Lee Axworthy, by Guy Axworthy-Gaiety Lee, (B. F. White)	Won

Time—1:58¾.

SPECIAL ONE-MILE TROTTING.

Peter Mac, b. h., by Peter the Great-Lillian R., (McDevitt.)

Time for mile—2:04½.

FINAL HUNT RACES TODAY.

Samuel D. Riddle Offers $1,000 in Plate for Rose Tree Event.

Six events are scheduled for the final afternoon's racing of the two days' meeting held under the auspices of the Rose Tree Hunt Club at Media, outside of Philadelphia, this afternoon. The Long Point Plate, a handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, over a two-and-a-half-mile course, is the feature of the card. Added to the purse and plate which is offered to the winner, Samuel D. Riddle has donated $1,000 worth of plate. This generous gift is to follow the example set by Mrs. Riddle, who donated the $1,000 trophy for the steeplechase on the opening day.

The Rose Tree Plate, which was won last year by E. A. Russell, Jr.'s, Association, is another race of particular interest to followers of the hounds, as it is a handicap for hunters, owned and to be ridden by a member of a recognized hunt. This event always attracts a fine field. All the other contests have filled well, many of the horses entered having been shipped from Belmont Park and Piping Rock to take part in the sport.

Joe Welling In Bout Tonight.

Joe Welling, the Chicago lightweight, will be seen in action this evening at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, where he is scheduled to oppose Eddie (Kid) Billings of Superior, Wis., in the feature ten-round bout.

At the Fairmont A. C. tonight two ten-round bouts will be staged. In the main event Frank Carbone and Tommy Robson will be the principals, and in the semi-final Benny Valgar, former amateur champion, will oppose Sammy Diamond.

CANADIAN HORSE WINS.

Arthur's Water Lady Takes Highweight Handicap at Laurel.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 20.—With the track conditions considerably improved over yesterday, the racing this afternoon at the Maryland State Fair track was decidedly more interesting than on the previous day. The all age highweight handicap at six furlongs, which was the most important event on the card, went to Water Lady, J. Arthur's filly, which has been racing over the Canadian circuit with considerable success. The winner had little difficulty in defeating her field, although Celto and Lady Barbara, who finished in the order named, were coming all the time, but the Waterboy filly always had a little to spare and after the fifth furlong she showed a clean pair of heels to all the other contenders. The Masquerader and Marse Henry, to which many pinned their faith, failed to show any speed.

The summaries, with straight, place and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; purse, $700; five and a half furlongs. Time —1:10 4-5.

First Ballot, E. F. Whitney's ch. c., 112 pounds, by Ballot-Zephyr, $8, $3.00, $3.10, (E. Ambrose)	1		
Lottery, G. D. Widener, Jr.'s, br. g., 115, $3.80, $3, (F. Keogh)	2		
N. K. Beal, J. F. Cleaver's ch. c., 115, $3.70, third, (J. Butwell)	3		

Smart Money, Lynette, Swoon, Rose Finn, Affinity, Belle H., Osego, and Dixie II. also ran. Home Sweet Home and Velour scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, maidens, selling, purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:52.

Porin, Crown Stable's ch. c., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Greenway's Best-Queen Mary, $7.60, $5.10, $3.40, (E. Ambrose)	1		
Life, V. Apreda's br. f., 3, 100, $8.90, $4.60, (R. Ball)	2		
Beau of Menlo, E. J. Albright's b. g., 3, 105, $3.60, third, (H. Chapell)	3		

Agnes G., Fontainnaire, Ed. Bond, Senator Casey, Algardi also ran. Woodfain, Celtabel scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:15.

Butterball, Bed-nell's b. g., 108 pounds, by Dr. Leggo-Coma, $42, $15, $6.60, (E. Ambrose)	1		
Hasty Cora, G. E. Chancellor's b. f., 105, $18.50, $7, (J. Dinnonio)	2		
Pomp, H. Rosecaher's br. c., 115, $8, third, (F. Robinson)	3		

Glorine, Prince de Leon, Cruces, Tootsie, Marblehead, Tarves, Chelsea. Precise also Velour also ran. Blue Grass Belle and Stalwart Van scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, highweight handicap, purse $700; six furlongs. Time —1:16.

Water Lily, J. Arthur's b. m., 5 years, 115 pounds, by Waterboy-Duchess of Towers, $14, $5.20, $3.70, (J. McTaggart)	1		
Celto, J. S. Tyree's blk. f., 4, 119, $4, $3, (G. Byrne)	2		
Lady Barbara, R. F. Carman's br. f., 4, 114, third, (J. Butwell)	3		

Squeezer, Marse Henry, The Masquerader, Candle, and Curraghleen also ran. Gnat scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, consolation handicap, purse $700; one mile. Time 1:45.

Eagle, E. Herz's b. g., 4 years, 110 pounds, by Yankee-Miss Kearney, $4.70, $2.60, out, (F. Keogh)	1		
Rhine Maiden, E. F. Whitney's b. f., 4, 117, $3.20 and out, (J. Metcalf)	2		
Half Rock, A. Carson's ch. g., 4, 113, out	3		

Zombro also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; purse, $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:52.

Menlo Park, J. MacManus's ch. f., 4 years, 106 pounds, Ormondale-Rusy Lass, $5.20, $3.70, $3, (R. Ball)	1		
Minda, J. U. Strode's b. m., 5, 110, $5.60, $3.70, (W. McKenzie)	2		
If Consistent, L. B. Partridge's b. f., 3, 108, $5.10, third, (L. Mink)	3		

Song of Valley, El Weiss, Aesop, Bob Redfield, Lepoet also ran. Infidel II., Buzz Around, Queen of Paradise scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $700; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:57.

Mr. Mack, L. A. Cappa's b. h., 5 years, 108 pounds, by Bannockburn-Ravelue, $18.40, $6.20, $4.60, (R. Ball)	1		
Julius T., Ireland's ch. g., 4, 108, $4.10, $3.80, (A. Schuttinger)	2		
Patty Regan, F. Harlan's ch. g., 5, 108, $7.50, third, (T. Parrington)	3		

Star Gaze, Obeing, Slumberer, Fairly, and Ash Can also ran. Chevron and Rose Water scratched.

TODAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Zodiac, 114 pounds; Song of Valley, 111; Macabee, 100; *Navigator, 100; Daingerfield, 111; Buzz Around, 108; Tyrographly, 100.

SECOND RACE.—The Royal Blue Steeplechase Handicap; $1,500 added; three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Sun King, 155 pounds; New Haven, 142; Lazuli, 138; Cynosure, 138; Shannon River, 130; Quel Bonheur, (imp.,) 140; Early Light, 136.

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-olds; purse; one mile. Gloomy Sun, 108 pounds; Courtship, (imp.,) 104; Ed Roche, 104; Daddy Long Legs, 106; Brooklyn, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—The Prince George Handicap; $1,500 added; all ages; one mile. A. N. Akin, 124 pounds; Borrow, 118; J. Clarke, 111; Sand Marah, 122; Runes, 112; Daddy's Choice, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—All ages; selling; six furlongs. Paddy Whack, 119 pounds; Ting-A-Ling, 112; Buck Shot, 108; Blue Cap, 105; Brass Cunarder, 117; Lady London, 110; Golden Lint, 106; Little Dipper, 103; Armament, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—All ages; selling; six furlongs. Woodward, 125 pounds; Sherwood, 115; Shrappel, 108; Storm Nymph, (imp.,) 95; Yankee Notions, 120; Sure Get, 113; Garnet, 108; Harbard, 112.

At the Fairmont A. C. tonight two ten-round bouts will be staged. In the main event Frank Carbone and Tommy Robson will be the principals, and in the semi-final Benny Valgar, former amateur champion, will oppose Sammy Diamond.

WILL STAY IN WASHINGTON.

Ban Johnson Says American League Club Will Not Be Shifted.

President Ban Johnson of the American League yesterday emphatically declared that there was no possibility of transferring the Washington Club to another city next season. There has been much talk of transferring Washington to Brooklyn or Pittsburgh, to play in one of those cities when the National League clubs were on the road. In answer to an inquiry, President Johnson stated that the American League had not, or would not, consider any suggestion for the transfer of the Washington Club to Brooklyn or anywhere else. He stated that the league was entirely satisfied with baseball conditions at the Capital.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Forty-three corporations having aggregate capital of $2,298,800 were chartered today. They include:

Lightenhome Oil and Refining Co., Inc., petroleum, products, ligrion benzine, gasoline, varnishes, shellacs, butter, eggs, dairy products, $1,000,000; W. J. Shalvey, M. Cohen, C. L. Lightenhome, 154 Nassau St.

Ridgewood Mortgage Co., Inc., Queens, realty, contracts, securities, commission, brokerage, $100,000; S. W. Bates, J. Geyer, C. V. Gunther, 1,913 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

The Market Motor Wheel Co., Inc., motor wheels, motor vehicles, 2,000 shares $100 each, 3,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $213,000; L. Schreiber, F. R. Huntington, J. F. Merkel, 284 Washington Place, Flushing.

L. W. F. Engineering Co., Inc., aeroplanes, hydro-aeroplanes, engines, motors, $350,000; M. J. Murray, A. H. Flint, J. Oeler, 505 Fifth Av.

William P. Grenier Building Corporation, Cheektowaga, realty, brokerage, construction, managerial, $125,000; V. B. Wright, P. and W. P. Grenier, Pine Ridge Road, Buffalo.

Interstate Opera Co., Inc., operatic, dramatic performances, ballets, $100,000; M. J. Weinman, A. Hammer, H. Plotkin, 885 East 172 St.

Dramatic Arts Pictures Corporation, film exchanges, $100,000; J. F. Studley, A. H. Stephens, W. A. Terry, La Salle Station, Chicago, Ill.

C. H. Bremer & Co., Utica, grocerymen, $50,000; C. F. Allison, Jr., and C. H. Bremer, 813 Lafayette St., Utica.

Bell Mail Order Co., Inc., mail orders, printing, advertising, publishing, $—; H. Smiley, R. Hartman, L. Leslie, 610 W. 178 St.

Emerson Novelty Co., Inc., metal engines, motors, machinery equipment, boats, $17,500; G. R. Hamilton, L. Reimer, J. Milbanke, 1,491 Westchester Av., Port Chester.

Improvement Co., Inc., realty, $30,000; F. Greenbaum, L. Roman, R. W. Gilkey, 270-82 St., Brooklyn.

Wankena Realty Corp., realty, agency, brokerage, $50,000; J. H. R. Werther, F. W. Buermeyer, W. Noiles, 24 E. 125 St.

Rudolph Schmidt & Co., Inc., Rochester, opticians, electricians, $30,000; G. L., R. L. and E. Schmidt, 109 Dartmouth St., Rochester.

Compania Hispano-American, Inc., commission, selling agents, manufacture, $25,000; M. Prego, W. W. Shaw, J. V. Lago, 250 W. 89 St.

Lucky Star Oil Co., Inc., petroleum, bituminous substances, carbon, hydrocarbon products, oil, gas, coal, minerals, $50,000; J. Bowen, H. P. Withington, D. J. Atkins, 26 Cortlandt St.

Palo Sales Corp., Buffalo, sell, distribute, job, agents, $15,000; H. W. Jones, C. W. Roberts, C. L. Fay, Buffalo.

The E. R. Voorhees Co., Inc., ladies' shirtwaists, $10,000; S. Marks, L. and J. Kleeblatt, 556 W. 140 St.

Robert Abbey, Inc., stationary, engraving, bookbinding, $10,000; W. C. Ridgway, A. C. Clambour, R. Abbey, Northport.

B. M. Coat Co., Inc., ladies' garments, $10,000; H. W. Newburger, S. and I. D. Magnes, 220 W. 149 St.

Scheer-Horowitz, Inc., ladies' garments, $10,000; E. & H. Scheer, R. Horowitz, 26 W. 17 St.

Terpan Coal and Supply Co., Inc., Union, agricultural implements, coal, flour, feed, building materials, $5,000; E. Root, E. and G. Terpan, 321 Taylor Av., Scranton, Penn.

Terra Firma Holding Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $5,000; F. Kevitz, Scott Sanders, L. Kevitz, 674 Georgia Av.

Investing and Trading Co., Inc., textiles, $5,000; W. B. Hall, R. S. Harris, A. O'Callaghan, 66 Fischer Av., White Plains.

Kenneth Building Corporation, agency, brokerage, realty, $5,000; F. Kreverucik, M. Rosenberg, D. Stoller, 220 Broadway.

Lusher Corporation of America, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $5,000; R. Delbel, M. Wieder, I. Lusher, 46 Fort Washington Av.

Authorization: Standard Railway Equipment Co., Inc., East St. Louis, Ill., railway supplies, equipment, $50,000; representative, A. C. Murphy, Singer Building, New York.

Capital increases: Brixton Holding Corporation, Manhattan, $1,000 to $5,000; Foreign and Domestic Transportation Corporation, Manhattan, $1,000,000 to $1,500,000; Brewster & Co., Manhattan, $2,000,000 to $2,500,000; Devol & Co., Inc., New York, $100,000 to $130,000.

Capital reduction: Dante Cigar Manufacturing Co., Inc., $300,000 to $150,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: The Merkel Motor Wheel Co., Inc., New York; E. Fucini & Co., Inc., New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 20.—Charters filed:

Diskins Butter and Egg Co., Trenton, wholesale and retail dealers in butter, eggs, meats, provisions, and dairy products, $10,000; Samuel Diskin, Rose Diskin, Trenton; Solomon Diskin, Brooklyn.

Berkow Chemical Co., Inc., Newark, manufacture chemicals, paints, and refine ores, $2,000; Benjamin Berkow, Trenton; Hiram Williams, Bernard Segal, Frank Segal, Gustav Morris, New York.

Crescent Theatre Co., Sussex, conduct a general moving picture theatre business, $50,000; Dexter S. Gobel, Eva T. Gobel, Sussex; Clarence Smith, Anna V. Smith, Hamburg, N. J.

Third River Realty Co., Newark, real estate and securities, $10,000; Kenneth C. Kirkland, William W. Bingham, Frederick T. Schiener, Newark.

Atlantic Loan and Realty Co., Long Branch, real estate and to borrow and loan money, $100,000; A. C. Morris, Crissie M. Conrow, Florence G. Morris, G. D. Conrow, Long Branch.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 20.—Charters filed:

Midwest Exports Company, transact a general mercantile and commerce business, $1,000,000; Herbert F. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement Megner, local Wilmington incorporators.

La Crosse Tractor Company, manufacture, sell, and deal in and with tractors, gasoline and kerosene engines; $1,300,000; George H. Gordon, David S. Law, Robert D. Gordon, all of La Crosse, Wis.

Bird Coal and Iron Company, acquire land containing oil, iron, and other mineral substances; $1,000,000; F. P. Aldridge, David C. Jones, Chicago, Ill; Frederick Ornd, Evanston, Ill.

Frontenac Corporation, engage generally in oceanic commerce between various parts of the United States, $10,000; Andrew Wilson, H. Victor Crawford, John W. Crawford, all of New York.

The Manganese Mines Corporation, acquire iron, manganese rights, and properties, $500,000; G. E. Fooks, La S. Dorsey, K. M. Dougherty, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on October 18th, 1916, the STANDARD TRANSPORTATION COMPANY filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co. No. 17 for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about January 19, 1916, while tug S. T. Co. No. 17 was taking scow Degnon No. 8 alongside, in consequence of which one John Johnsen is alleged to have sustained personal injuries: That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 17 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $41,000, with lawful interest according to law. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22nd day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. And that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on October 13th, 1916, the Standard Transportation Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co., No. 16, for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about October 4, 1915, while tug S. T. Co. No. 16 was towing barge S. T. Co. No. 120 out of the slip at 56th Street, South Brooklyn, in consequence of which one Mikal Olsen is alleged to have sustained personal injuries; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 16 and pending freight as appraised, viz., $41,000, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22d day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

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The five big reasons WHY Budweiser sales exceed other beers by millions of bottles are—

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BECAUSE they import only the cream of Saazer Hop crops, of which their giant Storage houses contain the world's largest supply.

BECAUSE they brew Budweiser in the finest and largest brewing and ageing plant in the world.

BECAUSE its Quality, Purity, Mildness and exclusive Saazer Hop Flavor are always and ever the same

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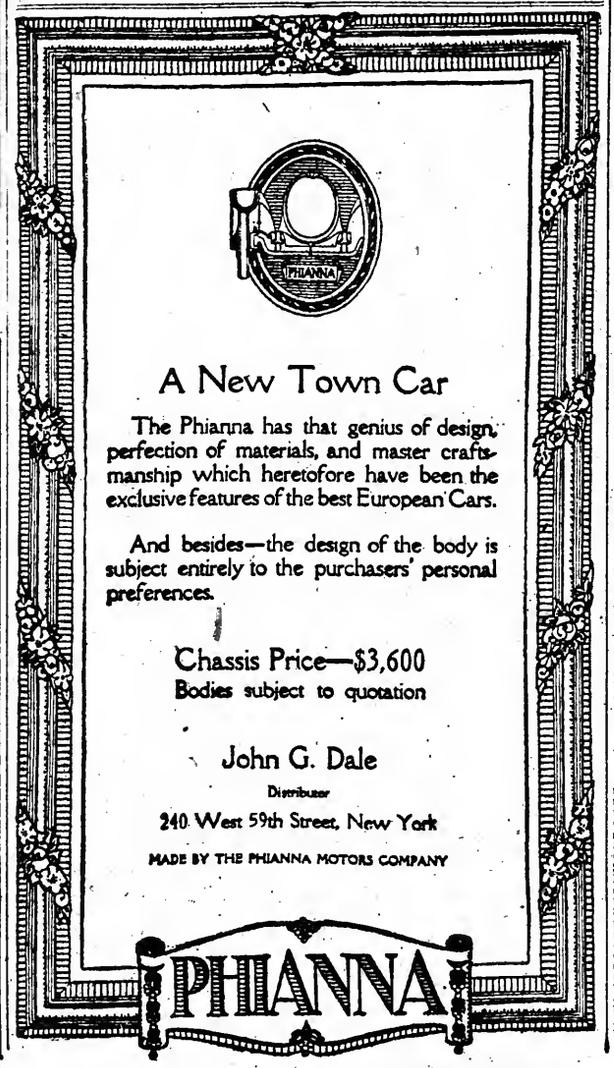

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THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:06	3:20	9:21	9:46
Governors Island	3:34	4:02	10:06	10:34
Hell Gate	5:00	5:08	11:47	12:00

Arrived—Friday, Oct. 20.

SS Allanton, Almeria, Oct. 1.
SS Zulia, Mayagues, Oct. 14.
SS J. J. Cuneo, Baracoa, Oct. 14.
SS Santa Marta, Cristobal, Oct. 12.
SS Sarpfos, Norfolk, Oct. 18.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Oct. 17.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Oct. 14.
SS Nord Amerika, Havana, Oct. 14.
SS Veendijk, St. Thomas, Sept. 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Iroquois	London	Sept. 30
Petroleine	Rauen	Oct. 8
Calabria	Naples	Oct. 3
Roma	Marseilles	Oct. 5
Michigan	London	Oct. 12
Amazonia	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Rigel	Barcelona	Oct. 4
Meiderskin	Cristobal	Oct. 12
Minerva	Amsterdam	Oct. 4
Manitowoo	Gibraltar	Oct. 0
Holbein	Liverpool	Oct. 7

DUE TOMORROW.

New York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Davenger	Manchester	Oct. 7
*Kroonland	Liverpool	Oct. 11
*Bergensfjord	Bergen	Oct. 21
Morro Castle	Havana	Oct. 19
Mesaba	London	Oct. 10
Valeria	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Alston	La Pallice	Oct. 7

DUE MONDAY.

*Lapland	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Camerata	Havre	Oct. 9
El Capitan	Cristobal	Oct. 14
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 12
Carolina	San Juan	Oct. 13

DUE TUESDAY.

*Bordeaubeau	Bordeaux	Oct. 16
*Joannina	Gibraltar	Oct. 8
Hogendrop	Cristobal	Oct. 10
Veerhaven	Rotterdam	Oct. 7
Chemung	Dasi	Oct. 10
Sibiria	Plymouth	Oct. 9
*Giuseppi Verdi	Naples	Oct. 9
Metapan	Havana	Oct. 20
Havana	Havana	Oct. 21

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Munamar	Antilla	Oct. 21
Advance	Cristobal	Oct. 18
Mandeville	Jamaica	Oct. 24
Oberon	Amsterdam	Oct. 6

DUE THURSDAY.

†Noordam	Kirkwall	Oct. 18
Winchester	London	Oct. 12
Zuidyk	Kirkwall	Oct. 14
Saracen	San Juan	Oct. 21
Bermudian	Bermuda	Oct. 24
Almirante	Kingston	Oct. 21
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct. 23

DUE FRIDAY.

Biscaut	Calais	Oct. 8
Strathalbyn	La Pallice	Oct. 12
Nigaristan	Havre	Oct. 11
Celtic	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Stephen	Manaos	Oct. 11
D. N. Luckenbach	Santos	Oct. 4
American	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 3

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12.00 M.
Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Patria, Piraeus	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cordi, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, Sao Juan	9:00 A.M.	12.00 M.
Black Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Valdivia, Chile	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Grange Hausman, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ohioan, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Big Advance in Steel Carries Prices to Higher Levels—Active Session.

Trading in shares of the United States Steel Corporation again featured the stock market yesterday, which once more saw dealings well in excess of a million shares on a rising scale. Steel opened strong and gained throughout the session, closing at the top price for the day with a net gain of a full four points. Evidence pointed to operations by big traders in Steel, for it poured out of the ticker in blocks of several thousand shares, and the movement was almost uniformly upward. The advance attracted the attention of the public to the quarterly dividend meeting which will be held on the last day of this month, and naturally tended to support the belief of many operators that the rate will be increased by 1 per cent. a year at that time.

With Steel holding such prominence less attention was given to other shares, but most of them shared in the advance. The copper issues all gained. Inspiration leading with an advance of 1½. Some of the low priced rails were also in better demand, the Wabash A certificates selling up to 58, and all of the Missouri Pacific shares, old and new, moving up fractionally.

So much of the trading was supplied by Steel yesterday that it needed but a small turnover in most other issues to bring about substantial gains. The market had apparently made up its mind that there is no necessity for waiting for November 7 to resume the movement halted momentarily by the submarine attacks, and the short lived election scare.

The presence of a very real investment demand was shown by another heavy turnover in bonds. The New York City issues were especially popular, the 4½s of 1965 and the 4½s of 1966 both going to new high records. Even with their recent gains the New York City issues are selling on a higher interest basis than other municipals.

Another $5,000,000 of gold which arrived yesterday brought the total receipts at New York for the week up to $15,500,000, and it was reported that another $10,000,000 had been deflected to Philadelphia. A return shipment of $500,000 in gold coin was made to Canada for the account of a bank which drew on a credit here to strengthen its reserve position.

The ease with which large foreign financial transactions are carried through is still a matter for surprise. Provision of possibly $100,000,000 more for France in the form of a new acceptance credit was announced yesterday, the money to be drawn against by French business houses which have evidently used up most of the proceeds of earlier credits arranged at this centre. It will be interesting to see to what extent the banks accepting the drafts against this credit make use of their privilege of rediscounting the acceptances with the Federal Reserve Banks. Under existing conditions, with money in plentiful supply, it is likely that most participating banks will choose to hold the bills for the interest return, 6½ per cent., but the knowledge that they can withdraw funds from the Reserve bank at any time must have played an important part in bringing negotiations to a successful conclusion.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	½	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	½	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4	4½	4½
Dallas	½	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	4	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	½	½
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	½	3½	½
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	4	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal. Rate.
3	2½	2½	3

Time.

60 days	3¾	6 months	3¼@3½
90 days	3¼@3½	6 months	3¼@3½
4 months	3¼@3½		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2¼@2⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3¼
4 to 6 months	3¼@3¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.75⅞	4.75⅞	4.75⅞	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	..
France—				
Demand	5.84⅜	5.84¼	5.84¾	..
Cables	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾	..
Marks—				
Demand	70.50	70.50	70.50	..
Cables	70.56¼	70.56¼	70.56¼	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76¾	4.76¾
5.1828 Paris	5.84¾	5.83¾
95.28 Berlin	70.50	70.56¼
5.1828 Switzerland	5.28⅜	5.27⅜
19.295 Greece	19.45	19.50
5.1828 Italy	6.49⅞	6.49⅝
20.26 Austria	11.98	12.00
51.46 Russia	31.20	31.25
26.73 Scandinavia	....	....
.... Copenhagen	27.05	27.15
.... Stockholm	28.30	28.45
.... Christiania	27.65	27.75
19.20 Spain	20.20	20.25
40.14 Holland	41.06¼	41.12½
China—		
.... Hongkong	52.60	52.70
.... Peking	79.00	79.12½
.... Shanghai	74.50	74.62½
India—		
33.44 Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.97	43.07
42.46 Rio	23.63	23.78

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $609,031,846; balance, $23,821,071; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,024,070; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $1,184,737.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32⅝d, up 1-16d; in New York, 67¼c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 52¼@55¼c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, OCT. 20, 1916. Shares.

Total sales	1,276,887
Same day last year	1,050,025
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	158,873,783
Same period last year	134,846,247
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
59¼	59⅝	400	Acme Tea	58⅞	59⅝	58⅞	59⅝	+ ⅞
96½	98	200	Acme Tea 1st pf	96⅝	96⅝	96½	96½	+ ⅝
17¼	18	2,000	Advance Rumely	15¼	18	15¼	17¾	+2¼
34¼	35¼	1,300	Advance Rumely pf	32½	35	31½	33	+3
147	150	100	Adams Express	147	147	147	147	+3
13	13⅜	800	Alaska Gold Mines	13	13½	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
7	7⅜	200	Alaska Juneau	7⅜	7⅜	7	7	− ⅜
25⅞	26	3,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26	26⅜	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
80½	81½	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81¼	81¼	81	81¼	...
79	79½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
41	43	100	Am. Beet Sugar	42	42	42	42	+ ½
99¾	100	3,500	Am. Beet Sugar pf	99	99	99	99	−1
99½	101¼	200	Am. Can	61¼	61¾	60⅞	61	...
61	61¼	2,400	Am. Car & Fdry	68¼	69½	68¼	68¾	+ ⅝
68¾	69	7,800	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118½	118¾	118½	118¾	+ ⅝
117	119	200	Am. Cotton Oil	55⅞	56¾	55½	56¾	+ ⅝
55½	56½	1,000	Am. Express	131	131	131	131	+ 1½
130	133	100	Am. H. & Leather	17¼	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅛
17¼	17½	6,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	74	75½	74	74½	+ ½
74¼	74⅝	3,500	Am. Ice Securities	28½	29⅜	28½	29⅛	+ ⅝
29	29¼	2,300	Am. Linseed	25	25¾	24⅝	25¼	...
25¼	25½	6,700	Am. Linseed pf	58	59⅜	58	59	+1⅜
58⅜	59½	3,230	Am. Locomotive	79½	83½	79½	82	+3
82	82½	13,600	Am. Malt	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
11	11¼	1,100	Am. Malt pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	...
45¾	49¼	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	109⅝	112¾	109⅝	111¾	+1½
111	111½	19,000	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	117½	118	117½	118	+ ⅜
118	118⅛	800	Am. Steel F'dries	61½	61¾	61½	61⅝	+ ⅛
61½	62	1,000	Am. Sugar Ref	117	117⅝	116¼	116¾	− ¼
116¼	117	3,400	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	121	121	120¾	120¾	− ⅞
120	121	341	Am. Tel. & Tel	133½	133½	133⅜	133⅜	− ⅛
133½	133¾	100	Am. Tobacco	227	227	225¼	226	− ⅞
224½	226¾	500	Am. Woolen	53	53¾	53	53⅜	+ ⅛
53¼	53½	6,800	Am. Woolen pf	98¼	98½	98	98	...
98	98¼	500	Anaconda Cop.	43½	43⅞	41⅝	41⅝	−1⅛
41¼	42	5,400	Am. Writing P. pf	47¼	48	47½	47½	+ ⅜
47¼	47¾	1,600	Am. Zinc L. S.	78	78	78	78	+2
77	80	200	Am. Z. L. S. pf. x d	92¾	94½	92¾	93½	+ ¾
93½	93¾	25,600	Anaconda Cop. x d	67½	67½	67½	67½	...
66⅜	67½	100	Associated Oil	106	106	105¾	106	...
105¾	106	1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	...
100½	100⅝	200	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	120½	120¾	120½	120⅝	+ ⅛
119	120⅛	900	Atlantic Coast Line	99	99	97½	97⅝	+ ⅛
97⅜	98	2,900	At., Gulf & W. I	67⅜	67½	67⅜	67½	...
67	67½	300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	84¼	85⅜	84¼	85	+1¼
84½	85	8,400	Baldwin Loco	108	108	108	108	+ ½
108	109	300	Baldwin Loco. pf	88¼	88¼	87⅜	87⅜	− ⅛
87½	88	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	− ⅜
75¼	76	300	Baltimore & O. pf	150	150	150	150	− ½
157½	158	200	Barrett Co	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	2⅛	700	Batopilas Mining	175	175	174	174	...
...	...	70	Bank of Commerce	85	85	85	85	− ⅛
84½	85	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	−1
...	...	100	Burns Brothers	64	65¾	64	65¼	+1⅛
65	65⅜	4,500	Butte & Superior	175	175½	175	175½	+ ⅛
175	175½	900	Canadian Pacific	84½	88	84½	84½	+ ⅛
84½	88	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	82	82¼	82	82¼	+1½
82	82¼	16,000	Central Leather Co	111½	112¼	111½	112¼	+ ⅝
111⅝	112	200	Central Leather pf	112	113	112	112	+2
112	113	200	Continental Can	103½	103½	102⅝	102⅝	−1⅝
17⅛	17¾	1,300	Continental Can pf	17⅜	18	17¼	17¼	− ¼
102½	103½	14,700	Corn Products Ref	85¾	87¾	85¾	87¼	+ ⅝
122	122⅜	200	Crucible Steel	122	122⅜	122	122⅜	+ ⅜
68¼	69¼	57,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	68	69¼	65¾	69¼	+3⅝
95½	96⅜	1,600	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	96⅜	96⅜	96¼	96⅜	...
218	222½	1,105	Cuban-Am. Sugar	205	218	205	218	+14
106	110	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	109	109	109	109	+1
153	154¼	200	Delaware & Hud	154¾	154¾	154	154	−1½
18	18⅜	100	Den. & Rio Grande	18	18	18	18	− ⅛
42	44	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	42¼	42¾	41¾	42	− ½
142	144	85	Detroit Edison Co	143	143½	143	143½	...
117	119	200	Detroit United Ry	117	117½	117	117½	− ½
...	...	100	Diamond Match	118½	118½	118½	118½	...
46½	46¾	1,600	Distillers' Secur	46⅞	46⅞	45¾	46¼	+ ⅝
24½	25	1,600	Dome Mines	24⅜	25	24½	24⅝	...
85	90	100	Driggs-Seabury	90	90	90	90	...
38¾	38¾	3,500	Erie	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
53½	53⅝	1,600	Erie 1st pf	54	54⅛	53½	53½	− ⅛
44½	45¾	100	Erie 2d pf	45	45	45	45	− ½
50¼	50⅝	1,500	Gaston Wms. & W	51¼	51¼	50¼	50¼	−1¼
330	330	28	General Chemical	340	340	335	335	...
183½	188	10,500	General Electric	186	187½	185	185½	+1½
790	800	300	General Motors	780	790	780	780	−1
124½	125	1,400	General Motors pf	124½	125	124½	124½	+ ⅜
73½	73⅝	1,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73⅝	74	73⅝	73⅝	− ⅛
90	91½	100	Granby Consol	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+1⅝
118½	119	800	Great Nortern pf	119½	119	118½	119½	+ ⅝
44½	44¾	11,800	G. N. Ctfs. for O. P	42⅝	44¼	42⅜	44¼	+2¼
52	52½	1,800	Greene-Cananea	52	53	52	52¼	+ ⅛
95	96	900	Gulf States Steel	94	95	94	95	+1
108¼	108½	1,400	Illinois Central	103¾	104¾	103¾	104¾	...
...	...	100	Ingersoll Rand	250	250	250	250	...
65½	65	19,200	Inspiration Copper	64½	65⅝	64	64½	+1⅛
17⅝	17⅞	1,000	Interboro Consol	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅝	...
46¼	47	1,700	Int. Agricultural pf	47⅞	47⅞	46¾	47	+1⅞
116½	118¼	1,200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	117½	119½	117½	118¼	+1½
80	81	100	Int. Harv. Corp	80	80	80	80	+2
40¼	41	11,600	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	40⅜	41¼	40¼	40⅝	+1⅛
115½	116	28,100	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	116¾	117	114⅞	115¾	+ ⅞
52¾	52¾	7,700	Int. Nickel	53	53¼	52¾	52⅞	+ ⅛
47	47⅜	13,900	Int. Paper	48¼	49	46	46¾	−1⅝
102	103	900	Int. Paper pf	104	104½	102	102	−1
5	8	200	Iowa Central	3⅜	6	3⅜	6	+2⅝
80	80¼	100	Jewel Tea	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	+ ⅝
27⅜	27⅞	800	Kansas City South	27⅜	27¾	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
75¾	76	1,300	Kelly Spring Tire	75½	76⅜	75⅜	75⅝	+ ⅛
53⅛	53⅜	12,200	Kennecott Copper	52⅜	53⅛	52⅜	53⅛	+ ⅝
130	130	10	Kings Co. E.L. & P	130	130	130	130	...
86	86¼	3,700	Lackawanna Steel	86	86⅞	86	86¼	+1¼
44½	45	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	− ⅛
42½	43	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	43½	43½	42½	43	− ½
84½	84¾	4,000	Lehigh Valley	84⅞	85¼	84½	84½	+ ⅛
298⅜	299	600	Liggett & Myers	298⅜	300	293	297	−3
...	...	20	Do., odd lot	300	300	300	300	...
33	35	1,300	Long Island	34	35	34	34	...
28	29	1,700	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	27	30	27	29	+1½
75	75	100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	60	60	60	60	...
120	121	100	Lorll., (P.,) Co. pf	121	121	121	121	− ½
137	137¾	200	Louis. & Nash	137½	137½	137½	137½	+ ⅝
86¼	86½	100	Mackay Cos	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	− ¼
90½	91	1,900	Maxwell Motors	90	91	90	90⅝	+1⅝
87	87¼	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	87½	87½	87¼	87¼	+ ⅛
55	56	500	Max. Motors 2d pf	56	56¼	56	56	+ ½
67	67¼	2,600	May Dept. Stores	66¾	67⅝	66¾	67¼	+1
105	106	100	May Dept. St. pf	105	105	105	105	...
110	110½	5,100	Mexican Petroleum	109⅝	110¾	109⅝	110	+ ⅜
38½	39	2,550	Miami Copper	38¾	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
...	...	300	Minn. & St. Louis	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	− ¼
32⅜	33	23,900	M., St. L. new	28	32¼	28	32¼	+6⅛
5⅝	5¾	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15	15¼	500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
7	7⅛	2,800	Missouri Pacific	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	7⅜	9,500	Mo. Pacific t r	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
24	24¼	15,800	Mo. Pacific w i	24¼	24¾	23¾	24¼	...
55½	56	4,650	Mo. Pacific pf w i	54¼	56	54¼	55½	+1½
129	130	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	129	129	129	129	...
83½	83¾	300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	83⅞	83⅞	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
29½	30	2,100	Nat. En. & St. Co	29	30	29	29¼	+1¼
69¼	69¾	700	Nat. Lead Co	69⅞	69⅞	69	69¾	...
115	115	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	115	115	115	115	+1
22¼	22⅞	3,900	Nevada Con. Cop	22¼	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ½
159	159	100	N. Y. Air Brake	159	159	159	159	+1
108¼	108¾	7,000	N. Y. Central	108¼	108¾	107¾	107¾	...
61	61	600	N. Y., N. H. & H	61	61	60¼	60¼	− ¾
24¼	24½	300	Norfolk & Western	24½	24½	24	24	− ½
142¾	144¾	5,700	Norfolk & Western pf	144¾	144¾	143	143¾	− ½
71⅝	71⅝	600	North American	71⅝	71⅝	71½	71⅝	+ ⅝
111½	111¾	500	Northern Pacific	111½	111¾	111¼	111¾	+ ¾
84½	84⅞	1,900	Ohio Cities Gas	84½	84⅞	84	84	...
6½	6¾	200	Ontario Mining	6½	6¾	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
94	94	300	Owens Bottle Mach	94	94	93½	93⅝	− ⅝
26	28	200	Pacific Mail	26	28	26	28	...
40¾	40¾	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	40¾	40¾	40½	40½	+ ⅛
58	58	1,544	Penn. R. R	58	58	57⅞	58	...
110½	110½	200	People's Gas, Chi	110½	110½	110½	110½	− ½
40¾	41¼	600	Philadelphia Co	40¾	41¼	40½	41¼	+ ½
82	82	200	P., C., C. & St. L	82	82	82	82	−1
95	98	100	P.C., C. & St. L. pf	95	95	95	95	...
37⅛	37¼	4,500	Pitts. Cons. Gas. of dep	36½	37¼	36½	37¼	+ ⅞
108	108½	200	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of dep	108	108½	108	108½	+1
72½	72½	8,400	Pressed Steel Car	73¼	73⅝	72¼	72⅝	+ ⅝
104	105	20	Pressed Steel C. pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
...	...	400	Pub. Ser. N. J. rgts	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...
169	170	400	Pullman Co	171½	171½	170	170	−2
53¼	53⅜	2,600	Railway Steel Sp	53¼	54¾	53¼	53⅜	+ ½
25⅜	26	12,900	Ray Con. Copper	25¼	26	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
110¾	111	27,900	Reading	110¾	111½	110¾	111	+ ⅞
43¼	44½	400	Reading 1st pf	43½	43½	43¼	43½	− ½
45½	46	50	Reading 2d pf	46	46	46	46	...
76¾	76½	28,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	75½	77½	75½	76½	+1⅜
112	112½	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	112½	112½	112	112	...
19¼	19½	2,400	St. L. & S. F. w i	19½	19⅞	19⅜	19½	+ ⅝
22	22¾	1,000	St. L. Southwestern	21	22½	21	22	+ ½
...	...	700	St. L. Southw. pf	43½	45	43½	45	+1
80	90	100	Seaboard Air Line	80	90	80	90	+ ½
16¼	16¼	200	Seaboard Air Line	16¼	16¼	16½	16½	− ⅞
215	215	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	215	215	215	215	...
28⅝	29¼	900	Shattuck-Arizona	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	29⅜	+ ⅝
62	63¾	2,300	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	62	63¾	62	63	+1
98¼	98¼	1,800	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ½
101	101¾	1,800	Southern Pacific	101	101¾	100⅝	101	+ ½
212	212	200	So. Porto Rico Sug	212	212	212	212	+2
29¼	29½	4,300	Southern Railway	29¼	29½	28¾	29	+ ¼
98½	99¼	200	Standard Milling	98½	99¼	98½	99¼	+2
134¾	136¾	18,000	Studebaker Co	134¾	136¾	134¾	136	+1⅝
68	68	100	Stutz Motor	68	68	68	68	+ ¼
23¼	23¼	2,200	Tennessee Copper	23¼	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
223	225	1,500	Texas Co	223	225	223	225	+3
14	15	4,000	Texas & Pacific	14	15	14	14¼	+ ⅛
57	57	2,100	Third Avenue	57	57	56½	56⅝	...
53½	55½	4,200	Tobacco Products	55½	55½	54¼	54½	− ¾
97	97	100	Twin City R. T	97	97	97	97	+ ½
109¼	109½	300	Underwood Typew	109¼	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
15¾	17⅛	14,800	Union B. & P. Co	15¾	17⅛	15	16	+1¼
101	104¼	3,200	Un. B. & P. Co. new	101	104¼	100	102	+3
73	75½	2,600	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	73	75½	73	74	+1¼
150¼	151¾	15,700	Union Pacific	150¼	151¾	150¼	150¼	+ ¾
82⅞	82⅞	200	Union Pacific pf	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82½	− ⅞
101⅞	101⅞	200	United Cigar Stores	101⅞	101⅞	101¼	101¼	− ⅜
161⅝	163¼	900	United Fruit Co	161⅝	163¼	161½	163¼	+ ⅝
8	9	600	United Ry. Invest	8	9	9	9	− ⅛
25¼	25⅝	600	U. S. C. I. P. & F	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
57½	57⅞	2,600	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	57½	57⅞	57	57⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	31	500	U. S. Express	29⅞	31	29¼	31	+3
137½	138¼	8,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	137½	138¼	135¾	136½	+ ½
30¾	32	600	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	30¾	32	30¾	32	+1½
2¼	2⅝	1,100	U. S. Red. & Ref	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2½	− ¼
2	2¼	200	U. S. Red. & R. pf	2	2	2	2	...
81¼	81¾	2,400	U. S. Rubber	81¼	81¾	61	61	+ ½
112⅝	112⅝	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	112

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 664,200 shares of stock and $110,300 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 162,117; oils, 117,402, and mining, 384,680. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,800	†Aetna Exp..	11⅝	11⅝	11	11¼
600	†Am. Drg. S.	12¾	13	12¾	12¾
3,000	Am. Su. Tob.	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	34⅝
13,200	†Am. W. Ppr. pf.	9¼	9⅝	9	9⅜
200	†Butler Chm.	4½	4½	4¼	4¼
8,600	†Butt'h Jud.	14⅝	14⅞	14	14
1,500	†Cal. Pkr. C.	36½	37½	36½	36½
1,400	†Cal. Shipbld.	14⅛	15	14⅛	14⅜
8,200	Carwen Steel.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
800	†Central. Fdy.	13½	14	14	14
100	†Cen. Fy. pf.	29¼	29¼	29½	29½
1,200	Chas'l I. Co. of Am.	7¼	7¼	7	7
800	Chevrolet Mo.	201	201	198	199
3,000	Corp. R. & H.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
400	Emer. Phono.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
600	Enger M. C.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
1,800	†Fall Motors.	9½	9½	9½	9½
300	†Fisher Body Corp. pf.	95	93½	93	93½
13,600	†Gen. M. w.i.	138	164	138	163
800	Grant Mo. C.	2½	2½	2½	2½
200	Guantan'o Sg.	70	70	70	70
300	Hell Big. pf.	18½	19	18½	18½
300	Hask. & Bar. Car Co.	41¾	41¾	41	41¾
82	Holly Sug. C.	44	44	44	44
6,125	Imp Car. C.	½	½	½	½
100	Int. Ag. F. pf.	22	22	22	22
1,100	†Joplin O.S., (new)	48	48	48	48
1,100	Kayo T. & R.	15	15	15	15
500	†Lake Tor. R.	10¾	10	10¾	10¾
300	Lofts Inc.	105	105	105	105
1,600	Man. El. Sup.	32	33	32¼	32¼
3,400	M. A. v. t. of	63	63	59	60
1,200	M.A.pf.v.t.	94	94	92	94
14,300	†Maxim Muni	64	64	64	64
100	†M F. Ex. Co.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
12,850	†Midvale Steel	66¾	67¾	66¾	67½
1,000	†Mitchell M. (when rele).	66¼	66½	66¼	66½
3,800	†N. A. Corp.	43½	44½	42⅝	44⅝
3,000	†N. Y. C. rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	†Push Stores Corp., w. i.	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
900	†P. Van. Corp.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,400	†V. Carp. pf.	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
100	Sea. St. & M.	29	29	29	29
200	Smith & T. pf.	104	104½	104	104½
1,800	†Spicer Mfg.	101¾	103½	101¾	102¾
80	Sp. Body Co.	95½	95	95	95½
10	Sp. Co. pf.	104½	126½	126½	126½
1,100	†St. Joseph I.	18½	19	18½	19
4,400	S. B. v. t. ctf	43	44¾	42¾	44¾
300	Times Sq. A. Supplies	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¼
310	†Todd S'yards	80½	81	80½	81
200	T. P. Y. C. of	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,400	U. S. S. Co.	7⅜	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞
3,700	†United Stat.	87	87¼	86½	87
3,500	†Unit. Alloys Steel Corp.	43½	50	40½	50
30,000	U. F. Sharing	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	W. & L. E.	13	13	13	13
400	W. v. Corp. v. t. ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
38,800	†W.-M. A.Op.	23½	23½	23¼	23¼
800	†Z. Con. Co.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
350	Ohio Oil Co.	340	345	345	—2
60	Prairie P. L.	298	298	297	+1
50	Sa. P. Oil Co.	475	475	475	+10
3	S. O. Co. Cal.	850	850	850	—1
850	S. O. Co. N.Y.	242	240	240	+10

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	†Alb. P. Ltd. (a. pros.)	69	70	69	70
400	†Bar. O. & G.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
1,400	†Cosden & Co. (oil ref.)	16	16⅝	16	16⅛
1,800	†Cos. O. & G.	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
2,800	†Federal Oil.	2	2	1¾	2
800	†Gen. R. & P.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	†Houston Oil.	16	17	16	17
1,800	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,300	Met. Petrol.	12½	13¼	12	13⅛
3,000	†Midwest O.	43	43	41	43
600	Muske. Ref.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,800	N.Y.-Okl. O.	1	1	1	1
22,800	†Okla. O.	10⅞	11¼	10¼	11
2,800	†Okla. O. pf.	½	½	½	½
15,700	Okla. P. & R.	11½	12⅜	11½	12
1,900	†Omar O. & G.	58	60	58	60
900	†Sap. O. & R.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
3,700	Sec. O. & R.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	†Sin. Prairie Oil.	49¾	49¾	49	49¾
1,200	Tex.-Mex. F. O. (a pros.)	1¾	2⅛	1¾	2⅛
800	†Unit. W. O.	1	1	1	1
1,800	†Utah Pet. C. (a pros.)	42	42	42	42
14,000	†Vacuum Gas & Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,800	†Van. Con. O.	8¾	9⅛	8¾	9⅛
34,750	†Victoria Oil.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
600	Way. G. & F.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,100	†Als. Br. Co. Met. (a. pros.)	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
12,400	†Alas. Mines.	85	85	84	84
1,200	†Alas.-Wes.	¼	¼	¼	¼
2,500	†Ariz. Chlor.	36	38	36	38
3,880	†Ariz. Cop'r.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Beaver Con.	80	80	80	80
9,500	Big Jim.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,600	Big Red. Cop.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜
17,000	Bos. & Mont.	85	90	85	85
300	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
12,000	Butte Detroit.	94	1	94	1
200	†Calu. Corp.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,500	†Caledonia.	59	59	58	59
4,500	†Cal.-Tr. Gold (a. pros.)	17	18	17	18
2,000	†Cal. & Jer.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
13,000	Canada Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,500	Cerro de P. Cop.	53¾	54	53½	54
14,100	Cons. Ariz. S.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	†Coos.-Home.	¼	¼	¼	¼
3,500	Creason Cn. G.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
300	Crystal Cop.	1½	1½	1½	1½
8,000	Darw. L. & S.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
625	Dundee-Ariz. (a. pros.)	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
9,800	†Emma Cop.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2½
400	First Nat. C.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,500	†Goldf. Cons.	59	59	54	55
22,000	†Greenmont.	4	4¼	3½	4
2,000	†Grizzly Flats Gold Min.	55	60	55	60
3,500	Hecla Min.	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
200	Howe Sound.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
2,300	Hull Copper.	53	55	50	53
10,000	†Inince Lead	14	14	13	13
1,000	Inspir Needles Cop (a pros)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,000	Jerome Verde (a pros)	2	2	1¾	2
400	†Jerome Victor Ex. (a pros.)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	†Jumbo Exten	35	35	35	35
100	Kerr Lake.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	xLa Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9,000	Lake'ma Cons.	49	50	49	50
400	Magma Cop'r	17¾	18	17¾	18
6,225	Marys'le Gold Mining Co.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,500	†Mich. Gold Min & Mill	63	63	62	63
200	Mines of Am.	1¾	2	1¾	2
800	†Mont. Gold.	83	84	83	83
4,100	†Mo. Tung'n.	3½	3½	3½	3½
28,000	†Mtn'n Lead	84½	86½	84½	85½
12,600	†Newy Mines	74	77	74	77
500	New Utah Bingham	1	1	1	1
7,450	Nipissing Mines Co.	8	8½	7⅞	8⅛
1,800	†Oatman Gold (a. pros.)	15	15	15	15
36,750	†Old Emma Leasing	46	46	40	45
1,400	†Peerl. Jen.	76	76	76	76
1,000	†Penn. Jerome Cop. (a pros.)	2½	2½	2½	2½
500	Portland Cons. Cop.	63	63	63	63
2,400	†Ray Hercules Mining	3½	3½	3½	3½
6,000	†Rex Consol. Mining	29	30	29	29½
2,500	†Roch. Mines.	86	86	86	87
1,700	Santa Fe Min.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¾
1,300	†Santa Rita Develop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Teck-Hughes.	41	41	41	41
1,700	†Silver Pick.	20	20	19	19
500	†St. Nich. Cop.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Stand. Silver-Lead	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,500	†Tenn. Cop. rts.	3⅜	3⅝	3¼	3¼
23,800	Tommy Burns Gold Pf.	80	81	80	83
700	Tonopah Ext.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
6,900	†U. S. Cont. Mine	8	8½	8	8½
3,600	†United Verde Extension	39½	39⅝	39¼	39⅞
1,500	†W.E. Consol.	69	70	68	69
3,500	White Caps Mining Co.	42	42	39	40
400	†W. Oaks Min.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
800	†Tuscar. Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$6,000	Cosden 6s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
61,000	Consol. Ariz. Smelt. 5s.	47	50	47	50
22,800	Midv. Steel 5s	98⅝	98½	98½	98½
20,000	Russian Govt. 6½s, w. i.	100½	100½	100½	100½
2,300	Sinclair Oil.	98	98	97½	97½

†Unlisted. ¶Sell cents per sh. *Odd Lots. xEx-div.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Saturday.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
United Drug	76	78	76	78
United Drug 1st pf.	53	54	53½	54
United Drug 2d pf.	90	92	90	92

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	13½	16½	14½	15
Tide Water Oil	183	185	183	185

BOND.

Pierce Oil	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Astra Explosives pf.	56	60	58	60
American Brass	337	338	333	338
Atlas Powder	173	178	175	179
Atlas Powder pf.	98	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox	124	129	129	134
Bliss (E. W.)	705	750	700	730
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	80	75	80
Can. Fdry & Forg.	180	190	185	195
Canadian Explosives	380	400	380	400
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	560	570	565	570
Du Pont Powd., new	285	290	285	290
Du Pont Powd. deb.	101	104½	103	104½
Hercules Powder	343	355	340	343
Hercules Powder pf.	114	117	116	117
International Arms	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond	182	185	181	185
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	106	106	106
Sawyer Gun Co.	600	800	650	800
Winch. Rptg. Arms	1200	1400	1200	1400

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1916.	Increase.
1st week Oct.	$79,052	$14,644
July 1-Oct. 7	1,255,883	112,737

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

2d week Oct.	$48,852	27,632
July 1-Oct. 14	4,389,945	907,409

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

2d week Oct.	240,208	13,260
July 1-Oct. 14	4,741,976	488,545

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

2d week Oct.	24,093	2,654
July 1-Oct. 14	340,971	52,633

PERE MARQUETTE—

2d week Oct.	479,490	70,308
July 1-Oct. 14	6,677,890	964,295

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—

Southern Railway.

2d week Oct.	1,848,958	190,137
From July 1	31,468,809	2,284,962

Alabama Great Southern.

2d week Oct.	108,964	21,118
From July 1	1,807,900	234,174

Cincinnati, N. O. & T. Pac.

2d week Oct.	225,150	42,346
From July 1	3,827,608	572,101

Georgia Southern & Florida.

2d week Oct.	55,023	5,638
From July 1	724,629	72,630

Mobile & Ohio.

2d week Oct.	216,178	*24,371
From July 1	3,372,220	173,167

*Decrease.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross rev.	$971,799	$870,729	$104,061
Oper. expenses.	696,235	508,701	87,528
Net rev.	376,565	362,027	16,537
Taxes	48,448	48,783	4,668
Oper. income.	330,118	314,864	11,854
For the three months ended Sept. 30—			
Gross rev.	2,850,874	2,809,492	350,382
Oper. expenses.	1,992,894	1,480,116	343,477
Net rev.	1,167,780	1,059,876	106,904
Taxes	144,977	132,103	12,958
Oper. income.	1,022,803	927,348	85,886

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	982,625	749,501	568,727
Net	355,958	298,857	186,283
3 mos. gross.	2,850,868	1,979,098	1,617,362
Net	1,165,013	726,840	479,047

Public Utilities.

ARKANSAS VALLEY RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER, (Standard Gas & Electric subsidiary,) for the year ended Sept. 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$1,241,141	$1,163,241	$77,900
Net aft. taxes.	551,185	490,769	60,414

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC for September—

Gross	606,751	540,812	66,422
Net aft. taxes.	329,945	253,805	77,146
Total income.	321,265	299,094	22,169
Def. aft. chgs.	24,230	36,064	*11,065
9 mos. gross.	6,506,847	5,883,122	616,928
Net aft. taxes.	2,282,014	2,014,588	267,426
Total income.	2,841,488	2,757,696	393,580
Leases & rent.	2,552,291	2,520,228	32,763
Fixed chgs. Col. Gas & E. Co.	526,526	518,451	2,075
Surplus	607,965	248,923	$89,042

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT for September—

	1916.	Over 1915.
Gross	$1,434,201	[illegible]
Net	703,549	19.87
Surplus after charges.	213,840	19.83
Bal. after pf. dividends.	125,944	28.13
Nine months' gross.	12,266,282	18.65
Net	6,293,429	16.30
Surplus after charges.	1,833,831	37.12
Bal. after pf. dividends.	1,103,846	37.63
Twelve months' gross.	16,840,823	14.89
Net	8,507,831	14.90
Surplus after charges.	2,631,780	15.41
Bal. after pf. dividends.	1,638,725	29.75

CONSUMERS POWER OF MICHIGAN for September—

Gross	353,139	12.84
Net	212,872	0.81
Surplus after charges.	115,786	2.48
Nine months' gross.	2,872,084	22.50
Net	1,731,463	21.02
Surplus after charges.	1,189,836	19.86
Twelve months' gross.	4,521,616	22.78
Net	2,850,890	15.29
Surplus after charges.	1,967,453	14.62
Bal. after pf. dividends.	1,166,845	27.04

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$354,444	$266,802	$85,143
Net after taxes	180,755	112,870	68,885
Total income.	150,985	112,542	38,443
Sur. after chgs.	78,843	58,628	25,005
Bal. aft. pf. div.	62,550	29,878	32,971
9 mos. gross.	2,930,649	2,224,921	605,728
Net after taxes	1,228,808	862,407	261,102
Total income.	1,237,903	862,802	264,462
Sur. after chgs.	650,910	399,911	239,211
Bal. aft. pf. div.	365,499	126,286	239,213

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION, (Combined earnings of subsidiaries for September.)

Gross	$473,479	$412,458	$65,040
Net after taxes	307,547	221,013	46,533
12 mos. gross.	5,372,587	4,670,285	702,302
Net after taxes	2,956,523	2,354,194	572,329

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER for September.

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$481,231	$452,905	$28,326
Net after taxes	250,149	248,943	*151
Total income.	245,337	248,205	*6,908
Sur. after chgs	97,837	103,535	*6,908
3 mos. gross.	1,441,345	1,341,541	121,774
Net	748,761	748,550	94,554
Total income.	774,771	716,005	57,856
Sur. after chgs	331,854	287,240	44,124
Bal. aft. depreciation	206,334	262,230	44,124

*Decrease.

WISCONSIN EDISON, INC. (North American Co. subsidiary for September.)

		Gain over 1915.
	1916.	P.C.
Gross	$547,252	14.78
Expenses and taxes.	331,747	17.27
Net	$215,505	11.00

Balance available for depreciation and Wisconsin Edison, Inc. 172,350 32.04

Twelve months gross.	6,825,572	18.90
Expenses and taxes.	5,814,375	14.83
Net	4,013,457	17.50

Balance available for depreciation and Wisconsin Edison, Inc. 2,404,728 34.63

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO. for quarter ended Sept. 30.

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$8,035,862	$4,784,668	$3,251,197
Net	1,412,756	547,196	865,560
Other income.	102,434	105,949	96,758
Total income.	1,505,191	652,839	$222,352
Charges	685,098	673,129	12,837
Surplus	900,224	*289	900,513

*Deficit.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio.	1916-'28	4 @4½	4.35	4.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.80	4.75
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.50
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.25
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.20	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.45	4.25
C. C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.25	4.10
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	4.28	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.95	4.45
Illinois Central.	1916-'25	4½	4.50	4.25
Long Isl. & Nat'l.	1916-'23	5	4.50	4.12
Michigan Central.	1916-'30	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kansas & T.	1916-'25	5	5.25	4.75
Missouri Pacific.	1916-'22	5	5.25	4.75
Nobile & Ohio.	1916-'21	6	4.60	4.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Norf. & Western.	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Penn. General F.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.05
St. L. & M. & S.	1916-'31	4½	4.70	4.50
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'26	5	4.62	4.50
Southern Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.35	4.20
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.30

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	102⅛	102¼	102¼	102¾
4½s	June, 1965	109⅜	110⅛	109⅜	109⅝
4½s	Mar., 1963	109⅛	109⅜	109⅛	109⅜
4½s	Nov., 1957	109⅛	109⅜	109⅛	109⅜
4½s	April, 1957	109⅛	109⅜	109⅛	109⅜
4½s	April, 1966	104⅝	104⅞	104½	104⅝
4½s	Mar., 1964	104⅛	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
4½s	Mar., 1962	104⅛	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
4½s	Sept., 1960	104⅛	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
4½s	Mar., 1960-1930	104⅛	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
4s	May, 1959	101	101⅛	101	101⅜
4s	Nov., 1958	101	101⅛	101	101⅜
4s	May, 1957	101	101⅛	101⅛	101⅜
4s	Nov., 1955	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝
4s	Nov., 1956-1.	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4s	Nov., 1936	100⅛	..	100⅛	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	93¼	..	93¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	93¾	..	93¾	..
3½s	May, 1954	93¾	..	93¾	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1960	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	1918-1928	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.55	..	3.55	..
4½s	1924-1931	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.87	3.95	3.87
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
3½s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1919-1929	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
3½s	1929-1952	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
3½s	1919-1921	4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.85	..	3.85	..
3s	1940-1983	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1929	4.00	3.90	3.95	3.85
3½s	1929-1929	4.00	3.90	3.95	3.85
3s	1926-1930	4.00	..	4.00	..
2s	1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
2s	1916-1917	3.60	..	3.60	..

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	40.87½	41.37½	40.75	41.25
Lead	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.10
Spelter	10.00	..	9.75	..
Antimony	13.00	13.50	13.00	13.50
Quicksilver	80.00	..	80.00	..
Aluminum	*64.00	66.00	*63.00	66.00
Iron, No. 2 X fy.	20.50	21.00	20.50	21.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 25¾@26c for fourth quarter delivery; first quarter (1917) delivery, 25@25½c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	124	0	0	124	0	0
Copper, futures	120	0	0	120	0	0
Tin, spot	179	10	0	179	10	0
Tin, futures	180	10	0	180	5	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

GOLD IN CROSS CURRENTS.

Ottawa Delivers $5,000,000 as $500,000 Goes to Montreal.

J. P. Morgan & Co. deposited $5,000,000 more gold bars at the Assay Office yesterday. At the same time, it was learned, $500,000 in coin was withdrawn from the sub-Treasury for shipment to Canada. The consignment of bars came from Ottawa, and the coin will be sent to Montreal. A cross-current of gold shipments of this sort has not appeared in the local money market before for more than two years, and resulted from special conditions surrounding the coin transfer.

United States gold coin is legal for bank reserves in Canada, and the transaction was the result, apparently, of the intention of a Canadian institution to strengthen its resources. As gold bars could not be counted as reserve, the supply at Ottawa was of no use to the bank, and coin had to be secured in this country. Shipments of coin across the border for "window dressing" purposes have frequently been made as the ends of certain months drew near when bank statements were made up. The same of the bank sending out the gold was not revealed at the Sub-Treasury.

The shipment received by the Morgan house brought the total for the week up to $15,000,000 and $10,000,000 went to the Philadelphia Mint. Since May 10 imports have amounted to $335,000,000.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 90 francs.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930.	99½	100	Pan 2s, r, 1936	99¼	100
2s, c, 1930.	99½	..	Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¼	100
3s, r, 1918-1908.	101½	102	Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¼	100
3s, r, 1918-1908.	..	..	Pan 2s, r, 1961	102	..
3s, 1940.	101½	102	Pan 2s, c, 1961	102	..
4s, r, 1925.	110	110½			
4s, c, 1925.	110½	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Ajax Rub.	63	64½	C. St. P.

COURT DEFERS SALE OF BOSTON & MAINE

New Haven Gets Till Jan. 1, 1918, to Arrange for Disposal of Subsidiary System.

ROAD'S TRUSTEES ACCUSED

Request for Delay Said to be for the Purpose of Giving Time for a $40 Stock Assessment.

The order directing the sale of the stock of the Boston & Maine Railroad made in the dissolution decree against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company was amended yesterday by Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court, so as to change the date for the sale from Jan. 1 next to Jan. 1, 1918.

The purpose of the order was entirely to separate the Boston & Maine road from the New Haven, and when the petition for an extension of the time was made by the Trustees, vigorous opposition developed. It was said that the real motive for the request was to give the Trustees time to put into operation an extensive reorganization scheme by which the stockholders of the Boston & Maine road would be assessed $40 a share on their holdings. Charges that the Trustees were under the control of the New Haven Directors are to be set forth later in detail and filed with the court.

The Trustees are Marcus P. Knowlton, James L. Doherty, Henry V. Day, Charles P. Hall, and Frank P. Carpenter. In petitioning the court for an extension they gave as their reason that it would be impossible to sell the shares in January next at any price which they thought should be accepted, and that a forced sale would create a deficit in the New Haven's balance sheet, while a profit might be gained if there was a reasonable postponement of the sale. The New Haven company joined in the application for delay.

Assistant United States Attorney General Frank M. Swacker represented the Government in the proceedings. The Trustees appeared through George L. Mayberry. A. H. Gouterman and Conrad W. Crooker appeared for the New Haven company and the minority stockholders, respectively. Mr. Swacker told Judge Mayer that Mr. Crooker, in letters and telegrams sent to Attorney General Gregory, had accused the Trustees of acting in the interest of the New Haven company and suggested that the source of this information be revealed, so that they might be investigated.

Mr. Crooker replied that the minority stockholders of the Boston & Maine were quite willing to tell why they objected to the Trustees. While his clients had no objection to the decree of the court directing the sale of the stock, they did object, he said, to the manner in which the trust had been managed. He said the Trustees had not been named to reorganize the road, but that a few days after their appointment they had begun a campaign to that end.

"The plan of reorganization as I understand it," continued Mr. Crooker, "is the setting up of a holding company with an immense capital stock. This would be a great injustice to the poor stockholders. The Trustees have elected themselves Directors and their co-Directors have been only dummies."

"The reorganization scheme provides for the winding up of the Boston & Maine road and its leased lines and the creation of a new corporation for the subordination of the present stockholders and to deprive them of ever again sharing in the earnings of the road. To get the money necessary for the scheme, it is planned to levy an assessment of $40 a share, and the new corporation is to take over a railroad in Western Massachusetts which was constructed during the Morgan-Mellen régime. Therefore the stockholders are opposed to the continuance of any kind of an arrangement which gives more time and more liberty to the Trustees."

Judge Mayer told Mr. Crooker to put his charges against the Trustees in the form of a petition and file it with the court, where it would receive immediate attention. Mr. Mayberry denied there was any foundation for the charges and said the dissolution decree provided that the Trustees should be elected Directors and gave them power to vote the stock in the interests of the company. He said no plan of reorganization was pending, and that no assessments would be levied.

It came out during the argument that there had been a great improvement in the business of the Boston & Maine Company since 1913.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

It remains the exception where the seller seeks the buyer, and some manufacturers have withdrawn quotations entirely as a means of checking the influx of orders which cannot be filled for months to come, or which they are not inclined to accept lest prices change to their disadvantage. All available equipment is utilized to cope with the pressing requirements, but at a time when producing and distributing forces should be running most smoothly there is constant complaint of the scarcity of raw materials and of labor, and of car shortages that aggravate the problem of making deliveries as quickly and regularly as desired.

Clearings through the banks at the leading cities in the United States continue in very satisfactory volume, the total this week amounting to $5,944,068,859, an increase of 28.4 per cent. as compared with the same week last year, and of 88.3 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding month in 1913.

Bradstreet's says:

This week there was a veritable ground swell of new orders, accompanied by extraordinary quotations for leading commodities and clear evidences that the nation's producing factors cannot meet demand, paucity of materials being accentuated by inadequate supplies of labor, as well as by country-wide shortages of railway cars. Though insufficient supplies of labor elicit complaints, that fact is deemed to be a safety valve against oversproduction.

HEARING ON RICE CHARGES.

Grand Jury Begins Investigation of Accusations Against Curb Brokers.

The Grand Jury yesterday began taking testimony on charges of larceny, forgery, and bucketing made by George Graham Rice against several Curb brokers whose names could not be learned. Assistant District Attorney Moses Ryttenberg of the Bureau of Commercial Frauds, who is in charge of the investigation, has summoned more than thirty witnesses, including William R. Ridgely, former Controller of the Currency, to appear.

Recently Rice appeared before District Attorney Swann and declared that a coterie of brokers had conspired to decrease the value of some stock which he was promoting. Thousands of circulars printed in red were sent broadcast advising prospective purchasers not to buy these stocks. It was said that the concern which had printed the circulars had revealed the names of the brokers ordering them.

National Surety Increases Capital.

Stockholders of the National Surety Company yesterday voted to increase the capital to $4,000,000 by the sale of 10,000 new shares at $150 each. The Directors announced that the company's profits from underwritings and investments in the nine months ended Sept. 30 were $1,117,540 and that the surplus had been increased $863,311 after $270,000 dividends were paid. William D. Baldwin, President of the Otis Elevator Company, was elected a member of the Executive Committee.

SEPTEMBER EXPORTS ESTABLISH NEW MARK

Total $512,847,957 and Bring Trade Balance for the Year Up to $2,664,179,316.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Department of Commerce announced today that another monthly record of exports had been made in September. The September exports exceeded those of August, the previous record month, by about $3,000,000. The grand total of exports for September was $512,847,957.

This was the second time that the monthly volume of exports exceeded the half-billion-dollar mark. As usual, the bulk of shipments consisted of war supplies. The exports for the twelve months amounted to $4,971,945,883. In the same months last year the amount was $3,177,764,184. Another comparison would be the average for the preceding five years, which was $2,453,000,000.

Imports fell off heavily, being $164,128,604, or $35,000,000 less than in August and $82,000,000 less than in June, the record month of the year thus far. The September imports, however, were $18,000,000 above the average for the same month in the last five years. For the year ending with September the total amount of imports was $2,807,766,567. The imports for the same period last year were $1,681,298,913, and the average for the last five years for the same months has been $1,725,000,000.

The trade balance in favor of this country for September reaches the highest point yet touched—$348,719,343. This is $200,000,000 larger than in the same month last year. For the twelve months ending with September the trade balance in our favor was $2,994,179,316. Two years ago it was $342,714,340.

The net inward gold movement amounted to $85,715,799 for the month and $456,032,344 for the twelve months ending Sept. 30. Last year the figures were $40,028,459 and $295,440,751, respectively, the net inward gold movement having doubled in one year. September gold imports were $92,362,949, against $42,062,449 last year and $2,761,580 two years ago. September gold exports were $6,849,141, against $2,033,999 last year and $21,887,202 in September, 1914. For the twelve months ending with September gold imports aggregated $208,032,044, compared with $283,336,809 last year and $87,447,170 in 1913-14. Gold exports for the twelve months were $112,919,700, compared with $77,296,058 one year ago and $175,376,109 two years ago.

WILLIAMS ANSWERS FOES.

Federal Controller Says National Banks Never Were Stronger.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 20.—John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, speaking here today before the Farmers' National Congress, described the relation of the Federal Reserve law to the farmer and closed with a personal statement brought out by President Wilson's recent allusion to attacks on the Controller.

"I see that our President, in an address at Shadow Lawn," said the Controller, "tells the country that the bankers, or certain bankers, or some special interests, are after my official scalp because I, as the Controller of the Currency, have enforced the law. This is no surprise to me.

"I know that I have been held up as a kind of ogre, a rawhead and bloody bones, a terror to the banking and financial interests of the country. Maybe the best answer to that may be found in the records and indisputable facts, that the national banks of the country today are stronger and in better condition than ever before; that they are more numerous than when I became Controller; are more prosperous and show a smaller proportion of failures and losses than was ever known in their history; and my office is receiving a steady stream of applications for charters for new national banks and for permission to increase the capital of the existing banks.

"My official scalp is not especially dear to me. My business is to administer the law, and the law is justice put into words. I have had a somewhat stormy time and have been an uncomfortably prominent target. But I have always kept in mind words spoken by Patrick Henry in my own town, 141 years ago—'Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God.'

"Mr. Williams said that the new Federal Reserve law would "forbid the grasping from using for their own advantage the necessities of their neighbors," and that it put the farmer on the same plane as the business man.

Cries of "back to the farm," he said, were futile without promise of comfort and happiness and prospects.

"Put money, or opportunity to earn it," he said, on the farms and the people will go to them fast enough and stay with them. This is precisely what the Federal Reserve system is doing in large measure and we hope the rural credits system will do in even larger measure."

"This is the first time since the beginning of the national banking system half a century ago," Controller Williams said in conclusion, "that the farmer has been able to borrow on the security of his farm from any national bank." He added that there had been a "general collapse in interest charges in those parts of the country where the abuse was the greatest and a general disposition by banks in all sections to live within the law."

Banks that had been charging on some loans up to 50 and 60 per cent. were now limiting charges to the rates permitted by their State laws, the Controller said.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York Stock Exchange has received application to list the following securities: Great Northern Railway Company, $2,000,000 additional first and refunding 4½ per cent. Series A bonds, due 1961; Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Ltd., $15,000,000 ordinary stock. The New York Curb Association has approved for temporary trading 30,000 common shares Manhattan Electrical Supply Company, Inc.

Boston & Maine Trustees have been granted an extension of a year for the sale of their holdings by Judge Mayer of the United States District Court. The petitioners had asked for a two-year extension.

London holders of the bond issues of the Mexican Tramways Company, the Mexican Light and Power Company and affiliated corporations have approved the plans for putting into effect the policies outlined by the committees and for providing possible future financing for the companies. As from 71 per cent. to 81 per cent. of the various bond issues have been deposited, the committee in charge of the properties has ample authority to carry out its plans.

Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation report that the corporation's capital stock has been increased from $1,000,000 preferred and $500,000 common to $3,000,000 preferred and $700,000 common. This concern has organized fifty-four local companies in the United States to operate the Morris Plan of industrial loans and investments. Morris Plan Company of New York, organized in 1914 with a capital of $100,000, has increased its capital to $1,000,000.

H. H. Westinghouse has resigned the Presidency of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company and has been elected to the new office of Chairman of the Board of Directors. He has been succeeded as President by John F. Miller, formerly Vice-President. A. L. Humphrey has been elected Vice-President and General Manager and S. S. Conahey has been appointed Acting Vice-President. Other officers have been re-elected.

The Ohio State Telephone Company has asked the Utilities Commission for approval of an issue of $2,000,000 7 per cent. preferred stock to be sold at par.

Subscription books on National Motor Car and Vehicle Company have been closed by the syndicate.

Member banks have been notified by Pierre Jay, Reserve Agent and Chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, that the terms of William Woodward, Class A Director, and Henry R. Towne, Class B Director, will expire on Dec. 31, and that the Federal Reserve Board has appointed Nov. 21 for the election of their successors, each to serve for three years.

The growth and earning power of the Erie has been analyzed in a special pamphlet issued by Pearl & Co.

D. W. Whitmore, Jr., was elected a Director of the Fidelity Trust Company yesterday.

Byrne & McDonnell have prepared for distribution an analysis of the General Electric Company.

COTTON ADVANCES ON REPORT OF FROST

Prices Move Within a Range of 25 to 28 Points, with Puzzling Fluctuations.

TRADING ACTIVE AT TIMES

The New York Exchange Estimates 588,405 Bales Brought Into Sight for the Week.

Cotton was irregular yesterday, but it looked as if the heaviest liquidation, following the recent advance, had occurred on Thursday. Prices yesterday moved within a range of 25 to 28 points, with rather puzzling fluctuations. The close represented a net gain of 8 to 9 points.

The opening was irregular and generally 17 to 22 points higher, in response to reports of killing frost throughout portions of Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas. In Oklahoma, every weather station reported temperature below freezing. This puts an end to all further hope of development in the top crop in these districts. At the same time, it is recalled that the last weekly weather report of the Government stated that the additions to the total yield from the top crop would be unimportant. This probably explains the rather grudging response which the market made to killing frost somewhat before the average date for this development.

Trading was on a large scale at times, but the bull leaders, while still predicting higher prices, evidently wish to make certain that the maximum of outside liquidation has taken place before resuming aggressive operations on the long side. B. S. Castles, who has been one of the leading bulls, yesterday denied the reports that he had been liquidating his long cotton.

Regarding the trade situation, The Journal of Commerce says: "There has never been in this country anything to compare with the volume of printed and bleached cotton goods output seen in the last twelve months, and for the moment there appears to be nothing in sight to check or diminish this demand. But cotton itself is a factor to be reckoned with, and very few manufacturers now are doing anything but hope for lower prices. Most of them are resigned to the highest prices they have known since 1873 or earlier."

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the amount of cotton brought into sight for the week was 588,405 bales against 525,437 last year. The total for the season was 3,779,000 against 3,319,000 last year.

Market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	18.13	18.37	18.12	18.21@18.25	18.13@18.17
Dec.	18.31	18.49	18.24	18.34@18.36	18.26@18.28
Jan.	18.45	18.54	18.27	18.35@18.37	18.28@18.28
Mar.	18.56	18.65	18.36	18.44@18.48	18.36@18.38
May	18.65	18.74	18.48	18.57@18.59	18.45@18.47
July	18.72	18.80	18.55	18.62@18.63	18.51@18.53

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 5 points advance; middling, 18.40c. South, sales, 10,000 bales, of which 4,000 were for speculation and for export. Port receipts, 23,000, including 19,000 American. Closed quiet.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	10.43½	10.47	10.42	10.42½	10.53
Jan.-Feb.	10.45	10.54	10.43	10.48	10.57½
Mar.-Apr.	10.54	10.60	10.50	10.54½	10.63½
May-June	10.59	10.69	10.58	10.63½	10.72½
July-Aug.	10.69	10.63	10.54½	10.60½	10.67½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 18.30c; March, 18.40c; May, 18.50c; July, 18.55c. The market there was due to open today at 2½ to 3½ points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	15,157	11,722	370,424	278,539
New Orleans	11,553	6,721	269,587	204,914
Mobile	350	1,322	10,181	18,713
Savannah	4,001	5,690	157,839	176,623
Charleston	1,649	3,052	66,669	85,500
Wilmington	1,519	2,723	31,872	38,403
Norfolk	4,730	5,895	65,706	64,615

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	2,014	4,333	124,066	155,025
Memphis	7,310	8,958	186,405	120,067
St. Louis		3,986		6,247
Houston	20,598	13,936	247,918	59,711

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	13,000 to 15,500	18,878	14,140
New Orleans	8,000 to 10,000	11,459	4,950

Exports yesterday were 6,479 bales; total thus far for this season, 1,338,285 bales; total last season, 1,144,000 bales.

$8,036,862 for Colorado Fuel & Iron

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company earned a gross income of $8,035,862 in the quarter ended Sept. 30, a gain of nearly 70 per cent. over the same quarter last year. The net revenue from operation of the mines and plants was $1,432,756, and the total net from all sources was $1,595,191, compared with $672,839 the year before. Bond interest and taxes absorbed $658,969, leaving final profits of $936,224, as contrasted with a deficit of $289 in the third quarter of 1915.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.30
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	99	99½	5.40
Argen. Govt. Dis.		Feb. 21, '17	98	98¼	4.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100⅞	101⅛	4.80
Argen. Govt.	5	May 15, '20	100⅜	101	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100	100¼	4.62
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	4.37
City of Paris	6	Oct. 15, '21	98⅞	99	6.25
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100½	4.98
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.99
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	100⅝	100¾	4.96
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 18, '17	99⅜	100	6.00
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99⅝	5.10
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1928	103	106	4.87
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101	102	4.00
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99½	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.93
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98	98⅜	5.45
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100⅞	101⅛	6.10
Do rubles	5½	Aug. 14, '26	80?	81?	
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	..	93	9.91
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	..	93	9.07
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100	100¼	2.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1919	99⅝	100¼	4.85
Swiss Govt.	5	Sept., 1919	99	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101	3.98
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100½	100⅞	3.70
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99⅜	101	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	3.98
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	99	99¼	4.40
Anac. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.00
A. T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	100⅛	101⅛	3.12
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100½	6.00
At. & Pac.	6	June, 1921	101½	102¼	..
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	101	4.37
Can. Car.	5	Sept., 1917	99½	99¾	5.25
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	99⅞	100⅜	5.50
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	99⅛	100½	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	108	108¼	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	8	May, 1918	102	102⅜	4.50
C. R. & I.	4	July, 1921	93⅜	93⅝	4.81
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.70
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¼	102⅝	4.35
Driggs-Seab.	6	Dec., 1918	98	100	..
Driggs-Seab.	6	Dec., 1919	98	100	..
Driggs-Seab.	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	96½	99	6.12½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	3.50
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	100⅝	101	4.47
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100⅛	4.55
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	99½	99	5.45
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	101	4.03
Intar. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅜	101⅝	3.85
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100½	101¼	5.57½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅝	101½	5.40
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1921	101	..	5.90
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	99	99¾	7.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96⅜	97¾	9.25
Morgan & W. S.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.61
N.Y.N.H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100¼	100¼	4.00
N.Y. Eng.	6	May, 1917	100½	100⅝	4.75
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100½	4.85
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100⅞	101½	4.25
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅝	100⅞	4.60
Ran. A. Un.					
Ref. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	85	86½	13.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.20
U.R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	97⅜	98½	5.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101½	4.15
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅝	101½	3.80
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100½	1.00
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98½	99	5.50
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99½	100¼	8.37½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	5.00
Wis. E. Pr.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100⅝	101	6.48

AFTER MORE FOREIGN TRADE

Vehicle Association for an Efficient Merchant Marine.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 20.—In the concluding session of the National Vehicle and Implement Association today, the organization went on record strongly advocating the re-establishment of treaty relations between the United States and Russia and other foreign powers, and in favor of a vigorous foreign policy looking to the rebuilding of American trade.

The urgent need for the extension of American trade received careful consideration, and it is the plan of the association to join with other commercial bodies in urging the Government to take all steps possible looking to the carrying of goods to the utmost ends of the earth. Along this line the delegates adopted a resolution strongly commending the attitude of the Department of Commerce in the extension of foreign business relations. It further urged manufacturers to uphold the movement.

Another resolution urging Congress to pass a law enabling manufacturers to combine in a co-operative campaign to extend foreign trade was also adopted.

The organization declares in favor of the establishment of an efficient merchant marine through the employment of private capital, and urged the Government to give assistance to that end.

Willard Straight, Vice President of the American International Corporation, spoke on the tariff and foreign trade.

Joseph Dain of Moline, Ill., was elected President of the association this afternoon. Other officers chosen were: Vice Presidents, A. B. Thielens, South Bend, Ind.; G. P. Alexander, Mansfield, Ohio; Bradford Brinton, Dixon, Ill.; Clyde L. King, Atlanta, Ga.; C. M. Burdette, West Chester, Penn.; H. C. McCartney, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. D. James, Atkinson, Wis.; E. A. Maytag, Newton, Iowa; H. Stockladson, Hoosic Falls, N. Y.; Frank Bateman, Grenloch, N. J.; C. B. Dempster, Beatrice, Neb., and James R. Rankin of Henderson, Ky., and Secretary-Treasurer, E. W. McCullough of Chicago.

$1,547,982 BOND VERDICT.

Toledo & Ohio Central Held on Guarantee of Coal Company Securities.

A jury before Supreme Court Justice Newburger returned a verdict for $1,547,982 yesterday against the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad in a suit of Richard H. Higgins, Asa S. Wing, and Charles H. Sabin, as holders of $1,425,000 bonds of the Continental Coal Company, issued in 1902 and guaranteed by the railroad company. At the time the bonds were guaranteed the railroad was attempting to combine a number of coal concerns in Michigan, but the plan fell through when Federal courts declared it illegal.

Yesterday's verdict was under the authority of a recent ruling by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum in a suit by other bondholders to recover on about $2,000,000 worth of bonds which the railroad company had guaranteed, the liability not having been affected by the Federal decision.

The Toledo & Ohio Central is controlled by the New York Central through ownership of its $3,701,400 of preferred stock and $5,846,300 common stock.

PREDICT $3 CRUDE OIL.

Prices Again Advanced In Hope of Increasing the Supply.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 20.—Crude oil went back to its record price here today when the principal purchasing agencies at the opening of the market announced an advance of 10c a barrel on all grades but Ragland, which was advanced 5c. The new prices are: Pennsylvania crude, $2.60; Cabell, $2.12; Mercer black, Corning and Newcastle, $2.10; Somerset, $1.95; Ragland, 90c.

Refiners said it was impossible to get the required quantity of these grades of crude, and the price had again been raised in the hope of increasing the supply. Producers were openly talking $3 for Pennsylvania crude when they heard of the new quotations, and others connected with the oil industry said they were inclined to agree with them.

LONDON MARKET IS SLACK.

Money Scarce and Discount Rates Firm—War Loan Advances.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Money was scarce and discount rates were firm today.

The stock market maintained yesterday's improvement, especially gilt-edged securities, but business was slack in view of the holiday tomorrow. The war loan advanced further, Japanese bonds and Brazilian issues were better, and oil stocks were in good demand under the lead of Rumanians. American securities were quietly firm, especially United States Steel.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies have announced dividends:

American Bank Note Company, 50 cents on common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

American Railways Company, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Atlantic Steel Company, regular semi-annual 3½ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Automatic Electric Company, regular quarterly 1 per cent., payable Nov. 1 to stock of record on that date.

Broadway Trust Company, regular quarterly 1½ per cent., payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 23.

General Chemical Company, regular quarterly 1½ per cent. on common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Germania Bank, regular semi-annual 10 per cent., free of tax, payable Nov. 1.

Lehigh Valley Transit Company, 1¼ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 10 as registered Oct. 31.

Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Street Railway Company, regular quarterly 1½ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 18.

Procter & Gamble Company, quarterly 5 per cent. on common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Pullman Company, regular quarterly $2, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Pyrene Manufacturing Company, regular quarterly 2 per cent. on common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 25.

Stewart-Warner Speedometer Company, regular quarterly 1½ per cent. on common, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Oct. 30.

Texas Power & Light Company, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Justice	.04
Andes	.11	Kentucky	.06
Best & Belcher	.05	Mexican	.15
Bullion	.01	Occidental	.65
Caledonia	.34	Ophir	.17
Confidence	.65	Overman	.10
Con. Virginia	.11	Sierra Nevada	.30
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.59
Hale & Norcross	.05	Utah	.01
Jacket	.04	Mexican dollars	.52¾

TONOPAH.

Halifax	.53	Golfield Consol.	.58
Jim Butler	.90	Goldfield Merger	.07
MacNamara	.03	Great Bend	.11
Midway	.23	Jumbo Extension	.37
North Star	.16	Jumbo Junior	.12
Rescue	.22	Kewanas	.12
Ton. Extension	4.80	Red Lion	.18
Ton. Nevada	5.50	Silver Pick	.21
West End	.68	Spearhead	.07

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.09	Big Jim	1.17½
Booth	.10	Nevada Hills	.18
C. O. D.	.03	Packard	.42
Comb. Fraction	.09	Rochester Mines	.56
Diam'field B. B.	.05	Round Mountain	.37
Diam'field Daisy	.05	White Caps	.39

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9	9⅛	Granite	72	75
Elkton	10	14	Isabella	24¼	24⅝
El Paso	40	42	McKinney	33	37½
Findley	3½	4	Portland	190	197
Gold. Cycle	235	236	Vindicator	175	199
Gold Dollar	1⅛	2	U.G. Mines	14	15

VANDERLIP WARNS RAILROADS OF PERIL

Banker Says If They Are Drifting Toward Federal Ownership It Means National Tragedy.

LAYS THEIR WOES TO GREED

Selfishness of Politicians, Employes, and Stockholders Their Chief Trouble, He Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, delivered an address today before the convention of the Society of Railway Financial Officers on the general subject: "What Is the Matter with the Railroads?" Every important railroad system in the United States was represented in the audience, and there were many bankers from various cities and practically all the higher officers of the Washington banks present.

The fact that the last year has been marked by a suspension of railroad construction and 42,000 miles of road is in the hands of receivers and that capital avoids railway investments, suggested to Mr. Vanderlip that the industry was undergoing "hardening of the arteries." Although representing a grand total of $16,000,000,000 invested, the condition of the railroads of the United States, he said, was due to selfishness on the part of the public, the stockholders, the wage earners, and the politicians. Mr. Vanderlip said that the most selfish of all was the politician, who traded his judgment in an economical decision for votes, this allusion being received as a condemnation of the enactment of the eight-hour pay law by Congress.

The spirit of resentment against the dual control of railroads by State commissions and the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission was in a measure indorsed by Mr. Vanderlip, who said that he did not regard the remedy proposed as a cure-all, and pronounced the desire of railroad Presidents for complete Federal control under a regional system—something like the organization of the Reserve Bank system—and the absolute abolishment of State control at at best only a halfway remedy.

Railroads Not Popular.

"What is the trouble with this business, the mainstay of American life and commerce?" said Mr. Vanderlip. "Last year there was the smallest amount of railroad construction in the history of the United States since the civil war. In 1915 there was only $12,000,000 put into the business. So if you have any idea that, notwithstanding the magnitude of what you are doing, you are popular get it out of your heads. As President Ripley of the Santa Fé once said to me: 'Let's throw away the figures, and get down to business.'

"We heard something here the other day, in Washington, about the possibility of enforced arbitration, and it was also said that man cannot be 'subjected to involuntary servitude.' Well, you can't subject a free dollar to 'involuntary servitude' either. Forty-two thousands of miles of railroads are in the hands of receivers. We ought to be building 200,000 freight cars a year, but last year we only built 74,000. A railroad executive told me the other day that if he could get just one more freight car he could earn $600 a month with it, but lacking that car he is losing that much freight money.

"This is a serious situation. Yet recently have seen legislative increases of wages, you have seen receiverships. You have heard a lot about lax methods of finance in railroads, but they do not amount to 10 per cent. of the total. And I would like to know if any set of politicians, city, State, or national, would like to be judged as a whole by the 10 per cent. of their worst performances.

"Many of us are coming to the time of life now when we have to go into a physician's office to have our blood pressure tested. It is time to take the blood pressure of the railroads in the United States, and when it is taken I predict that there will be found a hardening of the arteries. We have put upon the railroads such restrictions that investors are no longer giving the roads the wherewithal in the way of money for capital to meet the demands of business, and just as certain as a man with hardening of the arteries is in a dangerous condition, so certain is a country in a dangerous condition that has that complaint. If we ever get into a struggle we will go under just as a man who has hardening of the arteries goes under when he engages in a struggle.

How Paris Was Saved.

"I saw a letter a few days ago from that Mr. Thornton who was regarded as one of our railroad geniuses in this country, and who was selected by the British Government to be one of a small group of men who are now running all the English railroads. This letter told why the Germans did not reach Paris when they were so near it two years ago, after smashing through Belgium and through a great part of France. It was because of the railroads. The service broke down under pressure. They couldn't stand the strain. Had these railroads not broken down at that critical time they would have changed the history of the world, for if the Germans had got to Paris and held that capital, things would have been different in the conduct of the war since.

"This illustrates the importance to a nation of preparedness for its railroads, and the subject ought to be in the constant thought of our statesmen—if we have any—and constantly before our people—if they think. For the condition of the railroads is a matter of the gravest national concern, affecting every one, big and little, poor and rich.

"The trouble is not altogether with the Interstate Commerce Commission nor with the State railroad commissions, even with lack of sympathy on the part of the public toward the railroads. The idea that you are going to be happy if you get rid of State control, I do not believe in. Men have said to me since I have been in this room that we are tending inevitably toward Government ownership. If we are we are tending toward a national tragedy. I don't know where we are going. We are going somewhere, that's sure, because railroad development cannot stand still without a crash.

"You have got to look at this thing as real statesmen would look at it. You must understand that the public is selfish about wanting lower and lower rates. You must understand that labor is selfish in demanding and forcing higher wages. You must understand that the stockholder is selfish about getting returns, and you must understand, too, that the politician is selfish about holding, getting, and retaining place, but the worst selfishness of all is that of the politician who will trade his executive judgment for votes."

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Forecast:

Va. and S. Car.—Fair and much colder Sat., frost at night. Sun. fair; moderate w. winds.

Ga.—Fair Sat., colder in e. and s., probably frost at night in n. and w. Sun fair and cool; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair and cooler Sat. Sun. fair, warmer in n. w.; gentle to moderate n. w. winds, except variable over s. portion.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair, continued cool Sat. Sun. fair and warmer; gentle n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and continued cool Sat. Sun. fair and warmer.

Ind.—Fair and continued cool Sat. S

MADE GOOD PAPER FROM HEMP HURDS

Feasibility Proved by Government Experiments, but Commercial Utility Doubted.

NEW MATERIAL IS LIMITED

Distance from Pulp Mills Also a Drawback—Laboratory Bulletin Discusses Technical Aspect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Department of Agriculture issued this week a bulletin on hemp hurds as a paper-making material, the book itself being printed on paper made at a well-known mill in Maine from hemp waste. This paper, which is the first ever made from hemp in this country, is of good body, clear white color, even texture, and very satisfactory calendered finish. The authors of the bulletin are Lyster H. Dewey, botanist in charge of fibre plant investigations, and Jason L. Merrill, paper plant chemist in charge of the paper-making laboratory in the Department of Agriculture.

The experiment demonstrates that paper of the highest quality may be made from waste hemp, which now is burned in the fields in some parts of the country and nowhere put to any profitable use beyond plowing under for whatever plant food there may be in it. As a practical business matter, however, the manufacture of paper from hemp waste has its drawbacks on account of the small amount of hurds produced and the distance from any available market of the regions where it is raised.

Every day the problem of obtaining wood pulp is growing more and more difficult. Of late there has been talk of utilizing the great fir and spruce forests of the Rocky Mountains. These sources of supply never have been touched. They have not come within reach of the market because of the great cost of transportation to the mills, which are mostly in the East.

Woody Core of the Stock.

Hemp hurds are the woody inner part of the hemp stalk, which is broken into pieces in getting out the fibre. There are only 5,000 tons produced annually, mainly in Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana and California. In Kentucky also hemp is raised. The farmers there use hand brakes in the field at each shock, and the hurds are left in piles and burned to get rid of them. It is doubted if in the ordinary circumstances it would pay to gather the hurds for the small price they would bring for paper uses. It is only where the machine-broken hemp is raised that the hurds would be available for paper. Probably the amount would increase, as the use of the machines was extended.

The farmer gets now about $20 an acre for hemp fibre if he has a crop of good quality. The fibre makes about one-sixth of the crop. There are usually two and one-half tons of hurds to the acre. If the grower could get $5 a ton for this by-product hemp raising would look up. In all the strawboard and heavy wrapping paper sections, farmers are doing well by selling rye and wheat straw at from $2.50 to $4 a ton. The former price is the prevailing one in the western Spring wheat sections.

The great danger in encouraging the use of by-product in this way is that the farmer may be impoverishing his land by removing more than he puts back on it. This is one reason why there has been no encouragement of the use of cornstalks for paper pulp. Cornstalks make excellent paper and at a low price. But the farmer needs his stalks cannot, of course, feed them to his cattle, and he may not use cover crops on his land to make up for the loss of the stalks as plant food. Inevitably in time the constant sale of his cornstalks would lead to complete soil bankruptcy. But with hemp hurds the danger is not so great.

Hemp Easy on the Land.

Hemp is not "hard" on the land. It makes the best crop on fertile soil, and it is acid-tolerant, so that it does not call for much liming. The crop would pay fairly well if the hurds could be sold for $5 a ton—not as well as corn, but better than wheat in the eastern part of the United States. The certainty, however, that any raw material for paper must be produced at a low price, to compete with wood pulp, would keep the price for the farmer down to less than a third of a cent a pound. It would therefore in all probability never be profitable to raise hemp entirely for paper uses. There is usually five times as much hurds as fibre in the average crop, so that the weight of the fibre would not go far toward making a profitable return at the price that would be paid for paper stock.

The possibility exists that the area of agricultural land devoted to hemp raising may shift to regions near the soda pulp mills, where now poplar wood is mainly the raw material for paper making. This would meet the obstacle of transportation, and possibly, under the slowly increasing demand for hemp fibre, the crop of hurds would in time become important. The present output in any hemp region is not enough to justify the location of a pulp mill there.

An objection to hemp, as compared with popular wood, is that it contains a great deal of sand and requires sieving, to make good stock. Poplar wood comes in four-foot lengths and is piled up outside the pulp mills, often for many months. Except where it checks badly it takes up very little dirt. But hemp, when it is shocked in the field, picks up on its stalks a great deal of dirt.

In all the processes of paper-making hemp hurds act well—very much like wood. The hemp paper on which the Dewey-Merrill bulletin was printed contained 61.2 per cent. of hurd stock. The calenders on which it was finished were old and had not been recently ground, but the stock took a nice finish and experienced paper mill men gave it high praise for its quality, tearing strength, color, and finish. At the Government Printing Office the experts ranked the paper as corresponding closely with No. 1 machine-finish paper, according to Government standards.

As to the technical conditions of the test in which this paper was made and the results the bulletin says:

Cooking and Bleaching.

"The cooking conditions were 20.5 per cent. of caustic soda at a concentration of 107 grams per liter, and a causticity of 84 per cent. acting at a temperature of 170 degrees C. for five hours, or a total time of seven hours. The steam condensation in the rotary used for these tests was abnormally high, due to the fact that the steam supply pipe was uncovered for a considerable distance, and the rotary was entirely uncovered. It is believed, therefore, that a larger amount of caustic was necessary than would otherwise have been the case. This belief is strengthened by the quality of the waste liquor from one of the later cooks, which gave on analysis 16.85 grams per liter of free caustic soda, and showed a causticity of 27.75 per cent. These data show that only 67.3 per cent. of the total caustic employed was actually consumed in the cooking operation, which percentage is lower than obtains in practice.

"The stock from this cook was bleached with 11.5 per cent. of bleach. But even as the figures stand, the comparison with poplar cooking practice is as follows: 29.5 per cent. caustic soda used, as against 22 to 25 per cent.; 107 grams per liter, as against 100 to 110; 84 per cent. causticity is little different than obtains in practice; 170 degrees C. is about commercial practice; five hours at pressure, as against four to six hours; seven hours' total time, as against possibly six to eight hours; 11.5 per cent. bleach, as against eight to ten per cent. Thus, it is evident that the cooking conditions employed were slightly more severe and expensive than those in commercial use with popular wood.

"The yield of total fibre obtained from the hurds may be placed at 35 per cent. of bone-dry fibre calculated on the bone dry weight of hurds used, or 32.1 per cent. of air-dry fibre calculated on air-dry hurds. The yield of bleached fibre was not determined in this preliminary work, but may be safely estimated at 30 per cent., which is low when compared with a yield of about 47 per cent. of bone-dry bleached fibre from bone-dry poplar wood. It is believed quite possible that satisfactory cooking conditions may be found which will give a higher yield than was obtained during these tests. The stock should be classed as easy bleaching, and 11.4 per cent. of bleach is a satisfactory figure, although a little high.

Took an Hour Longer.

"As to beating cost, in the last two and most satisfactory tests the total washing and beating time was three hours, which may be about an hour more than ordinarily is used in making papers of this grade, although the practice varies to a considerable extent.

"In regard to furnish, there is such a diversity of practice that it is difficult to make a comparison, but if the hurd stock can be produced as cheaply as soda-poplar stock, the furnish used in these last two tests should be regarded as satisfactory to the book and printing paper manufacturer.

"The finish of the paper was not all that might be desired, but that was due almost entirely to the calender stack available for the work, which was composed of nine light rolls, many of which were about six inches in diameter and which had not been reground for some time. From a small test on a large calender stack it was readily shown that the paper produced is capable of taking a satisfactory finish.

"This comparison, satisfactory in many respects, develops two factors which are decidedly unfavorable to hemp hurds, namely, raw-material storage and digester capacity, and they must be taken into full account in considering the paper-making value of this material, although it should be recognized that investigation may result in the material improvement of these conditions. Moreover, it is not at all improbable that further investigation would develop more satisfactory treating conditions and more suitable furnish compositions, and the belief in this possibility is strengthened by the fact that material progress was being made at the conclusion of this preliminary work."

DRY GOODS SALES GROW.

Merchants in Market Report an Excellent Retail Business.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Wholesale distribution of dry goods for the current week shows large gains over the corresponding period of 1915. Road sales for future delivery continue to maintain the large volume of the past few weeks and exceed those of a year ago by a considerable margin. Merchants have been in the market in much larger numbers and report an excellent retail business. Collections continue in increasing volume. The cotton market is very firm and advancing."

William G. Robin Loses Appeal.

The fight by William G. Robin, the convicted banker, against the payment of $15,000 to the law firm of Gifford, Hobbs & Beard for legal services in the defunct Northern Bank, which led him to study law and appear before the Appellate Division to oppose the affirmance of the judgment for the lawyers, ended yesterday, when the court dismissed Robin's appeal. The Superintendent of Banks, who is ordered to pay the money, did not appeal from the judgment, but Robin fought it as a stockholder of the bank.

Peace Meeting at Pinchot Home.

The Woman's Peace Party of New York City will hold a conference on "Military Training for Boys" on Wednesday evening, Oct. 25, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pinchot, 1,201 Park Avenue. Among the speakers will be Dr. George J. Fisher, of the New York State Military Training Commission, James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, (Boy Scouts of America,) and J. H. Whitehouse, member of the British House of Commons.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
a.s character means appeal or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—219—Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Co., plaintiff, v. J. P. Stiles.—Leave granted defendant to file additional brief within ten days.

20—The St. Louis Poster Adv. Co., appit., v. City of St. Louis et al.—Passed temporarily.

21—D. J. Leary, appit., v. The Mayor and Alderman of the City of Jersey City et al.—Passed temporarily.

22—E. A. de Pass et al., as surviving partners, &c., appit., v. the United States.—Passed temporarily.

25—F. C. Stettler, plaintiff, v. E. V. O'Hara et al., constituting The Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of Oregon; and 26, E. Simpson, plaintiff, v. E. V. O'Hara, et al., &c.—Passed temporarily.

412—The United States, plaintiff, v. H. H. Oppenheimer et al.—Argument continued for defendants and concluded for plaintiff.

413—The Detroit United Railway, plaintiff v. The People of The State of Michigan; and 4, Same v. the City of Detroit.—Argument commenced for plaintiff, continued for defendants, and concluded for plaintiff.

3—M. H. Brown, plaintiff, v. The City of New York.—Paper ordered filed.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Oct. 23: Nos. 8, (and 6,) 22, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, (and 58,) 31, (and 82,) 33, and 34.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hough, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Cases on—Moran<Morgan.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Re application of O'Brien, applt., for peremptory writ of mandamus, v. Boyle et al., Custodian of Primary Records and Com'rs of Election, respts., and The Republican Co. Committee et al., intervenors—Order of App. Div. reversed, with costs, and that of Special Term affirmed.

Re application of Schwab for a writ of mandamus v. Boyle et al., Custodian of Primary Records, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.
DECISIONS.

Re Northern Bank of New York; re Gifford, Hobbs & Beard.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re The Northern Bank of N. Y.; re Gifford, Hobbs & Beard.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Alice M. Fitch, as extrix., respt., v. Shubert Theatrical Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Smith, Scott, and Dowling, JJ., (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Agnes Connolly, as admx., respt., v. Clausen-Flanagan Brewery, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $3,000; in which event the judgment as so modified and order affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

People's National Bank of Hackensack, respt., v. Clarence B. Rice et al., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Clarence B. Rice et al., appits., v. Oliver Bros. Purchasing Co. et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Peter Kolbrener, respt., v. Herman D. Beh et al., appits.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Samuel Joseph, respt., v. Harry Joseph et al., appits.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Max Grubart, applt., v. Interborough R. T. Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Richard Doughty et al., appits., v. Sidney F. Weston, as Chairman, &c., respt.—Determination and judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Theodore G. Peck, Jr., respt., v. Charles B. Peck, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $1,436.14; in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Michael Sheriff, respt., v. Aetna Life Ins. Co., appit.—Determination and judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs to appellant in all courts. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Pine St. Co., applt., v. Lawson Purdy et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Abe Danishofsky, respt., v. Borden's Condensed Milk Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

George Constantin, respt., v. Consolidated Gas Co., applt.—Determination, judgment, and order reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant, to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce the judgment to the sum of $433; in which event judgment, as so modified and order denying new trial affirmed, without costs, in the City Court, the Appellate Term, or this court. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Arnold H. Chrisler, respt., v. Alexander F. Sinclair and Edgar W. Moore, appits.—As to the defendant Moore, the appeal has been withdrawn. As to defendant Sinclair, judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary E. Lim, respt., v. Abraham G. Mallol, applt.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Louise Hanf, respt., v. Herbert N. Bradley, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Norma F. Schafues, respt., v. Farron S. Betts, et al., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. W. Cushman & Co., respt., v. Edward W. Ballow & Co., applt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Re Charles Wolff, deceased.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles M. Engle, respt., v. Simplex Automobile Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt. v. Abraham Goldstein, applt.—Judgment reversed and prisoner discharged. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Emilie Veigt, respt., v. Bischoff's Banking House, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Myer Strasburger & Co., applt., v. Paul J. Bonwit, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Peter G. Kemp, applt., v. Able Realty Maintenance Co. et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted on terms stated in opinion. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Franciszek Silmowicz, as admr., respt., v. Phila. & Reading R. R. Co. applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on the authority of Cravens v. P. & R. Ry. Co., 171 App. Div. 841; with leave to appellant to appeal to the Court of Appeals. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Otari Kaufman, applt., v. David L. Schwartz, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted on terms stated in opinion. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Egmont Mollenhauer, respt., v. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, appit.—Order modified as stated in order and as modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Anna R. Crosetin, applt., v. James A. Woolf, impld. deft., Ralph A. Stamm, purchaser-respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Enoch Barnett, appit., v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co., respt.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. Opinion per curiam. (Dissenting memorandum by McLaughlin, J.) Settle order on notice.

Ernest Zernick, applt., v. John Louricelli et al., respts.—Order modified as stated in order and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. No opinion. Order filed.

Laura A. Skinner, respt., v. Cornelius C. Hamilton, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Ragland, Momand, as director, &c., respt., v. George M. Landers et al., appits.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Re Louis T. Noonan.—Proceeding dismissed. Settle order on notice.

Re James M. Gifford.—Proceeding dismissed. Settle order on notice.

Re Lancelot M. Berkeley.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re Brainard Avery.—Proceeding dismissed. Settle order on notice.

Re Almond R. Lodwick v. Edmond Van Dyk et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. See Andrews v. Haas, 214 N. Y. 255. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—Will for probate: Harris Wolff.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Levy<Weinstein Realty Co.—Francis K. Pollock. Re Warren Hubbard—Timothy H. Leary.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Schappert<Eldt—Mark Goldberg.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Jonathan Friedman<Aaron Franklin—Herbert a Sharman. Greenwich Sav. Bank<Wm. J. Tierney—Alfred Katz.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Paula Wright<Leon Ackerman—Morris Fiorda.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Frank E. James<Joseph H. Hoadley—Walter L. McLaughlin.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Waxman<Waxman—William W Niles. Dieckmann<Cleland et al—Samuel J Joseph.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—City Real Estate Co<Lawrence Marx et al—Felix A Muldoon.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION, Second Department.
DECISIONS.

F. Fishman, respt., v. B. Fishman, appit.—Motion denied.

Re last will of Martha Dunbag.—Motion to resettle order denied.

Etta G. Hinsman, as admx., &c., v. Eris R. M. applt.—Motion denied.

M. Baranowski, respt., v. F. Wetsel et al., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Re last will of W. Garnhardt, decd.—Decision held until Nov. 17.

Re petition of R. L. Hines, as admr. of M. E. Jackson, decd.—Motion denied.

H. Katzellenson, an infant, &c., respt., v. J. Brody, appit.—Motion denied.

A. W. Bossard, relator, v. Arthur Woods, as Com., &c., respt.—Motion denied.

G. Bagdon, appit., v. Phila. & Rdg. Coal & Iron Co., respt.—Order modified.

Anna F. Dams, as admx., &c., of August Dams, decd., appit., v. Commerce Ins. Co., respt.—Order affirmed.

J. Dooley, respt., v. E. Seaman, as exer., &c., of P. Mahoney, decd., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

A. G. Erlanger, respt., v. H. E. Erlanger, appit. Act. 1 and 2).—Orders affirmed.

B. Grocz, respt., v. D. & H. Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

G. Rader Co., plff., v. A. D. Const. Co. et al., appits; M. Kohre & M. Glinsberg, respts., et, al., defts.—Judgment of the County Court affirmed.

H. D. Hammond, respt., v. A. D. Constant, appit.—Order affirmed.

Re judicial settlement of the account of Charles P. Chapin, as exer., &c., of James Peters, decd.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court, Queens Co., affirmed.

E. H. Lorensan, applt., v. H. Stegemann, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed.

S. S. Lowman, applt., v. E. M. Huntley, applt., impleaded with others.—Judgment of the County Court affirmed.

W. B. Milkman, as trustee, &c., of Joseph Casesa, bankrupt, respt., v. Joseph Casesa and Antoinetta Casesa, appits.—Order reversed.

O. M. and J. E. Miller, respts., v. Eagle Savings and Loan Co., appit.—Judgment modified and affirmed.

The People, &c., respts., v. M. Hartman, applt.—Judgment of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed.

The People, &c., respts., v. D. Levy, appit.—Judgment of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed.

The People, &c., respts., v. John McGrath, applt.—Judgment of conviction reversed and new trial ordered.

The People, &c., respts., v. William Powers, applt.—Judgment of conviction reversed and new trial ordered.

The People, &c., respts., v. Michael J. Sisto, appit.—Judgment affirmed.

Bertha Rembaugh, as trustee, &c., respt., v. Salim Ghis et al., appits.—Judgment affirmed.

R. M. Schnuar, appit., v. Schiegel Realty Co., Inc., et al., respts.—Order reversed and motion denied.

Mary A. Schoonmaker, as admx., &c., respt., v. Pittsburgh Contracting Co., applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied and judgment and order affirmed.

B. C. Shiverick, applt., v. S. W. Bonsel, respt.—Order affirmed.

Town of Garland, plff., v. N. Y. C. R. R. Co., deft.—Judgment affirmed dismissing the complaint on reargument, without cost.

Westchester Mortgage Co., respt., v. Thomas R. McIntyre, Inc., et al., defts.; W. H. Foster, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

LOREE SEES DANGER FOR US AFTER WAR

Predicts Loss of Commercial Supremacy Unless Government Aids Business.

CITES THE FATE OF SPAIN

Calls for Union of All Interests to Hold Our Place in an Earnest and Efficient World.

Commercial supremacy may be snatched from this nation as it was from Spain when she was on the brink of world domination if Government, industrial, and commercial bodies fail to unite in organizanized adjustment at the close of the European war. L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, said yesterday at a luncheon of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association at the Hotel Astor.

William C. Breed, Chairman of the council, had already said: "What the future result shall be depends not so much upon the American merchant and his selling policy as upon the adoption of a policy of co-operation between the American Government and the American merchant, so that when he seeks to extend his sphere of activity he may feel that the hand of Government is outstretched to assist him in his experiment and to protect and render secure his investment."

This, with Mr. Loree's discussion of "The United States as a Creditor Nation," sent a thousand leaders in the business life of city and State away from the tables in a thoughtful mood.

Delegates to the convention of the Real Estate Association of New York State, who were guests at the luncheon, joined with the Merchants' Association members in applauding the declaration of L. D. Woodworth, President of the real estate body, that closer co-operation of Governmental interests up-State and down-State already was a probability.

Mr. Loree dwelt at length on the dependence of America on foreign immigrants for the commoner forms of labor. He referred to the present decrease in new population, and the possibility that the warring countries would keep their sons at home after the war.

"We are forced to ask ourselves," he said, "to what extent America, with its high standard of wages, its short hours of labor and its restrictions upon speed, output, and efficiency, its labor-union domination of Legislatures and public executives, can compete successfully with Europe, purged as by fire of everything tending to inefficiency, and courageously resolved to re-create what has been destroyed, to regain and augment the industrial power which temporary folly has imperiled. We should then be invited to an economic struggle which would be lost unless the highest American statesmanship should be fearlessly devoted to the task of freeing domestic industry from its shackles."

"The peril of sudden non-employment of capital and labor when peace ends the unprecedented demand upon our industries might be counteracted partially, the speaker hoped, by the devotion of this country to the strengthening of its own defenses.

The chief financial problem of the aftermath, Mr. Loree thought, would be the necessity of continuing the assumed obligation of absorbing foreign loans, causing intensified world-demands on capital and making more difficult the meeting of recurring and increasing domestic needs for money.

He spoke of the need of railroads to be emancipated from "excesses and inconsistencies of public control," while at the same time they were compelled to meet sharper competition for capital.

"It is most fortunate in the face of such financial problems," he continued, "that the United States has reorganized its monetary system; that it has created the Federal Reserve Board with broad powers and fifty prestige, competent to investigate and to contrive expedients and remedies, ready to advise legislators and leaders of finance, so equipped with the garments of reason and the voice of authority that its advice is likely to be heeded."

SUNDAY HOLIDAY FAVORED.

Realty Men Hear Arguments Against the 7-Day Sales Week.

Most of the delegates to the convention of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, which will close today at Long Beach, came to the city yesterday and attended the luncheon given by the Merchants' Association at the Hotel Astor. In the afternoon they held a conference at the rooms of the Real Estate Board of New York, at 217 Broadway. Mayor Mitchel, who was to have made a short address to the delegates, arrived at the board rooms before the conference began, but owing to other engagements had to leave before the meeting was opened. Laurence McGuire, President of the New York Board, welcomed the up-State members. The chief topic under discussion, led by L. D. Woodworth of Rochester, was on the need of establishing a permanent tax bureau at Albany.

Before leaving for New York City the delegates discussed at their breakfast conference at the Hotel Nassau the subject of a general cessation of business on Sunday, with special reference to the policy of many development companies of keeping their salesmen on the grounds to greet prospective buyers of property. Lewis H. May, President of the Far Rockaway Real Estate Board, led the discussion and took the stand that real estate companies should cease all Sunday business. He cited the fact that many offices of development companies were kept open on Sunday, contrary to the law, and said the practice was likely to cast discredit on the real estate business, as it was objectionable to the law-abiding citizens of the community.

Many of the up-State delegates favored the views expressed by Mr. May, but several from the New York City locality spoke in opposition. Alfred H. Wagg of Mamaroneck, L. I., said that a company operating in a good suburban section would not be able to continue business for three months unless it did business on Sunday. M. Morgenthau, Jr., of this city spoke in support of the Sunday closing plan, and he also advocated an increase in the prevailing rates of brokerage.

The subject of city planning was then taken up, with addresses by Lawson Purdy, President of the New York Tax Board; Walter Stabler, and Robert H. Shippen.

EX-PRESIDENT PORRAS HERE

Panama's Former Executive Going to Washington as Minister.

Belisario Porras, former President of the Panama Republic, arrived yesterday from Colon on the United Fruit steamship Santa Marta, as Minister to the United States to succeed Eusebio Morales, who returns to Panama to take a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Porras said that there was the utmost good feeling existing between the outgoing and the incoming administrations. He spoke of the development of Panama during his administration and hoped that American capital to further the development. The presence of United States troops on the Canal Zone, he said, tended to make investments unusually secure.

Antonio Borda, a banana planter from Santa Marta, another passenger on the steamship, said that on account of the lack of vessels due to the war, the bananas were rotting on the piers at Santa Marta.

REPLIES TO VASSAR CRITIC.

Dr. MacCracken Denies the College Is "Select School."

Dr. H. N. MacCracken, President of Vassar College, made public yesterday an open letter which referred to an address delivered by Dr. Charles E. Gorton of Yonkers before the conference of the New York State School Superintendents at Poughkeepsie. The letter read in part:

"My Dear Doctor Gorton:

"You are reported in your remarks as having classed Vassar with the so-called 'select schools.' The implications of this phrase are unjust if applied to Vassar. I understand a 'select school' to be a school which selects, or at least admits, only the children of certain classes of people, and prides itself upon a certain aristocracy of clientele. This charge is wholly out of place with respect to Vassar. Its registration books are open and are administered with the utmost fairness; they are closed when the accommodation of the college can no longer admit of a larger number, but additional honor places are reserved for any girls of exceptional promise, up to the number of twenty-five. It has, therefore, only two principles of selection, a definite announcement of intention to enter college at a stated time, and brilliancy of scholarship. Neither of these tests can make it the so-called 'select school.'

"May I ask upon what ground you condemn the resolution of a private institution like Vassar College to accept only such girls as it can adequately provide for with its equipment, when such public institutions as West Point and Annapolis have had restricted numbers ever since their foundation?

"Another implication of the so-called 'select school' is the domination of wealth. I deny this implication absolutely with respect to Vassar College. It would be easy for the authorities here, within such a limited membership as it has, to obtain one thousand students, all paying full rates. On the contrary, Vassar College awards more scholarships than any institution of its numbers, so far as I know, nearly $50,000 a year being awarded out of college endowments for the education of over 200 girls. Its membership—not to speak of the girls who are earning their own way through college—and atmosphere are the exact antithesis to the 'select school,' and are absolutely democratic, as any one who has knowledge of our college life will testify. The service and ideals of our college graduates throughout the State and the country are but living witnesses to the truth of my words.

"Faithfully yours,

"H. N. MacCRACKEN,
"President of Vassar College."

END STUDY OF WAR RAVAGES

Industrial Commissioners Sent to France Sail for Home Today.

The American Industrial Commission, sent to France to study the needs of that country in the reconstruction period to follow the close of the war, will start today for New York, leaving Liverpool on the steamship Philadelphia. The commission, which is headed by W. W. Nichols, Assistant Chairman of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, was formed under the auspices of the American Manufacturers' Export Association.

The commission arrived in France Sept. 6 last, and through the effective co-operation of French commercial bodies and the French Government every facility was given the members to study at first hand the post-bellum needs of the country. According to reports received by E. Woodward Duke, Acting Secretary of the association, at the offices at 160 Broadway, the destruction of property in Northern France has caused a loss in excess of $2,500,000,000. Seven hundred and fifty-three towns have been destroyed, and some 2,500 cities remain in possession of the Germans.

It was pointed out yesterday that the war area in France and Belgium comprised 19,695 square miles, of which a large part was a metropolitan district of continuous manufacturing cities and towns. The surveys made by the commission will be embodied in a comprehensive report, which, it was stated, would be published and placed at the disposal of American business interests likely to be in a position to participate in the rehabilitation of France.

WANTS WILSON TO MEDIATE.

American Committee to Urge President to Approach Belligerents.

A petition will be sent to President Wilson after election asking him to invite the warring powers of Europe to name the conditions upon which they would be willing to begin peace negotiations.

The American Neutral Conference Committee, of which Hamilton Holt is President, announced yesterday that the petition would be circulated at once. A circular which will be sent out with the petition says that 150,000 Britons have signed a petition asking the English Government to negotiate for peace at the earliest possible moment. The text of the petition follows:

To Our Government:

We, the unersigned citizens of the United States of America, declare our conviction that adequate guarantees sgiast future wars—the avowed aim of both belligerents—can be secured by:

1. Repudiation of military conquest as a means of territorial expansion.

2. Recognition of the right of each people to determine its own social, political, and economic development.

3. World organization for the development of international co-operation and the settlement of international disputes.

We believe that various public statements by leading spokesmen of the opposing belligerents indicate that discussion based on these principles may be substituted for armed conflict.

We recognize, however, that the nature of the conflict makes difficult the initiation of direct negotiations by the belligerents themselves.

We therefore earnestly urge our Government, acting alone or in co-operation with the other neutral powers:

1. To invite the belligerents to state the basis upon which they would be willing to begin peace negotiations.

2. To mediate by constructive peace proposals which shall safeguard the just claims of the belligerents and the common interests of all nations.

The committee is composed of 100 prominent citizens of the United States. Four Governors are members—Arthur Capper of Kansas, E. F. Dunne of Illinois, W. N. Ferris of Michigan, and Arthur Yager of Porto Rico.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PEARSON BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isaac and Barnet Pearson, comprising the firm of Pearson Brothers, manufacturers of cloaks, suits, and apparel, 140 West Twenty-second Street, by Solomon J. Brinhauer, $100; Grover C. Muller, $500, and A. Weinstock, $200. Liabilities are reported to be $25,000, and assets $15,000.

L. POPKIN & CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against L. Popkin & Co., Inc., manufacturers of coats and suits, 27 West Twenty-fourth Street, by Philip Sherman, $230; German Silk Company, Inc., $180, and L. Offenberger & Diener, $200. Judge Mayer appointed George H. Hall receiver; bond, $500. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000. It was incorporated in June last with capital stock of $3,000.

SAM BURSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sam Burstein, dealer in pants and overlashes, 732 Eighth Avenue, by Abraham Berman, $490; Jacob Bergend, $400, and Leopold Ascher Company, $6.

MARTIN E. HALVORDSON, tailor, 320 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,574 and assets of $350.

LEWIS ATWELL O'BRIAN, dentist, 542 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,163 and assets of $1,531 in outstanding accounts. The largest creditor is William M. Pratt, $2,500, for money loaned.

WILLIAM AVEDON.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of William Avedon, who did business as the Gem Costume Company, 115 West 30th Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $70,977.

BLACK AND WHITE STAMP COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed George Feinberg receiver for the Black and White Stamp Company, 1,237 Third Avenue and 195 Avenue A; bond, $5,000. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,900.

GEORGE C. KRIETE, grocer, 4,240 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $2,854 and assets $538.

JAMES A. ROGERS, Inc., printer, 61 to 65 Cliff Street, has made an assignment to John A. Morison. The business was started thirty-seven years ago and incorporated on Jan. 23, 1908, with capital stock $25,000, and Charles A. Marvin is President.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 311 business failures in the United States during the week, against 279 for the previous week and 225 in 1915, 246, and 229 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 84, New England 33, Southern 73, Western 69, Northwestern 22, and Far Western 30. Canada had 38, against 32 for the preceding week. About 92 per cent. of the total failures had less than $5,000 capital, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 20.—Mrs. Lora B. McDaniels Nichols, photographer, filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $3,733. Assets, $1,104.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Auerbach, E. A.—Bronx Investment	$369.65
Birnbaum, Jacob—R. Symons	160.58
Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.—G. F. Brunk	100.00
Bloch, Mathilda—W. H. Morgan	3,163.40
Buck, Anna M.—S. J. Bloomingdale et al	459.91
Bumb, Philip—J. Anaskasio	154.16
Baldwin, Harry S.—C. Rosenzweig	441.81
Berenstein, Louis—Self	147.04
Carpenter, Thomas E.—S. August	507.96
Chetham, Norman D.—G. E. Severe	1,229.23
Cohen, David—S. Rich	241.35
Collins, Thomas A.—Bell Development Corporation	222.41
Conrad Realty Co., Inc.—Zurich General Accident and Liability Insurance Co., Ltd.	115.68
Corwin, Joseph W.—York Haven Paper Co.	564.49
Cort & Beals Co., Inc.—Arthur Wolff & Co.	121.41
C. O. Ketterer Co.—F. Benjamin et al.	488.63
Cash, John P.—J. Mott Iron Works	518.30
Cecan Restaurant Corp.—Bramhall Dean Co.	172.21
Covuesik, Carmine & Adella—C. Parelli	876.08
Dansiger Painting Co.—W. Shotwell & Sons	226.28
Doelger, Joseph—Economy Real Property Co.	159.43
86th St. Amusement Co.—M. Stamp	500.00
Edwards, Lee—Packard & Co.	248.37
Fleeman, Edith J.—L. Curth et al., costs	107.88
Fass

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Marshall Field Company and Hosiery Firm Lease Seven Floors in Albemarle Building at Aggregate of $1,000,000—$300,000 Loft Deal—Sale on Front Street—Suburban Buyers.

Two of the largest leases to wholesale firms which have been made in a long time in the old Twenty-third Street retail centre were closed yesterday in the leasing of the lower seven floors of the new sixteen-story Albemarle Building, just completed at the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-fourth Street.

The entire store floor, basement, second, and third floors, aggregating over 100,000 square feet, have been taken by the Marshall Field company of Chicago, to be used in concentrating the various departments of the branches of their business. Marshall Field & Co. are now occupying the entire building at 104 Worth Street, and several floors at 87 and 89 Fifth Avenue, and large space in the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn.

In addition to this important deal, the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh floors, aggregating an additional 100,000 square feet, were leased to the Emery-Beers Company, Inc., one of the largest hosiery concerns in the world, manufacturers of the "Onyx" hosiery, formerly controlled by Lord & Taylor. The Emery-Beers Company now occupy the seven-story building at 153 to 161 East Twenty-fourth Street, extending through to Twenty-fifth Street.

Both leases have been taken for long terms, and will aggregate in value over $1,000,000.

The transactions were closed through the firm of M. & L. Hess, managing agents of the building. With the leases formerly made to the United States Glass Company of Pittsburgh and the Weyman-Bruton Company, tobacco manufacturers, the Albemarle Building is now 70 per cent. rented, and negotiations are pending for additional space.

The building stands on the sites formerly occupied by the Albemarle Hotel and the Hoffman House, and is controlled by the heirs of the late Francis M. Kinney, owner of the land.

Deal on Front Street.

The leasehold of the property at 90 Front Street, a lot 23.9 by 85, covered by a five-story business building, has been sold by the Charles F. Noyes Company for Jonas B. Kissam to Harry K. Grigg. The building is rented to the Flinn-O'Rourke Company, which has several of the subway contracts. The leasehold was valued at $20,000. Mr. Kissam was represented by John Clark Knox, attorney, and Mr. Grigg by Bowers & Sands.

Perry House Sold in Fifty-sixth St.

The five-story dwelling at 7 East Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.5, adjoining Baron Astor's houses on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, has been sold. It has been held at $150,000 by the Perry family, the title to the property being vested in Emma C. Perry. It is said the plot has been acquired by the Thompson-Starrett syndicate interests, which recently leased the Astor property, 115 by 150, on a long term for improvement next year with an apartment hotel.

Investor Buys $300,000 Loft.

John A. Freed, an investing client of Pease & Elliman, has purchased from the Ritz Realty Company, Robert M. Catts, President, 44 and 46 East Twenty-fifth Street. The property consists of a twelve-story loft, occupying a plot 50 by 96.9, completed by the sellers last February and fully rented. It was held at $325,000, the buyer paying a trifle less than that figure, however.

Buys Dwelling to Protect Mills Hotel.

George W. Seymour sold to the trustees of the Mills Hotel, 153 West Thirty-sixth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 19.10 by 98.9. The parcel adjoins the Mills Hotel on the corner of Seventh Avenue, the purchase being made to protect light and air.

Private Dwelling Deal.

An investor has purchased from Margarette T. De Lemnos 63 West Ninety-second Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100.8.

Smith & Robbins have sold to an investor for the estate of Isidor Stern 102 West 130th Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 99.11, adjoining the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue.

Midtown Loft Traded for Rockaway Lots.

The Charter Construction Company, composed of Bing & Bing, sold to Victor Hartogensis, 146 and 148 West Twenty-eighth Street, a seven-story commercial loft building, on a plot 50 by 98.9. In addition to cash the buyer gave in part payment the Welchman property, consisting of twenty-six lots, fronting 400 feet on Mott Avenue and Westbourne Boulevard, Far Rockaway, L. I. Lewis H. May & Co. negotiated the trade. A deal for the resale of the lots is reported pending.

Recent Buyers.

Dr. William E. Cuff is the buyer of 228 West 100th Street. The buyer holds title to 237, and now controls a plot 30 by 100.

W. C. Thompson of Washington is the buyer of the four-story dwelling, 26 by 50.2, at 52 East Fifty-fifth Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Madison Avenue.

Bronx Sales.

Frederick Brown, operator, sold the five-story apartment house 933 East 181st Street, on a plot 62.6 by 123 by irregular, to an investor, who gives in part payment two five-story flats, 121-123 West 137th Street, 50 by 100. Mr. Brown only recently acquired 933 and 937 East 181st Street from the Arklan Construction Company, and a few days after sold 937 to an investor. The property just sold has been held at $85,000. Frederick Fox & Co. negotiated the sale.

Irene Tropauli has sold to Louis Green, 898 Eagle Avenue, a four-story flat on a lot 18.9 by 100.

The Dayton Building Company resold the northeast corner of Fieldston Road and 261st Street, a three-story residence and a garage, on a plot 47 by 212, in the Riverdale section, to A. D. Abramson for occupancy.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for the Mett Haven Company the one-story brick stable, on a plot 50 by 100, at 228 East 146th Street.

Brooklyn.

Joseph L. Feibleman & Co. sold for Dr. J. Harris Maxfield of Roseville the apartment house situated on the southwest corner of Prospect Park West and Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, known as The Prospect. The structure occupies a plot 37.6 by 125.

Walter S. Rose has sold for the Arfmann estate the northeast corner of Bay Ridge Avenue and Sixth Avenue, a plot 100 by 100, to a builder.

Long Island.

Henry A. Rogers of Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., sold for the Patrick Haynes estate at Westbury, L. I., a farm of twenty-one acres situated on the north side of the Jericho Turnpike and adjoining the new country estate of A. Ludlow Kramer and that of Mrs. J. Smith Hadden. The buyer is a prominent New Yorker, and will improve this farm for his own use.

The Stanley Agency sold for the Addisleigh Development Company a large dwelling with three lots on Herkimer Street, St. Albans, to Mrs. D. C. Godwin.

Staten Island.

J. Sterling Drake sold for Charles D. Howard of Concord, N. H., to the Charles A. Mann Realty Corporation, a plot 50 by 67 on the south side of Maine Avenue, Westerleigh, S. I.

New Jersey.

The Meister Builders, Inc., sold to the Dorse Realty Company 100 lots at Woodbridge, N. J., for developing purposes.

Joseph L. Feibleman & Co. sold a plot of land 50 by 100 on Amherst Street, near Tremont Avenue, East Orange, and a plot 50 by 100 on Hillside Avenue, near Lakeside Avenue, Verona, to a local investor for the City Tax Lien Company of New York.

Westchester County.

J. C. Gleason & Son sold for the Port Chester Savings Bank 39 Washington Avenue, a house of fourteen rooms and garage, located on a plot 50 by 125 feet, to John A. Jarvis.

Pliny Fisk of the banking firm of Harvey Fisk & Sons has purchased the remainder of the George Yercks farm, comprising about sixty-five acres, on the Whippoorwill Road, North Castle, near Armonk, Westchester County. The other section of the farm was bought some time ago by George H. Warner.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have leased for Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd the entire building 14 Coenties Slip to Hirsh & Schofield, now located at 18 Water Street.

Charles F. Noyes Company leased the store 71 and 73 West Twenty-third Street to the Auto Trucking Company, and the store at 78 and 80 Cortlandt Street for J. del Drago to John S. Molony Co.

Ames & Co. have rented for Walsh & Ives the five-story building at 115 Park Row to Max Schwartzberg & Co., retail jewelry, for a term of years, and also for Jesse T. Meeker the store at 44 East Thirty-fourth Street to the Hammerstein Millinery Company.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

John Finck has placed the following mortgages: $200,000 at 4½ per cent. for Raymond M. Owen, covering 225 to 229 West Thirty-ninth Street; $14,000 at 5 per cent. for the estate of M. Barnett, covering 11 East 125th Street; $35,000 at 5 per cent. for the estate of Louis Schoolherr, covering 241 to 251 East Seventy-second Street; $110,000 at 4½ per cent. for the Ice Manufacturing Company, covering 348 to 354 Broome Street, northeast corner of Elizabeth Street; $13,000 at 5 per cent. for A. B. Casey, covering 60 to 70 East 130th Street; $21,000 at 5 per cent. for Joseph Personeni, covering 227 East Twenty-ninth Street and 230 East Thirtieth Street; $14,000 at 5 per cent. for A. Goos, covering 1,515 Lexington Avenue.

Silver Lake Park Auction Today.

Silver Lake Park, a development of 414 lots in the town of Harrison, adjoining White Plains, will be sold at public auction today by Bryan L. Kennelly at 11 A. M. in a tent located at the southeast corner of Main Street and Mamaroneck Avenue, in White Plains.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

East Broadway, 145, s s, 22½ ft w of Rutgers St, 25x75, four-story building with store; U. S. Trust Co., as trustee, &c., against A. D. Levy, et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; amount due, $20,983.24; taxes, &c., $977.35; to the plaintiff for $191,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Nassau St, 109, w s, 34.9 ft n of Ann St, 25x70, five-story building; withdrawn.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Samuel Marx.

217th St, 757 East, n s, 205 ft w of Barnes Av, 23.4x114; S. S. Mann against Sarah Lake, et al.; Belcher & Co., attorneys; amount due, $4,601.04; taxes, &c., $478.96; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Webster Av, 2,786, e s, 513.2 ft s of Bedford Park Blvd, 25x65, one-story frame house; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., trustee, &c., against Salomea Albricht, et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; amount due, $1,335.06; taxes, &c., $101.32; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

West End Av, n w corner 104th St, for a thirteen-story apartment, 115x100.11; 905 West End Avenue Corporation, 601 West 115th St, owner; G. Ajello, 1 West 34th St, architect; cost, $350,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

EDGECOMBE ROAD, w s, 102.2 ft s of 159th St, runs w 108.10± s 50± w 113.9 to e s of St. Nicholas Av x s 40.5 to n s of 158th St x e — to road x n — to beginning; Solomon M. Schatzkin to Burns Brothers, 50 Church St, b, and s, p. m., Aug. 15; attorney, Louis H. Moss, 10 Cedar St.....$1

FRANKLIN ST, 149-151, s s, 200 ft e of Hudson St, 41.10x58.9± irregular; The Nilson Realty Corporation to Manhattan Real Estate Association, 309 Broadway, mtg $22,500, all liens, Oct. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

FORSYTH ST, w s, 25 ft s of Hester St, 20.8x50; Oscar Veeel to the Emvee Holding Co., 318 East 31st St, ½ part, all liens Oct. 16; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, 970, w s, 82.11 ft s of 71st St, 17.6x80; Utility Realty Co. to Hunts Point Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, Juns 30; attorney, Walter H. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1

MOUNT MORRIS AV, n w corner of 120th St, 20.11x153; Lewis C. Ledyard to Lewis C. Ledyard, Jr., Syosset, L. I., b. and s., Oct. 19; address, 54 Wall St.....$1

PIKE ST, 54, w s, 24x86; Charles Gronich to Lucien D. Bloch, 316 West 79th St, June 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Lucien D. Bloch to Julia Hecht, 206 West 129th St, b, and s., e. s., Oct. 11; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Julia Hecht to Lucien D. Bloch, 310 West 70th St, mtg $12,000, Oct. 20; attorney, same.....$100

PLOT 21, "The Fort View," map 1,338 of Fort Washington and Buena Vista Syndicators; Utility Realty Co. to the Morgenthau Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, June 30; attorney, W. H. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 47.5 ft n of 152d St, 67.5x21.5x irregular; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Anna Corning, 150 East 47th St, b, and s., all liens, Oct. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, extending from s s 192d St, (600 West,) to n s 191st St, (601 West,) 200x100; Utility Realty Co. to Hunts Point Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, June 30; attorney, W. H. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1

SEAMAN AV, s w corner of Academy St, 100x100; Angeline M. Knapp, Newburg, N. Y., to Annie K. Wait, Newburg, N. Y.; release from mtg $10,000, Oct. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 110.2 ft n of 185th St, 50x115; Wadsworth Av, w s, 60.2 ft n of 184th St, 50x115x49.2x110; Fifth Avenue Bond and Mortgage Co. to Helen C. Corse, 1,021 Fox St, Bronx, mtg $109,000, Sept. 28; attorney, Michael J. Murray, 44 Whitehall St.....$1

1ST AV, 220, e s, 153 ft s of 14th St, 24.6x 96; Max and Adle Canns to Lillian Canns, 583 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, mtg $22,500, Oct. 20; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.

Gift

8TH AV, 2,580, e s, 125.11 ft n of 157th St, 25x80; Joseph Sorsin Co. to Hy. and Dora Schlumbohm, 537 West 144th St, mtg $16,000, Oct. 16; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row.....$100

156TH ST, s s, 413 and 417 East, n s, 214 ft e of 1st Av, 40x91.11x40.1x94.7, foreclosure Oct. 17, 1916; Jonah J. Goldstein, referee, to William H. Morgan, 35 West 26th St, Oct. 17; attorney, Joseph F. Stier, 11 Broadway.....$28,000

101ST ST, 415 East, n s, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Abraham C. Quackenbush to Charles E. Wicke, 837 Crotona Park North, Oct. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

181ST ST, 37, west, s s, 460 ft w of 5th Av., 25x99.11, foreclosure Sept. 26, 1916; Henrietta W. Pollock, referee, to Susanna E. Kek, 305 West 46th St, Oct. 19; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway.....$1,000

143D ST, s s, 166.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.8x 99.11; Sivad Holding Corporation to Albert E. MacDowell, 21 West 136th St.; Albert MacD. Taylor, 21 West 136th St, and Hy. S. Warner, 63 West 140th St, mtg $39,000, Oct. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

EAGLE AV, 898, e s, 18.9x100; Irene Tropauer to Louis Green, 898 Eagle Av, Oct. 19; attorney, J. J. Silver, 51 Chambers St..$100

FOREST AV, 735, w s, 18.9x87.6; Elsie S. Kronenberger to Lillie Roberts, 558 West 164th St, mtg $4,000, Oct. 11; attorney, Roberts, 923 Simpson St.....$100

GRANT AV, 1,058, e s, 25x101.7; Denis Duggan to John Di Salvo, 628 Morris Av, at al., mtg $7,500, Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 10 and 11, map of Broadway, city line property; Florence Lowenthal to Equity Assets Corporation, 527 5th Av, mtg $9,483, Oct. 19; attorney, D. M. Buckley, 527 5th Av.....$100

LOTS 11 and 12, revised map of Seneca Park, 50x97; John Di Salvo et al. to Denis Duggan, 365 East 194th St, Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 21 and 22, map of Bronx Terrace; Realty and Commercial Co. to Innocenzo Tolisano, 1,146 Intervale Av, June 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 79 to 52, map of part of Schieffelin estate; Andrea Napolitano to Carmine Napolitano, 42 West End Av, Oct. 16; attorney, Lee Schafrau, 51 Chambers St.....$100

LOT 55, Block 31, map of Morris Park; Max Lipschitz to Max Berger, 170 East 3d St, Oct. 13; attorney, Joseph Heid, 174 Riviington St.....$100

LOTS 61 to 66, map of Bruner estate; Perry Avenue Construction Co. to Henry A. Passhola, 415 West 125th St, mtg $5,000, Aug. 30; attorney, Hy. A. Koelbl, 114 East 28th St.....$100

LOTS 242, 243, and 315, map of Varian estate; Emil S. Levi to Samuel E. Jacobs, 27 West 35th St, 1-3 part, May 28; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel E. Jacobs to Belle Levi, 29 West 71st St, 1-3 part, Oct. 13; same attorney.....$1

MATILDA AV, 4,682, e s; Edw. A. Flint and another to H. P. Silsby, Lyndon, Vt., Sept. 22; attorney, R. R. Flint, 85 Greene St, Brattleboro, Vt.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; H. P. Silsby to Rosener R. Flint, Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 22; same attorney.....$1

MOHEGAN AV, 2,132, n e corner of 181st St, 91x31.2x38.7x30.11; Emil K. L. Kemnitz to Emma A. B. Kemnitz, his wife, 2,132 Mohegan Av, mtg $25,000, Oct. 18; attorney, W. A. Mayou, 55 Liberty St.....$1

MORRIS AV, e s, corner 183d St, 43x107.4; 183d Street Holding Corporation to 183d Street and Morris Avenue Corporation, 753 East 167th St, mtg $5,000, Oct. 19; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

ROBBINS AV, 598, s e s, 25x105; Louis Schmidt to Pasquale Santim, 672 Westchester Av, mtg $4,000, Oct. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Bway...$100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 75 ft s of 169th St, 25x89.9; Lena Dan to Albert Rothenberg, 764 East 152d St, ½ part, mtg $8,500, Oct. 18; attorney, Albert Rothenberg, 315 West 56th St.....$100

168D ST, n s, 82 ft e of College Av, 38x35; Katharine E. Belsesi to William H. Smith, 969 Simpson St., mtg $21,500, March 31, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; William H. Smith to Columbia Construction Co., 3,210 3d Av, mtg $22,500, Jan. 31; same attorney.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Columbia Construction Co. to Herman Fistelei, 172 East 90th St, mtg $19,000, Oct. 16; same attorney.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 228 to 232, s w corner of Cafmine St, (22 and 24,) 70x49.11, Oct. 18; Henrietta Hy., and Leopold Boroschek, individually and as executors, et al., to Alfred Spingarn, 207 West 78th St, due Nov. 1, 1918, 6 p. c., prior mtg $50,000; attorneys, Hantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$10,000

BROADWAY, s e corner Fulton St, 62.8x159.9 x38.2x160.2, Mayfield Realty Co. to Broadway-John Stre.t Corporation to Loft, Incorporated, 400 Broome St, due May 1, 1927, 8 p. c., prior mtg $12,500, and new mortgage for $130,000 after repairs, &c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$25,000

BROADWAY, s e corner Fulton St, leasehold, Oct. 19; same to Brooklyn Bank, 391 Fulton St, Brooklyn, due Sept. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Taylor, K., B. & R., 80 Pine St.....$12,500

PIKE ST, 54, w s, 24x86, Oct. 20; Julia Hecht to German Savings Banks, 100 East 14th St, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$12,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 844, e s, 47.5 ft n of 152d St, 67.7x21.5x irregular, Oct. 19; Anna Corning to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due as per bond; address, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

3D AV, 724 to 728, w s, 50.5 ft n of 45th St, 75x100, 1-3 part, a. t., Oct. 18; John P. Gifford to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$12,000

55TH ST, 51 to 55 West, n s, 270 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.5, leasehold, Oct. 20; Banley Realty Corporation to S. Mortill Banner, 25 Ridge View Av, White Plains, installments 6 p. c., prior mtg $100,000; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$35,000

86TH ST, 203 and 205 West, n s, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.7 to former centre line 6th Bloomingdale Road x 105, Oct. 20; Gane Realty Corporation to Italian Savings Bank, 64 Spring St, 5 years, prior mtg consolidated with extension of $36,000; attorneys, Wayland & B., 165 Broadway..$46,000

101ST ST, 50 east, n s, 243 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11, Oct. 19; Charles Wicke to Abr. C. Quakenbush, 1,287 Madison Av, due Oct. 1, 1921; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

114TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, Oct. 16; Ray Simpson to Elkner Realty Co., 507 5th Av, 5 years, prior mtg $11,500; attorney, Broadway Central Bank, 2,574 Broadway.....$7,000

Bronx.

COLLEGE AV, 1,216 to 1,220, e s, two lots, each 35x100; L. A. Building Co., Inc., to Samuel Blumner, 550 Van Cortlandt Park Av, Yonkers, N. Y., two mtgs, each $2,500, two prior mtgs, $20,000 each, Oct. 19, due April 19, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....3 Broadway....$5,000

COLLEGE AV, w s, 247 ft s of 169th St, 25x 85; George Backhaus to William T. Morrison, 840 Manida St, trustee, Oct. 19, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,600

MORRIS AV, e w corner of 183d St, 43x 106.8x43x107.4, 183d Street and Morris Avenue Corporation to 183 Broadway Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, Oct. 19, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$50,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to 183d St Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway; prior mtg $41,000, Oct. 19, due Sept. 15, 1917, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$7,500

TINTON AV, e s, 162.4 ft n of 163d St, 72.11 x132.2, s s, Morris Peskin to Sarah Peskin, 964 East 180th St, prior mtg $60,000, June 20, due Dec. 20, 1918; attorney, Abraham Cohen, 111 Broadway.....$1,000

3D AV, w s, 161.4 ft s w of 172d St, 50.3x 96.11, s s, Emil Adler and another, executrices; to Lee Nusbaum, 141 West Shippnack St, Germantown, Penn., prior mtg $32,500, Oct. 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Fluegelman & T., 280 Broadway.....$3,000

182ND ST, s s, 50 ft e of Brown Place, 50x 100; John E. McGeehan and another to Chester J. Byrns, 140 East 79th St, Oct. 18, due as per bond; attorney, J. C. Connell, 35 Nassau St.....$1,250

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 206, s e corner of Fulton St, 18x50, and part of sub-basement; Broadway-John Corp. to Loft, Inc., 400 Broome St., 8 11-12 years from Sept. 1, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

MADISON ST, 201, corner of Rutgers St, apartments 2 and 3, on first floor; Julius Feinberg to Joseph J. Shapiro, on the premises, 5½ years from Oct. 1, 1916.....$660

2D AV, 790, store; Eliza Kelt et al. to Katie Gutekunst, on the premises, 2 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, George F. Corts, 31 Chambers St.....$750 to $750

3D AV, 1,482, store and part basement; James Foy to George and Ethel Jacobs, Sound View Av, Clason Point, 10 years from Oct. 10, 1916; attorney, Jacob Rubin, 299 Broadway.....$2,300 to $2,750

3D; ST, 122-128 West, s s, 75 ft w of Macdougal St, 90.5x100x90.7x100, all; Minetta St, 12-14, stable, &c., all; Kenneth M. Wyld to George S. Barnett, 38 Washington Place, from Aug. 1, 1916, to April 30, 1929; address 128 West 3d St.

One-quarter of taxes, &c., and $7,850

53D ST, 221-223 West, basement, store floor, and second loft; Emil Seelig to Pacific Motor Car Exchange Co., 10 years from Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, J. L. Fierman, 1,790 Broadway.....$6,800

115TH ST, 34 West, corner store and basement; Lazar Herskowitz and another to Oscar Better, 32 West 115th St, firm Berler Shoe Co., 5 years from May 3, 1915; attorney, J. E. Schlesinger, 299 Broadway.$2,500

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 1,311, n w corner of Home St, space occupied as fish stand in store; Abraham D. Schaffer and another to David Diugatzi, 101 Richmond Av, Port Richmond, S. I., 3 5-12 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, David Diugatzi, 827 Home St.....$420 and $468

138TH ST, 426 East, store floor; Oscar Ballschuss to Max Voight and another, 426 East 138th St., 9 years from May 1, 1911; attorney, Max Voigt, 426 East 138th St.....$1,440 to $1,620

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

39TH ST, 104 and 106 West; John A. Philbrick & Bro. against Ray Comstock, owner; Empire Woodworking Co., contractor.....$97

115TH ST, 355 West; Samuel Meyer against Christina Dammann, owner and contractor.....$75

47TH ST, 5 East; Charles M. Gray Marble & Slate Co. against Samuel H. Stone, owner; James Quinn Construction Co., Inc., contractor.....$180

167TH ST, 502 West; Henry J. Salzman against Carta Realty Corporation et al., owner; Trojan Building Corporation, contractor.....$363

WEST BROADWAY, 542; Louis Laitman against Abraham and Louis Gorstenzang, owner; York Building Co., contractor...$253

9TH ST, s s, 203.8 ft w of 5th Av, 32x100; Howard R. Cumnings against Jean McI. Johansen, owner; Cllerhugh & Cllerhugh, contractors, renewal.....$719

9TH AV, 525; Wolf Peries against Harris Mandelbaum and Fischer Levine, owner and contractors; Martinique Lunch Co., intervening.....$660

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Union Square East, 100x103.8; Ike Bartelstone against E. J. Epstein, owner and contractor.....$94

40TH ST, 147 West; Peter F. Willig against estate of Michael Deane, owner; M. M. E. Deane Powers, contractor.....$70

2D ST, 67, and 1st Av, 28 and 31; Isaac Silverman against estate of Herman Pichter, owner and contractor; Morris Fichter, contractor.....$350

SAME PROPERTY; same against estate of Herman Fichter, owner and contractor; Morris Fichter and Morris Rosenberg, contractors.....$373

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, 1,075, and 1,115 East 163th St; Intervale Wall Paper Co. against Konele Construction Co., Inc., owners and contractors.....$225

BRYANT AV, 2,009, 2,011, and 2,013; Henry J. Salzmann against Trojan Building Corporation, owner and contractor.....$7,350

167TH ST, s w corner of Shakespeare Av, 100x149.9; E. M. Houghtaling, Inc., against Peerless American Products, Inc., owner and contractor.....$2,210

CHARLOTTE ST, 1,508; Jacob Billet against Thomas J. Keane et al., as trustees, owners; Morris Jacobs, contractor.....$78

TRINITY AV, 757; Jacob Billet against Rose Kornbluth, owner; Samuel Kornbluth, contractor.....$112

BRYANT AV, 1,075; Resnik Bros. against Ronele Construction Co. and Robert Slater, owners; Ronele Construction Co. and Aaron A. Kotler, contractors.....$259

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

VESEY ST, 41 and 43; Robert J. Masbach, Inc., against James J. Callanan et al, Dec. 22, 1915.....$135

WEST HOUSTON ST, 228; S. & H. Miller Bros. against Solon L. Frank et al, Aug. 12, 1916.....$215

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

183D ST, s w corner of Morris Av, 43.1x 107.3; 135 Broadway Holding Corporation loans 183d Street and Morris Avenue Corporation, to erect — story building..$50,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

112TH ST, n s, 190 ft w of 3d Av, 30x100.11; Peter Friedrich against Fannie Friedland et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Salter & Steinkamp.

121ST ST, s s, 40 ft e of Park Av, 50x75.7; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Thal Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

128TH ST, n s, 165 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x 99.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against Maria White et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Butcher, Tanner & Foster.

146TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x 99.11; William H. Bavier, trustee, against Arthur C. Searles et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Young, Seacord & Ritchie.

Bronx.

ANDERSON AV, e s, 207.7 ft n of Jerome Av, 43x119.5; August Brandes et al., as trustees, against Kemp-Jones Realty Co., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Wendt.

DAWSON ST, 787; Olga Bowsky against William R. Haussten, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. Birkhahn.

FULTON AV, 1,705; N. Y. Society for the Relief of Widows, &c., against Henry Reubert et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. H. Dilley.

GLOVER ST, e s, 100 ft n of Lyon Av, 50x130; Walter L. Callaghan, as executor, against Georgia O'Connell et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. O. Dobson.

LOT 3339, easterly half, map of Unionport; Charles A. Hall against Mary A. Thompson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. M. Thompson.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 184.2 ft s of 180th St, 30x149.6; Victor Stolte against Arthur G. Mubiler et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wesselman & Kraus.

145TH ST, e s, 200 ft e of Clifton Av, 25x100; Elizabeth Mueller against Clinton McDonald et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, J. & W. T. Croak.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

$11,000 HOME FOR $7,500.

Doctor will sacrifice exceptionally fine new 9-room house, which he had built to order, just completed and ready for occupancy; sells account of removal to Queens County.

TERMS TO SUIT.

Built on large plot, with room for garden or garage; contains 2 baths, 5 bedrooms; Mott's extra fine plumbing, porcelain tub, tiled bath, hardwood trim of finest quality, parquet floors, imported brick fireplace, breakfast porch, sleeping porch; wired throughout for vacuum cleaner, fans, overbed lights; handsomely decorated; beveled plate glass mirrors on doors; bedrooms with basins; model kitchen; ample storeroom closets; complete laundry finished; hot water heat; instantaneous water heater; everything you'll find in a $11,000 house.

Apply Dr. E. Mathews, 18th and Jackson Av., Long Island City. Phone 501 Astoria.

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this artistic Dutch Colonial home, 7 or 8 rooms and bath; large living room and fireplace; gas, electricity, etc., every modern improvement. Small cash payment and easy terms.

Houses designed of smaller size if desired

SEND FOR INFORMATION.

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Quarter Acre Plots $125

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$25 DOWN—$3 MONTHLY.

B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Ave., Bkn. 8821 Prospect.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of G. W. DILLINGHAM COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 23,585.—Notice of sale.

Take notice that on November 2nd, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon the entire assets of the above-mentioned bankrupt will be offered for sale as a going concern at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy and such orders in reference to the administration of the estate as may be deemed proper will then or thereafter be made.

For particulars as to the property to be offered for sale, and the terms and conditions of sale inquire at the office of Francis L. Kohlman, Receiver, 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or at the premises occupied by the bankrupt, 435 East 24th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of LOWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Nov. 2, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 559 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of all the right, title, and interest of the Trustee in and to the uncollected accounts due the A. Lowell Manufacturing Company, also in and to certain patent for a clothes line holder, and also in and to an application for a patent for a winch or windlass for clothes lines.

MATHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee.

MACGRANN & MACGRANN, Referee in Bankruptcy. Woolworth Building, New York City.

WM. HENKEL, Jr., Attorney for Trustee, 64 William St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23720.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES N. GARRABRANT, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Charles E. Garrabrant are hereby given notice that on October 9th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, November 2nd, 1916, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 22,212. Notice is given that WILLIAM WESLEY WERBELOW, bankrupt, has applied for his discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 20, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 22,332. Notice is given that WILLIAM KLEINER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 20, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 22,345. Notice is given that MAX KRAMER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 20, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

STUCCO COTTAGES

**With

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The depression that was over the southwest upper lake region Thursday night redeveloped into a severe disturbance, and is central tonight over northern lower Michigan, with a northeastward movement. It was attended by moderately strong winds in the upper lake region and gales on Lake Erie, and by general snows and rains that covered practically the entire country from the Mississippi Valley eastward except Georgia and South Carolina, the general depression extending eastward and southeastward through the Atlantic States.

In the West the weather was fair. High temperatures prevailed during Thursday in the Atlantic States, but elsewhere, except in the extreme Northwest, temperatures are below the seasonal average, decidedly so from the Plains States eastward to the Appalachians, the departures ranging from 10 to 26 degrees. On Thursday morning the line of freezing temperature extended into Central Texas.

There will be snow flurries Saturday in the upper lake region, rain or snow in the lower lake region, and rain in New England and Northern New York, followed by fair weather Sunday. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday.

It will be much colder in the Atlantic States, with heavy frost Saturday night in New England and the Middle Atlantic States and in North Carolina, and light frost in South Carolina and Georgia. Over the interior temperatures will remain low Saturday, followed by a rise Sunday in the upper lake and west to lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the Middle States.

There will be frost Saturday morning in Tennessee and the East Gulf States.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes and on the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Eastport.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong south and southwest, rain followed by clearing and colder; Middle Atlantic Coast, strong southwest to west, clearing and colder; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest and west, fair, colder.

FORECAST: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy, and much cooler Saturday, rain north; Sunday fair and cool.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy and colder Saturday, much colder at night; Sunday fair, colder east.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy and much colder Saturday, heavy frost at night. Sunday fair and cool.

Western New York—Colder Saturday, with rain, probably turning to snow near the Lakes, Sunday fair, continued cold.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and much colder Saturday, probably heavy frost at night; Sunday fair and cool.

Northern New England—Rain Saturday; colder in Vermont, Sunday fair, colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	59	67	4 P. M.	68	67
6 A. M.	61	67	6 P. M.	66	65
9 A. M.	63	68	9 P. M.	65	64
12 M.	65	69	11 P. M.	66	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 54.

The temperature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 65; maximum temperature, 73 degrees at 11:30 A. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 9 P. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M., 94 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.84 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.85 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
9:05—208 W. 68 St.; Mutual Wheel & Body Works	None
9:15—9 E. 88 St.; Wm. Lawrence	None
9:25—190 E. 101 St.; Morris Koblinsky	Slight
9:55—2,419 Maclay Av.; Antonio Ponce	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—125 W. 55 St.; Jacob Locken and the Decker Button Co.	Slight
12:30—0 Av. & 53 St.; (street car)	Slight
1:05—2,105 Lexington Av.; Michael Derrico	Slight
6:00—Wood-rest Av., bet. 165 & 167 Sts.; not given	Slight
6:30—401 W. 135 St., (fence); O. J. Gude & Co.	Slight
7:00—311 E. 100 St.; Samuel Rizer	Slight
7:30—8 W. 61 St.; Metro Motion Picture Co.	Slight
7:50—9 W. 117 St.; Moe Cohn	Slight
8:00—114 W. 27 St.; Delasta, Ernest & Kling	Slight
8:20—Cooper Sq.; Comfort Station	Slight
8:30—150 Willis Av.; James Shea	Slight
9:45—311 W. 94th St.; Gus Rogers	Slight
11:35—224 E. 146 St. Louis Sapka	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Name of Lt. Col. D. E. Aultman, 7th F. A., to Detached List, Nov. 11, and name of Lt. Col. O. W. B. Farr, F. A., removed, Nov. 10. Lt. Col. Farr is assigned to 7th F. A.

Col. J. Lockett, Cav., will report by letter to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for station and duty with training of National Guard troops now on the border.

Resignation of 2d Lt. T. B. McDowell, 1st Inf., Virginia N. G., accepted.

Orders of Aug. 19 relating to 1st Lt. J. G. Quekemeyer, Cav., revoked.

Capt. Asher Phipps, Inf., is relieved from duty as Inspector-Instructor of Organized Militia of Virginia.

Name of Capt. F. W. Rowell, 16th Inf., to Detached List, Nov. 6, and name of Capt. A. M. Shipp, Inf., removed, Nov. 5. Capt. Shipp is assigned to 16th Inf.

1st Lt. F. C. Huff, M. R. C., from Southern Dept., to his home about Nov. 1, and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Name of Capt. E. Z. Steever, 2d, 35th Inf., to Detached List, Nov. 21, when name of Capt. M. Wheeler, Inf., is removed therefrom. Capt. Wheeler is relieved from duty at Ft. Logan, Col., and from further duty on recruiting service, effective Nov. 20, and assigned to 24th Inf.

Leave granted Capt. P. Joyce, 7th F. A., 10 days extension; Maj. R. M. Culler, M. C., four months; 1st Lt. F. C. Huff, M. R. C., 28 days, and Capt. J. L. De Witt, Inf., Q. M. C., two months.

Navy.

Lts. A. G. Stirling, the Vermont, to the Florida as 1st Lt., and N. W. Post to the Vermont.

Ens. C. F. Martin, Great Lakes (Ill.) Training Station, Oct. 24, to the Wyoming, Nov. 6.

Med. Dirs. T. A. Bonryhill, from command of Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill., to command Naval Hospital, Mare Island; M. P. Gates, Mare Island Naval Hosp., to command Newport (R. I.) Naval Hosp., and L. W. Curtis, Newport (R. I.) Naval Hosp., Oct. 25, to command Naval Hosp., Great Lakes, Ill.

Past Asst. Surgs. P. B. Ledbetter, Las Animas (Col.) Naval Hosp., to Naval Hosp., Great Lakes, Ill.; A. H. Allen, the Texas, to the Louisiana; L. M. Schmidt, the Louisiana, to Naval Hosp., Norfolk, Va.; L. C. Whiteside to Naval Hosp., Las Animas, Col.

Asst. Surgs. R. A. Torrance to the Texas, and F. H. Bowman to the Colorado.

Pay Clk. R. B. Weirs from duty with Fleet Paymaster, Pacific fleet, to State Hosp., Mendocino, Cal., sick.

Surg. James H. Holloway, retired, died at Albuquerque, N. M., Aug. 2.

Marine Corps.

2d Lt. A. F. Howard, Mare Island Barracks, to the Brooklyn.

1st Lt. H. G. Bartlett, First Brigade, Haiti, and Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, to Charleston Barracks.

Capt. R. B. Farquharson, 1st. Lt. E. S. Willing, and 2d Lt. C. A. E. King, all from Philadelphia Barracks, to Marine Battalion, State Camp, Jacksonville, Fla.

Capt. H. T. Vulte, Norfolk Barracks, to Mare Island Barracks upon expiration of sick leave.

2d Lt. L. R. De Roode, Port Royal Barracks, to the South Carolina; 1st Lts. J. L. Mayer, the South Carolina, to Philadelphia Barracks; P. C. Marmion, Marine Battalion, Jacksonville, Fla., to command Indian Head (Md.) Barracks, and H. C. Pierce, Indian Head Barracks, to Mare Island Barracks.

2d Lts. L. M. Bourne, the Brooklyn, to the Helena, and R. Bryant, the Helena, to the United States.

Capt. R. M. Cutts, orders to Army Service Schools revoked; to duty Fleet Marine Officer, Pacific fleet.

Capt. W. Hopkins, orders to Army Service School revoked; to Washington Barracks.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED.—Ajax at Nagasaki; Cashin, Wadsworth, and Walnwright at Newport; Hanley and Lebanon at Hampton Roads; Jupiter at Sewalls Point; L-2 at Boston; Mars at Mare Island; Oklahoma at New York Yard; Ontario at Norfolk, and the Prairie at Santiago.

SAILED.—Arethusa, Port Arthur for Boston; Cummings, Newport for Buzzards Bay; Culgoa, Guantanamo for Port-au-Prince; Decatur, Olongapo for Zamboanga; Duncan, Boston for Newport; Kanawha, Port Arthur for Newport; Neptune, Port-au-Prince for Guantanamo; North Carolina, the President Roads for Portsmouth, and the Sonoma, Hampton Roads for New York.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

A promotion test to Chief Inspector, Grade 3, in the Tenement House Department, will be held. Promotion tests will also be held in the Estimate Board, and the Park Department, Manhattan and Richmond.

The mental test for electrician, (temporary work,) will be held on Nov. 1.

Applications for resident physician, male, will be received from Nov. 2 to Nov. 16.

The applications for elevator mechanic will open on Nov. 2.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 8-9 at the New York Custom House, an examination for laboratory assistant, qualified in petrography, for man only, to fill a vacancy under the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Penn., at a salary of $1,080 a year. The duties will consist of the identification of stones and the study of their properties, with special reference to the effect of composition and structure on their suitability for structural purposes. Competitors will be examined in elementary chemistry, physics, and mathematics, translation into English of scientific matter, either French or German, general geology and mineralogy, petrography, education, training, and experience. Graduation with a bachelor's degree from a college or university of recognized standing, or the fact that the applicant is a senior student in such an institution and expects to receive a degree within six months from the date of the examination, such training to have included courses in mineralogy and petrography, is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twentieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments 4 P. M., Oct. 21: Patrol: J. F. Lynch, 35 to 153; P. McGovern, 274 to C. O. Squad, motor cycle duty to chauffeur. From prects. indicated to C. O. Squad, assigned as chauffeurs: J. W. Dunne, 26; C. E. Duffy, 172; J. W. Creamer, 169; F. H. Proch, 275.

Temporary assignments: Inspector E. L. Walsh, 7 L. D., to command 6 L. D. in addition to his own, 7 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 22; Lieut. E. J. Quinn, 16 to 2 I. D., clerical duty, 9 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 23; Patrol. H. Immen, 68, and E. J. O'Rourke, 169, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Property Clerk, 15 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 23; T. F. Hughes, 174, to 16 I. D., clerical duty, 13 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 23.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Inspector T. T. Ryan, 6 I. D., 7 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 23, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. J. M. Nolan, 1, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 22; A. Strauss, 63, 4 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 21.

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Patrol. J. J. Tulte, 38, to take effect 9:45 A. M. Oct. 19.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. J. Tulte, 38.

Fire Department.

Decisions rendered: Firem. 3d Gr. Wm. Gabienz, Eng. 18, (neglect of duty,) decision reserved; Firm. 1st gr. J. F. Wanner, Eng. 23, (reckless driving,) seven leaves withheld; Firem. 1st gr. T. G. Pierce, Eng. 59, (neglect of duty,) charge dismissed; Firem. 1st gr. P. Sullivan, H. & L. 6, (reckless handling of tiller wheel,) charge dismissed; Firem. 1st gr. J. E. Nixon, H. & L. 7, (reckless driving,) charge dismissed.

Revocation of temporary detail, while on sick report, in new Bronx Fire Alarm Station, as Watchman, 8 A. M., Oct. 23: Fire. 1st gra. W. F. Schneider, H. & L. Co. 22.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, to new Bronx Fire Alarm Station, as Watchman, 8 A. M., Oct. 23: Fire. 1st gra. M. Carey, Eng. 80.

Special leave of absence: Fire. 1st gra. J. J. Engels, Eng. 83 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 21.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Superintendents says that the demand for more parental schools, one in each borough, is unwise and unnecessary. It has recommended the establishment of such a school for girls. The Teachers' Council argues that these schools should be accessible, but the Board of Superintendents sees no necessity for that. It declares that it would be far better and wiser to increase the number of ungraded ordinary schools than to establish parental schools in each of the boroughs.

The Glee Club and the orchestra of Hunter College have reorganized for the Winter's work.

In the general catalogue of Columbia University just published ninety-three graduates of Hunter College were listed among those who had taken the master's degree. In 1916 thirty Hunter alumnae received the master's degree, as compared with 44 women from Teachers College, 22 from Barnard, 20 from Smith, 14 from Vassar, 9 from Wellesley, 8 from Mount Holyoke, and smaller numbers from other colleges.

The general organization of the Curtis High School has elected Eugene Callahan President, Helen Magruder Vice President, and Jasper Durkee Secretary.

The Association of Teachers with service in the seventh and eighth years, who do not hold promotion licenses, will meet at the City College Club, 302 Madison Avenue, at 4:15 P. M. on Oct. 24.

The Child Study Club of Hunter College gave a Halloween party yesterday afternoon. Louisa Bruno, President, directed the tricks and games, including "Ghost Land," "Farmer's Romance," and "Grace Pabst, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, told fortunes while disguised as a witch.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BRANDON, FLORENCE, (Jan. 11) net estate, $95,602. Edwin J. Keane, not related to decedent, received $5,000; Edith B. Mayhoff, sister, $1,033, and the rest of the estate went to Alice Brandon, Fanny H. Brandon, and Maud Brandon, sisters, in equal shares. Assets: Bank, $1,634; jewelry, $2,893, and stocks and bonds, $95,811.

EDGAR, Mrs. ELIZA L., of Newport, R. I., (Feb. 7, 1916.) Value of decedent's entire estate not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York State were: 386-388 Greenwich St., appraised at $80,000; equity $9,500 in 110 Prince St., appraised at $25,000; equity $20,000 in 78-80-82 Reade St. and 177 Church St., appraised at $150,000; undivided interest in Pier 16, North River, $46,000; undivided interest in Pier 18, North River, $75,500; stocks, $4,080. Total N. Y. assets, $235,080. Net N. Y. estate, $230,023. There were legacies of $1,000 to employés and to an institution, and the residuary estate passed in equal shares to Herman Le Roy Edgar, son, and Lucile R. Edgar and Mary Gallway, the two daughters of decedent.

POULSON, GEORGE E., (March 30.) Net estate, $33,708. Mrs. Alida J. Poulson, widow, received $10,026 outright and a life estate in $8,421. Mrs. Sarah E. Poulson, mother, received $12,000, and the rest passed to three brothers and a nephew. Assets: Equity $24,225 in 909-911-913 Tremont Av., the Bronx, appraised at $41,000; equity $267 in 788 Tremont Av., appraised at $1,000; handling of tiller wheel,) charge dismissed; Firem. 1st gr. J. E. Nixon, H. & L. 7, (reckless driving,) charge dismissed.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. Let us help you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charges for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

LOFT BUILDING for heavy storage, on lower west side, near docks and warehouse section; 10,000 square feet semi-fireproof; terms of lease to suit; rent $3,500 per year. Apply A. M. Cudner Real Estate Co., 254 West 23d St. Phone Chelsea 1276.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Measimer, 101 Park Av.

30 EAST 42D STREET.
Desirable small office sublet; sell furniture; bargain. Room 617. 342 Murray Hill.

Large, light loft to let for manufacturing purpose; steam-heated; rent cheap. Apply to Herman Stein, 457 East 163th.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to lease, warehouse having 80,000 feet of floor space and railroad siding. Address G., 262 Grand St., advertising agency.

HOUSES TO LET.

Out of Town.

For rent, until April 1, $5 per month, 440-acre farm; 2,000 feet above sea; southern slope; balmy air; fine view; excellent road; furnished house; spring water; barn; big brook; supplies convenient. "High Farm," Roscoe, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Attractively furnished, convenient stucco house for rent for Winter to desirable adults; 9 rooms, 2 baths; steam, electricity, gas; hardwood floors. Phone Childs, 2199R Montclair, or 6180 Hanover.

Summit Park, Yonkers.—Eight-room house; all modern improvements; near station; steam heat; fireplace. Phone 7395 Riverside.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; steam heat; also small room.

29TH, 141 EAST.—Large and small rooms; running water, bath; nicely furnished.

40TH ST., (94 Park Av.)—Rooms, bath; private house; gentlemen; reference required.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Large, also single, room with, without bath; gentlemen only; references.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelors' rooms; residence Oriental art collector; references required.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Light, large room; running water, electric light, telephone; references.

60TH ST., 41 EAST.—Small room, southern exposure; bath adjoining; gentlemen only.

71ST ST., 117 EAST.—Front and back parlor; suitable for doctor.

80TH ST., 158 EAST.—Elegant large front room, adjoining bath; steam; private residence.

MADISON AV., near 80th St.—Will share cosy three-room modern apartment with business girl, nurse, or student; reasonable; references. Lenox 5846.

MADISON AV., 529.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath; phone; electricity.

West Side.

23D, 238 WEST.—Large room; bath; $7; single $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

38TH AND 6TH AV.
Front rooms, running water, steam heat, $4, $5, $6 weekly; rooms with private baths, $6, $7. Hotel Jefferson.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Cheerful first floor hall room; high-class; private bachelor house.

61ST, 30 WEST.—Elegant, large room; couple or 3 gentlemen; French cooking.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Large attractive room, southern exposure, elevator, electricity, telephone. Howard.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; dressing room; running water; reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; steam heat, electricity; gentlemen.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Handsome room, lavatory; business man; appointment; phone. Johnson, 948 Madison.

70TH, 289 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room, adjoining bath; private family; references; gentleman.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; southern exposure; must be seen to appreciate.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with, without board; convenient to all cars.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, suite; also front basement.

72D, WEST, (near Park, Subway.)—Private family; comfort, permanent; gentleman; large front room; shower; electricity; elevator. Columbus 2051.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large and small rooms; desirable house; near "L" surface; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nice, well-heated, furnished room, bath adjoining; telephone.

75TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable hall room for gentleman; bath; phone; convenient location; $4.50.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity; references.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single rooms, others, with private bath, continuous hot water, electricity.

77TH, 302 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; southern exposure; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, with or without bath; private house.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive, large room; twin beds; suitable two gentlemen; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—2 outside connecting rooms, well furnished; near Central Park, Leonard.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Parlor suite, piano, private bath; also large room, with or without private bath; subway. "L."

78TH, 150 WEST.—Handsomely appointed, large, medium rooms; private baths; refined surroundings.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large, sunny, well furnished, clean rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive, large, warm front rooms; running water; telephone; reception room.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Attractive room adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; also smaller room; gentlemen preferred.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large, small, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one small room, every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH, 133 WEST.—Comfortable furnished, medium sized room; telephone, electricity; references.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Attractive, large front parlor; running water; electricity; telephone; $10; convenient.

82D ST., 8 WEST.
Desirable small rooms; telephone; all conveniences.

83D, 165 WEST.—Comfortable room for refined business lady; references. Apt. 64.

84TH, 268 WEST, near West End.—Outside rooms; elevator; electricity; breakfast; gentlemen. Hoskins.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual second-floor room, with private bath; tray breakfast served.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, private bath; all improvements; electricity.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Unusually attractive room, lavatory; business people. Apt. 3E.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references.

89TH, 230 WEST.—House handsomely appointed; opening large, small rooms; telephone; references.

91ST, 132 WEST.—Three rooms, private bath; two gentlemen; references, seen forenoons, evenings; first class. Apartment 3W.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house; large room, $7; front parlor, connecting bedroom, $8.

93D ST., 250 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; modern elevator apartment; references. Inquire Hallboy.

95TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, large, medium rooms; running water; adjoining bath; one flight; private house; newly furnished; telephone; reasonable.

96TH, 25 WEST.—Select private house; one flight up; suite consisting of library, dressing room, double bedroom, private bath; suitable for three; expensively furnished; $35 per week; other rooms; excellent board optional.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished front room; bath; telephone; gentlemen; $6.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptionally furnished large rooms, private family; private house; bath, telephone; references given, required. board optional.

104TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, newly furnished room; conveniences; homelike; phone. Beidler.

105TH, 170 WEST.—Sunny back parlor; electricity, water; single, front; $3. Riverside 5589.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Front room, two gentlemen or couple; modern apartment. Copeland.

107TH, 319 WEST.—A tired business man, woman, or couple will find a congenial, beautifully furnished home with private family where a good table is served with taste and refinement; exclusive; references.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; single, en suite; seventh floor.

110TH, 515 WEST, (Broadway, near subway.)—Large front rooms; southern exposure; also smaller room; high-class apartment. American couple. Apt. 3C.

112TH, 503 WEST.—Single rooms, running water, large closets, bath, telephone. Underwood.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, Apt. 4, east.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; three windows; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

113TH, (Broadway.)—Private Christian family; exclusive accommodations; breakfast optional. Phone Academy 659.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, lavatory, closets; suitable two gentlemen. Apt. 10.

114TH, 508 WEST.—Attractive large room; breakfast if desired; women. Apartment 72.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; kitchen privileges; reasonable. Hale.

115TH, 620 WEST, (Apt. 42.)—Large, sunny room overlooking Hudson; running water.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Business woman will share her furnished apartment; women only; strictest references required. Phone Erwin, 6125 Rector, until noon, then Morningside 4940.

116TH, 404 WEST, Subway.—Perfectly appointed room for gentleman, adjoining bath. Armstrong.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Suite two small rooms and bath; one room as kitchen or study; overlooking Morningside Park. Lawrence.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Comfortable room; elevator building; kitchen privileges; $4.50. Apt. 3.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Neat, comfortable room; near subway. Apt. 2S.

119TH, WEST, (49 Claremont Av.)—Outside room, well furnished; opposite Columbia; between Broadway and Riverside.

119TH, 19 WEST.—Large, light room, facing street; hot, cold water, telephone.

121ST ST., 537 West, Corner Broadway.—Large and small rooms, with or without board, in refined home; modern apartment; near Columbia; all conveniences. Apartment 62.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Cozy, well-furnished room, elevator apartment; kitchen privileges; Apt. 52. Carlsen.

122D, 523 WEST, (Apt. 34.)—Beautiful 2-room front suite; all conveniences; elevator; also other large rooms suitable for two. Phone 5350 Morningside, Ext. 61.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large, sunny, steam-heated, two windows, nicely furnished; price $4.50, $6. Wilkins.

122D, 509 WEST.—Sunny outside rooms, 2, 4 windows; kitchen privileges. Whyte.

123D, 541 WEST.—Sunny room, front, single; telephone; breakfast optional; reasonable. Jewett.

123D, (3,100 Broadway.)—Beautiful front suite suitable 2; Columbia. Apt. 62.

124TH, 320 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large and small; convenient location; private house; with or without board.

125TH, 601 WEST, (near Claremont.)—Beautiful suite, two front rooms; private family; references. Le Bair.

126TH, 607 WEST, (Apt. 42.)—Cheerful rooms; business man, woman; meals optional; subway; references.

129TH, 604 WEST.—Furnished room; elevator apartment; convenience; reasonable. Wiggins. Apt. 40.

140TH, 559 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; electricity; private family; $3. Brown.

143D, 511 WEST, (Apt. 23.)—Furnished room; elevator apartment; subway; gentleman.

152D, 598 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms, suitable for housekeeping; private house.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive large room, southeast corner; river view; subway. Ainsworth.

NEAR PARK.—Homelike rooms, southern exposure; private bathe; hot water. 64 West 97th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 96th Subway.)—Large, beautifully furnished room, overlooking Hudson; adjoining parlor; running water; kitchenette; $15 per week. Call Riverside 4650, Apt. 52.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Newly furnished; suitable one, two gentlemen, couple; moderate. (Meek.) Apt. 82.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Outside, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 35.

WEST END AV., 350, near 76th.—Exceptional rooms; private house; modern conveniences; references.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large and small front rooms; adjoining bath; telephone; electricity; steam.

WEST END AV., 672 (93.)—Attractive suites, single rooms, all conveniences; meals connected.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

82D, 8 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms, parlor floor; hot and cold water.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED, between 9th and 30th Sts., warm, sunny sitting room, bedroom, and bath, for two ladies; price, $25 to $30 a month. Address Reed, 11 East 22d St.

BEGINNING OCT. 28.—Nicely furnished room, modern house, private family, located on or near Morningside Heights; $3.50. Box 236 Times, 2 Rector St.

ROOM WANTED, vicinity Madison Av. and 38th St.; permanent. Telephone Murray Hill 6249.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.) — Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

22D, 41 EAST.—Attractive rooms; Southern table; all conveniences; references; telephone.

25TH, 52 EAST.—Two large, elegant rooms, with board; table guests; Southern family.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Large room, with bath; table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Broadway place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

65TH ST.—Delightful accommodations in private American home, near Park Av.; unusual home table; every modern comfort. Plaza 6631.

65TH, EAST, (Near Park.)—Suite of rooms, bath; private American home, with unusually fine home table. Plaza 6631.

78D, 12 EAST.—Large and small rooms for Winter; excellent table; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful front room, adjoining bath; moderate. Phone 6613 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 1,009, (81st.)—Large room; suitable couple; medium; conveniences; refined house.

MADISON AV., 215.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

13TH, 144 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished sunny room; also hall room; telephone; references.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Beautiful, large, small rooms; private bath; excellent table.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Small, large rooms with private baths; references; table guests.

52D, 341 WEST.—Large rooms with board, private baths; southern exposure; references.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, suitable couple; gentlemen; best home cooking. Phone 10032 Columbus.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; private bath; suite.

72D, 253 WEST.
Table Board; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 122, 131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD; ONE, TWO, THREE MEN; REFERENCES.

75TH, 189 WEST.—Hall rooms, with superior board; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; water; connected rooms; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

76TH, 131 WEST.—Attractive room with private bath; large room adjoining bath; references.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Large, small rooms with board; references exchanged. 1867 Riversides.

79TH, 121 WEST, THE PUTNAM.
rooms with board; high grade.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wids Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; electricity; French cuisine; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live." All new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; electricity; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 11 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; board; parlor dining; electricity; references.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; electricity; home cooking; private house; phone.

88TH, 63 WEST.—Rooms, board, refined Jewish boarding house; table boarders accommodated.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; near Riverside; table a specialty.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Sunny rooms, adjoining bath; single room; table guests. 7276 Riv.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractively decorated rooms; electricity; table guests; home cooking; references.

96TH, 312 WEST.—Single room, gentlemen; exceptional table board and service; reasonable.

96D, 667½ West End Av.)—Double, also single room to high-class people; excellent table; electricity; exclusive surroundings.

96TH, 25 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished rooms, with bath; suitable for two, with unsurpassed board; $30 for two.

96TH, 54 WEST.
Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Choice sunny rooms adjoining bath; very best table; single rooms, $12-$15; double, $18-$28.

100TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in modern private residence; service; surroundings unusual.

102TH, 822 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; suite; excellent table board.

120TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway subway.)—Beautiful Riverside, nearby Audubon, bright rooms; excellent meals; home comforts; $8-$12, one; $15 up, two. 2757 Audubon.

136TH ST., 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.) —DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

EDGECOMBE AV., 216.—Attractive furnished private room; breakfast optional; all conveniences; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Private family offers accommodations for one, $12. Telephone 2916 Riverside.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight; Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Room, Comforts. Weekly, $11-$18 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WHERE TO DINE.

73d, 142 West.—Unsurpassed French cooking; accommodations by the week. Telephone Columbus 5631.

WEST END AV., 315.—Beautiful front room; exceptional cuisine; suitable two gentlemen; references.

Brooklyn.

ATTRACTIVE rooms; steam heat, electricity; excellent table; convenient Borough Hall. Phone Main 1159 W.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Pennsylvania.

Nurses' Home for tubercular patients; hilly, pine country; large, sunny rooms, sleeping porches; steam heat; delicious milk, cream, eggs, and good food; trained care; $10 per week up; booklet. Address Y 294 Times Annex.

Beautiful surroundings for persons not strong, needing good air, excellent food; supervision of trained nurse or nursing; automobile free; booklets. Address Y 295 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes from station; very desirable location; $22 to $32 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BARGAINS IN USED CARS.
STUTZ 1916 Bulldog.
NATIONAL Twin "6"; used 10 weeks.
PIERCE 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger.
MERCER 1916, 22-70, touring.
CADILLAC 8, 7-passenger.
STUTZ 1915 Bearcat; excellent condition.
PACKARD 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger.
STEARNS 6, Silent Knight, 4-passenger.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 Clymer St., near Wsburg Bridge, B'klyn.
Open Sundays.

BUICK 1916 LITTLE SIX ROADSTER.
HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
PAIGE 1916 FAIRFIELD SIX TOURING.
HUDSON 1915 CARRIOLET.
MITCHELL 1916 SIX TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT, LIKE NEW.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD.
Third floor, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 five-passenger sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

CADILLAC Speedster; thoroughly overhauled. Blinn, 509 Park Av.

CHANDLER, 1916, LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
OLDSMOBILE, 1916, 4-PASS ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
HUDSON, 1916, 6-40 SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1915, 6-40, LIMOUSINE.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, 4-PASS. ROAD.
PACKARD, 1915, COUPE, SPECIAL.
OVERLAND, 1915, SPECIAL BROUGHAM.
CADILLAC, 1914, LIMOUSINE.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CHANDLER—$850 BUYS 1916 SIX-CYLINDER CHANDLER; seven

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Aves. THE CHURCH WITH THE OPEN DOOR. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Monday, 8 P. M., Prayer and Praise Service. MIDWEEK BIBLE STUDY Thursday, 8 P. M., conducted by the Pastor. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH. During erection of our new building, 82d and Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Ave. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"The Easy Yoke." 8—"How to Break Bad Habits."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the COVENANT 327 West 33d Street. Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor, Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Ministers Dr. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way, 104th St. Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor, preaches at 11, "The Great Task That Lies Before Us." 8, "What God Wants Ma to Do."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. 11 A. M.—"America in the Valley of Decision—An Election Sermon." 8 P. M.—"What Shall a Man Do to Be Saved?" Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street. Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D. 10 A. M.—John Bates Clark, Ph. D. 11 A. M.—"A City Strategy." 8 P. M.—"The Atmosphere for the Soul."

PASTOR L. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. 11 A. M.—"DENYING THE LORD THAT BOUGHT THEM; OR, HOW THE NEW THEOLOGY SETS ASIDE THE SACRIFICIAL VALUE OF THE DEATH OF CHRIST THAT IT MAY PREACH THE EXEMPLARY LIFE OF CHRIST AND SET UP SALVATION BY CHARACTER." (Second in series on "The Treason of Modern Theology.") 8 P. M.—"THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST: THE GREAT EVENT COMING ON THE WORLD, EVERY FUNDAMENTAL DOCTRINE, EVERY PRACTICAL EXHORTATION, EVERY SUBLIME PROMISE, EVERY HOPE DEPENDS ON IT. THE CHRISTIAN WHO DOES NOT KNOW THIS TRUTH CANNOT READ HIS BIBLE." (Second in series on "The Second Coming.") Those who desire to know the complete teaching of the Bible on this supreme theme are cordially invited to attend the course regularly. Ignorance of this coming event is perilous. "RECOGNITION OF THE CHRISTIAN DEAD TAKES PLACE AT THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST." Friday night, Oct. 27th, 8 o'clock, Dr. HALDEMAN will continue his address on the Book of Exodus: "OUGHT CHRISTIANS KEEP THE TEN COMMANDMENTS?"

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—"The Kingdom of Violence." 8 P. M.—"A Patchwork Character."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.—Pastor, Dr. JEFFERSON, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker: Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Reincarnation."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH — Preaching at 11 and 8. Dr. FINIS IDLEMAN, 142 West 81st St.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West at 64th St. Speaker: Mr. Alfred W. Martin, at 11 A. M. Subject: "Love Your Enemies."

BRONX GROUP OF THE SOCIETY. Woodstock Public Library, 739 E. 160th St. At 11 A. M.: Mr. GEORGE E. O'DELL, on "Joseph Conrad's LORD JIM, and the Problem of How Not to Be a Coward."

JEWISH.

FREE SYNAGOGUE. CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45. DR. WISE: "JUDAISM AND LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. ENELOW on "Can We Still Retain the Bible?" Daily noon service, 12:30. All are welcome.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH of the ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. OF THE WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th Street and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor, Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 72d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST. 11 A. M., Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, Preacher; 8 P. M., Rev. Howard M. Le Sourd, Preacher; 10 A. M., Bible Classes for Men and Women; 6-8 P. M., Social Hour and Young People's Meeting.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Ave. and 14th St.—Rev. C. C. Marshall, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. "Courage"—Pictures of Gibraltar.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, W. 76th St., East of B'way. FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D. D. 11—"I TO BEAR THAT NAME." 8—"THE REMISSION OF SINS."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"PAUL IN ROME." 8 P. M.—"THE THIRD COMMANDMENT."

UNION, 48th Street, West of Broadway. T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor. A. M.—The Measuring Line. P. M.—Armenian Atrocities. Musical service by the choir.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 80th St. Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW THOUGHT.

AEOLIAN HALL, 42d St., Room 1.015, 11:30. Mrs. Anna W. Mills will speak on The Science of Being; Special Subject, The Development of the Christ Nature. All Welcome.

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d Street. Sunday, 11 A. M. Healing meetings, Friday, 8 P. M. Reading room open daily.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE Will begin a series of Sunday evening services in Manhattan tomorrow at 8 o'clock, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway and 66th St., entrance on 66th St. Subject, first of series: "Christianity and the New Thought." Mr. Martin Rawman, tenor soloist. Seat Free. All are cordially invited.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, (Founder, Dr. Julia Seton.) Empire Hotel, 63d and Broadway, Sunday, 3:15. Speaker, Dr. Guno Walton. Subject, "Life Cornerstone."

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, Sunday, at 4 P. M., Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway, at 77th St. In response to many requests, Mrs. Behrend will give a talk on Judge Thomas Troward. This School is the only one ever founded in America—with the approval of the late Judge Thomas Troward of England and India, The acknowledged Master Thinker in New Thought and Mental Science. Classes every morning at 11, except Saturday and Sunday, at the Belnord, Broadway, 86th St., Apt. 1,110. Instruction by the only surviving personal pupil of Judge Troward.

SIXTH CYCLE MESSAGE. Ralph M. de Hit, 218 Madison Av., cor. 36th. Sunday, 11 and 8. All welcome.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE. Sunday Meeting, 130 West 71st St., 11 A. M. Subject: "Opulence from Within." Speaker: Walter Newell Weston. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d.—Mrs. VAN MARTEN, speaker, 11; subject, "The Golden Path to Increase." 8, "Going Forward." Mme. Bittinetti, soloist.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY. A meeting of young people interested in New Thought will be held at Hotel Empire, Broadway and 63d St., Sunday, Oct. 22d, 5 to 6. Subject: "The Desires Fulfilled." Mrs. Grace Raer-Neiman, Speaker. COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. HUGH BLACK at 4.30 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for Relief of the War Sufferers of Armenia and Syria. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Midweek Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8.15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON, 178th St. at Broadway. DR. MARTIN, AT 11 AND 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11—Rev. R. C. Hughes, D. D.; 8—Dr. Work.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8. 122d Street & Mt. Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN. MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., PASTOR, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St. Rev. Arthur H. Limouse, Minister, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET. DR. DUFFIELD PREACHES 11, 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M....."APOSTOLIC SOCIALISM." 8 P. M....."JESUS: OPTIMIST." Wed., 8 P. M., Great Chapters—Deut. xxxiv.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON preaches at 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St., Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { William Hersen Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4 o'clock. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher—The Reverend Professor HUGH BLACK, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

Professor FAGNANI'S Class for the study of THE BIBLE FROM THE MODERN POINT OF VIEW (International Sunday School Lessons) is held on Saturdays at 9 A. M. in Room 207. Open to the public, both men and women.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th St. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. T. GUTHRIE SPEERS, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., cor. 105th St. A. Edwin Kelgwin, D. D., preaches 11 and 8. 8, to students. "An Athlete with Honey."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Andrew P. Autterbury, D. D. } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. } Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. E. Briggs Nash. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Loring W. Batten. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M., (Choral except Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer & Sermon (Rector)..11 A. M. Choral Evensong (W. J. D. Thomas). 4 P. M. Strangers Welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services—8, 10:15, 11, and 8. Preacher—The Rector.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St.—Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. 8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11, 8.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. and Isham St., (208th.) Rev. C. A. WOODWARD, Sunday School, 9:45. Morning Prayer, 11.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector.) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany.) 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer; sermon, Dr. Grant. 8 P. M., Public Forum, (Inc.:) Roy Willholt, "Republicanism as Viewed by the Southerner."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, East 80th St., Near Madison Av. Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector. 7:30-10 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer. Sermon by Rev. George Willliam Douglas, D. D. Prelude—"Andante religioso"....Stinnhold Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ. Te Deum in E.....Parker Anthem—"Thy Will Be Done".....Bohr Postlude—Hymne a Sainte Cecile..Gounod

4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.

Prelude—"Elegie" .....Boisdeffre Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ. Harp Solo—"Melodie" .....Gounod Contralto Solo—"O Lord, Thou Hast Searched Me Out".....Gilchrist 'Cello and Harp—"Adagio"...Saint-Saens Anthem—"O How Amiable".....Surette 8 P. M., EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. John Acworth. Congregational singing.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. The Rev. Herbert Shipman, Rector, preaches 11 A. M., first sermon since return from border. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 8 P. M., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 3:00 P. M.—Children's Service. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., and 35th St. Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer; sermon, Rector. 4—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. Communions: 7, 8 and 9 o'clock. 10:30: Matins, Calkin's Choral Mass and Sermon. 4:00: Choral evensong. Solemn Procession.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer (Dr. Carstensen)..... 11 A. M. Organ and Harp Recital..... 7:30 P. M. Evensong (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.)..... 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 47 Est 27e. Services divins le dimanche a 10:30.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector. 8, 11, (the Rector;) 8, (Rev. S. L. Tyson.)

ST. ANDREW'S Corner 5th Ave. and 127th St. Rev. GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., Rector, preaches, 11 A. M., on "Religion in Business." Rev. JOHN S. HAIGHT preaches at 8 P. M.

ST. ANN'S, Convent Av. and 140th St. Rev. W. Bertrand Stevens, Ph. D., Rector. 8 A. M., 11 A. M., Rector. 8 P. M., Mr. HENRY CLEWS on "World Brotherhood."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 44th Street. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Percy Gordon. 4:00 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Address. Excerpts from Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH Is on 16th St., East of 3d Av. ALL SEATS FREE. Reverend KARL REILAND, Rector. Sunday Services, 8, 11, 8.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. & 87th St. REV. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector. Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays: Mass at 7. Holy Days and Fridays, 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Ave. and 71st Street. Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon (Rector). 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon (Mr. Easley).

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Ave. and 141st St. Rev. ASHTON OLDHAM, Rector. Services, 8, 11, 8. Preacher, the Rector.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, 10th and Stuyvesant Sts., near 2d Av. Rev. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Service and Sermon. Mr. Guthrie's subject: "The Call of St. Mark's in-the-Bouwerie."

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon, (Ven. William H. Pott, Ph. D.) 4 P. M.—Evensong and Address, (Rev. W. Strother Jones, D. D.)

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services: 7, 8, and 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Litany. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon. 3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon. 8 P. M., Service and Sermon. Weekday Services: 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway. Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, 143 St., nr. Amst. Av., DR. PAUL S. LEINBACH, at 11 and 8. Convent Av. and

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d St. Rev. OGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REFORMED.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach. 11 A.M.—"What New York Needs." 8 P. M.—"The Christian a Peculiar Man."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Ave. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: "Watch Your Step." Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., Subject: "Standing Before God." Special Music, Mendelssohn's "Elijah," with augmented choir.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St. Rev. George O. Dowey of Philadelphia, Pa., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meetings, 11 A. M., 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avenues, Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, (Spiritual Science,) 20 West 31st St. ROSE LEVERE, LL. B., Leader. Sunday, 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 8 P. M., W. J. Colville, speaker. Morning subject, "The Religion of the Masters of Wisdom." Psychic Demonstrations afternoon and evening. Also Monday and Thursday evenings.

Spiritual and Ethical Society, 142 West 125th. —Helen Temple Brigham speaks morning and evening. Evening theme, Spiritual Influences.

THEOSOPHY.

L. W. ROGERS, National Lecturer Theosophical Society, at Hotel Biltmore, Sunday evening, Oct. 22nd, 8:15. Subject, "Reincarnation." Monday evening, 8:15, Brooklyn, Auditurium, Public Library, 6th Av., 9th St. Subject: "Thinking and Thought Stuff." Tuesday, 8:15, Theosophical Headquarters, 2,226 Broadway, "The Purpose of Life." Wednesday, 8:15, "The Invisible World About Us." Thursday, 8:15, "Dreams and Their Meanings." THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St.—Public Lecture Sunday Eve., 8:15. "Accident and Chance"—George P. Russell.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS, (UNITARIAN.) Fourth Avenue and 20th Street. Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, the Minister, will preach. Subject, "THE DEEPER MEANING OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Avenue and 34th Street. 11 A. M., John Haynes Holmes on "The Double Standard of Thought." 8:15 P. M., Harry W. Laidler, Miss Jessie Wallace Hughan, on "Mr. Benson and the Socialist Party."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Services at 11. "A SOCIAL DIAGNOSIS AND PRESCRIPTION." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. "Keep Your Windows Open."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 535 West 182d St., between St. Nicholas and Audubon Ave. FRANK HERBERT BILLINGTON, Minister. Service 8 P. M. Subject, "A Cosmic Faith."

Y. M. C. A.

CADMAN. 100-Mile Hike on Mexican Border. West Side Y.M.C.A., 57th St. & 8th Av., 4 P.M.

OTHER SERVICES.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Av., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. —Services: 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. 10:30 A. M., preaching by the Pastor.

"GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY," October 29th. ASK ABOUT PLANS AT YOUR CHURCH TOMORROW.

RESCUE SOCIETY. Old Chinese Theatre, 5-7 Doyers Street. Wonderful Gospel service nightly, 10 P. M. T. J. NOONAN, Supt.

TENT EVANGEL, West 125th and Manhattan Sts. Dr. G. W. McPHERSON, Sunday, 3:30. Subject: "The Second Coming of Christ: Will It Be Personal or Invisible?" Male Quartette and Miss Harveson will sing.

"The Coming Social Revolution, or the Outcome of the War Between Capital and Labor According to Prophecy." Prof. EVERSON, New York's Foremost Bible Lecturer, Casino Theatre, 39th and Broadway, Sunday, 8 P. M. Free.

THE REV. HOLDEN EDWARD SAMPSON Lectures on the PATH OF INITIATION IN THE DIVINE at Studio Hall, 220 Madison Av. Sundays, 11, 8:15, and 8:15; Thursdays, 8:15. THE TRUE CHRIST RELIGION.

VEDANTA SOCIETY—238 C. P. W. Swami Bodhananda, "The Illumined Man," 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St. Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject: "The Twentieth Century View of Hell and Future Punishment." Evening subject: "Why Do the Poor Hate Millionaires?"

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Academy of Music.—11 A. M., Dr. HENRY NEUMANN, "Sin and Recovery."

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford Street. Dr. Albertson at 10:30 and 7:45. Morning—"The Gospel for a Weary World." Evening—"Reluctant Obedience." The choir will sing selections from the compositions of Mendelssohn.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 8 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

ALL SOULS, the CHEERFUL CHURCH, Ocean and Ditmas Avenues. Rev. A. Eugene Bartlett, D. D., Minister. 10:30 A. M., "Jonah and the Whale." 7:45 P. M., "The Rediscovery of New England." 130 Exquisitely Colored Stereopticon Views.

OTHER SERVICES.

Brooklyn Bible and Missionary Convention at Sumner Avenue Baptist Church, corner of Decatur Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 21 and 22. SATURDAY, 8 P. M., Mr. S. D. GORDON, Author "Quiet Talks on Power," will speak. Subject—"THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS WORLD WAR TO THOUGHTFUL CHRISTIANS." SUNDAY, 11 A. M., Mr. S. D. Gordon will preach. 3 P. M., Rev. W. M. Turnbull and Mr. Walter McDougall will speak. 8 P. M., Rev. Charles E. Hurlburt, General Director Africa Inland Mission, will preach. This is a rare opportunity to hear these mighty men of God.

PRESSURE ON SPACE.

Owing to the great demand for advertising space in The New York Times it has frequently been necessary to omit many advertisements. This demand promises to continue and forces discrimination in assigning space, i. e., preference will be given to advertisements having news value and to those for which copy, including matrix, cut, or drawing, are delivered *before 6 P. M. on the day previous to publication.*

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The Times for the six months ended September 30, 1916, as reported to the Post Office Department, was 340,904— representing, in one grouping, the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

The New York Times

LAWYERS TESTIFY IN ROLE OF GUNMEN

Early Testimony In Rofrano Trial Read for Benefit of New Jurors.

REPEAT COURT COLLOQUIES

Laughter When Justice Weeks Solemnly Rereads His Dispute with Mr. Littleton.

When Assistant District Attorney Brothers yesterday recalled Joseph La Salle, convicted gunman and slayer, as a witness for the State in the case of Michael A. Rofrano, on trial for his life as the promoter of the assassination of Michael Gaimari, a slender man wearing horn spectacles and carrying a batch of manuscript rose from the counsel table and took the stand.

Reading from the pages before him, he admitted that he had killed James Minott, a relative of Rofrano; that he at one time owned a gambling hall in the Second Assembly District, and that he had overheard the defendant, Rofrano, give directions for the killing of Gaimari.

Returning to his place beside Mr. Brothers, he was followed on the stand by another witness, also wearing spectacles, but fairer of hair and more florid of complexion, who, reading from typewritten notes, insisted that he was Joseph La Salle, and that it was he who stood by while Rofrano demanded the life of Gaimari, his political rival. A heated colloquy followed between this witness and Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defense, interrupted by occasional protests from Mr. Brothers, who complained that the lawyer was not quite fair with the witness. This led to a more vigorous dispute between Mr. Littleton and Justice Bartlett, in which the lawyer complained that the witness was being "coddled."

Then the second witness returned to the counsel table and took a seat beside Mr. Littleton, apparently on the best of terms with him. Neither the jury nor the spectators displayed any surprise at what was going on, and, in fact, only two of the jurors had not heard the testimony before. These were the men who were selected to fill the vacancies that caused a mistrial in the case on Thursday, and it was for their benefit that the testimony yesterday was repeated in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

It being impossible for the State to have its witnesses repeat in person exactly what they had said on the stand in the first trial, it had been arranged that the evidence introduced before the retrial be read by associate counsel, under conditions that would duplicate as far as possible those at the first trial. Deacon Murphy, specially retained by the District Attorney to assist in preparing the Rofrano case, and Edgar A. Gill Wylie, assistant to Mr. Littleton, counsel for the defense, consented to undertake the task of representing the seventeen witnesses already examined. Mr. Murphy, the first "La Salle" of yesterday, represented the witnesses on direct examination, and Mr. Wylie on cross-examination.

The attorneys were palpably not accustomed to the clipped speech and pungent phraseology of the gunman-slayer. Mr. Wylie was conspicuously unsuccessful, however, in re-enacting La Salle's defiant manner while being questioned by Mr. Littleton.

Justice Weeks, presiding at the trial, kept faithfully to his original character, and made rulings, checked counsel, and asked questions from the typewritten record. There were ripples of laughter when the Court and Mr. Littleton, solemnly reading from manuscript, repeated their recent dispute over the charge that La Salle had been using "cocaine, opium, heroin, and other drugs" while in prison. At another time Mr. Littleton said sharply that he could not hear Mr. Brothers, although the latter was looking over his shoulder while reading from the same record.

About 300 pages of the testimony had been reintroduced before recess at 6 o'clock yesterday, leaving about 500 pages more to be read before Gaetano Montimagno, who swore that Rofrano had engaged him to kill Gaimari, resumes the stand and is again cross-examined. Counsel stated they hoped this would be on Monday, but that the cross-examination might be delayed until Tuesday.

SCARED BY BOMB MATERIAL.

Powder and Fuse Used by Klotz Found in Police Headquarters.

G. H. Barrett, property clerk at Police Headquarters, and Deputy Clerks Sandermann and Henchy yesterday went into the storeroom where repose all sorts of things gathered as police evidence to make an inventory for a sale to be held next month.

One of them stumbled over a wooden box. The heavy lid was removed, and the three saw a lot of black gunpowder, fuse, plumbing pipes, and bottles of chemicals. On the box was the word "Klotz."

The three men hurried out, and just as they reached the door an axe which had been hanging up crashed to the floor. Thinking there had been an explosion, the property clerk gave an alarm, and the big building was busy until Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles took the box away.

The powder had belonged to Henry Klotz, a draftsman who on March 21, 1913, blew himself up in his home, 1,332 Fulton Avenue, the Bronx, and died two days later.

Klotz confessed on his deathbed that he had sent the bomb that killed Grace Walker, that he had sent a bomb to Judge Rosalsky which later blew off one of Owen Eagan's fingers, and one that killed Mrs. Madeline Herrera and seriously injured her husband and Sarah Fughtman.

UNTERMYER A MEDIATOR.

Assists In Movement to Settle the Yonkers Traction Strike.

Samuel Untermyer has joined Mayor James T. Lennon in the effort to terminate the strike that has tied up the cars of the Yonkers Railroad Company for five weeks. Mr. Untermyer and the Mayor are to meet President W. W. Whitridge of the Yonkers Railroad Company today to discuss the terms of settlement of the strikers.

These strikers at a conference with the Mayor on Thursday declared they would accept no separate peace for Yonkers, but would yield only as part of the entire Third Avenue system, of which the Westchester lines are subsidiaries. The Mayor at that conference urged them to return to work immediately, pending the determination of the matters at issue by a board of arbitration, to be named jointly by the carmen and the company. Mr. Untermyer is reported to have given an opinion upholding the constitutionality of the ordinance which prohibits the employment of motormen and conductors by the Yonkers Railroad Company unless they have had fifteen days' training on local lines. A vote on an ordinance to repeal this ordinance is to be taken by the Common Council next Monday night.

Jewelers Give $32,535 to Charity.

Jewish jewelers have subscribed the sum of $32,535 to the $2,000,000 fund that the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, of which Felix M. Warburg is Chairman, is endeavoring to raise before Dec. 1. The announcement is made by August Goldsmith, Chairman of the Jewelers' Committee, on which are Albert Kahn, Jacob Goodfriend, M. L. Goldstone, Fred Goldsmith, Edward Lorsch, Simon Goldsmith, and Lee Richman. The office of the federation is in the Equitable Building.

EDISON STRIKE SETTLED.

Phonograph Workers Accept a Proposal by the Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 20.—With but four negative votes, the six hundred striking employes of the phonograph works of the Thomas A. Edison Company in West Orange, decided this afternoon, at a meeting held in Palace Hall, East Orange, to accept a proposal made by the company, and to go back to work. Should the firm refuse to take them back as a body, the strike will be continued and efforts will be made to call out the employes of the entire plant numbering nearly 6,000 men and women. The company agreed to reconsider the discharge of Neil F. White, Secretary of the Edison Employes' Protective Association, provided he appeared at the plant and apologized for insubordination.

The men went on strike Wednesday afternoon, following the discharge of White, declaring he had been put out because he was active in the Association and one of its officers. This was denied by Mr. Fairbanks, who said the discharge was due to White's staying away from work for several days at a time without permission.

FIGHT FEDERAL CONTRACTS.

Hardware Men Allege That Conditions Are Made Unduly Onerous.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 20.—The American Hardware Association closed its annual convention here today after criticising the United States Government's specifications for the purchase of materials.

The organization declared that the Government imposes unduly onerous conditions, among them that the product shall be manufactured by workmen who labor not to exceed eight hours a day. Many members of the association oppose the policy of the Government in providing for an eight-hour day, and declare they will fight it.

Delegates also asserted that contracts are so arranged as to be binding only upon the manufacturer, and that they are arbitrarily abrogated by the Government to the loss and injury of the manufacturer.

The association has appointed a committee to prosecute its propaganda and to confer with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Fayette R. Plumb of Philadelphia was elected President at the closing session this afternoon. His father was the first President of the association upon its organization f

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder; Monday fair, cool; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,456. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1916.—112 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WILSON DECLARES FOR CO-OPERATION, NOT COMBINATION

Sees Good in Unity of Purpose if for Help of All, but Harm if to Benefit a Few.

FOR PEACE PREPAREDNESS

Mobilization of Our Resources Should Not Await the Call of War, Says President.

CONFIDENT OF RE-ELECTION

Tells Farmers He Does Not Expect "Certain Gentlemen" to Get Chance to Drag Us Into War.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 21.—President Wilson told a responsive audience of 3,000 farmers at Shadow Lawn this afternoon that the Democratic Administration had done more for agriculture in the past three years than had ever been done before, not because farmers as a class should be especially favored, but because the needs of the nation as a whole demanded constructive agricultural development.

Using agricultural legislation as an example, Mr. Wilson declared that America must unite her energies in a concerted effort to develop all the resources of the country to the full in the coming critical years, and pleaded for "co-operation" as against "combination" to prepare her for the test which she must meet.

The predominant note in the speech was quiet confidence in his re-election, a confidence which has marked all the President's recent addresses, but which has been greatly strengthened by the experiences of the last Western trip.

Discussing the necessity of economic preparedness, he said:

"I am not expecting this country to get into war. I know that the way in which we have preserved peace is objected to, and that certain gentlemen say they would have taken some other way that would inevitably have resulted in war, but I am not expecting this country to get into war, partly because I am not expecting these gentlemen to have a chance to make a mess of it."

Wants to Get Back to Business.

Again expressing his relief that the campaign was nearly over, he said:

"I am in a hurry to get down to business again. There is a great deal of irresponsible talk being indulged in. Men are saying lots of things that they know perfectly well they cannot make good on, and it disturbs the national counsel.

"We are too hard-headed to be taken in, and yet we have to allow ourselves to seem to be taken in for several months together. On the 7th of November we will call time, and say to each other: 'Now that the talk is over and all the things have been said that will be regretted, let us sober up. Let's stop this indulgence in toose talk and really get down to the solemn business, for it is a very solemn business of trying to comprehend our general duty with regard to the nation at large.'"

The President charged that previous administrations had failed to give the proper encouragement to agriculture because they had been directed by men with a special and not a national point of view. They did not see, he said, that the prosperity of the country depended on the welfare of the whole people, and that in their tariff legislation, especially, they had taken the stand that because certain industries became prosperous all the rest of the country must thereby prosper also.

"For these indirect benefits," he told the farmers, "you would pay at a very considerable price." The object of government, he declared, is partnership and common counsel, not "benevolency handing on the benefits."

Great Need is for Co-ordination.

The President outlined at length the function of the Federal Reserve act and the Rural Credits act, which he said permitted the farmer for the first time to realize on his real assets and allowed him an opportunity to borrow money for the utilization of his resources under the most favorable conditions, and then turned to the new possibilities of co-operation among farmers for the general national development of agriculture. He praised especially the work of the Department of Agriculture in placing scientific information about crops and markets before the farmer.

From this he drew the more general implication that the whole purpose of the Government was now centred on co-ordinating all industries toward a unified whole. He referred especially to the work of the engineers, of whom there was a delegation in the audience, in securing needed information, and to the newly created Council of National Defense.

"One of the great lessons of the European war," he said, "has been that the economic mobilization of the country, the economic co-ordination and co-operation of it, is just as important as the military co-operation of it, and the advantage we saw was this: that if we could get this kind of an inventory, make the various manufacturers, the scientist of the country who were in the practical laboratories, the engineers of the country who were undertaking the great tasks, some of which are now characteristic of times of war, and all these men realize that the nation was not safe in time of war unless they co-operated, an inevitable result would

Continued on Page 4.

Irish Red Book Sent to Pope and Cardinals

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 21.—An "Irish Red Book" has been presented to the Pope and distributed among the Cardinals and other high ecclesiastics at the Vatican, as well as among prominent laymen in Rome. It is a pamphlet of about fifty large pages, with a red cover, and contains what is said to be a documentary history of the recent Irish insurrection. The work is ably compiled, setting forth all the points favorable to the Irish cause.

This pamphlet, which is causing consideration stir, bears no signature, but is attributed by all here to a prominent Irish prelate, the rector of one of the leading Irish ecclesiastical institutions in Rome, in collaboration with Bishop O'Dwyer of Limerick.

ARREST BROWN AS A BLACKMAIL CHIEF

Federal Detectives, After Country-Wide Chase, Take Alleged Plotter at Garden Restaurant.

BROADWAY WATCHES FIGHT

Captors Forced to Use Blackjacks Before Prisoner Would Go to Police Station.

After trailing him all over the United States Detectives James J. Finan and Augustus Reilly of Deputy Commissioner Lord's staff, with Captain Offley, head of the United States Secret Service in this city, last night succeeded in arresting James A. Brown, believed to be one of the principals in the Chicago and Philadelphia blackmailing gang which took $250,000 from its victims.

The first arrests were made in Chicago on Sept. 18 in a raid by the police with Federal detectives. At that time seven of the gang were captured. Three of them, E. Donahue, H. Reisner, and Mrs. H. Evers were identified by Mrs. H. Klipper of Philadelphia, one of the victims, and are held for trial in New York.

Brown, who is six feet in height, weighs 190 pounds, and is 38 years old, was arrested at 11:30 last night outside the Garden restaurant at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue.

The Federal authorities, after missing Brown by a narrow margin at Detroit three days ago, had discovered that he would be at the restaurant before midnight.

When Detective Finan told Brown that he was under arrest and must accompany them to the Forty-seventh Street Police Station the man appeared anxious to know whether the three were city detectives or Federal officers. He walked along quietly as far as Forty-eighth Street and Broadway and then made a determined effort to escape.

The two detectives, with Captain Offley, held on to their prisoner, but he struggled so desperately that they had to use blackjacks to subdue him before he would go with them. Broadway was thronged with people returning from the theatres and the fight between the prisoner and the officers attracted a crowd that blocked the street until the patrolmen cleared the way.

When Brown, who was well dressed in a dark suit and overcoat and spoke like an educated man, was placed before Lieutenant Hoffman he was still anxious as to who had arrested him.

When questioned about his business Brown said that he was a restaurant keeper and had places of business in East Fourteenth Street and in West 137th Street.

He gave his home address as 748 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. He then asked for a doctor to attend to a wound on his right ear from a blackjack, and also that his lawyer, Martin W. Littleton, be notified of his arrest.

Finan told the reporters that he could not say much about the case, except that Brown was considered to be the chief director of the band which had been blackmailing wealthy persons.

REGISTRATION GAINS IN UP-STATE CITIES

Buffalo and Albany Notable for Increases in Republican Wards —Cohoes Falls Off.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 21.—All registration records for Buffalo have been broken. There are tonight 90,863 names on the rolls, which is 5,523 more than in the banner year of 1915, when Buffalo accepted the commission charter. The registration exceeds by 10,589 the registration in 1912, the last Presidential year.

Democratic wards run about even with the registration of 1915, except in the Democratic stronghold of the First Ward, where there is a decrease. The Eighth Ward, the banner Republican ward, has a registration of 6,132, nearly 900 more than last year. All the Republican wards show large gains, the east side wards, where the German and Polish colonies are situated, having record registrations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—Albany City's four days of registration total 29,165, which is larger by 658 than the total for 1914, and by 1,551 than the total for 1912. All the wards with the exception of those along the river, where residences have been crowded out by factories, show increases. The largest gains are in the strong Republican wards.

With a total registration of 3,103 the City of Rensselaer establishes a new record. In 1912 the total was 3,030 and in 1914 it was 3,095. Rensselaer is a railroad centre, and the railroad men have displayed unusual interest in this year's election.

Cohoes, Albany County's second city, fell off in its total registration, compared with 1912 and 1914. This year's total was 5,998, two years ago 5,221, and four years ago 5,181.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The total registration this year is 11,046 for the city. The country districts show an increase, but full reports are not obtainable tonight. The total in 1912 for this city was 9,594. The increase is due largely to added population coming from Pennsylvania to work in factories. Most of the newcomers are classed as Republicans.

The city of Hornell has 3,634 registration this year, as against 3,383 in 1912.

The Robert Thedford Garages mean your protection. - 67th St., E., and 49th St., W. —Advt.

KIPLING LIKENS NORTH SEA FIGHT TO FOX-HUNTING

British Destroyers Play the Role of Hounds in the Chase of Germans.

"EBLIS" SANK A CRUISER

Was Rammed by Another, but Was Saved from Wreck by Superhuman Exertions.

HOW ANOTHER WENT DOWN

Too Badly Disabled to be Towed, She Was Destroyed by Consorts' Guns.

Second of a Series of Four Articles.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

Copyright, 1916, by Rudyard Kipling in U. S. A.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

DESTROYERS AT JUTLAND.

As I said, we will confine ourselves to something quite sane and simple, which does not involve more than half a dozen different reports. When the German Fleet ran for home on the night of May 31 it seems to have scattered—starred, I believe, is the word for the evolution—in a general sauve qui peut, while the devil, livelily represented by our destroyers, took the hindmost. Our flotillas were strung out far and wide on this job. One man compared it to hounds hunting half a hundred separate foxes. I take the adventures of several couple of the best destroyers, who on the night of May 31 were nosing along somewhere toward the Schleswig-Holstein coast, ready to chop any Hun stuff coming back to earth by that particular road.

The leader of one line was the Gehenna and the next two ships astern of her were the Eblis and Shaitan, in the order given. There were others, of course, but with the exception of one, the Goblin, they don't come violently into this tale.

There had been a good deal of promiscuous firing that evening, and actions were going on all around. Towards midnight our destroyers were overtaken by several three and four funnel German ships—cruisers, they thought—hurrying home. At this stage of the game anybody might have been anybody, pursuer or pursued.

German Cruisers Open Fire.

The Germans took no chances, but switched on their searchlights and opened fire on the Gehenna. Her Acting Sub-Lieutenant reports:

"A salvo hit us forward. I opened fire with the after guns. A shell then struck us in the steampipe, and I could see nothing but steam, but both starboard torpedo tubes were fired."

The Eblis, the Gehenna's next astern, at once fired a torpedo at the second ship in the German line, a four-funneled cruiser, and hit her between the second funnel and the mainmast, when "she appeared to catch fire, fore and aft simultaneously, heeled right over to starboard and undoubtedly sank. The Eblis loosed off a second torpedo and turned aside to reload, firing at the same time to distract the enemy's attention from the Gehenna, which was now ablaze fore and aft. The Gehenna's Acting Sub-Lieutenant, the only executive officer who survived, says that by the time the steam from the broken pipe cleared he found the Gehenna stopped, nearly everybody amidships killed or wounded, the cartridge boxes round the guns exploding one after another as the fires took hold, and the enemy not to be seen. Three minutes or less did all that damage.

The Eblis had nearly finished reloading when a shot struck the davit that was swinging her last torpedo into the tube and wounded all hands concerned. Thereupon she dropped torpedo work and fired at an enemy searchlight, which winked and went out, and was closing in to help the Gehenna when she found herself under the noses of a couple of enemy cruisers.

"The nearer one," she says, "altered her course to ram me, apparently."

The Senior Service writes in a curiously lawyerlike fashion, but there is no denying that they act quite directly.

Rams a German Cruiser.

"I therefore put my helm hard aport, and the two ships met and rammed each other, port bow to port bow."

There could have been no time to think, and the Eblis's commander on the bridge had none to gather information; but he had observant subordinates, and he writes—and I would humbly suggest that the words be made the ship's motto forevermore—he writes: "Those aft noted" that the enemy cruiser had certain marks on her funnel and certain arrangements of derricks on each side which, quite apart from the evidence she left behind her, betrayed her class.

The Eblis and she met. Says the Eblis:

"I consider I must have considerably damaged this cruiser, as twenty feet of her side plating was left in my forecastle."

Twenty feet of swaged rivets slinging steel, razoring and reaping about in the dark on the forecastle that had collapsed like a concertina! It was very fair plating, too. There were wide scuttle-holes in it—what we passengers would call portholes—but it might have been better, for the Eblis reports sorrowfully: "By the thickness of the coats of paint [duly given in thirty-secondths of an inch] she would not appear to have been a very new ship."

The Eblis Nearly a Wreck.

New or old, the enemy had done her best. She had completely demolished the

Continued on Page 3.

German Cruiser Is Torpedoed in North Sea; Three Neutral Ships Sunk, 8 of One Crew Lost

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A German light cruiser has been torpedoed by a British submarine. The cruiser remained afloat, although she apparently suffered considerable damage. The announcement by the Admiralty reads:

"A British submarine just returned from the North Sea reports that she torpedoed a German light cruiser of the Kilberg class early Thursday morning. When last seen the cruiser was steaming slowly in evident difficulties toward German waters."

The sinking of five steamers, two British and three neutral, with the loss of at least eight lives, was announced by Lloyd's shipping agency today. The British steamers sunk were the Huguenot of Newcastle and the Marchioness of Glasgow. The crews of both steamers were reported to have been landed.

The neutral steamers sunk were the Athens and Haudrot of Norwegian registry, and the Swedish steamer Alfhild. Eight members of the crew of the Alfhild were lost and the remainder were saved. The crew of the Haudrot was rescued.

The steamer Huguenot, of 1,032 gross tons, was built in Newcastle in 1892. The Marchioness measured 586 gross tons and was built at Troon, Scotland, in 1899. The Swedish steamer Alfhild, of 117 tons, was owned in Gothenburg. Maritime records do not mention Norwegian steamers Athens and Naudrot. There is a Norwegian steamer Athene, of 1,847 gross tons, owned in Kragero, and a Norwegian steamer Havdrot, of 1,400 gross tons, which passed Gibraltar on Sept. 26 for Oran.

LABOR LEADERS ACT TO HELP WILSON

All Bodies Urged by Federation Committee to Meet and Decide How to Vote.

INDORSE THE PRESIDENT

Statement Signed by Gompers, O'Connell, and Morrison Points to His Achievements.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Labor Representation Committee of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement published today in the official organ of the Federation, calls upon all labor organizations to consider the issues of the present campaign at regular or special meetings held before election.

The committee, consisting of President Gompers, Vice President O'Connell and Secretary Morrison, points out that the meeting should be a general one and "if necessary should be called specially for the purpose of seeing that those who have so much at stake should go to the polls to protect their interests."

The statement issued by the committee is strongly favorable to President Wilson and the Democratic Congress. The committee was appointed in 1906, when the Federation decided to more vigorously urge its nonpartisan political policy—that trade unionists disregard political lines and reward their friends and punish their enemies. The statement issued today follows:

More at Stake Than for 50 Years.

To the officers of all organized labor:

Greeting: Never at any time within the last fifty years have the workers had more at stake in any political campaign than in the one that is to be decided in the election Nov. 7.

During the present Administration, and particularly in this campaign, there has been developed a clear-cut issue between the workers—the producers—and those who manipulate the products of the labor of others—the exploiters.

The issue is represented in the campaign by the conflicting interests represented by labor and Wall Street. Labor represents the masses of the nation, their rights as human beings, the possibilities and the ideals of human development. Wall Street represents the powers of greed and exploitation that have mercilessly used human beings in order to pile up vast unearned fortunes and to carry out their purposes of restricting the rights and opportunities for men to work and enjoy the products of their toil.

During the present Administration the organized labor movement has been able to secure recognition for the rights of human beings and opportunity for all to participate in the affairs of the nation in a degree that has never before been accomplished.

The dignity of human life and the value of the co-operation of those whose work is necessary to the processes of industry and commerce have been given an important place in considering all problems that concern the nation. This recognition has taken the form of legislation necessary to protect the interests of wage earners and in the ideals that have guided and directed national policies both at home and in our relations with other nations.

Kept Nation Out of War.

Though half of the world has been involved in a terrific conflict, and it seemed at times as though our nation must be drawn into the vortex of human slaughter, yet the Chief Executive of our land has been able to manage the affairs of the nation and the interests of our citizens so that without the horrors of war he has established and maintained protection of human life and human rights in the somewhat vague domain of international law. Without involving this nation in war, he has secured for us all of the protection and all of the benefits that would have accrued from a successful international war, and by diplomatic correspondence has achieved the victory of embodying concepts of humanity in international activity, at least in so far as America is concerned.

What has been true in the case of the European war is also true in the case with the relations between our country and Mexico. Mexico had been engaged in a convulsive effort to secure freedom and to shake off the despotic control of personal rule and spoliation to benefit those who had been granted special privileges. In their vague, uncertain efforts to free themselves the people of Mexico may have made mistakes.

the people of the United States always been free from error? Mexico is trying to work out its ideals of right and justice.

The interests that have been seeking to plunge our country into war not only with European countries but also with Mexico are the interests that are represented by the most selfish and most conscienceless element of Wall Street. These elements have not stopped with an effort to use existing mistakes and wrongs as an excuse for war, and have not hesitated to endeavor to create situations that brought the nation to the very brink of war. It was only by the determined resistance of the citizens who understood that an element of reasonableness was injected into the situation and action prevented until the true facts could be discovered and the will of the masses of the citizens could prevent the evil purposes and designs.

Humanitarian Legislation.

So far as the internal affairs of our country are concerned, the organized labor movement, as the authorized representative of the wage earners, has demanded for them the right of participation in all the affairs of the nation and has secured recognition of that demand to a degree never before realized. Men from among those who do the nation's work have occupied high places in the councils of the nation and have had a hearing and an influence when

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PURSUIT OF VILLA TECHNICALLY WAR

Judge Advocate General So Rules, Holding That Only Military Courts May Try Soldiers.

LIKE THE BOXER REBELLION

State Department Follows the Opinion — Gives Guardsmen Right to Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—It was admitted at the State Department today that a "constructive" state of war in which the United States was involved existed in Mexico. It was contended, however, that there was no condition of hostilities between the American and Mexican Governments, but merely that through the presence of United States troops on Mexican territory, engaged in military operations against a certain Mexican citizen, meaning Francisco Villa and his armed followers, war conditions prevailed.

The situation is likened to that in China during the Boxer troubles of 1900, when troops of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France, Austria, and Japan engaged in hostile operations against armed forces of Chinese that were in revolt against the Chinese Government. No war between these nations and the Chinese Government was declared, but some years later the War Department made the ruling that a state of war involving the United States had existed during the operations of American troops against the Boxers.

The position of the State Department is in line with an opinion rendered by Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the army, that offenses which in the United States would be tried in civil criminal courts committed by American soldiers with the expeditionary force in Mexico shall be tried by military courts, as it is a "time of war" in Mexico within the meaning of the United States military statutes. General Crowder holds that it could not have been intended under these statutes that criminal offenses committed by American soldiers in Mexico should be tried by the Mexican authorities.

Involves National Guard Vote.

General Crowder's opinion, in which the State Department concurs, raises the question whether the ruling does not also apply to the National Guard organizations on the United States side of the boundary. One of the most important phases of the matter involves the right of members of the New York National Guard now on the border to vote in the election of Nov. 7. Under the law of the State of New York citizens of New York serving as members of military organizations on service outside the State may vote at the places where they are stationed, if a state of war exists. A competent military authority said tonight that decision whether, under the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, New York National guardsmen could be voted at their stations on the border was for the Government of the State and not for the War Department to decide. In other words, it was explained, the Judge Advocate General had rendered an opinion on a particular phase of the Mexican situation, and the manner in which it should be applied to the voting rights of citizens of New York serving in National Guard organizations on the border must be determined by the State Government.

This authority pointed out that there was an undoubted right of the New York Guardsmen to vote in Texas, if the State statute permitted their votes to be taken. He said, however, that he doubted that a State commission sent to the border to poll the votes of National Guardsmen would be legally entitled to poll votes for Senator and Representatives in Congress in the absence of specific authority of Congress. Upon this point he was not clear, and merely put it forward as a suggestion that occurred to him.

It is expected that the Judge Advocate General's decision will have an important bearing on the right of other States to send commissions to poll the votes of their National Guardsmen on border service.

This opinion and certain acts of the Government recently are taken to mean that the Administration has come to the conclusion that the troubles with Mexico may not be adjusted soon. President Wilson's letter to Governor Whitman, in which he said that if the National Guard organizations were withdrawn from the Mexican border raids into the United States would be attempted, is one case in point. Another instance of this feeling on the part of the Administration is afforded by instructions from the War Department to commanding officers of the army not to recommend the transfer of enlisted men to the regular army reserve. This action means that until further notice enlisted men will not be permitted to take advantage of the provision of the new army law which would allow them, after one year's service, to leave the colors, and spend the rest of the enlistment period in the reserve.

Holding Enlisted Men.

The explanation of the War Department for this course is that the unsettled conditions which require the presence of most of the regular army along the Mexican border, and in Mexico still continue, and until there is a change for the better, it is not advisable to release enlisted men from their obligations to serve with the colors. The new law provides that the enlistment period hereafter shall be six years, three with the colors and three in the regular army reserve, but qualified enlisted men may be released from from active service after the expiration of one year and enrolled in the reserve for five years. The new provision is to become effective on November 1, and it was expected that it would stimulate enlistments from that date. This provision was suggested by men who had served at the Plattsburg training camp. Some of

Continued on Page 3.

AUSTRIAN PREMIER IS ASSASSINATED BY PUBLISHER

Count Karl Stuergkh Shot Three Times While Dining at a Vienna Hotel.

MOTIVE NOT YET KNOWN

Great Sensation Caused by the Tragedy Throughout Both Austria and Hungary.

EMPEROR DEEPLY AFFECTED

Dead Statesman Had Been Head of the Council of Ministers for Five Years.

VIENNA, via Berlin to London, Oct. 21.—The Austrian Premier, Count Stuergkh, was assassinated while at dinner today by Ludwig Adler, a publisher, who shot him three times.

Count Stuergkh was dining at a hotel when the publisher attacked him. All three shots took effect, the Premier dying instantly.

PARIS, Sunday, Oct. 22.—Premier Stuergkh was shot while dining in the Hotel Meisal and Schaden, in the Karntner Strasse. Three bullets from Adler's revolver lodged in the Count's head, killing him instantly.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Nothing is yet known in Vienna as to the motives for the assassination of Premier Stuergkh says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

Emperor Francis Joseph was informed immediately of the death of the Premier, and was affected deeply.

A special meeting of the Austrian Cabinet was held during the afternoon.

Special editions were issued in Vienna and Budapest, the dispatch adds, announcing the murder "as tremendous and sensational."

ROME, Oct. 21.—The assassination of the Austrian Premier, Count Stuergkh, caused a deep impression here. Although Count Stuergkh was the head of the Government, which is Italy's bitterest enemy, the newspapers comment on the tragedy as a sign of the disintegration of Austria resulting from the war.

At the Vatican, where Pope Benedict and the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri, received telegraphic advices, the news caused a profound feeling, as it is thought that the tragedy may have an important bearing on a continuation of the war.

Count Karl Stuergkh had been Austrian Premier for five years, and was 57 years of age. He was educated at the famous University of his native town of Graz, and, in 1881, entered the public service. Ten years later he began his Parliamentary career as a deputy to the Reichsrath, and in 1894 he became a director in the Ministry of Public Works.

After a period of retirement, owing to the fall of the Windisch-Graetz Ministry, he took the portfolio of Public Works in 1909. On Nov. 3, 1911, he was called upon to form a new ministry. This ministry he reorganized, to meet the exigencies of the war, on Nov. 30, 1915.

Neither the Premier of Austria nor of Hungary occupies a position similar to that of Premiers in other European States. They are little more than Chairmen of the Council of Ministers which represents the majorities of their respective Parliaments. Neither holds a portfolio. In Austria the Premier is also responsible to the Emperor for the acts of the Ministers under him. In Hungary the Premier and ministerial departments constitute the executive. In matters of foreign affairs, military and naval service, and neutral financial relations, there are common ministries for both the empire and kingdom.

This is why the assassination of Count Karl Stuergkh, in the absence of definite news on the subject, cannot be regarded as of more than local Austrian importance. While Hungary, through secret channels to London and Milan, has let the world know, from time to time, how Budapest was faring in the war, Vienna, for the most part, has been a sealed book.

A few days ago, however, the Vienna correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin telegraphed his paper that a Ministerial crisis was coming in Austria. The causes of the crisis were not given and the fact that the Austrian Parliament has not been in session since the war began only adds to the mystery.

Outside of Austrian politics the name of Count Stuergkh is quite unknown, although in August, 1915, he was quoted by an American correspondent in Vienna as having said that, although some of the Austro-Germans wanted the annexation of all conquered territory, he was pretty certain that the responsible Government in Berlin as well as influential Teutons in both Austria and Germany would be glad to hasten the end of hostilities by holding to more moderate demands.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY YEARNS FOR PEACE

Topic Always Uppermost Among the People, English Observer in Switzerland Writes.

Julian Grande, English author and traveler, who makes his home in Switzerland and who from time to time has reported to the British Intelligence Service concerning conditions in the Central Powers, recently wrote a report on economic conditions in Austria-Hungary. His report on conditions in Germany was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday.

The report on Austria-Hungary begins

Continued on Page 4.

Declares That Germany Will Keep Her Colonies

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Dr. Krauss, Under Secretary for the Colonies, speaking at a celebration of the Berlin Missionary Society, asserted his conviction that Germany would not lose her colonies, according to a Reuter's Amsterdam dispatch quoting the Cologne Gazette. Dr. Krauss said that his conviction was shared by Dr. W. S. Solf, Colonial Secretary.

Dr. Krauss praised the natives who were fighting shoulder to shoulder with Europeans in German East Africa. He asserted that the fate of colonies has always been decided on European battlefields, and that the present decision must be left to the army and navy.

"Dr. Solf," he said, "also would like to inspire you with the same confidence and firm conviction which he feels that we shall not lose our colonies."

MACKENSEN WINS DOBRUDJA VICTORY

Drives Russo-Rumanian Left Wing from Tuzla, on the Black Sea Coast.

ALSO FORCES CENTRE BACK

Nearly 4,000 Prisoners Taken—Rumanians Continue Successes on Hungarian Front.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Field Marshal von Mackensen's Bulgar - Turco - German army operating against the Russo-Rumanian forces in Dobrudja have won an important success in the capture of the Black Sea town of Tuzla, on which the left wing of the defending army rested, the heights northwest of Topral Sari, and the heights northwest of Mulolova, together with about 3,000 Russians, some hundreds of Rumanians, and twenty-two machine guns, according to the official annoucement today from Berlin.

Bucharest admits a reverse in the following sentence: "In Dobrudja violent enemy attacks have forced us to withdraw on the centre and on our left wing."

Petrograd concedes the loss of the village of Kokardja, not mentioned in the other official reports, but adds that later attacks in this region were repulsed.

On the Transylvanian front the Rumanian attacks and successes against the Teuton army under General von Falkenhayn continue, Bucharest says, and reports the capture of 500 prisoners and much war material on Mont Sisphes.

Following is the German Army Headquarters announcement:

"The fighting in Dobrudja has developed in our favor. The allied German, Bulgarian, and Turkish troops forced their way at several points into the enemy's main position on the line south of Rachova, (on the Danube,) Agemlar, and Tuzla, and after stubborn fighting took Tuzla and the heights northwest of Topraz Sari, north of Cocargea and northwest of Mulciova. The number of prisoners taken was increased by about 3,000 Russians, including one regimental commander and some hundreds of Rumanians. Twenty-two machine guns and one mine thrower were captured.

"A German aerial squadron participated successfully in the fighting.

"On the Transylvanian frontier successful fighting continued in the woods and mountains, accompanied by snowfalls and frosts. The Rumanians suffered heavy losses during these engagements.

The Rumanian War Office statement reads:

Northern and Northwestern Fronts—In the Brosteni sector in the Bistritso Valley our troops have driven back the enemy toward the frontier.

At Tulghus there have been violent artillery actions.

Our troops completely surrounded an enemy detachment which had occupied Mont Sisphes and put them to the sword, taking 500 prisoners and capturing 2 guns, 5 machine guns, and some war material.

Fighting continues in the Trotus Valley. We made here 1 officer and 104 men prisoner and captured 2 machine guns.

In the Usul Valley the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses. Our troops are maintaining their positions.

In the Oitus Valley he made his attacks, which were of great violence, chiefly at Oltuz and Slanic, but was repulsed as far as the frontier.

There is nothing to report from Vrancea.

In the Buzeu Valley our troops have been compelled to withdraw in the direction of Gura Sirtiliui. Here we captured some prisoners and three machine guns. There is nothing to report from Table Buteu and Bratocea.

At Pedelu and Predeal an action is in progress.

In the Bran defile, to the south of Dragoslavle, we repulsed enemy attacks sanguinarily. In the Jiul and Orsova Valleys the situation is unchanged.

On the southern front shots have been exchanged on the Danube.

A violent enemy attack along the whole of the Dobrudja front forced us to withdraw on the centre and on our left wing.

Subjoined is the text of the Russian official bulletin:

In the region of Kokardja the enemy attacked our detachments during the morning and occupied the village. During the day enemy attacks continued in this region, as well as to the east of it, but these were repulsed by rifle fire and hand grenades.

VIENNA, Oct. 21, (via London.)—Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters today issued the following statement on operations in Transylvania and on the eastern front:

In the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier districts the fighting continues. The achievement of our troops in fighting successfully in snow and frost and on most difficult ground is beyond all praise.

North of the Carpathians there is nothing to report.

SOFIA, Oct. 21, (via London.)—The following bulletin was issued today by the War Office:

Rumanian Front: Along the Danube there was calm. In Dobrudja on Thursday and Friday there was heavy fighting. All the advanced positions of the enemy and part of his principal front are in our possession. We captured 24 officers, more than 3,500 men, 12 cannon, 5 caissons, 22 machine guns, and 1 mine thrower.

On the Black Sea coast an enemy ship bombarded Mangalia.

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BRITISH ADVANCE AS FOES ATTACK FRENCH LINES

Haig's Troops Gain Ground Along a 3-Mile Front from Schwaben to Le Sars.

CAPTURE STUFF TRENCH

Kaiser's Soldiers Deliver Repeated Assaults on Foch's Positions from Sailly South.

SUFFER SEVERE REPULSES

But Drive the French Back North of Blaise Wood After Heavy Fighting.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—British troops on the Somme delivered a heavy stroke at the German lines in the direction of Le Sars today, advancing on a three-mile front in gaining several positions.

To the southeast, on the other hand, the German forces made several assaults in great force upon the French positions from Sailly-Saillisel south to below Péronne. Three strong attacks were made upon Sailly-Saillisel, itself, but these failed, according to the bulletin issued by the French War Office tonight, the Germans losing heavily. Similar attempts made by the Germans between Biaches and La Maisonette were generally repulsed, but they succeeded in gaining a footing in some advanced positions north of Blaise wood, it is stated.

A joint dispatch, received from the British War Correspondents' Headquarters in France, tells this story of the day's gain of Haig's men:

"The past two days of blue skies and hard, cold winds has resulted in a general drying of the ground in the battle area, again permitting activity. The British troops have already taken advantage of the improvement.

"Shortly after noon today, following a hurried bombardment, an attack was delivered along a front of about 5,000 yards, extending from north of Mouquet farm in the direction of Le Sars. Our infantry advanced in fine style and the enemy, apparently surprised, put up a comparatively small show of resistance. A trench, which the Germans had seemingly already found untenable, was occupied and various useful positions were secured. Our casualties are said to have been very light. About two hundred prisoners have already passed through."

Official Account of Success.

The official statement says that the British lines were pushed forward 200 to 500 yards. The British captured Stuff and Regina Trenches and took several hundred prisoners. Previous to the attack an attempted offensive on the part of the Germans was repulsed.

The statement reads:

Early Saturday the enemy made a determined attack in considerable strength on the Schwaben redoubt, (Thiepval area.) At all points except two he was repulsed with loss before reaching our trenches. At two points he entered the trenches but was ejected immediately, leaving 3 officers and 79 men prisoners and a large number of dead in front of our trenches.

Subsequently we delivered a successful attack on a front of some 5,000 yards between the Schwaben redoubt and Le Sars. We advanced our line from 300 to 500 yards and captured the Stuff and Regina trenches, as well as advanced posts north and northeast of the Schwaben redoubt. In the course of this fighting we took some hundreds of prisoners.

During the day hostile artillery was active in the region south of Arras and around Gueudecourt.

The day report of the British War Office states that additional headway was made last night in the drive along the road toward Bapaume. The bulletin read:

During the night further progress was made in the neighborhood of Butte de Warlencourt.

There was intermittent shelling by the enemy on our front north and south of the Ancre.

We successfully raided enemy trenches south of Neuve Chapelle.

The day report of the French War Office said that there was "nothing of importance to report."

French Report German Attacks.

The night bulletin of the French War Office thus describes the heavy German assault:

North of the Somme the day was marked by violent reactions on the part of the German infantry, which redoubled its attempts to drive us out of Sailly-Saillisel. Three different times the Germans launched their attacks after artillery preparation of extreme intensity. Our barrage and machine gun fire each time broke their attack, and the enemy, although submitting to sanguinary losses, was unable to reach our lines at any point.

South of the Somme the Germans made similar desperate attempts against the positions, which we recently won between Biaches and La Maisonnette. The fighting, which began about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, was particularly bitter in the region of the Blaise Wood, where the enemy used liquid fire. Although repulsed everywhere else with heavy losses, the Germans gained a foothold in some of our advanced trenches north of the Blaise Wood.

At about the same time our troops won a brilliant success in the region of Chaulnes. After lively artillery preparation, our attack quickly made us masters of the woods situated north of this locality from the western edge of the town to the central crossroads. We took 250 prisoners in this action.

There was the usual cannonade on the remainder of the front, and this was more violent on the right bank of the Meuse between Haudremont and Fleury.

The German Army Headquarters says that heavy firing continues on the Somme front, and that British attacks on the German positions between Le Sars and Eaucourt l'Abbaye failed. The statement read:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht: In the Somme region strong firing

engagements continue between Le Sars and Eaucourt l'Abbaye. English attacks in hand-to-hand fighting failed.

Further west attempted enemy attacks were stifled by the strong and effective fire which we directed upon his storming trenches.

French attacks across the Sailly-Rancourt road broke down before our entanglements.

Army Group of Crown Prince Frederick William—There has been lively artillery activity on both banks of the River Meuse.

SEES HARD WINTER OF FIGHTING AHEAD

English Correspondent Says Germans Are Savage and Discouraged, but Not Beaten.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from Percival Phillips, who is with the British Army in the field, says:

"Hope of early peace has been abandoned by the German Army on the Somme. Apparently realizing that the Allies are inflexibly determined to secure a complete victory in the field, the enemy are busily preparing for a hard Winter campaign, with even harder fighting as the prospect for next Spring.

"The people at home who are prophesying peace at Christmas will do well to accept this fact. They must look forward instead to many months of a bitter and desperate struggle before the German war machine is finally broken and the nation behind it is ready to accept the terms of its conquerors.

"The German army is savage and discouraged and disturbed by stories of domestic unrest, but it is still far from beaten. The German divisions are less staunch and less dependable than the picked formations of two years ago, and lack the invincible optimism of the later formations, but they include, nevertheless, well-trained, well-equipped, and capable men, who must still be reckoned as serious opponents in battle, and many blows like those of the last three and a half months will be required to bring them to submission.

"There is not the slightest doubt that this can be done, but it will not be done quickly. Deterioration of the rank and file undoubtedly exists and it will increase as time goes on, but we have to reckon with other factors as well.

"The German higher command is not suffering from shell shock. The recent defeats have goaded it into renewed efforts. The highly trained professional leaders in control of Germany's fighting forces are preparing for a new phase of the campaign with characteristic foresight and thoroughness, making the best of all the material at hand and profiting by the lessons of the Somme to the extent of revolutionizing certain methods of waging war and of maintaining the inevitable defensive."

RUSSIANS AND TEUTONS IN MANY BATTLES

Successful Raids on Foe's Trenches and Outposts in Galicia Reported by Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 21.—The repulse of a Teutonic attack in the Narayuvka district, southeast of Lemberg, in Galicia, is announced by the War Office in today's official statement. In Volhynia only artillery engagements and outpost operations are reported. The statement reads:

In the Ulianovsk and Alexandrovsk settlements, eight versts (about five miles) north of Kiselin, (twenty-two miles east of Vladimir-Volynski, in Volhynia,) an artillery battle is proceeding.

In the region or Shelvov and west of Bubnov active reconnoissances have been conducted by our scouts.

In the region of Jaroslavice, northeast of the railway line from Tarnopol to Zlochow, detachments of one of our infantry regiments, having cut a passage through the enemy wire entanglements during the night, broke into the main enemy trench with a gallant rush and bayoneted all who resisted, returning to their lines with a number of prisoners.

In the neighborhood of Koniukhi, in the direction of Tarnopol, three of our companies, as the result of a surprise attack, captured three enemy advanced posts and took them prisoners.

An enemy attack from the Barnov Farm, near the Narayuvka, (in Galicia, southeast of Lemberg,) two versts (about one and one-quarter miles) south of the village of Svistelniki, was repelled by our fire.

In the wooded Carpathians snow is falling and has reached in the ravines a depth as great as four feet eight inches.

South of Dorna Watra (near the Rumanian border) the enemy attacked one of our advanced posts. Supported by 100 Cossacks, the post repelled the attack and put the enemy to flight, capturing one machine gun, a trench cannon, and a number of prisoners.

BERLIN, Oct. 21, (via London.)—Successes against the Russians are reported in the following War Office report today:

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—Russian battalions again made futile efforts, which occasioned them severe losses, to wrest from us the trenches which we recently took from them on the west bank of the Stokhod, and once more an attack made on the Narayuvka by Major Gen. von Gallwitz resulted in the enemy's positions northwest of Skomorochy falling into our hands. Useless counterattacks inflicted fresh losses upon him, 5 officers and 150 men and 7 machine guns having yesterday been brought out of the captured position.

BIG NEW RUSSIAN TERMINAL.

American and British Firms Get Sites for Buildings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 21.—Telegrams from Bergen announce the foundation of a great modern town at the terminus of Semenowa of the Murman (White Sea) Railway. The new town will get the name of Romanoff, and plans for it have already been drawn by the Petrograd commission.

A number of American and English industrial and export firms have secured land for buildings.

WAR HINTS IN NORWAY.

People Ready to Support Government's Stand on Submarines.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says:

"The position between Norway and Germany arising out of the Norwegian measures against submarines absorbs the Norwegian press. The Aftenposten of Christiania, while agreeing that the whole Norwegian people is ready to support the Government, reminds its readers that the nation must have a clear understanding that the step into war is not a long one and that it is a great task for a small neutral country to uphold the ideals of peace against those of war."

The German Minister at Christiania, it is said has been instructed to protest energetically against the action of the Norwegian Government restricting the conduct of [illegible] in Norwegian waters.

DODGING SHRAPNEL NO FUN FOR AIRMEN

Young British Fliers Admit That It Takes Nerve to Sail Over Anti-Aircraft Artillery.

MACHINE GUNS THE WORST

Canadian Describes the Thrill He Got When His Engine Balked Over the German Lines.

LONDON, Oct. 12, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—"It's all right so long as you can't see us, or hear 'em," said Tommy Brennan of the Royal Flying Corps; "but any man who tells you he can fly over an 'Archie' and get a 'flaming onion' right ahead of him without ducking and wishing they wouldn't come so close or make so much noise, has never been up in an aeroplane. Take it from me."

"Yes," put in Gilray, "and every time you duck your old winger ducks with you. As 'Bren' over there says, it wouldn't be so bad if you couldn't see and hear 'em. Generally speaking, you don't hear them unless one happens to break within thirty yards or so of you. It's when you get down close to them and look right down at them spitting fire at you, that's when you have got to have every nerve in your body tuned up."

"I'll never forget the first time they got close to me," declared Boy Tylie. "My only thought was that I would never shoot a pheasant again. I knew exactly how a bird must feel when a hunter opens fire."

Brennan wore upon his left sleeve the gold stripe of the wounded. "Gill" had been on the official list of the killed in action some weeks ago, but some how or other came back to life. When Brennan was "hit" and finally came down safely within his own lines, it was found there were no less than eighty perforations in his wings.

"I was so interested in looking over their trenches, I guess I got a little too low," he explained.

There is nothing more interesting in all London than to sit through a long Autumn evening talking to the youngsters of the wonderful aviation service Great Britain has built up since the war began.

"We've got the Germans now where they have to fire blindly or shoot by the map," these intrepid men of the air will tell you. "Of what use are their wonderful guns if they don't know what they are shooting at? They don't dare send a plane over our lines. The minute they show themselves we have an overwhelming number of machines to send after them, and they beat it for home again as fast as they can go. They can't take a photograph of our new positions. Their batteries have been driven from the heights and they can't observe. It is a big difference from the first days of the war."

Peril In Machine Guns.

Associating much with Britain's flying men one will soon learn that an "Archibald," usually called "Archie" for short, is an anti-aircraft gun.

"'Archie' barks at you," said Brennan. "He goes 'woof, woof, woof.' He isn't comfortable to listen to, either, but its when you get down a little nearer to earth and the machine guns get to working that you feel you have got to do what you set out to do and get back to the lines. Then just as fast as the gas will get you there and let you through. You can't imagine how much that old atmosphere gets in your way when you are really in a hurry.

"When you get on speaking terms with a machine gun you know that it talks with a 'putt, putt, putt.' The ordinary hand rifle, which often takes a shot at you when you get too close to the trenches, goes 'crack, crack, crack,' just as every one expects a rifle to go.

"A flaming onion? Well, that looks for all the world like an eight-candle-power electric light bulb coming at you. Then all of a sudden it breaks into nice little ribbons of fire that dart and float through the air like so many blazing serpents. They are very disagreeable, these onions. Their one desire in life is to set you ablaze and explode your petrol tank."

One thing the American always has to remember over here is that gasoline, or just plain "gas" as the motorists and flying men call it at home, has no place in the English lexicon. It is "petrol," just as lieutenant, although spelled lieutenant, is pronounced "leftenant."

Several of the young "wing" subalterns were waiting for the "Hickey-boos" to come over the other night when they fell into a discussion as to whether you would rather have a shell break right ahead of you, right beneath you or right over you. There were those who contended it was best to have it break right in front, for then the explosion would spread the fragments and let you pass safely through the spot where "the blooming beast cracked."

The others contended that a shell breaking on the level with you indicated that "Archie" had his fuses timed just a bit too accurately for pleasure flying, and that it was safer to take chances from the fragments coming from beneath or above. This was one discussion in which the innocent bystander had no part. He learned, however, that shrapnel from an "Archie" jumps at you with a "bang"; that it looks like a white puff-ball as it breaks in daylight and like the starry shower of a rocket as it explodes by night.

When a "shrap." explodes beneath the tail of your machine you feel as if you were going to loop the loop in the wrong direction. When it breaks in front, you feel as if you very much wanted to do a "flipflop" backward in the most improved style. When you get it under the wings the concussion almost capsizes you, and you feel as if the guiding lever never will put her back on an even keel.

A "Hickey-boo" Is a Zeppelin.

The "Hickey-boos," it develops in the course of the conversation, are the Zeppelins. Where they got the name no one seems to know. It is the exclusive language of the Flying Corps. "Archie" is the name of the home-defense aircraft guns, as well as those of the Germans, for, generally speaking, all such guns are the natural enemy of the airmen, whether he be chasing a "Hickey-boo" over London or taking observations at the front. They are always threatening him with an unpleasant end.

Night flying is no easy task at best.

"You feel like the man in the song," said Sammy Sampson, a subject of the corps; "you are all dressed up and no place to go.

It is simple enough to go up at night, and simple enough to sail away, but it is something else to come down without taking off a chimney pot or "straffing" a big oak tree. In ordinary times there is a flare to guide you safely back to the aerodrome, but on the "raid nights," when all is dark, and when "Archie" and "Archie" are barking at the "Hickey-boos," and the "Hickey-boos" are "putt, putt, putting" at you with their machine guns—then night flying is surely enough a real man's job.

The Royal Flying Corps is proving most attractive to young Canadian officers. They are qualifying as pilots by the score. Some who came over from the Dominion in khaki are now in the deep blue of the Royal Naval Air Service, but the great majority who have taken to the air are still in khaki, with the white insignia of widespread wings on the left breast of the tunic.

"I had my first real thrill the other day," said one of these young Canadians, just back from the front: "I was way inside the German lines, having the time of my life, when suddenly I heard a misfire. No matter how many cylinders you have whirring in front of you, the instant one misses your heart hears it even before your ears do. That old engine of mine jumped and bucked, and finally stopped. And my miles across the line. I knew it was something wrong with the carburetor or the ignition, for I had enough petrol to go a hundred miles or more. In the higher altitudes water often gets into the mixing chamber. So first of all I joggled that old carburetor for all she was worth. Then I gave the old boat a little tilt downward; she cranked herself as she dipped, and the engine was purring away in a moment. I had enough of Germany for that day and set sail for home on a straight line."

Count Karl Stuergkh,
Murdered Prime Minister of Austria

(Photo © by Paul Thompson.)

AUSTRIAN PREMIER IS ASSASSINATED

Continued from Page 1.

with a reference to the gloom occasioned throughout the dual monarchy by Rumania's entrance into the war on the side of the Allies.

"It was not until after Aug. 20," Mr. Grande says, "that the Austrian and German Governments really abandoned hope of keeping Rumania on what to them was the right side. One of the first signs of this abandonment of hope was the commandeering on Aug. 25 of the entire Hungarian harvest of cereals; and now, after considerable preliminary preparation and much impressing upon the people the necessity for breeding sheep, goats, rabbits and poultry of all kinds, a third meatless day has been introduced in Austria. No meat except certain specified sausages may be eaten on Mondays, Wednesdays or Fridays, while the regulations concerning fat and butter are much more stringent.

"At present the Treasury finds itself unable to pay the interest amounting to 748,000,000 kronen on the four Austrian war loans, which total 715,500,000,000 kronen, and the people are being delicately prepared to face the fact that new sources of revenue must be found and more taxes imposed.

"A neutral diplomatist tells me that he never entered a shop or met an acquaintance in Austria that the first question was not whether he thought there was likely to be peace soon. In Austrian official circles the question is asked, Surely England does not wish to see Austria-Hungary dismembered, for this would mean the strengthening of Germany? Everything which can possibly be interpreted as pointing to an early conclusion of the war is expatiated upon to the utmost. The hope still presists that the Russian reactionaries may prevail and a separate peace be concluded.

"The thinking population, however, know better, and among themselves openly admit that unless some miracle happens their case is desperate. The Clericals still look to the Vatican for salvation, and although they are glad that the unbelieving Turks, as they call them, have joined in the fight against Russia, nevertheless they detest the presence of Turks in the Emperor's bodyguard.

"'Germany with her organization,' concluded the diplomat whom I have been citing, 'may quite well be able to hold out for another Winter,' but I do not see how Austria can do so. She never reckoned upon a third Winter campaign, and she is not prepared for one.'

"Referring to the recent stormy sitting of the Hungarian Chamber, he said:

"'You may take it from me, that Hungary already would have sundered the last tie uniting her with Austria but for the skillfully contrived fact that the Hungarian troops do not form regiments by themselves, as do Canadians, New Zealanders, Australians, but are mixed up everywhere with Austrian and German troops and scattered over all the fronts.'"

REPORT 23 AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN IN A DAY

Berlin Says Twelve Enemy Aeroplanes Were Lost, Paris Counts Seven and London Four.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Great activity by aviators is reported in official bulletins from the German, French, and British authorities.

Berlin reports that in combats yesterday twelve allied aeroplanes were shot down. The bulletin reads:

Our aerial battle squadrons protected our observation pilots during numerous aerial attacks and twelve enemy aeroplanes were shot down. Four of them fell behind our lines.

Aerial night attacks on railway stations and munitions depots behind the enemy's front brought good results. Many fires and explosions were observed.

From Paris comes this official account of operations in the air:

Yesterday our chasing aeroplanes had numerous combats, in the course of which seven machines fell, three within our lines. These fell between Bouchavesnes and Rancourt. The four others dropped in the region of Moislains and Brie. Lieutenant Heurteux, who brought down one of the machines, thus accounted for his tenth German aeroplane. Four other enemy machines, which were badly hit after fights with our pilots, were obliged to come down within their lines.

Last night one of our squadrons dropped forty bombs on the stations at Noyon and Chauny, and afterward dropped bombs on a train between Appilly and Chauny.

On the same night fifteen of our bombarding aeroplanes dropped seventy-nine bombs on enemy cantonments and bivouacks in the region of Nesle and Ham, and on the aviation grounds at Matigny and Flez, both being hit.

The British Admiralty issued this statement today:

The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that on the morning of the 20th a naval single-seater aeroplane attacked and brought down a hostile kite balloon near Ostend. The balloon descended in flames.

A similar machine engaged a large hostile double-engined tractor seaplane, shooting both the pilot and the observer. The seaplane side-slipped and dived vertically into the sea two miles off Ostend. The remains later were seen floating on the water. Both of our machines were undamaged.

The British War Office gives out this statement:

Yesterday the weather was clear and much successful work was done by our aircraft. We bombed enemy communications, and attacked, among other points, an important junction and ammunition depot, and derailed four coaches of a train. There was continuous fighting in the air in which three enemy machines were destroyed and many others driven down in damaged condition. Two of our machines are missing.

ALONE, TOOK A GUN CREW.

British Private Menaced Germans with a "Bomb" Made of Clay.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The London Gazette publishes a list of some six hundred awards for gallantry, together with short official stories of the acts which earned them.

Private P. Nyan has won a Distinguished Conduct medal for capturing a German machine gun and its crew. While he was under heavy rifle fire he seized a lump of clay and pretended to throw it like a bomb, whereupon the Germans promptly surrendered.

Captain Sir Ian Colquhoun, who received the D. S. O., led his company with the greatest dash during a day of fighting and reached the Germans' second line, which was full of bombers, with only a handful of men. He personally accounted for six Germans and knocked over several others with a stick.

Captain A. M. Inglis, in charge of "tanks," gets the D. S. O. for taking one of them forward over very difficult ground. Although one of the wheels of his own "tank" was blown off by a shell, he succeeded in reaching his objective and manoeuvring throughout the whole operation.

Lieutenant Alan Bott, who was a member of The Daily Chronicle editorial staff when the war broke out, has received the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry and skill as an aerial observer. He has been in many air fights and has driven down several German machines.

SAID WE SANK THE BREMEN.

German Newspaper Suspended for Publishing This Story.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The Journal des Debats publishes a dispatch from Zurich saying that the Tages Post of Stettin has been suspended for this announcement:

"The submarine Bremen was torpedoed in an American port after having safely passed the Irish coast and avoided all the ambushes of the British."

SWISS MUNITIONS BLOW UP.

Five Men Killed and Woods Strewn with Explosive Grenades.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 21.—Five workmen were killed when an ammunition magazine blew up near Lucerne last night. A number of persons were wounded, including a sentinel, whose arm was blown off.

Fifty thousand hand grenades, stored in the magazine, were scattered through the surrounding woods when they exploded. The cause of the disaster has not been determined.

KAISER'S HOPE IS IN GOD.

Tells Soldiers Germans Will Fight Till None Dare Assail Their Honor.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"Emperor William, in a speech to the troops on the western front, after commemorating the dead, said:

"'But we who are living will fight further, until nobody will ever dare again to assail the honor and liberty of the German people.'"

The Emperor, adds the dispatch, said he hoped God would be with the Germans in the future.

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[illegible]

GIVE MILLIONS TODAY TO SAVE ARMENIANS

50,000 Churches Throughout the Country Will Take Up Collections.

AID FOR SYRIANS ALSO

Anonymous Contributor Gives $43,000—One Dollar Sustains Family of 10 for a Week.

In more than 50,000 churches and Sunday schools throughout the United States collections will be taken today for the relief of the destitute war victims in Armenia and Syria. The proclamation recently issued by President Wilson set aside yesterday and today as "Armenian and Syrian Relief Days." Yesterday every Armenian and Syrian in America was expected to begin a forty-eight-hour fast and to give the money which would otherwise have been spent for food to the funds for the relief of their suffering countrymen.

To relieve the Christian Armenians, former Ambassador Henry Morgenthau has estimated that $5,000,000 is immediately needed, while another million is required to afford the relief needed to the Syrian victims.

It was announced yesterday that one wealthy American who has already given $18,000 to the Armenian and Syrian fund had sent another check for $25,000. By request of the giver his name is withheld and will not be made public. Part of the receipts of the coming Yale-Harvard football game in the Yale Stadium will be donated to the fund, while the Rev. "Billy" Sunday, who is holding a revival, is to take up a special collection in the Detroit Tabernacle.

As soon as the money collected begins coming in, which will be in the next few days, the committee in New York, of which Charles P. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer, will begin the purchase of the most needed supplies, which are to be shipped to Armenia and Syria on a United States naval collier loaned to the committee for that purpose by order of President Wilson. Mr. Crane said yesterday that he hoped that at least $4,000,000 will be raised in the next three weeks.

A statement detailing conditions in Armenia and Syria, as based on the latest reports received from Turkey, was given out by the Armenian and Syrian Committee yesterday. What is left of the Armenian race is described in that statement as but a few "fragments," and the task of putting these fragments together and maintaining them is the task, the committee adds, of the United States.

"Here is not a nation," says the statement, "temporarily washed from its habitat by the wave of war, but an entire people, deported, exiled, scattered, tortured and butchered—and not for the sake of conquest or strategic advantage over the enemy, but for the deliberate purpose of exterminating that people from the face of the earth."

Then follows a complete story of the massacre of the Armenians by the Turks, and of the torturing or deportation of the survivors, a story which was told in all of its detail in Viscount Bryce's report, which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES two weeks ago.

One dollar, it is pointed out, will sustain ten people one week in Asia Minor. An average of $1 given by each American, it is added, will keep alive what is left of the sufferers for two years.

DERIDES BRITISH FINANCE.

German Newspaper Says New Bond Rates Indicate Failure.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21, (via London.)—The Cologne Gazette, commenting on the recent speech of Reginald McKenna, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the rate of interest on British Treasury bonds, remarks:

"Nothing can illustrate the failure of the British financing of the war more clearly than the continual promise of a higher rate of interest for new money, and the contrast between this British practice and German stability, which now for the fifth time has achieved complete success."

TRADE ENVOYS ON WAY HOME

American Industrial Commission Sails on the Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.—The members of the American Industrial Commission to France sailed from Liverpool today on the steamer Philadelphia.

The American Industrial Commission to France is under the Chairmanship of William Wallace Nichols and arrived at Bordeaux on Sept. 4. The Commissioners spent six weeks in visiting important industrial centres in France, investigating economic and manufacturing conditions. A dispatch from Paris on Oct. 13 said that the commission had decided not to sail on a French liner, but to go to England to return to the United States on a neutral ship.

GERMAN AID REACHES RETREATING BULGARS

Two Regiments Reach Monastir Front, but the Serbian Advance Continues Rapidly.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Serbian forces which, having captured by long, hard fighting the flanking mountain positions to the east, pushed down to the plains and across the Cerna River, are now advancing rapidly on Monastir. In the river bend they have reached the suburbs of the town of Baldental, four miles north of Brod, it is announced in the French official report today, which reads:

The British fleet has effectively bombarded Bulgarian organizations at Neohori, (Yenikeui,) on the River Struma, south of Lake Tahinos.

In the bend of the Cerna the Serbians have made further progress to the north of Skochivir. To the north of Velyeselo our allies have reached the outskirts of Baldentsi.

According to the latest reports, the Serbians captured from the Bulgarians seven guns and a large quantity of material during the 18th and 19th. The number of prisoners amounts at present to 250, including 24 German soldiers and one officer.

On our left wing a violent cannonade on both sides continues.

On the Struma front artillery fighting continued, although owing to the bad weather it was less intense.

In a description of the battle of Thursday when the Serbs captured Velyeselo and Gardilovo, the British official press correspondent says:

"At the beginning of the day's fighting every advantage rested with the Bulgarians. They held the higher line beyond the river with slopes so steep that they could roll rocks down on the attackers. There was a two-hour artillery preparation from 8 to 10 o'clock. Then suddenly a great cheer went up and at 10 o'clock Serbian infantry began their advance. They could be recognized from a great distance as every man had a big square of white calico fastened to the back of his blue coat and the leading men carried white and red flags with which to mark the furthest point reached so that the artillery could see and avoid shelling them.

"While the Serbian infantry advanced up one crest the artillery began pounding the crest just beyond and soon little white flags began to mark the Serbian van carried forward to that point. Then the cheering broke out with redoubled force as far beyond the white flags the observers could see dark figures running fast down hill. They were Bulgars in flight."

SALONIKI, Oct. 20, (via London, Oct. 21.)—Serbian troops advancing in the Cerna region have succeeded in pushing their lines several miles north of the village of Brod, inflicting considerable losses on the Bulgarians in the capture of prisoners and war material, according to today's statement by the Serbian War Office, which follows:

On the evening of Oct. 10 in the Cerna River sector General Mischitch's army advanced successfully in the direction of Baldentsi Village, northwest of Brod. We took four field guns, one trench mortar, seven machine guns, and a large quantity of other war material. We also captured two Bulgarian officers and one German officer, and 114 Bulgarian and twenty-four German men.

In this sector we identified among the enemy forces two German regiments that had freshly arrived, one from the Russian front and the other from Gievgeli, (in the Vardar region.)

On the rest of the front nothing important occurred.

SOFIA, Oct. 21, (via London.)—The official statement issued by the Bulgarian office today says:

Macedonian front: In the sector of the village of Mesjidli and the Monastir-Florina Railway, there was keen artillery activity. A counterattack undertaken by us in the bend of the Cerna developed favorably, and the fighting still continues.

In the Moglenica Valley there was nothing. On both sides of the Vardar River there was artillery firing at isolated points. At the foot of the Belaschitza Planina all was quiet.

On the Struma front the enemy shelled several inhabited localities along our front, setting fire to the village of Brakidgoimaya. Our artillery dispersed important enemy groups working near the bridgehead of Yenikeui, (Nechori). On the Aegean coast there was no activity.

Coming Here to Enlist Greeks.

SALONIKI, Oct. 20, (via London, Oct. 21.)—Messrs. Cafandaris and Aravantinos will be sent to the United States shortly to recruit Greek and American volunteers for the national army of defense now being raised by the followers of former Premier Venizelos.

ENTERTAIN HOOVER'S MEN.

Luncheon for Belgian Relief Workers Given in London.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A luncheon for the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, in celebration of the second anniversary of the inauguration of the work, was given here today by H. Carton de Wiart, Belgian Minister of Justice.

Among the guests were the American Ambassador, Walter H. Page; the Belgian Minister, Paul Hymans; the American Consul General, Robert P. Skinner; the Spanish Consul General, José Congosto, and the Chairman of the Relief Commission, H. C. Hoover.

LEADERS OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE CONFER

Questions Relating to Entente Problems Settled at a Gathering in Boulogne.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The political and military leaders of France and Great Britain conferred at Boulogne on Friday, it is announced, and discussed and settled various questions arising from the joint action of the Entente Allies. Premiers Briand and Asquith headed the delegations.

The French leaders present were Finance Minister Ribot, General Joffre, Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine General Roques, Minister of War; M. Thomas, Minister of Munitions, and Leon Bourgeois and M. de Margerie, representing the French Foreign Office and General Pelle, Chief of Staff to General Joffre.

Besides Premier Asquith, Great Britain was represented by General Robertson, Chief of Staff; General Haig, commander of the British armies in France, David Lloyd George, Minister of War, Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Viscount Grey; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

NEW YORK WOMAN HONORED

Mrs. Charles Farnam Decorated by Serbia for Relief Work.

VODENA, Greece, Thursday, Oct. 19, (via London, Oct. 21.)—Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia has decorated personally Mrs. Charles Farnam of New York with the Order of St. Sava for her services in Serbian relief work. Mrs. Farnam was the first woman of any nationality to enter reconquered Serbian territory. She accompanied the Crown Prince when the Serbians crossed the Cerna River above Dobrovent and stormed the Bulgarian stronghold of Brod.

Mrs. Farnam quotes the Crown Prince as saying that the struggle for reconquest of Serbia will not be brief or easy, although he is confident of ultimate success. The Serbians, Mrs. Farnam says, have been stimulated greatly by being again on their native soil. When Prince George of Serbia crossed the frontier he knelt and kissed the Serbian earth.

Mrs. Charles Farnam, it was said here yesterday by Miss Fannie Hastings, Secretary of the Serbian Relief Committee, returned to Serbia last July after making a tour of this country in behalf of Serbian relief, raising $30,000 in three months for new hospital units. Prior to that, Miss Hastings said, Mrs. Farnam nursed in Serbia through the first and second Balkan wars, and through the typhus epidemic of the present war.

Mrs. Farnam is expected to return here this Winter to conduct another lecture tour for Serbian relief.

PONSONBY RESIGNS SEAT.

M. P. Stirred by Unpopularity of His Advocacy of Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Arthur Ponsonby, member of Parliament for Stirling Burghs, and Private Secretary of the late Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Prime Minister, has resigned his seat owing to the unpopularity of his advocacy of peace negotiations.

Some months ago Mr. Ponsonby attacked the Government in the House of Commons for allowing diplomatic etiquette to stand in the way of peace parleys.

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Puck says:
If you want honorable Peace and continued Prosperity
VOTE FOR WILSON

If you want war and all its horrors
VOTE THE HUGHES-ROOSEVELT TICKET

ALPINISTS IN STORM WIN WITH BAYONET

During a Violent Snow Fall They Carried a Strong Position of the Austrians.

ROME, Oct. 21.—A strong Austrian position in the Boite Valley, in the Dolomites region, has been captured by Italian Alpine troops at the point of the bayonet during a violent snowstorm, the War Office announced today. Snow and fog have hindered operations in the Pasubio region, notwithstanding which the Italians made some progress. The bulletin reads:

On Mount Pasubio the operations were hindered by snow and fogs. We made some progress, however, in the Roite region, taking thirty-two prisoners of the Kaiserjäger troops, including one officer.

On the eastern slopes of Mt. Lavaroui-Travenanzes, in the Boite Valley, our Alpine troops surprised a strong enemy position, which they carried during a blizzard at the point of the bayonet. The garrison was almost completely wiped out. Eighteen survivors were taken prisoner, with a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and other material.

Nothing of importance took place on the other parts of the front.

BERLIN, Oct. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official statement on the operations in the Italian theatre, issued by Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters today, says:

Our positions in the Pasubio sector (Trentino) were shelled uninterruptedly by cannon and mine throwers of all calibres. Enemy infantry, held in readiness in front of the Roits Ridge, was checked by our artillery. Four Italian attacks against the eastern part of the ridge were repulsed.

An enemy company, advancing in the Brand Valley against our positions, was routed. We captured two officers and 150 men, besides ten mine throwers and other material.

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The Americana in this famous collection, including historical Portraits of Colonial and Revolutionary Celebrities, Naval Prints, New York Views, Early Caricatures, and American Views, are

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to the sale on the Evenings of November 1st, 2d and 3d. The Illustrated Catalogue, containing more than 700 items, many of them of the utmost rarity, and all of great interest to collectors of Americana, will be sent free to intending buyers.

The Sporting Prints will be sold on the Evenings of November 23d and 24th and the wonderful collection of French Engravings of the Eighteenth Century in five evening sessions beginning December 11th. Six other divisions, including the Eighteenth Century English Prints, will be sold later in the season.

Chinese Porcelains

An interesting Collection of Chinese Porcelains, Snuff Bottles, and Carvings of the Sung, Yuang, and Ming Dynasties, including many charming examples consigned by

Mr. Albert Ottinger

of New York City, and antique Furniture, Oriental Rugs, old Carvings, Bronzes, Japanese Color Prints, Porcelains, Brocades, Embroideries, and many decorative Objects of Art for the adornment of beautiful homes, from the Estates of A. M. Palmer, Judge Joseph F. Daly, Mrs. Nora Godwin, and other owners, is now on Public Exhibition to the sale on the Afternoons of November 2d, 3d and 4th.

Crimmins Collection

The well-known collection of Books, Maps, Plans and Views relating to New York City and State, and to the United States generally, made during many years by

Mr. John D. Crimmins

is now on Public Exhibition to the Sale on the afternoon and evening of November 10th. Collectors of Americana will find in this remarkable Collection many rare and desirable items.

McCurdy Library

Choice works on history, art and literature from the Library of the late Richard A. McCurdy, for many years President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and from other consignors rarities in early English literature, valuable Autograph Letters, scarce Americana, and a remarkable Stevenson Collection containing original Note Books, manuscripts, and letters, is now on Public Exhibition to the sale on the Afternoons of October 30 and 31.

Other announcements will follow immediately

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SUGGEST THAT HARVARD OUST MUENSTERBERG

Boston Members of American Rights League Petition the University Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The Executive Committee of the Boston Branch of the American Rights League has forwarded to the Harvard authorities a resolution passed at its meeting yesterday, which suggests that Professor Münsterberg's pro-German activities are in conflict with his duties as a professor of the university. The resolution is signed by William Roscoe Thayer, formerly President of The Harvard Graduates' Magazine, Chairman of the committee; Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Secretary, and seventeen other members.

Following is the text of the communication sent to the President and Fellows of Harvard:

Gentlemen: At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Boston Branch of the American Rights League the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to the President and Fellows of Harvard College that the views and affiliations of Professor Münsterberg, as disclosed and made public by him, seem inconsistent and in conflict with the duties and obligations of a teacher or member of the Faculty in an American university or institution for the training of American youth."

In addition to those of Mr. Thayer and Dr. Cabot, the following signatures are affixed to the communication: The Rev. Dr. William H. Van Allen, Philip Cabot, Stephen Chase, Ralph Adams Cram, the rev. M. R. Deming, Arthur Stanwood Pier, Dr. William T. Councilman, Alexander Sedgwick, William D. Austin, Herbert Parker, James V. Donnarumm, Henry Copley Greene, Mrs. Henry Copley Greene, Charles C. Jackson, F. F. McLeod, Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, and Miss Sara Norton.

When Professor Münsterberg was asked whether he had anything to say in regard to the action by the league's committee he said he had heard nothing about it. After reading a copy of the resolution, he said: "I have positively nothing to say about that communication." To other queries in relation to the resolution and to possible action on the part of the university officers with reference to his public attitude since the beginning of the European war he made a similar reply.

Professor Leo Wiener, head of Harvard's Department of Slavic Literature, who is a Russian, commenting on the declaration made last night by Professor Münsterberg, that Russia was thoroughly broken in spirit and finances and would seek a separate peace by Spring, said today:

"As I am not in the pay of the Russian Government I have not the inside sources of information regarding this matter that Professor Münsterberg claims to have. The sources of information which I have are from articles written in or about Russia. They tell me directly the opposite of what Professor Münsterberg claims. There is no desire—not even a distant desire—in Russia for peace that I know of. Professor Münsterberg is undoubtedly doing this to stir up dissension between England and Russia. He probably is merely doing what the German Government tells him to do. Furthermore, I hereby challenge Professor Münsterberg to make public the sources of his information in regard to Russia's sad plight and about its coalition with Japan and the Central Powers."

TELLS OF WARNING ITALY.

Buelow's Report of Notice Given by Aid Is Made Public in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 21. (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes the instructions sent to Prince von Bülow, when he was Ambassador at Rome, with reference to the attitude of Germany should the Italian Government break off relations with Austria-Hungary, and Prince von Bülow's report in connection with this matter.

The Overseas News Agency, in quoting the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, first calls attention to an article appearing in the Tribuna of Rome, commenting on the German Chancellor's declaration in the Reichstag, according to which Prince von Bülow, before leaving Rome, notified the Italian Government that "an Italian army fighting against Austria-Hungary would also meet German troops." The Tribuna asserted that Prince von Bülow had hinted at this menace not at the moment of Italy's entrance into the war, but during the negotiaions, adding that this menace was inended to terrify Italy.

Prince von Bülow's instructions, dated May 29, 1915, and signed "Bethmann Hollweg," read:

"If the Italian Government breaks relations with the Austro-Hungarian Government your Excellency is requested to ask for passports. When leaving, you are requested to call the attention of Baron Sonnino (Italian Foreign Minister) to the fact that the Austro-Hungarian armies are everywhere mingled with German troops, and that an attack against Austro-Hungarian troops would be directed simultaneously against German troops."

Prince von Bülow replied from Rome under date of May 23, 1915:

"Your telegram received only after my last visit to Baron Sonnino. I charged the Chancellor of the Embassy, von Hindenburg, to inform the Secretary General of the Foreign Office, Signor Demartino, accordingly. Von Hindenburg reports: 'Signor Demartino replied that this was a most serious and most regrettable communication. If the German troops enter immediately into serious action against the Italian troops, this would cause hatred against Germany in Italy, which up to the present does not exist. Between the two nations an abyss would be opened, which even during years of peaceful labor for an understanding it would be impossible to bridge over. Signor Demartino will more deeply moved than I had ever seen him before. He insisted repeatedly that Germany and Italy had no conflicting political interests, and expressed the hope that the war would not be carried on with too much animosity, which would lead to an irreconcilable rupture between the two nations.'"

DEMOCRATS APPEAL TO WOMEN OF OHIO

Influence on Voters of Wives and Mothers Believed to be Potent on Peace Issue.

REPUBLICANS BADLY SCARED

Both Sides Making Drives for Farmers' Support—Increased Progressive Drift to Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 21.—The Democratic campaign managers in the Buckeye State are making a determined drive for the farmer—and for the farmer's wife. Women do not vote in Ohio. But the political leaders have discovered that the woman wields as potent an influence as though she had the ballot.

The Democratic campaign managers here believe that the woman's view on the peace issue may be a decisive factor in the Presidential election. They have discovered that their campaign slogan, "He kept us out of war," is making a strong appeal to the mothers and sisters and sweethearts of Ohio, especially in the rural sections, and they are preparing to make the most of their discovery.

So, when the farmer receives his bulky envelope filled with campaign literature through the rural delivery service, the farmer's wife, though voteless in Ohio, is getting hers, too. The farmer's envelope is likely to contain appeals for Wilson votes on the ground that President Wilson has done pretty well for the farmer in having put on the Federal statute books the law creating the Farm Loan Board, and on the further ground that the farmers are experiencing unexampled prosperity under the Wilson Administration and are getting at least a price and a half for their products.

The farmer's envelope is stuffed with printed and typed matter appealing to his pocketbook. The envelope of the farmer's wife or sister or sweetheart most likely carries an appeal to her heart. These appeals are issued by the thousands in the form of "dodgers" and cards from the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee. Generally they are illustrated with some battle scene from Europe, designed to bring home forcibly the horrors of war. On the reverse side there is reading matter. Here is one sample:

"There are thousands of blind and maimed boys in Europe today. There are millions of homes to which loved ones will never return. There will be a million mourning homes in America today had the United States entered the European war. Do not gamble with your good fortune. Keep Woodrow Wilson in Washington."

Some Stronger Stuff.

But it is not all sob stuff that is spread out through the malls to move the farmer's wife, and make her in turn move her husband. In some of the campaign literature that goes to the farmer's wife the appeal is couched in strong, masculine language and picturesquely phrased. Here is an example:

"Do you want your boy to go to hell? If you don't vote for Wilson. Sherman said: 'War is hell.' Only Wilson has kept us out of war."

The Republicans, too, are preparing to make a drive for the farmers, whose votes they publicly profess to believe will be cast solidly for the Grand Old Party, but whose intentions in this year of strange signs in the political sky they secretly distrust. The Republicans when they make their appeal to the farmer leave the farmer's wife out.

The Adamson eight-hour law is one weapon the Republican campaign orators are using to advantage in the rural sections. They argue that inevitably it will tend to boost freight rates to an extent that will militate against the farmer shipping his products with profit.

They are trying to show him, too, that all his present prosperity will go glimmering the moment the agitation for provision for the railroad brotherhoods, merely an entering wedge, is extended by Congressional enactment to all other classes of labor, which the Republican speakers maintain will be done if the Democrats are returned to power. From that point on the G. O. P. stump orators are preparing to leave the Buckeye farmers to their own sad reflections, as to the effect on their bankrolls of employing farm labor on an eight-hour schedule at the present high rate of wages.

The Republican stump orators, too, while not able to convince the Ohio farmers that we are not at peace with all the world, and that they are not prosperous, are working hard in an effort to explode the argument that President Wilson kept the country out of war. They are telling farmer audiences that if Wilson kept us out of war, it was merely because no foreign power was looking for a "scrap" with Uncle Sam. Then, in the skeletonized pattern of speeches before farmers with which the hired stump orators are equipped, there occurs a reference to Mexico and to the war taxes that are being levied in the midst of profound peace. As to prosperity, the farmers are being told by the Republican orators that it will vanish when Europe, too, is at peace, unless Mr. Hughes is President, and the Republicans control Congress, and can clap on a protective tariff.

Democratic Leaders Confident.

"They will never be able to put that stuff across," is the verdict at Democratic Headquarters, where everybody appears to be conversant with Republican campaign intentions long before they have matured into action. "We have this thing cinched."

The Democrats are laughing in their sleeves—at the discomfiture of the Republicans, just as the Republicans used to laugh at them in the old days before Mark Hanna was taken off and the Republican hand in Ohio lost its campaign cunning.

There is no doubt that the Democrats, even though they may lose Ohio, have been able to create an illusion that has carried splendidly across the footlights. They have the Republicans badly scared. From the Republican National Committee functionaries in New York and Chicago to the last wardheeler here. The Republicans, who immediately after the Chicago convention came home preparing to rest on their laurels of former Presidential years, on the assumption, which they regarded safe, that Ohio could not help going Republican, have ceased lamenting the strenuous effort awaiting them on election night, when the Republican vote must be counted. They are resting no longer. They are working like beavers, and as they mop their perspiring brows they nervously express the hope that their hard-and unlooked-for labors may not go for naught.

The reports from Ohio, it was learned here tonight, have caused great alarm in the New York headquarters of the National Committee, not alone with regard to the situation in Ohio, but also in neighboring States. It is feared, and not without justification, that the undertone that have cropped up in the Buckeye State may fester undiscovered under the surface in such neighboring States as Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana.

"A Fight on Our Hands."

It was concern of this character which sent National Committeeman Charles B. Warren of Michigan scurrying home from New York last week. It was such concern, also, which prompted his message of inquiry to R. K. Hynicka, the Republican National Executive Committee member from this State, as to conditions here, which brought this reply regarding the Republican situation in the Buckeye State: "We know we have a fight on our hands."

Mr. Hynicka in his message to his Michigan colleague predicted a Republican victory in Ohio, but in language so limping that some who read it professed to read between the lines an admission of coming defeat. Mr. Hynicka, on whom fell the mantle of the late Boss Cox as Republican overlord of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, told the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES that when he predicted victory he meant it. Mr. Hynicka, who is no Spring chicken in politics, was sent out by the National Committee to keep a supervisory weather eye on the Ohio campaign when the cry of distress from Columbus convinced the managers in New York that the game out here had become too steep for amateur endeavor. In their anxiety to "clean out the old gang" and provide window dressing meet unto a new order of things, the Buckeye Republicans provided a Campaign Committee whose personnel never had been on the firing line when political shrapnel was flying. They have been outmaneouvred at every point by the Democrats.

"By how much do you expect to carry Ohio?" Mr. Hynicka was asked.

"Oh, I don't care to mention any figure," he replied. "I have found that it encourages reckless betting, and then the fellow who bets and loses comes back at me. No, you'll get no figures from me. But when I said that we would win I meant it. No one who knows me would read between the lines of my message. My confident belief of victory is all there in cold type, and that stands."

"And how do you expect to overcome the lead the Democrats have on you?" asked the correspondent.

"How do you know they have or ever had a lead on us?" Mr. Hynicka replied. "Perhaps they are just whistling to keep up their courage. The reports I have received from the leaders are all I have to go by, and they do not show a Democratic victory."

"How about the straw votes, taken under both Republican and Democratic auspices, giving Mr. Wilson a lead over Mr. Hughes?"

"You do not expect me to discuss straw votes, surely?" said the leader. "In order to comment on a straw vote I must know how it was obtained and by whom. I don't want to cast any reflections on anybody, but I could go into any ward in Cincinnati and take a straw vote—and it would be straight, too—that would give Mr. Hughes a sufficient majority to wipe out any lead Mr. Wilson may have at present in the straw votes and enough in addition to put him in the lead for the whole period that straw votes are in season."

Progressive Shift Disturbing.

The contempt of the Republican boss for pre-election polls is shared by many other political leaders here, even where their genuineness is not doubted. But there is one feature of the polls which they are taking seriously. That is the alarming shift in the tendency of the Progressive vote of four years ago. In the early polls Mr. Hughes got 77 and President Wilson 23 per cent. of the Progressive vote. Since then the percentage has shifted by degrees, until the record of recent polls shows 30 per cent. for the President to 70 per cent. for Mr. Hughes.

The Republicans are banking heavily on Ohio's being a normally Republican State. But the Buckeye State in recent years has backslid again and again. Its backsliding antedates the Bull Moose exodus and the Armageddon adventure. In 1908, while the Republicans were at the zenith of their power, with Theodore Roosevelt in the White House and Mark Hanna's old machine still in good running order, it picked John M. Patterson, Democrat, for Governor over the popular Myron T. Herrick, recent United States Ambassador to France, and present Republican nominee for United States Senator. In 1908 it chose Judson Harmon, Democrat, for Governor, at the same time giving Taft a good, though not a bumper crop, of votes for President. It re-elected Harmon in 1910 and picked as his successor in 1912 another Democrat, James M. Cox. Frank B. Willis, elected in 1914, is Ohio's only Republican Governor since 1895.

It might be well worth recalling this year, when the air is full of talk that Ohio may go for Wilson but elect the Republican candidates for Governor and United States Senator, that the Buckeye voters showed in 1908 that they knew how to split their tickets. In the Taft-Harmon year the voters of Cincinnati and Hamilton County arose nobly to the amenities of an occasion where two of Cincinnati's favorite sons from different sides of the political partition happened to run for high office and divided the tokens of their political esteem and affection to a nicety, giving Taft 19,000 majority under the Republican emblem, and "Uncle Jud" 19,000 under the Democratic lone star.

The Democrats continue to put forth claims of sweeping victory. James M. Cox, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who has been touring the State, says he expects to see President Wilson carry the State by 150,000. It is a safe bet, however, that the result in the Buckeye State still is in the balance.

WILSON LEADING IN POLLS.

Democrats Get Encouraging Figures from Utah and Colleges.

Results of polls taken in various sections of the country were received yesterday at the Democratic National Committee Headquarters. W. F. Olsen, Chairman of the Democratic Finance Committe of Utah, sent in the following result of polls taken during the last week:

	Wilson.	Hughes.
Kearns Building	191	92
Ogden Packing and Provision Co. and Shupe-Williams		
Candy Co	64	14
D. & R. G. shops	297	28
Z. C. M. I.	298	105
Oregon Short Line offices	93	27
Salt Lake Hardware Co. warehouse	46	14
Paris Millinery Co.	103	21
On train, Idaho to Salt Lake	78	58
On street in Ogden	146	58
Total	1,361	417

In a poll of the undergraduates of the University of Pennsylvania, in which 602 votes were cast, Wilson received 313 and Hughes 279.

President Wilson retained his lead over Hughes in the straw vote being taken at Columbia University. The voting yesterday resulted as follows: Hughes, 359; Wilson, 352; Benson, 37; Hanly, 4; Reimer, 0. The total vote, however, gives President Wilson a lead of 67 votes, the tabulation standing: Wilson, 1,321; Hughes, 1,254; Benson, 100; Hanly, 28; Reimer, 6.

At the College of the City of New York President Wilson is still leading. The undergraduate vote for him is 178 to 112 for Hughes. The Faculty vote is Wilson, 26; Hughes, 17.

Auto Tour for Democratic Votes.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Democratic League was held yesterday at its headquarters, 1,358 Broadway, and arrangements were made for an automobile tour of the sixty-two counties of the State, where meetings will be held for the young men voters. Arthur Schaeffer, Chairman of the Schoharie County Democratic Committee, addressed the members, and predicted a plurality of 100,000 for Wilson in the State.

WOMEN FOR WILSON AS AMERICA'S HOPE

Indorse President at Luncheon and Plan a Trip to Shadow Lawn.

GOOD NEWS FROM WEST

Sentiment Strong There for Democratic Candidate and His Policies of Peace and Industrial Welfare.

Club and other prominent women indorsed President Wilson yesterday when seventy-five of them met at the invitation of Mrs. Harvot Holt Dey, President of the Women's Press Club of this city, at the Park Avenue Hotel for luncheon. The following telegram from President Wilson was read by Mrs. Dey:

"Will you not convey to the ladies assembled at luncheon today my warmest greetings and my hope that the occasion may be in every way stimulating and delightful?"

Arrangements were made for a pilgrimage to Shadow Lawn next Saturday. A special train will leave the Pennsylvania Station at 1 P. M. About half the women present rose when asked to say that they would take part in the demonstration next Saturday, and many groups from outside will swell the party. Miss Grace Strachan said that she would organize a group of teachers and Mrs. Frederick Nathan promised one of social workers.

Each of the women invited to the luncheon received on her arrival a copy of the following resolution:

"We New York women, proud of our citizenship and resolved to use it for peace and humanity, find in President Wilson the best immediate exponent of and hope for American ideals and world welfare."

Many of those present signed the resolution, which is to be sent to women all over the country. At the luncheon the speakers were Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Joseph Fels, Mary Austin, and Henrietta Rodman.

Telegrams received from women in the West were read and formed a most interesting feature. Mary E. Buckley, a Republican and leading club woman of Missouri, telegraphed from St. Louis that trade union women and social workers were favorably disposed to President Wilson and that the general sentiment was enthusiastic. Mrs. Francis J. Heney wired from Los Angeles that California women were proud of their suffrage, wished to use it in the interest of peace and humanity, and believed President Wilson was the best immediate exponent of and hope for American ideals.

There were seven signatures to a telegram from Denver club women, including Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, a prominent Progressive, in which they said:

"The women of Colorado are heartily in sympathy with the constructive measures inaugurated by President Wilson, and grateful to him for the peace which he has preserved for us. The activities of the Congressional Union have been absolutely without result since the citizen women of this State hold that the righteous use of the ballot by women who have it will hasten the extension of suffrage to women everywhere."

Some of the telegrams criticised both the Congressional Union, or new Woman's Party, and the Women's Hughes Special. Mary McDowell, a social worker, associated with Jane Addams, spoke of the enthusiasm shown for Wilson at a Stockyards Pavilion meeting. At a woman's auditorium meeting. She wired:

"Women are a unit against war for aggression. The Congressional Union has spent large sums of money, but has not made a dent here."

Mrs. M. A. Hildreth of Fargo, N. D., an organizer for the Woodrow Wilson Independent League and "the first woman to confront the Billionaire Special," wired from Fargo, N. D.:

"Just returned from North Dakota State Federation Women's Clubs. Found strong sentiment among women, regardless of party, favoring Wilson's policies of peace and industrial welfare. Hughes special made little impression."

Mrs. Esther Pohl Lovejoy, a prominent suffragist and Vice President of the Woodrow Wilson League of Oregon, wired from Portland:

"Greatest political demonstration in history of Oregon occurred Saturday evening after departure of "Golden Special. Monster parade of women wearing yellow suffrage sashes with Wilson's name across breast. Spirit of women seemed to create and crystalize Wilson sentiment. Street crowds thousands strong joined in demonstration. Response of women to this call has convinced me that Oregon women are with President Wilson in great issues that affect nation. Activities of Woman's Party, alias Congressional Union, offset by resentment of suffragists and Wilson supporters. Registration three Republicans for Wilson to one for Hughes. Party ties not binding. Predict spirit of peace, patriotism, and justice will carry Oregon for Wilson."

Reno, Nev., sent its expression in favor of Wilson, and Annie S. Cheatham and Helen T. Belford signed the following:

"We believe the majority of Nevada women will approve by their votes the constructive policies of President Wilson. His efforts for social justice and economic independence will give every home in America greater freedom. His Administration finds the country at peace in a war-stricken world. What more can women ask?"

Henrietta Rodman proposed that the women make the week from Nov. 1 to Nov. 7 a Woodrow Wilson week and devote their energies in the last days before election to working for him. Quantities of literature were given out telling the women how to work.

Miss Sadie American, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Thomas J. Vivian, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. Howard McNutt, Miss Evelyn Goldsmith, Mrs. Charles E. Studin, and Mrs. Harry Hastings were among the guests.

EXPORTER FOR WILSON.

Should Have Indorsement of Leading Republicans, W. T. Stevens Says

W. Tyrie Stevens of 5 State Street, a prominent exporter and member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, gave his reasons yesterday for believing it would be the best thing for the country to have President Wilson re-elected. He also accused prominent Republicans, Elihu Root, Joseph H. Choate, William H. Taft and others of placing party above the best interests of the country. These men, Mr. Stevens said, would have deserved well of future generations if they had recommended to the Republican Convention the unanimous re-election of President Wilson.

"It was a grand spectacle," he said, "to see that grand old gentleman, Mr. Choate, sound the party 'call to arms' before the New York Chamber of Commerce by denouncing President Wilson because he had not gone to war over the Lusitania when he must know in his soul that owing to internal conditions at that time, it would have been a gigantic disaster for this land. Neither did he give President Wilson credit for the demands on Germany which, owing to their courageous but firm tone, compelled the haughty Kaiser, in deference to public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic, to grant immunity to passengers and merchant ships' crews at sea, which has since resulted in the saving of so many thousand of lives."

"Mr. Wilson is accused of being a weak and vacillating man." Mr. Stevens continued. "I have watched his work very closely and I can see neither but strength and profound wisdom in all his acts. It takes more strength to change a policy that requires changing than to go through with it and wreck all. Wilson has had the strength to bury his personal feelings and pride for the good of the country.

"I have given my entire time during the last twenty-five years to the sale of American goods in foreign lands, and at no time in the history of the country has foreign trade been nurtured and helped by the Government as it is today."

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SHIPLOAD OF BULBS ARRIVES FROM HOLLAND

Largest Consignment in History

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 21.—The S. S. Ryndam brought to America the largest shipload of Hyacinth, Tulip and Narcissus Bulbs in the history of the Steamship Line.

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STEAMSHIP RYNDAM NOT CHASED BY SUBMARINE

But Passengers Had Exciting Time on Trip

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The passengers of the S. S. Ryndam, which arrived this week, report very exciting time watching for Submarine U-53.

The Knabe

THE flawless quality of tone and action of the Knabe Piano have always commanded the attention and reverence of such great artists as Godowsky, Sauer, Saint-Saens, Puccini, Humperdinck, Ornstein and Hambourg, who have all claimed greater power and eloquence of tonal expression on the Knabe than on any other piano. Its golden tone and faultless action appeal alike to layman and expert musician.

Knabe Uprights, $500 to $700
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Convenient Terms of Payment Arranged.

Pianos Taken in Exchange

Warerooms
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-ninth St.

KIPLING LIKENS SEA FIGHT TO FOX-HUNT

Continued from Page 1.

Eblis's bridge and searchlight platform, brought down the mast and fore funnel, ruined the whaler and dinghy, split the forecastle open above water from the stem to the galley, which is abaft the bridge, and below water had opened it up from the stem to the second bulkhead. She had further ripped off the Eblis's skin plating for an amazing number of yards on one side of her, and had fired a couple of large-calibre shells into the Eblis at point-blank range, narrowly missing her vitals. Even so, the Eblis is as impartial as a prize court. She reports that a second shot—a trifle of eight inches—"may have been fired at a different time, or just after colliding."

But the night was yet young, and "just after getting clear of this cruiser an enemy battle cruiser grazed past our stern at high speed," and—again the judgmatic mind—"I think she must have intended to ram us." She was a large three-funneled thing, her centre funnel shot away, lights were flickering under her forecastle as if she was on fire forward." Fancy the vision of her hurtling out of the dark, red-lighted from within and fleeing on like a man with his throat cut.

As an interlude, all enemy cruisers that night were not keen or ramming; they wanted to get home. A man I know, who was on another part of the drive, saw a covey bolt through our destroyers and had just settled himself for a shot at one of them when the night threw up a second bird, coming down at full speed on his other beam. He had barely time to jink between the two as they whizzed past. One switched on her searchlight and fired a whole salvo at him point-blank. The heavy stuff went between his funnels. She must have sighted along her own beam of light, which was about a thousand yards.

"How did you feel?" I asked.

"I was rather sick. It was my best chance all that night, and I had to miss it or be cut in two."

"What happened to the cruisers?"

"Oh, they went on, and I heard 'em being attended to by some of our fellows. *They didn't know what they were doing or they couldn't have missed me, sitting the way they did.*"

After all that the Eblis picked herself up and discovered that she was still alive, with a dog's chance of getting to port, but she did not bank on it. That grand slam had wrecked the bridge, pinning the commander under the wreckage. By the time he had extricated himself he "considered it advisable to throw overboard the steel chest and dispatch box of confidential and secret books." These are never allowed to fall into strange hands, and their proper disposal is the last step but one in the ritual of the burial service of his Majesty's ships at sea.

Gehenna Sinks Bow First.

The Gehenna, afire and sinking out somewhere in the dark, was going through it on her own account. This is her Acting Sub-Lieutenant's report:

"The confidential books were got up, the First Lieutenant gave the order: 'Every man aft,' and the confidential books were thrown overboard. The ship soon afterwards heeled over to starboard, and her bows went under. The First Lieutenant gave the order: 'Everybody for themselves.' The ship sank in about a minute, the stern going straight up into the air." But it was not written in the book of fate that the stripped and battered Eblis should die that night as the Gehenna died. After the burial of the books it was found that several fires on her were manageable, that she "was not making water aft of the damage," which meant that two-thirds of her were more or less in commission, and, best of all, that three boilers were usable in spite of the cruiser's shell. So she "shaped course and speed to make the least water and the most progress towards land."

On the way back the wind shifted eight points without warning. It was thir shift, if you remember, that so embarrassed the cripples and paralyties on their homeward crawl, and, what with one thing and another, the Eblis was unable to make port till the scandalously late hour of noon on June 2, the mutual ramming having occurred about 11:40 P. M. on the 31st of May." She says—this time without any legal reservation whatever—"I cannot speak too highly of the courage and discipline of the ship's company." Her recommendations are a compendium of goodly deeds for the use of mariners. They cover pretty much all that they may be expected to do. There was, as there always is, a First Lieutenant who, while his Commander was being extricated from the bridge wreckage, took charge of affairs and steered the ship first from the enginerоom, or what remained of it, and later from aft, and otherwise manoeuvred as requisite among doubtful bulkheads. In his leisure he "improvised means of signalling" and, if there be not one joyous story behind that wooden sentence I am a Hun. They all improvised like the masters of craft they were.

The chief engine-room artificer, after he had helped put out the fires, improvised stops to the gaps which were left by the carrying away of the forward funnel and mast. He got and kept up steam "on a much higher point than would have appeared at all possible," and when the sea rose, as it always does if you are in trouble, "he improvised pumping and drainage arrangements, thus allowing the ship to steam at good speed, on the whole." (There could not have been more than forty feet of hole.)

The surgeon, a probationer, single handed in the wreckage by the bridge, and by his "wonderful skill, resource and unceasing care and devotion undoubtedly saved the lives of the many seriously wounded men."

That no horror might be lacking, there was "a short circuit among the bridge wreckage for a considerable time." The searchlight and wireless were tangled up together, and the electricity leaked into everything.

Three Men Saved the Ebils.

There were also three wise men, who saved the ship, whose names must not be forgotten. They were Chief Engine-room Artificer Lee, Petty Officer Gardiner, and Stoker Elvins. When the funnel was carried away it was touch and go whether the foremost boiler would not explode. These three "put on respirators and kept the fans going till all the fumes, &c., were cleared away." To each man, you will observe, his own particular hell which he entered of his own particular initiative.

Lastly, there were the two remaining quartermasters—mutinous dogs, both of 'em—one wounded in the right hand and the other in the left, who took the wheel between them all the way home, thus improvising one complete navy-pattern quartermaster, and "refused to be relieved during the whole thirty-six hours before the ship returned to port."

So the Eblis passes out of the picture with "never a moan or complaint from a single wounded man, and in spite of the rough weather of June 1 they all remained cheery." They had one Hun cruiser torpedoed to their credit and strong evidence aboard that they had knocked the end out of another; but the Gehenna went down, and those of her crew who remained hung onto rafts that destroyers carry till they were picked up about dawn by the Shaitan, the third in line, who at that hour was in no shape to give much help. Here is the Shaitan's tale:

She saw the unknown cruisers overtake the flotilla, saw their leader switch on searchlights and open fire as she drew abreast of the Gehenna and at once fired a torpedo at the third German ship. The Shaitan could not see the Eblis, her next ahead, for, as we know, the Eblis after firing her torpedoes had hauled off to reload. When the enemy switched his searchlights off the Shaitan hauled out, too. It is not wholesome for destroyers to keep on the same course within a thousand yards of big enemy cruisers. She picked up a destroyer of another division, the Goblin, who for a moment had not been caught by the enemy's searchlight and had profited by this direat obscurity to fire a torpedo at the hindmost of the cruisers.

Triple Collision in the Dark.

Almost as the Shaitan took station behind the Goblin the latter was lighted up by a large ship and heavily fired at. The enemy fled, but she left the Goblin out of control, with a grisly list of casualties and her helm jammed. The Goblin swerved, returned and swerved again. The Shaitan astern tried to clear her, and the two fell aboard each other, the Goblin's bows deep in the Shaitan's fore bridge. While they hung thus locked an unknown destroyer rammed the Shaitan aft, cutting off several feet of her stern and leaving her rudder jammed hard over—as complete a mess as the personal devil himself could have devised, and all due to the merest accident of a few panicky salvos. Presently the two ships worked clear in a smother of steam and oil and went their several ways. Quite a while after she had parted from the Shaitan the Goblin discovered several of the Shaitan's people, some of them wounded, on her own forecastle, where they had been pitched by the collision.

The Goblin, working her way homeward on such boilers as remained, carried on a one-gun fight at a few cables' distance with some enemy destroyer, who, not knowing what state she was in, sheered off after a few rounds. The Shaitan, holed forward and opened up aft, came across survivors from the Gehenna clinging to their raft and took them aboard. Then some of our destroyers—they were thick on the sea that night—tried to tow her stern first, for the Goblin had cut her up badly forward; but since the Shaitan lacked any stern and her rudder was jammed hard across where her stern should have been, the hawsers parted, and, after that destroyers carry till they were a lawful sum across all that waste of waters, they sank the Shaitan by gunfire, having first taken all proper steps about the confidential books.

Yet the Shaitan had had her little crumb of comfort: while she lay crippled she saw quite close to her a German cruiser that was trailing homeward in the dawn gradually heel over and sink.

This completes my version of the various accounts of the four destroyers directly concerned for a few hours on one minute section of one wing of our battle. Other ships witnessed other aspects of agony and duly noted them as they went about their business. One of our battleships, for instance, made out by the glare of the burning Gehenna that the supposed cruiser that the Eblis torpedoed was a German battleship of a certain class. So the Gehenna did not die in vain, and we may take it that the discovery did not unduly depress the Eblis's wounded in hospital.

The rest of the flotilla that the four destroyers belonged to had their own adventures. Later one of them, chasing or being chased, saw the Goblin out of control just before the Goblin and Shaitan locked, and narrowly escaped adding herself to that triple collision. Another loosed a couple of torpedoes at enemy ships which were attacking the Gehenna, which perhaps accounts for the anxiety of the enemy to break away from that hornets' nest as soon as possible.

Half a dozen or so of them ran into four German battleships, which they set about torpedoing at ranges varying from half a mile to a mile and a half. It was asking for trouble, and they got it; but they had in return at least one big ship, and the same observant battleship of ours which identified the Eblis's third reported three satisfactory explosions in half an hour, followed by a glare that lit up all the sky.

One Destroyer to Four Battleships.

One of the flotilla, closing on what she thought was the smoke of a sister in difficulties, found herself well in among four battleships. "It was too late to get away," she says, so she attacked, fired her torpedo, was caught up in the glare of a couple of searchlights, and pounded to pieces in five minutes, not even her rafts being left. She went down with her colors flying, having fought to her last available gun.

Another destroyer who had borne a hand in the Gehenna's trouble had her try at the four battleships and got in a torpedo at 800 yards. She saw it explode and the ship take a heavy list. "Then I was chased," which is not surprising. She picked up a friend who could do only twenty knots. They sighted several Hun destroyers, who fled from them, then dropped on to four Hun destroyers, all together, who made great parade of commencing action, but soon afterward "thought better of it and turned away."

So you see in that flotilla alone there was every variety of fight, from ordered attacks of squadrons under the control of a single ship; affairs of every sort of which depended on the second's decision of the men concerned; endurance to the hopeless end; bluff and cunning; reckless advance and redhot flight; clear vision and as much of blank bewilderment as the senior service permits its children to indulge in, that is not much. When a destroyer who has been dodging enemy torpedoes and gunfire in the dark realizes about midnight that she is "following a strange British flotilla, having lost sight of my own," she "decides to remain with them," and shares their fortunes and whatever language is going.

If lost hounds could speak when they cast up next day after an unchecked night among the wild life of the dark they would talk much as our destroyers do.

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WILSON DECLARES FOR CO-OPERATION

Continued from Page 1.

some, that the nation would see that it was not safe unless they co-operated in time of peace, too."

Must Meet the World in Intimacy.

He said that America's relations with the rest of the world would be incomparably more intimate in the years to come than in the past, and that "that is the reason we are insisting that men shall think in terms of America and not in terms of other countries."

"If they do not qualify as genuine Americans," he added, "we shall show them that the only dignity they can get, the only glory they can get, the only self-satisfaction they can get, is by sharing with all true-hearted men that fundamental allegiance which makes a man prouder of things that he has done for others than he is for things that he has done for himself.

Today was farmers' day at Shadow Lawn. Besides the visiting farmers and a liberal sprinkling of the general public there was in the audience a delegation of engineers and architects from New York, members of the Engineers and Architects Wilson Club. C. G. Young, head of the delegation, spoke briefly, assuring the President of the cordial co-operation of the members of his profession in the work of mobilizing the industries of the country.

James T. Richdale, a Monmouth County farmer, told the President it was the first time he had been asked to meet the President of the United States as a farmer, praised the legislative record of Mr. Wilson's Administration, and expressed deep satisfaction that the country had keen kept out of war.

After the President's speech the audience was entertained with folksongs by the three Fuller sisters, Dorothy, Rosalind, and Cynthia.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen: There is such a wealth of topics upon which it would be possible, and I hope profitable, to speak in addressing the farmers that I am a little puzzled where to begin, and I am afraid that you will anticipate that I shall hardly know where to leave off.

We owe this much to our Republican predecessors, that they exercised such long and systematic neglect that it was necessary for us to undertake systematic performance. Things will not wait forever to be performed. Not only that, but circumstances will not wait upon everything that ought to be done. Some of the things must be done, and done promptly.

This Administration has had the singular advantage of having a great body of national sentiment behind it, which had long stood ready to support such measures as it adopted. I do not know whether the systematic neglect to which I referred was deliberate or not. I only know that it was thoroughgoing and that an absolutely free field was left for the present Administration.

I am not going to attempt to go over in details the things which have been attempted on behalf of the farmers of this country, or, rather, I should say, on behalf of the agriculture of this country, because, after all, it is the country we are interested in and no one set of its citizens. We are interested in agriculture not because we are more interested in the farmer than in the mine worker and the men in the factories, but because not only this nation, but, so far as we can contribute to it, the nations of the world must be fed, and the foundation of the physical life of every nation is found upon the farm. Therefore, it is out of the question to neglect this fundamental consideration of our life.

No Favor for Farmer.

I would not advocate favoring the farmer, but I do advocate doing absolute and full justice to the farmer. And the farmers of this country not only have not been favored, but they have been absolutely neglected in many respects. I want, therefore, instead of enumerating the things that have been done which I have tried to do on another occasion, to point out the object, the purpose of it all, the conception of it all, for, as your Chairman said, it is perfectly true that more has been done for the farmer in the last three and a half years than ever attempted before, partly because in some of the earlier generations the largess of nature was so great that it did not seem to demand national attention, but also because the attention of the country has been concentrated by the leadership of men with a special point of view.

I can illustrate the point of view by the way in which the tariff has been treated. You as farmers never were told, I take it, that you were getting the direct benefit of the tariff. You were getting it with extreme indirection, because you were getting it by having duties placed upon almost everything that you had to use, and therefore the cost of almost everything that you had to use was enhanced, and you were promised hardly more than this—that if the country prospered you would necessarily prosper with the country; but you would pay for the prosperity at a very considerable price. That was not added, but that was implied. And the whole point of view of our legislation has been this—that a special set of men who thought they could guide the nation better than anybody else, and preferred to guide it in private, asked certain chief beneficiaries of the tariff to come together and suggest what the schedule of the tariff should be, and then to contribute the literature and the support of the orators, and also the other instrumentalities of propaganda to make the country believe that if these men who planned the tariff were rich, the rest of the country would share their riches.

The Government for All.

I am not impugning the motives of these men. Some of them, many of them, may have high and patriotic motives. But I am ready to impugn their intelligence. They did not know that unless a nation is lifted with something like symmetrical movement, the whole mass participating in the uplift, it does not suffice to lift up and benefit certain parts of it, and that the object of legislation is not benevolently handing on the benefits. The object of the Government is not to patronize those who are less fortunate on the part of those that are more fortunate. But the object of the Government is partnership, common counsel, everybody in the participation which leads to the construction of legislation. So that these gentlemen have had the ideas, I have several times pointed out, that it was best for us to be in the hands of guardians. Now I, for one, have come of age some time ago, and I decline to live as a ward. I insist upon living as a grown-up individual ready to take my part in the counsels of the nation, and to insist that I shall be considered primarily along with the rest, and not secondary.

The task of this Administration, therefore, has been to see that the farmer did not get the benefit that was handed down, but get the benefit which was directly distributed on the level upon which all citizens ought to stand. So that our chief concern has been this, that the instrumentalities, very difficult to supply, should nevertheless be supplied which were necessary to put the farmer upon the same footing as the other industrial workers of the country.

You see the men in the city can effect an easy concert of action. They are not scattered as the farmers are. They are not separated by the wide spaces of the rural county. They have a constant intercourse in all sorts of organizations which they have established for the purpose and which it is easy for them to establish. They, therefore, can concert action in a way in which it is almost impossible for the farmer to concert it, and therefore they have come in by preference before the farmer in everything which concerns business. They have come in before him in respect of credits; they have come in before him in respect of legislation which directly benefited their undertakings; they have come in ahead of him in every matter where the sort of counsel that results in legislation could be effected.

There are about three thousand rural counties in the United States—I believe the exact number is 2,850—and these counties have that life which is so familiar to any of us and so dear to many of us. Here are the quiet spaces of the country; here in too many instances are bad roads so that in the Winter intercourse between the people who live in those counties is not easy. Some of them are in the more frigid portions of the country where the snow lies heavy upon the land for many months together. On the 7th of November we will call time, and say to each other: "Now that the talk is over and all the things that have been said that will be regretted, let us sober up. Let's stop this indulgence in loose talk and really get down to the solemn business, for it is a very solemn business of trying to comprehend our present duty with regard to the nation at large.

Think in Terms of America.

And not only with regard to the nation at large, but with regard to the part we shall play among the other nations of the world. I must not let any opportunity pass without mentioning our relationships with the rest of the world, because they are going to be incomparably more intimate in the years to come than they ever have been in the years gone by.

That is the reason we are insisting, my fellow-citizens, that when men think they shall think in terms of America and not in terms of other countries. That is the reason we are putting men through the third degree in respect of where they stand with regard to love of the United States. That is the reason we are submitting them to examination as to whether they qualify as genuine Americans or not, and if they qualify as genuine Americans not only in profession, but in performance. Then we are ready to be partners with them and go ahead.

But if they do not they will have to go through a period of probation, when we will allow them to sit by us, but will not allow them to take part with us; when we will insist that they be instructed by our precept and by our example, and when we shall show them that the only dignity that they can get, the only glory they can get, the only self-satisfaction they can get, is by sharing with all true-hearted men that fundamental allegiance which makes a man prouder of things that he has done for others than he is for things that he has done for himself.

WILSON'S LAST TALK NOV. 4.

Will Close Campaign with "Old Home Day" for Jersey Neighbors.

President Wilson will make his last campaign speech on Saturday, Nov. 4, at Shadow Lawn. The day is to be known as "Old Home Day," and will be devoted to the people of New Jersey, neighbors of the President. Chairman Vance McCormick made the announcement yesterday, and also added that he would remain in New York until Election Day. The Chairman says there is usually confident of the outcome. The people, he said, have made up their minds to re-elect President Wilson, and nothing can change them. Asked if he had any further evidence that the Republicans are raising a huge corruption fund for Ohio, as charged by State Chairman W. J. Finley, Mr. McCormick said:

"The campaign is in such shape that no corruption fund can change the result now or swerve the voters from their allegiance to the President."

The National Committee has been in touch with William Jennings Bryan, who joined President Wilson in Pittsburgh. He says he believes the Democracy will win an overwhelming victory on Nov. 7. Mr. Bryan has just returned from an extended speaking tour on the Pacific Coast, and through the Mountain States, and said that from his observations, President Wilson would receive enough Electoral votes to win without New York, and that he expected the Democrats to gain four, possibly six, Senators in the Mountain States. He said:

"Without exception I found that the audiences I addressed strongly approved President Wilson's Mexican policy. The Federal Reserve act is one more progressive achievement to feel in the business men of the West are concerned. The farmers commend the President most heartily because of the Rural Credits act, while the laboring classes have been infected with Wilson enthusiasm because of his success in bringing about the eight-hour day.

"All these elements make in warm approval of the foreign policies of the Administration, whereby peace has been preserved with our stricken neighbor, Mexico, and America has been spared the horrors of participation in the European war. It is no idle thing to say that the West is morally aflame with sentiment for Wilson because of the successful and honorable manner in which he has preserved the peace. Nor is it idle to say that the West regards peace as the paramount issue of this campaign and intends to vote accordingly.

"Mr. Hughes may say that he is a man of peace, but the warlike implications of his speeches and of the utterances of his chief supporters are so clear that any man can grasp them. Colonel Roosevelt has been of great assistance in arousing public support of the President's foreign policy. He has made a deep impression against Mr. Hughes, the hero of the blind alley. The Republicans have made all the mistakes the Democrats could have wished them to make."

Franklin Simon & Co. direct attention to their illustrated advertisement of *Riding Habits and Sport Suits for Women, Misses and Girls* in to-day's Rotogravure Section of "The Times."

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Women's Suit Shop

Original Models or Paris Adaptation—Richly Fur Trimmed

Wool Velour Suits	29.50 to 195.00	Wool Jersey Suits	29.50 to 59.50
Broadcloth Suits	29.50 to 295.00	Scotch Tweed Suits	29.50 to 79.50
Bolivia Cloth Suits	59.50 to 245.00	Velvet Suits	39.50 to 275.00

Franklin Simon & Co. *will offer Monday*

Women's Tailored Suits, new models without fur trimming (*to be worn with own furs*) of Duvet velour, camel's hair, melton cloth, Bolivia velour or broadcloth.

Special for Monday **45.00** and **55.00**

Women's Gown Shop

Expressing the latest note in Fashion

Serge or Jersey Dresses	18.50 to 69.50	Velvet Afternoon Gowns	39.50 to 145.00
Meteor or Satin Gowns	29.50 to 98.50	Fur Trimmed Gowns	45.00 to 195.00
Beaded Georgette Gowns	45.00 to 145.00	Evening Gowns	29.50 to 295.00

Franklin Simon & Co. *will offer Monday*

Women's Man-Tailored Dresses—*of wool velour or gabardine*—

Fur-trimmed in brown, green burgundy, navy or black.

Special for Monday **38.00** and **48.00**

Women's Coat Shop

Showing the semi-fitted straight line—latest change in Fashion

Wool Velour Coats	29.50 to 245.00	Evening Cloth Coats	39.50 to 195.00
Bolivia Vicuna Cloth Coats	39.50 to 195.00	Brocade or Velvet Wraps	98.50 to 595.00
Silk Velour or Plush Coats	29.50 to 195.00	English Raincoats	16.50 to 45.00

Franklin Simon & Co. *will offer Monday*

Women's Bolivia Vicuna Coats *featuring the new semi-fitted lines* in magenta, gold, plum, bottle green, seal brown, castor, Normandy blue, mole, navy or black, trimmed with fashionable furs.

Special for Monday **55.00** and **75.00**

Women's Fur Shop

Paris and our original Models

Hudson Seal Coats	79.50 to 600.00	Mole Stoles and Capes	35.00 to 285.00
Scotch Mole Coats	195.00 to 800.00	Fox Scarfs	29.50 to 350.00
Caracul Fur Coats	150.00 to 650.00	Kolinsky Stoles and Capes	48.50 to 275.00

Franklin Simon & Co. *will offer Monday*

Real Fox Fur Sets, consisting of the new half open large animal scarf, giving the wide effect over the shoulder, with new barrel muff. *Special* **87.00**

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Women's Hudson Seal Coats—A new forty-six inch length model of Hudson seal (*dyed muskrat*), double row border and deep cape collar of skunk. *Special* **155.00**

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Women's and Misses' Waists

Paris Georgette or Silk Waists

Entirely Hand Made

Showing the fashionable slip-on, peplum or button-back waists with high or low collars, also the new "Elise Poiret" sleeve draped at wrist into tight cuffs.

15.75 to 75.00

Paris Lace or Net Waists

Entirely Hand Made

Exquisite filmy lace waists of cobweb fineness, embroidered with iridescent beads or silk, and mounted over delicately tinted satins. Hand-embroidered nets are combined with fine laces.

13.75 to 49.50

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Entirely Hand Made

Of sheer white or flesh French batiste, voile or linen; daintily embroidered in floral designs, hand drawn or real lace trimmed.

7.50 to 39.50

The Waist Shop, radiant with daylight, occupies a convenient location on the third floor—Fifth Avenue Corner

ROOSEVELT LIKENS MEXICO TO CUBA IN '98

Tells Arizona Voters Wilson Should Have Handled Situation as We Did Against Spain.

"WOULD HAVE GOT VILLA"

Declares He Would Have Ignored Carranza's Warning Against the Use of Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 21.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt got a spirited ovation here this afternoon when he spoke in behalf of the candidacy of Charles E. Hughes for the Presidency. Throughout his address the only interruptions were those of applause.

"When I was President it was said of me that I spoke softly and wielded a big stick," said the Colonel. "It can be said of Mr. Wilson that he speaks bombastically and wields a dish rag.

"It has been asked of me what I would have done if President at the time of the Columbus and Carrizal incidents. I would have sent Pershing into Mexico to get Villa, and Villa would have been gotten. I would not have gone into the advantage of one bandit band against another. If Carranza had said we must not use Mexican railroads we would have used the Mexican railroads and used them alone. If he had said we must not enter cities and towns we would have gone into cities and towns whenever the situation required. And we would have got Villa.

"Wilson says there is peace in Mexico. Is the slaying of hundreds of Americans and hundreds of subjects of other nations peace? When there was war in Cuba there was war and when there was peace, a peace that was forced, there was peace, and nobody had to ask which it was.

"Most of my regiment that I took to Cuba was recruited right here in Arizona. I had men descended from many foreign nations. I made a Mexican a Captain, an Irishman a Captain, a German a Captain. I did it because they were true to the United States. There was no fifty-fifty allegiance with these men. They were just plain Uncle Sam's men."

Colonel Roosevelt called attention to a published statement that when the German submarine appeared off the American coast the Mexican envoys to the conference at Atlantic City "showed undisguised joy at the prospect of the United States becoming involved in international complications, and immediately assumed a stiffer attitude."

The merchants here closed their stores during the address, and towns along the route from daylight until Colonel Roosevelt reached here at noon turned out at the stations. His auditors were crowded into a vacant city block. He concluded with an appeal for the election of Judge Joseph H. Kibbey, former Territorial Governor and now Republican candidate for United States Senator.

Would Have Invaded Mexico.

Aside from his customery arraignment of President Wilson's course with Mexico, he declared that when the Mexicans refused to heed his warnings and continued to raid and kill Americans he should have "sent some such man as General Leonard Wood into the country to behave precisely as we behaved in Cuba, to rehabilitate Mexico and to restore her to her people just as we did in the case of Cuba, when order and civilization again obtained in the country."

The Colonel said Mexico represented to the United States what the Balkans and Asia Minor represented to Europe, the Panama Canal being the prize on the one nand and the Dardanelles and the Suez Canal on the other.

He said: "If we let Mexico sink into permanent anarchy, and show ourselves too feeble to restore order, then sooner or later some Old World military power will itself step in and take possession, with results as disastrous to us as the anarchy in the Balkan peninsula has been disastrous to Europe."

At the beginning of his speech he pointed out that Americans, Chinese and Spaniards were the only people that Mexico had dared to molest. He said:

"What has happened to our people in Mexico and here along the border offers the clearest possible illustration of what happens to any nation whose Government behaves with the vacillation and timidity shown by Mr. Wilson in our foreign affairs wherever he has had to deal with any foe of whom he was in the slightest degree afraid.

"In Mexico when the revolution gathered headway there were many foreigners. There were English, Germans, Japanese, and French. There were also Americans, Spaniards, and Chinese. Mexico was afraid of and respected Germany, England, Japan, and France. She neither feared nor respected the United States or China; and she did not believe that Spain at the moment could act against her. In consequence it appears that during these disturbances, as far as can be gathered, there has not been one German killed in Mexico, and only one Englishman and two Frenchmen. I cannot find that any Japanese were killed. These figures may not be quite accurate, but they are substantially accurate. The minute the Frenchmen were killed the French Government served such summary notice on Mexico that it has been exceedingly careful not to kill any others. When the Englishman, Benton, was killed not merely did England flame up but it is actually true that far more interest was excited in this country than was shown over all of our own men, women, and children who were killed in Mexico. There have been no further outrages on the lives of British subjects. The Germans are not only safe, but at Tampico, for instance, enjoy special privileges. The Japanese enjoy the same consideration. But meanwhile, according to the best information at our disposal, the Mexicans have killed over three hundred Chinese, over five hundred Americans, and at least a couple of hundred Spaniards. I ask you to consider these facts. The Mexicans have not killed a single German, and only one Englishman. But they have killed several hundred Americans and several hundred Chinese. They class the Germans and Englishmen as belonging to nations able to protect the lives of their citizens; whereas, thanks to Mr. Wilson, they regard the Americans and the Chinese as equally safe to murder, outrage, and plunder. I ask the people of this country to consider these facts for themselves, and to draw their own conclusions, and if they have ordinary self-respect, if they have feelings of ordinary patriotism, they cannot consent to continue in power the Administration that is responsible for such a condition of affairs.

No Americans Safe.

"The natural effect of this policy is shown by the fact that it is no longer safe for foreign companies in Mexico to have American employes, or to be operated under an American name. Instance after instance of this kind has been brought to my attention with the personal request that I do not use it for fear that damage should come to those giving me the information.

"Thanks to President Wilson and the professional pacifists it is safe for Mexican bandits to murder Americans and Chinese, and to take their property, and the murderers and bandits are encouraged by the acts and utterances of the President of the United States and his authorized representatives.

"What President Wilson's motives are it is hard to guess. As reported in the press, not a few of Mr. Wilson's own supporters take the ground that he acts in this manner because he is influenced by downright fear. On Aug. 8 last it was announced in the press that Frank P. Walsh, Democratic National Committeeman, of Colorado, stated at Denver that President Wilson had wisely avoided war with Mexico because there are 400,000 Japanese soldiers in Mexico, and because both Germany and Japan are planning to overthrow the Monroe Doctrine, and therefore war with Mexico would mean war with both these countries.'

"Recently Vice President Marshall is reported in the press as having said that for us to take action in Mexico (in defense of the lives and property of our people) would be 'to make war on Berlin,' and that therefore we must not act against Mexico. I have seen no denial of this statement. In other words, these champions of Mr. Wilson justify his conduct—conduct otherwise utterly inexplicable—on the ground that he is afraid to protect American life in Mexico, lest he thereby offend great Old World powers.

"Kept Us Out of War."

"Mr. Wilson says that he has kept us out of war. The Democratic platform says that the Mexicans have made war upon and murdered our people. For once the Democratic platform told the truth. Mr. Wilson says that some of the murdered men were barbarously mutilated. In the press one such case of mutilation is described. Two troopers of the Twelfth United States Cavalry, Henry Stubblefield and Richard Johnson, one from Virginia and one from New York, were killed by Carranza's troops at Progreso, Texas, on Sept. 29, 1915. Stubblefield's body was found soon after the fight. Johnson was reported missing, but Mexican prisoners informed our officers that Johnson had been tortured and beheaded, his body thrown into the Rio Grande, and his head and ears cut off and displayed to the populace of the Mexican town of Concepcion as evidence that American troops had been routed. This was not an exceptional instance; it was typical of what has gone on unchecked in Mexico.

"The trouble is that neither the promises and menaces of President Wilson, nor the pledges in the Democratic platform, were worth the paper on which they were written, nor the breath expended in uttering them.

"If President Wilson had meant what he said in his notices to Mexico and if he had possessed the smallest fraction of the resolution and courage of such a Democratic President as Andrew Jackson, he would have lived up to this notice. He would have acted at once against every leader, whether Huerta, Villa, or Carranza, or any one else who permitted injury to American life and property, or who failed to prevent it; and, if necessary, he would have sent some such man as General Leonard Wood into the country to behave precisely as we behaved in Cuba, to rehabilitate Mexico and to restore her to her people just as we did in the case of Cuba, when order and civilization again obtained in the country.

Protection of the Canal.

"He has continually protested that he would not intervene in Mexico, and yet he has intervened continually in every way, from diplomacy to war; but always with futility, and always with timidity. He has sinned heavily against Mexico. He has sinned against humanity. He has sinned most heavily against the United States. He has allowed Mexico to drift into bloody anarchy. Mexico needs peace and security. We can give peace and security to Mexico, but only if we show courage and resolution. If we fail, then some foreign power will in the end itself do the task, and make Mexico its servant, to our own irreparable damage. Mr. Wilson is inviting this disaster.

"It cannot be a matter of indifference to us what kind of a Government arises in Mexico. Mexico in its geographical and physical aspects, with the Panama Canal adjoining, represents to the United States what the Balkans and Asia Minor represent to Europe. There the Dardanelles and the Suez Canal are the prize, valuable as the Panama Canal is valuable to us, as a source of profit and national power. After a decade of internal warfare and struggle in the Balkans, the present world war resulted. If we let Mexico sink into permanent anarchy, and show ourselves too feeble to restore order, then sooner or later some Old World military power will itself step in and take possession, with results as disastrous to us as the anarchy in the Balkan Peninsula has been disastrous to Europe. Mexico, like Asia Minor, is a mountainous peninsula. It dominates the Caribbean and has immediate access to both ends of the Panama Canal. The Government in Mexico must necessarily interact with and upon the Governments and population of the northern half of the South American continent. A strong and stable Goverment in Mexico, working in harmonious relations with the United States, could establish security for property and make it possible for American enterprise to carry railroads, irrigation works, and other benefits of civilization into that territory. The development of the Mexican railroad net would enable the United States, in case the need ever arose, to help ward off aggression by a foreign power. A railroad extending to Panama would give us access by land to the canal, with which the future of the United States is so intimately bound up.

"Through the manoeuvring of an A B C convention he placed him upon his shaky pedestal, and today, by the expedient of another I O U convention, he is trying to prop and bolster the tottering structure. Yet at this very time Carranza's Government, which is wholly the child of President Wilson's diplomacy, turns against us, and thereby foreshadows the course that this same man Carranza would take if, by the aid of such loan as it has been vaguely hinted that the present Administration is trying to secure for him in financial circles, his Government would become strong."

ROOSEVELT HECKLED BY ARIZONA CROWD

Answers Many Questions and Then Calls Railroad Man a Fool and Coward.

From The Evening Sun.

WINSLOW, Ariz., Oct. 21.—Theodore Roosevelt ran into a slambang crowd of hecklers last night when his train stopped at Gallup, a coal mining centre, the largest New Mexican town west of Albuquerque. He called it "a rare divertisy of entertainment."

A man catapulted himself from the tracks to the rear platform the instant the train halted and hugged the Colonel so tight that both men nearly fell over. The stranger was shedding tears of joy. He was Joseph D. Ritchie, a corporal of Troop G in the Rough Riders of '98, now a miner. After greeting and disentangling himself from Ritchie the Colonel started to tell the crowd, which was yelling "Hello, Teddy!" how much New Mexico had helped him by contributing more than one-half of his regiment. "If I had not raised that regiment," he said, "I would never have been President."

"If you were in Wilson's place what would you do?" yelled a railroad brakeman. In a confusion of cries the Colonel was heard saying, "Let me answer: I would have protected men, women and children."

"Yes, but what would you do for the workingman in a crisis?"

"What would I do?" shouted back the Colonel. "I would do exactly what I did do. I would do justice to both sides and I would not stand for any bullying from either."

The Gallupers liked that but the brakeman screamed: "Did we ever have eight hours before?"

"You have not got it now; it's a sham," Colonel Roosevelt flung back.

"How do you like Wilson, Teddy?" shouted another man. "I'll bet you like him in the bottom of your heart."

"Then I have skillfully concealed it even from myself," was the reply.

The Colonel spoke of the President "being too proud to fight."

"Aw, we ain't fighting here—we're working," bellowed the brakeman.

"Yes, and the reason you're working is that the war offset the effects of the Democratic tariff."

"But we was not working in 1907 and 1908, when you were in."

"Friend," rejoined the Colonel, "I never in my life asked you to vote for me on the ground that I would keep your belly full. I have no claim on the man who puts his belly before his soul. It is true that the country was prosperous in my Administration, but my appeal is to patriots, not such men as you."

Forgetting he was not making a speech, he talked of Mexico and said the only foreigners the Mexicans dared to kill, except for one Englishman and one Frenchman, were Americans and Chinese, "and the reason they dared," he said, "was the presence in this country of just such men as are questioning me here tonight."

Wild cheering followed this sally, but another man demanded: "Didn't you let the Japs sit beside our children in the schools of California?"

"Hah!" said the Colonel, "I sent the battle fleet around the world to protect just such men as you against the Japs." He hurled the Lusitania episode at the man also and said, "You can't get away from the fact that more Americans have been killed in Mexico than by the Spaniards in the entire Spanish war."

"Can Hughes stop the war?" was another query.

"I don't think any one man can stop the war, but I think he can stop Americans being killed by any nation in the war." (More cheers.)

"How about the 1907 panic?" a man called. "At that we would vote for you if you were running!"

"What did you ever do! We've got eight hours!" yelled a railroader.

"You fool and coward," shouted back the Colonel, "go home and sober up!"

ASK ROOSEVELT TO DEBATE.

Progressives Invite Him to Meet Vice Presidential Nominee.

Connecticut Progressives are anxious to have Colonel Roosevelt and John M. Parker, nominated by the Progressives for Vice President, discuss the issues of the campaign from the same platform at a meeting in Hartford.

Charles H. Trieschmann, Progressive State Chairman of Connecticut, has sent the Colonel an invitation to this effect. Mr. Parker is now in the Nutmeg State, campaigning for President Wilson, and, according to Mr. Trieschmann, is anxious to meet the Colonel any time or place the Colonel may name.

MORGENTHAU PRAYS FOR WILSON TO WIN

Reads This Supplication in Address as Chairman of a Cooper Union Meeting.

SENATOR THOMAS SPEAKS

Says Hughes's Initials, "C. E.," Might Stand for "Chronic Evader" of Questions Before the Public.

Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey and now Treasurer of the National Democratic Committee, who presided at a Wilson meeting which packed Cooper Union last night, closed his address by reading a prayer, the plea of which was the re-election of President Wilson.

The meeting was the first of three to be held in Cooper Union, at which, it is announced, prominent men will point to and emphasize the achievements of Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States. Jacob H. Schiff will preside over the meeting to be held on next Saturday night.

The principal speaker last night was United States Senator Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, who severely criticised the campaign methods of Charles E. Hughes, and who, in summing up, said that if he did not know the "C" an the "E" in Mr. Hughes name stood for Charles and for Evans, he would be almost ready to swear that the letters stood for "chronic evader," so persistent had been the Republican candidate, he said, in evading the great questions involved in the campaign now drawing to a close.

A more demonstrative crowd has seldom crowded Cooper Union than that of last night. Every mention of the President's name was the signal for handclapping and cheering, and for once there was not in evidence a single "heckler" for the other side.

Mr. Morgenthau in his opening speech told of a visit he made to Palestine during the time when he was Ambassador to Turkey. That visit was the inspiration for the prayer he read.

"About two years ago," he said, "when I was the Ambassador at Constantinople, I visited Palestine, and while in that land availed myself of the unusual courtesy afforded Ambassadors and other high officials to visit the Cave of Machpilah, which, as many of you undoubtedly know, the mausoleum of Abraham, of Isaac, of Jacob, of Sarah, of Rebecca, and of Leah.

"Our party on that occasion consisted of the Mohammedan officials of Jerusalem, a number of Christian missionaries, and several Jews. After we had entered the mosque we devoted ten minutes to silent prayer, each one according to his own religion, but each feeling the sacredness of being in the presence of our forefathers and realizing that we each traced our origin to the same source.

"Now in a great gathering like this it strikes me that instead of a silent prayer we might offer a prayer which reads as follows:

"'Let us, the children of all nations, adherents of various religions, unite in prayer and thank God that in His just kindness He has given our beloved country, which is the haven of the oppressed and the land of real liberty, the best equipped, most just and most efficient man in all the world as its guide during this period of bloodshed and destruction.'"

"As usual in the history of the world," Mr. Morgenthau continued, "the evil spirits are united in their desire to destroy the good, but they will not succeed. They are hiding behind our adversary and are directing his plans, but we shall be able to frustrate them. Arouse yourselves, you who are believers in the good, unite together, solidify your ranks, and the petty annoying and unjust attacks will soon be over.

"With heads erect and guided by the united desire to preserve order, peace, and prosperity in our country, let us prepare not for war but to prevent it; not to injure the poor, the oppressed, the war-stricken nations of Europe as well as that nation to the south of us, but, instead, let us be ready to be the big brothers ready to render to them first aid when they are ready for it."

The present fight, Mr. Morgenthau said, was between the real friend of the people on the one side, and certain vested interests on the other. The very principle of rule by the people, he said, was at stake. All the beneficiaries of privilege, he said, were to be found in one party, and that not the Democratic Party.

"To me," said Mr. Morgenthau, "it is absolutely non-understandable that the people of this great country could hesitate for even a single moment about re-electing our great President, Woodrow Wilson."

Senator Thomas in his speech, which required more than an hour in delivery, said he believed the time of discussion, so far as this campaign was concerned, was over, and that the people had made up their minds and were ready to vote and re-elect the President.

"I have participated in every campaign since and including that of 1872," said Senator Thomas, "and this year, for the first time in all those years, find the candidate of one of the great parties afraid to define his position. The position of President of this country is too great and too important for any man to hold who is not brave enough to say how he stands on every question that may come before him for decision."

Senator Thomas concluded with a defense of the Eight-hour law, the Mexican and the foreign policies of the President.

Other speakers were Herman Bernstein, Rabbi Joseph Seff, Judge Leon Sanders and Bernard Edelhertz.

DEMOCRATS PLAN BIG DRIVE.

Will Send All Available Speakers Into West to Finish Campaign.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Senator Thomas J. Walsh, manager of the Western Democratic Campaign Headquarters, announced today that a "big drive" has been arranged for the last two weeks of the campaign in behalf of Wilson and Marshall in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Every available campaign orator of national reputation will be sent into this territory.

A special train will carry William Jennings Bryan on a two-day tour of Illinois, beginning Oct. 27, and Mr. Bryan also will lead the fight in Wisconsin.

NEW YORK SURE FOR WILSON

Chairman Harris Also Sees Gloomy Outlook for Whitman.

Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, declared yesterday that Governor Whitman's plurality, in his opinion, would be less than 70,000 up-State. President Wilson and Samuel Seabury, he said, would have a plurality of not less than 100,000 in the greater city. These figures, he said, were based upon the latest returns from all sections of the State.

The Chairman predicted that Erie County would go at least 5,000 against Whitman, whereas he carried it two years ago by 12,000. Other predictions were: Rochester, instead of going Republican by 25,000, as in 1912, will give but 10,000; Schenectady, which gave Whitman 3,000 plurality two years ago, will go 2,000 Democratic, and Oneida will go for Seabury, instead of 3,000 for Whitman. Albany will drop from 12,000 to 6,000, Columbia County will go for Seabury, instead of 1,500 for Whitman, and Westchester will drop from 12,000 to 6,000.

Assistant United States Attorney General Huston Thompson, who has been campaigning up-State with Samuel Seabury, passed through the city yesterday on his way back to Washington.

"The farmers who are usually more reserved than the city folks," he said, "did not hesitate to show their appreciation of the President in hopes for his success. At the evening meetings the front rows were occupied usually by railroad and other laboring men. And I was told by local Democrats that they could not recall a campaign in which so many Republicans and independents attended Democratic meetings."

Novelties

In Beaded Bags, Neckwear, Perfume, Boudoir Accessories, Handkerchiefs.

Mourning Apparel

Modes of distinguished simplicity designed in accord with current fashions.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Women's FROCKS & GOWNS *29.50 to 325.00*

A most magnificent collection which emphasizes the smart Moyen Age and Chemise type walking frock. Afternoon frocks of distinguished simplicity in beautiful materials, with original motifs in beading and embroidery. Evening gowns of an almost Oriental flavor in their sumptuousness of material and exotic coloring—gorgeous gold and silver and bronze tissues and laces, rich brocades, sequins, paillettes, all black and black-and-silver and black-and-gold gowns.

Special Offering of Women's BLOUSES *and* SHIRTS

"Bontell" Shirts — Strictly tailored modes in varicolored hairline stripes on white grounds—Roman stripes—men's wear silk shirtings and crepe de chine. *5.50*

Costume Blouses — A collection of odd blouses of Georgette crepe in white and flesh pink, some among them are hand embroidered. *7.50*

Hand-made Georgette Blouses — Smart models in simple, fluted double frill effects, others with chain stitchery and touches of embroidery. *15.00*

Georgette Crepe Blouses — Georgette blouses with stole collars and Valenciennes lace, hand-made Georgette blouses, net and Georgette crepe hand embroidered, Georgette with real Filet lace, Georgette with insets of color. *19.75*

SPORTS *Apparel of Unusual Character*

Original French and English types designed by the leading authorities of both countries; Models after Lucie Hamar, Jeanne Lanvin, Gabrielle Chanel and English Sport Suits in sack and Norfolk effects of imported Tweeds and Homespuns.

"Georgian Country Clothes" TOPCOATS 42.50

Made expressly for Bonwit Teller & Co. in London of tweeds in subdued regimental colorings. Distinctly English Sport Topcoats.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES MONDAY

Women's Superfine Silk Hose — Pure thread silk hose of medium weight re-enforced mercerized garter top and soles. In black, white and all the leading shades. .95

Women's Novelty Silk Hose — Including Paris clox, openwork insteps, Richelieu rib and effective stripes. Black or white. .95

Hana Emb'd Clox Silk Hose — Pure thread silk in black or white with self clox, also black with white clox or white with black clox. 1.45

The Most Inclusive Showing That Has Ever Been Presented in

WOMEN'S SUIT MODES

Featuring Large Assortments at Most Moderate Prices as Well as Higher Cost Suits in

Strictly Tailored Mannish Models
Rich Fur Trimmed Suits
Luxurious Velvet and Satin Costumes.

Check and Mixture Suits, 29.50 to 75.00
Broadcloth Suits, 29.50 to 150.00
English Velour Suits, 29.50 to 195.00
Bolivia Suits, 75.00 to 195.00
Duvetyn & Peau de Peche Suits, 98.50 to 275.00
Velveteen Costume Suits, 55.00 to 195.00
Chiffon Velvet Costume Suits, 195.00 to 350.00
Satin Costume Suits, 150.00 to 350.00

A Showing of Paris Modes in

CHAPEAUX FOURRURE

Original Models and Adaptations from Reboux, Talbot, Georgette, Maria Guy and Other Modistes

Featured are many that show the Russian influence, others that reveal a Spanish note, small, close-fitting turbans, tricornes and canotiers. These hats are entirely of fur or combined with various materials. Developed from Kolinsky, Scotch Mole, Hudson Seal and "Lapin."

INTRODUCING THE VOGUE OF

White PANNE VELVET HATS

In white panne velvet—the Lanvin Toreador hat with characteristic pendant balls at brim, mushroom, Tam, Continental, Sailor and fur-trimmed types. Also smart effects in BLACK PANNE velvet.

SPORT HATS—Introducing the Chanel hat of chenille, new types in felt, hats with Paisley motifs and crewel embroidery.

Women's FUR COATS

LUXURIOUS WRAPS & MANTLES OF ERMINE, KOLINSKY, MINK, MOLE AND BABY CARACUL. *550.00 to 1,650.00*

Model Hudson Seal Coats — Various styles trimmed with contrasting furs; 42 and 45 inch long coats, fitted or loose models. *195.00*

Scotch Mole Coats — 45-inch long, loose model, with taupe wolf collar, cuffs and border. *295.00*

Women's Daytime COATS *& Evening* MANTEAUX

The daytime coats are distinctively Bonwit Teller & Co., designed on unusual lines and in the newest colorings of plain and diagonal Bolivia and Cachemire de Laine.

Afternoon coats of velours du Nord, heavy satin, chiffon velvet and English velveteen.

Evening wraps and mantles of sumptuous gold and silver cloth, metallic brocades, chiffon velvet, Paradis velvet and satin.

A Very Special Sale of WALKING BOOTS

FOR WOMEN & MISSES

MONDAY ONLY

at 7.50

Three different styles are presented—one of tan glace kid with full foxing and welted soles. Same model in black patent leather vamp or black vici kid. Louis XV. heels.

"Jeune Fille" Apparel

Distinctive and individualized types for Misses of 14 to 18.

Misses' Tailleur Suits....25.00 to 75.00
Misses' Dressy Suits.....35.00 to 250.00
Velvet & Satin Suits.....59.50 to 350.00
Misses' Velour Coats....29.50 to 150.00
Misses' Patagonia Coats..39.50 to 47.50
Fur Trimmed Coats.....45.00 to 185.00
Misses' Evening Wraps.145.00 to 275.00
Misses' Serge Frocks.....20.00 to 95.00
Wool Jersey Frocks.....29.50 to 75.00
Misses' Afternoon Frocks.29.50 to 125.00
Misses' Evening Gowns..25.00 to 175.00

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES MONDAY

Chamoisette Gloves — Two clasp chamoisette gloves in white with black stitching. *1.00*

Natural Chamois Gloves — One clasp natural chamois walking glove. Guaranteed washable. *1.25*

French Kid Gloves — Two clasp French kid gloves, white stitched with black and black stitched with white. *1.65*

BOTH PARTIES SURE OF NEW JERSEY NOW

"Wilson by at Least 25,000," Say Democrats; "Hughes by 60,000," Say Republicans.

LATTER HAVE THE MONEY

Wilson Men Realize That They May Lose the State and Will Make a Hard Fight Until Election Day.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 21.—Somebody is about 85,000 votes wrong in guessing how the jumbled New Jersey campaign is going to result on Nov. 7. That 85,000 represents the difference between the estimates of the Democratic and Republican campaign managers, the Democrats asserting that President Wilson will carry his home State by at least 25,000, the Republicans declaring that Mr. Hughes will surely run 60,000 ahead.

After charges that the Democratic campaign has lacked spirit, President Wilson's supporters announced today that special attention would be paid to the New Jersey fight in the two weeks between now and election, and asserted that the tide they have seen drifting toward the Wilson camp will be given a decisive impulse. The Republicans, on the other hand, say that nothing the Democrats can do, not even an active fight by the President, which is not expected, can put the normally Republican State in the Democratic column this time. Despite their confident claims, there is no denying that the Democrats realize they are facing the acute danger of losing the State that Wilson carried in 1910 and 1912.

To the outside observer the most striking feature of the campaign is that the Republicans have all the money they can use; the Democrats haven't. What this results in may be illustrated by a glance at the two headquarters from which the respective campaigns are being conducted. The Republican fight is being directed for the most part from Newark. There the Campaign Committee has most of the first floor of the Essex Building in this city, and in the skyscraper nearly 100 men are kept hard at work.

The Democratic campaign is being run from the State Committee offices at 38 East State Street, Trenton, where about twenty-five persons are at work in three rooms on the first floor of a three-story building, with a mailing office upstairs. Up the street, at 227 West State Street, the Republicans have five rooms and an office force as large as the Democratic headquarters.

Some persons have seen a good picture of the Democratic campaign in a statement made in an editorial in the Newark Evening News this week. The News supports President Wilson. This is the statement that has caused much comment: "So far the Democratic campaign has been a snooze." The News went on to say: "The Democratic organization, so far, has been pothering along, apparently doing little effective work. The Democrats are handicapped by lack of funds. The Republicans have all they want, and more."

It was charged that the literature sent out by the Democrats has been far inferior to that sent out by the Republicans, although the Democratic sources have been rich. At the Democratic headquarters it was admitted today that the Democratic campaign needed money.

"Democratic campaigns always need money, and this is no exception," said H. Otto Wittpenn, the Democratic candidate for Governor, "but we are getting money in all the time."

Republicans Have Money.

At the Republican headquarters in Newark the managers were told that the Democrats said the Republicans were spending a million or more in their fight to carry Jersey for Hughes, and it was asked where the money was coming from.

"We have the necessary amount of money," was the reply. "It is being raised in New Jersey from business men who wish to restore stability of government in this country. We are not spending any profligate sum in this State. We are spending what is necessary, but it isn't necessary to spend any enormous amount. New Jersey is normally Republican, and Hughes will carry it by more than 50,000."

In a State where politics always resembles the pièce de resistance of the boarding house menu, this campaign is more than usually complex. The Democrats are betting that there remain traces of the recent bitter Republican primary fight that will mean votes for the Democrats. The Republicans believe there are seasonings in the Democratic campaign put there by State Chairman E. E. Grosscup, Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's Secretary, and James J. Nugent, which will help spoil the pudding.

Mr. Nugent, who was not always friendly to the President he is now trying to re-elect, is running the Democratic campaign in Essex County, Essex and Hudson Counties, having more than 40 per cent. of the vote of the State, are considered the pivotal counties. Hudson the fight is being conducted by Mr. Wittpenn. Mr. Nugent's friends think he is a large influence in the whole northern part of the State. Mr. Wittpenn says he is the head of the party in New Jersey, and expects Mr. Nugent to follow along. However, there is nothing on the surface to indicate that Mr. Nugent and Mr. Wittpenn are not in perfect accord, or that Mr. Nugent is not doing all he can to insure the re-election of the President, whom his organization thought very unkind to it until there was a reconciliation last year through the good offices of Mr. Tumulty.

Nevertheless, there are some Democrats who believe that Mr. Nugent should have more to do with the campaign, saying that he is the only man in Jersey who can convert the normal 12,000 Republican majority in Essex into a Democratic victory, and that he can do more than any one else to swing all Northern New Jersey into line.

There are many Democrats who say that Mr. Wilson is much stronger than his party in New Jersey. They believe he will get many Republican votes in both ends of the State. They point to the Rural Credits act as a winner of votes among the farmers in the central and southern parts of New Jersey, and to the eight-hour law as the proper persuader in the industrial north of New Jersey. Along with this, the Democrats get much satisfaction from a poll made this week in aristocratic Montclair, which, they say, showed a large majority for Wilson. With the farmer vote, the factory vote, and the "high-brow" vote, they say it is easy to tell what the result will be in November.

The Republicans, on the other hand, are making their main argument on the tariff plank, claiming the support of manufacturers in the State. They say that the eight-hour law will prove a boomerang to Wilson in New Jersey, because the industrial workers know it was only a wage increase for a relatively small number of men. A canvass of the New Jersey commuters made by The New York Herald on nine trains showed 773 votes for Hughes to 417 for Wilson.

To bolster up their assertion that the Republican fight in New Jersey is a rich man's fight against the poor men, some of the Democrats are pointing to the personnel of the Republican ticket. Mr. Frelinghuysen, the candidate for United States Senator against Senator Martine, is rated a millionaire many times; Senator Edge, the candidate for Governor, is a rich man. Edmund B. Osborne, the Republican candidate for Senator from Essex, is rich, and former Governor Murphy is not a poor man.

Count on Industrial Vote.

The Democrats claim, however, that money won't beat them, and they show no fear of the German vote, making the assertion that 80 per cent. of the Germans in New Jersey are Republicans anyhow, and that the part of the remaining 20 per cent. who may vote for Hughes are more than compensated for by the workers who will desert the Republican ticket on Nov. 7 because of the President's eight-hour law. They point to the fact that most of New Jersey's vote is in the industrial centres of Newark, Jersey City, Trenton, Camden, Paterson and Elizabeth.

In the drive the Democrats will make in the last two weeks of the campaign they will dig up charges made by Mr. Murphy against Mr. Frelinghuysen in the primary campaign, in which it was alleged that Mr. Frelinghuysen had often acted very friendly to President Wilson and in 1912 toasted Mr. Wilson as the next President of the United States, and they will ask Mr. Frelinghuysen to make this tally with his recent attacks upon the President. They will point out that as late as February of this year Mr. Frelinghuysen of the State Board of Agriculture praised Mr. Wilson on his stand for preparedness.

They will also contradict Mr. Edge's claim to credit for the Jersey workmen's compensation law with the statement that Wilson, when Governor, started the agitation for the new law. They will also attack the expenditure of money in the Republican campaign. In a recent speech Mr. Nugent said:

"Never in the history of the State was such lavish expenditures made as those by the Republican candidates for political preferment, and all of which I contend proved beyond the shadow of any doubt that the Republican Party is a rich man's party, controlled by a board of wealthy trustees. I have heard from reliable authority that four of the Republican candidates for the highest offices within the gift of the people of New Jersey spent upward of half a million dollars between them (in the primaries.")

While the Democrats have been swift in denying the statements by Republicans and by some of their own men, that the Democratic campaign has been run in a slipshod manner, they are picking some holes in the Republican management. Much fun was had over the recent announcement by Republican State Chairman Bugbee of the membership of an auxiliary campaign committee for former Progressives. He named Walter C. Zabriskie as a Bergen member; Mr. Zabriskie has been dead a year and a half. He named Charles Fash of Bergen Chairman of the Bergen County Progressive Committee; Mr. Fash won't have anything to do with the committee, it is said. H. H. Johnson, named from Bergen, moved to Buffalo two years ago. Robert Fithian, named in Cumberland, is said to live in Texas now. G. T. Anderson, named from Passaic, enjoys the reputation of being a good Wilson man.

The Democrats are placing no little reliance in the help of Progressive State Chairman J. A. H. Hopkins, who is working hard for Wilson. Mr. Hopkins fought side by side at the Chicago convention with James R. Garfield, the Moose leader in Ohio. Mr. Garfield is working for Hughes. Mr. Hopkins has sent Mr. Garfield a very scathing letter asking what he means by backing the Republican ticket after the "knifing" of the Progressives. In his letter Mr. Hopkins said:

"In your effort to be taken into the confidence of the Republican organization and then to strike it in the back from behind the lines, under the guise of 'reform,' do you contend that you are fulfilling any Progressive principles, or is this a new principle which you have added to the 1912 platform? Do you consider such fighting fair or manly? Finally, did you or did you not, join with other Progressive delegates at Chicago when they repeatedly chanted in no uncertain voice, "We don't want Hughes. We won't have Hughes'?"

STOKES'S APPEAL FOR HUGHES.

Says New Jersey Should Help Elect a Republican Congress.

"There are vital reasons why New Jersey should declare for Republican candidates and Republican policies," said ex-Governor Edward Casper Stokes yesterday in a statement issued from the Republican State Committee Headquarters in Newark. "A Republican Congress is necessary to make a Republican Administration effective. Nine Republican United States Senators must be elected in lieu of nine Democratic United States Senators, whose terms expire, in order to give Republicans control of the upper branch of Congress. Senator Frelinghuysen is a young, energetic, up-to-date Republican, who isn't too proud to fight. He has been a member and President of the New Jersey State Senate. As President of the Board of Education and of the State Board of Agriculture he has been actively associated with the educational and agricultural interests of our commonwealth.

"Senator Walter E. Edge, candidate for Governor, has had a phenomenal career. His experience as member of the House of Assembly, as a member of the Senate, and Acting Governor of the State has familiarized him with the needs of our State Government. In my judgment, if it was possible, every Governor ought to have some training in the Legislature.

"Senator Edge's slogan, 'A Business Man With a Business program,' strongly appeals to the voters of our commonwealth. He proposes to organize the New Jersey Government on a business basis, co-ordinate with its different departments into a working and harmonious whole, with the people as stockholders and the Governor and the Legislature as managers of their business and directly responsible to them. A dollar of service for every dollar spent, and a strict and public accounting to the people of why expenditures are necessary and the purposes therefor, which makes his candidacy dominant even in a national campaign.

"The contrast in this State, between the situation four years ago and this year is in itself almost a guarantee of a Republican victory in this State this Fall. Four years ago, with a divided party, President Wilson carried this State by a plurality of 32,000. The combined vote of Taft and Roosevelt would have beaten the Democratic ticket by a plurality of 65,000.

"New Jersey ranks second in proportion of wage earners to population and sixth in the output of its manufactured products. It is a strong protective State. Its people realize that the war has practically repealed the Democratic tariff and automatically substituted a protective tariff, but that when peace dawns this artificial protection will be swept away, and that a protective tariff by legislation will be necessary to save New Jersey industries and wage earners from the competition of an influx of cheaper made goods from abroad."

PROGRESSIVES FOR HUGHES.

All Factions to Unite in Big Rally and Work for Republicans.

For the purpose of removing the last vestige of discussion between the "regulars" and former Progressives in the Republican ranks in New Jersey, and of rallying all factions and all elements under one party banner for the loyal and active support of the whole Republican ticket, elaborate plans are being made for a big reception, to be given in Newark next Wednesday evening, under the auspices of a committee composed of former Progressives from every county in the State, to ex-Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, candidate for United States Senator, and Senator Walter E. Edge, candidate for Governor.

Especially invited guests are the five surviving Republican Governors of the State, John W. Griggs of Paterson, Foster M. Voorhees of Elizabeth, Franklin Murphy of Newark, Edwin Casper Stokes of Trenton, and J. Franklin Fort of Newark. Similar invitations have been extended to former Senator Austen Colgate and George L. Record, who opposed Senator Edge at the primaries; Newton A. K. Bugbee, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Mayor Thomas L. Raymond of Newark, who is seeking re-election on the regular Republican ticket; former Senator Everett Colby, Progressive member for New Jersey on the Republican National Committee, and Irving K. Taylor, National Progressive Committeeman from this State.

The reception is to be in the Palace Ball Room, at Washington and Bleecker Streets. Printed invitations were issued yesterday and will be distributed broadcast. "In Unity for the Common Good" has been chosen as the slogan for the gathering.

"It will be an epoch-making event," said State Chairman Bugbee yesterday, "as it will mark the complete reunion of the Republicans and Progressives. We all feel that we already are united, but we want everybody to know it."

A Reception Committee of former Progressives has been selected, with representatives from each of the twenty-one counties, as follows:

Atlantic, S. B. Morris; Bergen, Herbert M. Bailey; Burlington, A. L. S. Dougharty; Camden, Frank B. Jess; Cape May, William H. Bright; Cumberland, Royal H. Tuller; Essex, Algernon T. Sweeney; Gloucester, George S. McCarty; Hudson, Adam J. Ruby; Hunterdon, J. H. Conover; Mercer, A. Croser Reeves; Middlesex, Adrian S. Lyon; Monmouth, P. H. Loftus; Morris, Charles W. Ennis; Ocean, F. W. Leach; Passaic, J. G. Blauvelt; Salem, Joel Borton; Somerset, Charles C. Kenyon; Sussex, C. Tipton; Union, Edgar A. Knapp; Warren, W. W. Taylor.

FIGHT HARD FOR GOOD ROADS.

Citizens Lined Up Against Politicians for Egan Referendum.

The Gubernatorial election in New Jersey has been relegated to the rear in interest by the referendum of the Egan good roads measure, which will be submitted to the voters at the general election on Nov. 7. Politicians from all parts of the State have lined up their forces to defeat the measure in their attempt to keep the State in its present condition of disintegrated roads.

On the other hand, the men who are working for the passage of the referendum are prominent members of the various professions, who never before dabbled in politics.

Interest is keen on the passage of this measure. When the measure authorizing the systematic plan of State roads passed the Legislature last session, after a bitter fight waged against it by politicians, the latter at once became busy. They determined to defeat the referendum empowering the raising of bonds to the amount of $7,000,000. As soon as this formidable opposition became apparent various Chambers of Commerce, lawyers, hotelkeepers, manufacturers, farmers, and automobilists in general centralized their forces to fight the bosses. As an indication of the enthusiasm and energy that are being injected into the campaign by the business men working for its successful passage, prominent men have offered their services as workers at the polls.

MARSHALL DEFIANCE FLUNG AT HUGHES

If He Would Only Favor Repeal of Eight-Hour Law "We Would Fight."

NEWARK THOUSANDS CHEER

Vice President Tells Manufacturers They Can Get More Results from Good-Will Than by Driving Men.

Vice President Marshall, seated in an automobile with H. Otto Wittpenn, Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey; State Committeeman James R. Nugent, and T. Alpheus Adams, Chairman of the Essex County Democratic Committee, last night passed under a canopy of red fire and through an aisle of cheering thousands, from the Robert Treat Hotel on Park Place, Newark, to the Krueger Auditorium on Belmont Avenue, over a mile distant. Following were several thousand marchers, conspicuous among whom were three lodges of railroad trainmen whose banners indicated their appreciation of the eight-hour law. There were also in line over a thousand first voters under command of Grand Marshal Eddie Dillon, the former Princeton football hero.

Addressing an audience of 2,500 in the Auditorium, Vice President Marshall dwelt upon the Adamson eight hour law, of which he said that he desired every business concern to make money, but surely the manufacturer would get more out of a willing servant in eight hours than he could hope to get out of an unwilling one in ten.

"If," he said, "I could find out how to enable men to work for their employers as they work for their wives and children, if I could put the spirit of love into service, I could bring in the millennial dawn. If the manufacturer in America will approach his employe in the spirit of love and good-will, he can get more results in eight hours than can be gotten by driving men to do the things they do not want to do.

"Mr. Hughes," Mr. Marshall added, "says he is in favor of an eight-hour workday, but he first wanted to see how it would work. He was in favor of the two-cent fare law, but he wanted to see how that would work and so he vetoed it. Likewise he urged that the income tax be not ratified by New York when he was Governor of the State because he did not know how it would work. Now he doesn't say that he would favor the repeal of the Adamson law. If he would only say that then we would take off our coats and put in the next two weeks fighting it out on that issue, and it would be easy to predict the outcome."

Saying that he desired that no injury should be done to the railroads, Mr. Marshall declared himself in favor of having the Interstate Commerce Commission afford any relief that may be found on investigation to be needed. Congress, Mr. Marshall said, has now set up an eight-hour standard in interstate commerce, and if the people don't like it, let a majority say so, when it can be repealed.

Lauding the Administration for what it has accomplished, Mr. Marshall said that the most hopeful thing about the Wilson régime is that it has created an atmosphere of honesty, equity, and fair dealing in this Republic.

"That is most refreshing," said he. "If Woodrow Wilson had done nothing more than to touch the hearts and consciences of good men who have been asleep, he would have been the crowning glory of his age."

Mr. Marshall touched also upon the prevailing good times, and in this connection declared that this present October was the first in any Presidential election year since the civil war in which business has gone on the same as if there were no campaign.

A crowd of about ten thousand persons in Jersey City were disappointed last night when Vice President Thomas R. Marshall failed to appear at a Democratic open air rally. The crowd waited several hours to see the Vice President, but at a late hour it was announced that he had to return to Washington from Newark. H. Otto Wittpenn, Democratic candidate for Governor, was one of the principal speakers at the rally.

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Specializing in the Reproductions and Adaptations of Paris Attire

Unusually Important Offerings To-Morrow, Throughout All Departments

Exclusive Apparel in the New Modes for Winter for Fashionable Women and Misses, VERY SPECIALLY PRICED

Superb Quality Furs

Wonderfully low prices to-morrow in

Fashionable Fur Coats and Fur Sets

Workmanship and Quality Guaranteed

Luxurious Fur Coats in the new flare effects. Small furs and matched sets in the new shapes.

Skunk Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats

Special **95.00**

Hudson Seal Coat (Dyed Muskrat), 40 inches long. Collar and border of genuine skunk. Outside pockets. Richly lined and interlined.

Skunk Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats

Special **135.00**

Hudson Seal Coat (Dyed Muskrat), 45 inches long. Extra deep cape collar of genuine skunk; may be worn high or low; coat has extra wide sweep. Richly lined and interlined.

Skunk Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats

Special **175.00**

Hudson Seal Coat (Dyed Muskrat), 45 inches long. Collar, cuffs and six inch border of genuine skunk; coat has extra wide sweep. Richly lined and interlined.

Scotch Mole Coats

Special **295.00**

Scotch Mole Coat, 45 inches long, with deep collar, cuffs and wide border of Taupe Fox. Coat has wide sweep, richly lined and interlined; one of the biggest fur values of the season.

Neckpieces

Nat. Raccoon Scarfs	7.95
Hudson Seal Capes (Dyed Muskrat)	19.75
Mole Capes	27.50
Cross Fox Scarfs	45.00
Mole Stoles	45.00
Hudson Seal Stoles (Dyed Muskrat)	69.75
Kolinski Stoles	89.00
Ermine Stoles	169.50

Muffs

Nat. Raccoon Muffs	10.00
Hudson Seal Muffs (Dyed Muskrat)	10.50
Black Fox Muffs	15.00
Mole Muffs	18.50
Skunk Muffs	23.50
Fisher Muffs	45.00
Pointed Silvered Fox Muff	70.00
Ermine Muff	75.00

Luxurious Coats & Wraps

Of chiffon Velvet, Silk Baffin Cloth, Velour, Bolivia Cloth, Broadcloth, plaid back fabrics and satin, also silk and velvet, gold and silver brocades; many are luxuriously fur trimmed.

18.50 29.50 up to 198.50

Fur Trimmed Bolivia Coats

An Americanized Paris Novelty

A strikingly original model, semi-fitted to the waist, then continuing in an exaggerated flare; large cape collar and cuffs of real nutria fur or Raccoon cuffs may be converted for use as a muff; rich silk lining of quaint Japanese design; warmly interlined. *Special* **59.50**

Coats and Evening Wraps de Luxe

Americanized Paris Designs

Two exquisite models of silk chiffon velvet; one is a fur trimmed evening cape that may be had in gold, rose, American Beauty, sapphire blue and black; the other is an elaborately fur trimmed coat that comes in both daytime and evening shades. *Special* **49.50**

Hudson Seal Trimmed Bolivia Coats

Americanized Paris Design

Full length, silk lined throughout and warmly interlined; collar and cuffs trimmed with Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat). Colors: Gold, plum, burgundy, brown, green, chartreuse. *Special* **39.50**

Fur Trimmed Velour de Laine Coats

Americanized Paris Design

Belted flare model, 48 inches long, silk lined throughout and extra heavy interlined; large cape collar of seal dyed French coney; colors: Burgundy, plum, brown, green, navy and black. *Special* **24.50**

Gowns for All Occasions

Silver and gold embroidered Satin, silver or gold Laces, Silk Net, Serge Charmeuse, Georgette, Crepe and Velvet; a beautiful collection, complete in variety of styles and colorings.

16.50 24.50 up to 169.50

Afternoon Dresses of Chiffon Velvet & Crepe Georgette

Americanized Paris Design

An exquisite model, with the velvet and Georgette artistically combined, the dress is elaborately adorned with metallic embroidery and beads; bodice of Gold Cloth under the Georgette; skirt and waist are silk lined; colors are gold, burgundy, plum, navy, black, copenhagen, brown, taupe. *Very Special* **34.50**

Danse Frocks and Semi-Evening Gowns

Americanized Paris Design

Of Taffeta Silk with trimmings of Silver Lace, Net and Flowers, in pastel colors and white. *Special* **24.50**

Tailored Serge or Satin Frocks

Americanized Paris Designs

Of Navy Serge or of Satin, in burgundy, plum, brown, navy, green, with white satin or broadcloth collar and cuffs, trimmed with real mole or seal dyed Frency coney. *Special* **19.75**

New Winter Suits

Original Paris models reproduced in this season's choicest fabrics trimmed with luxurious furs; coats are silk lined and warmly interlined.

24.50 29.50 up to 298.50

PREMET MODEL, in velour, broadcloth or suede cloth, with deep collar and broad transverse bands of seal or mole dyed French coney; back of coat is embellished with handsome metal embroidery; a very dressy model. *Special* **59.50**

Paris Suits Reproduced

LANVIN MODEL, reproduced in velour or broadcloth, in all colors; has deep shawl collar, cuffs and wide border of seal dyed French coney; coat has stitching to represent belt, and a very decided flare. *Special* **39.50**

Americanized Jenny Suit

Developed in velour and broadcloth; collar trimmed with Skunk, Opossum; may be had in navy, burgundy, seal brown, plum, dark green, rubber grey and black. *Special* **24.50**

America's Foremost Specialists

New York
Brooklyn
Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark

34th Street—New York

Women's Coats of Distinction

In the dressier models fur is lavishly used. But that is only one of the many happy thoughts from Paris. Every other thought, in plain-tailored and costume coats alike, has its reflection in our showing.

Satin Coat 55.00

Women's Coats of Velour Cloth in smart semi-fitted or straight-line effects; large convertible collar of seal-plush; lined throughout and interlined. Special **27.50**

Women's Coats of Broadcloth or Velour Cloth in the approved new models, trimmed with velvet or fur, lined throughout and interlined. Special **35.00**

Women's Coats of Bolivia Cloth or Wool Velour Cloth in distinctive semi-fitted models, handsome fur collars, peau de cygne lined. Special **59.75**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Women's Fashionable Suits

For walking or street wear we present the tailored suit with its trim, pleasing lines. For formal wear the smart suit of soft, rich fabric, trimmed with mole, seal or other fashionable fur.

29.75 35.00 45.00 and up to 295.00

Women's Suits of Broadcloth or Gabardine, belted or half-belted models, fur trimmed or in simple tailleur effects. Special **35.00**

Women's Suits of Velour Cloth or Broadcloth, fancy tailor-made or with cuffs and large pockets fur trimmed. Special **45.00**

Women's Suits of Broadcloth, straight-line models with deep cuffs and collars; tailleur types with handsome lines, or braided and fur trimmed. Special **59.75**

Women's Silk and Cloth Dresses

Much has been said of the simple lines of the new frocks—not enough of their real beauty. Trimmings of fur, embroidery and quaint stitchwork make our models still more interesting.

Serge Walking Dresses	13.75	18.00	29.75	to	55.00
Silk Afternoon Dresses	18.50	25.00	39.75	to	87.50
Velvet Dresses	29.75	39.75	59.75	to	135.00

Women's Exquisite Blouses

Of Georgette crepe, crepe de Chine, satin, Men's wear crepe or lingerie, showing every novelty in collar, cuff and shoulder, and interesting touches of hand embroidery, bead or stitchwork.

5.00 8.90 11.75 15.00 and upward

Handsome Furs and Fur Garments

Coats, Wraps, Scarves, Muffs, Sets, Novelties

One need not be told that in our Fur garments the pelts are our first thought always. They are selected for beauty, matched with care and fashioned into modes of the hour.

Prices Are Notably Moderate

Misses' Suits and Coats—Special Values

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, suitable for women to 36 bust

Models for the younger folk that show all that delightful distinctiveness of style that so clearly marks our appareling for women.

Misses' Suits of velour cloth or velour checks, in belted or semi-fitted effects, velvet or fur trimmed. Special **25.00**

Misses' Coats of cheviots or wool velours, belted or flare models, tailored or trimmed with velvet or fur. Special **22.50**

Misses' Suits of broadcloth, velour cloth, velour checks or gabardine, tailored or fur-trimmed, some in sport effects. Special **29.75**

Misses' Coats of broadcloth, wool velour or plush, in tailleur or trimmed models, featuring novelties of cuff, collar and belt. Special **29.75**

WHITMAN EXPENSIVE IN SEABURY'S VIEW

Says State Had to Squander $30,000,000 on Governor to Educate Him in Finance.

AGAIN RAPS STIVERS ACT

More Efficient, Not Larger, National Guard His Idea—Prosperity Trains Hamper Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Before a crowd which jammed the Van Curler Theatre here tonight Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, declared that the people of the State had been compelled to "squander" $30,000,000 "to educate the Governor in a knowledge of State finance." He asserted that, had he been Governor and the Legislature had appropriated $5,000,000 more than he thought necessary, which he said had been done in Governor Whitman's case, he would have vetoed the appropriation.

Continuing his attack on the Stivers bill, providing for what he termed conscription in the National Guard in time of peace, Mr. Seabury, on his trip throughout the day, declared unequivocally for "genuine preparedness," but said he believed in bringing the National Guard, as it is made up at present, to a higher state of efficiency, rather than increasing the number of its members. If this had been done, he said, the guard would not have been sent to the border "in a condition of unpreparedness."

"I am heartily in favor of adequate appropriations for the education of the boys and girls of the State," he said, "but I protest against the people of the State having to squander $30,000,000 to educate the Governor of the State in a knowledge of State finance. He himself has told us that when he took office he knew nothing about the finances of the State. I am in favor of education; I am in favor of the education of the Governor; but I am not in favor of his being educated at the expense of the taxpayers of the State.

A $5,000,000 Illustration.

"The Governor blundered into the imposition of a direct tax upon an already overburdened people. I have exposed the manner in which he committed that blunder, and now he asks me to show him how the appropriations could have been cut down. It was his business to know how the appropriations could have been cut down. But still I can show him. I have been giving him information about the finances of this State for several weeks. Whether he cannot learn, or will not learn, I do not know. I will give him another illustration, if he would like to have it.

"The Governor sent in his proposed budget. The Legislature deposited it safely in the waste paper basket. The budget that the Legislature made was $7,000,000 in excess of the amount the Governor said was necessary. The Governor vetoed $2,000,000 and approved appropriations amounting to $5,000,000 in excess of what he himself had said was necessary.

"He asks me what I would have done as Governor of this State. I would have done what every other intelligent man would have done who was intent on promoting the interests of his State Government rather than the interests of his party. If the Legislature sent me an appropriation bill that I though was too high by $5,000,000 I would veto the $5,000,000, and send the bill back to the Legislature.

"Governor Whitman in his inaugural address said: 'If public expenditures are increased in the future at the same rate as in the past, it will only be a question of time when we shall drift into bankruptcy.' In 1914, under Governor Whitman's predecessor, the total appropriations for the full year were less than $48,000,000. In 1915, under Governor Whitman, the total appropriations for the full year were more than $63,000,000. In 1916, under Governor Whitman, the total appropriations for less than a full year were $59,000,000.

The Bankruptcy Drift.

"If the State was drifting into bankruptcy in 1914, when its appropriations amounted to $48,000,000 under the administration of Governor Whitman's predecessor, where was it drifting in 1915, when more than $63,000,000 was appropriated? If the State was drifting into bankruptcy in 1914, where is it drifting today, when the appropriations exceed by $11,000,000 the appropriations of 1914? If Governor Whitman thought the State was drifting into bankruptcy in 1914, why did he appropriate $20,000,000 more than his predecessor appropriated?

"When the last Appropriation bill was sent to him the Tax Reduction Committee of New York City told him that it was $14,000,000 in excess of the needs of the State. This committee included, among others, the following Republicans: Joseph H. Choate, Jacob H. Schiff, R. Fulton Cutting, Henry P. Davison, Darwin P. Kingsley, Marcus Braun, Isaac N. Seligman, William Sloane, and William R. Willcox."

Speaking of the Stivers bill, Mr. Seabury said that he was in favor of an adequate army, an adequate navy, adequate coast defenses, and the proper equipment and development of the National Guard.

"If Governor Whitman had desired to take the first step toward genuine preparedness," he said, "he would have taken action to improve the equipment of the National Guard. If this had been done, the members of our National Guard would not have been sent to the Mexican border in a condition of unpreparedness. Some time ago in New York City we all witnessed a great and patriotic demonstration which took place in the preparedness parade. The sentiment there expressed for preparedness was a sentiment in favor of genuine preparedness and not sham preparedness. It would have been better if the efforts of the Governor had been exerted to properly equip the members that are now in the National Guard, rather than making provision to conscript and draft others for service in the National Guard. It will be time enough to think of adding others when those that are already members of the National Guard are properly equipped for the discharge of their important functions.

"I attack the Stivers conscription and draft law, which Governor Whitman caused to be enacted on two grounds. First, it is not conducive to real preparedness; and, second, it is tyrannical, unjust and un-American."

Speaks in Four Counties.

Mr. Seabury spoke today in ten places in Herkimer, Fulton, Montgomery, and Schenectady Counties. He left the campaign special at Fonda to go by a branch road to Gloversville and Johnstown, where he addressed large crowds. Collector Dudley Field Malone of New York and William Burnet Wright of Buffalo spoke with him.

An admirer in the crowd at Little Falls gave Mr. Seabury the left hind foot of a rabbit, which, he assured the candidate, had been killed in a graveyard at midnight.

At Gloversville the engineer and fireman on the shuttle train which ran him up there leaned out of the window to grasp his hand and wish him luck. The reach was too far, so Mr. Seabury jumped up on the engine cab to receive the handshake.

Prosperity's agents, long freight trains, were passing so frequently while Mr. Seabury was trying to speak at Amsterdam that he could not make himself heard. The crowd of several hundred persons crowded into the station and the candidate jumped up on a radiator and continued his speech from that platform.

Mr. Seabury will rest in Albany over Sunday before carrying his fight into the western part of the State.

MEXICANS CALL HUGHES 'BIG STICK' CANDIDATE

Press of Capital Refers to Republican Nominee as Roosevelt's Political Heir.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20, (via Galveston. Delayed by Censor.)—Never in the history of Mexico has an American Presidential campaign caused such widespread interest in this country as the present contest in the United States. The people of all social classes are following closely the news arriving here regarding the movements of President Wilson and Mr. Hughes, and the speeches of both are commented on freely.

Several bets have been placed on the result. It is believed that the intense interest in the campaign is due to the present political situation existing between the two countries.

The Mexico City press is devoting much space to the news of the campaign, and editorials are being published daily regarding the phases of the contest. The Universal today prints an editorial headed "Men of Peace and Men of War," in which it says that "Roosevelt, the cowboy, the man of Panama, and the great politician and trifler, is on his last legs." Mr. Hughes, the editorial says, is the Colonel's political heir, and in some of his speeches has said that he will begin to straighten out the Mexican situation the day after his inauguration. The editorial adds:

"It is hardly believable that the policy of force, symbolized by the big stick, which the free American people have sometimes used against the weak again will find a place in American politics, as there still remains the moral grandeur in the great nation founded by the austere pilgrims of the Mayflower." In conclusion the editorial says:

"And in order that our Judases may begin to get disheartened, Mr. Hughes has just proclaimed that he is before everything a man of peace, and Carranza always is preparing himself in case some day war should be necessary."

MR. HUGHES IN MONTCLAIR

Preparing His Speeches for Next Tour, Which Begins Tuesday.

Charles E. Hughes went on a long automobile trip in New Jersey yesterday morning and devoted the afternoon at the Montclair Hotel to preparing his speeches for his next tour, which begins on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes arrived at the hotel late yesetrday. With them are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., and the latter's children, who have been spending the Summer at Glen Ridge, N. J. Mrs. Hughes, the wife of the candidate, shopped for an hour in Montclair yesterday afternoon without being recognized.

On Tuesday night next Mr. Hughes is to speak in the Bronx, Harlem, and Queens. On Wednesday night he is to speak in Brooklyn. His itinerary from next Thursday to the following Thursday has not been definitely arranged, but during that week he is to take in Ohio, Indiana, part of New York State, and several parts of New England.

He is to speak in Hartford, Conn., probably next Thursday. It was also said Mr. Roosevelt would be urged to speak in Bridgeport, where there are large numbers of munition workers. The Colonel is also to speak at the Brooklyn Academy of Music next Saturday night, just after his return from his present Western trip.

The Republican State Committee and the New York County Committee, headed by Samuel S. Koenig, are planning a vigorous campaign for the coming week. The former is arranging Mr. Hughes's New York speeches, and the latter will send twenty decorated and illuminated motor trucks into every Assembly District of the city, beginning tomorrow night.

GRAY CRITICISES HUGHES.

Might Have Given Credit to Administration for Its Achievements.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 21.—George Gray, ex-Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, ex-United States Senator from Delaware, and a member of the present Mexican Commission, said that he did not think Charles E. Hughes's acceptance of the Republican Presidential nomination had risen to the dignity of a political issue.

"However bad the precedent may be, his action in resigning from the Supreme Court bench to accept the nomination does not, in my opinion, militate against his high character or patriotism," Judge Gray said, adding that there was nothing about the conduct of his campaign for the Presidency so noticeable as the manifest and painful efforts of himself and his party to manufacture issues.

Judge Gray declared that the President's having kept the country at peace with all the world was an astounding fact that spoke with appealing force to the hundred million people in the United States. He also pointed out that under the leadership of the President a Democratic Congress had put on the statute books more constructive and useful legislation than had been placed there in the same period since the civil war.

"Surely," he said, "Mr. Hughes, with the judicial poise and impartiality that we had a right to expect from his distinguished public career, might have given due credit to the Administration for what it had accomplished in the way of constructive legislation. Mr. Hughes does not say that he desires war, but he finds fault with the manner in which Mr. Wilson achieved peace, with honor, for his country."

BUILDERS' POLL FOR HUGHES

Out of 708 Replies 541 Favor Republican Candidate.

A. S. Brown, Jr., of Boston, sent a report to Republican National Headquarters yesterday announcing that he had taken a poll of the building trades, contractors, sub-contractors, and building material manufacturers throughout New York and New England, and that it indicated that Hughes would get a large plurality of the votes in these trades.

Out of 708 replies to his letters of inquiry, he said, 541 had expressed themselves as being in favor of Hughes, while only 167 had favored Wilson. He took an earlier poll in these trades before the national conventions were held in June, he said, and of 694 persons who responded 355 favored Roosevelt. 180 Hughes, 127 Wilson, and 32 wanted Root. Using these earlier figures as a basis, Mr. Brown calculated that 92 per cent. of the Progressive vote could be counted on to go to Hughes.

A B C REPUBLICS FOR WILSON

Senor Mexia Says They Approve His Mexican Policy.

Exequiel Ramos Mexia, for eighteen years Minister of Public Works and Agriculture in the Argentine Republic, believes that President Wilson's handling of the Mexican situation has placed the United States higher in the regard of the Latin-American Republics than it has ever stood. Senor Mexia is making a tour of the country, and the Democratic National Committee gave out an interview with him yesterday, in which he said:

"This respect and confidence has been made possible by the manner in which the President has met the problems that have arisen south of the Rio Grande. Mr. Wilson's refusal to be influenced by the sort of appeals that have been made to him to bring about intervention has satisfied the A B C Republics that the traditional pseudonym, 'Octopus of the North,' is not to be applied to the United States.

"It is with regret that I learn that the policy of President Wilson with regard to Mexico has been sharply criticised. Surely the critics do not wish South Americans to believe that any of the leaders in the United States favor aggression at the behest of capitalistic interests. I have also read with regret the criticisms made by Mr. Roosevelt. I know him personally and follow his public utterances closely. South America did not care for the sharp practices which preceded intervention in the case of Panama.

"Had President Wilson recognized Huerta, it would have been a very grave mistake."

CITIZENS UNION SENATE CHOICES

Recommendations Based on Reports of the Campaign Committee.

ALL PARTIES ON THE LIST

Union to Make Personal Appeals for Its Candidates in Close Districts.

The Citizens Union has made public its recommendations of local candidates for the State Senate. The recommendations, as in the case of Assembly candidates, are based upon the reports of a campaign committee organized early in the Fall. The committee is composed of representatives from all boroughs and its work has been to select those legislative candidates, regardless of party, who are deemed best fitted to represent their districts and the city. Candidates have been indorsed in fourteen of the twenty-two Senate Districts, as follows:

QUEENS.

Dist.

2—William T. Vale, (Rep.-Prog.)—The voters of Queens are fortunate in having an opportunity to send to the Senate a man of Mr. Yale's broad experience and recognised ability.

KINGS.

4—Charles C. Lockwood, (Rep.-Prog.-Ind. L.-Am.)—Senator Lockwood has been in the Legislature during three sessions. He is unusually able and effective and his district should not fail to return him.

6—Charles F. Murphy, (Rep.-Prog.)—Mr. Murphy's ability and experience should make him a valuable addition to the Senate.

8—Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr., (Rep.)—Senator Burlingame has represented his district for a number of years and is entitled to re-election on his record.

9—William A. Bacher, (Dem.-Ind. L.)—The creditable record which Assemblyman Bacher has made in his two years in the Assembly makes him the preferable candidate for the Senate in his district.

NEW YORK.

12—William Weiss, (Rep.-Prog.)—By ability and training Mr. Weiss is exceptionally well qualified to represent his district.

15—William S. Reynolds, (Rep.-Prog.)—Mr. Reynolds is a business man of ability and integrity. His candidacy should make a strong appeal to the voters.

16—Robert F. Wagner, (Dem.-Ind. L.)—At the last session Senator Wagner used his power as minority leader extensively in support of bills in the interest of the city. His re-election is highly desirable.

17—Ogden L. Mills, (Rep.-Prog.-Ind. L.)—While the qualifications of Benjamin S. Catchings (Dem.) for legislative office are recognized, the exceptional service rendered by Senator Mills during two years in the Senate clearly entitles him to re-election. He is an unusually forceful and effective legislator.

18—Charles H. Studin, (Dem.-Ind. L.)—Mr. Studin's candidacy presents to the voters in this district a rare opportunity to send to the Senate a man of exceptional ability and training.

19—Rufus P. Johnston, (Rep.)—Mr. Johnston's training and broad knowledge of governmental affairs should enable him to represent his district exceptionally well.

20—Joseph Steinberg, (Rep.-Prog.)—The good record made by Mr. Steinberg in the Assembly of 1915 makes him the preferable candidate in this district.

BRONX.

22—Russell B. Burnside. (Rep.-Prog.)—Mr Burnside's experience as a member of the legal staff of the Public Service Commission and his thorough knowledge of legislative subjects make him an unusually well qualified candidate.

RICHMOND.

28—George Cromwell, (Rep.)—Senator Cromwell has successfuly handled much important and desirable legislation during his two years in the Senate. He is entitled to re-election on his record.

In districts where the result seems to be in doubt the union will make personal appeals to voters for the election of candidates it has indorsed.

HUGHES WOMEN START EAST

Small Crowds Greet Them on Their Last Day in California.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Oct. 21, WITH WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN.—The women campaigners for Hughes wound up their five-day invasion of California today with meetings at Redlands, Riverside and San Bernardino. The crowds were comparatively small. The local reception committee fell into a squabble over the situation here, and twenty cars were withdrawn from the reception entourage.

The meeting in Redlands was held by the returned Phoenix pilgrims. While telegraphic advices had been that the Stadium there, seating 2,100 persons, would be filled to overflowing, there were a scant 800 on hand to hear the opening words of Mary Antin. Others who spoke there included Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Miss Elizabeth Freeman and Mrs. Frank Mebane of North Carolina.

In Riverside the speechmaking was from the porch of the Court House, where the campaigners were welcomed by Ethan Allen Chase, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., who, despite his more than 80 years, actively directs the National Fruit Growers' Association. The Chairman of the meeting was Samuel Evans, twice Mayor of Riverside and recently defeated for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. About 500 persons heard the speakers. Mrs. Edith Elliott Smith spoke along agricultural lines, and rapped President Wilson for alleged remissness in regard to the civil service regulations.

Hyphenism was discussed by Mary Antin. She said she had heard that the Jews of the nation were going to vote for President Wilson because he had appointed Louis Brandeis to the Supreme Court.

She said that if this proved to be true she would begin a vigorous campaign against the movement on the ground that any Jew who would allow religious leanings to influence his vote would be simply a hyphenate and unworthy of the name American.

Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr said she was for Hughes because he had declared himself in favor of the enfranchisement of women. Miss Freeman accused Wilson of "sectionalism," and said that most of the negroes in Government employ had been ousted because of their color. Dr. Davis and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy sought to discredit Wilson's achievement in keeping the nation out of war. Perhaps because of the large percentage of foreign-born persons in the crowd neither speaker referred by name to the Lusitania or any other ship sunk, contenting themselves with speaking of "certain vessels about which notes have been written."

The meeting in San Bernardino was held in Lugo Park, and about 1,000 of the inhabitants of this labor city of 20,000 attended. During the ten-mile parade from Riverside to San Bernardino there were a few shouts for President Wilson, and it had been expected that the meeting here would develop into a shout battle between the Wilson supporters and the Hughes advocates, but aside from scattered questions the speakers were not interrupted.

The party at 4 P. M. boarded the train for the long jaunt to Salt Lake City.

BREAK UP HUGHES MEETING.

Speakers Vanished After Crowd in Wall Street Cheered Wilson.

A crowd of Wall Street clerks cheered for President Wilson for several minutes yesterday afternoon and broke up a Republican meeting that was being held at Wall and Broad Streets. The Republican orators fled precipitately.

The speakers were Isaac E. Berryman, Edward C. Brennan, and W. E. Donahue, a former sergeant in the United States Army. Just as one of them got warmed up, some one started a cheer for Wilson, the crowd took it up and kept it going for about ten minutes. Finally Mr. Berryman succeeded in getting enough quiet to announce that the speakers had an appointment elsewhere and had to be going.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street.
Established 1879.

Important Sales for Monday

Women's Glove Silk Underwear

Glove Silk Vests, band tops, round or V neck, in white or pink. **Special 1.10**

Glove Silk Vests, band top, shoulder straps, round or V neck, bodices white or pink. **Special 1.25**

Glove Silk Bloomers, elastic top, knee length, reinforced, in white or pink. **Special 1.35**

Glove Silk Bloomers, elastic top, knee length, medium weight, reinforced, in white or pink. **Special 1.95**

Glove Silk Union Suits, band tops, round or V neck, knee length, in pink or white. **Special 2.45**

Milanese Silk Vests, band tops, shoulder strap, V neck style, heavy weight, in pink or white. **Special 2.45**

Milanese Silk Bloomers, knee length, elastic top, heavy weight, reinforced, in white or pink. **Special 2.65**

Milanese Silk Union Suits, V neck style, knee length, heavy weight, reinforced, in pink or white. **Special 3.75**

Women's Silk Stockings

Pure Thread Silk, medium weight, extra length, in all the wanted street and evening shades. Regularly **2.00** **Special 1.20**

Women's New Kimonos

Of Wide Wale Corduroy, in coral, wisteria, Copenhagen and light blue. **Special 3.95**

Of Crepe de Chine, in old rose, pink, Copenhagen and light blue. **Special 6.95**

Women's Silk Petticoats

In Taffeta, in all the wanted costume and street shades, new full model, four flounces trimmed with narrow ruffles. **Special 3.95 & 5.00**

An Exceptional Offering of Women's and Misses' Fall Hats

Comprising Sailors, Mushroom or High Draped Turbans, Tailored Tricorns and Continentals in black or colored velvets or Hatters Plush.

10.75

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

SUSPECTED GERMAN PLOT FOR HUGHES

Head of Evangelical Home Says He Wrote "Vote for the Republican Ticket."

ONLY AN AID FOR PRIMARIES

Meant as a Certificate for Inmates in His Care Who Wanted to Vote at Them.

A scrap of paper bearing the stamp of the German Evangelical Home of 643 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, and on which was written "Vote for the Republican Ticket," was found on the floor of a barber shop at 1,767 Broadway, used for registration in the Sixth Election District of the Twenty-third Assembly District.

Democrats in the district, fearing an attempt was being made to instruct the aged men to vote for the Republican ticket, brought the matter to the attention of Rev. Frank Buescher, Superintendent of the home. The paper also bore the signature of F. Buescher and was dated Oct. 14, 1916. Mr. Buescher identified the signature and handwriting on the paper as his own.

On Oct. 14, the registry books show that seventeen men registered from the home. Of these, four had voted last year. One man had not registered since 1895, one not since 1900, two not since 1909, and two not since 1910. Sixteen of the men were born in Germany.

Mr. Buescher said that it was absurd to think any attempt had been made to instruct the inmates of the home as to how they should vote. There are more than a hundred men in the home now, and as most of them are citizens, Mr. Buescher said, it would have been easy for him to send forty or fifty men to register if he had been interested in such work.

"What really happened," Mr. Buescher said, "was that an official came to me and asked that I give a certificate stating that they reside here and desire to register as a Democrat or Republican to any of the inmates who care to vote at the next primaries. One or two of the men wished to so register on Saturday morning, and I made out certificates for them reading something like this: 'This is to certify that John Smith lives at 643 Chauncey Street and has expressed his desire to vote for the Republican ticket.'

"Later the official returned and told me he had found there were regular blanks to be filled out for those registering from homes. He asked me to tell the men not to register until after dinner so he would have time to get the blanks.

"Evidently when the officials received the blanks they tore up my written certificates or else the men themselves did and threw the pieces on the floor. Some one who wanted to make it appear that we were instructing the men how to vote picked up a piece on which 'Vote for the Republican ticket' were the only words."

HUGHES BETTORS 'HEDGING'

Protect Themselves by Money on Wilson as the Odds Shrink.

A feature of betting in Wall Street yesterday was the "hedging" operations of persons who put up substantial amounts on Hughes a month ago at odds of 2 to 1. The apparent swing of sentiment toward President Wilson this week caused these Republican enthusiasts to reconsider the situation, with the result that they took the Wilson end of wagers at odds of 8 to 10, planning thereby to reduce their losses if the Democratic ticket should win.

A Stock Exchange house which laid down a lot of Hughes money in September at 2 to 1 was reported to have placed $8,000 on Wilson against $10,000, splitting the total up among several betting commissioners on the Curb. This was the only large bet at these odds, as most of the Hughes money offered called for 10 to 8, with the tendency toward an even closer ratio than this. Edward McQuade said he had between $10,000 and $15,000 to wager at 9 to 10 that Wilson would carry New York City by at least 75,000 plurality and quoted the same odds on Hughes to carry the State. The impression among the sporting contingent on the Curb was that the result of polls printed in the Sunday newspapers showed a further swing to Wilson that nothing better than even money could be obtained tomorrow on Democratic bettors on the national result.

Motor Delivery to Suburban Points — *Phone 1234 Greeley*

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street
Established 1879

Paris Office—18 Faubourg Poissonniere — London Office—6 Falcon St., E. C.

New Fall Fashions

Marked by that simplicity of good taste for which Best & Co. are so widely known, are now shown in assortments that will delight the prospective purchaser.

Only the correct of the foreign and American styles are ever offered here.

***The Enlarged Departments of Apparel for Women and Misses*—2nd Floor**

Direct attention to the large and comprehensive assortments of exclusive and distinguished modes, in which are incorporated all the latest dictates of Paris Fashions. Beautiful Coats of Bolivia and Wool Velour, lavishly Fur Trimmed; Fashionable Fur-trimmed and Plain Tailleur Suits that meet the demand of every individual requirement; Street Dresses of Serge, individualized; Afternoon Gowns of Satin, distinguished by their beautiful simplicity; exquisite Evening Gowns in wonderful combinations of materials and colors.

Fur Trimmed Suit of Wool Velour, copy of a Bernard model, full skirt, decidedly Parisian in its chic lines and fur trimmed Pockets. Belted Coat with large cape-like collar of Kolinsky, cuffs trimmed with bands of fur. Style illustrated. **97.50**

Fur Trimmed Suit of Wool Velour, new skirt with pockets; full belted Coat with collar and deep Cuffs of Mole. **65.00**

Plain Tailleur Suit of Wool Velour, new model skirt and semi-fitted Coat, silk lined throughout. To be worn with own furs. **35.00**

Wool Velour 97.50

Evening Gown, copy of Bulloz model, embroidered in Silver and trimmed with Silver Lace; Bodice of Silver Cloth and Tulle. **55.00**

Afternoon Gown, in Crepe de Chine or Crepe Meteor, copy of a Lanvin model, surplice waist with plain or bead embroidered white Georgette Collar. **45.00**

Costume Blouse, copy of an Imported Model, hand embroidered in gold thread and Pastel Beads; unusual in coloring and design. **21.00**

Large shipments have been received by S.S's Lafayette and Espagne of

Hand Made Paris Merchandise

For Women and Children, and of New Infants' Dresses.

Patrons are reminded that our Paris assortments of Children's Merchandise are positively the largest in the city.

***The Departments for Girls and Misses*—3rd Floor**

Sizes 4 to 17 years inclusive.

Have assembled the individualized types of correct girlish apparel of which Best & Co. have always been the leading authority, in the largest and most comprehensive collections we have ever shown.

Misses' Tailored Suit of Wool Velour with deep collar of Moleskin, in the newest shades. Sizes 14, 16, 17 years. **39.50**

Misses' Coat of Bolivia Cloth, silk lined throughout, a new model with flaring back and deep cape collar. Sizes 14, 16, 17 years. **39.50**

Girls' Dress Coat of Fine Broadcloth in all the newest shades, silk lined throughout and trimmed with bands of skunk opossum. Sizes 8 to 14 years. **30.00**

Girls' School Coat of Navy Chinchilla, double faced cloth with plaid back. Sizes 10 to 16 years. **13.50**

On One Floor—Everything for Little Children (Infants to 3 years Inclusive.)

The Quality Standard — **LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR** — *Established 1879*

Reg. Trade Mark.

Characteristic of the "BEST" Standards, our assortments for Infants' Outfitting are the largest and most comprehensive to be found anywhere.

Known by their unequalled Quality and Originality of Styles; and shown by saleswomen who KNOW and are qualified to advise.

"Bloch" Pullman, *illustrated,* an exclusive Best model of guaranteed reed, corduroy lined, reversible tubular gear. Natural reed. **31.50**

Fur Trimmed Coat, *illustrated,* of fine Broadcloth, wide nutria collar. Silk lined throughout. In navy, tan or green. Sizes 1 to 3 years. **14.50**

Full Assortments of the exclusive Best "Bloch" Go-Carts.

Our Children's Barber Shop—4th Floor. Clean, Sanitary and up-to-date.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

PRAISES PRESIDENT FOR PREPAREDNESS

Senator Chamberlain Believes Administration Has Fitted Us for Any Need.

COMPARES 1916 WITH 1908

National Defense Act Called Best Piece of Legislation for the Army Ever Enacted.

United States Senator George E. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, described yesterday what had been accomplished by the Wilson Administration in reorganizing the army and rehabilitating the National Guard along lines of modern military requirements. If the same men, he said, who have been criticising the present Administration had been as ardent advocates of proper preparedness prior to 1898, and during that time, the history of the war with Spain might have been written differently and the lives of thousands of American soldiers who died in detention and mobilization camps spared. He said:

"As the first and necessary step the National Defense act of June 3, 1916, was passed. It is not entirely as it ought to be, but it places the regular army upon a safe and sane basis for any ordinary military contingency, and undertakes, whether successfully or not, to Federalize the National Guard and make it more effective as a military force in time of emergency. Experts in military science and tactics claim that, so far as the regular army is concerned, this act is the best piece of constructive legislation that has ever been passed, and they hope that the attempted Federalization of the National Guard will eventually result in a more efficient volunteer force.

"In order that it may be seen what this act does, as briefly as may be, I call attention to its provisions. Under it the peace strength of the regular army is approximately 11,000 officers, not to exceed 175,000 combatant troops, and approximately 40,000 noncombatant troops, including the unassigned recruits; the war strength about 12,000 officers, 225,000 combatant troops, and about 60,000 noncombatant troops.

Composition of the Army.

"The regular army is made up of sixty-five regiments of infantry, twenty-five regiments of cavalry, twenty-one regiments of field artillery, seven regiments of engineers, two battalions of mounted engineers, 263 companies of coast artillery, a signal corps, enlisted men of the Medical Department, the Quartermaster Corps, and the Philippine Scouts.

"The organization of infantry and cavalry regiments has been changed by the introduction of three new companies, the headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies. These companies have heretofore existed as provisional organizations, but the personnel therefor had to be taken from the other companies of the regiment, thereby depleting the ordinary companies and at the same time not making the provisional companies as efficient as they should be. Each regiment of field artillery has been increased by a headquarters and a supply company for the same reasons. As now organized they represent the very latest improvements known to military experts.

"The increase in the regular army is made in five annual increments, but in case of emergency the President may increase it to full strength more rapidly than by one-fifth each year.

"The enlistment period in the regular army is for seven years, three with the colors and four in the reserve, with a provision that at the end of one year's service any enlisted man within the continental limits of the United States may be discharged if he has become a proficient soldier in that time. Postmasters of the second, third, and fourth classes are authorized to recruit for the army, and enlisted men in the regular army reserve are to be paid $24 per year to enable the Government to keep in touch with them.

"An officers' reserve corps is provided, which will authorize the commissioning of civilians up to and including the grade of Major. These reserve officers are to be selected and trained in time of peace, and the officers so obtained will be far better prepared than any volunteers that could be raised hurriedly at the outbreak of war. In order to obtain many of these officers a reserve officers' training corps is authorized, to be composed of units at the various colleges, academies, and universities throughout the country where military instruction and training will be given, and these students may be given six weeks' field training each Summer in addition.

Other Reserve Forces.

"An enlisted reserve corps is authorized for duty in Engineer, Signal, Quartermaster Corps, and Ordnance and Medical Departments, which will provide railway operatives, chauffeurs, hospital attendants, nurses, bakers, cooks, telegraphers, &c., for the branches of the army mentioned.

"Training camps to be conducted by regular army officers are authorized for civilians who are unable to secure military training otherwise. All the expenses of such camps are borne by the Federal Government, including transportation, uniforms, subsistence, and equipment. The period of training may be for not to exceed thirty days in a year.

"Under the act the National Guard, as the organized militia will now be known, will consist of approximately 17,000 officers and 440,000 enlisted men, to conform to that of the regular army, as will also its equipment and armament. The enlistment period in the National Guard will be for six years, three with the colors and three in reserve. The President is authorized to draft the National Guard into the service of the United States, and to draft additional men to keep these units at war strength. Horses are to be furnished mounted organizations of the guard, with a provision for their care and maintenance. The training of the National Guard will consist of not less than forty-eight periods of armory training of not less than one and one-half hours each, and fifteen days' field training. National Guard officers and enlisted men may be sent to the various army service schools for instruction and while there receive pay.

"In order to provide for the regular army officers necessary for duty with the National Guard, at the various colleges where military instruction is given by army officers, and for other than organizational duty, an additional 1,022 officers over and above the number required to be with troops are authorized.

"To encourage target practice the Secretary of War is authorized to establish ranges and to supply rifles, ammunition, and instructors for rifle clubs throughout the country.

Mobilization of Industries.

"The President is also authorized in time of war to compel munition factories to furnish supplies and arms that are needed. A Board of Mobilization of Industries is created to investigate privately-owned plants suitable for the manufacture of arms and ammunition in order to ascertain the capacity of the country in the furnishing of munitions, and the Ordnance Department is authorized to prepare in time of peace necessary tools specially required for the manufacture of arms, ammunition, &c., so that they may be ready if needed at any time.

"For the production of nitrate necessary in the manufacture of ammunition, a plant or plants are authorized, and an appropriation of $20,000,000 made for their erection.

"A further provision of the act is designed for the protection of the uniforms of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

"To secure a highly specialized corps of officers for the regular army the corps of cadets at the Military Academy is increased from about 770 to 1,332, under the Act of May 4, 1916.

"In addition to the National Defense act, to which I have called attention, the President is authorized in time of war, or when war is threatened, under the Act of April 25, 1914, to organize a volunteer army. This act, like the National Defense act, is a splendid piece of constructive legislation, and with both on the statute books there is no doubt but that, in case of necessity, the possibility of raising an army which could be made efficient within a reasonable time would only be limited by the readiness with which our citizens volunteered for service.

Senator Chamberlain added that in no Administration since the civil war had so much been done to provide the country with an army or to place in the hands of the President the power to organize an army sufficient for national defense, at the same time placing limitations upon this power to prevent the maintenance of a large standing army by any President who might feel disposed to do so, even where no necessity for it existed.

RIGHTS LEAGUE PROTESTS.

George Haven Putnam and Others Criticise Wilson's Course.

The American Rights League, of which George Haven Putnam is President, has addressed a letter to President Wilson in which the President's course with regard to the Lusitania and the activities of the German submarine U-53 is severely criticised. The letter is signed by Mr. Putnam, Lawrence F. Abbott, William Emerson, L. L. Forman, Richard H. Gatling, Professor Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia, Charles P. Howland, Richard M. Hurd, Douglas W. Johnson, and J. B. Townsend.

In the course of the letter the signers state that they express, "as they believe," the opinion not only of the league, but of the great mass of American citizens as well, who "have during the last two years found ground for deep and increasing concern at the failure of the Administration to do its duty in maintaining the rights of neutrals, in defining the rights of noncombatants, and in protecting the lives of American citizens." The recent exploits of the U-53 in American waters, the letter adds, involved "the unwarranted destruction of neutral shipping and the turning adrift in open boats of innocent passengers and noncombatant crews" and revives, the signers say, "an issue of gravest concern to the American people."

The letter continues:

"We cannot forget that it was the failure of the Administration to take prompt and decisive action at the inception of Germany's illegal and inhuman submarine warfare which caused negotiations to drag along for many and bitter humiliating weeks, during which, to use your own words, the lives of noncombatant passengers and crews were destroyed wholesale, without the slightest color of justification, and the roll of Americans who lost their lives grew month by month until the ominous total mounted into the hundreds."

Then follows an allusion to the Lusitania sinking, which is termed the "Lusitania massacre," which the letter says is "still unatoned for, although you demanded 'prompt disavowal and reparation.'"

LONG ISLAND AUTOS HONK FOR WHITMAN

Great Parade of Motorists Follows the Governor on Day's Campaigning Tour.

A CHALLENGE TO SEABURY

Defies His Opponent to Name an Incompetent or an Extravagance in His Administration.

Governor Whitman carried his campaign into Long Island yesterday, speaking to about 5,000 persons in the ten addresses he delivered on the day's tour. The receptions in Suffolk and Nassau Counties were by far the most enthusiastic he has received since starting his Statewide speaking trip a week ago. From Port Jefferson, where the day began, to Lawrence, where a tent held nearly 1,500 persons, the trip resembled a triumphal tour.

The most picturesque feature of the day came with the Governor's departure from Glen Cove, where he had made two speeches, one inside the opera house and the other to those who were unable to get inside the building. At least 200 automobiles, enthusiastic persons said 300, decorated with flags, flowers, and bunting, followed the Governor, riding with George D. Pratt, his Commissioner of Conservation, in Mr. Pratt's automobile. Several trucks, carrying bands, had places in the parade. When the Governor stopped to say a few words at Hempstead, just at dark, the cars, with their twinkling lights queued down the road for almost a mile, while their passengers thronged around the speaker by the hundreds. More than a 1,000 persons took part in this parade.

Governor Whitman showed the inspiration which the reception gave him, and at each stop he issued his challenges to Judge Seabury to name one instance in the whole time of the Whitman Administration which savored of extravagance or corruption. He demanded that Judge Seabury name one man whom he had discharged whom the Judge would have retained or one man who now held office whom the Judge would depose.

In Glen Cove, Governor Whitman referred to his opponent's statement that "to find an incompetent Whitman should gaze into a mirror."

"I have been asking my opponent," he said, "for the last week to name one item of extravagance, one man who was inefficient or extravagant, in my administration, and the only answer which I have gotten from my honorable opponent—my opponent, anyway—is the remark that I should look into the glass. Isn't that brilliant? Isn't that scintillating wit? The Governor of this great State, whom you have elected to office, has asked his political adversary to make good his charges of corruption and extravagance against the Administration in Albany, and he is answered that way. Why, the reason Judge Seabury says that is plain. He has nothing else to say."

The Governor yesterday started on the plan which he had decided on a day or so ago, and began to challenge his opponent to point out in specific departments graft or inefficiency. He mentioned the Department of Health, the Department of Banking, the Foods and Markets Commissions, the State Highway Department, and the Conservation Commission.

He spoke of something which had been said about him by Judge Seabury, that he had violated the Constitution by using funds from one department to another without the sanction of the Legislature.

"He told you that I had diverted those funds, and had violated the Constitution," said Governor Whitman. "Now, it is easy to talk about the Constitution, for neither the speaker nor his audience is likely to have read it, but in this case I feel sure that my opponent didn't realize in the least what he was saying. Somebody told him to say it, and he carelessly and irresponsibly made the statement.

"I admit to you that I did divert those funds. I am willing to assume full responsibility for what I did, and will abide by your decision without hesitation on the 7th of November.

"Ladies and gentlemen, you are many of you, parents. This is what happened. In July, Dr. Biggs, the State Health Commissioner, who is, by the way, a Democrat, came to me and said that his department needed funds to fight infantile paralysis. I told him to go ahead and spend any amount of money that he needed. I guaranteed the credit of the State for anything he chose to spend. Was I extravagant? Was I wrong in doing what I did? I would do the same thing again, even though I thought it would cost my political future.

The Governor was asked last night regarding a letter sent to him by Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden of Sing Sing. In the letter, Mr. Osborne takes up the question of Governor Whitman's denial, issued last week, that he had said Clinton Prison was the best in the State. The letter said in part:

On Aug. 10, 1915, after lunching with Warden Trombly at Dannemora, you gave the press a statement which included the following: "The prison is splendidly managed. Warden Trombly certainly understands the problem before him and is working it out well. None of the prisons touch this in point of management."

What makes this latter statement particularly enlightening at the present time is the fact that two months previous to your visit to Clinton the Prison Commissioner had made an examination of the prison, ten June 7 and 8, 1915,) and in their report bear these sentences: "The chief sentiment of the inmates was that the discipline of the prison was on a repressive basis of unnecessary harshness and severity. Considerable testimony was offered by inmates of severe corporal punishment and brutal handling. It was conceded by the principal keeper, who is the disciplinary officer, that the men who were under punishment in the screen or observation cells received only two gills of water and two slices of bread per day, also that men were sometimes handcuffed with their hands in front or at the back for one or two days at a time, and in rare cases they were handcuffed standing up.

Governor Whitman said that he had not yet received the letter, and would not comment on it until it was received.

The day's speaking tour for the Governor included a dinner, the first at which he has spoken. It was given at the wind-up of the thirteenth annual convention of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York. Governor Whitman declined to take up political questions in his address, saying, with a smile:

"I will not even for a moment attempt to inject the issues of the campaign into this speech. I shall endeavor to follow the example of a very distinguished statesman of our country who travels up and down the land making brilliant speeches before large audiences, always declaring he is not campaigning."

The Governor will start for Albany today, where he begins the second week of his State tour, this time confining himself to the northeastern section.

ALL BIG-GUN SHIPS IN NAVY'S FIRST LINE

Bids to be Opened Wednesday for Construction of Four Superdreadnoughts.

SHIPYARDS ARE GLUTTED

Government Offers 20 Per Cent. Bonus for Speedy Delivery.

The dreadnought Wyoming, since before the days of Vera Cruz the flagship of the Atlantic Fleet, no longer occupies that commanding position. The naval lists published yesterday place the new superdreadnought Pennsylvania at the head of the fleet as the flagship of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, the Commander in Chief, and assigns the Wyoming to the Eighth Division as a unit under the divisional command of Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman.

The entire active fleet is now, with the single exception of the battleship Connecticut, an organization of superdreadnoughts and dreadnoughts, and when the newly commissioned Arizona, sister ship of the Pennsylvania, joins the fleet a few weeks hence the Connecticut, famous as Admiral Evans's around-the-world flagship, will go into the reserve, and for the first time every battle unit in the first line of the navy will be of the all big-gun type.

Next Wednesday is the day when the bids for the construction of the four superdreadnoughts, authorized at the last session of Congress, will be opened at the Navy Department. These ships will be the first in the navy to mount 16-inch guns. Concerning the contracts for the construction of these new ships of the line, the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, which represents a majority of the defense organizations of the country, issued an interesting statement yesterday.

It points out that the shipbuilding yards of the United States are fairly glutted with contracts for the construction of merchant ships, a fact that for a time it was feared might delay the prompt construction of the warships authorized by the last Congress.

"When the navy first advertised for bids for the new construction on Aug. 29 the early response was disappointing," says the committee. "For a time it was feared that it might be impossible to induce private yards to take the work. Recently, it is rumored, the bids have been coming in more to the satisfaction of the navy heads, and it is with a good deal of confidence that the officials regard the approaching day when the bids will be opened.

The navy appropriation bill authorized the immediate construction of four dreadnoughts, four battle cruisers, four scout cruisers, twenty destroyers, and thirty submarines. Last Winter, anticipating the successful passage of the big navy bill, the department induced Congress to grant emergency funds to be used in the employment of naval architects, draftsmen, and other technical experts by the Bureau of Construction. As a result last January the department began working on the plans for the new ships, and in February the architectural forces were greatly increased. On Aug. 29, the day President Wilson signed the bill, the plans, it is said, were ready for all the ships except the battle cruisers, and the department was able to ask for bids on that day, the first time in our history that such expedition had been shown.

"Meanwhile the more delicate job of drawing plans for the battle cruisers, a new type of ship for our navy, a type the power of which has never been approached by any ship built in America, continued. Within the last few days these plans were completed and bids solicited. On Oct. 25 only the bids for the four battleships and twenty destroyers will be opened. On Nov. 1 the department will open bids for the four scout cruisers and the thirty submarines. The bids for the construction of battle cruisers will not be opened until Dec. 6.

"The shipbuilders are said to be dreading to undertake the construction of battle cruisers, and this fact may make the bidding for this work a disappointment to the friends of preparedness," the conference committee's statement continues. "Because of the bulk of these proposed craft, and the great speed required of them, no builder seems to be eager for the work. The ships, when delivered, must meet the Government specifications on their trial trips. If they fail to make good, the shipbuilder stands to lose heavily.

"The thing that is likely to stimulate the shipbuilders is the bonus which the Government pledges itself to pay for speedy delivery. In the past the average time for building a dreadnought from the day the contract is let until the ship is delivered to the Government has been thirty-six months. The navy bill grants a bonus of 20 per cent. of the construction price to the yards which will deliver the ships in twenty-six months. In the cases of the dreadnoughts and battle cruisers, this bonus for each ship amounts to nearly $2,600,000, a prize worth striving for.

"While this private work is about to begin, the Government yards have already begun the construction of some of the auxiliary ships authorized by the bill. Work has started in the Philadelphia yard on the new hospital ship, the first ship of this type ever specially built for our navy. Our previous hospital ships have been remodeled merchant vessels. The new ship will accommodate 500 patients and will be equipped in every way as completely as a hospital on shore. In the Boston Navy Yard the construction of one of the new fuel ships has begun."

AMBASSADOR SHARP SAILS.

Says Belligerents on the West Front Are Approaching Deadlock.

Before sailing for Liverpool yesterday on the American liner St. Paul with his family, William G. Sharp, Ambassador to France, said the report in the morning papers of his speech at the Boston City Club on Friday night was correct.

Among other things he was reported to have said that the war would be prolonged by aeroplanes, and that a gain of a few rods might mean the loss of 100,000 lives and millions of dollars.

"The only difference is," the Ambassador continued, "that the remarks quoted were excerpts from a fifty-minute speech, and the omission of so many words in various places gave it a sharper angle than I intended it to have.

"In spite of the most desperate assaults of the Allies on the Somme during the last few months there has not been much change on the western line. I visited the front from time to time, and I know that the deadlock is becoming more fixed, although there have been gains from time to time."

Colonel E. M. House was among those who went to the pier to see Ambassador Sharp and his family away.

GEN. MARCHAND WOUNDED.

Gen Deville Also Hit During Service on Western Front.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Two of the best known French Generals, Grig. Gen. Marchand of Fashoda fame, and General Ste-Claire Deville, have been wounded in battle. General Marchand's injuries are not regarded as serious; in fact, it is announced that he will be able to continue in command of his brigade on the western front.

General Ste-Claire Deville, however, is seriously wounded.

Nurses Put Out Fire.

Inmates of the women's ward in the Lutheran Hospital at New York Avenue and Powell Street, Brooklyn, became excited at supper time last night when a fire started in the bathroom, a short distance away, and clouds of smoke rolled into the hallway. The blaze, which was caused by a short circuit of the electric wires, spread to a big hamper of clothing in the bathroom.

VICTOR MURDOCK FAVORS WILSON

Declares for Him in Wichita Paper as More Progressive Than Hughes.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 21.—Victor Murdock, former Progressive leader in the national House of Representatives, will announce himself in favor of the re-election of President Wilson in an editorial to appear tomorrow in Mr. Murdock's paper, The Wichita Eagle.

The editorial asserts that President Wilson is more progressive than Mr. Hughes.

MORE WILSON RECRUITS.

Dr. Washington Gladden, O. A. Miller, and Otto Onstad Pledge Support.

O. A. Miller, President of the Central Ohio Paper Company of Columbus, a Republican, has come out for President Wilson, it was announced at Democratic National Headquarters yesterday. Otto Onstad, Superintendent of Public Properties of Wisconsin and one of the organizers of the Progressive Party in that State, also announced yesterday that he will support the President. He wrote:

"Sentiment among the Norwegian farmers is overwhelmingly in favor of President Wilson. The Progressive-Republicans in my section are also going to vote for the Democratic candidate for Governor."

Dr. Washington Gladden, clergyman and author, of Columbus, Ohio, who has been a Republican all his life, has also declared for President Wilson. In a letter to the National Committee he said:

"With Mr. Wilson's general conception of political duty and responsibility in a democracy I am in cordial agreement. The moderation and rationality exhibited by Mr. Wilson in the conduct of our national affairs weer almost universally recognized by our people during of our national affairs were almost universally recognized by our people during election drew near the caldron began to bubble. Those of us who are old enough to remember the election of 1864 and the tempest of vilification and accusation which burst upon the head of Abraham Lincoln during the campaign preceding his second election know what to look for in a time like this.

"I wonder if a debate led by eminent men, in which such a record as Mr. Wilson has made can be reviewed by his opponents without a generous or appreciative word, is really good politics. I wonder how many wavering voters it has confirmed in their purpose to vote for Mr. Wilson. I know of one."

RAINY DAY CLUB BREAKFAST.

Reception, Dancing, and Cards at Hotel Astor Gathering.

The annual breakfast of the Rainy Day Club will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 1, at the Hotel Astor. The reception will commence at 12:30 o'clock and will last until 3 o'clock, after which there will be a musical program, dancing, and cards. Mrs. A. M. Palmer is President of the Club. Mrs. F. H. Abrahall is Chairman and will be assisted by Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. Louis Ralston, Mrs. Sara M. Foster, Mrs. Carl Cronemeyer, and Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell. The dancing will be in charge of Mrs. Clifford Wiley and Mrs. Cora Nicklas, and Miss Sara Palmer will take charge of the cards.

TRAPPED BY POLICEMAN.

With Drawn Revolver Murphy Captures Three Men Single-Handed.

Patrolman P. F. Murphy of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station arrested three men at midnight last night on a charge of burglary when, he asserted, they broke into the office of the North River Auto Radiator and Lamp Repair Company, at 533 West Fifty-seventh Street. A fourth man escaped by jumping from a second-story window into a pile of refuse in the rear of the lamp repair building. He is being sought by the police.

According to Patrolman Murphy, he was walking along Fifty-seventh Street just before midnight when he noticed four men acting suspiciously near Tenth Avenue. He stepped into a doorway on the north side of the street and watched them. They proceeded to No. 533, and one of them being told off as a lookout, the other three entered the building.

Dodging from doorway to doorway, Murphy approached the lookout and grappled with him. The man succeeded in whistling a signal, however.

Murphy then ordered the man to enter the building ahead of him, keeping him covered with his revolver. Arriving at the second floor, the policeman ordered the man to turn on the lights. This done, the three men were seen crouching under a bench. They were ordered to come out, but one of them leaped through a window in the rear. Patrolman Murphy shot at him and the report attracted Patrolman Levy of the West 100th Street Station, who was on strike duty, and Patrolman Muskull of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. But when they arrived Murphy had the three remaining men in hand.

The three men locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station said they were Frank Brodsky of 846 Eleventh Avenue, John Connelly of 840 Eleventh Avenue, and Edward Collins of 765 Eleventh Avenue.

NEW LUTHERAN HOSPITAL.

Building on Convent Avenue to be Dedicated Next Sunday.

The new Lutheran Hospital at the northeast corner of Convent Avenue and 144th Street will be dedicated next Sunday at 3:30 o'clock. The following day it will be opened. The new institution is the outgrowth of the Lutheran Inner Mission Society and received its charter and the approval of the State Board of Charities in 1911.

In 1912, by the will of Dr. Inslee H. Berry, one of its founders, the Lutheran Hospital received his entire residuary estate. This together with recent benefactions has made possible the erection of the building, whose sanitary, surgical, laboratory, and general equipment are said to be the last word in hospital science.

The officers and Board of Directors are: John H. Boschen, President; the Rev. F. H. Knubel, First Vice President; Dr. Aspinwall Judd, Second Vice President; the Rev. F. H. Bosch, Third Vice President; L. K. Ungrich, Treasurer; Ferdinand N. Bunger, Secretary; Roger Hinds, Counsel; William H. Barklage, Dr. A. E. Bieser, Henry H. Cording, William Craemer, E. P. Ellert, Dr. William F. Giles, Charles Friedgen, Dr. George E. Hayunga, Henry Kröger, Dr. Daniel R. Lucas, Dr. Thompson Sweeney, and the Rev. G. H. Tappert.

Will Confer About Food.

BERLIN, Oct. 21, (via London.)—A conference in which leading Ministers of the German Federal States will participate, will be held in Berlin today. Invitations for the meeting were issued by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg.

The conference will deal with food problems, mainly the question of providing the empire with potatoes for the Winter.

LABOR LEADERS ACT TO HELP WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

matters were under consideration that affected the interests and the welfare of the masses.

During the last four years there has been enacted by Congress and signed by President Wilson humanitarian protective legislation unprecedented in amount and scope. Legislative enactment has secured to wage-earners fundamental rights necessary for the very existence of the organizations of labor without which wage-earners would have nothing of freedom and no real opportunity for self-betterment. Not only have labor organizations been given the right to exist, but the activities necessary to make those organizations effective have been declared legitimate and not contrary to any law of the United States.

The American seamen, the last group of workers who could under law be compelled to perform compulsory service, have been made free men and given the right to quit their ships when in safe harbors.

After many years of effort a child labor law has been secured, due directly to the influence and intervention of President Wilson. The law is fundamental, for it protects the children—the future citizens of the country—and secures for them an opportunity to develop into manhood and womanhood without being stunted and dwarfed in mind and body by work unsuited to their development and strength.

Due to the initiative of President Wilson, the Congress extended the United States eight-hour law to include the workmen engaged in the operation of the railroad-train service of the country, and a great national strike was thus averted.

Change in Nation's Spirit.

It is impossible to give the full list of remedial and protective legislation that carries its beneficent influences into the homes of millions of America's workers. We can only refer to that change in the spirit of the nation that is of more consequence than statutory enactment, with broader appreciation of the rights of humanity and the value of the human relationships necessary in the co-ordination which is the basis for industry and commerce. It is as if the national thought and the national spirit had been humanized and had become more sensitive not only to injustice, but to the rights and opportunities that ought to be accorded to all human beings. The issue is clear-cut.

On Nov. 7, Election Day, a decision will be made which will determine the future development of our country and the spirit of our national life for years to come.

As representatives of the organized labor movement, which is the militant protective organization of all the workers and which stands primarily for human rights, we urge that the issues be considered at a regular or special meeting held by your organization.

The meeting should be a general one, and, if necessary, called specially for the purpose of seeing that those who have so much at stake should go to the polls to protect their interests.

There is no doubt that the interests of Wall Street and their satellites all over the country are and will continue their activity to retain the special privileges and power that they have secretively and corruptly stolen from the people.

While property must be protected and respected, man—men, women and children, human beings—must have the first consideration.

Wage earners cannot afford to lose their rights and opportunities through negligence and inaction.

Meet, discuss the great issues to be decided on election day, Nov. 7, and then go to the polls, cast your vote as your conscience directs for labor, justice, freedom, and humanity.

PUBLISH GOMPERS LETTER.

His View of Constituted Authority Put on Campaign Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Association for National Service, of which Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., retired, is President, made public tonight a letter written to General Young last July by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in which he takes issue with the purpose of the association to teach the youth of the country respect for constituted authority. The Gompers letter was made public at the suggestion of Charles L. Pralley, legal counsel for the association, who advanced this reason:

"Inasmuch as Mr. Gompers is in favor of the re-election of President Wilson I think it might be well to publish the correspondence without comment, thereby showing that our association has sought and obtained an opinion on preparedness from a Democratic source. This would tend to negative the idea that the association is partisan in the sense that it is affiliated with one of the great political parties, whereas it is nonpartisan in the political sense."

The letter from Mr. Gompers to General Young reads in part:

"Your statement is that 'the youth of our nation would receive an education in physical hygiene, discipline, and respect for authority.' My experience has been that we cannot respect authority simply because it is authority, but authority must earn our respect because it is right. Constituted authority has in many instances been guilty of gross wrong and injustice. Against such conditions the ideals of liberty require that the right of revolution must be retained. Revolution, of course, is not to be undertaken lightly, but when other courses have failed it must be retained as a severe protection for men and women who wish to exercise their rights as free citizens.

"I do not think that we would be promoting the best interests of our Republic or the best development of our nation if we taught our youth merely to respect constituted authority. Such a policy would result in subservience and facile obedience and would be subversive to initiative and independence."

A Paris Coat by Bernard

The New and Fashionable

Whether in Woman's Tailleur Costume, Afternoon Coat or Evening Dress is always to be found at Best's.

Authentic Paris Models are shown and correct models developed (in the distinctively Best & Co. way) with that exclusive air of refinement and good taste which our customers always expect. For there are a variety of modes some with the modified Moyen Age-bouffancy embodied in "Intrepidite" shown above. And others with the simple lines of the moment. Or the classic drapery effect of early Greece.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street, New York
18 Faubourg Poissonniere, Paris

Size is no damper on Leonard's styles.

The Costuming of

Stout Figures

Is Our Specialty

Innumerable patrons who have spent days in the unsatisfied search for well-fitting garments in extra sizes leave our shop happy and contented, purchasing garments ready for wear in their favorite style, color and fabric. Our prices are far lower than asked elsewhere even for ordinary sizes, as we manufacture in our own workrooms and sell to you direct. This assures, in addition, the advantages of careful individual attention and the very best workmanship.

DRESSES	$16.50 to $125.00	SKIRTS	$6.50 to $16.50
SUITS	27.50 to 72.00	WAISTS	1.40 to 12.50
COATS	22.50 to 95.00	NEGLIGEES and BRASSIERES	

Sizes 39½ to 58.

Special Offering—This Week

SUITS in the latest styles and materials. Fur and velvet trimmed, lined with Peau de Cygne and interlined. At a Saving of 25%

27.50 39.75 47.50

Leonard's 24 West 39th St. Just West of 5th Ave.

The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop

Lee-Morris Co

394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street

Specialists in Fashionable Garments for Women & Misses

Tomorrow: Extraordinary Specials in

Broadcloth & Velour Suits

Bolivia & Velour Coats

$35

Coat—of Velour—Suit
One of the $35 Models

From Point of Style, Elegance and Economy This Is the Season's Most Opportune Event in addition an Incomparable Collection of

Superbly Styled Coats 19.75 to 150.00

Smartly Designed Suits 25.00 to 125.00

Latest Modes Dresses and evening gowns 19.75 to 75.00

Lee-Morris Co., 394 Fifth Ave.

CONFESSES HIS PART IN $50,000 SWINDLE

Adjuster for Globe Indemnity Co. Implicates Other Employes in the Conspiracy.

OFFICE BOY HAS FIVE AUTOS

Witness Before Assistant Prosecutor Lays Downfall to Low Wages with Great Responsibility.

A complete confession, telling how the Globe Indemnity Company of 45 William Street was swindled out of more than $50'000 a year by several of its employes acting together in a conspiracy; how a 21-year-old office boy of the company was able to own five different automobiles, one of which was worth $5,000, although his salary was small, and how two adjusters whose average salaries were $110 a month were able, nevertheless, to own expensive cars and live in luxury, was made yesterday to Assistant District Attorney Weller by men implicated in the plot.

Robert Caswell of 176th Streetand St. Nicholas Avenue, regarded as the leader of the conspirators, boldly asserted that he had merely been following in the steps of scores of other adjusters and investigators, who, he said, had been making "easy money" at the expense of the insurance companies for which they worked. Low wages, with great responsibility, together with a craving for luxuries, were among the reasons given by Caswell for his downfall.

Caswell said that the methods adopted by himself and William E. Ramey, another adjuster of the company, also under indictment with him, consisted of misappropriating salvage money from the sale of wrecked cars, increasing the indemnity on wrecked cars, approving claims several times in succession on the same automobile, and dividing the "rake-off" on padded repair bills with the repair shop proprietors. Caswell gave Mr. Weller the names of these proprietors, whose conduct will be investigated when the inquiry is resumed on Monday.

Because he had destroyed many of the files of the company, Caswell said that he could recall only nine specific transactions in which he had defrauded his employers. He is expected to plead guilty when arraigned before Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions this week. Following his confession, Judge Rosalsky increased the bail of Ramey from $7,500 to $15,000. Ramey will be examined later.

Frank McGinley, the office boy, who lives at 115 Snedecker Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., was arrested yesterday on a short affidavit by Detective Hughes. According to Mr. Weller, the young man has been working with Caswell and Ramey for two years in making false claims against the company. As an instance of the manner in which the trio operated, McGinley said, it was stated, that in February, 1915, he reported an accident on his touring car, under the name of H. A. Weisner. Caswell and Ramey then filed a statement that the claim was valid, upon which a brother of McGinley went to the office of the Globe Company, posing as Weisner. Ramey delivered to McGinley, the witness said, a check for $225 in settlement, which they both indorsed, and cashed. McGinley said, the testimoney showed, that the money was then apportioned among Ramey, Caswell and himself.

"The following September, I filed another claim against the company in the same way, which was settled for $360," McGinley is quoted as saying.

Duncan Reid, secretary of the Globe Indemnity Company, said that the company had also suffered considerable lossea through dishonest automobile owners, who set fire to their machines, particularly at the end of the season, in order to get the insurance. Mr. Reid recalled seeing four burned machines by the roadside near Tuxedo recently, some of which he believed had been purposely set on fire.

William Stark, 31 years old, salesman, of 410 Freeman Street, Brooklyn, charged with acting in concert with others in presenting a false claim for $1,400 on an insured automobile and receiving this amount March 3, 1916, from the Globe Indemnity Company, was arrested yesterday afternoon at Bedford Avenue and Crown Street, Brooklyn, by Detectives Fitzpatrick, Moran, and Hughes of the Auto Squad and was lack up in Police Headquarters.

FIND MISSING WOMAN'S BODY

Aged Mrs. Rose Had Fallen Into Elevator Shaft.

Following a general alarm sent out by the police on Thursday for Mrs. Annie Rose, 85 years old, of 959 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, her body was found yesterday afternoon at the bottom of a freight elevator shaft at 63 Orchard Street, Manhattan, where it had lain since Tuesday.

The basement, first and second floors of the building are occupied by her son, Morris Rose, head of the firm of J. Rose & Co., stoves. She visited her son and grandson at the building on Tuesday, and then said she would go to Brooklyn, where she lived with a married daughter, Mrs. Sarah Cooper.

When she failed to return to Brooklyn a general alarm was sent out. This afternoon the grandson tried to start the elevator, which had not been used since Tuesday, and, having trouble in doing so, he investigated and found the body.

Mrs. Rose evidently wandered to the basement and had fallen to the floor of the pit, a distance of two feet. She had fractured her skull, and this, with her advanced age, was responsible for her death. Her money and jewelry were found on the body.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

The first of a series of five lectures under the auspices of the Theosophical Society will be given tonight at 8:15 o'clock at the Biltmore by C. W. Rogers.

Spencer Miller, former Deputy Warden of Sing Sing, will lecture before the Heights Club, 720 Riverside Drive, this evening at 8:30 o'clock.

A regular meeting of the new Civic Alliance of Coney Island will be held tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at Sellick's Hotel, Coney Island, to adopt a constitution and by-laws.

Senator Ogden Mills and George W. Anderson, United States District Attorney, Boston, Mass., will speak tomorrow night at 8:15 o'clock at the Yale Club under the auspices of the Yale Civic Service League.

The Autumn meeting of the Prayer Union for Israel will be held on Tuesday at 11, 2:30, and 7.45 o'clock at the Calvary Baptist Church, East Fifty-seventh Street.

A meeting of the Sunset Club will be held at the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway at Seventy-third Street, Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

A meeting in appreciation of the services of Dr. C. I. Scofield will be held Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.

The forty-second annual meeting of the United Hebrew Charities will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, on Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

The first Fall meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens will be held in the clubrooms, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Antique Furniture Exchange

1 East 40th St., near 5th Ave., Largest and most attractive Antique Shop in town. Not alone because of the charming exhibits of the "Old Master" Cabinetmakers, but also the remarkably low prices at which they are offered. Highboys, Desks, Folding Top Card Tables, Four Post and Napoleon Beds, Twin and Double sizes; Sideboards, Dining Tables, China Cabinets, Library Tables, Bookcases, Dressers, Davenports, Divans, Chairs, etc., at about half actual value.

Don't allow anything to prevent you from seeing and convincing yourself.
HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS.

For Monday and Tuesday, Fourth Floor

Women's Plain Tailored and Fur Trimmed Suits

This collection of fashionable suits is not confined to the originality of one couturier, but rather is representative of the originality of the world's foremost designers. Comparison will prove conclusively that not only are the styles correct, but that the prices asked are the lowest in New York today.

$29.50

Hudson Seal Collar, $39.50

At $29.50
Straight line and fitted models, in broadcloth, wool velour and gabardine, trimmed with velvet, furs or self material.

At $39.50
Suits of fine quality wool velour, Poiret twill, gabardine, wool Jersey and velvet, showing novel pockets, belts, and large fur collars. Almost every desirable model is shown, each suit being beautifully lined with silk and heavily interlined.

At $45—The most charming creations in suits shown for Fall, copies of designs which have been selling for as high as $95. The materials are of domestic and foreign manufacture, in all the new shades.

The trimmings are of velvet, Hudson Seal, Near Seal, Mole, Raccoon, and self fabric. Lined with plain or fancy silks, and interlined.

In a Special Display Monday

New Black Boots for Women

Made of patent or dull leather with cloth tops; black Russia leather with buckskin or cloth tops, and matt kid with turn soles. Made over the most fashionable lasts, and offered at the following remarkably modest prices:

$5, $6, $6.50, $7 and $8.50

Monday—In the Saks Corset Shop

Regaliste Corsets at $5 to $15

THESE celebrated corsets have met with unusual favor this season. Their wonderful lines and exquisite finish will be greatly appreciated by those who desire a superior corset at modest cost.

Also—C. B. Corsets at $1 to $5

These new designs on display tomorrow are in the very newest materials and trimmings, in models, which are both graceful and beautiful.

Saks Special Corsets, $2.65
Monday only. In pink and white broche. Sizes from 20 to 30.

Tomorrow, on the Third Floor

French Hand-Embroidered Lace-Trimmed Nightgowns, $3 98

A very special offering. Panel fronts, effectively embroidered and trimmed with lace insertions. Low neck and open sleeve finished with hand-scalloped edges.

Exquisite Philippine Hand-Embroidered Empire Nightgowns, $2.98

Elaborately hand-embroidered; ribbon beading at waist; lace-trimmed at neck and sleeves.

Women's Attractive Negligees Specially Priced

In a remarkably inclusive assortment of beautiful models, specially prepared and priced for Monday:

At $3.98—Albatross Negligees, with pleated skirt and elastic at belt. Cape collar and cuffs are of white voile, hand-embroidered with dots and scallops in colors to match.

At $3.98—New Wool Crepe Negligees, in coatee models, effectively embroidered. Accordion plaited skirts and elastic belt. To be had in a variety of colors.

At $3.98—Wool Crepe Negligees, in straight line models, with ribbon run eyelets at waist. Elaborately hand-embroidered. Assorted colors.

At $3.98—Wool Crepe Negligees, with accordion plaited skirt, elastic belt, and embroidered lingerie cuffs and collar. To be had in assorted colors.

At $3.98—Charming Corduroy Negligees, lined throughout, having turnback cuffs and shawl collar. To be had in the new shades and colors.

At $4.98—Beautiful Crepe de Chine Negligees, with accordion plaited skirt, elastic belt, and collar and cuffs trimmed with narrow plaiting. Different colors.

At $4.98—Crepe de Chine Negligees in straight models, with frills of self material at neck and sleeves. All colors.

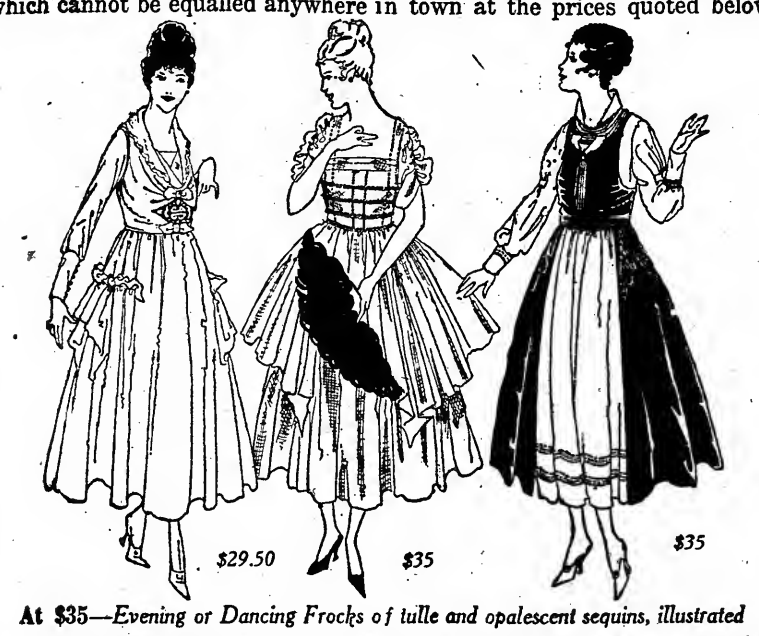
Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street. Telephone 2626 Greeley

A Special Sale of Women's New Dresses

in models, materials and trimmings which are usually confined to the most expensive imported creations.

FROM the standpoint of price this is a Sale, but in variety of both models and materials this selection outpoints the limitations of a sale in every particular. There is a model for every occasion in this offering, which cannot be equalled anywhere in town at the prices quoted below:



$29.50 $35 $35

At $35—*Evening or Dancing Frocks of tulle and opalescent sequins, illustrated*

Entire waist of dress is trimmed with blocked bands of opalescent sequins. Skirt is of silver metallic cloth, with over-dress of net. Colors: Emerald Green, Purple, White and Orchid. Sizes 34 to 40.

At $49.50 to $89.50
Chiffon Velvet Evening Gowns in designs by leading European couturiers.

At $39.50 to $95
Beautifully designed Evening Gowns of metallic brocade satin. Nothing newer in evening frocks has yet been shown.

At $45 to $125
Charming creations in solid opalescent trimmed evening gowns, fashioned according to the last word from Paris.

Afternoon Dresses of Satin, $29.50
As Illustrated. A copy of a "Lanvin" model, with pocket effect drapery at sides of skirt. Bolero waist is trimmed with hand-embroidery in exquisite Persian colorings.
Colors: Hague Blue, Wisteria, Taupe, Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 42.

Embroidered Georgette Crepe and Satin Dresses at $35
As Illustrated. For matinee, afternoon or informal dinner use. A reproduction of a recently imported "Douillet" model. Note the smart collar and neck with stitched embroidery and silk tassel.
The skirt has yoke and entire front of Georgette crepe, artistically embroidered.
Colors: Hague Blue, Taupe, Wisteria, Navy and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.
Fourth Floor

Women's New and Attractive Blouses

for wear with the new suits

$8.95

IN the Saks Blouse Shop on Monday will be found a most inclusive collection of charming blouses, modestly priced, copies of original designs emanating from foremost Paris shops. The four models described are examples of the values included.

$6.95

At $2.98—New Crepe de Chine Blouses, with wide frills and deep sailor collar embroidered in scallops. Turn back cuffs are trimmed with small pearl buttons. To be had in White and Flesh color.

At $6.95—New and very attractive peplum blouse of Georgette crepe, plaited front and back. Collar and cuffs are of Crepe de Chine. Colors: Black, White, Flesh, Navy and Plum.

At $8.95—Beautiful new beaded blouses, developed in Georgette crepe. Two-tone effects, with fronts elaborately hand-embroidered. Trimmed with novelty buttons. Colors: Navy and White; Navy and Bisque; Brown and Bisque.

In the Fur Department, Monday

Fashionable Fur Coats, Muffs and Scarfs

$225
Hudson Seal, with skunk edged collar, cuffs and belt.

THE coat *illustrated*, and those listed below, will convey a faint idea of the inclusive selection to be shown tomorrow, at prices based on wholesale costs of months ago, meaning a saving to you of about 25%.

Hudson Seal Coat, 40-in. new model..... $85.00
Hudson Seal Coat, ¾-length model..... $97.50
Hudson Seal Coat, ¾-length model, with skunk collar and border..... $145.00
Hudson Seal Coat, with Lynx collar, cuffs and border. Four yards flare in skirt. $350.00
Caracul Coats, 40 in. long, trimmed with contrasting fur collars or self fur... $97.50
Natural Muskrat Coat, with Hudson Seal collar and cuffs..... $85.00

Choice Quality Red Fox Scarfs, satin lined or double fur effect.. $37.50
Black Lynx Scarfs..... $22.50
Black Lynx Muffs..... $22.50
Mole Stoles..... $55.00
Mole Muffs..... $22.50
Hudson Seal Stoles..... $34.50
Hudson Seal Muffs..... $17.50
Skunk Capes..... $39.50
Skunk Muffs..... $27.50

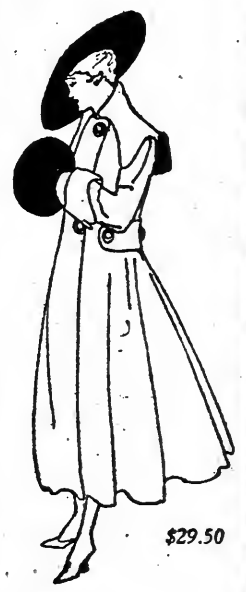
(Furs listed as Hudson Seal are Dyed Muskrat.)

A Special Offering for Monday—Fourth Floor

Women's Winter Coats, $29.50

Illustrated at right.

A POPULAR ⅞-length black broadcloth coat, with deep cuffs and large collar trimmed with skunk opossum or seal. Semi-fitted and lined throughout with peau de cygne and interlined. In black only. Sizes 34 to 48.



$29.50

Women's Evening Wraps, $68.50
FOR MONDAY ONLY

A very special offering of the most charming evening wraps created this season, fashioned of chiffon and brocaded velvet, in Vieux Rose, Brown, Green, Taupe, Orchid, Sapphire, Copenhagen Blue, and Black, luxuriously trimmed with muskrat, kit coney, taupe wolf or near seal, and handsomely lined with peau de cygne or fancy striped silk.

Coats for Street Wear and Touring at $42.50

Several new belted and flare models to select from, made of wool velour, with large convertible collar of seal. Lined throughout with peau de cygne and interlined.

Colors: Taupe, Brown, Green, Navy, Burgundy and Black.

At $25—Smart Coats of "Bolivar" cloth, in a new belted model. Large convertible collar is of Baffin seal fur fabric. To be had in Green, Brown, Navy, Burgundy and Black. Half lined with peau de cygne and interlined.

At $19.50—Coats for all occasions in a variety of models and fabrics, including wool velour, whipcord, gabardine, fancy mixtures, and waterproof tweeds. In all the most wanted colors, lined or unlined. Sizes to 48.

Fine Quality Hair Switches, at $4.95

We shall feature tomorrow, in the Hair Goods Shop, first quality hair switches, of which the two items quoted below are typical of the splendid values offered:

Wavy Hair Switches.....special at $4.95
Gray Hair Switches.....special at $4.95

Two Special Values for Monday Only

Boys' Smart Suits at $5.75

Extra Knickers Included—Tailored according to the usual Saks' standard of quality, and fashioned of hard-wearing fancy mixtures. Ages 7 to 18.

Boys' Mackinaw Coats at $5.75

Warm, comfort-giving mackinaws, in a pleasing assortment of new color combinations. Sizes 7 to 18.

Fashionable Suits for Misses

Fur-trimmed, or strictly tailored models for wear with new furs.

Monday at $45

COPIES of the most charming suits for Autumn, created in Paris and copied in New York expressly for Saks & Company. Every new style innovation is shown, and the range of materials includes lustrous Broadcloths, Wool Velour, Chamois Velour, Velour de Laine, Gabardine, Twills, and English Velveteens, luxuriously trimmed with Hudson Seal, Raccoon, Near Seal, Flying Squirrel, and other fashionable furs. One model illustrated.

Colors: Seal Brown, Burgundy, Mustard, Plum, Balsam Green, Men's Wear Blue; also Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

$45

Young Women's Fashionable Coats at $29.50

Suitable for dress, motor or street wear, fashioned of every wanted material in colors that are correct. Full-ripple models, semi-belted effects, and full belted designs, many exclusive Saks models being included. Fashioned of Broadcloth, Velour, Furtex, Zibeline, Imported Mixtures and Cheviots.

Colors: Navy, Brown, Green, Plum, and Burgundy; also Black. Sizes 14 to 18.

Young Women's Serge Dresses, $15

In Five Distinct Models

Plaited, Empire, straight line, and Basque effects, plain tailored or trimmed with Oriental beads, or wool embroidery. Collars and cuffs are in white broadcloth, Georgette crepe or Bengaline silk. Colors: Navy, Plum, Brown and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years. *Second Floor.*

HELD FOR ASSAULT IN VAN DAM SHOOTING

Marino Arrested in Connection with the Attack, but Not as the Principal.

DETECTIVE HAS RELAPSE

Witness Tells of Four Shots Fired by the Wounded Man Before He Collapsed.

Louis Marino, 24 years old, of 235 East 105th Street, was held without bail for examination Monday by Magistrate Krotel in Harlem Court yesterday on a short affidavit on suspicion of felonious assault in connection with the shooting of Detective Daniel Van Dam of the Fifth Inspection District. Detective Unger of the Third Branch told the Court that Van Dam, who is in the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, had suffered a relapse yesterday and that his condition was serious.

Bernard Brachausen, a striking conductor of 1,886 Lexington Avenue, arrested Friday night by Detective Van Dam, charged with throwing stones at a Lexington Avenue car at Ninety-seventh Street, before the shooting, was held in $500 bail on a charge of disorderly conduct for examination on Monday.

Van Dam and Detective McNulty had arrested Brachausen and were on their way to the East 104th Street Station, when a cry of "Stop thief" attracted Van Dam's attention, and when he saw a man running he turned Brachausen over to McNulty and gave pursuit. When in front of the bicycle store three shots were fired. One struck the detective behind the left ear, another in the right shoulder and the third in the right breast. A fourth bullet pierced his hat. William Heineman of 162 East Ninety-seventh Street, a member of the Home Defense League, who was running with Van Dam, saw the detective fire four shots at his assailant before he collapsed.

Marino admitted in court that he was the man who had run at the thief cry and had entered the bicycle store. He said a man in the store told him to get out, which he did, and that he continued running. He said he heard the shots fired, but did not stop, and that he did not know who had done the shooting. The police do not charge Marino with doing the shooting. Their suspicion is directed toward another man.

DINE COMMANDER RABING.

Speakers Make Eloquent Appeal for Preparedness.

Albert John Rabing, Commander in Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, was the guest last night at a testimonial dinner given at the Hotel Breslin under the auspices of Colonel Wallace A. Downs Post, No. 26. Among the speakers were Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., retired; Commander Rabing, Commander Noah Bruford of Colonel Wallace A. Downs Post, and Bernhardt Wall, Chief of Staff of the veterans.

Admiral Sigsbee made an eloquent appeal for preparedness and said: "After the war Canada will have more than 500,000 trained troops, while Mexico will have at least 50,000. It behooves the United States to prepare."

Commander Rabing spoke on unselfish service to the nation. He said that no class, money, nor racial extraction mattered when the country was in danger—the common danger leveled all classes. Every one should work for the elimination of selfishness and should prepare all in the country to work for the country. He ended by exhorting those present to "stop knocking; boost your country and reverence the flag and what it stands for!"

Commander Rabing is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, during which he served with the Seventy-first Infantry, N. G. N. Y., and took part in several engagements.

IRISH HISTORICAL FIELD DAY

Society to Visit Spots Dear to Irish Hearts and Hear Speeches.

The American Irish Historical Society will hold its 1916 Field Day next Saturday. The exercises will consist of a tour of the principal historical spots in the city and a luncheon at the Claremont. The object of the Field Day is "To make better known the Irish chapter in American History." In 1915 Field Day covered the lower part of Manhattan. The participants will start at 11 A. M. from the Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, in motor buses and automobiles. Monuments and scenes which recall the part the Irish have played in the history of America will be visited.

There will be a program of speeches at the Claremont. The President General, J. J. C. Clarke, will speak on "Our Field Day; Its Significance to the Irish Race in America"; Justice Victor J. Dowling will talk on "The New York Irish"; State Historian James Sullivan on "The Trace of Historic Footsteps," and Michael J. O'Brien, Historiographer of the society, on "Some Irish 'Firsts' in American History."

ERB GETS HIS $1 A WEEK.

Wife Held Up Spending Money Till Kindly Judge Forbade It.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 21.—City Judge George C. Appell, who has established a Domestic Relations Court at Mount Vernon, has many odd marital troubles to decide, but the oddest case that ever came before him was the charge of abandonment made yesterday by Mrs. Anna Erb against her husband, Henry Erb, which resulted in the husband's countercharge that his wife wouldn't let him have $1 a week for his own use.

Erb, who is employed by the Harlem Railroad Company and earns $50 a month, said his wife regularly took possession of the pay envelope, contalning $25, every two weeks.

"He always wants $1 a week to spend for chewing tobacco," said Mrs. Erb. "It's a nasty habit and all pure foolishness."

"Does he spend it all for chewing tobacco," inquired Judge Appell.

"He doesn't get it," replied the wife "He would if he got it."

"Judge, please, may I have a dollar a week for little things I need?" pleaded Erb, and Mrs. Erb strenuously objected because she said her husband would spend it for beer.

"Please, your honor, may I take a glass of beer once in a while?" broke in Erb.

Judge Appell said a glass of beer once in a while wouldn't hurt him, but warned him not to drink to excess. The Court then dismissed the abandonment charge and directed that Erb should have the dollar a week. He also ordered Mrs. Erb to mend her husband's clothes, which, it was said, she had failed to do.

FOR TWENTY YEARS

I have conducted my business on the unusual basis of low prices.

My Transformations

only $10 and up

Puffs or Curls $5

35 Private Rooms for Hair-dressing. Manicuring. Hair Accessories.

MME. FRIED, 15 WEST 34TH ST., Opposite Waldorf.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — On Monday and Tuesday — *34th Street*

Exceptional Values in Household Furnishings

"McCREERY LINENS"

Famous for Quality

Linen Damask Tablecloths..... Each 2.25, 3.25 and 3.75
Linen Damask Napkins.....doz. 2.50, 3.25 and 4.00
Pure Linen Sheets, hemstitched...pr. 6.75, 9.00 and 12.00
Pure Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched..... pr. 1.50, 2.00 and 2.50
Hemmed Huck Towels.....doz. 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00
Hemstiched Huck Towels.....doz. 3.00, 4.50 and 6.00
300 doz. Hemstitched Huckaback Towels with Damask stripe; full bleached. doz. 2.25
400 doz. Pure Linen Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, size 20x40 inches. doz. 6.00
Turkish Bath Towels.....doz. 2.40, 3.00, 4.50 and 6.00
Turkish Bath Mats.....each 50c, 75c, 1.00 and 1.25
Glass Towels, hemmed.....doz. 1.95, 2.75 and 3.75
Dish Towels, hemmed.....doz. 2.25, 2.45 and 2.75
Kitchen and Glass Towels, with name woven in..... doz. 2.75 and 3.75

Decorative Linens

Hand-made Cluny Scarfs.
20x36 inches..... 3.75
20x45 inches..... 4.75
20x54 inches..... 5.75
Hand-made Cluny Lunch Cloths,—round.
36-inch..... 4.25
45-inch..... 8.50
54-inch..... 12.50
Madeira Hand-Scalloped and Hand-Embroidered
Guest Towels.....each 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50
Cocktail Napkins.....doz. 2.75
Tray Covers.....each 25c
Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces.....set 3.25
Tea Napkins.....doz. 4.75

Important Sale BED COVERINGS

White Blankets with pink or blue borders:
single bed size.....pr. 3.00, 4.50 and 5.75
double bed size.....pr. 4.50, 5.00 and 6.00
Comfortables:
Silkoline covered; cotton filled.....1.65
Silkoline covered; plain border; cotton filled.....1.90
Silk Mull Tops, plain border; cotton filled.....3.50
Dotted Mull Tops, plain colors; wool filled.....6.50
Bed Spreads:
Crochet hemmed.....1.45 and 1.90
Satin finish, Marseilles, hemmed.....2.25 and 3.50
Satin finish, Marseilles, scalloped.....2.90 and 3.75

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets:	54x90	63x99	72x99	81x99	90x99 ins.
	55c	70c	80c	90c	1.00 each
Cases:	42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36 ins.	
	17c	19c	22c	25c each	

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

A Varied Stock of Draperies in Beautiful Designs and Colorings, at Special Prices.

Armure Portieres in a full line of colors. pr. 7.25 and 8.25
Silk and Chenille Portieres in unique designs..... pr. 17.50 and 18.75
Reversible Royal Velvet Portieres,—the finest grade, with embroidered borders. pr. 27.50, 30.00 and 36.00

LACE CURTAINS

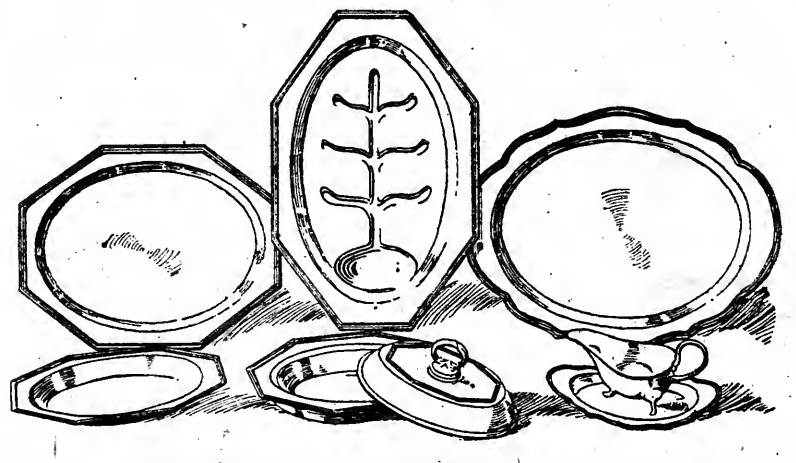
Excellent Values

Plain and Fancy Net Curtains....pr. 2.25, 3.25 and 6.50
Irish Point Lace Curtains.....pr. 5.75, 7.75 to 22.50
Lacet Arabian Curtains.....pr. 8.75, 11.25 and 12.50
Real Arabian Lace Panels.....each 17.50 and 27.50
regularly 35.00 and 45.00

Special Purchase and Important Sale HIGH-GRADE SILVERWARE

Offering $10,000 worth of High-Grade Sheffield Plate Reproductions, Oneida Community Par Plate, Sterling Silver Flatware and Hollow Ware,

At Much Below Actual Value



Reproductions of Sheffield Plate in Colonial and Thread Designs.

Meat Platters:
13-inch.....regularly 6.95, 5.50
15-inch.....regularly 8.25, 6.95
17-inch.....regularly 9.95, 8.50
19-inch.....regularly 11.75, 9.75
21-inch.....regularly 14.50, 11.95
Meat Platters,—well and tree design:
17-inch.....regularly 13.25, 11.95
19-inch.....regularly 17.00, 14.50
22-inch.....regularly 21.75, 17.50
Vegetable Dishes with lock handle.....6.95 regularly 8.95
Gravy Boats with tray.....5.75 regularly 6.95
Bread Trays and Sandwich Plates.....2.95 regularly 3.95
Bread Trays with handle.....3.65 regularly 4.50
Roll Trays with handles.....3.45 regularly 4.25
Open Vegetable Dishes.....3.75 regularly 4.25
Gallery Trays.....9.50 and 10.50 regularly 10.50 and 12.00
Serving Trays.....14.50, 16.50 and 19.50 regularly 16.50, 18.00 and 22.50

During this Sale engraving on Sheffield Plated Ware in Old English letter or three letter monograms, free of charge.

Oneida Community Par Plate

In the beautiful Bridal Wreath and Vernon designs; each piece is backed by a 10-year guarantee.

Tea Spoons.....regularly 1.50, doz. 1.20
Table Spoons and Forks.....doz. 2.40 regularly 3.00
Dessert Spoons and Forks.....doz. 2.20 regularly 2.70
Soup Spoons with round bowl, also Bouillon spoons. regularly 3.40, doz. 2.90
Iced Tea Spoons and Orange Spoons..... regularly 3.40, doz. 2.20
Individual Cake or Salad Forks...doz. 3.45 regularly 3.80
Butter Spreads...regularly 3.50, doz. 2.90
After Dinner Coffee Spoons.....doz. 1.30 regularly 1.70
Medium or Dessert Knives.....doz. 3.20 regularly 3.50

Sterling Silver Flatware

Knives, Forks and Spoons in Margaret design, greatly reduced because this particular pattern has been discontinued.

Medium Knives with hollow handles, Table Spoons, Medium Forks, Dessert Spoons and Forks, regularly 2.50, each 1.25

Sterling Silver Hollow Ware

Compotes, Baskets and Bowls..... each 12.75, 18.75 and 29.75 regularly 19.50, 22.75 and 35.00
Mayonnaise Sets in case.....9.50 regularly 12.50
Sandwich or Cake Tray.....14.95 regularly 17.50
Salt and Pepper Sets in case.....4.25 regularly 5.75
Bread Trays,—plain design.....11.50 regularly 13.95
Marmalade Jars with silver cover and spoon. regularly 2.75, 1.75

Remarkable Values
ORIENTAL & DOMESTIC RUGS

Enormous purchases made early in the past Spring, at prices far below present cost, enable us to offer the following extraordinary values:

Offering selections from a comprehensive stock of the choicest designs and weaves obtainable in the Oriental and Domestic Rug markets.

700 Oriental Rugs

Small and medium sizes.
15.00 27.50 35.00 to 95.00
Actual values 20.00, 35.00, 47.50 to 145.00

400 Room-Size Oriental Rugs

Guaranteed qualities, including a number specially reduced to
95.00 125.00 157.00 to 450.00
Actual values 135.00, 175.00, 200.00 to 600.00

Axminster Rugs

Size 9x12ft.; seamless.
30.00.....Actual value 39.50
Unusually attractive patterns. Exceptionally fine quality. Included are a number of choice Oriental patterns.

3x6 ft. Royal Axminster Rugs

4.25.....Actual value 5.50

Special Offerings:

Rixdorfer Linoleums
Wood parquet floor effects
1.35 square yard
regularly 1.75

Inlaid Linoleum
Heavy grade, tile effects
1.00 square yard
regularly 1.25

RICH CUT GLASS

At Savings of About One-Third

Three hundred sample pieces of rich Cut Glass from one of the largest cut glass factories in America,—all of the finest grade of lead-blown crystal. There are many shapes and sizes, but only one piece of a kind, therefore early selections will be advantageous.

Included are Fern Dishes, Ice Tubs, Celery Trays, Ice Cream Trays, Baskets, Decanters, Rose Centers, Bowls, Oil and Vinegar Cruets and a collection of vases in all sizes and shapes. Prices start at 1.25 for a vase that sells regularly at 2.00.

DINNER SERVICES

Remarkable Values

American Porcelain Sets,—conventional border with gold edge; 107 pieces. regularly 15.00, 12.00
American Porcelain Sets,—dainty border patterns with gold edge; 101 pieces. regularly 18.00, 13.50
American Porcelain Sets with pretty green border designs, pink rosebud decorations and half matt gold handles; 101 pieces. regularly 22.50, 18.00
Theodore Haviland & Co. China Sets of 108 pieces, Bavarian China Sets of 110 pieces, Old Abbey Limoges China Sets of 113 pieces, with dainty floral decorations and handles in coin gold relief. regularly 32.50, 27.50
Austrian China Sets,—delicate border design with gold edge and half matt gold handles; open stock patterns; 101 pieces. regularly 50.00, 40.00
Bavarian China Sets,—white and gold design; coin gold band and handles; quaint shapes; open stock patterns; 101 pieces. regularly 80.00, 70.00

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

Queen Anne Model Library Suite, as illustrated, covered in Velour; loose cushions.

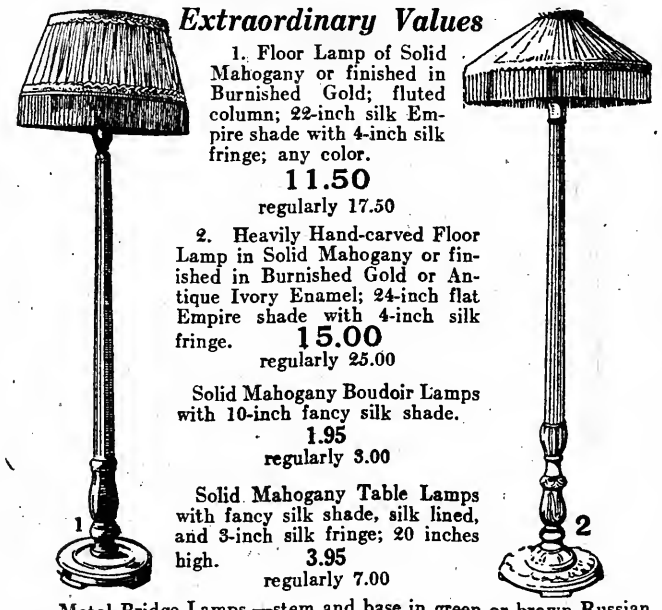
Sofa.....regularly 145.00, 115.00
Armchairs to match.....regularly 65.00, each 45.00
Overstuffed Sofas covered in Tapestry.....regularly 125.00, 75.00
Armchairs to match.....regularly 75.00, 42.50
"Windsor" Chairs.....regularly 20.00, 14.75
Tapestry Fireside Chairs.....regularly 40.00, 27.50
Louis XVI Upholstered Armchairs.....regularly 45.00, 27.50

BEDS & BEDDING

Ivory or White Enameled Beds; square top and bottom rods; all sizes. regularly 12.00, 10.00
Heavy Woven Wire Springs.....regularly 8.50, 7.50
Layer Felt Mattresses.....regularly 14.00, 12.00
Brass Beds in bright or satin finish; two-inch posts with nine filler rods. regularly 25.00, 19.00
Upholstered Box Springs.....regularly 20.00, 16.50
Pure Black Hair Mattresses; 45-pound weight...regularly 30.00, 25.00

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Extraordinary Values



1. Floor Lamp of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold; fluted column; 22-inch silk Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe; any color.
11.50
regularly 17.50

2. Heavily Hand-carved Floor Lamp in Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold or Antique Ivory Enamel; 24-inch flat Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe.
15.00
regularly 25.00

Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamps with 10-inch fancy silk shade.
1.95
regularly 3.00

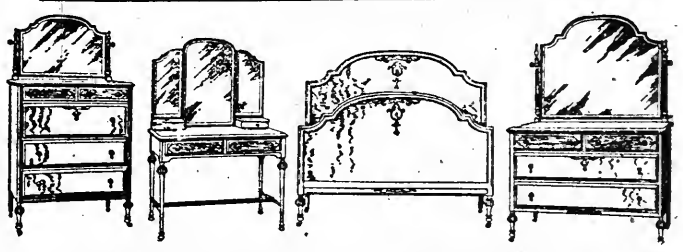
Solid Mahogany Table Lamps with fancy silk shade, silk lined, and 3-inch silk fringe; 20 inches high.
3.95
regularly 7.00

Metal Bridge Lamps,—stem and base in green or brown Russian Leather effect with adjustable, white lined, satin brass shade. 7.50 regularly 10.00

Solid Mahogany Table Lamps,—choice of four patterns, with 18-inch flat Empire shade, silk lined; 4-inch silk fringe; wide braid on top and bottom. regularly 15.00, 10.00

Metal Table Lamps with 18½ inch art glass shade to match; finished in Statuary Bronze or Verde Antique. regularly 22.00, 16.50

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE



Four-piece William and Mary Model Suite, as illustrated, finished in rich Brown Mahogany, with raised crotched Mahogany panels; suite consists of Bureau 50 inches long, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed.
265.00 regularly 350.00
Same Suite with Twin Beds.....315.00
Four-piece Louis XVI Model Chamber Suites in American Walnut.... regularly 250.00, 195.00
Four-piece Louis XVI Model Chamber Suites in Walnut, Mahogany or Ivory Enamel finish. regularly 350.00, 275.00
Four-piece Louis XVI Model Chamber Suites decorated in dull gold.... regularly 350.00, 275.00

DINING ROOM SUITES

Ten-piece Queen Anne Model Suites.....regularly 950.00, 675.00
Ten-piece Elizabethan Model Suites.....regularly 450.00, 325.00
Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites.....regularly 375.00, 295.00
Ten-piece Adam Model Suites.....regularly 350.00, 275.00
Nine-piece Solid Mahogany Suites.....regularly 300.00, 195.00
Ten-piece William and Mary Model Suites...regularly 560.00, 425.00

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — On Monday and Tuesday — *34th Street*

Special Offerings in New Fall Merchandise

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces in Stock at All Seasons of the Year.

Plain and Novelty Silks and Satins

Advance styles identical to those adopted by the world's foremost designers of model frocks, featuring the selected fashionable colors.

Additional shipments of foreign novelties, recently received from the various fashion centres, are now on sale.

Complete color assortments in the season's newest weaves, including:

Georgette Crepe — *Chiffon Cloth*
Chiffon Taffeta — *Gros de Londres*
Faille Francaise

Chiffon Velvets and Velveteens

Black Silks and Satins in standard qualities at reasonable prices.

Special

The Largest variety and best value offered this season in

Novelty Striped Taffeta Silks

1.00 per yard

Imported White Washable Shirting Silks.....**78c** a yard formerly 1.00

Imported Chiffon Velveteen in colors and Black..**1.45** a yard formerly 2.00

WOOL DRESS GOODS

2,000 yards of Check and Stripe Velour Suitings in various color combinations, also Black and White. Width 54 inches. Special **2.25** a yard

Imported All-Wool Henriettas and Crepes in a wide range of new colors. Special **1.15** a yard

Satin-finish Black Broadcloth, permanent lustre; sponged and shrunk. Width 52 inches. Special **2.00** a yard

SOROSIS SHOES

Introducing the new leathers in distinctive styles, in solid colors or color combinations, for early Fall.

Colored Kidskin, Tan Russia Calf, Black Kidskin, Colored Suede, Black Russia Calf, Patent Leather, Bronze. **5.00** to **12.00**

Among the favorite Colors are Dark Gray, Pearl Gray, Ivory, African Brown, Orange, Burgundy, White and new shades of Tan.

Dainty Slippers in plain or beaded effects; suitable styles for every occasion, moderately priced.

Mail Orders carefully filled. Catalogue upon request.

Extraordinary Sale
WOMEN'S SMART STREET COATS

25.00

Regular Values 35.00 and 39.50

Fur-Trimmed Models in the Fashionable Autumn Colorings

1.—Full-flaring Coat, as illustrated, of Wool Velour, large collar trimmed with band of Natural Raccoon; silk lined.

2.—Coat, as illustrated, of Wool Velour,—new ripple and belted model with stitching on cuffs and pockets; Seal collar; silk lined.

3.—Utility Coat, as illustrated, tailored in Imported Mixtures; full, belted model; Natural Raccoon collar; half lined.

4.—Coat, as illustrated, of Chiffon Broadcloth,—full, belted model; collar and edging on pocket of Skunk Raccoon; silk lined.

Remarkable Offerings
WOMEN'S SMART FALL SUITS & DRESSES

New "Jenny" Model Suits reproduced from the original models, in Broadcloth; also a number of models suitable for Sport or Travel wear, in plain or checked Velour, Poiret Twill or Cheviot. **24.75**

Special attention to sizes from 38 to 48.

Russian Model Suits developed in excellent quality Broadcloth and Velour, with or without fur trimming. **35.00**

Velour Suits. Seal trimmed; three-quarter coat style copy of a foreign model. **55.00**

Afternoon and Street Dresses,—smart models in all the fashionable materials and colors, including Satins, Crepe de Chine and Serge. Special **17.75**

Attractive Afternoon, Street and Evening Frocks in a variety of pleasing styles and colors. Special **28.00**

Women's Separate Skirts

In a splendid assortment, at prices ranging from **4.75** to **24.75**

PERSIAN LAMB COATS

(Made to Order)

At Remarkably Low Prices

By purchasing a very large quantity of high-class Persian Lamb skins we secured them at an unusually low cost that makes it possible for us to offer Coats made to order at the following prices:

145.00 **165.00** and **185.00**

Coats, 40 inches long, of lustrous pelts, with Skunk or self collars.

HIGH GRADE CORSETS

Specially Priced

La Vida Corsets,—medium low bust models with long, straight hip lines, desirable for medium and full figures; made of Pink or White Brocade; three pairs of hose supporters; sizes 22 to 30. **3.95** regularly 5.00

Successo Corsets for slender figures,—low bust models, lightly boned; made of striped Pink Coutil daintily lace trimmed. **2.45** regularly 4.00

Successo Corsets for medium and full figures, boned throughout with Walohn; made of fancy White or Pink Brocade; hose supporters attached; sizes 22 to 30. **2.95** regularly 4.00

WOMEN'S UNDERGARMENTS

New importations of Philippine Undergarments of fine, sheer materials, hand-made and exquisitely hand-embroidered, at extraordinarily moderate prices.

Nightgowns of sheer Nainsook, hand-scalloped; eyelets, ribbon run; round or V-neck styles. Special **1.95**

Nightgowns daintily hand-embroidered; copies of French designs. Special **2.95**

Envelope Chemises, embroidered in French designs to match nightgowns. Special **2.95**

Nightgowns of sheer Nainsook, with exquisite hand-embroidery and drawn work. Special **3.95** and **4.95**

Envelope Chemises, hand-scalloped and ribbon trimmed... Special **2.25**

Envelope Chemises with hand-embroidery and drawn work. Special **3.95**

Straight Chemises, hand-scalloped and ribbon trimmed..... Special **1.95**

Straight Chemises, beautifully hand-embroidered..... **2.50** and **2.95**

WOMEN'S NEW FALL GLOVES

Foreign and Domestic

One-clasp Washable Cape Gloves, pique sewn; Paris point embroidery. White, Gray, Black, Sand or Tan. pair **1.75**

"Perrin's" two-clasp French Kid Gloves, pique sewn. White with Black or Black with White braided embroidery, also Black and White, self sewn. pair **1.75**

12-button White Glace Gloves, overseam sewn. Special, pair, **1.25**

Children's one-clasp Washable White Duplex Gloves with braided embroidery. pair **75c**

BOYS' FALL APPAREL

Special Values

Norfolk Suits faultlessly tailored in high-grade Woolen Fabrics, silk sewn throughout; Alpaca lined; three-piece belt and button-through patch pockets; extra pair of trousers; neat and fancy patterns. Size 9 to 18 years.

10.00, 12.50 and **15.00**

Boys' Pebble Cheviot Overcoats skilfully tailored; body lined with Worsted; shoulders and sleeves lined with Satin. Belted model with convertible collar, for boys of 12 to 18 years; pinch-back, button to the neck models for boys of 2 ½ to 10 years.

Size 2½ to 10 years.....**10.00**
Size 12 to 18 years.....**15.00**

Boys' New Fall Furnishings

Boys' Madras Blouses,—in a large assortment of light and dark patterns, guaranteed fast color; made with or without collars. Special **95c**

Boys' Neckwear,—Open-end, Reversible Four-in-hand Scarfs; also Windsor Ties, in

Special Sale
WOMEN'S CREPE DE CHINE, GEORGETTE CREPE AND NET BLOUSES

At 2.75

Six Attractive New Fall Models, as Illustrated

MISSES' APPAREL

Remarkably Low Priced

Misses' Suits,—exclusive models, in Wool Velour, Broadcloth, Wool Plaids, Checks or Velveteen, handsomely fur trimmed. Size 14 to 18 years.

29.50, 39.50, 49.50

Misses' Coats,—smartly designed plain or fur trimmed models, in Wool Velour, Bolivia Cloth, Broadcloth, Velveteen or Plush. Size 14 to 18 years.

26.50, 39.50, 49.50

Misses' Serge Dresses,—twelve new models in Navy Blue Serge, with trimmings of bead, tinsel or wool embroidery. Size 14 to 18 years.

14.75, 18.50, 26.50

Misses' Afternoon Dresses,—a large variety of stylish models, in Metcor, Taffeta, Charmeuse or Velveteen. Size 14 to 18 years.

22.50, 26.50, 29.50

Misses' Evening Gowns,—handsome and dainty models in Charmeuse, Radium Silk or Silk Nets, prettily trimmed with silver laces. Size 14 to 18 years.

22.50, 29.50, 39.50

MANY EX-CONVICTS STICK TO THEIR JOBS

Employment Committee Finds That Half the Men Helped Prove to be Deserving.

PRISONS FAIL AS SCHOOLS

Few Finish Terms Better Fitted to Earn an Honest Living Than When Convicted.

In about seven months the Committee on Employment of the National Committee on Prisons found good jobs for several hundred ex-convicts. Something like 50 per cent. of the men so cared for stuck to their work, but the other half forsook their places and drifted away. Whether this drifting half will ever again appear in convict costume may be learned later.

R. J. Caldwell, Chairman of the Employment Committee, said that while the results were somewhat discouraging the workers in the cause were hopeful that the number of the men failing to make good would be reduced to 25 per cent. Mr. Caldwell and the men associated with him on the committee have a list of large employers who have expressed willingness to give a man just out of prison a chance. After some consideration it was deemed inadvisable to make the names of these employers public. Mr. Caldwell said:

"Employes who have never been in prison might object to working with ex-convicts, and knowledge that some of their comrades had served time might tend to injure the discipline of the whole business. And besides that it wouldn't be fair to the ex-convicts themselves for it would be much harder for them to do good work if they thought they were being shunned by their fellow-workers."

Aim for Help without Harm.

Mr. Caldwell spoke of the dinner given last week to bring some big employers of labor and some ex-convicts together for an interchange of views. There were sixty-five at the dinner, and more than one-fourth of them had served time in prisons. Among the big concerns represented were the New York Telephone Company, the United States Rubber Company, the Empire City Subway Company, and sveral concerns in other States. No record was kept of those present or of what was said. But Mr. Caldwell was sure that the result would bring great good to the cause of the ex-convicts and of those whose terms are nearly ended.

"We take every care," he said, "to help the men without injuring those who are willing to join hands with us in finding work for men whose past records and whose friendless condition make it very difficult for them to get employment. One employer at the dinner said he had spent $400 trying to make a good man of a bad ex-convict."

Just how this money was spent was not told because the victim had kept no record of the expenditures. But some of it was for car fare, for comfortable clothes, pocket money, a good room, and other things tending to make the bad man think he was not so bad as he had been led to believe. At the end of the orgie of spending the ex-convict quit his benefactor without trying in any way to show that he appreciated the efforts to reclaim him. One of the diners remarked: "That was reform de luxe."

To Study Man's Needs.

"It is our intention," said Mr. Caldwell, "to improve our work as we go along with it. When the term of a convict is drawing to a close we intend to study him, his previous life, and to find out what he is best fitted for. If he wants to come to this city for family reasons we will try to find work for him here. If he would rather go to some other State we will place him there if it is possible and see that his wife and children, if he has them, go with him. We shall encourage the men so placed to keep in touch with us either by letter or by personal calls to the end that we may advise, encourage, and direct. But there will be no surveillance. The men we help will be perfectly free to shape their own lives. Our only hope is to find them employment so that they may earn their own livings and grow into self-respecting members of the community."

Some members of the committee are studying the prison systems of the world with the idea of trying to have the best things in use in other countries adopted here. Mr. Caldwell said he was aware that men were sent to prison because they had broken the laws, but that he saw no reason why many of them should not entirely reform. One of the big difficulties in the work of the committee lay in the lack of any provision in prison for making a capable mechanic, or teaching him any occupation at which he might hold his own when put into competition with men who never were in prison.

"The fact," said Mr. Caldwell, "that many of the men for whom we provide employment do not stick is not so remarkable when one considers that many of our industries have always been greatly hampered by transient workers, men who labor for a short time and then quit to loaf a bit or to go elsewhere. This restless spirit is not confined to ex-convicts."

Aims of the Committee.

To answer many questions sent to the committee by persons interested in its work the committee has printed a pamphlet which reads in part:

"Sixteen thousand men and women are released from the prisons of the United States each year. At least ten thousand of them earnestly desire to lead reputable lives and are competent to earn their own livings at trades or occupations in which they have had training and experience. Yet very few receive this chance.

"Those who succeed in obtaining work by the dangerous expedient of concealing their crimes and convictions lose it sooner or later on the anonymous phone call of a blackmailing former 'friend' or a too assiduous policeman, in spite of faithful and efficient service. Yet they must work or steal.

"Healthy employment at proper wages is necessary after the prisoners are released if they are to provide themselves with decent surroundings and if the community is to find them friends rather than enemies, assets rather than liabilities, of society. No employer has yet lost anything by taking a man or a woman who has been passed by the Employment Bureau."

10,000 TO HIRE EX-CONVICTS.

Long List of Big Employers Willing to Take Men Well Recommended.

Many well-known firms are among the 10,000 industrial and commercial organizations which have agreed to give jobs to ex-convicts recommended by the Prisoners' Relief Society, according to Mrs. Stella B. Dabney of Huntington, W. Va., Secretary of the society, who is in New York. Each of the firms on the society's list, Mrs. Dabney said, has a credit rating by Dun's and Bradstreet's agencies of $1,000,000 or more.

The New York firms on the list are not so numerous as those of several other large cities, and one of the purposes of Mrs. Dabney's visit here is to make arrangements with more employers to consider the applications of former prisoners for work. The local firms with which such an arrangement exists, according to Mrs. Dabney, are:

The William M. Crane Company, F. F. Collier & Son, De La Vergne Machine Company, Robert H. Ingersoll & Brother, Atlas Portland Cement Company, and The Christian Herald.

Among the firms in other cities on the list are:

In Chicago.—Sears, Roebuck & Co., the International Harvester Company, the Pullman Company, and Armour & Co.

In Detroit.—Henry Ford, the Regal Motor Car Company, the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, the Maxwell Motor Company, the Packard Motor Car Company.

In Baltimore.—The Emerson Drug Company.

In Denver.—The Colorado Portland Cement Company, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

In Philadelphia.—The Curtis Publishing Company, the American Baptist Publishing Company, the Barber Asphalt Paving Company.

In San Francisco.—The California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company, the California Fruit Canners' Association, the Judson Manufacturing Company.

In Pittsburgh.—The Pittsburgh Coal Company, the Atlas Coke Company, the Carnegie Steel Company.

In Newark.—The Whitehead and Hoag Company, the Central Stamping Company, Flood & Conklin Company, the Lauter Company, Heller Brothers Company, the Newark Evening News.

In Milwaukee.—The Holeproof Hosiery Company.

In Boston.—Ginn & Co., the American Glue Company.

In Scranton.—The International Correspondence Schools.

In New Haven.—G. W. Blakeslee & Sons, the Winchester Reapeating Arms Company.

In Anaconda, Mont.—The Anaconda Copper Mining Company.

In New Orleans.—Penick & Ford.

There are other firms listed from the cities mentioned, and in addition the list includes firms in St. Louis, Cleveland, Buffalo, Louisville, Richmond, Atlanta, Akron, Ohio; Roanoke, Va.; Nashville, Tenn.; Los Angeles, Kansas City, Providence, R. I.; Salt Lake City, Tacoma, Jacksonville, Erie, Penn., and other places.

The list was compiled by E. E. Dudding, who founded the Prisoners' Relief Society about two years ago after he had experienced great difficulty in earning a living following his release from the West Virginia State Penitentiary. Mr. Dudding encountered many obstacles, Mrs. Dabney said, in obtaining the names of employers willing to hire ex-convicts. He visited many in person and corresponded with others, sometimes exchanging as many as ten letters with one man before winning the man's consent to be included in the list.

The procedure for obtaining employment for ex-convicts followed by the society, according to Mrs. Dabney, is this:

Convicts in prisons all over the country are informed through prison newspapers that the services of the society are free to them. When a prisoner is about to be released and desires to obtain work through the society he applies to the head office in Huntington, telling his history and specifying the kind of work he desires and the part of the country he would prefer to live. The society then asks the Warden for a confidential report on the applicant and the probability of his becoming a law-abiding citizen.

If the prisoner's application and the Warden's report are satisfactory the society communicates with several employers situated in the part of the country where the prisoner desires to live and possibly able to give employment of the character requested. None of the listed firms is under obligations to accept an ex-convict recommended by the society.

The correspondence is carried on by the society until a job is obtained for the applicant, and he is then provided by the society with a card of introduction to the firm with whom the society has been in communication. This individual puts the ex-convict to work and no one else in the place of employment knows that the new man has been in prison. If no one discovers this fact the ex-convict's chances for success are increased, and if the discovery is made and reported he is protected by the one who knows the facts against the charge of having obtained work under false pretenses.

The work obtained for ex-convicts by the society, Mrs. Dabney said, includes high and low classes of mental and manual labor. The society never gives released prisoners money except in cases where persons for whom jobs have been obtained cannot provide themselves with transportation.

In the two years since the organization of the society, Mrs. Dabney added, jobs have been obtained for about 3,000 men, fully 90 per cent. of whom have "made good." Since the first of this year the society has found work for 100 men from Sing Sing, fifty from Auburn, and twenty-five from Blackwell's Island.

STRICTER RULE FOR PRISON.

Cancelled Ball Game at Sing Sing Indicates Change of Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 21.—While the authorities continued their investigation of the frustrated escape of six convicts from Sing Sing Prison this week, and of the charge that the institution was an arsenal for concealed weapons, evidence was obtained today that Acting Warden Calvin Derrick intended to amend many of the reforms instituted by Thomas Mott Osborne, his predecessor in office.

For the first time in many days there was no ball game among the prisoners when they appeared for their usual airing this afternoon, and there was evidence that there had been a curtailment of some of the other privileges bestowed on his wards by Mr. Osborne. The absence of Acting Warden Derrick, due to illness, made it impossible to obtain from him a forecast of his policies, but it was learned from other sources that prison discipline was to be insisted on more rigorously than in the past, and that there would be a decided modification of many of the experiments undertaken by Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Derrick is known to be in favor of permitting prisoners to enjoy as much freedom and recreation as possible, and to be in sympathy with some of the ideas advanced by the retired Warden, but he has frequently expressed himself as being opposed to any innovation that would encourage laxity of discipline and encourage conditions such as culminated in the recent escape of six prisoners on one of the prison's auto trucks.

The prison authorities are determined to learn all of the facts leading up to the latest jail delivery. It is known that one of Supt. Carter's associates is assisting in the investigation, especially with the view of discovering whether there is any foundation for the statement of Maurice Curtiss, one of the six convicts who escaped, that seventy-five pistols have been hidden about the prison by convicts. Curtiss, who was wounded while attempting to regain his freedom, is rapidly recovering. The other fives are locked up in cells. An article was published in several morning newspapers that District Attorney Weeks of Westchester County had been engaged to proceed against the convicts for their attempt to escape, but Mr. Weeks later denied this. He said the suggestion was a novel one, but that he had not heard of it before it appeared in the newspapers.

EX-CONVICTS GIVE PLAY.

Novel Welfare League Entertainment at Flagler House in Greenwich

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 21.—A dramatic sketch, written by members of the Outside Branch of the Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing Prison, was presented by ex-convicts at the residence of Mrs. John H. Flagler, Northbrook Farm, here, this afternoon, in the presence of 800 society people of Greenwich and New York. The proceeds, $1,200, will be devoted to educational work in Sing Sing Prison. So successful was the performance that other efforts will be made to produce the play in New York some time in the Winter. It was the first time an affair of this kind ever had been given by ex-convicts for the benefit of those inside prison walls.

The play was staged on a raised platform at the far end of the spacious veranda, which was inclosed in glass for the occasion. It was staged and directed by Mme. Alberti of Teachers' College, New York, assisted by Mrs. Rollin Kirby, with the hope of bringing the new prison movement graphically before the public, and in this way helping the men in prison. The play depicted a session of the Executive Board of the Mutual Welfare League and portrayed prison problems, humorous and pathetic. There were thirty-five men in the cast.

Tony Fischer, who was discharged from the prison only last Saturday and Mrs. J. H. Flagler made brief remarks preceding the entertainment. A monologist who was a former prisoner also entertained the audience. A luncheon was given by Mrs. Flagler to fifty-eight of the ex-convicts and their wives in a garage on the estate.

Among those who witnessed the play were the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant of New York, Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mrs. William H. Wadhams, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Spiegelberg, Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Shreve, Mr. and Mrs. George J. ePrkins, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Maxwell, Baroness Halkett, Mr. E. C. Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Curtis, Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Curtis, and Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel T. Guernsey. There were 200 patronesses.

GIVES PICKPOCKET A CHANCE

Youth Agrees to Wear Gloves, Hoping to Get Over the Habit.

A pledge to wear gloves to cure himself of the habit of picking pockets was given to Magistrate Brough in Morrisania Court yesterday by a youth who had served thirteen terms in reformatories and had been convicted of a fourteenth theft.

"Hereafter when I appear on the street I will wear gloves," the misdemeanant said when Magistrate Brough decided to give him a chance to reform. "I will get a job and keep away from my old associates."

Magistrate Brough came to the conclusion that the pickpocket, whose name is withheld by request, had been a victim of circumstances after being informed that the prisoner had started life in a protectory and had begun picking pockets as soon as he was left to shift for himself. The Magistrate saw no hope of redeeming the youth by sending him back to the reformatory for a fourteenth time, and decided to attempt the experiment of inducing him to obtain legitimate employment.

TRUCKMAN SHOT IN HOLDUP

Employer Robbed of $380 as Fifteen Men Look On.

Fifteen frightened truckmen saw their employer, August Grossman, beaten and then robbed of $380 in his office at 514 West Fifty-sixth Street, last night. Part of the money was to be used by Mr. Grossman in paying off the truckmen, and he was making up the pay envelopes as two men, wearing black masks, entered and ordered him to hold up his hands. Although one of the intruders displayed a pistol, Mr. Grossman, who is more than 6 feet in height and weighs 225 pounds, grappled with the robbers with the result that he was shot in the thigh.

Mr. Grossman yelled loudly for the truckmen in the back of the barn to come to his assistance and continued to fight until he was convinced that help from them was not to be expected. He gave the robbers the $380 and they ran off.

Son Wins Defaulter's Release.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Henry C. Merritt, former Supervisor and Democratic boss of the town of Eastchester, who was sentenced to serve from three and one-half to six and one-half years for defalcation of town funds, will be paroled from Sing Sing prison on Monday next. Mr. Merritt's shortage in the town funds aggregated $224,000. Merritt owes his release partly to the indefatigable work of his young son, H. C. Merritt, Jr., who left Princeton College to work for his father's release.

Important Sale of Women's Suits See Page 13

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Important Sale of Women's Coats See Page 13

An Announcement of Special Importance!

WILTON RUG SALE

We have purchased from one of the Foremost Manufacturers

His Entire Surplus Collection of

The Best Wool-Spun Wilton Rugs

and will place the same on sale

On Monday and the balance of the week

At Unprecedented Reductions from Standard Prices

These represent absolutely the best grade of Wool-Spun Wilton Rugs made (note the manufacturer's guarantee, which is attached to each Rug), and it is a rare event which makes it possible to obtain them at anything like the sale prices quoted.

Manufacturer's Guarantee
Royal Wilton Rugs
Quality, Quantity and Construction as follows:
1st—All Rugs—Full 5 frames, wool spun worsted wools.
2nd—All Rugs—All 3-ply, wool spun worsted wools.
3rd—All Rugs—Best quality wool worsted manufactured.
4th—All Rugs—256-3-ply wool worsted ends in every frame.
5th—All Rugs—9 wires or picks per inch.
6th—All Rugs—Over 12,200 wool worsted 3-ply tufts in every square.
7th—All Rugs—Yarn dyed by the best known process.
8th—All Rugs—Name woven in the back as "Guarantee of Quality."
All the above statements guaranteed.

Room Size Rugs

Size 9.0x9.0	Regular price $43.50	Now **$32.00**
Size 9.0x12.0	Regular price $47.50	Now **$36.50**
Size 10.6x10.6	Regular price $61.00	Now **$46.00**
Size 9.0x14.0	Regular price $63.00	Now **$47.50**
Size 9.0x15.0	Regular price $68.00	Now **$52.50**
Size 10.6x12.0	Regular price $68.00	Now **$52.50**
Size 10.6x14.0	Regular price $82.50	Now **$60.00**
Size 11.3x15.0	Regular price $87.50	Now **$65.00**

Hall Runners

Size 2.3x 9.0	Regular price $12.50	Now **$9.50**
Size 2.3x12.0	Regular price $15.50	Now **$11.50**
Size 2.3x15.0	Regular price $19.50	Now **$14.50**

This sale should be of particular interest to Hotels, Clubs and Boarding Houses.
Fifth Floor.

224 PAIRS LACE CURTAINS

At Half Price

Tomorrow and Tuesday

Fine Marie Antoinette Curtains
3 yards and 3½ yards long
$17.50
Former price $35.00 a pair

Marie Antoinette and Lacet Arabe Curtains
3 yards long
$8.25
Former price $16.50 a pair

63 PAIRS BORDERED VELOUR PORTIERES

Self Colors **$16.00** Reversible Colors

7 feet 9 inches long, finished—Reduced from $25.00

GREAT VALUES IN DRAPERY SILKS AND NETS

Baroda Drapery Silk, 50 inches wide. Special, a yard.....$1.95

Royal Drapery Silk, 50 inches wide. Special, a yard.....$1.75

Silk Armure, Many colors. Exceptional value. A yard.....$2.50

Fine Lace Nets, Imported. Formerly $1.25 to $1.75 a yard.....85c

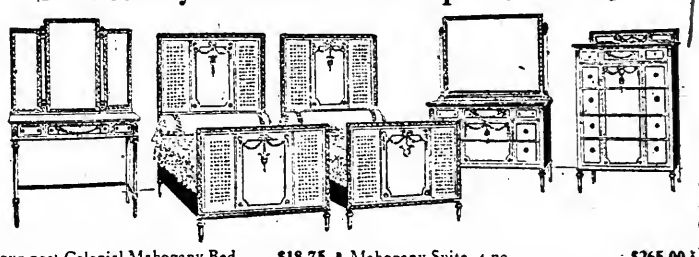
Fifth Floor.

Lord & Taylor

BEDROOM FURNITURE

of Sturdy Build and Superb Finish

10-piece Decorated Louis XVI Suite



$365.00. With Twin Beds $465.00

Fireside Tapestry Chair. All moss and hair. Made in our own workrooms. Ideal for the living room. Formerly $40.00.....$29.50

Four-post Colonial Mahogany Bed	$18.75
Four-post Colonial Mahogany Bed	$21.50
Colonial Mahogany Dresser or Chiffonier	$37.50
Antique Ivory Suite, 4 pc.	$175.00
Mahogany Suite, 4 pc.	$195.00
Walnut or Ivory Suite, 4 pc.	$195.00
Decorated Mahogany Suite, 5 pc.	$245.00
Adam Mahogany Suite, 4 pc.	$245.00
Mahogany Suite, 4 pc.	$265.00
Ivory Suite, 4 pc.	$292.50
Walnut Suite, 4 pc.	$295.00
Walnut Suite, 4 pc.	$310.00
Louis XVI Mahogany Suite, 4 pc.	$310.00
Decorated Ivory Suite, 4 pc.	$365.00
Walnut Suite, 4 pc.	$425.00
Decorated Ivory Suite, 4 pc.	$485.00
Decorated Grey Enameled Suite, 5 pc.	$585.00

Ostermoor Hotel Style Mattress
Full size, 50 lbs. Choice of ticking. Special.....$16.50

Leather Arm Chair or Rocker. All moss and hair. Loose cushion spring seats. A large and comfortable chair. Formerly $85.00.....$59.50

Sixth Floor.

Maison Maurice

announce the completed display of

Direct Importations and Original Adaptations

from their Paris models in

Gowns, Suits Wraps and Millinery

The display this Autumn has been withheld until later than usual, in order that the models now presented might not only forecast, but authentically be the most favored Paris designs.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 43RD STREET

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE

Paris Models
American Adaptations
Original Creations

GOWNS SUITS
WRAPS COATS
FURS

Avedon & Co.
448 Fifth Avenue
at 40th Street

Mannish Suit $35.00

Without Fur Trimming

Narrow Shoulder,—Tight Sleeve,—
A Perfect Mannish Style.

Broadcloth, Velour or your own material.

THRONGS STRUGGLE FOR SIGHT OF EDISON

Clothes Torn in Human Crush as Inventor Appears at the Electrical Show.

GUARDS FIGHT WAY FOR HIM

Predicts Electricity Will Free Women from Household Drudgery —Roses for Mrs. Edison.

Thomas A. Edison and Mrs. Edison visited the Electrical Exposition in the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon as guests of the management and members of the New York State Woman's Suffrage Party, who had a booth at the show. The inventor was easily the chief attraction of the afternoon, and many of the 25,000 persons, who were estimated to have been present, almost fought the special watchman to get a close view of the guest and his wife.

After he had seen the show, Mr. Edison said that, in his opinion, it was women who would reap the greatest blessings from applied electricity, for within a few years electricity in the home would have emancipated them from drudgery. He was especially impressed with the exhibit of the Vocational School for Boys, and he insisted that he should be the one to bestow upon Wilson Prock, a fifteen-year-old boy, a ten-dollar gold piece awarded for his exhibit. The lad has modeled a miniature man to be used by an electric company for advertising purposes, and had placed wires in it so that a lamp carried by the figure could be lighted.

"I was greatly pleased with the vocational training showing and the character of the cooking done by the girls of the schools. I ate a cookey and I liked it so well that I asked for another," said Mr. Edison laughing. "The development of electricity as applied in the homes, the cleaners, the cookers, the washers, and the many other useful things is a great thing for women. It lightens labor in a way that years ago was not even dreamed of."

"What of the future?" some one in the crowd asked.

Mr. Edison held up his hand.

"It is unlimited. The sky alone is the limit," he responded.

Mr. and Mrs. Edison arrived at the exposition about 3:30 o'clock. Arthur Williams, President of the exposition; George F. Parker, the General Manager, and some other officials were waiting for him near the front entrance. As they watched, Mr. Edison walked quietly into the hall, and the first the Reception Committee knew of his entry was when the crowd began to surge about him. In the press that followed his entry into the hall Mrs. Edison became separated from her husband and she had to be rescued and escorted to the Woman's Suffrage Party booth. Mr. Edison struggled through a few minutes afterward, with the guards loudly shouting, and with only partial success, "Room, there; keep the aisles open." In the rush a rail was broken and some damage done to clothing. Once inside the inclosure, Mr. and Mrs. Edison were closely surrounded.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. John Blair, Mrs. Henrietta Wakeman, Mrs. Caroline Ortman, Miss Gertrude Auld, Miss Esther White, Miss E. Seeligson, Miss Lieia Willer, Miss Alice Darrow, and Miss Alice Bingham were among those who received at the booth. Refreshments were served. Mr. Edison was seated beside Mrs. Blair and Mrs. Tiffany. He looked about and said, with a smile: "I am a believer in the right of women to vote."

There was a crowding slightly in his direction.

"When I see ignorant men voting," he continued, "I think it is a shame that intelligent women like we see here today cannot vote. I am with you, heart and soul. I believe in suffrage."

One of the women present reached over and handed Mr. Edison a placard upon which appeared the portraits of Wilson and Hughes, with a quotation under each regarding the right of woman to exercise the franchise.

"What do you think of that?" she queried.

With his finger Mr. Edison indicated Wilson, saying: "That man, I believe, means what he says." He shifted his finger: "I don't know whether that man does or not."

In a conversation on the subject Mr. Edison said that his wife was not a suffragist, though his daughter, Mrs. Jane, was, and he could not see why his wife did not believe in equal franchise.

Mrs. Edison smiled. "I am not a suffragist," she said, but added, "I am willing to be convinced."

The tour of inspection made by Mr. Edison was difficult of accomplishment because of the great crowds that followed him about the place. It was Edison Day in the exposition and everywhere were shown pictures of the inventor and references to the fact that it was on Oct. 21, 1881, that Edison, in a small laboratory on lower Pearl Street, succeeded in making an incandescent electric lamp. He was particularly interested in the electrical appliances for the benefit of the human body. One such was a chair heated by electricity. Mr. Edison wanted to try it. As he took his seat he said, "Now, don't make the current too strong, can't stand much electricity." As the demonstrator turned on the current, however, Mr. Edison said he didn't mind, as he was really used to electricity.

The pneumatic tubes interested him, but ever his mind turned to the boys and girls who crowded about him and whose work was in evidence.

"I am impressed with the fact that these boys and girls will be enabled to get more out of life because of what has been done," he said.

Dr. John H. Finley, State Superintendent of Education and President of the State University, presented Mr. Edison with the cap and gown that accompanies his degree of LL.D., bestowed on him on Friday by the university. The degree was given over the telephone to Mr. Edison in his Orange laboratory late at night.

"I could not send this by telephone," said Dr. Finley as he handed over the cap and gown.

"Well, you may be able to do so soon," was the reply.

When Mr. Edison stood in front of the automobile shop he wanted to shake hands with one of the boys. The latter showed his hands. They were covered with grease and grime.

"What of that," said Mr. Edison, and he held out his own toil-worn hand palm up. Then they shook hands.

It took a posse of attendants to get Mr. Edison and his wife out of the hall. Mr. Edison paused and looked down the length of the exposition. "This is wonderful," he said.

"All is owing to you," said a woman passing. Mr. Edison nodded her a smiling salute.

Before she left Mrs. Edison was presented with a bunch of red roses.

Remarkable Closing Out Sale at Retail OF Ladies' Sample Suits

By Manufacturers

Sizes 16 to 44; all colors, in Broadcloth, Velour and Cheviot, at prices ranging from

$18 to $35

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

An Invitation
Christmas Greeting Cards
You are respectfully invited to visit the Engraving Shop to inspect The Individual Social Line of Artistic Christmas Greeting Cards.
Ground Floor.

Ask Mr. Foster "Service"
has received definite information about all details of Winter tours and routes.
Here you can obtain reliable information about Winter tours in California and any part of the South. No fees ever.
Fifth Floor.

An Important Group of *Women's* DRESSES
At a Very Attractive Price

Exceptional values in Daytime and Dancing Frocks that will interest every woman to whom Fashions appeal. Featured are

Street Dresses
of Serge—a model on long, straight lines, pleated from yoke to hem and with satin sleeves, girdle and bands.

Afternoon Dresses
of Georgette Crepe with bands of silver rabbit or French seal (dyed coney) and bead embroidered collar; also Georgette Dresses, combined with velvet in jacket model with French mole collar. $39.50

Dancing Dresses
of French satin in picturesque model with tulle sleeves and draped skirt; girdled with silver tissue. In lovely new shades.

Third Floor.

NEW NEGLIGEES
Declare the Vogue of Velvet

Lovely, luxurious Robes of supple Velvets have won femininity's favor and sumptuous indeed they are with their rich fur bands, their gorgeous girdles and graceful draperies.

Quite like Dinner Gowns, this group of models in Chiffon Velvets, in their brilliancy of color and marvellously effective styles.

So comprehensive is the Lord & Taylor collection that it includes Velvet Negligees from $25.00 to $195.00, while Lounging Robes and Gowns of "Waterfall" and Corduroys are from $6.95 to $28.50.

Special for Monday

Corduroy Robes
$4.95

Wide wale Corduroy of superior quality in a kimono model, silk lined throughout; collarless, wide sleeved, very full cut; these are in rose, Copenhagen, wistaria, and blue.
Second Floor.

***Mme. Irene* CORSETS**
Meet Fashion's Every Demand

Women most critical in matters of Corsetry, women most fastidious as to figure lines wear these famous Corsets.

Mme. Irene models are of notably fine contour, fashioned of fabrics beautiful and serviceable, boned with that perfection that insures symmetry and smart style.

Featured in the Lord & Taylor Corset assortment are Mme. Irene Corsets for every type from the young girl's to the stout woman's figure.

In Coutil, handsome Broche, Brocade, Batiste and Novelty Silks. Scores of models, ranging from $5.00 to $27.50.

"Elente" Corsets
Made Especially for Lord & Taylor
In Coutil, Batiste and Broche,
$5.00 to $12.00

Lord & Taylor Special Corsets

A $6.00 Model at **$3.95**
Fancy Striped Coutil in model lightly boned; medium bust and elastic inserts.

A $3.00 Model at **$1.95**
For Misses and slight figures—a Corset with elastic girdle top. In pink striped batiste.

Second Floor.

Just Arrived—An Important Shipment of FRENCH KID GLOVES

A leading Grenoble manufacturer, famous the world over for the quality and perfect finishing details of his gloves, accepted our orders fully eight months ago for the importation just arrived.

Despite conditions which have paralyzed almost every foreign industry, he has made, according to our specifications, thousands of pairs of the finest French Kid Gloves ever produced.

The leathers are supple, flexible, perfect. The colors—choice shades of mastic, bisque, tan and greys; dark navy and brown; black and white.

Two Clasp Gloves, overseam sewn; Paris point backs; black and white..... $1.50
Two Clasp Gloves, pique sewn; Paris point backs..... $1.75
Two Clasp Gloves, pique sewn; heavily embroidered backs.. $2.00
Large Pearl Clasps; deep contrasting welts; novelty embroidered backs..... $2.50

Shipments are so uncertain this season that those contemplating the purchase of Gloves for Christmas Gifts are advised to take advantage of these excellent values and select from a stock remarkable for its quality and completeness.
Ground Floor.

SALE OF WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS
(In a Complete Range of Sizes)
The Most Extraordinary Values Ever Offered So Early in the Season
None C. O. D. $29.50 No Returns
A Manufacturer's Entire Surplus Stock of 450 Suits
Models Sold Regularly at $35.00 to $60.00
Secured for this Sale at Remarkable Concessions

A collection of handsome Suits from a leading manufacturer, whose models are notable for their smart style, superior quality and faultless tailoring. The fabrics are of the finest, including

Velveteens, Velour Cloths, Chiffon Broadcloth, Melton Oxfords, Stripe, Check and Novelty Velour Cloths in practically every fashionable color.

Decidedly Smart Models, including many elaborately fur-trimmed Suits with deep collars, or wide bands of French seal (dyed coney), as well as strictly tailored Suits, to be worn with fur sets. The Coats, warmly interlined, are lined with novelty or rich plain silks. The Skirts conform to the fashionable silhouette.

A Sale Without Parallel or Precedent
Third Floor.

Two Unusually Special Values in WOMEN'S FUR COLLARED COATS

Fur Collared Coats
Special **$45.00**
Reproduction of a much more expensive model in superior quality Velour Cloth. Collars of Raccoon, Moline, French Seal (dyed coney) trim these luxurious garments in green, Java, taupe, Burgundy, navy and black.
Warmly interlined and richly silk lined, these are exceptionally smart Coats.

Fur Collared Coats
Special **$65.00**
Two extremely handsome models in the season's richest wool fabrics—Diagonal Velour Cloth and Cut Bolivia Cloth, in shades of plum, green, Java brown, Burgundy, gold and black.
Flaring and belted models with deep collars of French seal (dyed coney); interlined and silk lined.

***Smart Practical Coats*—$25.00, $29.50, $35.00 and $39.50**
A collection of newest models in Wool Plush and Velour Cloth, with wide fur collars or fur trimmed.
Third Floor.

***Important Sale of Wilton Rugs* See Page 12**

A COLLECTION OF PARIS HATS
Arrives by the S. S. Lafayette

From one of the leading French Milliners, whose Hats have attained a tremendous vogue, have come these Chapeaux, identical with those worn at the very moment by the chic Parisienne. Advance Winter Models these, of amazing smartness, despite their inexpensiveness. Prices range from $15.00 to $25.00.

This—the Third Showing this season from such an authoritative source, is indeed noteworthy. Interesting to the woman who aspires to be in the vanguard of Fashion is the announcement that we have arranged to have the latest Millinery successes sent us, as soon as they appear.

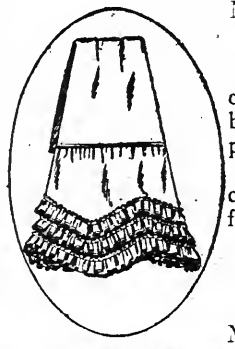
The Lewis Turban—Copied for $18.00

The Hat, illustrated, military in its lines, is distinctly dashing in style, strikingly clever. The original is in taupe Georgette satin, with skunk fur and beaded ornament.

Copies may be had in Autumn's fashionable colors and will be made

***Important Sale of Lace Curtains* See Page 12**

For Monday—Extraordinary Values in PETTICOATS

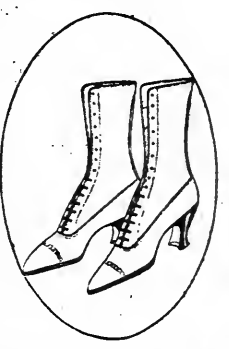


Models Usually $4.00 to $6.00
$2.95 and $3.95
Taffeta Silk Petticoats in changeable, plain colors and black. Ruffled, scalloped and pleated flounces.
Silk Jersey Petticoats in new colors with pleated Jersey flounces.

300 Sample Petticoats
At Manufacturer's Prices
$3.95 to $11.95
Made to sell for $6.00 to $20.00.
Street and Evening Petticoats, many copies of imported

Featured for Monday HIGH CUT BOOTS

Twenty Smart Styles in Standard Leathers
$5.00 a pair



Unusual value, for leather has advanced sharply, and today these should sell for $6.00 and $7.00.

Notably fine in finishing details, these gracefully modeled Boots will appeal to the many women who demand Footwear correct and yet conservative.

Black Russia Calf Laced Boots.
Patent Leather Laced Boots.
Patent Leather Buttoned Boots and Dull Boots with Cloth

FUR COATS AND SETS
At Attractive Prices

Furs dominate the Mode and femininity this season will wear luxurious Fur Coats and the smartest of Fur Sets in accord with Fashion's mandates.

In Lord & Taylor Furs, style and quality meet and values are of supreme excellence.

Coats, Capelets, Stoles and Muffs in Moleskin, Ermine, Kolinsky, Fisher, Black Lynx and Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) form a collection of exceptional interest.

Special for Monday

Women's Hudson Seal Coats
(dyed muskrat)
Fashioned of selected, perfectly matched skins and richly lined.
$145.00 Coats **$125.00**
A 40 inch model on fashionably full lines with top collar of natural skunk.
$200.00 Coats **$165.00**
A 40 inch model, loose fitting and flaring; deep collar and cuffs of natural skunk.

Natural Skunk		Natural Muskrat	
Muffs	$23.50	Muffs	$14.50
Scarfs	$12.50	Scarfs	$11.50
Red Fox		**Black Fox**	
Animal Scarf	$23.50	Animal Scarf	$17.50
Animal Muff	$26.50	Animal Muff	$22.50

Third Floor.

FEATHER NECKWEAR
In Fashions New and Fetching
At Special Prices

With Autumn Costumes, Capes, Collars and Boas of Marabout and Ostrich are smartly in evidence. From the many imported novelties comprising the Lord & Taylor display several clever styles have been selected for special selling.

Marabout Collars and Ostrich Boas of exceptionally fine quality. Formerly $4.95 ..... **$3.95**

Ostrich Boas of superior quality; tassel ends. In black, white and fashionable colors. Formerly $7.95 ... **$5.95**

Imported Marabout Capes, ribbon or tassel ends; in black or natural. Formerly $10.95 ..... **$7.95**

—Also—

Imported Chiffon Scarfs—white, floral patterned; 2½ yards in length. Special, **$2.95 and $3.95**
Ground Floor.

Two Important Specials in BLACK SATINS AND VELVETS

Chiffon Dress Velvet
40 inches wide—a fine quality and an unusual offering. A yard,
$3.95

Dress Satins
35 inches wide—of excellent quality, regularly $2.25 a yard,
$1.68
Ground Floor.

Seasonable Offerings in DRESS GOODS

Velour Whipcords
In the most desirable Winter colors; 54 inches wide. A yard, special,
$1.50

Black Broadcloths
Sponged and shrunk, ready for use, 54 inches wide; a yard, special,
$2.48
Second Floor.

VIOLINISTS' DAY IN THE MUSIC WORLD

Efrem Zimbalist Plays and Miss Isolde Menges Is Heard for First Time.

HIS PROGRAM ILL-CHOSEN

The New Woman Violinist Highly Gifted and Accomplished, but Knows Little Restraint.

Efrem Zimbalist should have had a much larger audience at his first recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. He has attained an incontestable place among the first violinists of the day. Like all great artists he has a very definite and well marked style of his own. It is, perhaps, in its repose and reserve, its apparent simplicity, its perfect ease, its command of the art that conceals art, one that does not make a widely popular appeal. But his playing is of the highest quality in its penetration and depth, its authority, as well as in the wholly remarkable technical qualities, so unobtrusively manifested in it. A tone so full and warm, and on occasion so truly grandiose, vitalized by bowing so vigorous and elastic, nor an intonation so nearly flawless in the execution of transcendent difficulties, are not often heard.

This art was not exercised always on music worthy of it in the program that Mr. Zimbalist proffered yesterday. In the prelude to Bach's E major solo suite (with a pianoforte accompaniment, apparently Schumann's) there was material fit for him, as in Beethoven's Romance in G. In the prelude his tone was not at its best and seemed a little forced, to the prejudice of its smoothness. But he immediately recovered its quality and maintained it, in the Romance and thereafter. Paganini's concerto in D major is not an unalloyed joy to the lover of music, nor do its difficulties any longer bewilder the listener, but Mr. Zimbalist played it with apparent conviction. There is more matter for bewilderment, but even less for edification, in Ernst's variations on "The Last Rose of Summer," for violin unaccompanied, which he played with imposing skill and precision; a great technical achievement, especially in his treatment of the perilous passages in harmonics. But even Mr. Zimbalist's magic could not exorcise the feeling that the piece itself is one of the most tasteless specimens of its class.

The last group of his program, according to the accepted prescription, was composed of short and popular pieces: Godowsky's "Wienerisch"; "Berceuse Slav," by the New York composer, Henry Holden Huss; Kreisler's arrangement of a mazurka by Chopin; Hubay's "Zephyr." Mr. Sam Chotzinoff played the accompaniments suitably.

In the evening another violinist appeared for the first time in New York in Aeolian Hall: Miss Isolde Menges. She is a young woman who comes to this country from England, whence good reports of her abilities had preceded her. Her concert was of an ambitious scope: she had the assistance of an organization called the Maud Allan Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Ernest Bloch, and with its accompaniment she played Brahms's violin concerto and Lalo's "Symphonic Espagnolo." The program also included Beethoven's overture "Leonore," No. 3, and a composition by Mr. Bloch, "Hiver-Printemps."

Miss Menges is highly gifted and an accomplished violinist in many ways. She has a tone of great power, of emotional warmth and searching expressiveness that is eloquent of a glowing and ardent temperament; an admirable technical equipment, energy and elasticity of bowing, a precision upon the fingerboard that maintains the accuracy of her intonation even through her most tempestuous outbursts. For the most striking quality of her playing, established in the listener's ken before she had progressed through many measures, is an intensity that borders upon and sometimes reaches the point of violence. She attempted to storm the Olympian heights of Brahms's great concertpiece with a tumultuous rush. Her style, so far as it was disclosed last evening, knows little restraint and little artistic reserve. It is one of dashing impetuosity that is often stirring and contagious, but that takes little heed of the material upon which it is expended and is hence often inappropriate and disturbing.

It is evident that not thus is the true significance of Brahms's concerto to be laid hold of by its interpreter. Notwithstanding much that was admirable to it, her performance did violence in varying measure to the balance and proportion of the first and last movements. The serenity and tranquil beauty of the slow movement had a restraining influence upon her playing, and in this her finest qualities were disclosed—a truly beautiful cantabile of frequently poignant expressiveness, breadth and nobility of melodic line. The orchestra made very little contribution to the beauty and finish of the performance, to which it should contribute so much. It was a small and yet noisy body, in which the wood winds used by Brahms with such a magical beauty were especially raucous. It was hardly to be expected that Mr. Bloch should have found the right adjustment and the right measure of restraint for even a small orchestra in Aeolian Hall, and the accompaniment only accentuated the points in which the violinist fell short of the ideal in her performance.

The excellent features of Miss Menges's playing were immediately and cordially recognised by a large audience that began its applause vigorously after the first movement of the concerto and continued it thereafter.

BALLET RUSSE REPERTOIRE.

Mme. Lopokova Too Ill to Appear at Manhattan Opera House.

For its two performances at the Manhattan Opera House yesterday the Diaghileff Ballet Russe's programs contained no works that have not already been given during the present engagement. In the afternoon the ballets were "Patrouchka," "Prince Igor," "Le Spectre de la Rose," and "Thamar." In the evening "Schenerazade," "Les Sylphides," and "Cleopatre" were performed. The casts were the same as usual, except that Mme. Lopokova's indisposition still kept her from appearing. Mlles. Lydia Sokolova and Alexandra Wasilewska danced her principal rôles.

The répertoire for the ballet for next week, as announced last night, includes the premieres on Monday night of "Till Eulenspiegel" to Strauss's music, and of "Les Papillons" to Schumann's, with Waslav Nijinsky appearing with the organization for the first time this season. Dr. Anselm Goetzl has been specially engaged to conduct Strauss's work. The other ballets Monday evening will be "Le Spectre de la Rose" and "Scheherazade."

On Tuesday evening "Les Sylphides" will open the program, followed by "L'Apres-midi d'un faun," with Nijinsky as the faun for the first time in this country. "Prince Igor" and "Petrouchka" complete Tuesday's bill. There will be no performance Wednesday evening.

On Thursday evening "Sadko" will be followed by the first repetition of "Till Eulenspiegel," and the program will also include "Le Spectre de la Rose" and "Scheherazade." The bill for Friday is not yet announced, and as to Saturday, all that is promised is the appearance of Nijinsky in "The Faun" at the matinée.

Mme. Nijinsky and her husband were much worried over failing to hear news of their two-year-old daughter, Kyra, who was sent to Montreal this Summer to escape possible danger from the infantile paralysis epidemic. The dancers have heard that cases of the disease have appeared in Montreal and fear the authorities have refused permission to their child's nurse to bring her to New York in obedience to their instructions.

SCHOOL MEETINGS A FIZZLE.

Only 7 Persons, Including Speakers, Appear at Wadleigh High.

The new method of campaigning, which was to have started last night with a series of Wilson and Seabury meetings in public schools, failed to attract the public. The meetings had been advertised by dodgers and announced in newspapers to take place last night at Wadleigh, Stuyvesant, and De Witt Clinton High School in Manhattan.

Although it was announced that the doors would be open at 7 o'clock, there was at 8:30 o'clock a total of seven persons at the Wadleigh High School, including three speakers and a reporter, or a net audience of three. At 9 o'clock De Witt Clinton High School was totally dark and a policeman at Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue said that three or four persons had asked him if a political meeting was to be held there, but that he knew nothing about it. A little after 9 o'clock an unsuccessful attempt was made to reach the Stuyvesant High School by telephone. Among those who had been selected to speak were Thomas W. Churchill, Michael Schaap, John Godfrey Saxe, Benjamin C. Marsh, Frederick C. Leubuscher, John Jerome Rooney, Senator George W. Simpson, and Hugh Gordon Miller.

BAZAAR FOR THE 69TH.

Proceeds for Needy Families of Soldiers on the Border.

A bazaar for the Sixty-ninth Regiment Relief Fund will be held in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, Oct. 28 to Nov. 11. The fund will be used to aid the needy wives and children of the members of the regiment, which is now on the Mexican border. A fund will also be established to aid the soldiers who may find themselves out of work when they return.

Mrs. Florence R. O'Neil will be managing director of the bazaar. The committee in charge is composed of Miss Edith Raifort, President of the American Women's German Descent Club; Mrs. Ida Powell Priest, President of the American Women's League for Self-Defense; Mrs. Lee Boardman, Mrs. Theresa King, Mrs. Louise Hogan, Mrs. W. S. Stoner, Miss Lucy Cleveland, Mrs. Bertha Taylor Voorhorst, Miss Ida Lowber, Baroness Dorothy Van Raven, Mrs. George Fisher, Mrs. Louise C. A. Volkman, Mrs. H. Secor Ponjes, Mrs. Julian Heath, Mrs. Charles R. Wager, Mrs. Laura Fisk, Miss Susan Westford Allen, Miss Evelyn Simon, and Miss Joyce Sidney Greenfield.

CAN YOU WEAR MODEL SIZE COATS?

Here Is Your Opportunity to Get Coats at About One-half Their Value.

Exclusive and Individual Styles

Swagger Mixtures, Wool Velours, Plushes, Bolivia, and Broadcloths—Many Fur Trimmed.

in Sizes 16, 18, 36, 38,

$15 to $35

Which you would consider a bargain at $22.00 to $55.00 elsewhere.

DRESSES for Street, Afternoon, and Evening Wear ..... $12.75 to $40

That sell for $17.50 to $60.00 elsewhere.

We are in the heart of the shopping district. A few minutes spent in our upstairs shop will convince you of the immense savings possible here.

MODEL GOWNS

Bonford

3 West 42nd St.

Nr. Fifth Ave. Second Floor. Elevator Service.

CORRECT MODELS FOR FALL AND WINTER

Mourning a Specialty

Snappy black headwear to be worn with Costumes of color

Crocker

375 *Fifth Av., at 35th St. East.*

The convenience of a charge account may be extended without delay to ladies having accounts in the city or elsewhere.

FIFTH AVENUE
34th Street, 35th Street
New York

TELEPHONE:
7000 MURRAY HILL

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE
34th Street, 35th Street
New York

TELEPHONE:
7000 MURRAY HILL

A Sale of Oriental Rugs

. . . . . of guaranteed qualities

is now in progress in the Department on the Fifth Floor, and will be continued throughout the month of October.

This Sale affords a rare opportunity for purchasing floor coverings of real worth at prices that are without parallel.

CAUCASIAN AND PERSIAN RUGS (sizes up to 5x8 feet)
at $22.50, 28.50, 35.00, 42.50, 55.00, 68.00, 75.00 & 85.00

PERSIAN AND CHINESE RUGS (sizes up to 9x12 feet)
at $85.00, 110.00, 135.00, 190.00, 225.00, 285.00, 350.00, upward

PERSIAN AND CHINESE RUGS (sizes up to 12x15 feet)
at $210.00, 290.00, 385.00, 475.00, 575.00, 850.00, upward

PERSIAN HALL RUNNERS
at . . . . . $48.00, 68.00, 85.00 & 110.00

CHINESE MATS AND SMALL RUGS

are also included in this remarkable offering, specially priced as quoted:

Mats . . . . . at $16.50, 22.50 & 29.50
Small Rugs . . . . . at 29.50, 48.00 & 58.00

A number of Persian and Turkish Rugs, in extra large sizes, are on sale at substantially reduced prices.

Household and Decorative Linens

. . . . . in a special selection

will offer purchasing inducements for Monday and Tuesday at the low prices quoted.

LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS
each . . . . . $3.00, 3.50 & 4.50

LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS
per dozen . . . . . $3.35, 3.75 & 4.25

TURKISH BATH TOWELS (hemmed)
per dozen . . . . . $2.40, 3.00 & 4.80

MADEIRA LUNCHEON SETS (thirteen pieces)
(hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered), consisting of 24-inch centerpiece, six 6-inch doylies and six 10-inch doylies, per set $4.00 & 6.75

(Linen Department, Fourth Floor)

Imported Lace Curtains, Window Panels & Lace Pieces

(Hand-made and of this season's importation)

will be on sale, at extraordinary concessions in prices, for a duration of one week, commencing to-morrow (Monday).

This is an event of paramount interest, especially as the prices to be asked are unequalled for value, considering the exquisite workmanship and originality of designs in the merchandise offered, and keeping in mind the scarcity of imported lace draperies.

The markets of France, Switzerland, England and Scotland have contributed to the enormous quantities assembled.

(Fourth Floor)

An Interesting Collection of Japanese Screens

(three and four panels) just received from the Orient, is now being displayed in the Upholstery Department, on the Fourth Floor.

Included are Satin Screens, exquisitely embroidered in colors; Leather Screens, hand-tooled; and Textile Leather Screens, hand-painted. There is also a selection of Fire Screens, in a variety of effects.

Other attractive features in this Department are:

Footstools in artistic designs, covered with imported damasks, tapestries and velours; Chests of cedar, mahogany and oak; Utility Boxes; and an unusual assortment of Portieres, including plain velour, applique effects, and French jute, plain or bordered.

The Fur Department

has ready for selection a very large, interesting and reasonably priced assortment of Fur Coats, Wraps, Capes, Collars, Neckpieces and Muffs, made of carefully selected skins, skillfully matched.

A Special Offering for one week, commencing Monday, will consist of

PERSIAN LAMB COATS

composed of exceptionally fine skins and trimmed with skunk, made to individual measurements at the special price of

$175.00 & $250.00

A Number of New Styles in Women's Tailor-made Suits

representing the latest developments of fashion, have just been added to the assortments in stock. Among them are

MEADOW BROOK SUITS

in several new, original models, which will be placed on sale to-morrow

at $48.00

(Both Departments are on the Third Floor)

Autumn and Winter Coats and Wraps

Never were outergarment modes more appealing than those of this season, even the most practical coats having lines that compel admiration and, in many instances, fur trimmings that everyone will find becoming. Handsome Wraps for every smart function are shown in the rich velvets and brocades that Fashion has decreed.

Fashionable Blouses

Everything that is newest and most sought after is represented, in style features as well as in fabrics. Included in the display is a recent importation of French Blouses.

Blouses in several smart models, made of materials imported exclusively by B. Altman & Co. are a new and interesting feature. Copies of these models will be made to individual requirements.

Imported Zenana Cloths

The Wool Dress Fabrics Department has received a large shipment of these fabrics, which are especially desirable for house gowns, kimonos and lounging robes, as well as for infants' wrappers and sacques.

A Sale of timely interest, to be held to-morrow (Monday) will offer

Several Thousand Yards of 54-inch Velour de laine

in a comprehensive assortment of the wanted shades, at the unusual price (quality considered) of . . . . . per yard $2.25

Autumn Velvets

now being shown in wonderfully attractive assortments for dress, millinery and trimming purposes, include the new soft Chiffon Velvets, Panne Velours, and English Velveteens, in all the shades approved for the season by fashionable Paris.

An Extraordinary Monday Offering will consist of

39-inch Black Chiffon Dress Velvets

(imported) at the special price of . . . . . per yard $3.85

New Shopping and Mail Order Service

The entire Fifth Avenue section of the Sixth Floor has been set aside for the accommodation and sale of merchandise advertised in the Folders and Catalogues issued by B. Altman & Co.

THE NEW FOLDER, just issued, will be mailed on request

Holiday Shopping

In view of the rapid approach of the holiday shopping season, B. Altman & Co. desire to impress upon their patrons the great economic advantages attending the Store's liberal policy in regard to the Free Shipment of Merchandise. All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge by mail, express or freight, to any point in the United States.

GERMAN DECORATION OFFERED TO KOELBLE

President's Critic Says So, but He Refused to Accept the Honor.

OTHERS TO BE REWARDED

Kaiser to Strew Decorations Among German-Americans Here After the War.

Alphonse G. Koelble, the German-American who has attained notoriety through his work in the United States in behalf of the German cause and his bitter and vicious attacks upon President Wilson, said yesterday that a decoration had been offered to him by the German Government. But Mr. Koelble said he refused the honor "because I am an American and everything I do is for America, and therefore the Kaiser owes me nothing." Mr. Koelble is an official of a number of German-American societies.

Mr. Koelble would not say just what decoration had been offered him for his services. He said also that the tender had not been made by the Kaiser, but that he had been approached by a prominent German who lives in New York and had been told he could have a decoration by the German Government. He said he understood that there was no doubt about his getting the decoration if he had wished it. According to Mr. Koelble, the honor was to have been bestowed after the war.

It is Mr. Koelble's belief, frankly stated, that after hostilities are over that the Kaiser intends to distribute quite a number of honors and decorations in America.

"As for myself," said Mr. Koelble, "I would have none of it. I didn't give the emissary the slightest encouragement and the offer was not repeated. I am an American born and bred and am a patriotic American. Everything I have done in public life has been for the good of America."

Mr. Koelble would not say what he thought the Kaiser would distribute decorations in America. He said he supposed the offer had been made to him because of his good work in conducting the German bazaar, which was held in December of 1914.

Mr. Koelble was a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall. He resigned last week because he is working as hard as he can for Hughes.

He first jumped into prominent back in December of 1911, when he led a demonstration that broke up a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, called for the purpose of indorsing the arbitration treatics between the United States and Great Britain and France. Since the war began he has frequently referred to his action in starting the riot as having kept this country out of war as the ally of Great Britain and France. In 1912 Mr. Koelble helped organize the "American Truth Society." One of the objects of the organization, of which Mr. Koelble became President, was to give a black eye to the 1914 celebration of 100 years of peace between this country and England.

Since the war started Mr. Koelble has been most active in German propaganda and has been one of the leaders in lining up the Irish against President Wilson. He is now the Director of the Irish Bazaar being held at Madison Square Garden, associated with Jeremiah A. O'Leary, another arch enemy of President Wilson.

It was in December of 1915, when the alignment of German societies against the President took definite form, that Mr. Koelble made this statement:

"I love America first, then I hate England and then I love Germany. I would take sides with the Japanese or Zulus or anybody else against England."

In March of this year Mr. Koelble was accused of running the clearing house for German lobbying to influence the action of Congress in favor of the German cause, especially to stop the exportation of munitions, which went to the Allies. He admitted that some of the letters published at that time had been stolen from him. It was shown that it was after his return from Europe in the late Summer of 1915 that a circular was sent to German-Americans calling for the organization of hyphenates for work in the 1916 election "for the purpose of influencing Presidents, Senators, and Members of Congress now, and, electing those friendly to us next election."

Many letters in the forms of reports of pro-German lobbyists to Koelble were printed in a disclosure of Mr. Koelble's activities by The New York World. One was a letter from President Hexamer of the German-American Alliance asking Mr. Koelble to do all he could for the Gore resolution, which would have prohibited Americans traveling on belligerent ships. Mr. Koelble later admitted the authenticity of the letters and said they had been stolen from him.

Customs Inspectors' Reception.

The annual reception of the U. S. Customs Inspectors' Association of the Port of New York will be held next Friday evening at the Lexington Avenue Opera House. This will be the twentieth anniversary of the organization and the musical program will be followed by dancing. The proceeds will be devoted to the Sick and Benevolent Fund.

RAIN AGAIN HALTS CARLSTROM'S TRIAL

But He Demonstrates That His Biplane's Lifting Power Is Sufficient.

MAY SHIP IT TONIGHT

Experts at Buffalo Expect to Arrange Further Preliminary Flights in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 21.—Unless weather conditions improve tomorrow, the aeroplane in which Victor Carlstrom is to attempt a non-stop flight from Chicago to New York for THE NEW YORK TIMES will probably be shipped to Chicago tomorrow night. This decision was made today by Glenn H. Curtiss, after a conference with Carlstrom and Charles B. Kirkham and Clarence W. Webster, the two officials of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company who will accompany the aviator to Chicago.

Original plans had contemplated three or four days of experimental flights over the Curtiss field north of Buffalo, and the first of these flights was made a week ago today. Since then minor alterations in the aeroplane, necessity for which was disclosed as a result of the first trial, and high winds and rainstorms have prevented any further trials. Carlstrom attempted a flight this morning, but was barely off the ground before another storm of rain set in, so the flight had to be abandoned. Short as the trial was, it developed the fact that the lifting power of the machine is sufficient for the task, for this morning's attempt was made with the full load which is to be carried on the cross-country flight.

The decision to make the remaining preliminary tests on the Government aviation field in Chicago, which will be the starting point of the flight to New York, was due to the fact that the soil of the Curtiss field is of a peculiar clayey formation that absorbs an abnormal quantity of water in the case of prolonged rains, resulting in muddy conditions which make starts and landings difficult and likely to result in injury to the machine.

"There will no doubt be necessity for further minor changes in the aeroplane," said Mr. Curtiss, "which will be brought out by more extended tests; but these repairs can be made in Chicago as well as here, for the equipment at the army field is complete. If the weather changes for the better tomorrow and the field shows signs of drying out sufficiently, we shall go ahead with the program as planned. Otherwise we shall make use of the time which would have to be lost on account of rain to send the machine on to Chicago and make the rest of the preliminary tests on a field which does not retain water and create conditions particularly difficult for so heavy a machine as this one."

Tomorrow morning an expert from the Sperry Gyroscope Company will make the final tests of the air compass which Carlstrom is using, and the machine will probably be prepared for shipment immediately afterward.

FASTEST 4 SHIPS PLANNED.

President Franklin to Have Them Built for American Line.

P. A. S. Franklin, who was appointed President of the International Mercantile Marine Company at the Directors' meeting held on Thursday, left yesterday for Hot Springs, Va., on the first vacation he has had in three years.

On his return to New York President Franklin will take up the question of building four fast steamships for the American Line. It is understood that the new liners will have to be constructed in the United States, as the British Government has passed an act prohibiting the building of foreign vessels in Great Britain for ten years after peace is declared.

Mr. Franklin said the plans were to have oil-burning, quadruple turbine steamships of about 32,000 gross tonnage, with a speed of 25 knots or more. The American Line, which is operating the St. Paul, St. Louis, New York, and Philadelphia at present, receives a mail subsidy of $4 a mile for each mile traveled by the steamships out and home. This will have to be considerably increased, Mr. Franklin said, to put the new 25-knot liners in service between New York and Liverpool.

In case of war this would give the United States Government the call on teh four fastest merchant liners afloat, which could be used as auxiliary cruisers or for transport services when it was necessary to move troops quickly.

M. Bois to Lecture at Columbia.

A course of lectures in French, by M. Jules Bois, the official representative of the French Government to this country, will be given at Columbia University, on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8:15 o'clock. The subject will be French culture from 1871 to the present day. The first of the series will be given next Tuesday evening at 305 Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street *Bet. 5th and 6th Avenues* **West Forty-third Street**

A Special Sale of Silks and Velvets

ARRANGED FOR MONDAY, WILL COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING VERY REMARKABLE EARLY SEASON PRICE ADVANTAGES:

Imported Colored Chiffon Velvets, 41 ins. wide; in all the richest Autumn shades, $3.95
Regular price $6.50 a yard

Crepe Georgette, 40 ins. wide; in street and evening shades, also white, flesh and black, $1.48
Regular price $2.00 a yard

Dress Satin, 35 inches wide; in light and dark shades, also white and black,.....at $1.15
Regular price $1.50 a yard

Black Imported Satin Royal, 40 inches wide; high lustre, soft finish,.....at $2.45
Regular price $3.50 a yard

A Timely Offering of Fashionable Dress Fabrics

GREATLY UNDERPRICED FOR MONDAY'S SELLING, ON THE MAIN FLOOR:

Chiffon Broadcloths, 48 inches wide; satin finish, light weight, black and new Fall colors,.....yard $1.38

All Wool Serges and Poplins, 42 to 46 ins. wide; fine twill, in black and colors, including shades of navy blue, yard $1.10

Plain and Fancy Suitings, 50 and 54 inches wide; including all wool cheviots, in plain colors and mixtures; velour checks, Scotch plaids and whipcords, in a large assortment of Autumn colorings....yard $1.65

Excellent Values in Seasonable Dress Trimmings

Comprising Spangled, Beaded, Rhinestone, Jet, Silk Embroidered Bandings, Motif Designs, Allovers and Flouncings in black and the fashionable color combinations.

Spangled and Beaded Allovers and Flouncings, - - at $1.95, 3.50 to 24.50
Spangled and Beaded Trimmings, - - - - " 75c, 1.25 to 14.75
Oriental Silk Bandings and Motif Designs, - - - " 50c, 1.50 to $6.95
Floral Ornaments and Trimmings, - - - - " 65c to $7.25
Oriental Fur Trimmed Ornaments and Girdles, - - " 50c to $4.50

Extra Quality Fur Trimmings

In all the popular furs, including Hudson Seal, Mole, Nutria, Natural Beaver, Skunk and Mole Coney.
One inch wide, - - - - yard $1.00 to 4.50 | Two inches wide, - - yard $2.00 to 9.00

The Department of Interior Decoration

On the Fourth Floor, has assembled for the Fall and holiday season a collection of "Odd Stuffs" from Europe, India and the Orient. Included are richly embroidered specimens from China and Japan, in artistic colorings and designs; also Persian and Assyrian Cloths embroidered in brilliant color combinations, made famous by the use of native dyes. Beautiful Lace Pieces and Damask Brocades from Italy and France, the whole producing an interesting selection, suggestive for use in the creation of Fancy Costumes, Table Scarfs and Covers, Cushions, Divan Coverings, etc.

INSPECTION IS ALSO INVITED OF A NEW IMPORTATION OF

Hand Blocked French Jute Velour Portieres at $37.50

These are extremely good values for To-morrow, Monday:

Novelty Point Lace Curtains in new designs; regular values $6.95 to 12.50, at $5.25, 7.50 & 9.75 pr.

Filet Lace Stores in the desirable sizes; regular values $18.50 to 26.50 each, $14.50, 18.50 & 21.50

Textile Leather Screens, Three panel; hand painted in scenes from famous pictures; value $29.50, at $22.50 each

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* **West Forty-third Street**

Most charming displays on the Third Floor, of

Women's Autumn and Winter Outer Apparel

Will be found to embrace the very latest style notes in every requirement of the modern fashionable wardrobe, for morning, afternoon and evening wear, and at the lowest prices consistent with reliable quality, as the following

EXCEPTIONAL PRICE OPPORTUNITIES FOR MONDAY, WILL INDICATE:

Women's Tailored Suits made of serge, melton, wool velour, corduroy and velveteen; plain tailored or elaborately fur trimmed, at $24.50, 37.50 and 45.00

Women's Street Dresses made of serge, jersey, crepe de Chine, charmeuse, satins and Georgette crepes, at $19.75, 29.50 and 34.50

Women's Dancing Frocks, at $29.50, 35.00 and 39.50 made of silk nets, soiree silk, taffeta and metal lace combined.

Street and Motor Coats, at $29.50 "warmth without weight" materials, full lined, many fur trimmed.

Women's Smart Coats, at $45.00 of velour cloths, lined throughout and warmly interlined. All coats richly fur trimmed.

Misses' Suits and Dresses

Presenting entirely new late Fall models, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Misses' Tailored and Dressy Suits Graceful and youthful in line and style, and expressing the very latest fashion features, developed in wool velour or broadcloth, many elaborately trimmed with luxurious furs; silk lined and interlined, at $24.75, 37.50 and 45.00

Misses' Afternoon and Street Dresses Including copies of foreign models, fashioned in serges, chiffon velvet, Georgette crepes combined with charmeuse or velvet, many finished with silk or beading embroidery and tinsel; new Autumn colors, at $19.75 to 98.00

Furs and Fur Garments

An exceptionally fine variety of luxurious skins AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Hudson Seal Coats, - at $175.00 to $495.00
Caracul Coats, - - " $135.00 to $850.00
Persian Coats, - - " $195.00 to $675.00
Kolinsky Coats, - - " $375.00 to $975.00
Ermine Coats, - - " 1650.00 to 2350.00

Stoles, Scarfs and Muffs in all the newest fashionable furs, including Silver, Natural Blue, Cross and Red Foxes, and the newest shades in Dyed Foxes; Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Ermine, Mole and Kolinsky, at very reasonable prices.

Women's Gloves

VERY SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

at $1.00

1 and 2-Clasp Gloves, pique sewn, in tan shades, white, and black with white; P. X. M. Cape, washable, tan, also

2-Clasp French Glace Gloves; gold, brown, white and black.

Children's Seasonable Apparel

Unusual Values for Monday's Selling

Coats of Imported Corduroy, in white, double-breasted, with belt; sizes 1 to 3 years,.....at $4.95

Broadcloth Coats, flare model, fur-trimmed, in Copenhagen, green, rose and brown; 2 to 5 years, 10.95

Chinchilla Coats, belted model, with pockets, flannel lined, in grey, navy and brown; 1 to 5 yrs, $5.75

Imported Coat Linings, of superior quality silk, hand-quilted; sizes 1 to 3 years,.....at $2.65

Children's Dresses, (6 months to 2 yrs.)
Pretty Model of fine Batiste; hand-smocked, hand-embroidered, Special $1.75 Imported Model hand-made, hand-embroidered, scalloped bottom.

Hair Goods

Grey and White

TO-MORROW, AT REDUCED PRICES

Grey and White Switches 18 inch, at $4.95

Grey and White Switches 20 inch, at $7.95

Grey and White Transformations, at $8.95

An expert will match your hair perfectly.

Important Sale of Superior Household Linens

Greatly Below Prevailing Wholesale Prices.

Pure Linen Damask Table Cloths, Square and circular designs,..at $2.95, 3.95, 4.95
Napkins to match, doz. $3.95

Heavy Irish Full Bleached Satin Double Damask Table Cloths and Napkins,
The Table Cloths.....at $4.95, 6.50 to 9.85
Napkins to match,.....doz. $6.25, 7.50, 8.75

Heavy Irish Satin Damask Table Linen,.....yard $1.38

Satin Damask Napkins: Breakfast size,....doz. $3.40, 3.95; Dinner size,..... " $4.95, 5.75

Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed,.....doz. $2.95

Pure Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched,.....per pair $1.10, 1.75

Pure Linen Sheets, hemstitched, pair $8.50, 9.50

Satin Finish Bedspreads,..... at $2.25, 3.10

Lingerie Cushion Covers: Irish embroidered, $1.25, 1.90, 2.50; Madeira, " $1.95, 2.25, 2.95; Lace trimmed, emb'd, $3.75, 4.75, 5.75

French Hand-made Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces; Cluny lace trimmed,.....set $5.25

Real Madeira Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces; hand embroidered,.....set $3.75

Real Madeira Afternoon Tea Napkins, embroidered; assorted corner designs,...doz. $4.75

Oriental and American Rugs

Beautifully Embossed Chinese Rugs in gold, blue, rose, etc.; also Silky Persians, including Mahals, Ghoerevans, Kirmanshahs, Sarouks, etc.,

AT THE FOLLOWING LOW RANGE OF PRICES:

Rugs averaging 8 by 10 ft., $95.00 to 195.00
Regularly $140.00 to 300.00

Rugs averaging 9 by 12 ft., $110.00 to 250.00
Regularly $145.00 to 388.00

Rugs averaging 10 by 13 ft., $165.00 to 375.00
Regularly $250.00 to 450.00

American Rugs, Carpets & Linoleums At Prices that are Equally Interesting.

Odd Pieces of Furniture

FOR THOSE FURNISHING OR REFURNISHING HOMES, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Davenport, with loose cushions, tapestry covered; formerly $90.00.....at $67.50
Arm Chair, to match; formerly $55.00.....at $39.50
Mahogany Dresser, formerly $70.00, at $54.00
Mahogany Chiffonier, " $78.00, at $55.00
Mahogany Toilet Table, " $50.00, at $37.50
Library Suite, 3 pcs, antique mahogany frame, loose cushions, velour covered; formerly $270, $200.00
American Walnut Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces; formerly $382.50,.....at $271.00
Antique Ivory Bedroom Suite, 9 pieces; formerly $390.00,.....at $285.00

JAPAN OUTSTRIPS US FOR RUSSIA'S TRADE

Government and Merchants Work to Build Up Mutual Exchange of Needed Commodities.

WAR OPENS NEW CHANNELS

Business Men Here See Need for Greater Effort and Encouragement for Export Lines.

Japan is looming as a formidable trade rival of the United States in Russia, according to information received by American financial and commercial interests which have undertaken to build up a great export and import fabric with Russia at the conclusion of the war. These same interests, it has been understood, have been planning also to further investment of American capital in Russia for the development of the empire's industries.

It is revealed that the alliance recently formed between Japan and Russia for safeguarding and consolidating their mutual interests in the Far East with especial reference to China, is being followed up energetically by Japanese business interests, with the assistance of the Japanese Government, to capture a large share of the trade formerly held by Germany in manufactured products for the Russian markets.

At the offices of one organization devoted to Russian markets for American goods, it was pointed out that the European war had greatly increased the strength of Japan's industrial and commercial position and that probably no country except the United States had profited to so marked a degree through the development of its export trade as Japan. It now seems that Japan is using the expansion in her industries brought about by the war to grasp permanently the peace trade of Russia.

Japan's Big Success.

The officers of the American organization mentioned above, but who declined to allow the use of its name for publication, have prepared a statement presumably for private circulation, covering the activities of the Japanese in the Russian market. The statement reads in part:

The organized efforts of Japanese business interests, with the assistance of the Japanese Government to enter and build up trade relations between Japan and Russia form a striking comparison with similar methods in use in the United States. American business interests, with relatively few exceptions, have either been reading about the opportunities in Russia or have been talking in a general way concerning the possibilities of the Russian market for their own business, and the great opportunities of the Russian market as a field for industrial and commercial development have been universally recognized. But Japan, with that silent efficiency so characteristic of the race, has not only talked, but acted, and as a result Japan is steadily building up sound foundations for a large and permanent trade between the two empires.

In the systematic efforts of the Japanese business interests to secure a larger share in the Russian market, a number of things are of especial significance. First, the assistance which the Japanese Government has given in connection with the creation of close diplomatic relations with Russia. Second, the sending of a number of representative trade commissions to Russia to investigate the possibilities of the Russian market, and to get in personal touch with the Russian business interests. Third, the systematic sending out of salesmen for Japanese houses into Russia, in order to furnish Russian business houses with the samples of Japanese manufactures, and to create personal relationships with the important business houses, and fourth, the active establishment of branches of all the leading Japanese export houses in Russia, in order to take care of the business.

As a result of these co-ordinate efforts, there has been a striking increase in the trade between the two countries. In 1915, for instance, Japan exported to Russia over $2,000,000 worth of boots and shoes, $5,000,000 worth of textile manufactures, $4,000,000 worth of copper manufactures, and large quantities of chemicals, medical products, cotton, and other articles. In addition, Japan has been of great assistance to Russia in furnishing the Russian Army with equipment of all kinds, and Japan has shared with the United States in the profits secured from such orders, and, finally, Japan has also developed a considerable trade in such articles as rice, fruits, raw silk, tea, vegetable wax, coal, paints and varnishes, and a great number of manufactured articles. Russian business interests, in turn, have learned that Japan furnishes a favorable market for Russian raw materials, including cereals, wool, leather, wood, dairy products, and other staple raw materials. In fact, the Russian-Japanese special trade, which seemed at the outset of the war something for consideration in the remote future, has come into existence and has become the most important factor in connection with the possibilities of the development of American-Russian trade relationships after the war.

War Makes New Trade Channels.

Summarizing the situation as portrayed in the official publication of the Russian Ministry of Finance and the leading industrial and commercial papers in Russia, the Torogovo-Promyslennaya Gazeta, published recently the following:

"The present has created a very favorable situation for the revival of Russian-Japanese trade, and although now, in the heat of the war, this hastily organized trade cannot be called entirely satisfactory, nevertheless, there is the promise of much mutual benefit in the development of commercial relationships between Russia and Japan. The war has changed the channels of trade and has shuffled the cards of the world household and it is to be expected that Japan and Russia will supplement each other's economic needs."

Representative men engaged in promoting American foreign trade said yesterday that in view of the progress being made by the Japanese in the development of a big trade in Russia it behooved the American manufacturer and exporter to realize the all-important fact that, although Russia was distinctly interested in American products and in American assistance, it was imperative for American business interests to take the initiative and go after the Russian market.

W. S. Kies, an officer of the American International Corporation, commenting yesterday on the Japanese trade drive in Russia, said:

"The enterprise shown by the Japanese in carrying on an aggressive campaign for trade in Russia is a splendid tribute to the resourcefulness, alike of the business men and the Government of Japan. It is an impressive demonstration of that co-operation between business and Government in foreign trade which makes for success. The statesmanship being displayed by the Japanese Government in furthering the trade of its merchants is in striking contrast to the policy pursued by some branches of our own Government.

Trade Needs Freedom of Action.

"The Webb bill, for example, passed by the House of Representatives to permit trade combinations to promote American trade in foreign fields, was held up in the Senate owing to the narrow viewpoint of some of the Senators who, representing interior States, were not big enough—farsighted enough to appreciate that the welfare of our whole country depends upon the development of foreign trade.

"It goes without saying that in order to develop foreign trade Americans must have the same freedom to combine as do our foreign competitors. Business in the United States has been hecklled and hampered so much the past ten years through politics entering into so-called regulation of business that little constructive planning has been possible. We have a long way to go to create an export machine comparable in efficiency with those of our competitors."

Robert H. Patchin, Secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council said: "American trade with Russia was handicapped seriously, owing to the fact that this country had no commercial treaty with the empire. He added that "big business" was the only kind that could develop foreign trade successfully, and that such business was being unduly hampered by legislative restrictions.

HEARING ON BOND ISSUE.

Service Commission Will Consider Case of Kings Lighting Co. Oct. 30.

Reasons why the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company should be permitted to issue $2,500,000 of convertible debentures and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn should be permitted to issue demand notes to the amount of $1,837,229 will be presented to the Public Service Commission at a hearing at 2:30 o'clock on Oct. 30. At the same time the commission will consider an application of the Kings County Company to reopen the proceedings in a previous request for permission to issue $1,000,000 of debenture bonds.

The Kings County concern owns all of the capital stock of the Edison Company, with the exception of qualifying shares held by Directors. It is the holding company and the Edison Company is the operating concern. The Edison Company leased all of the Kings County Company's property on Oct. 30, 1899, for a period of thirty-eight years. In the application for authority to issue the bonds and notes it was explained that the purpose was to settle obligations due from one company to the other.

The petition also says that, according to the books as of Sept. 30, 1916, the cost of the existing plant and property of the two companies was $3,748,253. It states that no contracts have been made for the disposition of any of the convertible debentures proposed to be issued, and that they will be offered to the stockholders of the Kings County Company, who, it is believed, will take them up.

BAYONNE FEARS NEW STRIKE

Standard Oil Co. Advertisement Stirs Dissatisfaction Among Men.

Labor trouble is brewing again in Bayonne, it was said last night, and because of the undercurrent of unrest apparent some expressed yesterday an opinion that within a month there would be another strike in the Standard Oil Company's plant. What apparently has angered the workers in an advertisement by the company, published in newspapers yesterday morning. The advertisement occupied an entire page in a local paper and was read by many of the men who were on strike several days ago and only recently returned to work.

Some of these believed that they had returned to work under a promise of increased pay. The advertisement set forth that the company did not agree to raise pay, and the Federal mediators did not so state. What the latter did promise was that after the men had returned to work they would endeavor to persuade the Standard Oil Company to increase its payroll. While the men are, it is said, inclined to give the arbitrators a fair opportunity to better working conditions, they have, nevertheless, been expecting each day that a notice of a wage advance would be posted at the plant.

In anticipation of coming trouble the men are now perfecting their organization. It is frankly said that the intention is to build up a strong organization, so that, if it becomes necessary to strike, the men will go out with a compact organization behind them, able to make an effective fight for their demands.

More Rofrano Evidence Read.

The resubmission of testimony in the retrial of Michael A. Rofrano, accused as a conspirator in the murder of Michael Galmari, probably will be completed tomorrow afternoon. About 400 pages of the evidence that had been introduced before the mistrial was declared on last Thursday were read to the jury yesterday, leaving only 200 pages more to be presented. Gaetano Montimagno, known as Tommy Montimagno, will be recalled on Tuesday morning to continue under cross-examination his explanation of his alleged commission from Rofrano to kill Galmari.

PROSPERITY WAVE IS NATION-WIDE

Nearly Every Industry Reports New High Records for Increases.

BIGGEST HOLIDAY TRADE

Wholesale Jewelers Unable to Fill All Orders — Transportation Companies Rushed.

According to men prominent in leading industries, general business activity has set new high records of prosperity during the present month. More telegraph messages were sent by the Western Union, for instance, on Oct. 1 of this year than on any previous day in its history, and the business for other days in October is still larger. The New York Telephone Company sets a new high record for telephone calls every few days. Railroad passenger travel is reported by several railroads to be greater than ever before. In September of this year the importations of diamonds and precious stones was greater by more than $1,500,000 than in the year before. Retail merchants predict the greatest Christmas ever known in this country.

The New York Central Railroad reported yesterday that it has during the first eight months of this year carried 3,711,000 passengers, more than it had during the same period of last year, an advance of 8.7 per cent. The business of the Long Island Railroad during the present month is greatly in excess of anything known before in October. Most of the Pennsylvania trains and those on other lines to and from Western points are carrying [illegible] more passengers than is usual at this time of the year. The number of passengers handled at the Pennsylvania Station in this city will total about 20,000,000 this year, a greater number than in any previous year and twice as many as were handled when the terminal was opened in 1910.

More Phones in Use.

One indication of the great business activity in New York City is the jam in the subways, which is greater than ever before. Another proof of the growing commercial energy in the section is the following statement of F. H. Bethell, Vice President of the New York Telephone Company:

"A year ago the New York Telephone Company was serving the users of 1,212,000 telephones in its territory, which comprises this State, Northern New Jersey, and a small section of Connecticut. Today it is serving the users of about 1,332,000 telephones in the same territory. The business expansion which caused this 10 per cent. increase in telephones and 18 per cent. increase in daily telephone traffic first made itself felt in a telephone way in August, 1915. Since then there has been no sign of a let-down. In fact, our telephone records indicate that there has been a continuance of this expansion along normal, reasonable lines."

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union, said that the telegraph business at present was 25 per cent. greater than it was a year ago, when it was 25 per cent. greater than during the preceding year. It has been climbing steadily since the Fall of 1915.

Wholesale Jewelry Rushed.

There is at present great activity in the jewelry business, which is especially sensitive to general prosperity or depression. Importations of precious stones in September of this year were valued at $3,614,993, against $2,101,292 in September, 1915, and against $584,334 for September, 1914. It is predicted that the importations will reach $30,000,000 this year.

The demand for jewelry, according to buyers from all parts of the United States, has been very large for the early Fall in every part of the country except the Pacific Coast, which has lagged a little because California and other Western States have had very little direct benefit from war orders except in the stimulation of mining.

Prices of jewelry, like everything else, will be way up, because precious stones, metals of all kinds, tools and acids, labor, and even paper boxes and jewelers' cotton have gone way up in cost. With all their workmen putting in several hours' overtime daily, the manufacturers will not be able to fill their orders.

In New York big department stores report a great rush of business during the past week. A resident buyer who is considered the best-informed man in this city on national conditions in the retail business said:

"The retail business throughout the country has been excetionally good since July 1, not only in the number of sales, but in the high quality and price of the goods sold. There is a general demand for better materials in spite of very high prices. Silk is sought in [illegible] The demand for wool dress goods is unusually large. The [illegible] woolen dresses is probably the largest ever known. Orders for them have been filled by the manufacturers. This is true of coats, too. There has been an exceptional demand for upholstery, rugs and draperies

Unskilled Labor Scarce.

"It is very difficult to get unskilled labor. Office boys and other help are scarce. A negro boy, for instance, whom I employed for $10 a month we let to work for a munitions firm at from $25 to $35 a week, now owns an automobile, and, of course, will be absolutely ruined when the war ends. Employes, as well as stores, unless their incomes have increased 10 to 15 per cent., are not as well off as they were before the war. Clerks and others whose wages are the same as in 1914 have, of course, been hard hit by the increased cost of living, without having any compensating advantages."

"Business is generally good, especially in silk," said Arthur Freeman, business manager of Gimbel's, "and the outlook is for a bigger holiday season than that of last year, which was the largest in history."

The theatrical business has been bad in this city until a week ago. Aside from the question of the quality of the productions, the infantile paralysis epidemic and the strike kept a large part of the theatre-going population out of town. Since the last week proved to be a large one, the theatrical managers have been more optimistic. The hotel season got off a little late for the same general reasons, but many of the large hotels are becoming crowded and the hotel business promises to have as big a boom this year as it did in 1915.

AERO MEN NOT 'SHANGHAIED'

Col. W. H. Chapin Denies Charges of Members of First Squadron.

Colonel William H. Chapin, Acting Adjutant General of the New York division of the National Guard, said that the enlisted men formerly attached to the First Aero Squadron at Mineola, L. I., who complained yesterday that they had been "shanghaied into the National Guard," were mistaken in their statements.

"The enlisted men of the Aero Squadron at Hempstead Plains," he said, "are in the Federal service and not in the State service. The State has nothing to do with their training or with furnishing them with equipment. All I know about the matter personally is that Major Monson Morris, the Federal recruiting officer, denies in an official report which he made today that he made any misrepresentations to the men who complain."

In his report Major Morris says that he enlisted the men and administered the oath to them and his responsibility ended there. At the time they were enlisted, he said, the "organization had been actually mustered into the service of the United States, and it was understood that it was to be sent to the border. I made no representation as to the time when it was to be sent or that it would actually be sent. Subsequently I received instructions to enlist no more men for the Aero Squadron. I have since been informed that the Federal authorities decided not to send the aero organizations to the border; that the plan of organization of aero units has been changed; that the aero companies formed in this State have been mustered out of the Federal service; that at the time of mustering out, opportunity was given to all of the men enlisted to leave the service if they so desired."

When the First Aero Squadron was mustered out its officers left the service, but a number of the enlisted men decided to continue, although it is understood that they had every opportunity to resign.

That the War Department is prepared to take care of these men is shown by the recent activities of the aviation section of the Signal Corps, as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday and on Friday.

EMPORIUM

Henry Siegel Pres.

BROADWAY AT 35TH STREET

Remarkable Values in

New Fur-trimmed Suits, $27.50

(For Women and Misses)

Charming model *(illustrated at left)*, developed of a fine satin finish broadcloth; large convertible velvet collar and sleeves, trimmed with opossum fur; full pleated coat, with fashionable flare; skirt has shirred back, finished with belt. Lined with peau de cygne and warmly interlined.

Navy, black, green and brown.

Charming Velveteen Suits

$39.50 and $42.50

A very special offering of Velveteen Suits. Beautiful models specially adapted for the youthful figure.

Collars trimmed with natural raccoon, Hudson seal, mole and nutria. Lined with peau de cygne and exquisite floral striped satin lining.

Smart Suits in Extra Sizes

Special showing of these extra size suits, individual in style, created by New York's leading designers.

A Very Special Offering of

Women's and Misses' Coats, $21.50

(One Model Illustrated at Right)

Two very attractive Coats at $21.50. One illustrated is a decidedly smart full flare model, developed of velour, with new convertible seal plush collar and large double patch pockets. Trimmed with seal plush buttons. Brown and green. Other model *(full length)* has large cape collar and lined throughout with peau de cygne. Brown, green and navy.

Women's New Winter Coats

Very Special $27.50

Exclusive models, that would be hard to find at other stores for higher prices.

Fashioned of velour, in full flare models. One style has 10-inch plush bottom and large ripple collar.

The other model has large skunk opossum collar. Belted front. Brown and green.

Other exquisite models, most beautifully lined. All the new Fall colorings.

Impressive Values

Muff and Scarf Sets

(Smart New Shapes and Designs)

Special
Mole Skin Set
$75.00

Sable Fox Sets
Muff and scarf, each fashioned of one full skin. Fancy trimmed. $49.50

Raccoon Sets *(Fisher Dyed)*
Large double fur scarf and fancy round muff with head and tail. $37.50

Black Fox Sets
Fancy barrel muff and animal shape scarf. $37.50

Silver Opossum Sets *(Natural American)* $19.50

Natural Raccoon Sets
Large animal scarf with plain round muff. $19.50

White Iceland Fox Sets
Large full animal scarf and barrel muff. $10.00

Sale

THIS WEEK ONLY,

Tan Russia Calf Walking Boots

With low Cuban heel and high LXV solid leather heel.

$6.95, Were $10

Also 531 Smart Boots, Same as Model Illustrated.

Made of light gray kid, dark gray kid and buckskin, African brown kid and buckskin. Also dull kid vamp and foxing, with straight and wing tip and gray buckskin top.

$8.85 & $9.85, Were $12

Mail Orders Filled. Booklet T Free.

Max M. Bernstein

Fashionable Footwear

1540 Broadway

(Near 45th St.)

No exchanges. No C. O. D's and no credits on sale goods.

OPEN EVENINGS

First Fall Sale

Special Prices Throughout

At the New Bedell Fashion Shop

Nineteen West Thirty-fourth Street
Opposite the Waldorf-Astoria

THE moment has arrived when the Fall and Winter stocks at the new Fashion Shop are full to overflowing. As a result, a great number of the newest arrivals—many of the choicest things on every floor of this great bazaar of styles—are marked at special prices.

It is the *FIRST FALL SALE*, with tremendous value offerings which will not be met by reductions in other establishments, thirty days hence. Never have the goods been richer, more correct or more desirable.

Superb Autumn Suits

At First Fall Sale Prices

$19.75 $25 $29.75

Bringing to a fitting climax, in a sale a week before Hallowe'en, the series of brilliant suit successes this house has achieved.

Counterparts of many of these suits—*though not all*—will be found in New York's most prominent shops at prices from one-quarter to one-third higher.

Many others are exclusive here—copies from famous designers—models which may be obtained to order only, elsewhere.

Rich Velour Fabrics
Smartest Fur Trimmed Suits
Coats All Lengths

From hundreds upon hundreds of suits, in the burgundies, blacks, browns, cherry, blues, tans and every desirable shade, you will be able to select the one model which will precisely fit your figure and your purse—the *pièce de resistance* of your winter wardrobe.

Magnificent Suit Assortments at $40, $55, $70 *and* $100.

Richest of Warm Coats

Woolens and Seal Plushes

$15 $19.75 $29.75

Sale prices more eloquent in values than anything the Fashion Shop has yet presented.

At $29.75 giving full range to the wonderful, lavish use of furs, including an unmatched display of the richest silk seal plush coats of the smartest Parisian designing, with tremendous fur collars.

Warm Wool Velours
Rough Woolen Greatcoats
Smartest of Mixtures

Beautiful qualities of velour and a great variety of the warmth-without-weight fabrics—light and comfortable as eiderdown—in the $15 and $19.75 assortments.

The big, loose models, with high collars, showing the utmost versatility of waistline and draping—coats which are absolute necessities if you would be warm and in fashion.

Colors of latest correctness.

Coats at $40, $55, $75 *and up to* $150, *Comparing With Those in Other Establishments at One-third More.*

Sale of Modish Dresses

Smart Last Moment Models

$15 and $19.75

The reputation of the Dress and Gown Salon of the Fashion Shop, already recognized by thousands, will be greatly enhanced tomorrow and during the week by these splendid dress offerings.

Here are the inevitable serge frocks—the smartest of their kind—in the complete range of combination effects to which they are so well adapted, and in qualities commended by the best dressed women of the metropolis.

Serges and Silk Crepes
Chiffon Trimmed Frocks
Satin Charmeuse Dresses

The silk dresses include the serviceable, all purpose kind, appropriate for the house, the street and the matinee; and there is also a wonderfully charming assortment of evening and dance frocks, full of the grace of youth, for which the most expensively outfitted women will find frequent use.

Remarkable Values in Day and Evening Dresses up to $150

Consider These Free Alterations

You are fitted—and beautifully fitted—by the same character of fitters as those employed by the highest-priced houses, where charges of $5 and $10 for alterations are the rule. Here these alterations are made free.

RUIN HAS OVERTAKEN OLD FULTON MARKET

Not a Pane of Glass Intact and a Great Part of the Roof Has Fallen In.

BUSINESS MEN COMPLAIN

Sum of $30,000 Appropriated by City for Repairs, but the Bids Exceed the Amount Provided.

The most ruinous looking building on Manhattan Island is the old Fulton Market structure, occupying the entire block bounded by Front, Beekman, Fulton, and South Streets. There is scarcely a window which has a pane of glass intact, and the greater part of the roof has fallen in. That part of the structure at Fulton and Front Streets where the tower was burned out several years ago threatens to collapse at any time and complete the ruin caused by long neglect and exposure to the weather.

Business men in that neighborhood have, for a long time, criticised the condition of the building as a disgrace to the city and also as a great detriment to the immediate vicinity. It presents a shocking contrast to the business structures on the adjacent blocks. Immediately opposite, for instance, on the south side of Fulton Street, the row of ancient mercantile shops with their high peaked roofs have been renovated and repainted, and although they have been landmarks for nearly a century, they now look good enough now for another century.

On the south side of Beekman Street, just above the dilapidated market, is a new building erected a short time ago by Blackford's wholesale fish firm. They were one of the oldest tenants in Fulton Market and, after an occupancy of more than forty-five years, were compelled to leave on account of the rickety condition of the structure and its insanitary condition.

The Board of Health condemned Fulton Market as insanitary and not fit for occupancy several years ago. The damage due to the fire of 1905, which destroyed the tower and a large part of the building at the Fulton and Front street corner, was never repaired. It has been a common sight when it rained to see retail fish and cheese merchants transacting business under umbrellas.

Following this action of the Board of Health the Aldermen, early in 1914, adopted a resolution to abandon the market. Efforts had been made before that by the market men to have the city make necessary repairs. The Bureau of Markets investigated the matter and reported to Controller Prendergast that the income from the market in 1912 was about $27,000, but when the interest on the assessed valuation of the property and the loss to the city in taxes were set off against this, it was shown that for many years the city had been conducting Fulton Market at a loss.

After discussing several plans for the old market in which the tearing down of the building and selling the property figured prominently, the Board of Estimate appropriated $30,000 to repair the structure, not as a market but as a general business building. With its final abandonment as a market more than two years ago, all the old tenants except those on the South Street side moved out.

Plans for the renovated building in accordance with the resolution of the Aldermen and the Board of Estimate have been prepared at the Borough President's office, and bids have been received. As there was no available money to meet the $30,000 appropriation of two years ago, the Board of Aldermen, on July last, authorized the issuance of special revenue bonds to the amount of $30,250 for the Fulton Market repairs, but bids received at the Borough President's office exceeded the appropriation by more than $7,000, President Marks said yesterday. Therefore, nothing has been done, and, unless a larger appropriation is obtained through the Controller's office, the Fulton Market building may stand in its ruinous condition for many more months.

The plans as prepared by the Bureau of Markets provide for one or more garages if tenants are obtained to lease them. If they should be built, it would mean that fireproof equipment would have to be provided, and at present there is nothing fireproof in what is left of the building.

The value of the block is estimated by the Tax Commissioners at $400,000, land only, but the ruined building was valued last year at $25,000. Efforts were made a few years ago to get a reasonable offer for the property, but without success.

MANY VOYAGERS RISK DANGERS OF U-BOATS

Five Liners Sail for Europe with 1,771 Passengers and 42,000 Tons of Freight.

226 AMERICANS ABOARD

Nearly One-third Take Passage on Belligerent Ships—Crew of Blommersdijk Depart.

Five liners sailed for European ports yesterday with 1,771 passengers and 42,000 tons of cargo and mails. Two of the steamships sailed under neutral flags, the St. Paul of the American Line for Liverpool and the Ryndam for Rotterdam via Falmouth. The others were the Cunarder Orduna, for Liverpool; the French liner Lafayette, for Bordeaux, and the Duca d'Aosta of the Italian lines, for Genoa. All three were armed with four-inch naval guns carried on platforms at the stern to protect them from submarine attacks. In spite of the recent visit and raid off Nantucket by the German submarine U-53, 226 American citizens sailed yesterday for Europe, and about 30 per cent. of that number went on belligerent ships.

Among the cabin passengers on the Lafayette were eight young American women, headed by Miss Elizabeth Perkins, going over to Paris to work for the American Fund for the Relief of the French Wounded, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer. Miss Helena Fish, daughter of Hamilton Fish, was one of the party.

Another passenger on the Lafayette was Captain Antoine Martin, former Naval Attaché at the French Embassy, who was accompanied by his wife. Julian Le Roy White, brother of Henry White, former Ambassador to France, who was at the pier to see his brother off, also sailed for Paris on the big French liner. Julian White said that when the war commenced he had felt confident in forecasting its end, but now he had grown wiser and had given up guessing. Prince Poniatowski, who also sailed on the Lafayette for Paris, said that the war would last through 1917 and possibly 1918. France had the men, artillery, and gold to carry the war on to the finish, he added.

The Rev. John B. De Ville of Chicago, who has been rescuing Belgian boys and girls and restoring them to their parents, sailed yesterday for Rotterdam on the Holland-America liner Ryndam. He was going to Brussels, he said, to send 500 boys and girls to the United States who had been left orphans by the war. Since a year ago Dr. De Ville has sent back nearly 1,000 Belgian refugees to this country. He took with him 1,500 letters and a considerable sum of money for war-stricken relatives sent by Belgians here.

Nine officers and twenty-six of the crew of the Dutch freighter Blommersdijk, sunk by the U-53 on Oct. 8 off Nantucket, sailed for home yesterday on the Ryndam.

WOMAN CAPTURES BURGLAR.

Mrs. Ronenberg Boldly Seizes Two, but One of Them Gets Away.

When Mrs. Ida Ronenberg, owner of 2,606 Briggs Avenue, the Bronx, was awakened early yesterday by noises in the hallway, she saw two men trying to "jimmy" their way into a neighbor's apartment. Warning her husband, Henry, an invalid, 60 years old, not to leave his room, Mrs. Ronenberg started toward the intruders, and grabbed the pair. They struggled with her, and one got away. The other later said he was Joseph Gilmore, a driver, of 3,878 Third Avenue.

The invalid husband, hearing the struggle, crawled from the bed and went to his wife's aid. Seeing one of the burglars rushing toward the stairs, he attempted to pursue him, but, in his feeble condition, fell down a flight of stairs, cutting a gash in his scalp.

Mrs. Ronenberg half carried and dragged one of the men to the bottom of the stairway where her husband lay and threw him to the floor, where she sat upon him.

Neighbors, aroused by the fight, summoned Patrolman Parkinson of the Bronx Park Station, who found a meek and docile prisoner, who was locked up on a charge of burglary.

Gilmore, when arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck in West Farms Court, pleaded guilty, and was held in $1,500 bail for the Grand Jury.

START FIFTY CLUBS TO TRAIN SALESMEN

Movement is Backed by Biggest Industrial Concerns in the Country.

ORGANIZED IN A CONGRESS

Aim to Develop American Salesmen for World Competition.

The Salesmanship Club of New York, an organization which has as its aim the education and training of American salesmen and salesmanagers, who will be able to compete in every way in every land with the trained salesmen of other nations, was organized here a few nights ago. Among the concerns back of the club are many of the leading mercantile, banking, insurance, automobile, metal, and other industries with headquarters in New York.

The Executive Committee of the New York Club includes James F. Nathan, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Oscar Coolican, sales manager of the National Cash Register Co.; Douglass Barnes, President of the Barnes Knitting Corporation; John C. Hegeman, Vice President of the Hedden Construction Company; Thomas Crane, Vice President of Thomas Lipton, Inc.; C. Louis Allen, President of the Pyrene Manufacturing Company; Burton Collver of the Knabe Piano Company, and many others equally prominent.

The club is affiliated with the National Salesmanship Congress, of which Norvall A. Hawkins, salesmanager of the Ford Motor Company, is the President.

"To date," said Mr. Hawkins, "twenty-seven salesmanship clubs, all of them affiliated with the congress, have been organized or are being organized in the principal cities throughout the country, and it is expected that before the end of the current year at least fifty clubs will be at work. The clubs are to be arranged in groups or circuits of five, corresponding to the first five days of the week, Monday, for instance, for Detroit; Tuesday for Toledo; Wednesday for Dayton; Thursday for Cincinnati, and Friday for Louisville.

"For Detroit the congress engages a practical business man on Monday evening to lecture upon a set salesmanship topic. His audience questions him at the close of his lecture for one hour, and a verbatim report of the entire evening's lecture and discussion is sent to each member of the club and to the headquarters of the congress for reproduction in the magazine, Salesmanship. On the following evening this same lecturer is sent to the second city of the circuit of five, namely Toledo, where he talks upon the same subject to the members of a different club, who similarly question him, get reports upon their meeting, and send a complete report to general headquarters for reproduction in the magazine, Salesmanship. On the next evening the same lecturer takes part in a repetition of this program at the third city of the set of five, namely, Dayton. On the fourth evening, Thursday, Cincinnati is taken care of, and on Friday, Louisville is handled."

At the initial meeting in New York a few nights ago more than twenty of the leading corporations in the city signed up as life members of the club.

STEAMSHIP LINES MERGE.

The Anchor-Donaldson Companies in New Marine Combination.

The agents of the Anchor Line announced yesterday that a cable dispatch had been received from Glasgow stating an agreement had been entered into between the Anchor Line and the Donaldson Line for a fusion of interests in the cargo and passenger trade between Glasgow and Canada.

The steamships Letitia, Cassandra, Athenia, and Saturnia will be transferred to the new company, which will be called the Anchor-Donaldson Line. Passenger business will be handled by the Anchor Line and the freight business by the Donaldson Line. Sir Alfred Booth, Chairman of the Cunard and Anchor Lines, will be at the head of the amalgamated Board of Directors.

These steamships, with those of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, already taken over by the Cunard, will enable that company to assist the Grand Trunk Railway in its fight with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for transcontinental traffic. The latter company has its own fleet and that of the Allan Line to convey through passengers and merchandise across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans from England to her colonies.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HONORED BY THE EMPEROR

Receives the Gold Cross of Merit.

Royalty abroad has always been quick to recognize and reward scientific achievements that have benefited mankind.

Johann Hoff was the original inventor of Malt Extract (1847.) He was honored by Emperor William I., and received the Gold Cross of Merit from Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

Numerous titles were also bestowed upon him by other sovereigns of Europe, and he received many awards of medals from exhibitions and testimonials from scientific bodies.

His products won the highest recognition accorded tonic foods, and have ever since maintained the highest standard of excellence. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is known the world over for its effectiveness in cases of Anaemia and run down conditions. Particularly beneficial to Anaemic women while nursing. Also possesses digestive properties that assist in the proper assimilation of food.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract can be procured from any reliable druggist and should be taken with meals. Cheap imitations should be scrupulously avoided.

OFFICE HELP.

Superior stenographers seeking positions find The New York Times gives best service. Telephone 1000 Bryant. —Advt.

Telephone 5000 Murray Hill — Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Arnold Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

THE SILK EVENT OF THE SEASON

35,000 Yards
Rich Silks, Metal Brocades, Satins

Designed for Sumptuous Evening Apparel—Gowns, Wraps, Coats—for the Horse Show, the Opera, the Theatre, the Danse, Fête, Wedding Reception, and Smart Restaurant Wear.

Every yard direct from the celebrated looms of Lyons, France, and in the designs and colorings most used in costly Imported French models, comprising Satin Metal Broche in Silver and Gold, Poult de Soie Pekin Metal in Gold and Silver, Persian Coat and Wrap designs, with Gold Tinsel effects; Satin Louisant in Gold and Silver, Metal Pekin Taffeta in evening shades shot with Silver and Gold; Satin Damas in self and double color effects in an exceptional range of shades.

In regular stock at $6.50, $7.50, $8.50, $10, $12.50 and up to $25 yard.

For this sale only at 5.50, 6.35, 7.20, 8.50, 10.60 and up to 21.25 yard

Also Remarkable Values in the following on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday:

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Fashionable Dressmakers, Tailors and Furriers, will find this event a rare opportunity for great savings. Every yard has our guarantee of being fresh from the looms this season.

Fine Dress Satin, 40 inch; extra quality, soft brilliant finish, pure dye, in 22 selected shades, greatly in demand. Sale price per yard, **3.25**

Heavy Satin Duchesse, 40 inch, in all desirable shades and especially adapted for wraps and coats. Sale price per yard, **4.50**

Silk Haitienne, 40 inch, plain and two tone effects, in a wonderful range of Paris color combinations. Sale price per yard, **3.50**

Extra Special for this Sale

Poult de Soie Brilliant, 36 inch, soft, lustrous and heavy, in a great variety of street and evening shades. Sale price per yard, **3.00**

Satin Reno, 36 inch—the fabric of the season—endorsed by leading dressmakers; all pure dye in 75 shades, for street and evening. Sale price per yard, **2.50**

Lining Silks and Satins, 36 to 40 inch, Brocades, plaids and stripes, both printed and woven; at 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 up to **5.00**

Extra Special for this Sale

5,000 Yards
Black Satin Charmeuse
40 inches wide

Bright satin face, pebble crepe back, pure dye—a fabric in great demand this season.
Unequaled value at $3.00 yard
Sale **1.95** Price
By the piece or dress length

10,000 Yards
Crepe de Chine
40 inches wide

Heavy and firm quality, superior bright, silky finish, in black, ivory and flesh only.
Regular $2.00 quality
Sale **1.45** Price
Suitable for dresses and blouses

Arnold Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Distinctive Styles and Exceptional Values in
Women's and Misses'
Fall and Winter Outer Apparel

On Special Sale Monday and Tuesday

Misses' Tailor Suits
14 to 20 yrs. and small women
Of Broadcloth or Velour in all the new colors, in smartly tailored plain models, or handsomely trimmed with fur.
Specially priced
34.50 and 37.50

Misses' Tailor Suits
14 to 20 yrs. and small women
Dressy Models of Broadcloth, trimmed with velvet and designed to wear with separate furs; in black, brown, green and blue.
Specially priced
27.50

Misses' Tailor Suits
14 to 20 yrs. and small women
Four handsome Models in Velour, copied from Imported Suits, in all the new shades and trimmed with fashionable furs.
Specially priced
45.00 and 49.50

Women's Tailor Suits
In all regular sizes
Dressy Suits of Broadcloth, presenting two of the newest distinctively smart models with long coat effect, handsomely trimmed with fur; may be had in black, navy, green, brown and plum.
Very special at
42.50

Women's Tailor Suits
In all regular sizes
Of Broadcloth, copy of a Lanvin model, with long coat in plaited effect, and handsome fur collar and cuff bands; may be had in black, navy, brown, green and Burgundy.
Very special at
37.50

Women's Tailor Suits
In all regular sizes
Broadcloth or Wool Velour in especially handsome long coat models with fur collars; skirt cut on the newest lines.
Very special at
50.00

October Sale of
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday till 6 P. M.

Savings ⅓ to ½

Own Private Patterns Own Stock Reduced

3,500 Yards
Bigelow Carpets
Best Body Brussels in an attractive range of colors and designs in our own private patterns. 1.25 to 1.50
Formerly $1.75 to $2.50 yard
Bigelow and English Wiltons in an assortment of colors and patterns suitable for Fall furnishings. 2.00 to 3.00
Formerly $3.25 & $4.00 yard

Reversible Velour Portieres
Of very superior quality, soft and lustrous; may be had with plain or figured centers and figured borders in various attractive color combinations.
Very special, per pair 16.50

3 Days Sale
Beginning October 23rd
ORIENTAL RUG EVENT
500 Rugs, Value $150,000
All Sizes, Colors and Weaves
Value $30.00 to $125.00
Sale Price 22.50 to 110.00
Prices $90.00 to $500.00 } 15% off
Prices $600.00 to $3,000.00 } 25% off

200
Wilton Rugs
A special lot of best English and Domestic Wilton Rugs in unusually choice designs and colorings in the following sizes:

Regularly.		Sale Prices.	
4.6x 7.6	18.00 to 24.50	16.20 to	22.00
6.9x 9.0	27.50 to 45.00	24.75 to	40.50
6.9x10.6	40.00 to 55.00	36.00 to	49.50
9.0x12.0	42.50 to 80.00	38.25 to	72.00
9.0x13.6	82.50		74.25
11.3x13.6	87.50 to 112.00	78.75 to	100.80

French Model Blouses
Tailleur and Costume Blouses in reproduced French Models, or unusual designs made exclusively for us, and very moderately priced.

Georgette Crepe blouses, with double collar of material and white fronts and sleeves, hand embroidered in silk and beads;
Georgette Crepe, with bead embroidery, new satin collar and cuffs to match. *Value $18.50* } 16.50

Black and Ecru lace blouses made over chiffon lining, with white Georgette collars and cuffs;
Embroidered Georgette, with eyelet and bead embroidery, in suit shades. *Value $12.00* } 10.00

Georgette Crepe, in suit shades, with braid embroidery;
Georgette Crepe, in blue and pastel shades, embroidered and } 5.00

Luxurious Fur Coats
For Street, Dress and Motor, all of the very finest quality pelts, richly lined with plain or novelty Satins.

Moleskin Coats, in the latest ripple model, plain or handsomely trimmed with fox or kolinsky fur. Specially priced, 300.00 to 675.00

Hudson Seal Coats, of very soft, highly lustrous pelts, recommended for exceptional wearing quality. Models are plain or richly trimmed with Australian opossum, skunk or black lynx. Specially priced, 135.00 to 425.00

Motor Fur Coats, in Natural Muskrat, Raccoon, Nutria and Beaver. Specially priced, 135.00 to 375.00

Fashionable Scarfs and Sets
Offering remarkable values

Kolinsky Scarfs, presenting the season's latest models in capelets, stoles and capes. Specially priced, 55.00 to 195.00

Black Lynx Sets of extra fine quality, and very lustrous—presenting two models in scarf and new round muff.

FRENCH SEIZE LAND IN TIEN-TSIN

Troops Occupy a Square Mile Adjoining the Foreign Quarter.

CHINA ENTERS A PROTEST

But the French Legation Upholds Military Action—Native Press Is Violent.

PEKING, Oct. 21.—A square mile of territory adjoining the French concession at Tien-tsin has been forcibly seized by the French Consul with the assistance of troops. The Chinese police were arrested, and Frenchmen were substituted for them. Replying to a protest from the Chinese Foreign Office, the French Legation at Peking said that it assumed the responsibility for any consequences that might flow from the action.

The district occupied by the French is thickly populated, and the Chinese are threatening violence, as they have stubbornly resisted for many years annexation to the French concession, and in its protest to the French Legation the Foreign Office gave warning that it would not be responsible if violence ensued.

The Chinese press violently assails the action of the French, declaring that it "surpasses Japanese tactics and is actual warfare against defenseless China."

Tien-tsin is the port of Peking, and has a population of some 750,000. The French concession in Tien-tsin is situated on the eastern bank of the Hai-ho, and prior to its present extension was about one and a half miles long by half a mile wide. To the south of the French concession lies the British, while to the north are the Italian and Japanese settlements.

In 1901, after the Boxer uprising, Russia, Belgium, Italy, and Austria-Hungary all appropriated large areas on the left bank of the Hai-ho for future settlements, while the British, French, and Russian concessions extended their boundaries very considerably.

The territory that has been taken by the French was the sole remaining district in the foreign concession district inhabited by natives, and its seizure by the French probably means that the Chinese section will be entirely eliminated from the foreign area.

SCOUTS TOKIO WAR TALK.

Gen. Mulcahy Says the Jingo Press of Japan Is Purchasable.

Among the passengers sailing yesterday for Liverpool on the Cunarder Orduna was Maj. Gen. Sir Francis Mulcahy of the British Army, who has spent the last three years in China and Japan.

He said that the Japanese were developing industries very rapidly since the war and that several large factories had been erected at Osaka and Kioto. The Japanese have also tried to make analine dyes at Osaka.

"The agitation in Japan against the United States is being carried on by newspapers of the lowest order which could be bought for $100 or less to vilify anybody for a year," said Gen. Mulcahy. "These articles are cabled to San Francisco as representing the Japanese attitude toward America and are reprinted in certain local newspapers. Before I left Tokio I was informed by Japanese officials of rank that their Government was most friendly disposed toward the United States and would never dream of going to war with this country."

MISS STEIL WEDS G. L. KERR.

Ceremony in St. Andrew's Church, Dr. Van de Water Officiating.

Miss Marguerite Steil, daughter of Mrs. G. Frederick Steil of 790 Riverside Drive, and Gilbert Lyles Kerr of this city were married last evening in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Harlem. The Rev. Dr. George R. Van de Water officiated.

Mrs. John Stemme of 41 West Eighty-eighth Street gave her niece in marriage. The bride wore a gown of white satin and point lace with a court train. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Helen Steil was maid of honor for her sister. She was in turquoise taffeta and silver lace. The flower girls were the little Misses Dorothy Stemme and Helen Tytler.

Edgar S. Holden served as best man, and the ushers were William S. Bryson of Philadelphia, the bridegroom's brother-in-law; Henry J. Stemme, Jr., William J. Greene, and Bert De Priest. After a trip through the South Mr. and Mrs. Kerr will reside in this city.

Omega Sigma Phi Hawaiian Dance.

The Omega Sigma Phi Fraternity will hold their Hawaiian supper dance at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel on Saturday evening, Nov. 18. Arrangements for the affair are in charge of the committee, consisting of Harold D. Picker, Walter C. Lidwitz and Jack D. Coleman.

Miss Mary Wardwell Engaged.

Henry Lansin Wardwell of 53 East Seventy-seventh Street and Pinehurst, Springfield Centre, N. Y., announces the engagement of his youngest daughter, Miss Mary Blair Wardwell, to Frederic Cunningham, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Cunningham of Brookline, Mass. Miss Wardwell is a sister of Miss Florence Wardwell, Mrs. Harold Otis, Mrs. Throop M. Wilder and Mrs. Alleyne C. Wilder of Pittsburgh. Her mother was Miss Florence St. John, and she is a niece of Major St. John of the English army. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Hoffstot of 180 Central Park South have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Hoffstot, to Harry Stevens Hammond of Chicago, Ill. Miss Hoffstot is prominent in the younger set. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Connick of 328 West Seventy-second Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Constance Connick, to Dr. William G. Doran of 73 Seventh Avenue, son of Mrs. Matilda Doran of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Howard Edgar of Nutley, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Edith H. Edgar, to Dr. Walter B. Power of Redlands, Cal.

PURSUIT OF VILLA TECHNICALLY WAR

Continued from Page 1.

them said they would be willing to enlist in the regular army for a year, but they felt that they could not give up three years to active service.

The War Department's instructions on the subject to commanding officers were explained at the Department as follows:

Furlough of an enlisted man to the regular army reserve after the expiration of one year's honorable service rests upon the discretion of the Secretary of War. It is a privilege which, under normal conditions, will be readily granted by him to soldiers of exemplary character, good physical condition, and who, by their industry and application, have acquired such proficiency in the discharge of duty of their arm of the service as to render them thoroughly dependable for service in case of war. Under the present unusual conditions, which have caused the mobilization of so large a part of the army, and the mobilization of most of the regular army reserve, he does not believe that the approval of furloughs to the regular army reserve after one year's honorable service is justified. Applications therefore will not be forwarded until further instructions.

In his opinion the Judge Advocate General of the army pointed out that while there was no war between the Governments of the United States and Mexico, the United States was prosecuting its rights in Mexico by force of arms, and the military statutes of the United States operative in a state of war have been interpreted as applying to a condition and not a theory. He holds that the condition of affairs in Mexico approximates that in China during the Boxer rebellion, and it could never have been intended that under such a condition United States soldiers should be turned over to the Mexican authorities for trial.

Text of the Opinion.

The text of the Judge Advocate General's opinion follows:

1. The opinion of this office is desired on the following question:

Before what tribunal should a member of the expedition in Mexico be tried for murder or rape?

2. The fifty-eighth article of war, if it applies, answers the question. It provides that "In time of war, insurrection or rebellion," the crimes therein specified, including murder and rape, "shall be punishable by the sentence of a general court martial when committed by persons in the military service of the United States."

3. The application of this article of war depends on the question whether or not it is "in time of war" by reason of the field operations of the expeditionary forces in Mexico, within the meaning of this article.

4. It is well settled by the decision of the United States Supreme Court (the prize cases, 67 U. S. 636) that "a state of actual war may exist without any formal declaration of it by either party; and this is true of both a civil and foreign war." Probably the best definition of war is that given by Vattel, who, at the beginning of the Third Book in his Law of Nations, defines war to be "that state in which we prosecute our right by force."

It is thus apparent that under the law there need be no formal declaration of war; but that under the definition of Vattel a state of war exists so far as concerns the operations of the United States troops in Mexico, by reason of the fact that the United States is prosecuting its rights by force of arms, and in a manner in which war is usually conducted. The statutes which are operative only during a period of war have been interpreted as relating to a condition and not a theory. Thus it was held that the operations of the United States in China, although war with China was never declared, was a state of war within the meaning of the statutes, the parties to the war so far as concerned us, being on one side the United States, and on the other a certain proportion of the inhabitants of the Chinese Empire who were, from the representation of the Imperial Chinese Government, in revolt. It was not contended that at any time the United States and the Imperial Government of China were at war, but that we were prosecuting our right to protect our representatives from the body of Chinese who were seeking to capture or kill them.

It was, therefore, held in a report of this office, dated March 21, 1905, (C17,690,) approved by Secretary Taft, that the operations of the expeditionary force in China constituted a condition of war, and, therefore, was not entitled to the benefit of the statute of limitations. Similarly, after the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain, the United States was regarded as at peace, except locally in the Philippine Islands, where a state of war legally continued until peace was proclaimed therein by the President.

5. I am, therefore, of the opinion that, while the war is not recognized as existing between the United States and Mexico, the actual conditions under which the field operations in Mexico are being conducted are those of actual war; that within the field of operations of the expeditionary force in Mexico, it is "time of war" within the meaning of the Fifty-eighth Articles of War, since it could not have been intended that under such conditions United States soldiers would be turned over to the authorities of Mexico for trial.

WAR RULING CHEERS REPUBLICAN LEADERS

Rejoice Over Judge Advocate General's Decision About Our Mexican Relations.

The leaders at Republican national headquarters expressed views more optimistic yesterday than on any day during the last week, when many of them had been considerably depressed by the "gloom stories" that had been emanating from doubtful States. Several causes contributed to yesterday's optimism. There was much jubilation over the published report from Washington that Brig. Gen. Enoch C. Crowder, the Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, had placed himself on record as believing that a "state of war" actually existed between the United States and Mexico, and that therefore American soldiers committing crimes in Mexico were subject to American Army courts-martial.

"That is indeed very significant," said Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee. "It knocks a terrible hole in the Democratic assertion that 'He kept us out of war.'"

There was a rumor at Republican headquarters that Secretary of War Baker had concurred in the opinion of General Crowder, but that all evidence of this had suddenly vanished from the records in Washington after the political significance of such an opinion had become apparent.

The Republicans were sending copies of the printed report to their speakers all over the country yesterday, and it was said that efforts would be made to make all possible use of it during the closing days of the campaign.

MEXICANS TO ELECT A CONGRESS TODAY

Only Those Loyal to Carranza's Cause Eligible to the Constitutional Assembly.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21.—Elections will be held tomorrow throughout the republic for delegates to the Constitutional Assembly, which will meet in Queretaro next month to consider, approve, and adopt a new Constitution for Mexico.

In each State one delegate and one alternate will be chosen for each 70,000 population, and each fraction of that number over 20,000, as recorded by the census of 1910. If any State or Territory shall not have 20,000 or more inhabitants, that State or Territory will be entitled to one delegate and one alternate.

Strict rules as to the eligibility of the candidates have been set forth in the decree of General Carranza, First Chief, in calling these elections. Those who have taken arms against the Constitutionalist cause or have given aid to the parties opposed to the Constitutionalists are declared ineligible, and those who wish to represent States in which they resided in 1913 at the time of the overthrow of Madero must give concrete proof of adherence to the Constitutionalist cause. The new electoral law provided in the decree issued by Carranza will be in force in this election. This law does not provide a secret or Australian ballot, but regulates strictly the conduct of the polling places and judges.

The delegates elected tomorrow will hold their first preliminery meeting at Queretaro on Nov. 21 and their first formal meeting on Dec. 1.

If any delegate is not present his place will be filled immediately by his alternate. Strict penalties have been provided for failure of delegates to attend meetings.

After being sworn in the delegates will be addressed by the First Chief, who will present to them a Constitution based in large part on decrees which already have been issued, putting into effect reforms advocated by the Constitutionalists. This Constitution will be considered by the assembly, which must complete its labors within two months, or by Feb. 1.

WEIGH CARRANZA DECREE.

American Commissioners Scrutinize Proclamation Against Outlaws.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 21.—The attention of the American section of the American-Mexican Joint Commission has been called to a decree signed by Carranza on Oct. 9, the results of which, according to the admission of the Mexican Commissioners, amount to an abrogation of the Bill of Rights in Mexico. The decree imposes the death penalty without trial upon all criminals caught in the act, with the exception of petty crimes committed without violence. Imprisonment for not less than five nor more than ten years is provided for petty crimes without violence, and a heavy fine for accessories before or after the fact.

While the promulgation of this decree just prior to the holding of the election for a Constitutional Congress is considered important, the admitted inability of the Carranza Government to maintain order within the limits of the capital itself is considered still more significant in the minds of the American Commissioners. The preamble to the decree states that holdups of suburban trains, robberies in the streets of the capital at night, and burglaries accompanied by violence are of frequent occurrence. It further admits its inability to deal with attacks on railway trains and with raiding parties intent on burning bridges, tearing up tracks, or committing other depredations.

MILITIA FUNDS ALLOTTED.

Troops at the Border Not Included in the Apportionments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—In its preliminary apportionment of the $1,000,000 for general expenses, equipment, instruction, arms, uniforms, and supplies of the National Guard, the War Department has directed that the allotment be based "on the enlisted strength not called into the service of the United States at the date of the allotment," and that only the enlisted men who have taken the new dual oath be considered.

The allotment was made on the basis of the National Guardsmen in the several States on Sept. 13 who had not been called into the Federal service for Mexican border duty. On that date there were 28,169 National Guardsmen in the States who had taken the dual oath to serve both State and nation and who belonged to units not called into the service of the United States. In the preliminary allotment $1,923,921.96 has been set apart for the use of the various National Guard organizations, and it has been distributed pro rata on the basis of men in those organizations that had not been called into the service of the United States for border duty. Out of the $3,000,000 appropriation there remains unallotted the sum of $76,000 for aviation purposes and $1,000,078.04 for general expenses, equipment, instruction, arms, and ammunition, to be allotted later.

The National Defense act of June 3 provided that sums appropriated for the support of the National Guard must be apportioned on the enlisted strength on the date of the apportionment serving in "active service in the National Guard existing in such States and Territories."

By leaving out of consideration all the guardsmen called into Federal service for border duty, some of the States will receive no funds, unless another allotment is made on a different basis, except small amounts for printing. Other States will receive greatly reduced sums compared with what they would have obtained if none of their troops had been called into Federal service. States which receive no allotments, except small amounts for printing, and are cut out of the appropriations merely by the fact that their troops have all been called into the Federal service, are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, and Vermont.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS HELD.

El Paso Hears They Crossed Border and Were Arrested by Carranzistas.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 21.—A report was received by army officers here today that four American soldiers were under arrest on the Mexican side of the border, near Juarez.

General Francisco Gonzales, commanding the Mexican troops in the North, has been asked to make an investigation of the report. It is believed the men crossed the international boundary at some point below Juarez and are being held by the Carranza river guards.

AMERICAN SCOUTS MOVE.

Advance South of El Valle for Protective Purposes.

COLUMBUS, N. M., Oct. 21.—Scouting parties from the American punitive expedition have penetrated south of El Valle, but for protective purposes only, it was authoritatively stated here today. There have been no other troop movements and otherwise the expedition remains on its former lines.

Arrivals from Mexico report heavy movements of Mexican cavalry southward from Cases Grandes. It is said that a large force of Villa's followers are intrenched below Namiquipa.

THE GUARD'S VOTE

Will Be Counted as In a Separate Election District, Says Whitman.

Governor Whitman said last night that no special provision had yet been made for the State troops on the border to cast their votes this Fall.

According to the Governor, the New York soldiers in the field will be considered in a separate election district and their votes counted in that manner.

Have Not Heard of Mexican Changes

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Both at the State Department and the Mexican Embassy today it was positively stated that no information had been received to confirm the report that Luis Cabrera is to be succeeded as a member of the Mexican Commission by General Pablo Gonzales and that Eliseo Arredondo would be succeeded as Mexican Ambassador Designate to this country by Señor Cabrera.

MISS DORSEY PALLEN WEDS.

Becomes Bride of R. W. Walker—The Ceremony at New Rochelle.

Miss Dorsey Pallen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conde Benoist Pallen of New Rochelle, N. Y., was married to Robert Willard Walker of Pelham Manor yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle. The Rev. John J. Wynne officiated, assisted by Mgr. F. P. McNichol of St. Catherine's Church, Pelham Manor. After the church ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

The bride was attended by Miss Helen M. Walker, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Anne Pallen, and Miss Emma Mary Pallen, sisters of the bride, and Miss Catherine Thiess of Washington. James Blaine Walker, Jr., was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Conde Pallen, Jr.; Ensign A. R. Stephan, U. S. N.; Stanley McCormick of Yonkers, and Harold Le Baron of Auburn, N. Y.

Dr. Pallen, the bride's father, is a member of the publishing firm of D. Appleton & Co., and was the editor of the Catholic Encyclopedia. Mr. Walker, father of the bridegroom, is Secretary of the Public Service Commission for the First District.

On Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Walker entertained the bridal party at dinner, followed by a dance at the Manor Club, Pelham Manor.

MISS BORLAND'S WEDDING.

Plans Completed for Her Marriage to Dr. Moffitt on Nov. 18.

The marriage of Miss Ella Anfrère Borland, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Borland, and Dr. Albert Rowcliffe Moffitt, chief surgeon at Vassar Hospital, will take place on Saturday, Nov. 18, at 116 East Sixty-third Street, the home of the bride and her sister, Miss Maud Rives Borland.

Miss Borland's attendants will include two of her cousins, the Misses Evelyn Rives Smith, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Breese Smith, and Miss Mildred Rives, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lockhart Rives; also Miss Marjorie A. Curtis, the daughter of Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis and Mrs. Curtis, and Miss Dorothy Bigelow, a daughter of Poultney Bigelow.

The engagement was announced on Sept. 30. Miss Borland is a sister of Lieutenant John Borland, United States Navy, who married Miss Erminie McClark, and who lives at The Kedge, Newport, R. I. Dr. Moffitt is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, class of 1904, and a member of the American Medical Association and of the Alumni of St. Luke's Hospital.

KANE—RADFORD.

James A. Kane of Yonkers, N. Y., and Miss Florence M. Radford, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Radford of 311 West 139th Street, were married yesterday in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, in West 141st Street, by Mgr. F. H. Wall and the Rev. Charles C. Reid of Chattanooga, Tenn. Owing to illness in the family of the bride the wedding plans were changed and the bride was married in a traveling gown, with no attendant but her sister, Miss Vera Radford, as maid of honor. William F. Lally of Yonkers was the best man.

FOUNTAIN—PRIOR.

The marriage of Union Hillman Fountain, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Fountain of Plainfield, N. J., and Miss Florence Prior of Yonkers, formerly of Cincinnati, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Prior, took place yesterday at 12 o'clock in the Baptist Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn. The Rev. Charles Hillman Fountain, a brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Dr. H. Francis Perry of the church, officiated. The bride had no attendants. The bridegroom's brother, Gideon Fountain of Bridgeton, N. J., was the best man.

Son to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Lawrance.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier Lawrance are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at their country home, Manatuck Farm, Bayshore, L. I. Mrs. Lawrance was formerly Miss Margaret G. Dix, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, who was rector of Trinity Church for many years. She was married to Mr. Lawrance six years ago.

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Exclusive Patterns in
Open Stock Dinner Sets

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Founded 1840
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Shop for Women
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Offers Tomorrow—Monday

Exclusive Models in Women's Suits
Of wool velour, broadcloth, velvet, checked wool velour and mannish mixtures. Plain tailored or richly trimmed with fur
$29.50 to $79.50

Unusual Models in Women's Coats
Exact copies of newest Paris models—of wool velour, Bolivia cloth, silk velour and tweed mixtures—A most comprehensive showing
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London Topcoats For Women
made expressly for Brill Brothers in London—of suede leather, tweeds and English worsteds
Specially Priced.

BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

UFLAND MILLINERY CO.
616 Fifth Avenue
Between 49th and 50th Sts.
Exclusive Trimmed Millinery
Creations from the foremost houses of Paris and masterpieces of our own designers, suitable for every occasion—an assortment the most complete to be found in this city—prices reasonable.
NEW SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED
Via S. S. Lafayette
Beaded Hand Made
Paris Bags
A very large collection that embraces designs distinctly new and original—priced moderately.
The most acceptable of Christmas Gifts

A WEEK OF WHOLESALE PRICES
Every garment comes to you DIRECT from the hands that made it—not a "slogan"—a literal fact. Workshop on the premises. Every model selected by one of the cleverest style experts in the country. Never before such style, such workmanship and materials, at such ASTOUNDINGLY low prices. This is the verdict of of every visitor.
READ THESE OFFERINGS
Figure at left shows: Coat
Stunning new model in broadcloth, richly fur-trimmed; thorough workmanship, full silk lining and interlining; made for the woman who wants the best; wonderful value at $25.00
Figure at right shows: Velvet Suit
Handsome and dressy, fetching pockets and collar, fur trimmed; can be had in all the new shades; silk lined and interlined; well made in every way; adaptable to all types of figures. Epoch making value at $29.50
Other remarkable offerings in Suits, Coats, Serge Dresses, Silk Plush Coats, Evening Wraps. Call, compare, be convinced. "Most conveniently located shop in New York."
CLARA CLARISSE
147 West 42nd St. 42ND ST. AT B'WAY Longacre Bldg.
One Flight up-Take Elevator-Open Evenings

Hickson INC.
PRESENT AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF
FURS
All with the hallmark of superlative distinction and so unusual a degree of beauty and charm that must commend them to the American gentlewoman.
Russian Sable, Ermine, Kolinsky, Broadtail and Chinchilla Coats
Made up from the choicest skins with a wealth of finish and an incomparable style not dreamed of by any other establishment in America.
Stoles, Neckpieces, Capes and Muffs alluringly smart and different.
RARE PELTS
Russian Sables secured from the most desired fields in the world
Hudson Bay Sables, Silver Foxes, Matched Natural Black Foxes, Blue Foxes, Cross Foxes, Alaska Seals, Ermines and Chinchillas
And every fur the season favors, for personal selection, to be made up in their own fur workrooms in the inimitable style for which this house is famous.
Fifth Avenue at Fifty-Second Street
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Carrara Marble Tripod Fountain, after original at Pompeii
The Aimone Galleries
ENTIRE BUILDING
MADISON AVENUE AT FORTY-FIFTH STREET
ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER
NEW YORK
A POSITIVE SALE
OF HIGH GRADE
CLASSIC FURNITURE
and Unusual Furnishings
MESSRS. AIMONE, having decided to discontinue their Retail Business in Antiques, Objets d'Art and high grade reproductions, are having a sale of their entire collection now assembled in the Aimone Galleries.
REDUCTIONS OF 10% TO 50%
From Wholesale Prices
OUR Mr. R. C. Aimone, having to visit Europe in order to ascertain the condition of unfilled orders, has secured for disposal in America, at the same discounts applying to all other merchandise in this sale, several fine and extraordinary collections from England, Italy and France. These collections embrace Old Tapestries, Antique Furniture and Furnishings, Objets d'Art, Marbles, Venetian Glass and Decorative Paintings.
THESE GOODS MUST POSITIVELY BE DISPOSED OF BEFORE DECEMBER 31, 1916

PARALYSIS GERM PROBABLY FOUND

Dr. Rosenow and Associates Isolate Bacteria Which They Believe Are Responsible.

ENTER THROUGH TONSILS

Cultures Injected Into Animals Produce the Same Symptoms as Those in Children's Epidemic.

Three pathologists working in the laboratories of the Mayo Foundation and the New York Hospital apparently have solved the mystery of the origin of infantile paralysis and the means by which the infection enters the human organism. They believe that it is caused by a germ of sufficient size to be visible under the microscope and to be accorded a classification among the different families of bacteria. It enters the body through the tonsils and throat.

The physicians who have demonstrated these facts regarding the origin of the disease are Dr. E. C. Rosenow of Rochester, Minn.; Dr. E. B. Towne of Boston, and Dr. G. W. Wheeler of this city. Their official communication appears in the form of a preliminary note contributed to yesterday's issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association on "The Etiology of Epidemic Poliomyelitis."

The offending germ is described as a "peculiar polymorphous streptococcus" which has been taken, sometimes in large numbers, from the throat, from material squeezed out of the tonsils, and from abscesses in tonsils in a large series of cases of persons suffering from epidemic poliomyelitis. Cultures of this germ injected into animals have caused infantile paralysis in these animals.

May Be a Modification.

A coccus is a bacterium of round, spheroidal or ovoid form, and a streptococcus is a variety of this genus in which the individuals are arranged in curved lines resembling a string of beads. A polymorphous germ, of course, is one which appears in various forms; that is, it varies in respect to length, width, and outline. It will be seen, therefore, from the definite characterization of the supposed infantile paralysis germ that these physicians have been able to observe it carefully. Photomicrographs accompanying their preliminary note confirm this.

The investigators express the opinion that the ultramicroscopic germ discovered by Dr. Simon Flexner and Dr. Hideyo Noguchi in the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and which has been generally accepted as the cause of poliomyelitis, may be simply a modification of the germ which they themselves have isolated.

"Rosenow has shown," says the note, "by the use of special methods that the specific localizing power of bacteria is an important factor in the etiology of various diseases, including diseases of the nervous system. We felt, therefore, that a reinvestigation of the bacteriology of poliomyelitis by the newer methods was desirable.

"Accordingly we have made a bacteriologic study of throats, tonsils, blood, spinal fluid, the central nervous system and other tissues in cases of acute poliomyelitis in the present epidemic, both in Rochester, Minn., and in New York City, with particular reference to the infecting power of the bacteria isolated. The methods employed were similar to those used by Rosenow and the methods used by Flexner and Noguchi in their studies of poliomyelitis."

The writers then describe how they isolated the bacteria and cultivated them, and give details as to their appearance and behavior under the microscope.

Paralysis Produced in Dogs.

"Paralysis with lesions (pathological conditions) in the central nervous system," they continue, "has been produced in guinea pigs, rabbits, dogs, cats and monkeys by intravenous or intracerebral injection with this peculiar streptococcus from practically all of fifty-two cases of acute poliomyelitis.

"It has been produced by injecting the emulsions of pus expressed from the tonsils, emulsions of extirpated tonsils, and emulsions of the brain. It has followed injection of the primary mixed culture containing, chiefly this peculiar streptococcus, and by the injection of the pure cultures from throats, from the material expressed from tonsils, and from the abscesses in tonsils, and from abscesses in tonsils removed from living patients and necropsy cases. It has been produced consistently, also, with the pure cultures obtained from the brain and cord.

"Young animals were more susceptible, but the older ones were not always immune. While those which received large doses of culture often showed paralysis within thirty-six hours, the incubation period was usually from three to five days.

"The early paralyses were usually accompanied by evidences of pain in the affected extremity, and the animals so affected were apt to die within twenty-four hours of the onset, as the process extended rapidly and caused respiratory failure.

"The onset of later paralysis, especially in rabbits, was sometimes preceded by a fine tremor or even definite twitching of the muscles, which later became placid. These animals appeared generally well and took food normally. In most cases the paralysis spread and death occurred within two or three days. A number of animals, however, showed slow but definite improvement and did not die."

The investigators give the details of several individual cases. In the summary of their experiments they say:

"The exact relation of our results to the facts already established as to the etiology of poliomyelitis cannot yet be definitely stated."

THREE PARALYSIS DEATHS.

School Teacher and Former College Athlete a Victim in New Britain.

Three deaths from infantile paralysis were reported yesterday, two in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn. The Board of Health reported three new cases in Manhattan, two in the Bronx and one in Queens.

The Connecticut Board of Health reported two new cases. Marshall F. Davis, a submaster in the New Britain High School, died yesterday of the disease. He had only been ill two days. Mr. Davis was 31 years old and a graduate of Dartmouth, in the class of 1909, and a football player.

Five new cases were reported to the New Jersey Board of Health yesterday. Trenton reported three and Irvington and Lower Penns Neck Township one each.

HIRED AUTO TO STEAL.

Men Charged with Silk Thefts of $25,000 Taken After Fight.

Two men, said by the police to have stolen more than $25,000 worth of silk in a series of burglaries in shirt waist factories of the upper east side in the last two weeks, were arrested early yesterday morning by detectives of Inspector Cray's Loft Squad after they had broken into the store of the American Waist Company at 966 Third Avenue and packed up $2,800 worth of silk to be taken with them in an automobile. The prisoners are Louis Kadansky, 19, living at 223 East Third Street, and Herman Rosenberg, 21, of 211 East Nineteenth Street, and they were arrested only after a scuffle and the firing of several shots.

Early last week, the detectives are said to have noticed the two prisoners looking at various stores and buildings, and from that time have kept them under constant surveillance. Late Friday afternoon detectives saw Rosenberg and Kadansky hire an automobile at Fourteenth Street and Irving Place. The plainclothesmen followed the suspects in another car and watched them make an inspection of the American Waist Company. Early yesterday morning the detectives saw the two men return to the Third Avenue store. Eight detectives surrounded the building while two others entered the hallway and found that a door leading to the rear of the store had been jimmied.

Kadansky and Rosenberg were seen escaping through the rear door, Rosenberg fleeing to the back yard, while Kadansky ran upstairs. Detectives following Rosenberg shot at him, and the man fell to the ground to escape the bullets and was captured. Kadansky was overpowered on the roof.

The police found a bundle of silk worth $2,800 in the store and a sectional jimmy and flashlight. At Police Headquarters, it is said, the prisoners confessed to a share in five other burglaries in waist factories, including one in the American Waist Company two weeks ago which resulted in the theft of silk goods worth $8,000. Kadansky and Rosenberg were later arraigned in the Yorkville Court and both pleaded guilty. They were held in $1,000 bail each for the Grand Jury.

ADOPTS EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co. Expects Increased Efficiency.

The Dale Lighting Fixture Company of 107 West Thirteenth Street has announced its decision to shorten its working day to eight hours while continuing the ten-hour wage scale. John H. Dale, President of the company, summed up the reasons for the innovation in these words:

"We adopted the shorter day because we believe it is the right thing to do by our men. The clear-sighted executive realizes that the welfare of his business depends upon the welfare of his working force. We expect those two hours a day to benefit our people greatly and to pay us good dividends in increased good will and efficiency. Those who oppose the new spirit that is springing up between employers and employes will soon find the results of their futile opposition recorded on the wrong side of their ledger."

SAILORS UP AS SMUGGLERS.

Alleged to Have Brought Costly German Drug from Holland.

Jan Dirkbol, Hendrik J. Hintzman, and L. van Mourik, three stewards on the Holland-America liner Ryndam, were arraigned yesterday morning in Hoboken before Recorder Adolph Carstens, charged with attempting to smuggle in twenty-eight vials of a costly and very scarce drug from Germany.

Customs Inspector George J. Heffernan, who had the three men brought from the ship, intimated that he believed others were implicated in the smuggling. The stewards were remanded by the Recorder to the custody of the Federal officers and did not sail back on the Ryndam when she left Hoboken at noon for Rotterdam.

$40,000,000 STOLEN BY TRUSTED MEN

Accountant Says Only 2 Per Cent. of the Defaulting Employes Were Prosecuted.

RECORD FOR ONE YEAR

One Bookkeeper Stole $39,786, Started a Successful Rival Business, and Made Restitution.

More than $40,000,000 was stolen by trusted employes in the United States in 1915, a comparatively dull business year. Of this amount the employers in this city lost about $5,000,000. Only 2 per cent. of the defaulters were prosecuted, the other 98 per cent. going scot free.

Perley Morse, the public accountant, employed by the last Legislative Investigating Committee, and who looks after the books of the biggest corporations, was asked what he thought of the figures presented. He replied that they were not exaggerated. Who stole the money and why? he was asked. He answered by telling of men in four different classes who were caught through an examination of the books they kept. He said that the majority of the men who defaulted were bookkeepers and cashiers, not because this class of employe was any more dishonest than any other class, but merely because their opportunities to do financial wrong were greater.

Mr. Morse then told these four little stories, leaving out the names of the wrongdoers and their victims for reasons which he described as "obvious."

Stole to Aid Sick Wife.

A bookkeeper earning $15 a week stole at different times sums totaling $300. When his books were examined and he was questioned, he said that his wife had fallen ill and needed an operation to save her. The bookkeeper said that it appeared to him that his wife would die if he did not steal, and so he stole. In the meantime he had fallen into the clutches of a loan shark, and after a bit he stole he turned his stealings over to the shark, so that he did not derive any additional comforts from his lawless acts. This man was forgiven by his employers and his salary was raised to $25 a week. This was two years ago, and the man has walked in "Straight Street" ever since.

There was no humor in that story, but the next story had a touch of it. A big clothing firm manufacturing women's cloaks and suits had as their bookkeeper a relative of the head of the concern. After seven years the firm concluded to have the books gone over and Mr. Morse did the job for them. A deficit of $39,786 was found, but not located until detectives got after the bookkeeper. Their report led to a hot interview with him, during which he confessed that for seven years he had been stealing money from the firm. This money he used to start a rival concern, which grew until he saw the time when he would be able to return some of the stolen money.

But the firm would not wait, and so the bookkeeper made over the business he had started and signed notes besides covering the total amount of his stealings. Last Tuesday he paid the last note, and the business was returned to him. He said that the net receipts of the business the stolen money had launched amounted to $40,000 a year and that surely it would be a better business than his old employers had.

The third case was that of a confidential employe of a big professional concern. This man had fallen in love with Broadway after nightfall and nearly every night he and his wife used to make the rounds of the most expensive restaurants, dashing about in taxis, and very frequently they would treat their friends to big spreads and theatre parties. An examination of his books showed defalcations amounting to $50,000 within three years. When he was accused he broke down and made a full confession. His relatives came to his aid and paid the amount of his thefts. An uncle said:

"I did it for his mother, who is my sister. If she thought her boy was a thief it would kill her."

Mr. Morse said that this man was a born thief. He had been stealing for seventeen years and the man himself believed that he would never be able to break himself of the habit.

Employer Openly Robbed.

The last case was that of a bookkeeper and cashier for a Wall Street firm. He was accused of having stolen $75,000, but he indignantly denied it and said the amount was only $50,000. His father was sent for and told that unless somebody paid the loss his son would be sent to prison.

The father had just paid a mortgage on his home and had laid by a little money to make easy the closing days of his life. But he turned over his home and all of his savings. His son went out with him with his head bowed upon his breast, while the father, with his hand upon the shoulder of his wayward son, wept silently.

"I have one peculiar case at present," said Mr. Morse. "Several of the most important employes of a well-to-do man discovered something to his discredit and they took advantage of it to pilfer from him as they pleased. The employer was afraid to proceed against them because of their open threats. So he keeps his mouth shut and the stealing goes on. The business is a very profitable one and everybody, except the boss, appears to be happy.

"The owner of a chain of grocery stores has a conscience fund that has grown to something like $900 from small amounts of money sent him. These amounts are sometimes as small as 10 cents, and they are seldom more than a dollar. He doesn't know where they come from, but he thinks that clerks in his employ who have pilfered from him at various times have worried over their acts through some strange development of their moral natures and sent the pilfered sums back to him. There is scarcely a week in which he does not receive some money for the fund."

CHEER FAKE RESCUE.

Central Park Crowds See Boy Scouts "Save" Youth in Lake.

The Boy Scouts of America, who have volunteered as guardians of Central Park, gave an exhibition yesterday for the benefit of Park Commissioner Cabot Ward. Among their stunts they showed a rescue of a supposedly drowning boy in the middle of the large lake near Seventy-second Street. President Kenneth Logan of the Vancouver Board of Park Commissioners watched the exhibition with great interest. Hundreds of persons failed to realize it was a staged rescue and cheered with genuine enthusiasm.

One of the members of the troop dressed in plain clothes put out in a row boat to the middle of the lake where he began one of the practices that have resulted in several accidents—he thrust one oar and tried to touch bottom with it and so doing overturned his boat. The large electric launch Ariadne, making a tour of the lake, was some forty yards away. Shouts of those on shore made August Braun, Jr., the helmsman, put rapidly about and head to the spot where the young oarsman with realistic gestures went under the water several times, throwing his arms above his head as he did so. As the launch turned one of the members of the Troop of Scouts, in full uniform, leaped overboard and started swimming toward the capsized boat. The rescuer and the launch raced toward the struggling boy and the swimmer won. The Scout grasped the struggling boy firmly behind the shoulders thrusting his arms out of the way with a vigorous blow. He carried him to shore with a firm grip on his collar. As soon as the victim was landed he was laid on a blanket and the Scout Troop went through a resuscitation drill. Later they gave a demonstration of bandaging and other first aid work.

NO SEPARATE CAR STRIKES.

Leaders Refuse to Consider Yonkers Situation Apart from New York.

William B. Fitzgerald, leader of the street-car strike, said yesterday that he and his associates, who were in conference on Friday with Mayor James T. Lennon of Yonkers, had told the Mayor that they would not support his efforts to settle the strike on the lines of the Third Avenue Railway Company in Yonkers, but would insist that the company consider the strike of its employes in both Yonkers and New York as a whole. Mayor Lennon, Mr. Fitzgerald said, wanted to head a committee of carmen in a conference with officials of the company concerning the Yonkers situation, and to this the labor leaders would not agree.

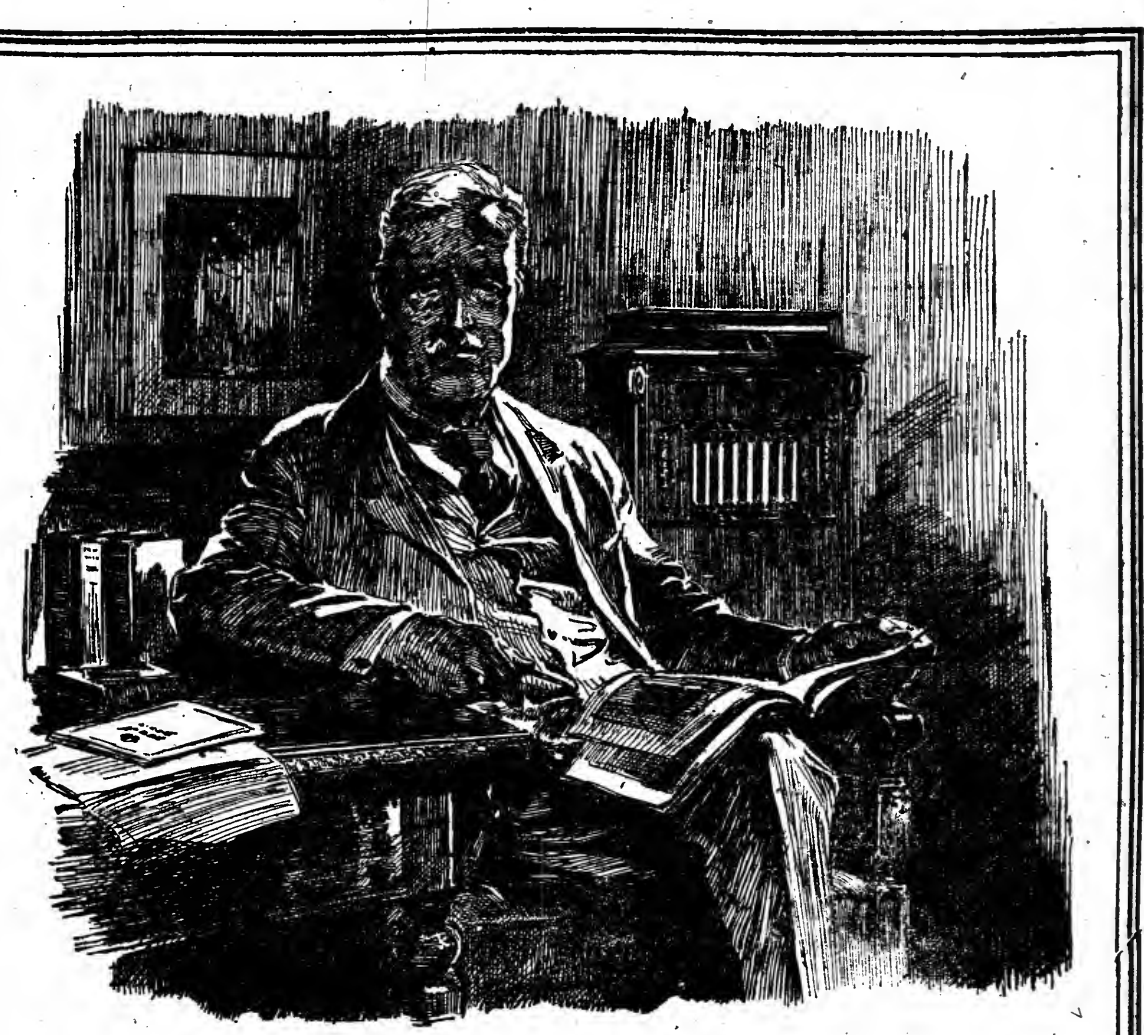
When told that Samuel Untermyer, who has an office in New York and lives in Yonkers, had been suggested as a mediator, Mr. Fitzgerald said that he would welcome the services of any one who attempted to bring about a fair adjustment of the labor difficulties. He said, however, that the strikers in both Westchester and New York would hold out until they obtained what they considered just terms.

Occasional outbreaks of violence continued yesterday in this city, the most serious being a fight on a Second Avenue elevated train, as a result of which Bernard Schwartz, 32 years old, a tailor, of 637 Clinton Avenue, the Bronx, is a prisoner in Bellevue Hospital suffering from a dislocated shoulder and charged with assault. According to the police, Schwartz, while a passenger on the train, called Ernest Fuchs, a guard, "a scab" and struck him in the mouth. A fight followed, and when the train reached the Twenty-third Street Station Policeman Raymond of the East Twenty-second Street Station, interfered. According to him, Schwartz resisted arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Just as the people of New Rochelle, Pelham and Mount Vernon thought the street car strike situation was settling down, a gang of fifty strikers and sympathizers in Pelham Heights today stoned the three trolley cars that were run on the main line between Mount Vernon and New Rochelle. There were women and children in all three cars, and several of them were hit by the stones and cut by glass, but none seriously.

A car on Mayflower Avenue, New Rochelle, was stoned an hour later and every window in one side broken. As the police charged the stone throwers another gang attempted to capture the car, but the police drove them off with nightsticks. The main line cars were run today for the first time since Sept. 10.



"For Me There Is But One Phonograph...."

"THE truth of the matter is—I never was able to interest myself in a phonograph until I heard the Aeolian-Vocalion. Not that I discount the certain qualities of many of the instruments which are today so well known.

"No . . . . I recognize that for a long time the phonograph has been a worthy instrument. That listening to a phonograph always has given me a suggestion of its future possibilities rather than immediate musical satisfaction demonstrates nothing. I am likely to be over critical.

"The day I first heard the Vocalion I was no more than ever interested in phonographs. It was just an idle curiosity that sent me in to see the *new* phonograph—a curiosity that had almost waned before I passed the threshold of the store. So it was in the spirit of 'seeing the thing through' in courtesy to the salesman who waited upon me that I consented to hear a record or two played.

"I shall never forget my Vocalion *premier*. As the young man adjusted the record and started the motor—merely with a quick movement of the tone-arm, a clever convenience I noted—I sat unexpectant, waiting for the usual.

"Then . . . . . suddenly the great, rich tones of a wonderfully played 'cello were sounding. It was almost impossible to believe that a phonograph was bringing such tone from a record. I reasoned against the evidence of my ears. But gradually I lost all sense of listening to a phonograph—it was Pablo Casals himself, who played to me Handel's Largo as I never before had heard it.

"I came to hear a single record. I remained to luxuriate in the new-found beauties of *many* familiar and near-familiar ones.

"And, finally, the Graduola expression device was explained. A bit stage frightened I was as I attempted to operate it. But the self-conciousness quickly passed and I found myself enjoying hugely a new experience. This fine voice that rang through the room was *mine*. I pressed the Graduola together—the tone grew in volume until my throat tensed in sympathetic effort. I drew the Graduola apart—the tone whispered in exquisite pianissimo as I breathed softly lest I disturb these sweet, delicate sounds . . . .

"I might have known that a great musical instrument maker would produce a new and different phonograph. For a musical instrument is not a thing of science alone—it must be made by a man who knows and a man who feels.

"For me there is but one phonograph—the Vocalion. For you?—when you have heard you will decide."

The Aeolian-Vocalion

"The new Phonograph produced by musical instrument makers"

The Fifteen-Minute Test: Come to Aeolian Hall tomorrow, select your favorite vocal record, an orchestral and a solo instrumental record. They will demonstrate how the Vocalion meets every demand—will prove the Vocalion tone the most wonderful phonograph tone in the world.

Then *play* the instrumental record with the Graduola . . . . . no need to tell what enjoyment you will find, only the experience will bring complete understanding and appreciation.

Vocalion prices are $35 to $350. Art styles to $2000. Liberal terms. Equitable allowances on other phonographs taken in exchange. Write for the interesting new catalog.

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40% of the Women

are NOT so built that they can be fitted in the ready-to-wear stock sizes, 16, 34, 42, etc., which are all patterned on the one arbitrary proportion. These women have, therefore, been subjected to the inconvenience and exorbitant prices of made-to-measure garments.

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has recognized their needs and, after years of specialized study and experimenting, has perfected individual, basic patterns and can fit you from stock, no matter what your figure or bust measure. Sizes 35½ to 58.

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Dresses	$11.50 to $187.00	Waists	$1.45 to $21.50
Coats	19.85 to 225.00	Negligees	1.95 to 39.75
Suits	29.75 to 235.00	Corsets	3.95 to 8.95
Skirts	6.95 to 34.75	Petticoats and Underwear.	

Every edict of fashion and style feature of the season is included in this comprehensive display

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HIGH CHURCHMEN SCORE A SUCCESS

Panama Protest Echo Heard in Nominations for the Mission Board.

DIVORCE QUESTION AGAIN

Resolution of Dr. Parks Makes Certain Its Consideration by 1919 Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church this afternoon completed its revised nominations for the Board of Missions. The High Church wing is credited with nearly compassing the defeat of the Right Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd as President of the board. It is an open secret that he won by a vote of 48 to 47. Bishop Knight, Vice Chancellor of the University of the South, received 24 votes, and 15 went to Bishop Brent of the Philippines. Although Bishop Lloyd prevailed in the House of Bishops by only a majority of one, the indications are that he will be able to have behind him a well-balanced and representative board.

Two of the five members of the board who resigned a year ago because they disapproved of the policy of the body in sending delegates to a Pan-Protestant conference at Panama have been nominated by the Episcopal branch. They are Bishop Harding of Washington and the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, New York. The Rev. Dr. Henry Anstice, the Secretary of the House of Deputies, who has been connected with the board in its various forms since 1871, was named again, although in the original list reported on Friday by the Bishops the name of the Rev. Dr. James B. Halsey of Philadelphia was given. The nomination of Dr. Halsey was attributed to a mistake.

The bishops nominated for the board are the heads of the sees of Indianapolis, Bethlehem, Atlanta, Minnesota, New York, Albany, Washington, and Mississippi. The clergy members of the board, as named by the Bishops, are the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann of Boston; the Rev. Dr. E. De R. Miel of Hartford, Conn.; the Rev. Dr. Theodore Sedgwick of New York; the Rev. Dr. Edward E. Cobbs of Montgomery, Ala.; the Rev. Dr. Manning, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires of St. Thomas's, New York, and the Rev. Dr. Anstice. The laymen are Charles C. Saunders of Boston, John S. Newbold of Philadelphia, Burton Mansfield of New Haven, George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, Stephen Baker of New York, Moses Taylor Pyne of Princeton and New York, Julien T. Davies and Henry L. Morris of New York. George Gordon King of Newport was named the Treasurer.

The board had from the first refused to accept the resignation of the five who withdrew on account of the Panama incident. Bishop W. Weller of Fond du Lac, Bishop Williams of Marquette, and the Very Rev. Selden P. Delaney, who is now with the Church of St. Mary the Virgin in New York, are the others of the quintette.

There are twenty-four more members of the board to be chosen, three from each of the eight provincial synods. This gives a total membership of fifty, including the President and the Treasurer. The Secretaries are chosen by the board itself. After this fusing it is hoped that when the nominations come up in the House of Deputies on Monday morning the golden button of harmony will be found at the bottom of the crucible. The custom is for the Deputies to ratify the nominations of the bishops for the missions board without question, but any Deputy can raise the wraith of Panama if he so desires.

The bishops named a standing committee on social service which is representative of both the radical and the conservative elements. The committee consists of Bishops Edwin S. Lines, of Newark; Benjamin B. Brewster, of Connecticut; C. D. Williams, of Michigan; Cameron Mann, of Southern Florida; Paul Jones, of Utah, and Nathaniel Thomas, of Wyoming. Bishop Williams is an advocate of the single tax, and Bishop Jones is a Socialist. Bishop Lines last Friday proclaimed the doctrine that the church should not be that of the privileged class.

In the House of Deputies, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, of New York City, introduced a resolution urging that sentiment be aroused in favor of a union of the republics of the Western hemisphere, so consistent with loyalty to country, for the purpose of preventing war. It is proposed that the teachers of the church and Sunday school do all that they can toward inspiring such a sentiment.

The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks introduced a resolution which keeps alive the question of the remarriage of divorced persons, so that it can be taken up again in the convention of 1919. He moved that Canon 40, which relates to the solemnization of matrimony, be amended by striking out all after the words in Section 3, "has been divorced." This would do away with the exception in favor of remarriage of the so-called innocent party. The deputies last week declined to change the canon.

The deputies passed a resolution favoring a moving picture censorship as follows:

Whereas, The rapid increase of crime and criminals among the youth of our land demands the earnest consideration of every organization interested in the public welfare, and

Whereas, One of the greatest factors in public education is the moving picture, and

Whereas, While recognizing and appreciating the splendid results of pictures of travel, of science, and of public uplift, as presented upon the screen, we at the same time recognize the increasing number which present distorted views of affection, suggestions of lust and license, and details which combine to develop schools of crime; therefore be it

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That this General Convention through its Social Service Commission urge upon the special committee of Congress now considering the question the appointment of a National Board of Censors.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. James E. Freeman of Minnesota a resolution was passed that the House of Deputies "solemnly place itself on record as standing resolutely and unfailingly for simpler and more wholesome standards of living in family and social life; the highest and holiest recognition and maintenance of marital vows, and greater justice and equity in all the relations of our industrial life."

Detroit was finally chosen as the place for the next General Convention, when the House of Deputies concurred with the House of Bishops in its selection.

CHURCH 150 YEARS OLD.

Old John Street Congregation to Hold Week's Celebration.

The 150th anniversary of the foundation of the Old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the only congregation on Manhattan Island which has maintained services without interruption in one building since its organization before the Revolution, will be celebrated during the week Oct. 29 to Nov. 5. Up Sunday, Oct. 22, the opening of the celebration, Dr. S. B. Chown, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, will preach at the morning and evening services.

The beginnings of American Methodism by Philip Embury, an Irish local preacher, who was sometimes carpenter and sometimes schoolmaster, date from 1766, when he held a preaching service in his cottage in what is now Cedar Street. The Old John Street Church was an offshoot of Trinity Church, its founders being members of that parish, at a time when John Wesley and his followers were still within the Church of England. When Embery and his "class" decided to build a chapel to declare the freedom of their religious views the money was subscribed by the rector and vestry of Trinity.

Among the relics preserved at the Old John Street Church are a clock, presented by John Wesley; the old altar railing and pulpit built by Embury for the first church, the old Embury Bible, and Bishop Asbury's chair.

BIBLE TEACHERS' SCHOOL.

Three Years' Course Opens Tomorrow at St. Paul's M. E. Church.

A training school in which it is hoped to enroll teachers from every Sunday school in Manhattan and the Bronx will be opened tomorrow night at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue. Professor James C. Egbert, Director of the Extension Teaching Department and Summer Session at Columbia University, who has given his assistance to this interdenominational undertaking, stated yesterday that he considered it one of the most important forward steps taken by the churches of this city in years. The training school will be under the direction of the New York City Sunday School Association.

Many prominent religious leaders have been obtained to deliver lectures before the institute. The courses will be held on Monday evenings and extend through to April 23, 1917. For a teacher to get a diploma he must complete three years of study. Credit will be given and attendance records kept, following out in this respect the systems in vogue at Columbia. Any Sunday school teacher may enter upon the payment of only a nominal fee.

Among the lecturers and leaders for the training school are the Rev. Stuart Lawrence Tyson, R. E. Diffendorfer, Maurice A. Bigelow, Lester H. Clee, Mrs. Herbert L. Hill, Miss Livinia Tallman, and Miss Elizabeth C. Torrey.

MISS P. C. STERRY A BRIDE.

Married to George Watson Hall Smith at Hot Springs, Va.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 21.—Miss Prudence Cleveland Sterry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sterry of New York, and George Watson Hall Smith, son of Charles Morris Smith, Jr., of Providence, R. I., were married at noon today in St. John's Episcopal Church.

Madonna lilies adorned the chancel, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George Morgan Ward of Lowell, Mass., rector of the Henry M. Flagler Church at Palm Beach, Fla. White chrysanthemums and smilax were used to decorate the church.

Miss Virginia Sterry and Miss Caryl Hackstaff of New York were the bride's maids of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Harriet Smith of Providence, a sister of the bridegroom; Esther Tiers, Josephine Wells, Margaret Dixon, and Marie Thayer, all of New York, and Louise Wise of Wilmington, N. C.

Charles Morris Smith, 3d, a brother of the bridegroom, was his best man. The ushers were Lester Armour, Jarvis Cromwell, David Williamson, Edward McIlvanin, Jr., Alexander Carver, and Dr. Mather Cleveland of New York; William Smith and Gordon Reed of Providence.

The bride wore a gown of heavy white satin veiled with white tulle, and a court train. Her tulle veil was caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of orange blossoms and lilies of the valley.

At the Pillars, the Sterry home, a large reception and wedding breakfast followed the ceremony. The house was decorated with chrysanthemums and Autumnal foliage. A marquee was erected on the lawn for dancing.

MISS STANBACH ENGAGED.

She Is to Marry Alexander Bayard Clark of Wadesboro, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Presley Stanbach of Byhalia, Miss., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lura Steele Stanbach, to Alexander Bayard Clark of Wadesboro, N. C., formerly of Newark, N. J.

Miss Stanbach is prominent socially in the South and was educated at the Universities of Mississippi and Utah.

Mr. Clark is a son of the late Colonel J. S. Henry Clark and Mrs. Clark of Newark and a brother of Samuel Adams Clark of this city. He was graduated from Cornell, Class of '04 and belongs to the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of American Revolution, and the Cornell and Phi Gamma Delta Clubs of this city.

Their wedding will take place on Dec. 20.

Jubilee Loving Cup to Major Terry.

In honor of the completion of fifty years of service for the Federal Government at the Custom House, a loving cup was presented yesterday to Major John D. Terry, Chief Clerk of the Seventh Division of the Collector's Office. The cup was presented to Major Terry by Deputy Collector E. J. Allendorf, in behalf of the Custom House staff. Major Terry enlisted as a volunteer in the Army of the North during the civil war, joining the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment when he was 16 years old. He lost a foot and gained promotion in an engagement at Newberne, N. C. A Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded to him for his bravery in action.

40,000 SPECTATORS AT YALE PAGEANT

200th Anniversary of the University's Removal to New Haven Celebrated.

THOUSANDS IN THE CAST

Impressive Tableaux in the Big Bowl—G. A. R. Veterans and State Troops Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 21.—The exercises commemorating the 200th anniversary of the coming of Yale College to New Haven, which began yesterday, reached their climax today in a historical pageant, given this afternoon in the Yale Bowl. Eight thousand persons of all ages participated in the spectacle, and an audience of 40,000 witnessed it, so that in point of numbers it was the largest of its kind staged within an enclosure in modern times.

While it was primarily a Yale pageant, reproducing in living pictures some of the most stirring and typical events in the history of the institution from the day in 1701 when a group of ministers met in Branford and discussed the founding of the school to the present time, it had a broader significance. The performers were drawn not only from the students and Faculty, but from the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country, and many of the events enacted were taken from national history.

As a spectacle the pageant was a brave show, at times deeply impressive, often strikingly beautiful in its wealth of color, sometimes ludicrous, and never dull. It disclosed the great possibilities of the huge Bowl for staging similar spectacles and suggested even finer achievements with the knowledge thus gained. For the Bowl is no ordinary amphitheatre, that offers merely a large arena for a stage; its symmetrical shape, with aisles converging from brim to bottom and with entrances and gates at regular intervals, makes of the whole structure a stage.

That was the unique note of the pageant. Out of the thirty entrances midway between top and bottom, sometimes from the very brim itself, the mummers swooped into the inclosure below like so many streams of colored liquid poured synchronously over the lip of the bowl. In the first interlude these streams of humanity were a thousand little girls dressed in costumes of broad bands of blue and green and purple. Down the steps they trickled, out across the field in regular alignment, where they waved their arms and swayed their bodies in imitation of the waves of the sea. Then came maidens, symbolizing the Arts and Sciences, in barges of brown and yellow, who sailed across this faery sea to the infant Yale, cradled in its centre, and him they bore to the New World.

Again, in the second interlude, an allegory of War and Peace, this idea was used with fine effect. When Peace had at last come and brought calm to the troubled earth down the aisles streamed her followers in robes of yellow, orange, green, blue, and purple. They waved aloft blossoming branches and sprigs of gilded laurel, and when they had taken their places on the field below the effect was of looking down into a mammoth vessel of cloissoné of wondrous design.

The pageant as acted consisted of sixteen numbers grouped, a prelude, four episodes, three interludes, and a finale. The episodes presented scenes of the colonial, revolutionary, early nineteenth century, and present-day periods. The scenes of the colonial episode were played synchronously, and then the arena was like a three-ring circus, with something different going on in every corner of the field. In this and in the revolutionary episode the atmosphere of the period depicted was created by hundreds of women, children, and men in the costumes of the period, and engaged in the occupations and pastimes of those days.

Generally only one scene was enacted at a time, picture following picture with only the briefest interval, and all moving with surprising smoothness and speed, considering the magnitude of the undertaking. From the moment four groups of brilliantly garbed buglers appeared, where the bowls of sky and concrete met, to proclaim the prelude with their fanfare, until the finale was acted in the haze of evening, deepened by the smoke, naturally blue, from the Yale Battery's guns, only three hours had elapsed.

The most impressive moment of the show was the representation of the surrender of the body of Theodore Winthrop, a Yale graduate and one of the first officers in the Union Army to fall in battle, by a corps of Confederate troops to a battalion of Northern soldiers. The latter were members of the G. A. R., Department of Connecticut, and when they marched out on the field and stood at attention along one side, oposite the gray-clad warriors, the vast audience arose and men bared their heads.

The Second Company of the Governor's Foot Guard in their dress uniforms made a brave and gay showing in the scene representing the visit of Captain Benedict Arnold and his men to the Selectmen to demand powder when the news of the battle of Lexington reached New Haven. One of the most amusing episodes was a realistic reproduction of a town and gown riot, in which a band of red-shirted firemen swooped down upon a swarm of collegians playing football on the green.

In this the irrepressible "undergrad" spirit had a legitimate chance to assert itself, and the melee that followed was a thrilling one. Several times in the course of the afternoon this same spirit added the ludicrous touch already referred to. The students refused to consider the event anything more serious than a campus get-together, and from the mouth of a Mohawk or a Puritan would come some such illusion-shattering remark as "Watch your step!" or "Spread out there, you Boobs!"

Once a crowd of begowned students, representing divines of an earlier age, gathered around a gesticulating principal and punctuated his exhortation with sharp cheers. Those across the field may have thought the speaker was delivering lines written by the authors, but as a matter of fact he was coaching the supers in the rules they were breaking.

There was a minimum of dialogue, fortunately, and what there was might just as well have been eliminated. At one end of the field, with a sounding board behind them, sat a chorus of 300 voices and an orchestra under the leadership of David Stanley Smith. The orchestra played almost continuously music composed for the various episodes by Mr. Smith. Professor Horatio Parker, Seth Daniels Bingham, Douglas Stuart Moore, others and the chorus sang intermittently, as did the participants in the oval. The authors of the entertainment were as numerous as the episodes.

The machinery of the pageant was quite as interesting as the spectacle itself. The Bowl was encircled with tents in which the participants made their headquarters, and as one approached the field the scene suggested beleaguered Babylon or Troy. Four stairways erected outside the structure allowed the players to encircle its rim, and at each entrance stood a prompter with a telephone clip on his ear connecting with the booth from which Francis Hartman Markoe directed the action.

It was Mr. Markoe who staged the spectacle, and to him, no doubt, is due the greatest credit. Miss Christine Herter was the artist of the pageant, and Mrs. Dennis Cleugh superintended the work of making the 8,000 costumes.

ENGINEERS HOME, CHEERED BY 10,000

First Battalion of the Twenty-second Arrives Here from the Border.

MARCH ALONG BROADWAY

All of the 368 Men Return in Good Health After Hard Training.

With more than 10,000 persons waving American flags and cheering, the First Battalion of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, which is the only complete engineering regiment in the militia and was said to be the busiest organization on the border, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon from the border and detrained at 129th Street and the North River.

They came home comfortably, if they did not go to the border that way, for they made the whole trip back in Pullman cars. As the train pulled into the freight terminal of the New York Central groups of young men in khaki leaped from the platforms, and the line of police reserves was penetrated by relatives and sweethearts, who rushed forward to greet them. Two hundred members of the Defendam Association, headed by their President, Colonel James R. Silliman, lined up and officially welcomed the returning engineers. Three-quarters of an hour later the battalion had formed ranks and was on the march up Broadway to the armory at 168th Street and Broadway.

The total number of returning men was 368, all from Companies A, B, and C, under command of Major Harvey Garrison, Lieut. Col. William S. Conroy having remained at McAllen with the Second Battalion. Major Garrison was accompanied by three staff officers, Captain Charles J. Dieges, Adjt. Lieut. H. M. Gray, and Lieutenant E. Goldstein. The company officers were Captain William A. Ross, First Lieutenant L. D. Koop, and Lieutenant W. A. Davis of Company A; Captain A. McBarrett, First Lieutenant H. L. Mellin, and Second Lieutenant J. Lamb of Company B, and First Lieutenant A. Palmer and Lieutenant C. E. Bregenger of Company C.

On the border the Twenty-second was continually in demand for the building of roads, bridges, pipe lines, rifle ranges, and other construction work. The corps is composed of picked men, including many engineers of high reputation and several inventors. Major Garrison said that practically all of the men had been benefited in health by their stay at the border, and that they had all received valuable training. He said that the engineers had been a contented and uncomplaining body of men throughout their stay at the border.

BIG GUNS SHAKE BROOKLYN.

Tests at Sandy Hook Cause Fears of Another Black Tom Blow-Up.

Brooklyn was shaken yesterday by what seemed to be a series of explosions. The outlying districts—Coney Island, Bath Beach, Gravesend, and Flatbush—quivered and shook worse than other parts of the borough. The detonations began about 10 o'clock in the morning and continued until late in the afternoon. Many residents of the borough, recalling the Black Tom explosion, rushed to the telephone to ask Police Headquarters what had happened.

The police, unable at first to give any information, set about solving the problem. After a great deal of telephoning they finally learned that the army was testing heavy artillery at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook. Many residents of Richmond Hill, Jamaica, Flushing, and other points in Queens County heard the rumble of the big guns.

Luncheon to Bishop of Worcester.

The Pilgrims will give a luncheon to the Right Rev. H. W. Yeatman-Biggs, Bishop of Worcester, on Monday, Nov. 6, at the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway. The Bishop is visiting the United States as a delegate to the general convention of the Episcopal Church, now in session in St. Louis, Mo.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

$10,000 Calibre Men Wanted

Fifteen Men are Wanted for the Sales Organization of a Large Manufacturing Company.

They must be salesmen of the highest grade, who can sell to big business men in the Metropolitan district. The product they are to sell is made by one of the oldest manufacturing companies in the United States. This product has recently been placed on the market and it has been very successful everywhere.

Men will work from leads furnished by the company.

They will be allowed a liberal commission, and a drawing account.

Energetic and skillful salesmen of the type wanted should average $10,000 a year or more. Applicants for these fifteen positions must have a good record of at least five years of selling. They must understand direct advertising, promotion work, etc.

For men who meet the requirements, permanent positions and splendid opportunities are ready.

If you are qualified for the work, write a letter today, giving your experience in detail and your qualifications and enclosing your photograph, to

SALES MANAGER H,
Care of P. O. Box 206, Madison Square, N. Y. C.

WHITCOMB
Channel Slide Crib

A NEW feature in crib construction that will commend itself to mothers and nurses. Side slides freely between channels in the uprights. Safe and convenient. Cannot jam. Baby cannot release it.

We also have cribs of one pattern on which we are overstocked, at greatly reduced prices.

See our many designs in brass and enamel beds and cribs.

The Whitcomb
Metallic Bedstead Co.,
34th and Madison Avenue.
Factory, Shelton, Conn.
PHILADELPHIA 1710 Chestnut St. BOSTON 90 Wash'n St.

"77"
Humphreys' Seventy-seven
For Grip, Influenza,
COLDS

Taking Cold is the cause of more numerous diseases than is any other single known cause. One-half of the diseases of the human race is caused by taking Cold.

The more common diseases due to taking Cold are, catarrh, influenze, bronchitis, asthma, quinsy, sore throat, croup, pleurisy, rheumatism, erysipelas and neuralgia.—

Why risk having any of these, when the use of "Seventy-seven" at the first chill or shiver will break up the Cold in its inception. "Seventy-seven" contains nothing harmful nor injurious and leaves no bad after effects.

A small vial of pleasant pellets fits the vest pocket; handy to carry, easy to take. 25c. at all drug stores in all America.

TONIC TABLETS
(HUMPHREYS')

For the convalescent, for the weak and the weary. Price, $1.00, at all Drug Stores or sent C. O. D. Humphreys' Homeo Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.

Range extenders! It's the *plus-power* of Twin-six motors that makes Packard limousines *all-purpose* cars

Freed—from the confines of city pavements!

Liberated—for service on rough country ways!

The open road holds no more difficulties for the Packard limousine than for any touring car.

Wherever the urge may lead, go now in comfort—sheltered from wind and storm and dust.

It's a *great motor*—this Twin-six of ours—that makes this luxurious, far-range travel possible for all the family—in all weathers—on all highways.

Time has tested it and proved it a more wonderful motor than even our highest hopes had anticipated—more powerful, smoother in operation, more economical of gasoline.

Packard limousines—always the leaders in style and elegance—are doubly serviceable—for you now.

Ask the man who owns one

Packard Motor Car Co of New York
Broadway and Sixty-first. Branches at Brooklyn, Hartford, Newark, Paterson Springfield and White Plains

Packard TWIN-6

Again—
THE WINNER'S FLAG FLASHES FOR
GOODRICH
SILVERTOWNS

Resta's Silvertowned Peugeot breaks track record
—Chicago Grand American—
October 14—250 miles at 103.9 miles per hour!

Again—this mighty Tire proves itself superior to all others in Speed and Endurance.

Again—Silvertown Cable-Cord Muscles of Mileage carry the daring Resta to victory over the world's best drivers.

Right on the heels of the wonderful Silvertown wins at Los Angeles, Corona, San Diego, Metropolitan Cup Sheepshead Bay, Indianapolis (both May 30 and Harvest Classic), Chicago (June 11 and August 19 Grand Prix), Minneapolis, Des Moines, Sioux City, Omaha, Pike's Peak Hill Climb, Hudson 24-hour run, etc.

This steady repetition of victory—this amazing piling on of proof—has converted tens of thousands to Silvertowns. And they've found them ideal for gas car or electric—saving more fuel and giving greater range of service than any others. Why not enjoy ON YOUR CAR the same DURABILITY, RESILIENCE, AND VELVETY RIDING that has caused Silvertowns to be the choice of the world's greatest drivers?

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THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY

Factories:
AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Dealers Everywhere

New York Branch, 1780 Broadway. Phone Columbus 8700

MILK DISTRIBUTERS DENY HUGE EARNINGS

Say Profit on a Quart Is Two and a Half Mills, Not Two and a Half Cents.

SHOW COST OF SELLING

Face Daily Loss of Thousands of Dollars If Prices Are Not Increased, They Assert.

Officials of milk companies yesterday emphatically denied published statements that their profits were so large that they could afford to pay farmers the one cent a quart increase won in their recent strike and still make a profit.

President Loton Horton of the Sheffield Farms, Slawson-Decker Company said that with the increase his company faced a loss of $50,000 between now and next January. The published statements of the profits of the milk companies tending to show enormous profits, Mr. Horton said, were based upon an estimate of a profit of 2½ cents a quart instead of 2½ mills. He said that the figure $.025 or $.026 had been incorrectly used for $.0025 or $.0026.

"Just to show you where our company gets off," said Mr. Horton, "let me remind you that we sell about 400,000 quarts of milk a day. The profit on the old basis for our company was a quarter of a cent a quart. That's $1,000 a day. Now, suppose we pay the farmers a cent more a quart, that's $4,000 a day. If the price isn't raised I lose $3,000 a day. I think that's clear enough. In addition there are other new expenses, more money for drivers, for instance, and I learned today that for next year the paper caps for bottles will cost my company just $13,000 more than two years ago. There is a leakage and depreciation charge of 3 per cent. that the expert figurers have not taken into account."

Poor's Manual shows that the Sheffield Farms, Slawson-Decker Company has paid since 1908 from 11 to 14 per cent., setting aside a surplus each year about equal to the amount paid in dividends. Mr. Horton said that this represented only about 4 per cent. on the total investment, considering assets of $4,000,000 and a surplus of $2,500,000. The capital stock of the company outstanding is $1,000,000 common and $1,500,000 preferred stock. A flat rate of 6 per cent. is paid on the preferred stock, and the 1915 dividend rate of 12 per cent. was paid on the $1,000,000 common stock.

"This puts a different aspect on the thing," said Mr. Horton. "If we made 4 per cent. on $3,000 a day theoretical profit, where would we get off with about $3,000 loss?"

The 1915 balance sheet of the company showed gross sales of $11,006,270; net earnings, $689,770; depreciation, $290,-271; dividends, $199,278; surplus, $191,-221.

It was figured in published estimates yesterday that Borden's made $20,800 profit daily under the old price paid the farmers and therefore could pay the cent a quart advance on the 800,000 quarts the company distributed daily. The company asserts it makes .026 of a cent on each quart of milk sold. From this it was erroneously calculated that the company made a profit of $20,-800 daily. President S. Frederic Taylor said last night that this should be $2,080 profit a day, and that if the company had to pay $8,000 a day more to the farmer it had to receive more money. It was said that the advance on Grade B and pints a short time ago would not meet this advance in production cost.

Poor's Manual says that since 1904 Borden's has paid a dividend of 5 per cent., with several extra dividends. Mr. Taylor said that no true conclusions could be obtained by calculating upon the distribution of milk in New York, as that formed only about one-third of the company's total business, and that there might be profits or losses in other branches which would tell a different story of the company's earnings.

In a statement sent to the newspapers by the Farm Products Branch of the Borden Company for publication as an advertisement this morning, the following figures are submitted for the milk business before the advance to the farmers, as verified by Haskins & Sells, Public Accountants:

Average selling price of all milk.....	$0.0803
Cost—	
Paid for milk.....	$0.0369
Factory expense, freight, selling and delivery expense, general expense	.0408
	.0777
Net profit per quart.....	$0.0026
Percentage of profit to net sales, 3.25.	

Health Commissioner Haven Emerson yesterday issued a reply to Deputy Attorney General Lewis, who had declared that the pasteurization law as it stands was a tool in the hands of the big companies, and that he thought the law too strict. Mr. Lewis is conducting an inquiry into the New York milk situation.

"I regret," said a statement by Dr. Emerson, "that Mr. Lewis seems to have been so misinformed as to reliable medical information and as to the benefit of pasteurized milk in preventing the spread of such diseases as scarlet fever, diphtheria, infantile paralysis, septic sore throat and other intestinal disturbances of children and adults.

"The continually decreasing death rate of infants in communities where pasteurization is compulsory is well known. We see no more reason why we should allow milk to be sold which is not produced in a healthy and sanitary condition than we should permit the sale of bad fruit, infected oysters, and other foods of a grade too low to be safely sold to the public."

NOVELTIES IN FRENCH LOAN.

Credit to be Availed Of by Drafts Drawn by Industrial Concerns.

The plans of the syndicate now being organized by the Bankers Trust Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, and William P. Bonbright & Co. for the new $100,000,000 credit to French industrial and mercantile concerns have several novel features. The credit, like the three credits of $15,000,000 each already negotiated by William P. Bonbright & Co. to the French banks, will be availed of by drafts. These drafts, instead of being drawn by French banks, as in the earlier instances, will be drawn by French manufacturing and industrial houses of the highest character, comparable to the United States Steel Corporation, the General Electric Company, the National Carbon Company, and others of that class in America. The educational advantages in instituting in such a large way direct relations between the biggest French industrial houses and American banks may be of incalculable value to the future trade and financial relations between these two countries.

It is reported that a novel plan has been proposed by the managers, by which the smaller institutions and individual investors may secure from members of the American syndicate undivided participation in this credit, by which such investors would take over the participating bank's responsibility and also all earnings, including the possible profits on the exchange operation, reserving to the bank merely a compensating acceptance fee for its activities. No attempt has been made in any of the former credits to accomplish a general distribution among investors or to relieve the banks of the temporary investment of their own funds.

The syndicate managers are now receiving participations, and it is expected that they will be taken by banks not only in New York but also in the other financial centres of the country, particularly as the small institutions and investors have been pointed to a way in which they also may take a share in a form of credit and investment operation which is usually the perquisite of only the larger banks.

COPPER PRODUCERS TO INCREASE OUTPUT

Make Every Effort to Increase Amount Available for Foreign and Domestic Trade.

DEMAND STILL UNAPPEASED

Consumption Expected to be on an Enormous Scale Even After Cessation of Hostilities.

With the return of cold weather it is expected in copper mining circles that the monthly rate of output, which was enormous even in the hot days of July and August, will rise to a level hardly dreamed of five years ago. The producers assert that consumption is keeping apace with production, and with this condition of the market before them they are making every effort to increase the amount of copper available for the foreign and domestic trade.

"How long will the absorption of copper maintain its present rate?" is a question frequently asked of producers, and producers inquire of one another for estimates. It is rather generally believed among copper men that the end of the war will bring, perhaps, a check for a time in foreign purchases here, but shortly renewed buying will take up the slack.

"The combined industrial and munition requirements of the world," says Copper Gossip, "have now reached an astonishingly high level, with the prospect of continued enormous demands from all the leading nations of the earth for the next decade.

"If the present rate of melting is maintained uninterruptedly the world will be on an annual consuming basis sufficient to tax producing capacity to the limit. Fortunately conservatism regarding production is a discarded proposition at the chief centres of output. The big copper mining camps have adjusted operations to meet the new conditions. All the leading operating companies are taking immediate advantage of the favorable times to catch the golden flood incident to the remarkable prices ruling for copper. Extensive and expensive improvements have been made at mines and refineries. Rich ore bodies are being gouged out of the bowels of the earth as never before. The most valuable deposits in every mineral district are rushed off as fast as mined to smelter and concentrator. But with all the energy and amazing operating methods employed for purposes of reduction the surprising thing is that demand remains unappeased.

"Of course the highly stimulating factor in the present demand for copper is the gigantic consumption in all leading countries for munition purposes. The indications are that these needs will continue to absorb enormous quantities of the metal for months to come. But when the war is over there will be much rehabilitation work to do, and an expansion in constructive enterprise will undoubtedly form a prominent part of the program that will come with a peaceful era. It is therefore reasonable to expect that under any and all possible conditions the consumption of copper in the future will be on a tremendous scale. The imperative needs of manifold industries in America and Europe are expected to be of unusual magnitude. With the return of normal conditions there may be a temporary hesitation, but aggressive developments will create new demands for copper."

The recent contract signed by representatives of the allied Governments called for 448,000,000 pounds of copper, to be delivered in the first six months of 1917. It is interesting to see how this will eat into the production of the leading companies. The Utah Copper Company in August turned out 20,315,-440 pounds of metal, at the annual rate of more than 243,000,000 pounds. The Inspiration Consolidated Company handled in September a larger tonnage than ever before, with an output at the annual rate of close to 125,000,000 pounds. It is seen from these figures that this gigantic European order will take from the American production 80,000,000 pounds more of copper than these two leading concerns can turn out in a full year's operations, taking the monthly records cited as the basis of computation. The Ray Consolidated Copper Company in August produced 6,597,052 pounds, which would mean slightly less than 80,000,000 pounds in a year. Their European order, therefore, will take up the Ray Consolidated output for twelve months, along with the Utah and Inspiration production.

FINDS MANY ABUSES IN VILLAGE FINANCES

Controller Reports on Reforms Brought About Through Accounting Inquiry.

SOME PROSECUTIONS BEGUN

Other Officials Make Restorations and Many Change Methods of Handling Public Funds.

A statement of the reforms accomplished by the Bureau of Municipal Accounts of the State Controller's office was made public yesterday by State Controller Travis, in which it appears that this bureau has made a thorough examination of about fifty smaller municipalities throughout the State, and has uncovered illegal expenditures aggregating $350,000. While these were due in part to lack of understanding on the part of the offending officials as to their duties, other cases were attributed to desire by the offenders to take more than the law permitted them to have. Controller Travis has caused the return of about $35,000 to communities that have suffered in this manner.

One of the important features of the work of the bureau is the formulation and installation of uniform accounting systems in municipalities where inadequate and crude methods heretofore prevailed. The bureau has been characterised by LeGrand E. Powers, former chief of the bureau of cities of the United States Census Office, as the leader in constructive work of this character.

The work of the Controller's bureau has uncovered several striking instances of dishonesty by officials. The most important was the investigation leading to the conviction of Cleary, the Haverstraw town clerk, for certain offenses after he had been cleared of the charge of murdering his son-in-law, and with being a party to the theft of $30,000 of public moneys. The Supervisor of the town was also convicted. The bureau found also that in the town of Islip, Suffolk County, the Supervisor owed the town $24,355, and this money he was compelled to restore. The detection of a gross abuse of the poor fund of the town has resulted in a saving of at least $9,000 in a single year.

Complaint was made to the Controller's office of improper conduct of an official of Rotterdam, Schenectady County. The subsequent inquiry showed that the official complained of was not the only offender, but that the Supervisor had appropriated about $4,100 of town funds. He retired from office and restored the money. The Supervisor of Marbletown, Ulster County, disappeared, and investigation brought the allegation that he was short $5,400. He has since returned, and a Grand Jury investigation is under way.

While the Controller's examiner was at work at Glen Falls the City Chamberlain committed suicide, and a shortage running into thousands of dollars was revealed. A former Supervisor of Whitehall, Washington County, was alleged to be short $4,000 in his accounts, and the District Attorney took charge of the case.

Soon after taking office, Controller Travis was informed that lax financial methods prevailed in the towns in Hamilton County, where there was a temptation to extravagance by reason of the fact that the county is wholly within the forest preserve and only a small percentage of the taxes is paid by the residents. The State of New York is the greatest land owner, and its taxes, with those paid by nonresidents, amount to 75 per cent. of the total. As a result the work of the examiners of the bureau, about $4,000 was returned to the treasuries of towns and villages.

An interesting situation was also revealed with respect to the conduct of terms of the County Court. It appeared that for several years such terms were held twice a year at an expense of $2,000 a term, although on many occasions there wasn't a single person to be tried and no civil cases on teh docket. The full panels of Grand Jurors and petit jurors assembled at the county seat collected their pay and then returned home without having done anything. The Controller notified the Board of Supervisors that unless there was a change legislative action to abolish the County Court would be asked. The officials then promised that no terms of court would be held in future unless there was business to transact. There has been only one term of court since, at which three cases were tried and the cost was only $700.

TIE AND GAG GIRL IN HOME.

Miss Olson Tells of Two Armed Men Who Ransacked Father's Desk.

The attention of neighbors was attracted yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock when Miss Rose Olson, 17 years old, with her arms bound and a gag in her mouth, walked out on the front porch of her house in Erlington Avenue, near Rockaway Turnpike.

After she had been released, she said two men, who evidently knew that her parents were away, had gained entrance to the house by asking to see her father and then requesting permission to use the telephone. After binding her to a chair, she said, they laid a knife and a revolver on the table before her, threatened to kill her if she escaped, and then ransacked the house, especially searching desks and drawers as if looking for deeds of other papers of her father, Henry Olson, who is in the real estate business. Shortly after 1 o'clock, she said, they departed.

The girl said she was so tightly bound that it took three hours for her to work her ankles free, so that she could walk and call for help. Word was sent to the Jamaica Police Station and an investigation started. Nothing of value was found to be missing and the police had not last night learned the motive of the search for papers.

Acknowledgment.

THE TIMES acknowledges receipt of $50 from Miss Cram and $25 from Mrs. R. Kirkman for the Infantile Paralysis Fund.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Trading was dull on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 20 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 83½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 90 francs.

Week's Receipts $20,000,000 Gold.

Another shipment of $5,000,000 in gold bars was entered at the Assay Office yesterday by J. P. Morgan & Co., making $20,000,000 received last week. These shipments from Ottawa, together with $10,000,000 sent to the Philadelphia Mint, make the total imported by the banking firm $340,000,000 since the first week of May. It is expected that further large consignments will come in this week.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

PARK & TILFORD

ESTABLISHED 1840

That the public might widely try the finer quality of our Teas and Coffees, we offer at special prices for a period of two weeks

Our 50c Chop of Teas

CEYLON PEKOE — ENGLISH BREAKFAST
FORMOSA OOLONG — INDIA AND CEYLON

At 34c the pound package
1.65 for five pounds — 3.20 for ten pounds

These teas have always been known to our regular trade for their unusually fine drinking qualities. This is an exceptional opportunity for *many* to become acquainted at the extremely moderate and most attractive price of 34c with a finer Tea than is usually sold in any other store at fifty cents.

Favorita Coffee

This coffee of delicious aroma and rich, strong body, is the favorite coffee beverage of thousands. It is blended from finely matured coffees critically selected in the bean by ourselves and carefully roasted and packed in our own Coffee Roasting Plant. Our usual price is 30c lb but during the next two weeks we extend a general invitation to more lovers of good coffee to become acquainted with our Famous Favorita Blend.

At 26c pound — 1.25 for five pounds
6.15 for twenty-five pounds — 12.00 for fifty pounds
23.60 for one hundred pounds

Housekeepers of New York and vicinity take advantage of this economy! Not more than 100 lbs to any customer. Dealers are restricted to the same limit.

PARK & TILFORD SOAPS
Made from pure edible tallow and cannot be made better or have purer ingredients. Now in a well dried, seasoned condition; cakes when cut weighed 16½ ozs., now 15 to 15½ ozs. and smaller sizes seasoned proportionally.
Pure Borax Soap—Park Brand
Boxes of 60, 15 oz. cakes.... 3.75
Boxes of 30, oz. cakes.... 1.95
White Foam Floating Soap
Boxes of 100, 10½ oz. cakes 6.90
Boxes of 100, 5¼ oz. cakes 4.10

OLIVES—Park Brand
Large perfect fruit, crisp and of fine flavor
Extra Queens, 18 oz. bottles.. .24
Stuffed Queens with Pimento, 18 oz. bottles..... .34

SUNSHINE BISCUITS
Perfectly baked in the biscuit factory of "cleanliness and light." Prices special for one week.
Saltines, Afternoon Teas and Fancy Assorted
Regular 25c tin each .19 dos. 2.24
Butter Thins, Graham Crackers and Vanilla Wafers
Reg. 10c packages each .07 dos. .80
NEW MALAGA RAISINS
Just arrived
Extra fancy Clusters per lb. .. .35
Extra large raisins, fancy clusters, 1 lb. cartons ..... .52
2 lb. cartons 1.00

Vanilla Chocolate
Finest for eating or drinking, in ½ lb. cakes. This is made in our own candy factory from the finest cocoa beans and nothing more or better need be said as a surety of excellence.
Single Vanilla, Cake..... .23
6 lb box. 2.52
Double Vanilla, Cake ..... .29
6 lb box 3.12
Triple Vanilla, Cake..... .34
6 lb box..... 3.48

American Vegetables, received this week of season's new packing
Park & Tilford Fancy can doz.
Maine Corn ..... .15 1.75
P. & T. Okra, No. 3 cans .15 1.65
No. 2 cans .11 1.25

Rice, Extra Fancy Louisiana
Perfect whole head, large grains, 3 lb. package .27 10 lbs. .85
25 lbs. 2.00.

CANNED FRUITS, EXTRA SPECIAL QUALITIES
New Season's Goods at last year's prices; an advance later on is inevitable. Packed for Park & Tilford in extra heavy Syrup.

No. 3 tins	each	doz.
Apricots	.28	3.10
Cherries	.35	4.00
Egg Plums	.25	2.85
Green Gages	.25	2.85
Peaches, Yellow Cling	.30	3.50
Pears, Bartlett	.32	3.75

CANNED FISH—Selected
French boneless Sardines, Ispa brand — each dos.
Half size tins ..... .40 4.65
Quarter size tins ..... .30 3.50
Eighth size tins ..... .18 2.00
Portuguese boneless Sardines
Halves .27 3.10 Quarters .20 2.30
Norwegian Sardines smoked in oil, small tins .18 2.10
Kippered Herrings, Marshall's, tins..... .23 2.65
Herrings in Tomato Sauce Marshall's, tins ..... .24 2.75

LIQUORS OF VERY FINE QUALITY AND PURITY
Bottled by Park & Tilford and sold at prices which economically speak aloud for themselves.

	bot.	doz.		bot.	doz.
Dry Gin	.70	8.25	Belle Mar Pure Rye	1.00	11.00
Old Tom Gin	.70	8.25	Special Rye Whiskey	1.25	14.00
McDougal Scotch Silver label	1.25	13.75	Private Stock Bourbon	1.50	16.00
Finest Reserve	2.25	25.00	P. & T. Extra Quality Rye	3.50	40.00

ADDRESS—For new catalog or orders from out of town for prompt shipment
EXECUTIVE OFFICES, WHOLESALE WAREHOUSES, 529 WEST 42nd STREET

— Our centrally located City Stores:

Fifth Avenue and 26th Street
Madison Ave. and 58th Street
Madison Ave. and 76th Street
Broadway and 41st Street
Broadway and 87th Street
Broadway and 101st Street
Broadway and 112th Street
Broadway and 146th Street
Columbus Ave., and 72nd Street
Lenox Ave. and 126th Street

· HOW · NEW YORK WOMEN SHOP

"Is this the newest shade?" asks milady, at the glove counter, with never a thought as to whether the sewing of the fingers will rip or not before she has worn her new gloves long!

Keen for style, say the men and women behind the counter; but woefully ignorant about detail and finish

"I adore these new collars!" she exclaims at the blouse counter and is none the wiser if the blouses are sewed with cheap thread the color of which will run in the first washing and ruin her blouse.

Yes, positively ignorant!

Today you are offered even in many of the best shops fifty-eight dollar suits sewed with cheap thread instead of silk!

You pay the price cheerfully, ***because you do not know.*** You go by appearance only.

In another shop you pay fifteen dollars for a Georgette crepe blouse. The first time you wash it, it is ruined! The color of the thread has run. It was sewed with cheap thread and not silk.

You ***had never thought of such a thing!***

Never mind, you'll dip it. But the stitching of the tucks comes out another color than the blouse. It was cheap thread, not silk, so it did not dye the same color as the blouse.

Again, ***because you did not know.***

Ten years ago such substitution in ready-made clothing was unknown. Gradually one manufacturer after another took to substituting cheap thread instead of silk to save 5c or less on each garment.

Even some of the shrewdest department store buyers have unwittingly accepted expensive garments which were not sewed with silk!

Two-dollar-fifty gloves! Even furs are offered you, sewed with cheap thread instead of silk!

The manufacturer saves only from 3c to 5c on a suit by this substitution! Only from 1c to 1½c on a silk petticoat. Only about 1c or less on a blouse! Only about 1c on a pair of shoes! Only about ½c or less on a pair of gloves!

The reason why it is so easy for him to do this is that ***you*** "do not know."

You do not take care to ask: "Is it sewed with silk?"

The next time you go shopping, remember to ask before buying, "Is it sewed with silk?"

The Silk Association of America
354 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

"Isn't it sweet?" and she pirouettes before the mirror. How this adorable dancing frock is put together, how it is finished inside, how long it will retain its inimitable chic, she hasn't the ghost of a notion!

"A perfectly darling style."—If her silk underwear is sewed with silk, the seams will stand strain and perspiration and repeated washings, but she knows nothing whatever of that.

"Show me your very latest styles," she insists. The knowledge that some shoes rip because they are not sewed with silk has never reached her, so it cannot affect her selection.

"Awfully smart! Are you sure the color is becoming?" She never suspects why it is that some suits lose their finish and their wonderful lines before the season is half through, as she never asks: "Is it sewed with silk?"

The Brill Stores

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At $15.00

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OVERCOATS—Scotch mixtures, heather mixtures, plaid-back gray meltons, fancy ulsterettes, black kerseys, neat grays. Ulsters, double-breasted Oxford and blue Overcoats, Scotch Balmaroons, gray, brown, tan and dark green mixtures. Box Coats, Belted Coats, Form-fitting Coats, Chesterfield models and lightweight blacks and Oxfords, well made and extremely serviceable.

SUITS—This season's newest and smartest models—blue, gray, brown and green flannels, blue serges, black thibets, pencil and pin stripes, overplaids, checks, two-tone grays and browns, fancy cassimeres, silk mixtures and worsteds.

Suits and Topcoats At $20

IN SUITS—The very choicest patterns, many of the coats full silk-lined. Wonderfully well tailored and finished. IN TOPCOATS — Those good old favorites, Blacks and Oxfords, lined throughout with silk.

Smart Fall Suits At $25

Specially selected woolens, highly skilled tailoring and perfect in fit and finish, their appeal is equally as strong to men of conservative taste as to young men with a decided preference for dash and distinction.

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ADDITIONAL NEWS OF EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

PITTSBURGH BURIES HOPES OF SYRACUSE

Glenn Warner's Warriors Tear Through Orange Eleven and Overwhelm Them.

SIMPLE FORMATIONS USED

Hollenback's Men Unable to Withstand Fierce Running Attack, Losing by Score of 30 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Prospects of an intercollegiate football championship vanished this afternoon when the sturdy Pittsburgh eleven trampled the Syracuse warriors in the mire of defeat by a score of 30 to 0. A fierce running attack, coupled with an alert and almost impassable defense provided the means by which the invaders paved the way to victory in the Archbold Stadium.

Hastings, Dehart, and McLaren, alternating in advancing the ball, proved obstacles in the path of Orange success which the protégés of "Bill" Hollenback could not remove. Employing only the most simple formations and resorting to trick plays on but three occasions, Glenn Warner's pupils simply toyed with the burly Orange eleven. Only twice during the game did Syracuse succeed in forcing the visitors to relinquish the ball on downs, and the home team penetrated the hostile defense but four times to gain first down.

Brilliant Play by Backs.

The Pittsburgh back field quartet played brilliant football, forming interference through which opposing tacklers could not pry their way. They tore around the ends with monotonous abandon, and ripped gaping holes in the Orange forward line with amazing ease.

Syracuse won the toss, and elected to defend the west goal at the start of the game. A series of attacks against the Pitt line failed to gain, and Dumoe tried to punt, but Gilmore's pass went over his head and Pitt took the ball on the Orange 26-yard line. Pitt rushed the ball to the 14-yard line and McLaren crashed through for a touchdown, Hastings kicking the goal.

The first period ended with the ball on the Syracuse 25-yard line in Pitt's possession. McLaren and Hastinga gained 10 yards in three plays. Morrow and Hastings then took the ball to the 2-yard line, where McLaren smashed through left tackle to cross the goal line. Hastings failed to kick the goal.

Following the next kick off, Herron intercepted a pass in midfield and raced to the 20-yard line. Hastings then dropped back to the 30-yard mark and planted a placement goal squarely between the bars. There was no more scoring in this period.

White kicked off to Dehart on the Pitt 25-yard line to open the third quarter, and then Hastings carried the ball ten yards around right end. McLaren added ten with a plunge off tackle. The Pitt backs then began a steady pounding at the Syracuse line and gradually worked the ball down to the 2-yard line, when Dehart ploughed through left guard for the remaining distance to the goal line. Hastings kicked a difficult goal.

Orange Tries Forward Pass.

McLaren fumbled the kick-off on his own 15-yard line, but recovered and ran the ball back 25 yards. Pitt was penalized 15 yards for holding, and Sies punted out of bounds on the Syracuse 35-yard line. Meehan then opened up an aerial attack against the invaders, three long forward passes taking the ball to the Pitt 30-yard line where Herron again intercepted a forward pass. Pitt took the ball to the Syracuse 25-yard line, where Hastings tried for a field goal but missed by inches. When the period closed, Pitt had the ball on the Syracuse 45-yard line.

McLaren, Morrow, and Hastings in three end runs carried the oval to the Orange twenty-yard line; and a double pass, McLaren to Dehart, planted the ball on the seven-yard mark. Morrow carried it over in two plays, and Hastings kicked the goal. That ended the scoring, although Pitt made another desperate effort toward the close of the game, and succeeded in rushing the ball to the Syracuse thirty-yard line.

Walter Camp, dean of American football, was among the spectators, but declined to make any comments regarding the game.

The line-up and summary:

Pittsburgh. (30.)	Position.	Syracuse. (0.)
Carlson	L. E.	Witter
Thornhill	L. T.	Cobb
Sutherland	L. G.	White
Peck	C.	Gilmore
Sies	R. G.	Schlachter
Seidel	R. T.	Trigg
Herron	R. E.	Dumoe
Morrow	Q. B.	Meehan
Hastings	L. H. B.	M. Brown
Dehart	R. H. B.	Williams
McLaren	F. B.	Rafter

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Pittsburgh	7	9	7	7—30
Syracuse	0	0	0	0—0

Touchdowns—McLaren (2,) Dehart, Morrow. Goals from touchdown—Hastings (3.) Goal from field—Hastings.

Substitutions: Syracuse—Wright for Williams, Segal for Gilmore, Spafficid for Witter, Schwartzer for Wright, Planck for Brown, Alexander for Trigg, Malone for Rafter, Gilmors for Segal, Witter for Spafficld, Williams for Wright, Segal for Alexander, Wright for Williams, Ratelh for Witter, Boutin for Gilmore, Pittsburgh—Hilty for Seidel, Dougler for Hastings; Meadowa for Dehart, McNulty for Morrow.

Referee—Mr. Brown of Tufts. Umpire—Mr. Maxwell of Swarthmore. Head linesman—Mr. Wright of Columbia. Time of periods—fifteen minutes.

LEHIGH IS HELD TO A TIE.

Lebanon Valley Eleven Strong in Defense and Score Is 3 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 21.—Lehigh was given a scare by Lebanon Valley today, the score of the contest resulting 3 to 3. Be it said for Lebanon Valley that she played a fine game on the defense, only four of Lehigh's twenty-five forward passes being effective.

The visitors often made Lehigh's line look like a sieve, and several times got the Brown and White runner before he got well started. Lehigh's players showed a complete reversal of form and, while the Brown and White gained more ground, and at all times kept Lebanon Valley out of the touchdown zone, fumbled badly, which made all the gains go for naught. The only real danger presented on Lebanon Valley's part lay in Mackert's five attempts at placement goals. These attempts varied in distance from the thirty-seven to the forty-seven yard line.

The line-up:

Lebanon V., (3.)	Position.	Lehigh, (3.)
Morson	L. E.	McCarty
Attieks	L. T.	Tate
De Huff	L. G.	McCarthy
Warrick	C.	McDonald
Mackert	R. G.	Johnson
Loomis	R. T.	Good
Goff	R. E.	Richards
Rupp	Q. B.	Chenoweth
Jaeger	L. H. B.	Brunner
Keading	R. H. B.	Purnell
Walter	F. B.	Maguinnes

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Lehigh	0	0	0	3—3
Lebanon Valley	0	0	0	3—3

Field goal—Brunner. Placement goal—Mackert.

Substitutes—Lehigh: Quist for Richards; Farley for Purcell; Wysocki for Maguinnes. Lebanon Valley: Winneskie for Attieks; Adams for Rupp; Haines for Jaeger.

Referee—Mr. Hemeage, Dartmouth. Umpire—Mr. Ryan, Michigan. Head linesman—Mr. Foods, Stevens Institute. Time of periods—Twelve minutes.

NEW STABLES AT BELMONT.

Four Buildings Will Accommodate 200 More Race Horses.

It has been decided to build four new stables at Belmont Park, according to an announcement made by Superintendent Pelz yesterday. The work will be started within the next two weeks. The new buildings will have fifty stalls each, arranged in double rows, with back walls common to both, so that they will not be longer than the average stable buildings already on the premises. The new structures will be "on the hill" and placed between the barns already there and the training track. A considerable part of the building materials for the new barns will come out of the row of hangars opposite the grandstand on the far side of the main course, which have been unused for several years.

These stables have been specially designed for the use of owners of small strings of horses who, in the future, will have no complaint of lack of adequate accommodation. It is intended that they shall be fitted as thoroughly modern, up-to-date training stables, and suitable for immediate transformation into Winter quarters whenever such a change is desired. Although the new barns will be a long way from the grandstand, they will be, in some respects, especially desirable, for, besides being right beside the training track, they will be well out of the way of casual visitors, and away from the noise and turmoil of race days.

Builder John Olsen has the work of transforming Stable No. 13—formerly occupied by John E. Madden—well advanced, and early next week this barn, which is being fitted up for Thomas Welsh, should be nearly ready for occupancy. It will closely resemble the new barn which has been fitted up for A. J. Joyner, whose horses will be occupying it within the next few days.

At present the horses racing in L. Wood's name, and supposedly trained by Thomas Welsh, are, during the absence of the latter in Europe, being looked after by A. Joyner, and those which are not racing in Maryland are quartered in Stable 21, but this stable has already been assigned to W. H. Karrick, who had found his big stable, which he had transformed into a Winter training barn about a year ago, insufficient to accommodate all his horses when his contingent now in Maryland returns to Belmont Park. Soon after the stables of A. J. Joyner and Thomas Welsh are ready to be occupied, work will be begun on Stable 21, which will be inclosed and fitted for Winter quarters, just as many others have been during the past year and a half.

Mr. Belmont's newly converted stable, No. 4, is nearly completed, and Congressman George W. Loft's stable, No. 1, which is being inclosed and highly finished, also is well on the way to completion. Great pains are being taken with the workmanship on the Loft stable, and it is expected that it will be a model of its kind when completed.

JOEL STOCK TO RACE HERE.

Noted English Breeder Sells Racers to American Turfmen.

Next season there will be a number of thoroughbreds racing in the colors of American owners which were formerly the property of J. B. Joel, one of the most prominent and successful English breeders and owners in recent times. Owing to racing being curtailed in England and on the Continent, Joel decided to dispose of many of his high-class race horses, and these have been bought by American trainers and others specially commissioned to obtain them for horsemen in this country.

Although starting in a modest way, Joel's success on the English turf has been phenomenal. His first victory was sixteen years ago, and was recorded in a two-year-old maiden plate, at Newmarket, by Discoverer, a son of Pioneer, ridden by S. Loates. Joel won three more races during his initial season, and when the statistics were drawn up it was revealed that he had some £2,500 to his credit. The following year he did but moderately, winning only two events, worth £100 or so; but in 1902 he carried off nine races for the total value of £4,300.

A year later, Joel finished ninth in the winning owners' list with nearly £12,000 to his credit, and winning during the season that he achieved the first of his fairly numerous classic triumphs, through Our Lassie, which won the Oaks from the future Cesarewitch heroine Hamerkop. Joel continued to do well during the years immediately following, but in 1908 he easily beat his previous best, heading the table with a record of over £26,000. His most successful possession that season was Your Majesty, which won four races in five starts, among the prizes captured being the St. Leger, which the son of Persimmon won from White Eagle and Santo Strato, with the sensational Derby and Oaks winner, Signorietta, down the course.

The horses bearing the black jacket and scarlet cap, were again well to the fore in 1911, when the Joel silks were seen in front no less than thirty-five times, and the aggregate winnings amounted to almost £40,000; even so, he occupied only second position to Lord Derby, who totaled over £42,000. This was Sunstar's year. The good son of Sundridge not only won the Two Thousand Guineas in the fastest time on record, but accounted for twenty-five trivials in the Derby, which he won practically on three legs, developing lameness during the race. This was Sunstar's final appearance on a race course.

Another good year for Joel was 1913, at the conclusion of which he was for the second time at the top of the list, his thirty-one triumphs bringing in just over £25,000. The chief contributor was his filly Jest, which won both the One Thousand and the Oaks. The same "double," by the way, was landed twelve months later through the instrumentality of Princess Dorrie, and Joel once again scored over all competitors for the championship among owners, his total for the season exceeding £30,000. It may be added that another Oaks winner owned by him was Glass Doll, which defeated Laomedia, Hasty Girl, and others in 1907.

The last recent classic victor belonging to Joel was Black Jester, which scored in the last real St. Leger, that of 1914. This thoroughbred was a son of Polymelus, and in the hands of Walter Griggs he disposed of the erratic Kennymore and sixteen others. Among other celebrities owned by Joel was Dean Swift, which won the City and Suburban twice, and was placed on other occasions; Elmstead, which won a Stewards' Cup; Submit, a Cesarewitch winner; The Story, and numerous others. Many of these older horses have been retired to the stud and their get have been bought by Americans, who will race them in this country in 1917.

NOTES OF DOG SHOWS.

The ninth annual specialty show of the Boston Terrier Club of New York will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, on Saturday, Nov. 18. The committee is preparing to provide for the largest entry for the event in the history of the club. More than 200 specials have been donated so far, to be won outright in the various classes, John Dietschler of Buffalo, N. Y., will act as judge.

Members of the Collie Club of New York will hold their first annual American Kennel Club specialty show on Monday, Nov. 27, at Bryant Hall, Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue. A large number of trophies have been offered, and entries have been received from collie fanciers, both in this country and Canada. J. L. Cardof of Wellesley, Mass., has been selected to officiate as judge.

The date of the Toy Spaniel Club of America has been changed from Friday, Nov. 24, to Jan. 3, 1917. It will be held, as previously announced, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The committee reports that the entry list for the intended date had far exceeded expectations, and that it expects even more nominations on the later date.

A members' match will follow the regular meeting of the Long Island Kennel Club, which takes place on Friday, Nov. 3. The meeting will be held in the club rooms, in the Johnson Building, Regine Street, Brooklyn.

ROAN HAL A VICTOR IN STRAIGHT HEATS

Bonnington, Driven by Geers, Also Wins on Final Grand Circuit Day at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 21.—It required only two heats for Roan Hal, 2:03¼, to win the 2:00 class pace, which was the feature of today's card at the close of the Grand Circuit meeting. Hal Boy, 2:01½, was second in both heats.

All five heats were required to determine where the money would go in the 2:15 class pace. Hal Connor, piloted by Childs, took the last three heats, with Spring Maid, which had won the first two, second.

In the 2:16 trot Ridgemark, driven by C. Traynor, was only third place in the first heat, which was taken by Blanche Carter, but he won the next three and the race. Blanche Carter took second money.

The 2:07 class trot, which was unfinished yesterday, was won by Bonnington, driven by Ed Geers. The 2:15 class trot for 3-year-olds, with only two starters, was won by Harrod's Creek in straight heats.

The summaries:

2:07 CLASS, TROTTING.

Three in five heats; purse, $1,000.

Bonnington, ch. s., by Bellini-			
Nettie King. (Geers).....	5	3	1 1 2
Miss Directed, b. m., (McDonald)	3	2	2 2 1
Miss Perfection, b. m., (McMahon)	2	1	3 4 4
Zombro Clay, b. e., (Valentine)..	4	4	4 3 3
Azora Axworthy, b. m., (Murphy)	1	5	Dis.

Time, 2:07¾. 2:08¾. 2:12¾. 2:09¼. 2:08½.

2:15 CLASS, TROTTING.

For three-year-olds; $500 added.

Herrod's Creek, ch. c., by General Watts-			
Azal, (Engelman).....	1	1	
Huldine, b. h., (W. Traynor).....	2	2	

Time—2:11½, 2:12¼.

2:15 CLASS, PACING.

Three in five heats; purse, $1,000.

Hal Connor, br. h., by Algot			
Hal-Barbette, (Childs)	2	2	1 1 1
Spring Maid, ch. m., (White)...	1	4	2 2 2
The Kim, b. m., (McMahon).....	4	1	3 3 3
Count Marque, b. g., (Chandler)	5	5	5 4 4
Tony B., b. g., (Banke).....	4	3	4 5 D.

Time—2:09¾; 2:09¾; 2:07¾; 2:09; 2:08¾.

2:00 CLASS, PACING.

Two in three heats; purse, $1,500.

Rean Hal, r. h., by Hal Defacto-Maud			
Hall, (Murphy)	1	1	
Hal Boy, b. g., (McMahon).....	2	2	

Time—2:10¾; 2:03.

2:10 CLASS, TROTTING.

Three in five heats; purse $1,000.

Ridgemark, b. g., by Wilask-Eolite.				
(C. Traynor).....	3	1	1	1
Blanche Carter, br. m., (Stout).....	1	6	4	3
Truesdale, b. g., (Geers).....	4	2	3	6
Humfast, b. m., (Murphy).....	6	3	2	2
Marie Constant, b. m., (Green).....	5	4	5	5
Locust Bug, b. h., (Valentine).....	2	5	6	6

Time—2:10¾; 2:08¾; 2:12; 2:11¼.

COLLEGE SWIMMERS READY.

Columbia Favorite for Team Honors in All-Around Aquatics.

Delegates to the Intercollegiate Swimming Association will assemble on Sunday, Oct. 29, at the New York A. C. for their annual Fall meeting, and complete plans for the approaching season, which promises to be a brilliant one.

As usual, the team championships in all around aquatics and in water polo will be competed for in a round-robin tournament, while the individual titles will be decided later, at a separate meet, but it is expected that in the latter events several universities will be represented which never before have entered candidates for the supreme testa.

The race for team laurels is likely to again be confined to Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and City College. Amherst, Wesleyan, and Rutgers were ready to engage in the fight for the swimming pennant, but the association rules prescribe that only colleges entering both swimming and water polo teams can participate in the tournament, and all three were unable to muster the necessary polo material, so they proved ineligible.

The size of the field, however, is quite immaterial, for Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Columbia seem so evenly matched in collective scoring ability that most of the meets will probably be hotly contested, and the result uncertain to the very end.

Columbia is generally conceded to have the best chance for the swimming pennant, thanks to the sensational speed of Herbert Vollmer, the team Captain, and to the able support he should receive from his fellow collegians, Philip Herbert, Ray Walker, and J. Hubbard, three very fast swimmers. Furthermore, the squad has pretty good fancy divers in Cagney, Mills, Merritt, and Miller; a first-class plunger in Levie; and available second string, swimmers in Buerman, Rogers, Hyde, Newington, Frankel, and Cohen.

It will be nevertheless, to not underestimate the strength of the rival teams. Yale, for instance, has better plungers than Columbia in Adams, Landstreet and Bright, and cleverer divers in Benjamin and Scobey, while the swimmers Ferguson, Schlaet, Rosener, Thomas, Jenks, Mayer and Hopkins should yield a formidable relay quartet and heavy point winners for the three individual swims.

Princeton's prospects will depend largely on whether Burchenal, the leading 100-yard man, can carry his fine speed over the furlong and defeat all but Vollmer at the distance. This is the Tigers' weak event. For the sprints and relay there are fast men in Burchenal, Ill, Madden, Georgi, Holden, Foresman and McCormick.

Diving contests will be well taken care of by Brereton, Quay and Kazanjan, and Simons should hold his own in plunging.

That Pennsylvania will be in the running is assured by the recent addition to the squad of E. M. Shields, the former Mercersburg crack, who is credited with practice times at 50, 100, and 220 yards which no other league swimmer than Vollmer has so far beaten. Backed up by Russell, the two Keisers, Watts, and Simonton in swimming, Evans and Leopold in diving, and Schults in plunging, the new recruit should go far toward carrying the Red and Blue to victory.

The College of the City of New York can hardly hope to triumph over its redoubtable opponents, but will beyond question furnish interesting competition. Bosworth, Baehr, Edelman, Schemberg, Broons, and Karsten are swimming in excellent form; Liebner is likely to give all comers a hard run in diving, and Auerbach, Thuder, and Schwarz will take some beating in the plunge.

The individual championships should be featured by record-breaking performances, for besides the foregoing candidates there will start in them other topnotchers, including Teddy Cann of New York University and Norman Lemcke and T. Nelligan of Amherst.

S. I. Soccer Team Wins Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—By defeating the eleven of the Moorestown Field Club by the score of 3 goals to 0 at Moorestown today, the soccer team of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club, champions of the Field Club League, captured the Crescent Challenge Trophy, annually competed for between the champion league teams of New York and Philadelphia.

Arion, Noted Trotter, Given Away.

SAVAGE, Minn., Oct. 21.—Arion, one-time champion trotter of the world, has been given to Lister Winterspoon of Versailles, Ky., by holders of the estate of the late M. W. Savage, it was announced here today. At one time Arion, now 27 years old, was sold for $125,000. As a two-year-old Arion trotted to the high sulky in 2:10¾, which still stands as a record.

GOLF ON NEARBY LINKS.

Mrs. S. P. Nash Is Women's Champion at Baltusrol—Other Matches.

The play to decide the women's championship of the Baltusrol Golf Club came to an end yesterday afternoon with the final round. The honors went to Mrs. S. P. Nash, after she had defeated Mrs. R. C. Van Bokkelen, 3 and 2. Play in this event has been progressing through the past week. In the first round Mrs. Nash disposed of Mrs. F. P. Ryan, 2 up and 1 to play, and she won her way through the semi-final division with a victory over Mrs. W. F. Morgan, 1 up.

Only four matches were decided in the first round match play for the President's Cup, and of this number one went by default. The remaining four matches will be decided during the coming week. The summary:

PRESIDENT'S CUP COMPETITION.—First Round—R. S. Porter defeated W. A. De Wolf, 3 and 1; Schuyler Van Vechten won from Charles B. Coudy by default; N. D. Stout defeated Charles H. Smith, 1 up; A. T. Huntington defeated D. Emery, 3 and 2.

WOMEN'S CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.—Final Round—Mrs. S. P. Nash defeated Mrs. R. C. Van Bokkelen, 3 and 2.

ARDSLEY CLUB.

Those golfers who have failed to win a prize this season had their innings yesterday over the links of the Ardsley Club, where a tournament was held over eighteen holes, medal play handicap. J. N. Shadd's card of 81, 12—69 gained him first honors, and R. H. Swartwout, with a 90, 20—72, was second. Some of the other leading scores were:

L. M. Greer, 83, 9—74; J. P. Clark, 89, 15—74; J. M. Hodson, 89, 15—74; W. E. Pulsifer, 94, 20—74; F. D. Kittridge, 93, 17—76; L. A. Lund, 88, 12—76.

APAWAMIS CLUB.

The combinations of S. Plummer and P. Metcalf and H. Dearborn and S. W. Howland tied for premier honors in this two-ball foursome over eighteen holes medal play scratch on the links of the Apawamis Club yesterday. Both teams had net scores of 88, and the tie will be played off today. The Plummer-Metcalf duo turned in a card of 47, 41—88, and their rivals' card showed 45, 43—88. Other scores were:

H. S. Grafes and W. H. Conroy, 44, 46—90; E. J. Laidlaw and M. Squire, 47, 44—91; S. S. Wonham and W. Barnwall, 48, 46—92; H. Wenham and T. Smithers, 53, 60—113.

Another tie was furnished in the golf ball sweepstakes event, in which M. Squire and S. Plummer finished the course with net scores of 76. The former went out in 41, came in in 44, and had a handicap of 9. Plummer's card was 41, 41—82, 6—76.

MONTCLAIR GOLF CLUB.

Mrs. C. H. Tuke won premier honors in the ladies' putting competition over the Montclair Golf Club's links yesterday, with Miss Dorothy Brown getting second prize and Mrs. Russ Van Vleck third honors. The following scores were turned in for the sweepstakes event:

CLASS A.—F. S. Kellogg, 85, 11—74; F. W. Allen, 86, 10—76; R. B. Neff, 86, 9—77; C. J. Turner, 88, 6—82; J. V. Batten, 90, 7—83; W. A. Ayling, 94, 12—82.

CLASS B.—C. H. Tuke, 89, 15—74; A. R. Kopper, 92, 15—77; M. T. Flanagan, 93, 14—79; E. B. Stearns, 95, 14—81; A. Morrison, 96, 14—82; P. Scarano, 90, 14—82.

CLASS C.—E. B. Farnsworth, Jr., 109, 23—911 S. W. Jackson, 103, 20—83; H. Wooster, 113, 27—86.

CRANFORD GOLF CLUB.

The members of the Cranford Golf Club engaged the Upper Montclair Country Club representatives in a team match yesterday, the links of both clubs being utilized. The Cranford team won by a score of 19 to 15.

WYKAGYL COUNTRY CLUB.

H. G. Zimmerman and J. H. Dinwiddie tied for first honors in the eighteen-hole match play, handicap against par, yesterday at the Wykagyl Country Club, both finishing 4 down. Zimmerman had a handicap of nine and Dinwiddie's mark was fifteen. The par figure is 74.

DUNWOODIE COUNTRY CLUB.

The following scores were turned in yesterday in the Red Cross competition on the links of the Dunwoodie Country Club:

CLASS A—C. P. Miller, 81, 6—75; W. Babcock, 82, 7—75; E. T. Chaffant, 90, 15—75; W. Sisson, 89, 13—76; R. F. Goffee, 90, 13—77. CLASS B—Judge P. H. McCormack, 95, 25—70; A. Reeves, 05, 23—72; H. F. Haskell, 94, 18—76; W. A. Milligan, 94, 18—76.

NASSAU COUNTRY CLUB.

The only card turned in for the two-ball sweepstakes competition over the links of the Nassau Country Club yesterday was H. E. Dickinson's of 108, 25—83.

ST. ANDREW'S GOLF CLUB.

Thomas A. Lewis and W. T. Monsypenny captured the honors of the best ball competition at the St. Andrew's Golf Club yesterday with a card of 89, 22—67. John S. Suthpen and Fred Bode were second with a card of 90, 18—68.

RIDGEWOOD COUNTRY CLUB.

A card of 93, 9—84 gave H. G. White premier honors in the Ridgewood Country Club's cross-country competition over a selected irregular course of eighteen holes yesterday. Lewis was second with 108, 22—86, and H. B. Fenn finished third with a card of 91, 4—87.

HYDEWOOD GOLF CLUB.

The leading scores for the President's Cup at the Hydewood Golf Club yesterday were: H. M. Smith, 103, 28—75; H. E. Blasier, 98, 23—75; Hunt Smith, 108, 20—79; C. J. Hand, 103, 20—83; A. A. Cannon, 102, 17—85; Dr. H. K. Carroll, 106, 16—90.

PLAINFIELD COUNTRY CLUB.

The following scores were turned in at the Plainfield Country Club yesterday in the qualifying round for the four-ball championship: D. H. Barrows and George A. Schoonmaker, 74; H. R. Stockton and F. O. Reinhart, 75; W. L. Glenney and H. H. Craig, 77; H. E. Butler and M. J. Dumont, 81; S. H. Patterson and A. J. Watson, 81; R. S. Rowland and J. W. Baker, 82; C. A. Reed and Leighton Calkins, 82; J. E. Erickson and T. S. Wheeler, 83.

The point winners for the Fall Cup were: D. H. Barrows, 4—71; C. C. Osborn, 98, 25—73; H. H. Craig, 88, 12—74; H. J. Cochran, 97, 20—77; C. E. Lipscomb, 91, 14—77.

SWEDES MAY RACE HERE.

Meredith's Defeat, Though Indecisive, Likely to Bring Invasion.

In speaking of the results of the recent international track and field meetings held in Stockholm, Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, said last week:

"American athletic prestige was not injured, nor the supremacy of Sweden on the cinderpath enhanced by the double defeats of the world's champion and half-mile record holder, Ted Meredith, by A. Bolin and J. Zander, the two Swedish runners, in the recent meeting of the United States and Swedish athletic teams at Stockholm. In fact, the reverse sustained by Meredith in paces with the Swedish stars proved nothing, but it is likely that the northmen's triumphs will have a big influence on the Swedish athletic authorities when late this year, or early in 1917, they again consider sending a team here to compete against America's best as they planned unsuccessfully this year."

Mr. Rubien, who was empowered by the Swedish authorities to select the American team now competing abroad, believes that Meredith's defeat will actually result in a Swedish team coming to this country, and that if only a guarantee of funds stands in the way of the Swedes coming here, this matter can be easily arranged. After the first proposed visit of the Swedes had fallen through a number of their wealthy countrymen offered to come to their aid. These men, according to Mr. Rubien, would be willing at any time to lend their financial aid to a tour of this country, adding thereby to the possibilities of the invasion materializing next year.

While it was surprising to observers of athletic affairs in this country that Meredith should first be beaten by Bolin and Zander in a 1,000-meter race which resulted in a dead heat between the Swedes and then again by Bolin in an 800-meter contest, close followers of the cinderpath game were by no means astonished. Rather, they expected the defeats, for Meredith left here totally out of condition, and, in addition, he had not run more than a quarter of a mile since the intercollegiate championships last May. Ted announced after those games that he was through running a half mile because of the extra training and consequent strain which he had to endure to get into shape for the distance.

When Ernie Hjertberg visited New York some months ago he hailed in raptures the triumphs of Bolin and Zander. He asserted they were veritable wonders, and in a measure his prediction has been fulfilled. Bolin is the 800-meter champion of Sweden, having won the title in the championships at Gafle last year in 1:50.1-5. Zander, who was even more highly praised by Hjertberg than Bolin, captured the 1,000-meter crown in 1:08 4-5.

JIM BARNES IS NEW KING OF GOLF PROS

Whitemarsh Player Finishes the Season with an Average of 74.08 Strokes Per Round.

The tournament season for professional golfers has drawn to a close, leaving Long Jim Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley in undisputed possession of the field with the most remarkable record ever made by a professional in the course of a single season on American links. With professionals, far more than amateurs, it is a rare thing for one player to win more than two, or three at most, of the prominent tournaments of the year. As a general thing their skill is so nearly on a par as far as the top notchers are concerned that a break in the luck may give any one of half a dozen players a fair lead over his adversaries.

Nothing of this kind happened in 1916. Jim Barnes outclassed the other professionals, stroke for stroke, and victory for victory, and when he holed the last putt against Jock Hutchinson at Siwanoy, he set a new high record for money won, tournaments captured, and what is, as far as records show, the American low score average for a season's work. In thirty-seven tournament rounds of medal play in the championships and open invitation tournaments in various parts of the country the Whitemarsh Valley professional took just 2,741 strokes, or an average of 74.08 strokes a round. Nor must it be forgotten that these rounds were made over what are supposed to be the finest tests of golf this country affords.

Starting back in early March at Belleair in the West Coast open championship, Barnes finished second to Macdonald Smith, eight strokes behind the leader. Smith, playing over what is his home course in the Winter, won the title with 301 strokes, Barnes taking 309 for his four rounds, considerably above his season's average. However, the unsettled weather conditions that prevailed during the tournament may have accounted for a few extra strokes here and there, especially there.

The next appearance of the man from Whitemarsh Valley was at Pinehurst on All Fools Day. To show that he was in no jocular mood, however, the tall Englishman made two rounds of the course for a total of 144 strokes, giving him the North and South open championship for the present season. Here he encountered Walter Hagen of Rochester, who was destined to be his only serious rival through the year. Hagen landed in eighth place at Pinehurst, with a total of 149 strokes.

The most public appearance of Barnes was at Braeburn, in the Massachusetts open championship, which was won by Mike Brady of Oakley after a play-off with Pat Doyle of South Shore. Barnes, however, was only a few strokes behind in third place, with 312 strokes. In the national open championship at Minikahda he finished in third place, four strokes behind Evans and two behind Jock Hutchinson, with a total of 290 for his four rounds. Gradually attaining the top of his form, he tied for the Metropolitan open championship at Garden City with Hagen with 301 strokes, only to lose by a stroke in the play-off, 74—75.

From this point to the end of the season his progress was one triumphal march, with only temporary setbacks at Shawnee and Blue Mound. He won the Van Cortlandt tournament from one of the finest fields of a fine season, turning in a total score of 276 for the seventy-two holes, the lowest medal play score ever turned in for consecutive rounds, but debarred from recognition because of the shortness of the course.

At Shawnee he finished third to Hagen with 304 strokes, and in the Western open championship at Blue Mound he finished fourth to the same player, with 288 strokes for the four rounds. In the thirty-six-hole preliminary to the Western tournament, however, he captured first money with a score of 137, leading Hagen by twelve strokes.

Then came one of his signal victories at Shennecosett in one of the finest contests ever seen on American links. At the end of the morning round Macdonald Smith led the field at 69, with Mike Brady second at 72. Alec Smith third at 73, and Jim Barnes fourth at 74. The four players went off together in the afternoon, and when the home green had been reached the Whitemarsh Valley pro had overcome the one stroke lead of Alec Smith, the five stroke lead of Mike Brady, the five stroke lead of Macdonald Smith, and won the tournament with a second round of 72 that gave him a total of 146 for the thirty-six holes.

After this he went into temporary retirement at his home course, and gave the other Whitemarsh Valley members a chance to see if they remembered the features of their wandering professional. They might forget his features, but no one who had once seen Barnes could ever forget his putting stance, for his Tower of Pisa attitude on the green is one of the most remarkable things of his remarkable game.

There was only one thing more that he could do, and that was to win the championship of the Professional Golfers' Association at match play, and that he did by holing a four-foot putt on the thirty-sixth green at Siwanoy against Jock Hutchinson, the redoubtable Scot from Allegheny.

NOTES OF YACHTING WORLD.

The dozen or more clubs forming the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound will have their annual meeting and dinner at the Hotel Astor on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 26. One of the most important matters to be considered is the possibility of a renewal of the inter-club cruise, such as was held for the first time last Summer, and which was the occasion for a lot of good sport as well as the creation of mutual friendships which proved pleasant to all the participants.

J. L. Severance, a member of the New York Yacht Club, though a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, has purchased the steam yacht Christina from Frederick C. Fletcher of the Eastern Yacht Club, and she is now in a local yard for the Winter. Christina will make New York her home port and will fly the flag of the N. Y. Y. C. next season. She is a craft of steel construction and with twin screws. She is 155 feet on the water line, 177 feet over all, with 26 feet beam and 15 feet draught, and was under charter to Mr. Severance all last season. Her new owner will use her for several long cruises during the coming Summer, and may possibly take her south this Winter for a cruise in Florida waters.

Colonel E. H. R. Green of this city has purchased the Crosby Line steamer United States from her Milwaukee owners, and is now having her transformed into a private pleasure craft for use in Southern waters this Winter. This converted steamer will be one of the most novel of the new yachts to be seen in our harbor this coming season.

Daraga, the flagship of the Patrol Squadron, which is the property of Commander Stewart Davis of this city, has been overhauled and fitted for Winter cruising in the waters of the South this Winter. Daraga's first port of call after leaving these waters will be Chesapeake Bay, where Mr. Davis and a party of friends will do some hunting. After that she will go as far south as Florida, probably by the inside route, for the novelty of the trip.

Houp-la, the wonderful speed boat built for Harold Wesson, N. Y. Y. C., and which made a sensational run from New London to Newport in the stormy contest of the Summer of 1915, is now doing duty as a patrol boat and submarine chaser off the English coast. Her purchaser, Wilfrid Chapman of London, has turned Houp-la over to the English Government for that purpose. She was one of the most seaworthy boats of the hydroplane type ever built in this country, as well as one of the fastest.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Singapore, Sept. 14; Hong Kong, Sept. 22; Yokohama, Oct. 3—which arrived per steamer Protesilaus, were dispatched east from Seattle on Oct. 17, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Oct. 22.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Sept. 20; Hong Kong, Sept. 23; Shanghai, Sept. 28; Yokohama, Oct. 2; Honolulu, Oct. 13—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Persia Maru, were dispatched east on Oct. 20, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Oct. 29.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today:

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:13|Sun sets..5:08|Moon rises..1:48

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:57	4:12	10:43	10:52
Governors Island	4:29	4:46	10:58	11:16
Hell Gate	6:44	6:52	12:38	12:56

Arrived—Saturday, Oct. 21.

SS Brussel, Cienfuegos, Oct. 5.
SS Dictator, Puerto Cabello, Oct. 5.
SS Isle de Paney, Vigo, Oct. 7.
SS Knight of Garter, Leghorn, Sept. 29.
SS Rosalia, Norfolk, Oct. 19.
SS San Mateo, Boston, Oct. 20.
SS Wagama, Rio Janeiro, Sept. 23.
SS W. M. O'Brien, Jacksonville, Oct. 17.
SS Anglo Patagonian, Bordeaux, Sept. 25.
SS Grosholm, Bordeaux, Sept. 15.
SS Comal, Galveston, Oct. 14.
SS Nordanger, Oran, Sept. 26.
SS Michigan, London, Oct. 2.
SS Lennex, Bordeaux, Sept. 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†Bergensfjord	Bergen	Oct. 11
*Kroonland	Liverpool	Oct. 11
New York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Giuseppi Verdi	Naples	Oct. 9
Petroleine	Rouen	Oct. 3
Calabria	Naples	Oct. 3
Roma	Marseilles	Oct. 5
Amazonia	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Nigel

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The lake disturbance of Friday night has moved rapidly to the northeastward by way of Ontario and Quebec, and there is no disturbance in connection with the storm last night. The falling temperature has reached the Atlantic, and temperatures tonight are below the seasonal average from the Mississippi valley eastward, except along the New England Coast. They are generally lower in the South, and frost occurred Saturday morning to the Middle Gulf Coast. In the west it is warmer, and temperatures are again above the seasonal average in the Plains States, the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions.

Snow and rain fell in the lake region and rain in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by clearing weather in the two latter districts. Over the remainder of the country, except in Northern Montana, fair weather prevailed.

Except for scattered snow Sunday or Sunday night in the north upper lake region, the weather will be fair Sunday and Monday east of the Mississippi Valley, with continued cool weather Sunday in the Upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the Atlantic States, followed by rising temperatures Monday in the East Gulf States, Tennessee, the Lower Ohio Valley, and the upper lake region it will be somewhat warmer Sunday and Monday, except in the upper lake region, where higher temperature Sunday will be followed by little change in temperature Monday.

Frost warnings have been issued quite generally, with frost forecast Sunday morning as far south as Northern Florida.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the Northern and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate west and northwest, fair and cool weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest and north, fair.

FORECAST: TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Sunday, colder east portion. Monday, fair and cool.

New Jersey—Fair, continued cool Sunday and Monday, with little change in temp.

New England—Fair, colder Sunday. Monday fair and cool.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday, with little change in temperatures.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, continued cool Sunday. Monday, fair, slightly warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M. taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	63	66	4 P. M.	75	60
6 A. M.	62	58	6 P. M.	73	56
9 A. M.	61	56	9 P. M.	67	49
12 M.	69	59	11 P. M.	59	

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 57, for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 54.

The temperature in this city yesterday was 54, at 8 P. M. it was 51. Maximum temperature, 67 degrees at 12:15 A. M.; minimum, 47 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 54 per cent, at 8 A. M.; 59 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.78 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.92 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A M.

8:20—42-43 Laight St.; Adolph Goldmark & Sons.....$5,000

11:15—From 937 6 Av., auto; Maurice E. Connolly.....None

P. M.

12:35—143 Varick St.; Henry Griffen..Slight

1:20—3d Ave. bet. 126 & 127 Sts.; arcade of L. structure.....None

2:05—Columbus Av. & 104 St.; Gossler Bros.....Slight

2:45—81 Horatio St.; Mary Olson.....Slight

3:00—392 W. 34 St.; not given.....Slight

3:20—25 Thompson St.; not given.....Slight

5:40—68 E. 52 St.; not given.....Slight

5:45—143 Prince St.; Domenico Andreas.$5,000

6:35—236 Monroe St.; A. Benowitz...Slight

7:15—671 Morris Park Av.; William Anderze.....$15

7:40—238 William St.; McConnell Printing Co.....Slight

8:35—602 E. 138 St.; Morris Kuker...Slight

9:05—1,047 1 Ave.; Finkelstein & Slight

10:00—N. e. cor. Cromwell Av. & 161 St., (auto.) Isidore Seider.....$250

10:08—621 W. 135 St.; Altoona & Co..Slight

11:45—Bronx River & Westchester Av.; not given.....Slight

12:00—564 Columbus Av.; Novelty Waist Co.....Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

There have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated, upon the eligible lists of persons licensed to teach in the evening elementary schools during the season of 1916-17 the names of the following, (placement as of June 15, 1916:)

Principal—	Section.	Rating.
Howard E. Reed	II.	77.75
Common branches—		
Lewis Epstein	L	98.00
*Samuel Shufro	..	75.00
Millicent Mand	L	100.00
Mrs. Meda F. Ogden	L	96.75
Edith Toole	VIII.	79.00
Embroidery—		
Hanna M. Rogth	L	100.00
English to Foreigners—		
Leonard M. Grossman	L	98.00
Louis Fromm	L	80.00
Estelle E. Cohen	L	100.00
Pitman Stenography and Typewriting—		
Lawrence Gulon	L	98.25
Sewing and Dressmaking—		
Anna T. Smith	V.	99.25

*Placement as of Oct. 20, 1916.

The Brooklyn Teachers' Association offers a course in millinery at the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, Pratt Place, near Nostrand Avenue, on Saturday mornings from 10 to 12 o'clock.

The Bureau of Attendance does not agree with the Teachers' Council in the recommendation that an attendance officer's district should be coterminous with school district boundaries. Chief Inspector Lloyd Attendance says that it leads to a waste of time and unequal division of work and that it is practically impossible of execution.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for physician (clinic) will be received until 4 P. M., Nov. 2.

Applications for actuarial clerk, Grade 3, will be received until 4 P. M., Nov. 3.

The following eligible lists are announced: Civil Engineer—Curtis George McKay, $2,600; Edwin Cooley, $2,340; Timothy Shea, $2,600; Clareuce Abbott, 75.00.

Director, Central Purchase Committee—Frank Gallagher, 91.20; John M. Carson, Jr., 94.30.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 21 an examination for petroleum technologist, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, for service in the field, at salaries ranging from $2,500 to $4,000 a year. The duties will be to investigate methods of producing oil and methods of protecting the oil-bearing sands against infiltration of water. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and thesis. Graduation in geology from a college or university of recognized standing and at least two years' experience in connection with the production of petroleum, one year of which must have been in charge of properties, and must include the supervision of drilling, as well as sampling, and one year must have been spent in correlating oil, gas, and water strata from well records in connection with the operation of producing oil properties, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Oct. 22, 1916. Patrol J. Ward, 2, to Mar. Div.; H. Cullen, Mar. Div. to 2.

Temporary assignments: Capt. G. G. Walden, 278, to command 12 I. D., 5 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 24; Lieuts. J. Nerney, 36, to C. O. Squad, 10 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 23; E. G. Mason, 275, to Bur. of Tel., designated as Lieut., Capt., 15 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 22; Patrol. J. H. Van Etten, 10, to C. O. Squad, as chauffeur, 15 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 22; M. H. Geschleidt, 99, to 80, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 10 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 30; J. Shepherd, 159, to C. O. Squad, as chauffeur of Hall car, 10 days, 7 A. M., Oct. 23; W. O. Murray, 36, to C. O. Squad, duty in Bur. of Infor., 45 days, 9 A. M., Oct. 23; B. F. Haus, 165, to C. O. Squad, as chauffeur, 15 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 22; J. J. Maher, 275, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 15 days, 6 P. M., Oct. 22; F. Whitesides, 276, to C. O. Squad, as chauffeur, 15 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 23.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Inspector T. J. Kelly, 12 I. D., 5 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 24, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. J. McKenna, 13, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 2; J. J. Quinn, 26, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 22; H. Strauss, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 20; E. Flood, 30, 10 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 5; W. Haifel, 83, 4 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 29.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BERGMAN, MICHAEL, (Sept. 29, 1915;) total estate, $159,001. Widow, Augusta, got a life interest in realty worth $80,000, and remainder of estate went to children and grandchildren. Assets: 113 West 70th St., appraised at $23,000, and 914 Sixth Av., valued at $37,000; deposits, $3,519, and mortgages aggregating $94,861.

WALLACE, ETHEL BANGS, (May 6;) total estate, $48,048. Bulk of estate to Margaret Eldredge Stearns and Mildred Bangs Stearns, nieces. Assets: Stocks and bonds worth $32,532 and income of $1,803 from trust fund under will of J. P. Morgan.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Consult the Open Security Market of The Annalist for bid and asked prices of hundreds of unlisted bonds and stocks offered by well-known houses. The Annalist, every Monday, 10 cents; $5 a year. Highest financial weekly. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TWO BEATEN BY FOOTPADS.

Highwaymen Attack Their Victims in Daylight in Jersey.

Highwaymen beat two men into unconsciousness fifty feet from the Hotel Waldorf, North Bergen, N. J., at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and quietly walked off with the money stolen.

The robbery victims were Herman Broeker of 380 East 135th Street and Ernest Curry of 320 West Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan, employed as collectors by a firm placing mechanical organs and coin music boxes in saloons and cafes. They were making their rounds when attacked with blackjacks, after which the robbers seized a small satchel containing the day's collections, amounting to about $20.

A party of automobilists passing the scene a few minutes later saw the unconscious men on the sidewalk and gave the alarm. Detective Sergeant Kennell of North Bergen pursued the robbers in an automobile, later arresting as one of the highwaymen a youth on River Road at Shadyside. The prisoner said he was Peter Valente of 229 West Thirtieth Street. He was locked up on a charge of felonious assault and highway robbery. Pending arraignment the police of Manhattan will be asked to search their records with the view of discovering whether the prisoner has been convicted of other crimes.

Broeker and Curry were seriously injured about the head in the attack, but were able to go to their homes.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY PINNEO DENNIS, widow of the Rev. James S. Dennis, and for many years a missionary in Beirut, Syria, died yesterday at the home of her nephew, Dr. Frank W. Pinneo, at 199 Garside Street, Newark, N. J. She was a daughter of the late James D. Pinneo, formerly for thirty years President of the National Newark Banking Company and one of the founders of the High Street Presbyterian Church of that city. Mrs. Dennis also leaves a son, Professor A. L. P. Dennis of the University of Wisconsin.

Mrs. BIANCA SCHEUER OLLESHEIMER, wife of Julius Ollesheimer, brother of Henry Ollesheimer, President of the Metropolitan Bank in this city, is dead in Lucerne, Switzerland, according to cable advices received yesterday by Mr. Ollesheimer in his home at the Savoy Hotel. With her husband, who retired many years ago, Mrs. Ollesheimer went abroad about ten years ago and had lived there ever since. A son also survives her.

Mrs. GERTRUDE BELL BARCLAY, one of the founders of the Park Hill Reformed Church of Yonkers, died on Thursday at her home in Yonkers in her sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. CLARA VICTORIA LONGLEY, 71 years old, died on Friday at her home, 259 Greenwood Avenue, Richmond Hill.

WILLIAM BUCKLEY, for forty-seven years in the employ of the New York Central Railroad Company, died at his home, 3,010 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday in his seventy-seventh year.

Miss HELEN A. JUDGE, a daughter of the late James and Catherine Judge and a sister of the Rev. Thomas J. Judge, died on Friday at her residence, 158 Calyer Street, Brooklyn.

PHILIP SCHWEICKERT, whose wife, Caroline, died on Thursday, died yesterday at his home, 585 Neptune Avenue, Coney Island, at the age of 78 years. Mr. Schweickert had been ill for a long time and did not know that his wife had died. The double funeral will be held from St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Coney Island tomorrow morning.

Mrs. JANE ELIZABETH RAPPLEYE, widow of Cedric Rappleye and formerly a resident of Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, 18 St. Charles Place, Brooklyn, while on a visit.

WILLIAM CLEMETT, a retired builder of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 5,002 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 71 years.

Mrs. MARY E. OSBORN, 82 years old, widow of George T. Osborn, who was a well-known resident of East Moriches, L. I., died at her home in that place on Thursday.

Mrs. MARGARET LOUISE ATKINSON, wife of Charles C. Atkinson, died from heart disease on Thursday at her home, 72 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 72 years.

Mrs. MARGARET ABBOTT, widow of James Abbott, who kept a livery stable in Bayside, L. I., for a number of years, died in the Flushing Hospital on Friday.

WILLIAM J. BARNES, a business man of Freeport, L. I., died on Wednesday at his home there, in his fifty-seventh year.

JEREMICH J. MORRISSEY, for eighteen years a member of the composing room staff of The Sun, died on Thursday at his home in West 175th Street, in his seventy-second year.

Mrs. ANNA M. HEINTZMANN, widow of Dr. Charles Heintzmann, died at her home, 65 West Ninety-first Street.

The Rev. Father JOHN J. Toomey, rector of the Church of the Holy Cross in Mount Airy, Penn., died on Friday.

Mrs. BEATRICE MINDLIN, wife of Henry Mindlin, a silk merchant, died on Friday at her home, 640 Riverside Drive, in her thirty-third year.

CHARLES G. WENDAUER, formerly in the wholesale liquor business, died on Friday at his home, 44 West 111th Street, in his forty-fourth year.

Mrs. MARY B. SCHERMERHORN, wife of J. Maus Schermerhorn, of 66 West Fifty-sixth Street, and of Narragansett Pier, died late Thursday night in the Hope Hospital.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WEST, formerly a resident of Phillipsburg, N. J., died on Friday at his home in Easton, Penn., in his fifty-eighth year.

FRANK FOWLER, a resident of Woodbridge, N. J., died on Friday at his home there, in his forty-fifth year.

Miss LYDIA STONE, a former resident of Washington, N. J., died yesterday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Emmeline Pickell, in Phillipsburg, N. J., in her seventy-seventh year.

Miss AMELIA BREAKEY, a nurse in the Oranges for the last fifteen years, died on Friday night at her home in West Orange, N. J., in her seventy-first year.

Mrs. SARAH E. PARKHURST, a resident of East Orange, N. J., for the last twenty years, died yesterday at her home there, in her eighty-third year.

Mrs. HANNA NORRIS, widow of John Norris of Deal, N. J., died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary F. Harding, in New Brunswick, N. J.

MORRIS BYRNES, active in Democratic politics in New Brunswick, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his twenty-seventh year.

JOHN J. DE LANEY, a veteran of the civil war and for many years employed in the Customs House, died yesterday at his home in College Point, L. I., in his seventy-third year.

JAMES A. WILLIS, a retired skipper of sailing vessels, died on Friday night at his home in Port Washington, L. I., in his fifty-first year.

Admiral VICTOR CONCAS Y PALAU, umpire of the international joint commission in Panama for the consideration of claims against this country, died, according to information received by the State Department in Washington on Friday.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 21.—Kosauth Theatres, Inc., to own and conduct places of amusement of all kinds, $300,000; T. H. Gunther, S. B. Howard, A. W. Britton, all of New York.

Lawrence Transportation Co., Inc., to carry on a general transportation business, (capitalization omitted;) Frank A. Lawrence, Ridgewood, N. J.; L. Eleuser, F. H. Wilmot, both of New York.

United Food Products Manufacturing Co., to manufacture, sell food products of all kinds, $500,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.01	Justice	.04
Andes	.11	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.35	Savage	.10
Challenge Con	.05	Sierra Nevada	.39
Confidence	.10	Union Con	.80
Con. Virginia	.01	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.03	Mexican dollars	.52¾
Hale & Norcross	.05		

TONOPAH.

Halifax	.53	Florence	.38
Jim Butler	.90	G'field Gone	.58
McNamara	.12	G'field Merger	.07
Midway	.23	Great Bend	.12
North Star	.15	Jumbo Extension	.35
Rescue	.15	Jumbo Junior	.11
Tonopah Extension	4.80	Nevada	.12
Tonopah Nevada	5.50	Red Lion	.19
West End	.71	Silver Pick	.20
		Spearhead	.07

GOLDFIELD.

		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.09	Elk Jim	1.17½
Booth	.19	Nevada Hills	.19
C. O. D.	.03	Packard	.42
Comb. Fraction	.08	Rochester Mines	.55
D'field B. B.	.05	Round Mountain	.37
Diamond'd Daisy	.05	White Cape	.39

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9¼	10	Granite	74	75
Elkton	10	15	McKinney	32	36
El Paso	43	44	Isabella	23	24
Pindlay	3	4	Portland	.122	124¼
Golden C.	604	607	Vindicator	.176	198
Gold Dol.	4½	5½	U. S. Min.	1½	1¾
Gold Sun.	6	6¼			

RAPHAEL COLLIN DEAD.

Noted Artist's Paintings Are in the World's Famous Galleries.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Raphael Collin, artist and officer of the Legion of Honor and of the Sun of Japan, died here today in his sixty-seventh year. He was a Chevalier of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria and a Professor in the School of the Beaux Arts. M. Collin was a member of the Superior Council of the Beaux Arts, a member of the Committee of Ninety of the Society of French Artists, and one of the jury of the Council for the Improvement of the Manufacture of Sèvres Ware.

He was educated in the Lyceum of Saint Louis, the College of Verdun, the National School of Beaux Arts, the Salon of French Artists, and the schools of Bouguereau and Cabanel. His paintings are found in the museums of Rouen, Gothenburg, Luxemburg, and Paris, and his picture, "Jeunease," done in 1889, is in the Anderson Collection in New York.

M. Collin received the medal of the second class in 1873 and the Grand Prix in the Universal Exposition of 1889. He belonged to the Artistic and Literary Circle.

The Rev. Alphonse Charlier.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The Rev. Alphonse Charlier, believed to have been the oldest Jesuit in active work in the United States, died today at the age of 92 years. He was educated in the University of Louvain and came to the United States in 1846 and later served as Vice President of Georgetown University and as rector at Trinity Church, Washington. In the early fifties he was transfered to the Faculty of Holy Cross College and came to Boston College in 1867, where he has since been Spiritual Director of the St. Vincent De Paul Society attached to the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Sir William Benjamin Bowring.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Sir William Benjamin Bowring, one of the best-known shipping men in this country, is dead in his eightieth year. Sir William, who was made a Baronet in 1907, was born in St. John's, N. F., and was the oldest son of the late C. T. Bowring of Liverpool. He was actively identified with shipping interests in Newfoundland and New York. Sir William visited here in 1853 and organized the shipping firm of Bowring & Archibald, which later became Bowring & Co., of which he was a Director.

Henry R. Jones.

Henry R. Jones, founder of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which he was the President for thirty-three years, died from pneumonia on Friday at his home, 464 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-sixth year. Mr. Jones was born in Fairfield, Conn., and at an early age came to this city and entered the flour business with his father in the firm of Jones, Rowland & Co. Later he became head of the firm of Jones & Co., proprietors of the New York City Flour Mills, which merged with the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company.

Daniel D. Beekman.

Daniel D. Beekman, who was in Ford's Theatre in Washington when President Lincoln was shot, and who assisted the surgeon into the box who went to the President's aid, died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law, Frank B. Fallman, at 1,010 Park Avenue. He was in his eighty-second year, and was a member of the old Beekman family of this city, his ancestors coming to this country on the same ship with Peter Stuyvesant.

Marriage and death notices inserted for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1:00 Bryant.

Born

FREYBERG.—At 654 West 161st St., Oct. 20, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Freyberg, a son.

NATELSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Natelson, 131 West 113th St., (nee Bella Sachs,) girl, Marion Jacqueline. Chicago papers copy.

Engaged

BACHER—ROSENSTOCK.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Rosenstock of 287 Lenox Av. announce the betrothal of their daughter, Flora, to Mr. Albert Bacher, son of Mr. C. Bacher. Reception at the Savigny, 220 Lenox Av., Sunday, Nov. 5, at 8 P. M. No cards.

BARZILAY — BARTMAN.—Mrs. Raphael Bartman announces the betrothal of her daughter Florence to Mr. Ira Barzilay of New York.

CARTON—HORUSTEIN.—Helen Horustein to Julius Carton, at 850 Longwood Av., Bronx.

COHEN—SHAPIRO.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Shapiro of 720 Riverside Drive wish to announce the engagement of their daughter Birdye Therese to Mr. Mandel E. Cohen.

ELY—MILLS.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mills of 320 West 81st St. announce the engagement of their daughter Dorothy to Mr. Charles Franklin Ely, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Ely of Westfield, Mass. Mr. Ely is a graduate of Williams College and is now finishing his course at the Harvard Law School.

GOLDBERG—LIEBESKIND.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Liebeskind of 128 East 83d St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Jonas R. Goldberg. Reception Hotel Bon Ray, 92d St. and Madison Av., October 29, 3 to 6. No cards.

GOLDSTEIN—GREENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Leon Greenstein announce the engagement of their daughter, Rita, to Mr. Goldstein. Reception Oct. 29, Hotel Ansonia, 3 to 6.

KAUFMAN—HERST.—Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Herst of 358 South Broadway, Yonkers, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Dr. Isidore Kaufman of Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

LANG—HARTMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hartman of 713 East 5th St. announce the betrothal of their daughter, Evelyn, to Dr. Samuel Lang of Poughkeepsie. Reception at the Hotel Savoy, Sunday, Oct. 29, from 3 to 6 P. M.

MAGID—HOFFMAN.—Mrs. R. Hoffman of 258 West 115th St., announces the engagement of her daughter, Jeanette, to Mr. Abraham Magid.

ENGEL—APFEL.—Sadie V. Apfel to Emanuel Engel.

Married.

GUERIN—KLEIN.—At Titusville, Fla., Oct. 18, 1916, Louise R. Klein of New York to Camille Guerin of Micco, Fla.

GUIGNET—MUCKENHOUPT.—On Saturday, Oct. 21, 1916, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, by the Rev. C. Daly, Loretta E. Muckenhoupt of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., to Maurice Guignet of Sens Yonne, France.

HOYT—RUCKGABER.—On Saturday, Oct. 21, at the home of her parents, 86 Argyle Road, Flatbush, by the Rev. Father Casey of St. Augustine Church, Anita Charlotte, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Ruckgaber, Jr., to Mr. George A. Hoyt of Brooklyn.

LEGGETT—RAY.—On Saturday, Oct. 21, 1916, by the Rev. Roland S. Dawson of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Ella Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lindoin Ray, to Mr. Louis Bryant Leggett of New York City.

Long Island.

BRECHTER—BERGER.—Oct. 18, Ridgewood, Josephine Berger to Ernest Brechter.

WALLACK—HOVERSON.—Oct. 19, Flushing, Edna Hoverson to Frank Wallack.

Died.

ADAMS.—Suddenly, on Oct. 20, 1916, Henry Clay Adams, in the 65th year of his age. Funeral service at his late residence, 327 West 70th St., on Monday, Oct. 23, at 10 A. M. Alexandria and Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

BACHENHEIMER.—Moses, at Columbia, Penn., Oct. 20, 1916, father of Mrs. A. Walker, Leon B., Theresa, and Sarah. Funeral service on Sunday, Oct. 22. Interment at Lancaster, Penn.

BEEKMAN.—On Oct. 21, 1916, Daniel Dean, aged 81 years, at the residence of his son-in-law, Frank B. Tallman, 197 Edgecombe Av., near West 145th St., Tuesday, 8:30 P. M. Interment Somerville, N. J.

BIGELOW.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, at Allenhurst, N. J., Grace Bird, beloved wife of Clarence O. Bigelow and mother of Mrs. Walter B. Simpson of East Orange, N. J. Services at her home, 133 West 78th St., New York, on Sunday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M.

BROWN.—Oct. 21, 1916, Catherine, daughter of John and Catherine Brown and member of the family of Mrs. George B. de Forrest, 14 East 50th St. Funeral from the residence of her cousin, Francis J. Daly, 417 East 58th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CAMPBELL.—Jefferson, of Roscoe, N. Y., died suddenly at Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 15, 1916.

CARPENTER, Seventh day, tenth month 21, 1916, James E. Carpenter, in his 75th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 108 Morningside Av., second day, 23d inst., at 8 P. M. Interment at Amawalk, (N. Y., on the following day.

Died.

CLARK.—Suddenly, Oct. 21, Camilla Gaylord Clark, granddaughter of Joseph Hasard Terry, U. S. Navy, and beloved wife of William Hancock Clark. Funeral services at 600 West 115th St. 8 o'clock Monday evening. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, private. Southern papers please copy.

CLEMETT.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, William Clemett, aged 71 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 5,002 3d Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 22, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

DAVIS.—At Hempstead, L. I., Oct. 21, Charlotte Donaldson Davis, widow of the late Russell B. Davis, in her 54th year. Funeral services from her late residence, 474 Fulton Av., Hempstead, L. I., on Monday, at 8 P. M. Interment Greenfield Cemetery, Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

EHRENREICH.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, at his residence, 1,070 Madison Av., Moses, the beloved husband of Hannah Ehrenreich, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral at convenience of the family.

EHRENREICH.—Members of Manhattan Lodge, 156, I. O. B. B., are invited to funeral of Brother Moses Ehrenreich from his late residence, 1,070 Madison Av., this Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

S. LEAVITT, President.

GOLDBERG.—Suddenly, Oct. 17, Jay A. Goldberg, in New York City. Baltimore, Salt Lake, Seattle, San Francisco papers please copy.

GREGORY.—On Friday, Oct. 20, George Warlow, husband of Minnie Gregory. Funeral services at his late residence, 73 Astor Place, Jersey City, Sunday, Oct. 22, 8 P. M.

GRIFFIN.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, Elizabeth Drummond Griffin, beloved wife of Gerald Griffin. Funeral from her late residence, 461 East 185th St., on Monday, Oct. 23, 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of Our Saviour, 185d St. and Washington Av., where requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Interment St. Raymond's.

HAVANAGH.—Thursday, Oct. 19, William A., beloved son of Rosa and the late Bernard Havanagh. Funeral from his residence, 469 West 147th St., Sunday, Oct. 22. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St. between convent and Amsterdam Avs., at 12:30. Interment private.

HEALY.—Charles J., beloved husband of Mary Isabel Healy, (nee Chouteau,) at his residence, 722 St. Nicholas Av., on Oct. 20, 1916, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral Monday, Oct. 23, at 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, thence to the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, West 142d St. Please omit flowers. Interment private.

HELDE.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, Mary Jaeger, beloved wife of Henry Helde, aged 64 years, at her residence, 27 West 69th St. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway, at 71st St., 10 A. M., Monday, Oct. 23, 1916. It is earnestly requested to omit flowers. Funeral private.

JACOBS.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, Annie Lazarus Jacobs. Funeral services from her late residence, 61 Hamilton Place, Sunday, Oct. 22, at 11 A. M.

JONES.—On Friday, Oct. 20, 1916, Henry R. Jones, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 464 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 22, at 3 P. M.

JOSCELYN.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, Jackson Joscelyn, in his 85th year, suddenly, after a fall at his home, Beechmont Park, New Rochelle. Funeral services at his late residence, Montgomery Place, Beechmont, 3 o'clock this Sunday afternoon.

KRONTHAL.—On Friday, Oct. 20, Henry Kronthal, beloved husband of Pauline Speyer Kronthal, at his residence, 970 Park Av., in the 58th year of his age. Funeral at convenience of the family. San Francisco papers please copy.

LACHENBRUCH.—Jonas, died Oct. 13, 1916, husband of Henrietta and father of Milton, Jerome, and Irving Lachenbruch.

McMURRAY.—On Oct. 21, Esther McMurray, daughter of the late Rev. William McMurray, D. D., and Esther Kissam. Funeral service at Hotel Monticello, 35 West 64th St., on Monday, Oct. 23, at 11 A. M. Interment private. Paris Herald please copy.

MAYER.—At 92 Riverside Drive, Oct. 21, Max J., the husband of Florence, brother of Sally, Frank, Mathilda Loeb, and Eugene Gideon. Funeral private.

MINDLIN.—Beatrice, beloved wife of Henry Mindlin, died suddenly at her home, 640 Riverside Drive, Friday, Oct. 20. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 22. Interment Mount Zion Cemetery, Long Island, at 1 P. M.

MURPHY.—At Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., on Oct. 20, 1916, Agnes Loretta, youngest daughter of Thomas and Catherine Murphy. Funeral at Church of the Immaculate Conception on Monday, 23d inst., at 10 A. M.

NEWHOUSE.—On Oct. 20, Harriette Elizabeth, widow of Cornelius Clark Newhouse. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Wilson, 66 St. James Place, Brooklyn, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Monday.

OLLESHEIMER.—Bianca Scheuer, beloved wife of Julius Ollesheimer, at Lucerne, Switzerland.

POLIEMUS.—Mary A., in her 83d year. Residence Clinton St., South Bound Brook, N. J.

PRITCHETT.—Samuel Mason, Friday, Oct. 20, 1916. Funeral from his late residence, Allendale, N. J., Monday, Oct. 23, at 3.30. Relatives and friends invited. Interment private at convenience of family.

PUSCHETT.—Jacob, at Hazleton, Penn., on Friday, Oct. 20. Burial at Baronhirsch Cemetery Sunday, 2:30.

RICHARDSON.—At Waltham Hospital, Waltham, Mass., on Friday, Oct. 20, Joseph Herbert Richardson, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral services at Belmont, Mass., on Sunday, Oct. 22. Interment private, at Greenwood Cemetery.

SAMSTAG.—On Oct. 19, 1916, Yetta Samstag. Funeral services at memorial chapel in cemetery of Temple Israel, at Mount Hope, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 22, 1916, at 11.45 A. M. Train leaves at 11 A. M. from Putnam Division Station, New York Central Railroad, at 155th St. and 8th Av.

SCHEFFLER.—Mrs. Victoria L., (nee Bovas,) wife of ex-Police Lieutenant Benjamin C. Scheffler, Thursday, at 3 P. M. Funeral from home, 69 Beach Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Sunday, at 1 P. M. Train from Grand Central 11:03 A. M.; 125th St., 11:14.

SCHERMERHORN.—In Providence, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, at Hope Private Hospital, Mary Bushnell, wife of J. Maus Schermerhorn of New York City, and daughter of the late Colonel George H. Browne of Providence. Funeral at 2 P. M., Sunday, Oct. 22, at Grace Episcopal Church, Providence, R. I.

SCHIELE.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, Theodore, dearly beloved husband of Tillie Schiele and brother of Sanford S. and James Schiele. Funeral services at his late residence, 929 East 22d St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, Sunday, 1 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

SCHOONMAKER.—Oct. 21, 1916, Harold Marion Schoonmaker, after a long illness, in his 29th year, the beloved husband of Winifred Schoonmaker. Friends and relatives invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 1,264 Maple St., Brooklyn, Monday, 8 o'clock. Funeral private Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

SEARLE.—Alice Jane, wife of George C. Searle, 1,137 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y., suddenly, on Oct. 19, in her 65th year. Funeral service at 2 P. M. Sunday, Oct. 22, at Fairchild Sons, 86 Lefferts Place Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEWARD.—Lost at sea from steamship Orduna, Oct. 16, 1916, Elliot Huntington Seward of Utica, N. Y., son of the late Alexander Seward of Utica and the late Anna Raymond Beardsley, formerly of Oswego, N. Y. Memorial service at Christ Church, Oswego, Sunday, Oct. 22, at 12:15 noon.

SMITH.—Lilla Steventon, wife of W. R. Smith, on Saturday, Oct. 21, at St. Mark's Hospital.

STAUFFEN.—Mary Brent Stewart, wife of Ernest Stauffen, Jr., on Friday, Oct. 20, at New York City. Funeral services will be held at No. 4 Washington Square on Monday, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.

STETSON.—Suddenly, at Newport, R. I., Augusta Rice Stetson, in the 65th year of her age, daughter of the late Alexander Hamilton and Augusta McKim Rice of Massachusetts. Notice of funeral hereafter. Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

THORNE.—On Saturday, Oct. 21, 1916, Lydia W., youngest daughter of the late William S. and Susanna W. Thorne. Notice of funeral hereafter.

VASSAR.—Wednesday, Oct. 18, at Monticello, N. Y., Robert Henry Vassar, son of George Vassar, 433 West 22d St., New York. Interned at Greenwood Cemetery Saturday, Oct. 21.

WALTER.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, Oct. 20, Charles Walter, Jr., of 159 Cebra Av., Stapleton, Staten Island, aged 46 years. Funeral services at his late residence Monday, Oct. 23 at 1:30 P. M. Interment following in the Walter family plot, Moravian Cemetery, S. I. Fraternities with which the departed was associated are invited to be present.

WALTER.—Tompkins Lodge No. 471, F. & A. M.: Brethren are requested to attend Masonic funeral services of our late Brother, Charles Walter, Jr., at his late residence, 159 Cebra Av., Stapleton, S. I., Sunday evening, Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock.

W. W. BALE, Master.
A. W. JENKINS, Secretary.

WHIPPLE.—At Summit, N.

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in GIMBELS French Salons.
Recently received from Maison Lewis—this Chic little Hat,
Gimbels Copy—$15

"——and small hats will be smaller." So Lewis designed this exquisite version of a turban in White Antique Velvet, banded with unspotted Ermine and further edged with a fascinating little white Maline "nose veil." The only trimming is a cockade of white gros grain ribbon of military aspect.

SIMPLICITY is the keynote of the Paris Modistes this year—the line of the hat and the materials from which it is fashioned are so distinctive and beautiful that the Great Designers have used the utmost simplicity in trimming—a single ornament, or flower, or feather; with frequent touches of fur.

All the Foremost Modistes are represented in the GIMBELS French Salons.

Copies of Paris Model Hats, $15 to $28.

All fashioned of Imported Materials that exactly duplicate the materials in our Imported Models.

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A wonderful display of hats in our Medium-Price Room. Hundreds of hats at this price, individual styles, adaptations of French Models.

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Women's "Swiss" Underwear
Made in the U. S. A.

on Swiss machines in perfect likeness to the soft, comfortable imported garments.

Winter-weight, Cotton Suits, low neck, sleeveless and knee length. 85c suit. 95c extra sizes.

Light-weight, Cotton Suits with French band tops; low neck and sleeveless; knee length. Regular sizes only. 50c garment.

Bloomers of pink glove silk, perfectly made. $1.75.

Pink Glove Silk Vests, if perfect would be $2. Now $1.39.

Women's Silk Hose, "irregulars" of a famous brand, 95c.

Women's Fancy Clocked Stockings, $1.65.

Women's Full-fashioned Lisle or Cotton Stockings, 38c pair.

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Women's Sweaters, $5 and $7.50

Regularly would be sold at $7.50 to $20

"No wonder every woman wants one," said a customer on the opening day of this great Sweater Sale. "I haven't seen their equal in New York."

One of the most opportune offerings of the season—a collection of smart, new models in novelties and more conventional styles in every desired color.

$7.50 to $13.50 Sweaters at $5

Materials:—*Shetland wool, Angora wool, Shaker knitted, Jersey wool and pure Worsted novelties.*

Styles:—*Belted models, half-belts, sashes. V-neck, Byron collar, Sailor, Roll collars, Shawl collars and tailored effects. All the most desirable lengths.*

$13.50 to $20 Sweaters at $7.50

Materials:—*Fibre Silks in plain and fancy weaves; Angora and fancy novelties.*

Styles:—*Byron collars, Shawl collars, Sailor collars and V-neck. All-round belts, half-belts and sashes in various styles. Clever pockets and new touches in the cuffs.*

All colors and sizes collectively.
Featured on Display Tables, Main Floor and Sweater Section, Third Floor

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Baby's Christening Set

Simple or elaborate as you may choose—set consists of dress and skirt. $4.45 to $7.50 each.

Slips, 55c to $1.
Dresses, $1.50 to $5.50.
Nainsook Skirts, 55c to $1.95.
Flannel Skirts, 55c to $4.75.
Flannel Gertrudes, 55c to $3.50.
Flannel Barrows, 55c to $1.50.
Receiving Blankets, 55c to $1.50.

Worsted sacques, sweaters, caps, bootees and leggings.

GIMBELS Baby Shop, Second Floor

Madeira Luncheon Sets, 13 Pieces, $3.50

On fine Irish Linen, several designs. Regular price $5.50. Hand-embroidered and hand-scalloped.

French Cluny Lace Trimmed Luncheon Sets—13 pieces, hand-made Cluny on fine Irish linen. Special, $3.50 set.

Japanese Luncheon Cloths, two-toned blue and white designs. Sizes 48x48 in., 50c ea.; 62x62 in., 80c ea.; 72x72 in., $1.10 ea. Napkins to match, 40c doz. Scarfs to match, 25c ea.

Round Scalloped Damask Tablecloths in key and floral designs. 66 inches in diameter. Reg. $5 ea. Sale price $3.50 ea.

Initialed Turkish Bath Towels, Special 25c Each
Regularly $4.20 dozen. Large absorbent towels; hemmed ends in plain white, with 3-inch blue initials.

Hemstitched Huck Towels, $2.75, $3.75 and $4.50 doz.

Initialed Face Cloths, large cloths with Jacquard borders; blue initials only. 6 for 40c.

Scarfs and Centerpieces of all-over Arabian lace; hand-made. 18x54 in. and 30 in. diameter. Reg. $2.75 ea. Sale price $1.50 ea.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

C. B. Corsets
a la Spirite

$1.25 to $4 for the Standard C. B. Corsets a la Spirite.

Various models achieving the new silhouette and a graceful, healthful carriage. Long wearing as well as fashionable corsets.

$1 to $3 for C. B. Corsets for developing girls.

Special, Monday Only!
La Markette Corsets at $3.75

Of fancy pink batiste; elastic tops. Models especially for petite and medium figures. Sizes 19 to 28 inches.

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Dress Goods

Prepared with all the new weaves and colors is the Dress Goods Section, and specializing for Monday in

$2.75 Broadcloths, $1.95 yd.

All the new Fall colors and black. 54 in. wide; sponged and shrunk.

$2.50 Fine French Twill Serges, $1.65. Black and two tones of navy.

Navy Blue Dress Serge, Special 95c yd. 42 inches wide.

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Imported Brocades, Velvets and Plushes

$6 to $8 Chiffon Velvets, at $4.95

In every wanted light and dark color, with a full range of the wanted shades of rose, purple, gray, green, etc.

$8 Chiffon Plushes, at $4.50

One of the most desirable and scarcest of materials this year. Displaying a range of 30 of the best shades and colors of the season.

$15 to $25 Gold and Silver Brocades, $6.95

All the rich colors in dark and light shades; with scrolls, flowers, and many wonderful designs in gold or silver.

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Corduroy Robes / Satin Petticoats } $2.95

Corduroy Robes, bound with satin and tied at the waist with cord and tassels, $2.95

Light Blue, Copenhagen, Rose and Rose pink.

$2.95

Satin Petticoats, deep flounce, shirred and trimmed with rows of lace insertion and edging. Net under-piece. Fitted waist-band, at $2.95

White or flesh.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

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Exclusive models displayed in our Promenade des Toilettes have been copied, and are included among these beautiful Street Costumes. An Adaptation from a "Lewis" Suit *is pictured.* Made of Mustard-colored Wool Velour with collar and cuffs of Seal.

The pockets are the very distinctive feature of the jacket; and the skirt shows smartly tailored hip pockets. The collar turns back into a wide Seal sailor collar. $97.50

Copies from Bernard, Poiret, Lanvin, Drecoll, and many other famous Designers of Costumes found in this de luxe group of Suits.

Suits fashioned of all the most exclusive and the newest of materials—luxuriously trimmed with furs, hand-braiding, and many stunning tailored suits. Linings that are found only in the ultra models, and all the finesse of detail that marks the really "unusual" suits.

Among the $47.50 Group of Suits

are at least a dozen distinctive models in Velvet Velours and Wool Velours—Suits with the chic and charm of very much higher priced suits.

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"The last word in Imported Blouses found here."

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The Chanticleer Blouse (*illustrated*) is one of the truly NEW Blouses of the Year. Distinctly Parisian with a hint of the cloisters in the simplicity of line—with the touch of coquetry in the Chanticleers beaded on the pockets.

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The entire Sample Line of one of the greatest Manufacturers of Fine Blouses in Paris, $6.95.

Lingerie Blouses of Finest French Batiste and Chiffon Voile, trimmed with real laces, hand-embroidery, hemstitching and all the exquisite hand-finishing that mark the Paris-Made Blouses. $6.95
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Other years proved the importance of this annual event—the 1916 "Bon Marche" Sale emphasizes it as nothing else could.

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The incentive to fill your glove boxes and lay aside gloves for Christmas giving now is three-fold:

1—The danger that soon there won't be any gloves
2—The Quality and style of these numbers
3—The special prices quoted

Extra Salespeople—Extra Selling Space—Special Attention to Mail, Telephone, Telegraph Orders.

Women's Doeskin Gloves.....$1.38
Women's French Kid Gloves.....$1.38
Women's Gray Mocha Gloves....$1.15
Women's Chamois Lisle Gloves... 88c
Men's Gray Mocha Gloves.....$1.65
Women's Washable Cape Gloves.....$1.15
Women's Washable Glace Gloves.....$1.50
Women's Imported Duplex Fabric Gloves 95c
Men's Gray Suede Gloves.....$1.38
Men's Tan Cape Gloves.....$1.25

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"Principles of Doughs, Cakes without Butter. Angel Sponge."

By Mrs. Alice Gitchell Kirk.

Tomorrow, Monday, begins the second week of the series. Mrs. Kirk is a convincing and entertaining lecturer and illustrates her talks with practical demonstrations.

At 2 P. M. FREE. All Welcome.

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Scarfs—of velour and tapestry in warm, pleasing colors. $3.50 each.

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At One-Half Regular Prices

Embroidery of every description.
Mail Orders Filled on First Two Items Only

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Flowered Lining Satin, 95c. yd.
Good for two seasons' wear! 54 inches wide.

Imported Venetian Satin, Black only, 90c. yd.
54 inches wide.

Black and White Percaline, 22c. yd.

Black Sateen, 22c. yd.
36 inches wide.

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Ribbons at 16c Yd.

20c to 40c kinds—all-silk, plain and fancy weaves, in lovely colors, 4¾ to 6¼ inches wide, at 16c.

Whatever you may need to use ribbon for, you will find just the quality you desire at this reduced price.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Sale of Toys

Everything to make glad the heart of the little one—all the newest devices to interest, instruct and amuse—with a whole lot of attention given to the love of loves—the doll.

At $1—Unbreakable Dolls. A very life-like character doll, in romper and sun bonet. Large size. Reg. $1.50.

At $1.85—Skipmobile, with rubber-tired wheels, hardwood running board, all-steel steering device and black-enameled handlebar. For Monday only. Reg. $2.75.

At $1.25—White Enameled Swinging Bassinet, with 18-in. unbreakable doll, fully dressed. For Monday only.

At $3.95—250 Dolls' Pullman Carriages, with hood to match body; made of half-round reeds; shell design, nicely upholstered; rubber-tired wheels. Value, $6.50. For Monday only, $3.95.

At $1.25—Solid Oak Rocking Chairs. Child's oak rocker, extra size, comfortable and roomy; well made. Monday only. Reg. $2.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Men's Winter Suits & Overcoats at $17.50

But for Monday Only

As a special stimulus for the final Birthday week we have priced several hundred standard Stock Suits and Overcoats at $17.50 that are worth more and usually priced more.

Styles are excellent, materials include about everything good you could want, and every size is included.

Monday Only—at $17.50

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Two Pairs of Knickerbockers with

Boys' Norfolk Suits at $6.50

Extra trousers are necessary for *real* boys. These suits are made of cheviots in grays and olive mixtures, in pleated or pinch-back models. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

Boys' Suits, Mackinaws and Overcoats

At $5—Boys' Corduroy Suits, in smart Norfolk models; brown or drab. Sizes 7 to 17 years.

At $8.50, $10, $12.50, $15—Boys' Fine Norfolk Suits, with extra knickerbockers.

At $5—Boys' Junior Suits, in blue serge and fancy suitings, with or without collar and cuffs. Sizes 3 to 10 years.

At $6.75—Boys' Mackinaws, made in smart plaids of olive, brown and gray mixtures, with school or skating pockets. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

At $8.50, $10, $12.50, $15 up to $22.50—Boys' Overcoats, in all the season's choicest models and fabrics.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

"Otis"

Union Suits for Men $1.65

Soft merino yarn of medium weight. Natural gray color, in all sizes. Just the garment for the man who wants something warmer than cotton yet not too heavy.

Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1.75

Winter weight. Fine, soft wool and cotton mixed yarn. Long sleeve shirts and ankle-length drawers. Warm and comfortable.

Men's Foreign-Made Socks, 35c, 50c

"Made in Germany" stamped on every pair. Fine cotton and lisle yarns, absolutely fast colors. Of brilliant lustre, that domestic makers have never been able to equal.

At 35c, or 3 Pairs for $1—Full fashioned cotton socks, in two weights. Reg. 50c.

At 50c Pair—Mercerized, full-fashioned lisle socks, in black, tan, gray or navy.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Mahogany and Oak

Dining Room Furniture

Reduced 25 to 40 Per Cent.

We have large quantities of beautiful Dining-room Suites in these two popular finishes, made by high-grade craftsmen, now substantially reduced.

At $185—Adam Model Mahogany 10-piece Suite. Reg. $250. 54-in. buffet, 48-in. dining table. The five side chairs and one arm chair have dark green leather seats.

At $250—Old Oak Tudor Model 10-piece Suite. Reg. $350. Chairs have cane seats and backs.

At $150—William and Mary Oak Suites. Reg. $250. Finished in Kaiser gray or Pompeian green. Chairs have leather seats.

GIMBELS—Seventh Floor

Library Lamps $10 and $15

Two exceedingly good values; an opportunity to make the library attractive and inviting for the long Winter nights ahead—at a modest price.

At $10—Mahogany Library Lamps. Solid mahogany standards, well polished; Colonial pattern, fitted with two pull chain sockets for electricity; 20-in. silk shades, hexagon shape, in desired colors. Lamp stands 28 inches high. Reg. $15.

At $15—Portable Library Lamps. Solid mahogany portable standards, hand-rubbed polish; fitted for two electric lights; surmounted with 18-in. French silk shades in several beautiful designs and colors. Lamp stands 28 inches high over all. Reg. $22.50.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

GIMBELS Is Pre-eminent in

Fine Dinnerware

As an evidence, observe these attractions for Monday. Remarkable in these days of advancing prices.

At $10—American Porcelain Dinner Sets. Dainty rose border. Reg. $15.

At $15.95—American Porcelain Dinner Sets. Blue band, with garland of roses and ribbons. Reg. $19.50.

At $17.50—106-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets. Pink rose border design on ground of yellow. Reg. $21.

At $22.50—English Porcelain Dinner Sets. A pleasing design of pink roses and blue colonnades. Reg. $32.50.

At $50—"Noritake" China Dinner Sets. Hand-painted Dresden roses on beautiful white "Noritake" China. Reg. $65.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Not Since The War Began—Such A Sale of
MAGNIFICENT CHINESE RUGS
Finest Collection in New York—Specially Selected—At Very Low Prices

Ask anybody who knows, who is the biggest man in the business of importing fine Chinese Rugs, and John C. Uhrlaub will be named.

He controls fully 80% of the rugs exported from China and has been visiting that country continually since 1886.

Recently Mr. Uhrlaub succeeded in having released from bonded warehouses a collection of $85,000 worth of rugs which he pronounced the most wonderful production the Chinese have ever brought forth.

Through a special arrangement with Mr. Uhrlaub, we have been permitted to have our choice, and our experts took nearly half of the collection—we think the most beautiful half—and certainly there is no finer assortment in New York.

Included are the most wanted sizes and colors of the year. Indescribably lovely blues, rose colors, yellows, tans, gold and browns—rugs too wonderful for words.

As to prices, you'll find a revelation. Simply adorable Chinese rugs—room size—as low as $135, instead of $180. Splendid ones at $85 and $95—not much more than the price of a good ordinary rug. In fact, the nature of the transaction is such that we can price the rugs so attractively as to make them as good an investment as fine diamonds, to say nothing of the joy of their possession.

This sale will enable people who have thought Chinese Rugs beyond their means to own one at a price which may not be possible again for ten years to come.

Sale Begins Monday—Sixth Floor.
Extra provisions have been made for Service and Attention.

A Few Examples of the Prices

Size	Price	Value
6.1 x 9.2	$ 95	$135
6 x 8.8	85	125
6 x 9.2	135	185
6 x 8	165	225
6 x 9	165	225
6 x 9	215	275
6 x 9	225	285
6 x10	255	315
7.11x 8	95	145
6.11x 9.5	110	145
6.10x 9	125	165
7 x10	135	185
7.11x10	145	195
8 x9.10	190	225
7.11x12	135	180
8 x12	135	180
9 x10.8	175	225
9 x12.1	260	350
9 x12	275	370
9 x12	325	435
9.1 x12.3	385	495
9.1 x11.10	425	535
10.2 x11.6	150	200
10 x12.11	245	350
10 x13	265	355
10 x11.10	385	495
11 x13	495	650

Section 2 | Society—Fashions Week's War Operations

The New York Times.

Music—Drama Automobiles—Queries | Section 2

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1916.

UNITED STATES SAILOR DESCRIBES RESCUE OF THE U-53'S VICTIMS

Quartermaster of the McDougal Tells of Swift Race of American Destroyers to Scene of German Submarine's Operations Off Nantucket.

By Quartermaster NATHAN LEVY, U. S. N., U. S. S. McDougal.

I HAVE read a good deal about the doings of the U-53 in the vicinity of Nantucket Lightship, and noticed that very little has been published regarding the movements of our destroyer force and the part it played in the rescue work. I therefore take this means of telling THE TIMES readers what actually occurred from the time we left port until our return.

As the world now knows, the first intimation we received of activity on the part of the U-53 was a radio received at the naval radio station on Goat Island. At about 12:55, while on watch, the Birmingham, our flagship, sent a semaphore message to all destroyers, including our mother ship, the Melville, to prepare to get under way and to report when ready. Then began one of the most wonderful races known to the United States Navy, a race to see which ship would be ready first and which would be the first to leave. Almost instantly boat recalls were hoisted; cornets telling every one within distance to return immediately to their ships were run up to the trucks.

Heavy black smoke began to pour out of numerous stacks so thickly that the City of Newport was almost hidden from view, especially at the torpedo station, where about ten destroyers were berthed. The smoke resembled the black cloud of a cyclone. About six minutes after the signal was made the Jarvis stood out to sea, bound for Nantucket Light Vessel, making at the start a speed of 20 knots. The wonderful work of the Jarvis will long be remembered as breaking records for getting under way. My ship, the McDougal, made a great record at Hampton Roads in the early part of 1915, when during a sudden gale we were forced to get up steam on account of temporary dragging. As fast as we were at that time, I must admit that the Jarvis has bettered our record.

Now the race was on. In a short time there came a toot from the torpedo station. This was the Drayton under way. Almost immediately another, the Ericsson, moved out; then another, the O'Brien. At one time there were three destroyers backing away from their berths at the station, which called for a display of good seamanship and cool nerve on the part of their commanding officers to prevent a collision.

Out the ships steamed. I cannot remember the exact order of leaving, being on watch, and very busy, but I do know, on account of the return of our small boats, we were fifth from the last to leave. The time we lost in the harbor was more than made up by our speed when we got outside. Very shortly, standing out of the harbor, we could see some of the destroyers standing away on a 126 degrees (true) course, taking a short cut between Brenton's Reef Light Vessel and one of the main buoys marking Brenton's Reef. We then commenced our pursuit of the destroyers ahead. My! what a beautiful and thrilling race it was!

We were now steaming under two boilers, making about 22½ knots, with two other boilers lit, but not cut in on the main line. In a short time we passed the American steamer Binghamton, heading for Vineyard Sound, and also sighted an unknown tramp steamer, without colors flying, close inshore. From her build and color, I am sure she was English. She was zigzagging, apparently having seen some of the work of the U-53, and was taking no chances.

Our boilers and engines were now starting to warm up, and our speed slowly increased. About two miles away, off our starboard bow, was the destroyer Conyngham, and dead ahead, about three miles, the limit of visibility, due to heavy haze, two other destroyers. Slowly we gained on the Conyngham, but lost our advantage in a few minutes on account of slight trouble in the forward fireroom. Soon we were at it again, while in the meantime the Winslow had passed us and the Nicholson was now close off our port quarter. No. 2 boiler was now cut in, and as our speed was by this time almost maximum we practically flew over the water. The Nicholson was soon left behind and the Conyngham was rapidly being overtaken.

Soon we passed her. The Winslow was determined that we should not pass her, and to that purpose was going her limit. The ship ahead drew nearer to us, the Captain at this time sighting a destroyer bearing off our port bow. With the aid of powerful glasses, I made her out to be the McCall. Sweeping around, I made out two more, which were soon passed by us. Four destroyers were now passed, the Winslow losing slowly. The two ahead were slowing up, and soon we passed between them, the Cassin and the Benham. Six now, Winslow shortly after, seven.

Going below for a short rest before supper, I returned to the bridge and saw that we had passed three more, of which one was the Aylwin and another the Cummings. All told, we passed at least ten destroyers which had left Newport before us and were capable of making as much speed as the McDougal under ordinary conditions. The last three ships were overtaken within sight of the Light Vessel, of which we were now abeam, just three and one-half hours after taking our departure from Newport. A remarkable run, you must admit, a distance of 100 miles covered in the time mentioned above, from a cold start and with half the crew and officers ashore. Captain Fairfield should be congratulated upon this wonderful achievement, and for keeping up the good work of his ship, which is noted throughout the Atlantic Fleet.

With the Light Vessel abeam, we had the first opportunity to witness part of the tragedy. A short distance to the eastward of the lightship was a large Dutch steamer, the Blommersdijk. She had beautiful lines for a freighter. Flying from her stern was a large Dutch flag, another flew from her signal stay, and on her sides was painted her name, the name of her home port, and the Dutch flag, all in conspicuous letters. To the left of her and close to us the German submarine U-53 was sighted, towing a ship's boat, painted white. Later our Captain hailed this boat and invited its occupants to come aboard. The Blommersdijk appeared to be deserted. In spite of this fact her lights were all burning, which speaks well for her dynamos. Personally, I didn't believe that she was doomed for slaughter, being a neutral ship. I thought at first she had helped in the rescue work and was now transferring her survivors over to the lightship. Soon the impression was dispelled, however; the invited boat came alongside, and her occupants were helped on board by our crew.

They were the Chief Officer, G. Klaasse; Boatswain P. N. von der Sluys, and Seamen H. H. Eschbach, G. Zeevaart, G. Heddema, and G. son Oost. It is quite needless to say that they were all received with welcome. Tobacco was given them (our officers took care of Mr. Klaasse, we of the crew took care of the other men) and all were given a hot supper. The boatswain, von der Sluys, could speak English very well, having served on board English ships, and from him we received news as to what actually happened. I will not repeat his exact words, but will give a brief description of what took place. They had taken their departure from the lightship, when a submarine was sighted flying the International T A P. ("Bring your papers on board.") The Blommersdijk, being a slow-moving vessel, lowered a boat, whose crew were the officers and men named above.

I would like to clear up some confusion as to time, relating to the movements of the U-53. From reports, no two ships sighted the submarine at the same time. The reason for that, I believe, is as follows: It is customary when ships are at sea to set their clocks as near to local mean time as possible. This is usually done every day at or about a half hour before noon. Steamers coming from the eastward lose, while those going east gain time. Nantucket Lightship is in longitude 69 degrees 36 minutes and 33 seconds or 4 hours 38 minutes and 26.2 seconds less than the time of the prime meridian of Greenwich. The clocks of all the destroyers were set for the seventy-fifth meridian, of Washington, or 21 minutes and 33.8 seconds less than the time at Nantucket. The Blommersdijk's time was set 15 minutes ahead of ours, for longitude 71 degrees and 15 minutes. As we only had members of the Blommersdijk's crew on board, I have been unable to ascertain what local mean time the other ships were keeping when they met the U-53. It is obvious, though, that the course of the ship would change her time considerably from ours, which easily accounts for so many different reports.

To get back to the sinking of the Blommersdijk. Chief Officer Klaasse was informed by the submarine commander that his ship was to be blown up at 6:30. Mr. Klaasse then requested permission to return to his ship, which was refused. Thus the men could not go on board to obtain any additional clothing or other personal property, which would have required but a few minutes to collect.

The following story was told me by a reliable man serving on the McDougal, as told him by one of the rescued men from the Blommersdijk: Immediately after the submarine commander had told Mr. Klaasse what he intended doing the U-53 hoisted the International A B, ("Abandon the vessel as fast as possible.") Mr. Klaasse shouted to the submarine, asking to be towed toward the lightship or back to his ship. Perhaps not understanding what the Chief Officer had said, the submarine officer made a movement of violence toward Mr. Klaasse. He stopped when one of the Blommersdijk's crew, who could speak German, translated what his Chief Officer had said. They were then called alongside and taken in tow.

During the time that the two officers were parleying the U-53 sighted one of our destroyers standing toward her. She immediately dove. I asked the man who told me this if it took her very long to dive, and he answered, in a very sober manner: "Oh, no; only about thirty seconds. Ye gods! but she can do some tall diving." Shortly after this occurrence we came upon the scene, sighting the submarine with the Blommersdijk's boat in tow. At this time there were about four destroyers close aboard the Light Vessel, apparently taking off survivors. Quite a number of small boats were tied up astern of the lightship. We stood over toward the submarine until we hailed the boat's crew, as I have already stated.

We then stood toward another vessel about two miles away from the Blommersdijk, to render assistance to her survivors if necessary. This vessel, like the Dutch ship, was ready for slaughter, absolutely deserted, but with all her lights burning brightly. To make sure that there was no one left on board, our Captain ran close to her and had our forward searchlight turned on. The light was swept fore and aft without a living soul being visible. To me (I don't want to appear sentimental) the light of the searchlight disclosed a beautiful creature, not a ship. I have been in the navy for about eight years now, and I look upon a ship as the finest work of man—something that is alive and will give a man the best that is in her if treated half way right. The Stephano was beautiful. Her sides were painted a beautiful black, which looked like enamel. Her superstructure was painted white. She made me think of a perfect human being that was to be put to death. I was not the only one who looked at her with a large lump in his throat and thought that she was being destroyed needlessly.

War may be hell and all that, but I sincerely wish nations wouldn't consider it part of their right to sink such magnificent steamers, at the same time sending to the bottom of the ocean the value that each ship and her cargo represents. Perhaps I am sentimental; if so my thanks are offered to God that he has allowed me to see that the sinking of innocent merchant ships is against His name.

At this time the U-53 was running back and forth between the Blommersdijk and the Stephano, followed closely by one of our destroyers, which apparently did not wish to miss anything. The submarine kept continually moving about. Whether it was indecision on his part I cannot say; anyway, at about 7:10 our time (seventy-fifth meridian) the U-53 took station about 800 yards off the port beam of the Blommersdijk, bow on. Expecting he would fire, our Captain (many thanks to him) decided to run over and observe the effect. We had taken station about 1,500 yards astern of the doomed ship when, at 7:20, (our time,) German efficiency being just one hour and ten minutes late, we heard a terrible report. Looking toward the Blommersdijk I saw a high cloud of water shooting up in the air, higher than the ship, but (bully for her!) she didn't sink.

Feeling cocksure that their torpedo —or was it a bomb, or perhaps a mine?—would finish the Scotch-built ship, the German turned her back and steamed away. I watched the Blommersdijk like a hawk, rooting for her —yes I did—praying that if she must go down she would at least give her executioners a run for their money. Still the German continued steaming away. Did she, I thought, intend to allow the Dutchman to remain afloat? Visions of towing the big ship into port came to my mind, to see her repaired and perhaps again sailing the seas. But no; when within a few hundred yards of the Stephano she turned about and stood back to the Blommersdijk. No hope now. While this was taking place we had practically remained in one position. The night was beautiful, the sea smooth, and the moon gave almost as much light as day.

Taking station this time about 1,000 yards from the Blommersdijk, which had listed to port slightly from the effects of the explosion, that was all, with her port running light toward us, which convinced us that she had stern tubes, the U-53 fired another torpedo, striking the Blommersdijk aft, under the living quarters and the firerooms. The second explosion was far more violent than the first, the cloud of water about twice as high, the vibration caused by the explosion being felt very distinctly on our vessel. This time we could plainly see that the good ship was doomed. The second torpedo was fired at 8 o'clock. Slowly she started to sink, stern first, gaining rapidly as the forward bulkheads carried away. As the stern went down the bow went up, until lifted clear out of the water from the stem to about forty feet aft. This strange phenomenon was caused by the trimming tanks, which had been pumped out, Mr. Klaasse said, and which now acted as air tanks. She was airbound forward; her stern settled on bottom. The depth of the water was about 162 feet, and her length was over 400 feet. Slowly she sank more deeply into a bottom of fine gray sand, and settled more on an even keel.

When she finally settled, from her stern to a point about thirty feet aft projected completely out of the water, the only visible remains of a good ship. At present she is a dangerous menace to navigation, lying so close to Nantucket Light Vessel.

Making sure that her victim was finished, the German doused all lights and stood away. For a short time we lost her. While searching to pick her up again I sighted the sidelights of a ship about four miles away. She seemed to be rakish in appearance, but I am sure that she was not another submarine; but why, if she wasn't, did not the U-53 hail her? Always will this remain a mystery to me. She was easy prey, and there was no danger of the Stephano running away, as she was deserted. A short time later the U-53 was sighted with her bow against the starboard quarter of the Stephano, apparently having sent some members of the crew on board. We remained within a respectable distance, determined to see the finish of the day's work.

Patiently we waited, but the men on the Stephano were in no hurry. At about 9:30 (our time) we steamed away. Looking around, we saw a number of ship's boats floating about with no one in them. We had one boat in tow, but later had to cast it adrift on account of the impossibility of towing it to shore. Going close to the Balch—the senior officer of our force being her Captain—we received orders to proceed to Newport at discretion. Taking our departure from the Light Vessel, which had figured so prominently in the rescue work, we arrived at Newport at about 3 A. M., Oct. 9.

The rescued men were sleeping soundly below and were not called until 5 A. M., at which time a small boat came alongside to carry them to the Training Station. Before allowing the men to leave they were given hot coffee and sandwiches. At 5:30 they left us, first shaking hands and thanking every one in sight. I must pay a tribute to the wonderful optimism of the rescued men. Not one complained either against their fate or the German submarine. They were men without a single possession in the world, with the exception of the clothes on their backs, left to the tender mercies of a foreign country and their Consular representative. They were glad to think that they were alive. It may be part of the Dutch temperament to act in such a manner; if so, I must confess that they are stoics. The equipment of their lifeboats was thorough, every and any thing that could possibly be of use to persons adrift was placed where it could be very easily obtained. I have never yet seen such thorough equipment. If it is customary to compel all merchant vessels to carry the same equipment as did the Blommersdijk's lifeboats, it will materially aid in saving human lives at sea.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS PRIVATE SUBWAY ENTRANCE
at Hoyt Street is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:
From 242d St. (B'way)..51 min. From 96th St..25 min. From Grand Central..17 min. From Brooklyn Bridge..9 min.
From 180th St. (Bronx)..48 min. From 72d St..22 min. From 14th St.....12 min. From Bowling Green...5½ min.

WEATHER FORECAST: For details see Page 23, Section 1.

October Transcends—

We have refrained from saying much, of late, about the state of the business of this Store. One mark after another has been reached, and passed. But increasing business is not the cause, but the effect, of public approval; and that is the most important and gratifying thing about it.

Still, we can't help saying that this October is running away ahead of any previous October, and is by way of establishing the greatest sales-record for the month in 52 years in business!

Thank *you!*

Many Monday Stirring Events—

We have gone after "big business" for tomorrow in the most earnest and deliberate fashion.

You will find in every section of the Store things well worth your buying, as to their new, seasonable timeliness, and their very attractive prices.

It is a most unusual list of offerings for ANY store to present at this time—even The Store Accommodating, with its proud record of doing the exceptional in value-giving.

Read every one through carefully!

14K. Gold Jewelry At 1-5 to 1-2 Under Price

Brooches and Bar Pins in a number of beautiful designs form this offering—a maker's surplus.

The solid 14k. gold mountings, hand made, are set with real Oriental pearls and genuine semi-precious stones. About half a dozen have full cut diamonds, most of them are beautifully enameled—150 pieces in all.

39 pieces at $3.65, reg. $4.50 to $7.50
42 pieces at $5.30, reg. $8.00 to $10.00
23 pieces at $7.10, reg. $10.50 to $13.00
17 pieces at $8.90, reg. $14.50 to $15.75
8 pieces at $10.65, reg. $16.50 to $20.00
9 pieces at $13.85, reg. $21.75 to $26.00
3 pieces at $18.45, reg. $28.50 to $33.00
3 pieces at $21.50, reg. $34.00 to $38.00

Street floor, Central Building

A Sale of Supreme Import to Women!

171 Superb Sample Suits and Coats

Made to Sell at $47.50 to $80 and More

$39.75

The Furs With Which the $39.75 Suits Are Trimmed:

Moleskin
Skunk
Hudson Seal
Beaver
Kolinsky
Wolf
Taupe Fox
Raccoon
Natural Opossum
A Few Are Intended For One's Own Furs
Taupe Wolf

These garments have served their purpose as models and patterns for the costly and luxurious garments which are today being bought by the *clientele* of upper Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, Manhattan.

There is little in the realm of women's coat or suit fashions as originated by Paris that is not represented here in an interpretation by America's foremost adapters.

Every Garment Is a Luxurious Costume

There are coats for street, afternoon, and evening wear. Suits, simple, adaptable, or richly elegant.

The Suit Fabrics Include

Chiffon velvets, silk velveteens, chiffon broadcloths, imported velour cloths, imported plaids and checks.

Colors are black, navy, earth brown, sage green, plum, Burgundy, San Diego.

The Furs With Which the $39.75 Coats Are Trimmed:

Skunk Raccoon
Moleskin
Nutria
Beaver
Australian Opossum
Hudson Seal
French Seal
Raccoon
Marabou
Many Without Furs

The Coat Fabrics Include

Chiffon velvets, brocaded velvets, waterfall velvets, panne velvets, black silk velours, black silk plushes, wool velours, Bolivia cloths, heath velours. Colors are black, taupe, Burgundy, plum and gold for street wear. For evening wear are rose, chartreuse, grey, turquoise, salmon, blue, plum. Linings are of a wonderful beauty and richness. Sizes 36 and 38 bust measure in both suits and coats.

Note:—May we suggest in fairness to all at the time of sale, that women make their decision final in purchasing, as none will be sent on approval.

Second Floor, Central Building.

Large Oriental Rugs At Savings of $15 to $200

Most of these excellent Oriental Carpets, in the desirable room sizes, have been actually reduced in price in our own stock, so that now they are actually less than today's cost to import.

The remainder are an exceptionally good special purchase.

The offering brings better values in Oriental Rugs of desirable weaves and patterns than you can probably find elsewhere.

Dimensions vary from 5 to 13 feet in width x 7½ to 18 feet in length.

Chief Groups:

	That Were.	Now.
Dark Rich Afghans	$65 to $175	$50 to $135
Fine Persians	$75 to $300	$60 to $200
Beautiful Laristans	$240 to $825	$175 to $625
Magnificent Kirmanshahs	$200 to $725	$125 to $500

Third floor, East Building.

Monday Only-Dinner Sets At 20% to 40% Less

Owing to our purchasing ability, even with the rise on American porcelain, we can offer the sets we mention here at prices not likely to be duplicated elsewhere, and which permit you to make a great saving.

$13.98 American Porcelain 100-Piece Dinner Sets, $8.89

Decorated in three neat border designs, all pieces gold lined, complete for 12 people. With bread and butter plates.

$17.89 American Porcelain 100-Piece Dinner Sets, $12.89

Several neat, conventional border patterns, all are gold lined, some have coin gold handles; complete for twelve people.

$15.89 American Porcelain 100-Piece Dinner Sets, $10.89

Decorated in neat border designs, complete for 12 people.

100-Piece Limoges China Dinner Sets, $25.00

Decorated in neat floral border designs, on fine thin china, handles and knobs treated in coin gold.

$39.75 Limoges 100-Piece China Sets, $31.98

Decorated in three neat, conventional border designs; all pieces are gold lined; handles and knobs are covered in coin gold, complete for 12 people.

Subway floor, Central Building.

Bargains in Lace Curtains, Portieres, Etc.

Fall house cleaning frequently discloses the need of new curtains, draperies, etc. Anticipating the needs of the many housekeepers, we have arranged to offer Monday some excellent bargains, which are briefly described here.

$1 New Nottingham Lace Curtains, 49c Pair

We shall not dwell on the merits of this offering—it speaks for itself. These Lace Curtains are brand new, and the assortment is made up of fifteen good designs in white and Arabe.

4,300 Pairs of Imported and Domestic New Lace Curtains 25% to 33⅓% Less Than Present Market Price

This collection of Curtains, which makes such remarkable savings possible, has just been received. It is composed of:—

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, in white and Arabe, $3.89 to $9.95 pair.

Lacet Arabian Lace Curtains, $2.89, $3.69, $5.95 to $9.95 pair.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, $2.95, $4.95, $6.95 to $9.95 pair.

Renaissance Lace Curtains, $4.95 to $9.95 pair.

Duchess and Point d'Gene Lace Curtains, $4.45 to $13.45 pair.

Marie Antoinette Lace and Novelty Scrim Window Panel Curtains for sill treatment, $2.95, $4.95, $6.95 to $15.95 each.

Reversible Velour Portieres at about the present wholesale cost, $12.74, $17.39, $19.75, $21.45, $22.95 pair.

6,700 yards of new Artistic Cretonne, that are in such demand for window and door draperies, 22c., 28c., 38c., 50c. yard.

Third floor, Central Building.

Linens—Many Under-Price

Sounds strange perhaps to read of being able to buy Linens at less than their regular prices, but such is the case. Note the following offerings:

$5.98 Table Cloths, $4.50 Each

Heavy bleached Irish double satin damask Table Cloths, 2x3 yards; been selling up to today for $5.98 each.

Other Linens at Less Than Regular

Imported Linen Finish Cotton Table Damask, 64 inches wide, regularly 59c., at 49c. a yd.

Odd lot Fancy Linens, Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Scarfs, Centerpieces and Tea Cloths, selling regularly for $2.98 and $3.98 each, at $1.98 each, and $1.98 to $2.50, at $1.49 each.

All Linen Scotch Crash Toweling, suitable for dish or roller towels, at 13c. a yd.

Plaid Glass Towels, 22x36 inches, hemmed, ready for use, closely priced at 19c. each.

Street floor, Livingston Street, East Building.

Other Monday Bargains

Misses' $32 to $48.50 Sample Suits, $24.98.
Second floor, Central Building.

Women's $3.98 to $4.98 Chiffon and Lace Blouses, $2.69. Sample sizes only 36 and 38.
Second floor, Central Building.

Hand-embroidered, semi-made Undermuslins, $3.50 to $4.00 pieces, at $1.98.
Street floor, Central Building.

Women's Fashionable Dresses, $16.75.
Second floor, Central Building.

Excellent Corsets, $1.29.
Second floor, Fulton st., East Bldg.

79c. Soft Cambric Nightgowns, 64c.
Second floor, East Building.

Japanese Crepe Silk Kimonos, $12.94.
Negligee Bal., ent. St.fl., Cent. Bldg.

Striped Flannelette Nightgowns, 46c.
Second floor, East Building.

Net or Crepe Georgette Frill Collars, 49c.
Street floor Central Building.

Children's Plaid Gingham Dresses, 45c. Sizes 2 to 6 years.
Second floor, Fulton st., East Bldg.

Men's Warm Domet Pajamas, 89c.
Street floor, Fulton st., East Bldg.

14k. Gold Brooches and Bar Pins, regularly $4.50 to $7.50, at $3.65.
Street floor, Central Building.

Men's Fall and Winter Suits to order, special, $28. An extra charge for sizes over 42 chest.
Third floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

Rogers' 1847 Tea Spoons, usually $2.00, at $1.47 for six.
Subway floor, Central Building.

All Silk Crepe Georgette, regularly $1.49, at $1.29 a yd.
Street floor, Central Building.

Men's Derby Hats, $3.50 to $5.00 "Seconds," at $1.95.
Street floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

Bissell's $1.85 Standard Carpet Sweepers, $1.49.
Subway floor, East Building.

$2.75 Black Chiffon Broadcloth, $1.94 yard.
Street floor, West Building.

$1.59 All Wool Striped Suitings, $1.29 yard.
Street floor, West Building.

25c. "Priscilla" Hams, 21c. lb. Weight from 8 to 12 lbs. Limit of one ham to a customer. Deliveries during the week.
Third floor, West Building.

Boys' Chinchilla Overcoats, $5.49. Sizes 3 to 10 years.
Second fl., Livingston st., East Bldg.

Silk Remnants—69c to $1.49 Yd.—89c to $2.49 Grades

At intervals, say, of every three months, we go through our Silk Store and collect all the lengths and remnants of Silks on hand and group them together for a great sale. All odd pieces of a pattern or color are accumulated, cut into lengths and sold at bargain prices while they are still seasonable.

In this way, many lengths of our best selling fabrics find their way into the assortment. As a result, nearly every kind of good silk is obtainable at far less than its regular price.

$1.39 All-Silk Faille Taffeta, 99c Yd.

Faille taffeta, also known as Gros de Londre, regularly $1.39 yard. Splendid range of colors; 35-in. wide.

27 and 30 In. Sports Corduroy, 99c Yd.

Regularly $1.25 and $1.50. The rich sport colors for coats and skirts. Chiffon weight corduroy, extra large cord.

28-Inch Dress Corduroy, 69c Yd.

The most desired street shades, plenty of brown, black, grey and white. Excellent quality—unusual value.

Street floor, West Building.

Women's 1917 Fur Coats at Moderate Prices

So moderate, in fact, that for $79.50 women will find Fur Coats of Near Seal (dyed coney), 40 inches long, in two models, that are all the new fashion has decreed.

And for the modest price of $85—Coats of Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), 40 inches long and in a full sweeping Dolman model. 45 inch Hudson Seal, loose model, $120.

Or at $150—Hudson Seal Coats of fine selected skins in a charmingly belted flaring model.

Second floor, Central Building.

Willow Furniture, 25% Less

There is an all-the-year-round demand, nowadays, for Willow Furniture—especially for sun porches.

We have bought a very choice lot of Willow Arm Chairs and Tables, to sell at ¼ less their usual prices. And, even at these full prices, the Furniture is better made than most.

The Chairs are easy and comfortable, and the pieces are very attractive in design. Only 148 pieces, priced as follows—an unusual opportunity for this season of the year:

The Willow Arm Chairs

$4.50	from $6.00	$6.75	from $9.00
$4.65	from $6.25	$7.10	from $9.50
$4.85	from $6.50	$7.50	from $10.00
$5.80	from $7.75	$8.40	from $11.25
$6.00	from $8.00	$8.80	from $11.75
$6.35	from $8.50	$9.00	from $12.00

The Willow Tables

$3.55 from $4.75 — $5.40 from $7.25

Fourth floor, East and Central Buildings

STATELY GOWNS FOR WOMAN'S EVENING WEAR

Satin, Velvet and Tulle Can Be Chosen Without Fear of Looking Old-Fashioned—Gorgeous Metal and Jewel Effects Add to the Expense of Frocks, but Increase Their Dignity—Skirts Grow Longer for Street and Trains Are Accepted for Indoor Use.

AT THE end of October, the chores are done and the social season is beginning.

The women who object to this statement are those who have stayed in the country until the last possible moment of the Autumn and are now superintending the cleaning-up of the house in town.

If Job had been a woman, he surely would have put a chapter in his lamentations on the trials of Autumn. No woman escapes it. Maid or matron, mother of six or mother of none, poor or rich, she has to face the exhausting problems of September and October.

It is very well that we have named the season Fall. It is the time when everything comes tumbling about our ears. We have never learned to adjust the work of the year so that its divisions might fall as equal burdens upon our shoulders. Through tradition, mismanagement or necessity, the women of the world have the entire rearrangement of their segment of it in the Autumn.

With the usual American evidence of high blood pressure, we rush through the manifold tasks with which we are confronted in Autumn with a speed that brings hundreds to a sanitarium after November. It is not possible to summarize the duties that have beset womankind since the first week of September, but getting children ready for school, papering, painting and cleaning the house, getting a few new clothes, which includes going to dressmakers and shops for several hours each week, and repairing damages in the household, are some of the tasks that are met and conquered.

Choosing Evening Clothes.

It is well that the American cities push back the beginning of social activities nearer real Winter year by year. Rapid transportation has persuaded the community at large to remain in the open air as long as the weather permits. Each year the country keeps people in its alluring grip until Thanksgiving, has been said for our manifold mercies, and the dead leaves, wet ground and chilling air turn one to the crowded streets, heated houses and the lights of the theatre, opera, and dance and dinner parties.

The days when everybody rushed into town according to the calendar, and not the climate, are wisely over. No one regards September as anything but a Summer month, one which is quite apt to be more provocative of irritation than even August or July. October is regarded as the ideal month to spend under the trees. Therefore, one at least has the satisfaction of leaving the choice of evening clothes until the domestic burdens of September and October have become things of the past.

The average woman gets a new one-piece frock or a tailored suit around the first of October, and she lots that serve her until such major things as children's clothes and school, the house and the servants, are arranged. Whatever gayeties she has been indulging in have been sufficiently informal to allow of the usage of Summer finery, for it is during September and October that every woman, rich or poor, finds a chance to make every garment in her wardrobe serve to the utmost. Such daily service, often regardless of the occasion, gives her less regret if she finds that these clothes must be discarded.

The dressmakers complain that the majority of women make too much of this custom. They seem quite willing to look out of fashion and not especially well groomed during a season of new and persuasive fashions. The dressmakers want women to get into their new clothes as soon as the French models arrive, and the shops want the same thing to happen as soon as the American manufacturers have turned out their output in mid-August.

The women themselves, however, do not see the situation from this point of view. The dressmakers in New York complain bitterly of the lack of attendance by the fasionable women at their late September openings, but this complaint does not disturb the equanimity of the woman who wishes to be serene in her mind amid many burdens, even if she is not very well dressed.

The High Price of Clothes.

Any observant person glancing over the masses of women gathered in the large centres would not say that there was any lack of new Autumn dressing. Hundreds of new gowns were worn, and Winter hats made their appearance in mid-September, but the burden of the dressmakers' plaint was that these models were, as a rule, bought from the shops at reasonable prices and that the expensive gowns which cost them such an amazing sum of money were neglected.

The early Autumn was perplexing in regard to fashions. No expert who saw behind the scenes can deny it. If America had not been peculiarly prosperous, if the stock market had not been turning men into millionaires with a rapidity that took the breath away, the situation would have been tragic to the importers.

You see, the prices in Paris have never reached such a height in the history of women's clothes. That's a big statement, but on reading the itemized bills that were made by the women of Europe during the First and the Second Empire, and also before the French Revolution under the reigns of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., it is quite possible that the statement can stand without argument.

France excused herself on the plea that material was so costly to produce that the designers had to put out an immense amount of capital to secure the right fabrics to create gowns that the Americans would buy. She insists that she did not make more than her usual percentage out of the more than two thousand models which she offered to the American public in August.

Much of the capital invested was a gamble, for the dressmaking concerns had no chance to make money during the dull months between February and August, and if the American buyers had not been generous in their purchases the French firms might have felt a severe financial pinch.

The American buyers brought over thousands of models to this country, and so France was relieved from the extreme anxiety which preceded her determination to make a suitable showing of new fashions for her only market—the two Americas.

When one adds to the importer's initial price of a French gown the 60 per cent. duty asked by this country on each frock, and then takes into account the expense of a trip to Paris these days with the prices of commodities as they are, is it a wonder that the fashionable woman is asked anywhere between four hundred and fifty to seven hundred dollars for an evening gown? Don't faint, reader; this is not a fantastic piece of imagination.

The dressmakers of the great cities, especially New York, openly admit that the condition of the stock market rules their sales. Well, the stock market could not have adjusted itself more happily than it did this Autumn to meet the wishes of the dressmakers. Women and men who speculate saw their money coming in too easily to keep it, and therefore, the dressmakers smiled instead of weeping and bought new motor cars instead of going into the hands of a receiver.

But it was all a gamble. It might have been disastrous. Their schemes might have fallen like a house of cards and carried thousands and thousands of workers down in the crash.

The expert felt the ground tremble under the feet day after day, and the pressure was only relieved among those who sell clothes when it was found that indifference, rather than poverty, caused the hanging back of the rich and fashionable women at the very beginning of the season.

If you wonder why half the matrons in the country are smiling as they come out of the dressmaking places and shops, it is because their day in dress has come. We will now be stately in the evening.

This does not mean that one shall instantly relax vigilance over the flesh. Double chins, a pad at the back of the neck, rounded hips and a thickened diaphragm are no more desirable now than they were six months ago.

The doctors have made so much of this fight against flesh, approving of it in its moderate form and urging it upon every woman in the name of health, that it is not probable that we shall let the figure grow old merely because the fashions have changed.

There are so many reasons for keeping slim these days that every woman is provided with a good one. It may be the mere feminine desire to be fashionable, or it may be the extreme reason advanced by one woman at a dinner the other night, who said: "The doctors say that it is necessary to keep slim because, if one is operated on, the less fat the knife has to go through, the better."

To the shocked inquiry of the other woman as to whether she expected an immediate operation, she said: "Oh, no; I have nothing the matter with me as far as I know, but every one is operated on these days, and I'm always keeping myself in condition for it."

The day of the flapper will never be over, for all the world loves youth, and to be young and to look young will be the whip over every woman until another race of beings follows this one. But as much as is spoken on this subject, there are thousands of women who prefer to be stately rather than absurd and who have found the last three years excessively difficult for them, wily-nilly, even the strong-minded women who had resolved to look dignified at the expense of fashion.

Short skirts in the evening were comfortable because dancing was the universal recreation, but when short skirts left the length demanded by the fox trot and almost reached the length demanded by the ballet, it was necessary to do something strange in the way of a new fashion.

America produced an entire race of women to meet these new gowns, it would seem, for the tall, Anglo-Saxon type has felt like a giant among Lilliputians, like a well-clothed woman against a native Hawaiian, in the clothes which she selected. Where all the little women came from, gracious knows, and how they all reduced themselves to the consistency of planked shads and the sinuosity of French eels is a matter for the student of the human race, and not the student of dress.

The first feature of the new fashions that causes the smile on the tall woman's face is the introduction of the train. She is quite aware that this appendage, as Callot uses it, does not increase her dignity; it heightens her absurdity if she allows herself to wear it in its original form.

The Callot evening gowns are drawn so high in the front that more than half of the leg shows against a background formed by the train. This trick is too theatrical for any woman except one employed in a chorus that brings out a fantastic sartorial effect.

Callot does not intend it to be worn by the American woman. She has tried this skirt for season after season, and it is always filled in with a flounce of lace, tulle, or metal.

With the exception of a few eccentricities, all the evening gowns present a stately effect and give a vivid impression of dignity. They hang in straight lines down the figure, it is true, and have not a regulation waistline, but the absence of frivolity and the presence of ecclesiastical needlework touch up each frock with a ceremonial aspect.

What About Metal Work.

Infrequently, in the new evening gowns, one sees a way of escape from needlework for the woman who does not wish to adopt it. Its expense is against it, where the majority of women are concerned. It is not possible to get this kind of needlework cheaply done, and all manner of bullion threads and colored crystals have advanced in price. The dressmakers are already substituting cheaper trifles for these costly ones as, in the first place, few women will pay the original price, and in the second place, it is difficult to get the material and workmanship in this country.

However, for the satisfaction of those who like the conservative rather than the new, there is the truth staring one pleasantly in the face that velvet, satin, and silk net are reckoned among the first factors in a brilliant evening gown.

TWO OF THE MOST BRILLIANT EVENING GOWNS SENT FROM FRANCE.

On the left is a black panne velvet made by Worth, which hangs in a straight line from bust to ankles, and is made gorgeous by a deep, unfitted girdle of rhinestones arranged in lattice work and edged at the top with a narrow band of small pink roses. A suggestion of the First Empire is given in the Napoleonic wreaths of pink roses on the skirt, with the dripping tassels of crystals.

On the right is an early Italian gown by Bernard called Madonna. It is as straight as a mummy case and is made of metal gauze over green chiffon. The huge flowers are of stamped silver. The deep girdle placed below the waistline is of jet beads, and there is a deep necklace made from a jet rope, which forms the shoulder strap.

FASHIONS FROM TWO FAMED PARIS DESIGNERS

PARIS.—Bernard is making fine things of black satin. The long satin coats, touched in gilt threads and with bands of kolinski, show what handsome effects may be obtained. Black satin also composes afternoon frocks and the satin is rejuvenated highly by the introduction of colored mousseline and embroidery on the corsage or upper part. Charming combinations of geranium mousseline were used with the black satin, the vivid mousseline toned down by discreet black floss and chenille embroidery. Also, the models of black satin with upper part of gold and taupe mousseline were admired and seemed to strike a new note in softness and richness.

Bernard employs very little rabbit or lapin, his preference running to moleskin and kolinski. One model of navy serge had a long jacket, banded in mole half a yard wide, and just above ran a garnish of dull gold shadow-work embroidery. The sleeves were quite new, being of mole, the wrist embroidered to match the jacket.

The jackets, like the skirts at this establishment, show flat knife plaiting on the best models. Skirts here are only a fraction of an inch longer and narrower than last season, but they appear to have changed because falling together in plaits and "hugging" the form, the effect becomes closer and longer.

Quite New Sleeves.

Bernard has a decidedly new treatment of the sleeves. That part of the garment is not only formed of different material but it is a different dye. This fashion was attempted some seasons ago by other houses, but had no success. Now, made in soft velvet, panne, fur, or mousseline, the sleeve enhances and relieves any gown from being monotonous.

One frock of black veloutine had the sleeves of taupe in natural color (gray) and the pockets that stood open were trimmed with the fur. The rolling collar was in fur. These large stand-open pockets are more or less popular, and are seen on some exclusive models at all the houses.

The little sash tied carelessly at the side, or even in front, is quite coquettish, and sometimes Bernard fringes the ends or tassels them. The two-piece suit, that is, the suit all in one piece, to be worn with or without the jacket, is featured at Bernard's, and if the fabric is dark, as it is apt to be, then the gold or silver metal embroidery lightens it and the touch of fur softens.

I even saw a navy gabardine with strong splashes of emerald green; the collar of green moire with heavy stitchings of green, and the chenille embroidery over the chest had dots of the bright color. The jacket of this costume was heavily trimmed in marmotte, and the effect was rather severe until the garment was opened to reveal the introduction of sprightly green.

This house, while closely following dense blue, shows models in garnet, in taupe, and in that deep dye of purple known as plum. These are gowns for day wear. The frocks for evening are of yellow, of flame, and of China rose. Tones of red for evening dominate, relieved by gray fur mostly, for nothing has so quieting an effect as this shade, and especially in fur. I saw one or two afternoon models in royal blue, of crêpe de chine, trimmed handsomely in large stars of gray chenille with silver centres. The gown was most attractive. Almost any color may be becoming or stylish if you only know how to cut and trim it, and Bernard has done wonders with royal blue which, of itself, as a dye is so "criard" that it bawls.

A new gown was of navy serge. The back was all one piece, and in the centre, running between the shoulders and extending all the way down, was a heavy cording. Fine plaits began at the sides to extend across the front. The top of the garment, or corsage, was of crêpe de chine, in the same tone as the serge, embroidered in buff chenille in points about the waist. The sleeves were of blue mousseline, also finished in chenille. Down the front of the skirt was a sash of crêpe de chine, the ends knotted into big yellow balls of chenille.

Another good model at Bernard's was also of navy serge, the novelty coming in the vest, which was of black satin. This was longer than the jacket, and crossed in front under a huge Arabic buckle. The vest accompanied, in fact was part of the jacket, and when the latter was removed a charming afternoon frock was there. The upper part was of blue net, two layers of it, heavily embroidered in gold metal.

New Colors at Martial et Armand.

Martial et Armand is almost the only firm that does not attempt the Moyen-Age cut and drapery. Effects in tailor-mades and afternoon frocks are straight, but tea gowns and evening effects are more frivolous. The dancing frocks here are short and the tiny little train that is sometimes only a wisp of mousseline or satin is made to be thrown over the arm.

In fact, this season trains are so fearfully flimsy and unimportant that after a few "crushings" they can be ripped off the frock and the frock will never miss them. These little picture trains fall at the side or almost anywhere in the back without creating the least flutter, for no one takes them seriously. I saw no suggestions of Spanish ideas at Martial et Armand, not even a combination of black and crimson, black and sulphur, such as some of the houses have gone mad about.

Colors this season are the "long suit" of this house. One dye that is new and ravissante is "oil"—that yellowish, greenish, grayish nuance that is quite adorable. Then Martial et Armand make great things of castor, too. A dye that is new and discreet is what they call "cossack." It is full of savagery and softness, and well carries out the title. "Pinard" is a tone of dull red that has been adopted at this house. Indeed, there are dyes here that appear to be a specialty of their collection, for no other place exploits them. "Pinard" is the slang word invented by the soldiers for their wine, and it is very soft and innocent looking, which perhaps applies to the boisson given the military.

Orchid is another color adopted by Martial et Armand. It is pink, taupe, yellow, and lavender, and quite lovely. This latter was used for an evening frock of satin, the wide skirt caught together with tiny nosegays and green leaves. The corsage was of orchid net and a genre of mantle of cream lace and bouquets was made for it. This mantle was transparent and only for effect. When removed the gown was complete without it.

This house seems to have made a specialty of these light lace mantles, finished in metal, velvet, or panne touches. One frock of rose net and satin had a kind of draping in the back that might have passed for a bustle. One frock showed a draping that fell from the neck shaping a kind of shawl and caught below the waist to suggest a bustle, and which finally fell to the floor as a tiny train.

The robe chemise is shown in many instances here, and the corsage is generally ornamented in metal trimming or in floss or in chenille. Skirts are a little longer at this house, though dancing lengths do not strike the shoetop, unless the shoe is high. It is the tailormade that is an inch longer than it was a few weeks ago. The waistline is also a bit longer here, and the sleeves of satin frocks sometimes reach the knuckles. All of this is a matter of choice, however, as there were also very pretty mousseline sleeves which showed the wrists. Corsages are less décolleté here than at many other houses, though no woman complains of the too large amount of material that fashions the new evening gowns!

I saw no rabbit used at Martial et Armand. In fact, less fur is used here than in other places; far less. Skunk is preferred. Also they employ seal for close, dark touches.

EVENING GOWN OF PINK METAL CLOTH.

This dignified frock by Jenny is called Naiade. It is made of a faint pink gauze flowered in rose and green. There is silver lace on the corsage and skirt.

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New York City

ACTIVE PREPAREDNESS FOR SOCIAL CAMPAIGN

Personnel of Boxholders at Opera and Horse Show—$100,000 This Season for Debutantes' Wardrobes a Conservative Estimate—Gay Costume Ball This Week at Tuxedo Park to Mark First Assembly of 'Buds."

THE week has been marked by the gathering of the clans. In other words, a large proportion of society has been trooping into town, while others have simply passed through, en route to the mountain resorts in Virginia, where gayeties hold sway. Several of the big ocean greyhounds, running the gauntlet of U-boats, brought a full complement of society folk who have been spending the Summer abroad, most of them engaged in war relief work.

October is essentially a month of preparedness for the social campaign. Houses and apartments must be put in order, and the wardrobe replenished, which means extended visits at the modiste's and the milliner's. There are a thousand and one things to be looked after, and naturally many setbacks and disappointments. A prominent woman in society, who has a débutante daughter this year, leased a splendid house in the smart social zone, and was all reedy to take possession of it, when the house was sold; so she had to look for another. Social preparedness means money and effort, and it is more nerve-racking than most people ever dream of. It is really business before pleasure.

The number of outdoor attractions is now on the decrease, with the exception of fox hunting, which will not be in full cry until heavy frosts set in; and golf and tennis.

There is no doubt that there will be a muster of society at the horse show this season, as indicated by the advance notices of that annual function. It opens on Saturday, Nov. 11. A lot of newcomers are among the box-

Mrs. Hugo Reisinger.
Photo by Aime Dupont.

holders. Mrs. David Wagstaff has taken Box 13, which was held for many seasons by the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Miss Carol A. Harriman is to entertain in Box 16. It is interesting to note that her brother, W. Averell Harriman, is to drive Directum I., the champion pacer, against the world's record, at the matinée of the Goshen Driving Club, of which he is President, on Saturday.

Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt will be seen in Box 41. Joseph W. Harriman, who has recently purchased the Philip W. Livermore country place at Brookville, L. I., has reserved Box 33. Other boxholders will include Mrs. Samuel D. Riddle, Mrs. Walter P. Bliss, Mrs. Edward L. Burrill, Mrs. Samuel T. Peters, Mrs. Herbert L. Jacquelin, Mrs. William E. Iselin, William du Pont, and William H. Moore. Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury are to occupy Box 46 this season.

The complete and correct list of the boxholders in the parterre at the Metropolitan Opera House is never issued until a day or so before the opening of the opera, which starts on Nov. 13. There will be the usual cutting up of the boxes into subleases, and, of course, this always brings about changes in the occupancy.

Mr and Mrs. James Blackstone Taylor are to be among the parterre boxholders this season after an extended absence. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Blodgett, who have a débutante daughter, and who have leased Lloyd Warren's house at 1,045 Fifth Avenue, will also have a box in the parterre. William K. Dick and his wife, who was Mrs. John Jacob Astor, have not taken a box this year so far. Mrs. E. N. Breitung has subleased the Elbridge T. Gerry box for a subscription night. Mrs. Frederick Thompson is to return, and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton is to occupy a box on the odd number side of the parterre. Mr. and Mrs. John Aspegren are among the sublessees in the Charles E. Alexander box. Mrs. Philip M. Lydig has retained her occupancy of the A. D. Juilliard box, No. 2.

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NOBODY is busier in the matter of social preparedness than the débutante. There are to be a hundred girls presented to society this season. Say every girl spends a thousand dollars on her wardrobe; that would mean $100,000 for clothes alone. But the money spent on débutantes in the matter of dress is always overrated. While some may spend much more than a thousand, some get along with a great deal less. Simplicity is the keynote invariably struck by the débutantes, and society does not expect them to fuss up like their mothers or older sisters. The greater cost comes with the entertaining. Society expects that, and custom demands that at least one large entertainment be given for the débutante during the course of the season.

The first big assembly of buds will be at the annual costume ball at the club in Tuxedo Park, which falls due on Friday night. The circular ballroom has been freshened for the first large event of the Autumnal season, and all the young men are preparing to pay homage to the débutante. Last season Cupid made an unusually spirited attack in the ranks of the débutantes, and engagements followed thick and fast.

The young folks practically dominate the early season nowadays. The opportunity for novelties in the line of their entertainment will come next week on Halloween. The vigil of All Saints' Day is distinguished largely by witchcraft, which affords a lot of amusement, and is never taken seriously. The methods of divination, popular with the young people, hark back to ancient days.

Already débutantes are figuring in some of the future events. Some of them are to take an important part in the arrangements preliminary to the Costume Ball of the Ten Allies, to be held Nov. 28 in Madison Square Garden. Last week the Executive Committee unanimously elected Miss Ethel Harriman, débutante daughter of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, as Chairman of the Junior Committee, which is to play an important part in the program.

Of course, with so many girls coming out, there is sure to be a clashing of dates, but this cannot be well avoided. The following includes some of the dates and arrangements for the formal presentation and entertainments, recently announced:

Mrs. William M. Dudgeon of 960 Park Avenue is to give a reception for her daughter, Miss Helen L. Dudgeon, on Dec. 1.

Miss Mariah A. Noyes, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Walter C. Noyes of 41 East Fifty-first Street, is to be among the season's débutantes, and a reception will be given for her early in December.

Miss Zillah Townsend Thompson is to make her début at two teas, to be given on Tuesday, Nov. 28, and on Wednesday, the day following, from 4 to 7 o'clock, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Thompson, 162 East Sixty-first Street. Miss Thompson will remain with her family until Nov. 1 at the Onteora Club, in the Catskills, where Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have a Summer home, as well as one at Oyster Bay. Miss Thompsoo is named after her great-grandmother, who wos Zillah Townsend oefore her marriage to Alanson Robinson.

Mrs. William L. Harkness of 12 East Fifty-third Street will hold a reception on Dec. 7 to introduce her daughter, Miss Louise Harkness. Mrs. Harkness will also give a dance for her daughter at the Colony Club on Dec. 14.

Mrs. Beverley Ward of 51 East Fifty-eighth Street will introduce her daughter, Miss Jane Suckley Ward, at a reception on the afternoon of Nov. 28. This is the day of the first of the Junior Assemblies, at Sherry's.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Hall are giving a supper dance at Sherry's on Nov. 30 for their daughter, Miss Geraldine Hall. Miss Katharine Hollister, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Trowbridge Hollister, is to be presented to society on Dec. 2 at the home of her parents, 930 Park Avenue.

Mrs. William C. Delanoy is to give an afternoon reception at Sherry's on Dec. 8 for her daughter, Miss Constance Delanoy.

On Saturday, Dec. 9, Mrs. Anson Blake Moran will hold a reception at her home, 133 East Sixty-fourth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Anna Blake Moran.

Robert P. Perkins is giving a large dance at Sherry's on Dec. 15 in honor of his débutante niece, Miss Mary L. Post, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Kintzing Post.

Mrs. Thurber Pruyn will introduce her daughter, Miss Jeannette T. Pruyn, at an afternoon dance at Sherry's on Dec. 16.

Mrs. William Disston, who is to pass the Winter at the Ritz-Carlton, is to give a dinner and dance there on Dec. 19 for her daughter, Miss Pauline Disston.

A dance for Miss Charlotte Guye is to be given by her mother, Mrs. Charles H. Guye, at Sherry's on Dec. 20.

Mrs. William H. Browning of 18 West Fifty-fourth Street will give a dance at Sherry's on Dec. 22 for her débutante daughter, Miss Therese D. Browning.

On the same night L. S. Holbrooke Betts is to hold a dance at Sherry's in honor of Miss Helen A. Hoadley, his niece, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Jr.

Mrs. Simeon B. Chapin of 930 Fifth Avenue will introduce her daughter, Miss Elizabeth M. Chapin, on Dec. 23 at an afternoon dance at Sherry's.

On Tuesday, Dec. 26, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jennings are to give a ball at Sherry's for their daughter, Miss Jeannette Jennings.

Ralph J. Preston is giving a ball on Dec. 27 at Sherry's for his daughter, Miss Evelyn Preston.

Mrs. John W. Blodgett will entertain with a large dance for her daughter, Miss Katherine C. Blodgett, on Dec. 29 at Sherry's.

On Dec. 30 Mrs. James M. Beck has arranged for an afternoon reception at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Beatrice M. Beck.

Mrs. Joseph A. Flannery of 612 Fifth Avenue will introduce her daughter, Miss Viola Flannery, at a tea and reception at Sherry's on Monday, Nov. 27. Miss Flannery is a granddaughter of Countess Naselli of Rome.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. McCarter are to give a dance on the night of Dec. 15 at Sherry's for Miss Ellen McCarter.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri are planning to give a dance at their home, 7 East Ninety-fifth Street, on Dec. 27 for their daughter, Miss Teresa Fabbri.

Not all of the subscribers for the Junior Assembly have daughters to present to society. Mrs. Lewis Thompson is the aunt of Miss Evelyn Preston, and Mrs. William A. Floyd-Jones is to chaperone her niece, Miss Adelaide Wilmerding. Mrs. Edward Isham, who is on the list, is to chaperone her nieces, the Misses Knapp, daughters of Wallace P. Knapp.

Débutante receptions are in full swing in some of the larger cities. Miss Anne Walker Meirs of Philadelphia, presented last week by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Meirs, is a great-granddaughter of the late William Weightman. Her greataunt is Mrs. Frederick Penfield, wife of the Ambassador to Austria.

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THE autumnal harvest of engagements and weddings continues to hold the interest of society.

Among the most important engagements of the early season was that of Miss Edith Deacon of Boston and Newport, to Henry G. Gray of this city, announced exclusively in THE TIMES last week. Miss Deacon is a sister of Miss Gladys Deacon and the Princess Radziwill of Poland, and is famed for her beauty. Mr. Gray is the son of the late Judge John Clinton Gray of the Court of Appeals, and was one time Assistant District Attorney. The couple plan to go to Paris after their wedding, for which no date has been set as yet.

A wedding of interest yesterday was that of Miss Prudence E. Cleveland Sterry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sterry, and George Watson Hall Smith, son of Charles Morris Smith, Jr., of Providence, R. I., which was celebrated at St. Luke's Episcopal Church at Hot Springs, Va.

The marriage of Miss Margaret P. Draper and Prince Andrea Boncompagni, set for Wednesday, in Washington, D. C., will be of international interest. The Drapers have long been leaders in Washington society, and the Prince is a scion of an ancient family. The marriage will be solemnized at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. William F. Draper, according to the full ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, to which the bridegroom's family has given two Popes and a score of other dignitaries. The unusual privilege of having mass said in a private house is one of the favors bestowed by the Boncompagni-Ludovici family.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Adelaide Cannon, daughter by a former marriage of Mrs. Theodore Freylinghuysen, and Henry Luden, which is to take place on Saturday at Tuxedo Park, will add to the gayeties of the season there.

On the same day Amos Morrill, a son of Mrs. Amos Morrill of 6 East Sixty-seventh Street, this city, will be united in marriage to Miss Dorothy Elliott, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Elliott of Dean Street, in St. Bartholomew's Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Morrill is to give his farewell bachelor dinner on Thursday night at Delmonico's.

The marriage of Miss Kathleen Ellis, daughter of the Hon. Robert Beaven and Mrs. Beaven of Victoria, B. C., and Captain Alexis Spencer was recently solemnized in London, England. Viscountess Churchill, mother of the bridegroom, gave the bride in marriage. Captain Spencer in his youth was a page to the late King Edward, as well as to Queen Alexandra. The bride's parents are well known on the Pacific Coast.

No date has been set for the wedding of Miss Doris Fletcher Ryer, daughter of Mrs. Fletcher Ryer and the late Mr. Ryer of San Francisco, and Stanhope Wood Nixon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon of 22 East Fifty-third Street, whose engagement was announced on Friday. Miss Ryer is well known socially in New York and Newport, and was presented at the Court of St. James's and the Vice-Regal Court in Dublin. Mr. Nixon's father is prominent for his public-spiritedness, and is one of the greatest naval designers and battleship builders in the world. He built the first submarine, the Holland. Mr. Nixon has been associated with his father in his business.

Another recent engagement was that of Miss Katherine Sperry, daughter of Mrs. Thomas A. Sperry of Cranford, N. J., to Walter Bellecke of New York, a partner of Hamilton Fish, Jr., and William Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., in the insurance business.

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DANCING will soon hold sway. It remains to be seen whether society will take up with the Hawaiian dances, so largely exploited.

The Saturday night dances at the Automobile Club will begin on Nov. 4 to run indefinitely. Henry R. Taylor is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, which is composed of James A. Blair, Jr., Herbert S. Carpenter, Oliver G. Jennings, W. Pierson Hamilton, Alan R. Hawley, Richard H. Hunt, Stephen Peabody, R. C. Rathbone, 2d, Malcolm D. Sloane, and Frederick D. Underwood.

Social activities are still largely confined to the inland resorts, country clubs, and suburban districts.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly entertained at dinner on Wednesday at Florham, her country place near Morristown, N. J. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George G. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Locke, Mr. and Mrs. George R. D. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Vanderpool, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert R. Potts, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Neeser, Mrs. Henry Mellon, Mrs. John A. Stewart, Miss Bryce, and others. Mrs. Abner W. Colgate entertained at luncheon on Thursday at La Maisonnette, her estate at Morristown.

Mrs. George J. Gould has offered to defray the expenses of a theatrical benefit in aid of the War Relief for the French Wounded, in which so many Lakewood (N. J.) women of social prominence are interested, to take place on Dec. 1. Mrs. Lewis B. Stillwell, Mrs. George Fales Baker, Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Mrs. Charles L. Pack, Mrs. Henry L. Herbert, and Mrs. Elbert F. Baldwin are others interested in the work.

Mrs. Henry Wehrhane is to give a small dance for her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Gardiner Lord, Jr., at her home, Broad Acres, Llewellyn Park, N. J., on Dec. 30.

Colonel William Carroll Rafferty and Mrs. Rafferty are giving a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday, Nov. 2, for Henry H. Morgan, United States Consul General to Hamburg, Germany, and Mrs. Morgan.

Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Robert Cornell, Mrs. Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, and Miss Malvina Appleton are among the patronesses for the benefit of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Seventh Infantry, N. G. N. Y., which is to be held in the Armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, on Saturday afternoon, from 3 to 7 o'clock. There will be dancing, motion pictures, and so on. The Committee on Arrangements includes Mrs. Charles S. Guthrie, Mrs. Gordon Grant, Mrs. E. H. Burdick, Mrs. C. F. Frothingham, Mrs. W. H. Hayes, Mrs. W. W. Allen, Mrs. C. P. Andrews, Jr., and Mrs. John Seely Ward.

An "Advertisement Dance" will be given in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton on Dec. 7 for the Lenox Hill Settlement, under the direction of Mrs. Oliver Iselin.

Many members of society have subscribed for boxes and seats for "Le Carnaval des Modes," to be given at the Ritz-Carlton on Oct. 30 and 31, for the victims of infantile paralysis. The list includes Mrs. John Hays Hammond, President of the Woman's American Supply League, under whose auspices the event is to be held, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Mrs. James Speyer, Miss Helen Frick, and Mrs. George W. Wickersham.

A GOOD WORD FOR PIES.

Nobody Need Be Ashamed of His Liking for Them.

As a partial offset to the periodical slanders that are uttered against pie there come occasional bits of spirited defense of that noble institution. But the whole-hearted defenders of pie are not numerous enough. We are getting nowhere in this lackadaisical playing of the controversial game. The majority of pie lovers continue to cherish their pie-ward slant and say nothing, giving the impression that they are rather ashamed of the idiosyncrasy and are willing to admit that it is a weakness or a perverted taste. For that reason a bit of vigorous testimony for the defense now and then is cheering. One of these unafraid and unashamed witnesses spoke the other day. Her experience had been as one of a large family of boys and girls in Northern Vermont, and she testified:

"Pie was as much a matter of routine as the marmalade, honey, or griddle cake today. An indulgent sister-in-law boasted that she gave her husband pie three times a day, and there was always a piece for the bedtime lunch. The Sunday breakfast in the Winter was baked beans, brown bread, doughnuts, coffee, and mince pie, followed by a four-mile ride to church, in all kinds of weather. That particular family of seven boys and girls is doing each a full day's work today."

Of course they are. The training was sound, in both moral and gastronomic details. Pie played its important part in the development of character and sturdiness, and it was a great factor in upbuilding the sterling qualities of old New England. In the older days they knew how to make pie in New England, and they knew how to eat it. The present generation seems to have lost its grip. Add mince pie and doughnuts to the Sunday morning breakfast of beans and brown bread in these days and the members of the family would not be able to play golf, to say nothing of going to church. For the energizing of the race we really need a renaissance of pie-training. People who are accustomed to pie three times a day are fit for church in all kinds of weather or for any other rugged test of endurance in facing duties and responsibilities.—Providence Journal.

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RUMANIANS APPARENTLY HOLDING TEUTONS

After Coming Down Through the Passes from Transylvania, and Fighting on Rumanian Soil, the Germans Have Recoiled and Gone Back to Their Own Territory—Mackensen on the Offensive in Dobrudja

By a Military Expert.

As this article is written the German plans for the invasion of Rumania and the consequent neutralization or destruction of the Rumanian power seem to be disorganized, if not defeated. Fighting is still in progress; severe, bitter fighting, with little respite. But the tide seems to be turning against the German offensive. Should subsequent developments bear out the present indications the Teutonic position with respect to this new enemy will be more difficult than it has been at any time since war was declared.

In such a case it would have been better by far if the Teutons had permitted Rumania to retain what she held of Transylvania, rather than to have started an offensive to drive her out. The explanation of this is simple. I have said a number of times that the mere holding or occupation of territory, unless it has some inherent strategic advantage peculiar to itself, means little when viewed with regard to its effect on the war situation as a whole. This has been elucidated before, and further repetition is unnecessary. When the Rumanian invasion of Transylvania began, Austria frankly stated that she did not consider it worth while to defend the border in view of the great length of line that would be involved. This was not a confession of weakness. It was a correct statement of an obvious military condition. Transylvania, while a much desired Rumanian object in the final settlement of the war, would give Rumania no military advantage over the Teutonic forces. It is true that it would draw Rumania nearer to the Oriental railroad, but the distance to be covered would be so great that this feature need not be considered. On the other hand, by permitting Rumania to occupy Transylvania and establish her line across the curve of the Rumanian boundary, the Teutonic forces would need at least 150,000 less men to hold the enemy in check than if an attempt were made to occupy the entire boundary and close the passes. Although we are accustomed to speak of men in this war in terms of millions, this number is still a formidable force, and if added to certain sections of the battle line could and would make its presence felt. The theory was sound, but subsequent practice disregarded the theory.

It will be noted that the Teutonic plan at the outset was an invasion of Rumania by way of the Province of Dobrudja, while the defense against the western Rumanian army was to take place somewhere along the line of the Maros River. This was shown clearly by the selection of Mackensen to lead the Dobrudja effort. Mackensen proved himself in the Russian campaign to be the most successful field officer in the eastern theatre. His record is that of a driver of men, of a man who accomplishes what he sets out to do. A man of that type and reputation probably would not have been put in command of a minor theatre, involving only a defensive operation.

But after a brief period of advance Mackensen found himself checked. The concentration of Russians and Rumanians swung the odds too heavily against him. A hard stroke against his left wing, which forced it to fall back, put an end to his offensive and reduced the manoeuvring to a minimum while tending to establish a situation not dissimilar to that which existed on the western front.

But Germany had committed herself to an offensive against the Rumanians for the purpose of destroying the Rumanian power. The extent of the Rumanian invasion and its speed indicated a lack of cohesion in the various groups into which the difficult character of the Transylvanian mountains had divided the Rumanian Army. The opportunity was a tempting one, after it had been demonstrated that the Dobrudja effort was doomed. The Teutons could not afford to admit defeat. For the reasons pointed out last week, a victory was necessary, and in no quarter would victory be more welcome than in the land of the people whom the Germans had accused of treacherously taking up arms against their friends. This would appeal to the imagination of the German people as nothing else could appeal. Therefore, we saw the theatre of offensive operations change and Transylvania substituted for Dobrudja in the German scheme.

The fact that this effort added at least 150 miles to the battle line was ignored. The disjointed Rumanian Army was tempting, and von Falkenhayn struck. We know the story of his early success, the raid against Red Tower Pass, the subsequent retreat of the entire Rumanian line. Now we are witnessing another scene in this act of the great drama—the checking of the Germans as they were checked in the Dobrudja. But the Rumanians are doing something more than merely checking them. Rumanian soil is being cleared of the Teutonic forces and they are being driven back into the mountains from which they emerged, back into their own land. At several places they had forced the passages of the passes and crossed, with relatively weak forces, the main passes. They are now recoiling and establishing their lines at home.

As I have stated, the fighting is not yet over. The Teutons are still struggling to penetrate the Rumanian line and begin their march toward Bucharest. But it seems that they have met their master. Not by the Rumanians alone has this been done. From somewhere, probably from the Dobrudja, the Russians have, in answer to King Ferdinand's frantic appeal, hurled reinforcements to the Rumanian commander. It was necessary probably to weaken some other section of the line in order to do this, and it is believed that the Dobrudja line was the one which suffered.

This is apparent from the fact that Mackensen has again begun an offensive against the Cernavoda Bridge. This time the point of attack has changed to the Rumanian left flank near the Black Sea. The previous effort along the Danube was defeated through the Rumanian counterstroke. It is not probable that the real effort will be made on the Black Sea line. Here Russian warships can be used against the right flank of the German forces and thus render valuable assistance to the land forces. Germany naturally will not court this dual defense, if it can be avoided. It would therefore occasion no surprise if the attack should be pressed in another quarter. Another thing is that a success against the Rumanians here would not be as effective as if it took place further west.

The whole situation in Dobrudja revolves about the Cernavoda Bridge, and no matter what Germany may do in this country she will not have achieved a great success until this bridge is under her control. It is by this bridge alone that an invasion of Rumania can take place from this quarter. Altogether, the situation is an extremely satisfactory one from a Rumanian viewpoint.

There is now not a single point in the battle areas where Germany is on the offensive or where she can take the offensive. The value of the Initiative has passed from her, temporarily at least, and is held by her opponents. And when it is considered that this gives the Entente the choice of the scene of the next efforts and the strength of these efforts when they come, the value of this situation is apparent.

In Serbia, about the plain of Monastir, the advantage still lies with the Serbians. After forcing a crossing of the Cerna River at the great bend, the Serbians began a desperate effort to advance. They were met with stubborn resistance, which was assisted largely by the difficult nature of the terrain. A consideration of the character of the country which guards Monastir will show what the Serbians have been trying to accomplish. Just west of Brod (now in Serbian hands) the Cerna makes its great bend and doubles back on itself, running toward the north. Paralleling the Cerna in this latter part of its course is the Selechka Mountain, which consists almost entirely of a lofty ridge upon which lies a plateau. This ridge dominates completely the Monastir plain on both sides of the railroad from Florina north. Unscored by streams, it extends northward as far as Prilep, covering the road from Monastir north. It is by far the most important topographical feature of all the country through which the Serbians are forcing their way.

The occupation of the ridge, or at least the southern part of it, was the first problem that confronted the Serbians after the Cerna was crossed. Now, it appears, the first step in the solution of this problem has been taken. The southern slopes have been taken, and what appears to be a permanent foothold has been acquired on its summit through the capture of the small town of Velyeselo. This village, just two miles north of Brod, throws this part of the Serb army some little distance ahead of the line further west, and, if it can be held against counterattacks, it will be a point of vantage in assisting the advance north in the plains.

On the Russian front the week has seen several great efforts. Along the Carpathians the Russians have been attempting with little success to force the passage of the mountains and link up with the Rumanians further south. Needless to say, a success here would have a great influence on the Rumanian defense of their border. In the first place, such a move would take the German army which is operating in Transylvania full in the flank and prevent any further attempt to get into Rumania. In order to guard this flank, a retirement would be necessary, thus permitting for the second time the invasion of the province.

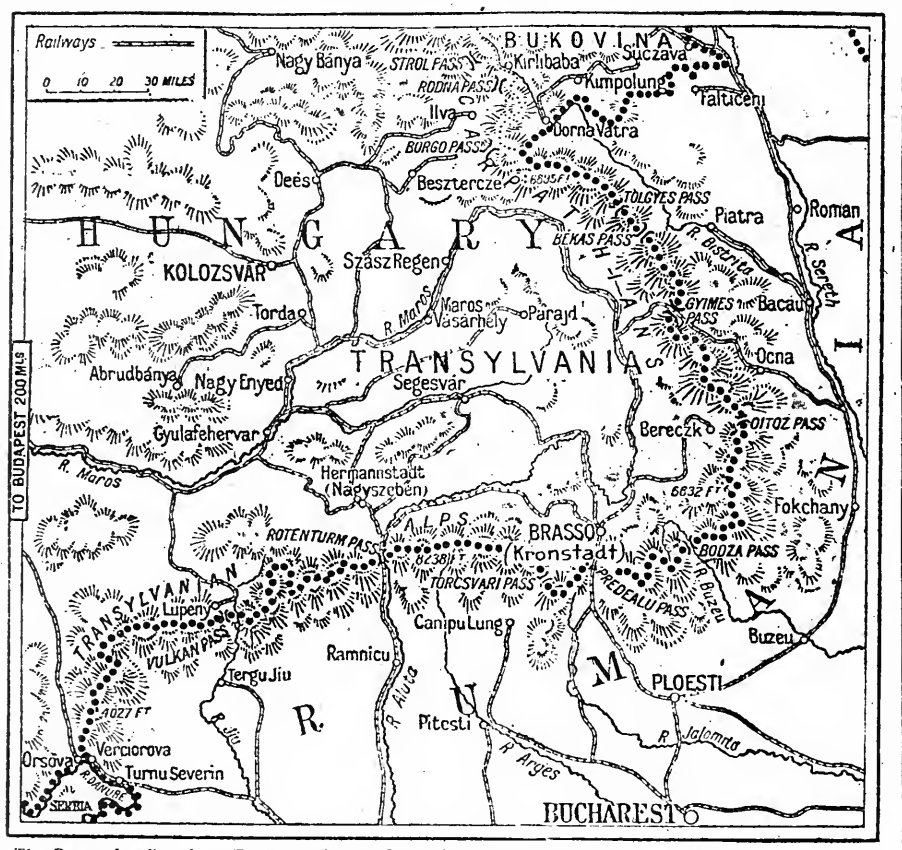
Another vital question would be the ability of the Russians to establish direct communications with the Rumanian Army. We have seen that in order to reinforce her line in the Dobrudja it became necessary for Rumania to draw reinforcements from Transylvania, and vice versa. But once the Carpathian passes, or any one of them, were forced, the entire game in this part of the world would seem to be in the hands of the Russians and Rumanians.

Further north the Russian attention is still concentrated about Hallcz, although there has been a marked decrease in these attacks. Nevertheless the Teutonic allies are kept under constant pressure, with a high rate of wastage. This is the great thing that counts as an element of modern war as well as of all wars in the past. If what seems to be the theory of the Allies is correct, this unremitting pressure and wastage must sooner or later bring Germany to the point where she has not enough men per mile of line to maintain her circumscribing circle. When this time comes there will be but one answer—a retreat somewhere along the line with the predominating idea of shortening the front and increasing the proportion of men in the trenches.

On the western front the fighting has, during the past week, taken on a somewhat different complexion. The hardest fighting of the war has been done, and the results have amounted almost to nothing. The village of Sailly has been the most notable capture of the week, and even here the belt of territory occupied is so small as to be almost unnoticeable. But there is more to Sailly than this. We know that the principal points of support in this district are the villages. Each has been fortified by the Germans in order that one may be of assistance to the other. East of Sailly we do not find another village for several miles. The country is virtually on the same level as Sailly, so that matters will be on an even basis.

But there is a direct object in the case of Sailly other than the value it has with respect to the situation further south. From the village of Rancourt south, the French lines are considerably to the eastward of Sailly, and on account of the narrow front at this point the southern section cannot go ahead until the salient has been broadened through the extension of the northern part. Again, just to the south of Sailly we find a patch of woods, rather several woods practically together. The French have tried to drive against these woods and occupy them as a result of a direct attack. Their efforts have, however, not been crowned with success, so the familiar flanking operation is under way. The northern section of the line has but a little way to go before a pocket will be drawn about the woods, and then we shall see them evacuated.

Another point is the clearing of the Béthune highway. Another mile of this great road has been taken into the allied lines, and by that much has lessened the distance to Bapaume. The British have had a particularly hard time of it. The Germans have been fighting on the British front harder than we have seen them fight in the west for months. They have been counterattacking fiercely, resisting every attempt to gain, and have slowed the attack so that the results are scarcely noticeable. The principal thing that has happened on the western front is the increase in the casualty lists. No figures are available, but it seems from the reports that one side is doing about the same amount of offensive fighting as the other. The losses are not then far apart, a situation which is not at all to Germany's liking.



The Passes Leading from Transylvania Into Rumania, with Relation to the Railroads Running to Bucharest. After Driving the Rumanian Invaders Back Into Their Own Country and Fighting on Rumanian Soil the Teutonic Allies Have Recoiled and Are Now Apparently Establishing Their Lines Along the Boundary of Transylvania.

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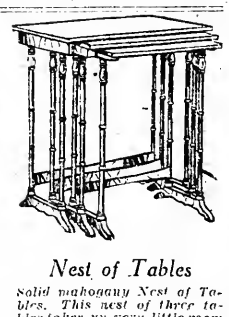

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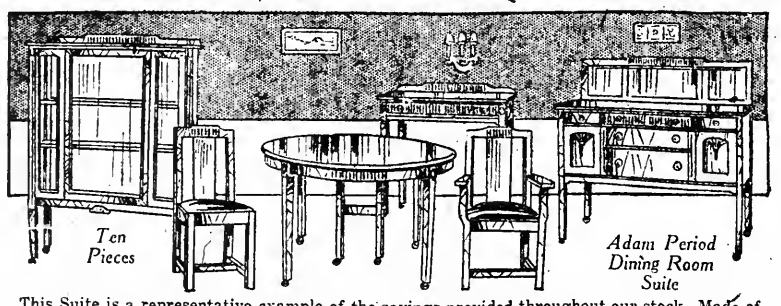

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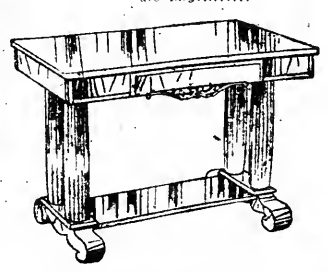

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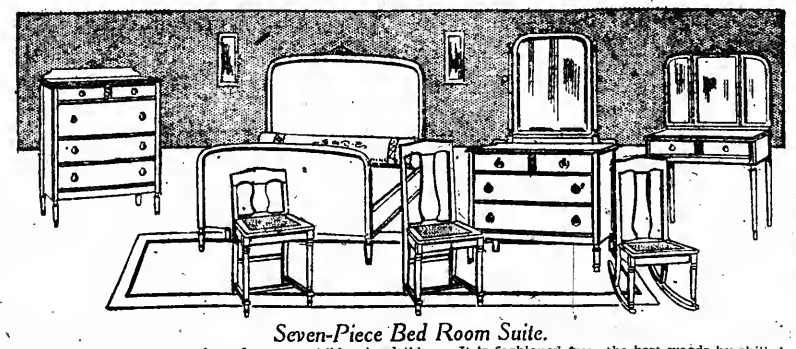

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GOSSARD CORSETS

ORCHESTRAS TO BE HEARD

THE coming week will witness the entry of orchestras and chamber music organizations into the musical season, so that every form of professional activity is now represented with the exception of opera, and that is only a couple of weeks off. The Symphony Society of New York will begin its season with concerts at Aeolian Hall this afternoon and Friday afternoon, while the Philharmonic Society opens its seventy-fifth year with appearances at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon, and the People's Symphony Orchestra will be heard today. A list of the week's events in the concert field follows:

The concert of the Symphony Society at Aeolian Hall this afternoon will be given without a soloist. The program Mr. Damrosch has arranged comprises the following numbers: Symphony in D, (B. & H. No. 35,) Mozart; Sinfonia from the cantata, "Dominica Quasimodogeniti" and Arioso; introduction to the cantata, "Ich steh mit einem Fuss im Grabe," Bach, arranged for concert by Sam Franko, and Symphony No. 6, in F, Beethoven.

The program for the concert of Friday afternoon at which Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, will be soloist, will be repeated on the following Sunday afternoon. The numbers for this program comprise Brahms's Symphony No. 4 in E minor and Ravel's "Valses Nobles et Sentimentales," with Mr. Zimbalist playing Stock's concerto for violin and orchestra on Friday, and Spohr's on the following Sunday.

***

The People's Symphony Concerts will open for the season at Carnegie Hall this afternoon. Christine Miller will be the soloist. She will sing an aria from "Samson and Delilah" and a group of songs, the latter to piano accompaniment by Frank Bibb. The orchestra under Franz X. Arens will play Massenet's "Phedre" overture, the Meditation from "Thais," Liszt's "Les Préludes," Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, and one of Liszt's Hungarian rhapsodies, with czimbalon accompaniment by M. Cross.

***

Edna de Lima, an American lyric soprano who has appeared at the Covent Garden and Imperial Viennese operas and has studied with Mme. Sembrich, will make her first appearance here with a recital at Aeolian Hall tomorrow afternoon. Her program includes a group of older music, another of songs in German by Liszt, Grieg, Franz, and Strauss, five songs in French, and four in English by La Forge, Scott, and Beach. Richard Epstein will assist at the piano.

***

Lester Donahue, a young American pianist, will be heard in a recital at Aeolian Hall tomorrow evening. His program includes Bach's Passacaglia in d'Albert's arrangement, numbers by Brahms, Schumann, and Chopin, MacDowell's "Sonata Tragica," and John Alden Carpenter's "Two Pieces for Piano," with Liszt's transcription of Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

***

Maud Powell, violinist, will make her first appearance of the season at the Cort Theatre in a recital Tuesday afternoon. She will play Arensky's Concerto in A minor, Saint-Saëns's Sonata in D minor for violin and piano, and several groups of shorter compositions by Beethoven, Mozart, Martini-Powell, Bazzini, Dvorak-Powell, and Vieuxtemps. Arthur Loesser will assist at the piano.

***

Richard Buhlig, pianist, will be heard for the first time here on Tuesday afternoon at Aeolian Hall. His program opens with Cesar Franck's "Prelude, Chorale, and Fugue," and includes a group of compositions by Brahms, Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 111, and several pieces by Chopin.

***

The first of its series of three concerts of chamber music will be given on Tuesday evening at Aeolian Hall by the New York Chamber Music Society, of which Carolyn Beebe is director. The program will include Spohr's Quintet in C minor, Op. 52, for piano, flute, clarinet, horn, and bassoon; D'Indy's suite, "Dans le style ancien," Op. 24, for trumpet, two flutes, two violins, viola, and 'cello; Loeffler's rhapsodie, "La Cornemeuse," for oboe, viola, and piano, and Fibich's Quintet in D, Op. 42, for piano, violin, clarinet, horn, and 'cello. Andre Tourret is the new first violin of the organization.

***

Louis Graveure, baritone, will be heard in a recital at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The feature of the program will be a new "symphonic poem," "The Parting," by an American composer, Bainbridge Crist. In addition, there will be a group of German lieder, four French songs, five songs by Schubert, and a concluding group of American songs.

***

Harold Bauer will give the first of two contrasted recitals he has prepared for this season at Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon. The first program is called "Famous Composers of By-gone Days" and consists of music by composers once famous but now largely forgotten. The program in full follows:

Johann Jacob Froberger..Toccata in D minor
Girolamo Frescobaldi.....Capriccio on the Cuckoo's Cry
Johann Kuhnau.....Sonata in C
Claudio Merulo.....Toccata in G
Baldassare Galuppi.....Sonata in C minor
Jean Philippe Rameau..Rondeau des Songes
Francois Couperin.....Les Barricades mystérieuses
Johann Christian Bitter.....Nachspiel
Gottlieb Muffat.....{Sarabande in G minor / Fugue in G major
Johann Mattheson....Air varie and Menuet
Benedetto Marcello.....Presto in G minor
Johann Schobert.....{Minuetto / Allegro molto
Daniel Steibelt.....L'Orage
John Field.....Nocturne in A
Johann Nepomuk Hummel...Rondo in E flat

***

Richard Strauss's new symphony, "The Alps," will be the chief number on the program of the Philharmonic Society when it opens its season at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon. The work was to have been performed by the organization last season, but could not be got ready in time because some of the orchestral parts were delayed in transmission. The symphony requires several unusual instruments, and for these concerts the orchestra will be augmented to more than 100 players. In addition to the symphony, the Festival Music from Strauss's "Guntram" will be given for the first time. The remainder of the program will include Wagner's Prelude to "Lohengrin," the Funeral March from "Götterdämmerung," and the Ride of the Valkyries.

***

Idelle Patterson, soprano, will give her first recital here at Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening. She will sing a group of French songs and another of German; the Queen of the Night's air from "The Magic Flute," by Mozart, and two groups of songs by American composers, the first of them consisting of children's songs. A. Russ Patterson will assist at the piano.

***

Mme. Teresa Carreno will give what is expected to be her only recital of the season at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening. Her program comprises Chopin's Sonata, Op. 58; Schumann's Fantasie in C, MacDowell's "Keltic" Sonata, and Liszt's "Liebestraum," "Au bord d'une source," and Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 6.

***

Olga Samaroff, pianist, will be heard in a recital at Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon. She will play Brahms's Sonata in F minor, six compositions by Chopin, Cesar Franck's "Prelude, Chorale et Fuge," and compositions by Ossip Gabrilowitsch and Ernest Schelling.

***

Albert Spalding will be heard for the first time this season at Aeolian Hall on Saturday afternoon. He will play numbers from Bach, Beethoven's Sonata No. 3 in E flat for piano and violin, seven Swedish folkdances arranged by Max Bruch, the prelude from "Le Deluge" by Saint-Saëns in which an additional organ accompaniment will be played by Robert Gayler, Cecil Burleigh's new "Moto Perpetuo," and two Caprices of Paganini arranged by himself. André Benoist will assist at the piano.

***

Francis Macmillen, violinist, will give a recital in Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening. He will play Haydn's Concerto in C, Bach's Fugue in C for violin alone, several pieces composed and arranged by himself, which include a mazurka, "Nitinski," and Ernst's "Otello" Fantasie. Richard Hageman will assist at the piano.

***

Under the auspices of the American Scandinavian Society a concert will be given at Aeolian Hall on Saturday evening at which those taking part will be Charlotte Lund, soprano; Sam Ljungkvist, tenor, and the Normaendes Sangforening, Ole Windingstad, conductor. The program is devoted to Scandinavian composers, and each soloist and the chorus will sing several groups of compositions. Harry Kaufman will assist at the piano.

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS

October.

22—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
22—People's Symphony Concert, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
23—Edna de Lima, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
23—Lester Donahue, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
24—Maud Powell, violin recital, afternoon, Cort Theatre.
24—Richard Buhlig, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
24—New York Chamber Music Society, evening, Aeolian Hall.
25—Louis Graveure, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
26—Harold Bauer, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
26—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
26—Idelle Patterson, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
27—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
27—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
27—Mme. Teresa Carreno, piano recital, evening, Carnegie Hall.
28—Olga Samaroff, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
28—Albert Spalding, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
28—Francis Macmillen, violin recital, evening, Carnegie Hall.
28—Charlotte Lund, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
29—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
29—George Dostal and assisting artists, evening, Carnegie Hall.
30—Julia Claussen, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
30—Mme. Schumann-Heink, song recital, evening, Carnegie Hall.
30—Carl Schlegel, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
31—Roger de Bruyn and Merced de Pina, joint recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
31—Christine Miller, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.

SPECIAL MOZART MATINEE.

Albert Reiss of the Metropolitan Opera Company has arranged for the production on Thursday afternoon at the Empire Theatre of two operettas of Mozart which will be sung in English versions made for the occasion and used for the first time. These unfamiliar works are "The Impresario" ("Der Schauspieldirektor"), a comedy opera in one act, for which Henry E. Krehbiel has provided the English text, and "Bastien and Bastienne," a lyric pastoral in one act, for which A. Mattulath has written the translation. Mr. Reiss's associates in the operettas are the Misses Mabel Garrison and Lucy Gates, David Bispham, and Sam Franko, conductor.

The version of "Der Schauspieldirektor" upon which Mr. Krehbiel has based his English adaptation, is said to differ from the various other ones concocted since Mozart created the original in that it introduces Schikaneder as the impresario and shows Mozart himself at work with his famous associate on the score of "Die Zauberfloete." This version has been criticised as giving a distorted picture of the great composer, but of late there has been a disposition to lay less stress on that argument for Louis Schneider's version, first employed in the Berlin Opera House in 1843, is the only one that has appealed consistently to the fancy of the public and kept a firm foothold on the stage.

Briefly the plot is as followd:

Philip, nephew of Schikaneder and concert master of the theatre orchestra, has tried in vain to secure an engagement from the impresario for his betrothed, Mlle. Uhlich from Passau, and decides upon a ruse which he carries out successfully with the connivance of Mozart when, following out a pre[illegible]d plan Mlle. Uhlich introduces herself to Schikaneder as the famous prima donna, Signora Cavalieri.

In next Thursday's production David Bispham will appear as Schikaneder, Albert Reiss as Mozart, Mabel Garrison as Alovsia Lange, and Lucy Gates as Mlle. Uhlich.

"Bastien and Bastienne" is Mozart's first creation for the lyric stage. The great composer was only 12 years old when he wrote the music for it, and probably had no suspicion that the text had its origin in Jean Jacques Rousseau's "Le Devin du Village" and followed closely the rustic paraphrase of that idyll entitled "Les amours de Bastien et de Bastienne," produced in 1753 in the Théâtre aux Italiens, Paris.

Here is a sketch of the plot:

Bastienne, a shepherdess, whose sweetheart, Bastien, has left her in the lurch, seeks the advice of Colas, the village soothsayer. That genial mountebank promises assistance, but urges Bastienne to conceal her affection for Bastien and to pretend that she is enamored of another swain.

Shortly after Bastienne has departed her pastoral suitor appears and confesses that he has been cured of his folly. His despair at the news that Bastienne has another admirer is only soothed when the wily conjurer shows compassion and pronounces a hocus-pocus designed to bring Bastienne to the spot. Presently she returns, drawn as Bastien supposes, by an unseen power, and forthwith she carries into practice the advice of the cunning sage, repelling the advances of her lover, until finally she yields, and all is happiness.

Manhattan Opera House Concert.

The soloist for the concert at the Manhattan Opera House this evening will be Percy Grainger, pianist. Another feature of the concert will be the performance of a new waltz by Oscar Hammerstein, "Shadow Lawn." The orchestra, under Oscar Spirescu, will play "The Marriage of Figaro," overture by Mozart, Massenet's "Les Erinnyes," intermezzo from "The Jewels of the Madonna" by Wolf-Ferrari, Lacome's "Aubade Printanière," Laidow's "Boite à Musique," and Chopin's Polonaise Militaire, orchestrated by Glazounow. Mr. Grainger will play the solo part in Saint-Saëns's Concerto in G minor, and a group of piano pieces, which will include several of his own folktune settings.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

The Kneisel Quartet will open this week a course of six Friday evening chamber music concerts to be given by the People's Symphony Auxiliary Club at Washington Irving High School. The program will include Beethoven's Quartet in D, and a group of pieces for 'cello solo by Molique, Noren, and Leral, to be played by Willem Willeke.

Victor Biart will give at the Plaza on Wednesday afternoon the first of a series of lecture recitals on programs of the Philharmonic Society. His first program includes a discussion of Strauss's "Alpine" Symphony.

Sunday Night Chamber Music Series

A series of concerts is announced by Max Sanders for twenty-two successive Sunday nights at the Harris Theatre, West Forty-second Street, beginning Oct. 29. The main feature will be chamber music organizations, while the rest of the program will be devoted to various solo artists. Among the ensemble organizations announced for the series are the Kneisel Quartet, the Barrère Little Symphony, the New York Chamber Music Society, the Zoellner Quartet, the Barrère Ensemble, the Trio de Lutece, and the String and Wind Choirs of the Russian Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Modest Altshuler. The last mentioned organization will present for the first time in New York compositions written for string instruments only. At the opening concert there will appear Mme. Pauline Donalda, soprano, the Barrère Ensemble, and Lester Donahue, pianist.

Program for Baldwin Organ Recitals

At his free organ recital at City College this afternoon at 4 o'clock Samuel A. Baldwin will play Prelude and Fugue in E minor, (lesser,) Bach; "Vision," Rheinberger; Suite in D, Foote; Berceuse, Cui; Chanson Plaintive, Lynarski; Prelude Pastorale, Lladoff; Variations de Concert, Bonnet; Ave Maria, Schubert, and Prelude and Fugue on the name "Bach," Liszt. On Wednesday at the same hour he will play Fantasia in F, West; Melodia, Boss; Passacaglia in C minor, Bach; Revery and Pensive Pastorale, Jacob; Suite in E minor, Borowski; Serenade, Schubert, and "Finlandia," Sibelius.

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Tues. Eve.—Les Sylphides; L'Apres Midi d'un Faun (first time with Nijinsky); Prince Igor; Petrouchka, with Nijinsky.
Thurs. Eve.—Sadko; Till Eulenspiegel, with Nijinsky; Le Spectre de la Rose; Scheherazade, with Nijinsky.
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Symphony in D.....Mozart
Sinfonia and Arioso.....Bach
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Carl Schlegel
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Tues. Evg., Oct. 31, at 8:15, Song Recital
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Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., Nov. 2, 8:15.
SONG RECITAL WILLIAM WHEELER
Tickets $2 to 50c. Mgt. Winton & Livingston.

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ALBERT REISS presents THURSDAY, OCT. 26, at 3
MOZART'S "THE IMPRESARIO" AND "BASTIEN AND BASTIENNE"
TWO OPERETTAS IN ENGLISH.
MABEL GARRISON, LUCY GATES, DAVID BISPHAM, ALBERT REISS
and Orchestra. Conducted by Sam Franko.
PRICES $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00.
Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Aft., at 3. Song Recital. EDNA DE LIMA
AT CARNEGIE HALL
SAT. AFT., Oct. 28, at 2:30—Piano Recital.
OLGA SAMAROFF
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Choir from Cathedral St. John the Divine
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Boxes, tickets and programs at office of Society, Aeolian Bldg., Room 1202.

Aeolian Hall, Nxt Tues. Ev. 8:15, 1st Concert
N. Y. Chamber Music Society
of Piano, Wind and String Instruments.
DIRECTOR, CAROLYN BEEBE.
Program: SPOHR Quintet in C Minor. Opus 52. D'INDY Suite: Dans le Stil Ancien. Opus 24. LOEFFLER Rhapsodie "La Cornemuse." FIBICH Quintet in D Major. Opus 42.
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" 23 } Haendel's "The Messiah"
" 30 }
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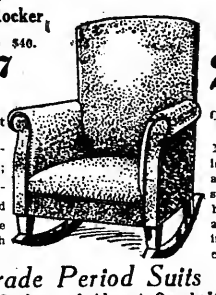

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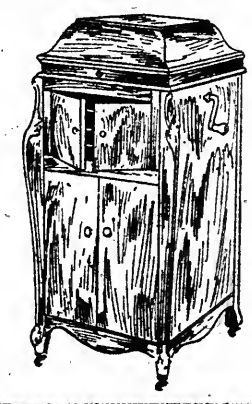

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THE QUEST OF THE GOLDEN PLAY

Ruth Chatterton, in "Come Out of the Kitchen" at Cohan

John Drew as Major Pendennis Coming to the Criterion

Cross and Josephine in "Go To It" at Princess

Francis X. Bushman as the Movies' Romeo at Broadway

Marilynn Miller, in "Show of Wonders" at Winter Garden

The Cansinos at "The Bull Ring"

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

One Diagnosis of the Public's Languor---An Outburst of Applause---"Betty"

THE patronage in the theatres of New York has been disconcertingly languid this season, and until last week, when there were some rosy signs of the dawn of better business, the gloom in the counting houses could have been cut with a knife. The diagnosticians have been baffled because they were bereft of their favorite explanations. The familiar disposition to blame it on hard times has been thwarted by the same condition that so cruelly cramps the style of the Republican calamity howlers; the occasional inclination to blame it on the movies has been discouraged by evidences of the fact that the movies themselves are not doing so very well, either. The rule remains that you are in no position to look for extraneous causes of public indifference to the theatres until the theatres themselves have done their best. When, for instance, a piece like "A Little Bit of Fluff" dies an early but painful death it is no time to talk about outside depression, psychological or otherwise. The business in New York has been bad this season—very bad. But it has not been as bad as the plays.

For of all the productions made on Broadway since the first curtains rose, two months ago, an unusually small proportion—not more than eight or ten—has been worth the attention of even the habitual playgoer, and precious few have justified any great enthusiasm. Only one has provided a completely satisfying aesthetic adventure. That—as might, but shall not, go without saying—is "Pierrot the Prodigal."

It is perfectly true that of the dozen or more already obliged to withdraw several have been of far better stuff than those which (by dint, in some cases, of artificial stimulants) have been enabled to remain. No one is ever such a zany as to interpret the long run on Broadway as a certain sign of merit, and it is less certain than ever this season, when, in more than one case, a playwright has been so pleased with his own effort that he has, at great cost to himself, kept his play on whether the public came to see it or not. It is perfectly true, also, that in the great helter-skelter rush of plays to Broadway and in the persistent use of New York theatres not as theatres, but as show windows for later sales on the road, a really fine play might be lost in the scuffle. But we can cross that bridge when we come to it. There has been no such case thus far this season.

An analysis of the ailments might prove instructive. A paper on threadbare and overworked material might be evolved from a consideration of "The Guilty Man," "The Intruder," and "The Silent Witness"—all three among the departed. "The Dangers of the Undramatic" might be illuminated by reference to "The Happy Ending," "Caroline," "Paganini," "Hush," "Fast and Grow Fat," and "Mr. Lazarus," for all their sundry charms and graces, might provide modern instances for an essay on "Short Weight in the Theatre." There are a dozen individual diagnoses, but only one general one will be suggested here. It seems barely possible that the internal troubles of nearly every play that has fallen or faltered here this season can be traced to the fact that it was not inspired from the first by any enthusiasm for the thing itself, but rather had its origin in a preliminary intention deliberately to catch the popular fancy and make a large sum of money. Yet it is blessedly true that the playwright or producer who comes upon an idea or a play and says to himself, "This is good. I must do it," is not only more to be cherished, but more sure of prosperity than the one who says, "This will be popular. I'd better do it." In the long run the theatre is wont to turn and rend those who approach it in that spirit.

Meanwhile the cut-rate ticket has been flourishing like the green bay tree and has reduced the price of theatre seats to a state of exciting, speculative fluctuation. Richard Henry Little in The Chicago Record-Herald has even been moved to suggest a ticker for the guidance of the Broadway playgoer:

On glancing at the latest market reports we will find that seats for the "Giddy, Giggling Girls" are quoted at $2.25, a sharp advance over the closing price of the day before. The rattling farce "Who in the World Told You?" which closed at $1.10 on Thursday, is now back at par, owing to several gushing criticisms in the morning papers. "I'll Hit You on the Nose," another lively comedy, has fallen to $1, while Shakespeare's "Hamlet" is quote at 47½ cents, with a downward tendency. "The Folks Will Be Out This Evening" is fluctuating badly. At 4 o'clock it was quoted at $1.50, but a frantic attempt to unload several hundred seats caused the price to fall to 75 cents.

The price quoted for "Hamlet" may seem small, but it would be exorbitant for more than a dozen of the plays produced here this season.

Incidentally, as a footnote to the intimation that even the movies have not been doing any too well, it should be explained that, while many a play has been languidly received, there has been a feverish rush to see "A Daughter of the Gods," the motion picture that was put on view at the Lyric last Monday. The demand for seats has been so large that the management, according to one irate patron, felt free to charge $2 for a seat from which only a portion of the screen was visible. Here is a lavish spectacle, but no great part of the King's ransom expended on it was invested in costumes. Indeed, the director has followed the easy rule of saying to Miss Kellermann, very simply: "Hang your clothes on a hickory limb and don't go near the camera." Other and superior critics may point out annoyingly that New York is showing for the present an unconscionable interest in this particular picture, but at least Philadelphia must be silent. Philadelphia, according to reports, is going in droves to "A Daughter of the Gods."

One Playgoer's Acknowledgments.

IF the output of the first two months has been largely paltry, there is promise, at least, of better things among the dozen new productions to be made in our town within the next three weeks. And the eve of this avalanche of new things is a good time for this playgoer to pause, as is his habit, and make grateful acknowledgment of some of the season's good playing. Certain performances by the unstarred are vivid in the memory and will linger there long after most of this Autumn's plays are gone and forgotten.

***

DONALD GALLAHER, who has been at work in our theatre since he was a four-year-old, has given complete answer to any who may have suspected he would drop out of sight as soon as he was obliged to put away children's rôles. His acting in the unlamented "Silent Witness" was so fine and glowing a thing that it exposed, by contrast, the stilted and preposterous eye-rolling theatricalism of others in the company and made so deep an impression that his name must lead all the rest.

***

ZELDA SEARS, with memorable cunning and discretion, gave in "Fast and Grow Fat" a performance so excruciatingly funny that at least one of the few who saw that Broadhurst farce has had the unusual and somewhat embarrassing experience of guffawing at the mere memory of it while riding on bus-tops and in other public conveyances.

***

MARIE WAINWRIGHT plays with expert finesse the rôle of a blue-blooded spinster in "Rich Man, Poor Man" at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. Forty years on the stage have contributed to the fine technical mastery exhibited in her work in this entertaining play. All of it, but notably her scene with her brother and her scene at the telephone, would teach a young actor more than a dozen lessons in an ordinary dramatic school.

***

PATRICIA COLLINGE is altogether delightful as Pollyanna in the syrupy glad play at the Hudson. The play itself may strike you as just a trifle too cloying, so that you emerge from a Wednesday matinée feeling sticky as with molasses. But this does not alter the fact that Miss Collinge plays better than she has ever played heretofore. Her study of the buoyant little girl from the mission is an admirable creation.

***

PAUL CLERGET is the deft and mellow Belgian artist whose expert performance as the elder Pierrot in the beautiful French pantomime at the Booth is quite the talk of the town. He is a master in this kind of excellent dumb discourse. It is an extraordinarily skillful and interesting achievement.

***

MARJORIE PATTERSON, the American member of that same cast, is a delightful Pierrot *fils*. She has come in for less applause than M. Clerget, particularly among player folk, who have been more interested than some of us in the sheer technical facility of his work. Lacking the Gallic mobility of countenance, Miss Patterson is neither naturally nor by force of long training so skillful a pantomimist, but she plays throughout with fine grace and understanding, and in the last act attains in exaltation of the spirit a luminous transfiguration that is the finest acting to be seen in the course of that joy forever at the Booth.

***

And this playgoer must express again his pleasure in the promising work that Henry Hull does in "The Man Who Came Back," in the exquisite performance of Margery Maude at the Criterion, in the charming tenderness and warmth of Estelle Winwood's playing in "Hush," in the capital performance Charles Abbe gives as the explosive Pops in "Bunker Bean." He would applaud in particular the playing of Forrest Winant, William S. Meehan, and Edgar Nelson in "Turn to the Right," and the playing of Christine Norman and Paul Harvey in "Upstairs and Down." There should be a few cheers for the pleasing Miss Painter, who, after many weary years in stock, is lasking in metropolitan favor as the girl in "Arms and the Girl." It is a mighty good performance that Rudolph Cameron and Jessie Ralph give in "Rich Man, Poor Man," and, if one must be singled out of the almost completely satisfying cast assembled for the unfortunate "Mr. Lazarus," it should be Tom Powers, of whom we are bound to hear more. Here's to them all.

At the Globe.

ALL the idle speculation as to the reason for Ambassador Gerard's return from Berlin has been set at rest by the discovery that—as is by this time obvious to the gratified management of the Globe—he came back to see "Betty." This importation from London has been considerably enriched since the opening night, and is now something no chronic patron of musical comedy can afford to miss. It has been staged lavishly, as is the Dillingham way, it being apparently his theory that any one so reckless as to make a theatrical production might as well do it handsomely while he is about it. Raymond Hitchcock, bearing his English honors thick upon him, is amusing as an "ultra-stoopid" English Lord in a rôle conceived in a really fine vein of nonsense. He has good material this time. He may be merely observing that while matrimony is an institution, no one wants to live in an institution, or he may be enacting that killing scene where a military enthusiast tries to explain a war map to him. He is frightfully interested, and all that, you know, but his mind will keep wandering to unimportant places. Madrid, for instance. And what *was* the name of that topping hotel there? Such a curious name, you couldn't possibly forget it. Oh, yes, the Grand. And so on, indefinitely.

Others in the cast are not so helpful. Ivy Sawyer, a pleasing person brought over with the play, makes you sigh for the Edna May of days gone by, and the gifted and agreeable Mr. Santley makes little or nothing of the dramatic moments in "Betty," treating them negligently as so much filler between songs. He must mend his ways if he is to do his duty by "Wie Einst im Mai," when, under the title "One Time in May," that German operetta is produced here later in the season, with Santley as the star. But Mr. Hitchcock is in fine form. He happens, it is true, to have good material this time, but, like Frank Tinney and Marie Dressler, he is an intrinsically comic person who needs none.

ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT.

NEW YORK CAUGHT.

Under the caption, now for "Justice," and by way of heading its editorial page, the Chicago Evening Post casts the following aspersions:

"It is our hope that Chicago is not to receive Galsworthy's 'Justice' as a high-brow play which has made an unheard-of success in New York and must be made to succeed here simply to maintain our percentage in the uplift column.

"It is our hope that Chicago will do what New York did and go to the show for the one big moment that is in it, the punch and the thrill that reduce stout and well-fed theatregoers to the verge of hysteria.

"We haven't heard much of that out here. New York has been putting over the idea that it knows a good high-brow play when it sees one, and that the success of 'Justice' is merely one more evidence of the catholicity of its taste. We decline to fall for that idea.

"What got New York was the scene in the solitary confinement cell which closes the third act. There Falder, the clerk and convict, poor, pathetic little Falder, speaks not a word. But way off down the cell row you hear a prisoner breaking down under the maddening strain of silence and beating upon the door of his cell. You see Falder wrestle to resist the temptation to give his nerves that release. The noise grows louder as other convicts join in the hysterical stampede. Finally, Falder throws himself against the iron bars and adds the top note to the horrid clangor.

"It is lucky that they drop the curtain at the exact moment that they do. If they kept it up a second longer the audience would be either fainting in droves or tearing up its seats and beating on its cell doors, too.

"The moment of emotion is what New York went to 'Justice' for. We are morally certain of it. Of course there was in the air a great deal of prison-reform interest, owing to the Thomas Mott Osborne fight at Sing Sing. But the play is, primarily, one of sentiment. And New York, under its high-brow front, knew it. We trust that Chicago will be as sophisticated—and more candid."

THE AUTHOR ADMITS IT

By MAXIMILIAN FOSTER.

NOW that the comedy, "Rich Man, Poor Man," is nightly turning away hundreds and hundreds from the doors of the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, I no longer see any reason for concealing the fact that I am the author of the story on which the play is founded. Heretofore the secret has been sedulously guarded, both on the billboards and in other advertising, the aim of the management being apparently to hide it. Still, the story is mine.

The other day some one asked me in the presence of Irvin Cobb if Georgie Broadhurst's play was not founded on a story of mine.

"Did you say foundered?" inquired Irvin.

As you know, Irvin is very quick in his repartee if you only give him time enough, though that is neither here nor there. Having admitted the truth, I still admit it. I am no campaign candidate.

You have seen "Rich Man, Poor Man," no doubt. So have I. The play has now enjoyed an uninterrupted run of eighteen days, during which I have seen it eighty-six times. All authors do this. Mr. Cobb's play opened the same time as mine, and is still running neck and neck with it, but I'll admit he has the better of me. I believe he has seen his two hundred and twelve times, this being due to the fact that he visits it several times each evening as well as matinees. I'm told he likes it. At any rate, he has urged all his friends to go see it. However, what I started out to tell is why at this date I am willing to admit I wrote the story on which the play is founded.

The reason is that Georgie Broadhurst is a friend of mine. I'm not the kind that won't stand by a friend.

I'm serious about this. Playwrights, as a rule, are not the sort who can take a joke—not unless they take it from some other playwright, and however George feels about our joint effort, I want him to know that what I say I mean.

It has been very pleasant to write this play with Mr. Broadhurst. It was written last January at Coronado Beach, Cal., where for ten days I enjoyed the hospitality of his charming little bungalow near the beach. Every morning we had breakfast in bed, after which we went out for a walk, then to the hotel for luncheon, motoring during the afternoon, and after dressing for dinner, dining out somewhere, after which we usually spent the rest of the evening at a dance, returning home the day following in time to get to bed. In fact, during the ten days I was with him he and I put in nearly half an hour's complete work on Act No. 1. Then I went away from there, several days later receiving a wire from him that the play was completed. I have arranged to do another play with him immediately.

You must see our play. The other night I went there with Charles Van Loan, who, as you know, writes all those baseball stories in The Saturday Evening Post that Rink Gardner and Bozeman Bulger as well as ten or twelve others have not written, and when the audience wept, he wept with them, not for them; and when they laughed he also laughed with them, not at them. It was the most human thing I have ever seen him do; and as William Mack says in our play, just as he's said it in every play he's ever been in, "That's the truth, so help me God!" Some day I am going to read one of those stories Mr. Van Loan writes. However, Charles Van Loan is not the only one that likes our play.

Georgie Broadhurst likes it, too.

Jess Dandy in "Object—Matrimony"—Cohan and Harris

Charlotte Greenwood in "So Long Letty"—Shubert

THE NEW PLAYS

THE mills of the gods of the theatre are again grinding. After last week's lull seven new attractions will make their appearance to fill the gaps left by departing plays. In addition to these, a Parisian sketch called "Les Deux Gloires" will be added to the bill at the Garrick.

COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN—*To-morrow night at the Cohan.*

When Henry Miller took a company of players to California last Summer to appear in a repertoire of plays in the principal theatres one of the pieces his company acted was "Come Out of the Kitchen," a comedy by A. E. Thomas based on a book of that title by Alice Duer Miller. The play was put on merely to try it out for a week or two, but it proved so popular that it ran for five weeks at the Columbia in San Francisco. Ruth Chatterton and Bruce McRae created the principal rôles, and they will be seen in them here, with Marguerite St. John, Aliee Lindahl, Mrs. Charles G. Craig, Barbara Milton, Frances Goodrich, William Boyd, Charles Trowbridge, William H. Sams, Walter Connolly and Robert Ames in other parts.

"Come Out of the Kitchen" is a little romance of the South. It is the story of the Virginia Daingerfields, luxury loving, improvident, proud, who have never recovered from the economic depression of the civil war and are forced to rent the ancestral home to a rich Northerner. One of the conditions of the lease is that a corps of white servants be provided, and it is this that determines Olivia Daingerfield to remain behind and masquerade as a servant.

Miss Chatterton, of course, will play the rôle of Olivia. It was in a drama by Mr. Thomas, "The Rainbow," that she made her New York début some years ago. Her last appearance here was in "Daddy Long Legs."

SO LONG LETTY—*Tomorrow night at the Shubert.*

The last play Daniel Frohman produced at his Lyceum Theatre before he forsook the spoken for the silent drama was a comedy by Elmer Harris called "Thy Neighbor's Wife." It was a comedy of mixed doubles, in which two apparently ill-mated couples living side by side put trial marriage to the test before obtaining divorces and remarrying.

It was this play that Mr. Harris and Oliver Morosco made over into the musical farce that will come to the Shubert Theatre tomorrow night after a career out of town that started more than a year ago in California. In the original version the couples lived in neighboring cottages, and in the new version the locale has been changed to adjoining bath wagons. A chorus has been added, and there are songs by Earl Carroll.

Charlotte Greenwood and May Boley play the rôles of the wives, and Sydney Grant and Walter Catlett impersonate the husbands. Among the other principals are Frances Cameron, Percy Baldwin, Vera Doria, Winnie Baldwin, and Benn Linn.

DIE TOLLE DOLLY—*Tomorrow night at the Yorkville.*

The Yorkville German Theatre has abandoned its policy of presenting playlets, at least temporarily, and tomorrow night will offer a musical comedy entitled "Die tolle Dolly," ("The Mad Dolly.") The book has been adapted by Arthur Schoenstadt and Max Simon from the original German of Pordes Milo and Herman Frey. The main part of the score is by Walter Kollo, with interpolations by Paul Lincke, Hans Kroenke, Arthur Steinke, and Max Steiner. Fritz Winold Reiss designed the settings. Mizi Gizi, Lotte Engel, Lieschen Schumann, Lucie Werner, Emil Berla, Richard Feist, Willy Frey, Rudi Rahe, and Ernst Naumann will play the principal rôles.

GO TO IT—*Tuesday night at the Princess.*

The little Princess Theatre has done so well with musical comedies with terse titles that one with only six letters has been chosen for the piece that will be the successor of "Nobody Home" and "Very Good, Eddie." "Go to It" is Hoyt's farce, "A Milk-White Flag" brought down to date by John L. Golden, John E. Hazzard, and Arne Caldwell, with tunes by Jerome Kern, a quartet that generally has at least one representative among the makers of every American musical comedy.

The list of principals is a long one, some of the more important being Percival Knight, Emma Janvier, Wellington Cross, Lois Josephine, Charles Judels, Will Deming, Will Archie, Helen Bond, Ethel Pettitt, Gertrude Walxel, Tyler Brooks, Betty Shannon, and the famous motor trio, Ethel Ford, Wilbur Stutz, and Harry Davis.

OBJECT—MATRIMONY—*Wednesday night at the Cohan and Harris.*

Montague Glass, whose "Potash and Perlmutter" stories won him fame and fortune in printed and later in stage form, collaborated with Jules Eckert Goodman, Manhattan's most persistent collaborator and play carpenter, in writing his latest comedy. When "Object—Matrimony" is produced Mr. Goodman will be drawing royalties from three current productions, the other two being "Treasure Island" and "The Man Who Came Back."

"Object—Matrimony" is a modern play of New York life. It was first acted under the direction of William A. Brady out of town several weeks ago, and since then has been marking time waiting for a vacant stage. Its cast includes Jess Dandy, Mathilde Cottrelly, Marjorie Wood, Irving Cummins, Jules Jordan, Leo Donnelly, Jean Temple, Wright Kramer, William Dixon, Robert Robbins, Philip Dunning, Philip Loeb, Clifford B. Nelson, Emil Hooh, Max Rossi, and William J. Kane. Mme. Cottrelly, Jules Jordan, and Mr. Donnelly have been identified with one or both of Mr. Glass's other plays.

DER GATTE DES FRAULEINS—*Wednesday night at the Irving Place.*

This is a comedy by Gabriel Dregely, a Hungarian dramatist, that tells the story of the undoing of an incorrigible bachelor by one of his married friends, aided by a pretty and clever girl. The play was acted in Vienna last season with considerable success. Direktor Rudolf Christians, Margarete Felsing, Heinrich Marlow, and Hanns Unterkircher will play the principal rôles.

JOHN DREW IN MAJOR PENDENNIS—*Thursday night at the Criterion.*

The following portion of the advance notice from the office of John D. Williams, the producer of this drama from the pages of Thackeray, is interesting: "'Major Pendennis' as a play came of three notions—first, to set off John Drew in a new line of parts; second, to fetch about a return of Langdon Mitchell as a writer for the American theatre, from which he had withdrawn since 'The New York Idea,' and, thirdly, to call on Thackeray for a group of characters and scenes that would stimulate a good cast to good acting."

That paragraph about states the case of "Major Pendennis." For many years the beginning of a new theatrical season was signalized by the appearance of John Drew in a youngish rôle at the Empire. Mr. Drew is no longer young and he now admits it. Mr. Mitchell has done some distinguished work for the American stage; an author who could write "The New York Idea" and "Becky Sharp," which he took from "Vanity Fair," should never have been allowed to remain idle this long.

The cast Mr. Williams has assembled should justify the third notion. The players and their parts are: Brandon Tynan, Arthur Pendennis; Edith Shayne, Mrs. Helen Pendennis; John St. O'Brien, Morgan; Helen MacKellar, Laura Bell; Allison Skipworth, Lady Clavering; Helen Menken, Blanche Amory; Walter Kingsford, Harry Foker; Alice Chapin, Lady Rockminster; Mary Worth, Fanny Bolton; Lester Lonergan, Captain Jack Costigan; Jane Houston, Emily Fotheringay, and Leonard Willey, George Warrington.

Mr. Drew will appear as the worldly wise, selfish, cynical, unscrupulous old Major, physically artificial even as to his wig. Mr. Mitchell has not tried to compass all of the novel, but has endeavored to fashion a light comedy with Major Pendennis and his nephew Arthur as the central figures.

THE SHOW OF WONDERS—*Thursday night at the Winter Garden.*

This will be the annual Fall production of the big music hall, the twentieth musical extravaganza to be presented there since it was first opened five years ago. Harold Atteridge, who has been responsible for the dialogue and lyrics of several of these, is the author of the "book," (the quotation marks are used advisedly,) of "The Show of Wonders," and the program will credit Sigmund Romberg, Otto Motzan, and Herman Timberg with the composition of most of the music. The new piece is in two acts and twenty scenes.

As in all musical revues, the actors are more important than the authors, for so much depends on personality. It would seem that the new offering was well provided for in this respect. The long list of entertainers includes McIntyre and Heath, blackface artists, whose fame dates back to the days when minstrelsy was in wide favor; Eugene and Willie Howard, clever entertainers of a number of Winter Garden shows; George W. Monroe, still vurry, vurry fat and funny; Walter C. Kelly, the Virginia Judge of vaudeville; Marilynn Miller, who first danced into favor on this stage; Daisie Irving, from London's Gaiety; Alexis Kosloff, dancer; Dan Quinlan and George Baldwin.

Alla Nazimova, whose last appearance here on the dramatic stage was in a dramatization of Robert Hichens's "Bella Donna," will appear in a series of plays during the current season. Three dramas that have not been acted here and revivals of some of the Ibsen pieces in which she first won fame as an English-speaking actress will be included in her répertoire. The new plays Mme. Nazimova has acquired for presentation are "'Ception Shoals," by Austin Adams; "The Price of Life," by Wladimir Danchenko, and "The Fairy Tale," by Arthur Schnitzler. Clifford E. Pember, who has done some work for Boston's Toy Theatre, has designed the settings for "'Ception Shoals," which will be the first offering.

THE BIGGER SHOW AT THE HIPPODROME

Being an Account of a Little Journey Backstage One Afternoon at the Largest Playhouse in the World.

IF Charles Dillingham should ever grow restless at being able to entertain only 10,000 persons a day at the Hippodrome, all he would have to do to remedy the deficiency would be to build another auditorium facing the back of the stage, for the hinterland show is quite as interesting as that which takes place in front of the scenes. Only, when Mr. Dillingham doubles his seating capacity, a provision should be made that but once during a season, or perhaps during a decade, should an individual be permitted to see the backstage show. Otherwise there would soon be a dearth of regular audiences, because there is nothing so illusion-shattering as a journey behind the beyond. That glittering throne room is a tawdry, painted thing, without the alchemy of lights; the umbrageous woods are painted strips of canvas held in place by fishnetting, and the prima donna has a wart on her nose. Not Dixie Gerard, of course, for these are only generalities.

The Hippodrome horde begins to gather at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. They check in at the stage door in Forty-third Street, a motley crew of chorus people and principals. The attendance score is kept on a large board, so that it can be told at a glance who and how many are missing at curtain time. Two o'clock finds the company assembling on the stage, ready for the parade, which to date has been the opening number of the spectacle. Down in the animal quarters underneath the stage the horses stand bridled and the elephants burnished for the procession.

There is a surprising lack of confusion on the stage for all the army of players, stage hands and masses of intricate settings. Most of the first part of the show is acted "in one," which translated from stage vernacular means toward the front of the stage before a single curtain or drop. While the street parade is taking ten minutes or more to pass and repass a given point the stage carpenters and property men are constructing the Capitol at Washington on the back half of the stage. The dome is dropped from the flies, the wings of the building come in from the sides and the steps are built up with collapsible platforms and wagon-stages. The Capitol is ready in a few minutes for its corps of West Pointers, who lounge about on the steps awaiting the command of Tommy Dowd. Tommy Dowd has charge of the chorus masses. It is his task to see that all are in their places for the chorus numbers and tableaux, and he knows the groupings so thoroughly that he can tell at a glance how many and who are missing. He carries a pocket card index system of color charts to aid him, though these are seldom referred to as the season wears on and the show settles down to a regular routine.

"I win on Conning Tower today," says a 50-year old chorus "boy," who looks twenty in that fountain of youth, the footlights' glare. It is violating no confidence to say that in the throng of apparently youthful chorus men there are some grandfathers, old showmen who remember when they had lines to speak. As for the chorus women—of course they are all young. An actress is always young, especially in the Hippodrome, where crowsfeet are lost with words in the great reaches of the auditorium.

There sits a girl in middy blouse and trousers reading a book, and near by is one embroidering "Flo" on a tobacco-brown pillow cover that will no doubt soon become a treasure in a room in the Forties, west of Seventh Avenue.

The elephants have just finished their game of baseball and now they are marching off with stately tread. There is a scampering from the stage entrance that leads to the runway down which the beasts will descend to the stables that is only equaled later when Anna Pavlowa emerges from her dressing room for her first entrance, only one is a scampering from fear and the other from respect. To tell the truth, none of the other performers is on familiar terms with Roxie, Jennie, and Julie. Little Chin-Chin was more susceptible to flattery, but ever since the paralysis scare Julie has kept her little girl out of the city.

Over at the south, or left-hand, side of the stage, at a vantage point just inside the proscenium, stands Clyde Powers, the stage manager. Before him is a telephone switchboard, through which he can communicate with any part of the building, and a series of push buttons. When an act is about over he pushes one of these, which flashes a warning to the men who control the lights and the motors that raise and lower the scenic drops. All of the drops and curtains are operated by electricity instead of by men pulling ropes over pullies, which was the old method. The instant the elephants start to walk off, Powers presses a button, the house and stage are plunged in darkness, the drop before which the elephants performed rises aloft and simultaneously another descends. The lights flash on a few seconds later and a new scene peopled with other entertainers is before the blinking gaze of the audience. Then Mr. Powers records the time, for everything must move with military precision.

Tommy Dowd marshals his West Pointers on the Capitol steps. "Watch your chin straps," he stage-whispers. "Number 46 there, straighten your belt." Out front Henry Taylor and Dixie Girard are encouraging the audience by singing "We'll Stand by Our Country." The last word of the verse is reached, there is momentary blackness, a curtain shoots upward, and through a thin gauze the audience beholds an imposing array of choristers in the uniforms of West Point cadets standing on the Capitol steps. A chorus reiterating the determination to "stand by our countree," blackness again, lights, and the martial vista has dissolved.

While the soloists are at it again in front driving all fear of U-boats from the minds of the audience there is a most infernal racket behind the drop. A long platform shoots out on rollers from either side of the stage and becomes the prow of a dreadnought. The Capitol steps revolve and are transformed into turrets with formidable looking guns protruding. The dome ascends, uncovering a lattice mast, into the crow's nest of which officers climb to man powerful searchlights. A general swallowing of chewing gum, a casting aside of sofa pillow covers and novels, and the sea monster is swarming with middies who seem equally determined for the sake of "our countree" not to give up the ship when the audience beholds them in the searchlights' glare.

Pavlowa in the Tschaikowsky-Bakst Ballet at the Hippodrome

A pretty young woman, all in fluffy white, climbs on top of a white grand piano in the wings while George Hermann is doing his spooky skeleton dance and Toto's shrill call, like a self-starter crying for oil, is piercing the unearthly green atmosphere of the stage front. She places her arms in loops of fine wires attached to thin wire cables that rise aloft to a platform suspended from the girders and puts her toes in foot holds. A young man in white takes his seat on the stool clamped to the piano. Their time has come. If one of the four slender wires should snap, their time would indeed have come; but there is little possibility of such an accident, since every day before the performance the cables are tested by ten or twelve men adding their weight to that of the piano.

A signal, four men haul in the slack of a rope around an electrically driven drum, and the white piano, with its human cargo, sails through the air. The stage is in darkness except for a light on the performers, and black draperies intensify the contrast of black and white. The wires are invisible, and to the audience the piano seems to be flying gracefully through space unattached and unguided. The dainty maid pirouettes on one toe, and as she does so she strains at the wire arm-loops, which causes the piano to spin round and round on its pivot. The men off-stage pull in and let out the slack alternately and the piano soars aloft, then volplanes stageward in the opposite direction with the swiftness and grace of a monoplane. And all the while the young man with his legs clasped around the upright of the stool has not missed a note. The piano glides into the wings, discharges its passengers, and a moment later is hanging aloft, awaiting its turn at night.

The Japanese number, the Arnaut Brothers, and Joe Jackson follow in swift succession in front scenes. During the Arnauts' act a youngish-looking man stands in the first entrance watching them. "Take your bow," he orders when the trotting off amid loud applause. The youngish-looking man is Mr. Arnaut, Sr., the young men's father. No impresario ever guarded his songbirds more zealously nor berated them more severely if their performance was below par, it is said.

The carpenters and "props" have been busy these moments building up the terraces on which the minstrels will sit. Collapsible platforms are used for these, so that the whole springs up with mushroom celerity. Some 400 men and women take part in the minstrel show, and half that number of chairs must be placed at regular intervals on the ledges. During the major portion of the minstrel show only the men are visible. They are dressed in black, and, except for the principals in the circle, who use burnt cork, all wear black masks over their faces. The girls are not seen during this part. They are seated behind the chairs underneath little canopies, which completely mask their presence. The men wear trick clothes, with white suits underneath, and suddenly, at a signal, the house is plunged in darkness, the men pull strings which release their masks and black suits, the girls snatch the discarded costumes through little trap doors in the backs of the chairs, emerge from beneath the canopies, and when the lights flash on again an army of men and women in spotless white stands where a few seconds before were only half as many black men.

The first intermission follows the minstrel, and while the Leon Bakst settings are being placed the ballet corps begins to assemble. Countless sprites in pneumonia-inviting draperies dot the off-stage region, balancing themselves by holding to doorknobs or pieces of scenery while they stand on their toes and do exercises. These are the warming-up moments corresponding to those "mi-mi-mi-mi" intervals behind the operatic scenes when the singers get ready for their arias. A babel of tongues is heard—Russian, English, French, American, and Thoid Avenoo—for this is a cosmopolitan ballet.

The curtain is descending, which is equivalent to ascending in every other theatre. Men holding snaps attached to wires in one hand and huge ropes in the other stand in the first entrance.

"I can't find my slippers, Mr. Dowd," a breathless fairy wails.

"Keep looking till you do," answers Mr. Dowd. "You can't fly in your stocking feet, that's a cinch." And then: "Not only solid ivory, but an antique as well," murmurs Mr. Dowd to no one in particular, and addressing the rope holders: "Move the others up to the centre. No. 12 will be out." Fortunately for Mr. Dowd, he is responsible only for the girls. The two sexes are segregated, the women using the southern dressing rooms and the men those across the stage. The men have to look after their own entrances; if they are late or miss a cue entirely they are fined, but no system of fines or penalties yet devised for the girls has made Mr. Dowd's services dispensable.

"Cissie's on the other side. There she flies. Ain't she pretty?"

"From the forehead up," comes the answer.

"You cat!" snaps Cissie's friend, as the men heave up and down at their ropes and the fairies of the flying ballet sail gracefully through the air. It seems that Cissie has just trained down to weight and has been promoted to the flying squad.

"Heads up."

This time it is Mlle. Pavlowa and not the elephants. There is no particular reason why every one should stand aside, for the great danseuse is less temperamental than the average chorus girl and makes no foolish demands of her professional inferiors. But such is the brilliance of her art that she seems to shed an aura which mere mortals would not think of profaning by entering. So she makes her entrances and exits through a lane of hushed admirers, as a Queen of pre-revolutionary France must have moved among her retinue.

A whole army of foreign-looking men appear from the backstage depths during the progress of the ballet. They are the wig makers and costumers whose hours between performances are filled with slips and shoes and scaling wax and perqked wigs and things.

The ballet moves with amazing smoothness in spite of the numbers who take part in it and the constant changes that have been made since the first performance. It is more condensed now and moves with much more unanimity and celerity. A troop of fairies now disappears down a trap door, in a moment to ascend on wires with the curtain and proclaim the end of the ballet.

And now the Teutonic hordes o'errun the stage, driving the Allies to their dressing room strongholds. Charlotte, Ellen Dallerup, Katie Schmidt, and Hilda Rückerts are the great general staff of this steel-clad army. The runners of their skates are covered with leather to preserve their edges for the ice attack soon to come, and they walk about restlessly waiting for the ice surface to be uncovered. A swarm of men with low-lying trucks is hastening that time. The front half of the stage is covered with a double flooring laid in sections. Between the two surfaces, which are fastened at varying distances apart to allow for the slope of the stage, are layers of cork which keep the ice from lowering the temperature of the stage any considerable degree. The sections are piled on the trucks and wheeled away while other men with scrapers go over the surface of the ice and smooth it.

No sooner have they scraped a corner of the pond than the skaters are on it practicing their stunts with as much zest as if it were the first freeze of the Winter and they had walked miles for the sport.

Now the curtain has slipped down into its slot, and the ice ballet is adding the music of steel scraping ice to the orchestral symphony. Charlotte whirls with the virtuosity of a Dervish and Ellen Dallerup sweeps in long, graceful strides over the glassy surface, shaming the well-known Venus. Three cheers for Kultur and Ellen Dallerup!

"Rehearsal of the new numbers at 7 tonight," shouts Tommy Dowd, as the curtain shuts off the auditorium, and the blare of the orchestra, crescendoing the audience into the street, is drowned back stage by a unanimous groan.

At the Sunday School Benefit—"Chic" Sale in a Few of His Characters at the Palace

IN THE MAIL-BAG

Irving Place Production of Tolstoy "Play Not Its First in America.

The inadvertent description of the present production at the Irving Place as the first production in America of Tolstoy's "Living Corpse" has prompted several letters. Carl Van Vechten reports having seen Jacob Adler play the leading part at the Thalia Theatre in December, 1911, two months after the original production in Moscow, and, "as a dutiful son," Charles J. Adler writes to explain that his distinguished father has played that role 150 times.

To the Dramatic Editor:

Perhaps it will interest some of your readers to know that "The Living Corpse," the posthumous play of Leo Tolstoy, was produced in Yiddish in the Thalia Theatre by the eminent actor, Jacob Adler, a short time after the death of the great master, and that it was shown for four consecutive months to packed houses. Still your statement that this play, which was given Oct. 17, in the German Theatre, made its appearance in this country for the first time, is not entirely wrong, because Yiddish, you know, is a language only good for the use of peddlers that sell onions and not for the subtle art of conveying human emotions on the stage. And, besides that, it was played before an audience of ignorant foreigners, who cannot appreciate the great and beautiful. Their theatres—what else can they be but cheap music halls?

Why, to the people outside the boundaries of the Bowery and Houston Street, the lower east side and ignorance are synonomous. Of course, the press is supposed to suit itself to the taste of the public, to the majority of which the east side is a kind of Chinatown on a big scale; a place which they sometimes grace with their presence for the purpose of sightseeing or to save our poor souls and about which they like to read sensational little stories, rather than to be interested in its educational and self-improving activities or its spiritual life in general.

In closing, I would add that this social attitude is very strongly felt by us, although our pride bids us to ignore it most of the time. LEO GILIEN.

New York, Oct. 19, 1916.

Canon Chase Gives His Views on the New Griffith Picture.

To the Dramatic Editor:

May I enter a protest against your commendation of the Babylonian portion of the film "Intolerance"? It is truly, as you say, a stupendous spectacle. But it misrepresents the historical facts, beyond what dramatic license can justify. It represents Babylon as destroyed by intolerance, or, as the foreword printed on the program says, "depicts the destruction of the greatest civilization of antiquity—the treason growing out of the intolerance of Babylon's High Priest of Bell who, to suppress the growing worship of other gods, betrays to a King, Belshazzar, and opens the gates of the capital to the conquering Cyrus and his hosts."

The fact is, that Cyrus did not destroy Babylon but benefited her. Babylon did not lose in grandeur or influence at the time Mr. Griffith pictures her as falling, in 538 B. C., but for two centuries later she continued as the Queen of Cities. When Alexander the Great captured her, in 331 B. C., he made her the capital of his empire. L. W. King in his "History of Babylon," published in 1915, says: "The tranquillity of the country under Cyrus formed a striking contrast to the unrest and intrigue which characterized its attitude under Assyrian rule. Babylon's commercial life and prosperity suffered no interruption in consequence of the change of her political status."

Maspero in his "Passing of the Empires" refers to the capture of Babylon by Cyrus in these words: "Babylon suffered in no way by her servitude and, far from being a source of unhappiness to her, she actually rejoiced in it. Nothing in or around the city was changed, and she remained what she had been since the fall of Assyria, the real capital of the regions situated between the Mediterranean and the Zagros."

The Babylonians were marked by two characteristics, their trading instinct and their reverence for the gods. There is some evidence on the cuneiform inscriptions dug from the ruins of Babylon and elsewhere that the heathen priests betrayed Belshazzar, who was acting as King, into the hands of Cyrus.

But Babylon was not destroyed by religious intolerance, but by her trading instinct, uncontrolled by religion or patriotism. Babylon's decay began soon after the death of Alexander the Great, when a new city was built on the Tigris River for maritime communication. For business reasons the people moved from Babylon to the new city, "Seleucia," near at hand.

It was not by such warlike scenes as Mr. Griffith's wonderful photoplay depicts that Babylon was destroyed, but by a gradual and purely economic process and through no sudden blow that Babylon slowly bled to death.

The teaching of Mr. Griffith's play, that certain social uplifters (not all of them, he says,) who collect money for prohibition and similar causes are responsible for the reduction of wages and all the evils that follow, very much needs some indorsement from history if it can be found, or from somewhere else. Mr. Griffith thinks he finds such an indorsement in the Biblical account of the crucifixion of Christ, though he rejects the Biblical account of Belshazzar's defiance of Jehovah, of the handwriting upon the wall of the banquet hall, and Daniel's interpretation of the Divine judgment. He makes Belshazzar kill himself, though the Bible says he was slain.

In Mr. Griffith's opinion, it is intolerance which has induced eighteen States to enact prohibitory laws and has driven 500 saloons out of New York during the last year. He represents that these reforms have been caused by the same spirit which incited the massacre of the Protestants in France on St. Bartholomew's Day and which brought about the crucifixion of Jesus.

Mr. Griffith has a right to exhibit such absurd ideas if he really holds them, but to proclaim that intolerance destroyed Babylon is too ridiculous to be accepted without protest.

WILLIAM SHEAFE CHASE.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
Seven Chances	Belasco	Aug. 8
Cheating Cheaters	Eltinge	Aug. 9
Turn to the Right	Gaiety	Aug. 17
The Big Show	Hippodrome	Aug. 31
The Man Who Came Back	Playhouse	Sept. 2
The Flame	44th Street	Sept. 4
Intolerance (film)	Liberty	Sept. 5
Pierrot the Prodigal	Booth	Sept. 6
Flora Bella	Casino	Sept. 11
Nothing But the Truth	Longacre	Sept. 14
Mister Antonio	Lyceum	Sept. 18
Pollyanna	Hudson	Sept. 18
Caroline	Empire	Sept. 20
Miss Springtime	New Amsterdam	Sept. 25
Upstairs and Down	Cort	Sept. 25
Wie Einst im Mai	Bandbox	Sept. 26
Arms and the Girl	Fulton	Sept. 27
Washington Square Players	Comedy (First Program)	Oct. 2
His Majesty Bunker Bean	Astor	Oct. 2
Backfire	39th Street	Oct. 2
Hush	Little	Oct. 3
Under Sentence	Harris	Oct. 3
Betty	Globe	Oct. 3
Fixing Sister	Maxine Elliott	Oct. 4
Rich Man, Poor Man	48th Street	Oct. 5
Le Poilu	Garrick	Oct. 9
The Music Master	Knickerbocker	Oct. 10
A Daughter of the Gods (film)	Lyric	Oct. 17
Der Lebende Leichnam	Irving Place	Oct. 18
Treasure Island (second season)	Punch & Judy	Oct. 21

ADVERTISEMENT.

Help the French Wounded.

The hospitals of France are full of men, helpless in their pain. War crosses adorn their breasts, but their bodies are racked with agony. They need comforts in the hospital and help when they are sent back home just mutilated burdens. Will you stretch out a hand to soothe and comfert them? The brave women of the sister Republic look to America for renewed hope to continue their work of mercy. Give, give, give. Nothing is too small—nothing too large. To make even one man a little more comfortable in the overcrowded Halls of Pain is something.

Contributions may be sent to the American Fund for French Wounded, Alcazar d'Ete, Champs-Elysees, Paris, France.

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This $81.50 Columbia Outfit

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Ten Double Faced Records of your own choosing. (*Twenty Selections*) 6.50
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SPEAR & COMPANY Furniture
Announcement on Page 4, this Section.

The $75 Columbia Grafonola Cabinet is equipped with individual record racks having a capacity of 75 records and may be had in mahogany, satin walnut or quartered oak in all finishes.

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B'WAY & 50TH ST. TEL. 2330 CIRCLE. EVENINGS AT 8. BEGINNING THURSDAY NIGHT OCT. 26 AT 8 SHARP

WINTER GARDEN

MATINEES TUES. THURS. AND SAT.

COMEDIANS IN COLOSSAL COLLECTION

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SHOW OF WONDERS

ALEXIS KOSLOFF, CLAYTON & WHITE, MABEL ELAINE, DAN QUINLAN, JAMES WATT, GEORGE BALDWIN, SIDNEY PHILLIPS, ELEANOR BROWN, GRACE FISHER, MARIE LAVARRE, JAMES GRANT, VIRGINIA SMITH

BOOK BY HAROLD ATTERIDGE. MUSIC BY SIGMUND ROMBERG, OTTO MOTZAN AND HERMAN TIMBERG. STAGED BY C. MUFFMAN

A CARNIVAL OF NINETEEN SCENES TONIGHT SUNDAY CONCERT TONIGHT

HUGE ARRAY OF NEW FACES

SHUBERT

THEATRE, 44TH W. OF B'WAY. TEL. 6420 = BRYANT. EVES. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15.

WEDNESDAY MATINEE BEST SEATS $1.50

BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT

OLIVER MOROSCO Presents THE NEW MUSICAL FARCE

SO LONG LETTY

BOOK by OLIVER MOROSCO & ELMER HARRIS. MUSIC AND LYRICS by EARL CARROLL. WITH CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD. A TYPICAL MOROSCO CAST and A BIG CHORUS.

EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

F. RAY COMSTOCK'S PRINCESS. 39th, nr. B'way. EVENING AT 8:20 SHARP. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:20.

STARTING TUES., OCT. 24

F. RAY COMSTOCK and WM. ELLIOTT Present THE THIRD ANNUAL PRINCESS MUSICAL PRODUCTION.

Go To It

By JOHN L. GOLDEN, JOHN E. HAZZARD and ANNE CALDWELL.

ASTOR B'way & 45th. Tel. 287—Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.

4th Crowded Week!

JOSEPH BROOKS PRESENTS

TAYLOR HOLMES

HIS MAJESTY BUNKER BEAN

BY LONG ODDS THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN TOWN

EXTRA MAT. ELECTION DAY.

It Gets You!

Another reason why

The Man Who Came Back

is such a tremendous success.

Jules Eckert Goodman wrote the play. William A. Brady produced it. Mary Nash heads the cast.

Playhouse

48 St. Bryant 2628 — Mats. Wed. & Sat.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S

Thea., 39th St., nr. B'way. 'Phone 1476—Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.

"Every bit as good as 'The Man From Home.'"—*Globe.*

WM. HODGE

IN A COMEDY OF NEW YORK LIFE.

FIXING SISTER

AS SURE A HIT AS THE U-53.

But No Lives Lost, Tho' There Is a Police Raid.

EXTRA MAT. ELECTION DAY.

George Broadhurst's

Rich Man, Poor Man

An absorbing play that is an emphatic success!

"More interesting than any other play in town."—*Alexander Woollcott in The Times.*

48th St. Theatre

Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Bryant 178

Winchell Smith & John L. Golden present the season's success,

Turn to the Right

By MESSRS. SMITH and HAZZARD.

"The most popular play of the season."—Heywood Broun in the Tribune.

GAIETY Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:20.

Extra Mat. Election Day, Tues., Nov. 7.

Casino BROADWAY & 39TH. PHONE 3846 GREELEY. EVENINGS, 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:15. WEDNESDAY MATINEE BEST SEATS, $1.50. JOHN CORT Presents

LINA ABARBANELL

7TH GREAT WEEK IN THE BEST CASINO SHOW IN YEARS 7TH GREAT WEEK

Flora Bella

With Wonderful Cast, including LAWRENCE GROSSMITH and CHARLES PURCELL. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY

NEW Garrick 35 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20

LE POILU The Greatest Franco-American Operetta ever given.

Received Nightly with Enthusiasm.

Followed by LES DEUX GLOIRES Pierre Wolff's Latest War Sketch.

COMEDY Thea., 41 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS

LAST 2 WEEKS

into Broadway and landed!" —*Sun.*

SUGAR HOUSE, LOVERS' LUCK, A MERRY DEATH, SISTERS OF SUSANNA

Clara Tice

LONGACRE 48TH ST. & B'WAY.

EVES. AT 8:30—MATS. 2:30 WED. & SAT.

H. H. FRAZEE Presents

WM. COLLIER

IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

with A TYPICAL SCHENECTADY CAST

7TH BIG WEEK

EXTRA MATINEES ELECTION DAY, Tues., Nov. 7, Thanks'g Day, Nov. 30, Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22

STANDARD BROADWAY & 90TH ST. PHONE RIVERSIDE 42. EVENINGS 25c to $1.00. TUES. & THURS. MATS. 25c to 50c. SAT. MAT. 25c-50c-75c.

WEEK BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT at 8:20

OLIVER MOROSCO'S SUCCESSOR TO "PEG O' MY HEART"

THE CINDERELLA MAN

by EDWARD CHILDS CARPENTER

WITH THE HUDSON THEATRE CAST INTACT

WEEK OCT. 30TH "VERY GOOD EDDIE"

44TH ST. THEATRE

RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S Spectacular Play About Mexico. The Distinguished Cast Includes JOHN COPE, WILLIAM COURTLEIGH, VIOLET HEMING, PEGGY O'NEIL And 50 others.

Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

DIFFERENT

"Remains unchallenged as the great event of the season."—Alexander Woollcott. (*The Times.*)

PIERROT THE PRODIGAL

"L'Enfant Prodigue." MUSIC THROUGHOUT

BOOTH THEATRE WEST 45TH STREET. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. Extra Mat. Election Day.

39th STREET

Thea., nr. B'way. 'Phone 413-Bry. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:20.

WALTER N. LAWRENCE Presents

BACKFIRE

By STUART FOX

Admittedly the Most Notable Cast of any Current Broadway Production, including Mary Boland and Frederick Truesdell

Last 8 Times at This Theatre. Moves Mon., Oct. 30, to Lyceum Theatre.

MONDAY, OCT. 30 Seats Thursday

EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

A Comedy by Rachel Crothers. EXTRA MAT. ELECTION DAY

PARK Theatre, B'way & 59th. Thos. H. Ince's $1,000,000 Photo Spectacle. Last 2 Times CIVILIZATION

WINTHROP AMES' Little Theatre

West 44th St. Tel. 6101 Bryant

VIOLET PEARN'S UNCOMMON COMEDY,

HUSH!

EVENINGS AT 8:45. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30

CORT HAS THE HIT

WEST 48TH ST. PHONE BRYANT 46. EVES. 8:20. MATS. WED. (POP.) & SAT. AT 2:20.

2 MONTH OF OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT NEW LAUGHING SUCCESS

UP STAIRS AND DOWN

BY FREDERIC AND FANNY HATTON

Should fill the Cort "Up Stairs and Down" for many moons to come" EVE. TELEGRAM

AND OH! THAT BABY VAMPIRE!

EMPIRE B'way, 40 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.

LAST 6 NIGHTS

LAST MATS. WED. & SAT.

CHARLES FROHMAN presents

Margaret ANGLIN

in Wm. Somerset Maugham's Comedy "Sparkling comedy." —*Times.*

"Caroline" "Scintillating comedy." —*Herald.*

MON. OCT. 30 SEAT SALE THURSDAY

MR. CYRIL MAUDE

IN THE NEW MODERN COMEDY

"THE BASKER"

By CLIFFORD MILLS.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20

LAST 6 NIGHTS

LAST MATS. THURS. & SAT.

CHARLES FROHMAN presents OTIS SKINNER

"A GREAT ACTOR IN A GREAT PLAY." —*AMERICAN.*

in BOOTH TARKINGTON'S COMEDY MISTER ANTONIO

LYCEUM THEATRE.....Special

BEGINNING MONDAY, OCT. 30TH

SEATS THURSDAY

BACKFIRE

MOVES TO THIS THEATRE

DAVID BELASCO Presents

Seven Chances

Which the Herald, Sun & Journal proclaimed "*Another Boomerang*" after three successful months at the Geo. M. Cohan Theatre BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT

BELASCO THEATRE

West 44th St. Evgs. at 8:30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. Extra Mat. Election Day. Seats 4 Weeks Ahead

HUDSON THEA., W. 44 St. Ev. 8:30. Mts. Wed., & Sat., 2:20.

Estate of HENRY B. HARRIS, Mgrs.

KLAW & ERLANGER and GEORGE C. TYLER present

POLLY-ANNA

"If you liked 'Daddy Long-Legs' and 'Peg O' My Heart' you will like 'Pollyanna' better."—Globe.

COHAN & HARRIS FORMERLY CANDLER Theatre WEST 42D-ST.

Beginning WEDNESDAY EVE OCT. 25th

William A. Brady will present a new play

Object-Matrimony

by Montague Glass, who wrote "Potash & Perlmutter," and Jules Eckert Goodman, who wrote "The Man Who Came Back"

The remarkable Cast includes: Jess Dandy, Madame Cottrelly, Marjorie Wood, Irving Cummings, Jules Jordan, Jean Temple, Leo Donnelly, Wright Kramer.

SEATS NOW.

FULTON 46TH ST., B'WAY. EVES. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

THE Arms and the Girl

Are The Kind That Hold You — By Grant Stewart & Robert Baker. — Is the Kind You Like to Hold

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. KLAW & ERLANGER...Lessees & Mgrs. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15 Sharp.

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT

DAVID BELASCO presents

DAVID WARFIELD

In His World Renowned Success

The Music Master

ENGAGEMENT POSITIVELY ENDS SAT., DEC. 2. Seats Now for All Performances.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way and 43d Street. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.

Klaw & Erlanger.....Managers

To-morrow Night, 8:30

HENRY MILLER Presents

RUTH CHATTERTON

with BRUCE McRAE AND A STRONG CAST In a New Comedy,

"Come Out of the Kitchen"

By A. E. THOMAS.

First Mat. Wed. (Pop. Prices.)

JOHN DREW as Major Pendennis in Langdon Mitchell's Comedy from Thackeray's Famous Novel

JOHN DREW Major Pendennis

JOHN DREW Major Pendennis

CRITERION THEATRE James K. Hackett Sole Lessee & Mgr.

THURSDAY NIGHT PROMPTLY at 8:20.

AT THE GLOBE

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK —For Rollicking Fun

"BETTY" —For Catchy Tunes

GLOBE'S FAMOUS CHORUS —For Beauty

Matinees Wed. & Sat.

ELTINGE THEATRE WEST 42D-ST.

EVES AT 8:30—WED. & SAT. MATS. 2:30

12TH BIG WEEK

CHEATING CHEATERS

One laugh to the second One surprise to the laugh

THE MOST ORIGINAL PLAY IN NEW YORK

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE WEST 42D-ST.

KLAW & ERLANGER MANAGERS

THE WORLD'S GREATEST THEATRICAL INSTITUTION!

Presenting nightly to absolute capacity within its two beautiful auditoriums THE 2 MOST REMARKABLE ENTERTAINMENTS OF THE ERA!

In the NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE ("THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL") Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER'S UNRIVALED MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS

MISS SPRINGTIME

Music by Kalman. Book by Bolton.

OUTCLASSES ALL ITS PREDECESSORS!

After the play see (Atop This Theatre) ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

HARRIS THEATRE W. 42d St. Eve. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mat.

A PLAY WITH A BIG IDEA — IT HAS — LAUGHS THRILLS TEARS

UNDER SENTENCE

By Rol Cooper Megrue & Irvin Cobb.

With GEORGE NASH and JANET BEECHER

Sing Sing Mutual Welfare League Night, Tues., Oct. 24.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42d St. JUST WEST OF BROADWAY.

TWICE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) | AND TWICE EVERY DAY

MATINEES AT 2:15—NIGHTS AT 8:10

D. W. GRIFFITH'S Colossal Spectacle

INTOLERANCE

67,000 Actors in Scenes of Appalling Magnitude and Grandeur.

Accompanied by Orchestra from the Metropolitan Opera House.

NOTE—"Intolerance" is positively the only production Mr. Griffith has made since "The Birth of a Nation."

REPUBLIC THEATRE WEST 42D ST.

TUESDAY, OCT. 31, SEATS NEXT THURS. Arthur Hopkins will present

GOOD GRACIOUS ANNABELLE A NEW PLAY CLARE KUMMER

To-morrow NIGHT at 8:30 SEVEN CHANCES MOVES TO THE BELASCO THEATRE, W. 44th St.

Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Sat. and Holidays.

B·F·KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET

EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50. 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00. EXCEPT SAT., SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.

TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. Beginning Mon. Mat., Oct. 23.

EDDIE FOY AND THE 7 FOYS

In an entirely new offering, "THE OLD WOMAN IN THE SHOE." By WILLIAM JEROME and GEORGE HOBART.

JAMES C. MORTON AND FRANK F. MOORE

ADDED FEATURE. "THAT LIVELY PAIR."

EXTRA ATTRACTION. SECOND BIG WEEK.

"CHIC" SALE

IMPERSONATOR OF RURAL CHARACTERS TAKEN FROM LIFE.

ADDED FEATURE. THE MISSES CAMPBELL

In THEIR DRAWING ROOM SPECIALTY "AT HOME."

EXTRA FEATURE. MAY TULLY PRESENTS GEORGE KELLY

(Supported by ANNA CLEVELAND & NORA O'CONNOR) In HIS OWN PLAYLET "TINDERS-KEEPERS."

ADDED FEATURE. DAINTY MARIE. THE VENUS OF THE AIR.

EXTRA ATTRACTION. ARTHUR DEAGON. In SONGS AND STORIES.

LOUIS HART; PALACE NEWS PICTORIAL

GERTRUDE EXTRA ADDED FEATURE. GEORGE VANDERBILT & MOORE

In an entirely new act "A NIGHTMARE REVUE," by Jean Havez and Louis Silvers.

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COMMENCING TODAY

The First Thrill of the

DONALD C. THOMPSON WAR PICTURES

AN ACTUAL AEROPLANE BATTLE TAKEN ABOVE THE CLOUDS

ALSO SCENES AT VERDUN.

FRANK KEENAN & ENID MARKEY

In "JIM GRIMSBY'S BOY," A Triangle Pre-Release Presentation.

The RUSSIAN BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA

THE FABLE OF THE THROBBING GENIUS

A GEORGE ADE GEM OF HUMOR.

ANNA MURRAY, Contralto — HILDA GOODWIN, Colorature Soprano — CLAIRE NILES, Danseuse

BRIND'S INTIMATE STUDIES OF BIRD LIFE

RIALTO TOPICAL DIGEST "The Literary Digest of the Screen" and

The Incomparable Rialto Orchestra

OFFERING AS AN OVERTURE, "1914," COMPOSED BY HUGO RIESENFELD, THE CONDUCTOR, AT THE SUGGESTION OF MR. ROTHAPFEL.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES—ALWAYS WORTH WHILE.

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"THE BEAUTY SPOT OF THE GAY WHITE WAY"

Concededly the most Consistently Successful Theatre in America. Crowded Every Afternoon and Night! Come and See Why! Today 2 Big Concerts 2:15, 15, 25, 50c 8:15, 25, 50, 75c. Commencing Tomorrow Afternoon,

LAUGHING BIG SHOW with DAN COLEMAN

A new 2-act burlesque called "MIDNIGHT FROLICS." Great Company of Funmakers, Singers, Dancers & Specialists. Moderate Prices.

Wk. Oct. 30—THE ROSELAND GIRLS. Seats Now.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC PRICES 25c. TO $1.00

Week Commencing Tomorrow Night THE MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT

Marie Tempest in A Lady's Name

By CYRIL HARCOURT. With W. Graham Browne.

Week Oct. 30.....The Silent Witness

Week Nov. 6.....The Cinderella Man

B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM MATINEE DAILY

Concerts Sunday, 2:16 & 8:15. Week of Oct. 23

HEADLINERS TRIUMVIRATE

DOROTHY JARDON

Fascinating, Splendid Voiced Prima Donna

WHITE & CAVANAGH | CHARLES (CHIC) SALE

SIXTEEN NAVASSAR GIRLS. CAMILLA'S BIRDS, THE LEIGHTONS, EVA TAYLOR & CO., Misses Young & Brown, Helen Leach, Waller Trio and others.

MONTAUK Evgs. & Sat. Mat. 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1. Wed. Mat., 25c, 35c, 50c

A. H. WOODS presents

The Most Unusual Artistes in America

THE DOLLY SISTERS

in "HIS BRIDAL NIGHT"

Direct from the Republic Theatre.

Beginning next Sunday Mat. & Evg. for 8 days, ending Sunday, Nov. 5,

THE BIRTH OF A NATION

TELLERS SHUBERT MATINEES WEDNESDAY SATURDAY

A Play With a Punch

JUST A WOMAN

WEEK OCT. 30—GEO. M. COHAN'S

Hit the Trail Holliday

With FRED NIBLO as BILLY HOLLIDAY.

COMPLETE WAR STORY.

When the European war is concluded those who have taken Current History Magazine, published monthly by The New York Times, will have on their tables the entire story of the great struggle, with portraits, speeches, important documents, charts, and cartoons, together with diplomatic correspondence and other matter forming a complete work, 25 cents a copy; $3.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

WILLIAM FOX'S MILLION DOLLAR PICTURE TRIUMPH

SCORES BIGGEST SUCCESS OF NEW YORK STAGE

LYRIC Broadway, 42d Street. 2:30 and 8:30 Daily, including Sundays.

The management begs to warn the public against the extortions of speculators and to request that seats be purchased as far ahead as possible.

TICKETS ON SALE 6 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS WITH ANNETTE KELLERMANN

THE PICTURE BEAUTIFUL

"Unsurpassable." —*Evening Journal.* "A triumph of magnificence." —*N. Y. American.* "Exquisite." —*N. Y. Sun.* "Delights the eye." —*Eve. Mail.* "Singularly beautiful." —DE FOE.—*World.*

Cort Theatre West 48 St.

NOV 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24.

10 Special Matinees 10

MR. & MRS. COBURN Present

The Yellow Jacket

by George C. Hazelton and Benrimo.

PRODUCED BY BENRIMO

Cast includes Arthur Shaw, Schuyler Ladd, Howard Kyle, George Gaul, George Farren, Mr. & Mrs. Coburn and others.

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The STRAND BROADWAY AT 47TH STREET.

OFFERS THE ONLY OFFICIAL AND AUTHENTIC MOTION PICTURES OF THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME

A DEEP AND IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE OF THE TRAGEDIES OF WAR.

ALSO ANN PENNINGTON IN THE RAINBOW PRINCESS

CELEBRATED CONCERT ORCHESTRA AND SOLOISTS

MAT. 10-15-25 EVE. 15-25-50

Owners of automobiles may find chauffeurs of experience by consulting the Want columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

B. F. KEITH'S COLONIAL Broadway and 62d St. Concerts Sunday, 2:15, 8:15. Wk. of Oct. 23d.

Keith Entertainment Par Excellence. Greatest Character Singing Comedienne,

NAN HALPERIN

Character Song Cycle Depicting Five Stages of Girlhood.

TOOTS PAKA and Hawaiian Singers. DONG FONG GUE & HARRY HAW Celestial Players in American Novelty.

GENEVIEVE CLIFF & CO. in "A BREATH OF OLD VIRGINIA."

Lovenberg & Nearry Bros. Dugan & Raymond. Will Morrissey. Phina & Co. Frank Le Dent.

IRVING PLACE Irving Place and 15th Street.

Last time The Living Corpse Drama by Leo Tolstoi. Tuesday

BANDBOX 57th Street and Third Ave. Every Eve. 8:15 Wie Einst Im Mai Berlin musical comedy.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th, E. of B'way.

THE RESIDENT CO. in TREASURE ISLAND 207th to 214th Times

INCOMPARABLE CAST INCLUDING Charles Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Henry E. Dixey, Tim Murphy, Oswald Yorke, Edmund Gurney, David Glassford, Alice Belmore and 20 others.

Evs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Circle 1866.

Loew's New York Thea. & ROOF 10, 15, 25c. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. F. X. Bushman in "In the Diplomatic Service."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15

BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT

SULLY FAMILY, MURRAY BENNETT, TRACEY & McBRIDE, others.

All Seats Reserved 15, 35, 50

ICE SKATING ST. NICHOLAS RINK 69 W 66TH ST. TEL. 3700 COLUMBUS

NOW OPEN 3 SESSIONS DAILY MUSIC by MARIMBA BAND ADM. 50c EXCEPT SUNDAY MORNING $1.00

KESSLER'S 2ND AVE. THEATRE, 35 2nd Ave MAX R. WILNER Presents

MR. DAVID KESSLER in Reisenstein's Drama,

ON TRIAL אין מריעל IN YIDDISH

NOW PLAYING. Permission of Cohan & Harris.

INSTITUT FRANCAIS AUX ETATS-UNIS 599 5th Ave. (at 48th St.)

October 31st, 1916, at 4:30 P. M. Illustrated CAUSERIE, by Emile Villemin, "LOUIS XIV., Roi de France, Colbert, etc."

Free Evening FRENCH COURSES. Announcements in Sunday Times, Oct. to April.

F.F. PROCTOR'S BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS.

125th St. Nr. 3d Av. "Girl in the Gown Shop," Henshaw & Avery, "Her Last Rehearsal," Lorch & Florence, Gordon & Kenley, and others. Cont. 1 to 11.

58th St. At 3d Av. Melody Monarchs & a Girl, Alexander & Scott, Finders Keepers, Rondas Trio, Brown & Jackson, oths. Cont. 1 to 11.

23d St. Nr. 8th Av. California Boy Band, 40 pieces; William Sisto, Morris & Campbell, Fosto & Co., Schrode & Mulvey, Chas. Rogers. Cont. 1 to 11.

5th Av. B'way & 28 St. Cecelia Wright & Co., Milt Collins, The Headliners, Juliett Dika, Frank Burt, Ed. Johnson & Co., Eddie Borden & Co., others.

81 St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. 2980 Schuyler. WM. S. HART in "THE RETURN OF DRAW EGAN." Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE. TO-DAY, 15c., 25c., 50c.

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

THE BOOMERANG" departed the Belasco last night, after an engagement of sixty-three consecutive weeks. Approximately 355,000 people saw the comedy at the 522 performances, an average of about 1,063 persons a performance. This is the longest and most prosperous run a Belasco production has enjoyed since David Warfield played two years in "The Music Master," when it was originally given. The total receipts averaged $12,555 weekly, or almost $800,000 for the engagement. The biggest week's business was that of the week of Jan. 1, when $17,058.25 was taken in at the box office.

Helen Freeman is optimistic about the future of her Nine o'Clock Theatre, which failed to open Thursday night on schedule time because of the failure to get a license. The matter is in the hands of Miss Freeman's attorney, who is endeavoring to placate the property holders in the block. It is said their objection to the encroachment of a playhouse was as much responsible for the delay as any failure to comply with the building laws.

The abbreviated manner of speaking employed by Pops, the character impersonated by Charles Abbe in "Bunker Bean," is contagious. One day last week he received this note from a well-known brokerage firm:

"Beg compliment you statement first act 'Bunker Bean.' Railroad equipment bonds take priority first mortgage bonds every time. Enclose herewith our ideas. Specialists many years these securities. Regards any different opinion this subject can imagine nothing less consequence."

G. P. Huntley, the English comedian, is negotiating with the vaudeville booking men relative to an American engagement. Mr. Huntley appeared in the rôle Raymond Hitchcock is playing at the Globe when "Betty" was acted in London.

Bayard Veiller's new play, "The 13th Chair," is taken from Will Irwin's "Rosalie Le Grande" stories. Margaret Wycherly and Harrison Hunter acted the principal rôles when the play was produced in Schenectady last Monday, and others in the cast were Esther Cornell, Belle D'Arcy, Eva Condon, Alice Claire, William Raymond, and George Graham.

Lizzie Kelly has been added to the cast of "The Century Girl." Miss Kelly will be remembered as the young canine actress that appeared with such success in "Watch Your Step" at the New Amsterdam two years ago.

Cosmo Hamilton has been commissioned by the Messrs. Shubert to dramatize his latest novel, "The Sins of the Children." As in his play, "The Blindness of Virtue," the English writer in his new work endeavors to show that the sins of the children are largely the result of the failure of the parents to impart to them the vital facts of life.

"I believe," says Mr. Hamilton, "that in drama as in fiction it is not only possible but honest to tackle big questions, to aim high, and to give the public credit for intelligence and the eagerness to get something more than laughter or excitement out of novels. Not a day goes by that does not see some brave effort to advance on the part of doctors scientists, engineers and inventors. Must writers remain far in the rear because some publishers and critics cling to the ancient shibboleth that fiction has no other mission than to entertain?"

Ring W. Lardner has written a baseball play which Cohan & Harris are contemplating producing. If possible, they want Bert Williams to play the rôle of the trainer. Mr. Williams is touring with Ziegfeld's "Follies" and probably would not be free to undertake the rôle before next season.

"The Masquerader" is the title of the new play by John Hunter Booth in which Guy Bates Post will be starred. It is based on Katherine Cecil Thurston's novel of the same title. Mr. Post will play a dual rôle in the piece.

Sam Sothern, brother of E. H. Sothern, will come to New York from London next month to appear here in a new play by Harold Owen. Mr. Sothern is a most amusing comedian. He created in London the rôle in "A Pair of Silk Stockings" in which Kenneth Douglass appeared at the Little Theatre.

The plays of two generations of dramatists will soon be competing on Broadway. Luke Thomas, son of Augustus Thomas, and Sydney Smith, son of Harry B. Smith, have had a musical comedy accepted by the Messrs. Shubert. It is called "Strike the Lyre," an apt title that should make Père Thomas and Papa Smith proud, whether either suggested it or not. Both young men are serving with Squadron A on the Mexican border, and if their play is a success they will be doing the double patriotic duty of protecting and amusing that grand old American institution, The Tired Business Man.

This will be Margaret Anglin's last week at the Empire in "Caroline," and next Saturday night Otis Skinner will bring his engagement at the Lyceum in "Mister Antonio" to an end. Cyril Maude will follow Miss Anglin in a play by Clifford Mills, entitled "The Basker." Mr. Maude has discarded "Jeff," originally called "The Barber of Mariposa," until some new business can be substituted for the long stretches in which he had nothing to do but strop Jeff's razors.

William Collier has always wanted to play Bob Acres in Sheridan's "The Rivals," but the only time he realized this ambition was once when the comedy was acted with an all-star cast for charity. Now, after years of waiting, his manager, H. H. Frazee, has promised to revive the classic in the Spring after the run of "Nothing But the Truth" for brief engagements here, in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

Robert B. Mantell, who deserted Shakespeare several years ago for the lure of the screen, will return to the legitimate next month, when he will begin a tour in his old répertoire in Montreal. It is violating no confidence to state that Mr. Mantell is a much better Shakespearean than movie actor.

The experiment of reproducing a Hippodrome show on a smaller stage is meeting with success. In Philadelphia, where last year's "Hip Hip Hooray" finished its first week last night, great audiences are flocking to the Metropolitan Opera House to see the spectacle. Some changes were necessary because the Metropolitan stage is only about half as large as that of the Hippodrome, but in all essentials the entertainment is the same. Sousa and his band are relegated to the orchestra pit and Charlotte hasn't as much room for her evolutions, but the spectacle is still a fine one.

Coincident with the proclamation by the vaudeville magnates that Fritzi Scheff would never, never be allowed to appear on the Palace stage again because she cancelled her engagement shortly before curtain time last Monday, came a statement from George Anderson, the prima donna's husband, that he would present her shortly in a Viennese farce with music. Mr. Anderson said that he personally always inserted a clause in Miss Scheff's vaudeville contracts that she was to be the exclusive headliner, and that when they learned this clause had been abrogated the booking offices were notified as quickly as possible. "Give them a leetle kees for me," Miss Scheff told her husband when he informed her of her ostracism.

Hazel Lewis and the Hon. Helen Scott-Montagu have been accorded the honor positions in the Century chorus, which, translated, means that they will stand on the ends. The sixty young women of the chorus have been recruited from the companies of Charles Dillingham and Florenz Ziegfeld and from the beauties of the London stage. According to no less a judge than Raphael Kirchner, the Viennese artist who has painted some portraits to hang on the Century walls, Hazel Lewis is "the most perfect chorus girl in the world." Olive Thomas and May Leslie please write.

Mrs. Vernon Castle has heard that Mr. Castle, who is serving as an ensign in the British Royal Aviation Corps in France, is to be decorated by the French Government. On Tuesday, Oct. 5, the dancer, in his guide monoplane, led a flight of seven other aeroplanes over the German lines, located Genermont and Boville Farms for the French artillery, and returned to the allied aerodrome in safety.

The plan of the Washington Square Players to go on tour, conceived last Spring and then abandoned, has been revived, with the difference that the first company will remain at the Comedy, and a second organization will tour the larger cities in a répertoire of the most successful plays of the company. The tour will begin tomorrow night in Newark, and engagements in Philadelphia and Washington will follow.

"Catherine," Henri Lavedan's comedy originally acted at the Comédie Française, has been selected by Lucien Bonheur as the play with which the French Theatre will begin its new season Nov. 11. Gilda Darthy, for a number of years leading woman at the Odeon, will play the leading rôle. In San Sebastian, where Mlle. Darthy spent the last Summer, she gave a request performance before King Alfonso. The Garrick will be the scene of the French Theatre's activities pending the completion of the new playhouse in West Forty-fifth Street.

Three cheers for the Shuberts, who by a ukase just issued have done as much to further the new stage art movement as any other individuals. Hereafter no chorus girl with gold teeth need apply. There was a time when a glimmering of gold from the corner of the mouth was considered pleasing, but with the growth of culture it is realized that this was all wrong. Hereafter the solid ivory rule will be strictly enforced in the case of chorus girls.

Mme. Yorska, whose French Drama Society organized several years ago developed into the present French Theatre, will open a conservatoire Nov. 1. Mme. Yorska is a pupil and protégé of Sarah Bernhardt, with whom she once played, and it is the method of the great French actress she will teach. In addition to drill in voice and enunciation there will be ensemble classes at which various classics will be studied in detail. Advanced students will also appear in performances of classics, to which managers will be invited. Mme. Yorska's school will be at 33 West Forty-fourth Street.

THE STORY OF REGINA WALLACE.

REGINA WALLACE is the latest of a goodly number of attractive young actresses to make their Broadway débuts in the new plays of the early season. Miss Wallace gave an appealing performance in the rôle of the modern Cinderella in "Rich Man, Poor Man" at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre last week.

The case of Miss Wallace rebuts the assertion some times made that one must have influence to get a Broadway hearing and at the same time calls attention to the fact that George Broadhurst, in his long career as a producer of his own plays, has made a practice of giving the unknown actor and actress a chance. Miss Wallace had never acted nearer Broadway than Yonkers prior to the première of the Broadhurst-Foster play Thursday night. In fact her stage experience had been limited to a season with a stock company in the town made famous by a jest.

Immediately upon acquiring the dramatic rights to Maximilian Foster's story a year ago, Mr. Broadhurst began a search for an actress to play the principal rôle. He did not find any among the ranks of known actresses, and was becoming discouraged when one day while he was in California he received a wire from his son, Basil, saying a girl named Regina Wallace, who looked the part, had called at the office looking for an engagement. Mr. Broadhurst telegraphed back to have her call again after his return home.

This Miss Wallace did, and after several visits and talks the author gave her the part to read. The result was that she was engaged, and at her first New York appearance achieved a mild little triumph of her own.

Another newcomer in the same cast, who owes his first part in a Broadway production to this willingness on the part of Mr. Broadhurst to give new talent a chance, is Rudolph Cameron. Young Cameron is a member of the Lambs Club, and has often played small parts in the gambols given on the clubhouse stage. These impressed the author-producer as indicating more than average talent, and he gave Mr. Cameron an opportunity—the cripple's rôle.

But that has been Mr. Broadhurst's practice from the years when he chose the casts for his first plays. He gave John Cope his first Manhattan chance when he made him the Policeman in "What Happened to Jones." Then Thomas A. Wise, recently risen to the heights of Shakespearean stars, established himself in New York through this author's kindly offices. Mr. Broadhurst saw Wise in the provinces in a small part in William Collier's support. He saw his possibilities and promised to write a part into a play he was then working on, "The Last Chapter," for the actor. When the play was finished Wise was in Seattle and he made the transcontinental journey to make his Broadway début. The part Mr. Broadhurst had provided for him was a small one and the play failed, but the author placed his find in "The Wrong Mr. Wright" in London, the success of which more than compensated for the failure of the other.

Maclyn Arbuckle was another potential star discovered by Broadhurst. He gave the actor his first real chance in "Why Smith Left Home," and after that engagement the comedian had no trouble in finding parts. A more recent example of the producer's method was in the case of Kathleen MacDonald. Miss MacDonald came to Mr. Broadhurst's office wholly unknown to him. He saw in her just the person he was looking for for one of the principal rôles in the Chicago company of "Bought and Paid For."

It is Mr. Broadhurst's idea that the theatrical woods are full of fine material waiting for the courageous manager to develop.

IN THE MOVIES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Theda Bara and Harry Hilliard in "Romeo and Juliet."

BROADWAY—Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne in "Romeo and Juliet."

STRAND—The battle of the Somme; Anne Pennington in "The Rainbow Princess."

RIALTO—Frank Keenan in "Jim Grimsby's Boy"; Donald C. Thompson's war pictures.

PARK—Monday—Rita Jolivet in "The Masque of Life."

81ST STREET—Monday, H. B. Warner in "The Vagabond Prince"; Thursday, Norma Talmadge in "Fifty-Fifty."

PROCTOR'S 58TH STREET—Monday, John Barrymore in "Nearly a King," with daily feature change.

PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—Monday, Alice Brady in "A Gilded Cage," with daily feature change.

THE movie men are no less imitative than the producers of plays, who spend much of their time doing the thing the other fellow did successfully. Some one in the Metro or Fox scenario department suddenly discovered that a man named Shakespeare once wrote a romantic drama called "Romeo and Juliet." Plans were immediately made to reproduce the play for the screen. The news reached the other office, and as a result today at the Broadway the Metro film will be shown and simultaneously the Fox picture will be exhibited at the Academy of Music.

Lasky has just completed a screen version of "The Heir to the Hoorah," one of Paul Armstrong's earliest and most successful plays. Beatrice DeMille and Leighton Osmur made the photoplay version, and Thomas Meighan and Anita King acted the rôles of the heir's parents.

Mrs. Irene Lee, whose little daughters, Jane and Katherine, acted for the Annette Kellermann film, "A Daughter of the Gods," supervised the making of the costumes used in the picture. There were a great many thousand of these, though the supervision of the making of most of them could not have taken much of Mrs. Lee's time, Jane and Katherine are importuning their mother to take them on a coast-to-coast tour on which they hope to appear in the large picture theatres.

Pete Montebelle, mentioned in the advertisements as the star of "The Mask of Life," the picture that will be placed on exhibition tomorrow at the Park, is a chimpanzee. The film was made in Italy some months ago, with Rita Jolivet and Hamilton Revelle in the principal rôles. The chimpanzee, which performed some thrilling stunts for the picture, arrived here last week from Italy to be present at the first American showing of the film.

Frank McIntyre is to mimic his most famous rôle, the name part in James Forbes's "The Traveling Salesman," before the camera. The picture will be made in the local studios of the Famous Players' Film Company.

Alice Brady acted Julia Dean's original rôle in George Broadhurst's drama "Bought and Paid For" when the play was translated to the screen, and Montagu Love assumed the part of the husband created by Charles Richman at the Playhouse. Allan Atwell, the Jap valet of the original cast, acted with even greater silence for the screen.

George Beban left last week for the Pallas studios in Los Angeles to begin work on a series of pictures he will make for that company. Donald Crisp, who produced "Ramona," will direct the taking of Mr. Beban's pictures, in the first of which he will appear in an Italian character part.

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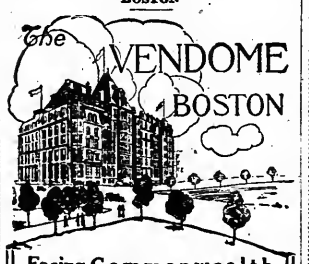

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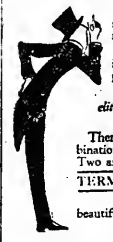

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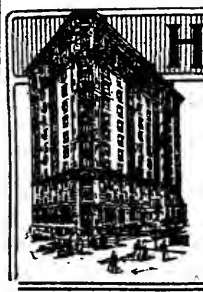

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QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is absolutely impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Extinction of the Buffalo.

H. A. T.—Is it not true that the extinction of the buffalo is due mainly to the encroachment of human beings on their feeding grounds, rather than to their wholesale slaughter?

No. The following statement on this subject is made by Dr. W. T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park:

"It is by no means true that the extermination of the buffalo is due mostly to the encroachment of human beings on their feeding grounds, rather than to their wholesale slaughter. The great bison herds of the plains, from Saskatchewan to Texas, were all of them exterminated by systematic rope hunting, hide hunting in Summer, killing for tongues, and slaughter for all other excuses imaginable. This occurred long before any of their ranges were wanted by man either for cattle grazing or for agriculture. The legitimate industries of man played no part whatever in the extermination of the bison, either West or East. The slaughter was systematic and deliberate, and far in advance of the agriculturist and the stock grower."

Potatoes.

H. A. T.—Are potatoes strictly indigenous to this country? If so, when was their growth taken up, commercially, abroad?

C. A.—When and where was the use of the potato first discovered?

The question of where the potato is indigenous and where introduced by man has never been strictly answered. It seems sure, however, that the potato is a native of the mountainous districts of tropical and sub-tropical America, from Chile to Mexico, and even as far north as the southern part of Colorado. Data concerning the known use of the potato for food are not very definite. It probably was first taken to Europe from Peru by Spaniards early in the sixteenth century, and spread from Spain to Holland, Burgundy, and Italy, though cultivated only as a curiosity in a few gardens and little known or thought of. In "The Complete Gardener," published in 1719, it is not mentioned. As a food it was first used for pigs and cattle; then, on account of its great yield, it was suggested that it might be useful for the poor and prevent famine, due to the failure of the grain crops. As early as 1663 the Royal Society of London adopted measures to encourage its cultivation in England. It spread quickly in Ireland, but it was not until the middle of the eighteenth century that it acquired any real importance on the Continent of Europe. Of its first cultivation as a crop in North America even less is known.

Parades on Sunday.

H. A. T.—Will you relate the incident of the New York police attempting to stop a detachment of United States troops from parading on Sunday? Was a band used?

Troop F, Third Cavalry, U. S. A., started to march, with music, from the Grand Central Station to Madison Square Garden to give an exhibition at a military tournament there, and the commanding officer was requested to march without music. The request was complied with. The year was 1896. The subject of parades on Sunday is covered by Section 2,151 of the penal law. The general subject of control of parades is covered by Chapter 24, Section 38, Paragraph 3 of the Code of Ordinances.

Early Use of Tobacco.

H. A. T.—Is there anything to determine the antiquity of the use of tobacco on this hemisphere or its adjacent islands?

No. The indications are that the American Indians were the first to use tobacco; they were using it when Columbus discovered America.

Mail Right of Way.

H. A. T.—Has a United States mail vehicle the absolute right to cross over into the fire lines?

Yes. United States mail vehicles have the right of way over all vehicles under Chapter 24, Section 15 of the Code of Ordinances. Also Section 3,995, compiled statutes of the United States, prohibits any person from knowingly and willingly obstructing or retarding United States mail.

The Domestic Turkey.

H. A. T.—Is our domestic turkey a cross breed or a direct descendant of the wild fowl?

Your question is answered as follows by Dr. W. T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park:

"In view of the fact that the wild turkey so closely resembles the domestic turkey of the best sort, I am strongly of the opinion that the domestic turkey has come down from the wild species without any cross-breeding whatsoever. Between the wild gobbler and a first-class domestic gobbler, about the only difference discernible is that the domestic bird has light-gray upper tail coverts, and the same feathers of the wild bird are colored like those of the remainder of the back."

Coal for Ships and Skyscrapers.

H. S. B.—Will you please tell me about how much coal is used daily in a large office building, such as The Times Building, and about how much is used in an ocean liner of the first class?

The amount of coal used in The Times Building at present is five tons a day; when the weather gets colder, six tons will be needed.

On a large ocean liner the amount of coal per day varies from 800 to 1,200 tons, according to the speed of the boat.

Community Responsibility.

E. C. M.—Can you give me information as to the responsibilities of taxpayers in a community for the destruction of property?

Generally speaking, a community is held responsible for the property of its citizens, and may, if the demand is not unreasonable, be sued for damages in case of loss. Some such suits have been brought, and some of them have been won by the plaintiffs. Exception is made of loss due to war or insurrection.

The Presidential Election.

W. L. W.—Each State in the Union is entitled to as many electors in the presidential election as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress. Your other questions as to election proceedings may be best answered by quoting the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides:

"The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President.

"But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States."

The procedure of the two houses, in case the returns of the election of electors from any State are disputed, is provided in the Electoral Count act, passed by the Forty-ninth Congress. The act directs that the Presidential electors shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following the election. It fixes the time when Congress shall be in session to count the ballots as the second Wednesday in February succeeding the meeting of the electors.

Recent Trolley Strikes.

L. R. H.—Will you please give me the dates of recent trolley strikes, beginning with the July-August strike and continuing through September? On what date did the Westchester strike take effect? When did the employes on the red and green cars in Manhattan strike? When did that strike end and when did the present trolley strike begin?

Strike in Yonkers and New Rochelle, July 22; Union Railway Company in Bronx struck July 23; City Island employes struck July 23; Third Avenue men (red cars) called strike July 29; Brooklyn and North River Railroad declared sympathy strike July 30; Mayor Mitchel held conference Aug. 1; Public Service Commission began investigation Aug. 2; strike on Second Avenue Aug. 6; strike in Queens County Aug. 5; settlement by Public Service Commission Aug. 7; all strikes ended Aug. 8. Trouble began again very soon, according to reports published Aug. 14. The next day it was stated that twenty-five carmen said they were discharged because of strike activities, and a renewal of the strike was threatened. Aug. 16 a conference between Manager Hedley and the union representative averted the danger of a second strike at that time, but the status of the discharged men remained a bone of contention and a menace until Mayor Mitchel, on Aug. 22, obtained their reinstatement, together with a promise from the Amalgamated that the "within the family" brotherhoods be not interfered with. On Sept. 6 a strike started on the New York Railways, the subway and the elevated. Second Avenue, Third Avenue, and Union men struck Sept. 9, and on that day the New York Railways employes rejected the amnesty offer made them, and talk of a sympathy strike began; the next day a strike started again on the Westchester lines. On Sept. 13 the statement was published that Shonts had refused to arbitrate. Announcement that the local unions had ratified the order for a general sympathy strike was published on Sept. 23. Of course, there were details about the progress of the strikes and disagreements published in the newspapers almost every day, but the above are the main incidents of the trolley situation within the dates you mention. By Oct. 1 the failure of the general strike plan was apparent.

Mead.

F. P.—Mead is a fermented liquor made from honey. The honey is mixed with water and malt, and then spices are added, and fermentation is induced and conducted in the usual way. Mead made from honey was in use in very early times; it was known both among the highly civilized nations of Southern Europe and among the barbarous tribes of the north.

Braces for Paralysis Victims.

MISS M. A. M.—The brace fund for children crippled by infantile paralysis may be addressed and subscribed to at the office of Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health, New York City.

The Presidential Term.

STUDENT.—The term of the President of the United States begins on March 4—even if it is Sunday.

Georgia Liquor Laws.

A. N.—Can the State of Georgia prevent the importation of a hogshead of wine from France? Is the limitation to four quarts a month by the State prohibition law in conflict with the commercial treaties between the United States and France?

The Georgia prohibition law (Part I., Title 2, Section 16) makes it unlawful for any person to receive, accept delivery of, or possess at one time within any period of thirty days more than one gallon of vinous liquor. Should you order a hogshead you would find that the railroads or other common carriers are forbidden to accept the transportation thereof under severe penalty. By the reciprocal commercial agreement proclaimed May 30, 1898, the amendatory reciprocal agreement proclaimed Aug. 22, 1902, and the additional reciprocal agreement signed Jan. 28, 1908, certain articles, products of the soil and industry of France are admitted without interference, provided duties are paid, but wine is not included among the articles enumerated.

Democratic "One-Term Plank."

F. F.—It has been repeatedly stated by Democratic leaders that the "one-term plank" in the national Democratic platform of 1912, stating that the party believed in one term only for the President of the United States and pledged its candidate to that principle, was never intended to have any practical application to the term or terms of the candidate nominated at that convention. The subject was summed up by Representative Bailey of Pennsylvania last March, when he introduced in the House a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to provide a single Presidential term of six years. Of the resolution, he said:

"It is not to be construed as aimed at President Wilson. The renomination of Mr. Wilson is assured, and, as a member of the Resolutions Committee at Baltimore, I am able to say that the single term plank was never intended to apply to the candidate nominated at Baltimore. I have known all along that Mr. Bryan did not intend to inject the one-term issue into the approaching campaign."

When he was asked to amplify this statement, Representative Bailey said:

"I think I may safely say that it is not the intention, and it never has been the intention, of Mr. Bryan to raise the one-term issue against President Woodrow Wilson. I know this, because of what occurred in the Resolutions Committee at Baltimore, and also because of private conversations I have had with Mr. Bryan.

"The fact is that the Baltimore platform's one-term plank referred to the principle of the one-term instead of the length of service of the Democratic standard bearer named at that convention. In the Resolutions Committee there was discussion of a plan to bind the candidate of that particular convention not to serve more than one term. This plan was rejected at the instance of Mr. Bryan himself. It was pointed out by Mr. Bryan that there had been no consideration of the length of a single term.

"Mr. Bryan took the view that one term should be longer than four years; that it was impossible for a President fully to work out his policies within so limited a time. There was discussion of a term of seven and six years. It was realized that this question would have to be adjusted later, and for that reason Mr. Bryan did not insist upon—in fact he objected to—any proposal that would bind the particular candidate of the Baltimore Convention not to seek re-election after a four-year term.

"When the one-term plank was written into the Baltimore platform it was not known who would be the nominee of the Democratic Convention. Speaker Champ Clark was at that time leading the balloting, and it was impossible to tell what would come of the deadlock.

"All this talk that Mr. Bryan construes the one-term plank as applying to President Woodrow Wilson is foolish."

The former Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Judge Henry D. Clayton, has a letter written by Mr. Bryan in 1913, in which Mr. Bryan says that the Baltimore platform's one-term plank was not intended to apply to the nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

The Public Service Commissions.

E. M. G.—The Public Service Commission of New York State was established by act of June 6, 1907, in Mr. Hughes's Administration as Governor, to regulate transportation, &c. The jurisdiction of the Commission of the First District extends to railroads and street railroads lying exclusively within that district, to any common carrier operating exclusively within that district, and to the manufacture, sale, and distribution of gas and electricity for heat, light and power in that district. In addition, the Commission of the First District "is to exercise the powers heretofore conferred upon the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners." All jurisdiction not specifically granted to this branch of the commission is granted to the Public Service Commission of the Second District.

Rack Rents.

C. M. L.—A "rack rent" is a "rent that is equivalent to the full net annual value of the real property out of which it issues, or approximately so." By statute in England today rack rent is defined as "not less than two-thirds of the full net annual value of the lands out of which it arises."

A Latin Motto.

H. M. BROWN.—A piece of silver has come into my hands with the following inscription: "Pejus letho flagitium timet." Will you please tell me what it means?

"Worse than death he fears disgrace."

(Continued on Page Following.)

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QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

Godfrey de Bouillon.

E. D.—Was Godfrey de Bouillon, who was once King of Jerusalem, the Belgian Duke of the small Duchy of Bouillon—Bouillon being a small, old fortified town on the river Semois in South Belgium? When was he born and when did he die?

Godfrey de Bouillon held the little Duchy of Bouillon among his possessions, but in 1095 pledged it, in order to raise money for his crusade, to the Bishop of Liége. From him it passed to the Lords of Sedan; in the seventeenth century, under French suzerainty, it was the possession of the family of la Tour d'Auvergne. In 1793 it became a part of France. After the Napoleonic wars it belonged to the King of the Netherlands, and in 1830 it was united with Belgium. Godfrey himself could scarcely be called a Belgian. He was born about 1058, in France, and he died in July, 1100, in Jerusalem. He was the son of Eustace of Boulogne and Ida, elder sister of Godfrey the Humpbacked of Lower Lorraine, and in 1076 became Lord of that Duchy. He was descended from Charles the Great. Godfrey was not, according to legend, King of Jerusalem. He was made "Baron and Defender of the Holy Sepulchre," and a picturesque story, for which there is, however, little foundation, tells that he was offered the title of King of Jerusalem, and refused, saying that he could not "wear a crown of gold where the Saviour had worn a crown of thorns."

The Turkish Empire.

D. C.—The population of the Turkish Empire before the war was 21,274,000.

Nevy Powder and Shot.

B. P.—Is the old black powder used in the navy? If so, for what guns and purposes? How does smokeless powder differ in composition from black powder? What is the character and composition of the powder used for the big cannon? Are solid shot used by the navy, or is it all shells?

Black powder is no longer used as a propelling charge in naval guns. This powder is used in small quantities for igniting charges of smokeless powder, and is also used for saluting charges, and to some extent for bursting charges of shell.

Navy smokeless powder is manufactured of nitrated cotton fibre, colloided with a mixture of ether and alcohol, and pressed through suitable dies to give the proper form of grain. Black powder is a mechanical mixture of saltpeter, charcoal, and sulphur. All naval guns use smokeless powder, as stated above, for propelling charges.

Solid shot are no longer used in the navy.

Powder and Shot in the Army.

B. P.—The United States Army does not now use black powder as a propeling agent in army cannon. Black powder is used, however, in saluting guns, and a small quantity is used as an igniting charge for cannon using smokeless powder. The amount used for this purpose is less than one per cent. of the total weight of smokeless powder in the charge.

The army uses solid shot or sand-filled cast iron projectiles for purposes of target practice. These practice projectiles conform in size and shape to the service projectiles.

The North River.

READER. — Why is the Hudson called the North River, when it is west of Manhattan?

The name North River was given to the Hudson in contradistinction to the Delaware, that was the south boundary of the Dutch colony, regardless of their positions toward the cities of New York and Philadelphia—which, as "cities," were then babes in arms.

"The Curse of Scotland."

S.—Why is the nine of diamonds known as "The Curse of Scotland"? I have a vague recollection that in the Border Wars an English General wrote a hasty death warrant of some Scottish chief on the back of that card, but of the names of writer or victim I can find no record.

The nine of diamonds is frequently called "The Curse of Scotland," and there are several traditions connected therewith. As in several other "explanations" of ancient phrases or customs, authorities disagree. We are indebted to Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer for the following compilation:

"One tradition connected with the name is that in the popular game called Pope Joan this card represents her, so players holding it have to pay a liberal forfeit. The Scotch held the head of the Roman Catholic Church in detestation and called him a 'curse.'

"Another version makes the spots on the cards heraldic emblems borne on the shield of the Earl of Stair, who made the Union between England and Scotland that was considered unfortunate, and the Earl was cursed as well as his heraldic insignia.

"Gules a cross of lozenges was also the arms of Colonel Parker, one of the persons who were on the scaffold when King Charles I. was beheaded. Colonel Parker afterward commanded in Scotland and acted with considerable severity.

"The nine of diamonds was called 'The Curse of Scotland' about 1707; so the tradition that is commonly received, concerning the Duke of Cumberland, who wrote an order to execute all opponents and spare none after the battle of Culloden on the back of a nine of diamonds, which caused it to be called the "Curse," cannot be the true origin of the name.

"Shortly after the rebellion of 1715 in Scotland Lord Justice Clark Ormistone, who zealously repressed it, was universally called 'The Curse of Scotland.' So players called the card Justice Clark instead of the nine of diamonds.

"In the topical political cards of the day the nine of diamonds represents a preacher cursing Mexico, who was a celebrated character of the day. In the topical geographic cards of the time the nine of diamonds represents the County of Devon, the men from which were bitter opponents of Scotland.

"In the Tarots or Book of Thoth there are nine gods to which seers give a favorable interpretation, but not a curse."

"Suffragist" and "Suffragette."

X. Y. Z.—What is the exact difference between the words "suffragist" and "suffragette"?

The term "suffragette" was the name given to the militant suffragists of England by English street urchins; it has been quite generally adopted and continued in use. The non-militants in England and all the suffragists in this country have always used the term "suffragist."

Lafayette in Castle Garden.

T. D. M. C.—Will you please give me some information about the lighting of Castle Garden for the great ball for Lafayette? Gas and kerosene were, of course, not in existence at that day.

The following are extracts from newspapers of the day referring to the ball to Lafayette at Castle Garden: "At the entrance of the bridge, extending from the Battery to the Castle, a distance of several hundred feet, was a splendid pyramid of lamps, not less than fifty feet in height, surmounted by a large star of the most dazzling lustre. * * * As he entered beneath the triumphal arch of the Castle—this spacious arch supported by a massive column, in the centre entwined with spiral wreaths of laurel, half concealing the names of Revolutionary patriots, and arms extending from this central pillar hung with thirteen chandeliers, blazing with almost painful lustre." Presumably the illumination was of candles and sperm oil.

The Middle Dutch Church.

D. J. G.—Can you tell me the date of the last service in the Middle Dutch Church, at Nassau and Liberty Streets, some time in 1844? Were the last words from the pulpit in Dutch or English, or both?

The last service in the Middle Dutch Church, Nassau Street, was held on Aug. 11, 1844. The Rev. Dr. John Knox preached in English a sermon, which was followed by a brief address by the Rev. Thomas De Witt. The service was closed with the benediction in the Dutch language.

Cooper's "Spy."

W. A.—Where does Harvey Birch, the hero of Cooper's "Spy," lie buried, and what was his name?

Enoch Crosby, Revolutionary patriot, said to be the original of Cooper's Harvey Birch, was buried in the northeastern corner of the old Gilead Burying Ground in the town of Southeast, Putnam County, N. Y. A tombstone marks his grave. He was born in Harwich, Mass., Jan. 4, 1750; died June 26, 1835.

New York Reservoirs.

F. S. L.—When did New York City purchase the land and construct its reservoir system in Putnam County? How many acres does it own covered with water and above water mark?

The city acquired the property in Putnam County and constructed storage reservoirs from time to time between the years 1867 and 1911. The city owns, including water areas, approximately 9,259 acres in Putnam County. The area of the ponds and reservoirs is about 4,925 acres, of which 3,559 acres are natural lakes.

Russia in Europe.

D. C.—What was the population of European Russia before the war?

According to the estimates of 1913, the population of European Russia proper was 125,683,800; of Russian Poland, 11,960,500; of Finland, 3,196,700.

Mark Twain.

I. F.—"Mark Twan," (Samuel Langhorne Clemens,) died April 21, 1910.

Dutchess County.

M. K.—Kindly give me the origin of the name Dutchess, and tell me why it was applied to a county in this State.

Dutchess County was named for the Duchess of York when the Colonial Assembly, in 1683, divided the province into twelve counties and shires. There was also a Duke County, named in honor of the Duke of York, but that name has since disappeared. There has been a good deal of discussion as to the presence of the "t" in the word, and it has been suggested that it has been retained because of some association with Dutch settlers. But it should be remembered that the English word "duchess" was spelled with a "t" and a final "e" until the publication of Dr. Johnson's dictionary, in 1755, standardized its present spelling.

The Underwood Tariff.

J. W. B.—President Wilson signed the Underwood Tariff bill Oct. 3, 1913.

Duty on Tin Plate.

J. W. B.—Under the tariff of 1909 the duty on tin plates was 1 2-10 cents a pound. Under the present tariff it is 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Poll Tax.

A. M. E.—Is there, or was there, a Federal law compelling all eligible citizens to pay a poll tax?

No. The poll tax, where imposed, is a State tax.

"Tamale."

E. C.—Will you kindly tell me what the Mexican or Spanish word "tamale" means? I have been told three distinctly different translations.

The following is from the Standard Dictionary: "Tamale, Spanish: a dish made of crushed Indian corn seasoned with meat and red pepper, sold by street vendors in Mexico, in Texas, and neighboring States, and to some extent in New York and other Northern States. A portion is wrapped in cornshucks, dipped in oil, and cooked by steam."

Phryne.

H. J.—Some time ago we came across a reference to the Greek model Phryne being called before the high court held for religious and political crimes. In looking up the matter we found that Phryne was a very beautiful woman, who lived in the fourth century B. C., but we cannot find out why she was called before this court. Can you tell us?

Phryne was called before the court of the Heliasts because she had been accused by Euthias of profanation of the Eleusinian mysteries. She was defended by the orator Hyperides, and the story goes that when he saw that the verdict was going against her he drew aside her veil, disclosing her beautiful throat and shoulders, and that the jury acquitted her, and she was borne in triumph to the temple of Aphrodite. Phryne was the model for Praxiteles's "Aphrodite of Cnidus" and the "Venus Anadyomene" of Apelles.

Dr. Osler's Age Limit.

L. K.—According to Dr. Osler's theories, at what age is a person "Oslerized"?

What Dr. Osler said was: "I have two fixed ideas. The first is the comparative uselessness of men above 40 years of age. This may seem shocking, and yet, read aright, the world's history bears out the statement. * * * The effective moving, vitalizing work of the world is done between the ages of 25 and 40. * * * My second fixed idea is the uselessness of men above 60 years of age and the incalculable benefit it would be in commercial, in political, and in professional life if, as a matter of course, men stopped work at this age."

New York State Taxes.

B. M. W.—What is the present method of levying taxes in New York State? Are direct taxes levied on personal property as well as on real estate?

In 1915 New York State imposed a direct tax of 17 cents per $100 to be apportioned among the counties of the State in proportion to their assessed valuations. The direct tax is a general tax on all property not otherwise specifically taxed. It has nothing to do with personal property in particular. Real and personal property are taxed alike in New York under the general tax laws. Thus a man may be obliged to pay a personal property tax, although the property taxed may be returning no income. There are many specific taxes on franchises, excise, corporations, and so on. They stand by themselves, with no reference to the general tax or the direct tax or the personal tax. The general tax is the broadest class, and includes the direct tax as one item.

Wireless Signals.

E. M. G.—Are the wireless signals, such as S O S and C Q D, merely code signals, or are they first letters of real words?

They are simply signals.

Pianos in Apartments.

R. A. G.—Is there a city ordinance specifying the morning and evening hours between which one may practice or play the piano in an apartment?

No.

Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale.

B. M. W.—Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale was born in New York City, Sept. 11, 1883, the daughter of Ian and Gertrude F. (Knight) Forbes-Robertson. She married Swinburne Hale, a New York lawyer, on June 30, 1910. Her home is in Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.

The Catholic Church.

O. C. Q.—The Apostolic Succession of the Catholic Church is traced back to St. Peter. The question of whether the Apostles actually established a hierarchical organization in the early Christian communities is, however, an object of disagreement. We quote the Catholic Encyclopedia: "Few subjects have been so much debated during the last half century as the organization of the primitive Church. The question at issue is whether the Apostles did or did not establish in the Christian communities a hierarchical organization. All Catholic scholars, together with some few Protestants, hold that they did so. The opposite view is maintained by the rationalist critics, together with the greater number of Protestants."

First Baptist Churches.

O. C. Q.—The name Baptist was first given to certain congregations of English Separatists which had recently restored the ancient practice of immersion, in 1644, but the congregations were several years older than that. There were two bodies of Baptists founded before that date—the Arminians, established by the followers of John Smyth, who had been a clergyman of the Church of England, founding the first General Baptist Church in London in 1611, and the Calvinistic, or Particular, Baptist Church, established in London in 1616.

Aurora Borealis.

C. E. W.—Is the aurora borealis visible in this latitude? I am sure of having observed northern lights in New York City, especially in the early 80s; but a friends contends that it is impossible to observe them in this locality.

Manifestations of aurora borealis are commonly visible in America as far south as 40 degrees—which would include New York. At 40 degrees latitude about ten auroras are visible in a year, at 42 degrees about twenty, and at about forty, while between the latitudes of 50 and 60 degrees, the zone of the greatest frequency, they may be seen almost any clear night. South of 40 degrees they are rare.

Plague in Spain.

Mrs. H.—A pestilent disease, listed among the "plagues" of modern times, carried off a great many persons in Spain and Gibraltar in 1804 and 1805.

Chauncey Olcott.

G. H. S.—Chauncey Olcott is playing on the road in a new piece by George M. Cohan called "Honest John O'Brien."

Metchnikoff's Death.

M. B. B.—What did Metchnikoff die of?

Heart disease.

Velie

1917 Velie Biltwel Models—the most remarkable values of the year—now on exhibition. Come in and see them! We will be pleased to demonstrate to your satisfaction.

8 Body Styles--8

Touring Car	$1,085	5 passenger
Roadster	1,085	4 passenger
Roadster	1,785	2 passenger
Cabriolet	1,485	
Touring Sedan	1,685	
Sociable Coupe	1,750	4 passenger
Town Car	2,250	
Touring Car	1,550	7 passenger

Wire wheels on any model, $70 extra.
A body for every want and every purpose.
Come and look these cars over.
GARLAND AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1,338 Broadway, at 62d st., N. Y.
Phone Col.—5596.

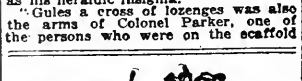
Winter Autos—"BARGAINS"
Splendid Line to Select from.
Demonstrations given; easy payments arranged; automobiles traded.
Packard "Six" Sedan; Packard "Four-Eighteen" Coupe; Pierce Limousines and Landaulettes; Mercer "Fifteen" Sedan.
Cadillac Limousines, Landaulettes, Coupelettes; S. G. V. Town Cars; Locomobile Landaulette; Itala Town Cars; Metallurgic Landaulettes.
Chalmers Sedan; Mitchell Sedan, Oldsmobile Limousine; Flat Town Cars and Limousines; Buicks, Lancias, Fords, Studebakers.
Stutz "13," "14," "15," "16"; 100 other opportunities. New arrivals daily. Also open cars.
Prices $150, $200, $300 up.
Some Fine Bargains in Delivery Wagons.
AUTO BODIES FOR WINTER.
Will sell all Limousines, Landaulettes, Sedans, Coupes, Taxis at any half-fair offer now.
Prices, $25, $50, $75, $100, &c.
Why freeze when you can "steal" a body?
Touring and Runabout Bodies at any old price!
Racing Seats, Tops, &c., &c.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
Auto & Tire Department,
1,761, 1,763 Broadway, near 57th Street.
Body and Sundries Department,
303, 305 West 59th Street, near Broadway.

EXCEPTIONAL
SECOND HAND BARGAINS
The following cars are all in first-class condition and bargains to quick buyers:
1915 Buick Roadster.
1916 Jeffery Chesterfield, completely equipped.
1915 Overland Roadster.
1916 Overland, seven passenger, six cylinder. (NEW.)
1914 Reo Sedan.
1915 Scripps-Booth, in perfect condition.
USED CAR DEPARTMENT
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.,
Phone Circle 1615. 226 West 58th St.,
New York City, N. Y.

WINTON 1916 MODEL 33
5-passenger Touring
Hardly used
Just as good as new.
Beautifully decorated in buff and brown, and richly upholstered; a special job. Fully equipped.
See this high-grade car to realize what a bargain you are getting at the price.
DETROIT-CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
536 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.
See Art Schlobnhm, Used Car Manager, or 'phone him (Mulberry 3240)

Merchants and Contractors
SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY
Used Motor Trucks, Bodies, Dumpers, Delivery Cars and Equipment. Standard makes. Conditions Guaranteed. Taken in trade. Must close them out regardless of cost. Phone Bryant 400. Gramm Co., 1,457 Broadway.

Auto Surplus Stock Syndicate
SALE
SPRING BUFFERS, $3.98
NICKEL OR BLACK.
SPECIAL PRICES IN TRADE LOTS.
Balance of 12,900 Tubes
30x3, $1.50; 30x3½, $1.75; 34x4, $2.35
Other Sizes in Proportion.
Two Phenomenal Bargains! 500 Others!!
Auto Surplus Stock Syndicate,
1657 B'way, nr. 51st St.
Telephone, Circle 646-647.



DAVIS
15TH YEAR
The Car Supreme
For the fastidious motorist—For Milady or the gentleman who demands more than usual car refinements plus high power and concomitant qualities.
Model H, 7 Pass. Light six touring.....$1195.00
Model I, Club Roadster (5 Pass.).....$1195.00
Model J, 7 Pass. large six touring.....$1495.00
Model K, Springfield Sedan.....$1795.00
Prices at Factory.
ROGERS MOTORS CORPORATION
1836 Broadway, New York City
Telephone Columbus 1525

Stearns
KNIGHT MOTORED CARS
Overhauled, Guaranteed
STEARNS SIGNIFIES SENSIBLE SAVING
This is For the Man
who refuses to take a chance. Stearns workmanship. Stearns equipment. Stearns new car guarantee. Look these offerings over; consider the saving. They should convince the most skeptical.
1916 Light Four Touring
Overhauled, newly painted Brewster, green and black, with lighter green hair line stripe.
1915 Light Four Limousine
Now in paint shop being painted Napier green; imported lining; shows no sign of wear.
Stearns Knight 4-Cyl. Limousine
Overhauled and repainted Brewster green and black, with lighter green hair line stripe; this would make an excellent car for private renting.
Mercer speedster. Cole 8-cyl. Runabout. Willys-Knight 1916. 5-pass. Touring.
F. B. Stearns Co. of New York.
J. H. DRISCOLL, 417 W. 55th St.
Mgr. Used Car Dept. Columbus 7600.

A chilled motor will crack cylinders, freeze radiators and make hard starting your car.
"Davy"
SAFETY GAS HEATER
will heat your garage at very low cost, with absolute safety and no attention.
Beware of Heaters Not Approved by Fire Departments.
Prevents dangerous flash-back when cold cars are cranked up.
Write us for Free Booklet, or see your gas company.
KIDDE & COMPANY,
92 West Broadway, New York.
Tel. Barclay 6422.

USED MOTOR TRUCKS
One ton, $150. One and One-Half Ton, $200. With Panel Bodies: Two Ton, $350. Rack Body: Renault Chassis, $100. Good condition. Two-ton Selden, Chain Drive, excellent condition, $900. One-half ton Model "18" Vim, guaranteed, $400. Bargains.
Manhattan Motors Corporation,
260 West 56th St. Phone, 6081 Circle.

TIRE-FILLER
NEWMASTIC — The Original
30x3.....$4.20 34x4.....$8.40
30x3½.....5.40 34x4½.....10.80
32x3½.....6.30 36x4½.....12.60
Satisfactory substitute for air. Sample and Catalogue on Request.
9 Years at 151 West 60th St., N. Y. City.

BEGINNING MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1916

PUBLIC TO GET EXTRA GUARANTEE OF
1,500 MILES ON ALL MAKES OF TIRES
WITH NO ADVANCE IN PRICE

If old guarantee is for 6,000 miles---the new guarantee gives you 7,500 miles
If old guarantee is for 3,500 miles---the new guarantee gives you 5,000 miles

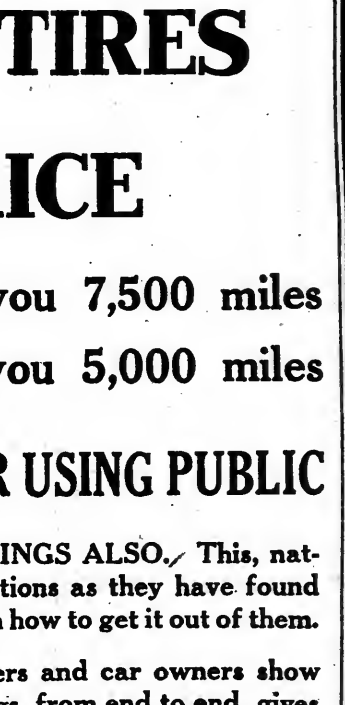
A TREMENDOUS SAVING IN DOLLARS AND CENTS TO THE MOTOR USING PUBLIC

Heretofore tires have been called upon to do not only their OWN work but the WORK OF THE SPRINGS ALSO. This, naturally, has shortened the life of tires. Tire manufacturers, therefore, have been compelled to accept conditions as they have found them and limit their mileage responsibility. There has been more mileage in the tires, but nobody has known how to get it out of them.

J. C. Nichols has found a way to get that mileage out of tires. Records of tests made by manufacturers and car owners show that the insertion of an anti-frictional, self-lubricating bronze bearing between all the leaves of all the springs, from end to end, gives free, smooth, uninterrupted spring action. This enables the springs to absorb their proportion of the road shocks, and makes possible this sensational tire guarantee.

Therefore J. C. Nichols, Inc., and the General Automobile Supply Company will guarantee 1500 more miles for any make of tire than the manufacturer will guarantee, provided the tires are purchased at their stores, 1671 and 1673 Broadway, and the springs of your car are equipped with Dann Insert. The guarantee will be written and the two companies will stand squarely behind it.

FREE
Send coupon below for free booklet containing valuable information for car owners.



THIS WONDERFUL GUARANTEE IS MADE POSSIBLE BY

DANN INSERT
"The Lubricated Spring-Leaf Bearing"

Dann Insert is a SELF-LUBRICATING BRONZE BEARING that fits between the leaves of the springs in your car from end to end. It is packed with a special graphite compound which will not flow liquid and which insures maximum efficiency at all times. This BRONZE BEARING allows spring leaves to slide freely over each other—to do the work they are expected to do. Keeps the springs continuously, permanently lubricated—eliminates rust—makes springs act freely, flexibly, easily. Your car will ride as easily as though it were floating on air. We guarantee easy riding—or your money back after 30 days use.

Dann Insert is packed in a box all ready to fit the springs of your car, regardless of make. You put Dann Insert in your old springs. You do not have to buy new springs.

THE SAVING ON TWO TIRES WILL MORE THAN PAY FOR THE COST OF DANN INSERT.

Demand Dann Insert in the Car you Buy.
The Tire guarantee is open also to all owners whose Cars are now equipped with the Dann Insert.

General Automobile Supply Co., 1673 Broadway,
James C. Nichols, 1671 Broadway,
Telephone Circle 1626 Cor. 52d St.

TIMES 10-22

James C. Nichols,
1671 Broadway,
Corner 52d St.

Please send Booklet, "The Story of Easy Riding," also price of "Dann Insert" for my car.
No obligation on my part.
CAR.....
MODEL.....YEAR.....
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

VERDUN AMERICANS IN BASEBALL GAME

Ambulance Section Nines Play Within Range of the German Guns.

THE MEUSE AS A BACKSTOP.

Outfield Gets Tangled Up in Barbed Wire—Falling Aeroplane Stops the Contest.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—In a hollow between hills that conveniently screened it from the prying eyes of German "sausages," (allias observation balloons,) but within range of the German guns on the Verdun front, with an occasional shell bursting in sight, a "cup match" was recently contested, which is probably unique in the history of baseball. It was the final game of a series arranged between five American ambulance sections, and the championship lay between Section II. and Richard Norton's special section, (which is one of the two directly under the American Red Cross.)

The games had been played during the rest periods while the players were waiting to take their turn at the advance posts, their cars being tuned up for a fast trip in case of an emergency call. Changes in the line-up while the games were in progress had frequently to be made, for the calls came.

Preliminary practice did not last long. Before starting play every player was asked how long it was since he had thrown or hit a ball.

"The last time I played ball was for the All-Americans against the All-Cubans, down in Porto Rico," remarked one of the infielders. "What position did you play?" he was asked. "Darned if I can remember," was his answer. "All I know is that there was a keg of beer on third base."

There was a long delay in obtaining an umpire. Harry Hollinshed, who had been badly wounded in June and had only just returned from the hospital at Neuilly, after some protest, finally accepted the post. There was also some difficulty in placing left and right fields on account of the encroachment of barbed-wire entanglements, while the River Meuse closed in the field behind home plate. Beyond the outfielders, a hundred meters or so, ran the high stone wall of an old château, with its fine, timbered park. The château itself is now an evacuation hospital, beyond which, visible on each side, runs the main road, scored and scraped by munition trucks, ambulances, and all the traffic of war.

The equipment, for a "cup match," was somewhat limited, consisting of two catchers' mitts, two other gloves, a catcher's mask, and one bat. It was the last item which caused more concern to the players than the proximity of bursting shells, for there was no knowing what fate might attend the single bat, in view of the fact that some members of the teams had been brought up in England and were apt to treat the "grain" as a cricket bat.

Interruptions during the game were frequent, the players insisting on calling every one's attention to a bursting shell or particularly accurate shooting at German aeroplanes by the French gunners. Another time a long foul was hit into the barbed wire over by left field, and the ball was only recovered at the expense of part of the garments of a fielder who was sent in search and gave a detailed report of the difficulties of advancing through wire entanglements.

The interruption, however, which most demoralized the field was caused in the third inning, when some one shouted that one of the many German aeroplanes which had been sailing overhead had been hit. Time was called and general attention centred on the doomed machine, which was seen to be turning over and over in the sunshine as it descended to earth. Suddenly another shout was raised: "There's another one falling!" But what had appeared at first to be a machine brought down turned out to be a cloud of paper sheets, which drifted downward, sparkling in the sunlight. Some of them landed on the "diamond," and proved to be a manifesto from the German Staff couched in the following terms:

"Frenchmen: The Kaiser and his staff have recently been confronted with a painful fact. Hitherto, when French aeroplanes dropped bombs on villages behind the front, where no possible military advantage could be obtained, the German General Staff considered that these attacks were due to error. Recently, however, definite proof has been furnished to the General Staff that these raids, which result in the slaughter of innocent women and children, are committed at the direct instigation of your President Poincaré under the influence of the English.

"The German General Staff has up to this time conducted warfare on generous principles of humanity and in accordance with international law. Take notice, Frenchmen, that if these air raids by your airmen, commanded by President Poincaré, the tool of the English, continue, the German Government will find it necessary to take similar measures against your towns and villages."

Followed a list of the places where the French had dropped bombs, with dates. This proclamation was dated July 26, although it was dropped only quite recently.

At the end of the seventh inning the game was suddenly called owing to the fact that all the Norton team were summoned to go on a special trip into the sector of the front adjoining their own. The team had come on the field in true college fashion, crowded into a Rolls-Royce ambulance, singing American songs. Thirty seconds after the special call had come the Norton ambulance had disappeared and the other ambulances of the American section were back at their permanent post near the château.

Victory lay with the Norton team, which had scored 17 runs with eight hits, against 6 runs with five hits.

SELDOM HEARD OF NOW.

The "Little Red Schoolhouse" No More a Political Issue.

"The little red schoolhouse" was a rallying cry in more than one national political campaign of recent years, and a Government bulletin issued a week or so ago had a long article about the insanitary conditions of "the little red schoolhouse." We are warned to preserve intact "the little red schoolhouse," to clean up and scrub out and paint "the little red schoolhouse," and so on.

And, notwithstanding all this propaganda about it, who in this part of the country has ever seen or knows of the existence of a "red schoolhouse," little or big, unless it be one of red brick? The phrase is intended to embrace schoolhouses in the country districts; but there is hardly a red country schoolhouse in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, or any Western State. Most of the buildings are white, some are of no color at all, except a weather-beaten silver gray, and there are a few log schoolhouses, and may be somewhere there is a red one.

Possibly there are a few scattering red schoolhouses in the country districts of New England and the East. That is where the phrase "little red schoolhouse," originated. With true Yankee thrift they painted them red, just as they painted their barns red, because red was the cheapest kind of paint. The country boys and girls of a century ago, and later were taught in little red schoolhouses, and the phrase "little red schoolhouse" crept into print and the oratory of the hustings. To say that a man was graduated from the little red schoolhouse meant that he was a self-made man who began at the grassroots.

To speak or write of the preservation of the little red schoolhouse meant a reference to those homely virtues and simple tastes of the country, free and unhampered by oppression of either church or State. And the slogan, "little red schoolhouse," has come down to us and is a part of the language, long after the little red schoolhouse has disappeared.—Kansas City Star.

SOUTH AMERICA LACKS PAPER

Many Newspapers Will Have to Suspend Publication Soon.

The shortage of white paper in South America is a far more serious problem than it is here, according to R. L. Dunn, director of the All-American Club, at the McAlpin Hotel, who has received many letters of protest from his friends in Latin America.

"There are many newspapers in South American cities which will be forced to suspend publication entirely in the next few months," said Mr. Dunn. "While the price of paper here has soared during the last year, it has doubled and quadrupled to the South Americans. Freight rates, which before the war were $1.65 per ton, are now more than $8. I have letters from a dozen newspapers with orders totaling a million dollars, but at the old rates, and consequently impossible to fill here. The publishers almost accuse us of holding them up.

"The advances in all prices—shoes, underwear, and such lines—have worked a great hardship with customers of American houses in South America. In several cases that I know of goods have been shipped as samples, and before the return orders could be received here the prices quoted have advanced. This looks like bad business on the part of American manufacturers, but there is no help for it, of course."

Alterations Free at Three Brooklyn Stores

Martin's SUIT & WAIST HOUSE

Fulton St. cor. Bridge
At Subway Station

1329-1331 Broadway
Near Gates Avenue

4810-4812 Fifth Ave.
Bet. 48th and 49th Sts.

Brooklyn

Announce Extraordinary Sales in Suits, Coats, Dresses and Waists Monday

Hundreds of Fur Trimmed Suits

Women's and Misses' Sizes

$15 $20

At this price we offer hundreds of suits in various long tailored models, every suit in this lot at a price that means a great saving. Materials of Wool Poplins, Men's-Wear Serges, Fine Gabardines, Wool Cheviot, Velours and Wide-Wale. All the latest style features including clever belt and pocket effects, trimmings of fur, velvet and braid predominate.

Wool Velour Coats

$15

Women's and Misses' Sizes

Coats of Wool Velour, Raglan sleeves, tucked from shoulders, belted front, convertible collar, with Peau-de-cygne lining and heavily interlined, in Black, Navy, Green and Brown.

Vicuna Velour Coats

$25

Women's and Misses' Sizes

Coats of Vicuna Velour, half and full lined and heavily interlined to insure warmth, large cape collar and cuffs of French Seal in the fashionable shades of Burgundy, Taupe, Green, Brown and Navy.

Special Offering Monday of

Silk and Serge Afternoon Frocks

Women's and Misses' Sizes

A comprehensive and unusual collection of smart dresses in materials such as Crepe de Chine, Taffeta and Satin, Charmeuse, Georgette Crepe and Serge, remarkable value at

$9.75 *Formerly up to $18.75*

Thousands of Tailored and Dressy Silk Blouses specially received for this sale.

$1.95 $2.95 $3.95

It is a simple matter for any woman to find a becoming model in this collection; in both tailored and dressy models, they are blouses of unusual beauty in materials of Crepe de Chine, Striped Tub Silk, Laces, Georgette Crepes, Pussy Willow Taffeta and Plaid Taffeta.

Our Stock of Hudson and French Seal Coats is the most extensive and desirable in the city. Made and designated by expert furriers—something very different from the ordinary stock Coat.

French Seal Coats (*Fur Trimmed and Plain*) $49.50 to $250

Hudson Seal Coats (*Fur Trimmed and Plain*) $69.50 to $500

Alterations Free at Three Brooklyn Stores

Extra Good Values in

Silk Petticoats, $2.95 and $3.95

OF SPLENDID taffeta silk in changeable colors and black, all with elastic fitted tops. Some tailored models and some with plaited flounces and little ruffles.

Among those at $3.95 are some extra size, nearly half a yard wider than usual. They have 15-inch flounce, sectioned with tucks and gathered flounce beneath with foot plaiting over silk underlay. In gray and other good shades.

Other silk Petticoats, fine values, $5, $6.95, $8.95 and $9.95. These are of extra quality taffeta silks, with knee depth flounces, trimmed with tucks, tiny frills, narrow plaitings, irregular edge, festoons, and in other good ways. Plain colors, changeable and some handsome striped silks.

Cotton Petticoats, $1, $1.50, $1.95

All with fitted tops and all copies of silk Petticoats, with deep flounces, narrow plaitings, etc. Fine qualities of sateen and percaline.

Second Floor, Livingston Street.

6,000 Yards

Silk Warp Poplins 75c. Yard

WITH SILK at its present price these fabrics offer value such as many stores have considered absolutely impossible, and such as we could not offer had we not taken advantage of opportunities offered long ago.

Round cord weaves, very brilliant and lustrous and in forty of the colors approved for dresses and gowns this fall. Full yard wide. On special tables in the Fabrics Store.

49c. Half-Silk Crepe de Chine, 39c

3,500 yards of half-silk Crepe de Chine of soft weave and lustrous finish; thirty-eight of the most wanted colors; 36 inches wide.

36-In. Chiffon Mulls, 29c

2,800 yards of half-silk Chiffon Mull in thirty good colors; 36 inches wide.

Second Floor.

Fulton Street Bond Street **Frederick Loeser & Co.** Livingston St. Elm Place

BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Not Yet the First of November

But Here Is a COAT SALE

At End-of-the-Season Low Prices

WE BELIEVE THIS one of the most important selling events seen in Brooklyn since prices began their upward journey. Not for two years—and more—have such values as these been obtainable at the very beginning of a season. And not even two years ago were prices lower or styles truer to fashion than you will find in this sale.

Six Typical Styles Pictured; $13.75, $19.75, $22.50, $25, $29.50, $35

There are other styles at each price, in fact over thirty styles in the sale, all Coats of the newest fashion in design, in fabric, in color and in making.

Special Purchase, 250 Fur-trimmed Suits, $20 and $22.50 Values, at $13.75

In some instances you could not duplicate the materials for the sum for which you can buy these smart, admirably tailored Suits.

They are made of fine wool poplins and gabardine, in black, navy, brown and green. These are winter Suits, lined with satins and peau de cygne and interlined for additional warmth. They can be worn as well in January and later as now.

They all have the new convertible collar, and all are semi-fitted to the waist. Some are stitched some are button trimmed, some have crow-feet. All have fur upon collar; some also have fur buttons on belt, etc. Such good furs as Hudson seal, nearseal, beaver and nutria. Eight new styles, and sizes for misses and women to 44.

None will be sent C. O. D. None on approval. None credited or exchanged.

New Serge Dresses, $10.75, $13.75, $17.50

An especial gathering of black and navy serge Dresses (other colors also shown) that are in keeping with the newest fashion ideas of the season. These are the newer semi-fitted and straight line styles, plaited with tunics, plain serge or combined with satin, taffeta or Georgette. Many are hand-embroidered and some beaded, all have ornamental pockets and fancy collars. Sizes for women and misses.

Coats and Suits, Second Floor, Fulton Street. Dresses, Costume Room, Fifth Floor.

C B a la Spirite Corsets, 95c

FOR STOUT FIGURES, sizes to 36. Made of coutil, spoon-shaped front steels, boned throughout with broad steels.

Also at this price P. N. Corsets for stout figures, sizes to 36, two models; one low and the other high bust; spoon-shaped front steels, boned with non-rustable boning, cork protection under front steels.

Also W. B. Corsets in two models suited to average figures, in flesh-color striped coutil, medium bust and low bust.

Also some Gotham Elastic Corsets, some in pink coutil with elastic insert at top.

Warner, Bon Ton, La Fleur Corsets Values to $5 at $1.95

Warner Corsets in pink figured batiste, rubber insert at bust and bottom, double boned, free hip. La Fleur Corsets of coutil, low bust, boned with non-rustable duplex boning, suited to average figures; bound at top with ribbon and lace trimmed. Also Bon Ton Corsets in discontinued styles.

Loom Ends of

Long Cloth

10c. Yard, Value 12½c
12½c. Yard, Value 16c
15c. Yard, Values 20c

THIS IS A SPECIAL SHIPMENT from the mill, in a variety of useful lengths and in three different qualities. All 36 inches wide.

10-Yard Pieces of Long Cloth at $1.10, $1.19, $1.25 and $1.35

10-yard pieces of Japanese style Nainsook for.....$2.50
10-yard pieces of English style Nainsook for.....$1.50

Main Floor.

Much-Needed Ribbons Low Priced

JUST THE RIBBONS wanted for trimmings, for hair bows, for sashes and girdles.

5¼-Inch Satin Ribbons Regularly 30c., at 19c

In white, pink, blue and all the darker dress and millinery colors.

6⅛-Inch Satin Ribbons Reg. 50c. to $1, at 39c

In white, light blue, old rose, navy, brown, green, orange and black; very desirable for lining silk bags.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Satins—Pre-eminently Smart Fabrics in a Sale at Unusually Low Prices

TOMORROW we offer a sale of the smart Satins of 1917 at prices which are very remarkable indeed.

The event includes all the best Satins of the year—all the good colors—all the new weaves. It is worth careful attention from every woman.

36-Inch All Silk Satin de Chine, $1.25

Strong, lustrous and ready in the leading evening shades and black.

36-Inch All Silk Colored Satin de Luxe, $1.50

Sure to give satisfactory wear; the product of a leading American mill. Evening and street shades as well as black.

36-Inch All Silk Colored "Goetz" Satins, $1.59

"Goetz" Satins are warranted to give satisfactory wear—a fact which makes them very popular. All colors and black.

36-Inch Satin Imperial, Satin Royal, Satin Chantilly, $2

Three of the most fashionable Satins of the season. For richness of color and texture and for their beauty when artistically draped no Satins can excel these. Pure dye, all silk; most colors and black.

All Silk 36-Inch Colored Satin Soiree, $2.50

"The silk irresistible" is still high in the favor of women who are critical of fabrics. Dyed pure in the skein; rich, lustrous finish; unique colors.

Main Floor.

5,000 Pairs More of

Women's Fine Cape Gloves at $1.10

ALREADY MANY women have discovered these Gloves and that they offer values not equaled at the price anywhere in New York.

Made of soft, flexible, well tanned capeskin in either medium or heavy weights and in such desirable shades as tan, butter, putty and ivory. Prix seam sewn or pique sewn.

Men's Washable Tan Cape Gloves $1.50

From the famous Fownes Brothers, whose Gloves are known (favorably) to men everywhere that Gloves are worn. All the season's desirable shades.

Visit the New Fabric Glove Shop

In it you will find every kind, size and color of Fabric Glove for either women or children. On the Livingston Street side of the Store.

Bond Street.

Boxed Writing Paper and Correspondence Cards, 19c

Some Values Up to 35c

A MISCELLANEOUS collection of Boxed Stationery, part from previous sales, and part broken assortments from our regular lines.

It is all good, fabric-finish stock, in the correct size for social use, and includes a number of Boxes of the fashionable panel Paper and Cards.

A splendid time to buy for personal use. 24 Sheets of Paper or 24 Correspondence Cards and 24 plain Envelopes in each box.

Main Floor. None sent C. O. D.

Lingerie for Cooler Weather Sale of 450 Garments at 98c. Each

Nightdresses, Chemises, Petticoats, Etc.

NIGHTDRESSES of cambric, muslin and crepe; those of crepe are round neck, new trimming of colored hemstitching, featherstitching, etc. Those of cambric and muslin are high and V neck; also yokes of embroidery and tucks or of solid tucking.

PETTICOATS of good quality cottons, soft finish, or of cambric, trimmed with embroidery. A new model has a deep flounce of lawn with large scallop and dot, imitation of hand work.

COMBINATION GARMENTS, drawer models, nicely trimmed with lace and embroidery; various styles.

ENVELOPE CHEMISES, nainsook, several styles, Empire yoke, elaborately trimmed with lace; many back and front alike.

Second Floor.

$3 to $5 Crepe de Chine Blouses, $1.95

A Special Purchase on Main Floor Table

IF THERE ARE ANY of these Blouses left tomorrow night it will simply mean that Brooklyn is storm-bound or that women do not realize the exceptional values they represent. For these are the Blouses that women are seeking for wear through the winter, in the styles particularly favored, of exceptional quality of crepe de chine (they are all of this handsome good wearing silk) and in the colors most popular.

Some have the new round collar, some the deep back sailor and some the well-liked shapes of the convertible collar. All have hemstitched seams. A few are lace trimmed, some have cluster tucks. About twenty models included in the Sale, and every one a good one.

A Dozen Monday Sales for Men

$1 Soft Negligee Shirts at 59c
75c. Domet Nightshirts at 48c
$1 Soft Percale Pajamas at 79c
75c. "Fruit of the Loom" Muslin Nightshirts at 59c
$1 Soft Cambric Pajamas at 79c
$1.50 Domet Pajamas at 98c
$1 and $1.50 Silk Neckwear at 85c
$1 Silk Neckwear at 65c
50c. Elastic Suspenders at 25c
$5 Knitted Vests at $3.95
$7.50 Knitted Vests at $5.95
$7.50 to $10 Golf Coats at $4.95

Without any further details, here are the special values arranged in the Men's Furnishing Store for Monday.

All are of standard grades and there is very good choosing.

Main Floor.

Cut Glass—A Worth While Sale

IT INCLUDES our choice from the stocks of more than a dozen leading makers.

It offers only tough, strong, well cut and highly polished pieces in new, desirable patterns.

It provides prices which are decidedly unusual, now that glass fit for cutting costs so much more than formerly.

$2.98 Floral Cut Celery Trays, $1.98

Rich cut Celery Trays in floral designs, the flowers in silver gray with diamond cut centers; the foliage richly polished.

$2.98 Fruit or Salad Bowls, $1.98

8-inch, new combination cutting, floral and chair-bottom work, highly polished. Heavy crystal.

$2.98 Water Bottles at $1.98

Heavy crystal in an all-over floral and foliage design. Three large flowers in silver gray, cut neck and cut star bottom.

$3.98 Apple Bowls, $2.98

Combination of floral and deep miter cutting; heavy crystal; stands on three feet.

$3.98 Handled Jelly Dishes, $2.98

8-inch, heavy crystal, in rich cut chair-bottom border, with band of floral cutting surrounding a chair-bottom design. Cut handles and scalloped top.

$4.98 Fruit Bowls, $3.98

Splendid large 9-inch Bowls, heavy blank, new combination cut patterns showing an arrangement of chair-bottom and floral cuttings.

Oval Banana Bowls, $3.98

Heavy crystal, practical shape, cut in broad band of chair-bottom design with 3-flower design, with foliage and ferns in center.

Footed Jelly Dishes, $4.98

Rich floral cut Jelly Dish, 8-inch, 8-inch top, silver gray flowers with diamond cut center, cut foot and scalloped top.

Basement.

Women's 75c. to $2 Knit Combinations Now at 39c. to $1.29

TOMORROW'S sale of Underwear and Hosiery is an event which is rarely excelled at this season and is this year the largest event in weeks.

59c., reg. 75c. Fine cotton Combinations, medium or winter weight, various shapes; regular and extra sizes.

79c., reg. 1. Fine ribbed cotton Combinations, various shapes, perfect fitting and neatly finished; very well made.

$1.29, reg. $2. "Merode" Suits of silkateen and wool, discontinued style; size range not complete.

39c., reg. 75c. Fine ribbed cotton Suits, medium weight, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length.

Women's 20c. to 50c. Separate Garments, 12½c. to 39c

12½c., reg. 20c. Swiss ribbed, low neck, sleeveless Vests, regular sizes.

29c., special. Medium weight, ribbed cotton Vests and Drawers in regular sizes; also fleece lined fine cotton Vests and Drawers; extra sizes.

39c., reg. 50c. Winter weight cotton Vests, fleece lined, high neck, short sleeves; side band, ankle length Drawers to match.

59c., special. Swiss ribbed cotton Vests, low neck, in pink and white; regular sizes; extra sizes at 75c.

Men's 75c. to $1.75 Underwear at 59c. to $1.29

59c., reg. 75c. Medium weight, natural gray merino Shirts and Drawers; all sizes and perfect.

69c., reg. 85c. Men's heavy weight, natural gray merino Shirts and Drawers.

$1.19, reg. $1.50. Men's medium winter weight, natural gray worsted Shirts and Drawers, all sizes and perfect.

$1.29, reg. $1.75. "Root's Tivoli" natural gray, winter weight Shirts and Drawers; Shirts up to 46, Drawers up to 44.

$1.19, special. Norfolk and New Brunswick make winter weight ribbed cotton Combination Suits, made with flat lock, non-irritating seams; regular and short stout sizes.

Women's 12½c. to $1.50 Stockings at 10c. to $1.19

Men's 12½c. to 25c. Socks at 10c. to 3 Pairs for 50c

Children's School Stockings, Special, 12½c., 19c., 25c

Black ribbed cotton School Stockings, strongly made and well reinforced and dyed a pure, fast black.

Women's and Children's Underwear, Second Floor. All Other Advertised Goods, Main Floor.

Sale of French Style Lace Curtains

3,000 Pairs in 150 Beautiful Designs Offered at the Old Low Prices

THIS IS THE SEASON when most homes are to be more or less redecorated and refurnished, and when a sale of this kind will be most welcome.

During the past few days we have secured several hundred pairs of Marie Antoinette and Lacet Arabian Lace Curtains, part of an order which we placed last winter at the old market quotations.

Other new lots of Curtains have also arrived and they too are offered at remarkably low prices.

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains

95 styles in white and ecru. Many of the best French makes, as well as fine American reproductions.

$2.50 pair, values to $3.50.
$3.25 pair, values to $4.
$3.95 pair, values to $5.
$5.75 pair, values to $7.
$6.50 pair, values to $8.
$8.50 pair, values to $10.

Imported Lacet Arabian Lace Curtains

50 wide lace edge or insertion styles, all new and perfect, of the best qualities.

$4.50 pair for values to $6.
$5.85 pair for values to $7.50.
$6.75 pair for values to $8.50.
$7.98 pair for values to $10.
$8.75 pair for values to $11.50.
$14.75 pair for values to $20.

Third Floor.

Another Fine Purchase of Novelty Laces

69c. to $9 Grades for 29c. to $3.98 Yard

Only a Piece or Two of a Kind

BECAUSE THE IMPORTERS' season ends so far in advance of the wearers' we have purchased some two thousand yards of fine and fashionable Novelty Laces to sell at a fraction of the intended selling prices.

An immense variety of patterns including Gold Laces, Silver Laces, Spangled Laces and Nets, also others with crystals, and hand embroidered patterns, floral designs and beaded effects on silk net grounds.

These are the Laces in the height of demand and they come in many different widths. Record values at 29c. to $3.98 a yard.

49c. to 98c. Cotton and Silk Nets, 29c. Yard Many Different Colors, All Double Width

A manufacturer's surplus, including point d'esprit, plain and fancy stripe Nets, crackly effects, tucked Nets and a wide variety of fancy Nets.

All are in the double width and adaptable for linings, blouses frocks, etc. In white, ecru, cream, black and a few other shades. All for quick selling at 29c. a yard.

Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

Women's Bronze Button Boots

$5.95 Pair Instead of $8

HERE IS AN EXCELLENT chance for women who cannot wear pumps to secure a pair of fine Boots for evening wear at a very low price.

They are of imported bronze kidskin, in the seamless button style, with light turn soles and French heels.

Boots of regular eight dollar value for $5.95.

$6 Patent Leather Vamp Pumps, $2.98

The quarters of these Pumps are of black and gold brocade with long vamps of patent leather. A small buckle and full French heels add finish to their smartness. Turn soles.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

$3 & $4 India Umbrellas, $2

Men's, Women's, Union Taffeta and Silk

THESE ARE QUITE as desirable as those formerly sold, and since we anticipate a quick exhaustion of our supply we cannot accept mail or telephone orders, nor can we send Umbrellas C. O. D.

Most of the Umbrellas are of extra-fine black union taffeta, piece-dyed and guaranteed for one year; a few are of piece-dyed black silk and these are guaranteed for two years. All are black and all have the famous India frames, wide spreading, durable and not injured by being turned inside out in high winds.

Handles are for men and women; mission and natural with a few carved styles for women.

Main Floor, Center.

Tomorrow We Shall Start a Two Weeks' Demonstration of

Loeser Yarns in the Loeser Needlework Store

WE HAVE PROVIDED this demonstration at this time as most helpful to women who have pleasure in making personal gifts for Christmas giving.

There will be a competent teacher here between the hours of 9 and 12 and 1 and 5 P. M. who will

Instruct Without Charge In Wool Knitting and Crocheting.

Women desirous of learning how to make the Shetland Floss open front Sweaters, the "Country Club" Sweaters, which slip on over the head; breakfast Jackets, Wrist Scarfs, Navajo Blankets and the double-knitted Shetland Floss Slumber Rolls, as well as many other articles, will find this an opportune time to learn.

Needlework Store, Second Floor.

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1916.

NEARLY TWO HUNDRED VICTORIA CROSSES WON DURING THE WAR

Some of Those on Whom This High Honor Was Conferred for Valor in Battle Have Laid Down Their Lives.

IN the course of the great war nearly 200 British and colonial soldiers have won the Victoria Cross, the greatest honor that can come to a man who fights for England. Recently the British Intelligence Service announced that 195 officers and men of the land and sea service had proved themselves worthy to wear the V. C. Since then at least two more V. Cs. have been won, both by aviators who accomplished the most daring of aerial feats, the destruction of German Zeppelins.

The statement announcing the number of those who have won the V. C. recited some of the gallant deeds for which the medal was awarded. Not a few men have lived to wear the decorations; to others it was awarded posthumously for acts that cost them their lives.

Materiaf is being accumulated in England to enable students of national characteristics to work on many engrossing lines of thought which the development of the war has revealed, and an attempt is being made to trace the life histories of men who have especially distinguished themselves by bravery with the idea of learning something of the psychology which counts so heavily in the stress of fighting. Between the men who have gained the V. C. by fighting Zeppelins in the air and the simple boy hero of H. M. S. Chester, who, although badly wounded and surrounded by dead and dying men, remained standing by his gun "in case he might be wanted," there is a wide range of types. The V. C. reaches no one merely because he happened to be of distinguished family; indeed, in this war most of the awards have gone to men of humble station. Two of them began life so doubtfully that they "completed their education" under the enforced discipline of reformatories and industrial schools. Others were quiet-living working-class folk before the war.

But it is curious to note that nearly all of them seem to have had a spice of the English love of games in their natures—the games in which they learned to be fearless of physical danger and careful only for the achievement of what they had in view. Take the case of Private James Miller, V. C., of the Royal Lancashire Regiment, of whom it is said:

He was a great believer in keeping cool. They called him a plodder, and when he played football he suffered from "lack of devil." Once he gave a good hiding to a bigger fellow who had fouled him four times very badly. He was a silent man and there was nothing in his life to suggest that he was anything more than a very respectable, hard-working paper-mill laborer.

But this is what he did:

Ordered to take an important message under heavy shell and rifle fire and bring back a reply at all costs, he succeeded in spite of a gaping wound in his abdomen, which he compressed with his hand, and falling dead at the feet of the officer to whom he delivered the message.

One of the new V. Cs., Private Veale of the Devonshire Regiment, once earned a reward for valor in civil life. He was a builder by trade, and a great runner. One day he was working with two or three mates on some scaffolding, which was fixed near the top of a newly erected building. All at once the scaffolding started to give way, and young Veale shouted to his mates to get clear while he stood there. After seeing them safe he deliberately jumped off the scaffold into a partly built window below. If he had missed his footing he would have fallen to the pavement below. On the battlefield Veale coolly went out to a wounded officer, who was lying in growing corn within fifty yards of the enemy, dragged him to a shell hole, went back for water, returned, went back again and brought assistance, and after several attempts covered an approaching enemy patrol with a Lewis gun and saved the officer.

When King George was at the front recently, Private Thomas Turnbull of the Worcester Regiment was called out of the trenches to be spoken to by the King. Writing home to his mother he said, subsequently: "I cannot tell what passed. I trembled all over." A few days later in the middle of fierce fighting he remained with his wounded officer for three hours under continuous fire from machine guns and bombs, and, although at one time completely cut off, he held his ground and finally carried the officer into the British lines. He was a painter and paperhanger by trade, and an enthusiastic cyclist.

A young Yorkshire man named Donald Simpson Bell was a schoolteacher at Harrogate, and a footballer. He was a leader of young men in the Harrogate district at school, and in the army it was the same. He was just a big boy in his play and in his relations to others outside his work. During an attack, in a heavy enfilade fire, he crept up a communication trench, followed by two men, rushed across the open under heavy fire, shot the machine gunner, destroyed the gun and personnel with bombs, saving many lives and insuring the success of the attack. For this he got the V. C. He lost his life five days later in a similar act of bravery.

A Lancashire boy named James Hutchinson had a leave early this Summer and paid a visit to his old school. He was only a worker in a cotton mill when the war broke out, and went back to the school with some pride in his khaki because he had been using a rather good bat.

last. "I often think," he said to the schoolmaster, "of the hidings I have had from you. It was all my fault. I cannot see that it has done me any harm; but if I could not get on at school I am getting on very well among the Germans." Hutchinson went back to the Somme front and in a few weeks he was "doing very well" indeed among the Germans. This is his story of an attack on the German trenches. After describing the terrible rush over the bullet-strewn No Man's Land, he says:

Soon afterward I reached the German trenches, quite breathless, but was soon through a gap in the wire, which our artillery had cut for us. The first thing I saw was a big German firing down the trench and knocking chalk off the side. When he had finished his little game I rushed around the traverse and put my bayonet through him.

There was another Boche there, and when he saw me he commenced to run toward a dugout, but seemed to slip back a step, so I promptly got him through the head. Another was resting on one knee, and started shouting for mercy, but he paid the same penalty. I next went round another traverse, and found three more Germans, and they all met with the same fate, either with the bayonet or rifle bullet. Hurrying round the next traverse I saw about seven Huns throwing hand grenades at the lads who had not got in the trenches, but were fighting along the top.

There was one German left to guard the traverse, and he tried to throw a hand grenade at me, but could not get it ready in time, so I fired a round at him and hit him. I was dazed for a second, and did not know whether to rush him or not, so I shouted to my party to get round the traverse. I then reloaded and kept guard while the officer and men behind threw bombs at the enemy. A little later we got word to retire, so I kept guard while my party got clear of the trenches, and then mounting the ladder and made my way back, covering the enemy while the lads got the wounded in. Of the sixty-three men in the whole raid twenty-one were reported missing, twenty-one got back wounded, and twenty-one answered the roll call. After the shelling had subsided I was able to get back to the village, and the next day had an interview with the Major General in charge of the division. An officer took my name and number and said that I would soon have something to wear on my breast.

That "something" is the Victoria Cross—with its inscription, "For Valor."

Lieutenant Baxter, a Liverpool man who has been awarded the Victoria Cross posthumously, closed his career with an exploit which stands out prominently. Here is the official story:

Baxter was the Captain of a daredevil trench-raiding party known to their comrades as "the Forty Thieves" because of the fact that they were never known to come back from a raid without a pile of swag in the shape of captured Germans. One night Baxter took his men out under cover of machine gun fire. At a critical moment Baxter tripped and dropped a bomb he was carrying. It was when they were nearly through, and could hear the movements of a German sentry a few feet away. Baxter had previously removed the split-pin, and obviously the lever flew out and the fuse commenced to fizz. Within five seconds it would have exploded, scattered the wire party, and given the whole show away. Scarcely hesitating to think of the risk, he picked it up, whipped the case plug out of the sleeve, and threw away the detonator, which went off unnoticed. It was a fine example of merit, skilfulness, and resource. But more was to follow.

The party cut all the wire that defended the German trench, and leaped into the trench and turned in single file alternately right and left, one section led by Sergeant McClelland and the other by Baxter. This trench was very deep, about twelve to fifteen feet, and it was obvious that there would be trouble in hauling out any fat and unwilling souvenir of the occasion in the shape of a prisoner.

The sentry they had heard was promptly shot. Another was bayoneted, and as he fell back a bomb was thrown out of a dugout and exploded at the entrance, fortunately doing the raiders no damage. Six bombs were sent in by way of an exchange of compliments, and more sentries were met and given the unhappy dispatch. "They screamed like a lot of ould women," said one man who was on the spot. The bombers attended to three more dugouts, and afterwards the whole party withdrew, without noise and confusion, on a prearranged signal being given. They returned to their own trenches to the tune of rapid fire all along the whole front from the British field guns and "heavies."

It was a glorious little exploit, but sad tidings awaited the party on reassembling in their own line, for nowhere was the gallant Baxter. Search parties went out for him but without success. It was certain that he had climbed out of the enemy's trench, for he helped to pull up the last man of his party, and the only assumption was that he had been either killed or captured on returning there.

Next day's battalion orders contained this fitting tribute to Baxter: "It was largely owing to this officer's pluck, determination, coolness, and resource that the raid was successful. Dead or missing, he is a great loss to the battalion."

That is the story of the Forty Thieves.

Private Albert Hill was a Lancashire lad engaged in a hat works when the war broke out—of small stature, still in his teens. He won the V. C. at the Somme and his platoon Sergeant, just invalided home, tells for the first time the full story of how he did it:

On the night of July 19 we moved up to the advanced line of attack. It was 3 o'clock in the morning when we got to the bottom; fifteen yards away from the German trenches. Hill and myself were alone. Suddenly two Germans, both about six feet tall, surprised us. They were making for us when Hill, as coolly as if he had been going to meet a boxing opponent, sprang at them, and as quick as lightning bayoneted them both. It was one of the finest pieces of pluck I have ever seen or read about; this little fellow, only five feet three, accounting for two big, burly Huns. He returned to me as if nothing had happened; and the next thing we found was we were surrounded by some twenty to twenty-five Germans. Hill remarked, "Sergeant, we look like being taken prisoners." I replied: "They will not take us alive. We will fight for it." No sooner said than done. We both got our bombs, and Hill flung two bombs with surprising accuracy straight in the midst of them. He killed about eighteen and wounded and scattered the rest.

Still he did not think we had done anything big, and when I suggested he should go to the right and try to find some of our company he was ready instantly. He went and reported to the Sergeant, and heard while there that Captain Scales and a scout were lying dangerously wounded. Hill at once volunteered to fetch them in. He succeeded in bringing the Captain to safety, but the officer died soon after.

Hill then started to return to me, but on the way he found two Germans in a shell hole. How he found them is a puzzle, for it was dark. He leveled his rifle at them, and the Huns put up both hands before this little man, and, as they always do, pleaded "Mercy, kamerad." Hill then took his prisoners down the line, and that was the only time he thought he had done anything big. He was proud of his "bag." He performed all these feats in less than half an hour.

One particular incident stirred England deeply. It was the death of John Travers Cornwell in the battle of Jutland. A boy of 16 on H. M. S. Chester, he was mortally wounded early in the fight. Nevertheless he remained standing alone at a most exposed post, to the end of the action, with the gun's crew dead and wounded all around him. He said simply, when asked why he had remained there, he thought that he might be wanted. The boy's body was brought back to England and buried by his parents in a London cemetery. The British people had not then heard the story of his death, but when Sir John Jellicoe's dispatch was published telling about young Cornwell's heroism a wave of emotion swept over the country.

Two months afterward the coffin was disinterred and buried with honors in a new grave. Admiral Lord Beresford is at the head of a movement to perpetuate the boy's memory for all time. There will be a monument over his grave; beds will be endowed in various hospitals for disabled sailors; cottage homes will be built to accommodate invalid sailors and their families; naval scholarships will be established for the benefit of deserving boys; every school in England will have Cornwell's portrait hanging on its walls, and every child will be told his story and the significance of the epitaph, "Faithful unto death," that was engraved on the lid of his coffin.

One man has won the V. C. twice in the present war. He was still alive when last heard from and may yet win the medal again. Lieutenant John Jacka of the Fourteenth Battalion of Australian Infantry is the man. He won the V. C. first in the fighting at Gallipoli. He was then a Corporal. On May 18, 1915, the Turks made a fierce attack on the position held by the Australians. The onslaught was one of the most furious of the disastrous series of battles that marked the Gallipoli campaign. It was necessary to capture a certain part of a Turkish trench and Jacka undertook to accomplish that job alone. He got in behind the trench. With his rifle Jacka shot down five Turks, with his bayonet he killed two more, and the three who remained to oppose him he captured. His achievement saved a part of the allied line.

On Aug. 5 last Jacka won his V. C. the second time at the battle of the Somme. He had been promoted to a Lieutenancy and was in command of a platoon sent to relieve a force of Anzacs in an advanced trench near Pozières. In the morning Jacka's little command was attacked by a force of 600 Germans. Only seven of Jacka's men, including himself, remained alive after that charge. These seven decided to die fighting, even against overwhelming odds. With bayonets they charged at the Germans. They fought like tigers and were able to keep the Germans busy until the reserves came up and the tide turned. It is said that not a single German of that 600 got away. Many were killed and some were captured.

In any record of the Victoria Cross one cannot omit the name of Lieutenant Warneford, the first man to destroy a Zeppelin single-handed. A few days after his exploit Warneford was killed while flying with an American newspaper man.

A NEW LIGHT IN MEDICINE.

Simpson's Discovery Facilitates the Healing of Shrapnel Wounds.

A new light in medicine has been discovered by an Englishman named Simpson, and the experiments with it in St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London have been so encouraging that much is expected of it, according to a writer in The New York Medical Journal, who says:

"The tendency of modern medicine is to progress away from internal medication. Witness the gradual diminution of the pharmacopoeia, the vogue of the psychanalysts, the popularity of nature cures, radium and X-ray, and the marvelous growth of surgery. The influence of sunshine on tuberculosis, the action of the X-rays on malignant growths, and the beneficial effects which hydrotherapy has in certain nervous disorders, are all instances of the replacement of such drugs as creosote, arsenic, and the bromides by external therapeutics.

"In line with this movement is the discovery of a new form of light by an English investigator and called after him the Simpson light. This light is obtained from an electric arc formed between electrodes made by a special process from a mixture of the ores of several metals, the chief one being a tungstate of iron and manganese, known as wolfram.

"The chief claim on medical attention of this new light is that it is extremely rich in ultraviolet rays and also has rays of shorter wave lengths, meaning obviously different physiological and therapeutic properties. Many experiments have been made at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, with the idea of deciding in just which particular field of medicine the Simpson light will find its greatest usefulness.

"It is still too early to generalize, but several interesting discoveries have been made. It seems to stimulate the healing of wounds; shrapnel wounds have been greatly benefited by the treatment. Cases of rheumatoid arthritis and of malignant growth have been treated with little or no appreciable result. Rodent ulcers have been healed by this light. It is believed, however, that its principal indications will be found in certain diseases of the nose and throat.

"Like other similar methods, this treatment is not without its dangers. An erythema (a skin eruption) is often produced and the eyes must be protected or a conjunctivitis (inflammation) will follow. The necessary exposures are very short, which is an added advantage in that a great number of cases can be treated in a short time. So far at least this light seems to be a notable addition to the field of phototherapy."

We give "Sperry" Gold Stamps, redeemable in full books for $2.50 in merchandise as selected by you in our store, or by the Sperry & Hutchinson Company for $2.00 in cash.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Please see our advertisements in today's World and American for many other Sales planned for Monday.

Save "Sperry" Gold Stamps

The Newest and Surest Means of Reducing the High Cost of Living.

"Sperry" Gold Stamps Mark a New and Important Era in the History of Greenhut's Popular "Big Store"

This novel feature of our business, introduced here for the first time last Monday, forcibly illustrates to you how anxious we are for the welfare of our customers—how we share our profits and success with them.

NOT ONLY DO WE GIVE "BETTER GOODS FOR THE SAME MONEY, OR THE SAME GOODS FOR LESS MONEY THAN ELSEWHERE," but, in addition, we give a "SPERRY" GOLD STAMP WITH EACH PURCHASE OF 10c.

These "Sperry" Gold Stamps have a cash value, and full books may be redeemed for $2.50 WORTH OF MERCHANDISE IN ANY DEPARTMENT, or for $2 IN CASH when presented at the Sperry and Hutchinson Headquarters on the Fifth Floor.

Best of all, with this system, you don't have to wait until your book is filled, for "Sperry" Gold Stamps are redeemable for cash in quantities of 25, 50, 75, 100, etc. The money is instantly at your disposal.

And let us give you a friendly hint. It may be that you patronize your neighborhood store for some things, and doubtless your neighborhood tradesman also gives "Sperry" Gold Stamps. Remember that the Gold Stamps you receive with those purchases are good at Greenhut's, and the profits are cumulative.

And still another point, for those who will save "Sperry" Gold Stamps. This entire popular "Big Store" of Greenhut's, is practically one vast Premium Parlor, for filled books may be redeemed for $2.50 WORTH OF MERCHANDISE IN ANY DEPARTMENT.

Further, and Finally—We give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps as usual. You have the choice of either the "Sperry" Gold Stamps or the S. & H. Green Trading Stamps.

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

No Mail Orders Filled — *Here's the Annual October Sale!* — No Mail Orders Filled

$1.25 to $1.50 Silks, Velvets and Velveteens $1

For Monday (and for That Day Only), at, a Yard . . . . . .

Most popular colors and shades, also black, in great and attractive varieties.

Those who watch the course of the silk market in China and Japan know that at present it is in a more or less demoralized condition.

Raw Silks are scarce—floods have taken place in many of the districts where they are produced.

Now, in view of these conditions, a sale of this kind must make the very strongest of appeals, and we assure you that bargains like those listed here are very, very rare indeed.

$1.35 Crepe de Chine—40 inches wide; fine line of colors and black; yard $1

$1.25 Lining Satin—36 inches wide; splendid quality; all the wanted colors; yard $1

$1.35 Black Satin Messaline—35 inches wide; fine heavy quality; yard $1

$1.35 Messaline—1,200 yards; in all the wanted colors, including evening shades; yard $1

$1.25 Black Japanese Oriental Silks—36 inches wide; yard $1

$1.25 Black Dress Taffeta—35 inches wide; splendid wearing quality yard $1

$1.25 Striped Shirtings—32 inches wide; fine variety of colored stripes; yard $1

$1.35 Checked Silks—35 inches wide; also Striped Silks; yard $1

$1.25 Silk and Wool Poplin—40 inches wide; splendid range of colors; yard $1

MONDAY ONLY $1. A YARD

$1.25 and $1.50 Velvets and Velveteens—millinery and trimming grades; full line of colors and black; yard $1

$1.50 Imported Black Velveteens—splendid quality; rich black; yard $1

$1.25 Colored Chiffon Voiles—40 inches wide; splendid quality; fine line of colors and black; yard $1

$1.50 Black Dress Satin—35 inches wide; very fine grade; elegant wearing quality; yard $1

$1.25 Brocaded Lining Satins—36 inches wide; very fine range of colors; yard $1

$1.25 White Habotai Silks—36 inches wide; extra heavy quality; desirable for waists and shirtings; yard $1

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Special Sales of Women's & Misses' Apparel

SILK DRESSES $14.75

On account of the character of the material and newness of style these are wonderful values.

Strictly new, attractive dresses in charmeuse, crepe meteor, Georgette crepe combined with charmeuse, and satin combined with serge.

The colors are Wistaria, Burgundy, brown, green, plum, navy and black. But not all colors in each style.

Very best choice of newest modes in dresses shown in wide variety here at $7.95 to $98.50

CORRECT NEW COATS, $19.50

Coats of splendid lines in both flaring effects and straight line modes. Sizes for women and misses. Many are trimmed with black or beaver plush, some have collars of inlaid velvet and fancy cuffs.

One model with huge Quaker collar is shown in wool velour, in Burgundy, brown, midnight blue, green and black.

Choice of materials in other styles includes wool plush, Irish frieze, wool velour, imitation Bolivia, broadcloth, whipcord, novelty mixtures and fancy tweeds.

TAILORED SUITS, $22.50

Very superior styles in Broadcloth, Poplin, Velour Checks and Gabardine. Splendidly tailored, lined with guaranteed satin, fashionably trimmed, they are suits to please the critical.

In this lot are included specially designed styles for stout women in sizes 37 to 53 bust. Also "Stylish Stout" suits for the large bust, small hip figure. Sizes from 38½ to 52½ bust.

Great Choice of Fine Suits from $12.75 to $100

SEVENTH FLOOR

Bulbs and Growing Plants

Conservatory Specials

Hyacinth Bulbs—large sizes; all colors; doz. 55c

Tulips—large size; all colors; doz. 25c

Narcissus and Daffodils Mixed—doz. 35c

Crocuses—all colors; dozen 12c

Fern Dishes—filled with plants; each 35c

Large Scotia Ferns—each 50c, 75c and $1

English Ivy Plants—each 25c

Table Ferns—in variety; each 5c

Variegated Aspodestras—each $1.95

English and German Canaries—males $6.95

Bird Cages, Aquariums, Goldfish and All Supplies at Low Prices.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

A Special Purchase—A Wonderful Sale

"Verona" Velour Portieres

(Only 200 Pairs) at Special Prices

A small but superb lot of these exquisite reversible portieres. The quality is exceptionally choice—fine enough to grace any home.

The delightful color combinations include green, blue, rose, crimson and brown; 50 inches wide, 2½ yards long.

Present value $28.50; sale, pair $22.50 | Present value $32.50; sale, pair $26.50

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR

Hand Bags—Novelties

Hand bags that seem specially designed to be admired for their rich beauty of material and novel design.

Creating special attention are the bags with trimming of steel seed beads, with cut jet colored roses. A bag of rare elegance. Price $25

The draw string beaded bags have their own coterie of admirers. Besides their unusual beauty they are practical. Made of black or colored beads. Price $18.75

The New Monopole Bags

Jet and colored beads; silk taffeta top and handle; at $8.50

NOVELTIES IN FINE LEATHER BAGS, MEXICAN NOVELTIES, MANICURE SETS, &c.

A great profusion, that is prolific of highly prized gifts for Christmas.

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR

Annual Silver Sale

Silverware Appropriate For Your Home and For Holiday Gifts

Quadruple Plated Tea Sets, $13.50

4-piece tea set, bright finish, ribbon design, with shield for monogram. Set consists of tea pot, sugar bowl, creamer and spooner.

Quadruple Plated Casseroles, $1.75

Pierced design, ebony handles and brown pottery lining.

Quadruple Plated Fruit Bowls, $4.75

This can be used for salad also. Has glass lining.

Vegetable Dish, $5.95

Sheffield quality, with lock handle and fancy thread border.

26-Piece Set Wm. A. Rogers' 1881 Plate, $6.75

Set consists of 6 teaspoons, 6 tablespoons, 6 forks, 6 knives, 1 sugar shell, 1 butter knife; in the new Grecian design; grey or bright finish. Put up in oak chest with drawer.

MONDAY'S SALES

Of Special Importance

October Petticoat Sale

Tub Silk Petticoats—all colors; at $1.95

Taffeta Silk and Silk Jersey Top Petticoats—at $2.69 and $3.95

Dresden Plaid and Striped Taffeta Petticoats—copies of French models; at $5 to $10.50

75c to $1 Flannelette Petticoats—at 50c

Knit Petticoats—at 25c, 59c and 69c

Flannelette Nightgowns—at 59c, 75c, $1 and $1.25

Dress Goods Specials

$2.50 All Wool Broadcloths—the new colors, 52 inches wide; yard $1.78

$6.95 Seal Plush Coatings—50 inches wide; yard $4.50

Velourette Coatings—54 inches wide; yard $1.39

All Wool Serge—50 inches wide; yard 98c

$3.50 Black Astrakhan Coatings—56 inches wide; yard $1.98

$2.50 Shepherd Checks—54 inches wide; yard $1.66

Women's 35c and 50c Hosiery—black silk lisle, slight imperfections; at 25c

Women's 69c Knit Combination Suits—all sizes; at 49c

$40 Golden Oak Colonial Buffets—at $32

$38 Golden Oak China Closets—at $30

$37.50 Mahogany "Adam" Dressers—at $32.50

$122 Golden Oak Buffets—at $61

$10 Two-Inch Post White Enamel Beds—with five 1-inch filling rods; all sizes; at $8.25

$13.50 Mahogany Finished Dressers—at $10

Big Sale of Curtain Stretchers

None sent C. O. D. or exchanged.

Curtain Stretchers—self squaring and self locking, stationary pins; 6x12 69c

Curtain Stretchers—stationary pins; one inch apart, size 6x12 $1.45

Dewey Curtain Stretchers—2½ inch frame; size 6x12 feet $1.70

Wagner Curtain Stretchers—stationary pins 2½ inches apart $2.45

Wonderfully Special Offerings Tomorrow in CHINA, GLASSWARE & LAMPS

Double 2½C Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single 2½C Stamps Thereafter—Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

CAPTURED GERMANS BEAR PRINTED PLEA

Circulars to be Mailed Home Say Bad News from There Is "Drag" on Army.

"HOLD OUT AT ALL COSTS"

"Hypocrisy" of United States Condemned—Problems Caused by Blockade Discussed.

On many of the German prisoners captured by the Allies, both on the eastern and western fronts, allied soldiers have found a printed letter, which had been distributed among the German soldiers by their Government, with instructions to mail it to their relatives and friends at home. The letter proved to be a plea from the soldiers to their people at home not to write them discouraging news. Such matter, said the printed letter, acted "like a drag" on the German fighting men.

On hundreds of German prisoners captured in the last few months the Allies have found letters from parents and other relatives of the Germans which painted in darkest colors the situation in Germany so far as it affects the poor people. Publication of these captured letters has been a source of annoyance and chagrin to the German authorities, and it is supposed that to prevent such letters falling into the hands of the enemy in future the printed letter was distributed.

A translation of the letter referred to, which reached THE TIMES from official sources in London yesterday, reads as follows:

"Hold out!

"What would happen to us here at the front but for you, our loved ones at home! The feeling that we are fighting and shedding our blood for you fills us each day with fresh courage. You transmit to us the strength, born of love of our homes and our German Fatherland, which, thus constantly renewed, enables us to support the fatigues, discomforts, and dangers of a long war. We know that we are in your hearts while your hands are clasped in prayer; but what disheartens us are the complaints voiced in so many letters from home; they act upon us like a drag; not that you ought to hide anything from us, for we who are mainly concerned know full well how from time to time you feel the need to open your hearts.

Appeal to Hold Out.

"Unfortunately, however, it is not only a question of complaints; many a letter speaks of discouragement, a feeling to which we would remain foreign; we, at the front ignore the meaning of the word discouragement. That is why from out there at the front, from the trenches, we address to you this oft heard appeal, which cannot be too fully taken to heart:

"'Hold out at all costs!'

"Do not believe that we are under any false illusions as to your difficulties. In many respects your situation is attended by greater discomfort than ours, chiefly as regards food. Although we do not live in plenty, we are not short of the necessaries of life, and despite dangers and fatigues we look confidently to the future.

"What with bread cards, meat cards, and every imaginable kind of card you, on the other hand, have to bear all kinds of inconvenience. You are obliged for hours at a stretch to wait for potatoes or butter. You, our womenfolk, must now turn your hand to work which we formerly spared you, devoting to our welfare your entire capacities for work; you must, in addition, see that order prevails at home.

"In point of fact it is often less a question of insuperable difficulties than of petty annoyances, which wear down your patience and try your good temper. Anguish, yearning for your absent ones, and mourning for those who have already given their lives for their country, must cause you many a sigh. And yet, dear hearts, if there is to be a better future, if we are to see each other soon again and eventually enjoy an honorable peace there remains only one possible course open to us and that is to

"Hold out!

"Hold out with the object of defeating all the schemes of our enemies; this will become easier for us if you at home constantly remember that, like us, you are fighting for the liberty and honor of Germany and for that moral and material welfare so dear to us and so worthy to be cherished. It is you who will finally turn the scale to the side of victory or defeat, for our military superiority is indisputable. Turning to any one of the numerous theatres of war we hear the triumph of Germany and the ill-success of her enemies loudly proclaimed, be it in Belgium or the North of France, in Eastern Prussia or Russia, in Poland or Lithuania, in Galicia or the South of Austria, in Serbia or Albania, in the Dardanelles or Mesopotamia, not to mention the successful warfare waged on sea by our submarines and in the air by our Zeppelins. Further, we know that what our enemies have failed to do in two years—that is, to conquer us by force of arms—they will not achieve during the third year.

"Hypocrisy of United States."

"Our enemies believe, however, that they hold the means of victory in their hands, a victory which would eventually deprive us of the fruits of our military successes. By means of a methodical blockade, carried to an extreme point, they are aiming at stopping the import of all foodstuffs and raw materials, their object being to starve us out and reduce us to beg for peace at the price of our liberty. The result is that, owing to pressure brought to bear on neutral countries and thanks to the hypocrisy of the United States, who is merely playing the ignoble role of moneylender, they have effectively succeeded in almost completely cutting off all imports from overseas and reducing us to depend on home production and our own resources, thus forcing us to deal with the most difficult industrial and economic problem that ever a great nation has been called upon to solve. Our nation alone is able to cope with this problem, thanks to its brilliant organization and the full use it has made of its natural resources, the result of a century of effort.

"Women of Germany, our own womenfolk, you should be the very first to help solve the problem, although in doing so you should be caused many a chagrin and many a discomfort. All those competent to judge are agreed, and it has been proved by scientific investigation, that we are provided with the necessities of life. It is merely a problem of adequate distribution, a problem, as already stated, fraught with great difficulties. Inevitable mistakes have been made, but, so far, the problem has been solved and will be, in the future, provided that every individual citizen and all classes combine in good faith with the fixed determination to 'Hold out!'

"If needs be, you must suffer privations. Remember the hardships borne by our ancestors during the thirty years' war, the seven years' war, and the wars of independence. Remember that fifty years ago our people were accustomed to more simple fare and their health in no wise suffered. Remember that here at the front we are supporting gladly the fatigues and hardships of war because we know that we MUST WIN.

"Remember that Providence reigns supreme above us all. He has His reasons for subjecting our people to this trial, but He will not allow our just cause to be downtrodden. God has extricated our people from more difficult situations. Today He will not desert us, provided we range ourselves body and soul on His side, and this faith in God will lead you and us to face steadfastly each day the necessary hardships which will guarantee to all of us the final victory.

"Hold out!"

Auf! bleibt treu und haltet fest
So wird euch mehr Gelingen.
Wer sich von Gott nicht Scheiden lasst,
Der Kann die Holle zwingen.
Der alte Gott, der deutsche, Gott
Lasst sich noch immer schauen,
Und macht des Teufels List sum Spott
Und seinen Stolz zu Grauen.

Up then, keep loyal and firm your hold,
So shall your gain still swell.
Who clings fast to the God of old
Can crush the powers of Hell.
Our German God, Who loves us best,
His mercy still makes plain,
The Devil's guile He turns to jest;
His pride to bitter pain.

On the printed sheets, of which the foregoing is a translation, a space was left for the address of the person to whom the German authorities desired the soldier to mail it. There was also a blank for the signature of the sender.

ADVERTISEMENT.

For Governor
Hon. Samuel Seabury

To elect Judge Seabury

means electing a square man with a square record. We solicit subscriptions—$1, $5 and $10.

We need your help

Subscription Dept.
Seabury Non-Partisan Committee of New York
Hotel Brealin, New York

Average net paid circulation of

The New York Times

Daily and Sunday

For six months ended September 30, 1916,

340,904

(Reported to Post Office Department October 1, 1916)

—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

Record of Growth

Circulation reports of The New York Times to the Post Office Department, as required by law, are as follows:

1. Report (average for six months)	Oct. 1, 1912,	209,751
2. Report	" " " "	Apr. 1, 1913,	228,534
3. Report	" " " "	Oct. 1, 1913,	230,360
4. Report	" " " "	Apr. 1, 1914,	246,118
5. Report	" " " "	Oct. 1, 1914,	259,673
6. Report	" " " "	Apr. 1, 1915,	298,248
7. Report	" " " "	Oct. 1, 1915,	318,274
8. Report	" " " "	Apr. 1, 1916,	334,744
9. Report	" " " "	Oct. 1, 1916,	340,904

In the four years ended September 30, 1916, the gain in circulation of the New York morning newspapers was 210,685 copies.

The gain in the daily average net paid circulation of The New York Times during the same period was

131,153 copies

More than 62% of the entire gain reported by all New York morning newspapers.

In nine months of 1916 The Times printed 9,068,907 agate lines of advertising, a gain of 1,317,218 lines over the corresponding period of 1915. It leads all other New York newspapers in character, as well as in volume, of general advertising—help and situations wanted excepted.

The advertising rate of The New York Times, 50 cents per agate line, with circulation both Sunday and daily exceeding 340,904, makes the cost less than one cent a line for each 6,818 circulation—the cheapest, as it is the best, advertising in the world.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Note.—All lectures not otherwise specified begin at 8:15 P. M.

Sunday.

ORGAN RECITAL by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

REDISCOVERY OF AMERICA, by the Rev. A. Eugene Bartlett, All Souls' Church, Ocean and Ditmas Avs., Brooklyn, 7:45 P. M. Illustrated.

WORLD'S BROTHERHOOD, by Henry Clews, St. Ann's Church, Convent Av. and 140th St., 8 P. M.

REINCARNATION, by Dr. W. John Murray, Hotel Astor, 11 A. M.

JOSEPH CONRAD'S "LORD JIM" AND THE PROBLEM OF HOW NOT TO BE A COWARD, by George E. O'Dell, auspices Ethical Culture Society, Bronx, Woodstock Library, 759 East 160th St., 11 A. M.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT IN NEW YORK CITY, by Clarence King, at the Public Forum, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av.

ORGAN RECITAL by W. A. Goldsworthy, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th St., 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL by William J. Kraft, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

Monday.

EGYPT AND THE LAND OF THE PHARAOHS, by Edgar J. Banks, Y. W. C. A., 57th St., west of 8th Av., evening.

THE LADY IRIS AND THE NEW WOMAN, by Dr. Norman Gutherie, St. Mark's Church, 10th St. and 2d Av., evening.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE ARIZONA APACHE, by Dr. Pliny Goddard; "The Hopi Clan," by Dr. Robert H. Lowie, meeting Section of Anthropology and Psychology of the New York Academy of Sciences in conjunction with the American Ethnological Society, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West.

ITALIAN LECTURE: FONTI ISTORICHE DEL GOVERNO DEGLI STATI UNITI, by Avv. Joseph G. Giambalvo, P. S. 102, 118th St. and 2d Av.

STEPS TOWARD UNION, by Professor William B. Guthrie, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th St.

PARIS, A CITY MADE BEAUTIFUL, by Andre Tridon, P. S. 3, Hudson and Grove Sts. Illustrated.

PHYSICAL BASIS OF MUSIC, by Professor J. Loring Arnold, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av. Illustrated.

TURKEY AND THE BALKAN STATES, by Vahan Cardashian, P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St. Illustrated.

ELECTRIC ARC LIGHTING, by W. Wallace Ker, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts. Illustrated.

FEDERALISTS and JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRATS, by Professor William MacDonald, P. S. 165, 225 West 103d St.

SAN FRANCISCO BY THE GOLDEN GATE, by Miss Caroline W. Hotchkiss, N. Y. Public Library, 96th St. branch, 112 East 96th St. Illustrated.

BURMA, JAVA, AND THE MALAY STATES, by Harry C. Ostrander, Pilgrim Hall, Broadway and 56th St. Illustrated, 8 P. M.

HOW A NEWSPAPER GETS THE NEWS, by George T. Hughes, St. Columba Hall, 343 West 25th St.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY, by John C. Welsh, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx. Illustrated.

PANAMA, THE GATE OF THE PACIFIC, by Joseph Brady, P. S. 46, the Bronx, 156th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs. Illustrated.

SCOTT'S "LADY OF THE LAKE," by Dr. William L. Felter, P. S. 50, the Bronx, Bryant and Vyse Avs., north of 172d St.

Tuesday.

POSSIBILITIES IN BIRD PHOTOGRAPHY IN NEW YORK CITY, by Samuel H. Chubb, Linnaean Society of New York, illustrated with lantern slides, American Museum of Natural History, 8 P. M.

HEBREW CHARITIES, by Morris D. Waldman, Executive Director of the United Hebrew Charities, Assembly Hall, United Charities Building, 105 East 22d St., 12:10 P. M.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, by Edward Justus Parker, Wadleigh High School, 113th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

ROUSSEAU: THE RETURN TO NATURE, by Professor Christian Gauss, P. S. 27, 42d St., east of 3d Av.

BUILDING FROM ALPHASET TO POETRY, by Mrs. Mary G. Murray, P. S. 63, 4th St., east of 1st Av. Illustrated.

NEW GUINEA AND ADJACENT ISLANDS, by Mrs. Lillian S. Fisher, P. S. 66, 88th St., east of 1st Av. Illustrated.

A TRIP TO ALASKA, by Adelaide H. Allerton, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

PERU AND ECUADOR, by Professor Benjamin L. Miller, P. S. 132, 152d St. and Wadsworth Av. Illustrated.

THE SARACENS AND THEIR ART, by Dr. Putnam Cady, F. R. G. S., American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West. Illustrated.

THE VIOLIN AND VIOLIN MUSIC, by August Wingebach, P. S. 36, the Bronx, Castle Hill Av., between Watson and Black Rock Avs., Unionport.

MOUNTAINEERING IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES, by LeRoy Jeffers, P. S. 39, the Bronx, Longwood Av., Kelly, and Beck Sts. Illustrated.

SOUTHERN MEXICO, FROM VERA CRUZ TO MANZANILLO, by Mrs. Annette Von Brandis, P. S. 43, the Bronx, Brown Place and 136th St. Illustrated.

CHARLES DICKENS, by Dr. Charles F. Horne, P. S. 46, the Bronx, 196th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs.

CONSTANTINOPLE AND SUEZ GATES TO THE FAR EAST, by Samuel Alden Perrine, P. S. 53, the Bronx, 168th St., Findlay and Teller Avs. Illustrated.

LONGFELLOW, THE POET, by Professor J. Duncan Spaeth, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St.

THE SMALLEST THING IN THE WORLD, by Charles L. Harrington, P. S. 56, the Bronx, 207th St. and Hull Av. Illustrated.

EDGAR ALLAN POE, by Dr. Samuel Kats, Riverdale Hall, Riverdale Av. and 260th St., the Bronx.

A GLIMPSE AT THE HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE, by Grenville T. Snelling, St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Av., near 155th St., the Bronx. Illustrated.

Wednesday.

NEW AND SPECIAL PLANTATIONS AT THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDENS, by Dr. N. L. Britton and G. V. Nash, Museum Building of the Gardens, 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, by Edward Justus Parker, P. S. 96, West Houston and Clarkson Sts., near Varick St. Illustrated.

LIFE IN ARMENIA, by Frederick D. Greene, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av. Illustrated.

MOZART, PERFECTER OF THE SYMPHONY, by Daniel Gregory Mason, Hunter College, Lexington Av. and 68th St. Illustrated.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, by Mrs. Frances Carter, Institute Hall, 218 East 106th St. Illustrated.

THE HUDSON RIVER, by Henry J. Hess, N. Y. Public Library, Hamilton Grange Branch, 505 West 145th St., 8 P. M. Illustrated.

NEWFOUNDLAND, LABRADOR, AND THE FAR NORTH, by Henry E. Northrop, Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St. Illustrated.

PREVENTABLE MENTAL DISEASES AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM, by Dr. Stewart Paton, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th St.

THE UNIQUE UNITED STATES, by Charles Samuel Tator, Y. W. H. A., 31 West 110th St. Illustrated.

A RAMBLE THROUGH INDIA FROM CEYLON TO KASHMIR, by Franklin D. Cogswell, P. S. 37, the Bronx, 145th St., east of Willis Av. Illustrated.

THE MIRACLE OF IRRIGATION, by Lewis A. Beardsley, P. S. 47, the Bronx, Randolph St. Lawrence and Beach Avs. Illustrated.

Thursday.

MOHAMMEDANISM AND THE WAR IN THE TIGRIS VALLEY, by Sydney Neville Ussher, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th St. Illustrated.

FOLK SONGS OF FRANCE, by Albert G. Crawford, P. S. 3, Hudson and Grove Sts. Illustrated.

THE CONQUEST OF ENGLAND AND ITS CONSEQUENCES, (1060-1200 A. D.), by Professor Adolphe Cohn, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

STOPPING THE LEAKS, by Miss Laura A. Cauble, P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St. Illustrated.

THE HUDSON BAY REGION, by James A. Cruikshank, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts. Illustrated.

VELASQUEZ AND MURILLO, by Alexander T. Van Laer, P. S. 165, 225 West 108th St. Illustrated.

INDUSTRIAL CALIFORNIA, by Robert G. Weyh, Jr., Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av. Illustrated.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, by Miss Jennie M. Davis, N. Y. Public Library, 96th St. Branch, 112 East 96th St.

COMMERCIAL EXPANSION AND COLONIZATION, by Dr. Anna P. MacVay, N. Y. Public Library, 135th St. Branch, 103 West 135th St. Illustrated.

THE RHINE AND HEIDELBERG, by Dr. Henry Zick, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx. Illustrated.

Friday.

GIOVANNI BELLINI. Lecture in course on "Venetian Paintings," by Miss Edith R. Abbot, Lecture Room, Metropolitan Art Museum, 4 P. M.

ITALIAN LECTURE: PROFILASSI DELLA TUBERCOLOSI, by Dr. Antonio Stella, P. S. 45, 189th, Hoffman St., and Lorillard Place, Bronx.

GERMAN LECTURE: NIETZSCHE ALS WEGWEISER, first Lecture in Free Course on "Nietzsche und der Deutsche Geist," by Dr. Theodor Gottlieb Boehme, Room 502, 50 Union Sq., 8 P. M., auspices German University League to Further Through Peaceful Work the Understanding Between America and Germany.

WHAT A CHICKEN CAN TEACH US, by Professor Samuel C. Schmucker, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

COUNTING THE COST, by Miss Laura A. Cauble, P. S. 17, 47th St., west of 8th Av. Illustrated.

VELASQUEZ AND MURILLO, by Alexander T. Van Laer, P. S. 27, 42d St., east of 3d Av. Illustrated.

THE VICTORIAN DRAMA, by Frederick Paulding, P. S. 52, Broadway, Academy St., and Vermilyea Av., Inwood. Illustrated.

THE IMMORTAL WASHINGTON, by Dr. Henry R. Rose, P. S. 61, 12th St., east of Avenue R. Illustrated.

WALT WHITMAN, by Dr. John H. Randall, P. S. 66, 88th St., east of 1st Av.

THE SUN AND THE MOON, by Garrett P. Service, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

SHAPING OF MODERN NATIONS: MONARCHY AND DEMOCRACY, by Earl Barnes, P. S. 132, 152d St. and Wadsworth. Illustrated.

OLD MASTERS: ITALIAN, FRENCH, AND SPANISH, by Louis Weinberg, P. S. 157, St. Nicholas Av. and 127th St. Illustrated.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, by Dr. Henry Neumann, P. S. 160, Suffolk and Rivington Sts. Illustrated.

THE GREAT PYRAMID AND SPHINX, by L. Dow Covington, P. S. 8, the Bronx, 187th St., between Melrose and Courtlandt Avs. Illustrated.

DIRIGIBLES, by E. Adrian von Muffling, P. S. 17, the Bronx, Fordham St., near City Island Av., City Island. Illustrated. 8 P. M.

A ROUND TRIP TO THE PACIFIC COAST, by Lloyd Smith, P. S. 28, the Bronx, Anthony and Tremont Avs. Illustrated.

THE HISTORY OF PRINTING, by Edwin C. Oswald, P. S. 32, the Bronx, 183d St., between Beaumont and Cambreleng Avs. Illustrated.

THE NEW KNOWLEDGE OF MOUTH HYGIENE, by Dr. Thaddeus P. Hyatt, P. S. 33, the Bronx, Jerome Av., north of 184th St. Illustrated.

THE CARE OF THE EYES, by Dr. William H. Bates, P. S. 51, the Bronx, 158th St., Jackson and Trinity Avs. Illustrated.

Saturday.

THE ELECTRIC CURRENT: ITS CHEMICAL EFFECTS, by Dr. Ernest R. von Nardroff, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West. Illustrated.

THE LAST CENTURY: INDIVIDUALISM AND COLLECTIVISM, by Earl Barnes, New York Public Library, Fifty-eighth Street Branch, 121 East 58th St. Illustrated.

RUSSIA IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, by Arthur D. Rees, New York Public Library, 145th Street Branch, 503 West 145th St., 8 P. M.

WATER, by Dr. William L. Estabrooke, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th St. Illustrated.

WINNING A BACKBONE; OR, FROM THE WATER TO THE LAND, by Dr. Samuel C. Schmucker, P. S. 37, the Bronx, 145th St., east of Willis Av. Illustrated.

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A Piano of The Highest Artistic Class

Many of the first-made Wissner Pianos are still in active use, giving consistent satisfaction. Other Instruments we made have been selected for concert tours by renowned artists. Wissner Pianos for the home are built as dependably and their continuous satisfaction is guaranteed.

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G. K. CHESTERTON LAVISHES PRAISE ON A WAR CORRESPONDENT

Best English War Spirit, Says Famous Writer, Is Reflected by Philip Gibbs, Whose Dispatches The New York Times Shares with the London Chronicle.

The sketch of Philip Gibbs, the well-known English war correspondent, by G. K. Chesterton, one of England's foremost writers, which is printed below, is of special interest to readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES, *as Mr. Gibbs's vivid dispatches to The London Chronicle from the Somme front are reproduced regularly in* THE NEW YORK TIMES *columns.*

By G. K. Chesterton.

WHEN I last met Mr. Philip Gibbs, perhaps the first and finest war correspondent this war has produced, there was little apparently about him and his surroundings to suggest his distinction in this department, though he had already gained distinction in many. It was, if I remember rightly, at a small debating club in the days of peace, at which I had to speak about something, and was speaking as best I could about something else. He sat in the front row, with a grave expression which is somewhat habitual with him; and he made me nervous. I do not think that I was afraid that he would say anything, but only afraid that he would not. I had and have a particularly high opinion of his judgment, especially as a critic; and he looked like a critic, more distinctively and perfectly than he looked like anything else. His features are very fine after the fashion of what I can only call a delicate falcon—a falcon not in the best of health. His expression is at once sensitive and incisive; and he dressed in dark clothes too unobtrusive to be called dapper, but more deliberately respectable than is the rule in Fleet Street. He looked like a grave and gifted man of letters; but he looked, superficially at least, as if he were rather for the study than the stage, as the bad critics say about Shakespeare.

They would also, it would now be generally admitted, have been bad critics about Mr. Philip Gibbs. But nobody could possibly have looked less like the war correspondent of Victorian tradition, who was something between a bushranger and a commercial traveler. He had written some admirable novels, about places on which his soul had perched like a bird; a story about the flats beside Battersea Park, a story about Fleet Street called "The Street of Adventure." The bird was to perch in stranger places.

Some will see an element of irony in the fact of the finished man of letters, who described the modern Grub Street as "The Street of Adventure," should since then have been dragged by destiny, or rather duty, through streets of appalling adventure, after the manner of those of Landrecies or Guise; streets that were sometimes blocked by standing crowds of corpses, like a dead mob risen against a dishonored leader.

But it may be well maintained that a man who saw no romance in Fleet Street would see none in France. That mere contact with military processes does not breed the battle-painting imagination which makes a great war painter or a great war correspondent a very little experience would be sufficient to show. It would be almost enough to look at a row of the portraits of Prussian Generals, whose wooden faces even their worshippers have the artistic instinct to reproduce in wood. The Germans, indeed, have prided themselves on eliminating those elements in war which are the material of any art; they claim (or claimed as long as they could) that their military movements were inevitable rather than unconquerable. Their ideal was not even militarism, but rather clockwork. It has already suffered the grave disadvantage of clockwork; which is that when a clock goes wrong it cannot put itself right. And the German will believe his stopped clock against the stars; though visibly and in all their courses they fight against Sisera. Unfortunately, this mechanical modern way of dealing with great human events has not been confined to the Germans, though, like most other mistakes of modern England, it has largely been borrowed from them. A bad custom has crept in recent times into political as well as military criticism; a custom of treating collective humanity as if it were dead merely because it is corporate—and ought to be most alive.

Material and even mechanical metaphors have been used, both in peace and war, for things of which the spirit and the will are or ought to be the very essence. In politics men talked of "the swing of the pendulum." In military criticism they talked of the "turn of the tide." Yet surely the citizen ought not to be imagined as hanging in midair on a string (unless he be a very provocative specimen) and swinging heavily and helplessly to and fro. And those human seas which we call armies do not ebb and flow by blind necessities inferior to the soul of man. They are alive; their waters can flow up hill; their high-water marks are the ends of the earth; and they "owe no homage" unto the moon.

It is in this light especially, I think, that we who knew him in Fleet Street in the quiet times have pleasure in regarding the distinguished writer who is, for us at least who knew him, the ambassador of Fleet Street at the front. While working under extraordinary circumstances with an almost fiendish efficiency, especially in the matter of speed, (only the other day he sent 5,000 words of vivid and quite detailed description of the British attack, in a time which would have been normally adequate for a mere general announcement of it,) his work in every word of it is that of a writer and not a reporter; and is penetrated everywhere with that nameless spirit which makes and will always make the pen something more than a machine or even a mere tool.

The original Strect of Adventure, which now looks so small upon the map, does, after all, give something without which all adventures are nothing more than events. And this truth that war is, after all, a thing of will at its root, and only on its surface of routine, is only another way of saying that war description can be artistic because it is spiritual; for the word "artistic" is here much less misleading than the rather battered word "picturesque." The tedious lie which tells us that modern war is dull and dehumanized, a thing merely of unmeaning movements and unthinkable distances, is a catchword lingering out of the talk in the time of peace; it is not an experience of the war itself. It has gone the way of many other legends of pacifist manufacture, like the legend of an unconquerable Germany. But if there had been nothing else to damage it, the pen of Philip Gibbs would have destroyed it altogether. From the vivid glimpses he has given we should already have understood that a great war means many small battles, or even duels. We should have known that a war of trenches does not merely mean a war of telescopes, but often means a war of bayonets. And a war of the bayonet can occasionally mean something very like what our fathers have talked about as a war to the knife.

But it is a fact almost equally important, and a fact which will become more and more important as the whole history of these times falls into perspective, that while he was not afraid of being picturesque he never in evil times and under evil examples attempted to achieve that result by being panicky—or what it is considered more polite to call "pessimist." He was one of the very first in the field, appearing behind the French lines immediately on the declaration of war as representative of The Daily Chronicle, a newspaper with which he has long been associated.

He therefore saw with his own eyes that disastrous beginning of the war which looked very like the disastrous end of it. He stood close to the catastrophe when the line of the great alliance went down at Mons; and an armed empire seemed bearing down on Paris like a doom. His dispatches from the front were full of facts and images calculated to make us imagine the meaning of a retreat; but he added no needless word to make us despair of it. Above all, any one reading his account, down to its most pathetic intimacies of pain and labor, kept firmly in mind the impression that the process under consideration was a retreat, and not a rout. The writers upon the yellow press seemed really to be under the impression that the two things were the same; and even people more reputable and patriotic than they are were ready to treat the difference as one of degree, and therefore to excuse the fallacy as a form of exaggeration.

Of course, the difference between a retreat and a rout is not in the least one of degree; it is as absolute a difference of kind as the difference between moving the king out of check and kicking over the chessboard. A retreat is an ordered movement for the taking up of a new position; it is accompanied with certain difficulties because it is a retreat; but those difficulties may, under certain circumstances, equally accompany an advance. A rout is, generally speaking, the end of an army; and it is one of the blackest marks upon our history that during the strained and difficult operations after Mons the end of the British Army was practically announced in a British newspaper. The account of the rout was almost as much of a national shame as the reality of the retreat was a national glory. The men who wrote or published it would probably have described the incident of the Birkenhead as a mutiny like that of the Nore.

In the war work of Philip Gibbs nothing has been more admirable or more characteristic than the tone—a tone which has from the first been a corrective to such pessimist hysterics; a tone which can only be described as a sober exaltation. He really writes of tragedy in the right way: as if he were too close to frightful things to be frightened of them. Without something of that moral and spiritual faith which is his in other matters, he understands that an infinite degree of pain remains always on another plane than that of pessimism. As Alice pointed out to that very modern sophist, the Red Queen, no comparison can turn any kind of hill into a valley; and no accumulation of difficulty has in itself anything to do with despair. The experiment of trusting the decisively literary temper in judging of the terrors of a campaign has found in Mr. Gibbs's work a very high justification. He has been able to keep that humane detachment, so much misunderstood in the better sort of artist, in dealing with the most frightful facts as in dealing with his own fancies.

Hasty as his work has necessarily been and huge as is the ground it has to cover, why man whose trade is writing can see that he has never lost his grip on an adjective or got entangled in a train of thought; he has kept his style, which is a true test of keeping his head. He represents in this the best spirit of England in the war; a spirit which appears in the uneducated as humor; and is called by the badly educated optimism. If it must have a name, it is merely manhood. For even the horrors of war ought not to be too horrible for any man—except the man who is in the wrong.

NOVEL CASES IN THE COURTS

Public aesthetics in the Philippines is upheld in a recent decision by the Supreme Court of the islands in the suit of Churchill against the Collector of Internal Revenue, involving a statute which empowers the Collectors of Internal Revenue to remove billboards if they are objectionable to the sight. The Supreme Court reversed a judgment of the lower court, restraining the destruction of certain billboards on the ground that they were offensive to the sight. The lower court acted under the Fourteenth Amendment provision as to depriving an owner of property without due process of law. The Supreme Court held that the property in question was not so taken because the function conferred on the Collector of Internal Revenue was within the police power. The opinion of Justice Trent advances the following novel considerations:

> The success of billboard advertising depends not so much upon the use of private property as it does upon the use of the channels of travel used by the general public. Suppose that the owner of private property, who so vigorously objects to the restriction of this form of advertisement, should require the advertiser to paste his posters upon the billboards so that they would face the interior of the property instead of the exterior. Billboard advertising would die a natural death if this were done, and its real dependency not upon the unrestricted use of private property but upon the unrestricted use of the public highways is at once apparent. Ostensibly located on private property, the real and sole value of the billboard in its proximity to the public thoroughfares. Hence we conceive that the regulation of billboards and their restriction is not so much a regulation of private property as it is a regulation of the use of the streets and other public thoroughfares.
>
> Offensive noises and smells have been for a long time considered susceptible of suppression in thickly populated districts. * * * Such statutes as these are usually upheld on the theory of safeguarding the public health. But we apprehend that in point of fact they have little bearing upon the health of the normal person, but a great deal to do with his physical comfort and convenience and not a little to do with his peace of mind. Without entering into the realm of physiology we think it quite demonstrable that eight is as valuable to a human being as any of his other senses, and that the proper ministration to this sense conduces as much to his contentment as the care bestowed upon the senses of hearing or smell, and probably as much as both together. Objects may be offensive to the eye as well as to the nose or ear. Man's aesthetic feelings are constantly being appealed to through his sense of sight. * * * Governments have spent millions of parks and boulevards and other forms of civic beauty, the first aim of which is to appeal to the sense of sight. Why, then, should the Government not interpose to protect from annoyance this most valuable of man's senses as readily as to protect him from offensive noises and smells?

An insured carried an accident policy which provided against "sunstroke, freezing, or hydrophobia, due in either case to external, violent, and accidental means, independent of all other causes." The Supreme Court of Georgia held that where a railroad fireman, occupying a position on the sunny side of his cab, was on a hot day also exposed to the heat of the engine, which he was continuously firing, became overheated, was taken with a high fever, and suffered a sunstroke, his death did not come within the terms of the insurance. Continental Casuality Co. vs. Pittman, 89 S. E. 716. It was said "there is nothing in the evidence to show that the sunstroke was due to 'external, violent, and accidental means' within the meaning of those terms as employed in the policy sued upon. Bryant vs. Continental Casuality Co., (Tex. Civ. App.,) 145 S. W. 636, cited."

An attorney who, knowing of testimony material to a litigant, discloses same to counsel for such litigant only upon condition that he be employed as associate counsel, is guilty of misconduct for which he should be punished.—Chreste vs. Commonwealth, Ky., 186 S. W. 919.

Where a wife, with the consent of her husband, went to her relatives' home to live until her husband could secure means to enable them to commence housekeeping, she could not be charged with desertion until the husband had canceled his consent that she live with her relatives.—Herschback vs. Herschback, Ore., 158 Pac. 526.

That the mother of a six-year-old child sent him on an errand, in the performance of which he was killed through the negligence of a moterman, did not deprive her of her right to recover on the ground of contributory negligence.—Savannah Electric Company vs. Dixon, Ga., 89 S. E. 373.

Where the engineer saw that a horse attached to a wagon and awaiting freight at a station was frightened by the approaching train he should have stopped the train to avoid injury, and this duty would exist even if plaintiff's horse and wagon had been trespassers, instead of invitees, on the station grounds.—San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Company vs. Schwethelm, Texas, 186 S. W. 414.

The Supreme Court of California holds unconstitutional a statute requiring that each egg shipped into the State from a merchant outside shall have the word "Imported" stamped on the end. The court said:

> This statute is very burdensome. It requires the importer of eggs to open the original packages and to bear the expense of handling and marking each egg, and by this costly process the purchaser is not assured that the unmarked domestic egg is younger or sounder than the one so carefully labeled. * * * This statute, if enforced, would invoke against eggs shipped from all other countries the prejudice against those brought here from China or Japan, involving of necessity long sea voyages. Proper statutes could doubtless be framed, based upon the age, manner of packing, and method of shipment of eggs brought into this State from afar, and the public might be protected from the danger of purchasing as fresh eggs those imported under adverse conditions. But this is not such a statute. Its sole criterion of alien origin is no proper finding of inferior quality, and therefore its burdensome exactions amount to an unjust attempt to exercise the police power.

A conviction of larceny of a "heifer" worth $16 held a conviction of larceny of a "cow," within Act No. 64 of 1910, § 1, denouncing the theft of a cow as a felony.—State vs. Papillon, La., 72 So. 249.

In Pyper vs. Manchester Liners, Lim., in the English Court of Appeal, it appeared that "a stoker employed on a steamer navigating the Red Sea was certified to have died from 'heat-stroke' after having collapsed in the course of his employment. The evidence was that the deceased had suffered from exhaustion caused by the effects of working in a very high temperature for some days before his death, and that the final collapse was not sudden or unexpected. The County Court Judge thought that 'heat-stroke' necessarily connoted a sudden event, and therefore that the death arose from accident. Held, that the death was due to voluntary submission to a well-known cause likely to affect the deceased, and that there was no evidence of accident."

In Hatcher vs. Bafwell the Supreme Court of Mississippi held that where the defendant gave a mule against which there was a note outstanding in exchange for a horse and the holder of the note got the mule by replevin, since in such a trade there is a warranty of titles to animals, the plaintiff was entitled to the return of his horse for failure of consideration.

In a prosecution for stealing a hog, where the State's evidence did not show any carrying away of the hog after it was killed, it was error to convict of larceny.—McKenzie vs. State, Miss., 72 So. 198.

A pedestrian has the same right on a street as a driver of a vehicle, and is no more bound to watch for the approach of motor cars than motorists are bound to watch for him.—Carradine vs. Ford, Mo., 187 S. W. 285.

The conduct of a husband in kissing the wife of his cousin, whose presence was obnoxious to his wife, was such an indignity as justified separation and constituted a ground for divorce.—Eldridge vs. Elder, Mo., 186 S. W. 530.

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FOR GIRLS

BOARDING and
DAY PUPILS

A School Where Records Are Made

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CARPE·DIEM

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Two boys entered Harvard without conditions.
One boy entered Yale without conditions.
One boy entered Princeton without conditions.
One boy entered Columbia without conditions.

Records, exclusive of above, made in the Columbia Examinations for September, 1916, after three weeks' study in the **Clark School for Concentration:**

ONE BOY PASSED	ANOTHER BOY PASSED	A STUDENT PASSED IN
Physical Geography 85	Algebra I	Plane Geometry
American History.....78	French A	Ancient History
English I.....64	English I	English I
Solid Geometry 83		

The last student mentioned had studied only six weeks in the Clark School for Concentration. He never had instruction in Plane Geometry or Ancient History until he became a student in this school.

At Yale in September, 1916, Examinations another student who had studied in this school only **three weeks** passed the following:

Cicero — Latin Composition — English II — English History

Many other unusual Records will be shown on request.

Teaching Staff

The spirit that dominates each and every teacher of this school is that **every student must make a record.** The teacher is not satisfied with the student making a "good" record—it must be one that towers above the average. The failure to do this is taken, not as a reflection on the student, but on his, the teacher's, ability.

No teacher is employed who finds it necessary to annex himself to a text book in order to teach.

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No teacher who lacks a positive personality is tolerated; every teacher must be a forceful character.

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The popular English course at the Clark School will be given in lecture form on Tuesday afternoons at 3 o'clock, at the 72nd Street School, (cor. West End Ave.,) beginning the first Tuesday in November.

These Letters, Recently Received, Are Typical of Many Which We Will Be Glad to Show You. Names of the Writers Given on Request.

August 18th, 1916.

THOMAS F. CLARK, Esq.,
259 West 75th Street, New York City.

DEAR MR. CLARK:—

I have been wanting for some time to write to you to express my appreciation of your school. When I first called to see you about entering my son so that he might be prepared for college, you told me that your school would do its part if he would do his. I am very glad to be able to say that your school certainly fulfilled every promise. The attention which you personally gave and the interest that you took I will always be very grateful for; but you are to be even more commended for the excellent choice that you made in the instructors assigned to your various departments and for their very best efforts in behalf of the different pupils.

I am personally elated with the result that my son has achieved as the result of his attendance at your school. I hope that your efforts will always meet with great success because you certainly deserve it.

Very truly yours,

September 25th, 1916.

THOMAS F. CLARK, Esq.,
259 West 75th St., New York City.

MY DEAR MR. CLARK:—

As you are probably aware, I had the opportunity of observing quite closely the work of ———— for the last two weeks, when he was a special student in your school in preparation for the examinations of the 11th of September, 1916, and I should like to say to you that I was very much impressed with the remarkably fine character of the instruction in your school, as well as the personal attention which the students received from you and from all of the teachers.

I have had a good deal of experience with different schools, and consider myself pretty well able to size up the work done; so that I do not want the matter to terminate without an expression of my gratification and obligation to you for the careful, thorough and skillful instruction.

I shall now know where to turn whenever any young man applies to me for advice on such matters.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

August 8th, 1916.

DR. CLARK,
259 West 75th St., New York City.

MY DEAR SIR:—

You did good work with my son, and I can heartily recommend to your care any young man entering College or who is behindhand in his college course.

Yours truly,

August 4th, 1916.

MY DEAR MR. CLARK:—

I have just received a report from Princeton of my son being admitted to the university, and I hasten to congratulate you upon your successful accomplishment of such a task as making it possible for the boy to do the work of four years in one.

A year ago, when you told me that you could prepare him for college in one year, I admit I was somewhat skeptical. Since he has been with you his attitude toward study and work has changed entirely. If you were to tell me now that you could put a boy through in a half year I would accept your statement without question.

I am glad to be able to say that there is one school in New York where real work is done, and where parents can place their sons with the full confidence that their time will be utilized to their advantage.

Thanking you for the remarkable change you have produced in my son, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Catalog on request. The Principal Welcomes Interviews Between 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M. Daily, at the

MAIN OFFICE, SEVENTY-SECOND STREET AND WEST END AVENUE, NEW YORK. Telephone Columbus 744

BOYS' SCHOOL, 72nd St. and West End Ave. — TWO HANDSOME BUILDINGS, NEW YORK CITY — **GIRLS' SCHOOL, 75th St. and West End Ave.**

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Mrs. Huntington the Buyer of Perry Residence in 50th St. for Protective Purposes.

HARLEM DWELLINGS RESOLD

Long Island and New Jersey Suburban Investments—Buyers in Westchester.

Mrs. Henry E. Huntington, who was the wife of the late Collis P. Huntington, is said to have been the buyer of the Perry residence at 7 East Fiftieth Street, 25 by 100, adjoining the Baron Astor holdings at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue. It was purchased for protective purposes, as was the case when Mrs. Huntington bought a few years ago the house at 8 East Fifty-seventh Street, adjoining the Huntington mansion on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

The Huntington holdings now surround the dwellings owned by Baron Astor which he leased a few months ago to the 725 Fifth Avenue Corporation, organized by the Thompson-Starrett Company and Herbert Lucas, architect, for improvement with a tall apartment hotel.

Harlem Dwellings Resold.

The three-story dwellings at 9, 11, 11½ East 129th Street, on plot 50 by 65 feet, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, have been sold to an investor through Shaw & Co. for the Ideal Mortgage Corporation. The selling company acquired the property a short time ago.

Marble Hill Plot in Trade.

A. N. Gitterman has sold for C. M. Shaeffer to Cornelius G. Kolff, 49 Marble Hill Avenue, a plot 37½ feet frontage, 139 feet south of Port Charles Place. It was formerly purchased by Mr. Shaeffer for the erection of a private dwelling, but owing to increased costs of material he has bought a house from Mr. Kolff in the New Dorp Colony, Staten Island, giving this plot in part payment.

Buyer for Bronx Flat.

The four-story flat at 1,474 Brook Avenue, 25 by 100, being 225 feet south of 171st Street, has been sold for Alfred Anderson by J. Clarence Davies and Kick & Sharrott, to an investor.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold the two-family frame house on plot 40 by 100 at 173 Eightieth Street, for J. W. Ellison.

The two-family house with garage at 135 St. Nicholas Avenue has been sold by R. A. Schlesing for Mary Thomas to Edward A. Eberle.

The Maynard Construction Company, Louis Eisenberg, President, has sold ten lots on the northwest corner of Avenue M and East Fifth Street, in the Midwood section of Flatbush, to the Olden Corporation, Milton H. Ansorge, President. The buyers will erect eight single family dwellings on the plot.

Long Island.

A plot 160 by 130 on Beach Forty-third Street, Edgemere, has been sold by Meister Builders to the Kenneth Building Corporation for improvement with twelve bungalows.

The Van Sicklen Land Improvement Company sold at auction on Friday at Dunton Lodge, Jamaica, twenty-six lots at prices ranging from $250 to $600 a lot.

Robert R. Kendrick has sold for Maynard A. King to Isaac H. Blanchard, a twenty-three acre farm at Southampton, with a large frontage on the Southampton and Noyac Road.

Deals in Newark.

The two-family house at 163 Woodside Avenue, 28 by 125, has been sold by Louis Schlesinger for a client to Mrs. Dora M. Lambert.

The Lawyers Building Company, through Feist & Feist, has leased the old Proctor Theatre on Park Place, Newark, to William Fox & Co., who will use it as a moving-picture and vaudeville house.

New Jersey.

E. C. Sewall has purchased the new Colonial residence on the south side of Melrose Place, east of Clinton Avenue, Montclair, through F. W. Crawley & Brothers. The property was held at $20,000.

H. C. Raynolds has sold for James Hass of Paterson to R. B. McEwan, an eighteen-acre tract adjoining the Morristown and Erie Railroad Station at Whippany. The property, which was valued at $10,000, will be used in part for railroad right of way and yard purposes.

Westchester County.

Gaul & Bell sold for a Brooklyn client to William Dunn the dwelling at 119 Linden Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

Commercial Leases.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has leased for the estate of Robert E. Westcott the store at 604 West 110th Street, to the Natius Auto Renting Company.

Ames & Co. have rented for F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company the store at 4 West Twenty-eighth Street to A. Cotromano.

The building at 42 and 44 Wooster Street and the store at 45 Greene Street have been leased, through Daniel Birdsall & Co., for E. N. Taylor to Fleischaker & Baum, toy manufacturers. The same brokers have also leased the building in course of construction at 558 Broadway for Mary Agnes Lawrence De Meriemont to the Friedman Company, the store at 596 Broadway to Max Bacon, and the building at 29 Leonard Street to Clarence Whitman & Co.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley have sold the Julia C. Gott estate in the Grange section of Scarsdale to Alfred M. Barbee. The property was held at $27,000.

Lewis B. Preston has sold to M. W. Thompson the Searles property adjoining Mr. Thompson's recent purchase at Mount Kisco.

A. A. Hageman has leased the parlor floor loft at 56 West Thirty-sixth Street to the Rabinowitz Fur Company.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Porter & Co. have leased for Eva Phipps to Elsie Lee Sweet the dwelling at 212 West 123d Street.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company to Ralph H. Schleicher the three-story dwelling at 79 East Ninety-first Street.

B. Flanagan & Son have rented the dwelling at 161 West Ninety-fifth Street for Charles S. Hirsch to J. Bergen.

OBJECTS TO SKY SIGNS.

Advisory Council Says They Are Blots on the Landscape.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, through its Board of Experts, which is following the various ordinances that are before the Board of Aldermen, and which likewise is completing its labors on the new Building Code with respect to the provision relating to theatres, has sent the following communication to the Mayor and the President of the Board of Aldermen:

"We have read the proposed sign ordinance, and find that it is the intention to allow taller signs on the tops of buildings than at present allowed by the recently enacted Building Code, which was adopted after long discussion and study, and have come to the conclusion that the promiscuous use of large advertising signs, extending many feet above our buildings, becomes a 'blot on the landscape'; they destroy the sense of proportion and repose, do not add to the dignity of our city, and are, in fact, 'eyesores.'

"We are therefore of the opinion that it would be unwise to have less restricted provisions in regard to signs than are now enforced, and that it would be a public misfortune if this ordinance were passed."

This communication is signed by a special committee of the staff of experts of the Advisory Council, consisting of Otto M. Eidlitz, Burt L. Fenner, T. E. Snook, Evarts Tracy, and Julius Franke, Chairman.

BIG GARAGE OPERATIONS.

Co-operative Building and Twelve-story Structure on West Side.

Two important garage operations will soon be started in the automobile section just north of Fifty-ninth Street. They will occupy two sites at 109 to 123 West Sixty-fourth Street, and 32 and 34 West Sixty-sixth Street respectively. The former will be twelve stories high, and with its frontage of 148 feet will be one of the largest structures of its kind in the city. It is being erected for the estate of Mary E. Pinchot by the Hasco Building Company, Lorne A. Scott, President, from plans by Walter Haefeli. It will contain 2,500,000 cubic feet. There will be three high-speed elevators at the rear, reached by a passageway, with a large entrance in the middle of the building. There will also be two passenger and one freight elevators.

A system of gasoline supply will be installed making it possible for a tenant on any floor, by turning on a valve, to obtain his gasoline in large or small quantities. Negotiations are pending for the leasing of more than half of the floors.

The Sixty-sixth Street Garage, five stories high, is being erected on the co-operative plan, and will be known as the Owners' West Sixty-sixth Street Garage. The William J. Taylor Company will construct the building, plans for which were prepared by Shape & Brady.

The operation marks the first important move in co-operative garages to give automobile owners efficient service under the mutual ownership plan, which has been very successful in the West Sixty-seventh Street studio building. The garage will be under the management of Robert Wylie, Jr.

Apartments Leased.

Apartments have been leased by Douglas L. Elliman & Co. at 755 Park Avenue to Hiram E. Manville; at 103 East Eighty-sixth Street to Mrs. F. Gordon Brown and Mrs. Joseph Garneau; at 55 West Fifty-fifth Street to W. Eugene Kimball; at 26 East Forty-ninth Street to Henry S. Beardsley; at 507 Madison Avenue to Miss E. Pearl, and at 122 East Eighty-second Street to Alexander Konta.

Pease & Elliman have leased apartments at 808 West End Avenue to Artur Bodanzky; at 470 Park Avenue to T. E. Mitten; at 104 East Fortieth Street to R. C. St. George; at 129 East Eighty-second Street to Carl Ehlermann; at 515 Madison Avenue, to Mrs. A. Churchill, and at 152 West Fifty-eighth Street to Mrs. Hortense B. Fischer.

Vasa K. Bracher has leased an apartment in the Lombard, West End Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, to John Lilly.

Butler & Baldwin, in conjunction with the E. H. Clark Realty Company, have leased an apartment at 24 Gramercy Park to W. D. Gelshenen; and in conjunction with Pease & Elliman, an apartment at 146 East Forty-ninth Street, to Runyon Baldwin.

N. Brigham Hall and Wm. D. Bloodgood have leased to Mrs. James Biddle Eustis an apartment at 109-111 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Pepe & Brother have leased for the Levia Realty, Inc., apartments at 50 West Twelfth Street to M. Dix, Edward B. Edwards, and Hazel Woillard.

City Island Motor Bus.

The Public Service Commission has adopted an order granting a certificate of necessity and public convenience to the City Island Motor Bus Company, Inc., to operate a motor bus route between the station of the first subway at Boston Road and 177th Street and City Island, by way of City Island Road, Pelham Bridge Road, Fordham Road, Pelham Parkway, and other thoroughfares. Action was taken by the commission under the act of 1915, which made necessary application to the Public Service Commission for right to operate bus lines, in addition to permission granted by the local authorities. The company already has the necessary franchise.

$60,000 Country Clubhouse.

The Sunningdale Country Club of Mt. Vernon, which recently purchased forty acres of land on Underhill Road; between Scarsdale and Ardsley, are about to begin their new home.

Robert D. Kohn, the architect, has completed plans for a one and one-half story clubhouse, about forty feet wide and 200 in length, to be constructed of stone and hollow tile, containing the customary equipment and features of country clubs.

Excavations are under way, and construction will be started in a few weeks. The improvement as planned will cost about $60,000.

$100,000 Theatre Loan.

Charles F. Noyes Company has arranged a loan of $100,000 on the Casino Theatre, 98 Flatbush Avenue, running through to State Street, Brooklyn. The loan was taken by a savings bank.

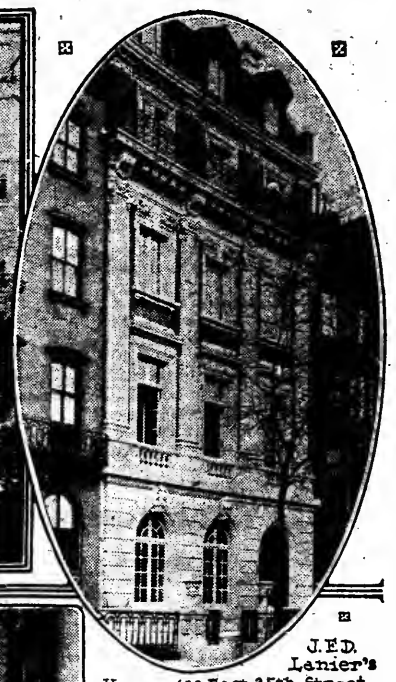
Sales at Woodmere.

Goldschmidt & Macdonald have sold for Charles E. Millen, a plot on the corner of Neptune Avenue and Browers Point Road, at Woodmere, L. I., to a client for improvement, and for E. S. Levi, a plot on Georges Boulevard, to Louise Disher.

HOME-COMING SEASON IN MURRAY HILL— INTERESTING CHANGES IN OLD CENTRE

Many Former Residents Moving Back from Uptown—Zoning Act Removes Fear of Business Invasion—Ugly Plot on Park Avenue Beautified by Formal Garden

Murray Hill's New Garden, Eastside Park Ave., Between 37th and 38th St.



J. F. D. Lanier's Home 123 East 35th Street

MURRAY HILL residents, it was ascertained last week, have felt that it would be quite fitting to distinguish the present Fall in their calendar of activities as the home-coming season. Not only have many of the old families, who were temporarily tempted away far to the northward, coming back to the homes of their earlier days, but real estate agents have noticed a growing tendency upon new tenants to look with favor upon Murray Hill homes.

The officers of the Murray Hill Association, of which John P. Morgan is President, have witnessed this returning wave with peculiar interest, and they attribute the cause chiefly to the enactment of the zoning law. The restricted section of the Murray Hill blocks north of Thirty-fourth Street, perpetually threatened by trade invasion, despite the hard fight against it, is now assured of home preservation. The zoning act has removed a menace that always, like a dark cloud, hung over the choice residential section of Murray Hill, and the benefits of that act are being seen there, as in many other parts of the city.

Among those who are returning to their old homes are James F. D. Lanier, the banker, who is having his fine large house at 123 East Thirty-fifth Street thoroughly renovated for early occupancy, and Charles L. Riker, who is preparing to move back into his attractive residence at 37 East Thirty-ninth Street. Mr. Lanier moved to upper Park Avenue a few years ago and Mr. Riker went to East Seventieth Street.

The Murray Hill Association has made a survey of the real estate situation and finds that conditions from a residential standpoint are more satisfactory than at any time since the association was started. The number of houses for sale or for rent has been greatly diminished, being about 40 per cent. less than a year and a half ago, and little difficulty is experienced in leasing residences which are really up to date.

Protected now in a residential district against any further invasion by business, property on Murray Hill can safely be bought and improved by those who desire to live in one of the most convenient sections of New York. An interesting indication of renewed confidence in the future of the district is found in the number of houses being repaired, renovated, or rebuilt this Fall. No less than seventy houses have had more than the usual Fall cleaning, the improvements ranging from painting and decorating to complete rebuilding.

The dilapidated Huntington stable on Thirty-eighth Street, once a milk depot and the storm centre of a successful legal battle to oust business from the district, has been reconstructed and is approaching completion as an attractive studio, from designs by Delano & Aldrich. George R. Sheldon's house on Thirty-eighth Street, next to the South Church, is being rebuilt for apartment uses. Mrs. Charles Coster is renovating very extensively her large house on the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, who recently married Miss Helen Morgan Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, old Murray Hill residents, has leased for his city home the dwelling at 119 East Thirty-sixth Street. Among other recent additions is Theodore E. Steinway, who has taken a house in Thirty-ninth Street, moving from the upper east side.

These are indications of a return movement similar to that which has been occurring in Boston, and which has made Beacon Hill, an almost exact counterpart of Murray Hill, the most popular place to live in Boston today. And just as business has been driven out of certain streets on Beacon Hill, so plans are being suggested for reclaiming parts of Murray Hill, where business had a foothold before the new restrictions went into effect.

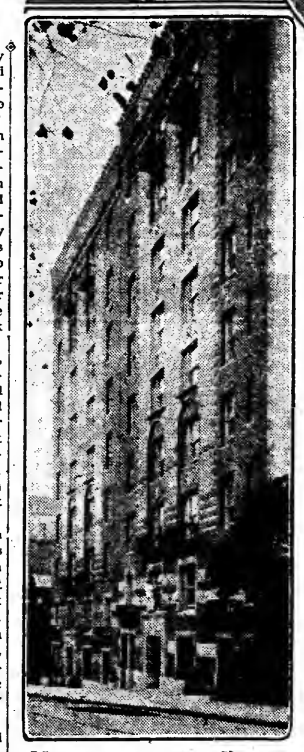
The city itself is helping Murray Hill in other ways besides restricting it. Lexington Avenue was paved early in the year with asphalt, a great improvement over the former noisy stone block. Several cross streets have also been repaved with asphalt. The initial steps have been taken for beginning the construction of the ramp at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, a work which will make Murray Hill more accessible from the south, though it will increase the traffic on Park Avenue. Of greater benefit will be the viaduct carrying Park Avenue over Forty-second Street and around the Grand Central Station, which will closely connect the district with the section east of Central Park.

The lighting of Murray Hill has recently been improved. Park Avenue, formerly one of the poorest lighted avenues in the city, now has as many lamps as Madison and Lexington Avenues. The Police Department has removed the Detective Bureau from Thirty-seventh Street, much to the relief of the residents in the neighborhood. All the garbage and refuse collecting is now being done once a day by new motor tractors.

The New York Railways Company has also contributed to the improvement by putting down new rails along Lexington Avenue with the latest electric-welded joints, adding greatly to the quiet attained by the new asphalt pavement on the avenue.

Undoubtedly the most radical change, inasmuch as it is a distinct contribution to the beauty of the district, is the new garden, just completed, on the long vacant plot owned by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, on the east side of Park Avenue between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets. The plot, 48 feet front by 80 deep, adjoins Mrs. George Bliss's home on the northeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street. The Interborough Company cooperated with the Murray Hill Association, and after filling in the unsightly hole left by the ruined houses covered it with a level surface of rich loam. Then, under the leadership of Robert Sedgwick, a number of the neighbors subscribed funds for proper planting, and now vacant lots have been transformed into a garden which is truly a thing of beauty and charm to the locality.

As an apartment house section Murray Hill has always been successful, and, indeed, some apprehension is felt that apartments may become too popular and displace too many of the private houses. As yet most of the apartments are on the borders of the district, especially east of Lexington Avenue, while the examples found on the side streets are chiefly alterations of private houses. The latest improvement of this character is at 138 to 144 East Thirty-sixth Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue, where two nine-story houses were completed for occupancy this Fall, and so great was the demand that every suite was rented early in September.



New Apartment Houses 138-144 East 36th Street

In order to guard against violations of the new municipal restrictions prohibiting business on Murray Hill except where located on or before July 25, an examination has been made of all the buildings on the restricted residential streets and a map and record made of the character of their occupancy, for use in case court action is required at any future time. The Murray Hill Association intends to protect the entire area against business encroachment, and several suspected violations of the new restrictions have been investigated.

GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL ZONE DEVELOPMENT

The remarkable development that has taken place during the past year in the vicinity of the Grand Central Terminal is reflected in the realty assessment valuations for 1917 recently announced by the Tax Department.

Since the first of January, 1916, there has been a series of spectacular transactions on and adjacent to Park Avenue within a radius of half a dozen blocks of the terminal that involve millions of dollars. The largest and most important transaction was the leasing of the block bounded by Lexington Avenue, Depew Place, Forty-second and Forty-third Streets by the New York Central Railroad Company to a syndicate headed by John McE. Bowman for a rental of about $3,000,000 as a site for a $6,000,000 hotel. In addition to the purchase of the Hotel Manhattan by August Heckscher for about $3,850,000, altes have been purchased and block fronts leased for the erection of tall apartment houses.

Ira A. Place, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad Company, discussing the development of the section, said yesterday:

"In a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, commenting on the realty assessment valuations for 1917 as recently given out by the Tax Department, attention was called to the fact that values on Manhattan Island have declined from the 1916 assessment by $47,255,725. The article also called attention to the fact that of the eight districts into which the borough is divided for taxation purposes, all but three contributed to the decline, and that of these three the section showing the largest increase is that between Fortieth and Ninety-sixth Streets east of Sixth Avenue and Central Park. The increase in that section may be emphasized by a consideration of the facts with respect to a particular portion of it.

"I have obtained some figures on that portion bounded by the north side of Forty-first Street, the south side of Fifty-seventh Street, the east side of Lexington Avenue, and the west side of Madison Avenue. This includes the property on the east side of Lexington Avenue and the property on the west side of Madison Avenue. This section includes the Grand Central Terminal property, and I have selected it because it has not only all been affected by the work in the Grand Central Terminal, but, except for the general uptown tendency, has been affected by that work alone. In order to get a comprehensive idea of what has happened, I will begin with the year 1903, when that work was commenced.

The assessed value of this entire property for the year 1903 was	$55,441,146.00
The assessed value of the same property for 1914 was approximately	117,478,893.00
An increase of more than	62,000,000.00
The total taxes paid on the 1903 assessment was	783,754.85
The total taxes paid on the 1914 assessment was	2,091,124.30
An increase of $1,307,369.45 of actual revenue to the city.	
The assessed value of the same property in 1916 was	137,974,000.00
The tentative assessed value of the same property in 1917 is	151,799,500.00
An increase of $13,825,500 over 1916, and an increase of $96,358,354 over 1903.	
The total taxes paid on the 1916 assessment was	2,814,671.00
and (applying the tax rate for 1916) for 1917	3,096,709.00
An increase of actual revenue to the city of $282,038 over 1916.	

"In other words, applying the tax rate of 1916 to the tentative assessed value for 1917, the city will receive in money more than three and one-half times as much as it received in 1903, or an actual increase in revenue of $2,312,955.

"This does not include the special franchise taxes paid either by the New York Central within the terminal or any of the taxes paid by the street railroad companies or other public service corporations having surface car lines or other structures in Forty-second Street, Lexington and Madison Avenues. This sum, however, is sufficient to pay the interest on $57,875,000 of the 4 per cent. bonds of the city.

"I think it may fairly be said that this gain is due primarily to intelligent co-operation by the City of New York, through its Board of Estimate and Apportionment, with a public service corporation.

"I take this opportunity to call attention to the possibilities of such co-operation; for it is possible that through such co-operation some of the sections of the city, in which there have been the greatest declines not only in assessed value but in actual value, might fare better through such co-operation.

"It is to be borne in mind also that all of the above relates to the financial aspect only of the city's co-operation with the railroad company. The results from the transportation standpoint and from the municipal standpoint have been scarcely less important.

"There is no question about the fact that the increased and improved railroad and terminal facilities which were urgently demanded in the public interest have been secured, nor is there any question as to the fact that municipal conditions, both on the aesthetic side and with respect to public use and convenience, have been greatly improved.

"The old yard, dividing the east and west, has been so reconstructed as to constitute no barrier; the cross streets from Forty-fifth Street north and a long stretch of Park Avenue which were either wholly closed or closed to vehicular traffic, have been opened at substantially normal grade. Traffic is no longer obstructed at these streets, and when the viaduct over Forty-second Street is built by the city, Park Avenue will be practically restored as a north and south bound thoroughfare.

"It was no small matter on behalf of the city to attain these results. The problems were difficult and the negotiations covered not only a period of years, but were conducted by several administrations—those of Mayors Low, McClellan and Gaynor. Several of the individual members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of those administrations still survive and are members of the present Board of Estimate and Apportionment which is patiently undertaking to accomplish work of a similar kind which, when completed, may mean more to the City of New York than that to which reference has already been made."

NEW CHELSEA HIGHWAY PLAN

As an aid to the increasing business interests in the upper Chelsea section and the growing printing centre below Times Square, Benjamin Moore, who has just been elected president of the Chelsea Neighborhood Association, has suggested the laying out of a new cross-town avenue. According to his proposal, it would connect Times Square with the great East River Chelsea docks, running in a triangular line across Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Avenues, ending at Twenty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue. He suggests the name of Chelsea Highway for the thoroughfare.

"New York City lacks a systematic scheme whereby such transverse streets as Broadway shall be laid out," said Mr. Moore. "This has been tried in the southern part of the city with great success, but in the central part there has been much discussion but no accomplishment. True, the initial cost will be great, but it will be more than covered by the increased assessments for taxation resulting from realty improvements. The city, moreover, requires such streets to relieve the congestion of its north and south avenues. It is an improvement which is bound to come and is a natural complement of the zoning plan, which is protecting neighborhoods and inducing owners to build and improve their holdings by assuring them against objectionable encroachments."

A committee on Chelsea planning will be appointed by the Chelsea Neighborhood Association to consider the proposed highway and related problems.

The Moore estate is the largest property owner in Chelsea, 580 lots cut from the old Moore farm still remaining in the hands of the Moore heirs.

"Commercially and industrially the future of the westerly part of Chelsea is assured," added Mr. Moore. "The New York Central's development with spurs of rail into Chelsea factories and warehouses will crown the district's conveniences. The Moore estate sees a great future for Chelsea and will do its share in shaping it."

STREET AND VAULT TITLES.

Roman-Dutch Law of 1664 Quoted in an Important Decision.

An important decision bearing upon title to streets and vaults and vault spaces under streets on Manhattan Island was handed down by the Court of Appeals last week.

The suit was brought by W. W. and Daniel Appleton, trustees of the property on the northwest corner of Broadway and Cortlandt Street, against the City of New York and incidentally brought to light some of the old Roman-Dutch law in force in Manhattan Island in 1664.

The plaintiffs sought in the action a judgment perpetually restraining the defendant from claiming any estate in or interfering with vaults or vault spaces under the surface of the northerly half of Cortlandt Street, in the City of New York, connected with the premises of the plaintiffs at the northwest corner of Broadway and Cortlandt Street. The Special Term awarded the judgment sought by the plaintiffs, which the Appellate Division reversed, and dismissed the complaint on the merits.

The immediate inducement of the action was the threat of the defendant that unless the plaintiffs procured from and paid the defendant for a permit for the vault spaces it would deprive the plaintiffs and their tenants of the use of them. The plaintiffs claimed that the threatened action was unlawful because they own in fee simple the bed of the part of Cortlandt Street in which the vault spaces are.

A synopsis of the opinion follows, the court affirming the judgment with costs:

"Under the Roman-Dutch civil law the title to a public street was in the sovereign, and this rule obtained in New Netherlands until the country now comprising New York City was taken over by the English in 1664.

"The English common law, on the other hand, left the title to a public street in the owner of the adjacent land, with only the right of passage for the king and his people.'

"As to streets laid out prior to the date of capitulation the title was in the Government, and it so remained. But this feature of the Roman-Dutch law did not survive the occupation by the English.

"Subsequent to 1664, when land was dedicated for a street, it came under the English rule; the owner of the adjacent land was the owner of the fee of the street, and this was so notwithstanding the title to the tract sprang originally from a grant by the States General of New Netherlands.

"A declaration and petition by the owners of lands, filed with the Common Council of the City of New York in 1733, reciting that for the purpose of improving their property they laid out a street through the lands, describing it, to remain a public street and highway forever, which petition was granted by the common council and duly recorded and the street opened, constituted a dedication, and without reference to the Colonial Act of 1691 (Laws of 1691, Chap. 18).

"The common-law doctrine of dedication had, at that date, been fully developed and the fee of the soil of the street remained in the owner of the land.

"The Laws of 1784 (Chap. 56), authorizing the laying out and widening of streets, did not require and, in the absence of any finding to that effect, should not be held to have vested in the city title to the fee of land taken by it to widen a street.

"The fee to land taken for a public use will remain in the owner if the purpose and intent of the statute does not otherwise require.

"The sum required to be paid by the owner of property to the city for permission to construct a street vault (Ordinance of 1906) is not a tax; it is a fee for the supervision and inspection by the city of such structures. No distinction is made whether the title to the street is in the owner or the city, and that question does not affect the validity of the ordinance."

Meetings on Torrens Registration.

Several meetings in the interest of the Torrens system of land registration have been arranged by the Real Estate Board of New York.

Next Tuesday evening Harry Percy David, a member of the board's committee, will address the Borough Park Heights Civic Association at Thirteenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn. On Wednesday Dorr Viele, President of the Associated Official Examiners of Title in the State of New York, will address the Bronx Board of Trade at its headquarters, Third Avenue and 137th Street.

The following organizations have already expressed a willingness to arrange for a meeting: Merchants' Association, West Side Taxpayers' Association, Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, Harlem Board of Commerce, Harlem Property Owners' Association, Manufacturers' and Business Men's Association of Queens, the Chamber of Commerce of Queens, and the Westchester County Realty Board.

Ferry to Perth Amboy in 1745.

Ferry conditions between New York City and New Jersey in 1745 are illustrated in an interesting manner by the following notice published in The New York Weekly Post Boy in September of that year:

"SAMUEL LEWIS hereby gives notice, That he having a very good Boat fit to carry either Passengers or Goods, will give constant and careful Attendance (if possible) in the following Manner, viz. To set out from New York for Perth Amboy, every Monday and Thursday; and from Perth Amboy for New York, every Wednesday and Saturday; All Gentlemen and others may depend on the best Usage and Care; He may be found at the Eastham's in New York, or at his own House in Perth Amboy."

Private Dwellings Leased.

Moore, Schutte & Co. have leased the dwelling 462 West 144th Street, for Mrs. Emma H. Worcester to Edward H. Lynes.

The Houghton Company has leased to Edith Forbes the four-story dwelling at 324 West End Avenue for Walter J. M. Donovan.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the estate of William Moran the three-story dwelling at 1,963 Madison Avenue to the Musical Art Club of New York.

Howard Beach Activity.

The Howard Beach Casino will close the season on Nov. 1. Twelve homes have recently been completed by the development company and several more are planned for construction next Spring. Dr. William H. Forbes of Poughkeepsie is building a home of colonial design to cost $4,000.

TAXPAYERS' BUREAU TO BE ESTABLISHED

Real Estate Association of the State of New York Votes Unanimously for It.

CONVENTION IS A SUCCESS

Many Matters of Importance to Brokers Discussed—License Bill Makes Little Headway.

The three-day convention of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York closed last evening with the thirteenth annual dinner at the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, L. I.

It was by far the largest and most successful convention of real estate men ever held in this State, and marked the beginning of an aggressive campaign by all the realty interests of the State to obtain reforms demanded for many years and an accounting to the realty interests on the measures introduced at Albany.

By far the most important feature of the convention was the decision to form a permanent taxpayers' bureau at Albany under the direction of well-paid and learned men who will look into the merits of all legislation proposed and who will keep informed the real estate, civic, and political associations in all parts of the State as to what is going on.

Through this bureau it is hoped to prevent the passing of any bills which will affect real estate adversely. The bureau is to be non-partisan and is to propose no legislation on its own account.

Taxation took up a large part of the attention of the convention, and from the talks the members obtained a good notion of some of the great changes which will be necessary in the present tax system before real estate can expect to be relieved from some of its burdens.

J. E. Zoller told the convention that the method of assessing corporations in this State must be changed entirely if foreign corporations are to pay their just taxes and New York State corporations be assessed equably.

From his talk the real estate men received the idea that indirect taxes might be omitted if all corporations doing business in this State were taxed on their incomes instead of the value of their property in the State.

That New York State is getting nearer to a proper assessment of its corporations was the gist of the talk by Martin Saxe. He, too, tried to show the real estate men that by giving corporations sufficiently high valuations the State Tax Department was doing its share to better conditions in real estate.

The problem to license all real estate brokers was advocated again at this convention, but little headway was made. So also a proposal was made to compel the enforcement of the Sunday closing law even to the extent of making it unlawful to buy and sell real estate on Sunday. Many up-State members were greatly in favor of this, but local real estate men said it would mean the ruination of their business.

For the benefit of up-State communities the men who formed the height and zoning restrictions told of their work and urged other communities to turn their attention to such matters before their cities and towns are forced to make restrictions to conserve the values and health of their real estate and people.

For the first time increasing the rates of real estate brokerage was agitated at the convention. The high cost of living and of doing business started the discussion, which soon developed into a sectional matter.

Up-State brokers were inclined to favor the proposal, but were vigorously opposed by local men, who declared that if any attempt were made to obtain more than 1 per cent. on local sales owners would not deal with brokers, but would act for themselves. The matter, however, was referred to the Executive Committee for further consideration.

One of the most interesting announcements of the convention was that one Manhattan and one Brooklyn title company have agreed to lend money hereafter on titles recorded under the Torrens system. The announcement was received with delight by the delegates, for many of them, especially those from up-State, strongly favor the new system of registration.

Managers of the convention were well satisfied with results of the three days' session. The important matters referred to the Executive Committee will be acted upon there, and, if it is found advisable, steps will be taken to gain the ends desired.

TAKING TOO MUCH TIME.

A Question if This Is Advisable Toward Store Customers.

Despite the fact that magazines and trade papers have often quoted some merchant to the effect that he would rather have one of his clerks spend two hours on a single customer than lose the sale, there are opponents of this kind of selling.

"In the first place," said a certain merchant yesterday, "it is hard to conceive of any customer spending two hours going through the stock of a single store. Even if the customer were willing to do this, it would not be good business for the clerk to spend that long on her. If, after the expenditure of a reasonable amount of time and energy, the clerk feels that the customer cannot be suited, it is much better for her to admit tactfully that the stock apparently does not contain what the customer wants, and in a nice way to suggest another visit.

"This would leave a better taste in the customer's mouth than to have the clerk fight her to a finish before giving in. And, even if a sale were made at the end of two hours' work, it would very likely be a defensive move on the part of the customer and would result in the return of the merchandise."

Manhattan Parcels at Auction.

Joseph P. Day will hold a number of partition, foreclosure, and executors' sales during the last week of October and the beginning of November. Next Thursday at the Vesey Street room he will sell 240 West 131st Street, a two-story frame dwelling, and 2½ acres of salt meadow land at Jamaica South in the Old Town Neck. On Oct. 30 he will sell the northwest corner of Cherry and Coriears Streets, a seven-story loft building, and 334-6 West Fifty-sixth Street, two five-story apartment houses on a plot 50 by 100.

Absolute Supreme Court Partition Sale

HON. A. F. H. SEEGER, Referee.

Next Saturday, October 28th

AT 2:30 P. M. AT COUNTY COURTHOUSE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

About 141 Acres, with Farm Buildings,

E. S. of Saw Mill River Road, on Nepperhan Av.,

CHAUNCEY, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

Property is situated in a high-class locality near Greater New York and adjoins the St. Andrews Golf Club. Suitable for country estate, golf links, school, &c. Opposite Chauncey Station of N. Y. C. R. R. (Putnam Division).

65% May Remain on Mortgage at 5%

IF WARRANTED BY AMOUNT OF BID.

ANTHONY & ANTHONY, Attys. for Pltffs., 37 Montgomery St., Newburgh, N. Y.
STITT & PHILLIPS, 113 Fulton St., N. Y. City, } Attys. for
CLIFFORD C. ROBERTS, Esq., 27 Cedar St., N. Y. City. } Defendants.
MOTT & McCREADY, 51 Warburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. — Joseph P. Day Auctioneer. — Phone 744—Cort.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Real Estate Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

ABSOLUTE EXECUTOR'S SALE

ESTATE OF JOSEPH SILBERMAN, DEC'D,

Saturday, October 28, 1916,

At 2 P. M., in Mammoth Tent, Rain or Shine, at the S. E. Corner of Main St. and Mamaroneck Av., White Plains.

49 Lots & Plots, WHITE PLAINS

SOUND VIEW AV., Prescott Road & Oakley Road,

FISHER AV., Linden Pl., Van Wart Av., Bogert Av., Stevens St., Oakley Av., High St., Linton Pl., Quimby Av., Archer Av. and Montrosa Av.

STERN & REUBENSTEIN, Attorneys, 149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

BOOKMAPS FROM ATTORNEYS, at AUCTIONEER'S OFFICES, 156 Bway, N. Y., or BENONI PLATT, Agent, 150 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Hotel or Club Site,

Bet. 120th and 122d Sts.

TWO AVENUE FRONTAGES

Over 20,000 Sq. Ft.

Property Free and Clear

WILL SELL OR LEASE

Send for booklet covering terms and development plan.

'Phone 744—Cort. — 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. — Joseph P. Day

---

73d St., north side, near West End Av.—Very desirable four-story and basement private Dwelling, on lot 18x102.2; will sell for cash or trade for cold water flats.

Corner modern Apartment, Bronx; electric lights, tiled halls, &c.; mortgage $25,000, price $35,000.

Bronx four-story double; steam heat and hot water.

Price $26,000. Rent $2,800.

Manhattan five-story triple; steam heat and hot water. Rent $3,264; mortgage $20,000. Price $30,000, or will trade.

JAMES L. WELLS CO., 141 B'way.

SEE IT NOW

House Bargain

25x100; dining room extension; all modern improvements.

East Side in 50s

Near 5th Ave.

Cost owner over $150,000.

CAN be bought for less than assessed valuation.

E. de Forest Simmons

Tel. 837 Plaza. 31 W. 58th St., N. Y.

FOR LEASE

NORTH RIVER PIER,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS. APPLY TO

FLOYD S. CORBIN, Specialist

Water-Front, Factories, Factory Sites,

10 WALL STREET.

A POSITIVE BARGAIN.

5-story double flat house, west 112th St.; mortgage $16,000, at 5%; rents $3,300 per annum. Price only $25,500. Building in excellent physical condition, and offers an investment opportunity found once in a lifetime. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 W. 57th St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

City Island Homes

READY TO MOVE INTO

$4,000 to $15,000

Small initial payment, balance like rent.

Beautiful homes with every modern improvement, well built, up to the minute in every respect. Swept by the healthy salt air from all sides, immediately adjoining Pelham Bay Park, with golf, tennis and all the sports of the open,

CITY ISLAND

is in the Borough of the Bronx

TO REACH PROPERTY:

Take Bronx Park Subway to 177th Street Station, Bus to City Island; or N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. from 3d Avenue and 129th Street Elevated Station to City Island.

Property Office, 500 City Island Av.

Write for booklet to

Joseph P. Day, Sales Agt.

31 Nassau Street, New York City.

Private Homes Woodlawn Heights, Near Van Cortlandt Park.

Beautiful nine-room house with every modern convenience; delightfully situated on a plot 33x100 feet deep; electric lights, parquet floors, hot water heat, open fireplace; within 8 minutes of N. Y. Central Station. Bargain, $6,750-$8,000. Easy terms.

Plenty of Room for Garage.

MARTHA AVE.,

Bet. 240th-241st Sts.

D. Houlihan, Owner, 2,949 Bainbridge Av.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HIGH CLASS 2-FAMILY HOUSE

FINEST IN FLATBUSH

Near E. B. L. Station.

Separate entrance, 16 large rooms, 3 baths; rent from one apartment pays all carrying charges, giving owner rent free.

$4,000 CASH REQUIRED, BALANCE SAME AS RENT.

Best Bargain on Our List.

Call and let us prove it.

WESTWOOD REALTY CO.

685 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

A FINE HOME

can now be bought on terms like rent. Little cash and $25 a month pays everything. Seven rooms, tiled bath with shower, parquet floors, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity, glass enclosed porch, lawn, garden.

Alco Building Co., 66th St. and 22d Ave., Brooklyn, opposite 22d Ave. station of the Sea Beach Subway. Take Sea Beach Subway from Municipal Building (Park Row, N. Y.). See this house today or send for booklet.

FOR A SMALL FAMILY.

Easy housekeeping houses in fine block, Union St., between Rogers and Nostrand; 2-story and cellar; limestone fronts, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; parquet floors throughout; steam heat and separate hot water heater.

PRICE, $6,750.

Terms arranged to suit. Call and see what a bargain is being offered. Apply 1,239 Union St., or

ARTHUR H. WATERMAN, 185 Montague St.

BEAUTIFUL NEW ONE-FAMILY

HOUSE AND GARAGE

$650 CASH 6 large rooms, sleeping porch, every modern improvement; price $4,350. $25 monthly. 75th St., 19th Ave. Take West End Subway 72th Street.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PARK HILL

On the Hudson

New York's most attractive, most exclusive and best established suburb, just above the city line, commanding magnificent view of Hudson River and Palisades. Beautiful modern houses ready, and great bargains in splendid building sites. Easy terms of payment.

Motor via Riverside Drive to-day. *For booklet apply to*

GEORGE HOWE, 527 5th Av., N. Y.
Office at property.

For Rent, Beautifully Furnished, For Winter or By Year, at

SCARBOROUGH

Two miles from station. Accessible to Briarcliff Lodge and Golf Club.

6 acres, residence 14 rooms, 3 baths; stable and garage, living quarters; large vegetable garden, tennis court. For further particulars apply R-880.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

SMALL COUNTRY PLACE

OVERLOOKING KENSICO LAKE North of White Plains.

15 acres; 7 acres good apple orchard, balance pasture; some woodland. House of 7 rooms; large barn and outbuildings. All in excellent condition. At the price offered this property is a bargain. For further particulars write F. D. TURNER, JR., 3750 Grand Central Terminal. Murray Hill 7720.

Fireproof House—Sell or Rent

One of the most attractive country homes in Westchester; 12 large rooms, besides reception and billiard hall; three baths, three-car concealed, heated garage; over acre of ground, facing near Bronx River Parkway; high elevation; no mosquitos or malaria; every improvement, including sewers and gas; near depot; 30 minutes from Grand Central; photos and particulars. GEORGE H. MILLS, owner, Tribune Building. Phone 4500—Beekman.

PEEKSKILL

Bungalows, Houses and Building Plots, large & small. NELSON ESTATES, INC., Robert E. Farley, Vice-President, Country Life Permanent Exposition; Grand Central Terminal, New York, and Peekskill, N. Y.

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5 ROOM BUNGALOW

Colonial stucco and brick, sun porch, large fireplace; plot partly wooded; eight minutes to depot, on New York Central, 38 minutes from 42d St.; all improvements and conveniences; a cozy year-round modern home for family of two or three; situated in a colony of picturesque bungalow houses. A 223 Times Annex.

PELHAM MANOR

New frame and stucco House, 9 rooms, 3 baths; sleeping porch; hot water heat; two-car garage; plot 75x100; price $11,000; terms to suit.

CONNOLLY & PENNY 115 Wolf's Lane. Tel. 1153. Pelham, N. Y.

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96 Page Illustrated Booklet,

telling all about the towns and villages in Westchester County, sent free on request; our service covers the entire county; let us know your requirements.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc.,

18 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.

SACRIFICE SALE

Beautiful home, ⅝ of an acre, high ground, garage, gas and electricity, 3 baths; large sleeping porch; garden, fruit; short walk from both stations; low price for immediate sale.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,

192 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

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5 ACRE ESTATE

AT DECIDED BARGAIN.

MUST BE SOLD TO SETTLE ESTATE.

60 minutes to Grand Central Station; magnificent Hudson and country views for many miles; modern dwelling; garage; other buildings; photo and particulars.

FOX REALTY COMPANY

51 EAST 42D ST.

Factory Properties For Sale

NOTE:—I make a specialty of handling factory properties throughout the United States. If in the market for a factory send me your requirements. If you have one to sell, send for my selling plan.

Modern Manufacturing Plant

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

60 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY. 112,600 SQ. FT. FLOOR SPACE; 18¼ acres; N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. siding; EXCELLENT LABOR MARKET; PLANT IN FULL OPERATION, NOW EMPLOYING 1,000 HANDS; city and surrounding towns offer population of about 50,000 people; excellent condition, six years old. FLOOR CARRYING CAPACITY 300-400 LBS. PER SQ. FT. LARGE POWER PLANTS. WATER FRONTAGE. LOW INSURANCE RATE.

Troy, N. Y.

SEARLE COLLAR AND CUFF FACTORY.

8-story and basement brick building. Power plant. TOTAL FLOOR SPACE 95,418 SQ. FT. Within 4 blocks of the freight station of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Buildings are modern and in excellent condition. EXCELLENT LABOR CONDITIONS.

Baxter Stove Co. Plant

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE OPERATION, including patterns and equipment and fully equipped foundry; 78,000 sq. ft. of floor space; Pennsylvania Railroad siding, also offering B. & O., Erie, and New York Central shipments; one and two story brick buildings; sprinkler system; 4 acres; NATURAL GAS; MAY BE SOLD WITH OR WITHOUT EQUIPMENT.

Cell Drier Plant

TAUNTON, MASS., 37 MILES FROM BOSTON.

Fully equipped machine shop and foundry, tide water frontage, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. siding; 10 ACRES; 32,400 sq. ft. of floor space; electric traveling cranes; modern machine, tool and foundry equipment; electric power and light plant 8 years old. EXCELLENT LABOR. PLANT SOLD WITH OR WITHOUT BUSINESS.

New Haven, Conn.

NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY PLANT.

100,000 square feet, 1¼ acres; N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. SIDING; short distance from freight station, Starin Steamboat Co., New England Navigation Co. Large one and two story brick buildings, electric light, steam heat. SPRINKLER SYSTEM; 60 and 75 H. P. Bigelow Boilers and 2 Corliss Engines, Crocker-Wheeler Generator; two Sturtevant Blowers and 10 lines of shafting, &c. LARGE DRY KILN ON PREMISES.

Union Carriage & Gear Company Plant

WATERTOWN, N. Y. RIVER FRONTAGE CONTROLLING 150 H. P. HIGHLY DEVELOPED POWER. Two excellent four-story brick buildings containing 75,000 sq. ft. Equipped with electric light, steam heat, and railroad siding is available.

Jersey City Factory Sites

AMES & COMPANY PLOT. WITHIN 3 BLOCKS OF EXCHANGE PLACE TUBE & PENNSYLVANIA R. R. STATIONS. Ten minutes from Hudson Terminal Bldg., Manhattan. City improvements. Penn. R. R. siding with freight yard opposite. Within two blocks of public dock on Hudson River. PLOTS 100x100 and 100x200. Much larger plot can be purchased if desired. MOST ACCESSIBLE FACTORY LOCATION IN JERSEY CITY.

Long Island City Financing

Can arrange to finance the erection of modern reinforced concrete industrial buildings on a net rental basis. YOU MAY SELECT YOUR OWN PLOT.

New Britain, Conn.

STATE TRADE EDUCATION SHOP.

EXCELLENT MODERN manufacturing plant, consisting of 15,000 sq. ft. in one-story brick buildings in fine condition; 4 acres of land with PRIVATE RAILROAD SIDING. Buildings thoroughly equipped with SPRINKLER SYSTEM, steam heat, electric light, shafting and good power.

W. N. Brockway Carriage Co.

HOMER, CORTLAND COUNTY, N. Y.

90,000 sq. ft.; 4 acres, D., L. & W. R. R. SIDING opposite the freight and passenger stations. Large two and three story frame buildings; electric light, steam heat and SPRINKLER SYSTEM; equipped with 250 H. P. boiler and 125 H. P. engine. Homer has a good supply of American labor and cheap coal.

Paterson, N. J.

IN THE HEART OF THE SILK DISTRICT.

18,151 sq. ft. of manufacturing space. Portion of old Ashley & Baily property. One and two story sawtooth buildings, stone floors, artesian well. Main building 154x50; all directly connected. PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE SILK INDUSTRY.

American Malleables Co.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., PLANT.

RIGHT AT THE BLOOMFIELD STATION OF THE D., L. & W. R. R.; large railroad frontage; RAILROAD SIDING OBTAINABLE; brick buildings, suitable for foundry or heavy manufacturing; office building; yard space.

Plainfield, N. J., Plant

SPICER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Plant is located on West 4th St., three minutes from the Central Railroad Station. The building of brick, steel frames and a few frame buildings; FLOOR AREA 15,000 SQUARE FEET; two-story office building, power plant in excellent condition; large water supply from private well. READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.

Elizabethport, N. J., Plant

UNITED STATES PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPH CO. Located in the industrial centre of Elizabethport, near the large plant of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. and the Elizabethport R. R. Station. EXCELLENT LABOR MARKET. ONE AND TWO STORY BRICK BUILDINGS, RAILROAD SIDINGS; 125,000 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE. Steam heat—power plant—electric lights—SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

Newark, N. J., Plant

N. J. RAILROAD AVE., BLOCK FRONT, BET. VESEY AND JOHNSON STS. Three well-constructed brick buildings, one 6 story, one 3 story, and one 3 story building with foundations heavy enough to carry three additional stories, all directly connected. Power plant. Two freight elevators. Average floor carrying capacity per sq. ft. 250-300 lbs. Excellent light. EXCELLENT INVESTMENT FOR SMALL MANUFACTURER.

Schaghticoke Woolen Mills

SCHAGHTICOKE, N. Y.—12 MILES FROM TROY, N. Y. Located along the Hoosick River in the Hoosick Valley, between Troy and Johnsonville, N. Y.; reached by Boston & Maine R. R.; FREE WATER POWER for about four months in the year. Electric power at very low rates. Brick buildings; 100,000 sq. ft. of floor space. Boilers; SPRINKLER SYSTEM; electric lights. EXCELLENT MILL PROPERTY.

Bristol, Pa., on the Delaware

FACTORY AND RESIDENCE EXTENSION OF TOWN. Large tract of land along the main line of Pennsylvania Railroad, 22 miles from Philadelphia. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SIDING. FRESH WATER, DELAWARE RIVER AND CANAL FACILITIES; CHEAP COAL, GOOD LABOR; excellent railroad facilities. With the above is offered one of the finest home site properties along the Delaware River.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

126-28-30-32 GREENPOINT AVENUE.

2¼ blocks from ferry to 23d St. and 10th St., New York. Convenient to 34th St. Ferry, Long Island City; 25 MINUTES TO NEW YORK CITY HALL; BRICK BUILDINGS, with about 36,570 SQ. FT. OF FLOOR SPACE. Steam heat, electric light. FIRE SPRINKLER and elevator.

Worcester, Mass.

WEBB GRANITE WORKS.

10 acres, railroad sidings. One-story corrugated iron building of 30,000 sq. ft., 30 ft. clearance; suitable for any foundry work or heavy manufacturing; equipped with 700 H. P. engine and boilers. Situated near the junction of the Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine Railroads. WILL DIVIDE INTO SMALLER PLOTS.

Chase & Baker Co. Plant

BUFFALO, N. Y.

52,189 sq. ft. of floor space, including engine and boiler house; one 3-story brick and stone, and other miscellaneous buildings; 1¼ acres—property occupying entire block—in the heart of Buffalo. EXCELLENT LABOR; excellent light on all sides; steam heat. (FLOOR CARRYING CAPACITY OF 300-400 LBS. PER SQ. FT.) RAILROAD SIDING AVAILABLE; POWER PLANT.

31 Nassau St. N. Y. City — Joseph P. Day Industrial Dep't. — **Phone 744 Cort.**

Country Department

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY

OFFERS FOR SALE

NEAR WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—A perfectly finished country estate of 25 acres on a high hill, about 2 miles from the White Plains station. Overlooks the New York watershed, and is near the Century, Scarsdale and Knollwood Country Clubs. The house, of Colonial type, contains 16 rooms and 4 baths, and is wonderfully well built and complete. Can be bought below cost.

AT IRVINGTON, N. Y.—7½ acres on Broadway. House, recently renovated, contains 15 rooms and 4 baths, and has 7 open fireplaces. A new vapor vacuum heating system has been installed. The grounds are highly developed, possessing a natural charm so characteristic of this locality, added to which is a sweeping panoramic view of the Hudson.

NEAR MOUNT KISCO, N. Y.—2¼ miles from station—A 140-acre tract, with wonderful possibilities for the development of a country estate. The approach to the property is over a macadam road through an arch of seventy-year old Norway maples. The main building site, though containing a fine variety of shade trees, commands an unobstructed view for miles, which compares favorably with anything in the Berkshires. In addition, this property possesses individual characteristics, such as pulpit rock, overhanging a shady glen, which could be converted into a waterfall, terminating in a natural lake. Woodlands, rolling meadows, rocky ledges, and two live brooks complete its rustic charm. To anyone desirous of building his own house, we recommend this place very highly.

AT GREEN FARMS, CONN.—A 15-acre place, on top of a ridge, ½ mile from railroad station. This property commands an extensive view in all directions, and overlooks Long Island Sound, just one mile distant. The land is in a high state of cultivation, with beautiful gardens, lawns, and a great variety of trees and shrubbery. The house is in excellent condition, and contains 16 rooms and 5 baths. There are 7 open fireplaces. The out-buildings comprise a gardener's house, a garage, a stable, a barn, and an ice-house.

AT IRVINGTON, N. Y.—One mile from station. Two acres, overlooking an 18-acre lake. House of 13 rooms, in very good condition; also a stable, or garage, with room for two cars. This property has been held at $13,000, but the owner desires to move to California and the selling price has been reduced to $8500. A liberal amount may remain on mortgage at 5%.

"GRAYWINGS"—A place that will appeal to anyone who wants a country home, but who does not want to consume too much time, morning and night, traveling to and from business. The grounds consist of about an acre of land, developed in an artistic manner by an expert Japanese gardener. The house is of gray stucco, laid out with center hall and four wings, and contains 15 rooms and 3 baths. Garage for two cars, with chauffeur's apartment above. This property is located on Berkeley Avenue, Van Cortlandt Terrace, Yonkers, and is less than ½ mile north of the New York City line. High ground, splendid views. Easy of access yet to a degree isolated.

We will be glad to show photographs, and discuss prices and terms with interested country home buyers. Arrangements for inspections of these and other properties will be made by appointment.

Loton H. Slawson Company

171 Madison Avenue, New York — Telephone Murray Hill 3530

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

This Bungalow on Mahopac Point, Lake Mahopac

For Sale at Cost on Easy Terms, Permanent Water Rights and Boat Mooring.

WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE. Photographs of Interiors and View of Property by Mail.

Mahopac Point Corporation

(Dept. H.) 40 West 32d St. 'Phone 9860—Madison Square.

GOLF

The best and cheapest tract of land within one hour of Grand Central. Ideal for Golf Course; fine turf, natural hazards, streams; directly at railroad station; large house available for temporary clubhouse.

ANGELL AND CO. SCARSDALE. NEW YORK.

NEW ROCHELLE

SACRIFICE SALE OF NEW STUCCO DWELLING

Beautiful New Stucco Dwelling, 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths, sleeping porch, open fire-places, spacious piazzas; hot water heat; gas and electricity; large plot, high ground; unexcelled view. Garage. Price, $9,500. Terms can be arranged.

T. J. SULLIVAN.

Tel. 2790. 20 North Ave.

Unfurnished houses, $50 to $250 per Mo. Furnished houses, $75 to $350 per Mo. OFFICE OPEN SUNDAYS.

IRVINGTON ON HUDSON

One Hour by Motor. 45 Minutes by Electric Train.

Modern brick Dwelling; eight master bedrooms, five baths, six servants' rooms and bath; brick garage and stable, with living apartment; three acres.

Best neighborhood. Everything in perfect condition.

Can be bought at attractive figure or rented furnished.

One of the Best Offerings on Our Extensive Lists.

KENNETH IVES & CO., 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. Mur. Hill 6037.

DEEP WATER ISLAND AT

GREENWICH

For sale to settle an Estate. Comprises 2 acres, fine trees, 2 sandy bathing beaches, rocky bluff; 4 cottages, garage space and dock on main shore. For further particulars apply S-1138

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

OVERLOOKING HUDSON

AT HASTINGS

36 minutes by electric trains.

Modern country home, 10 rooms, (4 master's bedrooms, 2 servants' bedrooms,) 2 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity; garage; fine trees; good neighborhood; superb views.

FOR SALE, $15,000.

CAN BE RENTED FURNISHED.

KENNETH IVES & CO., 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill 6037.

Estate in Liquidation for Sale

Eight-story fireproof loft building on prominent corner of Lower West Side, fully leased to responsible tenants, is offered at price that nets nearly 9% on equity.

Premises subject to first mortgage held by savings bank.

Address directly or through broker. Room 2601, 61 Broadway.

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20 acres land, superb shade trees and all kinds fruit; house, 20 rooms, 5 baths, modern plumbing, electricity, hot water heat, hardwood floors; gardener's cottage, stable, garage, other buildings; property is an hour and 15 minutes from New York, ¾ mile from station and near golf club on the Sound; owner's business will not permit his living there and place can be bought for two-thirds of its cost.

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100% SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

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Two very desirable Apartments—2 rooms and 3 rooms with bath. Non-housekeeping. Restaurant and complete service optional.

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One Apartment	One Apartment
7 ROOMS	9 ROOMS
2 BATHS, $1,300. Suitable Doctor.	2 BATHS, $1,600. Southern exposure.

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Very Attractive Rental.
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New Elevator Apartments
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Three blocks west of Broadway subway station at 181st.

5, 6, 7, 8 immense rooms; Butler's pantry, two baths; $45 to $86, formerly $50 to $95.

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Two blocks west of Broadway.
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4, 5 Rooms and bath; $30 to $40, formerly $35 to $45.

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Also: 6 rooms, $1,600 to $1,800.

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A beautiful fireproof building with every modern convenience.
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Near Subway.
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6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
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One of the finest apartment houses in the world.
12 and 14 rooms, 4 and 6 baths.

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Spacious Rooms, Every Modern Improvement; Hardwood Throughout.

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Spacious apartments, extra large and light.
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Only available Apartment in one of the Finest Buildings in the city. Rent $6,750.

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310 WEST 109TH ST.,
5-Story American Basement Dwelling
Near Riverside Drive, having
12 ROOMS, 3 BATHS,
Suitable for a boarding house, school or sanitarium.
For further particulars apply to
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5 Rooms, Fronting Avenue, $45
6 Rooms, All Outside, $55
7 Rooms, Cor., Fronting Av., $65

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,200.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,500.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

929 WEST END AV.
NEAR 106TH STREET.
Exceptional Rooms. Rental $1,250-$1,400.
OWNERS' PERSONAL MANAGEMENT.
APPLY PREMISES.

THE KENMORE,
853 WEST 57TH ST.
Apts. of 8 Rooms and 1 Bath.
Steam Heat. Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Ave. (Phone Plaza 270.)

DOCTOR'S SUITE
2 Rooms and Tile Bath
Moderate Rent
Apply 465 W. 157th St.
OR WM. M. ROESTEL
TELE. FORDHAM 3423

8 Rooms, 3 Baths
Very high-class elevator Apartment House; rents most moderate.
530 WEST 113TH STREET
'Phone Office, Morningside—8240.

TO SUBLET
Beautiful sunny apartment of 8 rooms and 3 baths, (4 bedrooms,) on 10th floor in fireproof building, below 103d St.; present occupant must leave city. Apply to BABBOTT & LANNING, Broadway, corner of 89th Street.

THE MIDETTE, 68 W. 107TH ST.
Five-room apartments, elevator, gas, electricity, day and night elevator and telephone service; rents 40 and 45 dollars; only responsible private families taken; house under personal supervision of owner. Apply to Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Northcliff
3565 B'way, N. W. Cor. 146th St.
10-Story
Fireproof Apartment
1 to 3 Room Apartments to Sublet, $52.
Can be seen Evenings.

N. E. Cor. 180th St. and Harrison Ave.
BRONX
3-4-5 Rooms
$27-$43
Near New Jerome Avenue Subway, Jerome Ave. and University Ave. Surface Cars.

Apply on Premises, or
Newmark & Jacobs,
103 PARK AVE.

309 Audubon Ave.
N. E. Cor. 185th St.
Only two apartments remain to let of 5 rooms and 1 bath each. Every room an outside room. Southern exposure. $42 and $45 per month.
Apply on premises, or to
A. L. Mordecai & Son
30 E. 42d St.

STRATHALLAN
350 West 88th Street,
Near Riverside Drive.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,400.
3 Master Chambers, 2 Maids' Rooms.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d St.
Representative on premises.

—302 West 79th St.—
Between West End Av. and Riverside.
FIRST FLOOR
4 Rooms & Kitchenette
Suitable for Physician; separate entrance; modern fireproof building.
RENT $780.
Superintendent on Premises.

—57 West 75th St.—
7 Exceptionally Large and Bright ROOMS
Service and Passenger Elevators, exclusive neighborhood; rent $1800.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

ROCKINGHAM
Southeast Corner
Broadway and 56th St.
Sunny Corner Apartment
8 Large Rooms.....$1700
Windows extending 80 feet along 56th St.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d Street.

215 West 51st St.
AND
224 West 52d St.
THE BROADWAY BLOCK.
APTS. OF 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Steam heat; elevator service.
RENTS $900 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 FIFTH AVE. (Phone Plaza 270.)

Studio Apartments. Valet Service.
22 West 30th St.
2 and 3 rooms; rent $50 and $60 month. Superintendent on premises, or
J. ROMAINE BROWN COMPANY,
299 Madison Ave.

THE PLAZA,
705 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.,
Corner 150th Street.
7 and 8 rooms, elevator apartment. High Class Service.
RENT $65.

HIGH CLIFF,
227 Audubon Avenue,
Southeast Corner 177th Street.
High class elevator apartments; five rooms, $40 to $45. Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

12 NEW HOUSES Recently Completed
3 Rooms & Bath, $23-$27
4 Rooms & Brth, $27-$33
5 Rooms & Bath, $35-$45
A Few Choice Suites left

BELLAIRE APTS.,
584 Academy St.
Attractive large rooms, handsomely finished, embracing every up-to-date improvement, including private telephone, spacious closets, etc.
Take Broadway subway to Dyckman St. station, then walk one block west and one block north. Agent on premises.
Telephone 8000—Audubon.

105 West 72nd Street
Bet. Broadway and Columbus Av.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths
Living Room 23x15.
$1,600 to $1,800
Representative on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs, Agents
162 West 72d St.

WELLSMORE
Broadway & 77th St.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT
9 Rooms & 3 Baths
abundant closet space
Rental $3,300.
Superintendent on premises or
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Ave. Tel. 1461 Murray Hill.

900 Riverside Drive
COR. 161ST ST.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
All Rooms Facing the Drive
Rents $70 to $125
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7902.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway

Wilbraham
5th Av., N. W. Cor. 30th St.
Entrance, 1 West 30th St.
Choice Apartments of 2, 4, or more large, well ventilated rooms, with bath; annual rentals $800 to $1,500, including maid's services; meals, laundry, and valet service if desired. Superintendent on premises, or
FRED'K FOX & Co., 14 West 40th St., N.Y.C.

The Braender
S. W. Cor. 102d St., Central Park West.
TEN-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
6-7-8 & 12 Rooms,
1 to 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $2,200.
Superintendent on premises.
PHILIP BRAENDER, 315 4th Ave.

JUST COMPLETED.
425-431 W. 214TH ST.
4-5-ROOM APARTMENTS,
with every conceivable improvement; 1 block from 215th St. Broadway subway station.
REASONABLE RENTALS.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

26 WEST 40TH ST.
Studio Apartment, one room and bath; elevator; southern exposure; restaurant privileges; rental $45.
FRED'K FOX & CO.,
14 West 40th St. 'Phone Bryant—8240.

FOR PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.
First Floor Apartment.
220 West 59th St., opposite Central Park.
8 ROOMS, $75.
EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 East 42d St.

402-410 W. 148th St. Bet. Convent and St. Nicholas Aves.
VERY SPLENDID NEIGHBORHOOD.
HOLLY ARMS ELEVATOR SERVICE
One 7-Room Apartment, $65.00
Ask for Superintendent on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

AMHERST,
204 West 110th St.,
between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.
7 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$1,800*
8 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$2,000*
Private house Rooms, large closets.
Supt. on premises.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

Elmsford
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
Block from 181st Subway.
The Whole Square Block, Broadway to Wadsworth Av., 181st to 182d St.
Best Values on Washington Heights
4 Rooms, Bath, $32-$36
5 Rooms, Bath, $40-$45
6 Rooms, Bath, $45-$55
Resident Agent, at Renting Office, 4,620 Broadway, corner 181st St.

The HILLCREST
Modern Elevator Apts.
8 Large, sunny rooms & 3 baths,
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
430 WEST 156TH ST.

—Doctor's Apartment—
7 Rooms—2 Baths
Hall service—all improvements
Moderate Rent
Apply 465 W. 157th St., or
WM. M. ROESTEL
Tele. Fordham 3423

7 Rooms and Bath
304 WEST 99TH ST.,
Near West End Av.
Modern elevator house; all improvements.
Rental $70.
CASIMIR C. PATRICK, Agent,
36 West 45th St. Phone Bryant 4452.

ROCKLEDGE COURT
3,044 Albany Crescent
Broadway-231st St. Subway Station.
4 Rooms, $28 to $30. 6 Rooms, $42.
Class of Tenants restricted.
Call at above address only.

HUDSON HALL
APARTMENTS
628 West 114th St.
Near Riverside Drive.
6 & 7 Rooms, $720-$960.
Inquire on Premises.

4,180 BROADWAY (CONTINENTAL) (CORNER 177TH ST.)
4-ROOM APARTMENTS.....$32
ONE 5-ROOM APARTMENT..$42.50
Hall and phone service. Elevator day and night. Apply on premises, or MILLER & CO., 688 8th Ave. Phone 591 Circle.

CLARISSA
2,400 7th Ave., Corner 140th St.
High-class Elevator Apartments
Overlooking 7th Ave. Parkway and Drive.
5 Rooms, with extra large Bedroom, $42.50.
6 Beautiful Rooms $40 to $45.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$20 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

High-Class Elevator Apartments
Large, light rooms; all outside; every modern improvement; excellent management. Personal supervision.

THE EDWIN
N. E. COR. B'WAY & 147th
(561 WEST 147TH ST.)
6 TO 8 ROOMS
$60 to $80

608 WEST 140th
Near Riverside Drive
High-class Non-Elevator Apt.
6 ROOMS FRONT
$40 to $43

ELMORE COURT
541 West 124th St.
7 Rooms, East of Broadway. High-Class ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
$40 to $55

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern Twelve-story, Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.
FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st
5 rooms $660 to $750 PER ANNUM
7 rooms $1000 to $1200 PER ANNUM
8 rooms $1200 to $1500 PER ANNUM
9-10 rooms $1600 to $2000 PER ANNUM
Apply to A. J. Odell,
Manager, on Premises, Audubon 5400, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6290—Barclay.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

1125 LEXINGTON AVE.
CORNER 78TH ST.
ALL OUTSIDE AND SUNNY ROOMS
5-ROOMS—$900
6-ROOMS—$1,080
VERY CONVENIENT AND DESIRABLE LOCATION
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
LONG REALTY COMPANY
PHONE 6177 BROAD
65 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

Small Apartments

	Every Modern Improvement with Full Club Service.
1, 2, 3 Rooms Bath	414-416 Madison Av. 13 East 65th St. Rents $720 to $2,000.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
414 Mad. Av., 48th. Tel. Mur. Hill—5600

104 East 40th St.
One Door from Park Av.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths, One $2,000 One $2,200
Apply to Supt. on Premises, or
PARK AVE. OPERATING CO.

149 EAST 40TH ST.
MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT
ONLY ONE LEFT.
4 ROOMS & BATH.
RENT $1,300.
One Furnished Apt. 4 Rooms & Bath. $175 MONTHLY.

The Wareham,
231 Lexington Av., near 34th St.
3, 4, & 5 Rooms, $540 to $780.
One Doctor's Apartment of 3 Rooms.
J. ROMAINE BROWN COMPANY,
299 Madison Av. 'Phone Murray Hill—1481.

RUTHERFORD
206-208 E. 17th St.,
Adjoining Rutherford Park.
High Class Elevator House.
4-5 Rooms. $38 to $45.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
44 EAST 34TH ST., at Madison Av.
Two rooms, bath, maid and valet service; breakfast if desired. Rents $900 to $1,500.
Ames & Company, 26 W. 31st.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St. Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt. on premises.

743-5th Ave.
Only One Apartment Left
(New, Just Completed)
Between 57th and 58th Sts.
Bachelor and Kitchenette
Apartments of
2 ROOMS, BATH,
with all modern and up-to-date conveniences.
MODERATE RENTALS.
Apply Supt., on Premises, or
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 5th Ave. Phone 2750 Mur. Hill.

NEW APARTMENTS
570 Park Avenue
Corner 63d Street
ADJOINING COLONY CLUB
8 Rooms AND 3 Baths
$3,300-$3,500.
Floor plans on application.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
Tel. 6410—Bryant.
An Apartment furnished by Messrs. D. S. Hess & Co. open for inspection.

—3 & 4 Rooms—
JUST COMPLETED.
LEASES FROM NOV. 1.
24 East 38 St.
Near Madison Avenue.
Elevator and Maid Service.
Also a doctor's first floor Apartment.
Apply Superintendent on Premises or
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
280 Madison Avenue.

2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE,
$52.50 to $80.
Furnished, $20 extra
WOOLSEY
141 East 44th St.
Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.
Renting Agent on Premises.
Apartments can be seen evenings.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

Non-Elevator Apartments.
MURRAY HILL CHAMBERS,
167 Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 33rd St.
2 Rooms & Bath $55 Near 34th St. RENT $50 Services Included
2 Rooms & Bath
William J. Roome & Co. Inc.
175 Madison Ave., at 34th St.

THE PLYMOUTH
142 East 83d Street.
Seven large, light roms, bath; all improvements; parquet floors. $42-$48.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.
Upper Park Av. Section.
5 TO 8 ROOMS—BATH $50 to $80
All Modern Improvements & Conveniences.
Superintendent on premises, or
EDWARD WILLMAN, 165 Broadway.

BRONX.
BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes to 96th St., 2d Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED.
4-5-6 Rooms..$27-$34-$42

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
BRONX.

JUST COMPLETED
MOORADA APTS.
UNIVERSITY AV.,
Corner 190th Street,
One Block North of Fordham Road.
Near N. Y. Central University Hts. Sta. One block from St. James & Devoe Parks.
4-5-6 Rooms,
$32 to $55
H. A. DOUGLAS & CO.
Agent on Premises.
187th Street and Grand Concourse.
Garage accommodation nearby. $6 per Mo.

CONCOURSE COURT,
S. W. Corner 184th and Grand Boulevard.
4-5 large, light room apartments; all modern improvements; telephone service, vacuum system, etc. Rents $28 to $40.
Just Completed.

NEW AND SELECT
4 Rooms, $28. 5 Rooms, $35. Just completed. Large and Attractive.
Would be now fully rented if not for our careful selection of tenants.
114 FIELD PLACE,
1 block south of 184th St.
1 block west of Concourse.
A. HAMILTON & SON.

GRAND BOULEVARD & CONCOURSE
N. W. Cor. 192d St.
High Class Apartments
3-4-5 and 6 Exceedingly Large Outside Rooms
Facing Poe and St. James Parks | with every available modern improvement. MODERATE RENTALS. | Overlooking Grand Concourse
173D ST. REALTY CO., Builders, O R Wolfsohn & August, Agents on premises. Phone 3323 Fordham.

Healthiest Location in West Bronx
Overlooking Parks
1343-47-51-55-59 Findlay Ave.—1374-78 College Ave.
CORNER 170TH STREET.
JUST COMPLETED.
5 Grand Rooms—$30-31-32-33-34-35.
Every conceivable modern improvement; two blocks from concourse; 5 minutes to Jerome Ave.; 8 minutes to 2d Ave. elevated station; near Webster Ave. and 167th St. Crosstown Cars.
Reasonable Concessions to Desirable Tenants.
Under direct supervision of owner on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
BRONX.

Four Room Apartments
and one 5 room Apartment
in an unusually high class house, just completed, adjoining New York University.
2,226 LORING PLACE,
between 182d St. and Hall of Fame Terrace.
Take University Av. cars from 181st St. Broadway subway station to 183d St., walk two blocks west.
LORING CONSTRUCTION CO.,
507 West 113th St. 'Phone Morningside 8240.

UNIVERSITY AVE. CORNER LIGHT AND AIRY
Four and five rooms, electric light, steam heat and telephone; three blocks north Washington Bridge. 94 Brandt Place.

BROOKLYN.
AT THE FRESH POND ROAD
STATION OF THE MYRTLE AV., RIDGEWOOD "L" LINE.
5 AND 6 LARGE ROOMS
Rent $18 With hot water supply and heated bath room and public hall, 60c. extra. All outside courts, abundance of light and air, private halls, tiled bath rooms; 5c. fare, 28 minutes direct via Myrtle Av. Ridgewood "L" line from Brooklyn Bridge.
F. C. LEMMERMAN, AGENT.
766 FRESH POND ROAD, BROOKLYN.

11 MONROE PLACE, Brooklyn
Heights; five minutes Borough Hall subway; three minutes to Brooklyn Bridge. Two rooms and bath apartment; excellent service, vacuum cleaning, telephone; price $30-$32. Apply Superintendent on Premises.

THERE IS NO BETTER
constructed or more up to date apartment house in the city than
667 MADISON AVE.
S. E. Corner 61st St.

¶ Besides, it is most centrally located, far enough away from the city's noisy centre, yet near enough to many transit lines to make it convenient to the business and shopping districts.
Only One Furnished Apartment of
12 ROOMS—4 BATHS
For the Season
¶ The rooms are unusually attractive and beautiful, being large and light, with very high ceilings, soundproof walls and floors.
¶ Many other improvements, too numerous to mention.
¶ Driveway into the building.
¶ Courteous and attentive service, day and night.
¶ Apply to the Superintendent on premises.
¶ Telephone Plaza—3524.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENT
10 ROOMS—2 BATHS,
In the Forties, between 5th and 6th Aves. Furnished in the most costly manner and complete in every detail, including silver, linens, books, and pictures. This is a very unusual opportunity for a thoroughly responsible bachelor or man and wife.
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 5th Ave. Phone 2750 Murray Hill.

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Instead of bewailing loss of some valued article, telephone immediately 1000 Bryant and The New York Times will help recovery.—Advt.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Tenants for Furnished Houses & Apartments
Can easily be secured by immediately listing particulars of same with
Payson McL. Merrill Co.
9 East 44th Street. Tel. Mur. Hill 3100
Park Avenue and adjacent streets, especially in the sixties and seventies, preferred.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

INVESTORS! BUILDERS!! BROKERS!!!

FORD MOTOR CO.
SUNSHINE BISCUITS
PIERCE-ARROW

Electric signs of these firms can be seen at night from any high building in Manhattan by looking eastward.

Lying just north of them is a tract of land for sale, ripe for improvement with four and five story apartment houses and retail stores.

Dual Subway system will be in operation this Fall.

We can sell in part or whole at prices that would be cheap without rapid transit.

WM. D. BLOODGOOD & CO.,
Incorporated,
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.
BROKERS PROTECTED.

NEW ELMHURST HOUSE WITH GARAGE.

A house out of the ordinary, with side entrance and exclusive front porch; seven large rooms and tiled bath, storeroom, foyer hall, open brick fireplace, outside chimney, French windows and doors, electric and gas, steam heat, parquet floors, china closet built-in house, Dutch dining room with beamed ceilings, hardwood trim finished in the natural, sewer and all city improvements; convenient to station; elevated and trolley lines running to Manhattan, fare 5 cents; price $8,100; cash $1,000. Call Sunday and all week. Owner and builder, George C. Johnson, 15 Kingsland Av., near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhorst.

At Beautiful Bayside Park

A MOST ATTRACTIVE HOME WITH EVERY MODERN UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENT, ROOMY GARAGE, LAWN 100X100, ENOUGH SPACE FOR TENNIS COURT. RESTRICTED LOCALITY, FEW BLOCKS FROM PRIVATE BATHING BEACH, CLUB, PIER, ETC. UNEXCELLED FOR ALL WATER SPORTS, NEAR GOLF LINKS, STATION AND TROLLEY. THIS IS A DANDY HOME AND WILL SACRIFICE TO QUICK BUYER ON TERMS OF $500 CASH AND BALANCE CAN BE ARRANGED. B. ALTMAN, 105 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.

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"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
67 W. 44th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

JAMAICA $4,000 HOME.

In the old established Kings Park) section of Jamaica, convenient to everything desirable; excellent neighborhood; Colonial house, 8 light, cheerful rooms, tastefully decorated, electric lights, steam heat, gas, piazza, quiet home street; impossible to duplicate in this section of Jamaica.

F. W. SCUTT & CO.,
336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA, N. Y.

UNDER THE ELMS.

New cottage, delightfully situated, park-like surroundings, restricted, 7 rooms, tiled bath, gas, electricity, white enameled finish, beautifully decorated, tiled kitchen, piazza, garage, 17 minutes from Penn. Station or Flatbush Avenue; 5-cent fare; 15 minutes from seashore; $5,200; without garage, $5,000; easy terms.

F. W. SCUTT & CO.,
336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA, N. Y.

OVERLOOKING OCEAN

New semi-bungalow, six rooms, all modern improvements; paneled walls, beamed ceilings, tiled floors, open fireplace, hot water heat; large grounds, shrubbery, sidewalks laid; few minutes to bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner must have $400 cash at once; balance small monthly payments. B., Owner, 243 West 37th St.

IDEAL HOME

10 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, gas, water, sewer, electricity; 27 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; large plot; bargain for cash; terms can be arranged; good title. D. Stephenson, 243 W. 34th St.

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for quick buyer; beautiful house, overlooking Sound; 30 minutes from 23d St. and 7th Av.; house contains 9 rooms, bath, hot water heat, gas, water, sewer, electricity; large grounds, shrubs, &c.; must have cash at once; no agents. Bonafide, Box 134 Times Downtown.

DALY'S HOUSES AT ELMHURST.

TEN 1-FAMILY COTTAGES, (6 SOLD.)
Ten 2-family houses now in course of construction; 16 rooms, 3 baths.

AT CORONA

Fourteen 2-family brick houses; 8 now nearing completion; 4 sold. Call any day or Sunday and let me show you these houses. THOMAS DALY, owner and builder. Office, Jackson Av. and 41st St., Corona, N. Y.

Kew Gardens

New house, nine rooms, two baths, stucco. EVERY IMPROVEMENT.
Phone 39 Richmond Hill or 6028 Murray Hill.

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9 rooms, bath, hot water heat, gas, sewer, electricity; open fireplace; spacious porch; sleeping porch; 30 minutes from city; $500 cash; balance same as rent. B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St.

MODERN COTTAGE

30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; 7 large, airy rooms; full cellar, water, gas, electricity; near schools, stores, trolley; few repairs necessary; $150 cash; balance, $17 per month. Henry, Box 145 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

Homes at Cost with Unusual Advantages

Only ten select families to be thus benefited.

Managers of a new home development community in the Long Island suburbs of New York, within a half hour of the city centre, make this interesting proposition for the business purpose of establishing the community on a substantial home and social basis.

This is a splendid opportunity for ambitious family men of thrift and good standing with incomes from $3,000 to $5,000 a year.

Are you one of them? For particulars address Secretary, Box C 268 Times.

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Do You Want Quick Action?
If So, List Property With Us.
We Have Clients Waiting.
CALDER'S REAL ESTATE CO.
215 Montague St., Bklyn. Phones Main 2087-2088

MORTGAGE LOANS.

5%
$10,000 and $15,000.
MANHATTAN ONLY.
LOUIS CARREAU,
Real Estate—Insurance,
196 6TH AVE. Bryant 3697.

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MORTGAGES
25 PINE STREET

MORTGAGE MONEY AT IN ANY AMOUNT **4½%**
SECOND MORTGAGE FUNDS, $5,000 UP.
S. A. Israel - R. M. De Leeuw Co.
35 Nassau St. Lowest fees and rates.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, Oct. 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 169, w s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 25x75; Isidore Greepberg to Minnie Greenberg, 1,721 Fulton St, Brooklyn, all liens, Oct. 20.....$100
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 60.4 ft s of 84th St, 20x98; Hannah Ellas to Elizabeth Mueller, 235 Schaeffer St, Brooklyn, mtg $24,100, all liens, Oct. 20; attorney, Herman Lubetkin, 38 Park Row.....$1
CONVENT AV, 356, s w corner of 145th St, 20x94; Harry H. Jackson to May McIntosh, 201 St. James Place, Brooklyn, mtg $21,000, Oct. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
ELDRIDGE ST, 10, e s, 109.7 ft n of Division St, 20.1x65.6; Alfred E. Smith, as Sheriff, to Leslie Arama, 109 Se. 9th St, Brooklyn, all right, title, and interest which Gottlieb Kramer had Sept. 11, 1914, date of Sheriff's sale; Oct. 14; attorneys, Borowsky & B., 122 Nassau St.....$60
HADEN AV, n e cor 170th St, runs n 123.11 x e 89.5, s 82.6, e 25, s 91.6 to street, x w 83.4 to beginning; Namreh Building Co. to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $129,000, all liens, Oct. 20; attorney, A. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$1
SEAMAN AV, s w corner of Academy St, runs w 100.7x s 33.8x e 100 to street x n 70.6 to beginning; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., trustee, to Samuel Kempner, 38 East 74th St, h. and s., Oct. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
4TH ST, 377-83 East, n s, 172.7 ft e of Avenue D, 67.10x36, foreclosure Oct. 17, 1916; Charles L. Hoffman, referee, to Eliza Fleischhaner, 6 East 94th St; Julius Mantner, 970 Park Av; Sol. Kahn, 850 Park Av, and Clarence W. Freeman, 6 East 94th St, executors, &c., Oct. 20; attorney, Francis B. Chedsey, 320 Broadway.....$35,000
4TH AV, 329-31, e s, 60 ft n of 24th St, 38.9x85; Victor McCutheon, referee, to Mortgage Associates, Inc., 907 Broadway, mtg $200,000, all liens, Oct. 18; attorneys, Stoddard & Mc., 128 Broadway.....$110,000
7TH AV, 2224, n w corner of 131st St, 24.11x75; Slight Realty and Security Co. to Samuel A. Singerman, 29 West 104th St, mtg $20,000, all liens, Oct. 10; address, 33 Nassau St.....$100
53D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 19.6x100.5; Hannah Ellas to Elizabeth M. Mueller, 235 Schaeffer St, Brooklyn, all liens, May 25; attorney, Herman Lubetkin, 38 Park Row.$1
57TH ST, 24 East, s s, 28.6 ft w of Madison Av, 18.8x100.5; Geo. Kaver to Ily H. Rogers, 680 Park Av, mtg $80,000, all liens, March 29, 1911; attorneys, Knox & Dooling, 68 William St.....$100
81ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 112.5x102.2; Rockdale Land and Improvement Co. to the William F. Kenny Co., 841 Broadway, mtg $355,000, Oct. 10; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1
119TH ST, n s, 98 ft e of 7th Av, 27x100.11; Ida Herzog et al. to D. M. Levy estate, 256 Broadway, all liens, Oct. 17; attorney, Lawrence I. Gerber, 256 Broadway.....$1
136TH ST, 120 West, s s, 225.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 14.6x99.11; Theodore Hellprern to Isaac Tessnitz, 1,796 Bathgate Av, Bronx, all liens, Oct. 14.....$1
175TH ST, 503 and 505 West, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Fifth Avenue Bond and Mortgage Co. to Helen C. Corsa, 1,021 Tec. Bronx, mtg $52,000, Sept. 28; attorneys, Michael J. Murray, 44 Whitehall St.....$1

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,023, n w corner of 179th St, 60.5x94; Wilson Bryant Co., Inc., to Universal Holding and Leasing Co., Inc., 220 Broadway, mtg $65,000, Aug. 30; attorney, J. W. Bryant, 391 East 149th St...$100
CHARLOTTE ST, w s, 100.4 ft n of Jennings St, 40x100; Anna E. Stubbe to Wilson Bryant Co., Inc., 205 Prospect Av, Oct. 20; attorney, Samuel Horowitz, 955 Prospect Av.....$1,000
GERARD AV, n e corner of 157th St, 202.10x irr to Walton Av x 202.10x173; Utility Realty Co. to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, June 30; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1
HUGHES AV, e s, 152.10 ft n of 181st St, 16.11x86.5; John R. Delafield, referee, to Catherine F. Johnston, executrix, 475 West 122d St, Oct. 19; attorney, Ernest Hall, 64 William St.....$3,500
LOTS 8 and 9, Parcel 9, map of William B. Ogden; Theo. B. Modra to Katherine Modra, Ontario, Cal., Sept. 23; attorney, E. Winterer, 320 Willare Building, Los Angeles, Cal.....$100
PARK AV, 4,220, w s, 25x129.10; Jacob L. Lindner, referee, to Edward S. Schaeffler, 1355 Grote St, Oct. 19; attorney, Salter S., 140 Nassau St.....$3,500
TURNBULL AV, n w corner of Havemeyer Av, 105x216; Francis E. Walbridge et al. to Edith H. Walbridge, 19 Prospect Park West, Oct. 11; attorney, E. L. Collins, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1
VYSE AV, 1,145, w s, 240 ft n of 167th St, 20x100; Nathan Epstein to Ida Epstein, 1,145 Vyse Av, Oct. 10; attorney, J. Blumenfeld, 149 Nassau St.....$1
WHITLOCK AV, e s, 100 ft s of Tiffany St, 137.6x irregular; Tiffany Improvement Company, Inc., to Morgenthau Realty Company, 30 East 42d St, Oct. 19; attorney W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1
WHITLOCK AV, 864, e s, 37.6x100, Utility Realty Company to Morgenthau Realty Company, 30 East 42d St, Aug. 8; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1
163D ST, s s, 173.6 ft e of Melrose Av, 37.6x100; Henry C. Schilling to Margaretha Schilling, 1,034 Union Av, Aug. 24; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.....$100

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Bronx.

FOX ST, 571, all; Rebecca Brill to Jacob Berlin, 908 Kelly St, 3 years from Oct. 15, 1916; attorney, F. E. Klein, 271 Broadway.....$6,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Supreme Court Partition Sale
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Esq., Referee.
Next Thursday, October 26th
at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of City Hall, Yonkers, N. Y.
YONKERS, N. Y.
159 Hawthorne Avenue
(facing Highland Avenue)
A two-story and attic frame dwelling; furnace heat and gas; size of plot 66.8x215.10x irregular.
S. E. Cor. Hawthorne Ave. and Valentines Lane.
Six large vacant plots, size from 64.8½x104.11 1-19 to 64.8½x249x irregular; to be sold separately and as one parcel; POLICY OF TITLE INSURANCE FREE.
HAMILTON, GREGORY & FREEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 100 Broadway, New York City.
'Phone 744—Cort. Joseph P. Day Auctioneer. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Arthur C. Sheridan, Auct'r,

100 B'way, & 331 Madison Av., at 43rd St. will sell at auction by order of
SUPREME COURT REFEREE
CHARLES F. BOSTWICK, ESQ.,
at 12 o'clock, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St.
TO-MORROW, OCT. 23RD.
15 EAST 31ST ST., Off Fifth Ave.
Four-story dwelling, 21.10x98.9, key to large plot suitable for improvement.
THURSDAY, OCT. 26TH
SAMUEL J. WAGSTAFF, ESQ., Referee
18 EAST 132ND ST.
Five-story flat, 27x102.2.
MONDAY, NOV. 6TH
RICHARD F. WEEKS, ESQ., Referee
FINDLAY AVE., near 170th ST.
Four vacant lots
FRIDAY, NOV. 10TH
FRANK MOSS, ESQ., Referee
385 WEST END AVE.,
Near 79th St., 3-story, 20x56.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

BROADWAY CORNER

Builder will sell at a big sacrifice 12-story fireproof apartment, with stores; fully rented; private house, suburban or country estate considered in part payment.

Nine-story fireproof apartment; near 88th subway and "L"; rent, $32,000; mortgages, $325,000; price, $450,000; positive net returns, $14,000; will take free and clear country estate or private dwelling in part payment.

Riverside Drive bargain; ten-story fireproof apt.; corner; will net $18,000 per annum, subject to small first mortgage, long term.

Six-story corner semi-fireproof apt.; small savings bank mortgage, long term; net, $15,000 per annum; will consider free and clear country place, private dwelling, or parcel ready for improvement in part payment for either of these.
Principals only.
NASSOIT & LANNING
Broadway at 89th St.

WANTED—Free and clear Acreage or Lots in Borough of Queens or Bronx, exchange for Manhattan or Brooklyn improved; principals only.
George Ketchum, 35 Nassau St., N.Y. Tel. Curt.—1899

BUILDING MATERIAL.

SAFE ELECTRIC WIRING
LORD ELECTRIC CO.
ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CONVENT AV, 356, s w corner of 145th St, 20x94, Oct. 16; Harry J. Jackson to Anna Jackson, 1,004 Morris Av, Bronx, due and interest, as per bond, prior mtg $20,000; attorney, Anton Gronich, 200 Broadway, $3,000
140TH ST, 271 West, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x189.10, Oct. 17; Isabel McCann to Chalmers Realty Corporation, 149 Broadway, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $20,000; attorney, J. F. Benalm, 149 Broadway, $1,750

Bronx.

HUGHES AV, 2,160, e s, 16.8x100; Ella A. Waters et al. to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 31 Chambers St, Oct. 20, 5 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 31 Chambers St.....$2,000
16TH ST, n s, 256.2 ft e of 4th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Jaroslav Pershal to Anna Mucha, 2,524 Madison Av, Ridgewood, L. I., Oct. 17, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Anna Mucha, 2,524 Madison Av, Ridgewood, L. I.....$500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,730 to 1,732; Nellie D. Cameron against J. Howard Thomas et al, accounting, &c.; attorney, M. Strunsky.
WILLIAM ST, 170; Emma M. Schmidt against Henry T. Stender et al, amended partition; attorneys, Rabe & Keller.
6TH ST, 752; Philadelphia Trust Co, trustee, against Helen Rothschild et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. H. Comstock.
23D ST, 64 to 76 West; 6th Av, 368 to 374, and 22d St, 53 to 59 West; N. Coleman, Inc, against James McCreery Realty Corp, action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, M. Zulzberger.
71ST ST, 135 East; City Real Estate Co. against George A. Freeman et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.
107TH ST, s s, 93 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.11; Allan Marquard et al against John Liddle Cut Stone Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Everett Clarke & Benedict.

Bronx.

BUCHANAN PLACE, n s, 200 ft w of Jerome Av, 50x100; Norbert, Leibel against Nellie Wood et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. H. Hecht.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

HAVEN AV, 138 to 150; John H. Rose Co. against Alto Realty Co., owner; Procarlo Contracting Co., contractor.....$2,617
9TH ST, 12 West; Hull, Grippen & Co. against Jean Mc.L. Johansen, owner; J. C. Johansen and Cliebaugh & Clibaugh, contractors, renewal.....$137
167TH ST, 502 West; Charles Schneider Co. against Carta Realty Corporation et al., owners; Trojan Building Corporation, contractor.....$500
47TH ST, 5 East; Charles M. Gray Marble and Slate Co. against Centre White Co. et al., owners; James Quinn Construction Co., Inc., contractor.....$150
88TH ST, 238 and 70 West; Davis & Lehr against Mary A. Deering, owner; Francis N. Deering, contractor.....$43
3D AV, 1,081 to 1,089; Raisler Heating Co., Inc., against Katherine S. Galbraith et al., owners; Havre Holding Co., contractor.....$2,950

Bronx.

WESTCHESTER SQUARE, 31; Louis B. Kymuck against William F. Clare, owner and contractor.....$27
BRYANT AV, n w corner of 165th St, 110x110; A. Pardi Tile Co. against Arthur A. Kuttler, Jr., owner; Ronele Construction Co., Inc., contractor.....$520
HONE AV, w s, 375.2 ft n of Pierce Av, 25x100; Bronx Sash and Door Co., Inc., against Edward Holland, owner; John Kuhlewind, contractor.....$142
BRYANT AV, 2,009, 2,011, and 2,015; Charles Schneider Co. against Trojan Building Corporation, owner and contractor.....$1,025
183D ST, s w corner of Grand Concourse and Boulevard, 93x179; George Colon & Co. against 183d Street and Concourse Corporation, owner; Charles W. Spear and 183d Street and Concourse Corporation, contractors.....$7,889

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

127TH ST, 126 West; Abraham Khaleff et al against Henrietta Koenigsberger et al, Oct. 19, 1916, by deposit.....$114

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

West End Av, 736 and 738, and 96th St, 272 West, for a fourteen-story apartment hotel, 42.9x86.6; Alvin Holding Corporation, 7 East 42d St, owner; A. Lobo, 105 West 40th St, architect; cost, $260,000.
36th St, 548 West, for a seven-story factory and storage house, 25x95; Thonet Bros., 14 East 32d St, owner; G. Kelstar, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost, $25,000.
49th St, 400 East, for a one-story garage, 17x35.6; N. Adelsdorf, 1,837 7th Av, owner; O. A. Stoudt, 300 East 34th St, architect; cost, $500.
29th St, n s, 173.6 ft e of 12th Av, for a one-story storage house, 35.8x101.3; John T. Stanley Co., Inc., 642 West 50th St, owner; H. A. Reid, 547 5th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.
222d St, s s, 372.75 ft e of Baychester Av, for a one-and-one-half-story frame storage house, 18x36.6; Angelo De Francis, 155 South 8th Av, Mount Vernon, owner; M. M. Polansky, 208 South 19th Av, Mount Vernon, architect; cost, $900.
Grace Av, w s, 100 ft s of Adee Av, for a one-story and basement frame dwelling, 20x40; Lewis Zinn, on premises, owner; Charles S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $2,000.

THE WEEK'S AUCTION LIST.

Monday, Oct. 23.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Arthur C. Sheridan.
31st st, 15 East, n s, 188.9 ft w of Madison Av, 21.10x98.9; four-story bldg; Montrose Realty Co. against P. S. Rigney et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; due, $16,171.87; taxes, &c., $3,431; prior mortgage $50,000.
By Joseph P. Day.
Ludlow St, 36, e s, 75 ft n of Hester St, 27x87.6; five-story tenement and stores; William Hastorf against Abraham Goldstein et al.; House, G. & Y., attorneys; due, $25,-730.80; taxes, &c., $800.
AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Donovan.
136th St, 710 East, s s, 225 ft w of Willow Av, 25x100; four-story flat; Charlotte Geisler against F. R. Friedenthal et al.; Leo Schafran, attorney; due, $3,889.53; taxes, &c., $500.
By Samuel Marx.
Hughes Av, 2,130, e s, 198.11 ft n of 181st St, 16.7x86, two-story dwelling; Jessie Gifford against Wolf Burland et al.; Ernest Hall, attorney; due, $4,433.42; taxes, &c., $412.65.

Tuesday, Oct. 24.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.
125th St, 604-6 West, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 63.4x100.7, six-story apartment house; U. S. Trust Co., as trustee, against Hyman Kantor et al.; Olney & C., attorneys; due, $85,499.42; taxes, &c., $476.73.
104th St, 27 East, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; five-story flat; A. E. Shepherd and another, trustees, against C. H. Smith, as executor, et al.; W. H. Beam, attorney; due, $19,272.64; taxes, &c., $1,060.84.
By Henry Brady.
121st St, 132 West, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; four-story dwelling; 135 Broadway Holding Corporation against Hudson Realty Co., et al.; Appell & T. attorneys; due, $18,526.38; taxes, &c., $346.80.
By Samuel Marx.
101st St, 116 East, s s, 127.7 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.11; three-story dwelling; Cecille Joseph against Dora Smith et al.; E. D. Epstin, attorney; due, $6,663.96; taxes, &c., $139.80.
AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.
Whitlock Av, 952, e s, 424.3 ft s of Hunts Point Av, 25x124.4, three-story house; City Real Estate Co. against Henrietta Eardensen et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $7,677.43; taxes, &c., $299.57.
By James J. Donovan.
139th St, 283 East, n s, 180.10 ft e of 3d Av, 16.11x100, four-story flat; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against M. P. Hagan & another; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $7,024.94; taxes, &c., $279.55.

Wednesday, Oct. 25.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.
15th St, 31-33 West, n s, 420 ft e of 6th Av, 75x103.2; six-story loft building; Albany Savings Bank against Peter Dooley et al.; Tracy, C. & T., attorneys; due, $177,494.50; taxes, &c., $5,037.65.
By Daniel Greenwald.
127th St, 307 West, n s, 134.9 ft w of 8th Av, 25.3x99.11; five-story flat; W. A. Ladue and another, sub-trustees, against Tillie Weiss et al.; Action 1; Arthur Knox, attorney; due, $17,526.91; taxes, &c., $418.20.
127th St, 305 West, n s, 109.6 ft w of 8th Av, 25.3x99.11; five-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; due, $17,-535.39; taxes, &c., $419.20.

Thursday, Oct. 26.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.
Riverside Drive, s e corner of 113th St, 164.4x117.6x irregular, twelve-story Strathmore apartment house; Newbold Morris against F. A. de Peyster et al.; Tompkins McIlvaine attorney; partition.
131st St, 240 West, two-story dwelling, 17.10x80.11; trustee's sale; also
Tract of 9½ acres of salt meadow land on Old Town Neck, Jamaica South, Queens; trustee's sale; estate of Henrietta Chappell.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.
Park Av, 1,049-1,053, e s, 19 ft s of 87th St, 81.5x102.9, three five-story flats; M. M. Marks against the Realty Corp. et al.; Wolf & K., attorneys; due, $95,102.15.
By Samuel Marx.
3d Av, 1,992-1,994, w s, 80.10 ft n of 109th St, 39.11x95.2, two four-story tenements and stores; F. D. Bowne against E. D. Colt et al., as trustees, against Hyman Kantor et al.; Olney & C., attorneys; due, $85,499.42; taxes, &c., $476.73.
By Henry Brady.
Lexington Av, 1,458, n w corner of 93d St, 75.8x40; five-story flat; G. R. de Chezelles against E. A. Cohen et al.; Parsons, C. & M., attorneys; due, $33,252.78; taxes, &c., $3,500.
By Arthur C. Sheridan.
182d St, 18 East, s s, 93 ft w of Madison Av, 27x99.11, five-story flat; W. H. Schoml against Morris Weintraub et al.; Wilson, D. & W., attorneys; due, $23,057.23.
AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Wells Company.
165th St, 266 East, s s, 30 ft w of Morris Av, 36.7x80, four-story flat; Dollar Savings Bank against Mitchell-McDermott Construction Co. et al.; Mackellar & G., attorneys; due, $21,-170.65; taxes, &c., $786.07.

Friday, Oct. 27.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.
7th Av, 2,521, n e corner of 146th St, 40x100, six-story flat and store; Dry Dock Savings Institution against Henry Holding Co. et al.; M. Tichenor, attorney; due, $48,-867.51; taxes, &c., $609.80.
56th St, 227 and 229 East, n s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.5, five-story factory; trustees of Leake and Watts Orphan House against M. E. Bristow et al.; W. A. Kirk, attorney; due, $37,772.37; taxes, &c., $1,050.11.
By Henry Bray.
121st St, 140 West, s s, 440 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; United States Trust Co. against J. J. Burke et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $11,631.43; taxes, &c., $631.79.
By James L. Wells Company.
119th St, 245 East, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25.11x100.11, four-story building; J. C. Lee, as executrix, against Caroline Zeune et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; due, $11,852.53; taxes, &c., $370.76.
AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Wells Company.
3d Av, s e, 225 ft s of 171st St, 50x100, building; John Bussing and wife against Nora Construction Co. et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; due, $22,902.25; taxes, &c., $813.28.

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Picture Section.
Rotogravure: Part 4

The New York Times

Sunday,
October 22, 1916

MRS. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT AND A CONVALESCENT FRENCH SOLDIER, WHO LOST AN ARM IN BATTLE, WALKING IN THE GROUNDS OF THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL AT NEUILLY, FRANCE.
(Photo from Albert Wyndham, © by The New York Times Co.)

MRS. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT OF NEW YORK, FIRST AMERICAN WOMAN TO ENTER VERDUN, WHEELING A WOUNDED FRENCH SOLDIER IN THE COURTYARD OF THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL AT NEUILLY, FRANCE, OF WHICH SHE IS THE CHIEF DONOR AND SPONSOR.

The Youth Walking Beside Her Is Wearing a New Form of Brace Designed to Hold His Injured Arm at the Desired Elevation.
(Photo from Albert Wyndham, © by The New York Times Co.)

GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR BRINGING IN WOUNDED BRITISH SOLDIERS FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF MORVAL, ON THE SOMME FRONT. *(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)*

MR. AND MRS. JAY GOULD AND CHILDREN ON THEIR RECENT ARRIVAL IN SAN FRANCISCO ON THEIR WAY TO NEW YORK FROM HONOLULU, MRS. GOULD'S BIRTHPLACE.
(Photo by International Film Service.)

CZAR NICHOLAS II., ON HIS ARRIVAL AT THE FRONT, INSPECTING HIS COSSACK GUARD OF HONOR. *(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)*

FRENCH SOLDIERS IN THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS HURLING STONES UPON A GERMAN TRENCH IN THE VALLEY ALMOST IMMEDIATELY BELOW THEM.
Enlarged from a Very Small Photograph Taken by a Soldier in This Trench Who Has Since Been Captured by the Germans.
(Photo from Albert Wyndham, © by The New York Times Co.)

CHURCH ON LAKE CATTARO, MONTENEGRO, CONVERTED BY THE AUSTRIANS INTO A FIELD HOSPITAL.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Service.)

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED GERMAN PRISONERS BEARING TO THE REAR A SEVERELY WOUNDED OFFICER OF THE ENGLISH COLD STREAM GUARDS, Officer and prisoners having already received first aid treatment.
(Photo © by International Film Service.)

LADY RANDOLPH SPENCER CHURCHILL, FORMERLY MISS JENNIE JEROME OF NEW YORK.
From a New Photograph Just Received in This Country.
(Photo © by E. O. Hoppe.)

EKATERINA GALANTA IN THE BALLET RUSSE, AT THE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE.
(Photo © by Ira L. Hill's Studio.)

SCENE OF THE DUTCH CROSSING THE RARITAN RIVER TO NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., IN THE HISTORICAL PAGEANT WITH WHICH THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF RUTGERS COLLEGE WAS CELEBRATED.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

"—and gee! but Runkel's does taste GOOD when you get home from school!"

HUNGRY as a wolf—yet two hours to meal-time! Tired, too, weren't *you* tired after school when you were young?

No matter, though, even if "school went wrong"—every little care the youngster's got disappears when you bring him that piping hot cup of velvety Runkel's.

How he smacks his lips and asks for more! No wonder—for Runkel's has that gratifying "chocolaty" taste that makes it a favorite with old and young alike.

Runkel's Cocoa—being so much more finely powdered—dissolves more easily and completely, giving the full, natural "chocolaty" flavor of the rich cocoa beans. Food experts say a cocoa with 28% cocoa butter is too rich and indigestible and that a cocoa with only 20% is "too lean." Runkel's has 24%—just right to give maximum nutriment with complete ease of digestion.
Get Runkel's at any good grocer's. Or a Family Taste Size for trial direct from us for 10c in stamps. Ask for our new "Book of Tasty Things"—FREE for your grocer's name. Runkel Brothers, Inc., 424 West 30th Street, New York.

Give him Runkel's next time he says, "Ma I'm hungry." And at your grocer's today.

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"Jeune Fille" Modes

"CLEANTHIS" — *Misses' frock of navy, black, brown, green or plum velvet. White broadcloth fashions the collar and cuffs and pipes the button-holes. The monotone embroidery is the color of the frock. Big pearl buttons.* 35.00

Velvet hat with plaited gros grain ribbon brim. Any color. (1.50 more in purple.) 10.00

"ORANTE"—*Misses' coat of Patagonia (the new mossy fabric.) The huge monk's collar, deep cuffs and big bone buttons contribute to the insouciance of the swinging, rippling flare of this "jeune fille" coat. Brown, gold, burgundy, green or taupe.* 39.50

Velvet hat with flaring points of gros grain ribbon. Any color. (1.50 more in purple.) 8.50

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The Garment $1.95

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Smart New Fall Models

L 746-9—Patent Leather Lace Boot, with White Kid tops, Louis XV. heels. 10.00

8749-1—Sorosis Roman Sandal Boot in Black Kidskin; slashed front showing hose; elaborately beaded; also in bronze or White Kidskin with beading to match. 15.00

2792—Black Kidskin Four-strap Slipper,—beaded and slashed. 8.00

Same in Bronze, White Kid and Pearl Gray Suede. 10.00

L 756-6—Black Russia Calf Lace Boot with Gray Buckskin tops. 9.00

L 768—Dull Kid Lace Boot with Gray Kid tops; Louis XV. heels, 10.00

9082-9—Black Kidskin Beaded Slipper..... 7.00

L 161-1—Tan Russia Calf Lace Boot with Cuban Louis heels. 9.00

Style A—Patent Leather Lace Boot with Burgundy Kid tops. 10.00

L 121-2—Battleship Gray Kid Lace Boot with Louis XV. heels. 10.00

L 748-6—Gray Kid Boot with English foxing; contrasting tops of light Gray Buckskin. 12.00

Style B—Tan Creso Calf Lace Boot,—heavy sole, low heel. 10.00

L 157—Tan Russia Calf Boot with low heel and pointed toe. 7.00

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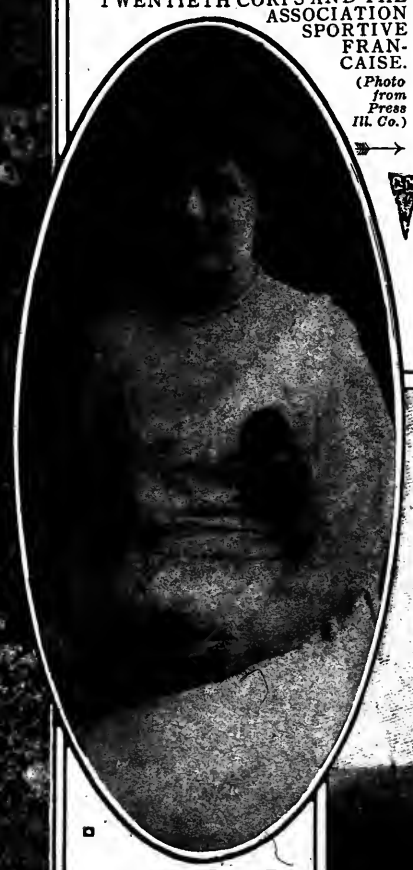
The New York Times

WITH EVERY GOOD HORSE PRESSED INTO THE SERVICE OF THE FRENCH ARMIES, THE FAMILY COW HAS BEEN HARNESSED WITH THE ONE REMAINING HORSE FOR PLOWING THE FIELDS OF THIS LITTLE FARM NEAR THE BORDER OF ALSACE. *(Photo from Wyndham.)*

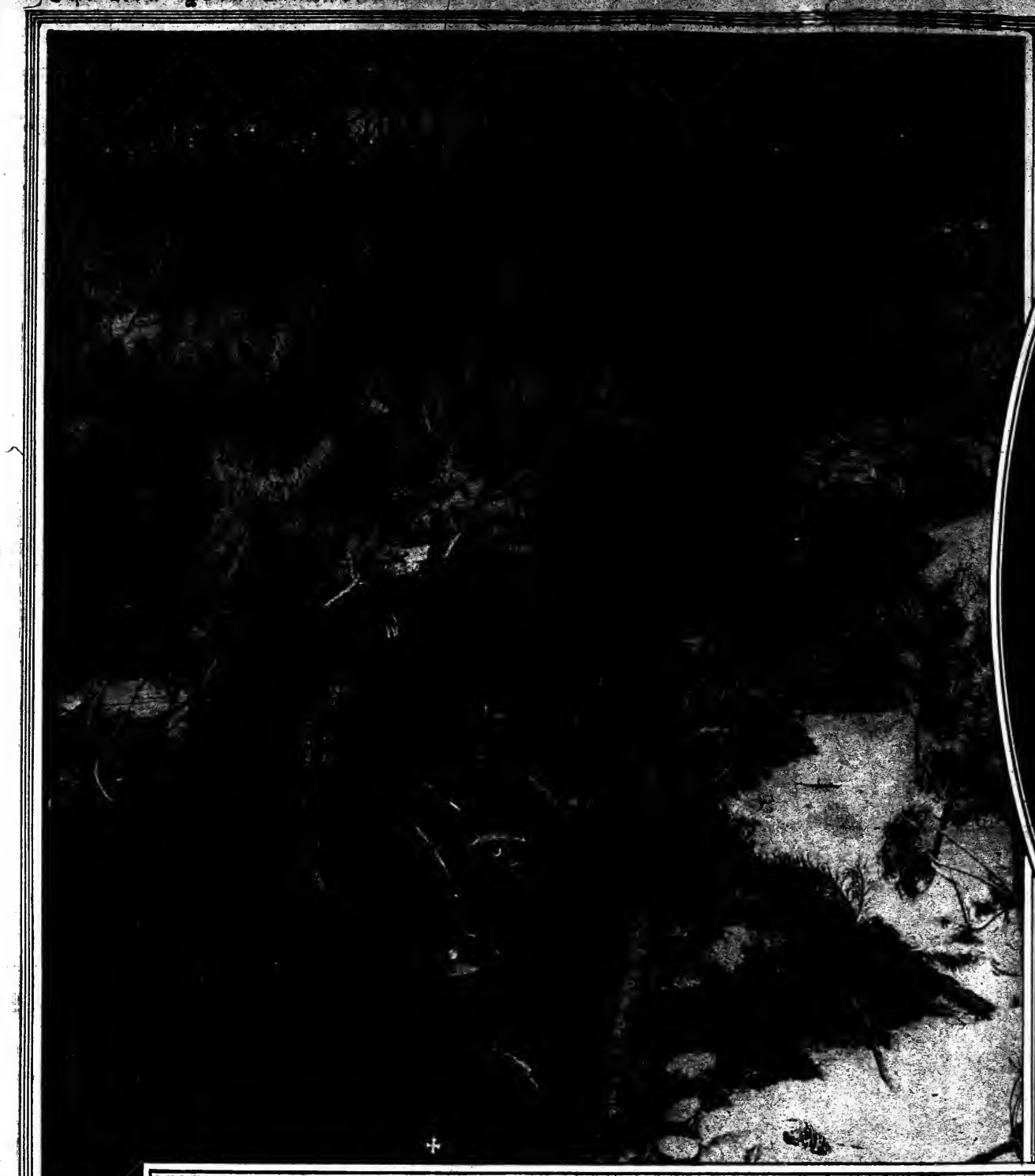
THE NEW BRITISH "TANK" OR ARMORED CAR, WHICH MADE RECENT APPEARANCE On the Somme Front, Where, the Dispatches Said, It Spanned Trenches and Shell-Holes, and Pushed Down Trees, Walls, and Even Houses. British Soldiers Call It Such Pet Names as "Willie," and Creme de Menthe.

BRITISH SOLDIER HELPING A WOUNDED GERMAN PRISONER ACROSS "NO-MAN'S LAND" ON THE WESTERN FRONT IN FRANCE. *(Photo from Albert Wyndham.)*

KING NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO VIEWING A FOOTBALL GAME IN THE PARC DES PRINCES, PARIS, BETWEEN THE TEAMS OF THE TWENTIETH CORPS AND THE ASSOCIATION SPORTIVE FRANCAISE. *(Photo from Press Ill. Co.)*



MISS MARGARET PRESTON DRAPER. Of Washington and Boston, Whose Wedding to Prince Andrea Boncompagni of Rome Will Take Place This Week in Washington. *(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)*



RUSSIAN TROOPS IN A CAPTURED GERMAN TRENCH ON THE GALICIAN FRONT.
(Photo © by American Press Assn. From Medem.)

(Photo from Albert Wyndham.)

FRENCH OPERATING A PNEUMATIC BOMB-THROWER.
So Far as Known, This Is the First Photograph to Reach This Country Showing This Use of the Pneumatic Principle in Trench Warfare.

FRENCH TROOPS MAKING A LANDING IN A MOUNTAINOUS AND SPARSELY SETTLED REGION OF THE GREEK COAST.

(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE.

From a New and Specially Posed Photograph.
(Photo © by American Press Assn. From Medem.)

GERMAN PRISONERS, TAKEN ON THE FRENCH FRONT ON SEPT. 15, MARCHING OFF TO THE REAR.
(Photo from American Press Assn. From Medem.)

AN ENGLISH MACHINE GUN SQUAD HIGH UP IN THE MOUNTAINS OF MACEDONIA.

(Photo from American Press Assn. From Medem.)

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF ONE OF THE HEAVIEST FRENCH GUNS IN ACTION AT NIGHT ON THE SOMME FRONT.
Light for the Exposure Was Furnished by the Great Burst of Flame from the Cannon's Mouth, the Steel Helmets of the Men Glinting Weirdly in the Glow.
(Photo © by American Press Assn. From Medem.)

FRENCH USING A SMALL RAILWAY IN THE COMMUNICATING TRENCHES TO CONVEY HOT SOUP TO THE MEN IN THE FIRING LINE.
So Far as Known, This Is the First Photograph to Reach This Country Showing the Use of Light Rail Lines in the Trenches.

FRENCH SOLDIERS ON THE SOMME FRONT ALREADY CONSTRUCTING QUARTERS FOR THE COMING WINTER, USING SAND BAGS FROM THE TRENCHES.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)

FRENCH GIRL DRIVING AN AMERICAN BINDER IN NORTHERN FRANCE.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

Salesgirls from a Paris Department Store, According to a Custom Recently Sprung Up and Very Popular, Entertaining at Lunch in the Basement of the Store a "Poilu" Stranger in Paris Whom One of the Girls Happened to Find Wandering About the Streets Gazing Into Shop Windows.
(Photo by Albert Wyndham.)

THE GREAT PIT OR CRATER OF THE KILAUEA VOLCANO, HAWAII, NOW MORE ACTIVE THAN FOR THE LAST SEVEN YEARS, FROM WHOSE VAST NETWORK OF FISSURES STEAM HISSES UNCEASINGLY.
This Crater Is Nine Miles in Circumference, Surrounded by Walls 600 Feet High. Near the Centre of the Great Lava Field Is a Second Pit 400 Feet Deep Which Is a Crucible of Flame and Lava.
From a New Photograph Just Received in This City.

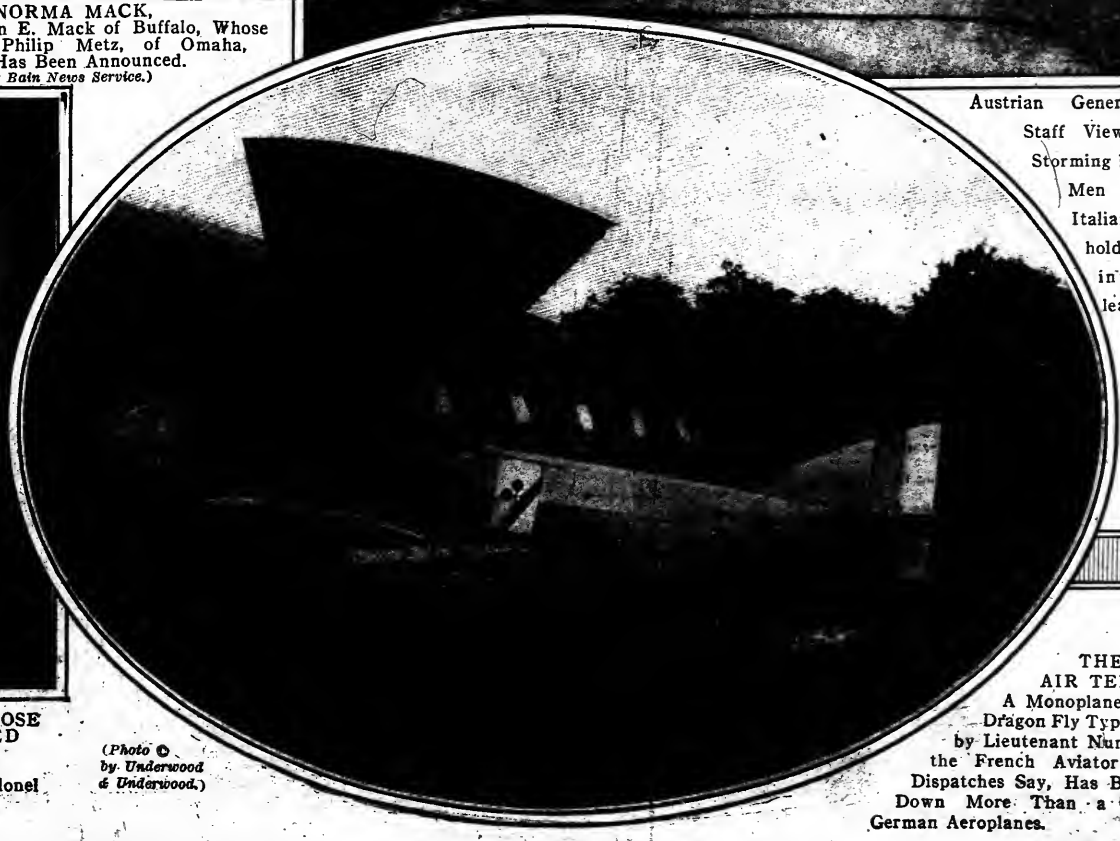
(Photo © by Brown & Dawson and E. M. Newman.)

GIULO GATTI-CASAZZA, GENERAL DIRECTOR OF THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, AND ENRICO CARUSO, ARRIVING ON THE S. S. LAFAYETTE ON LAST MONDAY.

(Photo © American Press Assn.)

MISS NORMA MACK,
Daughter of Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, Whose Engagement to Philip Metz, of Omaha, Nebraska, Has Been Announced.
(Photo by Bain News Service.)

THE SPECIAL BOARD, APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXAMINING VARIOUS TYPES OF MACHINE GUNS FOR USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, $12,000,000 HAVING BEEN APPROPRIATED FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUCH GUNS.
In the Group, Left to Right, Are: Colonel Tracy C. Dickson, Lieutenant Stephen C. Rowan, Colonel Henry D. Todd, Jr., Captain Robert H. Willis, Bascom Little, Captain Edward P. Cole, B. M. W. Hanson, Colonel Joseph E. Dickman, General Francis H. French, Chairman.
(Photo by Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)



(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

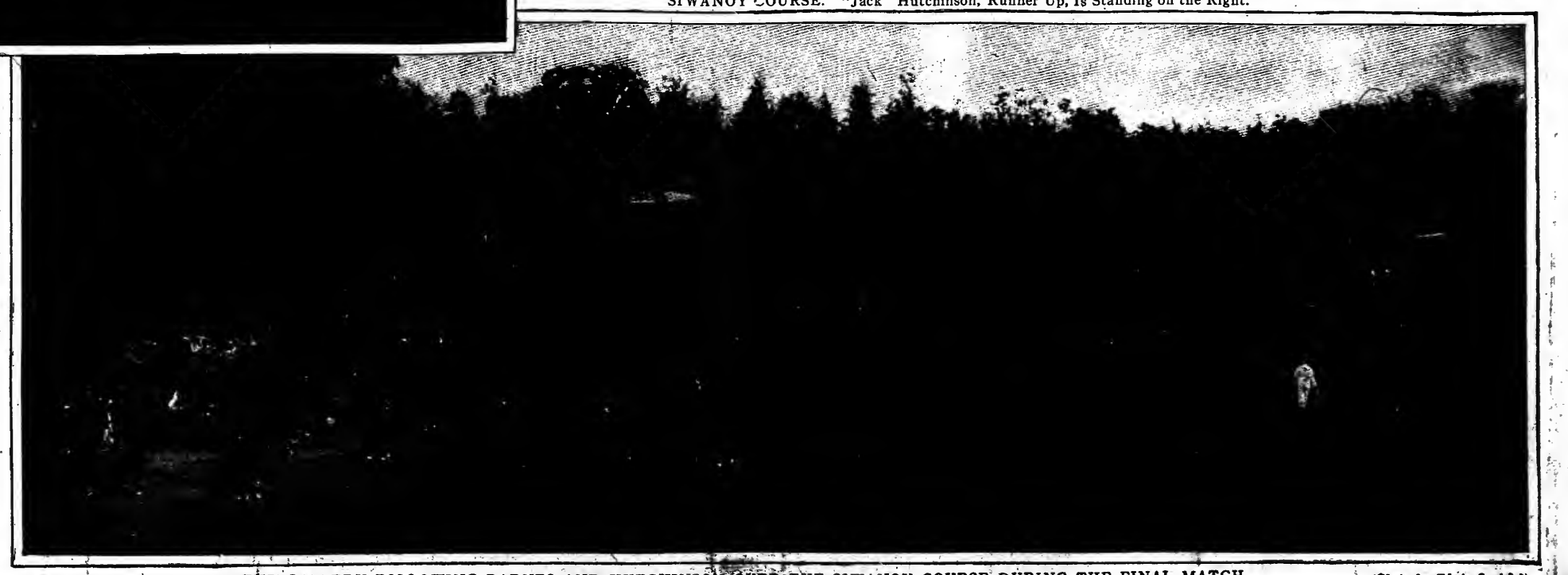
Austrian General and Staff Viewing the Storming by Their Men of an Italian Stronghold High Up in the Tyrolean Mountains.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)

THE NEW AIR TERROR:
A Monoplane of the Dragon Fly Type, Used by Lieutenant Nungesser, the French Aviator Who, Dispatches Say, Has Brought Down More Than a Dozen German Aeroplanes.

CHARLES E. HUGHES, REPUBLICAN NOMINEE, SPEAKING IN FRONT OF THE COURT HOUSE AT PARKERSBURG, OHIO. Mrs. Hughes Is Seated on His Left. *(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)*

GEN. CARRANZA, PERMITTING MEXICAN PEONS TO OWN LAND, INAUGURATES A SYSTEM OF LAND GRANTS. Gen. Salvador Alveredo, Military Governor of the State of Yucatan, signing the deed to the first tract of land in Yucatan transferred under the new system to a Mexican laborer. *(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)*

"JIM" BARNES, WINNER OF THE RODMAN WANAMAKER TROPHY AND THE AMERICAN PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP, PUTTING ON THE TWELFTH GREEN IN THE FINAL MATCH ON THE SIWANOY COURSE. "Jack" Hutchinson, Runner Up, Is Standing on the Right. *(Photo by Edwin Levick.)*



MISS ANNE MORGAN, Who Returned on Last Monday from France, Where She Was Engaged All Summer With the American Ambulance Corps. From a Recent Painting by Walter D. Goldbeck. *(Photo by Arnold Genthe.)*

THE GALLERY FOLLOWING BARNES AND HUTCHINSON OVER THE SIWANOY COURSE DURING THE FINAL MATCH. *(Photo by Edwin Levick.)*

MARJORIE PATERSON as Pierrot, Jr., in "Pierrot the Prodigal," at the Booth Theatre.

(Photo by White.)

American Tourists Passing Over Hakone Pass, Japan, Now Almost the Only Overseas Land Left Open by the War to Americans Stricken with Wanderlust. From a New Photograph.
(Photo © by Brown & Dawson and E. M. Newman.)

ROBERTA ARNOLD
In "Upstairs and Down," at the Cort Theatre.

IVY SAWYER
AS "BETTY"
In the Play of That Name, at the Globe Theatre.

FLORENCE SHIRLEY
As the "Flapper" in "His Majesty, Bunker Bean," at the Astor Theatre.

(Photos by White.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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For Dancing or Street Wear. The Peck & Peck Queen Victoria is a beautiful stocking of pure silk, especially lustrous and so sheer that it may be drawn through a finger ring.

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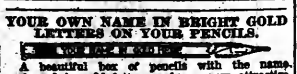

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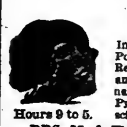

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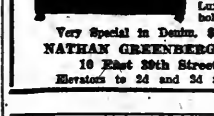

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Model 805 Red Cross Arch Support Shoe

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Model 805 is made of Black Vici Kid, with an arch support and shank of tempered steel, firmly built into the shoe—the counter extending beyond the support along the inside of the shoe to the ball of the foot.

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PUTNAM DRY-CLEANER *-for home use*

3

Flowers in windows, bright and gay, Chase the gloomy days away.

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Paperwhite Narcissus, the sweet white

for Thanksgiving!

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Creme Nerol refines and beautifies the most sallow, rough or impaired complexion, and assures a natural freshness and clearness of the skin, always an unfailing charm to the eye.

Among the many who recommend Creme Nerol highly are **Geraldine Farrar, Olive Fremstad, Rita Fornia, Mme. Tetrazzini, Frieda Hempel, Bernice de Pasquale, Margaret Anglin, Mrs. Fiske, Billie Burke, Frances Starr, Julia Marlowe, Laura Hope Crews, Julie Opp, Constance Collier.**

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We immediately adapt the *latest* and *smartest imports*, using the *finest materials* obtainable.

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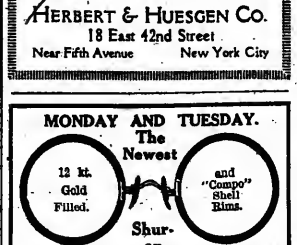

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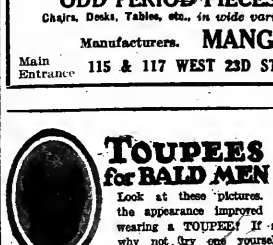
GUERNSEY JUG.....$4.00



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My TOUPEES are not clumsy or heavy, but natural and artistic. Cannot be detected. Consultation free.

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"The Carlton" In Tapestry; spring cushion seat. May be had as rocker.

Price, **$27.50**

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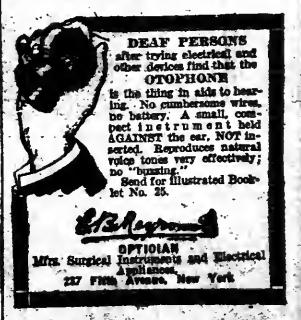

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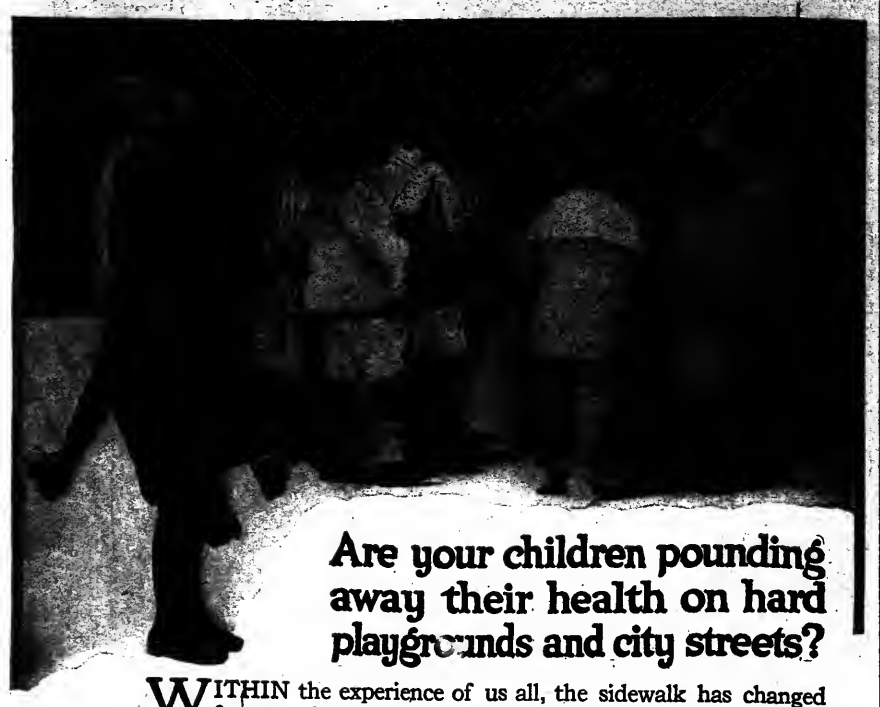

Are your children pounding away their health on hard playgrounds and city streets?

WITHIN the experience of us all, the sidewalk has changed from a soft to a hard one. Where the children of twenty-five years ago played on soft turf, *your* children are now pounding away their health in hard paved yards and city streets.

Already a beginning has been made in the routine examination of the school children of New York City. Of 2,059 boys at one well known high school, 667, or 32 per cent., had weak feet, and 260, or 12 per cent., actually had broken arches. In 1914, another high school showed 30 per cent. of the boys to have the worst form of flat foot, as against 18.8 per cent. in 1908. Among the elementary schools the percentages were even higher.

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The continual pounding with the whole weight of the body on hard, unyielding concrete, weakens and depresses the natural arches or springs of the foot—elasticity of step is lost, and the foot becomes deformed.

The far reaching effects

The constant strain on the arches, particularly in the case of children, produces tenderness and pains throughout the foot, and muscles of the leg. As the child grows older, there is a tendency to round shoulders, pallor and loss of appetite. Children who have weak feet do not appear to be as active as their fellows, they do not want to play or walk, and often complain of being very tired.

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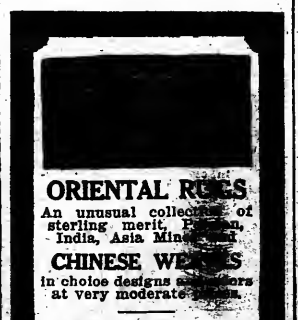

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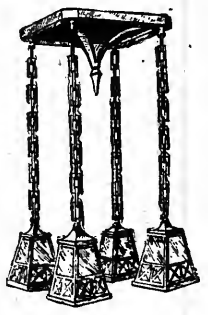

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Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST
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	REGULAR PRICE	SALE PRICE
Duntley Combination Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweeper...	$7.50	$3.95
Bissell Combination Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweeper....	9.00	6.90
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NOTICE.

Lack of space prevents advertising all cleaners. If the cleaner you want is not mentioned, send for our complete price list of sale prices. (Use coupon below.)

We Pay Express Charges to Any Part of the U. S.

Any Cleaner that we recommend we will sell on installments, and allow 10 days' **FREE TRIAL**

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	REGULAR PRICE.	SALE PRICE.
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Frantz Premier.	35.00	23.75
Western Electric No. 11.....	32.50	26.75
Magic	38.00	29.50
Baby Hoover...	47.50	39.75
Royal	32.50	26.75
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Here are the two biggest "hits" of the year:

"Twin" Hand Power Cleaner.

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Description

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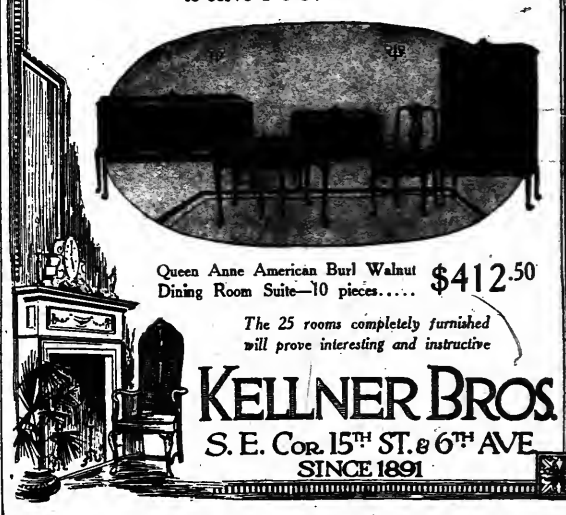

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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1916

SECTION FIVE TWENTY PAGES

George Bernard Shaw
on
The Future of Anglo-American Diplomacy

Dr. Charles W. Eliot
on
Why Independent Voters Should Support Wilson

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart
on
The Way of the Neutral Is Hard

Owen Johnson
on
New York's New Bohemia

H. G. Wells
on
Italy's Picturesque Mountain Warfare

Will Brunettes
Finally Eliminate the World's Blondes?
Madison Grant's Interesting
Study

will be wildly unlike what our fire-eaters expect. I prophesy that the scientific pro-German will yet shake hands with the scientific jingo power balancer on a basis of smashing the Hohenzollern Holy Roman ambition by an allied victory, and then roping Germany into a combination which will include the whole of Western Protestant civilization, uncomplicated by the heterogeneous impermanence of the present Eurasian Affiance. France would not stand aloof even if she could afford to; for France is republican and Voltairean; and the deism of Voltaire and Rousseau, once absurdly called atheism, has practically become the faith of all the Free Churches of England and America that are still intellectually fermenting; though they have not yet noticed it, being largely ignorant of what Voltaire and Rousseau really preached. And how old-fashioned do those names now seem in the days of Bergson! It will indeed be a struggle between France and North America for the honor of being the Mecca of republicanism.

If this is not our aim, then will some one kindly tell me what is our aim, and why the United States is helping us so powerfully to achieve it?

Why Independent Voters Should Support Wilson

President Emeritus of Harvard Defends the Administration Against Recent Attacks Made by Republican Campaign Orators

By Charles W. Eliot

SINCE my article on the "Achievements of the Democratic Party" in the October Atlantic was written (Aug. 13) the hasty and fragmentary dealings of the Democratic Congress with the threatened strike of the four railway brotherhoods have occurred, and the Republican campaign orators and writers have made President Wilson's policies in Mexico and Europe the objects of vehement attack. I therefore wish to state my reasons for thinking that these events have not invalidated the conclusions reached in my Atlantic article, namely:

First, that the Democratic Party has done such an extraordinary amount of good work during the present Administration that the period from 1912 to 1916 will be memorable in the history of the United States; and, secondly, that the man chiefly responsible for this consummate service to the American people should be again made their chief servant.

The Adamson law was passed by Congress under the threat of the four brotherhoods that they would inflict on the industries and homes of the country incalculable damage if the law were not passed within a specified number of hours. All competent persons agree that no legislation ought ever to be adopted under such pressure. The law was ill-considered; its effect on the railroad industry could not be predicted, and the President's recommendation of it seems to have been based on the undemonstrated proposition that it is desirable to have a uniform eight-hour working day for all laboring people in the United States. No one can now tell what its effects will be in practice—good, bad, or indifferent. There is already much difference of opinion on that subject. Reduction in the number of hours of work for railroad men by the day or week was not the real object of the brotherhoods. Their object was higher pay, their existing pay being already high with reference to the general level of wages throughout the country. This misstatement of the object of the threatened strike confused the public mind, and misdirected the sympathies of some of the thoughtful men and women who habitually pay attention to labor troubles. Many people favor shorter hours in general, because of the intense monotony of the individual's work in factory industries and of the liability of the workmen in some industries to excessive fatigue. Reformers are not so much interested in disputes about wages as in those about hours, having noticed that industries in which wages are low are not on that account invariably profitable, and that, on the other hand, industries in which wages are high—even very high—may be remarkably prosperous. Congress took a leap in the dark.

For this hasty and incompetent legislation Congress is primarily responsible, but some responsibility rests on President Wilson because he was acting throughout his negotiations with the brotherhoods and the railroad managers on a previously acquired conviction that a uniform eight-hour day commends itself to American society at large "in the interest of health, efficiency, contentment, and a general increase of economic vigor." This conviction in the mind of President Wilson is of course a matter of opinion; and the opinion is common among social reformers. No practical experience, however, in this country or any other supports it. Thus far, experience and practice show that a uniform number of hours prescribed as a day's work in the endlessly various industries of the American people is inexpedient and undesirable. In some industries eight hours a day are too many; in others, too few. The number of hours should vary with the nature of the work to be performed and with the amount of continuous attention it requires from the worker. There are many seasonal industries in which the work cannot be well done at a fixed rate of so many hours a day; so that the workers should be left free to work more than eight, ten, or even twelve hours a day at certain seasons or periods and less at other seasons or periods.

In many such industries rushes or spasms of work to save perishable material or to meet a sudden demand are indispensable. Again, there are many industries which can be conducted with an average of eight hours a day of labor by the week or month; but not with eight hours of labor each day. On the other hand, there are large industries running continuously through the twenty-four hours, or running sixteen hours, which can be very conveniently conducted by three or two shifts of eight hours each. In short, a definition of a working day in hours must be flexible and not rigid, and no single definition can safely be applied to the prodigious variety of industries in which the American people earn their livelihood. Nevertheless, President Wilson had accepted in his own mind the uniform eight-hour day as a suitable arrangement in American industrial legislation, and to this extent he is responsible for urging on Congress the establishment of an eight-hour day as a legal basis for work and wages in making contracts with all railway employes who are actually engaged in interstate transportation. Like many other American leaders, he has thus far failed to appreciate the fact that in a nation's multiform productive industries, as in education, uniform regulations and programs are not a benefit but an injury.

In measuring the responsibility of the President, however, for the passage of the Adamson law, it should be carefully observed that the recommendation of a law establishing an eight-hour day was only one of the six recommendations made by the President to Congress, as follows:

1. The enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in order to enable the commission to discharge promptly the many and serious duties now devolving on it.

2. The establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis of work and wages.

3. The appointment of a small expert commission to observe and report on the actual results of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation.

4. The explicit approval by Congress of the consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an increase of freight rates.

5. Legal "provision that, in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such (industrial) dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted."

6. That the President of the United States be given power to operate for military purposes the railways of the country, with authority to draft into the administrative service train crews and railway officials.

Congress acted only on the second and third recommendations of the President. If Congress had adopted all the President's recommendations, great progress would have been made toward a reasonable method of dealing with industrial disputes; although the legislation would, even then, have been adopted in a manner extremely mortifying to the Administration, Congress, and all thoughtful patriots.

The fifth recommendation by the President contains the essence of the Canadian Act for the Investigation of Industrial Disputes—the wisest and most successful labor legislation anywhere adopted, and now for the first time recommended by a high Government official for adoption in this country. Attempts to introduce this Canadian legislation into the State legislatures have always been opposed heretofore by both political parties, and by the representatives of both capital and labor. The recommendation of such legislation by President Wilson was as courageous as it was wise. He knew that his fifth recommendation would be violently opposed by every labor organization in the country; because, if adopted, it would deprive the strike in public utilities and mines of one of its most formidable features—its possible suddenness, without warning to the employer and without any previous preparation of the public mind. Moreover, if the mass of consumers should get used to complete publicity before a strike or lockout in public utilities and mines could be legally undertaken, a suffering and paying public might come to object to the favorite method of striking in a great variety of industries—the method of striking without warning at the moment most favorable to success—as, for instance, just when a contractor has signed a large contract with a time limit, or when an owner needs desperately to get his unfinished plant into operation, or at the moment when an interruption of the industry concerned will cause the largest amount of loss and suffering.

When the majority of his proposals to Congress failed to be adopted, the President signed the bill which incorporated the smaller part of his recommendations, but gave notice that he should urge on Congress at the opening of the next session the adoption of the four remaining ones. He has since reiterated this statement. It is much to be regretted that President Wilson made the Adamson bill a law by his signature; because it was enacted under imperative and arrogant threats; but can any American business man with a memory feel sure that any one of the other three Presidents of the United States since Grover Cleveland would have acted with more patriotic courage under similar circumstances?

Corporation baiting and yielding to the threats of trade-unions are not inventions of the Democratic Party, or of the present Democratic Administration. Governors and Legislatures in many States of the American Union, controlled sometimes by one national party and sometimes by the other, have many a time done such things. The originator of Presidential intervention to force a compromise between capital and labor in a formidable strike, (the anthracite strike,) was a Republican President. It is notorious that the politicians of both parties stand in fear of the thousands of voters that are highly organized in the labor-unions for the promotion of their own selfish interests. At this moment every piece of paper printed by the two campaign committees bears the union label—an effective weapon of the union-labor monopoly. The plain fact is that in a democracy, in which the people express their will through party action, and frequent elections, it is not reasonable to expect that Legislatures can deal successfully with the industrial warfare, unless they feel a strong public opinion supporting the just measures proposed. Legislatures can devise laws which mitigate the immediate disastrous effects of the warfare, and make temporary truces possible or even probable; but an effective dealing with the real issues and a removal of the causes of the strife are not to be expected of Democratic legislation or administration, except in serious national crises such as Great Britain is now experiencing. Such a crisis is plainly approaching in the United States.

An interesting feature of the negotiations between President Wilson on the one hand and the brotherhoods and the railway managers on the other was that the managers stood for the application of arbitration to the contest while the brotherhoods rejected it. The frequent success of arbitration of minor international disputes supports in the popular mind arbitration in dealing with industrial disputes; but these two fields for the method called arbitration are fundamentally different, and the success of arbitration in the one field establishes no presumption as to its probable success in the other. In international disputes it has frequently proved possible to arrive through arbitration at a final settlement—a settlement which held. In industrial disputes arbitration never yields a final settlement; but only a compromise and a short truce. In a few months or years the disputants are sure to renew their strife. As a rule, labor gains through an arbitration all it really expected to win in the given case, and then gathers its forces at once and prepares for a new encounter in which it confidently anticipates a like result. It was surprising that the railway brotherhoods rejected arbitration in September last; but it was even more surprising that the railway managers should have rested their case on a claim for arbitration, when their own experience should have taught them that arbitration would prove futile.

The experience of Great Britain with labor unions during the last fifty years seems to show that the British democracy is even less competent than the American to deal wisely with the industrial warfare; but under the strain of a prodigious war the British Administration has forced the temporary abandonment of all the characteristic trade unions' policies and aims until peace comes.

President Wilson last September was trying to accomplish two objects simultaneously—to compose a dangerous struggle and so to avert a great national calamity, and also to protect the country for the future from the recurrence of the disastrous conditions which he had to face. He accomplished his first object, but not his second; and he has left the labor organizations of the country full of confidence that by the method generally known as a "hold-up" they can obtain by force whatever demands they see fit to make. This disastrous failure, however, is not his fault alone. The American people must share the blame; for they have never apprehended the intense selfishness of the labor organizations, or their ruthlessness in causing indiscriminate suffering in order to gain their ends, or the demoralizing nature of their policies of limited output and uniform wage. It is to be wished that the threatened strike of the four railway brotherhoods and the numerous strikes that have followed thereon may enlighten American opinion concerning the purposes and policies of the labor organizations.

President Wilson possibly holds today the common American view that in any

G. Bernard Shaw On Anglo-American Relations

Famous Writer Discusses Attitude of Great Britain Toward United States with His Customary Frankness and Brilliancy

By George Bernard Shaw

(Copyright, 1916, by The New York Times Company.)

A FEW years ago I was invited to the Mansion House to celebrate the conclusion of a hundred years of peace between England and the United States. The invitation was irresistible to any one with a sense of comedy. The two great powers had been bound to one another, like the members of the Chuzzlewit family, by the tie of kinship. And their relations had been precisely those of the Chuzzlewit cousins as described by Charles Dickens in the book in which he expresses so vividly the English view of America as a land of Jefferson Bricks and Hannibal Chollops and Scadders and Hominies, with a top-dressing of implacably exclusive New England snobs. A hundred years of nagging and squabbling, of dislike and ill-natured stories, of fits of temper just saved from actual violence by pettiness and prudence; in short, of the least cordial relations of any two independent free nations in the world. Ireland appealed always to the United States as to a recognized enemy of England, and did not appeal in vain. The British governing classes took the anti-national side in the great conflict in the sixties as a matter of course, and were amazed to find that the English working classes were on the side of the North. Like most cousins, the two nations were natural enemies—a condition which their community of race and language tended powerfully to develop, because they understood one another's minds and one another's insults. Nobody in England ever said, "They do these things better in America." Nobody dreamt of an entente cordiale. Italian heroes, Hungarian heroes, Polish heroes, all sorts of European heroes except Irish heroes, were heroes in London; but with the single exception of Buffalo Bill, no American hero shared these honors; and even he was admitted to no more than a brief spell of fashion as a scalp hunter who had nothing to do with American politics, but could ride and shoot and kill Indians.

The celebration of a century of this sort of thing brought out the British character in its most exquisite specialty. We rose at it, gorged it, wallowed in it. Never had there been such a meeting, even at the Mansion House. Headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Prime Minister, we sang rapturously of the century of perfect peace from Venezuela to the Canadian border, and contrasted the silken calm of the sea of love in which we and our cousins across the sea had been basking all that time with the turbulent ocean that so cruelly separated us. Not an unkind thought, not an angry word, ever had, or ever should, come between us and our stock in the west. A glorious hand-in-hand achievement, a shoulder-to-shoulder stride in the march of human progress toward the parliament of man, the Federation of the World (hear, hear!) was this hundred years of heartfelt amity and unruffled concord between 127,102,487 white men occupying no less than 3,095,523 square miles of the earth's surface, (figures gathered that morning from the Statesman's Year Book by our secretaries.) No such globe-encircling brotherhood had ever existed before; and, best of all, it was indissoluble.

We went on like that for hours. The Archbishop boomed it, the minor speakers bleated it, Mr. Asquith swayed from side to side in a solemn delirium, to innocent eyes a profoundly impressed and deeply moved philosopher-statesman; to my sophisticated eye (for I, too, have had to do platform stunts) a weary and heavily preoccupied Cabinet Minister wondering whether he could find another platitude to go on with.

If I am asked what good this orgy of lying—for that is just the blunt truth about it—could have done, I reply that it was a display of good taste and good feeling, and a quite friendly shake-hands. It was not hypocrisy. I cannot too often repeat that British hypocrisy is not real hypocrisy, because its first condition is that it shall not deceive. In English public life it is a point of honor, when once the truth is so apparent that there can be no possible deception, to get up and lie about it. A man who tells the truth unnecessarily is not considered a gentleman. A man who tells a lie that is believed is considered a liar. The perfect gentleman does not give pain to his audience. He says what they like to hear. He proclaims the thing that ought to be, the nice thing, the good-natured thing. And that is never the thing that is. As nobody is taken in except the people who want to be taken in, nobody objects. Very often that is the condition of the entire audience, representing therein the entire nation. Conscientious persons, or, as they are called in London, cantankerous persons, perceive that this voluntary self-deception may prove dangerous. They are apt to say on sufficient provocation: "Take yourself in if you like, but don't expect me to encourage you; and don't forget that the actual facts are thus and thus." Hence the unpopularity of the conscientious objector, whose appearance in English public life is by no means confined to the military service tribunals.

Let us forget the Mansion House platform for a moment and consider what are the real relations between the British Empire and the United States. To begin with, let us banish the illusion, if it really exists, that on sentimental grounds the British Empire is less likely to go to war with the United States (or vice versa) than with Germany. The King of England is, to say the least, not less likely to quarrel with his republican fourth or fifth cousin, who is only his cousin "in a manner of speaking," than with the actual grandson of his grandmother, and an Emperor into the bargain. Our Foreign Office is not republican. It will allow an allied Emperor to saw a Bishop in two (provided he is not a well-connected English Bishop) and march his troops in triumph between the two halves; but a very trifling discourtesy on the part of a republican Government to a British official bigwig would move it to a passionate conviction that the republican riffraff must be taught a stern lesson. This is not anti-American feeling; it is the kind of political prejudice that is founded on class exclusiveness, and that is the chief danger to the peace of the world today, and must remain so until all the powers become republican. The importance of my insisting on this, in defiance of all good feeling and good taste, is that general expressions of good feeling and good taste are really only a pretext for not coming to business. Sentimental twaddle is practiced and encouraged because it commits neither country to anything; the most profuse gush of it raises no presumption that Sir Edward Grey or President Wilson will not announce next week that they have declared war on one another, and that they leave it to their countrymen to uphold the glorious traditions of the flag. It will not be forgotten that in 1914 Sir Edward Grey did not even pretend to consult the House of Commons on the war until the day after he had placed the British fleet at the service of the French Government.

For my part, I think the two powers will have to come to an explicit understanding one of these days. After the present convulsion I presume the United States will no longer neglect to equip themselves with war material enough to take the field as a first-rate power, and, by a system of compulsory training, (which is not the same thing as compulsory service,) make it possible to improvise an army on the European scale in case of necessity. The world is growing smaller; and the saying that Great Britain is no longer an island will soon apply to the whole North American continent. When the bridging of the sea by aircraft and submarine has gone a little further we shall become acutely conscious of the fact that the belt of habitable land round the waist of the globe is now practically continuous; and that the hemming-in process, by which we in England have so craftily and successfully circumvented the Germans, has possibilities perilous both to ourselves and to our American cousins.

With Russia and the yellow world on one flank America must be considering what she has on the other. Is it an aristocratic ally of the Mikado and the Czar, in instinctive sympathy with the Old World which these new allies still represent, or is it the England that, on the point of embarking in the Mayflower, changed its mind and cut off King Charles's head instead? That is going to be a very momentous question, and I sincerely hope that when it becomes pressing Sir Edward Grey will not be at the Foreign Office. On our side, if the war ends as we hope it will end, the very success of our great diplomatic coup, which, thanks to the folly of the Hohenzollerns in attacking France instead of manoeuvring for the defensive, now threatens to carry us further than we ever intended to go, will effect a formidable reinforcement of Russia. The war may end with Russia in Constantinople, in Persia, and in part of Prussian Poland, with the German barrier between Russia and the west battered down. So much we triumphantly anticipate. What we forget is that when that dread of the German Army which is the real cement of the Alliance, is dissolved, the whole European situation from the point of view of our balance of power diplomacy will change to an extent which we are too preoccupied at present to conceive. A world in which nobody is any longer afraid of Germany, while everybody is afraid of the British fleet and of Russia, is a Europe in which the value of every factor will have changed as completely as the value of the German factor. With the binding string cut, the difficulty will be to prevent the faggot we call the Alliance falling to pieces in an instant. It will for a time be each for himself. The French will strengthen their navy and their air service. It will occur to English diplomacy that the alliance with France and Russia is not the only possible combination in the world; and one of the possible alternatives will be a combination with the United States and Germany. The necessity for choosing between France and Germany will then be so inconvenient that we shall begin to ask whether it is really a necessity at all—whether it was not a mistake all along not to play for a combination of the British Empire with America, France, and Germany to defend that homogeneous part of the earth's waistbelt that extends from the Rocky Mountains to the Carpathians; the heterogeneity beginning with Japan at one end and Russia at the other.

I said in November, 1914, that, without peace between England, France, and Germany, there could be no peace in the world. That America must also be a party to that peace is now too obvious to be worth saying. Germany has been deluded for a moment by the romantic dream of making this peace a Pax Germanica by the simple Napoleonic or Caesarean process of conquering the other parties. It has been necessary to knock that notion out of her head by violence; but when it is finally and thoroughly knocked out—and already there can be little left of it—she must seek for alliances; and it is clearly not our interest or America's to allow her to seek her allies in the east. To put it in another way: Germany must be defeated; but the British Empire and the United States will have to take the consequences; and I hope I have said enough to make it clear that they

Italy's Picturesque Mountain War

Alpine Battlegrounds Are High Mountains, Where Avalanches Come Down Regardless of Strategy

Italian Observers on a Mountain Peak.
(Photo Paul Thompson.)

By H. G. Wells
Author of "Mr. Britling Sees It Through."

I.

THE mountain warfare of Italy is extraordinarily unlike that upon any other front. From the Isonzo to the Swiss frontier we are dealing with high mountains, cut by deep valleys, between which there are usually no practicable lateral communications. Each advance must have the nature of an unsupported shove along a narrow channel—until the whole mountain system that is is won and the attack can begin to deploy in front of the passes. Geographically Austria has the advantage. She has the gentler slope of the mountain chains, while Italy has the steep side, and the foresight of old treaties has given her deep bites into what is naturally Italian territory; she is far nearer the Italian plain than Italy is near any practicable fighting ground for large forces; particularly is this the case in the region of the Adige Valley and Lake Garda.

The legitimate war, so to speak, in this region is a mountaineering war. The typical position is roughly as follows: The Austrians occupy Valley A, which opens northward; the Italians occupy Valley B, which opens southward. The fight is for the crest between A and B. The side that wins that crest gains the power of looking down into, firing into, and outflanking the positions in the enemy valley. In most cases it is the Italians now who are pressing, and if the reader will examine a map of the front and compare it with the official reports he will soon realize that almost everywhere the Italians are up to the head of the southward valleys, and working over the crests so as to press down upon the Austrian valleys. But in the Trentino the Austrians are still well over the crest on the southward slopes. When I was in Italy they still held Rovereto.

Now, it cannot be said that under modern conditions mountains favor either the offensive or the defensive. But they certainly make operations far more deliberate than upon a level. An engineered road or railway in an Alpine valley is the most vulnerable of things; its curves and viaducts may be practically demolished by shell fire or swept by shrapnel, although you hold the entire valley except for one vantage point. All the mountains round about a valley must be won before that valley is safe for the transport of an advance. But on the other hand a surprise capture of some single mountain crest and the hoisting of one gun into position there may block the retreat of guns and material from a great series of positions.

Mountain surfaces are extraordinarily various and subtle. You may understand Picardy upon a map, but mountain warfare is three-dimensional. A struggle may go on for weeks or months consisting of apparently separate and incidental skirmishes, and then suddenly a whole valley organization may crumble away in retreat or disaster. Italy is gnawing into the Trentino day by day, and particularly around by her right wing. At no time shall I be surprised to see a sudden lunge forward of her front, and hear of a tale of guns and prisoners. This will not mean that she has made a sudden attack, but that some system of Austrian positions has collapsed under her continual pressure.

Such briefly is the idea of the mountain struggle. Its realities, I should imagine, are among the strangest and most picturesque in all this tremendous world conflict. I know nothing of the war in the East, of course, but there are things here that must be hard to best. Happily they will soon get justice done to them by an abler pen than mine. I hear that Kipling is to follow me upon this round; nothing can be imagined more congenial to his extraordinary power of vivid rendering than this struggle against cliffs, avalanches, frost, and the Austrian.

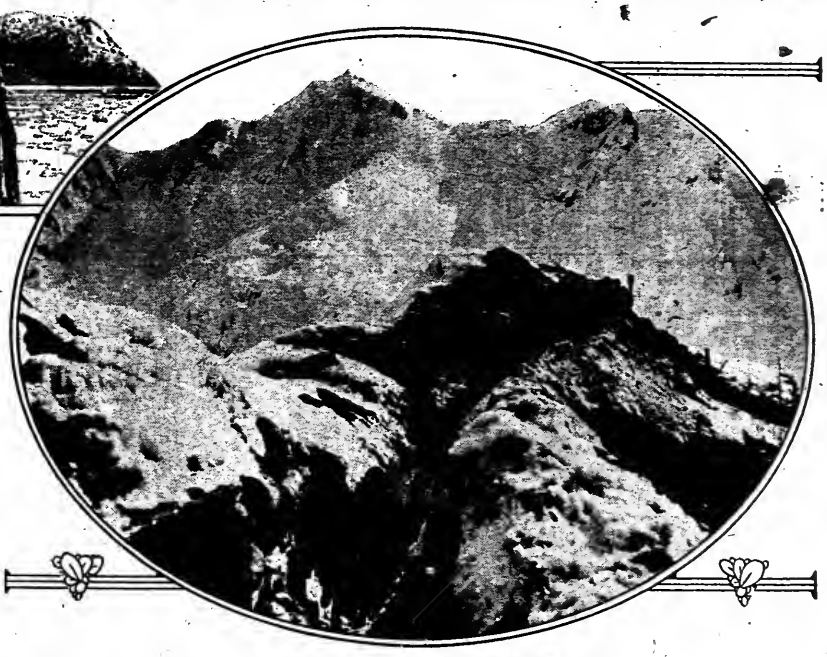
To go the Italian round needs, among other things, a good head. Everywhere it has been necessary to make roads where hitherto there have been only mule tracks or no tracks at all; the roads are often still in the making, and the automobile of the war tourist skirts precipices and takes hairpin bends upon tracks of loose metal not an inch too broad for the operation, or it floats for a moment over the dizzy edge while a train of mule transport blunders by. The unruly imagination of man's heart (which is "only evil continually") speculates upon what would be the consequences of one good bump from the wheel of a mule cart. Down below, the trees that one sees through a wisp of cloud look far too small and spiky and scattered to hold out much hope for a fallen man of letters. And at the high positions they are too used to the vertical life to understand the secret feelings of the visitor from the horizontal. General Bompiani, whose writings are well known to all English students of military matters, showed me the Gibraltar he is making of a great mountain system.

"Let me show you," he said, and flung himself on to the edge of the precipice into exactly the position of a lady riding side saddle. "You will find it more comfortable to sit down."

But anxious as I am abroad not to discredit my country by unseemly exhibitions, I felt unequal to such gymnastics without a proper rehearsal at a lower level. I seated myself carefully a yard, (perhaps it was a couple of yards) from the edge, advanced on my trousers without dignity to the verge, and so, with an effort, thrust my legs over to dangle in the crystalline air.

"That," proceeded General Bompiani, pointing with a giddy flourish of his riding whip, "is Monte Tomba."

I was astonished that he did not disappear abruptly during his exposition.



Italian Trenches Amid the Snows of the Alps.

II.

The fighting in the Dolomites has been perhaps the most wonderful of all these separate mountain campaigns. I went up by automobile as far as the clambering new road goes up the flanks of Tofana No. II; thence for a time by mule along the flank of Tofana No. 1, and thence on foot to the vestiges of the famous Castelletto.

The aspect of these mountains is particularly grim and wicked; they are worn old mountains, they tower overhead in enormous vertical cliffs of sallow gray, with the square jointings and occasional clefts and gullies, their summits are toothed and jagged; the path ascends and passes around the side of the mountain upon loose screes, which descend steeply to a lower wall of precipices. In the distance rise other harsh and desolate-looking mountain masses, with shining occasional scars of old snow. Far below is a bleak valley of stunted pine trees, through which passes the road of the Dolomites.

As I ascended the upper track two bandaged men were coming down on led mules. It was mid-August, and they were suffering from frostbite. Across the great gap between the summits a minute traveler with some provisions was going up by wire to some post upon the crest. For everywhere upon the icy pinnacles are observation posts directing the fire of the big guns on the slopes below, or machine gun stations, or little garrisons that sit and wait through the bleak days. Often they have no link with the world below, but a precipitous climb or a "teleferic" wire. Snow and frost may cut them off absolutely for weeks from the rest of mankind. The sick and wounded must begin their journey down to help and comfort in a giddy basket that swings down to the head of the mule track below.

Originally all these crests were in Austrian hands; they were stormed by the Alpini under almost incredible conditions. For fifteen days, for example, they fought their way up these screes on the flanks of Tofano No. 2 to the ultimate crags, making perhaps a hundred meters of ascent each day, hiding under rocks and in holes in the daylight and receiving fresh provisions and ammunition, and advancing by night. They were subjected to rifle fire, machine-gun fire, and bombs of a peculiar sort, big iron balls of the size of a football filled with explosive that were just flung down the steep. They dodged flares and star shells. At one place they went up a chimney that would be far beyond the climbing powers of any but a very active man. It must have been like storming the skies. The dead and wounded rolled away often into inaccessible ravines. Stray skeletons, rags of uniforms, fragments of weapons, will add to the climbing interest of these gaunt masses for many years to come. In this manner it was that Tofana No. 2 was taken.

Now the Italians are organizing this prize, and on the steep gray slope I saw winding up far above me a multitudinous string of little things that looked like black ants, each carrying a small bright yellow egg. These were mules bearing bulks of timber.

But one position held out invincibly; this was the Castelletto, a great natural fortress of rock standing out at an angle of the mountain in such a position that it commanded the Italian communication

extensive strike the chances are that the strikers are nearer right than their employers, and, at any rate, that labor is the "under dog"; but his management of the crisis created by the four railway brotherhoods was neither cowardly nor unfair, if judged by the proposals for new legislation which he laid before Congress. His conduct in this humiliating episode should not be allowed to offset any of the great services he has rendered to the country as its President. The real question before the country at the Presidential election, so far as the appalling industrial warfare is concerned, quite transcends the prevailing discussions about the personal qualities and opinions of the two candidates. It being certain that this disastrous warfare is to be intensified during the next four years, and that the increasing power of organized labor will be used more and more ruthlessly, to the grave injury of the great majority of the population, the main political question now before the people is—to which of the two great parties is it safer to confide the conduct of the Government's action in relation to the struggle? To my thinking, it is safer to trust the Democratic Party. For more than thirty years past the Democratic Party has shown more sympathy with ordinary humanity, with the less comfortable and happy classes, with the dejected or discontented portion of the American population than the Republican Party has shown. Even when yielding to economic delusions, the Democratic Legislatures and Executives have been trying to help the poorer men and women. Now, industrial peace is going to be the outcome of social justice, sympathy, and good-will, and not of force and fighting.

Since 1880 the Republican Party has been the party expected to confer special privileges on manufacturers, banking syndicates, and groups of promoters, this expectation being based on the habitual Republican process of granting special privileges through the tariff. The main policy of that party has been protectionism, a policy which in practice at home gives a degrading and enfeebling protection to some capital, but cheats labor with a delusive word and promises never fulfilled, and abroad breeds between nations heartburnings and war. It is notorious that wages are apt to be low and conditions of labor bad in protected industries rather than in unprotected; because the management or direction of protected industries is apt to lack foresight, alertness, and enterprise, since it relies on the tariff to provide its profits.

When the great war is over, the United States must again encounter international competition in the markets of the whole world. To sustain this competition the managers of all American industries must be left free to do what has already been done successfully in some American industries, namely, to make ample and ever ampler provision of machinery in proportion to men, to pay by the piece, to confine skilled labor to work requiring skill, and to employ half-skilled and unskilled labor wherever skilled labor is really unnecessary. It will obviously be impossible to sustain the present high efficiency of American workmen who have the use of plenty of machinery, unless the trade union doctrines of limitation of output and uniform wage for diverse capacity are discarded by general consent. The ideas of genuine cooperation between capital and labor, and of a fairer distribution of property and ease throughout the community must come to prevail, producing a great increase of good-will in work and therefore of national efficiency.

Now, the history of the Democratic Party for a generation past, and its present state, show that it is better qualified than the Republican Party to contribute to this desirable industrial development whatever political action is able to contribute through wise laws and helpful national administration. The present leaders of the party thoroughly understand the imperative need of co-operation between capital and labor, of freedom for both the employer and the employed, and of identity of motive for zeal and energy in manager and operative alike. They are also sincere opponents of protectionism in all its forms. America cannot keep her people and their machinery busy without worldwide trade; and she cannot win worldwide trade without abandoning protectionism.

The independent voter who finds it difficult to vote for the re-election of President Wilson because of his dealings with labor will do well to consider whether he can vote for Mr. Hughes with confidence that he is acting with any greater certainty of promoting by his vote the welfare of the country. Mr. Justice Hughes did not accept his seat in the Supreme Court of the United States as the climax of his career, and, being a candidate for the Presidency, has thought it appropriate to explain publicly to inquiring labor men his grounds for joining in a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court which settled an important labor case adversely to the contentions of labor. Mr. Justice Hughes may never have contemplated the possibility of leaving the bench for the Presidency; but what effect would his success in the present campaign have on the future quality and standing of the Supreme Court? The independent or progressive voter will also do well to consider which of the two parties is most likely to carry through the new legislation necessary to make impossible strikes in the labor services of common carriers; for that legal invention is acutely needed by the whole nation. The answer is to be found by comparing the public welfare achievements of the Democratic Party during the past three years and a half with those of the Republican Party in the preceding sixteen years.

The main policies of President Wilson toward Mexico are fundamentally right, and have been pursued with a fair degree of constancy. They are: No war with small, feeble, and distracted Mexico if it can possibly be avoided; and no protection by force of arms for American commercial and mining adventurers in Mexico who have voluntarily gone thither in search of industrial resources and profits. It ought not to be necessary to explain that the word "adventurers" is here used in the good sense, the sense in which the Pilgrim Fathers, the Puritans, or the Moravians were called adventurers. Every other kind of protection through American diplomatic and Consular agents, dealing with Mexican Government bureaus and courts, should be afforded by the United States to its citizens who have adventured in Mexico; and when their lives are endangered by the faction war prevailing in that country, they should be helped by the Government of the United States to get safely home; but no naval or military attack is to be made on Mexico in their behalf. By pursuing these policies President Wilson has greatly advanced the honor and dignity of the United States; for these policies are a vast improvement on those pursued for centuries by the empires of Rome and Great Britain and other European powers; and they are the only policies which can commend themselves to any one who has a fair sense of justice between States, or, indeed, of sportsmanship in any kind of physical combat. No war with Mexico, no punitive expeditions into Mexico, and no plundering of Mexico have been fundamental policies with the present Administration; and every patriot must hope that they truly represent the conscience and honor of the American people.

It is loudly proclaimed by Republican orators that President Wilson has not been entirely consistent in carrying out these policies, that he seized Vera Cruz, and allowed American troops to penetrate far into Mexico in pursuit of the bandit Villa, who had committed an outrage across our border. The seizure of Vera Cruz was a grave and unintelligible exception to President Wilson's general policy; but it supplies no reason for condemning his main line of action toward Mexico. On the contrary, it should excite commendation of the President's unusual courage in retracing a false step he has once taken.

The pursuit of Villa on Mexican territory was undertaken with the consent and co-operation of the recognized Government of Mexico; but Carranza was not supported even by his own faction in his well-meant efforts, and so failed to carry out his part of the agreement. Thereupon the consistent action on the part of President Wilson would have been to withdraw the American troops from Mexican soil. Many of the Republican orators and all the American jingoes now say that President Wilson has not withdrawn his troops because he is a weak, vacillating, and cowardly man who is seeking votes. Such denunciation is easy and common, but not conclusive. It is still possible for good citizens who hope to "do justly and love mercy," to believe, on the contrary, that the President has sound reasons for keeping the United States troops in an absurd military situation, reasons not inconsistent with his being a just and brave man and a patriotic statesman.

The plain fact is that President Wilson in his earnest endeavors to maintain the invaluable principle of no intervention in Mexico by force of arms has been obliged to try one experiment after another in search of a peaceful solution of the Mexican problem. He has not yet invented an experiment which is sure of success; but of the series of experiments the later have always been more promising than the earlier, and the last—the present commission—is the most promising of all. Which is the more candid and courageous policy (1) to tell everybody concerned, beforehand, what this Government means and does not mean to do in upholding American commercial rights violated or endangered in foreign parts, or (2) to present strong, unwelcome demands to a weak Government involved in factional war and financial chaos without telling it whether or not the demands are to be enforced by war, all the while really believing that threatening words will answer the American purposes? If the mass of American voters could be got to consider this question there would be no doubt about their answer.

President Wilson's state of mind with regard to the fearful catastrophe overwhelming Europe has been very disappointing to that small minority of Americans who are familiar with the history of liberty in Europe, know how American liberties were originally derived from England and France, and are now hoping that the invaluable public and private liberties America has won on her fresh continent will not be crushed out in old Europe under the iron heel of military despotism before they have come to full power. It is incredible that a man of his Scotch-Irish descent, Presbyterian connection, American bringing up, liberal education, and honorable career as a teacher of history, political economy, and jurisprudence, and as a writer of history should feel any sympathy with the objects of the Central Monarchies in the present war, or with the political philosophies of those archaic Governments, and should not perceive that the Entente Allies are fighting for public liberty and the peaceful progress of mankind.

Yet President Wilson states publicly that the Government of the United States is not interested to determine the causes of the present European catastrophe, or to contribute to one result or the other of the desperate strife. This must mean that he feels it to be his duty, as the head of the Government of the strongest of the neutral nations, liable to be called on, perhaps, to act as mediator between the combatants, to suppress his own feelings about the conduct and the issues of the war, and to give no indication when he speaks for the nation of the inclination of American feeling toward one side or the other in the titanic struggle. At the start he urged the American people to maintain a neutral state of mind about the war, and for more than two years he has merely struggled to maintain neutral rights against injury by any one of the combatants. In this effort to maintain neutral rights he has been diligent and reasonably successful, in spite of the modifications or new interpretations of international law which new implements of warfare have made reasonable and even necessary. He did not protest against the invasion of Belgium by the German Army. He has never given expression to American sympathy for the Entente Allies or even for the sublime French Republic, and he has never condemned the Prussian method of carrying on war. For the Government, and to all appearance for himself, he has maintained an attitude of detachment. To a minority—probably a small minority—of the American voters these reticences have been very distressing; but are they rational grounds for condemning him as President of the United States?

An immense majority of American citizens are unquestionably opposed to active intervention on the part of this country in the European war. Not a single statesman or politician now in public life has ventured to advocate such intervention. Many have urged vigorous preparations for war; but against what power we are to prepare ourselves to fight nobody even hints. Some imagine it is Germany, some England, and others Japan. Many public men in every party, including President Wilson and two ex-Presidents of the United States, declare that the American people must be prepared to join a vast alliance to prevent by force war in the future; but this alliance must not become active until the present war is over, when in their opinion there will be little danger that any powerful nation in Europe will venture on going to war again within thirty years. Such a policy may be prudent or adroit; but it cannot establish a reputation for daring or generosity in either an individual or a nation.

Most Americans, if attacked, would be ready to fight in defense of the public practice of justice and liberty at home; but very few feel called upon to give martial aid now to those European peoples who are resisting to the death a formidable attempt to deprive them of their similar, though less developed, liberties. Neither political party is disposed to have the United States make any serious sacrifices for the purpose of advancing in Europe the political and social ideals which are dear to Americans. In his attitude of detachment and reserve President Wilson accurately represents the state of mind of an overwhelming majority of the American people. Most Americans are heartily glad that the existing conditions permit them to sell munitions and food to the Entente Allies and not to the Central Monarchies. Some contribute to war-relief funds with eagerness. Many Americans would like to have the President of the United States declare the sympathy of America with the cause of justice and liberty in Europe. But they go no further.

The Republican orators and writers at this moment dwell much on the firmness of Republican determination to uphold all American rights and interests. They declare with great emphasis that the Republican Party, if placed in power, would not tolerate any illegal interference with American property, mails, or legitimate commercial intercourse. Those words describe with approximate accuracy the policy which President Wilson early adopted and has uniformly carried out, though with deliberation and calmness. The Republican orators announce that the Republican Party will protect American lives on land and sea. President Wilson has desired to give that same protection, and has given it in good measure; but he says plainly and in advance that he will not go to war to give it, if the Americans, who have suffered, or are suffering, placed themselves, or remain, in danger of their own accord, in spite of the warnings of their Government. The orators of the opposition never say that they are in favor of going to war, in order to give the protection they promise. Indeed, the Republican candidate for the Presidency has lately stated with commendable frankness that he does not believe an adequate policy of protection for the known rights of American citizens is likely to necessitate the use of force. He thinks that decided and prompt verbal statements would bring about the desired result. This is, however, in the language used by some Republican speakers, a covert implication that force would be used in the end.

As Republican discussion of the issues in this Presidential election proceeds, it looks as if the reasoning American voter were going to have a fair chance to express his preference for President Wilson's candid, measured, and patient way of conducting grave international controversies over the jingo way, which blusters, flourishes bludgeons, and fires blank cartridges, without having the least intention or expectation of really getting into a fight. The intelligent and patriotic voter is also going to have opportunity to condemn the policy of protection and to applaud the acts of the Democratic Congress and Administration in reforming the national system of currency and finance, in laying an income tax, in procuring a signal act of co-operation on the part of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and the United States, in taking the preliminary steps toward arming and equipping the United States for modern war, and in promoting effectively the industries and commerce of the country. In all probability the gravest of all the issues to be determined at the forthcoming election, so far as they concern the country's prosperity and the peace of the world, is this: Shall the country relapse into the delusive policy misnamed protection, or continue to advance toward a tariff for revenue only?

One thing is clear—on Nov. 7 the American voters, in full sight of the worst calamity mankind has ever experienced, are going to write an important chapter in the history of the American Republic.

Sea, no nation could claim control over any part of the open sea or preclude any peaceful vessels therefrom. The Straits of Dover, for instance, have for centuries been a part of the open sea, a free international highway; though at one place they are only sixteen miles wide from the French three-mile line to the British three-mile line.

Limitations on Freedom of the Sea.

In time of war, of course, freedom of the seas ceases for the belligerents, on account of the universal practice of capturing vessels belonging to subjects of the warring powers. It normally remains the same for neutral nations with five exceptions. (1) Enemies' cargoes are sometimes captured on neutral ships, though the United States has with almost no interruption, for more than a century stood by the principle, "Free ships make free goods." (2) Neutral ships which carry "contraband," that is, goods presumably intended for military purposes, bound to one belligerent, might be stopped, and their cargoes might be seized by cruisers of the other belligerent. (3) By the doctrine of "continuous voyages," this right was extended to contraband bound to a neutral port, if the presumption was strong that the ultimate destination was a belligerent country. (4) Neutral vessels bound to a belligerent port which was actually blockaded by a competent investing naval force, could be intercepted and captured, anywhere on the high seas. (5) Neutrals entering waters in which a naval battle was actually going on, must take their own risk of being destroyed by shot, mine, or submarine.

Abridgment of Freedom of the Sea.

It was not long before the United States, in common with all the maritime neutrals of the world, learned that these exceptions were systematically enlarged, to our disadvantage, by one or another of the belligerents, until the "freedom of the seas" became little better than a pipe dream. The right to seize enemy merchant ships, and, if they cannot be brought into port as prizes, to destroy them, has been magnified by the Germans into a practice of sinking such ships without notice, and thus taking the lives of the civilian crew and passengers. If Americans were among these noncombatants, so much the worse for the Americans! This practice culminated in the sinking of the Lusitania May 7, 1915, with the loss of 113 American lives, and several American ships were sunk with similar losses of life.

As for neutral rights to freedom of the seas, they fared as follows: (1) No serious trouble has arisen from enemy's cargoes in our ships, because the only such cargoes afloat are bound to the Allies, and are welcomed by them. (2) The list of contraband was extended by the British, through their command of the sea and the physical force to do what they liked. First they made it cover such things as rubber, copper, and automobiles, all of which were so widely used for military purposes that perhaps it was fair to include them. Then the Britons declared contraband almost everything that a nation might want for either civil or military purposes; for instance, food stuffs, barbed wire, railway materials, fuel, nickel, lead, paraffine wax, hides, nuts, lumber, and numerous other articles. (3) The doctrine of continuous voyages was stretched to mean that the business of exporting to neutral countries, such as Holland and the Scandinavian lands, was practically supervised by the British Government. The Lords of the Sea seized or stopped shipments of German goods from neutral countries to the United States, a trade that on the face of it could not be contraband. (4) The British Government in March, 1915, expanded the doctrine of blockade out of all semblance to its real intent. To this day that Government avoids any explicit statement that it is maintaining a "blockade." What it has done is to block up the Straits of Dover, to compel all commerce bound to the German Ocean to take the "north about" around Scotland; even then most of the vessels are stopped and taken into Kirkwall for an examination. The British avoid the term "blockade" because they are stopping commerce to neutral countries, and genuine blockade cannot be applied to neutrals. (5) The right to occupy limited areas of the open sea for naval engagements has been tortured both by Germany and Great Britain into the practice of declaring large areas of the open sea to be "zones of war" or "military areas," and warning neutral merchant ships out of those waters.

Excuses for Violation of Neutral Rights.

Most of the practices just described are contrary to the usually accepted principles of international law, as understood at the time the war broke out; that is not denied by any qualified jurist, whether neutral, allied or Teutonic. They are nevertheless justified on two grounds to neither of which the United States has ever given its assent.

The first defense is that the implements and methods of war are undergoing great changes, and international law must accommodate itself to those changes. For instance, mine laying has become a science so that in time of war the coasts can be, and must be, protected by mine belts extending ten or fifteen miles out to sea, and neutrals must govern themselves accordingly. Airships can move where they please and therefore should be allowed to drop bombs on any cities of the enemy. Submarines are a type of warship and are entitled to the same treatment as other ships if they appear in neutral ports.

It is impossible to resist the cogency of these three examples. The United States, if attacked by an enemy, would undoubtedly plant mines some distance beyond our territorial limits; we have war aeroplanes, and would doubtless use them for the same purposes that our enemies might use them. The United States is building submarines and would never consent that they should be denied the status of ships of war.

On the other hand the United States could not, and will not, admit that a submarine, because it is a weak and vulnerable craft, which can be sunk by a single shell from a 3-inch gun, is therefore entitled to stalk and sink any unsuspecting merchantman. If the Germans use such delicate tools they must stand the breakage. In like manner the English claim and practice of regulating trade between the United States and Holland goes beyond any justification known to international law. To yield to it is to yield our independence as a commercial nation.

The second excuse, which has been put forward by both sides, is "the law of necessity." It was "necessary" for the Germans to invade and smash Belgium because otherwise they might not capture Paris. It is "necessary" for the English to search and seize American vessels and American cargoes, because otherwise the Germans may get food and supplies from abroad which will enable them to keep up the fight. It was "necessary" for the Germans to sink the Lusitania, because they thought that was the way to stop supplies of food and munitions of war bound to Great Britain. As between the powers that are at war, the United States is under no obligation to run into danger in order to stop their unreasonable and inhuman extensions of the right to make war. On the other hand the United States undoubtedly could have rendered the world a great service if it had organized and headed a neutral protest against the aggressive war upon the neutral state of Belgium. When it comes to our own rights and sufferings, it is the unescapable duty of the United States of America to make both vigorous and effective protests against all these attempts to aggravate the conduct of the military and naval war in such a way as to destroy our rights.

That is what the international law of war means. Neutrals cannot prevent such horrors as the last invasion of Serbia and the Armenian massacres, but if its own citizens and their privileges, ships and property are involved, the United States has a right to say: "Whatever you people do to each other in the rage of the conflict, we are not bound by your interpretations of international law. We go back to what you and we understood to be the rights of neutrals when this was begun. If you go beyond these admitted rights, to capture our ships, kill our people, and interrupt our commerce, we hold you responsible for a wanton aggression upon us. When you set up new principles of international law which are very hurtful to us you do so at your own risk. If it is 'necessary' for you to carry on war between yourselves in a way that harms your neutral neighbors, it is equally 'necessary' for us to maintain our rights and privileges in our own behalf and for the benefit of mankind."

Protests Against the Germans.

Against one set of these illegal and harmful practices the United States has protested with success. The sinking of the Lusitania, which was the high water mark of illegal submarine warfare, made a deep impression upon the people of the United States. The German Government, which fiercely resented the "starving out policy," hesitated for many months to commit itself to any modification of its submarine warfare. The truth is that the Germans paid entirely too much for their whistle; they are supposed to have sunk perhaps a hundred merchantmen without notice, and probably could have sunk eighty-five of them with notice. It was perfectly practicable for them to destroy the Lusitania without losing one of their own men or sacrificing a single noncombatant life. For the sake of fifteen or perhaps twenty more vessels, they embroiled themselves with the United States. In the end, however, they yielded and gave a promise to allow opportunity to the crew and passengers of merchant ships to escape. That promise up to the present day has been carefully observed—certainly so far as American citizens are concerned. The collateral question whether merchantmen have a right to carry guns sufficient to sink a submarine, and at the same time may claim the privilege of being unarmed noncombatants, has not been so definitely settled. The execution of Captain Fryatt by the Germans seems to show that they consider it the blackest of crimes for a merchantman to sink a submarine; and a good maritime joke for a submarine to sink a merchantman.

The last submarine episode, off Nantucket light ship, confirms the belief that the Germans intend to keep their agreement. It has given rise to some hysterical outbursts in newspapers which talk about "captures in American waters," and "a blockade of New York City." In the Napoleonic wars a hundred years ago there were occasional sea fights and many captures within sight of our coast. In the war of 1812 our privateers made numerous captures off the French coast, which was neutral to us. Neither by the Monroe Doctrine nor by any other state policy has the United States ever undertaken to claim the adjacent seas as under our control.

It was a nuisance to have British cruisers manoeuvring to and fro outside the Port of New York; and the Federal Government very properly asked, not as an international right but as an act of friendship, that the practice be given up; whereupon the cruisers were ordered to range further out at sea. If German submarines were to lie in wait just off New York that trouble would be removed by the English fleet, which would never allow such dangerous enemies to keep on disturbing our peace of mind. If the Germans had possessed the naval supremacy they would have spared our Government the necessity of asking the English cruisers to "step a little further toward the rear of the car, please."

Some recent writers on this subject have taken the ground that the Germans put the crews of the six vessels that they captured and sank into open boats, so that if the weather had been bad some of them might have been drowned. Certainly no issue can arise on that point until somebody is drowned; and it is a fair presumption that, in case of heavy weather, the submarines will adopt some method of caring for the crews which will insure them against drowning. Certainly nothing less could possibly satisfy the United States.

Of course, the British Ministry is greatly exercised over this unwarranted use of the high seas! Lord Robert Cecil, who appears to have taken upon himself that function of saying things disagreeable to other nations, without which John Bull would not be John Bull, calls public attention to this violation of "American waters," this unwarrantable bringing of the war near the United States, this acquirement of information "from the newspapers" by Captain Rose of the submarine. It is easy to see why Lord Robert is so concerned for our safety. If the United States should allow itself to fall into that trap, and to claim an indefinite belt of "American waters" outside the three-mile line, we should admit the right of Great Britain to make a similar claim, say to the Straits of Dover. You cannot have freedom of the sea without the sea being freely used for naval warfare.

It is much to be wished that the British Government would nourish a similar sympathy with our troubles in matters which it has the right and power to alter. The so-called blockade, which is no blockade, still continues with the same mercilessa rigor. The four small neutral powers of Northwestern Europe suffer as much as we do, and as unjustly. Many American cargoes are held up, some are confiscated and paid for, some are confiscated and not paid for—at least not yet—voyages are interrupted, passengers and ships subjected to Sherlock Holmes investigations. To the old grievances during the last year have been added three others, only one of which shows any sign of adjustment.

The first is the seizure of passengers on American ships bound between the United States and other neutral countries, particularly China and Holland. From the beginning of the war the British have freely taken off men who were presumed to be attempting to reach one of the central countries in order to render military service. Soldiers are certainly contraband; presumptive soldiers may be contraband; but civilians who are not in the army and presumably never would serve have repeatedly been seized on American ships and in some cases made prisoner. One such group has been released by the British, and one man who had been taken by the French was also given up because it was proved that under our laws he was considered a citizen of the United States.

A second aggravated, unreasonable grievance is the continued capture of mails between the United States and neutral countries. During the civil war, once when a blockade runner was captured, the United States, on the demand of Great Britain, gave up the mail pouches which were supposed to contain the evidence on which the ship could be condemned. One of The Hague Conventions of 1907, signed by Great Britain and the United States, declares that all mails on board a neutral ship are free from seizure. Nevertheless, mails on all neutral ships which touch Great Britain are systematically looted by the British authorities. Where a protest is made against such treatment on the high seas the British compel the vessels to put into Kirkwall, and in the most recent dispatch on that subject, dated Oct. 12, actually have the nerve to defend this practice from top to bottom. Even letters from the United States to China, bearing an American postage stamp, have been held up.

The third and far the most serious complaint is the blacklist, a subject still enveloped in mystery; but all the world knows that a list of scores of business men, firms, and corporations has been made public and that they are excluded from dealing with any British subject. That means they cannot trade with England or make use of English transportation facilities. This would apply to relations with English concerns in such neutral countries as South America. It is practically a boycott of American firms for the offense of considering themselves neutrals and therefore free to trade with both British and German houses. This distinction is probably contrary to our commercial treaties with Great Britain and is a back-handed blow to American commerce.

The British Government is scattering thousands of pamphlets through the United States setting forth its claim to the good will, moral support, and even the alliance of this country, because the Allies are "fighting for the freedom of the seas" and are attempting to rid the world of the danger of military despotism. We do not know what Germany would do if victorious in the war, and especially if master of the seas, but no power could do more than Great Britain is doing at present to deprive the people of the United States of their right to trade with other nations with whom they are at peace.

Perhaps a good way to form or hold the friendship of the United States would be to give up this plea of necessity and admit that the rights of neutrals in time of war are as sacred as the rights of belligerents. Germany has done us the worst harm, and has practically promised to pay an indemnity for that injury. Great Britain has done us the most harm and shows not the slightest symptoms of repentance. It is time for the United States to take the ground, in the face of the nations, that neither side has a right to ride to victory over either the bodies or the property of American citizens.

(the Dolomite road) in the valley below, and rendered all their positions uncomfortable and insecure. This obnoxious post was practically inaccessible either from above or below, and it barred the Italians even from looking into the Val Travenanzes which it defended. It was an impregnable position, and against it was pitted the invincible fifth group of the Alpini. It was the old problem of the irresistible force in conflict with the immovable post. And the outcome has been the biggest military mine in all history.

The business began in January, 1916, with surveys of the rock in question. The work of surveying for excavations, never a very simple one, becomes much more difficult when the site is occupied by hostile persons with machine guns. In March, as the Winter's snows abated, the boring machinery began to arrive, by mule as far as possible, and then by hand. All together about half a kilometer of gallery had to be made to the mine chamber, and meanwhile the gelatine was coming up load by load and resting first here, then there, in discreetly chosen positions. There were at the last thirty-five tons of it in the inner chamber. And while the boring machines bored and the work went on, Lieutenant Malvezzi was carefully working out the problem of "il massimo effetto dirompente" and deciding exactly how to pack and explode his little hoard.

On the 11th of July, at 3:30, as he rejoices to state in his official report, "the mine responded perfectly both in respect of the calculations made and of the practical effects"; that is to say, the Austrians were largely missing, and the Italians were in possession of the crater of the Castelletto and looking down the Val Travenanzes from which they had been barred for so long. Within a month things had been so tidied up and secured by further excavations and sandbags against hostile fire that even a middle-aged English writer, extremely fagged and hot and breathless, could enjoy the same privilege. All this, you must understand, had gone on at a level to which the ordinary tourist rarely climbs, in a rarefied, chest-tightening atmosphere, with wisps of cloud floating in the clear air below and club-huts close at hand.

Among these mountains, avalanches are frequent; and they come down regardless of human strategy. In many cases the trenches cross avalanche tracks; they and the men in them are periodically swept away and periodically replaced. They are positions that must be held; if the Italians will not face such sacrifices, the Austrians will. Avalanches and frost bite have slain and disabled their thousands; they have accounted, perhaps, for as many Italians in this austere and giddy campaign as the Austrians.

III.

It seems to be part of the stern resolve of Fate that this, the greatest of wars, shall be the least glorious; it is manifestly being decided not by victories but by blunders. It is indeed a history of colossal stupidities. Among the most decisive of these blunders, second only, perhaps, to the blunder of the Verdun attack and far outshining the wild raid of the British toward Bagdad, was the blunder of the Trentino offensive. It does not need the equipment of a military expert, it demands only quite ordinary knowledge and average intelligence, to realize the folly of that Austrian adventure. There is some justification for a claim that the decisive battle of the war was fought upon the soil of Italy. There is still more justification for saying that it might have been.

There was only one good point about the Austrian thrust. No one could have foretold it. And it did so completely surprise the Italians as to catch them without any prepared line of positions in their rear. On the very eve of the big Russian offensive the Austrians thrust eighteen divisions hard at the Trentino frontier. The Italian posts were then in Austrian territory; they held on the left wing and the right, but they were driven in by sheer weight of men and guns in the centre; they lost guns and prisoners because of that difficulty of mountain retreats to which I have alluded, and the Austrians pouring through reached, not indeed the plain of Venetia, but to the upland valleys immediately above it, to Asiago and Arsiero. They probably saw the Venetian plain through gaps in the hills, but they were still separated from it even at Arsiero by what are mountains to an English eye, mountains as high as Snowdon. But the Italians of such beautiful old places as Vicenza, Marostica, and Bassano could watch the Austrian shells bursting on the last line of hills above the plain. I have no doubt they felt extremely uneasy.

Italian Barracks High Up in the Dolomites. (Photo by Paul Thompson.)

As one motors through these ripe and beautiful towns and through the rich valleys that link them, it is a smiling land abounding in old castles and villas; Vicenza is a rich museum of Palladio's architecture, and Bassano is full of irreplaceable painted buildings; one feels that the thing was a narrow escape, but from the military point of view it was merely an insane escapade. The Austrians had behind them—and some way behind them—one little strangulated railway and no good pass road; their right was held at Pasubio, their left was similarly bent back. In front of them was between twice and three times their number of first-class troops with an unlimited equipment. If they had surmounted that last mountain crest they would have come down to almost certain destruction in the plain. They could never have got back. For a time, it is said that General Cadorna considered that possibility. From the point of view of purely military considerations, the Trentino offensive should perhaps have ended in the capitulation of Vicenza.

I will confess I am glad it did not do so. This tour of the fronts has made me very sad and weary with a succession of ruins. I can bear to see no more ruins unless they are the ruins of Dusseldorf, Cologne, Berlin, or such like modern German city. Anxious as I am to be a systematic Philistine, to express my preference for Marinetti over the Florentine British and generally to antagonize aesthetic prigs, I rejoiced over that sunlit land as one might rejoice over a child saved from beasts.

On the hills beyond Schio I walked out through the embrasure of a big gun in a rock gallery, and saw the highest points upon the hillside to which the Austrian infantry clambered in their futile last attacks. Below me were the ruins of Arsiero and Velo d'Astico recovered, and across the broad valley rose Monte Cimone with the Italian trenches upon its crest and the Austrians a little below to the north. A very considerable bombardment was going on, and it reverberated finely. (It is only among mountains that one hears anything that one can call the thunder of guns. The heaviest bombardments I heard in France sounded merely like Brock's benefit on a much louder scale, and disappointed me extremely.) As I sat and listened to this uproar and watched the shells burst on Cimone and far away up the valley over Castelletto above Pedescala, Captain Pirelli pointed out the position of the Austrian frontier. I doubt if English people realize that the utmost depth to which this great Trentino offensive, which exhausted Austria, wasted the flower of the Hungarian army, and led directly to the Galician disasters and the intervention of Rumania, penetrated into Italian territory was about six miles.

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The Way of the Neutral Is Hard in This War

Distinguished Harvard Professor Says We Should Take Ground That No Belligerent Can Ride to Victory Over American Rights

By Professor Albert Bushnell Hart

WHEN Eugene V. Debs during the Chicago railroad strike of 1894 was told that an "injunction" had been issued against him, he replied that he was not acquainted with any injunction, and could not recognize one if he were to meet it on the street. The people of the United States were in much the same state of guilelessness with regard to "neutrality," when the great European war broke out. Debs was induced to know injunctions personally; and by a similar course of hard knocks, we have become acquainted with neutrality in all its varied and perplexing shapes.

Land Neutrality.

At first we were concerned only with those incidents of the status of neutrals which came to view within our own boundaries. We were informed by the highest civil authority on Aug. 4, 1914, that no person within the boundaries of the United States could enlist or recruit, or fit out ships of war or perform other acts which would be directly helpful to any of the belligerents. Later, the President of the United States further warned his countrymen that they must be impartial in thought as well as in action, that we "must put a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another." Clearly neutrality meant abstention from any share in the war.

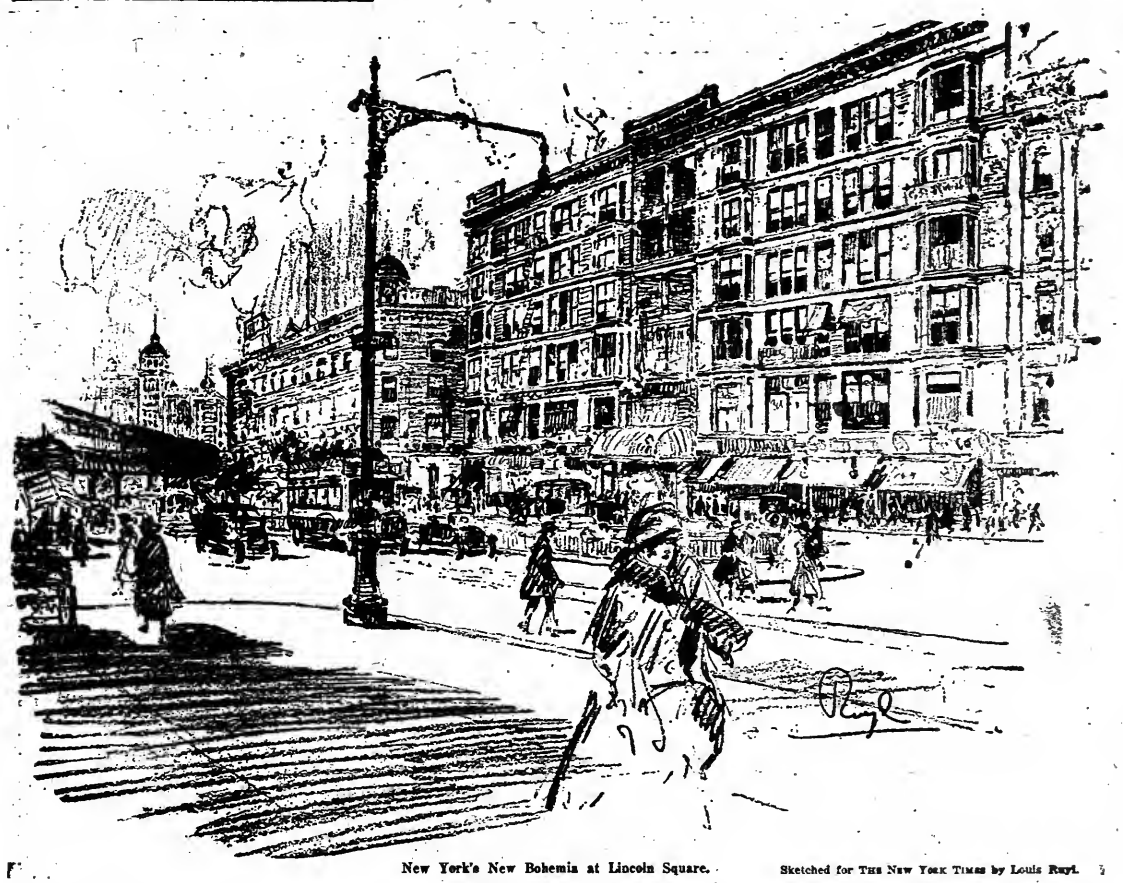
Very soon the country realized that impartiality of thought was impossible; and that, with the best intentions in the world, impartiality of conduct was difficult. Where were the neutrals, when efforts were made by sympathizers and even by officials of the warring governments to treat the United States as a base of military operations? The German wireless station was forbidden to give information to German merchantmen or to ships of war at sea. Germans and Austrians attempted to send out supplies under manifests that were too short for the cargoes. English sympathizers set out to provision British ships of war from American ports. Some Teutonic sympathizers, including, (as was later proved,) several high diplomatic and consular officials, took part in plots for expeditions from our soil to destroy Canadian canals and bridges and marked American munition factories for destruction. All this highly anti-neutral action had to be suppressed by criminal prosecutions, and by pointed and resistless requests for the recall of the offending officials. Our Government was obliged to take active steps to restrain its own citizens, as well as foreigners, from breaches of neutrality.

Maritime Neutrality.

Since the war immediately spread to all the seas of the world, water neutrality proved to be far more important than land neutrality. German merchantmen which were shut into our ports, or which took refuge there, had to be interned. In the course of the war several German cruisers came in; and as they were unable to put to sea again, were also interned, especially the Geier, the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and the Kronprinz Wilhelm. In the case of the Appam, a German prize, the question was settled that such prizes had no right under international law to the protection of neutral nations, and must be returned to their original owners.

Far more significant were the questions of capture and prize on the high seas. The United States Government at the beginning rested firmly on two cornerstones: the "freedom of the seas," and the right of neutrals in time of war to continue trade with any other neutral and with any or all of the belligerents.

The great principle of freedom of the sea in time of peace is a blessing to mankind, for which the United States has labored throughout its existence. It means, first, that by the common consent of civilized nations, the boundary of maritime countries is a line drawn parallel with the low water mark, at a distance of three nautical miles seaward. Therefore, except for such inclosed waters as (for example) Chesapeake



New York's New Bohemia at Lincoln Square. Sketched for The New York Times by Louis Ruyl.

Owen Johnson Discovers a New Bohemia Here

The Arcade on Lincoln Square Is Held Up as a Rival for the Title So Long Held by the Washington Square Community

By Owen Johnson

Everything seems to have moved uptown, even Bohemia, which for so long a time was pointed out to tourists as being located in Washington Square and Greenwich Village. It has been praised by some of its literary citizens, who tarried there awhile, notably O. Henry, who used these art centres in several of his stories. A new and perhaps more democratic Bohemia has been discovered, however, by Owen Johnson, in his new book, "The Woman Gives," published by Little, Brown & Co., in perhaps the last location one would suspect it—in the block-long Arcade at Lincoln Square. Mr. Johnson declares that everything he says about this new Bohemia is true, and open to investigation, and that the characters are taken from real life. Here is the way Mr. Johnson puts it.

TEAGAN'S ARCADE stood, and in the slow upward progress of the city it may still stand, at that intersection of Broadway and Columbus Avenue where the grumbling subway and the roaring elevated meet at Lincoln Square. It covered a block, bisected by an arcade and rising six capacious stories in the form of an enormous H. On Broadway, the glass front was given over to shops and offices of all descriptions, while in the back stretches of the top stories, artists, sculptors, students and illustrators had their studios alongside of mediums, dentists, curious business offices, and derelicts of all descriptions.

The square was a churning meeting of contending human tides. The Italians had installed their fruit shops and their groceries; the French their florists and their delicatessen shops; the Jews their clothing bazaars; the Germans their jewelers and their shoe stores; the Irish their saloons and their restaurants, while from Healy's, one of the most remarkable meeting grounds in the city, they dominated the neighborhood.

The Arcade, which stood like a great glass barn, waiting the inevitable stone advance of reconstruction, looked down on this rushing stream of all nations, while occasionally from the mixed races outside, swimming on the current of the avenue, a bit of human débris was washed up and found its lodging. It was a bit of the Orient—the flotsam and jetsam of Hongkong and Singapore in the heart of New York.

It was a place where no questions were asked and no advice permitted; where, if you found a man wandering in the long, drafty corridors, you piloted him to his room and put him to bed and did not seek to reform him in the morning. This was its etiquette. There were the young and unafraid, who were coming up blithely, and the old and tired, who were going down, and it was understood that those who were bent on their own destruction should do it in their own chosen way—a place where souls in hunger and souls in despair met momentarily and passed.

The twin elevators in the Arcade were sleepy affairs, unoppressed by a sense of time, while the voyage upward was never guaranteed. They were large, open, cage-like things, littered with announcements—rooms to be sublet or to be shared; trousers pressed and old clothes bought; washings cheaply offered; instruction in typewriting and stenography; dental parlors; the future foretold and confidential advice given at reasonable rates by Mme. Probasco on the fifth floor; while only temporarily reversed, a large sign announced:

OUT OF ORDER—TAKE OTHER ELEVATOR.

The oldest inhabitant of the sixth floor, so ancient that he was installed when the present Mr. Teagan had inherited the Arcade from his uncle, was a Frenchman, Mr. Cornelius, who lived in the corner room on the court overlooking the square, which had one economy that, to his mind, compensated for the thunder of the elevated, the grind of the traffic and the shrill cries of the newsboys which rolled through it—a providential arclight, sputtering and furnace-white, which lit his room, once the curtains were drawn, and saved the expense of lighting.

He lived in seclusion, scrupulously polite whenever in the elevator he encountered a neighbor, but opening his door only to one person, Miss Pansy Hartman, who had won his confidence and posed for the dilettante sketches it amused him to make, while she read mechanically to him from yellowed books of which she understood not a word—Pascal, the letters of Mme. de Sevigne, and the works of Voltaire.

Across the hall from Mr. Cornelius was another arrival of the Autumn, a migratory type of which the Arcade had seen many a flight—Miss Minnie Brewster from the Middle West, who had come to New York with golden dreams of an operatic career and who paid an unhanged charlatan the sum of five dollars a quarter of an hour for refusing to tell her the truth about her sweet, toylike voice. She was a pretty country plant, sadly transplanted, a fragile blonde, with an angelic face and starry eyes, destined for simpler things, and quite helpless when confronting the world alone. She was dying of loneliness.

The two models who roomed together in the adjoining studio, (whom Minnie was longing to meet and lay awake nights constructing conversations which would lead to an acquaintance,) Miss Belle Shaler and Miss Pansy Hartman, were daughters of New York, totally opposite in temperament and inclination, but fast friends by the bond of a long and united front against the perplexities, the trials, and the tribulations of their existence.

Belle Shaler was a noted character in the art circles in New York, through which she roamed slangy, cheeky, outswearing a man, flying occasionally into the temper of a fishwife, but with the biggest heart in the world—a female gamin, up out of the slums, always ready to wage battle against injustice or for misfortune, speaking her mind brusquely, a terror to pretense and hypocrites; a jewel of a model, with lithe, slender limbs and delicate curves, despite her sandy hair, bobbed short, and the upturned urchin's nose, defiant and satirical.

Between their room and the abode of art and literature was the home of Ludovic Schneibel, a dentist by necessity, with offices on the third floor, but with a spiritual yearning toward art, literature, and music, and, in particular, the company of artists. He was a squatty, fiery-headed and fiery-worded Swiss-American, in the forties, lame in one leg, and given to velvet coats and flowing neckties.

He executed fearful compositions of Alpine storms over leaden lakes, with large rainbows in the background, being, indeed, without any talent but the love of painting, yet selling his canvases to the large department stores to set off their stock of gilt frames. He worked at night and during holidays, singing unmusically sentimental ballads, with occasional outbursts of yodeling whenever the creative fit was strong. He was a lovable, social tramp, and any rascal in long hair with the requisite jargon could reach his sympathies and his pocketbook.

Judge's Views Delight Birth Control Advocates

How This Interesting Problem of the Present Day Has Been Viewed by Other Countries — Liberal Attitude of Holland

Judge William H. Wadhams.
(© by Marceau.)

WHEN Judge William H. Wadhams of the Court of General Sessions refused the other day to pass sentence for burglary upon a mother of six children, the wife of a consumptive, and said of laws prohibiting birth regulation: "I believe we live in an age of ignorance, which in the future will be looked back upon aghast," he referred, it may be supposed, only to conditions in the United States. For on the Continent of Europe the laws governing the control of births have in recent years been radically revised, and present a very different aspect from those in this country.

Judge Wadhams's expression of opinion was particularly welcome to the people who have been advocating a revision of the New York State law which prohibits any one from giving instruction regarding methods of birth control. For the last two or three years a group of agitators in this city has been trying to arouse public opinion to the point where there would be a general demand for a change in the law. Public meetings have been held, street corner orators have discussed the subject, literature has been distributed, and several people have been arrested for giving the information that the law prohibits. Several well-known medical men have encouraged the agitators, but Judge Wadhams is believed to be the first jurist in this city who has expressed an opinion favorable to those who think artificial family restriction must be practiced in order to raise the physical standard of the children of the poor.

Judge Wadhams mentioned Holland as a country which has liberal laws on the subject, and it is possible that he may have been familiar with investigations of C. V. Drysdale, a Doctor of Science of London. Dr. Drysdale points out that the society which seeks to instruct the poorer classes of Holland regarding the means of restriction (through the agency of medical men and midwives) has had the countenance of Ministers of State and been recognised by royal decree since 1895 as a society of public utility. The essential point in this connection is that Holland is the only country in which artificial restriction has been extended to the poor, instead of to the rich and educated classes, as in other countries. The Holland birth rate rose as usual to the year 1876, when it was about 37 per 1,000, and has since fallen steadily to about 29. But Dr. Drysdale observes that the death rate and infantile mortality have fallen more rapidly and satisfactorily than in any other country—so much so, indeed, that the excess of births over deaths is increasing astonishingly.

At the same time, Dr. Drysdale asserts that there seems to be little or none of the physical deterioration which we hear so much of in England and Germany and many other countries. In his book entitled "The Small Family System," published in 1914 by B. W. Huebsch of New York, Dr. Drysdale says:

> Holland is the one and only country where some members at least of the medical profession have openly approved and helped to extend artificial restriction; and not only has its health, as shown by its death rate and infantile mortality, improved faster than in any other country in the world, but it was stated at the recent Eugenics Congress that the stature of the Dutch people was increasing more rapidly than that of any other country—by no less than four inches within the last fifty years.

According to the Official Year Book of the Netherlands, the proportion of young men drawn for the army who were more than 5 feet 7 inches in height has increased from 24 1-2 to 47 1-2 per cent. since 1865, while the proportion below 5 feet 2 1-2 inches in height has fallen from 25 per cent. to below 8 per cent. The explanation is, first, that medical co-operation in Holland enables the Dutch people to employ the most hygieoic methods of limitation; and, secondly, that the knowledge of such methods by the very poor enables them to have smaller families, which they can look after better. Moreover, it prevents that recruiting of the race mainly from the poorest and most reckless classes which is so often deplored in other countries.

One of the countries most concerned with this question is France. France has continually been held up as the example of an effete and dying nation, owing to the fact that it has the lowest birth rate known, and that it occasionally has fewer births than deaths in a year. It is also of special interest, because it is one of the very few countries in which artificial restriction had been systematically practiced long before the famous Knowlton case of 1876 in England. In fact, it started, almost immediately after the Revolution.

Charts from the official Annuaire show the course of the birth and death rates in France from 1781 onward. In 1781-84 the birth rate was 38.9 per 1,000, higher than any recorded for England, and nearly as high as the highest recorded in Germany. It fell to 21.1 in the period 1901-1906, a reduction of 17.8 per 1,000. But now observe what has happened to the death rate: In the period of 1781-84, before the Revolution, the death rate was no less than 37 per 1,000, and it has since fallen to 19.6 per 1,000. In other words, a fall in the birth rate of 17.8 per 1,000 has been accompanied by a reduction in the death rate of 17.4 per 1,000—virtually an equal amount—so the rate of increase of the French population is hardly any lower now, with a birth rate of 21 per 1,000, than it was with one of 39 per 1,000.

The explanation of the slow rate of increase of population both at the end of the eighteenth century and today is probably that France was the most civilized and densely populated country in the Middle Ages, and had already come nearly to the limit of its agricultural productivity. At the same time, it is pointed out, it has apparently no store of minerals which would enable it to compete successfully with the industries of England and Germany. After the Revolution, the feudal system was destroyed and the land became better distributed among the people. This increased the output of food somewhat, so the death rate fell faster than the birth rate, and the population increased more rapidly. After 1830, however, this advantage was again offset by the increased population, and before the present war the country had returned to the position of slowly increasing its production and population.

There is no doubt, according to advocates of restricted families, that the health of the French people has improved during the whole period of the falling birth rate, and that its population has not been checked thereby, although limitation in most cases has admittedly been carried out by a method denounced by theologians and doctors. These advocates assert that if any one contends that artificial limitation of families is injurious and degrading to women, the example of the French women (of the middle classes and provinces as distinguished from the gay set of Paris) ought to prove a corrective. There are, these observers declare, few countries in which women exercise so much authority, in which they are so strong and free from nervous disorders, and in which maternal affection and love of home are so strong.

While some students contend that family limitation predisposes to criminality, others dispute this fact. According to the French Annuaire Statistique for 1910, the number of convictions at the Assize Courts fell from 3,900 a year in the quinquennium 1873-77 to 2,180 per annum in the year 1908-9, while the population increased from 36.6 millions to 39.4 millions. The convictions per million of population have thus fallen from 106 to 55.5 per million, or to little more than half. Before the correctional tribunals they increased from 5,050 per million in

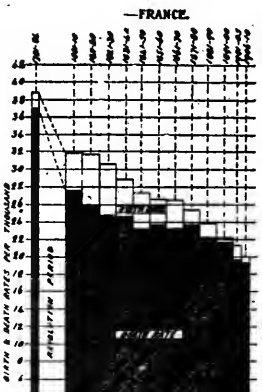


Chart Showing the Variation in the French Birth and Death Rates Per Thousand Between 1781 and 1910.

1873-77 to 5,750 per million in 1893-97, but have fallen since to 5,150 in 1908-9.

One hears constantly of the leniency of French courts and juries. But it is asserted that there has been a decided tendency to greater severity of late years, and yet the convictions are decreasing. In any case, family restriction began so long ago in France that it is no longer rapidly extending; and apart from this, the authorities say, Dr. Bertillon's examples show that crime and other evils are associated with large families rather than with small ones. On the whole, it is argued by some students, family restriction in France has not in any way tended to increase the criminality of the people.

In England, from 1853 to 1876, the birth rate rose from a little over 33 to more than 36 per 1,000. Dr. Drysdale says:

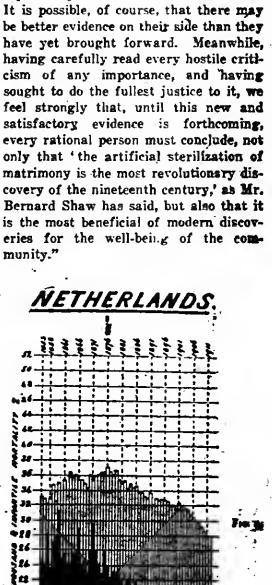
> In 1876, however, commenced the famous trial of Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant for publishing the Knowlton pamphlet. It attracted enormous attention to the question and means of family limitation, and the result was the instant setting in of that rapid and steady decline of the birth rate which we now hear so much about. In 1910 the birth rate had fallen to as low at 25 per 1,000, and it has since gone lower still.
>
> Let us now examine the variation of the death rate. If family limitation is so terrible from the medical and moral point of view * * * we ought to have seen a rise in the death rate from 1876 onward. But the facts are all the other way. Before this date the death rate was rising and falling, but was certainly showing no definite sign of a tendency to decline, while from a date somewhere about that time a rapid and steady fall has set in. So great has been this fall in the death rate that it has almost made up for the loss of births, and the population of this country is now increasing almost as fast as it did before the fall of the birth rate set in, although something like 400,000 fewer births now take place every year than if the birth rate of 1876 had been maintained.

The number of convictions in Great Britain per million of the population has, according to Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics, steadily fallen from 1,280 in the decade 1841-50 to 299 in 1896, and it seems to have dropped continuously since that time. The report of the Commissioners of Prisons issued in 1911 says that the total number of offenses fell from 152,511 in 1900 to 141,555 in 1909, despite the increase in population, while in the year ended March 31, 1912, the ratio of the prison population to the general public reached the lowest point within statistical record. Here is an extract from the report:

> It is a matter for satisfaction that, in a year marked by so much social unrest, and in some places by disorder, fewer persons should come to prison relatively to population than in any year on record. The low prison population was maintained throughout the year, the daily average in local prisons being over 1,000 less than for the preceding year.

From the facts that he has assembled, Dr. Drysdale draws the conclusion that limitation of families is practically universal among educated married persons at the present day, and that this is due to artificial restriction rather than to "moral restraint." In collecting evidence regarding the hygiene and morality of artificial restriction he found that both medical and clerical opinion in England and other countries strongly condemned this state of affairs a few years ago, although there were isolated opinions to the contrary. Since that time, although the prevalence of artificial restriction has enormously increased, the adverse opinions have diminished.

"In view of all these investigations," says Dr. Drysdale, "it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the case against artificial restriction is certainly not made out. In fact, the great bulk of evidence is most remarkably in favor of the hygiene of the practice, and of there being no moral objection to it. Such a conclusion will doubtless be indignantly repelled by moralists of the old school. It is possible, of course, that there may be better evidence on their side than they have yet brought forward. Meanwhile, having carefully read every hostile criticism of any importance, and having sought to do the fullest justice to it, we feel strongly that, until this new and satisfactory evidence is forthcoming, every rational person must conclude, not only that 'the artificial sterilization of matrimony is the most revolutionary discovery of the nineteenth century,' as Mr. Bernard Shaw has said, but also that it is the most beneficial of modern discoveries for the well-being of the community."



In Holland, As the Chart Shows, the Birth Rate Fell from 37 Per 1000 in 1876 to 29 in 1911, While the Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Fell Even More Rapidly. Family Restriction Is Countenanced in Holland.

Will the Brunette Race Eliminate the Blond?

Latter Has Lost Ground Steadily Both in This Country and Europe for Centuries, Says Expert

IF you are a blonde you belong to the best people in the world, but it's all over with you! Your forebears committed the mistake of intermixing with inferior brunettes, and as a result the great qualities of the blonde race, which gave the world the highest type of culture, have been sadly undermined and the predominant traits of the brunettes are asserting themselves more and more until their complete triumph is foreshadowed, especially in the United States.

That is the theory advanced—in more scientific language, of course—by Madison Grant, Chairman of the New York Zoological Society, Trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, and Councilor of the American Geographical Society, in his book, "The Passing of the Great Race," just published by Charles Scribner's Sons of this city. Mr. Grant traces the history of the blondes—or Nordics—from their first appearance in Europe down to comparatively recent times, showing how they invariably came in as conquerors in the field of the brunettes of the Mediterranean and Alpine stocks, only to allow the latter to conquer them in the long run by assimilation. With his book he provides maps showing the steady advance of the brunette element. It is not an encouraging picture for the blondes.

And the great war now being waged will make matters worse for them, says Mr. Grant, for it is the blonde Nordic element that tends to make the greatest sacrifices in war, while the weaklier brunette element prefers to stay at home and therefore emerges from each struggle less impaired in numbers than the blondes. This truth, he thinks, will become particularly apparent after the present war.

He takes up the subjects of race, language, and nationality and shows that it is a mistake to think of men as necessarily similar because they live in the same region and speak the same language. The Nordics, he points out, are especially pure in type in Scandinavia, Germany, and Britain, but may be found in more or less diluted form in France, Italy, Spain, and other countries where the brunette element is in the ascendant. In the latter regions the blondes steadily succumb to the brunettes; in still other lands, which the Nordics penetrated as conquerors—such as India—the conquering strain has vanished entirely.

Mr. Grant describes thus the Nordic or blonde race, its expansion and decline:

The men of Nordic blood today form all the population of Scandinavian countries, as also a majority of the population of the British Isles, and are almost pure in type in Scotland and eastern and northern England. The Nordic realm includes all the northern third of France, with extensions into the fertile southwest; all the rich lowlands of Flanders; all Holland; the northern half of Germany, with extensions up the Rhine and down the Danube; and the north of Poland, and of Russia. Recent calculations show that there are about 80,000,000 of purely Nordic physical type in Europe out of a total population of 420,000,000.

Throughout southern Europe a Nordic nobility of Teutonic type everywhere forms the old aristocratic and military classes, or what now remains of them. These aristocrats, by as much as their blood is pure, are taller and blonder than the native populations, whether these be Alpine in Central Europe or Mediterranean in Spain or in the south of France and Italy.

The countries speaking Low German dialects are almost purely Nordic, but the populations of High German speech are very largely Teutonized Alpines, and occupy lands once Celtic-speaking. The main distinction between the two dialects is the presence of a large number of Celtic elements in High German.

In northern Italy there is a large amount of Nordic blood. In Lombardy, Venice, and elsewhere throughout the country the aristocracy is blonder and taller than the peasantry, but the Nordic element in Italy has declined noticeably since the Middle Ages. From Roman times onward for a thousand years the Teutons swarmed into northern Italy, through the Alps, chiefly by way of the Brenner Pass. With the stoppage of these Nordic invasions this strain seems to have grown less and less through Italy.

In the Balkan Peninsula there is little to show for the floods of Nordic blood that have poured in for the last 2,000 years, beginning with the Celtic of Brenno, who first appeared on entering about 300 B. C., and were followed successively by the Dorians, Cimmerians, and Gauls, down to the Goths and the Varangians of Byzantine times.

The tall stature of the population along the Illyrian Alps from the Tyrol to Albania on the south is undoubtedly of Nordic origin, and dates from some of these early invasions, but these Illyrians have been so crossed with Slavs that all other blonde elements have been lost, and the existing population is essentially of brachycephalic Alpine type. What few remnants of blondeness occur in this district, more particularly in Albania, are probably to be attributed to later infiltrations, as are the so-called Frankish elements in Bosnia. In Russia and in Poland the Nordic stature, blondness, and long skull grew less and less pronounced as one proceeds south and east from the Gulf of Finland.

It would appear that in all those parts of Europe outside of its natural habitat the Nordic blood is on the wane from England to Italy, and that the ancient acclimated and primitive populations of Alpine and Mediterranean race are subtly reasserting their long lost political power through a high breeding rate and democratic institutions.

In western Europe the first wave of the Nordic tribes appeared about 2,000 years ago, and was followed by other invasions with the Nordic element becoming stronger, until after the fall of Rome whole tribes moved into its provinces, Germanizing them more or less for varying lengths of time.

These incoming Nordics intermarried with the native populations and were gradually dried out, and the resurgence of the old native stock has proceeded steadily since the Frankish Charlemagne destroyed the Lombard kingdom, and is proceeding with unabated vigor today. This process has been greatly accelerated in western Europe by the crusades and the religious and Napoleonic wars.

The world war, now in full swing with its toll of millions, will leave Europe much poorer in Nordic blood. One of its most certain results will be the partial destruction of the aristocratic classes everywhere in northern Europe. In England the nobility has already suffered in battle more than in any century since the Wars of the Roses. This will tend to realise the standardization of type so dear to democratic ideals. If equality cannot be obtained by lengthening and uplifting the stunted of body and of mind, it can be at least realised by the destruction of the exalted of stature and of soul. * * *

The first Nordics in Spain were the Gauls, who crossed the Pyrenees about the seventh century before our era and introduced Aryan speech into the Iberian Peninsula. They quickly mixed with Mediterranean natives and the composite Spaniards were called Celtiberians by the Romans.

In Portugal and Spain there are in the physical structure of the population few traces of these early Celtic-speaking Nordic invaders, but the Suevi, who 1,000 years later occupied parts of Portugal, and the Vandals and Visigoths, who conquered and held Spain for 300 years, have left some small evidence of their blood, and in the prominence of northwestern Spain a considerable percentage of light-eyed eyes reveal these Nordic elements in the population.

As long as this Gothic nobility controlled the Spanish States, during their endless crusades against the Moors, Spain belonged with the Nordic kingdoms, but when their blood became dissipated by deaths in home wars of outside of Spain and in the conquest of the Americas, the sceptre fell from this noble race into the hands of the little, dark Iberian, who had not the physical vigor or the intellectual strength to maintain the world empire built up by the stronger race.

The splendid conquistaderes of the New World were of Nordic type, but their pure stock did not long survive their new surroundings, and today they have vanished utterly, leaving behind them only their language and their religion. After considering well these facts we shall not have to search further for the causes of the collapse of Spain.

Gaul at the time of Cæsar's conquest was under the rule of the Nordic race, which furnished the bulk of the population of the north as well as the military classes elsewhere, and the power and vigor of the French nation have been based on this blood and its later reinforcements. In fact, in the Europe of today the amount of Nordic blood in each nation is a very fair measure of its strength in war and standing in civilization.

Expansion of Nordics (1500-100 B. C.)

Going into further detail regarding the intermixture of the Nordics with the Alpines and Mediterraneans, Mr. Grant develops his theory thus:

Man is the most cosmopolitan of animals, and in one form or another thrives in the tropics and in the arctic, at sea level and on high plateau, in the desert and in the reeking forests of the equator. Nevertheless, the various races of Europe with which we deal in this book have, each of them, a certain natural habitat in which each achieves its highest development.

The Nordics appear in their present centre of distribution, the basin of the Baltic, at the close of the Paleolithic, as soon as the retreating glaciers left habitable land. This race was probably at that time in possession of its fundamental characteristics, and its extension in the Teutonic group from the plains of Russia to Scandinavia was not in the nature of a radical change of environment. The race in consequence is now, and always has been, probably always will be, adjusted to certain environmental conditions, chief of which is protection from a tropical sun. * * *

Men of the Nordic race may not enjoy the fogs and snows of the north, the endless changes of weather, and the violent fluctuations of the thermometer, and they may seek the sunny southern isles, but under the former conditions they flourish, do their work, and raise their families. In the south they grow listless and cease to breed.

Why these Nordics, flying from cold northern homes, did not succumb more quickly than they have to the insidious climate and the deteriorating influence of admixture with inferior peoples, is explained as follows:

This blond race can exist outside of its native environment as land-owning aristocrats, who are not required to do manual labor in the fields under a blazing sun. As such aristocracy it continues to exist under Italian skies, but as a field laborer a man of Nordic blood could not compete with his Alpine or Mediterranean rival. It is not to be supposed that the Teutonic armies which for a thousand years after the fall of Rome poured down from the Alps like the flanders to melt in the southern sun were composed solely of knights and gentlemen who became the feudal nobility of Italy. The man in the ranks also took up his land and until in Italy, but he had to compete directly with the native under climatic conditions which were unfavorable to his race. In this competition the blue-eyed Nordic giant died, and the native survived. His officer, however, lived in the castle and directed the labor of his bondsmen without other preoccupation than the chase and war, and he long maintained his vigor.

The same thing happened in our South before the civil war. There the white man did not work in the fields or in the factory. The heavy work under the blazing sun was performed by negro slaves and the planter was spared exposure to an unfavorable environment. Under these conditions he was able to retain much of his vigor. When slavery was abolished and the white man had to plow his own fields or work in the factory, deterioration began.

The change in the type of men who are now sent by the Southern States to represent them in the Federal Government from their predecessors in ante-bellum times is partly due to these causes, but in a greater degree it is to be attributed to the fact that a very large portion of the best racial strains in the South were killed off during the civil war. In addition the war shattered the aristocratic traditions which formerly secured the selection of the best men as rulers. The new democratic ideals with universal suffrage in free operation among the whites result in the choice of representatives who lack the distinction and ability of the leaders of the Old South.

Mr. Grant comments further on the results of intermixture of races and its steadily deteriorating effect on blonds or Nordics in these words:

When a country is invaded and conquered by a race speaking a foreign language, one of several things may happen: replacement of both population and language, as in the case of eastern England when conquered by the Saxons; or adoption of the language of the victors by the natives, as happened in Roman Gaul, where the invaders imposed their Latin tongue throughout the land, without substantially altering the race.

In England and Scotland later conquerors, Danes and Normans, failed to change the Saxon speech of the country, and in Gaul the German tongue of the Franks, Burgundians, and Northmen could not displace the language of Rome.

Autochthonous inhabitants frequently impose upon their invaders their own language and customs. In Normandy the conquering Norse pirates accepted the language, religion, and customs of the natives, and in a century they vanish from history as Scandinavian heathen and appear as the foremost representatives of the speech and religion of Rome.

In Hindustan the blonde Nordic invaders forced their Aryan language on the aborigines, but their blood was quickly and utterly absorbed in the darker strains of the original owners of the land. A record of the desperate efforts of the conquering upper caste in India to preserve the purity of their blood persists until this very day in their carefully regulated system of caste.

In our Southern States Jim Crow laws and

Human Organs Made to Take Own Pictures

X-Ray Outdone by Remarkable Discovery of a Young Scotch Surgeon Educated in America and Now Working in France

A RECENT London cable dispatch to THE TIMES briefly outlined the remarkable discovery of Dr. James Shearer, a Sergeant in the Royal Army Medical Corps, by means of which the internal organs are accurately delineated in the living subject. The article describing this achievement appeared in The British Medical Journal of Sept. 30.

The method used is an application of the electricity generated in the human body itself, and, so far as Dr. Shearer's work is understood at present, the surgeon is able to tell without any auxiliary examination whether or not any or all of the important viscera are intact. This the X-rays cannot do.

Lower White Patch Represents Foreign Body in Intestine. Long White Patch Shows Wound Made by Entrance of Foreign Body.

Further, Shearer's method shows whether or not there is any deviation from the normal in the size of an internal organ; whether or not there has been a hemorrhage into it; whether it harbors a foreign body, and if the surface of the organ has been torn or cut.

Dr. Shearer is only 30 years old. He was born in Scotland, but received his medical education at the University of Washington, D. C. He has been working at a casualty clearing station.

THE TIMES presents herewith The British Medical Journal's article:

The manner in which the application of scientific methods to the medical work of the British expeditionary force in France is encouraged and the results obtained have been the subject of remark in various places, and several advances in medicine and surgery have already been recorded in these columns.

No public statement, however, has anywhere yet been made regarding a piece of work of an unusual and somewhat puzzling character, which has been in progress at one of the casualty clearing stations in France for several months; though very quietly performed, it has given rise to a host of rumors, surmises, and conflicting views.

The first subject that it brings into mind is X-ray photography, and the next is wireless telegraphy. It soon, however, becomes apparent that the work, whatever its value, has no relation to either of these methods.

The new work, in fact, appears to succeed just where X-ray photography fails, or, rather, it takes up the task of producing pictures of structures hidden far below the surface of the body just at the point where X-ray photography ceases to perform it effectively. In other words, the new work attempts the delineation not of dense structures such as bone, but of living soft organs, such as the liver, the kidneys, and the intestines.

That circumstance in itself is sufficient to confer on the work a good deal of attention, but what may be regarded as of still more interest is that it may be conceived as utilising the electricity which is believed to be generated in the body, and to some extent in all living tissues, vegetable as well as animal,) as a concomitant of the performance of ordinary life processes.

What the work seems to do in its present stage is to enable it to be stated, without any manual or other examination, whether the more important viscera of a living patient—such as the liver, the kidneys, the spleen, and the brain—are intact so far as their gross anatomy is concerned, while at the same time it supplies evidence of any departure from the normal in the nature of a considerable enlargement or diminution in size, or an effusion of blood, or the presence of a foreign body, or the existence of a tear or cut of the visceral surface.

These things it does by providing pictures such as those here shown. (Figs. 2 and 4 only are republished.) One of these demonstrates a gunshot wound of the kidney; a second a gunshot wound of the brain; a third the caecum with inflammatory enlargement of the appendix; a fourth a piece of large intestine torn by a missile lodged in its lumen, and a fifth a traumatic abscess in the interior of the liver. All these pictures were obtained from living patients, and their accuracy was afterward proved by a successful operation or otherwise.

It will be observed that they all present one common feature: the general outline is exceedingly clear, but no details are visible. The reason for this will be described later on.

A patient is laid on a plain deal table, (insulated by standing it on glass,) a little clicking is heard in a cupboard hard by, and after sixty seconds or so the bearers are directed to remove him. Nothing has been felt by the patient, little or nothing has been seen by the bystanders beyond what has been noted, yet a visible record of the outline of a living organ has been conveyed to a wax sheet. This is then printed on ordinary photographic sensitized paper by the employment of methods already familiar in several other connections.

If there is nothing impressive about the procedure itself, there is also nothing especially remarkable in the appliances employed. For the most part they are of quite a familiar kind. Some are kept in the cupboard mentioned, while the rest—namely, the electrodes and connected wires—are suspended in the room.

The main contents of the cupboard are seen to be two separate electrical batteries (Battery A and Battery B) of precisely equal strength, together with a means by which alternations in their currents can be produced and varied at will. The other contents include a revolving cylinder over which is suspended a needle hammer capable of side-to-side as well as up-and-down movement, and two together bearing a resemblance to a harograph. This cylinder carries a rolled sheet of paper treated with paraffin wax on which the outline of the organ under examination is initially recorded. The needle hammer mentioned is connected with a tiny circle of carbon like the diaphragm of a telephone machine, which is operated in its turn by a current detector capable not only of picking up and measuring, but also of concentrating currents too small to be convertible into forces by any other means. The current in this particular case comes from the patient's body, arriving through a wire connected with one of the two electrodes mentioned as being seen outside the cupboard.

There are two of these electrodes, each of which ends in a perforated zinc plate or zinc wire screen, which is not placed in contact with the patient's body. One of these, hereinafter called Screen A, is about 18 inches broad by 12 deep and stands vertically on a pedestal, which, being movable, can be put in the same plane as the patient's body and in its immediate vicinity.

The other electrode, Screen B, is about two-thirds the size of Screen A, and is held by wire supports (and movable along them) in the air in a horizontal position four or five feet above the centre of Screen A.

The primary result of this arrangement is that any electrical field emanating from Screen A is always at right angles to that of Screen B. The fields themselves are respectively charged by the currents derived from the batteries A and B with their alternating interruptors.

Consequently it is open to the operator to choose at will the section of the body which shall be brought within the influence of the combined electrical fields, as also the plane of the body which the lines of force in Field A shall effect.

The appliances used have now been described as far as is possible without going into minute details, but one further point must still be mentioned. At given instants of time during the operation of the appliances the current in electrode B is very unstable, consequently it has placed around it a wire coil, which insulates it from atmospheric electricity.

The machinery thus described is operated as follows:

The first step is to place the patient in the right position in relation to the two screens. He must be quite close and head on the vertical Screen A, and the organ to be examined must be directly under Screen B, though at a considerable distance from it, and at the same time present the desired plane toward Screen A.

The right position having been secured, the following steps are taken: (1) An intact wax sheet is put upon the recording cylinder; (2) the rate at which the cylinder shall revolve is determined; (3) the appliance which regulates the rapidity of the alternations is adjusted; (4) the currents from batteries A and B are simultaneously released, with the immediate result that the recording cylinder begins to revolve while the hammer needle moves across it steadily, giving rise at each stroke to a slight click. This movement of the needle is allowed to continue until it has twice traversed the cylinder from end to end, and the currents are then cut off.

What has happened in the meantime is that the current from battery A has reached electrode A, and has thence been projected horizontally from all parts of screen A as an electric field. The same thing has happened in regard to the current from battery B, but the direction of the field projecting from screen B has been vertically downward.

What has also happened is that the two fields have met at right angles, and as they are of precisely equal strength, and are synchronized in respect of alternations, it might be expected that they would have precisely neutralized one another, and that consequently no exhibition of dynamic force would be obtainable from them.

But in practice this is not what occurs. On the contrary, provided that the body under examination is that of a living person, (or is one in which merely somatic, not cellular, death has occurred,) an effective current from below elbows manages to reach electrode B and thence passes to the detector mentioned as being among the apparatus in the cupboard.

The result, therefore, has been that the hammer needle mentioned has been put into operation and has tapped out on the revolving wax sheet below in a diagram which precisely resembles the outline of the living tissues lying vertically below Screen B.

This diagram can be discerned forthwith by holding the wax film against a strong light, and can be converted into an ordinary photograph such as those here shown by processes of a type quite familiar in various applied arts.

Brain Picture Showing Gunshot Wound. Dark Lines Represent Blood Vessels as Delineated by Apparatus. Dark Patch Represents Wound.

So far this account has been confined to a description of the results obtained and the machinery employed. The why and wherefore of the whole process, or rather the underlying facts, are quite another matter.

When the results are compared with the visible means by which they are reached, they seem at first quite incomprehensible, if not incredible. It is certain, however, that they can be and are obtained, so it only remains to endeavor to account for them. The inventor, it was gathered, believes that the results are primarily due to the fact that the process interposes between two alternating electric fields of equal strength—and at the precise point where they meet—a third electric field, whose facultative potential force is thus released and can be converted into dynamic power. It is this released circuit which operates the recording needle, and the pattern tapped out on the revolving cylinder varies with the shape of the organ furnishing that circuit.

The foregoing is one legitimate way of summarizing the inventor's view in simple language. Another would be to say that the force opposing the needle is the balance of current which remains after the horizontal current from electrode A, reinforced by the electricity contained in the organ through which it has passed, has met the descending current from electrode B.

Whatever the inventor's view in expressed, it involves the supposition that every organ in the body constitutes and originates a separate electric field, and that the facultative dynamic power of this field, as also its shape, varies precisely with the constitution and shape of each organ in question.

The explanation here given may be insufficient to account for all the results, or even to be in direct conflict with accepted views concerning body electricity. But, after all, very little is at present known concerning organic tissues as a source of electrical force, and in any case the fact remains that it is on this theory that the inventor and originator of the process has worked out his discovery and is at present endeavoring to perfect it in respect of mechanical details.

While the greater part of the process has been developed by constructing a novel theory and converting it into a practice, a good many of the results so far obtained are due to experiment. It has been found, for instance, that the appliances must be tuned for different organs and different tissues.

In other words, the rate of alternations in the currents, and therefore the force of each electrical impulsive, must be varied according to the rate of vibration of the tissue molecules. Thus the electrical force residing in blood is very small; so when blood vessels are to be delineated the alternations must be very rapid. Contrariwise, since the electric force residing in heart muscle is great, the alternations must be slow when a heart is to be delineated.

"The foregoing circumstance is the reason why the pictures shown in this article are so devoid of detail," says The British Medical Journal, in conclusion. "In other words, the process, so far as it has at present been developed, never delineates more than one type of tissue on the same occasion, and the speed required for some tissues has not yet been learned. This fact, however, can hardly be regarded as a total disadvantage, for from the surgical point of view it helps to make the discovery of immediate value. Take, for instance, the picture of a kidney here shown, or that of a liver. In the one case the instrument was tuned for kidney tissue, and in the other for liver, and in neither for blood or pus; consequently the outline of the two organs is shown quite clearly, and the effusion is represented by a patch of different tint.

"So far we have not mentioned the discoverer's name. It is James Shearer, aged 30, at present a Sergeant in the Royal Army Medical Corps working at a casualty clearing station. By birth he is a Scotsman, but he received his later education in America, where he graduated M. D., Ch. M., at the University of Washington, D. C., in 1907. On his joining the R. A. M. C. he could not be given a commission, as the medical degree he holds is not one of those recognized in Great Britain, but as soon as it was found that he was possessed of special electrical knowledge, and believed that he saw a way in which it could be utilized for the purpose of the war, he was given opportunities of developing his ideas by the commanding officer of the hospital at his unit (Lieut.-Col. Clements,) with the approval of the Director General of the Medical Services in France, Sir Arthur Sloggett."

manager, will be the leader of the enterprise in the field and he will leave for Africa in December, accompanied by W. F. Williams, the engineer of the party, a physician and several other workers. Mrs. Hilford and her son, the only white child ever born in the Mandingo country, will also be members of this wilderness group. They will go from the coast of Sierra Leone about one thousand miles into the interior, the first three or four hundred miles by rail, the rest of the way on foot and most of the way uphill on rocky trails into the highland occupied by the ten million blacks they hope to serve first and civilize afterward. Agricultural tools for the cultivation of a demonstration tract of twelve thousand acres, machinery for brick making and other equipment will be carried on the backs of natives.

"There is little or no danger in the enterprise," says Mr. Hilford, "for the Mandingos are friendly to the whites and peaceable. And our preliminary task of showing them a better economic way of life at the same time that we teach them a better social system is by no means hopeless. It is materially simplified by the very fact that their chief social evil, polygamy, is the essential part of their economic system. The wife is a commodity, about the only thing bought and sold among the natives themselves and their only medium of exchange. Their only substitute for money to be used in this traffic in women is the cow.

"A man's wealth is determined by the number of wives he has, not because of the personal charm and physical attraction of the women, but because of their utility as animals to till the fields. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the man's wealth is determined by the number of acres of land he can cultivate each year for his crops of peanuts, corn, and rice. The peanut is the staple food and, because of its richness in protein, it very largely takes the place of meat. The natives never think of eating their cattle, except when there has been a case of adultery in the village. But I will come to that later. So, to return to the wives, the larger the number of them working for an individual the greater will be his acreage. All the field work is done by the women.

"These wives are purchased on the installment plan, payments in each case extending over a term of six years. There are no exceptions to this economic rule of the land. A man selects a future wife when she is a child of nine and enters into agreement with her father, who accepts one cow as an advance payment to seal the bargain. Then a cow is paid each year on account for six years, when the girl is fifteen years old and becomes the purchaser's wife and farm hand. She lives with the man and his other wives and their children in a one-room mud hovel with a grass roof. The ground is the floor. It may be significant right here to note the fact that in the very simple and rather musical language of the Mandingos, words of one syllable for the most part, there are no words for 'home' or 'family.'

"The result of this marriage system is that all the girls are married at the age of fifteen and the vast majority of them become the property of well-to-do men who are past middle age, leaving all the young fellows bachelors. And the natural consequence of that is that the young wives, who have no regard for their aged purchasers, have their lovers among the young unmarried men, and there is much adultery.

"But strange as it may seem the community looks upon adultery as a very serious crime on the part of the man and there is an elaborate trial of every suspect. There is no punishment or social ostracism for the offending wife, but if her lover is found guilty he is fined one cow, one-sixth the price of the wife. If he does not possess a cow his relatives, far and near, must chip in and provide one to pay the penalty. The cow does not go to the aggrieved husband in the case, but it is cut up and every head of a family in the village where the trial has been held receives a piece of beef. That is the only occasion on which the natives eat beef. After the fine has been paid the guilty lover suffers no further punishment as a member of the community.

"It goes much harder with a thief. The one of the Ten Commandments which we will have no trouble in teaching when the time comes is 'Thou shalt not steal.' Larceny is the cardinal offense. In one of the villages where I lived a man was convicted of stealing an iron kettle. The culprit had previously paid three cows on account for a new wife, but the prospective father-in-law was so indignant that he made a public show of returning the three cows, with the declaration that no daughter of his should become the wife of a thief. Then the man, with his cows, was driven from the village. Every phase of this performance as I have related it was characteristic of the whole people.

"Now, our first move to bring about better things will be to employ a lot of young men to work on our 12,000-acre farm and live on it with their wives and children. We will take only the men who have one wife apiece and bachelors, for whom we will buy wives at the market price of the country. We are not going to tell these people that their ways are bad. We are not even going to urge them to try our methods as a matter of improving themselves. We are going to hire them to work for us in our way at good wages. And the chief rule will be that no employe of the company shall have more than one wife.

"These employes will be taught to use plows and harrows and other farm tools, with cattle instead of women as the motive power. They will be taught to make brick and build the two-room cottages in which they will live themselves, one family to a house. The women will be taught to take care of these houses and of their children, and will do nothing in the fields. Their women will be taught by the white women of our party, and we will have schools for the native children.

"That, in brief, is our plan for the preliminary work. Our hope and expectation is that these employes and pupils in agriculture and household work will enjoy the increased creature comforts and the greater material profits of the new methods so much that they will not care to go back to the old, and that the families so trained will go back to their respective villages as teachers and enthusiastic advocates of the white man's civilization, so far as they have seen it. It is an entirely reasonable expectation that children of the new generation, born into monogamous families and living in comfortable houses, with dry floors and shielded from both rains and the intense heat by hollow tile brick of their fathers' making, will not care to settle down in their adult life in polygamous herds, crowded in mud huts.

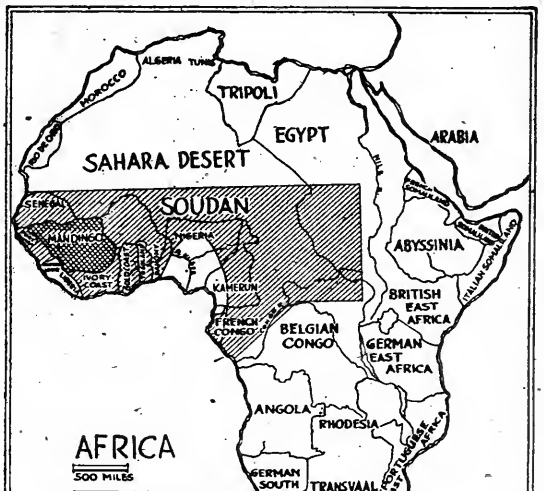
"With such a start in economic improvement, supplemented by the secular teaching of the children in school and the efficient medical and sanitary régime which our doctors will establish, we take it for granted that the time will come when we may undertake our chief work of teaching the Gospel, to which all the rest is an absolutely indispensable preliminary and paving of the way.

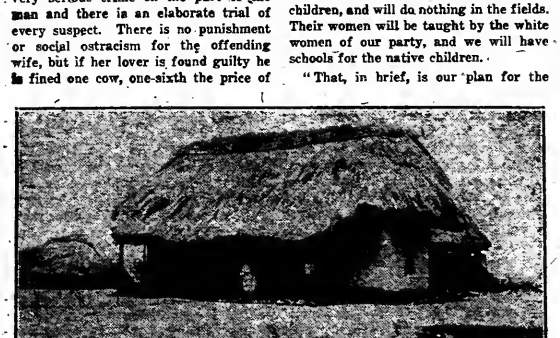
"As to the financial feature of the enterprise, we are confident that it will be self-supporting and that our trading profits will pay all the costs of our present and future education and evangelical work. The country is very fertile in crops which are now allowed to go to waste because the natives do not know their value, palm oil and castor oil bean, for example. Furthermore, it is as good a cattle country as there is in the world, and the profits from this industry have never been taken by the natives.

"We anticipate no trouble whatever in our work of technical construction, for the people already have a remarkable industrial art of their own, surviving as a relic of what was evidently the ancient civilization of Africa. The natives of today build wonderful suspension bridges over all their streams by the binding together of vines into durable cables a foot or more in diameter. They raise cotton and manufacture the cloth for their own garments (it is not a naked race) on looms of their own making.

"To go back to the matter of religion once more, there is this important advantage: We will not have to give them Christianity as a substitute for something else, for they apparently have no native religion. Only here and there in my travels among these ten millions of black people did I find any trace of superstition which might, by a stretch of the imagination, be looked upon as the survival of some ancient form of religion or idol worship."

Suspension Bridge Made by the Natives with Cables of Twisted Vines.





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social discriminations have exactly the same purpose and justification.

The Hindu today speaks a very ancient form of Aryan language, but there remains not one recognizable trace of the blood of the white conquerors who poured in through the passes of the Northwest. The boast of the modern Indian that he is of the same race as his English ruler is entirely without basis in fact, and the little dark native lives amid the monuments of a departed grandeur, professing the religion and speaking the tongue of his long forgotten Nordic conquerors, without the slightest claim to blood kinship. The dim and uncertain traces of Nordic blood in northern India only serve to emphasize the utter swamping of the white man in the burning south.

The power of racial resistance of a dense and thoroughly acclimated population to an incoming army is very great. No ethnic conquest can be complete unless the natives are exterminated and the invaders bring their own women with them. If the conquerors are obliged to depend upon the women of the race subdued to carry on the race the intrusive blood is lost in a short time becomes diluted beyond recognition. * * *

All the states involved in the present world war have sent to the front their fighting Nordic manhood, and the loss of life now going on in Europe will fall much more heavily on the Nordic race than on the little brunette

As in all wars since Roman times, from a breeding point of view, the little dark man is the fittest survives.

Mr. Grant traces interestingly the racial history of lands where blonde and brunette have competed. Along the Spanish Main the white man is being rapidly overcome by negroes or Indians; he considers it "quite evident that the West Indies, the coast region of our Gulf States, and perhaps the black belt of the lower Mississippi Valley must be abandoned to negroes." Haiti is already conquered by the blacks; Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, and the northern part of South America must, he thinks, eventually succumb to negro or Indian. Where two distinct species are located side by side, he says, either one race drives out the other, as the North Americans exterminated the Indians, or else there is an amalgamation, in which the lower type ultimately wins the upper hand.

In some lands he finds things going better for the white race—for the brunettes in Argentina and Southern Brazil, for the Nordic blondes in Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, where the natives have been largely exterminated by the whites. Mr. Grant is of the belief that the finest and purest type of a Nordic community outside of Europe will eventually be developed in Northwest Canada, since "most of the other countries in which the Nordic race is now settling lie outside of the special environment in which alone it can flourish."

So far as the United States is concerned, he finds little hope for the blondes.

The native American by the middle of the nineteenth century was rapidly becoming a distinct type. Derived from the Teutonic part of the British Isles, and being almost purely Nordic, he was on the point of developing physical peculiarities of his own, slightly variant from those of his English forefathers, and corresponding rather with the idealistic Elizabethan than with the materialistic Hanoverian Englishman. The civil war, however, put a severe, perhaps fatal, check to the development and expansion of this splendid type by destroying great numbers of the best breeding stock on both sides, and by breaking up the home ties of many more. If the war had not occurred these same men, with their descendants, would have populated the Western States, instead of the racial nondescripts who are now flocking there.

Present Racial Situation in Europe, Showing Encroachment of Mediterraneans and Alpines on Nordics.

The prosperity that followed the war attracted hordes of newcomers who were welcomed by the native Americans to operate factories, build railroads, and fill up the waste spaces—"developing the country" it was called.

These new immigrants were no longer exclusively members of the Nordic race, as were the earlier ones who came of their own impulse to improve their social conditions. The transportation lines advertised America as the land flowing with milk and honey, and the European Governments took the opportunity to unload upon careless, wealthy, and hospitable America the sweepings of their jails and asylums. The result was that the new immigration, while it still included many strong elements from the north of Europe, contained a large and increasing number of the weak, the broken, and the mentally crippled of all races drawn from the lowest stratum of the Mediterranean basin and the Balkans, together with hordes of the wretched, submerged populations of the Polish Ghettos.

With a pathetic and fatuous belief in the efficacy of American institutions and environment to reverse or obliterate immemorial hereditary tendencies, these newcomers were welcomed and given a share in our land and prosperity. The American taxed himself to sanitate and educate these poor helots, and as soon as they could speak English, encouraged them to enter into the political life, first of municipalities, and then of the nation. * * *

These immigrants adopt the language of the native American; they wear his clothes; they steal his name; and they are beginning to take his women, but they seldom adopt his religion or understand his ideals, and while he is being elbowed out of his own home the American looks calmly abroad and urges on others the suicidal ethics which are exterminating his own race.

As to what the future mixture will be it is evident that in large sections of the country the native American will entirely disappear. He will not intermarry with inferior races, and he cannot compete in the sweat shop and in the street trench with the newcomers. Large cities from the days of Rome, Alexandria, and Byzantium have always been gathering points of diverse races, but New York is becoming a *cloaco gentium* which will produce many amazing racial hybrids and some ethnic horrors that will be beyond the powers of future anthropologists to unravel.

One thing is certain: in any such mixture, the surviving traits will be determined by competition between the lowest and most primitive elements and the specialized traits of Nordic man; his stature, his light colored eyes, his fair skin and blonde hair, his straight nose, and his splendid fighting and moral qualities, will have little part in the resultant mixture.

The "survival of the fittest" means the survival of the type best adapted to existing conditions of environment, today the tenement and factory, as in Colonial times they were the clearing of forests, fighting Indians, farming the fields, and sailing the Seven Seas. From the point of view of race it were better described as the "survival of the unfit."

In summing up, Mr. Grant again warns us that the Nordics are in danger of extinction in this country. He says:

The continuity of physical traits and the limitation of the effects of environment to the individual only are now so thoroughly recognized by scientists that it is at most a question of time when the social consequences which result from such crossings will be generally understood by the public at large. As soon as the true bearing and import of the facts are appreciated by lawmakers, a complete change in our political structure will inevitably occur, and our present reliance on the influences of education will be superseded by a readjustment based on racial values.

Bearing in mind the extreme antiquity of physical and spiritual characters and the persistency with which they outlive those elements of environment termed language, nationality, and forms of government, we must consider the relation of these facts to the development of the race in America. We may be certain that the progress of evolution is in full operation today under those laws of nature which control it, and that the only sure guide to the future lies in the study of the operation of these laws in the past.

We Americans must realize that the altruistic ideals which have controlled our social development during the last century, and the maudlin sentimentalism that had made America "an asylum for the oppressed," are sweeping the nation toward a racial abyss. If the melting pot is allowed to boil without control, and we continue to follow our national motto and deliberately blind ourselves to all "distinctions of race, creed, or color," the type of native American of Colonial descent will become as extinct as the Athenian of the age of Pericles, and the Viking of the days of Rollo.

New Plan to Make Mission Work Self-Supporting

Ten Million Mandingos, Now Intellectually Immune Against the Gospel, to be Won First by Industrial Methods of Civilization

TO steer the safe middle course between the futile preaching of the gospel to barbarians who are intellectually immune to the gospel on the one hand, and exploiting them in trade and industry for which they have capacity on the other, is the unique and perhaps difficult task which a small group of missionaries have cut out for themselves in western Africa, in the Mandingo country, where there is a black population of ten millions, an absolutely untouched ten millions so far as the white man's civilization is concerned.

The preaching and other conventional missionary methods were tried first, tried conscientiously for two years with no results whatever. Then M. R. Hilford, the pioneer missionary who had failed when he went out with his Bible and his own convictions as his only equipment, but who realized the cause of his failure, came back to the United States and reported that much preliminary work would have to be done before the attempt to Christianize could be made. But he also reported that the country in which he had been was too rich a field for the creation of new social values for the rest of the world to neglect; that it was a new world to be conquered by civilization, not American or European civilization, but a new African civilization that will live because it will belong to the soil of its birth.

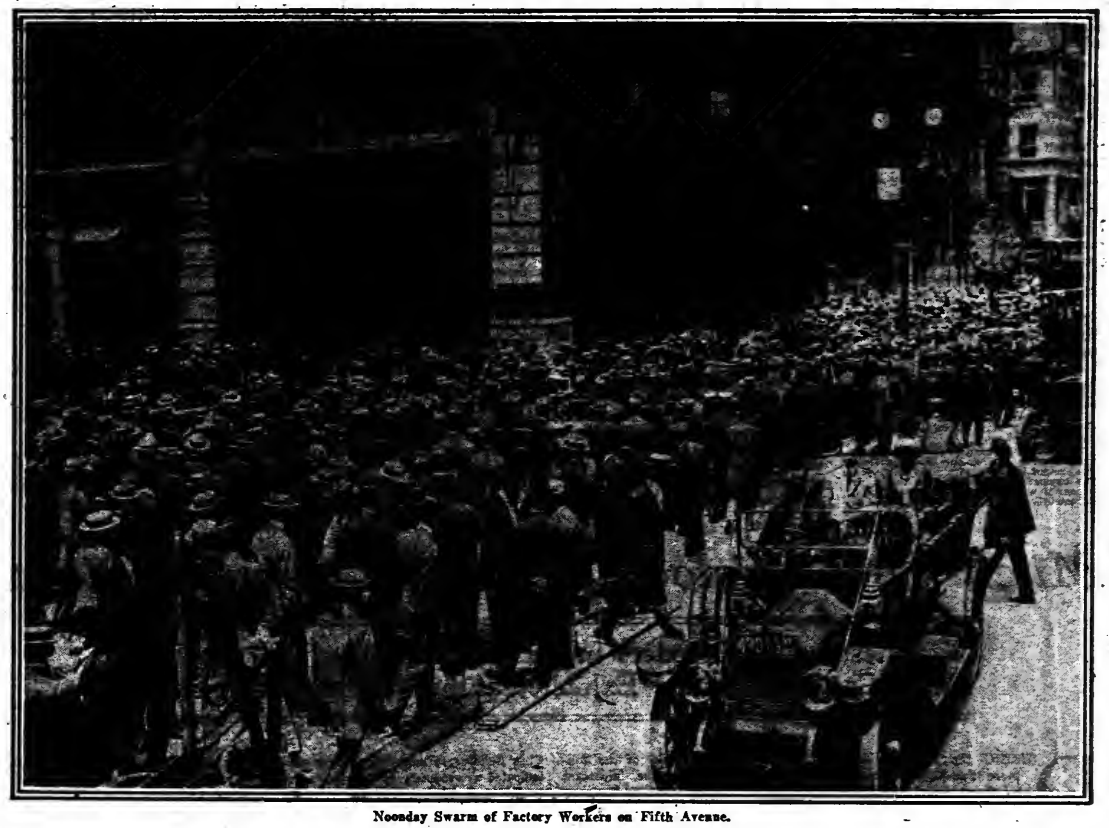
Mr. Hilford got the support of such men as Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, Principal of the Hampton Institute, the leaders of foreign missionary organizations and men expert in foreign trade and colonization enterprises, who told him to go ahead and that they would back him. So the Mandingo Development Corporation and the Mandingo Association were recently incorporated at Albany for the work in Africa. It was necessary to have two companies because the law did not provide for chartering an association to engage both in business and religious propaganda work, but the two organizations will work together and the Development Company is to pave the way for the missionary work by first demonstrating to the Mandingos that there is a more comfortable and more profitable way to live than anything which they have yet devised; that it is easier to raise ten bushels of corn by using a plow than to raise one bushel by scratching the soil with sticks and rude iron hooks, and that cleanliness is more conducive to mere physical enjoyment of life than filth.

By a few such elementary demonstrations as this Mr. Hilford and his associates hope to awaken in the minds of the pagans the notion that the white men have something else worth listening to, and in a generation or so it is taken for granted that the Mandingo wife, who now has a market value the equivalent of six cows, will become a social factor instead of a commodity and beast of burden.

The Mandingo Development Corporation, of which William M. Baldwin is President, is capitalized at $101,000, its present status being that of an experimental proposition. Its plan is to carry on a general development operation in the interior of Sierra Leone, West Africa. It will specialize in beef cattle production, for which that part of the country is very well adapted, there being an extensive ready market. Agriculture will be carried on and special attention will be given to plantation development, as the opportunities for the production of palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, coffee and cocoa are unusually attractive.

The motive for exploitation in the enterprise is eliminated by an unusual arrangement which provides that all of the common stock of the corporation which carries voting control be held only by the Mandingo Association, leaving only the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock available for subscription.

Mr. Hilford, as organizer and general



Noonday Swarm of Factory Workers on Fifth Avenue.

Heart of the City Saved from the Factory Blight

Manufacturers Have Agreed to Move Downtown Voluntarily in Willing Co-operation with Merchants—No Boycott Necessary

BEFORE New York takes "being saved" as a matter of course, before the familiar real estate term "the uptown trend" becomes archaic and meaningless, and before the city's long-continued and ruinous habit of spoiling both ends simultaneously has been forgotten, it is worth while to put down for the sake of the record just how this "Save New York Movement" began. You must not call it the "Save Fifth Avenue Movement," for that is not nearly comprehensive enough, and it is a little bit snobbish. Furthermore, Fifth Avenue would not stay saved very long if the less colorful but equally worthy parallel thoroughfares and cross streets were allowed to go to ruin, as, until recently, they had been in grave danger of doing because of the increasing intrusion of the various forms of needle industry factories into the hotel, theatre, club, and retail shopping district.

The King Canute of the situation, the man who took it into his head to call a halt to the blighting, oncoming wave of the factory, was J. Howes Burton. But, unlike Canute, he has been successful. The wave has stopped and is going to recede at the bidding of Burton and his associates of the Save New York Committee. And this has been brought about, not only without a fight, without bitterness or resentment, but with cheerful acquiescence and co-operation on the part of the manufacturers.

That was the feature of it that surprised Mr. Burton. He expected a fight, and was prepared to carry out his end of it with a boycott. So his first move was to consult lawyers, to whom he put this question: "Will there be any violation of the law, anything in the way of illegal restraint of trade, if retail dealers join in refusing to trade with manufacturers who insist upon keeping their factories north of Thirty-second Street, and between Third and Seventh Avenues?" The lawyers, led by N. D. Reich, pondered the matter, and then declared that such refusal and concerted action would not be a violation of the law.

Backed by this legal opinion, Mr. Burton invited the heads of all the big department stores and other retail establishments to have luncheon with him at Delmonico's, where he unfolded his scheme. To quote what might be called the first bit of oratory in the "Save New York Movement," (there have been floods of it since,) the host at the luncheon said:

"Gentlemen, you are like cattle in a pasture, and the needle trades workers are the flies that follow you from one pasture to another, nagging you into abandoning one great centre after another and leaving a trail of ruin, devastation, and bankruptcy up and down the length of the city. The rich pasture of your predecessors was in Grand Street. The flies drove the trade to Fourteenth Street, where most of you took up the burden of trying to do business against these odds of a city that had no law and no plan to save itself from the spoliation of its choicest sections. Then you were driven to Twenty-third Street, and again, within a very few years, to Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets, and here, once more, the flies are threatening to swarm worse than ever.

"If you leave this—your best pasture—there is only one other where you can go. That is at Fifty-ninth Street. There is nothing north of that for the sort of business that we represent, because that is the end of the heart of the city where it splits on Central Park. And conditions would be worse around the south end of the park than they have been further downtown because of the Fifty-ninth Street bridge, which eventually will be a greater highway for laborers than the old bridge ever was.

"So it is up to us to save ourselves where we are now and, at the same time, to save the City of New York."

Then Mr. Burton told of the boycott plan and the assurance of its legality, and asked the merchants to co-operate. They all agreed, and Feb. 1, 1917, was fixed as the date upon which all manufacturers of cloaks, suits, dresses, and fur goods who wished to hold the trade of the city's biggest retailers would have to move south of Thirty-second Street. Then the big banking interests were convinced of the wisdom of the move and agreed to make no more loans on building enterprises for manufacturing purposes within the region that the merchants had set out to save for themselves and the city as a whole. Real estate men came into line, and it required no argument to win their support, for none know better than they and the tax assessors how the factories have been ruining the city's property values.

With all this support assured from individuals and firms in business in New York City the movement spread beyond the limits of Manhattan Island throughout the country, for New York is the market to which the nation's buyers come for their stocks in trade. Letters outlining the plan were sent to fifteen thousand retail dealers in all parts of the United States, and the response from remote cities, promising support, was as quick and cordial as that of the New York men had been. The merchant of Toledo or Savannah or Providence or any other city you may happen to think of is informed as to the great problem of this city and of the proposed method of its solution, and he is in sympathy. He, as well as the merchant on Fifth Avenue, knows a good deal about the aesthetic value of that thoroughfare to the entire country and has sufficient imagination to appreciate what it would mean to him and many thousands of others to come to New York for his Spring and Fall buying and find the "greatest street in the world" defaced by factories in all the adjacent blocks and its wide sidewalks filled by the noonday swarms and mass meetings of needle workers. So if there were to be a boycott the pressure of it would be from practically the entire retail and departmental store trade of the country.

But there is not going to be any boycott. That feature of the plan has proved to be entirely unnecessary. The manufacturers themselves want to save New York and, incidentally, they want to save themselves from the terrific increase in the overhead charges that every move uptown has imposed upon their business. They have not been ruining one part of New York after another because they wanted to, because they liked the rôle of vandals. They have simply been playing the very expensive game of "keeping up with Jones" and following, sheep-like, the lead of the first manufacturer who, innocently enough, no doubt, acted upon the mistaken notion that it would be a good business stroke to move his factory as close as he could get it to the retail trade. That first mistake was what led to the forming and fixing of the moving-uptown habit of the needle trades and the fur-making industry. And New York was helpless because it had not provided against any such contingency. It had said that saloons must not be within so many feet of schools and churches, and stopped there in protecting itself against the indiscriminating mixing of enterprises that should be kept far apart for the benefit of the enterprises themselves and of the whole community.

It was after the damage had been done that the city itself woke up to future dangers and enacted the zoning ordinance, but that is not retroactive. It says that in the future the factory shall not be put here or there. But it has no bearing on the factories already in operation where they should not be. It was to meet that emergency that Mr. Burton organized the Save New York Committee and devised the plan of fore-

Spent 22 Years Collecting 15,000 Similes

Frank J. Wilstach's Ardent and Relentless Hunt for This Elusive Figure of Speech Results in a Remarkable Collection

By Joyce Kilmer.

FRANK J. WILSTACH does not look exactly like "a writer of dictionaries, a harmless drudge that busies himself in tracing the original and detailing the signification of words," which is Dr. Samuel Johnson's definition of a lexicographer. Yet a lexicographer he is, for he has recently finished the compilation of a dictionary of similes—the only work of the kind in existence. Throughout the last twenty-two years, in the midst of his exacting literary and theatrical duties, he has been collecting material for this book, and now it is about to appear.

Since the very beginning of English literature the simile has been a favorite figure of speech, yet Mr. Wilstach's book is the first compilation of the best similes from English, as well as from all other literatures, to be made. It is true that in bygone ages there were books that seem by their titles to be dictionaries of similes, but they are not true dictionaries; they are original works by writers who selected the simile as their favorite medium for expressing their thoughts. When I saw Mr. Wilstach a few days ago he told me of some of these early works.

"One collection of similes was made in the sixteenth century," he said, "and three were made during the seventeenth. These books are: 'Certaine Very Proper and Most Profitable Similes, also Manie Very Notable Virtues,' by Antoine Fletcher, London, 1595; 'A Treasurie or Storehouse of Similes: Both Pleasant, Delightful and Profitable, for All States of Men in Generall, Newly Collected Into Heades and Commonplaces,' by Robert Cawdray, London, 1600; 'A Century of Similes,' by Thomas Shelton, London, 1600, and 'Things New and Old; or, a Store-house of Similes,' by John Spencer, 1658.

"Of these books," Mr. Wilstach continued, "three—Fletcher's, Cawdray's, and Spencer's—are in the Library of Congress. All four are in the British Museum. I have seen the three that are in the Library of Congress, and they are not the collections of similes their titles suggest, but religious dissertations. The phrase 'newly collected into heades' does not mean that Cawdray had collected the similes of the great English writers up to his time, but merely that they are his own original efforts. His quotations are taken almost entirely from the Scriptures. John Spencer knew nothing, it seems, of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, or Butler; his book shows that he was acquainted only with the ecclesiastical writers of his time.

"John Ray published 'A Collection of English Proverbs' in 1670. Eight and a half pages are filled with 'proverbial similes,' some of a character too gross for modern taste, others of a distinctly local character. A part of the second volume of Lean's 'Collectaenea,' published in five volumes at Bristol, England, in 1903, is given over to 'A New Treasury of Similes.' Lean made use of but three modern similes, one each from Dickens, Tennyson, and George Eliot."

Mr. Wilstach found more similes in Chaucer, Shakespeare, Spenser, Shelley, and Swinburne than in any other writers. And Swinburne, he told me, was more addicted to this form of expression than any other English writer, there being scarcely one of his pages lacking two or three similes. The poet who made the least frequent use of this figure was Walt Whitman.

"The making of this dictionary," said Mr. Wilstach, "has been a good deal in the nature of a romantic venture. And now that it is completed—that is, as nearly as ever such a book does come to completion—I feel like a person who has been awakened from a delightful dream in which he has met many wonderful people and enjoyed many rare experiences. One could hardly have visited and sucked the sweets, like a bee, from many thousands of volumes without encountering many strange and delectable thoughts and personages.

"During all the years that I have been at work on the dictionary, I never had any desire or hope that it would be printed. I made it simply for my own use and amusement. Three years ago I had the two thousand or more typewritten pages bound into three large, bulky volumes with the idea of presenting them to the New York Public Library. The manuscript has gone through many adventures. It was once lost—in a removal—and it passed through two fires, unscathed. The work was done at odd moments on railroad trains, the New York elevated, on steamships, and in public libraries, over the country. I have never been able, except on Sundays, to sit down like a leisurely old bookworm and dig for similes.

Frank J. Wilstach.

"My main object has been to gather the best similes from all the great names in literature. I attempted, for instance, to get everything to be found in such writers as John Lyly, Chaucer, Spenser, Robert Burton, Shakespeare, Shelley, Keats, Byron, the Brownings, Tennyson, and so on, down to the present time. I have hunted for odd and rare volumes, in libraries and bookstores, and have attempted to collect such colloquial similes, or proverbs, as are current in our speech.

"By the way, the baseball reporter, in recent times, has been a prolific manufacturer of the odd and curious in similes. I recall one from a baseball game reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The reporter wrote that the opposing nine, when some favorite pitcher was in the box, 'had about as much chance as a Prohibition candidate in a Democratic ward.' And once, when a certain aspiring pugilist challenged Mr. Johnson, R. L. Goldberg said 'he would have about as much chance as a Hamburg steak in front of a starving iron molder.'

"The manuscript," said Mr. Wilstach, "has had many adventures. Procuring the works of Lyly, Chaucer, and Spenser, I devoted myself for several weeks to rifling them of their similes. Then I handed them to a typist to be copied and compared with the original. Later, returning from a visit to England, I examined the manuscript and found the bright little typist had improved the spelling of these worthies—that is, brought them all up to date! Meanwhile, a fire had destroyed a part of my library and these books among the others. So I had to get new sets of the books and do the work all over again. And then another fire, the second visitation, came along and destroyed the results of a month's work among old and curious volumes of Elizabethan, Jacobean, and Restoration literature in the British Museum. Five years later I did this work all over again."

I asked Mr. Wilstach to tell me some of the statistics of his extraordinary work.

"I have gathered something like 15,000 similes, under something like 3,000 subject headings, from more than 3,000 writers," he replied. "I much regret that I have not been able to quote as many more poets, essayists, novelists, and historians. I have found, by the way, that the late Russian dramatists and novelists are singularly apt in the use of the figure.

"When I began this book," Mr. Wilstach added, turning the sheets of proof that lay before him, "Rudyard Kipling and Robert Louis Stevenson had just begun to be heard from; but Joseph Conrad, O. Henry, and Irvin S. Cobb were unknown. I have been through the books of thousands of authors, secured a mass of similes from them, only to find when the time for compiling came that most of these garnerings were merely paraphrases from older writers. Indeed, I fancy I have discarded three times as many similes as will be found in the book. I have had hard work in running down the authorship of some curious colloquial similes.

'Here are three examples: 'Cold as an enthusiastic New England audience;' 'Noisy as a living skeleton having a fit on a hardwood floor;' and 'About as much privacy as a goldfish.' The first of these I had from the lips of James Whitcomb Riley, in 1886. But when I wrote to the Hoosier poet and asked him if he were its father, he disclaimed ever having heard of the child. Years ago I noted that Opie Read had been given credit for 'Noisy as a living skeleton having a fit on a hardwood floor;' but Mr. Read, some years back, denied the authorship. On the other hand, Irvin S. Cobb informs me that he accepts all blame for having made merry with the privacy of the goldfish.

"Much of an interesting nature might be said on the subjects chosen for similes during different periods.

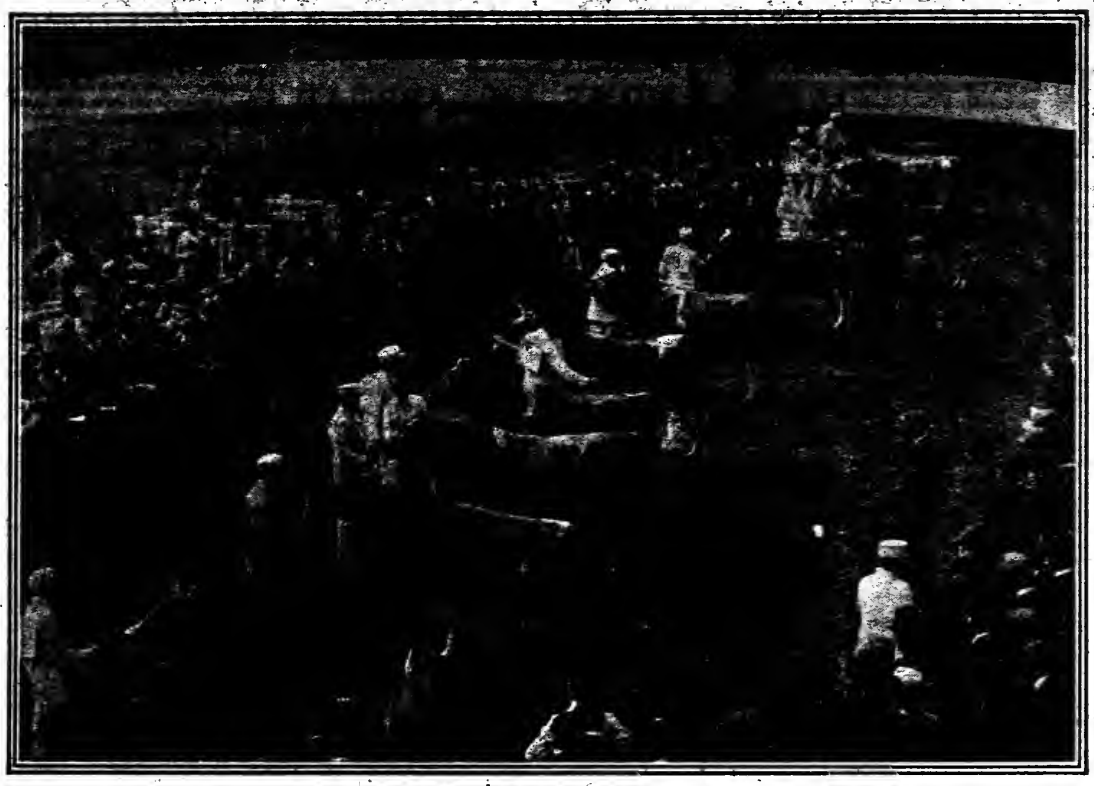
"It is interesting to see how a writer gives a simile his own cast of thought. Take Shakespeare; you would know instinctively that he wrote, 'Hooted at like an old tale.' Hawthorne, Poe, and Joseph Conrad have a surprising likeness to each other in all their similes, their minds each having a penchant for the gruesome and the awful. Hawthorne said, 'Indistinct as the premonitions of calamity;' Poe, 'The eye, like a shattered mirror, multiplies the images of despair,' and Conrad, 'Unintentional as the birth of a thought.' One would naturally attribute any one of these similes to any one of these writers. Then take Hugo. How natural for him to have said, 'A compliment is like a kiss through a veil.' One would instantly know that Shelley wrote 'Blue as the overhanging heaven,' and Tennyson, 'Chimes like silver hammers falling on silver anvils.' Swinburne had a haunting love of the sea, and so we have, 'Aspire, as all the sea's life toward the sun.' Take three of our modern humorists, O. Henry, George Ade, and Irvin S. Cobb. We get from them exactly what we would expect, that is: O. Henry, 'Merry as an alimony bell'; Ade, 'Big as a church debt,' and Cobb, 'Sore as a mashed thumb.' The late Henry James was an apt maker of similes. I recall his characterization, 'A face that was like an open letter in a foreign tongue.'"

Mr. Wilstach's account of the beginning of his great task is interesting. "One Spring day," he said, "I was in Boston, and as I looked over the morning papers I read that the news of a certain important happening at the State House 'spread like wildfire.' 'Like wildfire' was one of the similes used in every account of the affair.

"'Could news spread in any other way?' I asked my friend, John T. Burke, who at that time was city editor of The Boston Traveler. He replied that he had never heard of news spreading in any other way.

"From that day I began to copy into a large blankbook all the similes I found. Finding the collection of use to others as well as to myself, I determined that as opportunity presented I would begin with Chaucer and gather all the useful and picturesque similes from the important poets and prose writers down to the present time. It seemed an endless undertaking; but I pursued the work with growing interest and delight. As my occupation during the intervening years took me back and forth from New York to San Francisco, and hither and thither to all parts of the country, much of the work was done on railroad trains, and many an evening hour was spent in the libraries of Boston, Washington, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis, and other cities.

"Victor Hugo, in 'Les Miserables,' tells of an old man who never went out without a book, and who seldom came back without two. This has a humorous application to myself. Year after year I have carried about with me some volume or other on which I had set my covetous eyes, hoping during an idle moment in a busy day to rifle it of its similes. And often, like the character in 'Les Miserables,' I have ventured forth with a single volume and returned with a precious arm load. So this work has been carried on through sheer love of the chase."



Judging Blooded Cattle at the National Dairy Show.

be given any article or animal that is not deserving."

The officers of the National Dairy Association, which framed these rules, and the others governing the successful exhibition are: H. E. Van Norman of Davis, Cal., President; J. D. Nichols of Cleveland, Ohio, Vice President; J. A. Walker of Chicago, Ill., Treasurer; the late Charles D. Ettinger of Tinley Park, Ill., Secretary, and W. E. Skinner of Chicago, General Manager. The Board of Directors also includes:

W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Iowa; F. J. MacNish, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Irwin, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. E. Barney, Des Moines, Iowa; A. J. Glover, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; E. A. Darling, East Burke, Vt.; Charles L. Hill, Rosendale, Wis.; John Le Feber, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. D. Munn, St. Paul, Minn.; John R. Valentine, Bryn Mawr, Penn.; R. R. Swift, Libertyville, Ill.; Robert Scoville, Chapinville, Conn.; F. Lothrop Ames, North Easton, Mass.; F. H. Scribner, Rosendale, Wis.; John L. Smith, Spokane, Wash.; A. A. Hartshorn, Hamilton, N. Y.; Fred Pabst, Oconomowoc, Wis.; P. Ryan, Brewster, N. Y.; E. C. Sutton, Buffalo, N. Y., and John T. Cunningham, Chicago.

The basic purposes of the association and its importance to the economic welfare of the country are set forth in its description of the formation and plan of the National Dairy Council, which follows in part:

For years the dairy industry has suffered from lack of cohesion and co-operation between its related branches. We have had an organized life representing each branch of the industry. The breeders have had their associations, and each breed has been separately represented. The milk producers, the creamery, butter and cheese manufacturers, and milk dealers, the ice cream manufacturers, and the dairy machinery equipment and supply interests—each have had their separate organizations to jealously guard its interests as such. These separate associations, each dealing with but one aspect of our great billion-dollar industry, naturally are keen in their rivalry, and frequently bitter contentions have been fought out with varying success.

Dairying, the second largest industry of the country, should be better prepared to safeguard its enormous interests. Its duty to do so is dual—personal and patriotic. Industries grow and prosper only as the men engaged therein find it safe, profitable and convenient to continue in them and expand their business with the growing demands. And dairying is no exception in requiring a strong, industrial organization to protect and advance its welfare.

Injudicious farming, perpetual overdrafts upon the richness of our soil, very little, if any, provision for its reclamation for the future, bodes ill to agriculture. The worn out farms of New England and of the South, the fast declining fertility of the great West, the highly specialized agriculture of the fruit countries, and even the wonderful fertile farms of the Mississippi Valley, are crying for cattle. Soil-fertility can be conserved and increased only through the agency of animal manure. By this means only can the enormous yield of food material drawn from the earth, but not fit for human food, be transformed and redeposited in the land in order to make the land yield more human food.

The foundation of national prosperity through its agriculture and our supremacy among the nations of the world in agriculture are based and dependent, then, upon animal husbandry. Agreed upon the proposition that the development of animal husbandry is vital to the maintenance of the value of our land, its producing power, and its continued profit to the producer, we find that dairy cattle, rather than beef cattle, are essential to our prosperity, as experience in any country has amply shown. To establish and accept the principle of increasing our stock of dairy cattle was one thing. To solve the practical questions in the wake of such an increase was quite another.

The individual farmer would not add to, or improve, his stock unless it paid him to do so. The market for his product was far from firm and profitable, and the conditions of the industry unstable and unsatisfactory because of the utter lack of organization. More cattle upon the farms meant a largely increased production of milk and milk products, and immediately there arose the grave question of finding, under the already aggravated conditions, a market which would absorb so great an increase in milk production.

This great national problem has for years agitated the minds of all interested in our national welfare, and particularly those whose lives, fortunes, and profits are closely attached to the soil. Standing idly by, the danger to agriculture, to dairying, and to the vast business interests related to, and dependent upon, the dairy industry, grew.

Progressive men called a round table conference at the close of the National Dairy Show of 1913 to discuss these important questions. In this conference sat three delegates from thirty industrial and educational associations within the dairy industry. A thorough discussion of all problems—national, agricultural, and dairy—resulted in the unanimous conviction that the burden of saving the national wealth rested upon the dairy industry, and that its own existence and progress hung in the balance of the solution of that problem. Investigations were made. They proved that the American people have no conception of the value of milk and milk products as foods, and serious misconceptions as to their economy. It became apparent that the country was not being supplied with one-fourth its needs from the standpoint of its physical and financial wealth.

The situation was by no means eased through the internal antagonism between the various branches. Milk producer and milk dealer frequently quarreled, and the quarrels, though settled, left relations strained. No thought had ever been given to the fact that all engaged in the dairy industry stood primarily on common ground, and that whatever the rivalry and contentions between the various branches, and the still more various factions within each branch, there was a common ground which all must combine to defend—a common ground which forms the very foundation of existence and profitable continuance of the industry.

To deal with these problems, to restore harmony within the industry, and to make common cause against the fundamental conditions besetting the industry, there was formed the Council of the National Dairy Show, to meet annually with the show, and devote itself to the gradual solution of this enormous problem. Before another council could be convened there broke out the foot-and-mouth-disease, with its jeopardy to the breeding industry and an enormous loss to the dairymen. The breaking out of the European war and the many disturbing home problems, foreshadowing a general demoralization of the market for dairy products, emphasized the abject weakness of this colossal industry, unorganized and defenseless, and aroused the leaders of the dairy industry to the necessity of galvanizing the council into an active, potent force to protect, defend, and promote the industry and to expedite the plan for its reorganization.

A meeting was called of the organized life associated with dairying, the Council of the National Dairy Show became the National Dairy Council, and the following plan was agreed upon:

1. An increase of our stock of dairy cattle is essential, not only to the welfare of the dairy industry but of the nation itself.

2. This increase can be brought only through the co-operation of the individual farmer, who will make as his own the slogan: More cows, and better cows, upon the American farm.

3. But the farmer cannot, and will not, increase his investment nor improve the quality of his stock unless it pays him to do so.

4. It will pay him to do so only if he is safeguarded in his business and its extension; if the conditions under which he produces are stable and reasonable; if he may depend upon a market for his present production following an increase of his stock.

5. Single-handed he is unable to create the additional demand which will justify him to increase his supply. Such an additional market can only be created by increasing the general consumption of dairy products.

6. The general consumption of dairy products can be created only through a powerful campaign of education and national advertising which will disseminate the widest possible knowledge and a true understanding of the food value and the economy of dairy products.

7. Such a campaign of education and national advertising requires complete co-operation of all branches of the industry, and every individual member engaged therein. And each will in turn profit substantially from the success of the undertaking.

According to the council, the plan "means a union of the industry, a close relationship, unity of action, rapid progress, improvement; it insures protection of the present, safeguards the future, and raises our industry to a new plane of dignity and power to which its function, its importance, and its earnest membership clearly entitle it."

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ing the manufacturers away from the neighborhoods in which they had the technical and legal right to remain.

But, as already said, no forcing is necessary. The manufacturers, as soon as the matter was broached to them, showed that they were good citizens and could be counted upon as such. They said: "We will move willingly and voluntarily, but don't drive us too fast. Instead of saying that we all must move by February, 1917, give us time to dispose of our leases or to stay where we are till they expire. Otherwise you will ruin us in saving yourselves. And we, as well as you, are a part of the city." And the Save New York Committee replied, "So be it."

Here is the agreement that more than 200 manufacturing concerns, practically the entire industry, have signed:

> We are in favor of the plan to protect against manufacturing the Save New York zone from Thirty-third Street north, and from Third to Seventh Avenues.
>
> While we are anxious to help this undertaking, we cannot afford to sacrifice our present leases.
>
> Therefore, in a spirit of co-operation, we undertake to remove our factories from the present locations within the zone upon the expiration of our present leases, or sooner if we are able to sublet our lofts, an condition that you extend the period in the notice from Feb. 1, 1917, until the expiration, or sooner termination, of our respective leases.
>
> We hereby indorse the Save New York movement, and we ask that you furnish us with the died or plates of the emblem of the Save New York movement, so that we may use these on our invoices and letterheads.

Leases of many of these signers will expire next February, so a most substantial beginning of the downtown movement will be made on the date originally fixed by the committee, and the exodus will be complete within two years, for the number of factories with leases to run beyond 1919 is negligible. As against the more than 200 signers of this agreement, only 17 have refused to sign.

So much for the manufacturers themselves. They are to be counted by the hundreds. Their employes, men and women, are to be counted by the tens of thousands, and they, too, are in accord with the wishes of the committee, for they are a part of the City of New York. Their homes, for the most part, are downtown, on both east and west sides, and they want their work nearer their homes. That is the practical end of it for them, but they also know that there is more than a matter of distance between shop and home involved, more than a matter of real-estate values and the commercial welfare of the department stores and theatres and hotels. You could still have the city beautiful and sanitary and livable if you were obliged to go south of Fourteenth and east of the Bowery to find the artists and dreamers capable of designing such a city. No powerful daily newspaper in the English language in this city has had more frequent and more telling arguments in behalf of the Save New York movement than have the little foreign-language dailies which are the home papers of the tenement dwellers who swarm forth every morning for the needlework in the factories.

Furthermore, the story is only half understood if you think of the salvation process as being only for the region north of Thirty-second Street. The dead spots downtown that mark the old trail of the northward-moving factories are to be reclaimed by the return of the industries. There is to be a halt in the yearly decrease in the assessments, and the figures representing values will begin to go up and the tax rate will begin to come down. Even now the values are being restored in anticipation of the return of tenants, and the owners of property between Fourteenth and Twenty-second Streets, which had become one huge white-elephant section in real estate, are very sure that the saving of New York is to include them.

Already the builders and the banking interests back of big construction enterprises are planning to house the returning manufacturers, not in the old, inadequate firetraps which they abandoned for the newer buildings uptown, but in modern lofts and factories, fireproof and sanitary, designed specially for the work that is to be done in them, and architecturally in keeping with the dignity of an industry that supplies half a billion dollars' worth of the clothes we wear every year. So the needle industry, no longer an intrusion and a menace, will find its own permanent abiding place, with Union Square as its centre, and come into its own as one of the great show places of the town. There will be acres of free park space for the mass meetings and the noontime swarming, room enough for both the outdoor orchestra and the outdoor orators to give the high-grade music and the various grades of philosophy which the needle workers most love to hear. And why not find the duplicate of Cleopatra's Needle and put it up as the very centre and totem pole of the needle industry in the middle of the square?

Milch Cow Aristocracy Sets a New Standard

Vital Lessons for Breeders in the Million Dollars, Worth of the Finest Cattle in Country Exhibited at the National Dairy Show

DURING the last ten days more than $1,000,000 worth of the finest cattle in the land have been exhibited at the tenth annual National Dairy Show, which closed last night at Springfield, Mass. The aristocrats of cattledom — Guernseys, Jerseys, Holsteins, Ayrshires, and Brown Swiss—the blueblooded members of the five chief breeds of dairy cows, have served as a practical example of the domination of man, the breeder, over animals in the first place, and the magnitude and importance of America's dairy industry in the second.

To celebrate the coming of the National Dairy Show to the East—a section of the country which has enjoyed its pleasures and teachings all too infrequently—Springfield built an elaborate set of structures on one bank of the Westfield River to house it, together with the Eastern States Exposition. The group of buildings, which has had a temporary population of many thousand visitors during the last few days, finds a focus in the great Coliseum in the centre. This building, which is unique in construction, has a central show ring 100 by 200 feet and seating capacity for 5,600 persons. The architect, James H. Ritchie of Boston, did more than build a large amphitheatre, however. By utilizing the four corners of the building under the seats for a convention hall, a domestic science kitchen, and lecture hall, the equipment for educational exhibits of feeds and feeding and the breeding of dairy cattle, and an open exhibit space for agricultural colleges, these spaces, usually waste, were made useful and in a true sense beautiful.

This detail is eminently expressive of the exhibition as a whole, for if the meaning of the National Dairy Show can be summed up at all in a single phrase that phrase surely must be the beauty of utility.

In addition to the Coliseum, with its addenda, the group of buildings in which the show was held comprises a large machinery hall and a series of great barns, modern and attractive. All are built of red brick with white trimmings. In this dairy city, as it were, everything pertaining to the production, handling, and even consumption of dairy products, from the cow and her food to the dishes prepared from the cow's milk, were on view. Every aspect of what is one of the nation's most vital industries, as New York has learned from the recent curtailment of its milk supply, was there exemplified and set forth. There was no limit to what could be learned in the ten days of the show save one's own capacity for absorbing knowledge. In itself it was a liberal education in dairying.

For example, one corner of the Coliseum was devoted to the important business of showing what kind of cow was losing money and what kind of cow was making money for the farmer. Held under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, this was one of the most valuable features from a practical standpoint. The teaching it presented was primarily what a drop of good blood would do. Here before the visitor were nine cows, beginning with the lowest scale of "grade type," which unfortunately may still be found on dairy farms in this country, and ranging up to the most useful cow every farmer should own. Feeds and feeding were a feature of the exhibit, and hourly lectures on the methods of selection, mating, and care of cows were given. It was a convincing demonstration that no man need be paying for the privilege of milking cows when the kind that pay for labor are easily to be had.

This little section of the big show was typical of the ambitious program contemplated by the dairy interests that combine for the annual event. But the exposition was not a mere show enterprise. Its directors, who are farmers and business men, have set about the task of arresting the decline of agriculture by bringing together the best thought and experience of New England and the Eastern States, the formation of a long-term program of action, and the unification and reinforcement of existing agencies for the betterment of country life conditions and closer relations between the rural and urban peoples. At a New England farm and business conference held on Sept. 15 and 16 in the Springfield Municipal Auditorium there was organized a New England Farm and Business Union, which will carry these ambitions into effect. Any visitor to the Dairy Show who was interested in this subject was invited to write to the exposition for information or literature.

The Exposition grounds are about 170 acres in extent. They are bounded on the front by New Bridge Street in West Springfield and on the back by the Westfield River. The Coliseum is the principal building. This is 300 by 200 feet. Machinery Hall, to the west of the Coliseum, is a structure of irregular ground plan, its dimensions being 301 feet, 220, 234, and about 300 feet. The Horse Show Building and the cattle barns are east of the Coliseum; together they accommodate about 1,200 head. The Woman's Building, in the western part of the Court of Honor, this year was used for the exhibition of the work of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs; in the future it will be what its name signifies.

The future building program of the Exposition contemplates a Boys' and Girls' Building, to meet the requirements indicated as necessary by this year's experience; a steel and concrete grand stand to seat 7,500 persons (bleachers for 18,000 are already built,) separate buildings for the exhibition of poultry, sheep, swine, horticultural and vegetable products, a clubhouse in the Auto Park, an additional group of racing stables, and a permanent midway group.

One of the show's features this year was the emphasis laid on the work of young dairymen, both during their courses at agricultural colleges and before. The dairy departments of the New England, New York, and other Eastern agricultural colleges and the Professors of dairying in these institutions had their headquarters in the Coliseum, and were of great value as clinics for the dairyman who had an investigating turn of mind.

A less conventional method of stimulating the interest of young men in the dairy business and teaching them, and through them the country, the merits of the pure-bred cow was the eighth students' national contest in judging dairy cattle. The contest, as in other years, was under the supervision of the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture. From 1910, the date of the first contest in which scholarships were offered, $6,800 had been awarded up to this year to students who competed in the contests, and this sum has been used for post-graduate studies in dairying. Every year since the first contest prizes in the form of cups and medals have been won at the dairy show by individuals and teams from almost every part of the United States.

The first contest of this nature was held in Chicago in 1906, and the following contests have been marked by an increasing number of entries and by a growing interest in the competition. In 1914, the date of the last contest, there were sixteen teams in competition, representing State agricultural colleges from Maine to Oregon, and from South Dakota to Arkansas.

Each year a larger number of colleges compete, and each year the colleges whose boys win the notable prizes have an increased number of students in their dairy departments. In one college dairying was not much of a factor, but they managed to put up such a good judging team that they carried off the Jersey breed scholarship, and the enthusiasm at home rose so high that the number of students in their dairy department quadrupled the next year.

Substantial prizes are offered. Two of the breeders' associations—the American Jersey Cattle Club and the Holstein-Friesian Association of America—each give a prize of $400 to be used as a scholarship, by means of which the students winning it can go on after graduation and take post-graduate work in dairying. These scholarships are for the men who make the highest average in judging cattle, both bulls and cows, of the Jersey and Holstein breeds, respectively. In addition, the Associated Manufacturers Company of Waterloo, Iowa, and the De Laval Separator Company of Chicago recognized the merit implied in making a high average in all the breeds taken together, and have each offered a $400 scholarship as a prize for all-around work.

The men who offer these prizes and the men who give their efforts to conducting the contest have in mind the improvement of the whole dairy industry, which will follow from having more highly qualified leaders in teaching, official work, extension, breeding, and business. There is a constant cry for stronger men in all these branches of dairying.

To win a high place with his animals at the National Dairy Show is the ambition of every breeder of pure bred cattle. To do this his entries must not only be of superlative quality, because the competition is one for the whole country, but they must also live up to rules, which show how truly the show's sponsors have at heart the promotion of the dairy industry on a sound basis. The quotation of some of these rules may be illuminating. They are far more rigorous than those with which the exhibitor must comply at the State or county fair, although it would doubtless be well for dairying if these were made to tally more closely with the requirements of the national show. For example, Rule 6, on eligibility for competition, reads:

> Every female over thirty-six months old must have produced a living calf within the last eighteen months or prove to be with calf. Every bull thirty-six months old must have had dropped to his service a calf within the twelve months previous to the date of this show to be eligible to compete.

Rule twenty-five on points considered reads:

> The fundamental object of the National Dairy Show Association is to encourage the breeding of improved breeds of dairy cattle. Regard will be had for symmetry, size, form, constitution, vigor and general characteristics. Due regard will also be paid to graceful carriage, style and general refinement that denotes breed character and which adds value. In groups encouragement will be given to uniformity of breed type.

Rule 26.—"The National Dairy Show debars and will, to the utmost of its power, discourage and prohibit the exhibition of barren animals."

Rule 32.—"Judges must not award a prize to an unworthy exhibit. It is the intention of the association that no premium or distinction of any kind shall

A Source of Innocent Merriment

Doomed to Bachelorhood.

He—I shall never marry unless I find a woman who is my exact opposite.

She — You will never find so perfect a being as that.

A Vivid Past.

Husband (talking of accident)—And as I thought I was drowning my past life came before me in one vivid flash.

Wife — William, you never told me before that you had that kind of a past.

Of Foreign Growth.

"I studied painting abroad," said the artist, with conscious pride.

"That explains it," said his rustic critic. "I knew I had never seen a cow like that in this country."

Willie's Advice.

"Your mother tells me that you have been a very bad boy, Willie."

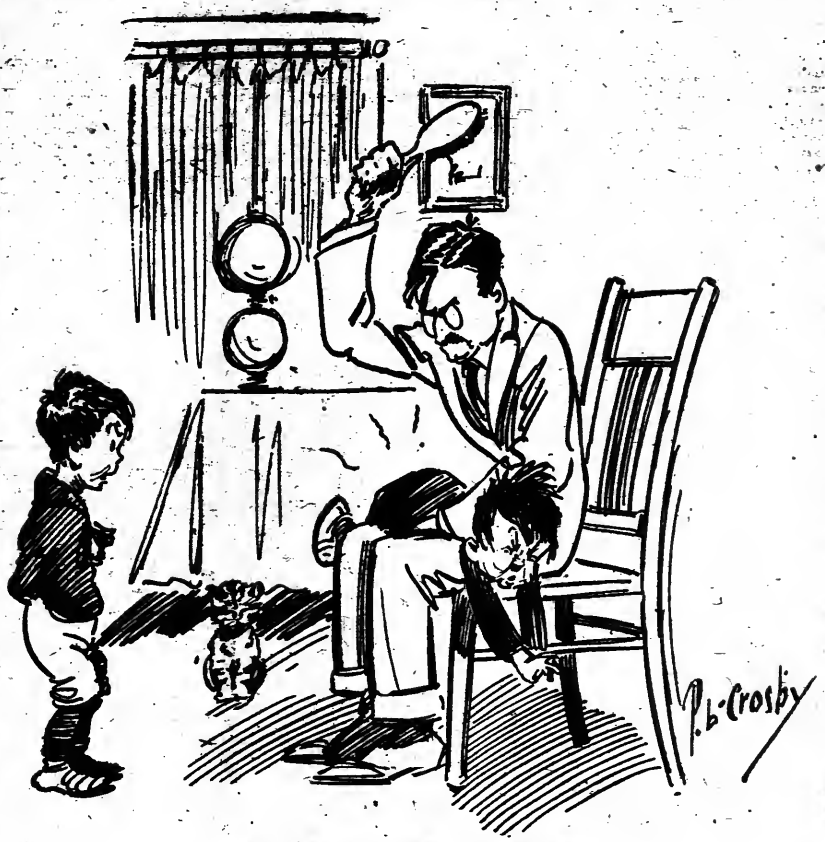
"Well, father, you don't want to believe all you hear around this house."

Safety First.

Cynicus — There are two kinds of women I am afraid of.

Sillicus — Only two?

Cynicus—Yes, the married ones and the single ones.



"Soak him, Pop! He bet me a nickel he wouldn't holler."

Chesterfield of the Fields.

"Father, what do they mean by gentlemen farmers?"

"Gentlemen farmers, my son, are farmers who seldom raise anything except their hats."

An Ultimatum.

Crabshaw — The cost of most things has doubled on account of the war.

Mrs. Crabshaw—Then you'll have to give me a hundred instead of the usual fifty for Christmas.

Well Known.

They sat looking at her engagement ring.

"Did your friends admire it?" he tenderly inquired.

"They did more than that," she returned. "Three of them recognized it."

A Virtuous Youth.

"Congratulations, my boy," said the attorney, "you have inherited a nice little fortune."

"Yes," assented the fortunate youth.

"I suppose you will pay a lot of your debts now?"

"I had thought of it, but I concluded to make no change in my manner of living. I don't want to be accused of vulgar display."

Hawaii

(As it is, if the idea given of it in the countless Hawaiian songs of the day is correct.)

ON the beach of Wikkywikky,
Twenty thousand dusky maids
Were packed together like sardines
Expecting serenades,
On waves they swam, on boughs they swung,
On straps attached to palms they hung,
And waited patiently,
'Till twenty thousand Yankees rude
Came jostling through the multitude
And sang this melody:

"Oh, my Hawaiian fay,
I'll serenade you daily,
Having learned to play
Upon the ukulele;
It certainly is more than queer
That I should journey over here
To advertise my passion,
And be irrevocably bent
On twanging this freak instrument
But, maiden, it's the fashion!"

The twenty thousand ladies
With Cupid's arrows shot,
Annexed those twenty thousand men
And wed them on the spot,
They journeyed o'er the Southern seas
Amid stentorian melodies,
While void of maids and men,
And of the ukuleles' glut,
Was Lovely Wikkywikky—BUT
IT SOON FILLED UP AGAIN!

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

The Evening's Embellishments.

"Why don't you join our literary club?"

"I don't play cards or dance the modern dances."—Washington Star.

Limited to One.

Friend—Woman, as some one has said, is a creature of moods.

Henry Peck—My wife ain't. She's always in the imperative.—Boston Transcript.

There Were Others.

Redd—You say he ran into debt when he got his car?

Greene—Yes; that was the first thing he ran into.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Sergeant Major from the Recruit's Point of View.

The Recruits from the Sergeant Major's Point of View.

—The Bystander.

Things We Never Hear

"Wife, I believe you need a new gown."

"No, I did not resign. I was fired."

"Your bill is very reasonable, indeed, doctor."

"I've just permitted you to call, Mr. Spendar, because you bring so many presents."

"I did not marry him for love; I wanted a position in society."

"It was not hard luck. We were defeated because they were the better players."

"I did not run because so many friends urged me to; I wanted the office."

"I cannot answer. I never talk with customers while shaving them."

"None of our children ever say cute things."

"The plumbers have always been very fair with us."

"Our car has cost less than we expected."

Unreasonable Complaint.

THE top floor tenant had a grievance.

"The roof leaks," he said, "and if you can't do something to stop it—"

"Leaks? Nonsense," returned the landlord. "None of the people in the other flats say so."

Difficult to Answer.

A YOUNGSTER who is much given to philosophical reflection recently propounded this query to his mother:

"Mother, if it is true that we are made of dust, how is it that we don't get muddy when we drink?"

CRICKET HILL FARM PRODUCTS

For the discriminating Housewife.

Fresh Eggs

From the nests today, on your table tomorrow.

Delivered, Per Dozen, 50 Cents

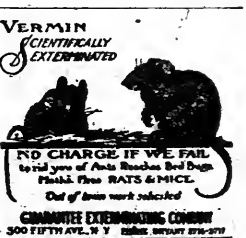
Delicious Butter

Right from the Churn

Delivered, Per Pound, 45 Cents

Send your orders direct to the farm. They will be promptly filled. Remittance may be safely made by P. O. Money Order.

CRICKET HILL FARMS,
Kyrsville, (Ulster County,) N. Y.



Many Exhibitions of Paintings and Prints Open

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

THE etchings and dry points of Dwight C. Sturges on view at the Kennedy & Co. Galleries show the spice of individuality without which nothing is duller than a print. Zorn has been for him a wholesome influence, dictating vivacity and emphasis where the followers of Whistler are wont to fall back upon blank spaces and a hushed monotony of line. Neither master has the qualities of the other, but for the type of performance achieved by Mr. Sturges Zorn's gusto is perhaps better than Whistler's reticence. It would, however, be rank injustice to place Mr. Sturges with the imitators. Here and there, in certain portrait heads, in certain feminine subjects, he reveals the direct source of his inspiration, and these do not constitue his best work. Where he is strongest is when he takes age and places it with its full character before his audience. His old lady playing solitaire, his gossips, his old lady appraising with fastidious lips her cup of tea, these and the strong, humble types of market women and men at work and out of work are the subjects in which he triumphs. His exhibition is on until Nov. 11, and invites the amateur of prints to close scrutiny of its merits.

Art and the Theatre.

At the rooms of the National Society of Craftsmen is an exhibition of drawings and models for stage sets, theatrical costumes, and accessories designed to indicate to craftsmen the very close relation between their arts and the general and inclusive art of the theatre. Several delightful scenes from the Chicago Little Theatre are contributed by Raymond Johnson, who has successfully passed between the two great dangers of designing for the theatre—overelaboration and emptiness. There are Willy Pogony's designs for the James K. Hackett productions of Shakespeare, two or three stage sets by Rhea Wells io which Oriental influences enter without overpowering the originality of the artist, a brilliant drawing by Lee Simonson for the set for "Pierre Patelin," and the designs by Zimmerer for the Petrouchka Ballet at the Neighborhood Playhouse. J. B. Platt eludes caricature without missing the comic spirit in his drawings for costume.

Interesting costumes are shown also by Thomas Raymond Ball and by Ophelia Foley. One series by Mr. Ball was made for "The Fairy Bride" given for the Irish benefit last Spring. The wickedness of Queen Buan is symbolized by the scarlet in the color scheme, and her son, the Wicked Prince, is given a remarkably gorgeous costume of scarlet and purple and murky Bakst green, while the Good Prince, her stepson, is less audacious in blue and white and dull golden yellow. A robe for an Irish King demonstrates the accommodating way in which current styles and cheap fabrics play into an artist's scheme when he knows precisely what he wants. The King's robe is a 15-cent a yard awning cloth of handsome stripes in several colors. Now, the Pagan Kings of Ireland, before the time of good St. Patrick, were allowed to wear eight colors, if they were upper Kings, and at least six colors if lower Kings, while the nobles could wear from two to four colors, and the peasants but one color. Hence the appropriateness of the many colored stripes of awning cloth, but if you are not erudite and an artist you miss these opportunities.

Altogether the little show is one to do good and broaden the ambitions of the American craftsmen, who are only just learning that their art is a play as well as a religion.

At the Daniel Gallery.

A fine showing of modern painters is at the Daniel Gallery as the opening exhibition in the gallery's new quarters. Glenn Coleman has a picture of old New York in which the dignity of buildings and streets is insised upon, whatever becomes of adventitious picturesqueness. The color is arranged in strong flat masses and such detail as stockings and skirts hanging from window clotheslines and the tortured ironwork of cheap balconies is turned into a fretting of pleasant ornament against the sturdy walls. Maun Ray has mounted to new levels of accomplishment in his "Hillside." The color is deep and moving as that of certan November days with lowering skies. In the distance the hill line cuts like a blade against the clouds. Nearer is a black tree line which is met by a river line curling toward the horizon. Nearer are the lines of rolling bosses and indentations of ground and of houses breaking into the landscape rhythms. Nearer still the lines of long low roofs. Nothing is precisely representative, but nothing is vague. You know the character of the scene to its smallest idiosynerasy. And it is truly "organized," as the young school cleverly puts it when it wishes to convey the relation of each part of the picture not only to all the other parts but to the painter's idea of the forces and movement of nature. Another success is H. McFee's "Still Life," in which pottery with rose and green glasses, a bit of napkin and some little poundcakes that are baked to a turn are given their chance to live in beauty for future generations.

John Marin's "Trees" shows his extraordinary technical facility, but the color is not the happiest product of his cheerful palette. Color, however, pure emotional living color, is the distinguishing characteristic of the exhibition. There is no gloom on the discreet gray walls, there is no shrill chatter in a high key. It is well-educated, well-bred color, and has the same effect on the little entertainment that properly modulated voices have on a social function; it turns it, that is, into an affair of some distinction where people meet on equal terms. Even the Renoir pinks of William Glackens and the dragging weight of Thomas H. Benton's color fit into the general harmony which permits such contrasts as exist between Jerome Myers and Gus Mager, both at their best in the present collection. Other contributors to the exhibition are Maurice Prendergast, Hayley Lever, Guy Pene Du Bois, Samuel Halpert, Max Kuehne, Denys Wortman, Ernest Lawson, Claggett Wilson, Marsden Hartley, Marguerite and William Zorach, Edward Fisk, A. Walkowitz, Charles Demuth, and Preston Dickinson, a group of great variety united by a well sustained intellectual effort toward consistent methods.

Monet's Grandson Exhibits Work.

At the Bonrgeois Galleries, James Butler, grandson of Claude Monet, is showing landscapes that are painted clearly enough under the influence of the masters of the Impressionists, but that have, nevertheless, their own force and color, and are the product of a distinct personallty. The battle with light is not so obvious as in Monet's canvases. The ground has a look of greater solidity, there are more bones to the composition, and the material substance is more in evidence. Mr. Butler is skillful in weaving his brush strokes to express planes and texture, without vulgar mimicry. The strength and harmony of the color are striking, and so is the absence of that peculiar "softness" which sentimentalizes the work of many a secondary Impressionist.

In the same gallery is a painting by Manrice Stern, which is one of the most serious things he has done, and quite the most beautiful. A spray of lilies in a green vase, painted in oils on paper. Nothing could be simpler in the method of presentation or more economical in the use of means. You think of sculpture and architecture, there is weight and the sense of substance, there is nobility of design, and the plastic form is sensitive and full of life. Without the deformations dear to the modern schools, the design follows the principles of organic form with enough of schematization to give dignity to the manner of expression. It is a picture to applaud in a gallery, and to enjoy increasingly with longer acquaintance.

"Help Wanted," from Etching by Dwight C. Sturges. (On Exhibition at the Kennedy & Co. Galleries.)

Clever Paintings.

In the upper room of the Knoedler Galleries is an exhibition of clever paintings by Florine Stettheimer, very modern as to color, not without weakness in construction and design, and filled with a pleasant sense of humor and fantasy. The gallery is beautifully hung to make the most of the brilliant color schemes against a warm, white background with ample spacing. The composition called "Spring" has a reminiscent flavor of Botticelli and other late Primitives. The little animals that strew the pathway of the advancing goddess of the season are rather rudely described in contrast with the patient representative methods of the early painters in this genre, and Ruskin would call the flowers "coarse," which would not make them so, but even a generation later than Ruskin might ask for a daintier touch in the expression of daintiness. The "Family Group" is a cheerful mingling of portraiture and generalization, a pleasant picture to have about in an unsentimental home.

Lectures at College of City of New York.

The College of the City of New York is offering a course of thirty lectures on the "Appreciation of Modern Art," by Louis Weinberg, member of the art department and well known lecturer and writer on art subjects. These lectures are given in the main building of the City College on Monday afternoons at 4:15. Interested laymen and teachers can enroll for this series of free lectures by applying to Professor Paul Klapper, Secretary of the extension division of the City College. The lectures are all illustrated with stereopticon slides of famous paintings—many of them to be found in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Ten lectures on the older masters, two of which have been given, are an introduction to a series on the art of the nineteenth century. Beginning with the work of Giotto, the course of painting will be traced from the masterpieces of the Italian Renaissance through the art of Durer and Holbein in Germany, Velasquez in Spain, to the art of Flanders in the seventeenth century, and that of France and England in the eighteenth century. In the art of the nineteenth century, the development of style, the rapid sequence of the new schools—Classical, Romantic, Realist, Historical, pre-Raphaelite, Impressionist, post-Impressionist and Futurist—will be considered both as to their principle and practice. It will be the object of the course to help explain the technical and aesthetic aspects of painting, and to aid toward its appreciation as a parallel expression along with the other arts of the life and character of the periods which produced them.

In the effort to make this course a centre for a larger interest in current exhibitions in the city there will be a series of talks on American art,

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OCT. 23D TO NOV. 11TH

Slipping

The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX | NEW YORK, OCTOBER 22, 1916 | 16 PAGES

FAMOUS AUTHORS ON WAR'S AFTERMATH

Significant Contrasts and Similarities of View Shown in the Latest Volumes of Essays by Maurice Maeterlinck and John Galsworthy

THE WRACK OF THE STORM. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

A SHEAF. By John Galsworthy. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain.

ONE might almost go on, still with the thought of a text, and add the end of the sentence: "and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." In John Galsworthy's new book, certainly, there is hardly a page on which we do not feel the author's passionate wish for the upbuilding of real democracy. But the first phrase is text enough. It comes to one's mind insistently, and stays. "That these dead shall not have died in vain"; it is resolve, prayer, call to action; it is the common keynote of these two so different books, by these two so different authors; again and again it comes up, the thought of these lives laid down, the danger that it shall all have been for nothing, the question, the determination.

> When the guns cease fire and all is still, [writes John Galsworthy,] from the woods and fields and seas, from the skeleton towns of ravaged countries, the wistful dead will rise, and with their eyes accuse us. In that hour we shall have for answer only this: We fought for a better Future for mankind!
>
> Did we? Do we? That is the great question. Is our gaze really fixed on the far horizon? Or do we only dream it; and have the slain no comfort in their untimely darkness; the maimed, the ruined, the bereaved, no shred of consolation? Is it all to be for nothing but the salving of national prides? And shall the Ironic Spirit fill the whole world with his laughter?
>
> Or shall the nations take the first step in that grand march of real deliverance which will make the whole earth—at last—the islands of the blessed?

And Maeterlinck, in two passages which we quote together:

> We are nothing, we are no better than our enemies, we have no title to deliver millions of innocent men to death, unless we stand for justice. The idea of justice alone must rule all that we undertake, for we are united, we have risen, and we exist only in its name. At this moment we occupy all the pinnacles of this justice, to which we have brought such an impulse, such sacrifices, and such heroism as we shall perhaps never behold again. * * * There are dead whose energy surpasses death and recovers life; and we are almost every one of us at this moment the mandataries of a being greater, nobler, graver, wiser, and more truly living than ourselves. * * * And all the sacrifices which they have made for us will have been in vain—and this is not possible—if they do not first of all bring about the fall of the lies on which we live, and which it is not necessary to name, for each of us knows his own and is ashamed of them and will be eager to make an end of them. They will teach us, before all else, from the depths of our hearts, which are their living tombs, to love those who outlive them, since it is in them alone that they wholly exist.

These express, of course, processes of thought that move differently. And the two books are—naturally—not alike. But this great resolve and plea they have in common—that these dead shall not have died in vain; that a better world shall be painstakingly built on these ruins, that in individual devotion and truth, in civic consciousness and social effort, in the congress of the nations, an ideal that these dead have died for shall be brought to pass. Two of the greatest writers living today, men in whose hands words become linked music, whose minds and spirits are exquisitely attuned to all the arts of peace and all the vivid, changing, searching life of sentient beings in peace time, Maurice Maeterlinck and John Galsworthy have written books about the war; and our minds and hearts fly with them, questioning, resolving, to what shall come with the war's ending.

This is not to say that the two books are filled with plans for the coming of peace, any more than it is to say that the books are alike. But, as we find in Lincoln's phrase the text for both, so in each, through what the author says of past and present, we feel the presence of his hope for the future.

With Galsworthy this is for the most part a practical thing. It is true that "A Sheaf" contains flashes of the exquisite poetry that gave to "The Inn of Tranquillity" its unique and haunting loveliness. It is true that there is here something of Galsworthy's grim allegory. And in the part of the book that was written before the war there are touches of the satire that we know in "A Little Man" and in his earlier work. His apostrophe to France is written with that perfect mating of passionate sincerity and exquisite words that makes us, when we have finished its two pages, lay down the book for a long time; for after that we cannot go on to anything else. His Credo for Keeping Faith, his Reveille for Belgium are, in their unforgettable beauty, things that Americans know by heart. "Cartoon" is a bit of gruesomeness that shakes our imagination all the more mercilessly because it is written in beautiful words. The book contains, too, his essays on the war's effect on literature and art. Yet the greater part of "A Sheaf" is a vigorously practical piece of work. Mr. Galsworthy himself decries his own concrete value as a maker of plans; he mentions certain needs; he suggests, roughly, he says, plans of action; he must leave the details, he adds humbly, to more practical minds.

But it remains true that he has sketched the working out of reforms with an attention to tangible detail that takes account even of concrete budgets, that he has urged Parliamentary action not vague but unescapably specific, that he has pointed out this and that and that again of which with the close of the war England will stand in need. Conceived in the deepest patriotism, voicing not only his love for his country but his pride in her, Mr. Galsworthy's papers on the war and what shall follow call England earnestly to thought, to determination, to the continuance in peace time of the war's high sacrifice. And they are not poetry, though it is John Galsworthy who writes them. They are stern, concrete, magnificent prose.

It will be remembered that Galsworthy suggested the formation of an International League of Peace, with international police power, when the war was only a few weeks old, and that he added a plea for citizen armies; these were, of course, a part of after-the-war plans; the thing to do now was to fight the war out to a finish—a victorious finish for democracy—and then to make sure that such a horror be made impossible in the future. But for that future he has no easy optimism; he has, indeed, no optimism at all. He is not one of that pleasant group who take it for granted that this war will automatically end war, or that a chastened, rejuvenated, permanently inspired Europe will enter instinctively upon a new era of national and international reform with the coming of peace. War, declares Mr. Galsworthy, is not a purge; it is a debauch; and debauches must be paid for. Unless Europe works hard for better things when peace comes—and now, in preparation for it—her last state will be worse than the first. Europe is fighting now for ideals that are supremely important; but the war alone cannot force them to fruition; and peace will bring its own dangers—internal, this time—of greed, and reaction, and lassitude. A "war after the war" there must be; not the commercial penalizing of Germany, but the fight of each nation within itself. That these dead shall not have died in vain—they have fought, and suffered, and laid down their lives, and we who are left must think and work.

That is the general summing up of the main part of Mr. Galsworthy's book. It is grave, passionate, unblinking—never bitter, never trivial. It is also a mass of lucid and specific detail. There is, in the first place, the League of Peace. There is the democratization of Central Europe—an absolutely necessary step, without which, says Mr. Galsworthy, "we may whistle for a changed Europe." There is justice and protection for small nations. And for England there is her own part in the establishment of all this: the equitable settlement of her internal troubles, better care for her children, for her poor, for suffering in men and beasts; military training, too, for her boys; the solution of her drink problem. Mr. Galsworthy is entirely concrete. A great many of the papers now published were pleas for reform written before the war; yet it is to the need of just such reforms that peace, more strongly than ever, will bark back. And in all the passion of his feeling for suffering Europe, on the one hand, and for his country's ideal, on the other, he never lets these things go. The author's entire proceeds of the book's sale, it should be stated, will go to charity.

John Galsworthy belongs to that very small group of men scattered over the earth who, loving beauty passionately, have yet the courageous sanity to face the ugliness of life and the practical wisdom to think out remedies. He is an artist in all that he does; he is a creative artist first of all. But he has set all his art, and his very love of beauty, to the service of a suffering world.

Maurice Maeterlinck—mystic and optimist—has never before written with bitterness or hate. He has never in anything that he has written wished evil to any man. In "The Wrack of the Storm" he rises to a passion of malediction. He has one essay in the present volume that is like Emile Cammaerts's unforgettable "New Year's Wish for the German Army." And the reason is, of course, the same. Maeterlinck here is the voice of Belgium. And—though he does not use the word—he curses Germany.

Yet bitterness and hatred form but a small part of his book. Even the heartbreaking catastrophe that has overwhelmed his country (we cannot use the word tragedy in connection with magnificent, heroic Belgium!) does not crowd out the expression of other things—things striving, or comforting, or triumphant. Speaking himself for his country, Maeterlinck sounds notes of ultimate victory. There is nothing easy-going in his war-time philosophy; he believes, on the contrary, that his country and her allies are fighting against material destiny, against "the will of earth"—and man has not conquered destiny before. His optimism is a vigorous battle-cry toward the triumph that shall come. But he believes that it must come—not merely the victory over Germany, but the victory of man over destiny, over adverse forces without and within.

This faith he gives to his country in his exquisite invocation for Belgium's Flag Day.

Maeterlinck's philosophy of death has long been familiar to us—ever since a wondering child cried out, "There are no dead!" And it has formed the subject matter of his last two books. But in "The Wrack of the Storm" the faith that "the dead do not die" has a new poignancy; and he has expressed it in strange and haunting ways of comfort and of loveliness. There is much in the volume that cannot be more than touched upon in a brief review: Maeterlinck pleads for the rescue of the four beautiful cities still left in Belgium, so apparently doomed in the German retreat; he urges that justice be granted at last to Poland in the name of this just war; he writes with exquisite beauty of the heroism of his people and with vibrant pathos of their suffering. His book is a passionate response to facts and conditions that the war has brought. But he keeps with us the thought of what should come after. Then, man's spirit must have conquered force.

> A very long future is in question, a very great change, and the most important victory that man has ever hoped to win.

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

hangs to the trail of a doe," thereby causing her brother as well as herself a very considerable amount of uneasiness.

The camps of General Gomez, Matanzas, crowded with sick and wretched and starving "reconcentrados," the ruins of the once beautiful residence of Don Esteban, the hillsides and the "trocha"—from one to another of these scenes the story moves with considerable swiftness. There are plots and counterplots, raids and disguises, a filibustering expedition in which Norine Evans, a rich young woman who had given very generously to the Cuban cause and serves as heroine for the subsidiary love story, plays a prominent part; a good deal of fighting, and the almost miraculous appearances of several persons who had been thought dead. Of course it all ends happily, with the discovery of the treasure, the demise of one villain after another, and a double wedding—though considering that one of the bridegrooms was considerably under twenty, it may be questioned whether this last was an altogether happy event.

The book belongs to what we have learned to call the moving-picture class of fiction. It is ingenious, told with some spirit, and will no doubt please Mr. Beach's many admirers.

TURTLES OF TASMAN

THE TURTLES OF TASMAN. By Jack London. The Macmillan Company. $1.25 net.

NO matter what other fault may be found with this latest collection of stories by Jack London, it cannot be accused of a lack of variety. For, although two of the eight tales which make up the volume have their scenes laid amid the ice and snow of the Yukon, they differ greatly in other ways, while the rest range from fantasy to comedy and from comedy to the mixture of pity and repulsion excited by those in the "drooling ward" of a home for the feeble-minded. The opening story, which is much the longest and gives its name as a title to the book, is the tale of two brothers, unalike in almost everything save a certain physical resemblance. Of the two, one had been a wanderer, had journeyed all over the surface of the earth, seen strange people, had an abundance of adventures, enjoyed himself hugely, and presently, sick and penniless, came to his brother's home to rest, as he supposed; to die, as every one else, including his devoted daughter, knew very well; the other had remained at home, stifling his own desire for adventure, devoting himself to the care of his mother and of the great estate to develop which his father had given his life, improving an immense tract of country, bringing prosperity to many other people as well as himself. The reader's sympathies will go to one or the other of these two, according as to whether he shares with the author the popular affection for the self-indulgent prodigal, despising those who obey such a humdrum, colorless thing as duty and refrain from "dancing a hoe-down on the Ten Commandments," or is so eccentric as to respect the man who curbed his own wish for travel and "the shining ways" in order to be "the dependable one" of the family and, incidentally, was able to save his mother from blindness.

Another story of two brothers is "The Eternity of Forms," a cleverly done, modern sort of ghost story, and next comes "Told In the Drooling Ward," a tale whose title gives sufficient indication of its somewhat unusual, if not very pleasant, character. It is one of the "feebs," a "high-grader," 28 years old, nearly all of whose life has been spent in the home, who tells of some of his experiences, of the time he was adopted out, of his fondness for "little Albert," one of the "droolers," and of his contempt for the high-grade "epileps," who are "stuck up because they ain't just ordinary feebs." "The Hobo and the Fairy" is the kind of thing which, before the recent experiments in prison reform, was usually dismissed with a shrug as a mere piece of sentimentality, but which histories such as those of the author of "Canada Blackie" have taught us to regard with very different eyes. Ross Shanklin, tramp and ex-convict, who had "defied all keepers and survived all brutalities * * * had been triced up and lashed until he fainted, had been revived and lashed again," and come as a result to hate the world which from the time he was 17 had persistently misused him, would scarcely have seemed a promising object for a fairy's ministrations. But presently there came to him a child who was not afraid, and after that wonderful afternoon he swore "to make good." The situation is well handled, with deftness, restraint, and good taste, and without any touch of the banal or maudlin. "The Prodigal Father," which follows next, is an amusing bit of comedy, the history of a New Englander who came to California with only a very few dollars, found prosperity, and returned to his old home, believing that now at last he could successfully combat one whom he had feared of old—and presently discovered his mistake. "The First Poet" goes back to the time of the cave men, and the beginning of the never-ending controversy of utility versus beauty. In this especial instance utility, being armed with a good stout club, wins the day, by an argument which did not want force, whatever might have been its other deficiencies. At any rate, the tribe deemed it thoroughly convincing, and obediently echoed the statement, "Oan was a fool!" And then comes what is decidedly the best story in the book, as well as the one most characteristic of Mr. London—"Finis."

A grim tale of the Yukon, of a man driven to desperation and the committing of a great crime, this story grips the reader as does none of the others. Morgansen's long vigil by the trail in the bitter cold, the obsession which grew upon him, the way of escape which opened out before him, then shut mercilessly, irrevocably—these compose a series of tense moments, vivid, dramatic, making the reader thrill and tingle. And then the climax; the crime, the frustration, the coming of that which he had so dreaded and fought against, only to find at the very last that it was not terrible at all, but something to welcome with "a tired sigh of comfort." It is a strong story, this "Finis," horrible at times, but alive and intensely vigorous and real, worthy to stand beside those tales with which Mr. London won his reputation. "The End of the Story" is also a record of events which happened by the shores of the Yukon, but it lacks something of the grip and power and inevitability which make "Finis" notable. Nevertheless, the account of the coming of Tom Daw to the cabin by the Yukon and of the doctor's journey over the snow and the fast-thawing ice to the help of a man who would, it seemed only too probable, be beyond human aid long before he could cover the many and difficult miles stretching between them, makes a most effective narrative, graphic, swift-moving and colorful.

The very great difference in theme, type, and merit which renders it practically impossible to estimate or classify this collection as a whole makes it one which readers of widely varying tastes may take up, feeling quite sure that in it they will find at least one or two tales which will please them.

STORIES OF MALAYA

THE FURTHER SIDE OF SILENCE. By Sir Hugh Clifford. Doubleday, Page & Co.

TO the average American reader the inhabitants of the Malay Peninsula are little known, save, perhaps, as they appear in those books "more sensational than accurate" which depict them as pirates, "particularly treacherous persons," or howling savages endowed with an extraordinary propensity for running "amuck." Therefore, this volume, which has all the fascinating qualities of fiction and yet is fact, is doubly welcome. Its author, Sir Hugh Clifford, lived, as he tells us in a brief preface, "for nearly two years in complete isolation among the Malays in a native state * * * in a native hut, on native food, and in native fashion." But these two years comprised only a small part of his service, which extended from 1883 to 1903, during which period Pahang changed from the place portrayed in these pages to a land "as safe and almost as peaceful and orderly as an English countryside." Told in the form of short stories, the incidents related in this book are all of actual occurrence.

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(Continued on Page 448)

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THE EMPEROR OF PORTUGALLIA. By Selma Lagerlöf. Doubleday, Page & Co.

SUPPOSE you were asked to describe the taste of an apple, or the sound of running brooks, or the fragrance of a rose.

There is in the work of Selma Lagerlöf, a quality of freshness, of clarity, of a sort of elemental simplicity, that is almost equally difficult to put into words. Those who know her have but to be told, "here, this is she," to realize the kind of enjoyment that awaits them. Those who do not know her can only be made to understand her special attributes. An apple, to be sure, is a fruit, and a novel is a piece of fiction. But this doesn't take you very far.

The story of the Emperor of Portugallia is of the simplest. It is no tale of passion, nor of an involved and subtle personality, like the story of Gosta Berling, nor does it portray the life and soul of a community, like Jerusalem. Its characters are few, only three being important, and these are of the humblest; laboring folk in a lonely corner of Sweden, living in huts, toiling from childhood to old age for the hardest and most meagre returns. Peasants, in whom survive ancient superstitions and age-long habits, strains of wild poetry, patiences, fortitudes and faiths, such as the modern world is barely conscious of.

The book opens on the chill, rainy day when Jan Anderson's little girl is born. Jan is huddled out in the woodshed, since the hut consisting of but one room, there is no place for him there. He is wet and cold and angry. "Up to this," he mutters, in a pause, "we've managed to scratch along pretty well, because Katrina has been able to go out to work, the same as myself, but now she'll have to sit at home and take care of that young one." And as time passes and the rain trickles on him his despair and rage both grow. "I just want to say," and he brings his two fists down on the chopping block for emphasis, "that if I'd only known in the time when Lisa of Lilla came to me and offered to let me build on his ground, and gave me some old timber for a little shack, if I'd only known then that this would happen, I'd have said no to the whole business, and gone on living in the stable left at Lilla for the rest of my days."

Still resentfully nursing his feeling of injury, Jan is at last admitted to the hut, where everything has been put in order, with coffee waiting. The midwife lays a bundle in his arms, something soft and warm done up in a red shawl, a corner of which, turned back, allowed a little wrinkled face and small clenched hands to be seen. Jan stands with this in his arms, wondering what the women expect him to do. Then he felt a sudden pain which shook both him and the child, and immediately thereafter his heart began to beat as it had never beat before. He is astonished, since he has not been running or exercising, and asks the midwife to lay her hand on his heart. "It seems to beat so queerly."

The midwife could not make out what ailed him, and offered to relieve him of the child, but now Jan felt that he did not want to let the little girl go.

Then the women all burst out laughing, and the midwife asked:

"Say, Jan, have you never cared so much for somebody that your heart has been set a-throbbing because of her?"

"No, indeed!" said Jan.

But at that moment he knew what it was that had quickened the heart within him. Moreover, he was beginning to perceive what had been amiss with him all his life, and that he whose heart does not respond to either joy or sorrow can hardly be called human.

The story is the story of Jan's love for his little girl, and of how she grew up in that love and how the two understood each other. And it tells how Glory Goldie Sunnycastle, for so her father names her, goes out to earn money enough to keep the hut from being lost, and of the time that passes while Jan waits for her to return.

But Glory Goldie has met things in Stockholm that keep her from returning.

As the months and the years go by a strange and beautiful and fantastic madness comes over Jan, who loves her and trusts her. He knows why she cannot return. She has become an empress, and is held in her realm by the many good and great works she must perform. And he, as her father, is of course an emperor, the Emperor of Portugallia.

Yes, it is merely the tale of a girl who goes wrong, and of her poor old mad peasant father, waiting for her at home.

But who shall convey the poignant pathos, the serene beauty, the deep and delicate understanding of the human heart which are revealed in this simple story? It can be read in three hours, and it holds you with a sort of gentle tenseness that will not be denied.

The writer of a book like this has genius; no lesser word will do. The very breath of life is in it, the beauty of great art, the unconsciousness of greatness. The setting of forest and mountain, barely indicated, yet intimately felt, the hint of magic and of mystery, that is, after all, forever present in life, the contact of good and evil, the joy that becomes sorrow, the sorrow that grows to a loftier and keener joy, all these are here, all woven together into a web of rare texture, strong and fine.

SLAVES OF FREEDOM

SLAVES OF FREEDOM. By Coningsby Dawson. Henry Holt & Co. $1.40 net.

INTO the mouth of Horace Overbridge, one of the book's minor characters, and himself a victim, Mr. Dawson puts the explanation of the title of this, his latest novel:

> There are women who never take a holiday from themselves. They're too timid, too selfish. They're afraid of marrying; they distrust men. * * * They make love seem ugly. * * * Their fear lest they should lose their liberty keeps them captives. They're slaves of freedom. * * * They're the morals of nuns and the lure of courtesans.

Two members of this sisterhood of the saved and unloving play important parts in the life of idealistic Teddy Gurney. He is only a little boy about 9 or 10 years old when he meets the first, Vashti, whom he adores with all his innocent, passionate child's heart. Living with his artist father and sweet, self-sacrificing mother in a quiet part of London, Teddy has never seen or dreamed of anything like this beautiful, radiant, bewitching Vashti, "an instrument of romance for the awakening of idealised desires." And she, thoughtlessly, for sheer love of being loved, amuses herself by fascinating him. Then she goes away, and a few years later, when he is 15, comes that wonderful Summer spent with her little daughter Desire, an idyl of two fanciful children, playing together "in a world of self-created magic," of which she was the dainty Fairy Princess. This portion of the first of the two "books" into which the novel is divided comprises much that is wholly charming. Mr. Dawson is at his best when depicting the life of poetry and romance which all imaginative children know—those glamour-filled days when any, perhaps the very next, turn of the road may reveal a troupe of gallant knights and fair ladies riding down to Camelot. But soon the portals of this enchanted realm close behind Teddy, and with their closing comes a revelation which first frightens him, then arouses a determination he never forgets—a determination that his little Princess Desire shall be to him "what the Holy Grail was to Sir Galahad."

So through all the days of his boyhood and young manhood, Desire is to Teddy a dream person, the ideal lady of wonder and beauty for whom he is saving himself. Then when he is 21 and a famous writer—novel-heroes find it so extraordinarily easy to become famous!—he meets her again, and meets her under circumstances which give to her an added glamour. Promptly falling in love with her, he follows her to New York, there to wait and serve and hope and struggle and suffer. For, like her mother and her mother's friends, Desire is a "slave to freedom." She is perfectly willing to take all that Teddy has to give—his money, his time, the love of his heart, and the adoration of his soul—but she herself gives nothing, save when he makes some feeble attempt to liberate himself from his bonds and she believes that the granting of some slight favor may make those bonds secure again. She likes to be loved; but she is afraid to love. She permits caresses, she uses every possible lure; but always she evades and denies. Yet there is in her a conscience, a certain species of honesty, and the time comes when she says of herself, and that quite truthfully:

> Everything that I've seen of life has taught me to be a coward. * * * I fascinate and I don't play fair. I'm rotten and I'm virtuous. I accept, and accept with my greedy little hands. I lead men on to expect, and I give nothing.

She is a type old as the ages, presented here in modern guise and studied with the utmost minuteness. In the end one feels rather sorry for her. It was such a big thing that Teddy offered her—such a fine, clean, generous love—but he was King Arthur, and even as a child she preferred Sir Launcelot. Moreover, her environment, the conditions of her life and birth were all against her. In more ways than one, she was obliged to pay the price of another's sin.

Minutely studied, with ideas and standards all too common, a type easily recognized—all these Desire is; and yet she is never real. For that effect of glamour, of a dream-world which makes so exquisite the childidyl, extends over this grown-up love affair, making it always appear a thing of fancy, imagined, not of actual occurrence. Desire, Teddy, the people among whom they move, the world in which they live, seem woven of imagination, objects simulating reality. We have all seen artificial flowers, deftly wrought, exquisitely colored and perfumed, simulating the real thing very beautifully; but not real. And Mr. Dawson's novel reminds one very strongly of such flowers. Yet it is interesting, and the style is always graceful, rising at times indeed to such beauty that one is tempted to wonder whether the author's most fitting mode of expression might not be found in descriptive verse rather than in prose fiction. The pen-pictures of New York by night, of the pond in the wood, of the motor trip from Glastonbury to London, of the woods in winter time, of Avignon and the forgotten Les Baux—there is more poetry in each one of these than is contained in many a volume of vers libre.

Among the minor characters only Mrs. Sheering, with her deep mother-love and her passion for nursing, is especially noticeable, though Alonzo and one or two others, briefly glimpsed, suggest possibilities of quaintness and of entertainment. Fluffy is only a second-rate Vashti, and Hal rather uninteresting. At times the book becomes a trifle monotonous through the continued striking of the one note, and the episode of the experimental honeymoon seems decidedly farfetched. Nevertheless, "Slaves of Freedom" is a conscientious, thoughtful, very carefully wrought piece of work, occasionally touched with a somewhat exceptional beauty.

RAINBOW'S END

RAINBOW'S END. By Rex Beach. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $1.35 net.

CUBA in the days of Weyler and Gomez and the ragged, half-starved bands of "insurrectos" furnishes the background for this new romance of love, war, and buried treasure. The history of the treasure, which consists of "Spanish gold, silver coins in casks and in little boxes * * * bars of precious metal, and little paper packages of gems, all tied up and hidden in leather bags," begins some years earlier, when the heroine, Señorita Rosa Varona, and her twin brother Estéban were both babies. Then it was that their mother died, and their father, Don Estéban Varona, told Sebastian, his huge negro slave, that now the secret of the buried treasure was known only to themselves. For many years Don Estéban, because of the unsettled state of the country, had concealed his title deeds and the greater part of his wealth in a secret hiding place constructed by Sebastian. The two, master and slave, agreed that this hiding place should be revealed to the children so soon as they were old enough to keep silent about it, and this might have been done and all gone comparatively well had not Don Estéban married a second time. Doña Isabel, his second wife, was beautiful, poor, and greedy—a typical fairy-tale stepmother. She had married Don Estéban only because she had heard the current rumors of his wonderful buried treasure of gold and jewels, and when he refused to show it to her, or even tell her where it was hidden, she became very angry indeed. Through her wicked machinations Sebastian's adored only child, Evangelina, was sold despite Don Estéban's oft-repeated promises, and this sale resulted in the deaths of Sebastian and of Don Estéban. Thus the hiding place of the treasure became in truth a dead secret, though Doña Isabel did everything in her power to discover it.

When the romance proper opens, Don Estéban and Sebastian have been dead for some years, the twins have grown up, and the insurrection has "spread like fire * * * the whole eastern end of the island is ablaze." Then appears the hero, a young Irish-American named John O'Reilly, and called by his friends "The O'Reilly," an employe of a New York importing firm. Of course he promptly falls in love with the beautiful Rosa, and discovers that her twin brother, though Spanish by descent, is an ardent Cuban patriot. Trouble, and plenty of it, is quite evidently in store, but circumstances make it absolutely necessary for O'Reilly to go to New York for a while. This he does; and when in response to an imploring message from Rosa he returns to Cuba he finds his path beset with difficulties of all kinds. His existence and also those of Rosa and her brother are thenceforward a series of hairbreadth escapes, for they have several personal enemies to make things lively for them, in addition to the usual trials of civil warfare. There is the "administrador" of the Varona plantation, Pancho Cueto, who for years had been systematically stealing nearly everything he could lay his hands on; even worse is the swarthy guerrilla chief, Colonel Cobo, who delighted in cruelty and, having seen Rosa, kept busy "hunting her down, as a hound

(Continued on Following Page)

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RECENT BOOKS ON THE WAR

(Continued from Preceding Page)

tions of war, the two young volunteers were sent to Charleroi, toward which, as every one knew, the Germans were on the way. They expected to find wounded soldiers there, but they found none; the hospitals were empty, the town quiet. Then a French regiment arrived and began to barricade the bridges to the town ." with strange unwarlike objects, such as carts, packing-cases, &c. They set up the mitrailleuses on these bridges and on the roof of the station, and placed heavy artillery on the river banks." With a sense of " something coming " that was as yet but shadowy, the nurses began to make up beds for the wounded. Then the boom of guns came nearer, and was suddenly deafeningly close.

From the attic windows we could see black clouds of smoke arising from burning villages on the Brussels road; this smoke came nearer and nearer, bursting into great sheets of licking flame. The streets filled as if by magic with mounted soldiers, who shot at each other as they dashed past. Many houses in our vicinity burst into flames, and we heard the cries of the wounded as they fell, the screams of dying horses, the guttural yells of Uhlans. Smoke, dust, and a fine rain like sheet of broken glass from the bursting windows of burning houses obscured the view. Haggard, wild-eyed civilians of every age and condition, forced to march in front of the Germans for their protection, flashed past—stumbling, falling, fainting with fear and misery, and kicked hither to and thither when they could march no longer. We rescued them as they fell, bleeding from wounds, both French and German. " By 4 P.M. our hospital had one long ward been filled with wounded than we were obliged to move them all out; and into halls facing the court; owing to an avalanche of bullets which came crashing through the windows.

The description goes on, just as graphically, with the battle as seen from the hospital, and with the tales of the wounded—soldiers and civilians both. After the battle of Charleroi the two nurses went back to France, meeting with adventures by the way. The narrative of their life in France in those days includes glimpses of the front, records brought by survivors of the battles, pictures of life in a convent, where the war was never mentioned, and in Paris, where the war filled every man's mind. There are stories, not only of refugees and civilians and hospital work, but of soldiers' valor. Foremost among these tales of heroism, perhaps, is the story of the eight Zouaves. They had been brought back from duty in Africa and sent—after one hour with their families in Paris—to the western front, and there they were taken captive. Sure that the French soldiers in the trenches would not fire on these brave comrades, the German troops used the eight Zouaves as a screen as they set out to seize a difficult position. But as soon as the Zouaves got within hearing distance of the French lines, the foremost of them, speaking for them all, sprang out and called to his comrades:

" Fire, boys, for France! "

The French fired; seven of the eight Zouaves fell; but the French position was saved, and the German force thrown back in confusion.

But the stories of these days in France and Belgium are not all heroic records of heart-breaking courage; some of them are little tales of gay comradeship, some are pictures of kindness, on the part of both Allies and Germans, among the fighting men; some are dramatic little episodes, some pathetic, some amusing. There is one very funny tale of banished journalists and the censorship; there is one delightful story of an exchange of brave courtesy between German and English troops; there are human little incidents of many kinds.

When the supply of nurses in France was large enough for the work to be done, and there was grave need of skillful help in Serbia, Miss Livingston and Miss Steen-Hansen went to Nish. Here, with sanitary conditions bad, with hospital supplies lamentably wanting, with typhus ravaging the land, they worked among the sufferers of that heroic land. And the stories they tell of Serbia are singularly sweet. A brave fighting people, the Serbs showed themselves to be very courteous, very generous, very simple, not bitter toward their enemies. During their first visit the nurses found conditions deplorable. Then the whole country was cleaned, made comfortable and sanitary, in the warfare against typhus. And when, after two months' absence, they returned, they found " another Serbia." Yet these were days of another kind of tragedy. The enemy marched on Serbia. The book ends with the retreat from Monastir.

These pictures of Serbia are by no means the least interesting in the book. " Under Three Flags," sincere, well-written, vivid, is well worth reading from beginning to end.

A LITTLE HOUSE

A LITTLE HOUSE IN WAR-TIME. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

IN their foreword to " A Little House in War-time " Mr. and Mrs. Castle express the hope that their book may " add a little mirth more to the gallant spirit abroad; beguile the fancy of one wounded man, or the oppression of one anxious heart." And this aim summarizes better than any words of the reviewer the book itself. " A Little House in War-time ", is primarily a light book about—or for—the war. It is not a gay book, not an unfeeling book certainly, but it is pleasant, easygoing, " chatty." It contains simply those bits of war-time experience that came to a luxurious little country place in the Surrey hills, and many of these are very light indeed; many are exceedingly amusing. There are bright little tales of the Belgian refugees, funny extracts from the conversations of amateur nurses, " learning how," leisurely dissertations on dogs and gardens and babies and servants. For the most part it is a cheery little book, for all its nearness to the grimness of war. It is not even all about the war. It is, to quote the foreword again, " the true record of an average family during the first year of the war of wars; * * * how the quiet stay-at-home family felt and thought in the days of the titanic conflict * * * the little things that happened to a little country house." The inhabitants of the " little house " continued to work and play and laugh and make garden, as people must, even when war is near. And it is easy to see how their book might fulfill its aim for British readers, " beguile the fancy " to some good purpose with its friendly, kind, homely normality.

For us in America such a record is of less value. It is interesting reading. It is written with sympathy and no small amount of charm. But it is not an important book. Its little anecdotes, bright, amusing, valiant, pathetic, as the case may be, do not really tell us much about the war. Certainly they do not bring us anything of war's reality.

What " A Little House in War-time " does make vivid for us is a very different sort of thing; it is the comparative remoteness of England from the war. The book is written with very real feeling, with sincerity, patriotism, pride, compassion, with deep sympathy and admiration for Belgium and for France. There is no lack of realization, either, of England's part in the conflict, her sacrifices, past and to come, on the battlefield. But the battlefield is far away. Soldiers go " to " the front, refugees come " from " devastated villages. But there is always the preposition. The little house in Surrey remains not only untouched but safe.

There is one marked weakness in this otherwise very readable book—the references to atrocities. This pleasant little volume written in the Surrey hills contains one of the most horrible stories of cruelty that has come to us from the war, several haunting and terrible tales, brief but unforgettable references to various kinds of " frightfulness." These scattered horrors do not make the entire record any more serious or important. They take away from its ability to fulfill its object. In more than one place they give its lightness an otherwise undeserved air of triviality. They are nowhere anything but a defect.

VERDUN TO THE VOSGES

VERDUN TO THE VOSGES. By Gerald Campbell. London: Edward Arnold. $2 net.

IF the true story of the great war is ever written it will comprise the intensive studies of certain areas and campaigns, made by people who were on the spot or at the front at the time.

In " Verdun to the Vosges," the author, who was stationed on the section between Verdun and Belfort as a correspondent of The London Times, has given us not only his impressions but some of the tactics of that campaign. From September, 1914, to January, 1915, after which no correspondents were allowed in the zone of the armies, he made his headquarters at Nancy and as he was well placed to judge not only of the spirit and fighting qualities of the defenders but also of the temper of the civil population.

An Englishman—with the Englishman's pride in the censure and judgment of his own people—throughout the book he pays homage to the debt which England owes to the French Army.

The campaign in the Vosges has probably never had due publicity. That it was as important tactically as that of the Aisne is proven by this publication.

For the first time the author tells of an incident at the little village of Suarce which was as dramatic in a historical way as the violation of Belgium, two days later. Some days before the war began the French had withdrawn their troops to a distance of six miles from the frontier all along the line from Luxemburg to a point which is the meeting place of the boundaries of France, Switzerland, and Alsace. This was done in order that incidents likely to precipitate the declaration of war might be avoided. But Germany had sent a number of small patrols across the frontier and had advanced into the neutral zone. One patrol found two sentinels posted along the road. A German Lieutenant cleft the head of a French pioupiou; another trooper thrust his lance into a private soldier. Wagons and horses were taken as loot. And this was before war was declared! It is interesting evidence, because the author gives indisputable proof of the authenticity of the story.

The newspaper correspondent has an opportunity and a duty that is unique, and Mr. Campbell seems to have been faithful to it. While his book is journalistic in character and covers considerable ground in actual fighting, and gives many opinions of diverse nature, it is none the less interesting. And, although it is written by an Englishman and from an English viewpoint as a record of an important campaign in the war, it has a historical value.

Vocational Psychology

A book by Prof. H. L. Hollingsworth of Columbia University, entitled " Vocational Psychology—Its Problems and Methods," is a development from the material presented by the author in a course on " Psychological Tests in Vocational Guidance and Selection," conducted in Teachers College, Columbia University. It contains matter that will interest students and teachers of psychology, all who are concerned in helping young people choose their vocations, business men who wish to know how to select their assistants and employes, and individuals who desire to make reliable self-appraisements. (D. Appleton & Co. $2.)

Milk

The Medical Research Committee, which administers the Research Fund provided by the British National Insurance act, offers for the information of physicians and health officials a work entitled, " Milk and Its Hygienic Relations." This work, written by Dr. Janet E. Lane-Claypon, Assistant Medical Inspector under the Local Government Board of London, presents an impressive array of scientific facts with respect to milk and the hygienic problems connected with its use. (Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.)

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ELLEN KEY ON WAR, PEACE, AND THE FUTURE

Well Known Swedish Thinker Discusses Vital Problems of the Day—Recent Books on Europe's Conflict

WAR, PEACE, AND THE FUTURE. A Consideration of Nationalism and Internationalism and of the Relation of Women to War. By Ellen Key. Translated by Hildegard Norberg. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE one great problem before the world today is the preservation of peace. We use the word "preservation" advisedly; for the problem is not to stop the present war; it is to see to it that the peace which follows this horror shall be permanent. And it is a problem of today—not merely of tomorrow—because it cannot be solved by putting off all thought of it until peace shall come. Now, in this time of war, we must take account of the future preservation of peace.

It is the problem of future peace to the solution of which so many opposing parties are rallied; one extremist urges the keeping of peace by the complete refusal to arm for war; another believes that only by piling up such a mountain of armaments as the world has never yet seen can we fortify ourselves against the necessity for fighting. One party in firm in the faith that human nature left to itself will, after this war, refrain from any war in the future; another is of the opinion that war is the natural state of mankind. Yet to every one of these there is but one great desirable thing—the keeping of peace upon this planet, the certainty that this war shall be the last.

It is probable that as the war has dragged on through its months of torment there has been a steady growth of conviction that the problem of peace is a problem of practical science. The sense that was present among us in America, that good-will and a horror of death and suffering could banish war from the earth, is fading away very fast. We cannot "get the boys out of the trenches" by sorrowing for their agonies; we cannot achieve peace by signing treaties of international amiability. The future preservation of peace presents itself to us now as what it is—a hard intellectual problem, demanding knowledge, organization, system, technique. It is, again, as Ellen Key calls it, a problem of science. "The peace movement that has only appealed to the emotions has never put an axe to the root of the problem."

It is this question of technique that she takes up in her book. We do not need to be told that Ellen Key does not look upon life sentimentally. We are prepared for a sane, systematic handling of a practical problem. And that is what, in "War, Peace, and the Future," the great Swedish thinker gives us. She has no easy optimism about the coming of peace. She does not foresee a millennium of international amity at the end of this war. "I do not share," she says, "the optimistic belief that the consequences of the present war will immediately further the cause of peace." Only by conscious efforts can humanity "overcome the madness of a world at war through a sane organization of that world." That organization will take a long time. It must begin now. It must work slowly, against tremendous odds, against ignorance and bitterness and lassitude, until it has brought the world into that harmony of thought and spirit, a harmony between intelligent and sensitively humanitarian, which will make war impossible. She writes:

> If anything is a "naive simplification" of a great problem, it is the nationalistic way of taking for granted that war on earth must be eternal. Tolstoy and other truly Christian pacifists have simplified this great problem just as naively. The only real solution I and many others have spoken of for decades is a gradually and painfully achieved harmony between the equally justified principles of self-assertion and self-sacrifice—a harmony that for the individual is the deepest problem of salvation, and for the nation the foremost cultural problem. It fits certain phases of the life of individuals as well as of nations first the one, then the other principle gets the upper hand. We attain most, as individuals or as nations, when there is a state of balance between the two.

Yet this harmony, the internationalism that Ellen Key urges, is by no means opposed to patriotism. Quite the contrary. What it is opposed to is a narrow, bigoted, and essentially immoral "nationalism." She explains the distinction between the two:

> The chief difference between patriotism and nationalism is that patriotism demands of a people, before all things, that they act rightly. But the cry of nationalism is, "My country, right or wrong!" Patriotism is generally conducive to peace, whereas nationalism is conducive to war. * * * Whereas nationalism still seeks power, honor, and glory through means that endanger other countries, patriotism knows that a country's strength and honor can only be permanently safeguarded through concourse with other countries. And whereas nationalism scoffs at the idea of international laws and regulations, patriotism seeks to create such.

It must be noted, however, that Ellen Key does not condemn the Socialists of the warring countries who have played their part in the war; she pays them high tribute. Pacifists, they have proved the integrity of their patriotism by the completeness and willingness of their sacrifice for their country, and the cause of peace will be helped, not hindered, thereby.

It must also be stated that the Swedish pacifist does not urge disarmament. That detail will come, she hopes, when organization, sanity, and harmony have made it possible. It is not possible now, nor will it be for a long time to come.

And this harmony, this sane organization of the world, depends, in the immediate future at least, largely upon the work of women. The tragic burden of the war upon women needs no comment. Ellen Key refers to it tellingly, quietly, pointing her arguments. Nor has women's wartime work to be remarked upon; the immensity of that the world knows. The relations of the sexes will be greatly changed as one of the consequences of this war, the author points out in detail in one of the most interesting chapters in her book; women's burdens will be greatly increased in supporting husbands made helpless, for instance, as well as bearing their children to repair war's waste. And partly in receiving and using a voice in the government of her country, and partly in educating herself and her children and public opinion at large in a long, painstaking, often discouraging campaign for "lessened possibilities for war and increased possibilities for peace" that woman, after these sacrifices and agonies, can help, tremendously, in setting the world on the road toward peace.

> The foundation for world-peace is and must be a ceaseless, steadfast striving for a soul culture that alone can transform nationalism into patriotism. It is first and last by this extremely slow method that women will be able to hinder future war and further future peace. * * *
>
> When women have gained a voice in these governmental decisions, the living human material that is now ruthlessly sacrificed for so-called purposes of State will be accounted the greatest riches of the State. To protect, increase, and improve this source of strength will be the foremost object of statecraft. And at the same time the peace question will become burningly actual, and it will have to become the aim of politics to solve this problem instead of the problem of armaments.
>
> This is the only gleam of hope for the future that, so far, I can discover. If the motherliness of woman is not so incensed by this war that it causes a mass rising against the injustice of woman's position, then I don't know from what source we may expect salvation.

That millions of women now are themselves completely "nationalistic" Miss Key of course admits. Yet even so, womanhood offers, she adds, the best material we now have for the working out of peace in the future; even now women have made a beginning of awakening to the waste of war. Educating themselves and their countries, they will be able to bring peace nearer—not by the building of sentimental dreams, but by practical, constructive action.

The author of "War, Peace, and the Future" outlines the hope of internationalism, sketches economic schemes for the preservation of peace, urges above all the growth of thoroughgoing "peace technique." She analyzes woman's state of mind in relation to war and peace, goes into details of woman's peace work and her activity in wartime, and takes up and examines various suggestions made for woman's work after the war. Her book, with its mass of correlated detail, is an economic study informed with the deepest human sympathy and appreciation. Her statements in regard to woman's future we have already quoted at some length. The two following sentences sum up her relation to war and her hope for peace:

> War has the same effect on the tree of the race as the act of mischievous boys has on the birch trees when they tap their sap in the Spring. * * *
>
> An organization for peace must come not by the magic of fantastic peace-Utopias, but slowly built up from the foundation by the inevitable force of circumstances.

FRENCH PERSPECTIVES

FRENCH PERSPECTIVES. By Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.

THE residence in France out of which grew the intimate knowledge of "French Perspectives" ended, temporarily at least, before the outbreak of war. And it is the purpose of the author not to give the reader any impression of France in war time, but to offer a picture of that fine and sturdy life of normal days out of which has come the splendid valor of fighting France today, and in which lies the hope of France at peace tomorrow. It is for this very reason that "French Perspectives" must take a very high place among the catalogue of war books. After all, what we in America want is—aside from the news of the day—not so much impressions of the war, but knowledge of the nations. Of such knowledge Americans as a group have deplorably little. And it is highly probable that we stand more in need—even for our understanding of war conditions—of the sympathetic study of some one who has lived in a foreign country, absorbing its national atmosphere and intelligently studying its life and institutions, than of a dozen sharp gatherings of information by some one who has "gone abroad" to "write about the war." For this reason it is worthy of immediate note that the present volume is a very important book. It helps us to understand the defense of Verdun; it gives us more than a hint as to the Somme offensive; it brings us nearer to the homes behind the long months when the French armies were apparently "marking time" in the trenches; it brings us nearer to the homes behind the battle lines; it explains much that has seemed inexplicable in the battle of the Marne; it points to a recovering France in the future.

Yet it is merely a collection of sketches about various French people, culled from the observations and experiences of the author as they stretched over the ten years before the war. And the sketches are not gathered with any desire to flatter. They are by no means pæans of praise. Some of the characters drawn are faulty, some of them are amusing, all of them are intensely human. There is no sentimentality in "French Perspectives." The author presents her pictures with that sharply defined vision and clarity of intelligence that is so high an attribute of the mind of France itself. They flash and ripple like a clear stream in the sunlight; no emotionalism muddies them, no overstress. They are utterly delightful reading. And they are wholly admirable.

Miss Sergeant has chosen the words for her title, as she has chosen most of her words, excellently well. The sketches are "perspectives" in all literalness. There is a detailed picture of Madame Ravignac, matron, of France, and her household; there is a tiny glimpse of a workingwoman's home, through little more than a crack in the door; there is a little story of Marie-Constance, the beauty-loving modiste; another of Charioun, the peasant-poet of Le Paradou in Provence; there are portraits here, little tales there, here only a sentence. And out of it all there comes inevitably to the mind of the reader, thrown back against the screen of his mind's vision in all its proper proportion and foreshortening and emphasis, a picture of the fine, sane, valiant life of France. This is a very great achievement for the author. It is of great value to us.

UNDER THREE FLAGS

UNDER THREE FLAGS: With the Red Cross in Belgium, France, and Serbia. By St. Clair Livingston and Ingeborg Steen-Hansen. New York: Macmillan & Co.

MISS LIVINGSTON and Miss Steen-Hansen—the former the grandniece of David Livingston, the latter a young Norwegian—are nurses from Johns Hopkins who were living in Paris when the war broke out. They at once enlisted in the army of the Red Cross and were sent to Belgium, from there they went back to France, then, following the greatest need, to Serbia. Within a year they were on the battle lines with the wounded of seven nations. In order to raise further funds to go on with their volunteer relief work, they have published the little book of their experiences, "Under Three Flags." And, although the circumstances of the volume's appearance have their own very real interest in our knowledge of the book, it is probably on the strength of its subject-matter alone that the little volume will take its place. For it is a very excellent book about the war. It is written with a directness and simplicity that must rank it as high place among wartime narratives; and its record of personal experience, as often horrible, is set down with a quietness, a conciseness and absence of emotional extravagance, that shows its authors' sympathy far more than hysteria could do, and that brings that experience and that sympathy very forcefully home to us. It has, too, the merit of being an objective narrative; the authors tell what they saw and heard and did, not how they felt or thought; and with this concrete standard of emphasis and elimination, their chronicle stands out as something both informative and dramatic.

Knowing as yet nothing of the actual condi-

(Continued on Following Page)

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A STUDY OF WOODROW WILSON AS PRESIDENT

WOODROW WILSON AS PRESIDENT. By Eugene C. Brooks, Professor of Education, Trinity College, Durham, N. C. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

PROFESSOR BROOKS'S review of the administration of Mr. Wilson is frankly eulogistic, and is valuable, though it bears some evidence of haste in publication, if not in preparation. For example, the appendix of extracts from Mr. Wilson's addresses closes with the caption, "From an address of Woodrow Wilson, May 27, 1916, at the banquet of the League to Enforce Peace," but the extract is omitted. Those who recall this address and its outline of the policy to which the President avowedly committed the Government of the United States, a policy of vital importance for the immediate and remote future of the nation, and possibly of the world, will regret this omission. And there is no index, or even a detailed table of contents, a lack which makes difficult such a study of the volume as it merits by its subject matter and the serious purpose of its writer. A minor indication of haste in the repeated use of the queer word "régime," which, it would seem, the proofreader should have eliminated, even if the author had been persistently betrayed to its employment.

Professor Brooks's main contention is that President Wilson has labored to establish the reign of justice with peace in domestic affairs and in foreign relations; that he has won solid and enduring success at home; that in the wider international field his aim has been lofty and his policy, so far, effective, with substantial promise of much greater results in the future. The argument in support of this contention is very earnest and fervent, but it is dignified and candid. In regard to the vexed question of Mexico and the even more perplexing and harassing questions arising from the war in Europe, the facts are succinctly but clearly stated and the inferences are strongly sustained. This is particularly true with reference to the problem of Pan American friendship and cooperation, which has been steadily kept in view by the President in his dealings with Mexico. The degree to which this co-operation and friendship has been advanced during the stormy period in Mexico Professor Brooks justly regards as of supreme and lasting value. Considering the vast area of the region involved, its immense resources, its potential population, and the uniform prevalence of the democratic form of government, it is not singular that its future possibilities should incite intense enthusiasm. This sentiment the author expresses with sober eloquence. A like feeling, somewhat more guardedly indulged in, as to the relation of the Administration to the European conflict is justified by the course of events up to the present time.

With regard to domestic policy, it is possible to believe that the claim of controlling leadership in behalf of Mr. Wilson is somewhat too unqualified. This is particularly the case as to the great reform of our banking and currency system. Here to some extent Professor Brooks appears to have fallen a victim to the temptation of the convinced reformer to exaggerate the might and the moral perversity of opponents. He yields also to the seductive tendency to personify opposition. He summons from the vasty deep of his consciousness an ogre dubbed "Big Business," and ascribes to him evil qualities that hardly belong to the individual Americans engaged in large affairs. To him the Federal Reserve act was not a coldly "scientific" plan to adapt the financial system of the country to its daily needs. It was a moral and spiritual measure intended to free the small and many from oppression and exploitation by the powerful few. He countenances the absurd notion that the great bankers of New York were not only able but willing to create a panic to enrich themselves, ignoring the immense risks these bankers, in every time of financial distress, incurred to prevent or allay panic. The financial reform was a great and noble achievement for which the President deserves high praise. It could not have been accomplished without his wise and firm leadership, but that leadership was chiefly shown in his influence with his party, and in that he was aided rather than hindered by the financiers of the country.

The somewhat lyric tone of the closing passage of Professor Brooks's introduction pervades the volume:

> Woodrow Wilson, the President, is guiding this nation across the gulf that separates the past from the future. He has established a new vision leadership and has become one of the world's great figures in the brief span of four years. But how did he reach this fine eminence? He laid his hand upon monopoly and it surrendered its power. He drove invisible government out of Washington and enthroned the people's representatives as sovereign in the nation's capital. And when the old era died and the new appeared, a revitalized democracy faced the future.
>
> He called to Europe when the mad nations had slipped their cables, and sanity returned. He stretched his hand to the Latin-American Republics, and they grasped it in an hour of peril, and the two continents became friends. He stood by the prostrate form of Mexico, her silent friend, and waited patiently for the rebirth of constitutional government. He kept "America First" aflame in the hearts of patriots and partisans until hatred was consumed and America, "the melting pot of nations," was prepared to meet the crises of the new era.
>
> Such is the story that runs through these chapters.

Such, actually, is the story woven by the author. The critical reader may fairly think that it is a little overdrawn, and the politically judicious may fear that it may stimulate the incredulity of the average voter as to the existence of an American of such unfailing, unvarying greatness. So far as such an impression prevails, it will be unfortunate, for Professor Brooks cites ample evidence of a kind and degree of leadership in the President to justify confidence and awaken deep respect and admiration.

WILSON AND THE ISSUES

WILSON AND THE ISSUES. By George Creel. New York: The Century Company. 1916. 60 cents.

MR. GEORGE CREEL is not exactly a partisan of Woodrow Wilson; he is rather a worshipper of a sincere, unqualified, fanatical type. He believes that the pending election is "democracy's test." "On the decisions that must be made depends the whole future of democracy. It is not simply a President of the United States that the people are called upon to elect; it is fundamental policies for the United States that the people are called upon to declare." This is his opening statement of "the issues" which Mr. Wilson's nomination has brought before the country. It is interesting to see that in the same breath he exclaims that "there was never a time when the bigotries of partisanship were more akin to treason, never a time when there was such imperative demand upon the electorate for clear, unimpassioned thinking." There is hardly a page of Mr. Creel's little book that does not fairly flame and sizzle with passion—fervent and apparently entirely sincere, but passion still, with all the risks that passion incurs. To Mr. Creel, Woodrow Wilson is the leader, in a way the inspired leader, of a moral revolution, a contest of justice with greed and corruption, of humanity with cruelty and oppression, of the downtrodden many against the wealthy and grasping, the ambitious and unscrupulous few.

From this view a curious campaign document results. Mr. Creel is by no means incapable of logical and orderly argument, and his defense of Mr. Wilson in his foreign policy, his analysis of the influence of Mr. Wilson's leadership, his statement of the part he has taken in concrete constructive legislation are excellent. If the greater part of his appeal is permeated by that tendency to suspicion of all opposition which seems inseparable from social or political fanaticism, it is extremely interesting as an indication of an element in the pending campaign with which neither of the great parties is, perhaps, sufficiently concerned. It is the element of the sincere, convinced, impassioned Progressives, the men and women who despise Roosevelt because they believed in what he professed, who disbelieve in the Republican Party as an instrument of "social justice," and turn to the Democratic Party as the only weapon of effectual opposition to the Republicans, however inadequate it may prove to be. This element Mr. Creel represents. To this he appeals, and his appeal is based very candidly on the leadership of Mr. Wilson, his character, aims, ability, and force. There is very little attempt to show that the Democracy as an organized party is honestly behind him, but there is much to show that he is, in a remarkable degree, at the head of the Democracy, with the skill and the will to guide it where the sincere progressives wish to go.

With the right or wrong of the movement which Mr. Creel so profoundly believes in we are not, of course, called upon to deal. The production of a quite unusually talented form of political appeal, marked by real eloquence and instinct with vigorous conviction, is an incident in our political literature well worth noting.

CHAUCER AND MASEFIELD

IT is not a question of exact or direct comparison between, let us say, the "Canterbury Tales" and these narrative poems of the twentieth century. It is rather a matter of the spirit of the whole work, of the personality and its reaction to life, which setting one individual at least of a resemblance. Of course, it is now easily susceptible of proof; but there are passages from the two poets which in thought, feeling, and even manner of expression, will almost form a parallel. Consider this stanza from a minor poem of Chaucer, a prayer to the Virgin in the quaint form of an "A B C":

> Xristus, thy sone, that in this world alighte,
> Up-on the crois to suffre his passioun,
> And eek, tat Longius his herte pighte,
> And made his herte blood to renne adoun;
> And al was this for my salvacioun;
> And I to him am fals and eek unkinde,
> And yit he wol not my gampacioun—
> This thanke I you, socour of all mankinde.

The childlike faith of that, the quiet rapture of adoration, the abandon and simple confidence, are curiously matched by the following passage from "The Everlasting Mercy." Saul Kane has found his soul in the mystical rebirth of Christianity, and dawn coming across the fields lightens all his world with new significance.

> O Christ who holds the open gate,
> O Christ who drives the furrow straight,
> O Christ, who plough, O Christ, the laughter
> Of holy white birds flying after,
> Lo, all my heart's field red and torn,
> And thou wilt bring the young green corn,
> The young green corn divinely springing,
> The young green corn forever singing;
> And when the field is fresh and fair
> Thy blessed feet shall glitter there,
> And we will walk the weeded field,
> And tell the golden harvest's yield,
> The corn that makes the holy bread
> By which the soul of man is fed,
> The holy bread, the food unpriced,
> Thy everlasting mercy, Christ.

(From "Studies of Contemporary Poets." By Mary C. Sturgeon. Dodd, Mead & Co.)

The Breath of the Dragon

By A. H. Fitch

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This volume includes "Xingu," "The Long Run," "The Triumph of Night," "Kerfol," "Coming Home," "Other Times, Other Manners," "The Choice," and "Bunner Sisters." The title-story is a humorous one, satirizing a community of literary and artistic souls.

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In "The Fullback," the first of his "Fair Play Series," Mr. Lawrence Perry, well known under his name of "Fair Play" as the *Evening Post's* writer on athletic sports, has written a spirited and absorbing story of the beginning of a boy athlete's career.

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Charles Scribner's Sons Fifth Avenue, New York

LINCOLN AS SEEN BY AN ENGLISHMAN

Lord Charnwood's Biographical Study a Masterly and Impartial Analysis That Will Have Permanent Value.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By Lord Charnwood. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1916. $1.50. (Makers of the Nineteenth Century. Edited by Basil Williams.)

LORD CHARNWOOD has written the final Life of Lincoln by an Englishman, and one of the best from any source. His work is painstaking, intelligent, sympathetic, and generously but acutely and impartially critical. Though it is written for English readers—indeed, because it is so written—it has peculiar and great interest for Americans. The writer modestly admits that there can remain no important "new facts to disclose," and that it is his endeavor "to make clear to Englishmen circumstances and conditions which are familiar to Americans." But his work has for us two distinct merits: it is written from a fresh point of view and it treats the events of American history with logical reference to the character and career of Lincoln.

This at once gives considerable scope to the work and an engaging unity. The spirit of the biographer is frankly expressed in the avowal of "a partisanship which, on one side or the other, it would be insensate not to feel." Lord Charnwood, incidentally, commends himself strongly to the consideration of all judicious Americans when he says that "he may be allowed to mention the encouragement given to him in beginning his work by the late Mr. Henry James, O. M., whose vivid and enthusiastic judgment of Lincoln he had the privilege of receiving." There are many pages of this volume in which the author may well be imagined to be guided in his treatment of "the large and subtle mind" of Lincoln in complex situations by the penetrating light of Mr. James's genius, but it also may well be that Lord Charnwood has been aided in his unusual understanding of the temperament of our countryman by study of the varied American portraits presented in Mr. James's works.

Much of the value and charm of this Life is due to the fact that it is a careful study of the development of a character. Lincoln has, in some degree, become a myth, especially among his own countrymen. The very great qualities he showed in the few trying years of his prominence—and dominance—in the life of our nation are seen through the magnifying and refracting atmosphere of heroism and tragedy that enveloped him at death, and the tendency is natural to try to find in everything that is known of him confirmation of his greatness.

Lord Charnwood is singularly free from this tendency. It may be said that he loves Lincoln, and that he hates slavery. But he recognizes clearly Lincoln's limitations, especially in the earlier stages of his career, and he dismisses with a certain grave amusement many of the stories which seem to invest him from boyhood with the virtues that were manifested later. While he gives Lincoln full credit for his ability to "manage" men in most trying circumstances—as in the case of his Cabinet—he finds his judgment of individual men often dull and slow and mistaken, as in the case of several of his chosen commanders. But he traces with increasing admiration the growth of Lincoln's judgment of persons and the loyalty he maintained toward those he trusted, even mistakenly.

The author analyzes the conditions in which Lincoln's character was formed, and those in which his political course was shaped with admirable clearness, with moderation and fairness and with a degree of insight truly remarkable. His discussion of the theory that the South was deceived and misled into the support of secession by a conspiracy of powerful and unscrupulous politicians is especially informing, as is his account of the origin of the sentiment of loyalty to the State instead of to the Union, which led such men as Lee and Jackson to join the Southern Confederacy.

Particularly interesting is Lord Charnwood's treatment of the growth of Lincoln's conviction as to slavery and as to the right way to deal with it. To Lincoln the avowed principle of the Declaration of Independence appealed with the directness and completeness of an axiom. He saw in the Constitution the effort to establish the nation on that principle as nearly as was possible at the time and in the circumstances. He recognized the obligation to respect the compromise imposed by those circumstances, but he insisted on interpreting that compromise always and everywhere to advance freedom and to check slavery. He sincerely, though, probably, somewhat mistakenly believed that that was the intention of the "Fathers." His mind was logical to a degree, but it was in some directions narrow, and he clung to this view of the intention of the makers of the Constitution with the utmost tenacity. Despite the deep fervor of his feeling, however, there was nothing fanatical in his tenacity. Indeed, with fanatics he had little in common, and they came nearer to irritating him unreasonably than any other class. Lord Charnwood points out that Lincoln's judgment of John Brown was less tolerant and less just than that of Mr. Seward.

He also points out with considerable emphasis that when it came to the nomination for the Presidency in 1860, Lincoln was taken because he was thought to be the less extreme, though in reality his convictions were at least as deep as those of Seward, and his adherence to them in the crisis after the election was far more firm. It is pleasant to note that Lord Charnwood recognizes at once the supreme tact with which Lincoln met Seward's amazing suggestion that, practically, the Government should be turned over to his (Seward's) guidance and the fidelity with which Seward, once set right in that matter, upheld and served the President.

Lord Charnwood has so deeply and intimately studied his subject that he evidently feels very much at home in it. This is shown particularly in his characterization of prominent men with whom he has to deal, sometimes succinct, sometimes quite elaborate. Thus he writes of Jefferson:

> He imparted to the very recent historical origin of his country, and his party imparted to its material conditions a certain element of poetry and the felt presence of a wholesome national ideal. The patriotism of an older country derives its glory and its pride from influences deep-rooted in the past, creating a tradition of public and private action which needs no definite formula. The man who did more than any other to supply this lack in a new country by imbuing its national consciousness—even its national cant—with high aspirations, did—it may well be—more than any strong administrator or constructive statesman to create a Union that should thereafter seem worth preserving.

Of Calhoun:

> His intellect must have been powerful enough, but it was that of a man who delights in arguing, and delights in elaborate deductions from principles which he is too proud to revise; a man, too, who is fearless in accepting conclusions which startle or repel the vulgar mind; who is undisturbed in his logical processes by good sense, healthy sentiment, or any vigorous appetite for truth.

There are briefer touches: "Adams, the sour, upright, able ex-President." "Sumner of Massachusetts, the friend of John Bright, who kept up a continual protest for freedom in turgid, scholarly harangues." "Horace Greeley, the great editor, who was too opinionated to be quite honest." "Salmon P. Chase must really have been a good man in the days before he fell in love with his own goodness."

Lord Charnwood's account of the civil war and of the moral and material forces on each side is very clear, and though summary, is adequate for his purpose. The war is treated in its relation to the problems that it imposed on Lincoln, and close adherence to this plan gives it the unity we have noted in the whole volume. Especially satisfactory is the discussion of the currents of public sentiment during the Summer of 1864 when, on the eve of complete success, the depression in the North was extreme and the re-election of Lincoln was largely regarded as hopeless.

The style of Lord Charnwood is clear and straightforward and admirably adapted to his task. Basil Williams, the general editor of the series to which this life belongs, says, in his brief preface, written from camp:

> It is fit that the first considered attempt by an Englishman to give a picture of Lincoln, the great hero of America's struggle for the noblest cause, should come at a time when we in England are passing through a fiery trial for a cause we feel to be as noble.

THE AMERICAN THOROUGHBRED

MAKING THE AMERICAN THOROUGHBRED, Especially in Tennessee, 1800-1845. By James Douglas Anderson. Including Reminiscences of the Turf, by Balie Peyton, with Notes by the Author. Norwood, Mass.: The Plimpton Press. $3 net.

SOME time before the European war it appeared that the horse had been almost superseded, at least for commercial purposes, by the automobile and the motor truck. Then the war came, and the world was raked with a fine comb for horses. In England and France there was considerable opposition to the abandonment of horse racing, and it was said such abandonment would have a disastrous effect on the raising of thoroughbreds.

In considering the history of the American thoroughbred Mr. Anderson finds that horse breeding and raising before the civil war was something more than an industry; it was, he says, a controlling influence on the customs and habits of the American people. Hence, as portrayed in Mr. Anderson's book, Americans are a people of high mettle, with a keenness and intensity that finds a parallel in the high spirit of the thoroughbred.

The pedigree of the American thoroughbred almost of necessity goes back to the English stock. The English race horse was originally bred from the Arabian, Barbary, and Turkish stocks, and contained in his veins nearly an equal admixture of the blood of each. From the Arabian blood he inherited speed, from the Barb strength and pride, and from the Turk length and height. When the stock from this cross was established in the more suitable climate of England it was found safer to rely on this than upon continued importations from original sources. So the English race horse came to be an entirely different established type.

The greater number of thoroughbreds in the South, and probably in the United States, in 1833 are to be traced to some of the Virginia horses, most of them either imported or the descendants of English stock. The first American stud book was compiled by Patrick Nisbett Edgar of North Carolina and printed in 1833, and its records as well as those of The Turf Register became the principal source of information for all compilers of stud books since that time. The pedigrees of the Tennessee and Kentucky horses may be traced as far back as 1799, and Mr. Anderson produces conclusive figures to show that the American-bred stallions were in no way inferior to those that were imported.

The excellence of the American thoroughbred did not come from haphazard methods of breeding. To the old race of horse breeders mating was a science. The chief pleasure that most breeders got out of the turf was in watching the practical test of their theories—the joy of achievement. Mr. Anderson lays stress upon this effect of horse breeding—the influence of the bookmaker on horse breeding was something that did not touch the national service that the old breeders rendered to the country.

Mr. Anderson gives the early history of race meetings in this country and tells of some amusing incidents in connection with horse racing. There is a graphic account of eight famous races in the United States which has much to do with the characteristics both of men and horses, and an amusing incident in which a supper of lobsters was blamed for the defeat of Henry, a well-known race horse of the early nineteenth century.

The civil war had a disastrous effect upon Southern horse breeding. The live-stock interests of the South were almost entirely wiped out by the contending armies, and the names of some of the most famous ante-bellum thoroughbreds are entirely unknown in the pedigrees of the present generation. The duel between General A. Jackson and Charles Dickinson, that resulted in the latter's death, was brought about by an article in The Impartial Review in 1806, concerning a race horse, that cast some reflections on Jackson.

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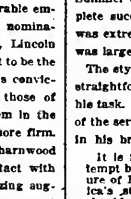

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(Continued from Preceding Page)

NEW ESSAYS CONCERNING HUMAN UNDERSTANDING. By Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz. 12mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.

Translation from the original Latin, French, and German, with notes by Alfred G. Langley.

WAS THE RESURRECTION A FACT? By James Samuel Lilley. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.

The author is a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Juvenile

ELIZABETH FRY. By Laura E. Richards. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

True story for girls of the famous Quaker, known as "The Angel of the Prisons."

THIS WAY TO CHRISTMAS. By Ruth Sawyer. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

"A Christmas book of stories "for any age."

SONNY JIM. By Elaine Sterne. 12mo. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company.

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BETH OF OLD CHILTON. By Marion Ames Taggart. 12mo. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company.

A story of New York for boys and girls.

THE TRAIL OF THE MOHAWK CHIEF. By Everett T. Tomlinson. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.30.

A story of Brant, the great Indian chief.

LITTLE MERRY CHRISTMAS. By Winifred Arnold. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

Illustrated Christmas story.

THE TWINS "PRO" AND "CON." By Winifred Arnold. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

A story of girl-twins and a dog. For young readers.

NUTCRACKER AND MOUSE-KING. By E. Gordon Browne. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

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LITTLE DWARF NOSE. By E. Gordon Browne. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

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ROD OF THE LONE PATROL. By H. A. Cody. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

A boy's story of the sea.

THE BOOK OF ELECTRICITY. By A. Frederick Collins. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

A handbook written to conform to the tests of the Boy Scouts.

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DRAKE OF TROOP ONE. By Imbel Hornibrook. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

A Boy Scout story.

BOBBY IN SEARCH OF A BIRTHDAY. By Lebbeus Mitchell. 12mo. Chicago: P. F. Volland & Co.

Story of a small boy.

THE BOYS' LIFE OF MARK TWAIN. By Albert Bigelow Paine. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brother. $1.25.

Contains many letters, anecdotes, illustrations, &c.

THE TIN OWL STORIES. By William Rose. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.40.

Wooder stories and fairy tales.

OLD, OLD TALES FROM THE OLD, OLD BOOK. By Nora Archibald Smith. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Stories from the Bible for children. Illustrated.

THREE IN A CAMP. By Mary P. Wells Smith. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.30.

A new story for children in the Summer vacation series.

THE FAIRY GOLD SERIES. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Eight volumes. $1.

Reprints of famous fairy stories, such as "Beauty and the Beast," &c.

New Editions and Translations

A CHILD'S GARDEN OF VERSES. By Robert Louis Stevenson. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A new edition illustrated by Florence Edith Storer.

THE MADNESS OF PHILIP. By Josephine Daskam Bacon. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

A new edition.

THE CHINA YEAR BOOK, 1916. By H. T. Montague Bell and H. G. W. Woodhead. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.25.

A new annual edition, the fourth, with a map of Mongolia.

THE LAND OF THE BLUE FLOWER. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25.

A gift edition.

THE PAINTERS OF FLORENCE. By Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Ady.) 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

New edition of this illustrated guide, the first edition of which appeared in 1901.

RATIONAL TYPEWRITING. By Ida McLean Cutler and Rupert P. Sorelle. 8vo. New York: The Gregg Publishing Company.

A high school edition.

THE BLACK ARROW. By Robert Louis Stevenson. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.25.

New edition illustrated in color by N. C. Wyeth.

WORK AND WAGES. By Earl Brassey. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

A volume of extracts, revised and partially rewritten.

(Continued on Page 451)

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 22, 1916.

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BOOKS OF THE YEAR AND HOLIDAY BOOKS

MANY changes have taken place in the publishing of books during the last twelve months. As the year has progressed we have noted that the total number of books was considerably less than before. A variety of causes has combined to produce this result, of leading importance among them, undoubtedly, being the increased cost of book manufacture due to the war. On the whole the genuine book lover will not regret the diminished bulk of our current literature, so long as it does not denote a corresponding decrease of the finer purpose and spirit that make books worth while. When the lists of publishers run to double the length of what they are now, their increase in mere bulk is apt to be at the expense of their literary value. In a "lean year," so far as numbers go, this is less likely to be the case. The greater pressure of material exigencies naturally induces a more vigorous scrutiny of each book that comes up for consideration on the part of the publishers. This selective factor has operated favorably this year in the making of books. There are fewer arid spots than formerly in the annual total of publications. Nearly every book that comes out today exhibits some legitimate reason for its being. It is needless to say that in some of those years when the number of books published reached comparatively opulent figures this could not have been said. With this change for the better in the average character of our current publications the critical estimate of books gains in interest. The recent Autumn Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW presented a wealth of material from which one could enjoy a preliminary survey of what is taking place in the book market this season. The more comprehensive view, however, becomes possible as the final total of the year's books is reached and the buyer, with the approaching holidays in mind, is anxious to make his purchases. For this reason the Special Holiday number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW has grown to be the most important literary publication of the year. Primarily intended as a guide to the holiday books, it brings together the best of the year's publications, both in carefully selected lists and special reviews, with sufficient descriptive matter to enable the reader to choose intelligently from the special field of literature that happens to interest him. This year the BOOK REVIEW'S Holiday Number will be published on the 26th of November. It will contain a classified and carefully annotated list of the Two Hundred Leading Books of the Year, and a continuation, from October to the end of the year, of the BOOK REVIEW'S Bibliography of the War. Special attention will be paid to juvenile books—a department that seems to be growing to importance—in a running survey of what the year has done in this field of literature, with special emphasis on the Christmas publications for young people. The needs of the holiday buyer will be further considered in an article on the season's gift books. Besides these there will be a series of special articles, written by trained reviewers in each branch of literature under consideration, on the year's books of poetry, fiction, history, biography, and travel. More than ever before it is believed that the BOOK REVIEW'S Holiday Number this year will prove an indispensable guide to the Christmas buyer, a valuable magazine of reference to the student of contemporary literature.

AMONG the departments of literature that will undoubtedly register "fewer books" this year we can undoubtedly count poetry. Last year we were in the first flush of a sort of poetic renaissance that gave us the work of such adventurers to verse as EDGAR LEE MASTERS and ROBERT FROST, together with various experiments in another branch of *vers libre* that has come to be known as the imagist movement. On account of this essay in a new field by a number of singers the year was distinguished, naturally, for its innovations, its originality in poetry. This flavor of novelty has inevitably weakened with time; as a matter of fact free verse and its accompanying imagism, at least in this country, have not been so much in evidence this year as the older moods and methods of poetry. In Europe, it is interesting to note, there seems to have been an increase in books of poetry since the year began. Chief among these, and, unfortunately, not as yet published in this country, is a volume by M. CAMMAERTS, written by him from Easter, 1915, to Easter, 1916, entitled "New Belgian Poems." By many CAMMAERTS is regarded as the true interpreter of Belgium in that country's hour of tragedy, a writer to be placed in the same rank with VERHAEREN and MAETERLINCK. His poems, in this latest collection, are caught from the war, breathing an intense patriotism and inspired by an indomitable hope. Most of them are in the form of dramatic sketches. One gives contrasting portraits of the Kaiser and King ALBERT; another pictures an old woman, called "La Joconde" by the soldiers on account of her constant smile, who lives within fifty yards of the German trenches; a third is on "The Angels of Mons." A fine simplicity marks the verse of CAMMAERTS, and it is noticeable that this is the characteristic of most of this wartime poetry, whether it is written in Belgium, England, or France. It would seem as if the overwhelming horror of the mighty conflict had swept away the more delicate phrasings and nuances of meaning that the poet uses in the long leisures of peace and left instead the strong, downright accent that goes with primitive things. It is noticeable, too, that the typical English wartime poet strikes a more melancholy note than one hears from his brother lyrists on the Continent—like this Prologue to JOSEPH LEE'S "Ballads of Battle":

I writ these songs in a dead man's book;
I stole the strain from a dead man's look;
And if much of death there may seem to be,
'Tis because the dead are so dear to me.

THE appearance in one week of four volumes of short stories by four novelists of the first rank is somewhat rare in the annals of fiction publishing. Whether or not the verdict is to be accepted as final, publishers generally are credited with having decided among themselves that "books of short stories don't go." Presumably the decision is the result of long, and possibly bitter, experience. Nevertheless it is difficult to understand why it is so—why a volume containing one long novel should be so much more popular than a collection of tales. The art of the author as a weaver of fiction ought to be, one would think, the deciding factor in a question of comparative popularity. But it is not. The short story volume, no matter by whom written, never "goes" so well as the long novel. It would be interesting to know the fate of the four notable collections that have just appeared—"The Turtles of Tasman," by JACK LONDON; "The Further Side of Silence," by Sir HUGH CLIFFORD; "Tales of the Pampas," by W. H. HUDSON, and "The Crushed Flower," by LEONID ANDREYEV. In each case the tales have a unity of theme that binds them together—the depiction of life in some faraway and, with the exception of the ANDREYEV volume, almost unknown land. This singleness of purpose, possibly, may attract to these volumes an interest that is usually denied to collections of miscellaneous short stories.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Oct. 19 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

THE BIRTH OF MORMONISM. By John Quincy Adams. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.
Deals with the lives of Joseph Smith, Jr., and of his associates.

NICHIREN, THE BUDDHIST PROPHET. By Masaharu Anesaki. 12mo. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
Michiren was a Buddhist reformer of the thirteenth century.

A DREAMER OF DREAMS. By Oliver Hickel. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell Company. $1.25.
Tells the love story and life work of William Penn.

SIXTY YEARS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—1853-1913. By Harris Newmark. 8vo. New York: Baker & Taylor Company. $3.
Described as the Pepys's "Diary" of Los Angeles.

SLAVERY IN GERMANIC SOCIETY DURING THE MIDDLE AGES. By Agnes Mathilde Wergeland. 12mo. Chicago: University Press. $1.
A review of Lamprecht's History.

HENRY JAMES. By Rebecca West. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. (Home University Library Series.) 50 cents.
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(Continued on Page Following)

SINGLE TAX MOVEMENT IN THIS COUNTRY

History of an Economic Theory That at First Achieved Great Popularity and Has Since Been Rather Overshadowed by Socialism.

THE SINGLE TAX MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. By Arthur Nichols Young, Ph. D. Princeton: Princeton University Press. $1.50.

DR. YOUNG has excellently executed what he proposed for himself, a history of the Henry George "movement," rather than a discussion of its merits. In recounting the long list of defeats of the proposal, and the limited list of its successes, there often arose the necessity of explanations of each, so that his book contains considerable incidental discussion of the merits of the proposal to substitute a single tax on land for all other taxes. So judiciously is this done that neither friends nor critics of the single tax have ground for complaint, and the openminded seeker for instruction may be left to form his own opinion. The most striking thing in the book is the contrast between the immensity of the first popular success of the idea and the later failure of the idea to find approval at the polls. The first edition of "Progress and Poverty" was 500 copies, published for the author, because publishers would have nothing to do with it. Henry George himself recorded that "I could get no one to print the work except my old partner in San Francisco, who had gone into the printing business." The first edition paid for the plates, and he canvassed the publishers again with the proofs in a second attempt to get his idea before the general public. Never was a prophet of less honor in his own country. His own intimates privately thought it audacious for an inspector of gas meters, an editor of a struggling newspaper of radical tendencies, to attempt to instruct the world on political economy. He never wavered in his self-confidence. In those clouded days he wrote to his father: "It will not be recognized at first—maybe not for some time—but it will ultimately be considered a great book, will be published in both hemispheres, and be translated into different languages." This prophecy was amply redeemed. Perhaps no book by an American has had more readers in more countries or languages. More than a hundred editions have been issued, published in a dozen translations. The book was republished as a serial in a New York newspaper and as a pamphlet in The Congressional Record.

The success of the book was made by its readers, for the opinions of the book reviewers and the economists were almost uniformly unfavorable. The power of the book and the charm of its style were recognised, but the central idea was condemned as unworthy of adoption. That dissent continues to this day, and is as plainly sustained by second thoughts of voters as condemned by the first popular verdict. The present condition is that of an endowed cult. It would be rash to say that the movement has spent itself. It is sure that its chief activities are those which are subsidized by a bequest of Joseph Fels. The "movement" is now ravaging the West as it first ravaged the East. In both cases the record is of the greatest success in the earliest stages. And in both cases as the movement shrinks the devotion of the smaller circle grows.

No doubt much of the earlier, although not the first, success of the movement was due to its finding a place in politics.

In 1886 Henry George was nominated for Mayor of New York City because his book had convinced the working classes that he was the best candidate to represent the protest against unjust social conditions. He accepted, he said, because the campaign would "bring the land question into practical politics and do more to popularize its discussion than years of writing would do." In that view his campaign was all that even he could have desired, but as a protest against social conditions the result was less than nothing. As Mayor he could have done nothing to institute the single tax. As candidate he popularized the movement and polled more votes than Theodore Roosevelt, who later was to outbid him in the auction for popularity, only himself to fall a victim to reaction among the voters. In 1887 Henry George headed the ticket of the Progressive Labor Party of New York as candidate for Secretary of State. The State campaign was the sequel of the city campaign. More than a million tracts on the land question were circulated and for a month there were meetings practically every night. But George's vote in the larger field was as much smaller as it was larger than expected in the smaller field. In the entire State George got only about five thousand more votes than in the city alone. In 1897 he ran for Mayor of New York City again, but suffered a stroke of apoplexy while in bed asleep five days before election. He lay in state in the Grand Central Palace and 100,000 passed before his remains. Thousands followed the catafalque to Brooklyn City Hall. Seldom have there been greater popular demonstrations of admiration and affection, or more general tributes of respect from every quarter, even opponents. The son was substituted for the father, but the 20,000 votes which he received were no measure of the father's strength, and cut no figure in the election. There is the same record of qualified success in elections in the West, in Missouri, California, Oregon, and cities too numerous to mention. In Houston, Texas, alone was there a majority for what was called the single tax, in a loose way of speaking.

In other cases there was an adverse majority. In the aggregate 453,182 votes were cast for single tax, and 1,083,308 against. In March, 1916, the editor of the Single Tax Review estimated for Dr. Young that the number of single taxers in the country was between 25,000 and 50,000. It must be admitted that the movement shows remarkable vitality and strength for such a moderate membership, such a shrinkage from the multitudes who read the million published copies of "Progress and Poverty," and the several million of election pamphlets of all sorts, to say nothing of the flood of newspaper comment.

There are two reasons why the movement is stronger than its membership indicates.—One of them is that they are for the most part "intellectuals," men and women above the average of intelligence and culture, representing the dominant middle class. The other reason lies in the nature of the movement. It is usually considered an economic movement, and clearly has economic characteristics. But George crusaded for social reform rather than fiscal reform. To him ownership of land, the gift of nature to all men, was the robbery of those deprived of their birthright. To single taxers monopoly of land is as obnoxious as monopoly of air, or water, or any other natural wealth. Land ownership is the root of all social evils to the single taxers. To them the restoration of the land to common enjoyment by the collection of rent in the form of tax is the redress of the wrong. Thus the monopolizers of land would pay the proceeds into the public funds, and so much land would be wrested from the monopolizers that access to the soil would be easier for all. In American economic thought single tax has taken the place of socialism in European thought. The difference between these panaceas is vital. Single tax traces social ills to private ownership of natural resources. Socialism condemns the private ownership of the means of production. Single tax proposes to restore to all the general ownership in a gift of God. Socialism would give all access to factories, run in the interest of all. Single taxers and Socialists would reform each other as well as society in general. They oppose each other oftener than they work together. Socialism has become the more popular of the movements, while the single tax has been shrinking numerically while it has been becoming less a social reform movement and more a tax and fiscal reform theory.

The Socialists protest against the possession of excessive fortunes by individuals, the multimillionaires, of whom there are specific examples observable by all. The single taxers protest against the ownership of a single form of wealth by a class which is in itself both numerous and inclusive of individuals whose individual fortunes do not relieve them from hard labor for a living. The obstacle to socialism as a social reform is the freedom of all to become millionaires if they can, and the fact that modern fortunes do not consist in useless heapings of gold or gems, but in investments which give work and opportunities to others than their possessors. The obstacle to the single tax as a means of social reform is that suggested by THE NEW YORK TIMES, and quoted by Dr. Young, when the novel idea was clouding multitudes of intellects. June 6, 1880, THE TIMES said:

> We have one complete security against schemes which assail property in land. The American farmer holds doctrines about the exclusive ownership of land which an Irish landlord would never dream of asserting.

There are 6,361,502 farms and somewhat fewer owners of farms in the United States, and over $40,000,000,000 in farm values. The aggregate of landowners, including city realty, is not certainly known. In this happy land if a man is not a millionaire or a landowner he has a greater grievance against himself than against society. There are few indeed whose personal experience does not include knowledge that others with less expectation of success have overcome obstacles to greater fortunes. Under such conditions reforms like socialism and single tax wear an aspect of undermining individual fortunes through lessening of opportunities, and weakening of individual initiative, while promising or threatening social reforms. To individualists it seems that the hope of society lies in the individual rather than that the hope of the individual lies in society.

CHEVALIER DE BOUFFLERS

THE CHEVALIER DE BOUFFLERS. A Romance of the French Revolution. By Nesta H. Webster. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.

SUCH figures as the witty, dashing, and fashionable Chevalier de Boufflers are not rare in the memoire of the middle of the eighteenth century. They enliven the pages of history and make more tolerable even the backstairs gossip of that monotonously scandalous time. With strict morals and deep feeling gone into retirement, wit and charm took the place of virtue, the only criminal was the bore. But since even the most easy-going of the Old Régime found it difficult to endure the successive rule of the Pompadour and the du Barry, Mrs. Webster has done well in going for her hero to the Court of Lunéville, in Lorraine, where the exiled King Stanislas of Poland held sway "at a glorious country house full of well-chosen guests who never wished to go awey." Here the little Stanislas de Boufflers was brought up by his extraordinarily fascinating mother, the Marquise de Boufflers, whose soldier husband's almost constant absence at the campaigns that fretted Europe did not prevent her being the most vividly happy person at that carefree Court. Her son, who adored her, inherited her wit, her magnetism, her gift of verse-making, and her moral standards. So when at the age of 20 he went to Paris to study at Saint-Sulpice, the prospective Abbé found a ready welcome in the gayest society of the capital, and soon made it evident that his vocation was not the Church.

The story told of him would be almost commonplace if this were all. But the cynical butterfly gallant, suddenly, in middle life, became a great lover; his whole view of life was transfigured, the motive power of his nature changed and deepened. The woman who brought this about was the beautiful young widowed Comtesse de Sabran, then 26 years old, intelligent, exquisite, and virtuous. Some idea of her personality is given in Mme. Le Brun's portrait of her, in which, Mrs. Webster says, "she has shown us the woman as she knew her, with the look of teasing tenderness, the enigmatic smile, the rebellious hair, the wit, the whimsicality, the careless attitude so natural to her."

The progress of their romance through devoted friendship, absorbing unmarried love, and marriage late in life, is followed by Mrs. Webster in well-selected letters and reported incidents and conversations. The beauty of Mme. de Sabran's character, her sympathy with all that was best in the life of her time, and her association with the ill-fated family of Louis XVI. make interesting reading. And the account of the Chevalier's expeditions to Senegal add a touch of the unusual. When the storm of revolution broke out the Chevalier, disappointed and disillusioned in the vain effort to serve both King and people, became an emigré and was joined by Mme. de Sabran. Possibly the general reader will find most interesting this part of the book, which goes on with the story of Mme. de Sabran's daughter, Delphine de Custine, caught in the whirlpool of Paris and unable to escape, seeing her brave old father-in-law, General de Custine, and her young husband, Armand, go to their deaths, and surviving the terror in the same prison as the Empress Josephine, then Mme. de Beauharnais.

The Chevalier and Mme. de Sabran, now Mme. de Boufflers, meantime lived abroad and returned in 1800 to France, to a city and a social life sadly changed. Mrs. Webster makes no secret of her anti-revolutionary partisanship and devotes many pages to contenting, and with considerable effect, the popular view of Carlyle.

The title does not do justice to the book. It suggests a fictitious romance covering a much shorter period than that over which this unusually fine and true story of two very real human beings extended.

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

Memories of the English and American Theatre, with Other Recent Publications in Various Fields

THE MELANCHOLY TALE OF "ME." By Edward H. Sothern. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.

FIFTY YEARS OF A LONDONER'S LIFE. By H. G. Hibbert. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.

SIXTY YEARS OF THE THEATRE. By John Ranken Towse. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.50.

When I was young I had a little friend: and one day, when other little friends were invited to a festivity, I said: "Look here! You hide behind this curtain, and then nobody will know where you are." "But," said my little friend, "nobody cares!"

WITH this disarming and poignantly pathetic anecdote Edward H. Sothern begins the bulky and surprisingly unimportant volume of remembrances which he has seen fit to encumber with the quite inappropriate title, "The Melancholy Tale of 'Me.'" It is all most charmingly said and reveals so unmistakable a literary gift that you read the final page with a genuine regret at his decision to say so little. Here is almost a third of the book given over to some graceful and suspiciously vivid memories of the nursery; here are the reminiscences of an actor which virtually come to a stop at the threshold of his career. The thirty years from the days of Mr. Sothern's advent at the old Lyceum to the last of his memorable tours with Julia Marlowe—of these there is practically no record. We should all have enjoyed the book more, re-read it oftener and remembered it longer had Mr. Sothern thought less of what was of personal interest to himself and more of what would interest each and every one of us.

"The Melancholy Tale of 'Me'" is an expansion of some articles which appeared in Scribner's Magazine. Perhaps a hundred pages were quite worth preserving between the covers of a book as an addition to the literature of the theatre which is accumulating with such dizzying rapidity. In this smaller volume should be those chapters on the elder Sothern which, by the way, serve as another reminder that the life of the actor is not all cakes and ale. There should also be the chapter on McCullough, the few pages devoted to Charles Frohman, and the utterly captivating account of Mrs. Midget, as Sothern calls Maude Adams.

The Sothern book is but one of several volumes of theatrical reminiscence to put in their appearance this Fall. For instance, here is one from overseas, "Fifty Years of a Londoner's Life," the miscellaneous record—for an American reader—frequently elliptical chronicle of an English theatrical journalist. With the trained paragrapher's capacity for saying much in little, Mr. Hibbert has put innumerable odds and ends of information into his work, which has a foreword by the great "Tay Pay." It is as though one of the oldest inhabitants of Fleet Street were to sit and prattle on about the theatre. Here are memoirs of many music halls, memories, too, of the young Barrie, hopelessly at odds with his unappreciative surroundings in the office of The Nottingham Daily Journal; stories of critics and claques and caricatures, anecdotes of Irving and Wilde and Gilbert, and happy returns to the old Lyceum and the old Savoy.

The English stage is represented, also, in the earlier chapters of "an old critic's memories," which have been gathered under the title, "Sixty Years of the Theatre." This is a volume of reminiscence by John Ranken Towse, who, for more than forty years, has represented The Evening Post at the first nights in New York. This is a chronicle which begins with tender memories of Sadler's Wells in Islington, and comes to an arbitrary and unfortunate pause at 1900. As its second content Mr. Towse presents a recurrent protest against the "star and circuit" system, and a plea for the re-establishment of the old competitive stock companies, enforced by his conviction that "there is not on the American stage today one solitary performer, male or female, of native origin, who is capable of first-class work in either the tragic or comic department of the literary imaginative drama."

Of course this lament at the decadence of the theatre is blended, as in all such books from the standard by George Henry Lewes to this one, with the descrying on the horizon of the promise of better things to come. The somewhat mournful tone of Mr. Towse's observations can be traced to the fact that his "Sixty Years of the Theatre" deals only with "sixty years of the art of acting," and ignores entirely the several other arts of the theatre—notably the playwright's art. You will read Mr. Towse in vain for any but the scantiest recognition of the overwhelming fact that there has been a mighty development of the dramatist in the period of which he records only the progressive decline of the art of acting.

STRENGTH OF WILL

STRENGTH OF WILL. By E. Boyd Barrett, S. J. New York: P. J. Kenedy & Sons. $1.35.

THAT a Catholic theologian should write a treatise upon strength of will may seem strange to those who believe that there is conflict between the findings of modern psychology and the traditional doctrines of Catholic philosophy. But Father Barrett, who is a Master of Arts of the National University of Ireland and a Doctor of Philosophy of Louvain University, has no difficulty in finding support for his conclusions in the works of the great mystical and ascetical writers; he finds that Catholic asceticism rests on principles that are scientifically sound, and that the modern psychologist may learn valuable lessons in will-training by a study of the lives of the great martyrs and confessors.

It is only within the past few years that psychologists have recognised the fact that the will, like the body, may be strengthened by appropriate and regular exercise. Inevitably this discovery has resulted in the production of a mass of non-scientific literature upon this highly technical subject. There have been many volumes on strengthening the will, there have been correspondence courses; in general the discovery of the greatest scientific importance has been seized upon by charlatans and so commercialised as to lose some of its appeal to the serious student.

It is therefore a fortunate thing that Father Barrett is using his scientific aptitude and his trained mind in the service of this weighty subject. He writes with singular clarity, and with undoubted authority. Beginning with a general study of will-training, its significance, the necessity for it, and its relation to religion, he goes on to a detailed consideration of his subject. He devotes a thoughtful chapter to the awakening of the will—to the voluntary acquisition of a sense of willing. There are three introspections of will-content that are in the highest degree illuminating. The effect of the will upon the intellect is carefully explained, and such maladies of the will as hesitation, impulsiveness, and hyper-emotionalism are defined and analysed, and their causes explained.

But the part of Father Barrett's book which is surely of the greatest interest, and perhaps of the greatest value, is that in which he describes and explains his methods of will-training. With Professor Foerster he believes in the value of will-gymnastics. The phases of his system of exercise for the will are three, the first educative, the second curative, the third strengthening and protecting. Each exercise is supposed to last for ten days, a period of five or ten minutes at a time being devoted to it.

The exercises consist of such things as these: The student stands on a chair in his room for ten consecutive minutes every day for seven days, and tries to do so contentedly. The student replaces one hundred bits of cardboard in a box, calmly and deliberately, without haste, every day for ten consecutive days. The student watches the movement of the second-hand of a clock or watch, and pronounces some word slowly at the completion of each minute. The student draws on a piece of paper, very slowly and painstakingly, parallel lines for five minutes. These exercises are chosen from the book at random; their use depends on the purpose of the student and the condition of his will.

An obvious comment is that the tasks which constitute these exercises are simple, in fact trivial, in character. They are so intentionally; it is Father Barrett's belief that should there be any ulterior, interested object in the task, the primary object of will-training would be lost sight of.

To all who as parents or as teachers have charge of growing children the chapters on the Will and Sensuality and the Will and Habit are of special value. Indeed, Father Barrett's "Strength of Will" should be in the hands of all teachers, not only for the aid it will give them in developing the character of their pupils, but for the direct benefit which they themselves will receive from its same teachings.

There is no doubt that Father Barrett has made a valuable contribution to the literature of the fascinating science of psychology. And, furthermore, he has provided a text-book which cannot be read carefully by any one without genuine and readily recognisable benefit.

THE ULTIMATE BELIEF

THE ULTIMATE BELIEF. By A. Clutton Brock. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

THE ideal of Mr. Clutton Brock is education along philosophic and self-imposed, reasoning lines. His volume is a sincere testimony to the importance of spiritual enlightenment in the young. Moved by a realisation of the defective systems of school instruction in Germany today, which, as he considers, have brought about that country's criminal conflict, his book is a denial of the false standards at present employed in character building for children. War produced Mr. Clutton Brock's observations; he affirms that Germany's power consisted in the education of her boys to serve, above all else, their country—knowledge being transposed, not to discover truth, but to support the theories favorable to the designs of the State. He calls learning in Germany today an "incredible perversity," concluding that bad philosophy has occasioned the present war. Germany has been efficient because her young have been instruments of the State rather than separate, reasoning individuals possessed of their own volition.

Mr. Brock conceives of a race in which morality is based upon natural philosophic reasoning, one in which the truths of nature, the universe, and the spirit are asserted and confirmed by man's own experiments. Without philosophy we are without essential knowledge, he affirms. "Philosophy is a science or it is nothing." He decries compulsive morality, which does not instruct why a boy should love knowledge or beauty or righteousness, merely obliging him to conform to a certain standard of conduct without inculcating in him a natural desire for it. He suggests that the young be taught to analyze their spiritual desires and pursue certain courses of action for their own sake. This might be considered almost platonic; the pursuit of the idea being its sole justification—the idea as supreme. He says of spiritual attainments:

> They must always be means and not ends, and means to spiritual activities, and we only pursue them well or get what we want for them if we pursue them as means.

Mr. Brock advocates a Utopian selflessness—an objectivity that he considers the only moral attitude: "Our joy is a glory of what is outside of us, not merely of our own mental processes." He believes the moralist is wrong in showing utility in truth and pleasure in beauty. These things should be pursued irrespective of what emotions they provide for us, since the intellectual and moral activities cannot be rightly exercised if pleasure or utility is their aim—the only spiritual satisfaction being beauty for the sake of beauty, truth for the sake of truth, and honesty for the sake of honesty.

Mr. Brock's volume is imperfect in that many of his assumptions are unsupported by actual philosophic facts. He does not show us how the young mind is to be moved to prefer goodness without reward. He conceives of right direction of the spiritual faculties, but he does not give us the groundwork of their development, or explain how it is possible to remove from boys the desire to experience pleasure through beauty, or to pursue goodness without fear of punishment. Mr. Brock's tenets are admirable, and much is probable in his theories; but he does not explain clearly how to go about a reconstruction of the processes of education. Emotion and inclination are powerful agents in a boy's life; but we are not told how the spiritual self may be taught to conquer them.

There is much that echoes Hegel in "The Ultimate Belief." Mr. Brock says:

> There is in all of us an aesthetic conscience as well as a moral conscience; and if I want to be intellectual or aesthetic I must obey the intellectual or aesthetic conscience just as I must obey the moral conscience if I want to be moral.

And Hegel:

> Where the aesthetic sense is deep enough it is an accompanying moral sense and keeps man pure, and the moral sense in its perfection becomes the aesthetic.

This is the assumption that the aesthetic conscience should reveal to all young people the beauty of holiness, and the natural intellectual best being truth, it will reveal the trilogy of goodness, truth, and beauty. He thinks correct valuations of experience lead the individual into goodness rather than harm, thereby convincing man of the desirability of truth for its own sake, truth being the intellectual activity of the spirit.

Mr. Brock writes with sincerity, but he reasons circuitously. His book contains countless repetitions, although he is fair and earnest, and his aim could be of great benefit to mankind if conscientiously pursued. That facts and propositions are not true morality is a great truth, and Mr. Brock's ideal of obedience and honor through a desire of each for its own sake is praiseworthy. Here is the keynote of his theories:

> A boy cannot be taught what is good or true or beautiful, but can only be trained so that he may find out for himself what is good or true or beautiful, so that his desires of the flesh may not overcome his desires of the spirit.

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

makes use of means which formerly it had condemned.

Through a multitude of details that give a picture of a restless people struggling against conditions that are almost too much for them, of the badgering of the peasantry and the working classes by the well-to-do and the clergy, of the evil to democracy following in the train of the Defense of the Realm act and the Munitions act, the principal figure of the novel comes to see that he has helped bring about the very conditions that he loathed. He understands that the shells made by his German company are being used against his own countrymen, that it was one of them that blew his own son to pieces. And at last, his soul filled with disgust, Sir Alfred determines to abandon all his interests in the munitions trust.

The climax comes in an outpouring of abhorrence by the author. It is when Sir Alfred, after he has separated himself from all his interests in shells and high explosives, visits the old place in the East End of London. He approaches the factory building at night, and sees for the first time a Zeppelin sailing over London. As he watches there is a flash, and Sir Alfred is blown to pieces by a bomb from the Zeppelin—a bomb, so the author leads his reader to suppose, that had probably been made in the victim's own factory in Germany.

THE WORN DOORSTEP

THE WORN DOORSTEP. By Margaret Sherwood. Little, Brown & Co. $1.35 net.

OCCASIONALLY, very, very occasionally, it happens that a book appears whose merits one would like, if possible, to shout from the housetops, and such a book is this small, unpretentious volume entitled "The Worn Doorstep." And yet, while one would like to proclaim its excellences aloud, so that some of those to whom such work belongs by right of sympathy might overlook it, in reading it there are times when one feels like a trespasser, as though perusing something intended only for one pair of eyes. This fact is high tribute to the convincing power of the narrative, for it is told in the form of a kind of journal letter, addressed by the heroine to her lover, dead on the field of honor.

She is altogether alone in the world; her own family had "vanished into the silence" before she, an American girl, met the English student and gentleman who became all in all to her. And so after his gallant death she writes out the everyday happenings, the thoughts and feelings that make up her life "for comfort in the long silences." First comes the account of her discovery, in a little out-of-the-way English village, of the very home of which they two had dreamed, a quaint old brick cottage, covered with wisteria and woodbine and honeysuckle. This she rents, and with her dead lover's fox terrier, Don, Madge Snell and her husband, Peter, the gardener—a typical English couple—the pony, Puck, and a tiny kitten she names "The Atom," she starts housekeeping, intending to erect a barrier which will shut the world out from the little retreat wherein she wishes to hide herself and her great sorrow.

But she is an innately generous woman, and presently when the world comes knocking at her door and asking help she opens it wide, determining to make hers "a wee home in a warring universe, for the use of whomsoever." Belgian refugees, a wounded Tommy, a lost French baby, one after another these are sheltered and cared for in the little cottage. Love and sorrow, life and death, pass across the worn doorstep, and with each experience she gains fresh understanding, fresh strength, until the year is over and she realizes that she has "gone out of herself and cannot find the way back. * * * The griefs that enter, in some strange way solace my own. * * * Yet I exist more and more in you, living your life and mine, too, spirit to spirit."

It is difficult to give more than the faintest hint of the quality of this exquisitely beautiful book within the limits of a review, if indeed it could be done in any way save by transcribing the entire book itself. The sweet, strong personality of the heroine, a woman big alike in heart and brain, and gifted with a sense of humor even tragedy cannot altogether quench, is reflected in its every page. She is very real to us, and very real, too, is the dead English lover who hated war, but was among the first to respond when the call came to fight for an issue of "high justice."

Each character that enters the story lives, from the pony to the nameless Belgian lady who all her life had traveled peaceful paths until in her old age she was driven forth to die. And the little English village and the greater England beyond, holding fast in the dark hours of 1914-15 to "a faith in the working possibilities of human freedom"—the very spirit of it all lives and breathes in this book. Charming in style, thoughtful, human, instinct with a quiet humor, with courage and with that spirit of genuine consecration which today is sending the finest to face death in the "noble task of keeping this divine spark"—the passion for liberty—"alive upon the human hearth," this is one of those rare, satisfying books which are really and thoroughly worth while. We offer heartiest congratulations and thanks to Margaret Sherwood.

THE TRIUMPH OF TIM

THE TRIUMPH OF TIM. By Horace Annesley Vachell. George H. Doran Company. $1.40 net.

A NOVEL of rapidly shifting scenes, of color, movement and vitality—this is the first and what may be called the surface effect of Mr. Vachell's new book. But underneath the color and the movement lie the sincerity, the honest, successful endeavor to portray one man truthfully, a man of great possibilities for good and evil, and it is these things which give the book a value over and above the value of color and movement. Tim is a boy of eight when we first meet him, living in the vicarage of a tiny English village, Little Pennington. The Vicar had made a romantic marriage with a beautiful young Irish woman who died when Tim was only a baby. So the two lived together until the time came for Tim to go to Eton. He was destined for the Indian Civil Service, but the Vicar had refrained from giving him certain warnings, and ignorance brought disaster. Tim returned home, to meet new and worse trouble—trouble which made the Indian service impossible and resulted in his running away and shipping before the mast on a merchant vessel.

After a while he arrived in California. There he had many experiences, fraternizing with tramps at one time and with bankers at another. He was there during the boom period and when the boom ended. Love and life and death he encountered, and then at last he left California and went, not to England, for he could not bear to return to his old home save in triumph, but to France and a little village on the Breton coast, the haunt of many painters, which he had visited in his boyhood. And there at last he found his own destined work, the work for which he who had tried so many different careers was best fitted and in which he was happy. And presently he went back to Little Pennington, there to learn how great, how immeasurably great, was his debt to the Vicar—to the Vicar who, holding fast to his belief that good must ultimately triumph over evil, had shouldered the burdens which Tim should have carried, and "borne them in silence during sixteen years."

Each place that Tim visits in his wanderings is clearly pictured and becomes real to the reader, although it is the sketch of Little Pennington which is perhaps the most deftly handled of them all. And each has its effect on the character of Tim, a character which invariably takes color from its surroundings. Yet it is this character which is the outstanding feature of the book, a character interesting throughout in its development, in its possibilities for good and for evil. Vivid, clever, self-confident, a born rebel, charming, buoyant, loving life and meeting most of the changes it brings with courage and energy, he stands forth, man and boy, one of those whom others liked to help and did help quite often. There are of course a number of minor characters in the book, people Tim meets and knows more or less intimately, and who range all the way from Sir Gilbert Pennington, "one of the last of England's country gentlemen" to Lasher, the absinthe-drugged poet who saved Tim from making a dire mistake once when he stood at the cross-roads. These people are all well though slightly sketched, and then, besides that of Tim, the novel contains several other portraits carefully detailed and finished. Of these, the first and most memorable is the one of the Vicar.

The Vicar was a lovable saint; and lovable saints are exceedingly difficult persons to portray in fiction. All the more credit, therefore, to Mr. Vachell that the Vicar holds one's sympathies from the beginning to the end; for one is made to feel that his saintliness was real, not easily won, but obtained in the way Tim thought: "He must have died. And then he lived—for my mother's sake, for mine, and for my boy's." Of the three women who influenced Tim, Daphne, the heroine, is the only one who is a little shadowy, not quite real. Ivy Jellicoe is a skilfully presented example of a type which is all too common, and Magdalena, the Spanish-American girl who gives with both hands generously and well, is drawn with loving care. Though the novel is very long, it never drags. Tim's life was a full one, crowded with incident and with experiences, changing constantly in hue. Circumstances caused him to adopt various pseudonyms, and these are given as titles to the five "books" into which the story is divided: "White" in his early youth; "Green" when he shipped on the Cassandra and during his tramping days; "Brown" for the greater part of the years spent in California; "Black" when, broken in health, fortune, and affections, he went to France; "Gray" for the peace which in the end descends upon him after he has learned the truth and made the great decision. Always intensely alive, likable throughout all his defeats and successes, he is a hero of whom his creator may well be proud.

There are many things, many descriptions of persons, places, and events, many bits of philosophy and interesting ideas in Mr. Vachell's book on which one would like to comment, did not space forbid. Take, for example, the description of Little Pennington, nicknamed "the happy village," with its rigid code, its virtues, and its narrowness, where all the inhabitants bent to the united wills and opinions of two men, Sir Gilbert and the Vicar, a place of "ordered simplicity and neatness" within and without, but from which freedom had been entirely banished. Very charming, and very different, is the account of the little Breton village, Concarneau, beloved of painters and of fisher-folk. One cannot help suspecting that the book contains a certain amount of personal experience, and, indeed, there is one incident, the lynching in California, for the truth of which the author vouches. As artistic as "Quinney's," "The Triumph of Tim" is in every way a bigger book than that delightful tale of an antique shop. It represents the best and most mature work of a writer who has grown steadily and noticeably in literary stature since the publication of his early novels.

OBVIOUS ADAMS

OBVIOUS ADAMS. By Robert R. Updegraff. New York: Harper & Brothers. 50 cents.

The young man who is going to seek his fortune in the advertising business should have "Obvious Adams" for a hand-book. Indeed, any young man who is going to seek his fortune in anything might be aided by the common sense and business acumen displayed in this little volume. It is the story of a successful business man and how he achieved his enviable position in the business world, through doing "the obvious thing." It is a modern version of the Columbus and the egg story. When asked why more business men do not do the obvious thing, Mr. Adams answered:

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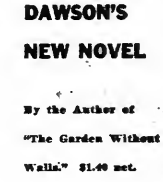

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 439)

volume. No writer of romantic fiction ever imagined an intrigue more picturesque, thrilling, and tragical than the one which took place "At a Malayan Court," while the "Droit du Seigneur" aroused as much anguish when exercised by the Chief of an obscure part of the Malay Peninsula as ever it did in mediaeval France. The story of "The Were-Tiger"—blood brother he to the were-wolf of European legend—is a hair-raising, inexplicable tale, while the adventures of Pandak Aris "In the Valley of the Telom" and the raid of Kilop Bumbing make the ordinary adventure story seem very tame indeed. The description of what happened in "A Malay Prison" brings the reader into full sympathy with the author's indignation, while "The Flight of Chep" proves that if women are sisters, men are at least brothers "under their skins."

Every one of the book's nineteen stories is interesting, written in a vivid, dramatic style, fresh and vigorous, but there are, of course, a few which predominate in one's memory over the rest—and each for a different reason. "The Ghoul," a tale of a hag, a dead baby, a scientist, and an ancient Malayan belief, sends the little shivers chasing one another up and down one's spine. With a few telling strokes we are made to see it all—the clearing in the jungle, the new-made grave, the frenzied witch dancing around it, the ghastly thing which follows. It is not a good story to read by one's self late at night! Very different is the tale of "A Daughter of the Muhammadans," who did not at all realize the beauty of her devotion and self-sacrifice, one in whose limited vocabulary there was no word for duty, yet who so performed the task set her by a love stronger than death—and worse than death—that to the Englishman her face seemed "to shine with the beauty of her soul." Very simply told, infinitely appealing, is this tale of a heroic woman who did not dream that she was a heroine—and it is true as well as beautiful. For sheer power of imaginative and thrilling description, the "Flight of the Jungle-Folk" takes a high place; it is surely no small achievement to bring home to dwellers in the modern world the terror of a people not yet emerged entirely from the arboreal stage.

But apart from their interest as stories, these tales contain a perfect mine of information about the customs, ideas, and folk-lore, not only of these Malays, but also of the even lesser-known jungle-folk, the Sakai, whom they despise and long oppressed most cruelly. Marriage and birth taboos, beliefs and traditions—why, the tale of "A Malayan Actor-Manager" tells us more about them than does many a weighty volume! The attempts at reformation at Kota Bharu, where one ruler attempted to discourage theft and "in pursuance of this laudable desire killed during his reign sufficient men and women to have repeopled a new country half the size of his own kingdom," while his successor, or rather his successor's Prime Minister, determined to make all the people fervent Muhammadans, with results very like those which happened in England when the rule of the Puritans was followed by that of Charles II., are absorbingly interesting to any one who cares about the ways of strange peoples.

Perhaps one of the most illuminating bits in the entire books is that in which the author tells us of the heroic plays, descended by a devious and long-forgotten route from the ceremonial dances held at Angkor "when that city of gigantic ruins was still the capital of a great Hindu Empire." In these plays appears a clown, called Bram in Kambodia, Pian in the Malayan plays, and who "derives his title of infamy from the proudest caste on earth," the caste which ages since at Angkor exacted a homage and earned a hatred which survives in this piece of grote-querie, when all other memory of their rule has been entirely forgotten.

The author has endeavored to keep his own personality in the background, but the glimpses of it we get here and there are by no means the least interesting or least attractive part of the book. Intrusted with an important mission to a native ruler when he was still under twenty-one, a political agent in that same State before he was twenty-three, he seems to have been gifted with a rare degree of sympathy, tenacity and broad-mindedness. The story of "One Who Had Eaten My Rice," written to record the splendid fidelity of Umat, who held that it was "not fitting to quit me in time of trouble" is as creditable to the white Tuan as to the devoted Malay. Space does not permit of comment on all the tales in this fascinating volume, whose author will unquestionably be compared to Joseph Conrad, though the two are in truth very different. Suffice it to say that these are tales of genuine literary merit, tales which will richly repay every reader for the time and attention he gives them.

THE LEOPARD WOMAN

THE LEOPARD WOMAN. By Stewart Edward White. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

A WAR NOVEL that has its setting in the untracked African forests and its adventures among savages in a wilderness where water must be sought with care, "The Leopard Woman" is a crisply told tale of excitement and intrigue. The Englishman, Culbertson, has been sent by his Government on an important secret mission to an African Chief. Culbertson knows the forests, the conformation of the country; better still, he knows the people. There is only one other man in that part of the world whose knowledge of it is as wide and deep, and significant as his own; this man is perhaps even more of a "native expert"; and he is a German. For him and his Government, too, there is every reason to make friends with the little-known Chief through whose borders a new road is to be built. Culbertson starts out, well equipped, on his errand, but there is nothing astonishing in the suspicion that gradually comes to him that Winkleman has also been sent out on a mission like his own.

This is the situation with which the events of the novel begin. But the reader is not told so quickly what it is all about. Culbertson himself is a mystery at the opening of the tale. We know that he is British, that he is traveling with a native "Safari" through little-known country, that he is a good shot and something of a medical man, and that his men are devoted to him. But that, after all, is not very much to know about the hero of a book; and it is hard to forgive Mr. White for keeping us in ignorance until his story has reached Page 145. Such reticences does not bring us the excitement of suspense; it is merely confusing.

With the Leopard Woman herself, of course, it is different. The Leopard Woman is the mystery of the book. Culbertson comes upon her with her caravan in the wilderness, a beautiful, exotic creature who speaks English with a foreign accent, and who assures him that she is traveling out of sheer love of adventure through a country which has never even been mapped. She appears first as merely selfish, inexperienced, haughty to the point of silliness. And it is not very long before she falls into serious trouble in her wanderings, and Culbertson, who has left her after their first casual meeting, turns up providentially to rescue her and bring order out of the chaos of her native camp. He takes charge of her servants—whom she is utterly unable to "manage"—and is willing to act as guard to her for the rest of her foolhardy journey. But at this point he finds detailed maps of the district—marked in German—in her tent, and decides that in no case will he let her out of his sight!

How he travels on with her through the wilderness, how he is saved from grave danger, what her mission really is, and how he wins out in the end—this is the matter of the last half of the book. The errand of the Leopard Woman, and the way she carries it through to the last verge of success, is very clever indeed. She herself is not convincing, nor attractive; but she is obviously intended not as a portrait of a woman, but as an instrument to the telling of an adventurous tale; and as such she is entirely successful. Culbertson himself is more possible as a human being. But the best character in the book is the African, Simba, and the most humanly moving thing in the story is his devotion to his magic bone. For the rest the novel is a somewhat mechanical, though unfailingly interesting, story of modern adventure. Its narrative style is terse and vigorous, and its glimpses of African country and customs are often illuminating.

A STRONG MAN'S HOUSE

A STRONG MAN'S HOUSE. By Francis Neilson. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.

THE casual reader of "A Strong Man's House" may come to the hasty conclusion that it is a piece of pacifist special pleading. Yet, if a recent novel of Mr. H. G. Wells may fitly be called a reaction to war, much more so may Mr. Neilson's book be called, not only a reaction to war, but a reaction also to militarism. Its purpose is to show that the doctrine of preserving peace by preparing for war is a fallacy, and that the exigencies of war are, ultimately, the death knell of democracy.

The Right Honorable Sir Alfred Horton-Birkett had risen from the position of office boy in the East End of London to be a Member of Parliament, a Baronet of the United Kingdom, and a member of the Privy Council. And believing, as he did, in the doctrine of armed peace, he placed himself at the head of an international organization, with factories throughout the world, which was to supply the Governments of the world with armaments of all kinds, until the nations were to become so heavily armed that not one of them would dare fire a shot. This was the situation when the fatal incident at Serajevo occurred. And Sir Alfred, the head of this international munitions trust, was a nonconformist of the old school, of the anti-war party.

The opening of the war found Sir Alfred's conscience arrayed against his business instinct, and then the tales of German atrocities came to save him—a righteous war meant no qualms of conscience, it was his duty to "save Christian Britain from a Godless Prussia." Now Mr. Neilson is, apparently, under no delusions. War is an abnormal thing, but the matter of war is the arraying of normal men of one side against normal men of another side. And when Ben Tonk, a nonconformist and a nonresister, talks to Sir Alfred on the subject of German ambition he talks about a perfectly normal condition of the German and English peoples before the war:

> Forgive me if I say there is a fearful lot of arrant nonsense written by modern historians on this subject. Now, where is the clash of ideals in the British and the German peoples? Not Governments, mind. I mean the ordinary workaday men and women. Do they know anything at all about the quarrel? Not an atom.

Here the note of protest is sounded, the same protest uttered by Professor Bertrand Russell, that the democracies of the world are involved in wars to satisfy the sense of honor of statesmen and diplomats.

Mr. Neilson is not writing to arraign the Government of Germany; he is concerned with what appears to him the assault of the British Government on the liberties of the people of Britain. He speaks not only for himself, but for a certain majority, when he puts into the mouth of Ellen Horton-Birkett an answer to her father such as this:

> I will be serious, dad, and tell you what I think of your cry pro-German. It means no more than pro-Boer did. Be honest and admit the cry pro-German against English thinkers really means, "Don't criticise the Government." Every decent-minded person who thinks seriously, who wants to believe in the real good of people everywhere, is labeled anti-British. Pro-German as a cry means my country right or wrong. It makes no questions are permitted. As a cry it is a cloak under which a body of incompetent statesmen can plunge a nation into an unnecessary war, conduct it with the greatest loss of life and at the greatest cost.

In a book which has in place of a hero the victim of circumstances, whose villain is the parliamentary assault on the destinies of a free people, there are, naturally, many cross-currents. Mr. Neilson does not try to show how certain things happened, but that certain things did happen, and that in the happening, step by step the liberties of a people were surrendered.

But not only does Mr. Neilson find his Government a tyrannical one, he also is appalled by its incompetency, by the way in which it covered one blunder by committing another. It must be admitted, too, that the author is a conscientious objector and nonresister out and out, that he believes war-suicide was committed by soldiers who had been driven to the front by the recruiting advertisements at home. And he finds in this no palliation. All war is evil, and all power over the destinies of a free people is a tyranny when it compels them against their choice to an action that is repugnant to their spiritual ideals, when such a power

(Continued on Following Page)

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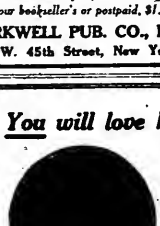

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

S. A. F.—Who is the originator of the phrase: "The total depravity of inanimate things"? I have heard it attributed to many writers.

The phrase quoted by our correspondent has been attributed to many authors, but the fact is that the words formed the title of an essay by Mrs. Katharine Kent Child Walker which was printed in The Atlantic Monthly for September, 1864. Mrs. Walker was the wife of a clergyman of Worcester, Mass. She is the author of a "Life of Christ," "Bible Stories for the Young," and "From Crib to Cross." These books are said to be out of print.

"Life in London"

Mrs. F. W. ROCKWELL.—I have two volumes (in good condition) of "Life in London," by Pierce Egan, published in London in 1820, illustrated by J. R. and G. Cruikshank. Has it any value? I have also twelve volumes of London Punch, Vols. 50 and 52, and from the seventeenth to the eighteenth volume. What is their value?

Copies of "Life in London" have brought at auction prices varying from $5.75 to $50. Punch is worth from 50 cents to $1 a volume.

"Alone with My Conscience"

READER.—Will you kindly inform me through your column if "Alone With My Conscience" is prose and where it can be obtained?

"Alone With My Conscience" is an anonymous poem printed in "Heart Throbs," Vol. I., published by the Chapple Publishing Company of Boston.

Tadeuskund

L. G. B.—Will you kindly tell me the author of a book entitled "Tadeuskund, the Last King of the Lenape: An Historical Fail," published in Boston in 1825? Who is the author of this work?

This somewhat rare book was written by Professor Nicholas Marcellus Hentz, (1797-1856,) a French educator, well known as an entomologist, who came to this country in 1816, and taught in the University of North Carolina and elsewhere in the South. He was also the author of "The Valley of the Shenandoah, or Mysteries of the Graysons," which was published in this city in 1824. His wife was Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, the writer of many once popular romantic stories, such as "The Planter's Northern Bride" and "The Banished Son," which are now out of print.

Elements of Mythology

EDWARD T. FLAHERTY.—Recently I saw a book entitled "Elements of Mythology." The cover and title page are missing, so it is impossible to ascertain the name of the publisher, one page, however, does show the place and date of publication —Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1859." Could you advise me as to where this book could be obtained?

The book has long been out of print. It is possible that a copy may be found in some old book shop.

Booklovers' Magazine

M. L. D.—Will you kindly give me the approximate value of a complete set of The Booklovers' Magazine, twenty-two numbers, running from Autumn, 1860, to Christmas, 1903?

The set is valued at from $5 to $8.

Foley's Poems

J. W. S.—Will you please tell me if the poems of James W. Foley can be obtained in book form?

The poems of James W. Foley are published in three volumes, (author's edition,) by Robling, Hamark, N. D. There are other separate volumes under the titles "Boys and Girls of Maine," "Prairie Breezes," "Songs of Schooldays," and "Tales of the Trail." They are obtainable through any book seller.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

HORATIO H. COZZENS.—In reply to the inquiry of "Y" in THE BOOK REVIEW of Sept. 10 for the poem in which the following lines appear:

She trod among the daisies wet
With slender feet, more white than they.

I do not find these exact words in examining two or three translations of that charming song-story of mediaeval France, "Aucassin and Nicolette," a copy of which "Y" may get as likely to contain them, but do find the following which approach them and may be of service to your inquirer.

Under the title of "Fabliaux, or Tales Abridged from French Manuscripts of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries, by M. Le Grand, selected and translated into English verse," &c., London, 1796, with G. L. Way as translator, in Vol. I. appears the above enchanting romance, and at Page 36 these lines occur:

Soon in the garden gay the maid did light,
And trod the dewy grass, with daisies white;
White were the flowers, yet barefoot as she far'd,
Seem'd dark of hue with Nicolette compar'd.

Theo, in a translation of Andrew Lang's the book entitled "Aucassin and Nicolette, done into English," 1905, at the end of his introduction, two poems are introduced, addressed respectively "To Aucassin," signed "A. L.," and "Nicolette," signed "Graham R. Tomson." The final lines of the first stanza of the latter poem read:

With loose-leaved roses sweetly set,
And dainty daisies, dark beside
The fair, white feet of Nicolette.

The Last Sleep

E. J. STENSON.—In your issue of Sept. 10 "S. E. M." asks for the poem "The Last Sleep." The poem was published in the Christmas, 1912, number of Harper's Magazine and is by Charles Hanson Towne. It is as follows:

Some shining April I shall be asleep,
And over me the ancient joy shall pass;
I shall not see young Spring dance down the world
With ribbons of green grass.
But I shall dream of all that I have lost—
Breath of the wind, immortal loveliness,
Wild beauty of the sunlight on the hills,
Now mine no less
Because I slumber. Nay, but more than mine,
Since I a part of them shall strangely be.
Only I ask, when the pink hawthorn breaks,
That one shall think of me.

This appeal was also answered by Edith Vyse, Milford, Penn.

"Aux Italiens"

HAROLD H. ROWMAN.—The second poem referred to by Mrs. P. N. Sunson in the issue of Sept. 10, is "Aux Italiens," by Robert, Earl of Lytton ("Owen, Meredith.") The stanza in which the quotation she gives appears is as follows:

And I think, in the lives of most women and men,
There's a moment when all would go smooth and even,
If only the dead could find out when
To come back, and be forgiven.

The poem may be found in any edition of "Owen, Meredith's" poems, and in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology."

Answers to this appeal have also been received from Miss Caroline Bensel, N. Y.; John E. Norcross, Brooklyn; W. W. Scrugham, Yonkers, N. Y.; Leona Lord, South Manchester, Conn.; Jane R. Shaw, Charlottesville, Va.; Mary K. Greene, N. Y.; Edith Vyse, Milford, Penn.; Edith Belden Palmer, Stamford, Conn.; John H. Baxter, Peekskill, N. Y.; Alice P. Kirkland, Atlantic City, N. J.; Emily S. Colt, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. J. Byrne, Pittsburgh, Penn.; L. B. Lincoln, Hartford, Conn.; C. S. Sutphin, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Mae F. Auerbach, N. Y.; Dorothy R. Madden, N. Y.; Mrs. Franklin M. Kellogg, Summit, N. J.; Mrs. H. R. Schmidt, East Orange, N. J.; Miss Jennie Mannheimer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Jennie E. Schlegel, Brooklyn; Mary H. White, Washington, D. C.; Ivy L. E. Welden, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; Elizabeth R. Walton, Washington, D. C.; Homer H. Denison, New Haven, Conn.; Alice Langley Marks, Little Falls, N. J.; Arthur L. Howard, N. Y.; Clarence Bellale, N. Y., and Victor Norman Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio.

His Personal Experience

G. M. TURNBULL.—The poem asked for by "J. S. C." on Aug. 20 is Swinburne's "The Triumph of Time." Apropos of this poem, the following, quoted from Edmund Gosse about Swinburne, may be interesting to your correspondent:

He was not, in my recollection, very ready to recite old published poems of his own, though always glad, and even imperiously anxious, to read new ones. Almost the only exception which I remember was in favor of "The Triumph of Time," a poem which Swinburne deliberately impressed upon me, and doubtless upon other friends as well, as being, in a very peculiar sense, a record of personal experience. It was always difficult to know where the frontier ran between hard fact and Swinburne's mind illuminated by a sweeping limelight of imagination. He had a real love of truth, but no certain recognition of fact. Unless, however, he cunningly deceived himself, a set of very definite emotions and events is enshrined in "The Triumph of Time," of which I have more than once heard him chant fragments with extraordinary poignancy. On those occasions his voice took on strange and lifelike notes, extremely moving and disconcerting, since he was visibly moved himself.

House by the Side of the Road

I. N. F.—In answer to the query of "E. L. B." in THE BOOK REVIEW for Sept. 10, I would say that the poem for which he inquired is probably "The House by the Side of the Road," by the late Sam Walter Foss. The last verse of the poem is as follows:

Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by—
They are good—they are bad—weak and strong,
Wise—foolish, and so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

Answers to this appeal were also received from L. C. Branch, Newport News, Va.; Theodore P. Curry, Montreal, Canada; John R. Driscoll, Saugatuck, Conn.; C. S. Sutphin, Hartford, Conn.; Mary J. E. Welden, Richfield Springs, N. Y., and Arthur L. Howard, New York.

Futurity

E. M. C.—The line about which Florence Haughton asked in your issue of Aug. 13 is from Mrs. Browning's sonnet "Futurity." Part of the sonnet follows:

God keeps a niche
In Heaven to hold our idols; and albeit
He brake them to our faces and denied
That our close kisses should impair their white,
I know we shall behold them, raised complete,
The dust from their beauty glorified,
New Memnons singing in the great God-light.

Aucassin and Nicolette

ISABEL SIMERAL.—Is it not possible that the ballad sought by "Y." in the issue of Sept. 19 is that of Graham R. Tomson, published in the Mosher edition of Lang's translation of "Aucassin and Nicolette"? The second verse ends:

And so she passed the garden side
With loose-leaved roses sweetly set,
And dainty daisies, dark beside
The fair, white feet of Nicolette.

APPEALS TO READERS

M. C.—On the occasion of E. H. Sothern's last appearance on the stage in this city at the Booth Theatre, Miss Marlowe appeared on the stage and recited some verses written by an English author and published in some English periodical. I should be very much obliged if any of your readers can tell me the name of the author of those verses and the periodical in which they appeared.

Our Angel Side

A. W. H.—Will you please ask your readers for the author of "We've All Our Angel Side." a poem found in Sanders's Union Speaker? I quote the first verse:

The huge rough stones from out the mines,
Unsightly and unfair,
Have veins of purest metal hid
Beneath the surface there;
Few rocks so bare but to their heights
Some tiny moss-plant clings
And round the peaks so desolate
The seabird sits and sings.
Believe me, too, that rugged souls
Beneath their rudeness hide
Much that is beautiful and good—
We've all our angel side.

Last of the Red Men

W. F. ATTARSON.—Can any of your readers tell me the author or give me the words of a poem, which was familiar thirty years ago, entitled "The Last of the Red Men," and some of whose lines are:

The sun's last rays were glowing fair
On crag and field and wood,
When fell the mellow softness where
Our lonely Indian stood.
Beneath his eye in living gold
The broad Pacific lay,
Unruffled there a ship might hold
Its —— and fearless way.
* * *

The last stanza closes with the words:

And like the shadow of a dream
Our tribe has passed away.

Birth of the Ivy

A. C. KNEELAND.—I should be much obliged if some reader could send me the poem called "The Birth of the Ivy," by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr.

The Unhappy Centipede

I. F. H.—Can any of your readers furnish me with the words of the verse about the unhappy centipede who lay helpless in the ditch and the sun run because, instead of allowing his legs to work automatically, as Nature intended, he indulged in wholly superfluous experiments to decide "which leg came after which"?

Nine Great Sons

Miss A. FORMAN.—Jack London in "The Little Lady of the Big House" quotes two lines, I do not know whether from the same poem or not, something like this:

"She gat me nine great sons, the other nine were daughters."

and

"I looked into the future and saw none of me there."

I would like to know the name and author of these lines, and if possible the context.

A Lichfield Chaplet

A. L. W.—At Page 98 of E. V. Lucas's book, "The Second Post," is a collection of four letters entitled "A Lichfield Chaplet." Will some reader kindly tell me who wrote them?

"Green Tea"

A. L. F.—In a clipping in my scrapbook I find a list of celebrated short stories. One of them I am unable to locate is entitled "Green Tea," by J. Sheridan Le Fanu. Will any of your readers tell me in which one of Le Fanu's stories they may be found?

Song About Wolfe

W. C. ARMSTRONG.—

Wolfe then drew up his men
In rank and file
On Abram's lofty height
Ready for trial.
He raised his head
At cannon's rattle,
And to his aid he said:
"How goes the battle?"

The lines above quoted are from memory and are probably quoted incorrectly. They are portions of a song that was popular about 1845 or 1850. Can any one supply the words of the entire song?

Farewell, Bird

LILLIE E. TAYLOR.—Will some one of your readers please give me the words of an old poem or song about a deserter named William Bird, I think, who went home to see his parents, for which he was shot? The last verse reads something like this:

Farewell, Bird, farewell forever,
Friends and home he'll see no more,
For his mangled corpse lies buried
On Lake Erie's distant shore.

"Convict Once"

J. A. D.—Could any of your readers inform me where I could obtain a copy of the poems of J. Brunton Stephens, the Australian poet, whose book, "Convict Once," the writer is most anxious to get?

In Peace Secure

M. B. I shall be very grateful if any of your readers can give me the correct version of a poem called "In Peace Secure," which begins:

I will build me a cot on the mountain side,
Away from the toiling town,
Where the sunbeams lure and the air is pure.

Keys of Heaven

M. L. L.—Will some reader kindly inform me by what author and from what work the following quotation is taken:

He who bends his soul to knowledge
Steals the keys of heaven.

Be Still

KATHARINE S. OLIVER.—Can any of your readers tell me the author of the following poem

Be still, the crown of life is silentness;
Give thou a quiet hour to each long day
Too much of time we spend in profitless
And foolish talk, too little do we say.
If thou wouldst gather words that shall avail,
Learning a wisdom worthy to express,
Leave for awhile thy chat and empty tale;
Study the golden speech of silentness.

Old, Unhappy Things

FREDERIKA G. HALDEN.—Will some reader kindly tell me where to find the following lines.

The plaintive numbers flow
From old, unhappy, far-off things
And battles long ago.

Another New Day

R. E. T.—Will some reader kindly let me know the name of the author of the lines that run something like this:

Lo! there is another new day;
Think, will thou let it slip useless away?
Out of eternity this day was born,
Into eternity at night shall return.

I know these are not the exact words, but I am anxious to find out the author and where they can be obtained.

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

TWO timely books in The Irishmen of Today Series have just been published by Dodd, Mead & Co., "A. E." (George W. Russell,) by Darrell Figgis, is a story of the Nationalist poet, and in "Sir Edward Carson" St. John G. Ervine analyses the character of the Ulster leader. "The Empress Eugenie and Her Son," by Edward Legge, and "The Last Days of Archduke Rudolph," by Hamil Grant, are two biographical works that take the reader into byepaths of history.

Gertrude Atherton is the greatest woman novelist living, possibly the greatest novelist, in the opinion of Professor Edgar Burrill of Columbia University, who recently devoted a week's lectures to the consideration of this writer's work at the Bridgeport Centre of Columbia University Extension Teaching.

Laurence J. Gomme announces the immediate publication of "The Circus and Other Essays," by Joyce Kilmer, the first prose volume by this author. Many of these essays appeared in the Sunday Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Virginians will be interested in "A Bibliography of Virginia, Part I.," containing the titles of books in the Virginia State Library which relate to Virginia and Virginians, also the titles of books written by Virginians and of those printed in Virginia. The compiler is Earl G. Swem, Assistant Librarian in the Virginia State Library.

The two famous essays of Theodore Watts-Dunton on poetry, rewritten and enlarged by the author some time before his death, have just been published by E. P. Dutton & Co. under the title, "Poetry: The Renascence of Wonder."

A complete edition of the novels and stories of Richard Harding Davis, with portraits and photogravures, has just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The edition is sold by the subscription method. "The Clan of Munes," by Frederick Judd Waugh, is about the fairies who live on the hillsides and along the coasts of New England. The "Munes" are represented in picture and story.

Professor C. Alphonso Smith, Edgar Allan Poe Professor of English at the University of Virginia, whose authorised "Biography of O. Henry" is shortly to be published by Doubleday, Page & Co., will lecture next Tuesday afternoon at Chickering Hall (the Lord & Taylor Store) on the life and work of O. Henry. The lecture is by invitation of Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co.

The John Lane Company has just published "A Diary of the Great War," by Samuel Pepys, Jr., an amusing history of the times. "Aerial Russia: The Romance of the Giant Aeroplane," by Lieut. Col. Roustam Bek, is the story of the progress of aviation in Russia, and of the production of the giant aeroplanes by Sikorsky. It has recently become known that "The Hampstead Mystery," a detective novel recently published by this house, is by two retired Scotland Yard detectives, Messrs. Watson and Rees.

Two books by James Joyce, an Irish writer, "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man," and "Dubliners," are announced for immediate publication by B. W. Huebsch. Ludwig Lewisohn estimates the writers who reflect the soul of Germany in "The Spirit of Modern German Literature."

"Causes and Consequences of the War," by Yves Guyot, late French Minister of State; "England and Germany," by Dr. E. J. Dillon, and "In the Line of Battle," edited by Walter Wood, are three war books on Brentano's Autumn list of publications.

One of Gogol's comic masterpieces, "The Inspector General," translated from the Russian by Thomas Seltzer, will be issued shortly in the Borzoi Series by Alfred A. Knopf.

After twenty years of labor Frank J. Wilstach has gathered together upward of 15,000 similes, and these have been alphabetically arranged under subject headings for the forthcoming "Dictionary of Similes," which will be published by Little, Brown & Co.

The Harpers announce for publication next Thursday "Years of My Youth," by William Dean Howells; "The Incredible Honeymoon," by E. Nesbit; "The Story of the Battle-Hymn of the Republic," by Florence Howe Hall, and "Mark Tidd's Citadel," by Clarence Budington Kelland. "The Mysterious Stranger," a posthumous work by Mark Twain, is announced by the same house this week.

On Wednesday next Small, Maynard & Co. will publish "Told in a French Garden," by Mildred Aldrich, author of "A Hilltop on the Marne." Other publications for the same date are "The Stranger at the Hearth," by Katherine Metcalf Roof, and "The Dog's Book of Verse," edited by J. Earl Clauson.

Rebecca West's book on Henry James is to be published this week by Henry Holt & Co. in The Writers of the Day Series. A series of new guides, to take the place of the Baedekers, which the war has suspended, will be issued by this house. The first volume will be "Guide of New York City," by Fremont Rider.

The Lippincotts announce in the Stories All Children Love Series "The Life and Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe." Other books to be published immediately by this house are "Tree Wounds and Diseases," by A. D. Webster, and "Pharmacology and Therapeutics for Students and Practitioners of Medicine," by H. C. Wood, Jr.

In "Their Spirit: Some Impressions of the English and French during the Summer of 1916," to be published shortly by the Houghton Mifflin Company, Judge Robert Grant gives an unofficial account of his visit to England and to France during the past Summer, and presents a vivid birdseye view of the countries at war.

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By Ruth Sawyer

A Christmas book for any age—provided you have kept the heart of a child. It is not for children alone, though there is everything in it that children love; it is the kind of a book that a grownup who has begun to read it to a child will finish for his or her own pleasure. An Irish woman, a gipsy, an American, a German, and an old negro—all tell Christmas tales to a little boy, the friend of a fairy.

The Boys' Life of Mark Twain

By Albert Bigelow Paine

The friend and biographer of Mark Twain relates here for readers of all ages the life of the great humorist. No one who has read "Tom Sawyer" can have helped wondering whether the incidents of the whitewashing the fence, giving pain killer to the cat, and the adventures of the cave ever really happened. Mr. Paine's book answers these questions. "It is the story," he says, "of a boy born in the humblest surroundings, reared almost without schooling, yet who lived to achieve a world-wide fame; to attain honorary degrees from the greatest universities of America and Europe; to be sought by statesmen and kings; to be loved and honored by all men in all lands, and mourned by them when he died."

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On her way from her sheltered home to the Arizona school where she was to teach, the heroine got off her train by accident twenty-five miles from her destination. She was rescued from the dangers of the desert and from a man's brutality by "The Boy." This was but the beginning of the girl tenderfoot's adventures. There is an abundance of humor, and in addition to the clean fun there is the spiritual note which makes Grace Lutz's stories so popular.

Peace and Quiet

By Edwin Milton Royle

A rollicking story of the Mexican border, in which spirited adventure and light comedy achieve a combination of effects that is quite indescribable, but that will delight readers of every type. While the irrepressible and dare-devil young hero ostensibly longs for the day in which "peace and quiet" will at last be his, he cheerfully plunges into one hair-raising adventure after another, and faces nearly every sort of peril which Mexico in the turmoil of revolution can provide for a young Gringo who ventures to mix into the affair. In fact, the story opens with Ted Castleman in a dungeon at Vera Cruz, contemplating the prospect of being led out on the following morning and shot—but he isn't.

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Cross Fox Set, double fur animal scarf and melon shape muff, **$129.00**

Poiret Fox Set, double fur animal scarf and round shape muff, **$79.75**

Fisher Set, double fur animal scarf, round shape muff, **$124.00**

Blended Sable Set, double fur animal scarf and round shape muff; **$74.75**

Red Fox Set, double fur animal scarf and round shape muff, **$46.75**

Fur Trimmings in wide variety, all widths from 2 to 10 inches, at very moderate prices.

Separate Scarfs
Double Fur Animals

Red Fox,	$24.74
Dyed Blue Fox,	24.74
White Fox,	22.74
Skunk,	18.74
Black Fox,	29.75

Fur Coats

Seal Dyed Muskrat Coat, 42-inch, full flare model, border, collar and cuffs of natural skunk, **$179.00**

Persian Coat, 42 inches long, full model, collar, cuffs and border of natural skunk, **$296.00**

Seal Dyed Muskrat Coat, full model, beautifully lined, large collar of natural skunk, **$98.75**

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Broadway.

Charming Fur Hats

Copies of Lewis and Georgette Models

The chic tricorne illustrated is one of the favorite Fur Hat Models of Madame Georgette, Paris. Made of lustrous Broadtail Fur edged with Ermine. This copy is a faithful reproduction. Priced **$32.50**

Smart Real Mole Hats seem to emphasize the beauty and softness of this fur—majority close-fitting effects; very reasonably priced at $18.89, $22.89, $28.50 and up.

The latest note for Dinner Hats is evidenced in a collection of Chapeaux of Gold or Silver Lace combined with Furs of every description—priced **$16.89** and upward.

Macy's—Millinery Parlor, Second Floor, 34th Street.

For Women Who Prefer Wool Velour Suits

Here are two attractive, fur-trimmed models, specially priced. Other styles equally attractive.

Empire style of fine quality wool velour in desirable shades of brown, green, plum or navy. Simulated belt, at back and sides, finished with stitching in self color. Roll collar of Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) and bands of same on cuffs. **$34.75**

Belted model of wool velour, with yoke front and inverted pleat at back, has deep overlap pockets. Round, convertible collar and cuffs with bands of Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat). Green navy, plum or brown. **$28.75**

Both these suits are warmly interlined and lined throughout with peau de cygne.

Other models range from $23.74 to $269.00

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Front.

14-Kt. Solid Gold Bracelet Watch $19.89

Whenever you wish, you may wear this watch without the bracelet. 14-Kt. Gold; 15 Jewel lever movement. A very small, thin model with either gilt or silver dial. The supply of these charming little timepieces should last about three **days only.**

Regular price, $22.49.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street, Broadway.

FROCKS for Evening Wear

Lustrous satin veiled with silk net, metallic embroidered taffeta—bouffant effects a-glitter with beaded trimming and silver ribbon—these are the frocks so suggestive of the dance and other gala evenings.

Silver Embroidered Taffeta makes a charming gown; surplice bodice, net sleeves and vestee trimmed with silver lace; pointed over-drapery on skirt; large, flat bow of material at waist. White, flesh, or turquoise blue. **$34.75**

Youthful model of taffeta and silk net combined comes in blue, pink or corn color. Draped, pointed bodice of taffeta, silk net sleeves, circular skirt of net over taffeta, lavishly trimmed with silver braid. **$19.74**

Lustrous Satin veiled with silk net fashions a long-waisted model, trimmed with beaded bands and passementerie; cap sleeves of silk net; full skirt with side drapery. Turquoise blue, rose, gold, black or white. **$44.75**

Extra Size Dresses

for street, afternoon and evening wear, in a diversity of styles and desirable fabrics—sizes 41 to 52, at moderate prices.

Macy's—3rd Floor, Centre, Front.

NEW! Seen in the Store

An Alsacienne Apron—

A sewing apron, like those worn by the peasants of Alsace, is made of heavy striped silk, with very deep hemstitched pockets to hold all the sewing paraphernalia.

Third Floor.

A Chinese Necklace—

All kinds of peculiar Chinese beads compose this odd necklace:—Filigree barrels with the new green gold finish, large, round amethyst beads, small jade beads, and Chinese nuts with ivory finish, pierced in interlaced design. The chain is dull silver with heavy links. At the end is a huge pendant of amethyst quartz, hand carved to represent the fruit and leaves of a pear.

Main Floor.

A Blouse—

Chiffon cloth in a lovely shade of bisque makes a charming blouse with pleated front and back. Its only trimming is a graceful cascade jabot embroidered in multi-colored silk dots; frill cuffs embroidered to match. High standing collar with velvet ribbon band.

Third Floor.

A Turban—

A chic Russian turban of rich Kolinsky fur is trimmed with gold metal leaves with chenille rims, lending the necessary touch of color on the dark fur.

Second Floor.

Fur-Trimmed Coats

Cleverly Designed.

One of the season's favorites is the wool velour coat *illustrated.* Cut unusually full in the back, belt crossing over in front. Slashed pockets, button trimmed, turn-back cuffs. Deep, square collar, banded with Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat.) Warmly interlined and lined throughout with peau de cygne. Dark green, brown, navy, or black. **$39.75**

Lustrous black velour, with its velvety surface, fashions a very full coat lined throughout with peau de cygne. Deep, roll collar and pockets banded with dyed opossum. **$46.75**

Long coat of wool velour in Burgundy, taupe, plum or dark green. Full, loose model with deep, roll collar of dyed opossum. Lined throughout with satin. **$28.75**

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

Keeping Young Daughter Fashionably Dressed

is a problem that confronts every mother of a growing girl. But party frocks of dainty chiffon cloth, dress-up coats of velveteen, or smart velour coats for all occasions, all at attractive prices, help to solve it,—effectively.

A

Party Frock of chiffon cloth in a dainty Empire model with high shirred waistline. Puffings and pleated frillings trim the waist and the shirred skirt is edged with narrow ribbons. Finished with tiny rosebuds. Pink, blue or white. Sizes 6 to 14 years. *Illustration* A. **$12.74**

Velveteen Coat. Dressy model with large scarf collar and cuffs edged with skunk opossum. Wide belt drawn through loop in front, attractive hanging pockets. Warmly lined and interlined. Brown, Russian green, Burgundy or black. Sizes 10 to 16 years. *Illustration* B. **$19.74**

B

Wool Velour Coat in smart circular flare model. Fancy velour with large collar buttoning high at neck; strapped pockets; novelty buttons. Burgundy, green, brown. Sizes 10 to 16 years. **$10.74**

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street

Cool, Crisp Days Bring Thoughts of SWEATERS

Women look upon the sweater today not only as a protection, but as an attractive addition to their wardrobes. Here are some of the new styles:

Fibre Sweaters, in two-toned effects, rose and white, gold and white, black and white, green and white or Copen. and gold. Deep, sailor collar, turn-back cuffs, wide sash with fringed ends. **$12.74**

Shetland Knit Sweaters, striped effects, combining white with cherry, lavender, Copen. or black. Sailor collar, turn-back cuffs, wide sash with fringed ends. **$6.94**

Fibre Sweaters, plain body with striped trimmings; rose and white, gold and white, black and white, purple and gold or Copenhagen and gold. Roll collar, wide sash with tasseled ends. **$7.94**

Fancy Stitch Woolen Sweaters, roll collar, turn-back cuffs, pearl button fastening; gray, Harvard, white, navy, black or tan. **$5.74**

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

BLANKETS

Completeness and variety sum up the Macy Blanket Department. Full lines of imported and domestic coverings in a wide assortment of colors and materials are marked at prices which prevailed a year ago.

Fancy Plaid Blankets in an excellent variety of color-combinations. Whipped edges. Full-bed size, **$2.69** pair.

Heavy Jacquard Plaid Blankets, in beautiful colorings. Serviceable quality. Neatly bound. Full-bed size, **$3.49** pr.

Wool and Cotton Mixed Plaid Blankets. Good variety of colors. Fancy stitched edges. For single beds, **$4.29** pair. For double beds, **$4.79** pair

White Wool Mixed Blankets, medium weight, neatly bound. Pink or blue striped borders. Single-bed size, **$2.29** pair. Double-bed size, **$2.79** pair.

White Wool Mixed Blankets, pink or blue striped borders. Neatly bound. Two good grades. Full-bed size. **$3.89** and **$4.74** per pair.

Fine White Blankets, only 150 pairs in all. Very good quality. Full-bed size. **$4.79, $5.89** and **$6.94** pair.

All-Wool Blankets, steam shrunk. Pink or blue striped borders. Ribbon bound. 5 lbs. 70x84 inches. **$8.19** pair.

Macy's—Basement, Rear.

Rugs and Carpets

that are different in coloring and design

You would not wish to find a rug in your friend's living room that was similar in pattern and coloring to your own. Then, the next time you wish to buy a rug visit Macy's. We are constantly on the lookout for rugs of serviceable quality, attractive, artistic and **different.** American and European Mills send their best to Macy's.

Fine Imported Wilton Rugs

Our own importation of fine floor coverings in designs and color combinations which cannot be obtained from domestic mills. Oriental effects in medallion and small allover patterns in soft, rich tones of blue, old rose, gold or gray. Others in pink and gray, blue and gray, tan and ecru and other color combinations. A few Chinese and Japanese patterns are included. Made of fine worsted yarn,—with plain or fringed ends.

27 in. x 54 in.	$7.24	9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$59.75
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.	21.74	9 ft. x 12 ft.	68.75
6 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft.	38.75	9 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in.	78.50

Also another lot of Imported Wilton Rugs similar to those described above, but made of yarn not of the same high quality.

27 in. x 54 in.	$6.74	9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$51.75
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.	18.34	9 ft. x 12 ft.	58.75
6 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft.	33.25		

Seamless Wilton Rugs

Made of standard wool yarn of excellent quality in copies of Oriental effects not usually found in Wilton Rugs. Soft tones of rose or blue, tan or gray, with designs in combination colors showing brown, soft green, medium blue or black. Very serviceable owing to absence of seams

27 in. x 54 in.	$4.89
36 in. x 63 in.	7.94
6 ft. x 9 ft.	27.50
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	39.75
9 ft. x 12 ft.	41.75

Velvet Carpets in Plain Colors

Four or five grades, 27-in. wide. Plain green, taupe, blue, or red, in some grades, sufficient to cover show rooms or offices. Also suitable for covering a room solid or for making into rugs. Made of standard quality wool yarn. Marked at prices 5 to 10% less than elsewhere. **$1.54, $1.74, $1.89** and **$1.94** per yard.

Extra Wide Wilton Velvet Carpets

Figured Wilton Velvets, 4½ feet wide, in small allover patterns in combination colors. Oriental tones. Some designs may be matched in yard-wide carpet at $2.48 yd. Prices about ¼ less than they would sell for if purchased from the mills today. **$3.74** per yard.

Domestic Figured Cork Linoleums

2 yards wide, in two different thicknesses. Quality of materials, finish and workmanship the same, one grade slightly heavier than the other. Wood patterns, tile designs and block effects. 59c and 64c per square yard.

New Process Linoleums

Attractive designs printed on a specially treated felt base; 2 yards wide. Many patterns and colorings found in cork linoleums. Marked at prices 10 to 20% less than cork goods and sure to give satisfactory service. 44c and 54c sq. yd.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Broadway.

Autumn Footwear

Fashionable lasts and leathers

Shoes of color, leather and style to match your suit or dress.

Vamps of mahogany Russian calf.—tops of a lighter shade, of buckskin,—that's the newest effect in two tones. Light welted soles and leather Louis XV. heels. **$7.89**

Women's Shoes

Special, $2.89

Shoes purchased before the sharp advance in leather,—insuring a worth-while economy in footwear.

Patent leather, gun metal, bronze kid with cloth or kid uppers.

Macy's—2d Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Camisoles

Beneath a sheer blouse, what can be more dainty than a camisole of flesh color crepe de chine, Georgette crepe, or washable satin, prettily trimmed with lace, ribbon and rosebuds?

4 Styles 94c

One of flesh color satin with broad band of lace and hand embroidery in pastel shades; others of crepe de chine with embroidered organdie or shadow lace.

3 Styles $1.39

Tailored model with top of tucked Georgette crepe and shoulder straps of Georgette with picot edges; others elaborately lace and ribbon trimmed.

3 Styles $1.79

One in yoke effect with ½-inch tucks back and front and wide eyelets, ribbon run; dainty shoulder straps; another with embroidered Georgette crepe top, lace edge and ribbon shoulder straps; third with Val. lace and organdie embroidery.

More elaborate models from $2.49 to $4.79.

Macy's—3rd Floor, Rear.

NEW Persian RUGS Chinese

Every day exquisite Sarouk, Malamir, Gorovan and other beautiful rugs, revealing all the skill of the Oriental rug makers, are being added to our extensive collection of Floor Coverings from the Orient and Far East. Wonderful Chinese Rugs, both modern and antique, also bring their rich colorings and unique patterns to an already extraordinary variety of hand-woven rugs.

Every day new bales are opened and their contents placed on display. Perhaps the very rug you have hoped to buy will be taken from a bale tomorrow.

Because we are direct importers of rugs from China and purchase Persian Rugs in large quantities our prices are always lower than elsewhere.

Room Size Persian Gorovan Rugs
Average size 9 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft.
$184 to $199

Iran, Dozar, Malamir and Sarouk Rugs
Sizes 4 to 5 ft. x 5 ft. 10 in. to 6 ft. 8 in.
$74.50 to $94.50

Chinese Rugs

Hand-made Rugs from the provinces of Canton, Peking and Tien Tsin, comprising a collection worth more than $50,000. Sizes range from the small mats to the large room size rugs. Prices 10 to 25% less than elsewhere.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Centre.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions "up Prices." our Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Groceries

Telephone 6100 Greeley

A SALE OF "RED STAR" COFFEE AND AMARYLLIS TEAS

"Red Star" Brand Coffee—The contents of a pound carton weigh 16 ounces net. If you enjoy a full-bodied, aromatic Coffee, try our "Red Star" brand; our usual price, 32c lb. carton. This sale, 25-lb. bags (bean only), $6.54; 5-lb. carton (bean only), $1.29; 1-lb. carton (bean, granulated or pulverized), 27c.

"Amaryllis" Cheap Teas—Mixed, Ceylon, English Breakfast, Ceylon, Japan, uncolored Japan and Young Hyson; our usual price, 40c. lb.; this sale, 10-lb. caddy, $2.54; 5-lb. caddy, $1.49; lb. carton, 30c.

A SPECIAL SALE OF JELLY POWDERS, "LILY WHITE" BRAND—The materials used in this dainty preparation are pure and wholesome, including raspberry, strawberry, lemon, orange, peach, pineapple, vanilla, chocolate, mint, unflavored and wild cherry; one package will make a pint of delicious dessert; sale, 8c each; a doz. 82c

"Red Star" Brand Baking Powder—An absolutely pure cream of tartar powder of our own manufacture; ½-lb. can, 21c; 1-lb. can, 39c; 2-lb. can, $1.29.

Genuine Virginia Whole Wheat Flour—Stone ground by the old process; 5-lb. cotton bags, each, 28c; 10-lb. bag, 54c

Chocolate Pudding—Mrs. Morrison's brand; pure and wholesome, dainty and delicious; easily prepared; 6-pkge. package, 25c; each, 5c

Creamettes—The new Macaroni; cooks in one-third the time; 10-oz. packages; each, 9c

Quaker Corn Flakes—Large size carton; dozen, 54c; each, 5c

"Lily White" Brand Condensed Mince Meat—In packages containing 9 ounces; the best made; package, 9c

Best Imported Golden Dates—"Carnation Club" brand; large carton, 18c

Layer Figs—Large, bright, luscious and healthful; pound, 21c

Lagg's California "Royal Anne" Cherries—In Maraschino flavor; the large size bottle, 49c

French Bleak Sugar—Cartons containing 2 1-2 lbs., 29c

Macy's—Premium Chocolate—½-lb. cake, 12c

Macy's Triple Vanilla Chocolate—½-lb. cakes; each, 22c

Chili Sauce—"Lily White"; ½-pint bottles, 14c; pint, 24c

"Royal" Brand Salad Dressing or Mayonnaise—½-pt. bot., 23c; pint bot., 39c

"Glenwood" Brand California Ripe Olives—10-oz. can, 23c

Kippered Herring or Herring in Tomato Sauce—Marshall's brand; 1-lb. cans; each, 24c

Van Camp's Unsweetened Evaporated Milk—Large cans; doz., $1.14; can, 10c

"Red Star" Brand Free-Running Table Salt—2-lb. cartons, 9c

Holbrook's Malt Vinegar—Tarragon flavor; 11-oz. bottles, 25c each

Norwegian Smoked Sardines—In olive oil; "King's cup" brand; ¼-tins, dozen, $2.17; can, 19c

Brandy Peaches—Finest quality; packed in best cognac, in quart jars; each, $1.25

Sweet Pickled Peaches—Finest quality; packed in quart jars; each, 79c

A Special Sale of Sunshine Biscuits Made by the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.

The Regular 10c cartons, including Zwieback, Cocoanut Dainty, Graham Crackers, Ginger Snaps, Dainty Marshmallows, Saltines, Cheese Wafers, Afternoon Teas, Vanilla Wafers and Chocolate Finger Biscuits; our price for this sale, each, 7c.

Our First Shipment of New Malaga Raisins Just Received—Extra fancy Imperial Malaga Raisins—"Murio" brand; fancy clusters; pound carton, 44c each

Fancy Selected Malaga Cluster Raisins—"Emilio Ferrero" brand; fancy clusters; 2-pound cartons, 34c each

A Special Sale of Santa Clara Prunes—Thin skinned; they average about 50 to 60 to the pound; 2-lb. cartons, 24c

California Fancy Dried Apricots—1 lb. cartons, 22c

Sweet Cucumber Rings—Made by Herter Price, Jars containing 12 ounces, that generally retail at 20c to 25c per jar; our price this sale, 24c

A Special Sale of Spanish Queen Olives—Selected, large queen olives, sound and perfect. Packed in 22-oz. Mason jars; "La Forge" brand, quality that generally retails at 25c jar; our price this sale, dozen, $2.19; each, 19c

Preserved California Fruits—"La Forge" brand; absolutely pure; in 16-oz. glass jars, including strawberry, raspberry, fig, blackberry, peach, red cherry, white cherry, apricot and pear; dozen, $2.74; each, 24c

Hand Packed Jersey Tomatoes—"Blue Coat" brand; cans containing 10 ounces; dozen, 79c; each, 7c

California Tomatoes—"Del Monte" brand; red, ripe, solid pack; No. 2½ can; dozen cans, $1.33; each, 12c

Maine Corn—"Lily White" brand; No. 2 cans; doz., $1.46; each, 13c

"Conewago" Brand Early June Peas—No. 2 cans; dozen, $1.14; can, 10c

Extra Sifted Early June Peas—"Lily White" brand; No. 2 can, 15c

Miniature Peas—"American Beauty" brand; No. 2 can, 22c; dozen, $2.52

French String Beans, Haricots Verts—"Marceau" brand; can, 24c

French Peas—Petit Pois Tres Fins; prepared in juice with onion; dozen cans, $2.74; can, 24c

Hawaiian Sliced Pineapple—"Jessamine" brand; No. 2 can; dozen, $1.46; can, 12c

Grandma Washing Powder—Large sized carton; each, 10c

"Red Star" Brand Laundry Soap—the large size cakes, each weighing 14 to 16 ounces, cartons containing 12 cakes; this sale, carton, 97c

Macy's "Red Star" Naphtha Soap—Full weight cakes; 10 cakes, 43c

Macy's Borax Soap—Equal to any of the high-priced borax soaps; full weight box of 100 cakes, $4.48

Special Sale "Red Star" Brand Pure Borax—Reg. price 12c lb.; this sale; 5-lb. carton, 44c; lb. carton, 10c

Macy's Home Use Cloudy Ammonia—This sale, 4-oz. qt. bottles, $2.04; each, 12c

Arthur's Lighthouse Cleanser—For cleaning, scouring, etc.; doz., 49c

Zep, the New Powder for Washing—Dozen, 54c; each, 5c

"Red Star" Brand Scouring Soap—Box containing 100 large cakes, $3.74; cake, 4c

A Special Sale of Salt Mackerel.

Lily White Brand Fat Shore Mackerel. Perfectly cured; large, fat fish; 8-lb. pails containing 5 to 6 fish; this sale, 97c

Red Star Brand Fancy Fat Shore Mackerel. Large, fat fish, perfectly cured; 8-lb. pails containing 4 to 6 fish; this sale, 58c

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th Street.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 22, 1916.

MADE IN GERMANY.

The traditional predictions of each great party that the election to the Presidency of the candidate of the other will be a "disaster," a "calamity," are usually and properly regarded as conventional and essentially humorous scarecrows. Even when there was a sound basis of reason in the gloomy vaticinations, as in 1896, the event would probably have contradicted in great part the prophecy. Even the election of Mr. BRYAN, with all his vagaries thick upon him, could but have brought, after a period of economic and financial distress, reaction and return to wiser policies and re-established prosperity. The American people would have paid in money for their short divergence into folly. Periods of "wildcatting," crazes, financial nostrums, adventures in radicalism, are among the recurrent experiences of States.

This year the United States is threatened with a misfortune that has the seeds of long, increasing, and perhaps irrecoverable national division, weakness, and humiliation. For the first time in its history a determined effort is made to impose upon the United States a President supported, and in their belief and boast selected, by men of one race of a conglomerate population. They propose to punish the President for his straight American neutral course toward the foreign country from which they have sprung. They have an eye single to the welfare not of the United States but of the Fatherland. Their friendships and their enmities in domestic politics are controlled by their enmities and friendships across the Atlantic. Their first consideration is Germany. Their loyalty is to Germany. What voice in the German-language press has not been faithful to Germany, has not been more German than the Germans, has not steadily defended the massacre of American citizens upon the seas and pleaded steadily for the denial or diminution, as against Germany, of incontrovertible American rights?

Ever since Prince HENRY'S American visit there has been a German political propaganda here. Under the cloak of keeping up old associations, promoting the study of German literature, science, music, and all that, the official purpose has been to make a Germany in America, to establish for the benefit of Germany a political solidarity of Germans of American birth or origin, to control the German part of the electorate in the interests of Wilhelmstrasse. Under the beautiful pretense of increasing friendly relations between the two countries the Kaiser loaded Harvard with what Mr. NORTON called "the Kaiser's white elephants" of the Germanic Museum. The exchange of professors resulted in the Germanization of some American professors, in the residence here of German professors and propagandists. Admitted to luncheon or dinner with the divine HOHENZOLLERN, some American professors forgot their Americanism, even repudiated American doctrine in Berlin. Meanwhile, obscurer but perhaps more useful disseminators of the German gospel were and are loud in barber shops and saloons, on street corners, and in many places of public resort, proclaiming the sacred fraternity and political union of "the Germans and the Irish."

It is a mighty insignificant part of "the Irish" that has been roped into the political alliance and foreign league; and the great body of citizens of German blood resents and despises the intrigues and vociferations of these American-Germans. But there must be many of them. The readers of the German-language press are no unimposing number. They continue to read its practically unanimous unpatriotic utterances. It was a good Spaniard in 1898. It is a far better German in 1916.

It seems to be a sinister indication of the number of those German patriots and American unpatriots, it is a sinister occurrence in our politics, that four Republican candidates for President, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, Mr. BURTON, Mr. CUMMINS, Mr. SHERMAN, had kootooed to the hyphen. The professional American-Germans, leaders in societies of wide ramification and large membership, blacklisted Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. ROOT. They howled for Mr. HUGHES. They assert that they forced his nomination. A committee of the German-American Central Bund, one of many associations used to work against Mr. WILSON to the advantage of Germany and for the subservience of American rights and foreign policy to Germany, has just instructed "all American citizens, especially those of German and Irish origin who have remained true to the principles of unadulterated Americanism" [Germanism] to vote for Mr. HUGHES. The perfectly legal sale of munitions and loans to belligerents by private persons are among the misdeeds of Mr. WILSON reckoned up by these hopeless aliens. The whole indictment which they bring against his persistent neutrality might have been drawn up by Count REVENTLOW or Admiral VON TIRPITZ.

Mr. HUGHES has never repudiated the affections of these insolent serfs of Germany. He has never dared, and he will not dare, to renounce this abhorrent and disloyal foreign faction. Mr. WILSON has boldly kicked the hyphen. More than once he has defied the men of double allegiance. Mr. HUGHES is a great admirer of "courage" and "firmness." He shows neither. He glides with velvet paws over the hyphen. He doesn't dare to scratch it or even spit at it.

The German brand is on Mr. HUGHES and he dares not tear it off. His election would be taken in Germany, in every foreign country, as a German victory. It would be acclaimed with dithyrambic rapture by the American-Germans as their victory. Doubtless they are mistaken in their estimate of Mr. HUGHES. So motley is his troop of partisans, so cloudy is his political prospectus, that many disappointments are in store for the blind trusters in him, should his campaign succeed. But that success would fill the American-Germans with new arrogance. They elected Mr. HUGHES, they will say. If he proves intractable they can put him out. An evil of incalculable potencies will be established in our politics. If men of one race or two races can control our elections, the fatal example will bear fatal fruit. If "the Germans and the Irish" can defeat or elect a President, the political banding together of men of other origins is feasible and inevitable. Americans will be no longer one people of many races, but a nation of discordant races, another Austria-Hungary.

We have gone on in the noble dream that we are one. The war has disclosed the beginnings of division, the splitting of the population into hostile races or race alliances, the submergence of Americanism in stronger loyalties to foreign Powers. It is not the misfortune, it is the fault, of Mr. HUGHES that his election will be a triumph of the forces of alien influence and race division, a happiness to the sons of Schrecklichkeit, a body blow at Americanism.

NAMING THE WARSHIPS.

Our battleships are named after States of the Union, but we have had so few warships of the first line that we have used State names also for some of our cruisers. These names must be changed. The newer cruisers are all named for cities, and there will always be enough such names to meet the demand. Economy must be observed, however, in naming the dreadnoughts. If we continue to build floating fortresses, we may have more of them than States to name them for. The four dreadnoughts to be laid down in 1917 are to be called Colorado, Maryland, Washington, and West Virginia. There are armored cruisers bearing those names now which must be provided with others. There are other armored cruisers called Montana, North Carolina, and South Dakota which should be renamed immediately for the sake of uniformity.

Perhaps the names of warships are not of prime importance. History would have been the same if the Richard and the Alliance, the Constellation and the Insurgente, the Wasp and the Frolic, the Constitution and the Guerrière had been named after famous places or great characters in history.

> The bold United States,
> Which four-and-forty rates,

would not have yielded to the Macedonian if she had been called the Athenian. Still the glamour surrounding the name of the Victory, NELSON'S flagship, does not fade. It is proposed to call our new battle cruisers by names already renowned in our naval history, such as Constitution, Constellation, and Congress. Two of those honorable names are now bestowed on minor naval vessels which are accounted "unserviceable for war purposes." The classical names for warships still applied in most of the European navies to vessels of the first line are used by us chiefly for our colliers and fuel ships, a list of which reminds one of an almanac. If we are to have enough battle cruisers to meet our requirements, some new and suitable plan of naming them must be devised. The dreadnoughts will monopolize the States, the smaller cruisers the cities, and the destroyers the eminent men in our naval history.

Great Britain has its Royal Sovereign and Royal Oak, its Resolution, Revenge, and Renown, (three R's more formidable if not more useful than those of childhood,) its Valiant and Agincourt and Iron Duke among its big battleships, its Inflexible and Warrior and Leviathan among its cruisers. France names warships after DANTON, MIRABEAU, and VOLTAIRE, after VICTOR HUGO and ERNEST RENAN. Italy honors the memory of DANTE and LEONARDO DA VINCI by using their names for battleships. Probably public approval would be withheld from a proposal to name American warships after EMERSON and LONGFELLOW and POE. Our literature is not yet connected closely enough with our national history. But we have produced men of power in various walks of life. Many British ships are named for the historic English shires. There are renowned counties in some of our States which may in time pass into history, as in this era of rapid communication counties are losing their old importance. How to name the ships of our vastly extended navy is an interesting question. It is one in which there need be no bungling if it is intelligently considered. It is not to be denied that some of our own war vessels and some in foreign navies are badly named, as if the names had been accepted by a weary man as a choice of evils. Audacious was an unhappy selection, and it turned out to be an unlucky one. Magnificent suggests a lack of imagination, perhaps because the word has been so shockingly misused. Why should a fighting ship be called Venus or Hebe? Prairie seems a queer name for a boat.

THE WHITE FLAG.

The Republican National Committee must be preparing to concede the election of Mr. WILSON, if the table published as coming from it, as the result of a report made by its campaign tour manager, CHARLES W. FARNHAM, means anything. It is a table of the Hughes States and the doubtful States. This table is said to be based on the polls taken in the various States, the private figures supplied to State Committees, and the estimates of State leaders. In the column headed "Sure for HUGHES" is included Ohio, which is notoriously doubtful and inclined to WILSON. Ohio has 24 votes, and the table gives HUGHES only 300 altogether, or 34 more than a majority. Washington, with 7 votes; Wisconsin, with 13, and Delaware, with 3, are also included, though they are all doubtful.

But when we turn in this official list to the "doubtful" States the admissions are amazing. In this doubtful list the Republican tour manager concedes the 14 votes of New Jersey, the 7 votes of Connecticut, the 8 votes of Nebraska, the 8 votes of West Virginia. If the Republicans do not carry New Jersey and Connecticut, what reasonable expectation have they of carrying New York? But, in its craze for candor, its appetite for admission, the official list leaves nothing to the imagination. It is not content with a mere list of doubtful States, but subdivides them into "probable" and "possible" Hughes States; and in the list of States which are only "possible" it yokes together Maryland and Kentucky, Oklahoma and Missouri. In other words, it admits that the Republicans have no more chance in Maryland than they have in Kentucky, no more chance in the half-hyphenated State of Missouri than in the intellectually Southern State of Oklahoma. New Jersey and Connecticut doubtful, Nebraska and West Virginia only probable, Maryland only possible!! On what day next week does the Republican National Committee intend to close its doors, disband its office staff, concede the election of Mr. WILSON, and adjourn? As it seems to have made up its mind to do these things, why wait?

A RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

Professor MUENSTERBERG, in THE TIMES yesterday, and GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, in THE TIMES SUNDAY MAGAZINE today, make similar remarks regarding the prospects of a Russo-German alliance or entente after the war. Hardly anything can be said to be impossible or even surprising regarding this astonishing war, or the conditions which will follow it. Within easy recollection there is a precedent in the Russo-Japanese treaty. Professor MUENSTERBERG strengthens it by recalling that BISMARCK always favored friendship with Russia for Germany. But circumstances alter cases. BISMARCK'S conception was a political connection between two nations whose economic relations are antagonistic. That would be an unnatural alliance, with seeds of instability which are lacking in the case of Russia and Japan.

Germany in later years has been markedly an industrial nation. Russia has hardly emerged from a feudal status, and is characteristically an agricultural nation. Russia grievously needs imported capital, both money and the products of machinery. Germany could, in time, export just those things, and it might seem that a prima facie case for joint interest is thereby established. But there never is good feeling between nations in that relation, for the reason that such relations imply "development" in polite phrase, "exploitation" in plainer language. A nation which develops itself with its own resources builds solidly, if slowly. Germany has forced its trade upon Russia in a manner exceeding anything done by investors in Mexico. Germany officially imposed commercial relations upon Russia from which Russia would rather free itself than fasten its chains.

Professor MUENSTERBERG'S addition of Japan to the Russo-German alliance only increases the unlikelihood. Japan will not be so easily detached from England. A "common passion" to create a world status animated by hate of England is not imaginable, either with or without the United States. MUENSTERBERG, like SHAW, is good reading, but the amateurs would do well to leave the ending of the war to the economists, rather than to the diplomats or the politicians. The economic conference which is advertised to arrange "after the war" conditions is quite as likely to be held before the war is over, and to settle it on an economic basis rather than on considerations pleasing to thrones or soldiers.

MR. CURRAN'S CANDIDACY.

The composition of the Board of Estimate is the most important problem of municipal government to be considered by the citizens of New York. This board controls the business of the great city. City government is business, it is a matter of judgment, clear vision, knowledge of the city's needs, and wise economy. The party politics of its members is of small importance. The President of the Board of Aldermen, to be elected Nov. 7, will become a member of the Board of Estimate, with the power to cast three of its sixteen votes in the decision of all matters relating to the development and improvement of the city. This is a large power to intrust to any man, and there is every reason why the citizens should disregard political preferences in voting for the President of the Board of Aldermen for the sake of selecting the candidate best fitted to exercise the authority and bear the large responsibilities of a member of the Board of Estimate.

If every practical and honest citizen votes in that way, there will be no doubt of the election of Mr. HENRY H. CURRAN. He has been nominated by the Republicans and the Progressives, but the vote for him should not be restricted by party ties. It should be the vote of citizens for that citizen in the line of promotion to an important office who is best fitted to fill it. As a member of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. CURRAN has played a large part in the new development of that body. He knows this city's needs, he has the sagacity and prudence, the vision, and the force of character the city should have in its Board of Estimate. He has had the right training. He should be elected.

QUITE BESIDE THE POINT.

In view of the prevailing high cost of white paper, it is most distressing that The Sun should devote a column of space to the exposition of old, far-off irrelevancies about the Lusitania, while leaving altogether untouched the very grave matter to which we called attention—the assertion made in its columns that our Government had recognized and admitted to Germany that the attack on the Lusitania was justifiable.

It is of no present interest that eight months ago it was given out that a settlement of the controversy might be reached. There is present interest, and more than interest, in the statement published in a Washington dispatch to The Sun on Thursday that "the United States recognizes that the attack of the German submarine commander upon the passenger ship Lusitania was justifiable." That information was said by our neighbor to have been obtained "from a source close to the State Department." The statement was a gross and atrocious falsehood. It was obviously put out for campaign effect. The gravity of the matter was increased by what seemed to be an effort on the part of The Sun to hint at the "source close to the State Department" from which the calumny was started upon its rounds.

Prompt denial killed the falsehood in its cradle, but the secret of its origin ought to be laid bare. Our neighbor was evidently imposed upon, but instead of aiding in that exposure it goes off upon a barren trail and laboriously seeks to prove what nobody has disputed. Who is responsible for the statement that our Government has admitted that the attack upon the Lusitania was justifiable?

BENEFICIAL IMPORTS.

There was a steady monthly increase of our imports in the first half of the present year, the value rising from $184,000,000 in January to $245,000,000 in June. This was due to the demand here for raw material to be used in making the great quantities of finished products which we were exporting. Republican campaign speakers and newspapers deplored this growth, which was taking place under the Democratic tariff law, and predicted that it foreshadowed larger increases which would ruin our manufacturing industries. But in July the imports fell to $182,000,000, and now the foreign trade reports show a greater decline in September, when the value was only $164,000,000.

While this change is not a beneficial one, it may be quite satisfactory to those who were saying that the imports were too large. It happened that on the day when the trade report was given to the press the Republican Publicity Association issued from its office in Washington a statement in which the recent increase of imports was regarded as highly objectionable. One of its assertions was: "The increases of importations mean a corresponding displacement of American products." And, of course, the only remedy was "the restoration of a protective tariff."

If the Republican Publicity Association will examine the official records, it will find that it has been guilty of misrepresentation. The increase of imports has meant not displacement of American products, but promotion of the manufacture of such products and of the sale of them to foreign buyers. Of the imports in September 71 per cent. were on the free list. The reports show that import growth during the last year has been due mainly to the purchase of great quantities of rubber, tin, and other raw materials which we do not produce, but which we must have if we are to satisfy the foreign demand for American goods. Other materials were brought in because the domestic output of them was inadequate. Such growth of imports as has taken place the American people should be glad to see. The decline in September and since June has not been to their advantage.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

Sentiment Before and After the Spanish-American War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Communications have recently appeared in THE TIMES, as well as in other American papers, attempting to show the existence of German ill-will toward the United States, their institutions, and their people long before the present war. There is no doubt that such ill-will existed, and it only remains to analyze its character, its formative influences, and its possible power.

We know that the Kaiser for years was most solicitous for good, even intimate, relations with this country—he had one of his yachts built here and sent to Harvard plaster casts of Germanic sculptures, and he cultivated wealthy Americans in Berlin. But America did not sympathetically receive these gifts. The yacht Meteor was named with a bottle of French champagne and the late Professor C. E. Norton once wrote to a friend in regard to the casts that it was a pity they were not lead, as they could have been found useful, perhaps, some day just as the statue of King George III. at the Battery had been found useful in the siege of New York. And the wealthy Americans, when they returned home, told droll stories about the Kaiser's poses as preacher, poet, composer, and critic.

Such unexpected results of a vain endeavor to force the Kaiser's fame upon America hurt the sensitive German mind, which had been overnourished through misreading Carlyle and De Quincey, and had consequently mistaken their discovery of merely a folklore curiosity for a real and inspired literature. The hurt, sensitive German mind found expression in the German press, but without confessing the cause of the pain. Cases like the Manila Bay incident served merely as excuses for venting the accumulations of hurt pride and tormenting anger stored up in the injured, melancholy German ego. The bitterness of soul craved for revenge, and also for the opportunity to demonstrate, not only to America, but to the world, the superiority of German material, mind, and spirit. Unceasingly it sought for the opportunity. When the opportunity came it was only natural that Americans should attempt to account for the state of mind which had inspired the rape of Belgium and the slaughter of innocents, and to see, if possible, whether America was concerned. The reptile German press of the Spanish-American war has been recalled, and German ambitions in South America have been exposed. These things, however, have been explained, palliated, or denied. But what has not been, nor can be, explained, palliated, or denied is the fact that those journals and publicists that now lead German thought in the war were formerly the most eloquent exponents of Germany's suppressed ego in regard to America. In one particular, which is perfectly obvious, they have proved themselves true prophets. Why not in another?

A leading article in the Deutsches Wochenblatt of Feb. 1, 1899, says:

> Our motto should be: With the whole Continent against England; with Austria against Russia when the time comes; then America.

Herr Basserman, leader of the German Liberals, said in support of a new naval measure in the Reichstag, Oct. 13, 1903:

> We must keep cool, and until we have a strong fleet it would be a mistake to let ourselves be drawn into a hostile policy toward England. The development of the United States of North America is likewise a lesson for us not to be forgetful of our armaments, especially at sea.

Professor Schmoller of the Berlin University is more outspoken in a lecture circulated at Government expense in May, 1898. He writes:

> We must not forget that it is in the freest States, England and North America * * * that hatred against new economic competitors is growing up. * * * The conquest of Cuba and the Philippines alters their political and economical basis. Their tendency to exclude Europe from North and South American markets must lead to new great conflicts. * * * These bullies, (Gewaltmenschen,) these pirates and speculators, act like poison within their State. They buy the press, corrupt Ministers and the upper classes, and bring on wars for filthy lucre. * * * We must wish that at any price a German country peopled by 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 Germans should grow up in Southern Brazil. Without the possibility of energetic proceedings on the part of Germany our future over there is threatened.

On May 5, 1898, Die Grenzboten, the semi-official Foreign Office gazette, said:

> We have to consider that more than 3,000,000 Germans live as foreigners in the United States who are not personally interested in that country. A skillful German national policy should be able to manipulate that German multitude against the shameless war speculators.

This was written a few days after the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. What followed was the well-known effort of Germany to form a European coalition against the United States, which was frustrated by the British Ambassador at Washington. According to a report from Count Hatzfeldt, the attitude of Great Britain was "quite impracticable and such as to render the scheme difficult."

And what has America done to deserve this desire for her humiliation and undoing—jeers at the Kaiser and an honest lack of sympathy with German Kultur? Surely the crime hardly deserves the obvious punishment to be inflicted, yet who can fathom the depths, or follow the vagaries, of that injured, tormented, melancholy soul patiently striving for this alternative: the world's recognition and applause or the world's dominance by its Divine afflatus? GUALTIERO CAMPINO.

New York, Oct. 20, 1916.

AN ENGLISH EXPRESSION.

Confidence in War's Outcome; Dissatisfaction with America.

New York, Oct. 16, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are repeatedly told by different persons that America and Americans have not lost caste abroad through President Wilson's anaemic handling of questions that have arisen in our international relations.

I have today received the following from England:

> We will win, we know, and mean to, so there is no more to say about it. We also know that we have many genuine, good and solid friends in America. But America has perhaps been difficultly situated, only it is not thought in England well to threaten too strongly unless you mean to fulfill your threats. Most of America's notes to Germany remind us of the little boy who teased the dog until it began to growl, whereupon he promptly ran away. Even in Mexico Wilson has hardly made your flag respected as it should be.
>
> Don't think I am criticising the real and true Americans. It is only that they are hopelessly outhumbered by the alien Americans. So far, American policy lacks that definite will power which might have been expected from such a vast nation.
>
> We never wanted America to enter the war, nor do we now. You are far more use to us as you are, but your nation made its greatest false step when it permitted the Lusitania incident to pass by a whole nine months with never a reply to your protest, and at the end of nine months accepted a reply that evades the issue.
>
> There never was any need for America to enter the war to show her disgust at the actions of some of the Boches. Surely she could have broken off diplomatic relations with such a bloodthirsty people until the war ended.
>
> I will be honest with you, old man: we are friends, and I trust we shall remain so, but my feelings toward America and the Americans have so changed, and that I cannot help, that I do not wish to even put my foot on American soil again. Perhaps in years to come I may feel differently. I hope so. But that is my present feeling, and I know it is held by many thousands in my country. I only trust that in future years if ever America requires any assistance in the way of sympathy we shall be more ready to give it than we are at present.

This letter is from a distinguished English officer whose views reflect the prevailing opinion in England regarding this country.

LOUIS H. HOSMER.

Americanism, 100 Per Cent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the election approaches the people who are desirous that the rights of American citizens should not be surrendered in the stress of complications should be reminded that the alleged "Grand Old Party" is not to be trusted with the country's honor. The alleged One Hundred Per Cent. Candidate (if really up to par) would not have his party behind him. This was made clear by its action last Winter when an attempt was made in Congress to warn Americans from passenger and freight vessels of belligerents. The Gore and McLemore resolutions proposed a surrender of American rights. The President wrote vigorously to Senator Stone:

> I cannot consent to any abridgment of the rights of American citizens in any respect. The honor and self-respect of the nation are involved. We covet peace, and shall preserve it at any cost but the loss of honor. To forbid our people to exercise their rights for fear we might be called upon to vindicate them would be a deep humiliation indeed.

That is Americanism, 100 per cent. How did the "Grand Old Party" respond to the President's Americanism? It voted to humiliate him and to surrender the rights of Americans! In the Senate and House the Grandees voted thus: To surrender, 114; against surrender, 112! The "Grand Old Party" was weighed in the balance, and found wanting. SAMUEL MILLIKEN.

Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 20, 1916.

Commissioner Woods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article of this morning on the work done by our Police Commissioner was excellent. He is one of our few city officials who accomplish things without the usual publicity sought after by men in public life. I am glad to note that New York's leading newspaper is awake to the work done so efficiently by Arthur Woods.

WM. J. O'CONNOR.

New York, Oct. 19, 1916.

"WHO SHALL SAVE HELLAS?"

Who shall save Hellas from impending doom—
She, the beloved, the revered from eld,
Whose Psyche still behind the world-soul stands,
Voicing the law of Beauty and of Art?
Who shall pluck back the garland of her honor,
Torn from her stately head by ruthless hands?
Who shall restore the azure and the white
Of her loved banner—Truth and Faithfulness—
Redeeming thus her pledges of a friend
To a stript land that held with her the pact
Of mutual aid against inhuman foes?
Who shall save Hellas from impending doom?
Oh, who but weep to see her chained again—
She that could snap the fetters Islam forged!
Shall her young Freedom—not of century's span—
Be taken from her, or those trophies lost
Which precious blood of hers so lately bought—
Kavala, Seres, Drama, be lost as pawns
In a vile game of war played by her foes,
Of whom, in friendship's guise, one bore afar
Soldiers of hers and held as chattel-guests?
Ev'n he who sits upon her throne, inclined
Unto her foe—Europe's Arch-enemy!
Shall he not heed—the "King by grace of God"—
Lest he on Greece should bring a last disgrace?
Who shall save Hellas from impending doom?
Greeks of America, not few are you,
Or cold of heart; and still resides in you
A klephtic spark that can be blown again!
I think I hear you with one voice proclaim:
"He shall save Hellas—he whom Crete leads forth
To be her savior when near lost is all!"
He shall safeguard her dear-bought liberties!
Does not his chrismal name of Freedom ring—
"Eleutherios"—the deliverer?
Greeks of America, do not ye say,
"He shall save Hellas from impending doom—
Zeto, Venizelos!"

EDITH M. THOMAS.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY IN EUROPE

Claims of the Former to Consideration at the Hands of the Entente —Turkey Not to be Bolstered Up Again.

By CONSTANTINOPOLITAN.

New York, Oct. 17, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

America will have a large part in the readjustment of European affairs. Not even the Monroe Doctrine and its corollaries can prevent this. As the only first-class power that has remained neutral, she will be appealed to by both sides in this titanic struggle to act as arbitrator or peacemaker or umpire, and her voice is bound to be heard and heeded as to the final rearrangement. It will probably carry more weight than the voice of any other single nation; for the world is coming to recognize that our statesmen are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of fair play, and can see all sides of a question.

It then behooves every citizen of this great Republic to have an intelligent comprehension of the facts that will prove fundamental in establishing world peace. He is inexcusable who neglects opportunities to see clearly and impartially where great wrongs have been committed, and which way justice lies. Light should be welcomed, no matter from what source. If a lasting peace is to be secured, it must be upon foundations so just and equitable that no great body of people shall cherish a sense of wrong rankling in their bosoms for future revenge.

The writer has lived for nearly twenty years in Constantinople, and has had unusual opportunities for studying the problems of Turkey and the Balkan States, and conferring with men of many nationalities and of broad outlook on questions pertaining to near Eastern politics. He has come to certain fairly definite conclusions as to the measures necessary to secure permanent quiet in that region, and how the adjustment should be made for the future Government of those hapless lands.

Present indications point toward a possibility of the overrunning of Bulgaria by the Entente Powers, with the co-operation of Greece and Rumania. Should this take place, Turkey will be isolated from Germany, and cannot long continue the strife single-handed. It therefore seems possible that Bulgaria and Turkey may be eliminated from the great war even before its final stage in the rest of Europe. In any case, to an impartial observer it seems now as if, with the limitless financial resources of England and the equally unlimited human resources of Russia, and with iron and paper currency already resorted to by Germany long ago, and a food dictator found necessary, the ultimate outcome of the war will be the victory of the Entente Powers, though it should last for ten years more. Whether, therefore, it be soon or later, the question is bound to come up: What shall be done with conquered Bulgaria and Turkey?

The purpose of the present article is to make clear the radical difference between the two countries, in their relation to the present war, and the absolute necessity of utterly different treatment in the two cases. Bulgaria and Turkey are as distinct in this regard as white and black; and it would be fatally unjust to class them together merely because they happen to be allies today.

Bulgaria's attitude in the war of 1912 between the Balkan States has been criticised by a recent writer in THE NEW YORK TIMES, (Aug. 26, 1916,) who conceals himself under the nom de plume of "A Student of Balkan History," but who would do well to study a little more profoundly. He says:

> The treaty of the league stipulated for concerted action against a common enemy, but it did not map out the respective territorial shares of the members of the league in the event of the success of the proposed campaign. The treaty also contained the all-important provision that, in the event of any disagreements arising among the members of the league with reference to any subject or point under said treaty, such disputed subject or point, including division of conquered territory, if any, should be referred to the Czar of Russia.

I have before me the full text of the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty of Feb. 29, 1912, and that of the Greco-Bulgarian treaty of May 16, 1912, which were the basis of the Balkan League which, on Oct. 18—not Oct. 12, as stated in the letter above quoted—declared war on Turkey. It is true that the treaty between Greece and Bulgaria did not map out territory at all; but this treaty makes no mention either of the Czar of Russia or of any reference to him or anybody else. The treaty between Serbia and Bulgaria does stipulate for arbitration by the Czar of Russia, and it most clearly does map out the respective territorial shares of the high contracting parties in the event of success. It says (Article 2 of the Secret Annex):

> Serbia recognises the right of Bulgaria to the territories east of the Rhodope Mountains and of the River Struma; Bulgaria recognizes the right of Serbia to those situated north and west of the Shar-Planina. As for the territories comprised between the Shar, the Rhodope, the Aegean Sea, and Lake Ochrida, if the two parties come to the conviction that their organization into a distinct autonomous province is impossible in view of the common interests of the Bulgarian and Serbian nationalities, or for other reasons of an internal or external character, these territories will be disposed of in conformity to the following stipulations: (Here follow long and minute specifications of a proposed frontier line to which Serbia will not object, followed by this:) Bulgaria agrees to accept this frontier if his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, who will be solicited to act as supreme arbiter in this question, pronounces in favor of this line.

This was published in the Paris Matin, November, 1913. This is enough to show that Bulgaria was merely demanding her treaty rights when, in May and June, 1913, she asked Serbia to hand over to her the territories east of the Rhodope Mountains and the River Struma and to submit to the arbitration of the Czar the territory from there to the Shar Mountains. It was Serbia, and not Bulgaria, who refused to submit to arbitration.

The correspondent referred to is right when he says that Bulgaria treacherously attacked Serbia; and she certainly received severe punishment at the hands of Serbia and Greece; but just here let us insist on another point of importance.

This is the fact that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and not the Bulgarian Government nor the Bulgarian people, was responsible for making this treacherous attack. In a recent book, "L'Alliance Balkanique," Mr. Ivan Gueshoff, formerly Prime Minister of Bulgaria, while scrupulously loyal to his Sovereign, says:

> The Cabinet decided unanimously on June 22 that Mr. Daneff should go to Petrograd, and that our differences with Serbia and with Greece should be submitted to arbitration. However, in spite of this unanimous decision of the Bulgarian Government, and without the knowledge of the Cabinet, on June 29, under orders from the Bulgarian supreme command, the second and fourth Bulgarian armies attacked our allies. * * * However loudly history condemns this criminal act, it must recognize that no one can hold the Bulgarian people responsible for it. * * * A certificate of the Secretary of the Council of Ministers, No. 96, dated Jan. 26, 1915, says: "The Chancery of the Council of Ministers hereby certifies that in the minutes of the Council of Ministers there is no action recorded relative to the opening of hostilities, on June 29, 1913, against the former Greek and Serbian allies." The Bulgarian Cabinet knew nothing of the order of attack; it even addressed to the Russian Government a petition to intervene energetically so as to stop the hostilities, both against Serbia and against Greece.

When the time comes for a readjustment of the Balkan Peninsula, the only guarantee for a permanent peace will be in a settlement along the basis of nationalities. Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Slavonia ought to be united with Serbia, while Serbia will be all the stronger by giving up to Bulgaria the overwhelmingly Bulgarian districts of Monastir, Prilep, and Shtip. Both Russia and England have long recognized the noble and worthy qualities of Bulgaria; they should now be great enough to condone the blunders she has made under the leadership of her German King Ferdinand.

Turning now to the case of Turkey, we cannot too strongly emphasize the chasm of difference between the Turks and the Bulgarians. The world is now in possession of plenty of facts to show that the Turk has lost his right to rule. Delenda est Carthago. There must be no longer a Turkish Government. Let no amount of sentimental consideration on the part of England for her protégée of the Crimean war blind the eyes of a single statesman to the evidence of today. The Turk has not the capacity for ruling. Gladstone's "bag and baggage" policy needs to be put in force, not in Europe alone, but in Asia and Africa as well. This would have been done generations ago but for European jealousies. The Sick Man was a useful buffer state; and, furthermore, the powers could not agree how to carve up the Turkey. But they have all recognized for many years that Turkish misrule must be ended. From the treaty of Berlin, in 1878, till now it has been one long series of demands for reform, always resisted by Turkey till she could no longer resist, then acceded to, but never put in operation. The Greek massacres of 1823, the massacres in Syria and the Lebanon in 1860, the Bulgarian massacres of 1876 and 1877 and the Armenian massacres of 1895-6, 1900 and 1915-16 are all a ghastly commentary on Turkish misrule. She can turn a garden into a wilderness, but never the opposite. Constructive measures, whether railroads or irrigation works or harbors or factories, are planned and executed, never by Turks, but always for them by foreigners. The Bagdad railroad is a German enterprise; of the two railroads from Smyrna inland, one was built by the French and the other by the English; the railroad connecting Bronsa with the sea is Belgian; the great Hindia Barrage and Mesopotamian irrigation scheme are the work of an Englishman, Sir William Willcocks. And meanwhile Turkish misrule became so intolerable that at last the Turks themselves rose in revolt and deposed "the Red Sultan," Abdul Hamid, and the era of constitutional government began.

If ever a reform party was given a free hand, the Young Turkey Party was; and if ever a foolish party used its long rope to hang itself, these people have done so. The best element among the Turks has had its chance to rule, and has failed. Nor is this a matter of the last two years. The ablest statesmen of Europe have seen this for many years. Away back in the Spring of 1911, only two years after the downfall of Abdul Hamid, Count von Aehrenthal stated to a Serbian diplomat that he had lost all hope of seeing Turkey regenerated. And Count von Aehrenthal was an Austrian. He but echoed the sentiment of another Austro-Hungarian Chancellor many years before; for Count Andrassy had written on Dec. 30, 1875: "One of the principal causes of this deep-rooted distrust must be sought in the fact that more than one measure announced in the recent rescripts of the Sultan has already been proclaimed without any appreciable amelioration in the lot of the Christians."

There are two main reasons why it would be wrong to bolster up again a Turkish Government: first, it would be a crime against humanity, and especially against those peoples condemned to live under it; and second, such a Government would be a perpetual menace to world peace, a festering sore in the body politic. For the sake of the hapless peoples that have thus far suffered, and for the sake of preventing any further international complications, in the name of outraged justice and humanity, let us abolish every vestige of Turkish authority. The Turk as a subject race has proved docile and peaceful in Greece and Bulgaria, where considerable numbers have lived for thirty years or more. He would be equally submissive to British, Russian, or Italian rule. The only guarantee of permanent quiet and of safety to life and property is in the utter dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire.

CONSTANTINOPOLITAN.

Armenia's Call for Help.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Words cannot describe, imagination cannot fathom, the horrors and misery of the Armenian exiles in Turkey. Cries of distress and disaster are heard in every direction. The most pathetic and the most lamentable of all the cries is the one that comes from the deserts of Arabia and the wilderness of Mesopotamia. The cry imploring for help and mercy is too acute to be left unheard. It is not the cry of a child laid, well protected, in the flags at the river's brink, nor the hymn of the men in the midst of the burning, fiery furnace. It is the cry of hundreds and thousands of innocent children, women, and old men, driven out from their homes into wilderness in the most cruel manner known to barbarism. Destitution cannot be described, the miraculous manna fails to appear, hundreds are dying daily of exposure, hunger, and disease. Who is going to save these children, remnants of an ancient civilization, from the very jaws of death and desolation? They are the children of a downtrodden, martyr nation who fought the first battles of Christianity and became the barriers of western civilization against the invasions of barbarism. Is this cry from the wilderness to be left unheard? No, the President has, by the act of Congress, proclaimed and appointed Oct. 21 and 22 as joint days upon which contributions may be made by the people of the United States for the relief of the suffering Armenians. The appeal is made in the name of humanity. Let us remember that the gift without the giver is bare, and respond with generosity to this call from the wilderness.

R. N. SERABIAN.

New York, Oct. 19, 1916.

RED CROSS PROMPT TO SEND SUPPLIES

Warm Winter Clothing Shipped to France Less Than a Week After Request Is Made.

ARMENIA WELCOMES RELIEF

Provisional Zionist Committee Announces It Will Send Medical Unit to Palestine.

The American Red Cross shipped last week to France a large consignment of flannel, heavy shoes for men and boys, warm underwear, hospital slippers, blankets, and more than 500 dozen pairs of the best woolen socks obtainable. Ten days ago a cable dispatch from the American Relief Clearing House in Paris was received stating the urgent need of these articles and giving the quantity desired. Within less than a week the articles asked were on the way to France. The Red Cross also shipped to France last week a large consignment of surgical bandages and dressings for the American Fund for French Wounded in Paris. The value of the shipments was more than $14,000.

On the French liner Lafayette, which arrived on Monday, was a prominent woman one of whose missions to America was the purchase of large quantities of sweaters and stockings for women and children, condensed milk and piece flannels. Through the purchasing department of the Red Cross the articles desired were bought and packed in time to be shipped on the Lafayette, which sailed on her return trip yesterday.

To the British Red Cross in London the American society shipped several large consignments on the Cunarder Orduna, now on her way to England. The shipment included garments and hospital supplies of various kinds.

Last Spring the Red Cross made two shipments of clothing and medicines for the Armenian Relief Committee and the Armenian Medical Relief Association of America to the Armenians in Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia, consigned to Archbishop Mesrop, in care of the Russian Red Cross. Dr. William H. Cressy, who has just returned from Armenia, after having labored among the Armenian refugees in the district of Alashgerd, brought with him a letter dated Aug. 23, 1916, written by Archbishop Mesrop, the President of the Armenian Central Committee of Tiflis, in which he acknowledges the receipt of these supplies, and adds:

> It is true that these gifts of good-will and love have been received rather late; there were doubts even that they would ever be received. Nevertheless, they have now been received at a very opportune time. You know already that at the beginning of August a new current of refugees began to pour into Caucasus almost naked and in need of all kinds of assistance. The clothing and medicines that you have sent from America will be used for the purpose designated and at the very right moment. The Russian Red Cross Society without any expense to us caused those bales to be transported to us.

Subscriptions to the European War Fund of the Red Cross should be made payable to the society and addressed to the New York office, 130 East Twenty-second Street. These new gifts were acknowledged yesterday:

Elkyn Red Cr..$5,000	Mrs. W. Sinclair..$100
Refugees' Relief Fund 500	Mrs. T. Lamont.... 25
	F. J. Thieme 10

Fatherless of France.

The Fatherless Children of France Fund in the United States, of which Miss Lusita A. Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is the Chairman, and Walter W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected in New York City to date more than $100,000. Among recent gifts are the following:

Miss L. Leland....$100	G. H. Clements 50
Mrs. D. A. Blodgett 192	Mrs. M. L. Davison.. 36
J. C. Wise..... 10	Mrs. W. A. Strong.109
Miss E. G. Puy... 20	Louse 75
Mrs. D. P. Kimball 50	Anonymous 50
Miss R. Pancher... 37	Mrs. A. Burchard.. 27
Miss E. McMurray. 30	Mrs. P. Campbell.... 10
Mrs. K. Dorst..... 36	J. N. M..... 40
Miss A. C. Spillman 73	M. K. 25
J. Wheeler..... 10	Mr. & Mrs. C. W.
J. P. Keating..... 36	Leavitt 15
Mrs. H. W. Harden 10	Mrs. E. H. Mairs.. 10
Mrs. S. W. Shirley. 36	Mrs. T. Morrison.. 36
Mrs. Geo. Fleming. 10	Various 85
Mrs. A. H. Scrubner 36	

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides comfort kits for the soldiers of France, was increased last week to a total collected, since organization, of more than $149,500. Francis Roche, the Vanderbilt Hotel, is Treasurer of the fund. Recent gifts follow:

Mrs. W. Salisbury..$100	J. H. McIntosh....$20
Miss K. Batcheller. 50	W. D. Guthrie..... 50
C. C. Brenton.... 10	Various 75
Mrs. D. Beckwith. 50	

Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in the United States, of which R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, is the Treasurer, has received in subscriptions to date more than $178,000. Gifts acknowledged yesterday follow:

Augustus Smyth..$500	J. Flockhart.....$25
Auxiliary No. 1...500	Staff, Com. Cable
W. P. Morgan....100	Co. 21
Br. Schs. & Univ.'s	A. Donovan 20
Cl. 125	O. Slaughter 10
Pawtucket Times..100	F. A. Cundill..... 12
H. G. Shirley..... 10	W. A. Cruwys..... 10
G. Wathen..... 20	W. H. Plummer... 20
Miss L. Lockhart.. 14	A. Jenkins..... 14
Chas. Fox 12	P. S. Young..... 50
A. Turabull 25	F. G. Whitefield... 10
Emps. Barber & Co. 65	Various 71
H. & W. G..... 10	

For Polish Scholars.

The Polish University Grants Committee of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund, checks payable to the "Fifth Avenue Bank for Polish University Grants," to be sent to Mme. Arctowska, 53 West Forty-second Street, acknowledges the following contributions for destitute professors, scientists, scholars and students who are refugees in France and Switzerland:

Mrs. J. L. Crozer..$200	Capt. A. P. Liv-
Mrs. B. Lathrop.. 100	ingston $10
W. H. Nichols.... 100	Prof. G. E. Gran-
Mr. & Mrs. G. L.	dell 10
Rockwood 50	W. G. Comber..... 10
Thos. J. Watson.. 25	Julian Griggs 10
W. P. Todd..... 25	Mrs. G. H. Walker 10
Prof. T. C. Cham-	M. E. Schoening.. 10
berlin 25	Mrs. F. H. Pitcher 10
Dr. J. C. Da Costa 25	John B. Milliken.. 10
Mrs. C. A. Griscom 15	Rev. A. W. An-
Prof. I. P. Church. 10	thony 10
D. H. Miles..... 10	Smaller gifts..... 90
Mrs. H. L. Morris. 10	

The Secours National.

The Fund for the Relief of the Women and Children of France, subscriptions to which should be addressed to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, received contributions last week which brought the total collected to date to more than $221,000. Among the gifts were the following:

Miss M. F. Scoville$200	J. B. Girard.....$25
Miss E. Scoville..200	F. K. Ward..... 10
W. E. Curtis..... 100	E. Buchman..... 25
Mrs. Wm. Sproule.. 100	Mrs. J. P. Snow.. 50
Dr. W. H. Nichols.. 100	Dr. E. M. Stuyvis.. 30
A. F. Morrison..... 100	Mrs. F. L. Pratt... 25
S. N. Bond..... 100	E. B. Keith..... 10
Mrs. E. L. Ballard. 25	Miss D. Cheney.. 20
Miss M. F. Maguire 40	J. H. Downes.... 15
F. B. Chase..... 25	Miss G. S. Thomas 25
Mrs. J. J. Chapman. 25	N. T. Bacon..... 10
Geo. Jas. Parker.. 25	Geo. F. Randolph. 50
E. A. Day..... 25	C. W. Leffingwell,
Mrs. J. S. Auerbach 10	Jr. 10
Mrs. C. P. Kling.... 60	A. Redewill..... 10
Mrs. F. S. Beck.... 25	Mrs. D. Beckwith..100
W. H. Burnham.... 50	E. W. Mudge..... 50
P. L. Goodwin..... 50	Mrs. M. Taylor.. 30
F. A. Keck..... 50	Miss A. S. Dexter.. 30
W. W. Brewster.... 10	T. A. Edison..... 20
Mrs. T. W. McCay 25	Miss H. T. Tomp-
Mrs. F. H. Johnson 10	kins 15
J. E. Rothwell.... 10	G. T. Roberts.... 10
Mrs. H. Whitney.. 50	Mrs. A. Wheel-
E. J. Wead..... 10	wright 10
Mrs. H. B. Scott... 15	A. A. Wiley..... 10
Mrs. H. S. Hotha-	A. Liebmann..... 10
way 25	J. W. Auchincloss. 10
C. W. Thiery..... 15	
Dr. & Mrs. C. Dun-	
bam 20	

Franco-Serbian Hospital.

The following letter has been received by the Franco-Serbian Field Hospital of America Committee, from Dr. Soubbotitch, former Surgeon General of the Serbian army:

> My Dear Dr. G.:
>
> After going through two previous wars my country is facing a third year of the horrors of a third war, the longest and most cruel, during which, notwithstanding superhuman resistance she has been invaded and devastated by the united forces of three enemy powers—German, Austro-Hungarian, and Bulgarian. The loss in human life, both from wounds and epidemic, has been enormous. Men, women, and children have succumbed by the thousands, oftentimes undergoing the most untold suffering.
>
> The terrible trials of the Serbian people are not yet finished. We must drink the cup to the dregs until a happier future, which is appearing, becomes realized. There are many wounds to be healed and much suffering to be relieved. Knowing your noble sentiments and compassion for all unfortunates, I beg of you to be good enough to use your influence in your great country, which has already done so much to help us, to do all possible to help the unfortunate Serbian people. My country by its misery and by its love of liberty deserves, perhaps, the sympathy of the citizens of the great republic across the sea, which has always been the powerful defender of liberty and its sublime principles. Dr. V. SOUBBOTITCH.

The Central Committee.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, subscriptions to which should be sent to Harry Fischel, Treasurer, 63 Park Row, has received these new donations:

Palestine, Indi.	Cong. V. H. Hago-
vidual $2,220	dal, Boston $40
Palestine Institu-	Cong. A. Chesed,
tions 235	Stoughton, Mass.. 10
Pottsville Comm.... 56	Cong. S. Isr., At-
Sag Harbor Comm. 25	lanta 250
Claremont, N. H.. 12	Comm., Malden,
A. Teitelbaum.... 17	Mass. 500
Coll., Estevan, Can. 114	D. Albert & Son.. 10
S. Simon & Co..... 10	Cong. Z. N. Harl. 30
Heb. Soc., Winsted,	Cong. Gates of Wis-
Conn. 25	dom 300
Comm., Manches-	Cong. Even Haiser 11
ter, N. H.....350	Cong. T. Israel.... 12
Cong. Bn. Jac.,	Cong. A. C., Mobile 52
Middletown, Pa.. 32	Rev. Dr. N. Cor-
Rabbi J. N. Rosen-	nick 24
berg 79	Brith S. Verein.... 10
Comm., Salem,	E. Levant 10
Mass. 115	M. Zalk 25
Cong. Beth Jac.,	Fund, Dunkirk,
Plymouth, Mass.. 84	N. Y. 38
Cong. Man of Jus-	Comm., Oakland,
tice 10	Cal. 103
Cong. Tipherath	Mrs. B. Krom..... 17
Israel 75	Coll., Seneca Falls,
Coll., Seneca Falls,	N. Y. 11
N. Y. 11	Comm., Dayton, O. 600
Beth Ham. Hago-	Coll., Newport, Vt. 29
dal, N. Y..... 30	Klein & Shindler.. 30
Cong. M. A. S.,	Coll., Amsterdam,
Boston 33	N. Y. 10
Am. Heb. Lodge,	Comm., Salt Lake
No. 274 130	City 115
Cong. Ag. Ac., Riv-	I. Rokeach 96
erhead, N. Y.... 15	M. Besler 50
Cong. Ahav. Ach.,	A. J. R. C., Duluth 39
Atlanta 100	Agents M. L. Ins.
Cong. Agudas Isr.. 22	Co. 10
J. L. B. S., Butte,	Comm., Denver ..1,500
Mont. 130	Beth H. H., Tren-
W. Bear 30	ton 15
Comm., St. Paul,	Cong. S. Z. A. L.,
Minn. 87	Boston 10
A. Aronson 40	Cong. A. M. A. A.,
I. Rokeach & Son. 25	Brotmanville 15
Rev. P. Jaches.... 15	Coll., Ashley, N. D. 17
Chr. Jew. Alliance.200	A. Cohen 37
Beth Ham. Hago-	Cong. A. B. I., New
dal, Jersey City..100	Britain 654
Rev. S. Hyman.... 80	Comm., London,
J. Rosen 30	Can. 100
E. Edison 10	Cong. B. T., Wood-
H. Cohen 45	haven 30
Cong. Anebei Luba-	Comm., San Fran-
witz 35	cisco 450
Rev. Ch. Musnitzky 14	Cong. S. I., Kan-
Comm., Albany....700	sas City 107
H. Manischewitz..320	D. R. Travis 25
D. Ragosin 24	M. Charlson 19
Rev. S. Fishman.... 11	Cong. T. I., New
Comm., Newbury-	Castle, Pa..... 23
port, Mass.... 40	E. Weiss 167
Rabbi L. Seltzer....300	Cong. B. J., West
Beth Amaha Cong. 76	Hoboken 215
J. Shapiro 15	Cong., Philipsburg,
S. Spewack 20	Pa. 37
Cong. Tiferet Isr.. 50	Comm., Benton
Cong. O'hev Sholem 17	Harbor, Mich.... 78
Comm., Elmira....600	Comm., Belmar,
Cong. A. L., Bklyn 24	N. J. 100
Cong. A. A., Mc-	M. Rogeen 11
Donald, Pa..... 34	Cong. T. U. Ak-
H. L. A. S..... 10	ron, O. 133
Ezra Batzow Soc.1,000	Comm., Glens Falls,
L. A. S..... 100	N. Y. 135
Comm., Syracuse.1,000	Comm., Holyoke,
E. Levy 50	Mass. 123
Meyers & Cohen.... 10	Coll., Washington,
Coll., New Orleans 28	D. C. 15
Cong. B. H. H.,	Cong. M. T., Bos-
Brooklyn 50	ton 86
	S. J. Morris 22

Given to the Serbs.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, of which Murray H. Coggeshall, 70 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $300,000. Recent gifts follow:

Mallet-Prevost &	Mrs. J. S. Thacher..$10
Colt 100	O. G. Getzen-Dan-
Mrs. G. Radcke....100	ner 10
Mrs. Jay C. Morse 50	Mr. & Mrs. A. F.
Mrs. D. E. Everett 50	Libby 10
Mrs. A. C. Soper.. 50	Mr. & Mrs. R. H.
Miss E. S. Hancock 50	Cory 10
C. S. Maurice..... 30	Mrs. H. L. Morris. 10
Mrs. H. Young, Jr. 25	Theo. Lacaff 10
Mrs. R. C. Black.. 25	Mrs. E. C. G. Jones 10
A. Donovan..... 25	Mrs. F. Barker..... 10
Mrs. J. M. Carson. 10	R. F. York..... 10
Mrs. J. F. Tuttle.. 10	Miscellaneous 70
Mrs. B. Nicoll..... 10	

For the Belgian Queen.

The Charities of the Queen of Belgium Fund was increased last week by several thousand dollars. Frederick H. Allen, 200 Fifth Avenue, is Treasurer of the fund. Among the gifts were the following:

Anonymous $99	C. R. Codman.....$25
P. E. Callaway 10	Mrs. H. F. Vickery 10
Mrs. C. H. Mar-	Mrs. F. Blake..... 10
shall 100	D. M. Hill..... 10
Mrs. J. Pulitzer....500	E. N. Fenno, Jr... 25
Miss M. Jane Allen 25	G. I. Aiden..... 10
Mrs. W. R. Brown 25	Z. 10
Mrs. H. Deacon.... 10	M. V. H..... 10
Mrs. W. H. Ely.. 25	Mr. & Mrs. H. G.
Mrs. P. D. Cravath 25	Curtis 100
Lucy S. Dillon..... 10	O. W. Tufts..... 25
Mrs. C. B. Alex-	Miss E. S. Bacon...250
ander 100	K. 10
Mrs. W. P. Bliss..100	Dr. W. H. Nichols.100
Mrs. F. W. Van-	Miss A. Morrill... 20
derbilt 100	M. W. Prentiss..... 10
Mrs. M. R. Dela-	W. G. Burns..... 10
ware 10	O. Prescott..... 15
Mrs. J. S. Bache.. 25	Miss G. Iselin..... 50
Mrs. W. A. Butler. 10	A. D. Ellis 25
Mrs. C. H. Ditson. 25	"A Friend 50
Mrs. I. Davenport. 20	A. B. 50
A. S. Armour..... 100	A. G. Dana 10
Mrs. G. B. Case.. 10	Mrs. B. F. Draken-
Mrs. W. H. Whit-	feld 10
ridge 100	W. R. Cordingley. 20
Mrs. M. Field, Sr.. 100	J. Ward 20
T. F. Ryan 80	R. Sayer 500
Mrs. C. C. Cuyler. 100	Mrs. R. G. Tower.. 10
Mrs. A. F. De	A. J. Abbot..... 25
Koven 50	A. Stahell..... 25
Mrs. W. Goddard.. 100	R. Belowe..... 10
Mrs. W. D. Straight.200	J. S. Sachs..... 100
Mrs. C. A. Schwab.. 100	A Friend 20
H. C. Sharp 50	A. J. Seasongood.. 10
W. Sleicher..... 100	Mrs. F. W. Smith. 15
L. J. Waldman..... 25	L. M. Smith..... 25
J. W. Johnson..... 25	Mrs. W. Sawars ... 25
D. Frost 10	Mrs. G. S. Selfridge 10
M. R. Parkman..... 10	M. R. Stevenson.... 10
Mrs. J. O'Neil..... 25	C. E. Smith..... 100
O. Wolfenden 25	F. S. S. Slauter... 10
Webster Bros..... 25	Mrs. R. P. Spencer 10
Wm. T. Mayer..... 10	Mrs. W. Saulsbury.100
C. M. Higgins..... 10	Anonymous 25
W. P. Frye..... 10	Mrs. F. W.
Mrs. H. R. Dalton. 15	Stearnes 15
G. C. Child..... 10	Mrs. E. Torrey.....100
Mrs. E. Torrey.....100	W. C. Simons..... 25
G. C. W. Atman.... 25	Miss N. Stewart.... 30
Mrs. E. DuBois..... 20	Miss E. H. Stewart 20
Pouvier & Co..... 25	W. E. Sloan..... 10
Wm. H. Reed..... 10	T. Spratt 10
"Z." 100	Mrs. C. R. Scar-
Mrs. H. R. Scott.. 10	borough 10
C. N. Flack..... 10	Mrs. R. S. Satter-
Mrs. O. Shepard.... 10	lee 10
T. S. Hinkey..... 100	E. L. L. Smith.... 10
C. E. Tichenor..... 10	W. M. Slay..... 10
J. E. Walworth..... 10	H. E. Slayton..... 25
A. G. Van Nostrand 10	G. M. Schebler..... 25
P. Langham..... 10	E. W. Sinclair..... 10
F. M. Constable..... 20	D. D. Searle..... 25
W. K. Richardson.. 50	H. Sinkler..... 10
E. F. Searles..... 50	F. D. M. Strachan.100
W. Lindsay..... 50	Miss A. Schulte 10
Anonymous 50	Wm. Stearns....100
Mrs. L. P. Mitchell 20	Mrs. D. B. Sin-
M. H. & C. M.	clair 25
Robbins 55	H. Samuel 10
F. A. Juilliard..... 25	Miss A. L. Sears.. 10
Anonymous 100	O. Smith 10
D. P. Kimball..... 50	Mrs. W. F. Staf-
W. G. Low..... 25	ford 10
J. Thorne 100	John P. Starks.... 10
E. F. Clark..... 10	Mrs. F. O. Sutton. 10
A. F. Estabrook.... 25	W. Schroeder 10
L. T. Brigham..... 10	Miss L. and A. C.
Mrs. B. D. Lang.... 10	Stewart 25
A. P. Sloan..... 100	Mrs. W. Saville.... 10
C. M. Everest..... 10	Mrs. H. E. Sawyer 10
W. Jennings 200	W. H. Sibbolts.... 20
Mrs. H. B. Graves. 10	Mrs. Sharp & Miss
Mrs. H. J. Grew.... 50	Sharp 55
Mrs. J. F. Perkins. 10	Anonymous 10
C. A. Dean..... 250	Seymour Mfg. Co... 50
M. P. Hughes..... 10	Mrs. P. B. Stanley 25
E. Penfold 100	H. J. Sills..... 10
Mrs. E. B. Thomas 25	M. R. Smith..... 25
E. N. Trump..... 25	Other contributions.452
C. W. Barnes..... 10	

War Babies' Cradle.

The War Babies' Cradle, organized to care for poor mothers and their babies in France, of which Mrs. Jules S. Bache of 42 Broadway is the Treasurer, has received these new gifts:

Miss Alice Dexter..$20	P. Goodhart $25
Mrs. F. F. Church. 50	S. D. Raver..... 25
Mrs. E. H. Gary.... 25	A. Bernhard 15
Mrs. J. D. Black... 25	Mrs. L. Gillespie... 15
Wm. Wollman 25	Mrs. E. Faulkner.. 10
H. Wollman 25	

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid, which devotes its work to the relief of suffering in France, has collected to date more than $36,000. The office of the committee is 293 Fifth Avenue. Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the Chairman, and A. Seton Post, Jr., the Treasurer. New gifts follow:

Mrs. F. H. Cone..$36	Stamford Red Cr..$38
F. H. Cone..... 36	Miss G. Crown.... 20
Mrs. A. M. Miller. 12	Mrs. E. C. Thorp.. 25
Mrs. B. L. Robinson 12	Anonymous 22
Mrs. E. C. Hoyt... 15	Various 74

The American Girls' Aid has received 300 dolls to be sent to the orphans of France. The dolls are to be shipped on Nov. 4 next. Volunteers to dress the dolls are requested.

Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, has acknowledged the following contributions received during the last week. All gifts should be addressed to Mr. Belmont, Treasurer, Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue:

C. G. Martin.....$10	J. W. May..... 10
Mant Engraving	R. Moran 25
Co. 10	T. W. Manse..... 10
D. W. Morgan &	J. V. Le Moyne.... 60
Family 15	J. S. Littleford.... 10
G. H. Logan..... 10	G. Lindberg..... 25
U. S. De Moulin.. 10	Mrs. E. W. Martin 10
Mrs. J. Moses..... 10	A. F. Morrison.....100
Miss Esther Little 10	Miss M. A. Mc-
Miss Ella Little... 10	Curdy 12
Citizens Bank,	Miss E. McCurdy.. 12
Avoca, Ia. 10	Miss H. G. Clay.. 10
J. L. McKinney.... 25	G. E. Lewis..... 25
E. W. Low..... 10	Wm. E. Miles..... 25
J. S. Morrill..... 10	F. S. Marr..... 10
Wm. C. Skinner,	Miss J. W. Latimer 50
Jr. 10	Miss E. H. Lock-
Miss T. K. Esh-	wood 200
baugh 10	C. E. Fryer-
Miss M. A. Tappan 15	weather 25
"The Round Table" 34	S. P. Sanger..... 50
W. McLaughlin.... 25	Mrs. A. McGinnis. 50
F. A. McCune.....100	Wm. M. Aber..... 20
Fowler & McVitie.. 25	Mrs. S. G. M.
F. Miles 100	Maule 50
E. B. Luke..... 10	C. L. Miller..... 10
McH. Millhouse.... 10	Mrs. J. B. Morgan 10
J. P. Lloyd..... 25	H. Moore..... 10
Moesch Edward	I. F. Etter..... 25
Mfg. Co. 25	E. Mann 25
Est. F. J. Mc-	A. C. Lowell..... 20
Cormick 10	W. F. Montgomery 25
T. C. McKewen.... 10	J. W. Minturn.... 20
W. F. Mansfield.. 10	L. H. May..... 10
R. C. Matson..... 15	Seymour Mfg. Co. 50
A. G. McAdams.... 10	Dr. K. A. J. Mac-
F. M. McMurry.... 25	kenzie 10
Wm. R. McCaleb.. 10	J. Barstow 10
T. F. Moody..... 25	Dr. La Vallei.... 10
E. Lowell..... 25	Miss E. Merck.... 10
S. Millspaugh..... 25	A. Marcy, Jr..... 25
S. A. McKowen.... 50	Miss F. R. Thur-
J. H. McCord..... 10	ston 10
Mrs. J. T. Terry.. 25	N. D. Fraser..... 50
L. J. Mauser..... 25	E. J. Mauser..... 25
Mrs. E. F. Burn-	F. A. Henry..... 10
ham 10	J. E. Lilly..... 10
G. F. Schwarz..... 25	G. I. Lindsay.....100
D. L. Summey.... 10	G. H. Clements... 25
Miss E. B. An-	Rev. F. C. Thomp-
drews 10	son 10
C. W. Nibley..... 25	I. E. Macomber.... 15
A. McLeish 20	J. McCarthy..... 50
A. MacLaren..... 10	J. F. Cooper..... 25
S. C. Momby..... 10	G. T. Roberts..... 10
C. S. Morey.....100	Mrs. J. Lawrence.. 70
Dr. W. H. Nichols.100	G. Lawrence..... 10
Mrs. W. Saville... 10	Mrs. H. Livingston 25
Mrs. F. F. Church 10	J. Wadsworth..... 20
W. W. Essick.....100	Mrs. E. Johnson... 10
Gen. R. C. Haw-	Dr. G. M. Thomp-
kins 100	son 10
Mrs. W. Saville... 10	Other contributions.397

French Heroes Fund.

The recently organized French Heroes Fund is one of the rapidly growing funds of New York. James A. Blair, 200 Fifth Avenue, is Treasurer of the fund. Gifts acknowledged yesterday were:

Sale of laces....$6,105	Ed. Pierce.....$10
Mrs. M. C. Aldrich 50	Mark Norris..... 10
C. Carstairs..... 60	W. H. Noll..... 10
W. F. Wanger..... 10	E. H. Pitkin..... 15
R. L. Lincoln.....100	T. M. Pierrepont.. 15
T. M. Prudden..... 25	H. W. Pape..... 15
W. S. Pilling..... 50	Mrs. C. E. H. Phil-
Mrs. V. Munroe .. 10	lips 10
A. W. Phillips..... 10	G. F. Orde..... 10
C. N. Pierce..... 10	Neenah Paper Co.. 10
A. J. Pierce..... 20	E. C. Palmer.....100
E. Paines..... 20	J. E. Kepperley... 10
M. P. M.....250	Purse Printing Co. 10
W. Poet..... 10	G. A. Post..... 10
Mrs. W. A. Par-	Mrs. T. W. Ogden 50
rington 10	Mrs. Wm. P. Nel-
C. D. Orth 10	son 10
E. E. Pantzer..... 10	Mrs. B. F. Pitman 10
J. C. Parrish..... 25	R. A. O'Hara..... 10
H. R. Hilliard..... 10	Mrs. Newton..... 10
F. S. O'Donnel..... 10	Arie Pardee..... 25
F. E. Oslwult..... 50	A. Patuarche..... 10
S. H. Pomeroy..... 25	F. G. Noyes.....100
J. S. Osborne..... 25	A. G. Parrish..... 10
Dr. H. S. Oppen-	Iowa-Tiger Mining
heimer 25	Co. 50
E. C. Pearson..... 10	Rev. C. H. Purmort 10
"Lend-a-Hand"..... 10	Mrs. H. F. Pope.. 10
V. Preston 100	Outra Bros. 15
Mr. & Mrs. C. F.	J. W. Patterson.. 10
Pope 125	C. J. Platt..... 10
J. W. Pinnell..... 25	F. A. Quail.....100
C. W. Ogden..... 15	E. G. Powell..... 10
The I. E. Palmer	C. L. Nevins..... 10
Co. 15	Mrs. R. A. New-
W. S. Newbrough 10	man 50
R. L. Pierrepont...100	A. W. Paull..... 10
Mrs. P. Ogle..... 25	H. J. Sills..... 10
J. J. Pierrepont.... 20	S. M. Olwit..... 25
M. R. Prescott.....100	Mrs E. Rendrick.. 50
Powell Knitting Co. 20	Other contributions.300

Armenian and Syrian Committee.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, of which Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer, acknowledges these new gifts:

Syrian-Mt. Leb.	1st Cong. Ch.,
Comm. $10,000	Kent, Conn.....$15
A. C. James 5,000	Rev. S. A. Keen.. 25
Cleveland Coun..1,100	E. W. Cote..... 25
A. G. Dortic..... 15	M. P. Leifer..... 10
Mrs. G. S. Allan.. 25	Miss M. E. Con-
C. A. Munn..... 100	verse 50
B. G. Brooks..... 100	W. W. Keen..... 10
C. J. Carter..... 14	W. D. Faris 10
J. C. Powell..... 25	A. C. Lee..... 10
Mrs. H. Archill.... 15	T. E. Halb..... 10
Dr. and Mrs. W.	Anonymous 100
P. Northrup 15	Rev. I. Jennings.1,000
S. W. Cunning-	E. D. Hawkins.....100
ham 100	Miss A. M. Mac-
First Pres. Ch.,	Lean 15
Lancaster, Ohio..250	1st Pres. Church.. 10
J. B. L. Marsdon.. 10	J. E. Ingle..... 40
Pres. Ch., Oakland,	S. F. Morey..... 50
Md. 13	Rev. Paul Leeds.. 10
M. S. Ellswood.. 30	Comm., Elburn, Ill. 70
Cong. Ahavath	Cong. W. R. Fund.158
Scholom 174	R. W. Bailey..... 100
Middletown Com...190	R. Babcock..... 50
Beth H. H. of	B. E. Johnson.... 10
Bronx 44	A. Dodd 100
Pawtucket Com.... 50	S. Times..... 205
S. Liebowitz 50	Thorne, Jr..... 100
A. Tannenbaum.... 50	F. L. Hughes..... 40
First C. B. Soc.... 50	Anonymous 10
Aberdeen Com..... 50	Miss E. C. Larson.250
	Anonymous 100
	I. M. Davidson.... 10
	Women's Soc., At-
	lantz, Ga..... 15
	1st Pres. Ch.,
	Greenport 10
	Mrs. A. L. Adam-
	son 10
	I. R. Murray..... 22
	Mrs. W. P. Nelson. 50
	C. P. Lamont..... 50
	I. W. Jenks..... 25
	T. Bell 10
	Free Ch., Andover,
	Mass. 173
	Mrs. F. A. Haley 25
	E. R. Evans..... 10
	Women's Mission
	Soc. 15
	Westchester Cong.
	Church 40
	1st Presb. Ch.,
	Elizabeth 50
	1st Ref. Ch., Grand
	Rapids 50
	Mrs. D. R. C.
	Cutherwood 10
	Miss V. F. Pen-
	rose 50
	C. W. Campbell.... 10
	Rev. A. Lathers.. 20
	St. John's M. E.
	Church 48
	I. A. McSparran.. 10
	Rev. F. S. Child.. 15

For Belgian Prisoners.

James A. Blair, Jr., Acting Treasurer of the Committee for Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges the following contributions:

Traders Bank $10	Miss E. M. Tower.$25
R. S. Thompson... 10	Dr. F. A. Sweezy.. 10
Mrs. F. M.	Utah Copper Co...100
Symonds 10	Miss M. Stedman... 20
Mrs. H. H. Thorn-	E. S. Thurston..... 10
dike 15	Daisy M. Turner.. 10
G. W. Todd..... 50	S. H. Tead..... 25
E. N. Throup..... 10	W. F. Tucker..... 10
Anonymous 10	Mrs. P. B. Thayer.. 10
Miss G. S. Thomp-	H. J. Sills..... 10
son 15	F. W. Taussig..... 10
Mrs. E. Troth..... 10	Other contributions 97

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 7 East Thirty-eighth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the head, has received the following new donations to its fund, which now totals more than $300,000:

Anonymous $254	Mrs. Garvin $13
Mrs. Williams 16	Mrs. G. E. Tenner. 10
Mrs. Findlay..... 10	Mrs. R. F. Fund.. 41
Miss G. Bigelow... 45	Bar Harbor Com.... 13

RESERVE BANKS BUY MORE N.Y. CITY BONDS

Cincinnati Warrants Also Purchased, Resulting in a $1,000,000 Increase.

GAIN IN EARNING ASSETS

But Gold and Cash Reserves Decrease—Notes in Circulation Total $212,044,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Board shows that on account of purchases on a large scale of acceptance, and net withdrawals in some volume of member bank deposits, decreases occurred in gold and total reserves.

Aggregate cash reserves of the banks show a decrease for the week of $10,900,000, New York, Philadelphia and Cleveland reporting the largest reductions in their cash holdings. The total decrease in gold reserves is slightly over $10,000,000. In the case of New York, a loss of $8,200,000 in cash reserves is accompanied by an increase of $4,500,000 in the total amount due from other banks of $1,700,000 in earning assets, and of $1,900,000 in total deposits.

The loss of $2,800,000 shown by the Philadelphia bank goes hand in hand with an increase of $1,800,000 in earning assets and a decrease in deposits. The Cleveland bank shows a decline of $2,800,000 in cash reserves, together with a change of an unfavorable balance of over $500,000 to a favorable balance of $1,800,000 in account with other banks. Boston reports a gain of $1,500,000 in total reserve, together with an increase of $1,200,000 in earning assets and a decrease of $4,300,000 in the amount due from other banks.

Discounted paper held by the banks aggregates $21,365,000, or about $900,000 less than the week before. The three southern banks report considerable liquidation of paper, offset in part by increases in the amounts on hand reported by the Chicago and Minneapolis banks. Of the total, about $840,000 is represented by member banks' own collateral notes discounted by eight Federal Reserve Banks.

Acceptances on hand show an increase of $5,100,000, the three Eastern banks reporting considerable purchases of this class of paper during the last week. Of the total bills—including accepta nces—reported on hand at the close of the week, 37.3 per cent. matured within 30 and 34.5 per cent. after 30, but within 60 days. Transactions in United States securities—including the conversion on Oct. 1 of 2 per cent. bonds into 3 per cent. bonds and notes—are reported by five banks, resulting in a decrease by $1,307,000 of the amount of United States bonds and an increase by $1,153,000 in the amount of one-year notes carried.

Municipal warrants on hand show an increase for the week of over $1,000,000, mainly the result of purchases during the week of New York City and Cincinnati warrants. Aggregate earning assets are at present about $190,000,000, a gain of $4,600,000 for the week, and constitute about 341 per cent. of the banks' paid-in capital. Of the total earning assets 43.5 per cent. is represented by acceptances, 21.8 per cent. by United States bonds, 17.2 per cent. by warrants, 11.8 per cent. by discounts, and 6.2 per cent. by Treasury notes.

Government deposits show a decrease for the week of about $400,000, while net member bank deposits decreased $4,100,000.

Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation decreased slightly during the week. The agents report the issue to the banks of $230,803,000 (net) of Federal Reserve notes, an increase of $4,921,000 for the week. Against the total issued they hold $215,329,000 of gold and $16,338,000 of paper.

The banks report a total of $212,044,000 of Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation and aggregate liabilities of $11,896,000 on notes issued to them by the agents.

The weekly statement of resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks at the close of business on Oct. 20 follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$22,135,000
Total reserve	22,642,000
Bills discounted and bought	11,925,000
Member bank deposits, net	6,0.0,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$164,395,000
Total reserve	189,550,000
Bills discounted and bought	23,0 6,000
Member bank deposits, net	212,633,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$27,280,000
Total reserve	27,649,000
Bills discounted and bought	12,741,000
Member bank deposits, net	$2,168,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$26,275,000
Total reserve	27,854,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,642,000
Member bank deposits, net	41,139,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$21,549,000
Total reserve	21,6[illegible]
Bills discounted and bought	5,839,000
Member bank deposits, net	15,8[illegible]

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$6,848,000
Total reserve	7,242,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,833,000
Member bank deposits, net	11,158,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$53,167,000
Total reserve	54,877,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,559,000
Member bank deposits, net	75,847,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$8,783,000
Total reserve	9,862,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,584,000
Member bank deposits, net	21,629,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$10,795,000
Total reserve	11,015,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,862,000
Member bank deposits, net	10,951,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$12,544,000
Total reserve	12,550,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,870,000
Member bank deposits, net	24,988,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$14,348,000
Total reserve	14,486,000
Bills discounted and bought	3,921,000
Member bank deposits, net	15,148,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$16,137,000
Total reserve	16,193,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,163,000
Member bank deposits, net	27,829,000

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

The consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve banks compares as follows:

	Last Week.	Week Before.	High, 1916.	Low, 1916.
RESOURCES.				
Gold coin and certificates in vault	$261,515,000	$267,400,000	$272,015,000	$232,284,000
Gold settlement fund	121,331,000	125,261,000	160,121,000	71,911,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treas.	1,418,000	1,837,000	2,163,000	1,062,000
Total gold reserve	$384,284,000	$394,348,000	$394,348,000	$306,597,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	10,501,000	11,877,000	36,902,000	7,642,000
Total reserve	$394,845,000	$405,725,000	$423,756,000	$316,836,000
S. p. c. redemp. fd. against F. R. Bs. nts.	420,000	370,000	591,000	370,000
Bills discounted and bought:				
Maturities within 10 days	14,311,000	13,543,000	24,378,000	5,928,000
Maturities from 11 to 30 days	24,461,000	27,175,000	32,521,000	10,926,000
Maturities from 31 to 60 days	35,928,000	38,591,000	42,874,000	16,758,000
Maturities from 61 to 90 days	28,147,000	29,886,000	30,614,000	10,891,000
Maturities over 90 days	1,210,000	1,191,000	5,187,000	1,164,000
Total	$104,057,000	$99,486,000	$114,319,000	$51,323,000
Investments:				
United States bonds	41,335,000	42,642,000	52,898,000	16,734,000
One-year U. S. Treasury notes	11,697,000	10,444,000	11,697,000	1,932,000
Municipal warrants	32,643,000	31,542,000	44,946,000	17,067,000
Total earning assets	$189,632,000	$184,114,000	$198,078,000	$92,853,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	15,161,000	15,280,000	26,489,000	14,250,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks, net	20,501,000	30,068,000	35,607,000	16,761,000
All other resources	2,630,000	2,675,000	12,889,000	2,630,000
Total resources	$838,312,000	$838,253,000	$847,113,000	$499,087,000
LIABILITIES.				
Capital paid in	$55,682,000	$55,682,000	$55,682,000	$54,793,000
Government deposits	26,116,000	24,715,000	114,480,000	23,841,000
Member bank deposits, net	538,102,000	544,043,000	544,043,000	407,244,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	11,894,000	12,816,000	16,076,000	7,512,000
Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation	1,032,000	1,033,000	3,214,000	419,000
All other liabilities	484,000	464,000	651,000	125,000
Total liabilities	$633,312,000	$638,253,000	$647,113,000	$499,087,000
Cash res. against net dep. & note liabil.	70.4%	71.6%	81.8%	65.8%
Cash res. against net dep. & note liabil.	72.4%	73.8%	84.8%	69.3%
Cash reserve against net dep. liabilities after setting aside 40% gold reserve against aggregate net liabilities on F. R. notes in circulation	73.1%	74.4%	86.2%	69.9%
Less items in transit between F. R. banks, viz.	$30,604,000	$30,089,000	$35,807,000	$10,781,000

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Massachusetts Consolidated Making New Record for Production.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The Massachusetts Consolidated Mining Company has sold within the last few days 1,500,000 pounds of copper at prices ranging from 28½ to 27 cents, according to delivery, and the company is now sold fairly well ahead into next year with some copper still available for nearby delivery. Production for the last nine months exceeds the output for the entire calendar year of 1915, which amounted to 4,838,452 pounds of refined copper.

The bottom levels of the Anaconda continue in high-grade ore. The company is practically sold out for delivery this year and is $0 per cent. sold for the first two quarters of 1917. Hancock's production for September was the highest on record. Shipments are close to 700 tons daily from the main shaft and the tonnage coming from No. 7 Quincy will be close to 10,000 in October. The lode in No. 7 is very rich and very narrow and stoping is being done on five levels.

The old Flint Steel, which has not been operated since 1875, is being reopened under direction of Samuel Brady. It carries the much talked of Butler lode. Eagle and Bluebell has increased its daily shipment from 50 to 150 tons. Granby Consolidated in September produced 3,446,035 pounds of copper, against 3,218,847 pounds in August and 4,119,287 pounds in September a year ago.

The rock shipments of Calumet & Hecla subsidiaries for the first half of this month exceed those for the first half of September by 15,000 tons. Diamond drilling at the Old Colony and Mayflower properties has been suspended. Osceola's extensions south from No. 6 shaft of the Old Osceola branch toward the LaSalle property continue to open rich ground in the Osceola lode, making the future look bright for LaSalle.

Ahmeek continues drifting on the Kearsarge conglomerate opened west of No. 3 shaft and has exposed a width of six feet of good-looking ground in both directions. For the most part the lode is filled with fine shot copper.

MEETINGS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
American Linseed Co.	Oct. 24	Nov. 15	Nov. 14
American Malt Corporation	Oct. 17	....	Nov. 9
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	Sept. 21	After mtg.	Oct. 26
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	Oct. 21	Oct. 24	Nov. 20
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	Oct. 28	Nov. 15	Nov. 14
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry. Co.	Oct. 31	Nov. 21	Nov. 20
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.	Sept. 29	Oct. 25	Oct. 24
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.	Sept. 30	Nov. 2	Nov. 20
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry. Co.	Sept. 18	Oct. 21	Oct. 20
Cleveland, Cin. Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.	Oct. 4	Oct. 28	Oct. 25
Colorado & Southern Ry. Co.	Oct. 14	Nov. 17	Nov. 14
Continental Insurance Co.	Oct. 16	Oct. 28	Oct. 27
Crucible Steel Co. of America	Oct. 27	....	Nov. 17
Detroit & Mackinac Ry. Co.	Oct. 17	....	Oct. 31
Erie R. R. Co.	Nov. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 1
General Motors Co.	Oct. 31	Nov. 22	Nov. 21
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	....	....	Nov. 29
Manhattan Beach Co.	Nov. 20	Dec. 8	Dec. 5
Manhattan Railway Co.	Oct. 7	Nov. 9	Nov. 8
National Surety Co.	Oct. 9	Oct. 21	Oct. 20
N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.	Oct. 10	Oct. 26	Oct. 25
Owens Bottle-Machine Co.	Nov. 4	....	Nov. 14
Pullman Co.	Oct. 31	Nov. 9	Nov. 8
South Porto Rico Sugar Co.	Oct. 10	....	Nov. 9
Texas Co.	Oct. 27	After mtg.	Nov. 14
Third Av. Ry Co.	Nov. 7	Nov. 9	Nov. 8
Third Av. Ry Co., Adj. Mtge. Inc. Bonds	Nov. 7	Nov. 9	Nov. 8
Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. Co.	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Oct. 25
United Railways Investment Co.	Sept. 28	Oct. 25	Oct. 24
Virginia Railway & Power Co.	Oct. 28	Nov. 15	Nov. 15

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Transferred.—Frederic B. Cochran (deceased) to John L. Edwards; John L. Edwards & Co., Washington, D. C. Samuel H. Kisaam (deceased) to William B. Cravath; at Van Antwerp, Bishop & Fish, 15 Broad Street. Edward M. F. Miller (deceased) to Irving A. Sartorius; at Sartorius & Einstein, 20 Broad Street. Robertson Rodgers (deceased) to Carroll B. Alker; at J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway. Thomas Plunkett to Benjamin F. McGuckin; at de Coppet & Doremus, 42 Broadway. Amedee D. Moran (deceased) to W. Allan Gardner; J. C. Dann & Co., Buffalo, N. Y. William R. Colton to George N. Hersey; Paine, Webber & Co., 25 Broad Street.

Membership Posted for Transfer.—Percy E. Donner to C. McGhee Baxter; Sponsors: Charles B. Macdonald, John F. Grier.

New Partnerships.—K. P. Emmons & Co., Oct. 16, 1916, 111 Broadway; Kintzing Post Emmons, James F. Middleditch, George Sloane. John L. Edwards & Co., Oct. 19, 1916, Washington, D. C.; John L. Edwards, J. C. Dann & Co., Oct. 19, 1916, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. C. Dann, W. Allan Gardner, W. I. Parmelee.

Changes in Firms.—Bluett & Hollins; McKim Hollins, retired. Foster & Adams, George W. Adams, admitted. Foster & Adams; Lawrence Swift, admitted. Homans & Co.; Nelson Robinson (deceased), interest ceased.

New Addresses.—William D. Hatch, 52 Broadway. McKim Hollins, at Carlisle, Mellick & Co., 43 Exchange Place.

Branch Offices.—Sternberger, Sinn & Co., (new) 425 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.; H. Hahlo, Manager. C. I. Hudson & Co., (new) 50 East Forty-second Street, N. Y.; E. Seitz, Manager. Taylor, Smith & Ilard, Cedarhurst, L. I.; discontinued. Taylor, Smith & Ilard, (new) 511 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.; William H. Pendleton, Manager. William W. Cohen, Asbury Park, N. J.; discontinued. Feuchtwanger, Cahn & Co., West End, N. J.; discontinued. Arthur Lipper & Co., West End, N. J., discontinued.

N. Y. PAYS $17.46 A HEAD FOR CARFARE

Average Number of Rides for Each Inhabitant of Greater City in 1916 Is 356.

GAIN OF 51 IN TEN YEARS

Statistics Show That Not Only More People Travel Each Year, but All Travel More.

The New Yorker, as is well known, is averse to staying home except when he has no other place to go, and even in that case he generally makes a start on the chance that an inspiration may come to him. The city's population, which exceeds that of London if the limits be expanded to take in an area equivalent to London's, is forever on the move, and statistics which have come to hand in the last few days tend to show that it is moved very largely by the traction companies.

Owing to the geographical peculiarities of Manhattan Island, only a small part of the million or more people who find work in its limited area are able to find living quarters within walking distance of their jobs. There are, of course, sections given over for the most part to new citizens, where tenements rise above the shops in which the occupants are employed, and which are largely independent of street car service, but it is the rule rather than the exception to find employes dependent on some system of transportation to carry them to and from their places of business. Hence the paralysis that crept upon the city with the interruption of only the less important part of its traction lines a few weeks ago.

No other large city has had such difficult transit problems. Confined on two sides by rivers, the population of Manhattan Island has been pushed further and further north by the development of business downtown. The great tide of travel flows south in the forenoon, and north in the evening, with the crosstown lines serving as feeders and distributers for the Subway and elevated lines. A big outlet was opened when the Brooklyn Bridge was constructed, and increasing facilities for getting back and forth under and over the East River have materially relieved the pressure on Manhattan. The movement into New Jersey has also grown steadily, though less rapidly, making it possible for thousands of workers in the downtown districts to avoid the use of the main arteries.

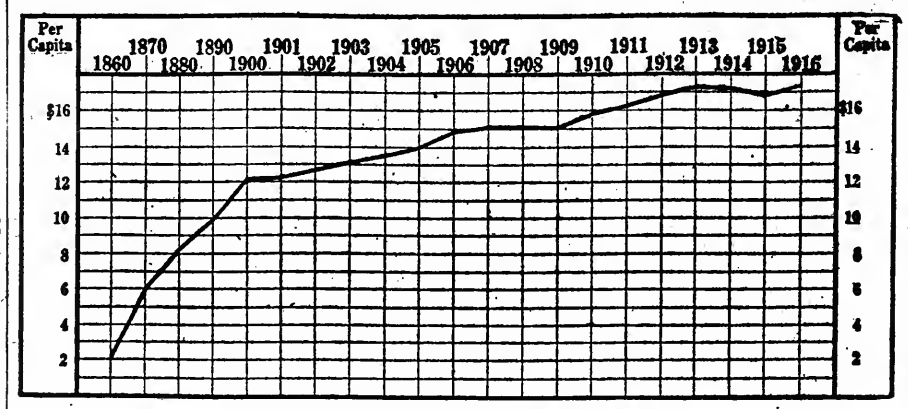
Not only are there more people to travel each year, but strangely enough, they all travel more. In the last year there was an average of more than one fare for each week day paid by every man, woman, and child in New York. There were 356 fares per capita turned in to the several transit companies, making an annual transportation tax of $17.46 per head.

The following table shows the number of fares and amount per capita paid in Greater New York on street railway systems, including all lines, subway, elevated, and surface

Year.	Fares per Capita.	Amount Paid Per Capita.	Year.	Fares per Capita.	Amount Paid Per Capita.
1860	43	$2.18	1907	303	15.13
1870	101	6.68	1908	301	15.11
1880	152	8.35	1909	304	15.08
1890	218	10.00	1910	321	15.94
1900	246	12.22	1911	330	16.33
1901	248	12.30	1912	339	16.88
1902	256	12.70	1913	350	17.37
1903	265	13.15	1914	352	17.36
1904	274	13.39	1915	345	16.94
1905	283	14.03	1916	356	17.46
1906	301	14.93			

In ten years the average number of trips per capita has increased fifty-one, or practically one for each week in the year. If there could be obtained figures for the thousands who travel by bus lines, taxicabs and private vehicles, and for the thousands more, including policemen, firemen, mail carriers and traction employes, who pay no fares, the total would be increased materially.

With the opening of the new subways now in course of construction a sharp increase will take place, for people walk less and less with the provision of new facilities for saving time. It will be only a few years before the annual per capita transportation tax will be $20. The growth of traffic on the street car systems has been more rapid than the growth of facilities.



GROWING USE OF NEW YORK'S RAPID TRANSIT

This chart illustrates the increasing demands made by the individual on New York City's rapid transit lines, surface, elevated, and underground. The number of rides per capita has now reached 356 a year.

FOREIGN N. Y. C. STOCK SOLD

Holdings Abroad Reduced from $16,500,000 to $7,600,000 in 4 Months.

The decline in foreign holdings of New York Central stock in the third quarter displayed the same tendency toward increasing liquidation that was shown a few days ago in the records of the United States Steel Corporation. The Central's figures, published yesterday in a tabulation by Dow, Jones & Co., did not cover the quarter alone, but showed that from June 15 to Oct. 6, the par value of the stock held abroad receded from $16,500,000 to $7,500,000, a falling off of more than 55 per cent. in a little less than four months.

On Jan. 1, $20,573,000 stock of the New York Central was owned outside this country. In the interval to June 15, then, no more than $4,073,000 was disposed of. In this period the monthly liquidation amounted to $740,000, compared with $2,225,000 a month from the middle of June to Oct. 6.

The foreign holdings of Central shares in June, 1914, approximated $24,000,000. Since then the domestic market has absorbed $16,400,000 stock from abroad and at the same time has taken up $16,000,000 previously held in the treasury of a subsidiary company. The demand for New York Central stock is strikingly demonstrated by the fact that more than $32,400,000 has been digested in a little more than two years on a steadily rising market. In June, 1914, the quotation was close to 93½, compared with the current quotation of 108.

COTTON UP AFTER SLUMP.

Market Closes Steady with Net Advance of 12 to 13 Points.

With Liverpool taking its usual Saturday holiday and no cables to guide it, the local cotton market yesterday opened at an advance of 4 to 9 points. This opening brought out realizing, and the market eased off 10 points during the first half hour.

The weather in the cotton belt during the last week ahs been very bad. All the unpicked cotton has been badly damaged, and frost has stopped any further fruiting in most of the belt. The crop is now made and most of it has been picked. All talk of top crop is now over, and it seems certain the crop can be no larger than the bulls have estimated. In spite of this fact, there has been a disposition on the part of those who have been most prominent on the long side and whose profits are the largest, to reduce tehir lines. There has been plenty of cotton offering on all hand spors for several days, and this selling has come largely from those who have been most prominently identified with the bull campaign.

Against this selling there has been buying by the few large traders who have been fighting the advance, and this short covering seems to ave been completed. Had it been the public instead of the professionals who were liquidating, the statistical position of the market would have been improved. As it is, there is a disposition to consider the market's position less secure than it was because of the fact that the leading shorts have covered, and the professional operators who have sold would hardly care to replace their long lines except at a decline. Aside from the technical position of the market, however, everything is in support of values, and there is a hesitancy on the part of every one when it comes to selling short.

There was fairly active trading during the last hour, with prices holding around the high of the day. The South was a buyer on the unfavorable weather; and in spite of the profit-taking of the professionals, the public continues to hold fast to its faith in 20-cent cotton, and, by the same token, to hold fast to its long cotton. The close was steady, at a net decline for the day of 12 to 13 points. Spots advanced 10 points to 18.50c. for middling. Market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	....	....	....	18.31 bid	18.21@18.25
Dec.	18.49	18.54	18.32	18.52@18.54	18.40@18.41
Jan.	18.40	18.50	18.28	18.48@18.50	18.35@18.37
Mar.	18.50	18.65	18.40	18.62@18.64	18.46@18.48
May	18.65	18.75	18.51	18.74@18.75	18.57@18.59
July	18.65	18.79	18.55	18.77@18.79	18.62@18.63

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 10 points advance; middling, 18.50c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady at 6 points decline to 10 points advance: New Orleans, 17.69c; Galveston, 18c; Savannah, 18c; Memphis, 17.75c; Augusta, 18.18c; Houston, 18c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	17.58	17.87	17.56	17.66@17.68	17.60 bid
Dec.	17.80	17.87	17.71	17.87@17.88	17.80@17.81
Jan.	17.92	18.00	17.82	17.99@18.00	17.91@17.94
Mar.	18.24	18.25	18.04	18.23@18.25	18.15@18.17
May	18.38	18.42	18.19	18.41@18.42	18.31@18.32
July	18.63	18.63	18.36	18.62@18.63	18.53@18.54

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	15,696	14,150	356,340	258,572
New Orleans	9,038	4,950	....	207,296
Mobile	214	762	10,345	16,854
Savannah	6,001	5,726	169,061	181,739
Charleston	1,780	2,068	....	91,068
Wilmington	636	1,439	32,508	40,062
Norfolk	2,010	3,291	....	66,628

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	2,944	4,661	127,225	158,334
Memphis	4,519	6,832	182,236	131,607
St. Louis	1,042	990	15,155	6,740
Houston	13,000	14,823	247,622	157,827

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	15,750 to 16,750	27,900	9,522
New Orleans	14,000 to 18,000	20,542	6,859

Attractive Skin

The first step in its attainment and preservation is the daily use, for Toilet and Bath, of

Poslam Soap

The Tonic Soap

—medicated with Poslam, the healing skin remedy. The soap of exquisite richness and absolute purity *plus hygienic qualities* which aid skin health. Imparts an after-feeling of velvety softness. Doubly agreeable to sensitive skins and delicate complexions.

For FREE SAMPLE, write to Emergency Laboratories, 32 West 25th St., New York City. Sold by all druggists.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

There has been deposited with the Pittsburgh Coal Company Readjustment Committee 98.07 per cent. of preferred and 94.84 per cent. of common stock of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, (New Jersey.) As small lots of the stock are being deposited daily and several larger lots will be deposited on the return of the owners, the committee is assured that upward of 96 per cent. of the total outstanding stock will be deposited within a few days.

Stockholders of the Federal Radiator Company of Newcastle, Penn., will be asked to authorize an increase in the capital stock from $600,000 to $1,000,000, $200,000 in common and $200,000 in 7 per cent. preferred. The money will be used for extensions.

The Public Service Commission has authorized the New York Central Railroad to acquire all the capital stock of the Dolgeville & Salisbury Railway, a four-mile line which it operates in Herkimer County, and to merge the corporation into itself. The Central already owns $110,000 of the $150,000 capital stock of the smaller company.

Stockholders committee of International Motors has extended the time for the deposit of shares with the Columbia Trust Company to Oct. 30. Two-thirds of both classes of stock from more than 400 stockholders has already been deposited.

Up-State Public Service Commission has authorized the Port Henry Light, Heat, and Power Company to issue $75,000 common stock at par and $414,000 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds at 85. Proceeds from the securities will be used, $86,500 for a hydro-electric plant at Port Henry, $100,000 for purchase of land and water rights, $58,000 for a high tension transmission line, $115,300 for the construction of a generating station, and the balance for minor purposes.

Call for final payment of the stock of the United Alloy Steel Company will be made on Wednesday, Oct. 25, and temporary certificates will be delivered on that date.

O. S. Herring has been elected a Vice President of the Wabash, with headquarters in New York.

ST. ANDREW'S ONE-CENT COFFEE STANDS

These coffee stands are located throughout the city to feed the hungry and needy (irrespective of creed and nationality). A substantial meal can be obtained for ONE CENT A PORTION.

HUNDREDS ARE FED DAILY.

The 30th anniversary FREE dinner will be given on Thanksgiving Day for about two thousand of this city's and Brooklyn's needy poor. We are quite sure that you will enjoy your own Thanksgiving Dinner more in the consciousness that you have done something to provide others with a good dinner.

HELP IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

Checks should be made payable to the order of ST. ANDREW'S ONE-CENT COFFEE STAND, 31 WEST 27TH STREET.

SCARCITY IN PIG IRON AS PRICES ADVANCE

Tremendous Buying Movement Continues Despite Complaint of High Quotations.

HAMPERED BY CAR SHORTAGE

Cleveland Furnaces Forced to Turn Down Large Orders Because of Lack of Accommodations.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 21.—The prediction made in these columns several months ago that pig iron would advance in price and become more scarce before the close of the year is coming true. Higher prices for iron ore for next season are also expected. Lake freights will also be advanced. These factors, including an abnormal demand for pig iron, have created a tremendous buying movement. Exporters have recovered from their fright due to the sinkings off the American coast by a German submarine, and charters for the export of pig iron have greatly increased.

The largest deal closed during the week was by the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company for 70,000 tons, bought around $15, Birmingham. This caused Southern iron to advance to $16 a ton. One Southern furnace received an offer of $16, free on board at furnace, for 20,000 tons of basic iron or any part of the tonnage. As basic iron is in greater demand than other grades, furnaces that are now operating on foundry irons will probably be shifted to basic iron. Two additional furnaces are being got ready to resume operations, and a third will probably be fired by next March. Holland took 12,000 tons of Alabama iron in addition to former orders.

Bessemer iron has been advanced to $24 a ton, valleys. The Bethlehem Steel Company has obtained 10,000 tons of high-silicon bessemer iron for shipment this year, and is in the market for 10,000 to 15,000 more tons. A Canton, Ohio, steel company has taken 5,000 tons of basic for delivery before Jan. 1, and a Newport, Ky., steel company 1,500 tons of bessemer. In Eastern Pennsylvania a middleman has obtained 10,000 tons of bessemer for export, and French interests have contracted for 10,000 tons of bessemer at $28, tidewater. Italy requires 12,000 tons of low phosphorus. Sales of lots ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 tons have been numerous along the Atlantic seaboard for domestic consumption.

Big Sales in Buffalo.

Buffalo furnaces report sales of 20,000 tons during the week. Owing to the scarcity of coke and of labor, furnaces are unable to meet the demands of buyers and are getting behind in deliveries. Western furnaces are being hampered by a car shortage which is becoming more acute daily. Cleveland furnaces have had large offerings which they have been unable to accommodate. Furnace coke for prompt shipment has advanced to $5 and $5.50 a ton. Coke for delivery next year has advanced to $3.75 and $4 a ton. The Donner Steel Company of Buffalo is said to have contracted for 42,000 tons for delivery during the first three months of 1917 and for 270,000 tons during the last nine months at $3 a ton. Two furnaces have engaged 35,000 tons a month for delivery during the first two quarters of the year at $3.75 a ton. These are but a few of the indications as to what pig iron will be selling for next year, if the demand continues.

The American Steel and Wire Company has announced an advance of $2 a ton on wire products. The increase has been expected, as the placing of orders have been heavy. The new quotations make wire nails $2.70 a keg; plain wire, $2.65 a hundred pounds; galvanized barbed wire, $3.55, and painted barbed wire, $2.85.

Steel billets and bars are quoted at $50 to $55 in the East and forei pe complaining at the high prices demanded. Despite this, however, an inquiry has been made for 20,000 tons of soft steel billets for England. Middle West mills have been offered $50 a ton for sheet bars from domestic consumers. Wire rods for export are held at $85. Demand for discards of billets and blooms is heavy, and these are readily selling at $35 to $40 a ton.

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has announced $5.75 a box as the official quotation for tin plate. This is 25 cents a box less than several large independent mills have quoted. Independent producers continue to ask higher prices, and have given inquirers to understand that they will not meet the price of the Steel Corporation mills.

Railroads Increasing Expenditures.

Railroads are increasing expenditures and the number of cars contracted for since the beginning of the month will total 15,000. In addition, inquiries are out for 8,000 cars and proposed purchases by foreign railroads remain open. Not all the orders placed have been made public, owing to the fact that in some cases railroads have contracted with one car builder. Railroads continue to place orders for rails for delivery during 1918, and a Southern railroad is said to have made reservations for 57,000 tons.

Plate mills continue in a chaotic condition. Eastern mills are now demanding 4.50c, Pittsburgh. No Eastern mill will accept less than 4c. Marine and boiler steels have advanced to 8c and 10c a pound, Pittsburgh. The Carnegie Steel Company has taken an order for 14,000 tons of plates and shapes from a Seattle shipyard. Other Pacific Coast shipyards are making inquiries for steel. Japanese requirements have not been filled to date. J. P. Morgan & Co. have made an inquiry for 2,000 to 3,000 tons of plates.

Steel car builders are becoming active competitors of shipbuilders for plates. Plate mills have their schedules filled far into 1917, in spite of every effort to maintain enough tonnage open to participate in the greater increase in price anticipated. Even should the war cease next year the demand for plates will continue until much of the tonnage lost during the war has been replaced.

Structural shapes have advanced to 2.85c Pittsburgh, among Eastern mills. Pittsburgh producers continue to quote 2.70c. with delivery at convenience of the mill. Ship channels and angles are quoted at 3.50c by a number of mills because of the demand. Structural awards during September aggregated 90,000 tons, compared with 112,000 tons during August.

During the week the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company opened its books for delivery of sheets during the first half of 1917. Quotations were advanced about $3 a ton. Base prices are as follows: Black sheets, 3.40c; blue annealed, 3.25c; galvanized, 4.50c. Export orders have come in with a rush. Domestic demand is also large, especially from automobile manufacturers. A number of automobile shops have had to close for periods of from two days to one week because of a lack of sheets. Independent sheet makers are disregarding quotations made by the leading producer and are asking at least $2 a ton more. France, Italy, and Japan have become active buyers of American sheets and are paying somewhat higher prices.

1916 EXPORTS $2,281,311,178

Government Figures for Week Show the U-Boat Scare Is Over.

Outward bound foreign commerce appeared to have recovered from the scare caused by the exploits of the German submarine U-53 off Nantucket, as the Custom House report of exports from this port in the week ended yesterday showed an increase over the week before.

Their value for the period was put down at $61,923,835, compared with $41,717,700 in the week before, when the submarine was operating, and $76,499,694 in the week before that. In the corresponding week of 1915 the movement of war munitions and supplies and general merchandise amounted to $67,580,906, and in the same week of 1914 their value was $21,397,327.

Total exports from New York to date for the present calendar year were reported yesterday at $2,281,311,178, against $1,241,843,613 in the corresponding period of last year and $707,606,179 in 1914.

PUBLICITY FOR INVESTORS.

Listing Committee of Stock Exchange Plans New Service.

The Listing Committee of the Stock Exchange has made available to corporations whose stocks are listed on the board a medium of publicity of great value to investors. The committee engages to supply the corporations with as many copies of the listing papers as they desire at cost. A company whose stock was added to the trading roster last week ordered 2,000 copies of their papers for distribution to shareholders.

The listing documents contain considerably more information about the applying companies than can be included in the avarage annual statement. The committee insists upon details of information about assets, totals of business, earnings, subsidiary companies and trade connections which would not get to the shareholders in so complete a form in any other way. The balance sheets required are usually more recent than any the corporations have issued and in case of new companies the report of assets and liabilities contained in the listing papers is frequently the first one made public after the business has gotten under way.

SELLS $12,229,000 BONDS.

Interborough Rapid Transit Makes Disposal to Syndicate.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has sold $12,229,000 5 per cent. first and refunding mortgage bonds to a syndicate headed by Lee, Higginson & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co. and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. The group of bankers also took an option yesterday on another block of the same size. The bonds will be offered at 98¾.

The bankers headed other selling syndicates for this issue of Interborough bonds, the proceeds of which go to the construction of the new subways. The Public Service Commission authorized a total amount of $106,857,000 of the bonds, of which only $100,229,000 will remain to be disposed of when the latest transactions are completed.

Apples May Go to Scandinavia.

The Department of Commerce has received information from the American Consul General at London to the effect that the British authorities no longer object to the shipment of fresh apples to Norway,

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 450,420 shares of stock and $36,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were devided as follows: Industrials, 83,495; oils, 88,525, and mining, 278,400. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
400	Astna Explo..	11⅛	11⅛	11	11⅛	
660	Amer. D. S..	13	13¼	12	12⅝	
300	Am. Sum. To.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	
2,700	Am. W. P..	9⅛	9⅛	8	8⅛	
300	†But. Chem..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
1,000	†But. Ind....	75⅛	75⅛	74¾	75⅛	
200	†Cal. Ship....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
6,200	Carwen Steal.	11⅝	12¼	11⅛	11⅝	
1,000	C. I. C. of A.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
250	Emer. Phono.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
1,900	Enger M. C..	6	6	5	5	
200	†Fall Motors..	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	
100	†Fisher Body Corp, pfd..	95⅛	95⅛	93½	95⅛	
3,000	†Gen. Motors w. i.	161	163	161	163	
1,500	Grant M. C..	8	10	8	9⅛	
150	Has. & Bar-ker Car Co.	41¾	*41	41¾	41¾	
300	†Havana Tob..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
200	†Hawaiian S..	52⅛	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	
475	Holly Sug. C.	40⅛	51	40	49⅛	
200	†Hut. Sug. P.	29	29½	29	29½	
3,800	Imp. Tar. C.	½	⅝	½	⅝	
600	Int. Rubber..	15	16	15⅛	15⅝	
800	†Jop. Ore. S., (new)..	46	46	46	46	
100	Ry. Tire & Rub., com.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
200	†Lake Tor..	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛	
200	Lofts Inc..	106	106	103	103	
1,500	Man. Elec. Sup., w. i.	34	35⅛	34	35⅛	
1,200	Marlin Arms pf. v. t. cts.	60	62	57	62	
1,250	Marlin Arms pf. v. t. cts.	*94	96½	94	96½	
500	†Maxim Mun.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
100	†Mexican Pet. Exprt Co.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
4,000	†Midvale Steel	68⅛	68⅝	67⅝	67⅞	
1,500	†Mitchell M., (when rel'd)	66	66⅝	66	66⅝	
1,200	†Nat. Auto C.	43⅛	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	
500	†N. Y. Cent. rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
200	N. Y. Transp.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
200	†Naub. Sug..	27	27½	27	27½	
200	Peerless Trac. & M. Corp..	24½	24½	24½	24½	
1,500	†Pugh Stores Corp., w. i.	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	
500	†Pull. Ventilator Corp..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
200	†Pull. Ventilator C. pf..	5	5	5	5	
100	†Rep. Mot. Tr..	70	70	70	70	
100	Seab'd Coal & Manganese..	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	
400	†Spicer Mfg..	102	101½	101½	101½	
100	Springfield Body Co....	91	91	91	91	
1,200	†St. Jos. Lead..	19	19½	19	19½	
3,600	Stromb. Boat v. t. cts..	42¾	42¾	42¾	42	
200	Times Square Auto Sup..	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	
200	†Todd Ship..	83	83	83	83	
100	Triangle Film v. t. cts..	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
900	U. S. Steamship Co....	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1,200	†Un. Motors..	67	67¼	66½	66¾	
5,000	†Und. Alloys Steel Corp..	49¾	50¾	49	49¾	
5,500	Un. Prof. Sh..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
200	†West. Pac..	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	
100	World F. Film Corp. v. t. cts..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18,400	†Wright-Martin Air. C..	23½	23¾	23¾	23¾	

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
400	Anglo-Am. O..	17	17	17	+ 1/8
25	Ill. Pipe Line..	222	220	220	— 2
200	Ohio Oil Co..	346	332	345	—10
60	S. O., (N. J.)..	602	600	600	+ 2
150	S. O., (N. Y.)..	242	241	242	+ 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	†Alberta Pet. Ltd., (a p.)..	60	60	60	60
3,800	†Barnet O.&G.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
500	†Cosden & Co. (Ol Ref.)..	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝
1,640	†Cos. O. & G.	13⅛	13⅛	13	13⅛
1,800	†Federal Oil..	2	2	1⅞	2
200	Gen. R. & P.	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,700	†Houston Oil..	18	19	18	18⅝
1,100	Int. Pet..	11⅜	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
8,800	Ken. O. (a p.)..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Met. Pet..	13⅞	14	13⅞	13⅞
4,600	†Midwest Oil	43	43	42	42
1,700	N. Y.-Okl. O.	1	1	1	1
15,800	†Okl. Oil..	10¾	*11¼	10½	11
2,350	†Okl. Oil pf..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
15,000	Okl. P. & R..	12	12	10⅝	10⅝
3,100	†Omar O.&G.	56	60	56	60
1,000	†Sup. O. & R.	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
5,200	Tex. O. & R..	17	17	17	17
700	†Sinclair Oil..	40½	40¾	40	40⅛
3,100	Tex.-Mex. F. O., (a p.)..	2	3	1½	2
800	†Un. West. O.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
500	†Utah Pet. Co (a p.)..	42	42	42	42
12,000	†Vac. G. & O.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,500	†Ven. Con. G.	9½	10⅜	9½	10
3,410	†Victoria O..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
5,600	†A. Mines C..	84	84	83	83
1,100	†Alaska-W.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,000	†Arizona C..	38	38	37	37
1,900	Ariz. Cop....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	†Atlanta	10	10	10	10
2,500	Big Jim	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,300	B. L. C. Co..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	†Booth	11	11	11	11
16,000	Boston & M..	91	91	89	90
500	Butte Copp. & Z. v. t. cts..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Butte & N. Y.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,400	Bute Detroit.	90	90	90	90
1,000	†Caledonia	59	59	59	59
1,500	†Calumet & J.	2	2¼	2	2¼
8,400	Canada Cop....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	C. de P. Cop..	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
8,000	Con. Ariz. S..	1⅛	2	1⅛	1⅝
1,500	Con.-Home ..	½	½	½	½
500	Con. Mines..	1	1	1	1
6,000	Darwin L. & S. M. & D..	9⅝	10	9⅜	10
350	Dundee-A. C., (a prospect)..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,375	†Emma Cop..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
6,700	†Goldfield Con	59	60	57	57
6,000	†Greenm. M..	4¼	4¼	4	4⅛
3,000	†G. F. G. M..	60	60	55	60
3,500	Hecla Min....	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
10,000	†Jod. Lead..	13⅝	13⅝	12½	12⅝
6,500	I. N. Cop. (a p.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
750	Iron Blos....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	Jer. V. (a p.)	2	2¼	2	2¼
800	J. V. E. (a p.)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,500	Jumbo Ex....	36	38	36	38
1,500	†Kewanis ..	11	12	11	12
10,600	Louis. Cons....	48	51	48	51
8,000	Magma Cop..	17⅜	18	17½	18
2,075	M. G. M. Co..	1⅞	*2	1⅝	1⅞
600	†Mojave T....	3¾	4	3¾	4
600	Monitor Sil...	2	2¼	2	2
50,000	†Mother L..	37	40	37	39½
7,500	†Nowray M..	75	76	75	76
4,800	Nip. M. Co....	8½	8½	8½	8½
1,000	O. O. K. (a p.)	15	15	15	15
1,700	†Old E. L...	45	45	44	44
2,000	†Oro	4	4	4	4
1,400	†Peerless J..	77	77	76	76
600	†P. J. C. (a p.)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3,000	†P. C. Cop..	63	64	63	64
18,000	†Rex Cons. M.	30	30	27	27
2,600	†Rochester M.	57	57	56	57
700	†Sacra. V. C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,500	†Santa R. D.	1⅜	1⅜	1	1⅜
1,200	†Silver Pick	19	20	19	20
200	Stand. Sil..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	†Success M..	37	38	37	38
1,000	†Teck-H. (a proa.)	40	40	40	40
2,000	†Tenn. C. rts.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
22,400	T. Bunn. C. pf.	83	84	83	84
450	†Tono. Exn..	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
800	Un. Eastern..	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅞
3,500	†U. S. C. M.	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
100	†U. Verde E.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
600	†Unity C. M..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,000	W. Cap M.C.	40	40	40	40
100	†W. Oaks M..	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
400	†Yuscaran C..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$20,000	Cons. Arizona Smelting 5s.	50	*55	50	55
5,000	Midvale St. 5s	98⅛	98½	98⅛	98½
5,000	Russian Govt. 6½s, w. i.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6,000	†Sinclair O. 6s	97½	97¾	97½	97½

*Odd Lot. †Sells cents per share. †Unlisted. x Ex dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Friday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Chevrolet Motor....	198	201	197	200
Ely Arms & Fuse....	21½	22½	21½	22½
Smith & Terry pf..	10	10½	10	10½
United Drug	76	77	76	78
United Drug 1st pf..	53	54	53	54
United Drug 2d pf..	90	92	90	92

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil....	16½	17½	15½	16½
Tide Water Oil....	183	185	183	185

BOND.

Waco Oil	84	86	82	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	56	60	56	60
American Brass....	337	340	337	338
Atlas Powder....	173	178	173	178
Atlas Powder pf..	99	100	99	100
Babcock & Wilcox..	121	125	120	124
Bliss (E. W.)....	705	730	705	730
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	80	75	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	180	190	180	190
Canada Explosives..	440	460	440	460
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms....	870	885	870	885
Du Pont Powd.. new.	287	290	285	290
Du Pont Powd. deb..	102	104½	103	104½
Hercules Powder....	345	355	345	355
Hercules Powder pf..	110	117	110	117
International Arms..	20	25	20	25
Miles-Bement-Pond ..	182	185	182	185
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	108	105	108
Sawyer Mfg. Co....	855	865	850	860
Wmsh. Rptg. Arms.	1300	1400	1200	1400

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Receipts and expenditures.

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts....	$12,213,371	$82,040,547
Int. rec. revenue....	21,832,943	124,232,144
Income tax....	902,227	12,701,175
Miscellaneous....	2,379,861	23,138,511
Total receipts....	37,628,523	222,120,774
Ordinary disburse.		
ordinary receipts	26,616,101	74,808,420
Excess of total disburse. over ord. receipts	26,919,724	74,820,027
Expenditures	44,243,624	223,...5,201

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Ahmeek	106	106½	106	106½
50	Alaska Gold..	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
315	Algomah	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
85	Allouez	70⅜	70½	70	70½
200	Arnold	50c.	50c.	50c.	50c.
334	Am. Zinc....	47½	47½	47	47
870	Arizona Com.	12⅜	12¾	12¼	12⅜
100	Butte & Bal..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
75	Butte & Sup..	65⅜	66	65½	65½
453	Cal. & Ariz..	76½	76⅝	76¾	76⅝
16	Cal. & Hec....	580	580	580	580
20	Centennial ..	22	22	22	22
250	Chino	56⅝	57¼	56⅝	57¼
1,583	Cop. Range..	71	71½	70⅝	71
423	East Butte....	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
13	Franklin	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9½
100	Granby	91	91	91	91
110	Inspiration..	65¼	65½	65¼	65½
705	Island Creek..	50	51	49½	49½
16	Isl. Creek pf..	91	91	91	91
255	Isle Royale..	34	34	33¾	34
100	Kerr Lake....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Keweena	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
30	Lake	11½	11½	11½	11½
50	La Salle....	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,373	Mason Valley.	5	5	4⅝	5
270	Mass. Con....	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16⅜
100	Mayflower	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
50	Michigan	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
20	Mohawk	95	95	95	95
10	Nevada Con....	23	23	23	23
250	New Arcadian.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
100	Nipissing	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
194	North Butte....	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20½
200	North Lake....	2½	2½	2	2
100	Old Colony....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
65	Old Dominion..	70½	70½	70	70
1,985	Pond Creek....	17⅝	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝
10	Quincy	81½	81½	81½	81½
20	Ray Con....	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
25	Shannon	9	9¼	9	9¼
58	St. Mary's Ld.	88	89	88	88
25	Sup. Copper..	16½	16½	16½	16½
440	Tamarack	48	48½	47⅝	48
55	Trinity	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,100	Tuolumne	70c	73c	70c	70c
300	U. S. Smelter.	73	75⅛	73	73
160	U. S. Sm. pf..	51⅛	51½	51	51
315	Utah Apex....	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛
310	Utah Con....	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
180	Utah Copper..	97	98	96⅝	98
2,630	Utah Metals..	7	7⅛	7	7
835	Victoria	5⅜	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
100	Winona	3½	3½	3½	3½
80	Wolverine	40½	46½	40	46½
150	Wyandot	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

RAILROADS.

60	Boston Elev..	85	85	83½	83½
100	Maine Central.	99⅜	99¾	99¾	99¾
25	Mass. Elec. pf.	34¼	34½	34½	34½
24	New Haven....	60½	61	60½	61
2	Vt. & Mass....	111	111	111	111

MISCELLANEOUS.

18	Am. Agr. Ch..	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
100	Am. Ag. C. pf.	101	100¾	100¾	100¾
140	Am. Sugar....	117	117½	117	117½
200	Am. Sug. pf..	120½	120½	120½	120½
558	Am. Woolen pf.	98½	98¾	98½	98¾
880	A. G. & W. I.	97¾	98	97	97½
250	Cuban Cement.	24½	24¼	23	23
22	Edison Elec..	234½	235	234½	235
50	General Elec..	185	185	185	185
95	Mass. Gas....	89	89	89	89
30	Mass Gas pf..	83	83	83	83
26	N. E. Tel....	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
30	Nipe Bay Sug.	147	147	147	147
175	Punta Al. Su.	54	54	53¾	53¾
655	Swift & Co....	156	156	132	134
1,525	Swift & Co. rts	14½	15	14½	15
25	Torrington ..	60	61	60	61
270	United Fruit..	162⅝	162⅝	162½	162½
310	Un. Shoe Mch.	57	57	57	57
9,927	Ventura Oil....	10	10⅜	10	10⅛

BONDS.

$4,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	84½	84½	84	84½
8,000	Uth. Int. & S.				
	Y. 5s.....	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2,000	N. E. Tel....	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½
2,500	New River 5s.	80½	80½	80½	80½
5,000	Pond Creek 6s.	99	99	99	99
3,000	Swift & Co. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101½	101½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado....	1	1⅛	Homa Oil..	.82	.86
Am Oil....	.24	.26	Humboldt..	3½	4
Boston S....	1⅛	1⅜	Iron Cap..	3½	4
Bay S. G..	.14	.16	Iron Cap..	3½	4
Bing Min..	9⅜	10⅛	Do pf....	3½	6
Bohemia ..	1⅝	1⅞	Jerome V..	2	2½
Best Cor....	.70	.75	La Rose...	.62	.64
Best Eliz..	.83	.85	Mex. Met..	.58	.60
Best Mon..	.87	.90	Mck-Dar..	.35	.36
Best Ariz..	1½	2⅜	Mex Met..	.38	.40
Butte & L.	.88	.90	Mojave T..	3½	3⅝
Butte & D.	.75	$1.00	N. L. & Z.	.54	.57
Cal. Corb..	2	3	New Balt..	2½	3
Calaveras..	5	8	N Cornelia	17	17½
Champ C..	.10	.12	Nev. Doug.	1⅝	1⅝
Chief Cons	2	2¼	N U Bing..	1¾	1¾
Cons Con..	2½	3⅜	Nixon	33	35
Crow Ariz..	1⅝	1⅞	Ohero	.90	.95
Crown Res.	.59	.61	Onondaga..	1	1¼
Cities A M.	.35	.40	Ohio Cop..	.16	.20
Davis-Daly	2⅜	2⅝	Pilot Butte	.08	.10
Earle	.45	.47	Ray Here..	3½	3⅝
F. & E. Pf..	1⅞	1⅞	Rhilta	.10	.11
First-N C..	4⅛	4⅜	S W Min..	3	3½
Fortuna ..	.20	.21	Truro	2⅜	2⅝
Gold Lake	.11	.17	U V Ext..	.38	.40
Houghton..	1⅛	1⅜	Yukon G'd	2⅛	2⅜

*Full paid. †Part paid.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again active and price changes were feverish. At the outset there was an advance of ½c to 1¼c on renewed buying for outside account, prompted, no doubt, by the recent activity and strength and the wide publicity which had been given to the unusually high levels at which both wheat and flour are selling. Longs were nervous, however, and there was active profit taking for over the week-end owing to a prevailing theory that a reaction was to be expected after the recent advance of about 15 cents a bushel in less than a week's time. It was the general impression that some of the leading bulls in the West were selling freely and this started a general selling movement which carried the market down 2¾c to 2⅞c from the high point. Bullish reports from Argentina and a sharp advance in prices in Buenos Aires brought about renewed buying, and late in the day the market was again strong, closing at the top with net gains of 1½c to 1¾c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.09½; No. 2 hard, $1.86½; No. 1 Nor. Duluth new, $1.98½, and No. 1 Nor. Manitoba, $1.94½, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December..	1.70⅜	1.68	1.70⅜	1.68½	97⅜
May.....	1.70⅞	1.68¼	1.70⅞	1.69⅛	1.00¼
July.....	1.41	1.38⅜	1.41	1.39½	..

CORN.

The corn market followed much the same course as wheat, declining during the early session under profit taking, and later rallying and closing strong with net gains of 1½c to 2⅜c. The cash position was distinctly strong, with very little corn available, and the Buenos Aires market was 2c higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.12 nominal c. i. f. New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December ...	87	83½	87	84⅝	57¼
May	87⅛	84⅝	87⅛	85⅞	58¾

OATS.

The oats market was firm in sympathy with wheat and corn and closed ½c net higher. Receipts for the week were again liberal, and stocks are large, but the trade believes there is little probability of prices going lower as long as other grains continue strong. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 55¼ to 55¾c; No. 2 white, 56¼c; No. 3 white, 54¼ to 54¾c; No. 4 white, 53⅜ to 54¼c; fancy clipped white, 57⅜ to 59¾c; ordinary clipped white, 55¾ to 57¾c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December ..	51	50⅛	50⅜	50½	37⅝
May	54⅞	53⅞	54⅝	54½	39⅞

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was again strong and higher with good buying, which sent the market to new high records. The cash position was considered strong and there was a further advance in the live hog market. Receipts of hogs in Chicago were 14,000; estimated for Monday, 45,000, and for next week, 160,000; Kansas City received 2,500, and Omaha 4,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
LARD—					
October	$15.70	$15.65	$15.70	$15.60	$8.85
December	15.20	14.90	15.12	14.77	..
RIBS—					
October	..	..	14.10	14.10	9.37
January	13.37	13.37	13.50	13.37	8.90
PORK—					
December	25.90	24.75	..	24.90	..
January	25.35	24.85	..	24.92	16.35

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active, but prices were again firm, closing with net gains of 12 to 18 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	11.90@ ..	11.70
October	..	..	12.00@12.50	11.85
November	11.88	11.85	11.87@11.90	11.73
December	11.91	11.83	11.89@11.90	11.77
January	11.92	11.80	11.91@11.93	11.79
February	..	..	11.92@11.95	11.80
March	11.95	11.90	11.94@11.95	11.80
April	11.99	11.99	11.99@12.05	11.81
May	12.01	12.00	12.01@12.03	11.89

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed increased activity yesterday and prices were steadier. March contracts sold up to 8.51, or 21 points above the low level of Friday, and the market closed steady at an advance in tone to 17 points for the day. Sales were reported of 30,500 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 9¾c for Rio No. 7. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	8.30@8.41	8.23
November	..	..	8.30@8.41	8.23
December	8.39	8.28	8.39@8.40	8.23
January	..	..	8.42@8.43	8.25
February	..	..	8.44@8.45	8.28
March	8.51	8.40	8.47@8.48	8.33
April	..	..	8.51@8.52	8.37
May	8.55	8.50	8.55@8.57	8.41
June	..	..	8.60@8.61	8.45
July	8.61	8.60	8.63@8.65	8.49
August	..	..	8.67@8.69	8.54
September	8.68	8.68	8.71@8.73	8.57

SUGAR.

After opening irregular the market for sugar futures became easier with the general feeling that the market has done its best for the time being, and under scattered trade selling values declined rather sharply, the close being 2 to 9 points net lower, with sales for the day 5,950 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	5.40@5.50	5.44
November	5.56	5.42	5.40@5.42	5.44
December	5.07	4.93	4.96@5.00	5.03
January	4.54	4.51	4.50@4.52	4.59
February	4.28	4.27	4.26@4.27	4.29
March	4.29	4.24	4.25@4.24	4.27
April	..	..	4.27@4.28	4.31
May	4.32	4.32	4.30@4.32	4.33
June	..	..	4.33@4.35	4.37
July	..	..	4.35@4.36	4.40
August	..	..	4.40@4.42	4.42
September	..	..	4.45@4.45	4.45

The market for refined sugar was quiet on Saturday, although the withdrawals on old orders were of fair proportion, with refiners still behind in deliveries. Prices were unchanged, all refiners listing on the basis of 7.50 for fine granulated. There was no fresh business reported done in raw sugar, and if anything the tone was a little easier, with offerings of prompt and early November shipment at 5¼c cost and freight basis, untaken. Quotations follow: Centrifugals, 6.32c; molasses, 5.61c; cost and freight, 5½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,807 packages. A little more buying interest and a slightly firmer tone on the choice and fancy grades of creamery. Prices were not quotably changed, but it was easier to do business at the figures given. Some further export buying at 34@35c. Renovated firm. Ladies

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Steel, Central Leather, and Coppers Feature Brisk Saturday Morning Session.

A result of the calling of loans by some banks last week was seen yesterday in the weekly bank statement, which made a very strong showing. The actual condition at the end of the week was much improved over the exhibit made the previous week. Surplus reserve increased $30,511,000, bringing that item back to $99,425,000, and loans decreased nearly $42,000,000. The surplus has not shown any such increase since the week of July 15, when the gain was $41,500,000.

The Stock Exchange saw another busy two hours, with Steel common supplying more than one-third of the total dealings. The issue had a strong opening and sold up to 120¾, at which point it was within ¼ of a point of the highest price ever reached. It took Steel less than two weeks to recover the 12-point loss which it suffered on the circulation of peace rumors and the submarine surprise that followed immediately. Profit-taking brought about a reaction, and the issue closed with a net decline of ¼.

The regular daily sensation among the specialties was supplied yesterday by Central Leather, which opened at 83, sold up to 89, and closed at 88¾, with a net advance of 6%. American Hide and Leather resumed its advance, the preferred selling up 3¼ and the common up 2 points. The copper shares were more active and stronger than they had been for several days, Utah leading the group with a gain of 3¾. General Motors sold up 36 points.

Still another $5,000,000 of gold arrived at New York yesterday, making a total of $20,500,000 received here and $10,000,000 at Philadelphia within a week. The movement has not run its course yet, although no less than $415,000,000 has been received from Great Britain since Jan. 1.

There has been no news of a sort to influence the market suddenly for some days. If the present movement had been based, as many people profess to think, on the expectation that Mr. Hughes will be elected it should have had another scare yesterday, when the Street's barometer of campaign progress reflected a further swing toward Mr. Wilson. But most traders are prepared to bail a victory of either party as a good sign for the market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3½	3½	3½	3½
New York	3½	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	3½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	3½	3½		
Richmond	3½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	3			
St. Louis	3	3½	3	3
Minneapolis	3	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	3	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3	
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2½	2¾	3

Time.

60 days	3½
90 days	3¼@3½
4 months	3¼@3½
5 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3¼@3½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 2%@2½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 3 @3¼
4 to 6 months 3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Sterling—				
Demand	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	+.00¼
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
France—				
Demand	5.84¾	5.84¾	5.84¾	+.00¾
Cables	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾	+.00¾
Marks—				
Demand	70.25	70.25	70.25	—.25
Cables	70.31¼	70.31¼	70.31¼	—.25

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adopted as the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.84¾	5.83¾
95.28 Berlin	70.25	70.31¼
5.1826 Switzerland	5.28	5.27
19.295 Greece	19.45	19.50
5.1826 Italy	6.32½	6.31½
20.26 Austria	11.90	11.98
51.43 Russia	31.20	31.25
26.74 Scandinavia	..	..
.... Copenhagen	27.10	27.20
.... Stockholm	26.35	26.45
.... Christiania	27.70	27.75
19.30 Spain	20.20	20.25
40.14 Holland	41.18¾	41.25
China—		
.... Hongkong	52.60	52.70
.... Peking	79.00	79.12½
.... Shanghai	74.50	74.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.97	43.07
32.46 Rio	23.62	23.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $650,758,644; balance, $38,468,768; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $878,800; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $4,700,526.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32¾d, unchanged; in New York, 67¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 52½@55¼c.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	Ruling. High.	Low.	Ruling. High.	Low.
1910	3½	2½	3	2½
1915	2	1½	1½	1
1914	2	2	1½	1
1913	5½	2½	3½	1907 2½
1912	5	3	3	2
1911	3½	2½	2½	2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	743,485
Same day last year	516,590
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	159,622,168
Same period last year	136,382,837
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
96¾	96	100	Acme Tea 1st pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	..
17	18	1,100	Advance Rumely	18¾	18¾	18	18	+ ⅛
34	35	100	Advance Rumely pf	35	35	35	35	..
12½	13	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	12¾	13¼	12½	13	— ⅜
7	7¾	200	Alaska Juneau	7	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
26	26¼	1,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26¼	26½	25⅝	26	..
81⅝	81¾	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81⅞	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	+ ⅛
79¾	80	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	79¾	79¾	79¼	79½	..
100⅞	101	6,700	Am. Beet Sugar	100⅝	101¼	100¼	100⅞	+ ⅛
100½	100⅝	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+1⅛
61	61¼	1,300	Am. Can	61¼	61¾	61	61	..
113¼	115	100	Am. Can pf	113¾	113⅞	113⅝	113⅞	+ ⅛
68⅜	68¾	1,900	Am. Car & Fdry	69¼	69¼	68½	68⅝	— ⅛
119	119½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	119	119	119	119	+ ⅛
55⅜	56½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	56⅝	56½	56⅝	56½	— ⅛
130¼	133	100	Am. Express	131	131	131	131	..
19	19½	11,900	Am. H. & Leather	17½	19⅝	17	19¼	+2
77	80	5,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	75	78	74½	77½	+3½
29	29½	500	Am. Ice Securities	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
24½	25	1,200	Am. Linseed	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅞
58½	58¾	200	Am. Linseed pf	58⅝	58½	58½	58½	— ⅞
82⅜	83	8,500	Am. Locomotive	83¼	83¼	82¾	82⅝	+ ⅛
106⅞	107	500	Am. Locomotive pf	107	107	106½	106½	+ ⅛
11¾	12	1,100	Am. Malt	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
49	49½	500	Am. Malt pf	49¼	49½	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
112¼	112½	10,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	111¾	112¼	110¾	112⅝	+1
118	118½	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	118⅛	118½	118⅛	118½	+ ⅛
62½	63	800	Am. Steel Fdries	62½	62¾	62¾	62¾	+1
117⅜	117¾	4,500	Am. Sugar Ref	117	117¾	116½	117⅝	+1⅝
120¾	121	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	120¾	120¾	120¼	120¼	+ ⅛
132⅞	133	900	Am. Tel. & Tel	133⅛	133⅛	132⅝	132⅞	— ⅛
224	226	100	Am. Tobacco	226	226	226	226	..
107	108½	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	108½	108½	108½	108½	—1½
52½	53	1,400	Am. Woolen	53⅜	53¾	52¾	53	— ⅜
42¼	42½	2,000	Am. Writing P. pf	41¾	42¾	41	42¾	+ ⅛
47¼	48	900	Am. Zinc L. S	47¼	47¾	47¼	47⅞	..
76	77¾	100	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	77	77	77	77	—1
94⅞	95	23,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	94	95	93⅞	94⅞	+1⅝
2	3	400	Assets Realization	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
105⅞	106¼	3,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	106	106	105¾	106	..
100⅜	100⅝	500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	+ ⅛
97½	98	2,000	At., Gulf & W. I	98	98¼	97	97½	— ⅛
66	67¼	300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	67¼	67¾	67½	67½	..
85¼	85½	3,400	Baldwin Loco	86	86½	85¼	85½	+ ½
87¾	88½	700	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅝	88¾	87¾	88	+ ¼
2	2¼	500	Batopilas Mining	2¼	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
157	157½	100	Barrett Co	157¼	157⅝	157¼	157½	+1½
545	555	300	Bethlehem Steel	540¾	550	540¾	550	+1
84	84¾	100	Brklyn Rapid Tran	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ⅛
9	9½	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
109½	111	100	Bush Terminal	109½	109½	109½	109½	+ ⅛
63	65⅜	2,200	Butte & Superior	66	66¾	65	65	— ¼
23⅞	24	500	California Petrol	24	24	23¾	23½	+ ¼
51½	53	300	California Pet. pf	52	52	51¾	51¾	+ ¼
57⅞	59	30	Canada Southern	57⅞	57⅞	57¾	57¾	..
174	174½	1,500	Canadian Pacific	175	175¼	174¼	174½	— ⅞
88¾	89	54,500	Central Leather Co	83	89	82½	88¾	+6⅝
106½	107	100	Chandler Motor	106¼	106¾	106½	106½	— ⅝
70	70½	2,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	70¼	70¾	69½	70	+ ¼
13¾	14	400	Chi. Great Western	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
41¼	41½	2,000	Chi. Gt. West. pf	41⅜	41⅝	41⅛	41½	+ ⅛
95	95¼	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95	95	94⅞	95	— ⅛
24⅜	24⅞	3,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	25	25	24½	24⅝	..
22½	23⅛	4,600	Chile Copper	23	23	22¾	23	..
57⅜	57½	10,500	Chino Copper	56½	57¼	56½	57⅛	+1¼
55⅜	55⅝	5,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	55¼	56½	55¼	55⅞	+ ⅝
61⅜	62	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	+ ½
35⅜	35⅝	5,800	Columbia Gas & El	35¼	35½	35¼	35⅛	+ ½
139¾	140	900	Consol. Gas, N. Y	140¼	140¼	139¾	140	+ ½
118¾	118½	1,015	Consol. Gas, Balt	118¾	118¾	118¼	118⅜	+ ¼
..	..	100	Con. Gas, Balt. rgts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
103	103½	700	Continental Can	102¾	103	102½	103	+ ⅜
112	118	200	Continental Can pf	113	113	113	113	+1
17½	17⅝	1,300	Corn Products Ref	18	18	17¾	17⅝	+ ⅛
92	92¾	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	92½	93	92¼	92¾	+ ⅝
86¾	87	5,600	Crucible Steel	87	87¼	86¾	87	+ ½
121	122¼	200	Crucible Steel pf	123	123	122	122	+ ¼
68¼	68½	27,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	69½	69⅝	68¼	68½	— ⅝
97	97¼	1,800	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	97¼	97¼	97	97	+ ⅞
221½	230	700	Cuban-Am. Sugar	224⅞	226½	224⅞	225½	+7½
42½	43¾	1,700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	42½	44	42½	44	+2
141	146	100	Detroit Edison Co	144	144	144	144	+2
45¾	46	800	Distillers' Secur	46	46	45½	46	— ¼
24⅝	24¾	900	Dome Mines	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	..
89	92	100	Driggs-Seabury	90	90	90	90	..
38⅝	38¾	1,700	Erie	38⅜	38⅝	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
53½	54⅜	300	Erie 1st pf	53½	53⅝	53½	53½	..
49¼	50	500	Gaston Wms. & W	50	50	49¾	49¾	— ½
131	140	100	General Chemical	135	135	135	135	..
115	117	40	Gen. Chemical pf	115	115	115	115	..
184½	185	1,500	General Electric	185¼	185¼	184	184¾	— ¾
820	850	300	General Motors	800	825	800	825	+36
123⅜	125½	700	General Motors pf	125¼	125⅝	125¼	125⅝	+ ⅝
72½	73½	700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73⅜	73⅞	73½	73⅝	..
91	91½	100	Granby Consol	91	91	91	91	— ⅛
118¾	119	500	Great Northern pf	118¾	119	118¾	118¾	— ⅛
43¾	44½	3,700	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	43	44¼	43¾	44⅛	— ⅛
52	52½	700	Greene-Cananea	52	52½	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
103⅜	103⅝	800	Illinois Central	103⅜	103	102¾	103	+ ⅛
65	65¾	8,800	Inspiration Copper	65	65¾	64⅝	65¼	+ ¾
17¾	17⅞	700	Interboro Consol	17¾	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	..
75	75¾	300	Interboro Con. pf	75	75¾	75	75¾	+ ⅛
18	18	300	Int. Agricultural	18	18	18	18	+2
48	48½	1,300	Int. Agricultural pf	47½	48	47½	48	+1
118¾	119	400	Int. Harvester, N.J.	118¾	119	118¾	119	+ ½
80	80	100	Int. Harv. Corp	80	80	80	80	..
40¾	41	5,500	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	40¾	41	40	41	+ ⅛
116	116¼	8,100	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	116¼	116½	115½	116	+ ⅛
52½	52½	5,000	Int. Nickel	53	53	52	52½	— ⅜
46¾	46¾	7,300	Int. Paper	46¾	47	45	46	— ⅜
102	103	700	Int. Paper pf	102	102¾	102	102¾	+ ⅜
..	4½	100	Iowa Central	5	5	5	5	—1
91	91½	1,500	Jewel Tea	89¾	91½	89¾	91½	+1¾
110	111	100	Jewel Tea pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ⅝
27¾	27¾	700	Kansas City South	27¾	27¾	27½	27¾	..
78	78¾	300	Kelly Spring. Tire	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¼	— ½
98	100	100	Kelly Spring. T. pf	98	98	98	98	—1½
53¾	53¾	12,400	Kennecott Copper	53⅜	53⅜	52⅞	53¾	+ ⅝
129	130	50	Kings Co. E.L. & P	130	130	130	130	..
86¾	86¾	1,900	Lackawanna Steel	86¾	86¾	85	86⅝	+ ½
20¾	21	400	Lake Erie & West	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
42¼	46½	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	45	45	45	45	+ ½
42¾	43	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
84	84½	1,100	Lehigh Valley	84¼	84¼	84	84¼	— ⅛
28	27	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	28¾	28¾	26½	26½	—2⅞
87	88	200	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf	87	88	87	88	+3
86¼	86¼	100	Mackay Cos	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	..
66½	68	200	Mackay Cos. pf	67	67	67	67	..
90¾	90¾	1,000	Maxwell Motors	91¾	91¾	89¾	90¾	— ⅜
67	67¼	700	May Dept. Stores	67½	67½	67	67	— ¼
110	110½	8,200	Mex. Petroleum	110¾	110¾	109	110¼	+ ¼
32	32	3,600	Miami Copper	33	33	33¾	33	..
33	33¼	3,000	Minn. & St. L., new	33½	33⅝	32¾	33	+ ¼
125	126	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	..
5¾	5⅞	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
13	15½	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15	15	15	15	..
7⅝	7⅞	400	Missouri Pacific	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	7¾	3,400	Mo. Pac. t. r	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	24½	6,200	Mo. Pac. 1st pf	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
56	56½	600	Mo. Pac. pf. w. i	56¾	56¾	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
129	129	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	129	129	128¾	128¾	— ⅛
209½	209¾	500	Nat. Enam. & St	209½	209¾	209	209	— ¾
69¼	69¾	800	National Lead	69¼	69¾	69	69¼	..
22⅜	23	2,600	Nev. Consol. Cop	22¾	23	22¾	22¾	..
158	159½	200	N. Y. Air Brake	159¾	159	158¾	159	..
107⅝	107⅞	2,400	N. Y. Central	108¼	108¼	107¾	107¾	+ ⅛
60½	61	1,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	61¼	61¼	60¾	60¾	+ ⅛
142¾	143	2,800	Norfolk & Western	143¾	143¾	142¾	143¼	+ ⅛
112	112¼	1,900	Northern Pacific	111¾	112¼	111¾	112¼	+ ½
83¾	84	800	Ohio Cities Gas	84	84½	84	84	— ⅛
6	6½	800	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
93	94	100	Owens Bot. Mach	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	..
38	39½	100	Pac. Tel. & Teleg	38½	38¼	38¼	38¼	—1⅝
57¾	58½	1,700	Penn. Railroad	58	58⅜	57¾	57¾	— ⅞
41¾	41¾	200	Philadelphia Co	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	..
37⅛	37½	2,000	Pitts. Coal cfs of d	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37¼	— ¼
110	115	100	Pitts. Coal pf	110	110	110	110	+7
70½	70¾	300	Pitts. C. pf.cfs.of d	70¾	70¾	69½	70	+ ¼
72¾	73	3,800	Pressed Steel Car	72¾	72¾	71¾	72⅝	..
103	105	200	Pressed St. Car pf	104	105	103	104	..
170¾	172	300	Pullman Company	170¾	170¾	170¼	170¾	+ ½
2¾	3	100	Quicksilver	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
54¼	54¾	900	R'way Steel Spring	54¼	54¾	53⅞	54	+ ⅝
27½	28	3,800	Ray Consol. Copper	27½	28	27¾	27¾	..
111¼	111¾	12,100	Reading	111¼	111¾	110	110¾	— ⅝
77	77¼	11,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	77	77¼	76	76⅞	+ ⅛
112¾	112¾	200	Rep. Iron & St. pf	112¾	112¾	112	112	..
102¾	103¾	800	St. L. & San F. w. i	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ⅜
16¾	16¾	100	Seaboard Air Line	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
38¾	39	100	Seaboard A. L. pf	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅜
126¾	127	100	Sears-R'buck Co. pf	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	+ ⅜
29¾	29¾	400	Shattuck-Ariz	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅝
63	64	1,700	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I	63	64	63	63	..
100½	101	1,200	Southern Pacific	100½	101¼	100¼	100¾	— ½
220	225	100	South Porto R. Sug	220	220	220	223	+8
29	29	3,700	Southern Railway	29	29	28¾	28¾	..
68¾	69	900	Southern R'way pf	68¾	69	68¼	68¾	+ ⅜
136¾	136¾	1,200	Studebaker Co	136¾	136¾	135¾	136¾	+ ⅛
111¾	112	100	Studebaker Co. pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ½
227¾	228	2,000	Tennessee Copper	227¾	228	225¾	228	+ ⅛
235	236	1,500	Texas Co	235	235¾	233¾	234½	— ⅛
144½	145	500	Texas & Pacific	144½	144¾	144	144¾	+ ⅜
56	56¾	1,800	Third Avenue	56	56¾	55	55¾	—1½
54¾	55	1,000	Third Ave. Transit	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ½
105	106	100	Tobacco Prod pf	105	106	105	105	..
109½	110¾	800	Underwood T'writer	109½	110¾	109½	110¾	+ ⅜
114¼	114¾	100	Underw. T'writer pf	114¼	114¾	114¼	114¾	..
16¾	16¾	6,400	Union Bag & Paper	16¾	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
101⅜	102¼	800	Union B. & P. new	101⅜	102¼	101	102½	+ ½
74½	74¾	1,100	Union B. & P. pf	74½	74¾	74	74	..
150¾	151	6,500	Union Pacific	150¾	151	150¾	150¾	+ ⅝
82½	83	100	Union Pacific pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	..
101⅜	101⅝	300	United Fruit Stores	101⅜	101⅝	101¼	101½	..
162⅞	163	900	United Fruit pf	162⅞	163	161¾	161½	—1⅝
9	9	600	United R'ways Inv	9	9	9	9	..
25¾	25¾	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ½
57½	57¾	200	U.S. C. I. P. & F. pf	57½	57¾	57½	57¾	+ ½
31	31	200	United States Exp	31	31	31	31	..
136	136	1,100	U. S. Ind. Alco	136	136	135¼	135¾	— ⅜
61	61½	600	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	61	61½	60¾	61¼	+ ¼
113¾	114	1,600	U. S. Rubber pf	113¾	114	111¾	111¾	..
51¼	51¾	300	U. S. Sm.R.& M. pf	51¼	51¾	51¼	51¾	+ ⅛
120	120¾	255,400	United States Steel	120	120¾	118¾	119¾	+ ⅛
120¾	121¼	2,600	U. S. Steel pf	120¾	121¼	120¾	121¼	+ ⅛
98¾	99¾	10,900	Utah Copper	98¾	99¾	98¾	99¾	+3¾

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND BANKS

We Extend to All Our Customers Every Facility for Trading in Stocks
10 shares upwards
Grain
Any quantity
Cotton
Sugar Coffee
Cotton Seed Oil
Provisions
Send for our Daily or Weekly Letter
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Your Stocks and the future of The Money Market

Marginal speculation in stocks blows hot or cold according to the pulse of the money market. The extreme activity in all markets at the moment makes an article on this subject, by G. C. Selden, an authority on financial affairs, very timely; this article appears in the current issue and should prove profitable reading, not only to the speculator, but the investor as well.
A dozen other articles of equal profit will be found in this issue.
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Tide Water Oil
A well-known, old established, steadily growing Company. Record of 33 years of uninterrupted dividends; under exceptional management.
Large present earnings, substantially in excess of present interest requirements.
Under assured future conditions of oil trade, this stock should undoubtedly show great enhancement.
Descriptive Letter T-1 on request
Robert R. Forrester
Investments
61 Broadway New York

Colorado Fuel
Investors interested in the Stock of this company should write for our letter of October 17th. We have a few copies left for free distribution.
MOODY MANUAL CO.
33 Broadway, New York

Okla. Prod. & Ref'g.
The earnings of this oil producing and refining company are about three times dividend requirements. Outlook favorable for further large increases in production.
Kresge Stores—to extend its chain of 5 and 10 cent stores—earning around 18% on common stock—some figures on the "Success of Chain Stores."
Send for our Market Letter No. 659, which discusses these and many other features, including
Am. Writing Paper United Motors
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North American Pulp & Paper Common

HOTCHKIN & CO.
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Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held October 20, 1916, a dividend of $1.00 per share was declared payable at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York on November 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 1, 1916.
It Was Further Resolved, that the Guaranty Trust Company of New York be authorized to disburse the dividend hereby declared and be instructed to mail checks for the same to holders of permanent engraved certificates, and to notify holders of temporary certificates that checks for the amount to which they are entitled will be mailed upon such holders exchanging their temporary certificates for permanent engraved certificates.
Dated New York, October 20th, 1916.
WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

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Finely bound volume of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, full of war pictures. Souvenir of world's greatest conflict sent by mail for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, Oct. 21, 1916.
AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis'ts, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$4,857,000	$32,747,000	$1,933,000	$725,000	$342,000	$1,000	.....	$2,123,000	.....	$23,373,000	$657,000	$978,000
Merchants' Nat.	2,000,000	2,419,000	27,781,000	1,615,000	286,000	1,065,000	22,000	$546,000	2,669,000	.....	26,443,000	.....	1,822,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	9,455,200	120,191,000	10,695,000	4,308,000	5,892,000	79,000	33,000	8,853,000	.....	127,587,000	3,112,000	4,967,000
National City	25,000,000	†48,650,900	391,478,000	49,240,000	10,939,000	4,485,000	22,000	714,000	33,308,000	.....	444,345,000	5,871,000	1,789,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	8,264,000	37,476,000	1,317,000	1,968,000	983,000	42,000	22,000	2,627,000	.....	32,828,000	.....	450,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	801,000	13,534,000	1,295,000	211,000	249,000	16,000	66,000	1,128,000	.....	13,354,000	340,000	1,350,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	93,000	2,918,000	75,000	45,000	151,000	4,000	.....	137,000	.....	2,366,000	.....	49,000
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	5,378,000	79,378,000	4,839,000	2,660,000	2,110,000	109,000	114,000	6,709,000	.....	75,888,000	4,816,000	4,839,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	25,000,000	18,468,200	237,121,000	18,358,000	4,255,000	3,081,000	.....	78,000	19,272,000	.....	242,280,000	941,000	155,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	3,000,000	2,009,300	62,920,000	3,850,000	1,475,000	1,402,000	347,000	177,000	4,895,000	.....	62,538,000	3,297,000	1,778,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	15,818,000	119,233,000	20,776,000	1,075,000	1,756,400	13,000	39,000	9,042,000	.....	120,084,000	.....	1,350,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	2,550,000	2,582,200	27,485,000	1,080,000	107,000	1,215,000	86,000	9,000	2,983,000	.....	25,547,000	1,527,000	1,027,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,057,700	10,543,000	1,051,000	595,000	882,000	152,000	14,000	1,030,000	.....	11,016,000	.....	182,000
Corn Exchange	3,000,000	7,086,500	89,349,000	4,646,000	1,245,000	4,456,000	592,000	.....	7,000,000	.....	96,307,000	.....	.....
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,669,900	34,322,000	1,181,000	1,967,000	206,000	45,000	.....	2,389,000	.....	31,137,000	.....	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	15,909,700	144,158,000	9,660,000	2,200,000	2,864,000	78,000	87,000	12,825,000	.....	149,286,000	1,894,000	3,538,000
East River National	250,000	77,200	2,284,000	112,000	35,000	253,000	4,000	3,000	227,000	.....	2,480,000	55,000	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	5,432,200	17,780,000	1,085,000	239,000	454,000	56,000	46,000	1,971,000	.....	14,986,000	.....	686,000
First National	10,000,000	28,795,400	162,350,000	15,220,000	1,605,000	2,402,000	22,000	.....	11,938,000	.....	155,145,000	125,000	4,952,000
Irving National	4,000,000	4,077,500	74,019,000	5,650,000	1,525,000	5,321,000	19,000	121,000	6,285,000	.....	80,197,000	561,000	980,000
N. Y. County Nat.	500,000	1,135,100	9,789,000	901,000	185,000	876,000	124,000	13,000	1,035,000	.....	11,332,000	.....	180,000
Chase National	$10,000,000	$10,264,900	209,922,000	22,250,000	7,824,000	2,777,000	46,000	133,000	16,214,000	.....	224,650,000	10,586,000	436,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,942,800	18,892,000	2,147,000	883,000	210,000	126,000	72,000	1,720,000	.....	20,476,000	41,000	495,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,262,900	9,264,000	751,000	83,000	326,000	14,000	104,000	979,000	.....	9,220,000	.....	396,000
Fifth National	250,000	455,700	5,696,000	115,000	129,000	284,000	5,000	3,000	497,000	.....	5,488,000	181,000	248,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	2,962,900	23,214,000	3,073,000	1,089,000	1,272,000	28,000	24,000	4,897,000	.....	47,213,000	.....	710,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	3,513,300	49,662,000	2,970,000	1,023,000	685,000	17,000	.....	5,013,000	.....	52,071,000	2,309,000	499,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	749,300	9,750,000	784,000	116,000	240,000	17,000	12,000	872,000	.....	10,007,000	242,000	413,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,125,000	11,374,000	259,000	218,000	558,000	14,000	24,000	873,000	.....	10,302,000	29,000	397,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,151,500	9,981,000	420,000	206,000	480,000	25,000	7,000	673,000	.....	9,527,000	18,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	857,800	21,688,000	1,961,000	189,000	537,000	64,000	37,000	1,966,000	.....	23,629,000	391,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	5,166,500	41,760,000	5,717,000	1,447,000	1,675,000	70,000	16,000	2,942,000	$1,162,000	46,876,000	1,000,000	.....
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,281,900	32,705,000	4,141,000	1,491,000	910,000	52,000	.....	.....	.....	30,814,000	.....	.....
Irvenwich	200,000	1,244,300	10,977,000	1,013,000	239,000	438,000	202,000	.....	541,000	.....	11,660,000	1,540	.....
Pacific	500,000	1,092,400	8,901,000	496,000	174,000	73,000	150,000	.....	.....	.....	6,161,000	.....	.....
People's	200,000	457,300	2,712,000	219,000	93,000	140,000	6,000	2,000	154,000	59,000	2,562,000	.....	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,035,700	16,673,000	1,007,000	1,027,000	997,000	48,000	23,000	.....	.....	15,641,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	789,000	3,983,000	342,000	50,000	51,000	31,000	.....	213,000	139,000	3,535,000	.....	.....
German-American	750,000	787,100	6,350,000	898,000	94,000	128,000	9,000	.....	217,000	.....	6,161,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,287,000	17,626,000	2,113,000	654,000	1,030,000	40,000	.....	.....	.....	18,898,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	200,000	536,900	5,132,000	409,000	91,000	89,000	112,000	.....	314,000	42,000	4,909,000	.....	.....
Germania	200,000	1,082,500	6,456,000	659,000	74,000	193,000	80,000	.....	357,000	.....	6,551,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Met.	1,000,000	2,184,800	12,680,000	823,000	408,000	406,000	27,000	20,000	787,000	1,736,000	12,836,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	525,000	4,510,000	250,000	212,000	135,000	35,000	.....	232,000	2,000	4,823,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	1,122,000	16,525,000	1,485,000	446,000	472,000	77,000	.....	1,559,000	412,000	17,736,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	695,700	23,365,000	2,158,000	715,000	538,000	170,000	.....	1,585,000	517,000	26,475,000	25,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	4,651,400	34,900,000	1,813,000	325,000	287,000	205,000	34,000	1,463,000	2,373,000	29,073,000	4,938,000	.....
Bankers Trust	10,000,000	16,402,600	228,838,000	13,244,000	129,000	749,000	15,000	15,000	2,314,000	4,347,000	186,276,000	26,846,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,547,100	65,858,000	4,561,000	125,000	253,000	178,000	19,000	2,586,000	3,372,000	50,724,000	13,736,000	.....
Astor Trust	1,250,000	1,602,900	28,731,000	2,021,000	13,000	114,000	21,000	.....	1,128,000	1,346,000	22,372,000	6,469,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	12,242,600	42,661,000	2,347,000	189,000	127,000	128,000	23,000	1,380,000	715,000	22,784,000	1,097,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	20,000,000	32,149,000	238,622,000	30,695,000	3,680,000	1,401,000	972,000	.....	15,686,000	752,000	310,987,000	38,793,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,286,400	9,923,000	650,000	54,000	52,000	38,000	.....	796,000	767,000	7,817,000	1,044,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Tr.	4,000,000	5,871,000	27,251,000	1,339,000	244,000	204,000	22,000	31,000	1,608,000	304,000	20,083,000	1,105,000	.....
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	3,205,900	78,632,000	5,258,000	197,000	674,000	138,000	105,000	3,087,000	1,059,000	61,742,000	12,750,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,497,600	22,582,000	1,701,000	160,000	292,000	124,000	24,000	1,965,000	804,000	22,091,000	1,022,000	.....
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,406,900	77,274,000	5,862,000	287,000	81,000	44,000	90,000	3,240,000	3,340,000	64,453,000	7,873,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,337,100	18,940,000	1,232,000	65,000	516,000	52,000	17,000	850,000	621,000	10,004,000	2,712,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	548,100	13,304,000	885,000	198,000	279,000	68,000	10,000	665,000	323,000	13,294,000	663,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	8,464,200	64,389,000	5,141,000	323,000	168,000	379,000	48,000	3,101,000	1,384,000	62,016,000	4,444,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$123,850,000	$202,974,200	$2,081,117,000	$138,667,000	$49,088,000	$44,822,000	$2,148,000	$1,984,000	$169,346,000	.....	$2,145,306,000	$38,874,000	$31,627,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	11,950,000	29,645,700	209,156,000	21,738,000	7,542,000	1,351,000	1,116,000	59,000	9,558,000	$4,056,000	217,007,000	1,029,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	54,750,000	106,891,200	1,000,453,000	81,443,000	6,925,000	4,950,000	2,386,000	307,000	44,927,000	21,926,000	598,376,000	125,531,000	.....
Agg., 60 members	$190,550,000	$336,511,100	$3,320,725,000	$281,848,000	$62,658,000	$51,123,000	$5,650,000	$2,526,000	$222,831,000	$25,982,000	$3,260,779,000	$165,431,000	$31,627,000
Change	.....	.....	—23,356,000	—5,225,000	+4,770,000	—835,000	+356,000	+92,000	+821,000	—3,394,000	—22,447,000	—49,000	+257,000

ACTUAL CONDITION.

Members of Federal Reserve Bank	$2,653,935,000	$200,200,000	$56,348,000	$47,760,000	$2,051,000	$1,881,000	$174,160,000	.....	$2,145,744,000	$38,949,000	$31,595,000
State banks not members of Fed. Res. Bank	209,470,000	22,118,000	7,272,000	6,012,000	1,180,000	47,000	8,677,000	$5,200,000	217,209,000	1,026,000	.....
Trust cos. not members of Fed. Res. Bank	1,032,361,000	81,614,000	5,294,000	4,222,000	2,323,000	495,000	44,997,000	19,258,000	900,083,000	125,396,000	.....
Aggregate, 60 members	$3,295,766,000	$303,932,000	$67,854,000	$58,594,000	$5,554,000	$2,523,000	$227,834,000	$24,458,000	$3,263,036,000	$165,371,000	$31,595,000
Change	—41,906,000	+16,538,000	+5,141,000	+3,046,000	+266,000	+173,000	+3,885,000	+3,702,000	—8,061,000	—471,000	+111,000

*National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions but not by national banks. †Includes capital set aside for foreign branches.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:	Excess	Changes.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$282,577,000	$160,248,000	Net demand deposits $386,136,080; Net time deposits 1,943,700		
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	37,747,000	8,558,000	Net demand and time dep. $388,066,780	$63,824,220	+ $2,581,286
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	94,787,000	44,927,000	Net demand deposits 39,077,460	7,227,540	— 352,386
			Net demand deposits 134,756,400	4,957,600	+ 1,062,909
Total	$415,111,000	$222,831,000	Total net deposits $561,062,640	$76,009,360	+ $3,691,786

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits $386,233,920; Net time deposits 1,947,450		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$402,308,000	$174,160,000	Net demand and time dep. $389,181,370	$89,286,630	+$27,991,920
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	37,122,000	8,677,000	Net demand deposits 39,097,620	6,701,380	+ 1,101,080
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	93,453,000	44,997,000	Net demand deposits 135,012,450	3,467,550	+ 1,508,150
Total	$433,883,000	$227,834,000	Total net deposits $562,291,440	$99,425,360	+$30,511,150

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Oct. 21, 1916.

Institutions Clearing Through Members
Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat	5,527,000	516,700	127,700	501,100	578,800	7,728,800
Colonial	5,205,700	741,900	961,200	1,045,000	86,800	10,326,300
Columbia	8,103,600	708,600	421,600	915,000	34,000	9,685,000
Fidelity	1,266,300	108,500	51,800	286,100	.....	1,628,400
Inter. Bank.	3,989,700	419,400	51,100	629,300	98,200	4,507,600
Mutual	5,971,000	610,000	310,000	980,000	.....	7,950,000
New Neth.	3,369,000	219,000	279,000	798,000	108,000	5,136,000
23d Ward	2,271,300	76,700	227,200	628,700	26,400	3,165,000
Wash. Hgts.	1,944,000	156,000	85,000	274,000	.....	1,968,000
Yorkville	6,061,600	524,700	378,000	1,090,700	27,600	7,743,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	5,228,000	149,000	156,000	1,046,000	115,000	5,689,000
Mechanics'	16,916,800	1,115,300	1,091,500	3,147,000	155,400	26,348,100
Nat. City	5,958,000	176,000	226,000	708,000	485,000	7,172,000
North Side	4,429,001	265,333	184,198	721,215	7,266	5,588,424
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,646,000	208,000	475,000	3,023,000	788,000	9,561,000
Hudson Co.	5,013,568	165,980	208,800	1,062,680	500,280	5,639,518
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,968,400	189,800	191,100	978,500	38,600	6,247,800
Second Nat.	4,977,146	61,794	186,250	842,629	57,227	5,628,828

Institutions Not in the Clearing House
Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bk. of Cuba	797,900	90,000	23,500	478,641	.....	1,239,426
Bk. of Europe	2,264,000	246,500	81,500	189,500	.....	2,750,100
B'way Cent.	1,695,900	85,000	32,000	58,800	51,400	1,105,000
Bronx Boro.	1,758,977	36,797	130,212	297,979	37,884	2,215,974
Bryant Park	1,455,100	155,700	171,400	274,400	.....	1,997,700
Chel. Exch.	2,921,000	160,000	297,000	448,000	160,000	.....
Gotham Nat.	2,709,300	219,600	108,400	438,800	475,586	5,225,400
Harriman N.	15,672,800	1,548,000	182,400	.....	1,378,100	20,473,900
Public	13,779,400	1,020,500	705,900	1,959,800	152,600	15,282,400
Sherman	2,152,998	198,770	151,681	.....	995,862	3,984,825
W'chester Av	1,161,100	46,500	42,900	100,300	7,900	1,233,200
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	1,972,200	50,000	47,500	48,300	.....	1,952,700
Bk. Ft'bush.	1,195,600	75,000	73,500	108,000	.....	1,346,000
Homestead	524,200	65,000	48,700	160,300	.....	945,000
Montauk	697,300	43,300	33,200	111,700	.....	892,900
Peoples Nat.	1,444,200	30,000	163,671	228,970	66,475	2,062,200

Institutions Clearing Through Members (continued)

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hamilton	7,966,000	676,000	1,420,000	.....	8,739,000
SAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	5,458,111	283,086	640,717	410,733	6,554,858

Institutions Not in the Clearing House (continued)

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central	116,586,150	12,757,795	43,598,233	6,067,043	159,472,302
Empire	30,616,000	1,963,400	8,316,200	2,544,800	43,084,800
Equitable	109,777,000	9,464,000	12,557,000	80,218,000	148,479,000
Farm. Loan	129,682,200	12,931,000	11,282,900	14,235,200	165,155,200
Fulton	9,651,500	782,100	836,600	.....	9,534,100
Hudson	4,392,000	349,400	1,441,300	427,100	5,638,900
N. Y. L. Ins.	34,127,300	2,456,700	1,420,100	.....	31,951,300
Transatlantic	4,156,900	228,500	781,100	1,150,800	5,949,600
Union	76,826,125	6,921,275	10,492,631	336,018	88,408,400
United States	69,157,800	5,060,600	8,563,100	.....	68,668,400
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	28,164,947	1,735,757	3,588,581	.....	25,119,008
M'facturers'	11,271,108	1,030,700	1,473,300	.....	13,265,900
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,643,000	135,500	285,000	47,700	2,762,800

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$31,544,336	Lincoln	$15,366,600
Bankers	232,874,000	Metropolitan	71,761,900
Broadway	27,405,733	New York	79,686,100
Brooklyn	37,343,000	Peoples	25,672,200
Columbia	34,052,233	Title Guarantee	33,123,800
Fidelity	11,584,000	United States Mortgage	80,210,000
Franklin	22,179,000		
Guaranty	410,136,000	Total	$1,186,588,962
Lawyers Title Insurance	22,216,800	Change	—13,660,584

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
4s	Sept., 1917	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾
4½s	June, 1965	109¾	110¼	109¾	110½
4½s	Mar., 1963	109½	109¾	109½	109¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
4½s	May, 1957	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
4½s	April, 1958	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1964	104½	104¾	104½	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1962	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Sept., 1960	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1960-1930	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
4s	May, 1959	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4s	May, 1957	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4s	Nov., 1956	100¾	100⅞	100½	100⅞
4s	Nov., 1955	100¾	100⅞	100½	100⅞
4s	Nov., 1936	100¾	..	100¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	93½	..	93¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	93⅜	..	93⅝	..
3½s	May, 1954	93⅝	..	93⅝	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1960	3.87	3.90	3.87	3.90
4½s	1918-1928	3.87	3.90	3.87	3.90
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1924-1961	3.87	3.90	3.87	3.90
4½s	1921-1923	3.85	3.87	3.85	3.87
4½s	Apr., 1929	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.90
4½s	1917-1918	3.80	3.75	3.80	3.75
4s	May, 1519	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
3½s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.80	3.80
2½s	1930-1936	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
3½s	1922-1929	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
3½s	1919-1921	4.00	..	4.00	..
2½s	1917-1918	3.85	..	3.85	..
2s	1940-1955	3.90	3.80	3.80	3.80
3½s	1930-1939	4.00	3.90	3.95	3.85
3½s	1922-1928	4.00	3.90	3.80	3.85
2s	1924-1930	4.00	..	4.00	..
2s	1918-1926	3.90	..	3.90	..
2s	1918-1917	3.80	..	3.80	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
American Cigar	112	117	112	117
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	150	160	150	150
MacAndrews & F.	200	210	200	210
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	265	273	265	273
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	600	625	600	625
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121	123	121	126

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.
Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 21.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sale.		Price.
1	American Glue Co. pf.	147
3	Androscoggin Mills	200
3	Androscoggin Mills	201
70	Arlington Mills	106½@106¾
25	Barnard Mfg. Co.	59¼
¼	Brookside Mills	80
10	Butler Mills	95¾
1	Cornell Mills	151½
5	Draper Corporation	145
16	Fisk Rubber Co. 8th rights	4c.
1	Franklin Co.	212½
3	Granite Mills, Fall River	102¾
8	Greenfield Tap and Die Corp. pf.	101½
5	International Braid Co. pf.	102
4	Laconia Car Co. pf.	87
4	Lawrence Mfg. Co. pf.	112
10	Merrimac Mfg. Co. pf.	87
25	Pacific Mills	180@180¾
1	Pepperell Mfg. Co.	195¾
7	Plymouth Cordage Co., ex div.	186
16	Saco Lowell Shops	12¾
1	Salmon Falls Mfg. Co.	59
¼	Salmon Falls Mfg. Co.	30¾
22	Sullivan Machinery Co.	160
90	Wamsutta Mills	113
10	Westport Mfg. Co.	107½

RUSSIAN 5½% BONDS
DUE 1926

Free of all present and future Russian taxation.
Direct obligation of the Russian Government. Interest payable here.
Profit over 60% figuring present low exchange rate at normal value of Rubles. Full descriptive circular and certified English translation upon request.

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

In the continued rise of the prices of commodities, most effect is produced by the advances in the various kinds of foodstuffs. These affect the great body of wage earners much more than do increasing costs of things to wear. They are forced on the notice of people from day to day as they lay in their supplies, and there is a cumulative effect on the minds of persons that is wanting when purchases are made at longer intervals. It may be for this reason that, when the general public sets to work at economizing in expenses, the first cuts are apt to be made in the cost of the household food. With this in view, the very recent advances in food prices are somewhat disquieting and may lead to considerable revision in the lines of business dealing with things to eat. Already suggestions are forthcoming as to the advisability of using other and cheaper grains to mix with wheat in bread making and of substituting more fish for meat, as well as paying more attention to the cheaper cuts of meat. Conditions are becoming such, also, that the old plan of resorting to canned goods is likely before long to be like leaning on a broken reed. For the canners are giving notice that, when the goods at present in the hands of jobbers are disposed of, prices for virtually all kinds of them will be raised. The cause ascribed is scarcity, added to extra producing costs. As a foil to all this, of course, is the fact that there is abundance of work at constantly increasing wages, and this, for the time being, prevents any sudden check to buying.

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The Situation in Cottons.

Further striking advances in the quotations on cotton in the early part of last week emphasized the strong position this article has in the world's markets. Twenty cents a pound seemed in sight at one time, and, as it was, the price reached broke the records of fifty years. Sea Island cotton climbed to over 40 cents, and it is generally conceded that long staple cotton will be scarce before a new crop can be gathered. Purchasing by spinners was quite brisk, advantage being taken of every break in prices, it being recognized that there is a strong probability of cotton becoming dearer rather than cheaper. Mill men are sure of a profit on their fabrics at the present prices, even considering the high cost of the raw materials. With goods in the gray selling on the basis of 40 cents a pound, there is still a good margin. It is a question of some doubt, however, whether the makers of yarns or the makers of fabrics are getting the larger end of the profits. On this there is a difference of opinion with much in favor of the yarn makers. But, while the present large demand continues for cotton goods of all kinds, prices can be easily upheld. There is no difficulty in selling goods. The mill men in Fall River are confronted with a demand for a wage increase on the part of their operatives which will call for an answer this week. These wage advances are sometimes given an exaggerated importance as to their effect on the cost of production. Even a 25 per cent. increase in wages would only represent about 5 per cent. added to cost. Meanwhile, advances are being made to the prices of fabrics and they are being paid. This applies all along the line and particularly to prints and other colored goods. In knit goods, including hosiery, the situation remains as satisfactory to the manufacturers as it has been for months.

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Probable Supplies of Wool.

In wool, the past week has seen considerable buying on the part of mills. Most of the material was of domestic origin, but efforts are making toward securing foreign wool. Within a short time shearing will begin of Cape wools. The South African market is the only one in the British colonies now open to American bidders. In South America there has already been considerable activity by Americans, it being claimed that as much as 35,000,000 pounds of wool has been secured for shipment to date. The past two seasons have shown very striking increases in imports from Argentina and Uruguay. In 1915-16 the shipments from Argentina were 152,330 bales out of a total of 299,207 bales exported from that country. From Uruguay, whose total exports of wool were 44,368 bales, the United States obtained last season 10,080 bales. Both Argentina and Uruguay showed lower exports of wool in the 1915-16 season than for a decade before. Prices continue high and show evidences of becoming firmer. Cheaper wool is not regarded as one of the possibilities. Although there has been no change reported as to the embargo on Australasian wools, a number of American buyers are to start this week for the antipodes to look over the field and see what may yet be done. The goods situation remains about as it was. Chief interest centres on the outlook for the next heavyweight season, whose output may in some measure be determined by the clothing sales now in progress. It is said that a number of orders have been taken in advance of the openings on the assurance that prices will be advanced.

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As to Rugs and Carpetings.

In rugs and carpetings, the demand will be tested at the auction sale and the formal openings for the spring on the 30th of this month. No great advances are expected, although it is believed that the orders will come in heavy volume. In connection with this business, currency has been given to a theory that large imports of carpetings may be expected to follow the end of the war. This, of course, cannot mean immediately after that event, since no one of the belligerents will then be in a position to turn out much of this class of goods. The theory, however, is based on the notion that the tariff will rather favor an influx of carpets. How erroneous this is will be apparent when attention is called to what actually did happen under the existing tariff before the war started. The great bulk of carpet imports have come from Asia and Turkey, which have furnished about three-quarters of all that have come in. In the fiscal year 1914, during more than half of which the present tariff was in effect, the imports of carpets and carpetings were $4,452,309, as against $4,895,980 the year before when the Payne-Aldrich act was operative. Evidently there is little to fear on this score, especially when the fact is borne in mind that the industry is protected by duties ranging from 20 to 50 per cent. and that the raw material comes in free.

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Pronounced Shortage of Labor.

In many lines of industry the shortage of labor is pronounced, so much so, in fact, that orders have had to be refused and deliveries under such as have been taken have been delayed. The worst of this condition is that there seems no probability of relief in the near future. In certain textile lines attempts have been made to secure colored help from the South, and more of them will be made. A drawback to the value of these efforts, however, is the prejudice on the part of white workers to labor in the same shops or factories with colored persons. This may be overcome in some instances by providing separate work rooms for the colored operatives. Still it is doubtful whether enough of the colored persons can be obtained to make the situation less acute than it is. Already a number of Southern communities are taking measures to prevent too large an exodus of their help. The truth is that a large part of the country is just becoming aware of how much immigration has been needed to provide workers in different vocations. Since the war began, too, many of the recent immigrants have become emigrants and have thus helped to deplete the labor market. When the war is over it is beginning to be doubted whether immigration will set in on any large scale. Unless it does the shortage of labor is apt to continue thereafter. No fear is expressed that, when peace again comes, there will be any less demand for workers than at present, although the kind of work that many of them will have to do will be changed from the directions in which it now is. It is even reckoned among the probabilities that some mechanics from this country will receive such tempting offers from abroad as they will not be able to resist.

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Trying to Keep Workers.

This last mentioned matter is regarded with some concern so far as it affects a number of workers who have not been long in this country. There are many employers who believe that immigrants of comparatively recent date have not found surroundings here so alluring as to hold them in case they receive offers of fair wages from their native countries. A number of them have not mastered the English language to any extent and they miss the social atmosphere they were accustomed to at home. In certain lines of industry, also, they are herded together under insanitary conditions. The only thing that has kept them here has been the higher wages they have been getting, with the opportunity of saving while neglecting many of the amenities of life. The lightness of the tie that binds them has been recognized by their manufacturing employers in Pittsburgh, who are in a concerted effort to show the foreign-born workers the advantages this country offers them. Printed arguments on this subject in several languages are being sedulously distributed among the workmen. It has also been suggested that better housing conditions may be among the other inducements which will be offered when it becomes necessary to do so.

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Will Substitutes Continue?

Attention has been called a number of times to the various makeshifts employed by the Central Powers to take the place of articles which the Allies' blockade prevents them from getting. Textile materials and copper are two of the things for which some kinds of substitutes have been provided. The substitutes are, however, of such a character as to forbid the hope of their being employed when other and better articles can be had. But in this country another and more difficult problem in its way has been presented. Owing to the high cost of certain raw materials, either cheaper ones or less of the same kind are now being used. Thus there has been the substitution of cotton for wool, flax and silk, wholly or in part, and where cotton alone is employed the use of subcounts in the construction of fabrics. Experience has developed a great deal of skill in these substitutions and manipulated fabrics, and some of them have been shown to possess much real merit. Under the circumstances, it is beginning to look as though some of the new constructions, still further improved, are likely to persist in articles of general wear when normal conditions come again. This will all depend, however, on their making good and proving serviceable. Should this occur, clothing is apt to be cheaper in the future. In the same way substitutes for leather will probably come more and more into general use without detriment.

THE PROCESS OF LINOLEUM MAKING

Things That Go Into It and What Is Done to Turn Out the Finished Article.

How many of the thousands of Americans who daily come in contact with linoleum in their homes know how much of the earth's surface has to be covered in obtaining the raw materials from which it is made? How many know that the flax, the seed of which is crushed to make linseed oil, is gathered from Russia, Argentina, and Canada, and from Minnesota, Montana, and North and South Dakota in this country? How many know that the cork that is used comes from Spain, Portugal, and Morocco; that the burlap comes from Scotland after having been woven from jute raised in India; that gums necessary for the manufacture of linoleum are received from Australia, New Zealand, Africa, and Central and South America, and that a great deal of the paints used comes from England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Italy?

These facts, together with other data of interest concerning the manufacture of linoleum, were given to a TIMES reporter yesterday by Herbert Plimpton, who is associated with Thomas Potter, Sons & Co., Inc. Among other things, Mr. Plimpton told of several uses of this material that probably are not known generally. For instance, in addition to covering floors in houses, considerable quantities of heavy linoleums are used on the decks of huge battleships. Modern building construction calls for linoleum of this grade cemented directly on concrete floors, while other purposes for which it is used in various weights include the covering of running boards of automobiles, for tops of desks and tables, particularly by makers of metal furniture, and for washers for bottles and cans. Cork carpet is used to a large extent as soles for bathing shoes.

"Like many another thing that bulks large in the world's progress," Mr. Plimpton went on, "linoleum owes its invention to the quick-witted application of an accidental discovery. It is generally known that the basis of linoleum is oxidized linseed oil, the oil being exposed to the air and absorbing oxygen, which gradually changes it from a liquid to a tough, rubbery substance.

Stopping beside a bench in his laboratory one day, Frederick Walton, who had invented linoleum, happened to pick up a piece of the 'skin' that had formed on some paint which had been standing there for several days. Absent-mindedly kneading this 'skin' between his fingers, he was suddenly impressed by its tough, elastic consistency. His trained mind quickly showed him that it was due to oxidization, but the question was how to make use of it. The experiments he made in attempting to solve this problem resulted in the discovery of linoleum.

"Burlap, linseed oil, cork and pigments of various colors are the raw materials of linoleum. The converting of these things into linoleum of a really good grade requires several months' time and application of skill. One of the preliminary processes is the grinding of the cork bark into a fine, floury powder, which when mixed with the oxidized oil, produces a cement-like substance of great consistency.

"In theory the oxidizing of linseed oil is very simple, but in practice it is a delicate operation that involves not only special knowledge, but special equipment. There are two processes. In one the oxidization is produced by cooking the oil in huge pots, which drives off the moisture. Air blown in by carefully adjusted machinery completes the process. The other method exposes the oil in thin layers to the direct action of the air. This produces the finest oil, which is used to the making of battleship, plain, and inlaid linoleums.

"In this process long sheets of light cotton cloth are hung the full height of the building in which they are used, which measures eighty feet from floor to ceiling. These sheets are flooded automatically and regularly day after day with boiled linseed oil, which, as it trickles down, leaves a thin deposit and imprisons minute quantities of air. After several weeks of flooding, when the resultant 'skins' are about three-quarters of an inch thick, they are cut down. They are then cut into pieces and put through chopping and mixing machines, together with ground cork and the pigments necessary to produce the desired color. The mixing machines knead, cut and roll these materials into a stiff, tenacious mass which is applied to the burlap backing.

"In the making of plain linoleum the compound is applied to the burlap by a calender or rolling machine, after which it is 'cured' by exposure to heated air for several weeks. After this it is either ready for marketing or for the printing machine.

"Linoleums are printed by means of a series of blocks, a block being necessary for every color that is shown in the finished pattern. The printing machine contains devices for keeping the blocks wet with liquid color as the goods pass beneath them. It also has a long table on which the goods moves forward a little bit at a time, getting a new color at each step. After printing, the goods are again hung up in a warm room to set the colors. Then they are ready for market. In cutting the blocks for printing linoleums, which is a very complicated process, every line and dot is worked out separately by electric machinery guided by hand. The simplest design of three or four colors involves the cutting out of thousands of distinct printing surfaces.

"Straight-line inlaid linoleums are the finest examples of their class. The colors run through to the burlap and last through the life of the goods. In the making of these goods the variegated composition is fed into the inlaying machine in the form of sheets which have already been rolled smooth. Each color has its own dies, which punch out the pieces and press them on to the burlap.

"From the inlaying machine the goods pass to a hydraulic press, where they are twice put under a pressure of 400,000 pounds to the square foot. This great pressure squeezes the strips and tiles and burlap into a single material that does not show a seam or a joint anywhere. After this part of the process is completed the goods are run into an enormous heater and left there from four to five weeks under a sustained temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit. This cures them thoroughly.

"The molded inlaid linoleum is made somewhat differently, the composition being applied in a granular condition through a series of screens. These screens are arranged to drop the granules in blocks of different colors, making the design, which is then adhered to the burlap by great pressure. Like plain linoleum, the inlaids are cured for several weeks. The wearing quality of the goods depends very largely on the thoroughness of this curing process. It cannot be rushed or slighted without taking a very important factor out of the life of the goods."

As to the cleansing of linoleum after it is laid in the home, or anywhere else, Mr. Plimpton recommends the use of plain soap and water, the latter warm, but not hot. Water should not be used too plentifully, for if it gets under the goods at the seams or around the edges of the room, it ruins the material. No washing powders or preparations should be used, he contends, as they are all of a gritty nature that ultimately destroys even the texture of the goods. Most of these preparations, long experience and full tests demonstrate without exception that they do more harm than good. Fully 90 per cent. of the claims allowed by linoleum manufacturers are believed to come from bad care on the part of housekeepers, due, principally, to lack of knowledge as to what to use in cleaning this material.

CREDIT DATA INTERCHANGE.

Progress In Establishing Here Bureau for This Purpose.

So enthusiastic has been the reception of the idea of a local credit interchange bureau on the part of members of the New York Credit Men's Association that, at a meeting held on Friday night for the purpose of furthering the movement, plans were laid to include at the start three groups of related trades in the work instead of one, as had been originally planned. In addition to working out plans for the paint, varnish and allied trades, as was first intended, a movement was begun to bring into line members of Group 3 of the original plan, which includes makers of carpets, rugs, stoves, pictures, upholstery goods, etc., and of Group 6, which embraces drugs, chemicals, toilet articles, etc.

At the meeting plans were formulated to obtain new members from the industries and to "whip them into line" by means of visitation, credit literature, and speeches at trade gatherings. Just how long it will be before credit information can actually be exchanged is not known at the moment, but in view of the enthusiasm shown by the trades concerned, it is believed that pretty prompt results will be obtained. The movement is being aided in many cases by the recommendations of various trade associations that their members become parties to the work of the bureau.

There are now fifty-five credit interchange bureaus in operation in this country, this city being the only one of consequence which cannot boast of one at the present time. The committee in charge of the organization of the local bureau is made up of H. Uehlinger, Chairman; A. F. Maxwell, Vice Chairman; E. B. Hayes, W. J. Herwig, H. C. Bainbridge, Jr., H. S. Patterson, M. L. Masius and U. S. Kolby.

ECUADOR EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

No Chance Is Afforded for Evading the Provisions of It.

Ecuador's new eight-hour law, the text of which appeared in the Registro Oficial of Sept. 12, provides that no employe of any kind shall be forced to work more than eight hours daily, six days a week, and exempts him from work on Sundays and legal holidays.

If the employe is requested to work longer than eight hours he is paid 25 per cent. overtime for the extra work done during the day, 50 per cent. overtime from 6 in the evening to midnight, and 100 per cent. after that hour. This percentage is computed on the wage corresponding to an hour's work during the day, and is to be paid on that basis for each additional hour. The laborer who, because of his employment, has to work in excess under the law is not entitled to the percentage of overtime according to the hours of work, but he can claim payment for working more than eight hours according to the percentage of overtime that fits the case.

The employer and the employe or day laborer, by the new law, must give each other thirty days' notice before making any change, or else be liable to suit and payment or loss or damages.

Police Judges and parochial constables of the republic are authorized to judge all such actions without delay and summarily, nothing else being required for bringing action than the registering of the complaint.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Week Closed with the Demand Active and Prices Very Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 21.—The high prices of raw cotton materially depressed business during the week, but even at this the sales were encouraging. The cloth markets are very strong and the strength is reflected by the eagerness with which buyers accept quotations which are named by manufacturers. There has been a substantial and active demand for various odd counts of wide goods and a very large business has been done. In the narrow end of the market business has been very good, and encouraging sales have been made. Fancies and specialties manufactured of printcloth yarns have sold in moderate quantity although there is not so much call for these styles.

Reports from mills manufacturing cotton yarns are to the effect that business during the week has not been brisk by any means. Prices on all counts of yarns mostly used by the various trades are still very firm and there are small indications of concessions to be made for some time to come. In fact, some spinners have their books crowded with orders which will keep their machinery busy for some time to come.

The total sales for the week are estimated at about 215,000 pieces, of which about 80,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the demand active and prices very firm and feverish.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

More Activity Shown Recently in Those of Japan and China.

The Japanese raw silk market, after a slight falling off in prices, is on the upturn again and quotations have advanced 15 cents a pound in the last three days. Buying, both for American and European account, is on a large scale and making rapid inroads into the visible supply, which is estimated at 12,000 bales. As a result a further rise in prices is looked for.

The Canton market is also more active, according to cables received by A. D. Villa & Brothers of this city, and while prices have not changed recently the impression prevails that higher quotations will result from a continued demand. There is decided activity in Shanghai on tsatlees and tussahs, while steam filatures are less in demand because of their comparatively high prices. Reelers continue to hold the last-named silks firm, however, in anticipation of a buying movement before very long.

There has been no change in prices recently at Milan, reelers having sold enough silk ahead to enable them to maintain their views as to what the stuff is worth. Good business prevails in the local market.

Gray Goods Do Well.

All things considered, a nice business was put through in the local gray goods market yesterday. Printcloths were more active than coarse goods, one of the features of the former being the high prices at which 38-inch 80-squares were held by most of the mills for spot and nearby delivery. While these goods sold at 10 cents on long contracts, calling for deliveries beginning in April, for the nearer positions anywhere from 10¼ to 10½ cents is demanded. It is now apparent that no further business on 38½-inch 64-60s can be done for any delivery under 7¾ cents. For delivery in February, March, and April additional sales of 38½-inch 60-48s were made at 6¾ cents.

Are They Getting "Fed Up"?

There are indications, judging from the slowing up in demand for certain cotton goods from some of the smaller Latin-American countries, that buyers in those countries are getting "fed up" with merchandise as a result of their activities in this market during the last several months. This condition is said especially to be true of Colombia and Venezuela, where buyers have shown an apathy of late that is surprising in view of their recent energetic searches after goods here. Colored cottons seem to be affected most, such as drills, suitings, ginghams, &c. Little, if any, of the slowing-up in demand is attributed to the increase in prices that has resulted from the rise in cotton.

A CHANGED ORDER IN MERCHANDISING

The Newer Theory Is That Goods Should Not Only Be Sold, But Be Well Sold.

"The evolution of the department store has brought it back to its starting point. Fundamentally, the big merchandising institution of today is the cross road store of yesterday on a large scale."

This statement was put forward by Elbridge L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, when he was asked if merchandising "scoops" were any longer possible under the changed order of things. Bargain and special price sales, he said, are passing out and the chief reason for this is that the big merchants of the country are realizing that their function is one of distributing the right merchandise at the right time and at a fair price. Under such a business policy the "scoop" is a waning feature.

Developing his idea that the department store has returned in principle to the methods of its cross roads predecessor, Mr. Howe said:

"The country storekeeper made it his one duty to have all articles on hand that his customers might call for. He wasn't at all interested in featuring certain goods at bargain prices. All he was after was a fair profit on his entire stock. With the growth of transit facilities, such as the interurban trolley systems, people were able to travel conveniently to the city for what they needed. It wasn't so much the attraction of prices as the guarantee of getting a wider selection and fresher goods that brought them to the selling centres and put so many of the cross roads stores out of business.

"Then came the era of cut price sales out of which the stores are passing. I think the majority of merchants have now decided that their particular function consists not so much in buying and selling as in the distribution of merchandise. They are caterers, and service is the all important factor in their trade. For this reason merchandising stunts that formerly won praise in the retail field are no longer in favor. It is growing to be more and more the opinion of the thinking men that it is not enough to sell goods, they must be well sold. In other words, the customers must be treated in such a way that when they have time for reflection their purchases will still look good to them.

"Many houses have been accustomed to strive for volume, overlooking the important principle that volume doesn't always spell profits. With more attention given to service and always having the right merchandise at the right time, the whole retail group appears to be moving in a direction that is taking them further and further away from bargain sales.

"Take, for example, the last meeting of this association, attended by at least 100 merchants from all over the country. These men were not interested in cut price sales. They did not want even bargain prices. What they wanted was information on how such and such a department should be run to pay what was considered a fair profit. They were concerned with the problem of reducing operating costs.

"More and more the dry goods business of the country is getting to be an exact science. We have inquiries almost daily from men connected with large retail enterprises who want to know just what the gross profits of a certain department should be.

"There is a group of stores in one city which exchange at the end of certain stated periods their figures on operating expenses and profits for all departments. If a store owner in this group finds by comparison that one of his departments is not making a profit uniform with the rest, or doing as much business as others, he immediately takes steps to find out where the trouble lies.

"The lack of speculation in the department store field is well illustrated in the manner in which store sites are picked nowadays. Here, again, scientific analysis is employed. The backers of such an enterprise don't start off on a hit and miss policy and put up a store just because a city looks big and capable enough to support it. Population figures are obtained, the per capita spending power figured out, and the amount of business done by the stores of the city estimated. Then when these computations are made and many other facts ascertained, it is decided one way or the other whether it would be profitable to have another store in the city. The old idea of winning away the customers of competing institutions does not figure in the calculations of the modern merchant.

"This application of science to the problems of the dry goods trade is manifest also in the calibre of buyers and the position they occupy in the modern store. A universality of knowledge is demanded of them. They no longer come under the category of buyers, but must be termed department managers. Formerly the store owner controlled the buying largely. Today this is left entirely in the buyer's hands. He is given supervision over the help employed in his department. He is just as interested in the general problems of merchandizing as the store owner himself. There is the merchandise manager to control the general policy of buying, but beyond that he leaves practically everything else to the good judgment of the buyer.

"I had a visit from a buyer today. He was after information on the distribution of certain costs to the various departments of the store. They were general charges which are met by exacting certain percentages from the departments. The amount each department is assessed is reckoned on the basis of sales, of salaries, floor space, or stock, as the case may be. Sometimes the expense to the department is not justified, or is worked out on a basis that is not proper. This buyer wanted to be informed on the proper method of applying such assessments. It goes to show that we have thinkers among the department managers who are concerned not only with the purchase of merchandise but with the general problems that affect them.

"The department store, to my way of thinking, is headed in a definite direction. The change of the last ten years has been in a direction tending to greater stability. With the co-operation that comes from talks on matters that are of interest to them, the store owners have provided themselves with a weapon that is extremely effective in preventing the wild cat schemes that have only done the business harm in the past. Today, when a merchant is tempted to put over something that does not smack of the ethical, he has the criticism or ridicule of his fellow merchants to consider. This is just the sobering influence that is required to steer him away from methods that are unwise.

"The great problem of the store today is to reduce operating expenses and adopt some system of distribution that will serve to accomplish that purpose."

Mr. Howe was asked if the development of the department store might not take in the manufacturing of many articles along the idea of "direct from the manufacturer to the consumer."

"There have been some few successes recorded in the retail field where the merchant undertook to make certain of the goods he sold, but the proportion of these successes to the failures would be about three to one," he said. "Where the retailer is a manufacturer also, he is not able to apply himself to either one field or the other in the way that counts so much. The retailer may know the needs of his customers, but on the other hand the manufacturer is able to pick up from a great number of retailers much valuable information that is of use to him in producing what he has to offer. He incorporates these ideas into his product and concentrates on the manufacturing of the article, so that he has the advantage over the producer with the divided interest of manufacturing and distributing as well."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Jewelry, Medals, and Other Articles Subjects of Decisions.

Tiffany & Co. won yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in a controversy over platinum mountings and unfinished compass watch charms. The articles were assessed with duty at the rate of 60 per cent. under the provision for "parts of jewelry." The importers claimed a rate of 50 per cent. as for "materials of metal suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry." Judge Sullivan decided that the goods were entitled to the lower rate. The Collector was reversed and a reliquidation ordered. Similar action was taken by the board in a protest filed by Emrich & Schorsch regarding the classification of neckchain clasps.

The board yesterday for the second time handed down a decision involving the classification under the present tariff of religious medals. The protestants included Malhami & Co. and C. B. Richard & Co. It was claimed that certain medals valued at over 20 cents per dozen were properly dutiable at 20 or 50 per cent. as manufactures of metal. The Collector assessed the medals at 60 per cent. as articles of personal adornment. In the earlier decision the board held the articles dutiable at 50 per cent. as plated manufactures of metal. On appeal by the Government the board's decision was reversed. At the new trial the medals were shown to be silver plated, or composed in part of silver. It was also proved that the medals were used exclusively for devotional purposes, and carried in an inside pocket, or on a chain around the neck inside the garments. Considering the use to which the medals were put, the board again decided that duty should be taken at 50 per cent., according to the component of chief value, which in the present instance was silver. It was thought in customs and importing circles that yesterday's decision would end the litigation over goods of this kind.

The Kait Lumber Company made an attempt to upset a ruling made by the board in a so-called "abstract" decision. The firm imported merchandise returned by Appraiser Sague as "hardwood flooring, planed, tongued, grooved, and bored." It was assessed with duty at the rate of 15 per cent. as manufactures of wood, whereas the importers claimed free entry as "lumber, not further manufactured than sawed, planed, and tongued and grooved." Judge McClelland said in his decision that the board saw no reason for departing from its earlier ruling. The Collector was affirmed.

The board declined to give relief to B. Altman & Co. The firm filed protests against the Collector's exactions on various dry goods imports. When the cases were called for trial the importers failed to present evidence. As there was nothing in the official record to sustain the contentions made by the firm in its protests, the classifications were allowed to stand.

New York customs men were reversed by Judge McClelland in advancing values on shipments of cork paper from the Armstrong Cork Company, Seville. The paper came in different sizes and at different prices, but after a consideration of the testimony the General Appraiser concluded the entered prices would stand.

METRIC SYSTEM IN PERU.

Effort to Enforce a Law Long on the Statute Book There.

By ordinance, the municipal authorities of Lima have undertaken to enforce a law, which for more than a generation has been on the statute books of Peru, making the metric system of weights and measures the only official one in the country. The ordinance went into effect on Sept. 1, writes Commercial Attaché William F. Montavon, and in spite of some opposition at first seems to be working smoothly.

The President of the Lima Chamber of Commerce, in a communication addressed to the National Government, petitioned the authorities to suspend the ordinance with regard to certain commodities. The communication asserts that the metric system cannot easily be made to apply to such articles as hides, leathers, pipes, hardware, machinery and lumber. The matter is at present pending in the Legislature, and it is probable that the measure will be modified to accommodate the class of commodities listed. American manufacturers desiring to enter the market must conform in every manner practicable to the requirements of the ordinance, adopting the metric system wherever possible.

Dutch Herrings Are Cheaper.

With the advent of cooler weather jobbers report a stimulated demand for all kinds of salt fish, the herring trade the last week having been very good, while prices showed a hardening and advancing tendency. The only exception was in the case of Holland herrings. It seems that, owing to the arrangement which Holland has made with Great Britain in regard to the exportation of herrings, the Dutch exporters are in a position to ship large quantities to the United States. In fact, it was understood in the jobbing trade here that this is the only country in which the Dutch will be allowed to unload their supplies. Consequently, practically all importers of Holland herrings have received many cables from the Netherlands asking to be informed as to the status of the American market for the commodity. This, combined with the small demand which still exists, has had the effect of depressing the market and causing lower quotations.

Not Facts Enough to Go On.

A number of articles made of India rubber, such as syringes and breast pumps, usually dealt in by druggists, were imported and were assessed for duty by the Collector at 25 per cent. as manufactures of hard rubber. A protest filed by Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne was to the effect that the duty should be only 15 per cent. under the provision for manufactures of rubber or gutta percha, "commonly known as druggists' sundries." The matter came before the Board of General Appraisers and was decided yesterday by Judge McClelland. It came to the conclusion that, as the importer had failed to establish a commercial meaning for the term "druggists' sundries," which would include the goods in question, they had also failed to show that they were "commonly known" as such. The protest was therefore overruled without affirming the Collector.

May Bring Gems Into France.

A cablegram from the American Consul General at Paris says that a notice of the Minister of Commerce, dated Oct. 12, permits the importation, with special authorization, of diamonds and precious stones, if cut for jewelry manufacture, provided the value of the cut stones equals the value of the exports. The exports, however, need not necessarily be made by the original importer.

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BUSINESS DONE IN CORPORATE FORMS

A Line of Enterprise in Which the State of New York Acted as the Pioneer.

By FRANCIS M. HUGO,
Secretary of State.

The business corporations of this country today employ over one-eighth of our total population, and that fractional part earns more than all the others. Outside of home and farm lands our corporations own 80 per cent. of the property and do over 80 per cent. of our entire commerce. During the last two decades the growing popularity of corporate form of business organization in New York State has been tremendous, as is witnessed by the records in the Corporation Bureau of the Secretary of State's office, where approximately 75 per cent. of the 200,000 stock companies, the total number recorded since the first general business corporation law enacted in this country became effective, have been formed since 1892.

But this law is not a contrivance altogether of modern times. Among the ancient Romans corporations were well-known institutions and, in fact, were much the same as our modern corporations, which were first defined in English law by Lord Coke in 1613. Chief Justice Marshall, following that eminent English jurist's language, described them in 1819 "as an artificial being, invisible, intangible, and existing in contemplation of the law only." A charter is the instrument which creates corporations. Prior to 1811 charters could be procured in no State other than by special act of the Legislature. In that year New York passed the first general business corporation act and it is this device, first created under the laws of the Empire State, that has given and promoted the circulation of values, one of the greatest of acknowledged causes of the increased wealth this State has ever known.

The enlargement of corporate privileges during recent years is one of the most interesting features in the history of corporate enterprises. In New York, corporate charters were at first viewed with great suspicion and the records of the Secretary of State's office reveal the names of comparatively few companies incorporated in this State prior to 1846, when the constitutional amendment, adopted that year, forbade the creation of corporations under special acts, excepting those for municipal purposes. Prior to that time, the Constitution of 1821 required a two thirds majority vote of the Legislature to pass any act especially creating a corporation. During the last half of the nineteenth century, the tremendous enlargement of corporate purposes and powers has been so marked that at present, in this State, any three or more persons may create a corporation for any legal purpose other than the practice of law. In this way many powers are granted which were not allowed in former years, such as the right to hold stock and bonds in other corporations, to amend unrestrictedly corporate charters, and to perform constituent acts outside of the State.

Thus the scope of the law has been widened by natural evolution, in order to meet the business needs of rapidly growing industrial communities. In order to satisfy these demands, to alleviate further the burdens placed upon the taxpayers toward the support of government, and in this way decrease the proportions bonded in land and personal property, the State of New York adopted as its first measure in a system of indirect taxation by levying a tax upon every corporation, a method which finally led to the abolishing of a direct State tax, only recently revived. Other States soon adopted similar measures requiring all original incorporators to pay a license tax graduated in accordance with the capitalization of the corporation. In New York, the rate at present is one-twentieth of 1 per cent. payable immediately upon incorporating, to the State Treasurer.

In recent years the charters creating public service companies, such as those engaged in transportation of passengers and carrying of goods and light, power and water companies, have led to the adoption of the word "franchise," the legal idea being a power or privilege conferred by the State upon some legal persons, not possessed by the inhabitants of the State as a common right. A charter usually contains the grant of a franchise, but it is not altogether the same as a franchise, and of late this word has been construed to mean the entire property, tangible or intangible, whether so construed or not.

The instrument by which corporations are created is known in various parts of the country by various names. The early common law employed the name "charter," which originally referred to a grant of special privilege issued by the sovereign to the subject, but later a specific act of the Legislature, creating the corporation with distinct and exclusive purposes and powers, was usually contemplated. However, in the parlance of business corporation acts in this country today, the word "charter" has been replaced by such terms as "petition for incorporation," "certificate of incorporation," "certificate of an organization," "articles of association," etc.

Although incorporators must in all cases be of full age and known persons, the modern rule in this State seems to be that, inasmuch as incorporators are merely conduits for the purpose of organization for the benefit of future stockholders, there can be no valid legal question raised for the use of what are commonly known as "dummy incorporators." No corporation has the power to dissolve itself without the expiration of the charter or upon the expressed consent of some governmental authority. Abuse of power and nonperformance of conditions no longer automatically cause a dissolution, although they may become the basis of a judicial proceeding, as happened in the Standard Oil Company and American Tobacco cases in 1912.

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CORDELE, Ga.—The Fair Store; R. Boniske, genl. mdse.; Broadway Central.

CRESTLINE, Ohio—E. M. Neff, dry goods, notions, carpets; Navarre.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

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The New York Times.

S SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1916. S

TIGERS ROMP AWAY TO 33-0 TRIUMPH

Lafayette Eleven Fails to Baffle Princetonians and Substitute Team Ends Game.

STRAIGHT FOOTBALL USED

Rush Withholds New Tactics for Coming Encounters—Eddy a Valuable Field General.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 21.—The Lafayette eleven, outrushed, outweighed, and outkicked, was powerless before the Tiger football machine here this afternoon, and Princeton was able to romp away with the game by a score of 33 to 0. The Tigers do not deserve any special credit for their easy victory, however, for fumbling and other loose playing marred their work and took away much interest for the spectators. Head Coach Rush sent in a team composed of practically all substitutes in the second half, and, with the teams more evenly matched, the game began to resemble a real contest.

It was reported here today that the Yale eleven and coaches would view the contest from the stands, but if the members of the Eli team were in the crowd they kept themselves very inconspicuous. The Tigers, however, were taking no chances, and no idea of what they must have in store for Dartmouth next Saturday, and for Yale and Harvard later in the season could be gathered from the style of attack which they sent against Lafayette. They depended entirely on straight line plunges and end runs, intermixed now and then with a short forward pass over the line, but these plays were enough to bewilder the team from Easton.

It was Jack Eddy, the Princeton quarter back, with the number "13" plastered on his back, who proved the shining light in what was otherwise an uninteresting game. His brilliant dashes off tackle or through the line, where he seemed to elude would-be tacklers with the utmost ease, brought the Tiger rooters to their feet many times. Eddy scored three of the four touchdowns male by Princeton, and in other ways proved that Rush is justified in choosing him for the quarter back position over the many other candidates. Eddy's generalship was almost perfect, and there was a drive in the team which has seemed to be lacking when any other man has been at the helm.

Tiger Offensive Better.

Princeton's offensive play, which was deplorably weak in the game with Tufts last Saturday, seemed greatly improved today, but this may have been because the Tigers found such an easy opponent. The back field quartet of Eddy, Brown, Tibbott, and Driggs worked together excellently, and it appeared to be the strongest combination which has been seen on the Princeton field this season.

Tibbott, who has just recently been moved up to a 'Varsity berth, played a brilliant offensive game and gave the spectators an opportunity to see him put over a couple of drop kicks from the field. Tibbott's value to a back field was demonstrated thoroughly on two occasions when the Tigers were unable to gain, and a goal from field seemed to be the only means of scoring. Twice Tibbott was called upon to drive the ball between the goal posts and he did not fail either time. His first goal was made from the 43-yard line and was almost against the wind. The breeze was not directly before him, but swept diagonally across the field, making accuracy much more difficult. The toe artist drove the ball straight and true, however, making a kick which almost equaled his goal from the 46-yard line of last week. His other goal was easy from the 25-yard line.

The first half of the game was mainly a kicking contest in which Driggs clearly had the advantage over Weldon, the Lafayette punter. About three exchanges of kicks would generally place the ball in Lafayette territory, and then Princeton would begin the driving play which would generally result in a touchdown.

Eddy First to Score.

Princeton scored first, after six minutes of play. With the ball on the forty-yard line after several exchanges of punts, Tibbott reeled off nine yards on an off tackle play. Driggs made fifteen more on the next play, and followed this a second later with a pretty run around left end. Eddy carried it over to the next rush. Tobbott failed to kick the goal.

The next score was directly due to Eddy, who, on a fake end run, advanced the ball to within one yard of the Lafayette goal line. He made the touchdown through centre, and Tibbott kicked the goal. Tibbott kicked his 43-yard field goal soon after this, and the half ended with the score 10 to 0.

The most spectacular play of the game came in the fourth period when the Tigers had sent in a number of substitutes. Princeton still continued the same driving tactics, and advanced the ball to Lafayette's twelve-yard line. Ames, who had supplanted Eddy at quarter back, called for a forward pass which he himself received and carried over the ball for another score.

Princeton's line gave an exhibition of its fine defensive play throughout the game. Lafayette made only one first down, and that was registered after a number of Princeton substitutes had entered. An open formation, in which the full back feinted to make an end run and then suddenly threw the ball to one of the ends, gave Lafayette their single first down.

The same failing which was evident in the Tufts game was again seen in Princeton's play this afternoon. Fumbling was very much in evidence, and Brown, who was the chief offender, was responsible for three of these miscues. Eddy's otherwise brilliant play was likewise marred by this failing.

The line-up:

Princeton, (33.)	Position.	Lafayette, (0.)
Highley	L. E.	Lowden
McLean	L. T.	Bell
Hogg	L. G.	Gulick
Gennert	C.	Gelbataly
Nourse	R. G.	Ernest
McGraw	R. T.	Lehman
Wilson	R. E.	Woodruff
Eddy	Q. B.	Taylor
Brown	L. H. B.	Weldon
Tibbott	R. H. B.	McDonnell
Driggs	F. B.	Diamond

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Princeton	7	3	10	7—33
Lafayette	0	0	0	0— 0

Touchdowns—Eddy, 3; Ames. Goals from touchdowns—Tibbott, 2; Eberstadt. Goals from field—Tibbott, 2.

Substitutions: Princeton—Funk for Wilson, Winn for Highley, Eberstadt for Brown, Ames for Eddy, Rahill for Winn, Schmaltz for Gennert, Foster for McGraw, Gearki for Driggs, Hazen for Tibbott, Lesan for Nourse, Gillespie for Highley, Warden for Hogg, Comey for Georgi, Keating for Wilson, Kirkland for McLean. Lafayette—Pardee for Louden, Louden for Pardee, Thaxton for Woodruff, Brandes for Louden, and Reiter for Ernst.

Referee—Mr. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—C. Williams, Pennsylvania. Linesman—J. J. Cosgrove, Cornell. Time of periods—Twelve minutes each.

Sketches From Life of Three of Columbia's Team, and a Photo of Captain Healy's Football Face

FOOTBALL RESULTS

East and South.

At Cambridge—Harvard, 47; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 0.
At Ithaca—Cornell, 19; Buckner, 0.
At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, 15; Penn State, 0.
At Haverhill — Georgetown, 10; Dartmouth, 0.
At Princeton—Princeton, 33; Lafayette, 6.
At Annapolis—Navy, 12; West Virginia, 7.
At West Point—Army, 53; Trinity, 0.
At Syracuse—Pittsburgh, 30; Syracuse, 0.
At Hamilton—Colgate, 33; Rhode Island, 0.
At South Bethlehem, Penn.—Lebanon Valley, 3; Lhelgh, 0.
At South Field—Union, 3; Columbia, 0.
At Fordham Field—Fordham, 47; Susquehanna University, 0.
At Ohio Field—Wesleyan, 14; New York University, 0.
At Brunswick—Colby, 14; Bowdoin, 0.
At Lancaster—Swarthmore, 6; Franklin and Marshall, 0.
At Washington, Penn.—Washington and Jefferson, 12; Westminster, 0.
At Springfield—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, 20; Amherst, 0.
At Medford—Tufts, 13; Boston College, 0.
At Williamstown—Brown, 20; Williams, 0.
At Lewiston—Bates College, 6; University of Maine, 0.
At Allentown — Muhlenberg, 43; Albright, 0.
At Canton, N. Y.—St. Lawrence, 12; Hobart, 0.
At Clinton, N. Y.—Rensselaer, 7; Hamilton, 6.
At Durham, N. H.—New Hampshire, 14; Norwich University, 6.
At Burlington—University of Vermont, 21; Connecticu Agricultural College, 10.
At Louisville—University of Louisville, 6; Unviersity of Chattanooga, 6.
At Washington, D. C.—Gallaudet, 43; Washington, 0.
At Carlisle—Dickinson, 3; Ursinus, 0.
At Lexington—Kentucky, 0; Suwanee, 0.
At Utica—Colgate Freshmen, 6; Utica Free Academy, 5.
At Exeter—Yale Freshmen, 28; Phillips Exeter, 7.
At Worcester — Stevens Institute, 6; Worcester Tech., 0.
At Pittsburgh—Carnegie, 27; Allegheny, 0.
At Baltimore—Gettysburg, 27; Johns Hopkins, 0.
At Rochester—University of Rochester, 14; Buffalo, 2.
At Dallas—Texas, 21; Oklahoma, 7.

West.

At Cleveland—Denison, 27; Western Reserve, 6.
At Iowa City—Iowa, 24; Purdue, 6.
At Chicago—Northwestern, 10; Chicago, 0.
At Ann Arbor—Michigan, 6; Michigan Agricultural College, 0.
At Urbana—Ohio State, 7; Illinois, 6.
At Cincinnati—Ohio Northern, 9; University of Cincinnati, 0.
At Columbia—Missouri, 0; Ames, 0.
At Alliance—Case, 12; Mount Union, 0.
At Minneapolis—Minnesota, 81; South Dakota, 0.
At St. Louis—Drake, 13; Washington, 0.
At Galesburg, Ill.—Knox, 49; Carthage, 15.
At Madison—Wisconsin, 13; Haskell, 0.
At Northfield, Minn. — Carleton, 12; Ripon, 0.
At Coulder, Col.—University of Denver, 7; University of Colorado, 0.
At Culver, Ind.—Military Academy, 7; Great Lakes Naval Training School, 7.
At Decatur — Millikin University, 22; Bradley, 0.
At Beloit, Wis. — Grinnell College, 20; Beloit, 0.
At Manhattan, Kan.—Kansas Aggies, 13; Emporia Normal, 3.
At Colorado Springs—Colorado College, 54; Colorado School of Mines, 0.
At St. Paul—North Dakota Aggies, 14; Hamline, 14.
At Grand Forks—North Dakota, 7; Macalester, 0.
At Terre Haute—Depauw University, 13; Rose Poly., 2.
At Richmond, Ind.—Eastham, 13; Franklin, 13.
At Lincoln—Nebraska, 17; Oregon Aggies, 17.

KICK BY ROSEKRANS DEFEATS COLUMBIA

Union College Captain Makes Only Score of Game in First Four Minutes of Play.

That Columbia was beaten at football yesterday, 3 to 0, was due largely to a student at Union College in Schenectady, a member of the senior class, named Rosekrans. He's one of the best athletes that the up-State college has developed in several years. Baseball is one of his collegiate hobbies, but football is his forte, and last week against the Worcester Polytechnic eleven, Rosekrans booted a field goal from the forty-yard line for the only score in the battle, and, incidentally, for the Union victory.

Yesterday Captain Rosekrans brought to New York City Coach Fred Dawson, the former Princeton star, and ten other gridiron performers, not to mention nearly a score of substitutes. There were some who were prone to call his Worcester achievement a fluke, so Rosekrans decided yesterday afternoon on South Field to strengthen his reputation. He did. Within the first four minutes of play against Columbia's aggregation of moleskin wearers, Rosekrans caught a pass from McDonald, centre, that was to his liking; he juggled the leather for a fraction of a second while Columbia linemen were breaking through his defense, and then he dropped it.

But just as it struck the ground his right foot came against the ball with a thud, and before the pigskin had touched the ground again it had sailed in an arc over the crossbar of the Columbia goal posts and Union had won the first game against the Morningside collegians in more than a decade. The sole reason why they hadn't won recently is that Columbia didn't play football from 1905 to 1915.

Rosekrans's field goal was from the thirty-five-yard line and as true in direction as the proverbial die.

There was little else to yesterday's game except Rosekrans, although Cochran's work for Columbia served several times to counteract somewhat the performances of the up-Stater, Rosekrans was the star of the matinée. And after those four trying minutes for Coach Nelson Metcalf's crew of football players, the game had been finished, at least so far as scoring was concerned.

Columbia had opportunities to score after Rosekrans's goal, many of them, but it was evident that opportunity didn't knock hard enough on the door of Columbia's fortune to be heard. Especially in the second half of the game did the New Yorkers while away chances for at least tying the count. Outrushing and outrunning the players from the Electric City, on at least two occasions Columbia backfield men pushed, twisted, carried, and tossed the ball to within striking distance of the Union touchdown mark—actually on the threshold of it. But something went wrong on each attempt to proceed further. The principal fault was deficient field generalship.

Since Howard Miller has been lost permanently for the rest of the season, Columbia boosters have looked toward Buddy Wilber, right tackle, as the sole possessor of field goal rights. He is the Light Blue and White's best bet as a scorer by this method. But yesterday Buddy was not called upon, although two opportunities for his ability to be shown presented themselves.

Early in the third period a succession of gains by Cochran, wide end runs around the left side by Henry Monroe, and one forward pass, Cochran to Raimondo, brought the ball to Union's 15-yard line and almost in front of the goal posts. But Cochran dribbled the ball on the next play and a Union lineman sprawled on it, putting Columbia on the defensive, although under the very shadow of their opponents' goal line. Quarter Back Raimondo, in many respects, played deservingly and very especially helpful for Columbia's gains by his end runs, but why he called Cochran to take the ball will remain a mystery. Most Columbia adherents yesterday thought Wilber was the logical man for the occasion with every prospect that his drop-kicking right foot would serve him in good stead.

After a series of penalties on both sides Columbia had still a better chance to score in the last quarter, but again Wilber was not summoned from his berth at right tackle to try for a field goal. Raimondo contributed a pretty 35-yard scoot around right end, bringing the leather to Union's 30-yard line. Cochran made it a first down on the next play, and two plays later the lines again moved toward the Union goal after Raimondo's run of 10 yards.

Here was Columbia, owning the ball and on Union's 10-yard line. Cochran made 1 yard, but the next two rushes, by Rosen and Cochran again, failed to gain any distance. And instead of calling for Wilber, the ball being directly in front of the Union goal posts, Quarter Back Raimondo signaled for a forward pass on the fourth down. This is at best a dangerous undertaking on the last down, and there was no exception to the tradition yesterday. Cochran's heave was perfect in distance and direction, but just as Fred Dunn, right end, was to receive, a pair of Unionites knocked the leather to the ground over the line, and its ownership then became Union's on her own 20-yard line, whence it was easy to punt out of danger.

Union's sole score at the beginning of the fray came almost too easy to be true. Cochran kicked off and the ball was run back almost to the middle of the field. Trick plays, in which Captain Rosekrans, Goff, and Roof were the ball carriers, gave a first down to Union on Columbia's 35-yard line. Fifteen yards was the penalty for Columbia for holding, but a subsequent reprimand for offside work cost Union 5 yards, bringing the leather to Columbia's 25-yard chalk mark. Here came Rosekrans's chance. He was not sparing in his takeoff, but went back to the 35-yard line, where he poised himself for the effort. His try was successful.

In the second period Rosekrans very nearly repeated his earlier act. Union was showing wonderful offensive work, whereas the Columbia defense seemed to be melting away without a perceptible attempt at it, withstanding the onrushes. Roof intercepted Cochran's forward pass and Wittner and Rosekrans made it a first down. Three more rushes and it was another Union first down, this time on Columbia's 47-yard line. Still two more bangs at the New Yorkers' line and Union owned the pigskin 36 yards from the Columbia goal line. Rosekrans again went back for a try for a field goal, and, although his direction was none the less perfect than his former successful attempt, the ball lacked power for the necessary distance, and it struck the ground in front of the posts.

Throughout the game the Unionites did not once resort to the open game of forward passing, whereas Columbia's eleven tries at forward tosses were successful on only three occasions. One heave went for a gain of 20 yards, one was good for 7 yards, and the third resulted in no gain. All other attempts were uncompleted. Union had all the better of the rushing game during the two first quarters, pushing the ball across the 10-yard distances six times by line plunges to Columbia's three times. In the second half of the game, however, Columbia seemed to strengthen, and made five first downs to Union's four. Columbia was penalized for a total distance of 45 yards and Union lost 40 because of misplays.

The line-up:

Union, (3.)	Position.	Columbia, (0.)
Forster	L. E.	Kennedy
Bowman	L. T.	Healy
Roof	L. G.	Raegener
McDonald	C.	Brown
Matern	R. G.	Cleveland
Hay	R. T.	Wilber
Friday	R. E.	Dunn
Wittner	Q. B.	Raimondo
Roof	H. B.	Monroe
Rosekrans	R. H. B.	Cochran
Goff	F. B.	L. T. Rosen

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Union	3	0	0	0—3
Columbia	0	0	0	0—0

Union scoring: Goal from field—Rosekrans. Substitutions: Union—Price for Speer, Hanley for Matern, Moore for Forster, Lehman for Friday, Blanchard for Roof. Columbia—Goldberg for Brown, Brown for Monroe, Donaldson for Raegener.

Referee—Frank S. Bergin, Princeton. Umpire—A. M. Farrier, Dartmouth. Linesman—E. H. Hastings, Jr., Cornell. Field judge—H. F. Plummer, Cornell. Time of periods—15 minutes each.

U. OF P. BEATS BUFFALO.

Makes Two Touchdowns in Rapid Succession and Wins, 14 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The University of Rochester football team defeated the University of Buffalo eleven, 14 to 2, here today before a big crowd. Rochester had the better of the argument throughout the game, but could not score until the middle of the second half, when Hummel broke through and blocked a punt on Buffalo's 10-yard line, the ball rolling over the goal line where Captain Witney fell on it for a touchdown. A series of line plunges and cleverly executed forward passes netted the second score by this method. But yesterday Buddy was not called upon, although two opportunities for his ability to be shown presented themselves.

Early in the third period a succession of gains by Cochran, wide end runs around the left side by Henry Monroe, and one forward pass, Cochran to Raimondo, brought the ball to Union's 15-yard line and almost in front of the goal posts. But Cochran dribbled the ball on the next play and a Union lineman sprawled on it, putting Columbia on the defensive, although under the very shadow of their opponents' goal line. Quarter Back Raimondo, in many respects, played deservingly and very especially helpful for Columbia's gains by his end runs, but why he called Cochran to take the ball will remain a mystery. Most Columbia adherents yesterday thought Wilber was the logical man for the occasion with every prospect that his drop-kicking right foot would serve him in good stead.

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The line-up:

Union, (3.)	Position.	Columbia, (0.)
Forster	L. E.	Kennedy
Bowman	L. T.	Healy
Roof	L. G.	Raegener
McDonald	C.	Brown
Matern	R. G.	Cleveland
Hay	R. T.	Wilber
Friday	R. E.	Dunn
Wittner	Q. B.	Raimondo
Roof	H. B.	Monroe
Rosekrans	R. H. B.	Cochran
Goff	F. B.	L. T. Rosen

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Union	3	0	0	0—3
Columbia	0	0	0	0—0

Union scoring: Goal from field—Rosekrans. Substitutions: Union—Price for Speer, Hanley for Matern, Moore for Forster, Lehman for Friday, Blanchard for Roof. Columbia—Goldberg for Brown, Brown for Monroe, Donaldson for Raegener.

Referee—Frank S. Bergin, Princeton. Umpire—A. M. Farrier, Dartmouth. Linesman—E. H. Hastings, Jr., Cornell. Field judge—H. F. Plummer, Cornell. Time of periods—15 minutes each.

BERRY IS THE HERO OF PENN'S VICTORY

Versatile Quaker Athlete Tallies 12 Points Against State College Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 21.—Howard Berry, only ten days back from the Mexican border, with the aid of a fighting Penn eleven downed State College almost entirely by his individual efforts in the game at Franklin Field this afternoon. He kicked two difficult field goals and ran a forward pass 40 yards for a touchdown. Quigley also had a field goal from placement. The final score was: Pennsylvania, 15; Penn State, 0.

Twenty thousand persons saw the Red and Blue wipe out the sting of last week's defeat by Swarthmore and avenge the defeat last year by State. Berry was the hero of the day, but the rest of the Penn eleven should not be overlooked. Miller and Urquhart, at ends, were in every play, and State's highly heralded wingmen, Higgins and Ege, were overshadowed completely.

The Penn line again did excellent service, stopping the classy State backs effectively and holding like a French trench when Berry kicked his field goals. One of these came at the beginning of the second period of play, the second early in the third period and his long run just before the third period ended.

It was a perfect day for Berry, and when, battered and exhausted, and with a wrenched knee, he was carried off the field in the last period, the great crowd arose, including the State rooters, to cheer the fallen hero. Berry's injury, it developed upon examination, was not serious.

Quigley, who took Berry's place, filled it to satisfaction, and added the longest field goal of the year to Penn's total. Standing forty-seven yards from the goal posts, he made a long placement kick that cleared the bar by inches.

In the first half Pennsylvania achieved eight first downs and lost five. During the same time Pennsylvania pulled five successful forward passes to the Blue and White team's four. Penn gained from scrimmages eighty-nine yards to the up-Stater's forty-five. Penn punted six times, and so did Harlow's eleven. In the first half the Blue and White had a shade the advantage in average distance for kicks.

In the two final periods the Red and Blue got five first downs and pulled eleven successful forward passes, one of which Berry lengthened into a touchdown. State had only one forward pass to make good after half time. This gained ten yards.

The lineup:

Penn., (15.)	Position.	Penn State, (0.)
Urquhart	L. E.	Ege
Mathews	L. T.	Brushank
Wirkman	L. G.	Cubbage
Wray	C.	Swain
Estresvaag	R. G.	Parrish
Little	R. T.	Czarnekile
Miller	R. E.	Higgins
Light	Q. B.	Ewing
Derr	L. H. B.	Beck
Williams	R. H. B.	Robb
Berry	F. B.	Clark

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Pennsylvania	0	3	9	3—15
Pennsylvania State	0	0	0	0— 0

Touchdown—Berry. Goals from field—Berry, (2.) Field goal from placement—Quigley.

Substitutions—Penn.: Quigley for Berry. Penn. State: O'Donnell for Cubbage, Wilson for Swain, Conover for Higgins, Thorpe for Ewing, Hess for Beck, Gross for Hess, Jones for Robb.

Referee—Thompson, Georgetown. Umpire—McCarty, Germantown Academy. Head linesman—Merriman, Genova. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

BATTLESHIP ELEVENS PLAY.

Arkansas Team Beats Wyoming in Brooklyn by 12 to 6.

In the second game of the series for the football championship of the First Division of the Atlantic Fleet, the players of the U. S. S. Arkansas yesterday defeated the U. S. S. Wyoming eleven on Brooklyn Field by 12 to 6.

The line-up:

Arkansas, (12.)	Position.	Wyoming, (6.)
Duff	L. E.	Cox
Welch	L. T.	J. Ryan
Ward	L. G.	G. P. Ryan
Stednitz	C.	Klimas
Keetaff	R. G.	Huff
Kemp	R. T.	Reves
Renzy	R. E.	Kelleher
Davidson	Q. B.	De Courcy
Metiver	L. H. B.	Luscomb
Stell	R. H. B.	Mellinarsky
Hamilton	F. B.	Brau

Touchdowns—Renzy, Reves, Hamilton. Referee—Mr. Hoops, U. S. S. Texas. Umpire—Mr. McCrea. Linesman—Mr. Smith. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes each.

Substitutions: Wyoming—Bell for Cox, Arkansas—Carpenter for Hurd, Hurd for Carpenter, Wrinkle for Renzy, Kennedy for Davidson, Davidson for Kennedy, Kennedy for Davidson, Harrington for Metiver.

DARTMOUTH BEATEN BY GEORGETOWN, 10-0

Loses a Chance to Score When Theilscher Fumbles as He Crosses Goal Line.

CLEVER OPEN-FIELD RUNS

Well-Executed Forward Pass Yields a Touchdown—Duhamel Out Until Third Period.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 21.—Dartmouth met its first defeat of the season here today, losing to Georgetown, 10 to 0. The team fought gamely to the end, and used all the strength it could muster, but the Southern boys proved too strong in all departments of the game.

Georgetown's touchdown came in the first period, when, after good, open field running by its entire back field, a perfectly executed forward pass was thrown by Gilroy to Whalen, who received the ball directly behind the Dartmouth goal posts. The second score was made in the fourth period when Maloney, standing on Dartmouth's twenty-seven-yard line, dropped a ball between the goal posts for the other three points.

Dartmouth had a splendid chance to score when after a run of thirty yards by Cannell the ball was placed on Georgetown's ten-yard line. The opportunity was lost when Theilscher fumbled the pigskin as he was crossing the Georgetown goal.

The Green back field started with R. Holbrook substituting at full back for Duhamel. The loss of the hard line-smashing Duhamel was keenly felt and slowed up the Dartmouth attack.

When Duhamel went in at the third period the big Green team seemed to take on a renewed lease of life and carried the ball for seven consecutive first downs to Georgetown's twelve-yard line. At this point Dartmouth lost its second chance to score. Dartmouth tried desperately to score in the last quarter, and Cavanaugh used three different quarter backs in an effort to tally by the forward pass route. The Georgetown back field, however, was on its guard at all times, and they either grounded or caught the ball each time it was thrown.

The Georgetown back field showed up well both in the offense and defense, being exceptionally clever at open field running. For Dartmouth the work of Gerrish and Theilscher was of high merit, as was the line work of Healy at right tackle, who consistently broke through the line and on several occasions stopped the Georgetown back field for a loss. The line-up:

Dartmouth.	Position.	Georgetown.
Dusseault	L. E.	Cusack
Trier	L. T.	McCarthy
Keeley	L. G.	Shawalter
Gile	C.	Anderson
Baxter	R. G.	Green
Cotton	R. T.	Cassin
Emery	R. E.	Whelan
S. Holbrook	Q. B.	Maloney
Gerrish	L. H. B.	Gilroy
Theilscher	R. H. B.	McQuade
R. Holbrook	F. B.	Wall

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Georgetown	7	0	0	3—10
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0— 0

Touchdown—Wall. Goal from touchdown—Gilroy. Goal from the field—Maloney.

Substitutes: Dartmouth—Cogswell for Dusseault, Healy for Trier, Cunningham for Gile, Youngstrom for Baxter, Cannell for S. Holbrook, McDonough for Cannell, Tyler for R. Holbrook, Duhamel for Tyler. Georgetown—Ward for Green, O'Brien for Shawalter, Cronin for Cassack, Leighty for Wall.

Referee—T. Thorp, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Burleigh, Exeter. Linesman—Mr. Hallahan. Field judge—W. H. Burke, Worcester Tech. Time—15-minute periods.

NAVY RALLIES AND WINS.

Penalty Against West Virginia Also Helps Toward Victory, 12 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 21.—West Virginia University received a 12 to 7 beating at the hands of the Navy here this afternoon after having had a shade the better of the argument all the way through until, within a few minutes of the close of the struggle, a penalty and a Middy forward pass proved their undoing.

While this forward pass dashed their hopes of a 7 to 6 victory, it was forward passing at which Virginia excelled. Indeed, the penalty, prior to the Navy's tally, resulted in a 40-yard successful pass, that was caught behind the goal line being disallowed by the officials.

The West Virginians, as have other teams that have come to Annapolis this year, found it easy to break through and nail the sailor backfield before it could get started. On the other hand, the sailors behind the line proved very good on secondary defense work.

During the early part of the initial period the Navy had the best of it and kept the fighting inside West Virginia territory. The second period had hardly gotten started, however, when the visitors began uncovering forward passing of a wonderful type. Many of the successful throws Rodgers made were for forty yards, the one resulting in the initial score being for twenty yards from him to Chenoweth.

The lineup and summary:

Navy, (12.)	Position.	West Va., (7.)
Von Heimberg	L. E.	Hager
Clarke	L. T.	Curry, (Capt.)
Holtman	L. G.	Henri
Goodstien	C.	Bailey
Leraght	C.	Bronnan
Ingram, (Capt.)	R. T.	Webster
Johnson	R. E.	Hutchinson
Orr	Q. B.	Chenoweth
Davis	L. H. B.	Ingram
Ingram	R. H. B.	Hite
Westphal	F. B.	Rodgers

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Pennsylvania	0	3	9	2—15
Pennsylvania State	0	0	0	0— 0

Touchdown—Berry. Goals from field—Perry, (2.) Field goal from placement—Quigley.

Substitutions—Penn.: Quigley for Berry. Penn. State: O'Donnell for Cubbage, Wilson for Swain, Conover for Higgins, Thorpe for Ewing, Hess for Beck, Gross for Hess, Jones for Robb.

Referee—Thompson, Georgetown. Umpire—McCarty, Germantown Academy. Head linesman—Merriman, Genova. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

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Ward	L. G.	G. P. Ryan
Stednitz	C.	Klimas
Keetaff	R. G.	Huff
Kemp	R. T.	Reves
Renzy	R. E.	Kelleher
Davidson	Q. B.	De Courcy
Metiver	L. H. B.	Luscomb
Stell	R. H. B.	Mellinarsky
Hamilton	F. B.	Brau

Touchdowns—Renzy, Reves, Hamilton. Referee—Mr. Hoops, U. S. S. Texas. Umpire—Mr. McCrea. Linesman—Mr. Smith. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes each.

Substitutions: Wyoming—Bell for Cox, Arkansas—Carpenter for Hurd, Hurd for Carpenter, Wrinkle for Renzy, Kennedy for Davidson, Davidson for Kennedy, Kennedy for Davidson, Harrington for Metiver.

GIBBONS AND DILLON SIGN.

Articles Call for Ten-Round Bout at St. Paul on Nov. 17.

Mike Gibbons of St. Paul and Jack Dillon of Indianapolis signed articles in this city yesterday for a ten-round no-decision bout to be held at St. Paul on or about Nov. 17. The two boxers agreed to meet at 168 pounds, at 3 P. M., and each deposited $2,500 as a guarantee of weight and appearance. Dillon will receive $7,500 as his share of the purse, while Gibbons will box upon a percentage basis. The referee will be named at least five days before the contest.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 22, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

HARVARD FUMBLES MAR EASY VICTORY

Crimson Scores 47 to 0 on Bay State Aggies, Both Playing Ragged Game.

CASEY AND HORWEEN SHINE

Hitchcock Also Shows Calibre for Championship Encounters—Many Substitutes.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 21.—Harvard had no difficulty in rolling up 47 points and keeping Massachusetts Agricultural College scoreless in the Stadium this afternoon. The Aggies, who gave the Crimson team such a tussle last year, when the victory was won by Harvard, 7 to 0, in the last minute of play, were scheduled for a bad beating today before the game started, but their game was much worse than the score indicates.

Several fumbles by Harvard backs resulting in a recovery of the ball by an Aggie were made when the Crimson was within a few yards of the goal line in each instance.

Not once during the afternoon was Massachusetts Agricultural College able to negotiate a first down against Harvard's defense, and near the close of the final period time was frequently taken out owing to the condition of various members of the visitors' team.

Harvard started the game with a lineup which could be considered its first string team at this stage of the season, but as period succeeded period and score mounted upon score, substitutes were rushed upon the field to take up the burden of work. They gave quite as good an account of their efforts as did the first-string men.

Casey and Horween played a brilliant game in the backfield while they were in the line-up. The former ran off several wide end runs, one of which was good for thirty-five yards and another for thirty yards. Horween went through the Aggie line for gains that netted six, eight, and ten yards. Hitchcock, who succeeded Horween, was a worthy substitute, and probably will be seen to advantage in the Crimson's two championship games.

Harvard's First Fumble.

Harvard's first fumble came in the middle of the first period, when Casey dropped the ball on M. A. C.'s thirty-yard line after it had been carried from Harvard's thirty-five-yard line in a series of rushes by Horween, Murray, and Casey. A few minutes later Harvard took the ball on a fumble by Whittle on the Aggie's thirty-seven-yard line. Casey made eight yards in the first rush. Horween and Thacher made first down on M. A. C.'s fifteen-yard line and Casey carried the ball to within a foot of the line and went over on the next play. Horween kicked the goal.

In the last of the first period, Robinson, who had gone in at quarter, failed in an attempt to drop-kick a field goal from the 28-yard line. Harte, a few minutes later, paved the way for Harvard's second score, tearing around M. A. C.'s left wing for thirty yards from midfield. Casey made the second touchdown, Horween adding the extra point.

In the middle of the second period Casey broke loose for an end run of thirty-five yards, putting the ball on the 35-yard line. Horween fumbled on the 30-yard line, but Weeks's punt to midfield was run back by Murray to M. A. C.'s 25-yard line. Casey and Horween carried the ball to the 3-yard line and Thacher went over, Horween again kicking the goal. The final touchdown for the first half was made by Casey from the 15-yard line, after Thacher had intercepted a pass, tried by M. A. C.'s quarter, in midfield and had run to the 15-yard line.

At the beginning of the third period Willcox, who had gone into the backfield, skirted an end for thirty yards, but the visitors took the ball on their 10-yard line on a fumble. M. A. C. punted to midfield and regained the ball when a Harvard back fumbled it. M. A. C. punted to Harvard's 5-yard line and Dadmun punted from behind the goal line. The punt was dropped in midfield by the Aggies' quarter, and Likens, picking it up, had a clear field for a touchdown.

Hitchcock carried the ball over for Harvard's next touchdown after he, Willcox, and Burnham had carried it to the 7-yard line by a series of driving rushes through M. A. C.'s battered line. Gardner kicked goal.

Touchdown by Hitchcock.

In the first of the final period Harvard had the ball on M. A. C.'s 10-yard line, only to lose it on a fumble by Minot. The punt that the Aggies were forced to make after an ineffectual attempt to gain by bucking the line was taken by Harvard on the visitors' 35-yard line. Minot then got off a 25-yard pass to Gaston, who dropped the ball after being tackled, but Davis was there to recover it and reached M. A. C.'s 4-yard line before he was downed. Hitchcock went over on the next play for the touchdown. The line-up:

Harvard. (47.)	Position.	M. A. C. (0.)
Coolidge	L. E.	E. Grayson
Wheeler	L. T.	Hagelstein
Dadmun	L. G.	Spaulding
Harris	C.	Roberts
Clarke	R. G.	Dunn
Cauer	R. T.	Edwards
Harte	R. E.	Day
Murray	Q. B.	Whittle
Casey	L. H. B.	Pond
Thacher	R. H. B.	Maynihan
Horween	F. B.	Weeks

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Harvard	7	20	13	7—47
M. A. C.	0	0	0	0—0

Touchdowns—Casey, 3; Thatcher, Likins, Hitchcock, 2. Goals from touchdowns—Horween, 3; Gardner, Horne. Substitutions—Harvard: Robinson for Murray, Murray for Robinson, Thorndike for Harris, Phinney for Coolidge, Bachelder for Harte, Day for Clarke, Wiggin for Thorndike, Thorndike for Wheeler, Brewer for Phinney, Gardner for Murray, Harris for Wiggin, Willcox for Minot, Burnham for Thacher, Hartley for Casey, Dean for Dadmun, David for Thorndike, Felton for Gardner, Minot for Willcox, Wiggin for Harris, Horne for Burnham, Likins for Bachelder, Gaston for Likins. Massachusetts Agricultural College: G. K. Blanchard for Edwards, Goodwin for Weeks, Boles for Maynihan, Higginbotham for Roberts, Richardson for Day, C. D. Blanchard for Goodwin.

Referee—Morice, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Fultz, Brown. Linesman—Pendleton, Bowdoin. Field judge—H. C. McGrath, Boston. Time—12 minute periods.

CHAMPIONS WIN AT SOCCER.

Bethlehem Steel Defeats Scottish Americans of Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 21.—Bethlehem Steel's National and American Soccer champions today defeated the Scottish Americans of Newark, N. J., holders of the American cup two years ago, by 2 goals to 0.

Five minutes after the game started McKelvey booted a hot shot toward the visitors goal, which Ward saved on the goal line. A minute later Kirkpatrick registered the first goal on a good low shot. Toward the end of the first half Fleming scored the second goal on a stinging shot from the right wing. The line-up:

Scottish-A. (2.)	Position.	Bethlehem. (0.)
Ward	G.	Duncan
Tyna	R. F.	Fletcher
Post	L. F.	Ferguson
Costalle	R. H.	Murray
Somers	C. H. B.	Campbell
Holt	L. H.	Clarke
Murphy	O. G.	McKelvey
Walsh	I. R.	Pepper
Stark	C. F.	Ratican
Smith	I. L.	Kirkpatrick
Moriey	O. L.	Fleming

Goals—McKelvey, Fleming.

Referee—J. H. Carpenter. Linesmen—Mr. Forest, Bethlehem Steel; Mr. Ohart, Scottish-Americans. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

BROWN SWAMPS WILLIAMS.

Weight and Strong Interference Win in a 20 to 0 Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 21.—Overwhelmed by the superior weight and almost impenetrable interference of the Brown team, Williams went down to defeat by the score of 20 to 0 this afternoon on Weston Field.

Although greatly outweighed, the Purple team put up a stiff fight and held Brown scoreless in the first half. Fresh from 42 to 0 and 69 to 0 victories over Trinity and Amherst, the Brunonians were confident of swamping Williams, but time and again the heavy Brown backs were downed without a gain, and when the final whistle blew it was Williams's ball on Brown's two-yard line.

Cress, McLean, O'Brien, and Clifford starred for Williams, Clifford playing a fine game at left tackle, and breaking up play after play. Purdy played the most consistent game for Brown, Pollard's sensational work being marred by several fumbles.

De Vitalis kicked off to Cress on the five-yard line and Cress ran the ball back fifteen yards. After three centre rushes had netted five yards, Brown was penalized five yards for being offside, giving Williams first down. Cress and O'Brien were both thrown for two-yard losses and O'Brien then punted to Poliard, who ran the ball back five yards, to Brown's fifty-yard line. Brown was penalized fifteen yards for holding. Clifford blocked Purdy's punt and recovered the ball on Brown's eighteen-yard line. Three successive plays netted only two yards, and an incompleted forward pass gave the ball to the Brunonians. Murphy immediately punted to McLean on Williams's fifty-yard line.

During the remainder of the quarter the ball seesawed back and forth, neither team being able to make any consistent gains. Time was called with Brown holding the ball on Williams's twenty-six-yard line.

Pollard opened the second quarter with a three-yard gain through centre, but on the next play he fumbled and O'Brien recovered. He then punted to Pollard, who signalled for a fair catch on the fifty-yard line. On the next play Brown was off side and was penalized five yards. The next five plays netted Brown twenty-two yards, but Pollard again fumbled on the twenty-three-yard line. Williams' longest run came when Cress made seventeen yards through centre, but failed to gain on the succeeding play, and a twenty-five-yard forward pass to Brown was useless because Williams was off side. The half ended just as Pratt intercepted a forward pass in midfield.

Brown's first score came in the third period, when, after rushing the ball to Williams's 17-yard line, Conroy went over for a touchdown on a criss-cross play. Farnum kicked the goal. Hillhouse kicked off to Lewis, who returned the ball fifteen yards to Williams's 30-yard line. After two plays had netted three yards, O'Brien punted. Hillhouse made no gain. Purdy then got free for a 23-yard run around right end and was downed by O'Brien.

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VICTORY AT LAST FOR STUYVESANT

Commerce's Long Run of Success on Gridiron Broken by the Score of 18 to 6.

Years of steady, consistent defeat by the High School of Commerce football team, broken only by a tie two years ago, were partly avenged by the Stuyvesant eleven at Ohio Field yesterday morning, when for the first time in the history of scholastic football the "Dutchmen," by a score of 18 to 0, administered a reverse to their arch rivals. A team which for speed has never been rivaled by any Stuyvesant gridiron combination swamped the Commerce players under three touchdowns, all obtained through the medium of forward passes, and obliterated what little hope the Commerce boys cherished of winning the Manhattan championship this year.

Stuyvesant started to roll up its count five minutes after the start of the second quarter. Commerce had the ball close to the Stuyvesant 30-yard line in this period, when Captain Collins called for a forward pass. The play was started, but never completed, for Hoesly, the Red and Blue left half back, leaped into the air, caught the pigskin, and ran 65 yards down the field for Stuyvesant's first goal.

In the third period Samson accepted a well-directed forward pass from Sinclair, and ran twenty yards for the second touchdown. Commerce seemed to brace after this second score and put to work its battering ram tactics, but the third period ended just in time to prevent a touchdown, with the ball only three yards from the Stuyvesant goal and in possession of Commerce. The fourth quarter had only opened when Cooper went through for a touchdown, the only score by Commerce. With less than two minutes to play in the last period, Stuyvesant attempted several daring forward passes, and one, thrown by Sinclair to Dooley with only two yards to go, resulted in Dooley skirting the Commerce right end for the victors' third touchdown.

After being battled to a standstill by the Yonkers High eleven, the De Witt Clinton aggregation triumphed over the Westchester boys in a sensational manner at Lenox Oval, when with only thirty seconds of play remaining, Hoving blocked a kick from in back of the Yonkers goal, and Gouldowski fell on the pigskin back of the posts, giving Clinton a touchdown and the only score of the game. The goal was not kicked and Clinton triumphed by a score of 6 to 0.

The last period was nearly over when Jameison cleared left end for twenty-two yards, bringing the ball to his opponent's 15-yard line. Again he was sent around left, and this time he went to the 5-yard line. The Yonkers line stiffened, and in three downs Clinton made but three yards. Only two yards were needed for a touchdown and victory, and Captain Hoving again called on Jamelson. This time he failed, gaining ligtle more than a yard, leaving the ball still two feet from the goal, and Clinton lost it on downs. A punt was tried by Yonkers, but before Davis could get the ball away, Hoving dashed in, knocked it down, Gouldowski plunged into the mass of players back of the goal line, and came up with the leather tightly clutched in his arms, and with victory for Clinton.

In the most interesting game in Brooklyn this season, the sturdy Brooklyn Prep eleven defeated the Commercial gridders at Commercial Field yesterday, 14 to 0. For two periods neither team threatened the goal, but in the third quarter Paul Carlin crossed the Commercial line for the first tally of the game. Again in the final quarter Carlin made a sensational touchdown.

Poly Prep marked the renewal of its athletic relations with Manual Training High after five years by defeating the latter's football team at Washington Park by a score of 27 to 0. The play was very one-sided, and was featured by many long runs by Poly Prep boys.

New Utrecht High School came from behind to win a hard-fought game from the Erasmus Hall High School eleven at Washington Park, Brooklyn, by a score of 9 to 6. The contest sizzled with hard tackling. Erasmus Hall tallied its lone touchdown in less than five minutes of play in the first quarter, while New Utrecht rallied to compute its winning points in the third and fourth sessions.

The lineups and summaries of the important scholastic football games in the metropolitan district follow:

Stuyvesant vs. High School of Commerce.

Stuyvesant. (18.)	Position.	Commerce. (6.)
Brown	L. E.	Gold
Kenninger	L. T.	Sapperstein
Powers	L. G.	Bockner
Rogers	C.	Falk
Broken	R. G.	Davis
Greene	R. T.	Smaltz
Dooley	R. E.	Hartegen
Samson	Q. B.	Cooper
Peet	L. H. B.	Collins
Hoesly	L. H. B.	Mullinen
Sinclair	F. B.	Reiff

Touchdowns—For Stuyvesant, Hoesly, Samson, Dooley; for Commerce, Cooper. Referee—Mr. Dickler, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Anderson, University of Missouri. Head linesman—Mr. Newton, Cornell. Time of quarters—Twelve minutes each. Substitutes—Flood for Hartegan, Rassman for Flood, Chelaire for Rassman, Kelly for Sapperstein, Hannen for Brogen, Johnston for Reiff, Roberts for Bockner, Lefkowitz for Falk, Saviat for Johnstone, Deal for Brown.

De Witt Clinton vs. Yonkers.

De W. Clinton. (6.)	Position.	Yonkers. (0.)
Stern	L. E.	Schlichter
Shuster	L. T.	Pirath
Brodil	L. G.	Hubert
Hoving	C.	Clark
McNulty	R. G.	Kipp
Benjamin	R. T.	Cunningham
Fitzgibbon	R. E.	Lynch
F. Eisenberg	Q. B.	Mitchell
Gouldowski	L. H. B.	Johnson
L. Eisenberg	R. H. B.	Chinchy
Jamieson	F. B.	Davis

Touchdown—Gouldowski. Referee—Mr. Nixon, New York University. Umpire—Mr. Sheehan, Y. M. C. A. College. Head Linesman—Mr. Anderson, University of Missouri. Time of quarters—Ten minutes each.

Brooklyn Prep vs. Commercial.

Bklyn. Prep. (14.)	Position.	Commercial. (0.)
Mayo	L. E.	Telesca
Duffy	L. T.	Snyder
P. Etzel	L. G.	Taylor
Hehl	C.	Meister
Harden	R. G.	Loth
Weldon	R. T.	Helmar
Shadrack	R. E.	Kurtzman
Kelly	Q. B.	O'Brien
Ray Carlin	L. H. B.	Baldwin
Al Etzel	L. H. B.	Dickman
Paul Carlin	F. B.	Frugone

Touchdowns — Paul Carlin, 2. Goals from touchdown — Al Etzel, 2. Substitutions — J. Keating for R. Carlin, R. Carlin for J. Keating, Shuter for Telesca, Donohue for Helmar, Irban for O'Brien, Telesca for Shuter. Referee—Mr. Fontaine, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Siegriet, Amherst. Head linesman —Mr. Meyers, Springfield. Time of periods—Four quarters of ten minutes each.

Poly Prep vs. Manual Training.

Poly Prep. (27.)	Position.	Manual. (0.)
Hewlett	L. E.	Doyle
Gunnison	L. T.	Daisley
Petheridge	L. G.	Frost
Young	C.	McLeod
Remmey	R. G.	Logan
Lea	R. T.	Carpenter
Raymond	R. E.	Bloomgarten
Maloney	Q. B.	John
O'Brien	L. H. B.	Perry
Blundell	R. H. B.	Clark
M. Redmond	F. B.	Perkins

Touchdowns—Maloney, (2.) Lea, Redmond. Goals from touchdown — Blundell, (2.) Redmond. Referee—Robert J. Shearer, Dickinson College. Umpire—R. E. Darby, Jr., Syracuse. Head linesman—Dr. Aldridge, Manual Training High School. Time of quarters—Ten minutes each. Substitutions—Manual Training: Kiernan for Doyle, Phillips for Kiernan, Doyle for Phillips, Amanadola for Logan, Phillips for Berry, Barton for Carpenter, Frost for McLeod, Selgars for Frost. Poly Prep: H. Redmond for Hewlett, Kendall for Petheridge, McDonald for Remmey, O'Brien for Petheridge, Wilkinson for O'Brien, McDonald for Blundell, Blundell for McDonald.

New Utrecht vs. Erasmus Hall.

N. Utrecht. (9.)	Position.	Erasmus. (6.)
Grace	L. E.	Carter
Thompson	L. T.	Forsythe
Goldstein	L. G.	Sachs
Smith	C.	Freeman
Khoury	R. G.	Thompson
Kaiser	R. T.	Wagner
Washington	R. E.	Souville
Patterson	Q. B.	Barasch
Karlson	L. H. B.	McPhee
Camaberry	R. H. B.	Nemmett
Dyas	F. B.	Mesger

Touchdowns—Barasch, Karlson. Safety—Mesger. Goal from touchdown—Karlson. Referee—R. J. Shearer, Dickinson. Umpire—Nathan Dickler, Columbia. Head lineman—John C. Hennessey, Brown. Time of quarters—Ten minutes. Substitutions: New Utrecht—Coakley for Patterson, Denny for Khoury, Shevlin for Denny; Erasmus Hall—Brown for Carter, Peters for Brown, Phyellis for Forsythe, Forsythe for Barasch, Menstral for Mezger, May for Freeman, Elish for Sachs, Wagner for Elish.

St. Paul vs. Newark Academy.

St. Paul.	Position.	Newark.
Strong	L. E.	Porter
Perkins	L. T.	Walters
Cole	L. G.	Munsich
Grimshaw	C.	Asken
Smith	R. G.	Spies
Pugh	R. T.	Clark
Vanderbilt	R. E.	Stuart
Chapman	Q. B.	Brumsanch
Spieden	L. H. B.	McDonald
Kohnson	R. H. B.	Riordan
De Ferrari	F. B.	Schmidt

Referee—Mr. Moeller, Springfield. Umpire—Mr. Scott, Michigan. Head linesman—Mr. Smith, Vermont. Time of quarters—Ten minutes each.

Other School Results.

At Simsbury, Conn. — Westminster School, 27; Loomis Institute, 0.

At Morristown, N. J.—Morristown School, 73; Carteret, 0.

At Peekskill, N. Y. — Middletown High School, 14; Peekskill Military Academy, 6.

At Elizabeth, N. J.—Newman School, 35; Pingry School, 0.

At Stamford—Stamford High School, 39; Bushwick High School, 0.

At Montclair—Montclair Academy, 14; Irving School, 0.

At Salisbury—Salisbury School, 34; Searles High School, 0.

At Elizabeth—South Side High School, 4; Battin High School, 0.

At Essex Fells—St. Benedict Prep School, 26; Kingsley School, 0.

MORRIS HIGH IS VICTOR.

Beats Evander Childs at Soccer by 1 to 0—Other Games.

Playing for the Bronx High School soccer championship, as well as for points in the P. S. A. L. competition, the team of Morris High School defeated Evander Childs by the score of 1 goal to 0 at Crotona Park yesterday afternoon. Captain Pacholke of Morris, taking a pass from Shapiro on the left wing, shot the goal.

Although forced to divide the points with Commercial in the championship game at Commercial Field yesterday morning, Erasmus retained the lead in the High School Soccer series. The score yesterday was 1 goal for each side, both tallying in the first period. Barnes, from a pass by Botting, gave Erasmus the lead after twenty minutes of play, but two minutes later Captain Gross scored for Commercial.

Making their first appearance yesterday at Crotona Park the soccer players of Curtis High School, High School champions last year, played a tie game with the High School of Commerce eleven. The match was bitterly fought from start to finish and each side scored twice.

GARNET DEFEATS F. AND M.

Swarthmore Comes Out Victor in Hard Game by 6 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

LANCASTER, Penn., Oct. 21.—Swarthmore defeated Franklin and Marshall in a hard fought game here this afternoon by a score of 6 to 0. The visitors' goal was not in danger at any time of the game. The Garnet kept the play in the F. and M.'s territory most of the time, but was unable to run up the big score they expected.

Swarthmore made its touchdown after Irvine fumbled on his own 45-yard line. A forward pass, Michael to Smith, and several line plunges by Bush, carried the ball over the line. Mylin starred for F. and M., making a number of fine end runs.

Today's victory ties up the series between these two teams, each having won eight and two having been scoreless ties.

The line-up:

Swarthmore, (6.)	Position.	F. and M. (0.)
Smith	L. E.	Keller
McGovern	L. T.	Pyle
Slowes	L. G.	R. Forstberg
Donnelly	C.	Lobach
Clark	R. G.	F. Forstberg
Enscott	R. T.	Musser
Olin	R. E.	McPherson
Mealy	Q. B.	Mylin
Michael	L. H. B.	Kessler
A. Cornog	R. H. B.	Irvine
Bush	F. B.	Williams

Substitutions: Swarthmore—John for Mealy, Ridpath for Clark; F. and M.—Baluta for Keller, Grolich for Kessler.

Touchdown—Bush.

Referee—Mr. Gillender, U. of P. Umpire—Mr. Davidson, U. of P.

HOPKINS LOSES OPENER.

Gettysburg Triumphs, 27 to 0, Mainly on Rote's Spectacular Work.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—In the opening game of the season the John Hopkins eleven lost to Gettysburg today, 27 to 0.

The first quarter saw some spirited play, neither side being able to get a mark. The Black and Blue followers got a severe jolt in the closing minutes of the second quarter when Rote of Gettysburg managed to get across for the first touchdown of the contest. He failed to kick the goal and the half closed with the visitors leading 6 to 0.

Neither team scored in the third period. Rote made another touchdown in the middle of the final period and then kicked the goal. Rote scored his third touchdown right after the kickoff, and Moyer contributed the fourth. The line-ups:

Gettysburg. (27.)	Position.	Hopkins. (0.)
Gilliland	L. E.	Gorman
Craig	L. T.	McKeithen
Fisher	L. G.	Woodward
Richards	C.	Freedom
Dulbohn	R. G.	Hecht
Markle	R. T.	Schmidt
Emanuel	R. E.	Funk
Rote	Q. B.	Bowers
Moyer	L. H. B.	Branham
Stratton	R. H. B.	Duncan
Stoney	F. B.	Brooks

Touchdowns—Rote, (3.) Moyer. Goals from touchdowns—Rote, 3. Substitutions: Gettysburg—Bryant for Rote, Loudenslager for Fisher, Houtz for Stratton, Houck for Stratton; Hopkins—Purcell for Gorman, Martin for Darley, Darley for Bowers, Kaufman for Michelwaite, Michelwaite for Hecht, Rabel for Purcell, Stanley for Wolf, Gatchell for Bowers, Kneedler for Brooks.

Time of quarters—Twelve minutes each. Referee—Mr. Brumbaugh, Lehigh. Umpire—Mr. McGuire, Harvard. Linesman—Mr. Wheatley, St. John's.

Bushwick High Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 21.—Stamford High School football eleven defeated Bushwick High School eleven of Brooklyn, 39 to 0, here this afternoon. Bushwick, although it appeared to be the heavier team, was outplayed in every department of the game. The Brooklyn boys fumbled frequently.

Brown Wins Cross-Country Run.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 21.—Brown University won the four and a half mile cross-country run from Worcester Polytechnic Institute today by a score of 32 to 23.

Mack Signs College Player.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 21.—Harold Vaughan, student at the University of Wisconsin, has been signed by Connie Mack, Manager of the Philadelphia Americans Baseball Club.

DUCA D'ALBA
BRUT
CHAMPAGNE
SILVER GOBLET SOUVENIR
GIVEN WITH EACH BOTTLE
AT THE BEST RESTAURANTS, HOTELS AND LEADING WINE AND LIQUOR STORES

BORROW REDEEMS EARLY PREDICTIONS

Well-Sired Gelding Wins Prince George Handicap After Season of Misfortunes.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 21.—Borrow, the eight-year-old son of Hamburg, which this Spring gave promise of being one of the conspicuous figures on the turf, but which failed to justify any of these early predictions, this afternoon won the Prince George Handicap, the feature of the card at the Maryland State Fair track. This was Borrow's fourteenth start, and his has been consistently out of the money since he ran second to Short Grass at Aqueduct last Summer. His victory this afternoon was not only a surprise to his trainer, but to the thousands of spectators at the course.

The Prince George Handicap, to which there is added $1,500, is an all-age event at a mile. Although the event closed with fifty-nine nominations, there were only four starters, and the son of Hamburg did not have to display any phenomenal speed to get away from his field, which was of the selling plate order.

Borrow was the first to show as the barrier went up. The others offered some little opposition in the opening half mile, but he was able to dispose of them easily. In winning he defeated J. J. Lillis and Daddy's Choice, which came along in the order named.

The Royal Blue Handicap, a jumping race with $1,500 added, was an easy victory for E. A. Burke's Quel Bonheur, which defeated a fair field of steeplechasers over a two-mile course. The winner, which was ridden by Noe, stayed behind the pace until the last fence had been negotiated. Then he was sent to the front, and in the stretch run readily disposed of Northwood and Sun King, the two which had made all the early pace.

One of the popular victories of the afternoon was that of H. J. Morris's Armament, which won the handicap for all ages, a selling affair. This was his first victory since he defeated Charmeuse and Yankee Notions at Belmont Park last Spring.

Armament was the class of the race, and after once getting into his stride caught up and disposed of his field one after another, until a furlong from the finish he came along practically alone.

The last race went to R. Newman's Humiliation, formerly owned by Captain Cassatt. The winner defeated a fair field of selling platers over a mile and seventy yards. High Tide, from the stable of F. R. Docter, took the place.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:50 3-5.

Song of Valley, F. Tannehill's b. g., 5 years, 111 pounds, by Haldon-Queen of Song. $103.60, $29.40, $7.40. (W. Doyle.) 1

Buzz Around, J. Arthur's ch. m., 5, 108, $3.50, $2.60. (J. McTaggart) 2

Zodiac, G. L. Goosacre's ch. g., 5, 114, $2.30. (F. Robinson) 3

Maccabee Navigator, Daingerfield, Typography also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, Royal Blue Steeplechase Handicap, with $1,500 added; about two miles. Time—3:52.

Quel Bonheur, E. O. Burke's b. g., 4 years, 140 pounds, by Turbine-Fragelite, $12.20, $9.90, $4.30. (W. Noe) 1

Northwood, Northwood Stable's b. g., 5, 145, $29.90, $8.20. (B. Haynes) 2

Sun King, A. J. Parr's b. g., 5, 155, $3.60, third. (F. Williams) 3

New Haven, Lazuli, Shannon River, Early Light also ran. Cynosure scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:44 2-5.

Ed Roche, J. McGovern's b. c., 104 pounds, by The Commoner-Niaxus, $16.90, $6.60, $3.30. (E. Taplin) 1

Gloomy Gus, O. C. Rasch's br. c., 108, $3.00, $2.60. (R. Ball) 2

Brooklyn, F. R. Docter's b. c., 104, $3.00, third. (A. Schuttinger) 3

Courtship and Daddy Long Legs also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages. Prince George Handicap, with $1,500 added; one mile. Time—140 2-5.

Borrow, H. P. Whitney's b. g., 8 years, 118 pounds, by Hamburg-Forget, $4.50, $3.20, and out. (F. Robinson) 1

J. J. Lillis, Marroue Stable's b. g., 5, 111, $4.70 and out. (J. Metcalf) 2

Daddy's Choice, E. Hers'e br. g., 5, 103, (J. Ambrose) 3

Runes also ran. A. N. Atkin, Sand Maren scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, selling; purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:16 2-5.

Armament, H. J. Morris's b. g., 5 years, 109 pounds, by Armeath II.-Alot Bird, $39.10, $14.80, $5.50. (R. Ball) 1

Buck Shot, F. W. Speirs's b. g., 3, 108, $3.60, $3.40. (C. Diahmon) 2

Brave Cunarder, H. G. Bedwell's br. h., 5, 117, $3.30, third. (N. McDermott) 3

Paddy Whack, Ting-a-Ling, Blue Cap, Lady London also ran. Golden List, Little Dipper scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages; selling; purse $800; six furlongs. Time—1:16 1-5.

Yankee Notions, W. J. Anderson's ch. g., 6 years, 129 pounds, by Yankee-Fairie Queen, $2, $2.40, $2.20. (R. Haynes) 1

Harbard, P. Sheridan's ch. g., 5, 112, $2, $2.50. (J. Watts) 2

Garnet, J. Carman's br. f., 3, 103, $3.20 third. (J. Ambrose) 3

Sherwood, Sureget, and Shrapnel also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:48 1-5.

Humiliation, R. Newman's ch. g., 5 years, 100 pounds, by Aeronaut-Millie A., $6.70, $3.90, $2.20. (R. Ball) 1

High Tide, F. R. Docter's b. g., 4, 113, $7.00, $4.80. (A. Schuttinger) 2

Disturber, H. G. Bedwell's b. c., 3, 107, $3.70 third. (J. Ambrose) 3

Politician, Billie Baker, Prime Mover, and Jacklet also ran.

MONDAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; maidens; selling; five and a half furlongs. Howard Webber, 114 pounds; Sweeter Than Sugar, 111; Rebel, 108; Capital Prize, 106; Tolly, 105; Bright and Early, 103; xPatapsco, 109; xStony Brook, 101; Kentucky Boy, 112; Al Hudson, (Imp.,) 110; Leading Lady, 109; Ed Garrison, 106, Bright Star, 105; Velour, 103; xSargon, 2d, (Imp.,) 105.

SECOND RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward; steeplechase; selling; about two miles. Race Brook, 147 pounds; Abdon, 142; J. R. Johnson, 139; Cynosure, 137; Beethoven, 135; Rualla, 130; Chevron, 130; *Kingpin, 130; Otto Floto, 144; Dixon Park, 142; Meshach, 139; High Priest, 135; White Metal, 130; Gloucester, 130; *Marchcourt, 137; **Frijolee, 134.

*Five pounds allowance claimed for rider. **Ten pounds allowance claimed for rider.

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-olds; purse; one mile. Daddy Long Legs, 114 pounds; aSandal, 108; Ed Roche, 108; Napoleon, 108; Piraeus, 108; aArtemis, 105.

aOneck Stable entry.

FOURTH RACE.—All ages; highweight handicap; six furlongs. bStartling, 127 pounds; bSurprising, 120; Gnat, 118; Backbay, 110; The Masquerader, 115; Marse Henry, 114; Bonnie Tess, 113; cBillie McGee, 117; Panmaid, 125; Kewessa, 119; bLady Barbary, 118; Turmoil, 115; cCarbide, 114; Madame Herrmann, 113; Candle, 112; Bondage, 110.

bR. F. Carman entry.

cJ. S. Tyree entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; purse; one mile. A. N. Akin, 110 pounds; Pullux, 103; dFlittergold, 103; Venetia, 100; Caspra, 103; Benevolent, (Imp.,) 103; dFenmouse, 100.

dG. A. Muller entry.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a eixteenth. Sand Hill, 112 pounds; Afterglow, 110; Hiker, 109; Ash Can, 107; Repton, 107; Rose Juliette, 102; xBuzz Around, 104; xScorpii, 102; Dinah Do, 112; Disturber, 110; Emerald Gem, 109; Mary Warren, 107; Queen of Paradise, 104; xDaingerfield, 110; xVoiuspa, 104.

SEVENTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Star Gaze, 116 pounds; Maxim's Choice, 114; Front Royal, 109; Day Day, 109; Golden Gate, 108; xYodelling, 104. G. M. Miller, 114; Juliet, 109; Queen Sabe, 109; Ray o'Light, 109; Stalwart Helen, 106; xWodan, 104.

xApprentice allowance claimed.

Weather, clear; track, heavy.

DEVEREUX SAVES PURSE.

Gentleman Rider Wins Hunt Race with S. D. Riddle's Brentwood.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 21.—A. J. Antelo Devereux again demonstrated today that he is one of the best amateur steeplechase riders in America by winning the Long Point handicap on the final day of the Rose Tree Hunt meet. Incidentally, Mr. Devereux saved $1,200 in real money for Samuel D. Riddle by winning in the colors of that owner. Mr. Riddle had put up a purse of $1,000 for this race and Mr. Devereux not only won that back again, but also captured a sweepstakes of about $250.

Mr. Devereux put up a good ride and he thoroughly deserved his victory. But at that, if Mrs. Ambrose Clark's Gray Legs had not stumbled at a hedge jump on the final round, there might have been a different tale to tell, for Gray Legs was pressing Brentwood, Mr. Devereux's mount, very hard at the time. Morton L. Schwartz's Guardian Saint was a poor third.

Mr. Riddle withdrew his J. C. Ewalt at the last moment and put Mr. Devereux on Brentwood. The latter was not rated very highly by the layers and friends of Mr. Riddle made a tidy killing.

W. G. Merion's Sisto was an easy winner of the farmers' steeplechase, the opening event of the program. Merion rode the mare himself. I. M. Heyburn's Brandy A., winner of the farmers' flat race on Wednesday, finished a poor second to Sisto.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE — Agricultural Handicap, steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward, purse $100.—Won by William G. Merion's Sisto.

SECOND RACE.—Long Point Handicap, steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; purse $1,000.—Won by Glen Riddle Farm's Brentwood.

THIRD RACE—Blue Bell Plate, highweight handicap, for two-year-olds and upward, purse $250.—Won by Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark's Torero.

FOURTH RACE—Hunting Hill Steeplechase, handicap, for hunters, purse $500, ridden by gentleman riders.—Won by Richard V. M. Gambrill's Jim Hanson.

FIFTH RACE—Rose Tree Plate, steeplechase handicap for hunters, ridden in hunting costume.—Won by R. H. R. Toland's Sam Ball.

SIXTH RACE—Interstate Plate, for three-year-olds and upward, purse $250, army or gentlemen riders.—Won by J. M. Leiper's Bruin Belle.

LIVELY CHASE FOR HOUNDS.

Monmouth County C. C. Hunters Cover Fifteen Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 21.—A spirited hunt was held by the Monmouth County C. C. hounds this afternoon. The meet was at the railroad station, this city, at 3 o'clock. The hounds were walked to the Soffel Farm, near Lincroft, where they were cast in, and ran in a southerly direction over farms in which there was plenty of good jumping, to a check on Dr. Field's farm. Up to this check there were a number of five-rail fences, and several of the riders fell behind.

After a short breathing spell the hounds again picked up the scent near the Everett and Holmdel Road, and ran over the farms of James Conway and Dr. Roberts. In this run there were numerous stiff jumps and several of the hunters came croppers, but no one was injured. The riders remounted and continued the hunt to the finish on Joseph Holmes's farm between Keyport and Holmdel.

Among those in the saddle were William Stonebridge, field master in the absence of J. C. Cooller; Miss Evelyn Preston, Rufus C. Finch, Herbert Strauss, Mr. Hoffman, Harry Durand, Miss Pussy Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Halsey, George H. Churchill, Miss Elizabeth Meeker, Harry Meeker, Thomas S. Field, N. J. Stern, Morton Bamberger, Milton and Sidney Erlanger, Harry Rothbach, Allison Stern, Miss Madeline Bathelemy, Edward Harrison, and Joseph Clancy. The hunters covered about fifteen miles.

GEORGIA TROUNCES VIRGINIA

Crackers Win by 13 to 7 After Four Unsuccessful Years.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 21.—After four years of determined effort to trounce Virginia, Georgia nosed out a victory today by the margin of one touchdown, the final score standing 13 to 7. Excitement reached its climax just as the whistle ended the game, when Right Tackle Ward of Virginia picked up a blocked punt and raced from midfield to Georgia's 3-yard line, where he was downed.

With Georgia holding the lead at the end of the first half, the crowd gave Thurmon, fresh from the fighting line in France, an ovation when he trotted on the field. He punted throughout the second half, and on every occasion bottled the ball for long distances, but the Virginia offense was not able to profit by his clever kicks.

The line-up:

Georgia. (13.)	Position.	Virginia. (7.)
Hutchinson	L. E.	Hagar
Thrash	L. T.	McKay
Ferguson	L. G.	H. Coleman
Pew	C.	Churchman
Petree	R. G.	Calvert
Wingate	R. T.	Ward
Tate	R. E.	Darwin
Desendorf	Q. B.	White
McLawa	L. H. B.	Carrington
J. Coleman	R. H. B.	Russell
Neville	F. B.	Sparr

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Georgia	6	7	0	0	—13
Virginia	7	0	0	0	—7

Touchdowns: Georgia — Desendorf, Tate. Virginia—Sparr. Goals from touchdowns—Davis, Carrington. Substitutions: Georgia—Beavy for Petree, Reynolds for McLawa, Davis for Coleman. Virginia—Fite for Hagar, Steward for McKay, Montague for Churchman, Thurman for Calvert, Goodwin for Darwin, C. White for J. White, Kinsolving for Carrington, Airey for Kinsolving, Pace for Airey. Referee—Mr. Barry, Georgetown. Umpire—Mr. Donnelly, Trinity. Field judge—Mr. MaGoffin, Michigan. Linesman—Mr. McWhorter, Georgia. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

BIDDLE CONQUERS LEROY ON COURT

New Yorker Loses in Challenge Round of Hot Springs Tennis Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 21.—Craig Biddle of Philadelphia beat Robert Leroy of New York in the challenge match today at the close of the Hot Springs tennis tournament. Biddle, playing his best game, won from Leroy in three straight sets, never giving the challenger a chance to score with his cross-court shots. The score was 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. Barger Wallach of Newport, one time holder of the amateur championship, won in two events, beating Mrs. Rawson L. Wood of New York, 6—2, 6—1, in the final of the women's singles, and, with Miss Phyllis Walsh of Philadelphia, defeating Mrs. Robert Leroy of New York and Miss M. H. Taylor, 6—3, 6—4, in the women's doubles.

Mrs. Wood with Edgar Scott of Philadelphia, won in the mixed doubles final from Miss Abby Morrison and Count Saim of New York, 6—1, 6—3. In the final of the men's doubles Francis Roche of Newport and Alfred S. Dabney of New York, beat Robert D. Wrenn of Boston and Robert Leroy, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

This closes the Hot Springs tournament with the exception of the semi-final and final rounds in mixed doubles, which will be played tomorrow. The rain this week having made the postponement necessary.

The prizes will be given the winners tonight.

CRESCENT SOCCERITES WIN.

Defeat Passaic Field Club, 3 to 1—Bensonhurst Loses.

Defeat by the score of 3 goals to 1 was meted out to the soccer team of the Passaic Field Club by the eleven of the Crescent Athletic Club in the Field Club League championship fixture at Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon. The game, however, was closer than the totals indicated and the Jerseymen made a stubborn fight of it. At half time the score stood at one goal apiece.

The line-up:

Crescent. (3.)	Position.	Passaic. (1.)
Harvey	G.	Yates
Rae	R. B.	B. Weir
Thomas	L. B.	Harveson
Hamilton	R. H.	Uprichard
Maclennan	C. H.	M. Weir
Phillip	L. H.	Crumley
Titus	O. R.	Nordloff
Waters	I. R.	O'Neil
Jackson	I. L.	Nyman
Van Sauter	L.	Patten
De Gaudenzie	O. L.	Delckman

Referee—A. Laurie. Linesmen—J. Morrison and J. Crozier. Goals—Waters, Van Sauter. (2.) Crescent A. C.; Nordloff, Passaic. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes each.

Richmond County's soccer team proved too much for the Bensonhurst eleven at West New Brighton yesterday, and won the league match by a score of 3 goals to 0. Moizer, from a centre by Urquart, shot the first goal, and the half ended with the total at 1 to 0 for Richmond County. Glick added two goals in the second period.

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The following are the results of the principal English and Scottish soccer games decided today:

English Leagues.

LANCASHIRE SECTION.

Bolton Wanderers	1	Everton	3
Burnley	4	Stoke	1
Burslem Port Vale	0	Manchester City	1
Liverpool	3	Stockport County	1
Manchester United	3	Bury	0
Oldham Athletic	2	Rosburn Rovers	0
Preston North End	1	Southport Central	1
Rochdale	4	Blackpool	1

MIDLAND SECTION.

Birmingham	2	Barnsley	0
Bradford	1	Leeds City	3
Huddersfield Town	4	Leicester Fosse	1
Hull City	1	Notts Forest	0
Lincoln City	1	Bradford City	2
Notes County	1	Chesterfield Town	4
Rotherham County	3	Grimsby Town	0
Sheffield Wednesday	2	Sheffield United	2

LONDON COMBINATION.

Portsmouth	1	Arsenal	0
Millwall	0	Chelsea	0
Watford	4	Brentford	2
Clapton Orient	2	Crystal Palace	2
Queens Park R.	0	West Ham United	4
Fulham	2	Tottenham Hotspur	1
Luton	1	Southampton	1

Scottish League.

Aberdeen	1	Kilmarnock	1
Ayr United	1	Hibernians	1
Celtic	0	Morton	0
Dundee	3	Hamilton Ac.	1
Falkirk	0	Hibernians	1
Hearts	0	Clyde	3
Motherwell	4	Queens Park	1
St. Mirren	0	Raith Rovers	0
Third Lanark	1	Rangers	1
Partick Thistle	6	Dumbarton	0

Rani Leads Arrow Yachts Again.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 21.—There were four starters of Arrow Class yachts for the cup offered in competition in October series this afternoon over the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's five-mile course. Rani, owned by Commodore Clifford D. Mallory, was the winner. The summary:

START, 3:10 P. M.

	Finish.	H.M.S.
Rani, Com. Clifford D. Mallory	4:47:35	
Jack o' Lantern, Com. L. H. Dyer	4:50:05	
Hawk, Ralph E. Slaven	4:55:20	
Bubble, R. T. Bailey	4:57:02	

Maine Harriers Beat Bates.

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 21.—The University of Maine cross-country team defeated Bates 25 to 30 today over a five-mile course. Dempsey of Maine was the individual winner in 29 minutes 23 1-5 seconds.

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HORSE SHOW ENTRY LARGE.

Many Newcomers on List for National Exhibit at Garden.

An unusually large number of the early nominators of entries for the coming National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden are men and women who are making their first appearance as aspirants for honors in the saddle and harness classes. The entries closed last Wednesday, but they are still arriving from distant points, and while it is too soon to furnish a complete list it is certain that the total will be the largest in many years. The many newcomers presages greater success for the fixture, which will open on Saturday, Nov. 11, and continue the following week.

A driving competition of unusual sentimental interest and one that will form one of the most attractive features of the exhibition is being outlined for the second renewal of the Alfred C. Vanderbilt Memorial Cup. The trophy is a $1,000 gold cup, to be won three times to become an exhibtor's property, for the best four-in-hand road team to be shown to a

4,000,000 MOTOR VEHICLES WILL SOON CALL FOR SOLID ROADS

JERSEY ROADS AS OBJECT LESSON FOR BOND ISSUE

Father of Egan Bill Takes Auto Loads of Observers Over Highways to Show Need of Permanent Improvement.

With more and more insistence the need of building durable main highways—so that they will stand up under their traffic as a city street does—is coming to the fore as an issue of importance not only to owners of motor vehicles and of horse-drawn vehicles, but to the general public as well.

Transportation charges form an item of expense in the cost of living that reaches every home. If the railroads were tied up a part of the year, or operated only with difficulty, so that the moving of farm products were held up, it is readily seen how the cost of living would mount. Yet this is what happens on bad main highways. Farm products are transported with difficulty over them to the railroad stations, and the cost per mile runs very high, and this has to be paid for at the other end by the consumer.

Investigation as to the cost of living is searching out every place where a saving may be made, and because of this the good-road issue is to receive a broader support in the future than ever before.

Another new impulse for better roads is the business viewpoint: what kind of highway construction is the more economical, a road with a moderate initial cost and a high annual cost of upkeep, or a road with a large initial cost and low maintenance charges? The road built at a low first cost is usually shortlived, and the maintenance charges of poorly constructed main highways are frequently as high as $1,000 a mile a year. Some of the permanent roads built in the Middle West have, according to the reports, a maintenance charge of only $50 a year a mile. While this may be exceptional, and the number of years in which the charges do not exceed this amount would enter in the final conclusions, there is no doubt of a much lower cost of upkeep where plans are made to put down the best possible road in the first place.

What is a permanent road?

This term has been given a new meaning by the motor vehicle, and one not yet fully determined. This much is now well known, that roads that were "permanent" in the era of exclusive horse-drawn traffic will not stand up under heavy motor vehicle traffic. After years of service in the former period they have been torn to pieces, in many places, by the automobile and the truck. Yet in numerous States this old type of road, measured according to the standard of the horse-drawn vehicle, is being put down at an initial cost of not less than $8,000 a mile, when the expenditure of twice that amount would build a highway designed to stand up under the new and true standard for main line roads—that is the motor vehicle.

This year, it is estimated, 1,500,000 motor vehicles will be added to the number in use in this country, carrying the total close to 4,000,000. In New York State the 300,000 mark has been passed. Here are the big facts that road building in the future must face. It marks a change as radical as that from the iron to the steel rail in railroading. It is too broad an issue to be looked at from the standpoint of the motor vehicle interests. The question is to make provisions for a new national transportation system, for that is what the motor vehicle, seen in its true light, is.

The question of a system of permanent main highways will be a foremost issue in many States this Winter. New Jersey, as a previous article in these columns related, is now in the midst of such a campaign. The questions up there will be fought out in their various phases in other States, and each new development in the campaign is, therefore, of wide interest, especially to the neighbor State of New York.

On account of the interest New York has in good roads in New Jersey, G. E. Blakeslee, Chairman of the committee on the Egan bill, which provides for a $7,000,000 bond issue for the building of thirteen main-line permanent highways in New Jersey, spoke last week at a luncheon at the Automobile Club of America.

"New Jersey," he said, "has at present no system for the building of connected State roads. The State Commissioner of Roads may build a road, or a part of a road, wherever he elects; the same is true of the county authorities; and the result is that our roads are pieces of patchwork, a stretch of good road being followed by a stretch of bad.

"The Egan bill not only introduces a State-wide system into road construction in New Jersey, but it provides a way to build permanent main routes without resorting to general taxation to pay the expenses. Both principal and interest on the $7,000,000 bonds will be paid for by the fees from motor vehicles. These, it is estimated, will amount to $1,500,000 this year, and have been increasing at the rate of 25 per cent. a year; there is no doubt that these fees will be amply able to take care of the bond issue.

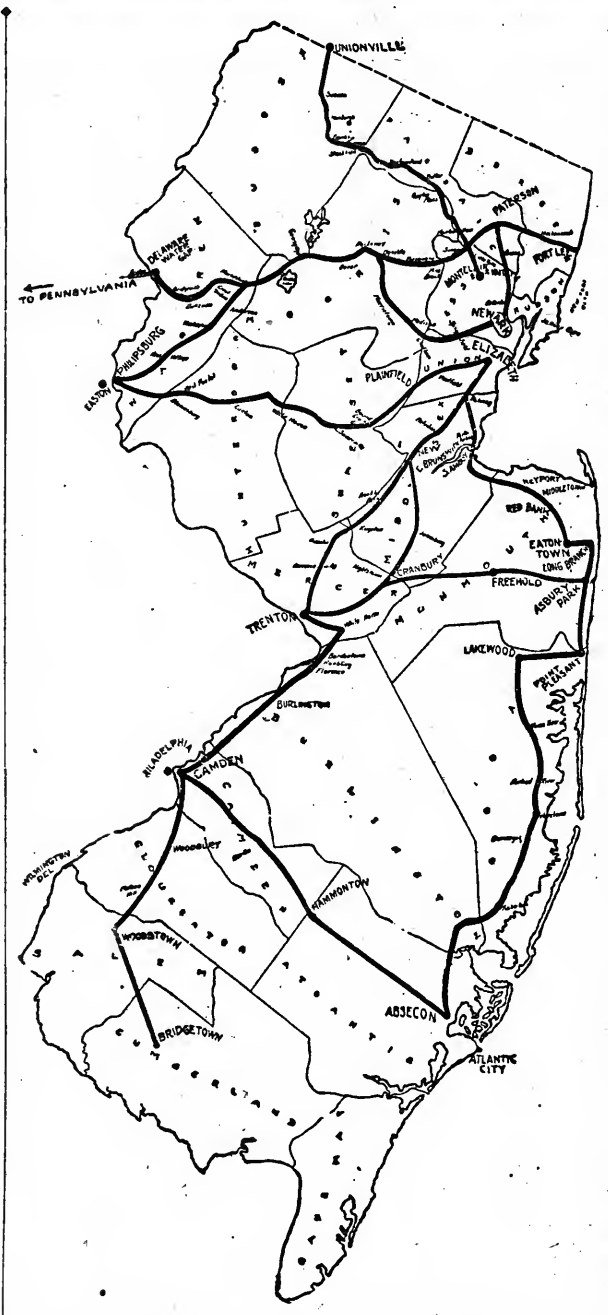
"The statement recently made by Commissioner of Roads Stevens that the $7,000,000 will not be sufficient to pay for the work outlined will not stand an investigation of the facts in the case. Let us consider the present condition of the roads making up this main highway system. Out of a total of 555 miles of roads there are only 370 miles that have not already been improved in practical conformity to the provisions of this act. On numerous stretches of these roads there is at present either telford or macadam base, requiring, therefore, for improvement, only resurfacing, and on a number of the roads which we believe would need attention there is already 12 or 16 feet of pavement, thus requiring only the building out of the shoulders to the extent of 2 or 4 feet.

"On certain other stretches of the road which are at present constructed of gravel the drainage conditions are such and the soil conditions are such as not to require an exceptionally heavy base. When all of these things are considered we can fairly state that the average total cost of constructing the roads necessary to be constructed would not go over $2 per yard, probably slightly under. This would make it possible to reconstruct immediately the roads requiring reconstruction, well within the $7,000,000 included in the bond issue. The roads which have been constructed in practical conformity with the requirements of this act in years gone by will need but very little attention for some time to come. The estimates are not made without a careful examination of the actual conditions, nor are they made without extensive field work on the part of those in charge of the campaign for the adoption of this bill.

"Mr. Stevens has based his estimates on the construction of 570 miles of roads, instead of 555, and he has figured that the cost per mile would be $27,500. It is difficult to understand how he reaches such a result; he has built permanent road at a cost of $16,000 per mile, which I should say is the average cost for durable construction in this State and which, according to careful estimates made by us, will cover the expense of new construction required for the proposed system. I know of only one instance in New Jersey where the cost per mile went as high as $22,500 a mile, and in that case there was an extraordinary situation to deal with.

"One of the items in Mr. Stevens's estimate of $27,500 a mile is a charge of 15 per cent. for engineering expense. His own reports show that the engineering cost in roads built by him is not more than 5 per cent. His estimate of 15 per cent. for grading is also away off the mark."

Mr. Blakeslee said he felt certain that the bond issue would be ratified by the voters at the November election. At the conclusion of his talk he took two automobile loads of his guests to New Jersey "that they might see for themselves what a patchwork of good construction and bad New Jersey roads are."



HEAVY LINES SHOW SYSTEM OF STATE ROADS FOR NEW JERSEY PROPOSED BY EGAN BILL.

The trip was over the Lincoln Highway from Elizabeth to Metuchen. From Elizabeth to Rahway the road was good, from Rahway to Metuchen bad; then from Metuchen to New Brunswick was another piece of highway of the durable kind.

"After that it's bad again clear to Trenton," said Mr. Blakeslee, "and that is the way it is all over the State—good and bad sandwiched in together. What we want to see on important main-line highways like this is all good. The Egan bill is similar to those which have become laws in other States, but in one respect we think we have an improvement on the plan followed, in the main, by other Eastern States.

"Motorists in this part of the country are familiar with those breaks in the smoothness of main-line routes which, in general, take place at the entrance to towns and villages. This is because the law has left the construction of the connecting link in villages, towns, and cities to the taxpayers of those places, with the result that they have spent little or nothing in improving their part of the route. The Egan bill provides for uniform construction straight through villages and towns, and we think motorists everywhere will appreciate this as a step in the right direction.

"We are making the roads do electioneering for us," continued Mr. Blakeslee, pointing to a large sign which read: 'Would you like to see other roads like this? Then vote for the Egan bill bond issue at the November election.' These signs we have posted along the good roads. Along the bad roads we have signs calling attention to the condition of the road and telling the voter if he wants to see a good road there to vote for the bond issue."

Mr. Blakeslee is the father of the Egan bill, Senator Egan having introduced it at his instance. The bonds are short-term ones, the longest running fourteen years, $500,000 falling due each year until the total is paid.

Trunk-line roads as tentatively laid out in the bill are the following: From Fort Lee to Delaware Water Gap and Philipsburg, via Paterson and Hacketts-town; Montclair to Unionville in the extreme north of the State; Paterson to Denville, via Newark and Morristown; from the State border near Easton, Penn., to Elizabeth via Bound Brook; From Elizabeth to Trenton via Metuchen and Lawrenceville with a second route going through Cranbury; Rahway to Atlantic City via South Amboy, Eatontown, Asbury Park, Lakewood, and Barnegat; Absecon, (adjoining Atlantic City,) to Camden via Hammonton; Trenton to Camden; Bridgetown, in the southern part of the State, to Camden, thereby giving routes from practically all parts of the State to Philadelphia. Another route from Asbury Park to Trenton, via Freehold and Cranbury, will give the Jersey Coast direct connection with the State Capital.

ROAD BUILDERS TO MEET.

Call Issued for Nov. 3 and Automobile Club of America the Place.

The annual meeting of the American Road Builders' Association will be held at the Automobile Club of America Nov. 3 at 2 o'clock. The principal business of the meeting will be the election of officers for the year 1916-1917. In the evening the annual dinner of the association will be held in the grill room of the Automobile Club of America. An invitation is extended to all who are interested in the work of the association or in the subject of good roads generally to be present at the dinner. Reservations may be made by addressing the secretary, E. L. Powers, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

The American Road Builders' Association is the oldest organization in the country devoted to the improvement of roads and streets. Its membership includes the leading engineers of the United States and Canada who have specialized in highway and street construction and maintenance, and its work, therefore, is international in character.

NEW YORK'S BIGGEST SHOW.

More Manufacturers and Accessory Makers Than Ever Before.

New York's 1917 auto show will not only be larger, but much larger, than any previous show. There will be sixteen more makes of cars represented than at last year's show, which set a new record in number of exhibitors.

Last week space in the show for the accessory makers was allotted. One hundred and three accessory concerns will exhibit in 1917. In the list new companies are numerous, this branch of the industry showing growth just as the car manufacturing end does. The number of accessory manufacturers in the 1916 show was eighty-seven.

SHARP RIVALRY IN HARKNESS TROPHY

New Plan of Bonuses to Intermediate Leaders and National Championship Factors.

Keenest rivalry will mark the Harkness Trophy race to be run at Sheepshead Bay Oct. 28. Some predict 120 miles an hour for the lap record and more than 105 miles an hour for the 100 miles. In order that every interval in the contest shall have an interest and carry a reward to the leader at that time H. S. Harkness, the patron of the race, will carry out a new plan. This is to give bonuses for the leader at intermediate distances of ten miles. The total of the bonuses thus offered amounts to $2,600.

What gives the Harkness Trophy added importance this year is the fact that the American Speedway Championship contest may be decided by the order in which the drivers finish in this race. The drivers whose point scores entitle them to foremost consideration in this award are bending every effort to get their steel mounts in the best possible shape. Resta started the season as leader for the $10,000 prize, then De Palma carried the crown for a while, until Resta took it back, only to be displaced by Aitken. At Chicago Resta again swung into the lead by the slenderest margin. Resta now has 3,200 points, Aitken is second with 2,940, Rickenbacher third with 2,210, and De Palma fourth with 1,790.

Every car to stand before Starter Fred Wagner will be a four-cylinder car of a piston displacement of 300 cubic inches or under. These cars have motors which have a rotative speed as high as 4,500 revolutions per minute and develop from 100 to 200 horsepower maximum. The gear ratios will run all the way from 3 to 1 to 1¾ to 1, depending on the motor characteristics. Practically every car to start will have aluminium pistons, for these are lighter than the iron ones and thus the power required to move them is less. Also a most important point, fully 90 per cent. of the cars on the track will have sixteen-valve motors—in other words, four valves per cylinder.

NEW AUTO NOMENCLATURE DIFFERENTIATES AXLE TYPES

The new automobile nomenclature, recently completed by the Society of Automobile Engineers as a standard to remedy the duplication and confusion that to no small extent have existed in the use of motor terms, differentiates general types of automobile axles as follows:

Dead Axle—An axle carrying road wheels with no provision in the axle itself for driving them.

Live Axle—General name for type of axle with concentric driving shaft.

Plain Live Axle—Has shafts supported directly in bearings at centre and at ends, carrying differential and road wheels.

(The plain live axle is practically extinct.)

Semi-Floating Axle—Has differential carried on separate bearings, the inner ends of the shafts being carried by the differential side gears, and the outer ends supported in bearings.

The semi-floating axle shaft carries torsion, bending moment, and shear. It also carries tension and compression if the wheel bearings do not take thrust, and compression if they take thrust in only one direction.

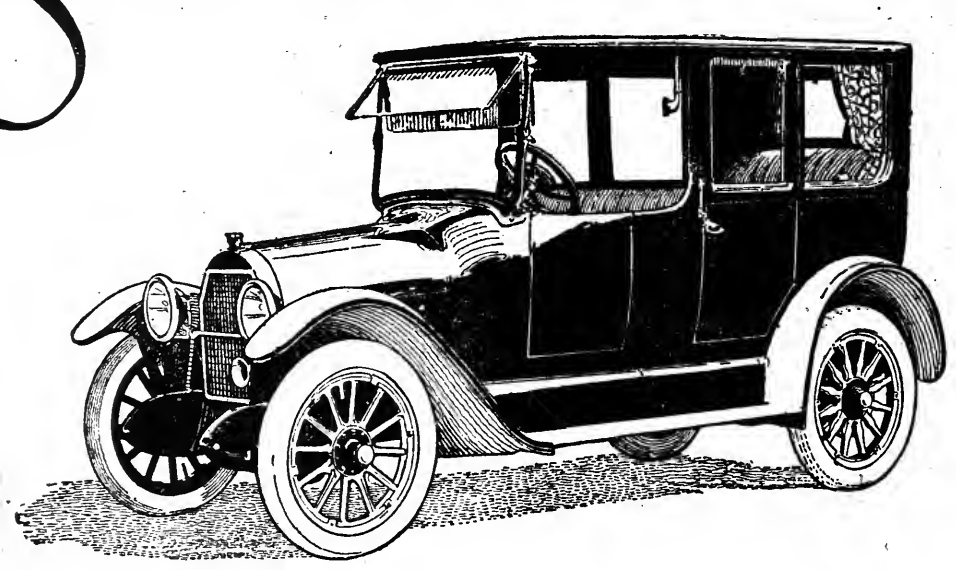
Three-Quarter Floating Axle—Inner ends of shafts carried as in semi-floating axle. Outer ends supported by wheels, which depend on shafts for alignment. Only one bearing is used in each wheel hub.

The three-quarter floating axle shaft carries torsion and the bending moment imposed by the wheel on corners and uneven road surfaces. It also carries tension and compression if the wheel bearings are not arranged to take thrust.

Full-Floating Axle—Same as three-quarter floating axle except that each wheel has two bearings and does not depend on shaft for alignment. The wheel may be driven by a flange or a jaw clutch.

The full-floating axle shaft is relieved from all strains except torsion, and in one possible construction, tension and compression.

STEARNS-KNIGHT

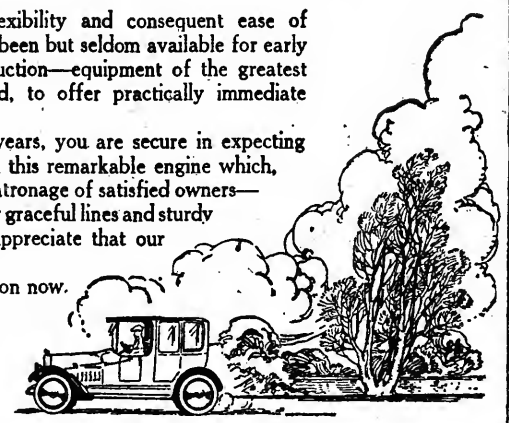


ALWAYS popular because of its extreme smoothness, flexibility and consequent ease of operation in traffic, the Stearns-Knight closed car has been but seldom available for early delivery at this season—Factory capacity and production—equipment of the greatest possible efficiency now enable us, however, for a brief period, to offer practically immediate delivery—

As makers of Knight Motors exclusively for the past six years, you are secure in expecting and receiving from us the most satisfactory service obtainable in this remarkable engine which, for all these years, has had the enthusiastic praise and continued patronage of satisfied owners—

And you have but to examine the various types of bodies—their graceful lines and sturdy construction—their luxurious upholstery and furnishings—to appreciate that our purpose has been to give you a little more than you expect.—

To be assured of prompt delivery, we suggest making your selection now.

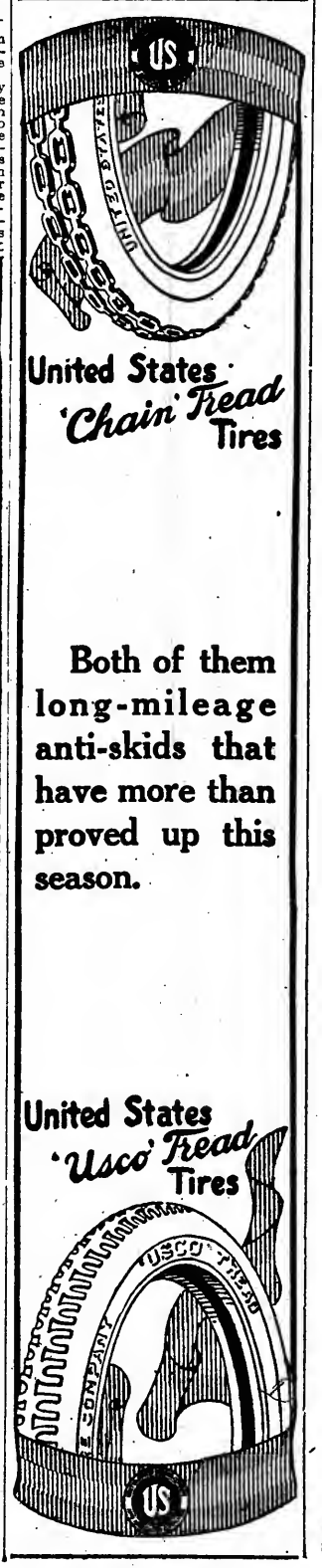


Closed Cars—4 & 8 Cylinder—$2900 to $3600

The F. B. Stearns Co. of N. Y.

Broadway at 57th Street

Wholesale Distributor, Metropolitan District: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., Inc., 1741 B'way, N. Y.



Both of them long-mileage anti-skids that have more than proved up this season.

Announcement New Models Studebaker Closed Cars

The very complete exhibit of Studebaker Limousines, Broughams, Sedans, Coupes and Cabriolets at the Studebaker Showrooms, 56th Street and Broadway, is staged at the height of the closed car buying season.

A beautiful Limousine in rich, royal blue, trimmed in heavy dark blue broadcloth and fitted with the very latest trimmings in silks, cut glass and silverwork, is proving an especial favorite to those who are interested in a beautiful family car.

The four passenger Studebaker Coupe, with its curved glass sides and rich interior trim also comes in for its share of favorable comment. This coupe is exclusively original—it represents something entirely new in this type of car. It is especially roomy and comfortable—with more vision to the driver and passengers than any closed car on the market, in the gasoline type. Small wonder, indeed, that so many should favor the Studebaker Coupe—it is a car equally as well adapted to business use as it is for the theatre, shopping and all social purposes.

The color and varnish work of Studebaker has been famous for over two generations—and it appears at its best on Studebaker Closed Cars.

Every car is built on the big, powerful six cylinder Studebaker chassis—and Studebaker is still the most powerful car of its weight on the market.

We invite you to attend this Special Exhibit of Studebaker Closed Cars—whether you intend to buy a car now or not.

The prices range from $1700 to $2750.

The Studebaker Corporation of America

56th & Broadway

New York Showrooms, 56th & Broadway, New York. Telephone, Circle—1400
Brooklyn Retail Headquarters, 1291 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. Telephone, Decatur—1434
Dealers in the Bronx, Read & Read, 361 E. 149th St., Bronx. Telephone, Melrose—9933

CRISP WEATHER ADDS SNAP TO FALL TOURING SEASON

BATTERY TROUBLE NOW SPREADS LIKE THE GRIP

At This Season Careless Motorist Soon Runs Into Difficulties—Cautions That Will Save Money and Worry.

A frequent complaint now to garage man and battery or electric system expert, with the coming of shorter days, has to do with the battery.

"It is more difficult to keep the battery charged at this time of the year than it is in Summer," said H. C. Brokaw, Principal of the West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, of 318 West Fifty-seventh Street. "The reason is that the sun sets earlier, and just as our electric light and gas bills mount at home, because we light the lamps earlier, so it is with the auto. The driver who obeys the law uses more current.

"A complaint came in the other day from an owner who was experiencing trouble with his electric plant. The lights would not work right when he was running. Starting out there was light, but after running a short time there was trouble. The lamps were fitted with dimmers, and these would not work at all times; sometimes one would light and the other fail. Next the horn—electric—refused to honk at times and got so it would only work after the car had been running half an hour or so. This was the case I was asked to diagnose.

"While trying to determine the cause I began to question him. I found that the owner was employed during most of the daytime and only ran his car nights, with the exception that he was making long trips on Saturday and Sunday, and ran quite late into the night both days. During the week nights his trips were short, with numerous stops. This caused a frequent use of the self-starter. He found it took longer to start the car, a natural result of the cooler weather.

"I became convinced that the battery was being starved; that is, that it was not getting enough charge to keep the storage battery at its best. There seemed to be no trouble with the wiring, and I told him he had better have the battery charged and see if his troubles would not end. He protested that his generator was supposed to attend to the charging, but he had it done at the garage and his difficulties were solved.

"His trouble was that he did most of his running at night and, as he carefully observed the speed laws, consequently the generator did not generate very much extra current and the battery was being recharged at a very low rate, while being discharged at a rather high rate. In other words, he was chopping off both ends—burning both ends of his candle. He was using an excessive amount of current and generating less than usual, because of running at night, starting often, and running slow to observe the speed laws. Up to a certain point, the amount of current which goes into the battery is increased in proportion to the speed of the car.

"Generators are constructed so that they will deliver a normal charge to the battery for normal running; they must not be constructed so they will send out an excessive current, or they will overcharge the battery, and that is harmful. The sun sets much earlier now and the cool weather makes it necessary to use the starter more. In warm weather one little kick will start the car off; in cold weather it takes often from half a minute to a minute.

"Most engines now are equipped with carburetor check and priming devices to facilitate starting when the engine is cold, but even with these extra current is consumed in turning the engine over more to start than when it is warm. Then, too, the storage battery drops off in efficiency as the temperature is lowered and will not deliver so much current on a full charge as at a higher temperature. This comes at a time when there is a greater call on the battery, and where a battery fails down under such circumstances as those above related, it is wise to get an occasional charge to help out the generator.

"It is becoming the practice to take all current for lights, ignition and other purposes direct from the battery, using a generator to recharge it. Inside of a year at the most the bottom of the battery will become filled with a sediment from the plates. This causes an internal short circuit and the battery will discharge itself inside instead of outside. At least once a year a battery should be taken apart and the sediment cleaned out.

"Some generators are constructed so that they can be adjusted to deliver more current on demand; that is, there is one adjustment for Summer and one for Winter running. Wherever it is possible to thus adjust it should be done. Otherwise, when a battery loses voltage, it can be taken off the car and be charged. It need not be necessary to leave it for a twenty-hour charging period; if taken soon enough it can be charged in six to ten hours, or when the car is laid up over night. Two nights would be enough, at any rate."

Dances at Automobile Club.

The Saturday night dances at the Automobile Club of America will be resumed for the season of 1916-1917 on Nov. 4, and will be continued until further notice. There will be no dance Saturday, Dec. 30, as arrangements have been made to hold a New Year's Eve subscription concert and dance on the following night. The secretary of the club will mail cards of admission extending the privileges of the club to guests, upon receiving from members the names and addresses of those for whom cards are desired.

BROUGHAM IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEW AUTO NOMENCLATURE.

"Brougham" as a type of car has been loosely used by manufacturers, but now its meaning is fixed by the new nomenclature of the Society of Automobile Engineers. It is "a limousine with no roof over the driver's seat." "Town car," much employed for this type, is not included in the classification of the S. A. E. The brougham shown above was designed and built by C. T. Silver. It is mounted on a Chalmers "35-B" chassis, and is finished in French gray and upholstered in gray cloth. Bullet headlights and a massive foreign type radiator are characteristics.

NEWS AND NOTES OF AUTO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

C. W. Stiger of the Stromberg Motor Device Company was elected last week President of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, succeeding F. Hallett Lovell, who resigned. L. M. Bradley, widely known in the automobile industry, and who helped direct the affairs of the N. A. A. M. in stormy days, has been made manager of the association in the place of W. M. Sweet, who resigned to become assistant to the President of the United Motors Corporation. Mr. Sweet will continue his connection with the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers as a Director, to which position he was elected as the successor of Mr. Lovell.

Charles E. Reiss & Co., New York representatives of the Hupmobile, have moved into their quarters on Broadway, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets. The main show room on the ground floor is finished in soft gray with paneled walls and grained hardwood floors. On the mezzanine floor and the second floor are the offices. The third floor is devoted to supplies and accessories, and the fourth, with 15,000 square feet of floor space, is for slightly used and second-hand cars.

From the Franklin Automobile Company: "For the fifth consecutive year a Franklin car won the annual reliability run of the St. Louis Automobile Club, which took place Sept. 23, 24, and 25. The run was made from St. Louis to Keokuk and return, by way of Wentzville, Louisiana, Hannibal, and La-Grange, a distance of 400 miles."

From the Hupp Motors Corporation: "Julian S. Patterson, manager and road observer of the Hupmobile United America Tour, was overtaken by illness just as the party reached Pendleton, Ore., and is now at St. Anthony Hospital, that place. The grind of six weeks' steady travel, in which the tourists covered 6,000 miles, crossed twenty-six States, visited twenty-six Capitals, and encountered some very bad road conditions, told severely on Mr. Patterson. His teammates urged him, much against his will, to drop out at Pendleton. His many friends in newspaper, automobile, and good roads circles will be pleased to learn that Mr. Patterson's illness will entail nothing more serious than a long and complete rest."

The Simplex Automobile Company has opened new show rooms at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. Herman Broesel is in charge as manager of the metropolitan sales.

The Moon Motor Car Company of St. Louis will build five closed models for the coming season. They will be ready for delivery in November.

The eight-hour law will be put into effect at the Plainfield, N. J., plant of the American Motors Corporation, according to an announcement made by Louis Chevrolet, Vice President of the company.

Norris N. Mason, President of the Mason Motor Company, announces that his company will be the metropolitan representative of the Monroe automobile, in addition to the Rose "Eight." The Monroe is mounted on two lengths of chassis and the price range is from $865 to $985.

The Chalmers Company of Detroit, Mich., announces the appointment of W. D. Agnew as Director of Advertising. For the last four years Mr. Agnew has been advertising manager of the Hudson Motor Car Company.

The Buick Motor Company will equip its touring cars with a demountable all-weather top. The extra cost of the top in this city will be $212.

HOW WOULD IT BE HERE?

62 Per Cent. of Gasoline Pumps in Chicago Found Inaccurate.

An investigation of gasoline-measuring pumps in Chicago and in typical suburban and rural communities in Illinois has been made by the United States Bureau of Standards. It was found by the Government inspectors that 82 per cent. of the Chicago gasoline pumps and 83 per cent. of those investigated outside Chicago were inaccurate.

The average shortage was 3.9 cubic inches per gallon in Chicago and 7 cubic inches per gallon down-State. It is estimated that this shortage means a loss of more than 5,000,000 gallons per year, or $1,000,000 at the present price of gas in Illinois. A tolerance of 0.1 cubic inch per gallon is allowed.

A recent inspection of pumps in Minneapolis and St. Paul showed that gasoline users in those cities are getting full measure.

Invents Auto Snow Plow.

Claude C. Hyde of Otisville, N. Y., has obtained a patent on an automobile snow plow. "It is a combination bumper and snow plow for pleasure autos and trucks," says the inventor, "and it provides a means whereby motor vehicles may traverse roads that are otherwise impassable. When the plows are not needed they are uncoupled from the end of the bumper, the ends of the bumper turned up and caps screwed on the ends and the bumper is widened out by the centre coupling on same."

TRIP SKIRTS CATSKILLS IN COUNTRY OF ROMANCE

Run Through Region Made Famous by Cooper—Scenery of Rare Beauty and Good Roads Mark the Route.

(From the Bureau of Tours, Automobile Club of America.)

The Indians of James Fenimore Cooper's tales have been described as belonging to an extinct race that never existed, but the popularity of the novelist's works still remains as great as ever, and an automobile trip through the exquisite country rendered familiar in his pages is additionally interesting on that account. An atmosphere of romance surrounding many of the places, scenery of rare beauty, and fine roads combine to enhance the attractiveness of the tour.

From the city to Yonkers, Broadway may be followed all the way, Warburton Avenue being taken to Hastings, and the Albany Post Road followed north through Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown to Ossining. From there to Peekskill, a detour via Croton Lake Station, Yorktown, and Yorktown Heights avoids a bad bit of road on the main route. Poughkeepsie, 73 miles from New York, is approached at present by a detour that, in wet weather, is apt to be troublesome.

The route now passes through Hyde Park to Rhinebeck, and by way of Blue Stores, Livingston Manor, Hudson, and several villages to Albany, 76 miles from Poughkeepsie and 149 from New York. After leaving the State capital, our route continues through Lathams, Cohoes, and Mechanicville to Saratoga, a city famous for its springs and as a leading centre of horse racing, and thence via Ballston Spa and Glenville to Cranesville. Motorists not visiting Saratoga go direct from Albany to Schenectady, rejoining the main route at Cranesville.

The Mohawk Valley is now traversed in a westerly direction along the bank of the river, with the Catskills rising to the south and the Adirondack foothills spreading away to the north. At Nelliston the Mohawk is crossed over to Fort Plain, where the little Otsquago Creek is followed, till, after passing Hallsville, Starkville, Van Hornesville and Springfield, Otsego Lake comes into view, and a section of supremely charming country is traversed on the western shore of the lake as the route approaches Cooperstown, eighty miles from Albany. The scenery in the neighborhood of this enchanted spot is of an unsurpassed beauty and the whole region is reminiscent of Cooper's deathless romances. In the town, which occupies the site of an Indian village, the memory of the novelist who immortalised the district in his "Leather-stocking Tales," is reverently preserved. The site of the old Cooper Mansion, "Otsego Hall," in which he lived from 1834 until his death, is marked by a graceful statue of an Indian hunter with his dog, while a statuary figure of "Leather Stocking"

MAP OF ROUTE.

adorns the Cooper memorial in the cemetery.

The Susquehanna Valley is traversed via Hartwick and Milford to Davenport Center, and by way of Stamford, birthplace of the Delaware, and Grand Gorge to Arkville. Here the route enters the Catskills. "Onti Ora," or the Mountains of the Sky, whose fascinating spell in days gone by is responsible for many a legend, while today its beauty, its healthful climate and excellent roads have made it one the most favorite touring districts in country.

Through the Esopus Valley and way of Shandaken and Pine route continues to Boiceford and Ashokan Reservoir, along the which it proceeds to Kingston from Cooperstown. The Ashokan voir, twelve miles in length and one mile wide, has a daily capacity of 500,000,000 gallons, and the work of verting the valley into one of the greatest water supply systems in the is accomplished without disfiguring the least from its scenic attractions.

Kingston, overlooking the commands extensive views, in which conspicuous feature is "Sky Top," peak of the Shawungunk Mountains 1,500 feet high. Roadout from the ferry across the Hudson at Rhinecliff, derives its name from "Ronduit," or fort, erected for the protection of Kingston in revolutionary days.

South of Kingston, a charming of Ulster County is traversed twenty-six miles to Nabensen, through the Neversink Valley to ville, where the route rises Shawungunk Mountains to a height 1,500 feet. A fertile stretch of country in the Shawungunk Valley passed through from Cuddebackville Otisville and Pilgrims Corners to gletown, and thence through Orange County scenery to Goshen, Pond Goshen, through Chester, and Harriman to Tuxedo, a State road runs to Suffern, there turning east the ferry across the Hudson at The distance from Kingston by the going route is 118 miles, while twenty-four miles are added from town into New York City, making miles for the whole round trip.

A somewhat shorter route leads south from Kingston along the west bank the Hudson via Sleightsburg and to Highland. Fine views of river and hill country are constantly in sight as the villages of Milton and Marlborough are passed en route to Newburg. The route crosses the river from Newburg, from which point a ferry runs every fifteen minutes to Beacon, and, proceeding through Glenham Village to Fishkill, retraces the outward portion of the trip to Dobbs Ferry and Hastings, and thence to the completion of the round tour at the clubhouse on Fifty-fourth Street.

$1,500,000,000 FOR ROADS.

Predicted This Amount Will Be Spent in Next Five Years.

"It is predicted on good authority that from $1,000,000,000 to $1,500,000,000 will be spent on the highways of the United States in the next five years," says Lincoln Highway, the organ of the transcontinental highway association of that name. "Herein lies the proof of the general interest on the part of all of the people in road improvement, an interest which went soaring with the passage of the Bankhead-Shackleford act allowing $75,000,000 of Federal funds to the various States for this purpose."

United States 'Nobby' Tread Tires

Both of them long-mileage anti-skids that have more than proved up this season.

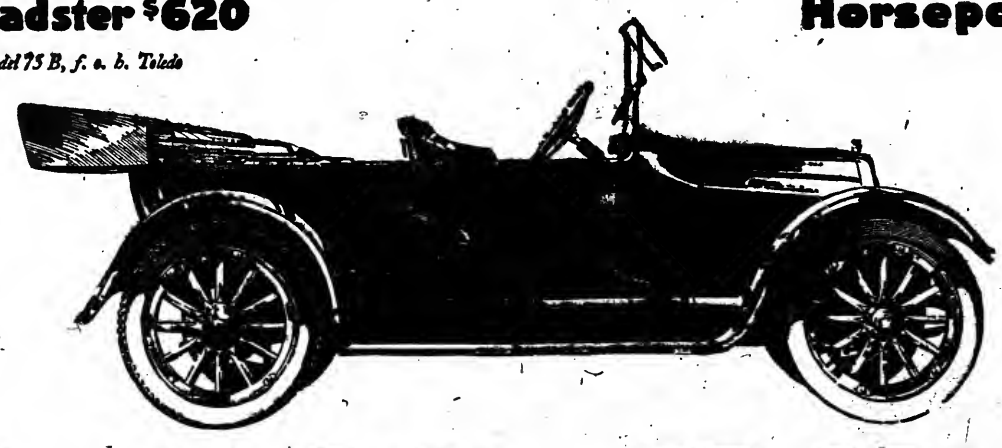
United States 'Royal Cord' Tires

Overland

$635 Roadster $620

Model 75 B, f. o. b. Toledo

31½ Horsepower



63000 IN USE

The Model 75 and 75 B Series of Overlands has shattered all selling records.

Already there are 63,000 in use.

The whole country is buying this Overland.

The demand is huge and steady.

Such smashing value was of course bound to make this the fastest selling complete automobile ever offered.

The motor is a wonder—full 31½ horsepower.

But though unusually powerful it is wonderfully economical—20 to 25 miles on a gallon of gasoline is the usual report.

It holds the road better, and rides more comfortably at all speeds than any other car of its size.

It has cantilever rear springs, four inch tires and an exceptionally long wheelbase for a car of its price.

No need to hesitate about buying a car with such a selling record and so many advantages.

See us today, get your $635 Overland now and have it for some of the finest driving weather of the year.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.

1826-1828 Broadway, New York

338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. 57 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. 35-37 Halsey St., Newark.

SERVICE STATIONS

180th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx; 800-810 Union St., Brooklyn.
248-245 Central Ave., Newark; 71 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

SAXON "SIX"

A BIG TOURING CAR FOR 5 PEOPLE

In pulling power on hills and in heavy going in high-gear work, in freedom from gear-shifting, and in acceleration Saxon "Six" duplicates the ability of far costlier cars.

Saxon "Six" is $815 f. o. b. Detroit

Specifications: New body design, larger body, new finish, 12" brakes, 4½" full cantilever type rear spring, 2" crankshaft, tilted windshield, new style top with Grecian rear bow, new style fenders, instruments mounted on cowl dash, chrome vanadium valve springs, new design carburetor, 112" wheelbase, light weight six-cylinder high speed motor, 32" x 3½" tires, demountable rims, two unit starting and lighting system, Timken axles, full Timken bearings, and twenty further refinements.

Saxon Motor Co. of New York
251 West 57th St.

(694)

The "J. H." TONNEAU or Rear Seat Shield

Protects you against cold wind and dust.

J. H. TONNEAU SHIELD CO.
Theo. B. Nisbet (Sales Agent)
1777 Broadway New York, N. Y. Tel. 5640 Col...
Or your own dealer.

QUERIES ABOUT THE WAR

Russo-German Commercial Treaty.

E. G. O.—From time to time I have seen references to treaty arrangements between Germany and Russia in 1897 by which German goods were either admitted free into Russia or secured a preference. I have also seen it stated also that Russia desired to free herself in 1907 and again in 1912, but German policy opposed this. And I have seen this mentioned as one important contributing cause of war. Can you give me some information on this subject and refer me to books and other sources of facts?

The treaty you have in mind is that of 1894, going into effect in March of that year. It was arranged by the Imperial Chancellor, Count Caprivi, who aimed at facilitating Germany's transition from an agricultural to an industrial country. This treaty superseded the Consular Convention of 1874. Both countries agreed not to hinder reciprocal commerce by any prohibitions of importation, exportation and, with certain exceptions, to allow free transit. Every favor, immunity, or reduction of duty granted by either country to a third power was to be granted immediately and unconditionally to the produce of the soil and the industry of the other. A schedule of preferential tariffs was arranged whereby each country obtained certain privileges in return for others which it surrendered. The time of expiration of the treaty was set for December, 1903. As has been mentioned this was not the first treaty of such a nature into which Germany and Russia entered. As early as 1820, before there was a German Empire, Prussia and Russia established commercial relations intended to benefit both countries. In 1856 further agreements were arranged. Russia, ever intent on extending her territory and prestige among the nations, also eager for an outlet for her products very eagerly entered into these treaties with her neighbor, Prussia.

After the federation of the German Empire, Prussia was able to enter more advantageously into commercial arrangements with Russia. Following the remarkable development of its resources Germany became dissatisfied with the Convention of 1874 and this resulted in the treaty of 1894. In 1902 a new German tariff came into effect. The agricultural duties set forth were unsatisfactory to Russia and that country proposed, in retaliation, to withdraw from Germany the advantages which she enjoyed under the previous treaty and to increase her tariff on industrial imports received from Germany. At the beginning of 1905, after many months of suspense, the German Government was able to announce the conclusion of commercial treaties with several European powers, including Russia, on the basis of the tariff of 1902. Under the favorable terms that Germany received her trade with Russia increased remarkably. Her superiority in manufactures and trading methods placed her in a more advantageous position than Russia. In 1913 her trade with Russia amounted to more than three hundred million dollars. At the same time Russia's exports amounted to one hundred and seventy-five millions. Whereas German trade with Russia increased continually from 1874 on, that of England with Russia dropped about thirty per cent. This was due to superior German methods of trading. German salesmen spoke Russian, catalogues were presented to the Russian trade in Russia, goods were sold and marked according to Russian systems of measuring. Furthermore the Germans sold on credit, whereas England sold f. o. b., the English port. Though English goods sold to Russia were of superior quality the Englishman failed to gauge the psychology of successful salesmanship and was unsuccessful in his trade with Russia. This, no doubt, created jealousy.

A full discussion of the information desired about Russo-German commercial relations and their bearing on the present war is hardly possible. While the material on the subject is large, it is still in a formative stage. No scholarly presentation of the subject is to be had at this time. Such books as have been issued since the present European war are in the main prejudiced. For material and books on the subject, most of which is to be had in documents of the different nations and is therefore not available in the ordinary library, or is obtainable in foreign periodicals, we would suggest that you refer to the Documents Division of the New York Public Library.

Anglo-French Loan.

G. H. G.—Concerning the British loan of September, 1915, of $500,000,000, made here, was it made by our Government or individually? Just what papers were received in return for the loan?

The $500,000,000 loan to which you refer was made to England and France jointly on five-year 5 per cent. bonds. The bonds were the only "papers received in return for the loan." Our Government had nothing whatever to do with the transaction. The bonds were underwritten by a syndicate, of which J. P. Morgan & Co. were the head, and offered for public subscription. Large amounts were subscribed by munitions companies, particularly the du Pont Powder Company.

For British Prisoners.

The publication of the question from H. G. asking how to reach a British prisoner of war in Germany, has brought several interesting letters in, which people who have been sending parcels to British prisoners in German camps tell of the specific channels through which their mail has been delivered.

Mrs. W. M. B. writes: Having sent both food and clothing for considerably over a year to two imprisoned soldiers through the Church Army in London, I shall be very glad if you will print the following information for the benefit of "H. G." and others: The Church Army (whose Honorable Secretary is Miss E. Gay, and whose address is 55 Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, London W., England.) will forward any amount of food to individual soldiers, the parcels costing from 5 shillings each upward. These may be ordered to be sent as often as once a week, a money order for several parcels in advance being the easiest way to pay for them. In addition to this, Miss Gay will ship any parcels of clothes one may send from here, (addressed to the soldier and put into an outside wrapping in care of the Church Army.) One pays only for the shipment to England, as it goes free from there to Germany. I always write "Prisoner-of-War Mails" on the outside wrapping, as it is hurried through in that way. Letters to prisoners in Germany should be sent via English or American steamers, (these being more expeditiously treated than Scandinavian or Dutch mail boats,) under cover to The Chief Postal Censor (Prisoner - of - War Branch,) Strand House, Portugal Street, London, W. C., England. Also in this case, postage to England is all that is necessary, forwarding from there to Germany being free of charge. Do not fasten the inner envelope.

J. M. sends the following: Any parcel addressed like the following model will undoubtedly be sent through: Lieutenant John Smith, Royal Fusiliers, British Prisoner of War, (German address,) care of the Army Post Office, England. I may add, in passing, that in England any parcel weighing less than eleven pounds (the limit) may be handed in at any Post Office, and is forwarded free of charge to the British prisoner in any of the belligerent countries.

Mrs. L. K. writes: I have a son, a young Lieutenant, who has been since July 1 a prisoner of war in Germany, and I have just had letters from him telling me what they most want, &c. He says they feel the need of sweet things, such as chocolates, dates, &c., very much; also butter, any canned things such as jam, marmalade, cakes, potted meats, bacon, and anything that will keep. I suggest that you send bills or money order for as much as you wish to the Bureau de Secours aux Prisoniers de Guerre, British Legation, Berne, Switzerland, giving the name and address of your brother, and they will send bread, which is made there every week, of good quality, and is distributed to the prisoners through the Red Cross in Frankfort. Also if you send bills or postal order to the Army and Navy Stores, Great Victoria Street, London, and tell them to send a weekly or fortnightly parcel of butter or anything else you wish, they will do it till the money is exhausted. You could state how much you wish spent on each parcel. They are absolutely safe and reliable, and things will arrive much fresher than when sent from here. I found the parcels I sent from America were so stale and so knocked about they were frequently useless when they arrived, and sometimes they did not arrive. Warm clothes for Winter are also needed. The Army and Navy Stores will send those also if ordered and money sent.

"Fairy Godmothers."

F. B.—The association of "Fairy Godmothers" has been formed for the friendly assistance of men of the Royal Garrison Artillery, British Army, at the front. There are no subscriptions, but each member undertakes to send a man a weekly paper, and every three or four weeks or so to write to him and send him a small present. All inquiries should be sent to Mrs. R. F. Johnson, Townfield, Hayes, Uxb., Middlesex, England, whose husband is Commanding General of the Royal Garrison Artillery.

Americans in Jerusalem.

Miss J. F. L.—Can you give me any information as to the American colony in Jerusalem and the other foreigners living there prior to the Turkish military occupation? Have they been allowed to depart?

Neutrals, including Americans living in Jerusalem, have not, we are informed by the Turkish Consulate, been interfered with in any way by the entry of Turkey into the war. They have been, and are, entirely free to depart whenever they want to, or may go on living in Jerusalem just the same. Jerusalem is a part of the Turkish Empire, so that there has been no "Turkish military occupation." Nothing happened to Jerusalem after the entry of Turkey into the war.

Russian Jews in Jerusalem were given a stated time in which to become Turkish subjects or depart.

War Relief Agencies.

J. T., Jr.—The names and addresses of the war relief agencies for which you especially inquire are: Polish Victims' Relief Fund, Frank A. Vanderlip, Treasurer, 33 West Forty-second Street; Serbian Relief Committee of America, Murray H. Coggeshall, Treasurer, 70 Fifth Avenue; Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee, Charles R. Crane, Treasurer, 70 Fifth Avenue.

"Too Proud to Fight."

J. J. G.—Where, and in what connection, did President Wilson use the phrase, "too proud to fight"?

President Wilson used the much-quoted phrase in an address in Convention Hall, Philadelphia, before 4,000 newly naturalized citizens, May 10, 1915. He referred to the keeping of peace, and the speech was made in the midst of the turmoil of popular feeling that had been aroused by the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine and the loss of so many American lives. It was the President's first public address after the torpedoing of the Lusitania, and though he did not in the course of his speech directly mention the Lusitania or German submarine warfare, the speech has been grouped with two others, delivered at about the same time, as setting forth "the principles on which he would meet the crises of the European war as they affect the United States." The President had been speaking of the ideals of America, with special reference to the coming of aliens to be American citizens, and continued: "The example of America must be a special example. The example of America must be the example not merely of peace because it will not fight, but of peace because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world, and strife is not. There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

Origin of "Too Proud to Fight."

J. E. E.—In a letter appearing on the editorial page of a recent issue of THE SUNDAY TIMES, written by Mr. Lewis Minor Coleman in answer to a letter sent out to college men by the Hughes National College League, the writer speaks of "the classical illustration" of President Wilson's phrase, "too proud to fight." Can you tell me by whom this was uttered and where I can find a record of it?

The following explanation of the history and meaning of the phrase "too proud to fight" has been given by Senator Lewis:

"The expression 'too proud to fight,' used in Philadelphia by the President to an audience of courageous, Christian people, was the adaptation of an old quotation from the classics—ancient as the Scriptures. Its meaning is known to be that a brave people, filled with the consciousness of their right and their superior strength, were too proud to fight when a concession of what was right would bring justice to all—too proud to use brute strength to overcome a weak people, through an understanding, on the basis of humanity, the rights of all would be preserved and the friendship of all maintained." The President presumed on the intelligence of his audience to understand.

"The expression is an adaptation of the line from the Latin, 'non dimicare est vincare,' meaning 'not to fight is to conquer.' Lord Chatham used it on Jan. 20, 1775, in Parliament, in his speech on the removal of the English troops from Boston. There he applied the 'too proud to fight' adage to the condition of America in her weakness compared with Great Britain, as our strength is compared with Mexico's. Said Chatham: 'Allay the ferment prevailing in America by removing the obnoxious cause of it. Non numerari est vincere.'

"Charles Sumner, in the United States Senate, in the Trent affair, maintained, on Jan. 7, 1862, President Lincoln, who had declined to permit a controversy over principle contended for by an opponent, fixed in international law, but which our nation had in haste violated, said which, had we gone to war, would have involved us in a conflict to establish that which we knew was not the principle of right but the principle of force, said: 'In this surrender—if such it may be called—the National Government does not even "stoop to conquer." It simply lifts itself to the height of its original principle. The early efforts of its best negotiators, the patriot trial of its soldiers . . . may at length prevail.'

"Concerning this speech of Mr. Sumner, in his adaptation and construction of the phrase, 'too proud to fight,' one of his American historians, Mr. Morse, has this to say: 'The speech was generally approved by men of all parties on this side of the ocean. It smoothed the ruffled sensibilities and turned apparent humiliation into triumph.'"

Liquor Legislation in Europe.

READER.—What countries in the present war have legislation on the drink question? What is it and when was it passed?

All Governments derive a large part of their revenues from taxes on liquor, some of them (Russia, for instance) maintaining a monopoly of the industry. It is therefore safe to say that all countries have legislation on that point. And the volume of this legislation is so large that a comprehensive answer to your question, which is vague, would not be possible in these columns. We construe your inquiry as referring, however, especially to legislation of the kind passed since the outbreak of the war. Following are the summings up of action taken since Aug. 1, 1914, with, in the case of Italy, the date of the last legislation preceding the war:

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Bulgaria—No action taken.

France—Sale of absinthe prohibited. Sale of similar liquors restricted.

Germany—Sale forbidden to soldiers or persons in uniform, either in person or through the medium of others. Sale and manufacture restricted in consequence of the shortage of raw materials and to prevent the utilization of certain products. In April, 1915, sale of spirits limited to hospitals, research laboratories, cosmetic factories, chemists and essence factories for preparation of extracts of vegetables for their use.

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"Bully Beef."

The question asked by one of our readers as to the exact meaning of the British Army slang term, "bully beef," has brought several interesting replies from other readers of the Query columns.

H. A. WARREN, late Sergeant, Forty-sixth Regiment of England, writes: Bully beef is fresh beef boiled or steamed till cooked through and put up in tin cans holding about five or ten pounds, ready to be served, only needing to be warmed up; or it can be eaten cold.

P. HARLAND sends the following: The term bully beef, as used by the British Tommies, is simply their slang term for the well-known "corned beef" put up for sale by all the packing companies. The term "bully" must not be confused with the accepted American idea of the word as being "good" or "fine," but rather that it is the production of aged or decrepit old "bulls," the flesh of which could not be sold fresh, and is only fit for canning as food; also known to the Tommies as "embalmed beef"; Tommies also jokingly refer to condensed milk as "condemned," carrying out the same idea in both cases. The terms are scarcely known outside the rank and file of the army.

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D. N. R. sends the following interesting piece of reminiscence: Bully beef in the British Army is simply canned corned beef, issued as rations by the tin. In this connection I recall visiting the summit of Spion Kop, Natal, where the British, after an arduous struggle, reached the plateau and found themselves commanded by the Boer guns, large and small, on surrounding hills. Lying flat, the British soldiers attempted to dig themselves in, but unprovided with intrenching tools, they made little impression on the stony mountain top. So protection was sought by individual soldiers piling around their heads and shoulders little shelters of stones within reach. Built into one such shield was a "bully beef" tin showing no less than seven bullet holes, an indication of the terrible fire raking the prostrate men.

Answers have also been received from H. W., J. M., A. H. W., and W. B.

Zeppelins Destroyed.

F. G. de C.—The four Zeppelins brought down in raids on England between Sept. 2 and Oct. 2 of the present year were destroyed as follows: Sept. 2, one brought down in an attack on London, Sept. 23, two destroyed in the southern part of Essex; Oct. 1, one brought down north of London.

Russian Coal Supply.

C. A. PRICE.—The total coal output of Russian mines in the year 1913 was 35,000,000 tons. The best coal in Russia—partly anthracite—is obtained in South Russia in the Donets basin, and these mines and those of Poland give nine-tenths of the Russian supply. Even so, however, Russia does not produce enough coal for her own use: in 1913 the number of tons imported was 9,510,000, most of which was brought from England.

Saloniki.

C. A. PRICE.—The name of the Greek port which the Allies are using as a base is spelled both Saloniki and Salonica. It is pronounced Sa-lo-nee-ke.

The Origin of "Boches."

L. G.—Dr. George B. McClellan of Princeton University gives the following as the origin of the term "Boches": "Les Boches, a contraction of Alboche, the corruption of Allemand by which the Germans have been known for years in the extreme north of France."

Neutral Ports.

READER.—Your questions concerning the use by belligerent warships of neutral ports are best answered by the following quotations from the conventions of the Second Hague Conference in regard to the rights and duties of neutral powers in case of maritime war:

8.—"A neutral Government is bound to use the means at its disposal to prevent, within its jurisdiction, the equipping or arming of any vessel which it has any reasonable suspicion of being destined to act as a cruiser or to join in hostile operations against a power with which it is at peace.

"It is also bound to exercise the same vigilance to prevent the departure out of its jurisdiction of any vessel intending to act as a cruiser or take part in hostile operations, and which, within the said jurisdiction, may have been adapted either wholly or in part for warlike purposes. . . ."

17.—"In neutral ports and roadsteads belligerent ships of war may only repair damage to the extent indispensable for their seaworthiness, and may not in any way increase their military strength. The neutral authority will ascertain the nature of the repairs to be executed, which shall be carried out as rapidly as possible.

18.—"Belligerent ships of war may not make use of neutral ports, roadsteads, and territorial waters for the purpose of renewing or increasing their military equipment or armament, or for completing their crews."

Canadian War Funds.

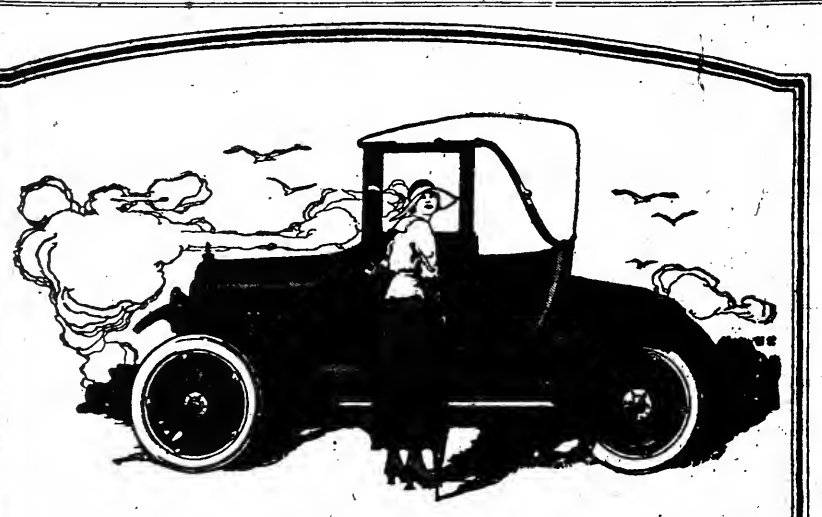
R. P. V. N.—Canadian war funds are received by the British War Relief Association, 542 Fifth Avenue. June 6 was "British and Canadian Day" at the Allied Bazaar.

Bombs from Aircraft.

E. S.—The "declaration prohibiting the discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons" in the Hague Conventions of 1907, about which you inquire, was not signed by France or Germany. It was signed by Great Britain.

Venizelos.

M. A.—Eleutherios Venizelos was born at Murniaes, near Canea, in 1864.



THE MAXWELL CABRIOLET

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THE business man, the doctor, the woman who drives—all find the cabriolet type most useful. The convertible body affords absolute protection against cold or rain—and yet it can be made into an open roadster promptly and with little trouble.

In addition to the convenience of having two cars in one, the owner of a Maxwell Cabriolet is also confident that the mechanism of the car will never fail him.

In this car there is the same sturdiness, reliability, comfort and economy for which Maxwells are famed the world over.

Only because we manufacture and sell an enormous number of these cars are we able to price it at $865, f. o. b. Detroit.

Write, phone or call for a demonstration.

Maxwell

Motor Sales Corporation

New York Branch—1808 Broadway, at 59th St.
Brooklyn Branch—1392 Bedford Ave., at St. Marks Ave.
Brooklyn Sub-Branch—Broadway at Greene Ave. Newark Branch—544 Broad St.
Bronx Dealer—Simmons Automobile Co., 415 E. 149th St.
Factory branch stores—maintained for the purpose of giving maximum Maxwell Service to all owners.

CHANDLER SIX

$1295

(F. O. B. CLEVELAND)

Chandler Price Will Advance December First

THE price of the famous Chandler Six will be advanced December 1st, 1916, and the present Chandler Model in every essential way will be continued for the forthcoming season. We have always listed the Chandler car at the lowest possible price consistent with manufacturing costs involved in producing this high grade automobile.

We had hoped earlier this season in spite of advancing costs of material to be able to continue the present $1295 price. But conditions in the industry have now come to a point where this is impossible.

Our production costs today are fifteen and one-quarter per cent (15¼%) higher than one year ago.

Our profit margin per car has always been small. And the price must, therefore, be advanced to make compensation for increased production charges.

You may purchase your Chandler car now with the assurance of a marked saving in purchase price, and with the equally important assurance that your Chandler car, purchased now, will be up-to-date next spring.

Distinctly superior Chandler features include the "Marvelous Motor" which with minor refinements from time to time has distinguished the Chandler car for four years past and which will be continued in the forthcoming series for next season; genuine Bosch high tension magneto, the highest priced and most efficient form of ignition; Gray & Davis separate unit electric starting and lighting system; silent chain drive for motor shafts; solid cast aluminum motor base, extending from frame to frame; spiral bevel gear rear axle; and the most beautiful of all modern body designs.

Until the Close of Business November 30th

Seven-Passenger Touring Car	$1295	Four-Passenger Convertible Coupe	$1895
Four-Passenger Roadster	$1295	Seven-Passenger Convertible Sedan	$1895
Seven Passenger Limousine	$2750		

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SPRINTS OPPOSED BY HORSEWOMAN

Miss Daingerfield Discusses Situation of Short Races for Thoroughbreds.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 21.—Prominent horsemen from the North, and their name is legion, who came down here during the Winter to look over the weanlings and yearlings and racing prospects for the coming year, would consider their trip to the Blue Grass country, of which this city is the centre, incomplete without having seen and chatted with Miss Elizabeth Daingerfield, the young woman who manages the Kingston Stud of Messrs. McKinney and Corrigan of Cleveland with marked ability, and still finds time to contribute reviews of books and essays of interest to the leading newspapers of the State.

Kingston comprises 700 acres of rolling blue grass pastures and spacious paddocks on the Russell Cave pike, three miles from Lexington. There are six sires, sixty brood mares and more coming, twenty-six yearlings and twenty-eight weanlings, as this year's foals are termed, and these, together with the men and women necessary to run such an establishment, are under the care of Miss Daingerfield, who is the last word in efficiency. Miss Daingerfield is assisted by her sister Kay.

During the life of Major F. A. Daingerfield his elder daughter was his chief aid when he was in charge of Castleton for James R. Keene, and it was under her eye that the famous Commando family was brought to its highest state of perfection. Her theories, which were responsible for the production of a tribe of horses whose winnings ran well up to the million dollar mark, are regarded as those of an expert.

"I always tried," said Miss Daingerfield, in talking of them, "to follow along the lines set down by my father. Sometimes I am afraid, when I haven't him to turn to for counsel and aid. My idea is to find the blood and individuality you want and then intensify.

"Ultimus represented the apex of endeavor on the part of my father, and he is an illustration of what I mean. He is by Commando, a son of Domino and out of Running Stream. The ideal sire must have speed and courage. He must not be too big—sixteen hands at the most. He must be muscular.

"I am firm believer in inbreeding, but care must be taken to avoid weaknesses.

"With an inbred sire the greatest care must be taken in selecting mares. We were in good shape in this respect when the fire destroyed so many at Castleton, and then came the disposal sale after Mr. Keene's death and we had to begin all over again. This crop of weanlings here is the first that is comparable to what we once produced. Mr. McKinney wants quality rather than quantity.

"I prefer mares with the blood of Amphion, Galopin, and Hampton. I would prefer mares that had not raced much, and my choice would be the untrained sister of a very good performer. Mares which have been raced for a long period should have at least two years' recreation before being bred. Every mare should possess speed of a high order.

"I am not in favor of racing two-year-olds. Many of our best youngsters are broken down by trials before their bones and muscles are set. Yearlings and two-year-olds should get their educational work in galloping on grass, and we are now rolling an oval on one of our pastures, over which we will break our youngsters this year. We have the yearlings nicely under way now. They stand in line and spring away at the word of command. The turf is springy, and we shall keep them off the unyielding dirt as long as possible.

"Our system of racing is not well balanced. Too much money is offered for two-year-olds and not enough for three and four year olds. Properly trained our horses should stay as well as any in the world. It will be a happy day for the turf when the sprinting trainer is no more."

NEW HILL-AND-DALE EVENT.

Middle States Colleges Will Race Over Lafayette Course.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 21.—Lafayette College will be the scene of the first intercollegiate cross-country run under the auspices of the Middle States Collegiate Athletic Conference. This conference was organized five years ago and has held four successful track meets, but never until this year has it attempted a cross-country run. The meet will be held on Saturday, Nov. 18. The Lafayette football team will play Penn State on Friday, Nov. 17, and this leaves the following Saturday without a football game, and all attention will thus be focused on the cross-country event. The course will be five and a half miles in length, starting at the Northampton Country Club and having its finish on March Field. The race will begin at 2 P. M.

Harold A. Bruce, physical director at Lafayette and coach of the track team, also an official in the Middle States Conference, is making all of the local arrangements for the event. There are thirteen colleges and universities in the conference, and all of them have signified their intention to enter teams in the cross-country run. The members of the conference are as follows: New York University, Rutgers, Lafayette, Lehigh, Dickinson, Haverford, Franklin and Marshall, Washington and Jefferson, Stevens Institute, Swarthmore, Lebanon Valley, Muhlenburg, and Gettysburg.

GOOD RECORD FOR MAGIC.

Kilmer's Racer Promises to be One of the Best for Stud Purposes.

Among the many fashionably-bred horses brought to this country from abroad in recent years, none has better credentials for prospective successful stud service than Willis S. Kilmer's Magic, now safely installed in his new home at the Kilmer stock farm near Binghamton, N. Y.

Magic was foaled in 1907 and was bred by the late Douglas Baird. He raced in the orange and chocolate sleeves of H. E. Beddington, for whom he won as a three-year-old the Goodwood Cup, two and a half miles, carrying 100 pounds, and defeated Bayardo, which was then a four-year-old, and carried 126 pounds. Bayardo was at 1 to 20 in the betting and it was 20 to 1 against Magic. The overthrow of Bayardo created a sensation, but while quite unexpected by the general public, the success of Magic was confidently anticipated by his owner and trainer, who did not believe that Bayardo could concede their colt so much weight. Magic, displaying the utmost gameness, won by a neck.

The same year Magic was a close second, being beaten by only a head, for the Wood Ditton Stakes, one mile, at Newmarket, won by Rock Lane, a son of Rock Sand. Magic was also second that year to Charlemont for the Gatwick Stakes, one mile and a half, at Gatwick, being beaten by a length. Magic represents the best English blood on both sides of his pedigree, and he should be a great acquisition to the American thoroughbred industry.

Cornell Loses Javelin Thrower.

George Brouder, the national javelin thrower and American record holder, has left Cornell, where he matriculated last year, according to a report from Ithaca, and has gone to Havana on business. As a shot putter Brouder would have been a valuable asset to Jack Moakley's team next season. Brouder, if he continues his studies on his return from Havana, may enter Penn, where Lawson Robertson, who developed Brouder as an Irish-American star, is coaching.

CHUBB SELLS QUEEN MAB.

R. C. Robbins of Boston Buys Well-Known Racing Schooner.

One of the best-known racing and cruising schooners in New York waters, Queen Mab, has been sold by her owner, Hendon Chubb of the New York Yacht Club, to Reginald C. Robbins of the Eastern Yacht Club of Boston. The sale was effected this week.

Queen Mab raced in Long Island Sound the last season, though not so frequently as in former years, under her present name or previously under the ownership of Rear Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt, New York Yacht Club, for whom she was built from designs by Herreshoff, sailing during his ownership as Vagrant. When Mr. Vanderbilt sold her he retained the right to the name Vagrant, which he transferred to his new schooner, the old one being rechristened Queen Mab.

Mr. Robbins, who is an enthusiastic racing man, bought the Queen Mab primarily to have some good racing the coming season against Demarest Lloyd's new schooner, Amorilla, which sailed with the New York Yacht Club in its last Summer cruise. Mr. Lloyd is having his craft overhauled and some changes made in her, particularly in her rigging, as he thought he did not get quite the speed he should in last Summer's races.

The addition of these two craft to the Marblehead fleet means some lively racing in the schooner class in those waters next season with Timandra, recently purchased by Arthur Winslow of the Eastern Yacht Club; George W. Scott's Miladi, and Clifford R. Hendrix's Radiant, both of which will sail in eastern waters as much as in those of the Sound next season, it is reported. Mr. Scott was frequently disappointed last season at his inability to get races for Miladi, and will surely hunt for them the coming season in Marblehead waters.

Queen Mab is 76 feet over all and 57 feet on the water line, with 17.8 beam and a draught of 10.6. She is a keel schooner with a flush deck, and admirably fitted for cruising as well as for racing.

MILITARY ATHLETICS DULL.

Little Track Sport Expected While Regiments Are on the Border.

Military athletics in New York will be practically at a standstill this Winter, according to the views of men prominently identified with National Guard activities. Even should all the Gotham regiments now on the Mexican border return and be mustered out before the first of the year, little could be done with track and field work until early in January, or perhaps even later.

The Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, which has become prominent in athletics under the coaching of Lawson Robertson, now at the University of Pennsylvania, does not expect to become very active on track and field during the entire Winter, according to Major Timothy F. Sullivan, Chairman of the Athletic Committee.

The military situation will prove a drawback to the Seventy-first Regiment, which last Spring won the Military Athletic League championship, while the Twenty-third Regiment is still patrolling the border and is therefore out of the running for some time.

There is still no prospect of the Sixty-ninth Regiment being ordered home by the War Department, and thus another organization active in athletics is eliminated for some months. The athletic renaissance expected in the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers will have to be delayed now that the corps is being detained at the border.

Probably the only New York contingent which will have an opportunity to boom its athletics this Winter will be the Second Battalion Naval Militia in South Brooklyn, which was not included in the mobilization call.

YALE TO TRY NEW COURSE.

Fall Regatta Will Be Held on the Housatonic River.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21.—Yale now has four University crews, nine freshmen, two junior, and two sophomore crews on the water from which to try and develop two eights good enough to defeat Harvard at New London next June. They are having daily practice for the annual Fall regatta, which will be held on Nov. 17.

This Fall's regatta will be held over the new two-mile course above the Derby dam on the Housatonic River, which Nickalls believes to be the finest he has yet seen in this country. It is absolutely straight, very deep, with high banks on each side, which prevent any danger of rough water. The Fall regatta will be a thorough try-out of its availability for a two-mile course. In case it comes up to expectations, an attempt will be made to have the annual Princeton-Cornell-Yale race held over the course next May. One advantage is that there is a railroad track running just along the edge of the course, which offers unequaled advantages for the running of observation trains from which to watch a regatta.

Payne Whitney of New York, one of the University Committee on Rowing, is the donor of a new English-built rowing shell which the University eight will use during the coming season. It embodies all the ideas of Coach Nickalls, and is built for a crew of moderately heavyweights.

There seems to be more interest in rowing this year than ever before, and on one day the coaches had twenty-four eights boated in shells and barges, thirteen of which were made up of freshmen anxious to break into the sport. Henry Coe has been assisting in the coaching of the youngsters.

HARVARD'S FALL REGATTA.

Rowing Season Will End This Week with Races for Club Crews.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 21.—Harvard will have its Fall regatta on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, Oct. 25 and 26. Dormitory crews will race for the Slocum trophy on Wednesday, the three first dormitory crews racing over the mile course from Cottage Farm Bridge to Harvard Bridge, with the second and third crews from each dormitory also racing in heats, the award to be made on the point system. On the same day the second and third club crews will have their races for the Filley Cup, also over the one-mile course.

Four university crews will race over the mile and seven-eighths course on Thursday, Crew A racing against B and C against D. The final event for the club crews will also be raced on the same day over the mile course.

This will practically conclude the Fall work for the crews, though two of the university crews and a couple of the freshmen crews will continue practice as long as the weather permits when the condition of the water is suitable.

R. S. Emmet, '18, who was Captain of last year's freshman crew, has reported for work, and will try for a place on the 'Varsity. He was put into Crew C, and stroked it in a couple of days' work.

Tommers Yale Basket Ball Coach.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21.—Bernard E. Tommers has been appointed coach of the Yale basketball team. He succeeds Robert C. Stowe, who coached last year's championship five.

Accommodations for Harriers.

The Steinway Civic and Athletic Association, under whose auspices the Junior Metropolitan and Junior Cross Country Championship will be conducted on Nov. 11 and Nov. 30, has announced that its clubhouse at Shore Road and Albert Street, Long Island City, will be open to all competitors desiring to practice over the new course from now until the date of the contests.

AMERICAN ATHLETE FIGHTING FOR ITALY

Phil Baldwin, Former Penn Student, Wins Sprint Championship While on Furlough.

Many American athletes have been known to be fighting on the side of the Allies, for England and for France, but only recently has it come to light that an American, who, while bearing arms for Italy, has won the sprinting championship of that country. The cables have never hailed the victory of Phil Baldwin, who may be recalled as a good performer for the University of Pennsylvania several years ago, in the 100-meter championship of Italy, but papers arriving recently from there pay high tributes to the ability of the young American, who was born in Italy, but under the Stars and Stripes.

Baldwin, who is known to the Italians as the "Yankee" or Americano, is the son of a prominent Irish-American family of Pennsylvania and was born in the city of Florence, Italy, about twenty-one years ago. With the exception of a few years spent at the University of Pennsylvania, he has lived in Italy all his life. Baldwin won many sprint races while at Penn and was regarded as a promising athlete.

When the war broke out he joined the Italian Army, and now is serving somewhere in the Alps. Before joining the army Baldwin had exhibited his skill in many parts of Italy, and at the annual track and field championships, which were held recently in Milan in spite of the war, he received leave of absence and annexed the 100-meter title in 10:32, considered very good time there. He carried the emblem of the Itala A. C.

Hector Bayon, another American athlete well known in Italy, met death a short time ago while fighting for the glory of Italy. Bayon was the Italian representative of a well known American woolen firm and won a sterling reputation as a football player and oarsman during his stay there. He entered the Italian Army as soon as war was declared against Austria.

Coincident with the death of Bayon, Italy also lost the famous oarsmen, Singaylia and Mariani. This duo of noted watermen won many prizes in competition in Italy, France, Belgium, and Germany.

Singaylia, for several weeks before the outbreak of the war with Austria, was negotiating with some Americans to come to this country to exhibit his skill. Just before he died on the battlefield, according to reports from Italy, he expressed the regret that he could not see the glorious United States." The Italian sportsman's death came about in the Alps—just where the censors would not permit to be mentioned—through blood poisoning. He had been hit with a bullet which penetrated his left lung while on a scouting expedition. Some of his comrades, unskilled in first aid, no doubt, plastered the wound with mud, while Singaylia was unconscious. Blood poisoning developed before he could receive hospital treatment and he died in a short time.

Life Guard Crew Abolished.

Ever since 1888 students of the Northwestern University have maintained a life-saving crew on Lake Michigan, the only student life-saving crew in the world, in all probability. The right to maintain it was granted by Congress after the students at the University had saved a number of lives following the wrecking of the lake steamer Lady Elgin. It has been the means of many students working their way through college on the salary the Government allowed them. But last Summer, under the reorganization of the Coast Guard Service, the members of the crew were given their choice of entering the service permanently or giving up their studies, as the work had now become practically professional. So the students have given up their unique organization.

LOST AND FOUND.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN.
Ford touring, No. 1221240, license No. 122826, owned by Mark Stark, stolen from in front of 1,670 Broadway, Oct. 19, 2 P. M.; communications confidential. R. F. TIERNEY, 49 JOHN ST., NEW YORK. Telephone John 2153.

LOST.—BETWEEN OUR OFFICE AND PENNSYLVANIA STATION POST OFFICE, 33D ST. AND 8TH AV., PACKAGE CONTAINING ABOUT SIXTY LETTERS; ABSOLUTELY NO VALUE TO FINDER; REWARD OF $10 TO BE PAID ON PROMPT RETURN TO UNDERSIGNED. AMERICAN THERMOS BOTTLE COMPANY, 35 WEST 31ST ST.

LOST—Oct. 19, diamond and platinum monogramed pin, initialed T. L. H.; liberal reward. Miss Harrison, 500 West 115th St., apartment 14. Phone Morningside 5530.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, on Saturday, between 28th and 140th Sts.; initial R. G. B.; reward. Adler, 666 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST.—Gold charm; Allen Davison engraved on back; liberal reward, 140 West 75th.

LOST—Pass book No. 1,079,182, Bank of Savings, with $25 cash. Finder will please return to 26 West 47th. Handsome reward.

LOST—Diamond bar pin; platinum setting; liberal reward. Apartment 51, 600 West 180th.

LOST—Cameo pin, set with diamonds and pearls. Reward if returned to 24 Midwood St., Flatbush.

LOST—Barpin, pearls and sapphires, between Belasco Theatre, Biltmore and Manhattan Hotel. Reward return 574 West End Av.

LOST—Friday, small beaver fur neckpiece. Return Hotel St. Hubert, 120 West 57th.

TIFFANY bar platinum pin, two pear-shaped and one round diamond. Lost Tuesday; $500 reward if returned to 237 West 72d St.

REWARD.—Lost, two 33x4 tires, with rims, Thursday. J. George, 10 Hanover Place, Brooklyn.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—$100 REWARD.

Will pay $100 reward for return of Belgian police dog, answering name of "Zut"; lost on Roslyn estate Saturday, Oct. 14. Address Morgan Belmont, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

LOST,
from 95 Riverside Drive, a black Pomeranian who answers to the name of Pinto. Reward if returned to Helene Simon, 95 Riverside Drive. Phone Schuyler 3645.

LOST.—Black Pomeranian dog, on 58th St.; liberal reward. Von Linde, 43 East 58th.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

STORE FIXTURES of Unusual Character.—The surplus fixtures of George G. Benjamin are all for sale. Suitable for clothier, haberdasher or kindred dealer who desires exceptional fittings at a low price. Window backs, counters, hanging cases for suits and overcoats, showcases, shelving, shirt cases, one desk, and a number of smaller fixtures. They may be seen at 1,182 Broadway, ground floor, between 9 and 11 A. M. or by appointment at any time. George G. Benjamin, now address 299 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 8314.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Addresses of wealthy Cubans; carefully prepared list names, addresses 500 Cuba's wealthiest families. Address H. B. Leavitt, Box 989, Havana, Cuba.

Hounds, trained on fox, rabbit, deer, wolf, bear; bloodhounds; 50-page catalogue; 5c, stamp. Rookwood Kennels, Lexington, Ky.

Large aluminium parts of Zeppelin airship, shot down in Europe, including inside and outside covers. 248 Times.

Two fine Oriental rugs and massive carved oak dining room suite; must be sold. 661 West 180th, Apartment 5.

Clothing.

Men's Credit Tailor.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway. (enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Pianos and Organs.
RENT A PIANO.
$4 per month.
Small Uprights, all woods.
BARGAINS.
Used Pianos.

Small Grands	Player Pianos.
$250	$450 $275 $300
$400	$475 $325 $350

Used Uprights.

$75	$85	$90	$100

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 East 14th St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Do you know I pay best prices for gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, pearls? Call or write, Callmann, 27 West 37th.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 118 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

AMERICAN ROADSTER, $450.
Cost $4,200; all new tires; Gray-Davis starter, lights; condition guaranteed. 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

AMESBURY CHEVROLET ROADSTER.
Smart two-passenger; excellent condition; fully equipped; sacrifice quick cash. Garage, 305 West 79th.

APPERSON, late 1915; Winter enclosure; fine condition; bargain for quick buyer. Phone 8302 Bedford.

BARGAINS IN USED CARS.
STUTZ 1916 Bulldog
NATIONAL Twin "6"; used 10 weeks.
PIERCE 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger.
MERCER 1915, 22-70, touring.
CADILLAC 8, 7-passenger.
STUTZ 1915 Bearcat; excellent condition.
PACKARD 2-48, 7-passenger.
STEARNS 6, Silent Knight, 4-passenger.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 Clymer St., near Wsburg Bridge, B'klyn.
Open Sunday.

MERCER, 1915, touring, with extra convertible Sedan top; runs like a new car; price, $1,650. Can be seen at 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

BUICK 1916 LITTLE SIX ROADSTER,
HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING,
PAIGE 1916 FAIRFIELD SIX TOURING,
HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET.
MITCHELL 1915 SIX TOURING,
MERCER RACEABOUT, LIKE NEW.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD.
Third floor, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, Model D55, 7 pass. touring; bought June, 1916; run 4,500 miles; in excellent condition; demonstration given. Call Bullard, John 524.

BUICK.—For sale, 1917 model 6-44 Buick runabout. F 264 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC.—Following merchandise sacrifice if sold immediately; Cadillac 1914 Krit roadster, pair of bear robes, condition O. K.; two 30x3½ tires, large size chauffeur's leather-lined coat. Automobile needs no paint or repairs; equipped with electric starter and lighting systems. Owner's Garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

CADILLAC.—Late model 5-passenger; has self-starter, electric lights, (full standard equipment;) used only 3 months; equal to new; two beautiful bear robes, fur-lined overcoat, chauffeur's fur coat; 1916 license; quarter value. Private Stable, 148 East 39th, near Lexington Av.

CADILLAC 1915 8-cylinder touring; in perfect running condition; newly painted. Rowe, 3249 Circle.

CADILLAC Speedster; thoroughly overhauled. Blinn, 509 Park Av.

CHANDLER, 1916, LIMOUSINE.
OLDSMOBILE, 1916, 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
HUDSON, 1915, 6-40, LIMOUSINE.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, 4-PASS. ROAD.
PACKARD, 1915, COUPE, SPECIAL.
OVERLAND, 1915, SPECIAL BROUGHAM.
CADILLAC, 1914, LIMOUSINE.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 8D FL.

CHANDLER, 1916, 7-passenger touring, perfect condition; extra equipment; any demonstration. Ayt. 72, Circle 1790.

CHANDLER—$850 BUYS 1916 SIX-CYLINDER CHANDLER; seven passenger, with Summer and Winter tops; four brand new tires, demountable rims; electrically equipped; cannot tell from new. VAN DYKE, 1,700 Broadway, second floor. Easy payments; trades considered.

COLE 1915 LIGHT SIX.
Seven passenger touring car, just overhauled and repainted. Looks like new. Price reasonable.
COLE 8 CYL. 7-PASS. DEMONSTRATOR.
Driven very little. Price reasonable.
COLT-STRATTON CO., USED CAR DEPT., 1,764 B'way, at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600.

COLE.—1916 8-60 Cole Touring, driven 3,000 miles; equipped with slip covers; good tires, one extra; bargain.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Decatur 4004.

COLE, 1914, 4-40 touring; overhauled and repainted; all nonskid tires; one extra on rim.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Decatur 4004.

COLE, 1916, Chummy Roadster, driven 5,000 miles; appearance and condition like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS TOURING CARS.
1916 and 1915 production. Some overhauled and repainted, full standard equipment. Two with detachable Winter tops. Prices reasonable.
COLT-STRATTON CO., USED CAR DEPT., 1,764 B'way, at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600.

DODGE, 1916 and '15, runabout and touring cars; all have been looked over in our own shop; appearance and condition are exceptionally good.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Decatur 4004.

DODGE TOURING CAR,
BRAND NEW
last June, perfect condition, has run about 6,000 miles; owner has no further use for it. Opportunity, D 219 Times.

DODGE, 1916, Sedan; driven 4,000 miles; very late car.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Decatur 4004.

FIAT 30, 1915, imported, 5-passenger, imported tires 2 extra, in perfect mechanical condition; slip covers; body and paint like new. Foster, Circle 3249.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., Broadway at 61st St.

FORD AUTHORIZED AGENCY.
1,000-lb. delivery, $450, complete; ton trucks, carry 1½ tons, $650; delivered in four days; complete assortment pleasure cars, commercial, used; 1917 Sazon, $135; Cadillac double tariff taxi, just passed examination, $270; Buick, Pope. Open evenings, Sundays. Time payments. Telephone Lenox 4083. 1,324 Lexington Av., cor. 85th St.

FOR SALE, limousine body, by Flandau. C 241 Times Downtown.

HAYNES 1915, six-cylinder, complete equipment, driven by owner 4,200 miles, perfect condition, nine hundred dollars; seen by appointment only. Telephone 3110 Cortlandt.

HUDSON.—SUPER SIX, CABRIOLET; REPAINTED AND OVERHAULED; EQUIPPED WITH WIRE WHEELS.
BUICK, 1916, RUNABOUT; EXCELLENT CONDITION.
OLDSMOBILE, 1916, MODEL 43, TOURING.
SHAWVAN, 3,905 BROADWAY. PHONE AUDUBON 3790.

HUDSON "super six" touring; elegant condition; sacrifice $1,100; bring cash. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1916 Touring Car, excellent condition throughout, thoroughly overhauled, newly painted and guaranteed like new; will sell very reasonable. Hupmobile Agency, 1,288 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

KISSEL 1916, five-passenger touring, four-cylinder, guaranteed, $725.
KISSEL 1914, five-passenger touring, four-cylinder, guaranteed, $525.
KISSEL special sedan, 60 horsepower, 1914, repainted and reupholstered, $1,400. Kissel Used Car Dept., 245 W. 55th St. Telephone Columbus 510.

KISSEL CAR.—Special six-cylinder; all-year car with additional accessories purchased few months ago; like new; will sell at attractive price; dealers heed not apply. Honest Owner, M 308 Times Downtown.

LANCIA BROUGHAM, 30 horse power; overhauled, repainted; landaulet; perfect condition throughout; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

LOZIER 1915 light 4, seven passenger, with one-man top, Houk wire wheels, 6 extra wheels, tires, tubes, self-starter, electric lights, tire pump; a beautiful car; very cheap. Phone Schuyler 2714. THE GREASE SPOT, INC., 204 WEST 76TH ST.

LOZIER small six, late model, five passenger touring automobile; exceptionally fine condition; equipped with Gray-Davis starting, lighting system; $725. 150 West 55th.

MERCER TOUR. & NATIONAL ROADSTER. Gentleman leaving town will sacrifice same to first reasonable cash offer; both automobiles practically new; used very little, equipped with electric lights, starter, &c.; condition guaranteed. 120 West 59th, or phone Circle 1806 for information.

MERCER—$795 BUYS MERCER SPEEDSTER.
Electric equipment; new tires; extras; excellent condition; bargain; newly painted. FIAT, $195. 2,000 Broadway, Time payments; trades made. 3268 Circle.

MERCER RACEABOUT; Beach double magneto, demountable rims; a fast, snappy, stylish car; immediate sale cheap. Telephone Schuyler 2714. THE GREASE SPOT, INC., 204 WEST 76TH ST.

MERCER 1914 RACEABOUT.
SLOCUM, 1,700 BROADWAY, 3D FLOOR.
MITCHELL.—1916, Winter top Mitchel. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., 1,700 Broadway.

MUST sacrifice immediately three following automobiles: American Simplex, 7-passenger touring, cost $4,500, sacrifice $450; National, 5-passenger, $350; Chalmers, 5-passenger roadster, $350; above automobiles absolutely mechanically perfect; luxuriously equipped. Particulars, phone Edwards, 7744 Melrose.

PACKARD T. 1-35, Touring.
Packard 1-25, Touring.
Packard 1910, Phaeton.
Packard 1912, Limousine.
Chalmers 1914, Master Touring.
Locomobile 1911 6-Cylinder, Touring.
1,700 Broadway, Blue Ribbon, fourth floor.

OLDSMOBILE, RUNABOUT, FIVE-PASSENGER OLDSMOBILE, FOUR-CYLINDER, WIRE WHEELS, THREE NEW TIRES; PERFECT CONDITION; TWO MONTHS GUARANTEE YET TO RUN; WRITE FOR APPOINTMENT; NO DEALERS; $800. OLDS, F 258 TIMES.

OVERLAND—$700 SUITS OVERLAND COUPE,
three passenger, inside drive; slightly used; cost $1,750; extras; time payments; trades considered. VAN DYKE, 1,700 Broadway. Phone 6338 Circle.

OVERLAND, 6 cylinder, 7 passenger touring; driven 6,000 miles; is exceptionally good-looking and good-running car.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Decatur 4004.

OVERLAND 1915, MODEL 80, FIVE PASS. Cost over $1,000, just repainted, condition and appearance excellent. Price $425. COLT-STRATTON CO., USED CAR DEPT., 1,764 B'way, at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600.

OVERLAND, coupe, Brewster body, fine condition. 373 Ralph Av., Brooklyn. Phone 673 East New York.

Packard-1916-1-35 7-pass. Salon touring car, $2,200. Run 7,688 miles.

Packard-1916-1-23 Runabout, $2,000.

Packard 1916-1-25 5-pass. touring, $2,200. Guaranteed.

Packard-1916-1-25 5 pass. touring, $2,000.

Packard-1911-30 Limousine, with extra touring body.
Paige-1916 7-pass., wire wheels; one extra wheel and tire. Practically new.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
350-361 Halsey Street,
Newark, N. J.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.
Louis Bruley, Manager.
1,880 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 5078.

PACKARDS	'16 twin six brougham.
	'16 twin six "1-25" tour., 7-pass.
	'15 "2-38" touring, 5-pass.
	'14 "5-48" touring, 7-pass.
	'14 "1-38" touring, 7-pass.
	'13 "1-38" touring, 5-pass.
	'12 "6-48" touring, 7-pass.
	'12 "30" landaulet.
	'12 "30" phaeton.
	'10 "30" phaeton.

Several bargains in other makes.
All these cars in splendid condition.

PACKARD, 1914, "38" touring car; has new set of non-skid tires; runs and looks like a brand new car; price, $1,000; can be seen at 2 Grace Court, near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1915; 7 passenger touring; like new; fully equipped. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

PACKARD 3-38 phaeton, touring car; price attractive. W. P. Lannin, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD 1911 30 touring car; new limousine body; cheap. Cabot, Bryant 7982.

PACKARD.—One 35 Twin Six touring car; excellent condition. McCracken, 4120 Col.

PEERLESS LANDAULET.
Beautiful aristocratic equipment; late model; cost, $6,100; accept $1,500 for immediate cash. Owner, 305 West 79th.

PIERCE-ARROW 1912, MODEL 6-36,
Five passenger, Locke & Co. body, in real good operating condition. Shock absorbers and two extra shoes. Price $325.
COLT-STRATTON CO., USED CAR DEPT., 1,764 B'way, at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600.

PIERCE-ARROW 38 landaulet, first-class condition; for sale or rent. Fentle, 127 East 83d. Lenox 6073.

PIERCE-ARROW touring car; good condition. Blinn, 509 Park Av.

Private party desires sell 5-ton Hudson commercial car, perfectly new, closed panel body, also touring body to fit; self-starter, Delco system, all accessories; big sacrifice. Phone 1116 Tremont.

REO SIX CYLINDER TOURING, $825,
fully equipped with slip covers, bumper, extra shoe tubes, tire chock, and many extras; in first-class condition; can be seen and demonstrated any time. B. F. Stephens, 39 Stephens Court, Flatbush and Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

REO.—$750 buys 1916 Reo, six-cylinder, 7-passenger, slip covers, absolutely fine condition, many extras; can be seen at Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th St.

REO 1915 TOURING.
Light five-passenger, fully equipped; extras; perfect condition; sacrifice to quick buyer. Garage, 305 West 79th.

REO, 1916, 6-cylinder, 7-passenger, like new, $875. Reo Motor Car Company, 54th St. and Broadway.

REO, 1916, 5-passenger, like new, $650. Reo, 54th St. and Broadway.

REO, 1915, 5-passenger, like new, bargain. Reo, 54th St. and Broadway.

SAXON roadster, late 1915; exceptional condition; $200. R. C. Parker, 68 Montague St., Brooklyn.

SEDAN.—Desirous of selling my 1916 Sedan, driven 3,210 miles; cost $2,175; offers accepted. Mrs. T. Roselle, Tremont 4043.

STEARNS, G. V. TOWN CAR.
1915 beautiful limousine, with extra touring body; sacrifice immediate cash. Garage, 305 West 79th.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
A used car which is a real bargain; condition like new and even guaranteed. De Lamater, 1,677 Broadway. Phone Circle 1246.

STEARNS, Silent Knight, 7-passenger brougham collapsible landaulette, beautiful style finished; rear panels ivory; cowl and hood royal blue; imported gray cloth upholstery; reading lamp, speaking tube, toilet case, &c. Also 5-passenger touring car; will sacrifice either car. Dr. Lutherfield, 507 5th Av. Phone between 2-3, Murray Hill 9851.

ACCOUNTANT,
several years' experience; college and university accounting graduate, desires connection with C. P. A. or established business; $1,000 investment. Energetic, B 367 Times Downtown.

Certified public accountant and systematizer, 32, would open and manage office for large Northern business; any line; any Southern city; salary or commission basis; bond, $50,000 if necessary. Z 306 Times Annex.

$4,000 obtains equal partnership established manufacturing business in which fullest investigation is invited; good profits; exceptional opportunity right man; references exchanged. F 252 Times.

Will invest my money and services with any honest young wholesale salesman or jobber in silks or cotton goods who thinks he can make good; give full particulars. E 252 Times.

CASH WANTED FOR A $500 DEPOSIT CONTRACT ON A NEW OLDSMOBILE TOURING CAR FROM MANUFACTURERS: WILL GIVE BIG DISCOUNT. J. HAMMEL, 406 WEST 43D ST.

$25,000
Will buy half interest modern printing house; highly rated Dun's and Bradstreet's; very large profit yearly; business growing so fast need partner. E 257 Times.

$10,000 needed without services to establish clearing house commission sales exchange, badly needed; business waiting; promising $20,000 upward net annually; highest references. D 221 Times.

Build a business in your home town; exclusive territory; quick sales; large profits; one agency sold $4,000 in one month; write us today. Combusto Devices Corporation, 250 West 54th St., New York.

Manufacturers.

Young man seeks interest in established business; metals preferred; commands capital; state proposition first letter; no brokers. P. O. Box 980, New York.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
Experienced young man, knowing country, leaving shortly, desires represent A1 houses or establish connections; highest references. F 240 Times.

Patent for sale—Automatic electro motometer, one dial on dash; shows and controls gasoline, oil, water, and temperature. Send for particulars. Dr. N. J. Nesse, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Manufacturer's representative would like to add to present line; cover any territory; headquarters, New York; individual attention; only first-class propositions considered. G 9 Times.

Opening for two or three young men of good appearance; must be extremely well connected socially; high-class outdoor sport business; commence at once. Frank Gilman Co., 29 West 46th St.

Well-paying American plan hotel, with good furnished rooms, for sale; situated in the healthiest part of Havana, Cuba. See or write proprietor, Hotel Seymour, 45th St., Room 41.

LIQUOR
TAX CERTIFICATE.
First-class certificate for sale; retiring from business. C 12 Times.

Will invest $3,000 to $4,000 in established paying business, wholesale, retail, or manufacturing, must stand strictest investigation. C 212 Times Downtown.

Rare opportunity for investment of $3,000 in high-class business, having behind it thoroughly equipped plant and unquestionably responsible men; principals only. D 252 Times.

Manufacturing business requires partner; investment required; old-established; merits rated; have all responsibility on my shoulders. Z 359 Times Annex.

SALESMAN or sales manager desired as partner in excellent old manufacturing business standing well, Dun's; investment required. Z 357 Times Annex.

Immediate sale.—Established art specialty shop, Madison, in 60's; owner retiring account health; great possibilities for growth; price reasonable. Owner, Box A 15 Times.

Will sell manufacturing business, trade well established, showing excellent profits; chance for big expansion; good reason for selling; worth investigating. A 3 Times.

Treasurer wanted in my manufacturing business; investment required; too much on hands; highest standing Dun's, Bradstre

HOUSES TO LET
Forty Cents an Agate Line

Out of Town.

Florida Home for Rent.—A beautiful, furnished home, on bay; garage; servant's room; wharf; motor boat. Box 708, Clearwater, Fla.

SOARSDALE.—Furnished house, 12 rooms, 4 bath fireplaces, garage; 10 minutes' walk from station. P. O. Box 214, or Telephone 291-J.

Forest Hills Garden, 15 minutes out; picturesque brick house, seven large, attractive rooms, two baths; beautiful lawn, shrubbery, and trees; rent $1,200. F 260 Times.

Upper Montclair.—Modern house, $68; seven rooms; garage; plot 100x150; fine location. Griffith, 380 St. John, Brooklyn.

Out of Town.

Eight rooms, all improvements, sleeping porch, open fireplace; half hour Grand Central; $40, Winter months. Winans, Tuckahoe 302.

FLORIDA COTTAGE for rent, furnished; hot water in bathroom; $200 six months. A. F. Lane, Orange City, Fla.

Summit Park, Yonkers.—Eight-room house; all modern improvements; near station; steam heat; fireplace. Phone 7395 Riverside.

Attractive seven-room modern house, furnished; 33 minutes; near station; $45.00. X 205 Times Annex.

At Lake Mahopac.—Sunnyside, 8 rooms and bath. N. W. Walker, 128 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE
Forty Cents an Agate Line

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
6 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortlandt 1122
320 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4961.

ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent. Ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you.
KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO.,
141 West 20th St.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages, 115 Broadway.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

IN MURRAY HILL DISTRICT,
36th St., east of Lexington Av.,
20-foot, 4-story dwelling.
Great bargain; easy terms.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Telephone 3700 John.

IN THE FIFTIES,
on 5th Av. block,
20-foot, 4-story residence.
Great bargain; easy terms.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Telephone 3700 John.

$950 PER YEAR INCOME.
Investment $14,000 cash.
Building rented to one strong tenant.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 Liberty St.

If you want the services of a hustling real estate office, consult Ross Realty, 503 5th Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

$500 CASH buys store property, 3,426 2d Av., 1 foot 166th St. L station, 25x100. SCHALK, 2006 Lexington Av.

Lefflard Place, lot 80x100; block from 183d St. station 6d Av. elevated; ripe for builder. Melony, 311 West 4th St.

Eight-room house; garage; overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; $7,000. Builders, 238th St., Sedgwick Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BENSONHURST BARGAIN.

2,368 83d St., near new West End L and Sea Beach subway, 25 minutes from Park Row; 10-room one-family stucco house; steam heat, electric lights; parquet floors; lot 35x100, space for garage; owner moving out of city; sacrifice for quick sale. Apply Perfect, 81th St. Sta., West End Line.

FOR SALE.

Large, old-fashioned building on Liberty St., Brooklyn, near bridge and ferry, suitable for a factory; convenient to manufacturing parties. Chauncey Real Estate Co., Ltd., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Beautiful Dyckman section, 21-family apartment; just completed; fully rented. Particulars upon request at Box 5, 326 9th St. Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

10-room house, 2 baths and garage; plot 100x100; best residential section in Queens; three minutes from bathing beach; can be had for $1,000 cash; terms to suit. Bargain, Box 48 Times.

Beautiful Lots at Little Neck.—High and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone Cortlandt 744.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT
KEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Herald Sq.
Ready for occupancy; from $3,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Am offering to quick buyer at less than half value 21 acres of land, with 1,000 feet frontage in New York City; great opportunity for manufacturing plant. M 307 Times Downtown.

Must sell my two Jamaica lots for $95 each; two blocks from station and trolley; half cash or discount for all cash. For particulars, E. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

At Elmhurst, plot 40x100; best location; 14 minutes Pennsylvania Station, 30 to Queensboro Bridge Car; $1,117 East 29th St.

Builders.—30 lots north of Jamaica station; must sacrifice. Bliss, 1,764 Broadway, N. Y.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Choice plot; best location; bargain. E 248 Times.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

At Westerleigh, Staten Island.—$300 cash and $35.10 a month will buy one of the most substantial houses in Westerleigh; six rooms, reception hall, bath, and finished attic; all improvements; recently put in first class condition; two blocks from the trolley. H. C. Horton, Real Estate, 820 Jewett Av., Westerleigh, West New Brighton. Telephone 1274 W. B.

SOUTH SIDE, charming 10-room house, first-class, modern improvements; 1¾ acres; garage, chicken house; beautiful trees; low price; business reasons. COMMUTER, Room 137, 45 Broadway, Manhattan.

ARTIST'S charming bungalow, highest hill overlooking ocean; $2,025, easy payments; 2 lots nearby, $250 each; 3 short lots, $95 each. D 246 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED, INCOME PROPERTY.
Will give smaller houses and lots in part payment. Brokers protected.
A. A. SEALY, 2 Rector St., N. Y.

Must have more property to sell and exchange; list with this office at once for quick action. Ross Realty, 503 5th Av.

Wanted.—Garage or building to convert to garage. Gassler, 174 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Flats, one and two family houses and lots in best sections; trade for smaller property; balance mortgage or cash; brokers paid; now list just out.
A. A. SEALY, 2 Rector St.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

In choicest section of New Rochelle, a new colonial house of exceptional design, on lot 100x154, overlooking Sound; 10 large, well-lighted rooms with hardwood floors; 3 baths; electric light, steam heat, 3 colonial fireplaces; not a cheap house, but has unusually fine built-in one, and low price. Owner, F. B. Ouest, (no own broker,) 59 Lafayette St., New Rochelle.

We offer COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS at KATONAH, BEDFORD, MT. KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished RENTALS along Harlem Railroad.
REED, CLARK & LEE, Inc.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Depot Plaza. Tel. 218 W. P.

FOR SALE AT RYE,
on Milton Road, exceptionally attractive gentleman's place of 7 acres, beautiful and convenient location; modern house 16 rooms; stable, chicken houses, etc., lawn, garden, beautiful trees, shrubs, all in perfect condition. J. H. SKILLIN, Rye, N. Y.

An unusual and fascinating residence, 15 rooms, billiard room, five bathrooms; every improvement and comfort, large grounds, garage. Write for further information. Principals only. Box 194 Larchmont.

A rustic bungalow at Lake Mahopac, on a high knoll, overlooking the lake, with full water rights and boat landing; all improvements; owner will sell on easy terms. Leo Blatz, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9800 Madison Square.

Delightful home, attractive location and surroundings; 35 minutes Grand Central; near station; seven large rooms, attractively arranged; every convenience; sewers, gas, electricity; transit unequaled; $9,000. Personal. Suite 605, 200 Broadway.

Old homestead, good repair, at Larchmont Manor, near Sound, 10 rooms, 2 baths, half improvements; corner plot 100x96; must be sold quick; sacrifice price $8,750, worth $14,000; big bargain. H. M. Olcott, 51 East 42d St.

A chance to obtain an 11-room house, corner plot, 100x97, Larchmont Manor, near water, with privilege of bathing beach, for $8,750; compare same with any offer at Larchmont, J. R., 133 Times.

New Rochelle.—Eleven-room house, electricity, gas, hot water heat; restricted location; half acre lot; reduced to $12,000; mortgage $4,000; cash offers entertained. Cole, 62 Mechanic St.

REAL BARGAINS
in River View manor building plots and houses of all sizes, for sale or rent. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, 18 E. 41st St., N. Y. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

New, modern corner houses, in Armour Villa Park, Bronxville; 9 rooms, 2 baths; 5 minutes from station. Henry Tiltse, Bronxville, N. Y.

Sacrifice inheritance! commuter's Hudson River home and lots, worth $15,000; for $10,000 with wonderful views. F 202 Times.

Twin room Colonial house for sale or rent. Modern, telephone 1048-J Highland Park, New Rochelle.

Near Tarrytown.—Eleven acres; elegant surroundings; must offer this week. C 249 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.
BURKE STONE, INC.,
BRONXVILLE OFFICE, TUCKAHOE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms; finished in A1 style; hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in, and flowers; nice location; not far from water, schools, and trolley; $500 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will decorate to suit. E. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.

ACREAGE ESTATE.
260 acres, Huntington Township, long frontage Jerico Turnpike and cross island road, beautiful cleared fields, well fenced; spring lake; comfortable farmhouse, large outbuildings; ideal for country home, club, or stock farm. Other property for sale. Harry T. Mott, Northport, L. I.

Small farm, with a 6-room house; improvements; running water, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; few blocks from station; fronting on trolley; in large town, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. E. Barshad, Box 151 Times Downtown.

A very unusual opportunity for builders, speculators, or investors; one hundred and fifty-two (152) first-class building lots at Babylon, L. I.; sidewalks, water, gas, and electricity; present owners going out of business; will sell in whole or part for less than half the actual wholesale value of the lots, but cash is necessary. O. W., 90 Times.

A beautiful country place, within sight of the Great South Bay, at Babylon, L. I.; sixty-odd acres of land; 12-room house, large garage, farm barns, and other buildings; valued at $100,000; quick sale necessary; any reasonable offer will be entertained; fine bargain for anybody that can use it. G. H. W., 102 Times.

Cozy little home for $950 complete, with about 15,000 square feet of fine land suitable for small farming, &c., in a town of 1,000 population; 4 miles from Riverhead; a quick, genuine buyer; call or write for appointment to visit weekdays or Sundays. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

NEAR JAMAICA.—Attractive house, just completed, 23 minutes Penn. Station, (N. Y.) or Atlantic Av., (Brooklyn); five bedrooms, inclosed porch, fireplace, electricity, garden, hedge; delightful, restricted section of Queens; great bargain at $7,000. McIntosh, Owner, 97 Yale Av., Jamaica.

Country place on shore; unusual chance to obtain gentleman's place at bargain; 4½ acres; beautiful grounds; rights by deed in private beach in front; 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 fireplaces; electric light, water; garage for 2 cars, with 2 rooms and bath. J. PETIT, Shoreham, Long Island, N. Y.

Farms with shore front and buildings—75 acres at Wading River, $200 per acre; 40 acres Sound Av., $2,000; 80 acres Mattituck, $275. Other bargains in L. I. farms from $100 per acre up. Write me or phone Shoreham 152. Howard Hawkins, Wading River, L. I.

New six-room bungalow for newly weds; just completed; plot 50x100; also new 7-room house; bargain for quick buyer; Manhasset, L. I., adjoining Great Neck; 30 minutes by electric train; easy terms. John M. Riehle, 68 William St., New York City.

Five-room house, with nearly 2 acres of good farm land; beautiful cedar trees; 39 miles from city on North Shore; few minutes from trolley; automobile; bargain to quick buyer with $150 cash. "Small Farm," Box 146 Times Downtown.

$20 a month buys cozy, old-fashioned, well-built, 7-room house; stable, chicken run, fruit, flowers, and garden; 30 minutes out; bargain at $2,500, little cash. Owner, Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

At Bellmore, Long Island; $3,500 will buy attractive seven-room house; steam heat and gas; plot 50x100; shrubs and trees; large porches; five minutes' walk to depot; no agent. C 258 Times Annex.

FOR LOW COST HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND HOME BUILDING PLOTS, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

For information about Long Island City Real Estate, write, call or telephone
RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Tel. Greeley 3600.
Largest Developers of Real Estate on L. I.

Owner will sell at big bargain fine six-room house, large barn, chicken coop, chickens, fruit trees, and large piece of land; rent $100 cash, then $10 monthly; perfect title. Owner, 1,603, 1 Liberty St., John 1221.

Long Island Poultry Farm.—Twelve buildings, 6,000 capacity; 32 acres land; living house, modern improvements; $5,000. Photos and particulars, Emil Steffens, Center Moriches, N. Y.

Stucco house and garage, 40x100; nine rooms and two baths; best location in Bensonhurst; convenient to two subways; terms to suit. Apply 2,142 50th St., near Bay Parkway.

Two lots on South Shore; all modern improvements; near water; can negotiate loan for building; small cash payment. Owner, Box 84 Times.

Belle Harbor.—Four lots, 80x100; good location, price $1,000; terms reasonable. Call or write, A. A. Wallace, 116 Warren St.

Rare opportunity; 27 nicely located, high ground lots; valley stream, gas, water, electricity. Grosser, 82 Woodbine St., B'klyn.

Forest Hills, L. I.—Sage Foundation plot, 50x107, unimproved; excellent location. F 21 Times.

Cold Spring Harbor and Woodbury.—Acreage; estates; homes. L. W. Valentine, 373 4th Av. Phone 1953 Madison Square.

Great Neck.—14-room house, near water; no brokers. Nevins, 203 West 117th.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK.—$200 down and small monthly payments like rent buys my beautiful suburban home; will surrender next month; 10 minutes to N. Y.; fine stucco; craftsman design; 9 large rooms and tiled bathroom, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace and built-in bookcases in living room, hardwood trim, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

FARM—COUNTRY HOME.
Rent or Sale.
Commuter or Specialty.
16 acres fine, clear soil; garden, orchard, well-shaded grounds; splendid house, 9 rooms; hardwood floors, steam heat, all improvements; stable-garage, poultry house. S. S. WALSH, McGORDON & NORMAN, 1,516 Equitable Bldg. Rector 7716. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 365.

PRINCETON.
Attractive home, barn, outbuildings, 80 acres; 2 miles from historic Princeton, on Cedar Grove Road; six rooms, bath, good water, conveniences, chicken yard, wire inclosed; lawn, drive, young shrubbery, climbing vines; modern; unusual value; act quick. Walter B. Howe, Inc., Princeton, N. J., or 34 Cedar St., New York City.

FARM AND SEASHORE ESTATE.—Eleven acres cultivated; rich soil; plenty choice fruit, large barns, chicken and duck pens; house has 12 rooms, sun parlor, city water, toilet and bath, electric light, heat and telephone; large lawns; mile from Asbury Park, on main highway; $12,500; terms. Agents, Bradley Beach. "The man who knows farm land."

For rent or sale, Glen Ridge, N. J., nine room house, large corner lot, splendid residential avenue; good shade trees, large, light rooms, electric light, modern plumbing just repainted and refinished throughout; rent $65 per month; concession for immediate occupancy; shown by appointment. Address A 15 Times.

Craftsman bungalow, bargain, seven rooms, tiled bath, large living room with fireplace, dining room, built-in features, ceiling fixtures; hot water heat; one-half acre plot; in fine community; one hour out in the Ramapos. Whitbeck, Mahwah, N. J.

AT SUMMIT.
PRETTY NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE.
Near homes costing $20,000 to $30,000; two baths, steam heat, open fire, lower and upper porch; everything complete; price, $8,500; easy terms. Eugene Jobs, D., L. & W. Station, Summit.

45-acre farm, stone house, with improvements, 14 rooms; large barns, other outbuildings; land all tillable except 12 acres wood; all kinds fruit; 2 brooks; highest section hills Northern Jersey; hour out; $7,000. Hinck-Hendrickson, Westwood, N. J.

Montclair.—Attractive home; beautiful residential avenue; 10 rooms, bath; large sun porch, gas, electricity, steam; perfect condition; $50 cash, $65 per month; $8,000 cash; possession May 1, 1917. Frank Hughes-Taylor Co., Montclair, N. J.

Homes in East Orange, N. J.—Address Philip T. Berndt & Co., Newark, N. J.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Farm of 125 acres, situated in Ashfield, Mass.; acres cultivated; balance in hardwood and about 200,000 feet timber; Maple sugar grove, 1200 bearing maple trees; ice pond; 10-room house; large barns; never-failing spring water; farm will carry 30 head of stock; this place is in good condition for farming or would make an ideal Summer home; price $2,500. Address owner, William P. Nuttelmann, Northampton, Mass.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Six thousand acres orange and grapefruit land, the finest in the State, with 2 miles frontage on the beautiful Indian River, and 8½ miles on the St. Johns River; the main line Florida East Coast Railway runs through this property for one mile; this property is in the middle of the famous Indian River orange and grapefruit belt and surrounded by development; prices $30 per acre; one-third cash, balance one, two, and three years at 6 per cent. A. L. Hill, owner, Indian River City, Fla.

Real Estate—Out of City.

I offer for sale oil land, known as the Jose and La Estrella, near Maracaibo, South America; high-grade oils flow from these lands; I invite a thorough investigation by expert engineers. For further information write Hernon Penefort France, Bucaramanga, Colombia, South America.

A BARGAIN.—Fine new 7-room home, steam heat, electric light; oh large plot within few minutes' walk of beautiful bathing beach; 90 minutes from New York; 64 trains daily. Will make terms to suit. M. SMITH, 51 Chambers St.

Real Estate Wanted.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF APARTMENT MANAGEMENT, ALL OUR APARTMENTS ARE FULLY RENTED. WHY NOT CONSULT US?
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
342 5th Av. Murray Hill 7822.

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE? Are you willing to price it at a low figure to get rid of it? If so, we can sell it. Send us full details. We have hundreds of buyers.
SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Wanted to lease for term of years, apartment house, elevator or nonelevator, containing three and four room suites; west side preferred; give full particulars. Address Box 111, 34 Martledge Building.

A.—A.—Owners of commercial water-fronts, factories, factory sites, desiring to sell or lease, should communicate with FLOYD S. CORBIN, Specialist, 10 Wall St. Tel. Rector 9121.

Brick building, two or three stories, 100x100, to be used for commercial trust garage; 14 foot ceiling; state full particulars; will buy or lease. "F," 205 Broadway, Brooklyn.

WANTED—Acreage property, with lake or on the water, within two hours of New York; no brokers. B 297 Times Downtown.

One or two acres, near water, about hour out, with or without bungalow; price, terms, location. F 239 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange for mortgages for securities, account moving West; $7,000 equity in Great Neck, L. I.; $10,000 equity in 150 lots Westwood, N. J.; $20,000 equity in 75-acre country estate, including entire lake, Maine coast. E. O. Grover, Western Springs, Ill.

A beautiful country home on the west bank of the Hudson, convenient to New York, to exchange for single house in this city. What have you? Ross Realty, 503 5th Av.

Lumber and pulpwood, free and clear, timber limits, in exchange for residence or apartment; brokers protected. Address for quick interview, Pulpwood, D 229 Times.

Plot 50x100, near Washington St., below 14th; old buildings; need improvement, with warehouse, garage, sale, or tenement; exchange equity $5,000 for smaller equity and cash. Room 1,200, 331 Madison Av.

GOOD INVESTMENT to exchange for a small farm within commuting distance. Offer a nice 5-story brick property in Park Av.; good rental. Quick action. Ross Realty, 503 5th Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Wanted—$6,500 mortgage, private house, Harlem; brokers protected. J. E. Barry, 6,240 Broadway.

Do you need money? If so, consult this office. Ross Realty, 503 5th Av.

Money to loan on first and second mortgages; good real estate anywhere; send full particulars. A 242 Times Annex.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

Wanted.

Wanted—$18,000 on desirable vacant, appraised at $75,000. Owner, C 277 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS
Forty Cents an Agate Line

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental; all parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (Cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786. NOTE.—We have no branch office anywhere.

173 MADISON AV.,
Bet. 33d and 34th Sts.
Ground floor to let; suitable for The Rookery, Beads and Basketry, Rugs, Antiques, &c. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR STREET, Telephone JOHN 3700.

Lofts for Rent, 110x50; light and airy; electric light and power; freight elevator service; accessible to railroad and lighterage points; suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. Full particulars or your own agent, E 212 Times.

AT THE COLONIAL HOUSE
FOR WOMEN,
339 WEST 23D ST.,
The Dolly Payne Room can be rented mornings and afternoons for club meetings and card parties. E. M. HARDING, M'g'r.

TIMES SQUARE SECTION.—To lease, long or short term, 106 West 45th St., 25x100; high ceilings; prominent building; suitable for business, restaurant, club, &c.; brokers protected. Robert J. Mahon, Attorney, 154 Nassau St.

CORNER STORE and Basement,
140TH STREET AND 7TH AV.,
New Subway Express Station at Corner.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
52 WILLIAM ST.

Building, 22x50, two stories, for sale or to let for business or manufacturing on main street. Write to owner on premises, 209 So. 4th Av., Mount Vernon.

Offices and lofts to sublet at big reduction; all parts of city; long or short lease; furnished or unfurnished. City Subletting Co., 185 B'way, N. Y. Suite 1,512. Tel. 4851 Cortl.

Factory for Rent, New Jersey, 3,000 sq. ft., for $75; forty-five minutes from New York, on the D., L. & W. R. R.; every convenience. E 249 Times Annex.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, 925 UP.
UNION BLDG., 33 UNION SQUARE WEST.
MODERN BUILDING; GOOD SERVICE.
SPEAR & CO., AGTS., 540 BROADWAY.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Large office and waiting room; operating room, lavatory; electricity; private home. 222 West 72d St. Columbus 9294.

23D ST. AND 8D AV.
LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT.
Entrance on both Sts. Bohlen, 206 8d Av.

SUBWAY CORNER STORE,
215TH ST., AMSTERDAM AV.; DRUGS, DRY GOODS, BARBER.

23D ST. AND 8D AV.
3-STORY MERCANTILE BUILDING.
Entrance both Sts. Bohlen, 206 3d Av.

39 EAST 42D STREET.
Desirable small office suites; sell furniture; bargain. Room 617, 342 Murray Hill.

FINE LOFT, 11 EAST 22D ST.
Light, 27x100, adjoining Broadway, $1,200. AMES, 26 West 31st St. Brokers protected.

FINE, LIGHT LOFT,
300 West 56th St., nr. Broadway, 25x90; $60. AMES, 26 West 31st St.

Large, light loft to let for manufacturing purpose; steam-heated; rent cheap. Apply to Herman Stein, 7 East 16th.

165 Broadway.—Will sublet one-half room; telephone, reasonable. C 255 Times Downtown.

117 East 31st St.—Studio for rent; 18x45; open fireplace; rent reasonable. Apply 113 East 31st St.

Desk room, light and airy, with service. Apply Masonic Building, 71 West 23d St., Room 1,628.

Office or desk room; stenographer service, telephone. 51 East 42d, Room 908.

65th St., 45 West.—Street store and basement. Owner, Riverside 9632.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Forty Cents an Agate Line

Unfurnished—West Side.

107TH ST., 15 EAST.—Unfurnished apartment, eight rooms and bath; extra maid's room; third floor, front, west; $1,000. Apply Superintendent.

215T, 39 EAST.—Three rooms, bathroom and kitchen; one flight up; hot water, heat, electricity; hardwood floors; $60 per month, yearly.

1st EAST 64TH ST.
Two rooms, bath; steam, electricity; $40. AMES, 26 West 31st St.

58TH, 421 East.—Only one studio apartment to let; entirely renovated, elegant light; rent, $30. Agent on premises or Peter P. Cappel, 44 Bowery.

BACHELOR APT., 135 Madison Av.—Two rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished. Apply Supt. on premises or George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 East 42d St.

INTERIOR DECORATORS, ATTENTION!
168 MADISON AV., between 33d and 34d Sts., five-room housekeeping apartment, with exceptionally large living room or studio; high ceilings; elevator service; steam heat, electric light; rental, $55. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 3700.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,016 (73d.)—Kitchenette; two, three rooms; $24-$36; modern. Janitor.

715 MADISON AV., (near 63d.)—Attractive, unfurnished apartments, $101; three rooms, bath, elevator, electric light, steam heat; VALET AND BREAKFAST SERVICE; references required.

178 MADISON AV., between 33d and 34th Sts., non-housekeeping apartment of 2 and 3 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light, telephone; rental, $30 with service, $25 without service. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 3700.

MADISON AV., 1,062, (65th St.)—Beautiful three-room apartment; modern improvements; reasonable rent. Meyer.

MADISON AV., 177.—Two rooms, bath, service; $25. Apply janitor, after 12.

THE ANDRADA,
139 EAST 80TH ST.
Three rooms, kitchenette, and bath; electricity and all-night elevator service.

Unfurnished—West Side.

2 ROOMS, 2 BATHS,
very high-class elevator apartment house, at most moderate rent.
600 WEST 161ST ST.
'Phone 4710 Morningside 6240.

125TH West.—Two, three, four rooms; improvements; $18-$30. Janitor, C 253 Times Annex.

139-2 W. 34TH, ADJOINING BROADWAY.
Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $28-$45. AMES, 26 W. 31ST, OR PREMISES.

Unfurnished—West Side.

30TH ST., 45 WEST.—Two rooms, with large bathroom. Janitor, on premises. Owner, River 9082.

61ST, 106 WEST.—Eight all sunny rooms; modern; elevator apartment.

66TH ST., 1 WEST. (Cor. Central Park West.)—2 rooms and baths, $52.50 unfurnished. $72.50 furnished. Apply on premises.

72D, 105 WEST.—A few exceptional five-room front corner apartments. W. A. Barbour. Telephone Columbus 6361.

78TH ST., 170 WEST.
Seven light rooms and bath; $55. Apply on premises. Tel. Rhinelander 9704.

84TH ST., 21 WEST.—Attractive, homelike apartments; seven large, light rooms, bath; excellent neighborhood; near Park; $55.

81ST, 31 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, 2d floor; large washroom.

106TH ST., 809 WEST.—Beautifully arranged eight-room apartment; could be converted into nine rooms; southern exposure; all outside rooms; river view. Apply Manager's office, in building; or telephone Academy 1800.

130-2 W. 34TH, ADJOINING BROADWAY.

113TH, 208 WEST.—Elevator apartment sublet; six, seven rooms; two baths; sacrifice.

136TH, 563-7 WEST, (near Morningside Park).—8 rooms and bath; elevator service; convenient transportation; decorations to suit; $75. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 6700.

140TH, 500 WEST. (New Fireproof Building.)—Four-room apartments, $630 per annum. Agent on premises.

146TH, 603 WEST.—Six rooms, bath; fine location; subway; references required; $40.

153D ST., 550 WEST.—Studio apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, all outside rooms, unusually attractive, $55 to $56.

2,126 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms, with bath, maid service; references required.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
276-6 W. 19th; 5-6 light rooms, $48-$50. AMES, 26 W. 31st, or Superintendent.

EXCEPTIONAL; corner apartment; completely furnished, Broadway, south of 59th St.; five large rooms and bath, will rent for season or until Oct. 1; $175 monthly; references. C 250 Times Downtown.

MADDON HALL,
606 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 157th St.
2-4 Rooms, $11.25 and $13.50.
Mark Eckaley & Co., 26 West 45th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Forty Cents an Agate Line

Unfurnished—West Side.

HIGH-CLASS
elevator apartments, 7-9 rooms, two baths; rent reasonable; concession. 15 St. Nicholas Terrace, corner 140th St.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,
Astoria.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION,
Realty Owners, Jackson Av., cor. 50th St.

LABANNO COURT.
307 West 70th St.
Only two apartments left.
7 rooms, 2 baths—$1,650.
8 rooms, 3 baths—$2,700.
Apply to Superintendent, premises.

SPACIOUS but small apartment of two bedrooms, bath, kitchenette, and living room; superb view, furnished or unfurnished. Stewart, 608 West 27th St., Spuyten Duyvil.

THE HUNTINGTON;
354-356 West 51st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light rooms; 6 to 7½ rooms. Apply Superintendent, 54 premises.

THE LANGHAM,
72d to 73d St. and Central Park West.
One Corner Apartment on first floor of eleven rooms.
And one on top floor of ten rooms.

THE MANSFIELD,
N. E. Cor. Broadway and 149th St.
Only one apartment left.
7 rooms, 1 bath; $900.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $35-$45. AMES, 26 W. 31ST, OR PREMISES.

1,945 SEVENTH AV., (117th.)
Seven large, light rooms, bath, steam, electric light; $45. Janitor on premises.
AMES, 26 West 31st St., or premises.

6 ROOMS AND BATH.
New and exceptionally desirable house, 464 WEST 152D ST.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,578 Broadway, 147th.

5 ROOMS AND BATH.
New and exceptionally desirable house, 464 WEST 152D ST.
W. D. Morgan, 3,578 Broadway, (147th.)

Bronx.

GRAND CONCOURSE, 1,891, (at 164th St.)—New building, one apartment left; 6 large rooms, all improvements, telephone, &c.; 4th floor; $40.

Furnished—East Side.

57TH, 124 EAST.—Attractively furnished floor in private house; extra large rooms, in exclusive Murray Hill district; references required.

49TH, 21 EAST.—Three rooms and bath; five months' lease to longer.

47TH, 21 EAST.—Two rooms and bath for two months, $75 per month.

53D ST., 55 EAST.—Large, unusual, and interesting apartment; three rooms and bath.

53D ST., 55 EAST.—Small two-room bachelor apartment in most attractive house.

57TH, 24 EAST.—BACHELOR APARTMENT; HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; TWO ROOMS AND BATH.

81ST, 75 East, (northwest corner Park Av.)—An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.

Attractive apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; restaurant; full hotel service; $12 to $15 weekly; extra large three-room suite, $22.50; investigate. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 24 East 23d St.

A well appointed apartment, 7 rooms and two baths, with open fireplace; handsomely furnished; lower eighties, near Park Av.; for rent six months or longer. Phone Monday morning, Murray Hill 4868.

APARTMENT SEEKERS.
Select apartments, furnished, unfurnished, lease, sublease; save time, trouble. Inquire without expense, S. Alvin Pisa, 7 East 42d.

APARTMENTS, 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $18 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEINAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

East Side. APARTMENTS. West Side.
Elegantly furnished, $150 to $1,500 monthly.
THE FAL-CO.,
Murray Hill 4833. 505 6th Av.

HANDSOMELY furnished duplex apartment, fashionable, central location, in the fifties, near 5th Av., eight rooms, two baths, three master's bedrooms; accommodations for three servants; $400 monthly; no brokers. Telephone 7464 Plaza, or write F 8 Times.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
120 EAST 54TH ST.
Eight large rooms; elevator; modern; $1,200.
AMES, 26 West 31st, or Superintendent.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
103 East 29th.—Two rooms, bath, all light; hotel service; meals optional.

KITCHENETTE, large, light, modern, closets, parquet floors; 2-3 rooms; $40-$75; fashionable neighborhood, close 5th Av. stage, east. Call 1,018 Lexington Av., (73d.)

MADISON AV., 1,061, (near 60th.)—Handsomely furnished three-room, bath, suitable three gentlemen.

MADISON AV., 922, (73D.)—TWO ROOMS, BATH, FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Two and three rooms and bath, $750 upwards. Complete service.

SEVENTIES, southern exposure, 5 rooms, 2 bath, furnished with private telephone; immediate possession. Cray, Columbus 3974.

The southerly apartment on the 1st floor of the Belkenhayn which is on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street and has a total of 10 feet of frontage; 8 rooms, 3 bathrooms, beautifully decorated; one of the finest apartments in the city. Inquire on premises.

Furnished—West Side.

83D, 449 WEST, (Leaden Terrace.)—Beautifully furnished three large rooms, bath, kitchenette, in genteel private residence; steam heat, electric lights, telephone; unusual; reasonable.

111 WEST 48D ST.
Two rooms, bath, second floor front, $60 PER MO.
ASHFORT & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

50TH, 228 WEST.—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment; rear Broadway; $115 month. Kelley.

64TH ST., 200 WEST, (Adlon), near Carnegie Hall, apartment 5A.—Two rooms, bath, kitchen, silver, linen, grand piano; seen mornings or by appointment. Phone Circle 2594.

64TH, 140 WEST.—Three large, outside rooms, bath; southern exposure; service; references.

81ST ST., WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Apartment two beautiful rooms; bath; furnished or unfurnished; private residence. F 272 Times.

57TH STREET, 130 WEST.
Duplex, elegantly furnished; $5,000. Apply Superintendent.

58TH ST., WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment of 6 rooms, 2 baths, including Baby Grand Knabe and handsome silver; immediate possession. Telephone 6981 Madison Square.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
2, 3 room apartment; $1,200 upward.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Ninth floor front; two large, attractively furnished rooms; elevator; telephone; every convenience; $25 weekly; references.

78TH, 23 WEST.—Superbly furnished, modern apartment; private building; near Park; $175.

51ST, 251 WEST.—Newly decorated six-room apartment; all rooms facing Broadway; $200 per month. Apt. 2B.

58TH ST., 342 WEST.—Well and fully furnished, seven rooms, choice location; first class.

56TH, 353 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4 room apartment; sublet; reference. Apt. 1.

58TH ST.—New building; magnificently furnished corner apartment; 8 rooms, 3 baths; 10th floor; superb draperies, carving, rugs, &c.; nothing neglected to achieve perfection. Telephone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1451.

58TH ST., 215 WEST.—Beautiful, furnished complete 5-room apartment; piano, victrola, Turkish rugs, for two months. Mrs. Slocum.

60TH, 119 WEST.—Apartment, 7 light rooms, bath; electric light; $40.

93D ST., 306 WEST.—Eight rooms, two baths, three bedrooms, completely furnished. Lamont. Telephone Riverside 8446.

84TH

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty Cents an Agate Line

West Side.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Exclusive Pension; suite and large room; private baths; also small room; excellent cuisine.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large and small rooms; desirable house; near "L" surface; references.

72D, 261 WEST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms, with bath; every convenience; Winter reservations.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; private bath; suite.

72D, 253 WEST. Table board; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 122, 131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 112 WEST.—Rooms; table board; references.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable, medium-sized room; steam heat; running water; excellent table.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome front, square, sunny room; other rooms; references exchanged.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Hall rooms, with superior board; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; water; connected rooms; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Large, small rooms with board; references exchanged. 1887 Riverside.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 844 West End Av.—Select accommodations; sunny double, single rooms, baths; velvet carpets; ideal furniture; very best home table; electricity, steam.

79TH, 121 WEST, THE PUTNAM. rooms with board; high grade.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; fine room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; electricity; French cuisine; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—" A good place to live." All new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; electricity; references.

82D, 11 WEST.—Large rooms, board; southern exposure; parlor dining; electricity; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 64 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms, private bath; single room.

82D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; private bath; excellent cuisine; table guests.

83D, 130 WEST.—Attractive large furnished room; southern exposure; adjoining bath; excellent table; also smaller rooms; all accommodations; references.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; electricity; home cooking; private house; phone.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; also smaller room. Schuyler 4505.

86TH, 63 WEST.—Rooms, board, refined Jewish boarding house; table boarders accommodated.

86TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; near Riverside; table a specialty.

86TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive, large room; electricity; excellent home cooking; references; table guests.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table. Rajer.

86TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, couples; refined Jewish home. Telephone. Hollman.

86TH, 56 WEST.—Sunny rooms, adjoining bath; single room; table guests. 7270 Riv.

86TH, 16 WEST.—Attractively decorated rooms; electricity; table guests; home cooking; references.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Single room, gentlemen; exceptional table board and service; reasonable.

87D, 52-54 WEST.—Beautiful second and third floor front rooms; reasonable.

83D, (676 West End Av.)—Double, also single room to high-class people; excellent table; electricity; exclusive surroundings.

88D, 21 WEST.—Lovely large and small rooms; L; park; excellent cuisine; table guests.

83D, (693 West End Av.)—Double room, suitable two or three; private bath; also single; automatic elevator; references.

88D, 134 WEST.—Accommodations, home of cultured people; gentleman; room mate wanted; $6.50.

88D, 303 WEST.—Front sunny room de luxe, with private bath; elearricity; board.

88TH, 71 WEST.—Large room, good board, two; $14.

89TH, 25 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished rooms, with bath; suitable for two, with unsurpassed board; $30 for two.

96TH, 54 WEST. Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

108D, 2 WEST.—Nice front room, facing Central Park; conveniences; first-class board; $9. Phone Riverside 6070. Carl.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in modern private residence; service; surroundings unusual.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 611 WEST.—Attractively furnished room in private family; excellent table; $15 for one, $25 for two; Apt. 61; references exchanged.

123TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; suite; excellent table board.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty Cents an Agate Line

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; steam heat; also small room.

12TH ST., 25 EAST.—Nicely furnished small bedrooms; all conveniences.

61ST, (Corner Lexington.)—Two room suite, single room, high-class, private elevator apartment; gentlemen preferred; reasonable; references. Lexington 2.

24TH, 120, EAST.—Large, light room, furnished or unfurnished; elevator apartment; references exchanged.

25TH, 20 EAST, (Madison Av.)—Large front room, bath; electricity; telephone; gentleman.

40TH ST., (34 Park Av.)—Rooms, bath; private house; gentlemen; reference required.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Large, also single, room with, without bath; gentlemen only; references.

45TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelors' rooms; residence Oriental art collector; references require.

49TH, 71 EAST.—Light, large room; running water, electric light, telephone; references.

49TH ST., 41 EAST.—Small room, southern exposure; bath adjoining; gentlemen only.

51ST ST., 117 EAST.—Front and back parlor; suitable for doctor.

56TH ST., 158 EAST.—Elegant large front room, adjoining bath; steam; private residence.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (51st.)—Elegant back parlor and small room; every possible convenience; select private house; breakfast; references.

MADISON AV., near 30th St.—Will share cozy three-room modern apartment with business girl, nurse, or student; reasonable; references. Lenox 5840.

MADISON AV., 529.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 1,061.—Large room or suite, and bath; private entrance; breakfast optional.

PRIVATE FAMILY, vicinity 5th Av., 70s, offers accommodations to exclusive women; rooms, single, en suite; meals optional. Particularly Lenland, 1 West 34th St.

West Side.

11TH, 124 WEST.—Large and small rooms, quiet house; moderate rent.

11TH ST., 237 WEST.—Share modern apartment, sunshine, dainty, outside, quiet, single room; congenial business woman. Miss Neary.

57TH, 61 WEST.—Large and single nicely furnished rooms; conveniences; telephone; references.

83D ST., 20 WEST.—Two large rooms, on second floor, with bath; rent separately.

85TH, 234 WEST.—Sunny bedroom and living room in private apartment; steam, kitchen privileges, semi-detached; suitable two refined American business people, $8. Guernsey.

86TH, 44 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor bedroom; private bath.

91ST, 10 WEST.—NINTH FLOOR FRONT; TWO LARGE, ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOMS; ELEVATOR; TELEPHONE; EVERY CONVENIENCE; $25 WEEKLY; REFERENCES.

96TH ST., 5 WEST.—Large front or back parlor; also small, together or single; bath; steam; piano; private phone; large closets; cleanliness a feature; no other roomers; a home; references required. Hamba.

West Side.

114TH, 421 WEST.—Outside double rooms, southern exposure; excellent table. Apartment 2B.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; all outside rooms, with, without bath; Southern exposure; full hotel service at very reasonable rates.

121ST ST., 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; excellent board; table guests.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway subway.)—Beautiful Riverside, nearby Audubon, bright rooms; excellent meals; home comforts; $8-$12, one; $15 up, two. 2707 Audubon.

156TH ST., 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

156TH ST., 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

BACHELORS

I am a business man downtown and have a house much too large for my personal needs. Three gentlemen are with me now to help carry the expense and have room for two or three more. The house has extremely large rooms, with plenty of bath room facilities. It is situated a few doors from Riverside Drive in the West Eighties. I have a good colored man cook. Address H. Room 1,305, 42 Exchange Place. Telephone evenings, 3951 River.

EDGECOMBE AV., 216.—Attractive furnished private room; breakfast optional; all conveniences; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms with superior board, $12-$15 weekly; exceptional surroundings. Telephone 7728 Morningside. Party.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Private family offers accommodations for one; $12. Telephone 2916 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Large, beautiful room in exclusive boarding house. Mrs. Stein.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Room, Comforts. Weekly, $11-$18 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WHERE TO DINE.

73d, 142 West.—Unsurpassed French cooking; accommodations by the week. Telephone Columbus 5631.

WEST END AV., 315.—Beautiful front room; exceptional cuisine; suitable two gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 560, (Corner 87th.)—Large, sunny rooms; lavatory; Southern cooking.

Brooklyn.

ATTRACTIVE rooms; steam heat, electricity; excellent table; convenient Borough Hall. Phone Main 1159 W.

PRESIDENT ST., 902, Near Park.—Sunny room; private bath; $24 for two; white service; convenient subway. Prospect 3161.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted.—A home with refined people for Winter by young, refined woman, age 28, coming to city to study music; can do any kind of home work, with privilege of time to study. Address A. M., 49 West Av., Norwalk, Conn.

Refined young business woman, (Hebrew,) desires large, light room, running water, with board, private family; elevator apartment, convenient west side "L;" references. C 239 Times Downtown.

SINGLE YOUNG MAN from South, employed permanently, desires to find real home; no boarding houses need answer; please state details; references exchanged. E 26 Times.

ROOM AND BOARD wanted by a young, educated Norwegian business man in educated American family; a countryman also desires board same place. E 25 Times.

REFINED GENTLEMAN (professional) requires room and good board with small private house; German-American; between 86th and 98th Sts., near Broadway. E 23 Times.

Two furnished rooms and bath, private house, located on west side from 72d St. to 95th St., with American family. American, M 239 Times Downtown.

Gentleman here for rest wants room, with private bath, in strictly private family of refinement; please give details; references. E 208 Times.

Gentleman desires breakfasts, dinners, with private family, (adults,) district 110th to 116th St., west of Amsterdam. C 240 Times Downtown.

Board, rooms for American family of four, between 80th and 110th Sts., west; give details, prices, name, and telephone number. Room 1,004, Equitable Building.

Young business woman wants room, board, refined, cheerful surroundings, between 83th and 86th Sts., West; $9 week. D 269 Times.

By young man desiring good quality home cooking; simple diet; refined surroundings; out of town week-ends. F 208 Times.

Couple with child (3 years) want good home in strictly private family; refined; Flatbush preferred. X 220 Times Annex.

Gentleman wants evening dinner, refined family; Broadway subway, above 140th St. A 5 Times Downtown.

Room, breakfast, below 59th; private family preferred. Address Business Woman, 1,364 Broadway.

YOUNG COUPLE wants wholesome board with particular family; pleasant room. D 226 Times.

JEWISH YOUNG MAN would like board and room; state particulars. F 15 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty Cents an Agate Line

West Side.

78TH ST., (Near Park.)—Back parlor, beautifully furnished, with bath, private home; electricity, phone. Schuyler 8472.

78TH, 150 WEST.—Handsomely appointed, large, medium rooms; private baths; refined surroundings.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large, sunny, well furnished, clean rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive, large, warm front rooms; running water; telephone; reception room.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Attractive room adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; also smaller room; gentlemen preferred.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Double, single rooms; electricity, steam; front parlor; all conveniences.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large, small, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one small room, every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH, 133 WEST.—Comfortable furnished, medium sized room; telephone, electricity; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Nicely furnished outside room, adjoining bath; electricity; elevator. Helton.

81ST, 143 WEST.—Double, single, newly furnished rooms; reference. Phone 6850 Schuyler.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Attractive, large front parlor; running water; electricity; telephone; $10; convenient.

82D ST., 8 WEST. Desirable small rooms; telephone; all conveniences.

82D, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished single and medium sized rooms; electric light.

82D, 206 WEST.—Room, private family; hot, cold water; telephone; third bell.

83D, 165 WEST.—Comfortable room for refined business lady; references. Apt. 64.

84TH, 128 WEST. — Handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; electricity, telephone; convenient subway and "L"; terms moderate. Logue.

84TH, 111 WEST.—Double parlor, elegantly furnished, main floor; bath and running water. Apartment A1.

84TH, 268 WEST, near West End.—Outside rooms; elevator; electricity; breakfast; gentlemen. Haskins.

84TH, 21 WEST.—Unusual second-floor room, with private bath; tray breakfast served.

84TH, 19 WEST.—Clean, attractive rooms, near Park and "L"; reasonable; newly decorated; references. Apartment 2 west.

84TH ST.—Rooms for bachelors; high-class apartment. Phone Schuyler 4718 Monday, 9 to 12.

85TH ST., (Central Park.)—Beautifully decorated studio, mornings, pianist, $15 monthly. Schuyler 8197.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Second story front; large room; attractively furnished; telephone; reasonable.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, private bath; all improvements; electricity.

86TH, (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; convenient subway, "L"; exclusive neighborhood.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Private home, bachelors; medium sunny front room, adjoining bath.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Bachelors; medium, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; $12; private home.

87TH, 320 WEST, (Riverside.)—Fine furnished suite, with bathroom; $9; private house.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; kitchenette.

86TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references.

87TH, 322 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Beautiful room, running water, electricity, telephone, $5; references.

89TH, 330 WEST.—House handsomely appointed; opening large, small rooms; telephone; references.

91ST, 58 WEST.—House just renovated; electricity, shower baths, fire escape; 2 rooms, bathroom, parlor floor; other rooms.

91ST, 132 WEST.—Three rooms, private bath; two gentlemen; references; seen forenoons, evenings; first floor. Apartment 3W.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house; large room; $7; front parlor, connecting bedroom, $8.

91ST ST., 29 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two; small rooms; electricity.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; running water; private family; gentlemen; references.

93D, 253 WEST.—Private family will rent large room, beautifully and suitably furnished, for two gentlemen; references required.

93D ST., 250 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; modern elevator apartment; references. Inquire Hallboy.

94TH, 70 WEST, (The Warren.)—Distinctively homelike; newly furnished, decorated throughout; large, small rooms; twin beds, private bath.

94TH, 315 WEST, (Apt. 7D.)—Desirable sitting and bedroom, twin beds, newly furnished, two gentlemen, elevator, bath, heat; reasonable; references.

94TH, 319 WEST.—Comfortable, large single room; elevator; refined surroundings; reasonable. Franklin.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Room in private house; gentleman.

95TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, large, medium rooms; running water; adjoining bath; one flight; private house; newly furnished; telephone; reasonable.

96TH, 23 WEST.—Select private house; one flight up; suite consisting of library, dressing room, double bedroom; private bath; suitable for three; expensively furnished; $35 per week; other rooms; excellent board optional.

96TH, 9 WEST.—American private family; large, smaller rooms; elevated, subway, park.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, high-class house; every convenience, shower; reasonable; references. Telephone 3494 Riverside. Apartment 43.

97TH ST., 515 WEST.—One or two attractively furnished rooms, modern elevator apartment, overlooking Hudson. Phone 2498 Riverside. Apartment 82.

97TH, WEST.—Large room; electricity; adjoining bath; privileges; references; $7. M 316 Times Downtown.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished front room; bath; telephone; gentlemen; $8.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Cheerful, well furnished room; elevator, phone, shower, 23D.

100TH, 316 WEST, (Broadway.)—Lady having beautiful corner apartment would rent room. Particulars telephone 2965 Riverside. Babcock.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptionally furnished large rooms, private family; private house; bath, telephone; references given, required; board optional.

102D, 249 WEST. — Physician's office and waiting room, luxuriously furnished; high-class private residence; choice location. Riverside 6343.

102D, 216, (Corner Broadway.) — Attractive outside room; exclusive private home; gentleman. Dalee.

103D, 122 WEST.—Extra large back parlor, big wardrobe, $3.75; gentleman. Jallade.

104TH, 240 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Well furnished, bright, sunny bachelor room, adjoining shower bath, facing Broadway; subway 103d; references. Apply Apt. 2 West.

104TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, newly furnished room; conveniences; homelike; phone. Beidler.

106TH, 223 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, in family two; modern apartment, near Broadway; $10 weekly. Helm.

106TH, 170 WEST.—Sunny back parlor; electricity, water; single, front; $3. Riverside 5589.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Attractive connecting rooms; suitable two gentlemen; conveniences; references required.

106TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Front room, two gentlemen or couple; modern apartment. Copeland.

106TH, 217 WEST.—Large and small rooms; bath; homelike; moderate. Prehn.

106TH, 246 WEST.—Parlor suite, two, three rooms; exclusive. Call evenings. Blake.

107TH, 819 WEST.—A tired business man, woman, or couple will find a congenial, beautifully furnished home with private family where a good table is served with taste and refinement; exclusive; references.

107TH, 208 WEST.—Beautiful large furnished room, suitable for two; superior home; private family; breakfast optional. Apt. 5R.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Handsome front suite; lavatory, every modern convenience; reasonable; Apt. 9.

107TH, 233 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cheerful furnished room, adjoining bath, elevator, shower, $8.50. Finneran.

109TH, 812 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; single, en suite; seventh floor.

110TH, 515 WEST, (Broadway, Near Subway.)—Two attractive front rooms and bath, or singly; permanent; private family; references. Apt. 3C.

111TH, 506 WEST.—Sunny, attractive room, newly furnished, elevator; refined surroundings.

113TH, 505 WEST.—Single rooms, running water, large closets, bath, telephone. Underwood.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Sunny, south room, single, elevator, telephone, shower; references. Otis.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Attractive, large front room. Apt. 4, east.

113TH, (Broadway.)—Private Christian family; exclusive accommodations; breakfast optional. Phone Riverside 1058.

114TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; three windows; elegant elevator apartment. Hoch.

West Side.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, facing Columbia campus; elevator; Apartment 5G; references.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Sunny room, private; fine apartment; with college woman; one or two; professional; $8. Apartment 67.

114TH, 508 WEST.—Attractive large room; breakfast if desired; women. Apartment 72.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Attractive room, running water, conveniences; gentlemen; references. Rowland.

115TH, 620 WEST, (Apt. 62.)—Large, sunny room; overlooking Hudson; running water.

115TH, 408 WEST.—In private French family, small room, board optional. Crepaux.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; kitchen privileges; reasonable. Hale.

116TH, 404 WEST, Subway.—Perfectly appointed room for gentleman, adjoining bath. Armstrong.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Adjoining rooms, overlooking Park; also room with bath. Apt. 84.

118TH, 40. WEST.—Suite two small rooms and bath; one room as kitchen or study; overlooking Morningside Park. Lawrence.

118TH, 430 WEST, (Apt. 6L.)—Small and large rooms, suitable for two, (near subway.)

118TH, 414 WEST.—Comfortable room; near Columbia; elevator, electricity, telephone; kitchen privileges. $4.50. Apartment 3.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive single room, elevator, telephone, shower. Apt. 4L.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished room with private family; elevator. Perlam.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; apartment facing Morningside. Apt. 35.

115TH, 400 WEST.—Double and single rooms; lavatory, water; corner. Apartment 42.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.—Two large, sunny front rooms, newly furnished; business men. Call Monday, 10 P. M., 1 D.

119TH, WEST, (49 Claremont Av.)—Outside room, well furnished; opposite Columbia; between Broadway and Riverside.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.—Two large, sunny front rooms, newly furnished; business men. Call Monday, 10 P. M., 1D.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Two large, clean, attractive, outside rooms, kitchen; $65, references.

119TH, 19 WEST.—Large, light room, facing street; hot, cold water, telephone.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny room; woman only. Apt. 3-C.

121ST ST., 537 West, Corner Broadway.—Large and small rooms, with or without board, in refined home; modern apartment; near Columbia; all conveniences. Apartment 62.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Cosy, well-furnished room, elevator apartment; kitchen privileges; Apt. 52. Carlsen.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large, sunny, steam-heated, two windows, nicely furnished; price $4.50, $6. Wilkins.

122D, 520 WEST.—Sunny, desirable rooms; electricity; elevator. Telephone 8345 Morningside. Nelson.

122D, 500 WEST.—Sunny outside rooms, 2, 4 windows; kitchen privileges. Whyte.

122D, 620 WEST.—Two furnished rooms; $15 month; overlooking Hudson. Apartment 51.

123D, 541 WEST.—Sunny room, front, single; telephone; breakfast optional; reasonable. Jewett.

122D, (3,100 Broadway.)—Beautiful front suite suitable 2, 3; Columbia. Apt. 62.

124TH, 329 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large and small; convenient location; private house; with or without board.

124TH, 557 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—High-class furnished rooms, elevator, electric; $3.50. Apartment 21.

125TH, 601 WEST, (near Claremont.)—Beautiful suite, two front rooms; private family; references. Le Sair.

125TH, 601 WEST.—Handsome, sunny, front room; modern apartment; private family; breakfast optional; $7. Ernest. 5060 Morningside.

126TH, 530 WEST.—Nice, large rooms; two windows; shower; elevator; private family. Rieth.

126TH, 607 WEST, (Apt. 42.)—Cheerful rooms; business man, woman; meals optional; subway; references.

129TH, 604 WEST.—Refined couple have large room, newly furnished; first class apartment house; reasonable; reference. Apt. 41.

139TH, 610 WEST.—Suite, parlor, bedroom, overlooking Hudson; high-grade elevator apartment; business man only. Apt. 6H.

140TH, 559 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; electricity; private family; $3. Brown.

141ST, (Near Broadway.)—Large front room, running water, electricity, dressing room; private residence; $6 week. Telephone Audubon 4563.

141ST, 605 WEST.—Large, sunny, attractive front room; elevator apartment; reasonable. Brown.

143D, 515 WEST, (Apt. 64.)—Attractive room; moderate; elevator apartment; private family.

148D, 511 WEST, (Apt. 23.)—Furnished room; elevator apartment; subway; gentleman.

151ST, 628 WEST.—Front room; one, two gentlemen. Apt. 1B. 7801 Audubon.

157TH, 550 WEST.—Large front room; reasonable; elevator; every convenience; suitable gentleman or married couple. Apt. 82.

157TH, 501 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive large room, southeast corner; river view; subway. Ellwanger.

170TH ST., 555 WEST.—Room, use of kitchen; for teacher or business woman; nurse's apartment; elevator, telephone; no other roomers. Apartment 47.

181ST ST.—Attractive furnished room, modern apartment house; every convenience; near subway; gentleman. Apply 4,280 Broadway, Apt. 1B.

AN DESIROUS of making a connection with responsible concern where energy and application will be recognized; am capable, and merit unlimited trust; experienced in office detail, correspondence, and meeting people; best references. E 240 Times.

Attractive, connecting rooms, suitable two gentlemen, 111th, Broadway; elevator apartment; overlooking Hudson. Phone 2498 Riverside. Apartment 82.

A GENTLEMAN will find comfortable, well-appointed room, bath, and breakfast in home of private family in the West 80s. Telephone 4882 Schuyler.

ATTRACTIVE room; running water; references; gentlemen. Phone 2196 Riverside. Apartment 5C.

BROADWAY, (near 92d St.)—Suite of two rooms, running water, gas, electricity, adjoining bath, in private apartment, reasonable; gentleman; references required. A 235 Times Annex.

BROADWAY, 3,089.—Large and small rooms in up-to-date apartment. Call after 6, apartment 31. Phone 9740 Morningside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 226, (82d.)—Accommodations for business woman, elevator, electricity. Walsh.

CLAREMONT AV., 191, (Apt. 34.)—Parlor, player piano, small room; musician considered.

EXCEPTIONALLY large, elegant room; all conveniences; private family; private house, Plaza 3800.

FLOOR, including two rooms, bath with each; private American family; West End Av., near 76th St. C 223 Times Annex.

Home of exceptional conditions in ten room apartment, with American family of three; Broadway, neighborhood of 110th St. E 203 Times.

LADY living in apartment hotel opposite Museum of Natural History will let a beautiful sunny room to refined business lady who desires to live in nice surroundings. $10 weekly; references exchanged. F 241 Times.

MAN has first-class furniture, 1-2 rooms; will share with man 25-35; location made agreeable. B 235 Times Downtown.

MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,

BROADWAY & 36TH ST.,

IN THE HEART OF THE CITY, offers exceptionally large and beautiful suites; low Winter rates to permanent guests; restaurant prices 50 per cent. less than any first-class hotel in city. Phone 5540 Greeley.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Outside room; toilet; private family; reasonable. Gregor, Apartment 1,

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Attractive room, connecting lavatory; private family. Apartment 54.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (115th St.)—Rooms; beautiful view; adjoining bath; references. Apartment 21. Schelin.

NEAR PARK.—Homelike rooms, southern exposure; private baths; hot water. 64 West 97th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (620 WEST 122D.)—Elegant parlor and bedroom suit, overlooking river, Grant's Tomb, delightful house, permanent gentlemen; exclusive family of two. Apartment 44.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 96th Subway.)—Large, beautifully furnished room, overlooking Hudson; adjoining parlor; running water; kitchenette; $18 per week. Call Riverside 4850. Apt. 82.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Outside, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, near Grant's Tomb.—Exceptional opportunity; faultlessly furnished room; will make concessions. Phone Morningside 620. Apartment 6S.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (141st St.)—Large bedroom overlooking Hudson, suitable gentlemen or two nurses; all conveniences; near subway. C 260 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Exquisite large, sunny room; lavatory, closet; $5; permanent. 5B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 234.—All conveniences. Phone Morningside 6[illegible] Apt. 6.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty Cents an Agate Line

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 660, (Apt. 22.)—Airy, light, finely furnished room, bath; subway.

WAVERLY PLACE, 119.—Large, small, front rooms, for gentlemen. Spring 8274. Maddix.

WEST END AV., 611, (Near 89th.)—New, elegantly furnished rooms, gentlemen or couple; every possible convenience; nothing like it in the city.

WEST END AV., 350, near 78th.—Exceptional rooms; private house; modern conveniences; references.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large and small front rooms; adjoining bath; telephone; electricity; steam.

WEST END AV., 589.—Desirable room; exclusive house; steam heat; gentlemen; references.

YOUNG American couple offer choice outside room, adjoining bath; exceptional conveniences; business man preferred; references. Northeld, 151st St. and Broadway. Audubon 8110. Hope. Apt. 2B.

Brooklyn.

SMALL, private family, electricity; modern improvements. Telephone 333 Prospect.

New Jersey

Private family, having large house, will let suite of rooms, separate or together; breakfast optional; table board convenient; near Grove Street depot; commutation $3.85 monthly. Phone Orange 670M.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

82D, 8 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms, parlor floor; hot and cold water.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Desirable suite, bath, complete; kitchenette; electricity; also single room.

WEST END AV., 794, (98th St.)—2 rooms; private bath; maid service; moderate.

Wanted—Furnished.

Boston business man, having New York office, wishes to rent by the month furnished room, with excellent bath, where no other lodgers are taken. Mr. H., Room 608, 43 Cedar St., city.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Twenty Cents an Agate Line

FEMALE

ATTENDANT.—Neat-appearing young woman, having her own home, would like position as attendant for few hours daily; salary moderate. Call Audubon(4970, after 6 P. M.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, office manager; several years' experience; qualified to fill responsible position; unquestionable references; Christian; anxious to locate with high-class firm. B 244 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman wishes position as bookkeeper; has had 2 years' office experience; salary to start $8. Address Bookkeeper, 615 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, capable of responsibility, desires position; references. E 201 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, 7 years' experience; best references; moderate salary. E 227 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Neat appearance; general office worker; intelligent; $10. C 208 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of stenography; experienced; neat; references; salary $10. B 268 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent; good education; neat appearance; $12. B 253 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent; executive; long, varied experience. Address L. R., Room 1,307, 440 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer.—School, club, or hotel experienced; capable; unquestionable credentials. F 266 Times.

CHAMBERMAID.—Refined girl as chambermaid and sewing in apartment; no waiting. E 229 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly capable to take entire charge, intelligent; $15. B 233 Times Downtown.

CARE for tubercular patients in mountains; can furnish best of references; women only. Z 370 Times Annex.

CHAMBERMAID.—Position as chambermaid and seamstress. 460 W. 24th St., (Rear.) Z397.

CHAPERON, &c.—Canadian gentlewoman, hospital undergraduate, chaperon, companion, governess, assistance with studies and music, French conversation; excellent references. F 201 Times.

CLERK.—Young woman wishes position as clerk or stenographer; good at figures; several years' fire insurance experience. D 258 Times.

COLORED WOMAN, good seamstress, would like to be under first-class dressmaker. L. M. Bennett, 210 West 37th St.

COLORED GIRL wishes half time work; references. F. Johnson, 131 West 53d st.

COMPANION.—Austro-Anglo lady; good nurse; traveling, sewing; nobility and best American references. M., 494 Columbus Av.

COMPANION.—Gentlewoman, educated Christian Scientist, wishes position as helpful companion in refined family; very moderate salary; city, country. C. S., Times Harlem.

COMPANION-GOVERNESS.—Gentlewoman, age 29, American, Protestant, desires position as companion or governess; graduate kindergartner; also teach first grades and music. F 236 Times.

COMPANION, &c.—Canadian gentlewoman, graduate St. Luke's Hospital, desires post of companion and secretary; several years' experience; highest credentials. E 235 Times.

COMPANION or housekeeper; cultured English woman desires position; experienced; town or country. Miss Codd, 1,329 Carroll St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 784.

COMPANION.—Middle-aged, refined woman seeks position as companion to elderly lady and assist light housekeeping; references. F 209 Times.

COMPANION HOUSEKEEPER; competent, where lady is unable to attend to duties, or in household with small children; excellent references. H 12 Times.

COMPANION, experienced, well-educated, young Canadian woman; desires position; city, country, or traveling; references. D 49 Times.

COMPANION, attendant; experienced young woman; practical, useful companion to travel; references. D 258 Times.

COMPANION.—Young lady, artistic, refined, gifted pianist; all or part time; social secretary; shopper. F 7 Times.

COMPANION.—Well educated; would travel or otherwise; best reference. X 218 Times Annex.

COMPANION or Mother's Helper.—Refined, educated American, 30; experienced; references. A 8 Times.

COOK.—French, first-class, wishes position small family apartment; best references. G. T., 253 West 24th St.

COOK.—Experienced; middle aged; good home with business family; private. C 214 Times.

DESIGNER.—Clever in original ideas; studied thoroughly through Europe; wants to furnish models and designs for first-class work only; hand and machine embroidery, laces for art needlework, dressmakers', milliners' and interior decorator. Lilly M. Bunting, Bachmanns Court, 96 Maple Av., Roseban, S. I.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; your home, $2.50 to $3 a day. Mrs. Jennie Williams, 345 Manhattan Av. Write. I will call.

DRESSMAKER.—Makes fine gowns from ladies' own material; home preferred. Williams, 206 West 89th St. River 7510.

DRESSMAKER, (visiting,) will fit gowns for women who make their own clothes but cannot fit themselves. Z 371 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic, expert fitter; street, dancing frocks. Kelly, 873 6th Av, Circle 1158.

DRESSMAKER.—Good cutter and fitter; by day, $3. Quinn, 409 West 127th. Morningside 2553.

DRESSMAKER wishes sewing for family, home or day. Clemens, 2,452 Washington Av., Bronx.

DRESSMAKER, private, wishes trade, $5 by the day. L Gans, 106 West 77th.

DRESSMAKER by day, $3.50; first-class worker; reference. Butler, 2,358 5th Av.

DRESSMAKER out by day, $2; will remodel. F 221 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Home, out; references. Conway, 102 Greenwich Av., West 12th.

ENGLISH gentlewoman, experienced as household manager or companion; willing to assume charge of household or entire care of semi-invalid; references exchanged. X 213 Times Annex.

ENGLISH WOMAN wants position; experienced; city references. D 267 Times.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady, trained at Smith College, the Boston Conservatory of Music, and Sargent's Physical Culture School, desires a situation as resident or visiting governess. A 233 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced visiting governess to children under 12; Brearley graduate; perfect French scholar; excellent references. Apply F 20 Times.

GOVERNESS.—North German, refined, physical care kindergarten, best references, wishes position; country preferred. H. U., 160 East 57th.

GOVERNESS, COMPANION.—Young French lady, musician, wants position as visiting governess, companion. H 3 Times.

GOVERNESS, nursery; German; experienced; physical care; best references. E. S., 160 East 57th.

GOVERNESS.—Middle-aged French governess; trained nurse diploma; English; references. 267 West 127th.

GOVERNESS.—English; useful companion, excellent governess; thorough experience; highest references. F 238 Times.

Wanted—Furnished.

AN ELDERLY LADY wishes furnished, sunny room, with board, in elevator apartment, east side, between 42d and Sixtieth, Lexington and 6th Avs. C. B. V. N., 40 Wall.

GENTLEMAN wants room with privilege of board in strictly private family where there are no other roomers; give full details, including price, location, and how many in family. G 14 Times.

Gentleman, Christian, wants independent, nicely furnished room, large closet, and convenient bath, with shower; west side, between 72d and 96th Sts.; answer, with price

SITUATIONS WANTED — HELP WANTED

The New York Times offers a reward of $100.00 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money through the insertion of a fraudulent advertisement in its columns.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BUILDERS.—Technical man to take charge of construction, purchasing, estimating, and specifications and supervising work; now holds responsible position with large builder. F 228 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, age 31, executive, able salesman, good credentials, desires responsible position with reliable concern. G 2 Times.

BUTLER, &c.—Japanese, nice boy, can take entire charge bachelor's apartment; long reference. Haru, 80 Sands St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER, Japanese; honest, willing; has highest references as to character and ability. Henry, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

BUYER, (30,) 10 years' experience purchasing railroad and mill supplies, desires position industrial or export house; can furnish excellent reference; ability and honesty; present position offers no future. E 233 Times.

CASHIER.—31; now employed by large corporation, desires responsible position. E 214 Times.

CARETAKER for country house; understands steam heat, entire charge; wife trained housekeeper. 153 East 90th. Tel. 4078 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish, 10 years' experience private families; driving Pierce-Arrow, Packard, Locomobile, Thomas, Mercer, Stearns, Cadillac, Chalmers cars; wages $25 weekly; excellent written personal references. William Streyffert, 145 East 56th.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. Write N. Gaudean, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway, Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish, (33,) married, strictly temperate, good mechanic; excellent references; present employer leaving town. Ringvall, 996 Simpson St., Bronx, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, English, married, 5 years' experience, 3 years in N. Y.; careful, intelligent driver, capable mechanic; country or city. E. H., 324 West 55th St., City.

CHAUFFEUR, (25,) four years' experience, reliable, sober, careful driver, do own repairs, washes, polishes, private; good reference. P., Stationery, 796 7th Av.

CHAUFFEUR desires position where owner values care of car; expert mechanic; employed by Packard Co.; drive any make; Packard preferred. B 374 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 8 years' experience; foreign and American cars; at present employed; excellent references; wages $25. 1,433 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Thoroughly competent, high-grade man, good appearance, clean cut; will go anywhere; good mechanic. Wm. Lee, 827 Union Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR.—Position as chauffeur by a reliable, careful, trustworthy man; willing to be useful; very best references. John McCann, 30 Sylvester Place, Flushing.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, seeks private position; has driven Cadillac, Winton, Packard; own repairs; references. Howe, 331 East 88th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, mechanic, 4 years' experience, wishes position; private. C. Spira, 1,540 First Av., City.

CHAUFFEUR.—Lady wishes to place chauffeur; best references; expert handling horses. H 15 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (25,) experienced Buick, Oldsmobile, Stearns; $16; references. Hayes, 209 East 103th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, sober, single, 30, first-class references, wishes position. Chauffeur, care Landon, 1,264 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; careful driver; mechanic; private references. Pogi, 774 Union St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, Swiss, single, with 6 years' driving and 3 years' shop experience, wishes position. G 11 Times.

CHAUFFEUR; good mechanic; best references. Otto Ritter, 419 West 31st St.

COLLEGE MAN, 26, at present connected with large commercial bank, will be open for position Dec. 1, 5 years' experience in banking and real estate business; can furnish best credentials as to ability and honesty; have had experience supervising men; can take full charge of office; can invest some if necessary. Z 343 Times Annex.

COLLEGE degreed young man wishes opportunity, business experience, teacher at present; preferably secretaryship; seeks advancement. A 12 Times.

COLLEGE graduate, business experience; knowledge French, Spanish, desires position, opportunity for advancement; salary subservient to career. D 261 Times.

COLLEGE student, (21,) desires position with business house; some experience; chance for advancement essential; will start at small salary. P. S., 605, Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

COLLEGE GRADUATE seeks evening work; anything; progressive; willing to work. B 2-6 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Young man, unincumbered, with varied experience in several climates, who has toured the world on several occasions in the above capacity, open for engagement; well educated, good address, tactful; familiar with outdoor sports; linguist; highest credentials; referred by prominent neurologists of New York and Philadelphia. Address Reliable, G 8 Times.

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER with considerable experience reinforced concrete desires position with construction engineer or contractor, offering inside or on outside; technical graduate; best of references. Address C 261 Times Downtown.

CONSTRUCTION, REALTY, INSURANCE—man, 30, wants position; 14 years' experience, construction and repairs; broker's license. B. A., 120 Times.

CORRESPONDENT; Russian typewriting taken home or out; can give valuable information of inner business. S. 30 Amsterdam Av., Harlem, 6680.

CORRESPONDENT, adjuster, (27,) executive, volume, general complaints, collection, transportation matters; highly recommended; moderate. A 22 Times.

COST ENGINEER, conspicuous ability, wants customary big work anywhere. Jim, 476 Buckle Building, Brooklyn.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION MANAGER, 28, employed, live executive, successful correspondent and organizer, record substantiated by net cash results, wishes to change position. A 297 Times.

CREDIT MAN, fifteen years' office experience, accustomed to handling large volume of detail, at present in charge of office, desires position with future. D 245 Times.

CREDIT and collection man, (American, 29;) capable correspondent; executive ability; highest credentials. F 205 Times.

DRAFTSMAN. — Architectural draftsman, beginner, desires position. B 348 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, engineer; electrical, mechanical designer; shop practice; $30. K. R., 37 Times Downtown.

EDITOR-AUTHOR, original, constructive, accurate, experienced; all details of bookmaking. N. B. H., National Magazine, 122 East 25th St.

EDITOR.—Six years charge prominent trade journal, open for engagement, similar capacity or otherwise; systematic, dependable. E 240 Times.

EDUCATED MAN, 27 years old, ex-President bank, ten years' experience, desires position; will make no investment; no promotions considered; full information on personal interview only. F 19 Times.

ENGINEER, 8 years' electrical and mechanical experience, technical graduate, wants position as assistant to executive; opportunity for advancement considered first; salary moderate. B 291 Times Downtown.

ENGINEERS and DRAFTSMEN experienced, desire additional work designing, detailing, estimating steel and concrete. C 240 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, licensed, desires position; best reference. Enright, 141 East 86th St.

EX-MEMBER NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DESIRES POSITION WHERE INTEGRITY AND ABILITY TO MEET MEN ARE ESSENTIAL. C 291 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ESTIMATOR, buildings and general construction, wants evening work; reasonable. F 214 Times.

EXECUTIVE AND SALES-MANAGER

OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT.

I am looking for a bigger opportunity in New York or elsewhere.

Am fully equipped to fill any executive position involving sales problems. Can close big deals myself, and can train and handle salesmen successfully.

A forceful writer of business-getting letters and experienced in mail order and advertising campaigns.

Highest credentials as to integrity, experience, and ability.

D. E. R., Box D 264 Times.

EXECUTIVE OR NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE,

Have had 15 years' experience managing, purchasing, sales promoting, and advertising; possess executive ability and initiative; energetic and alert; of demonstrated capacity and integrity. I seek an opportunity. Can think straight, work efficiently, and offer unswerving loyalty. Particularly interested in hearing from party needing man who can stand alone, take responsibilities, and give a good account of himself; age 34. D 262 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EXECUTIVE AND MANAGER.—Having been with the firm of one of the most noted fishing tackle and sportsman goods businesses in this city, I would like to associate myself with some concern that wants to annex such or start a new branch; long experience and thorough knowledge. F 8 Times.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT.—(27,) competent through 9 years' experience in manufacturing line, backed by an excellent education, to do and direct every detail of office and sales work; offer me a good opportunity, regardless of immediate income, and let me develop the position. E 11 Times.

EXECUTIVE, (31,) fine record office manager, credit man, accountant, seeks responsibilities; qualified to take full charge; exceptional ability; warrants investigation; "Commerce" graduate. B 342 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, assistant, experienced in administration, organization, correspondence, sales, desires employment under energetic chief with broad interests; salary nominal start, eventually $5,000. Z 305 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, (30,) proven managerial ability, seeks broader connection; university education; own initiative; responsible; references. Z 341 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY and office manager, 28, hustler; secures co-operation of workers; writes forceful letters. A 296 Times.

EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE, highly trained in both Eastern and Western banking, but thoroughly conversant with other lines of business, desires permanent situation; especially familiar with automobile and mining affairs.

F 232 Times.

EXPERIENCED business man, (33,) college graduate, wide experience in executive, accounting, and outside work, seeks responsible position with established firm; highly recommended. F 233 Times.

FARM MANAGER.—My farm manager open for position; eleven years in my employ; highest references. M. M. Ferguson, Expo. Post Office, Norfolk, Va.

HOTEL ROOM CLERK, thoroughly experienced man, age 38, who appreciates that unfailing courtesy is a valuable business asset, desires permanent employment. C 297 Times Downtown.

I WANT TO BE New York representative or agent for manufacturer; have income of $5,000 a year, but like work and want to keep in the game; good mixer and able to meet and talk with any one. All my time is yours if you can use me. Christian, A 20 Times.

I CAN SELL REAL ESTATE; want position with live concern, where energy and ability can produce results. Z 353 Times Annex.

INSPECTOR of electrical mechanical apparatus; nine years' experience; now employed; excellent references. A. Richins, 1,273 Third Av., Bronx, N. Y.

INVENTOR, wants position with private party who needs assistance in mechanical experiments. Roth, 313 East 50th.

JAPANESE, competent cook, valet, desires to take entire charge of gentleman's place; best references. Kio, 341 Lexington Av.

MAN, 38, educated, desires position; publishing experience; thoroughly reliable; married. E 259 Times.

MANAGER OR CREDIT MAN, thoroughly experienced; has executive ability; 18 years of age; best of references; well known in South; will go elsewhere if necessary. Box 237 Times, 2 Rector St.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, with 10 years' experience on Pacific Coast in specialty business, wants good, live, high-grade line, deal with factory only, electrical preferred. A. M. Smith Co., 4,328 Mosher Av., Los Angeles, Cal.

MANAGER.—As advertising, sales, or office manager, university man, with 6 years' experience in advertising and selling, seeks new position; 3 years present position in Eastern sales manager's advertising firm. F 249 Times.

MANAGER—Farm or country club manager; familiar with all details; breeding of live stock, poultry, pheasants; landscaping every description. Kennitz, 2,132 Mohegan Av., Bronx.

MANAGER wishes position where faithfulness and ability will be recognized; would accept assistancy where my business is large enough. Efficient, E 256 Times.

MAN OF EXPERIENCE

in export trade, with China, Japan, and India, desires connection with reliable export house; capable buyer; best references. V 130 Times.

MASSEUR, graduated (Swedish), open for engagement at gentleman's residence, Ernest Wime, 147 East 60th St. Phone 7317 Plaza.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER now holding executive position with large construction company, seeks connection with industrial concern where his familiarity with costs, prices, and business principles as well as technical knowledge and ability to design and specify will be valuable. E 213 Times.

NEED A EDITORIAL EXECUTIVE?

Editor, writer, art director; twelve years' experience; never fired; 30. D 223 Times.

NOTICE!

Young man, leaving for Buenos Aires, South America, Nov. 4, on his own account, would make arrangements to represent manufacturer or other firm; he has no representative there at present time, and would also handle any negotiations requiring personal representation. Address 268 79th St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE MANAGER, department head, possessing genuine ability; twelve years' business experience, university education, experienced directing many employes, constructive organizer; knowledge efficiency methods, accounting, sales, credits, correspondence problems; can you use combination of youth, with experience, and ambition; write me now. F 247 Times.

OFFICE MAN, (23,)

WITH EXCELLENT SELLING EXPERIENCE manufacturing, jobbing line; highly competent every branch of office work; expert correspondent, credit man, bookkeeping, confidential stenographer; start $29 if good future. F 267 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Now with large corporation; thoroughly experienced all modern business methods; salary $8,000. E 202 Times.

OFFICE MAN.—Manufacturing or commercial; handle correspondence, systematize, compute cash. A 10 Times.

PERMANENT POSITION with manufacturing or engineering concern by graduate engineer with 10 years' active practice in technical and executive capacities in both North and South America; perfectly familiar with Spanish and Spanish procedure; nothing less than $1,800 considered; best references; bond furnished. X 228 Times Annex.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, young man, 28, AI experienced stenographer, with initiative and executive ability, desires make change where high-class, trustworthy man wanted and will give advancement. H. T. L., 722 Pension Av., Williamsport, Penn.

PRINTING MANAGER, man thoroughly experienced, with initiative and business-getting ability wants to change position; estimate accurately on linotype, monotype, hand composition, electrotyping, rotary, flat-bed and job presswork. Executive, C 211 Times Downtown.

PRINTERS—I can make your plant produce and build business for you; am a practical printer with ten years' experience as manager and salesman; want an opening where I can combine both; let me tell you more about myself. B 575 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE MAN desires connection real estate concern; experience management renting, collections; expert accountant, office man. E 215 Times.

SALESMAN of experience, 35 years old, desires position, preferably in New Jersey territory; has been selling to builders, contractors, dealers in building supplies, merchants, property owners, &c.; also thoroughly familiar with automobiles; would consider automobile selling proposition. C 248 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, employed, (26,) 18 years' experience; ability and integrity established; familiar with hardware trade in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; desires to represent reputable house in mentioned territory. Address L. T. M., 253 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 33 years old, has traveled from coast to coast for large firm for past eight years; also general manager and buyer for line of retail stores; an first-class salesman; can fit in any part of your business; best references; reasonable salary. F 238 Times.

SALESMAN, first class, said by those who know him to possess originality and initiative to a marked degree, desires to affiliate himself with a progressive concern; territory, Rocky Mountain States; headquarters, Denver, Col. C 250 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — Straight commission; experienced and very successful; will consider only a proposition worth $100 a week. C 236 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN desires position, wholesale concern, with future; ten years' experience in own business; mercantile line preferred. E 206 Times.

SALESMAN, ladies' ready-to-wear, wishes connection; with house manufacturing strong line only; East, West Middle States. A 6 Times.

SALESMAN.—Chicago salesman opening office, travel two men, will take on one account which must be top notch in every respect. D 243 Times.

SALESMAN, CAPABLE, EMPLOYED WANTS MANUFACTURER'S LINE, NEW YORK CITY; DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION. F 135 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Young hustler seeks connection; one who can get business; 7 years' road exp. Wm. A 17 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced selling staple; specialty groceries, offers his services. "Sunbeam," Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, 25; six years' commercial experience, traveling and city; neat appearance; best references. F 30 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, highest record, university graduate, seeks position. S M 37 Times.

SALES MANAGER.—In the majority of cases your position is what you make it. Competition is no excuse for a live sales manager. Some people are satisfied to sail through life. I am one who won't sail as long as we have gasoline and steam. If you want a hustler who will obtain results, address X 221 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—An expert correspondent, with legal education, training as first assistant to men of large affairs, and experienced in presenting propositions to important people, open to engagement; American, Christian parentage; references as to ability, tact, judgment and integrity. E 242 Times.

SECRETARY, (32,) confidential position or executive's assistant, by thoroughly experienced broad-gauged American; correspondent, organizer, expert stenographer, prominent, present position fifteen years; credentials. B 376 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, typist, knowledge Spanish, legal, corporation, sales experience, rapid figurer, accurate, reliable, seeks situation, preferably with promotion house. F 234 Times.

SECRETARY, companion, valet; American young man, college education, refined; office experience; can drive car; energetic, ambitious. X 226 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Young man, 20, experienced, desires position as secretary to executive; references. Box 239 Times, 2 Rector St.

SOUTHERN STATES.

I have been selling advertising space in the cars of the street railways throughout the Southern and Middle Western States for three and a half years, during which time I have met and done business with the leading manufacturers, merchants, financial institutions, and civic and trade associations in the large cities in this territory. I am a Southerner and understand thoroughly the Southern business man. I am ready to use my abilities, experience, and utmost energy to develop trade in this field. Bond, have good house. I am young, married, a tireless worker and planner, and of good habits. My entire time is available at once. Address Carl Richards, Hotel McAlpin.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Young American, Christian, rapid, accurate, accustomed responsibility and using own initiative, thorough technical and commercial experience, executive's assistant, correspondent, bookkeeper, desires permanent position where advancement is assured; convincing recommendations; start $20-$25. B 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Thoroughly experienced young man, desires responsible position; extensive office and secretarial experience; best references. B 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—College student, third year, rapid stenographer and typist; can work evenings, Saturday, and Sunday. F 237 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English stenographer, who understands Portuguese and French, wishes position; has several years' experience; best references. G 6 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER. — 10 years' experience, capable handling all office details; salary $20-$25. F 225 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, advertising agency; advertising department publishing house or magazine. F 228 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (20,) experienced; position with future. Box 68, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent figurer, neat penman, desires work evenings. B 329 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man desires position with automobile firm; salary $18. F 229 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN, having investing clientele; successful selling record, seeks connection. F 227 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, Machine Foreman.—Young man, energetic, determined, with business experience, to connect in metal stamping or gas appliance line. F 15 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT.—If your building needs a reliable, honest manager, write to Frank Marquardt, 2,449 Maclay Av., Bronx.

TECHNOLOGY GRADUATE.

Two years' experience outside reinforced concrete construction experienced instrument man desires position with engineering contracting firm. Address Techonology, 2,726 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS "OF SPECIALTY LINES."

Would like to represent you in California and Oregon; will furnish required references. Write Jos. Gould, 88, Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.

An expert, practical traffic manager desires position with New York house; twenty years' experience; highest references. C 210 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC OR OFFICE MANAGER, knowledge of accounting, auditing, systematizing, and transportation, desires permanent official position. B 318 Times Downtown.

WATCHMAN.—German desires position as night watchman; indoors. Peters, 250 W. 51st St.

WIDEAWAKE YOUNG MAN, 23 years of age, desires position with manufacturer; good salesman; highest references. D 253 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (Christian,) 15 years' experience real estate office; expert penman; filing; correspondent; can talk intelligently; good connections; references. Kronenberger, 1,080 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Young man, (25,) neat appearance; well educated; eight years' business experience; stenographer, typewriter; excellent references; not afraid of hard work, desires position. E 220 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) college graduate, taught high school mathematics three years, seeks an opportunity to get into business; has tact, initiative, executive ability, business acumen. C 206 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires secretarial work evenings preparatory to obtaining permanent position as secretary. Fuller, B 296 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19 years old, bookkeeper and typist, speaks Portuguese, French, English, and Spanish, desires position; prefers export house; salary $15 a week. E 241 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, 3 years' clerical experience, well recommended, desires position with advancement. B. K., 19 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) capable, alert, assistant shipping clerk, laboratory assistant, 2 years' knowledge practical chemistry, desires position. A 25 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, wishes position with manufacturing concern; desires to learn business; good references. A 227 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) must support himself; anxious and very willing to work hard for good salary; excellent references. F 271 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) employed as cashier, paymaster in cigarette concern, seeks change; knowledge bookkeeping; good penman. F 225 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) Hebrew, intelligent, industrious, seeks connections with chance to become salesman; best references. D 242 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) experienced advertising solicitor, desires selling some commodity; ambitious, hustler; highly recommended. C 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) experienced office worker, typewriting, bookkeeping assistant; willing work hard for advancement; excellent references. C 248 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, single, wants position with reliable firm; any territory; will pay own expenses; commission basis. F 203 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes clerical position; evening school student; bookkeeping; salary $10. C 263 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 24, with five years' general office experience, desires position offering good chance of advancement. F 210 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21 years, desires position as clerk in hotel or club; salary, $12. A 225 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wishes position as cashier; furnish bond and references. D 219 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, willing, best references, desires position. C 205 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21 years, desires position as clerk; salary, $12. A 226 Times Annex.

$3,900 PER ANNUM

average earnings past few years; am 32 years of age and now seeking a situation requiring services of a man with well-developed and proven executive ability, together with experience of expert accountant; well versed in modern efficiency methods; knowledge of Public Service and Utility work; automobile and general manufacturing business; have proven my ability to succeed after others have failed; can control employes and obtain maximum results at minimum cost and retain respect of all concerned; this is the first time of being idle during my life, and is due to conditions over which I had absolutely no control. There are many concerns needing a man of my type and experience, and I trust this advertisement will be the means of locating them. Please answer to D 247 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

CHAUFFEURS furnished for any kind of car. Arana Chauffeurs Agency, 216 West 56th St. Tel. Circle 606.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director. Acolian Hall, 35 West 43d St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN—We need saleswomen for our muslin underwear, housefurnishing, toilet article, umbrella, leather goods, and glove departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO,

CORSET WORKROOM—Require an experienced operator on corset alterations. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO,

WRAPPERS—We need a number of bright girls as parcel wrappers; experience is not essential; beginners will be paid while learning. Apply, with proof of age, to Superintendent of Wrapping, subway floor, central building.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

ASSISTANT MANAGER FOR CORSET DEPARTMENT—Require a woman of executive ability who has had first-class experience in fitting and selling corsets. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED.

Fast growing corporation offers splendid opportunity for advancement to thoroughly efficient, dependable accountant with initiative; to gain consideration tell all about yourself, give references and state salary wanted in first letter; bond, paid for by company, required. M 296 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT IN PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE.

Neat, willing young woman, with some knowledge of stenography; salary $30 a month; request appointment in own handwriting. Dr. Hart, 160 West 59th St.

BEST & CO.,

5th Av. at 35th St.

JUNIOR GIRLS,

14 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE,

to learn the business of retail selling, starting as juniors, with good salaries, good care, and training for advancement to higher positions.

Apply in person or by mail daily, 8:30 to 9:15 A. M., employment office, seventh floor, 7 West 35th St.

BILL CLERK and STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious girl; American; excellent opportunity. D 215 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER BY LARGE DRESS HOUSE. Must be rapid and thoroughly competent; only one having had ample experience in similar line will be considered; answer in own handwriting, stating full business history, salary wanted, references; correspondence confidential. Address F 24 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced on retail ledgers; salary to begin, $12. Address A. B., 690 Times.

BRIGHT GIRL wanted as switchboard operator and to assist with office work and occasionally on typewriter; good opportunity for quick advancement to right girl. For appointment phone 2238 Beekman.

BUYER.—Lord & Gage, Reading, Penn., have an opening for a bright young woman as buyer of jewelry and leather goods; good salary, with opportunity for advancement. Address Mr. Miller, Superintendent, stating experience and salary expected.

BUYER.—Lord & Gage, Reading, Penn., have an opening for a bright young woman as buyer of toilet goods and notions; good salary, with opportunity for advancement. Address Mr. Miller, Superintendent, stating experience and salary expected.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, (white,) competent; Protestant family, three adults; good wages and home. Write or phone Mrs. G. W. Lawrence, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

CLERK wanted for hospital; must be accustomed to meet the public, handling cash, and running switchboard; good resident position for right person. Apply, stating qualifications, C 226 Times Annex.

CLOAK AND SUIT BUYER.

Large retail specialty shop requires competent woman who has filled similar position; salary no object. Box A 21 Times.

COOK.—English or Canadian girl; excellent plain cook; light laundry of small pieces; three in family; best references required; wages $30-$35. Call Monday at 11 A. M., Mrs. A. C. Benson, 21 East 82d.

CORRESPONDENT. — Young lady with experience; capable person desired; state in what line formerly and salary expected. F 9 Times.

COUPLE wanted, white, as useful butler and chambermaid, in family of adults; private house; wages, $75. Call with city references Monday morning, 347 West 87th St.

DEMONSTRATOR.—A young woman with exceptional selling ability to demonstrate one of the well-known leading lines of perfumery and toilet preparations; must be of immaculate appearance, have attractive personality, and a woman of refinement; salary and commission, with excellent opportunity for advancement; to the party possessing all mentioned requirements. Address, giving full particulars as to age, experience, and references. Ambitious, D 180 Times.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Bright woman, for short trips out of town; must be over 25, unemployed only, and ready to begin work at once; experience preferred, but not necessary, as lady holding position will instruct; good pay; short hours; expenses advanced; transportation paid; call Monday, between 10 and 12, for appointment only. W. H. Baker, Herald Square Hotel, New York City. Inquire at ladies' entrance.

DESIGNER.

HIGH-CLASS DESIGNER WANTED IN WHOLESALE LADIES' TRIMMED HAT HOUSE; ONLY THOSE HAVING HAD EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; YEARLY POSITION AND GOOD SALARY TO THE RIGHT PARTY; ANSWER BY LETTER ONLY, STATING EXPERIENCE, ARE, N. ABELSON, 3 EAST 37TH ST.

DRESSMAKERS.—Good helpers wanted. Geret, 16 East 48th St.

EXPERIENCED WAIST FINISHERS, LINING HANDS AND NEAT SEWERS. McNALLY, 15 W. 31ST ST.

FILE CLERK and telephone operator in Bronx office; $8-$9 start. F 234 Times.

FORELADY.—Young woman as forelady in workshop employing about 20 girls, assembling small metal parts; clean, light work; steady position. Write, stating experience, to E 210 Times.

FORELADY for chocolate dipping and packing in large manufacturing concern; good salary. N 207 Times Annex.

GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN FROM 16 YEARS UPWARD may secure permanent positions and good salaries in work which gives a liberal education in clerical work, typing and stenography; a square deal in management; opportunity and advancement are assured, working conditions are very pleasant. Apply by letter or in person any morning, between 8 and 10 o'clock, Montgomery Ward & Co., Bowne and Imlie Sts.; crosstown car from Borough Hall to Bowne St.

GIRL wanted, 16 years old, for light office work. Apply to the Butterick Building about 9 o'clock Monday morning, Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y.

GIRLS—GIRLS

14-17 years of age wanted by a manufacturer of dresses to wear dresses in showroom; must be extra large and stout for age; steady position, good pay. Baum & Wolff, 99 Madison Av., 29th St.

GIRL.—Bright girl to learn to operate mimeograph machine; $5 while learning; rapid advancement. Apply Room 1,106, 112 East 19th.

GIRL wanted for general work in private family; no cooking and no laundry; $18 per month. Apply 94 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

GIRL.—Neat, to help about store. Apply 8 to 9:30, Oct. 23, at 35 West 46th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS.

The "NATIONAL" is the largest Mail Order House in the East, is growing rapidly, and so offers quick chances for advancement to really capable, ambitious girls.

At present we want a number of girls and young women over 17 years old to learn how to wrap general merchandise. The position is not that of ordinary bundle wrapper, but partly clerical, and requires intelligent girls, preferably with some high school training.

The work is permanent and offers ample opportunity for salary increases, our plan of payment making it possible to obtain immediate and frequent advances.

The "NATIONAL," is one of the most delightful places in the city in which to work. Our work is largely clerical and we do no manufacturing in these buildings.

The surroundings are ideal—roomy, modern, light buildings, library, recreation room, lunch room, and hospital. Everything is done to give you pleasant and helpful surroundings. We allow at least 26 Saturday half-holidays a year.

Apply, ready to work, to J. S. Elliot, Employment Superintendent.

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,

207 West 24th St., N. Y. C.

GIRLS wanted to learn the embroidery trade; paid while learning. Apply at 437 East 166th. Herman Stein.

GOVERNESS, $40 to $45, for 4½ boy; even temper; adaptability so through knowledge; physical care required; interview only those having highest credentials and giving full details, including copy references. M 310 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—French, visiting, for afternoons; references required. Apply Monday, 9 to 11:30, Mrs. Stellman, 131 Riverside Drive.

HAND COLORISTS wanted for Christmas cards; steady employment. Apply at studio, 446 4th Av. Name Smith.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL can earn room and board with three college women; have to suit. H 20 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Reliable woman, housework, small family; no washing; location East Orange; good position to proper party; preference given country applicant. Address E 244 Times. Phone Worth 3242.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Bachelor, physician in private house, employing one maid, wishes working housekeeper, well recommended. Apply between 9-12 or 2-4 West 84th St.

HOUSEWORKERS.—General housework; two girls needed in a private family with children. Apply 2,024 Creston Av., (near Burnside Av.,) Bronx.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—Young working housekeeper; small family; no washing; good wages. Address A. V. de Forest, Stratford, Conn.

HOUSEWORK.—General housework, small family, nice home surroundings; no washing; easy hours. Write or phone Mrs. J. M. Lawrence, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER. — Good home and good wages to competent, willing housekeeper, bring references. Apt. 5-I, 790 Riverside Drive, cor. 157th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Young girl for light housework; family of two adults. Apply 395 Fort Washington Av., Apt. 21.

IS THERE A YOUNG GIRL WHO WANTS A GOOD HOME

in New Rochelle, where, for doing light housework, she would get a salary, good meals a pleasant, well-heated room, and electric light and all modern conveniences? Family of three. Address or telephone Mrs. W. A. Martin, Jr., 49 West 21st St., New York. Telephone Gramercy 1030.

LADY, experienced in soliciting orders for high-class ladies' custom made tailoring; one with experience preferred; good salary and commission. Victoria Tailoring Co., 555 West 157th St.

LAUNDRESS, some chamberwork; salary, $30 per month. Apply Monday, between 12 and 1, 16 East 64th St.

LINING HANDS.

HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
10-12 WEST 37TH ST.,

REQUIRES A NUMBER OF GOOD HANDS ON WAIST LINING.

MAID, white, suburban; good place for right person. Pique Murray Hill 5065.

MANAGER.—Competent business woman as manager of small apartment hotel. Z 310 Times Annex.

MANAGER, experienced, for high-class tea room; only one with experience and executive ability. C 227 Times Annex.

MILLINERS AND COPYISTS accustomed to high-class work; call entire week. YOUMANS, INC., 581 5th Av.

MILLINERY COPYIST and makers-on high-grade hats. Apply every day, 8:30 to 1, Youmans, 581 5th Av.

NURSE.—Graduate or practical; willing to work short hours demonstrating for the American Health Society; must be over 25, disengaged, ready to begin work at once, and in position to leave city for short trips; lady now holding position will instruct; good pay; short hours; expenses advanced; transportation paid; call Monday, between 10 and 12, for appointment only. W. H. Baker, Herald Square Hotel, New York City. Inquire at ladies' entrance.

NURSE.—Middle-aged lady wanted, experienced with children, to take charge of two-year-old child; afternoons and occasional evenings. Call personally at Apartment 10A, 129 East 82d St., between 8 and 10 A. M.

NURSE.—Good home with Jewish family in White Plains for refined person who will assist in care of two baby girls; permanent home. P. J., 210 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Trained infant's nurse; personal reference. Apply Monday or Tuesday morning, Mrs. B. H. Weinberg, 210 West 81st St.

NURSE, German or French preferred, care of two children, age 2 and 3 years, for country. Mrs. Dunne, 135 West 27th.

OFFICE WOMAN.—We want a thoroughly experienced woman, preferably one between 30 and 40 years of age, to supervise stenographers and routine in an extremely busy office; must be ambitious, possess executive ability, and be familiar with work of this nature, including filing systems, &c.; a real opportunity for the right person; write, giving full details, including salary desired; all replies confidential until after personal interview. R. C., M 327 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted with some experience; salary, $8; one capable to typewrite and operate switchboard. Apply Smith, 30 Irving Place, 4th floor.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady; private house; October to June; chief duty important telephoning; $40 monthly. F 216 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be experienced. Apply John David, 224 St. and Broadway.

PARLOR GIRLS,
FOR OUR
MILLINERY
AND
DRESSMAKING
SHOWROOMS.

Experience and good appearance necessary; steady position, with excellent opportunities for advancement. Apply 9 A. M., side entrance.

KURZMAN,
5th Av. and 26th St.

PHOTOGRAPHIC

Assistants for furnishing room. Apply Packard Studios, 1,416 Broadway.

SALESLADY for high-class Fifth Av. house; dressmaker and tailoring experience; good salary to one with connections. A 239 Times Annex.

SALESWOMEN.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require saleswomen in various departments to serve several days a week; experience not necessary, salary will be paid while learning. This presents a splendid opportunity to qualify for a permanent position on our regular staff. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

SALESWOMAN.—We have an unusual opportunity to offer an energetic, cultured woman able to command attention; unique propositions; advances against commission. C 252 Times Annex.

SALESWOMAN to travel and sell line drug, navy sundries and toilet goods; experience in line preferred; salary. Address D. 253 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SALESWOMAN.—Experienced saleswoman, photo studio; must be good talker; class, E 253 Times.

SALESWOMEN, experienced, cloak and suit department of a retail store. Apply The Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

SLEEVE DRAPERS
and
FINISHERS.

HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
10-12 WEST 37TH ST.,

REQUIRE FIRST-CLASS SLEEVE DRAPERS AND FINISHERS. APPLY PREPARED FOR WORK; LONG SEASON AND GOOD SALARY.

SOLICITOR.—A few women of brains and energy required for subscription work and new, much appreciated co-operative enterprise and magnitude which can be strongly appreciated; most families interested in the many advantages and privileges offered and not otherwise obtainable; pleasant, profitable, permanent; $5 commission on each subscription; $5-$25 may be earned daily; please call in person any day this week after 3 for full details. Townsend System, 7 West 35th.

SOLICITORS for high-class proposition; liberal commission; reference. C 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Publishing house offers a permanent position, with good future, to experienced, steady stenographer, who has a good education and plenty of common sense; salary $15 per week to start. Opportunity. M 290 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with a good education and at least 5 years' business experience; must be a good grammarian; in reply please state age, education, religion, experience, references, and salary desired in order to insure consideration. E. M., Box 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, capable of taking dictation and transcribing rapidly and accurately; salary to start, $12 per week; apply by letter only, stating exper

Answers to advertisements to box numbers should repeat every symbol printed in the address of the Advertisement.

HELP WANTED ADVERTISEMENTS

Want Advertising Agencies and American District Telegraph Offices in New York City accept advertisements for The Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS, about 16, wanted for filling papers and office work; general appearance and ability to write plainly essential; good opportunity for right kind of boys to advance. B 213 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright boy to make himself generally useful in office large hosiery house; good opportunity for advancement; must come well recommended. Address, stating age and salary desired, W. S., 133 Times.

BOY, good character, in shipping room of wholesale precious and imitation stone house; state references, experience and salary. C 294 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in the office of a large dry goods house; advancement is assured to a bright, smart boy. Address "Progress," P. O. Box 147, New York City.

BOY (16 to 18) wanted in advertising agency office; $5 to start; answer in own handwriting, giving age and references. B. T., P. O. Box 63, New York.

BOY, 16 years old, to handle stock and learn the business in large concern; permanent, with good future. B 340 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of wholesale brass concern; state age and salary expected; Christian firm; good chance for advancement. M 291 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work; opportunity for advancement. Call Monday, 11 to 12 A. M., Moen Company, 124 White St.

BOY.—Bright boy to learn to operate mimeograph machine; $6 while learning; rapid advancement. Apply Room 1,106, 112 East 19th St.

BOY wanted in office of insurance brokers; wages $5 per week to commence; state age and experience, if any. C 213 Times Downtown.

BOY, wide awake, 16-17, for large concern; excellent opportunity for advancement. Opportunity, 230 Times Downtown.

BOY, (17,) $7 to start; 10 A. M., Monday; bring references. Library, Bar Association, 42 West 44th St.

BOY wanted in broker's office; not over 16; must be rapid penman; salary, $5. M. T., 120 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of wholesale cotton goods house to make himself generally useful. C 243 Times Annex.

BOY, 16 years or over; one who is willing to work for advancement; salary to start $6. T. J. Carey, 97 Horatio St.

BOY.—In advertising agency office; chance for advancement. Call after 9 A. M., Room 907, 171 Madison Av.

BOY wanted (15-17) to learn stock brokerage business. Leopold Spingarn, Room 137, 50 Broad St.

BOYS wanted in wholesale drug house; chance to advance. Address P. O. Box 1,813, N. Y. C.

BOY Wanted.—Office and errand work; salary to start, $5. Apply Room 1,100, 32 Broadway.

BOY wanted in large publishing house to run errands; $6 to start; quick advancement. J. E. M., 144 Times.

BOY, intelligent, for clerical work; advancement; bring references. Room 1,511, 115 Broadway. Miss Levy.

BOY wanted, 15 or 16 years, to make himself useful about office; reply by letter. C 279 Times Annex.

BOY.—16 years or over; good opportunity for advancement to position in clerical or sales force. C 304 Times Downtown.

BOY.—In law office; state age, qualifications and salary expected. C 228 Times Downtown.

BOY.—To work in office of large manufacturing company; must be good penman. C 289 Times Annex.

BOY, (15-16,) bright, willing, ambitious, for office and errands; previous experience not necessary; state salary wanted. E 2-2 Times.

BOY wanted in merchant's office; state age and nationality. C 240 Times Downtown.

BOY, strong, must have experience. Frish-ard & Courtance, 19 West 22d.

BOY wanted for general office work. Apply Room 411, 7 East 42d St.

BOY, bright, to learn silk business; good advancement; $5. C 285 Times Annex.

BOY wanted by large corporation; salary to start, $6. C 259 Times Annex.

BOY with artistic ability. Cosmus & Washburn, 605 5th Av.; art department.

BUYER AND MANAGER,
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A BUYER AND MANAGER FOR THEIR FURNITURE DEPARTMENT. APPLICANT MUST HAVE HAD REQUISITE EXPERIENCE AND PRESENT HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. ADDRESS "FURNITURE," ABRAHAM & STRAUS, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BUYERS FOR LINENS, WASH GOODS, DOMESTICS, &c.

Must be thoroughly experienced and able to show successful record as business getter and profit maker; state in first latter by whom previously employed, in what capacity, how long in each place, and salary expected.
THE HUNTER TUPPEN CO.,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

BY large corporation; American young man knowing Spanish language and Spanish-speaking peoples; good opening; salary commence $75 month; state experience. F. D., P. O. Box 1,548 N. Y.

CABINETMAKER.

Young man; one competent to work on the bench preferred. Call S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Prince Bay, Staten Island, N. Y.

CARPET MAN.

Must be experienced in cutting, sewing, and matching; young man preferred. Apply MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., BOWNE AND IMLAY STS., BROOKLYN. Crosstown car from Borough Hall to Bowne St.

CATALOG MAN.

We require the services of a capable, energetic young man with mail-order experience, for compiling ready-to-wear catalogs; he must have some knowledge of printing, illustrating, electrotyping, layouts, &c., from both a technical and a buying standpoint, and also have a general knowledge of magazine advertising.

A man who has been acting as an assistant in such work will find with us his big opportunity for growth and development, or a man with proved executive ability will be able to establish himself with a rapidly growing house; this position affords unlimited possibilities for the right man; the salary will be small until the man has proved his ability. Write, giving experience in full and salary expected, The Knickerbocker Mail Order Company, 5 West 14th St.

CHAUFFEURS wanted. A. A. Vantine & Co., 5th Av. and 39th St.

CLERK.—Quotation; experienced man, with knowledge chemical apparatus and German; also clerk for general office work; permanent position, with advancement. D 213 Times Annex.

CLERKS.—Young men, in bank, with or without experience; must state age and salary expected. C 248 Times Annex.

CLOTHING SALESMEN.

MEYER BROTHERS, MAIN ST., PATERSON, N. J., HAVE VACANCIES IN THEIR MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING DEPT. FOR SEVERAL EXPERIENCED YOUNG SALESMEN IN THIS LINE. APPLY SUPT.

COLLECTORS, experienced, for installment business, age 21 to 30; salary, $2 per day and expenses; exceptional opportunity for hustler; references and surety bond required. Apply after 10, Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

COLLEGE STUDENT to teach biology, algebra, geometry in preparatory school. C 293 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE WRITER WANTED.

We are looking for a man who has had experience in planning and writing correspondence school courses to prepare a new course and will send full particulars in first letter. Box F 363 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT and office assistant, about 23; carefulness and thorough office training essential; state age, experience, salary expected. R. F., 171 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CORRESPONDENCE.—College graduate, under 25, for expeditation correspondence, by large city publisher; inside work only; good chance for young man with ideas and energy; attention paid only to full reply stating age, nationality, college, (year of graduation) business experience—if any— salary expected. R. S., 26 Times.

COUPLE wanted to take full charge of bachelor city apartment, man as useful working butler, valet, wife as competent cook; references required as to ability and character; write full particulars, wages expected. Charles, G 1 Times.

DESIGNER wanted; experienced on automobile trucks. Apply to General Vehicle Co., Borden Av., Long Island City.

DIE SINKER.

Die sinker and engraver; also steel letter cutter and router on brass dies. T. J. Edwards, 119 Summer St., Boston.

DRAFTSMEN,

mechanical, with practical experience in the design of small apparatus; interchangeability of parts is an essential feature.

To reliable men who can prove their ability we offer permanent positions, with first-rate opportunities for advancement.

Call in person, 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

DRAFTSMAN wanted.—Mechanical draftsman who has had experience in arranging and designing factory equipment, preferably machine tools; in answering please state previous experience in full and salary expected. X 214 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN wanted.—Experienced draftsman wanted for designing heavy machinery, preferably of Scandinavian birth; please give previous experience in full; location, Bayonne, N. J. X 215 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—Architectural; high grade, all around; steady position; one hour's ride out of town. Ask for Mr. Ashlin between 10 and 12 A. M., Hotel Biltmore, Monday, Oct. 23; bring sample of work.

DRAUGHTSMAN wanted with practical machine shop experience to design and develop automatic machinery. F 242 Times.

ELECTRICIAN
WANTED.

EXPERIENCED WIREMAN FOR FACTORY MAINTENANCE WORK; CAPABLE OF ESTIMATING AND DRAFTING; MUST HAVE A GENERAL ELECTRICAL KNOWLEDGE AND SHOULD KNOW HOW TO MAKE LIGHTING AND ELECTRIC POWER TRANSMISSION LAYOUTS; FAMILIARITY WITH UNDERWRITERS' RULES REQUIRED; GIVE PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE, FORMER PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT, AND SALARY EXPECTED. Z 321 TIMES ANNEX.

ELEVATOR RUNNER.—Young man for A. B. See passenger elevator; experience and references necessary; good steady position; apply 8 A. M., side entrance, Kuraman, 5th Av. and 36th St.

ENGINEER wanted; expert automobile engineer to assemble parts for new low-priced car; state experience, age, and salary expected; good opportunity to right party. Gladium Company, 127 Duane St., New York.

EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANT for a Protestant organization; $900-$1,200; mention age, experience and church affiliation. C 242 Times Annex.

ESTIMATOR AND SOLICITOR.—Heating and ventilating; salary, $1,200 and a commission on business produced; with an established New York concern. Address in confidence, B 362 Times Downtown.

EXAMINER,
PIECE GOODS.

We want a man who is qualified by practical experience to act as examiner of piece goods; good wages, permanent position, and pleasant surroundings.

Apply, ready to work, to J. S. Elliot, Employment Superintendent,
NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY,
207 West 24th St., New York City.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

capable assisting president and directing office management of large real estate corporation; only high-class man with exceptional ability will be considered; state qualifications and salary expected. H. J., B 266 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED
TOOL DETAILER
WANTED
FOR SMALL TOOLS, JIGS, AND FIXTURES; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND WAGES EXPECTED. Z 319 TIMES ANNEX.

FAST BILLING TYPIST, experienced in all billing; permanent; good advancement. Monday, 12 to 2. C 221 Times Downtown.

FIRST-CLASS
TOOL
DESIGNER
WANTED
FOR SMALL TOOLS, JIGS, AND FIXTURES; AT LEAST THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN DESIGNING REQUIRED; IN REPLY STATE AGE, PLACES OF FORMER EMPLOYMENT, AND SALARY EXPECTED. Z 320 TIMES ANNEX.

FIRST-CLASS TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, HORIZONTAL BORING MILL AND SURFACE GRINDER OPERATORS, WITH EXPERIENCE ON PRECISION TOOL WORK; WHEN REPLYING GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1,395, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

FOREMAN.—First-class, reinforcing steel on flat slab type building; experienced on large work absolutely necessary; present job New York City. Apply to Stone & Webster Engineering Corp., 61 Willett St., Passaic, N. J.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO
FIFTH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
REQUIRE
A NUMBER OF
BRIGHT BOYS

in various capacities throughout the store; the most liberal salaries will be paid to bright and active boys of neat appearance; permanent position, with splendid opportunity for advancement.

MUST BE OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE;
MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS.
APPLY MONDAY, 8:30 A. M.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FURNITURE SALESMEN.

MEYER BROTHERS, MAIN ST., PATERSON, N. J., REQUIRE SEVERAL YOUNG MEN AS SALESMEN IN THEIR CARPET, FURNITURE, AND BEDDING DEPARTMENTS; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN THIS LINE; PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY SUPT.

GOLF SALESMAN.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require for their sporting goods department a young man with a knowledge of golf and golf accessories. Apply to Superintendent, subway floor, east building.

GOOD CHANCE with large city house for man not under 6 feet or 180 pounds, not over 35 years, used to handling porters, packers, or factory hands, ability to control and get work done right and quickly; experience in packing and shipping necessary; preference for man now employed; no attention to applications without full statement age, nationality, names of all employers and time with each, and salary expected. A. C., 40 Times.

HAHNE & COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.,

Require the services of a young, forceful, and capable Manager for their Grocery Department.

IF YOU have successfully sold bonds or preferred stocks, or if you have successfully sold any other line which has brought you a clientele of individuals, we would like to hear from you; we are investment bankers and specialize in the bonds and preferred stocks of public utilities; drawing account and commission. C 204 Times Downtown.

INDUSTRIAL Insurance Man, to work on Jewish and German leads; opportunity for advancement; drawing account to right man. Call morning, Home Guardian Co., 71 W. 35.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

For high-grade work on electrical apparatus; steady employment and opportunities for advancement. Call 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

INSTRUCTOR, commercial subjects, experience desired, by well-known preparatory school to establish commercial department; interest basis; full particulars first letter; confidential. F 236 Times Downtown.

JOURNEYMAN and helper electricians wanted; carfare will be paid from New York. The Baldwin-Stewart Electric Co., Hartford, Conn.

LEDGERMAN.—Must be competent to handle 2,000 accounts with all details, balance ledger, check remittances, statements, &c.; state age, references, and salary. Box 66 Station O.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.

All-around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 8, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAIL ORDER BUYER.

Energetic young man, with ready-to-wear experience, desired, to act as buyer or assistant buyer of merchandise for rapidly growing mail order house; give experience and salary expected. C 251 Times Annex.

MANAGER

for mimeograph and mailing department of large chain store corporation; requires capacity to inspect and direct the work of typists, folders and distributors of large quantities of correspondence and price lists; salary moderate at start, but good growing position for the right man; give full particulars. C 227 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted to run a big sale in a department store in a good, prosperous city, where property has been sold and present owner must vacate by Jan. 1; state compensation desired; only men with ability need apply. F 219 Times.

MANAGER wanted for a day vaudeville house; only those who have had actual continuous experience in similar houses need apply; address, stating salary and former employment; no application will be considered unless request on above complied with. C 249 Times Annex 2.

MAN wanted in stock room of manufacturing company in the Bronx to help stock clerk; steady position, with opportunity for advancement. C 215 Times Annex.

MAN wanted, strong, steady, and trustworthy handy man, with ability to do carpentry work, handle tools well; fair education; give all details, experience, salary desired, and state age. M 306 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN

Capable of detailing from design drawings and assisting in development work. Call at S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Prince Bay, Staten Island, N. Y.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

Young man, college graduate, from 25 to 30 years of age; one who has had about two to four years' practical shop experience; to right man we offer an unusual opportunity to develop in the largest concern of its kind in the world; give full details regarding training and experience, giving names of concerns where previously employed. B 271 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL INSPECTOR.

Man with wide experience on centrifugal pumps; must have had practical shop experience, and some technical training; knowledge of hydraulics is also desirable; we want a man in this position who will have nothing to do with the shop forts directly, and is responsible only to manager, but must have personality to enable him to work in harmony with shop force; state age and experience, education, etc., fully. B 270 Times Downtown.

MECHANICS—TECHNICAL.

Large corporation has desirable opening for two college graduates or students in mechanism, with some practical shop experience; we want men to start in shop, learn the production and construction end thoroughly, with the ultimate view of going outside adjusting trouble and explaining to prospective customers what they require to get certain results; those with knowledge of hydraulics preferred; must have good personality; state age and experience fully. B 269 Times Downtown.

MEN.

The NATIONAL is the largest Mail Order House in the East, is growing rapidly, and so offers quick chances for advancement to really capable, ambitious men.

At present we have a number of permanent positions open in our assembly and shipping departments for full grown men, preferably those with Mail Order or Department Store experience. The work consists of the wrapping of general merchandise and also the assembling of goods ready for packing. These positions offer you an opportunity to make a beginning in the Mail Order business and to connect yourself with an aggressive, up-to-date business house. Our plan of payment makes it possible to obtain immediate and frequent increases.

We want full grown men, (not boys,) who have judgment and who are looking for good positions under ideal working conditions.

The NATIONAL is one of the most delightful places in the city in which to work. Our work is largely clerical and we do no manufacturing in these buildings.

The surroundings here are ideal; roomy, modern, light buildings, library, recreation room, lunch room, and hospital. Everything is done to give you pleasant and healthful surroundings. We allow at least 26 Saturday half holidays a year.

Apply, ready to work, to J. S. Elliot, Employment Superintendent,
NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y. C.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.

Leading manufacturers of high-grade and medium-priced scarfs require the services of a competent and experienced salesman to take full charge of their factory. Splendid opportunity for the right man. Steady position, good salary and future assured to successful manager. Apply by letter only,
HOCHNER, 514 West 142d St.

MOTOR TRUCK SALESMEN.

PROMINENT MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY REQUIRES SERVICE OF ADDITIONAL SALESMEN IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY; LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT; TO SELL WORM-DRIVE LIGHT DELIVERY WAGONS OF THREE-QUARTER AND ONE TON CAPACITY; EXCEPTIONAL MONEY-MAKING OPPORTUNITY FOR GOOD MEN TO MAKE PROFITABLE CONNECTION. WRITE J. K. WERTS, ROOM 812, 1,780 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OCEAN TRANSPORTATION.—FORWARDING OFFICE invites applications in confidence for vacant position of EXPORT FREIGHT SOLICITOR; must have working knowledge of the business, be energetic, and thoroughly dependable; salary $25 per week and commission to qualified man with approved credentials. Export, M 313 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Young man as office assistant; high school graduate with some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; salary $6, with good opportunities for advancement; state age and education. Z 344 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER, experienced, wanted by manufacturing concern; opportunity for advancement is offered to a keen, alert man; state age, experience in full, details, and salary wanted. M 315 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted.—14 to 16 years, American, some schooling and legible handwriting; wages from $6 to $8, depending on boy; references. Apply Room 901, 38 West 39th St., between 10 and 12, Monday.

OFFICE BOY wanted (not under 18) by importing house on Wall St.; must be well educated and of good appearance; reference required. C 298 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted, bright, with at least one year's high school training, for manufacturing concern. Call at H. W. McCandless & Co., 408 West 31st St.

OFFICE BOY wanted in Christian law office; give references, age, education and salary expected. Box C 229 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.—A large mercantile concern, wholesale and retail, will engage the services of an efficient office manager and credit man; please give full particulars. F 231 Times Downtown.

OPTOMETRIST.—Abrahm and Straus, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, require the services of a competent licensed optometrist in their Optical Department. Apply by mail only, stating qualifications in detail, addressing Superintendent.

ORGANIZER.

Man, between 25 and 35, wanted to organize important department in large manufacturing concern; one with ability to handle force of from 10 to 15; unusual opportunity for man liberally endowed with common sense; show experience, age, education, and salary expected. Address O. R., Box 135 Times Downtown.

PARENTS, ATTENTION!

Splendid chance for young man, 16-17 years, as office boy with large manufacturing concern; previous experience not necessary. Apply C 229 Times Annex.

PATENT SOLICITOR wanted to handle work of manufacturing concern; state experience, salary. Z 307 Times Annex.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Operator to obtain artistic results from leading theatrical subjects, and capable of directing several operating studios; give full information for interview. D 210 Times Annex.

PRINTING ORDER CLERK, experienced with large plant, all kinds of work; give references, experience, salary. B 260 Times Downtown.

PRODUCTION CHASERS.—Several experienced men wanted at once. Call or write Remington Arms Co., Boston Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; salary. Room 710, 108 West 34th St.

SALESMEN

Wanted to work on leads only, selling the Sears-Roebuck and the Cambridge editions of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

An absolute, permanent connection with the biggest publishing house in the world, and extremely rapid promotion to those salesmen who have sufficient executive ability to handle other men.

Those positions will pay them far more than is made by the average salesman.

If any salesman, desiring to better his earnings and position, will come in and talk things over with us we can show him facts that will prove attractive. Four-fifths of our successful men had never sold books before.

We train you thoroughly. Commission and drawing account.
120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMEN, CALLING ON MERCHANT TAILORS, TO CARRY HIGH-GRADE LINE AS CANVAS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THEIR PRESENT LINE; LIBERAL COMMISSION; FIRST-CLASS CONNECTION AND REFERENCES ESSENTIAL. APPLY BOX M 309 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALES MANAGER.

We desire to secure the services of a high-grade, efficient, and enthusiastic business man who has had personal selling experience to handle our New York representatives; applicants must be from 30 to 40 years of age and fully qualified to act in the above capacity; references indispensable; substantial salary; all applications treated confidentially. Write R. O., Box 48, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMEN.—Good profits; get some of it; wonderful new adding machines, retail $7.50, $10, $15, $17.50; five to nine columns; add, substract, multiply; most remarkable little machines ever invented; slip in your pocket; sell toys, real, practical adding machines; selling like hot cakes; men making $10 to $25 daily; exclusive district agencies open for few good men, who will work and handle selling crews; liberal commission. Address by letter only, giving experience, C. Haines, Agency Manager, 145 Duane St., New York.

SALESMAN.

CLEAN-CUT, EXPERIENCED TRAVELING MAN, WITH A SUCCESSFUL SALES RECORD, TO REPRESENT A LARGE MILL SELLING DIRECT TO RETAILERS; MUST BE A HUSTLER, COMPETENT TO HANDLE BOTH LARGE AND SMALL MERCHANTS; COMMISSION WITH DRAWING ACCOUNT; GIVE YOUR AGE AND MERCHANDISE SOLD. F 226 TIMES.

SALESMAN wanted by house of international reputation; clean-cut, energetic man with selling experience and executive ability, can earn rapid promotion; commission, with drawing account. Address, in confidence, "International," T 100 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR HIGH-GRADE, established, all-year line; no season; requires special salesmanship, and work; Middle West territory; salary and surplus commission; bond required; permanent; give full particulars, age, religion. C 262 Times Annex.

SALESMANSHIP TODAY IS A PROFESSION.

We will educate an ambitious young man between 25 and 30 years of age who wants to become a salesman; must know double-entry bookkeeping; knowledge of financial district and stock brokerage business preferred. GIVE EXPERIENCE. C 306 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—PROMOTERS

to place Schuh's System of Metal Molds, which will build anything an architect can draw and save over 30 per cent.; fireproof buildings at less than the cost of frame; commissions as high as $6,000 on single contracts; demonstration store at 1,055 Broadway; open until 9. Phone 1875 Columbus.

SALESMEN (three) for city required by large manufacturing concern; article nationally advertised and in great demand; only men with initiative, good personality, and proven ability wanted; commission only; positions pay $2,000 and upward; references required. Room 800, 20 Vesey Street.

SALESMEN.—Experienced selling office specialties; men of good address to demonstrate and sell new efficiency device; long distance telephone users buy at sight; $4 to $15 daily easily possible; commission basis; reference required. Call Monday, 7 P. M., Hotel Breslin. Ask for Mr. Graves.

SALESMAN.—To place sample lines and develop trade for men's woolen house, doing business exclusively for samples; good proposition will be offered to a trained and experienced party only; state qualifications fully; this will be strictly confidential. F 301 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—Motor trucks; experienced man for wholesale in New Jersey, one for Brooklyn and New York territory; good proposition for live men; we have trucks on hand to deliver; good support in way of demonstrating; commission basis. Burford & Co., 1,874 Broadway.

SALESMAN; high grade, with integrity and perseverance; must be well dressed; permanent position and big opportunity for right man; references required; commission basis. Write for appointment, A. H. B., 224 Times.

SALESMEN.—The Todd Company is open for the services of four additional high-grade salesmen to represent them in New York City; exceptional opportunity for salesmen of ability; commission basis. Apply personally at New York office, 515 Woolworth Building.

SALESMAN for New York City and resident buying offices to sell four numbers; goods; unless you have trade in New York City do not trade with resident buying offices do not write; commission basis only; commission paid on day of shipment. C 241 Times Annex.

SALESMEN Wanted.—Prefer men with some knowledge of automobiles; good chance for live, energetic salesmen; permanent position; salary or commission basis. Call mornings, 649 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn; near Atlantic Av. subway.

SALESMEN (2) wanted who can prove their ability, on commission basis; permanent position and liberal salary for men who can show results; established business. C 240 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Energetic young man to work on salary under N. Y. representative soliciting architects, contractors, stores, and large consumers; nationally advertised paint specialty. B 7 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced shirt salesman wanted, with good following, for Brooklyn, Long Island, and Staten Island; commission basis. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M. Monday, Metropolitan Shirt Co., 584 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—An established manufacturer wants six A1 salesmen for Greater New York; must be accustomed to making not less than $65, who can stand pressure of $100 per week; commission. F 217 Times.

SALESMEN for patented office device of highest merit, without competition; field unlimited; permanent position, exclusive territory; big commission. Commercial Calculator Co., Inc., 165 Broadway.

SALESMEN, side line, wanted for small towns; can work in small stores; liberal commission, with bonus; pocket samples; merchants' sales guaranteed. Devon Mfg. Co., Chicago.

SALESMEN.—Three, accustomed to earning at least $3,000 a year, to sell hardware trade; must be willing to travel; drawing account against commission. C 238 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted with knowledge tea, coffee, and spice business; customers and territory; state experience, age, and salary wanted. Address "T. C.," Post Office box 822, New York City.

SALESMAN.—Coffee, tea salesman, with established trade, to sell bakers and restaurants on salary or commission; answers confidential. Hudson Coffee Mills, 318 Greenwich St., N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Active and aggressive man to interview manufacturers for an established concern; very liberal commissions; appearance absolutely essential; advertising experience valuable. Room 307, 95 Nassau St.

SALESMAN, advertising, with following, to sell space in sixth yearly edition automobile accessory catalogue; references; commission. Catalogue Printing and Publishing Co., 1,790 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Liberal commission to salesmen selling our new machine; adds, subtracts, and multiplies; guaranteed five years; selling price, $10. F 207 Times.

SALESMAN experienced on storage battery; salary; acquainted with trade Greater New York; bring references. Apply Presto Light Co., Inc., 206 Amsterdam Av.

SALESMEN to sell lots in newly-proven oil territory; attractive offering; literature furnished; big commissions. W. A. Collins, 218 Hibernia, New Orleans, La.

SALESMAN wanted to travel West with line druggists' sundries and toilet goods; experienced men only; salary. Address with full particulars, D 256 Times.

SALESMAN.—Bright young man wanted for floor salesman acetylene and storage battery business; salary. Presto Light Co., Inc., 206 Amsterdam Av.

SALESMAN.—South and middle west; quick-selling side line of department and furniture trade for manufacturer; commission basis. F 20 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for embroidery manufacturing; experienced only wanted for cutting up trade; commission basis. Write Domestic, A 4 Times.

SALESMAN, calling on department stores and novelty shops; side lines, on commission basis; new patent; best seller. M 304 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, preferably with large business acquaintance, to solicit accounting work for public accountant; commission, drawing account to right men. P. O. Box 945, city.

SALESMAN, experienced disinfectants, liquid soap, and metal polish; liberal salary with drawing account. Oxygon Disinfecting Co., 408 West 13th.

SALESMAN wanted, ladies' underwear specialty; must be acquainted with city trade; commission basis; best references required. Z 373 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to carry side line for hardware, grocerie, garages; commission. Z 346 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tabi, 3 Stone Street.

SALESMAN with established trade in tools and supplies. State references, experience, salary. Address M 286 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell Ford commercial bodies and trucks; liberal commission. Brooklyn Automobile Co., 20 Van Sicklen St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Young man, good appearance; must have experience in printing; salary and commission. D 265 Times.

SALESMAN, visiting druggist, to carry proprietary article; side line; commission. Z 345 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, domestic embroidery, hustler, for muslin underwear trade; commission. C 287 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER wanted to organize a sales force for a Co-operative Psychological Research Association, a movement on a large scale to increase the productivity of the human element in business, backed by some of the largest corporations in the country, directed by big scientific men of the leading universities. The right man can earn more than $5,000. A straight commission proposition based on the productivity of the sales force. The man we want must be in a position to finance himself and incidental office expense. Write, giving experience, and an appointment will be arranged. A 216 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER.—A young man not over 30 as assistant to sales manager and to handle detail work and correspondence; this is a worker's job, but a good future is assured the right man; state age, experience, and salary to start. Opportunity, B 304 Times Downtown.

SECURITY SALESMAN

for oil stocks, traded in on N. Y. Curb and paying dividends of 1% per month; straight 20% commission. Call at Suite 1,111, 50 Broad St., New York City. See Mr. Guest.

SALES MANAGER wanted for New York and other large cities in United States for national publication work of special class, including portraits; commission; must be high-class, experienced salesman; give references. F 216 Times.

SHOES:

A shoe man qualified to act as assistant to the buyer. Must be industrious, ambitious, preferably about 35 years of age.

Apply by mail only, giving full particulars in first letter, references, experience, salary desired, &c.

BEST & CO.,
5th Av., at 35th St.

SOLICITOR, commercial school; commission basis; full particulars first letter; strict confidence. F 235 Times Downtown.

STATISTICIAN WANTED BY OLD-ESTABLISHED NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM; EXPERIENCED STATISTICIAN WITH INITIATIVE AND BRAINS, APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED; COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. X 202 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHIC
OPPORTUNITY.

Exceptional chance for keen young stenographer to learn advertising business in large organization; right young man can earn $20 to $30 per week in few years; helpful if now studying advertising, but not essential; must do neat, rapid typing and be sure of punctuation and grammar; shorthand of less importance at start; typewrite answer, in confidence, giving full particulars as to experience, age and schooling. Salary $12 to begin with. Address Ambitious, F 4 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A young man as stenographer; good beginner about $8; salary for 1917, $10; advancement in keeping with merit; right party will receive opportunity to sell in salesroom, with commission on sales; three references required; party at present employed preferred. Metal, B 247 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, familiar with billing. Apply A. L. Cornelius Co., 1st floor, 250 West 57th.

WANTED
YOUNG MEN,
between 16 and 23 years,
for
CLERICAL POSITIONS,
SALARIES WHILE
LEARNING
$35 per month.

Regular increases first and second year. Rating $50 at end of first year, rating $65 at end of second year.

HIGHER SALARY, RAPID ADVANCEMENT FOR EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY.

PAYMENTS WHILE ILL; LIFE INSURANCE; VACATIONS WITH PAY.

APPLY BY
self-written letter only
to
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1,704.

WANTED—SALESMAN.

LIVE, ENERGETIC TRAVELING SALESMAN, WHO HAS PAST RECORD OF SUCCESS; RELIABLE, SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS; NOT AFRAID OF WORK OR MAKING SMALL TOWNS, AS WELL AS LARGE CITIES, WHO CAN PRODUCE RESULTS; LIBERAL COMMISSION ARRANGEMENTS; EXPENSES ADVANCED; OPPORTUNITY FOR BECOMING DISTRICT SALES MANAGER; MEN WHO HAVE CALLED ON PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITALS PREFERRED, BUT PRINCIPAL QUALIFICATION HONESTY AND SALESMANSHIP; THIS IS WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY TO BECOME PERMANENTLY CONNECTED WITH THE BEST KNOWN MANUFACTURING CONCERN IN ITS LINE. ADDRESS, GIVING BRIEF PAST RECORD, B 257 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED: LACE,
EMBROIDERY,
NECKWEAR AND RIBBON
BUYER

For large Cincinnati department store; man of ability, who has been assistant buyer in large department store considered; state full experience, salary expected and references in first letter. Z 300 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER, aged 18 to 22, high school graduate, good references, required in private office, vice-president large manufacturing concern; excellent opportunity for right party. C 244 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, competent, with good references as to ability, character and honesty. Apply employment dept., General Vehicle Co., Star and Borden Aves., L. I. City.

STENOGRAPHER, large manufacturing concern in town of 20,000, 30 miles from New York City; good opening for high-grade stenographer. Address Z 327 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man for engineering office in Jersey City; state age, experience, and salary desired. M 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent young man; rapid, accurate; advancement. Pirsme Magnelo, Watassing Station, D., L. & W. R. R., Bloomfield, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be capable, sober, and competent to take charge of office details; exceptional opportunity. Beech-Nut Packing Co., 19 Bush Terminal, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and general office assistant, filing, &c.; young man; salary $15; give age, experience, references. B 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, rapid, accurate; not over 20; good chance for advancement; $12 per week to begin. M 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English; must be able to take dictation in both, and be rapid. Apply 222 West 30th St.

STENOGRAPHER, knowing Spanish or French; write fully, qualifications. C 296 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN.—We can use five high-class men with established records as producers; commission; we will furnish substantial leads from interested people; advance salary and men of intemperate habits need not respond to this advertisement; they will receive no consideration. H. M., 252 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Whirlwind opportunity for live wire to make clean up; commission. D 266 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Live man wanted by established firm; leads furnished; liberal commission and active, vigorous co-operation. Address X 209 Times Annex.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted; competent to handle firearms ordnance; exceptional, good opportunity to right party; state previous experience; commission. Box D 271 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Large industrial; in business many years; finest investment ever offered; appointments furnished. Call Mr. Doran, Broad 2202.

STOCK CLERKS for cotton piece goods; $9 to $10 start; permanent position; bring reference. Hays & Green, 53 East 25th St.

WAGON BOYS wanted. A. A. Vantine & Co., 5th Av. & 39th St.

WANTED, a bookkeeper, experienced in 5 and 10c business; state age, experience, salary desired; good opportunity. Commercial, 168 Times Downtown.

WORKS
MANAGER
CEMENT
PLANT.

AN INFORMED, AGGRESSIVE MANAGER, WITH SNAP AND POISE,

WANTED TO OPERATE LARGE PORTLAND CEMENT PLANT IN EAST.

MAN BETWEEN 35 AND 40, EXPERIENCED IN ALL P

The Milk Strike Is Settled But The Milk Question Is Not

Public interest in the milk controversy, as recently evidenced by headlines taking precedence over war news and the Presidential election, is now rapidly waning with the resumption of the normal supply. Any advances in the retail price to the Consumer may be resented, and this may give occasion for further popular abuse of the distributors, but any real public interest in ascertaining the causes behind the recent and costly milk war, the nature of the issues involved and the discovery of remedies which are calculated to prevent its recurrence is already diminishing. The consumer is tired of the subject,—all he wants is good milk, good service and a low price. The dairyman is rejoicing at his victory over the "Milk Trust," but is being warned by Commissioner Dillon that "this is only the beginning of a great fight, and we must go out for more which belongs to us." Both consumer and producer are content to go on blaming the dealer,—the one for charging too much for the milk and the other for not paying enough for it. Some of the newspapers will continue to refer to the dealers as the "Oppressor" of the farmer in the country and of the poor and sick in the city. Like all other mythical "Trusts," the distributor will be held responsible for all the ills, imaginary or real, suffered by the public. But while the subject still has some chance of holding a glimmer of public interest, and at the risk of making our story too long for the popular taste, we are going to summarize the situation as we see it, in the hope that an intelligent interest can be maintained until the "milk question" as distinguished from the "milk strike" is, if not settled for all time, at least pushed well on toward a settlement satisfactory to all.

First, as to some side issues which invariably crop up in times like the recent period of stress, and which becloud the main issues. As one of the largest dealers, we are made the victim of the popular dislike visited on the "middleman." In the future we ask the fair-minded newspaper editor and the fair-minded man in the street to make some distinction between the middleman who has invested no money, or very little, in his business, who makes no contribution to a legitimate enterprise with which, more or less as a parasite, he is connected, and whose only reason for existence is his ability to stand between producer and consumer for his personal benefit, and the middleman, who, like our Company, has an $11,000,000 cash investment in the Eastern branch of its fluid milk business alone, and which, in this particular branch, employs thousands of men and women, with an aggregate yearly pay-roll of about $4,500,000, and which employs scores of veterinaries and inspectors to guard the health of its customers, and which deals with a perishable food product under the strict regulations of the Health Department from the moment it is received from the dairymen, at upward of 130 different bottling plants and receiving stations throughout New York and adjoining States, until it is delivered a fit food for the people of this city and its environs. We have heard of no substitute for this kind of a middleman that offers any hope of bettering the existing method of milk collection, care and distribution, short of State or Municipal ownership. The State or City would be the only competitor with whom we could not hold our own, for the reason that its losses would be merely an item that would go to swell the tax budget. But if the State or City takes this step, it will have to take the next step also, and go into the business of producing milk as well. Otherwise it may find itself in the same position unhappily occupied by the dealers during the recent milk strike. If the people want this solution they will have it. It will not be the first time private rights and ownership, acquired and encouraged with public approval, have been annulled for the good of the community as a whole, but before radical action of this kind is attempted, it would be well to know what, if any, are the evils in the present system, and, if evils are found, whether annihilation of an existing industry is necessary to correct them, and whether the suggested substitute will really operate to the advantage of the community as a whole.

Is the present method of milk distribution inefficient and uneconomical, either absolutely or relatively, as compared with any substitute method that can lawfully be devised? If the present method can not stand this test, when fairly made, it will suffer the fate, and rightly so, of hand labor, for example, when put in competition with machinery. We believe that no food product is handled so directly, efficiently and cheaply as milk; and, further, we believe that under existing laws against combinations, no substitute method can be devised that will offer any hope of actual improvement to the community as a whole. The great incentive to economy and efficiency that is found in the competition between 450 milk distributors, each fighting the other for the favor of the public as to service, quality and price, would be lost when the State or the City became not an imaginary "Trust," but an actual monopoly.

Second, as one of the largest distributors, we come in for our full share of the opprobrium that is popularly supposed to attach to a "Trust." As a matter of fact, if there were a better foundation for this charge, an immediate advantage would accrue to both producer and distributor in the economies of lessened costs and increased volume of business conducted by the larger units. Government regulation and continued competition among a few big concerns would afford the necessary protection to the producer and consumer. If any such combination wants our fluid milk business at a cost of the cash we have invested in it, we will be glad to retire from this branch of our business. However, in the face of existing laws and perhaps of public sentiment, a combination of dealers is not practicable, and we will therefore meet this so-called "Trust" charge by saying that we welcome the opportunity of having it thoroughly investigated so far as our Company is concerned in the proceedings now pending before Referee Dykman or by the Wickes Committee, or in any other inquiry that may be instituted. In the proceeding before Referee Dykman, the Attorney General, for reasons which undoubtedly appear to him to be sound, has elected to investigate, first, the "Trust" charge against the distributors, although the proceeding was originally instigated as a result of a charge that the Dairymen's League was the guilty party, and despite the fact that in the papers prepared by the Attorney-General, it does not appear that any one made a "Trust" charge against the dealer.

Moreover, from the newspaper accounts, a casual observer would undoubtedly gain the impression that the milk shortage was caused by the refusal of the dairymen to ship milk until the owners of over 200,000 cows had their full demands accepted not as individuals but as an organization in control of the greater part of New York's milk supply. On this point we invite the public to observe the attitude of the parties in the proceeding before Referee Dykman, and to draw their own conclusions from such observation. As evidence that there is a conspiracy among the milk dealers of New York, Commissioner Dillon makes quite a point that these dealers own practically all of the pasteurizing plants available for this district, and therefore the producers must patronize them or forego the New York market. It will doubtless impress many as not unusual that all of the milk dealers have equipped themselves with pasteurizing plants in view of the regulations of the Board of Health on that subject, though it may come as a shock to some that most, if not all, of the dealers likewise own milk wagons, horses, milk bottles and other paraphernalia necessary to their business, and, what is still more sinister, very few people outside of the milk business have any of these things in quantities sufficient to supply satisfactorily New York's milk requirements.

Having mentioned the prejudice against the "middleman" without attempting to distinguish between the middleman who renders a necessary service at a fair profit and the middleman who renders no service or exacts an exorbitant profit, and having mentioned the "Milk Trust" bogy, we would now ask consideration of the more serious aspects of the situation.

First, is milk distributed as cheaply in New York as possible, having regard for quality and service? This involves two main points as far as the distributor is concerned,—costs and profits. Ever since we have been in business we have been subject to the keenest competition, and in spite of all our efforts our costs have constantly increased, and to a greater extent than the advances in the retail selling price, with the result that there has been a gradual reduction in our profits from this branch of our business. We will be glad to receive and adopt any reasonable suggestion that will cut down our costs, but most suggestions made thus far involve trade agreements or understandings with our competitors which are not allowed under existing Anti-Trust laws. We have already published our profits for the year ended June 30, 1916. We briefly repeat this statement,—one-quarter of one cent upon each quart of milk handled during that year; or, put it another way, a return of about 3% on the gross business done; or, put it a third way, about 5% on the cash investment in this branch of the business. In other words, if our stockholders had had this investment, for example, in Anglo-French bonds, they could have avoided the risk which is incident to any commercial enterprise, and particularly so in the case of a business which handles a perishable food product, and still have been better off. We also repeat the figures showing what becomes of the difference between our average selling price per quart and the price paid the dairyman. These figures have been certified to by Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants:

On all the milk purchased by our Farm Products Division from producers during the last fiscal year and sold to the public either as fluid milk, cream or in the form of butter or cheese, we realized an average selling price per quart of milk of ..... $ .0803

COST:

Paid for Milk		$ .0369
The costs of handling and selling such milk during said period were as follows:		
Factory Expense	$ .0126	
Freight	.0072	
Selling & Delivery Expense	.0201	
General Expense	.0009	
		.0408
Total Cost		$ .0777

The net profit per quart of such milk during said period was (approximately only ¼ cent)	$ .0026
Percentage of Profit on Net Sales	3.25%

We are told by some of our friends that while they believe the truth of these figures, most people discount them as coming from a partial source, and we read in an evening newspaper an editorial in which the writer inferentially uses the short and ugly word and publishes the fact that we have a preferred capital stock of $7,500,000 on which we pay 6%, and $21,000,000 of common stock on which we pay 8%, as positive proof that the statement we made as to our profits is not to be relied upon, ignoring the question as to whether there were any profits from the other branch of our business, which includes the making and selling of condensed and evaporated milk and other products. The two branches are as separate and distinct as if they were owned and operated by separate corporations. The markets are different, the problems are different, the channels and processes of distribution are different, the management and operating personnel are different, and separate books and records are kept. The figures we have published as to the fluid milk branch of our business, which is the only branch that affects the New York consumer and the only branch that is in competition with the other New York distributors, are correct, and we welcome the opportunity we hope to have in the pending investigation now being conducted by the Wickes Joint Legislative Committee to establish the accuracy of these statements. Perhaps the editorial writer of the evening paper will say: "It makes no difference to the public how you make money enough to pay your dividends on that big capital, the fact remains you make the money or you couldn't pay it out." Our answer is: "Our big capital is necessary because of our big volume of business." Large volume means a proportionately greater plant equipment in the milk business than in most others because in the milk business the supply of raw material is limited at any given point, is subject to violent fluctuations dictated by the workings of nature, while the consumers' steady all year round requirements must be met irrespective of these production conditions. Milk by its nature forbids resorting to storage or other like manipulation to meet such conditions. That large capital is necessary is further indicated by the fact that our net profit from all branches of our business for the last fiscal year was but about 6% on the volume of business done. That our stock issue is not excessive, and has real value behind it, is proven by the fact that we have actual tangible investment in our business largely in excess of our total stock issue." The profits from the manufacturing branch of the business, which is not involved in this controversy, were sufficient to make up for the lack of an adequate profit in the fluid milk branch and enabled us to pay our dividends. To ask us to run one important line of business with no profit, or an inadequate profit, as judged by ordinary commercial standards, because we have made a satisfactory profit in another line, is so unreasonable that we will leave the verdict on that point to the public.

Second. The consumer should inform himself as to costs and profits in the producing end of the milk industry. Is the same economy and efficiency practiced *generally* on the dairy farms as we have been compelled to observe in order to survive the competitive conditions prevailing in the distributing end? We know that some of the dairymen have adopted modern dairying methods, used commercially productive cows only, and prospered under the prices paid for milk before the product was taken out of the competitive field by the Dairymen's League. Some have done reasonably well, some have lost money and done badly. There will always be some that do badly, no matter what they receive for their milk. There is a certain percentage of failures in every industry where the wits and zeal and persistency of men are matched against each other.

Forgetting, however, the individual dairyman for the moment and looking at the situation from the broadest aspect, it is vital from the standpoint of the people as a whole that milk production and milk distribution be maintained on a plane of quantity and quality that will meet the demands of the people. The people must pay a price that will insure production and distribution on this plane. They should pay no more, and if they pay less they threaten the life of a great industry to their own detriment. This industry, however, must be conducted as nearly as possible in harmony with the all-controlling law of supply and demand. Any artificial device, whether it be a monopoly of production or a monopoly of distribution, should be resisted not only by those directly engaged in the industry but by the public. It was this big ideal for which we contended in the recent milk controversy. We stood against monopolistic methods and we stood for the principle of monthly prices to the producer and the consumer which would reflect natural market conditions. Our stand brought us condemnation in many quarters, but is already bringing us commendation from other quarters and even from many of the dairymen who at first supposed that we opposed them in their wish to organize for their own benefit, whereas our opposition was directed against the methods adopted to attain their objects and because we could secure no consideration by their representatives of economic priciples calculated to stabilize the industry as a whole. We believe in the organization of the dairyman, provided such organization is compelled by law or public sentiment or, better still, by the good business sense of its members to avoid unjustifiable practices to the same extent as we are compelled to "play the game" according to accepted rules. We believe in governmental regulation of the producers' organization and of the distributors. We believe that a law compelling all milk producers and milk distributors to keep accurate books of account showing detailed costs and profits or losses, such records to be open to some public official such as the Department of Agriculture, and requiring the filing of periodic reports, would benefit the whole industry and remove the suspicion and distrust which now characterize the relations between producer, distributor and consumer. Even with our close acquaintance with the industry as a whole we have positive knowledge of our own business only and know very little of the real conditions which confront the dairyman. From this limited knowledge we believe that he was justified in demanding more for his milk. We know his costs have increased and we believe his profit has been inadequate. We blame ourselves for not keeping in closer touch with his problems and letting him know ours and acquainting him with the costs and profits of distribution, and above all, urging him to consider how vitally his interests are concerned in keeping down retail prices to the consumer in order that milk consumption may be increased rather than reduced and that milk may continue to hold its enviable position of furnishing more "food value" for the money than any other food product.

But even had there been established a complete understanding between us and our dairy patrons, that would not have resulted in a lasting settlement of the "milk question," for the consumer's viewpoint would have been left out of the reckoning. Therefore, we assert that some such law as we have suggested is desirable and all the facts in the situation should be made a matter of public record to the end that the interests of all may be protected.

Third, we suggest that the public give some thought as to whether its interests are not injured by acquiescing in the notion so alluring to certain types of politicians to make the "milk question" an instrument whereby their political ambitions may be furthered. In some years this tendency is more in evidence than others, but hardly a year passes that the attempt is not made by someone to create political capital out of the "milk question." These efforts always result in injecting added bitterness, suspicion and distrust into the relations between those directly and indirectly affected, but they either accomplish nothing or accomplish something for the particular interests intended to be favored to the detriment of the interests of those whose support is not needed.

The people should also consider whether it is wise to permit a public officer acting under a law which is intended to reduce the cost of living and which defines the measures he may lawfully adopt to accomplish this purpose to so identify his official position with the interests of one group that he ignores the interests of a larger group. The fact that the recent controversy between producer and dealer reached such an acute stage was largely due to the manner in which the producer's interests were represented by the Commissioner of Foods and Markets, who at all times obstinately ignored the broader responsibilities which the law imposed upon him. When the settlement was finally made, with the Commissioner's approval, it differed from the settlement made some three days earlier by President Brill of the Dairymen's League only to the extent of leaving unsettled the disposition of seasonal surplus milk production, and of eliminating from the Committee which will arbitrate prices for January, February and March those members who under the Brill plan of settlement would have been appointed by Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel and Health Commissioner Emerson, the Merchants Association and others. Such appointees would have had in mind the interests of the people as a whole and a finding by such a Committee would have carried more weight as coming from a more representative body than the Committee directly and exclusively representing producers and distributors. The loss to the producer, distributor and consumer was prolonged by the Commissioner's activities for three unnecessary days, with the only result that he gained for himself in some quarters the credit which otherwise would have gone to a dairyman who had publicly criticized him.

In conclusion we urge the elimination from the "Milk Question" of ignorance, partial or complete; of false and bogy issues, of politics and personal ambitions and the substitution therefor of continued public attention to the real issues; fair newspaper treatment of both producer and distributor; the adoption of laws for the benefit of the consumer and the industry as a whole, requiring the public recording of costs and profits or losses of producers and distributors; the establishing of the plan of monthly prices for both buying and selling; the interchange between the producers and distributors of information embracing all the factors of the business, so that the industry may be stabilized, the consumption of milk increased and better relations established between producer, distributor and consumer.

Borden's Farm Products Division

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Monday; fair Tuesday; little change in temperature; fresh northeast to east winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,457. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

SAYS HUGHES MADE DEAL WITH O'LEARY

Democratic National Committee Charges Nominee Met Pro-Germans in Secret

AND BOWED TO DEMANDS

Charges Are Based on Alleged Minutes of "American Independence Conference."

HUGHES DENIES AGREEMENT

Admits Receiving the Delegation, but Says He Met Committee at Their Request.

A document charging that Charles E. Hughes met in secret and "made a campaign deal" with Irish-Americans and German-Americans, was issued to the newspapers last night by the Democratic National Committee, "as the first of a series of articles showing the part played in the Presidential campaign by the so-called American Independence Conference," of which Jeremiah A. O'Leary is a member.

O'Leary is the pro-German Irish-American whom President Wilson recently rebuked with the statement that he did not want O'Leary or any one like him to vote for him.

Mr. Hughes, in a formal statement issued for him last night, admitted that in September he had met a committee of five of which O'Leary was the head. He received them at their request, he added, and said to them nothing that he had not said in public. He denied making any agreement of any sort with the committee.

Below is the Democratic National Committee's statement, introduction and all, as issued for publication:

"The Democratic National Committee today made public the official minutes and authenticated stenographic transcripts of certain proceedings of the American Independence Conference, the high-sounding title of the secret racial organization under which Jeremiah A. O'Leary and his associates have been masking their furtive and nation-wide campaign in the interests of Charles Evans Hughes.

"In addition to disclosing the astounding fact of a personal conference between Candidate Hughes and the members of the special committee representing the O'Leary organization, and the existence of a working agreement between it and the Republican National Committee, the records reveal the secret purposes, plans, and scope of the body in all their startling boldness and daring, giving the disclosures a deep and national significance far beyond the interests of the present campaign.

Not Sure of Exact Date.

"The documents made public by the Democratic National Committee disclose:

"1. The personal conference between Charles Evans Hughes and the Special Committee of the organization, held sometime between Sept. 7 and Sept. 30.

"2. The demand of the Special Committee upon the Republican national candidate, involving an insolent rebuke which, for daring and audacity, has no precedent in American politics.

"3. The promise made verbally by Mr. Hughes after an apologetic explanation of his now famous telegram of congratulations to Theodore Roosevelt upon the occasion of the latter's Maine speech.

"4. The fulfilment by Candidates Hughes of his promise, as manifested by his attack on the British embargo and blacklist and other campaign speeches designed to hold the German vote, and by the acceptance of his candidacy by the organization.

"5. The working agreement with the Republican National Committee for complete co-operation between the two organizations.

"6. The reward. The unqualified indorsement and support of Charles Evans Hughes by the O'Leary aggregation and the secret support of certain Republican Congressmen.

"7. The concealment by both Mr. Hughes and his campaign managers of their dealings with this body, even after the insulting telegram to President Wilson by Jeremiah O'Leary—part and parcel of the American Independence Conference's political propaganda—had aroused the open resentment of the nation.

"8. The law, Chapter 392 of the United States Statutes at Large, (as amended,) providing for publicity of contributions is applicable to "all committees, associations, or organizations which shall in two or more States influence the result or attempt to influence the result of an election at which Representatives in Congress are to be elected."

"Linked with Candidate Hughes."

"The facts concerning the character and aims of the American Independence Conference itself, revealed by these documents, are no less astounding than the disclosures which inseparably link to its activities both Candidate Hughes and his campaign managers. These facts establish:

"1. The personnel and character of the promoters of the so-called American Independence Conference, as shown by the roster of members of its National Campaign Committee, who, with Jeremiah O'Leary, attended the meetings of that body held in Detroit on Sept. 7 and at Chicago on Sept. 30.

"2. The Alliance and co-operation between the American Independence Conference and the American Embargo Conference, as disclosed in the report of the Committee on Plans of the former organization and by the fact that Will R. Macdonald, General Manager of the Embargo Conference, is a member of the National Committee of the Independence Conference.

"3. The permanency of its organization and its uncovered purpose of dominating American elections, not only in the Presidential campaign but, as pointedly proclaimed, in all future elections.

"4. The purely racial and secret purposes of the organization as a weapon of ven-

Continued on Page 3.

Nijinsky Positively Appears in "Till Eulenspiegel" at the Manhattan Opera House Tonight.—Advt.

MRS. WILSON ELECTED ALL THE CONGRESSMEN

Guffey's Diplomatic Ruse Had Been Worn Too Thin by the Time They Reached Harrisburg.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 22.—Mrs. Wilson does not know that this story has escaped the boundaries of Shadow Lawn, but it was vouched for today by a competent authority. While the President was on his way through Pennsylvania Friday on his return trip from Chicago and was being met at every stop by enthusiastic crowds of supporters, Mrs. Wilson was somewhat reluctant to get out on the platform with the President to greet them.

Joseph F. Guffey, Acting State Chairman in Pennsylvania, joined the party at Pittsburgh, and at Greenburg, so it is reported, he said:

"Mrs. Wilson, I hope you will get out here and help us elect a Democratic Congressman in this district."

That brought an instant response. Mr. Guffey repeated the argument at every succeeding station, with the same result. Finally the train reached Harrisburg, and Mr. Guffey again expressed the desire to assure a Democratic Congressman from the district. Mrs. Wilson hesitated a moment and then said:

"But, Mr. Guffey, don't you think we've about elected all the Congressmen there are?"

EARTH SHOCKS ALARM CALIFORNIA TOWNS

Two Quakes in Los Angeles—Power Lines Damaged—Birmingham, Ala. Also Shaken.

FRESNO, Cal., Oct. 22.—According to reports received here, two earthquake shocks, felt throughout Southern California early tonight, were severe at Bakersfield and in the oil fields in that district. Power lines between Bakersfield and Los Angeles were said to have been damaged, and it was reported that a Santa Fé Railroad ticket office at Tehachapi was wrecked.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 22.—Two slight earthquake shocks were felt here and in neighboring towns early tonight. Chandeliers and pictures on walls were shaken, and crockery was tumbled from shelves, but no material damage has been reported. The first shock was felt at 6:45 o'clock, the second ten minutes later. Each lasted several seconds.

Considerable excitement was caused in this city. Reports from Santa Ana, where the shocks seemed to be felt more perceptibly, said that residents rushed into the streets in alarm.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 22.—This city today felt its second earthquake shock within a week. No damage was reported.

A shock last Wednesday tore down chimneys and was felt generally throughout the Southeastern States.

MURDOCK OF KANSAS COMES OUT FOR WILSON

Progressive Ex-Congressman's Wichita Eagle Issues Broadside In Support of the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 22.—Victor Murdock, Progressive, who bolted the convention when his party decided to "make up" with the Republicans, is off the fence. In a long editorial Mr. Murdock's Wichita Eagle this morning comes out for Woodrow Wilson. Since the conventions both old parties have exerted efforts to get the former Kansas Congressman to join with them, and just before he sailed for China, several weeks ago, he announced he was "on the fence." The announcement today is printed under the caption, "Wilson and Capper."

Capper is the Republican Governor of Kansas. Making it plain that it is no defection to the Democratic Party, the article says that Wilson is more progressive than Hughes, and urges votes for the Democratic nominee, not because he is a Democrat, but in spite of the fact that he is a Democrat. Hughes, the editorial says, has shown a spirit of mollycoddling on big issues, and has openly sought votes of hyphenated Americans.

LEADER SHIFTS TO WILSON.

Republican Whip in West Virginia Indorses Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 22.—Thomas P. Ryan of Roane County, former member of the State Republican Executive Committee, and known as the "Republican whip of Roane County" for a dozen years, has announced himself for President Wilson.

"Yes, Sir, I am going to vote for Wilson," said Mr. Ryan in his law office at Spencer. "I have a reason, and a good one. Woodrow Wilson's Administration has given to this country more progressive legislation than was ever enacted under any other administration in the nation's history. I voted for Roosevelt in 1912 because his contract with the people called for the enactment of progressive legislation. Woodrow Wilson has redeemed the pledges made by the Progressive Party, and I shall not repudiate the contract to which I subscribed in 1912."

Mr. Ryan predicts that Roane County will give a whopping majority to Wilson. "Tom" Ryan, as he is familiarly known, is considered the biggest Republican in Roane County, and one of the biggest leaders of the State.

GERMAN FLAG ON OUR SHIPS.

Navy Craft at Philadelphia Observe Kaiserin's Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Fifty thousand Philadelphians saw German battle flags waving over League Island today. Except two destroyers, every commissioned warship at the navy yard flew at her stern masthead a big red, white and black standard with the imperial eagle in the centre. There were seventeen of them.

The German commerce destroyers interned at League Island are classed as cruisers of the Imperial German Navy. Today they were decorated in honor of the birthday of the German Empress, and naval etiquette demanded that all warships in harbor follow suit. Therefore the flags. If it had not been Sunday, each American warship in addition would have fired a salute of guns.

A NEW BANK FOR 57TH STREET. Today the Pacific Bank, founded in 1850, opens its fourth office—this one located at 57th St. & Madison Ave., to serve the uptown district. Special department for women. See announcement, Page 11.—Advt.

GERMANY RESENTS NORWAY SEA ORDER

Sends Protest to Christiania Against New Restrictions Placed on Submarines.

ANGERS BERLIN OFFICIALS

Secretary Zimmermann Asserts That His Government Will Not Submit to It.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 22. — The German Minister has presented to the Norwegian Government a note protesting against Norway's embargo on the submarines of belligerent countries. The Cabinet held a meeting and discussed the note, but its decision in the matter has not been made public.

The press unanimously supports the Government in its right to issue such an ordinance as Sweden already has done

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is quoted by the Norwegian correspondent of the Copenhagen Aftenposten, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch, as declaring that the German note to the Norwegian Government is a serious one, contending that Norway's action conflicts with Paragraph 13 of the Hague Convention, and is incompatible with strict neutrality, and, furthermore, that Germany will not calmly submit to such action.

During the continuance of the negotiations, the correspondent adds, many German submarines are operating off the Norwegian coast, and are stopping and examining vessels leaving Norwegian harbors.

The Norwegian ordinance with respect to submarines of belligerent powers forbids such vessels traversing Norwegian waters, except in cases of emergency, when they must remain upon the surface and fly the national flag. Mercantile submarines are to be allowed in Norwegian waters only in a surface position in full daylight and flying the national colors. Any submarine violating the ordinance will, according to its provisions, be attacked by armed forces.

U-BOATS STRIKE AT NORWAY.

Four Steamships, Three Barks, and Several Barges Sunk.

LONDON, Oct 22.—Lloyd's reports that the following Norwegian vessels have been sunk: Steamers Dido, 232 tons; Far III., and Fulvio, the latter without warning; the bark Cottica, the bark Guidaas, and the Cock-of-the-Walk, and several barges.

Christiania, Oct. 22.—The Norwegian steamer Ronnaug, a vessel of 1,331 tons, has been torpedoed by a German submarine. Her crew was saved.

DUTCH FOLLOW OUR COURSE

Refuse to Intern Merchant Submarines—Treat Others as Warships.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.—The Nieuws Van Den Dag makes the following announcement:

"In replying to the memorandum of the Allied Powers regarding the interning of all submarines in neutral waters, the Dutch Government states that commercial submarines will be treated as merchantmen by Holland."

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following concerning the Netherlands Government's note on the use of Dutch waters by submarines:

"Replying to the Entente Allies' submarine note, the Dutch Government intimates that in consequence of the uncertainty of the status of submarines they will be treated as warships, and, in accordance with the Dutch neutrality proclamation, will not be allowed to enter or remain in Dutch waters except on well-defined conditions.

"The Government, however, will not intern merchant submarines, because there is no principle of international law which would justify such a course."

SAW THE U-53 AT WORK.

Christianiafjord Observed a Steamer Being Sunk "Off New York."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 22.—The Norwegian America Line steamer Christianiafjord has arrived at Bergen, and reports having seen a German submarine sinking a steamer off New York. It was calm weather, and there was evidently no danger to the crew.

The Christianiafjord was stopped at Kirkwall, where her mail was seized. Among the passengers were many American laborers who are to be employed by large manufactories in Norway. Several more are expected later.

AUSTRIA'S ARMY DWINDLING.

Rome War Office Figures Show Only 3,000,000 Now Available.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 22 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Corriere della Sera publishes startling information obtained from the Rome War Office relative to the critical state of the Austro-Hungarian military reserves. Up to the end of April last Austria had called under arms 7,400,000 men. Only 3,000,000, including 300,000 in training, are still available.

During the war twenty-three "Marsch formationen," each of which averages 215,000 men, making a total of nearly 5,000,000 marching reserve troops, have been drawn upon to fill gaps left in the armies in the field. About 600,000 of these are men who returned to the ranks after a period of convalescence, so that the enormous difference of 4,400,000 men represents the Austro-Hungarian wastage in killed, permanently disabled, prisoners, and missing.

Austria-Hungary has already incorporated in the fighting army all men able to bear arms between the ages of 18 and 50, and also has mobilized for auxiliary services all men between 51 and 55; thus today the Dual Monarchy can only use to make good her losses the small leavings of repeated medical revisions, after which recourse will have to be made either to boys of 17 or to men over 51.

Nijinsky Positively Appears in "Till Eulenspiegel" at the Manhattan Opera House Tonight.—Advt.

Dr. Carrel Prevents Infection in Wounds by Applying New System of Sterilization

PARIS, Oct. 22.—A system of sterilizing wounds which has been successfully applied at the hospital at Compiègne under the direction of Dr. Alexis Carrel of New York, Nobel prize winner, has been extended to the American hospital at Neuilly, the American and Belgian hospitals in Belgium and will probably be adopted in all the war hospitals of the Entente Allies.

Hughes Le Roux, editor of the Matin, describing a visit to the Compiègne hospital, quotes Dr. Carrel as saying:

"Beginning in September, 1915, it would have been possible to suppress completely the suppuration of wounds in the hospitals, but our process encountered such resistance from the heads of the profession that it was, so to speak, applied nowhere, though the lives of a great number of wounded would have been saved by this means. The savants would not believe in the possibility of the complete sterilization of deep wounds, but we have succeeded in doing it."

The process as described by M. Le Roux consists of complete irrigation of the wound by means of a rubber tube with numerous branches, perforated with many small holes. The sterilizing solution was perfected after experiments with 200 or more different substances in various combinations. The wound is thus rid of all foreign substances, and every corner or possible pocket is thoroughly cleansed.

The process of healing is carefully watched, and if normal healing does not ensue the wound is examined for foreign substances which might have inadvertently remained, and irrigated anew. But the removal of muscles or bones not irreparably injured is not practiced on the first or second examinations as frequently as has been the case heretofore, and in this way parts are saved which might otherwise have been lost.

When examination shows that the wound is aseptic, the wound is closed. "Experience shows," says Dr. Carrel, "that in a sterilized cavity thus closed, nature's healing process goes on with a rapidity hitherto unknown. The duration of the treatment is abridged about two-thirds and the number of amputations diminished 50 per cent. In certain cases complete healing occurs in one-tenth the time required under ordinary treatment.

"The economic consequences of this treatment can be seen from the estimate of 25 per cent. depreciation in the value of a man suffering from an infected fracture, while with a sterilized fracture the depreciation is only 5 per cent., resulting in a great decrease in the pension rate as well as in the cost of the treatment."

TIMES AEROPLANE SHIPPED TO CHICAGO

Carlstrom and Curtiss Officials Will Follow It on Wednesday.

"DRIFT SET" IS TESTED

Apparatus Corrects for Deviation Due to Wind and for Variation of the Compass.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—The aeroplane in which Victor Carlstrom is to fly from Chicago to New York for THE NEW YORK TIMES was brought in this afternoon from the Curtiss aviation field, north of Buffalo, to the Curtiss factory and loaded on an express car for shipment to Chicago. Two mechanics accompany the machine, and will attend to its transportation to the army aviation field on its arrival tomorrow afternoon. At least two or three days of preliminary trial flights will be necessary, but as the transportation of the machine to the field and the setting of it up are likely to occupy some time, Carlstrom and the Curtiss officials who are going with him to be present at the beginning of the record flight will not leave Buffalo until Wednesday.

The Creagh-Osborne air compass, by which Carlstrom had at first intended to steer, was removed late yesterday afternoon and replaced by a Sperry synchronized drift set, which was tested today. This consists of a mechanism indicating the drift away from the straight line toward the objective due to wind, and a compass mechanically connected with the indicator, so that it is continually corrected to indicate the proper direction for direct flight toward the objective, with allowance for the wind. Possible errors in the compass are of two kinds—variation, due to the difference between the direction of the magnetic pole and true north, and deviation, due to the presence of magnetized substances in the engine and aeroplane.

The compass was corrected for deviation this morning by T. A. Morgan of the Sperry Gyroscope Company. The variation presents a more difficult problem, as it differs at various points on the earth's surface, the difference between variation in New York and Chicago, according to Mr. Morgan, being perhaps as much as five degrees. This it is hoped to correct by means of information to be obtained probably from the Naval Observatory in Washington with regard to the exact variation at different points along the line of flight, which will be tabulated on a card and posted near the compass for Carlstrom's guidance.

McCULLOCH COMMENDS FLIGHT

Veteran Pilot and Instructor Confident That Carlstrom Will Succeed.

David H. McCulloch, veteran pilot and chief instructor of the Port Washington, L. I., flying school of the American Transoceanic Company, among whose graduates are Frederick Trubee Davison, son of H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Robert Lovett, son of Robert Scott Lovett of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, said yesterday that the Chicago-New York flight was the greatest step forward in aeronautics in a decade. He also expressed the greatest confidence in Carlstrom and the aeroplane he will use. Through his long experience with various types of flying machines and his intimate knowledge of the products of the Curtiss shops, for which his company is agent here, Mr. McCulloch is competent to speak with authority.

"THE TIMES flight is the best thing that has happened for aviation in this country since the beginning of the war," he said. "It will do more to induce young men to take up flying than anything else could possibly do. The average man wants to go somewhere when he gets in a train, automobile, or aeroplane, and this Chicago to New York flight will show him that he can do this to his heart's content.

"This great flight is only a further development of the travel flights that were seen here about all last Summer. Only a few days ago six of the members of the Port Washington school, all of whom are students at Yale University, decided that they should not miss chapel on Sunday morning. Jumping into three of the flying boats they sailed off to New Haven where they attended chapel and returned to Port Washington the same day.

"THE TIMES flight will show that a man can jump into his aeroplane and be in Chicago at the end of ten or twelve hours, and soon he will be able to go further still. Aeronautic service stations will soon be opened along the line of flight blazed by Carlstrom, and then it will be a mere case of flying from station to station unless the pilot is in a hurry and wishes to drive right through.

"In regard to the aeroplane Carlstrom will fly, he can only say that it embodies all the latest and best in the line of heavier-than-air machines. The motor, which after all is the making or breaking of such a flight as this, has been subjected to the most rigorous and searching tests and ought to do everything expected of it. The weight to be carried, in oil, gasoline, and other equipment, has been carefully calculated, and the aeroplane should lift and fly with it easily, and what is more, make the speed expected.

"THE TIMES deserves great credit for this pioneer work."

You'll Like Deerfoot Sausage. Ordinary sausage won't do after you've tasted Deerfoot. Get the genuine.—Advt.

Nijinsky Positively Appears in "Till Eulenspiegel" at the Manhattan Opera House Tonight.—Advt.

TWENTY-ONE PERISH AS LAKE SHIP SINKS

Lone Survivor of the Colgate, Captain Grashaw, Rescued Half Dead from Raft.

VICTIM OF FRIDAY'S STORM

Death Toll of Lake Erie Gale Now 27—Grashaw Tossed About on Frail Support 34 Hours.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 22.—Storm-swept Lake Erie today gave another fragment of the story of its "black Friday"—another vessel pounded to pieces in the gale, carrying twenty-one men to their deaths. This vessel was the Duluth-owned whaleback James B. Colgate, 3,300 gross tons. Its lone survivor, adrift for thirty-four hours on a raft, brought the story ashore. Half dead from two nights and a day adrift in the storm, he was carried off a rescue ship at Canneaut, Ohio, this afternoon. He is Captain Walter Grashaw of this city, master of the Colgate, which went down at 10 o'clock Friday night off Long Point, Canada, opposite Erie.

Every one of the crew of twenty-one perished, nineteen of them sucked down to death the instant the big steel boat foundered in the storm and two added to the roll when exhaustion, exposure and the relentless waves washing over the raft that carried their Captain washed them off when their strength gave way. The ferry steamer Marquette and Bessemer No. 2 picked up the Captain off Rondeau, Canada, opposite Cleveland.

Six men were lost when the steamer Filer sank in Lake Erie on Friday, only Captain Mattison being saved. Earlier that same stormy night the steamer Marshal F. Bufters foundered, but its crew of thirteen men were saved.

Captain Grashaw said his two companions on the raft, who were lost, were Second Engineer Harry Ossmann of Cleveland, and a coal passer, whose name he did not know.

"We were passing Long Point about 6 o'clock Friday night," said Captain Grashaw, "when the boat sprang a leak forward. By 10 o'clock the storm had increased so that the Colgate didn't have a chance. When we got the life raft ready the boat was so far down that her decks were awash. When she sank everybody jumped into the water. I went down, and when I came up by some chance my hand touched the raft. I grabbed it and pulled myself on it just as Ossman and the coal passer reached it. What happened to the others I don't know. I never saw them again. They must have been sucked right down with the ship.

"Then our awful fight began. Twice the raft turned completely over, but we managed to regain our holds. I must have been unconscious half the time, for I can't remember distinguishing night from day. First the coal passer was washed away. Then hours later Ossmann, totally exhausted, was washed to his death. How I managed to keep on the raft I do not know. Time and again it turned over with me. Each time I had to fight my way on top again."

WESTCHESTER CARS STONED

Traction Strikers Resist Attempts to Resume Service in New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 22.—When the Westchester Electric Railway Company, on whose lines there has been a strike for weeks, attempted to operate trolley cars here today there was more rioting. The police made two arrests.

No cars were operated over the main line between here and Mount Vernon, as the officials felt that police protection in Pelham Manor and Pelham Heights was not adequate. Ten cars were started over other routes this morning, but the strikers and their sympathisers caused little trouble until late in the afternoon, when a car in operation on the Glen Island line was stoned by a crowd on Drake Avenue. The police arrested William Hubbard, a carpenter, and Walter Pickwick, a motorman.

The police reported other cars stoned and many windows broken.

WORLD WHEAT CROP LOWER.

Rome Estimate Shows 25 Per Cent. Decrease From Last Year.

ROME, Oct. 22, (via Paris.)—The total wheat harvest of the world is estimated by the International Agricultural Institute as 7 per cent. below the average and 25 per cent. below that of last year. The Institute's report includes for the first time the crop of European Russia, which it estimates to be 20 per cent. less than that of last year.

Nijinsky Positively Appears in "Till Eulenspiegel" at the Manhattan Opera House Tonight.—Advt.

PREMIER'S MURDER A POLITICAL CRIME

Stuergkh Shot Because He Refused to Convene Austrian Parliament, Assassin Says.

DR. ADLER BELIEVED INSANE

Count Aehrenthal and a Hotel Waiter Wounded in the Struggle to Arrest Him.

VIENNA, Oct. 21, (via Berlin and Sayville Wireless, Oct. 22.)—The assassination of the Austrian Premier, Count Karl Stuergkh, was purely political, and was induced by his refusal to convene Parliament, according to the admission of Dr. Friedrich Adler, his assailant, shortly after his arrest.

Dr. Adler is an eccentric and super-Radical Socialist, sometimes known as "the Liebknecht of Austria." He is editor of Der Kampf. At first he declined to reveal his motives, but after being locked up he broke down and declared the Premier's political policies had led him to do the deed.

Dr. Adler's arrest was not accomplished without the wounding of two men who leaped at him after he had fired on Count Stuergkh. He discharged the two remaining chambers of his revolver at these men before Austrian and German officers, with drawn sabres, overpowered him. The wounded men, who were injured slightly, are Baron Aehrenthal, brother of the late Foreign Minister, and the head waiter of the Hotel Meissl und Schadn, in which the shooting occurred.

Murderer Sat at Nearby Table.

Count Stuergkh arrived at the hotel at 1:30 o'clock. With him at luncheon were Baron Aehrenthal, Count Toggenburg, Governor of Tyrol; Herr Jacobson, a prominent Vienna musician, and an actor from the Court Theatre. At 2 o'clock a man unknown to the Premier arrived and took a seat three tables away. He ate luncheon and paid for the meal, but lingered at the table. Shortly after 3 o'clock he arose, advanced rapidly toward the Premier, and fired three shots. The first missed. The next two struck the Premier in the head. Without a word Count Stuergkh fell back lifeless in his chair.

Baron Aehrenthal sprang toward Adler. The head waiter ran up from behind the assassin and grasped the hand that held the revolver. Adler wrested his arm free and fired two shots. Baron Aehrenthal was wounded in the foot. The waiter received only a superficial wound.

Seeing that the struggle was hopeless, Dr. Adler surrendered to the officers, who crowded upon him, and gave up his revolver. Apparently he was the calmest man in the room. He gave his name without hesitation and added:

"If you please, gentlemen, I know perfectly well what I have done, I shall not resist arrest."

In reply to a question as to the reason for his act, he said at first: "That I shall have to answer in court."

It was half an hour later that he admitted he had been actuated by political motives.

Physicians and high police and State officials reached the scene of the shooting within a few minutes, but found that the Premier was lifeless. News of the assassination spread quickly and was received with indignation and sorrow.

The assassin, who is 32 years old, is a son of Dr. Victor Adler, a Reichsrat Deputy and a Socialist of mild type. By a strange coincident, the father was speaking before the Reichsrat in 1911 when Count Stuergkh was shot at six times by the Dalmatian Socialist, Vakusch. On that occasion the Count was uninjured.

The Allgemeine Zeitung says Dr. Friedrich Adler for some time past has occupied a position in opposition to the majority of his own party, the Social Democratic, of which he is Secretary. His wife is a Russian of Mongolian extraction.

VIENNA, Oct. 22 (via Amsterdam to London, Oct. 23.)—All the newspapers here express indignation over the assassination of Count Stuergkh and print eulogies of the dead man, emphasizing the merits of his work during the last five years in a difficult office, and particularly his success in adjusting political and social difficulties.

There could be nothing more foolish, according to the editorials, than to connect any political motives with "the madman's crime." All the newspapers insist that the murder has nothing to do with politics and will have no political reaction whatever.

Shooting Surprises Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The reports of Count Stuergkh's tragic end created a somewhat sensational surprise in Berlin, where little was known about him. The very fact that the assassin selected a man of Count Stuergkh's calibre as a victim is considered by German Socialists as the strongest evidence that the murderer was insane.

The newspapers give the Count credit for his efficiency and enormous capacity for work. His political conventions were of a reactionary, feudal nature, which, of course, found him friends among the German agrarian and Junker elements. He never hesitated to make common cause with the Czech or Slavs against the Germans in the Dual Monarchy, if that suited his purpose. His murderer, Adler, was very well known in Munich, where he studied physical science under the famous professor, Ernst March. He was considered unhealthy in body as well as in mind.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A Vienna dispatch to the Overseas News Agency says that the Austrian Cabinet held a session after the assassination of Premier Stuergkh, presided over by the senior member, Baron Georgi, Minister of National Defense. In accordance with precedent, all the Ministers will offer their resignations, but it is not expected that they will be accepted by Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Minister of the Interior, Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, who is on leave of absence, will return immediately to Vienna and will act as Pre-

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SHOOT DOWN RAIDER OFF BRITISH COAST

English Aircraft Destroy German After Bombs Were Dropped at Sheerness.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—British naval aircraft shot down a German aeroplane raider this afternoon off the east coast of England. Earlier in the day a German machine appeared over Sheerness, where four bombs were dropped. Three fell into the harbor and one in the vicinity of the railway station. It is presumed that this is the aeroplane that was later destroyed.

The first report of the Admiralty follows:

A hostile aeroplane approached Sheerness at about 1:45 P. M. today, flying very high. Four bombs were dropped, three of which fell into the harbor. The fourth fell in the vicinity of a railway station and damaged several railway carriages.

British aeroplanes went up and the raider made off in a northeasterly direction. No casualties have been reported.

The later report said:

A hostile seaplane was shot down and destroyed this afternoon by one of our naval aircraft. The enemy machine fell into the sea. Judging by time, it was probably the seaplane which visited Sheerness today.

GERMANS FOR PEACE, SAYS MME. HEMPEL

Shortage of Food Is Making the Women "Thin and Elegant" the Opera Singer Says.

Mme. Frieda Hempel, the German soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, arrived yesterday on the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord after spending the Summer in Berlin.

"There is a shortage of food in Germany," said Mmé. Hempel, "and as a result the German woman is becoming thin and elegant.

"Germany wants peace," the singer continued, "because it is impossible to reach a decision by battle and the Allies cannot break through, so affairs have come to a deadlock. I would like to see President Wilson to tell him that he has the greatest opportunity in the world to offer his services, as head of the first neutral nation in the world, in the interests of peace. Germany is not afraid of the result, but believes it to be fruitless to go on."

Mme. Hempel said the theatres in Berlin were full all the time and German artists had a new field in the Orient since the war. By the Orient she meant Constantinople, Smyrna, and other places in the Near East.

Mme. Hempel said she had been studying the rôle of Suzanne in Mozart's opera, "Le Mariage de Figaro," and that of Leila in "Les Pêcheurs de Perle," by Bizet, which will be sung on the opening night of the Metropolitan season. She will sing today in a concert at Bridgeport, and go on a short tour until Nov. 6, when she returns to New York to rehearse at the Metropolitan.

TRANSPORT CARRYING 5,800 DEFIED THE U-53

Canadians and Nova Scotians Left Halifax Secretly Just After Submarine's Appearance.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 22.—The Nova Scotia Highland Brigade and several other Canadian units, together consisting of 276 officers and 5,529 men, have arrived safely in England, it is officially announced.

The sailing of the transport from this port in the gray twilight of the late afternoon of Oct. 13, five days after the German submarine U-53 had sunk five vessels in the steamer track off Nantucket Island, was a military secret, and there was no public sendoff. Only a few lonely watchers on the citadel heights saw the big liner as she put to sea. On board beside the Eighty-fourth, 193d, 194d, and 219th Nova Scotia battalions were the 185th Saskatchewan battalion, half of the 166th Toronto battalion, the drafts Dental Corps, and the Canadian Royal Flying Corps.

But while the date of the actual sailing of the transport was not announced, the preparations for it were made the occasion of a three days' patriotic demonstration such as even military Halifax had never before witnessed. Thousands of persons from far and near came to see their relatives and friends march aboard the ship. The streets were thronged, and flags and bunting were displayed everywhere. Late in the evening of Oct. 12 the last battalion went on board. The transport remained at her dock until early the next morning when she withdrew to the harbor, from which she sailed quietly late that day.

ORDER GREEK ARMY OUT OF THESSALY

Allies to Intern It in Morea Peninsula—Demand Censorship of Greek Press.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The presentation by the Entente Allies of further demands on Greece, including the removal of Greek troops to the southern part of the country and the handing over of Greek war supplies, is reported by Reuter's Athens correspondent.

The Athens dispatch, which is dated Friday, says the demands were presented to King Constantine by the French Military Attaché. Greece is required to transfer the entire military force in Thessaly (in the rear of the allied forces in Macedonia) to Morea, (the peninsula forming the southern extremity of Greece.) Delivery to the Allies of war materials destined for the Thessalian forces also is required. Other demands were made, the nature of which is unknown.

A wireless dispatch from Rome reports a renewal of the manifestations in Athens in favor of the United States intervening in behalf of the Greeks against the occupation of Athens and Piraeus by Entente allied forces.

ATHENS, Oct. 22 (via London, Oct. 23.)—The Allied Powers demand a censorship of the Greek press. This has brought about new complications, as all press censorship in Greece is unconstitutional.

After a Cabinet meeting which lasted all day the Greek Government decided to issue a stern warning to the anti-Venizelist newspapers that an further irritation of the Entente may lead to drastic measures by the Allies, despite the constitutional freedom of the press.

"HELLO IVY" HAS BEEN LOOKING FOR YOU AT THE HIPPODROME.—Advt.

RUMANIANS IN RETREAT ON THE DOBRUDJA FRONT

Bulgar-Turk-Teuton Army Occupies Teprai Sari and Cobadin, Berlin Reports.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN NORTH

Falkenhayn's Army Repulsed in Some Places and Held in Others on Hungarian Line.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN

Operations of Allies Against the Bulgarians in Macedonia Hampered by Bad Weather.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The War Office announced today that Field Marshal von Mackensen's army in Dobrudja had gained a decisive victory over the Russians and Rumanians, driving them from their positions over the whole front. The Russians and Rumanians are being pursued by the Germans and their allies. Teprai Sari and Cobadin have been captured. The announcement follows:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis, (Transylvania.) — Although the Rumanians defended tenaciously the approaches to their country, they were defeated at several places. Their counterattacks failed to wrest from us ground which we had gained.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen, (Dobrudja.)—The battle begun on Oct. 19 in Dobrudja has been decided in our favor. The Russian and Rumanian forces, after suffering heavy losses, were expelled on the whole front from the positions they had prepared. Teprai Sari (near the Black Sea coast, fourteen miles southwest of Constanza) and Cobadin, (seventeen miles southeast of the Danube town of Rashova,) strong points of support, were captured. The allied (Teutonic) troops are pursuing the enemy.

The Bulgarian Army Headquarters report of Saturday, as received here today, says:

Rumanian Front.—Along the Danube the situation is calm. In Dobrudja on Oct. 19 and 20 there were rather serious combats. All the advanced positions and part of the main position of the enemy are in our hands.

Up to the present 24 officers and over 3,500 men have been made prisoner and two cannon and 22 machine guns have been taken.

Mangolia (on the Black Sea, in Dobrudja) has been shelled by a hostile ship.

VIENNA, Oct. 22 (via London.)—The Austrian War Office today made public the following official communication:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: At the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier fierce fighting continues. At several points the Rumanians have been repulsed.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Withdrawal of the Rumanians in Dodbrudja in the face of violent attacks by Field Marshal von Mackensen's army is admitted in the Rumanians in Dobrudja in the face of today. The repulse of Teutonic forces on the Transylvanian front also is reported. The statement follows:

On the northern and northwestern fronts, at Tulghes and Bicaz, the situation is unchanged. In the Trotus Valley the enemy was attacked and repulsed. At Goioasa, in the Valley of the Uzul, there was a violent bombardment by the enemy's heavy artillery.

In the Oltuz and Slanic Valleys we attacked and repulsed the enemy. In the Buzeu Valley enemy counterattacks were repulsed at the point of the bayonet. At Table Butzi, Bratessa, and Predeiuz, the situation is unchanged. There has been complete calm on this front.

At Predeal there was a bombardment by heavy artillery. In the region of Dragoslavie we repulsed two attacks. An action against troops which passed through Scara is in progress. In the valleys of the Jiul and Alt, and at Orsova, the situation is unchanged. A violent tempest is restricting operations.

All along the Danube there is nothing fresh to report.

In Dobrudja violent enemy attacks have obliged us to retire.

Petrograd also admits the setback in Dobrudja in the following statement:

On the northern and northeastern Rumanian fronts, near the little town of Bekas, forty versts west of Piatra, the Rumanians surrounded an enemy division occupying a small mountain ridge. There they took 500 prisoners and captured two guns and five machine guns. In the valley of the River Trotus successful fighting continues. The 100 of the rank and file and one officer were taken prisoner, and two machine guns were captured.

In the valley of the River Usul the enemy was repelled, with losses. In the valley of the River Buzen the Rumanian troops, under pressure of the enemy, were compelled to retire to Guasiriiul. In Bran Pass, near Dragoslavie, forty versts southwest of

SAYS HIGH OFFICIAL

Mackensen's Attack in Dobrudja a Surprise—Bulgars Were Expected to Make Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A personage of high importance in the Rumanian Government told me before I left Bucharest that the best service I could do to his country would be to state as exactly as possible the seriousness of Rumania's position. Briefly, the position is this:

The Austrians, reinforced by Germans, have recovered the whole country won by the Rumanians in the first weeks of the war.

In western Rumania the Teutons are well into Rumanian territory. This is important in comparison with the heavy offensive at various points of the frontier. In eastern Rumania Russia is making a magnificent effort to assist her ally. It is now a race between the Allies and the highest effort of German organization, concentrated on this, to them a vital question.

When Rumania entered the war Premier Bratiano was persuaded that the Bulgarians would make a separate peace or in any case would not fight against Rumania and Russia. Therefore, the possibility of attack from the south was discounted, all the best troops being over the Carpathians to fulfill the national aspirations for the liberation of Transylvania and collaborate with the Russians in the final reduction of Austria. No praise could be too high for the manner in which this operation began.

It was brought to a standstill before being carried far enough to consolidate results by Von Mackensen's unexpected attack in the south. Here the Bulgarians found Turtakai defended only by a second line of frontier guards, and the heroic defense of this place cost the Rumanians many troops and compelled the beginning of the retreat in the Dobrudja and a radical change in the Rumanian plans, involving the call of first line troops from Transylvania. This gave Falkenhayn his chance in the north. With superior railway communications certain troops were able always to insure local numerical superiority in the successive blows against the Rumanian armies in Transylvania.

Say Teuton Offensive Has Failed.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22, (via London, Oct. 23.)—The powerful Austro-German offensive launched a week ago in the region south of Dorna-Watra, with the intention of driving a wedge between the Russian and Rumanian forces, preventing further Russian assistance to her new ally and regaining Bukowina, has apparently broken down before the counter manoeuvres of the Russians. The Russian command, anticipating the German move, threw a large body of troops to this portion of the front, causing, according to official accounts, the Austro-Germans to fall back to their original positions.

During the last week Field Marshal von Hindenburg has also been striving to establish new positions at two of the most important sectors of the western front—along the routes leading eastward from Vladimir-Volynski, where the Russians still hold the points gained at the commencement of General Brussiloff's offensive last May, and in the Brzezany district, where the Russian lines curving around the town run southwestward into Galicia.

Both of these sectors represent vulnerable spots in the Austro-German defense, since a Russian advance at these points would threaten directly Kovel and Lemberg. In the desperate struggle which is continuing the German plan of straightening out these two uncomfortable deats in their positions before Winter sets in is apparent.

The recent fighting south of Kuropatnika is characteristic of the intensity of the struggle now proceeding. The Germans kept up a bombardment all day and began an advance in force in the evening, reaching the advanced Russian trenches. After a long bayonet encounter in the dark they were driven back, with the Russians at their heels. The official reports say that the Russians followed the retreating attackers through their wire entanglements and finally succeeded in occupying German first line positions.

A similar dash was made by the Germans on the other flank, in the Brzezany sector, where an advance was made in solid formation after the German guns had destroyed the wire barriers. Russian artillery and machine guns checked the attack.

From the Russian success in these operations the Russky invalid concludes that Russian strategy prevented the enemy from detaching any troops from the Vladimir-Volynski-Halicz front for the assistance of the German plan in the Carpathians and Transylvania.

"The enemy likewise," says the paper, "is convinced of the futility of further efforts in Galicia and is now preparing for a Winter tenure under the present conditions."

DEFENDERS GAINING IN FIGHT FOR HALICZ

Teutons Report Bulk of Russians Driven Back Across the Narayuvka River.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A general attack was made yesterday by the Austro-German forces in Galicia southeast of Lemberg. The War Office announced today that the Russians had been defeated and now hold only a small stretch of territory on the west bank of the Narayuvka River. The Austrians and Germans inflicted heavy losses on the Russians and took 755 prisoners. The announcement follows:

Army Group Prince Leopold.—Before the centre of Col. Gen. von Wojrsch's forces and west of Lutsk (Volhynia) the artillery fire in some sections increased on both sides.

Engagements in advanced positions west of the upper Stripa were favorable to us.

German infantry under General von Gerck, after the successful localized advances of recent days, defeated the enemy in a general attack between Svisteiniki and Skomorochy. Only a small stretch of territory on the west bank of the Narayuvka is still in possession of the enemy. Counterattacks by the enemy, which cost him heavy losses, resulted in failure. We captured nine officers and 748 men.

VIENNA, Oct. 22.—The War Office today issued the following bulletin concerning operations in the Russian theatre:

Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—On the upper Stripa there have been successful skirmishes in advance of our line.

The Germans have stormed the Russian positions on the west bank of the Narayuvka River and driven the enemy across the stream. Only a small portion of the ground is still in the enemy's hands. We captured eight officers and 745 men.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22.—An attack by Austro-German forces on the Russian lines along the Narayuvka River, southeast of Lemberg, resulted in violent fighting yesterday, the War Office announced today. The statement says Austro-German assaults were repulsed. The announcement follows:

On the River Narayuvka, in the region of the villages of Svisteiniki and Skomorochy, stubborn fighting is proceeding for possession of the heights and woods on the western bank. These positions changed hands several times. The enemy launched fierce attacks, which were repelled by our fire.

At no point on the entire front has the British advance been so strenuously opposed. There are at least two good reasons why this should be so. In the first place, it is entirely logical that the nearer to the original German lines the British get the stronger becomes the German defensive scheme. The German first line trenches are here intact; they have been but little disturbed by the attacks which have come in other parts of the field.

There has been practically no change in the point where the British line crosses the Somme north of Thiepval. It is at this point that the first British attack broke down last July. We, therefore, find this section of the German line just as strong as it was before the first attack was launched. The British have some advantage in the fact that they are now coming up to the old German trenches at right angles to their former position. But the zigzag method of trench construction and the extraordinary depth to which the German pits have been dug make this advantage only slight.

The next consideration is that the small section of territory in between the British lines and the Ancre is of peculiar importance to the German defense of what is left to them of the old Albert salient. The Ancre, while but a small stream, in these days of heavy rains is lined with quite a considerable marsh belt. This is an exceptionally strong defensive barrier for this country, and one which both the Germans and the British would have considerable difficulty in crossing when the other side is firmly held. It has been shown to be hard enough to move forward over ground against the defense which either of these armies puts up. When the character of the ground is changed, first to a belt of marsh 200 yards wide, with a stream, and then another belt of marsh of the same width, the problem becomes greatly aggravated.

If, then, the British could push the Germans back of the Ancre so that they held the southern bank securely, they could work up the valley of this brook along the railroad to Achiet with their flank fairly well protected by the marshes and the brook, without any great fear of a counterattack. This move would double back two sections of the German line at the same time, and thus create not one, but two salients, such as we have seen so frequently snuffed out since the battle of the Somme began.

South of the Ancre the section of territory west of the road from Miraumont to Courcelette would be almost entirely enveloped, while north of the Ancre the same situation would arise with respect to the territory between Miraumont and Commecourt.

But the British have also an object in view other than reaching the brook. Following the Ancre valley we find the railroad which runs from Achiet-le-Grand to Amiens. Another branch runs from Achiet to Bapaume. This railroad is of the greatest use to the Germans, and while it is by no means essential to their continued existence in the salient, it is nevertheless an important line for distribution of supplies. If this road were reached something definite would be accomplished.

It is difficult to tell from the official reports just where the British have costly to the Germans as well as to the British. The counterattacks have been as frequent and as severe as the attacks, and the action on Saturday cost the Germans in prisoners alone over 1,000 men.

As far as the remains of the Albert salient are concerned, the Germans are pretty close to the last ditch. The situation is getting more and more perilous to them and the time is approaching, and that rapidly, when the salient must fall. There is indeed no reason why it should not be evacuated now. It has no strategic value. It is useless in the hands of either the Germans or the Allies. As it is now it is a menace to the Germans, as to hold on too long would involve the capture of a great many men and a number of guns through the large scale pinching process which is now going on. It would bring the Allies to the gates of Bapaume, but this town is of importance largely because of its relation to the salient, so that, with the salient eliminated, its value, either to the offense or the defense, would largely disappear.

The fighting in Dobrudja is rapidly developing into a general attack by the Germans and Bulgars on the entire front from Silistria eastward to the coast. As was indicated by previous dispositions, the Teutonic powers have gone back to their first plan of attack. That is, they have determined, since they were checked in Transylvania, to return to their first idea and fight Rumania from the east by way of the Cernavoda bridge. In the renewed offensive here their first efforts have met with a certain measure of success. There has been no break in the Rumanian line. It is still intact and still offers effective resistance. It has, however, been bent back a little, although not enough to give any indication of the future.

Late reports indicate that the main blow was delivered near the Black Sea coast and resulted in the taking of the small town of Tuzla. This, from the standpoint of the Rumanians, is the least dangerous direction from which the attack could come. The possession of Constanza by the Germans, should they take it, would be of decided negative value to them in that it would interfere with the Rumanian supply system. The Germans will have achieved a positive success only when they take the bridgehaed at Cernavoda, as their object is not to invade the country north of the railroad nor to reach Bessarabia. The latter would be a plan possibly if there were unlimited men at their disposal, as it would take the Russian Army far in their rear. But, on the contrary, their object is Bucharest, to put Rumania out of the war. To do this the bridge must be taken. It would, therefore, seem that the attack on the extreme eastern flank of the Rumanians is a mere diversion meant to cover a much more important and much heavier attack further west near the Danube.

Weather reports from the Russian theatre show that the long Winter is beginning and that already snow is beginning to fall. In the Carpathians already four feet of snow has fallen in some places. It is, therefore, probable that the operations there will soon cease or at best become only desultory in nature. This may produce a radical change in the fighting in all those areas where Winter fighting is possible, for the Central Powers will again be in a position to effect concentrations on a few fronts at a time.

French Repulse Two Strong Attacks, Inflicting Heavy Losses on Foes.

BRITISH CAPTURE 1,000

Success North of Thiepval Is Emphasized in General Haig's Latest Report.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Germans made great efforts today to drive the French forces from Chaulnes Wood, northwest of the town of that name, south of the Somme. Here they attacked twice today, once this morning and again this afternoon. Both assaults failed entirely, according to the French War Office statement tonight, with very heavy losses for the attacking troops.

Part of the wood of Chaulnes was seized by the French about ten days ago, and severe fighting has been going on in this section for several days. By capturing the entire wood Genera. Fayolle has removed the last barrier between his lines and the town of Chaulnes itself.

The British official report issued this evening emphasizes the importance of yesterday's advance north of Thiepval, saying the British captured all together over 1,000 prisoners.

The French night report follows:

South of the Somme the Germans, after a violent bombardment, delivered a fresh attack toward I o'clock in the afternoon against the southern portion of Chaulnes Wood, which we occupy. The enemy was repulsed everywhere with serious losses. He left in our hands a number of prisoners, who have not yet been counted.

According to late reports, this morning's attack in the same region was very costly for the Germans. The enemy units who gained a foothold in our first lines were completely surrounded; 150 German survivors were taken prisoners.

Everywhere else there was an intermittent cannonade.

The French afternoon report follows.

North of the Somme the night was calm, except for some skirmishes between patrols, which resulted in our taking some prisoners. There were no infantry actions.

South of the Somme the enemy did not renew his attempts in the region of Sailly and Blaise Wood. It is confirmed that the German losses in their counterattacks in this sector yesterday were considerable, especially before the village of Biaches, which the Germans attacked with powerful effectives.

In the region of Chaulnes the enemy attacked our new positions violently at daybreak, and endeavored to eject us from the woods captured by us yesterday. His efforts were futile and cost him heavy losses. Our gains of yesterday were maintained wholly.

On the rest of the front there was intermittent artillery fire.

The British night report says:

The total number of prisoners taken in yesterday's operations between Schwaben Redoubt and Le Sars is now reported as 1,018, including sixteen officers.

Early this morning the enemy exploded two mines south of Ypres in the neighborhood of the bluff and occupied the lip of the crater thus formed, where he has been subjected to a continuous bombardment.

During the fighting yesterday our aeroplanes did valuable work in locating enemy batteries. Five enemy machines were destroyed and four others driven down in a damaged condition. Three of our machines are missing.

The British afternoon statement reads:

Our attack yesterday was very successful. The whole of the objective was gained. Over 800 German prisoners were taken, and many more are reported coming in at the collecting stations. Our casualties are believed to be slight.

During the night the enemy made no attempt to retake the ground captured.

Berlin Admits British Advance.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In the course of violent fighting on the Somme front yesterday, in which the Entente Allies sustained heavy losses, the British gained ground in the northern sector near the Ancre River, in the direction of Grandcourt and Pys, the War Office announced today. South of the Somme the Germans advanced their lines. The announcement follows:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht: The Somme battle continues with violence. Yesterday was again characterized by extraordinary artillery fighting, especially north of the river. Drum fire on the trenches and the ground to the rear preceded British attacks, which were launched from the Ancre as far as Courcelette and on both sides of Gueudecourt, the attacks being repeated frequently.

The enemy suffered losses corresponding with the reckless sacrifice of human lives. He succeeded in gaining ground in the direction of Grandcourt and Pys. Near Gueudecourt he was repulsed. Violent fighting near Sailly-Saillisel gained no success for the French.

South of the Somme a counterattack gained for us possession of a number of trenches between Biaches and La Maisonette, which we recently lost. We captured from the French there 3 officers, 172 men, and 5 machine guns. In the wooded region north of Chaulnes renewed fighting has been under way since last evening.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: On the Meuse the artillery firing continues to be spirited.

FRENCH AIRMEN ACTIVE.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—"On the Somme front our aviators yesterday brought down three German aeroplanes," says an official announcement issued here today. "Five others were forced to land in a damaged condition.

"During these fights Adjutant Dorme brought down his fifteenth enemy machine at Barleux, and Sergeant Flachaire his fifth machine, which was dashed to pieces on the ground in the Somme district.

"North of Verdun a German captive balloon, which was attacked by one of our pilots, fell in flames.

"During the night of Oct. 21 six of our aeroplanes bombarded the railroad station at Courcelles, east of Metz. They dropped 180 bombs of 120 millimeters on buildings and tracks, apparently causing much damage.

"On the same night our squadrons dropped bombs on the railway stations at St. Quentin and Tergnier, 16 bombs on bivouacs in the district of Otain, and 126 heavy bombs on the stations at Ham and Athies and the aviation sheds in the region of Péronne.

"A German aeroplane was brought down within our lines yesterday by the fire of our special guns."

TOOK REGINA TRENCH AT ONE HUGE "BITE"

British Had Been Nibbling Unsuccessfully for Some Time at Position Near Thiepval.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Oct. 21, (via London, Oct. 22.)—With the return of fighting weather the British resumed the offensive on a larger scale this afternoon, and turned on enough gunfire and sent in enough troops to make sure Regina trench was theirs. It was the most important attack for three weeks.

All this month Regina trench has been developing a sinister reputation. It joins to the old first line fortifications in the neighborhood of Thiepval, and anything in that region, with its comfortable dugouts, the Germans like to retain in order to prevent the active battle front from broadening, and for another reason, which a British soldier expressed when he said:

"With Winter coming on, we feel the need of those deep, snug dugouts the Germans spent so much time in building."

Parties of the British got possession of portions of Regina trench on several occasions, but the Germans swarmed in front of their burrows and repulsed the invaders. Evidently Regina trench was not to be taken by nibbling and required one big bite. In such cases there is nothing to do but wait until clear weather, when the gunners can see what they are doing and turn on a No. 1 artillery curtain fire.

Yesterday morning a set gunner's smile was on the face of the whole army. Instead of rain and mist making a gunner's bane of low visibility, an almost wintry sun was shining in crystal clear air—literally an artillerman's heaven. All the gun tribe necessary for the job were up and in position already waiting for such a day as this, when the eyes that see for them from the observation posts can tell whether the practice shells they leisurely fire are on the target. When the same kind of weather continued today, staff officers, who arrange these affairs, said:

"This is moving day for the Germans in Regina trench."

The Regina is a long trench of nearly three miles—about the same length as the battlefront at Gettysburg.

Shortly after noon, when there had been the usual amount of shellfire all morning and no sign anywhere on the landscape that anything unusual was going to happen, a No. 1 curtain fire was suddenly turned on with the same effect on the ear as when all the whistles of New York start when the clock strikes 12 on New Year's Eve. The usual billowy cloud of shell smoke, vaporously extensive in the cold air, churned and whipped the length of Regina trench with the customary accuracy of these swathes of death and tempest, and then the British infantry were in full possession of the trench.

Some Germans bolted from the first ugly breath of that barrage, knowing from experience that the only thing to do was to move on to another position and force the gunners to prepare another deluge for the next step of the allied offensive. Six hundred left alive were taken prisoner.

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PREMIER'S MURDER A POLITICAL CRIME

Continued from Page 1.

mier for the present. The Minister of Finance, Dr. von Koerber, intended to depart today for a trip of inspection in Bosnia, but has postponed his departure.

Among those mentioned as possible successors of Count Stuergkh are Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, Baron von Beck, former Premier, and Dr. Koerber.

Grave Riots in Vienna Reported.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A wireless dispatch from Rome reports that there were grave riots in Vienna following the assassination of Count Stuergkh, which the police were powerless to quell.

According to the Fremdenblatt of Vienna, says a Reuter dispatch, Adler not only declared repeatedly that he was fully aware of the significance of his act, but that it was the result of mature determination, and was carried out without the instigation of accomplices or any assistance whatever. The paper adds that all investigations indicate that it was the crime of an individual, who, owing to overwork and quarrels with his party and his father, was in a condition of mental tension.

The Austrian House of Deputies has been closed since March, 1914, and, in accordance with the constitution, ought to be re-elected next Spring. There have been constant demands for the reopening of the House, which Premier Stuergkh consistently resisted, pleading that secrecy was imperative and that national affairs had better be left to the Crown Ministers.

The papers here quote Engelbert Pernerstorfer, Vice President of the lower house of the Austrian Chamber, who recently declared:

"Public opinion righteously demands the reopening of Parliament. The administration of public affairs grows ever more difficult, and the exclusion of the Parliament and the press from administrative decisions encourages the insupportable feeling that we Austrians are no longer the subjects of our own Government, but have been handed over to the Hungarian Premier, Tisza."

The death of Count Stuergkh came at a moment when he apparently was about to yield to the wellnigh universal demand for the reconvocation of the Austrian Parliament. The negotiations between the various party leaders and Count Stuergkh had been in progress for several weeks, and the Premier had agreed in principle to convoke Parliament on condition that the members agreed not to speak too freely on foreign affairs and military questions.

A general meeting of the parties, with a view of making final arrangements, had been called for Oct. 23. The assassination of the Premier probably will put an end to these negotiations and, it is feared, may lead to still stricter measures on the part of the Government.

Count Stuergkh's personal views on the matter of convening Parliament were expressed a fortnight ago by one of his friends, Herr Wolff, leader of the so-called German Radical Party, in Vienna.

"The sittings of the Austrian Parliament would be fruitful in scandal," said Herr Wolff. "Our Austrian Parliament cannot be expected to keep order, in the German sense of the word. The House would be the scene of personal encounters. The Socialists would come forward with their old demands and would use events in Parliament to further their agitation among the people."

"Adler was born in Vienna in 1879 of very wealthy parents, and has the reputation of being a self-willed man, with very radical opinions," says the Fremdenblatt. "His radical views found little support or sympathy within the party, and he was therefore condemned to a life of comparative inactivity, which he felt keenly. Owing to his opinions he was almost always in conflict with the other party leaders, and frequently quarreled with his father, who is a prominent Austrian Socialist."

Friday's issue of the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, which is owned by Adler's father, Reuter's correspondent adds, contains a covert attack on Count Stuergkh, declaring that owing to the severity of his censorship all criticism had been silenced and the complaints and grievances of the people disregarded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 22. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The assassination of Premier Stuergkh is considered here as a tremendously significant symptom of conditions in Austria of which little has been allowed to leak abroad, preluding events that certainly will be serious and possibly catastrophic for the Hapsburg monarchy.

The Republican Deputy Signor Barzilai, a native of Trieste and a leading parliamentary authority on transalpine politics, considers it a deliberate attack, the importance of which lies in the distinguished character of the assailant, on the policy of the Emperor and the autocratic reactionary camarilla which surrounds him.

The Giornale d'Italia asks whether Dr. Adler acted as a Bohemian carrying out the vengeance of the oppressed people or as a German striking at the ruinous tyrannical policy of the autocratic clique controlling Austria. If it is the latter, it says, it means the rebellion of an oppressed and ruined people hitherto tyrannically kept down by brutal force.

The fact of Adler being a Jew recalls here the long struggle of the Christian Socialist, Dr. Lueger, against the Jews, then omnipotently controlling the press and public life of Vienna. Lueger was supported strongly by Stuergkh and bitterly opposed by Adler. This, it is thought, may be Adler's revenge, and this aspect of the event is causing serious anxiety at the Vatican.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 22.—Monsignor Stagni, Archbishop of Aquilla, who is well known in America, where he spent several years, recounted in one of his recent reports to the Vatican a story in circulation in the Abruzzi region that in the Apennine Mountains it was predicted that the war which began with the murder of an archduke would end with another murder.

The Pope is much distressed over the slaying of Premier Stuergkh, with whom he was in direct communication when the latter asked the Vatican to intercede for the liberation of three Austrian priests who had been arrested. The Italian Government granted the Pope's request. Political circles here regard the assasination as an indication of the weakness of the Austrian Empire.

REIGN OF TERROR PREDICTED.

Hungarian Observer Thinks Parliament Will Not Now Be Called.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 23.—A Hungarian correspondent of The Morning Post, dealing with the difficulties with which Premier Stuergkh was confronted in view of the growing demand for constitutional rule in Austria, says:

"Since the Hungarian Opposition first embarked on a campaign in favor of the convocation of the Austrian Parliament the agitation in Austria itself has spread to such an extent that all parties in the upper house adopted resolutions in its favor, and latterly it has been apparent that the opposition offered to the scheme by Premiers Tisza and Stuergkh could prove of no avail.

"What actually happened was that while the Premiers still remained hostile to the scheme they agreed to the convocation of the delegations provided they were the Austrian delegates nominated three years ago by the Parliament of 1914, some of whom at the present moment are serving long terms of imprisonment. This concession was only agreed to by Stuergkh and Tisza on condition that the members of the delegations undertook not to speak too freely on foreign affairs and military questions.

"Negotiations between the Austrian and Hungarian party leaders and the two Premiers were being conducted on these lines and a general meeting of the parties was called by Dr. Sylvester, President of the Austrian lower house, with the view of coming to a final arrangement on the matter, for Oct. 23.

"The political crisis in Austria has thus assumed a new and most dangerous aspect. Any one not well acquainted with Austrian affairs might naturally suppose that, one hindrance to the constitutional rule having been removed, the situation would to that extent be relieved. The real fact is, however, that the appearance of anarchy and assassination at this stage of the crisis affords no prospect of relief to the sorely tried Austrian and Hungarian peoples but will lead, on the contrary, to the usual Austrian reign of terror. In other words, as a consequence of the clerical fear of anarchy and revolution, 'pulver und blei,' (power and shot,) will take the place of delegations and constitutional administration.

"The Hungarian Opposition demanded the convocation of the Austrian Parliament in order to make it possible for the delegations to be convened and also because they feared the despotic rule in Austria might react upon Hungary in spite of the conditions laid down in the Ausgleich of 1867, in which the Crown guaranteed constitutional rule in both countries of the monarchy. This arrangement was violated by the suspension of Parliamentary government in Austria, and as this violation was a menace to the constitutional liberties of Hungary the Andrássy-Appony-Karolyi group naturally took alarm.

"The Austrian people all along entertained a different view with regard to the whole situation. They favored the convocation of Parliament and the delegations because through those bodies they hoped for some enlightenment on the subject of peace. They clung to the belief that the common legislative body of the Monarchy would find some means or other to express the desire of the people for peace, and to make the Germans understand that the Monarchy was sick and tired of the war and declined to go on fighting for German aims any longer.

"In Hungary the people regard Tisza in the same way as the Austrians regarded Stuergk, and no doubt wonder while one met with a violent death the other still remains at his post in spite of the fact that he has been threatened over and over again with the same fate."

PLANNED TO SLAY TISZA.

Two Youths in Budapest Escape with Light Sentence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 23.—The Morning Post publishes the following from its Budapest correspondent under date of Oct. 14:

"The Budapest tribunal and jury dealt today with the case of the young men who plotted to assassinate Count Tisza, the Hungarian Prime Minister. When they were arrested a few weeks ago I reported that it seemed to be the childish fancy of two boys to gain notoriety by attempting the life of the Premier. At the trial it became clear, however, that they had seriously planned to murder him and had plans ready to escape from the country after they had committed the crime. They had bought revolvers and communicated with others, from whom they expected assistance.

"One of the boys at the trial pleaded not guilty and made a political speech, in which he denounced Tisza as a traitor to the nation, and said that he would continue to plot against the Minister's life as soon as he was free again. His name is Zoltan Biro, and that of his accomplice Zaborszky. Both are nineteen years of age.

"The jury sentenced them to five months' imprisonment, at the expiration of which they will have to join the colors. The leniency of the sentence has caused considerable surprise here."

WEATHER HINDERS SERBS.

Operations on Macedonian Front Slow Down Somewhat.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Operations on the Macedonian front are being retarded by the weather. The official report issued by the French War Office says:

Bad weather hampered operations on the greater part of the front. Nevertheless, we made some progress on the right bank of the Vardar. The Serbians took about thirty prisoners in the Cerna region.

Following is the British official bulletin:

Owing to bad weather, operations have been restricted to encounters of our patrols with the enemy.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—German troops are now assisting the Bulgarians in an attempt to check the advance of the Serbians who forced a passage of the Cerna River on the Macedonian front southeast of Monastir and captured several towns. The official account of today in regard to the Macedonian campaign follows:

The struggle in the bend of the Cerna has not been terminated. German troops are engaged there.

Bulgarian Army Headquarters, in its report of Saturday, says regarding the Macedonian front:

The counterattack of our troops on the Cerna River is progressing favorably.

SALONIKI, Oct. 21, (via London, Oct. 22.)—The Bulgarian defenses at the mouth of the Struma River, in Northeastern Greece, were bombarded today by an allied fleet.

DR. GHENADIEFF SENTENCED.

Ten Years' Prison on Treason Charge for Bulgar Ex-Foreign Minister.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.—A telegram from Sofia announces that Dr. N. Ghenadieff, former Bulgarian Foreign Minister, has been tried for high treason and sentenced to penal servitude for ten years.

Dr. Ghenadieff is seriously ill of blood poisoning.

A Sofia dispatch last April reported the arrest of Dr. Ghenadieff on the charge of connection with an intrigue against the Bulgarian Government. It was reported he had accepted a bribe from a French agent. A later dispatch said the pressure of public opinion had forced the Government to release him.

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G. O. P. SLUMP ENDED, WILLCOX ANNOUNCES

Reviews Registration Figures and Primary Vote—Finds Gains for Hughes.

'PENDULUM ON BACK SWING'

Takes Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana Out of the Doubtful Column—Cheerful Over New York State.

Analyzing the registration figures in various States, as well as the primary vote, Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee said yesterday that the election of Charles E. Hughes was assured. He took Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana out of the doubtful column, and said the so-called slump in the Republican campaign had run its length and the pendulum was now on the back swing. The people of the United States, he said, had made up their minds in favor of Mr. Hughes as against Mr. Wilson. He added:

"They have given positive proof of it on numerous occasions this Fall—proof that cannot be denied, misunderstood, or misinterpreted. In a dozen States, from Maine to California, from Michigan to Maryland, where the voters have had a chance to stand up and be counted, they have unfailingly taken advantage of the opportunity to show their determined preference for Mr. Hughes instead of Mr. Wilson. There is no exception. This is the thing that counts. It doesn't make any difference what claims campaign managers put forth, it is the way the people vote that does the real talking."

Mr. Willcox pointed out that in California 307,733 Republicans voted in the primaries, and only 17,836 Democrats. In the Maine September election 70,902 Republicans voted, to 66,547 Democrats, and this after a campaign hotly conducted on both sides. New Jersey and Massachusetts, said Mr. Willcox, showed the same situation. In each State there was a Democratic contest with one side supported by the Administration, and in each State the Administration candidate was defeated, with the total Democratic vote far below that of the Republican vote. Regarding New Jersey Mr. Willcox said:

"Senator Martine, seeking renomination, polled 54,961; Judge Wescott, who had the Administration support against Martine, polled 20,627. This was a hard fight which attracted attention all over the country because of the efforts of President Wilson's friends to defeat Martine. While this bitter contest was going on there was a good-natured campaign in the Republican primaries between Joseph Frelinghuysen and Franklin Murphy, each of whom polled more votes than both Martine and Wescott combined. Frelinghuysen won with 89,361, to 81,480 for Murphy. The total Republican vote was 187,414; the total Democratic vote, 119,513. In this primary the Borough of Princeton, where Mr. Wilson is exceptionally well known, cast 575 Republican votes and only 262 Democratic votes. Four years ago at the election Wilson had 853 and the combined opposition 706. These figures show what a change has occurred in Mr. Wilson's home borough."

Mr. Willcox next took up Massachusetts, and contended that in the Democratic fight over the Gubernatorial nomination the total vote was 81,052, while in the Republican primaries Governor McCall, unopposed, received 115,242. In the State of Washington Chairman Willcox found that 188,701 people voted in the Republican primaries, and only 29,380 in the Democratic. Regarding other Western States he said:

"Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, and Ohio in the Middle West have all given the same kind of an indication. In Kansas, for instance, 158,911 voters cast ballots in the Republican primaries and only 47,445 in the Democratic primaries. The Democratic managers have not yet had the audacity to claim Kansas, but they have talked about carrying Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, and Wisconsin. But in each of these States the voters have shown at the primaries what they will do in November. In Michigan 284,640 votes were cast in the Republican primaries and only 29,955 in the Democratic. In Illinois 420,959 Republicans voted in the Primaries, against 258,509 Democrats. In Ohio 282,478 Republicans voted in the Primaries, against 189,343 Democrats. In Wisconsin 85,072 Republicans voted in the primaries, and only 30,601 Democrats."

Chairman Willcox next took up New York State, and said the same indication existed here as elsewhere, pointing out that while 298,987 Republicans voted in the primary, the Democratic votes numbered only 158,718. Taking the Maryland registration, Chairman Willcox said the Democrats had lost more than 2,000, while the Republicans had gained more than 2,000, making a net change of more than 2,000, "or considerably more than enough to overcome the Democratic majority at the last election."

Democratic claims about Pennsylvania Mr. Willcox classed as amusing. He said he was just in receipt of the enrollment figures in Philadelphia, which showed that 242,584 voters had enrolled as Republicans and only 35,679 as Democrats.

Whether you smoke one or a dozen—you'll have that same keen feeling of fitness. Smoke one today.

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

10¢ 2 for 25¢ 3 for 25¢

for sale where good cigars are sold

DAVE SAQUI MAKER

REPORTS TO WILSON PREDICT LANDSLIDE

Democratic Drift Especially Marked in West, Statement Issued at Washington Says.

BIG SURPRISES EXPECTED

Ohio Claimed on Eight-Hour Issue—Even Kansas Said to Be Swinging Into Wilson Column.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—A statement prepared by those in a position to speak for President Wilson, which was given out for publication today, predicts a Democratic landslide on the basis of the political correspondence received at the temporary executive offices at Asbury Park in the last three weeks. There is optimism in the reports from the East, the statement says, but it is the information from the West that furnishes ground for the talk of a landslide. The impressions recorded in the statement "have been authenticated completely by the private advices forwarded to the President," it is asserted.

One of the most optimistic reports came in the recent telegram from Senator Ollie James of Kentucky to Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President. This is his telegram:

"Have been speaking through the West. Never saw anything like the tide to Wilson. He is a certain winner. I believe Ohio will give him 100,000 majority, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, and Indiana are on fire with Wilson enthusiasm; Hughes is defeated; Wilson a certainty."

Congressman Henry T. Rainey wrote from Illinois:

"The movement in favor of the President is assuming enormous proportions. Just at present it appears to me that we will carry Illinois by a majority that will surprise us."

Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne wired Mr. Tumulty from Idaho to "tell the President there is a nation-wide rebirth." Henry B. Martin, a member of the Philippine Commission, predicted that there would be a landslide for the President in Kansas.

Congressman John J. Casey telegraphed from Wilkes-Barre that, "notwithstanding this is the strongest Roosevelt district in the country, his visit here, compared with his previous visits, was a fizzle. Five thousand labor men wanted to parade in protest against the Colonel's attack on the President, but the Mayor would not let them, Mr. Casey said. He added that he found that for every Democrat who would vote against Wilson, ten Republicans would vote for him. The people were for peace, prosperity and the Eight-hour law, according to the Pennsylvania Congressman.

"One opinion appears frequently in the White House political correspondence," says the statement. "It is that the eight-hour day issue has turned out to be a terrible boomerang for Republican Candidate Hughes. It is clear he is suffering tremendously from the vitriolic speeches attacking the Adamson law which he made earlier in the campaign.

"This point is particularly clear in reports from Ohio, where it is evident that the Republicans have lost a State which they at one time were confident of carrying, and have lost it mainly because of their reactionary position on the issue of the eight-hour day."

WILSON PLANS FIGHT TO CARRY NEW YORK

Will Discuss Conditions in the State with Alton B. Parker At Shadow Lawn Today.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 22.—Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic Presidential nominee in 1904, will take luncheon with President Wilson tomorrow, and will confer with him about political conditions in New York.

National Chairman Vance McCormick came to Shadow Lawn tonight to discuss the general situation, and in particular the President's plans for this week. Mr. McCormick was most optimistic and made glowing predictions regarding the outcome on Nov. 7. He called Republican predictions of victory in New York ridiculous.

It had been understood that Ambassador Gerard would be at Shadow Lawn tomorrow, but it was said at the Executive offices tonight that the appointment had been postponed until Tuesday. Mr. Gerard is expected to discuss with the President when he comes the present status of submarine warfare and its bearing on the relations between Germany and the United States.

President Wilson will make his last Western campaign trip this week, when he goes to Cincinnati. The only other speeches away from home which he will make before Election Day will be in Buffalo and New York City on Oct. 30 and 31. He will make two, possibly three, more speeches at Shadow Lawn.

The reports which continue to come to the Executive offices here from doubtful territory are proving most encouraging to the Democratic leaders, and they are confident that nothing can now stop the Wilson drive which they believe is well under way. They are looking to the President's visit to Cincinnati to add Ohio definitely to the Wilson column, as they believe his journeys through that State have already served a valuable purpose in crystallizing the Wilson sentiment there.

President Wilson received a telegram from Speaker Champ Clark tonight, saying: "All signs point to victory in November."

SAYS HUGHES MADE DEAL WITH O'LEARY

Continued from Page 1.

gerance and force against Anglo-Saxon influence, as revealed in the official report of the Committee on Plans.

"5. Its present and future members are enjoined to extend their oath of allegiance to the organization "to their children and their children's children"—the oath of the vendetta.

"6. The avowed purpose of the secret organization to secure the election of Charles Evans Hughes and certain favored candidates for Congress.

"The exposure of the official records of the organization at this time will probably serve the purpose of thwarting one of its main objects, the concealment of the sources of its financial support and the character of its disbursements. Its committees, in their official reports, frankly confess the intention to influence the election of a President, as well as members of Congress, and plan the expenditure of money upon a magnitude which they themselves state will overshadow that of either of the regular political parties.

"Upon the face of these records, therefore, the National Committee of the American Independence Conference—the active working body—comes within the provisions of Chapter 392 of the United States Statutes at Large, (as amended,) providing 'For Publicity of Contributions.' By its terms, the law is specifically applicable to 'all committees, associations, or organizations which shall in two or more States influence the result or attempt to influence the result of an election at which representatives in Congress are to be elected.'

Quote Entry from Minutes.

"The damaging entry in the official minutes of the meeting of the National Committee of the American Independence Conference held in Chicago Sept. 30, which states that Charles Evans Hughes held a secret personal conference with the special committee referred to, is as follows:

"'J. A. O'Leary then reported to the National Committee the meeting that the Special Committee had with the Republican Presidential candidate, and gave the gathering a detailed report of the interview.

"The meeting of Sept. 30 was preceded by a meeting held in Detroit on Sept. 7. At the Detroit meeting Carl E. Schmidt, Chairman of th National Committee of the American Independence Conference; Jeremiah A. O'Leary, Will R. Macdonald, and Frank Seiberlich were selected as members of the Special Committee and were instructed to place before Mr. Hughes a written document setting forth the demands of the organization.

"Those demands, which are also made public by the Democratic National Committee, were reduced to writing at the Detroit meeting.

"They were signed by the full membership of the National Committee in attendance at the Detroit meeting. They appear in the official records of the organization under the heading, 'Statement Read to Charles Evans Hughes by the Conference's Special Committee.'

"The records do not disclose the precise date or place of the personal presentation of the demands to Candidate Hughes. The conceded fact, however, is that Jeremiah A. O'Leary, as spokesman of this Special Committee, reported at the Chicago meeting on Sept. 30 that the meeting with the Republican Presidential candidate had been held and that Mr. O'Leary regaled his followers with a detailed report of the interview.

The Demand to Mr. Hughes.

"Following is the demand presented to Mr. Hughes with the notation of the special committee:

"We, representing a large percentage of the voters of the United States who believe in the principles of American independence and sovereignty, in convention assembled at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 7, 1916, have been attracted by the telegram of congratulation which was sent by the Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for President of the United States, to Theodore Roosevelt, upon the delivery by him of a public speech at the City of Lewiston, Me., which carried with it, by expression and implication, an indorsement by Mr. Hughes of Mr. Roosevelt's pro-British and anti-American public utterances, which position has heretofore been condemned by us in conference and convention as inconsistent with American ideals and American history.

"Under these circumstances we desire to call the attention of Mr. Hughes to the fact that Mr. Roosevelt, actuated by race prejudice and a desire to serve British interests, designedly attacked a large part of the American people, while he did not mention any of the flagrant, arrogant, and continual transgressions upon American rights by Great Britain upon the high seas; any interference with and destruction of American trade and commerce with belligerent and neutral nation; any violations of the sanctity of the United States mails; any boycotting and blacklisting of American business men and business interests, constituting dictation and control of American domestic and foreign commerce; the denial of the American sovereign right to purchase and operate ships of belligerent powers needed to build up an American merchant marine; the boarding of American ships on the high seas and the removal therefrom of passengers contrary to precedent established by Great Britain's demand on our own nation in the Mason-Slidell case during our own civil war; the capturing and retention of American ships such as the Hocking and the Genesee; the brutal treatment of American citizens upon neutral ships, taken unlawfully into British ports; the imprisonment and indignities endured American citizens in British territory; the unwarranted and inhuman interference by Great Britain with American charity destined for the people of the Central Powers and their allies, as well as the Irish people, extending even to charities of the Red Cross, an organization protected by international agreement and recognized by the highest instincts of civilization; and other offenses too numerous to mention, all of which are blows struck by Great Britain and her allies at the national honor and vital interests of the United States and the dignity and sacred sovereignty of American citizenship.

"This indorsement by Mr. Hughes of Mr. Roosevelt's un-American discrimination against American rights and American sovereignty might very well have been ignored if it had not been for the fact that Mr. Hughes, in all his public utterances since his nomination, has, like Mr. Roosevelt, overlooked these great American questions by failing to discuss them.

"We believe that the aggressions of Great Britain and her allies are a political issue in the minds of the great masses of the American people, and that such an issue cannot be smothered, evaded, or destroyed successfully by any candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and that such continued aggressions by Great Britain, continually ignored by American statesmen because of their pro-British tendencies or political cowardice, must inevitably lead to war, as they did in 1776 and 1812.

"We believe that American citizenship and sovereignty should be respected by every foreign power, and where American personal and property rights have been destroyed, it becomes the duty of the nation in defense of its national honor and vital interests to take every step that may be necessary to protect them.

"We therefore designate Carl E. Schmidt, Will R. Macdonald, Jeremiah A. O'Leary, and Frank Seiberlich as our representatives to place before Mr. Hughes this document, and we further respectfully request and empower them to secure from Mr. Hughes a definite statement for the benefit of a broad and liberal Americanism that has been offended by the British propaganda, creating as it does racial antagonism in our country, with resultant destruction and surrender of American rights, whether or not he will administer the Presidency of the United States in accordance with the spirit of the fathers and the whole American people, instead of at the behest of present-day Tories, materialists, and war partisans who proclaim the doctrine that true American patriotism is British subserviency, and the "spirit of '76" is a treasonable hyphenism.

"To this document we, the undersigned, representing various organs, individuals, constituents, and interests throughout the United States, affix our names as an indication of our approval of those we represent.

Call Verbal Report Satisfactory.

"The official minutes show that the report of the Hughes interview was made verbally by O'Leary at the afternoon session of the Sept. 30 meeting of the so-called conference. It is interesting to note that the minutes contain illuminating and convincing corroboration of the essential fact that the verbal report was satisfactory from the O'Leary organization's viewpoint.

"The report of O'Leary upon this occasion was in substance that Candidate Hughes had assured the special committee of the American Independence Conference that he had sent the congratulatory telegram to Mr. Roosevelt before he had actually read Roosevelt's Lewiston, Me., speech. According to O'Leary, Candidate Hughes had simply glanced over the newspaper headlines and cabled and felicitated Roosevelt upon what apparently was a great Republican utterance.

"O'Leary further said in his statement to the conference, substantially, that Mr. Hughes promised that his future conduct in the speechmaking line should be entirely satisfactory to the interests represented by the committee.

"It is to be remembered that in the written statement read to Candidate Hughes the signers of that astonishing document call attention to 'various organs, individuals, constituents and interests throughout the United States,' as indicating the approval of those whom they claimed to represent in a plain attempt at intimidation.

"The second instalment of this remarkable revelation of political intrigue will be made public tomorrow by the Democratic National Committee. It will give the facts in convincing detail, likewise disclosed by the official records, of the fulfillment by Candidate Hughes of his promise, the working agreement between the American Independence Conference and the Republican National Committee, the reward reaped by Mr. Hughes and his campaign managers, and the concealment by them of their dealings with the O'Leary aggregation.

Names of the Committee.

"Those attending the meeting in Chicago on Sept. 30, as disclosed by the minutes, were:

Carl E. Schmidt, National Chairman, 54 Macomb Street, Detroit.

William Boldenweck, 4,649 Dover Street, Chicago.

H. Mackwitz, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Frank S. Thomas, Topeka, Kan.

John D. Moore, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

Daniel F. Cohalan, 23 East Ninety-fourth Street, New York City.

E. G. Steinke, 25 Roslyn Street, Cincinnati.

G. H. Jacobsen, 4,200 North Hermitage Avenue, Chicago.

Hans Wulff, 404 International Life Building, St. Louis.

Oscar R. Seitz, 52 Wall Street, New York City.

Carl Raid, 1,570 West Third Street, Cleveland.

Colon Schott, 809 Provident Bank Building, Cincinnati.

Rudolf Fagenstecher, 30 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

C. H. Lindquist, 1,421 Summerdale Avenue, Chicago.

Howard E. Wurlitzer, Wurlitzer Building, Cincinnati.

Gustave K. Carus, 1,307 Seventh Street, La Salle, Ill.

Jaspar Tucker Darling, 130 North Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

Fred Klein, 5,414 Magnolia Street, Chicago.

Edward Goldbeck, 921 Ridge Avenue, Chicago.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, 38 Park Row, New York City.

Will R. Macdonald, 5 Beekman Street, Temple Court, New York City.

Louis Hainlin, 2,711 East Lake Street, Minneapolis.

August Pilger, 1,416 Eleventh Street, Minneapolis.

Gordon Strong, The Republic, Chicago.

Frits Worm, La Salle, Ill.

Charles Noonan, 351 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

St. John Gaffney, Hotel Collingwood, 45 West Thirty-fifth Street, New York City.

Joseph Frey, 71 South Washington Square, New York City.

Emil Frei, 3,934 South Grand Avenue, St. Louis.

Hugh O'Neill, 1,427 Conway Building, Chicago.

John A. McGerry, 5,320 Wayne Avenue, Chicago.

Robert E. Ford, 27 Barclay Street, New York City.

Joseph A. O'Donnell, 3,078 Palmer Square, Chicago.

T. P. Mooney, 1,327 Hird Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.

Victor Ridder, Staats-Zeitung, New York City.

J. P. O'Mahony, 800 Walsin Building, Indianapolis.

Dr. George G. Eitel, 1,475 Willow Street, Minneapolis.

Dr. Paul Carus, 1,307 Seventh Street, La Salle, Ill.

Ferdinand Walther, 3,642 Greenview Avenue, Chicago.

The members of the National Campaign Committee who attended the Detroit meeting but who were compelled to send their regrets to the Chicago meeting were:

Judge Alfred K. Nippert, Cincinnati.

John Lang, 189 Broadway, New York City.

Henry A. T. Andries, 66 Chestnut Street, Detroit.

Arno L. Peterson, Davenport, Iowa.

The Hon. Frank Seiberlich, 11 Roanoke Avenue, Boston.

Arthur von Koenig, 228 Third Street, Milwaukee.

Albert Bettinger, Atlas Bank Building, Cincinnati.

Charles H. Iasel, 10,418 St. Clark Avenue, Cleveland."

DENIAL BY MR. HUGHES.

He "Has Made No Private Agreements and Engaged in No Intrigues"

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 22.—Charles E. Hughes in a statement issued late tonight by Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committee, said that he had seen the committee of five of which Mr. O'Leary was a member about the middle of September. The Republican candidate explained that he had said nothing to the members of the committee he had not said in public, and he declared that he made no agreement with them about anything.

This is the statement issued by Chairman Willcox:

"Chairman Willcox said tonight that the matter referred to had been called to the attention of Mr. Hughes over the telephone and that Mr. Hughes replied:

"'I saw the persons mentioned, at their request, about the middle of September just as I have seen all persons and delegations so far as possible who have asked me to receive them. I have said nothing in private that I have not said in public.

"'At the very beginning, in my speech of acceptance, I declared my position, in favor of the absolute protection of American lives and American property and American commerce. This I reiterated to these persons and I have stated it to all others who have asked interviews, as well as in my public speeches. To this maintenance of American rights I adhere and shall continue to adhere. I have declared over and over again that I have made no private agreements and have engaged in no intrigues and I repeat that statement.'

"Chairman Willcox further said that the National Committee had not had and has not now any agreement or understanding with anybody on any such matters."

Mr. Hughes was at dinner at the Hotel Montclair with Chairman Willcox, Colonel George Harvey, Travis H. Whitney of the New York Public Service Commisison, and several others, when they got word of the statement of the Democratic National Committee. Chairman Willcox sent to New York for a copy of the statement and received it by wire soon after from Republican Headquarters. Then he and Mr. Hughes and Mr. Whitney went into a conference at 8:30 o'clock, which did not end until 11:30 o'clock, when Mr. Willcox issued his statement.

O'LEARY REFUSES TO TALK.

Neither Affirms Nor Denies Democratic Committee's Charges.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary refused last night to say whether or not the charges made by the Democratic National Committee were true. After he had completed a speech at a meeting of his "American Truth Society" at Terrace Garden, in which he told his 400 hearers to vote for Hughes, Mr. O'Leary was told of the statement and asked if it were true.

"I will say nothing," he replied smilingly. "This is too sudden, besides I don't know the details of the matter."

A reporter for THE TIMES handed Mr. O'Leary a copy of the committee's statement and asked him to read it. He glanced hurriedly through the seven typewritten pages, and the smile left his face.

"I haven't time to digest this," he said.

He was told by reporters that they would wait as long as he wished to take to formulate a reply.

"I'll make an answer tomorrow," he said.

Then a reporter asked him if he had asked Mr. Hughes any questions about the British "blacklist."

"I have not asked Charley Hughes about the British 'blacklist,'" he said, and then pushed his way from the platform and towards the door. He was stopped on the sidewalk by newspapermen who insisted that the seriousness of the charges deserved an immediate reply from him.

Mr. O'Leary became very angry. He clenched his fists, declaring, "You have no right to pursue me." Then he turned to the representative of THE TIMES and said: "You represent a paper owned by British gold. You are probably a British subject and I won't have anything to do with you. Get away from me, quick! I haven't got any answer to make to any of you reporters. See me at my office later."

And Mr. O'Leary got into an automobile and went away.

SAW HUGHES HERE.

Boston Participant in Conference Says It Lasted an Hour and a Half.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—Frank Seiberlich, Boston Election Commissioner, admitted early today that as a member of the special committee designated by the "American Independence Conference," he saw Mr. Hughes with Jeremiah O'Leary and others.

From Mr. Seiberlich it is learned that the conference took place in the Hotel Astor in New York on "some Sunday" after the Detroit meeting. It started at 8 o'clock in the evening and lasted for about one hour and a half. There were present at it, besides Mr. Hughes, his secretary and Charles R. Warren, National Committeeman from Michigan.

In substance Mr. Seiberlich admitted that Mr. Hughes's statements of what his attitude would be if elected President led the committee to report to the conference in Chicago that Mr. Hughes should be elected the next President and that the "American Independence Conference" should work for his election.

This means, according to Mr. Seiberlich, that 3,500,000 voters, members of the "American Independence Conference," four-fifths of whom are of German extraction, are working for Hughes.

Mr. Seiberlich said further that Roosevelt's denunciation of hyphens was mentioned with special reference to the Colonel's main speech, and that Mr. Hughes, with "diplomatic" language, intimated his displeasure of any tendency to alienate the German-American vote.

Seiberlich said he himself brought up the subject of Roosevelt.

"I said to Mr. Hughes," he explained, "that the sentiments expressed by Theodore Roosevelt arraigned class against class and that I believed them un-American.

"Mr. Hughes said: 'I believe that our country is large enough for our people, and there should not be any sectionalism of race hatred.'"

Mr. Seiberlich could not remember whether there had been other mention of Roosevelt. He could not recall that Hughes had apologized for the Colonel.

Mr. Seiberlich remembered that Mr. Hughes, when asked about his position with regard to the stopping of American mails, had replied that "If I were President there wouldn't be any interference with the mails."

With regard to the matter of blacklisting American firms by Great Britain, Mr. Seiberlich was not sure of Mr. Hughes's answer.

He explained that the conference was arranged through Mr. Warren.

Tried and Condemned by J. O'Leary

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, President of the "American Truth Society," who became an object of public attention recently when President Wilson sent him a telegram saying that the President would be mortified to have him or anybody like him vote the Democratic ticket, addressed a meeting of several hundred persons at Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street, last night, making his customary attacks against President Wilson and continuing his tirades against the newspapers of the country, many of which, he said, were controlled by British gold.

Mr. O'Leary presented and the audience adopted a resolution declaring it to be the belief of the meeting that THE NEW YORK TIMES was controlled in England. The resolution recited an alleged declaration by Lord Northcliffe in 1899 that he had just acquired control of eighteen American newspapers.

WILSON LABOR RALLY NOV. 5

New York Unions Respond to the Appeal of A. F. of L.

In response to the call sounded by the American Federation of Labor in its appeal issued Saturday in behalf of Wilson's re-election, labor organizations of New York will hold a great mass meeting on the night of Sunday, Nov. 5. The statement by the federation called upon all union organizations to consider the issues of the election at regular or special metings before election. In the next two weeks all of the labor bodies in New York will hold regular meetings and discuss the campaign, preparatory to the big rally on Nov. 5. The mass meeting will probably be held in Madison Square Garden.

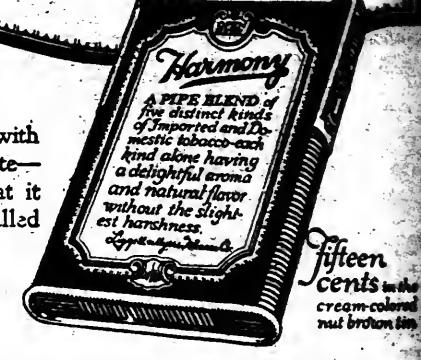
Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, said last night in reply to statements by Republican politicians that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, could not "deliver" the labor vote to Wilson, that the vote didn't need to be delivered.

"I calculate that 80 per cent. of the labor vote in New York City will go for Wilson," he said. "I have the best reason to believe that estimate is accurate.

Actresses Not to Speak for Hughes.

Henrietta Crosman and Hilda Spong, who are members of the company that will appear in support of William Faversham in Shaw's "Getting Married," have been requested not to make speeches in aid of Charles E. Hughes's candidacy. Mr. Faversham says his act on has no political significance, but that he believes the actresses should devote themselves exclusively to rehearsals. Both had been booked to make speeches under the auspices of the Women's Hughes Alliance.

HARMONY
A PIPE BLEND



The tobacco with a flavor so delicate—yet "full"—that it might be called "rich-mildness"

Fifteen cents in the cream-colored nut bottom tin.

COLUMBIA FOR HUGHES BY 6.

Straw Vote at University Gives Him 1,457 and Wilson 1,451.

Final results in the straw balloting for President at Columbia University, made public yesterday, showed that Hughes was the choice of the university by a margin of six votes. The table of complete returns gave Hughes 1,457 votes; Wilson, 1,451; Benson, Socialist, 114 votes; Hanley, Prohibition, 28 votes, and Reimer, Socialist Labor, 7 votes.

Suffrage carried by a majority of 1,329, the vote being 2,060 for and 828 against. In compiling the votes it was noted that two-thirds of the women voted for Wilson.

President Wilson led in the Faculty voting, the totals being 53 for Wilson, 39 for Hughes, with Hanley and Benson 1 each, and no votes for Reimer. Teachers' College, the Law School, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the School of Architecture all voted for President Wilson also. Columbia College and the other graduate schools gave Hughes a majority.

BRAND WHITMAN AN ENEMY.

Civil Service Forum Attacks Him for Vetoing Right of Appeal Bill.

The Civil Service Forum, representing 150,000 civil service employes in the State, has accused Governor Whitman of being an enemy of civil service. The Forum is conducted by William B. Ellison, former Corporation Counsel; Frank J. Prial and Joseph J. O'Reilly, as executive committee, and comprises Federal, State and municipal employes.

The opposition to the Governor is based upon his veto without hearing of the Right of Appeal bill which was passed by both branches of the Legislature last year and approved by the municipal authorities here. In condemning the Governor for this veto the Forum, in a letter to civil service employes, says:

"In view of his attitude toward employes as demonstrated conclusively in the veto of the Right of Appeal bill, the Civil Service Forum brands Charles S. Whitman an enemy of the employes. The Civil Service Forum further calls upon all Federal, State and city employes in the State of New York to vote against him for re-election and to use every honorable means to insure his defeat."

"I couldn't fit you, I'd divorce my business. The "Shapelee" Sack Suit is only 1 of my 30 style-models, with a body-gracing fit and thoroughbred style that no tailor on earth can improve—$25.

A Customers' Convenience: Ready-To-Wear-Away Overcoats, journeymen-tailored under my own eye at Broadway and 39th Street of custom fabrics on custom drafts, with strictly custom workmanship throughout—$20 and upward.

The "Shir-Back," $25, is one of these Overcoats, which are as different from "ready-mades," as a race-horse is from a ragman's nag. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

$20 to $45 Suits and Overcoats to individual measure

Clemons Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
18 Years On This Corner

Gorham on Duplicates

It might be supposed that the Gorham Shop, which contains the largest collection of fine silverware in the world, would run rather heavily on duplicate pieces.

Such is not the case.

The Gorham Company makes duplicate pieces to replenish its stocks, but the selections on display are entirely composed of original pieces.

The GORHAM Co.
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
FIFTH AVENUE & 36th STREET
17-19 MAIDEN LANE

In the face of high prices for woolens—
In the face of limited woolen selections—

We here and now go on record that the Fall and Winter collections of

Saks Suits for Men
at $17.50 to $50.00

Show neither a rise in prices nor a decline in selections

¶ Every man knows about the rise in woolens and the difficulty of getting them even at famine prices. Obviously it affects everybody alike. We are no exception to the rule. The point is, we bought these fabrics almost a year ago and held them in reserve to escape the subsequent big price advances. There was no sleight-of-hand about it—it was simply foresight, courage, and an inspiration of the moment, that to maintain our old standards of value in a season when it is a hardship to live up to them would be in line with the Saks policy of doing the unusual in clothes!

Simply, Substantially, Specifically, these are far better suits than you can buy anywhere else at the same money.

¶ We have put more into them! We had the fabrics on ice and were not handicapped by high prices. And just as any human being spreads himself for a special event, we have spread ourselves this season, putting into these wonderful clothes all that excess snap and enthusiasm which the occasion inspires. They are modeled on the lines of the last-minute styles. They are filled with the creative ideas of a New York tailoring organization. They are up-to-the-minute in cut and down-to-cases in price.

And they reflect the smartest Fifth Avenue Styles as accurately as a barometer reflects the weather!

FABRICS

¶ Fine soft-finish cheviots and novelty mixtures, whose patterns and colors are too numerous to describe, but which depend for their beauty on fine workmanship and which certainly get it in these remarkable Suits at Saks'.

MODELS

¶ Close-cut effects with various new style lapels, clever distinctions in cuffs, patch and slant pockets, and something you haven't seen before in the cut of a vest! And conservative models for men who are partisan in politics and clothes.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

You Will See

many of our customers, after the real purpose of their visit is accomplished, stopping to chat with our employees. That has nothing to do with the efficient safeguarding of your valuables, but it has a lot to do with your satisfaction. It is indicative that our service is not only efficient; it is gracious.

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ESTABLISHED 1879

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Is part of Your
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No doubt
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Only be sure
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Pussy Willow
On every yard;
Then you know
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Two years.
It's the guarantee.
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You see the mark!

MALLINSON'S Silks de Luxe

"Pussy Willow" "Indestructible Voile"
"Will o' the Wisp" "Khaki-Kool"
"The New Silks First"—
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Resinol healed that skin trouble

Of course it did—promptly and easily. That is what it usually does, if the affection is not due to some serious internal disorder. Resinol Ointment stops the annoyance at once and soon makes sick skins well.

Resinol Ointment is so nearly flesh-colored that it can be used on exposed surfaces without attracting undue attention. Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. 45-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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If you are building or want to buy up-to-date, well-made, beautiful fixtures at fair prices. We make a great variety.

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Electric, Gas and Oil, with Art Glass Shades, are beautiful for home, office, etc., and the best light to read, work or play by.

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THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
Lexington Ave. at 55th St.

SURFACE SIGNS GIVE INDIANA TO HUGHES

Republicans Claim 35,000, but Admit Possibility of a General Wilson Landslide.

EBB IN THE GERMAN TIDE

Drift Back to Wilson Apparent, and Labor Uniting for Him—Moose Again in Republican Fold.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—All sorts of peculiar cross currents are zigzagging through Hoosier State politics in this Presidential year to baffle the political analyst and prognosticator. But, unless the result in pivotal Indiana is destined to be determined by conditions too deep below the surface to be reached by the politician's probe, or too subtle to be susceptible of analysis, the fifteen Electoral votes of the State will go to Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, by a comfortable margin.

The Republican campaign managers have made a Statewide canvass, and their estimate, based on the result of this, is a 35,000 Republican majority. This estimate, it was explained to the correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES, does not take cognizance of Democratic votes which may be cast for Mr. Hughes. It comprises merely Republicans and Progressives who intend to vote for Hughes.

In this State, unlike Ohio, a Democratic defection from President Wilson is one of the almost certain campaign prospects. The Republicans have not attempted to gauge its proportions with any degree of accuracy, because as yet the element among the voters which it represents is in a state of flux.

In the Hoosier State, unlike Ohio and Missouri, the German vote, or the bulk of it, in years past has been cast for the Democratic candidates. This year the Republican politicians expect that all except a small portion of the German vote will be cast for Mr. Hughes. Two months ago the prospect was that it would go practically as a unit to the Republican nominee. But it is not denied that for the last two or three weeks there has been a steady drift of German voters back to their old Democratic anchorage. The Republican campaign managers profess not to be very greatly concerned about this ebb in their hyphen support and are doing little or nothing to check it. As one of the Republican leaders put it, "Every German vote that strays with us will be so much velvet."

Causes of German Ebb.

The backward drift of the German vote, aside from the urge of party regularity, is declared to be due to two main causes—the failure of Mr. Hughes to repudiate Colonel Roosevelt's harsh language in discussing the hyphen issue on the stump and the hoss table policy pursued by the Wilson Administration in its treatment of the Kaiser's visiting war submersible, the U-53. There is just a bare possibility that the sheltering of the U-53 may cost Hughes the Hoosier State.

Any political observer entering Indiana from the neighboring State of Ohio cannot fail to be impressed by a contrast. The Buckeye politicians, on both sides of the party fence, while conducting an intensive campaign, have given little thought to campaign properties and the panoply of political warfare. In the Buckeye State few campaign banners have been flung to the breezes. Of campaign buttons and campaign lithographs there appeared to be a peculiar dearth.

Progressive defection from the Republican ranks ceased to be a matter for much concern to the Republican campaign managers in this State long before the national conventions were held last June. The return of the Progressives has been more complete in Indiana than in any other State of the Union, and the Progressives who are back apparently have taken off their coats and sailed in to help elect the candidates of their enemies of the Armageddon year.

Bull Moose Won Back.

The work of winning back the Progressives in Indiana began the moment the final gavel had fallen over the stormy Republican National Convention of four years ago. Charles W. Fairbanks, nominee for Vice President and older statesman of the Republican organization in Indiana, engineered the harmonizing movement. The result would indicate that he is some harmonizer. A large share of the credit also belongs to Fred A. Simms, who in that year was Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, and who did the pioneer work.

There is a Progressive element in the Hoosier State, however, that has resisted all Republican blandishments, and remained in the middle of the road in the sense that they have preserved their party organization. This element, Progressive from principle, as one Republican leader frankly characterized it, and not out of blind attachment to Colonel Roosevelt, is conducting an aggressive fight for the re-election of President Wilson, but this group is very small in proportion to that represented by the Roosevelt enthusiasts who have returned to the Republican Party.

The Hoosier Republicans have held a housecleaning, just as the Buckeye Republicans have. In both States what is frequently and not inaptly referred to as "the old gang" has been compelled to walk the plank. The result in the two States has been strikingly different. In Ohio the organization has been weakened by the elimination of the old-timers, in Indiana the infusion of new blood has resulted in the upbuilding of an organization which is regarded without a match in any other State in the country.

This organization is working under high pressure for the election of Mr. Hughes. It is not an uphill fight there, as it is in Ohio, where practically all the leading newspapers are supporting Wilson. In this State the reverse is true. In Indiana, through hard and intelligent work of the organization, the stage was properly set when Mr. Hughes first came into the State, and as a result he was able to make a very good impression. In Ohio there had been little or no preparation for his coming and as a result he was not seen and heard at his best.

An Element of Uncertainty.

For all that, there is an element of uncertainty here, as there is in Ohio, but the Republican leaders here, who always append a saving clause when making predictions of the result, declare that, if for some reason due to deep undercurrents beyond their ken, Hughes should suffer defeat in the Hoosier State, the cause would not be one peculiar to Indiana, but so broad in its application that it would affect the result in many other States in a way to spell Republican disaster.

If it were not for this possibility the result in Indiana would not be difficult to foretell. With the Progressives back practically to a man, it would be merely a question of mathematics, one of plain addition and subtraction. The joint Republican and Progressive vote in 1912 was 313,274, to 281,890 for Woodrow Wilson, leaving a margin adverse to Wilson of 31,384.

But there enters into the situation many uncertain factors. One of these is the labor vote, of which the Republican campaign managers admit that they have not been able to keep track. They know that a majority of it will go to President Wilson, but a majority of labor votes has been Democratic in other years, when the Hoosier State has given its vote in the Electoral College to the Republican candidates.

Recently there have been indications that Indiana may witness a labor landslide. This is the greatest open-shop State in the Union, as labor statistics will show. Up to the present union men have worked in the Indiana factories under an armed truce, and have had little to do with each other out of working hours. This year, for the first time, they have joined hands for a common cause in a political fight.

A week ago today there was held in this city a meeting at which there was formed an organization of union and non-union men, some Republicans, some Democrats, to support President Wilson and United States Senator John W. Kern, whose name was coupled with that of the President as a friend of labor in a set of resolutions. Election Captains were picked for every ward in this city, and work is now under way to perfect the organization with lieutenants for every voting precinct and sub-lieutenants for every city block.

Brotherhoods Behind Movement.

Similar organizations have sprung up in practically every industrial city in Indiana. The railroad brotherhoods who believe they have been materially benefited by the Adamson eight-hour law have taken the initiative in this movement. The organizations have not taken any stand on the State ticket or on local candidates, and, while indorsing Senator Kern for re-election, have not given a similar indorsement to his running mate, Thomas Taggart, the Democratic boss of the Hoosier State.

The Adamson eight-hour law and the unprecedented prosperity Indiana is experiencing have given the Republican leaders a lot to lose sleep over. All the factories here are paying top-notch wages, and are working in three relays, day and night and Sunday.

There is great uncertainty, too, with regard to the attitude of the farmers, of whom a majority have been Republican. The Republican reports from rural districts all declare the farmers "all right." Non-political attempts at getting a line on the farmer vote recently have stranded on a strange bent for silence among the prosperous and peace-loving farmers. Here, as in Ohio, the "He-kept-us-out-of-war" argument is played to the limit by the Democratic orators in the rural districts.

The German vote in Indiana is estimated at about 150,000, out of a total vote of 600,000. The registration in communities with a large German voting population has been heavy this year. Fifty per cent. of the entire Democratic vote in Marion County, which takes in this city and vicinity, is German, and this is regarded as typical of the other large cities of Indiana. The Germans heretofore have been attracted to the Democratic banner in the Hoosier State from the fact that the Democrats have taken the liberal end of the dry-and-wet issue.

Betting Two to One on Hughes.

Hughes is a two-to-one proposition in the betting here, and there seems to be an abundance of Hughes money. The same odds prevail on his election as on the result in Indiana.

All the straw votes taken here under responsible auspices give Hughes a good margin. They show President Wilson running only slightly ahead of A. M. Adair, the Democratic candidate for Governor, though Adair is neither well known nor popular.

The Republican forecast includes a claim of victory for both the Republican candidates for United States Senator, although it is regarded likely that ex-Congressman James E. Watson, who is running for the short term, will lose many Progressive, as well as Progressive-Republican votes. The only thing that will save Watson, according to impartial observers, is the fact that he is running against Thomas Taggart, the Democratic boss.

Watson was a candidate for the nomination for the long term in the Indiana primaries, but was defeated by Harry S. New, ex-Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Republicans throughout Hoosierdom congratulated themselves, because they thought this would be the end of "Jim" Watson, who was a member of "the old gang" when the death of Senator Shively created a vacancy, and Watson, the only man with an organization of his own, fell heir to the nomination.

FEARS T. R. IF HUGHES WINS.

F. P. Walsh Says Colonel Will Create Imperialism Like England's.

Frank P. Walsh, former Chairman of the Commission on Industrial Relations, is out with a statement predicting that the election of Hughes would mean the domination of our foreign policy by Roosevelt and a repetition in this hemisphere of an imperialism "as objectionable as England's." He said:

"With Roosevelt dominating our foreign policy, as he will if Mr. Hughes is elected, we can expect a repetition in this hemisphere of the policy of exploitation and tyranny, disguised as benevolence, that has blackened the pages of European history.

"I do not refer merely to Roosevelt's rape of Panama, or his insistence that American boys shall go into Mexico with sword and cannon to subjugate its people for the benefit of Wall Street investors. I am not thinking merely of the spirit of armed force and military brag and bluster that animates every word and act of his toward the weaker nations. It is not even necessary to point out his close association with capitalists like George W. Perkins of the Steel Trust—men whose greatest ambition today is the extension of their financial and economic mastery over rich and defenseless foreign lands.

"Today in this country we face a decision that will vitally affect the future history of the nation and of the world. Is America to follow in the footsteps of those European powers which have exploited weaker nations on the plea that they were not capable of enjoying freedom and independence? Is a great Western empire to be built up under the guidance of men like Roosevelt and Hughes, with men like Morgan, Perkins, and Rockefeller looming behind them, pulling the wires that shall send navies to this country and armies to that whenever investments or concessions are threatened by the stirring of an impulse toward freedom?

"No man whose heart has beaten with Ireland or Egypt or South Africa or any of the other exploited nations of the earth will hesitate in answering."

WHITMAN FIGURES POINT TO VICTORY

Governor Says Whole Ticket Will Win in State, but the Leaders Fear for Hughes.

LABOR VOTE IS DOUBTFUL

The Wilson Slogan, "He Has Kept Us Out of War," Causing Trouble for Republican Candidate.

Governor Whitman came to New York yesterday after a week's speaking tour, which included every county in the western part of the State. He spent the day in the city resting up and preparing material for his campaign next week, which will take in the northern and eastern counties.

The Governor expressed himself as very well pleased with his trip, and declared that he was confident in the triumph of the Republican Party in the entire ticket which has been presented to the State.

"I found the audiences much bigger and far more responsive," said Governor Whitman, "this year than they were two years ago. The Republicans and Progressives seem to be pulling very well together, and with a united party I hardly see how we can lose."

Figures which have been compiled by friends of the Governor all over the state purport to show that he is expected to carry New York this year by a majority of about 80,000, which is less than half the 149,000 majority he had over Glynn in 1914. By counties the figures of the Whitman estimated majorities are:

Albany, 10,000.	Niagara, 3,000.
Allegheny, 4,500.	Oneida, 8,000.
Broome, 7,000.	Onondaga, 15,000.
Bronx, (Seabury by 80,000.)	Ontario, 3,000.
Cattaraugus, 4,000.	Orange, 5,000.
Cayuga, 3,000.	Orleans, 2,000.
Chautauqua, 10,000.	Oswego, 4,000.
Chemung, (an even break.)	Otsego, (an even break)
Chenango, 2,000.	Putnam, (an even break.)
Clinton, 2,000.	Queens, (Seabury by 20,000.)
Columbia, 1,000.	Rensselaer, 3,000.
Cortland, 2,000.	Richmond, (an even break.)
Delaware, 3,000.	Rockland, 1,000.
Dutchess, 4,000.	St. Lawrence, 5,000.
Erie, 19,000.	Saratoga, 2,000.
Essex, 2,000.	Schenectady, 3,000.
Franklin, 2,000.	Schoharie, (an even break.)
Fulton and Hamilton, 2,000.	Schuyler, 1,000.
Genesee, 3,000.	Seneca, 2,000.
Greene, 1,000.	Steuben, 1,000.
Herkimer, 2,000.	Suffolk, 4,000.
Jefferson, 5,000.	Sullivan, 1,000.
Kings, (Seabory by 35,000.)	Tioga, 1,000.
Lewis, 1,000.	Tompkins, 2,000.
Livingston, 2,000.	Ulster, 3,000.
Madison, 3,000.	Warren, 2,000.
Monroe, 30,000.	Washington, 4,000.
Montgomery, 3,000.	Wayne, 4,000.
Nassau, 5,000.	Westchester, 8,000.
New York, (Seabury by 30,000.)	Wyoming, 3,000.
	Yates, 1,000.

Despite their expressions of confidence given out for publication that the Republican ticket will have a clean sweep in New York State, the party's leaders are by no means so confident up-State over national affairs. They are sure that Whitman will be elected, and that the Republican candidate for United States Senator, William M. Calder of Brooklyn, will also win, but when it comes to Hughes, they are not so sure.

Every Republican County Chairman realizes that on Nov. 7 the slogan, "He kept us out of war," will have its effect in the polls on the presidential issue. The heavy German vote, by the way, is depended on in the northwestern part of the State to offset the peace advocates.

The other matter which is worrying the Republicans is the question of the labor vote on the national ticket. Where there is no particular animosity in regard to Whitman, and it is believed that he will get the labor vote, or at least enough of it to insure his election, there is no such confidence as regards Hughes.

Broome County is the best example of this state of feeling all over New York State north of the Harlem River. In Broome County the biggest concern is the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company at Union, the largest shoe factory in the world, where about 12,000 men are employed. Broome County in 1914 gave about 6,800 votes to Whitman, 5,000 votes to Governor Glynn, and 2,000 votes to Sulzer, who was running on the American Party ticket.

This year George F. Johnson, President of the Endicott-Johnson company, has come out flatly for Wilson and has followed his declaration by giving all his men an eight-hour day, frankly acting under the initiative of President Wilson. But Mr. Johnson, according to his son-in-law, William H. Hill, State Senator and County Leader, does not oppose—in fact, he favors—the election of Governor Whitman. This is the sentiment among those who are not bound to any party, Whitman and Wilson.

An estimate of the State vote given by a county committeeman, who is a newspaperman and who has spent the past few weeks sounding the sentiment of the whole State, is that Hughes will carry New York by 50,000, Whitman by 65,000, and Calder by about as much as the two put together.

GIVE SEABURY 30,000 MARGIN.

His Managers Say His Strength Grows Rapidly Up-State.

The prediction was made at the headquarters of Samuel Seabury yesterday that Mr. Seabury would carry the State by a plurality exceeding 30,000. Betting odds on the Gubernatorial race, it was asserted, had changed from 2 to 1 in favor of Governor Whitman's re-election to 10 to 9. Among the reasons given out by the Seabury campaign managers for this were:

"There is dissatisfaction with Governor Whitman in quarters where no such feeling was expected to exist. In rock-ribbed Republican counties Whitman's inefficiency is generally discussed and commented on. Judge Seabury's presence and his speeches have strongly impressed these voters, with the result that a defection of at least 30 per cent. of the up-State vote from Whitman is looked for."

HUGHES HAS A QUIET DAY.

Takes a Long Walk and Then Meets Willcox in Conference.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 22.—Charles E. Hughes, Republican Presidential nominee, spent the day quietly, dining this evening with William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The candidate took a long walk in the afternoon, and was in conference with Mr. Willcox until a late hour tonight, after which Mr. Willcox returned to New York.

The itinerary for Mr. Hughes's next campaign tour, which is expected to keep the nominee on the go until Nov. 4, when he will close his campaign in New York City, was announced tonight as follows:

Oct. 24 and 25, New York and Brooklyn; 26, Hartford, Conn., Providence, R. I., Boston, Mass.; 27, Utica, Auburn, Geneva, Rochester, N. Y.; 28, Newark, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; 30, East Liverpool, Steubenville, Zanesville, Columbus, Ohio; 31, Columbus, Bedford, Washington, Evansville, Ind.; Nov. 1, Vincennes, Sullivan, Linton, Bloomington, Terre Haute, Ind.; 2, Batavia, Oneida, Schenectady, Troy, Albany, N. Y.; 3, Hudson, Rhinecliff, Poughkeepsie, Beacon, Yonkers, New York.

SEABURY GRATIFIED BY UP-STATE TOUR

County Leaders Predict Republican Pluralities Will Be Cut Down.

CONTINUE CAMPAIGN TODAY

The Gubernatorial Nominee and McCombs to Visit Buffalo and Other Cities This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Gratified and encouraged by their invasion of strong Republican territory last week, Samuel Seabury and William F. McCombs, Democratic candidates for Governor and United States Senator, are preparing to carry the fight this week into the western counties. Their campaign special leaves here at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning for a six-day tour, on which they will speak at Binghamton, Syracuse, Rochester, Batavia, Dunkirk, Buffalo and many smaller places.

National and State issues have been closely linked during the trip. Mr. Seabury has devoted a large part of his speeches to praise of President Wilson's Administration and national speakers have spoken for Mr. Seabury and Mr. McCombs.

Up-State Democratic leaders in the district visited asserted that the normal up-State Republican plurality would be cut down. Their estimates of the maximum Republican plurality above the Bronx vary from 50,000 to 80,000. They say that the Democratic vote will all be cast for Wilson, Seabury and McCombs.

In many counties it was said that Governor Whitman was weaker than Mr. Hughes. Mr. Seabury and Mr. McCombs addressed crowds largely made up of Republicans. In one place, where nearly one hundred persons heard the Democratic candidates, a local newspaper man said that he could count only five Democrats in the crowd. They listened with attention and applauded the "peace with honor" sentiments. A man who had canvassed every local Democratic candidates through the same territory said that it was the first time he had ever made the trip without witnessing frequent interruptions by Republican sympathizers.

Labor Active in Campaign.

There is no doubt as to the activity of labor in this campaign. At every railroad centre there are big groups of overalled workers, who make up most enthusiastic audiences. Seventy-five per cent. of them are Republicans, Democratic leaders assert. They buttonhole people on the trains and in the streets to pin "eight-hour" buttons on them. Democratic leaders assert that 10 per cent. of the Republican farmers will vote for Wilson, and many for Seabury.

On the first day of the Seabury trip along the Hudson River counties, County Chairman Clifford Couch of Westchester reported that the normal Republican plurality would be greatly cut down there. James A. Zickler, Democratic candidate for State Senator, brought the same word from Putnam. Columbia would do its share, the leaders said, and in Schoharie and Rensselaer there were similar reports.

Greene County would be strongly Democratic, it was asserted. A State Committeeman Winfield A. Huppuch, who joined the campaign party in Washington County, said that the workers in the pulp mills there, who make up a large part of the population, would vote the Democratic ticket, although most of them were Republicans. They were for Wilson on the peace issue, it was said. Ex-Judge Seabury, who went into the mills to speak, was received cordially.

Saratoga County was out to scalp both Mr. Hughes and Governor Whitman, the Democratic leaders asserted. Hughes for the unforgotten race-track legislation and Whitman because of his row with Senator Brackett. Mr. Seabury probably would run ahead of the Presidential candidate there, they said, and would do likewise in Oneida County, where there is some factional strife among the Democrats because of appointments.

Claims in Oneida County.

An Oneida County Republican said that Governor Whitman would run 2,000 behind Mr. Hughes there, and that the normal Republican plurality for President would be cut down in spite of the Democratic factional fights, and Mr. Hughes's popularity there amid a big Welsh population.

The Democrats also hope to cut the Republican pluralities in Lewis, Madison, Jefferson, Oswego, Herkimer, Fulton and Montgomery counties, all of which Mr. Seabury visited last week. Schenectady County has a large Socialist vote, and much of that is claimed for Wilson and Seabury this year, chiefly because of the candidacy of Mayor George R. Lunn, a Socialist, for member of Congress on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Seabury's pledge to "take the prisons out of politics" never fails to win applause. Governor Whitman's San Francisco trip has stirred up the farmers somewhat. The tax increase also is an issue which seems to appeal to the up-State audiences.

Mr. McCombs, who has been ill with tonsilitis, has made only a part of the trip. Mr. Seabury also has a throat affection, but with the care of a throat specialist who accompanied him has managed to get through all his speeches without difficulty.

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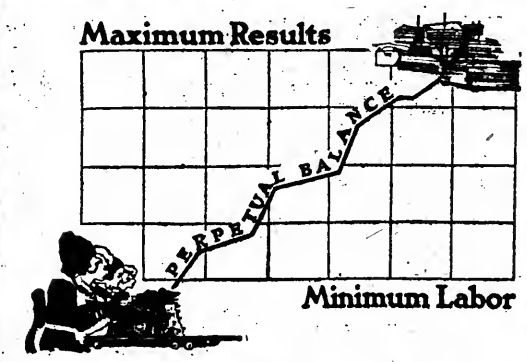

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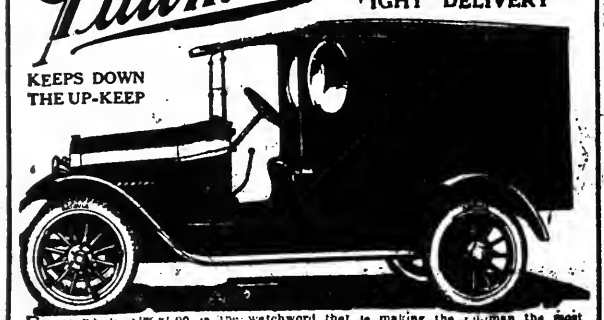

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Made of madras and other finely woven fabrics in all the popular colorings and patterns of the season.

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Three models: Soft cuff negligee, laundered cuff negligee or pleated bosom.

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Dress Shirts, in coat model, with cuffs attached.

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GARY SAYS HUGHES NEGLECTS TARIFF

Head of U. S. Steel Corporation Thinks That Republicans Miss Big Argument.

BUSINESS NEEDS SOME HELP

Protective Duty and Kinder Treatment by National Government the Vital Necessities After the War.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, said in an interview last night that in the conduct of the Republican campaign even more emphasis could have been placed upon the need of a protective tariff after the European war. Judge Gary thought that all the other issues of which the country has been hearing so much might well have been subordinated in a campaign fought on the one big plank of the wisdom of protecting American industries and American labor at a time when the competing industries of other countries will be protected.

Judge Gary has just come home from a visit to the Orient, where he made a close study of commercial conditions. After a protective tariff, he believes that America's greatest commercial need after the war will be a more cordial relation between the Government and big business, including a sanction of trade combinations for the purpose of seeking foreign commerce.

"It seems to me," said Judge Gary, "that the one outstanding issue before the American people today is the tariff. That is no new song, but never before was the tariff of as great importance.

"Now, I do not believe in a high tariff that creates a monopoly, or helps a small number. I do believe in a tariff that protects our industries. That may sound trite, but let me show what I mean. Regardless of the success or failure of the proposed trade war scheduled to come after the European hostilities are over, this much is true—the belligerent countries will protect themselves by establishing adequate tariffs. England will establish a protective tariff that will foster her own industries in trade within the confines of the British Empire.

"I insist that under those conditions the United States should have a protective tariff high enough to insure that no other country can sell its products in America without America's being able to sell her products in that country. Unless there is some such system after the war the other countries will be able to make a market out of America, while America will not be able to compete in their home markets.

Government Encouragement Needed.

"As for a more liberal treatment of business by the national Government, that is a matter which will vitally affect our trade in countries other than the belligerents—or in South America and the Orient. For many years, our Government was more or less hostile to business. In even a greater degree than before the war the other great Governments are going to stand squarely behind their business men in the quest for world trade. The carrying out of this principle by England, Belgium and Germany and other countries is known to the world for what it has accomplished. With other Governments telling their financiers and business men they will look out for their interests abroad, and with the American Government taking a different stand, our nation would be at a very great disadvantage.

"Of course, some American money and commercial interests are going abroad without the proper encouragement from Washington, and more will go, but in no such volume as would flow if our Government looked with greater grace upon the efforts of American business men to make America a greater power in world commerce and business."

Judge Gary said that there was a great field for American business in China, and said that Japan's maintenance of the open door in China was something that might well be of great future benefit to this country. He said that the feeling both in Japan and China was friendly to the United States.

"Japan wants the closest co-operation between itself and America in the development of China," he said, "both for our own profit and the ultimate profit of Japan. China needs many, many millions, and Japan hopes America will furnish much of it. It has been said by some that Japan can well afford to keep the open door in China because she is so near as to have an immense advantage in seeking the Chinese trade. Well, that's true, but it is Japan's good fortune that she is a near neighbor of China. When it must be remembered that this holds true only with regard to the things Japan can supply China. There are many things Japan cannot supply China, and these are in large part the things that America can supply.

"There is a great opportunity for America to gain at this time a great and lasting trade in the Orient. Japan is progressing rapidly, and her business men have shown their ability and acuteness, but there are large markets in the Orient that Japan would like to develop co-ordinately with America. From what I saw, China is anxious to benefit from the development that would come through the close attention of the business interests of both Japan and the United States.

"Japan is powerful and knows it, but is not looking for trouble. She wants peace now and the pursuits of peace."

Keeping the Door Open.

Judge Gary thought the great animus behind the rôle Japan had taken in China was to insure that the doors of China would not be closed to her, and recited the fact that Japan had seized the first opportunity to get Tsingtao away from Germany.

In the development of Japan as the great power of the East, Judge Gary said the world need not be surprised to hear of Japan's declaration of a Monroe Doctrine for the Orient. He said that the extent of such assumed jurisdiction was not definite now, but that it might be assumed it would include adjacent territory out of which Japan might see a danger of being excluded.

"Such a position, if taken by Japan," he said, "would not apply to any rights theretofore obtained nor to any plans then consummated. I think such a declaration by Japan would be an assurance of the open door in China."

Judge Gary said he believed that such a policy of Japan would be applied in much the same theory as that of the American Monroe Doctrine—that none of the Asiatic territory included should be open for colonization by outside powers. He thought that this policy would have an interesting bearing upon the status of the Philippine Islands if they were given their freedom by the United States.

As for the differences that might arise between this country and Japan, he hoped the "jingoists" would let them alone, and leave the settlement to prudence and fairness.

BALL TO BE NONPARTISAN.

Women Democrats and Republicans Will Dance Together for Suffrage.

However women have differed through the campaign, it will be under the nonpartisan New York State Woman Suffrage Party banner that they will await election returns at the Suffrage Election Ball at Grand Central Palace on election night.

Among the prominent Wilson workers to attend are Mrs. Glendower Evans, Miss Virginia Potter, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, Miss Amy Mali Hicks, Miss Katharine Leckie, Marjorie Benton Cooke, and Mrs. Amos Pinchot.

From the Hughes fold will come Mrs. John Corbin, Miss Alice Carpenter, Marie Dressler, Mrs. Martus M. Marks, Mrs. James J. Higginson, and Miss Helen Varick Boswell.

Among those who have taken boxes are Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. John Blair, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. Victor Sorchon, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. George Blumenthal, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, Mrs. James Byrne, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt yesterday wired congratulations and best wishes to Miss Jeannette Rankin, Republican nominee for Congress in Montana, and to Dr. Josephine M. Fernald, who is running for Congress in California on the Democratic ticket.

"We earnestly hope that both women will win," said Mrs. Catt yesterday. "The National Association draws no line between Republicans and Democrats."

HADLEY TELLS OF CIVIC DUTY

Urges Yale Undergraduates to Fulfill It with Christian Courtesy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 22.—As part of the services commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of Yale's removal from Saybrook to New Haven, President Arthur T. Hadley today preached a sermon pointing out to Yale undergraduates their civic duties, and their relations to New Haven and to the cities in which they make their home. In the course of his remarks Dr. Hadley said:

"Questions of public education, of public administration, and of public morality are every day coming more and more into the foreground.

"To have good public education we must have co-operation between scholars on the one hand and practical men on the other; the scholars to decide how things can be taught, the practical men to determine how the money available for the purpose can be spent so as to give the largest possible return. To have good public administration we must unite our efforts and powers in the same way. We must utilize the researches of the scientific expert of every kind, physicist or chemist, physician or engineer, jurist or statistician; but we must have this work directed and organized by men who understand the conduct of business in the best sense of the word. The same spirit of co-operation is needed in order to bring our standards of public morality into line with the needs of the age. We must be equally ready to learn lessons of history from the historian or lessons of experience from the man who has had practical experience of the devious ways and difficult problems of modern politics."

NEW POSITION FOR M'CALL.

Ex-Justice Now President of New Jersey Life Insurance Company.

Former Supreme Court Justice Edward E. McCall, and later candidate for Mayor of this city, who was removed from the Chairmanship of the Public Service Commission by Governor Whitman, has gone into the insurance business as President of the New Jersey Life Insurance Company, a new concern, with home offices in Newark. It was recently capitalized for $300,000, and circulars have been distributed offering stock in the company at $16 a share, par value $10.

Associated with Mr. McCall in the management of the company are Willard A. Mason, Treasurer; A. W. Penniman, Secretary; Thomas P. Moffatt, Assistant Secretary, and John F. Dooling, Medical Director.

New York to Dock This Morning.

The American liner New York arrived at Quarantine late last night from Liverpool. The Health Officer boarded the New York at 11 o'clock and passed the passengers. This will enable Captain W. J. Roberts to leave Quarantine at 5 o'clock this morning and steam to the American Line pier, where the New York is expected to make fast at 6 o'clock.

SAYS GERMANS FAIL TO UPLIFT AMERICA

Little Infusion of German Thought Into Country's Life, Dr. von Klenze Declares.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES LOST

Expects Reawakening of War to Bring Spiritual and Intellectual Contributions.

The reawakening, through the war, in Americans of German descent of interest in the Fatherland ought to result in a valuable contribution to the intellectual and spiritual life of the United States, according to Professor Camillo von Klenze, head of the German Department in the College of the City of New York, who spoke at the Hotel Astor yesterday to American women of German descent.

The United States in the past, according to Dr. von Klenze, has been a loser because German thought has not been infused into American life by the Germans who have migrated to the United States. The Germans who have come here later in life have usually regarded themselves as Germans on foreign soil and have kept to themselves, he said, while the younger generations have, in becoming Americans, sought, as a rule, to break all contact with Germany and to become as Anglo-Saxon as possible. There has been no one, he said, to absorb the prevailing Anglo-Saxon civilization of this country and at the same time enrich it by blending the German spiritual tradition with it. After describing the virtues of Germans in this country and the part they have played in physical empire building on this continent, he continued:

"But, in what we might call spiritual empire building, the contribution of the German-Americans has not been satisfactory. There are various reasons which have prevented the German-American from doing his share, but the fact remains that we have not added what we should toward what might be called the spiritual and intellectual side of American life.

"To take a specific case, let us consider the remarkable growth of artistic and intellectual life in Chicago in the last twenty-five years—the university, the art institute, and the Chicago orchestra, which is among the finest in the world. Has the German-American had his share in that growth? No. That is our flaw. Why is it? I don't know, but we, in common with other Americans of foreign descent, have not felt sufficiently the responsibility for our contribution toward the building up in this country of a spiritual empire."

Dr. von Klenze said that the money for these movements in Chicago had come almost exclusively from Americans of non-German blood, although there was a large German population in Chicago, which should know music better than other elements of the population.

"The German-American," he said, "has not sufficiently realized his chance to do what he could. When you are among artists in this country, you find that German-Americans are not thought much of. There are no German-Americans, or few, among them. When you go to American universities you see Johnson Hall, Brown Hall, and Jones Hall, but no Müller Hall, and you seldom find any such symbol of German desire to articulate into the higher life of this country.

"After many years of teaching I have found that the young American of German descent knows less of Germany than any other class in America. They start with the totally erroneous conception of America as a strictly Anglo-Saxon country and that it is exclusively a continuation of English civilization. Nothing could be more false. I have gone through the same period myself, and for some years thought anything must be wrong that deviated one inch from the form I had been taught at Harvard."

Dr. von Klenze said that the great city-building movement of Germany in the last twenty-five years had been neglected by German-Americans, and that its failure to produce the proper beneficial influence on American cities should be charged as a sin of omission against German-Americans. They should have played a part in introducing the honesty and integrity of German political life into this country, he said. The failure of German-Americans to keep a hold on German traditions was again reflected, he said, in the fact that the Museum of Art in this city had only about half a dozen mediocre German pictures in it. Interest in recent German advancement in architecture, he said, had been imported into this country, not by German-Americans, but by American architects of Anglo-Saxon descent.

Dr. von Klenze denied that there was any ground for the superficial European view that the United States was a land devoted solely to money. On the other hand, he said that the idealism of the United States was at the bottom of the anti-German feeling in this country, but that it was a crude and immature idealism which took the simple view that the world was living a beautiful idyl which Germany came along and spoiled.

MOTOR FIRE TRUCK SMASHES BIG AUTO

Passengers Hurled to Street, One with Both Legs Broken and Another Hurt Internally.

MOTOR CYCLE RIDER KILLED

Boy of Four Crushed to Death—Many Others Injured in Motor Accidents.

The five passengers in a big automobile which tried to cross St. John's Place at Bedford Avenue last night in front of a motor fire engine were thrown from the car, and one of the men was probably fatally injured. Edward McCrimlist, a dock master, living at 137 Hughes Street, who owns the machine, was driving with four friends. The car was thrown across the street and overturned. Thomas Kavanaugh, 27 years old, an engineer, of 97 Hooper Street, had both legs broken. McGrimlist has internal injuries. The hurts of the other three men were slight.

John Pierone, 22 years old, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Carl Hofmeister, 23, of Florida, N. Y., who was riding with Pierone on his motor cycle last night, were struck by an automobile in George Avenue, Tilden Township, N. J. Pierone died on the way to the hospital, and Hofmeister is thought to be dying.

Joseph Goinoch, 4 years old, of 424 Grand Street, Elizabeth, N. J., was struck at Jersey Avenue and Grand Street by an automobile driven by Morris Katz, of 765 Jersey Avenue. The boy was taken to the City Hospital, where he died.

When Isidor Solkoff of 620 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, got off a street car at Summit and Newark Avenues, yesterday afternoon, he was hit by an automobile driven by George Lembo, 15 Dales Avenue. Solkoff was taken to Christ Hospital with his skull fractured.

Edward Burns, 4 years old, of Albion Place, near Paterson, N. J., was struck in front of his home last evening by an automobile owned and operated by John Carroll of 279 Park Avenue, Orange, N. J. The child was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital suffering from a fractured skull.

Adam Yokel, 1,931½ Manhattan Avenue, Jersey City, was run down at Grand Boulevard and Stagg Street yesterday afternoon by an automobile driven by Reinhard Breckner, 546 Palisade Avenue, West New York. Yokel's left leg was broken.

Witnesses say that Patrick O'Connell, 61 years old, of 352 East Forty-second Street, Manhattan, was run down by one of three automobiles in a wedding party at Eighteenth Street and Avenue A last night. When the patrolman arrived the automobiles had disappeared. O'Connell was taken to Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull and internal injuries.

Harris Salk, 30 years old, a tailor, and his wife, Sophie, who live at 153 West 112th Street, Manhattan, were struck by an automobile at Lenox Avenue and 135th Street last night. Mrs. Salk's skull was fractured and her husband was bruised about the chest. Murray Forma, a salesman, of 145 West 117th Street, who was driving the machine, was arrested.

Annie Eisenberg of 440 Williams Avenue, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Evelyn Schwartz of 1,823 Douglas Street were struck at Stone and Pitkin Avenues last night by an automobile owned by Isaac Serota and operated by his brother Charles. Miss Eisenberg's left hip was broken, as was Mrs. Schwartz's right knee.

Evening Wraps in Fur and Exclusive Fabrics Fur Trimmed

Revillon Frères

5th Avenue at 53d Street

CONSUL DEFENDS RUSSIA.

Czar's Representative at Boston Takes Issue with Muensterberg.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Joseph A. Conry, the Russian Consul in Boston, took issue with Professor Hugo Münsterberg today on account of the psychologist's speech of Friday night, and his recent writings and statements about the German cause.

The Russian Consul particularly referred to the address to Harvard students Friday night, in which the professor predicted an alliance of Germany, Austria, Russia, and Japan. Mr. Conry asks the source of the "reliable information" and further asks, with Professor W. E. Hocking, "Is he an agent of the German Government?" to determine if Professor Münsterberg's Friday night address is "official German doctrine."

"Apparently to a defender of Germany it doesn't appear to be at all difficult for a people to abuse itself," remarks Mr. Conry. "German Kultur, having demonstrated how easily this is done, would gladly encourage similar action by other States. This is, indeed, noble teaching, ideal doctrine, for a civilized man to lay before the young manhood of America."

Mr. Conry's statement concludes:

"Russia has taken her position for right in the greatest struggle known to civilization. During two years her soldiers have won the unqualified admiration of the world. As an upright power she esteemed the opinion of the world, and particularly does she desire the good will of the United States, with whom she has enjoyed the warmest friendship since the beginning of the Republic. Her people are united in the cause for which she is now fighting; those who would slander her and malign her with the hope of injuring her have hitherto operated under cover of darkness or in disguise.

"Whatever may be the outcome of this war—and there can be only one—under whatever terms peace may be declared, Russia will stand a world power worthy to associate with every other honorable power, and particularly will Russia have demonstrated to the people of the United States that the two great countries of the world are intended by nature to co-operate in the maintenance of future peace, prosperity, and happiness.

"A study of Russian history from the time of Peter the Great to the present moment will fail to disclose a single incident which would warrant the statement made by Professor Münsterberg. His remark is not wholly harmful if it causes the American people to make an earnest inquiry into Russian history."

Broadtail and Caracul Fur Coats

Having forseen the scarcity of these beautiful skins and anticipated the demand, we have assembled an interesting assortment ready to be fashioned into the latest Modes

Clark & Weinberg

634 Fifth Avenue
Opp Cathedral.

B. Altman & Co.

Coatings and Overcoatings for Men's Wear

Scotch and English mixtures, affording the maximum of warmth with the minimum of weight, well calculated to appeal to the well-dressed man, are a special feature in the

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LOOKING FOR A CAR?

Slightly used cars at moderate prices picked up in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

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SPECIAL SALE

Extraordinary values in Rugs of standard weaves and dependable qualities.

Imperial Smyrna Rugs

Oriental effects and mixed colors	21 in. x 45 in.	Regularly $2.25	$1.55
	26 in. x 54 in.	Regularly $3.15	2.25
	30 in. x 72 in.	Regularly $5.65	3.95

Seamless Chenille Rugs

Fine quality Oriental designs	4 ft. x 7 ft.	Regularly $21.00	$16.00
	5 ft. x 8 ft.	Regularly $31.50	25.00

Seamless Axminster Rugs

9 ft. x 12 ft.	Regularly $37.00	$29.50

Seamed Axminster Rugs

New patterns of decorative quality	6 ft. x 9 ft.	Regularly $18.00	$15.00
	9 ft. x 12 ft.	Regularly $31.50	25.50

Small Axminster Rugs

Standard grades.	3 ft. x 6 ft.	Regularly $6.50	$5.20

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

Centemeri—nothing but gloves since 1870. Forty-six years of constant improvement.

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For the Trousseau

We are prepared to outfit entire bridal parties on short notice, right from stock. Large assortments of many new styles ready for instant delivery.

We have gloves for every occasion and all purposes—substantial, novelty and elaborate. High, medium and low priced—all with the stamp of Centemeri quality.

Good quality and very stylish	2.00
More elaborately trimmed	2.25
Novelties de luxe	2.50—3.00

Centemeri Gloves

296 Fifth Ave. One door below 31st Street

HAMPTON SENTIMENT AND THE PERFECT ROOM

AS is the case with those winsome old rooms which greet one here and there when journeying through the English or French country side the perfection of charm in the well arranged Living Room of today depends in no small measure on its harmonious Furniture.

¶ A visit to the Hampton Shops, with its eleven spacious galleries, where Furniture is suggestively arranged and not merely displayed, will bring the conviction that here are pieces worthy to rank with the master-works of by-gone generations. Here are Reproductions which really reproduce their priceless originals,—the oak of Jacobean days and the Mahogany and Satinwood of Georgian times, the enameled daintinesses of Marie Antoinette's France or the dignified splendors of Cinque-Cento Italy.

The Meaning of the Hampton Idea

Hampton Shops

18 East 50th Street
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New York

WEEK'S REVIEW OF GRIDIRON CONTESTS SHOWS BIG TEAMS ARE NEAR TOP FORM

PENN SHOWS SKILL IN GRIDIRON TEST

Good Results of Folwell's Coaching Evident in the Game Against Penn State.

SURPRISE BY PITT ELEVEN

Playing of Yale and Princeton Indicates Each Will Have a Strong Team for Big Games.

The football stock of Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh received a big boost on Saturday, when both elevens did better against their opponents than even their most ardent admirers expected. Penn, outweighed by many pounds, showed flashes of real football and disposed of Penn State in impressive style. The coaching of Bob Folwell is beginning to make itself evident with the Quakers. The backfield, especially Full Back Howard Berry, displayed promising offensive skill and Penn's defense was a great improvement over anything it has shown this season. Folwell has promised to accomplish much with the material he has at Franklin Field this season and he bids fair to carry out his promise.

Berry's work was the best individual exhibition that has been seen in Philadelphia in a long time. He scored a touchdown and kicked two field goals. Berry cleverly caught a forward pass and made a spectacular forty-yard run for his touchdown. The game was hard and rough and was an excellent tryout for Penn, for Penn State was an opponent all keyed up to win. It is quite evident that the Pennsylvania eleven is going to be better than any one imagined. The Quaker line charged in a manner which offset the farmers' attack and the burly mountaineers were skillfully handled by their lighter opponents. This game, like the Pittsburgh-Syracuse game, showed that beef on a football eleven is not essential any more.

If Folwell can bring his team along at the pace it showed during the past week, Penn will be on the high road back to gridiron prestige. Of late years, the Penn elevens have gone from bad to worse, but the spirit, determination and enthusiasm at Franklin Field this season is of a more encouraging sort than has been seen there in many a day. At the beginning on Saturday, Penn's work was ragged. There was haphazard handling of the ball, a fault which will have to be eradicated not only at Penn, but at many other of the big football camps before the elevens can hope to be regarded as first-class gridiron organizations.

Warner's Pupils Spring Surprise.

Pittsburgh sprung the big surprise of the day when Glenn Warner's well-schooled team gave the gigantic Syracuse eleven a beating which fairly carried them off their feet. The Syracuse line, which averages more than 200 pounds from tackle to tackle, was plied up in its own way by the lighter Pittsburgh forwards. Captain Peck of Pitt., at centre, although much lighter than the Herculean youngsters against him, played havoc with the lumbersome centre men for whom Coach Bill Hollenback predicted so much.

Warner, a past master at offense play, has drilled his backfield in a carefully organized system of interference. Used the same system on line plays that Harvard has used so successfully. Three men tear into the opposing forwards. The first two open up the way and the third man comes through with the ball. The backs of Pitt charged with such fury that the big Syracuse players were bowled over time and again. Although Pittsburgh followed the ball all the time and had a far better répertoire of plays than Hollenback's charges. The Pittsburghers had good reason to entertain high ambitions this season, for the team looks like the best that has ever represented Pitt. It is significant that this is the first year that Pittsburgh has rigidly observed the eligibility rules which have been recognized in other colleges for several years. In past seasons Pittsburgh's accomplishments on the gridiron were overlooked by many experts on account of their lax eligibility code, but this season it ever is said to measure up to the recognized standards. The defense of Pitt was a big surprise, as this feature of the game has usually been Warner's only weak point. The defense on Saturday was a decided improvement over the weak opposition shown against the Navy a week earlier. The tackling and blocking were hard and effective.

Harvard, Yale and Princeton last week had games which in no way called upon the elvens to show very much in the way of scoring plays. The opposition was such that in each case plain, ordinary football was sufficient to make the margin of victory gratuitously safe. On Friday, Yale, with the best men in the line out of the game, had an easy time with the Virginia Tech team. Coach Tad Jones has carefully sifted the Yale squad down to its eleven best players. This has been Jones's aim from the time he took charge. He wanted to pick his men early so as to have plenty of time to weld the units into a smoothly-working machine. It is also significant that while Haughton has pursued this same policy at Harvard for many seasons, the Crimson team is weeks behind Yale and Princeton in development.

Yale Looms Up Strong.

The Yale organization shapes up at the present time just about as it will for the big games against Princeton and Harvard—Gates and Commerford, ends; Taft and Baldridge, tackles; Black and Galt, guards; M. Smith or Callahan, centre; T. Smith, quarter back; Bingham and Legore, half backs; Jacques, full back. Individually this is a formidable team. They are all proficient in the elements of the game, and with the coaching of the next few weeks, which aims at smoothness of execution and a perfecting of scoring plays, there is every reason to believe that Yale will be a powerful contender for Eastern gridiron honors.

The Lafayette eleven proved much weaker than Princeton substitutes on Saturday. In spite of flagrant errors in passing and handling the ball Princeton found victory easy. With the changes in the system of attack under the new rules, especially in the general use of the forward pass, accurate handling of the ball has become one of the most important things to teach the football player. In almost every game of any consequence this season, there has been disastrous fumbling. While coaches seem able to instill all other knowledge of the game into their pupils it is a difficult task to develop backs and ends to handle the ball cleanly.

Princeton fumbled badly on Saturday, but the opposition was too weak to take advantage of it. There is a tendency toward long passes from either the quarter back or the centre in the present system of play, and this fact has made fumbling a more common practice. Last season Quarter Back Watson of the Harvard eleven relied mostly on short passes, and with his backs bunched closely, there was little fumbling of any consequence.

On the other hand, the champion Cornell teams of last season relied mostly on long passes directly from the centre, while Captain Barrett, although in the quarter back's position, was virtually an extra half back. The Cornellians, however, were carefully drilled in handling long passes, which proves that an eleven can be taught to bring fumbling down to a minimum.

If anything, the Princeton team is further along in development than Yale. This is plainly Princeton's opportune year. Coach Rush has a team of seasoned veterans, and if he doesn't lose them on top this year, it will be two or three years before he can develop a bunch of players who will have the experience of the present troupe of Tigers. Princeton right now is made up just about as they will be for their important contests. The final choice will no doubt be: Highly and Wilson, ends; McLean and Latrobe, tackles; Nourse and Hogg, guards; Gennert, centre; Eddy, quarter back; Brown and Moore, or Eberstadt, half backs, and Dave Driggs, full back.

Seasoned Men at Princeton.

The majority of these players have had two or three seasons of gridiron experience at Princeton, and most of them will graduate next June. Rush has reason for confidence in his eleven, for in experience alone they have the edge on Yale and Harvard. Princeton's defensive game seems to be just about where it should be at this stage of the season, and the thing which the coaches will aim for more than anything else from now on will be a more aggressive attack. Yale has shown much aggressiveness in offensive play for so early in the season, while most of the Tigers' attention has been paid to defensive play.

Although Harvard ran up a big count of 41 to 0 on the Massachusetts Aggies, the game put up by the Crimson against fairly weak opponents showed that the development of the Harvard eleven is slower than in former years. Harvard's defense had no trouble in holding back the Bay State farmers, but in offensive tactics the Crimson relied solely on the individual efforts of Eddie Casey. Casey has fair to become a star of the Mahan type before the season is over. He has a world of speed, and did some running in a broken field on Saturday that was unusually spectacular. Casey uses the straight arm just as effectively as the old-time stars to bowl over opponents. Horween at full back also did much fine individual work, but there is still lacking in Harvard's play that unity and team work which have made Crimson teams of the past so effective.

That Harvard is far behind both Yale and Princeton is shown by the fact that the eventual make-up of the eleven is still undecided, and as Haughton only joined the coaching squad recently, he seems to be still in the dark about the final choice of candidates for more than one position. Murray's quarter back play Saturday was encouraging, and the Crimson has no need to worry about this position, with two good men like Murray and Robinson. With the Cornell game but a week away, Harvard is in a very chaotic condition, and if the Cornell team is as far developed as it was last season, the Crimson has a troublesome afternoon ahead at the Stadium on Saturday.

The shock of the Tufts defeat does not seem to have had the stimulating effect on Harvard that was expected. Conservative judges of gridiron affairs seem rather skeptical about the ability of the Harvard coaches to bring about the complete harmony of action which is needed to make an eleven of championship calibre. The Crimson doesn't seem to be rounding into shape as promptly as in other years.

Setback for Green Team.

The Dartmouth players got a rude shock when they were downed by Georgetown. The Hanoverians' big early season scores were the result of playing very weak teams rather than strength on Dartmouth's part. Of course, one of Cavanaugh's best ground gainers, Duhamel, was out of the game until the third period, but almost every feature of Dartmouth's play was disappointing. Fumbling was very costly. Theisfeld, usually an accurate man at handling the ball, fumbled disastrously when he had carried the pigskin to the goal line and a touchdown was within his grasp.

It wasn't until the third period of play on Saturday that the Cornell attack organized compactly enough to drive back the stubborn Bucknell eleven. The Ithacans went up against a stiffer proposition than they figured on. The end play of the Cornell wings, Ryerson and Zander, was an encouraging feature of Cornell's play, as was the great kicking of Shiverick, who promises to be a worthy successor of Cyclone Barrett at quarter. Cornell showed no new features of attack, as the new plays in which the team has been rehearsed are being saved for Harvard on Saturday.

The Navy got a good try-out against the stiff opposition of West Virginia, and gave the followers of the Middies reason to believe that this year's eleven is a big improvement over last year's team. The Army ran wild against the weak opposition put up by Trinity.

In the games on the local college gridirons, Fordham showed surprising strength in rolling up 47 points against Susquehanna. Columbia, through careless playing, and, because the men did not make the most of many opportunities, was defeated by the margin of a field goal by Union. Columbia sorely misses the services of last year's clever quarterback, Miller, N. Y. U. was a victim of Wesleyan when the Methodists got an early jump on the New Yorkers.

In the Middle West, Northwestern, coached by Fred Murphy of Yale, became a Conference championship possibility by defeating Chicago. It was the individual work of Captain Driscoll of Northwestern, rather than any great display of concerted skill, which downed Chicago. Michigan defeated their ancient enemy, the Michigan Aggies, and Iowa beat Purdue. The Illinois team, which had ambitions for Western honors, met defeat at the hands of Ohio State. Nebraska, after a long jaunt out to the Coast, played a 17 to 17 tie with the strong Oregon Aggies.

CORNELL FACES HARD WEEK.

Dr. Sharpe Plans Campaign Against Harvard on Barrett's Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 22.—That there is a lot of work to be done by the Cornell football team this week in preparation for the Harvard game was the statement by Dr. Al Sharpe, head coach of the Ithacans, today. He was not satisfied with Cornell's showing against Bucknell, but hoped that many of the faults disclosed yesterday could be overcome by Saturday. The coaches have taught Cornell a number of new formations which they did not have to disclose before the watchful Harvard scouts yesterday.

Physically the squad was reported in fair shape today, although Ryerson and Zander, the two ends, are not yet in the best of condition. Charles Barrett, last year's leader who looked over Harvard on Saturday, reported to the coaches today, and largely on the information he brought Cornell's campaign this week will be conducted. Barrett is a shrewd judge of material and a strategist of ability, and his impressions of Harvard will carry considerable weight with Dr. Sharpe.

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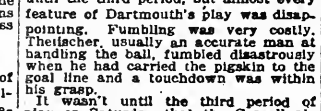

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SHELDON OF YALE LOST FOR SEASON

Veteran Left Tackle Develops Rheumatism—Charley Taft His Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22.—Yale today lost a valuable veteran football player, when the illness of Chub Sheldon, left tackle, who went to the college infirmary three days ago, was diagnosed as inflammatory rheumatism. While a member of the Yale artillery battalion in Camp at Tobyhanna, Penn., during the Summer, exposure is believed to have caused his illness. He prepared for Yale at Andover and was the chief competitor of Cupid Black for the Yale captaincy last Winter. His home is in Joplin, Mo.

Sheldon will not leave the infirmary for several weeks, and has probably played his last game of football. Charley Taft, son of the ex-President, succeeds to the position at left tackle.

Yale will tomorrow begin its week's preparation for the Washington and Jefferson game with four players in the hospital. They are Captain Black, left guard; John Callahan, centre; Praver Smith, quarterback, and Chub Sheldon.

Smith will probably resume scrimmaging tomorrow or Tuesday, and will again run the eleven this week. Callahan and Black still have lame ankles, and neither is likely to begin playing till late in the week.

Although Yale was defeated easily by the Washington and Jefferson team last season, the Eli coaches do not expect another humiliation this year. Even should Yale be compelled to present a team which contains two or three substitutes, it is felt that, with the Yale first string back field, LeGore, Bingham, Smith and Jacques, again in prime working order, Yale should be able to outscore the Pennsylvanians.

TIGERS NEED IMPROVEMENT.

Strenuous Campaign Mapped Out for Coming Week.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 22.—The Princeton coaches were far from satisfied with the game played by the Tigers against Lafayette Saturday, and another strenuous week of practice is being mapped out in preparation for the Dartmouth contest. Whereas the Tiger offense was slightly improved, it is the belief of the Princeton mentors that it is still not powerful enough to be effective against a team like Harvard or Yale, and further attempts to strengthen this department of the game will be made this week.

Head Coach Rush was at Cambridge Saturday to see the Harvard eleven in action, and had to take the word of his assistants as to the manner in which his charges performed. Keene Fitzpatrick, the trainer, who has taken an active part in drilling Tiger elevens ever since he has been at Princton, had charge of the team on the bench. All the players escaped without any serious injuries.

COLUMBIA OUTLOOK GLOOMY

Morningside Eleven Must Prepare for Series of Harder Games.

Football prospects for the Columbia eleven are far from encouraging this week, as the result of Saturday's unexpected victory by Union. The first three games, which were expected to furnish practice for the Morningside squad, have resulted in only one victory, and this week Columbia is on the turning point of the season, and must prepare to face elevens much stronger than either Hamilton or Union, which have already punished the New Yorkers.

Williams, the opponent for next Saturday, has defeated R. P. I. and Union. Stevens, Swarthmore, Wesleyan, and New York University follow on the schedule in the order named, and all have creditable victories. Of this group, Swarthmore is obviously the most feared because of its victory a week ago over Bob Folwell's Pennsylvania.

Columbia men are inclined to criticise the field generalship Saturday, and many expect to see Coach Metcalf make a change at quarter back this week. Opportunities were wasted wantonly against the up-States when Raimondo signaled for plays that seemed evident to many spectators as impossible to succeed. And when at least two chances came to tie the score by a drop kick, such an order was not given by the quarter back.

In the absence of dependable men from the reserve ranks, Metcalf may revert to an original plan, which was to try Monroe, half back, at Kennedy, left end, at quarter back. Monroe was hurt Saturday for the third time this Fall, but it was not believed yesterday that his injuries would keep him away from practice for more than three days at the most. Raegener and Donaldson alternated at left guard against Union, but both may be relegated to the second team if Van de Water returns this week, as expected.

N. Y. SOCCER TEAM IN TIE.

Dublin Eleven Evens Score in Second Half—Other Matches.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 22.—The two leading soccer teams in the National Football League, representing the New York and Dublin football clubs, met here today in a hard fought match at Olympic Park, which ended in a tie of one goal for each side. The first half ended with the score at 1 to 0 in favor of New York. The fiercest kind of playing marked the second period. When half over, Neill, from the left wing, tied the score for the Dublins.

The lineup:

Dublin. (L.)	Position.	New York. (L.)
Higgins	G.	Porter
White	R. B.	McWilliams
Morrell	L. B.	Vanderweghe
Turner	R. H.	Cooper
Adamson	C. H.	Vanden Eynden
Cooper	L. H.	Nicholson
Turner	O. R.	Garside
Boardman	I. R.	Carver
Hulme	C.	Hayes
Neill	I. L.	Hemingsley
Lipquist	O. L.	Purity

Referee—A. Lawrie. Linesmen—R. Winning and J. Burrough. Goals—Cooper, New York; Neill, Dublin. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes each.

Defeating the West New York Blues in Jersey City yesterday by 3 goals to 1, the Visitation team of Brooklyn placed two points to their credit in the championship series of the Metropolitan Football League.

Playing a good defensive game in the New York State soccer series at Harlem Oval yesterday, the Bay Ridge football club divided the points with the champion Brooklyn Celtics, neither side being able to score throughout the ninety minutes of play.

Disposing of the Greenville team at Greenville, N. J., yesterday, the Continentals of New York, who won by three goals to two, qualified for the first round of the cup-tie competition of the United States Football Association.

Before 2,000 persons, the Scottish Americans defeated the West Hudsons in the National Football League at Newark, N. J., yesterday. The Scots led at half time, after Knowles had tallied their first point.

Jamaica C. C. to Open Saturday.

The Jamaica Country Club, recently organized at Jamaica, L. I., is to have its opening next Saturday. Its president is County Judge Burt Jay Humphrey, and the membership exceeds 200. The club has a nine-hole course, which could be changed easily to an eighteen-hole links.

LYNCH-ASTEY BOUT TONIGHT

Bantamweights to Box Ten Rounds —Other Matches Scheduled.

No bout of a startling nature is scheduled at any of the local clubs for this week, although there are a number of contests between local talent which will delight metropolitan boxing enthusiasts. Tonight at the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem, Joe Lynch, the west side bantamweight, will face Willie Astey, from the same section of the city. This gives promise of furnishing a lively exhibition for there is great rivalry between them. They have met several times before, and Lynch has managed to gain popular decisions in the majority of their bouts. Lynch recently forced Johnny Ertle, the recognized titleholder, to extend himself to gain an even break in the honors of their ten-round engagement.

At the Broadway S. C. of Brooklyn tomorrow night Gus Christie, a sparring partner of Jack Dillon, will oppose Silent Martin, the deaf mute middleweight of Brooklyn. This bout has the earmarks of a regular slugfest, as both boxers are of the aggressive type, particularly Martin. On the same night the Hunts Point S. C. will hold its weekly show, including a ten-round bout between Harry Pierce, the Brooklyn lightweight, and Johnny Harvey of Harlem. This will be a return bout.

Benny Kauff, the Giant's outfielder, will branch out as a manager of boxers on Wednesday night, when he is scheduled to guide Ray Rivers, the California lightweight, through ten rounds with Dave Medar of the west side at the Pioneer Sporting Club.

Bouts thus far scheduled for this week are:

MONDAY.

Olympic A. C.—Willie Astey vs. Joe Lynch. Young Ketchel vs. Jerome Hennessey; both ten-round bouts.
Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Darkey Griffen vs. Jimmy Murray. Ten rounds.

TUESDAY.

Broadway S. C., (Brooklyn.)—Gus Christie vs. Silent Martin; ten rounds.
Hunts Point S. C.—Harry Pierce vs. Johnny Harvey, Joe Berman vs. Kid White; both ten-round bouts.

WEDNESDAY.

Pioneer S. C.—Ray Rivers vs. Dave Medar, Mike McTigue vs. Knockout Sweeney; both ten-round bouts.

FRIDAY.

Harlem S. C.—Allie Nack vs. Irish Patsy Cline, Jim Savage vs. John Lester Johnson, both ten-round bouts.

SATURDAY.

Broadway S. C.—Phil Bloom vs. Jimmy Duffy.

NEW GOLF COURSE FINISHED

Garden City C. C. Links, Built by Travis, Promises to be Popular.

If Walter J. Travis is a competent authority, another golf course, which has not grown to championship calibre, but which was built that way, has been added to the number in the metropolitan district. No one should be better informed on this point than the former American and British Amateur champion, for he built the links himself. The new course, which has just been completed, is the property of the Garden City Country Club, distinct from the older Garden City Golf Club, and is situated a few miles to the south of what is popularly known as the Garden City links. Henceforth it will be necessary to distinguish between the two clubs and links with such a similarity in their names.

If the building of golf courses in that particular section of Long Island continues at its present rate, the residential districts will soon be abandoned in favor of two-shot holes and water carries. At present there are four courses almost within hailing distance of one another, and more are promised. These courses are the old Garden City Golf Club course, the old Salisbury links, which is now the possession of the Cherry Valley Club; the new Salisbury links, which is in the process of construction, and the links of the Garden City Country Club, which will be opened for play in the Spring. As far as the construction work is concerned, the new course is ready, but until two blades of grass grow where only one is growing now, Travis has directed that the turf of his latest creation be allowed to improve with the aid of time and solitude.

The Garden City section of Long Island is particularly favorable to golf course construction, and as an architect the former amateur champion has permitted none of the possibilities to escape him.

As designed by him, the course is 6,408 yards in length, measured from the middle of the back tees to the centre of the greens. Most of the holes have two separate tees, and some have three. This not only promises better teeing grounds, but it also makes two or three problems for the same hole, as it is played from the different tees. Travis has also carried out the idea of making it fairly easy for the duffer and at the same time difficult for the low handicap player who is aiming at par.

The card of the course is as follows:

Out	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	324	190	310	404	158	396	425	342	533	—3,142
In.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	324	137	445	221	558	392	441	340	408	—3,266
Total										6,408

At a recent meeting of the club more than $50,000 was subscribed to build a clubhouse, and as the plans submitted have been accepted, work will be started immediately on the clubhouse proper, the Nineteenth Hole, the locker rooms, professionals' shop, and all the other accessories to a metropolitan golf club. The course is within a few minutes' walk of the Nassau Boulevard station on the Long Island Railroad. The officers of the Garden City Country Club are as follows: President, Gage E. Tarbell; Vice President, Alfred R. Rodway; Secretary, Raymond Gallentine; Treasurer, Frederic A. Kimball.

ARROW YACHT WINS RACE.

R. T. Bailey's Bubble Beats Indian Harbor One-Design Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 22.—R. T. Bailey's Bubble won the race between the Arrow and Indian Harbor one-design classes today for the cup offered in the October series. The distance covered was about seven and a quarter miles. Bubble, representing the Arrow class, finished five minutes ahead of John W. Lewis's Hiuheehee, which is a one-design yacht. The Arrow yachts started six minutes and thirty seconds after the one-design boats.

The summary:

Start 11:20 A. M. Course 7¼ Miles.	
Yacht and Owner.	Finish.
Bubble, R. T. Bailey	1:28:45
Hiuheehee, John W. Lewis	1:31:05
Jack O'Lantern, Com. L. H. Dyer	1:31:08
Wabist, Richard Outwater	1:32:10
Saloni, H. N. Whittlesey	1:32:03
Rani, Clifford D. Mallory	1:33:15
Hawk, Ralph E. Slaven	1:40:10

Richmond Gains Oakland Final.

Lewis M. Richmond, the title holder, won his way into the final for the championship of the Oakland Golf Club yesterday. In the semi-final he defeated R. H. White by 2 up and 1 to play. He will have as his opponent Theodore Cassabeer, who yesterday defeated W. V. Swords by 1 up.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Americans and Oriental Tennis.

The determination of two Eastern tennis players, George M. Church and Harold Throckmorton, to compete in the tournament at Manila, which will decide the championship of the Orient, is another of the many indications which testify to the increasing sphere which the sport occupies. In the Philippines, as compared with the rest of the world, tennis has scarcely more than made its bow, and yet this championship, unique in many respects, is already sending out a far call and receiving favorable consideration from two of the prominent players of the Atlantic seaboard.

No players from the East have ever before entered the Manila tournament. California has sent some of her best, but the journey has hitherto held insurmountable barriers for men in the Eastern States. Now that Church and Throckmorton have broken through custom, it is not improbable that succeeding years will see other Eastern players in the tournament in the Philippines. The island possessions have displayed a fondness for the game, which was introduced by the Americans residing there, and the visit of the men from New Jersey will lend additional prestige to the tennis fixture.

There is something of an international flavor to the championship of the Orient, for, situated as the islands are, they draw not alone from their own population, and that of the United States in a limited degree, but also from Japan. It was at Manila that Kumagae first revealed to the Caucasian race that it would do well to give more serious heed to the little brown men of Nippon, where tennis, although in its infancy, has still been able to produce one who is of the first rank. Church and Kumagae will renew their rivalry in the championship of the Orient.

The trip of Church and Throckmorton, however, is more far reaching than Manila, for on the way back the men plan to compete in the tournament for the championship of Japan and also in the tournament at Honolulu. This American representation in the championship of Nippon again indicates the bond between races which tennis is establishing. The Japanese will undoubtedly be just as glad to see Church and Throckmorton as were Americans to greet Kumagae and Mikami.

Taberski, a Stoic of the Cue.

There is one element above all others which is the requisite of those who would maintain success in billiards. Skill plays its part, but without that somewhat intangible factor known as billiard temperament it cannot raise a contestant to the supreme position and firmly establish his right to the place. In the pocket billiard championship, concluded in this city last week, Frank Taberski, the title holder, in defending his right to the honor over Ralph Greenleaf, impressed every spectator with the fact that he was endowed with particular qualifications which were measured by more than skill. During three nights, at the conclusion of the first two of which he was behind, he never displayed the slightest tremor of excitement. The favorable and the unfavorable moments he took with the same stoicism, deliberation and care being evidenced in every effort. He never held his opponent lightly, ever at the end, when he needed only six balls to run out the match.

In a measure it is not interesting to watch Taberski's play, for the slow shooting proves a sedative and the brilliancy of his effort, as far as continued runs is concerned, is somewhat overlooked. Glancing back, however, one is impressed with the fact that the Schenectady player is wonderful in execution. His safety play approximates being perfect as Greenleaf can well testify, for it was this feature which held him at bay on the last night when Taberski was overcoming the lead of his youthful antagonist. Apparently the champion will maintain his right to the title for some time, for his lack of excitability, even under adverse circumstances, gives him an advantage which most rivals will find it hard to overcome.

Our Athletes in Scandinavia.

American athletes have again shown that they retain their place at the head of track and field sports by the brilliant performances of the chosen few who crossed the Scandinavian countries at the invitation of Sweden. With only five men on the team, four of them selected officially and the other, Ward of Chicago, going because his fellow-citizens thought he deserved the trip, the representatives of the United States have won nearly every event in which they competed. The results of the last two days' competition at Christiania show that the men are now really in their stride and likely to lose but few races before they return with more laurels than looked to be possible when they left this country. In the two days at Christiania the Americans were victorious in every event but one, and in that Ted Meredith was beaten by only a yard by J. Bolin, the Swedish champion at 800 meters.

The performances of the men at Stockholm were remarkable when it is taken into consideration that they had disembarked from the steamship only a day or two before their first meeting with the Scandinavian champions. In the stay of a week between the Stockholm and Christiania meetings the Americans had a chance to train, and the result was apparent, particularly in the cases of Meredith, Loomis and Ward. Loomis recovered his spring in the high jump and defeated Kullerstrand, the Swede who had beaten him in that event at Stockholm. Ward scored his first victory of the tour when he won the 200 meters on the opening day at Christiania, and Meredith got close enough to Bolin at 800 meters to make matters uncomfortable for the man who had easily conquered him a week previous.

Bob Simpson, the University of Missouri hurdler, has been invincible in all the competitions over hurdles, and already has placed on the books a new world's mark for 110 meters. Besides showing his superiority in hurdling, Simpson has acquitted himself well on the flat, and the same may be said of Murray, who has beaten the Scandinavians with great regularity in both hurdle races and at sprinting distances. Loomis has been victorious in all the short-distance races, and, now that he has evened up matters with Kullerstrand in the high jump, has established his supremacy in that department of sport.

The Van Cortlandt Links.

It was with more or less proper pride that Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle of the Bronx Department of Parks resented the recent criticism of the Van Cortlandt Park public golf course. Commissioner Whittle stated with perfect truth that it is a model for a course of its kind, that it is conducted with a view to giving the greatest enjoyment to the greatest number, and that the carrying-out of this policy is giving infinite satisfaction to the 5,000 public parks golfers who seek their pleasure and find it, over the hills and dales of the Van Cortlandt links.

However, the sharp bark of the dissatisfied critic is always heard above the deep and silent contentment of the multitude. On a public links this carping individual would find not only the comforts but the luxuries of a private course. The demands upon a public and a private course are radically different. The very number of the golfers, not to mention their playing ability or the lack of it, prohibits the refinement of tees, greens and traps. The ideal hole on a private course is one that rewards a good shot and penalizes a bad one. The ideal hole on a public course is one that rewards a good shot and does not too heavily penalize a bad one. Were the arrangements different from this, the congestion at Van Cortlandt would be doubled, the time required to make the circuit increased threefold, and the bunker and lost-ball troubles of the public parks duffer multiplied immeasurably.

It is only the golfer who has played on the private courses that dot this country from east to west and from north to south who appreciates the fact that the Van Cortlandt Park "meadow holes" boast turf that cannot be surpassed at the finest of the club courses. As for the natural beauty of the links, not even the commendatory words of Harry Vardon are needed to impress this upon the golfer who has once made the winding journey from the first tee to the home green.

There is a discordant element, however. Among the hundreds of golfers who daily make the rounds of the links, it is only natural that there should be some—and those the loudest critics of things that be—who are ignorant not only of the rules of golf, but even of the customs of courtesy. This is the element that, claiming its privileges, forgets its duties. As a test of golf, the Van Cortlandt links is not ranked with the leaders, but as a public course it is a shining example of fitness for its purpose.

Cross-Country Running.

The frost is not yet on the pumpkin, but the roads around the city are alive with the disciples of harrying—a certain index of Fall. The cross-country running season is at hand, and a great season it promises to be. The first touch of cold weather attracted hundreds of lusty-lunged, vivacious youngsters to hill and dale, and from now until King Winter spreads a mantle of white over the fields and hills these lads can disport themselves to their hearts' desire. From the viewpoint of competition, the hill-and-dale chasing season, now in its infancy, seems destined to be a notable one. Everything presages a record number of contestants, a record-smashing quota of races, and generally a big season all around.

The clubmen and the college boys who partake of the joys of this exhilarating and body-building sport are now at the task of preparing themselves for their championship events. It is a task that requires weeks of hard toil, yet pleasant. A chase across country in an atmosphere slightly smitten by the bite of frost is a taste of true athletic joy.

Around New York there are four championships to which the harriers look forward. These are the junior and senior metropolitan races and the junior and senior national titular competitions. The junior events will be contested over a new course in Long Island City, while the senior race will be decided over the tried and true three-mile stretch of broken trail at Van Cortlandt Park. In trying out the new Long Island course the Amateur Athletic Union is to be commended, for it will attract interest from a section of the greater city which heretofore has been overlooked, as far as athletics are concerned. More commendation is due the amateur authorities for selecting dates that are weeks earlier than those of last year. It is a wise move and one which should eliminate the possibilities of the runners becoming stormbound, as they were in 1915 at Van Cortlandt.

While it appears certain that the club athletes will have their best season in years, the college men should have an equally successful season of the invigorating sport. Colleges have been paying increased attention to the cross-country game of late years, a number now employing special coaches to prepare their hill-and-dale candidates. This year Yale, Harvard, Maine, which triumphed last year, and other New England institutions have strong teams with which to combat the prowess and prestige of the sturdy lads from the hills of Cayuga—Jack Moakley's Cornell pets —when they meet at Van Haven on Nov. 25 in the intercollegiate championship.

SUTTON SEEKS CUE CROWN.

Chicagoan Makes High Runs in Practice for Match with Hoppe.

The first clash between the professional balk line billiard players this season will take place in St. Louis on Oct. 30 and 31 and Nov. 1, with the principals, William F. Hoppe, holder of the world's championship in every balk line style of play, and George Sutton, the veteran contender from Chicago. Friends of Sutton who have seen him practice recently in Chicago hope, even believe, that he may be able to wrest the title from the almost invincible Hoppe. His practice has shown a number of high runs combined with greater steadiness than the one-time champion has displayed for some time. On the basis of past performances, however, as well as the fact that youth and stamina are on the side of Hoppe, there is with the general billiard public only a fleeting idea that the Chicago player will be able to make more than a creditable record.

Sutton is attempting to bring his game back to the high plane which it occupied some years ago, when he had the skill and the touch to average an even 100 in a 500-point match, a record which is all the more remarkable from the fact that in one of the five innings Sutton drew a cipher. This made it necessary that the other four innings average 125 each. Since that time Sutton's play has gradually fallen off and for two years past at least he has not stood in the light of a serious contender.

The age of miracles may not be past, and in that case perhaps the confidence and assurance of Sutton's friends may be realized. With the average follower of the game, however, there is doubt of his ability particularly against such a tried and skillful manipulator of the cue as Hoppe.

A general survey of the situation in professional billiards now leaves little room for thought other than that Hoppe will have the control as surely at his command this year as last. There is practically no likelihood of a new championship emblem being offered in any of the balkline events. Hoppe has taken unto himself all there are, and the offering of more would apparently accomplish nothing other than swell his total of trophies. However, should Sutton by chance reclaim some of his former skill and Hoppe be caught on an off day the victory by the Chicago player would give zest to the game.

The pity is that Cassignol died in this country last Spring. A match between the Frenchman and Hoppe would have been one of the noteworthy contests of the coming Winter and Hoppe might have lost his crown. Cassignol was generally conceded to be the one player in the world who had a chance against him.

The fact that Hoppe and Sutton are playing thus early, however, augurs well for renewed activity in balkline play. Eventually there may be another tournament modeled somewhat on the handicap event which went to Hoppe's credit last Winter in the concert hall of the New York Theatre Building. Hoppe at that time did not lose a match, and, conceding Sutton 100 points, he vanquished the veteran 500 to 475 in the champion's poorest match of the tournament. Hoppe's grand average for 2,500 points was better than 32, while Sutton's was about 7½.

Will Lead Williams Freshmen.

G. W. Bliss of Fall River, Mass., who prepared for college at the Moses Brown School at Providence, where he proved a first-class all-around track winner, has been appointed Captain of the Williams freshman track team. He has uncovered a half dozen fairly good men for the sprints and has a dozen strong lads now at work with the weights and hammer. Jumpers are the weakest point in the freshman timber so far.

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AUSTRALIAN CYCLISTS WIN.

McNamara and Spears Have Low-Point Score In 100-Kilometer Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 22.—Finishing strongly in the final stages of the race, Reggie McNamara and Bob Spears, the Australian cyclists, won the 100-kilometer bicycle race at the Newark Velodrome early this afternoon. There was a sprint every five miles for points, and the team with the lowest total won the race. McNamara and Spears scored 62 points, and Goullet and Grenda, who were leading the greater part of the race, finished second with 69 points. Frank Kramer and Marcel Dupuy won third place with 92 points.

Kramer figured in a spill after twenty miles had been covered, which hurt his chances of winning the long grind. The mix-up occurred on the back stretch and Kramer, along with Tom Bello and Tommy Smith, were thrown hard to the track. After a long rest Kramer resumed riding.

Fourth prize went to Willie Hanley and Eddie Madden, who scored 97 points. There was a tie for fifth place between the teams of Bedell and Bedell and Magin and Corry. Each team scored 109 points. Hans Ohrt and Percy Lawrence were seventh with 118 points.

St. Peter's Club Plans Road Run.

The St. Peter's Club of Jersey City has arranged a five-mile handicap road run to be held next Sunday afternoon. The race will start at 2:30 o'clock from the clubhouse at Grand and Warren Streets, Jersey City, where it will also finish.

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AMERICAN ATHLETES WIN AT CHRISTIANIA

AMERICAN ATHLETES MAKE CLEAN SWEEP

Defeat Scandinavians in Every Event on First Appearance at Christiania.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 21, (via London, Oct. 22.)—The American track and field team met with complete success at the meeting with Scandinavian athletes here today, the visitors, for the first time on the tour, winning every event in which they competed. There was by no means a great turnout to see the Americans on their initial appearance in this city, but that was largely due to the inclement weather. The day was dark and gloomy, the temperature below freezing, and the track frozen hard, so that really first-class performances were impossible.

Under these discouraging circumstances the small band of Americans made a fine showing. Jo Loomis of Chicago was not suited by the distance of the sprint, which was at 200 meters, so he confined his attention to the high jump. In this event he turned the tables on Kullerstrand, the Swede, who defeated him on the opening day at Stockholm. By clearing six feet on the frosty ground, the height at which he was beaten a week ago, Loomis carried off the prize from Kullerstrand, while Murray, the versatile Californian, was third.

Andy Ward of Chicago justified his clubmates in sending him over as an independent member of the team by winning the 200-meter race, in which the Americans swept the prize list. Simpson of the University of Missouri was second and Fred Murray third.

Ted Meredith won his second first prize of the tour by taking the 400-meter event. He also won at this distance in Stockholm, and it is evident that in his present form he is better suited by the shorter race than by the 800 meters. In relay racing the American sprinters have proved superior to the Scandinavian combinations, and again today they romped away with the relay race at 400 meters.

The summaries:

200-Meter Run, (218 yards 28 inches.)—Won by Andy Ward, Chicago; Bob Simpson, University of Missouri, second; Fred Murray, California, third. Time—0:22.

High Jump—Won by Joe Loomis, Chicago, with 183 centimeters, (6 feet); Kullerstrand, Sweden, second, with 178 centimeters; Murray, third, with 168 centimeters.

400-Meter Run, (437 yards 16 inches.)—Won by Ted Meredith, Philadelphia. Time—0:50 1-10.

800-Meter Relay.—Won by American team.

MEREDITH ONLY MAN TO LOSE.

Other Americans Win on Second Day of Christiania Games.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 22, (via London.)—In the games held here today (Sunday) the American athletic team was nearly as successful as in yesterday's contests. The 800 meters was the only event not won by an American. Ted Meredith again being forced into second place by J. Bolin, the Swedish champion. Meredith made a better race than on the last occasion that he met Bolin at this distance, finishing only a yard behind the winner.

Jo Loomis won the 100-meter dash, but Andy Ward, the other Chicago sprinter, had to be content with third place, Rustad of Norway following Loomis to the tape. Simpson and Murray finished first and second in the hurdle race at 110 meters, and the American team again captured the relay race.

The summaries:

100-Metre Dash—Won by Jo Loomis, America; Rustad, Norway, second; Andy Ward, America, third. Time—0:10 8-10.

800-Metre Run—Won by J. Bolin, Sweden; Ted Meredith, America, second. Time—1:56 3-10.

110-Metre High Hurdles—Won by Bob Simpson, America; Fred Murray, America, second. Time—0:14 9-10.

400 Metres Relay—Won by American team, (Loomis, Ward, Simpson, and Murray;) Scandinavian team second. Time—0:43.

FARRELL LEADS IN WALK.

Bronx C. H. Athlete Beats Title-Holders in Handicap Event.

Three title-holding walkers met defeat yesterday in a special five-mile handicap race held by the Walkers Club of America at Macombs Dam Park as a preparatory test for the seven-mile national championship which will be decided there next Saturday. J. J. Farrell of the Bronx Church House, who had 2 minutes 30 seconds handicap, led the field over the route in 40:40. He was hard pressed at the finish by William MacFadden of the New York A. C., who was clocked in 39:02 from the 30-second mark. Willie Plant of the Long Island A. C.; three-mile metropolitan champion, recorded the best time of 37:45 from thirty-nine seconds behind scratch.

The order of finish follows:

J. J. Farrell, Bronx Church House, (2:30,) 40:40; William MacFadden, New York A. C., (0:30,) 39:02; William Plant, Long Island A. C., (penalized 30 seconds,) 37:45; Herman Kanowitz, Morningside A. C., (1:45;) J. Hotz, Pennant A. C., (5:00;) A. Fertig, Walkers' Club of America, (7:00;) Frank Kelser, Morningside A. C., (0:45;) W. Rolker, Irish-American A. C., (scratch;) Joseph Pearman, New York A. C., (scratch;) P. Abbihl, Pastime A. C., (8:00;) Alexander Jessup, Walkers' Club of America, (2:30;) Adolph Arseld, Pastime A. C., (7:00;) Jack Goldstein, Walkers' Club of America, (5:00;) P. Anthony, Walkers' Club of America, (4:30;) J. Aronson, Pastime A. C., (4:00;) M. D. Long, Boys' Club, (5:00.)

KATZ WINS RUN IN BRONX.

Leslie Gets Mark for Brooklyn Course—Results of Other Runs.

With the Mohawk A. C. team making a runaway of the club honors and Julius Katz of the Pennant A. C. annexing the individual laurel in a hard-fought race with Arthur Roth, Mohawk A. C., former junior cross-country champion, the cross-country season of the Bronx Athletic League was inaugurated yesterday over the four-and-one-half-mile Tremont course of the Bellwood A. A. Katz and Roth battled on almost even terms for more than four miles, and on entering the stretch run of 200 yards Roth held an advantage of about three yards. Katz then came strong, and in a few strides passed the Mohawk representative. He increased the advantage with each stride, and at the tape he was going away with twenty yards to spare.

There was no fight for the team honors, as the Mohawk A. C. captured first place with the very small total of 18, and the Ozanam A. A. was second with 50. The leaders and their times follow:

Julius Katz, Pennant A. C., 30:40; Arthur Roth, Mohawk A. C., 30:45; G. Fitzpatrick, Mohawk A. C., 31:35; S. Weiss, Mohawk A. C., 31:37; J. Brooks, Mohawk A. C., 31:38; M. Russo, Ozanam A. A., 32:00; Mike Collins, St. Anselm's A. C., 32:20; G. Lang, Bellwood A. A., 33:00; Tim O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C., 33:50; A. Jamieson, Mohawk A. C., 34:20; C. Westerholm, Mohawk A. C., 34:25; C. Sullivan, Ozanam A. A., 34:35; P. Locascio, St. Anselm's A. C., 34:55; W. Boak, Mohawk A. C., 35:05; T. De Pirri, Ozanam A. A., 35:19; H. Laboda, Mohawk A. C., 35:30; S. Maggeo, Ozanam A. A., 35:45; J. Donohue, Mohawk A. C., 35:50; C. Fascencell, Ozanam A. A., 36:12; L. Glansrock, Mohawk A. C., 36:35.

Sidney Leslie of the Long Island A. C. broke the record for the Brooklyn A. A. course by twenty-one seconds yesterday, when from scratch he finished twentieth in the weekly handicap road run of the Brooklyn Athletic League. Leslie's figures of 24 minutes 10 seconds displaced the mark of 24:31 established some time ago by Andy Craw, the Presentation Club veteran.

T. Fisher of the Presentation Club, handicapped at 4:15, a minute back of the limit, was returned the winner in 25:53, taking the honors away from M. Levine of the Kings County A. C. and C. Leventhal of the Brooklyn A. A., who were in the fight throughout. Again the team prize was won by the Long Island A. C. with a score of 26 against 29 for the Brooklyn A. A.

The first twenty finished as follows:

T. Fisher, Presentation Club, (4:15,) 25:53; M. Levine, Kings County A. A., (4:30,) 26:05; C. Leventhal, Brooklyn A. A., (4:45,) 26:04; J. Bender, Swedish-American A. C., (5:15,) 27:31; W. Leslie, Long Island A. C., (4:15,) 26:46; J. Braccia, Maplewood A. C., (3:45,) 26:13; G. Moren, Long Island A. C., (4:15,) 26:46; E. McCannon, St. Augustine's A. C., (5:00,) 27:55; I. Schmidt, Brooklyn A. A., (5:15,) 28:12; A. Carey, Brooklyn A. A., (4:30,) 27:32; I. Parks, Long Island A. C., (5:00,) 28:04; E. Carney, St. Augustine's A. C., (5:15,) 28:28; F. Schultz, Long Island A. C., (5:15,) 28:30; E. Miller, St. Augustine's A. C., (5:15,) 28:59; J. Sheehan, Presentation Club, (5:15,) 28:56; E. Muller, Presentation Club, (2:15,) 29:57; C. Schefer, Long Island A. C., (0:15,) 24:39; R. Christ, Brooklyn A. A., (2:30,) 26:32; H. Taylor, St. Augustine's A. C., (5:15,) 29:25; Sidney Leslie, Long Island A. C., (scratch,) 24:10.

William Kennedy, the Chicago bricklayer, who took third place in the modified Marathon held under the A. A. U. auspices at Newark, won the weekly chase of the Bradhurst Field Club yesterday over the four-and-a-half-mile course in 22:07. Kennedy's was so far superior to his field, which contained fifty harriers, that he was blocks ahead of Al Rosander, the Bronx Church House veteran, who finished second. George Kiely, another Bronx Church House representative, followed Rosander across the line.

The first ten was clocked as follows:

W. Kennedy, unattached, Chicago, 22:07; Al Rosander, Bronx Church House, 23:01; George Kiely, Bronx Church House, 23:32; M. Frerich, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 23:40; L. Zimmerman, Ninety-second Street, Y. M. H. A., 23:49; L. Merber, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 23:51; E. Lillis, Morningside A. C., 23:57; C. Lantelme, Macomb's A. C., 24:08; F. Burke, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., 24:10; J. Feinberg, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 24:12.

Johnny Soukop, the Millrose A. A. distance runner, showed the way to a small field in the opening three-mile invitation run of the Holy Cross Lyceum yesterday. Soukop journeyed the three miles in 17 minutes, and left J. J. Canning of the Holy Cross Lyceum, who finished second, nearly seventy yards in his wake.

The leaders finished as follows:

J. Soukop, Millrose A. A., 17:00; J. J. Canning, Holy Cross Lyceum, 17:15; M. Welty, Holy Cross Lyceum, 18:00; J. Burns, unattached, 18:10; J. Wanamaker, Holy Cross Lyceum, 18:20; C. Jordan, Holy Cross Lyceum, 18:22; R. Simmons, unattached, 18:24; P. McGrath, Holy Cross Lyceum, 18:25.

The usual big field started yesterday in the four-and-a-quarter-mile invitation chase of the Hudson Guild A. A., with J. Georgi, the Paulist Club's young star, blazing the trail in 25:00. He had a stirring race with L. P. Dutka of the Hungarian-American A. C., gaining the honors only in the last fifty yards, when he pulled away from Dutka to win by fifteen yards.

The leaders crossed the tape in the following order:

J. Georgi, Paulist A. C., 25:00; L. P. Dutka, Hungarian-American A. C., 25:03; S. Silverstein, Seward A. A., 25:34; C. McSorley, New York A. C., 26:00; E. Pinarino, Ozanam A. A., 26:54; E. Stile, Hungarian-American A. C., 26:55; H. Spies, Morningside A. C., 27:00; L. Major, Stuyvesant Evening Trade School, 27:10; C. Bohnhardt, Xavier A. A., 28:00; A. Fay, Hudson Guild A. A., 28:15; B. Jacobs, Clark House A. A., 28:20; W. Burke, Union Settlement A. C., 28:45; J. Cushing, Stuyvesant Evening Trade School, 28:55; M. Shea, Hudson Guild A. A., 28:56; L. Le Duc, Morningside A. C., 28:57.

K. F. Hearns romped away with victory in the weekly members' road race of the Pastime A. C. yesterday. He went four and one-half miles in 26:01. The order of finish was as follows: K. F. Hearns, 26:01; B. McCann 26:11 Ray Ferguson, 26:16; John McCabe, 26:26; A. Kline, 26:36; M. Barish, 26:37 E. B. Bernholtz, 26:39; F. McLoughlin, 26:45.

NEW PACING RECORD MADE ON SPEEDWAY

Murphy's Mittie Bedworth Clips One Second Off Season's Half-Mile Time.

Two thousand devotees of the light harness sport saw J. A. Murphy's chestnut mare Mittie Bedworth establish a new season's record for the half mile in winning the 1:08 class pace at the regular weekly matinée of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, yesterday, on the Speedway. Murphy's record-breaking mare stepped the distance in both heats in the fast time of 1:00½, which clips one second off the old figures.

Mittie Bedworth, driven by Jesse Smith, had things her own way in the initial heat, and won easily. In the following tilt, however, Lizzie March, a chestnut mare owned and driven by J. H. Lawrence, went to the front and maintained an advantage over Mittie Bedworth of a length, until the quarter-mile post. They ran neck and neck until inches from the wire, when Murphy's mare took the lead and triumphed by a nose.

Another Murphy-owned horse, Marion Toddington, driven by Dave McCleary, traversed the first heat of the 1:04 class trotting in 1:02¾.

C. Welland's bay mare Jennie Frisco made a successful début, triumphing in the 1:08 class pace, after four heats were contested. The summaries:

1:06 CLASS, TROTTING.

Dingee, b. g., (C. J. Fendt)	1	1
Nell McLintock, r. m., (J. J. Morris)	2	2
Nightingale, blk. m., (E. B. Mulier)	4	3
El Vivillo, b. g., (M. Aronson)	3	4

Time—1:03¾, 1:03¾.

1:10 CLASS, PACING.

Pelly Berry, g. m., (Dr. Manning)	3	1
Madame X, blk. m., (C. Cramer)	1	2
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore)	2	3
Countess Kehl, br. m., (E. Meckle)	5	4
Oakland Boy, Jr., ch. h., (P. Conray)	4	5

Time—1:05, 1:05, 1:06½.

1:04 CLASS, TROTTING.

Marion Toddington, ch. m., (D. McCleary)	1	1
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)	2	3
Oakland Boy, b. g., (J. Smith)	3	2

Time—1:02¾, 1:03.

1:06 CLASS PACING.

Winana, b. g., (J. Lawrence)	1	1
O'Brien Boy, b. g., (F. Shoemaker)	2	3
Lustrous McKinney, (M. Keenans)	4	2
Master McKerron, b. g., (R. Jacobs)	3	4

Time—1:02¾; 1:02¾.

1:10 CLASS TROTTING.

Fred Hope, b. g., (E. O. Binzen)	1	2 1
Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter)	3	1 2
Hindenberg, br. g., (H. Mulle	2	4 5
Bessie Baron, b. m., (J. O'Neil)	6	3 3
Baron Spear, b. g., (M. Gruenfeld)	5	6 4
Bright Metal, b. m., (J. Duffy)	4	5 6
Fox Deane, (Mr. Dinan)	7	7 7

Time—1:07; 1:06¾; 1:08.

1:08 CLASS—PACING.

Jennie Frisco, b. m., (C. Welland)	4	4 1 1
Victor Volla, br. g., (L. V. Hunt)	1	3 2 2
Manager, b. g., (Mr. Hill)	3	1 4 3
J. Potte, b. g., (H. Clark)	2	2 3 ro

Time—1:04; 1:04; 1:05; 1:04½.

1:01 CLASS—PACING.

Mittie Bedworth, ch. m., (J. Smith)	1	1
Clover Patch, br. m., (I. Hunt)	2	3
Lizzie March, ch. m., (J. H. Lawrence)	3	2

Time—1:01¾; 1:01½.

1:08 CLASS—TROTTING.

Legal Guy, b. g., (R. Clark	1	1
Bon Todd, br. m., (Dr. Martin)	2	2
George Carder, br. g., (M. Aronson)	5	3
Regent's Ghost, b. g., (M. Mangen)	4	4
Lester M., br. g. (J. Flaherty	3	dl

Time—1:04½; 1:06.

PLAN HOCKEY FOR WOMEN.

Teams Will Be Formed at St. Nicholas Rink This Winter.

Hockey teams for women will be an innovation which the St. Nicholas Rink will offer this Winter. Arrangements are under way for the formation of two teams, which will begin play as soon as the hockey season opens. By a method of elimination the squads will be organized under the leadership of Miss Fannie Davidson and Miss Maria Jobannsenn.

Johns Hopkins Trackmen.

With only the loss of Connelly from its last year's team Johns Hopkins University will have a track team of veterans this season to compete in the Penn relay carnival, the northern intercollegiates and the Southern college championships, to be held at Richmond this Winter. Besides the veterans, the team will be reinforced with Sullivan, a former Catholic University captain and quarter-miler; Snowden, who twice ran for Princeton in the inter-collegiates; Burnhard, a middle distance runner from Rochester University; Smith, who ran for the Baltimore City College in the interscholastics with much success, and Wright, a Western sprinter, who was at the medical school a few years ago, and now returns to complete his course. Captain Strauss has a string of forty men who are competing for the cross-country team.

TODAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; maidens; selling; five and a half furlongs. Howard Webber, 114 pounds; Sweeter Than Sugar, 111; Rebel, 108; Capital Prize, 106; Tally, 105; Bright and Early, 105; xPatapsco, 109; sStony Brook, 101; Kentucky Boy, 113; Al Hudson, (imp.,) 110; Leading Lady, 109; Ed Garrison, 106; Bright Star, 105; Valour, 103; xSargon, 24, (imp.,) 103.

SECOND RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward; steeplechase; selling; about two miles. Race Brook, 147 pounds; Adden, 142; J. R. Johnson, 133; Cynosure, 137; Beethoven, 135; Rusila, 130; Chevron, 130; *Kingpin, 130; Otto Floto, 144; Dixon Park, 142; Meabach, 129; High Priest, 135; White Metal, 130; Gloucester, 130; *Marchcourt, 137; †Prijelee, 134.

*Five pounds allowance claimed for rider.
†Ten pounds allowance claimed for rider.

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-olds; purse; one mile. Daddy Long Legs, 114 pounds; *Randal, 108; Ed Roche, 108; Napoleon, 108; Piraeus, 108; sArtemis, 105.

*Oneck Stable entry.

FOURTH RACE.—All ages; highweight handicap; six furlongs. *Starling, 127 pounds; *Surprising, 120; Gnat, 118; Bashbay, 116; The Masquerader, 115; Marse Henry, 114; Bonnie Tess, 113; †Billie McGee, 112; Panmaid, 125; Kewassa, 119; *Lady Barbary, 118; Turmoil, 115; †Carbide, 114; Madame Herrmann, 113; Candle, 112; Bondage, 110.

*R. F. Carman entry.
†J. S. Tyree entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; purse; one mile. A. N. Akin, 110 pounds; Pullux, 104; *Flittergold, 103; Venetia, 100; Capra, 103; Benevolent, (imp.,) 103; *Kenmouse, 100.

*G. A. Muller entry.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Sand Hill, 112 pounds; Afterglow, 110; Hiker, 109; Ash Can, 107; Hapton, 107; Rose Julieste, 102; zBuzz Around, 104; xRecoil, 103; Dinan Du, 112; Disturbe., 110; Emerald Gem, 109; Mary Warren, 107; Queen of Paradise, 104; zDelinge field, 110; zVolupsa, 104.

SEVENTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Star Gaze, 110 pounds; Maxim's Choice, 114; Front Royal, 109; Day Day, 109; Golden Gate, 103; zYoseling, 104; G. M. Miller, 114; Juliet, 105; Queen Elsa, 109; Ray o' Light, 109; Stalwart Helen, 106; zWodan, 104.

xApprentice allowance claimed.
The weather clear; track, heavy.

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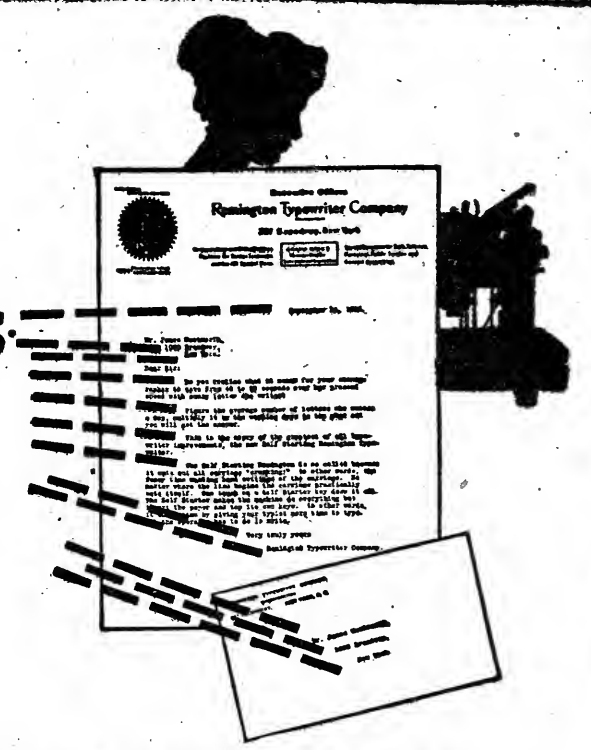

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER, 23, 1916.

MR. WILSON AS A LEADER.

It may be said that Mr. WILSON began his task of leadership with the beginning of the campaign of 1912. He set for his party a high standard of appeal to the country, marked by a dignity and candor rendered more conspicuous by the violent personalities raging in the ranks of his opponents. It was his aim, if victory came, to put his party on the path of constructive action. In this, it is true, he won definite advantage over the Republicans, who stubbornly chose an attitude almost wholly obstructive, and over the Progressives, whose sanest ideas were in great degree appropriated by the new Democratic leader. That was sagacious politics, but also it was sound statesmanship.

Victory came, and it was very promptly made plain how definite and how earnest was the intention of the President to use all the power and influence he possessed to guide the action of his party. He selected a Cabinet which, to say the least, was not pre-eminently strong, either for the specific tasks of their departments or for the hold they had on the general confidence of the country. But the weakest, the one least trusted by the people, unquestionably possessed influence in Congress. If he was chosen for that reason, with the expectation that the President's leadership would thereby be advanced in its earliest and most critical stage, it must be conceded that the expectation was realized. The same policy may be traced in other Cabinet appointments. With this provision made for preparing the way, Mr. WILSON proceeded to establish relations with the National Legislature. His methods, if not wholly different in kind, were markedly original in the degree to which they were pursued, as compared with those of other Presidents. Their spirit was shown and sharply emphasized by his plan of addressing Congress in person—a plan no President had ventured on since JOHN ADAMS. Essentially it was a bold step. It was a challenge, in a sense it was a defiance, addressed to those elements in Congress and in either party which had come to look on Congress as the depositary of controlling power.

Along with this assumption of an intimate and personal relation between Congress and the President came a policy of frequent and frank conference between the President and the party leaders in Congress. In numerous ways the sense of common responsibility, of systematic cooperation as well as of common party interests was cultivated. It would be too much to say that in this way Mr. WILSON controlled his party's action. There is no reason to suppose that he aimed to do so. But clearly he influenced it. He had a substantive part in it, and that may be supposed to satisfy his conscience and his legitimate ambition. Undoubtedly he had failures and made mistakes, and his policy of leadership brought these pretty severely and distinctly to the debit side of his account. But judged by the results of the first year and a half of his Administration, the credit side was much the heavier. The work of his party in tariff legislation and in the reform of the banking and currency system—really in the creation of such a system—was an achievement of capital importance. Considering the manifold difficulties arising from the previous condition of the party, from its apparently innate and incurable tendency toward destructive action on these subjects, the net outcome was almost a miracle. It was largely due to the influence of the President. It would have been wholly impossible without that influence. On these matters there can be no sincere dispute as to the value of Mr. WILSON'S leadership.

But all this may easily be forgotten. It is true that Mr. HUGHES, by his short-sighted and uninformed treatment of the tariff question, is doing all he can to turn public attention to the facts which he ignores, and the working of the financial system becomes more plainly beneficent with every successive test to which it is subjected. But quite naturally the public mind is more concerned with the questions of Mexico and the European war, partly in consequence of Mr. HUGHES'S vociferous agitation of them, but chiefly because of their intrinsic importance and the fact that our policy as to them lies so obviously within Executive discretion. As to these the record is not so clear. In regard to Mexico there have been some mistakes, some lack of consistent purpose, some inevitable disappointments, which it is natural to attribute to lack of foresight or of firmness. But through them all and despite them all two things have been accomplished. The Government has been kept from aggressive intervention in Mexico, and the republics to the south of us have been convinced that no such aggression was within the scope of our purpose, or of rational possibility. In the basis thus established for effective pan-American accord and co-operation, the gain to the United States is incalculable. It may well be a turning point in our relations directly with this continent and indirectly with the rest of the world.

In regard to the war in Europe no one can deny that Mr. WILSON'S leadership has encountered criticism which at the time was hard to answer. This was due in some degree rather to his somewhat venturesome phrase-making than to the real purposes he has had in view. But also no one can deny that he has honorably kept our country at peace amid infinite difficulties and temptations. He has secured from the German Government acknowledgment of the rights of our citizens upon the high seas and pledges for their future observance. And with all the complexities arising from the conflict of passions and interests—a conflict more savage and wider than the world has ever before seen—the President has done no act that impairs the potential influence of our Government when the time comes to aid in the restoration of peace and in making future wars less probable and less terrible. Reflecting on the incredible and unprecedented forces of chaos with which he has had to contend, we think that his leadership has justified itself and that Mr. HUGHES'S plea to the country to replace it by his own is futile and not without a touch of impudence.

GENERAL CROWDER'S DECISION.

The recent decision of Judge Advocate General CROWDER that a condition of war exists in Mexico within the meaning of United States military statutes is nothing more than an application of common sense to a delicate situation. The question he was called upon to decide was, practically, whether the men serving under General PERSHING in Mexico are in that country as American citizens traveling abroad, and as such liable under the criminal laws of Mexico to punishment by Mexican courts if they are guilty of crime, or as soldiers of the United States Army governed entirely by its laws. General PERSHING'S soldiers are wholly in his control. If they commit offenses they will be court-martialed.

Nobody has ever pretended that General PERSHING'S mission is one of peace. He crossed the border in pursuit of murderous Mexicans who had invaded our territory, and he has remained on foreign soil to protect this country from further invasion. It is obvious that peaceful conditions have been maintained along our border only by the influence of PERSHING'S command and the presence of a powerful military guard along the border. The Mexican situation is still dangerous. But the purely technical state of war that exists between the United States and a faction in Mexico is not misunderstood by any intelligent citizen. The publication of the Judge Advocate General's decision has not put the situation in any new light. The attempt to make use of it in the political campaign is about as piffling and childish a proceeding as could be imagined. It will make no votes for the Republicans.

LAW AND ECONOMICS.

At the argument of the suit against the Coal Trust Justice HOLMES asked counsel for the prosecution whether the trust might not be beneficial economically by conserving natural resources which otherwise would be wasted. Counsel for the Government replied that the question was one of economics, and that the suit turned upon legal questions entirely. That idea prevailed in the original prosecutions under the anti-trust law, and got the Supreme Court and the country into troubles not yet ended. The Supreme Court undertook to declare the law in independence of both economics and the rule of reason, but the pressure of economics forced a restatement of the law which differs little from a reversal of the court by itself and the repeal of the statute as originally interpreted.

The law cannot show that independence of economics which economics shows of the law. It is a misfortune when a court is in such a position that it cannot consider the interrelations of economics and the law, for they are halves of a whole case. When Congress undertakes to substitute its laws for the laws of business, the result is either revolution or nothing, but the final decision can be reached only after a disturbed and trying period which might be avoided. After a generation it is settled that the Sherman law merely stated merchant law as it had stood for centuries. The revolution which would have resulted through the joint action of Congress and the Supreme Court came to nothing, after years of turmoil. It has been a hard lesson, but there are no signs that Congress or the prosecuting authorities have learned their lesson. The question of Justice HOLMES shows that the Supreme Court is "wise" at last. Business still may have something to fear even from a disciplined Congress and politicians seeking prestige as friends of the people. The danger from the Supreme Court has passed.

OUR MILITARY DEFENSES.

Every word that Senator CHAMBERLAIN of Oregon has lately spoken about the preparations made for the extension of the defenses of this nation by the Administration of President WILSON is perfectly true. The National Defense act is, as he says, in spite of its glaring defects, the best piece of constructive legislation of its kind ever passed in this country. Mr. GARRISON, when he was Secretary of War, called the Volunteer act of 1914 the most useful military measure which, up to that time, had been enacted by Congress. The provisions for the creation of an ample reserve of combatants and an enlisted reserve corps of engineers, surgeons, aviators, chauffeurs, electricians, and mechanics; for the extension and support of training camps, the mobilization of industries, and the increase of officers are all admirable and tend to put the country in a much better condition for defense in case of war.

Of the so-called federalization of the National Guard Mr. CHAMBERLAIN speaks gingerly. He opposed it, almost to the end. He says now that "experts in military science and tactics" hope that "it will eventually result in a more efficient volunteer force." Its operation since June has assuredly made efficient soldiers of some thousands of National Guardsmen, but the general impression throughout the country is that Mr. HAY'S expedient is doomed to failure. The plan must be modified or dropped altogether, and the obstacles to the formation of Federal citizen reserves in times of peace removed. There are defects in the National Defense act not mentioned by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN which should be corrected without delay. There has been a lack of intelligence in the routine of some of the army bureaus. These are not political matters. The army has nothing to do with politics. But Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S assertion that the Democrats have done more than the Republicans did toward increasing the efficiency of the army cannot be denied.

THE UNDISCOVERED EXIGENCY.

"You speak," Justice HUGHES telegraphed to the Republican Convention, "at a time of national exigency, transcending merely partisan considerations;" and though "I have wished to remain on the bench," he recognized "in this critical period of our national history" that it was his "paramount duty" to accept the nomination. So he instantly resigned from the bench on which he had wished to remain, and became 100 per cent. a candidate.

He has not made it clear what this national exigency was or why this period of our national history was so critical as to make it his paramount duty to go into politics. Sometimes he speaks as if the exigency had been created by the eight-hour law, but that law had not been proposed when he resigned. In an ingenious article in Saturday's Evening Post Mr. SIMEON STRUNSKY offers his theory about the exigency, and it is the only suggestion yet made which has any plausibility.

"Those of us who are disappointed with HUGHES are disappointed because he has failed to disappoint us," says Mr. STRUNSKY, reminding us that at the beginning many people held the view that he and Mr. WILSON were "too much alike," and had asked the question, "Upon what ground is HUGHES going to attack WILSON?" Now we are disappointed because, having no conscientious ground of disagreement with WILSON'S policies, he does not disagree with them; because, having no substitute for them, he does not pretend to offer a substitute. "We had assumed that if he could not honestly differ with Mr. WILSON he would not; and because he does not set up a European policy of his own we are chilled," and so with Mexico, and with other issues.

But, says Mr. STRUNSKY, those who wondered how HUGHES could possibly attack WILSON judged from his character that if he felt called upon to quit the bench for that purpose "in all probability he had an issue to fight upon." He had no such issue, it now turns out. But there is "one big issue which does justify, and may possibly explain, the Hughes candidacy." This is the preservation of the two-party system of government through the preservation of the Republican Party. If he declined the nomination the Republicans and Progressives would stay apart, with danger of disintegration, and to save the party Mr. HUGHES "is going through the motions of the ordinary, uninspiring party campaign." His ambition is to be "the restorer of Republicanism."

Now, there is this to be said for this theory—that if it is not the correct one, Mr. HUGHES has no excuse at all for quitting the bench; that it is the only possible excuse that can be offered for him. He has produced no "national exigency," no "critical period," nothing whatever "transcending merely partisan considerations," and if he meant what he was understood to mean by these phrases then his resignation from the bench was on false pretenses. The theory put forward by Mr. STRUNSKY would afford a respectable explanation, the only possible one which is respectable, though, as the writer admits, "it is too abstract for the popular mind and too dangerous to be uttered aloud" by Mr. HUGHES.

However, the theory is more ingenious than probable. In 1912 the party was actually split and the time called loudly for a savior. It was not a need for some one to patch up a disaster, but for some one to avert it. The proposal was made that the party be saved from impending disruption by agreement on Justice HUGHES as its candidate. That was a real exigency, a real "critical period"; but he took the view that it would be improper for him to quit the bench for any such purpose. He let it be known that he would decline the nomination if it were made. "The Supreme Court," said he, "must not be dragged into politics, and no man is as essential to his country's well-being as is the unstained integrity of the courts."

This was the reason he gave; and the party went down to ruin. Why did he take a different view in 1912 from that which he took in 1916? Was it because, in 1912, all the signs for two years past had portended a Republican defeat, whether the party was split or not, while in 1916 there seemed to be a good chance of victory?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Must Jurors Be Twelve?

If ROFRANO had been on trial in Italy the enforced retirement of two jurors from the box, or even of a full dozen, would not have necessitated resort to the inconvenient, tiresome, and somewhat dubiously valid expedient that had to be, or at any rate was, adopted here in the hope of escaping the recommencement of the whole proceeding. For, though the Italians share our own queer superstition that twelve men can properly and justly decide the fate of anybody accused of crime, while the verdict of eleven is worthless, they have exercised enough of intelligence and foresight to provide for the always possible emergency that has arisen in this case.

They do it by selecting, not twelve jurors, but twenty-four to hear and judge the testimony. After the twenty-four have been chosen, however, they are separated into two classes of twelve each. The duty of one of these dozens is to serve exactly as our jurors do; the others simply sit in court, listening to all that goes on and ready to fill the places of any in the first twelve who may die, fall sick, or otherwise become incapacitated for service. The extra or supernumerary jurors have no voice or vote unless transferred to the other class, but they are a perfect protection from mistrials resulting as in this instance.

The introduction of the same plan has often been advocated here, and its advantages are obvious, but in nothing do we seem to be so afraid of changes and innovations as in our criminal procedure, and we go on trusting naïvely to the exemption of our jurors from the accidents and weaknesses of common mortals. Apparently we would shrink as much from increasing as from decreasing the mystical number, though it is only in court, of course, that we depend for guidance on unanimity of opinion in just twelve men.

It remains to be seen how well the plan of reading to a jury with two new men in it the testimony taken before the original twelve will serve the ends of justice. Should an acquittal follow, that will be decisive, as the prosecution in criminal cases, by another absurd anachronism of our law, has no appeal; but should a conviction he the result, one can easily imagine what a new lawyer for the defense will have to say in the higher courts as to the waiving by his predecessor of a client's constitutional rights.

"Select" Schools Attacked.

As there are scores of schools in this country that are very proud of being "select," and take great pains to advertise the fact, one cannot help wondering—or rather one cannot help pretending to wonder—what the heads of those schools are going to say about the heat with which the President of Vassar has resented the application of the word to his own institution. They have also to explain the vehemence with which he declares to all and sundry that his college is as far as possible from deserving what he evidently holds to be an opprobrious epithet.

They can claim, truthfully enough, that there are lots and lots of American parents who not only are willing, but insist, that the school to which their children go shall be "select" in just the sense so emphatically repudiated by Dr. MACCRACKEN in behalf of Vassar, and while there are probably few, if any, schools whose managers or proprietors would admit that they admitted only the children of the rich, yet a considerable number of them do exclude practically all others by putting their fees at such an elevation that only the wealthy can pay them—which comes to the same thing.

Perhaps Dr. MACCRACKEN, if delicately approached, would confess that both "select" schools and schools not "select" serve a good or innocent purpose, and that, therefore, both have a right to exist. The vivacity of his denial that Vassar is "select" makes that theory but dubiously credible, however, and the chances are that what he says his school is reveals what he thinks all schools ought to be.

Yet a selectness that would make any school commendable can easily be imagined. Its doors would be open to rich and poor alike on the ground of their equal need of education; they would be closed against pupils who, because of unconquerable disinclination or irremediable disability, could not be expected to profit from the teaching offered. But that would be an admission that unlimited education is not for all, and our public school system, with its plan of steady progression from the primary grades to and through college, could hardly survive the blow.

Be that as it may, nobody in whom the sporting instinct is even a little developed can fail to await with interest the outcome of the quarrel which the expression of Dr. MACCRACKEN'S opinion of "select" schools is sure to provoke.

Resentment Is Well Justified.

These are sad days for Kings, for not only is their claim of divine right to rule become a joke—and a joke at which nobody laughs any more—but one of them, the King of Montenegro, who is a monarch in many ways distinctly likable, has had a request for more money answered by a demand for an accounting of what he has already received! That is certainly a culminating affront, and when a King is subjected to it he and all his kind may well address to the universe in general the always rhetorical but always pertinent question, "What are we coming to?"

The next step, or at any rate a near one, will be a demand that before taking office Kings give bonds for honesty and good behavior, like mere Postmasters and bank cashiers.

The old assumption, so pleasing and convenient for Kings, that they can do no wrong, seems now to have been abandoned everywhere except perhaps in Germany and Russia for its opposite—the assumption that they will do wrong if they have a chance, and that, therefore, no chance should be given to them. This most of them tolerate nowadays with a fair semblance of resignation, but every one of them will revolt, as has the King of Montenegro, against a demand to tell how he spends his money.

Probably none of them knows, as bookkeeping has never been a part of royalty's education, and economy has always been counted a crime in them.

LLOYD GEORGE ON PEACE.

Danger from Financial Interests Who Favor Premature End to War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following excerpt from The New Witness of Oct. 6, the Chesterton paper published in London, will perhaps throw an interesting light on the famous Lloyd George interview as to peace and the reason why he gave it, at a well-chosen moment, to the world:

The direct effect of the conversion of the most violent Prussian militarists, with the Crown Prince at their head, to a kind of sentimental pacifism is not likely to be great. The neutrals have been warned. The fact that Mr. George was—rather unfortunately, perhaps—chosen as the vehicle for the conveyance of such warning does not in any way detract from the truth that that warning represents the true mind of all the allied nations. We are out to kill, and we are going to do it. The Americans understand this perfectly. Without such a warning it might have paid one or other candidate for the American Presidency to play with talk of intervention.

The danger lies nearer home. There are abundant reports which point to the intervention of powerful financial interests which, having failed to prevent our entry into the war, would be glad to see us out of it on almost any terms, provided that financial credit of the great commercial trusts could be insured. There are ugly stories of intrigue already at work in powerful quarters in the world of finance, and those the very quarters which are in the closest touch with professional politics. The Financial News, which rarely speaks without knowledge in such matters, says specifically that there is a plot on foot to bring about a premature peace, that it has the support of men in the City and men in the Government, and that Mr. George's speech was deliberately inspired with the intention of countering it.

OBSERVER.

New York, Oct. 19, 1916.

ITALY'S PART IN THE WAR.

One Example of the Natural Obstacles Which She Must Overcome.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to a recent article of your military expert, it is rather a strong assertion to say that "to the friends of the Entente the Italian campaign has been a distinct disappointment," and that "there is the feeling of disappointment that the Italians have not made a better showing."

He considers the taking of Gorizia a simple undertaking, and that it should have been accomplished long before. He overlooks the fact that the Gorizia stronghold was a fortress built by nature, rendered invincible by forty years' intensive fortifying by Austria. In fact, it was held by military engineers to be impregnable; Kitchener himself marveled at the wonderful Austrian fortifications and remarked that the army taking the offensive on the Isonzo could well be considered the greatest in the world. Your expert might make a comparison with Verdun, the siege of which began Feb. 21 last and has not ended.

As to any disappointment with the Italian work, has your expert read the enthusiastic articles of Colonel Rippington and Lord Northcliffe, written after their visits to the Italian front?

A word as to the taking of the Castelette may give a faint idea of what the Italian army has to accomplish. In Val Travenanzes the Italians had months before gained possession of the Tofane Mountains and Cima Bois. Between the latter and Tofane No. 1 there arises the Castelette, a mighty peak then firmly held by the Austrians and considered absolutely impregnable, due to its steep, unscalable side facing the enemy, dotted by fortified caverns to forestall any hostile approach. This natural stronghold interfered with the line of communication between the Italian positions already mentioned. The Italians failed in their many attempts to take the Castelette and sustained heavy losses. It was finally decided to blow off the top of the peak; the undertaking was begun November last. Two galleries or tunnels about 1,600 feet long were made under the Castelette and a chamber built for the explosion, filled with 35 tons of high explosives. On Sept. 8, 1916, all was ready, and the peak was blown up and the position taken by the Italians.

Thus for the taking of just one position it required ten months of excessive efforts. This is just one isolated case. Does your military expert ignore these difficulties when making his inferences? Does he not know that the Italian army is confronted by natural obstacles of this nature all along its front, which Austria has spent forty years in rendering still more formidable, with breastworks of concrete, &c.?

VIRGILIO ANNONI.

New York, Oct. 14, 1916.

A Survival.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your interesting editorial article entitled "Superstition Not Yet Abolished," what is to be said of the intelligence of people right here in New York to whom Barclay Street merchants have found it profitable to advertise all Summer: "Buy a medal of St. Roch and ward off the epidemic?"

ROBERT C. HULL.

New York, Oct. 20, 1916.

In Boston.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following was overheard on a Boston street car:

Street car conductor to passenger, whom he evidently knew: "Gee whiz, I wish I wouldn't have to work Sunday, because Fritz Kreisler is playing at Symphony Hall."

I wonder whether you could hear this of one of our New York conductors?

CHARLES F. WAGNER.

New York, Oct. 20, 1916.

A SENSE OF PROPRIETY.

I have one! And, upon my word,
It makes itself both felt and heard!

If I forget it for a while,
And, ripe for mischief, slyly smile,
While little imps and devils dance
And caper in my every glance,
Just when I'm simply wild with glee,
That same sense of propriety
Glares disapproval through and through!
Oh, *everything* I like to do
It frowns upon, and spoils my fling—
The hateful, proper, prim old thing!

* * * * *

I'd sell it, cheap, to any one—
It simply ruins all my fun!

BEATRICE BARRY.

HE PUTS AMERICA FIRST.

A Naturalized German Condemns Activity of His Countrymen Here.

Hoboken, Oct. 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sojourning in the East, coming from the West, and as an American citizen of German birth I have learned during the last thirty years to appreciate and love my adopted country. While here I have been reading the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung and your paper. I admire your paper for the independent, patriotic editorials and instructive contributions from other sources. I deeply deplore the bias of the Staats-Zeitung. It was once a good paper, particularly at Carl Schurz's time, and if he were living he would have something to say to the German citizens of this country and show them their evil ways against the interest of their adopted country. Today I read the article of Professor Creighton. It hits the nail on the head, and I am anxious to note its effect upon our "true blue Americans."

I am a Republican myself, but is this the time to play party politics? Am I to vote and place this country in a position after Nov. 7 until after March 4 with a repudiated President and a repudiated Government to be sneered at by all foreign powers? Am I to vote to paralyze our Government at this critical time, not knowing what may happen during the next four or five months, with Congress to be reorganized next year in December? Am I to forsake my country when it wants my vote as much as my arm and body in defense of its standing and prestige?

I am only a naturalized citizen, who is trying to do his best for his adopted country, and particularly on Nov. 7. Will the American who claims to stand by America first exemplify to us loyal naturalized citizens what American pride and patriotism mean? If Hughes is elected on Nov. 7, although a Republican, I shall hang my head in shame and sorrow, because "Americanism" and "patriotism" have not reached the standard which makes the people of this country a nation in my conception as a citizen of foreign blood.

ADOLPH LANGEBAUM.

The Part of Our Navy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No American with a soul in him can read Victor E. Mitchell's letter in a recent issue of your paper without a blush of shame and humiliation. I refer especially to the searching of a ship for passengers and crew to remove them to safety, and then standing by while the pirate vessel sank the ship, thus making us allies of the Germans in their war on civilization. Have we really become such a nation of mollycoddles that we will submit to such an outrageous insult? Is there no spirit in the men of our navy? Have we come to such a pass that we will not even fight for our women and children? We remember with pride what Dewey said to the German Admiral at Manila, and we remember, too, that it made him a national hero. But we do not seem to have any Deweys in the navy now.

If I had been in command of that destroyer I would have instituted target practice, with the line of my target just across the nose of the submarine, and I would then have notified Captain Rose that if his vessel advanced within the range of my guns it would be at his risk. A commander who would have done this would have made himself a greater hero even than Dewey, and for the sake of such renown he could have risked being cashiered. But the Government authorities would never have dared cashier a man who had courage enough to thus express true American sentiment.

Our navy has the record of many splendid heroes, but it seems as if that branch of the service is getting too proud to fight. May God give us a Nelson with a blind eye for weak and cowardly orders! W. S. BRYAN.

Harriman, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1916.

For a Mountain Boy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is an appeal in behalf of Napoleon, a Kentucky mountain boy of 16, who unless aided is destined to a lifetime banishment more lonely and frustrating than that of St. Helena.

Napoleon's brain is unusually keen and his longing for education consuming. But he is so nearly blind that he stoops to see the ground upon which he is to step. Holding his book an inch before his eyes he has advanced in the free school beyond his age.

We, who are his friends at the settlement cottage, (Hope Cottage,) have exhausted local resources in his behalf.

Funds are needed to clothe this destitute boy and his equally destitute, but eager, father and to pay their railway fare and expenses to the city, (200 miles away,) where specialists can diagnose his case; supply him with remedial glasses, and send him back to the fastnesses he loves so well, where by his ambition and capacity he will become, as a school teacher, an intelligent leader in community life rather than an indigent county charge.

Any sums toward this relief will be personally acknowledged by the undersigned, to whom further inquiries or money should be sent.

Mrs. ALICE SPENCER GEDDES LLOYD.

Hope Cottage, Ivis, Knott County, Ky.

Autos from Everywhere.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My little boy and I have recently been playing the rather interesting game of seeing who could note the larger number of different State licenses on automobiles visiting New York City. The results are rather surprising. During the past year, especially in the Summer time, we have seen automobiles from every State east of the Mississippi except Mississippi itself. From west of the Mississippi River the following States have been represented by visiting automobilists: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Colorado, and California. We have also seen automobiles from the District of Columbia and from three provinces in Canada—Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick. Incidentally my boy has learned a lot of geography as he was interested to seeing where the automobiles came from. We would be glad to learn if any of your observing readers have noticed automobiles from the remainder of the States.

New York, Oct. 19, 1916. J. H. S.

For a War on the English Sparrow.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The League of American Sportsmen, whose headquarters is at 1,110 Simpson Street, New York, has declared a war of extermination on the English sparrow, and is prepared to continue the fight vigorously and aggressively for three years if need be. It will require a large sum of money to carry on this fight properly, and the league requests persons who are in favor of such a war to contribute to the fund now being raised for that purpose.

Checks should be made payable to the order of J. Adams Brown, President of the New Netherland Bank, 41 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, who is the Treasurer of this league, and who is well known in financial circles, and they may be mailed direct to him or to the President of the league at its office as above.

G. O. SHIELDS, President.

New York, Oct. 16, 1916.

Greece and Her Neighbors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are two questions I wish some American Greek would explain for us neutrals, viz.: Why are Greeks who have been independent for ninety years so much less inclined to war than are Greeks who only in the last four years have been included in the kingdom, and why do they call Bulgaria their "hereditary" foe—a title clearly belonging to the Turk, and none other? Was there ever, or at least since 1453, any friction between Greece and Bulgaria until the lamentable rupture of 1913?

SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 20, 1916.

POLITICAL DEGENERACY OF MODERN GERMANY.

Why Her People Have Failed to Develop in Ideas of Government Along with the Rest of the World.

By FRANK BOHN, Ph. D.

(First Article.)

During a recent trip to Germany I had occasion to talk most intimately with all sorts of German people. I remember a most intelligent Bavarian farmer whom I met in an inn on the Thuringian border. This countryman, though nearly 70 years of age, was still hale and hearty and hoped that he might be called to the colors. "Three times," he said to me, "I have had the honor of serving my King, and I am quite ready for the fourth call."

"I presume," I answered, "that you served against the Danes in 1866 and against the French in 1870. What was the other occasion?"

"Oh," he said, "we were all under arms and expected to be used against Prussia in 1866, but we never got to the front."

"So you served your King against Prussia in 1866 and for Prussia in 1870. What did you think about such a right about face as that?"

"Think!" he started, "I didn't think. My officers never ordered me to think. I served my King and obeyed orders and that was the end of it."

A young woman of about 22, an actress by profession, shared the general enthusiasm for the German arms. She declared to me that if the worst came to the worst "we women shall take up arms and follow the standards of our Kaiser."

"But," I replied, "you just told me that you were out of work and out of money, that your parents have been made poor by the war, and that you were at your wits' end as to getting your bread and butter. I should think that you would be contemplating the excellence of peace and an honest job."

"Oh, you Americans!" she exclaimed. "How can you understand patriotism? Of course, in order to truly love your country you must be devoted to an individual monarch. You Americans are ruled by some old dullard in black clothes whom you elect from among yourselves. You ought to see our Kaiser in one of his wonderful uniforms, wearing his gold helmet, his sabre, and his high boots. I assure you you would then feel patriotic for the old country of your fathers."

For a third example let me describe a meeting with a radical Socialist wearing the gray uniform of a Prussian infantry regiment. This Socialist hated the army, hated the Kaiser, and hated the war. He had, within ten years, given of his savings to support the London dock laborers' strike, the Belgian equal suffrage strike, and the Russian revolution. Now he has, within three months, killed English, Belgian, and French workmen.

"Why," I asked, "in the name of everything on earth you hold sacred, do you wear that uniform?"

"What do you mean? I am called out. I must serve."

I changed the subject of conversation. This man's mind was absolutely incapable of understanding my point of view. In America, well enough, he might, of course, volunteer or refuse to volunteer. In Germany he was "called out." That ended it. Imagine David Farragut or George A. Thomas of Virginia being forced by the State of Virginia into the service of the Confederacy and then serving without question! Imagine Vallandingham of Ohio being drafted by the Union into service against the Confederacy!

Trying to explain political freedom and political conscience to a German in Germany is like trying to explain light and color to one born blind.

Three years ago the virtues of the German people and their distinguished services to the world made Germany loved throughout America. Today both are coming to be despised by nearly all but the Germans themselves. I do not believe that the real Germany—the Germany of the past three-quarters of a century, through which we must observe the Germany of the present, has yet been understood by the American people. I do not think that it is even fully understood by that small group whose business it is to study history and sociology.

The mind of Germany in matters political and governmental remains where it was 200 years ago. To arrive at that point again the intellectual and middle classes of Germany have, during the last sixty years, suffered political degeneration. This fact is of primary importance. I shall endeavor in succeeding articles to cite the historical facts which furnish an adequate explanation. Here I shall briefly summarize.

Germany has failed to play her allotted part in this century because she failed to win democracy and political civilization in 1848. It was the mission of the great political revolutions which lie at the roots of modern civilization to do more than secure democratic political government for Western Europe and America. Those revolutions were themselves a part of a tremendous moral evolution in the minds of individuals and in their common social relationships. This saving process has been denied Germany and the Germans because of the failure of '48.

As yet no American of German birth or blood has told the truth concerning this matter. My father having been a member of the Revolutionary Party of '48, I consider it to be both a right and a duty on my part to state the case for the sadly forgotten democracy of Germany.

FRANK BOHN.

New York, Oct. 20, 1916.

TAXING CORPORATIONS.

President Saxe of the State Commission on Defects of the Law.

Albany, Oct. 17, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading your editorial, "Taxing Corporations," in today's edition, it occurred to me that reference might have been made to the hearty support which THE TIMES gave to the tax article adopted by the Constitutional Convention of 1915, which, if it had been approved, would have gone far to solve New York State's tax problem. Your observations were probably called forth by reason of recent criticism of the "net earnings rule," commonly used for measuring the value of special franchises. It being alleged that "the more wasteful, extravagant, and corrupt the management of a public service corporation is, the less tax it is required to pay."

Under the present administration of the State Tax Commission special franchises are not valued at what they are worth under bad management, but what they are worth under good management. The new forms of special franchise reports promulgated by the State Tax Commission this year conform to the system of uniform accounts prescribed by the Public Service Commissions; hence the special franchise tax reports of the public service corporations to the State Tax Department can be checked with the reports of operations made to the two Public Service Commissions.

The experience tables of the Special Franchise Bureau of the State Tax Department indicate the percentage of operating expenses to gross revenue under good management for every class of special franchise operation, and, therefore, it is easy to detect cases of wasteful, extravagant, and corrupt management. Where operating expenses are beyond the normal average a thorough investigation is made into the facts and, where the circumstances warrant it, the corporation's reports are disregarded and the assessment made on the facts as found by the expert appraisers of the Special Franchise Bureau. Under the present State Tax Commission all of the employes in the Special Franchise Bureau have qualified pursuant to the civil service regulations, and, for the most part, they are men who received their preliminary training with the Public Service Commissions. As a result, the special franchise assessments of the State for the year 1916 show an increase over 1915 (which were mostly made by the old State Board of Tax Commissioners) of $67,880,117, in a total special franchise assessment, at full valuation, of $649,453,262. In the City of New York alone the total special franchise assessment was increased $45,379,592, and, through information furnished by the State Tax Commission to the City Department of Taxes and Assessments, the increase of other property of public service corporations was $12,923,470.

The Court of Appeals of this State has repeatedly said that the "net earnings rule" is, in ordinary cases, "the best practical method yet evolved." As referee in the Brooklyn City Railroad cases, in 1907, I was responsible for the introduction of the net earnings rule into this State, reaching my conclusion after two years' study, and it was subsequently adopted by the courts. That a better method ought to be found goes without saying, but under the present State Constitution it is not to be had.

But, in my opinion, freezing into the special franchise tax law some statutory rule would not tend to improve the situation. The vice is constitutional. I helped to secure the constitutional tax article in the convention of 1915 which would have made possible a proper method for assessing special franchises, but it failed of passage. Indeed, we are in dire need of an intelligent and comprehensive tax system for the State of New York, but it will never be obtained, as I view the situation, until the power of the Legislature is unshackled in the matter of tax administration and the restrictive provisions of the present Constitution relating thereto removed.

I hold to the theory that, as a franchise to use the public highways comes from the people, they should share as preferred partners upon a fair percentage basis in the gross receipts coming from the operation of the franchise. In other words, as I have repeatedly advocated, we should have a tax on gross earnings upon an equitable basis. But the kind of a gross earnings tax required to produce a fair and equitable result to the people cannot be obtained under the present Constitution.

Bearing in mind that public service corporations are subject to regulation by the Public Service Commissions, it could well be left to those bodies to certify the maximum taxability of such corporations, considering the standard of efficiency of service which must be maintained and the rate which may be charged for the service; then within the maximum taxability the State Tax Commission could assess a tax upon the property and franchise based upon a fair and proper percentage of the gross receipts.

One of the criticisms of a gross receipts tax is that the municipalities would lose the benefit of the special franchise assessment, part of the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate fixing the debt limit. This objection is readily met by providing that the total gross receipts apportioned to a municipality shall be capitalized at a proper rate and the capitalized value deemed the assessed value to be entered upon the assessment roll and made a part thereof for the purpose of fixing the debt limit; of course such capitalized valuation assessment would be exempted from the general property tax.

MARTIN SAXE,
President State Tax Commission.

Leaving the Bench for Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The leading editorial article, "Judicial Indignity," in this morning's TIMES, puts upon Mr. Hughes the onus ("the unhappy example") of initiating the practice of going from the bench to other elective office and thereby offending against the extra political attitude which should be the right and pride of the judicial position. No one can feel more strongly than I the value of that position, nor the harm which must follow any suspicion of political activity on the part of any Judge, but let us at least be fair when we attack or accuse. Among Democrats who have left the bench recently to run for other office are Alton B. Parker for President, Gaynor for Mayor, O'Gorman for Senator, and McCall for Public Service Commissioner. Mr. Hughes has not, therefore, established any precedent, however we

MISS DRAPER JOINS CATHOLIC CHURCH

Daughter of Late Ambassador to Rome Weds Prince Boncompagni on Wednesday.

TO BE MARRIED AT HOME

Ballroom to be Changed Into a Chapel for Wedding, at Which Cardinal Gibbons Will Preside.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The reception of Miss Margaret Preston Draper into the Catholic Church this afternoon is the first step in the religious ceremony that will mark one of the most important international marriages Washington has known since Miss Louisette Bonaparte became the Countess Adam de Moltke-Huitfelt, twenty years ago.

Miss Draper will marry next Wednesday Prince Andrea Boncompagni, who has made three visits to America in the last year to woo the youngest daughter of the late General William F. Draper, once a member of Congress from Massachusetts and Ambassador to Rome under President McKinley. Their engagement, with the date of the wedding, was announced by Mrs. Draper three weeks ago. While a change in faith on the part of the bride is not necessary to the marriage, which is founded on a romance begun years ago when Miss Draper was a school girl in England and Prince Andrea was a student at Oxford, her acceptance of her fiance's creed makes it possible to have a wedding ceremony of great solemnity and beauty. The tapestry-lined ballroom of the Draper home will be converted into a private chapel, with altar, sanctuary and ecclesiastical furnishings all brought from one of the Washington churches.

A nuptial mass will follow the marriage ceremony, at which Cardinal Gibbons, the Archbishop of Baltimore, will preside. Less than one hundred persons will attend the wedding, but in this small company will be in addition to the bride's family connections from Boston, Louisville, and Washington, the Ambassadors of four European powers, the Chief Justice of the United States, and other dignitaries.

The baptismal service this afternoon, conducted by Mgr. Russell, was short, and only Mrs. Draper, the Prince, the Chief Justice of the United States and Mrs. White were present. The Chief Justice and his wife represented the sponsors, who were the parents of the bridegroom, Prince Luigi and Princess Isabella Boncompagni-Ludovici. Mrs. White, who was Miss Montgomery of New York, is a lifelong friend of Mrs. Draper, both having been pupils years ago at the Sacred Heart Convent at Manhattanville.

While Mrs. Draper, who was a Miss Preston of Kentucky, is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, several members of her family have become Roman Catholics, and she has long enjoyed a close friendship with many church dignitaries in Washington and in Rome.

Miss Draper and the Prince are to be seen nearly every day walking or motoring. They attended a church service today in an unfashionable part of town without being recognized, and this evening dined with Mr. and Mrs. John B. Cochran, the latter formerly Miss Alice Whiting, and a bride of last Spring. To-morrow evening their intimate friend Mrs. Clover will give a dinner in their honor, and on Tuesday evening Mrs. Draper will entertain the Italian Ambassador and a number of out-of-town relatives and friends at dinner. On this occasion Miss Draper will wear her first wedding present and also her first wedding gift, a coronet of diamonds, jewels of the Boncompagni-Ludovici family which have been reset for her. The jewels worn with her wedding gown will be a string of pearls presented to her by her father when she made her debut and a corsage ornament of diamonds, one of her mother's gifts.

Miss Draper will give to her bridesmaids, the Misses Edith and Minna Elkins, pink ostrich feather fans with amber sticks, which they will carry in place of the usual bouquets. The fans complete costumes of pink satin and brown tulle. The gift to Miss Sara Clover, who is maid of honor, is a sapphire-studded bracelet. Prince Boncompagni has given to his best man, Giuseppe Brambella of the Italian Embassy, a sapphire scarfpin.

Reception to Mr. and Mrs. Deery.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Deery of 315 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, were the guests at a reception given to them last night by more than one hundred of their friends, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. More than forty members of the staff of The New York World, with which Mr. Deery has been connected for twenty-five years, were present and presented to Mr. and Mrs. Deery a case of silver, a gift in which many others of his friends and associates shared, although they were unable to be present. Among the guests were Mgr. Ayers, Robert Hunt Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Deering, Dr. and Mrs. Mooney, Mr. and Mrs. John Hays, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rosebery, Mr. and Mrs. James Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vanderslice, Mr. and Mrs. Kops, Mr. and Mrs. Jughardt, Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, W. R. Ring, and James Hartigan. Two sons and the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Deery were present, their other son, Robert H. Deery, Jr., being with the Seventh Regiment at the Mexican border.

Miss Irma Mosler Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Mosler announced yesterday the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Irma J. Mosler, to Edwin C. Hymas, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hymas. The wedding will take place early in the Winter. Miss Mosler's father is the President of the Mosler Safe Company, and Mr. Hymas is a merchant.

OPPOSE A CENSUS OF JEWS.

German Papers See Hint of Anti-Semitism in Anti-Shirker Measure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The motion passed by the General Committee of the Reichstag calling for a census of men serving in the various associations charged with providing the necessities of life for the nation, and known as Kriegsgesellschaften, has aroused great indignation among certain circles which finds expression in newspapers of various shades, from Vorwärts to the Tageblatt. The measure was adopted against the advice of Government representatives, who asserted that many highly respected citizens serving their cities in an honorary capacity would be justified in considering such a census an insult.

In Vorwärts, Phillip Scheidemann, Socialist leader in the Reichstag, calls it a monstrous offense against all good manners and traditions, and even more so against the foundation of the non-confessional Constitution and continues: "If the men employed in those associations would simply refuse all information regarding their religion they would revive the sympathy of all decent-minded people."

The Tageblatt remarks that if it is thought necessary to count Jews, not only those in peace callings, but also those serving voluntarily in the trenches, should be counted.

The Progressive People's Party, which is responsible for the measure, wishes it understood, however, that a census is necessary in order to counteract the general belief that the associations in question have afforded a subterfuge to a great many Jewish shirkers.

The Vossische Zeitung is of the opinion that if any shirkers are found serving in these associations they should at once be sent to the front, be they Jews or Gentiles.

The same paper cites a circular letter of "the Russian Society in London" to prove how anti-Semitism is being instilled in the British mind. This circular, of which copies are said to have been obtained by the International Jewish Alliance, is addressed to various educational authorities in England, and advises them to introduce Russian lessons, but warns them that the great majority of Russian Jews in England are politically compromised in Russia, and are of desperate character.

CELEBRATION AT ST. MARK'S

Dr. Guthrie Thanks Heaven Church Unity Is Impossible.

At the Church of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, Tenth Street and Second Avenue, a service was held yesterday in commemoration of the erection of the edifice, in 1795.

The sermon was delivered by the pastor, the Rev. William Norman Guthrie. He said there was no institution in the beginning of the church, the ground being set aside by Peter Stuyvesant as a place of worship according to the old Dutch fashion. The church, he declared, should take example after Peter Stuyvesant and his Americanism and pay more attention to trying to Americanize the people in the neighborhood. He said it was as much the duty of the present-day American to Americanize and re-Hellenize the incoming generation of foreigners as it was the duty of their ancestors of Plymouth Rock or Jamestown.

"Thank Heaven there is no possibility of church unity in the United States!" he said. "What I see ahead is a church of churches, a federation of groups of people with different beliefs, but agreeing to disagree. This church can be of special service in helping to spiritualize groupings of peoples new to America."

"There has been some criticism of the new American calendar which we are getting out, but I believe we ought to keep alive every American day and every American name that has contributed to the progress of this country."

The church already has active agencies at work among the Italians and the Poles, and this work will be extended.

WILSON WREATH FROM SKY.

Aviator Drops It for Grave of President's Late Wife.

ROME, Ga., Oct. 22.—A wreath of flowers entwined with an American flag was dropped from a height of 1,400 feet today by Johnny Green, an aviator, on the cemetery here in which Mrs. Ellen Wilson, first wife of the President, is buried. The wreath was placed on Mrs. Wilson's grave as Rome's tribute to her memory.

Resume War Relief Meetings.

The Junior War Relief Society, which for the last two years has met on Thursday mornings at Sherry's, to prepare necessities and comforts for the sufferers abroad will resume its work on Nov. 14. The society has 150 members, including a number of the older women. Mrs. Walter Eyre Lambert is President, Mrs. Robert Oliphant, Secretary, and Mrs. J. Markham Marshall, Treasurer.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

KROONLAND, (Liverpool.)—G. S. Abbott, Arthur Andrews, Captain E. E. Buckleton, Miss F. Cleverly, T. W. D. Dance, J. K. Dorrance, Miss Madeleine Doty, G. H. S. Dougan, Miss Sara Dougan, C. R. Emery, M. R. Fisher, Miss Joyce Foster, T. Garnett, Jr., Miss Fox, Miss Dorothy I. V. Garnett, Mrs. M. A. James, James Jordan, Miss W. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Lowry, E. G. Lowry, Jr., George Jackman, Mrs. I. L. Malmsbering, Mrs. A. A. Moers, J. J. Morgan, Mrs. G. Rollins, Miss Mabel A. Rollins, Miss Dorothy Rollins, Miss E. Rollins, H. Shannon, F. W. Sterling, J. Sullivan, Mrs. L. Swaby, and A. E. Taylor.

BERGENSFJORD, (Bergen.)—Miss G. Abbott, T. Barth, Mrs. A. Bratland, S. E. Dahl, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Davis, R. W. Davis, Miss Hanna Hall, Paul Hoff, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Hansen, Mrs. C. Knudson, A. W. Nagel, F. Lund, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Peters, Frederick Major, James Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thomee, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Townsend, Ralph L. Wilson, H. T. Bryde, K. Lion, and Miss A. Peterson.

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. A. Adamson, Miss Myrtle Anderson, C. L. Bailey, John Ballot, Mrs. E. Cairns, Miss Jean Cairns, Miss Ann Cleaver, W. B. Closs, C. F. Crandall, H. P. Crosby, A. C. Dickens, W. L. Dixon, Charles Dotzen, T. G. F. Fleming, Miss Ruth L. Fraser, G. C. H. Hamilton, L. Hays, Ralph Helmer, J. H. Holliday, Walter Maxwell, Mrs. R. H. Morgan, Miss R. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Scott, Allan Semple, E. T. Sowter, Charles Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Wells, and Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wright.

COLUMBIA TO GIVE $16,500 FOR PRIZES

Gold Medal Costing $500 for Most Meritorious Service by an American Newspaper.

BEST PLAY TO WIN $1,000

Good Novel Has a Chance to Bring $1,000 to Its Author and Some Reporter May Get $1,000.

A list of prizes and travelling fellowships to be awarded at the commencement exercises next June for the first time has just been announced at Columbia. The total value of the prizes will be $16,500, and constitutes the most valuable scholarship awards for any one year at the university.

There will be nine prizes, amounting to $9,000, and five traveling fellowships, valued at $1,500 each. Both men and women may compete for the prizes, and the qualifications of those nominated will be passed upon by suitable juries, whose reports will be received and passed upon by the Advisory Board of the School of Journalism. The prizes have been established under the will of the late Joseph Pulitzer, who donated the fund for the School of Journalism at Columbia. One of the prizes will be a gold medal costing $500 for the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by any American newspaper during the year.

Five of the prizes are to be awarded in Journalism, as follows:

A prize of $1,000 for the best and most suggestive paper on the future development and improvement of the School of Journalism, or for any one idea that will promise great improvement in the operation of the school.

A gold medal costing $500, for the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by any American newspaper during the year.

A prize of $1,000 for the best history of the services rendered to the public by the American press during the preceding year.

A prize of $500 for the best editorial article written during the year, the test of excellence being clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning, and power to influence public opinion in the right direction.

A prize of $1,000 for the best example of a reporter's work during the year, the test being strict accuracy, terseness, and the accomplishment of some public good, commanding public attention and respect.

In addition to the five prizes in journalism, four prizes in letters are to be awarded as follows:

A prize of $1,000 for the American novel published during the year which shall best present the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standards of American manners and manhood.

A prize of $1,000 for the original American play, performed in New York, which shall best represent the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste, and good manners.

A prize of $2,000 for the best book of the year upon the history of the United States.

A prize of $1,000 for the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people, illustrated by an eminent example, excluding as too obvious the names of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

The work for which these prizes in journalism and in letters are severally to be awarded must have been done or published in the calendar year 1916.

There are also five traveling scholarships having a value of $1,500 each, to be awarded. Three of these will go to graduates of the School of Journalism in order to enable them to spend a year in Europe to study the social, political, and moral conditions of the people, and the character and principles of the European press. The fourth annual scholarship will be awarded to that student of music in America who may be deemed the most talented and deserving, in order that he may continue his studies with the advantage of European instruction, and the fifth will be awarded to an art student in America who shall be certified as the most promising and deserving by the National Academy of Design.

COLUMBIA BRANCHES OUT.

Extramural Centres Will Be Started in Five States.

Columbia University announces one of the most elaborate programs of extramural education in its history. Following out the policy adopted a few years ago by the Extension Teaching Department the educational advantages of Columbia University are now no longer restricted to the university centre at the campus. Five cities in which the university will give courses under its professors with academic credit where desired, have been selected by Professor James C. Egbert.

The extramural centres will be in Paterson, N. J.; Scranton, Penn.; Springfield, Mass.; Stamford, Conn., and Yonkers. It is also probable that a centre will be established at Bridgeport, Conn., but the plans for that city have not been completed.

History, English, Education, Social Economy, and Geography are among the courses which will be given at the various centres. A particularly attractive course will be given at Springfield, Mass., on Social Economy. Professor Franklin H. Giddings, head of the Department of Sociology at Columbia University; Professor C. A. Beard, head of the Department of Politics; Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay, Professor of Social Legislation; Professor Edward Devine, Professor of Social Economy, and Professor Nelson G. McCrea, are among the professors who will conduct the courses at Springfield, Mass.

Bois Lectures Mondays and Fridays.

It was erroneously reported yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES that a course of lectures in French by M. Jules Bois, to be given at Columbia University, would be given on Tuesdays and Fridays. The notice should have read that the lectures, beginning this evening at 8:15 o'clock, will be given on succeeding Mondays and Fridays at Schermerhorn Hall.

SCHOOL'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

Many Alumni at Christian Brothers' Celebration in Newark.

The Golden Jubilee Mass of the New ark Christian Brothers' School was celebrated yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral in that city, and was attended by about 300 graduates of the school. Among those present was Brother Gustavus, for many years director of the school, who is now 86 years old. He came from Ammandale, Md.

The Rev. James McKeever, celebrant of the mass, was a graduate of the school; so were his assistants, the Rev. William Carlin of Lodi and the Rev. Thomas Heron of Orange. Also present were Bishop John J. O'Connor, Mgr. Isaac P. Whelan, the Rev. Felix M. O'Neil, and the Rev. Henry Sheridan. The Rev. John A. Duffy, Chancellor of the diocese, was master of ceremonies. All of the clergy named, with the exception of the Bishop, Monsignor, and Chancellor, were graduates of the school.

A chancel choir of fifty boys, led by the Rev. Father Brennan, assisted the regular choir. A number of other graduates, now priests, were also in the chancel, including the Rev. John H. Mulligan, S. J., of Washington, D. C.

The Rev. Bernard M. Fegan of Plainfield, an alumnus, preached the jubilee sermon, speaking of the great growth of the Christian Brothers' schools throughout the land and of parochial schools.

WOULD CLOSE CITY COLLEGE

Bureau of City Inquiry Suggests Putting Students Elsewhere.

The abolition of the College of the City of New York was advocated by the Bureau of City Inquiry yesterday in a statement which declared that the city could send the 1,930 enrolled students of the institution to Columbia or New York University, pay tuition for them at the rate of $200 each, and save a total of $490,500. The report was issued by William C. Bullock, former City Director of Finance, who heads the bureau, the chief activity of which has been criticism of the Mitchel administration.

Sidney E. Mezes, President of the college, answered the attack by asserting that, while the students could be entered at either of the institutions named at $200 each, the cost of educating them there would be as great as it now is, and the excess of cost of instruction over tuition fees would have to be paid, if not by the city, by private philanthropy.

Mr. Mezes added that, if the college were closed, many of those who get free education there would not receive college training at all. He said that in New York there cannot be too great a leaven of the educated for the mass of ignorant and untrained population which the municipality is called upon to assimilate.

ASK PRINT PAPER INQUIRY.

Milwaukee Master Printers Call for a Federal Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 22.—Three Milwaukee associations of printers, through Congressmen Cary and Stafford, will urge a Federal investigation of the price for print paper.

"An investigation made by a committee from the North Side Master Printers' Association into the conditions of the paper manufacturing industry in Wisconsin revealed that the prevailing prices were entirely out of proportion of the cost of production," said F. R. Wallke, Vice President, "and conditions warrant a thorough investigation."

At a meeting of master printers a committee was appointed to confer with the Congressmen relative to relieving the situation, possibly by national legislation.

The Milwaukee Typothetae will hold a special meeting in a week to take similar action.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELLA NEWMAN BOYD, wife of Brewster Lloyd and treasurer of the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Calvary Presbyterian Church of West New Brighton, Staten Island, died on Friday in the Staten Island Hospital.

JAMES E. CARPENTER, a lawyer of 280 Greenwich Street, died on Saturday at his home, 663 Carlisle Place, in his seventy-fifth year. A daughter survives him.

JOHN SUTTON, a veteran of the civil war, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Hiner, in Plainfield, N. J.

Miss ESTHER McMURRAY, a first cousin of the late Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, died on Saturday at her home in the Monticello Hotel. She was a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. William McMurray, pastor of the old Dutch Reformed Church.

MOSES EHRENREICH, former President of the Coal Exchange, died on Saturday at his home, 1,070 Madison Avenue, in his seventy-seventh year. He was in the coal business for fifty years, and was a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

Mrs. JEAN WRIGHT SWOPE, widow of Frank Swope, and sister of Henry Watterson, to be the greatest poet of the South, died on Saturday in the Hahnemann Hospital in this city. She was a daughter of the late Major J. M. Wright.

Mrs. ANNIE LAZARUS JACOBS, the oldest graduate of the old Henry Street school, from which she was graduated more than sixty-five years ago, died on Saturday at her home, 61 Hamilton Place, in her eighty-second year.

Mrs. JENNIE M. McCUTCHEON, wife of William McCutcheon, died at her home, 632 East Seventeenth street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CHRISTINA E. ROESCH, widow of Dr. John Roesch, a Brooklyn physician, is dead at the home of her daughter in Hollis, L. I.

JOSEPH WILLMAN, 42 years old, a well-known dog fancier of 472 Fourteenth Avenue, Long Island City, dropped dead from heart trouble on Saturday.

HENRY BOHLEN, a coffee and tea dealer of 139 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, died on Friday in the Brooklyn Hospital from injuries suffered, it is said, when he was run down by an automobile. He was 73 years old.

JAMES B. DOTY, 44 years old, whose father, Dr. S. B. Doty, was a surgeon in the Union Army during the civil war, died on Saturday at his home, 130 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn.

DANIEL F. SALLOWS, whose stage name was Dan Thompson, died on Saturday from pneumonia at his home, 111 Boerum Place, Brooklyn. He was formerly manager of the late Joseph Murphy, the Irish comedian.

FRANK BOYLE, an employe of H. Batterman & Co. of Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 9,225 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, in his ninetieth year.

WILLIAM MORTON, an employe in the Greenwood Cemetery, died on Saturday at his home, 380 Second Street, Brooklyn, after a short illness. He was born in Ireland sixty-two years ago.

ELEANOR DIERINGER MAY, wife of Joseph H. May, died on Saturday after a brief illness at her home, 340 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Germany seventy-two years ago.

Mrs. ANN HAWKINS, wife of John Hawkins, a resident of Nutley, N. J., for a number of years, died yesterday at her home there. She was 77 years old.

JOSEPH VINCENT CARR, connected with the Corporation Counsel's office for the last ten years, died suddenly on Friday afternoon at his home, 480 West 145th Street, in his thirty-seventh year. He was born here and was a son of John Carr, connected with the Fifth Avenue Bank. He was a graduate of Manhattan College and a member of the Catholic and Fordham Clubs and a number of other social and civic organizations. His wife survives him also.

THEODORE C. PARKER, a member of the livery and storage firm of Parker & Gleason of Port Chester, N. Y., died yesterday at his home there, in his sixty-fourth year.

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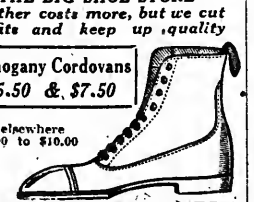
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WOMEN INSIST BAKER MUST RESIGN

Officers of Washington Patriotic Societies Say He Libeled Continental Soldiers.

QUOTE FROM A SPEECH

Which He Has Already Denied—Demand That President Repudiate Secretary's Statements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Officers of the District of Columbia Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic organizations of women here, adopted resolutions today in which they "demand the immediate resignation of Newton D. Baker as Secretary of War" on the ground that he was guilty of "libelous and false statements" and of ignorance of American history in his alleged characterization of Washington's soldiers at Valley Forge as similar to Villa's bandits. The resolutions also call on President Wilson to repudiate his Secretary of War's alleged utterances comparing the men of the Revolutionary army with Villistas. Copies of the resolutions are to be sent to every patriotic organization in the United States.

Mr. Baker has denied that he said the things attributed him. The women whose names are attached to the resolutions assert that he did say them, and that they can prove it from stenographic notes. They say that he used the language which they condemn in a speech at Jersey City on Oct. 16, and include in the resolutions a transcript of it which they allege was taken down stenographically.

Some of the women who signed the resolutions are Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Volunteer Aid and Chancellor General of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Miss Grace M. Pierce, Vice President of the Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. Francis St. Clair, State President of the Daughters of the Founders and Patriots; Mrs. Noble N. Potts, State Recording Secretary, United States Daughters of 1812; Mrs. Ada M. Weiss, President, Legion of Loyal Women; Mrs. Isabel Worrell Ball, National Senior Vice President, Woman's Relief Corps; Mrs. John A. Logan, Honorary President, Dames of the Loyal Legion; Mrs. Allyn W. Capron, National President, National Lineal Society of the Spanish War; Mrs. Olynda Werner Ford, Past National Councilor, Ladies' Union Veteran Legion; Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, Vice President, Society of the Army of the Tennessee. The resolutions follow:

"Whereas, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Wilson, in making a political speech in defense of the Mexican policy of the Administration at Jersey City, on the night of Oct. 16, 1916, made the following comparison between the Mexican bandits supporting the various leaders in that country and the soldiers who fought the war for American independence in 1776, as follows:

"'Some people say they cannot understand the President's Mexican policy, and I want to tell you why. They have forgotten our own history and the Declaration of Independence, and the President has not forgotten either. Why are we impatient at the Mexicans? We say they do not respect life. Some people say they cannot pay their honest debts. They don't. We say they are a ragamuffin lot. We say their money is not any good. That's true. It is only worth 2 or 3 cents on the dollar. We say they do not respect church property. That is also true.

"'The amazing thing is that people never respect these things in a revolution. We had a revolution, and from the beginning to the end of that, the conditions in this country were so like Mexico that it is perfectly astounding to read.

"'Washington's soldiers in the march to Valley Forge stole everything they could lay their hands on. They stole the silver vessels from the churches and melted them up to buy drink. They drove ministers of the gospel and preachers of churches out of their churches and out of the country, the money of the so-called confederation was so worthless that when they tried to make the merchants take it the latter hid their provisions in the cellars.

"'The President of the United States is in favor of letting the 14,000,000 people in Mexico who have not had an opportunity in 20 years to fight for independence the way we fought ours. Whenever you hear anybody say they cannot understand the President's Mexican policy, tell them to go and read the Declaration of Independence and the Golden Rule.'

"And whereas, the above is a stenographic transcript of Mr. Baker's remarks, and there can be no reasonable doubt as to the intention to characterize the patriots who followed Washington from Bunker Hill to Yorktown as thieves, church looters, and disreputable characters generally; and

"Be it resolved, That we, officers of patriotic societies of women, with headquarters in the District of Columbia, do hereby demand the immediate resignation of Newton D. Baker as Secretary of War, on the ground that a man of such amazing ignorance of history, and so lacking in ideals, is not a fit head for the army of the United States of America, and would tend to seriously injure its morale;

"And be it further resolved, That we, the officers of the said patriotic societies, do hereby demand that President Wilson repudiate this comparison of Mexican bandits with Washington's Continental Army made by one of his Cabinet Ministers in defense of the President's policy in Mexico;

"And be it furthermore resolved, That as the utterances of such libelous and false statements, in regard to the officers and men of the American Revolution, are unpatriotic and disloyal, and must be most pernicious in their effect upon the loyalty and patriotism of the youth of our nation, we therefore call upon every loyal and patriotic man and woman in America to repudiate this odious comparison and unjust and untrue attack upon our forefathers, the founders of this Republic and the Declaration of Independence;

"And be it further resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to every patriotic organization in the United States, to President Wilson and to Secretary of War Baker."

DR. EATON WARNS COUNTRY.

"A Sheep-Like Quality in Our Foreign Policy" Has Hurt the Nation.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church yesterday morning, said that he looked upon the present as a time when the mental, moral, spiritual and economic resources of America were taxed to the utmost. He was certain that in not one single phase was the American people ready to meet the immediate future.

"We have developed a timidity, a sheep-like quality," he said, "in the expression of our public policy which has created an attitude toward us in every land as dangerous as it is untrue to fact. Our life has become a life of expediency and not of principle. The conflict between labor and capital is still in the stage of the opportunist. Each local disturbance is patched up by some local panacea.

"We may be able to save this or that political party in the coming election, but the problem is to save America by enthroning her once more upon principle, and giving to her a moral and intellectual authority. The issue is whether the nation shall act and live by authority or by expedient. Shall we base our authority, domestic and foreign, upon a rock foundation of justice, courage, honor, which may involve sacrifice, or shall we adopt a basis of opportunism, timidity, indifference to principle? This is the supreme decision. Nothing else matters."

HARVARD SQUADS STAY IN.

Paralysis Quarantine Forces Them to Break Social Engagements.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 22.—The Harvard football players of the first and second squads were forced to cancel all week-end visits that they had arranged, and instead they passed today quietly within sight of the university on account of the restrictions imposed by the infantile paralysis quarantine. By these restrictions the members of the squads are forbidden to leave the immediate vicinity of Harvard Square under penalty of expulsion or at least of being put on probation for one year.

Edwin Glenn, the substitute player whose illness at the Stillman Infirmary led to the quarantining of the other men of the squads, was said tonight to be improving, although a slight paralysis of the legs had developed. No other cases of the disease have been reported in the university.

TO AID IMMIGRANT WOMEN.

Twenty Organizations Volunteer to Support Federal Bureau's Efforts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Anthony Camineti, the Commissioner General of Immigration, announced tonight that as a result of action taken by the National Council of Women last Winter in deciding to urge all organizations affiliated with the council to co-operate with the Department of Labor and Bureau of Immigration in the care of women and girls coming to this country as immigrants, twenty affiliated organizations had indorsed the project and would co-operate. These organizations have a membership of 6,000,000.

Under the plan provision is made to encourage the selection of co-operative committees from organizations, public and private, whose objects are in sympathy with the Department of Labor. The fundamental purposes of this plan are to find employment for women and girls more than 16 years of age and furnishing information to those under 16 years of age, as well as to those older desiring it, about industries and industrial training.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

WEIL.—On Oct. 21, at 1,890 Seventh Av., to Mr. and Mrs. Myron E. Weil, (nee Rebecca Tuchmann,) a daughter.

APFELBAUM.—Oct. 19, 201 West 107th St., to Mr. and Mrs. N. Apfelbaum, a daughter.

CHEROF.—Oct. 16, 331 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. N. Cherof, a son.

TAUB.—Oct. 20, 91 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Taub, a son.

Engaged

BACHER—ROSENSTOCK.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Rosenstock of 287 Lenox Av. announce the betrothal of their daughter, Flora, to Mr. Albert Bacher, son of Mr. C. Bacher. Reception at the Sarigny, 229 Lenox Av., Sunday, Nov. 5, at 8 P. M. No cards.

GOLDSTEIN—GREENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Leon Greenstein announce the engagement of their daughter Rita to Mr. Goldstein. Reception Sunday, Oct. 29, Hotel Ansonia, 3 to 6. No cards.

BANGSER—SOLOMONDI.—Violet Solomondi to Adolph Bangser.

BERNSTEIN—ELLIS.—Bertha Ellis to Elias Bernstein.

BREAKSTONE—LAMPELL.—Rose Lampell to Harry Breakstone.

BRIM—FREUND.—Viola Freund to Milton Brim.

BURGHEIMER—FRIED.—Essie Fried to Maurice J. Burgheimer.

DANIELS—MANDELBAUM.—Miriam Mandelbaum to Gus D. Daniels.

EISENBERG—ASH.—Jean Ash to Isadore P. Eisenberg.

FLASHNER — GOLDBERGER. — Dorothy Goldberger to Karl Flashner.

GALLINGER—DRUCKER.—Gladye Drucker to Lewis Gallinger, Jr.

GREENWOOD—SUGARMAN.—Belle Sugarman to Frederic Greenwood.

GROSS—ABRAHAM.—Bertha Abraham to Samuel Gross.

GUTTMAN—LEVY.—Estelle Levy to Nathan P. Guttman.

HORVITZ—LISK.—Rose Lisk to Harry H. Horvitz.

JACOBS—KLEEBLATT.—Elsa Kleeblatt to Max Jacoby.

LIPPMANN—BRAYER.—Florence Brayer to Saul G. Lippmann.

LOEWENBERG—ASHNER.—Rose Ashner to Community Loewenberg.

LOWENFELD—SABATH.—Carlotta Sabath to Louis S. Loweufeld.

MILLER—KRIDEL.—Bertha Kridel to Elias L. Miller.

NEUBACHER — KAUFMAN.—Frieda Kaufman to Samuel Neubacher.

OHLMAN — HACKER-HARRIS. — Jennie Hacker-Harris to Max Ohlman.

ROSALSKY—MILLER.—Florence Miller to Louis Rosalsky.

ROTHSCHILD—ADLER.—Lenore Adler to Elverson M. Rothschild.

SCHOENBRUN — ROTH. — Byrdie Roth to Joseph Schoenbrun.

SCHREIBER—KAPLAN.—Anna Kaplan to Aron Schreiber.

SPIEGEL—GOTTLIEB.—Jeannette G. Gottlieb to Ralph Spiegel.

STEIGLANDER—LEVY.—Sara Levy to Jack Steinglander.

THALER—LEVI.—Rose Levi to Carl Thaler.

WOLFF — BAGWOOD. — Julia Bagwood to Julius Wolff.

Married

LURIE—HARRIS.—Oct. 22, 1916, Morrie Lurie of 1,187 Lexington Av., to Mrs. Annie Harris of 4 West 129th St.

SALISBURY—WELD.—On Oct. 21, at St. Philip's Church, Garrison, N. Y., by the Rev. Walter Thompson, D. D., Margaret E. D. Weld, daughter of the Rev. Joseph H. Deryee, D. D., to Julius A. Salisbury, M. D., of New York City.

FISHER—DORLIN.—Oct. 18, Jeannette Dorlin to Franklyn Fisher.

HEIMAN — STANGER. — Oct. 15, Rose Stangler to L. William Heiman.

WOOD—MARKHAM.—Oct. 18, May B. Markham to Raymond T. Wood.

Brooklyn.

MacCOUN—BOUGHAN.—Oct. 18, Bessie A. Boughan to Alfred T. MacCoun.

Died.

ADAMS.—Suddenly, on Oct. 20, 1916, Henry Clay Adams, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral service at his late residence, 327 West 76th St., on Monday, Oct. 23, at 10 A. M. Alexandria and Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

ANGELL.—Frederic B., son of Mary Butterfield and the late Eugene Angell, Oct. 21. Funeral, 42 Bloom Terrace, Forest Hills, L. I., 3 P. M. Monday. Interment Lansing, Mich. Detroit papers please copy.

BAHRENBURG.—Anna E., nee Bookstower, beloved wife of Herbert A. Bahrenburg, on Oct. 22, after a short illness. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BEEKMAN.—On Oct. 21, 1916, Daniel Dean, aged 81 years, at the residence of his son-in-law, Frank B. Tallman, 190 Edgecombe Av., near West 145th St. Funeral services Tuesday, at 8:30 P. M. Interment Somerville, N. J.

BROWN.—Oct. 21, 1916, Catherine, daughter of the late John and Catherine Brown and member of the family of Mrs. George B. de Forrest, 14 East 50th St. Funeral from the residence of her cousin, Francis H. Daly, 417 East 58th St., on Wednesday, Oct. 25, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

BUTLER.—On Sunday, Oct. 22, at St. Vincent's Hospital, 157 West 11th St., Catherine Teresa Butler of Pelham Heights, N. Y., only surviving daughter of the late John Butler, Esquire. Requiem mass at the chapel of the hospital at 9:30 A. M., Tuesday, 24th inst. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CARPENTER, Seventh day, tenth month 21, 1916, James E. Carpenter, in his 75th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 103 Morningside Av., second day, 23d inst., at 8 P. M. Interment at Amawalk, N. Y., the following day.

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Died.

CLARK.—Suddenly, Oct. 21, Camilla Gaylord Clark, granddaughter of Joseph Hazard Terry, U. S. Navy, and beloved wife of William Hancock Clark. Funeral services at 600 West 115th St. 8 o'clock Monday evening. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, private. Southern papers please copy.

DENNIS.—Mary Pinneo Dennis, in her 80th year, widow of Rev. Dr. James Shepard Dennis, on Saturday, Oct. 21. Funeral service at the home of her nephew, Dr. Frank W. Pinneo, 100 Garside St., Newark, on Monday, Oct. 23, at 3 P. M.

EDWARDS.—Suddenly, Oct. 22, Marie T. Edwards, widow of Thomas Edwards. Notice of funeral later.

ELBERFELD.—Edward, 51 years of age. Services Tuesday evening, 324 Chauncey St., Brooklyn. Burial private.

FITCH.—At the Summer home of her mother at Liberty, N. Y., Marion, only daughter of the late Francis Emory and Cornelia Knowles Fitch, age 33 years. Services at the home of her mother, 60 High St., Passaic, N. J., at 8 P. M., Tuesday, Oct. 24. Train leaves Jersey City 7:25. Interment Bridgeport, Conn.

FOLEY.—James C., on Sunday morning, Oct. 22, 1916, at his residence, 8 Edgewood Road, Summit, N. J. Services at his late residence, on Tuesday, at 2:15 P. M. Conveyances will meet train leaving Lackawanna

$1,250,000 IN FUND TO AID ARMENIANS

Committee to Buy $700,000 Cargo of Food and Clothing for Shipment to Beirut.

NAVY COLLIER TO TAKE IT

Contributions at Churches After the Sunday Services Swell Total by Many Thousands.

So generous has been the response for Armenian and Syrian relief that the American committee announced yesterday that it had already begun negotiations for the purchase of a $700,000 cargo of foodstuffs and clothing to be carried to Beirut from New York by a United States naval collier, ordered here for relief work. More than 2,000 workers collected funds here and 50,000 elsewhere on Saturday and yesterday. In addition to these collections the committee announced that telephone reports indicated that contributions of $1,000 or more were made in more than twenty churches.

In response to telegrams coming from more than fifty cities, chiefly those on the Pacific Coast, the American committee has sent letters to 4,000 local committees throughout the country extending the collection campaign for ten days. The reason for this action, the committee explained, was because the messages indicated that there had been insufficient time to prepare for the campaign. In the letters sent out announcing the extension, the committee said it had been unable to circulate the literature throughout the country on time because of the shortage of paper and the rush of orders to the printers.

Telegraphic reports from Buffalo, where the Mayor made Saturday and yesterday local relief days by proclamation, showed that the collections were coming in far in excess of the highest hopes of the committee. In Bridgeport 1,200 volunteer workers were collecting and reported success.

Collectors for the fund were stationed outside many of the churches here after the services, and the response was generous, for in many pulpits the matter of giving had been commented upon. In the five weeks since the American committee began its campaign several hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed. Altogether $1,250,000 has been raised. Former Ambassador Morgenthau places at $5,000,000 the minimum amount needed for destitute Christian races in the Turkish Empire.

One thing noted by the committee was the advance in foodstuffs. It was reported that, on the strength of provisional orders given in New York on Saturday, the price of beans of the quality specified had gone up a cent before the markets closed at noon.

The cargo the committee intends to send abroad will consist chiefly of rice, flour, and crushed wheat.

The committee was able to save $10,000 by the generosity of rice brokers in offering thousands of pounds of that commodity at less than market prices. Orders by telegraph for crushed wheat—a grain used extensively only by Syrians—were placed to the limit of the few mills that engage in that supply. Saturday morning provisional orders were placed for more than 30,000 bushels of low grade beans, and were made definite yesterday.

PLAY HAMMERSTEIN WALTZ.

Impresario Tells Manhattan Audience He'll Give Opera in 3 Years.

From the stage of his Manhattan Opera House last night Oscar Hammerstein told the audience that he would be an "exile" for only three years more, and then they would see him back there again. His hearers knew he meant that his contract with the Metropolitan Opera Company, which prevented him from giving opera had only that time to run. The announcement was received with a burst of applause, during which the impresario walked from the stage with a broad smile on his face.

Mr. Hammerstein was there to hear the playing of his new waltz, "Shadow Lawn," which he had written for the occasion and dedicated to President Wilson. It was played by the orchestra under Oscar Spirescu as a number of the Sunday night concert program. Every one agreed it was a good waltz.

Percy Grainger, pianist, was the soloist of the evening, making his first appearance of the season here. He played the solo part in Saint-Saëns's Concerto in G minor for piano and orchestra, and a group of piano pieces, which included several of his own settings of English and Irish folk tunes. His playing had all the enjoyable features last night that usually go with it. The other soloist was Clara Loring, a soprano who is said never to have sung on any stage before, and to have been called in suddenly when another singer became indisposed. Miss Loring sang "Ah fors e lui," from "La Traviata," acceptably after she had recovered from her first nervousness. The orchestral numbers were the "Marriage of Figaro" overture, by Mozart; several numbers from Massenet's "Les Erinnyes," in which M. Herner played 'cello solos; Intermezzo from "The Jewels of the Madonna," by Wolf-Ferrari; Lisdow's "The Music Box," and Chopin's "Military" Polonaise in Glazounow's orchestration.

THE PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY.

Christine Miller the Soloist at Opening of Winter Concerts.

The People's Symphony Orchestra was heard in the first concert of its series at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. The soloist was Christine Miller, and Franz X. Arens conducted. Miss Miller sang an aria from "Samson and Delilah" and a group of songs. The orchestral numbers included Massenet's "Phèdre" overture, the meditation from "Thaïs," Liszt's "Les Préludes," Schubert's "Unfinished" symphony, and Liszt's Hungarian rhapsody No. 3, with cimbalon accompaniment by M. Cross.

With a program of such length, no one at the concert could complain justly of the quantity of musical fare offered, and it was increased by the repetition of the number from "Thaïs" and a repetition and encore by the soloist. The improvement which has been noticed in the orchestra of recent seasons was further shown this year, and yesterday it took in conspicuously the brass section, which made good use of its opportunities in "Les Préludes." The presence of the cimbalon in the Hungarian rhapsody, something of a novelty, while it was not particularly conspicuous, added a certain appropriate flavor of the native soil to Liszt's composition. Christine Miller's singing was received with considerable enthusiasm, and she was obliged to respond to several encores. There was an audience of good size, and to it Mr. Arens took occasion to make a few remarks about the effort the society is making to raise a guarantee fund with which to put the concerts on a more solid financial basis.

Mme. Frohman Joins Ballet Russe.

Mme. Olga Frohman, a premiere danseuse for the Serge Daghileff Ballet Russe, which is performing at the Manhattan Opera House, arrived yesterday from Petrograd on the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord. She danced at the Imperial Opera House in Petrograd and in Moscow during the Summer, and had some difficulty in getting permission to leave the country. She was engaged for the season in this country by Captain Philip Lydig, who went to Petrograd to find new dancers. She said her mother was Russian and her father was Swedish, which accounted for her name.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Its Season Opened with Unfamiliar Pieces by Mozart and Bach.

The New York Symphony Society began its season's concerts yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall under the most favorable auspices, with a crowded audience, and with the announcement that so great was the demand for seats at the Aeolian Hall concerts that an extra series has had to be provided for, to be given in Carnegie Hall. The program of this first concert contained several unfamiliar pieces, old ones that have rested in obscurity for many years, revived by an enterprise in research that ought to be commoner than it is among orchestral conductors and those who purvey for them.

Mr. Damrosch found an early symphony by Mozart in D, probably wholly unfamiliar to those who heard it, that has been resting unnoted in the "collected works" of the master, and losing thereby none of its freshness, its vivacity, its urbane gayety. Mr. Sam Franko, who has for years been a delver in still older tomes, found and arranged for a modern orchestra two instrumental movements from cantatas of Johann Sebastian Bach; music that is likewise ageless, that could afford to wait, and that, now it is brought forth into the light of day, is revealed as matter to give delight and enjoyment to modern audiences. No doubt there is a further abundance of such music ready for those who will look for it, instead of pursuing the closed circle of routine.

These Bach numbers were even more notable than the unfamiliar Mozart symphony in the new richness of their beauty. The first, from the cantata, "Am Abend aber Desselbigen Tages," is a long and elaborately developed composition, with a contrasting middle section, written for strings, two oboes and bassoon, with the "continuo" filled out for organ. The second, from the cantata "Ichsteh' mit einem Fuss im Grabe," is of simpler structure, a noble and beautiful melody on a foundation of a steadily moving bass, which Mr. Mason in his notes upon the program aptly compares to the "air for the G string" (in reality a movement for the whole orchestra from the suite in D). The air in the original is for the oboe, more familiar to Bach's audiences as a solo instrument than to audiences of this time; wherefore probably Mr. Franko transferred it to the richer sonorities of the violoncellos, and later to the violins.

The orchestra was in excellent form—in body of tone, in balance and in precision; though in this last respect there were some slight lapses, enough to show that there had been a vacation. Mr. Damrosch gave an appropriately spirited performance of Mozart's symphony, and a highly sympathetic one of the pieces by Bach that realized their breadth and nobility. The last number of the program was Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, likewise admirably played in the spirit and with the atmosphere of the music.

ABANDON ALLAN 'CONCERT.'

Dancer Assails the "Hypocrisy" of the Sunday Laws.

The concert that Maud Allan had advertised to give last night at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre was abandoned after the New York Sabbath Committee had notified the Shuberts, proprietors of the playhouse, that it would use its influence to have the theatre's license revoked if the concert took place. Miss Allan had expected to dance interpretations of some classical selections played by the orchestra, and the orchestra was to have given a program.

Miss Allan personally called on Police Inspector Daly, and she said after she had explained the nature of her interpretation to him he assured her the concert would be entirely within the law, and that there would be no interference from the Police Department. In view of the Sabbath Committee's protest, however, the theatre managers thought it best to cancel the performance.

"It seems to me," Miss Allan said to a reporter last night, "that a law is a law and if it applies to one it should apply to another. I see no reason why I should not be allowed to interpret the compositions of the masters if dancing is to be given Sunday night in music halls and vaudeville theatres, and the bunny-hug and chicken walk are allowed to be danced to vulgar music in every cabaret in the city. Of course, I do not live in New York and it makes little difference to me, but I should think those who do and take pride in their city would be interested in investigating such hypocrisy."

SHORT RUNS FOR MOROSCO.

Plays Will Be Kept in His New House for a Month Only.

Oliver Morosco will conduct the new theatre he expects to build here the coming year as a producing playhouse along lines similar to those on which the Morosco Theatre in Los Angeles is run. He has narrowed the choice of a location for the house to one of two sites in Broadway between Forty-seventh and Fiftieth Streets.

He expects to produce twelve new plays a year in this theatre, and, no matter how popular, no play will be kept on for more than four weeks. If a play proves successful enough to warrant it, it will be moved to another theatre and allowed to continue its run. If it does not come up to expectations it will be withdrawn at the end of a week and followed immediately by a new production.

Mr. Morosco's other new theatre, in course of construction in Forty-fifth Street, will probably be ready for occupancy about the middle of December. "Canary Cottage" will be the opening attraction.

DIES WITH HER BABY IN FIVE-STORY LEAP

Sixteen-Year-Old Girl Tries to Prevent Mother's Suicide, but Is Overpowered.

WOMAN LONG IN ILL HEALTH

Mrs. Nazzari Cries as She Jumps That She Will Take 3-Year-Old Boy to Heaven with Her.

Mrs. Rafaela Nazzari of 468 Central Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J., fought off her sixteen-year-old daughter Rose and jumped from the fifth-story of her home yesterday with Salavoi, her three-year-old son, in her arms. She died in the ambulance on the way to the North Hudson Hospital, and the baby died in the hospital three hours later.

Mrs. Nazzari was the wife of Salavoi Nazzari, a master mason, and was the mother of six children. She had been in ill health for some time, and last Saturday appeared to become irrational. County Physician King was to have examined her today to determine if she should be committed to an asylum.

Her husband, with four of the children, went out for a walk late yesterday afternoon, leaving her with Rose, the oldest child, and the baby. According to Rose, her mother was quiet and thoughtful for some time and then began to talk of religion. Rose was not alarmed, as she did not seem violent.

After a little while the mother picked up the baby, who was playing with his toys on the floor, and began to pet him. She continued to talk about religion and the hereafter, but Rose did not become alarmed until her mother went to the window with the baby in her arms and cried, "I shall take my baby to heaven with me."

Rose, divining her intention, sprang up and tried to hold her. There was a moment's struggle and Rose was pushed aside. Then the mother, with the baby in her arms, jumped from the window.

SHAKESPEARE MOVIE WAY.

Romeo and Juliet Make Love in the Tomb for Fox Production.

It is a pity William Shakespeare did not live to see the movies, for he might have learned about play writing from them. If he had witnessed the first showing of a motion picture called "Romeo and Juliet" at the Academy of Music yesterday, for instance, he might have liked the ending better than the one he wrote for the play.

It will be recalled that Mr. Shakespeare's Romeo came to the tomb and when he saw his Juliet on her bier, dead as he thought, he drank the deadly poison the apothecary had given him and died instantly. Then a moment afterward Juliet awoke and, seeing her husband dead, took her own life with a dagger. Look on this picture from the studio of William Shakespeare Fox. Upon awaking from her coma Juliet discovers Romeo and is overjoyed when he tells her he has come to take her away to Mantua. But her joy is short-lived, for she learns in a moment that he has taken the poison and death is upon him, so she kills herself. The result is the same, of course, but the brief colloquy between the lovers shrouds the play in still deeper gloom when the happy ending that seemed imminent fades away.

This little variation was the only important change in the immortal drama to be detected in either of two movie versions shown publicly for the first time yesterday. The other picture was from the Metro studios and was exhibited at the Broadway. It had for its stars Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne, while Theda Bara and Harry Hilliard acted the title rôles for the Fox film. Both proved creditable attempts to translate to the screen the greatest romance of all ages.

It would be difficult to say that one film excelled, for the two had points of excellence in common and each was better than the other in certain qualities. The Metro picture was a little more elaborate and longer and followed more closely the drama, while the Fox version, because it was more condensed, perhaps, took more liberties with the text.

Generally speaking, the interior or studio scenes of the Fox film were better than those of the Metro, while the outdoor scenes of the Metro were for the most part much finer than those of the Fox picture. In the Metro film the crowds were better handled and there was greater realism in the brawl scenes. On the other hand, the episode of the party at which Romeo first met Juliet was much better done in the Fox picture.

The pictures of the early days of the Somme battle, shown recently at a special exhibition in Wurlitzer Hall and described at that time by THE TIMES, are a feature of the new program at the Strand. They are the most stirring war films that have been seen here, giving a vivid feeling of the mighty conflict. The new photoplay is called "The Rainbow Princess," and has Ann Pennington as its star. This is the first appearance on the screen of the clever little dancer of Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies," but it should not be her last, for she is well equipped for the work.

Frank Keenan in "Jim Grimsby's Boy" was the new offering at the Rialto.

Plans for Miss Cramp's Wedding.

Miss H. Dorothy Cramp, a daughter of Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp, who will be married to Reuben J. Ross, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Ross, in the Church of the Resurrection on Wednesday, Nov. 1, has selected as her attendants Miss Martha Best of Philadelphia and the Misses Caramai Carroll, Margaret Kemp, and Dorothy Manice of this city. Ridley Simpson will be the best man. Mrs. Cramp will give a very small wedding reception at the home of Professor Munroe Smith and Mrs. Munroe Smith, 169 East Seventieth Street. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell, a sister of Miss Cramp, will give a dinner, followed by dancing, on Oct. 28 for the bridal party.

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th St. Evenings at 8. Beginning Thursday Night, Oct. 26. SHOW OF WONDERS SEATS ARE NOW ON SALE.

SHUBERT Theatre Bet's TONIGHT at 8:15. Oliver Morosco's New Musical Farce SO LONG LETTY Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

PRINCESS 39TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Phone 319 Greeley. STARTING Tomorrow Eve. 8:20. THE THIRD ANNUAL PRINCESS THEATRE MUSICAL PRODUCTION. "GO TO IT" FIRST MATINEE WEDNESDAY

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. WM. HODGE in his greatest success. Fixing Sister Every bit as good as "The Man From Home." —Globe.

Inspiring THE MAN WHO CAME BACK Playhouse.

44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S THE FLAME DIFFERENT

39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. BACKFIRE with Mary Boland & Fred'k Truesdell.

48th St. Thea. Evenings 8:30. Tel. 178—Bry. | Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. George Broadhurst's Rich Man, Poor Man

ASTOR 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. TAYLOR HOLMES BUNKER BEAN

Casino Broadway & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LINA ABARBANELL BEST CASINO SHOW IN YEARS. Flora Bella

Pierrot Prodigal MUSIC THROUGHOUT "Remains unchallenged as the great event of the season."—The Times. BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

WINTHROP AMES' LITTLE THEATRE Violet Pearn's Uncommon Comedy. TONIGHT AT 8:45. HUSH! Matinee Today & Wed. 2:30.

NEW GARRICK 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. LE POILU The Greatest France-American Operetta ever given. Received Nightly with Enthusiasm. Followed by LES DEUX GLOIRES Pierre Wolff's latest War Sketch.

LONGACRE WEST 48TH ST. TONIGHT 8:30. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. WILLIAM COLLIER IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

COMEDY, W. 41. Ev. 8:45. Mts. Thur. & Sat. 2:30. Wash'n Sq. Players in 4 NEW One-Act Plays.

CORT West 48 St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. WED. MAT. POP. 50c to $1.50. THE ONE SUBSTANTIAL SUCCESS IN NEW YORK UPSTAIRS AND DOWN 2nd CROWDED MONTH OF OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT LAUGHING SUCCESS!

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c and 50c. THE CINDERELLA MAN

LYRIC BROADWAY 42D ST. 2:30 and 8:30. WILLIAM FOX presents A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS with ANNETTE KELLERMANN The Picture Beautiful

PARK Thos. B'way at 59th. Tonight at 8:30. TWICE DAILY THEREAFTER THE Masque of Life WITH PETE MONTEBELLO, RITA JOLIVET, HAMILTON REVELLE. POPULAR PRICES 15c, 25c, 50c

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Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th, E. of B'way. THE RESIDENT CO. in TREASURE ISLAND 207th Time INCOMPARABLE CAST INCLUDING Charles Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Henry E. Dixey, Tim Murphy, Oswald Yorke, Edmund Gurney, David Glassford, Alice Belmore and 20 others. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Circle 1256.

KESSLER'S 2ND AVE. THEATRE, 45 2nd Ave. MAX B. WILNER Presents MR. DAVID KESSLER in Reisenstein's Drama, ON TRIAL IN YIDDISH אָן טרייעל NOW PLAYING. Permission of Cohan & Harris.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st & B'way. No Advance in Prices. All This Week—Exclusive Presentation. FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN and Beverly Bayne in $250,000 Production with Operatic Score. "ROMEO AND JULIET"

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BELASCO West 44th Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Seven Chances

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2. Pollyanna The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Arms AND THE Girl

Turn to the Right! GAIETY THEATRE. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d St. Last Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. TONIGHT AT 8:30. HENRY MILLER PRESENTS RUTH CHATTERTON in a New Comedy "COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN." First Mat. Wed. (Pop. Prices.)

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LAST 6 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATINEES MARGARET ANGLIN in Wm. Somerset Maugham's Comedy. "Caroline" Next Mon., CYRIL MAUDE in "The Banker."

LYCEUM 45th St., B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. Last Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. LAST 3 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATINEES OTIS SKINNER in Booth Tarkington's Comedy Success, "MISTER ANTONIO" MONDAY, OCT. 30th—BACKFIRE.

Seven Chances "ANOTHER BOOMERANG." NOW AT THE BELASCO THEATRE

Criterion B'way & 44th St. Thurs. at 8:20. Seats Now. JOHN DREW in Langdon Mitchell's Comedy "MAJOR PENDENNIS."

Knickerbocker B'way, 38 St. Evenings at 8:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD In THE MUSIC MASTER Seats now for all (6 Weeks) Performances.

Cohan & Harris (Formerly Cassino) Theatre. Beginning Wed. Eve., SEATS NOW. "Object Matrimony" by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman.

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Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Aft., at 3. First N. Y. Recital RICHARD BUHLIG Pianist. Seats 50c to $2. Boxes $12. Direction Mrs. Herman Lewis, Inc. (Chickering Piano.)

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Nov. 1, at 3. GABRILOWITSCH Mgt. Loudon Charlton, Mason & Hamlin Piano

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By Arrangement Metropolitan Opera Co. DIAGHILEFF'S Ballet Russe MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. & 34th Ave. Evgs. (except Wed.) 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30. Last Week, Beginning Tonight NIJINSKY FOKINE LOPOKOVA DOLIN GAVRILOV CEVALLES SPESIZEWA Tonight—Les Papillons (first time in America); Till Eulenspiegel (World premiere, with Nijinsky); Le Spectre de la Rose; Scheherazade. (with Nijinsky.) Tues. Eve.—Les Sylphides; L'Apres Midi d'un Faun (first time with Nijinsky); Prince Igor; Petrouchka. (with Nijinsky.) Thurs. Eve.—Sadko; Till Eulenspiegel (with Nijinsky); Le Spectre de la Rose; Scheherazade. (with Nijinsky). PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor. SEATS NOW ON SALE AT Metropolitan Manhattan Opera Houses

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CORT West 48 St. Tomorrow at 3. VIOLIN RECITAL BY Maud Powell Seats $1.50 to 50c., at Box Office, or GODFREY TURNER, 1480 B'WAY. Steinway Piano Used.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Oct. 28, at 8:15. Violin Recital by FRANCIS MACMILLEN 50c. to $2. Knabe Piano Used.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Oct. 25, at 3. SONG RECITAL GRAVEURE Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Thursday Aft., Oct. 26, at 3. HAROLD BAUER "COMPOSERS OF THE PAST" Programme. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Monday Aft., Oct. 30, at 3. Song Recital by MME. JULIA CLAUSSEN Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that on the 4th day of August, 1916, the Cornell Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steam tug Saranac for any loss, damages, or injury arising on or about the 26th day of January, 1916, from a collision; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steam tug and pending freight as appraised, viz., $6,032, with lawful interest according to law, and all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, 71 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 11th day of November, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 3,082, 2,865, and 2,802, R. S., U. S., I have seized and hold 84 long chains, 24 necklaces, 4 lavalieres, 4 brooches, 65 charms, 6 pair earrings, 3 bracelets, 4 rings, 2 scarfpins, 12 stickpins, 36 watch chains, 2 fobs, 48 pair cuff buttons. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated Oct. 20, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of 2,865 and 2,802 R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold 1 pkgs. lace, 1 cameo, 12 pieces wool underwear, 1 piece bleached cotton cloth, 1 piece bleached cloth, 462 cigarettes, 50 cigars. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated October 20, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 23 cases of canned blackberries. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated October 21, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 3,082, 2,865, and 2,802, R. S., U. S., I have seized and hold 762 necklaces, 12 lavalieres, 6 bracelets, 1 brooch, 5 pairs earrings, 17 watch chains. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated Oct. 20, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KRAUSE, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Johanna Krause, late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, No. 111 Broadway in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.
Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1916.
FREDERICK KRAUSE,
CHARLES A. WIMPFHEIMER,
Executors.

NORWEGIANS HERE FOR A TRADE FLEET

Agents Arrive to Take Over Thirteen Vessels Built in the United States.

BANKERS COME FOR CREDIT

Quartet of Financiers Here on the Bergensfjord to Arrange Big Purchases.

The Norwegian-America liner Bergensfjord arrived yesterday from Bergen after a voyage which caused her to be two days late. When the liner called at Kirkwall, Captain K. S. Irgens said, it was so rough that the booms, to which nets are attached to protect the harbor from submarines, could not be opened for twelve hours. The British officials took off 739 sacks of mail and 7 sacks of certified Norwegian parcel post for the United States.

Captain H. T. Bryde, a shipowner from Christiania, came on the Bergensfjord to take over seven 9,000-ton ships and two 7,000-ton vessels, which he said have been constructed at Seattle for the Stott-Nellsen Company, and would be used in the Pacific trade. Another passenger was Captain Gabriel Hofgaard of Bergen, who said he had come to take over four steamships of 8,800 gross tonnage, which had been built at William H. Cramp & Sons' yard in Philadelphia and at Portland, Ore., and Seattle. In his opinion, there would be no slump in the shipping industry for a year or more after the war, even if peace came suddenly.

Among the passengers were four Norwegian bankers, Trygve Barth, Knut Bachke, S. E. Dahl, and H. G. Kamstrup, who said they had come here as individuals to make better financial arrangements between Norway and the United States. In an interview with reporters Mr. Dahl said: "Please do not call us a financial commission or say that we represent any financial institution. Immense purchases have to be paid for in this country by Norway. On one account alone there is $2,000,000 worth of shipping bought here. All kinds of railroad iron, steel, and other materials which we used to buy in Germany before the war have now to be purchased in America."

Captain Ole Frederick Hansen of Christiania, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived on his way to Japan to take over eight steamships from 5,000 to 10,000 gross tonnage which have been purchased in that country. He is going to Yokohama via San Francisco, and will return with one of his steamships via the Suez Canal to Norway.

Bruno Cettadini, Argentine Consul General to Petrograd, arrived on the liner on his way to Buenos Aires. Before returning to Argentina he will make a tour through Central America at the request of his Government to see what conditions are like there and will boom Pan-Americanism.

HILLQUIT'S CRITIC JEERED.

United Hebrew Trades Hoots Down Man Who Charges Insincerity.

Five thousand persons at the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, at a meeting of the United Hebrew Trades yesterday afternoon, derided and jeered Saul J. Dickheiser, former Deputy Attorney General of New York State, when he challenged Morris Hillquit, during Hillquit's speech, and asked for five minutes on the platform. Cries of, "Put him out," greeted his utterances. Dickheiser, shouting, asked if it were not true that Hillquit was a stockholder in the Burns Brothers Coal Company. The crowd paid no heed to Hillquit's entreaties to let Dickheiser speak. Chairman Edward F. Cassidy, after restoring order, granted Dickheiser five minutes, in which he said: "If a man calls himself a Scientific Socialist, he must exemplify it in his actions. When the price of coal goes up this Winter, as it will, Hillquit will benefit with the other stockholders."

He also said Hillquit had not signed the International Socialist Agreement of some years ago as a Jew, and he asked on what grounds Hillquit appealed to those present as Jews, if he himself did not acknowledge that he was a Jew.

"Hillquit is not a Scientific Socialist," he said; "he is one of those ethical Socialists. I want to ask him if he has made his will, and in that will turned over to the Socialist Party at his death his fortune, instead of leaving it to his children."

The jeers and hisses increased, and Dickheiser was compelled to leave the stage. Hillquit resumed and was applauded.

"In the first place," he said, "I have made no will. The Socialist Party will get along very well without mine or anybody's fortune, as the party is supported by the people themselves and will finally triumph. In answer to Mr. Dickheiser's query as to why I do not practice what I preach, I will say that what I advocate is that the workers take over their own government, make their own laws and govern themselves. How can I practice that?"

Five Horses Perish in Stable Fire.

Fireman Matthew Fox, of Engine Company No. 34, was overcome and taken to New York Hospital, five horses perished and thirty-two horses were rescued from a fire which gutted the second, third and fourth floors of the Locust Dairy Farms Company's four-story brick stable at 51 West Thirty-sixth Street last night. So hot was the fire that the firemen were unable to enter the stable, but had to fight it from the ground and the roofs of adjoining buildings.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair Mon. and Tues., fresh n. e. winds on the coast.

E. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues., slightly warmer Mon.; moderate n. e. winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon., slightly warmer in e. and s. Tues. fair; moderate n. e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon., slightly warmer in cen. and n. Tues. fair; moderate n. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. fair; gentle to moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Tenn.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. cloudy in e. probably rain in w., colder.

Ky.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. cloudy and colder, probably rain.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Mon., rain at night or Tues., colder Tues.; moderate shifting winds becoming n. w.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Mon., probably rain; Tues. cloudy and colder; moderate shifting winds, becoming n. w.

Upper Mich.—Rain or snow and colder Mon. Tues. cloudy; moderate winds becoming w. and n. w.

La.—Fair Mon., warmer in s. e.; Tues. fair, colder in n. w.

Ark.—Fair Mon., colder in n. w.; Tues. fair and colder.

Ill.—Cloudy Mon., colder in n.; Tues. unsettled, possibly rain; colder in e.

Mo.—Cloudy, probably followed by rain Mon. night or Tues.; colder Tues., and in n. w. and extreme n. e. Mon.

Wis.—Cloudy Mon. and probably Tues.; colder in e. Monday.

Minn.—Cloudy and continued cold Mon.; Tues. cloudy; warmer in w.

Iowa—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; probably rain Tues. and in s. Mon.; colder Mon.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Mon., warmer in n. w.; Tues. fair and warmer.

S. Dak.—Cloudy and continued cold Mon.; Tues., probably fair, with slowly rising temperature.

Neb.—Cloudy and colder Mon., probably fair in e., rain or snow in w.; Tues., cloudy, warmer in w.

Kan.—Unsettled and colder Mon. and Tues.; fair; colder in s. e.

E. Tex.—Fair Mon.; Tues. unsettled, colder in n.

W. Tex.—Unsettled Mon., colder in n.; Tues. fair.

POLICE CUT PLEDGE LIST.

Pawnshops Relieved of Reporting Many Things Heretofore Suspected.

Second Deputy Police Commissioner Lord has issued an order to pawnbrokers in the city amending the recent regulation requiring them to report to the Police Department all articles received as pledges. Under the former requirement the police were so flooded with reports that the clerical force could not keep up with them. The purpose of the amendment is to eliminate from the reports articles difficult to identify or probably not stolen. The notice to pawnbrokers reads:

Pledges comprising articles enumerated below need not be reported.

Bed clothing, not having identifying marks; clothing, without owners, or maker's name thereon, (men's and women's,) except furs, all of which shall be reported; books; bags, other than silver or gold, empty, and without marks or means of identification; cut glass; common clocks; cushions; couch covers, except those having identifying marks; carpets; clothes wringers; drums not having identifying marks; drum sticks; suit cases, except those marked with initials or name, containing articles having identifying marks; drawing tools, where tools or case have no identifying marks; eyeglasses; electric batteries; electric irons; flags; field glasses not having identifying marks; gloves not having identifying marks; hair clippers; manicure sets not having identifying marks; opera glasses not having identifying marks; pocket knives, single pledges, except new knives and knives having identifying marks; spectacles; shoes; skates, ice and roller; tablecloths, not having identifying marks; tidies, not having identifying marks; tea sets, (plated,) not having identifying marks; tools, except those bearing the owner's names or initials; toilet sets, not having identifying marks; thermo bottles, not having identifying marks; tape lines; underclothing; vacuum cleaners, not having identifying marks.

All metal tableware bearing marks, initials, or symbols, indicating the goods came from a hotel, restaurant, railroad or any other public service place, shall be reported.

The order to pawnbrokers calling for a report on watches is hereby amended so as to eliminate the necessity of reporting the number on any ingersoll or other clock watch. This elimination does not include such watches as the Ingersoll Trenton, and such watches as the Ingersoll Yankee, and is only intended for the cheaper nickel-case watches.

If care is exercised in giving a good description of the article, it will often avoid having a "stop" placed on property which may partially but not fully answer the description of the property wanted.

In reporting clothing, there is a place provided on the white form for the name or maker's name; but where no name appears, the name will be written under "initials, inscriptions, &c."

One notes after reading the list that pawnbrokers must report the receipt of false teeth, artificial eyes, crutches, ice cream freezers, pianos and automobiles.

STONE LAID BY CARDINAL.

5,000 See Impressive Ceremony at New Church of St. Vincent Ferrer.

With impressive ceremony the cornerstone of the new Catholic Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, at Sixty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, was laid yesterday afternoon by Cardinal Farley. More than 5,000 persons witnessed the ceremony. After the cornerstone was laid the church was blessed, and this was followed by the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

The Cardinal was assisted by the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, the Right Rev. J. R. Hefferman, O. P., Prior of the Dominican Order, which has charge of the parish; the Very Rev. E. G. Fitzgerald, O. P., and the Rev. Raymond Meager, the Provincial of St. Joseph Province. In the procession that gathered in the Seventh Regiment Armory and paraded to the new church were 1,500 members of various church organizations.

After the stone had been placed in position the clergymen in procession walked to a platform erected at the Lexington Avenue corner of the foundation. Preceding the benediction Bishop Hayes preached a brief sermon. The new church will be one of the handsomest in the city. It will be of French Gothic design, and the steeple will rise 150 feet above the roof. One of the spectators, Mrs. Bridget Murray, aged 65, of 1,206 Second Avenue, dropped dead while watching from Lexington Avenue. Dr. F. Logue of 130 East Sixty-seventh Street said that death was due to heart failure.

7 ON SHIP; 6 NATIONALITIES.

Chinese, Turk, Spaniard, Swede, American, Cubans on Ward Liner.

The steamship Morro Castle of the Ward Line arrived last night from Havana with seven passengers, all men. There was a Chinese editor, a Turk, a Spaniard, two Cubans, an American, and one native of Sweden. The seven men, according to the ship's officers, spent the four days on the water in endeavoring to be of assistance to one another in translating the general conversation.

Sin Yon Pang, assistant editor, cartoonist, and English translator of Mun-Hui, the New York Republican Chinese Daily, returned from a tour of Cuba, where he spread the Republican doctrines of China among the 17,000 Chinese of that island. He said his countrymen were prospering in Cuba, and that the only Chinese paper published there had a wide circulation.

Harry Caminero, son of the Health Officer of the Port of Santiago, and Luis Bustillo, who will attend school in this country, were the Cubans. The American passenger was William A. Ebbert.

Plattdeutschers Buy Out Irish Fair.

Plattdeutscher Day at the Irish Relief Fund Bazaar in Madison Square Garden drew one of the largest crowds yesterday afternoon that the fair has had. Several of the booths sold all their goods.

NOW WE SHALL HAVE A DRESS SUIT TRUST

Renters of Evening Costumes Are Uniting to Stifle Cut-Throat Competition.

EAST SIDE STANDS AGHAST

Latest Reports Say "Open-Faced" Clothes May Go to $2 an Evening and Everybody Has to Have 'Em.

The "Greater New York Full Dress Suit Parlors Association" will meet next Sunday evening to complete its organization and standardize rental prices and better conditions, according to their ideas, in the business of supplying costumes for weddings, funerals and other occasions when his apparel proclaims the man. The dress suit dealers held a preliminary meeting on Sunday of last week and arranged to meet yesterday, but rumors that the business was to be revolutionized caused such an upheaval that the leaders of the movement decided to let the street corner debates continue for another week before attempting to draw up a code that should be binding upon all.

The question that is causing groups of wildly gesticulating clothing dealers to gather on the lower east side on Sixth and Seventh Avenues is whether they shall charge $1.50 or $2 for the use of a single costume for an evening, $1.50 a suit for "outfits for all the gents present with no advertising clause in the contract," or charge $2 a suit and agree to take advertising in the program to the value of 10 per cent. of the total rent received. The members of the association are said to realise that it is not "good business" for one dealer to rent a dress suit for $1.45 while his competitor charges $1.50, and they want to unite in restraint of cut-throat competition. They will also say that the price of dress suits has gone up along with the price of everything else, and that therefore rentals should be higher.

They agree that the approaching season will be a good one. More balls and "socials" are scheduled for the east side this Winter than ever before, and youths who turn up at them in anything but "open-faced" clothes are no longer received cordially. According to the clothing dealers, the days when a striped sweater, checked trousers and a checked cap pulled low down over the eyes was considered the proper garb for an evening party have gone never to return.

Use American Knitting Needles.

In describing conditions in the knit goods industry of Catalonia, Consul General Carl Balley Hurst at Barcelona states that American made knitting needles have been successfully introduced, and the outlook for increased imports seems promising. The question of an adequate needle supply caused anxiety. These had been imported from elsewhere in Europe, and when the source of supply was cut off by the war there threatened to paralyze the local industry. American needles seem to have warded off the exigency.

Cubans Buy More Playing Cards.

Some evidence of Cuba's present prosperity can be seen in the Department of Commerce report on the island's imports of playing cards in the fiscal year ended June 30 last. They then reached a higher figure than in any of the three preceding years, amounting to 3,734 gross. Of these approximately 1,000 came from the United States. Spain is the leading exporter of cards to Cuba. All the cards brought in from that country have the Spanish faces, and they are in general use. The American faces are used principally in clubs where poker is the leading game.

Greek Currant Crop Subnormal.

With official and commercial estimates putting the present year's currant crop at 100,000 tons, the yield shows a falling off of about 50 per cent. from normal. The shortage is attributed to the presence of peronospora and oidium in the vineyards, as well as to the extremely hot weather which prevailed throughout Greece in June, when a new record for high temperatures was set. The quality of the fruit is said to be good and, because there was no rain during the harvesting season, no damage was done to the currants. According to Consul A. B. Cooke, who is stationed at Patras, prices asked for the fruit in that city, owing largely to the short crop, are higher than for the last ten years.

Designs in Small Muffs.

The small short muffs which the importers and big manufacturess show, only a hand length and in which the hands must be placed one over the other, are having additional frills to fit their particular uses. A half sleeve of some fancy stuff to match the lining of the muff is fastened to each end with a circle of the fur on the other end of the sleeve. The arms, slipped through these sleeves and into the muffs, are protected and it is a pretty finish. This is particularly so with a dress muff of ermine or some fine fur.

Corduroys for Negligees.

Corduroy is one of the thick soft materials which has grown increasingly popular in women's negligees for this year. It comes in a great variety of colors and shades of colors. There are many shades of pink and blue, with the brighter colors and the dark ones. These negligees fall in soft lines, are becoming and warm and serviceable. They are comparatively inexpensive.

Paisley in Linings and Scarfs.

Those grandmothers' Paisley shawls are used for linings in handsome long coats of dark silk and satin, with perhaps a band on the outside and around the sleeves. The coat throws back to show the beauty of its interior. The same material, though it seems a criminal waste to cut it, is also used in the long, broad scarfs for the neck, usually edged, at least on one side, with fur.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHARMEUSE.—Open to buy quantity of 40-inch light shades. Box 21, 352 6th Av.

COATS.—Kaufman Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn.; Mr. Lloyd will look at fur-trimmed and plush-trimmed coats Monday at 8:30. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS AND SUITS.—Manufacturer of cloaks wishes to figure on coats, suits; good workmanship and quick delivery. M 296 Times.

COATS, Suits and Dresses.—Jobbers placing orders for immediate delivery. 15 East 26th St., Room 2,015.

COATS.—Jobber open to buy quantity ladies' wool velour. Gottlieb, 16 West 32d.

COATS.—Looking at women's coats, $6 to $10. 141 West 36th St., 10th floor, front.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders; coats; all week. Levin, 149 West 36th St.

CONTRACTOR on ladies' and misses' coats who can turn out large quantities; manufacturer will supply materials. A-35 Times.

CORDUROY.—White, red, and black, narrow wale corduroy. Max Mayer, Inc. Phone Mad. Sq. 1541.

CORDUROY, White.—Open for quantity, both golfing and narrow wale, at a price; any width. Telephone 3840 Stuyvesant.

DRESSES.—Kaufman Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn.; Mr. Lloyd, open to jobs of silk and serge dresses; quantity no object. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Great variety of street and party dresses for immediate delivery to be had at a low price. Jacob Holtzman, 26 West 17th St. 1764 Chelsea.

PEAU DE CYGNES.—Open for peau de cygnes in good quality. Mad. Sq. 2410.

PLUSH, American wool, 11031; any quantity at a price. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

PLUSHES.—Seal; any quantity at a price; will pay cash. Madison 6777.

PLUSHES.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

POPLIN.—Will buy for cash silk and cotton poplin; price must be low. F 313 Times.

SERGE.—French, 4408 Juilliard, in navy, brown, and wine; open for large quantity. J. Rosenberg & Co., 134 Spring St.

SERGE.—French, 4408 Juilliard, in navy, brown, and wine; open for large quantity. J. Rosenberg & Co., 134 Spring St.

SHIRT manufacturer wishes to connect with jobber who is willing to furnish his own material in having his shirts made; splendid opportunity for right jobber. C 205 Times Downtown.

SILKS.—Open for jobs and tender silks, satins and velvets. Phone 7084 Spring.

SILKS.—Jobber placing orders on all kinds of silks. 1,170 Broadway, Room 646.

VELOUR.—American 544; will pay cash. Call Rubens, Madison Square 7145.

VELVETEENS.—Imported velveteens, 24 inches; twill back; colors black, navy, brown, and green. Phone Farragut 2280.

WASH SKIRTS.—Placing orders; call with samples. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER.—Chase's three-inch quilted lining; H. & H. fancy plush, sibelines, 36-inch twill velveteen, Bollvias. Greajey 4579.

BEAVER PLUSH.—1¼ inches wide, for sale. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d.

BROADCLOTH.—"F. & H.", Columbia brown; three pieces; $1.50 net. Farragut 8327.

BROADCLOTH.—White, 56 inches; wool, $2 yard; colors, $1.07½ yard. Stuyvesant 4542.

CHEVIOT COATING.—American Woolen Co. 20061. Telephone Farragut 2074.

CHIFFON VELVETS, 41 inches; black, colors. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

COATS.—Sports, mixtures, plushes, Matelambs; good values. Jos. Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS and suits, 2,000; close out at a price. R. Kamber, Frank & Bregstein, 12 West 27th.

COATS.—Bolivia coats for immediate delivery in all shades. Spechel & Stuper, 24 E. 28th St.

COATS.—3,000 Plush and velour coats for immediate delivery; all the leading shades. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Burgundy, velour, and Bovillas, in all colors, for immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—Big values in better grade plush and broadcloth; fur trimmed. L Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Cool velours, broadcloths, bolivias; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS, dresses, suits on hand to be closed out; reasonably priced. Mdse. Sales Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

COATS and suits ready for immediate delivery. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th.

COATS.—How many esquimette plush coats can you use today? Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Uralamb and metalamb and sport coats on hand. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Ladies' caracul, mohair, and Thibet coats in stock. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Esquimette plush, 52 inches; sizes 36 to 54. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS, suits for immediate delivery. Kaplow Bros., Inc. 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Esquimette; $10.50 to $22.50; for immediate delivery. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS, SUITS.—Velour, fur trimmed; $8.75; smart style. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Sizes 6 to 14; 1,000 on hand; cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Resident buyers requested to select plush coats from stock. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—200 high priced pleated and fur-trimmed serge dresses at greatly reduced prices for cash. Chique Costume Co., 55 West 16th St., 9th floor.

DRESSES.—1,500 pleated serge dresses and jerseys for immediate delivery. Redfern Costume Co., 6-8 West 20th.

DRESSES, serge; Fall models, in assorted colors and sizes, to close out. S. & W. Dress Co., 15 East 26th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk in stock for immediate delivery. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Job of satin dresses for sale. H. Auerbach, 132 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses in stock for delivery. Tip Top Dress, 134 W. 37th.

DRESSES.—Jobs in serge and silk dresses at a sacrifice. Senner Co., 7 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses for immediate delivery. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

FURS.—Manufacturer selling out below cost muffs, scarfs, collars and cuffs. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Black raccoon, 7 inches; cost $11; sell $6. Mad. Sq. 8217.

FURS.—Jobs, all kinds. Phone Stuyvesant 2799. D. Berger, 19 East 8th St.

JULIARDS.—French serge, 44221, black, 10 pieces to sell, $1.15 net. Gross & Leibowits, 134 West 26th St.

PLUSHES.—Pearson & Rollinson fancy plushes in all colors; Raritan gray chinchillas. Mad. Sq. 2410.

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SERGE.—French; A. D. Juilliard & Co.; sponged and shrunk; 54,274; 54,249; 54,268, navys only. Prompt delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 26 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1247.

SERGES.—French 54,221, for sale; 3 yards cut and less; assorted colors. Monogram Dress Co., 13 East 17th St.

SERGES.—Will exchange 8002 navy for brown. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 21th.

SUITS.—2,000 suits to close out at your own price; choice of colors; made out of broadcloth, poplins, velours, and serges. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

SUITS.—Closing out broadcloths, velours, poplins; sacrifice price. Greenberg, 141 West 26th.

SUITS.—Broadcloths, velours, velveteens to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobs to close; also coats; immediate delivery. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

TAFFETA.—To close out black taffeta; 36 and 40 inch; exceptional offer. Greeley 2368.

UNDERWEAR.—For sale, about 500 dozen cotton knit undershirts; English style; about 6 pounds per dozen; about 20 dozen men's knit underwear, Jersey ribbed, worsted face, seconds; about 20 dozen assorted union suits and underwear for men and women, worsted face, firsts; a job lot; about half price, for bargain sales. Becker, 72 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 1358.

VELVETEEN.—Kupfer's red, No. 295, velveteen; 29 inches. Max Mayer, Inc. Phone Mad. Sq. 1541.

VELVETEEN.—10,000 yards, 22-inch remnants, 10 to 25, blacks and colors. Telephone Spring, 575.

VELVETEENS.—Brown dress velveteens, 17 to 18 inch. Max Mayer, Inc. Phone Mad. Sq. 1541.

WAISTS.—Large stock crepe de chine and Georgette crepe selling out. Hudson Fur Co., Proprietor. S. Licht, 220 6th Av., near 14th St.

WAISTS.—100 dozen white voile, lace trimmed, $7.50, to close out $4.50 dozen, cash. Gladys Waist Co., 1 Union Square.

WOOL JERSEY DRESSES.—50, to close out. Gross & Bellowitz, 154 West 26th St.

1,000 PIECES of H. & H. metelam and Salt's metelam for sale. Telephone 2650 Gramercy.

Help and Situations Wanted.

COATS.—Thirty salesmen wanted, help sell our plush coats. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

Curtain Prices Also Up.

Buyers of draperies cannot understand why the prices of net curtain have gone up. The high figures have hurt the feelings of some of the retailers so much that stock which they usually buy in July they are only just laying in. Some of the people who have put off their buying to the last minute will have another surprise in store for them, for there is a chance that there will be nothing to buy. Irish point curtains are among the things which can't be obtained much longer. The English bobbinet which goes into one kind of curtain can be obtained only with difficulty and in meagre supplies, and the French cable net is practically out of existence. The factories were in that part of the country where the fighting has been going on. A curtain which the manufacturer here sold for 75 cents not so long ago is now sells for $1.35. That is a simple curtain, the cost being chiefly in the net. On a more elaborate curtain where the workmanship makes a part of the cost, the increase is not so great, a $1.80 curtain selling for $2.40.

Embroidery Called For.

With the wider dress skirts, women have taken to petticoats again, and the underwear manufacturers are working as they have not worked before for the last three years preparing for January and February deliveries. This is in the white goods, and the skirts are trimmed with embroidery. This with other things is going up. The embroidery makers are also overworking to fill the orders, for they not only have the home underwear manufacturers to supply but the importers as well. A New York firm, which has a large embroidery plant on this side as well as the other, says that that there came from Switzerland in July and August this year just one-fifth of the stock that was sent last year. This is because of the difficulty of getting raw material, a large part of which goes to Switzerland from Manchester, England.

Dolls for the Season.

Little boy dolls in khaki have come ont within the last three months and are numbered among the best sellers. They are the American soldiers who have been on the Mexican border, and they are exhibited with a picturesque captured Villa to prove their identity. They are among the patented dolls of a firm which deals only in dolls. They are the by-product of a woman's imagination and originated in the Far West. Most of them are in felt costumes in brilliant colors. There are many Dutch dolls, for the reason that they lend themselves to the picturesque, but there are other kinds, and among those which are popular in the East are the Indians, including papooses in their Indian-carrying cases and also cowboys. The latter are dressed in six-shooters, the handles showing in the pockets of their tiny nether garments.

Toys None Too Plentiful.

There is great trouble in filling the repeat orders for toys this year, they say at a big toy house in this city. The war has revolutionized the toy season for wholesale business. In ordinary times the big buyers stopped at the domestic houses in January and February on their way to Europe and again when they returned in July and August. Last year the buyers were uncertain. Some of them bought at home early, and others, hoping that war conditions might change, waited until Summer and regretted it. This year the bulk of the buying was in the very early Spring. The later buyers and those giving the repeat orders are having trouble. With a hundred factories supplying them orders cannot be filled.

Babies' Cribs on Wheels.

The baby's little basket crib is on wheels, not casters, but literally wheels about the size of those on a small child's cart. There are four wheels, one for each leg of the crib, and each wheel has its little rubber tire. In this way it can be moved from place to place almost as easily as the baby carriage.

Alpaca Under New Names.

Alpaca is one of the most popular goods on the market and is selling as it has not sold before for twenty years. It is in all the brilliant and the soft colors of the season. There are two weights of the material. The lighter, all mohair, comes in stripes of all kinds, decided and invisible, beautiful colors and plain goods to match rose and lavender, green and gold, alone or combined. The heavier alpaca is three-fourths wool and one-fourth mohair, and comes also in stripes as well as in plain colors, to be made up together. It is in quieter tones, is smart, serviceable and can be had at popular prices. There are special names for the cloth, but it is alpaca, with all the virtues of the old-time material and many times its beauty.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

To register in this column telephone Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—M. Luria & Co.; Mr. Ferber, furs, fur coats; 18 W. 27th.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—Von Kamp, Vaughan & Gerals; A. B. Von Kamp, notions, furn. goods; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Fostiey, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—G. Morgan, men's furnishing goods; Albert.
BUFFALO—H. Oppenheimer, woolens; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, furs, skirts, shawls; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. H. Hawkins, hosiery, underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 43 West 23d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; I. G. Rice, jobs, coats; J. Isba, women's, misses', children's coats, suits, dresses, waists, furs; 225 4th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Miss C. T. Moscovice jobs in waists; Miss A. Frelin, dresses; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; Miss M. Cohen, muslin underwear, kimonos, bath robes, petticoats, aprons; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; Leon Moskowitz, jobs, muslin underwear, waists; 37 W. 26.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; J. E. Meisel, jobs coats; 72 Madison Av.
DANVILLE, Va.—S. Mandle, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; 38 West 32d; Somerset.
DETROIT—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; T. H. Whan, general mdse.; C. F. O. Mason, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Mr. Lloyd, j

Wm. A. Read & Co.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Looking at the stock market from the vantage point of the closing on Saturday noon one would have been justified in concluding that at last all of the disturbing factors which have proved so numerous since this country started on its ticklish attempt to remain neutral while half the world is at war, had vanished. So quickly does the market recover its poise after an upset like that received two weeks ago today that the price movement last week was almost without exception to higher levels. Such an advance gathers strength as it goes, for it overcomes doubters and forces them, if not to support the advance, at least to remain aloof.

In each of the five-hour sessions but one last week transactions exceeded 1,000,000 shares, and including that day and the two-hour session on Saturday the daily average was better than a million. Price changes were almost entirely gains, with some striking advances in the specialties, and some very substantial gains in the more active issues. At the same time the activity in stocks was not achieved at the expense of the bond market, for the week witnessed a very broad and active demand for investment issues, notably for the New York City bonds.

More than a million and a quarter shares of Steel common changed hands, the price rising from 109 to 120⅜, and closing with a net gain of 10. Steel has sold at 120⅝ this year, but it moved away from that level when the market took fright at the peace rumors and dropped suddenly a few days later when the U-53 visited these shores. The return of cooler weather has increased the output of the steel mills, and as the demand for steel products continues to increase Wall Street sees no reason to revise its estimate of the probable earnings of the corporation for this quarter. The Directors are to meet on Oct. 31 for dividend action, and the strength of the stock has been based to some extent on an expectation that in addition to the regular quarterly payment of 1¼ per cent. the board will declare another extra of 1 per cent., and, according to the most optimistic traders, of 2 per cent.

The International Mercantile Marine issues were also severe sufferers by the submarine raid and recovered a good part of their losses last week. The preferred closed up 8½ points and the common up 4⅞. The affairs of the company have been taken out of the hands of the receiver, who was made President last week, and the Directors are expected to take some action looking to the payment of back dividends.

The war's demands have created a strange situation, making it possible for numerous companies which formerly had difficulty in retaining their solvency to resume dividends. A striking instance of these changes is supplied by the International Paper Company, which was to all intents and purposes bankrupt a few years ago, but which is now, owing to the extraordinary demand for newsprint, highly prosperous. The common stock moved up 9¾ points last week, and the preferred up 7⅝. American Hide and Leather scored advances of 6¼ and 8¼, respectively, and Union Bag and Paper of 4 and 15 points. The sugar stocks benefited similarly, Cuban American selling up 30½, Cuba Cane 5⅛, and South Porto Rico 15. The copper stocks resumed their upward course, after lagging behind the other industrials.

The railroad shares were generally strong, but they occupied a secondary place in the trading, and their gains were quite moderate by comparison. Reading advanced 4½, Union Pacific 4¾, and Wabash preferred A 5¾. On the other hand Southern Pacific gained but ⅜, Erie 1, and other companies less than a point, while New York Central and St. Paul were unchanged, and Norfolk & Western and Western Maryland lost ground.

An interesting development in the railroad situation was the announcement of the New York Central that the Directors had decided upon an offering of $25,000,000 of new stock to provide new capital needs. It would be well for the railroads if this practice could become general, for the tendency in recent years has been to add to fixed charges whenever new money was needed. There is a balance between that proportion of capital which should be interest bearing and that which should be raised by stock sales which has been disturbed by the long period during which transportation earnings were not sufficiently elastic to permit the roads to pay dividends which made new stock issues feasible, but business is now running at such a rate as to enable the companies to extricate themselves from some of their difficulties.

Frank A. Vanderlip, whose public utterances are both infrequent and impressive, did a public service in this connection last week when he addressed the railway financial officers at Washington. Last year saw the smallest amount of new railway construction this country has enjoyed since the civil war. Only $12,000,000 of new capital was added last year to an investment of $16,000,000,000, which is perhaps accounted for by the fact that there are 42,000 miles of existing roads which have not been able to pay interest charges on the bonds they carry.

Prosperity continues, and will undoubtedly reach new levels, but it is bringing a chain of evils with it that are inevitable. Chief of these is the shortage of labor, giving rise to new labor troubles each day. High prices that are being received for everything grown or manufactured which Europe is taking from these shores mean higher prices for the necessities used at home, and this situation has upset nearly all wage scales. While the war lasts business can stand these increases, but unless a readjustment follows afterward the United States is likely to find its production costs too high to permit it to compete with European nations in many markets.

The September exports made a new high record, exceeding those for August by $3,000,000 with a total of $512,847,000. This is the second time that a month's total has surpassed a half billion. Imports fell off heavily, amounting to $164,128,000, or $35,000,000 less than in August, and, of course, the balance of trade in favor of the United States was augmented by that much. For September the balance established a new high record at $348,719,000, or a full $200,000,000 larger than it was for the corresponding month of last year. For the twelve months ended with September the trade balance was in this country's favor by $2,664,000,000.

The great disproportion between exports and imports accounts for the continued shipments of gold here, and the arrangements, some consummated and others pending, for foreign loans. Last week saw arrivals of $20,300,000 in gold at New York and an additional $10,000,000 at Philadelphia. From Jan. 1 to date no less than $415,000,000 of the precious metal has come in for the Allies.

A big credit was completed last week to facilitate exports to France. The war needs come first always, and private importers have had great difficulty in obtaining exchange to settle their accounts here. The acceptance credit for $100,000,000 which was placed here through the Bankers' Trust, Guaranty Trust, and William P. Bonbright & Co. is the fifth commercial credit arranged for the benefit of French importers, but the other four only totaled $90,000,000. Under its terms some forty houses in France will be able to draw upon American banks, their bills being guaranteed by the French Government through the deposit of French Government notes to the full amount of the credit here, with an additional 20 per cent. in neutral securities pledged with the Bank of Paris.

It is only a question of a few weeks, and perhaps of a few days, before Great Britain will be back here for another big collateral loan, which present estimates put at $300,000,000. This will be secured by stocks and bonds, one-third or more of which will be those of American corporations. Russia wants upward of $60,000,000, and Argentina around $70,000,000, mostly for refunding purposes. Truly, the United States is becoming the international banker.

WAR LOAN ADVANCES

Chief Feature of Week's Dealings on the London Exchange.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The chief incident of the Stock Exchange last week was the further substantial rise of the 4½ per cent. war loan, which has now recovered the loss caused by the issuing of 6 per cent. Exchequer bonds, sales of which last week amounted to £16,000,000. These are now the only Exchequer bonds on offer. The 1921 bonds were withdrawn yesterday.

The rise in the war loan, which continued throughout the week, was quickened by the renewed assertion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that a further long-dated loan giving conversion rights would be issued when a suitable opportunity presented itself. In the same speech he stated that payments by Great Britain to America averaged £2,000,000 each working day, and defended the policy of short borrowing partly on the ground that such securities affected neutral funds. In view of these heavy liabilities, no surprise was occasioned by the report that a further American loan to Great Britain was under negotiation. Consols rallied after displaying material weakness, but other gilt-edge investment stocks are still in the process of readjustment, and foreign bonds and home railway securities were reactionary.

City financial interests are protesting against the alleged continuance of activity of German banks in London and the slow progress made in winding up the affairs of enemy firms in this country, but the departments concerned offered a vigorous defense of their policy in the House of Commons. Pronounced weakness in Amsterdam exchange on London is attributed to the repayment of Dutch holdings of International Mercantile Marine bonds.

The money market was active, with demand loans strong all week and little credit available for less than 5 per cent. The discount position was not changed fundamentally, but the tone was strong, in spite of the scarcity of bills. Very little inquiry for short-dated bills was in evidence, and rates were maintained at 5¼ per cent. for the November and 5⅜ for the December maturities.

REACTION ON THE BOURSE.

War Stocks Yield Generally on Profit-Taking Sales.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The Bourse was listless at the close, after a week of continued selling. The approach of the closing of the subscription lists to the war loan—the books close Oct. 28—caused a general unloading. Rentes closed weak at 61.20, being unable to withstand competition with the new issue. Profit taking developed in French war stocks, many of which have been forced to unreasonably high prices recently without due regard for eventual earning powers. The present realization movement will tend to stabilize the market. As an instance of the boom in war issues, it may be noted that Hotchkiss has gained 700 francs since the beginning of the year.

The Russian group was heavy owing to the uncertainties in the Rumanian situation. Rubbers were weak on reports of overproduction. All copper values, however, were steady.

The bank return was very strong, showing note circulation down 200,000,000 francs. Gold held in the bank aggregated 4,211,226,670 francs, and the bank holds abroad 4,558,075 francs. The total for war finance is 8,600,000,000 francs, and advances to foreign allied Governments total 1,540,000,000.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Oct. 21, 1916.

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	*1913.
Monday	983,397	912,608	270,428
Tuesday	1,353,212	1,065,070	576,020
Wednesday	1,102,275	899,916	275,253
Thursday	1,334,221	1,056,823	201,092
Friday	1,276,537	1,050,025	286,101
Saturday	748,485	516,560	76,751
Total wk.	6,804,677	5,490,827	1,797,725
Year to date	159,622,168	136,362,837	49,608,922

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$5,407,500	$3,690,000	$1,161,000
Tuesday	6,585,000	4,635,500	2,133,000
Wednesday	7,571,000	4,235,500	1,877,500
Thursday	8,876,500	4,710,000	1,606,500
Friday	7,238,500	5,014,500	1,797,000
Saturday	3,329,000	2,406,500	622,000
Total wk.	$33,707,500	$24,781,000	$9,197,000
Year to date	882,287,050	682,893,200	403,989,000

*Stock Exchange closed in 1914.

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Oct. 21, '16.	Oct. 23, '15.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	6,804,677	5,490,827	1,313,850

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$26,892,000	$24,841,000	$2,751,000
Government	11,169,500	161,000	11,008,500
State	40,000	50,000	*10,000
City	606,000	395,000	211,000
Total sales	$38,707,500	$24,781,000	$13,926,500

*Decrease.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 21, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$38,707,500	$882,287,050
Same period last year	24,781,000	682,893,200

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	88.33	88.10	88.33	86.19
Same period a year ago	84.71	84.16	84.48	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPR. 4s	85½	85	85	8
Alaska Gold M. cv. 6s, Series A	86⅞	86	86⅞	7
Alaska Gold M. cv. 6s, Series B	85	85	85	3
Allegheny Val. 4s	97	97	97	1
Albany & Susq. 3½s	88	88	88	4
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	100½	100¾	100⅜	44
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	103	102⅞	103	16
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97⅝	97	97⅜	15
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
Am. Ice Sec 6s	87⅞	87½	87⅝	21
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	114⅜	111	114⅜	141
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	93	92¼	92¾	127
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	112⅝	112⅜	112½	17
Am. Thread 4s	99¼	99⅛	97¼	47
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	87½	85	86½	173
Ann Arbor 4s	65	64⅞	65	5
Armour & Co. 4½s	94	94⅛	94⅛	86
A., T. & S. F. 3s	101	100⅝	100⅞	10
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	87⅜	85	87⅜	5
A.,T.&S.F. adj.4s,stp	87	85⅞	86⅜	36
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94⅞	93⅞	94⅛	208
A., T. & S. F. g. 4s	92	92	92	1
A., T. & S.F.cv. 4s,'60	106¾	106	106¼	5
A.,T. & S.F. cv. 4s,'55	106	105½	105⅞	9
A.,T. & S.F.,T.S.L. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	11
A.,T. & S.F.Ry.,Mt. 4s	84	84	84	3
Atlanta & Birm. 4s	86½	86½	86½	3
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	93¾	92	92	12
Atl. Coast L. unif. 4½s	94	91⅝	94	264
A.C.L.,L. & N. col. 4s	88½	86½	88½	48
Atl. & C. A. L. 4½s	94½	94½	94½	2
A. & C.A.L.,L. Ser. B.	102½	102½	102½	98
Atl. & Danville 4s	85½	83½	83½	15
B. & O.PR. LIEN 3½s	94	93⅝	94	44
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	92	91¾	92	140
B. & O. conv. 4½s	96¼	95⅝	96¼	255
B. & O., S. W. 3½s	91½	91¼	91⅜	20
B. & O. ref. 5s	101⅞	101⅛	101⅝	226
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	87⅝	87½	87½	21
Beth. Steel ref. 8s	101⅝	101½	101⅝	43
Beth. Steel ext. 8s	104½	103½	104½	7
Booth Fish. deb. 6s	92½	92¼	92¼	5
Braden Copper 6s	99	98½	98½	31
B'klyn R. T. 5s, 1918	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	52
B'klyn R. T. gtd. 5s	101	100⅝	101	1
B'klyn Un. Elev. 5s	101	101	101	1
B'klyn Un. El. 5s,sta.	101	101	101	1
Brunswick & West 4s	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	1
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2
Bush Terminal 5s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅝	5
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	89⅞	89	89½	22
CAL. GAS & ELEC. 5s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	13
Can. So. con. 5s	103½	103½	103⅜	5
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	2
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	103	101¼	103	9
Central Leather 5s	103⅛	102⅝	102⅞	69
Cent. New Eng. 4s	82	79½	82	14
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	117⅝	117¼	117¼	52
C. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	117	116½	117	8
Cent. Pacific gtd. 4s	90⅞	90⅜	90⅜	22
Central Pac. gtd. 3½s	91	90½	90⅜	28
Central Vermont 4s	81⅜	81¼	81¼	1
C. R. R. & B. of Ga. 5s	95	95	95	2
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	107¼	106½	107¼	15
Ches. & O. con. 5s, reg.	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	1
Ches. & O. fdg. 5s	96	96	96	6
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	97⅝	95	97	3,270
Ches. & O. con. 4½s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	55
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	91⅞	91	91⅞	47
C. & O., R. & A. 2d 4s	82⅞	83	82⅞	3
C. & O. Coal. Rlv. 4s	83¾	83	83½	3
Chi. & Alton 3½s	50½	50½	50½	6
Chi. & Alton 3s	61	60¼	61	14
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	94	93⅝	94	102
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93½	197
C., B. & Q. 4s, reg.	98¼	98¼	98¼	2
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	98	98	98	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	95¼	94⅜	94⅜	38
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	84¼	84	84¼	3
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	2
C., R. & Q., Iowa Div. 5s	102⅛	102⅛	102½	3
C., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Chi. Gas Lt. C. 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	3
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	71¼	70	71¼	94
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	114½	114½	114½	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	92¾	92	92½	8
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	1
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	95⅝	95⅝	95¾	0
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝	24
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	95¼	95¼	95¼	12
C., M. & St. P. g. 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	5
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s. Series B	107¼	107	107½	21
C., M. & St.P.cv. 4½s	101¾	101	101½	84½
C., M. & St. P., C. P. W. 5s	103⅛	103	103¼	13
C., M. & Pug. Sd. 4s	92⅝	92¼	92⅜	21
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	82½	82¼	82¼	13
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95¼	95	95	7
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '21	103	103	103	1
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '21, reg.	102½	102½	102½	1
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	103
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s	104½	104½	104½	3
C., N. W., St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Chi. Rys. 5s	97	96¾	96¾	8
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s	101	101	101	4
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	76¼	74¾	75	220
C., R. I. & P. gen 4s	86	84⅝	86	37
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s, reg.	83½	83½	83½	1
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	63	61¾	62¾	313
C., R. I. & P. gen. 5s, st. l. r.	59⅝	59¼	59⅝	6
C., R. I. & P. deb 5s, st. l. r. double stamp	57	57	57	1
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	4
C., St. P., M. & O. 5s	101¾	101¼	101⅜	16
C., T. H. & S. E. 5s	85	85	85	3
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	136
Chi. & W. I. gen. 4s	77½	77	77	38
Chi. & W. I. gen. 6s	107	107	107	1
Chile Copper 7s	128	125	128	173
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	87¾	86⅜	87¼	21
C.,C.,C. & St. L. g. 4s	81	80⅝	80⅝	23
C.,C.,C. & St. L. g. 5s	101	101	101	10
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	3
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	81	101	101½	37
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	98½	98½	98½	1
Col. Industrial 5s	79½	79	79	2
Consol. Mid. 4s, t. r.	11¾	10	10	41
Col. & South. 1st 4s	93½	93	93½	80
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	86½	86	86½	10
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	99½	99	99½	10
Cons. C. Md., 1st r.	93	93	93	11
Comp. Tab.-Rec. 6s	86	85½	86	11
Consol. Gas cv. 6s	127	126¼	127	19½
C. R. R. & L. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	6
Corn P. R. 5s, '34	98⅜	97⅜	98⅜	46
Con. Gas, Chi. 5s	101½	101½	101½	2
Cub.-A. S. col. tr. 6s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	3
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	27
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	88⅝	88	88⅝	19
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	80½	79⅝	80	153
Den. & R. G. con. 4½s	85½	85½	85½	22
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	71¼	71	71	45
Detroit City Gas 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	87	84½	87⅜	46½
Det. Edison col. tr. 5s	104⅝	104½	104½	4
Detroit United 4½s	84⅞	84	84	15
Int. River Tun. 4½s	94	92½	94	25
Dist. Securities 5s	74½	73½	73½	61
Dul., Mias. & N. 5s	105¼	104¾	106¼	5
EAST. TENN., V. & G. cons. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	10
East Tenn. N. L. 5s	101	101	101	4
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y. cons. 5s	108½	108	108½	4
Elgin, Joliet & E. 5s	104	104	104	3
Erie fund. 7s	109¼	108½	109¼	6
Erie cons. 7s	109	108⅝	108⅝	6
Erie gen. 4s	74	73⅜	73⅝	806
Erie con. 4s	85	84½	84½	16
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	69	68⅝	68⅝	93
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	74½	74	74	130
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D	87⅜	86⅜	86⅜	222
Evans. & T. H. cons. 6s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	3
FLA. CEN. & PEN. con. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	2
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	95	94	95	80
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	105	105	105	5
GEN. ELECTRIC 3½s	82½	82	82	12
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	105½	105	105½	35
Granby conv. 6s, S. A.	108½	108½	108½	10
Gran. cv. 6s, S. A. ctfs.	106	106	106	6
Gt. North. ref. 4½s, A.	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	15
Georgia Midland 3s	58	58	58	1
Green Bay deb. 5s	14⅜	14	14⅜	71
H. E. & W. TEX. 5s	100	100	100	8
H. & Tex. C. 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	10
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	70	68½	70	80
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	26½	26¼	28¼	28½
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	2
ILL. CENT. 4s	91	89⅝	91	20
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	86¼	85⅝	86¼	39
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	92½	91½	92	50
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. 1st 5s	102	102	102	10
Ill. Cent., W. L. 4s	91	91	91	7
Ill. C. Louis. Tr. 5½s	70½	70½	70½	1
Illinois Steel 4½s	94	93⅜	93⅜	171
Indiana Steel 5s	105	103¾	104⅞	17
Interborough R. T. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1,104
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73¾	72½	73	53
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	98¼	98¼	98⅜	27
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	110½	109½	110½	29
Int. M. M., s.f. 6s, w.i.	98⅝	97½	98	1,110½
Int. Paper 5s	102	101¾	102	12
Int. Paper cv. 5s	97	96	97	45
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	89	89	89	80
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	62	58½	61¼	246
JAMES. F. & C. 4s	91½	91½	91½	5
K. C., FT. S. & M. 6s	110	110	110	5
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	77	76½	77	124
Kan. & Mich. 4s	82	82	82	1
Kan. City So. 5s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	29
Kan. City So. 3s	69½	69½	69½	10
Kan. City Term. 4s	85½	83½	85½	20
Kings Co. El. 4s	84	84	84	3
Kings Co. El. L. & P. 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	5
Kings Co. E. L. & P. cv. 6s, '25	128	128	128	7
LACK. STEEL 5s	100	99½	99½	27
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	96⅝	96½	96½	141
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102	102	102	8
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
Lake Erie & W. 2d 5s	99½	99½	99½	2
Lake Shore 3½s	85⅝	85	85½	11
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	54
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	45
Leh. Val. cons. 4½s	109¾	100¾	100¾	14
Lex. Av. & Pav. Fy. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
Lex. & Eastern 5s	102½	101⅝	102½	14
Liggett & Myers 7s	127½	126½	126½	6
Liggett & M. 7s, reg.	126½	126½	126½	2½
Liggett & Myers 5s	102	101½	101½	22
Long Island ref. 4s	90¼	90	90	5
Lorillard 7s	127½	127½	127½	12
Lorillard 5s	101½	101½	101½	3
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	112¾	112½	112¾	9
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	96⅛	94⅝	95	44
L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s, 1963	103	102⅝	103	4
L. & N., M. & M. 4½s	101	101	101	1
L. & N., St. L. Div. 3s	62	62	62	1
L. & N., A. K. & C. 4s	88	88	88	5
MANHAT. CON. 4s	92	91½	91½	13
Man. Con. 4s, ex.	92¾	92¾	92¾	14
Mex. Pet. conv. 6s, Series A	116	112½	116	34
Mich. State Tel. 5s	101	100¾	100¾	6
Mil. El. Ry. & L. cons. 5s	103½	102¾	102¾	5
Mi., Sp. & N. W. 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	5
M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	64½	61	64½	118
M. & St. L. ref. ext. 4s	64	62	64	10
M. & So. Tex. ext. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	89½	89½	89½	3
M. & P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	93½	93½	93½	126
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	77½	76¾	77	61
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	48	47	47¾	97
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	62¼	62	62¼	25
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	44¾	44¾	44¾	1
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917, Col. T. R.	96	94⅞	96	5
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	97	97	97	1
Mo. Pac. consol. 6s	102¼	101¼	102¼	2
Mo. Pac. 5s, '20, col. tr.	97	97	97	1
Mo. Pac. 4s	52	51½	52	21
Mo. Pac. 4s, W. R.	53	53	53	3
Mo. Pac. conv. 5s	52	51½	52	21
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	53½	50	53½	13
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w.i.	68½	63¾	68	3,562
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1923, w. i.	96¾	94	96¾	46
Mo. Pac. ref. 5s, '26, w.i.	95½	95¼	95¼	20
Mob. & O., M. & D. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	13
Mont. Power 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	35
NASSAU ELEC. 4s	74	73¾	74	5
Nat. Enam. & Stg. 5s	102	100	102	42
National Tube 5s	102¼	102¼	102⅜	38
N. Y. Air Brake 6½s	104	103½	104	56
N. Y. B. & M. R. 5s	104½	104½	104½	43
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	93¼	92¼	93	33
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	114¾	113¾	113⅞	615
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	62
N.Y.C. gen. 3½s reg.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	1
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	96¾	94⅝	95	132
N. Y. Cent. cons. 4s, Series A	85⅞	85½	85⅞	40
N. Y. Cent. Lake S. col. 3½s	78	77½	78	5
N. Y. Cent. M. C. col. 3½s	78⅝	77⅜	78⅜	11
N.Y.Cent. eq. 5s, '18	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	95	94½	95	4
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. deb. 4s	77½	77¼	77½	1
N. Y. Con. R. R. 4½s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	28
N.Y.C.,E.L.,H. & P. 4s	86¼	85⅞	86¼	9
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H. & P. 5s	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞	8
N. Y., L. & W. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝

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WEEK ENDED OCT. 21, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	6,804,677	159,622,168
Same period a year ago	5,490,927	136,362,837

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	96.15	92.81	97.39	80.91
Same period a year ago	94.13	89.45	94.13	58.90

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
59⅝	Oct. 20	51⅛	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	58⅝	57¾	58⅝	+ 1⅝	1,300
97½	June 20	88½	Sep. 14	Acme Tea pf.	96¾	96	96⅝	+ ⅝	500
154½	Jan. 4	138	Mar. 14	Adams Express	147	147	147	− 3	100
21½	Apr. 29	15	Aug. 22	Adv. Rumely	18⅞	15	18	+ 2⅝	3,500
43	Apr. 28	30⅜	Oct. 10	Adv. Rumely pf.	35	31	35	+ 4	1,500
67	Sep. 14	63	July 31	Ajax Rubber	63¼	63	63	+ 2	300
20½	Jan. 7	11½	Aug. 30	Alaska Gold M.	13½	11⅞	13	+ 1	2,300
10¾	Jan. 7	5⅝	Oct. 9	Alaska Gold M. pf.	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛	5,400
33¼	Mar. 14	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	26⅜	24⅝	26	+ 1½	16,300
84⅛	May 16	70¼	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	81½	79	81⅜	+ 1½	3,500
88⅜	Sep. 14	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	80½	78⅜	79½	+ ½	3,10
102	Sep. 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	101	101	101	− 1	160
42	Oct. 20	33⅞	Sep. 29	Am. Bank Note	42	42	42	+ ⅛	100
53	July 15	51⅜	Sep. 23	Am. Bank Note pf.†	..	..	..	+ 51⅜	....
104½	Oct. 21	61⅞	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	101½	97¼	100⅞	+ 3⅝	9,000
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	100⅞	99	100⅞	+ ⅞	700
109⅜	Oct. 5	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	..	..	109⅜	..	....
198	July 31	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	195	195	195	+ 5½	100
68½	Sep. 29	50¼	June 27	Am. Can	61⅞	58¼	61	+ 3¼	20,600
115⅝	Sep. 30	108¾	July 17	Am. Can pf.	113⅞	113	113⅞	+ ⅞	218
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy.	69½	64¼	68⅝	+ 4⅝	29,400
119½	Mar. 11	115⅝	Aug. 9	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	119	117½	119	+ 2	600
..	....	..	....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46½	..	....
35	Sep. 26	35	Sep. 26	Am. Coal	..	..	35	..	....
57¼	Jan. 17	50¼	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	57½	55½	56¾	+ 2½	11,100
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	102	102	102	..	40
140½	Jan. 4	121	June 26	Am. Express	131	131	131	+ 1	200
20½	Oct. 17	8⅜	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	20½	13½	19¼	+ 6¼	137,400
79	Oct. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	79	69½	77¼	+ 8¼	57,200
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	29¾	28	29¼	+ 1¼	4,100
26¾	Oct. 18	17¼	July 14	Am. Linseed	26¾	23¼	24⅝	+ 1⅝	29,900
60½	Oct. 18	38¾	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	60½	54½	58¾	+ 4½	19,45
53½	Oct. 3	34	July 14	Am. Locomotive	53½	52¾	53⅛	+ 7⅛	36,900
107	Sep. 25	99⅛	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf.	107	103½	106½	+ 2⅞	1,100
12⅜	Oct. 19	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n.	12½	8½	11⅞	+ 3⅜	20,444
49⅞	Oct. 19	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	49⅞	44	49⅜	+ 6⅝	4,300
117	Sep. 25	88⅛	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	112⅞	106¼	112½	+ 6¾	92,750
118¼	Oct. 21	109¾	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	118¼	116½	118⅝	+ 1⅝	1,600
97	Sep. 6	91⅜	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	95½	95½	95½	..	400
89	May 25	84½	July 13	Am. Smelt. pf. B.	..	..	87½	..	....
149¼	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	..	..	140	..	....
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	110	110	110	+ 1	100
65¼	Oct. 5	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	62⅜	59	62⅜	+ 4¾	6,000
118⅝	Oct. 17	105¼	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	118⅝	115	117⅝	+ 3⅝	45,150
121	Oct. 19	115¼	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	121	119½	120¼	+ 1	741
68	Feb. 14	60⅛	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	61¼	..	....
134½	Sep. 23	126¾	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	133⅜	132⅞	132⅞	..	2,800
228	Oct. 19	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	228	220	226	+ 6	3,000
118	Sep. 23	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	110	108½	108½	− ¾	300
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	53⅞	50	53	+ 4½	20,15
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	98¾	97⅝	98	+ ½	1,300
44½	Oct. 19	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	44½	34¾	42⅜	+ 9¼	71,300
97⅞	Apr. 10	23⅜	July 10	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.	48⅛	46	47½	+ 2¼	8,900
79½	Sep. 11	59¼	July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf.	78	77	77	+ 1½	1,60
102	Sep. 25	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.	95⅜	91⅜	94⅞	+ 5⅞	160,200
8	Jan. 4	2¾	Oct. 10	Assets Realization	3	3	3	..	425
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	68	67½	67½	− ½	400
108⅞	Oct. 5	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106⅝	105½	106	+ 1	12,600
102	Feb. 23	98⅝	Aug. 30	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100¾	100½	100⅜	+ ¼	1,700
12¼	Sep. 21	11⅝	Sep. 19	Atl., Birm. & Atl.	..	..	12¼	..	....
121½	Oct. 10	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	120¼	118⅝	120⅜	+ 1¼	600
89¾	Oct. 19	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf. & W. I.	89¼	84	87¼	+ 4⅝	32,350
69¾	Sep. 14	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	67¾	66	67½	+ 1½	2,900
118⅝	Jan. 3	65⅜	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	86¼	80¼	85½	+ 5⅝	46,900
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco., Wks. pf.	108	107½	108	+ 1	400
96	Jan. 4	82⅞	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	88¾	87⅝	88	+ 1¼	8,600
80	Jan. 15	72½	Aug. 30	Balt. & Ohio pf.	75⅞	75½	75⅝	..	1,150
165¼	Oct. 6	151	Sep. 16	Barrett Co.	163	157½	157½	− 2⅜	3,400
117¾	Oct. 6	117¼	Oct. 6	Barrett Co. pf.	..	..	117¾	..	....
3⅝	Jan. 3	1⅜	June 27	Batopilas Mining††	2¼	1⅜	2¼	+ ⅛	9,100
580	Sep. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	550	533	550	+ 18	2,345
145	Jan. 6	123	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf.	133	133	133	− 2	100
45	Sep. 20	45	Sep. 20	Booth Fisheries	..	..	45	..	....
..	....	..	....	Booth Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
88⅞	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	85½	84⅞	84⅞	+ ⅝	1,200
133	Oct. 13	120	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	133	..	....
71½	Oct. 19	50¼	Jan. 10	Brown Shoe	71½	67¾	71½	+ 5½	1,800
102	May 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	100	100	100	+ 1	100
14	Jan. 12	6	July 31	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec	10	9¼	9⅜	..	1,200
100	July 20	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	97½	97½	97½	..	9
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	114⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	66	Aug. 16	Burns Bros.	80	78⅞	78⅞	..	400
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	109	..	....
121	Feb. 10	98	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	100½	100½	100½	+ ½	100
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	29	28	28	..	300
105¼	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Superior‡‡	66½	62½	65	+ 2⅜	11,200
42⅝	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	25¼	23	23¼	+ 1¼	8,600
80⅝	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf.	52⅞	50	51⅝	+ 2⅝	8,900
58⅝	Jan. 18	58⅛	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	57⅞	57¼	57⅞	..	30
183¾	Jan. 3	162¾	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	177	174½	174¾	− 1	7,900
90	May 11	82	Oct. 7	Case (J. I.) Th. M. pf	86	86	86	+ 4	100
89	Oct. 21	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	89	77¼	88¾	+ 12¼	131,900
115¾	Oct. 5	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	+ ¾	400
295	July 17	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	295	..	....
140½	Sep. 11	140	Sep. 11	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	142¾	142	142¼	..	....
131	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	107½	104	106½	+ 2	3,200
71	Oct. 19	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	71	66¾	70	+ 4¼	83,700
11¼	Oct. 6	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	10¾	10¼	10⅜	+ 1⅛	50
24½	Oct. 11	18	Sep. 19	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	24½	..	....
15⅜	Jan. 3	11⅜	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	14	13¼	14	+ 1	4,600
41⅜	Oct. 20	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	41⅜	38¼	41⅜	+ 3¼	20,00
102½	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	95½	94⅜	95	..	6,00
136¼	Jan. 5	124½	Sep. 13	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	128	127	127	− ½	5,850
134⅞	Jan. 3	124	Sep. 13	Chi. & Northwestern	128½	127¾	127⅞	+ 1½	500
175	Jan. 31	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	175	175	+ 1	100
25⅝	Oct. 17	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	25⅝	22⅝	24⅜	+ 2½	130,400
123	May 15	115¼	Sep. 1	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	118	..	....
139	Aug. 28	131¾	Apr. 12	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	..	..	133	..	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	19⅜	July 14	Chile Copper†	23	21	23	+ 2⅛	20,600
60	Feb. 19	46⅜	July 11	Chino Copper†††	57½	53¾	57½	+ 4¾	36,50
59½	June 8	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	57½	56½	57½	+ 1½	400
86	June 14	70	Feb. 21	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	84¼	84¼	84¼	− ⅛	100
83	Oct. 19	83	Oct. 19	Cleveland & Pitts.	83	83	83	..	400
..	....	..	....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*453½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	71	71	71	..	200
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¾	100
63¼	Sep. 30	38½	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	56½	51	55⅝	+ 5⅜	43,700
36½	June 13	24¾	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	35	33⅜	34½	+ 1¼	800
62	Oct. 7	46	Apr. 10	Col. & South. 1st pf.	62	62	62	..	500
57⅜	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	49⅞	49¼	49¾	+ 2⅝	100
44	Oct. 13	30¼	Sep. 28	Col. Gas & Elec.	41	35½	38¾	− 1½	74,200
52⅝	Jan. 22	40⅝	July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	48	47	48	+ 1	800
119¼	Oct. 19	108¼	Mar. 3	Con. G., E. L. & P., Bal.	119¼	115¾	118⅜	+ 2¼	8,195
1½	Oct. 21	1	Oct. 18	C. G., E. L. & P., Bal. rts	1½	1	1½	..	400
144¾	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	142¼	139¼	140	− 1	7,900
20	Sep. 9	18	Aug. 24	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	20	20	20	..	200
111	Sep. 19	75¾	Jan. 31	Continental Can	106¼	102⅜	103	− 1½	6,200
113	Oct. 21	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	113	112	113	+ 2	400
58	Mar. 22	54	June 28	Continental Ins.	..	..	56⅝	..	....
25¼	Jan. 25	13¼	Aug. 8	Corn Products Ref.	18½	16	17⅝	+ 1⅝	26,40
101½	Jan. 14	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	93	91½	92¼	+ 1⅜	1,800
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	45	..	....
50	Feb. 3	32	Aug. 9	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	32	..	....
28	Jan. 31	*24	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*32	..	....
99½	Mar. 16	52⅜	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	87⅝	80¼	87	+ 7¼	133,700
123	Oct. 19	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	123	120	123	+ 4½	2,200
269⅞	Sep. 26	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	226½	194⅜	225½	+ 30½	2,105
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	109	109	109	+ 1	100
69¾	Oct. 21	52¼	Aug. 3	Cuba Cane Sugar	69⅞	64	68½	+ 5¼	138,050
98	Sep. 27	93	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	97¼	96¼	97	+ ½	7,250
96¼	June 8	95½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	..	..	95¼	..	....
98½	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.	95⅜	95	95	..	400
156	Oct. 4	149¾	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson	154⅜	154	154	− 1½	200
238	Sep. 26	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	..	..	238	..	....
19¼	Oct. 6	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	18⅞	18	18	+ ⅜	1,000
45⅜	Oct. 6	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	44¼	41¼	44	+ 2⅝	11,500
144	Oct. 21	131	Mar 8	Detroit Edison	144	141	144	+ 3¼	755
..	....	..	....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	*70	..	....
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	119	116	117¼	− ½	525
121	Sep. 7	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match.	118¾	118¾	118¾	− 2	100
54½	Apr. 29	41	July 13	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	47½	45⅝	46	+ 3½	27,10
29½	Feb. 8	22¾	Aug. 29	Dome Mines†	25	24½	24½	− ⅛	2,100
119¾	Sep. 18	85	Sep. 8	Driggs-Seabury	90	90	90	..	300
6¼	May 13	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	6	..	....
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	12	12	12	..	100
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	....
..	....	..	....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	....	..	....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
72	Sep. 25	58	Apr. 24	Elec Storage Bat.	..	..	67	..	....
43⅜	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	39¼	37⅞	38⅜	+ ⅛	45,700
59¼	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	54⅝	53	53½	+ ⅜	4,800
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	45½	44¾	45	+ ½	600
..	....	..	....	Erie & Pitts†	..	..	*621½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	12⅝	July 13	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	22	..	....
57½	Jan. 7	35¼	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	41½	39⅜	40⅜	+ ⅞	300
51½	Oct. 19	49¾	Oct. 21	GASTON, W. & W.	51½	49¾	49¾	..	3,800
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	General Chemical	335	329	335	+ 9½	478
116	Jan. 27	113½	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	..	87
187¼	Oct. 20	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	187½	177	184⅝	+ 3¾	87,300
825	Oct. 21	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	825	760	825	+ 66	900
128½	Sep. 6	108	July 14	General Motors pf.	125⅜	123¼	125⅝	+ 2⅜	5,700
80	Apr. 10	67⅜	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	74⅜	72⅜	73⅝	+ 1⅝	15,500
116⅜	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	114	114	114	− ¼	400
99	Feb. 10	80	July 12	Granby Consol.	93	90	91	+ 1	1,000
127¼	Jan. 4	116¾	Aug. 30	Great Northern pf.	119	118½	118⅝	+ ⅜	2,900
50¾	Jan. 3	33⅝	June 26	G.N.ctfs.for ore prop.	44¼	41½	44¼	+ 3¼	26,400
53⅜	Mar. 9	34	June 26	Greene-Cananea	53	51	51⅝	+ 2	7,700
96½	Sep. 15	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	95	92	95	+ 3	2,200
101½	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf	..	..	99	..	....
93½	Sep. 15	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	94½	93¼	94½	+ 1	400
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L. & P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
198¾	July 24	179¾	July 18	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	195	..	....
119	Mar. 8	117	Aug. 31	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf	..	..	117	..	....
..	....	..	....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
135½	Oct. 7	126½	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	..	..	135½	..	....
109¼	Oct. 5	99¾	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	109⅝	107¼	109	+ 1⅝	12,800
800	Apr. 11	250	Oct. 20	Ingersoll-Rand	250	250	250	− 15	100
69⅝	Sep. 28	42⅜	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.††	65⅝	62	63¼	+ 3½	74,600
21⅛	Jan. 3	15⅝	July 29	Int. Con. Cor. v. t. c., sh.	18⅜	17½	17⅞	+ ½	13,350
18	June 12	13⅝	June 12	Interb. Con., new	..	..	19	..	....
77¼	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con. Corp'n pf.	76	74	75⅜	+ ⅝	2,700
20½	Jan. 5	16½	Aug. 12	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	..	..	16½	..	....
80¼	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int. Met. pf.	..	..	80¼	..	....
29⅞	Jan. 5	11	Aug. 30	Int. Agricultural	18	18	18	+ 2	800
74	Jan. 5	38½	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf.	48	45	48	+ 4	4,600
119¾	June 7	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	119½	115¾	119	+ 3⅜	3,100
122	Oct. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	..	..	120	..	....
94¼	May 16	68¼	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n.	80	80	80	+ 2	200
110	Oct. 4	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	..	..	110	..	....
50¾	Sep. 14	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp.	42¾	37¼	41	+ 4¼	97,440
125⅝	Sep. 11	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf. c. of dp	127⅜	108¾	118	+ 8¼	232,750
56⅜	Jan. 17	39⅝	Aug. 22	Int. Nick. v. t. cfs.	53⅞	50½	52¼	+ 2⅛	80,750
111⅜	Feb. 23	105	Aug. 1	Int. Nick. pf. v. t. cfs	..	..	106¾	..	....
51¼	Oct. 18	9⅜	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	51¼	37⅜	46	+ 6⅝	165,800
105	Oct. 19	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	105	96⅜	102⅜	+ 7⅝	29,700
8	May 16	2	July 3	Iowa Central	6	3⅜	5	+ 1⅞	300
19	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	9	..	....
98	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	91¼	89	91¼	+ 2½	2,300
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.	110¾	110	110¾	+ ¾	362
74½	Oct. 14	60	Mar. 27	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	..	..	74¼	..	....
32½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	28¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅝	10,900
64⅞	Jan. 3	58	Aug. 18	Kan. City South. pf.	61	60¼	60¾	− 1	700
100	June 20	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	97¾	97¼	97¾	+ ⅝	100
117	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	116	..	....
85¼	Sep. 6	66	July 18	Kelly Spring. Tire	76¼	76	78¼	+ 3¼	6,100
101	Sep. 5	95½	July 15	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	99¼	98	98	− ¾	200
59	Apr. 3	44½	Aug. 2	Kennecott Copper	53¾	51¼	53¾	+ 2⅝	54,300
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ⅛	100
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & Des M. pf	..	..	..	..	....
130	Feb. 3	128¾	May 23	Kings Co. E. L. & P	129	129	129	..	120

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
9	Sep. 29	4	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	9⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛	1,300
109⅛	Oct. 17	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	109¼	108½	109⅛	+ ⅛	1,000
22½	July 19	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West	21	19½	21	+ 1	1,500
46	Oct. 6	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	45	44½	45	+ ½	500
36½	June 5	40⅝	July 13	Lee Rubber Tire	44	42½	42⅝	− ⅛	900
87⅛	Oct. 5	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	85⅞	83	84¼	..	39,900
300	Oct. 19	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	300	285	297	+ 7¼	1,413
123¾	Oct. 17	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	123⅝	123¼	123⅝	..	100
41½	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	35	34	34	..	1,300
34	Oct. 19	14

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sale dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xRx dividend.

Public Utility Stocks

Appalachian Power Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Power & Light Com. & Pfd.
American Gas & Elec. Pfd.
Carolina Power & Light Com.
Muskegee Gas & Elec. Pfd.
Northern States Power Com. & Pfd.
Nor. Ont. Lt. & Pr. Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Southern Cal. Edison Com.
United Light & Railways Com.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.

Industrial Stocks

American Thread Pfd.
Burns Bros. Coal Com. & Pfd.
Marlin Arms Com. & Pfd.
Manning, Maxwell & Moore

Public Utility Bonds

Amer. Power & Light 6s 2016
Bleecker St. & Fulton Fy. 4s 1950
Birmingham Ry. Lt. & Pr. 4½s 1945
Cleveland Elec. Illum. 5s 1939
Gr. Rapids, Gr. Hav. & Musk. 5s 1926
Joplin & Pittsburgh Deb. 6s 1920
Mississippi Vy. Gas & Elec. 5s 1922

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STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Oct. 21, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Oct. 21, 1916. Asked.
Ad'k El	$5,500,000	..	..	.....	26	26½
Do 6% pf	2,500,000	..	..	.....	88¼	84¼
Alb. So. 5s,'29	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A. G. & E. ($50)	3,714,200	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	154½	155
Do pf. ($50)	2,762,400	2½	Q	Aug 1, 16	50	51
Am. L. & Tr.	10,448,200	2½	Q	Aug 1, 16	375	378
Do pf	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	110¾	112
Am. P. & Lt.	8,206,400	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	72	73
Do 6% cu. pf	3,563,200	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	83½	85
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	42	44
Do pf	3,914,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,16	73	74
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8¼	8¾
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	63	65
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	22	25
Apac. & P.R. 5s, '49	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	101
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	86	90
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	99
Atl. Power & Lt. pf	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	95	..
Au. & Syr. El. 1st & rf. 5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	95
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	66	70
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '48	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Bingham'n R. con. 5s, '51	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97½
Birm. L. & P.C. 4½s,'34	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88½	90
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '30	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Buff. Gen. E.	.....	..	..	.....	111	114
Buff. Ry. cn. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
Buf. & N.F.E. R. 1st 5s,'43	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Buf. & N.F.E. L. & P.5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st 5s, '32	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Do db.5s,'26	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Buf. Tr.3s,'48	673,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	90	95
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	85¾	86
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105¾	106¼
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	2,693,054	..	..	.....	46	50
Do 5s, '99	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Do 5s, 1923	.....	..	..	.....	102	104
Cities Service	17,218,...	..	M	Oct 1, 16	325	328
Do pf.	31,165,...	..	M	Oct 1, 16	92½	93
C.L.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101½	102¾
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	28½	29½
Do 7% pf	425,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,16	100	101½
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Col. R. G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	94
C.R., G. & E. pf	831,600	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	62	63
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	85½	86
Con. El. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	91	91½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	72¾	..
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 6s,'36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Cr't'n St. Ry. 1st 5s, '33	572,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	..
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 6s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	102
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	100½	103
Eliz. & Tren.	.....	..	..	.....	25	..
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	55	..
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	88	93
Ex. Sps. W. G. & E. 1st 6s 1932	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	19	19½
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	54	55
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
G. & E. Bergen Co.	.....	..	..	.....	89	91
Do 5s, '49	1,436,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
Frontier Tel. 5s, '29	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	60
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46	20,855,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89¾	90½
Do deb. 6s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	100
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	..
Hoboken Ferry 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Incer. Trac.	.....	..	..	.....	50	55
Do pf., 7%	.....	..	..	.....	..	90
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	64
J.C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,081,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	77¾
Joplin & Pit. 1st 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. H. Tel. 1st 5s, '23	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	93
K.C. Home T.	.....	..	..	.....	102	108
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	97	98
Do 2d 6s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	96	98
K. C. P. & L.	.....	..	..	.....	41	46
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	70	75
K. City Rys.	.....	..	..	.....	33	37
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	69	72
Kan. C. Rys. 1st 5s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	96¾	97⅞
Do 2d 6s	.....	..	..	.....	96½	98
Do 3d 5s	.....	..	..	.....	81	85
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	104½
L. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103¾	..
Lock. & Okc. Ry. 6s, '20	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '25	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104½	..
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97½	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Aug 15,16	82	..
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 15,16	82	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '26	1,043,500	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	73	74½
Do con. 5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,210,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83½	86
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79½
N.Y. & Hob. F. 5s, '46	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¼	..
N.Y. Westch. & Bost. Ry. 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	81	82
N. Falls Pwr. Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932	.....	..	..	.....	165	..
Do rf. 6s, '52	10,000,000	1½	Q	Oct, 1916	102	102½
Nor. & Ports. Tr. 5s, '36	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	105½	107
Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49	6,496,000	2½	S	J. & D.	84	86
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24	2,714,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Do 5s, '28	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	2,988,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
	4,556,000	3	S	J. & J.	82½	86

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Oct. 21, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Oct. 21, 1916. Asked.
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	S	.....	14	17
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	56	61
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	102	104
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	100	100½
Do 1st ref. 6s	.....	3	S	A. & O.	96¼	97
N.Y. Tr. 5s,'43	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Okl. Ry. 5s, '41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
O. & C. B. S. R. 1st cn. 5s,'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Ont. Power	10,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
O. Pwr. 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	94
Do deb.6s,'21	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	..	97
O.E. Ry. 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	95½
Ozark P. & W	1,500,000	..	..	.....	44	48
Pac. G. & E.	32,996,800	¼	..	Jul 25, 16	57½	58
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,16	91	91½
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44	300,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101	..
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mtg. 5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	90
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104¾	105¾
Do cn. 5s,'38	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101¾	102
P.G. El. 5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101½
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	52	53
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 14, 16	80	81
Riverside Tr.	.....	..	..	.....	17¾	20¼
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	34	..
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '34, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101½
Ryt. R. L. & P. 1st 5s,'36	2,090,000	2½	S	M. & S.	75	80
St. J. (No.) R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	101
Sal. Riv. Pr. 5s, '32	3,345,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88	90
Sgn Val. Tr. 5s, '29	715,000	½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Salt L. & Or. 1st 5s, '24	1,330,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	356,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '33	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Scran. E. 5s,'37	4,437,600	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98½
Seattle L't'ng 5s, '49	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	85	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	89	..
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Aug 15,16	92	93
Do pf.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	106	108
Do gen. 5s,'39	6,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99
So. Pwr. 6s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
S.W.P. & L. pf	1,940,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	97½	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	14½	16
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,900	1	Q	Sep 15,16	41½	43
Sup. W. L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	84	89
Sup. W. L. & P.	500,000	1	Q	.....	50	60
Do pf.	300,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	75	..
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s,'51	6,913,400	2½	S	J. & D.	88	90
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	103
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '35	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	102
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	13	13½
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	54	56
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	..
Un. El. & P. (Bal.) 4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83½
U. L. & Rys.	6,850,568	..	..	.....	49	49½
Do 1st pf.	9,481,400	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	78	..
Un. R. & El. (Balt.)	.....	..	..	.....	28	29
Do 4s, 1949	126,134,000	2	S	M. & S.	83¼	84
Do Inc 4s,'49	13,976,000	2	S	J. & D.	64	64½
Utica & M.V. Ry 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91½	..
Wash., B. & A. 5s, '41	5,044,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83	86
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	82	85
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 16	81½	81⅝
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,843,000	2	S	J. & J.	81¼	81½
Western Pwr.	14,970,000	..	..	.....	19	19½
Do 6% cm. pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	60	60½
W. St. G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	90	93
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn. 5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
Wis. Ed'n Co.	215,000 eh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	56¾	51
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	96½	97½

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

C. Gas (Balt.) 5s, '39	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	105¾	106¾
Do 4½s, '54	6,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	95
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn. 5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
Do 5s, '45	.....	..	..	.....	96	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103½
Do deb. 5s, '30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Ess. & H. G.	.....	..	..	.....	134	..
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	131	134
Hud. Co. Gas 5s, '49	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102¾	103¾
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	31	33
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s, tax ex	2,423,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	95
Newark Gas.	.....	..	..	.....	96	97
Do 5s, '48	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104½	105½
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
So. Jersey G. & Elec. Tr.	.....	..	..	.....	128	130
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Wash. G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 1, 16	70	72
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105¾	106¼

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,16	156	159
Bd. & Mtg. Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15,16	298	302
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	100	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	6	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Contin't'l ($25)	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July 5, 16	$56	$58
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	Jul 15, 16	350	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	..	.....	350	356
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	240	..
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	575	580
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 16	340	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 16	170	..
Home: Fire	6,000,000	12	S	July 1, 16	490	498
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	159	162
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,16	109	111
Nat. Surety	3,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	279	281
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	90	98
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 7, 16	350	375
No. River ($25)	500,000	5	S	Jul 10, 16	150	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	165
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	95	100
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	1½	..	Aug 1, 16	90	110
Weste'n ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Aug 1, 16	670	700
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 1, 16	140	175

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Oct. 21, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Oct. 21, 1916. Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 3, 16	545	555
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	240	250
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	190	190
Bank of Cuba	.....	..	..	.....	185	190
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	150	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Aug 1, 16	400	450
B'w'y Central	100,000	..	..	.....	130	155
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 16	160	180
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	110	130
Chase Nat'l.	.....	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	372	375
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	220	232
Chelsea Ex.	200,000	3	S	Jun 30,16	120	..
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 16	395	400
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	181	190
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 16	500	504
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	190	200
Colonial	400,000	3	S	Sep 30, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 16	305	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	174	175
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	330	340
E.R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 16	68	72
Europe	150,000	..	..	.....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 16	150	165
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Oct 2, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7	Q	Oct 2, 16	990	1000
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Sep 30,16	180	200
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	42	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 16	386	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 16	400	450
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	200	210
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	320	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 16	648	655
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	375	..
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 16	505	..
Irving Nat.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	192	195
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	Oct 2, 16	845	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8	S	July 1, 16	325	330
M. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 16	250	280
Mech., B'k'n.	.....	..	..	.....	..	136
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Aug 8, 16	286	290
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	320	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	290	300
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	186
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	350	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	210	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 16	395	400
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	..	750
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	228	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	475	485
People's ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	420	435
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	108	113
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	148	152
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Sep 30,16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 16	..	375
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Jun 30,16	550	..

*Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Aster Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	460	465
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	475	480
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	145	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	580	..
Central	3,000,000	80⅔	Q	July 1, 16	785	795
Columbia	2,000,000	17	Q	Sep 30,16	625	..
Commercial	500,000	*4	..	Jan. 1916	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,16	228	235
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	490	500
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 1, 16	1620	1700
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 16	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	255	263
Fulton	500,000	7	S	July 3, 16	275	285
Guaranty	20,000,000	15	Q	Sep 30,16	438	440
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug. 1916	275	290
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	140	148
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	Aug 1, 16	630	645
Law. Tr. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4

RUSH HEAVY IMPORTS OF TABLE LUXURIES

Dainties Worth $2,000,000 Brought In for Holiday Dinners.

BIG SHIPMENTS OF WINES

Merchandise Imports for the Year So Far Total $1,110,738,394.

The Custom House report of imports received here in the week ended Oct. 14, just issued, reflected the preparations being made by wholesalers to distribute to the retailer dealers for sale to the public, the accessories deemed necessary to make the Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's dinners the successes custom demands.

Judging from the variety of foreign productions now being brought in, the jobbing importers of table luxuries are sparing no effort to satisfy the requirements of the consumers of the most prosperous nation in the world.

Among the things now coming in from abroad for the holiday dinner table are currants; dates, figs, grapes, lemons, olives, raisins, preserved fruits, nuts of many kinds, together with cured and canned fish of the higher grades. The countries furnishing these delicacies were Greece, England, Spain, France, Italy, Portugal, Japan, China, and the West Indies. These goods are coming into the Port of New York at the rate of $200,000 a week. Considering ten weeks leading up to Tranksgiving Day as a period of importing activity, total stocks laid in here for the holiday season would probably amount to $2,000,000 in foreign jobbing values, the prices to the ultimate consumers, of course, being much in excess of that figure.

Purveyors of champagne insist that the Custom House records demonstrate that more of the sparkling wine has been imported this season than was the case in the similar period a year ago. The same thing was said of still wines, liqueurs, and cordials. Judging from the small imports of foreign-made confectionery being received here, domestic candy makers will do practically all of this year's holiday business. In the week reported, the entire candy receipts from abroad at New York amounted to only $292, of which Switzerland sent $288, and Scotland $4.

General merchandise imports entered at New York for consumption in the week just reported amounted to $14,269,939, compared with $20,563,631 in the week before. Warehouse entries in the period reached $1,312,049, and withdrawn from bonded warehouses, $2,831,487. Total merchandise imports here to date for the calendar year were valued at $1,110,738,394.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

A recovery in flour prices from the slump of the previous week was one of the most interesting features shown by Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices last week. Others were the marked strength shown by foodstuffs generally, and the fact that the number of advances in the general list outnumbered the declines by exactly four to one. Of the 90 fluctuations recorded, all but 18 were upward.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-two standard commodities last week in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to Oct. 20, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$9.90	$9.80	$8.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.09¾	.09¾	.07¾
Coffee, Santos, No. 4, lb.	.10½	.10½	.09¼
Sugar, brown sheet., yd.	.11	.10½	.07¾
Print cloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.07¾	.07¼	.04¾
Butter, cream, extra, lb.	.35¼	.34½	.28
Cheese, f. c., fresh, spec., lb.	.21	.21	.15
Eggs, Western fats, doz.	.32	.31	.28
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.07	.06¾	.07¾
Prunes, 50-60 Cal., lb.	.10½	.11¼	.10
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.06¾	.06¾	.04¼
Raisins, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.07¼
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	$8.75	$8.50	$5.60
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	7.50	7.25	5.00
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.76½	1.76½	1.25
Corn, No. 2 yel., bush.	1.08	.98¾	.77½
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.54	.53¼	.41½
Hay, prime timothy, 100 lbs.	1.00	1.00	1.25
Hides, Chi. pack, No. 1, lb.	.25½	.27	.26½
Hides, C. cows, na., lb.	.22½	.23	.24½
Leather, hem., sole, lb.	.29	.30	.32
Leather, union backs, lb.	.07	.06	.17
Iron, pig, F. Z. Phila., ton	20.50	20.50	16.50
Steel billets, Phila., ton	45.00	45.00	24.50
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.28¾	.28¾	.17¾
Copper, Elec., N. Y., lb.	.28¾	.28¾	.17¾
Lead, New York, lb.	.07	.07	.04½
Tin, New York, lb.	.41	.42¼	.33¾
Pet., ref., gal., in bbl.	.12	.12	.11
Beef, live, Chi., 400 lbs.	6.50	6.60	6.00
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	9.70	9.55	7.65
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.90	6.50	6.25
Lard, prime st., Chi., 100 lbs.	15.15	15.10	9.12½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	13.75	14.62½	9.50
Mess pork, Chicago, bbl.	28.50	28.50	18.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.05	.05	.04½
Rubber, up-river, Para, lb.	.73	.72	.57
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	7.35	7.15	5.25
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.19½	.19½	.16
Tea, Japan, low, Ab.	.19	.19	.19
Potatoes, bbl.	4.00	4.00	2.50
Wool, aver., 100 Phila., lb.	.379	.379	.328

Under the strengthening influence of the increased cost of wheat, flour prices gained from 20 to 25 cents a barrel in this market last week, again reaching record levels for recent years. Winter patent showed a 20-cent advance, while Spring patent and Spring and Winter clear all went up 25 cents. In the provisions market at Chicago live beef showed the only weakness. Mess pork, short ribs, prime lard, and live sheep and hogs all advanced. In Hoboken a decline in bacon contrasted with an advance in hams.

There was not the usual amount of fluctuation in the dairy products, and, while two grades of butter showed advances, the best nearby eggs and the leading kinds of cheese were unchanged. The best grade of Western eggs declined for the second week in succession. In the fruits and vegetables the tone was generally firm, beans again contributing several advances in the latter. Dried fruits showed several advances. Teas continued unchanged, but both of the basic grades of Brazilian coffee were cheaper. A decline in oranges was the only change shown in the spice list. The leading kinds of raw sugars continued their upward march, and fine granulated went up with them. It is now $2.10 a hundred pounds above last year's figures.

More than the usual number of advances were shown in the combined markets for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils, where fifteen rises were indicated, against three declines. Lower, prices on quinine, in 100-ounce tins, and on soda benzoate, were among the features. In the grains the only drop was shown in the price of long rye straw, this being contrasted with advances in wheat, corn, and oats. The hides showed a solid advance for the first time in a very long while, all of the ten listed grades boasting higher figures. In the leather list there were six advances shown, and no declines.

For the first time in several weeks pig iron did not show a price at Pittsburgh, but foundry No. 2 stock was higher at Philadelphia. No. 28 black sheets, wire nails, galvanized barb wire, and No. 28 galvanized sheets were all higher at Pittsburgh. Antimony advanced, while the only declines shown were in spelter and tin. Hemp was lower here, while in Chinese raw silk some concessions were made to stimulate buying. Jute, tallow, and Brazilian crude rubber were all quoted higher here.

The lack of interest shown by buyers in this market resulted in a little shading off in the price of standard lightweight burlap, but quotations were firm enough on the heavier varieties. The remarkable jump in cotton, coupled with very active trading, brought about higher prices on several kinds of gray, bleached, printed, and colored cottons.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Oct. 16	2½	2¼	2½	2½
Oct. 17	3½	2½	3½	3
Oct. 18	3	2¾	2¾	3
Oct. 19	3	2¾	3	3
Oct. 20	3	2½	2¾	3
Oct. 21	3	3	3	3
Week's range— High	3½			3
Low	2½			2½
Same week last year— High	3			1¾
Low	1¾			1¾
Year's range to date— High	6			5
Low	1½			1¼
Same period last year— High	3			2¾
Low	1½			1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Oct. 16	3¼@3½	3½	3½@3¾
Oct. 17	3¼@3½	3½	3½@3¾
Oct. 18	3 @3½	3½@3¾	3½
Oct. 19	3 @3½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Oct. 20	3¼	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Oct. 21	3¼	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Week's range— High	3½	3½	3¾
Low	3	3¼	3¾
Same week last year— High	2¾	3	3½
Low	2½	2¾	3
Year's range to date— High	4½	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year— High	4	4½	4½
Low	2½	2½	2¾

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Oct. 16	Par	†20c	†10@15c	*15c
Oct. 17	Par	†20c	†10@15c	*10c
Oct. 18	Par	†20c	†10@15c	*10c
Oct. 19	Par	†5c	†10@15c	*10c
Oct. 20	Par	†5c	†10@15c	*10c
Oct. 21	Par	†5c	†10@15c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts, Short. Money.	Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Oct. 16	4½	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	27f 81½c
Oct. 17	4½	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	27f 81½c
Oct. 18	4½	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	27f 81½c
Oct. 19	4½	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	27f 81½c
Oct. 20	4½	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	27f 81½c
Oct. 21	4½	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	27f 81½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London. 4½%.	British Rentes. Paris.
Oct. 16	57⅝	95	61f 50c
Oct. 17	57⅝	95¼	61f 40c
Oct. 18	57¾	95¼	61f 40c
Oct. 19	57	95⅜	61f 30c
Oct. 20	57	96	61f 30c
Oct. 21	57	96	61f 30c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Oct. 16	32½d	68¼c
Oct. 17	32½d	67¾c
Oct. 18	32½d	67¾c
Oct. 19	32½d	67¾c
Oct. 20	32½d	67¾c
Oct. 21	32½d	67¾c

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
LONDON.			
Oct. 16	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾
Oct. 17	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾
Oct. 18	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾
Oct. 19	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾
Oct. 20	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾
Oct. 21	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾
	Cables.		
LONDON.	High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 16	$4.76¾	$4.76¾	$4.76¾
Oct. 17	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾
Oct. 18	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾
Oct. 19	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾
Oct. 20	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾
Oct. 21	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾
Week's range	Demand.		Cables.
High	4.75¾		4.76¾
Low	4.75½		4.76¾
Same week last year— High	4.69¾		4.70¼
Low	4.62½		4.63
Year's range to date— High	4.78		4.78¾
Low	4.73¾		4.74¾
Same period last year— High	4.85½		4.85¾
Low	4.50		4.51

PARIS.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 16	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¼	5.83¼
Oct. 17	5.81¼	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	5.83⅝	5.83⅜	5.83⅜
Oct. 18	5.84⅛	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	5.83⅝	5.83⅜	5.83⅜
Oct. 19	5.84⅛	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	5.83⅝	5.83⅜	5.83⅜
Oct. 20	5.84⅛	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	5.83⅝	5.83⅜	5.83⅜
Oct. 21	5.84⅛	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	5.83⅝	5.83⅜	5.83⅜
Week's range	Demand.			Cables.		
High	5.84⅛			5.83⅝		
Low	5.84¼			5.83⅜		
Same week last year— High	5.85½			5.84½		
Low	5.94½			5.93⅝		

BERLIN.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 16	70.50	70.50	70.50			
Oct. 17	70.50	70.50	70.50			
Oct. 18	70.50	70.50	70.50			
Oct. 19	70.50	70.50	70.50			
Oct. 20	70.50	70.50	70.50			
Oct. 21	70.23	70.25	70.25			
				Cables.		
				High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 16				70.56¼	70.56¼	70.56¼
Oct. 17				70.56¼	70.56¼	70.56¼
Oct. 18				70.56¼	70.56¼	70.56¼
Oct. 19				70.56¼	70.56¼	70.56¼
Oct. 20				70.56¼	70.56¼	70.56¼
Oct. 21				70.31¼	70.31¼	70.31¼
Week's range				Demand.		Cables.
High				70.50		70.56¼
Low				70.23		70.31¼
Same week last year— High				82.50		82.62½
Low				82.00		82.12½

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Oct. 16	5.28¾	5.27¾	40.87½	40.93½	6.49	6.48¾
Oct. 17	5.28¾	5.27¾	40.93¾	41.00	6.49½	6.48¾
Oct. 18	5.28¾	5.27½	41.00	41.06¼	6.49½	6.49
Oct. 19	5.28¾	5.27¾	40.93¾	41.00¼	6.49¾	6.49¼
Oct. 20	5.28¾	5.27¾	41.06¼	41.12½	6.49¾	6.49¾
Oct. 21	5.28	5.27	41.18¾	41.25	6.52¼	6.51¾

	Austria. Dem.	Cab's.	Greece. Dem.	Cab's.
Oct. 16	11.98	12.00	19.45	19.50
Oct. 17	11.98	12.00	19.45	19.50
Oct. 18	11.98	12.00	19.45	19.50
Oct. 19	11.98	12.00	19.45	19.50
Oct. 20	11.98	12.00	19.45	19.50
Oct. 21	11.96	11.98	19.45	19.50

RUSSIA.

	Demand.	Cables.
Oct. 16	31.40	31.45
Oct. 17	31.20	31.30
Oct. 18	31.10	31.15
Oct. 19	31.15	31.20
Oct. 20	31.15	31.20
Oct. 21	31.15	31.20

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	Dec. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
WHEAT.				
Oct. 16	$1.54⅝	$1.53¾	$1.54¾	$1.53¼
Oct. 17	1.58⅝	1.58	1.58⅝	1.58
Oct. 18	1.68	1.64	1.68⅞	1.65
Oct. 19	1.69⅜	1.65	1.69⅞	1.66⅞
Oct. 20	1.71¾	1.69¾	1.71¾	1.6
Oct. 21	1.70⅞	1.68	1.70⅞	1.68¾
Week's range	1.71¾	1.57¼	1.71¾	1.57
			July.	
Oct. 16			$1.34⅝	$1.33⅝
Oct. 17			1.41	1.34¾
Oct. 18			1.43	1.40
Oct. 19			1.41¾	1.39¼
Oct. 20			1.42	1.39¼
Oct. 21			1.41	1.4
Week's range			1.42	1.33½

	Dec. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
CORN.				
Oct. 16	77⅛	76¾	75⅝	75⅛
Oct. 17	78¼	76¾	79¾	
Oct. 18	79⅛	78¼	81⅞	79¾
Oct. 19	82⅝	79⅝	84½	
Oct. 20	87¼	82½	87½	83
Oct. 21	87	83½	87¼	84¾
Week's range	87¼	76¾	87¼	78¾
			July.	
Oct. 16			51¾	50
Oct. 17			52	50¾
Oct. 18			52¾	5
Oct. 19			53¾	52¾
Oct. 20			54¼	53¾
Oct. 21			54¼	53¾
Week's range			54¼	50
OATS.				
Oct. 16	48¾	47¾	51¾	50
Oct. 17	48¾	47¾	52	50¾
Oct. 18	49¾	48¾	52¾	5
Oct. 19	49¾	49	53¾	52¾
Oct. 20	51¼	49¾	54¼	53¾
Oct. 21	51	50¼	54¼	53¾
Week's range	51¾	47¾	55¼	50¾

Provisions.

	Oct. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.
LARD.				
Oct. 16	$15.22	$15.15	$14.40	$14.15
Oct. 17	15.37	15.27	14.50	14.32
Oct. 18	15.60	15.37	14.75	14.52
Oct. 19	15.65	15.55	14.82	14.65
Oct. 20			14.85	14.75
Oct. 21	15.70	15.65	15.20	14.90
Week's range	15.70	15.15	15.20	14.15
	Oct. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.
RIBS.				
Oct. 16			$12.72	$12.60
Oct. 17			12.85	12.70
Oct. 18	$13.95	$13.82	13.10	12.90
Oct. 19			13.25	13.10
Oct. 20	14.12	13.97	13.40	13.25
Oct. 21			13.57	13.35
Week's range	14.12	13.92	13.57	12.60
	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.
PORK.				
Oct. 16	$23.80	$23.20	$23.80	$23.55
Oct. 17	23.92	23.80	23.97	23.75
Oct. 18	24.20	23.95	24.27	24.00
Oct. 19	24.50	24.15	24.50	24.20
Oct. 20	25.00	24.80	25.10	24.80
Oct. 21	25.20	24.75	25.35	24.85
Week's range	25.20	23.20	25.35	23.35

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Oct. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.
Oct. 16	17.60	17.50	17.87	17.59	17.82	17.54
Oct. 17	17.91	17.65	18.22	17.78	18.10	17.80
Oct. 18	18.82	18.05	18.86	18.37	18.74	18.44
Oct. 19	18.44	18.30	18.63	18.28	18.57	18.22
Oct. 20	18.37	18.12	18.58	18.32	18.54	18.27
Oct. 21			18.52	18.32	18.50	18.28
Wk's range	18.82	17.50	18.80	17.59	18.78	17.54
	Mar. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Oct. 16	17.90	17.67	18.00	17.79	18.08	17.86
Oct. 17	18.31	17.93	18.40	18.00	18.48	18.06
Oct. 18	18.84	18.55	18.93	18.68	19.00	18.73
Oct. 19	18.47	18.32	18.77	18.42	18.90	18.48
Oct. 20	18.65	18.39	18.74	18.46	18.80	18.53
Oct. 21	18.65	18.40	18.75	18.51	18.79	18.55
Wk's range	18.84	17.67	18.90	17.79	19.00	17.86

TRUST COMPANIES REPORT.

Institutions Show Total Resources Approaching Three Billions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—New York State's eighty-nine trust companies had aggregate resources of $2,626,431,407 on Sept. 20, when Supt. Richards of the Banking Department called for statements. This total showed no material change from that of June 30, the date of the preceding call. Stock and bond investments showed a decrease of $10,500,000, while loans and discounts were nearly $16,000,000 lower. The cash due from other banking institutions, however, showed an increase of $7,000,000, and the surplus item was increased by more than $4,000,000. Deposits were smaller by about $30,000,000, being partly offset by an increase of nearly $13,500,000 in acceptances and nearly $8,000,000 in other liabilities. The totals reported on Sept. 20 follow:

RESOURCES.

	Sept. 20.
Stock and bond investments, viz:	
Public securities	$157,700,955
Other securities	425,062,970
Real estate owned	43,850,034
Mortgages owned	91,533,591
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral	15,413,077
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	627,694,732
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral	324,481,004
Overdrafts	354,700
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers	291,855,688
Specie	146,335,463
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks	24,540,884
Federal Reserve notes	1,283,240
Cash items, viz: bills and checks for next day's clearings; other cash items	35,263,023
Customers' liability on acceptances	60,584,591
Other assets	80,477,417
Add for cents	43
Total	$2,626,431,407

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$91,200,000
Surplus (including all undivided profits on market value stocks and bonds)	191,767,021
Preferred deposits:	
Due New York State savings banks	77,312,051
Due New York State savings and loan associations, credit unions and land bank	726,359
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	128,167,715
Deposits by State of New York	11,510,462
Deposits by Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	1,363,549
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	9,625,870
Deposits otherwise preferred	1,408,583
Due depositors, not preferred	1,803,777,348
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	207,940,000
Bills payable	210,000
Rediscounts	14,778
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit	69,212,772
Other liabilities	29,195,176
Add for cents	43
Total	$2,626,431,407
Total deposits	$2,241,832,017

Lansing Starts for Washington.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Secretary of State Lansing left here tonight for New York. He expects to return to Washington tomorrow. Before leaving here he declared he believed men in the Federal service should have their names placed on registration lists without being compelled to register personally if they wished to vote.

NEW BASIS FOR GAS BILLS.

State Service Board Establishes the Thermal Unit.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—An order fixing heat units instead of candle power as the standard of value for gas has been made by the Public Service Commission of the Second District, thus disposing of a problem which has been vexing the commission for a number of years.

The order now provides that all companies in the State making more than 20,000,000 cubic feet of coal gas, water gas, or mixed coal and water gas a year must adopt the new standard before Jan. 1. This takes in all of the large companies. The smaller companies may come in under the new standard if they so choose. Their product must average 585 British thermal units per cubic foot instead of sixteen, eighteen, or twenty candle power as heretofore. A British thermal unit is the scientific term for the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree of temperature.

While the demands of the consumer were shown to be tending toward a heating power standard, the commission found that it was becoming increasingly difficult for the companies to maintain gas at the old lighting power standard. To do so the gas had to be enriched by oils once cheap and plentiful, but now high priced and scarce on account of the growing demand for gasoline and allied products for motors and other purposes. It was further found that in transmitting gas over the increasing distances required by growing communities the enriching element was lost in transmission, thus making long-distance transmission difficult and expensive and uniform distribution impossible.

The only difference which the consumer will notice will be that his gas will be more uniform, and that mantles and burners less subject to deposits of carbon and other foreign matter will have a longer, efficient life. The commission has found that the methods of measuring heat units are more practicable than those for gauging candle power. The heating power standard set is such as to assure practically the same quality of gas as at present supplied under the candle power measurement.

To Help in Business Training.

The Lord Mayor of London states that the council of the Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund has resolved to found a number of scholarships which will enable young Britons destined for a commercial career to travel, study, and gain business experience. The scholarships will be continued from year to year for all time and will be of the annual value of about £150 ($730) each. It is pointed out that after the war there will inevitably be a great increase of British trade, and many firms in the large industrial centres will find themselves in need of clerks, travelers and technical experts familiar with the languages and the business methods of these countries. This need the scholarship project will help to meet. In developing it, the council has been advised by business men and educational experts so that the plan may be carried through with the highest degree of efficiency.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions Six Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	146,850	70,700	376,045	$310,000
Tues.	153,705	55,000	414,040	144,000
Wed.	107,865	108,906	340,350	191,000
Thurs.	203,283	136,776	335,780	88,000
Fri.	162,177	117,402	384,630	110,000
Sat.	83,405	88,525	278,400	36,000
Total	875,409	607,764	2,129,245	$868,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
35,300	*Aetna Exp.	11¾	10⅝	11½	+ ⅝
7,000	*Am. S. Tob.	25	23	24⅝	+ 1
66,115	*Am. W. Pap.	13¼	5	8¼	+ 4¼
350	Am. B. Mfg.	19	17	19	+ 1
80	Am. B. M. pf.	45	45	45	..
1,600	Am. D. Syn.	13	12	12¼	+ ¼
1,100	Am. Int. C.	58	57	57	..
110	Atl. Steel	97½	90	97½	..
2,100	*Butler Chem.	4½	3¾	4¼	+ ¼
25,300	*But. Judson.	73¾	70⅞	73⅝	+ 2⅝
21,400	*Cal. P. Corp.	37⅛	36	36⅞	..
7,200	*Cal. Shipbu'g	15	14	14½	+ ½
1,600	B. A. T., ord.	20	19¾	20	..
1,000	Car., L. & P.	4¾	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅛
100	Carbon Steel.	82	82	82	+ ½
11,400	Cent. Steel	12¼	11¾	11⅞	..
1,600	*Cent. Fdry.	15¼	13	14	..
400	*Cent. F. pf.	29½	28	29½	..
5,550	C. I. Co. of Am.	7⅝	7	7⅝	- ⅛
5,615	Chev. Motor.	203	195	199	- 3
500	Char. Iron pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	- ⅛
6,600	Corp. R. & H.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
1,620	Emer. Phon.	8	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
3,600	*Enger M. Car	8	7½	8	..
1,100	Fed. Sug.	8	8	8¼	+ ⅛
1,100	F. W. & Wig.	50¼	49¾	49¾	- ⅛
1,400	*F. B. C. pf.	95¼	93	95½	..
1,700	*G. M. pf. w.i.	95	93½	94½	+ 1
4,800	G. M. Car.	10	8	9½	+ 1¼
24,000	G. Motors.	165	155	160	+15
325	Gen'l A. T. C.	60	59	60	..
1,200	G. A. T. C. pf.	96	93½	95	..
850	Guan. Sug.	71	70	70	..
950	*Hall Sig. pf.	10	16	16	..
5,000	Int. Pet.	39⅛	38½	38½	..
1,576	Holly S. Corp.	51	48	49½	+ 1
750	*Hut. S. P.	29½	28¾	29¼	+ ⅝
500	Hav. Tob.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
685	Hawaiian S.	52⅝	51¾	51¾	- ⅝
675	Holly Sug. pf.	98	97	97½	+ ½
31,975	*Imp Car. C.	½	⅜	⅜	- ⅛
750	Int. A. F. S.	22	19½	22	..
6,100	*Joplin C. S. new	50	45	46	- 4
600	Int. C. Rub.	10	15¾	15¾	+ ¾
100	Kelsey Wheel.	57	57	57	..
300	Kath. Br. pf.	70	70	70	..
4,600	Key. T. & E.	19	17¾	18¾	+ ¾
7,200	*Lake Tor. Ir.	11¾	10	10¾	- 1
1,500	Lake T. Ir. pf.	51	10½	11	- 1
1,900	Lofts, Inc.	105	105	105	..
1,200	Manhat. Tr.	¾	½	¾	..
34,400	Marine Motor.	6¾	3	3¼	- ⅛
2,600	Marconi of A.	3¼	3	3¼	- ⅛
15,500	Marlin Arms v.t. cfs.	63	43	62	+20
4,600	Marlin Arms pf.	91	91	93½	+ 3½
3,100	Man. El. Sup.	35½	32	35½	..
700	*Mex. Pet.	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
103,000	*Midv. Steel.	68¾	65¾	67¾	+ 1⅝
16,900	*Mitchell M. (when relsd.)	67½	66	66¾	+ 2¼
200	Motor Prod.	67	67	67	..
275	N. Y. Trans.	15½	15½	15½	..
4,600	*Nat. Auto.	44½	42	43½	..
22,500	N. Y. Cent. rts.	⅞	⅝	⅝	..
6,800	*Pugh S. Pr.	10½	9½	10½	..
1,200	Pashan Sugar.	27¼	27	27¾	- ⅛
200	P. Tr. & Mot.	24½	24½	24½	+ 1
6,000	*Pull. Vent.	2½	2⅜	2½	..
2,000	*Pull. Vent. pf.	6	5	5	..
500	Rep. Mot. Tr.	70	69	70	+ 1
1,135	Scripps-Booth.	57	54½	56	- 1½
8,250	St. Jo. Lead.	19¼	18¾	19¼	..
600	Sea. St. & M.	29¾	29	29¾	+ ⅛
1,000	Smith & T. pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
5,500	*Spicer M.	102¼	101½	101½	..
933	Spfd. Body.	93½	89¼	91	+ 3
10	Spfd. Body pf.	126½	126½	126½	..
18,100	Sub. B.v.t.cfs.	43¾	41¼	42	+ ⅛
3,470	Times Sq. A. S.	41	39	40½	..
2,700	Texas Gulf S.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means CIVIL cases or CONTEST.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar:
Foundation Co vO'Rourke.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 407, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.
Causes from this calendar will be assigned to Judge Augustus ... Hand for trial as reached.
Equity calendar:
Aberg vFriedrich.
Newton vYates.
David vCraig vRexlite.
Bjur vKindler & C.
Same vHardman, Peck.
Same vAdcox & Son.
Machlett vWaite & Bartlett Mfg Co.
Waldes vInter Mfgs Agency, Inc.
Am Thermos Bottle vLong Mfg & Nov.
Goldberg vFriedman.
NY Scaffolding vColumbia Mills, Inc.
Am Safety Device Co vSame.

DISTRICT COURT—Neterer, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Jones SS vGrain Growers Ex Co.
Aldrich vPenn RR.
W S RR vLighter East.
W I SS vChicago
Same vNY Trap Rock.
Wood Chairs vTug Ira M Hedges.
Union Ferry vSS Ella.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:15 A. M.—Admiralty.
Kintner & Bd vAtlantic Communication Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 347, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.
Adamowitch vNYC RR
Stearns vGarrett.
Us vKarpius & Herzberger.
Gesterman vSheverick.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 233, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.
Discharges:
David Israel.
E H & P Millar.
Abraham Frankel.
Moses Israel.
Thomas J Gray.
Joseph Roth.
Jan A Jenkins.
David Teich.
Julius Kramer.
Emma Heerenburger.
Louis Reichman.
Hans Kleminger.
Elbak & Goldberg.
Leo Samuels.
Under objections:
Israel Feinman.
Comfort Clothing Co.
Sterngold & Brill.
Adjourned cases:
John H Dunn.
Abraham Bernstein.
Jacob Furman.
Henry Strubel.
Berenson & Cohen.
William Aredon.
Motions:
Michael Glassman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.
Criminal:
US vVyse.
Bankruptcy:
Re Henry F Vyse.
Common law:
Nevus vNY & C Mail SS Co.
Kanesfsky vA C L R R.
Wells vCalvin Austin, receiver.
Rongiorno vPenn RR.
For call:
Waldo vAaronson.
Sawicka vLehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal.
Heinley vWest M RR Co. (2.)
Hartley vBorden's Cond Milk Co.
Levy vSame.
US vI90 half cases figs
US vCarlozza & Jacarugo.
Mulcahy, &c vBorden's Cond Milk Co.
Scudder vCurtin, (2.)
Hoyt vBrigham.
Storey vStewart.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—
People vVan Brink.
People vCassidy.
Spreen vErie RR.
Durkee vSmith.
Burke vNY C RR Co.
Stumpf vBurns.
Villard et al vVillard, Lee vFarmers L & T Co.
Kelly vPenn Tunnel.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Litigated motions.
Re Malthie (United Cigar Store.)
Quinlan vKracker. (2.)
Fernandez vFernandez.
Lehrer vBachrach.
Whitney vGriggs.
Reynolds vSmith.
Weisbader vUnited Fruit Co.
Lange vSchleaman, (2.)
Re Wynberg.
Hoyt vHoyt, (2.)
Smith vKnodell.
Valente vJacobzeller Co.
Hamerschlag vSS Morningside Dr Co.
Lee vSmith & Stretel.
Lindley vW. T. Grant.
Re Robinson.
Neal vNeal.
Fennel vFennel.
Re Ferguson.
Lauterbach vStern.
Phebes vOriental Textile Mills.
Ryan vKennedy, (2.)
Nichols vDey.
Lipschitz vIpshitz.
Bolman vCoh Device & Signal Co.
Vogt vPabst.
Cukor vMcFarland.
Fox vMulligan.
Fogarty vStange.
Barber vBarber.
Re Weirfield St (Willow St.)
Tobe vKatz.
Re Deilheim.
Wloegard vTillson.
Re Bultman vSims.
Lavigne vLavigne.
CNY vStraus.
Lindheim vMassillon Rubber Co.
Marchi vGagnie.
Immigrant Ind Sav Bk vHealy.
Huss vGabriel.
Re McCormack vIreland.
Sophie vBloom.
Shaw vDavis.
Serjeo vStarkey.
Cassin vLasser.
Ogg vSun Co(CNY).
Ashford vCosmopolitan Aeroplanes.
Jeingenter vHollister.
Cypher(C) Y Cons RR.
Rebe vMoore.
Re Kirns.
Brown vGuaranty-Mechanics Inter Chem.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Rathers vBeck.
Met Life Ins Co vSouth Jersey Nat Bk Co.
Rumsey vGreston Cranes.
West Mfg & Cl Co vAm Spirits Mfg Co.
Distilling Co of Am vRice.
Union Ests vKramer.
Olenick vOlenick.
Koore Assets vBaker.
Dworkin vDworkin.
Moses vMoses.
Braunstein vBraunstein.
Stevenson vO'Connor.
Osterhall vHerrman.
Preferred causes:
Case on—Fehlbluh vFeinblum.
Case on—Pollock vSachs.
Case on—Oppenheim vSafety Corp.

PART IV.—No day calendar.
Case on.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
Onward Const vPurdy.
Amonia vSame (4.)

PART VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pomeroy vT & O C RR.
Backsman vBoston Ins.
Beck & Sons vChauncey.
Stern vBielefeld & S.
Corn Ex Bk vWarranty Const Co.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
Supplementary calendar.
Log vJensen vSinclair Hotel.
Inq vDe Paul vMuenzer
Mason vI2d St Ry.
Margolies vCons Gas Co.
A. Muller vI R T.
J. Muller vSame.
Murray vPope.
Rohleder vL V Co.
Martin vBlauner.
Case vWhite.
Bertoline vL V Co.
Gildan vKanner.
Kramer vMcCullough.
Provenzano vH & G Pump vC I & B RR.
Ginna vCNY.
Sotaropoulos vKenrich.
Spallmo vSaffir, (2.)
Maitz vBachrach.
Blazer vU & F Co.
Uellman vSame.
Gruhn vSame.
King vSame.
Scheinkman vInt R T.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XIII., for trial.

Mullarky vNY Central RR.
G Taube vBowler.
T. Taube vSame.
Rubenstein vInt R T.
Murphy vClune.
Kantrowitz vStern & Sons, Inc.
Rucalla vBlumenthal.
Lyon vCNY.
A Koenig vCarvel Co.
N Koenig vSame.
Stenzler vWashington Taxi Service Co.
S Goldman vZehnter.
M Goldman vSame.
Boiles vHerbert & Co.
Sobeck vRyan.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fedris vCNY.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Finn, J.—At10 A. M.
Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Van Macleien vCarlin Co.
Hennessay vEmp Sub.
Dembosky vN Y Rys.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Connelly vFitzsimmons.
Linnebaill vLevy Dairy.

PART XI.—Fullam, J.—At 10 A. M.
Meledin vVietar.
Fay vPress Co (2.)

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bannon vMortna & Schmohl (2.)

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. Supplementary calendar.
Neom vNeon.
Levy vForre.
Bacon vModern Pen Co
Same vChapman.
Frazee vWoods.
Sefferty Co vKarbis.
Moffett vFerguson.
Bottsford Co vCNY, (2.)
Nassau Co vPaolvin.
Rosential vRosenthal.
Pevera vCNY.
Mat R E Co vRosenwasser.
Bohm vUn Book Offices.
Mack vDenkmann.
Wolf vHealth Co.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts XIII. to XVIII. for trial.
No day calendar.

PART XV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Cases on.

PART XVI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Miller vMiller (2.)

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.
Nicholas Airdrome Co vHebran.

PART XVIII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Edmond Cahill.
George H Huber.
James E Donegan.
Mary Fowler.
Jacob Trumpler.
George Mulholland.
Margaret Hunter.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on.
Ernest G W Woerz.
Nellie Sabin Hyde Farmer and also
Nellie Hyde Farmer.
Richard S Bryant.
Emma L Ring.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions.
Sieger vValentine.
Brooks Bros vSessel.
Mintz vBreitenstein.
O'Neill Adams Co vRheinfeld.
Smith Gray & Co vLee.
Star Co vRyers.
Mahaney vLutz.
Jacoby vGoldfarb.
Levine vTaylor.
Feinberg vCompagnie Riviera.
Lind vQuick Ice Pisaccone vMoore.
Arbitiro vMoore.
Lavendale vLevy.
Lederer vAbraham.
Froeauff vWellwyn Realty Co.
Geller vN Y Rwys.
Mcclmerel vO'Onofrio
Leonard vJacobs.
Nemeth vBreuer.
Sub-Leasing Co vEquitable Office Bldg Corp.
Habermann vChas Wagner Lith Mach
Oppenheimer vRotkowsky.
Birnberg vSimon.
Slib vCoraiglia.
Land vMichaluver.
Pittsburg vChase.
Stanella vSchwartz.
Beckelman vReifer.
Reynolds vHunter.
Kasatsky vWolf.
Biener vWm Epstein Bros.
Kliegman vSchmidt.

PART II.—La Fetra, C. J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hansom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Iodlero vInt R T.
Barden vN Y C RR.
Temple vDebh.
Westerburg vWachenheim.
Gannon vMulchay.
Quayle vReynolds.
Douglas vTerry & T.
Talt vGans.
Mandlowitz vN Y Rys.
Rabiner vFarker.
Sehetsky vCharmey.
Randall vInt R T.
Greenwald vMarx.
Anis vClifton Pl Co.
Hummel vSeminole Co.
Kaufman vGoldfarb.
NY Edison Co vGowanus Wrecking Co
Goldberg vSpatz.
Schosberg vHickson.
Wormser vJohnston (2)
Kornfeld vInt RT (2.)
Center vSame.
Relzer vGoldstein.
Wolfe vHerber.
Cohen vNew Taxicab & Auto Co.
Ellis vPenn RR.
Abrams vChopak.
Mason vInt R T Co.
Janok vC RR of NJ (2)
Albert vInt R T.
Lindstrom vDreyfus Bros.
Strauss vC H Heer Dry Goods Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Schneider vGoldman.
Shiman vLevey.
Met Bank vCooley.
Rosenberg vDe Ail.
Parker vRork.
Levine vFerriere Co.
Blackwell vUS Amuse. Case on.

PART III.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.
Commercial calendar:
Siegel vSander.
Nash vSW Surety Co.
Schlein vRosenberg.
Sussel vBrustein.
Report vResidential Outfitting.
Sony Bros vBarry.
Hammers vJaar.
Title Guar & T.
Longtogetzell.
Bell vCarlin.
Goldstone vLilly.
Kridel vParnett.
Eisenstein vLewis.

PART IV.—No day calendar.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A.M. Case on.
PART VIII.—McEvoy, J.—At 10 A.M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Mutual Life Ins Co vClarence Realty—Robert H Horsey, City N Y vEmpire City Savings Co—E Henry Lacombe, Adrian H Larkin, and George Gordon Battle.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Bowery Sav Bank vFrederick Schultz—Pease & Elliman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Mullan, J.—Motion Calendar.
Scafati vAlvino.
Keogh Amusement vNYC.
Nassau Beekman vRomano.
Geller vR Carvel Co.
Levi vSame.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Monk vI2d Ward Bk.
Columbia Const vCosmopolitan Bank.
Lickinson vSmith.
Union Real Estate vCNY.
Same vR Carvel Co.
Gray vSame.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.
Monner vMeucrer.
O'Brien vUnion Ry.
Curry vCen. Union Gas
Abraham vNas El RR.
Kerner vErnst.
Gilbert vDavis.
Kleid vI83 Prospect Av
King vUnion Ry.
Vosa vBradley Cont.
Zarek vMsson & Hang.
Cuay vBrause.
Elwell vCampbell.
Diea vPheon Cont. Co.
Banta vNorth Sand.
Berg vWest Elect RR (2.)
Same vRothbein.
Beck vGroseman.
Gevais vHirschman & Bieler.
Todd vNYC Inter RR.
Socolof vHelt.
Ryan vHeine Ex Co.
Staub vInter R T Co.
Geissler Haas Rty vSame.
Gray vSame.
Campbell vMarquard.
Reid vReid.
Stern vDaily.
Wishnack vRichman.
Gang vPhoto Players.
Sadowsky vGoldwarm.
Kraus vBoudin.
Brady vCNY.
Gruber vDriver.
Saretta vHolster.
Letkin vGleckman.
Malm vOhen.
Curtis vO'Shea.
Whitney vCochran.
Stern vFranzblau.
Stolov vVogel.
Genna vDe Marco.
Kovacs vLiebl.
Bloom vMartinson.
Ford vRinkoff.
Silver vMermelstein.
Richmond vGriffenhagen.
Borne vPowell.
Demerest vAbright.
Heath vUnion Ry.
Huntley vN Eng SS Co
Johnson vDesmond.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.
Schomer vThomashefsky.

PART IV.—Seeger, J.—At 10 A. M.
B Tyrnauer & Son vLasden Co.
Bapt vFidelity & Cas.
Jakob vWerba.
Stone vAlpha Const.
Goldstein vSwearer.
Dillon vGeorge.
Goldmann vHaskell.
Schantz vMontefiore Home for Chronic Invalids.
Stolzberg vCongregat. Shirith Israel.
Rodding vRatkowsky.
Greenberg vSchmaffer.
Case on.

PART V.—Keller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Levy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Callahan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Wasservogel, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Schmidt, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Seabury, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Callahan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Mutual Life Ins Co vClarence Realty—Robert H Horsey, City N Y vEmpire City Savings Co—E Henry Lacomb, Adrian H Larkin, and George Gordon Battle.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Bowery Sav Bank vFrederick Schultz—Pease & Elliman.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Nottage Laundry, Inc vMcCormack.
C E Thompson vArthur.
M E Thompson vSame.
Brindisi vN Y Cons RR.
M Brindisi vSame.
C Brindisi vN Y Cons
M Krolikaski vC I & B RR.
T Krolikaski vSame.
Gabel vGabel.
Both vSo Brklyn RR.
Lenny vCNY.
Meltzer Bros Brewg Co vSame.
Peirson vPalmer.
Re N Y Municipal R Corp (Cook.)
Harper vOthler.
Benscher vBenscher.
Manton vSelden.
Re 24th St (Stillwell Av to Cropsey Av.)
Mable vMable.
Brown vBrown.
Kemble vCommercial Adv Assn.
Webster vGardner.
Selander vJohnson.
Weeks vLaubeberger.
Adler vEmpire City Lumber Co.
Beccia vMacilh.
Fox vSimon.
Goodman vGreenpoint Amusement Co.
Poppolardo vPoppolardo (2.)
Esler vKirsch.
Re Willow Av.
Re Washington Av.
Municipal Liens Co vFenton.
Re 41st St (Pepper.)
Robinson vWagner.
Freeland vJ B Mosby & Co.
Lane vBrown.
Re 24th Av (Ahern.)
Re Fentimore St (American Linerusta)
Davy vIrwin.
Eisnberg vTannenbaum
Marks vMarks.
Shaw vBotzong.
Woodbury vSame.
Sherman vLett.
Grasser vRockford Holding Co.
Mutterperl vPurcell.
Brady vJohnson Const.
McCorvey vY & Q Co RR.
Klein vKeller.
Bellenkoff vRuhin Rty.

PART II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.—Erichson vRubel Bros.
Rubel Bros vErichson.
Huber vD'Esterre.
Bangel vKippel.
Berman vEdelman.
Gleason vPurdy et al. Com's.
De Fina vDe Fina.
Ackerman vAckerman.
Kurlitsky vDoscher & ann, exrs.
Bosgert Sons vCarmadelis.
Shapiro vMapleton Ass'n.
Zuaro vMoskowitz.
Hammond vConstant.
Franchini vFranchini.
Taylor vCrawford.

Highest number reached on the regular calendar, 3491.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Van Siclen, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.
Sinsheimer vNY Con RR.
Kreiner vCNY.
Zeroff vSchnibble.
Hajjar vWallum.
McKee vB H RR.
Doscher vFerguson.
Hoomer vI RR.
Raymond-Hadley Co vKessel Co.
Gray vB H RR.
Bender vSame.
Williams vY Con RR.
Older vB H RR.
Lawrence vSame.
Wetil vMarin et al.
Cuskey vNas El et al.
Bonito vQuaglin.
Ransom vMmsbg Plaza Rty Co.
Nelson vCNY.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Wahlig vLazarus.
Rosen vTurner.
Lupo vCarizzo et al.
Torney vCNY.
Conen vB H RR.
Haynes vHageville Elty Co et al.
Meyer vSo Brklyn Ry.
Marcinkas vDimcuff.
Lindstrom vVachris.
McKeon vB H RR.
Parsons vStand'd Oil Co of NY.
Wenzel vCNY.
Dellacerva vPoole.
Allyn vInt R T.
Lane vKnauer & ano.
Farrell vNassau RR.
Smith vBklyn & North River RR.
De Bar vBlei et al.
Bowlan vB Q Co & Sub
Doerfliner vB H RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5,870.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills for:
Peter Garing.
William Bloomer.
Florence Bronson.
Ralph Royston.
A E Darrod.
Bertha Holmes.
Asa E Walsh.
John Eichorn.
John Dutkis.
Charles M Field.
Administration of:
Lawrence Cahill.
Heronium Swiech.
Eugene McCarthy.
Accounting of:
Hannah Harper.
M E Powell.
Jeroneus Underhill.
J B Mello.
John Murphy.
Emil Harrison.
Alphonzo Henyon.
John Haaf.
Margaret Haaf.
Elizabeth Edwards.
Myles McKeon.
Isabella Merrill.
Oswald Miller, (2.)
Peter Ross.
Fred Erlen.
G P Merrill.
Marie J Dixon.
Ellen O'Connell.
Estates of:
Sarah McCarthy.
Mary Flynn.
F Grays.
Anna Pundt.
Abraham Friedman.
Rosalie B Hart.
Anna Hurley.
Contested (calendar:
Jacob Autenreith.
Fetchham Stern.
Rosalie Wilson.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Dike, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
Inq—Schwartz vBosch.
Inq—Feunell vVan Rooyen.
Smith vSaanze.
Goon vZinn.
Ryan vNassau El RR.
Schultze vSame.
Olindo vBklyn H RR.
Abromski vC I & B RR
Julian vWestcott Exp.
Laura vBklyn H RR.
Manario vNas Elec RR
Corbett vBklyn H RR.
Bryesland vSame.
Daniels vSame.
Rosenkrantz vNassau Elec RR.
McMnnus vB H RR.
Cooper vB Q C & S RR
Gryzbek vC I & B RR.
Lanigan vManfrett.
Ferraro vNas Elec RR.
Tierney vC I & B RR.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 3,114; on call, 5,310.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Raynes vRaynes.
Hurdman vGedney Farm Co.
Lynch vGallagher.
Newman vNewman.
Fursey vEdwards.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Poli's Cons Co vStewart.
Myers vPres &c Vil of Ossining.
Hepburn vLong.
Buchanan vRoughton.
Neville vMcGuire.
Stumboue vVil of Port Chester.
Dalton vN Y, N H & H R R Co.
Seagle vBarreto.

Highest number reached on call, 250.

Kelly vInter R T Co.
Neary vO'Rourke.
Grass vWilbur.
Berzin vPolonsky.
McPherson vMaluck.
Singer vAllenstein.
Murray vNorth Sand.

Highest number reached in regular order 213.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Wills for probate:
Lillian Greene.
Susan J. Whitaker.
Juliet F. Stephenson:
Guardianships:
Harry Lundgren.
Gustav M Lundgren.
Motions:
Margaret Meier.
Elizabeth Mulryan.
Simon Well.
Mary Jane Sheridan.
Jacob Freeman.
James Weston.
Accountings:
Paul A Vallance.
Sigmond Morse.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Franz vUnion Ry.
Kirzinger vMurtha.
Siewert vBreidenbach, (2.)
Moran vPedrone.
Scully vUnion Ry.
Markowitz vMugler Iron Works.
Kreisz vSame.
Schneider vNYC I Ry.
Krassner vUnion Ry.
Mechant vSase.
Scherer vCent U Gas.
Nadal vTaylor.
Clark vUnion Ry.

Highest number reached on call, 323.

PART II.—Morschauser, J.—Short causes.
Greer vMatthes.
Vandeveer vKerby.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.—Jury Term.
Wills for probate:
John Mooney.
Mary A Fowler.
Margaret Clancy.

County Court.

Young, C. J.—Criminal calendar.
People vBarry
Schapiero.
Civil calendar:
Perroto vFreeman.
Caturano vDeSalvo.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.
Towner et al vHoge et al.
Fitzpatrick vFitzpatrick.
Reynolds vReynolds.
Crystal et al vAeroplane Park A et al.

Highest number reached on the calendar is 303A.

TRIAL TERM—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.
Carney vN Y & Q C RR.
Remsen vScheler.
Smith vSame.
Zyzek vLindner.
Chvatal vSoukup.
Sullivan vBklyn H RR.
Derman vSame.
Mazza, an infant vSiemers.
Cooper vJohntra.
Thorn vThorn.
Hickoy—Pope et al.
O'Donnell vO'Donnell.
Baumann vCNY.

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Hollander vFrank.
McWeeney, as admr vL I R R Co.
Chester Hill Auto Co.
Pedersen vUnion Ry. (2.)
Mulvey vWilliamson.
Barrett vConklin.
Wilson vWaites Motor Van & Ster Co.
Doerr vLicolt.
Niehaus vNiehaus.
Langjahr vMille et al.
Hood vWetzel.
Turchin vMatheson
Lead Co.
Ward vBklyn H RR.
Crouze vCNY.
Riva vAlbert et al.
Tcolan vNY & Q El L & Power Co.

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Same vPalham Sun Pub Co.
Same vPort Chester Pub Co.
Same vSutherland.
Williams vMullin.
Ferns vGuilford.
Arutz vHavey.
Harris vKopner.
McCord vMirabella.
Berry vN Y C RR Co.
Earle vEarle.
Duffy vWest Elec RR.
People vMaglie.
Same vLeitner.
Same vSpringsteel.
Same vMatfaed.
Husted vGreenlawn Cemetery Co.
Dunn vNY C & H R RR Co.
Koch vBerardelli.
Rice vUnion Ry Co (2.)
Gallelo vWest El RR.
Scully vN Y C RR Co.
Fusco vN Y N H & H RR Co.
Smith vToch.
Costello vWallace.
Rapgood vHastings Hamer Co.
Mulvey vWagner.
Raupt vEisele.
Hunter vMille.
Rodde vUnion Ry Co.
Jones vRosemler.
Same vMehr.
Same vGoode.
Hirsch vKneffler.
Shaw vN Y N H & H RR Co.
Edel vWest El RR Co.
Reilly vPalham Sun.
Clarke vUnion Ry Co.
Levine vCity of New Rochelle.
Schulman vSame.
Blitz vDalton.
Elinstein vEagle Mtg.
Ries vWest El RR Co.
Powers vSame.
Borup vVon Kokeritz.
Bacchus vWest El RR.
Isola vGarafano.
Sundstrom vPort Chester Baking Co.
Nicoletto vDeWitt & Co.
Scott vHerold.
Tschantre vWest Elec RR Co.
Roberts vNY N H & H RR Co.

Highest number reached on call, 323.

PART II.—Morschauser, J.—Short causes.
Greer vMatthes.
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QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.
Towner et al vHoge et al.
Fitzpatrick vFitzpatrick.
Reynolds vReynolds.
Crystal et al vAeroplane Park A et al.

Highest number reached on the calendar is 303A.

TRIAL TERM—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.
Carney vN Y & Q C RR.
Remsen vScheler.
Smith vSame.
Zyzek vLindner.
Chvatal vSoukup.
Sullivan vBklyn H RR.
Derman vSame.
Mazza, an infant vSiemers.
Cooper vJohntra.
Thorn vThorn.
Hickoy—Pope et al.
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Doerr vLicolt.
Niehaus vNiehaus.
Langjahr vMille et al.
Hood vWetzel.
Turchin vMatheson
Lead Co.
Ward vBklyn H RR.
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Harris vKopner.
McCord vMirabella.
Berry vN Y C RR Co.
Earle vEarle.
Duffy vWest Elec RR.
People vMaglie.
Same vLeitner.
Same vSpringsteel.
Same vMatfaed.
Husted vGreenlawn Cemetery Co.
Dunn vNY C & H R RR Co.
Koch vBerardelli.
Rice vUnion Ry Co (2.)
Gallelo vWest El RR.
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Smith vToch.
Costello vWallace.
Rapgood vHastings Hamer Co.
Mulvey vWagner.
Raupt vEisele.
Hunter vMille.
Rodde vUnion Ry Co.
Jones vRosemler.
Same vMehr.
Same vGoode.
Hirsch vKneffler.
Shaw vNY N H & H RR Co.
Edel vWest El RR Co.
Reilly vPalham Sun.
Clarke vUnion Ry Co.
Levine vCity of New Rochelle.
Schulman vSame.
Blitz vDalton.
Elinstein vEagle Mtg.
Ries vWest El RR Co.
Powers vSame.
Borup vVon Kokeritz.
Bacchus vWest El RR.
Isola vGarafano.
Sundstrom vPort Chester Baking Co.
Nicoletto vDeWitt & Co.
Scott vHerold.
Tschantre vWest Elec RR Co.
Roberts vNY N H & H RR Co.

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Greer vMatthes.
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Surrogate's Court.

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QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.
Towner et al vHoge et al.
Fitzpatrick vFitzpatrick.
Reynolds vReynolds.
Crystal et al vAeroplane Park A et al.

Highest number reached on the calendar is 303A.

TRIAL TERM—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.
Carney vN Y & Q C RR.
Remsen vScheler.
Smith vSame.
Zyzek vLindner.
Chvatal vSoukup.
Sullivan vBklyn H RR.
Derman vSame.
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Niehaus vNiehaus.
Langjahr vMille et al.
Hood vWetzel.
Turchin vMatheson
Lead Co.
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Crouze vCNY.
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Earle vEarle.
Duffy vWest Elec RR.
People vMaglie.
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Isola vGarafano.
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PART II.—Morschauser, J.—Short causes.
Greer vMatthes.
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QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.
Towner et al vHoge et al.
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TRIAL TERM—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.
Carney vN Y & Q C RR.
Remsen vScheler.
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Same vSpringsteel.
Same vMatfaed.
Husted vGreenlawn Cemetery Co.
Dunn vNY C & H R RR Co.
Koch vBerardelli.
Rice vUnion Ry Co (2.)
Gall

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—A trough of moderately low pressure extends from Lake Superior into Texas and from thence northwestward into Western Colorado and Southern Utah. To the northward there has been a decided rise in pressure, accompanied by rapidly falling temperature and local snows and rains that extended eastward into the North Upper Lake region. In Central and Northeast Wyoming the snow fall was heavy. Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair with continued low temperatures in the Lower Lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the South and East. It is warmer from the Upper Lake region southwestward, in the East and the South the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday. It will be warmer Monday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, while in the Middle Atlantic States temperatures will not change materially.

Winds Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, Middle Atlantic, moderate to fresh northeast; South Atlantic, moderate northeast except fresh off the North Carolina Coast; East Gulf, gentle to moderate northeast.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New England.—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Eastern New York.—Partly cloudy Monday; fair Tuesday.

Western Pennsylvania. — Fair, slightly warmer Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Western New York.—Fair Monday, Tuesday cloudy, probably local rains; colder in west portion.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	55	44	4 P. M.	64	57
6 A. M.	52	42	6 P. M.	60	52
9 A. M.	57	46	9 P. M.	56	50
12 M.	63	54	11 P. M.	55	49

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50, for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 44; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature, 58 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 42 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 70 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.14 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.28 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:01—	864 Columbus Av.; Novelty Waist Co.	Slight
2:10—	511 Greenwich St.; Samuel H. Valentine	Slight
3:25—	372 E. 152 St.; Angelo Manello..	$1,000
3:55—	12-14 W. 18 St.; Smith, Seifert & Bloom	$10,000
4:40—	417 E. 59 St.; Gellberg & Co.	Slight
5:20—	337 E. 4 St.; synagogue	Slight
8:35—	1,931 Broadway; Alexander Mfg. Co.	$500
P. M.		
10:05—	271 E. 106 St.; Wm. Feltman	Slight
11:00—	100 Av. C; Isaac Idelstein	Slight
12:30—	265 Madison St.; Benj. Sinrod	Slight
1:30—	West Drive, Central Park, at 110 St. (auto); Louis Finkelstein	$200
1:50—	396 Hudson St.; John Bennett	Slight
4:30—	40 E. 92 St.; John Harper	Slight
5:00—	511 W. 36 St.; Locust Farms Dairy	Slight
6:00—	475 10 Av.; Hill Publishing Co.	Slight
5:15—	6-12 E. 16 St.; Advance Box Co.	Slight
6:20—	622 Columbus Av.; Patrick Monahan	Slight
6:55—	2,367 Hughes Av.; Dominick De Flora	$50
6:00—	468 Lenox Av.; Herman Frank	Slight
6:10—	359 Madison St.; Jennie Rosenthal	Slight
6:50—	583 Southern Boulevard; Louis Goodman	Slight
11:15—	N. E. cor. 127 St. and 8 Av., Judge Ingraham, (vacant lot)	Slight

REAL ESTATE.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Lorillard Place, lot 50x100; block from 183d St. station 3d Av. elevated; ripe for builder. Molony, 311 West 44th St.

Eight-room house; garage; overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; $7,000. Builders, 253th St., Sedgwick Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.

Large, old-fashioned building on Liberty St., Brooklyn, near bridge and ferry, suitable for a factory; terms favorable to satisfactory parties. Chauncey Real Estate Co., Ltd., 187 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful Lots at Little Neck—High and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone Cortlandt 744.

KEW GARDENS—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 33 Richmond Hill

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS at KATONAH, BEDFORD, MT. KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, MAMARONECK, RIVERDALE, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished RENTALS along Harlem Railroad.

REED, CLARK & LEE, Inc.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Depot Plaza. Tel. 1516 W. P.

New 10-room cottage, 3 baths, hot water heat; high ground; near station; plot 200 feet deep; good neighborhood. $ 2,900; deal with the owner. 1 Mill St. Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms; finished in A1 style; hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in, and flowers; nice location; not far from water, schools and trolley; $.00 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.

Small farm, with a 6-room house; improvements; running water, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; few blocks from station; fronting trolley in large town, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products, small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. B. Barsham, Box 151 Times Downtown.

Cosy little home for $650 complete, with about 15,000 square feet of fine land suitable for small farming, &c.; this town of 10,000 population, not far out; easy terms to a quick, genuine buyer, call or write for appointment to visit weekdays or Sundays. B. Owner, 106 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Five-room house, with nearly 2 acres of good farm land; beautiful cedar trees; .6 miles from city hall; few minutes from trolley and station; bargain to quick buyer with $150 cash. "Small Farm," Box 148 Times Downtown.

$20 a month buys cozy, old-fashioned, well-built, 7-room house; stable, chicken run, fruit, flowers, and garden; 30 minutes out; bargain; $2,500; little cash. Owner, Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

High-class modern house; cost $16,000; Neponsit, L. I.; sacrifice quick sale. 6549 Schuyler.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK—$200 down and small monthly payments like rent buys my beautiful suburban home; will surrender next month; 30 minutes from N. Y.; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace and built-in bookcases in living room, hardwood trim, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1508 John.

BELLEVILLE.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements; garage; fruit; 45 minutes Herald Square; bargain, $4,200. Allan, 508 Fifth Av., New York.

$5 per month buys you a large home site among the beautiful hills of Fanwood, N. J. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange for mortgages for securities, account moving West; $7,000 equity in Great Neck (L. I.) plot; $20,000 equity in 180 lots Westwood, N. J.; $70,000 equity in country estate, including entire lake, Maine coast. E. O. Grover, Western Springs, Ill.

Plot 50x100, near Washington St., below 14th; old buildings; need improvement, with warehouse, garage, stable, or tenement; exchange equity $15,000 for smaller equity and cash. Room 1,2?0, 521 Madison Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—Garage or building to convert to garage. Gassler, 174 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Wanted—$6,500 mo tgage, private house, Harlem; brokers protected. J. E. Barry, 4 249 Broadway.

Do you need money? If so, consult this office. Ross Realty, 503 5th Av.

Mortgage Loans Wanted.

$8,000 first mortgage wanted; $16,000 property; Queens, L. I. Telephone Schuyler 6449.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on August 31, 1916, WILLIAM A. JAMISON et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of Steamlighter "Santos" for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about July 22nd, 1916, from a collision. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steamlighter and pending freight as appraised, viz: $16,025.70, with lawful interest according to law. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 11th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BARGAINS IN USED CARS.
STUTZ 1916 Bulldog
NATIONAL Twin "6," used 10 weeks.
PIERCE 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger.
MERCER 1915, 22-70, touring.
CADILLAC 6, 7-passenger.
STUTZ 1915 Roadster, excellent condition.
PACKARD 8-48, 7-passenger.
STEARNS 6, Silent Knight, 4-passenger.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 Clymer St., near Wsburg Bridge, B'klyn.
Open Sunday.

MERCER, 1915, touring, with extra convertible Sedan top; runs like a new car; price, $1,600. Can be seen at 253 Hicks St., rear Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

BUICK 1916 LITTLE SIX ROADSTER.
HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
PAIGE 1916 FAIRFIELD SIX TOURING.
HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET.
MITCHELL 1916 SIX TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT, LIKE NEW.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD.
Third floor, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK.—Bargain, $125; opportunity to purchase Model C-55, 1915 touring; electric starter, lights, and generator; any demonstration. Private residence, 479 East 134th.

CADILLAC touring, $300; has electric starter, lights, and generator; excellent condition; any demonstration. D. Thomas, 406 E. 149th.

CADILLAC Speedster; thoroughly overhauled. Blinn, 509 Park Av.

CHANDLER, 1916, LIMOUSINE.
OLDSMOBILE, 1916, 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
HUDSON, 1915, 6-40, LIMOUSINE.
WILLYS-KNI. HT, 1914, 4-PASS. ROAD.
PACKARD, 1915, COUPE, SPECIAL.
OVERLAND, 1915, SPECIAL BROUGHAM.
CADILLAC, 1914, LIMOUSINE.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

CHANDLER, 1916, 7-passenger touring, perfect condition extra equipment; any demonstration. Apt. 72. Circle 1730.

HUDSON "super six" touring; elegant condition; sacrifice $1,100; bring cash. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

LOZIER small six, late model, five passenger touring automobile; exceptionally fine condition; equipped with Gray-Davis starting, lighting system; $725. 150 West 55th.

MITCHELL, 1916, Winter top Mitchel. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., 1,700 Broadway.

Packard-1916-1-35 7-pass. Salen touring car, $2,200. Run 7,638 miles.

Packard-1916-1-25 Runabout, $2,000.

Packard 1916-1-25 5-pass. touring, $2,200. Guaranteed.

Packard-1916-1-25 5 pass. touring, $2,000.

Packard-1911-30 Limousine, with extra touring body.

Paige-1916 7-pass., wire wheels; one extra wheel and tire. Practically new.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
359-361 Halsey Street,
Newark, N. J.

PACKARD, 1914, "38" touring car; has new set of non-skid tires; runs and looks like a brand new car; price, $1,000; can be seen at 2 Grace Court, near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

PACKARD.—1-35, twin six, touring car; excellent condition. McCracken, 4,120 Columbus.

PIERCE-ARROW 38 landaulet, first-class condition, for sale or rent. Fentle, 127 East 83d. Lenox 6073.

PIERCE-ARROW touring car; good condition. Blinn, 509 Park Av.

SEDAN.—Desirous of selling my 1916 Sedan, driven 3,210 miles; cost $2,175; offers accepted. Mrs. T. Lunenfeld, 507 5th Av. Phone between 2-3, Murray Hill 9851.

WILLYS-KNIGHT, touring, bargain. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., 1,700 B'way.

WINTON, 1915, 6-passenger, 48 horse power, looks like new, fully equipped, slip covers; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

WINTON, 1916, light six, overhauled and repainted, fully equipped, electric light, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON, 1916, 48 horse power, 7-passenger, overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

COMMERCIAL cars for hire by hour day, week, month, year. S. & B. Renting Co., 438 West 18th St. Phone Chelsea 21 8.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 B yant.

PACKARD, seven-passenger landaulette for hire, hour, day, month; theatrical and shopping calls; very reasonable. 3528 Schuyler.

PACKARD six-cylinder and Lozier touring cars; late models; hour, day, or month. Plaza 5440.

PACKARD for rent; elegant Packard limousine; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d. Lenox 6078.

PACKARD landaulet, $300, $150 month. Ben Sulkins, 201 West 83d. Schuyler 6900.

PACKARD landaulet, 1916, twin sixes; month or yearly agreement. Karp, 5322 Columbus

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars; Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day, Special Rates Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
128 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

RENAULT LANDAULET.—Monthly preferred; reasonable; careful French chauffeur; will go everywhere. Louis, 331 West 49th St. Columbus 4596.

RENAULT.—Elegant landaulette (Renault) for hire. Lambert Lincoln Garage, 1,926 Broadway. Columbus 6848.

TOWN LIMOUSINE, $60 weekly; Pierce limousine landaulet, $75; $2.50 hourly. Circle 447.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOCARS WANTED. LATE MODELS; PURCHASE FOR CASH. C. L. GREENRAUM, 217 EAST 23D ST.

PACKARD wanted, 2x.8 touring or limousine car; state condition and lowest cash price. Hess, 212 West 43d St.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y.M.C.A. to school. Telephone Columbus 30? West 7th St. 7920 Spec. classes for ladies

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our A.A. AUTO SCHOOL is BEST. in-pect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short period; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, cor. 42d. Bryant 5786.

Garage to let, 50x100, 5 stories, accommodates 250 cars; all latest improvements, 3 entrances, building located on corner, central part of city; inquire for particulars. M. Brand & Sons, 1st Av. and 49th St.

Large, light loft to let for manufacturing purpose; steam-heated; rent cheap. Apply to He man Stein, 437 East 165th.

Attractive private office, 24th floor Liberty Tower, overlooking Hudson; low rent. Call Room 2,410, 55 Liberty St., corner Nassau.

Office or desk room; stenographer service, telephone. 51 East 42d, Room 203.

Desk room, private office; $12. 1,472 Broadway. Room 413.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on October 19, 1916, the STANDARD TRANSPORTATION COMPANY filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co. No. 17 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about January 10, 1916, while tug S. T. Co. No. 17 was taking scow Degnon No. 8 alongside, in consequence of which one John Johnsen is alleged to have sustained personal injuries: That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 17 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $41,000, with lawful interest according to law. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22nd day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. And that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on October 12th, 1916, the Standard Transportation Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co. No. 16 for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about October 4, 1915, while tug S. T. Co. No. 16 was towing barge S. T. Co. No. 120 out of the slip at 58th Street, South Brooklyn, in consequence of which one Mikal Olson is alleged to have sustained personal injuries: That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 16 and pending freight as appraised, viz., $41,000, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22d day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

10TH ST., 15 EAST.—Unfurnished apartment, eight rooms and bath; extra maid's room; third floor, front, east; $1,600. Apply Superintendent.

Unfurnished—West Side.

61ST, 106 WEST.—Eight all sunny rooms; modern; elevator apartment.

72D, 105 WEST.—A few exceptional five-room front corner apartments. W. A. Barbour. Telephone Columbus 8881.

78TH ST., 170 WEST.
Seven light rooms and bath; $55.
Apply on premises. Tel. Rhinelander 9704.

98TH ST., 243 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Apt. 7-A, unusual, sunny 6 rooms, foyer, unfurnished.

113TH, 203 WEST.—Elevator apartment enblist; six, seven rooms; two baths; sacrifice.

140TH, 500 WEST. (New Fireproof Building.) —Four-room apartments, $650 per annum. Agent, on premises. Tel. Rhinelander 9704.

180TH, 660 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—The Swampscott; high-class elevator apartments; extra large, light rooms; five rooms, $42; six rooms, corner, $60. Apply to superintendent, on premises.

THE HUNTINGTON.
294-298 West 21st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families, all light, rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

Furnished—East Side.

39TH, 124 EAST.—Attractively furnished floor in private house; extra large rooms, in exclusive Murray Hill district; references required.

81ST, 75 East, (northwest corner Park Av.) —An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.

APARTMENTS, 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished. FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

Attractive apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway restaurant; full hotel service; $12 to $15 weekly; extra large three-room suite, $22.50; investigate. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

Furnished—West Side.

23D, 449 WEST, (London Terrace.)—Beautifully furnished three large rooms, bath, kitchenette in dentist's private residence; steam heat, electric lights, telephone; unusual; reasonable.

50TH, 226 WEST.—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment; near Broadway; $115 month. Kelley.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Ninth floor front; two large, attractively furnished rooms; elevators; telephone; every convenience; $25 weekly; references.

64TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished six rooms; linen, silver; piano; cars convenient. Garrett.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractively furnished, sunny, 6-room elevator apartment. Lewis.

122D, 525 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Beautiful two-room front suite; newly decorated; all conveniences; select elevator apartment; suitable for two; $5; also large rooms. 5560 Morningside. Ext. 67. Mapes.

124-D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator, five rooms, bath; complete; piano; $55 month.

137TH, 611 WEST, (Apt. 54A.)—Four rooms; completely furnished for housekeeping; two facing Drive; can be rented separately.

APARTMENT OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY.
At 350 West 85th St.; 11 rooms and 3 baths; living room, 18x28; Caenstone mantels; dining room wainscoted to beamed ceiling; master's chamber with painted paneled walls; this apartment of marked individuality will be leased only to desirable tenant; $400 per month.

Apartments HANDSOMELY furnished. CLARK REALTY CO. E. Vanderbilt 1458.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED CORNER APARTMENT
of 6 rooms, in fireproof building, near 86th St.; imported furnishings; present occupant must leave the city; rent, $300.
APPLY TO PASSOFF & LANNING,
Broadway, corner of 89th St.

ELEGANT APARTMENT AT BARGAIN,
Riverside Drive.—Seven rooms, two baths, all outside; responsible persons. Audubon 5756.

FURNISHED 3 TO 12 ROOMS FOR WINTER SEASON OR YEARLY LEASE, $75 TO $1,000 MONTHLY. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500
Fredk L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall, Bryant 1185.

NORTHERN AV., 68, (corner 180th St.)—Attractive, outside four-room apartment; view of Hudson; $40; call 10 to 2 or evenings. Allen; telephone 9230 St. Nicholas.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night maid, bellboy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $15 to $35 weekly, $60 to $125 monthly. Telephone 3964 River.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, L. & M. 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

SUPERIOR TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS. SEND PARTICULARS. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

7 or 8 light rooms, well furnished, 5 to 6 months, $125 to $150 per month, by responsible party, west side, between 70th and 112th. L. F., 288 Amsterdam Av., Col. 2467.

PHYSICIAN wishes furnished parlor floor; write particulars. A. X., 47 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted.—Studio, bath, kitchenette, north light; price $30 to $40; full particulars requested: Manhattan, Brooklyn, suburbs. F 222 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

117TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; steam heat; also small room.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Large, also single, room with, without bath; gentlemen only; references.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelors' rooms; residence Oriental art collector; references required.

60TH ST., 41 EAST.—Small room, southern exposure; bath adjoining; gentlemen only.

71ST ST., 117 EAST.—Front and back parlor; suitable for doctor.

80TH ST., 158 EAST.—Elegant large front room, adjoining bath; steam; private residence.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (51st.)—Elegant back parlor and small room; every possible convenience; select private house; breakfast; references.

MADISON AV., near 80th St.—Will share cosy three-room modern apartment with business girl, nurse, or student; reasonable; references. Lenox 5840.

MADISON AV., 529.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath; phone; electricity.

West Side.

11TH, 124 WEST.—Large and small rooms, quiet house; moderate rent.

38TH AND 6TH AV.
Front rooms, running water, steam heat, $4, $5, $6 weekly; rooms with private baths, $6, $7. Hotel Jefferson.

47TH, 5; WEST.—Exceptional rooms; large, single; private baths; board optional. Bryant 1589.

50TH ST., 38 WEST, (Telephone Circle 179.)—Rooms with private baths, en suite or single, for gentlemen of refinement appreciating comfortable, well-kept environment; furnished or unfurnished.

53D, 61 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board, private house; table guests; references.

61ST, 10 WEST.—NINTH FLOOR FRONT; TWO LARGE, ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOMS; ELEVATOR; TELEPHONE; EVERY CONVENIENCE; $25 WEEKLY; REFERENCES.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; dressing room; running water; reasonable.

70TH, 269 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room, adjoining bath; private family; references; gentleman.

74TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Handsome room, lavatory, in exclusive apartment; business man. Johnson.

76TH 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; southern exposure; must be seen to appreciate.

78ST, 106 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with, without board; convenient to all cars.

79ST ST, 221 WEST.—Room, bath; another near bath; warm; breakfast optional; private residence.

79D, (CENTRAL PARK WEST.)—Sitting room, bedroom; tiled bath, parquet floors; beautifully furnished; gentleman who wishes exclusive, quiet, clean home; $18; references. Phone 1212 Col.

79D, 272 WEST.—Attractive double room, on floor with bath; single; electricity; references.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single rooms, others, with private bath, continuous hot water, electricity.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity; references.

76TH ST., 242 WEST.—Wonderfully fine, large room; light housekeeping permitted.

77TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive, large room; twin beds; suitable two gentlemen; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, modern room, newly furnished; southern exposure; private residence.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; southern exposure; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—2 outside connecting rooms, well furnished; near Central Park. Leonard.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Parlor suite, piano, private bath; also large room, with or without private bath; subway, "L."

78TH, 150 WEST.—Handsomely appointed, large, medium rooms; private baths; refined surroundings.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large, sunny, well furnished, clean rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive, large, warm front rooms; running water; telephone; reception room.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large, small, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one small room, every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH, 133 WEST.—Comfortable furnished, medium sized room; telephone, electricity; references.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Attractive, large front parlor; running water; electricity; telephone; $10; convenient.

82D ST., 8 WEST.
Desirable small rooms; telephone; all conveniences.

83D, 165 WEST.—Comfortable room for refined business lady; references. Apt. 64.

84TH, 111 WEST.—Double parlor, elegantly furnished, main floor; bath and running water. Apartment AI.

84TH, 268 WEST, near West End.—Outside rooms; elevator; electricity; breakfast; gentlemen. Haskins.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual second-floor room, with private bath; tray breakfast served.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Elegant rooms; private baths; high-class boarding house; table boarders wanted.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; kitchenettes.

89TH, 350 WEST.—House handsomely appointed; opening large, small rooms; telephone; references.

90TH, 53 WEST.—Large rooms for two, private bath; small rooms; first-class table board; table boarders accommodated.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house; large room; $7; front parlor, connecting bedroom, $8.

93D ST., 250 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; modern elevator apartment; references. Inquire Hallboy.

95TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, large, medium rooms; running water; adjoining bath; one flight; private house; newly furnished; telephone; reasonable.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished front room; bath; telephone; gentlemen; $6.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptionally furnished large rooms, private family; private house; bath, telephone; references given, required; board optional.

104TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, newly furnished room; conveniences; homelike; phone. Beidler.

104TH ST., 65 WEST.—Elegant front suite; suitable two gentlemen; private family. Kennedy.

105TH, 170 WEST.—Sunny back parlor; electricity, water; single, front; $3. Riverside 5589.

105TH, 217 WEST.—Large and small rooms; bath; homelike; moderate. Prehn.

113TH, 319 WEST.—A tired business man, woman or couple will find a congenial, beautifully furnished home with private family where a good table is served with taste and refinement; exclusive; references.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Handsome front suite; lavatory, every modern convenience; reasonable. Apt. 9.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; single, en suite; seventh floor.

110TH, 525 WEST, (Broadway, Near Subway.)—Two attractive front rooms and bath, or singly; permanent; private family; references. Apt. 3C.

111TH, 545 WEST, (Apartment 1E.)—Excellent home for business men. Morningside 989.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Single rooms, running water, large closets, bath, telephone. Underwood.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Attractive, large front room. Apt. 4, east.

113TH, (Broadway.)—Private Christian family; exclusive accommodations; beautiful optional. Phone Riverside 1058.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; three windows; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

114TH, 508 WEST.—Attractive large room; breakfast if desired; women. Apartment 72.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; kitchen privileges; reasonable. Hale.

116TH, 404 WEST, Subway.—Perfectly appointed room for gentleman, adjoining bath. Armstrong.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive single room, elevator, telephone, shower. Apt. 41.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.—Two large, sunny front rooms, newly furnished; business men. Call Monday, 10 P. M., 1 D.

119TH, WEST, 149 (Claremont Av.)—Outside room, well furnished; opposite Columbia; between Broadway and Riverside.

119TH, 19 WEST.—Large, light room, facing street; hot, cold water, telephone.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Cozy, well-furnished room, elevator apartment; kitchen privileges; Apt. 52. Carlsen.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large, sunny, steam-heated, two windows, nicely furnished; price $4.50, $6. Wilkins.

122D, 500 WEST.—Sunny, outside rooms, 2, 4 windows; kitchen privileges. Whyte.

122D, 541 WEST.—Sunny room, front, single; telephone; breakfast optional; reasonable. Jewett.

123D, (3,100 Broadway.)—Beautiful front suite suitable 2, 3; Columbia. Apt. 62.

124TH, 329 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large and small; convenient location; private house; with or without board.

125TH, 601 WEST, (near Claremont.)—Beautiful suite, two front rooms; private family; references. Le Sair.

136TH, 607 WEST, (Apt. 42.)—Cheerful rooms; home made woman; meals optional; subway; references.

140TH, 559 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; electricity; private family; $3. Brown.

143D, 31F WEST, (Apt. 23.)—Furnished room; elevator apartment; subway; gentleman.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive large room, southeast corner; river view; subway. Ellsworth.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms, delightfully and centrally located; gentlemen only. H. L., 176 Times.

FLOOR, including two rooms, bath with each; private American family; West End Av., near 76th St. C 221 Times Annex.

NEAR PARK.—Homelike rooms, southern exposure; private baths; hot water. 04 West 97th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668 (144th.)—Outside, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 35.

WEST END AV., 350, near 76th.—Exceptional rooms; private house; modern conveniences; references.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large and small front rooms; adjoining bath; telephone; electricity; steam.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

WEST END AV., 794, (98th St.)—3 rooms; private bath; maid service; moderate.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

ROOM WANTED, vicinity Madison Av. and 38th St.; permanent. Telephone Murray Hill 6240.

YOUNG MAN wants single room, with electricity, running water preferred; west side, 65th to 100th St.; $3 week; permanent. H. W., 266 Times.

Unfurnished.

Three or four large, light, heated connecting rooms, with bath; state particulars, terms. F 204 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2101 Yonkers.

New York State.

Highland, Ulster County, N. Y.—Select refined home, high, healthy location, seeks a few semi-invalid boarders; excellent table; reasonable rates. Address Mrs. Egbert Van Wagner.

BOARD WANTED.

BY YOUNG LADY, employed, single room and board, reasonable, first-class boarding house; electricity; west park and north 72d St. Address, A 34 Times.

SINGLE YOUNG MAN from South, employed permanently, desires to find real home; no boarding houses need answer; please state details; references exchanged. E 26 Times.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 34 Barrels of Salted Salmon. Food and Drugs Act. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Oct. 30th, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated Oct. 14th, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 126 Cans, each containing five gallons of tomato pulp. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 30, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated October 14, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

22D, 41 EAST.—Attractive rooms; Southern table; all conveniences; references; telephone.

24TH, 117-119 EAST, (Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, suite; private bath.

25TH, 52 EAST.—Two large, elegant rooms, with board; table guests; Southern family.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Large room, with bath; table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Broadway place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

65TH ST.—Delightful accommodations in private American home, near Park Av.; unusual

HIGGINS & SEITER INC
FOUNDED 1887
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9-11 EAST 37TH STREET

SERVICE PLATES

ENTREE, SALAD

AND TEA PLATES

RAMEKINS

CUPS AND SAUCERS

ELECTIONS HELD IN MEXICO.

Deputies to the Coming Constituent Congress Chosen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 22.—An election of Deputies for the Constituent Congress was held throughout the Republic today, and many thousand citizens who never before had voted flocked to polling places to register their will. Carranza Ministers and other high Government officials voted at their respective precincts here. Although contests were heated, no disorders occurred. According to a report reaching here tonight a majority of the candidates elected were nominated by the Constitutionalist Party. Officials were pleased at the result.

MANOEUVRES BEGIN TODAY.

First New York Brigade on Border to Participate.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Oct. 22.—Two days of manoeuvres by the infantry regiments of the First Brigade of the New York Division will begin tomorrow, following the program of Brig. Gen. James W. Lester.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment will take a position on the military road near Hidalgo tomorrow, and the Twelfth and the Seventh will assail in turn, so that commanding officers may have practice in the problem of disposing an attacking force. On the second day the brigade camp here will be held by the Seventh against the assault of the Twelfth.

Brig. Gen. James Parker, commanding the troops in the Brownsville district, today reviewed the First New York Cavalry on the parade ground at Fort Brown. This review followed a polo game that was won from the team of Squadron A by officers of the Third Cavalry by a score of 7¾ to 5. The cavalry will leave Brownsville tomorrow for Point Isabel on the Gulf Coast, twenty miles from Brownsville, so that the troopers may have surf bathing and tarpon fishing.

AUTOS A FOE OF CHURCHES.

Pastors Plan a "Go-to-Church Sunday" to Cure Backsliders.

In urging observance of "Go-to-Church Sunday," set for Oct. 29, the Chairman of the committee of seventy pastors of the five boroughs, Dr. Edward S. Young, said last night at Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn:

"This is the age of the religious man without a sanctuary. The 'Go-Not-to-Church Sunday' movement has been on for years. The golfers joined it, and many a man reared to be faithful at the house of God broke away to the links. The automobilist joined it, and now thousands of families once regular at the sanctuary spend the morning getting ready and the afternoon touring.

"The moving pictura has added its detraction, luring youth and all ages from Sunday school and public worship. The awfully speeded-up life of the six secular days leaves clerks and others so tired they feel they must rest on Sunday.

"The Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount would poll a bigger vote than ever. People have merely let slip slowly away their personal attendance upon divine services. The religiously inclined man who will not try to go and help others to go to church next Sunday must be the victim of some unworthy fascination."

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For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

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Advertising agencies and American District Telegraph offices in New York City accept advertisements for The New York Times at office rates.

BISHOP PLEADS FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

Lawrence, in Convention Sermon, Urges Fair Play for the Masses.

BUSY WEEK IN PROSPECT

Episcopalian Deputies to Consider Representation and Mission Board Nominations.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts sounded a note for social justice for the masses today in the official sermon of the Protestant Episcopal Church Convention, delivered this morning at Christ Church Cathedral.

"Tens of thousands of unchurched people in the United States today," he said, "persons of excellent character and religious parentage, are to be won back to the Church by conviction on the part of the clergy founded upon personal experiences, fair play, a sense of justice and a life of willing sacrifice."

Bishop Lawrence cited Nicodemus as an example of the unchurched masses. "Christ reached Nicodemus," he said, "by talking it out with the young man. He first spoke of the truths of faith, but did not say creed. He suggested spiritual truths which both understood out of the depths of their experience.

"Fair play is what people demand from the Church. The law of Christianity does not condemn any man before he is heard. There is a suspicion on the part of some that the Church is composed of carefully housed people who in social life wish to keep things as they are. There is a suspicion on the part of others that the Church is here to support its own dogmas and opinions without regard for truth. The man of today wants and will have truth."

Speaking of social justice, the Bishop said:

"When a body of people inspired with a fine idealism for Socialism rises up, the Church or Christian people may not condemn them without hearing."

The House of Deputies will hold night sessions this week in order to keep up with the great volume of business which must be disposed of, if possible, before next Friday evening, the time set for the adjournment.

The first thing to be taken up in the morning will be the matter of proportionate representation. It is proposed to reconstruct the scheme of representation so that the larger dioceses may have credit for greater populations and more clergy.

The confirmation of the nominations made by the House of Bishops for the Board of Missions will probably be before the Deputies in the morning. There has been all along a disposition to keep all differences of opinion well under cover, but at any time the disapproval of certain elements of the Church as to the policies of the Mission Board may manifest itself. There have been so many important economic and social matters before the convention that every effort is being made to sidetrack party demonstrations.

It was announced this afternoon by leaders of the ritualistic wing that no effort would be made at this convention to change the name of the Church by omitting the word "Episcopal." They have maintained that the Church is not a product of the Reformation, as has been asserted. The name "American Episcopal Church" is the one which is favored by those who take this view. The opportunity was presented, in the discussion of the title page of the revised Prayer Book, to introduce the change of name.

Frederick C. Morehouse, one of the High Church leaders, who made the suggestion that the title page of the book was still blank, did not raise the question as to the name of the Church. The adherents of this movement have decided that they will not press it at this convention, but they believe that by the next convention they will be able to carry the change through by a substantial majority.

VILLA DRIVEN BACK IN FIGHT AT FRESNO

His Concentrated Force Reported Retreating on Santa Ysabel, With Ozuna in Pursuit.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Oct. 22.—The concentrated forces of Villa are retreating from Fresno toward Santa Ysabel, closely followed by the command of General Ozuna, according to an official report given out today by General Trevino. Decisive action is expected in a few days. Chihuahua City is quiet and every precaution has been taken here against any surprises.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Oct. 21 (via El Paso Junction, Texas, Oct. 22.)—The advance column of General Ozuna yesterday engaged the enemy, who concentrated all bands, numbering more than 1,000 men, at Santa Ysabel, and further fighting is in progress today.

Losses are reported heavy on both sides. Martin Lopez, the bandit leader, is reported killed, and Colonel Martin Salinas, second in command to General Ozuna, was wounded. What the losses are is not known. The wounded are being conveyed to Chihuahua.

General Ozuna's main force is at Fresno, west of Chihuahua City.

Torreon reports the surrender of forty Villa bandits to Carranza forces there.

FEARS STRAINED RELATIONS

Gonzales Thinks Pershing Expedition Should Be Withdrawn.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 22.—In an interview with a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent yesterday General Pablo Gonzalez said his recent declarations to The Outlook expressed only his private opinion, and did not reflect sentiments of the Constitutionalist Government, although he believed his opinions were concurred in by a majority of the Mexican people. Asked if he had reason to believe that questions put to him by The Outlook were for the purpose of obtaining material for an attack on President Wilson regarding his Mexican policy, General Gonzalez answered:

"It might be so, yet I answered them frankly and sincerely, taking advantage of the opportunity to let the American people know, regardless of parties, the advantage of a truly cordial policy which would express the generous sentiments that up to the present Mexico has felt toward the United States, and that would be beneficial to the interests of both countries."

Referring to Mr. Hughes's statements made in recent speeches, that if elected he wouldn't wish war with any country, General Gonzalez said:

"Politics is changeable, and words are like smoke. I hope that whichever candidate is elected war with Mexico will be avoided, as this is right and proper and demanded by self-interest and justice."

Asked if, should Wilson not decide to withdraw the Pershing expedition he expected relations between Mexico and the United States to become strained, he said: "Undoubtedly, and this should be regretted."

Reliable persons declare that during the week important changes will take place in Carranza's Cabinet. Prominent Constitutionalists are mentioned as probable candidates for Cabinet posts. Among them are General Alvarado, Governor of Yucatan; General Gonzalez and Alberto Pani.

PEACE UNION SEEN IF THE ALLIES WIN

Prof. Clark of Columbia Believes the Entente Will Be Made Permanent League.

DANGER PERIOD AFTER WAR

Says National Hatreds Do Not Last Long, but May Cause Trouble While They Do Exist.

Victory for the Allies would give the world a league of nations that might insure peace for a long time after the war, and might grow into a permanent International League of Peace, in the opinion of Dr. John Bates Clark, Professor of Political Economy in Columbia University and a member of the Executive Committee of the League to Enforce Peace, who spoke yesterday morning at the Mount Morris Baptist Church. Professor Clark's address was the third in a series of Sunday morning talks on "The New Internationalism," arranged by the church's class in applied Christianity.

The speaker began by agreeing with Professor Hugo Muensterberg, who spoke in the church on Sunday of last week, that racial lines did not divide peoples permanently, and he said, too, that national hatreds were not lasting. These facts, he held, made an international league possible, but he pointed out that national enmities, such as might exist immediately after the war between France and Germany, would hamper the organization of a league including these nations, in this or the next generation. And war might come, he said, in this period immediately following the present struggle.

The possibility of a war soon after the one now going on, he added, was increased by the fact that the exhaustion of either side was unlikely and would not be a guarantee of peace if it were accomplished.

"Peace is better than war," said the speaker, "but there are two kinds of peace, the pax romana, which meant peace within the Roman Empire and constant fighting and disturbance without, and the peace which followed the overthrow of Napoleon, which was maintained by a balance of powers, did not endanger any of the nations maintaining it and protected the little nations. Now, there are two leagues fighting in Europe. If the Teutonic league wins, I believe that we shall have the pax Romana, but if the Entente wins we shall have something resembling the peace of nations. This should not be regarded as an unneutral statement, but as a simple statement of fact.

"The war may end in one of three ways: Crushing victory for one side, victory for one side without the crushing of the other, and in a draw. I believe that victory for one side without the crushing of the other is the most probable of the three. The Entente will not be dissolved and there is no probability that the Teutonic alliance will be either.

"One side or the other will win, then, and, for the purposes of our argument, I will assume that the winner is the Entente. It contains five great nations and a larger number of small ones. Of the five great nations, no one is in any danger of trying to conquer the others, and the alliance as a whole is bound to maintain a balance of power, which in itself, makes for peace. The Entente must hold together for the protection of each nation within it. The strongest of them would be in peril if it were severed from its allies.

"The Entente will be powerful enough to preserve the peace of Europe and vitally interested in doing it. Recuperation, the restoration of waste forces, the building up anew of the fortunes of the people will be what every nation will require.

"The Entente must have, for its own security, arbitral institutions. It will need a court to settle justiciable disputes, and means of arbitration and conciliation for disputes that are not in the legal sense justiciable. It must hold conferences, periodically, for the discussion of measures of common interest.

"In these nearly self-evident statements, I have recited four out of five of the proposals of the League to Enforce Peace—by far the most vigorous peace society that has yet been created."

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary is announced to speak in the church next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock on the subject of "The Importance of Aerial Craft."

JAY L. PYLE A SUICIDE.

Sends Telegram to Brother, Then Takes Poison in Hotel Room.

Howard C. Pyle, a real estate dealer of 66 First Place, Brooklyn, received shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a telegram saying: "Lem dead at Breslin."—It was signed C. D. Williams.

Mr. Pyle called the Breslin by telephone to ask if his brother, Jay L. Pyle, known as "Lem," who lived at 43 West 129th Street, was at the hotel, but that name was not on the register.

They found on the register, however, the name C. D. Williams, which was signed to the telegram. No answer could be obtained by knocking at the door of his room, and a bellboy who went through the transom found the man dead. A half-empty bottle of cyanide of potassium was in the room. The body was identified by Walter Henford, a brother-in-law, as that of Jay L. Pyle. The dead man was formerly a salesman of perfumes, but had been out of touch with his relatives for more than a year.

PRICE OF GRADE B MILK CUT.

Borden Co. to Sell It at 8 Cents if Buyers Bring Container.

Borden's Condensed Milk Company will announce this week that Grade B milk may be bought at all of its stations for 2 cents less than the retail price if the customer brings a container. The price will be 8 cents a quart instead of the 10 cents at which Grade B usually retails. The Borden Company has for some time retailed Grade B milk at several of its stores on the east side for 8 cents instead of the old price of 9 cents, the milk so retailed being poured from bottles into the customers' containers. This policy will be extended all over the city, Manager Hallock of Borden's said last night.

Following the Borden Company's lead, all the milk companies, it is said, probably will sell Grade B milk cheaper at their stations.

NO GERMAN ORDERS ON SALE

False Hopes Raised in Philanthropic Breasts by Solicitor of Funds.

Several Americans of German descent in this city are under the false impression, it was learned yesterday, that they have been singled out by the German Government for honors similar to that which Alphonse G. Koelble said on Saturday he had refused. One of the most prominent German-American publishers, who was asked yesterday about the statement that German decorations had been offered to American citizens, said yesterday:

"All this talk of decorations to American citizens for work in the cause of Germany is due to an unscrupulous solicitor employed by a German society, who has sought large subscriptions for German war relief work by promising that the German Government would reward extra large contributions by conferring an order on the donor at the close of the war. Of course, this statement is absolutely false. Some sort of an unofficial medal or ribbon may be made in this city, and handed around as a decoration, but you can rest assured that the German Government would never cheapen any recognized order by selling it for large contributions. Further than that, no one in Germany is crazy enough to confer an order on an American at this stage of the relations between the two countries."

Alphonse G. Koelble, who asserted that he refused a decoration on the ground that it would compromise his American citizenship, has, in addition to being active as a propagandist and in raising funds for German war relief, made a visit to Germany to tell the Kaiser of the attitude of the German-Americans.

ATLANTIC CITY UNSHAVEN.

Barbers Form a Union and Shut Up Shops on Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 22.—Atlantic City barbers have formed a union and established a Sunday closing rule, so that nearly all shops were closed today. In hotels the union consented that the shops be kept open until 1 o'clock, but the barbers stuck to the hour set. In a number of places unshaven customers were waiting when the clock struck, but the barbers announced that they were done.

5% Income

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Cold Weather Suits & Overcoats $25

We boast that we can match any material that may have caught your eye; also that in our stock of 5,000 patterns there are many exclusive fabrics you have never seen.

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Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

You want all-wool clothes

THE high cost of wool; the disorganized dye-stuffs market; the easy manipulation of cotton with wool in clothing fabrics; these may make your clothes-buying a matter of some uncertainty.

But we want you to know that our standards of quality and our guarantee of satisfaction are not changed when the market conditions change.

We use none but all-wool fabrics; we guarantee the complete satisfaction of every wearer of our clothes, on every ground.

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Our label is a small thing to look for. a big thing to find

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on every Victrola and every Victor Record. It is the identifying label on all genuine Victrolas and Victor Records.

Maud Powell plays at the Cort Theatre October 24 at 3 P. M.

Hear this famous Victor artist!

To hear Maud Powell is a privilege and an opportunity which every music-lover will want to embrace. It presents the unique opportunity of a direct personal observation of her wonderful art for comparative consideration with her historic Victor Records.

Attend this concert and hear this great American violinist, being particularly careful to observe the individual characteristics that so plainly identify her renditions.

Then go to any Victor dealer's and hear the Victor Records by Maud Powell. You will readily appreciate that on the Victrola you hear Maud Powell true to life—just as you hear her on the concert stage.

That is why Maud Powell is an exclusive Victor artist—one of the mighty host of the world's greatest artists who have chosen the Victrola as the only instrument able to reproduce their art with the utmost fidelity.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $400.

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Important warning. Victor Records can be safely and satisfactorily played only with *Victor Needles or Tungs-tone Stylus* on Victors or Victrolas. Victor Records cannot be safely played on machines with jeweled or other reproducing points.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

Victrola

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; moderate winds, mostly northeast.
Full weather report and Page 24.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,458. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere 2 CENTS.

NAMES COHALAN AS SPOKESMAN FOR PRO-GERMANS

Democratic Committee Says the Justice Was O'Leary's Aid in "Deal" with Republicans.

QUOTES ALLEGED MINUTES

Willcox, in Countercharges, Accuses Democrats of Secretly Courting Hyphenates.

HUGHES KNEW NOT O'LEARY

Republicans Say Foes Used Government Frank in Campaign for German Votes.

In the face of countercharges and denials from the Republican camp that Charles E. Hughes had made a secret compact with German-Americans, Irish-Americans, and other pro-Germans banded together in the "American Independence Conference," the Democratic National Committee made public last night its second article, based on the alleged minutes of that organization, records which, it is charged, showed that Daniel F. Cohalan of this city, a Supreme Court Justice long identified with Tammany, had played an important rôle in the organization and had acted as spokesman for Jeremiah A. O'Leary.

Mr. Hughes made no formal reply to the second day's charges of the Democrats. It was asserted in his behalf at Montclair, N. J., last night, however, that when he received O'Leary and other pro-Germans at the Hotel Astor here in the conference about which the Democrats are now talking, he did not know who O'Leary was.

The twelve New York men who, the Democratic National Committee charged, attended the Detroit and Chicago meetings of the "American Independence Conference" for the purpose of arranging an agreement with Mr. Hughes concerning his foreign policy if elected, had little to say yesterday. A TIMES reporter who sought to interview them was told in the great majority of cases that the men were not in, were out of town, or had nothing to say.

The only one who spoke at any length was O'Leary, who, after hours of preparation and revision, gave out a statement in which he indorsed Mr. Hughes's explanation of the meeting between the candidate and the committee, but said nothing in particular about the allegation that Mr. Hughes apologized for Colonel Roosevelt's speech.

Republican Countercharges.

In their countercharges yesterday the Republicans said that it was the Democrats, and not they, who had sought the hyphen vote. As proof of this they accused them of sending out campaign literature printed in German under a Government frank. They also again called attention to the activities among Germans of Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Repeated attempts made yesterday to see Justice Cohalan met with no success. He is thoroughly in sympathy with the Irish cause, and in May his name was mentioned by Major Price in his testimony before the Irish connection with the shipment of money from the United States to aid the revolt that ended in the execution of Sir Roger Casement. The Justice promptly denied that had aided in the collection here of any Sinn Fein funds.

In July, 1913, Justice Cohalan was tried and acquitted by the Legislature on charges brought against him by the Bar Association. These charges concerned his alleged dealings with John A. Connolly, former President of the Victor Heating Company and his one-time friend.

The Democratic National Committee's second article, with introduction and comment as prepared by the committee, follows:

Excerpts from Conference Minutes.

"Charles Evans Hughes having publicly admitted his secret personal conference with Jeremiah A. O'Leary and his associates, the Democratic National Committee today discloses details of the secret arrangement between the O'Leary organization and Western headquarters of the Republican National Committee in the interest of the Hughes candidacy.

"Today's statement is based upon the official records of the O'Leary organization. It follows the publication yesterday of excerpts from the official minutes revealing, for the first time, the fact of the personal conference between Candidate Hughes and the O'Leary committee and setting forth the demand made upon Mr. Hughes and the promise alleged to have been made by the Republican national nominee.

"It also includes copies of invitations to a meeting of the American Independence Conference to be held at the Republican House, Milwaukee, on Wednesday, Oct. 27. One form of invitation is sent to the laity and one form to the clergy. Both are signed by Will R. Macdonald, who was a member with Jeremiah A. O'Leary of the special committee that waited on Candidate Hughes.

"This, the second installment, sets forth verbatim quotations from the official records of O'Leary's 'American In-

Continued on Page 3.

MLLE. FROHMAN MAKES HER American debut tonight at the Manhattan Opera House with the Diaghileff Ballet Russes.—Advt.

NIJINSKY APPEARS AS FAUN IN "L'Après Midi d'un Faune" at the Manhattan Opera House tonight.—Advt.

Thirteen Vessels Sunk 28 Sailors Are Missing

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Thirteen vessels, with a total tonnage of nearly 17,000, have been destroyed in the war zone, according to announcements made in the last twenty-four hours. Only one of the ships, the Donaldson liner Cabotia, of 4,309 tons gross, was owned in a belligerent country, and 28 sailors, the Captain, and fifteen of the Dutch steamer Fortuna's crew, and twelve of the Greek liner George M. Embiricos, are still missing.

The Norwegian steamer Raftsund was sunk in the North Atlantic, and the crew was saved and brought ashore by submarines.

Norwegian and Danish shipowners suffered most, four vessels of each nationality being among those lost. Of the other ships destroyed, two were Greek, one Swedish, and one Dutch. The vessels destroyed were:

	Tons.
Fortuna, Dutch	1,254
Hebe, Danish	...
Cabota, British	4,309
Rabbi, Norwegian	878
Risoy, Norwegian	1,129
Fritzemil, Danish	...
Benka, Swedish	...
George M. Embiricos, Greek	3,636
Arris, Greek	1,794
Drafn, Norwegian	774
Ull, Norwegian	1,138
Helga, Danish	1,182
Raftsund, Norwegian	690

SAYS BOY-ED SENT THREE U-BOATS HERE

Providence Journal Declares Plan Was to Determine Attitude of Our Government.

VESSELS STILL NEAR HERE

Letter from Late Naval Attache Quoted to Reveal Method of New German Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23.—The Providence Journal tomorrow morning will say:

"The Providence Journal has information, secured direct from German Embassy sources, which conclusively settles the controversy as to the real reasons why the German submarine U-53 crossed the Atlantic and entered Newport Harbor.

"The entire scheme was originated and supervised by Captain Karl Boy-Ed, late Naval Attaché to the United States, who, from his headquarters in Lubeck, where he still is, has directed every move that has been made and that is yet to be made by German submarines off the coast of the United States.

"The first and most important reason for the coming of the U-53 was to establish practically a definite working agreement with the United States Government as to the scope permitted to submarine activities in our waters and the extent to which the present Administration was prepared to recognize, without protest, the right of U-boats to sink merchant ships within a short radius of our coast.

"The rumor that the U-53 was accompanied to American waters by other submarines is true. The Journal is able to state positively that her consorts were the U-48, commanded by Captain L. Michaelis, and the U-61, in charge of Lieut. Commander H. Griefen. The Journal's information also is that all these three submarines are still in territory adjacent to the American coast and that the belief that they have returned to Germany is erroneous.

Boy-Ed Explains His Plan.

"In a private letter written by Captain Boy-Ed to an official of the German Embassy in this country on Sept. 4, over a month before the arrival of the U-53 at Newport, he himself explains the motive which prompted the German Government, at his solicitation, to order the carrying out of this undertaking. He says:

It is vitally necessary for us to establish some proper working basis which will be satisfactory to President Wilson, and in order to do that we must create a condition which necessitate a ruling.

Any thought of our being permitted to use our submarines to bring captured vessels into American ports as prizes must, of course, be abandoned when we think of the Appam case. Confronted by such an obstacle at one end, we are also forced to the conclusion that we cannot at this moment, "while domestic events are pending in America," sink such vessels without taking account of human life. In order to ascertain how we stand we must, therefore, force the issue and see to what extent America is willing to carry out her alleged humanitarian ideals by helping us to save the lives of those whose ships we destroy in the coming campaign on the Western Atlantic.

Our commanders have full instructions covering their actions on this trial trip, and I hope that all good will result from it. In any case we will afterward be working in the light of a certainty instead of in the dark.

"The other portions of this letter are personal in character, and have no bearing on the present situation.

Captain Rose's Letter a Blind.

"When the U-53 went into Newport harbor, her Captain scrupulously observed all the formalities of naval etiquette, paying the proper visit to the commander of the port, and in turn receiving an official visit from the representative of that official. The communication so openly handed out by Captain Rose for transmission to the German Ambassador, was simply a blind. The Ambassador receives large batches of mail regularly through certain New York commercial houses and banks, and is under no necessity to secure his official correspondence through submarines.

"In an hour after the U-53 left Newport mysterious wireless messages from Nauen were sent out constantly over a 12,500-meter wave length and addressed to no station. This code was an arbitrary ten-letter code, each word consisting of words from the Italian and Spanish languages, and undoubtedly conveyed specific instructions to her and to the other U-boats with regard to the possibility of trapping the steamship Alaunia, which left New York at 5 o'clock that afternoon, and also the

Continued on Page 11.

MLLE. SPEISZEWA APPEARS FOR the first time in America at the Manhattan Opera House in "La Sylphide" tonight.—Advt.

NIJINSKY APPEARS AS FAUN IN "L'Après Midi d'un Faune" at the Manhattan Opera House tonight.—Advt.

SLAYS MANIAC WHO KILLED SHERIFF AND SHOT THREE

Police Sergeant, with a Navy Rifle, Ends Battle of One Against Forty.

CROWDS SEE THE FIGHT

Squatter, with Shotgun and Two Rifles, Holds Police at Bay from Housetop.

WAS FIGHTING EVICTION

Purchasers of Old Long Island Homestead Wanted to Force Taff Out of His Shanty.

Sheriff Paul Stier of Queens County was shot and instantly killed and three Flushing policemen were wounded yesterday afternoon when the Sheriff attempted to execute a warrant of arrest issued for Frank Taff, who for eighteen years had lived as a squatter on the old John D. Locke farm, 200 yards northwest of the railroad station at Whitestone Landing, L. I. The squatter, known by many persons in the community as a very eccentric man, was finally killed on top of his shanty, where, for an hour and twenty minutes, he had kept at bay a posse, including nearly forty policemen and deputies. Here is a list of the dead and wounded:

THE DEAD.

STIER, PAUL, Sheriff of Queens County, shot in the left lung and instantly killed.
TAFF, FRANK, shot in the head and instantly killed.

THE WOUNDED.

DURKIN, JOHN, patrolman, shot in the neck, left hip, and back.
FITZGERALD, JAMES, police Sergeant, shot in left leg.
FOX, JOHN, patrolman, shot in left leg.
KERRIGAN, JOHN, patrolman, shot in left leg and back.

Taff was armed with a repeating shotgun and two .22-calibre rifles. His ammunition consisted of 150 shells for the shotgun and more than 250 rounds for the small calibre rifles. He held his stronghold on the roof of his hut against the twoscore policemen, who had only their revolvers, which they found ineffective against the surer aim of the insane squatter.

He Refused to Surrender.

After killing the Sheriff and wounding one of the policemen who had first entered the house with the Sheriff, Taff took a defensive stand. The police tried to induce him to surrender. He refused, and at last they were forced to shoot. He returned shot for shot until the police realized the difficulty of fighting the squatter with revolvers.

Sergeant Fitzgerald, who several years ago ended his enlistment in the United States cavalry with the rank of Sergeant, and recently won a sharpshooter's medal at the military training camp for policemen at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., finally got a Springfield service rifle from the torpedo boat destroyer Henley, Lieutenant E. A. McIntyre commanding, which was anchored in Long Island Sound opposite Whitestone Landing. It was with this weapon that he killed Taff.

The house occupied by Taff and his family is almost concealed in a strip of woods near the Long Island Railroad shops. It is not directly on any highway. The building is a remnant of the old Locke homestead, most of which was torn down some years ago. The estate was owned by the Long Island Railroad Company, which sold it recently to the Bradley & Courrier Company. The shanty is several hundred feet north of a field now used by a motion picture company.

Taff had been ordered off the property recently and had refused to go. Action was brought in the Queens County Supreme Court by the Bradley & Courrier Company, and the squatter recently was fined $258 for contempt of court growing out of these eviction proceedings. Deputy Sheriff Desmond and Policeman Sykes went last week to serve the papers on him and were warned by the squatter to leave the place. Sheriff Stier learned of this incident and decided himself to make the arrest.

The Sheriff, accompanied by Deputy Samuel J. Mitchell and Patrolman John Durkin of the Flushing Police Station, went to Taff's house soon after 1 o'clock. They approached it from the railroad station by a narrow road leading through an open field to the edge of the grove, where the house stands. The building, rectangular in shape, looks like a large box with a slanting top for a roof. It is a two-story structure. The Sheriff and his companions went to the door of the kitchen on the northwest corner of the shanty, where they found Mrs. Taff and her son, Alfred, 18 years old. They inquired for Taff, and presently heard his voice upstairs.

Policeman Durkin pushed open a screen door and entered the kitchen. The Sheriff followed and walked directly to the foot of the stairs. The Deputy stood just behind him. Taff appeared at the head of the stairs with shotgun in hand. He waved it at the men below and ordered them to leave. They started to reason with him, but their words were cut short when Taff fired point blank at the group. The side of Durkin's face was grazed by the discharge from the gun. Sheriff Stier fell to the floor with a great hole in the left side of his chest. Mitchell jumped through the door and ran for help, slamming the door shut behind him.

Thus shut up in the house with the

Continued on Page 7.

PROF. GALENO'S SPANISH COURSE, 20 lessons, $5.00, opens today, Carnegie Hall, 5:45, 7:15, 8:45 P. M. Free demonstration.—Advt.

NIJINSKY APPEARS AS FAUN IN "L'Après Midi d'un Faune" at the Manhattan Opera House tonight.—Advt.

Army Officers Discover a Rifle Bullet That Can Pierce Armor at Fifty Yards

An armor-piercing bullet which can be fired from the regulation army Springfield rifle was tried out at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds with surprising results a few days ago. It is of only .30 calibre. Fired at a distance of fifty yards the projectile plowed through a sheet of steel three quarters of an inch thick, and then penetrated a silhouette target planted behind the steel plate. In the tests that followed not one, but many such targets were riddled by bullets which first passed through steel protection in front of them.

This bullet is the outcome of months of experiment and study on the part of some of the ablest officers in the Ordnance Corps of the Army. Only a few have been manufactured up to date and all of these were made in Government plants by Government mechanics acting under the direction of officers.

The first batch of the bullets was delivered at Sandy Hook a few weeks ago. Last Wednesday they were officially tested in the presence of about fifty ordnance officers and the corps of engineers. Half a dozen silhouette targets the size of an ordinary soldier were rigged up and placed behind a sheet of ¾-inch steel about forty feet long and ten feet in height.

A special detail of soldiers from the Coast Artillery Corps and enlisted men of the Ordnance Corps was selected to do the firing. At 100 yards the bullets did not penetrate the steel, but at fifty yards practically every one went crashing through and most of them also passed through a target after clearing the steel. The targets were practically destroyed as a result of the tests.

In appearance the new bullets are exactly like the ordinary bullets used in the army regulation rifles. The small armor-piercing piece of steel is incased in lead, which acts as a lubricant when the bullet strikes steel and thus simplifies penetration.

The lead covering is, of course, ripped from the projectile as it passes through any solid obstruction. It is believed that one of the new bullets could be fired clean through from ten to twenty men standing in a row. The first man in whom the leaden incasement would be left would of course be the most terribly wounded. It is not believed that it is contemplated ever to use the new bullets in ordinary infantry actions.

The great value of these bullets, it was pointed out yesterday, will be against armored motor cars, against troops hiding in houses or behind steel or other protections, and in certain kinds of trenches. The bullets can be fired from machine guns as well as rifles, and it was said yesterday by an officer who is familiar with them that against such instruments of war as the now famous British "tanks," used on the Somme against the Germans recently, they would undoubtedly greatly simplify defensive operations.

BRITISH ADVANCE TOWARD BAPAUME

Win a Thousand Yards of German Trenches by a Quick Thrust Near Gueudecourt.

CHECK A MASSED ATTACK

French Also Gain Ground Northwest of Sailly, Winning a Hotly Contested Ridge.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—One thousand yards of German trenches east of Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs were won by the British troops today in the course of fighting north of the Somme.

Heavy fire by the British artillery stopped an attempt of Prince Rupprecht's forces to attack south of Grandcourt, and about three miles west of the scene of the British assault. Judging from the reports from General Haig's headquarters the Germans are preparing for other aggressive movements in this area. Heavy shelling of the British lines from Le Sars to Gueudecourt last night and today is reported.

French troops also have made gains in the region north of the Somme. By what the day report from Paris calls a "superb rush," Foch's men captured late yesterday the whole of Ridge 128, northwest of Sailly-Saillisel. Today they took another position northeast of Moroal.

The bulletin of the British War Office, telling of today's success, reads:

This afternoon, in the course of operations by the right wing of our front south of the Ancre, we advanced our line east of Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs and captured over 1,000 yards of enemy trenches.

During the day our front in the neighborhood of Le Sars was heavily shelled.

South of Grandecourt this afternoon the enemy massed for an attack, but was stopped by our artillery.

Sixty-six further prisoners are reported as a result of the fighting at the Schwaben Redoubt and Le Sars, in addition to the total given yesterday.

Last night two German raids were attempted against our trenches in the neighborhood of Gommecourt. One was stopped by our fire, and the enemy suffered heavy casualties. The second penetrated our outpost lines, but was promptly driven back by our counterattack.

The afternoon statement of the British War Office reads:

During the night there was considerable enemy shelling against our front between Le Sars and Gueudecourt.

Our troops now occupy the near lip of the two mine craters formed by the enemy yesterday at the bluff, (south of Ypres), and are satisfactorily establishing their positions.

The day report of the French War Office says:

North of the Somme toward the end of the day yesterday we carried out a minor operation which was entirely successful. After brief artillery preparation our troops carried in a superb rush the whole of Ridge 128 to the west of Sailly-Saillisel on which we gained a footing Oct. 18.

South of the Somme, despite a violent bombardment of the wooded region north of Chaulnes, the enemy did not renew his attempts against our new positions during the night.

Further south an enemy coup de main against one of our trenches in the neighborhood of the railway line failed. The total number of prisoners taken by us since Saturday in the Chaulnes sector is now 450, including sixteen officers.

Between the Avre and the Oise we carried a small post and inflicted losses on the enemy.

In the Champagne the Germans blew up a mine southeast of Butte du Mesnil. A counterattack immediately drove them out of the crater which they had occupied.

The night report of the French War Office reads:

An isolated operation today enabled us to progress appreciably northeast of Morval. The total number of prisoners we captured yesterday northeast of Sailly-Saillisel is about 80.

South of the Somme there was an artillery duel, especially brisk in the region of Chaulnes Wood. Everywhere else the day was quiet.

Aviation: German aeroplanes dropped

Continued on Page 2.

Selecting a Friend.

Why do Trust Companies advertise the risk of selecting a friend executor for your will, or account, as a sterling character and good intentioned? The answers (confined to East of Chicago and south of Richmond) mailed on request. Thos. Balmer, 140 Broadway, New York.—Advt.

NIJINSKY APPEARS AS FAUN IN "L'Après Midi d'un Faune" at the Manhattan Opera House tonight.—Advt.

LORD GREY FAVORS LEAGUE FOR PEACE

Applauds American Idea, Saying Neutrals' Best Work Is to Avert Future Conflicts.

ALLIES' 'TERMS' NOT READY

Prussian Militarism Must First Be Ended — Reviews War's Causes Before London Correspondents.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 24.—Another important contribution to the discussions on peace was made by Viscount Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at a luncheon given yesterday by the Foreign Press Association, at which diplomatic representatives of all the allied countries were present.

The Foreign Secretary made it plain that the Allies were not prepared to discuss peace terms, and gave no indication of what their terms might be, but welcomed any efforts by neutral countries for a combination to prevent future wars.

Some of the most important passages of the Secretary's speech were:

"I would like to talk, not, indeed, about actual conditions of peace, which can only be stated and formulated by the Allies together, and not by any one of them separately, but about the general objects which the Allies must secure in this war. And to do that I would ask you to recall that we must never forget how the war came about. If we are to approach peace in a proper spirit, it can only be by recollecting and recalling, and never for a moment forgetting, what was the real cause of the war.

"Some people say: 'Oh, we need not go back over that old ground now; everybody knows it.'

"You cannot go back to it too often: It affects the conditions of peace. Germany talks of peace; her statesmen talk of peace today. They say: 'Germany must have guarantees against being attacked again.'

"If this war had been forced upon Germany that would be a logical statement. It is precisely because it was not forced upon Germany, but was forced by Germany upon Europe, that it is the Allies who must have guarantees for future peace.

Denies Russia Mobilized First.

"In July, 1914, no one thought of attacking Germany. It is said that Russia was the first to mobilize. That, I understand, is what is represented in Germany as justification for the statement that the war was not an aggressive war on Germany's part, but was forced upon her.

"Russia never made the mobilization of which Germany has complained until after Germany refused a conference, and never made it until after the report appeared in Germany that Germany had ordered mobilization and that report had been telegraphed to Petrograd.

"The whole plan of campaign of the German staff was to attack through Belgium, and now it is represented that they had to attack through Belgium because other people had planned to attack through Belgium. I would like nothing better than to see those statements that Russia's mobilization was an aggressive one, and that other powers, any other power, had trafficked in the neutrality of Belgium or planned an attack through Belgium—I would like to see those statements investigated before any independent, impartial tribunal.

"German organization is very successful in some things, but in nothing more successful than in preventing the truth from reaching their people and in presenting to them a point of view which is not that of truth.

"When England proposed a conference, Russia, France, and Italy accepted the conference, and one power refused it. When four powers offered a conference and one power refused it, is it the powers which offer the conference who are forcing war, or the power that refuses it?

"The Emperor of Russia offered The Hague Tribunal. When one sovereign offers The Hague Tribunal, and another refuses it, is it the sovereign who offers reference to The Hague who is forcing war?

As to Violating Belgium.

"On the eve of war France gave her pledges to respect the neutrality of Belgium if Germany would not violate it, and we asked for such pledges. Was it the power which asked for a pledge and the power which gave a pledge, responsible for the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, or the power that refused to give the guarantee?

"Never at any time was there a suggestion that a French or an English soldier should enter Belgium, unless to prevent the abolition of her neutrality, which had been undertaken by Germany.

"All efforts to avoid war in 1914

Continued on Page 2.

General Electric Tungsten Lamps.—Advt.

NIJINSKY APPEARS AS FAUN IN "L'Après Midi d'un Faune" at the Manhattan Opera House tonight.—Advt.

MACKENSEN CAPTURES CONSTANZA AND CUTS RAILROAD TO CERNAVODA IN GREAT OFFENSIVE IN DOBRUDJA

Twenty Aeroplanes Shot Down in Somme Air Battles; Allies Lose 11, Boelke Getting 2, and Germans Lose 9

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Another day of great mortality among aviators on the western front is reported in the official bulletins of the German, French, and British today. Twenty machines were brought down, it is stated. Eleven allied aeroplanes, according to Berlin, were shot down, while Paris tells of two German machines being brought to earth and the British War Office reports seven more enemy aircraft lost.

German Air Report.

In the neighborhood of the coast, in the Somme and in the Meuse regions there was great activity. Twenty-two enemy aviators were shot down by aerial attacks and anti-aircraft fire. Eleven are lying behind our lines. Captain Boelke conquered his thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth foes, and Lieutenant Franki his fourteenth enemy.

Enemy aviators dropped bombs on Metz and on villages in Lorraine. No military damage was caused.

French Air Report.

Yesterday twenty-four of our machines dropped 4,200 kilograms of bombs on blast furnaces at Hagondange and Pussinges, north of Metz, and also on the railway stations at Thionville, Mezures-les-Metz, Longwy, and Metz-Sablons. They attained their objective.

This morning German aeroplanes dropped several bombs on Lunéville. There were no victims and the material damage was insignificant.

On the Somme front yesterday two German aeroplanes were brought down and three others were forced down in damaged condition.

British Air Report.

Yesterday our aeroplanes bombed two railway stations behind the enemy's lines, hitting a train in motion and doing much damage to buildings and rolling stock.

Seven enemy machines were brought down and many others were forced to land in a damaged condition. Eight of our machines have not returned.

Times Observer With Falkenhayn Describes Battle for Predeal Pass

Mighty Army of Invasion Like Gray Avalanche Rolls Down Through Rumanian Mountains Aglow With Rich Colors of Autumn Foliage—Hundreds of Guns Shell Susaiul.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH GENERAL VON FALKENHAYN'S CENTRE BEFORE PREDEAL, Rumanian Frontier, Oct. 17, (by Courier to Berlin, Oct. 23.)—The first stage of the invasion of Rumania—the continuous running fight for the passes of the Transylvania Alps, is the most beautiful battle I have seen to date, and is no less fascinating as a moving picture novelty than for its thought-provoking suggestiveness and larger significances. But as I am not permitted, for military reasons, to prophesy, or even to speculate as to the probable operational developments of the immediate future I must be content with reciting such observed facts as are not military secrets, leaving readers to infer why I attach greater importance to visiting the Rumanian theatre than even the Somme battle.

Quite apart from military morale, it was certainly worth coming a thousand miles from Berlin to watch the heavy German artillery patiently blasting away into the heart of Rumania and to witness how the Hungarians stormed the high Susaiul mountain, commanding the Predeal pass in the record time of 24 minutes.

Falkenhayn Early Abroad.

I had motored early in the morning from General von Falkenhayn's headquarters, passing the Commander in Chief, himself out horseback riding, with his inscrutable Mona Lisa smile and looking as if he had not a worry in the world. There was nothing about this well-groomed patrician equestrian figure to indicate that he was the general manager of a long and strategically subtle battle still in the chrysalis stage, developing from the pass of Palanka north to Orsova on the Danube; still less that his ruthless will-power and intensive brainwork might help to decide the fate of a Kingdom. Having left him last night closeted with his chief of staff—a hard and almost sleepless worker setting the pace for his whole staff, recruited for distinguished ability from many German armies—I knew that his larger dispositions had all been made during the night and that he was riding to the front to inspect the troops and positions and that full reports of the day's operations would not begin to pour in until after 9 in the evening, when Falkenhayn's real nightwork was begin again.

A fast run from Kronstadt or Brassa, the pearl in the crown of Transylvania, freed only a week ago from the grip of the Rumanian invader, brought me to the formidable and seemingly insuperable rock barrier of the Transylvanian Alps and the mouth of the strategically vital Predeal Pass, where I was caught in the swirls and eddies of unaccustomed mountain warfare.

Toward Rumania day and night a mighty torrent of Teutons is pouring concentrically over the Transylvanian plain between these two high mountains into the pass gorge, a stream so great of volume and strong of current that it runs smoothly and steadily up hill—columns of plodding, dust-covered infantry; columns of novel mounted cavalry, but chiefly long columns of powerful artillery and still longer of ammunition, all pressing joyously, enthusiastically onward and into Rumania.

Confident of an Easy Conquest.

Here is none of the nerve-racking tenseness of the Somme, where the Germans are outweighed and outnumbered, but not outgamed; none of that Somme teeth-gritting, desperate determination to hold out, to sell every foot of ground dearly; none of that back to the wall fighting and that realization of standing at bay against almost hopeless odds against the armed flower of the manhood of France and England. Here on the Rumanian front are the flush of real victory, the spiritual and military exaltation of successful forward motion, the buoyant realization that you are falling upon your adversary, that you outnumber him in men and outweigh him in artillery and in ammunition, that as a veteran of two years of fighting on many fronts you are outboxing the inexperienced Rumanian novice, and lastly the exuberance of invasion, of marching into the enemy's country—the real joy of battle, in fact.

This was the war psychology of the Teuton legions through whom my staff limousine crawled to the Rumanian border—worth noting because the spirit of the troops is a never-failing index to the character of the fighting. And these tramping Teutons bound toward Rumania were in the highest spirits I have seen in many months, full of fight, good-naturedly laughing, chaffing, singing together, happy as schoolboys on a vacation, glad to be released from the long confinement of trench warfare, glad once more to be engaged in wide-open, swift fighting and manoeuvring as they marched or thought they were marching, on to Bucharest, ninety miles away.

Nothing will give you a livelier notion of the quaint novelty of the fighting here than the fact that I was able to motor with impunity and perfect safety right on to the actual battlefield. Well into Predeal Pass we ran through massed German artillery, the first intimation I had that we were anywhere near the front, and as the long German guns began tuning up over my head I asked, not uninterestedly, if we were within range of the Rumanian artillery. "Jawohl," said Falkenhayn's staff officer who accompanied me. The instinct of self-preservation prompted the query whether the Rumanian artillery observers could see us in this deep strait. "The Rumanians still hold that mountain ahead of us," he replied, pointing out dominating Susaiul about four miles away.

Hundreds of Massed Guns.

The German artillery was stretched across the gorge of the pass on both sides of the chaussée, one gun immediately adjoining the other. The long barrels of these hundreds of German guns massed in several layers across the pass were all concentrated on Mount Susaiul as I passed through them, pointing like taunting fingers at the Rumanian line.

Casualties were apparently unknown in this pleasant front sector, and I recalled counting not above a dozen Germans hors de combat in the nineteen-mile motor run from Kronstadt to the battlefield before Predeal, where we halted at the base of Hill 1,070.

As an Austrian First Lieutenant met and guided me up a steep mountain path to the crest of a 3,000-foot height, the German artillery behind me, which had been spasmodically tuning up, got down to business, indicating that the intermission was over and that the curtain was soon to go up on another act of the long battle for the Transylvanian passes.

Three-quarters of the way up the hill I stood at a pine tree top artillery observation post, where the fire of a heavy German mortar battery was being guided and which afforded a wonderful mountain mattle panorama typical of all this fighting up and down the line for the passes into Rumania. All about me, as far as the eye could see, were noble mountain peaks, some dark with a crown of pines, others with bald chalk heads, their slopes clothed with dense reaches of the Fall foliage of oaks, beaches and birches—violet, yellows, browns, and the dark green velvet of evergreens. I have seen no other battle with such a lovely setting.

Those closely knit mountain ranges, all here running approximately parallel to the fighting front, seemed deceptively to form a succession of insuperable barriers to a Teuton offensive. One could not imagine a more difficult terrain to operate in. But where there is an iron will there is a way through little side valleys that branch off from the pass proper, and it is possible, if you have devoted veteran troops whom you can depend upon to give their utmost, to outflank the Rumanians, to push infantry through these seemingly impassable gulches and valleys, and so envelop and tear from the enemy mountain after mountain and thus get control of the pass—a laborious process.

Far below at my feet Predeal Pass proper skirted Hill 1,070, then debouched into a very wide, densely wooded valley for several miles until the mountains again closed in, the pass narrowing uncomfortably for an invading army at its highest point.

Five kilometers in an airline before me lies the airily perched town of Predeal, just over the Rumanian border, guarding and blocking the narrow pass outlet into Rumania. Between me and Predeal lies the serpentine, coiling double-track trunk line to Bucharest. Climbing gently but steadily up grade, it lies theoretically under easy artillery fire of both sides till it dives into the first Predeal tunnel, a very long tunnel, fortunately for the Germans who held it firmly and undamaged in their hands. Reappearing from the tunnel the railroad makes a long, narrow, hairpin curve across the widest part of the pass valley, and is partly lost to view in dense underbrush and woods till mounting sharply it reaches Predeal town, where a second vital tunnel is still in Rumanian hands.

This railroad through Predeal Pass with its accompanying magnificent winding chaussée, is the real bone of contention between the Germans and Rumanians, affording as it does the and unique traffic facilities for rolling

Continued on Page 3.

NIJINSKY APPEARS AS FAUN IN "L'Après Midi d'un Faune" at the Manhattan Opera House tonight.—Advt.

MARCHING ON BRIDGE CITY

Left Wing of Rumanian-Russian Army Badly Defeated at Coast Base.

BATTLE IN TORRENTIAL RAIN

Retreating Defenders Followed Up Swiftly and Attempts to Rally Frustrated.

LINE STILL HOLDS IN NORTH

Rumanians on Transylvanian Front Repulse Invaders and Recapture Mount Presacal.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Constanza, Rumania's greatest port and the terminal of the only railroad between the Black Sea and the Danube, which it crosses at Cernavoda, has been captured by Field Marshal von Mackensen's Bulgar-Turko-German army, which on the left wing is approaching Cernavoda, having cut the railroad at a point to the east of Murfatlar. The German official report of this important victory reads:

Notwithstanding torrential rain and sodden ground, the allied (Teutonic) troops in Dobrudja, by untiring and quick pursuit and by breaking down isolated resistance, have crossed far beyond the railway line to the east of Murfatlar. Constanza has been taken by German and Bulgarian troops, exactly eight weeks after the declaration of war by Rumania. On the left wing we are approaching Cernavoda.

Naval aeroplanes landed far behind the retreating enemy, destroyed two aeroplanes on the ground, and returned undamaged.

Army Group of Archduke Charles Francis, (Carpathian Theatre): There is no change in the general position. At Predeal Pass we captured 360 Rumanians, including 6 officers.

Bucharest Admits Retirement.

Bucharest, while announcing continued successes on the Transylvanian front, admits a further retirement before the army of Mackensen. It says:

Northern and northwestern fronts: There were violent artillery actions at Tulghes and Bicaz.

In the Trotus Valley the enemy is retiring. He has set fire to the village of Brusturosa, (five miles inside the Rumanian frontier line.)

In the Uzul Valley all the attacks of the enemy, who attempted to debouch from the Uzul into the Oitus and Slanic Valleys, were repelled with sanguinary losses.

On the frontier the night was relatively calm. This is the first night out of thirteen during which there has been no fighting.

In the Buzeu Valley, at Table Dutul, Bratocza, and Predeius there were artillery bombardments. The situation has not changed. At Predeal a very violent enemy attack was repulsed. In the region of Dragoslavele we have recaptured Mount Presacal, taking a number of prisoners and three machine guns. On our left there were numerous attacks and counterattacks. We retained our positions.

We repulsed an enemy detachment which advanced from Scara through the Valley of Topolog. We have taken 122 prisoners and have captured three machine guns.

In the Jiul Valley the situation has not changed.

In the region of Orsovo we have repelled an enemy attack directed against the village of Berza.

Southern front: All along the Danube there was an exchange of fire.

In Dobrudja fighting continues with violence. Our troops retired immediately to the south of the Cernavoda-Constanza Railway.

Following is the bulletin issued today by the Petrograd War Office:

On the northeastern Rumanian front in the Trotus, Oitus, and Slanic Valleys the enemy, attacked by Rumanians, was compelled to make a slight retirement. On the western front of Moldavia (Northern Rumania) stubborn battles continue, with success for the Rumanians.

In Dobrudja, under the continuing pressure of the enemy, our troops and the Rumanians are retiring, offering stubborn resistance at the same time.

The official communication from Bulgarian headquarters in Sofia reads:

On the Dobrudja front allied (Teutonic) troops continued the pursuit of the enemy. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon our cavalry entered Constanza.

Detachments of the right wing occupied the line of Islis Metepeta, sixteen kilometers northwest of Constanza, and the village of Alebya, near the railway, while the left wing troops occupied the line of Idris Koyous, and also Hill 127, six kilometers south of Medjidie, the heights five kilometers north of Koyous, Mamout, and the base of Hill 136.

On the Black Sea Coast a Russian squadron which participated in the artillery combat disappeared in southwesterly direction.

A German seaplane destroyed and the enemy line on an aerodrome near the village of Bratesti destroyed two enemy [illegible] after

Continued on Page 3.

NIJINSKY APPEARS AS FAUN IN "L'Après Midi d'un Faune" at the Manhattan Opera House tonight.—Advt.

at the guard. The plane returned unharmed.

Rumanian front, along the Danube—The situation is calm.

LOSS SERIOUS, BRITISH SAY.

All Sorts of Possibilities Foreseen as Result of Rumanian Defeat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 24.—The Daily Chronicle, discussing the fall of Constanza, says:

"The immediate results of its capture must be considerable. It is the principal Rumanian seaport, does a large export trade in petroleum and cereals, and presumably contained extensive stocks of both, which the enemy will have seized, but further possibilities are even more embarrassing. The Russo-Rumanian forces cannot retreat northward, for it is vital to them to keep in contact with the Cernavoda bridge, which is practically their sole line of communication across the Danube. They must hold the bridgehead if they hold anything in Dobrudja, and the enemy will therefore probably be able to sweep northward past their left to the Danube mouth, and hem them into a small semi-circle of territory in front of Cernavoda.

"Such a bridgehead is, like all salients, very difficult and costly to defend under conditions of modern artillery fire. It is possible that our Allies will not try to hold it. It is possible that if they do they may fail. In either event, their final retreat across the bridge would be an operation fraught with the utmost difficulty and danger."

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 24.—According to the London morning newspapers, the Germans appear to have forced the evacuation of Constanza by cutting the trans-Dobrudja railway about twenty miles west of the Black Sea coast. As the Germans make no claims to considerable captures, it is assumed here that the Rumanians made good their retirement.

The Times military expert comments thus on the situation:

"Dobrudja is a separate and not vital theatre, which the Rumanians can afford to lose without great hurt. But the reported loss of Constanza is a disagreeable blow, limiting, as it does, the means of access of Russian reinforcements. It is also a tactical defeat, which, coming after the loss of Tutrakan and Hermannstadt, necessarily reduces Rumania's strength, as well as that of the Russians and Serbs who took part in this action, and must also impair the confidence of the Rumanians in themselves."

The Morning Post says: "While the loss of Constanza is serious, the threat against Cernavoda is more serious, if it is true. The only bridge across the Danube between Belgrade and the sea is at Cernavoda, and complete possession of the railway and the bridge would open the way to Bucharest."

The Daily Mail says: "Constanza contained immense storehouses of petroleum and grain. Whether these have been destroyed is not yet clear, but if not the enemy has obtained important supplies. The loss of this port will be a serious blow. Rumania is deprived of valuable economic resources, of a short and convenient line of communication between Odessa and Bucharest by way of the Black Sea. Moreover, the repercussion of this event in the Balkans and the Middle East will be great."

The Times thinks more military importance must still be attached to the Transylvania side of Rumania's war than to Dobrudja. General von Falkenhayn, says The Times, now has a footing on the Rumanian side of at least five passes and has reached the frontier at most of the others.

The Daily Mail says that in Constanza Harbor there are two grain stores, each capable of containing 35,000 tons, with elevators, and two more were under construction. The Rumanian merchant navy of 757 vessels and 238,000 tons had its headquarters in the port.

MORE TEUTON PRISONERS THAN BRITISH CAPTIVES

39,020 Germans Held in England, And Only 30,201 British Held in Germany.

Mr. Malcolm, Unionist member of the House of Commons for Croydon, sent to the London press Oct. 13 some figures he had received from David Lloyd George, Minister of War, in regard to the number of German prisoners of war in British hands and the number of British prisoners of war held in Germany. The German prisoners held by the British are:

Military officers	720
Other ranks	36,105
Naval officers	150
Other ranks	1,976
Total	39,020

The number of British prisoners of war held in Germany are:

Military officers	923
Other ranks	28,770
Naval officers	47
Other ranks	361
Total	30,101

AERIAL RAIDER DROPS BOMBS ON MARGATE

Woman and Man Hurt and Hotel Damaged—Bombing of British Destroyer Denied.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A hostile aeroplane appeared today over Margate, on the southeastern coast of England, and dropped three bombs. Two persons were injured.

The following official account of the attack was given out here today:

"A hostile aeroplane was reported over Margate at 10:05 o'clock this morning. Three bombs were dropped in the Cliftonville district of the town. Slight damage was caused to a hotel, and one man and one woman were slightly injured.

"British aeroplanes went up in pursuit of the raider, who made off in a southeasterly direction."

A British Admiralty announcement today declares there is no truth in the Berlin official statement that a British destroyer, operating off the coast of Flanders, was hit, on Oct. 21, by a bomb dropped from a German seaplane squadron.

BERLIN, Oct. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Admiralty today issued the following statement:

"A German seaplane squadron on the afternoon of Oct. 21 successfully attacked with bombs British sea forces off the Flanders coast. One hit on a destroyer was observed. Notwithstanding heavy shelling, all the raiders returned unharmed."

KAISER IN CONFERENCE WITH THE CHANCELLOR

They Discuss the General Situation—American Relations Reported Unchanged.

BERLIN, Oct. 23, (via London, Tuesday, Oct. 24.)—The Emperor, who is paying a brief visit to Berlin, conferred this morning with the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, and will continue the discussion on the general situation, concerning which the Chancellor and the Foreign Secretary, Herr von Jagow, last week visited Great Headquarters.

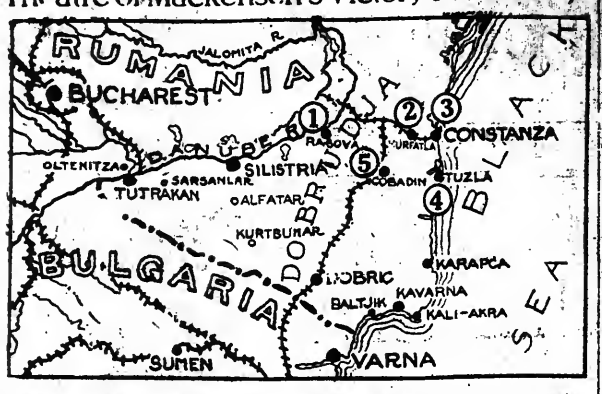
It is understood that there has been no change in the situation with respect to the United States.

NEW PREMIER FOR AUSTRIA.

Stuergkh's Successor Said to be Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 24.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says that Prince Conrad von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, former Military Governor of Triest and once Premier and Minister of the Interior of Austria, has been appointed to succeed the late Count Stuergkh as Prime Minister.

Theatre of Mackensen's Victory in Dobrudja



Mackensen's second drive, a few days ago, against the Rumanian-Russian battle front, which stretched across Dobrudja from Rasova (1), via Cobadin (5), to Tuzla (4), began with the capture of the two latter places. The Bulgar-Turk-German right wing, continuing its smashing tactics along the coast, has now taken Constanza (3), Rumania's chief port and the terminal of the railroad to Cernavoda, and has cut the road at Murfatiar (2).

BRITISH ADVANCE TOWARD BAPAUME

Continued from Page 1.

bombs this morning on Nancy. There were no casualties and only slight damage.

Berlin Reports Loss Near Sailly.

The German headquarters staff issued this statement:

To the south of the Somme we succeeded during the afternoon in advancing into the northern part of Ambrul Wood, north of Chaulnes. During the night our line of defense at this place was withdrawn, in accordance with instructions, to a prepared position to the east of the northern portion of the wood, without any action on the part of the enemy.

North of the Somme the violent artillery duel continued yesterday with undiminished vigor. From the afternoon until far into the night the British, between Le Sars and Les Boeufs, and the French adjoining them, as far as Rancourt, attacked with the strongest forces. Our brave infantry, assisted splendidly by the artillery and aviators, broke up all attacks with sanguinary losses for the enemy.

Only northwest of Sailly-Saillisel did the French enter a small part of a first line trench during a night attack. On the front of the German Crown Prince, between the Argonne and the Woevre, the artillery was very active.

GUNS AND MEN FIGHT BY TICK OF WATCH

How the British Drove Out from Schwaben After the Bavarians Were Repulsed.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

[Mr. Gibbon has temporarily replaced Philip Gibbs, who has been ill, on the British front in France.]

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The sun is out at last, with a clear sky of pale Winter blue and a keen edge of cold in the air—perfect war weather, after the wet and mists of the past week—and, as if nothing else had been needed, the fighting that had been flickering around the Schwaben redoubt and along all that precarious crest, which runs northward from where the gaunt, dead trees stand over dead Thiepval, burned up at midday to a clear flame of battle upon a front of some 500 yards, from the corner of the Schwaben redoubt to near the north end of that German position which is known as the Regina Trench.

The British troops went forward in the wake of the barrage fire, captured and held the whole of the positions which formed their objective, and added upward of a thousand new prisoners to the population of the "cage."

There was a prelude to the midday event in the early morning when Bavarians of the Twenty-eighth Reserve Division attacked the Schwaben Redoubt shortly before 5 A. M. They had tried the day before, too, in hopeless fashion, for they did not get as far as the British parapet, but this time they pushed down to the northeast corner of the work, and got a momentary footing inside. It was only momentary, though, for, in the words of a staff officer, "they were no sooner in than they were sorry for it."

A rush of bombers up the trench cleared them out, apart from the dead, and there were many. The bag was five officers and eighty-nine men. The Bavarians of these parts have burned their fingers with Schwaben before. In the adventure of yesterday. When they were driven back to their own trench by the British rifle and machine-gun fire there were ~~no~~ in that they were beginning to dread the fire.

The story has come back with prisoners that their officers had difficulty in getting them to attack at all. It is certain that in the past weeks the division has suffered very heavily.

Todays' attack was timed for a certain moment soon after noon. From above Mouquet Farm the crest of the ridge was a vague with a long windborne drift of shell smoke a couple of hours before the moment came for the barrage. Behind me, where I watched with a companion, were guns, a vast population of them inhabiting the wrecked fields as lavishly as though they had been sprinkled upon them with a caster. Even before the barrage, while they carried on what I learned was the mere morning routine of bombardment, they set the crest aboil with explosions and made the sky above it woolly with shrapnel.

Back in their own place the Germans were answering them in the new fashions to which they have had to grow accustomed—blindly, for of all the startling flights of aeroplanes, which wheeled and counterwheeled overhead, there were none but British, and economically, since chance guided the crumps to rechurn the churned fields in hope that luck would guide one to the target.

Then the serious, muddy young men back in the batteries were standing with eyes on their wrist watches; non-commissioned officers waited with their tin megaphones, the gunners stood expectant for the word. The second hands of all those watches ticked across the last millimetre of the dial to the appointed moment. The word was spoken, and, with a single shout of the great congregation of guns, the barrage fire commenced.

From down the slope it is like sitting under a roof of shells. One had a sense of them coming over, not in mere multitudes, but in sheets, and upon the skyline the edge of the crest smudged out. As the ground erupted like a string of volcanoes, smoke stood on it in a moving wall, gaining volume and density as spout after black spout of it sprang up as rapidly as drumtaps, while sound, an enormous, ear-stunning, sense-drugging sound, added itself to the ghastliness of the torn and violated earth.

There are guns now in Russia, whence I have just come, though never enough for her long and lengthening front. And we have seen some heavy artillery firing there of, late, but nothing like this, never this pouring of shells in a cascade cloudburst of steel and fire, marking them sweep the line of the German front as the hem of a windy curtain sweeps upon the floor.

True to its moment, punctual as the sun came at last that little catch in the voice of the cannonade, the small pause as of hesitation. It was the "lift," when the hot muzzles nose a degree or two upward, flinging their barrier of shells further beyond the doomed trench, shutting in its defenders as if into a chamber for the British infantry, who by then were climbing their parapet to go across the open. That, too, was a thing to the second by the watch, accurate as machine work.

Stuff trench from opposite Schwaben northward and Regina trench to where it shows an elbow and bends back a little to the west—these were to be taken, and they were forthwith taken. There was a check opposite the northern end of Stuff trench, where seventy Germans with machine guns held up the attackers for a while.

"The machine gun was captured," stated an officer of the staff, disposing of the incident.

"And the seventy Germans?" I inquired.

"Oh, they got them, too, of course—mostly killed," was the answer.

For the rest the machinelike character of the affair prevailed.

The Bavarians again suffered heavily. The Fifth Division, who held the Regina trench, had probably smaller losses.

So far the prisoners enumerated consist of 15 officers and 1,018 of other ranks, including 101 unwounded non-commissioned officers.

Of the German losses in dead no estimate is yet forthcoming, but it is certain they are heavy. Great numbers of bodies are lying in the open, thickest to the northwest of the Schwaben redoubt and in the open before the Regina trench.

The British losses are comparatively slight. Most of them have already been brought back to the hospital.

The net result is a gain of ground over a 5,500-yard front of 200 to 400 yards forward, a liberal double handful of prisoners and heavy losses to the Germans in killed and wounded. In the gross it is better even than that those 101 unwounded Germans become, since have "Kameraded," are further evidence of degeneration in the quality of the foe.

BRITISH CUT DOWN LOSSES ON SOMME

Estimate Those of September as 25 to 50 Per Cent. Less Than Germans'.

SAY "TANKS" SAVED 20,000

Expect to Use Other New Inventions in the Offensive of Next Spring.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Oct. 23, (via London.)—More than three and one-half months of battle on the Somme, with the heaviest concentration of artillery, infantry, and every type of war material, and the most skilful and desperate fighting the World has ever known, has resulted in marked development of British fighting efficiency and of means for reducing the losses of the attackers. In the way of concrete achievements, the British have taken 30,000 prisoners, or a little less than 1,500 for each of the twenty-one villages captured, with an average population of about 300 souls. They have taken 125 guns, 109 trench mortars and trench guns, and 429 machine guns. They have not lost a gun.

The task of the British was made especially difficult by the fact that they were confronted at the outset with a most powerful line of trench fortifications. Moreover, every village was a fortress which had to be besieged and stormed. The British have driven back the Germans on a front of eleven miles to a depth of four to eight miles. When Spring comes peasants will plow and seed ground bound the lines which for two years had been fallow under the storm of shells. In Fricourt and Mametz, villages taken on July 1, trees with their trunks torn and their foliage blasted by shells have bravely thrown out fresh shoots, while fresh crops of grass are hiding the shell craters in neighboring fields and carpeting the seamed earth trodden by the British in their early charges. Former citizens of captured villages are requesting that they be allowed to return to them and build new homes on the ruins of their old ones.

Making a "Jumping-Off" Place.

The offensive has consisted of intervals of preparation and siege work after each big general attack, to prepare what is called a "jumping-off" place for another general attack. Through July, owing to the heavy cost of taking the first-line trenches, the British casualties probably were heavier than the German. Through August, when over a large part of the front the Germans were out of their second as well as their first line system of defenses and the battle became one of digging and fighting in the open for both sides, casualties were about even. As the British kept up the offensive, their exposure necessarily was greater. Yet from all information the correspondent can gain, both from British officers of all grades who have been in the fighting and from German prisoners, the German losses were not less than 25, and possibly 50, per cent. higher than the British during the month of September, when the British gained most ground.

This contradiction of the previously accepted idea of a higher ratio of casualties for the side on the offensive, which is usually considered as necessarily not less than two to one, is due, according to the British officers, to the superior power of British shell fire, the numbers of British aeroplanes, the increased skill of the British soldiers, and the use of the "tanks." The British staff did not place much reliance on these new contrivances, which aroused such world-wide interest, but regarded them as an experiment which might fail altogether. They are only one of the inventions aiding the offensive against modern fortifications which will be used next Spring when the British are fully prepared. Calculations as to the value of the "tanks" are hard to make; but, taking the average opinion of experts at the front, these weird new motor cars have saved a loss of 20,000 men, or more than a full division, in the reduction of strong points and machine-gun positions.

The offensive at every step proved that no army can have too many guns which will kill and demoralise an enemy with projectiles fired from a distance of anywhere from 7,000 to 20,000 yards. The great value has also been proved of portable machine guns manned by skillfull and cunning soldiers. Men posted in shell craters with these weapons have a formidable power, whether their side is acting on the defensive or offensive.

Great Gain in British Morale.

Not on ground gained or prisoners or guns taken does opinion at the front lay most emphasis, after nearly four months of ceaseless fighting, every day bringing its lesson. Officers are always using the word "morale," which means the spirit and team play an army puts into its work. It is the thing which at the end of the tenth round of a twenty-round fight, when both pugilists are still standing up well to each other, indicates the winner. The British, after nearly two years of "stalling," have been fighting week after week on soil taken from their foe. Thus the British morale has become the morale of attack. This offensive has been the school of war, with death as tutor. As one staff officer said, "If we had July 1 to do over again, we should accomplish the same result with less loss." By fighting, the British new army learned to fight, as Grant's army learned to fight at Shiloh and McClellan's on the Peninsula.

Before the grand offensive the British staff and commanders, those few professionals who were trained to direct the small regular army, realised fully their immense responsibility in sending an army trained in theory against the experienced German organization. At that time one commander recalled to the correspondent a saying of von Moltke that, although the German as a soldier might not be better than his enemy, the German Army would always win because of a superior staff system. "We have met the German staff," said the same man recently, "and I assure you none of us are suffering from stage fright these days. We thank the German staff for what they taught us in the days of our unpreparedness, and of late they have been learning a few things from us."

The Acid Test for Officers.

Actual battle conditions have revealed, as no theoretical tests could, which officers are fit to lead. Those who are not, however good fellows they are, find themselves transferred. The route to promotion has become success in action. Generals in the thirties and forties now direct the fighting in the field, and battalion commanders who are not yet 30 have ceased to be uncommon. To the correspondent the improvement in the army week by week has been one of the most interesting and evident features of his long stay at the front.

The taking of Thiepval was the most sentimentally important of the captures of villages, because it was part of that redoubtable first line where the British failed to break through on July 1. But the hardest fighting was at such places as Guillemont, Delville and High Woods, and at Fricourt and Mouquet Farm, where the struggle lasted for weeks to gain the crested ridge, which is now entirely in British possession. But the men officers think only of the experience gained for the future and keep repeating that word "morale."

A wounded British soldier sitting at the roadside recently said to the correspondent: "Maybe the time will come when only one Britisher and one German will be left alive. If so, the Briton will be on top." This is what the officers mean by morale, and explains why they judge the Summer's work of the new army in the light alone of that word.

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SAILLY POUNDED TO PULP.

French Gained Greater Part of Objective in 15 Minutes' Fighting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE SOMME, Thursday, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—It is yet difficult to estimate the importance of the German works in Sailly-Saillisel, because the whole ground was so completely smashed by shell fire, but from unofficial reports which have reached the French, the Germans boasted they were even more impregnable than those of Combles. The number of German dead found on the field is further evidence of the importance they attached to the position.

Holding this captured sector were mixed elements of the First Bavarian Division and the Sixteenth Division. The Germans had anticipated the attack and had brought up the Second Bavarian Division in support, and yet the French were able to seize the greater part of the ground in fifteen minutes after their artillery had smashed it to pulp.

There was a nasty little salient made by the German trenches in the French line south of the Somme, between the village of Blaches and the houses of La Maisonette. This it was decided to straighten out. The visibility in the afternoon, south of the Somme, was much better and the French airmen took full advantage of it. They not only completely smashed the German defenses, but also knocked out their batteries near Doignt, on the east bank, which endeavored to check the infantry by a heavy feu de barrage.

At 4 P. M. the blue devils went forward, and having heard that their comrades on the north had accomplished their job in fifteen minutes, they proceeded to put exactly the same time record. The Germans, aided by better light, showed considerable skill in bringing other batteries, further to the north, at the village of Bissue, into action and proceeded to smother the captured works, but only for a short time. French aeroplanes investigated the German line, found out the source of evil, and signaled back the intelligence to the heavy guns, and in a very short time the German gunners near Bissus wisely desisted.

These are two excellent examples of how the Somme eats into the German reserves of men.

In the course of the day, four of their divisions, the First and Second Bavarian and the Sixteenth and Eleventh Reserve, were pounded into desperation by the French artillery and then "ousted" from their works.

PROHIBITS PEELING OF RAW POTATOES

Eckernforde Burgomaster Orders Heavy Penalty for Waste and Forecasts Shortage.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Copenhagen says:

"The Burgomaster of Eckernforde, Schleswig-Holstein, publishes an urgent order against the peeling of potatoes. The order says the prospects of obtaining potatoes in the futura are exceedingly small, and that despite official control it is probable that only a couple of pounds weekly for each person will be obtainable.

"Any one discovered peeling potatoes before boiling or throwing away peelings will be punished by three months' imprisonment or a fine of 1,500 marks."

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TIMES OBSERVER WITH FALKENHAYN

Continued from Page 1.

German corps ad libitum from the east or west front to Rumania via Budapest and Kronstadt.

The advance guard of Falkenhayn's centre is made up of Hungarian honveds, veteran Bavarians, and Prussian Grenadiers, a tough combination to be tackled. More ominous for the Rumanians trying to stem the gray avalanche rolling down upon them is the fact that other of Falkenhayn's veterans can be heard already fighting actually on Rumanian soil to right and left, mostly left, of Predeal, on and around those theoretically inexpugnable mountains, notably one Hungarian infantry division, sturdy peasants of the deep Hungarian plain, who nevertheless have learned to climb like mountain goats and who since dawn this morning have worked their way on a broad front over wooded mountain crests, through wooded ravines and valleys and skirting high wooded slopes, until they now lie before both flanks and partly in the pass, as a gentle surprise for the Rumanians, ready to storm the most conspicuous feature of this mountain battle landscape, dominating Busaiul Mountain. The German artillery is already at work.

Busaiul, 5,000 feet high, outtopping its neighbors, is six or seven kilometers ahead of me through the clear mountain air seeming much closer. Through field glasses I can count the trees and bushes and men on its sparse crest. It is a long, hogback mountain, with a main peak and a minor one connected by a saddle. Lying behind and to the left of Predeal, from which it is one or two kilometers distant, it dominates the pass and the railroad well behind Predeal. Hasty conclusions should not be jumped at, however. Falkenhayn's strategy extends from the three nations' corner in the north, where Russia, Rumania and Bukowina meet, to the Danube, and this is only one of the three main passes in Falkenhayn's centre.

This is worth bearing in mind while you watch this battle for the pass, also the following facts, that in one week Falkenhayn's troops have forced the Rumania rear guard back twenty-six kilometers, from Kronstadt to Predeal.

Can Russia hurl enough guns and ammunition, more sorely needed than men, against Falkenhayn's centre in time to check his advance until pro-Rumanian Winter storms and snows mercifully intervene? Questions such as these were not unreasonable battle musings and mediations as I sat down in the mountain orchestra seat to watch the further unrolling of the Transylvanian drama. For the first time in two years with the German armies I was able really to enjoy a battle.

By noon the preliminary tuning up of the German artillery was completed. Battery after battery now went into action behind, before, and on both sides of me, through which I had motored, and others unseen in adjoining valleys, until hundreds of long cannon and heavy mortars and mountain guns were firing. The wailing shells flying overhead in quick succession joined their persuasive rhetoric on the Rumanians in unison with the rolling salvos that ronsed the sleeping echoes of the Transylvanian Alps and the pristine enthusiasm of the weary war correspondents.

Multiplied a hundredfold the crack of each gun was raised to the heighth of power and reverberated among the mountains like a clap of thunder that never would end, eliciting strange, new undreamed of nuances of sound. The long roll of guns firing in unison was as a thousand thunderstorms breaking among the noble Transylvanian Alps, and you experienced a strange sense of unreality. It should have been pitch dark. The blue sky and the bright, cold Autumn mountain sunlight playing over the rainbow tinted turning foliage seemed hopelessly paradoxical.

It was hard to believe that you were listening to a man-made tone poem and not to a cataclysm of nature. You had a feeling that the air was being torn to shreds by flying shells and that all life in that lovely Predeal pass must suffocate. As the rolling German salvos reached the climax to the pitch of intensity that deafened even the overworked echoes, the thin mountain air vibrated, and the very granite on which you were based seemed to quiver.

ZIMMERMANN CALLS NORWAY UNNEUTRAL

German Under Secretary Threatens Retaliation for Christiania's Decree on Submarines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Berlin correspondent of the Aftenposten had a conversation with the German Under Secretary of State, Zimmermann, on the subject of the Norwegian submarine decree. Herr Zimmermann said:

"Germany has prepared an energetic protest, which I am not able to give you, but the semi-official communications which appeared in the Allgemeine Zeitung will show you Germany intends to take severe measures against the decree, which is absolutely unneutral according to Paragraph 13 of The Hague Convention, being directed exclusively against Germany. Norway's attitude is evidently inspired by unfriendly sentiments toward Germany and cannot, therefore, be passed over in silence. Public opinion in this country is more irritated, as the decree is obviously dictated by British wishes. Norway here practically gives way to Great Britain.

"Some of the Swedish newspapers assert the Norwegian measure is analogous to that of the Swedish Government, but this is not the exact truth. The Swedish decree was founded on several flagrant breaches of neutrality by belligerents in Swedish waters. Norway had no similar reason to take action. The Swedish decree is directed against all powers. Norway, on the other hand, is really the first neutral State which consciously has directed a blow against Germany alone.

"Norway goes further by excluding commercial submarines. Norwegian newspapers assert Germany is torpedoing Norwegian ships without warning. This is pure libel. Germany strictly follows the recognized methods of marine warfare and has no reason to fear criticism during her present struggle for existence."

I have reason to believe this statement of Zimmermann's accurately sums up the contents of the note delivered by the German Government Friday.

LORD GREY FAVORS LEAGUE FOR PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

failed, because you cannot have peace without good-will, and because in Germany there was a will to war and not the will to peace."

"But lately the Crown Prince deplored the loss of life caused by this war. Yes, yes, it was because we knew what the sufferings of war must be and how terrible a war in Europe would be that we tried to avoid it in 1914. That was the time to be penetrated with a sense of what war meant.

"It was because we knew what it meant that we tried to avoid war, and because we have this experience of what war does mean we are determined that the war shall not end until we can be sure at any rate that the generations and the nations in the future shall not be subjected to such a terrible trial again.

"We were asked by Germany to remain neutral on certain conditions. We were asked to condone violations of the neutrality of Belgium and give Germany a free hand to take whatever French colonies she liked. That was the plan, not only to isolate us, but to discredit us.

"I ask any neutral what would have been the future of this country if the British Government had accepted such an offer. There would be no morale, no spirit, no nation. We should have incurred the contempt of the whole world. Happily, tactics so gross did not succeed.

Will Establish Freedom of Action.

"I take it on the word of the Prime Minister that we shall fight until we have established the supremacy and right of free development under equal conditions, each in accordance with its genius, of all States, great and small, as a family of civilized mankind.

"In this struggle we have put all our resources, our wealth, our material, our labor, and now we have had time to equip and train a large army. We have put all the best life blood of the nation, shedding it side by side with our allies, stimulated by the energy they are showing in defense of their countries, and shedding it because we know our cause is theirs, and that for the future we shall stand and fall together without separation of one from the other, feeling that unity is essential, not merely to victory, but to our future life and success.

"Germany is trying to separate one from the other in order to realise her aim. Not a week passes that does not confirm our resolution to go through with our allies, and after the war, I trust, the memory of the suffering we have undergone together, the memory of the joint courage which is carrying us through, will be a perpetual bond of alliance and sympathy between our Governments and our peoples."

Passing to the position of the neutral countries, Viscount Grey said in answer to a question as to what they could do:

"I believe the best work neutrals can do for the moment is to try to prevent a war like this from happening again. If the nations had been united in such an agreement and prompt in resolution to insist in 1914 that the disputes must be referred to a conference or The Hague, that the Belgian treaty must be observed, there would have been no war.

"Nations fighting for their existence, with daily increasing prospects of seeing victory nearer, still knowing that if they stop short of victory they stop short of everything for which they are struggling, cannot be expected to spend much time thinking about what might happen after victory is secured. But the neutrals can do it. I observe that not only President Wilson, but Mr. Hughes, is supporting a league started, not with the object of interfering with the belligerents in this war, but which will do its part in making peace secure in the future.

"It is a work of neutral countries to which we should all look with favor and hope. Only, we must bear this in mind: if the nations after the war are able to do something effective by binding themselves with the common object of preserving peace, they must be prepared to undertake no more than they are able to uphold by force, and to see, when the time of crisis comes, that it is upheld by force.

"The question we must ask them is: Will you play up when the time comes? It is not merely the sign manual of Presidents and sovereigns that is really to make that worth while; it must also have behind it Parliaments and national sentiments.

"Supposing the conditions of 1914 occur again and there is such a league in existence, everything will depend upon whether national sentiment behind it is so permeated by the lessons of this war as to compel each nation, as a matter of vital interest, to keep peace other than by force."

The Foreign Secretary insisted upon the necessity after the war of arriving at some agreement with respect to the laws of war, arguing that the mere indiscriminate employment of all the resources of science is the prospect which threatens civilisation and the existence of the race itself. He characterized the employment of asphyxiating gas and other horrors by Germany as having "let loose on the world more terrible anarchy than any individual anarchist," and referred especially to the "organized attempt" to exterminate the Christians in Turkey since Turkey became a vassal of Germany.

Such horrors, he asserted, were only possible with Germany's toleration. Perhaps, he said, some day a neutral nation which knows the full story will publish it to the world.

He contended that this matter of keeping the horrors of war within bounds was a question in which the whole human race was interested, and as all nations should recognise their responsibility for preventing outbreaks of war, so they should insure, in event of its outbreak, that it should be conducted by rules at least as human as those previous genorations observed, which Germany today had disregarded and thrown to the winds.

Of the necessity "of freeing the world from the oppression of Prussian militarism," he said:

"We know that if mankind has any birthright, it is that of peace and liberty, and it is for that we are fighting.

"When we are asked how long the struggle is to continue we can only reply that it must continue until these things are secured."

MILITARY CROSS FOR O'HARA

Former Baseball Star Recognized for Effective Bomb-Throwing.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—"Bill" O'Hara, once a star left fielder of the Toronto International League team, and a former member of the New York Giants, has won the military cross in recognition of his bravery and skill in hurling bombs for the British army on the Somme battle front, according to advices received here today from Toronto.

When O'Hara played in the International League he was noted for his accurate throwing. O'Hara, a Lieutenant in a Canadian regiment at the front, is now hurling deadly bombs instead of baseballs.

SIGNIFICANT REPLY TO WILSON'S APPEAL

So Says The London Daily News, Praising Utterances of Secretary and President.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 24.—Viscount Grey's speech, says The Daily News this morning, is the most important utterance that has been delivered by any statesman of the belligerent nations since the war began.

"The most significant passage," says The Daily Mail, "is that in which he responded to the appeal which President Wilson made in his speech to the League of Peace. The world, ingulfed in war, has not yet fully realized the momentous character of President Wilson's declaration. The future, we believe, will find it one of the great utterances of history, not merely because it announced to the world America's departure from her historic attitude of isolation.

"More important was the offer it contained that, in sacrificing that attitude America should come into the field, not as a challenger, not as a disturber of the peace, but as a definitely pacific force. President Wilson's proposal was that America should back with all her potentialities a scheme for enforcing peace in the world. He recognized that the only guarantee of good faith is force, and he proposed that force be henceforth diverted from competitive channels to the common purpose of protecting all nations against aggression.

"To that proposal Viscount Grey gives emphatic welcome. We believe Viscount Grey's invitation will be heard with satisfaction in every neutral country, and that we have seen the beginning of a movement which one day will hold the world in fee."

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met a lone administrator on his way to settle the accounts of an estate. He was knocked unconscious and robbed of $2,890.00. No trace of the highwaymen was ever found. [Lehman vs. Robertson, 84 Ala. 489, 4 So. Rep. 728.] It was decided by the court that the administrator could not be held liable for lack of care and the loss had to be met by the estate.

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NAMES COHALAN AS O'LEARY SPOKESMAN

Continued from Page 1.

dependence Conference' and from Mr. Hughes's speeches, bearing upon the following subjects:

Cohalan as Spokesman.

1. The working agreement between the O'Leary organization and the Republican National Committee perfected at the recret conference held in Chicago on Sept. 30 between Mr. Hughes's campaign managers and Daniel F. Cohalan of this city, acting as the spokesman of the O'Leary organization.

2. The fulfillment by Candidate Hughes of the promise alleged in O'Leary's report to have been made to the special committee of the "American Independence Conference."

3. The reward of Mr. Hughes and his campaign managers.

4. The concealment by them of their dealings with the O'Leary organization.

"In striking contrast to the secrecy of the negotiations in the interest of Mr. Hughes's candidacy is the stirring and emphatic telegram of President Wilson to O'Leary at the very time when these negotiations were under way. O'Leary's message to the President and the latter's reply were made public on Sept. 29, appearing throughout the country in the morning newspapers of Sept. 30, the date of the Chicago gathering of the O'Leary contingent and of the conference with the Republican leaders.

"In fact, the minutes of the 'American Independence Conference' show that while individuals and newspapers—many of them Republican—throughout the country were applauding President Wilson for his patriotic and courageous stand, O'Leary was being secretly glorified by his adherents at the Chicago meeting. An entry shows:

> Committeeman O'Leary explained his correspondence with President Wilson and read to the committee the message he was sending to the President in reply to the President's message to him.

"The official minutes of the secret Chicago meeting on Sept. 30 show that immediately after O'Leary had submitted his report of the Hughes personal interview, as set forth in yesterday's statement of the Democratic National Committee, Daniel F. Cohalan, Supreme Court Justice of New York, who attended both the Detroit and Chicago meetings, addressed the Chicago gathering at length, urging the wisdom and advantage of a further understanding with the Republican National Committee.

"An entry upon this point, though brief, sheds an illuminating light upon the political acumen of Mr. Cohalan, even though it does reveal him as the associate of O'Leary in a secret scheme to encompass the election of Mr. Hughes. It is as follows:

> Then Chairman Schmidt introduced Justice Cohalan, and he outlined a new mission, the object of which was to get in touch with the Republican National Committee.
>
> Committeeman Mooney, following the address of Justice Cohalan, made a speech, in which he urged that definite action be taken at this meeting. (Sept. 30.) After some discussion it was agreed to withhold definite action until the delegation that was to wait on Republican leaders could make a report.

Suggestion Favorably Received.

"The fact should be borne in mind in connection with the above entries that Western Headquarters of the Republican National Committee is in Chicago, where the O'Leary gathering met, and that Western Headquarters of the Republican National Committee is also in constant direct telephone communication with New York Headquarters.

"It further appears from the minutes that Justice Cohalan's suggestion was favorably acted upon by the conference in Chicago on the afternoon of Sept. 30, between the adjournment of the afternoon session and the opening of the evening session of the O'Leary committee.

"The official minutes state that Justice Cohalan reported to the evening session the result of his interview with the Republican leaders. It is as follows:

> The evening session of the committee was called to order at 8:30. Justice Cohalan reported to the gathering the result of his interview with the Republican leaders.

"Evidence that a satisfactory understanding between the O'Leary adherents and the Republican leaders was effected at this interview is furnished by the following significant entries in the minutes:

> On motion of Mr. Fitzer, a vote of thanks was extended to Justice Cohalan.
>
> Committeeman Mooney then made a motion that the delegates return to their homes and at once begin the work of organizing their districts.

"In this connection it is to be noted that a few days after Victor Ridder returned to New York from this Chicago conference he gave out at Republican National Headquarters in New York a long statement in support of the Hughes candidacy. The issuing of this statement, according to newspaper accounts, followed a personal conference between Bernard H. Ridder, brother of Victor Ridder, and Republican National Chairman Willcox.

"The Democratic National Committee made public yesterday the details of the demand which, according to the records of the O'Leary organization, was read to Candidate Hughes. At the meeting in Chicago on Sept. 30, at which O'Leary made the report of his committee's personal conference with Hughes, the character of Mr. Hughes's campaign speeches after his interview with the O'Leary committee was discussed.

"Partial Compliance by Hughes."

"As evidence of at least partial compliance by Candidate Hughes with the demands of the organization, O'Leary's Special Committee reported to the full committee that Mr. Hughes at Springfield on Sept. 19 had vigorously denounced President Wilson as presenting the humiliating spectacle of surrendering to force in connection with the adoption by Congress of the Adamson Eight-hour bill, and had made what O'Leary and his associates regarded as a fairly strong declaration for maintaining 'the rights of American people on the land and sea,' involving a yelled threat against the British blacklist and embargo.

"The Springfield utterance, however, was by no means entirely satisfactory. It was only after the conference between Cohalan and the Republican leaders at Chicago that the demands and expectations of the O'Leary aggregation were satisfied.

"In his Philadelphia speech on Oct. 9 Mr. Hughes, without mentioning Great Britain, directly attacked the British blacklist and embargo. His declaration on that occasion received the enthusiastic approval of O'Leary and his associates. The extract from Mr. Hughes's Philadelphia speech, which they regard as a full compliance with the spirit of the conference between Candidate Hughes and themselves in New York, is as follows:

> We do not propose to tolerate any improper interference with American property, with American mails, or with legitimate commercial intercourse. No American who is exercising only American rights shall be put on any blacklist by any foreign nation.

"It was publicly pointed out at the time that the language used by Candidate Hughes was evidently aimed to attract the attention and satisfy the demands of certain German-Americans. The New Republic, in a leading editorial at the time Mr. Hughes delivered his Philadelphia speech, pointed out that our international relations were peculiarly strained. This publication reproduced the extract from the Philadelphia speech quoted above and made this pointed comment:

> Those are the most serious words uttered by Mr. Hughes since he went on the stump. Mr. Hughes's words, as read by a German, must seem to him that the United States, by its own force, will break the blockade which the German submarines are vainly trying to break. Does Mr. Hughes mean this? It is altogether the greatest issue with which our diplomacy is confronted, and a plain statement from Mr. Hughes, explaining what form of compulsion he proposes to use on the Allies, is urgently required. Unless he is willing to make such statement, his words must be construed as a sop to his German-American support: For Mr. Wilson's failure to break the British blockade is the essence of the German-American case against him.

Reward to Republicans.

"The reward achieved by Candidate Hughes and his campaign managers is not only the unqualified support of this organization pledged to the destruction of Anglo-Saxon influence in America, but the open vilification of President Wilson as typified by the notorious O'Leary telegram to the President and the campaign speeches of his followers and newspaper abuse of a portion of the German-language press.

"After and as a result of the secret personal conference between Candidate Hughes and the O'Leary committee, and after and as a result of the secret negotiations between the promoters of the O'Leary organization and Mr. Hughes's campaign managers, the following declaration in behalf of Charles Evans Hughes was incorporated as the main plank of the platform of the O'Leary organization:

> We call upon the American people to use the opportunity which the present campaign offers to condemn the abject surrender of American rights to Mexico and European nations, and to support a man who openly pledged himself unflinchingly to maintain these rights against all nations.

"The above extract is a verbatim quotation from the platform or declaration of principles of the American Independence Conference, which has been guardedly circulated by this cladestine organization.

"The extent and nature of the campaign work now being conducted in behalf of the Republican Presidential nominee is indicated by the following extracts from the report of the Committee on Plans [of the American Independence Conference] submitted Oct. 2, 1916.

> This means that within the next two weeks this organization should be able to boast of a thoroughly organized national body working in complete harmony, and if this can be done our efforts are most likely to be crowned with success.
>
> In addition to the speakers' bureau and the work of circularizing and re-circularizing the committeemen in the different districts, this committee points out that the active Campaign Committee also plans for a publicity bureau through which the people will be supplied with the proper campaign literature.
>
> The committee feels that this outline of plans for the future is enough to satisfy all that this work is being undertaken in a practical way.
>
> The committee feels that all of the members here are well acquainted with the methods, the practical working methods, of the two great parties, and it calls your attention to the fact that this organization, through its active Campaign Committee, means to employ similar working plans and means to improve upon them wherever possible.

"The meetings in the indirect interest of Candidate Hughes have been held throughout the country, but here in New York O'Leary has been conducting a systematic and peculiarly active campaign of public abuse of President Wilson. Thus has Candidate Hughes been rewarded.

Activities for Congressmen.

"Referring to the campaign being conducted by the O'Leary organization in the interest of certain Congressmen, the report of the Committee on Plans contains this statement:

> In closing this report the committee again begs the liberty to call attention to the fact that the plans have been made for the effort to bring about the election of the right kind of Congressmen, and that if any hope of success is to be expected these plans must be put into operation without any further delay.

"Of course, neither candidate Hughes nor the Republican leaders interviewed by O'Leary and Cohalan permitted any inkling of their conferences to reach the public ear either at the time of their occurrence or since until the present disclosures brought a public admission last night from candidate Hughes.

"On the contrary, a studied effort was made to conceal the fact that Mr. Hughes had personally conferred with representatives of the O'Leary organization or that Cohalan had conducted secret negotiations with Republican campaign leaders.

"When the Victor Ridder statement was brought to Chairman Willcox by Bernard Ridder, the Republican National Chairman specifically denied the existence of any agreement or arrangement between the Republican National Committee and Ridder's associates. Moreover, Chairman Willcox, in the presence of a number of reporters, asked Bernard Ridder if he had ever talked with Mr. Hughes and Ridder answered in the negative.

"Ridder was then asked by Chairman Willcox, 'Have you conveyed to Mr. Hughes directly or indirectly any statement whatever as to what you would like to have him say in his speeches in this campaign?' 'Absolutely, no,' responded Mr. Ridder.

"Of course, no explanation was made that the personal interview with Candidate Hughes was between Jeremiah A. O'Leary and his associates on the Special Committee of the American Independence Conference, and that the conference with the Republican leaders was held by Daniel F. Cohalan and his associates in the city of Chicago.

"The secret character of the meeting of Sept. 30 is further indicated by the following entry in the official minutes:

> Chairman Schmidt then called attention to the fact that the meeting was an executive one, and requested all members to allow the Press Committee to give out any necessary statement.

"But neither the public nor press was ever taken into the confidence of this extraordinary body of secret campaigners by its Press Committee.

Invitations to Milwaukee Meeting.

"Following are copies of the invitations sent out by the 'American Independence Conference' to the clergy and laity:

TO CLERGY.

> Dear Reverend Father: Because of the importance of the Presidential campaign we take the liberty of asking whether you will be good enough to accept this invitation to come to Milwaukee, Wednesday, Oct. 25, to attend a meeting to be held at the Republican House, at 10 A. M.
>
> We are aware that your duties make it difficult for you to make such a trip, and were it not for the extreme importance of this matter we would not ask you to come.
>
> The American Independence Conference feels that you should know the real situation, and since it believes that this is serious you are urged to make the sacrifice and come. Should you be prevented from coming, please send some man in your place. The expense of the trip will be paid, for we believe that the sacrifice of your time is all we can ask.
>
> The main object of this meeting is to remove any doubt that may exist as to whether all real Americans should vote for Charles E. Hughes. Very sincerely,
>
> WILL R. MACDONALD.

TO LAYMEN.

> Dear Sir: Perhaps at no time in the history of this country has there been a political campaign waged similar to the present Presidential campaign.
>
> Politicians have not hesitated to inject into this campaign every known issue that might prove a vote-getter. A large element of our population has been slandered, maligned, and vilified, even in the highest circles of those who should be the "servants of the people."
>
> And now, in the midst of the campaign, a corrupt, degenerate and subsidized press, in its desperate attempt to elect a President and Congress subservient to their propaganda, is doing its very utmost to confuse rather than to enlighten the voter. We have at last reached a point where the voter cannot separate the wheat from the chaff, the true from the false, the friend from the foe, the patriot from the demagogue.
>
> We are interested in placing before you an authentic statement as to the true position of Charles E. Hughes on the most important issues of the present campaign, and take the liberty of inviting you to a meeting of the American Independence Conference, which will be held at the Republican House, Milwaukee, Wis., Wednesday, Oct. 25.
>
> Believing that the sacrifice of your time in all we have a right to ask, we will reimburse you for expenses incurred in making the trip. Very sincerely yours,
>
> WILL R. MACDONALD.
>
> We join most heartily in this invitation and urge you to come to this conference.
>
> (Multigraphed.)
>
> H. A. SCHMITZ,
> AUGUST SPRINGOB.

Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, made this comment concerning the meetings of the so-called American Independence Conference:

"Has the time come in our history when professional propagandists shall dictate the foreign policy of our President and attempt to punish a President because he takes a course that they oppose in the interest of a foreign power? It is time the full facts should be made public and let the American people decide whether these acts shall be countenanced. I deem it my duty as an American citizen to make public whatever facts I have."

WILLCOX MAKES FLAT DENIAL.

Accuses Democrats of Secretly Seeking Votes of Hyphenates.

Vigorous denials that Charles E. Hughes had made any secret compact with the so-called American Independence Conference, as charged Sunday night by the Democratic National Committee, were made at the Republican National Committee headquarters yesterday, and last night Chairman William R. Willcox issued a further response in the form of countercharges to the effect that the Democrats themselves had been secretly courting the byphenate vote.

The Republicans declared that the Democratic charges were "specious," and that they had made a lengthy statement without offering any proof. The Republicans based their countercharges on a letter from F. W. Janssen, an assistant in the office of the Bureau of Organizations and Clubs in the Democratic National Headquarters, to Henry Weismann, President of the New York State Branch of the German-American Alliance, urging him to have "an informal talk" with Senator Stone, the Democratic Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate.

The Republicans also charged that the Democrats, while accusing them of seeking the German-American vote, had been sending out campaign literature printed in German under a Government frank. This charge they based on the fact that a manila envelope bearing the Congressional frank of Congressman Charles Lieb of Indiana, and with an extract of one of Mr. Lieb's speeches printed in German on the outside of the envelope, had fallen into the hands of a Republican.

The statement as given out at Republican headquarters was partly in the form of an interview. It follows:

Quotes Weismann's Letter.

"The specious character of the attempts made by Mr. Wilson's campaign managers to indicate that Mr. Hughes has made a compact with citizens of foreign extraction to present to the public their views of how foreign relations should be administered is further shown by a letter made public today by William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee. The letter is addressed to Henry Weismann, President of the New York State branch of the German-American Alliance. It was written on stationery of the Democratic National Committee and was signed by an associate of Frederick B. Lynch, Chief of its Bureau of Political Organizations and Clubs.

"In this letter Mr. Weisman was invited in polite terms to meet Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, who was in New York on the avowed mission of winning over to Mr. Wilson's support certain citizens of German birth.

"This is Mr. Weisman's letetr:

> Democratic National Committee
> Headquarters.
> 20 East 42d St.,
> New York, Sept. 11, 1916.
>
> My Dear Mr. Weisman: Senator Stone, Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee, will be at the Waldorf on Thursday. Don't you and a few of your friends want to have an informal talk with him on Thursday or Friday evening? Phone me upon receipt of this, Murray Hill 9190, and oblige, yours very truly,
>
> F. W. JANSSEN.

"'Mr. Weismann is a lawyer at 44 Court Street, Brooklyn,' Mr. Willcox went on. 'The date, Sept. 11, is significant, because five days later, on Sept. 16, occurred the famous party at Terrace Garden, when Senator Stone sat up all night making abject pleas to leading citizens of German birth or extraction to support the Wilson cause. He directed his plea to them not as American citizens but as Germans in the United States. Mr. Weismann says that he did not reply to the letter, but that two days later he got a telephone message from the writer, Mr. Janssen, asking why no reply had been sent.

No Documents in Evidence.

"'In all of the attempts made by Democratic managers, including Norman Hapgood, unsupported statements have been made that Mr. Hughes made explicit promises of support. Not one shred of documentary evidence has been produced on that point. On the contrary, the charges have fallen down in every particular. Moreover, the hypocrisy of the charge has been made apparent through the production of conclusive evidence that Mr. Wilson's managers were trying to do exactly what they charged Mr. Hughes with having done. Mr. Hughes has neither agreed nor promised—I use the words of Mr. Hapgood and the writer of the statement put out in this morning's papers by the Democratic National Committee—to reflect in his public addresses the opinions of any particular group. What Mr. Hughes has done, and what he will continue to do, is to stand for undiluted Americanism. Neither Mr. Hughes nor any member of this committee has secretly solicited the support of any one who is not willing to go the whole road for a straight-out Americanism.

"'Let me quote, lest you overlook it, the statement which Mr. Hughes made in his address of acceptance:

> Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we do not intend to tolerate any division of allegiance.

"'The injection into the campaign of a reflection of the dreadful forces which are convulsing Europe has been done solely and exclusively by Mr. Wilson's own managers. I challenge them to produce the least iota of evidence to show that this committee has countenanced anything less than the interests of the entire American people. Mr. Hughes has played for the support of no faction. No evidence can be produced to show the contrary, because there is none.'"

Regarding the franked envelope bearing an extract in German of one of Congressman Lieb's speeches, it was explained that this was found on the eighth floor of the building where the Democratic National Committee has its offices by a Republican who happened to be there on personal business.

"The speech thus sent out without payment of postage is a frank appeal to German-speaking Americans, identifying them as Germans first and not as Americans, against which the Americans of German origin have repeatedly and emphatically protested," according to a statement on this subject made at Republican headquarters. "Mr. Lieb's speech, thus printed, franked, and put at the disposal of the Democratic National Committee to distribute, is a political appeal for support for President Wilson in his effort to be re-elected."

No Secret About Meeting.

In his denial that Mr. Hughes had made any secret compact with Jeremiah O'Leary's Independence Conference or any other organization, Mr. Willcox said that Mr. Hughes met the men referred to in the Hotel Astor just as he has met hundreds of others. "There was no secrecy about this meeting, as the Democrats indicated, he said, "and the men came of their own accord." He added: "They were not invited to a beer garden at midnight as others were invited by Postmaster General Burleson and Senator Stone.

"The Democratic statement looks to me a good deal like one of Norman Hapgood's fiascos. If they have any proof of an agreement I wish they would produce it. They have my full consent to show any agreement made. Mr. Hughes, I might say, also had a conference with the members of the American Rights Committee. There was no secrecy about that. The Democratic charge is the cheapest advertising in the interest of a lost cause."

Mr. Willcox said that he had received during the day a telegram sent voluntarily by Frank Seiberlich of Boston, named in the Democratic charges as one of the committee that called on Mr. Hughes as a representative of the American Independence Conference. It read:

> The statement made by Mr. Hughes relative to conference with committee of the American Independence Conference is absolutely true. Mr. Hughes saw the committee, of which I was a member, made no promises, did not criticise Theodore Roosevelt, and made statement to committee that he stood for all American rights. FRANK SEIBERLICH.

Whether the O'Leary committee presented any written "demands" at its conference with Mr. Hughes could not be ascertained at Republican headquarters yesterday.

MR. HUGHES HAD NOT HEARD OF O'LEARY

Candidate Says He Met Propagandist as a Total Stranger, at the Astor.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 23.—Charles E. Hughes had never heard of Jeremiah A. O'Leary and had no idea who he was when he received him and a committee of five in the Hotel Astor last month. This assertion in behalf of the Republican Presidential candidate was the only comment in the nature of a reply which the Democratic charges elicited today, although what may be called the second installment of them was telephoned to Mr. Hughes this evening from Republican headquarters in New York.

Mr. Hughes listened with attention, but said he preferred to make no comment at this time.

He spent the day preparing the speeches which he is to deliver tomorrow evening in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Queens, and the big speech which is to be made Wednesday in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. He will motor in to New York tomorrow afternoon, and on Thursday will start on his last speechmaking tour before election.

Mr. Hughes is to speak tonight at the Star Casino, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue. The meeting is to be held under the auspices of the Republican County Committee, and, as the hall accommodates only about 5,000 persons, it was said yesterday that admission would be by ticket only, to prevent overcrowding. Chairman Samuel S. Koenig of the County Committee announced that tickets could be procured at the County Headquarters, 105 West Fortieth Street; at the Riverside Republican Club, 157 West Ninety-seventh Street, or the Republican Assembly District Headquarters at 2,786 Broadway, 1,536 Madison Avenue, 1,664 Madison Avenue, 158 East 116th Street, and 200 Lenox Avenue.

Louis Marshall will preside at the meeting, and Secretary of State Victor M. Hugo, Senator Ogden L. Mills, Congressman W. S. Swope of Pennsylvania, and Congressman Isaac Siegel of this city are expected to speak.

The following meetings have been arranged for tonight by the Republican County Committee:

Terrace Garden, Fifty-ninth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues. Speakers—Oscar S. Straus, Edward M. Dingley, Francis M. Hugo.

Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway. Speakers—Henry H. Curran, Oscar S. Straus, Samuel S. Strasbourger, J. Leslie Gosein, Joseph Levenson, Francis M. Hugo.

Apollo Hall, 125 Clinton Street. Speakers—Oscar S. Straus, Edward M. Dingley, Henry H. Curran, Max S. Gittenhagen.

Hall, 200 Eighth Avenue. Speakers—Francis M. Hugo, Henry H. Curran, Judge Jacob Hemple.

Hall, 32 Macdougal Street. Speakers—Francis M. Hugo, Arthur Tilden Eagan.

There will be a meeting also at Camp Hughes, 182 East 125th Street. D. P. De Young, Frank Hogan, Martin Ansorge, and Nicholas Mayer will speak.

O'LEARY DENIES SECRECY.

Says Those Finding Fault with Questions Asked Are 'Un-American.'

Jeremiah O'Leary, commenting yesterday on the Democratic charge that Hughes had made a secret deal with him, said:

"Governor Hughes has stated correctly what happened at our interview with him. In order to prevent any possibility of misunderstanding or misrepresentation we had carefully reduced to printing what we wished to say to Mr. Hughes. Our statement speaks for itself. The man who attempts to find fault with any portion of it, particularly with the question we asked, whether or

Continued on Page 4.

In Diaghileff's Ballet Russe
Nijinsky
For the first time in America will appear as the Faune in
"L'Apres Midi d'un Faune"
Manhattan Opera House
West 34th Street
Tonight

SUNDAY PICTURES.

To preserve the famous rotogravure and half-tone sections of Sunday's New York Times, handsome binder, sent by mail on receipt of $1.75. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.
FALL TOPCOATS
Imported and Domestic Woolens in Coats Ready-to-wear, that will prove satisfactory for Fall and Winter.
Tweeds and Homespuns
Fine Mohairs Scotch Mixtures
$20 to $35
42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

It Took 60 Years To Grow This Plant

A TAILORING Plant can't be grown over-night. It takes years of tending, weeding, Burbanking and sowing the Spirit of the Institution among its workers.

In this season's Stein-Bloch Suits and Overcoats are bound up 60 years of capping skill with skill and pyramiding experience upon experience. $20, $25, $30, $35.

"Ennyweather" is the Overcoat to put aside for a rainy day and to put on for a fair one, too. $25 and $30

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

This is the simple arithmetic of
SAKS SUITS
For New Yorkers
At $17.50 to $50

They embody Style, Service, Value, and Common Sense to a degree so far achieved in no other clothes at those prices.

¶ They have the STYLE of the hour in the Town You Live In—they are made in New York by New Yorkers—and they are as typical of Manhattan as are sky-scrapers, First Nights and car strikes.

¶ They have the SERVICE which comes from a happy combination of quality in the woolens and quality in the workmanship, and can be depended upon to give the service which such a combination provides.

¶ They have a VALUE which mighty few ready-for-service clothes afford, for being designed and modeled by Saks', and tailored under Saks supervision, they are not burdened with extra profit for the middleman.

¶ And they have the COMMON SENSE which is expressed in fashionable rather than freakish lines, and which comes from a long and intimate acquaintance with a clientele of character and tone.

And the variety we can show you will amaze you at all prices.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

The
WEAROSCOPE
A FACT FINDER in the FIELD of MEN'S WEAR
Registered
advises you to
be a season ahead with one of these
Men's Fall Overcoats
25.00

THESE twin reasons account for the surpassing value in these Overcoats:

They are made by the only tailoring organization in New York, trained in Fifth Avenue hand-tailoring and putting their training into these ready-for-use clothes.

The Fabrics—complying with the strict Franklin Simon & Co. all wool-fast dye standards—were purchased before the "atmospheric pressure" of the woolen market had forced the "price barometer" upward.

It is extremely doubtful if next year these overcoats can be duplicated at the same figure. Buy your overcoat now.

It will "go up in value" next year, because the 1917 crop of overcoats will have to go up in price.

We buy back at full value any clothing not satisfactory.

Men's Clothing Shop
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A Separate Shop On the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue—New York

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET
ANNOUNCE A SPECIAL OFFERING
of
Women's Fashionable SUITS
Priced for TODAY ONLY
at 44.00
An assemblage of distinguished modes in English Velveteen, Wool Duvetyne, Gabardine, high lustre Broadcloth and Velours in the season's smartest colorings. Plain tailored models and suits accentuated with furs of fashion and quality. Novel and original treatments in collars, cuffs, belts, girdles, pockets and skirts mark these suits distinctly apart from the usual.
An Incomparable Assemblage of
Women's Tailleurs Simple and Costume Suits
Featuring all of the most elegant and distinctive Paris-sponsored suit modes, together with exclusive Bonwit Teller & Co. originations.
Tailleur Suits 29.50 to 75.00
Costume Suits 59.50 to 350.00

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Come Hallowe'en

The frost is on the pumpkin and the rabbit's in the pot.

It is the sportsman's harvest, with the smell of fallen leaves recalling other Falls, and the keen air whetting the appetite.

Days growing shorter and evenings long—hot cakes and bacon for breakfast—a big roundup with the dogs and the guns—popcorn, cider and the old checkerboard at night.

Clothes and Implements of Autumn Sports

For the automobilist bound for football fields—

Imported Motor Coats for men, big heavy-weather ulsters, of Irish frieze and fleece and tweeds, $40 to $100.

Women's Motor Coats—big, distinctive coats of domestic and imported tweeds, $19.50 to $100.

Tweed hats, plaid caps, goggles, gloves, sweaters and luncheon kits.

For the late Fall golfer:—

Men's English Model Golf Suit—"Putter Model"—of Thorntweed and homespuns and Harris tweeds, $30 up.

Women's Town-and-Country Suits of Lansdown Heathers, homespuns, tweeds and knit "Innsbrook," $25 up.

A. & F. golf clubs and bags.

For the big game, upland or lowland hunter:—

Complete hunting outfits—every needed article of apparel for man or woman.

The largest selection of shotguns and rifles in the world.

Around the Hallowe'en Fireside

Games over which the stories are told, when the logs are crackling and the pipes are lit.

Cribbage boards, 50 cents to $10.
Staunton chess men, $9 to $32.
Ivory Staunton chess men, $50 to $550.
Double-six dominoes, $2.50 up.
Double-nine dominoes, $9 up.
Ivory dominoes, $10 up.
Pearl dominoes, $60 up.
Checkers, $1.25 up.
Poker chips, including pearl and ivory—poker, bridge and pinochle sets, game tables for seven players, and the finest roulette wheels made.

Town-and-Country Boots

Two late arrivals in the largest sporting shoe department in the world.

Both special Abercrombie & Fitch productions.

Men's heavy walking shoes, of oil-tanned Cresco calf, very pliable, with a "split-welt" sole—nearest approach to a waterproof shoe made.

Comfortable and smart for town wear. Price, $10.

Women's fleece-lined automobile boot, as shown—of dark tan Russia calf, 10 inches high, lined with lamb's wool throughout—to be worn over stocking alone. Price, $10.

Women's town-and-country walking shoes, $7.50 to $12.

Fleece-lined moccasins for frosty nights, $1 and $2.

Write for New Booklet on Women's Autumn and Winter Sporting Apparel.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

SEABURY ANNOUNCES LEGISLATIVE PLANS

Gives Pledge in Binghamton to Push 11 Remedial or Constructive Measures.

FAVORS FINANCE REFORMS

Nominee Calls Whitman's Pamphlet a "Whitewash" Book—Talks to 9,000 at Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Describing Governor Whitman's "White Book," the printed record of his administration, as his "Whitewash Book," Samuel Seabury, in a speech tonight at the Binghamton High School, asserted that the Whitman administration had been marked by no constructive achievement. The Democratic nominee specified eleven policies which, he said, he had pledged himself to carry out as Governor.

Mr. Seabury spoke to 1,500 persons here tonight at the end of a tour through Delaware and Broome Counties. Before the night meeting he addressed several hundred employes of the Endicott-Johnson Company, the world's largest shoe factory, at Endicott. George F. Johnson, head of the concern, who is a Republican, recently came out in favor of President Wilson's re-election, but is taking no part in the State campaign.

Referring to his charges that Governor Whitman's administration had been "wasteful, extravagant, and incompetent," Mr. Seabury said that his criticisms had not been made in any partisan spirit, but "because they are true and because the people should know the truth." It was essential that the people should know the facts, he said, in order to understand his program of "constructive policies and remedial measures."

These are the policies which he specified:

1. The reorganization of the finances of the State and the adoption of a genuine executive budget.
2. An amendment of the law so as to permit the Governor to veto any part of a single item in an appropriation bill.
3. Conservation and development of the natural resources of the State.

Food and Market Laws.

4. The enactment of suitable foods and markets legislation to bring the farmer and consumer in closer touch and relieve both the farmer and consumer from the unjust exactions which distributers of food products now levy.
5. The amendment of the Workmen's Compensation law to make that law a suitable instrument for carrying out its beneficent spirit and purpose.
6. The repeal of the conscription and draft law which Governor Whitman caused to be enacted.
7. The establishment of law reform to the end that justice may be obtained in courts without delay and without being obstructed by legal technicalities.
8. A simplification of tax laws and the amendment of the special franchise tax so that it shall clearly define the method by which special franchise shall be valued, thus making present methods of evasion impossible.
9. The reform of the departments of the State so that they shall cease to be instrumentalities for partisan purposes, and their conversion into agencies for public service.
10. The reform of the Prison and Highway departments so as to remove them absolutely from the sphere of partisan politics.
11. The abolition of all "backstairs" methods of government and the restoration of responsible, popular government at Albany.

"These great constructive policies," Mr. Seabury said, "are vital to the welfare of our State. The time has come for their application. Governor Whitman has not taken the initiative or made any effort to secure the adoption of any of them. No constructive achievement of any kind has marked his administration. He cannot escape from the record which he has made, of travesty, and incompetence, and the charge that he has not promoted any of these policies to which I have referred. He cannot sustain his defense. He is chained to his record and cannot get away from it. He is responsible for that record.

"To sustain his defense he has issued an elaborate pamphlet with seventy-eight pages which has been referred to as his 'white book.' The pamphlet consists of self-glorification. In support of an eulogy which he delivers upon his own administration he prints letters of approval from his own appointees and subordinates recommending him highly. If the witnesses whom he summons to praise him were disinterested, their testimony would be of greater value.

"Ripper" Bills Attacked.

"The partisan character of his administration appears from the numerous ripper bills which he has fathered. Where the State had single-headed commissions, Governor Whitman advocated the establishment of commissions of three. Where the State had commissions of several members, Governor Whitman advocated the establishment of a single-headed commission. No definite principle or policy actuated him other than the policy of increasing the number of places to which he could appoint his partisans and friends."

Before arriving here Mr. Seabury spoke at Cobleskill, Oneonta and Sidney. The campaign party was met here by several automobiles, which took them to Endicott, nine miles away. The 9,000 workers in the shoe factory were just leaving the plant after their day's work when he arrived. He addressed them from an automobile in front of the factory. Mr. Johnson came out with the men, but did not remain for the meeting. It was said that the candidacy of a relative on the Republican State ticket was responsible for his determination not to participate in the State campaign.

Mr. Seabury was cheered when he spoke in favor of the eight-hour law. Mr. Johnson has just granted voluntarily an eight-hour day to his workmen and there is to be a big celebration at the factory Saturday.

Governor Whitman's campaign special was at the station at Albany this morning when Mr. Seabury and his party boarded their own train. The Governor and his rival did not meet. Tomorrow Mr. Seabury will make six speeches, ending at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE GREETS WHITMAN WARMLY

Theatre Jammed to Hear Governor Speak and a Big Overflow Meeting Held.

ANSWERS SEABURY CHARGES

Points Out Federal Government, Not State, Equips Militia — Calder Heckled When Attacking Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Syracuse gave Governor Whitman a cordial welcome tonight. Fully 2,500 persons crowded into the Wieting Opera House to hear him speak, while 1,500 others formed an overflow meeting outside, and when the Governor came out they received him with cheers and heard him say a few words in greeting.

The Governor, at the Opera House meeting, replied to some of the allegations by Judge Seabury, the first being this, made last Saturday night before a Schenectady audience: "If Governor Whitman desired to take the first step toward genuine preparedness he would have taken action to improve the equipment of the National Guard. If this had been done, the members of it would never have been sent to the border in a condition of unpreparedness."

"Did you ever hear such absurd statements?" said the Governor. "Here is a man who aspires to be commander in chief of the State's armed forces, and he doesn't even know where the boys get their guns. There are two fallacies, glaring ones, in these remarks of my opponent. In the first place I had nothing to do with their equipment, and the second place, I did not send them to the border in any sort of condition.

"Under the law the National Guard is equipped by the Federal Government. Every uniform, tent, rifle, bayonet, sabre—every bit of equipment comes from the Federal Government, under the law. The Governor of the State has no more to do with equipping the National Guard than with buying the clothes you are wearing, and if this citizen, who has held a somewhat eminent place in this State, had even looked at the law he would not have made such a silly charge. Possibly he did know and possibly he assumed that the people whom he was addressing did not know, and he insulted every man to whom he spoke by assuming that the knowledge of the citizens of this State was so lacking, that the intelligence of the State was of such a low order that any man could get away with a statement like that.

Government's Fault, if Any.

"Now, I do not mean to be unfair to the Federal Government. To be sure, the National Guard was recruited almost instantly up to double strength, up to war strength, and the equipment which is supplied by the Federal Government was not in the State armories; it was sufficient only for peace strength, and it did take time to obtain the equipment from Washington. Some of it never reached the mobilization camp, but was forwarded to Texas, and, of course, the equipment was not sufficient for doubling the strength of the National Guard all over the country. Those are the facts.

"Now, just think of it! If his argument was true that there was a very serious wrong in not having them equipped, and a very serious wrong in sending them to the border under that condition, who committed it? Not the

EVEN MONEY WAGERED ON WILSON'S ELECTION

First Bets on That Basis Made in Wall Street—Others at Odds of 10 to 8 and 9.

Betting on the national election went to an even money basis in Wall Street yesterday for the first time. Less than a month ago Republican supporters were eager to get their money down at odds of 2 to 1, with Hughes as the favorite, and yesterday these same bettors were endeavoring to hedge by bets on Wilson as a measure for cutting down losses in case the Democratic candidate should be returned to the White House.

While even money was reported for a considerable amount of bets, the bulk of the day's chance taking was at odds of 10 on Hughes to 8 and 9 on Wilson. The Democrats were reluctant for a time to accept anything which did not give them a slightly better margin than even, and Republican money was plentiful in the morning at 10 to 9. Curb betting commissioners estimated at the close of the day that nearly $75,000 had been put up at those odds. The appearance of a Curb man in the noon hour with $1,000 to place on Hughes at even money, and the immediate acceptance of the offer, caused the Hughes supporters to hurry in numerous proposals on the same terms, of which a number for smaller amounts were taken.

W. E. McGee, a Curb broker, offered $5,000 even on Hughes later in the day, but the Wilson contingent wanted 10 to 9, and these were the final quotations. The largest single wager reported was of $8,000 for Wilson against $10,000 for Hughes, arranged by Edward McQuade.

The bulk of the Wilson money, it was said, was offered by Western men. The electoral votes came in for consideration for the first time, $10,000 being reported as offered at 1 to 3 that Wilson gets 300 ballots in the Electoral College, while $1,000 was mentioned as available at 1 to 2 that Hughes would not get 200 electoral votes.

The commissioners said that about $6,000 had been laid at odds of 10 to 9 that Whitman would be re-elected, and J. V. Dunne offered $1,500 to $500 that Calder would beat McCombs for Senator. This offer was not accepted, as far as could be learned.

NAMES COHALAN AS O'LEARY SPOKESMAN

Continued from Page 3.

not Mr. Hughes would administer the Presidency of the United States in accordance with the spirit of the Fathers and the whole American people, is not a true American.

"There was nothing secret about our conference with Governor Hughes. Why should there be? We requested an interview; it was given. Why should the Democratic National Committee question our course, especially when President Wilson himself, at Page 227 of his book 'The New Freedom,' said: 'I do not wish to sit down and let any man take care of me without my having at least a voice in it; if he does not listen to my advice I am going to make it as unpleasant for him as I can, not because my advice is necessarily good, but because no government is good in which every man does not insist upon his advice being heard, at least, whether it is heeded or not.'

"President Wilson in his telegram to me charged by indirection what he dared not charge openly—that I was a disloyal American. Why? Because I have insisted upon the preservation of American rights upon land and sea and have stood for America as against every other nation.

"George Washington in his farewell address said: 'Real patriots who may resist the intrigues of the favorite nation are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.'

"When I am attacked by the entire Democratic press and party machine, I stand in exactly the position that Washington described. I firmly believe that those who are attacking American citizens because they insist upon the enforcement of American rights, are those described by Washington as 'ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens, who devote themselves to the favorite nation to betray, or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity.'

"Because I stand for America first, I am opposed to Woodrow Wilson and to his weak-kneed foreign policies, and I shall oppose them in every way that an American citizen properly can.

"If there be American citizens who like to see the honor of their country insulted by a foreign nation, who sympathize with attacks upon a man who has been doing his utmost to stop those insults, count me out of that company. My country has declared its independence from Great Britain, and I stand with my country. My country is not Woodrow Wilson, but the United States. I: indifference to American rights has reached such a stage that a man is a 'hyphenate' who wants them enforced, and a man is a patriot who wants them surrendered, then count me among the 'hyphenates' along with Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln."

John D. Moore, another leading figure in the "American Independence Conference," said:

"I attended the Detroit conference of 100 per cent. Americans on Sept. 7 and signed the statement presented to Governor Hughes by its representatives. I stand by every word and thought in it. However audacious the Democratic National Committee may deem my conduct to be, I can readily understand why that organization could utterly fail to grasp the significance of a really patriotic pronouncement. If there is anything wrong or un-American in our statement, why does not some one point it out. I was at Chicago, too, on Sept. 30, and the work at that conference met with my entire approval."

SAY HUGHES FEARS FOR NATION

German Press Quotes Candidate as Deploring Loss of Opportunity.

According to a statement made by the Rev. Dr. Berkemeister of Mount Vernon at the German day celebration in Queens County Sunday, as reported in the German-American press, Charles E. Hughes expressed the opinion to him that the United States had failed to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the war to assert itself and make its principles respected.

Dr. Berkemeister is quoted in the German-American press as follows:

"I had a conversation recently with Charles E. Hughes, the great, strong, honorable man who is called, as the next President, to be the savior of our republic. Among other things, he told me approximately the following:

Our time is an epoch in the world's history. All the peoples of the earth are being put to the test at this time, and their intrinsic values analyzed. Heroic tasks are being performed. Every one of the belligerent nations will emerge from the war spiritually stronger, solider, and more united. For them the war is a purifying fire, a moral discipline, even a religious awakening. What will the gain be for our America?

I fear that after the war the United States will be despised, if not hated, by the other nations. Of course, the belligerent nations have suffered immense external losses, but spiritually they show an incalculable gain. We, on the other hand, have gained much externally, but we have lost still more spiritually. Our honor and our prestige abroad are damaged, and our national life is disturbed by partisan passions. And yet, the United States has had an opportunity during this time to strengthen its position and to make its principles respected—an opportunity such as never was presented to any nation before. But we have failed to recognize our time of trial.

"That was well and nobly spoken and we shall say 'yes and amen' to it on Election Day."

The New Yorker Herold said editorially yesterday evening that the assertion that Mr. Hughes had made any promises to the O'Leary German-Irish-American Committee that might be construed as a political deal was, "naturally," a Democratic lie and proceeded:

"The utterances of Mr. Hughes to Pastor Berkemeier, according to the report in the Herold of this morning, show that the Republican standard bearer has acquired a deep insight into the conditions prevailing at present and is by all means the man who can be a skillful pilot for the American people during the dangerous years following the world war.

"A German newspaper in the West recently expressed the opinion that the Germans should refrain from voting in case the Roosevelt tendency in the Republican Party should win a too overmastering position. There is no such danger. There is doubtless method in sending the noisy Rough Rider to the Southern and Southwestern States. This puts him out of the way of the campaign in the important States.

"The above-mentioned advice is not good for Germanism. It is our task to help defeat the Democratic candidate for President. The re-election of Wilson would expose us to the danger of experiencing a new and much uglier anti-German campaign after election."

Franklin Simon & Co.

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Hosiery Shop

For Women and Misses

Silk Hosiery

Pure Thread Silk Hosiery — In black, white, silver, gold, brown, gray and all shades to match shoes or gowns. 1.50

Paris Openwork Clox Silk Hose — In black or white with broad openwork clox, silk garter top. 1.95

Openwork Silk Hosiery — In black, white and evening shades, double heel, toe and silk garter top. 2.75

Lace Inserted Silk Hosiery — French silk hosiery in black or white with lace insertion, silk garter top. 3.75

Lisle Thread Hosiery

For Women and Misses

Women's Silk Lisle Hosiery — In black or white; spliced heel, sole and toe, garter top. 3 pair for $1.00 .35

Misses' Lisle Thread Hosiery — In black, white or tan; spliced heel, sole and toe, garter top. 3 pair for $1.00 .35

Boys' and Girls' Hosiery

Ribbed Cotton Hosiery — For boys and girls, broad ribbed hosiery in black or white, also fine ribbed in black, white or tan. 3 pair for $1.00 .35

Boys' Heavy Cotton Hosiery — Of extra strong yarn, in black only; extra strong knee. Sizes 6 to 10½. 3 pair for $1.00 .35

Special for TO-DAY

Silk Hosiery

For Women and Misses

Pure Thread Silk Hosiery — In black, white and all shades to match shoes or gowns; also open-work Paris clox in black or white. 3 pair for $2.50 *Special* .85

Hand Emb'd Clox Silk Hosiery — Pure thread silk in black with self or white embroidered plain or novelty clox; also white with self, black or contrasting color clox. 3 pair for $3.95 *Special* 1.35

TIME WAS

when the average return turned to Wall Street as the only avenue for investment. Our sales of over $420,000,000 demonstrate the modern change of idea.

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GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

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Mexico. He lauded woman suffrage and denied that President Wilson had kept the United States out of war. About three hundred women attended the meeting.

Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr at noon addressed the employes of several railroad shops. In the afternoon flying trips were made to outlying towns. Mrs. Raymond Robins spoke to copper miners and their wives at Garfield. Mrs. Edith Smith and Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman went to Provo, and Miss Frances Keller and Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who left the Salt Lake meeting after her speech, made addresses at Ogden.

Tomorrow night at Denver, the women will share the platform with Colonel Roosevelt.

Munitions Ordinance Suit Heard.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 23.—Judges Reilstab, Haight, and Davis, sitting in the United States Court here, heard arguments today in the application of the Pennsylvania, Erie, Lehigh Valley, and New Jersey Central Railroad Companies for a preliminary injunction restraining Jersey City from enforcing the ordinance passed Oct. 3, to regulate the movement of explosives within the municipality. Counsel for the carriers contended that the ordinance would interfere with interstate commerce. It forbids cars containing explosives to remain in the city after 6 o'clock at night. The court reserved decision.

WOMEN DRUM UP A CROWD.

Hughes Campaigners, Laid Out by Wreck, Hold Impromptu Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 23.—A party of women orators from the Hughes train set out last night to take Pocatello and 600 school teachers assembled there into custody for Mr. Hughes, but didn't reach there, owing to a railroad wreck ahead of them. Their train, a local, was laid out at Downey, a small settlement. Led by Dr. Katharine B. Davis, the three orators quit the train and sallied out to find voters. They walked two blocks, but saw only two small lads. Then Swen Johnson, who runs Downey's largest general store and himself is a candidate for office this year, came to the rescue.

Mr. Johnson led the campaigners to his shop, where Dr. Davis penciled an announcement of a meeting and asked him to get the Downey folks together. Mr. Johnson opined that a trombone would be the thing, and offered to play it himself. So, with the merchant tooting away and Dr. Davis swinging a cowbell, a half hour's work brought a crowd of twenty men, six women, and numerous youngsters. After twenty minutes of speechmaking, the campaigners hustled back to the station and took a train back.

Senator George Sutherland of Utah was the chief speaker at the afternoon meeting of the women campaigners here today. He made no allusion to the women's train or its results, except to compliment Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who preceded him, on her speech on

Teaching the young idea how to keep its teeth clean and its mouth in a thoroughly hygienic condition is *a step in the right direction.*

But—the next positively necessary step is to provide the toothbrush and

KOLYNOS

Dental Cream

the dentifrice which will produce the highest degree of mouth sanitation.

The toothbrush you may secure at the nearest drug store—and fortunately Kolynos Dental Cream is available at the same place.

Tens of thousands of tests have proven to thirty-one thousand of America's forty-four thousand dentists that Kolynos easily leads in hygienic and cleansing qualities.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH, TOO"

7-20-4

On sale at all Liggett's Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores, United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

HAIR and Its Preservation by Dr. R. W. Hall... Book of HAIR and Scalp Diseases and Treatment; Harrisschmidt Pamphlet by Dr. R. W. Hall... Price $1.50 each. 250 illustrations. Hall Co., 46 8th Ave.

The War Week by Week

THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, war pictures form a record of the European conflict unequaled by any other publication. Ten cents everywhere; $5 a year. Handsomely bound volume for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Women's Tailored Suits

An unusually large assortment of Women's Suits, from the exact reproductions of Paris models to the strictly tailored suits; made of exclusive fabrics and many trimmed with fashionable furs.

29.50 to 295.00

Special for To-day

Trimmed Fur Suits—*Wolf or Opossum Collars*

New models of wool velour or broadcloth, in navy, brown, burgundy, plum, taupe, green or black; large roll convertible collar of taupe wolf, skunk or natural opossum. *Special* **39.50**

Special for To-day

Women's Tailored Suits—*Without fur trimming*

New models, without fur trimming, to be worn with own furs, of melton cloth, camel's hair, wool velour or broadcloth, in navy, Oxford, burgundy, brown, mahogany or taupe. *Special* **39.50**

Tailored Suits *for* Stout Figures

Sizes 49 to 50 bust

Fur trimmed or plain tailored suits of wool velour or broadcloth, in navy, black, brown, plum, green or taupe, cut on special measurements to answer the requirements of stout figures.

45.00 59.50 69.50

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West 42nd Street *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* *West 43rd Street*

The Book Section

Has arranged for To-day a Sale of Books in the binding of the regular edition which are appropriate for gift purposes, of which the following is a partial list:

Parsifal—by Richard Wagner, illustrated in color by Willy Pogany. } *Special at* **$1.95** Regular Price $5.00
Lohengrin—by Richard Wagner, illustrated in color by Willy Pogany
Tannhauser—by Richard Wagner, illustrated in color.
Shakespeare's Complete Works, set, 8 vols., 30 photogravures.

Midsummer Night's Dream—by Wm. Shakespeare, illustrations by Heath Robinson..... **$1.95** Regular price $4.00

Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales, illustrations by Heath Robinson; regular price $3.50,.....at **$1.50**

French Color-Prints of the 18th Century—by Malcolm C. Salaman, 50 color illustrations, **$6.75** Regular price $12.00

Wild Life and the Camera—By A. Radclyffe Dugmore; illustrated; regular price $2.00, at **$1.00**

Famous American Belles of the 19th Century—By Virginia T. Peacock; 20 full page illustrations; regular price $1.50,.....at **75c**

All the Year Round—by James Whitcomb Riley, woodcuts in color by Gustave Baumann, Regular price $2.00 **50c**

The Boys of the Old Glee Club—by James Whitcomb Riley, illustrations by Will Vawter, Regular price $1.50 **50c**

The First Christmas—By Lew Wallace; illustrations and marginal drawings; regularly $1.25, at **50c**

The Better Treasure—by Mary R. Shipman Andrews, illustrations by H. M. Bunker, at Regular price $1.00 **25c**

ILLINOIS DEPENDS ON WOMEN'S VOTES

So Leaders Agree, and Democrats Insist That They Favor Wilson.

700,000 HAVE REGISTERED

Relatives of Labor Men Counted on Democratic Side—Republicans Campaigning Vigorously.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Women's votes will tip the balance in Illinois on Election Day. Leaders of every political persuasion know it. They have known it ever since the registration closed. While the enrolment of voters was in progress it was shown plainly that women who for the first time in the history of this State will have the privilege this year of voting for Presidential candidates are taking as great an interest in the election as are the men.

The advent of women as Presidential voters in Illinois has introduced a new and unknown factor further to complicate a situation already sufficiently complex to make the campaign managers lose sleep.

The men responsible for the conduct of the Hughes campaign are worrying more than are the Democratic leaders. The reverse was true a week ago, but since the cordial reception given to President Wilson at the women's meeting, which he addressed on his visit to Chicago last week, the managers of the Democratic campaign have taken heart and have come to believe that President Wilson will benefit largely from the new-won franchise rights of the women in Illinois.

Straw votes taken in various parts of the State, but particularly in this city, have gone a long way toward confirming this belief. Wherever such votes have been taken a majority of the women approached have indicated their intention of voting for President Wilson. This has been true even where in mixed polls the men's vote in the aggregate has favored the Republican nominee.

The registration of women has been exceedingly heavy. In this city alone, more than 300,000 women have qualified for the right of voting. In parts of the State outside of this city 400,000 have registered. If the proportion of women who vote to those that register is the same as in the case of men, the women's vote in Illinois this year will be about 600,000 out of a prospective total of 1,000,000.

Putting aside the question whether the Democratic campaign managers have deluded themselves, it is a fact that the mathematicians who are figuring estimate for the Republican National Committee's Western branch in calculating the outcome in Illinois are putting possible Wilson majorities among the women against what they regard the certain majority of Mr. Hughes among the male voters, very much after the fashion Republican majorities are estimated in New York by using up-State Republican majorities to offset Democratic majorities in New York City.

If it were not for the women's vote the Republican leaders believe that Mr. Hughes would have pretty plain sailing in Illinois. The registration in the State shows approximately 270,000 more Republican than Democratic voters registered. When the attention of the Democratic campaign managers who have been claiming the twenty-nine electoral votes of Illinois for President Wilson is called to this excess in the Republican registration they smile wisely and say: "Wait till the women have been heard from."

Seeking Women's Votes.

The Democratic National Committee headquarters here, which has supervision over the Presidential campaign in all the Western States where women vote, has a much better organization for marshaling women's votes than the Republican National Committee. The women's bureau at Democratic National Headquarters is one of the busiest places in Chicago. Circulars were sent to every woman who has registered, giving reasons for voting for the re-election of President Wilson and for voting against Mr. Hughes, even though the Republican nominee has come out for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

According to the Democratic leaders, the indorsement by Mr. Hughes of the Federal woman suffrage amendment will not benefit him very much with the women of Illinois who already have the ballot. The managers of the Wilson campaign believe that the voting women of Illinois will study the issues of the campaign as the men voters will.

The argument that President Wilson has kept this country out of war, if reports from all parts of the State are to be relied upon, has made a deep impression on the women here as in other States. The Democratic leaders believe that this alone will be sufficient to swing a majority of the women's votes for President Wilson's re-election.

Women and the Eight-Hour Law.

The Adamson eight-hour law is used here by the Democratic managers to get women's votes. There is one element on which the managers of the Wilson campaign bank heavily. Here in Illinois the wife of every railroad worker who has benefited from the Adamson law will make common cause at the polls with her husband, and so will the daughters and sisters who have attained voting age, thus multiplying the effect of the eight-hour enactment. It may be regarded as a safe assumption, too, that the wives and women kin of labor union men and the thousands of women workers in shops and factories in this and other industrial cities throughout the State, all of whom look upon the Adamson eight-hour law as a precedent on which the extension of the principle by statutory enactment to other classes of labor may be demanded, will contribute heavily to the Wilson vote.

The Democratic National Committee this week is making a special appeal to the women teachers throughout Illinois to vote for Wilson. The veto by Mr. Hughes, when he was Governor of New York, of the Teachers' Equal Salary bill is recalled in circulars that have been mailed broadcast. Prior to the women's meeting addressed by President Wilson last week reserved seat tickets were sent to the women teachers in the city. The seats were kept for them until after the close of school, to enable them to hear the President's speech. Thousands of them, according to statements at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, availed themselves of the opportunity.

That the Republican campaign managers, who only a few weeks ago believed that the women's vote would tend to increase the prospective Republican majority in this State to unheard-of proportions, are realizing the drift among the women voters to President Wilson is becoming more and more apparent.

For the last fortnight they have conducted a vigorous campaign among the women of the State in an effort to nullify the peace arguments. Mrs. Lecta Griffith Irish of the Woman's Board of the Republican National Committee has been in charge of this campaign. She has spent two weeks traveling through the State. Nineteen other field agents have been engaged in the work. Mrs. Irish said yesterday that she found it necessary in many instances to spend much time in convincing women that President Wilson was not the only reason capable of keeping this country out of war.

The Republicans are claiming a majority of the women's vote, and their claim may come true on election day, although it is vigorously contested by the Democratic campaign managers, who insist that at least 60 per cent. of the women will vote for President Wilson. Despite indubitable evidence to prove the popularity of President Wilson and his policies among the women voters of the State, that estimate is regarded as far too high. It would give the President a majority of approximately 130,000 from the feminine vote, as against a majority of 135,000, which is the present Republican estimate of the Hughes majority among the male voters of the State.

Wilson Wins in City College Vote.

Complete returns from the straw balloting at the College of the City of New York gave Wilson a majority of 76 votes. Both the Faculty and students cast ballots, the total being: Wilson, 201 votes; Hughes, 125; Benson, 85, and none for Hanley and Reimer. The Faculty gave Wilson a majority of 9 votes, the total being 22 for Wilson and 18 for Hughes. In addition, both Faculty and students voted on the candidates for Governor, giving Whitman 153 votes, Seabury 148, and Lee 96. The Faculty alone gave a large majority to Seabury, who received 26 votes as against 7 for Whitman.

ROOSEVELT ASSAILS BAKER AND WILSON

Takes War Secretary's Alleged Slur on Washington's Men as Text at Albuquerque.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Oct. 23.—Theodore Roosevelt had a cordial reception here today. After breakfast he was the central figure in a parade. There was a mounted escort, including a dozen former Rough Riders and two cowgirls, who presented Colonel Roosevelt with bouquets.

Colonel Roosevelt spoke from a platform erected in front of a downtown hotel. He denounced Secretary of War Baker for the latter's reported comparison of Washington's soldiers with Mexican revolutionists and criticised the President for putting Secretary Baker in the Cabinet and for keeping him there after the reported comparison.

"This statement of Mr. Baker's, acquiesced in by the silence of Mr. Wilson," said Colonel Roosevelt, "shows that Mr. Wilson in his heart believes that Washington was no better than Villa or Carranza; that the men of the Revolution stood on a level with the miscreant crew who during the last three years and a half in Mexico have murdered Americans by the hundreds and Mexicans by the tens of thousands. These men have perpetrated every species of outrage upon women and children and have turned Mexico into a hell of starvation, disease, and misery; they have done this with the active or passive assistance of the American Government under the leadership of Mr. Wilson, and his Cabinet officer now defends them by the foulest slander on the men who made us a nation."

The Colonel said that the man who put such sentiments was wholly unfit to stay in the Cabinet, that any President who retained him was wholly unfit to remain President of the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke at Las Vegas, N. M., tonight.

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M., Oct. 23.—Theodore Roosevelt in a twenty-minute speech here tonight criticised President Wilson's Mexican policy and urged his hearers to vote for Hughes and "real Americanism." The United States, he said, in order to finally restore order in Mexico, "must restore our neighbor republic to its proper Governors, just as was done in Cuba."

Colonel Roosevelt declared that the Wilson foreign policy had placed the United States in contempt before the world. General Pershing, he said, should have been sent after Villa "with orders to get him in spite of Carranza or any other leader who might endeavor to interfere." He added that if called upon to raise a division to go into Mexico he would call upon citizens of New Mexico of Mexican origin, because he had found them loyal Americans and good fighters when they served him with his Rough Riders.

Dartmouth Faculty Favors Wilson.

Preident Wilson is an overwhelming favorite over Mr. Hughes among the Faculty of Dartmouth College, according to a poll taken by the Woodrow Wilson Independent League of the university. The vote was: Wilson, 62; Hughes, 34; undecided, 18.

THAW MAKES DEBUT AS STUMP SPEAKER

Asks Brooklyn Voters to Defeat Justice Jenks, Who Decided Law Points Against Him.

Harry Kendall Thaw made his debut as a political speaker last night when he addressed a street corner meeting of some 300 persons at Pitkin and Stone Avenues, in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. He advocated the candidacy of Frank H. Hiscock for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, and urged the voters not to favor Hiscock's rival, Almet M. Jenks, saying that Jenks, as a Supreme Court Justice, had rendered three unjust decisions in Thaw's own case and had been hand in glove with William Travers Jerome in an effort to keep Thaw unjustly locked up in the Matteawan State Asylum for the Criminal Insane.

Thaw arrived at the meeting in a big automobile. He was accompanied by John P. Cronin, Secretary of the State League of Independent Democratic Clubs, under the auspices of which the meeting was held, and by a man who said he was F. K. Johnson, and who also made a speech.

Pamphlets were distributed among the crowd, and Thaw confined his remarks principally to the words of this document, from which he read. He was recognized even before Mr. Cronin introduced him, and he was greeted with applause, in which were mingled yells and laughter. For the most part, however, the crowd took him seriously and listened attentively.

At the conclusion of his speech Thaw and his companions entered the automobile and were driven away. It was said that Thaw had arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday on his way to Buffalo, where he will go today, and in his stop-over in this city had met Mr. Cronin, who is Commissioner of Safety in Bacon, N. Y., and a friend of Thaw, who was confined for years within a few miles of Mr. Cronin's home. When he learned of Mr. Cronin's engagement at the Brooklyn meeting he consented to accompany him and to make a few remarks concerning his own relations with Justice Jenks.

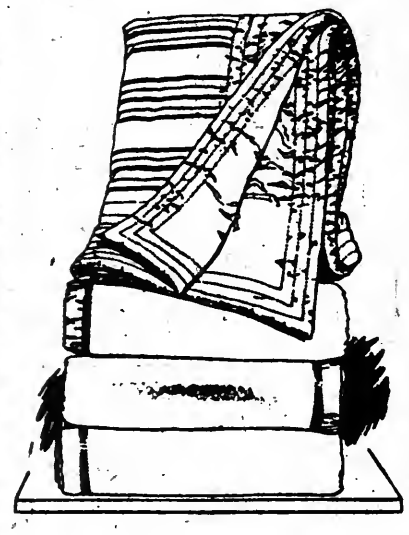
Killed in Fall Off Moving Train.

A man about 32 years old, whom the police believed to have been Max Ulrich, a printer, of Fourth Avenue and Seventh Street, was killed at 7:10 o'clock last evening when he fell under the wheels of a northbound commuters' train at the Mott Haven station of the New York Central Railroad. He had stepped to the platform of the second car to alight at the station, and slipped to the tracks just before it reached the platform. His body was so tightly wedged under the trucks that a wrecking crew took forty-five minutes to extricate it. Traffic was held up for that time.

Blankets *and* Comfortables *at* McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark

A VERY remarkable collection of Wool and Down filled Comfortables in all the leading colors in stripes, plaids and floral effects is now on display.



Stripes in two-tone colors as well as Roman stripes are much in favor this season. There are in addition the usual plain colors in Silk and Satin. Prices range from $4.50 to $55.00 each.

Blankets in all sizes from the small crib to the extra large size for four-post beds, in all the medium and better grades.

One of our most popular Blankets is made of very fine California Wool in all White bound with a four-inch Satin ribbon in all the desirable colors.

Good medium grade Blankets, $5.00, $6.00, $7.50, $8.50, $10.50 up per pair.

Towels

Our Great Sale of Pure Linen Huckaback Towels will be continued until the end of the month. The collection of sizes and qualities is yet almost complete and prices are considerably below present-day values.

James McCutcheon & Company
Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Streets

A Friendly Warning About Furs

A little later the question will not be, "What furs *shall* I get?" but "What furs *can* I get?" There is at the present moment the greatest demand for fine furs this house has ever known.

As leading factors in the fur business, we again urge the necessity of making *immediate selections*, if disappointments in delivery are to be avoided.

The unprecedented vogue of furs is making heavy inroads upon the supply of choicest skins.

You may now avail yourself, in our establishment in Thirty-second Street, of unsurpassed stocks of Silver Fox, Blue Fox and Cross Fox, and of the finest collection of Russian and Hudson Bay sables in the country.

Telephone Madison Sq. 5230

H. JAECKEL & SONS INC.
16 W. 32nd STREET
(8 Doors from Fifth Avenue)

America's Leading Furriers

JACKSON HEIGHTS

has no equal in any of the five boroughs of the city as an accessible, low-priced area for

New Apartments

of the Garden type at moderate rentals. The new community has the support of the principal lending institutions and is growing fast.

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments

THE
QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

Stern Brothers

22nd and 23rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Are prepared to receive orders in their

Dressmaking Salons

On the Third Floor, for

Tailored Suits, Afternoon Dresses and Evening Gowns

developed in materials and trimmings in vogue for the coming season.

A choice selection of original models, representative of the latest creations of the leading Paris couturiers, is shown, from which reproductions or adaptations to meet individual requirements will be made.

At Very Attractive Prices

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

TROUSSEAUX AND LINENS

AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE

FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

B. Altman & Co.

Umbrella Handles are ready, in a choice selection, for the gift season that will soon be here. Numerous and beautiful are the mountings made of gold, sterling silver, tortoise-shell, amber, hand-carved ivory and damascene work; and there are also many highly attractive novelties in bakelite and leather. There is also in stock a large assortment of Umbrellas of the finest quality.

Men's Walking Sticks in the latest approved styles and in all the woods that appeal to the man of taste, are shown in a very large assortment, with and without gold or silver mountings.

Greeting Cards engraved to order for Christmas and the New Year are a special and important feature of the Department for Stationery and Engraving, on the First Floor. New and most artistic designs are now ready for selection.

To facilitate the timely fulfillment of orders, it is requested that arrangements for engraved cards be made at the earliest possible date.

Social Stationery is shown in a comprehensive assortment which embraces every fine quality and every fashionable style, for personal use or gift purposes.

Monograms, crests or addresses engraved.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS

Fashions of the Hour

FOR

Receptions - Dinners - Dances
Debutante Affairs - Theatre
Parties - and other Social
Activities

This — the Paris Shop of America presents a most Representative Collection of authentic Paris Modes

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

BROOKLYN — NEW YORK

Damaged Books : A Sale

Volumes From Our Own and Publishers' Stocks

ONE OF THE PERIODICAL SALES of hurt Books with which many Book lovers hereabout are familiar as being among the very important occasions for adding to libraries at little cost.

This time the sale seems better than usual. It includes more current Books on which very substantial reductions have been made. It is rich, too, in Books of permanent worth deserving a place in all libraries.

Some of the Books have been quite badly damaged—in price as well as in appearance. Others are so little hurt that more than a superficial examination is necessary to find the damage.

Prices from a few cents to several dollars.

Main Floor, Livingston Street.

Established Nearly A Century
Balch, Price & Co.

FOR Nearly a Century, this has been an Established Institution among the Fashionable and Discriminating People of Greater New York. Today we are better able to serve our friends than ever before in our history.

Fulton & Smith Streets
Brooklyn, N.Y.

15 Minutes from Grand Central to Borough Hall Subway Station.

Macy's

Custom Stock Dress Shirts

Perfect fitting, ready-to-put-on, Evening Dress Shirts that embody all of the fine points hitherto exclusive with made-to-measure garments.

$1.98

Made in our own workrooms on the premises. Fine Irish linen faced bosoms and cuffs; flat thread lining for wearing quality. Bodies of sheer cambric. Each size with various sleeve lengths.

Neck Sizes, 14 to 17.
Sleeve Lengths, 34, 35 and 36 inches.
Each shirt neatly packed in a white envelope.

Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Herald Square — R. H. Macy & Co. — New York

A New Industrial City

MANUFACTURERS

FACTORY SITES

are offered.

FOR SALE

Where already are located

Loose-Wiles "Sunshine" Biscuit Co.,
American Ever-Ready Works of National Carbon Co.,
Brett Lithographing Co.,
Studebaker Co.,
Marcus Ward Co.,
Kindel Bed Co.,
Defender Mfg. Co.,
Rome Metallic Bedstead Co.,
Paul Wissmach Glass Co.,
and others.

For Illustrated Booklet
Write 30 E. 42d St., New York
Phone Murray Hill 7505

DEGNON TERMINAL

GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

RESTORED QUICKLY.

Restoration of lost articles expedited by an advertisement in the Lost and Found column of The New York Times. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

40,000 DU PONT MEN LINE UP FOR HUGHES

Company Official Says Jersey Workers Will All Vote For Republican Nominee.

DENIES USE OF COERCION

But Admits Munitions Business Heads Are Supporting This Campaign Among the Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

HASKELL, N. J., Oct. 23.—There are 40,000 voters engaged in powder-making in New Jersey who will vote almost solidly for Hughes, according to James Lynah, Manager of the du Pont factory at Haskell, N. J., who is directing the Hughes campaign among the 3,500 employes under him.

To indicate how solidly the powder-makers are behind the Republican candidate Mr. Lynah said that of the 3,000 voters in the Haskell factory only seventy-five had voted in the Democratic primary. That proportion, Mr. Lynah believed, had been cut down considerably by the Hughes campaign now being conducted vigorously by the du Pont officials among their employes.

Democrats Not Disturbed.

"The employes of this factory are perfectly free to be for President Wilson, if they want to," said Mr. Lynah. "None of them will be punished for being Democrats, if they want to be. As a matter of fact, a few of them are Democrats now and have not been disturbed. When the meeting was called at the clubhouse last Tuesday I announced that the purpose was to launch the Hughes campaign, and about fifteen employes expressed their disapproval by leaving the room. We have nothing against them on that account.

"We have got into the campaign this time, principally because the firm has been hit and many of us have been hit personally by the retroactive tax which the Wilson Administration has placed on the munition business. For the last eleven years the du Pont Company has made a practice of giving bonus stock to its employes for exceptional service and for valuable suggestions. At present about 29 per cent. of the stock is held by employes of the company. In 1915 there were 1,122 employes, a large proportion of them laborers, holding bonus stock, and that number has been considerably increased since. Before the great expansion of the du Pont factories following the war, about one employe in six held bonus stock, and every man had then and still has a chance to earn it.

"These men are hit in the pocketbook by anything that injures the company. Consequently there is no necessity for using pressure to get a strong Hughes movement started in this factory, and I have reason to believe that the same is true of all the other du Pont factories in this State, in Delaware and in New York, which employ a total of 70,000 men. The total of employes has jumped since the war from 6,000 to 70,000, and the 64,000 new employes, who are well paid and have good jobs, know that their interests are the same as those of the company.

Two "Economic" Arguments.

"Furthermore, this Hughes movement is a movement of the du Pont employes, and has not been fostered or encouraged by the Directors of the company, some of whom are Wilson men. Statements that we have threatened to take away the jobs of Wilson supporters or refused to permit employes to wear Wilson buttons are totally false."

There are two other economic arguments which are circulated among du Pont employes as reasons why they should vote for Hughes, although officials of the plant deny personally using such appeals. The first is that, if Wilson is elected, the du Pont employes will lose the 20 per cen. war bonus which was added to all salaries shortly after the war. The second is that, if Hughes is elected, all of the 64,000 new employes will be retained after the war to work on "infant industries" which will be substituted for powder-making, whereas they will all be out of jobs if Wilson is elected, for the reason that these industries could not, it is said, be reared under a Democratic tariff.

Pope Felicitates Wilson.

ROME, Oct. 23.—Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, today instructed Mgr. Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate at Washington, to present to President Wilson the congratulations of Pope Benedict on the President's escape from the attempt made upon him at Pittsburgh.

MARSHALL BRINGS CHEER.

Says Wilson Will Carry Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Kansas and Illinois

Vice President Thomas R. Marshall stopped off in New York yesterday on his way to campaign in Connecticut long enough to confer with Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The Vice President predicted Democratic success in Wisconsin, Nevada, Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia, and said he thought there was a fighting chance in Iowa.

"So far as Indiana is concerned," said Mr. Marshall, "I am one of these blind-eyed fatalists who cannot be scared. Illinois and Ohio are safe for us also. So I cannot conceive of a conflagration starting at the end of one State and then suddenly stopping at the other end of it. Victor Murdock's action in Kansas will certainly have an effect. In one rural county in Kansas I found a list of 900 men, all Republicans, who had signed statements that they were going to vote for the President."

Asked to comment upon the alleged agreement between Charles E. Hughes and the hyphenates, the Vice President said:

"Any party or any candidate hooked up with anybody except a lot of Americans, although I myself have been in politics for many years in Indiana, and my experience has shown that in every election an appeal to race or blood has done harm to the candidate. The great body of American voters is nothing if not fair, and it has obedience to Algebra."

You wouldn't drink a new wine—or a youthful whiskey.

Club Cocktails

are aged in the wood until they are smooth as liquid sunshine.

The "In-B-Tween" Cigar

An ideal office and desk cigar. Irresistible for Golfers and Sportsmen. The high-grade smoke for the busy man.

IN-B-TWEEN

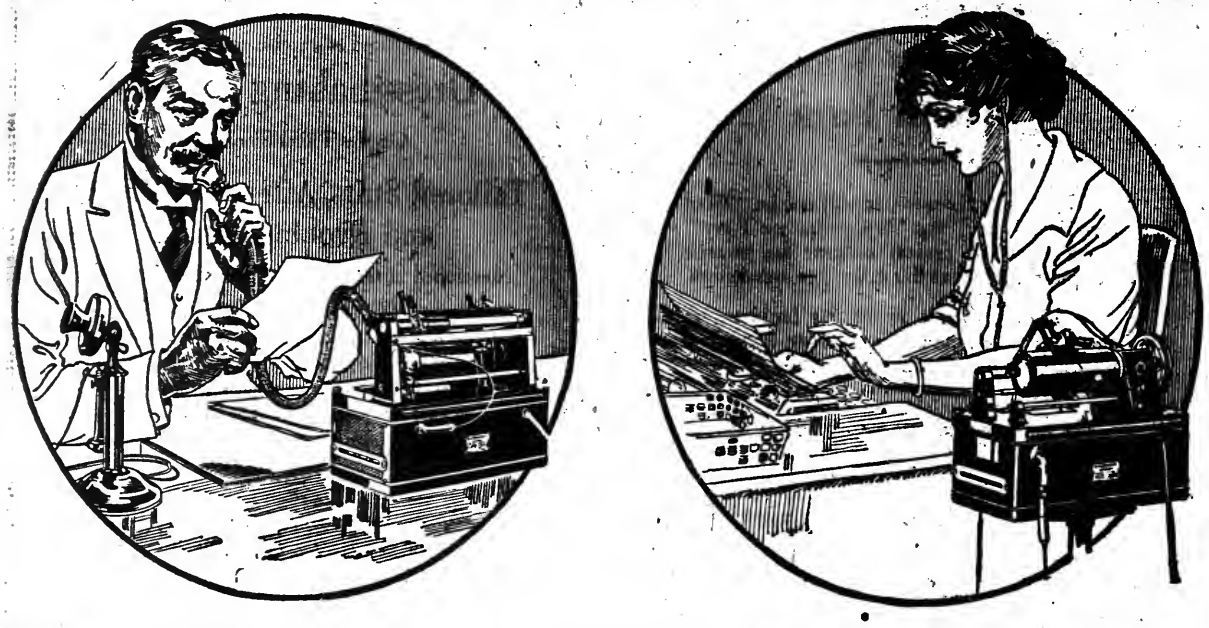
At your Club or any high-class Cigar Shop.

Kraus & Co., Makers, Baltimore, Md

LOOKING FOR A CAR?

Slightly used cars at moderate prices picked up in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.



Handle your correspondence as if you realized it *was* important

We can't make you open your eyes and see how futile it is, and wastefully extravagant, this sticking to shorthand when there is a way that's so provably better, vastly more convenient and far easier.

We can't, for example, insist that you quit paying *twice* for having your letters written—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter. Or that you keep your typewriters busy producing what you bought them for—finished typewriting. Or that you let your typists do their job—and that's typewrite.

We can't club you into saving a third on the cost of your letters; or say you are an inefficient business man if you won't get some real time-saving and self-convenience into correspondence.

But we do say it is about time you awoke and put your letter writing on the basis of intelligent economy and efficiency.

You are bound to dictate to The Dictaphone. And you are only hurting your own pocketbook the longer you put it off.

THE DICTAPHONE

REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street

From a Letter from Alexander Simpson, Counsellor at Law, Jersey City.

"The Dictaphone will take long dictations, such as briefs, legal papers, etc., without confusion, and with the same facility that it will take a line.

"If, while dictating, I am interrupted, and wish to resume and have forgotten the matter, the machine will instantly tell me what I have said and will inform me of any interrupted train of thought.

"Altogether, I regard my investment in The Dictaphone as highly profitable, its use as practicable, and it as indispensable."

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name. The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone.

Here's The Dictaphone telephone number—Worth 3043. Let us hear from you. Or, here's the coupon. Either way—but do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail, The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street. Please send the particulars.

Name .....

Address .....

Address personally Mr. .....

T1

Putting action into a famous trade-mark

(Reprinted from "Printers' Ink" of September 21st)

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. offers an example of a concern which is taking smaller space to keep its trade-mark constantly before a wide public. With this purpose in mind, a recent advertisement of this company impresses its trade-mark design and name in an exceedingly clever way. In a vertical row against a shaded brick wall stand the trade-mark border figures, with white interiors. Into the first one a hand is setting the letter "Y"; in the second, the letter "A"; in the third, the letter "L," while the last shows the trade-mark complete with the name "Yale" in position. Thus this advertisement virtually moves and wriggles out this company's trade-mark on the page.

"The Moving Finger writes; and having writ,
Moves on; nor all your piety nor wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line."—

New York, October 15th, 1916.

Hanff-Metzger, Incorporated,
95 Madison Avenue,
New York.

Gentlemen:—

In approving our schedule for the coming year, we feel we shall not find a better occasion to express our satisfaction with our advertising during the past year.

Certainly our copy has been excellent in its consumer-buying appeal; it has given Yale Products and Yale Quality more publicity and higher grade publicity than we ever before have had in our advertising; and from the viewpoint of the Yale organization, it has been a real backbone in making the work of our sales force count to the full.

Yours very truly,

E. E. Waldvogel

General Manager.
The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,

Hanff-Metzger

INCORPORATED

Advertising Agents

Jos. A. Hanff, President — *Geo. P. Metzger, Vice President*

95 Madison Avenue, New York — Telephone 5946 Madison Square

DENIES QUIGG HAD ROAD MAP CHANGED

State Commissioner Says Politician Objected to Main Highway by His Farm.

WHY PLANS WERE ALTERED

To Obtain Columbia County's Co-operation in Construction and to Lessen Expense, Duffey Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—Edwin Duffey, State Commissioner of Highways, tonight pronounced "absolutely unfounded" an article in today's issue of The New York World saying that the Spencertown-Austerlitz road in Columbia County was placed so as to pass property of Lemuel E. Quigg, long prominent in Republican politics.

"At one time," Commissioner Duffey said, "Mr. Quigg, during the time he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, came to the Highway Department and objected to the route by way of Austerlitz, on which he had a summer home, because it would make a thoroughfare of the route. In February of this year Mr. Quigg withdrew his objections, saying that he had found county sentiment about unanimous for the proposed route.

"State Route No. 1 leads from New York to Albany and at several places runs near the Connecticut and Massachusetts highways. The uncompleted portion of this route in Columbia County amounts to thirty-seven miles. There was found to be available only sufficient money to build one-half of the route in Columbia County. From time to time last year the county authorities, including many members of the Board of Supervisors, came to the Highways Department and asked for the letting of the contract from Spencertown to Austerlitz. I declined to let this contract until some plan could be devised, if possible, for the completion of the entire route, including a connection with the Massachusetts highway. It being impossible to build all of the road with State Route funds, the proposition was submitted by me to the County board that a portion of the route could be built by altering the highway system of the county. This plan was from time to time considered by both the county and the department, often in joint conference, and at the suggestion of the department the Board of Supervisors added to the county highway system a piece of road in the southern part of the county eight miles in length to carry out the plan.

"The proposed route by way of Austerlitz and Spencertown is for much of the distance through a valley, passing three hamlets, and can be built for average prices and without heavy grades. Either of the other routes was through an unpopulated part of the county, and involved very heavy grades in mountain country at high cost.

"In view of all the facts, after long study on the part of the county and State, and after consultation with a sister State, a determination was for the first time reached as to the location of this route by official order of Oct. 3, 1916."

Murray T. Quigg, in the absence of his father, Lemuel E. Quigg, in Bermuda, yesterday denied that the elder Quigg had used his influence to have the route of the State highway changed so that it would pass his country home near Austerlitz.

"It was my father's idea in going to the country to find a place that was secluded. He wanted to get away from railroads and highways," said Murray T. Quigg. "When it was proposed to change the route of the State road so that it would run alongside my father's farm and within fifty feet of the house, he objected to it, although he did not actively try to prevent the change. His farm is situated so that it would have been almost as convenient to get to and from the railroad by the original route as it will be by the new route."

Commerce Chamber Dinner Nov. 16.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold its annual dinner at the Waldorf on the night of Nov. 16. Invitations were sent out yesterday by the Committee on Arrangements, consisting of Samuel W. Fairchild, Chairman; J. P. Morgan, R. A. C. Smith, Lewis L. Clarke, and William C. Demorest.

SLAYS MANIAC WHO KILLED SHERIFF

Continued from Page 1.

crazy man, Durkin's first thought was to drag the Sheriff to safety. Believing Stier was still alive the patrolman struggled with the body into the dining room adjoining. The wife of the squatter helped him place it on a couch. While Durkin was looking after Sheriff Stier, Taff withdrew a few feet from the head of the stairs to a spot directly over the place where the Sheriff had crumpled on the floor. He fired twice through the floor to make sure of his victim, just as Durkin re-entered the kitchen.

The patrolman returned his fire through the ceiling, and the squatter snatched up his rifles and ammunition and scrambled to the roof of the house by way of the scuttle. Durkin rushed out, followed by the squatter's wife and son. The patrolman took shelter behind a clump of shrubs fifty feet east of the shanty, and the wife and son sought shelter in a neighboring hotel.

Meanwhile Deputy Sheriff McNeil from a police booth in Beechhurst had sent in a call to Flushing for the reserves. They arrived just as Durkin ran out of the house. The reserves were under command of Sergeant Fitzgerald. An ambulance from Flushing Hospital, with Dr. Howard Ryan, arrived at the Taff home at the same time.

Fitzgerald ordered his men not to shoot until he gave word, and then he tried to induce Taff to descend from his housetop. But Taff insisted that the police must get him, and catching sight of Policeman John Fox beneath a small tree on the south side of the house, he fired and hit Fox in the leg. The policemen hastily withdrew to the shelter of a small shed, while Taff emptied his repeating shotgun. Then Fitzgerald gave the order to shoot. Taff replied with one of his small rifles. No one was hit and presently there came a lull in the fighting.

Fitzgerald once more undertook to induce Taff to surrender. Taff jeered at the police, and the Sergeant tried another method. He told Taff to put up his weapons and let the police enter the house with the ambulance surgeon to give aid to the Sheriff.

"Well, then, put up your guns," said Taff.

Fitzgerald slipped his gun into his holster and went with Dr. Ryan into the kitchen. They were accompanied by Policemen Bernard J. Lester, Thomas J. Lynch, and William Wilson. As soon as it was certain that the Sheriff was dead, Fitzgerald left the house and took up his position behind the shed. He tried again and again to reason with the man, but Taff refused to give himself up.

He sat on the roof, with his shotgun across his lap and his rifles close at hand. Sometimes he would lean over the edge of the roof to peer into the shrubbery and through the foliage of surrounding trees. With bushy hair of fiery red and a beard of the same color, the demented man made a fine target for his besiegers, but he showed no signs of fear. Now and then he puffed away at a cigar. Finally Fitzgerald went off in search of a rifle, and when he returned with the service rifle from the Henley he shouted to Taff:

Aimed at Squatter's Red Head.

"Now, you'd better come down, because I have a high-power rifle, and I'll get you if you don't!"

"Try your luck," answered the squatter, and he discharged a load of buckshot at the Sergeant. One of the shot struck Fitzgerald's leg. He raised his rifle toward the top of the house. The red head of the lunatic was less than a hundred feet away. Fitzgerald took it for his target, and at the sharp report of the rifle the squatter fell over lifeless on the middle part of the roof. The police ran up a ladder and lifted the body down.

During the last of the fighting Dr. Ryan and the three policemen had remained by the side of the dead sheriff. The community was aroused by the sound of the fight, and hundreds of persons came from Beechhurst and Whitestone and stood at safe distances while the police made their efforts to capture Taff.

There were among the spectators many persons who knew or knew about the squatter. He was 58 years old, and had been born in Whitestone, where his father, Oliver Taff, was once Postmaster. He was of an inventive mind and once devised a boat propelled by fins which he is said to have submitted to a foreign Government. It was rejected, and, disappointed in this work, he grew to be more and more eccentric. He was an expert with the rifle and gun. He also was skilled with the ancient bow and arrow. Frequently he startled campers along the Sound by approaching their tents at night and firing off his gun. He explained it was his custom to visit his former hunting grounds.

Actors and actresses employed by the motion picture studios near his house had been terrified recently by the squatter, who climbed to the roof of his shanty, leveled his shotgun at their heads, and snapped the trigger at them.

Taff's children are: Mary, 29 years old; Florence, 26; Elizabeth, 21; Alfred, 18; Ruth, 15; Edward, 13, and Mrs. L. Faber of North Newark, N. J. All the children except Alfred were away from home when the shooting occurred. The first to return was Florence, who joined her mother and brother and returned with them to their home just in time to break the news of their father's death to her sister Ruth, who returned from school.

District Attorney O'Leary of Queens ordered Mrs. Taff and Alfred held as material witnesses. Mrs. Taff convinced the police that her husband was demented. An autopsy was performed by Coroner's Physician W. H. Nammack, who found that Sheriff Stier had been shot just above the place where his gold and diamond-studded badge was pinned to his chest. The body of the Sheriff was removed to his home in Jamaica, and that of Taff was taken to an undertaking establishment in Flushing.

Fitzgerald will be arraigned in court in Long Island City today, but it is considered highly improbable that there will ever be an indictment in the case, as the officer gave Taff every chance to surrender, and shot him only when Taff fired at him the second time.

The Care of Your Real Estate

is a most important matter. It is our business and the many buildings under our management indicate the success of our organization.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
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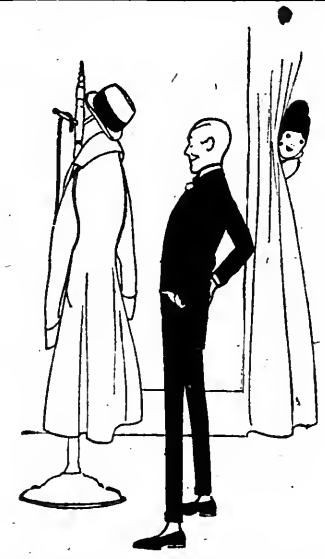
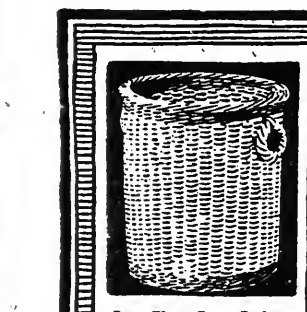


YOUR new Winter Overcoat is ready at Gimbels. It possesses all the style, smartness, comfort, charm, good material and first-class tailoring that you promised yourself last Winter to get this Winter. The price is $25. The Coats are the Standard Clothes of America at this price.



Rope Waste Paper Baskets in three styles—plain, painted (green or oak) and white enamel. Prices as follows:

Inches.	Plain.	Painted.	White Enamel
10	$1.63	$2.00	$2.50
12	1.88	2.25	2.75
15	2.25	2.75	3.38

EVERYTHING useful for the home, from a fire screen to a dinner plate, from a Samovar to an ice cream mold, from a bathroom bracket to a wooden spoon—and everything priced in accord with its true worth.

LEWIS & CONGER
45th St. & 6th Avenue
New York

Christmas without Charity—How Empty!

Dollar Christmas Fund For Belgian Children

(THIRD YEAR)

Treasurer Henry Clews, Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., Bankers Broad Street, New York City

The same representative committee as in the last two years, including **Colonel George Harvey, Oscar S. Straus, Melville Stone,** and **George T. Wilson,** is co-operating with the Commission for Relief to supply Belgian children with one square meal a day.

Percy S. Bullen, Honorary Secretary, 66 Broadway, N. Y.

THE CHILDREN'S PLIGHT IN BELGIUM IS WORSE THAN EVER.

"They cannot grow to maturity unless more food is forthcoming."—*Official Report.*

Even if you have given to every other fund we beg you, in the name of humanity, to assist the Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgian Children.

DON'T FORGET LITTLE BELGIUM

whose sacrifice has been CONTINUOUS and supreme.

Help to send A CHRISTMAS GIFT WORTHY OF AMERICA and enroll your name on the list of the Benefactors of Belgium. SEND A DOLLAR—MORE IF YOU CAN! Everyone give something.

"It has been vouchsafed to us to remain at peace, with honor, and in some part to SUCCOR THE SUFFERING and supply the needs of those who are in want." (From the Thanksgiving Proclamation of the President of the United States, 1914.)

Please tear this off and mail with your donation.

Name .....

Address .....

I herewith enclose $.....to the DOLLAR CHRISTMAS FUND FOR BELGIAN CHILDREN

To HENRY CLEWS, Henry Clews & Co., Broad Street, New York.

All funds will be distributed under the auspices of the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

"To pity distress is human; to relieve it is God-like."

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A

A Personal Statement

From the President of the Encyclopaedia Britannica

I wish the public to know fully of the approaching exhaustion of the India paper issue of The Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Before I hit upon the idea of using India paper in printing the Britannica, all encyclopaedia volumes were heavy, bulky and very awkward to consult--volumes for the public library rather than for the home. But The Encyclopaedia Britannica on the thin, light, opaque India paper worked a revolution in publishing, and found a wider public than had ever used an encyclopaedia before.

150,000 sets of the Britannica, or 4,350,000 volumes, have already been sold, of which 97.3 per cent. were printed on India paper.

To keep pace with this unprecedented sale every paper mill in the world that could make India paper worked day and night. WE HAVE USED 4,200 TONS, or 8,400,000 lbs. of it, whereas formerly only a few hundred tons were made in a year.

I was encouraged by the wonderful success of the Britannica to print The Century Dictionary, the only really adequate dictionary of the English language, on the same beautiful paper. I arranged for this--and then our binder invented a new kind and style of binding which made it possible to issue The Century Dictionary with over 8,000 pages, formerly published in 10 volumes, in a single volume. A revolving rack which can be placed on any desk or table goes with each copy.

The principal raw material of India paper is a certain kind of flax grown in Germany, Belgium and Great Britain. THE WAR HAS RUINED THE FLAX INDUSTRY in those countries, not only for the present but for years to come. It has therefore eliminated India paper from the market and made impossible the reprinting of the Britannica and the Century except on old-fashioned book paper.

This means that anyone who desires to buy either of these works in their present ideal and perfect form must do so soon.

The exact stocks on hand are as follows:

(1) Of the Cambridge Issue, with large pages and large type, more than 75,000 sets have been sold, and there are only 1,700 sets remaining. Of course these will all be gone within a very short time.
(2) Of the Handy Volume Britannica, which is sold at 60% less than the Cambridge Issue, 70,000 sets were sold by Sears, Roebuck and Co. of Chicago, who have exclusive sale of this issue, in the six months from January 1st to July 1st, and there are less than half that number still unsold.
(3) There are less than 9,000 copies remaining of The Century Dictionary in its new, one-volume form, but it is very doubtful if any of these will remain unsold by Christmas.

The question now arises, at what price shall these remaining sets of the Britannica and the Century, printed on India paper--THE LAST THAT CAN EVER BE OFFERED--be sold.

I would be justified in asking a much higher price, not only because the India paper sets are so nearly exhausted, but because it is impossible to replace them. But I have decided that as The Encyclopaedia Britannica is a great educational institution, every remaining set shall be sold at the same low price that I placed on it when I supposed that I could buy all the India paper I wanted and could print as many sets of The Encyclopaedia Britannica and The Century Dictionary as the public would buy.

I am an enthusiast on the subject of India paper for large books of reference. The Encyclopaedia Britannica is at least five times as handy as the same books printed on heavy paper, and this means that they will be used five times as frequently and therefore do five times as much good.

Having taken so much interest in perfecting this idea, I am of course very much disappointed that I cannot print, as I had expected to do, an unlimited number of copies of the Britannica and the Century on it, and in order that the public may not also be disappointed by applying TOO LATE for the sets that are left, I now give them FAIR WARNING to send in their orders without delay.

September 15, 1916 — President

All of these sets are printed on the famous India paper

The Encyclopaedia Britannica, Cambridge issue, in 29 volumes, 1 inch thick, large pages, large type, 30,000 pages, 41,000 authoritative articles, 44,000,000 words, 1,500 noted contributors, 15,000 illustrations, full-page plates and maps—sent for a first payment of $5.00 and a limited number of monthly payments of the same small amount.

The popular edition known as **The "Handy Volume" Issue** is precisely the same as the Cambridge issue in every detail except size, and sells at 60% less. Each volume measures 6¼ inches wide by 8⅝ inches high by 1 inch thick. It will be sent for a first payment of $1.00 and $3.00 a month for a limited period.

The Century Dictionary (revised), the only complete dictionary of the English language. 325,000 words fully defined by 600,000 concise explanations, 10,000 illustrations, more than 8,000 pages—which, by a new invention, have been bound into a single flexible volume of instant and easy reference. Sent for a first payment of $1.00, to be followed by a few monthly payments of $3.00.

Sets of the above can be seen at the following offices of the Encyclopaedia Britannica:

New York, 120 West 32nd Street *Chicago, 920 Manhattan Building*
Philadelphia, 139 South 15th St., Cor. Walnut
Cleveland, Society for Savings Building
San Francisco, 783 Monadnock Building

[*Put an X in the square for book or books wanted*]

The Encyclopaedia Britannica
120 West 32nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Please send me, free, your book describing

☐ The Encyclopaedia Britannica, Cambridge issue.
☐ The Encyclopaedia Britannica, "Handy Volume" Issue.
☐ The Century Dictionary in one volume.

All of which are printed on the famous India paper.
Also quote me special prices and terms on which these works may be purchased.

Name _____
Address _____

'MAD MONK' SUES FOR OMITTED STORY

Would Restrain Metropolitan Magazine from Using Information He Supplied.

SAYS RUSSIANS HELD IT UP

Would Have Told How Russia Was to Demand Loan from England Under Threat of Peace.

Officers of the Metropolitan Magazine were summoned yesterday to appear before the Supreme Court Nov. 2 as defendants in an action instituted by Sergius Michailow Trufanoff for an order restraining the magazine from using any articles that may have been written from information furnished by the plaintiff. Trufanoff alleges that the first of these articles was advertised to appear in the November number of the Metropolitan Magazine, but that its publication was prevented at the request of the Russian Consul General of New York, the Bishop of the Russian Church, and other prominent officials of the Russian Government in this country.

Trufanoff is better known as Illiodor, the "Mad Monk," who a few years ago was one of the most influential figures in Russia through his hold on the Czar. He was instrumental in suppressing the rebellions in 1906 and 1907, and visited the Russian Court at the request of the Czar and Czarina.

In his affidavit Illiador states that he was approached by Consul General Custinoff of the Russian Consulate in New York and the Archbishop Evdokim, who told him that they had read in The Metropolitan that he was going to write some articles on Gregory Rasputin, the monk who is said to hold an almost mystic sway over the Russian Court.

"They begged me not to publish the articles," says Illiador's affidavit. "They said it would hurt Russia very much and they offered to give me $25,000 and a full pardon, so that I could return to Russia if I did not publish them. They also told me that if I refused the offer the articles would not be published in the Metropolitan Magazine, as the owner of the company was their best friend."

Petrograd Would Not Pay.

Some time later Illiador states that, in response to a message from Consul Rutsky, he called at the Russian Consulate, and was told that word had been received from Petrograd that he was not to receive his money. Illiador declares that the Consul General told him that he had talked to a Mr. Whitney, who was the largest stockholder in The Metropolitan, and had induced him to agree not to publish the articles. According to a statement given out by Cass and Apfel, attorneys for Illiador, this Mr. Whitney is Harry Payne Whitney.

According to Illiador's affidavit, H. J. Whigham, President of The Metropolitan Magazine, told the former Russian monk that the articles possibly never would be published, but that they might appear some time after the war. Illiador's affidavit further states:

"I was a confidential friend and adviser of Rasputin, an illiterate peasant, who is known as a pilgrim possessing certain supernatural gifts. He now dominates the Russian Court and the Dowager Empress, the Czarina, and the Czar to a certain extent. My relations with Rasputin have been so intimate and so friendly that I am acquainted with the secrets of the Russian Court and the sordid orgies of the Russian courtiers.

"This Rasputin is strongly pro-German, and has such influence over the Czarina as to obtain her influence against the Allies and in favor of Germany. Rasputin is now engaged in a conspiracy to bring about a separate peace, with the Russian Government to apply for a loan of 3,000,000 rubles from the English Government, with the threat that in case the money is not forthcoming a separate peace will be signed this Winter. All this information furnishes the basis for the articles to appear in the Metropolitan, and which are now suppressed by it."

Furthermore, Illiador states that the Metropolitan, having copyrighted the articles, will not allow him to use their subject matter in any other publication.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 20 called attention to the fact that Illiador's article had been deleted from the November issue of the Metropolitan, and it was also pointed out that the title "Rasputin, the Sacred Devil of Russia" had been effaced by a broad black line across the cover.

No Russians Involved.

H. J. Whigham, President of the Metropolitan Magazine, said yesterday that the magazine had paid Illiador to furnish the information for a series of articles. He denied that any contract existed between the former monk and the magazine, but he said that although Illiador had agreed to supply the information for five articles enough material had been gathered only for two.

The reason why the first article did not appear in the November issue of the Metropolitan, said Mr. Whigham, was because the second article contained statements that the magazine would not care to publish without further documents to support them. As to whether Illiodor could produce the necessary documents Mr. Whigham did not care to express an opinion.

BLACKMAILERS SENTENCED.

French, Who Extorted $15,000 from a Chicagoan, Gets 18 Months.

Homer T. French, who pleaded guilty to having posed as a Government official for the purpose of extorting money, was sentenced yesterday to the Atlanta Prison for eighteen months by Judge Sheppard of the Federal Court. French was one of the gang which had been blackmailing men and women all over the country. The specific charge against him was that of having followed Edward L. West, Vice President of the C. D. Greer Tea and Coffee Company from Chicago to this city and, having found him in the Hotel Ansonia with Buda Goldman, one of the women members of the gang, forced him to pay $15,000 to escape threatened arrest.

"Silent Louie" Gets 20 Years.

Robert Katzenmuller, known also as "Silent Louie," 20 years of age, of 62 Newell Street, Brooklyn, who was convicted last week of the murder of Edmund Maher, was sentenced yesterday by Justice Frederick E. Crane, in the Supreme Court, to serve not less than 20 years or life in Sing Sing. Maher was shot in the back on June 18, outside the Old Homestead Hall, Driggs Avenue and North Henry Street. The district Attorney contended that Katzenmuller killed Maher to avenge an insulting remark to Edith Ward, the sweetheart of Katzenmuller. Miss Ward and Michael Walsh, 23 years of age, of 102 Meeker Avenue, are awaiting trial charged with having been accomplices of Katzenmuller. Katzenmuller was jubilant because he was convicted of murder in the second degree, thereby escaping the electric chair.

Peace Talks at Pinchot's Home.

Military training for boys is to be discussed under the auspices of the Woman's Peace Party, at a meeting to be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pinchot, 1,021 Park Avenue, tomorrow evening. James E. West, chief executive of the Boy Scouts of America, is to answer the question: "Is there a taint of militarism in the Boy Scout Movement?" Dr. George J. Fusher of the New York State Military Training Commission, created by the Legislature last Spring, will describe the course of physical training so far outlined by the commission and tell of its plans for the future. J. H. Whitehouse, a member of the English Parliament and Warden of the English Secondary Schools' Boys' Camps, will also speak.

CARRANZISTAS SLAIN IN BANDITS' AMBUSH

Outlaws' Victory and Retreat of Their Foes Reported—Death of Ozuna Rumored.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 23.—Villa bandits led the Carranza vanguard under General Carlos Ozuna into an ambush between Santa Ysabel and San Andres, on the western division of the Mexico Northwestern Railroad Friday, a report received here today stated.

According to this report, which was obtained by Mexican Secret Service agents, Villa retreated from a position outside of San Andres, forty miles on the railroad west of Chihuahua City. This led the Carranzá troops into the trap which the bandits are said to have set, the Government report stated. The bandits, who were hidden in the rocky defiles along the railroad, poured a heavy fire into the Carranza troops from behind rocks, according to the report.

The some informant professes to have confirmation of the report that the Carranza trcops retreated to Santa Ysabel, thence to Palomas, and are now reported to be in Fresno, the first station west of Chihuahua City. Carranza officials here admit there has been heavy fighting between Santa Ysabel and Chihuahua City, but General Gonzales, in Juarez, insists that he has received no details of the fighting.

General Jaciato Trevino sent an official denial today to General Francisco Gonzales in Juarez that General Ozuna had been killed in the fighting with the Villa forces. The message stated that Ozuna was alive and in good health.

Villa spent several days on the Santa Ana ranch near Namiquipa, one of the Hearst properties, before he and his band suddenly left a week ago, according to a letter received here today from the manager of the ranch. They were there, the manager said, hunting for caches of ammunition which they seemed unable to find. They slaughtered 600 beeves and turned their horses loose to feed in the corn fields while at the Hearst property. All available horses were seized. Villa's men were only party armed. On leaving, the men said they had been called to Santa Ysabel.

A scouting force of the Fifth United States Cavalry from the Pershing expedition was at Las Cruces, about twenty-five miles distant, when Villa was at Santa Ana, the writer asserted. Villa was fighting on his own property Sunday, it is reported here. His ranch at Fresno was purchased from a German.

Military authorities in Juarez today announced that 125 soldiers left Juarez last night for Chihuahua City. Of this number 75 were cavalrymen, who took their horses. One hundred preceded them Saturday, it was stated.

CARRANZA IN QUERETARO.

Reported to Have Left Mexico City with General Obregon.

LAREDO, Texas, Oct. 23.—General Carranza, accompanied by Alvaro Obregon, Minister of War, and other Administration officials, is at Queretaro, where six carloads of war munitions were taken from Mexico City, according to information received here. This report says that General Pablo Gonzales has returned to Mexico City, and will remain there in charge. No reason is known here for these reported movements.

Mrs. Carranza, her two daughters, and Mrs. Obregon crossed the border into the United States here today. It is understood the party will remain here several days. Mrs. Carranza will attend the wedding of her niece, Miss Guadalupe Satinas, to Samuel C. Alexander, a plantation owner, near here, on Wednesday.

IMPLICATES 15 IN FRAUDS.

Caswell, Auto Insurance Adjuster, Pleads Guilty and Tells of Plots.

A confession, implicating about fifteen men in auto insurance frauds, was made by Robert W. Caswell of Woodhaven, Queens, formerly an adjuster employed by the Globe Indemnity Company, who pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny before Judge Rosalsky, in General Sessions, yesterday. At the request of Assistant District Attorney R. H. Weller, Caswell was released in $2,000 bail to be sentenced later.

Mr. Weller told the court of the confession made to him and said Caswell had promised further revelations. The young man was charged with swindling by means of false representations in adjusting claims following automobile accidents.

According to Mr. Weller, the frauds were perpetrated in three ways, first, allowing damages where a car had not been damaged; second, settlements, whereby the company assumed ownership of automobiles, which later were repaired and sold without the company's knowledge, and by doubling or tripling the cost of repairs for a car when the company stood all expenses.

As a result of Caswell's confession, Detective Hughes of the District Attorney's Staff arrested Alfred T. Walter, Jr., of 229 West Sixty-fifth Street, late yesterday afternoon. Walter, a former adjuster employed by the Globe Company, was charged with grand larceny by acting in concert with two others in collecting $825 from the company on a false automobile accident claim.

Stern Brothers' Beefsteak Party.

The floor managers and department heads of Stern Brothers' dry goods store will hold their third annual old-fashioned beefsteak party at the Campus, 104th Street and Columbus Avenue, on Saturday evening. Judging from the interest shown, the attendance will be greater than in previous years. The invited guests are Louis Stern, Julius Kugelman, Benjamin Stern, and Mr. Froehlich.

Beauty's Treasures

Of Hair and Skin Preserved by Cuticura. Trial Free.

If you use Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet purposes, with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then as needed to soothe and heal the first pimples, redness, roughness or scalp irritation you will have as clear a complexion and as good hair as it is possible to have.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. book on the skin. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 8M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

TWO LINERS ARRIVE, BATTERED BY STORM

Lapland Couldn't Drop Her Liverpool Pilot—New York Had Engine Trouble.

PASSENGERS SAW AIR RAID

Miss Harrison and Mr. Rowan in London When L-31 Was Shot Down at Potter's Bar.

Rough weather along the Atlantic lane was reported by the American liner New York, in yesterday from Liverpool, and the White Star liner Lapland, from the same port. The New York not only had to fight her way westward against high head seas, but she developed engine troubles that delayed her for a day. In consequence she will have to go into drydock for overhauling before she resumes service. Captain Roberts of the New York was boarded by the Quarantine authorities late Sunday night, and for this reason he was able to take advantage of a favorable tide and leave Quarantine for the pier at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

So rough was the weather when the Lapland left Liverpool that she was unable to heave to and drop her pilot. When she came in H. J. Evans, the Liverpool pilot, was on the bridge alongside the New York pilot. This is the second time this year that Evans has made an involuntary trip across the Atlantic. He said that he would be in New York just long enough to celebrate his birthday on Thursday.

The Lapland brought F. J. Rowan of this city, who witnessed a Zeppelin raid on London, and the New York Miss Beatrice Harrison, 'cellist, who also saw one at uncomfortably close range. When an air raid was made on London she was giving a concert to convalescent soldiers at Lord Desborough's house. It was about 11 o'clock when the anti-aircraft guns were heard, and Miss Harrison and many others went on the roof to watch the "Zepps." They saw the Zeppelins "picked up" by the searchlights and one of them shot down, falling in a burst of flame.

An Iron Cross, a souvenir of the fallen Zeppelin, he said, was shown by Mr. Rowan. He said he took it from the coat of one of the crew of the L-31.

"I was dining in a London restaurant when the big Zeppelin raid was made," he said. "I heard the boom of the anti-aircraft guns, and I went out to see. I went out to Potter's Bar, the place where the L-31 landed in flames and was destroyed."

On the Lapland came Henry T. Cozens-Hardy, an English political writer, who comes here to study the Presidential election at close range. Feeling abroad was divided, he said. Some Englishmen believed that this country had maintained peace at the expense of honor; that if Roosevelt had been President this country would have gone to war.

BUYS VALUABLE PICTURES.

McFadden, Philadelphia Art Patron, Makes Notable London Purchase.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—It is announced that John H. McFadden, Philadelphia cotton merchant, has purchased seven paintings by Constable, Romney, Raeburn, Morland, Crome and Wilson. All seven are regarded as pictures of the first rank and the sale is considered the most important art transaction of the year.

John Howard McFadden is President of the Philadelphia Art Club and is widely known for his contributions to medical research work. In 1913 he endowed a laboratory in Liverpool for the investigation of cancer. He is a trustee of the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and a director of special researches at the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool.

REPORT DANISH ISLANDS ANXIOUS FOR THE SALE

Delegates en Route to Copenhagen Say Sugar Planters Would Profit By It.

The commission of residents of the Danish West Indies summoned to Copenhagen to discuss with the Parliamentary Committee of the Rigsdag the sale of the Islands to the United States, arrived here yesterday on the Porto Rico liner Carolina. They will sail Thursday on the Scandinavian-American liner United States.

The delegation is headed by J. P. Jorgensen, a lawyer of St. Thomas. With him are Dr. Vigo Christensen and Professor James Roberts of St. Thomas and Frank Coulter, a merchant, and A. E. Stakeman, a lawyer, of St. Croix. Their mission is an official one, for they go to the Danish capital not only at the request of the Parliamentary Committee, but as the representatives of the governing councils of the islands. The delegates say that public sentiment in the islands is decidedly in favor of the sale.

"We believe that the taking over of the islands will be a good thing, and our people will welcome the change," said Mr. Coulter. "One reason, and a practical one, is that we hope that we will get a free market for our sugar. Last year we had the largest sugar crop we have had in twelve years. We produced some 40,000 tons as against an average yearly output of about 23,000 tons."

Mr. Coulter said that if the people of the United States realized what valuable territory was likely to come into their possession there would be none to listen to arguments against its purchase. The country was fruitful, he said, and capable of development. Beside sugar the islands produce annually some 420,000 gallons of rum.

Calls West Indian Experts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 23.—The West Indies Sale Commission today resolved to summon the following thirteen experts: Captain of the Engineer Troops Ramsing, formerly West Indian Building Inspector; Administrator Lassen Landorph, owner of several plantations in Java; Director Sorensen, from the West Indian Hagemand plantation of La Grange; Inspector Nerdby, from the West Inddian sugar manufactory; Dr. Koelpin Ravn, Professor of Botany of the Agricultural College of Copenhagen; Mr. Nornilen, Chief of the Traffic Department, who was President of the last West Indian Commission, in 1902, and a former Governor of St. Thomas; Mr. Loefting, an expert in fresh-water fishing; Dr. Johannes Schmidt, expert in salt-water fishing; Captain Cold, Managing Director of the United Steamship Company, a former West Indian Governor and a founder of the West Indian Harbor Company; Dr. Struckmann, a former West Indian district physician; the Rev. Der Teol Lawaetz, and the Rev. E. Olsen, formerly clergymen in the West Indies, and Governor Helweg Larsen.

The hearings will take place on Friday and Saturday, beginning Nov. 3.

Mrs. Shubert's Suit Withdrawn.

Orders discontinuing the suits brought by Mrs. Catherine Shubert for a separation from Jacob J. Shubert and for the conversion of personal effects in which she alleged she had part ownership have been signed in the Supreme Court at the request of Stanchfield & Levy, attorneys for Shubert. It was stated that the Shuberts have not become reconciled, but that they will continue to live apart under a separation agreement which provides suitable alimony for Mrs. Shubert.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"A Talk With the President of the United States," by Ida M. Tarbell in this week's

Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

HISTORY IN PICTURE.

Bound volume of ten issues of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, containing reproductions in rotogravure of great scenes of the European war and portraits of celebrities, sent on receipt of $1 Times Square New York.—Advt.

What Arrangements Have YOU Made for MUSIC in Your Life?

HAVE you ever stopped to think what a VITAL NECESSITY Music is, to the health and vigor of both body and mind? Two hundred years ago, so eminent an authority as Joseph ADDISON gave Music fourth place among human necessities—First, Food, then Shelter, then Raiment, then Music—the universal language—the only form of expression for the human emotions.

Music stimulates, soothes, rests, invigorates its hearers. Those who are denied constant access to good music are starving their souls and lacking the most wonderful physical tonic.

In 1877 Thomas A. Edison created the first instrument to reproduce all forms of music, by means of a wax record.

Today the EDISON RE-CREATOR—the new Diamond-Disc Phonograph—actually Re-Creates the voice of the singer, or the perfect tones of violin, band or orchestra, and

THE WORLD'S BEST MUSIC

in its most perfect form, is the priceless possession of every owner of

THE NEW EDISON PHONOGRAPH

DAILY CONCERTS are given in our Auditorium, which are delighting thousands of music lovers, and we invite you to come in at any time and hear the Edison Re-Creations and see what a wonderful advance has been made in musical reproduction, since the Edison has been perfected.

Easy Terms of Payment Arranged

THE EDISON SHOP

473 Fifth Avenue, New York (The Phonograph Corporation of Manhattan, Proprietors) *Opposite the Public Library*

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

More men are now smoking SENSIBLY—

MEN ARE willing to think a little more carefully today even about the cigarette they choose.

That is good sense. For if an otherwise good cigarette is unfortunate in its blend—if it *disturbs* after continued smoking—it is not worth while.

The one reason why Fatimas appeal strongly to so many thinking men is that they do *not* disturb. Fatimas are truly *comfortable*—comfortable to throat as well as tongue. And they always leave a man feeling fine and "fit" even after a long-smoking day.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

20 for 15¢

One Boy Studied for Three Weeks

In the Clark School for Concentration and made the following marks in passing the Columbia, 1916, examinations: Physical Geography, 85; American History, 78; English L, 64; Solid Geometry, 83.

ANOTHER STUDENT who had had no previous instruction in Plane Geometry or Ancient History passed in these two subjects in the Columbia, 1916, examinations after only six weeks' study at the Clark School for Concentration.

MANY OTHER STUDENTS were able to enter college this year as a result of a short course of intensive study at the Clark School for Concentration, of which two entered Harvard, and one each entered Yale, Princeton, and Columbia.

WITHOUT CONDITIONS. Many other records, the "RESULTS OF CONCENTRATION" SHOWN ON REQUEST.

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ARMY OFFERS AID TO TIMES AVIATOR

Capt. Morrow Promises Co-operation to Make Carlstrom's Flight a Success.

BIPLANE ARRIVES IN CHICAGO

Will Be Reassembled Today—Local Aero Club Plans a Celebration in Honor of the Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The aeroplane in which Victor Carlstrom is to attempt a nonstop flight from Chicago to New York for THE NEW YORK TIMES arrived here this afternoon, having been sent by express from Buffalo via the Lake Shore Railroad. The machine arrived in good condition, but was taken out of the special express car in which it was shipped too late to get it installed this evening at the Government aviation field on the southwestern border of Chicago. The machine will be transported by motor truck tomorrow, and will be put together by the two Curtiss mechanics who accompanied it from Buffalo, but it is expected that the process of reassembling and testing will hardly be completed before Wednesday night, when Carlstrom and the officials of the Curtiss Company, who will be present at the start of the flight, will leave Buffalo.

The Aero Club of Illinois, the original owner of the field which the Government is now using for its aviation headquarters here, has planned a ceremony, to take place on the day before Carlstrom's flight, which shall combine the character of an inauguration of the field and a celebration of the sunrise-to-sunset trip to New York, which Carlstrom is to make for THE TIMES. A committee, of which Glenn Mufflev is Chairman, is handling the matter for the Aero Club, with the co-operation of a committee of the Press Club of Chicago, under the Chairmanship of George S. Foster. Posters announcing the event have been placed in various clubs of Chicago, and an elaborate program has been laid out, including flights by army aviators and by private enthusiasts, and initiatory trips for several prominent men and women of Chicago who have taken up aviation.

Captain Joseph C. Morrow, who is at the head of the army aeronautics in Chicago, is much interested in Carlstrom's flight and has assured THE TIMES correspondent of his eagerness to furnish every facility to the aviator in his attempt to smash the distance record for continuous flight and to carry the first batch of mail transported by aeroplane from Chicago to the Atlantic Coast.

EXPERT PREDICTS SUCCESS.

Huntington Finds Carlstrom's Equipment Adequate for His Task.

A scientific analysis of THE TIMES Chicago-to-New York flight was made yesterday by Howard Huntington, a veteran constructor, whose aeroplanes have flown in many foreign countries. He built the first machine in which an aviator "looped the loop" in this country. He is a Director of the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers and a member of the technical examination board of the Aero Club of America.

After saying that the flight would bring home to the people of this country the fact that aerial transportation was an actuality instead of a dream of the future, and that THE TIMES deserved great credit for making a demonstration that would call this to their attention, Mr. Huntington spoke of the chances of failure.

Believes the Motor the Best.

"These may be classified under two headings," he said—"motor troubles and the weather. In regard to the first, the motor used by Carlstrom is a very highly developed mechanism and is good enough for the European countries who are fighting for their very existence and who are buying and have bought numbers of these motors. It is the product of long development, in which one weak spot after another has been strengthened and made fool-proof. In my opinion this motor has reached that stage where the factor of safety is very nearly uniform throughout. As far as material goes, the best obtainable in this country has been used.

"The ignition system, which has always been acknowledged to be the weakest part of gasoline motors, has been built in duplicate in this one. It is not the usual dual-ignition of the automobile, but is a real double ignition, giving two entirely separate circuits from two separate sources to two separate spark plugs. The fact that this motor has been put through bench tests more severe and exacting than even the Chicago-New York flight will demand shows that danger of failure in this direction is very slight. The carburetion and lubrication systems are also in duplicate.

"As to the weather, it must be realized that this flight will be made in about ten hours. It is perfectly possible to obtain very accurate informatiton as to the movement of storms, direction and velocity of winds, and other necessary data from the Weather Bureau when the length of prognostication is only ten hours. Furthermore, the direction of the flight, from west to east, follows the course of the prevailing winds and other phenomena, and it should prove very simple to follow the high-pressure area all the way.

"In regard to the distance the aeroplane will have to travel, it will be asked to go further than any machine has flown, so far as records show, in a cross-country nonstop flight. But such distances have already been covered in closed circuit flights in Europe, and the successful completion of the Chicago-New York flight only involves a careful and correct calculation of the power and dimensions of the machine Carlstrom will fly.

Load Within Lifting Limits.

"First in this calculation comes the fuel. The consumption of gasoline in this motor, which is rated at 160 horsepower, is seventeen gallons an hour with a wide-open throttle. Carlstrom will probably fly at a speed that will use fifteen gallons an hour. The grade of gasoline used weighs about six pounds to the gallon, making the weight of fuel for one hour's flight about ninety pounds. To be conservative, allow eleven hours for the flight. Then Carlstrom will need 990 pounds in all, and will have to lift this amount at the beginning of the flight. The oil required, at seven pounds to the gallon, will weigh about eighty pounds. Carlstrom, with his suitcase and other impedimenta, will come to about 200 pounds. Thus the entire useful load to be carried will be about 1,270 pounds.

"The Curtiss Model R2 weighs empty 1,800 pounds, or with the additional wing surface, which may not be used in the flight, about 1,920 pounds. This, together with the useful load, makes a total of about 3,200 pounds. Now, 6½ pounds to each square foot of supporting surface is a perfectly practicable loading for an aeroplane of this type. By dividing the weight by this figure, it is found that 492 square feet of surface will be required for the carrying of the machine and its useful load. The regular Model R2 has a wing area of 505 square feet, and, with the additional wing surface added, about 550 square feet. So it is easy to see that THE TIMES aeroplane is well within the limits of practicability as to the loading of its wings.

"Now, in regard to the horse power necessary to drive the machine. In Europe loads up to 550 pounds per horse power have been carried successfully. Twenty pounds is considered a very heavy loading. In the case of THE TIMES machine, 3,200 pounds will be carried by a motor that develops 200 horse power. To be conservative, say, that, at the consumption of fuel mentioned, the motor develops 175 horse power. This figures out to a ratio of 18¼ pounds per horse power, which is slightly more than is customary for ordinary flights. THE TIMES machine is therefore safe as to the weight-power ratio.

Estimates Speed at Ninety Miles.

"The only other consideration which need enter into the calculation to prove the flight perfectly feasible is the matter of speed. With the head resistance of this machine and the weight ratio as calculated, a speed of ninety miles an hour should be obtained. It is perfectly safe at this time of year and at an altitude of 5,000 feet or more, to count upon a favoring wind that will add at least twenty miles per hour to the speed. Again, to be conservative, assume that Carlstrom will fly at a speed of eighty miles an hour, with a favoring wind of ten miles an hour, giving him a travel speed of ninety miles an hour. Allowing, then, that the distance to be traveled is 900 miles, Carlstrom ought to arrive here in about ten hours.

"The last thing to consider is the personal equation—the pilot. I hardly feel that is necessary in the case of Victor Carlstrom. He has done such consistant and superlative work in the air for so long a time, without once failing to make good, that it seems impossible, even though this flight is a record breaker, to conceive of failure in the case of this veteran pilot. As a student for many years of the art and science of aeronautics and a very close follower of the rapid development of the last two years, I feel perfectly safe in attesting to the practicability of this great undertaking of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is almost certain that, barring motor troubles, this Chicago to New York flight will be made with less incident and much greater speed than would be possible by any other means of transportation."

W. Leonard Bonney, until recently an aviator with the Carranza army in Mexico and a veteran cross-country pilot, spoke enthusiastically yesterday of the Chicago-New York flight.

"I think that THE TIMES should be sincerely congratulated," he said, "on the good sporting attitude it has taken toward aviation, and, in particular, for its latest example of interest, the backing of the nonstop flight from Chicago to New York. This will do more to impress the average man with the practicability of aviation than any other trip that might be planned, with the exception of the ocean-to-ocean flight. I have little doubt that the flight will be successfully made, and it will probably be made in from eleven to fourteen hours, as Carlstrom is a corking good flier and probably the best equipped man in this country for a hard, grilling flight of this sort.

GOVERNOR FREES MERRITT.

Ex-Supervisor of East Chester Pardoned Because of Rheumatism.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Henry C. Merritt, who, as Supervisor of the town of East Chester, where he was also Democratic boss, appropriated to his own uses $450,000 of public funds and was sentenced in 1914 to serve from three and a half to six and a half years in prison, was released from Sing Sing Prison here before daylight this morning.

His son, Henry, Jr., who left Princeton University to work for his father's release and who obtained many signatures to a petition for a commutation of sentence on the ground that Mr. Merritt had contracted rheumatism in prison, was waiting for him in an automobile with Dr. A. O. Squiers, former prison physician. Young Merritt drove his father to a sanitarium in South Highland Avenue here, and today Mrs. Merritt visited her husband. He will leave for home as soon as his health permits. Dr. Squiers said this might be in three weeks.

Governor Whitman ordered Mr. Merritt's release when he had been convinced that Mr. Merritt's health had really been impaired. Dr. Squiers certified that Merritt was in bad shape from rheumatism, and that he was suffering from a growth on his body. Dr. Squiers, who is a specialist in the radium treatment of cancer, stated that professional ethics prevented him discussing the nature of this additional ailment.

To Oust A. P. Heinze from Estate.

Walter A. Fullerton, a Saratoga attorney, who has been appointed administrator of the estate of F. Augustus Heinze in New York following the removal of the decedent's sister, Mrs. Lida M. Fleitmann, by the Saratoga Surrogate, has started proceedings in Hudson County, N. J., to have himself appointed ancillary administrator in that State in place of the decedent's brother, Arthur P. Heinze. Mr. Fullerton has obtained an order to take the testimony of witnesses in New York before a Commissioner appointed in New Jersey.

NEW BRITISH LOAN ALMOST ARRANGED

Financiers Regard Return of A. M. Anderson of J. P. Morgan & Co. as Indication.

MAY EXCEED $250,000,000

Higher Interest Rate Expected—H. P. Davison, Who Is Making Negotiations, Leaves London.

The return yesterday from abroad of Arthur M. Anderson, head of the bond department of J. P. Morgan & Co., was regarded in financial circles as an indication that arrangements have been completed for a new British Government secured loan. Henry P. Davison, who went abroad some time ago to negotiate the loan transaction, is on his way to this country, having sailed Saturday. While the details of the loan have not been given out, it is understood that the terms will be similar to those of the $250,000,000 loan floated here last August.

The amount, it is said, may be somewhat more and the maturity, instead of being two years, is likely to be five, and for that reason it is the opinion of bankers that the rate will in all probability be a shade higher than the last loan. This increase in the rate from 5 per cent. may take the form of a lower issuing price rather than a higher rate on the face of the bonds. At present there is great demand for short-term securities, and the demand for longer maturities is not so large, consequently it is felt that bonds of longer maturities should pay a higher rate. Moreover, the British Government would in any event arrange its financing in the United States so that the second secured loan should not mature at about the same time as the first.

The collateral behind the new loan will also consist of securities of neutral countries and of American railroad and industrial stocks and bonds that have been mobilized by the British Treasury. It will be recalled that in the $250,000,000 bond transaction of last August the collateral was divided into three classes: securities of neutral nations, securities of the Dominion of Canada and Canadian railroad issues, and American securities. There was furnished $100,000,000 worth of each class, the market value of the collateral being $300,000,000. In some quarters it is reported that the proportion of American securities to be deposited as collateral for the second loan will be larger than in the first, but confirmation of this report could not be obtained.

Subscription books for the new French commercial credit, which may reach the sum of $100,000,000, were opened yesterday. The syndicate managers, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company, and William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc., announced that a large number of applications had already been received from banks in this and other cities. It was said that the number of French industrial concerns participating in the transaction was still undetermined, and that the amount of the credit, therefore, likewise remained uncertain. Under the terms of the credit the yield to American banks participating in it is in excess of 6½ per cent. per annum.

Bankers interested in the negotiations with the Russian Government said yesterday that there were no developments, and that in all likelihood there would be none until after the new British loan was out of the way.

Conversations are also in progress in reference to Argentine financing, the Republic being desirous of making arrangements for paying the obligations soon to mature. It was said yesterday that it would probably be considerable time before the details were perfected.

VANDERBILT AIDS SOLDIERS.

Asks Order from Court so Returned Militiamen Can Register.

Major Cornelius Vanderbilt, Republican, and Edward R. Whitting, Democrat, obtained orders yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Pendleton, directing the Board of Elections to show cause why soldiers who had returned from the Mexican border since the close of registration, should not be permitted to register now, in order to vote at the coming election. The proceeding is based on the contention that to deprive these guardsmen who had returned home since registration of their right to vote would be a grave injustice. The court will hear argument in the case tomorrow.

John G. Saxe, counsel in the case, said that Saturday was the last day on which the register could be corrected, and applications for correction must be made at least two days before. For this reason, if the decision of Justice Cohalan, tomorrow, is favorable, the guardsmen who want their names registered must make application on Tuesday.

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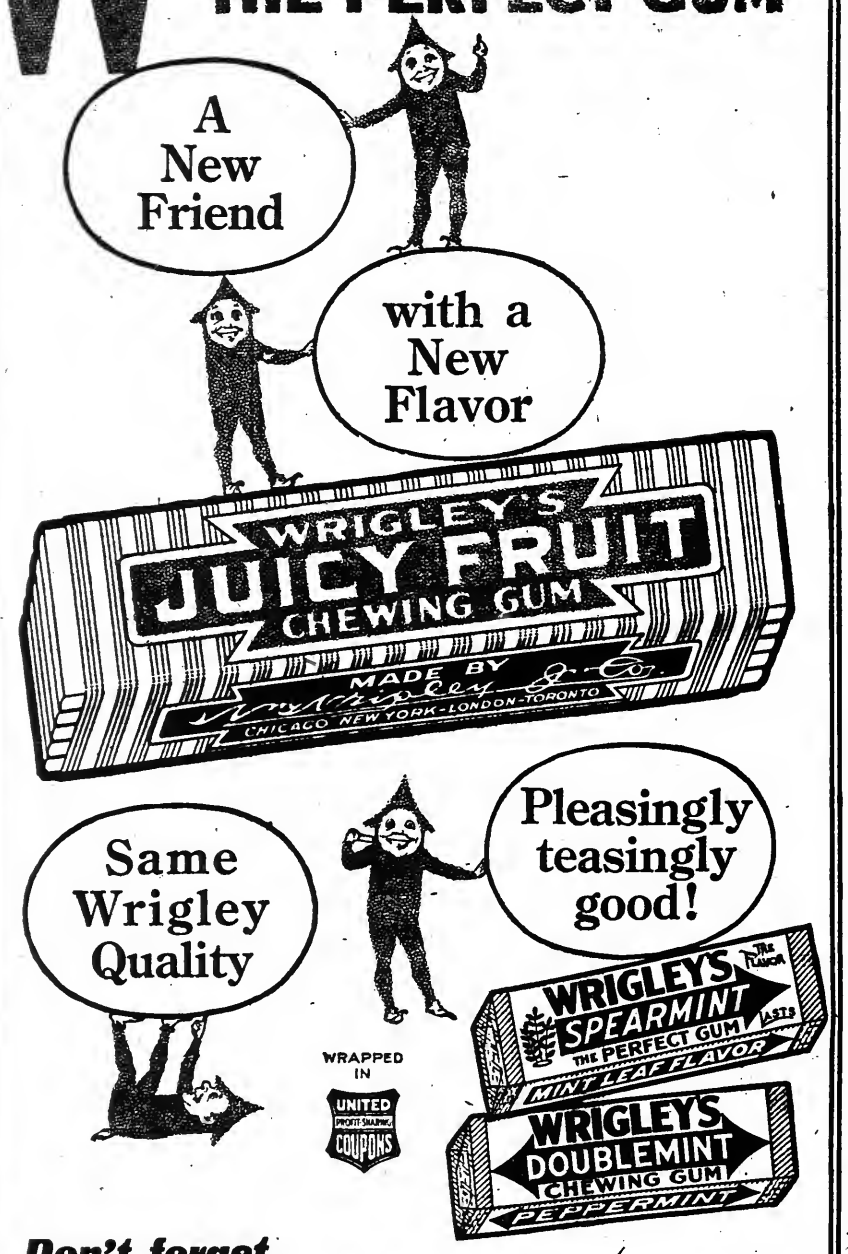

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The price of this grade of milk delivered at your home in quart bottles is 10 cents per quart.

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342 East 133d St.
448 East 180th St.
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207 East Broadway
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123 Rivington St.
75 Orchard St.
37 First Ave.
147 West Houston St.
1424 St. Nicholas Ave.
760 Courtlandt Ave.
78 Main St., Yonkers

BROOKLYN
840 Metropolitan Ave.
98 Sterling Place
6002 Fort Hamilton Ave.
390 Liberty Ave.
942 De Kalb Ave.
2380 Gravesend Ave.
15 Farrington St., Flushing, L. I.
65 Steinway Ave., Long Island City
760 Van Wyck Ave., Jamaica
945 Flatbush Ave.
1840A George St., Ridgewood
77 Seigel St.

NEW JERSEY
75 Prince St., Elizabeth
589 Broadway, Bayonne
163 State St., Hackensack
91 Washington St., Hoboken
641 Montgomery St., Jersey City
25 Fourth Ave., Newark
63 South 14th St., Newark
181 Central Ave., Passaic
479 Broadway, Paterson
421 Sycamore St., Plainfield
12 Godwin Ave., Ridgewood
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DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL LEAGUE WILL INVESTIGATE CHARGES MADE BY M'GRAW

M'GRAW CASE TO GO BEFORE LEAGUE

President Tener States Directors of National Will Take Up Charges in December.

CONFERS WITH HEMPSTEAD

Declares Matter Was Not Discussed During Visit, but Head of Giants Says It Was Touched Upon.

The McGraw case will be handled by the Board of Directors of the National League when it meets here on the second Tuesday in December," said President John K. Tener of the National League yesterday. There will be no investigation held by Mr. Tener before that time, although the head of the league and President Hempstead of the New York Club held a long conference at the Giants' offices yesterday afternoon.

Before President Tener went down to the Giants' offices yesterday Manager John J. McGraw was also a visitor, and had a long talk with President Hempstead. He left, however, a short time before President Tener arrived. Mr. Tener and Mr. Hempstead disagree slightly about just what happened at yesterday's conference.

Mr. Tener stated last night that the McGraw incident in Brooklyn was not discussed. "I paid Mr. Hempstead a visit, just as I have done many times before. We discussed matters pertaining to the last season and next season. There was nothing significant about the talk; it was just one of those conferences I have with all the club owners at different times."

Says Matter Was Discussed.

President Hempstead, however, said, in answer to a question by a TIMES reporter: "Why, yes, we just touched on the McGraw incident, but did not say much about the matter. As far as we are concerned the matter has been dropped and stands exactly as it has for the last few weeks—that is, it is a closed incident. I know nothing about what will be done about the matter in the future, but I will say that I know of nothing which will cause the present situation to be changed. No conference between Mr. Tener, Mr. McGraw, and myself has been arranged."

The rules of the National League provide that such matters as the McGraw case are to be handled by the Board of Directors of the league. The present board consists of August Herrmann of Cincinnati, Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh, C. H. Ebbets of Brooklyn, Percy D. Haughton of Boston, and H. N. Hempstead of the Giants. Mr. Hempstead will not sit in the conference when the case is reviewed.

It was learned yesterday that several of the club owners are anxious to have McGraw's statement thoroughly reviewed and want the New York leader to make his statement clear that he did not mean to reflect on the honesty of the game. The rule under which the McGraw case will come provides for the Directors to handle all incidents which might be construed as being "prejudicial to the good repute of the game of baseball."

Situation a New One.

It is necessary for one or more of the clubs to file a protest in order that a case of this kind may come before the Board of Directors, but President Tener could not say what club had made the protest. The present case offers a new situation in the National League. The last case of its kind was the Horace Fogel incident, when the President of the Philadelphia Club openly declared that the umpires were favoring the Giants to win the pennant. For these rash statements, which the Board of Directors reviewed and ruled groundless, Fogel, after a spirited hearing, was ushered out of the league.

It is pointed out by some baseball men that McGraw in making his statement was very careful to first make it clear that he did not openly charge his players with deliberately favoring the Brooklyn Club. After first qualifying his statement in this respect, he openly charged them with indifference and with not trying to play their best. President Tener is inclined to take the incident as a case where McGraw's temper got the best of him, and what he said was expressed while he was in the heat of excitement.

The hearing before the Board of Directors promises to be a very lively affair, as McGraw is an individual who does not mince words, and it is very evident that he will express himself freely when he hears the charges which some of the club owners are likely to make against him.

SPRING TOUR FOR GIANTS.

McGraw Arranges for Games in Southern Cities with Detroit.

Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants and Secretary John B. Foster yesterday arranged an exhibition tour of the New York Club and the Detroit team after the training season in the South is ended next Spring. The Giants and Detroits will start their tour at Dallas, Texas, about the 1st of April, and will play a game each day for a week or more in several Southern cities, ending the tour at Kansas City.

This is an entirely new wrinkle in exhibition tours, but has been approved by both leagues. The two teams will travel in a special train, and they have had no trouble in arranging for their games during the first week in April. The New York manager looks upon a week's games with the Detroits as better practice for both clubs than playing minor league clubs in the South. The major league clubs have played in Southern cities so often that the interest has waned, and last season the crowds which saw many of the games did not even pay the club's traveling expenses. An attraction like the Giants and Detroit is calculated to be a big drawing card.

Manager McGraw plans to have his squad in training at Marlin, Texas, by the last week in February, and the whole month of March will be given over to getting his team into shape for next year's campaign.

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HARKNESS 100 MILES GOLD TROPHY RACE
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KOLEHMAINEN QUITS I.-A.A.C.

Finnish Runner Has Entered 10-Mile Race as Unattached.

Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finnish runner, who since coming to this country late in 1912 has won many victories under the emblem of the Irish-American A. C., has quit the Winged Fist organization. After four years with the Irish-American A. C. officials, Kolehmainen on last Saturday called at Amateur Athletic Union headquarters and transferred his registration from the I. A. A. C. to unattached. He also entered himself for the ten-mile running championship at Macombs Dam Park next Saturday as competing unattached.

The Finn gave no reason for leaving the club whose colors he has always borne honorably in this country other than "Maybe I join a new club soon." He was not at his home in South Brooklyn yesterday when a TIMES reporter sought to question him regarding his reasons for running unattached, and it was said there that he was in New Haven working. There is no reason known to E. J. Conway, President of the Irish-American A. C., nor to John J. Flier-track Captain, why Kolehmainen should quit at this time.

Without Kolehmainen the I. A. A. C. can entertain only little hope of winning either the senior metropolitan or national championships this season. The Finnish youth, who has been the mainstay of the Winged Fist combination over hill and dale since 1912, was again expected to be the man who would lead the team to two new titles this Fall.

COLUMBIA HARRIERS WIN.

Huelsenbach Leads Team to Victory in Race with C. C. N. Y.

Columbia University's cross-country team opened its season yesterday by easily defeating the hill and dale chasers of the College of the City of New York over the six-mile trail at Van Cortlandt Park. Led by A. L. Huelsenbach, the leading harrier of the Morningside Heights aggregation, five Columbia men crossed the finish line in the first six. Huelsenbach won by more than 150 yards from his college mate, Cohn, Journeying the six miles in 36 minutes 53 seconds. Cohn was the first C. C. N. Y. man home, finishing third. In the team competition the Columbia men recorded the low total of 15 points, while the College of the City of New York total ran up to 5.

The order of finish:

Position. Name and College.	Time.
1—A. L. Huelsenbach, Columbia	36:53
2—H. W. Look, Columbia	36:35
3—R. J. Cohn, C. C. N. Y.	36:47
4—J. F. Knox, Columbia	36:47
5—R. L. Hunt, Columbia	37:2[illegible]
6—A. M. Turner, Columbia	37:34
7—N. Nardin, Columbia	37:47
8—J. L. Mack, Columbia	38:21
9—F. L. Hopkins, Columbia	38:49
10—I. Wehertals, C. C. N. Y.	39:10
11—K. M. Landis, C. C. N. Y.	39:38
12—J. Ward, Columbia	39:42
13—J. M. Guiness, C. C. N. Y.	39:50
14—O. K. Schroeder, C. C. N. Y.	41:3[illegible]

TEAM SCORE.

Columbia	1 2 4 5 6—15
C. C. N. Y.	3 10 11 13 14—51

ENTRIES FOR 10-MILE RUN.

Thirteen Long-Distance Men to Compete for Title Saturday.

In the ten-mile national championship on Saturday under the auspices of the Morningside A. C., thirteen of the leading long-distance runners in the East will seek to deprive Hannis Kolehmainen of the championship he has held for several years. When entries were opened last night the following men had been nominated for the event:

Kolehmainen, unattached; James W. Plant, Long Island A. C.; Nick Glanakopulos, Millrose A. A.; Charles Pores, Millrose A. A.; Willie Kyronen, Millrose A. A.; Louis Schmidt, Bronx Church House; James Henigen, Dorchester Club, Dorchester, Mass; Aaron Morris, St. Christopher Club; Harry Parkinson, Morningside A. C.; Lester P. Dutka, Hungarian-American A. C.; Joseph S. Carr, Mercury A. C., Yonkers; James W. McCurnin, Jersey Harriers, Bayonne, N. J.; Fred Travalena, Mohawk A. C.; William J. Kennedy, unattached, formerly of Chicago, now of Port Chester, N. Y., and Hans Schuster, Swedish American A. C.

SPENCER VICTOR IN SHOOT.

Civilian Defeats Service Riflemen for United States Title.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 23.—W. H. Spencer of the Mound City Rifle Club of St. Louis won first place in a field of 929 competitors in the individual rifle match of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice here today. Spencer, a civilian, scored 274 points out of a possible 300 in 200 yards of rapid fire, and 600 and 1,000 yards of slow fire shooting.

The title of individual champion rifle shot of the United States goes to the winner. First Sergt. F. L. Manon of the First Delaware Infantry took second place with 271 points, and Sergeant Raymond Lecuyer, United States Marine Corps, third with 270.

Initial stages of the national team match, for which there are 56 entrants, will begin tomorrow. It is to be completed on Wednesday.

Seven Cornell Harriers Selected.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Coach Jack Moakley today announced that seven Cornell runners had been taken to the cross-country training table. They are Captain Windnagle, Boynton, Campbell, Dresser, Maynard, McDermott, and Wenz.

PROTESTS PROPOSED FINING OF RED SOX

Baseball Players' Fraternity Objects to Penalty for Post-Season Game.

The reports from American League headquarters to the effect that the members of the Boston Red Sox, world's champions, and other players enrolled in the league may be fined for participating in so-called barnstorming games after the close of the regular season, has brought forth a vigorous protest from the Baseball Players' Fraternity.

President David L. Fultz stated yesterday that the fraternity cannot recognize the right of organized baseball to fine its members for such an alleged offense, and further pointed out that players were acting well within their legal rights in taking part in such games. President Fultz's statement follows:

"The fraternity cannot recognize the right of organized baseball to fine players for taking part in games after the season is over and after their contracts have expired. The players have, of course, no right to represent any club without the consent of its owner, but as long as they trade upon their own personal reputations they are clearly within their rights.

"The relation of player to magnate is purely contractual, and gives no oasis for the principle of paternalism which the magnates now attempt to inject into it. In addition, representatives of organized baseball have for years conducted post-season trips in which they shared the receipts, and it is difficult for the players to see the distinction between these trips and the ones the magnates now seek to abolish.

"I am not discussing the advisability of pennant winners' barnstorming after the season, as that is an entirely different matter. I am simply commenting upon their right to do so if they so desire.

"If the National Commission thinks the alleged offense of sufficient importance and that the act would be a wise one disciplinary, they have every right to withhold the world series emblems from the Red Sox, but as far as fining them is concerned that is an entirely different matter."

President John K. Tener of the National League, who is a member of the National Commission, stated last night that the rule covering the Red Sox violation of the rule prohibiting barnstorming trips was clear.

"The code provides," said President Tener, "that the commission shall impose an 'adequate penalty' if a team violates this rule. Of course, the implication naturally is that the players will be fined, but I would rather have any statement concerning the fines come from Mr. Herrmann, who is Chairman of the commission. The players thoroughly understand the rule and no world's series team has violated it. The commission proposes to put a stop to practices such as the game in New Haven between the champion Red Sox and the semi-professional team they played there. I do not care to talk about Mr. Fultz's statement, as that is a matter which will have to be discussed by Chairman Herrmann."

Mr. Tener stated that the commission would withhold the championship emblems from the Red Sox players. The twenty-six players were entitled to gold baseballs, studded with diamonds. They are valued at about $100 each. These gifts are paid for by the commission.

WOMEN GOLFERS ARE TIED.

Mrs. Bartholomae and Mrs. Barclay Each Score 89 at Yountakah.

Fifty-six women golfers, members of the various clubs which comprise the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, journeyed to the links of the Yountakah Country Club yesterday, to participate in one of the association's one-day tournaments. Prizes were competed for in medal play handicap over eighteen holes.

Mrs. R. B. Smalley won the prize offered for the low gross card of the day with a 94. This score failed to bring her any honors in the competition for the net prize, however, in which Mrs. H. J. Bartholomae of Arsdley, and Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, tied for the principal honors, each with a score of 89. On a draw Mrs. Bartholomae took premier honors and Mrs. Barclay second prize.

In the approaching and putting competition twelve of the women golfers tied at nine strokes, and on the play-off Mrs. Silvernail, Forest Hills, gained the honors, with Mrs. C. H. Helfrich, Yountakah, second.

Columbia Seniors Beat Juniors.

In the interclass football series at Columbia University yesterday afternoon on South Field the senior eleven defeated the junior team by 9 to 0. This marked the second victory of the still undefeated fourth-year men. Quarter Back Webb scored the only touchdown and kicked the goal. McClure, full back on the junior combination, was forced behind his goal line for a safety.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Gus Christie vs. Silent Martin. Ten rounds.

Hunts Point S. C.—Johnny Harvey vs. Harry Pierce; Kid White vs. Joe Burman. Both ten-round bouts.

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ARION IS CUE VICTOR.

Defeats Liederkranz Rivals in Four of Six Matches.

The recently formed Inter-Club Billiard League opened its schedule last night with a clash between the old rivals, the Liederkranz Club and the Arion Society, the team representing the latter taking four of the six events contested at the Liederkranz Club. This competition starts a season of active play among the six clubs which are members of the league, the Arion Society, the Liederkranz Club, the Engineers Club, the Freundschaft Society, the Amateur Billiard Club, and the Algonquin Club of Bridgeport. When the proposal for an inter-club league was broached last Winter it met with enthusiastic response, but there was not then time to put the scheme in force. Several meetings were held and an early start was determined upon this Fall.

The schedule as at present laid out will not bring the league competition to a close until well along in the Spring one match being all that is scheduled for each week, so that playing in the event may not become onerous to the contestants. The men eligible to compete are rated on a handicap basis, and the rules call for straight rail competition. Two of the most prominent players in the city will be seen in some of the events, for J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, one-time national amateur champion, will be one of the contestants on the Liederkranz team, and Edward F. Gardner will play for the Arion Society.

Particular interest attached to the contest of last night from the fact that these two men were expected to compete in one of the matches. Poggenburg was on hand, but Gardner failed to appear, and for this reason Poggenburg elected not to enter the fray. He would have far outclassed any of the other contestants, making necessary the allowance of a liberal handicap, and in preference the play was left to some of the lesser lights.

Several interesting contests were waged during the evening. Berthold Beck of the Liederkranz Club experienced little difficulty in vanquishing the leading man of the Arion Society, William Fogel, 55 to 29, both men playing 55. Alexander Mitzel, playing 55, scored a victory over A. Wintridge of the Liederkranz, who was playing 30, by 55 to 27. Henry Messinger of the Arion Society defeated Arthur Keller of the Liederkranz Club, 50 to 45, both men in this instance playing 50 points. Max Regner of the Arion Society, who was playing 40 as against 35 by his rival of the Liederkranz Club, A. S. Nichols, won by a score of 40 to 21. Carl Wagner, playing 50, defeated Jacob Teschner of the Liederkranz, 50 to 23. Wagner playing 50 against his opponent's 30. The second victory for the Liederkranz came when Paolo Gaelico defeated Charles Daut, 50 to 36. These two were each called upon to play fifty points.

ARMY IN LIGHT PRACTICE.

Cadets Now Being Pointed for Big Game with Notre Dame.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The next contest on the Army's schedule is that with Villanova on Saturday, but the cadets will be pointed now for the big game scheduled for Nov. 4 with Notre Dame. Rockne, Jesse Harper's Hoosier assistant, saw the Army overwhelm Trinity on Saturday and returned to South Bend with considerable data bearing on the Army eleven. The soldiers resumed gridiron work today, but there was little heavy work, most of the time being taken up with a "skull practice" in which the mistakes of Saturday were pointed out with emphasis. A session at dummy scrimmages and a light signal drill completed the afternoon's work. Ford is back in togs again and in the punting drill got away some well-timed and long kicks. Vidal will get plenty to do this week after a fortnight's enforced rest. The squad emerged from the Trinity game unscratched.

AMHERST IS OPTIMISTIC.

Although Defeated on Saturday, Team Shows Improvement.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 23.—For the first time this season Amherst is optimistic regarding football prospects. The Green team is rounding into shape. Coach Riley is well pleased with his eleven's performance against Springfield Saturday, although defeated. The new line found itself after the first few minutes, and in the last quarter the team showed powerful offensive for the first time this season.

With a hard week's work, principally in perfecting the line play and remedying the poor tackling which proved costly on Saturday, prospects will be good for a victory over Amherst's old rivals at Wesleyan. Melcher is showing good form in line bucking, while with better interference Goodrich is making his old gains on end runs.

Lynch Outpoints Astey.

Joe Lynch, the aggressive west side bantamweight, decisively outpointed Willie Astey of the east side in the star bout of ten rounds at the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem last night. Lynch assumed the offensive in the first round, flooring Astey for a count of seven. Beginning in the second round Astey tried to rush Lynch about the ring, but Lynch was more than equal to the task of staving off the rushes. In the eighth and ninth rounds Lynch put Astey on the ropes with his powerful right-hand punches. In the semi-final bout, also of ten rounds, Smilin Willie of the west side and Abe Berkowitz of the east side fought a draw.

MARSE HENRY BACK IN FORM AT LAUREL

T. J. Smith's Colt Furnishes a Surprise by Winning Handicap.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 23.—Marse Henry, a three-year-old colt, bred by John E. Madden and racing in the colors of T. J. Smith, won the highweight handicap at six furlongs this afternoon at the Maryland State Fair track. He has been running indifferently since the season closed around New York, and his return to form came in the nature of a surprise. He was quoted in the machines at $18.50 for a $2 wager.

Marse Henry assumed the lead after the first furlong was covered, but Kewessa and Startling were always at his saddle girths. Troxler, who had the mount, did not push him until fifty yards from the finish, then he went to the whip, and Marse Henry shot ahead to win by a comfortable margin. Kewessa and Startling finished in the order named.

A mile race for two-year-olds produced only a four-horse field, and was won by A. H. Morris's Piraeus, the other placed horses being Artemis and Ed Roche. The increased distance and the heaviness of the track were a hard test for the young thoroughbreds. They stuck it out gamely, but all three were brought home under the whip and were very tired at the finish.

Racebrook won his second steeplechase of the meeting, when he defeated a large field of jumpers over a two-mile course. The winner was carrying top weight, with 147 pounds up, but romped home an easy winner from Meshach and Dixon Park. Queen of Paradise, R. F. Carman's filly, was a comparatively easy winner of the sixth race, for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and a sixteenth.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08.

Sargon II., C. D. Sullivan's ch. c., 105 pounds, by Uncle-Semiramis, $13.40, $5.50, $4.30. (R. Ball).....1
Al. Hudson, Kentucky Stable's b. c., 110, $5.60, $3.90, (G. Byrne).....2
Bright Star, R. F. Carman's ch. f., 105, $6.20 third, (J. McTaggart).....3

Howard Webber, Sweeter than Sugar, Capital Prize, Tolly, Bright and Early, Patapsco, Stony Brook, Kentucky Boy, Leading Lady, Ed. Garrison, and Velour also ran. Rebel was scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, selling; about two miles. Time—3:52.

Racebrook, A. J. Davis's b. g., 9 years, 147 pounds, by Racine-Miss Wandelohr, $10, $4.20, $3.60. (W. Noe).....1
Meshach, S. L. Josephthal's br. c., 5, 139, $14.10, $6.50, (J. Tansey).....2
Dixon Park, J. F. Flanagan, Jr.'s, br. g., 10, 142, $3.20, third, (H. Williams).....3

Abdan, Cynosure, Beethoven, King Pin, Otto Floto, High Priest, White Metal, Gloucester, March Court, Frijolee also ran. Rusila, Chevron, J. R. Johnson scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse, $700; one mile. Time—1:40 3-5.

Piraeus, A. H. Morris's ch. c., 108 pounds, by Cyclades-Elizabeth B., $17.80, $6.10, and out, (E. Ambrose).....1
Artemis, Oneck Stable's ch. f., 105, $3.60, and out to show, (T. Davies).....2
Ed Roche, J. McGovern's b. c., 102, out for third, (E. Taplin).....3

Napoleon also ran. Daddy Long Legs and Sandal scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; lightweight handicap; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:12 4-5.

Marse Henry, T. J. Smith's br. c., 3 years, 114 pounds, by Ben Brush-Nun's Cloth, $18.50, $10.40, $6.90, (R. Troxler).....1
Kewessa, W. L. Oliver's b. g., 5, 110, $8, $5.40, (J. Robinson).....2
Starling, R. F. Carman's b. c., 3, 127, $3.90 third, (J. McTaggart).....3

Gnat, Back Bay, The Masquerader, Bounie Tess, Billie McGee, Fan Maiden, Lady Barbara, Tumult, and Candle also ran. Surprising, Carbide, and Madame Herrmann were scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:38 4-5.

Benevolent, O. Lewisohn's b. g., 4 years, 105 pounds, by Benevolent-Linton Lily, $6.80, $3.10, $2.80, (R. Ball).....1
Flittergold, G. A. Muller's ch. h., 5, 103, $2.80, $2.50, (E. Ambrose).....2
Capra, J. Butler's ch. f., 4, 103, $3.30, third, (A. Schuttinger).....3

A. N. Akin, Pullux, and Venetia also ran. Fenmouse scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $700; one mile and one-sixteenth. Time—1:47 3-5.

Queen of Paradise, R. F. Carman's ch. f., 3 years, 104 pounds, by Hastings-Paradise Queen, $12, $5.40, $3.20, (J. McTaggart)...1
Buzz Around, J. Arthur's ch. m., 5, 104, $9.30, $4.90, (C. Kinger).....2
Semi Hud, R. Murray's b. g., 5, 108, $4.20, third, (C. Burlingame).....3

Afterglow, Hiked, Ash Can, Repton, Rose Juliette, Scorpii, Dinah Do, Disturber, Emerald Gem, and Mary Warren also ran. Daingerfield, and Volusna scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile and one sixteenth. Time—1:46 3-5.

Yodeling, H. J. Morris's ch. g., 5 years, 104 pounds, by Rochampton-Yodler, $11, $5.60, $4.80, (R. Ball).....1
Maxim's Choice, H. G. Bidwell's b. g., 5, 114, $4.80, $3.70, (E. Ambrose).....2
Star Gaze, E. Her's b. h., 6, 116, $6.40 third, (A. Keogh).....3

Front Royal, Day Day, G. M. Miller, Ray o' Light, Stalwart Helen, and Wodan also ran. Golden Gate, Juliet, and Quien Sabe scratched.

Evander Childs Loses Game.

Because Evander Childs played an ineligible player in the Public Schools Athletic League championship soccer game with De Witt Clinton High School at Crotona Field on Oct. 14, which resulted in a 1 to 1 tie, the game was yesterday awarded to the Clinton team by the High Schools Games Committee.

Athletic News of the Colleges

Harvard's Baseball Candidates.

Coach Fred Mitchell of the Harvard baseball team has the candidates for positions on next year's nine out for daily practice on Soldiers' Field. Without Mahan and Whitney he has a big gap to fill in the pitching department, and is also troubled to find a suitable man to fill the shoes of Captain Henry Nash at first base. With rather more than a hundred men working for the vacant positions, Mitchell hopes to fill the gap, but has yet to find a good hurler among the eligibles. There is some good material in the freshman class, but nothing among the seasoned and available men who, as yet, promise to make good the places of the five men lost by graduation. Mitchell will not be with the team in the Spring, owing to his contract with the Braves, which will take him South for their preliminary practice.

Cornell's Soccer Players.

Captain W. R. Garguilo, '17, has entire charge of the coaching of the Cornell soccer team this Fall, as Talbot Hunter will devote all his time to the lacrosse team. Cornell has about forty candidates for the eleven, four of which took part in the league contests last year with indifferent success. Their offensive play last year was brilliant at times, but the defense lamentably weak, so that this Fall Garguilo is devoting his time more to teaching a system of defense, believing that with the good sprinters he has in the squad, good gains can be made when the ball is in their possession. The team is to play Yale at New Haven, Nov. 4, and Harvard at Ithaca, Nov. 15, winding up the season at Philadelphia with Penn on Dec. 2.

Penn's Sprinting Freshman.

Landers, who came to the University of Pennsylvania from a Chicago preparatory school with a sensational scholastic reputation, promises to make good for the Pennsy team, as in the preliminary track meet he ran the 100-yard dash in 0:10 1-5, and the 220-yard dash in 0:22 2-5, without being pressed in either. Ebby, his schoolmate, won the 880 in 2:01 4-5, and the two miles in 10:09. All were scratch performances in handicap events, and good work for so early in the season, when the youngsters are not expected to be keyed up. Hough, another freshman, did 22.6 in the broad jump, and a number of other good youngsters were uncovered during the first day's handicap trials.

Dartmouth's Outing Club.

Dartmouth's unique organization, the Outing Club, which goes in for tramps over the hills stretching from Hanover to Sky Line Farm, a distance of seventy miles, with a chain of seven cabins for rest overnight, starts the year with 350 members, many of whom have already had two ten-mile tramps. Snow shoeing, skiing, tobogganing, and skating are the athletic activities in which the members participate, and this winter they have open competitions at all these sports, winding up with a carnival to which students at all New England colleges are eligible.

Baseball at Williams.

Thirty-one freshmen answered the first call for baseball candidates at Weston Field at Williams. The squad was later increased to fifty, and some excellent material has developed in the practice against the Sophomore and "Varsity teams. Three full nines were given workouts under the supervision of Captain Clark, who believes there is first-class material in the bunch for future university uses.

Trophies for Baseball Players.

Gold baseball trophies will be presented to all members of the Harvard 'Varsity baseball team who took part in the victories over Yale and Princeton in 1916 at a dinner to be held at the Harvard Club of Boston, on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 2. Fred Mitchell, coach of the team; B. Wendell, Jr., '02; G. E. Abbott, Captain of the 1917 team, and most of the members of the team of 1916 have promised to be present and make speeches.

Dual Race for Harriers.

New Hampshire State College will have the first dual cross-country meet in its history when it meets the team from Colby College at Durham, N. H., on Nov. 4. The New Hampshire college has a team of forty harriers who are taking daily work over the hills and dales of its course and expect to defeat Colby as they did Bates, Vermont, and Rhode Island Spring.

Yale's Wrestling Dates.

Yale's wrestling team will have its first intercollegiate meet on Feb. 10, when it comes to this city to meet the Columbia wrestlers. It will meet Pennsylvania on the mat at New Haven, Feb. 17; Annapolis at Annapolis on Feb. 24; will participate in the New England Intercollegiate match at Boston on March 3, and will wind up its season with its bouts with Princeton on March 10, at Princeton.

Rifle Shooting at Penn.

Forty new men reported for rifle practice when the call for members of a rifle team was made at the University of Pennsylvania. Ten members of last year's team were also on hand and Major Kelly, U. S. A., who is coaching them, found a number among the newcomers who had a good foundation in the preliminary training they had had at the Plattsburg camp of instruction during the Summer. Nearly a hundred men will be tried out during the Winter with practice in one of the near-by city armories.

Yale's Track Men Busy.

Yale has an unusually large number of men out for track and field sports this Fall, the newcomers being given preliminary work under the eyes of the veteran members of the squad. Williams and Berg have the sprinters in hand; Farwell is looking after the hurdlers; Nagel and McLeish attend to the pole vaulters; Gifford and St. Hill the high jumpers; Grant the broad jumpers, and Underhill the weight throwers.

Ryan at Boston College.

Jack Ryan, who won the 600-yard novice race at the Millrose A. A. games in this city last January and later the Baxter mile at N. Y. A. C. games, has entered Boston College, which has captured a lot of promising youngsters who graduated at various high and private schools around Boston last Spring, with which the institution hopes to make a bid for the intercollegiates.

Many in Yale Gun Club.

Yale as usual has a large squad in its University Gun Club, and expects to repeat its victory of a year ago in winning the November intercollegiate shoots. The practice field back of the old ball field has been improved and new traps installed so that there will be ample room for the freshman team which has been organized and which will this Fall shoot against the Princeton Freshmen and the team of the Taft Prep School.

TODAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling; six furlongs. Cherry Ripe, 116 pounds; Gold Bond, 113; Glory Belle, 113; Kebo, 111, Mother Macree, 110; Tootsie, 108; Hesty Cora, 108; *Highway, 103; Flare, 116; Kimberly, 113; Ponce de Leon, 113; Rey Ennis, 111; Lady Rob, 110; Stalwart Van, 108, *Rose Finn, 105.

SECOND RACE.—All ages; maidens; one mile. Zylon, (imp.) 115 pounds; Ampere II., (imp.) 112; Life, 109; Melodrama, 98; Charmingly, 95; Red Wing, 115; Navigator, 111; Tiger, 98; N. K. Beach, 98.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Thesieres, 118 pounds; Pierrot, 114; Southern Gold, 114; Borax, 114; Broomvale, (imp.,) 108; Passion, 105; *Ambrose, 103; The Pin, 114; Presumption, 114; Young Emblem, 114; Meelicka, 111; Lady London, 111; Costumer, 108; *Lost Fortune, 100; *Broom Corn, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—The Maryland Handicap; two-year-olds; $2,000 added; six furlongs. Flonge, (Gloomy Gus, 119 pounds; Crank, 116; Koh-i-Noor, 100; Lively, 107; Queen of the Water, 100; Chief, 98; *Sandpan, 107; Bonnie Witch, 117; Ticket, 115; Tragedy, 108; Bondage, 103; Friendless, 98; †Deer Trap, 123. †Belmont entry.

FIFTH RACE.—All ages; handicap; one mile. Celto, 118 pounds; Holiday, 114; Rac, 111; Half Rock, 106; Rainer, 118; Wooden Shoes, 112; Ninety Simples, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and an eighth. Soldier, 115 pounds; High Tide, 111; Goldy, 111; Menlo Park, 108; Patty Regan, 107; *Daingerfield, 102; Captain Parr, 111; Sam Slick, 111; Valos, 107; Wood Air, 107; Volusna, 103; *Blackford, 102.

SEVENTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Virile, 118 pounds; Jem, 113; Nigel, 108; Infidel II., 107; Rae R., 102; *Armament, 104; Sevillian, 94; St. Charicotte, 115; Sasin, 111; Success, 107; Napier, 104; Little Nearer, 105; *Senator Casey, 99.

*Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed. Weather clear; track fast.

Dorizas is an Instructor.

Mike Dorizas, who was Pennsylvania's star wrestler, weight hurler, and strong man, has been appointed a member of the staff of instructors at the Germantown Academy.

SYRACUSE IS HARD HIT.

Schlachter, Star at Right Guard, Receives Broken Collarbone.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Syracuse hopes of retrieving the defeat suffered at the hands of Pittsburgh in the remaining games on the Orange schedule received a severe setback this afternoon during a fierce scrimmage when Chris Schlachter, right guard and Walter Camp selection for his mythical all-American eleven last year, suffered a broken collar bone. It is feared that the injury will keep Schlachter out of the game for the remainder of the season. Planck, 'Varsity full back, and Schwartzer, a substitute back field player, also were injured during the practice, the former receiving a bad cut in the head and the latter spraining his ankle.

Coach Hollenback sent the squad through the hardest scrimmage of the season today, the 'Varsity earning a 14 to 13 decision over the scrubs in a battle which lasted for more than an hour and which produced the hardest football seen in the Stadium this year. The team is now being pointed for the battle with the Michigan Wolverines at Ann Arbor next Saturday.

Tennis at Dartmouth.

More interest than ever in tennis is shown at Dartmouth, where in the preliminary Fall tournament there were forty-nine entries from the upper classes thirty-four from the freshman class, and fourteen teams for the doubles from the upper classes alone. W. E. Bishop and J. A. Cullom are two of the freshmen who are looked upon as certain to make 'Varsity material.

BOLSTER U. OF V. OFFENSIVE

Coaches Begin to Remedy Weakness Which Lost Game to Georgia.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 23.—Dismayed by Saturday's defeat at the hands of Georgia, Virginia's football eleven started a vigorous grind today in preparation for the clash with Vanderbilt on Saturday. The squad of coaches gave especial attention to the ends and back field, and present indications are that there will be several changes in the line-up before the team meets the Commodores.

Head Coach Evans and his assistants were highly pleased over the team's defensive strength, as shown against Georgia. On straight football the Crackers made only one first down during the entire first half, while in the second half they were unable to seriously threaten Virginia's goal. Every effort will now be directed toward strengthening the offense, and the coaches feel confident that this can be done and that Vanderbilt will be conquered.

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LAFAYETTE IS DETERMINED.

Starts Work for Lebanon Valley Undaunted by Tiger Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 23.—The preparation for the game with Lebanon Valley was started on March Field this afternoon. The tie score which that team made with Lehigh on Saturday gives the game a new significance in the eyes of Lafayette, and the team refused to be discouraged by the defeat by the Tigers.

The Princeton game left no injuries and very few bruises and so the preparation for Lebanon started without handicap. The practice was light but long. Much of the time was devoted to handling the forward pass and to the various plays involving kicking. Coach Crowell outlined a new play which will be used in the scrimmage tomorrow, and the practice of the afternoon was concluded with a brief signal drill.

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JONES TAKES PART IN YALE PRACTICE

Dissatisfied with the 'Varsity's Work, He Plays at Quarter—Dr. Brides on the Line.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23.—The Yale 'Varsity eleven ran off its plays so poorly this afternoon that Head Coach Tad Jones and Line Coach Dr. Brides, who were in uniform, went into the practice at quarter back and right guard, respectively, to give a laboratory demonstration of football. Aided by the interference of Captain Black, Jones broke around right end into an open field, and would have scored a touchdown had he run out the play. The 'Varsity attack went poorly all tho afternoon. Harry Legore twice fumbled punts, but recovered them in the nick of time.

Only one touchdown was scored by the 'Varsity, which was twice held by the third eleven, which, instead of the regular scrubs, opposed it for the afternoon. The third team was unable to gain ground, but Haffner's punting several times covered more than half the length of the field and beat back the 'Varsity. Howell Van Nostrand, who was again at quarter back, because of injuries to Traver Smith and Chester La Roche, took the ball through the centre for the only touchdown of the afternoon, aside from Jones's dash.

Although it was feared that Captain Black would not attempt football this week, because of his recent operation for an abscess, he insisted on getting into the scrimmage, and played without adverse effects. Centre Rush Callahan and the leading substitute for the same position, Vorys, will be unable to play before next week. Quarter Back Smith was on the side lines, and expects to get back into the game by Wednesday.

Half Back Bob Bingham was excused from scrimmaging because of a slight attack of sore throat. Because of the continued absence of Callahan and Vorys, Rex Hutchinson was again at centre, and will be the selection against Washington and Jefferson on Saturday. The line-up today:

Left end, Gates; left tackle, Taft; left guard, Black; centre, Hutchinson; right guard, Galt; right tackle, Baldridge; right end, Comerford; quarter back, Van Nostrand; left half back, Carey; right half back, Legore; full back, Jacques.

FORDHAM PLAYERS HURT.

O'Connell, Corcoran, and Perkins Unable to Report for Practice.

Although Fordham University found no trouble in disposing of the heavy outfit of Susquehanna by a score of 47 to 0 last Saturday, at the same time continuing its season's record of not having been scored upon, the real cost of victory was forthcoming yesterday when three of its most dependable players were unable to report for practice because of injuries. The men thus added to the Fordham hospital list are O'Connell, who was forced to leave the game after he had scored the first two touchdowns; Corcoran, the best end on the squad, and Perkins, who has been putting up a fine game at tackle all season. O'Connell, who is regular full back, was badly thrown as he crossed the line a second time in the first half and suffered a bad bruise on the right hip. Yesterday he was unable to get into his uniform. Corcoran and Perkins have sprained ankles. Corcoran was built sprained ankles. Corcoran was hurt through and threw him as he was punting and was off his balance.

With the three men thus lost and with Callan, Hayes and Cantwell all too crippled from last week's practice to even get out in uniform last Saturday, Fordham is none too hopeful of its chances against the strong Georgetown eleven in the annual Election Day at Fordham, a week from today.

The practice at Fordham yesterday was one of the lightest of the season, and consisted more of an introduction of new plays than an attempt to rectify Saturday's faults. Several new plays will be used against the fast Pennsylvania Military College next Saturday to give them a thorough tryout before Fordham meets the conquerers of Dartmouth. Fordham is developing its entire attack along the older style of football, a fact which was well noted by the Georgetown scouts in attendance at the Susquehanna game.

COLUMBIA IN BAD SHAPE.

Former Players to be Asked to Help Coach Weakening Eleven.

Urgent appeals for members of Columbia's old football guard to respond to a dire need for helping a weakening eleven are to be made today as a result of a conference of coaches last night. The Light Blue and White has lost two of the three games played this Fall and, with the hardest part of the schedule coming in the next two or three games, elaborate plans were projected yesterday. Tom Thorp, 1905 Captain, who has been acting as coaching adviser, said last night he would endeavor to round up as many of Columbia's former stars of the gridiron as possible.

It was made no secret last night that the team needs the most rigorous kind of training for this week and next. Negotiations have been opened with the aim of arranging a practice scrimmage game with the Fordham University team late this week or next week.

Head Coach Metcalf shattered all precedents yesterday by ordering a Monday scrimmage. The 'Varsity went against the freshman team for about fifteen minutes and then was recalled indoors, where several of the coaches dwelt more or less harshly on the faulty performances of some of the players against Union last Saturday. When account had been taken of stock yesterday five were found to have received injuries against Union, although only Monroe and Wilber did not report in uniform. Monroe had opened an old injury to his ankle and Wilber was kicked in his knee, but both will be again in shape by Saturday. Brown has an injured shoulder, Goldberg has an injured nose that may be found to be a fracture, and Cochran has a damaged foot and a cut on his face.

LIGHT WORK FOR N. Y. U.

Eustis Lets 'Varsity Rest, Lut Scrubs Are Drilled Hard.

Football practice at New York University yesterday was mainly a workout for the scrubs. Very few 'Varsity players reported, and those who did only went through light work. There are no injuries resulting from the Wesleyan game, but Coach Eustis decided to give the regulars a rest.

The scrubs were put through line charging against each other and against the bucking machine. The centres were put to work on a target device to develop accuracy in passing. Ted Cann, the 500-yard national swimming champion and son of Athletic Director Frank H. Cann, is now a regular member of the squad. He has matriculated in the School of Commerce, and will probably try for an end position.

HAUGHTON OUTLINES CRIMSON OFFENSIVE

Harvard Coach Begins to Develop 'Varsity for Varied Attack on Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 23.—The Harvard football eleven began work for the Cornell game in earnest this afternoon. Coach Haughton, who saw many encouraging points in the match against Massachusetts State College on Saturday, spent the earlier part of the afternoon outlining the team's offensive work for the coming of the Ithacans, and then took the squad to the field, where practically all the work was on signals.

The squad is now in better physical trim than it has been for some time. While both Clark and Caner were pretty much banged up in Saturday's game, both were on the field, but their places on the Harvard forward line were taken by Day and Lovell. The latter has not been out for a week, but is in better shape to start scrimmaging than either Taylor or Sweetser, two of the best tackles.

Robinson was in charge of the team; and had the regular backs, Thatcher, Horween, and Casey, this being the combination that will be groomed to start the game against Al Sharpe's Cornellians. With the exception of Half Back Bond, Haughton will have the services of all his best material, and while some of the stars will be held back on Saturday, all can be used if necessary. The Crimson will work a lot on offense this week, intending to put on a much more varied attack than was used against Cornell a year ago.

The defenses will also be built, the scouts having kept close track of Cornell's advancement this Fall. It is expected that because of the poor work the Ithaca end rushers have been doing this season Harvard will open its play more than in any previous game.

The rush-line candidates were joined today by two good men. Parker, one of the freshman line men last Fall, will be tried at tackle, and Lancaster, from the second team, is a good guard. He was the most active line man on the second team last Fall. These two players have been with the troops in Texas and have returned in prime condition to play football.

DEEP GLOOM AT HANOVER.

Green Tries to Forget Georgetown in Stiff Work for Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 23.—It was a down-hearted squad of football men that assembled on the Dartmouth oval this afternoon. Stinging under their defeat by Georgetown and anxious as to the outcome of the Princeton game Saturday, the men went through the work laid out for them by the coaches with a spirit of dogged determination. Saturday's upset proved conclusively that Dartmouth will have to make a general overhauling of the team if the Tigers are to be successfully coped with Saturday.

Every member of the squad reported promptly today, and Assistant Coach Ghee put the line men through a long session on the dummy, in which the men hit the bag as if they would tear it to shreds. In a long signal workout H. B. MacDonough ran the 'Varsity and Camel ran the second team. Merrill, the regular guard, who pulled a tendon, is receiving much attention from the squad doctor in an effort to get him into condition for Saturday. If he can start, he will be a big help to the line, but it is hardly possible that he will be ready to answer the whistle. S. Hallbrook, quarter back, who started the Georgetown game, sustained a rib injury that necessitated an X-ray examination. He will be out for some time. Duhamel is practically certain to start at full back for the Green on Saturday.

PITT PREPARES FOR PENN.

Warner Guards Against Overconfidence After Syracuse Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 23.—Coach Glen Warner let his 'Varsity men off with a light practice today and confined his efforts largely to pointing out what weak spots were evident in the play against Syracuse last Saturday. While recognizing the fact that Pitt rather outdid itself in this game, the coach feels there is ground for improvement in the several departments, and, with the Pennsylvania game in view, he has mapped out a strenuous program to strengthen defensive tactics, especially against the forward pass and to increase the plays and formations.

Pitt scouts at the Pennsylvania-Penn State game on Saturday reported today that the Blue and Gold will be up against a very hard proposition at the end of the week, as the boys from the eastern end of the State have a defense that a varied, powerful, and systematic.

HARD WEEK'S WORK FOR TIGER ELEVEN

Coach Rush Demands Decided Improvement Before Game with Dartmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23.—Although Dartmouth was defeated by Georgetown Saturday, Speedy Rush does not expect to find an easy opponent when the Tigers meet the Hanover men next Saturday. Rush declared today that there would be a hard practice every day this week and that the Princeton eleven will have to show a decided improvement during the next few days.

The Tiger mentor was in anything but a pleasant state of mind, and he did not let a single poor play escape without some comment. Thomas, a substitute half back, was taken out of the scrimmage immediately for not picking his man out of the interference, and the same fate awaited Haaren, another back, when he let the ball slip through his hands.

Most of the Princeton 'Varsity men were kept out of the scrimmage this afternoon, but the substitutes and second 'Varsity men had a long workout against the Tiger freshmen. The freshman eleven, which is being coached by Cruikshenk, former all-American centre, was surprisingly effective, and able to take the ball the entire length of the field twice. Rush used every man in his squad during the scrimmage.

Moore, Latrobe, and Sinclair are in rather bad physical shape, and it is not likely now that any of them will be able to start against Dartmouth. Halsey, a 'Varsity tackle from last season, who has been kept out of active work by an injury, was able to take part in his first scrimmage today, and Kaufman, another tackle candidate, who has been bothered with conditions up to now, reported for practice.

CORNELL CRIPPLES BACK.

Miller and Benedict Will Be Able to Play in Harvard Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The imminence of the first big game of the year, that with Harvard at Cambridge next Saturday, caused no changes in the program of the Cornell football team, and the usual Monday practice was conducted by Head Coach Sharpe. The team did not don uniforms at all. More than ordinary pains were taken by the Cornell football chief to bring out what he considered the weaknesses that must be corrected this week.

The fact that Miller, left guard, and Benedict, left half back, will be able to play next Saturday was disclosed today when these men reported for the backboard lecture. After spending a week on the sidelines these two men, both important cogs in the Cornell machine, have recovered from injuries and will be ready to take part in tomorrow's scrimmage. The coaches having determined to concentrate all of the laborious practice for Harvard into two days, Miller's presence in the line will close up the only gap in the experienced group of forwards.

Benedict's return to the backfield is particularly important, because he is perhaps the best punter on the squad and will be able to relieve Shiverick of that duty. Shiverick's great drop kicking in the Bucknell game makes certain that he will be called on more than once in the Harvard contest to score by this means and the coaches have the highest hopes of success.

BROWN EXPECTS REAL TEST.

Plays Being Perfected for Visit of Rutgers Team on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23.—Brown began preparing today for the Rutgers game, the next on its schedule and the one that promises its first real test. Opposing teams thus far have not been strong enough to suit Coach Robinson, for it has not been necessary for Brown to really exert itself in either of the early season games. Williams was by far the strongest yet met, but even this eleven crumbled before the Brown attack, and it was fumbling that kept the score down. The Brown backs have been guilty of considerable fumbling in all of the games, and this fault is one that must be corrected before the remaining games.

The players reported at Andrews field this afternoon in fairly good condition, injuries received in the Williams game being of the slightest nature. From the standpoint of injuries Brown has been extremely fortunate this season, for at the present time there is not a man on the big squad but who could get into a game if necessary.

The coaches will devote the time this week to perfecting plays already given to the team and not attempt anything new for the Rutgers game, for Coach Robinson is looking ahead to the Yale and Harvard games, and does not intend that his team shall reach these games overtrained.

LEHIGH IS DRIVEN HARD

Stiff Workout Follows Disappointing Showing of Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 23.—Disappointed at the showing made by Lehigh on Saturday against Lehigh Valley, Coach Keady gave the Brown and White a shakeup today and, contrary to all precedents, Monday being regarded as a rest day, gave the team a long drill and scrimmage. It was early when the men were sent to the field house.

Until the men regain the spirit and drive that has been so characteristic of them up to now, the work every day this week will be of the most strenuous kind. The shakeup of the team consisted in relegating Endquist to the scrubs and McCarty, at end, to the side lines. Knoss took Tate's place at tackle part of the time, and Robinson relieved McDonald at centre.

Two sets of backfield men, Chenoweth, Pursell, Brunner, and Maginnis, comprising the first squad, and Herrington, Wysoki, MacIsaac, and Hurley, the other, were constantly interchanging. The ball was repeatedly given to the 'Varsity, and no less than a dozen times were the scrubs hammered for losses downs. Richards was the only man injured on Saturday, receiving a dislocated shoulder.

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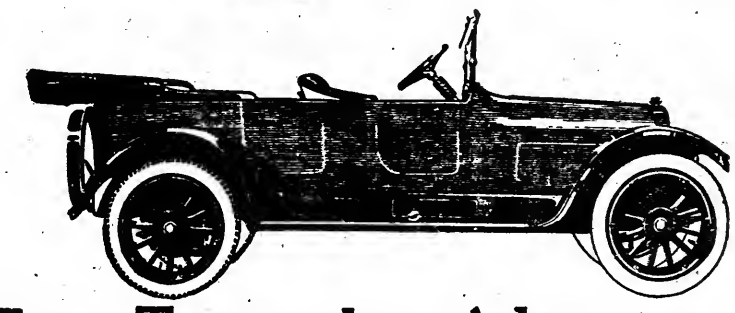

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1916

THE WITNESS AGAINST HIMSELF.

The documents made public by the Democratic National Committee in regard to a conference in September between Mr. HUGHES and a committee of the so-called American Independence Conference, an emanation of JEREMIAH O'LEARY and the multiform, many-named combinations of "the Germans and the Irish" against Mr. WILSON, leave upon the mind an unpleasant impression. The psychology of O'LEARY and his fellow Friends of Truth and Germany is so curious, their partisan heat and recklessness of statement are so notorious, they so easily hallucinate themselves into believing what they wish, that their elaborate records and minutes might seem more intended to produce weariness and incredulity than conviction. For one, THE TIMES refuses to consider these documents as evidence worth accepting or even weighing of any pact of Mr. HUGHES with a cabal of aliens to color his speeches with their anti-British and pro-German views in return for anti-British and pro-German votes. The evidence against Mr. HUGHES has been given by Mr. HUGHES himself. It is unpleasant, it is fatal evidence.

Mr. HUGHES admits that "about the middle of September" he saw the committee of the American Independence Conference "just as" he says "seen all persons and delegations so far as possible who have "asked" him to receive them. The implied apology of this large charity of his receptions cannot be accepted. What obturation of the ears, what blindness of the political judgment, what amnesia of his Americanism were upon him that he did not close his too hospitable doors against a person known all over the country as an intriguer, who had done everything in his poor power to obstruct and diminish American rights as against Germany, to oppose and embarrass the Administration in its assertion of those rights, to work for the benefit of a foreign country without consideration of the welfare of this? THE TIMES has no wish to misconstrue Mr. HUGHES's political motives and conduct. But, surely, if Mr. HUGHES's "Americanism," proclaimed with such physical vigor and cloudiness of words, meant anything he would not have foregathered with one of the most strident and persistent of un-Americans. On Aug. 31 Mr. ROOSEVELT had denounced the hyphen with all his fiery directness. Mr. HUGHES gave that speech a blanket indorsement when he read it. Only a few days at most separated that indorsement from his colloquing with the arch-hyphenate.

The man whose vote Mr. WILSON would regard as an affront, the restless mover of a dozen leagues of dual citizenship and anti-Americanism, is not turned away from Mr. HUGHES's door. Mr. HUGHES is kind to everybody who will vote for him. He collects many shades of opinion, and usually conceals his own. Nominated by Mr. ROOSEVELT and the Germans—there is no doubt of Mr. ROOSEVELT's part, none in the minds of the Germans of theirs—about Sept. 1 he is for Mr. ROOSEVELT. About the middle of September he is closeted with men who froth at the mouth at Mr. ROOSEVELT's, as they do at Mr. WILSON's, name. Mr. HUGHES has a judicial mind. It permits him to be on both sides of a question.

Attribute all innocence of intention to Mr. HUGHES, the fact remains that this meeting with O'LEARY is deadly. What knowledge and judgment of men can be attributed to a candidate who solemnly receives this marplot, and communes with him, if the memory of a Boston member of the committee present at the conference is faithful, for "an hour and a half"? To his perspicacity as well as his Americanism this mid-September council is fatal.

The other and more abundant evidence of Mr. HUGHES's subservience to or tenderness for the hyphen is also furnished by himself. The candidate of the unanimous German-language press, the darling of many a Verein and Bund, he nowhere and never repudiates his patrons. He never resents the hyphen brand with which he is branded. It is, of course, only a coincidence, a post hoc and not a propter hoc, but, especially since mid-September, his physical expression of "Americanism," mere sound and foam, has been especially active. He has been stately about "the protection of "American lives, property, and com- "merce." His tone to Great Britain has been "firmer." He has played carefully for the hyphen vote. He seems to have done with Mr. ROOSEVELT, that "stalwart figure" which he did bring himself to mention earlier in his campaign. Mr. ROOSEVELT is an inconvenient friend to a candidate backed by the hyphenates.

The importance, the destructiveness of the O'Leary incident lies in its focusing in a pitiless light the essential duplicity of Mr. HUGHES's campaign. There needs no proof of a "deal" with the hyphenate to clinch in the public mind belief in his reliance upon the hyphen. His silences and his ambiguous speeches convict him. The September conference recalls, emphasizes, fixes irrevocably his whole campaign of pussyfooting. A few days ago who would have suspected in the bustling JEREMIAH O'LEARY the successor, as a candidate slayer, of the grave and reverend BURCHARD?

THE COLUMBIA PRIZES.

The institution at Columbia University of prizes for excellence in literary achievement, under the terms of the bequest of the late JOSEPH PULITZER, will greatly increase the national influence of the university. The two prizes which will attract the most attention will be those of $1,000 each for the best American novel of American life and the best American play. The prize winners will be selected from novels that have been published in the year and plays that have been acted. The ancient and always futile plan of appointing a committee to judge of untried works from manuscript, thousands of them, will not be followed. There never was a novel or play winning a prize under that plan which survived the first breath of publicity. It is probably a fact that all the novels worthy of publication are duly accepted and published, that all plays fit to be acted get a public hearing in this era of theatrical competition. A novel or a play, moreover, has no existence until it has been published or acted.

To gain one of these prizes will not enrich a novelist or a playwright, but if they are carefully bestowed the prizes will unquestionably encourage a higher aim in fiction and the drama, a higher order of workmanship. It is essential that these works shall have a wholesome atmosphere, that they shall tend to depict a high standard of American manhood and manners. The bestowal of the prizes will be no easy task. There is an increasing number of Americans of both sexes who write remarkably well, who have the knack of plot and characterization. At the end of each year, however, comparatively few of its imaginative works survive in their original freshness.

The prizes for books relating to American history and biography may be awarded with less difficulty. There are fewer such books of recognizable worth. As for the prizes to be awarded to the newspaper which has rendered the "most disinterested and meritorious service" and the best editorial article written during the year, the award will always be beset with perplexities. There are so many American newspapers. The Columbia prizes should stimulate American literary endeavor. They will assuredly prove a severe test of the judgment of the jurors appointed by the university.

THE AUTHOR OF THE SLUMP.

"The Republican slump has ended "and the pendulum is now on the "back swing." To hear some of the political outgivings one would suppose that the American people spent their time between conventions and elections capering once a week from one candidate to the other, with no particular excuse except gayety of heart and love of frolic. A slump this week, a boom next week, a pendulum dancing backward and forward over the map without rhyme or reason; more slumps, more booms, more "trends," the pendulum becomes delirious, and on the day after election the politicians announce that there never was any doubt how the election would go, and that the silent vote did it.'

The truth that underlies this sort of thing is not in the least mysterious and is quite simple. In June the Republicans believed that they were surely going to win. The Democrats were afraid it might prove to be true. The Progressives had been brought back into the Republican Party by superhuman efforts on Colonel ROOSEVELT's part, a strong candidate had been named, and the Democratic Party was to be put on the run and kept there; these were the beliefs that accounted for the Republican expectation. This expectation they confidently entertained throughout September. In October evidences from all over the country indicated that the expectation had insufficient basis. There was everywhere a growing indication of lukewarmness toward the ticket, which soon became coldness, and this was manifested first among the Progressive rank and file and then among the Republican. This was called, on both sides, "the Republican slump." It still exists, and the coldness is increasing to such an extent as to cast doubt, in the official Republican mind, on the possibility of electing the ticket.

The slump is due chiefly to one thing—the speeches of Mr. HUGHES. The strong candidate has been as weak as water on everything the voters wanted to hear about. He was estimated at the beginning, and the disappointment was greater than it would have been in the case of a man from whom less had been expected. The Democrats overrated him, and planned a campaign of a different character from the one they have actually carried on. The Progressives overrated him, and their disappointment manifests itself in a manner which reveals as much anger and contempt as coldness. The Republicans overrated him, and their disappointment shows itself in the discouragement and disheartenment which is nicknamed "the slump."

Nowhere else can the blame be placed. There is no "apathy" in the campaign. The voters are alive with interest, and the registration is large. The Republicans were eager to rally round an inspiring leader. In the Summer it was generally assumed that they had the better chance. The inspiration did not come, the leader did not lead, he only talked, and talked in a way to chill his admirers. Paralysis fell on the enthusiasm that was waiting and eager to be ignited. Meanwhile the Progressives, never any too much delighted with the situation, are not content to be merely cold and disheartened, like the Republicans. They become openly rebellious. "We have "sold our party for a mess of Amer- "icanism, and we are not getting the "Americanism." we read in The Rocky Mountain News. WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE announced the other day that he had "one keen cutter knife, one "tomahawk, one rapid-fire gun, one "mountain howitzer, and one tractor "land battleship," and that his artillery "was landed and planted ready to begin operation Nov. 8," the day after election. VICTOR MURDOCK, waiting until late in October for the slightest glimmer of reason for supporting HUGHES, which he would have been glad to seize upon, now sadly comes out for WILSON—and the State Republican ticket.

This is the history of the great slump in October from the aggressive and dashing hopes of June. It is not a case of the pendulum swinging backward and forward. It is a case of the moving finger, which, having writ, moves on. The finger which wrote the slump into the Republican campaign was the finger of CHARLES E. HUGHES.

MURRAY HULBERT'S CANDIDACY.

MURRAY HULBERT, candidate of the Democrats and the Independence League for re-election to Congress in the Twenty-first District, which comprises parts of Manhattan and the Bronx, has served his district and the city well in the present Congress. His energy has been of great value also to the whole nation, for it was largely through his instrumentality that the appropriation for military aviation was increased from $3,000,000 to $13,281,666. He not only made the motion which prevailed in the House of Representatives to increase the original pitifully small appropriation, but he worked with an enthusiastic belief in the urgency of the cause to impress upon the Senators, who were at first disinclined to make so large an appropriation for aeronautics, the great importance of that branch of modern military service.

It is a curious fact that Mr. HULBERT is the first member of the House of Representatives from this city ever appointed to the Rivers and Harbors Committee. As a member of that committee he worked with vigor and success to secure much needed improvements at the Port of New York. The provision for the deepening of the East River channel to the navy yard and the Hudson River survey are due to his sincere interest in the welfare of the city. Mr. HULBERT should be reelected, but in order to secure his return to Congress it will be necessary for all the voters in his district who value good service, and believe that a man who has served their interests so well should be retained in office, to use their influence. He is strongly opposed.

AMERICAN SHIPPING REVIVAL.

The Norwegian liner which arrived Saturday brought four bankers and seven steamship Captains. The errand of the bankers was to pay for goods bought here, including steamships built on Norwegian orders in American shipyards. The errand of the Captains was to take over seven steamships ready for delivery at Seattle, two at San Francisco, and four at Philadelphia. That is a shipping boom in itself, but it is only a part of what Norway needs and of what we are doing on other orders than Norway's. Norway has lost 171 vessels through the operations of war. With them went 141 lives and 84,000,000 crowns' value in cargoes and ships. That suggests why Norway takes the lead in the statement of a policy for neutrals regarding submarines. Her losses are more inspiriting than our traditional leadership of neutral sentiment. If Norway used our flag as well as our shipyards, greater safety for ships of Norwegian ownership and American registry might transfer the burden of leadership for neutral protection to us.

American vessels carried this year cargoes worth $397,000,000, an increase of $171,000,000. On the first of this month 417 steel steamships were building in American yards, of 1,454,270 gross tons. There is no American comparison for that record. It is within about 100,000 tons of the construction in British yards a month or two earlier. During September American yards completed nineteen vessels, of which sixteen were for ocean use and should be available for trade. Of the nineteen, seven were for the Norwegians. The Norwegians are as good buyers as they are operators of steamships. Norway wants to pay dollars for steamships, and prefers to advance the gold which will enable us to finance the construction and sale on credit. That is better on both sides than the flotation here of a Norwegian loan which would compel us to find the basis of credit and compel Norway to send us gold for the goods. Norway's gold will go further thus, and it is hard to set a limit to the activities of which our shipyards and other plants will be capable when kept going in that manner.

RECIPROCITY FOR FRANCE.

After visiting many places in France, the American Industrial Commission, at the end of an inquiry that has consumed six weeks, is now on its way home. It was heartily welcomed and most hospitably entertained, Mayors, Chambers of Commerce and other organizations showing their good-will. Included in the area examined were those parts of France and Belgium in which property valued at $2,500,000,000 has been destroyed. Not only were the needs of France ascertained, but also much information was given to French manufacturers as to our own market for French products.

In a brief preliminary report the Commission's Chairman says that we may be sure of the economic health and soundness of France; that our commercial treaties with that nation should be revised; that "each nation "needs to cultivate the appreciation, "respect, friendship, and precise understanding of the other," and that only by means of reciprocity can there be a great and permanent expansion of trade between the two countries.

It is this need of reciprocity that especially deserves consideration here. Our war trade relations with France are already intimate and important. France has borrowed in this country $660,000,000. The latest transaction in the list is the negotiation of a credit of $100,000,000 for the accommodation of a large group of French companies and firms. This money will be used in paying for what they buy here. An agent of the French Society for Commercial Development has spent five months in the United States engaged in facilitating an interchange of products. His society will establish in Paris a trade bourse where our products are to be exhibited. If we are to take advantage of the opportunity for a permanent increase of our trade with France after the war, we must receive French products in exchange for our own, if they are offered, and so far as we can. France will not have much money, and probably for some time after the war will not be able to make full payment in goods for what she will desire to buy here, great quantities of raw material for rebuilding included. But the shipment of French imports in exchange for our exports should be encouraged, not opposed.

AN EXPORT COMBINATION.

Although the Webb bill, excepting manufacturers' combinations for the promotion of export trade from the prohibition of the anti-trust law, has not been passed, such a combination has been formed, with the aid of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the approval of the Federal Trade Commission. It is an export sales company representing 80 per cent. of the Douglas fir lumber produced in this country, and designed to meet the competition abroad of the thoroughly organized lumber exporters of Northern Europe. Some time ago, when the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association proposed for the consideration of the Federal Trade Commission a plan for the prevention of waste in the forests by combination, it also sought permission to make combinations for export trade. This appears to have been granted.

Because other similar associations will be organized, the report and comments of the bureau are interesting and significant. "Without violat- "ing the anti-trust law, American "manufacturers," the bureau says, are to have "some of the advantages" which the Webb bill was to give them. The formation of the fir company is regarded as a "most important and far-reaching step." In conjunction with the investigation of European lumber markets recently undertaken by the bureau and our lumbermen, "it should give American lumber a "decided advantage over all com- "petitors in the trade struggle that "will follow the war." Grades are to be standardized, and there is to be an active propaganda in foreign lands. We recently referred to the organization of new export combinations by the manufacturers of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

Approval of the lumbermen's action by the bureau and the Federal Trade Commission indicates that in the opinion of these official authorities the statutory exception granted by the Webb bill is not required, because export combinations can be formed and used without violating the present law. We may expect to see combinations for export business made in all branches of the lumber industry, and associations of the same kind organized by many other producers and manufacturers who have been restrained by a belief that the law forbade them to do this. Waiting for the Webb bill, which probably will be passed at the coming session, would have involved delay, which might have caused loss and should be avoided.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Everybody Sings Tribal Lays.

In the course of an article that attempts, with some degree of success, to answer the difficult question, "What Is National Spirit?" contributed to the November Century, Professor JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON of Columbia makes a statement that is provocative of both thought and heart-searching. "Singing the praises of one's tribe," he writes, "is the natural pastime of a boastful savage."

The word "boastful" is probably superfluous, as all savages have that trait, and this particular form of boastfulness, unfortunately, persists long after fairly excusable claims to a considerable degree of civilization have been established. That truth Professor ROBINSON well illustrates when, a little further along in his article, he says: "We have all been shocked by the readiness with which even intellectual persons, especially German professors, lapsed under the stress of war into the frame of mind of a Carib or Laplander."

There is no doubt that the lapse in question was especially notable among the intellectual persons of Germany, for in no other country have representatives of their class declared anything like as loudly the superiority in every conceivable way of Germans to the inhabitants of all the rest of the world. In many cases they have done this to a degree that ceased to be amusing or even irritating, and became simply pathetic. But what the Germans have done with a naïve frankness all the other nations have done to an extent which, while less in varying degrees, still always has been sufficient to indicate that in their minds there still survives, and perhaps not much less strongly than in the German minds, the belief that there is no tribe as good as their own, none as deserving of divine protection and assistance.

The differences in this respect are less in self-appreciation than in taste or manners. And it is not only in Europe that the old impulse to sing the tribal glories persists. Not many years ago Americans were notorious for asserting how much better and braver they were than other folk, and though we have moderated our vauntings of late, the excitements of a great political campaign, like the stresses of war, still bring out the old strains now and then. In them the primordial savage speaks exactly as he always did, and the Carib and the Laplander again come into their own.

Of Business English and Other.

From a "Handbook of Business English" which has just attained the honor of a third edition, and therefore must be held as useful and authoritative by many, several bits of interesting information can be—in fact, have been—obtained. Who, for instance, can fail to be moved when told that none of many excellent books on the use of language will do for the business man because the authors of them had only the literary fellows in mind when they wrote and did not take into due consideration the fact that the man of business puts words on paper not to express thoughts, but to produce results in the shape of profits?

The attainment of that object, it seems, has necessitated the drawing up, for the business man to follow in his correspondence, a set of special rules, some of which would be called wrong by the man whose ambition was to make literature. On looking over these special rules one who is not a business man fails to find in them anything very unusual—anything likely to offend writers who, though seekers after literary effects, do not labor under the delusion that what constitutes literature is the observance of certain iron conventions.

The authors of the book tell the business man to be lucid, vigorous, and accurate, and surely those are literary qualities, though of course they do not complete the list of qualities deserving of that name.

It is pleasant to observe that the little handbook refers not infrequently to THE NEW YORK TIMES as worthy of the business man's study when he wants to know how to write, but it is a little confusing to some of the paper's servitors to find in the preface its praise thus expressed, just after an enumeration of commercial houses that make effective employment of words:

> Other instances of business concerns which encourage the use of good English on the part of their employes are the National City Bank, THE NEW YORK TIMES, (business department,) and the Burroughs Adding Machine Company.

Why that invidious parenthesis? It is calculated to disturb the equanimity of other departments to have "downstairs" singled out thus for mention.

Only Heat Wanted from Gas.

In deciding to make the heating power of gas, not its illuminating power, the test by which it shall be judged under the law, the Public Service Commission of the Second District has taken action that was far too long delayed.

Though gas is still far from wholly supplanted by electricity as a source of artificial light, its use in the form of a naked flame is so nearly obsolete that the needs of those who have not yet resorted to "mantles" certainly should not be determinative of gas standards. And the intrinsic lighting efficiency of gas is of no value—is indeed a detriment—when mantles are used, for what they require is only to be heated to incandescence.

Heat, too, is the desideratum in practically all the other purposes for which gas is used, and obviously that is what the Public Service Commission should have in view in its government of the gas companies.

DESTROYERS OFF JUTLAND.

If lost hounds could speak when they cast up next day after an unchecked night among the wild life of the dark they would talk much as our destroyers do.—Rudyard Kipling.

They had hot scent across the spumy sea,
Gehenna and her sister, swift Shaitan,
That in the pack, with Goblin, Eblis ran,
And many a couple more, full cry, foot free.
The dog fox and his brood were fain to flee,
But bare of fang and dangerous to the van
That pressed them close. So when the kill began
Some hounds were lamed and some died splendidly.
But from the dusk along the Skagerrak,
Until dawn loomed upon the Reef of Horn
And the last fox had slunk back to his earth,
They kept the great traditions of the pack,
Stanch-hearted through the hunt, as they were born,
These hounds that England suckled at the birth.

REGINALD McINTOSH CLEVELAND.

ART NOTES.

The exhibitions of the Frederic R. Halsey print collection have only made a beginning with the seven or eight hundred examples now on view at the Anderson Galleries. The Americana section in itself will require three sessions for its sale, Nov. 1, 2 and 3. It includes a large number of Washington portraits, an extensive Franklin group with one print, the only other copy of which is in the Bibliothèque Nationale; a number of scarce mezzotint caricatures, a fine assortment of New York views and other subjects to be looked for in a general collection of historical prints. Aesthetically, only a small proportion of such prints inspire enthusiasm and their value for the collector has very little to do with the merits or defects of the original artist. As material upon which patriotic curiosity may feed to an almost unlimited extent, their interest is inexhaustible. You find one visitor peering at a low hung view of New York harbor, seeking to identify the Roosevelt house. Another will be working out the references of the Colonial and Revolutionary caricatures, as cryptic as the inscriptions on Perneb's Tomb to the public ignorant of the details of our early history. Others will linger fascinated by the widely varying versions of Washington and Franklin and Lafayette. There are many scarce examples in all classes.

The catalogue records a proof before all inscriptions of Thomas Paine by James Watson after Peale, Mac Ardell's "Arthur Dobbs" in the first state, the portrait of John Adams by Savage, the Notte-Will engraving of John Paul Jones, the William Pitt by Wilson Peale, in which that valiant statesman, unbecomingly robed in a Roman toga, stands before a sacred flame and scorns to invade the Liberties of other People, a very rare and treasurable document. The exhibits are so numerous that the collector has more than the usual opportunity to exercise discrimination and test his judgment in his selection for acquisition.

The late Mrs. J. Abner Harper's household effects are on view at the Silo Galleries, prior to their sale by auction on Oct. 25, 26 and 27. They include a number of drawings and water colors collected by J. Abner Harper, (one of the original Harper brothers), which reflect pleasantly the tastes and interests of the Edwin A. Abbey and Alfred Parsons period in illustration. Several good examples of both are in the collection and a few excellent black and white drawings by Howard Pyle, Swain Gifford, Thulstrup and Pennel. Gustave Doré is seen in an unaccustomed phase with delicate pencil drawings.

Border Hardships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a veteran volunteer soldier who served nearly two years in the army that put down the Philippine insurrection, the many complaints of politicians and others who are so industriously and vociferously sympathizing with our boys on the border seem very much out of place.

The members of the National Guard are, to all intents and purposes, volunteers. These men all knew when they joined the militia that the step might lead to active duty at almost any time, and most of them are doing their duty on the border manfully and uncomplainingly.

No one will deny that their lot is an unpleasant one, when many months pass and the monotony of the situation begins to grind; but suppose instead of being located in our own "States," these men were in a tropical jungle on the opposite side of the globe; mails a month en route, food not half so good, equipment ditto, monotony infinitely worse, uncertainty as to return home the same or worse; would the critics make them pity themselves by attacking and criticising their Commander in Chief for not setting a certain date for their return?

Our soldiers of today are faring ten times—yes, a hundred times—better than they did during the "good old" Republican days, and I, for one, feel that the volunteers and militiamen who did real "soldiering" during the Philippine war ought to write the newspapers what they think of those who are trying to make our boys on the border dissatisfied.

CORPORAL, 41ST INF., U. S. V.
New York, Oct. 20, 1916.

A Harbor in Staten Island.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A forty-million-dollar island such as is described in The Wall Street Journal would be a fine place for ducks and drakes. Here is a proposition worth two of that: Take away part of Staten Island. I suggest in all seriousness that we do what hundreds of European cities are doing, and by excavating blind canals and lining the edges with concrete make our harbor stretch far inland, where the land is low, as along the north shore, between Sailors Snug Harbor and West New Brighton. The excavation would be an easy matter, and the earth could be used for great advantage for filling. Have any of your readers ever seen the harbors of Cologne or Duesseldorf? The Rhine has nowhere been invaded by ugly piers and docks. The first impulse is to burrow inland. Towns buy low-lying tracts of land, often hundreds of acres in extent, and then lay out their canals just as one would lay out streets. The value of the factory sites along these canals rises so prodigiously that the enterprise soon pays for itself. Our Staten Island north shore is capable of immense development in this way.

ERNEST F. HENDERSON.

Lessons of Strikes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been told that Australia was a well-governed country, where the Labor Party held the balance of power in the Commonwealth, I was interested to look this subject up in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, where, among other interesting things, I found the following under a marginal note entitled, "The Great Strike of 1890."

The great strike terminated early in November, 1890, the employers gaining a decisive victory. The colonies were, however, to have other and bitter experiences before labor recognized that of all means of settling industrial disputes, strikes are, on the whole, the most disastrous that it can adopt.

The political history of Australia is short, even compared with ours. I wonder how much longer it will take labor in the United States to reach the same conclusion in regard to strikes. WALDO C. BRIGGS.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1916.

Roosevelt on the Eight-Hour Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of recent criticism of the new eight-hour labor law it is well to refer to the message to Congress sent by Theodore Roosevelt on Dec. 3, 1906. It contains the following:

> I call your attention to the need of passing the bill limiting the number of hours of employment of railroad employes. The measure is a very moderate one, and I can conceive of no serious objection to it. Indeed, so far as it is in our power, it should be our aim steadily to reduce the number of hours of labor, with as a goal the general introduction of an eight-hour day.

FRANK H. TUBBS.
New York, Oct. 17, 1916.

The Church and Divorce.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accept my congratulations on your just and timely utterance under the caption, "Reactionary Churchmen." Could anything be more fatuous, illogical, unscriptural, and undemocratic than the course which too many of the Protestant Episcopal Church clergy are pursuing on this question of divorce?

C. WHITLEY MULLIN.
New York, Oct. 18, 1916.

GERMANY'S GREAT LOST CAUSE.

The Failure of the Revolution of 1848 and the Sacrifice of Democracy to the Desire for Unity.

By FRANK BOHN, Ph. D.
(Second Article.)

An attempt to understand the history of Western Europe by separate nations is like attempting to understand the anatomy of the human body by studying each limb and organ separately. Western Europe forms a social entity in which the body is of infinitely greater importance than the separate parts. Feudal society, the Reformation, the commercial régime, the political revolutions, modern industrialism—these are chapters in the general history of Western Europe. True, in each of the great nations these chapters proceed through peculiar phases. But in studying a period in the history of any particular nation we must begin and end with the general story.

Our American Revolution, the Constitution, and Jeffersonian Democracy cannot be approached without proceeding from the basis of the English Revolution. The American Revolution and the establishment of a republican form of government here were primary factors in bringing on the French Revolution. Finally, democracy in Germany and its failure was an attempt on the part of the German people to realize for themselves the ideals of the French Revolution.

At the time of the Napoleonic régime there was no Germany. The Rhenish provinces were included in the Napoleonic empire. The States of Southern Germany were controlled and reorganized by Napoleon. Thus quite one-third of what is now Germany received the inestimable benefits of French political administration.

Let us briefly examine this matter. The essential difference between the mediaeval world and the modern world, between political barbarism and political civilization, is a difference in the ownership of property. When property is entirely a matter of land holding, a small ruling class being in possession, we have aristocracy and feudalism or a monarch, with centralized tyranny. With the rise of a commercial property holding class we have the beginning of democracy. Finally, political democracy comes to its climax only where, as in France and the United States, there is a great class of free land-owning farmers.

Political democracy includes two systems of legal rights. The first pertains to the individual as citizen and property holder. The law of a democracy protects the citizen in a number of fundamentals, such as protection from confiscation, equality before the courts, due process of law, and, finally, freedom of speech, of the press, and of religious belief. The second system of rights concerns the form and administration of government. It includes government by consent and direction of the governed, a Ministry responsible to a Parliament or an elected President, and frequent elections.

The first system of rights has been quite easily secured by any small property-holding revolutionary class. As to the second system of rights the matter is vastly different. It implies the development of a collective capacity for self-government. Although the experience of all the nations of Western Europe and of the United States indicates that the first series of rights cannot be permanently secured without the second, still, quite universally, the first has always been well established before the second has been secured. The first English revolution abolished any notion of absolutism on the part of the English monarch, but a Ministry responsible to Parliament was not established until the second revolution forty years later. The revolution in France and the Code Napoleon secured to all the people of the empire—in Italy, in the Low Countries, in Western and Southern Germany, a system of property and personal rights. But it did not establish democratic government. That was finally attained by the French only after eighty-two years of repeated failures. The Germans are not essentially different from the French. They are more backward, that is all.

Democratic Germany was thus the direct product of the French Revolution. Among the middle classes in the towns, among the land-holding small farmers of the southern German States, above all, among the intellectual classes in the universities and in the professions, the spirit of democratic government throve mightily. The Congress of Vienna could not stamp out democracy in Germany because Southern and Western Germany were divided into some two score small States. Somewhere the democratic movement always found refuge for its organization. The radical Republicans were out and out French in their sympathies. Their great prophet and poet was Heinrich Heine. This radical, democratic, progressive party demanded not only individual rights and constitutional government; it held up as equally important the ideal of a united Germany in which the growing commercial class might find room for development, unhampered by the petty states and tariffs of feudalism.

To understand the Germany of the nineteenth century we must keep this last fact in mind. The German democracy from 1815 to 1870 was a party of divided affections. It desired freedom as much as did the French revolutionists of 1789. But France had been united, as had England, by its monarchical system centuries before the democracy developed. Germany was a hodge-podge of States, which made a national life almost impossible. Before Napoleon there had been 300. There were still, in 1848, nearly forty.

Then came the revolution of Germany. It followed the rising in Paris. It was at first accepted by the Imperial Diet and by the monarchs great and small. Some 600 delegates met at Frankfort am Main. Their hearts were perfectly good, but their hands were not yet trained in the methods of self-government. They had no clear notion of what to do, nor were they capable in the doing of anything which they set out upon. When they adjourned they still left Germany in the hands of her horde of ignorant, barbarous mediaeval kings and grand dukes. Very able professors of philosophy and history in the universities had proved to be very poor parliamentarians.

The tyrannies of the reaction broke the back of the middle class democracy in Germany. In our own civil war it furnished for the Union Army three Major Generals, twenty Brigadiers, and 180,000 soldiers. But in Germany the party was no longer a party of revolution and republicanism. During the twenty-five years following 1848, democracy waited at the back stairs in the house of the German middle class. Then its party became what it still is, a servant in the House of the Hohenzollerns. The desire for national unity became the mainspring of all German political life.

So came Bismarck with his policy of "Blood and Iron" in place of brains. Germany, in matters of government, remained stolid, mediaeval, hopeless.

FRANK BOHN.
New York, Oct. 23, 1916.

OUR U-BOAT RULING.

The Right to Change It if Circumstances Require.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of your readers must share with me a sense of obligation to THE TIMES for its frank and able discussion of the highly complex international questions arising from the visit to our ports of belligerent submarines. As your articles clearly imply, the position taken by our State Department in its note of Aug. 31 can hardly represent the last word on that important subject. If German U-boats are to have the privileges of our ports upon the same terms as other naval or commercial vessels, how can we insure a continuance of any real neutrality? The possibilities arising from the peculiar nature of such vessels and the secrecy which necessarily attends their operation under water makes the enforcement of our neutrality and revenue laws against them not only difficult but actually impossible. It would seem that Holland, Denmark, and Norway were awake to this fact, while Washington chooses to close its eyes—let us hope only to recover its clearness of vision.

It has been suggested—but not, I think, by our State Department—that to adopt now a new course of conduct with reference to such vessels would amount to a breach of neutrality on our part, by changing a rule of international law during the course of a war to the manifest disadvantage of one belligerent. Foreign neutrals have not, apparently, been impressed with that view, or else they have rightly perceived that there was no recognized rule applicable to new war craft, such as submarines and airships. That there is no reason why such a change in our practice should be considered an unfriendly act clearly appears when the nature of the privileges of belligerent ships in our ports is understood. The freedom accorded them is carefully restricted to preserve the neutrality of the power sovereign in such ports. Such vessels have not rights, but only privileges based on a reasonable comity between nations. The situation was illuminated by Judge Story in the case of the Santissima Trinidad, when he said:

> In the case of The Exchange (7 Cr. 116) the grounds of the exemption of public ships was fully discussed and expounded. It was there shown that it was not founded on any notion that a foreign sovereign had an absolute right in virtue of his sovereignty to an exemption of his property from the local jurisdiction of another sovereign when it came within his territory, for that would be to give him sovereign power beyond the limits of his own empire, but it stands upon principles of public comity and convenience, and arises from the presumed consent or license of nations, that foreign public ships coming into their ports and demeaning themselves according to law and in a friendly manner, shall be exempt from local jurisdiction. But as such consent and license is implied only from the general usage of nations, it may be withdrawn upon notice at any time without just offense, and if afterward such public ships come into our ports, they are amenable to our laws in the same manner as other vessels.

Such being the nature of the freedom enjoyed by belligerent naval vessels in our ports, it is, of course, usual and necessary to restrict their activities while here, and this each neutral does for itself by imposing a time limit on the length of their stay and determining what provisions and coal and repairs may be had while here. The object sought is to prevent a violation of the neutral's own neutrality and it could hardly be said that to change these limitations and restrictions in order to prevent invasions or violations of its own obligations as a neutral would itself be a violation of neutrality. It is conceivable, indeed, that in the course of a long war, and in dealing with new weapons and methods of warfare, such limitations and restrictions might, of necessity, be more than once changed, in the interest of the neutral nation's own obligations.

This was clearly perceived by the commissioners at Geneva in the arbitration of the Alabama claims, and in their award it is said, (8 Wharton Digest 630:)

> The privilege of extra territoriality accorded to vessels of war has been admitted into international law, not as an absolute right, but solely as a proceeding founded on the principle of courtesy and mutual deference between nations, and, therefore, can never be appealed to for the protection of acts done in violation of neutrality.

It is to be hoped that Washington may, therefore, foresee the real difficulties into which its present negative attitude may lead us, before we are seriously embarrassed by the secret and sinister actions of belligerent submarines in our waters. NEUTRAL.
New York, Oct. 19, 1916.

SUFFRAGISTS AND DEFENSE.

Many Want to Learn How to Use Weapons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be a belief in the mind of one, at least, of your readers that the individual opinions of all suffragists are crystallized in the actions and expressions of some of the suffrage leaders. That the various suffrage organizations have not come out boldly for national preparedness proves only one thing, namely, that women play politics about the same as men have always played them, but it is unfair to judge the rank and file by the doings and sayings of their directors and spokeswomen. As a matter of fact, there is a legion of suffragists who indorse preparedness as Mr. Wilson sees it.

As the organizer of the National Woman's Defense Club—a club that is influencing hundreds of women to learn to use firearms, just as men use them when called upon to defend home, family, or self—the writer is in a position to know that pacifism of the Ford-Bryan variety is by no means rampant among those who are working for equal suffrage. There are some suffragists who are obsessed with the "no-navy-no-army" hallucination, but they are all amenable to education, and it seems incredible that any really sincere believer in the right of women to vote should forswear the cause just because a percentage of its foremost advocates have gone astray in their convictions.

Suffragists in large numbers are actually handling firearms in their eagerness to equip themselves for active service as home defenders in the event of warfare or other disturbance, but they are at the mercy of those who do all of the talking, and may be at present under a cloud of misrepresentation.

LURANA SHELDON FERRIS,
Headquarters National Woman's Defense Club.
105 Orchard st., Oct. 18, 1916.

O. HENRY'S TALENT FOUND IN PRISON

Career as Short-Story Writer Began While He Served Sentence for Embezzlement.

CONVICTED ON BANK CHARGE

Discovered Original of "Jimmie Valentine" in Penitentiary and Many Types for Other Tales.

The late William Sydney Porter, known by the pen name of O. Henry as the greatest short story writer of his generation, served three years and three months in the State Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, for embezzlement. This surprising fact has just come to light six years after his death. He was charged with having embezzled $554.48 on Oct. 10, 1894, $299.60 on Nov. 12, 1894, and $299.60 on Nov. 12, 1895. He was found guilty on Feb. 17, 1898, and sentenced on March 25 of that year to five years' imprisonment. He entered the penitentiary on April 25, 1898, and came out on July 24, 1901, his term of confinement having been reduced from five years to three years and three months on account of good behavior.

Ever since O. Henry's death there have been rumors that at some time in his career he suffered for some violation of the law of the land, but nothing definite about it has appeared in print and his friends have endeavored to kill the rumors.

But, believing the facts of the case reflect nothing to the great author's discredit, Professor C. Alphonso Smith of the University of Virginia has decided to publish the complete story of O. Henry's trial and imprisonment. It will be given in the "O. Henry Biography," to be published next Friday by Doubleday, Page & Co., and it is expected that Professor Smith will refer to it this afternoon in his address on O. Henry at Chickering Hall.

On January 21, 1891, O. Henry, or as he was then called, William Sydney Porter, became paying and receiving teller of the First National Bank of Austin, Texas. He had written anecdotes and jokes for the papers, but was not at that time known as an author. It appears that the bank was carelessly managed. The patrons used to enter, go behind the counter, take out one hundred or two hundred dollars and say a week later, "Porter, I took out $200 last week. See if I left a memorandum of it. I meant to." The affairs of the bank were managed so loosely that Porter's predecessor was driven to retirement and his successor to attempted suicide.

Did Not Go to Austin.

According to Professor Smith's record, O. Henry resigned from the bank in December, 1894—which is nearly a year before the date of the third of the misappropriations with which he was charged. Leaving Austin, he went first to San Antonio, where he edited a humorous weekly which was called The Rolling Stone, and later to Houston, Texas, where he joined the staff of The Daily Post, conducting a column of verses and paragraphs.

When he left Houston, never to return, he left because he had been summoned to go immediately to Austin and stand trial for alleged embezzlement of funds from the First National Bank of that city. Professor Smith believes that had he gone to Austin, he would have been acquitted. He protested his innocence to the end, and many of his fellow-townsmen believed him. But he did not go to Austin. When his train reached Hempstead, about a third of the way to Austin, O. Henry left it and took the last train to New Orleans.

After a brief stay in New Orleans, he took a fruit steamer for the Honduran coast, arriving at Puerto Cortez or Criva or Trujillo. On the steamer at Trujillo he met another fugitive from the law, Al Jennings, now a citizen prominent in public affairs, but at that time a fugitive of law, whose gang of train robbers terrorized the Southwest.

O. Henry joined Al Jennings and his brother and with them circled the entire coast of Central America. When the money gave out, the Jennings brothers decided to go back to Texas and rob a German trading store and a bank, and asked O. Henry to join them, but he refused.

In 1897 O. Henry had married Miss Athol Estes, and she was now living with the daughter in Austin. He corresponded with her through Mr. Louis Kreiselc, and in February of 1897 he learned that she was dangerously ill. At once he started for Austin, determined to give himself up and take whatever punishment the courts had in store for him. According to the trial record, he arrived in Austin on Feb. 5, 1897. His bondsmen were not assessed, but the amount of the bond was doubled, and O. Henry went free until the next meeting of the Federal Court.

His wife died on July 25, 1897. In February of the following year his case came to trial. Apparently the error in the indictment by which he was charged with having embezzled $299.60 on Nov. 12, 1895, whereas at that time he was living in Houston, having resigned his position in the Austin bank in December, 1894, went unnoticed. The foreman of the Grand Jury and the foreman of the trial jury are reported to have said afterward that they regretted they had voted to convict him.

When O. Henry entered the penitentiary on April 25, 1898, he was set to work as a drug clerk—a position that he had filled in Texas before his bank clerk days. He proved very useful in this capacity and made many friendships with the prison officials and with his fellow convicts. He collected much literary material while he was in prison, listening especially to the convicts from Arizona, Texas, and the Indian Territory. This was the material which he used in "The Gentle Grafter."

Found "Jimmie Valentine."

It was in the penitentiary that he found the original of Jimmie Valentine, the hero of the famous story "A Retrieve Reformation," and later of the play "Alias Jimmy Valentine." He was Jimmie Connors, day drug clerk in the prison hospital where O. Henry worked as night drug clerk. He was a notorious safe blower, and spent hours telling O. Henry of his experiences.

O. Henry did his first serious literary work in the penitentiary. From there he sent out many short stories to the magazines, or rather to a friend in New Orleans who forwarded them to the editors. He had only two stories rejected while he was in prison, and out of the first eight stories that he sent to Ainslee's Magazine, seven were immediately accepted.

During his imprisonment he jotted down in a small notebook the names of his stories and of the magazines to which he sent them. This notebook is still in existence, and shows that twelve of his best known stories belong to that period. They are "An Afternoon Miracle," "Money Maze," "No Story," "A Fog in Santone," "A Black Jack Bargainer," "The Enchanted Kiss," "Hygeia at the Solito," "Rouge et Noir," "The Duplicity of Hargraves," and "The Marionettes." Professor Smith says that O. Henry turned a stumbling block into a stepping stone, that it was through his prison experience that he passed from journalism to literature.

On the day of his liberation from prison, July 24, 1901, O. Henry went to Pittsburgh to live with his daughter and his wife's parents. He took up his quarters in the Iron Front Hotel, which his father-in-law managed, and henceforth he sent his stories direct to the editors, instead of by way of his friend in New Orleans. Three stories signed Sydney Porter appeared in Everybody's Magazine in 1902, and to other stories he signed the name Olivier Henry, S. H. Peters, James L. Bliss, T. B. Dowd, and Howard Clark. But the pen name O. Henry, which he adopted while a prisoner in Columbus, he kept to the time of his death, and it is by this name, assumed within the walls of a prison, that he is known in the annals of the world's literature.

EDNA DE LIMA'S RECITAL.

An American Singer's First Appearance in Aeolian Hall.

Edna de Lima, an American soprano singer new to New York, who is said to have sung with success in the opera houses of European capitals, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon, in which she disclosed fine qualities as an artist mingled with others that were not so fine. Her voice is of pleasing though not extraordinary quality, more powerful and brilliant, though less sympathetic, in its upper ranges than in its lower; nor has it great capacity of dramatic expression or emotional coloring. It is unfortunate that her intonation was not infrequently at fault. Her style shows in many respects much finish, and certain admirable traits of her singing yesterday disclosed results of her study with Mme. Sembrich. Thus, in certain of her first group of old songs there were the suavity and breadth, the finished legato that they demand. Scarlatti's "Se Florindo è fedele" she sang with spirit, and the extraordinary beauty of Caccini's "Amarilli" with the subtle dramatic expression it conveys by some of the simplest means, she presented in large measure. Handel's "O Sleep, why dost thou leave me?" offers difficulties of the most exacting sort in the maintenance of a sustained legato and purity of tone; and Miss de Lima's success in it was unmistakable. On the other hand, the buoyancy and finished grace that are needed in Mozart's air, "Non so più cosa son," she did not wholly succeed in capturing. There are times, indeed, when her technical resources are not wholly adequate.

Her singing of German Lieder and French songs was praiseworthy. She reached the most satisfactory results in finding the note of pointedly characteristic expression in Wegner's "Schmerzen." Two songs by Franz in the spirit of folk music were interesting members of this group. In Strauss's "Heimliche Aufforderung," which is difficult to "compose" and present convincingly, her results were less satisfactory. She added his "Traum durch die Dämmerung." Songs by Debussy and Vidal and a "musette" of the seventeenth century were admirably sung; Debussy's "Fantoches" she was called upon to repeat. She closed with a group of songs in English by La Forge, Scott, and Rummel. Miss de Lima was much applauded by an interested and friendly audience.

LESTER DONAHUE PLAYS.

A Young American Pianist Reappears in Recital.

Lester Donahue, a young American pianist, American trained, who won favorable opinion of his playing when he first appeared here a year ago, gave a recital last evening in Aeolian Hall. As at his former recital, Mr. Donahue showed that he is not in the iron bonds of tradition in the making of his programs, and presented an unusual succession of pieces. For this he earned gratitude; yet it should be said that the succession was not altogether fortunate, for it lacked something in contrast and relief of mood. The making of a program is more than a matter of assembling fine and interesting pieces.

Mr. Donahue again gained the sympathy of his listeners by his accomplished playing, the obvious devotion he put into it, his earnest and unaffected style. He communicated his own enthusiasm and conviction to his audience. D'Albert's arrangement of Bach's organ passacaglia gave an opportunity for all Mr. Donahue's range of dynamics, which is great, and is exercised without wounding the quality of his tone. Here and in some of his other pieces there was not always perfect certitude of finger technique. He played two of Brahms's early Ballades, Schumann's Toccata, Chopin's Berceuse and Tarentelle, of which the last is seldom heard, partly because it is not really deserving of a frequent hearing.

His finest achievement was Edward MacDowell's "Sonata Tragica," of which he gave an admirable performance, sonorous in its larger proportions, finished in detail. An interesting contribution to the American literature was John Alden Carpenter's two pieces, still in transcript, "Little Nigger" and "Little Indian," of which the first has a fascinating rhythm and the second shows the characteristic Indian monotony.

Mr. Donahue's playing has not yet the full maturity and authority of an artist, in most things. It is musical; it is informed with high purpose and an evident understanding of what lies below the surface. He is on the road to a position of his own.

Miss Heischmann Engaged.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Emma Heischmann, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John J. Heischmann, pastor of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Heischmann, to Dr. Henry W. Dangler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Dangler. Dr. Dangler is Treasurer of the Williamsburg Hospital.

Captain Greenhut's Golden Wedding

Captain and Mrs. Joseph B. Greenhut will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding today. They will hold a reception for their friends from 3 to 5 P. M., at their home, 325 West End Avenue, and a dinner will be given at Sherry's in the evening to members of the family. It is expected that about 100 persons will attend.

WINANT—HOOPER.

Miss Hazel Bergen Hooper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hooper of Brooklyn, and William A. Winant, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Winant of the Hotel Touraine, Brooklyn, were married yesterday at noon in the Church of the Good Shepherd in McDonough Street. A bridal breakfast was served at the Hotel Belmont in Manhattan after the ceremony.

Acknowledgment.

These contributions have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES for infantile paralysis victims: Mrs. Abrahams Friedlich, $25; Mrs. Anna Reilly, $5; Master Julian Lindsey, $5; Leo Simonson, $10.

For the relief of Belgian children: Mrs. P. Sattuthwaite, $2; Charles Yost, $1.

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SIR JOSEPH BEECHAM FOUND DEAD IN HOME

By the Sale of His Pills He Had Become the Third Richest Man in England.

A REMARKABLE ADVERTISER

His Features, by That Medium, Familiar to Millions of Persons All Over the Inhabited World.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Sir Joseph Beecham, the pill manufacturer, whose face and name are familiar to the readers of more than 3,000 newspapers in all parts of the world, was found dead in bed in his home in Hampstead. He was in his sixty-ninth year.

By the sale of his pills the manufacturer rose from a farmer's boy to become a knight and a baronet and the third richest man in England, with a fortune estimated at more than $140,000,000. He accomplished this by advertising, having been for a generation or more considered the greatest buyer of newspaper, billboard, and fencerail space in the world. He advertised on every continent, including Greenland. His own picture, a strong, reliable face with side whiskers, usually accompanied the text recommending the pills.

Beecham's methods of advertising were often original and audacious. He delighted in the commotion when his advertisements shocked communities and were denounced as vulgar. The exploitation of his pills through the medium of a hymn book has become historic. He circulated at low prices a number of hymn books just before Christmas, so that when a number of congregations got up to sing on Christmas they found the following words before them:

> Hark! the herald angels sing,
> Beecham's pills are just the thing.
> Peace on earth and mercy mild,
> Two for man and one for child.

Beecham was at work in the fields at the age of 8 years. He might have been an agriculturist to the end of his days except that, as a small boy, he took a deep interest in the ailments of farm animals and the compounds with which their cure was attempted. He grew to be an amateur veterinarian and, in treating live stock for a few years, acquired the experience and knowledge of medicine which he later applied to the human race. He quit the farm at about 20 years, and began to travel, peddling pills of his own manufacture. He soon learned the power of advertising, and after that let paint and printers' ink do his work.

He soon had praise of Beecham's pills in most of the periodical reading matter of the civilized world, and a few years later the famous Beecham pills were available in any part of the British Empire or the United States to travel on country roads or on the railways without seeing Beecham's advertisements on rail fences. A few of the high-priced periodicals did not receive the advertisements because the best customers were drawn, as he explained on a visit to this country in 1912, from the poorer middle classes and the working people, who did not want to pay a doctor for treating slight ailments.

"But," added Mr. Beecham, "my pills are taken by Dukes and Lords, who conceal the fact from their family doctors. I have positive evidence of this. Medical men take them on the quiet, too."

After he had become one of the richest and probably the most widely known Englishman living, the pill manufacturer made liberal use of his money, contributing to large philanthropies, backing popular causes, and buying the Adwych Theatre and other London amusement properties. He was thrice Mayor of St. Helens between 1899 and 1912. He has been used again and again by novelists, notably by Locke in "Simple Septimus." He was knighted by the King in 1911 and made a baronet in 1914.

TRADE CO-OPERATION URGED

Patchin Says He Believes It Essential in Our Foreign Commerce.

Robert H. Patchin, Secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, said yesterday he had been quoted incorrectly in an article under the caption, "Japan Outstrips Us for Russia's Trade," appearing in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday. Mr. Patchin was reported as having said that "'big business' was the only kind that could develop foreign trade successfully."

"The reporter who interviewed me," he said yesterday, "apparently misunderstood. I made no such unqualified statement. To do so would be misleading. Quite a number of companies of moderate size are doing a successful foreign business through the valuable agency of export houses, or directly, or by a combination of the two methods. But it is nationally necessary that this number be increased in order that all the labor and capital in entire industries should gain a foreign outlet for their product and thus be partially safeguarded against occasional periods of domestic depression.

"To do this, co-operation is necessary, but is now denied by existing doubt as to the legality, under our anti-trust laws, of such forms of co-operative organization as foreign trade is and is only permitted but encouraged to employ against American exporters. The situation is European co-operation versus American compelled competition.

"The Webb bill, passed by the House, but pending in the Senate, is designed, in principle, to remedy this inequality and to open export trade co-operate solely for foreign trade with adequate safeguards against restraint of domestic commerce. It will permit the producer, manufacturer and the merchant to use some of the powerful resources now available only to 'big business.'"

CITY WEDDING CHAPEL OPEN

Three Potted Trees in It and an Altar—Word "Obey" Discarded.

The new marriage chapel in the Municipal Building was opened yesterday morning, and the curious found that, even though there were only three potted trees to represent the "bank of palms" and such, the interior decorator had adorned the walls with baskets overflowing with flowers.

There is an altar at the back of the room beneath a long window. On it yesterday stood a big desk blotter, an inkpot, and a wet sponge, none particularly ornamental, but all useful and necessary for the signing of the marriage certificate.

To go with the new room, Clerk Scully has arranged a new wedding service. This substitutes "cherish" for "obey" and adds "prosperity" to the other conditions of "health, sickness, and adversity" under which the new husband is required to promise to keep his bride.

Mayor de Andrade of Havana Here.

General Fernando Freyre de Andrade, Mayor of Havana and a candidate for election to the Cuban Senate, is at the Holland House, having arrived in this city last night via Key West for an extended visit. He is one of the best known Cuban politicians and a close friend of President Menocal of Cuba. Having been indisposed before leaving Havana, General de Andrade did not stand the trip very well, and, asking to be excused from seeing reporters, retired soon after reaching the hotel.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 21st, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.25 cents per pound.—Advt.

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HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap Substitutes cost YOU same price

BIRTH OF A GOULD HEIR HALTS AN ACCOUNTING

Executors Must Revise Report to Protect Interest of Drexel Baby, Born Oct. 8.

The birth on Oct. 8 last of Marjorie Gould Drexel, second daughter and third child of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., has greatly retarded the accounting of the estate left by the late Jay Gould. Mrs. Drexel was Marjorie Gwynne Gould.

In July last an application was filed with the Supreme Court by David H. Taylor of Taylor, Knowles & Hack, counsel for George J. Gould, for a judicial construction and accounting of his father's will. The rights of all of the heirs have to be recognized, and, as little Marjorie arrived while the accounting was still pending, the work will have to be done over.

The late Mr. Gould left six children, George, Edwin, Helen, now Mrs. Finley J. Shepard; Howard, Anna, now the Princess de Sagan, and Frank. There are now many grandchildren, and among these, so far as having rights in the estate is concerned, is Finley J. Shepard, Jr., the adopted child of Mr. and Mrs. Shepard.

The late Mr. Gould died on Dec. 2, 1892, leaving an estate said to be worth $72,000,000, only $2,000,000 of which was in realty. The will bequeathed everything to Mrs. Gould, who was already dead at the time of her husband's death, and to the six children. There has never been an accounting, because the heirs have been satisfied with the manner in which the estate was being cared for by the executors, who are the three eldest children, George, Edwin and Helen. The application to the Court was made by the executors because they wanted certain questions settled concerning titles to property and the general administration of the estate reviewed so that they might be relieved of responsibility from the time of Jay Gould's death up to Jan. 1 last.

There is now a large amount of realty involved, and the number and character of the securities have greatly changed during the twenty-four years that have elapsed since Mr. Gould's death. When the application was first filed Mr. Taylor was asked what the possible present value of the estate was. He replied that it would be impossible to estimate its value, and that it would take a month or six weeks to complete the statement that would go to the referee when he was appointed.

DOELGER CHILDREN FIGHT.

Want Mother's Share of Woerz Estate, So Contest Grandfather's Will.

Pictures of the six children of Charles P. Doelger of the Peter Doelger Brewing Company, taken in affectionate poses with their grandfather, Ernest G. Woerz, the brewer, were exhibited yesterday to a jury before Surrogate Cohalan which is hearing the contest of Mr. Woerz's will brought by Mr. Doelger as general guardian of his children. Mr. Woerz said in the will, drawn two days before his death, that he was leaving the Doelger children only $5,000 each because they were already well provided for. They will receive about $100,000 each if the will is upset.

The pictures were introduced to show that Mr. Woerz held his grandchildren in great affection, and that under a will made in 1912 they would have received the share of the estate that would have passed to their mother, Mrs. Lillie Doelger. Their father contends that the new will was executed as the result of undue influence when Mr. Woerz was too weak to understand what he was doing.

Mr. Doelger testified to visits he and his children made to Mr. Woerz during the last weeks of his life. All were on the best of terms, he said, and he always greeted Mr. Woerz with "How's Pop today?" He said that Mr. Woerz, who was propped in his chair, would smile and ask about his grandchildren. He saw Mr. Woerz on the day the will was executed, and insisted that the decedent was too weak and sick to recognize him.

Edward G. Benedict, in cross-examining Mr. Doelger, sought to show that the wealth of the witness was responsible for Mr. Woerz's action. His questions were objected to by Mr. Doelger's attorney, William H. Troy, and generally ruled out by Surrogate Cohalan, although Mr. Doelger said that before his father died he got a check for $25,000 every Christmas. Finally Mr. Troy conceded that his client got one-eighth of the estate of his father, which was appraised at $7,316,365. The case will be continued today.

LEFT $5,000 FOR HIS POEMS.

A. Maynard Lyon, Aged 99, Directed Their Publication by Daughter.

In the will of A. Maynard Lyon, who died on Oct. 14 last at the age of 99, he left $5,000 to be spent in publishing his poetical an dother writings, including a national anthem, "Victory," composed during the last year of his life. His daughter, Mrs. Lucerna M. McLaughlin, is to supervise the publication.

Mr. Lyon was a real estate operator and railroad builder. The will, which disposes of a large estate, was filed for probate yesterday. The decedent gave all his personal effects and a half interest in his property at Broadway and Fifty-first Street to his wife, Mrs. Nellie Lyon, and left the other half and the residuary estate to his daughters, Lucerna M. McLaughlin and Cora L. Canning. A bequest of $5,000 goes to Aulon M. Lyon, whose address is unknown, according to the petition for probate.

Mrs. Watson Left $150,000.

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth T. Watson, who died Oct. 11, leaving an estate of more than $150,000, gives $10,000 to St. Peter's Church in Westchester County in memory of her husband, William Watson. Her laundress, Mrs. Carrie Young, received $2,000. The largest bequest went to her brother, Howard Ives, of 226 Lenox Avenue, who got $50,000 outright and $50,000 in trust. The principal goes to nephews and nieces of the decedent on his death.

Ocean Travelers.

The steamships arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

LAPLAND, (Liverpool.)—A. D. Anderson, J. H. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Barton, W. Hart Bennett, Mrs. F. L. Hart Bennett, Miss A. L. M. Caldwell, Henry T. Cosens-Hardy, Miss Maud Cuffe, Miss Martin, Captain A. C. Yates Ford, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Gibson, T. F. Harvey, J. A. Harvey, Wilfred W. Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Laug, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lyon, F. de C. Maitland Heriot, Mrs. M. S. McIlvain, W. B. Mitford, Mr. and Mrs. Percy H. Morris, W. H. Ogle, W. S. Powers, Lady Ross, T. E. Ripley, F. J. Rowan, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shearing, Miss D. Shearing, R. Slya and A. W. Somes.

GIUSEPPI VERDI, (Naples.)—Miss Minnie Egener, Edward Potts, James Carta, Pompilio Maiatesa, Gullo Rossi, Hipolito Lazaro, Luigi Sturani, Mrs. J. Bonfiglio, Angelo Campani, and Louis Bonresi.

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Anderson, Charles L. Bailey, John Balliot, Victor Bernstein, Lady Burbidge, H. E. Burbidge, A. J. H. Carilli, Miss Ann Cleaver, W. De Witt Crampton, Charles F. Crandall, Hiram P. Crosby, A. C. Dickens, Charles Dewey, William A. Dixon, Colin Alexander Edlin, Lady Fermor-Hesketh, T. G. F. Fleming, Miss Ruth L. Fraser, Viscount Glentworth, Mrs. H. L. Gosling, Raymond Green, G. C. H. Hamilton, Ralph Helmer, T. E. Hewitt Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Jefferson, J. J. Larkin, Walter Maxwell, Captain G. W. McKown, J. Leverett, Mrs. R. H. Morgan, Stanley Nicholson, Benjamin E. Nolde, L. F. Ottofy, E. J. Parker, George Pollard, Stanley Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Potter, Dr. C. B. Reid, W. L. H. Roberts, Tennent Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Scott, G. E. A. T. Sothern, Charles H. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stein, Charles Taylor, A. S. Tenney, P. S. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Wright, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Wyndham.

PERMITS OLD RITES TO CONVERTED JEWS

Episcopalian House of Deputies Reaffirms the Practice of the Early Church.

BOARD OF MISSIONS CHOSEN

Deputies Concur in Nominations by the Bishops, Shelving Panama Controversy.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—The House of Deputies of the Episcopal General Convention today adopted without opposition a resolution urged for the benefit of converts from Judaism in such Eastern dioceses as New York and Philadelphia. It was as follows:

Resolved, That this House reaffirms its declaration of Christian liberty to Hebrew converts as set forth in the full reports of 1907 and 1910, assuring our Jewish brethren that they are free to observe the national rites and ceremonies of Israel when they accept Christ, according to the clear teaching of the New Testament and the practice of Christ and the apostles; and we further urge upon the whole Church to take up earnestly, with sympathy and affection, the work of winning the ancient people of God to the Kingdom and obedience of Jesus Christ.

A resolution was offered urging upon the Church that its members use their influence to see that all classes of the community should have the right to one day's rest in seven.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's, New York City, was introduced this afternoon in the tent of the Social Forum, conducted under the auspices of the Social Service Commission, as the rector of one of the wealthiest churches in the country and yet as one who was deeply interested in the welfare of the masses. The Rev. Dr. Stires is the Chairman of the Social Service Commission for the diocese of New York. He was also a member of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment.

His pulpit today was a long packing case set on end, and the tent floor was strewn with sawdust. Dr. Stires told in graphic fashion of the siege of unemployment which had invested the metropolis, and he said that at the present time there were in New York all the year round fully 100,000 persons who were unemployable in their present status. By this he meant that under the present system of keen competition they could not hold their own.

He instanced the efforts of the Goodwill Industries of Brooklyn, which he said were directed to gathering up all kinds of waste, and converting it with the aid of men and women who were out of work into useful products. Thus persons who might not be able to work more than two or four or five hours a day, on account of their physical handicaps, were able to earn enough to save their self-respect. Dr. Stires spoke of the efforts which were being made to restore to their old efficiency the soldiers blinded and crippled in the great European war.

He declared that none the less in this country the Church Militant would care for those who had been grievously wounded in the battle of life. His speech was greeted with applause by an audience in which were not only conservatives but many of the radical elements of the Christian Socialist persuasion.

The House of Deputies today defeated several projects cherished by high dignitaries.

The Bishops in conclave had voted to give suffragan Bishops a baliot, for heretofore in the House of Bishops they have had only the right to be heard. The deputies criticised this provision on the ground that it was intended that the vote of Bishops should represent the diocese and not the office. Francis A. Lewis of Philadelphia, the head of the House of Deputies' Steering Committee, said that after 100 years there were only six coadjutor Bishops, while there were now eight suffragans. The Bishops' project was defeated.

The Deputies voted down the elaborate scheme for a change in representation, which would have meant the naming of delegates from the clerical and lay orders according to the increase in proportion to population and the number of ministers. One of the leading opponents of the plan was Justice Vernen M. Davis of New York City, who said that the mind of the Church could not always be expressed by the most populous communities.

The veto of the Deputies was put at last upon the resolution of Robert H. Gardiner of Gardiner, Me., asking that women be entitled to sit as delegates in the lower house. Mr. Gardiner finally withdrew his motion.

The House of Deputies, which was expected to concur in the election of the members of the Board of Missions nominated by the Bishops, finally accepted the ballot. The vote stood 44½ dioceses in favor of the ticket in the clerical order, 21¾ against it, and 6 equally divided. In the lay order the vote was 46½ for confirmation, 13¼ against it, and 4 divided. As nearly as can be estimated tonight about three-fifths of the clergy individually and three-fourths of the laymen were in favor of the Mission Board of the régime, which has been in power.

There was evidence here and there that the opposition of the ritualistic branch to the action of the board in sending delegates to a Pan-Protestant conference at Panama City had not yet subsided, and there are many who believe that the machinery of the organization is too costly. The effort of Bishop Hall to have the salary of the Right Rev. Arthur Selden Lloyd, President of the board, which is $9,500 a year, reduced appeared in other guises of the discussion. The old board, however, with two of the oppositionists remaining, is still in command of the situation, the oft-repeated effort to change the name of the Church today by introducing a resolution amending the title page of the Book of Common Prayer to read as follows:

"The Book of Common Prayer and the administration of the sacraments of the Holy Catholic Church, with other rites and ceremonies according to the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church."

The reference to the Holy Catholic Church is an entering wedge for the final elimination of the word Protestant, as the High Church leaders insist that the Anglican communion did not in any sense represent the Protestant faiths which sprang from the protests of Luther and Calvin.

The proposal was referred to the committee on Prayer Book revision.

A. R. RYAN SEEKS PROFITS.

Sues Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy on Stock in Tiling Concern.

Allan A. Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan, alleged in the Supreme Court yesterday, through his attorney, Isidor Kresel, that efforts are being made by David E. Kennedy and the latter's wife, Claire E. Kennedy, to deprive Mr. Ryan of his share of the profits of David E. Kennedy, Incorporated, a concern formed to manufacture cark tiling for building purposes, of which Mr. Ryan owns 49 per cent. of the stock.

Killed by Falling Tree.

John Rorley, 23 years old, of 1,793 Amsterdam Avenue, was crushed to death late yesterday afternoon when a rotten tree which he and several other men were pruning in front of 648 West 158th Street, fell, striking him on the head. The man was an employe of a private gardener, who contracted to care for the trees for the adjacent property owners.

A KNOEDLER IN A CELL.

Charles L., of the Art Firm, Smiles, but Won't Pay Claridge Bill.

H. P. Burney, manager of Claridge's; a waiter, a policeman, and a man who said he was Charles L. Knoedler of 169 West Seventy-fifth Street, member of the firm of M. Knoedler & Co., 556 Fifth Avenue, art dealers, entered the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station shortly before midnight last night, the manager, the waiter, and the policeman all apparently somewhat puzzled and Mr. Knoedler in the good humor that comes from a fine dinner, thoroughly enjoyed. He stood quietly to one side and smiled. Mr. Burney addressed Captain Underhill.

He told the Captain that Mr. Knoedler and two friends had entered his restaurant at 9 o'clock, dined, and then sat about the table, occasionally having something to drink, until about 11 o'clock. Then the two left Mr. Knoedler alone, and when he, too, arose to depart, the waiter pressed the bill on him. It was for $24.45.

Mr. Knoedler continued to smile as Burney told how he had declined to pay it, saying that he had been the guest of the others, and it was no affair of his if they chose to leave without settling. He even corroborated the story, adding that he had offered to pay in the morning.

"But how do I know you're not Mr. Knoedler. I never saw you before?" demanded the perturbed manager.

"Yes, how does ne know?" chimed in the Captain. "You might be some one else masquerading."

"Every one knows me," asserted Mr. Knoedler, still smiling, and he even smiled a few minutes later when, having again declined to pay, he was led to a cell and locked up on a charge of violating the hotel law.

JAMES H. WORK DEAD.

He Was the Lawyer Involved in Failure of Gen. Grant's Firm Here.

James Henry Work, a lawyer here for many years, who died at his home in Lawrence, L. I., on Sunday, was the Lawyer Work much talked of thirty of the Marine National Bank on May 6, 1884, which ruined the firm of Grant & Ward, in which General U. S. Grant was a partner. He died in his seventy-first year.

On Nov. 23, 1885, in company with William S. Warner and Edward H. Tobey, Mr. Work was indicted for defrauding the Marine National Bank, the failure of which carried down the firm of Grant & Ward.

The indictments against both Work and Warner were quashed on Feb. 23, 1886, on the technical ground that the conversion of the moneys of the bank was not distinctly charged against the men indicted.

Mr. Work married Miss Mary Pierce Warner in 1874. She survives him with five daughters, Mrs. John L. Lawrence, Mrs. Franklin D. Lefferts, Mrs. Decourcy L. Hard, Miss Jean S. Work, and Miss Marie W. Work, and one son, James H. Work, Jr.

CARL STRAKOSCH DEAD.

Husband of the Late Clara Louise Kellogg Expires Suddenly.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 23. — Carl Strakosch, husband of the late Clara Louise Kellogg, the opera singer, who died at her home in New Hartford on May 13, was found dead today in his room at the Hotel Heublein. He was in his fifty-seventh year, and seemingly was in good health yesterday, having planned a motor trip. He called his adopted daughter, Miss Claire Strakosch, at 7 o'clock this morning, saying he felt ill, and she sent for a physician, who arrived after Mr. Strakosch had died. Heart disease was given later by the medical examiner as the cause of his death.

Mr. Strakosch was born in Vienna, and was a member of a famous musical family. After being manager for Miss Kellogg for several years they were married in 1887. Four years ago they celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary at their home in New Hartford, and the whole countryside joined them in the festivities.

Dr. Louis McLane Tiffany.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—Dr. Louis McLane Tiffany, Professor Emeritus of Medicine at the University of Maryland and a surgeon of international note, died of heart disease today at his country home, Mount Custis, Accomac County, Va., in his seventy-ninth year. He was born here and was a graduate of Harvard University and the University of Maryland. He began practice in this city in 1888, and a year later became connected with the Medical School of the University of Maryland. Dr. Tiffany was Professor of Surgery when he retired in 1898. He was consulting surgeon of Johns Hopkins, St. Joseph's, the Church Home, and several other hospitals and institutions. Formerly for fifteen years he was chief surgeon of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. SARAH C. SMITH, a resident of Patchogue, L. I., for more than sixty years, widow of Captain Samuel N. Smith, who was honored by Congress for inventing an improved wheel for steering ships, died on Sunday in her seventy-ninth year, leaving five children. Funeral services for her were held last night. Her body will be buried in Lake View Cemetery.

Mrs. SARAH ANN SARGEANT VOLCK, widow of George L. Volck, who was a city weigher in Manhattan, died of apoplexy on Sunday at her home, 455 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 67 years old.

FREDERICK LANGE, formerly in the dry goods business in Manhattan, died at his home, 1427 Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, aged 67 years.

WILLIAM F. GILLESPIE, 80 years old, a retired contracting builder and a resident of Brooklyn for more than half a century, died recently at his home, 674 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

Miss BARBARA SCHRAMM, a daughter of the late Andrew Schramm, a Brooklyn contractor, died on Sunday at her home, 951 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-eighth year.

Mrs. MARTHA E. McCARTHY, widow of William J. McCarthy, a former battalion chief of the Brooklyn Fire Department, died at her home, 80 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. She was 59 years old.

Mrs. ELEANOR MAY died on Saturday at her home, 340 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Hohenzollern, Germany, seventy years ago.

Mrs. CATHARINE HALEY, wife of Thomas Haley, died on Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Edwards, 1,331 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. She was born in County Waterford, Ireland, seventy years ago, and came to this country fifty-six years ago.

C. ALFRED LITTLEFIELD, general agent of the New York Edison Company, with which he was connected for twenty-five years, died yesterday at his home, 72 St. Nicholas Place, in his forty-ninth year. He was born in Philadelphia and was identified with the establishment of the old Pearl Street station of the company.

Dr. GEORGE LESSER, a physician prominent on the east side for many years, died yesterday at his home, 1,040 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, in his forty-seventh year. For eighteen years he had an office at 205 Henry Street, and at the time of his death made his office at 236 East Fifteenth Street. His wife, three daughters, and one son survive him.

JAMES C. FOLEY, a lawyer with offices at 206 Broadway, died on Sunday night at his home in Summit, N. J., in his seventy-second year. He was born in Medina, N. Y., was graduated in 1871 from Rochester University, and studied at Heidelberg University in Germany. His wife survives him.

ALEXANDER I. PRINGLE, a real estate operator of Long Branch, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his forty-ninth year.

Miss FLORENCE MILLS, daughter of Mrs. Anna Mills of Montclair, N. J., died on Sunday night.

JOHN V. OPDYKE died at his home in Washington, N. J., on Sunday, in his sixty-eighth year.

THOMAS BRIGHT, proprietor of the Woodport Hotel at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., died on Sunday night at his home there, in his fifty-second year.

GEORGE FIELD, a retired business man of Orange, N. J., died on Sunday at his home there, in his sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. MINNIE P. FUSSELMAN, wife of William Fusselman, died on Sunday night at her home in East Orange, N. J., in her thirty-third year.

AARON T. PARKER, formerly a resident of Elizabeth, N. J., died on Sun

RUTH CHATTERTON IN A PLEASING ROLE

"Come Out of the Kitchen" a Polite and Amusing Farce (with Tears).

WRITTEN BY A. E. THOMAS

The Star Leads Delightfully an Excellent Company Directed by Henry Miller at the Cohan.

COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN, a comedy in three acts, by A. E. Thomas, from Alice Duer Miller's story of that title. At the Cohan.

Olivia Daingerfield, alias Jane Ellen.... Ruth Chatterton
Elizabeth Daingerfield, alias Araminta... Barbara Milton
Mrs. Falkener.....Marguerite St. John
Cora Falkener.....Alice Lindahl
Amanda.....Mrs. Charles G. Craig
Burton Crane.....Bruce McRae
Thomas Lefferts.....William Boyd
Solon Tucker.....William H. Sams
Paul Daingerfield, alias Smithfield... Charles Trowbridge
Charles Daingerfield, alias Brindlesbury... Robert Ames
Randolph Weeks .....Walter Connolly

Heralded by the pretty compliments that were paid it when it was first produced out on the Pacific Coast last Summer, a new play called "Come Out of the Kitchen" was presented to New York last night at the George M. Cohan Theatre. It provides an altogether agreeable evening, and for this a good many people are responsible — chief among them A. E. Thomas, who wrote the piece brightly; Henry Miller, who staged it with that wisdom and care which are wont to distinguish his work as a director, and Ruth Chatterton, who was never more winsome. And the greatest of these is Ruth Chatterton, whose delightful performance as Olivia Daingerfield is the best and most persuasive reason for going to see the new play at the Cohan.

"Come Out of the Kitchen" is a dramatization of the like-named book by Alice Duer Miller. It tells the story of an impoverished Virginia family who are obliged to rent their old home to a rich Yankee and who, at the eleventh hour, in order to clinch the bargain, are obliged to masquerade as the staff of white servants he makes a condition of his tenancy. How the lovely Olivia Daingerfield drives her brothers and sister belowstairs and herself presides over the kitchen stove until the much-impressed tenant can no longer conceal his devotion—that is the story Mr. Thomas has woven into a play that has the accent and the manner if not the matter of gentle comedy.

Here is material for an irresponsible farce systematically worked over for the purposes of sentimental comedy. The critical illness of the absent father, whose financial distress is proffered as the excuse for the desperate masquerade, is also the excuse for the tears that will keep flowing into the play, that must keep flowing into the play, for "Ruth in tears amid the alien corn" is an absolute essential of every Chatterton appearance.

Yet it is just the farcical absurdity of the situation which keeps you from feeling very much worked up over the Daingerfields's anxieties, that robs somewhat of its pathos the final scene of the second act when the masquerade has all gone wrong and the poor, brave little Southern girl is left sobbing her heart out on her ole mammy's breas'.

This scene comes at the end of the least pleasing of the three acts. It is a rather languid and monotonous act laid in the kitchen. You would think that, with half the characters posing as servants and so available for a summons off-stage at any moment by the mere tinkle of the bell, .. would require no great ingenuity to keep this act from seeming too like a labored succession of separate scenes. Yet that is the impression. And it taxes severely the genuine art and great personal charm of Miss Chatterton to keep it entertaining. You must content yourself with the sight of her puttering over the pots and pans, expending a radiant smile on the Yankee man when he comes snooping into the kitchen, dropping a tear or two into the beaten biscuit and wiping her eyes furtively on the roller towel.

Things move better when we come out of the kitchen and find Olivia demurely waiting on table in a quiet scene that is so cleverly written and staged that it shows both Mr. Thomas and Mr. Miller at their best. And this keeps up in a spirit of elegant leisure until the Yankee man and Mr. Thomas (who have both seen through Olivia's disguise from the start) feel that the time has come for the farce to end.

Miss Chatterton plays with delicacy and discretion, and if occasionally the deepening of her voice into an unexpectedly tragic note and its choking with bravely unshed tears seems a trifle unwarranted and unconvincing, she is nevertheless so completely appealing that you feel inclined to rush stoutly to her defense and blame it all on Mr. Thomas for having put her in a difficult position. She brings all her own charms to Olivia Daingerfield and then adds thereto a Southern accent which is only half her own, but which is prodigiously beguiling.

Indeed, the Southern accents are quite successful throughout, with at least one member of the company, Barbara Milton, providing the genuine article, fresh from the domain of Colonel Watterson. This is but a detail in a nicely staged play, for Mr. Miller has done his part well. He has assembled an excellent company. Especially good are Mrs. Charles G. Craig, as a wonderful old negress, who does not mind the heat so much, but suffers terribly from the "humility"; Bruce McRae, who has not much to do, and does it in his accustomed manner; Harry Mestayer, who has been away from Broadway quite long enough, and Robert Ames, as the youngest and most rebellious Daingerfield. These all help Miss Chatterton make a really negligible and none too convincing or substantial play seem well worth your while.

"SO LONG LETTY."

Dancers the Only Redeeming Feature of This Musical Farce.

SO LONG LETTY, a farce with music in two acts and three scenes, book by Oliver Morosco and Elmer Harris, music and lyrics by Earl Carroll. At the Shubert.

Letty Robbins.....Charlotte Greenwood
Grace Miller.....May Boley
Tommy Robbins.....Sydney Grant
Harry Miller.....Walter Catlett
Mrs. Cease.....Vera Doria
Chita Alvarez.....Frances Cameron
Sadie McQuiggle.....Winnie Baldwin
Philip Brown.....Percey Bronson
Billy Monday.....Ben Linn
Chauffeur.....Robert Calley
Dancers.....Dorothy and Madeline Cameron

A musical farce called "So Long, Letty" came to the Shubert Theatre last night after more than a year in the provinces. That it was popular on the road is a severe indictment of the cities where it was presented, for no musical play so cheap and vulgar has found its way into the theatres of Manhattan in recent years. Before burlesque cleaned house such entertainments were regularly seen on its stages, but it is doubtful whether the modern burlesque censor would pass upon some of the things in this alleged high-class entertainment.

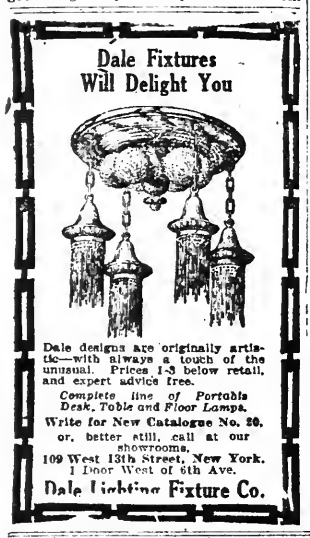
"So Long Letty" was originally a farce called "Thy Neighbor's Wife," written by Elmer Harris and produced by Daniel Frohman at his Lyceum Theatre just before his detection to the movies five years ago. It was a spare and rather indelicate farce then that failed utterly, although the taste of the producer did much to gloss over its defects. Shorn of this taste and with all of its original indelicacy multiplied tenfold by the addition of a ceaseless flow of slang, profanity, and coarse wit, the piece has degenerated into a sorry specimen of modern stage entertainment. Oliver Morosco and Mr. Harris are the accredited authors of the present version, and Mr. Morosco is the producer. Among the principal characters of "So Long Letty" there are no gentle folk.

Earl Carroll composed the tunes and wrote the lyrics. The latter were in the same coarse vein as the book, but the music, of the syncopated school, was tuneful and catchy. Three of the principals, Charlotte Greenwood, May Boley and Walter Catlett, would have done much to make the play highly amusing if the authors had given them a chance, for all possess the comic spirit. Miss Greenwood's limbs have lost none of their virtuosity, and she is a better comedienne than she used to be. Then there were two dancers, Dorothy and Madeline Cameron, who gave a splendid exhibition of dancing. They were, in fact, the redeeming feature of the evening.

It must be recorded that the audience seemed to approve of the entertainment. The applause was frequent and uproarious, the laughter was often general, but sometimes confined to scattered masculine guffawa.

Daughter Born to Billie Burke.

Mr. and Mrs. Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., are the parents of a baby girl born yesterday afternoon in their apartment at the Hotel Ansonia. Mrs. Ziegfeld is known on the stage as Billie Burke. Mr. Ziegfeld is well known as a producer of musical comedy. The "Follies," produced annually, and the "Midnight Frolic," a perennial attraction on the New Amsterdam Roof, have heretofore been his principal productions, and he is now associated with Charles Dillingham in the management of the Century. Mr. and Mrs. Ziegfeld were married about three years ago.



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64 Nassau St.

PORTRAY IN BALLET STRAUSS'S GAY TALE

Till Eulenspiegel Interpreted by Nijinsky at Manhattan Opera House.

"PAPILLONS" DANCED ALSO

Audience Enjoys Two Novelties Produced for the First Time by the Russian Performers.

When Richard Strauss was asked on the occasion of its first performance to supply a "program" of events which his orchestral rondo "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks" was supposed to picture in music he declined, saying he left it to his hearers to solve the problem, which was in accordance with his usual practice. There have since been many attempts, semi-official and otherwise, to supply what Strauss had withheld, as every faithful reader of symphony orchestra program books knows. Last night Waslav Nijinsky tried his hand at it.

The occasion was the first presentation on any stage of the ballet he has devised to Strauss's music, and it marked in addition his first appearance this season with the Diaghileff Ballet Russe at the Manhattan Opera House, an injury to his ankle having prevented his dancing with the company during its opening week. As still further providing an element of novelty for the evening, there was the first performance in America of "Papillons," a ballet arranged to Schumann's piano pieces of that name.

Mr. Nijinsky has the advantage of previous commentators on Strauss, since, while they had only cold type on the printed page to work with, he could express himself in living embodiments of the creatures of his imagination. His independence of words was fortunate in at least one instance, for, although he described his production on the program as a "ballet comi-dramatic," which is not English, his audience had no doubt what he meant by the time the curtain was well up.

The epithet expressed fully the spirit in which the new ballet was done. Therefore, even those in the audience who had never heard of Strauss found something to enjoy. "Till Eulenspiegel" is full of the prankish humor that distinguished the folk tales from which the legend was taken. In everything that was done on the stage there was the evident purpose of being odd, freakish, and whimsical.

The main incidents of the accepted "program" of Strauss's music are carried out. There is the upsetting of wares in the market place, the masquerade as a priest, the love episode, and the wooer's flouting, the confusing of the philosophers; finally, his death on the scaffold, and the proclamation in the epilogue that he will live forever in the minds of the people.

Probably many of those in the audience last night did not worry themselves too much over the musical aspects of the ballet. But what they saw must have satisfied them. The new ballet is highly effective as a spectacle. The stage setting and costumes, designed by Robert Edmond Jones, an American artist, were similarly striking and impressive. Lighting effects played a more important part in this work, both secondarily and as an end in themselves, than they do in almost any of the ballets the organization gives.

Without attempting to go into details of the scenic, costume, and lighting effects of the ballet, it is enough to say that they form one of the most impressive exhibitions of the kind to be seen anywhere on our stage today. As for the chorus movements, Mr. Nijinsky has furnished abundant proof of his genius as a stage director. There is almost none of what the average audience would call "dancing." It would be out of place as Nijinsky has conceived the ballet. Instead, the members of the company have been drilled in strange posturings and queer little movements that constantly pique the interest and hold you in that tense mood in the midst of a mediaeval fantasy.

Some slight defects might be noticed. One is that when the hero is before the gibbet, figures between him and the audience are allowed to obstruct a view of his characteristic mimicry at that point, and another that there is a long and awkward wait while he hangs on the gibbet, due probably to the necessity of substituting a dummy. And should not he show himself at the very outset of the piece, when the orchestra very conspicuously sounds the "Till" theme at the opening?

Nijinsky's own mimicry is delightful in its expression of the roguish and irrepressible character he portrays. The other characters, while they fit admirably into the ensemble, are not very important individually, with the exception, perhaps, of Mme. Revalles in a ludicrous but still not unbecoming burlesque of the costume of the great lady of the period.

Dr. Anselm Goetzl conducted the orchestra with spirit in a performance of the score that was entirely adequate to the occasion, even though it might not be considered refined or full enough for the concert stage.

It seems altogether likely that "Till Eulenspiegel" will be accepted as one of the most ambitious and satisfying productions of the ballet.

"Les Papillons" is a short ballet which tells the story of a Pierrot who sets a candle to attract butterflies, captures one of the throng that responds to the lure, and then finds his butterflies have in reality been young girls attending a fancy dress ball, the one of his choice scorning him as she goes off home on the arm of her sweetheart. Miles. Lopokova and Sokolova and Mr. Bolm had the principal rôles.

The ballet was attractive in an unexciting way as a setting for dancing in the classical style. The orchestral arrangement of Schumann's music was not nearly as effective as has been provided in "Carnaval," but partial explanation for this may lie in the fact that it is not as strongly characteristic in itself.

The other ballets of the evening were "Le Spectre de la Rose" and "Scheherazade." Mr. Nijinsky dancing again in the latter.

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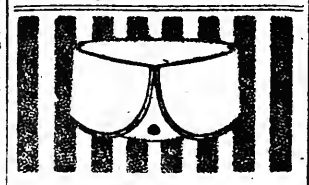

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OCTOBER 25TH, 26TH, 1916, AT 1 P. M.,
At Salesrooms, 115-117 Spring St., nr. B'way,
Very fine and elaborate collection of Household Furniture, Books, Carpets, Oriental Rugs, Paintings, Bric-a-brac, Bronzes, Silverware, and works of art, consisting of:—Inlaid Mahogany and Marquetry Dining Room and Library Furniture, Red and Green Plush Parlor Furniture, Mahogany and Walnut Bookcases, Cabinets, Mahogany Leather Upholstered Dining Room Chairs, Separate Tables, Chairs and Rockers of all descriptions, Steinway & Sons' Grand Piano (ebony case), Mahogany Marquetry Pedestals, Bookcases, Teakwood Pedestals and Stands, Folding and Reading Tables, Brass and Enamel Twin Beds, complete; Oriental Rugs, all sizes; large quantity of Carpets, Oak Dining Room Set, Leather Upholstered Chairs to match; Plush and Silk Portieres and Hangings, Lace Curtains, Roman and Grecian Statuary, PAINTINGS by J. G. Brown, J. M. Tracy, Arthur Quarterly, C. Vandervedonk, Guardiboss, Van Du Eychen, P. Joris, Howland, G. Arnolt, H. A. Driscoll, Arthur Hoeber, A. Rosenboom, C. Fitz, Weber, "Herodia Holding the Head of John the Baptist" after Titian, and many others. Elaborate collection of solid and sterling silver flat and hollow ware of very select designs.
Diamond and Pearl, Gold and Platinum Jewelry, modern and antique; Bric-a-brac, English and Japanese Porcelain and China Ornaments, Bronzes, Electric Lamps, Marble and Bronze Clock Sets, Statuary, Ivories and other Cabinet Pieces, Japanese Vases, French Pottery, Urns, Books, complete sets, odd and part sets, by renowned authors of fiction, history and religion, etc., also Andirons, Vacuum Cleaner, Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Wines and Liquors, Kitchen Utensils, Rattan Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention, making all a very select amount of household appointments, etc., of an unusual character which will interest you.
On View Tuesday, October 24th, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Sale arranged and conducted by PHILIP SMITH.
E. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. C.

AUCTION NOTICE.
Special Trade Sale
for account of whom it may concern
Over $30,000.00 WORTH
OF
SILVER GILT and FANCY
STRAW BRAIDS
suitable for Women's and Children's Hats. These goods will be offered in large lots, suitable to Jobbers and Manufacturers, and will be sold absolutely to the highest bidder.
The large majority of this merchandise is of German manufacture, and very desirable at the present time.
A. SCHAAP & SONS
Auction Dept.
Will Sell the Above
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, OCT. 24, 1916,
at 10:30 A. M., at their salesrooms
284 Broadway, N. Y. C., Near Walker St.
For further information phone Auctioneer office, Franklin 42-43.

IMPORTANT TRADE SALE.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs,
will sell Friday, Oct. 27th, 1916,
at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St, New York. Opening sale of
FURS
Fur Trimmings and Dressed Furs
COMPRISING $30,000 VALUE,
very large quantity of expensive ladies' fur coats, ladies' scarfs and muffs in Hudson Seal, Lynx, Fox, Moleskin, Persian Lamb, Marmot, Fisher, Ermine, Skunk, Opossum, Jap Mink, in the latest fashionable models, and children's fur sets in lots suitable for department stores, retailers and jobbers. A very large line of fur trimmings of every description, also a quantity of dressed furs. This sale should attract dealers and manufacturers, as it is an unusual opportunity to purchase at public auction such high-class furs at the commencing of the season.

A SALE OUT OF THE ORDINARY.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Sell Tomorrow, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25th, at 1:30 A. M., On Premises, 115-125 West 30th St., New York City,
The Entire STOCK, PLANT and FIXTURES
Formerly of WILLIAM AVEDON,
trading as Gem Costume Co. Valuation $35,000.
150 ORIGINAL PIECES **SILKS**
Woolens IN SERGES, POPLINS, GABARDINES, ETC.
20,000 YARDS NOVELTY COTTON GOODS.
150 Ladies' STREET and EVENING GOWNS
All Present Season Fashionable Models.
PLANT AND FIXTURES.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH wanted for immediate delivery; shades, purple, plum, wine, burgundy. Greeley 4076.

CHEVIOT COATING.—American Woolen Co., 00001. Telephone Farragut 2074.

COATS.—Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Ahrens open for children's and juniors' coats; quantity no object. Call Tuesday morning from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS, Suits and Dresses.—Jobbers placing orders for immediate delivery. 15 East 26th St., Room 2,015.

COATS.—Any of your needs in coats can be supplied by Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Jobber is open for big jobs in coats; any quantity. Apply fifth floor, 1,140 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobber open to buy quantity ladies' wool velour. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d.

COATS.—Ladies' coats and suits wanted for cash. 45 West 34th St. Room 704.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders; coats; all week. Levin, 149 West 36th St.

COATS.—Open for plie fabrics and velour coats. 152 West 27th, 1st floor.

DRESSES.—Princess Garment Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, placing orders on Spring children's dresses and ladies' house dresses. Mr. Meyers, 45 West 34th St. Room 704.

DRESSES.—We are ready to look at Spring line of silk dresses. 24 East 22d St., 5th floor.

DRESSES, white, Sizes 2 to 6 and 6 to 14. 27 West 24th St., 11th floor.

FRENCH SERGE.—Navy; immediate delivery. Horwitz & Son, 39 West 21st Gramercy 440.

JOBS.—M. L. Simon, 303 5th Av., open for jobs of children's cloth coats, size 6-14; also children's raincoats and rain capes; also silk or wool sweaters.

JUILLIARDS.—Open for Juilliards, 6717 Zibiline and 2000 Kittenear. Phone Greeley 1065.

PILE FABRICS and velours. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

PLUSH.—Will pay cash for peerless and esquimett. R. Novick, 40 West 28th. Madison Square 5143.

SERGES wanted; French 4408, Juilliard; all colors; cash. Deutsch, 23 West 32d St.

SERGE.—Will pay cash for 4408, navy, plum. Balsam Dress Co., 19 West 21st St.

SHIRT manufacturer wishes to connect with jobber who is willing to furnish his own material in having his shirts made; splendid opportunity for right jobber. C 305 Times Downtown.

SILKS.—Open for jobs and tender silks, satins and velvets. Phone 7934 Spring.

SKIRTS.—Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. J. Meisel open for jobs of serge, poplin and silk skirts; quantity no object. Call Tuesday morning from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Miss Flehn open for jobs of silk and serge dresses; quantity no object. Call Tuesday morning from 9 on. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

PLUSHES.—Open to buy any quantity; Esquimette, or S-230; pay spot cash. Friedman, Simon & Co., 37 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders for Spring cloth skirts. Queen, 149 W. 36th.

VALENCIENNES LACES, Oriental shadow. Mail samples, price, Excelsior, 21 East 14th St.

VELOURS.—American, K 544; all colors; also 9339 velour, F. & IL, or botany, plum, green, and burgundy; will pay cash. Cooper & Grates, 145 W. 28th. Far. 2088.

VELOUR 544.—Will pay $1.75 net cash for black and navy and $1.80 for green and brown; any quantity. H. Drusin Co., 137 West 25th St.

VELOUR.—American, K-544, all colors, also three-inch chases beaver; will pay cash. Cooper & Grates, 145 W. 28th. Far. 2088.

VELOUR.—American velour, No. 544, cloth; all colors; quantity, 1,333 Broadway. Slater.

VELOURS.—Burgundy or plum, S. M. H., for cash. Wersba & Weiner, 113 W. 31st St.

VELOUR.—Will pay cash for American K-544 in all other qualities. Farragut 9138.

VELOUR.—American 544 will pay cash. Call Rubens, Madison Square 7145.

VELVETEENS, twill back, 24 and 27 inch; all popular shades; best market price. Schroeder & Co., Inc., 53 West 36th.

WAISTS, house dresses, kimonos, petticoats, coats, suits, skirts.—Jobs and lots wanted for special sale. W. R. Richards, Hotel McAlpin.

WASH SKIRTS.—Placing orders; call with samples. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER STRIPS.—All width, all shades; immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 3048.

BILLIARD CLOTH, felts, corduroy, moleskin. Uhlig & Co., 116 East 27th.

BOLIVIA COATS.—In stock, $19.50 up. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 W. 22d.

BROADCLOTH.—F. and H. green and navy, to sell. Telephone 2074 Farragut.

BROADCLOTH, all colors, for sale. Greeley 5213.

CHARMEUSE.—For immediate delivery; an excellent quality at very moderate price; full line of colors. L. Dannenbaum's Son & Co., 285 4th Av., corner 22d St.

CHIFFON VELVETS, 41 inches; black, colors. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

CHINCHILLA.—Rose, Copenhagen, and mustard, at right prices. Phone Gramercy 3049.

COATS.—3,000 Plush and velour coats for immediate delivery; all the leading shades. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Bolivia coats for immediate delivery in all shades. Stechel & Stufer, 34 E. 29th St.

COATS.—Big values in better grade plush and broadcloth; fur trimmed. L. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Bolivias in all colors and Burgundy velours for immediate delivery. Cohen & Eleiman, 11 East 31st St.

COATS, dresses, suits on hand to be closed out; reasonably priced. Mdse. Sales Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

COATS.—Plush, velour, and mixture; also materials; good values. Jos. Korostuff, 26 West 20th St.

COATS.—2,000 suits and coats to close at a sacrifice. R. Kamber, Frank and Bregstein, 12 West 27th.

COATS.—Wool velours, broadcloths, bolivias; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Velour, fur trimmed; $8.75; smart style. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.76. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—500 infants', children's coats to close out. Stern, 116 West 22d St.

COATS, suits for immediate delivery. Kaplow Bros., Inc 36 West 20th St.

CUTTING MACHINE.—Universal straight knife, in perfect condition, at one-half regular price. Sigmund Katz, 12 East 32d.

DRESSES.—Great variety of street and party dresses for immediate delivery to be had at a low price. Jacob Holtzman, 26 West 17th St. 1764 Chelsea.

DRESSES.—200 high-priced pleated and fur-trimmed serge dresses at greatly reduced prices for cash. Chique Costume Co., 55 West 16th St., 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Wool Jersey always in stock; latest styles at lowest prices. Sam Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th.

DRESSES.—New Fall models in all wool, sergea, and silks for immediate delivery. Joseph Rosenberg, 141 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—1,500 pleated serge dresses and jerseys for immediate delivery. Redfern Costume Co., 6-8 West 20th.

DRESSES, serge; Fall models, in assorted colors and sizes, to close out. S. & W. Dress Co., 15 East 26th St.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, velvet, and evening dresses in stock for immediate delivery. Harris, 131 West 35th.

DRESSES.—Job of serge and silk dress to close at a price. Princess Dress House, 19-21 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk in stock for immediate delivery. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Serge and velveteen at greatly reduced prices. Sigmund Katz, 12 East 32d St.

DRESSES.—Job of 150 dresses, all-wool serge, at $2.75. Phone Madison Square 7741.

DRESSES.—300 evening dresses, to close out, at popular price. 118 West 22d, 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses in stock for delivery. Tip Top Dress, 134 W. 37th.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses for immediate delivery. Vassar Dress Co., 29 West 32d.

DRESSES, serge and charmeuse, to close out very cheap. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

FASTENERS.—Black and white; size No. 1; $6.75 great gross. Farragut 9308.

FASTENERS.—O black, bulk $7 net cash. A 60 Times.

FURS.—Manufacturer selling out below cost muffs, scarfs, collars and cuffs. Rosenberg, 151 West 22d.

FURS.—Jobs, Red Fox scarfs to close out. D. Berger, 19 East 8th St.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Black raccoon, 2 inches; cost $11; sell $6. Mad. Sq. 3317.

JUILLIARD 54240 Lady.—Have in stock. Telephone Gramercy 2400.

JUILLIARDS.—9,000 brown, narrow wale. Call Chelsea 7836.

MATELANS, Persians, Astracans, Wool Velours; 11,021 quilted linings. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

PLUSH COATS.—In stock, $12.50 up. Lindenmair, Gross & Hindes, 150 W. 22d.

POPLIN.—American style 0197, 56 to 57 inch, 35 pcs. for sale at opening price; Box A 89 Times.

SATINS.—Cotton back; all colors; immediate delivery. Raskind & Soloff, 1,150 B'way.

SERGE.—French; A. D. Juilliard & Co.; sponged and shrunk; 54,274; 54,249; 54,268, navys only. Prompt delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1247.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $6.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SERGES.—French, all qualities, for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 3047.

SERGES.—Will sell French and storm serges, all colors. Phone Greeley 1063.

SERGES.—7122 from Aroskeag at 85 cents. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

SHIRTS.—One hundred dozen to close out on account of moving. Cornell Suit Co., 320 West 24th.

SHIRTWAISTS, plain and silk stripe poplins, at a price. Castle, 148 Greene.

SILKS.—Black, tan, reseda, gray, crepe de chine, and reseda taffetta, at less than market prices. Sigmund Katz, 12 East 32d St.

SKIRT manufacturer, discontinuing business, will dispose stock of woolens, silks, velveteens, cotton wash goods, buttons, trimmings. Vogue Skirt Co., 7 West 30th St.

SKIRTS.—Manufacturer discontinuing business will dispose of stock of 250 sample skirts. Vogue Skirt Co., 7 West 30th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported French, No. 00, black or white, carded. W. L. Heyl, 303 Union Building, Newark, N. J.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes; carded, bulk; immediate delivery. Herman Straus, 329 5th Av.

SUITS.—2,000 suits to close out at your own price; choice of colors; made out of broadcloth, poplins, velours, and serges. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

SUITS.—500 ladies' and misses', American poplin, to close out cheap. Atlas Cloak Co., 32 East Broadway.

SUITS, few hundred, to close out; desirable merchandise. Hollander, 55 East 11th.

SUITS.—Broadcloths, velours, velveteens to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobs to close; also coats; immediate delivery. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

SUITS to close out at a price. Moses Bernstein Co., Inc., 37 West 32d St.

SWEATERS.—1,000 dozen for spot delivery; men's, boys', ladies', and girls'; also scarfs and cap sets. Ritter Knitting Co., 331 Barrow St., Jersey City. Phone Jersey 1783.

TAFFETA.—To close out black taffeta; 36 and 40 inch; exceptional offer. Greeley 598.

TRUNKS.—Wardrobe, 60-inch, suitable for dresses; used only one season; for sale, cheap. Sigmund Katz, 12 East 32d St.

VELVETEENS.—36 inch; twill back, all shades; immediate delivery; cheap. Warren Woolen Co., 41 W. 25th St. Farragut 2180.

VELOUR, broadcloth, fancies, metalamb coats in stock, all prices. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

VELOURS.—F. & H. navy, black, brown, and green, and coating velour, navy, brown, and green. Murray Hill 3778.

VELOURS, wool; 50 pieces heavyweight wool velours for sale. I. Arbus & Son, 158 West 27th. Farragut 3334.

VELOUR suiting, weight 54; 15 pieces of black; $1.40 regular. A 76 Times.

VELOURS.—All shades, for delivery. Phone Gramercy 3050.

VELVETEENS.—Imported velveteens, 24 inches; twill back; colors black, navy, brown, and green. Phone Farragut 2280.

VELVETEENS, twill back, 23 inch wide; have 50 bolts green, brown, plum, and blue to sell at 85c. Box A 90 Times.

VENETIANS.—Kudell's black "Conqueror" or similar brands. M. Seymman Co., 19 West 21st.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN for good side line on ladies' novelties. K. & G. Novelty Co., 433 B'way.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Saturday ..3½@3¾ " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Stock Keeping Between Branches.

Some clothing houses with branch offices in other cities have difficulty in keeping their stock records in these offices complete and up to date. The system adopted by one concern comes as near being accurate as it is possible to get. Two mails a day between the house and the branch provide the means for supplying information concerning just what has been sold and what remains unsold. At a glance, the ticket on each woolen sample gives the number of each size in stock or the goods in course of production, whether or not there is enough cloth on hand to fill an order, and the styles available. The sheets sent on from headquarters give all these items, listed according to the piece goods style number.

Dyes Show Variation.

There is still trouble coming out of the use of the domestic dyes. While the colors put out by certain makers in this country leave nothing to be desired as far as their fastness is concerned, occasionally for some reason or other there occurs a variation in the dye that creates difficulties right along the line. In one case cited, the entire first shipment of a blue dye answered the purposes of the buyers in a most satisfactory manner. The second lot delivered was defective and did not work into the cloth properly. On the third trial the good results of the first lot were obtained.

Velours Have Helped the Mills.

The successful introduction of velour finished goods for the season in dress goods is regarded in the trade as an especially wise move. These goods have saved a good deal of the dullness, it is said, that would have gone under other circumstances to the pile fabric makers. The vogue for plush and velvets, and materials on that order, threatened to cut seriously into the demand for coating materials from the piece goods mills. With velours offering a rich substitute that fulfilled the idea of just what buyers wanted, the dress goods mills proper have had a big season.

Calibre of Salesmen Brought Out.

The true ability of their salesmen, so clothing manufacturers say, is being brought out under the peculiar conditions that have to be met in selling goods for the coming spring. With foreknowledge of the many questions that would have to be answered, the clothiers supplied their road men before they started out with all the information available on the situation as far as clothing was concerned. The salesmen that are making out well now, it was pointed out by a manufacturer yesterday, are those who are the most widely informed on the reasons for such advances as have been made, together with the necessity for making certain changes in the construction of garments. He advised the manufacturers to keep their salesmen up to the minute on news in the market through correspondence or a bulletin service.

She Will Have to Pay More.

The woman who is planning to buy herself a nice wool Shetland sweater for next Spring to wear at the beach or in the country may as well make up her mind right away to pay more for it than was asked for the same kind of a garment last year. Along with about everything else under the sun, these goods are doing their bit to help raise the cost of living. While there is said to be a limited quantity of them on hand now in jobbing circles at $24 a dozen, it is further said to be inevitable, in view of the current demand the mills are getting for these goods and their higher cost of production, that the jobbing price will soon have to go to $30 a dozen. This means that consumers will probably have to pay $8 each for them, and possibly more.

Coverts Moving for Spring.

Already there are signs that predictions made not so long ago that covert cloths were going to repeat for Spring, are to be borne out. Within the last week or so an excellent demand for them has sprung up in the local dress goods market, and as they are not plentiful, there is said to be quite a scramble for them. The goods most in favor at the moment appear to be those that job at $1 a yard, and which are about 50 inches wide. Tans are being taken well. The growing scarcity of French serges in the darker shades, such as navy, myrtle, wine, plum, etc., is resulting in an improved demand for poplins from the retail trade. Figured armures and prunellas are also among the goods that have been showing more life of late.

Coarse Cottons Higher in Price.

While sales of 3.95-yard drills were reported in this market yesterday at 9 cents for January-March delivery they were in several cases held a quarter of a cent higher. Prices in this end of the gray goods market show considerable variation, the results of differing degrees of bullishness on the part of the mills. There is no fault to be found with the demand for either sheetings or drills, 30-inch 3.25 goods of the latter class being held by leading houses at 10½ cents. Eight cents was refused yesterday for a good-sized quantity of 40-inch 4.25-yard sheetings, the house which turned that figure down standing firm for a quarter of a cent more.

It Hits Lots of People.

The converters are not the only people who are being hurt by the present high cost of cotton and the attendant rise in the price of the goods that are made from it. Among the many sufferers are makers of embroideries in this country. With this trade a popular cloth for some time has been a 40-inch, 72-68, six-yard lawn, which is now quoted in this market at 8½ cents in the gray. This price is too high, apparently, for the tastes of some of the embroidery manufacturers, who have turned to 38½-inch 64-60 printcloths for relief, the relief lying in the lower cost of the latter. In at least one instance, however, the difference in prices between the lawn and the printcloth, which at yesterday's quotations amounted to three-fourths of a cent a yard, was not enough. So 38½-inch 60-48s, which yesterday could have been bought without much trouble at 6¾ cents, are being resorted to.

The Weather Is Helping.

The snappier weather of yesterday brought crowds of shoppers out, and the result was a big day for the stores. Practically all goods of a seasonable character were bought freely, particular attention being given to ready-to-wear garments, furs, and millinery. Business in the ready-to-wear lines was said to reflect the situation in the wholesale field, with the demand for dresses and coats better than that for suits. Two reasons are advanced for this. One is that women are rather "fed up" on suits, having bought them freely during the last two or three seasons and the other is that the designers have not put sufficient "snap" into them to attract the women. The question of valnes is said also to enter into the sale of the popular-priced type of suits, due to the higher wholesale cost of materials and attempts to reconcile the advances with set retail prices.

Printcloths Still Going Up.

The further rise in cotton yesterday resulted in an increased bullish feeling in the local gray goods market, with the result that prices on certain printcloths were advanced still higher. While it cannot be said that all of the advances were paid, sellers were confident that it was only a matter of a short time before they will be. Business was done yesterday on 39-inch 80 squares at 10¼ cents for delivery during the first quarter of next year. Several houses later asked 10½ cents for these goods, but the impression prevailed here and there that some might be brought out if 10⅝ cents were bid. For October-December shipments of 39-inch 72-76s 9½ cents was paid. The best that could be done on 38½-inch 64-60s for any shipment was 7⅞ cents, while some concerns were asking an eighth more for them. On 38½-inch 60-48s bids of 6⅝ cents were reported to be refused. Closing prices that were a average of the market follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	10½@	38½-inch, 64-60s	7⅝@
39-inch, 72-76s	9½@	38½-inch, 64-56s	7⅛@
39-inch, 68-72s	8⅝@	38½-inch, 60-52s	6⅞@
39-inch, 56-44s	6⅝@	38½-inch, 60-48s	6¾@
38½-inch, 64-64s	8@	27-inch, 64-60s	5½@

*Asked.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATCHISON, Kan.—J. Wallenstein, cloaks, suits, millinery; Imperial.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross & Co.; C. N. Klerst, rugs, trunks, toys; 1,170 B'way.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Pioneer Cloak Mfg. Co.; P. Dupkin, cloaks, suits; Wallick.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; A. Rosenbaum, millinery; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—L. Fribush & Brothers; L. Fribush, closkings; Wallick.

BALTIMORE—Hamburger Co.; H. E. Hamburger, dress materials; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss B. Dooley, dress trimmings; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear, umbrellas; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn Co.; Miss J. Troy, ribbons; 220 5th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. L. Morgan Co.; G. A. Morgan, corsets, men's neckwear, furnishing goods; Albert.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co.; L. T. Stern, B. Gross, B. N. Levy, J. K. Saks, dry goods, clothing; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; E. W. Dempsey, kid fabric gloves, ribbons; 315 5th Av.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Adelberg, hdkfs, jewelry, ladies' neckwear; Miss Rosenberg, ladies' neckwear; 1,133 Broadway.

BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; Mrs. Cutting, waists, house dresses, kimonos, petticoats; W. R. Richards, dresses, suits, coats; McAlpin.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss F. Schlager, costumes, street dresses; Miss Kane, misses' coats, suits, dresses; 25 W. 33d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Nichols, jewelry, leather goods; Mr. Lyford, furs; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss N. Mackey, cotton underwear, kimonos; 470 4th Av.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—Houghton & Simonds; A. P. Simonds, notions, gloves, laces; Park Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, dresses, suits, coats, waists, furs; 225 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith, Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, ladies' coats, dresses; 319 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; A. Hamling, laces, notions; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. A. Brost, notions, leather goods; F. G. Brost, lighting fixtures; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; E. W. Koch, groceries; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent.; Miss E. M. Merry, women's, infants' wear, knit goods, corsets; 220 5th Av.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Kerrison Dry Goods Co.; E. H. Poulnot, rugs, ladies' garments, hosiery, gloves; 242 4th Av.; Imperial.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; Miss Calvert, ladies' coats, suits, dresses, girls', misses' ready-to-wear; 148 W. 23d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; R. C. Gibson, toys, books; 104 Worth; Cumberland.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Miss L. Healy, women's gloves; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. R. Wilson, millinery basement; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Bloom-Goldberg Co.; J. Bloom, furn. goods; Broadway Central.

CHICAGO—John Stevenson Co.; M. J. Stevenson, clothing; Marlborough.

CHICAGO—12th St. Store; J. H. Walsh, index, manager; S. Hausbaum, jewelry, leather goods; W. Leink, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—S. Klein; G. W. Lanhagen, notions, laces, jewelry; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Morris, Mack & Reilly; H. Morris, imported goods; 134 W. 37th.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; M. Herz, fancy leather goods, silverware, stationery; 13 22d.

CHICAGO—W. A. Wieboldt Co.; M. Grossbaum, jobs ladies' ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. E. Doty, muslin underwear; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; O. J. Healy, dry goods; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—W. A. Welboldt & Co.; E. P. Benedict, J. Gapinski, clothing; 334 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; J. H. Rubel, furn. goods, gloves, trunks, bags; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss E. Spangler, art needlework, fancy goods; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Londy & Friend; J. P. Friend, coats, suits, dresses; 1,170 B'way, Room 610.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; L. T. Anderson, furs; R. C. Gibson, toys; C. C. Parrish, dress goods; E. Schulze, flannels; R. P. Jacobs, furs; E. Richards, sporting goods, 104 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss Koepke, boys' clothing; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mandel Bros.; Miss Carney, dresses; E. Mandel, laces; J. W. Frawley, dress goods; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill. — Boston Store; J. Capinsky, leather goods, jewelry; Miss Feldman, coats, dresses; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—W. A. Wieboldt & Co.; M. Grossbaum, jobs ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; G. Freyhoff, carpets; 350 B'way.

CINCINNATI—The Fair; M. H. Hillman, hosiery, gloves, underwear; H. Alexander, domestics, dress goods, silks; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI—Brandt & Lear; J. Brandt, waists; Union Square.

CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; Miss McStaff, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 23 East 26th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. W. Perkins, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard.

CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; A. E. Force, furs; 38 W. 32d.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Flehn, serge dresses; Mr. Meisel, cloth, velvet skirts; A. Ahrens, children's, juniors' coats; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; J. G. Stirm, men's clothing; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; Mrs. Sprowl, Mr. Berger, misses' garments; Mr. Lindner, waists; Mr. Fetzer, furs, basement; Mr. Moscovicks, waists, muslin underwear; Mr. Wilson, ready-to-wear; 37 W. 32d.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—C. A. Hibbard & Co.; C. A. Hibbard, cloaks, waists, laces, millinery; J. G. Dunn, dry goods; 470 4th Av.; Park Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; F. H. Myers, dress goods, silks; Miss A. K. Smith, dresses, waists; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

CORDELE, Ga.—The Fair Store; R. Boriske, men's mdse.; Broadway Central.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Meier Bros.; A. Meier, cloaks, suits waists; 116 W. 32d.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—E. & H. Abrahams; B. M. Abrahams, women's, misses' cloaks, suits; 225 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; A. Lunball, basement, ready-to-wear; 305 5th Av.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss E. Miller, waists; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley-Milner Co.; G. A. Hanaman, hosiery, underwear; 116 West 32d.

DETROIT—J. Burrows, skirts, dresses; Breslin.

DETROIT—Crowley Milner Co.; Miss Miller, waists, sweaters; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT, Mich.—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; Wm. Bridges, ready-to-wear, furs, basement; 200 5th Av.

ERIE, Penn.—Erie D. G. Co.; A. E. Seidel, silks, linens; 432 4th Av.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Boston Store; H. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, infants' wear; 353 4th Av.

HAMILTON, Ont.—J. C. Watkins Co.; Mrs. McLean, millinery; J. A. Thompson, china toys; 23 East 26th; Murray Hill.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Bunyan & Dowling; Miss Dowling, millinery, silks, neckwear, dress goods; Murray Hill.

HOUSTON—W. C. Munn Co.; C. Rits, cloaks, suits, muslin underwear, corsets; 1,150 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS, Inc.—Grand Leader; F. B. Levi, wholesale women's, misses', children's garments, men's furnishing goods; 72 Madison Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss S. Lighstone, leather goods; 220 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; G. B. House, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 23 E. 26th; York.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Co.; S. Beam, hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard.

LANCASTER, Penn.—M. T. Garvin & Co.; J. H. Ross, women's cloaks, suits, millinery, infants' wear, boys' clothing; York.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Felsenthal & Bing; S. Bing, neckwear, ribbons, jewelry, gloves, handkerchiefs, leather goods; 72 Madison Av.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Doyle-Kidd Dry Goods Co.; T. N. Doyle, Jr., dry goods; 75 Leonard.

LOS ANGELES—Norton Bros. & Morris; B. Morton, muslin underwear, hosiery, dress goods; Longacre.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Carter Dry Goods Co.; W. M. Carothers, dress goods, silks, velvets; 43 Leonard.

LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; M. B. Mountjoy, cloaks, suits, millinery; 23 East 26th.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Bry Block Merc. Co.; E. H. Eldridge, boys' clothing; 353 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; Geo. La Bissoniere, coats, suits; 432 4th Av.; Prince George.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Leader Mercantile Co.; R. Kauff, jewelry, leather goods; 38 W. 32d.

MINNEAPOLIS—Leader Merc. Co.; S. L. Reukauf, jewelry, leather goods; 38 W. 32d.

MINNEAPOLIS—Geo. S. Donaldson Co.; J. C. Russell, boys' clothing; D. P. Birkett, laces, hdkfs., neckwear; 230 5th Av.

NASHVILLE—Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; J. Myers, ladies' ready-to-wear, waists; 23 E. 26th.

NASHVILLE—Lebeck Bros.; M. S. Lebeck, domestics; 1,261 B'way.

NASHVILLE—Abrams, Wiener & Grief; J. Abrams, ladies' ready-to-wear; Imperial.

NEWBERRY, S. C.—J. L. Minnaugh, general merchandise; Grand.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; A. Sandbach, fur

"Undiscounted"

Tide Water Oil stock has not participated in the recent rise of Standard Oils because of technical market reasons. It, at present offers an an unusual investment opportunity.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Week Opens with Very Active Dealings—Steel at New High—Money Easy.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were up all around at the opening, and made further advances until the usual wave of profit taking came along in the late afternoon to bring about some recessions. These were not sufficient to offset the earlier gains, and the list closed again with very substantial gains for most issues.

Steel common continues to be the bulwark of the market, approximately 350,000 shares changing hands yesterday. However, the activity was fairly well distributed, with a total of about 1,400,000 shares, the largest business for any day since the submarine market, just two weeks ago. Traders expect the quarterly earnings statement of the Steel Corporation to be made public on Oct. 31 to show a considerable increase over the earnings for the previous quarter. Estimates heard yesterday, ranged from $85,000,000 to $90,000,000. The price of Steel common crossed the preferred yesterday for the first time in history, moving up to a new high record at 121¾ when the senior issue sold at 121½.

The favorable bank statement Saturday was used as an argument for a resumption of the advance in stocks, and the price of call loans fell back to 2¾ per cent. No more was received, but it is expected that further shipments will soon put in an appearance, coincidentally with the completion of arrangements for a new British loan. It is possible that an announcement on this score may be made this week. While no details have been made public, investment bankers are looking for a new collateral offering somewhat larger than the $250,000,000 loan which proved to be such a success a few months ago. Great Britain's need of funds is so great, as shown by the tremendous volume of exports going out each week, that it is probable the bankers will make the new loan for as large an amount as the investment demand seems to warrant.

The strength in specialties continues to give the market an appearance of greater buoyancy than it really shows. Central Leather made another advance to 93¼. Crucible Steel got up to 90½, closing at 89, with a net gain of 2 points, and Republic Iron and Steel crossed 80. Higher prices for such commodities as paper, sugar, copper, steel and flour have been accepted by traders as meaning correspondingly greater profits for the companies producing them, and they have begun to watch for the daily advances as an indication of stock movements. The railroads, with their remarkable earnings statements, have lagged behind the industrials. They gained by yesterday's activity, Reading selling up 1⅝, Union Pacific 1¼, and Denver preferred 2¾, but public attention has not been centred upon them.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3½	4	4	
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4½	4½
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com. modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			3½
St. Louis	5		3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5			3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	Call. Low.	Last.	Renewal. Rate.
High.			
3	2½	2¾	2¾

Time.

60 days	3 @3½	5 months	3½
90 days	3½@3¾	6 months	3½
4 months	3½		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2%@2%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3½
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	....
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	....
France—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84½	5.84¼	—.00⅝
Cables	5.83½	5.83¼	5.83⅛	—.00⅝
Marks—				
Demand	70.25	70.25	70.25	....
Cables	70.31¼	70.31¼	70.31¼	....

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted as many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.84⅜	5.83⅝
95.28	Berlin	70.25	70.31¼
5.1820	Switzerland	5.27	5.26⅜
19.295	Greece	19.45	19.50
5.1820	Italy	6.52½	6.53⅛
20.28	Austria	11.96	11.98
51.45	Russia	31.25	31.30
20.73	Scandinavia		
....	Copenhagen	27.10	27.20
....	Stockholm	28.40	28.50
....	Christiania	27.72	27.80
19.30	Spain	20.25	20.30
40.14	Holland	41.00¼	41.12½
	China—		
....	Hongkong	52.60	52.70
....	Peking	79.00	79.12½
....	Shanghai	74.50	74.62½
	India—		
38.44	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84	Yokahama	50.75	50.87½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.12½	50.25
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.97	43.07
32.48	Rio	23.63	23.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69⅝	$4.70⅜	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $364,240,031; balance, $25,174,910; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,632,237; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $11,044,965.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32¼d, off ⅛d; in New York, 67⅝c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 52⅛@55½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$13,079,888	$62,916,160
Ord. int. rev.	23,471,319	125,770,892
Income tax	964,814	12,758,662
Miscellaneous	2,847,507	28,400,137
Total receipts	$40,353,520	$224,851,781
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	26,904,798	77,088,123
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	27,882,115	86,688,016
Expenditures	67,256,829	301,949,904

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, OCT. 23, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,387,914
Same day last year	1,131,739
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	161,010,082
Same period last year	137,494,576
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
50½	50⅝	300	Acme Tea	59½	59⅝	55½	55⅝	+¼
15	16	500	Advance Rumely	16⅞	17	16	16	−2
33	35	300	Advance Rumely pf	34⅞	35	34½	34½	−⅝
12¼	12¾	800	Alaska Gold Mines	12¾	12⅝	12¼	12½	+⅛
20	20¼	1,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26¾	27	26	26¼	+⅞
81⅜	82	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81¾	82	81¾	81¾	+⅝
80⅝	80¾	800	Am. Agricul. Chem	80¼	81¼	80¼	80⅞	+¾
42⅞	44½	600	Am. Bank Note	42⅞	44	42⅞	44	+2
101¼	101⅞	7,200	Am. Beet Sugar	101⅞	102½	101	101¼	+⅝
62	62¾	15,900	Am. Can	61¼	63⅜	61¼	62¾	+1⅝
113	114	200	Am. Can pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	−¼
68⅞	69	7,000	Am. Car & Fdry	69⅝	70¼	68⅝	69⅝	+⅛
56	57	3,300	Am. Cotton Oil	57	58½	56½	56½	...
101	102	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+¾
19¼	19½	17,300	Am. H. Leather	19½	20	18½	19½	...
77½	78	7,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	79	79½	77½	77¾	...
28¾	28⅞	600	Am. Ice Securities	29	29	28¾	28⅝	−⅛
25	25¼	1,200	Am. Linseed	25	25¼	25	25¼	+⅛
58¾	59	1,300	Am. Linseed pf	59	59¾	58	58½	...
82⅛	83	6,500	Am. Locomotive	83¼	83⅝	82¼	82⅜	−⅛
11⅝	12	1,200	Am. Malt	12	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	−⅛
49⅝	50	700	Am. Malt pf	50	50	49⅝	49⅞	+⅛
112⅝	112⅝	14,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	113⅛	113¼	111¾	112	−⅞
117½	118	600	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	118⅛	118½	118	118	−⅛
89½	89½	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf B	89¾	89⅝	89¼	89¾	+1¼
63¾	64	1,400	Am. Steel F'dries	63½	64½	63½	64	+1¼
120⅝	120⅞	28,250	Am. Sugar Ref	118¼	120¾	118½	120¼	+2⅛
120½	122	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	...
138	139½	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	139	139¾	139	139	+⅛
224	225½	100	Am. Tobacco	226	226	226	226	...
52¾	53½	6,900	Am. Woolen	53¼	53⅝	53	53	...
98	98½	700	Am. Woolen pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+¼
42¾	43	1,900	Am. Writing P. pf	43¾	43¾	42⅝	42⅝	+¾
47¼	47½	1,900	Am. Zinc L. S	48	48	46⅝	46⅝	−⅝
77	78	500	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	77⅝	77⅞	77½	77½	+½
95¾	95⅞	47,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	95½	96¼	95	95¼	+⅛
23½	25⅞	100	Assets Realization	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
67	67¼	500	Associated Oil	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	...
107	107¼	8,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	106¾	107⅝	106¾	107¼	+1⅛
100⅞	100⅞	700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅝	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	...
98½	98¾	3,400	At., Gulf & W. I	98	98	96	96	−1¼
67	68	1,300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	67	67¼	67	67½	...
86	86¾	12,200	Baldwin Loco	85⅞	87⅝	85⅜	86¼	+⅝
108⅞	109⅛	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	109	109	109	109	+1
88¼	88½	3,500	Baltimore & Ohio	88½	89¾	88¼	88½	+1½
2	2¼	400	Batopilas Mining	2	2	2	2	+¼
156	157¼	1,100	Barrett Co	157	157¼	156	157¼	+3⅝
583	585	1,700	Bethlehem Steel	560	585	560	585	+35
582	585	195	Beth. Steel odd lots	572	590	563	582	...
84	84⅜	800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84½	84⅛	84	84	−⅞
8½	9½	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	9	9	9	9	−⅛
79	80	200	Burns Brothers	79¼	90	79¼	80	+1½
63½	63¾	2,700	Butte & Superior	63⅝	65¼	63½	65¼	+1⅞
28	29	100	Butterick Co	28¼	29	28½	28½	+⅛
23½	24¼	1,300	California Petrol	23½	24⅞	23½	24¼	+⅝
51	52½	100	California Pet. pf	52½	52⅞	52½	52½	+¾
175½	176	2,300	Canadian Pacific	174⅜	176	174⅜	176	+1⅝
90¾	91	60,600	Central Leather Co	89¼	93¼	88¾	90⅝	+2⅛
143	145	10	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	143	143	143	143	...
104	106¼	400	Chandler Motor	104½	106	106	106	−½
69¾	70	6,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	70¼	70¾	69¾	69¾	−⅛
11½	12⅝	500	Chicago & Alton	12½	12¾	12¾	12½	+1¼
13½	14	200	Chi. Great Western	14¼	14¼	14	14	...
40¾	44	2,900	Chi. Gt. West pf	41¼	41⅝	40⅞	40¾	−¼
95¾	95¾	2,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95	95¾	95	95¾	+⅛
127	127½	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127½	127⅝	127½	127½	+½
128½	129	1,100	Chi. & Northwest	128	129	128	129	+1½
25	25⅛	7,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	25¼	25¼	25	25	+¼
133	140	100	Chi., St.P.,M.& O.pf	133	133	133	133	...
131	140	25	Do., odd lot	133½	133½	133½	133¼	...
23	23¼	3,400	Chile Copper	23	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
58½	58⅝	21,400	Chino Copper	58¼	59⅞	58⅛	58⅝	+1⅛
56	57¼	200	Clev., C., C. & St.L	57	57¼	57	57½	−⅛
12.53⅞	54	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	53⅞	54	53⅞	54	+⅞
34	35½	200	Col. & Southern	34½	34½	34½	34¼	...
61½	62	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	62	62	62	62	+⅛
46	50	100	Col. & South. 2d pf	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	...
37⅞	38	7,400	Columbia Gas & El	38½	38¾	37⅝	38	−⅛
140⅛	140¾	200	Consol. Gas N. Y	140¼	140¾	140¼	140¼	+⅛
118⅝	119¼	1,620	Consol. Gas, Balt	119¼	119¼	118½	119¼	+⅛
1½	2	200	Con. Gas, Balt. rgts	1½	1½	1½	1½	−⅛
102¾	103	1,500	Continental Can	103⅜	103	103	103	−⅛
18⅞	18⅞	5,900	Corn Products Ref	17⅝	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+⅝
92½	93½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	−⅛
89	89¼	38,800	Crucible Steel	87½	90½	87½	89	+2
68½	69	21,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	69⅝	69⅞	68½	68¼	...
97	97¼	800	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	97	97¼	97	97¼	+⅛
228	235	750	Cuban-Am. Sugar	228	231	228	230	+1½
153½	153	200	Del. & Hudson	152¾	152¾	152¾	152½	+1½
18⅞	19	100	Den. & Rio Grande	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
46¾	47	14,000	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	45½	47	45½	46¾	+2⅜
46¾	46¾	2,000	Distillers' Secur	46¾	46¾	45⅞	45⅞	−⅛
24½	24⅝	300	Dome Mines	24¼	24¼	24	24	...
90	92	100	Driggs-Seabury	90	90	90	90	...
38½	39	8,600	Erie	38½	39¼	38½	38⅝	+⅛
53¾	54	900	Erie 1st pf	54	54¼	53¾	53¾	+⅛
45	46	200	Erie 2d pf	45½	45½	45	45	...
49	49½	200	Gaston, W. & W	49¼	49¼	49¼	49½	−⅛
183½	184	1,400	General Electric	185	185⅞	184½	184½	−⅞
830	875	100	General Motors	820	820	820	820	...
120½	120⅞	2,100	General Motors pf	126	126½	126	126½	+1½
73½	74	6,250	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73¾	75½	73⅝	74	+⅝
114¼	114½	400	Goodrich pf	114¼	114¾	114¼	114½	+½
91½	92	200	Granby Consol.	91½	91¾	91½	91½	+½
119¼	119½	2,000	Great Northern pf	119¼	119¾	118¾	119¼	+½
14,200	44¾		G. N. ctfs. for o. P.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+½
52½	52⅝	700	Greene-Cananea	52⅜	52⅞	52½	52½	+½
1,100	147½		Gulf States Steel	95	147¾	95	147½	+½
200	94½		Gulf States S. & d pf	95	94½	95	95	+½
900	100¼		Illinois Centre	100¼	100¼	100	100¼	+½
30,300	66¾		Inspiration Copper	66¾	67	66	66	+¾
2,500	17⅜		Interboro Consol	17⅜	18	17⅜	17⅜	−⅛
1,100	19		Int. Agricultural	19¼	19⅜	19	19	...
1,400	49		Int. Agricultural pf	49	49¼	48¾	49½	+1½
100	78		Int. Harv. Corp	78	78	78	78	−2
14,100	41		Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	41	42¼	41	41⅝	+¾
29,700	116¼		Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr	116¼	118⅝	116	117	+1
16,200	52⅝		Int. Nickel	52⅝	53	51⅞	51⅝	−⅜
3,050	47		Int. Paper	47	47¼	46	46⅞	+⅛
2,400	103		Int. Paper pf	103	103	102¼	102¾	...
400	91½		Jewel Tea	91½	91¾	90⅝	90⅝	−¾
20	73		Kan. C., Ft.S. & M. pf	73	73	73	73	...
1,200	27¼		Kansas City South	27¼	27⅞	27⅝	27½	−⅛
400	60		Kan. City South. pf	60	60⅝	60	60	−⅛
800	78⅝		Kelly Spring. Tire	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	+½
32,400	54		Kennecott Copper	54	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	...
300	120¼		Kings Co. E. L.& P	120¼	120¼	120¼	120½	+⅛
14,600	87		Lackawanna Steel	87	88⅝	86½	87	+⅞
100	108¼		Laclede Gas pf	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	...
900	21		Lake Erie & West	21	21¼	21	21½	+⅛
400	43		Lee Rubber & Tire	43	43¼	43	43	+⅛
4,700	84¼		Lehigh Valley	84¼	85	84¼	84⅝	+¼
625	290¾		Liggett & Myers	290¾	290¾	289	289	+2
500	122¼		Liggett & Myers pf	122¼	122¾	122¼	122¼	−1⅝
25	27		Loose-Wiles Biscuit	27	27	25	25	−1⅞
100	96¼		Loose-W. 1st pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	−1⅝
100	86¼		Mackay Cos	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	...
100	66¼		Mackay Cos. pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66⅜	−⅜
100	131		Manhattan Elev	131	131	131	131	+1
1,500	91½		Maxwell Motors	91½	89¾	90	90	−½
300	56		Max. Motors 2d pf	56	56	55⅝	55⅝	−⅛
200	67¼		May Dept. Stores	67¼	67¼	67	67	...
9,000	110¾		Mexican Petroleum	110½	111⅝	110	110½	+¼
100	96		Mex. Petroleum pf	96	96	96	96	+2⅞
2,600	39		Miami Copper	39	39¼	39	39¼	+⅛
2,800	32¾		M. & St. L. new	32¾	33⅜	33	33	...
2,800	5⅞		Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6	+⅛
100	15½		Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	+½
3,600	7⅝		Missouri Pacific	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+⅛
5,500	7⅞		Mo. Pacific t r	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
2,100	24½		Mo. Pacific w i	24½	25	24½	24⅝	+⅛
2,900	56		Nat. Acme Co. w i	56	56	54	54	+1
128	129¾	383,600	Nat. Biscuit Co	129½	129¾	129¾	129¾	+¼
100	84		Nat. Cloak & Suit	84	84	84	84	+½
300	29¼		Nat. En. & St. Co	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+½
100	95½		Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	+½
1,600	69¾		Nat. Lead Co	69¾	70⅝	69¾	69¾	+½
8,800	22⅞		Nevada Con. Cop	22⅞	23	22⅞	22⅞	...
159	158½		N. Y. Air Brake	158½	158	158	158	−½
18,300	108¾		N. Y. Central	108¼	108	107¾	108½	+⅝
1,600	61		N. Y., N. H. & H	60⅜	61¼	60⅜	61¼	+⅛
200	27¾		N. Y., Ont. & West	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	+½
11,100	143⅞		Norfolk & Western	143⅞	145¼	142¾	144¾	+1⅛
3,300	112¼		Northern Pacific	112¼	113⅝	112¼	113	+⅝
2,700	84⅜		Ohio Cities Gas	84	85	84	84½	+⅛
100	6¼		Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
600	92		Owens Bottle Mach	93½	93½	93½	93½	+⅛
1,700	25¼		Pacific Mail	26	26	25	25⅜	−⅛
500	38¼		Pacific Tel. & Tel	38¼	38¾	38	38⅛	+⅛
2,800	58		Penn. R. R	58	58	58	58	+⅛
100	111⅛		People's Gas, Chi	111⅛	111⅝	111⅛	111½	+⅛
600	41		Philadelphia Co	41	41	41	41	−⅛
2,200	37½		Pitts. Cosl Co. pf	37½	37¾	36¾	36¾	−⅛
7,500	73¼		Pressed Steel Car	73¼	74	72¾	73½	+⅞
300	170		Pullman Co	170	170	170	170	−1
200	2¾		Quicksilver	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
5,100	54¼		Railway Steel Sp	54¼	55⅞	53¾	54¼	+⅛
8,100	26		Ray Con. Copper	26	26¼	25¾	26	+⅛
27,000	111		Reading	111	112	110⅞	111⅝	+1⅝
100	46		Reading 2d pf	46	46	46	46	...
51,900	77⅞		Rep. Iron & Steel	77⅞	80¼	76¼	78½	+1⅝
300	112½		Rep. Iron & S. pf	112½	112⅝	112½	112½	+⅛
1,700	20		St. L. & S. F. w i	20	20½	20	20¼	+⅛
600	80¾		Saxon Motor	80¾	81	80¾	80½	+½
500	22¼		St. L. Southwestern	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+⅛
200	45		St. L. Southw. pf	45	46	45	46	+1
100	16¼		Seaboard Air Line	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¼	−⅛
400	38		Seab. Air Line pf	38	38	37¾	38	−⅛
300	214¾		Sears, Roeb. & Co	214¾	215	214¾	214¾	−⅛
1,400	29½		Shattuck-Arizona	29½	29½	29	29	+¼
400	63½		Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	63½	64	63	63	...
100	98¼		S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	98½	98¼	98¼	98¼	...
5,700	101		Southern Pacific	101	101⅝	100½	101⅜	−⅞
100	223		So. Porto Rico Sug	223	223	223	223	+5
9,800	29¾		Southern Railway	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	+½
200	68½		Southern Ry. pf	68½	68½	68¼	68¼	+½
300	100		Standard Milling	100	108	100	103	+3½
2,900	136		Studebaker Co	136	136⅜	133¼	135¼	−1
900	68		Stutz Motor	68	69	68	68½	+½
1,800	23		Tennessee Copper	23	23⅜	23	23⅛	−⅛
8,100	225		Texas Co	225	229⅝	225	229⅝	+5½
8,400	13		Texas & Pacific	14¾	14¾	12⅝	13	−1⅝
1,500	55		Third Avenue	55	55	54¼	54¼	−1
2,400	54¼		Tobacco Products	54¼	54⅞	54	54½	...
1,200	97		Twin City R. T	97	97	97	97	...
4,500	15¼		Union B. & P. Co	15⅜	15⅞	15¼	15¼	−⅛
800	101¾		Un.B. & P. Co. new	102¼	102¼	101	101	−1½
500	73		Un. B. & P. Co. pf	74¼	74¼	73¼	73½	−⅞
51,300	152⅛		Union Pacific	151¼	152⅝	151	152¼	+1¼
200	82½		Union Pacific pf	82¾	82⅞	82¾	82¾	+⅛
100	117		Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	106	106	106	106	...
1,200	101¼		United Cigar Stores	101⅜	101⅜	101¼	101⅝	+⅛
600	161½		United Fruit Co	162¼	162¼	161¼	161½	...
700	...		United Rys. Invest	9	9	9	9	...
100	25		U. S. C. I. P. & F	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+⅛
200	57½		U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	57½	58	57½	58	+¼
700	29½		U. S. Express	30	30	30	30	−1

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions In Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
10	Am. Cities pf	46½	46½	46½	47
300	Cent. States Elec.	23¾	26	23½	27
450	Cities Service	324	317	320	324
1,725	Cities Service pf	93	92½	92½	93
475	†Com'wealth P.	62¾	61½	61¾	62¾
500	†Com'w'th P. pf	85	85	84½	85½
100	Empire D. E. pf	94	90	90	94
140	Fed. Lt. & T.	19¾	19	19¼	20
25	Ozark P. & W.	43	44	44	48
400	Penn. R. L. & P.	13¾	13	13	13½
50	Un. G. & E. 1st pf	70¾	70¼	69	71

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf	83	85
American Cities	6	12
American Gas Co	120	123
American Gas & Electric	152	155
†American Gas & Electric pf	50	51
American Light & Traction	375	378
American Light & Traction pf	110	112
American Power & Light	73	74
American Power & Light pf	83	85
American Pub. Utilities	42	45
American Pub. Utilities pf	74	76
Am. W. W. & E.	8¼	8¾
Am. W. W. & E. partic	23	25
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	62	64
Atlantic P. & P. pf	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf	88	..
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf	72	76
Central States Electric pf	79	81
Colorado Power	28	30
Colorado Power pf	99	101½
Columbus Electric pf	80	..
Conaumers' Power pf	98	99
Connecticut Power pf	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	59	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf	89½	92
El Paso Electric	122	126
El Paso Electric pf	100	..
†Electric B. & S. pf	99¼	100
Federal Light & Traction pf	53	56
Galveston-Houston Electric	33	37
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf	95	100
Illinois Traction	46	48
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	11	13
Mississippi River Power pf	80	83
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	59	61
Northern States Power	103	104
Northern States Power pf	100½	101
Northern States Electric	..	52
Northern Texas Electric pf	81	84½
Pacific G. & E.	67½	68
Pacific G. & E. pf	90¾	91½
Puget Sound Traction	18	..
Puget Sound Traction pf	54¾	..
Pennsylvania Light Co	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	75	83
Republic Ry. & Lt.	52	53¾
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	80	80½
Securities Corp. General	18	23
Securities Corp. General pf	80	85
Southern California Edison	92	93
Southern California Edison pf	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
Standard G. & E.	14¾	15¼
Standard G. & E. pf	41¾	42¼
Tampa Electric	..	135
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P.	54	56
Toledo Traction	53½	55
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	11	15
United Light & Railways	51	53
United Light & Railways pf	91	92
Western Power	19	19½
Western Power pf	69¼	70
West. Penn. pf.	103	106

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100½
American W. W. collateral 5s	74	77
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	92½
Central Illinois Light 5s	96	97
Clin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	101
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	87	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	78	..
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	98	..
Cumberl'd Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	93½	98
Dallas Electric 6s, 1917	88¾	..
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942	91	94
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	98	98
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1919	99½	..
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	99¼	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	89	92
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-23	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1948	89¾	90½
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	98	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1926	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¼	99
Miss. River Power Co., 1st 5s	77	78¼
Miss. Valley O. & E. 5s, 1922	94½	95½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	99¼	100
Northern States Power 6s, 1941	96¼	97
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	93½	98
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	85	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	98	..
Seattle Electric con. 5s	94	97
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99¼	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	98	..
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 6s	91½	93¼
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	96¾	97½

†Ex dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

United States Steel was again the feature of the market on the Consolidated Exchange. Early in the day it reached a new high record from which it later reacted slightly under pressure of profit taking. The further rise in this issue had a general strengthening effect on the entire list.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Allis-Chalmers	25¾	25¾	25	25
190	Am. B. Sugar	101¾	102¼	101¼	102
1,440	Am. Can	61½	63¾	61¾	62¾
520	Am. Car & F.	69¾	70¾	68¾	68¾
420	Am. Cot. Oil	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
690	Am. Hide & L.	19¾	20	19¾	19¾
210	Am. H. & L. pf	79½	79¾	77¾	78
90	Am. Ice Sec.	28¾	29	28¾	29
40	Am. Linseed	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
690	Am. Locomot'e	83¾	83¾	82½	82½
1,140	Am. S. & Ref.	113¾	113¾	112¾	112¾
1,600	Am. Sugar	118	120⅝	118	120
160	Am. Woolen	53½	53½	53¼	53¼
120	Am. Zinc	48¼	48¼	47⅝	47⅝
5,950	Ana. Copper	95⅝	96½	95¼	95¼
90	A., T. & S. F.	100¼	100½	100¼	100¼
790	Baldwin Loco.	87¾	88	86	86¼
50	Balt. & Ohio	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
120	California Pet.	24½	24½	24	24¼
5,720	Cent. Leather	89¼	93	88⅝	91¾
190	Ches. & Ohio	70¼	70¾	69¾	70¼
110	C., M. & St. P.	93¾	93¾	90	90½
390	C., R. I. & P.	25½	25½	24¾	24¾
30	Chile Copper	23	23	23	23
290	Chino Copper	58¾	59⅛	58¾	59
1,020	Col. Fuel & I.	56	56¾	55¾	56
190	Corn Products	18¾	18⅝	18¾	18⅝
6,540	Crucible Steel	87⅝	90¼	87¼	88¾
690	Cuba C. Sugar	70	70	68½	68¼
170	Dist. Securit's	40¼	40¾	40¾	40¾
670	Erie	38¾	39¼	38⅝	39
160	Goodrich Co	75	75¾	74½	74½
180	Gt. Nor. Ore	45	45¼	44⅞	45
780	Inspir. Copper	66¾	67	66¾	66¼
480	Int. Mer. Mar.	41	42¾	41	41½
1,470	Int. Mer. M. pf.	116¾	118¾	116¼	117⅞
340	Int. Nickel	52⅞	52⅞	51¾	51¾
90	Int. Paper	47¼	47½	46¾	47
190	Interboro. Con.	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17¾
20	Kan. City So.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27⅝
1,420	Kennecott Cop.	54⅛	54⅜	53¾	53½
270	Lack. Steel	87	88⅜	87	88⅜
140	Lehigh Val	85	85	84½	84¾
60	Maxwell Motor.	89¾	90	89¾	90
960	Mex. Petrol.	110½	112	110¾	110¾
30	Mex. Petrol. pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
140	Miami Copper	30¾	30¾	30¼	30½
70	Mo. Pacific	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Nat. Lead	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
40	Nev. Con	23	23	23	23
570	N. Y. Central	108¼	109	108¼	108¾
100	N. Y., N. & West.	144	144	144	144¾
40	Northern Pac.	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¾
40	Ontario Silver	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Pennsylvania	58¾	58¾	58	58
50	Pittsburgh Coal	37½	37½	37¼	37½
360	P. Steel Car	73¾	74¼	73	73
60	Ry. Steel Spgs.	54½	55	53¾	53¾
70	Ray Copper	26	26¾	25½	25¾
4,500	Reading	111	111¾	110¾	111¾
2,020	Rep. Iron & S.	77½	80	77¼	78¼
80	Southern Pac.	101¾	101¾	101	101¼
290	Southern Ry.	28¾	29¼	28⅞	29
420	Studebaker	135⅜	136⅜	135	135
440	Tenn. Copper	23¼	23⅝	23	23
140	Third Avenue	55¼	55¼	54¾	54¾
240	Union Bag	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜
5,530	Union Pacific	151½	153	150¾	152¾
220	U. S. Ind. Alc.	137½	137¾	136⅜	137
170	U. S. Rubber	61⅜	61⅜	61¼	61⅜
61,140	U. S. Steel	119¾	121¾	119¾	120
3,450	Utah Copper	100	100¾	98¾	100¼
90	Va.-Car. Chem.	46¾	46¾	46	46
60	Wabash	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
50	Wabash pf. A	58⅝	58⅝	58¼	58½
750	Westingh. El.	64¼	64¾	63¾	63¾
350	Willys-Overl'd	47¼	47½	46½	46¾

MINING STOCKS.

250	Daly	.85	.85	.80	.80
500	Florence	.42	.42	.42	.42
300	Goldf. Cons.	.57½	.57½	.57½	.57½
1,850	Great Bend	.12	.12½	.12	.12½
600	Isabella	.22	.22	.22	.22
200	Jumbo Ext.	.37	.37	.37	.37
400	Ophir	.19	.19	.19	.19
1,000	Sandst. Kend.	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
2,000	Silver Pick	.20½	.20½	.20	.20
450	Tonopah Ext.	4.85	4.85	4.80	4.80
800	Union Cons.	.62	.63	.62	.63

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government Bonds:

		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930		99½	100
2s, c, 1930		99½	..
2s, r, 1918		100¾	101¼
2s, c, 1918		100¾	..
3s, 1946		101½	102
4s, r, 1925		110¼	110¾
4s, c, 1925		110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936		99¼	100
Pan 2s, c, 1936		99½	100
Pan 3s, r, 1961		100	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961		100	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme T 1st pf	97	98
Adams Ex.	140	147
Ajax Rub.	63	65
Alaska J.	7	7½
Am Ag Ch pf	100	102
Am B N pf	51½	53½
Am B Sug pf	99	100¼
Am B S & Fdy	106½	109¾
Do pf	..	199
Am C & F pf	117	119½
Am Coal	35½	..
Am Exp	131	135
Am Lo pf	106	107
A S pf. A	85	98
Am Snuff	138	145
Do pf	109	110
A T & C	62	65
Am T pf	107	108
Ann Arbor	10	35
Do pf	..	85
Atl C L	119½	123
B & O pf	75½	76
Barrett Co pf	117¾	121
Bath S pf	130	136¼
B Un G	132	136
Brown Sh	69	71½
Do pf	99½	101
B, R & P	98	109
Do pf	115	120
Bush Ter	111	120
Can So	57½	59
Case (J I) pf	84½	86
C R R of N J, ex d.	300	350
C & A pf	15	24
C & N W pf	170	173
Chi, St P, M & Om	115	120
C, C, C & St L pf	83¾	84½
Cl & Pitts	83	..
Clu-Peab	69¾	70¾
Do pf	109	111
Comp T R	47¼	48¼
Cont C pf	119	118
Cont Ins	55	60
Crex Carp	45	60
Cruc S pf	121¼	122
Cub-Am S pf	109	109½
D P & L pf	97	98
D & C pf	98	98
D, L & W	235	236
Det Ed	144	146
Det U R	114	120
Dia Match	118½	120
D, S S & A pf	4	5
Do pf	11¼	12½
Elec S B	69	71
Erie & P	..	70
F M & S	20	21
Do pf	40¾	42
Gen Ch	830	838
Do pf	115	117
Gulf S S 1st pf	99	101
Hack Wat	25	35
Haime & G W) Co	175	195
Do pf	117	124
Homestake	183½	185
Int C pf	74½	75
I H, N J	118	119
Do pf	117½	..
I H C pf	109	..
Int N pf	108	..
Iowa Cent	5	8
Do pf	9	..
Jewel Tea pf	110	111
Kayser (J) & Co	95	98½
Do 1st pf	114	116
Kelly S T pf	99	100
K & D M	3	5
Do pf	..	80
L & W pf	44½	46¾
Long Isl'd	33	35
L W B pf	60	65
Lorill'd Co.	205	285
Do pf	121¾	123½
Louis & N	137	137¾
Man R'oh pf	1½	3½
Max M 1st pf	87	87½
M Dep Sts pf	104	106
Mich Cent	109	110
M & St L pf	7	8
M, St P & S S M	125¾	126¾
Do pf	135¾	136
N J	73	74
Mon Pow pf	94	96
Do pf	117	119
M Wd pf	113¾	..
Mor & Ha	..	60
N C & St L	123	140
Nat B pf	126½	130
N C & S pf	109	114
Nat L pf	113½	115
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	25	..
Do 2d pf	5	7½
N Y, C & St L	84	87
Do 1st pf	70	80
Do 2d pf	54	58
N Y Dock	9	14½
Do pf	30	35
N Y, L & West	..	128
Norf So	22	25
N & W pf	86	87
North Am	69	70
N W Tel	52½	..
Owens B M pf	116	..
Pabst B pf	87	92
Pac Coast	59	65
Do 1st pf	70	80
Do 2d pf	70	80
Pac M Co	94½	..
P & Sal pf	94½	97½
Peo & E	14	16
Pett-Mull	..	50
Do 1st pf	..	90
P C C & St L pf	81	82
Do pf	..	93
Pitts Coal	30	33
Do pf	110	120
Do cfs	108	108½
P, F. W & C pf	153	..
Pitts S pf	104½	106½
P S C pf	104	105
P S, N Y	128	130½
Pr Coal'r pf	2½	3½
Ry Stl Spr pf	100¾	101¾
Rdg 1st pf	43¾	45
Rutt'd pf	28	31
Saegs R pf	135½	137
St J & G I pf	115	118
St M Pal pf	62½	64
Studeb Co pf	111	112
T P L pf	130	..
Tob P pf	104	106½
T St L & W pf	..	..
West U pf	7¾	8¾
Do ctfs	5½	6½
Do pf	12	15
Do ctfs	11	15
T C R T pf	125	135
Union Typ	104½	106½
Do pf	114¾	..
Un Cig M	48	50
Un Cig Sts pf	117½	119
U Ind A pf	102¾	103
U S R & I	32	37
U S R & I pf	60¾	61¾
U S Rub	1¾	2¾
U S S	50¾	51¾
Utah Sec	17¾	18
W E & M 1st pf	70	75
Weym-S	..	510
W Un Tel	115¾	124
W'w'th (F W)	138½	141

BONDS.

$1,000	Anac & P. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,500	City of Balt. 5s, 1951	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
4,000	Chicago Ry. 5s	97½	97½	97¾	97½
5,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	92	92¾	92	92¾
12,000	Cos. O. & G. 6s	102½	102½	102¼	102¾
5,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Elk. Corp. 6s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
17,500	Hous. Oil div. ctfs	83¼	84½	83½	83¾
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	100	100	100	100
1,000	M. & M. Tr. 6s	108½	108½	108½	108¼
2,000	Penn. W. P. 5s	96	96	96	96
2,000	Spar. Pt. 4½s	97	97	97	97
10,000	Seaboard 4s	88	88	86	86
12,000	Uni. R. & E. 4s	84	84	83¾	84
3,000	Uni. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s	87¾	88	87¾	88
7,000	Uni. Ry. & E. inc. 4s	64½	64¾	64½	64¾

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
83	Ahmeek	106½	106¾	106	106
25	Alaska Gold	13	13	13	13
825	Allouez	71	71¼	70¾	71¼
960	Am. Zinc	47¾	48	47	47¼
765	Am. Zinc pf.	77½	78	77½	78
1,665	Ariz. Com'l	12½	12¾	12¾	12¾
800	Butte-Balak	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
80	Butte & Sup.	65¼	65¾	65	65¼
2,168	Cal. & Ariz.	77	78	77	78
8	Cal. & Hecla	581	585	581	585
20	Centennial	22	22	22	22
1,510	Chino	58	59¾	58	58¾
2,830	Copper Range	71¾	72	71	71
11,187	East Butte	15¾	17	15¾	16¾
410	Franklin	9¾	9¾	8¾	9¾
75	Granby	91	91	91	91
20	Greene-Can.	52½	52½	52½	52½
100	Hancock	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
65	Inspiration	67	67	66¾	66¾
223	Island Creek	49½	49½	48	48¾
101	Island Cr. pf.	91½	91½	91¼	91¾
210	Isle Royale	34	34	33¾	33¾
60	Kerr Lake	4¾	5	4¾	5
875	Keweenaw	6¾	7	6¼	6¾
100	Lake	14½	14½	14	14
433	La Salle	5	5	5	5
200	Mason Valley	5	5	5	5
2,292	Mass Cons.	17	17¾	17	17
10	Mayflower	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Miami	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
125	Michigan	4½	4½	4½	4½
490	Mohawk	95½	96	95	95
145	Nev. Cons.	23	23	22¾	22¾
260	New Arcadian	7¾	7¾	7½	7¾
80	New Idria	14½	14½	14½	14¾
520	Nipissing	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
450	North Butte	20¾	21	20¾	20¾
885	Old Dominion	70	70¼	70	70
145	Osceola	92	92	91	91
735	Pond Creek	17¾	17¾	16	16
62	Quincy	92	92½	92	92¼
10	Ray Consol	26	26	26	26
10	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¾
230	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
25	South Lake	6	6	6	6
870	St. Mary's	90	90¾	89	89
730	Sup. & Bos.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
20	Sup. Copper	16	16	16	16
246	Tamarack	48	48	47¾	47¾
55	Trinity	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
700	Tuolumne	70c	70c	70c	70c
265	U. S. Smelt	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¾
150	U. S. Sm. pf.	51	51¼	51	51¼
2,685	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	3¾	4
260	Utah Cons.	14¾	16	14¾	14¾
493	Utah Copper	99¾	100¼	99	99
1,215	Utah Metal	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
885	Victoria	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
25	Winona	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
105	Wolverine	46	46¼	46	46¼

RAILROADS.

17	Bos. & Alb.	182	182	180	182
11	Bos. Elevated	85	85	84	84
241	Bos. & Maine	45	46	45	46
3	Maine Central	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
45	Mass. Electric	5½	5½	5½	5½
35	Mass. Elec. pf.	34	34	34	34
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61	61¼	61	61¼
13	Prov. & Wor.	199½	199½	190½	190½
30	Rutland pf.	28	28	28	28
42	Vt. & Mass.	112	112	112	112
28	West End	89	89	88	89
65	West End pf.	78	78	78	79

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,175	Am. Ag. Chem.	80½	80½	80½	80¾
13	A. Ag. Ch. pfd.	101¼	101½	101¼	101¼
1,026	Am. Sugar	118	121	118	120¾
80	Am. Sugar pf.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
10	Am. Woolen	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
262	Am. Woolen pf.	98	98¾	98	98¼
2,007	A. G. & W. I.	97	97½	95¾	96
220	A. G. & W. I. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¾
250	Cuban Cement	23	23¾	23	23¾
20	Cum. Power pf.	95½	95½	95¼	95½
10	Edison Elec.	232½	232½	232½	232½
81	Gen. Electric	185¾	185¾	185¾	186¾
2,778	Mass. Gas	89	91	89	90½
1	Mass. Gas pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½
70	Nova Scotia	189	189	189	189½
60	N. E. Teleph.	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
500	Punta Al. Sug.	55½	55½	55½	55½
10	Pullman	171	171	171	171
10	Reece Buttonh.	16	16	16	16
85	Reece Folding	4	4	4	4
401	Swift	154	154	152¼	154
996	Swift rights	14¾	15	14¾	14¾
85	Torrington	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
120	United Fruit	162¾	163¾	162¾	163¾
185	United Shoe	57	57¾	57	57¾
130	United Shoe pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
6,500	Ventura Oil	10¾	10¾	9¾	10
20	Western Un.	106	106	106	106

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
5,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	84¾	84¾	84	84¾
13,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	Swift 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
8,000	U. F. 4½s, 1925	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
11,000	West. Tel. 5s	102	102	102	102

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
960	Am. Sew. P.	16¼	19¾	16¼	18
140	Am. W. G. M.	62¾	62¾	62½	62½
75	Am. W. G. M. pf.	122	129½	129	129½
110	Caney R. Gas	41	41	41	41
100	Con. Ice	4	4	4	4
140	Columbia Gas	85½	85½	87¾	87¾
61,850	Cable Consol.	.04	.11	.04	.11
130	Harb. Walker	125	125	125	125
541	Indepen. B'wg.	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
63	Ind. B'wg pf.	23	23	23	23
12	Lone S. Gas	91½	91½	81½	91½
65	Mfrs. L. & H.	85½	86½	50	50
200	Natl. Firep.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
30	Natl. Fire.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

200 Aluminum Co. of America
200 Atlas Portland Cement Com.
100 Continental Insurance
100 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
200 Freeport Texas Co.
300 Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil
50 German American Insurance
25 Globe & Rutgers Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
100 General Manifold & Ptg.
25 Jos. Dixon Crucible
50 National Fuel Gas
100 Santa Cecelia [illegible]ar Com.
100 Thompson-Starrett Com. (New)
200 Woodward Iron Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 American Hawaiian S. S.
25 By-Products Coke
50 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
50 Freeport Texas "Rights"
50 Germania Fire Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
25 Home Insurance
100 Mathieson Alkali Com.
25 New York Transit
50 North River Insurance
100 National Transit
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50 Singer Manufacturing

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Will Sell

$10,000 Yolo Water & Power Co. 1st 5s
$10,000 Chicoutimi Pulp 6s

Will Buy

100 Shares North Am. Pulp & Paper Com.
100 Shares Santa Cecilia Sugar Com.
$10,000 Peerless Truck & Motor 6s
$10,000 St. Lawrence Pulp & Lumber 6s

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 659,771 shares of stock and $138,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 141,351; oils, 102,340, and mining, 416,080. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,500	†Aetna Exp...	11¼	12	11¼	11½
400	Am. S. Tob..	24½	24½	24	24
3,000	†Am. Writ. P.	8¾	9¼	8½	8¾
200	†Butler C....	4½	4½	4¾	4¾
4,700	†Butter. Jud.	75¾	76	75	75¾
500	†Cal. Shipb..	14½	15	14¼	14¾
4,800	Car. Steel...	12¾	12¾	11¾	11¾
200	†Car L. & P.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	†Cen. Fdry...	14¼	15¼	14½	15¼
100	†Cent. F. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
400	C. I. Co. of Am.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
400	Chev. Motor.	200	200	188	200
320	Emer. Phon..	8¾	0	8½	0
200	†F. B. C. pf..	95½	95½	95½	95½
100	†G. Am. T. C.	59	59	59	59
1,800	†G. M. w. I.	168	168	164	166
1,000	†G.M.,pf.,w.i.	95	96	95	95½
700	Grant M. C...	8	9	8	8
300	Guant. Sugar	72	72½	72	72½
1,500	H. & B. C.Co.	41¼	42¾	41½	42
100	†Haw. Sugar.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
157	H. S. C. pf..	97½	98	97½	98
200	†Hut. Sug. P.	29¼	29½	29¼	29¼
3,350	†Imp. Car.Ch.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Int. Arms P.S.	22¾	22¾	22	22½
1,600	Intern. Rub..	16	16½	15½	15¾
750	††Jop. Ore Sp. (new)	45	47	45	47
200	Kath Br. pf..	10	10	9¼	9¼
1,500	Keys. T. & R.	18¾	18¾	18	18
900	†S. S. Kresge.	14	14	13¾	13¾
1,000	†Lake Tor. Bl.	10½	10¾	10½	10¾
200	Loft's. Inc..	105	105	105	105
1,500	Man. El. Sup. w. i.	35½	36¾	35¾	36¾
10,800	Manh. Tran..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
200	Mars. of Am.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,400	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs...	65	73	65	73
1,300	Martin Arms pf., v.t. cfs.	97	97	94	96
6,200	†Maxim Mun..	6¼	6½	6¼	6¾
100	†Mex. P. Ex.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
15,000	†M'vale Steel.	68	68¾	67¼	67¼
1,300	†Mitchell M. (wh. r'l's'd).	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¼
6,000	†Nat. Auto..	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾
4,400	†N. Y. Ct. rts.	¾	¾	¾	¾
300	N. Y. Transp.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
200	†Pauahau S...	27	27¼	27	27¼
1,800	†Pupp St., w.i.	10¼	10¾	9¾	9¾
900	†Pullm. Vent.	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
400	†Pull. Vent.pf.	5¼	5	4¾	5
3,000	Cor. of R.&H.	6	6¼	6	6
100	Seab. S. & M.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
400	†Spice pf....	101½	101¾	101¼	101¾
135	Spr'ld B. Co..	93	93	93	93
1,500	†St. J. Lead..	18¾	19¼	18¾	19
200	Strom. Carb.	39	39	39	39
7,700	S. B.,v.t.ctfs..	42½	43	41½	42
200	T. Sq. A. S..	40	40	40	40
375	†Todd Ship....	83	83	82	83
500	U. S. S. Co...	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,300	†U. S. Tung...	34	34	32	34
800	†Un. Motors..	66¾	67	66¾	66¾
5,000	Un. Al. S. C.	50	50	48	49
10,000	Un. Prof. Sh.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	†West. Pac..	18½	20	18½	20
25	†West. P. pfd.	47	47	47	47
400	W F.C.,v.t.cts.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
20,000	†W.-M. A. Cp.	23¾	24¾	23¾	24¾
300	†Zinc Con. Co.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
15	Galena Sig. O.	174	174	174	+ 1
50	Ill. Pipe Line.	220	217	220	..
190	Prairie P. L.	300	296	296	− 2
15	S. O., (Ind.)..	785	780	785	+ 7
30	S. O., (N. J.).	602	601	601	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	†Alberta Pet., Ltd., (a p.).	69	69	69	69
4,800	‡BarnettO.&G	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
1,850	†Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.).	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¾
4,050	†Cos. O. & G.	13	13¾	13	13
10,900	†Fed. Oil....	1⅛	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛
800	†Gen. R. & P.	¾	¾	¾	¾
5,100	†Houston Oil.	18½	20½	18½	20½
4,600	Ken. O. (a p.)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,300	Met. Pet....	14	14⅜	13¾	14⅛
4,000	†Midwest O.	42	43	41	42
100	Musk. O. & R.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,800	N. Y.-Okl. O.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
9,500	†Okla. Oil...	10½	11	10½	11
3,500	Okla. Oil pf..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8,500	Okla.P.&R.(10%-11)	11⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10¼
1,000	†Omar O. & G	55	60	55	60
1,050	†Sap. O. & R.	10	10¼	10	10
200	Savoy Oil....	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
6,200	Seq. O. & R..	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,000	†Sinclair Oil..	49½	49⅝	49	49⅜
700	So. Oil Corps.	8	8¼	8	8¼
2,000	†Un. West. O.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	†Utah O.(a p.)	42	43	39	40
15,500	†Vac. G. & O.	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
2,270	†Victoria. Oil	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
200	Way. O. & G.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼

MINING STOCKS.

500	†Ala.-Br. Co. Mst. (pros.).	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
19,800	†Alaska Mines Corp.	84	85	83	84
900	†Al.-West....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
7,000	††Ariz. Chlor.	39	38	36	38
300	Ariz. Copfds..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	Big Jim	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
11,125	Big L. Cop..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
17,500	Boss. & Mon..	92	92	86	86
2,500	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs..	7⅜	8½	7⅜	8
9,000	Butte Detroit	98	1	98	1
270	Butte & N.Y.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	Caledonia ..	59	59	59	59
2,000	†Cal. Tread..	79	79	78	79
7,200	†Cal. & Jer..	2½	2½	2	2½
5,900	Canada Cop'r.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1,500	C. de P. Cop.	38½	39	38¾	38¾
22,000	Con. Ar. Sm.	1⅛	2¼	1⅛	2
6,000	†Cons.-Hi....	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
2,000	Cres. Con. G.	6	6¼	6	6¼
200	Davis-Daly ..	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
12,000	Darwin L. & S. M. & D.	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
1,700	Dundee-Ariz. Cop. (pros.).	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,160	‡Emma Cop'r	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
5,500	†Gold'd Cons	59	59	55	57
3,200	†Gold. Min. (a pros.)....	40	40	38	38
24,300	†Green. Min..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,000	†Grizzly Flats Gold. Min...	58	58	53	58
900	Hecla	8⅞	7	6⅝	6⅝
15,000	†Ind. Lead..	13	13	12	12
5,400	Inspir. Need. (a pros.)....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,000	Jerome Verde (a pros.)..	2½	2⅞	1½	2
900	†Jerome, Vic. Ex.(a pros.)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4,500	†Jumbo Ext..	35	36	35	36
11,000	La. Cons,....	51	51	49	50
20,000	Magma Cop..	18	21	18	20½
2,500	Marys. Gold Min. Co....	2	2	1⅞	1⅛
500	Monitor Sil..	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
500	Montana Gold.	89	89	89	89
23,000	†Mother Lo..	39½	40	39	39½
12,600	††New. Mines	75	76	75	76
400	N.Y. & Hon..	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½
200	N. Utah Bing.	1	1	1	1
8,500	Nipissing Min.	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
2,950	††Old Em.. L.	45	45	41	45
1,200	†Peer. Jen...	77	77	77	77
3,200	†Pitts.-Jerome Con. (a pros.)	2½	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
1,000	Port. Cons. C.	63	64	63	64
7,500	†Prog. Min. & Milling ...	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
1,400	†Ray. Her. M.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
13,000	‡Rex Con.M.	29	30	29½	29½
1,650	†Roches. Min	58	58	57	57
100	Sacram. Val.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,500	†Santa R. D.	1¾	1¾	1½	1¾
100	Std Silv.-Ld.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,100	†Success	36	37	36	37
1,000	††Teck-Hughes (a pros.)...	40	40	40	40
3,100	‡Tenn. C. rts	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
36,800	T. Burns G.pf	83	85	83	84
725	†Ton. Belm't.	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
2,000	Ton. Exten..	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
4,500	††U.S.Con. M.	9	9½	9	9½
1,900	†Unit. V. Ext	40	40¼	39½	39⅝
500	†W. End Con.	73	73	73	73
3,200	†Wh.Caps M.	40	41	39	41
42,000	Wh. Cross C.	¾	1	¾	1⅛
100	†White O. M.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	†Tusc'n Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$35,000	Consol. Ariz. Smelt. 5s...	56	56	55	56
26,000	‡Cosden & Co. new 6s	100⅛	101	100⅛	161
23,000	‡Cen. Oil 6s	102¾	103	102¾	103
2,000	Mdv. Steel 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
14,000	Russian Govt. 6½s, w. i...	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
23,000	‡Sinc'r Oil 6s	98¼	98¼	97¼	97¼
15,000	W.Pac.new 5s	86¼	86¼	86½	86¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Saturday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Chevrolet Motor	198	201	197	200
Int. Arms & Fuse	21½	22½	21¾	22½
Smith & Terry pf	10	10¼	10	10¼
United Drug	77	78	76	77
United Drug 1st pf	53	54	53	54
United Drug 2d pf	92	94	90	92

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	17	17½	16½	17
Tide Water Oil	183	185	183	185

BOND.

Pierce Oil	84	86	84	86

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	56	60	56	60
America Brass	340	344	337	340
Atlas Powder	173	178	173	178
Atlas Powder pf.	99	100	99	100
Babcock & Wilcox	122	126	121	123
Bliss (E. W.)	725	740	705	730
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	80	75	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	185	195	180	190
Canadian Explosives	450	460	380	460
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	870	885	870	885
Du Pont Powd., new	287	290	287	290
Du Pont Powd. deb.	103	104½	103	104½
Hercules Powder	350	360	345	355
Hercules Powder pf.	116	117	116	117
International Arms	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond	183	185	182	185
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	106	108	106	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.	655	665	655	665
Winch. Rptg. Arms	1200	1400	1200	1400

EXPLAINS CAR SHORTAGE.

J. C. Woodworth Says Lack of Coast Ships Has Congested Railroads.

J. C. Woodworth, Vice President in charge of traffic of the Northern Pacific Railway, says that the freight car shortage, which he characterizes as the worst in the country's history, is not due altogether to the increase in industrial activity.

"There would be no car shortage," Mr. Woodworth said, "were the railroads not obliged to carry, in addition to their own traffic, the enormous coast-to-coast tonnage which was carried through the Panama Canal by ships which have wholly deserted this trade to seek greater profits elsewhere. Ships owners of course cannot be blamed for doing this, and they might have made some increases in rates and kept their vessels in this trade had it not been for transcontinental railroad rates which cannot be raised without approval of the Federal authorities.

"We can do nothing more than we are now doing, but shippers can do much to improve the situation. Records show that 50 per cent. of the total car days are consumed in loading and unloading. Therefore, if shippers could load and unload cars in half the time now taken, it would be equivalent to adding 25 per cent. to our freight car equipment."

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. & Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug. 1919	98½	98¾	5.20
Argen. Govt. Dis.		Feb.21 '11	98	99¾	4.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15'17	100⅜	101¼	4.85
Argen. Govt.	5	May15,'20	100½	101	5.67
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100	100⅜	4.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100⅜	100¾	4.19
City of Paris	6	Oct. 15,'21	98½	98¾	6.45
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.70
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100½	100¾	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1,'22	100½	100¾	4.83
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 16,'17	99¾	100	6.00
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99¾	5.10
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	102	106	4.57
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101	102	4.00
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	98¼	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	98½	100¼	4.83
Govt. of N. F.	6	July, 1919	98¼	99	5.40
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100½	100⅝	6.10
Do rubles	5½	Aug.14,'26	305	306	..
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	..	98	6.01
Prov. of Sask.	6	May, 1926	..	99	6.07
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1919	100	100¾	4.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Sept., 1919	99¾	100¼	4.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101	3.93
Am. Locome.	5	July, 1919	100½	100¾	3.65
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	3.98
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	90	99¼	4.40
Anaconda Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅔	2.75
A. T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	100⅜	101⅛	3.12
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	99	100½	6.00
At. & Pac T.	4	June, 1921	101⅜	102¼	..
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¼	101	4.37
Can. North...	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. North...	6	July 10,'17	100¼	100⅜	5.50
Can. North...	6	July 10,'18	100¼	100⅜	5.63
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar2 2,'22	103	103¼	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102¾	4.30
C. B. & Q....	4	July, 1921	98¾	98¾	4.31
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100¼	4.70
Cuba-Am.Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¾	102¾	4.35
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	96½	99	6.12½
Erie R. R....	5½	Apr., 1917	100¾	100¾	3.37
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	100½	101¼	4.42
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.55
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	99	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100½	101	3.80
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	101⅜	101⅝	3.85
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100¾	101¼	5.67½
Mich. Ry.	5	June, 1919	100¾	101⅝	5.40
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	99½	99⅝	7.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	97½	98½	8.55
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	100¾	4.61
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100½	100¾	4.75
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100⅜	4.65
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	100¾	101¼	4.24
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¾	101¼	4.55
Rem. A. Un. Mct. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	85	98½	13.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100¾	3.12
U.R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	97¾	98¼	5.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.15
Wh'ouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¾	101	3.90
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar.1,1917	100	100¼	1.00
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98½	99	5.67
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99¼	100½	6.37½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	6.08
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¾	101	6.43

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1917	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾
4½s	June,	1965	110	110⅜	109⅞	110¼
4½s	Mar.,	1963	109½	109⅞	109⅜	110¼
4½s	Nov.,	1957	109½	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝
4½s	May,	1957	109½	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝
4½s	April,	1966	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s	Mar.,	1964	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s	Mar.,	1962	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s	Sept.,	1960	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s	Mar.,	1960-1936	103¾	104	103⅝	103⅝
4s	May,	1959	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4s	Nov.,	1958	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4s	May,	1957	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4s	Nov.,	1955	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
4s	Nov.,	1956	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4s	Nov.,	1936	100⅜	..	100⅜	..
3½s	Nov.,	1955	93¾	..	93¾	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954	93¾	..	93¾	..
3½s	May,	1954	93¾	..	93¾	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1950		3.87	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	1918-1928		3.87	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	Nov.,	1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June,	1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	Mar.,	1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1922-1931		3.95	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	1921-1925		3.95	3.87	3.95	3.87
4½s	Apr.,	1920	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
4½s	1917-1919		3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May,	1919	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s	Nov.,	1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May,	1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
3½s	1940-1952		3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1939		3.95	3.85	4.00	3.90
3½s	1922-1929		3.95	3.85	4.00	3.90
3½s	1918-1921		3.95	..	4.00	..
3½s	1917-1918		3.85	..	3.85	..
3s	1940-1953		3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1938		4.00	3.90	3.95	3.85
3s	1923-1930		4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925		3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1916-1917		3.80	..	3.80	..

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16⅝	17½	17	18
Atlantic Refining	865	875	860	870
Borne-Scrymser	400	420	400	420
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	103	105	106
Chesebrough Mfg.	480	490	460	490
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	575	600	560	570
Crescent Pipe Line	40	45	40	45
Cumberland P. L.	100	105	100	105
Eureka Pipe Line	240	245	240	245
Galena Signal Oil	172	175	172	175
Galena Signal Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	217	222	215	220
Indiana Pipe Line	106	*110	107	110
Inter. Pet. Co. Ltd.	11⅛	12	11¼	11⅝
National Transit	19½	20	19	20
N. Y. Transit	215	220	215	220
Northern P. L.	106	108	103	108
Ohio Oil	345	350	330	335
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	68	71	67	70
Pierce Oil	17	17⅛	16½	17
Pierce Oil conv. 6s, '24	84	86	84	86
Prairie Oil and Gas	480	485	473	478
Prairie Pipe Line	297	300	295	300
Solar Refining

REPORT ON VALUES OF TWO RAILROADS

Prouty Commission Files Its First Report Under the La Follette Law.

FINDS TASK DIFFICULT

And Results Are Not Satisfactory, the Commission Says—Detailed Appraisal of Two Southern Properties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The first results of the La Follette physical valuation law to ascertain the value of railroad properties as a basis for rate-making appeared today in the filing of final valuation reports by the Prouty Commission in the cases of the Texas Midland, known as the Hetty Green road, and the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad. The Texas Midland is wholly in Texas. The Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic is in Georgia and Alabama.

The former consists of two pieces of road, with a total mileage of 111, and the latter is a system with 444 miles of single track. The work of establishing the value of these two roads has been in progress nearly four years.

The commission says that the task has not been easy and the results are not satisfactory. There has been difficulty in identifying equipment now in existence and fixing its cost. However, every document possessed by both roads has been examined, and a practical and earnest effort made to rewrite their investment account of each.

In the case of the Texas Midland the book investment is found to be $3,474,491, the capitalization $2,112,000, and the value, less depreciation, $2,509,209. The cost value was $3,360,693, and the cost of reproduction would be $3,382,004.

The Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic capitalization is found to be $35,000,000, while the cost of reproduction would be $22,716,886. The value, less depreciation, is $18,071,930. Taking account of leases, the present value is put at $24,154,998.

In both reports certain items are held to be nearly the same in original cost and present value. For instance, the commission holds grading to be even in both columns of value. In the Texas Midland estimate this is put at $411,866. In other items interesting variations appear, as may be seen in the following appraisals of various parts of the property of the Texas Midland:

	Original Cost.	Less Deprecia'n.
Bridges	$387,792	$289,461
Ties	272,083	136,345
Rails	525,134	434,285
Ballast	210,937	168,509
Stations	103,319	79,965
Water stations	30,429	22,267
Locomotives	187,928	107,643
Freight cars	100,422	120,422
Passenger cars	73,455	39,216

The original cost and present value, as appraised of various items in the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic, are as follows:

	Original Cost.	Less Deprecia'n.
Tunnels	$46,856	$45,575
Bridges, trestles, and culverts	2,370,728	1,980,705
Ties	999,281	508,347
Rails	271,804	2,400,600
Stations	635,614	429,155
Locomotives	1,283,647	842,703
Freight cars	2,895,576	1,570,641
Passenger cars	399,739	264,857

The value of the grading of this road, which is held to be as good today as when the road was built, is placed at $5,283,885.

The work done in reaching an estimate of the value of these two railroads will be of great interest to all the railroad managements in the country. All the large railroads have for the last three years been conducting a valuation of their own in order to check up against the work of the Government Valuation Bureau. Some of these valuation departments of the railroads are organized on a large scale with expert civil engineers in charge, and the work is carefully checked up and made to represent the best possible appraisement to be had.

Among railroad men and Government officials who have had experience in the work, however, it is generally believed that the work of valuation proceeds so slowly that the results soon are out of date, and that because of this a new valuation will be required again and again before it will be possible to take any steps in basing rates on valuations of physical properties.

NOT AGAINST STATE BOARDS

But Railways Favor Sole Federal Control of Interstate Matters.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The attitude of the railroad interests toward State Railroad Commissions was defined here today in a statement by Hale Holden, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chairman of the Railroad Presidents' Committee in the recent controversy with the trainmen. He denied that the roads were seeking the destruction of the State boards, but said the roads would like to place exclusive control of all questions pertaining to railroad affairs that were more than Statewide in their functions under the Interstate Commerce Commission, or some other Federal body.

"First in importance," he said, "is the rate-making power. Forty-eight State commissions making rates and rules for the government of interstate carriers is rapidly leading to confusion and much unnecessary expense to the carriers. Forty-eight States requiring many different standards of operation would bankrupt an average railroad and mean nothing to the public except the bad results coming from lack of uniformity. State Railroad Commissions have their legitimate field, but all matters that have an interstate effect should, in our opinion, be the subject of Federal control."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair Tues. Wed. fair in w., probably rain in e.; strong n. and n. e. winds on coast.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Tues, Wed. fair, except rain near coast; fresh to strong n. winds off coast.

Fla.—Fair Tues., except probably rain in s. e. Wed. fair; moderate n. e. winds, except strong off e. coast.

Ala.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Miss.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; colder Wed. in n.; gentle to moderate e. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Tues. Wed. rain and colder.

Ky.—Cloudy Tues., rain and colder at night or Wed.

Ind.—Cloudy Tues., followed by rain and colder in n. and at night in s. Wed. probably fair; moderate shifting winds, becoming n.

Lower Mich.—Rain Tues., colder in s. e. Wed. fair and warmer; moderate winds, becoming e. Tues., north.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues.; warmer in w. Wed., probably rain; variable winds, becoming s. e. and increasing.

Ohio—Cloudy Tues.; probably rain and cooler at night and in s. Wed., fair; moderate winds, becoming n.

Ill.—Rain and colder Tues. Wed., fair; warmer in n. and w.

Wis.—Rain Tues.; colder in e. and s. Wed., fair; warmer in n. and w.

Wis.—Cloudy in e. s., fair in n. and w. Tues.; continued cold. Wed., cloudy and warmer.

Minn.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed., cloudy; colder in n. and w.

Iowa—Cloudy in n., probably unsettled in s. Tues.; continued cold. Wed., fair and warmer.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Tues., warmer in e. and s. Wed. fair and colder.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer Tues., colder in n. and w. Wed.

Neb.—Cloudy Tues., warmer in n. and w.; Wed., fair and warmer.

Kan.—Unsettled Tues., probably rain and colder in s. e.; Wed. fair and warmer.

La.—Fair Tues., colder in n. w.; Wed. fair.

Ark.—Fair Tues., colder in n. and w.; Wed. rain.

Okla.—Fair Tues., colder in e. and s. sem., Wed. fair.

Tex.—Fair Tues.; colder, in n.; Wed. fair.

N. M.—Fair Tues.; Wed. Tues. and Wed.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Those who have been predicting that the price of wheat in Chicago will reach the $2 mark before the turn of the new year saw the market yesterday pass the $1.75 mark with a very active and aggressive demand. The advance was based largely on further sensationally bullish reports from the Argentine, where the Rosario market was up 6½@10c a bushel from Saturday, while Buenos Aires gained 1⅝@1½c. The visible supply showed an increase for the week of 854,000 bushels and the total is 60,178,000, compared with only 20,613,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $2.02; No. 2 hard, $1.88; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.98; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.97¼, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.75¼	1.72½	1.74⅝	1.70¾	1.01¼
May	1.75¾	1.72½	1.74⅝	1.70¾	1.03⅝
July	1.48¼	1.41⅛	1.41⅝	1.41	..

CORN.

The corn market was excited and strong and prices again made new high records. There was a very active and general demand, with evidences of heavy outside operations. The strength was based on the advance in wheat, as well as the small stocks and prospects of a more active consuming demand both here and abroad. The visible supply showed a decrease of 586,000 bushels and the total was 6,870,000 bushels, compared with 3,974,000 bushels a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.13½, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	89⅞	87	88¾	87	58¾
May	90	88	89½	87½	59⅞
July	89⅝	87⅝	88½	86⅞	..

OATS.

The oats market was active and strong with net gains of 2c to 2½c. The strength in wheat and corn is believed to have enhanced the feeding value of oats while, furthermore, exporters were in the market and sales were estimated at from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bushels. The visible supply increased 1,300,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 93,000 last year, while the total was 43,180,000, against 15,270,000 last year. The local cash market was strong, standard being quoted at 58½@c; No. 2 white, 59c; No. 3 white, 58c; No. 4 white, 57c to 57½c; fancy clipped white, 61c to 63c; ordinary clipped white, 57c to 59c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	55⅝	51¼	52⅛	50⅜	39⅞
May	57⅞	55⅛	56⅝	54⅞	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision list was strong and higher in the face of liberal receipts of live hogs and a decline at the yards. Values were irregular at the start, but soon developed a strong upward tendency, with sentiment influenced largely by the strength in other commodities. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 55,000, estimated for Tuesday, 22,000. Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 4,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Loss.
Lard—					
October	15.80	15.60	15.80	15.70	8.77
December	15.47	15.10	15.47	15.12	8.97
Ribs—					
October	14.45	14.15	14.45	14.10	9.37
January	13.92	13.42	13.90	13.50	8.87
Pork—					
December	26.35	25.25	26.35	25.30	13.35
January	26.00	25.25	26.00	25.35	14.15

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market experienced another sharp upward movement, which again sent values to new high records for some of the active positions. The strength in the cotton and lard markets inspired renewed operations on the buying side, and there was also a good demand from the South. Closing quotations were 28@40 points net higher, with total sales for the day amounting to 9,400 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.10	11.90
October	12.50	12.45	12.40@12.61	12.00
November	12.20	12.06	12.17@12.21	11.87
December	12.22	12.02	12.17@12.19	11.89
January	12.25	12.05	12.22@12.23	11.91
February	12.05	12.05	12.22@12.26	11.92
March	12.29	12.05	12.25@12.26	11.94
April	..	..	12.30@12.36	11.99
May	12.42	12.15	12.36@12.37	12.01

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed increasing activity yesterday and there was a sharp advance in prices, with May contracts selling up to 18.82c, or 27 points above Saturday's close and 43 points above the low level of last week. The gains were not fully maintained, as there was considerable realizing in the late trading, but the close was steady at a net advance of 17 to 21 points. Sales were reported of 143,000 bags. Cost and freight offers were reported about 10 to 15 points higher on the average. A sale of well-described 4s was mentioned at 10.30c, with fresh offers of 10¾c, London credits. The local spot market was steady at 9⅝c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	8.56@8.59	8.39
November	..	..	8.56@8.59	8.39
December	8.63	8.40	8.56@8.58	8.39
January	8.65	8.43	8.59@8.60	8.42
February	..	..	8.62@8.63	8.44
March	8.74	8.48	8.65@8.66	8.47
April	..	..	8.69@8.70	8.51
May	8.82	8.56	8.74@8.75	8.55
June	..	..	8.79@8.80	8.59
July	8.90	8.64	8.84@8.85	8.63
August	..	..	8.88@8.89	8.67
September	8.72	8.72	8.92@8.94	8.71

SUGAR.

Sugar futures prices were rather irregular throughout the day, with a little easier tendency at the close, due to a feeling that the spot market was not as strong as at the close of the market last week. Final figures on the exchange were 4 points higher to 5 points lower, with sales 8,700 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	5.35@5.40	5.40
November	5.41	5.40	5.39@5.40	5.44
December	5.05	4.98	4.98@4.99	4.99
January	4.59	4.55	4.54@4.56	4.60
February	4.34	4.29	4.29@4.23	4.26
March	4.28	4.23	4.22@4.24	4.23
April	..	..	4.25@4.27	4.27
May	4.34	4.34	4.28@4.30	4.30
June	..	..	4.31@4.33	4.33
July	4.39	4.38	4.34@4.36	4.33
August	..	..	4.36@4.38	4.40
September	4.46	4.46	4.39@4.41	4.43

Except for an advance of 10 points by one refiner to the basis of 7.60c for fine granulated, there was no change in refined sugar prices, four refiners still quoting 7.50c for fine. Withdrawals on old contract were quite liberal, and it was said that refiners were catching up on old orders. Raw sugar was firm with some 50,000 to 60,000 bags from store, and early shipment Cubas sold at 5¼c, equal to 6.62c, duty paid. Quotations follow: Centrifugals, 6.52c; molasses, 5.64c; cost and freight, 5½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,868 packages. Indications of lighter supplies this week have encouraged a little more buying, and the market advanced ¼c on the best grades of fresh creamery. Trading is not active, but there is quite a firm tone at the present writing. Ladles and packing stock lean more in sellers' favor. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, lb. 36@36¼c; extras, (92 score), 35½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 34@35c; seconds, (83 to 87 score) 32½@33¾c; thirds, 31@32c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 37@37½c; extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 34½@35¼c; seconds, 33@34c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 35¼@35½c; extras, 34¼@35c; firsts, 33¾@34¼; seconds, 32½@33½; State dairy, tubs, finest, 34¼@35c; good to prime, 32½@34c; common to fair, 29@32c; renovated, extras, 32@32½c; firsts, 31@31½; lower grades, 29@30½; imitation creamery, firsts, 30½@31; ladles, June make, firsts, 30@30½; current make, firsts, 29½@30c; seconds, 28½@29c; lower grades, 27½@28c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28½@29; No. 2, 28c; lower grades, 27@27½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,952 cases. Receipts are lighter and advices indicate a considerable decrease in shipments from Western and Northwestern sections. The market is stronger, and on good to fine qualities prices show some advance, the market closing with a fairly firm tone and a better trading. There is still rather a slow market for the undergrades of fresh gathered eggs, of which there are still liberal accumulations and for which values show little change. Storage eggs are stronger under rather firm speculative support, but the movement in regular distributing channels is not larger and the foundation for the improvement in prices is somewhat doubtful. Nearby white eggs are in light supply and fancy new-laid qualities are very scarce and firm; most of the offerings sell in range of 45@55c. Nearby brown eggs of very fancy quality are firm and in sellers' favor. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 39@40c; extra firsts, 36@38c, firsts, 33@35c; seconds, 30@32c; thirds and poorer, 28@29c; dirties, No. 1; 28½@29c; No. 2 and poorer, 27@28c; checks, good to choice, dry, 27@28c; undergrades, 24@26c. Refrigerator, special marks, fancy storage and insurance paid, 32@32½c; firsts, 31@31½c; seconds, 30@31c; lower grades, 25½@29½c; dirties, 26½@28c; refrigerator, State, whites, 29@34c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, nearby whites, fine to fancy, 55@60c; ordinary to good, 40@54c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35@55c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 35@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, nearby browns, 48@54c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@40c.

When the European war is concluded those who have taken Current History Magazine, published monthly by The New York Times, will have on their tables the entire story of the great struggle, with portraits, speeches, important documents, charts, and cartoons, together with diplomatic correspondence and other matter forming a complete work. 25 cents a copy; $2.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

ACTIVE COTTON LIST OVER 19-CENT LEVEL

Prices Make an Overnight Jump of About 70 Points, or $3.50 a Bale.

$5 INCREASE IN A WEEK

Confidence in Higher Figure and Sold-Out Condition of the Market Chief Causes of Advance.

Cotton yesterday resumed the performance of establishing new high levels, with prices making an overnight jump of about 70 points or $3.50 a bale, chiefly as a result of the sold-out conditions arising from the heavy liquidation of last week. With the price of 19.22 registered by the January option yesterday, there had been a recovery of exactly 100 points or $5 per bale from the low level of last week.

The confidence in higher prices and the sold-out condition of the market were the chief factors in causing yesterday's advance. News directly bearing on the market was without special feature. Several bullish interviews were given out, one by B. S. Castles, prominent among the bull leaders of the day, and another by Frank B. Hayne of New Orleans. Favorable reports were received from the drygoods trade, and it was stated on the floor that print-cloth manufacturers at present prices for cotton could make a profit of more than $30 per bale on every pound of raw material consumed by them.

Liverpool sent a higher range of prices. One private cable said: "Purchasee are being made on orders from the Continent. Few sellers. Spinners buying futures to cover yarn sales. Egyptian market strong at 60 points advance."

The opening here was at an advance of 28 to 32 points. There was a brief period of liquidation, but the market crossed the 19-cent level for the active options before noon. Trading was on a large scale, with Wall Street, Chicago interests and spot firms prominent on the buying side.

The weather details showed temperatures around freezing and below in the Eastern and central belts. In Arkansas the minimum temperatures were as low as 27 degrees.

In his interview yesterday, Frank B. Hayne stated that he did not believe a price of 20 cents would check the demand from mills and that considerably higher prices for cotton could easily be possible. He said that even at 20 cents the manufacturers would be making a profit not dreamed of a few years ago.

Market closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
Oct.	18.71	18.89	18.71	18.88@19.00	*18.31
Dec.	18.80	19.22	18.80	19.19@19.22	18.52@18.54
Jan.	18.81	19.22	18.75	19.18@19.21	18.48@18.50
Mar.	18.90	19.30	18.89	19.32@19.36	18.92@18.94
May	19.00	19.49	19.00	19.45@19.49	18.74@18.75
July	19.12	19.50	19.05	19.46@19.49	18.77@18.79

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 60 points advance; middling, 19.10c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were strong, 44 to 60 points advance. New Orleans, 18.13c; Galveston, 18.60c; Savannah, 18.50c; Memphis, 18.25c; Augusta, 18.69c; Houston, 18.50c. New Orleans market closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
Oct.	18.01	18.25	17.93	18.36@18.38	17.68@17.68
Dec.	18.20	18.62	18.13	18.58@18.59	17.87@17.88
Jan.	18.29	18.79	18.23	18.72@18.74	17.99@18.00
Mar.	18.50	19.01	18.47	18.97@18.98	18.33@18.35
May	18.68	19.16	18.68	19.15@19.16	18.41@18.42
July	19.06	19.20	18.79	19.25@19.27	18.52@18.53

The Liverpool market opened strong. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 19 points advance, at 10.76d. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 32,000 bales, including 23,000 American. Closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	10.69	10.84	10.60	10.71½	10.45¾
Jan.-Feb.	10.60	10.76	10.60	10.74½	10.48
Mar.-Apr.	10.67	10.77	10.67	10.80½	10.54½
May-June	10.71	10.82½	10.71	10.87	10.60
July-Aug.	10.75	10.89	10.75	10.89	10.60¾

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 18.84c; March, 18.97c; May, 19.07c; July, 19.11c. The market there was due to open today 17 to 19 points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	16,712	351,497	263,830
New Orleans	17,022	274,840	208,522
Mobile	21	10,360	16,022
Savannah	4,881	163,931	133,217
Charleston	1,052	63,200	92,759
Wilmington	1,822	34,330	42,678
Norfolk	5,598	64,279	69,121

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,706	128,608	161,068
Memphis	6,435	182,790	188,971
St. Louis	1,081	14,171	6,777
Charleston	1,052	63,200	92,759
Houston	30,432	258,296	162,973

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	24,000 to 25,500	29,853	34,167
New Orleans	... to ...	23,479	10,244

Exports yesterday were 45,847 bales; total thus far for this season, 1,460,917; total last season, 1,193,613.

More Cotton Goods Are Advanced.

Watts, Stebbins & Co. of this city yesterday advanced these thirty-six-inch Masonville goods half a cent a yard: Muslin, cambric, inogcloth, nainsook, percale, and brown.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Fifty-five corporations, with aggregate capitalization of $2,938,000, were chartered today. They include:

Premier Motor Corporation, engines, motors, vehicles, boats, aeroplanes, 20,000 shares $100 each, 90,000 shares no par value; carry on business with $152,500; W. E. Reinhardt, J. C. Harrison, De W. V. D. Reilley, 2 Rector St.

Flinn & Co., Inc., Schenectady, groceries, wines, liquors, $100,000; M. A. Delaney, M. B. and D. F. Flinn, Schenectady.

Quinne Inc., Schenectady, drugs, medicines, merchandise, food products, $50,000 H. J. Reeves, M. K. and W. H. Quinn, 18 Union Av., Schenectady.

Outlet Credit Clothing Company, Inc., Rochester, clothing, women's furnishings, $20,000; L. Gais, S. and E. Cohen, 24 Elmira St., Rochester.

Buffalo Home Builders, Inc., Buffalo, realty, construction, agents, $50,000; E. A. Linton, C. A. Kayner, J. S. Gilbert, Buffalo.

Electric Hoist Corporation, machinery, motors, tools, engines, derricks, dredges, scows, $25,000; C. Oass, F. M. Alleva, A. A. Schroeder, 2,117 East 14 St. Brooklyn.

Superior Rubber Company, Inc., Buffalo, rubber manufacture, $25,000; J. Forsel, E. W. and G. J. Hagamier, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Rex Paint Corporation, non-corrosive, weatherproof, structural, and marine paints, $50,000; F. A. Russell, C. C. Reichert, C. A. Christeffer, 589 Baldwin St.

Electro-Amalgams Corp'n, electro-chemical purification for water, electro-chemical mining processes, $30,000; R. O. Towne, H. W. German, B. E. Crombie, 160 West 80th St.

William H. Davis, Inc., cement flooring, quarries, tiles, building specifications, $25,000; G. P. Wagner, T. Gregory, D. Van Schaick, 580 West 96th St.

Bigbee Realty Co., Inc., realty contractors, bonds, mortgages, $200,000; Badie Reich, G. Brown, E. Baer, 219 East 49th St.

Jaffs Cafe, Inc., restaurants, cafes, saloons, theatres, $15,000; F. Bedsil, F. Berg, E. H. Jaffs, 221 Taylor Av.

National Publicity Service, Inc., advertising, $12,500; W. P. Van Wyck, J. W. Fetter, J. F. Newcomb, 441 Pearl St.

G. H. Hutchins & Co., Inc., insurance agency, brokerage, adjustment, realty, $10,000; G. R. Baxter, C. H. Hopkins, G. H. Hutchins, Montclair, N. J.

Florida Films Co., Inc., motion pictures, machines, films, theatres, $10,000; W. Smith, L. C. Wiswell, H. M. Warner, 56 Fort Washington Av.

Ry-cy Co., Inc., soap products, chemicals, kindred articles, $10,000; H. A. Cinkunbroemer, J. W. Ryder, C. E. Crosby, 427 West 18th St.

Geneva Cash Quality Co., Inc., Geneva, grocers, $10,000; J. L. McGuire, A. V. and T. F. Buckley, Geneva.

American Business Conservation Developing Company, Inc., Queens, realty, mercantile, foodstuffs, drugs, furniture, $10,000; J. W. and B. R. Carpenter, C. Strom, 435 Hicks St., Brooklyn.

New Brunswick Land Improvement Company, Inc., land improvement in New Brunswick, N. J., $10,000; J. Rabinowitz, L. Ballon, B. Kaplan, 605 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Mosbacher Brothers & Moskowitz, Inc., ladies' millinery, $10,000; S. Moskowitz, C. and S. Morrison, 100 E. 2 St.

The Jacob Held Baking Company, Inc., bread baking, $10,000; S. and A. Held, S. Moskowitz, 387 Ashford St., Brooklyn.

Myrtle Leaf Corporation, realty construction, agents, $10,000; C. W. Owen, R. and J. H. Strange 149 Broadway.

George Schwarz & Co., Inc., engineers, machinists, $10,000; H. Moerchen, M. Joachimson, G. Schwarz, 358 Greenwich St.

Alteration Contracting Corporation, contracting, building construction, $10,000; R. S. Conlan, M. Freedman, J. D. Keefe, Hillside.

The Elwill Company, Inc., realty stocks, bonds, other securities, $10,000; E. C. Cohen, A. W. and W. W. Ulman, 256 W. 95 St.

Utilities Contracting Company, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, engineering, construction, electric, decorative work, trucking, trading, stevedore, $10,000; T. J. Gershart, J. E. and J. Rosenthal, 138 Heyward St., Brooklyn.

Martinson, Publisher, Inc., art works, lithographs, post cards, signs, photos, $5,000; A. and L. Cohn, J. Martinson, 804 Riverside Drive.

Highland Park Hill South Corporation, realty, personal property, $5,000; M. Gries, M. Elson, M. A. Barrett, 149 Broadway.

Blue Last Chauffeurs Agency, Inc., employment agency, $5,000; J. L. Diamond, D. D. Deutsch, J. A. Smith, 135 West 90 St.

Willow Land Co., Inc., realty, $5,000; A. C. Dolen, E. M. Valesh, B. F. Cross, 25 West 39 St.

The H. S. Underprice Shoe Co., Inc., shoes, $5,000; B. and H. P. Sammett, H. Schreiber, 492 Saratoga Av.

Great Neck Coal and Supply Co., Inc., Great Neck, coal, coke, wood, $5,000; W. H. and C. Shea, L. Oates, Middle Neck Road, Great Neck.

Esplanade Realty Co., Inc., realty, begin business with $500; W. Lyon, D. Clark, R. H. Williams, 45 Exchange Place.

Charter Oak Motion Picture Corporation, motion pictures, photographic printing publishing, begin business with $1,500; H. E. Aitken, C. Lessel, C. O. Baumann, 693 New York Av., Brooklyn.

European Fashion Service, Inc., fashions, merchandise, reporting service, $5,000; W. A. Donahue, L. Bocher, A. E. Tomlinson, 231 West 39 St.

Capital increases: Ho-Po Electric Co., Inc., Buffalo, $3,000 to $10,000; Improved Metal Cap Specialty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $15,000 to $75,000; James Talcott, Inc., New York, $1,250,000 to $2,500,000.

Capital reduction: World Syndicate Co., Inc., Manhattan, $250,000 to $150,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: E. Z. Phons Co., Inc., Manhattan; Wage Maker and Free Farm Co., Inc., East Williamson; Freer-Wage Maker Co., Inc., Rochester; Murphy, Nuntey Co., Inc., Richmond.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 23.—Charters filed: Steinman Development Co., Camden, mine, quarry, and deal in coal, ore, rock clay, sand, and minerals, $150,000; Duncan C. Anderson, Harry M. Kurtz, William N. Trioi, Philadelphia.

O. and E. Siersema, Inc., West New York, deal in and operate motor vehicles, $100,000; O. J. Siersema, E. Siersema, E. O. Siersema, West New York.

University of New Jersey, 84 Washington St., Hoboken, chartered under the law of concerns "not for pecuniary profit," to conduct an institution for the higher education of both sexes, offering instructions in art, science, law, finance, &c., and to give such degrees as are customarily bestowed by colleges and universities; trustees, Frederick Juchhoff, Chicago, Ills.; W. C. Teitter, B. Lasher, Hoboken.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 23.—Charters filed: Quaker Hill Harmony Mines Co., do a general mining business in all its branches, $3,500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egnere, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Peptomint Products Co., do a general confectionery business, $2,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Interstate Gasoline and Oil Co., acquire oil and gas lands and to develop same, $1,000,000; George W. Weldon, Hervey A. Fisher, Mitchell L. Thomas, all of Pittsburgh, Penn.

We specialize in

North American Pulp & Paper

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Equitable Building. Phone 8354 Rector

Investments.

5.50% to 6.50%

We have prepared a selected list of Public Utility Bonds that we have carefully investigated and approved as sound investments.

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We offer

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Legal investment for Savings Banks in Massachusetts.

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Okla. Prod. & Ref'g.

The earnings of this oil producing and refining company are about three times dividend requirements. Outlook favorable for further large increase in production.

Kresge Stores—to extend its chain of 5 and 10 cent stores—earning around 18% on common stock—some figures on the "Success of Chain Stores."

Send for our Market Letter No. 699, which discusses these and many other features, including

Am. Writing Paper — United Motors
Sinclair Oil — Midvale Steel
Butterworth-Judson — Butler Chemical

Copy sent upon request.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

On Sept. 25th—Rosenberg & Daniel, a copartnership, dissolved by mutual consent. Rosenberg & Daniel. By Milton Rosenberg. Frederick Rosenberg, Harriet Daniel.

Manhattan Electrical Supply Co.

Substantial assets

Splendid earnings

Excellent yield

Good chance to profit through the right to subscribe to Common Stock already at a premium.

We offer

First Preferred at 98

with

40% Common at 30.

Information furnished
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We Will Buy

50 American Carmel Pfd.
10 Amer. Tube & Stamp. Pfd.
100 International Motors
20 Jos. Dixon Crucible
100 Mathieson Alkali Pfd.
100 Remington Type. Com.
50 Santa Cecilia Sugar Com.
100 Standard Chemical
50 Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pr. Pfd.

We Will Sell

100 Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
50 By-Products Coke
100 Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Com.
29 Elec. Properties Corp. Com.
50 Kentucky Solvay Coke
100 Mathieson Alkali Com.
5 Park & Tilford Deb. 6s, 1936
100 Remington Type. 2nd Pfd.
25 T. H. Symington Com.

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orlestmest."

Individual Letters

We will prepare, on request, a personal letter on any of the Curb issues, giving not only the statistical data, but also an opinion as to the immediate condition of the company and its operation.

C. W POPE & COMPANY
15 Broad St., New York City
Tel. Hanover 6050
"The Oldest Curb House"

Freeport, Texas Sulphur Rights

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WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO
'Phone 9717 Rector. 120 Broadway

Marlin Arms

Common & Preferred

Kiely & Horton

30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Singer Mfg.

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 66 Wall St., N. Y.

Kelly Truck
Cities Service
Un. Bag & Paper Scrip

CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

100 Years of Commercial Banking
CHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
Capital & Surplus . $5,000,000
Resources $30,000,000
192 Broadway, N. Y.
And 12 Branches

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
in the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.

New Haven, Connecticut, October 3, 1916.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be held in Harmonie Hall, No. 8 Elm Street, in the City of New Haven, Connecticut, on Wednesday, the 25th day of October, 1916, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

1. To consider and take appropriate action upon the Annual Statement and all acts described therein or to be done at said meeting.

2. To authorize an issue of not to exceed $700,000 face value seven-year five per cent. gold debentures containing an agreement that if any mortgage is hereafter placed upon the property of this corporation these debentures will be equally secured thereby with any other indebtedness of the corporation, and also an agreement to call, by lot, and pay $100,000 of these debentures each year until all are paid, the proceeds from the sale of said debentures to be used for the construction of a new terminal passenger station and appurtenances in the City of New Haven, Connecticut.

3. To elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

4. To transact any other business which may properly come before said meeting.

For the purpose of this meeting the transfer books of the Company will be closed from October 11th, 1916, to October 25th, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARTHUR E. CLARK, Secretary.

GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MFG. CO.

The regular semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the Preferred Shares of this Company will be paid November 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 21st, 1916. J. E. BAIER, Treasurer.

$1,500,000

Manhattan Electrical Supply Co., Inc.

(A Massachusetts Corporation)

7% CUMULATIVE FIRST PREFERRED STOCK

Par Value $100 per Share.

IF, WHEN, AND AS ISSUED

Preferred as to assets and dividends. Callable at $112

STOCK OF GOLD HERE NOW $2,676,009,564

The National City Bank Reports a Gain of $748,738,904 Since the War Began.

JUNE INCREASE $115,000,000

Amount of Metal in the Country Double That of 1904 and 40% More Than in August, 1914.

The steady inflow of gold since the beginning of the European war has in conjunction with the domestic production brought the total stock of gold in the United States from $1,887,270,664 on Aug. 1, 1914, to $2,636,009,564 on Oct. 1, 1916, the gain in the amount of gold in the United States in the twenty-six months' period having been $748,738,904. These figures were contained in a compilation issued yesterday by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York, dealing with gold imports and exports during the war and the amount of gold in the United States.

The analysis made by the bank's foreign department showed the amount of gold imported and exported in each month from the beginning of the war down to the end of last month. The compilation set forth that in the first four months of the war the outflow of gold was much greater than the inflow, the excess of exports in August, 1914, having been $13,000,000; September, $19,000,000; October, $44,000,000, and November, $7,000,000.

Then the tide turned, and in December there was an excess of imports, $4,000,000; in January, 1915, $6,000,000; February, $11,000,000; March, $24,000,000. This continued to advance, making the highest 1915 record in October, with $80,000,000 of gold imported and $3,000,000 exported, a net gain of $77,000,000.

In 1916 the importations of February, March, and April were light, but in the subsequents months imports far exceeded exports, the highest record of 1916 being June, in which the total imports were $12,000,000, and the exports $8,000,000. September, the latest month for which figures were available, showed imports of $92,562,000, and exports of $8,849,000, making the net gain for September, 1916, nearly $86,000,000, or more than any earlier month except June, when the net gain was nearly $115,000,000.

"This steady inflow of gold," said the bank's statement, "has in conjunction with the domestic production brought the total stock of gold in the United States from $1,887,270,664 on Aug. 1, 1914, to $2,636,009,564 on Oct. 1, 1916, the gain in amount of gold in the United States in the twenty-six months' period having been $748,738,904. The amount of gold imported in the twenty-six months of the war is greater than that for the full decade preceding the war, and the imports of the single month of June, 1916, were greater than in any full year prior to the war, with the single exception of 1908. The amount of gold in the United States is now double that of 1904, and 40 per cent. more than at the beginning of the war."

The bank's statement of the import and export movement was accompanied by statistical tables showing monthly balances in detail as follows:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND AMOUNT OF GOLD IN UNITED STATES BY MONTHS FROM JULY 1, 1911, TO OCT. 1, 1916.

	Imports.	Exports.	Gen'l Stock in U. S. at End of Mo.
1914—			
July ...	$4,392,000	$33,080,000	$1,890,678,000
Aug. ...	3,045,000	18,120,000	1,887,270,664
Sept. ...	2,762,000	19,587,000	1,844,603,000
Oct. ...	5,045,000	50,902,000	1,861,838,000
Nov. ...	7,392,000	14,526,000	1,825,418,000
Dec. ...	4,109,000	131,000	1,817,122,000
1915—			
Jan. ...	6,896,000	682,000	1,815,976,000
Feb. ...	12,726,000	1,654,000	1,824,747,000
March..	25,620,000	924,000	1,852,429,000
April ..	16,203,000	814,000	1,876,327,000
May ...	31,139,000	1,278,000	1,883,142,000
June ...	52,342,000	2,822,000	1,914,786,000
July ...	17,283,000	2,192,000	1,993,549,000
Aug. ...	61,641,000	1,128,000	2,006,400,000
Sept. ...	42,082,000	2,034,000	2,056,732,000
Oct. ...	79,189,000	2,939,000	2,141,782,000
Nov. ...	60,982,000	3,661,000	2,198,114,000
Dec. ...	45,413,000	11,889,000	2,260,688,000
1916—			
Jan. ...	15,008,000	10,214,000	2,212,444,000
Feb. ...	6,016,000	13,085,000	2,228,422,000
March..	9,776,000	10,774,000	2,218,973,000
April ..	6,122,000	11,503,000	2,216,948,000
May ...	27,322,000	11,919,000	2,219,548,000
June ...	121,775,000	8,312,000	2,321,405,000
July ...	62,108,000	9,365,000	2,439,022,000
Aug. ...	41,239,000	11,780,000	2,500,230,000
Sept. ...	92,562,000	6,849,000	2,548,241,000
Oct. ...	.....	.....	2,636,010,000

For the entire twenty-six months of the war period, Aug. 1, 1914, to Oct. 1, 1916, the total imports of gold in exact figures were $858,095,093; exports, $229,828,577, the excess of imports over exports being $627,267,086.

TRADE WITH URUGUAY.

Better Shipping Facilities Would Greatly Increase It.

Lack of adequate shipping facilities has hampered American exporters in taking full advantage of the trade opportunities in Uruguay, according to H. L. Spahr, United States Consul at Montevideo, who arrived in this city yesterday for a stay of several days for the purpose of conferring with merchants interested in developing trade with Uruguay. While here Mr. Spahr will make his headquarters at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House.

"Exports from the United States to my district," said Mr. Spahr, "would have been larger had shipping facilities been better. The lack of transportation made it impossible to fill many orders, while the same cause operated to delay deliveries of merchandise too late for the season for which they were ordered. More ships flying the American flag are needed to serve properly trade between New York and Montevideo.

"The war, of course, has rendered it impossible for German traders in Montevideo to get goods from Germany while the British blacklist prevents them from procuring supplies from neutral countries which otherwise might be in a position to furnish such merchandise. Before the European conflict began British, German, French, and Italian imports had a value approximating $50,000,000 annually, but this volume of trade has dwindled to about $20,000,000 at the present time. British, shipments into Uruguay are holding up fairly well, but those from the other countries named have fallen.

"During the last fiscal year, shipments of American coal, wheat, and sugar, which did not before enter into the commerce of Uruguay, were received in fair quantities, but at very high prices. Apart from the world-wise rise in commodity prices, Uruguay, which produces practically nothing in the manufactured line, has been wholly dependent for such products from abroad. The high freight rates and other charges have therefore naturally still further boosted prices for all imported commodities."

While the freight rates on some commodities were so high as to render their importation prohibitive, Consul Spahr said he thought American exporters had a good chance at this time to build up a fair trade in such lines as dry goods, novelties, food products, canned goods, iron and steel manufactures, chemicals, and pharmeceutical products. The Consul said American firms need have no hesitancy in doing business in Montevideo, as the leading mercantile houses in Uruguay's capital were wholly reliable. Full information regarding the standing of such firms, he said, could be obtained here through such agencies as the National City Bank, Dun's or Bradstreet's.

The Uruguayans are getting big prices for hides, skins, wool, and meat. Exports of these products, which in 1913 were valued at around $57,000,000, had risen to $70,000,000. The declared exports to the United States in the fiscal year 1915 had risen to $10,000,000, a heavy gain since 1913. The world is so impatient for Uruguay's products, Mr. Spahr said, that the sellers were about able to dictate prices and terms.

32,805,883 SPINDLES HERE.

Census Bureau Finds We Are Increasing Our Cotton Output.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Census Bureau finds that the United States is steadily increasing its cotton spindles. Preliminary statistics for the cotton year show that we have now 32,805,883 spindles out of the world's total of 151,667,000. The greatest cotton spinning country is England, with 60,000,000 spindles. England is producing a larger amount of cotton goods in proportion to looms in operation than this country.

At the same time the United States just now is consuming an unusually large amount of cotton, due to the manufacture of high explosives for Europe. The increase of spindles since 1915 in the United States has been only 2.6 per cent., while the increase of consumption of cotton used has been 14.3 per cent.

The total consumption in American mills was 6,397,613 bales of cotton and 880,916 bales of linters. The corresponding amounts for the year ended July 31, 1915, were 5,597,362 bales and 411,845 bales, respectively; and for the year ended Aug. 31, 1914, 5,577,408 bales and 307,325 bales, respectively. The consumption of cotton during the cotton year 1916 represented increases of 14.3 per cent. and 14.7 per cent., as compared with that for the cotton years 1915 and 1914, respectively, and the corresponding percentages of increase for linters were 113.9 and 186.6.

There has been an increase of spindles in the world since 1904 of 40,000,000. There are in the world now 6,513 cotton manufacturing concerns, of which England has 2,004, and this country about one-third of that number. The cotton industry is growing steadily in India, where there are 6,845,000 spindles, and the local mills are taking practically the entire Indian crop of cotton, so that England must continue to look to the United States for her raw supply.

DUTY ON SCULPTURES.

Rules for Guidance on It by the Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department, in answering an inquiry by the Collector of Customs at Los Angeles, as to the evidence required for the classification of sculpture and statuary under the tariff, issued rules which have the force of a general order to all classifying officers of the Government. The Los Angeles Collector sent a sample to Washington in the form of a miniature portraying the figure of a child. According to Assistant Secretary Peters, the miniature showed professional skill and artistic merit, and thus fell within the scope of the term "sculpture," as defined by the Customs Court.

The evidence required by the Government of importers in order to secure free entry under Paragraph 652 of the tariff as an original sculpture, or entry under Paragraph 376 at 15 per cent. as a work of art, were set forth in the order as follows:

First—Certificate of the artist that he is a professional sculptor, and that the articles were executed by him or under his supervision, and that they are copies, replicas, or reproductions, (other than the first or second replicas or reproductions.)

Second—If shown impossible to produce artist's certificate, the declaration of seller or shipper may be accepted.

Third—In the absence of the foregoing and satisfactory explanation therefor the importer's oath may be received. The name of the sculptor and place of production of the articles should be shown. If such evidence is presented and the customs officials are satisfied with its correctness, and the report of the Appraiser thereon indicates that the articles possess artistic merit, they should be assessed with duty at the rate of 15 per cent. under Paragraph 376.

Articles of ivory not falling, under the above rulings, within Paragraphs 652 or 376, should, in the opinion of the department, be assessed with duty at 35 per cent., as manufactures of ivory, under Paragraph 367.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Shell Chains, Seaweed, and Other Articles Are Passed On.

Tasmania shell chains were yesterday held by the Board of General Appraisers to be properly dutiable at 60 per cent. as jewelry. The merchandise, which was imported by the L. D. Anderson Jewelry Company, Chicago, consisted of necklaces about 50 inches in circumference, composed of small colored conical-shaped sea shells pierced and strung on cotton cord, the ends being knotted together without a clasp. Judge Sullivan said in his decision for the board that the proof submitted by the importers was not sufficient to convince the board that the Collector erred in his return as jewelry. That officer was affirmed.

The Ohashi Importing Company, San Francisco, protested the Collector's classification of merchandise invoiced as dried seaweed in cans. The Collector took duty at 25 per cent. as a prepared vegetable, while the importers claimed free entry as crude seaweed. It developed at the trial that a part of the shipment had been treated with shoyu. In respect to this part of the consignment, Judge Waite said the board would have to consider it as taken out of the class of crude seaweed. The Collector was affirmed as to the goods so treated, but reversed in his assessment on the balance of the commodity.

Judge Cooper handed down decisions in several protest cases involving the values placed on Venetian laces and lace articles entered at New York. The customs men raised prices on the goods to meet what they considered foreign market values. This action was disapproved, Judge Cooper deciding that the entered values were correct. The exporters of the merchandise were Antonietta Banelli, Melsuir, Italy; Hardwil Brothers, G. M. Boutross, N. S. Maloof, and Guilio Guetta, all of Venice. In addition to the lace goods, the importations comprised lace board, bedspreads, tablecloths, medallions, and centre pieces.

The same General Appraiser took action in a protest dealing with the dutiable value of a model gown described as a royal blue dress. It was understood to be created by Bulloz, Paris, the shipper being Eschwege & Co., also of Paris. It was entered as worth 600 francs. The appraising officials raised this valuation materially, and Judge Cooper indorsed their action to the extent of holding that duty would have to be paid on the basis of 900 francs.

Judge Brown, acting as a reappraisement official, approved the action of port officials here in raising values on French tapestries generally known as Aubusson tapestries. Just how much the local Appraiser put up the prices was not revealed by the General Appraiser's decision. The latter official, however, held that an advance of 50 per cent. accrued.

Philadelphia importers of cheese from A. Berner, Naples, brought a reappraisement proceeding to determine the foreign market value of certain cheese, which, according to the evidence, lost water on the way across the ocean, and approximately 5 per cent. of its weight. The Appraiser made a constructive advance by dividing the total invoice value by the weight as shown by the weigher's return, and taking the quotient as the unit value. By this method the appraisement sheets indicated a per se advance from 225 lire to 228.52 lire per 100 kilos. Judge Brown said the testimony before him showed, and he so found as a fact on the record, that there was no increase in value per kilo by reason of the evaporation of the cheese. Consequently he held there could be no advance per kilo. The Appraiser was reversed, and the entered value sustained.

More Cotton Goods Are Advanced.

Watts, Stebbins & Co. of this city yesterday advanced these 36-inch Masonville goods half a cent a yard: Muslin, cambric, longcloth, nainsook, percale, and brown.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:16|Sun sets..5:05|Moon rises..3:54

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:27	5:44	11:48	11:54
Governors Island	5:52	6:05	12:25	12:00
Hell Gate	7:59	8:11	1:34	2:06

Arrived—Monday, Oct. 23.

SS Lapland, Liverpool, Oct. 12.
SS New York, Liverpool, Oct. 14.
SS Laconia, Liverpool, Oct. 14.
SS Giuseppi Verdi, Naples, Oct. 9.
SS Amazonia, Liverpool, Oct. 5.
SS Ioannina, Gibraltar, Oct. 8.
SS Drôme, Bordeaux, Oct. 1.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Oct. 18.
SS Le Coq, Ferrol, Oct. 7.
SS Sosa, Santa Marta, Oct. 4.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Oct. 20.
SS Valeria, London, Oct. 8.
SS Southerdown, St. Nazaire, Oct. 16.
SS Davanger, Manchester, Oct. 7.
SS Tulia, Baltimore, Oct. 21.
SS Carolina, San Juan, Oct. 19.
SS Petroleine, Rouen, Oct. 3.
SS Nefell, Piraeus, Sept. 28.
SS Josey, Havana, Oct. 5.
SS American, Santos, Sept. 28.
SS Standard, Tuxpam, Oct. 14.
SS Henry R. Mallory, Newport News, Oct. 21.
SS Deols, Liverpool, Oct. 4.
SS Nordboun, Matanzas, Oct. 17.
SS Viator, Havana, Oct. 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Petroleine	Rouen	Oct. 3
Calabria	Naples	Oct. 3
Roma	Marseilles	Oct. 5
Rigel	Barcelona	Oct. 4
Minerva	Amsterdam	Oct. 7
Memba	London	Oct. 10
Alsatian	Phillips	Oct. 7
Camerata	Havre	Oct. 9
El Capitan	Cristobal	Oct. 14
Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Oct. 16
Hogendrop	Cristobal	Oct. 16
Veerhaven	Rotterdam	Oct. 7
Chemung	Deal	Oct. 9
Sibiria	Plymouth	Oct. 16
Metapan	Havana	Oct. 20
Havana	Havana	Oct. 21
El Valle	Galveston	Oct. 18

DUE TOMORROW.

Munamar	Antilla	Oct. 21
Advance	Cristobal	Oct. 18
Mandeville	Jamaica	Oct. 20
Oberon	Amsterdam	Oct. 6

DUE THURSDAY.

Rochester	London	Oct. 12
Zyldyk	Kirkwall	Oct. 14
Caracas	San Juan	Oct. 19
Bermudian	Bermuda	Oct. 24
Almirante	Kingston	Oct. 21
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct. 23
Tuscania	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Creole	New Orleans	Oct. 21

DUE FRIDAY.

Escaut	Calais	Oct. 6
Strathalbyn	La Pallice	Oct. 12
Nigaristan	Havre	Oct. 10
Celtic	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Stephen	Manaos	Oct. 11
D. N. Luckenbach	Santos	Oct. 4
American	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 3
El Mar	New Orleans	Oct. 21

DUE SATURDAY.

Asconia	London	Oct. 14
Eldrid	Barry	Oct. 12
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 23

DUE SUNDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Mongolia	London	Oct. 17
Alicante	Barcelona	Oct. 15
Framlington Court	Cardiff	Oct. 12
Dorington Court	Havre	Oct. 15
Mexico	Havana	Oct. 21
Monterey	Nassau	Oct. 26
Nefels	Gibraltar	Oct. 8
Colorado	Hull	Oct. 14

DUE MONDAY.

Noordam	Falmouth	Oct. 21
Chicago	Bordeaux	Oct. 15
Sacramento	Buenos Aires	Oct. 5
Pastoree	Havana	Oct. 27
Coamo	San Juan	Oct. 21
Millinocket	Porto Rico	Oct. 24

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Oriente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Canopic, Naples	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brandyk, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Iowan, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.
City of Columbus	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Krooaland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Jungbond, Argentina	12:00 M.	8:00 P.M.
Idaho, Hull	———	12:00 M.
Henry R. Mallory, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

United States, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Denis, Pernambuco	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mancona, Argentine	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Iowan, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
San Giorgi, Naples	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Isles	5:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. Johns	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Hermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sao Paulo, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mongolia, London	———	12:00 M.
Calabria, Naples	———	12:00 M.
Galileo, Hull	———	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Tuscania, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Medina, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., OCT. 23.

SS Herbert G. Wylie, Tampico to New York, 41 miles E. of Key West at noon.
SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, 81 miles E. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Perfection, Tampico to New York, 6 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, 110 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, 137 miles W. of Havana at 7 P. M.
SS El Captian, Colon to New York, 211 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, 222 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, 190 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, 273 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
Tug W. B. Keene, Brunswick to New York, 42 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, 264 miles S. at noon.
SS Camaguey, Matanzas to New York, 68 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, 130 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Munamar, Nipe to New York, 982 miles S. at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, 475 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, 336 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Standard, Tampico to New York, 75 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Espagne, at Bordeaux, Oct. 23.
SS Hellig Olav, at Kirkwall, Oct. 21.
SS Aeon, at Gibraltar, Oct. 19.
SS Mongolian, at Liverpool, Oct. 21.
SS St. Louis, at Liverpool, Oct. 21.
SS Alioth, at Rotterdam, Oct. 21.
SS Manchuria, at London, Oct. 22.
SS Susquehanna, at Durban, Oct. 19.
SS Trevier, at Rotterdam, Oct. 20.
SS Furua, at Rio Janeiro, Oct. 21.
SS City of Savannah, at St. Lucia, Oct. 22.
SS Madonna, at Bordeaux, Oct. 17.
SS Waaldyk, at Macassar, Oct. 17.
SS Cluny Castle, at Port Elizabeth, Oct. 19.
SS Older, at Havre, Oct. 19.
SS Curacoa, at Arica, Oct. 21.
SS Francisco, at Huil, Oct. 21.
SS Van der Duyn, at Tocopilla, Oct. 22.
SS Noorderoyk, at Rotterdam, Oct. 23.
SS Chinese Prince, at Balboa, Oct. 23.
SS Pastores, at Cristobal, Oct. 23.

Sailed.

SS Chicago, from Bordeaux, Oct. 22.
SS Scathgarry, from Havre, Oct. 19.
SS Moormac, from Rio Janeiro, Oct. 21.
SS Chalkydon, from Marseilles, Oct. 21.
SS Ameland, from Kirkwall, Oct. 19.
SS Noordam, from Falmouth, Oct. 21.
SS Alderney, from Cristobal, Oct. 23.

Passed.

SS Minnehaha, New York for London, passed the Lizard.
SS Olaf Maarek, New York for ——, passed the Lizard.
SS Aeon, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS Millsdes, Emburicos, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS San Guglielmo, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

South and Central America Mails.

Barbados, St. Lucia, Guiana, North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, Natal, and Cabedello, via Barbados, Para, Ceara, Macelo, Pernambuco, and Cabedello, at 9 A. M.—Denis.....Oct. 24
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 12 M.—Massilk.....Oct. 24
Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, (Panama and Canal Zone must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 A. M.—Santa Marta.....Oct. 25
Victoria, Rio Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Victoria, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Sao Francisco, and Rio Grande do Sul, at 12 M.—Jungabovel.....Oct. 25
Barbados, St. Lucia, Guiana, North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, Natal, and Cabedello, (registered mail closes 8 P. M. Oct. 24,) at 5:30 P. M., by rail to Norfolk, Va., and thence—Denis.....Oct. 25
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chili, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvator must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Colon.....Oct. 26
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 9 A. M.—Macona.....Oct. 27
South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Iowan.....Oct. 27
Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Choluteca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Santiago, Kingston, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortes, Tela, and Ceiba, Cuba and British Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M.—Saxaola..Oct. 27
Brazil and Iquitos, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Sao Paulo.....Oct. 28
Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chili, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Metapan.Oct. 28

Transatlantic Mails.

Azores Islands, Gibraltar, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, via Ponta Delgada, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, at 9 A. M.—Canopic.....Oct. 24
Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Krooland..Oct. 25
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christianla, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—United States..Oct. 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia and East Indies, (specially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Lapland.....Oct. 27
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—New York.....Oct. 28
Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, (especially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—San Giorgio.....Oct. 28
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Bergensfjord.....Oct. 28
France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, Malta, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau.....Oct. 28
Azores Islands, (Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 P. M., by rail to Providence, R. I., and thence—Roma.....Oct. 28

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Sept. 20; Hong Kong, Sept. 22; Shanghai, Sept. 28; Yokohama, Oct. 2; Honolulu, Oct. 13—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Persia Maru, were dispatched east on Oct. 20, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Oct. 24.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Kobe, Oct. 4; Yokohama, Oct. 5—which arrived per steamer Sado, were dispatched east from Seattle on Oct. 20, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Oct. 25.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Shanghai (via Seattle—Protesilaus.....Oct. 24
Shanghai (and specially addressed mail for China and Japan) via Seattle—Sado Maru.....Oct. 27
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Oct. 27
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....Oct. 28
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Siberia Maru.....Oct. 30
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle—Tamba Maru.....Nov. 1
Guam and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....Nov. 1

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 28, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 28, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.
Germany, Austria and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Last sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 2, SS Ioannina.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Oct. 24, SS Canopic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 25, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 26, SS United States, and at 8:30 A. M. Oct. 28, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 28, SS San Giorgio, and at 9 A. M. Nov. 2, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—23,604.—In Bankruptcy.—DUFFY-CARNEY CO., Bankrupt.

Duffy-Carney Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 26th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 8th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, October 20th, 1916.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23,608.

Notice is given that ALEXAS GEORGOPOULOS, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 27, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23,647.

Notice is given that NICOLA SASSO, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 27th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23,474.

Notice is given that MAX KORNFELD, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 27th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23,626.

Notice is given that SIDNEY H. SMITH, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 27th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATIONAL SALES & SUPPLY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1916, at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the Trustee's right, title and interest in and to the uncollected outstanding accounts and certain unimproved real estate:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, the City and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of 9th Avenue with the southwesterly side of 54th Street; running thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of 9th Avenue 40 feet 8 inches; thence northwesterly parallel with 54th Street 80 feet 2 inches; thence northeasterly parallel with 9th Avenue 40 feet 2 inches to the southwesterly side of 54th Street; and thence southeasterly along the southwesterly side of 54th Street 80 feet 2 inches to the corner, the point or place of beginning.

MARCUS HELFAND, Trustee.
ARCHIBALD PARKER, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, N. Y.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Building, N. Y. C.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW ANZNEKE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 839 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 25,000 feet of positive film of European war scenes and 10,000 feet of negative film of European war scenes, bath-rack, pictures, and miscellaneous articles used as premiums, etc.

EMANUEL FICHANDLER, Receiver.
DAVID HARR, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE O. KRIETE,

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—816—T. P. Keyes, plaintiff, v. The People of the State of Illinois.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

865—J. W. Bull, applt., v. H. Campbell, jr.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

452—Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. C. L. Croan et al.—Per curiam: Judgment reversed, with costs.

484—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. of Texas et al., plaintiffs, v. Mrs. E. A. Cassady, administratrix, &c.—Per curiam: Judgment affirmed, with costs.

507—J. G. Christopher et al., plaintiffs, v. J. Mungen and H. Mungen, her husband.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

—Original—Ex parte in matter of the Indiana Transportation Co., pet.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of prohibition granted, and rule to show cause ordered to issue, returnable Dec. 4 next.

108—D. S. Lebon, plaintiff, v. City of Atlanta.—Further consideration of motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to hearing on merits.

477—The Arizona Copper Co., Ltd., plaintiff, v. R. Bray.—Further consideration of motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to hearing on the merits.

426—Southern Pacific Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Co. et al.—Further consideration of motion to dismiss or affirm and of the petition for writ of certiorari postponed to hearing on merits.

834—Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. Texas Packing Co.—Ordered on summary docket.

541—Wellsville Oil Co., plaintiff, v. M. A. Miller (nee Everett) et al.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

800—F. A. Dickson, plaintiff, v. Luck Land Co.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

629—Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co., pet., v. The United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit granted.

719—The United States, pet., v. I. Engelbretsen Ness.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit granted.

691—The State of Ohio, pet., v. A. A. Ferris, receiver, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

902—The Town of New Bern et al., pets., v. The National Bank of Barnesville, Ohio.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

894—C. W. Parker et al., pets., v. E. W. Ross, guardian, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit denied.

704—Keystone Coal and Coke Co., pet., v. M. Fekete, &c.; 705—Same v. Thry, &c.; 706—Same v. A. Helmlinger, &c., and 707—Same v. A. Muller.—Petition for writs of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

108—P. Slocomb & Co., Inc., pet., v. A. C. Layman Machine Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit denied.

711—Elliott Varnish Co., pet., v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit denied.

501—Sun Co., pet., v. Vinton Petroleum Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

837—J. B. Smith et al., pets., v. the United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.

616—W. Lewis et al., executors, &c., pets., v. Caledonian Ins. Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.

701—S. Lord, master, &c., pet., v. W. Ledwitch et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit denied.

707—C. Griggs et al., &c., pets., v. Hon. Page Morris, U. S. District Judge, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.

716—E. Clemens Horst Co., pet., v. Pabst Brewing Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.

90—The Chicago & Alton R. R. Co., applt., v. the United States; and, 58, the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R. Co., applt., v. the United States.—Passed, to be restored to call under provisions of Sec. 9, Rule 26, on motion of counsel for the United States.

33—The United States, plaintiff, v. H. C. Shauver.—Passed, to be restored to call under provisions of Sec. 9, Rule 26, on motion of counsel for United States.

36—International Harvester Co. of New Jersey et al., applts., v. The United States.—Passed, to be restored to call under provisions of Sec. 9, Rule 26, on motion of counsel for United States.

492—Gulf & California R. R. Co. et al. v. The United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit to bring up whole record and cause submitted for United States.—Motion to advance submitted for United States.

116—F. V. Gasquet, plaintiff, v. G. F. Lapeyre et al., and 656—Same appellant v. C. P. Fenner, &c., et al.—Motion to consolidate submitted for appellant in support of motion and for defendants and appellees in opposition thereto.

67—The Hart Steel Co. et al., pets., v. The Railroad Supply Co. and 95—The Railroad Supply Co. (pet., v. Elyria Iron & Steel Co.—Motion to dismiss petition denied for respondent in No. 67 and petitioner in No. 95.

686—Exploration Co., Ltd., et al., applts., v. The United States.—Motion to advance submitted for applts.

228—The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co., plaintiff, v. Farmers' Trust and Savings Co., administrator, &c.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

728—Ennis Brown Co., pet., v. Central Pacific Ry. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

715—Motion Picture Patents Co., petr., v. Universal Film Mfg. Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

717—J. W. Thompson, petr., v. The Franklin National Bank.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

609—J. T. Beecroft, plff., v. The Great Northern Railway Co.—Motion to place on summary docket submitted for plaintiff.

837—Illinois Central R. R. Co. et al., plffs., v. G. R. Williams.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant in support of motion and for plaintiffs in opposition thereto.

78—W. P. Cross, applt., v. The United States.—Submitted.

27—The Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, plff., v. L. Rivera.—Passed temporarily.

28—The Right Rev. L. H. Boeyaems, Bishop of Zeugma, &c., trustee, plff., v. L. Ab Lange.—Submitted.

8—J. Sim, petr., v. W. Edenborn, and 9—T. P. Alder, petr., v. W. Edenborn.—Reargument commenced for petitioners, continued for respondent, and concluded for petitioners.

22—Pennsylvania R. R. Co. v. W. F. Jacoby & Co.—Reargument commenced for Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 24: Nos. 22, 24, 29, 31, (and 32,) 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, (and 50 and 39,) and 41, (and 42.)

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Foundation Co‹O'Rourke.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Chambers 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10 A. M. Equity calendar for argument:
Ind D Cup‹Errett, Same‹Hudson R D L.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 407, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.
Causes from this calendar will be assigned to Judge Augustus N. Hand for trial as required.

Equity calendar:
David Craig‹Rexlite, Bjurr‹Kindler & Co. Same‹Hardman, Peck, Machlett‹Waite & Bartlett Mfg Co.
Waldes‹Inter Mfgs Agency, Inc. Goldberg‹Friedman, NY Scaffolding‹Columbia Mills, Inc. Am Safety Device Co‹ same.

DISTRICT COURT—Neterer, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Aldrich‹Penn RR. McWilliams‹Ward & Colby
Texas Co‹Houston. Embricos‹Barber. Cornell Sht‹Tug Newark.
Smith‹SS Finland. Rosa‹Motor Boat Hunter. D. L & W RR‹Lter Despatch. Stanwood Twg‹Tug N Y Cent No 5.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:15 A. M.—Equity.
Kinfner & B‹Atlantic Communication Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.
Adamowitch‹NYC RR. US‹Karplus & Hersberger. Guterman‹Sheverick, Prairie O & G‹Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins.
Matt J Ward‹Goelst. Am Car & Foundry Co. Carnegie Stl. Gray‹Mayer. Friedman‹Penn RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Common law:
Cases on—Norus‹N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Kansas‹A C L RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.
US‹Kinnick et al. Same‹Tillotta.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Kelly‹Penn T & T Co. Leahy & Hou‹D'Aischot et al. Ricciardelli, adm‹NY Cent RR.
Carley, ex‹Harper et al. Simpson, rec‹Kumpf. Franklin‹Kidd, exrx.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Litigated motions.
Re Bklyn Bank‹Mc-Shimney. Kight‹Kight. Nelson‹Pasinsky. Bank‹Susque Coal Co. Montgomery Lt & W Co‹Rice. Re Hyman. Re Lasenby. Ninigret Mills Co‹ Von Bayer. Miller‹Kaulbach.

Cohen‹Golser. Rodger‹Shirmer. King‹Ring. Lichtenstein‹Sturm. Swirsky‹Levy. Schwartz‹Grinstein. Michelson‹Johnson Clifford Co. Re Scanlan. Flagler‹Browne. Perrin‹Perrin. Re Bennet. Myer‹Muller. Frederick Co. Inc‹ Natl Bridge Wks. Hunt‹Mackey. Bigelow‹Fifth Ave. Cas Co. Farmer‹Keller Farmer Robinson‹Levering. Re Sherman‹Dickstein. Mat Sav Bk‹Strack. Re O'Hare. Hauser‹Slingerman. City R E Co‹Strauss. Re Kummer. McCaffrey‹McCaffrey. Int Elec Sm Mach Co ‹Columbia Util Corp. Seery‹Curtis. Cozens Cabinet Co. Inc ‹Empire Mfg Co. Mann‹Mann. South Am Sec Co‹ McKelvey. (4.) Medvin‹Braunstein. South Am Sec Co‹ McKelvey. Re Welde‹Warendorff. (2.) He Ryland. Crane Co‹Casey. De Belpedon‹Schrenkelsen.
Plumert‹Meyer. Re Trull. (2.) Kenworthy‹Driscoll. Wolosenich‹Lepprok Rty Co. Lyons‹NY Rys. Abdelnour‹Philippine Emb Co. Inc. Five Boroughs Rty Co‹Morris. Municipal Lien Co‹ Toplitz. CNY‹Cullman. Re Goldberg. Thorsch‹Reinach. Boroschek‹Davis Bournonville Co. Canadian Agcy, Ltd‹ Assets Realiz Co. Schnitzer‹Postal Tran Service Co. Nordstrom‹Processig CNY‹Donlan, (2.) Marks‹D Meyer Brew. CNY‹Mears. Barber‹Barber, Inc. Re Clark. Lehrer‹Bachrach. Lipschitz‹Lipschitz. Lindheim‹Massillin Rubber Co. Goldstein‹Cuneo. Ferro‹Ferro. Meeks‹Gravler. Shirkes‹Melville. Dreitzer‹Dreitzer. Re Gould‹Engold Rty Hofmann‹Hofmann. Weinberg‹Weinberg. Graf‹Kaplan. Farber‹Farber. Bowles‹Bowles.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Klein‹Tompkins. Model Producing‹ Tribune Assn. Same‹Sun Print & Pub. Marsh Ross Corp‹U S Sm Affluents Sep. Rosenthal‹Margulies. Morrell‹Emigrant Ind Sav Bk. Dandler‹Dangler. Miskinoff‹Miskinoff. Humphries‹ Humphries. Leopold‹N Y Times. Knabb‹Eng Mat Export Corp. Volk‹Volk.
Hirsch & Schofield‹ Gusmer. Lichtenberg‹Gostin. Herrmann‹Herrmann. Seaboard Nat Bk‹ Reid. Fenlon‹Cole. Moran‹Vreeland. Botassia‹Thanasules. McGovern‹Curran. Lester‹Lesser. Ven Prag‹Stern. Rosenkranz‹Eagle Sav & Loan Co. Nobel‹Leahy. Dyer‹Peirce. Triumph Film Corp‹ Jacobs. Whitesell‹Burns Bros. Goodwin‹Toole. Kennedy‹Wallace. Canady‹Arch Amus. Flynn‹Flynn.
Preferred causes: Pollack‹Sachs. Parson‹Crelain Rty. Karsh‹Mitchell. General calendar: Lincoln Mtg‹N Y Tel. Breitman‹Breitman. (2.)
Rosenthal‹Rosenthal. Case on.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ferry Co‹Klight Co. Tuck & Co‹Taney. Pettit‹Comstock. Gluck‹Blaunor. Hegeman Co‹Film Serv.
Schneider‹Casualty Co. Casket Co‹Gammond. Ballard‹Friedeberg. Case on.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Topper‹Friedman, (2.) Supplementary calendar.
Inq.—Lord‹Muenzer. Margolies‹Cons Gas Co. Robieder‹L V Co. Mark‹Blaumer. Bertolino‹L V Co. Provenzano‹H & G Fucey‹C I & B RR. Glana‹CNY. Spellino‹Saffir, (2.) Rimando‹Weeks. Lonzionette‹CNY. Schenkman‹Int R T. Ward‹Unger. Chase‹Jeffreys & Co. Hyjeck‹NYTimes. Graf‹B, Q C & S RR. Gottlieb‹same. Hyland‹McNeille.
Wicks‹McKenna. Mullarsky‹NY Central G Taube‹Fowler. T Taube‹same. Rubenstein‹Int R T. Frei‹Robinson. M Walzer‹Zehnter. H Walzer‹same. Kantrowitz‹Stern & Sons, Inc. Rucki‹Blumenthal. Dyas‹CNY. A Koenig‹Carvel Co. N Koenig‹same. S Goldman‹Zehnter. M Goldman‹same etc. Film Exch‹Kalem Co. Rosenthal‹Courier Co. Stern‹Vanderber.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XIII. for trial.
Caruana‹Norma Dress. Fingerhut‹Schlachter. Cammarota‹Rinschler. Hechiol‹Barone. Ingr‹South Side Ry. Rice‹Cons Tel & Elec Subway. Sheridan‹Kling. Turesky‹Rosenstock. Corrigan‹Bobbs-Merrill. Guermandi‹ Cavagnaro.
Regent Realty Co‹ Sherman Co (2.) Buchler‹Buchler. Neal‹Hutcheson. McNeill‹Smith. Zimmerman‹Cullman. Smith‹Shearns. McNair‹Meijeran. McCabe‹Cooper. Rosenwald‹Friedman. Schechner‹ Schernobelsky. Cohen‹Int R T. Peint‹Gaynor. Panish‹Binney. Guntzer‹Healy.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Malik‹Bacharach. Hennessey‹Sheverick, Bembofsky‹N Y Rys.
Jaffe & Lesk, J.—At 10 A. M. Amory‹NY Times.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Linnebell‹Levy Dairy. Wise‹Alpha Cement.
Galob‹L I R R. Schmidt‹CNY (2.)

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Malkin‹Victor. Fay‹Press Co.
Same‹Yonkers Pub. Ransom‹Degnon Cont.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fay‹Troy Record Co. Same‹Silvers Print.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. Supplementary calendar.
Inq.—Zinn‹Grocery Co. Mut Co‹Rosenwasser. Mack‹Denkmann. Wolf‹Realty Co. Cornell‹Lyon. Penhollow‹Penhollow. Fleischmann‹Fleischmann. Easterly Co‹Marks. Bottsford Co‹CNY. (2.)
Bohm‹Book Offices. Yohalem‹Geoffier. Bassman‹Rich Co. Herbert‹Ins Cos (2.) Pierce‹Vanneman. Stakanery‹Plano Co. Hyman‹Hartford. Mitchell‹Kleinrock. Wurlitzer Co‹Giasco. Carter‹Clayton Co.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts XIII. to XVIII. for trial.
Orecek‹Wisewitz. Marcus‹Metzger. Mouse‹Isaack. Ogden‹Turf's Sons. Vetter‹Holbrook. Busch‹Cohen. Kuflik‹Silberstein. U S Wood Co‹CNY. Green‹Garthe. Same‹Pedato. Same‹Venetos. Same‹136 W 28 St. Blauner‹Fagenhauner. Lexington Av Property‹Bradley Const Co. Stone‹Thomas. Harper‹Tighe Cont Co. Crombie‹Surety Co. Blumenkorn‹Blumenkorn. Alexander & R Co‹ Golod. Lefler‹Trembley.
MacDonald‹Streitwolf. Mariash‹Brighton Co. Winkstroom‹Peck. Wood‹Rooney. Hannon‹De Grushe. McNeius‹Stillman. Lorillard‹Golde. Delbe‹Goldenberg. Sayre‹Equip Corp. Board of Education‹ Md Casualty Co. Townley‹Smith. Chelsea Realty‹Byrd. J. Lake's Son‹Cohen. Lamb‹Lamb. McKegney‹Ill Surety. Salaznow‹Schnurmacher. Mtg Assoc‹Hanf. Fish‹Vanderlip. House‹Hickson.

PART XV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Cases on.

PART XVI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.—Cases on.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar:
Morris Ainsberg, Augustus L. Appellee, Mary G Pinkney, Harold O Blancy, Mary A McPartland, Adelaide K Thomas, James Conroy, Jessie Gillender, Abraham Cohen, Frederick Yung, Edwin Frank Infant, Pearl Friedman, Aaron Greenberg, Augustino Fasolino, Pauline Hoffman, Anna Schilling, Marion Kadian, Kata Infants, Fredk W Killinger, Francis Moran, McKiernan Infants, Neustadt Infants, Lucia Pepe, Hazel Davis, Morris Stahl, Alice Schilling, Stotherd Infants, George Schor, Frank Trapani, Dorothy W Warrieck, Sophie Appel, Ella W Bley, Edith Danciger, Celia Elmer, Hulbert Infants, Edward Kats, Pinner Infants, Zimmerman Infants, Francis Cartwright, Albert P Deshmer, Elizabeth Ettinger, Adolph Moldermann, Frederick Kohler, McCarthy Infants, Martha C Baker, Tietze Infants, Eisner Infants, Finn Infants, Mary F Tone, Thomas J Waters, Louis Schlitzer, Henry Honeyman, Vincenza Lolacomo, Ike Cochuk, Morris Schachnowitz, Gaylord S Truesdell, Henry Kahn, Jessie Gillender.
Catherine Armstrong, William W Smith, Charlotte L McClave, John Poth, Christian Moller, Robert J Turley, Emil Esselborn, William Hammer, George S Lynde, William Colling, Selig Littman, Mary A Ahearn, Anna Camp, John Poth, Agnes T Diamond, Alice L Trudeau, Inf. Samuel Frost, Catharine Loney, E O Brinckerhoff, Georgianna R Rutter, J Augustus Johnson, Anne R Mellon, John O'Connor, Sabato Di Domenico, Tomaszewicz Infants, Annie McDonough, Samuel Josephowitz, Katharine Herbert, George D Thrift, Theophilus J Bloomer, John B Hillabrant, Joseph M McFadden, Marcus B Buford, M Clara Smith, Cornelius H Bertrand, Nicholas Seagriet, Francis Seagriet, Gussie Gerstein, Constance E Gianotti, Mary F Solliday, George Schlesinger, Roland D Onffroy, Anna Weller, Patrick T McGlynn, William O'Donnell, Caroline H Kennedy, Catherine L Hickson, Johann H Fett, Mary Mele, James S Linderhill, Father M Murphy, Margaret Beeky, Theresa S Doyle.
Will for probate: Emily R Terry. Peter Tolzmann. Susan C Kellogg. Merlin Nestal.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Ernest G W Woerz. Nellie Sabin Hyde Farmer, Farmer and also Nellie Hyde Farmer.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions.
NY Steam Co‹Mad Av Co. Foster‹Frank. Merchants Co‹Fischbein. Faron‹Sheehan. Light‹Silverman. Shotwell‹Seidenberg. Nassau Rk‹Weitstein. Migbill‹Gonsales. Moratto‹Marvullo. Volpicela‹Chatsan Co. Falk‹Wallach. Falck‹Wetzel. Blumberg‹Schwarzstein. Krause‹Jarkow. Rosenberger‹Nemeth. Kostan‹Chamoff.
Healy‹Ajax Co. Sargeant Co‹Whitta. Levitman‹Cohen. Brown‹Barrett. Hathcock‹Bohin & Son. Bed Co‹Steinfeld. Europ Bk‹Myers Co. Ger Bk‹Piaskiel, (2.) Loddi‹same. Epstein‹Rubin. Ungwelder‹Tocholewitz. Papahl‹Slutsky. Astrops‹McLennan. Delmonico's‹Dahlgren Taker‹Nason Rty Co. Schwartz‹Col Assn. Cohen‹Hartford Co.

PART II.—La Fetra, C. J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Jackson‹Markman. Strauss‹Heer Co. Gannon‹Mahoney. Douglas‹Terry & T. Rabiner‹Parker. Anis‹Clifton Pi Co. Hummel‹Seminole Co. Ellis‹Penn RR. Abrams‹Chopak. Allerhand‹Int R T. Livingston‹Westcott Express Co. Rutland‹Undercliff Term & Wareh Co. Wishnack‹Richman. Ganz‹Photo Players. Brady‹NY Rys. Mann‹Cohen. Whitney‹Cochran. Stern‹Franzblau. Stolov‹Vogel. Genna‹De Marco. Sloan‹Martinez. Silver‹Mermeistein. Borno‹Powells. Demorest‹Albright. Hearth Union Ry.
Johnson‹Desmond. Jacobson‹Strand Co. Danzig‹Int R T. Morowits‹NY Rys. Klein‹Zimmerman. Bloom‹Steinberg. Brah‹Zinet. Roemer‹Ruppert Co. Daniel‹Baker. Rinaldi‹Rubin. Sweeney‹Pulvermacher. Tuscher‹Hudson Co Louis Co‹Novelty Co. Wigubnick‹Rosenfeld. Schoenblum‹Dabs. Hoefer‹NY Rys. Lagle‹Int R T. McCusker‹Levy & G Co. (2.) Abelow‹Bradley Co. Bowe‹Ign R T. Zalkind‹Keen. Werhiow‹Winter. Perry Mills‹Glinsky. Albert‹Stuyv. (2.) Doherty‹Terry & T. Scotto‹T Hogan. Galiani‹Galiani. Balke‹Otis Elev Co. Sussman‹Market & Harlem Auto Truck. Magnus‹Royal Jewelry Mfg Co. Mirr‹McCreery. Kelly‹Miner & T Co. Neary‹O'Rourke. McPherson‹Maluck. Murray‹North Sand. Green‹De Filippo. Rosenfeld‹McCann.
The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rule of the court:
Cohen‹Bierman. Palumbo‹Parisi. Weinstein‹3d Av RR. Davis‹Copstein. Swinmer‹Kaliman. Schlossman‹NY Rys. Newman‹Fowler. Saposenek‹Linch. (2.)
Glassman‹Union Ry. Immerman‹Allen. Bernstein‹Circle Co. Zuckerman‹Co. Epstein‹NY Rys. Hochberg‹Linch. Friedman‹Winthrop. Herzog‹D, L & W RR.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Case will be sent to Special Term.
Household Gran Tuh Co‹Herrman. Crowe‹Lewis. Dyer‹Gross. Shimm‹Lowey. Met Bank‹Earley. Rosenberg‹Fire Adj. Parker‹Rorke.
Levine‹Perfierre Co. Blackwell‹US Amuse. Lesser‹Am Plush Co. Am Brass Co‹Mayo. 193d St Co‹Swedelson. Ellison‹Perlman. Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. W. Commercial calendar:
Gold ... ‹Int R T. Raport‹Prudential Co. Hammerschlag‹Title Guar Co. Kridel‹Barnett. Fisenstein‹Lewis. Storm‹Alpha Co. Stein‹Singer.
Roebling‹Ratkowsky. Cook‹Sr Co‹Mendelson. Froehlich‹Rosman. Tannenbaum‹Guionetti. Rutchik‹Greenhouse. Denker‹Alaska Co. Brody‹Brimberg. Case on.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A.M. Case on.

PART VIII.—McEvoy, J.—At 10 A.M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Feingold ‹Scheef—Cambridge Livingston. Schaffert ‹Eldt—Arthur M. Levy. N Y Dispensary ‹Lehman—Jos R Truesdale. Wood‹Le Vieu —Abraham Felt.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Re Kahnweiler (170th St)—Francis W. Pollock.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Julius Blauner‹Max Schelf—John N Golding. Philadelphia Trust Co‹Helene Rothschild—Emil A Paepke. Wm Rankin‹W 38 St Realty Co—Cross & Brown.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Mullan, J.—Motion Calendar.
Sawyer‹Schreyer (4.) Openhym‹Mayhew. Plah‹Flar Bldg Co. Larchmont Water Co‹ Fitzgerald.
Regent Realty Co‹ Sherman Co (2.) Buchler‹Buchler. Neal‹Hutcheson. McNeill‹Smith.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. Grisch‹Berra.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.
Mosner‹Meuerer. Keener‹Ernst. Gilbert‹Dalton. King‹Union Ry. Voss‹Bradley Cont. Zarek‹Mason & Hang. Cuzy‹Brauns. Elwell‹Campbell. Dies‹Pheon Cont. Co. Banta‹North Sand. Berg‹West Elect RR (2.) Same‹Rothbein. Beck‹Grossman. Gevalo‹Hirschman & Bleier. Todd‹NYC Inter RR. Socolof‹Hebl. Ryan‹Heins Ex Co. Shimm‹Lowey. Met Bank‹Earley. Rosenberg‹Fire Adj. Parker‹Rorke.
Robinson‹Baum. O'Connor‹Rodgers & Hagerty. Tuscher‹Thompson. Sommer‹Archer Piano. Pizzotiello‹Mulligan. Miller‹Stuyv. (2.) Doherty‹Terry & T. Scotto‹T Hogan. Galiani‹Galiani. Balke‹Otis Elev Co. Sussman‹Market & Harlem Auto Truck. Magnus‹Royal Jewelry Mfg Co. Mirr‹McCreery. Kelly‹Miner & T Co. Neary‹O'Rourke. McPherson‹Maluck. Murray‹North Sand. Green‹De Filippo. Rosenfeld‹McCann.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. W. Commercial calendar:
Gold ... ‹Int R T. Raport‹Prudential Co. Hammerschlag‹Title Guar Co. Kridel‹Barnett. Fisenstein‹Lewis. Storm‹Alpha Co. Stein‹Singer.
Roebling‹Ratkowsky. Cook‹Sr Co‹Mendelson. Froehlich‹Rosman. Tannenbaum‹Guion

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. W, I have seized and hold 34 Barrels of Salted Salmon. Food and Drugs Act. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Oct. 30th, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods, or all will appearing will be defaulted.
Dated Oct. 14th, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

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5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1122
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ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent. Ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you.
KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO.,
141 West 20th St.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.
FIVE-STORY TRIPLE FLAT,
vicinity 145th St. and Convent Av.; size 37.6x100; rental $6,750; asking $55,000, mortgage $37,000; will consider out-of-town property in part payment.
DERSCHUCH & CO., 150 BROADWAY.

$950 PER YEAR INCOME.
Investment $14,000 cash.
Building rented to one strong tenant.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 Liberty St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.
Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.
Lorillard Place, lot 50x100; block from 183d St. station 3d Av. elevated; ripe for builder. Molony, 312 West 4th St.

Mt. Hope Section.—5-story new law apartments; rents over $12,000; first mortgage $56,000; bargain. W. D., 2,960 3d Av.

Eight-room house; garage; overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; $7,000. Builders, 238th St., Sedgwick Av.

Real Estate Wanted.
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT. ALL OUR APARTMENTS ARE FULLY RENTED. WHY NOT CONSULT US? HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.
$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new six-room all-year home, equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near waterfront; title guaranteed.
F. H. Richmond, 31 Chambers St.

Beautiful Lots at Little Neck.—High and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone Cortlandt 744.

Must sell my two Jamaica lots for $95 each; two blocks from station and trolley; half cash or discount for all cash. For particulars, B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Builders.—30 lots north of Jamaica Station; must sacrifice. Bliss, L,764 Broadway, N. Y.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6023 Murray Hill. 89 Richmond Hill

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.
We offer COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS at KATONAH, BEDFORD, MT. KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished RENTALS along Harlem Railroad.
REED, CLARK & LEE, Inc.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Depot Plaza. Tel. 1516 W. P.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements: sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

SCARSDALE.—On top of hill; restricted residence; plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price $3,500; easy terms of loan to build. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

COUNTRY ESTATES.
Send for our selected list.
Mount Kisco, Bedford, Chappaqua, Katonah.
SEAMAN LOWERRE & CO.,
15 East 40th St., N. Y. Murray Hill 5044.

REAL BARGAINS
in River View manor; building plots and houses of all sizes, for sale or rent. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, 18 E. 41st St., N. Y. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND.
Homes according to your own ideas in residential section on terms like rent.
CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & CO.,
11 East 42d St., New York.

New 10-room cottage, 3 baths, hot water heat; high ground; near station; plot 200 feet deep; good neighborhood, $12,000; deal with the owner. Box 471 Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.—Rent from Nov. 1 at $50; 7-room house; large grounds; exceptional opportunity. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.
Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms; finished in A1 style; hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in, and flowers; nice location; not far from water, schools, and trolley; $500 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.

Small farm, with a 6-room house; improvements; running water, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; few blocks from station; fronting on trolley; to large town, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. E. Barshad, Box 151 Times Downtown.

Cozy little home for $950 complete, with about 15,000 square feet of fine land suitable for small farming, &c.; in a town of 10,000 population, not far out; easy terms to a quick, genuine buyer; call or write for appointment to visit weekdays or Sundays. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Five-room house, with nearly 2 acres of good farm land; beautiful cedar trees; 39 miles from city on North Shore; few minutes from trolley and station; bargain to quick buyer with $400 cash. "Small Farm," Box 146 Times Downtown.

Are you looking for an inexpensive home or home site among pleasant and healthful surroundings, right on water's edge of Shinnecock Bay, representing a profitable investment? Address Secretary, Room 920, 18 Broadway, N. Y. C. Telephone 5774 Broad.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND HOME BUILDING PLOTS, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

$20 a month buys cosy, old-fashioned, well-built, 7-room house; stable, chicken run, fruit, flowers, and garden; 30 minutes out; bargain; $2,500; little cash. Owner, Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

High-class modern house; cost $16,000; Neponsit, L. I.; sacrifice quick sale. 6549 Schuyler.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

COUNTRY HOMES — ACREAGE — FARMS, Daniel Gerard, 1,270 Bway, (33d,) N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.
Montclair.—Attractive home; beautiful residential avenue; 10 rooms, bath; large sun porch, den; electricity, steam; perfect condition; plot 60x150 feet; real bargain; $8,000; $3,000 cash; possession May 1, 1917. Frank Hughes-Taylor Co., Montclair, N. J.

Montclair, N. J.—Tapestry brick; 9 rooms, 3 baths; $13,000; sleeping porch, sun porch, open veranda; every improvement; convenient to Lacka. Sta.; may be seen by appointment. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Station.

BELLEVILLE, Six rooms, bath; all improvements; garage; fruit; 45 minutes Herald Square; bargain, $4,200. Allan, 503 Fifth Av., New York.

$5 per month buys you a large home site among the beautiful hills of Fanwood, N. J. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Ten-room stucco house, 3 baths; rent or sell; near station; Mountain Lakes. Phone 6704 Schuyler.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.
This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; just what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Real Estate—Out of City.
FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate for Exchange.
Exchange for mortgages for securities, account $67,000 equity in Great Neck (L. I.) plot; $20,000 equity in 180 lots Westwood, N. J.; $20,000 equity in 75-acre country estate, including entire lake, Maine coast. E. G. Grover, Western Springs, Ill.

Plot 50x100, near Washington St., below 14th; old buildings; need improvement, with warehouse, garage, stable, or tenement; exchange equity $15,000 for smaller equity and cash. Room 1,200, 381 Madison Av.

Real Estate Wanted.
IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE? Are you willing to price it at a low figure to get rid of it? If so, we can sell it. Send us full details. We have hundreds of buyers. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Wanted.—Garage or building to convert to garage. Gassler, 174 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Building Material.
"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 103 Park Av.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.
$65 FOR A THREE-STORY HOUSE in 32d St., near Central Park West; immediate possession.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d St.

Brooklyn.
277 Henry Street, Brooklyn.—Twelve-room house, two baths, brick, (25 ft. front—4 stories and basement); delightfully furnished; in best residential part of Brooklyn Heights, two blocks from subway; $1,200 yearly. To inspect during week, see Israel Cary, 200 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or Chauncey Real Estate Co., 187 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Furnished.
Furnished seven to nine room house or apartment for Winter, in New Rochelle. Apply G. C. Bradley, 200 Clinton St., Brooklyn, giving telephone number.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.
813T, 75 East, (northwest corner Park Av.)—An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.

APARTMENTS, 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 307 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished. FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

Attractive apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; restaurant; full hotel service; $12 to $15 weekly; extra large three-room suite, $22.50; investigate. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 54 East 32d St.

Furnished—West Side.
74TH, 23 WEST.—Superbly furnished, modern apartment; private building, near Park; service.

141 WEST 43D ST.
Two rooms, bath, second floor front, $80 PER MO.
ASHFORT & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

80'S.—8 rooms, three baths, handsomely furnished; ideal Winter apartment; 4 master bedrooms; sublet, Winter, longer. Columbus 3974.

85TH, 344 WEST.—Attractively and fully furnished seven rooms; choice location; first-class.

86TH SUBWAY.—Southern, western exposure, 6 rooms, 2 baths; furnished with artistic completeness; immediate possession. Gray, Columbus 3974.

91ST, 250 WEST.—Immediately, newly, completely furnished 8 rooms, 2 baths corner apartment; baby grand piano; everything modern; 3 master bedrooms. Apt. 2, south.

98TH, 243 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractively furnished large, sunny rooms, all modern; conveniences.

100TH, 216 WEST.—7 rooms and 2 baths, southern exposure; modern building; every room sunny. S. E. Cor. Broadway; Apt. 12C. S. H. Huyt.

107TH, 220 WEST, (Apt. 62.) Attractively furnished, sunny, 7-room elevator apartment; 3 large master bedrooms; near B'way.

122D, 523 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Beautiful two-room front suite; newly decorated; all conveniences; select elevator apartment; suitable for two; $5; also large rooms. 5550 Morningside. Ext. 67. Mapes.

122D, (Facing Hudson.)—Six handsomely furnished outside rooms; $150. Antrobus, 140 Claremont Av.

APARTMENT OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY.
At 350 West 85th St.; 11 rooms and 3 baths; living room, 18x28; Caencone mantles; dining room wainscoted to beamed ceiling; master's chamber with painted paneled walls; this apartment of marked individuality will be leased only to desirable tenant; $400 per month.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman) Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d. Room 106.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1456.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED CORNER APARTMENT
of 6 rooms, in fireproof building, near 86th St.; imported furnishings; present occupant must leave the city; rent, $900.
APPLY TO NASSOIT & LANNING,
Broadway, corner of 89th St.

BROADWAY, Southwest Corner.—Tenth floor apartment, 6 rooms, 3 baths, 17x26 living room. Hurt, Bryant 4185.

21 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 116TH AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Handsomely and completely furnished eight rooms, two baths; sun every room; splendid location, near subway; eight months, year; immediate possession. Apply Apt. 102.

ELEGANT APARTMENT AT BARGAIN.
Riverside Drive.—Seven rooms, two baths, all outside; responsible persons. Audubon 5756.

EXQUISITELY FURNISHED, very high-class apartment, unique in style and complete in every detail, including silver and linen; 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; 4-5 rooms and bath. 507 W. 113th St. Phone Morningside 8240.

FURNISHED 3 TO 12 ROOMS FOR WINTER SEASON OR YEARLY LEASE, $75 TO $1,000 MONTHLY. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500
Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall, Bryant 6185.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartments to let; choice localities; all sizes. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

NORTHERN AV., 68, (corner 180th St.)—Attractive, outside four-room apartment; view of Hudson; $50; call 10 to 2 or evenings. Allen; telephone 9230 St. Nicholas.

OPPORTUNITIES—Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases, $125 upward. J. Wickliffe Gray, specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases, $125 upward. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 84TH, NO. 123.—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $35 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN.
Two-room bath, furnished apartment; really large rooms; telephone; sunlight; private home. 222 West 72d St.

WILL rent beautiful 5-room apartment, 70's; new building; handsomely furnished; 6 months, longer. Details, Columbus 3974.

5 ROOMS, bath, kitchenette, $35; private house, West Twenties; couple at business desired; reference. L, 182 9th Av.

Yonkers.
SIX ROOMS, bath, completely furnished, near Glenwood Station, Yonkers; all modern conveniences; exceptional terms to right party. D 241 Times.

Unfurnished—East Side.
10TH ST., 15 EAST.—Unfurnished apartment, eight rooms and bath; extra maid's room; third floor, front, east; $1,500. Apply Superintendent.

55TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Apartment of exceptional charm and distinction for desirable tenant; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

69TH, 326 EAST.—Parlor floor private house; suitable for business or couple.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,018, (78d.)—Kitchenette, large, modern two, three rooms. $45-$60; fashionable neighborhood. 5th Av. stage, east.

Unfurnished—West Side.
1,945 SEVENTH AV., (117th.)
Seven large, light rooms, bath; steam, electricity, hall service; rent $65.
AMES, 26 West 31st St., or premises.

61ST, 106 WEST.—Eight all sunny rooms; modern; elevator apartment.

72D, 105 WEST.—A few exceptional five-room front corner apartments. W. A. Barhour. Telephone Columbus 8881.

118TH, 365-7 WEST, (near Morningside Park.)—8 room and bath; elevator service; convenient transportation; decorations to suit; $75. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

130-2 W. 34TH, ADJOINING BROADWAY. Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $35-$45. AMES, 26 W. 31ST, OR PREMISES.

158D ST., 550 WEST.—Studio apartment, 2 and 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, all outside rooms, unusually attractive, $35 to $53.

180TH, 861 WEST, Northeast Corner Broadway.—The Brockton, high-class elevator apartments; spacious rooms, every improvement; 4 rooms, corner, $50; 4 rooms, $40; 6 rooms, sublet $52. Apply Superintendent.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms, with bath, maid service; references required.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
274-6 W. 19th; 5-6 light rooms, $45-$50.
AMES, 26 W. 31st, or Superintendent.

HADDON HALL,
596 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 137th St.
7-8 Rooms, $1,100 and $1,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.

HIGH-CLASS elevator apartments, 4 rooms, two baths; rent reasonable; concession. 49 St. Nicholas Terrace, corner 130th St.

LASANNO COURT,
207 West 79th St.
Only two apartments left.
7 rooms, 2 baths—$1,600.
8 rooms, 2 baths—$1,700.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

LAUREL COURT, 552 WEST 141ST ST. Elevator, day and night service; showers; mail chutes; seven rooms, $65.
VERY LIGHT AND AIRY.

THE BRAENDER,
S. W. corner of 102d St., Central Park West, 6, 7, 8, and 12 rooms; rents $900-$2,200. Fireproof building; all improvements. Superintendent, on premises.

THE MARLINGTON,
224-228 West 21st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light, rent $468 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.
THE MANSFIELD,
N. E. Cor. Broadway and 149th St.
Only one apartment left.
7 rooms, 4 baths; $900.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

To sublet until October, 1918.—At 245 West 88th St., 8 rooms, 3 baths; all outside, facing south. Apply M. Moran, Supt.

4-ROOM APARTMENTS
and one 5-room apartment
in an unusually high-class house; just completed, adjoining New York University.
2,226 LORING PLACE,
bet. 182d St. and Hall of Fame Terrace.
Loring Construction Co., Owners.
507 West 218th. Phone Morningside 8240.

5 ROOMS AND BATH.
New and exceptionally desirable house.
464 WEST 152D ST.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 Broadway, 147th.

5 ROOMS AND BATH.
New and exceptionally desirable house.
464 WEST 162D ST.
W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS,
very high-class elevator apartment house, at most moderate rent.
530 WEST 113TH ST.
'Phone office, Morningside 8240.

Bronx.
GRAND CONCOURSE, 2,391, (at 184th St.)—New building, one apartment left; 6 large rooms, all improvements; telephone, &c.; 4th floor; $40.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.
Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments in choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENT for 6 months, 4 or 5 rooms, neighborhood Central Park and East 81st St., by responsible tenant. M. Ellison, Seymour Hotel, 50 W. 45th St.

WANTED, by family three adults, apartment 5 rooms, completely, comfortably furnished, from November until June; shower, elevator, electricity, above 72d St. A 87 Times.

CLIENTS waiting for high-class furnished apartments; choice localities. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS and houses wanted for clients willing to pay $200 to $1,000 monthly. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

SUPERIOR TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS. SEND ARTICLES. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, well-furnished apartments, all sizes; responsible, desirable tenants waiting. Frederick L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

7 or 8 light rooms, well furnished, 5 to 6 months, $125 to $150 per month, by responsible party, west side, between 70th and 112th. L. F., 288 Amsterdam Av. Col. 2467.

APARTMENTS WANTED, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. — Advisory Northeast Storm Warning, 10 P. M.—Savannah to Jacksonville — Disturbance of unknown intensity off Florida coast, apparently moving north, will cause strong northerly winds, probably gales Tuesday off Georgia and Northern and Central Florida coast, with a northward movement, and northeast storm warnings are displayed from Fort Monroe to Jacksonville.

Pressure is still low in the Southwest and is falling rapidly in the Northwest, but elsewhere it is quite high. The principal high are extending from the upper lake region west-southwestward into Wyoming, and, in connection with the low pressure in the southwest, have caused quite general snows and rains, mostly light, between the two systems, while over the remainder of the country the weather was fair.

It is slightly warmer from Texas northeastward through the lower lake region and in the Far Northwest and considerably cooler between these two sections. In the Atlantic and East Gulf States temperatures remain somewhat low for the season.

Scattered rains will fall Tuesday in the upper lake region and Tuesday night or Wednesday in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, accompanied by somewhat lower temperatures. In the Atlantic and East Gulf States the weather will be fair Tuesday and Wednesday, except along the South Atlantic Coast, where there will be rain Tuesday night or Wednesday.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the Northern Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh to strong northeast, with fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, strong north and northeast, fair, except for rain off the Florida coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, except probably rain or snow Tuesday night; extreme north.

Southern New England—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

Western New York—Local rains Tuesday or Tuesday night, somewhat colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, except probably rain Tuesday night or Wednesday in Northern Vermont.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	50	45	4 P. M.	47	55
6 A. M.	45	46	6 P. M.	43	54
9 A. M.	41	46	9 P. M.	40	53
12 M.	45	53	11 P. M.	40	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 53.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46, at 8 P. M. it was 53. Maximum temperature 57 degrees at 2:20 P. M., minimum 41 degrees at 3:30 A. M. Humidity 65 per cent. at 8 A. M., 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.48 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.37 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
3:00—49-51 Stanton St.; B. di Gangio.	$500
7:30—Se. B'vard & 173d St.; (auto) Ward Baking Co.	Slight
10:40—234 E. 53 St.; Angelo Condotto.	Slight
10:50—231 Mulberry St.; Frank Barth.	Slight
11:05—209-219 W. 38 St.; Carlin Construction Co.	Slight
11:40—359 W. 58 St.; Sam'l Donowitz.	$1,000
P. M.	
1:10—399 W. B'way; (pushcart) not given	Slight
3:50—Ludlow and Virginia Avs.; Mrs. Hughes	Slight
4:20—145 W. 26 St.; Adams Expr. Co.	Slight
4:20—348 E. 15 St.; John Sendia.	Slight
5:20—44 Oak St.; Merris Roth.	Slight
5:45—1,242 3 Av.; Bertha Marx.	Slight
6:00—722 2 Av.; Charles Meyers.	Slight
6:15—114 Centre St.; And. Thomson.	Slight
7:15—Randall Av. & Bronx River; Rosers & Haggerty Co.	Slight
7:30—35 W. 19 St.; M. & L. Hess.	Slight
10:15—179 Henry St.; Rose Goldberg.	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments (Mutual.) 4 P. M., Oct. 24; Bicycle Patrol, J. O'Dea, 170, to 174; F. A. Schiegel, 174, to 170.

Temporary Assignments: Capt. F. J. Conboy, 145, to command 5 I. D. 9 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 25. To 99, from prects. indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 25: Sergt. P. White, 13; Patrol, T. Kelly, 1; E. Lally, 1; F. Fetterol, 1; E. D. Caegry, 2; G. Breidebach, 2; J. Gay, 4; J. Dougherty, 4; J. J. Flynn, 6; T. J. Turley, 26.

Applications for Full Pay Approved: Patrol, T. J. Potter, 65, 4 A. M., Oct. 16, during disability; J. C. Clark, 89, noon, Oct. 16, during disability; E. Finneran, 161, noon, Oct. 9, to noon, Oct. 15; L. Stevensen, 170, 7:20 P. M., Sept. 23, to 12 P. M., Oct. 6; E. L. Freesard, 171, 4:15 P. M., Sept. 25, to 12 P. M., Oct. 10; Patrol, T. Ryder, Suspension, H. D. Lewis, 165, 12:17 P. M., Sept. 8, to 11:40 A. M., Sept. 16.

Leaves of Absence (with full pay): Inspector F. A. Tierney, S. I. D., 9 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 25; Acting Detective Lieut. Drastal, (without pay): Patrol G. W. Drastal, 79, 2 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 1; H. L. Ringelmann, 149, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 28.

Fire Department.

The following will be directed to report at the Office Chief of Department at 2:45 P. M., tomorrow: Eng. of Steamer J. N. Smith, Eng. 61; F. Profte, Eng. 216; Fire Commissioner Mitchel, Eng. 65; Wm. Johnson, Eng. 50; J. A. Lindh, Eng. 81; P. T. McGill, Eng. 43; C. A. Cramb, H. & L. 19; E. J. Hanley, H. & L. 16; L. F. Snanley, Eng. 207; C. Crockett, Eng. 218; W. A. De Lancey, Eng. 214; E. Genau, H. & L. 11; J. M. Walsh, Eng. 240; J. W. Newmon, Jr., H. & L. 130; W. T. Yarrow, Eng. 275; M. H. Hanley, H. & L. 6; J. P. Cavanagh, H. & L. 21; J. A. Gebhardt, H. & L. 21; T. F. Walsh, Eng. 74; P. J. O'Connor, H. & L. 14; J. Faughnan, H. & L. 24; H. Marshall, Eng. 95; F. F. Warttinger, Eng. 70; J. M. Dennerlein, H. & L. 27; A. Rohe, H. & L. 33; J. Weiman, H. & L. 18; W. Hood, H. & L. 76; H. W. Robinson, H. & L. 76; W. J. Driscoll, Eng. 218; C. M. F. Quinn, Eng. 2-4; L. Gerken, Eng. 271; W. L. Berger, Eng. 239; R. F. Frisby, H. & L. 108; H. D. Wessel, Eng. 208; J. Hallisy, Eng. 15; E. P. Hollister, H. & L. 11; W. J. Reddy, H. & L. 21; J. L. McCarthy, Eng. 39; G. J. Nelson, H. & L. 14; W. M. Leahy, H. & L. 26; E. Egelhofer, Eng. 96; W. S. Kevil, Eng. 159.

The following will be directed to report to the Municipal Civil Service Commission at Room 1,401, Municipal Building, at 11 A. M. tomorrow for special medical examination: F. Hoey, Eng. 248; F. P. Cox, Eng. 248; P. J. Keenan, Eng. 234; E. G. Rawson, H. & L. 2; Ralph Siebel, Eng. 84, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 24; Capt. A. B. Sweet, Eng. 249, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 26; Eng. of Steamer W. Cunningham, No. 2, Eng. 276, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 26, and for 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 27.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible list for engineering chemist is announced:

Henry Frank, 90; David Chercass, 81.20; Marcus Fessler, 80.60; Abraham Gair, 80.40; Martin Mendel, 77.80; Fred Wohlers, 77.40; Abraham Lees, 77.40; Benjamin Grumbman, 77; Abraham Lowenstein, 76.80; Isidor Paul, 74.60; Nathan Goodman, 73.40; William Hagman, 73.40; Sol Frank, 74.80; Vitano Otobre, 73.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 14 an examination for general mechanic, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $720 a year in the Indian Service at Sac and Fox Sanatorium, Iowa. Competitors will not be rated on physical ability, training, and experience. Applicants must show that they have served apprenticeship or the equivalent both as carpenters and as painters. Special credit will be given for experience in cement work. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BEAUMONT, JESSIE FELLOWS, (Jan. 3, in London;) value of estate, more than $200,000; principal legatee is the widower, Henry Cecil Charles Beaumont, who gets her personal effects and the income from half her residuary estate; the remainder goes to relatives; a large share of the estate was left to William Gordon Fellows, brother, who died last June, including 7,000 shares of stock in the Teal Lake Iron Mining Co.

LTON A. MAYNARD, real estate dealer, (Oct. 14;) mostly personal, $200,000; estate goes to wife and two daughters; details elsewhere.

RANDELL, JAMES W.; value of estate not given; antiques and other art effects to decedent's niece, Mrs. Eugene Lamb Richards; residuary estate to two grandnieces, Gertrude R. Gibson and Anna Randell Buckley.

WATSON, Mrs. ELIZABETH T., (Oct. 11;) value of estate, more than $150,000; her brother, Howard Ives, 225 Lenox Av., gets $50,000 outright and $50,000 in trust, the income to go to two nephews and four nieces on his death; she gave $10,000 to St. Peter's Church, Westchester County, in memory of her husband, William Watson; her niece, Elizabeth Watson Klotz, get $15,000, and her nephew, Mrs. Carrie Young, receives $5,000.

THE WAR SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Resignations of National Guard officers accepted: 1st Lt. E. H. Bennett, Battery C, F. A., New Jersey; 1st Lt. E. C. Van Wie, 3d Inf., Wisconsin; Capt. G. W. Funck, M. C., Illinois; Chaplain J. S. Wilder, 1st Inf., Georgia; 2d Lt. S. M. Dake, 7th Inf., Illinois; 1st Lt. A. V. Frost, 12th Inf., New York; Maj. E. M. Vale, 8th Inf., Pennsylvania, and 2d Lt. C. W. Comstock, First Separate Battalion, F. A., Colorado.

Maj. M. E. Saville, Q. M. C., is relieved from further duty at Ft. George Wright, Washington, and assigned to station and duty at El Paso, Texas.

A board of officers to consist of Maj. A. W. Williams, M. C., and Capts. T. DeW. Milling and H. W. Harms, Sig. Corps, is appointed to meet in this city to examine persons for commission in Aviation Sec. of Sig. Officers' Reserve Corps.

1st Lt. H. R. Harmon, C. A. C., to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., for examination for detail in Aviation Sec. of Sig. Corps, then to his station.

Capt. H. J. Watson, C. A. C., upon relief from duty with organized militia on Oct. 24, to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., and report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Southern New York, for duty.

Following promotions and assignments of officers in the Infantry arm are announced: From Lt. Cols. to Colonels: C. C. Ballou, 24th; E. V. Smith, 6th, attached to 6th; G. B. Duncan, Gen. Staff; L. L. Durfee, 9th, attached to 9th. Majors to Lt. Cols.: C. D. Moore, 30th to 7th; H. O. Uline, 8th, attached to 8th; C. C. Clark, Q. M. C.; V. A. Caldwell, 23d; E. L. Butts, 12th, attached to 12th; H. J. Hunt, unassigned; G. Miller, unassigned; P. D. Murphy, A. G. Dept.; W. Weigel, Q. M. Corps, and R. L. Bush, 13th, to 13th. Captains to Majors: P. Brown, 8th, to 31st; C. H. Bridges, unassigned, to 30th; J. Robertson, 18th, to 18th; J. V. Heidt, 9th, to 26th; C. S. Lincoln, unassigned, to 1st; F. Mulhay, 13th, to 27th; R. McCleave, 22d, to 25th; M. C. Kerth, General Staff; L. W. Jordan, Jr., 6th, attached to 6th; J. B. Gowen, 10th; H. W. Miller, 28th, to 34th, and D. G. Berry, 24th, attached to 24th. These not under other orders will join regiments to which assigned or attached.

Lt. Col. R. McA. Schofield, Q. M. C., from duty in office of Q. M. C. of the army, Nov. 15, then to San Francisco, and report to Commanding General, Western Dept., for duty as Assistant to Quartermaster of that Dept.

Col. J. P. O'Neil, Inf., now attached to 30th Inf., is assigned thereto.

Capt. J. B. Woolnough, 21st Inf., is detailed as Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics at University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, effective Nov. 8.

Upon his relief from duty at Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., and after leave granted him today, 1st Lt. F. A. Price, Jr., Detached Officers' List, C. A. C., will proceed to Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty with Coast Defenses of San Francisco.

Following will proceed on or about Nov. 1 to Annapolis for consultation with Supt., Naval Academy, then to their stations: Col. C. P. Echols, Professor, Military Acad.; Lt. Cols. L. H. Holt, Professor, and G. V. Henry, Commandant of Cadets, Military Acad., and Maj. C. C. Carter, C. A. C. (Detached List.)

1st Lt. C. L. Wyman, Sig. Corps, having become entitled to promotion, is relieved from detail in that corps.

1st Lt. G. M. Keal, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service.

Lt. Col. C. B. Baker, Q. M. C., to San Antonio, Brownsville and El Paso Tex.; Douglas, Ariz.; the Ft. Reno Remount Depot, Okla., and such other points on Texas border as may be necessary, on business pertaining to Q. M. C., then to his station.

Leaves granted: Maj. H. L. Hill, 2 months; Maj. S. F. Corbett, 2d F. A., New York N. G., 1 month's extension; 2d Lt. A. B. Wade, 7th Inf., New York N. G., 15 days' extension; Maj. H. B. Nelson, Inf., 1 month; Capt. F. W. Rice, 4th Inf., New York N. G., 10 days' extension, and 1st Lt. F. A. Price, Jr., C. A. C., 2 months.

Navy.

Jr. Gde. Lt. H. O'Brien, Jr., to command the Hull.

Ens. O. O. Kessing, the Annapolis, to receiving ship at San Francisco, as instructor of enlisted men; R. B. Carney, the New Hampshire, to the Dixie; E. E. Schrader, the Vermont, to the Annapolis; M. B. Stegestreet and L. K. Swenson, the Vermont, to the Denver, and B. H. Page, the Annapolis, to training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Act. Chaps. W. W. Elder, the Ohio, to the Columbia; P. P. Seidler, the North Carolina, Oct. 23, to the Panther, Nov. 22, and A. N. Park, Jr., receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., to the Baltimore.

Chief Bosn. J. J. Holden, to temp. duty, receiving ship at Boston.

Chief Gunners E. Wenk, Charleston (S. C.) Yard, Nov. 6, to the Kansas, and G. A. Messing, receiving ship at New York, to Charleston (S. C.) Yard.

Gunners C. D. Buffler, the Lebanon, to Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N. Y.; D. McCallum, the Kansas, to the Lebanon.

Chief Machs. F. T. Lenz, the Wisconsin, to Philadelphia Yard, and J. H. Burd, receiving ship at Honolulu, to the Wisconsin.

Machs. M. C. Davis, the Neptune, to wait orders, and A. I. Seamon, Philadelphia Yard, to the Neptune.

Chief Carp. J. H. Gill, the Alabama, to Naval Hosp., Boston, sick.

Chief Pay Clerks H. Mack, Norfolk Yard, to the Pennsylvania, and J. A. Robentis, the Vestal, to Naval Station, New Orleans, La.

Pay Clerks M. A. Mackie, Naval Station, New Orleans, to the Vestal; E. F. Peoples, Great Lakes Training Station, to the Texas, and G. E. Lord, the Texas, Nov. 15, to training station, Great Lakes.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Aylwin, Balch, Duncan, Jacob Jones, and Tucker, at Newport; Cheyenne, at Bremerton; Dixie, L-9, L-10, L-11, and Ozark, at Hampton Roads; Glacier and South Dakota, at San Diego; Henley, at Whitestone Landing; Maryland, at San Francisco Bay; Ontario, at Norfolk; Pennsylvania, at Southern Drill Ground; Potomac, at Port au Prince; Sarsfield, at La Paz; Sioux, at Boston, and Yorktown, at Puerto Rico.

Sailed—Buffalo, La Paz for Mazatlan; Charleston, San Blas Gulf for Cristobal; Chauncey, Cuatro for Vera Cruz; Nereus, Balboa for West Coast Mexico; Prairie, Cape Haitien for Port au Prince; Raleigh, Guaymas for San Diego, and the Supply, Guam for Olongapo.

The office of Commander, Battleship Force, Atlantic Fleet, has been established on board the Wyoming, and all communications for the Commander, Battleship Force, should be addressed to that ship.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

GEER, LANGDON, (June 20, 1915;) net estate, $23,041. Mrs. Dorothy Quincy Roosevelt Geer, widow of the decedent, was the beneficiary. Assets were: Bank, $666; jewelry, $467, and stocks, $26,881.

MASSEY, GEORGE, (April 29, 1915;) net estate, $230,680. Mrs. Edith O. Massey, widow of the decedent, was the beneficiary. Assets: 234 West 71st St., appraised at $25,000, subject to dower amounting to $3,232; life insurance, mortgages, and personalty, $17,967; stocks and bonds, $55,780; the interest of the decedent in the firm of Lanman & Kemp, wholesale druggists, 133 West St., appraised at $143,380. The amount of capital contributed to that co-partnership by the decedent was $69,800, and the balance of his appraised interest represents profits not drawn by him and good-will.

ZELLER, ANNIE L., (Nov. 18, 1911;) net estate, $335,150. Traded the terms of the decedent's will Theodore Zeller, her husband, was the beneficiary, but he died before the decedent, and the estate passed to her relatives. Daniel G. Biddle of Philadelphia, brother of the decedent, received $111,781. Albert N. Biddle, Grace M. Biddle, Mary M. Horton, Florence B. Hancock, Mary Z. Biddle, nephews and nieces of decedent, each received $37,238, and two grandnieces received $18,619 each. Assets were: 15 West 12th St., appraised at $34,000; bank, $9,703; jewelry and personalty, $22,442, and stocks and bonds, $301,405. The most valuable items of jewelry were an eleven-stone diamond circle brooch, $1,650; a pair of pearl and diamond earrings, $2,400, and a pair of diamond flexible bracelets, $1,100.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Evening Community Centre, P. S. 171, 19 East 103d Street, is now known as the Patrick Henry Neighborhood Centre. It is open to the people of that section of the city for civic, social, athletic, dramatic, literary, musical, and ethical work. Miss M. B. Michener conducts a normal class for aesthetic dancing on Monday nights, and on Friday nights a class in gymnastics and athletic games for women. Mr. Frank has charge of the men's gymnasium. Social dancing takes place Tuesday and Thursday evenings under Miss F. E. Sweeney. Miss M. C. Carney is in charge of the club. Eugene P. Gibney is the supervisor.

Classes for the preparation of candidates for all Federal, State, and municipal civil service examinations are now being held at P. S. 70, 207 East Seventy-fifth Street. Applicants may register Tuesday or Wednesday evening from 8 to 9:45 o'clock.

The Board of Education will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon.

The Brooklyn Teachers' Association will meet tomorrow at 4:15 P. M. in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, Park Place, near Nostrand Avenue, to discuss the tentative pension bill.

A savings bank will be established in the High School of Commerce by the general organization.

The New York Association of High School Teachers of German will hold a meeting at 10:30 A. M. on Oct. 28 in Room 502, Washington Irving High School. Professor Hugo Muensterberg will speak.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, (Branch Office.) Times Building, 424 St. and Broadway.

Cooks, $30, $40; waitresses, chambermaids, $30; nurses, housekeepers (cook, waitress together). Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av.; Schuyler 9136.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 29 East 22d.—Immediate vacancies. Mrs. Dodge, Proprietress.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Call Immediately.

HIGH-CLASS REFINED STENOGRAPHERS (Americans) for permanent positions as follows:

BANK—To take charge of department of forty girls, $1,200.

BROKERAGE—Able to take both English and Italian dictation, $1,000.

BROKERAGE—$18 weekly.

COLLECTION AGENCY—$15 weekly.

BONDS—(Typist.) knowledge of filing-bonding experience necessary; $15 upwards.

BANK TYPIST—$12 weekly.

SPANISH-ENGLISH—$18-$25.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE and SPANISH-AMERICAN AGENCY, E. Speiser, Prop. 37 Liberty St.

ELLIOTT FISHER OPERATOR, uptown position, retail firm, $15.

STENOGRAPHER, position in Harlem; want girl of good educational refinement, $15-$18.

BOOKKEEPER taking entire charge of double entry books manufacturing concern near Trenton, N. J., $15.

MANAGER take charge of restaurant for B'klyn institution; must be active woman experienced in similar capacity; $60-$70 month.

Call between 9 and 1.
Apply in person only.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 170 Church St., City.

TYPISTE—ALSO STENOGRAPHERS.
REFINED EDUCATED CLERKS
LIVING WEST SIDE NEW YORK.
BOOKKEEPER KNOWING STENOGRAPHY
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 B'WAY.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators, numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau and 39 East 42d, Room 15.

STENOGRAPHERS and competent office help furnished. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St. Cortlandt 5051.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

SECRETARIES.—Genuine private instruction; learned instructor; will qualify you for position in short time; coaching for high-speed legal, civil service, court reporting, &c. Institute of Commerce, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.) A. Fannon, Director.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo-engraving, motion picture photography; earn $25 to $100 weekly; day, evening; easy terms. New York Institute of Photography, 22 W. 23d.

TYPING. — Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

CARPET DEPT.—Require thoroughly experienced carpet and rug salesman. Apply to manager carpet dept., third floor, East Building.

ACCOUNTANT.—For manufacturing corporation in the Bronx; a good permanent position, with excellent opportunity for young man of proper training and experience. Answer, giving age, salary you have been earning, references, and state in detail experience. Z 352 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT.

Bright young man to assist auditor; typist desirable but not essential; state age, experience, and salary to commence; excellent opportunity. Write fully Starr, C 224 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, SENIOR, wanted for permanent position with firm of certified public accountants; state age, experience, and salary desired. M 323 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted; state experience and salary expected. A 204 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced cost clerk; thoroughly qualified in modern cost system; state experience and salary desired. C 264 Times Annex.

BOYS wanted, must be 16 years old and grammar school graduates; chance to get a start in the retail clothing business; run errands and make themselves useful in shipping department; advancement for boys who make good; salary $6 to start. Apply in person to Mr. Babcock, Rogers Peet Company, 5th Avenue at 41st Street, New York City.

BOYS 14 to 16 wanted as messengers in the the Wall Street district, by The Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad St.

BOYS wanted by large fire insurance company; bright, active, intelligent boys for office work; high school graduates preferred; salary $7; good opportunity for advancement. Address Opportunity, 103 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by importing house, wholesale dry goods; a boy of neat appearance and good address; steady position and good opportunity; recent graduate grammar school preferred. Address Importer A 46 Times.

BOY, 16 years old, to handle stock and learn the business in large concern; permanent, with good future. B 340 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 15 years, in office storage warehouse; salary to start $5, and chance for advancement; answer in own handwriting. C 336 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16-17 years, to assist in office; one with switchboard experience preferred; $7 to start; write in own handwriting. C 335 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16, to operate switchboard; knowledge of office work desirable; good opportunity for advancement. A 51 Times.

BOY.—Wanted, bright boy for five-and-ten-cent store. Apply at once, Cohen 291 Knickerbocker Av, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOY to work in office of large manufacturing company; must be good penman. C 269 Times Annex.

BOYS, age about 17 years, to take care stocks in leather goods house. C 343 Times Downtown.

BOY for fountain pen repair work; $7 per week while learning. Apply 10 Cortlandt St.

BOY.—Strong boy wanted; must have references. Prichard & Constance, 49 West 23d.

BOY.—17; $7 to start; 10 A. M.; bring references. Library Bar Association, 42 W. 44th.

BOY, (15,) office work, from 11 to 7; bring references. Buhre, 3d floor, 229 W. 42d St.

BOY for office and errand work; salary $5 to start. Apply Room 1,100, 32 Broadway.

CLERK.—YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN OFFICE LARGE ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING FIRM. WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED, C 346 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COLLECTORS, experienced, for instalment business, age 21 to 30; salary, $3 per day and commission; exceptional opportunity for hustler; references and surety bond required. Apply after 10, Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

COLLECTORS.—Two wideawake young men who have had actual experience in collecting accounts; state age, experience, references, and salary expected; very good prospects for right men. C 347 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN
AND OFFICE MANAGER.
Must have thorough knowledge of retail drug trade of entire Eastern Coast, especially Greater New York and surrounding towns. Write Box F. D., 104 E. 24th St.

CUTTERS.—Ten acetyleno gas burning cutters, experienced men, good wages, steady employment. Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

DESIGNER wanted; one having experience on cloth coats. Apply Philip Brous Co., 144 West 27th St.

DRAFTSMAN.—First-class draftsman wanted on ornamental iron work, especially one familiar with iron stairs. Apply Smyser-Royer Company, 1,225 Race St., Philadelphia.

DRAFTSMAN, must be neat tracer and accurate at figures; state age, experience, and salary expected. A 63 Times.

DRIVER.—Wanted, by large grocery house, experienced driver; only those with knowledge of grocery business need to apply; salary $14. A 45 Times.

EXPERIENCED young man as assistant in sales department at factory, Newark; excellent opportunity for right man; must be good correspondent; one accustomed to operate typewriting machine preferred; answer by letter only with references, stating age, experience and salary wanted. Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J.

FIREMAN for low pressure boiler. Apply Finkel, 653 Cauldwell Av., Bronx.

JUNIORS

Wanted at Wanamaker's; 14 to 18 years of age; steady position with chance of advancement. Apply Messenger Office, basement, New Building.

GARAGE FOREMAN.—Intelligent, sober, good record; thorough knowledge handling men and care of automobiles; wages $25 weekly; one night off every two weeks; write, giving name and address of former employer; position to be filled at once. B. L. 1187 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

GROCERYMAN WANTED: A MAN OF CHARACTER AND ABILITY TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF GROCERY DEPARTMENT IN RETAIL MARKET; MUST BE EXPERIENCED; STATE FORMER BUSINESS CONNECTIONS, REFERENCE, AGE, AND SALARY DESIRED. GROCERIES, 8 GREENWICH AV., CITY.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.
All-around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 8, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN.—White: to manage office boys, mailing room, and receive visitors; must be neat, refined, and acquainted with downtown district; state salary expected; previous experience in this line unnecessary; very desirable for man looking for permanent position at fixed moderate salary. M 319 Times Downtown.

NURSE, attendant, or orderly for institution; pay $22.50 monthly. Call for personal interview at 146 East 28th St. at 3 P. M. today.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—High school graduate with knowledge of bookkeeping; moderate salary, with good opportunity for advancement; state age, education, and salary expected. X 236 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY, about 16 years, residing with parents, in wholesale liquor house; must write fair hand; position for graduate preferred; good opportunity for bright boy. Apply 58 Water St., after 10 A. M.

OFFICE BOY wanted, in law office; state age, experience, salary; apply in own handwriting. C 334 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Neat; about 15 years; good advancement. R. Thomas & Sons' Co., 61 Broadway.

PRINTING SALESMAN wanted; we have an attractive proposition for one who controls good trade; commission basis. C 309 Times Downtown.

RECEIVING CLERK: must be experienced checking-off clerk; state full particulars, experience, age, and salary required. C 218 Times Annex.

SALESMEN

Wanted to work on leads only, selling the Sears-Roebuck and the Cambridge editions of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

An absolutely permanent connection with the biggest publishing house in the world, and extremely rapid promotion to those salesmen who handle our subscriptions, otherwise ability to handle other men.

These positions will pay them far more than is made by the average salesman.

If any salesman, desiring to better his earnings and position, will come in and talk things over with us we can show him facts that will prove attractive. Four-fifths of our successful men had never sold books before.

We train you thoroughly. Commission and drawing account.
120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMEN.—Of the highest grade; energetic and skillful to sell gasoline, lubricating oils, and the other petroleum products in metropolitan district; commissions; driving account; state connections, experience, whether presently employed, and present salary or salary last earned. Worker, 129 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Several energetic young men to handle a new sanitary powdered soap dispenser, and soaps on commission basis; large field, good prospects with a rapidly growing concern; must have driving account to start. See Mr. Flagg, 10 to 12 A. M., Wednesday, 719 Greenwich St., City.

SALESMEN.—The Lamb, the only humorous magazine in Wall St., is open for a few experienced subscription solicitors on commission basis; excellent line of premiums, which are sure to net large returns daily. Ask for Mr. Davis, Room 509, 44 Broad St.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Prefer men with some knowledge of automobiles; good chance for live, educated salesmen; permanent position; salary or commission basis. Call mornings, 649 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn; near Atlantic Av. subway.

SALESMAN wanted to assist in attending to customers in store of commercial stationery concern; also young man used to laying out orders for printing. Address, giving experience, age, nationality, and salary desired, C 339 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Active and aggressive man to interview manufacturers for an established concern; good liberal commissions; appearance absolutely essential; advertising experience valuable. Room 307, 96 Warren St.

SALESMEN, calling on boys' clothing manufacturers, to handle line of novelty collars for boys' suits; commission basis. M 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Six; experienced electrical appliances; exceptional opportunity, wonderful future; salary to those who qualify. 119 West 42d St., second floor.

SALESMEN.—Want few experienced salesmen for sound proposition; commission basis. Call Tuesday, 2 to 4, Room 1,202, 729 7th Av.

SALESMAN wanted, first class, Fall line of bedding for N. Y., Penn. and Conn.; commission basis. Apply Sussman, 2,369 2d Av.

SALESMAN.—To sell high class line of buttons to waist and dress manufacturers on commission. Lesser Bros., 417 East 102d.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tabi, 2 Stone Street.

SOLICITORS wanted; a few experienced subscription solicitors for an entirely new magazine proposition on commission basis; must be producers. Apply Room 509, 44 Broad St.

STATISTICIAN WANTED BY OLD-ESTABLISHED NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM. EXPERIENCED STATISTICIAN WITH INITIATIVE AND BRAINS. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED; COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. X 202 TIMES ANNEX.

STERN BROTHERS,

WEST 42D STREET,

require furniture finishers accustomed to fine work. Permanent positions to those who qualify. Apply after 9 A. M. at Employes' Entrance, W. 43d St., near 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man as stenographer in uptown insurance office; experienced. X. Z., 1,364 Broadway.

STOCK CLERK in wholesale house dealing in men's and boys' clothing; must have experience in the wholesale line; no other need apply; not required to work Saturdays; steady work and good prospects for bright young man; salary $10 to start. Call before 10 A. M., Broadway Bargain House, 676 Broadway.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Live men wanted by established firm; leads furnished; liberal commission and active, vigorous co-operation. Address X 209 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT for high class apartment houses; must be thorough mechanic and have previous experience; $80 per month to start. B. B., 92 Times.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY CO.

APPLY AT 217 EAST 65TH.

ELECTRIC AND IRON TRACK WORKERS.

GOOD WAGES AND STEADY WORK.

TOOLMAKERS.—Call at S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Prince Bay, Staten Island, N. Y.

TRAVELING AUDITOR.—With a large industrial corporation; essential that applicants shall have experience with large machine shop operations and factory cost accounting, as well as usual experience respecting auditing of local office paymasters' and cashiers' accounts; state full experience, references, and salary expected. Address X 216 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—YOUNG MAN; FIRST-CLASS TABULATOR; UNDERWOOD; STEADY EMPLOYMENT. CALL WITH REFERENCES, ROOM 1,927, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK.

WANTED,

MOTORMEN

and

CONDUCTORS.

Permanent Positions.

Good Runs.

Pay while breaking in.

Apply at office of

THIRD AVE. RY. CO.,

130th St. & 3rd Ave.

Office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Sundays included.

YOUNG MAN wanted for general office work; salary to start $7 per week; opportunity of advancement. Write or call, Room 1,202, 29 Broadway, cor. Rector St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN.—A LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN IS IN NEED OF THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN FOR INSIDE POSITION; KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING NOT NECESSARY; MUST HAVE FAIR EDUCATION AND COME WELL RECOMMENDED. C 328 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED, A BOY,

not an ordinary office boy kind, but an intelligent American boy about 18 years old, who can write a good hand and wants a permanent place in a large real estate office.

There is a future for the boy who makes good.

Address in own handwriting, stating pay. M 321 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.

CLEAN-CUT, high-class man (Americans) for the following stenographic openings:
Three BANK, $900-$750-$540, with lunches.
Two BANK (Beginners), $40 month.
One EXPORT, $15 to $18.
Two SPANISH-ENGLISH, $20-$25.
One FRENCH-ENGLISH, $25.
Assistant Bookkeeper (BANK), $12.
BANK TYPISTS, $40 month.
BANK PAGES, $20 month, with lunches.
BANK RUNNERS (16 yrs.), $25 month—(17-18 yrs.), $35 month. High school boys preferred.
ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK, $10.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE and SPANISH-AMERICAN AGENCY, E. Speiser, Prop. 37 Liberty St.

MAN TO SELL BUILDING TRADES and sub-contractors on salary.
SALES MANAGER, knowledge of

LEFT DEATH HOUSE FOR AUTO JAUNTS

Counsel for Rofrano Says Condemned Witness Was Favored for Testifying.

BAR ITALIAN FROM COURT

Spectator Charged with Making "Death" Sign—Montimagno Says Evidence for Him Was Suppressed

Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Michael A. Rofrano, who is being tried for murder in the first degree for instigating the killing of Michael Gaimari, created a stir in court late yesterday afternoon by attempting to prove that while Gaetano Montimagno, who testified that he had been compelled by Rofrano to assassinate Gaimari, was supposed to be in the death house at Sing Sing awaiting execution he was receiving favors at the hands of associates of the District Attorney. Mr. Littleton charged that the condemned man was served with food and wine in a public restaurant, rode in automobiles, and was permitted to visit his home in Brooklyn.

Montimagno had been recalled to the witness stand in the retrial of the case following the withdrawal of two jurors, and the effort to force him to admit that he had received unusual favors while the prosecution was perfecting its case, was in line with the charge made by the defense that Rofrano was the victim of a political conspiracy founded on the perjured testimony of convicted murderers and gunmen who hoped by serving the State to escape punishment for their crimes.

At yesterday's session Montimagno denied the accusations made by Mr. Littleton and insisted that he had not given false testimony against Rofrano as a means of escaping death in the electric chair. He testified that not only had he been told by Rofrano that he, Montimagno, would be killed if he did not shoot Gaimari, but that he had been "stupified" with drugs to dull his terror while he was committing the crime.

Says Lawyers Kept Back Evidence.

Confronted by the fact that he had failed to offer this defense while on trial for his life, the witness startled the court by asserting that he had explained all the details of the murder to Caesar Barra and Girard Cuoco, the lawyers who had been engaged to defend him. Recess was declared by Justice Bartow S. Weeks before Montimagno had had an opportunity to explain why his lawyers had failed to bring this story to the attention of the jury, but Mr. Littleton announced that he would call the two lawyers as witnesses to prove that Montimagno was not telling the truth.

Mr. Cuoco, when informed by a reporter of the charge made by Montimagno, said late yesterday afternoon that the witness had told "an unqualified lie."

"I am not willing to say more if we are to be called as witnesses in the case," Mr. Cuoco said. "But you can say that what Montimagno has said is an unqualified lie."

There was more excitement in the courtroom at the conclusion of yesterday's proceedings when a man, who admitted he had been in court when Joseph La Salle, one of the early witnesses for the State, received a "death sign" and had been accused of having been in the group that threatened the witness, entered that part of the room set aside for spectators. Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling detected the man and, pointing him out to a half dozen court policemen, ordered that he should not be permitted to enter the courtroom again.

Mr. Littleton, learning of Mr. Dooling's action, asserted that the Assistant District Attorney had not been warranted in issuing such an order, and that he would see that the accused man was not excluded.

"You send me your card tomorrow morning, and I will see that you are not molested," said Mr. Littleton.

"My name is Michael Stramiello, and I am a dealer in paper supplies at 281 Front Street," said the man pointed out by Dooling. "I was one of those who were accused of having made the death sign, and there are two others," he added, pointing to two other men who had accompanied him to the courtroom. "They are responsible business men, and neither they nor I made a death sign to any one. We are friends of Rofrano, but that is the sole extent of our interest."

The other two men, who said they were Peter C. Campbell, also a dealer in paper supplies, with a store at 1 to 5 Bowery, and Michael Simini, a real estate dealer, corroborated Mr. Stramiello's statement.

"We made no death sign, and we see no reason why we should be excluded," they said.

All of them said they would be in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court this morning when Montimagno will again take the witness chair for cross-examination. The condemned man's early testimony yesterday consisted chiefly of a reiteration of the charge that the defendant, Rofrano, had directed him to slay Gaimari. He insisted that he had met Rofrano at two conferences at the home of Joseph Brundini, but appeared to have some difficulty in separating the meetings, attributing to the second conference what he had formerly testified occurred at the first.

Resents Cross-Examination.

His resentment under Mr. Littleton's cross-examination quickened when the latter asked him sharply if it was not true that he had never seen Rofrano until he saw him in court, and that while in Sing Sing he had received a photograph of Rofrano from Detective De Martini in order to familiarize himself with the features of the defendant.

Montimagno denied this, as he did also the charge that he had been further coached by being permitted to gaze on the defendant through a half open door leading into the court room.

"I have known Rofrano since 1913 and would know him in a crowd of a million people," he replied, through an interpreter.

The witness admitted that on June 12, 1916, he had been taken to a restaurant at 14 Franklin Street by Detective De Martini, but denied he had been permitted to drink wine. He said he had been taken to this restaurant after accompanying the detective to the scene of the shooting of Gainari, in order to point out the manner in which he had gone to and from the district. This was the only time, he said, he had eaten in a public restaurant since his conviction.

He denied that he had been permitted to visit his home following his conviction, but admitted having ridden with the detective in an automobile while pointing out the homes of the other alleged conspirators in the crime.

Mr. Littleton attempted to show laxity in the treatment of prisoners needed as witnesses in the Rofrano case by asking if it was not true that while Montimagno was in the Fifty-third Street Prison he saw Louis Mira, one of the men said to have been in the conspiracy to kill Gaimari, in an intoxicated condition. The witness could not recall any such occurrence, and denied also that he and Mira and the man known as "Chucks" had manufactured testimony against Rofrano while at the Fifty-third Street Prison.

Montimagno's testimony on this point was considered important by the defense because of the reported determination of Assistant District Attorney Brothers to use Mira as a witness to corroborate many of the slayer's statements and to prove the connection of Rofrano with the murder of Gaimari.

DR. J. A. ROBERTSON BROKE.

Husband of Woman Who "Plunged" in Wall St. Owes $15,918.

Another chapter in the remarkable story of Mrs. Sarah L. Rorbertson's career in Wall Street, where at one time she had a balance of $500,000 and later lost a suit for more than $90,000 brought against her by her brokers, appeared yesterday in the form of a bankruptcy petition filed by her husband, Dr. Joseph A. Robertson of 203 West Fifty-fourth Street. Dr. Robertson placed his liabilities at $15,918. He said he had no assets. His largest creditor is his father, Joseph A. Robertson of Galveston, whom he owes $11,500. The remainder of his liabilities is represented by debts contracted by his wife for jewelry, gowns, and lingerie.

Mrs. Robertson's first husband was Charles Miller of Ohio, who died leaving her an estate estimated to be worth $1,000,000. She married Dr. Robertson in October, 1911. Before her second marriage she had been trading in stocks through the brokers' firm of J. R. Williston & Co., and later, at the solicitation of a friend, she opened an account with H. Content & Co. When she testified in the latter's suit in April, 1915, she said that the plaintiffs had guaranteed her handsome profits without risk.

About the time the suit was begun Dr. Robertson and his wife quarreled, and Dr. Robertson notified the public in an advertisement that he would not be responsible for his wife's debts. The quarrel was patched up, but it broke out again because Mrs. Robertson insisted upon continuing her Wall Street ventures.

SAYS BOY-ED SENT THREE U-BOATS HERE

Continued from Page 1.

Dante Alighieri, which sailed from New York at noon on that day. Both of these vessels, however, took a route several hundred miles out of their regular course, and maintained a much more than normal rate of speed for several hours after leaving port.

"The U-53 picked up her consorts next day, and, still following instructions, it sank whatever vessels it could reach. There was no desire back of this destruction necessarily to sink ships carrying munition supplies. The sole motive was to bring to the spot, as a result of the S O S wireless calls, whatever vessels of the United States Navy that might be in the neighborhood, and on their arrival to ask the question as to how far American men-of-war would aid the plans of the submarine commanders by saving the lives of the passengers and crews of the doomed vessels.

Scheme Works to Perfection.

"The scheme worked better than Captain Boy-Ed's greatest expectations, for enough destroyers reached the scene to take ample care of all passengers and crews, and, furthermore, the American commanders displayed the greatest readiness in this work without making a protest of any kind.

"On Monday, Oct. 9, Ambassador von Bernstorff had a conference at the embassy with several members of his staff, and also with two prominent American attorneys of German extraction. At that conference Count von Bernstorff made in effect the following statement. The report of this statement is not stenographic, but it follows very closely the Ambassador's own language:

"'We have at last established a working basis which clears the way for our real submarine activities on this side of the ocean. We have observed President Wilson's dictum exactly. He has shown us the way to operate and we thank him for it. We now have a precedent which makes it certain that American vessels of war will not hesitate to save the lives of passengers and crews of ships that are destroyed by submarines, and as long as the physical conditions of submarines are what they are we are very glad, not desiring to destroy non-combatant life, to hand the humanitarian work of saving men and women over to the United States Navy.

"'Undoubtedly the impulses which stirred the United States destroyers on Sunday [speaking of Sunday, Oct. 8] will continue.

"'In other words, what German submarines cannot do by reason of their limitations, the United States Navy is willing to do. This is a good arrangement all around, and a very satisfactory method of procedure.'

"A naval officer of the United States who was not himself present during the destruction of the steamships referred to, but who has since that time talked with at least one commander of a destroyer who assisted in saving the lives of those on board the doomed ships, makes the following statement to the Journal:

One United States Officer's View.

"'Our officers, of course, were willing and anxious to do all they could under the circumstances, but it is no secret among them that they do not want their vessels to be used as a dumping ground for the victims of German frightfulness any more. We have all believed positively that there was deliberate intention in the sinking of these ships, coupled with the knowledge that our destroyer fleet was close enough to be easily informed by wireless. We all feel that this must have been part of some plan to make a test of our probable action. If the real desire of the Germans was simply to save life and not to create international entanglements, why did they not do as the Emden did and select one of the smallest of the captured ships to take the crews and passengers of all the others to some near-by ports?'

"The three U-boats engaged in this raid on commerce have not returned to Germany. This specific statement was made in the office of Dr. Heinrich Albert, fiscal agent of the German Government in New York, several days ago. There is no doubt that there is positive knowledge among German officials here as to the present whereabouts of these submarines.

"Acting on the assumption that United States naval vessels will take from the U-boats the burden of saving life, the German Admiralty is about to begin, under the personal direction of Captain Boy-Ed, a ruthless warfare on commerce leaving American ports. If plans now made prevail, these operations will be started within the next three weeks. An elaborate scheme has been worked out in the event that it becomes dangerous or futile for the submarines to summon American naval help with their wireless apparatus. The plans contemplate that no merchant ship shall be attacked in the neighborhood of the American coast unless the submarines are operating in pairs. The purpose of this plan is to manufacture evidence in advance, when necessary, to prove that if ships are torpedoed and go to the bottom with their crews and passengers such ships have attempted to ram the submarines after being ordered to haul to.

Setting the Stage.

"Captain Boy-Ed's plan in this event is to have one of the submarines make its appearance dead ahead of the ship that is to be destroyed. Of necessity such a vessel will be compelled to make a certain amount of way toward the submarine before checking herself. This will be taken as conclusive evidence of her attempt to ram the U-boat, and the other submarine, running along on the port or starboard side, will immediately sink her with a torpedo. When the tragedy is over, both submarine commanders in their reports will declare positively that the vessel, instead of obeying the instructions, moved forward to ram the approaching submarine.

"American naval officers have been positive ever since the arrival of the U-53 that there must be some stable source of supply for these boats, and that none of them would dare attempt a trip of this character, involving not only the time necessary for crossing the Atlantic and return, but also an unknown period during which they would be compelled to manoeuvre, without having absolute provision for renewing the necessary supplies of oil and munitions.

"The Navy Department has given up the suggestion that there is any established base on any part of the American coast line, but the officials are certain that coastwise vessels are being utilized for this purpose, and that the opportunities opened up in this direction by the unique American shipping law which eliminates the necessity of coastwise commerce showing manifests are unlimited. As long as such conditions exist, the United States can be made an actual base of supplies by any foreign Government desiring to take advantage of such a situation.

Knew U-53 Was Coming.

"The knowledge that the U-53 was about to arrive in Newport was common property in the German Embassy for several days prior to her arrival. In a very large banking institution in New York City, and among two or three of the legal firms which have been growing rich in the last two years out of the business handed to them by the German Ambassador, the facts were also known.

"The same two agents who were at Norfolk before the Deutschland entered that port were in Newport the day before the U-53 arrived, and were on the dock when she came in. It is also known that many of those who understood what was about to happen made very large sums of money out of the tumbling stock market that followed the arrival of the U-boat.

"Government officials are investigating a statement that one of the boats sunk on Sunday, Oct. 8, was sent out for that specific purpose, and that it was the intention of the U-boat commanders to take from her, before sinking her, large quantities of supplies which they knew in advance that she carried. The fact, however, that other vessels were in the immediate neighborhood at the time when this particular ship came into view, and that the shell intended only to damage her slightly had far more disastrous results, caused this scheme to be abandoned.

"Mysterious hints were dropped by members of the German Embassy staff several days before the arrival of the U-53 that the Adriatic, termed by them 'The Queen of the Seas,' which reached New York on her return trip from Liverpool on Thursday, Oct. 5, would never come into port. Apparently the U-boats were in the track of returning vessels for some days before the U-53 appeared in Newport, and were hoping to catch the Adriatic on her incoming trip.

"The three U-boats, U-53, U-48, and U-61, are undoubtedly in constant communication both with shore wireless and with Nauen wireless, and are somewhere in the water area between Cape Henry and the West Indies.

"The new submarine warfare on this side of the ocean must be carried out very soon to be successful. Naval officers have declared to The Journal that submarines cannot live in the Winter storms of the open Atlantic, and that, caught in one of these storms, they would not dare to rise to the surface and open their hatches."

6 P. M. Daily

Advertisements, including cut, matrix or drawing, for The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. the day before insertion.

STAND BY MUENSTERBERG.

Some Harvard Colleagues Resent Demands for His Dismissal.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 23.—If the protest made recently by the American Rights Society against the retention of Professor Hugo Münsterberg in the Harvard Faculty is brought before an official body of that institution it will be strongly opposed by other members of the Faculty.

This was made clear today when Harvard professors, including some who hold decidedly contrary views on the present war to those entertained by Professor Münsterberg, said, though they did not wish to be quoted, that they resented any appearance of persecution in the case.

Professor Münsterberg himself has no intention of resigning.

"I offered my resignation two years ago," he said, "and Harvard did not accept it. I was glad, of course, that it did not. I see no reason why I should resign now. It is rather disappointing after so many years of labor to have such wild and scandalous statements made about me. Of course, talk about my being a spy is arrant nonsense—high class or otherwise. I'm sure I don't know how many classes of spies there are," he added with a smile.

Professor Münsterberg said that he had received many letter from people who were disgusted with the attacks made upon him and who had offered assistance.

TRAMPS FIRE LANDON HOME.

Mrs. Vincent Astor Helps Fight Flames on Neighbor's Estate.

POUGEKEEPSIE, Oct. 23.—Fire which it is believed was caused by tramps tonight destroyed the country home of Edward H. Landon, a New York attorney, near Hyde Park, overlooking the Hudson. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Mrs. Vincent Aster, whose parents live near the Landon estate, motored to Staatsburg, where she procured fire extinguishers, and, proceeding to the scene of the blaze, organized a fire brigade composed of employes of her father's estate. The building, however, was enveloped in flames by this time.

The house was unoccupied. Mr. and Mrs. Landon being in France. The home of Mr. Landon's brother, Major Francis G. Landon, former Assemblyman, is on the same estate.

ORDERS NIJINSKY TO WAR.

Russia Threatens to Declare Dancer a Deserter.

Waslav Nijinsky, the Russian dancer, has been ordered by the Russian War Office to return to Russia and report at once for military service, under penalty of being considered a deserter, according to a statement given out by E. L. Bernays, who is associated with the American management of the Ballet Russe. The dancer is under contract to tour America with the ballet, and, as he is the principal dancer of the organization, steps have been begun to have the order set aside.

Last Winter, when the ballet made its first appearance here, Nijinsky was interned in Austria as an alien subject. His release was finally obtained in time for him to appear during the Spring season at the Metropolitan by Otto H. Kahn, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who succeeded in enlisting the offices of the American Ambassador in Vienna and of the King of Spain. The dancer was released upon his promise that he would not bear arms during the war against the Central Powers.

The ballet management holds that for Nijinsky to return to Russia and enter military service in view of his promise would bring up a point in international law that might involve this Government, and such representations will be made to the Russian Government in the hope that it will nullify or at least modify the order of its War Department.

SARAH BERNHARDT AT FALLS

Actress, Visiting Niagara, Happy to Spend 71st Birthday in America.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 23.—"I am very happy to have the opportunity of spending my seventy-first birthday in America with American people."

This is the message which Mme. Sarah Bernhardt gave today to the people of America when asked for some expression of sentiment when she was seeing the wonders of Niagara from a public trolley car, the first one she ever was a passenger on in her life.

Mme. Bernhardt and a large number of her company made the trip around Niagara's gorge this afternoon. It was impossible to obtain a private car, and Mme. Bernhardt and her company climbed into a regular tourist car.

"I think the rapids simply wonderful," said the actress. "I would never tire of them. I could enjoy this trip every day."

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He knows exactly what he wants and quickly insists upon getting it.

Most times his whiskey is *Wilson*—a wonderfully mild and mellow Whiskey —*That's All!*

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FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 313 Fifth Ave., N. Y. That's All!

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An Open Letter to

Brand Whitlock

United States Minister to Belgium

Dear Mr. Whitlock:

Twenty-five years ago, when you were reporter in Toledo, you dearly loved a good cigarette. You were on the Evening Post at that time and you earned a reputation as a humane reporter—something very rare in "them days." The Post has drifted away into the things that were, but you are still going on, advancing steadily to the top of your ambitions.

I remember in "them days" that you were always for the things that pleased *all* the people. You believed in the whole people and were always striving to get for them the things they ought to have. You did it as the successor to Golden Rule Jones, as Mayor of Toledo, and you are doing it still for the afflicted people of Belgium.

And Mr. Whitlock, I believe that if you were here today you would advise all the people to smoke LORD SALISBURY Cigarettes simply because they are the cigarettes that maintain the maximum standard of quality at the minimum price. Any commodity that aims at any other objective, falls short of the mark. I want you to know, Mr. Whitlock, that I am speaking earnestly, for

LORD SALISBURY, made by The American Tobacco Company, is the only 100% pure all-Turkish tobacco cigarette in the world that sells for as little money as 15 cents for 20.

W. K. Cochrane

Pres. W. K. Cochrane Adv. Agency

P.S. Now is the time to try Lord Salisbury. Send for a package and save 25%.

Clothes You Know!

—Whether you know clothes or not.

There's almost nothing you young men buy that you know so little about as your clothes. You can tell if they fit; you know whether they look well on you. But beyond that—

You can't tell all-wool from part cotton; you can't judge how good the linings are; or what's inside; you can't tell from the tailoring if the suit is going to keep its shape.

Don't be discouraged—these are things that even experts don't know. That's where *we* come in—with our

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats

Our chief duty isn't just to sell clothes—but to know that the clothes we sell will give you the greatest possible value for your money. That's why we sell Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

We know what they are—all-wool fabrics; dyes that are safe; perfect tailoring; style that's the very smartest; fit that really fits. And we stake our business reputation on every suit and overcoat—by guaranteeing your satisfaction or your money back.

Suits—$20 to $50. Overcoats—$20 to $90

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, rain by tonight or Thursday; moderate northeast winds.
For full weather report see page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,459. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HUGHES DECLARES HE WANTS NO VOTE WITH ALIEN BIAS

Three Big Audiences Cheer Denunciation of All Divided Allegiance to America.

MAKES HIS POSITION PLAIN

Closes Paragraph Condemning Hyphenates with: "Let Him Not Vote For Me."

MAKES PLEA FOR THE JEWS

Tells Bronx Audience Treaty with Russia Should Recognize Right of Expatriation.

Charles E. Hughes, at three meetings in this city last night said he wanted the support of no man "to whom the interest of this nation is not supreme."

First at Schuetzen Park in Queens, where a majority of those in the audience were of German extraction; later at the Star Casino in 107th Street, and again in the Bronx, he spoke the same sentiment, and at each meeting it was applauded.

It was the first time that Mr. Hughes has spoken plainly about men whom he described, in almost Rooseveltian language, as those "whose allegiance to our flag is not single and complete."

"Let him not vote for me," he shouted.

Coming at a time when the Democratic National Committee was issuing statements to back up the charge that Mr. Hughes had held a secret conference with Jeremiah A. O'Leary, and by other means had endeavored to win pro-German support, his words were accepted by some as his direct answer to those who sought to mark him with the O'Leary stamp.

At Schuetzen Park the audience arose as one man and applauded when the nominee, with vigor of voice and gesture, answered the charges made against him.

No Interest but American.

"It is hardly necessary for me to say that, if I am elected, we shall have an exclusively American policy in the service of American interests," Mr. Hughes began. "We have no secret understandings, no unstated purposes. If any one expects, in case of my election, that American rights or interests will be subordinated to any ulterior purpose, or to the policy of any foreign power, he is doomed to disappointment.

"I am an American, free and clear of all foreign incumbrances. We propose to have an American Administration, which, while conducting our intercourse with all nations with absolute fairness, will unflinchingly maintain American rights on land and sea.

"We shall not tolerate the use of our soil for the purpose of alien intrigues. We shall not permit foreign influences or threats from any quarter to swerve our action. I said long ago that, whether native or naturalized, or whatever race or creed, we have but one country and we shall not tolerate any division of allegiance. That I repeat. I believe the great mass of the people are sincerely patriotic.

"I want the support of every true American who believes in the principles for which I stand, whatever his race. I don't want the support of any one to whom the interest of this nation is not supreme.

"As to any person whose allegiance to our flag is not single and complete, who would not instantly champion the rights and interests of our country against any country on earth, who wants impunity for foreign aggression, or who would have the power of this nation held captive to any foreign influence or swerved by alien machinations, let him not vote for me."

Mr. Hughes was in fine form, and found himself facing large and cordial audiences. When he came to his declaration against the hyphenates, there was a noticeable change in his manner and in his voice. He had led up to his declaration with a plea for an America which could face the problems after the war, and he sprung his repudiation of the hyphen support as a complete surprise.

Waved 1,000 American Flags.

At the meeting in Schuetzen Hall there were repeated cries of "Good! good!" "You're right!" At the Star Casino the audience rose and, waving a thousand American flags, cheered and shouted. Perhaps the biggest demonstration was at Hunt's Point Casino, in the Bronx, where the men jumped upon their chairs and waved their hats and shouted. Mr. Hughes had difficulty in making himself heard again.

At the meeting in Schuetzen Hall a heckler added to the interest by demanding to know what Mr. Hughes had done as Governor of New York. There were shouts to put him out, but Mr. Hughes answered thus, and won sustained applause, which ended with jeers for his questioner:

"Well, Sir, I did a great many things for the people as Governor of New York," was the nominee's reply. It started cries of "You bet you did."

The man persisted and drew cries of "There's a bug in the house. Put him out." Mr. Hughes passed the interruption by, asserting that he was willing, however, to answer any intelligent question.

At the Star Casino Mr. Hughes was

Continued on Page 4.

Two American Officers Killed in Battle With Rebel Forces in Santo Domingo

SANTO DOMINGO, Oct. 24.—In an engagement between American troops and rebel forces today General Ramon Batista was killed. Several Americans are also reported killed, including two officers, and one American officer was wounded. The names of the American officers killed are given as Captains William Low and Atwood. Lieutenant Morrison was wounded.

The American commander attempted to arrest General Batista, who resisted and ordered an attack on the American forces. Fighting continued for a considerable time, but the rebels eventually were defeated.

The engagement took place opposite Santo Domingo City, and caused somewhat of a panic in the capital. Reinforcements were sent there to aid American troops in maintaining order. The number of killed and wounded in the fight is at present not known.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Up to late tonight the Navy Department had no advices regarding the engagement in Santo Domingo or of the death of Captain Low or the wounding of Lieutenant Morrison. The report of the death of a Captain Atwood was not understood, as there is no officer of that name in the Marine Corps or the navy.

Captain Low was the third ranking Captain of the twenty-seven Captains in the First Brigade of the Marine Corps, which has headquarters at Port au Prince. He was a native of New Hampshire and 47 years of age. He was appointed to the Marine Corps from Connecticut on July 1, 1899, and promoted to a Captaincy on March 3, 1904. He had seen three years' sea service, seven years' foreign service, and had been stationed at Annapolis as instructor for several years.

Lieutenant Victor Iago Morrison was born in New Jersey, and is 34 years of age. He was appointed to the Marine Corps from New York on March 10, 1905, and became a First Lieutenant on May 13, 1908.

A revolt occurred in the Dominican army several weeks ago, but American marines and bluejackets soon had control of the situation. They were reinforced with American troops from Haiti.

Since the landing of the American marines in Santo Domingo on May 6 last, there have been several clashes resulting in the deaths of at least ten Americans. The first casualty on the American side occurred June 4, when Captain Hirshinger was killed while landing reinforcements for American troops on the island.

TEUTONS ACCUSED OF A HUGHES PLOT

Secret Meeting in Milwaukee to Enlist Support of the Lutheran Clergy.

HUGHES'S STAND INDORSED

Speeches Alleged to Have Told of O'Leary's Conference with Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 24.—A remarkable political, racial, and religious meeting took place here today on the call of the American Independence Conference, the successor of the American Embargo Conference, which managed the campaign that flooded the halls of Congress with 25,000 "protests against war" last April.

Will R. Macdonald and G. H. Jacobson, conspicuous in the Embargo Conference, were active in bringing about the meeting today. They have arranged for a meeting of German Catholic priests, and the Presidents of German Catholic societies to be held here tomorrow. Both meetings have been called to inform German Catholics, German Lutherans and German churchmen in general that Charles E. Hughes's views, expressed to Jeremiah O'Leary and his colleagues, are satisfactory to men of German blood and to urge German clergymen in general to "get busy," to defeat President Wilson and to elect Mr. Hughes.

About 250 German Lutheran clergymen and active representatives of their church attended the meeting today. Two sessions were held. Both were secret and no information was given out. However, The Milwaukee Journal's Washington correspondent, mistaken for a visiting clergyman, was admitted to the hall and attended both sessions from beginning to end.

Promise of Funds.

"I am the Treasurer of this movement," said Mr. Jacobson, in urging political action. "I can get all the funds we need. I know where to find the men who will contribute for such purposes.

"Get out and work in your home community. Get the business men interested. Get your prominent people working. Hold mass meetings. Hire brass bands. We will pay all expenses."

The meeting, Mr. Jacobson announced, was called that pastors might be acquainted with the position of Mr. Hughes with respect to demands of the German-Americans who have been clamorous against the Wilson Administration with a charge that it has been unneutral, and also to urge them into activity on behalf of the Hughes campaign.

Mr. Jacobson said that following the transmission of Mr. Hughes's telegram of congratulation to Colonel Roosevelt, after Roosevelt had delivered his anti-German speech at Lewiston, Me., and because Mr. Hughes in his speeches following his nomination had paid little or no attention to the depredations of Great Britain, the American Independence Conference had determined to ascertain Mr. Hughes's sentiment.

"Accordingly," said Mr. Jacobson, "a committee was appointed. That committee consisted of Carl E. Schmidt, Will R. MacDonald, Frank Seiberlich, and Jeremiah O'Leary. Mr. Schmidt is a well-known business man of Detroit. Mr. MacDonald has been the manager of our organization since it was started. Mr. Seiberlich is a practical politician—they say that he owns the City Hall at Boston—and Jeremiah O'Leary is well known to you.

"This committee called on Governor Hughes. They talked with him for an hour—maybe an hour and a half. Mr. Schmidt said to him: 'Governor, we are not here to threaten you. We are here only to bring you something, but we want to be sure of ourselves first.'

Upholding American Rights.

"I cannot tell you just what Governor Hughes said to them, but I can assure you that the committee came away convinced that Mr. Hughes is thoroughly pro-American.

"'We know,' said Mr. Jacobson, 'of the record that Mr. Hughes made as Governor of New York, and we know that he will mean what he says when he talks of upholding American rights. I think we can be convinced of Mr. Hughes's strong, fearless pro-Americanism.'

Mr. Jacobson then took up the question of Theodore Roosevelt and his position with respect to the Hughes campaign. Everybody laughed at the mention of Roosevelt's name.

"Roosevelt is a regular high explosive," said Mr. Jacobson. "Some people are afraid that he will be put in the Cabinet if Mr. Hughes is elected. Well, nobody takes dynamite in his bedroom, does he? [Laughter.] Theodore Roosevelt has his uses. He undoubtedly will attract a good deal of pro-Ally support to Mr. Hughes. We don't want to drive away any pro-Ally support that Mr. Hughes can get, do we?"

It was at this point that Mr. Jacobson made the announcement that one of the main purposes of the meeting was to induce the clergymen to go out into their communities and take part in political agitation.

"We had a similar meeting like this in Chicago last week," he said. "It

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Selecting a Friend.

Why do Trust Companies advertise the risk of selecting a friend executor for your will, on account of his sterling character and good intentions? The answers (confined to East of Chicago and north of Richmond) mailed on request. Thos. F. Spencer, 149 Broadway, New York City.—Advt.

GRISWOLDS ROBBED OF $110,000 IN GEMS

Burglars Motored to Roslyn and Looted Cassleigh as the Family Slept.

POLICE FAIL TO FIND CLUE

Mr. Griswold Thinks the Intruders Used Chloroform, but Police Doubt It.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSLYN, L. I., Oct. 24.—Jewels worth $110,000 were stolen from Cassleigh, the Summer home here of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, some time last night or early this morning and tonight detectives from Police Headquarters in New York, who were assigned at the special request of Mr. Griswold to this investigation outside the city limits, admitted that they, like Sheriff Stephen P. Pettit of Nassau County, were practically without a clue to the identity of the burglars. Mr. Griswold is noted as a sportsman.

The discovery of a rag, damp as though it had been soaked in chloroform, which lay on the floor of a hall outside the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Griswold, inspired the hope that the robbers might be identified with the so-called chloroform gang which operated extensively in New York a few years ago. So far as the police learned then only one gang ever utilized this method of safeguarding themselves in their work.

Tonight, however, the detectives admitted that they had found no indication that members of the Griswold family had been chloroformed in anything other than the discovery of this rag and the assertion of Mr. Griswold that he and the rest of the family had felt queer on awakening and believed they had been chloroformed. On the contrary their investigations almost convinced them that chloroform had not been used. Miss Mary Canfield, Mrs. Griswold's daughter, told them that she had dreamed last night of struggling with robbers and had awakened suddenly, very much frightened. She had arisen and switched on a light, but had found her room in perfect order with no signs anywhere that any one other than herself had entered since the night before.

Her Dream Was Real.

The detectives believe, and Miss Canfield joins them, that some noise of the burglars aroused her and that she really did see them and, half asleep as she was, her failure to find trace of them when fully aroused, deceived her into the belief she had been dreaming. In any event the fact that the young woman actually awoke, searched her room, and took note that the clock stood at 5:30 o'clock satisfied the detectives that she could not have been chloroformed.

They sent the damp rag to Police Headquarters in New York for analysis but without any strong impression that it would be shown to have held chloroform.

The task of the New York detectives, who were commanded by Detective Leslie Zwerz, an expert in the Finger-print Bureau, was to take fingerprints and to get a list of the stolen jewels in the belief that the burglars would try to dispose of their haul in New York. Their work was hampered by the fact that dozens of persons had searched the bedrooms of Mr. and Mrs. Griswold and of Miss Canfield, from which the jewels were taken, before the arrival of the detectives and so had obliterated marks which might have been of value.

There were automobile tracks across the front lawn showing that the burglars had motored to and from the house and had taken a short cut over the grass.

Burglars Drove a Big Car.

The tire marks showed that the car had been a big one, but it could not be traced for the impressions in the roadway were lost in the maze of carriage and motor tracks that covered the drive a short distance from the house. Proof that a car had been employed strengthened the detectives, however, in their belief that some one well acquainted with the house had directed the robbery. For Cassleigh sits on a hill half a mile back from the Woods Road running between this town and Searington, and the drive to the house is a winding affair crossed by innumerable lanes through the woods so that only one thoroughly familiar with the path would be apt to find the house at night.

The robbery was discovered when Mr. and Mrs. Griswold arose and a maid

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YOU NEED A CHAUFFEUR.

Blue List Chauffeur's Agency, Inc., U. S. Rubber Building, 58th Street and Broadway, New York City. Columbus 1496-1496.—Advt.

FORD PAYS WOMEN $5 A DAY AFTER SEEING WILSON

"Inspiring Talk" Lifts Workers at Detroit and Elsewhere to Equality with Men.

EFFECT ON WOMEN VOTERS

Illinois Democrats Will Press Advantage Among 700,000 Who Have Ballot There.

QUICK CAMPAIGN BY MAIL

Literature Telling of New Concession by President's Ardent Supporter Will Go Out at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 24.—Henry Ford, the Detroit auto manufacturer, announced this evening, after a conference with President Wilson at Shadow Lawn, that he had established the women workers in his plant at Detroit and in his branch factories on a wage equality with the men. This he had done on Oct. 10.

He said that his action was the result of "an inspiring talk" which he recently had with the President regarding the "forward movement among women." Mr. Ford had previously given the women in his factories the eight-hour day, but not the minimum wage of $5.

The first thing Mr. Ford said when he got off the train this afternoon and was asked what he had come for was: "Oh, I've come down to get on the band wagon." He then made it known that he was planning an advertising campaign in Mr. Wilson's behalf that would "attract attention all over the country." He will place big advertisements in all the leading papers telling why the President should be re-elected.

Mr. Ford made this brief statement in explanation of his course toward his women employes:

"I had the pleasure to inform President Wilson this afternoon that I had established the women workers of my plant at Detroit and in the branch factories in other cities upon a pay equality with the men workers. I took this step following my conference with the President more than two weeks ago. This principle is now in operation, and I look forward with complete confidence to its vindication."

About 1,500 women who are now employed in the Ford factories in the lighter forms of labor will be affected by the new wage schedule. The minimum wage of $5 for men, the establishment of which created a sensation in the industrial world several months ago, has been working out with entire satisfaction, Mr. Ford said, and he saw no reason why its effect on the women workers should not be as good as it has proved on the men.

"My experience with the eight-hour day has completely justified the theory of the shorter workday," Mr. Ford said. "I find that the hours that are cut off are easily made up by the added efficiency of the men, and I hope to live to see the time when the eight-hour schedule is established in all industries. There is no reason why it should not work as satisfactorily in others as it does in the manufacture of automobiles."

The part which Mr. Ford is to take in the Wilson campaign, he said, does not conflict with the remark he made the last time he was here that he wouldn't give a cent to the campaign fund. Mr. Ford will place his advertisements a few days before election, and in them he will give the voters his views on peace and the eight-hour day, and will advocate support of Mr. Wilson much after the manner of the advertisements in which he fought the greater armament movement.

He intends to concentrate his efforts particularly on New York, as he considers it most important that the Empire State should swing into line behind the President. He has established New York headquarters at the Hotel Biltmore, from which he will direct the fight, and from now on he intends to have it understood that his "coat is off" for Mr. Wilson.

To Begin Campaign Among Women.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Steps looking toward a far-reaching publicity campaign based on Henry Ford's statement will be taken by the Democratic campaign managers here tomorrow, according to a statement at the Western Headquarters of the Democratic National Committee.

The news reached this city too late to make any definite decision in the matter tonight, but it was also suggested that in all probability all women workers in Illinois and in other suffrage States would receive by mail before the campaign closes news of this new benefit conferred by the manufacturer and posed enthusiast on his women workers and the part President Wilson had in inspiring it.

Miss May McDowell, chief worker of the University Settlement, who is in charge of the Wilson campaign among women, heard the news tonight when she returned from a meeting at the City Club through THE TIMES correspondent. "When it appears, as it undoubtedly will, that President Wilson inspired Mr. Ford to this act in the interest of his women workers, just as he was instrumental in having the eight-hour law enacted for the railroad workers, it is only reasonable to assume that it will have the same effect among women who work and that the eight-hour legislation had among the men.

At Hull House it was said that Miss Jane Addams, who has come out for President Wilson, had retired. One of the workers who answered the telephone said she thought the action of Mr. Ford would have a decided effect not only in Illinois, but throughout Western States where women vote.

The only comment Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee would make on Mr. Ford's announcement that his women employes now receive a minimum wage of $5 a day was:

"We are, of course, glad to see anybody, male or female, get as high a sal-

Continued on Page 7.

Delicious Deerfoot Farm Sausage
Come to you fresh from the Farm, wrapped in pepid parchment. At dealers.—Advt.

FRENCH BREAK GERMAN VERDUN LINE ON 4-MILE FRONT, ADVANCING 2 MILES; RUMANIANS LOSE THREE MORE TOWNS

MACKENSEN DRIVE GOES ON

The Bulgar-Turk-German Army Nearing Cernavoda and Danube Bridge.

TWO MORE TOWNS FALL

Rashova, on the River, and Medjidie, on Constanza Railroad, Occupied.

PREDEAL TAKEN IN NORTH

Rumanian Troops Win Against Teutons in Oituz Section of Transylvanian Border.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Continuing its rapid sweep in Dobrudja the Bulgar-Turk-German army under Field Marshal von Mackensen has captured the town of Rashova, on the Danube below Cernavoda, the town of Medjidie on the Constanza-Cernavoda Railroad, midway between the terminals, and has rounded up more than 6,700 Rumanian and Russian prisoners, while on the northern or Transylvanian front General von Falkenhayn's forces have taken the town of Predeal with 600 prisoners. On the latter front the Rumanian troops attacking along the whole Oituz section drove the Teutons back and took several hundred prisoners.

According to reports from Bucharest received at Rome and relayed here by wireless today, the forces of the Central Powers took little booty at Constanza, as the evacuation of the Dobrudja seaport had been decided upon some time ago.

Berlin's Report of Victories.

BERLIN, Oct. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The capture of the Rumanian town of Rasbova in Dobrudja on the Danube below Cernavoda, was announced today by the War Office. Medjidie, on the Cernavoda-Constanza Railroad, also has been captured. The army of Field Marshal von Mackensen has taken prisoner more than 6,700 Rumanians and Russians.

German and Austrian forces after a violent engagement south of Kronstadt, Transylvania, yesterday captured Predeal. Six hundred prisoners were taken. The announcement follows:

The enemy is yielding in confusion before our right wing. The pursuing cavalry of the Teutonic allies has reached the district of Tsara Murat, (sixteen miles northwest of Constanza). Medjidie and Rashova were captured after violent fighting. The total booty, including that reported on Oct. 21, is 75 officers, 6,693 men, one flag, 52 machine guns, 12 cannon, and one mine thrower. The losses of the Rumanians and the Russians reinforcements hastily set in are heavy.

The fortress of Bucharest has been once more bombarded.

Archduke Charles's Front—South of Kronstadt, (Brasso,) German and Austro-Hungarian troops yesterday captured Predeal after a violent engagement. Six hundred prisoners were brought in.

At the southern exit of Rothenthurm Pass the strong Rumanian resistance of the last few days was broken.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 23, (via London, Oct. 24.)—The Turkish War Office today gave out the appended bulletin:

Our troops which crossed the Constanza-Medjidie line with their allies are successfully continuing the pursuit of the retreating enemy. Field Marshal von Mackensen has sent a congratulatory message to the Turkish Sultan on the Dobrudja successes.

During the last few days our submarines sank a 3,000-ton transport off the Rumanian coast and some sailing ships which were bound for Constanza with provisions.

Fighting as Reported by Bucharest.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 24, (via London.)—Rumanian troops made an attack yesterday along the whole Oitua front, near the Transylvania-Rumanian border. The War Office announces the capture of ten machine guns and several hundred prisoners. The left wing of the Rumanian and Russian forces in Dobrudja has been obliged to retire toward Tzara Marat, twelve miles north of the Constanza-Cernavoda railroad line. The official bulletin reads:

At Vrancea there was a minor action in which we took one machine gun.

In the valley of the Buzeu there was artillery fighting. At Table Butzi, calm reigns. At Bratocea and Predelua the artillery fighting has become less violent.

The enemy launched three attacks at Predeal. Fighting continues along the border at this locality. In the region of Dragoslavie the enemy attacked violently. Our troops are maintaining their position.

In the valley of the Alt we attacked

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Defenders of Verdun Recapture in a Single Day Area Which It Took the Germans Two Months to Win

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 25.—Military experts here point out that the French coup at Verdun has regained virtually all the ground lost in the second battle of Verdun. This was accomplished with lightning suddenness in a single day, whereas the Germans occupied nearly two months in wresting this ground from the French.

The fort of Douaumont is the highest elevation on the right bank of the Meuse in the neighborhood of Verdun.

The Germans captured part of the fort on Feb. 25, four days after the battle of Verdun began. On March 31 they occupied the village of Vaux and announced that they had captured Fort de Vaux, which did not fall until June 1, according to the French reports.

Meanwhile, the Germans who had occupied part of the Douaumont Fort—a Brandenburg regiment belonging to the Fifty-eighth Infantry Division—found themselves in a precarious position. On May 22 the French made an assault upon their position and drove them into the inner works. Then two days later the Germans relieved them and occupied the entire fortifications.

Since May 24 Fort de Douaumont has been in German hands. Thiaumont Farm and the Haudromont Quarries, after changing hands several times, have been held by the Germans since July 1-2.

The German offensive at Verdun practically came to an end in the third week in July, when between the 15th and 20th 300,000 Germans were removed and sent to the Somme, where the Franco-British offensive had begun on July 1.

Times Observer Enters Rumania With Army of Gen. Falkenhayn

German Commander's Plan Is to Cut Swiftly Through the Little Kingdom and Deliver a Flank Attack on Russia—Rumanians Withdraw Guns to Avoid Capture.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH GENERAL VON FALKENHAYN'S CENTRE, Rumanian Frontier, Oct. 18, (by Courier to Berlin, Oct. 24.)—During the fight for Predeal Pass I could clearly hear the low undertone of the German guns before Kimpolung, to the south, and eagerly availed myself of an opportunity to visit this burning point of the battle for the Transylvanian passes, as well as to round out first-hand knowledge of the Rumania front.

This time I was able to invade Rumania with the German troops pressing through the steep, difficult winding Kimpolung Pass to the Rumanian town of Rugar, twelve kilometers in an airline from the border, and then a certain distance further to the battle position of a German division, where with its leader, Lieut. Gen. von Ean, and staff, I spent the afternoon following the progress of operations, though this time I was unable to witness the artillery preparation and actual storming, as the tortuous Torzburg or Kimpofung Pass offered no commanding height from which to obtain a birdseye view.

The battle had been on for several hours, but heavy German mortars, middle-calibre guns, and small Krupp mountain batteries, many of the latter captured from the fleeing Rumanians at Kronstadt and now most usefully employed against them, were still pounding enemy positions, in an effort to break the Rumanian resistance, which here seemed more stubborn, desperate, and effective. Now the Rumanians are putting up a far more impressive fight than in Predeal Pass, being greatly helped by very much more difficult terrain for the German attackers.

Sector of Prime Importance.

This sector of battle for the passes is of prime importance in the general scheme, as even the rank and file of the German troops know. The German advanced outposts are within five miles of Kimpolung, the important terminal of the strategic railroad from Bucharest, and a highly desirable acquisition for a successful, swift invasion of Rumania. The stiffened Rumanian resistance and the natural difficulties of the pass to be conquered, however, have led to heavier losses.

Today the task set for the division by the higher leadership was to storm Monte Mateias, some 14,000 feet high, and eight kilometers from Kimpolung, which it dominates. From behind the protecting bulk of Mateias the German mortars could easily reduce Kimpolung to ruin, while from its peak the Germans could look far into the promised land, and particularly upon a pleasing fertile plain that begins at Kimpolung, affording terrain well adapted to the swift motion warfare at which the Germans are adepts, and which they passionately love.

"Kimpolung. On to the plain. On to Bucharest. No more to succeed trench warfare," was the spirit that animated all these German troops and lower leaders. Whether it is also shared by the highest command may not be said at this time. Excellenz the division commander, however, was imbued with it—a joyous soul with a ruddy, round, boyish face, close cropped gray hair and mustache, and gentle voice, but pugnacious of speech. Loving to fight, he was one of the best, having fought under Hindenburg in the battle of the Masurian lakes.

"I had the pleasure there of receiving the sword of the Russian commanding General and my division took seventeen thousand other prisoners," he said with a twinkle of humor in the eye. He intimated that those were the good old days and that they were returning with the Rumanian campaign. "On to Bucharest!" he roared softly, as with his stout, iron-topped cane he drew the plan of battle in the dirt of the roadway for me and explained the fighting ahead of us.

He had made his dispositions for the day early in the morning, and as the reports from the brigades poured in by telephone and motorcycle dispatch rider he snapped his orders in laconic phrases, leaving all the details of guiding the fight to his young Chief of Staff, an old acquaintance whom I had met with General von Woyrsch in Poland in February, 1915.

Fine Fighting Weather.

"Fine fighting weather, this," Excellenz said, and he hoped the fine, warmish Indian Summer would last long enough at least till he could get through the pass. He was enthusiastic about the weather, I gathered, because it had been a big factor in his rapid progress. He was equally enthusiastic about the resumption of motion warfare, which was not surprising after he had told me where he had last fought in the trenches.

"It's beautiful now, but it's going to be much more so. The Rumanians are puzzled where to throw their reserves. We are going for them hard everywhere. The Rumanian declaration of war was the most beautiful solution—one more who will get hard knocks, and we will slam the Russians in the flank, too." This quintessential Prussian exponent of the heavy hand soliloquized that in one week of fighting he had gained more miles through the Transylvanian Alps than the combined French and English offensive on the Somme in more than three months, and he was pleased with the present situation, bubbling with optimism as to the future, and sentimentally proud of his division: "Our troops—hats off to them. Their performance has been almost superhuman. They accomplish everything they are called on to do. The Rumanian losses are very heavy. It is hard to say whether their resistance is weakening, because they are throwing in new troops constantly against me."

German machine guns spurting around Monte Mateias and a running rifle fire indicated to the trained ear that the storm of German infantry against the mountain ordered taken that day was making headway, very slowly, too slowly, I thought. "The fight is still undecided," Excellenz answered my query, and he showed no enthusiasm about letting me go out with the reserves. In fact, he suggested that I might spend my time profitably going several miles further back to look at the old Rumanian position, fortified with armor-plated gun turrets. I suspected that the Rumanians were holding Monte Mateias beyond expectations. Not even the German Army, fighting against the weakened Rumanians, can be equally successful at all points day after day.

The never-failing heavy mortars were again turned loose on the stubborn Rumanians to break their resistance. Excellenz pricked up his ears and smiled happily, intimating that the storm would go faster shortly.

"Our mortars are at work. Those are beautiful things."

"How did you ever get them up into the mountains?" I asked.

"We make them go. They must go," was his answer, in fact, the stereotyped German explanation generally for all things stupendous.

Weakness of Foe's Artillery Explained.

Excellenz here gave the first logical explanation I had heard for the impotence and seeming almost total absence of Rumanian artillery in the Transylvanian Alps.

"The Rumanians have lost so much artillery already that they are nervous now and withdraw their artillery, leaving their infantry in the lurch," he said.

That the Rumanians were removing their artillery from the passes to the safety of fortified lines to prevent any more of their Krupp guns from falling into the hands of the storming Germans seemed plausible and about the only thing to do under the circumstances.

At about 1:20 o'clock a staff officer arrived with the report: "The Rumanians are on the run." "Send a battalion after them," the young staff chief ordered, and Excellenz nodded approval. The heavy mortars had done their work on one flank, but still Monte Matejas hadn't fallen.

While lingering in the hope of decisive reports regarding the progress of the fight, Excellenz told something of peculiar interest and significance to him:

"On a dead Rumanian officer we found complete reports of secret Rumanian manoeuvres held in July of this year from Kimpolung to the Hungarian border. These manoeuvres the Rumanians have repeated here in every detail. We have fought here against the identical regiments who, according to the secret reports, took part in the July manoeuvres. The Rumanians had the shock of their lives when they discovered they had to deal with Germans. Prisoners say they thought they were going to deal only against Hungarians.

"The prisoners all say that our artillery fire is annihilating. The spirit of their troops is depressed, and some of the men say they are treated badly by their superior officers. Prisoners have also told us that weeks ago it was said to them by superior officers that 50,000 Russians were coming to help them and that General Averescu had already reached Sofia with his army and that Dobrudja had been evacuated by the Bulgarians. None of them knew that they would have to fight with Germans.

"I personally take little stock in prisoners' statements. The important point is, however, that the Germans believe them implicitly, draw the conclusion that the Rumanian Army is badly demoralized, and in this belief fight with all the greater determination, enthusiasm, and ruthless iron will to annihilate the enemy supposed by his own admissions to be in a bad way."

Many Prisoners Pass.

On my way to the battlefield I had passed many picturesque bands of Rumanian prisoners starting on their long way to Germany, and more kept coming right along out of the fight. The Germans were making a nice haul this day, considering the character of mountain fighting, close to a thousand, I estimated.

It is always worth while to look over prisoners coming fresh from battle as giving a line on the quality of the balance of the army, but making all allowance, and in all neutral charity, these Rumanians, with many of whom I spoke, were far from inspiring confidence as fathering defenders against invading German veterans. The Rumanians are certainly not up to the high standard of English prisoners, whose generally uncrushed spirit, independent bearing amounting almost to defiance, and snappy, alert intelligence are worthy

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FRENCH REWIN DOUAUMONT

They Also Take Thiaumont, Haudromont Quarries and Caillette Wood.

3,500 PRISONERS COUNTED

Great Activity of Air Scouts, Shelling Depots and Railway Lines, Presaged Drive.

BRITISH HOLD ON SOMME

Consolidate Newly Won Ground Near Gueudecourt While Artillery Chorus Continues.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—By a powerful stroke the French forces under General Nivelle opened an entirely new phase of the Verdun campaign today by piercing the German lines on a front of more than four miles on the east bank of the Meuse. In the centre the advance reached a depth of nearly two miles. So far 3,500 prisoners and large quantities of war material have been captured.

The famous fort of Douaumont, which had already changed hands many times, was captured, as well as the village of Douaumont, lying to the northeast. The French also took La Caillette Wood in its entirety, advancing to the western outskirts of the village of Vaux.

On the left wing Thiaumont Redoubt and the fortified farm of the same name fell into the hands of the victors, who, continuing their dash forward, stormed the quarries of Haudromont, establishing a new line along the road running from Bras through Haudromont Wood to Douaumont.

The fact that the Germans were withdrawing men and guns from Verdun to reinforce their hard-pressed lines on the Somme has been mentioned several times in the French official reports. This is emphasized again today in a dispatch from the correspondent of La Liberté on the Somme, who says that the growing intensity of the bombardment between the Ancre and the Somme indicates that the Germans are preparing for another attempt to remedy a situation which is becoming more critical for them each day.

Emperor William, adds the correspondent, has even been reported to be at Bapaume personally overseeing the preliminaries for the formidable counter-offensive in view, for which the German army on the Somme front is said to have received strong reinforcements in infantry, and more especially in artillery.

Official Report of Success.

The French night report dealing with the Verdun operations says:

On the Verdun front after intense artillery preparation, an attack on the right bank of the Meuse was launched at 11:40 o'clock in the morning. The enemy line, attacked on a front of seven kilometers (four and one-third miles), was broken through everywhere to a depth which at the centre attained a distance of three kilometers (nearly two miles.)

The village and fort of Douaumont are in our hands.

To the left, our troops advancing beyond the Thiaumont work and farm, rushed the Haudromont quarries and established themselves along the road from Bras to Douaumont.

On the right of the fort our line runs to the north of La Caillette Wood along the western outskirts of the village of Vaux and the eastern border of Fumin Wood and continues to the north of Chenois Wood and the Damloup Battery.

Prisoners are pouring in. So far, 3,500, including about 100 officers, have been counted. The quantity of material captured cannot yet be estimated. Our losses were small.

The French official statement regarding aerial operations issued this afternoon says:

Aviation—On the Somme front one of our aeroplanes attacked with a machine gun enemy trenches in St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

On the Verdun front yesterday, despite a thick mist, our aircraft displayed activity and fought some twenty engagements.

Three enemy machines were brought down. One fell to the north of Azannes, another dropped near Ornes, and a third is seen to fall with a broken wing north of Romagne.

Following an engagement fought by one of our air squadrons with an enemy group in the vicinity of Verdun, one of our pilots descended within 100 meters of the ground in order to set on fire a shed and to open with his machine gun on a motor car.

In Lorraine two German machines were forced down in a damaged condition.

In Alsace one of our pilots felled an Aviatik, which landed near Cerney.

Yesterday our bombarding aeroplanes dropped three heavy calibre bombs on the railway station at Spincourt, and about twenty on enemy bivouacks at Azannes.

Says French Could Not Advance.

BERLIN, Oct. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official report of Army Headquarters today says the French attempted to assist the attacks on the Somme by activity in the Verdun sector. The German artillery prevented the French infantry from attacking. The statement regarding operations by the Crown Prince's army group follows:

The enemy attempted to assist the attacks on the Somme by attacks near Verdun. Our positions on the east bank of the Meuse were strongly

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shelled by artillery. Hostile infantry was held in its trenches by our strong and efficient artillery fire. Attempts to attack were thus frustrated.

BRITISH CONSOLIDATE NEW GAINS ON SOMME

Infantry Remains Inactive But Guns on Both Sides Shell Lines.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The British have consolidated the ground captured yesterday between Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs, (on the Somme front,) where they carried German trenches on a front of 1,000 yards. There was little fighting on this front today, although the artillery on both sides continued to shell the lines.

The British afternoon report follows:

The ground gained by us yesterday in the neighborhood of Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs has now been fully secured.

During the night there was nothing to report except intermittent shelling on both sides.

In answer to the enemy's claim that the gains of Saturday between Schwaben Redoubt and Le Sars were won only at the expense of heavy losses on our part, it may be noted that the troops engaged, which took over 1,000 prisoners, had only about 1,200 casualties.

The British official statement from headquarters in France issued tonight reads:

South of the Ancre there is nothing to report except intermittent hostile shelling. In this area yesterday and today we have taken eighty prisoners.

Today there was heavy shelling on both sides south of Armentières. Early this morning an enemy party raided our trenches east of Loos, apparently with the purpose of destroying mine shafts. They were immediately ejected.

The text of the French afternoon official statement reads:

On the Somme front there was a fairly lively artillery struggle in the region of Biaches and Ablaincourt. There was no infantry action.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Heavy Attacks Failed, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In an attempt to break through the German lines on the Somme at any cost, the British and French yesterday used great numbers of troops in repeated attacks, Army Headquarters announced today. Their assaults broke down with heavy losses.

The defeat of the Allies was so severe, the statement says, that all along the front the dead were lying in one row after another. South of the Somme a French attack met with similar results.

The announcement follows:

Oct. 23 was like the preceding day, being characterized by battles of the greatest violence. In order to break through at any price, the British and French continued attacks in which strong forces were employed.

In spite of their use of masses of troops north of the Somme, they suffered a heavy and sanguinary defeat. It is reported from the front that rows of dead are lying one upon another, especially west of Transloy. The conduct of our troops was as splendid as was possible. Brandenburg Infantry Regiment 64, Brunswick Reserve Infantry Regiment 92, Rhenish Infantry Regiment 29, and Bavarian Infantry Regiments 1 and 15 won especial distinction.

South of the Somme the French prepared an advance in the Ablaincourt-Chaulnes sector, but our annihilating fire made development of the attack impossible.

BRITAIN MAY ARM LINERS.

Washington Sees New Policy in Arrival of Laconia with Guns Aboard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The arrival at New York Tuesday of the Cunard liner Laconia with a four-inch gun mounted on her stern is looked upon in Washington as marking the initiation of a new policy of arming for defense British merchant vessels traversing the North Atlantic steamship lanes.

Early in the war two British ships came into American ports with guns mounted on their decks, but, after an exchange of communications between the State Department and the British Ambassador, the guns were removed from these vessels.

The activities of the U-53, which are regarded by Lord Robert Cecil as having extended the war area to the American side of the Atlantic, according to information reaching Washington, have revived in England the question of arming for defense vessels traveling to and from American ports.

AIR FIGHTS OFF BELGIUM.

British and German Admiralties Each Report Victories.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A British naval aeroplane on Oct. 23 attacked four German seaplanes over the Belgian coast and succeeded in destroying one of the machines and chasing the others away, according to an announcement made by the British Admiralty today. The text of the statement says:

"On the afternoon of Oct. 23, a naval aeroplane attacked four enemy seaplanes off Ostend. Our machine was under fire from all four seaplanes, but succeeded in bringing down one, which was completely destroyed, and in driving off the others."

BERLIN, Oct. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Admiralty issued the following today:

"One naval acroplane on the morning of Oct. 23 dropped bombs on the docks and railroad station at Margate, (England.)

"In the afternoon, off the Flanders coast, two German seaplanes attacked a hostile squadron composed of three hydroplanes and two land battleplanes. After fighting the hostile raiders were routed. One hydroplane was shot down. Pilot Meyer thus disabled his fourth machine.

"A little later the hostile raiders, reinforced by six more machines, returned. They were attacked and driven back by eight of our machines."

An official British announcement on Monday said that three bombs were dropped on Margate, in southeastern England, and that two persons were injured.

HEARD OF ONLY ONE U-BOAT

Navy Department Denies Knowledge of Others Than the U-53.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—If three submarines of the German navy have been operating off the American coast, or even present there, the American Navy Department professes to be in complete ignorance of that fact. When the attention of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Acting Secretary of the Navy, was today called to the printed report that the U-53 was accompanied to American waters by the U-48 and the U-61, he asserted that the Navy Department had no knowledge of the presence of the other two submarines.

It admitted that if the Navy Department did have such information it could not disclose it without laying itself open to the charge of giving out military information affecting a belligerent nation. However, Mr. Roosevelt added that he could, in this instance, state most emphatically that the Navy Department had no knowledge of the presence of any other German submarines in American waters since the outbreak of the war, except the U-53 and the German commercial submarine Deutschland.

Russians Rout Kurds in Caucasus.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24.—An official announcement says: "On the Caucasian front north of Dizy, southeast of Lake Van, our detachments disposed of a horde of Kurds, capturing various kinds of property and more than 400 head of cattle."

Scene of Big French Stroke at Verdun.

The shaded portion of the above map indicates the extent of the ground gained yesterday by the French, on a front of over four miles and to an extreme depth of nearly two miles. The upper solid line shows where the French stood when the battle of Verdun began on Feb. 21 last, while the lower line indicates the extreme advance of the Germans.

RUMANIANS LOSE THREE MORE TOWNS

Continued from Page 1.

and repulsed the enemy on the left bank of the river. In the Jiul Valley there were violent enemy attacks which made slight progress.

At Tulghes and Bicaz and in the Trotus Valley the situation is unchanged. In the Uzul Valley the enemy was driven westward. The fighting continues with violence.

At Oituz we attacked on the whole front. We have captured ten officers, 302 men, and ten machine guns.

In Dobrudja the enemy continued his attacks. Our left wing has been obliged to retire toward Tzara Murat. Constanza has been occupied by the enemy.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24.—The following bulletin was issued by Army General Headquarters today:

Rumanian northeastern front—In the valley of the river Trotus the enemy remains passive. Along the Buseu-Dobrana-Kimpolung line an artillery duel is proceeding. Enemy attacks in the region of Orsova were repelled by our fire.

Dobrudja front—Under pressure of the enemy our troops and the Rumanians retired to the heights north of Constanza and Medjidie, at the same time resisting the enemy's advance. These two points have been occupied by the enemy.

RUMANIAN OFFICIALS IN LONDON OPTIMISTIC

Prediction of New York Times Military Expert Causes Discussion in British Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 25.—Considerable interest has been taken here in special circles in a prediction made by the military expert of THE NEW YORK TIMES in the issue of Oct. 8 in regard to the main plan of German operations against Rumania, that the blow which would be most likely to bring about the defeat of Rumania would come from Dobrudja. At that date practically all the European military experts who write in the press held that Germany's "punitive operations" would be pushed chiefly through the Transylvania passes and that in Dobrudja Mackensen would of necessity have to remain on the defensive against the Russian-Rumanian forces, as the Central Powers could scarcely furnish enough men and guns for a great attack on both fronts.

According to Dr. Dillon, in a dispatch published in The Daily Telegraph so recently as the end of last week, this was the view held by the Rumanian General Staff. General Averescu, said Dr. Dillon, was of the opinion that Transylvania was and must be the main theatre of war for Rumania, since only through the Carpathians could the country be invaded. It has been explained from Petrograd that the belief that Bulgaria would not fight either Rumania or Russia was responsible for the early disposition of the Rumanian forces, though it is difficult to reconcile the credence given to that idea in the light of the Russian landings at Saloniki.

Rumanian authorities here in London to whom the representative has spoken express what in some quarters is regarded as astonishing confidence in later development of the campaign. They take the stoical military attitude that the capture of the Constanza-Cernavoda line is the utmost success the Central Powers can effect against Rumania in this theatre of operations. On the other hand, the fall of Silistria and Tutrakan produced a demand for the recall of troops from Transylvania to defend Dobrudja, and, as Dr. Dillon said, General Averescu fell between two stools, his army being so divided that it had to retreat in Transylvania, and was yet unable to reinforce Dobrudja in time to parry Mackensen's thrusts.

It is believed here in well-informed circles that Germany's ability to put heavy effectives in the field against Rumania is chiefly due to her present opportunity of withdrawing a certain proportion of men and guns from her eastern front.

In view of German reports of negotiations with Russia for a separate peace, special significance is seen in some quarters in the passage in Lord Grey's speech at the Foreign Press Association luncheon, in which he said, speaking of the Allies, "We stand or fall together. The separation of one from the others means the destruction of the one separately and not its safety. For all of us unity is essential, not merely to victory but to our future life and success."

The military expert of THE NEW YORK TIMES in his review of Oct. 8, said:

"The fact that the ex-chief of the German General Staff is in command of the Teutonic forces in Transylvania indicates that these operations may have assumed considerable importance in German eyes. The blow which is to bring destruction, however, is not apt to come from the west through Transylvania. Much more apt is it to come from the east—from Dobrudja.

"The key to all the fighting in Dobrudja, and the only way by which an invasion of Rumania from the east can be made, is the great bridge at Cernavoda. This is what all the fighting means. This is the one and only object of the Teutonic campaign in this section."

French Critics Still Hopeful.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The capture of Constanza by the Teutonic allies, although not unexpected, nevertheless puts a damper on the enthusiasm aroused by the continued progress of the Entente Allies on the front in Picardy.

French commentators do not unduly exaggerate the importance of the achievement of Field Marshal von Mackensen, whose action up to the present time is considered here as a defensive one in shortening his front so as to hold it better if with fewer men. They point out that the only way he could do this is to advance, since, if he fell back, his front would, on the contrary, be lengthened in so far as he succeeded.

These observers say also that if he manages to tie up the Rueso-Rumanian forces in Dobrudja by holding a narrow front slightly south of the railroad, he will not be slow to employ his troops thus released to act in direct correlation with the Austro-German army operating in Transylvania, which, they assert, is the essential front from which alone Bucharest can be attacked with any chance of decisive success.

Long before that, it is believed here, Rumania will be in dire need of the Allies will be in a position to turn the tables upon her enemies. French critics assert this belief seemingly is justified by the gallant defense the Rumanians are maintaining in the passes of the Carpathians.

SHOW AMBULANCE AT WORK.

Moving Pictures of Americans in France Seen by Frenchmen.

A special exhibition of motion pictures showing the American Ambulance Field Service at work in France was given yesterday afternoon in the projection room of the Triangle Film Corporation so that Stephen E. Lausanne, former editor of the Paris Matin, and other visiting Frenchmen might see them.

In the audience also were Marcel Knecht, the Marquis de Polignac, Lieutenant Z. Pechkoff of the Franco-American Flying Corps, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Seth Barton French, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Miss Elizabeth Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Irving Anderson, Henry D. Sleeper, and A. Piatt Andrew.

Grenville Keogh, son of Judge and Mrs. Keogh of New Rochelle, who is home on furlough to recover from wounds received while driving an ambulance, was present and became the hero of the occasion.

TIEUP MENACES CANADA.

Cabinet Appeals for Settlement of the Canadian Pacific Dispute.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 24.—With the movement of troops, munitions, and crops involved in a threatened strike of the trainmen of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Ministers of the Government assembled today at an emergency Cabinet meeting to deal with the situation. The Government is endeavoring to formulate some plan to avert a tie-up on the system, which extends across the Dominion.

The trainmen have voted that a strike shall begin Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Efforts to bring the men and the company together and to induce the employes to defer action in order to provide time for discussion have failed.

The Cabinet has issued a public appeal to both sides to reach a settlement. This appeal, asserting that the Government regards the situation "as a matter of grave concern" and recognising that the rights of the trainmen and the road are entitled to "every consideration," declares that the rights of the public also must be taken into account. The appeal concludes:

"The Government cannot forget its duty as guardians of those rights. This duty is especially imperative in time of war. Before taking any active step to prevent public disaster the Government appeals once more to the company and the employers that such settlement will be made that will prevent the threatened strike."

LONDON, Ontario, Oct. 24.—Preparations were being made here tonight by Canadian Pacific Railway trainmen for a strike. Orders were said to have been given for them to walk out at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Representatives of the unions have been sent to Winnipeg with instructions to concur with the delegates at the convention there, it was said. Trainmen in this district voted in favor of a strike, in the event of the company declining to meet the demands of the Winnipeg meeting.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 24.—Hope of averting a strike of conductors and trainmen of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who are demanding increases in pay and rearrangement of working hours, was strengthened today by the resumption of negotiations between Brotherhood leaders and officials of the road.

Government officials succeeded in bringing the two sides together for a final attempt to agree on terms and thus prevent the strike, set for tomorrow night.

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TIMES OBSERVER IN RUMANIA WITH ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

of their race and their traditions and elicit the admiration even of their captors. Nor have the Rumanians the spirit of the French, while physically they are very much inferior to the Russian prisoners. Both Hungarians and Germans esteem the Rumanians below even the despised Italians.

These prisoner batches were very uneven and contained many fine types of fighters, notably several splendid specimens of officers, but the average was low and the average had no spirit left. The Latin élan had all effervesced and evaporated under the German shell fire, and most of the prisoners with whom I talked said frankly they were well satisfied to have been captured and glad to be alive. The Rumanians who talked freely were not to be accepted at face value, though they were not without interest for the psychologist, obviously saying things calculated to make a hit with their German captors, being actuated, no doubt, by the hope of obtaining preferential treatment. Thus many of them, with suspicious unanimity, volunteered the following information:

"None of us wanted to fight against Germany. Bratiano and Take Jonescu ought to be shot for getting us into war. Our officers are no good. Our officers are cowards. Our officers shoot themselves in the hands and feet so that they can go home and not have to fight. We were told by our officers not to surrender, because the Germans would cut off our hands, and that the Germans also killed their prisoners."

More confidence-inspiring were statements of prisoners that they could not hold out against the terrible German artillery fire and that they themselves had little artillery.

The prisoners were without exception excellently equipped. Their boots were still good and their blue-gray uniforms serviceable. They wear forage caps very like those of the Austrians, only with two peaks, fore and aft. Among them were many peasants, however, wearing undressed moccasins like sandals and orange and black sheepskin caps shaped like fezes.

Considerable amusement among the German officers was elicited by one strapping fellow who proudly wore a silver medal for bravery pinned to his chest, its date showing that it was earned during the last Balkan war, where the Rumanian Army did not fire a shot.

Suggestive was a large number of Rumanian Jews among the prisoners, indicating that a considerable percentage of the Rumanian Army was composed of the persecuted Jews, who do not enjoy equal rights of citizenship. "We have no vote, but are compelled to fight," one of them said to me. Under the circumstances, perhaps the only surprising thing is that the Germans have not taken still more prisoners.

Was Brought Home to Rumanians.

Here in the Kimpolung Pass the Rumanians after their abortive spurt into Transylvania are for the first time draining the real wormwood of war. They are forced from military necessity to bombard and ruin their own towns and villages and otherwise to eat the bitter bread of war in their own homes.

As I passed through Rugar, recently mentioned in official Rumanian communiques as the scene of successful counter-attack though actually five kilometers behind the foremost German skirmish line, it was still smoking from bombardment by the Rumanians on the day before. Half of the village was wiped out. The other half, including the orthodox church with golden Byzantine turnip-shaped domes, was spared. The inhabitants all fled.

These observers say also that if he manages to tie up the Rueso-Rumanian forces in Dobrudja by holding a narrow front slightly south of the railroad, he will not be slow to employ his troops thus released to act in direct correlation with the Austro-German army operating in Transylvania, which, they assert, is the essential front from which alone Bucharest can be attacked with any chance of decisive success.

Long before that, it is believed here, Rumania will be in dire need of the Allies will be in a position to turn the tables upon her enemies. French critics assert this belief seemingly is justified by the gallant defense the Rumanians are maintaining in the passes of the Carpathians.

Capture of Mount Susaiul.

[Following is the conclusion of Cyril Brown's dispatch describing the battle of Predeal Pass, printed yesterday, which was received too late for publication.]

WITH GENERAL VON FALKENHAYN'S CENTRE BEFORE PREDEAL, Rumanian Frontier, Oct. 17, (by Courier to Berlin, Oct. 23.)—From noon till 1 o'clock the German artillery lavished close to four thousand shells on less than one mile of Rumanian positions. It exploded seventy-two shells in one sample minute. With ruthless precision the mountain shrapnel first raked the reddish top of Mount Susaiul and we were able to watch the peripatetic Rumanians there scamper swiftly toward the rear.

Susaiul now resembles a smoking young volcano. Part of the German artillery, guided by a German aeroplane hovering over the Transylvanian Alps, laid its fire to the rear on the Rumanian reserves' positions back of the mountain, while part systematically made a clean sweep of Susaiul's front and flanks from the crest half down to the base and up and back again, the German artillery flinging shrapnel with particular prodigality to get the Rumanians on the run until the upper half of Susaiul was swathed in smoke clouds, through which flashed intermittent daylight fireworks of bursting shrapnel.

All experts out here, including Rumanian prisoners with whom I talked, agreed that this very thorough German artillery fire, (terrible, the prisoners called it) was one of the principal reasons for the swift and great German success on the Rumanian front.

An interesting diversion occurred, illuminating as indicating that a little bluff is an ingredient of well regulated battles. The telephone of artillery beobachtungstand rang and the young Lieutenant of heavy artillery who answered the call looked particularly happy. He told me he had just received orders from higher-up to shoot at Predeal and the Rumanian field fortifications before it with his heavy battery. I stood beside him as he guided the fire of the guns with his eyes glued to a powerful scissors telescope and a telephone instrument to his mouth and ear. When the thick black smoke of the first big shell cleared away an entire house in Predeal had vanished completely as if it were the disappearing trick of a conjurer. The mortar battery picked off half a dozen houses in quick succession with perfect precision born of long team work practice. There were few wasted shells that went wide.

There was something of amazement at watching this quiet boy of 20 telephoning orders like a business man at his desk—the angle of elevation and direction correction of fire in meters—that reduced business blocks and dwellings to vacant lots and choice building sites, while his stenographer and secretary, a bearded Landsturm artillerist, sat on the ground beside him with a book as big as a family Bible on his lap, laboriously inscribing the time and other details of each shot fired, including the net result, as observed through the telescope by the young officer. That such elaborate minutes should be kept of the proceedings of an artillery fire control post during a battle seemed absurdly typical of German thoroughness till you reflected that each of these shells cost a round thousand dollars, and that this youth was supervising away a bank President's salary while you waited.

Shell Predeal Earthworks.

The young artillery officer next turned the attention of his heavy mortars to the Rumanian earthworks outside Predeal and scored many nice hits in quick succession, including several that dropped into the Rumanian trenches and one that apparently went through into a bombproof dugout. These produced immediately the effect desired by the Germans.

"The Rumanians are withdrawing," the artillery officer said, and they certainly were, barring the poor devils who were dying. It looked as if every one who had legs and could use them was sprinting from the earthworks and disappearing among the first houses of Predeal, and that the wounded were being carried back, too, the artillery officer through his more powerful glass confirming this.

The flurry of German heavy artillery in and about Predeal lasted not above twenty minutes, but was a sprightly and no doubt unpleasant bombardment for Rumanians. The artillery officer smiled and explained that the Rumanians invariably hastily deserted their trenches and withdrew to safety whenever his mortars were turned loose on Predeal, and that the Rumanians would return to their positions as soon as they felt sure the mortar squall was over.

At the Generals' Luncheon.

While we were straining our eyes through the glasses to catch sight of the first swarming lines to reach the bare spots on the upper flanks and semi-bald crest of Susaiul, the Hungarian Excellens sent an orderly officer with an invitation to join him and his staff at their modest battle luncheon, a unique picnic.

The Hungarian General, good natured, florid faced, with a fierce black Magyar mustache, sat sprawling comfortably on the blanket-covered ground with his back to the battle, rubbing his hands and entertaining no doubts or excitement as to its outcome. The Hungarian staff knocked off work, too, and joined the General for refreshments. On the ground Hungarian orderlies unlimbered sample hampers from two staff pack mules browsing behind this group, distributed china soup plates, cups, saucers, glasses and plated knives, forks and spoons, then passed around a native Hungarian unpronounceable food said to be chopped meat wrapped in cabbage leaves, roasted. This was followed by pastry.

The hospitable Hungarians even invited the German commanding General to join the repast, but that hard-working professional had no interest in life except the progress of the battle for Predeal Pass, and declined, a sandwich having been quite enough for him. While the Hungarians sat with Austro and enjoyed their after-luncheon coffee the German General and his staff stood stolidly with maps outspread and field glasses fixed on Susaiul, intent on their job and undistractible from it.

Then a telephonic report came: "Susaiul is firmly in our hands." Hungarian Honveds had stormed it in twenty-four minutes. Hungarian Excellenz and the German staff officers betrayed no signs of human weakness. Stolidly, professionally, like hard-headed business men, they at once went into executive session on the battle position and were still engaged in intimate subdued conference when I left them.

The battlefield had grown singularly silent. Fighting was over for the day. The first Hungarian columns were appearing on Mount Susaiul, crawling slowly across its saddle. Stricken Predeal, its big yellow kurhaus riddled by bursting shells and most of the other houses beyond repair, was enjoying a breathing spell from the German mortars. Down in the pass tireless German columns were pressing on to Rumania.

There is still much hard, heart-breaking work to do, much storming of intermediate mountains, before those crawling gray columns can pour down hill and swarm over the plain of the promised Rumanian land. But I saw German artillery blasting a distance of a kilometer into Rumania in a day. Can it go on blasting a way through the Transylvanian Alps at the same rate, or better?

Will it win the race against time, with Winter coming on? The military censor will not permit me to answer any of these questions as tending to throw light on the future military plans.

NORWEGIANS TO OPEN BANK?

Organization Here with $2,500,000 Capital Will Handle Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Arvid Jacobsen, Fritz Olsen, and J. Bjonsen, representatives of Norwegian banking and shipping interests, in interviews printed here today said that the United States soon would see the organization of a Norwegian American Bank with $2,500,000 capital to handle Norwegian shipping in the Western Hemisphere. One of them said:

"Knut Bachke, Emil Sophus Nahl, and Gustav Kamstrup Hegge of Christiania, with Trygv Barth of Bergen, arrived in New York Sunday with the purpose of establishing this bank, the capital of which is fully paid. The bank will have headquarters in New York, with a branch in San Francisco, and the four have already sent word that they will visit this city."

With the arrival of his party in New York Sunday, Mr. Nahl said:

"This is not a financial commission, nor do we represent any bank, or banks, though we are Directors of banks. We are here individually to better financial arrangements between Norway and the United States. There are immense purchases being made in this country that will have to be paid for."

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10 MORE SHIPS SUNK BY GERMAN U-BOATS

Five Norwegian, One Danish, and Four British Vessels Sent to the Bottom in the War Zone.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The German campaign against merchant vessels continues unabated. According to announcements made today, ten more vessels have been sunk, five of them Norwegian, four British and one Danish. The crews of the lost vessels have been saved. The ships destroyed were:

	Tons.
The Secundo, Norwegian	...
The Gronhaug, Norwegian	...
The Gunn, Norwegian	483
The St. Stud, Norwegian	2,349
The Reuben, Norwegian	...
The Gullborg, Danish	...
The Midland, British	4,200
The Cluden, British	3,146
The W. Harkess, British	1,135
The Barbara, British	3,740

In addition to these the Danish schooner Libra has been set afire by a German submarine. The crew escaped.

The Midland, 380 feet long and built in 1913, was owned in London. She was last reported on a voyage from Melbourne to Las Palmas, during which she sailed from Cape Town on Sept. 17. The steamer Cluden was last reported at Karichal, British India, on Sept. 22. The British steamer Barbara was last reported as having sailed from Philadelphia, Sept. 28, for Queenstown. There are two Danish steamers named Gullborg, one of 1,560 tons, the other of 138 tons.

Reuter's Stavenger correspondent says that the Norwegian bark Athenian, which has arrived at Egersund, reports that on Sunday she saw four Norwegian steamers set on fire by a German submarine. The Athenian escaped to Egersund and does not dare to put to sea again, says the correspondent.

Norway Calm, Before U-Boat Crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 24.—In spite of the reported sinking of thirteen ships by submarines today, the people of Christiania seem to look on the serious situation very calmly. The stock exchange today was steady with rising prices. Five German submarines were reported tonight watching the south coast.

The German note to Norway will not be published in Christiania, unless the German Government arranges for its publication in Berlin. The only statement made about the note is that it has the character of an ultimatum. The Norwegian reply will be given in two days.

OFF THE BRITISH BLACKLIST.

England Lifts the Ban on the Petroleum Products Company.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The State Department was notified today that the British Government had issued an Order in Council removing the name of the Petroleum Products Company of California from the English statutory blacklist. The name of this company was among those published by the Official Gazette in London on June 18 last as one of the eighty-four firms and corporations in the United States placed on the blacklist under the Trading with the Enemy act.

The matter of the status of this company was taken up with the British authorities, to whom was submitted a statement of its business activities since the beginning of the War, and the removal of its name from the blacklist is regarded as a recognition of the correctness of its position. This company is understood to have had a considerable Australian business, which would have been ruined if its name had been left on the blacklist.

No details regarding the removal of the company's name from the blacklist were obtainable tonight from the British Embassy. The only information vouchsafed was that the embassy had been notified that the Government had removed it owing to representations by the American State Department.

The British Government's reply to the American protest against the blacklist is on the way to Washington and will be delivered this week. Among other things the note will point out that various names have been removed from the blacklist.

ITALIAN ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

Big-Gun Duel on Entire Front—Two Austrian Aeroplanes Downed.

ROME, Oct. 24.—The War Office issued this statement today:

Along the whole front yesterday there were artillery actions. These engagements were particularly intense on the Asiago plateau, in the Sugana valley, at the head of the Vanoi Cismon, in the Fellson and Boita Valleys, in the Plava sector of the middle Isonzo and on the Carso.

Taking advantage of the fine weather, the aircraft were active. An enemy aeroplane was shot down by our aviators and fell in flames near Biglia, southeast of Gorizia. Austrian hydroaeroplanes dropped bombs over the Caorle Lagoon, at the mouth of the Tagliamento, without doing any damage. A French aviator belonging to one of our squadrons, succeeded in destroying one of the enemy machines.

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BRITAIN MODIFIES TOBACCO EMBARGO

Will Admit Into Holland and Scandinavia Certain American Shipments Made Last Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The British Government today notified the State Department through the British Embassy that it had agreed to remove the restrictions imposed by the tobacco embargo to the extent of permitting to go forward all tobacco for which bona fide contracts were entered into before July 15 last and which were started in rail shipment under through bill of lading before Aug. 31.

It is estimated that under this concession between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 worth of tobacco held in Copenhagen and Rotterdam under importation guarantees will become subject to release, and that a smaller amount which was shipped by rail before Aug. 31, but which has been detained at the Atlantic seaboard, will be permitted to go forward to Scandinavian ports and the Netherlands without restrictions. Because of inadequate warehouse facilities and the dampness and chilliness of the atmosphere, the special brands of tobacco designed solely for use in those countries would have been almost a complete loss unless relief had been given quickly. The tobacco shipped under this concession may be reshipped from Holland and Scandinavian countries into the territory of the Central Powers.

The British embargo against the shipment of tobacco, except as modified by this concession, will remain in force. In announcing the concession the British Embassy said:

"The British authorities regard as most important the provision that the goods must have been shipped on a through bill of lading for land and sea carriage, or under direct ocean bill, before Aug. 31, and they must insist upon its fulfillment."

The State Department adds this statement to the embassy announcement:

"It was at first announced as a concession to the American tobacco interests that tobacco bought and paid for prior to Aug. 4 and shipped prior to Aug. 31 would be allowed to go forward free of the restrictions referred to above. It was found at once that this concession was inadequate to relieve the hardships brought upon the tobacco interests by the sudden imposition of the restrictions named, and the Department of State took up the question with the British Government and has since made every effort possible to secure a more favorable rule. While the points at issue were under discussion a large number of shipments went forward and were detained upon arrival at the various ports at which they respectively arrived.

"Officers of the department express much satisfaction over the concession given."

Denies Plan to Expatriate Poles.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24.—The Petrograd semi-official News Agency issues a brief statement denying the report published in America, alleging the intention of the Russian Government to colonize 1,000,000 Russian Poles in South America. "This report," says the news agency, "is a pure invention, the Russian Government never dreaming of expatriating Poles, which would be opposed to its own interests."

Chapman Left $500,000 Estate.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Victor Emanuel Chapman, the American aviator who was killed in action at Verdun, left an estate of $500,000. Young Chapman was in the French flying corps. John Jay Chapman, his father; a brother, Conrad Chapman, and a half-brother, Chandler Chapman, inherit the estate.

SAYS ADLER SLEW AS PEACE PROTEST

Walling Interprets Assassination of Austrian Premier as a Sign of Desperation.

SURE THE EDITOR IS SANE

Calls Him a Brilliant Political Leader, the Bebel of Austrian Socialists.

By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING

The man who killed Premier Stuergkh of Austria is the leader of the radical and pacifist wing of the Austrian Socialists, the editor of their chief periodical, Der Kampf, one of the most scholarly Socialist publications in the world. He is the son of Victor Adler, the Bebel of the Austrian Party, and is in the full maturity of his manhood.

I knew Adler personally. He is neither insane, nor has he any physical or mental defect that might develop into insanity. On the contrary, he is of splendid physique and has long been recognized by all parties as having one of the best political minds in Austria. There is no more mystery in his deed than in that of Wilhelm Tell; in fact, far less. The mystery has been supplied by Vienna and Berlin. The merest glance at the political situation in Austria will show that his name has every prospect of being handed down as that of one of the great heroes and martyrs of history.

Leader of Austrian Pacifists.

Like Liebknecht in Germany, Friedrich—who is more affectionately known by the younger element of the Austrian Socialist Party as Fritz—Adler has been the leader of the anti-war and peace movement in Austria ever since August, 1914. Adler has long shown himself to possess all the courage, intelligence, and self-control of Karl Liebknecht, another son of a famous father. But here the parallel ceases. Liebknecht's career has been confined largely to practical politics, especially in the Reichstag and the Prussian Landtag. Fritz Adler has become one of the two leading thinkers among the Austrian Socialists, and so has a far larger following. His following is more comparable with that of Haase, Bernstein, and Kautsky in Germany (who control almost half the party) than with that of Liebknecht, whose faction dominates in scarcely half a dozen of the 110 Reichstag districts represented by Socialists.

But why should the responsible spokesmen of such a large political group proceed to the extreme length of political assassination? He explained his act by saying that he demanded the calling of the Austrian Parliament, and that the Premier was the leading opponent of this demand—Adler's idea being clearly that an Austrian Parliament would be more or less favorable to such peace terms as would promise to bring about an early peace.

But there is also a strong demand for an early peace in Germany—doubtless not so strong as in Austria, but still by no means negligible. Yet it is probable that no leading German Socialist—not even Liebknecht—would favor political assassination in that country. Why this desperate method in Austria? The answer is clear and cannot be escaped.

Austria's Autocracy Absolute.

Very few persons outside of Austria sufficiently realize how widely the political condition of that country since the war differs from the condition of all the other great nations, and that it can be compared only with that of Turkey and Bulgaria. Since the war every great power—England, France, Italy, Russia, and Germany—has summoned its Parliament. Even Hungary has done so. Only Austria has reverted to the absolutely autocratic form of Government. She does not dare to face the radical part of the Socialists, the Bohemians, the South Slavs, the Little Russians, and the Italians, who together would compose approximately half of that body. Hence, no matter how bloody or insane the war becomes, no matter how far the country is handed over to the Kaiser, no matter if a deal is finally made by which Austria is made to pay the territorial price of the war while Germany remains intact, the Austrian nation is absolutely powerless, except for political assassination and other covert forms of revolution; for an open mass revolution is also absolutely unthinkable in view of the military régime, the Prussian Army, the scattering of the Austro-Hungarian soldiers among Germans, Turks, and Bulgarians, and the racially divided state of the country.

Many cables have indicated strong peace tendencies in Hungary and Austria, but the most systematic, intelligent, and persistent peace propaganda has been that which Fritz Adler and his associates have been able to wage (until recently) in spite of the overwhelming obstacles. As the leader of an absolutely fearless group, he has found several means of expression, and some of the things he has said will convince any reader of his exceptional intelligence.

On Aug. 4, 1914, the German Socialists in the Reichstag astounded the Socialists and pacifists of other countries by voting, by a large majority, to give their financial and moral support to the Kaiser. This action has caused a sea of discussion in all countries. What should the German Socialists have done? I believe that Fritz Adler and Karl Kautsky have given the best answer. Adler wrote in Der Kampf:

"If Social Democrats take their point of departure suddenly and directly from the principle 'Deutschland über Alles,' then it does not need the contempt of enemies to disclose their stultification. On the 4th of August the German Reichstag group had to vote on the war credits. Parliamentary votes are not suited for differentiation along the lines of principles. As so often happens, there were united in this vote a whole group of meanings. A 'yes' might be interpreted as an approval of the politics of the ruling class. A 'no' might be pointed out as damaging the power of military resistance of Germany. The Social Democrats could take upon themselves neither the responsibility for the politics of the ruling class nor for its failures.

"At least we think that the Reichstag group had the opportunity to clarify the nature of this war to a far higher degree than they did. They could have demanded a public and clear answer from the Government to the following question: 'Is the Government prepared solemnly to declare that for it also this war is solely a war of defense, that even in the case of victory it will renounce all conquests of foreign-speaking territory?' Everybody knows that the German Government would not have been able to concede this declaration, that it would forthwith have renounced the votes of the Social Democrats."

Adler later fearlessly confronted an even more delicate question. Would the German people gain by a German defeat in the war? And his answer was favorably quoted by Vorwärts, the official daily organ of the German Socialist Party, (though controlled by the minority.)

Adler began with a quotation from August Bebel's "Memoirs," written only a few years ago, as follows:

"My view is that defeat in war is rather advantageous than disadvantageous to a people in our unfree condition. Victories make a Government that stands opposed to a people arrogant and exacting. Defeats compel them to approach the people and to win their sympathy. This is taught in the case of Prussia of the War of 1806-7, in the case of Austria by the War of 1866, in the case of France by the War of 1870, and by the defeat of Russia in the war with Japan in 1904. History shows that when the Prussian people, with great sacrifice of life and property, overthrew the foreign rule of Napoleon and rescued the ruling dynasty, the former forgot all its beautiful promises which in its hour of danger it gave to the people. Only after a long period of reaction did the year 1848 arrive, when the people were able to conquer what had been withheld from them for generations.

"Again, if Prussia had been defeated in 1866, Bismarck's Ministry and the rule of the aristocracy, which weighs like a nightmare upon Germany to this day, would have been swept away."

Bebel never withdrew this extremely important statement, which was made about 1910, within three years of his death, nor does Adler or Vorwärts deny its truth; but Adler says that Bebel spoke only "of the objective effect of events, and not of the position that the party takes in war." In other words, it may be—as Bebel and so many German Socialists have declared—that victory in war is an evil for the people and that defeat alone will lead to democratic government. But in spite of their knowledge of the certain gain for survivors and descendants, the people to be defeated cannot bring themselves to desire defeat or to consent to the colossal sacrifice it involves. Their defeat may be the only hope for the existing democracies of other countries as well as their own, and yet the Austrian and German Socialists, as Adler says, cannot bring themselves to desire it, will not lift a finger to hasten it, or fail to do everything in their power to prevent it.

Adler for the Status Quo Ante.

Finally, an important article of Adler's published last April will show that he has a well-defined and intelligible peace policy, whether we agree with it or not. He begins with a generalization that explains the motive of his assassination of Stuergkh. He did not hope to bring the war to an end or to cause a revolution, but he did hope to force the Government to pay some attention to public opinion. He says: "By the use of revolutionary force it is neither possible to prevent a war from beginning nor to bring it to an early end." But he believes that the Socialists can agitate for an early peace just terms to the enemy, and thus hasten its coming.

Adler then takes up the historic Reichstag session of April 5 and 6, when Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg threw off the mask of defensive war and (without losing the support of the majority Socialists) boldly declared for various forms of annexation, east, south, and west. Adler first quotes the Chancellor's words on that historic occasion:

"We were drawn into the conflict in self-defense. But what was before exists no longer. Such catastrophes, history shows, never result in the restoration of the status quo ante. After the war there will be another Belgium."

Adler comments on this speech as follows:

"Bethmann Hollweg spoke entirely correctly, from his standpoint. Since the time appears opportune he has now confessed a part of the objects of the war. The Socialist minority believed from the beginning that the day would come when he would speak like this, and that he would finally be forced to avow the Government's purpose to annex conquered territories."

Adler's peace program, the restoration of the status quo ante, would force the people of Alsace-Lorraine, Poland, Armenia, the Trentino, Austrian Rumania, &c., to remain under a hated foreign domination. Yet he is right in thinking that it is the sole hope of a very early end of the war—and this view was that of the ultra-pacifist Socialists of various countries who composed the well-known Zimmerwald conference last year. But Adler brings out an additional reason for supporting this program. For it is the only one that corresponds to the traditional Socialist position that only defensive wars are to have Socialist support. As Adler says: "The status quo ante has the advantage that it is the object of defense; nobody can deny that it is the sole object that can give any meaning whatever to the very idea of defense."

There is practically no chance that the war will be ended as Adler hopes, by a return to the status quo ante. Moreover, such a result would be undesirable from the standpoint, both of the freedom of subject races and of future world peace. A greater Socialist than Adler, namely, Karl Kautsky, has pointed out since the war that a decisive victory of one side or the other is desirable from the pacifist standpoint, since steps in the direction of disarmament may then be forced on the defeated, and these steps may in turn justify a movement in the same direction among the winning nations.

But the only decisive defeat that is now possible is that of Germany and Austria—an outcome that Kautsky does not dare to face any more than Adler, as has been shown by my second quotation.

Adler, then, had chosen the only peace hope, or peace terms, that any prominent German or Austrian has yet dared to frame. None are willing to accept either the probability of German defeat or its desirability, from the pacifist standpoint in spite of their own previous statements to the contrary.

Far from being the act of a fanatic or madman, then, the deed of Adler is the strongest kind of evidence of the desperate state of mind of the Teutonic pacifists now before the alternative of the acceptance of defeat.

JUSTIFIES ADLER'S ACT.

New Yorker Volkszeitung Says His Victim Deserved His Fate.

While censored dispatches from Vienna and Berlin lay great stress upon the alleged fact that the assassination of the Austrian Premier has caused a thrill of horror to convulse the entire nation, and that even the Socialists are severely condemning the act of Dr. Friedrich Adler, Socialist papere in this country point out that Count Stuergkh was one of the pillars of reaction in Austria, and that his death is not likely to lead to any wholesale shedding of tears by lovers of liberty in any part of the world. The New Yorker Volkszeitung, the organ of the German-speaking Socialists of the United States, said editorially yesterday:

"And there is yet another point which shows that this gentleman only received that which he had earned.

"Herr Stuergkh was one of the conspirators who have upon their consciences the present war in Europe, with its millions of victims. He was a member of that Austrian Cabinet which, in July, 1914, sent the ultimatum to Serbia that formed the introduction to the present war. As one of the murderers of millions, it was only his just due that he should now pay with his life for the conditions that he had helped create through his part in bringing about this war.

"Stuergkh was the soul of the reaction in Austria. It was he who prevented the people's representatives from assembling in these serious times in order to be able to have a word in the conduct of the war. Even in Russia, the Duma has had something to say in these times of war. In Austria the Reichsrat has not held a single session since the outbreak of the war, and a great number of the bourgeois Deputies themselves have found this condition so disgraceful that they have formed a special organization for the purpose of forcing the reconvening of the Reichsrat through the threat of resigning their seats. But so far this has been in vain. Herr Stuergkh would not. And it was this same Stuergkh who maintained the censorship in Austria and who knew how to foil every attempt to do away with this shameful institution.

"Who knows if we never shall learn if the political assassin was crazy or if he accomplished the deed with a clear head? But one thing we do know, and that is that in Austria tens of thousands agree with him, and that hundreds of thousands will understand him. The times in which we are living will bring forth still more frightful things than this assassination."

SOCIALISTS MOURN STUERGKH.

Spokesman at Vienna Memorial Service Disowns the Assassin.

BERLIN, Oct. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A service in memory of the Austrian Premier, Count Karl Stuergkh, who was assassinated last week, was held in the Austrian Parliament Building in Vienna today. The President of the Chamber of Deputies, Dr. J. Sylvester, eulogized the late Premier for his loyalty and energy. He was followed by Dr. E. Pernerstorfer, Vice President of the Chamber, who said in the name of the Socialist Party:

"We always considered the late Prime Minister as our political antagonist, but the principles and traditions of the Socialists are opposed to deeds of terrorism. We disapprove the assassin's deed from a political standpoint, and express the deepest and most sincere regret at the tragic fate of the man who, whatever may said as to his policies, worked for his country with unswerving zeal in accordance with his convictions. We express deep sympathy with his family and all who were near him."

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Prince Conrad von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfuret has resumed the office of the Austrian Minister of the Interior, says a Vienna dispatch forwarded by Reuter's via Amsterdam.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company forwarded from Rome early today, said that Prince Hohenlohe had been appointed to succeed the late Count Stuergkh as Prime Minister of Austria. He was formerly Premier and Minister of the Interior.

SERBS STORM TRENCHES.

Take the Offensive After Repelling Bulgar-German Attacks.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Serbian troops operating in the Cerna region, after foiling with gunfire counterattacks launched by Bulgarian and German troops, took the offensive and captured several trenches, according to the communication issued today by French Army Headquarters at Paris, which says:

On the Struma front there was nothing to report. A rise in the river prevented any movement of troops.

In the region of Lake Doiran there was great artillery activity on both sides. The British captured an enemy trench in the region of Machukovo, taking about twenty prisoners, all Germans.

In the bend of the River Cerna Germans and Bulgarians delivered fresh counterattacks, which were smashed by the Serbian artillery. Our allies, attacking in turn, carried several enemy trenches on a front of 600 yards and inflicted sanguinary losses on the enemy. Some fifty prisoners remained in their hands.

On our left wing bad weather, which rendered the ground sodden, interfered with operations.

The British official statement reads:

Struma Front—There was no change. The river still is two feet above normal.

Doiran Front—During the night of Oct. 22-23, after artillery bombardment a successful raid was carried out on enemy trenches northeast of Machukovo. The enemy made stubborn resistance and was beaten back with loss. Eighteen German prisoners were captured and forty killed were found in the trenches. Our losses were slight.

The Serbian official statement follows:

On Oct. 9, Russian calendar, (Oct. 21,) German and Bulgarian troops fiercely attacked the Serbian Vardar Division without any success the whole day. On the other hand, our First Army advanced on its whole length and took the first Bulgarian trenches and a trench mortar.

On the night of Oct. 9-10, (Oct. 21-22,) severe fighting took place between our Vardar Division and Bulgarians north of Velyeselo village which ended in our favor.

On Oct. 10, (Oct. 22,) our First Army took one machine gun and fifty Bulgarians.

TO FIGHT ARMIES OF BOYS.

War's Pace Is Too Fast for the Older Men.

LONDON, Oct. 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The war threatens soon to become a struggle between mere boys. The pace is said to be entirely too fast for the older men long to endure. It is asserted here that next year the Entente Allies will be facing boys of 17 in the German Army.

General Sir Douglas Haig, commanding the British expeditionary forces, is said to have objected to the sending out of men of middle age. He wants men from 18 to 25 years old. After the latter year it is said the fighting value of the human unit shows a rapid and steady decline.

The good soldier of today, it seems, must be of the age which excels in the more strenuous athletic games—the football player type. The older men have their place, but, generally speaking, it is said now to be in "the army behind the army"—the men back of the line, in the supply and transport divisions, where the strain is not so great. These older men are too susceptible to trench diseases to be of great use on the firing line.

England already is registering boys born in 1898, preparatory to calling them up when they attain their eighteenth year.

AMERICAN SHIPS RELEASED.

The R. W. Clark and the Maryland Permitted to Sail with Their Fish.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The American fishing schooners Richard W. Clark and Maryland have been released. They will be permitted to proceed to their destination with their catches.

The Maryland of Philadelphia was taken into Lerwick in September, having been sent there from the fishing grounds off Iceland. The Richard W. Clark of New Bedford, Mass., was sent to Grimsby from the Iceland fishing grounds earlier this month. The detention of these and several other American fishing vessels is in connection with the efforts of the Entente Allies to prevent fish from reaching the Central Powers.

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PROMOTES FRENCH FARMING

Commission Appointed to Develop the Use of Machinery.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The French Government today officially designated a commission for developing the use of agricultural machinery among the farmers of France. In the memorandum addressed to President Poincaré, upon which the official action was based, Jules Meline, the Minister of Agriculture, says:

"The employment of perfected machinery is not new in agriculture. Its use had already been begun before the war in the higher phases of farming, but it was still the object of instinctive distrust in the more remote regions of rural life, where it was considered as a costly luxury, good for the rich."

This feeling, the Ministerial memorandum adds, has been thoroughly modified by the present lack of labor throughout France, all eyes now turning toward the marvelous mechanisms which work with a hundred times the power of a man. M. Meline develops this idea in three columns of the Journal Officiel, and calculates that for the invaded and devastated districts of France alone there will be needed 2,000 motor tractors, in addition to the 200 already available; 110,000 plows, 50,000 harrows, 22,000 planters, and 15,000 reapers.

The Chairman of the commission is Senator Viger, and among his thirty associates are men bearing many of the most notable names of France, connected with the farming, automobile, and railroad interests, including Fernand David, Andre Lebon, and Elwin Tery.

REPORT ARABS PUT DOWN.

Turks Say They Were Routed in a Battle Near Medina.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 23, (by Wireless from Berlin to Sayville, Oct. 24.)—The suppression by Turkish troops early this month of a rebellion near the Arabian holy city of Medina, which contains the tomb of Mohammed, was reported in an official statement issued today by the Turkish War Department. The text reads:

"Detachments of our troops detailed to suppress the rebellion near Bir Ruha Situl, three and a half miles southwest of Medina, defeated the rebels in an engagement on Oct. 6. The rebels fled toward the sea, leaving behind several prisoners."

FIGHT OVER CONSCRIPTION.

Referendum in Australia Oct. 28 to Settle Bitter Contest.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 28, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Australian Commonwealth is now in the throes of a campaign brought on a few weeks ago by the decision of the Hughes Government to submit the question of compulsory military service to a referendum to be held Oct. 28.

The enlistment situation shows that 103,000 reinforcements have been voluntarily enrolled, additional reinforcements needed up to July 1 next year are 100,000, and 125,000 men are available, who are "fit, single, and without dependents."

The Government's plan is that voluntary recruitment is to be continued; the deficiency to be made up by conscription; men to be called up month by month as required; no compulsory calling up of men under 21 years of age; absolute exemptions otherwise: (1) Only sons; (2) single men who are the sole support of dependents; (3) in families which have already furnished volunteers no calling up of the remaining members up to one-half; the constitution of nonmilitary tribunals to hear appeals for exemption.

The Labor Party, of which Mr. Hughes was a founder, is split into two factions over the issue. He with most of the Federal Labor Party (that is those members in the Commonwealth Parliament) and some members of the State Labor Governments of New South Wales and South Australia, advocate conscription, and are bitterly opposed by several members of the Federal Party, powerful trade unionists' bodies in Melbourne and Sydney, and Laborite politicians in several State governments.

Mr. Hughes has been expelled from the Political Labor League of New South Wales, but he refuses to recognize the action. Other leading Laborities are under almost as severe a ban. But Mr. Hughes has the backing of his ordinarily determined political antagonists, the Liberals.

In a manifesto appealing to the electorate to vote "Yes" on the referendum, Mr. Hughes quoted President Lincoln's defense of the draft at the height of the civil war, and added: "As it was in the Northern States in Lincoln's time, so it is with us today. Like inem we fight in the cause of liberty. Voluntaryism has failed us as it failed them. And we like them—unless we confess ourselves degenerate—must tread the path they trod, along which they strode resistlessly to victory."

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Six inch border and sailor collar of Skunk. Full flare, 45 inch long model, 150.00

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Reproductions of Paris model coats in belted and flare types. Novel treatments of collars and cuffs in contrasting fur, 245.00

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Hudson Seal Stoles,	32.50	48.50
Natural Skunk Scarfs,	25.00	48.50
Taupe Fox Scarfs,	29.50	35.00
Natural Raccoon Scarfs	12.50	16.50
Kolinsky Stoles,	110.00 to	165.00
Hudson Bay Sable Stoles,	110.00 to	550.00

BARREL and CANTEEN MUFFS

Mole Muffs,	29.50	32.50
Hudson Seal Muffs,	16.50	22.50
Natural Skunk Muffs,	16.50	25.00
Taupe Fox Muffs,	32.50	39.50
Kolinsky Muffs,	35.00	48.50
Raccoon Muffs,	12.50	16.50
Beaver Muffs,	12.50	19.50
Black Fox Muffs,	16.50	22.50
Hudson Bay Sable Muffs	69.00 to	150.00

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Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

HUGHES SCORNS UNAMERICAN VOTE

Continued from Page 1.

cheered for two minutes by a crowd of 3,500. A man in the gallery shouted: "Come on, Charley, give it to them now."

Mr. Hughes spoke there of his stand for a policy that would secure with Russia as with other countries a treaty that would recognize the absolute right of expatriation and prevent all discrimination of whatever kind.

He charged also that the Democrats had not reduced the high cost of living, and a man shouted: "They made it higher." This was followed by cheering and laughter, and Mr. Hughes said: "That's it. It is not now simply the high cost of living, but as the gentleman remarked, it is the higher cost of living that we are dealing with tonight.

"We are in a dream in America," he said, from which the country would awake after the European war if it did not provide for its protection.

How Not to Do It.

There was an interruption: "How about Mexico, Charlie?" and Mr. Hughes turned to that subject.

"Well Mexico furnished a striking example of how not to do it," he replied. "It illustrates in the first place the preposterous character of the suggestion that the policy of the Administration is a policy of peace. Did Vera Cruz represent peace?

"It is said that a vote for me is a vote for war. A vote for me is a vote for the maintenance of American rights. It is a vote for peace of an honorable character. Our friend's interruption also suggests the departure of this Administration from a time-honored policy of giving full protection to American citizens, a policy which was especially pledged in the platform upon which the Administration secured power."

Speaking of the course he would pursue if elected in building up and preparing the country to meet conditions after the war, he said:

"The two watchwords of the future of this great country are co-operation and efficiency. Not slipshod work, not unnecessarily unstandardized work, but work with the most competent organization, with friction reduced to a minimum under laws that are not vague, but sensible; not two-faced, meaning this thing to one class and that to another class, but direct and straightforward."

At the Star Casino and at Hunts Point Casino Mr. Hughes spoke for the Congressional candidates and for the re-election of Governor Whitman and others on the State ticket. At the latter meeting, Mr. Hughes, referring to his terms as Governor, said:

"As I was then I am now, and my desire is so far as in my power lies to do what can be done to develop prosperity and safeguard the country."

For Fairness from Russia.

Mr. Hughes spoke of the treaty relations with Russia in a section where the Jewish population is large and his remarks were received with great applause. Louis Marshall presided at the meeting. In part Mr. Hughes said:

"The right of expatriation has been declared by Congress to be a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and I believe that that right should be recognized in the treaty with Russia, and that provision should be made which will prevent, as the Republican platform states, 'all discrimination between American citizens, whether native or foreign born, and regardless of race, religion, or previous political allegiance.'

"We are devoted in this country to the principle of civil and religious liberty and we cannot recognize any discrimination based on race or religion here or abroad. The Republican Party also renews the pledge to maintain the right of asylum, which is neither to be surrendered nor restricted. Now, we have inherited liberties from those who fled from religious and political persecution and we treasure the principles which they established when they founded this Government. We welcome those who seek the opportunities of American freedom. We want them to understand the privilege, and we want them to understand the responsibility.

"I wish to see every possible means for Americanization adopted. We have not considered with sufficient care the needs and exigencies of those who seek our shores. It was my privilege when invested with Executive responsibility in this State to appoint a commission, of which, if I am not mistaken, your honored Chairman was made the head, for the consideration of the problems connected with those who come to our shores. Let us never forget that Americanism is of the spirit and not of the flesh. It is not a matter of race; it is not a matter of creed. It is a matter of love of the principles of our country. If it is a country that is worth fleeing to it is a country that is worth preserving. It cannot be preserved except as the home of the brave. It will not remain long the land of the free if it ceases to be the home of the brave.

For World-wide Race Freedom.

"I also join in the hope expressed in the Republican platform for the coming of peace and the lasting restoration of brotherhood among the nations, with the assurance of full equal rights, civil and religious, to all men in every land. With our composite population, representing every race and clime, our sympathies are very broad. We have learned here to co-operate in peaceful unity under the institutions to which we are all devoted. We want this to be an exemplar to mankind of the possibility of peace and good will through the union of diverse stocks. We desire brotherhood and fellowship to be the watchwords of future international relationship. We look forward to a time of peace made lasting by intelligent international organization for the purpose of promoting peace. We want oppression by reason of race and religious faith to stop throughout the world."

The Hunt's Point Palace was so crowded two hours before the candidate arrived that the police closed the doors. None but persons wearing Hughes buttons were admitted to the hall, and there was no heckling.

Though the audience cheered vigorously for Mr. Hughes, it was only lukewarm to the occasional references made to Governor Whitman, and after Mr. Hughes had gone and State Treasurer Wells was speaking, hisses were heard in the gallery when Whitman's name was mentioned.

Mr. Hughes returned to the Hotel Astor after the Bronx meeting. He will make an address this evening in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and will start tomorrow morning on his last tour, which will carry him into the New England States, upper New York, and Ohio and Indiana.

O'LEARY HOPED TO CURB GOVERNMENT

Third Article on Conference Minutes Issued by Democrats Tells of His Statement.

FOR A PERMANENT SOCIETY

O'Leary Quoted as Saying Such a Body Would Be More Potent Than Any Administration.

The third article issued by the Democratic National Committee, based on the alleged minutes of the "American Independence Conference," of which Jeremiah A. O'Leary is a leading spirit and with whom Charles E. Hughes conferred, was issued last night. It follows:

"Confidential committee reports of the 'American Independence Conference' made public today by the Democratic National Committee reveal in detail the secret purposes, plans, and scope of the racial, political organization promoted by Jeremiah A. O'Leary and his associate propagandists.

"Following the original disclosures which inseparably linked the present activities of this organization to both Candidate Hughes and his Republican campaign managers—facts now conceded by public admission on both Mr. Hughes and Chairman Willcox—today's revelations have a deep and national significance.

"The facts concerning the real character and aims of the O'Leary organization, which has been masking its operations under the title of the 'American Independence Conference,' are taken from official records of the O'Leary organization. They constitute the third installment of the series of statements upon the present activities and future purposes of the secret body made public by the Democratic National Committee. The official records disclose:

1. The purely racial and secret purposes of the organization as a weapon of vengeance and force against Anglo-Saxon influences in America, as revealed in the official report of the Committee on Plans.

2. The striking emphasis upon the permanency of the so-called "American Independence Conference" and its avowed purpose of dominating American elections, not only in the Presidential campaign, but as pointedly proclaimed in all future elections.

3. The alliance and co-operation between the "American Independence Conference" and the "American Embargo Conference," thereby disproving the claim that the "American Independence Conference" is purely a patriotic body.

4. The present and future members are enjoined to extend their oath of allegiance to the organization "to their children and their children's children"—the oath of the vendetta.

5. The law requiring publicity of campaign contributions and disbursements.

"Before considering in detail the subjects above enumerated, attention is directed to an extraordinary declaration of Jeremiah A. O'Leary and his fellow propagandists by which in effect they undertake to place their secret organization above the power of the Government. The confidential report of the Committee on Plans contains this amazing statement:

This committee is confident that this national organization can, by making the necessary effort, soon weld those local leaders into an organization that will make Senator Husting elaborate his declaration that the Government, with its powerful means, could not accomplish what this organization has done."

"Attention is also directed to the following general statements contained in the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization:

Should the general result of the election be most favorable this committee believes that there will be an inclination on the part of some to abandon all effort to make the victory the first of a continual series.

On the other hand, if the election should bring a general disappointment this committee fears there will be a general tendency on the part of our common people to allow themselves to be overcome by discouragement and it will be at this time that this organization can prove its wonderful value by arousing the discouraged masses and teaching them that with a first defeat we have just begun to fight.

The Macdonald Letter.

"The Democratic National Committee points to the letter of Will R. Macdonald, dated Oct. 11, 1916, for illuminating details of the personal conference with Candidate Hughes, the demand made upon the candidate, and Mr. Hughes's full compliance with such demands in the estimation of the propagandists, as well as details of the conference with Mr. Hughes's campaign managers. The letter states in part:

It is possible for me to notify you that our delegation was accorded the same consideration as has been given to Mr. George Perkins and his followers; and Mr. Hughes very gladly listened to our request that he state just how he stood upon American issues.

Mr. Hughes was told that the bulk of the people did not consider Mr. Wilson's foreign policy to be the best thing for American interests. He was asked to outline his ideas of what he would do as President.

In answering these questions Mr. Hughes declared that he was perfectly willing to tell all the world just how good an American he was, and he was perfectly willing to state his position on any specific instance that might be brought up. He declared that he had no reason to conceal where he stood on the question of mail seizures, &c., and then, to show the people just exactly how he felt, he made his speech in Philadelphia and touched upon these questions.

This speech by Mr. Hughes was perfectly satisfactory to all of our leaders in the East, North, West, and South. His speech should satisfy every one that in the election we will secure the services of a real American President, and from this time on it is to be understood that organization leaders will instruct all of their section leaders and others to do all that is possible to bring about the election of Mr. Hughes.

"Concerning the secret negotiations between the representatives of the 'American Independence Conference' and Mr. Hughes's campaign managers, the Macdonald letter says:

What follows is a report of the results accomplished by the delegation that left our Chicago conference to confer with certain Republican leaders.

"It now appears that, in addition to the consultations held in Chicago by Daniel F. Cohalan, as spokesman for the O'Leary organization, Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committee personally conferred in New York with Macdonald and Frank Seiberlich of Boston, another member of the special committee headed by O'Leary which presented the demands of the organization to Mr. Hughes.

"Chairman Willcox has made this public admission concerning these conferences:

I think that Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Seiberlich did call at Republican National Headquarters.

"Chairman McCormick of the Democratic National Committee summed up the facts today as follows:

Chairman Willcox is making a strenuous attempt to becloud the issue, but the American public has too much horse sense to be easily deceived in a matter of this kind. The cold facts are that Candidate Hughes received a committee from the American Independence Conference, headed by Jeremiah A. O'Leary; that what he said to them caused the committee to go away satisfied, and that their report was so gratifying to at least one member of the conference that he moved the O'Leary aggregation to begin work at once for the Republican ticket without going any further; that a committee, headed by Daniel F. Cohalan, who evidently had found experience a bitter teacher, called upon members of the Republican National Committee at Chicago on Sept. 30 and brought back such a favorable report that Cohalan received a vote of thanks from the conference; that it was then decided that the home States members should return to their home States to inaugurate an aggressive campaign in behalf of the candidacy of Charles E. Hughes, and they did so; and that following the exposure of the American Independence conference yesterday a statement from Frank Siberlich, of Boston, a member of the committee headed by Jeremiah A. O'Leary that conferred with Candidate Hughes, was given out by William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Furthermore, when Jeremiah A. O'Leary dared to insult President Wilson and the President's telegram in reply brought that insult to public attention, and while all of the subsequent exposure of the vicious propaganda of the disloyalists was filling the public press, Candidate Hughes and Chairman Willcox remained silent on this great issue.

That is what is going to impress every patriotic American, regardless of party affiliation, and it constitutes an indictment against Mr. Hughes that will be passed upon by a jury of his fellow-Americans on Nov. 7.

So far as the Democratic National Committee is concerned, it gives me pleasure to say that, of course, we maintain a Foreign Language Bureau, as has every National Committee, and that we send out literature in many languages to Americans of native and foreign birth. Of course, we send literature in the German language. If we did not we would deliberately insult a very considerable proportion of the American public, because such an act of omission would be equivalent to accusing all Americans of German birth or descent of being represented by a few disloyal propagandists. On the contrary, hundreds of thousands of loyal Americans of German birth or descent are warmly supporting President Wilson and denounce the secret methods of Jeremiah A. O'Leary and his crew.

Racial Secret Character of Organization.

"It will be recalled that the statement read by the O'Leary Special Committee to Candidate Hughes at the secret conference held at the Hotal Astor in New York City during the middle of September, was distinctly antagonistic to President Wilson's foreign policy in spirit and language. The confidential reports of the Committees on Plans and Permanent Organization abound in denunciation of what is characterized as Anglo-Saxon propaganda in this country.

"The fundamental and primary purpose of the 'American Independence Conference' as set forth in the opening paragraph of the report of its Committee on Permanent Organization is as follows:

Bringing into the new organization and uniting for continual work all real American citizens and organizations, who are feeling now or may feel in the future the efforts of the Anglo-Saxon propaganda designed to wrest forever from them their rights of citizenship and their hope that the United States is to continue the greatest of the republics of the world.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization concludes as follows:

The committee need not point out that the ultimate success will be with us, for we are all confident that God and Right are on our side, and this committee is certain that this gathering has faith in its Executive Committee, with its fearless and fighting leader, and that it will adopt these suggestions, recommendations, and the complete report and will authorize and instruct the Executive Committee to begin this wonderful and necessary work without delay.

Permanency of Organization to Dominate American Elections.

"The confidential reports of both the Committee on Plans and the Committee on Permanent Organization also emphasize the great importance of organizing on a permanent basis. They further disclose as the paramount design of the O'Leary aggregation the attempted control not only of the present Presidential and Congressional contests, but the attempted domination of American elections in the future.

"These purposes are manifested again and again in the reports of these two committees. For example, the opening paragraph of the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization states:

The committee, feeling deeply the importance of the work that is being successfully launched at this time, believes it is its solemn duty to point out to the members of this National Campaign Committee the supreme necessity of taking proper steps at once to assure the permanency of this organization.

"The report of the Committee on Plans boldly sets forth the design of the organization as follows:

The committee feels that it should leave its main topic for a moment to point out what is perhaps known to all of you—that this time an organization should be formed that will be lasting, so far as an organization, national in character, is needed to resist the Anglo-Saxon efforts to seek control of this country. This election should be looked upon as the first hard skirmish or a great battle that is to come.

A powerful organization is necessary so that the steps which we may win at this coming election will not be wasted and will be the first steps to our real end—the making of this country into a real and efficient America.

"Concerning the organization's present and future political plans, the report of the Committee on Plans says:

There are two immediate objects to receive the support, both active and financial, of the members of this organization.

The first is the work in the Presidential campaign.

The second is the campaign that must be pushed without delay to bring about the election of real American Congressmen.

"From the same report is the following extract, which obviously was not intended for public perusal:

The active Campaign Committee must, and fortunately already is, preparing a review of the Congressional Districts of the country for the purpose of securing data on which candidates for Congress should be supported, which ones must have support of our national organization—including financial aid, speakers, &c.—and which ones will be able to win elections if our branches established in their districts give them the proper kind of support.

"The following extract, also from the report of the Committee on Plans, sheds further light upon the secret character of the O'Leary organization:

The stage is set for us to accomplish things. The men are waiting for instructions.

"The report of the Committee on Plans also contains these references to its avowed purpose to dominate American elections:

In closing this report the committee again begs the liberty to call attention to the fact that the plans have been made for the effort to bring about the election of the right kind of Congressmen, and that if any hope of success is to be expected these plans must be put into operation without any further delay.

The framework of this political machine is ready. It remains for our national leaders, the members of this committee, and the public-spirited men of real American spirit to decide whether the framework is to be completed and the machine put into immediate action.

Alliance with American Embargo Conference.

"The report of the Committee on Plans, heretofore referred to, deals directly with this subject, as follows:

The American Embargo Conference has a skeleton organization at the present time made up of more than 2,000 branch organizations. The active campaign committee must immediately get in touch with the officers of these branches, must by letter or personal interview arouse them anew in the work that is being done, and must enroll all of them as active workers in this new campaign.

The American Embargo Conference has a large following, but it must be remembered that these followers signed their names to a pledge to do all work possible to bring about an embargo and to join in all efforts to bring about peace.

Since these pledges were signed the work of the men who started with the conference has broadened, as you all know. It will be necessary to let our followers know of this so that they can keep pace with us, and to do this means that this organization must at once circularize its entire list of committeemen and other local leaders and provide them with the information that will make it possible for them to spread the information through their districts and line up all of our followers.

Binding Oath of Members.

"That members of the O'Leary organization regard their undertaking with grave seriousness is indicated by the following exhortation contained in the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization:

The committee believes and recommends to this National Committee that, while earnest, great, and serious steps are being taken to remedy conditions, the delegates gathered here today shall remember the future and shall today authorize its Executive Committee, headed by Carl E. Schmidt, its Chairman, to seriously deliberate and then make such plans as may be necessary to hold together all of the members and future members of this organization, so that they, their children, and even their children's children, may have no dread of any future domination of these free and liberty-loving people by the British Empire, whose statesmen, diplomats, and hired propagandists are now threatening the peace, freedom, happiness, and prosperity of this country.

The Law.

"The exposure of the activities of the 'American Independence Conference' has brought Jeremiah A. O'Leary and his associates face to face with the necessity of 'opening their books' under the Federal statute requiring publicity of campaign contributions.

"The official records plainly show that this organization is within the provisions of the Federal statute, and its promoters have summoned to New York City for a hasty conference Will R. Macdonald and others, who, before the Democratic exposure, were quietly arranging for a meeting of the body at Milwaukee to be held tomorrow night.

"Under Chapter 892, United States Statutes at Large, (with amendments,) providing for publicity of contributions, the last day upon which the O'Leary organization may comply with its provisions is Saturday, Oct. 28. This law is explicit in its definition of the character of political committees to which it is applicable.

"Under Section 2 of the Federal law, the 'American Independence Conference' therefore will be required to file a detailed and exact account of all moneys received, the sources thereof, and how disbursed."

COHALAN SILENT ON CHARGES.

Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Won't Talk Either.

Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan made no reply yesterday to the charges that he was active in the work of the "American Independence Conference," with which Jeremiah A. O'Leary is connected. It was stated that Justice Cohalan might issue a statement during the evening, but later it was said on Mr. Cohalan's behalf that he would have nothing to say.

Justice Cohalan is no longer actively connected with Tammany Hall. At one time he was a power in the Fourteenth Street organization and was legal adviser to Leader Charles F. Murphy. Mr. Murphy would not comment on the disclosures yesterday, but Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of the Tammany organization, when asked if he had any comment to make regarding the affair, said:

"Absolutely nothing to say. Justice Cohalan is no longer a member of Tammany Hall, and is not connected with the Tammany organization in any way. We are not interested in the matter at all."

O'LEARY SUES McCORMICK.

Second Action Asks $100,000 Damages for Alleged Libel.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary served a summons yesterday on Chairman McCormick of the Democratic National Committee in a libel suit in which he asked for $100,000 damages. This is the second suit of a similar nature Mr. O'Leary has brought against the National Chairman. A few weeks ago a summons in a suit for $50,000 was served on the Chairman. At that time Mr. O'Leary said he wanted an American jury to determine to what extent a citizen could criticise the President of the United States, and if it was disloyal for a citizen to call attention to certain facts.

In yesterday's suit, as in the former, Mr. O'Leary is represented by Attorney John R. Jones of 38 Park Row, the same address as Mr. O'Leary's office. Chairman McCormick turned the matter over to his attorney, Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr. He said he had no idea on what Mr. O'Leary's second suit was based.

SAYS GLYNN SOUGHT THE AID OF O'LEARY

Though Glynn Denies It, MacDonald Tells of Alleged Overtures Made in Wilson's Behalf.

MEETING HELD ON TRAIN

MacDonald Asserts Democrats, as Concession to Hyphenates, Hinted at Blow to Allies' Ships.

To the Democrats' second broadside on the hyphenate issue Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee yesterday responded by making public a long telegram from Will R. MacDonald, Secretary of the "American Independence Conference." It charged that ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn had made overtures to the hyphenates to support President Wilson.

MacDonald also declared that the records of the "Independence Conference" bear statements that we have received intimations from certain Democratic leaders that if we would try to hold the voters of our body for Wilson we would see some very strong acts on the part of the Administration, such as refusing clearance papers to liners bound with ammunition to England, unless the mail outrages were stopped.

That our records show that even now we expect some sort of a bombshell overture on the part of the Democratic leaders, which they hope will bring votes to Wilson.

Asserts Records Will Prove Case.

All these things are to be found in our records, but as we have said with regret the deliberate and malicious manner in which the Democratic National Committee had lied in its efforts to throw doubt on the sterling character of Mr. Hughes, we do not expect that the literary aids of Mr. McCormick will make public these interesting side lights upon how a group of national leaders supporting a candidate who insists upon lifting himself to a very high and moral plane can sink to the cheap efforts of the obsolete politician willing to trade even honor for votes.

I am willing to make solemn affidavit to the fact that the only evidences of any attempt to trade with the thousands and thousands of voters who are in this organization because they stand for America first came from men whom we have had every right to look upon as accredited and responsible representatives of the Democratic National Committee.

I am willing to make solemn affidavit that we went to Mr. Hughes, four of us, as American citizens who felt we had as much right to confer with Mr. Hughes as Charles W. Eliot, Henry Ford, Richard Olney, or others have to confer with Mr. Wilson; that Mr. Hughes received us graciously and as we felt we should be received by a dignified and sincere gentleman who was seeking election to the Presidency; that he was told at the beginning of the interview that had we been in any doubt as to his stand, or had we any suspicion that he was either pro-German or pro-English we would be out working against him.

Mr. Hughes listened to our declaration, which the Democratic Committee has given out and which it seems to feel is in some way un-American, and he then made a ringing declaration of Americanism. I will make an affidavit that he made no promise, agreed to nothing, mentioned no pact, and the statement he issued regarding our conference is absolutely true in every detail.

I will conclude by saying that the men of our committee are at least of a grade of ordinary intelligence and that not one of them would have attempted to insult either the Republican candidate or Mr. Wilson by making anything other than a request for information that could only be made by real and patriotic American citizens.

WILL R. MACDONALD.

In addition to giving out MacDonald's telegram, Chairman Willcox commented only briefly on the Democratic charge yesterday. He said the Democrats had promised to produce proof that a secret compact had been made by Mr. Hughes with representatives of the hyphenate vote, and that the Democrats had been unable to produce it. It was another instance of the whole case falling down, he said. He added that the telegram from MacDonald was unsolicited, and that he would not know MacDonald if he were to see him.

Others at Republican headquarters said that the Democratic charges were "a scarecrow manufactured to make the public forget that 'Gumshoe Bill' Stone had invited a number of prominent German-Americans to a midnight beer garden conference in this city to discuss the candidacy of President Wilson."

O'Leary was not in the city when the MacDonald telegram stating that Mr. Glynn had conferred with him was received yesterday. At his home last night it was said that Mr. O'Leary had gone to Chicago on Monday night.

DENIES MENTION OF WILSON.

Ex-Governor Glynn Says He Met O'Leary on Train by Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—When the attention of ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn of New York was called tonight to the telegram of Will R. MacDonald stating that Mr. Glynn had made overtures to Jeremiah A. O'Leary in behalf of President Wilson on a train between Albany and New York, the former Governor issued the following statement tonight:

"I met O'Leary on the train by accident, not by appointment. We sat in the public smoker of the car and talked about politics, the weather, and many other things. As near as I can remember, there never was any mention of President Wilson in connection with him during the conversation.

"I may have given him a letter of introduction to Mr. McCormick, as I have given many other letters to the Chairman. I talked to Mr. McCormick about my conversation with O'Leary but never mentioned it to President Wilson at any time. I was at the luncheon at Shadow Lawn along with three or four hundred other people and that was the only time I was there at luncheon. I came back that evening. I haven't seen President Wilson since except on his private car at the Grand Central station, last week for a few moments."

Chairman McCormick of the Democratic National Committee gave out the following statement at headquarters last night:

"The propagandists and the Republicans are simply trying to becloud the issue. Candidate Hughes held with O'Leary and his aggregation what was to them a satisfactory conference, while President Wilson publicly repudiated O'Leary and his kind. This is the issue.

"Governor Glynn informs me that he mentioned the name of O'Leary to me on the way to Shadow Lawn on Sept. 2 and suggested that I talk with him. I did not know the man, had never heard of him before and certainly had no knowledge that he was connected with any propaganda as has since developed. Some one in my office, doubtless under my direction, tried to get him on the telephone. I did not talk with him and that was the last I heard of the matter. O'Leary never presented his letter of introduction to me and, so far as I know, I never saw the man in my life nor have I ever spoken with him over the telephone."

PLAN TO HECKLE HUGHES.

Democratic National Committee Invites Brooklynites to the Attack.

The Democratic National Committee took steps yesterday to make the visit to Brooklyn of Charles E. Hughes, who is to speak in the Academy of Music tonight, as unpleasant as possible. It published this advertisement:

When Candidate Hughes speaks here tomorrow night he will be confronted with a quarter-page advertisement, in this newspaper, containing an open letter signed by the foremost publicists and literary men of the United States.

It asks ten questions pertaining to the vital issues of the 1916 Presidential campaign.

These questions were hurled at Mr. Hughes the day following his speech of acceptance, and have been repeated in quarter-page advertisements in every city in which he has spoken since that day, but not once has he answered them.

He tried to answer one in Chicago, but failed, and at Fargo, N. D., he confessed that though he criticised he had "no panacea."

Yet he asks your vote!

Make him answer right here in Brooklyn.

The notice appeared in newspapers in all parts of the borough, among them The Brooklyn Eagle.

SAYS HUGHES DODGED QUESTION FROM "DRYS"

Hanly Quotes Letter From the Candidate's Secretary to Michigan Prohibitionists.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Receipt of a copy of a letter Charles E. Hughes's secretary recently sent to the Michigan Dry Federation, saying that Mr. Hughes probably would make no declaration of his stand on the liquor question during the campaign, caused J. Frank Hanly, the Prohibitionist Presidential candidate, to launch a fresh attack on the Republican nominee here tonight.

"Hughes said the other day," said Hanly, "that the country needed as never before an Abraham Lincoln, and left the intimation that it might find a Lincoln in him, forgetful of the fact that Lincoln in his day accepted the challenge of invisible government, called a million men to his side, put muskets in their hands, and bade them shoot it to death. Whara Lincoln stood and fought, Mr. Hughes bows in dumb and silent acquiescence."

Mr. Hughes's secretary wrote in reply to a communication from them, stating that Michigan "wets" were trying to make it appear that Hughes was not in favor of prohibition, and asking his real views on the issue.

"With regard to the reports that are being circulated as to his views on national prohibition," the reply said, "it is well to bear in mind that he always speaks for himself. Under these circumstances, these reports are unworthy of credence until publicly corroborated by him. I might add that he is not likely to make any declaration on the subject."

Mr. Hanly remarked tonight that the letter was "characteristic" of Mr. Hughes, as his answer to other similar requests had been, "I have nothing to say in public or in private on that issue."

WANT SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

Court to be Asked to Register Returned Militiamen.

Justice Cohalan will hear argument this morning on the application of John Godfrey Saxe in behalf of Major Cornelius Vanderbilt, Republican, and Private Edward R. Whittington, Democrat, for orders authorizing the registration of all soldiers who have returned from the Mexican border since the close of registration.

Mr. Saxe said yesterday that all soldiers who desire to take advantage of their right to register in case it is granted by the court must make application today through their own counsel or the bureau established at Tammany Hall, which will look after the interests of all soldiers, regardless of party affiliations.

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Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to November 3 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; Technical, 6. Requirements: One year's experience in searching and examining titles of real property either with title companies, lawyers, or in other conveyancing offices, or equivalent experience. Certifications will also be made from this list for Junior Title Examiner; salary $900 to $1,320. Minimum age, 21 years. For further particulars see

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Men's Leather-Lined English Overcoats at $50

¶ A coat for both motor and street wear. Made with a removable leather lining, which buttons to the shell of the coat and may be detached in less than a minute.

¶ Tailored of durable English homespuns, and Scotch tweeds, in a variety of new designs

Men's English Motor Coats at $35

¶ Burberry, Aquascutum and Toga London-Made Overcoats—typically English in both cut and fabric.

¶ Tailored in soft-finished British Vicunas, in a wide variety of color combinations, and in fine quality English and Scotch fleeces.

Automobile Lap Robes, $6.75

¶ Well-made, extra warm plush robes, in green, navy and black. Sixth Floor.

Centemeri—nothing but gloves since 1870. Forty-six years of constant improvement.

In addition to the regular treatment of glove skins from the natural to the dressed state, Centemeri kid skins receive a special treatment to nourish and strengthen the leather, making the gloves more pliable and durable.

For the Trousseau

We are prepared to outfit entire bridal parties on short notice, right from stock. Large assortments of many new styles ready for instant delivery.

We have gloves for every occasion and all purposes—substantial, novelty and elaborate. High, medium and low priced—all with the stamp of Centemeri quality.

Good quality and very stylish.....2.00

More elaborately trimmed.....2.25

Novelties de luxe.....2.50—3.00

Centemeri Gloves

296 Fifth Ave. One door below 31st Street

Stern Brothers

West 42d and West 43d Streets

Men's Custom Tailoring

(Third Floor)

Unusually fine assortments of high class woolens are being shown, from which selections can be made for

Men's Smart Sack Suits,

Made to Special Measurements,

at $32.50

This is an extremely low price considering the present high cost of reliable woolen materials.

An extra charge of 10% for sizes over 44 chest measure.

FINE LINENS

CORRECT HOME FURNISHINGS

Adequate preparedness was our aim in arranging for the abundant stocks now at the disposal of our Patrons for making winter homes comfortable and attractive, and all at Moderate Prices not overlooked.

Fine Housekeeping Linens

Upholstery Materials

Portieres and Draperies

Artistic Furniture

Lace Curtains—Grand Assortment

Oriental and American Rugs

Beds and Bedding

Blankets and Comfortables

MISREPRESENTATION OF EITHER GOODS OR PRICES NOT PERMITTED

McGIBBON & CO.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS—INTERIOR DECORATIONS

37TH STREET WEST, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

Evening Wraps in Fur and Exclusive Fabrics Fur Trimmed

Revillon Frères

5th Avenue at 53d Street

Andrew Alexander

548 Fifth Avenue

At 45th Street

THE materials in many of our women's high and low shoes are of a quality that will be rarely obtainable this season. The assortments are broadly varied and afford maximum opportunity for the expression of individual taste. With simpler lines in vogue, the shape-retaining features of our shoes are especially noteworthy.

Downtown Store
Sixth Ave. at 19th Street

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Game Books for **Hallowe'en**

A jolly time for both young and old depends upon the games and pranks which mark the Hallowe'en party. These books are full of interesting suggestions:

Games For Hallowe'en—*Mary E. Blain*	24c
The Mary Dawson Game Book,	$1.12
Games for All Occasions	39c

Commuters may see these books at the Macy Order Booths, Grand Central Terminal and Hudson Terminal.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

When the European war is concluded those who have taken Current History Magazine, published monthly by The New York Times, will have on their tables the entire story of the great struggle, with portraits, speeches, important documents, charts, and cartoons, together with diplomatic correspondence and other matter forming a complete work. 35 cents a copy; $3.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

LANE CHALLENGES FOES OF WILSON

Cabinet Member Demands to Know if Republicans Would Undo What He Has Done.

CALLS HIS RECORD PERFECT

Secretary of Interior Says Hughes, Taft, Roosevelt, and Root All Have Failed to Find a Flaw.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—With the approach of the campaign's end, the Republicans have failed to "find a flaw in Woodrow Wilson's armor," said Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, in an address here tonight. He said that when Mr. Hughes was nominated he felt a bit nervous as to the outcome of the election, because he felt that if there had been any great mistakes by the Administration Mr. Hughes would reveal them.

"He was the Republicans' strongest man, and he has failed," the Secretary said. "The greatest men that the Republican Party has drawn to it, not only Mr. Hughes, but Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt and your own State leader, Mr. Root, have been challenged by circumstances to prove their right to the title of statesman, and each has done his best. But I ask you what plan, what program, what policy have they presented to the American people more worthy, more practical, more American than that which has been pursued by Mr. Wilson? They have done their best and they have failed, not because they were without ability or statesmanship, or without an intense desire to serve their country; they have failed because, with all their genius, they could do no better than that plain, unassuming gentleman who four years ago was in derision called a schoolmaster, but who has now risen to be recognized as one of the master minds of the world.

"One of the characteristics of the American is generosity of spirit. I ask you how have they manifested that spirit in this campaign? Has any great Republican leader risen to recognize the tremendous responsibilities that have rested upon the President, the grave questions that he had to settle without the guidance of any precedent—not one question, but hundreds of questions touching most intimately our relations with foreign countries? We are out of war. These gentlemen themselves have no sons on the battlefields, no daughters in hospitals, no weeping wives; their fortunes are intact. Have they, in their generous Americanism, no word of appreciation to bestow upon the man who through these last two years has striven to find the safe path between American honor and national safety?

His Burden Like Lincoln's.

"When before was such a burden laid on a President or on a party? Pick me the four years. Not since Lincoln's time. Patience, patience, too much patience—that was the cry against Lincoln, wasn't it? He sorrowfully said himself that at one time he had but a single man in the House who could be called his champion. His sad old eyes told the story of his long suffering with Generals who were eternally getting ready and rivals in his Cabinet and editors whose policies he could not follow. The patient Lincoln is the man we love.

"And what is the alternative of patience? One of the ablest of our editors called on me to voice a protest against our long suffering. I said to him: 'Sit there on that side of the desk. You will be President. I will sit on this side and be your Secretary of State. Your correspondent here will be Mr. Common People, who will decide. Now review the situation and give me orders.' He talked for half an hour, ably, yes, brilliantly. But at the end he had to say that there was no other course to follow than the one the President was following. And Mr. Common People agreed with him. The President's policy was not dramatic. It did not make votes. It did not rally masses of marching men chanting songs of race hatred or intense nationalism. True, it was just doing the day's work. It wasn't advertising, nor egoizing—just plain steady work, insisting to a whole world mad with war that a neutral had rights which had been established before the world went mad.

"We are at peace when, if we had been intemperate, we should have been at war. We have made no friends among the belligerents because people at war don't want judges, they want partisans. We have obeyed George Washington's advice and made no entangling alliances, great as was the pressure to do otherwise. We have made the seas safe to travel for Americans—not by threat of force, but by persistent insistence upon our rights. We have been a medium for the care of the prisoners and the afflicted of all nations. And we have sacrificed no jot or tittle of the rights of Americans at home or abroad.

Inherited Legacy of Troubles.

"When President Wilson came into office he inherited a rich legacy of troubles. The Republican Party had been in power for twenty years, and had been ousted because it had not kept step with the march of the times. The country had asked for a revision of its archaic currency system, and its answer was the panic of 1907. The country had asked for a revision of its tariff schedule, and its answer was the Aldrich bill. The country had asked for the establishment of machinery by which the trusts could be shorn of their power for evil, and its answer was the tobacco case and the Standard Oil case. These were the three questions, the three problems that loomed largest upon the horizon when the President stood before the Capitol and called upon all forward-looking men to gather around in his support. To have dealt unequivocally with one of these intricate and perplexing problems within two years would have been regarded in normal times as an achievement of distinction; to have dealt with all three would have been thought impossible. Yet, within the first year of the present Administration three measures were passed meeting these needs.

"And yet who has heard a Republican leader say one word with respect to any one or all of these achievements? The American people are of generous mind. They have not forgotten. It is American to be generous, and that the Republican leaders have not understood. "Frankness is of the very essence of Americanism, yet here we are at the close of a national campaign not knowing the policies that our opponents propose to pursue if elected. They propose nothing constructive themselves; will they, I ask, undo what we have done? Will they repeal one or all of the bills that we have passed? They do not answer."

DENIES DU PONT CO. COERCED EMPLOYES

President du Pont Says Campaign for Hughes Is Conducted by Workers Themselves.

NO THREATS OF DISCHARGE

Company Has Only Pointed Out That Election of Wilson Would Be Inimical to Its Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 24.—President Pierre S. du Pont of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, in a statement issued for him by the publicity department of the company tonight, said that the campaign being conducted for Hughes among the 60,000 and more employes of the company here and elsewhere was being waged by the men themselves and not by the company officially. He intimated the company looked favorably upon it. He said emphatically that any employe who wished was free to vote for Wilson, and that his standing would not be thereby impaired.

Mr. du Pont said that his employes were working for Hughes because they realized that the re-election of Wilson would be inimical to the interests of the company, and, therefore, inimical to their own interests. He said they had realized that "they and their families will benefit by a change at Washington."

It was said that no denial would be made of the statement that foremen had canvassed the men as to their political preference; it was said that if this was done it was done by foremen who were working for Hughes, not as officials of the company, but as individuals.

"Every individual in the employ of this company is free to vote as he pleases," said Mr. du Pont, "and to work for whatever candidate, national, State, or local, as he pleases. His standing as an employe will be affected in no way by his political leanings.

"The company, as an organization, has taken no part in this campaign. It has not sought to influence its employes. Its attitude toward many public questions is well known, and many of its men have shown their attitude both within and without the plants, and neither they nor those who think otherwise have been interfered with in the slightest degree by the management.

"One of the Administration's acts to which strong objection has been made is the imposition of the retroactive, discriminatory tax on munition profits. This levy converts into the National Treasury one-eighth of the profits for direct sale of munitions. It leaves untaxed the industries which have profited indirectly but no less certainly from the sale of munitions. At the same time many small levies, stamp taxes and the like, which have not been considered burdensome, but which yielded large revenue, were discontinued, showing that the chief aim of the framers of the bill was not as had been declared—to make up a deficit.

"The company has always divided its profits with its employes in the form of bonuses and larger salaries. These employes do not like the idea of having a disproportionate share of the taxes taken out of the industry from which their living is derived and having that living endangered not only by this act, but by the possibility of its repetition.

"The cavalier dismissal of the du Pont Company's offer to build a plant for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen is another act which has stirred the interest of the men. This offer was to supply the explosives industry with nitric acid from the air by processes which involved the use of Government-controlled water power. The Government was to profit largely by this, but Congress gave the offer no consideration. Instead it passed a bill appropriating $20,000,000 for a Government plant, and threatened at the same time both the powder industry and the fertilizer industry by peace-time manufacture of nitrogenic material that this Government plans.

"All of these facts are of record and are known to the men. Some of the employes have not hesitated to emphasize their importance in the present political situation. But the company, officially, has not in any way attempted to influence the votes of its employes."

It was denied at the du Pont offices tonight that the wearing of Wilson buttons had been prohibited in the plants, or that managers and other officials of the company had brought any pressure to bear upon the men other than the use of persuasion upon fellow-workers.

Treading on Dangerous Ground.

Ex-Corporation Counsel Archibald R. Watson said yesterday that if the officials of the du Pont powder factories were waging a vigorous campaign among their employes to get votes for Mr. Hughes they were treading on dangerous ground because such action would constitute a violation of the law.

Well Placed Confidence

Makers of Footwear for more than Sixty Years

WE like exacting people, and have been satisfying them for sixty years. Our ability through experience makes it possible to satisfy those who are hard to please.

We have held their patronage by their confidence in us, and giving them footwear appropriate for all occasions, observing their individual requirements and faithfully filling them.

Footwear for Men and Women Custom shoes a specialty.

Orthopedic Foot and Shoe Specialists.

DR. P. KAHLER & SONS

15-17 West 44th St., New York Near Fifth Avenue

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 467 and 472 8th

PARIS MODES

For Theatre-Restaurant wear Afternoon Calling-Receptions Formal or Informal Affairs

Every style from Sport Suit to Ball Room Gown strictly correct for its appointed wear

Particularly emphasizing the very extensive assortments & the great number of Styles for Immediate selection

TEUTONS ACCUSED OF A HUGHES PLOT

Continued from Page 1.

was attended by a large gathering of clergymen. A few days after one of them wrote to mo and told of how he had started campaigns going in four cities in his district. From other people I heard of the activities in which they were engaged. I think success will come of them."

A few minutes later the purposes of the meeting were further revealed by Mr. Goldbeck, speaking in German. He said that the real campaign of German-Americans would begin on Nov. 8—the day after election day. He declared that the German-Americans would have to continue their organization work and their agitation with a view of controlling and dominating the election of 1920.

Speaking of the propaganda begun immediately at the outbreak of the European war, Mr. Jacobson said:

"At that time a number of our speakers were more enthusiastic than discreet, and it probably is true that they lauded the Kaiser too highly and spoke so strongly on the side of Germany as to create a feeling that they were pro-German rather than pro-American. More than one American who might have been with us was repelled. It was to change the sentiment which this propaganda had aroused that the American Independence Conference was started."

Mr. Jacobson made the claim that it was the German-American agitation that prevented Roosevelt from being nominated in Chicago.

"We managed to sidetrack him," he said, "but it was a hard fight. There was a barrel of money used against us."

This statement was enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. Goldbeck said that he was perfectly satisfied with Mr. Hughes's stand, and that German-American voters could not expect him to commit himself on every point. He ridiculed President Wilson's "note writing," declaring that, although he was a master of expression, when he got all through nobody knew what he had said. He said that the result of the President's foreign policy was to make the United States hated by Germany, and her allies had no reason to feel friendly toward the United States.

Exhorts Clergy to Agitate.

"I believe that it is proper for clergymen to take part in political activities of this nature," Mr. Jacobsen said at the afternoon meeting. "Why not? They are citizens. More than that, they are leaders. So, I say, let each of you find out the Hughes men in your community. Agitate with them. Get them interested in meetings. If you haven't a speaker, write and we'll send you one. If you want, we will send you literature. It won't cost you anything.

"Get meetings started. You know, pastors are not always practical, so if you can't manage the thing get some of the business men or other big men interested. You can arrange for the distribution of literature. But that, of course, is a mere incidental that you can decide for yourselves. The important thing is to get the citizens interested. You can call yourselves 'citizens' committees' or anything else you choose."

That the purpose of the pro-German agitators was to "get" Wilson no matter whom they had to stand for, was intimated by the Rev. Henry G. Niefer, pastor of Christ's Evangelical Church, Milwaukee.

"The thing that stands out," he declared with feeling, "is that Wilson must be defeated. This is our Christian duty. It does not matter what Mr. Hughes's sentiments are. If President Wilson is re-elected, he can say 'the people are behind me' and pay no attention whatever to us. If Mr. Hughes is elected, then Mr. Wilson's fate will be a warning to him and we can keep him in line."

"If Wilson is re-elected," said Mr. Goldbeck, "that is the end of German-American influence in politics. If Mr. Hughes is elected, why in four years more he will be with us, for he will have learned our strength."

At the morning meeting Mr. Jacobsen had made the statement that Wisconsin was a doubtful State. He also indicated that the agitators were going out of their way to defend Mr. Hughes. He said:

"Here in Wisconsin the agitation against Mr. Hughes is taking the form of pointing out his support of woman suffrage. Well, set against that the fact that in other States they are saying that Mr. Hughes has never voted for suffrage, but that Mr. Wilson has, repeatedly."

Two cashiers paid the expense accounts of the visiting clergymen. They stationed themselves at a table in the same room where the discussions had been held. On the table was a cash drawer, with a supply of currency and bills. Each clergyman who wanted reimbursement presented his expense card to the cashiers, who cashed it and took the card in return.

The Republican State Central Committee has headquarters in the hotel on the floor where the meeting was held, and its rooms became the lodestone of the visitors after the conference adjourned. The clergymen were taken in charge by State Secretary C. W. Fraser and supplied with campaign ammunition in the form of buttons, pamphlets, and Hughes literature.

Text of the Call.

The call for this meeting of Lutheran clergymen was sent all over the State. It reads as follows:

"The American Independence Conference,
"Rooms 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908,
13 North Clarke Street,
"(City Hall Square Building.)
"Carl E. Schmidt, Detroit, Chairman,
"National Campaign Committee.

"Dear Sir—Knowing the deep interest you have in the Presidential campaign, we take the liberty of asking whether you will be good enough to accept this invitation to come to Milwaukee Oct. 24 to attend a meeting to be held at the Republican House at 10 A. M.

"We appreciate the fact your duties are such as to make it difficult for you to make such a trip, and were it not for the extreme importance of this matter we would not attempt to have you represent your people here. But we feel that what you will be made acquainted with is serious enough to warrant our calling upon you to make this sacrifice, and, to prevent the sacrifice being too great for even a generous and interested man like yourself, we are insisting that you allow us to pay the expenses of the trip.

"This invitation is being extended to a large number of the German-American Protestant clergymen of Wisconsin. If you cannot attend we urge you strongly to send some one whom you place trust in as a representative.

"We remind you that there has existed in the minds of the voters a grave doubt as to which Presidential candidate should be supported, and we feel our information to be given you at the meeting will remove the doubt and will convince all real Americans that Charles E. Hughes should be elected.

"Very sincerely yours,
"WILL R. MACDONALD."

"We would advise that you encourage all Protestant ministers of the Lutheran and Evangelical denominations to attend this conference. THEO. LANGE,
"Publisher of Die Abendschule.

"We, representing various denominations, join in extending this invitation to you.
"REV. H. NIEFER,
"President of the Wisconsin District, German Evangelical Synod of N. S.;
"REV. C. W. SCHUETER,
"Evangelical Association;
"HANS MAYER, Ohio Synod;
"REV. HENRY C. NATTE,
"German Reformed Church;
"REV. HERMAN I. FRITSCHEL,
"Iowa Synod;
"REV. ALBERT LUTZ,
"German Methodist."

One of the ministers invited to tomorrow's meeting was the Rev. J. J. Oberle, pastor of St. Stephen's Catholic Church at New Coeln, Wis. Indignant over the matter, he telegraphed Mr. Hughes today as fonows:

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 24, 1916.
Charles Evans Hughes, care of William R. Willcox, Republican National Committee, New York.

I have been invited by the American Independence Conference (139 North Clark Street, Chicago, over signature of Will R. MacDonald, Secretary of the National Campaign Committee,) to attend a meeting at the Republican House, Milwaukee, at 10 A. M., Oct. 25. The invitation states the main object of this meeting is to remove any doubt that may exist as to whether all real Americans should vote for Charles E. Hughes."

The form of the invitation and others to which my attention has been called makes it apparent that it was sent broadcast to pastors of congregations made up of Germans and descendants of Germans. Mr. MacDonald offers to pay my expenses and apparently the expenses of all others who attend. I am communicating with you in order to learn if the spokesmen of the American Independence Conference speak with authority of yourself or others associated directly or indirectly with you.

The American Independence Conference has called a meeting in Milwaukee of Wisconsin Lutheran German pastors for Oct. 24; also a meeting of officers of German Catholic church societies for Oct. 25. I have read in the newspapers that at a secret meeting of German Lutheran pastors in Chicago a few days ago, under the same auspices, a Mr. Jacobson, representing Mr. MacDonald, made statements to the following effect:

1. That a committee of which Mr. MacDonald was a member had called upon Mr. Hughes and informed him that inasmuch as Mr. Roosevelt had made statements in recent speeches that caused alarm among German-Americans, particularly in view of reports that Mr. Roosevelt was to be in the Hughes Cabinet, the committee wanted a statement of Mr. Hughes's views on Mr. Roosevelt, and was thereupon assured by Mr. Hughes that he had not read the text of the objectionable Roosevelt speeches, and furthermore, that he would not appoint Mr. Roosevelt to any Cabinet position.

2. That the same committee was told by Mr. Hughes that if elected he would assume a firmer attitude toward Germany's enemies than President Wilson.

I am informed that Mr. Jacobson, Mr. MacDonald, or some gentleman representing them, will address the Milwaukee meeting to which I have been invited. If any such speaker quotes assurances from Mr. Hughes as I have outlined, or anything approximating them, I would like to be able to make such comment as the facts may warrant.

I therefore, am wiring you for your advice and enlightment on the subject and trust you will answer by telegraph at my expense before the meeting convenes.

Please wire me at the Republican House, Milwaukee, before the hour of the Wednesday meeting, which I will attend.

(Signed) Rev. JAMES J. O'BERLE,
Pastor of St. Stephens Catholic Church, New Coeln, Wis.

Call to German Catholics.

Another letter that reached Father Oberle's attention was sent to Presidents of German Catholic societies. It read:

Dear Sir: Perhaps at no time in the history of this country has there been a political campaign waged similar to the present Presidential campaign. Politicians have not hesitated to inject into this campaign every known issue that might prove a vote getter. A large element of our population has been slandered, maligned, and villified, even in the highest circles of the people, and now in the midst of the campaign a corrupted, degenerate, and subsidized press in its desperate attempt to elect a President and Congress subservient to their propaganda is doing its very utmost to confuse, rather than to enlighten the voter. We have at last reached a point where the voter cannot separate the wheat from the chaff, the true from the false, the friend from the foe, the patriot from the demagogue.

We are interested in placing before you an authentic statement as to the true position of Charles E. Hughes on the most important issues of the present campaign and take the liberty of inviting you to attend a meeting of the American Independence Conference, which will be held at the Republican House, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Wednesday, Oct. 25.

Believing that the sacrifice of your time is all we have a right to ask, we will reimburse you for the expense incurred in making the trip.

Very sincerely yours,
WILL R. MacDONALD.

We join most heartily in this invitation and urge you to come to this conference.

H. A. SCHMITZ,
AUGUST SPRINGOB.

Mr. Schmitz and Mr. Springob are respectively President and Secretary of the German Catholic Staats Verbund of Wisconsin.

DENIES HUGHES PROMISE.

Willcox Says Candidate Didn't Say Roosevelt Wouldn't Be in Cabinet.

William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, denied last night that Charles E. Hughes had made any promise to hyphenates that Roosevelt would be kept out of his Cabinet if he were elected President. His denial was uttered in reply to reports published in Milwaukee that a representative of the "American Independence Conference" had asserted that Mr. Hughes had made such a promise to a committee of the conference.

"Mr. Hughes has not made any promise to anybody regarding his Cabinet in the event of his election," Mr Willcox said. He called attention to the telegram he received yesterday from Will R. MacDonald, secretary of the conference, in which MacDonald said that Mr. Hughes had not made the Conference Committee any promises.

"Go-to-Church" Sunday, October 29th. Invite your friends, clubs, and other organizations.—Advt.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
FRENCH LINGERIE
NEGLIGEES
AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE
FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Fifth Floor Broadway **Macy's** Fifth Floor Broadway

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Ready for Service, Men!

The New Fall Styles in

SUITS

for Men and Young Men

$24.75

The styles you like to wear—
The fabrics you *know* will wear.
The tailoring you hope to find—and are sure to find in Macy Clothes.

There are many reasons why Macy Clothes are so much better than others and so much lower in price. We give three:

1. Large purchasing power.
2. Buying strictly for cash.
3. Selling strictly for cash.

Burberry Overcoats
(London Made)
Ideal garments for men who demand individuality in clothes. Warmth without weight is a feature peculiar to these coats. New Fall colors.
$39.75 to $64.50

Macy Clothing is Dependable—*Always!*

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

PHONE 6900 GREELEY

Women's Tailored Suits

An unusually large assortment of Women's Suits from the exact reproductions of Paris models to the strictly tailored suits; made of exclusive fabrics and many trimmed with fashionable furs.

29.50 to 295.00

Special for To-day

Fur Trimmed Suits—*Wolf or Opossum Collars*

New models of wool velour or broadcloth, in navy, brown, burgundy, plum, taupe, green or black; large roll convertible collar of taupe wolf, skunk or natural opossum. *Special* **39.50**

Special for To-day

Tailored Suits—*Without fur trimming*

New models, without fur trimming, (to be worn with own furs), of melton cloth, camel's hair, wool velour or broadcloth, in navy, black, Oxford, burgundy, brown, mahogany or taupe. *Special* **39.50**

Tailored Suits *for* Stout Figures

Sizes 40 to 50 bust

Fur trimmed or plain tailored suits of wool velour or broadcloth, in navy, black, brown, plum, green or taupe, cut on special measurements to answer the requirements of stout figures.

45.00 59.50 69.50

B. Altman & Co.

An Extraordinary Sale of Women's Tailored Suits

(sizes 34 to 44) now being held, presents a large quantity of desirable Suits, comprising more than twenty new Autumn styles, at the special prices of

$24.50 & $38.00

(Ready-to-wear Department, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York

ESTABLISHED 1848
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

Somehow Different

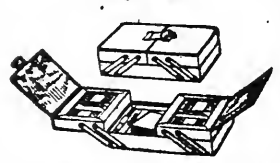
There is a great difference between imitating a Cross article—and counterfeiting it.

One is flattering—the other unprofitable.

The "Jenny Lind"

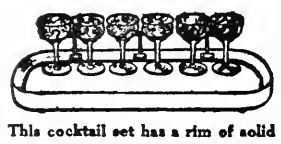
A period hand-bag of "Crinoline" design, in coloured and black silks, with quaint coloured silk linings, fitted with change purse and attached mirror; draw-string opening,—full overskirt and ruffle handsomely worked with a border of beads, base 5¼ inch diameter $23.75

Bridge Case



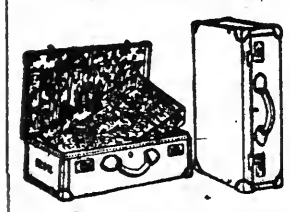
A bridge case of glazed calfskin leather, in pastel shades, moire silk lining, extension sides containing two packs of gilt-edge cards; two score pads, pencils, and rule-book in body; coloured enamel fastening. 4¾ x 8 inches closed....$16.50

Mahogany Cocktail Set



This cocktail set has a rim of solid mahogany, oblong shape, with bottom of glass; a fixed silver plated rack holds six hand-cut and engraved crystal glasses: 21 x 7¼ inches, complete.....$12.75

"Week-End" Suit Case



A suit case of black enamel-cloth covering with black or tan leather binding, reinforced corners; heavy tarboard construction, cretonne lining, removable tray, pocket in cover, two pockets in body; brass locks and mountings. Depth 6 inches.

24-inch size.....$9.50
26-inch size.....$10.00
Painting initials, extra.....50c

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The World's Greatest Leather Stores

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404 Fifth Ave.
(at 57th Street)
253 Broadway

Boston
145 Tremont St.

London
89 Regent St.

Dealers Throughout the World

COLONEL ATTACKS HAY MILITARY LAW

Roosevelt Tells Denver Crowds the President Surrendered to Powerful Militia Lobby.

ADDRESSES HUGHES WOMEN

Lays Lusitania Sinking to Belief That We Would "Welcome Being Kept Out of War."

DENVER, Oct. 24.—Pleas for universal military training and criticism of President Wilson for "debauchery of the civil service" characterized the address here today by Theodore Roosevelt, the principal one of a trio of speeches made in the course of his one-day stay in Denver.

Colonel Roosevelt urged that compulsory training would redound to the benefit of the nation, by increasing democracy, developing American youth physically and mentally, and aiding the country's social and industrial development. His criticism of President Wilson included a declaration that the Executive had "exchanged offices for political support."

Colonel Roosevelt advocated repeal of the Hay Military bill and the restoration of the militia to its former status. He cited Switzerland's development as an instance of what compulsory military training would do in developing a country "physically, mentally, and morally."

The Colonel divided his afternoon speech, which primarily was to the women of the State, between an appeal to them to vote for Charles E. Hughes for President and a sharp criticism of the Administration's foreign and Mexican policies. He declared the passage of a constitutional amendment enfranchising women was the most practical and expedient goal for the women now, and asserted that Mr. Hughes would maintain his announced stand in favor of this amendment.

The Colonel participated in three parades through the business section, one this morning on his arrival, one this afternoon, when a committee of Republican women escorted him to the Auditorium for his speech, and a red fire demonstration tonight. Late this afternoon he spoke to the members of the Hughes Women's special campaign party, which arrived late today.

He told the women that if he had been President and had sent President Wilson's "strict accountability" message to Germany, "there would have been no more ships sunk—unless there was a fight afterward. The Lusitania was sunk with its 1,394 deaths as a consequence, because other nations believed we'd welcome being kept out of war. If I had been President then, I'd have seized every interned German ship and then I'd have said to Germany, 'Now, see here, not what you are going to give us as compensation for this, but what we are going to give you.'

"I abhor a needless, wanton war, but if it were necessary to protect our women and children I'd have gone to war. When I was President and Germany wanted to assume part of control of Venezuela 'temporarily,' I got Dewey and had every ship in the fleet ready down south off Porto Rico. And I got the arbitration I asked for because Germany knew I meant what I said. If it had been otherwise we would have had a German stronghold in Venezuela, and most of our present war would have been fought right here at our front door.

"Just as sure as other nations get the impression that we are too proud to fight, this nation will have to go to war. When I was President I always tried to do strict justice. I wrote no notes—but one or two, but as a regular exercise that did not appeal to me—and I did what was equally important—I made it clear I was not too proud to fight."

In the course of his afternoon address the Colonel said:

"At this moment we are not ready in any way, physically or spiritually, to face a colorable foe. We owe this lamentable fact to several causes, but especially to the evil leadership given our people in high places. Mr. Wilson has not only been too proud to fight, but has also been too proud to prepare.

"The people of this country should provide for a first-class navy, a navy relative to the other powers what our navy was in February, 1909, when the battle fleet returned from the cruise around the world. We should have a regular army of a quarter of a million short-service men which would give us a mobile army of 125,000 or 150,000 to deal with such exigencies as that which the feebleness of our Government has brought about on the Mexican border at this moment. And this should be only the beginning. A freeman must not merely hire others to do his fighting for him. If he wishes permanently to remain a freeman he must fit himself to fight for his own rights, that is, for his country's rights.

"I honor the national guardsmen who are at the front. They have the true soldierly stuff in them. But the system under which they have been sent is an atrocious one, and should be changed at once. They have been tricked into going into what they supposed was a war on behalf of the country. When they entered the militia most of them had no idea that they would be conscripted as they have been. Their sense of honor has forbidden them to refuse going. But they should never have been sent for mere police duty; for remember that, thanks to Mr. Wilson's tame refusal to punish the Mexican bandits, we now have on the border a force of American soldiers from ten to twenty times as numerous as the bandits across the border; and yet this force does nothing.

"These rulers in Washington were not really interested in preparedness. They were not really interested in the defense of their country. They thought only of their own political fortunes in the immediate future. They refused to give us expert military legislation. They gave us political military legislation; legislation designed to secure votes next November at the cost of the lives of the gallant officers and men of the regular army; at the cost of the lives of the civilians, men, women, and children on the border, and in Mexico; and at the cost of the well-being of thousands of the families of national guardsmen who had themselves been sent to the Mexican border. The legislation of the last session should be repealed and the work of preparedness entered upon with serious purpose. The Hay military law was evil from almost every standpoint. The system of militia pay which it embodied, taken in connection with its other features, made it an unworthy political expedient designed to transform the militia of the several States into a huge political machine, dangerous to the well-being of the country and of its citizen soldiery. Most regrettably this feature of the militia pay, in its present unwise form, and the other unwise features of the bill, are due in no small degree to the influence of a powerful militia lobby on the President and on Congress. This lobby represented not the military interests of the nation, nor the interest of the immense majority of the rank and file and junior officers of the National Guard, but the interests of a limited number of officers, most of them of higher rank.

"See that your representative vote for a large and efficient navy and a small but efficient regular army. But always remember that in a free democracy no man should have the right to vote in the civil affairs of the country if he does not perform all the duties required by the country, not only in peace, but in war; and he cannot perform these duties in time of war unless he fits himself to perform them, unless he trains himself to perform them, in time of peace. I believe in universal military obligatory training of all our young men in time of peace; and, in time of war, in universal military service for every man and every women in whatever position it is deemed that man or woman can best render such service to the nation.

"The amiable pacifist who was chosen by Mr. Wilson, with his usual exquisite sense of entire military unfitness, to be Secretary of War, prattled with Bryan-like cheerfulness about how mobilizations take place easily and need not be upon a magnificent scale in advance.' Then on June 18, working on this theory of easy and unprepared-for mobilization, he commanded the entire National Guard to mobilize immediately. After ten days of maximum effort, just 25 per cent. of the men were started for the border. Over 40 per cent. of the Guard were found to be unfit for duty. Many of the men who started for the border had never received a single day's training. Many had never fired a rifle. Most of the cavalry regiments had no horses. Half the artillery batteries had no guns. I know one division in which, after three months, 10 per cent. of the men have not received their blouses and 20 per cent. have not received their rifles. Some of the regiments on the border have learned with wonderful quickness and are in fine shape. Some have made no improvement. A few have proved utterly worthless, because their officers were as untrained and so unfit for command that they could not teach and guide and help over difficulties and care for their men, who became little better than a mob."

Colonel Roosevelt then attacked the internal legislation of the Administration, saying:

"The internal legislation Mr. Wilson has obtained has had to be obtained by the exchange of offices for Congressional support; and, as a result, the Federal Civil Service has been debauched as never before, and Washington has witnessed the worst administration of the executive departments we have had for thirty years.

"There are certain things for which Mr. Wilson and his party claim credit where credit can only be awarded them by emphasizing the duplicity of their action. The Banking law is a good law in certain of its provisions; but these provisions are those of the Aldrich bill, which before election the Democrats so frantically denounced. They denounced in similar fashion a Tariff Commission and an Industrial Commission; and they are now in rather impotent fashion feeling after both. They have passed a Child Labor law, (which is so drawn, however, that it may be utterly ineffective,) after Mr. Wilson had emphatically declared against it. They champion a law which has been the needed revival of our shipping by private enterprise, more difficult than ever. Their tariff law was working ruin to our industry until the war created an outside tariff more protective than any we have ever previously had.

"President Wilson has made no effort whatever to enforce the Sherman law. Neither has he made any effort to change it. In one of his speeches he used a sentence which seemed to indicate that he regarded the Federal Trade Commission as having the power to modify the Sherman law. If this is what he meant, it is certainly not in accordance with the facts.

"The absolute lack of any constructive policy in Mr. Wilson's leadership comes out strikingly in his attitude toward business. His platform pledges, of course, amount to nothing on this point, or, for that matter, on any other point, but as far as they went they committed him, as did his promises, to the breaking up of all corporations, and the reintroduction of old-fashioned, ruthless, competitive methods in business—methods such as obtained in the middle of the last century. We were promised expitilicly four years ago in the Democratic platform, and by the Democratic orators on the stump, that they would destroy all trusts by the utilization of the Sherman law, and a tariff for revenue only, and would thereby lower prices and the cost of living. But prices and the cost of living have steadily gone up and Mr. Wilson has not invoked the Sherman law against any big trust. The Sherman law is on the books.

"Great and important suits were won under it prior to Mr. Wilson's taking office, but the poor effects, or, rather, nonexistent effects, of these suits have shown that the Sherman law offered no real method of doing away with the evils of corporate activities, while yet retaining what was good. There must be a totally different method of dealing with the problem. The case was admirably put by Mr. Hughes in his reply to Mr. Bryan on Sept. 5, 1908, when, after a merciless dissection of Mr. Bryan's own proposals, he stated what our aim should be, as follows:

"'It is the function of law to define and punish wrongdoing, and not to throttle business. In the fields of industrial activity the need is that trade should be fair; that unjust discriminations and illegal allowances giving preferential access to markets should be prevented; that coercive combinations and improper practices to stifle competition should be dealt with regardless of individuals; but that honest industry, obtaining success upon its merits, desiring no unjust opportunity to its competitors, should not be put under prohibitions which mingle the innocent and the guilty in a common condemnation.'

"Mr. Wilson has adroitly avoided doing anything one way or the other. He has left the law sleeping on the statute books, but liable to be revived against all business, good and bad alike, at any moment. He has left all of the dangers and difficulties just exactly where they were before. He and his party have done nothing to protect the people from the evils in business of which they have been complaining; nothing to prevent overcapitalization, or stock watering, or any other evil practice. In all of Mr. Wilson's utterances put together there is not one touch of the constructive statesmanship shown by Mr. Hughes in the single quotation above given."

COLONEL PRAISES WOMEN.

Congratulates Campaigners on the Effectiveness of Their Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH HUGHES WOMEN'S CAMPAIGN TRAIN, DENVER, Col., Oct. 24.—Undaunted by advance reports that Denver planned an unpleasant reception for them, the women campaigners arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon and found that Colonel Roosevelt had taken possession of the field. Although submerged by the presence of the Colonel, the women had two of their star speakers, Mrs. Raymond Robins and Mary Antin, on the program of the night meeting, but the crowd, anxious to hear the Colonel, cheered them down.

When the women's train was some 200 miles from Denver a telegram was received warning the party that Denver Democratic women had arranged a reception which might result in a riot.

Miss Frances A. Keller telegraphed that the campaigners did not fear the Denver women, and that the hotter they made it the better she and her fellow-stumpers would like it. When the train pulled into the station the campaigners found only about 100 Wilson women lined up to meet them, and a score of policemen on guard. The most the opposition did was to cheer for Wilson.

The campaigners went to the Brown Palace Hotel to dinner and while they were eating Colonel Roosevelt entered the room and amid cheers went to the speakers' table. Beaming around at the women, the Colonel said:

"I want to say a few words about this train. It is, to say the least, a little humorous that the same people who are saying, 'He kept us out of war' so vigorously are the very ones who are going to the verge of private warfare in an efort to defeat this train. As to the 'billionaire train,' I happen to know the personel of the train and I happen to know that every woman on the train is a wage earner except two who are married.

"With all my heart I congratulate you women upon the work you have done, upon the disinterestedness, the courage, and the vision with which you have met those gross and brutal afforts which really represent the gross and brutal negation of that spirit of fair play we like to think of as the guiding spirit of this nation.

"Now I try to be practical in my approval. I am not, as you know, used to sharing my time. But I have asked two of your number to share it with me tonight on the platform."

When the dinner was over the women joined in the torchlight procession arranged for the Colonel and later occupied seats on the platform at the Auditorium.

Rather dishcartened by their failure to share the speechmaking with Colonel Roosevelt, the women campaigners were further downcast by a report which reached here late tonight. This report was to the effect that the campaign train hereafter would be permitted to tour only those States where women vote. This would cut Ohio, Nebraska, Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York from the schedule and leave only Colorado, Illinois, and Kansas for the spellbinders te conquer.

CUBA SIDES WITH HUGHES.

Mayor of Havana Says It's Because Roosevelt Is For Him.

The support of Charles E. Hughes for the Presidency by Theodore Roosevelt has done much to put sentiment in conservative Cuban political circles on the side of the Republican nominee, according to General Fernando Freyre de Andrade, Mayor of Havana, who is now at the Holland House. General de Andrade is a candidate for election to the Cuban Senate, and a close friend of President Menocal. The latter is up for re-election to the Cuban Presidency on Nov. 1 as the candidate of the Conservative Party, his Liberal opponent being Alfredo Zayas, who is supported by ex-President Gomez.

"The approaching elections in Cuba, General Andrade said yesterday, have brought about a rather tense feeling among the people, as, for the second time in the history of the republic, a President is standing for re-election. While such a procedure is of little moment to the American people, because they are of government does away with the possibility of centralized control, it appears to be a serious proposition to many Cubans. There is little in the Cuban style of government that resembles the sovereignty of States, which means that control is very largely centred in the National Government, and that the President of Cuba has relatively more power in his country than the President of the United States has here.

The last time a President stood for re-election in Cuba a revolution resulted that brought intervention on the part of the United States, and the establishment of a provisional government in which Mr. Magoon played a prominent part as Governor. There is a possibility of such a thing as a revolution occurring again, though the excellent record of the present Cuban Administration, in spite of the attacks usually made in political campaigns by the 'out' party, militates against its happening."

TAFT TO SPEAK FOR NEPHEW

Ex-President Will Urge Election of Congressman Dooling's Opponent.

Ex-President William H. Taft will be one of the campaign orators in the interest of his nephew, Walbridge S. Taft, the Republican Congressional candidate from the Sixteenth District, at a meeting to be held Thursday, Nov. 2, in the Amsterdam Opera House.

Walbridge S. Taft is making a vigorous campaign for the place now held by Representative Peter J. Dooling. The Sixteenth District embraces substantially all of the territory from Thirty-sixth to Forty-ninth Street in Manhattan.

PRESSURE ON SPACE

Owing to the great demand for advertising space in The New York Times it has frequently been necessary to omit many advertisements. This demand promises to continue and forces discrimination in assigning space, i. e., preference will be given to advertisements having news value and to those for which copy, including matrices, cuts or drawings, for the daily edition is delivered before 6 P. M. on the day previous to publication; and to those for the Sunday edition of The Times for which finally approved copy is delivered before Friday night.

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The Times for the six months ended September 30, 1916, as reported to the Post Office Department, was 340,904—representing, in one grouping, the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

The New York Times

8-HOUR LAW AIDS WILSON IN ILLINOIS

Effect Most Apparent in Chicago, with Its Thousands of Railroad Workers.

REPUBLICANS FIGHT IT

Report That 80 Per Cent. of the Brotherhood Members Are for the President.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Out of the clamor of conflicting claims which increase as the close of the campaign in Illinois draws nearer no one, not a prophet, would venture to spell victory for either side. One fact, however, emerges clearly from the murk. Ever since the Adamson eight-hour law was enacted there has been a steady drift of sentiment toward President Wilson and there is as yet no distinct indication to justify the Republican assertion that it has been checked and that the Wilson tide has begun to ebb.

This city is the biggest railroad centre in the country and possibly it has not an equal in the world. For that reason it is only natural that the eight-hour law issue should have been brought to a focus here. There is no single feature of the campaign, not even the uncertainty of how the women's vote will divide which is causing the Republicans so much anxiety and worry as the problem of stemming the Wilson tide in the railroad vote.

With Chicago and its environs on fifty miles on all sides practically one enormous switch yard, filled with railroad workers, this is truly the "enemy's country" from the Republican point of view.

According to statistics obtained by the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES from competent authority, there are 270,000 workers employed in various capacities by the railroads entering the State who have a voting residence in Illinois. Some of these are organized, but the vast majority are not members of any labor organization. About 91,000 men qualified to vote in this State in the present election are members of the four railroad brotherhoods.

A person in this city who could not on any ground be suspected of pro-Wilson bias and is in close touch with what is going on among the organized railroad workers told THE TIMES correspondent tonight that at the present time this election was divided, 50 per cent. for President Wilson and 20 per cent. for Hughes.

"At that," he added, "there has been an improvement in the situation. Partly as a result of a special campaign of education carried on under the auspices of the Republican National Committee, and partly because some of the men have done some thinking for themselves and discovered that the eight-hour law is not the universal boon it was proclaimed when first enacted, about 10 per cent. of the Brotherhood men who were Republicans have returned to their original party allegiance and will vote for Hughes. We expect to be more re turn, but it is uphill work convincing them."

The defection in the railroad vote will be more felt by the Republicans in Illinois, than, for instance, in Indiana, and even in Ohio, not only because of the large proportion of the total vote that element represents in this state, but because under normal conditions the Republicans have always been able to count on 80 per cent. of the skilled class of railroad employes while the Democrats could depend on only 20 per cent. Now that an investigation has shown that this percentage virtually has been reversed in favor of their opponents a vigorous campaign has been initiated among the Brotherhood men throughout the State designed to reveal the alleged shortcomings of the Adamson law.

The propaganda received aid recently when Milton L. Clawson of Indianapolis, an attorney for a number of labor organizations, including the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, came out with an analysis of the law which shows that railroad engineers, long in the service, who under the present agreement with the railroads receive a full day's pay in some instances for a run of four or five hours, under the Adamson law would receive only a half or five-eighths of a day's pay for the labor they now perform.

Mr. Clawson pronounces the measure a "gold brick." His analysis has been printed in the bulletin of the Locomotive Engineers and Conductors' Mutual Protection Association of Detroit for the information of the members.

Republicans Fight Defection.

The Republican campaign managers are now engaged in a vigorous campaign to prevent the eight-hour-law defection from extending among labor organizations not affiliated with the railroads. That the eight-hour propaganda has called many such Republican union men away from the party moorings the Republican leaders know. The Executive Board of the Illinois Federation of Labor has adopted resolutions indorsing Wilson, and pronouncing the election of Mr. Hughes "a much greater calamity to common humanity in our country than was the civil war." Copies of the resolution were sent out today to all labor organizations affiliated with the federation, to be read at their meetings prior to election day.

It is roughly estimated that about 80 per cent. of the total masculine vote is furnished by voters affiliated with the labor organizations. On the basis of about 1,500,000, a safe estimate of the men's vote this year, this would mean a labor union vote of 960,000 in round numbers. The Republicans have information indicating that from 75 to 80 per cent. of that vote as the situation stands now, will be cast against Mr. Hughes on Election Day. That would mean from 278,000 to 288,000 Wilson votes from organized labor, a factor that may decide an election where the total vote with the accession of the women will be about 1,750,000.

Except among skilled mechanics and railroad workers, who generally have shown a marked preference for the Republican candidates in other years, the loss to the Republicans would be of a small minority. The large majority of the labor organization vote in this State, as in Indiana and Ohio, is normally Democratic.

The Republican campaign managers believe that at last they are beginning to get a light on the women's vote, and say that what they have learned is of a rather encouraging character. There is a woman's bureau affiliated with the Republican National Committee. It is directed by Miss Harriet E. Vittum, formerly head worker at a settlement here. Miss Vittum has been President of the Women's City Club.

Straw Votes of Women.

On the strength of a number of polls taken among the women's clubs in Chicago and other cities, Miss Vittum believes that 65 per cent. of the women's votes will be cast for Mr. Hughes. The poll as yet is based on straw votes cast by only 1,077 out of a total of approximately 550,000 women who are expected to vote. The polls show 631 votes for Mr. Hughes to 396 for President Wilson. The polls were taken in twenty-nine different clubs, only six of which gave Wilson a majority. A straw vote taken among members of the Woman's Trade Union League, which is regarded as 85 per cent. pro-Wilson, gave the President a big majority.

The Woman's Trade Union League, probably the strongest of all the women's organizations in this city, is conducting an aggressive campaign for President Wilson in co-operation with a well-organized Woman's Bureau at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee. One of the most active Wilson workers is Miss Mary McDowell, head worker at the University Settlement, who for many years has been engaged in social work in the stock yards district and is in close touch with the women voters there.

A poll of women voters taken under non-Republican auspices and made public here today shows a division in a total vote of 8,221, of whom 3,615 expressed a preference for President Wilson, against 2,606 who indicated that they would vote for Mr. Hughes.

One feature in relation to the women's vote which has cheered the Republicans is the fact that the heavy registration among women was in the strongly Republican districts. A much smaller proportion of women took the trouble to register in the districts where the laboring element lives and in Chicago's tenderloin.

Three out of every five women have registered," said one of the workers at Republican national headquarters today, thus "boosting the registration of Chicago to a figure approximately 75,000 above that of New York City." The official figures which became public today show a total registration of 808,119 in the city. Of these 504,421 were men and 303,698 women.

The Republican campaign managers expect that a heavy vote will be cast by women in the State outside of Chicago. In the country districts there is no registration. The Republicans, however, believe that by Election Day the campaign will have become so exciting as to bring out practically all the women entitled to vote.

The State outside the large cities is regarded as heavily Republican, and the leaders are taking it for granted that the women's vote will follow generally the main trend of the vote cast by men.

The German vote sides other complexion to the Illinois campaign. The Republicans made their usual claim that the bulk of it will be cast for Mr. Hughes. The Democrats believe that, with their candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Teutonic descent and the candidate for State Attorney a man with a strong following among German voters in the State, a large proportion of German voters will remain loyal to their Democratic allegiance than otherwise would be the case.

As far as can be learned the political leaders have not been able to make more than a guess at the size of the German vote. It has never figured as a separate entity in an election here before. It is large in the City of Chicago, where normally it would show a large majority affiliated with the Democrats, while in the country districts the reverse is true. Both the Democrats and the Republicans are wondering whether the proportion to be cast for Mr. Hughes will be enough to offset the defection in labor circles.

Republican Chairman's Prediction.

Fred E. Sterling, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, today predicted that Hughes would carry Illinois by 200,000 or better. The Republicans admit that there has been a drift to Wilson, but insist that it has been checked and that the normal Republican majority in the State is too big for the Democrats to overcome. The Democrats are predicting a Wilson landslide, and say without qualification that the Republicans not only have not checked the Wilson drift, but that they will not be able to check it in the weeks that remain before election.

To the impartial observer there are no indications of a landslide. The feverish activity which the Democrats are developing as the end of the campaign approaches may be taken as an indication that they are not without hope of carrying Illinois, but present signs do not indicate that their fight has been won or nearly won.

This week and next will see a finish as fast as was the finish of the early campaign in Maine. There are no indications that the Roger Sullivan organization, despite the rough treatment it has received from the Wilson Administration, is sulking. Approximately 100 meetings will be held under Democratic auspices in Chicago daily for the remainder of the campaign. Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn of New York was the chief speaker here tonight.

Much is expected, but much is also feared, from the visit of Colonel Roosevelt, who will arrive from the West on Thursday afternoon. He is scheduled to address a woman's meeting in the afternoon and to speak at the Amphitheatre in the stock yard district at night. Republican leaders are already praying that the Colonel will not say anything that will offend the Germans and react on the Hughes vote.

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COCHEMS OUT FOR HUGHES.

Progressive Who Rebelled at Roosevelt's Order Now Accepts It.

Henry F. Cochems of Wisconsin, a prominent Progressive, who, when Colonel Roosevelt urged all Progressives to support Hughes, refused to accept the Colonel's recommendation, came out yesterday for the Republican candidate.

Speaking of the other Progressives who rebelled against Colonel Roosevelt's order, Mr. Cochems said:

"I have gone through the same mental ordeal of protest and rebellion against events at Chicago. These excellent gentlemen, I know, from close intercourse since that convention, have declared themselves for Mr. Wilson, not because they approve him, his party, or his principles. They have made their judgment out of resentment."

Bainbridge Colby and John M. Parker of Louisiana were among the Progressives who, with Mr. Cochems, revolted, and they are now for Wilson. Mr. Cochems was the delegate to the Republican Convention who named La Follette for President in 1908, and he was with Colonel Roosevelt when he was shot in Milwaukee.

TAGGART SURE OF HIS STATE

Senator Says Wilson Will Carry Indiana by 50,000.

United States Senator Thomas F. Taggart of Indiana called upon Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic National Committee yesterday and irrevocably put Indiana in the Democratic column.

"If Indiana did not look good I would not be here," said Senator Taggart. "President Wilson will carry my State by 50,000. Don't groan at that prophecy, for it's true. Peace, prosperity, and general conditions in the country at large are responsible, and incidentally that Indiana, for the first time in eighty-three years, is out of debt."

Mr. Taggart was asked if there was any truth in the report that there was to be some significant exchanging of votes in his State.

"There will be no exchange of votes," he replied. "On Election Day hide, tail, and horns will be found together, and that includes the Bull Moose horns, too. They can only beat us now by putting one over on us, and I would really love to see them try it. While I am not conversant with conditions outside our State, I will say that Indiana will not be alone for Wilson, but you can bank on Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin as well."

CLAIM KANSAS FOR WILSON.

Democratic Congressmen Safe, Too, State Committee Says.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 24.—The Democratic State Committee claims Kansas for Wilson in an official statement today.

"We have the Republicans licked," said Hubert Lardner, Chairman of the State Committee. "There is little doubt that Kansas will be in the Democratic column. Wilson and the Democratic Congressmen will be re-elected."

'Getting Married' to Open on Nov. 2.

William Faversham will produce G. B. Shaw's comedy, "Getting Married," at the Booth Theatre on Monday night, Nov. 6. Violet Pearn's comedy, "Hush!" will end its engagement at the Little Theatre the preceding Saturday night and "Pierrot the Prodigal," the French pantomime, now at the Booth, will be transferred to the Little Theatre. The popularity of the pantomime has increased until it is now playing to capacity business.

JERSEY REGISTRATION LARGE

Leaders on Both Sides Worked Hard to Get Voters Out.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 24.—There was a heavy registration today in all parts of New Jersey, and all the district leaders in both parties worked hard to get out the voters, so that they could qualify at the general election. While no estimate of the registry was obtainable tonight, the party laders declared that it was large.

It was the last registry day for municipalities of more than 10,000 population. Because the primary contests brought out a large vote, it was estimated that about 300,000 Jerseymen did not have to register yesterday.

SOLDIERS VOTE FOR WILSON

Baltimore Guardsmen Favor the President on a Straw Ballot.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 24.—A straw vote of First Regiment soldiers, the last trainload to roll into Baltimore today, including men of the First Battalion, under Major D. John Markey; the machine gun company, and Brig. Gen. Galther and his staff, resulted in 152 for Wilson and 45 for Hughes.

The privates who voted numbered 180. Of these 140 were for Wilson and 40 were for Hughes. Of the officers, 12 voted for Wilson and 5 for Hughes. The machine gun company, it is said, voted solidly for Wilson. All who voted, it is said, are eligible to vote in November.

JUNIOR POLICE IN PARADE.

Commissioner Woods Reviews 200 Boys of 15th Precinct.

The Junior Police of the Fifteenth Precinct, boys who have volunteered to assist the regular police, held their second annual parade yesterday. Two hundred strong, they paraded through the east side, and were reviewed by Police Commissioner Woods and a Citizens' Committee headed by A. S. Arnold, its President, and J. I. Steinberg, Secretary.

Each lad looked spick-and-span in a blue uniform modeled after the uniform of the regular police. The Chief Inspector of the district, Harry Rodman, pranced ahead on a pony. His five aids also were mounted. The music was furnished by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum band. A detail of regular police kept the crowd back. All along the line children and their elders turned out to see the marchers in such numbers that several times it looked as though they would block the line of march.

The reviewing stand was on the steps of the Second Avenue Baptist Church, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets. As the youngsters swung past the stand they saluted as gravely as the regular police do when they have their annual parade. Beginning at the Fifth Street Police Station, the line of march led up Second Avenue to Fourteenth Street, thence to Avenue A, to Houston Street, to Chrystie Street, to Delancey Street, to Sheriff Street, and back to the station.

TO SUE T. ROOSEVELT, JR.

Father of Boy Hurt by Young Man's Car Made Guardian for Action.

A suit for personal injuries against Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., as the result of an automobile accident, will be filed shortly. This became known yesterday with the appointment of Salvatore Fontano of 819 East Sixtieth Street as guardian for his son, Nicholas, by Supreme Court Justice Pendleton.

The petitioner alleges that on Aug. 27 last, while Mr. Roosevelt's car was being driven in a reckless manner, it knocked down the infant and caused permanent injuries.

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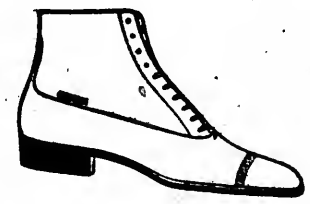

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GERARD SILENT AFTER TALK WITH PRESIDENT

Wouldn't Have Left Berlin Had There Been Any Crisis in Sight, His Only Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 24.—James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany, came to Shadow Lawn today for a conference with President Wilson, the first he has had since his return from Germany. He took luncheon with Mr. Wilson and remained in consultation with him until after 4 o'clock. When he left Mr. Gerard said:

"Naturally we went over the whole situation very carefully, but it would be manifestly improper for me to give any of the details of the conference."

In reply to questions as to whether he had discussed the U-boat question and the effect that an overturn of the party in power in Germany might have on the present submarine situation, Mr. Gerard would only repeat that he had talked over every phase of his work in Berlin. He made the same reply to questions about the possibility of peace overtures in the near future.

"It is obvious, however," he added, "that I anticipate no immediate change in the submarine situation or in the status of any of the other international problems involved in our relations with Germany, or I would not have left my post."

He declared again that his chief purpose in returning was to get a complete rest and only incidentally to give the State Department confidential information as to the present state of affairs in Berlin. The Ambassador said he had not yet decided as to the date of his return, but that it might possibly be early in November. He will see the President again before he leaves.

"My leaving will depend to a great extent on the steamer schedules," he said. "I cannot well go on a boat that stops in a country hostile to Germany and it isn't considered good diplomatic form, and I am therefore somewhat limited in my choice of the date of sailing."

Mr Gerard said that he was naturally interested in the political campaign, but that he expected to take no part in it, and because of his position could make no comment on the issues. Asked if he had read the story printed in this morning's papers, crediting Captain Boy-Ed with the direction of the submarine campaign off the New England coast, Mr. Gerard said that he had not, but that Captain Boy-Ed was employed in the Admiralty Office in Berlin at the time he left.

DOCTOR SHOT IN HIS OFFICE.

Woman Who Says She Is Rejected Sweetheart Arrested.

Susie Negy, a Hungarian dressemaker, 23 years old, of 398 Grand Street, was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station last night, charged with felonious assault. She is accused of shooting Dr. Joseph Lipman, 42 years old, of 314 East Fiftieth Street, in the right forearm with a revolver while in the physician's office. Dr. Lipman was taken to Polyclinic Hospital, where the bullet was removed.

Detectives Kenny, Haydon, and Brownworth of the Second Branch Detective Bureau were passing the physician's office when they heard a shot followed by screams of women. They rushed into the house and found the physician wounded and his office filled with women, some screaming while others had fainted. In the hallway were Dr. Lipman, his maid, Anna Rupplitz, who the detectives say saved her employer's life and the woman charged with shooting the physician. There was a man who accompanied the woman and who the doctor says handed her the revolver, but he escaped in the confusion.

According to the story obtained from the woman by the detectives, she asserts that she had been the doctor's sweetheart and he cast her aside two years ago. She is now employed in circumstances now, she declares. She denied firing the shot, asserting that the doctor shot himself. She told the detective that she had the physician in the Third Municipal Court a short time ago in a civil action and that she had called at his office several times recently.

The doctor declined to make any statement before going to the hospital. He was cool and collected all through the excitement following the shooting.

Col. Jannicky of 47th Reinstated.

Colonel Ernest E. Jannicky of Brooklyn received official notice from the headquarters of the Second Division of his reinstatement as commander of the Forty-seventh Regiment yesterday, the order to take effect at once. Colonel Jannicky had accompanied the regiment to Peekskill after the mobilization order, and in July was relieved of his command so that he might return to the armory to make an inventory of the regiment's Federal property before the mustering out process began. At the time members of the regiment said that politics had been responsible for the change in the regiment's commanders. Lieut. Col. Harry B. Baldwin has been in command of the Forty-seventh since late in July.

SEABURY ITEMIZES CHARGES OF WASTE

In Open Letter to Whitman He Makes 19 Allegations of Maladministration.

TELLS OF 3,000 NEW JOBS

Unnecessary Tax of $20,000,000 to Cover Up Estimate Error, Candidate Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Samuel A. Seabury has addressed to Governor Whitman an open letter giving specific details in support of his charges of "extravagance and incompetence" against the Whitman administration. He submits nineteen separate charges, which, he says, are only "a few" of the details. In the letter he repeats several of the charges which he has made in his campaign speeches and adds several new charges.

Mr. Seabury read the letter tonight to 3,000 persons in a meeting at the Arena in this city. "Governor Whitman has asked for particulars," he said, "so I am giving them to him." The crowd frequently interrupted his reading of the letter with applause, and when he had finished the cheering lasted for several minutes. The letter follows:

"To the Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Governor State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

"Dear Sir: You have challenged me to produce specific details in support of charge that your administration has been extravagant and incompetent. I hereby append a few of them:

1. I charge that your first official act as Governor was to make a mistake of $18,000,000 in your estimate of State expenses.

2. I charge that, in order to prevent the exposure of this mistake, you imposed unnecessary direct tax of $20,000,000 upon the people of this State.

3. I charge that you signed appropriation for canal construction out of current revenues of $3,654,000 which was not needed or used for that purpose.

$660,000 Waste in "Ads."

4. I charge that you permitted $660,000 to be wasted in newspaper advertising of the proposed Constitution, although the Constitutional Convention had provided that a copy of the proposed Constitution should be handed to every voter as he registered.

5. I charge that you unnecessarily increased the appropriation for your own department by $39,060.

6. I charge that you signed appropriations permitting the Attorney General to provide additional berths for partisan lawyers at an increased cost of $88,837.

7. I charge that you replaced three Judges of the Court of Claims at $6,000 each with five Judges of your own selection at $8,000 each.

8. I charge that, although in your annual message on Jan. 5, 1916, you recommended the abolition of the Board of Port Wardens as useless, and, although a bill was introduced in the Legislature to carry out this recommendation, you nevertheless appointed three members of the Republican State Committee as members of this board at a time when a contest was in progress between you and your political opponents for control of the State Committee, and thereafter no more was heard of the bill.

9. I charge that in 1915 you signed appropriations for the maintenance of State and county highways more than $1,647,000 greater than the year before, and that this money was so inefficiently expended that these highways are in worse state of repair than at any time since the State highway system was started.

10. I charge that the payrolls on file in the Controller's office show that you have added more than 3,000 new jobs to the State service.

11. I charge that you have increased the administrative expenses of the State government $4,465,646.19, and that the average of the total appropriations during the past two years is $15,000,000 greater than the total appropriations signed by Governor Glynn in 1914.

12 I charge that you expended $2,500 for a secret staircase leading to your office, although this same staircase had been torn out by one of your predecessors.

13. I charge that at this very moment you are permitting hundreds of men to be employed upon the barge canal who have been hired for political purposes and not for canal work.

14. I charge that during your primary fight against Senator Brackett of Saratoga County the civil service law was violated by the appointment in your interest of 110 men on the pretext of an emergency which did not in fact exist.

$13,852,948 Items Attacked.

15. I charge that you failed to veto items aggregating $13,852,948 which the Tax Reduction Committee by formal petition showed that you could save to the taxpayers. On this committee were William Willcox, now Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Charles E. Hughes, Jr., son of the Republican candidate for President; Joseph H. Choate, William M. Calder, Republican candidate for United States Senator; Otto T. Bannard, former Republican candidate for Mayor of the City of New York, and others.

16. I charge that after promising the people of the State in 1916 that you would stand or fall on a budget of $44,000,000 you violated this promise and signed appropriations totaling $49,000,000.

17. I charge that you have demeralized every State department by the example you have set of concealing itemized vouchers covering your expenses on your trip to California.

18. I charge that you destroyed the effectiveness of the Judicial Workmen's Compensation Commission by combining it with the administrative Labor Department, and emasculated the compensation law itself by permitting direct settlement between casualty companies and the injured workmen.

19. Finally, I charge that your ignorance of State finance is proved by your public statement that Governor Glynn should be impeached for his action in regard to the sinking funds, Nos. 2 and 3. If you knew what was going on in your Administration you would know that the practice pursued by Governor Glynn has been followed in every respect during the two years which you have been Governor.

"If the detailed specifications which I have here given are not sufficient I am ready to supply more at any time.

"Respectfully yours,

"SAMUEL A. SEABURY."

Democratic leaders here asserted that the reception to Mr. Seabury here was more enthusiastic than last night's demonstration for Governor Whitman. About 1,600 persons attended the Whitman meeting, they said, which is little more than half the number at the Arena tonight. William F. McCombs, candidate for United States Senator; Secretary of War Baker, and Secretary of Interior Lane were other speakers.

Before the Syracuse meeting Mr. Seabury spoke at Owego and Cortland, both Republican strongholds. He was received cordially. Replying to a heckler at the Arena tonight, Mr. Seabury indorsed President Wilson's stand on the eight-hour law.

"It is one of the great constructive achievements of his Administration," he said. "Mr. Hughes's position with respect to it, favoring the principles of the bill, as he says he does, is in marked contrast to the President's stand."

Mr. Seabury's tour for tomorrow will end with a night meeting at Rochester.

EX-CONVICT DAMNS WHITMAN

Speaks from Box at "Under Sentence" in Defense of Osborne.

A group of ex-convicts, members of the outside Mutual Welfare League, attended last night's performance of "Under Sentence" at the Harris Theatre, and between the acts several of them addressed the audience from one of the upper boxes. One of the speakers, Frank Rogers, who has served terms in several prisons, spoke twice, and during his second talk, referring to Governor Whitman's alleged promises to Thomas Mott Osborne, he said:

"Governor Whitman, damn him, in plain English, said he'd go to hell for Tom Osborne, but he didn't."

Some one in the audience asked Rogers why Adolph Lewisohn, President of the National Committee on Prisons, who was the first speaker of the evening, was going to vote for Mr. Whitman. Rogers said he would have to ask Mr. Lewisohn himself that question.

After the performance Spencer Miller, Jr., former Deputy Warden under Mr. Osborne, asked the indulgence of the audience for Rogers's remark.

"You must pardon one of the men, who in his enthusiasm forgot himself," he said. "The prison reform movement is bigger than any personalities between two men."

Sam Warren and Peter Rooney were among the other speakers.

NIJINSKY IN ROLE OF FAUN.

First Appearance Here of Creator of "L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune" Ballet.

Waslav Nijinsky appeared as the faun in "L'Apres-midi d'un faune" with the Diaghileff Ballet Russe for the first time in America at the Manhattan Opera House last night. It was he who had originally devised this much-discussed ballet to Debussy's orchestral prelude of that name. It was given last season before his arrival and, for that reason he refused to appear in it when he did come. As Mr. Nijinsky performed the principal role, it seemed hard to remember why so much unfavorable comment had been made on the matter, owing to professional interest in the presentation on the part of the police.

The curious poses of the nymphs, which seemed to make ancient Greek bas-relief live again, had their old appeal. It was noticeable, however, that the queer, jerky timing of these movements which had been apparent last season was less conspicuous last night. Whether this was due to the fact that several of the six nymphs were new to the ballet, or to the fact that Mr. Nijinsky desired the movements to be smoother, it was nevertheless, a noticeably different effect and one which to many would probably seem to take all of the piquancy that was formerly present.

In "Les Sylphides" the new dancers of the company—Mlles. Olga Spesizewa, and Margarita Frohman—made their first appearances. They seem likely to be able to strengthen the personnel of the ballet where it needs strengthening. Besides the ballets already mentioned, the dances from "Prince Igor" and "Patrouchka" were also given, with the Nijinsky dancing in the latter for the first time this season and giving new significance and life to it.

MAUD POWELL'S RECITAL.

He Violin Playing at Cort Theatre Shows Taste and Excellence.

Maud Powell gave her first violin recital of the present season at the Cort Theatre yesterday afternoon. Her program comprised a Concerto, in A minor by Arensky, Saint-Saëns's Sonata in D minor, Beethoven's Romance in G, a rondo by Mozart, and pieces by Martini-Powell, Bazzini, Dvorak-Powell, and Vieuxtemps. This program was off the beaten track, and showed the care in arrangement and selection which is characteristic of Miss Powell's programs. Arensky's agreeable concerto is unfamiliar, and violinists do not often play the sonata of Saint-Saëns, to which she gave a place.

The violinist in her playing again manifested those qualities in taste and excellence which are associated with her work. The larger numbers were played with a breadth of line which is rare in a feminine artist's performance, and in the lighter moments there was all the charm and grace that could be wished.

Perhaps she was a trifle more concerned with adapting a traditional style in Beethoven's Romance in G than she was with warmth and expression, but this composition presents some vexing problems of viewpoint for any artist, and maybe her way of solving them was as valid as those which go as far in the other direction. Her finesse in Mozart's unfamiliar Rondo and the expressiveness with which she made the muted strings speak in Martini's "Plaisir d'Amour," which she had arranged herself, were other points to be noticed. Arthur Loesser assisted very capably at the piano.

WHITMAN DECLARES SEABURY IGNORANT

Compensation Law Reform, Urged by Judge, Already in Effect, Governor Says.

RIDICULES ANOTHER IDEA

Says Extending Appropriation Veto Would Be Unconstitutional—Tours Northern Counties.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Governor Whitman ended a strenuous day's campaigning by speaking to 1,200 persons here tonight, attacking these statements by his opponent, Judge Seabury:

"I favor the repeal of the direct settlement law. I favor the amendment of the advance payment law so as to make it impossible to settle a claim outside the jurisdiction of the Industrial Commission.

"The law should be so changed as to make it possible for the Governor to veto any part of an item."

Such statements, said Governor Whitman, constitute a most remarkable display of ignorance on the part of the Democratic candidate. The Governor read a letter from John Mitchell, President of the Industrial Commission, praising the direct settlement law. The veto of part of an appropriation item, Whitman said, would be unconstitutional.

"It is almost incredible," said the Governor, "that a man who has sat on the bench for fourteen years should be guilty of the misstatement he is quoted as making with reference to the law he assumed to know when he took his judicial oath.

"Judge Seabury would have us believe that if by some remarkable mischance he were elected Governor he would repeal the direct settlment law and would ordain that every one of the thousands of claims received annually should take its place upon a calendar of the Industrial Commission, to be heard in order. This would mean a delay of months, and would result in grave hardships for the injured and the dependents of those maimed or killed while engaged in hazardous occupations.

A Thing Already Done.

"The second sentence is a remarkable display of ignorance. He declares he would favor the amendment of the advance payment law so as to make it impossible to settle a claim outside the jurisdiction of the Industrial Commission. I am in favor of the same thing, and, what is more, my Administration has placed upon the statute books of this State just such an amendment, and it is in force today. All negotiations between employers and employes are today conducted under the supervision of the Industrial Commission. No settlement is final until the commission has received the direct approval of the commission. All such agreements must be set forth on forms furnished by the commission, and no workmen, no matter how uninformed he may be, can make any agreement which would result in his receiving less than the law specifically provides for him to receive.

"I have only newspaper reports of the meeting in Oneonta, where Judge Seabury told his audience that if elected Governor he would change the law restraining the Governor from vetoing any part of any item," went on the Governor, "and it is just as hard to believe that my opponent should have made such a blunder as in the case of the labor legislation. Surely he must have read a little about State affairs as he has roamed up and down the Executive Chamber, but, nevertheless, he has made two gross errors in that statement:

"First, as a Judge, he should know that it would be unconstitutional for the Legislature to pass such a law, and, second, he might know that on Jan. 5, 1915, I submitted to the Legislature a message devoted exclusively to State finances, and that one of the suggestions I there made was that the Constitution of the State should be amended to permit the Chief Executive to reduce, as well as veto, items of appropriations passed by the Legislature. I stated my reasons there, which he might have read, and, even if he desired to deceive any voter into the belief that he was initiating important reforms, he would have been able at least to map out a program which was not contrary to the Constitution of the State."

Catalogues Seabury's "Errors."

Continuing his attack Governor Whitman catalogued statements by Judge Seabury as Error No. 1, Error No. 2, &c. There were five of these "errors" in all, including the attack on the Stivers Military act, the charge of extravagance against the Governor for using State morey without legislative sanction to enrich the Health Department, whereas in reality, Mr. Whitman said, the funds had been used in an emergency to fight the epidemic of infantile paralysis, and the attack on the Governor because, so Judge Seabury charged, the State troops were sent illequipped to the border.

Governor Whitman made eleven speeches today, addressing nearly ten thousand persons as he swung through the counties of Jefferson, Oswego, St. Lawrence, and Onondaga. At Oswego and Fulton he was forced to speak twice, so anxious were the people to hear him.

At Oswego, after speaking in the Richardson Opera House, he hurried across the city to address a gathering of railroad employes at the New York Central shops. Here the Governor laid emphasis on the improved condition of the workingman under his administration, and said the Republicans at Albany in the last two years as much as they had worked with labor to help the whole State. In this speech Mr. Whitman omitted his usual plea for the candidacy of Justice Hughes. The railroad men received the Governor with enthusiasm and listened attentively as he declared that neither Judge Seabury nor himself had had any real experience in labor legislation, but that he had gone to an expert, John Mitchell, and had hearkened to his advice before doing anything or saying anything on the subject.

William M. Calder, Republican candidate for the United States Senate, left the Governor's train today and went to Malone, Canton, and Potsdam, where he spoke, rejoining Governor Whitman at Ogdensburg in time for the night rally. Mr. Calder devoted himself to a discussion of the prospects of business under a low tariff, and urged the repeal of the Underwood tariff as necessary to save the country from financial disaster.

'WALDORF CROWD' BETS EVEN MONEY ON WILSON

Plenty of Hughes Supporters on the Curb, but They Refuse to Give Odds.

Practically all the election betting in the Wall Street district yesterday was at even money on the Presidential candidates. The Curb commissioners reported after the close of business that about $25,000 had been placed, including $10,000 on Wilson which was sent down by the "Waldorf crowd" of speculators in the stock and cotton markets.

Plenty of Hughes money appeared when the situation was firmly established on an even basis. The Wilson men said many thousands of dollars of Democratic money were still held in reserve, with the expectation of holders that the odds of 9 on the President to 10 on Hughes might again appear. There was no sign of this development in late dealings.

The betting commissioners said inquiries from Wilson supporters in the West had been pouring in all day in regard to the chances of making wagers on a better-than-even basis. With the Hughes men firmly holding out for even money, the betting agents were forced to send word to their correspondents that odds could not be obtained. Even money was offered on Wilson's success in Ohio, and on New York State the Republicans asked 10 to 8 in favor of Hughes, with the Wilson partisans asking 10 to 7.

Supporters of Seabury's candidacy asked odds of 1 on Seabury to 2 on Whitman, compared with some bets made last week at 6 to 10. The Whitman men were willing to give odds of 10 to 7, but no money was put up on either proposal as far as could be learned. An offer of $1,000 was reported at 1 to 5 that Hughes does not carry ten States.

Even money was wagered for the first time in Brooklyn yesterday on the outcome of the Presidential election. Fred Schumm reported that he had placed $2,000 even that President Wilson would be re-elected, and another of $500 to $400 that Wilson would carry Kings County.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 24.—Discouragement on the part of Republican workers was indicated today by the betting in the poolrooms. For the first time since the campaign opened Hughes money has disappeared from the betting board. The betting started at $1,000 offered on him to win. It was cut down to nothing today with the acceptance by Democrats of the last $250 offered. Several new bets made their appearance. Among them were $1,000 to $1,500 that Wilson, Reed and Gardner will all win in Missouri; $200 even that Hughes will carry Indiana, and $200 even that Wilson will carry Ohio.

GRISWOLDS ROBBED OF $110,000 IN GEMS

Continued from Page 1.

began to set their room to rights at 8 o'clock this morning. This girl discovered several jewel cases on the floor behind a curtain and called the attention of Louise West to them. Miss West is entrusted with the care of the jewels and she knew that last night they had been safely stowed away in their customary place in a closet. She gave the alarm and Mr and Mrs. Griswold and Miss Canfield began an inventory of the jewels remaining with them that fixed the amount of the theft at about $110,000.

Smoked as They Robbed.

A search of the house showed that the thieves had broken open a box of Mr. Griswold's cigars and had seated themselves in the library while they smoked about half a one each. They had left the ends on the rug beside their chairs. The library is richly furnished, and close by one of the chairs stood a gold vase worth $600. There were other articles of great value in the room, and in the dining room was much silverware. None of it was touched, though, in addition to the jewels, the thieves took a purse containing $48 from Mr. Griswold's dresser and one containing $28 from Miss Canfield's room.

The inventory of their loss, which it took the family almost all day to complete, increased the conviction of the detectives that only some one intimately acquainted with the house could have managed the robbery. For among the jewels taken was a gold inlaid fan 130 years old. This piece had not been in cases with the other jewels, but had rested at the bottom of the closet in a box, on which were heaped many other boxes and pieces of clothing. Unless he knew of its presence there, no thief would have found it, in the opinion of the detectives.

Mr. and Mrs. Griswold motored to Police Headquarters in New York as soon as they learned the extent of their loss and reported it to Deputy Police Commissioner Frank A. Lord. On the ground that the New York police undoubtedly would have to handle the case, so far as the recovery of any of the loot was concerned, Mr. Lord sent the four detectives back with the Griswolds. When their discoveries had satisfied them that no strangers would have committed the thefts unaided, the detectives turned to the servants and arraigned all twelve before them, starting in first with the men and women closely, and learned that all except three had spent the night in the house. Their rooms are on the third floor. The three accounted for their movements from the time they had left the house last night to their return today, and tonight the police began to check up these accounts, though they admitted this activity was purely a matter of form.

Mr. Griswold said last night he thought the robbery probably took place at about 5:30 o'clock, when Miss Canfield was aroused. He made no estimate or valuation on the articles taken, but intimated it would not exceed $50,000, though the police fixed the amount at more than twice this sum.

"I do not believe the robbery was what is known as an inside job, and strongly suspect that the thieves used chloroform," Mr. Griswold said. "All of us felt rather queer when we awoke this morning. It is our belief, from investigation, that the thieves entered by a library window that had been left unlocked, and which was not protected by a screen. They took all the loose jewelry from my wife's dressing table, other jewelry from the drawers of the dresser, and many articles from cases in a wardrobe. They took some money out of the pockets of my clothes in my bedroom as well as a purse from Miss Canfield's room. Mine had been searched for valuables, and some of the boxes in which I kept fishing reels had been ransacked in the search for jewelry.

"After entering through the library window and collecting the jewelry, the thieves evidently left by a side door, which we found unlocked."

Mr. Griswold said his wife considered herself fortunate in that she kept her larger pieces of jewelry in a safe deposit box in Manhattan, so the thieves had not got these.

List of Stolen Jewels.

It is through fingerprints or the attempt of some "fence" to dispose of some of the jewels that the detectives hope to get trace of the thieves, and at their request Mrs. Griswold supplied the following list of stolen jewelry:

Brooch, large diamond, about three carats. Oval shape, surrounded by small diamonds.

Pendant, large pearls set around diamonds; brooch, which matches the pendant.

Brooch, large turquoise in centre; one carat diamond on each side.

Green-black pearl ring, platinum setting, surrounded by small diamonds.

Pink pearl ring, platinum setting, surrounded by small diamonds.

White pearl ring, platinum setting, surrounded by small diamonds.

String of pearls, with small pearls between each large pearl, about 16½ inches long, graduating in size from back to front.

String of pearls, set in the same way, about 19 inches long, centre pearls decidedly larger than others.

Diamond chain, about 31 inches long, each diamond set in small platinum ring.

Diamond chain, about 19 inches long, each diamond set in small platinum ring.

Small diamond watch set in solid with diamonds, size of a twenty-five-cent piece.

A platinum chain, about 25 inches long, set with pearls.

Brooch, with a large opal, set in very old-fashioned setting, fancy diamond setting with dark blue enamel, gold, and small diamonds.

A small ring, with fancy diamond setting, about one carat, one and one-half carat ruby in centre.

A small bar pin of platinum, about one inch long, with ruby in centre and three-quarters of a carat diamond at each end, very fine stone, pin closes with screw.

Two ruby pear-shaped drops set with small lines of gold.

Gold bracelet, upper half made of diamonds, linked together, and lower half of gold, with a diamond heart hanging, with several diamonds missing.

Gold chain bracelet, emeralds and diamonds alternating, with small-shaped heart.

Gold chain bracelet, with a small gold locket hanging from it.

Gold bracelet, with sapphires, small diamonds and large diamonds alternating.

Long barrette, with a straight line of diamonds, about two inches long, with a safety catch for hair.

Gold chain bracelet, with six pearls.

Thread of gold going through a large pearl, with tassel hanging down.

Antique platinum chain, with amethysts, and a very old, flat diamond.

Dull black enameled watch.

A fan, very much worn, about 130 years old, with carved sticks, inlaid with gold.

Gentleman's solitaire pearl scarfpin, with spray of small diamonds coming out from the top

This list includes all the jewelry Mrs. Griswold could remember. It was sent immediately to every pawnbroker in Greater New York and will be circulated broadcast.

FORD PUTS WOMEN ON A $5 WAGE SCALE

Continued from Page 1.

ary as possible. Mr. Ford, however, in coupling his announcement with his remark about having had an 'inspiring talk' with President Wilson is obviously attempting to use the increase to win over women voters of the West who now favor Hughes."

Whether or not he thought Mr. Ford's action would be apt to win women's votes for the Democratic ticket Mr. Willcox would not say.

In Illinois alone 700,000 women are registered, and at least 600,000 are expected to vote on Nov. 7. In Chicago it is estimated that 300,000 women are qualified to cast a ballot for President.

PRESIDENT TO GO WEST.

He Will Make Four Speeches in Cincinnati and Get Back Friday Night.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 24.—President Wilson will leave Long Branch at noon tomorrow for Cincinnati, where he will make the last of his speeches in the Middle West. The Presidential party, which will include Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Tumulty, and Dr. Grayson, will take a special train to Baltimore, and from there will proceed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to its destination.

Besides Baltimore, it will make only four possible stops, at Chillicothe, Greenfield, Blanchester, and Loveland, Ohio. At Cincinnati the President will make four speeches, the principal one to be delivered in the evening before a non-partisan audience in the Music Hall. He will be entertained at luncheon at the Women's City Club, and at dinner at the Business Men's Club. He will return to Shadow Lawn at 10:45 Friday evening. On this trip, for the first time, the Presidential party is to have a special train all the way, instead of being given a special car attached to a regular train.

FINES MRS. HOADLEY $9,000.

Lawyer's Wife Must Go to Jail, Pay, or Face Supplementary Inquiry.

Mrs. Fannie Curtis Hoadley, wife of Joseph H. Hoadley, was fined $9,000 for contempt of court yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Pendleton. If she does not appear in court within five days to testify in supplementary proceedings or pay the fine, she is ordered committed to the "common jail of New York" until the fine is paid or she is discharged by law.

The application to punish Mrs. Hoadley was made by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which got a judgment against her on Nov. 23, 1914, for $19,049 for the deficiency due in a mortgage foreclosure suit. She was ordered to testify as to her property on Jan. 22, 1915, but failed to appear. Her husband then promised to pay the judgment if no steps were taken to punish his wife, and he subsequently reduced the amount due to $9,000. His failure to make further payments caused the present action to be taken against Mrs. Hoadley. It is expected that the remainder of the judgment will be paid before Mrs. Hoadley is required to testify.

DR. VAUGHAN AGREES TO RUN

Now Candidate of Both Prohibition and Local Option Parties.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 24.—Dr. Henry Vaughan of Morristown, after declining the proffered indorsement of more than 1,000 signers of a local option petition, today reconsidered his determination and notified Secretary of State Thomas F. Martin by telephone that he would stand as the joint candidate for Governor of the National Prohibition Party and the Local Option Party.

Dr. Vaughan's attempted withdrawal was made yesterday, but Mr. Martin informed him the certification as a local option candidate had already been made. Dr. Vaughan then replied that he would make no objections to having the double designations appear after his name on the official ballot.

Irish Bazaar Fund Now $70,000.

The residents of Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island and New Jersey went to the Irish Bazaar at Madison Square Garden yesterday in fairly large numbers as it was their day. The rows of stalls were divided into streets named after well-known thoroughfares in Brooklyn and other boroughs represented at the fair. The officials gave out last night that the fund so far raised by the bazaar amounted to $70,000 and they hoped to make it up to $100,000 by tomorrow night. Today will be Manhattan's and Bronx day and the bazaar and tomorrow, which is the closing day, will be the Irish and German day.

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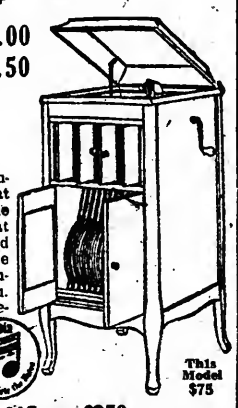

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BINDERS FOR MID-WEEK PICTORIAL.

Handsome binder to hold The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial for $1.25 in cloth, and $2 in leather, by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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CARRANZA TO FLEE, HIS FOES REPORT

Washington Gets Various Rumors That First Chief Plans to Leave Mexico.

HIS WEAKNESS GROWING?

Trip of Mmes. Carranza and Obregon to America Cited—Mrs. Trevino in Juarez.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Charges that General Carranza is preparing to leave Mexico are being freely made by his political opponents in Mexico City. They are based on his decision to leave his capital for Queretaro, and the fact that Mrs. Carranza already has crossed the border into the United States, accompanied by the wife of her husband's War Minister and chief supporter, General Obregon.

Information to this effect is reaching officials here from various reliable sources. So far nothing tangible tending to support the story has come through official channels. It is known, however, that many officials here believe General Carranza has committed a political blunder at least, if he is not in fact preparing for flight, by permitting his family to leave Mexico just at this time. The trip, they say, was certain to be construed by his enemies as a confession of weakness.

The purpose of the visit of Mrs. Carranza and Mrs. Obregon, as explained at the Mexican Embassy, is for a tour of the United States. Word of the arrival at the border also of Mrs. Jacinto Trevino, wife of the military [illegible]der of Chihuahua State, had not [illegible] received tonight. It was pointed out that Trevino has been among Carranza's staunchest supporters, and that if the First Chief believed his hold on the political situation was weakening, Trevino very probably would be warned in order that he might place his family in safety.

The State Department had not received tonight word that Generals Carranza and Obregon had left Mexico City for Queretaro. Previous advices said that the First Chief would go to that place in connection with the meeting of the Constitutional Convention, for which delegates were elected last week. This is the only explanation obtainable here for Carranza's departure from his capital.

Persistent reports that Carranza was about to leave Mexico have been in circulation along the border. It is not known that the American military authorities have been unable to gather any definite information in this regard outside of the coming of Mrs. Carranza and Mrs. Obregon. Many War Department officials have privately expressed their conviction that the de facto Government, or at least General Carranza's personal control of the political situation, was growing steadily weaker. They have anticipated that the time might come soon when he would be forced to leave Mexico.

The main point urged by General Carranza in asking for the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico was that their presence in Mexico was not understood by the Mexican people and hindered his efforts to establish a civil Government. The Mexican Commissioners at Atlantic City have presented this view to their American colleagues, but so far have not succeeded in convincing the Americans of the ability of their Government to protect American border life and property should the troops be withdrawn.

While official reports of progress from Atlantic City are closely guarded, it has become increasingly apparent here that the continuance of disturbed conditions throughout Mexico is operating against the Commissioners in their efforts to reach a solution of the border problem.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 24.—Mrs. Jacinto Trevino, wife of General Trevino, commanding the Carranza forces in the northeast, arrived in Juarez late last night. She was accompanied by her children and women and children from Chihuahua City, including the wives of several civil and military officers.

PREPARE TO RETURN HOME.

New York Batteries Probably Will Leave Border Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Oct. 24.—The Second Battalion of the First Field Artillery, comprising the New York City batteries, probably will leave the border for home on Friday.

Trains for the unit will arrive tomorrow, and it is expected that Battery E, commanded by Captain John E. Delaney, will finish its firing on the range at La Gloria tomorrow and be ready to lead equipment as soon as the cars arrive. Batteries D and F will return from the range on Thursday, it is expected. Battery F of the Second Field Artillery, commanded by Captain William O. Richardson, left for the firing field today to arrange camp site for the entire regiment. Colonel George A. Wingate will transfer his headquarters to Monte Christo, so that he may be with the batteries throughout the practice.

Colonel William N. Haskell of the Sixty-ninth Infantry has arranged for his organization to hike to the rifle ranges of the regular army at Sam Fordyce and Honitas, twenty miles northwest, for instruction in shooting.

Because of the high cost of building a long rifle range for so many regiments as the New York division had when it arrived here, most of the soldiers went to the field-firing exercises at La Gloria with little experience in target work. Although the veterans had their experience on the Peekskill range, neither the old men nor the recruits had much practice on the makeshift ranges here. Firing distances were short, no scores were kept, no hits marked or spotted, and there was little instruction.

The divisional supply train, with 183 officers and men and 126 wagons, arrived here today from New York, under command of Major Thomas H. Shanton of the Quartermaster Corps, who has managed the transportation system of the New York Police Department. Requisition has been sent in for 500 mules for the trains.

A sham battle was fought in the streets of the village today by the regiments of the First Brigade. Brig. Gen. James W. Lester instructed the Twelfth Regiment to defend the Quartermaster stores near the railroad tracks until reinforcements came up. The Seventh and the Sixty-ninth, representing an invading army, attacked at two points and succeeded in seizing the stores before the time set for the imaginary reinforcements to appear.

MEXICAN LOAN TALES DENIED.

Bankers Here Say Flotation in New York Is Out of the Question.

New York bankers refused yesterday to give serious consideration to reiterated reports of Carranza's plans for obtaining a loan to Mexico in the United States. Yesterday there appeared a report of alleged negotiations undertaken by Luis Cabrera, head of the Mexican Peace Delegation, meeting in Atlantic City, with the view of obtaining a loan of $100,000,000.

Another report said that Cleveland Dodge, who is a friend of President Wilson and has large holdings in Mexico, had agreed to aid in negotiating a loan of $100,000,000.

It was rumored also that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had become interested in a proposed loan. Inquiry elicited the information that this concern had no intention of advancing any funds, and other bankers who were interviewed regarding Mexican finance were emphatic in their statements that under present conditions a loan was absolutely out of the question.

ENVOY ENEMIES UNITE FOR LEGAL WARFARE

British and Austrian Ambassadors Oppose French Plan Apartment House in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, Ambassador of Great Britain, and Baron Erich Swedienek, Chargé d'Affairs of Austria-Hungary, have found a common cause and acted together in one important matter that is affecting the entire neighborhood of the embassies of King George and Emperor Francis Joseph.

Separately, but each glad to be supported by his neighbor and enemy, these envoys have protested against the erection of a hotel apartment house on a valuable lot on Connecticut Avenue, opposite the British Embassy and next door to that of Austria-Hungary.

The structure is modeled on a French plan with shops on the ground floor and apartments above. The construction had progressed to the third floor when the diplomats returned from their Summer embassies and protested. Their legal advisers claim that a law of the District of Columbia gives these Ambassadors the right to restrict their neighborhood from unwelcome trade or business.

The new enterprise covers a triangle formed by Connecticut Avenue, Eighteenth Street, and N Street. The Eighteenth Street front would overlook the homes of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing, Robert Lincoln, and Mrs. E. H. G. Slater.

The construction has stopped temporarily while the legal question involved is being debated, to the great inconvenience of certain prospective tenants, who expected to take possession of suits with the opening of the season.

BASEBALL WOERZ'S HOBBY.

When Scores Fell Flat Servant Knew Mind Was Failing.

Testimony at the contest of the will of Ernest G. Woerz, the brewer, before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury yesterday indicated that up to two weeks before his death last May he took more interest in baseball than in the rise and fall of stocks in which he had large investments, and it was when he ceased asking for the scores of the games played by the Giants that Katherine Haas, a servant, decided that he was sinking into a decline and was no longer himself.

The testimony of Miss Haas, who was called as a witness by the six children of Charles P. Doelger, who are grandchildren of the decedent and are contesting his will because they got only $5,000 each instead of $100,000 each as their mother's share of the estate, was relied on by counsel for the contestants as strong proof that Mr. Woerz was not in full mental vigor when he made his will on May 7 last, two days before he died.

"Until two weeks before he died he would ask me every day who won the game," Miss Haas said.

"Did he ask about the stock market?" inquired Edward G. Benedict, counsel for the executors.

"No, he didn't care about that," replied the witness. "All he asked about was ball games."

Miss Haas said that when Mr. Woerz ceased asking about ball games two weeks before his death she tried to read the baseball news to him, but he motioned her to stop and said: "I don't know anything any more. I don't know whether it's morning or night."

Miss Haas said that at this time Mr. Woerz was propped up on pillows in his wheel chair.

Miss Beatrice Carlson, a trained nurse, who attended Mr. Woerz during his last illness, gave testimony supplementing that of other witness regarding his feebleness at the time he made his will. The trial will continue today.

CLEANING UP CONEY'S BEACH

Deputy Attorney General Starts Work, but Owners Take a Hand.

Deputy Attorney General Israel M. Lerner who was assigned by Attorney General Woodbury to superintend the job of cleaning up the Coney Island beaches in accordance with the recent opinion of the Court of Apeals in the suit against the Steeplechase Park Amusement Company, went to the resort with fifteen laborers to start the work of removing all obstructions. Before Mr. Lerner and his men had got well warmed to their work the owners of the various bathing and amusement resorts which were found to be violating the law had agreed to do the cleaning up job themselves.

The men were put to work at the Taunton and Atlantic baths and the Sea Beach roller coaster, while the Steeplechase management had forty men at work removing their roller coaster. The owner of Silver's hotel submitted architect's plans to Mr. Lerner under which three-fourths of the hotel building is to be moved off the beach.

Owners of the Brighton baths erected bulkheads on their property and contend that since the bulkheads have added to the extension of the beach at that point, they should not be removed. Mr. Lerner believed that the contention had sufficient merit to warrant its submission to the Attorney General, since the bulkheads do not block the beach.

DEMAND FOR STEEL HITS WARSHIP BIDS

Builders, Fearing Scarcity of Material, Asked That Opening of Proposals Be Delayed.

DANIELS WOULD NOT AGREE

And Bids, If Any, Are to be Opened Today—Officials Say Mills Guarantee Sufficient Steel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Under advertisements for proposals issued by Secretary Daniels on Aug. 28 the Navy Department expects to open bids at noon tomorrow for the four dreadnoughts and twenty destroyers authorized at the recent session of Congress. The estimated cost is $104,800,000, of which $40,200,000 is to be available for expenditure during the current fiscal year. Each battleship will cost $18,700,000, and each destroyer $1,500,000.

There have been intimations that some, if not all, of the big private shipbuilding companies may not present bids. If no bids are offered Secretary Daniels will have to confer with the builders and determine whether to readvertise for bids, or call on the navy yards to submit bids for the construction of the vessels.

The shipbuilders asked for a postponement of the opening of the bids until some time next month, but Secretary Daniels refused. The department, however, yielded to the builders to the extent of granting one week's delay in the opening of bids for the four scout ships, each costing $8,050,000, and twenty-nine submarines, ranging in cost from $806,000 to $1,680,000 each. The bids for these vessels will be opened on Nov. 1.

The request for delay in the opening of bids for the battleships and destroyers was based on the argument that sixty days was not time enough to enable the builders to obtain estimates at satisfactory prices on the steel to enter into the construction of the vessels. It has been intimated that the shipbuilding companies were unable to obtain steel quotations for material to be used in building the naval vessels without interfering with the delivery of steel to be used by the same companies in fulfilment of their contracts for the construction of merchant ships. This intimation has been gone into by representatives of the Navy Department, who have received assurances from various great steel plants that they will be able to furnish steel for naval construction without delaying or without interfering with deliveries for use in the construction of merchant shipping.

In view of this information, it is the expectation of the Department that all the big shipbuilding companies will present bids tomorrow. Navy Department officials asserted tonight that they knew of no valid reason why there should be any delay in the bids. The practice since 1886 has been to advertise for bids to be opened in sixty days. Secretary Daniels and his advisers take the position that the intent of Congress was that the ships authorized should be begun with the least possible delay—within six months after the bill became law, or not later than March 1 next.

DUCHESS ENTERS PROTEST.

Widow of Duke de Chaulnes Takes Up Quarantine Expulsion.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 24.—The Duchess de Chaulnes, daughter of Theodore P. Shonts, has protested to the Virginia Department of Health against her expulsion from Hot Springs because of her violation of the State quarantine laws against infantile paralysis.

The Duchess arrived here Sept. 18 by motor from New York, bringing her 8-year-old son, the Dude De Chaulnes, despite the provision that "no person under 16 shall enter the State of Virginia from the State of New York, Pennsylvania, or New Jersey, unless such person be a resident of Virginia." Although the Duchess presented a certificate that her son was in good health, the State Medical Commissioner refused to modify the regulation. After three hours at the Hotel Homestead in the rooms of the Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess De Chaulnes left with her son by automobile for White Sulphur Springs, just across the border of West Virginia, which State was not restricted by quarantine laws.

WEALTHY AVIATOR DIES BY FALLING IN RIVER

Alexander Brown, Philadelphia Polo Player, Was Making Final Flight for Pilot's License.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Alexander Brown, the well-known polo player of this city, fell from his hydroaeroplane into the Delaware River at Essington, below this city, today, and was drowned.

Brown, with a number of other wealthy Philadelphians, had been making frequent flights at Essington. He was in the air last night and today's flight was to have been his last in a test for a license. He was a pupil of the Philadelphia School of Aviation at Essington.

Weather conditions were ideal today for a flight, and confidence had been expressed that Brown would have no trouble in winning his license because in flying last night he handled his machine like an expert. Today he was well down the river and had been in the air about ten minutes when the hydroaeroplane, at a height of about 100 feet, was seen to careen as if the pilot had lost control. Before the planes could be adjusted the machine fell into the water near the New Jersey shore.

Attaches of the aviation school rushed in a speedy motorboat to the spot where Brown fell, but only the tips of the wings of the machine were visible. The machine was raised and Brown was found wedged tightly between the stanchions. Efforts at resuscitation failed.

Mr. Brown not only had an international reputation as a polo player, but was also known as a big game hunter. He was prominent in social circles of this city, New York and Newport. Last May he announced his decision to dispose of his string of polo ponies and devote himself to aviation.

He attended the Plattsburg camp last Fall and became keenly interested in the plans of a group of society men and sportsmen, who fitted up the aviation school in connection with the movement for national preparedness. He not only flew his own aeroplane, but devoted himself to making the school successful in every way.

From the standpoint of the polo enthusiast, Mr. Brown's retirement was regarded as a positive loss. He was one of the most highly handicapped polo players in this section of the country. He aided in bringing the national polo tournament to the Philadelphia Country Club this fall, and was captain of the Bryn Mawr Club team last year and the previous year. He was about 40 years of age and is survived by a widow.

TIMES AERIAL POST PLANS COMPLETED

Carlstrom Will Take 100 Letters and 1,000 Post Cards on His Flight.

REASSEMBLING IS DELAYED

Trucks Carrying the Aeroplane Stuck for Hours in the Mud of Chicago Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Arrangements were completed today with Postmaster D. A. Campbell for transmission of mail from Chicago to New York by the special route established by the Post Office Department for the non-stop flight which is to be made by Victor Carlstrom.

The aviator will carry, besides certain special letters and copies of the Chicago newspapers of the day on which the flight starts, about a thousand postcards and 100 letters. The postcards will be distributed by THE NEW YORK TIMES to business houses, educational institutions, public officials and other prominent citizens of Chicago, and are to be returned, after being addressed, to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at the Hotel La Salle. On the morning of the day set for the flight an employe of the Chicago Post Office will convey the mail to the army aviation field at Ashburn, on the southwestern border of Chicago, from which the start will be made, and will postmark them there.

A number of letters have already been received at the Chicago Post Office especially marked for transmission by THE NEW YORK TIMES aeroplane mail route. Other persons who wish to send letters by aeroplane, in order to facilitate the handling of the mail, will be asked to send the letters to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at the La Salle, and they will be delivered to Carlstrom in the same way as the postcards. All letters received after the first hundred—the largest number which can be carried—will be sent at once to the Chicago Post Office and mailed to New York by rail.

M. Irmis and William Graff, the mechanics of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company who accompanied Carlstrom's machine here from Buffalo, went out to the army field early this morning to assemble the biplane and found that the three motor trucks on which it was being transported had bogged in the mud. One of them, carrying a section of the wings, was stuck about a mile from the field, and the other two had been stalled close to the hangars. It took some time to get the trucks out, and the work of assembling the centre section of the machine was hardly completed tonight. It was expected, however, that the aeroplane would be ready by the time Carlstrom arrived in Chicago on Thursday morning.

Irmis said that the machine had come through in excellent condition, as far as could be seen at present, and that there was no indication that there would be need of repairs before the beginning of the experimental flights. Although the field is muddy at present, after several days of rain, it is hoped that it will not be too heavy to interfere with starting by the time Carlstrom arrives.

SPERRY IN 260-MILE FLIGHT.

Brings Passenger from Brant Rock, Mass., in 225 Minutes.

Lawrence B. Sperry, the inventor and aviator, flew 260 miles in 225 minutes yesterday, from Brant Rock, Mass., to Amityville, L. I., over a rough sea, through a storm and facing a wind of from twenty-five to forty miles an hour. He started on Monday to fly from Marblehead to New York, and finding that it would be impossible to finish the flight in daylight, stopped at Brant Rock and spent the night there.

With Mr. Sperry as passenger was his mechanician, and the trip was made in a 100 horse power Curtiss flying boat, equipped with the Sperry automatic pilot and the Sperry synchronized drift set. The machine carried fifty-five gallons of gasolene, weighing about 326 pounds, and a complete set of scientific instruments, including lights, compas and a special chart mounted on rollers to facilitate handling.

Steam Company Must File Rates.

Vice President Gillham of the New York Steam Company, which supplies steam to many homes and plants, has been ordered by the Public Service Commission to file with it a schedule of rates prior to a public hearing to be held on Nov. 9. The hearing is to determine whether the company has violated the provisions of the Public Service law by advancing the price of steam without first filing a schedule.

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The London Express:
"The novel of the war. . . . **assured of immortality** . . . a remarkable achievement. . . . A revelation of the mind of England."

The London Star:
"Many **great and noble** things are in this novel. He shows us ourselves in all our stages of discovery and disillusion. . . . There is no keener or bolder or more honest mind in Europe at this moment." (certain scenes) . . . "mark the highest point in the achievement of Mr. Wells. There is **nothing greater in Tolstoy or Dostoevsky.**"

The London Telegraph:
"Mr. Wells in his very best vein. . . . **His novel is great.** He has instinctively caught **the spirit of the age** with genuine sincerity and a masterly touch of realism."

The Manchester Guardian:
"In no other contemporary record will the historian of these days find so **accurate and vivid a presentation of our emotions** and resolves, our puzzles and follies, our failures, and our national greatness. **A significant document of the period.**"

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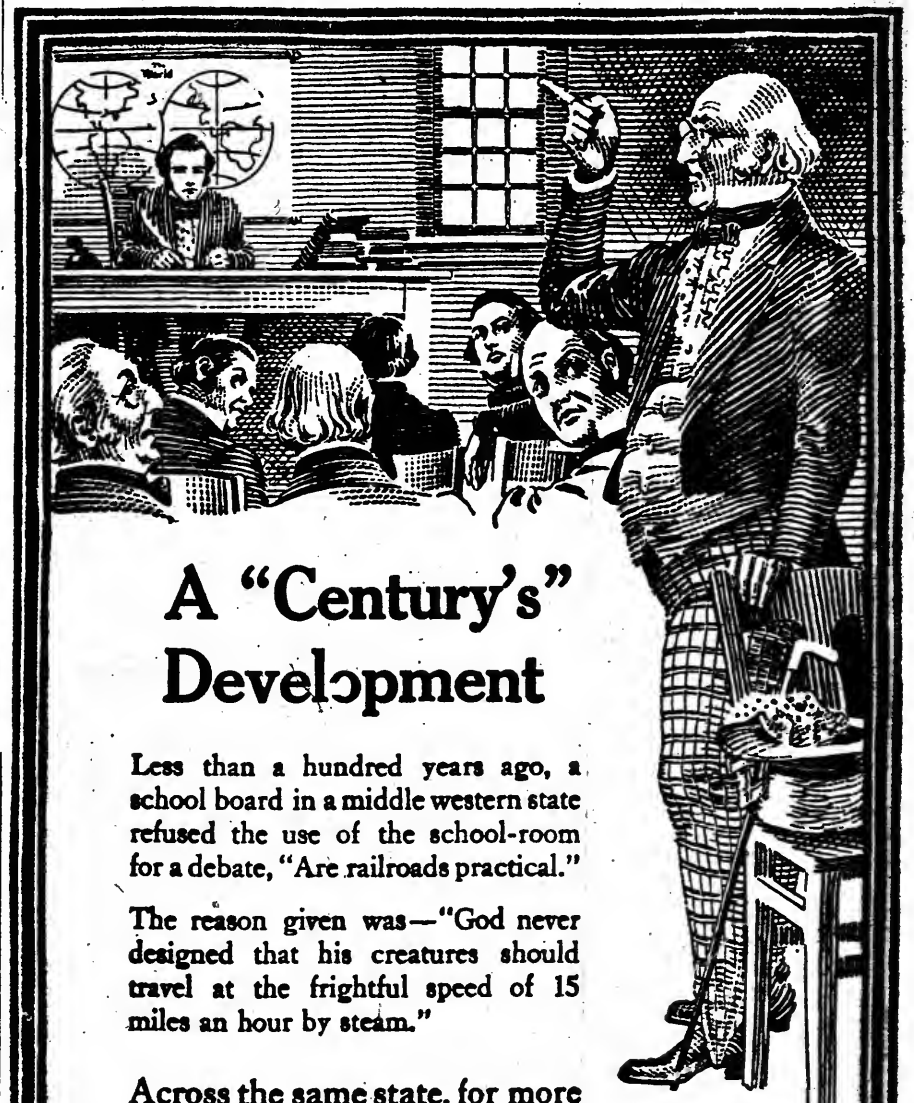

A "Century's" Development

Less than a hundred years ago, a school board in a middle western state refused the use of the school-room for a debate, "Are railroads practical."

The reason given was—"God never designed that his creatures should travel at the frightful speed of 15 miles an hour by steam."

Across the same state, for more than fifteen years, the

20th Century Limited
via
New York Central Lines

has passed, twice a day on its over-night journey between New York and Chicago giving service which has justly earned for it the title of "the most famous train in the world."

Leaves New York 2.45 P.M. Arrives Chicago 9.45 A.M.
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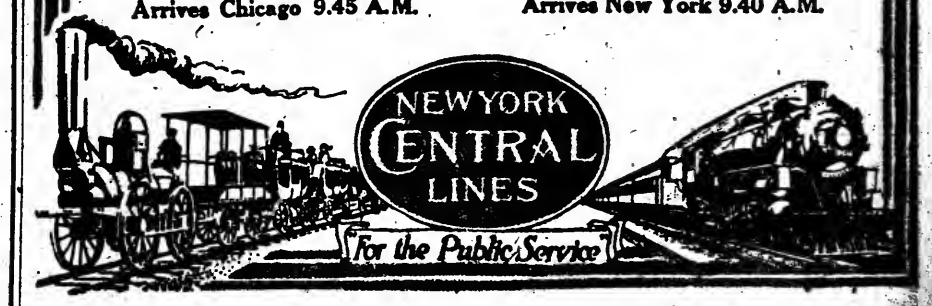

"GO TO IT" GIVEN AT THE PRINCESS

A New Musical "Comedy" Derived from Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag."

THE WORK OF MANY HANDS

A Dozen Fetching Songs and a Humorless Book in a Noisily Played Entertainment.

GO TO IT—A Musical comedy by John L. Golden, John E. Hazzard, and Anne Caldwell, based on Charles Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag;" music by Mr. Golden. At the Princess.

The Colonel	Charles Judels
The Captain	Wellington Cross
The Private	Percival Knight
The Bandmaster	Will Archie
The Lieutenant	Tyler Brooks
Piggott Luce	Will Deming
Mr. Graves	Dan Marble
Mrs. Piggott Luce	Emma Janvier
Lucy	Lois Josephine
Vera Cortney	Ethel Pettit
Grape Juice	Helen Bond
Gingola	Gertrude Walzel
Rye	Cecile Markel

"Go To It," (which sounds curiously like a kind of oyster,) is the name of the nominally new musical comedy which was presented here for the first time last evening at the Princess Theatre. This title is a deliberate provocation to the reviewer to say something amazingly clever like "'Go To It'—go to it," and let it go at that, yet you can scarcely sum up so simply your impressions of an entertainment that is, after all, only a rank pretender in the succession to "Nobody Home," and "Very Good Eddie." It has more than its fair share of catchy music, and if the piece stays with us long nearly every number will be played at every other dance and dinner till the roses bloom again. But the book is deadly dull, and even such expert and amiable entertainers as Emma Janvier, Percival Knight, Will Deming, and Will Archie labor vainly in their effort to make it amusing.

As far as the somewhat cryptic program goes, the chief credit for the music belongs to John L. Golden, but what is one of the best numbers was dropped in Thirty-ninth Street by Blanche Ring when she betook herself from the theatre across the way a few weeks ago. Mr. Golden, however, heads the list of authors of "Go To It"—a list that includes John E. Hazzard, Anne Caldwell, and the late Charles Hoyt. For the new piece is vaguely a variant of his old farce, "A Milk White Flag," but older far than that are many of the jokes. When the daughter says it must be hard to lose a husband and the mother retorts, "It's almost impossible," they are carelessly handling some of the sacred relics of the old music halls.

The new piece is neatly and simply staged, but for some reason the company was either permitted or exhorted last evening to indulge in a leathern-lunged vehemence better suited to the Century or the Yale Bowl than to the little Princess.

Of all this material the best use is made by Ethel Pettit, who sings some pretty numbers prettily; by Percival Knight, who does not, and by Helen Bond. Miss Bond, late of "Very Good Eddie," looks laboriously like Mrs. Castle, but she has a manner (and a dialect) all her own, and is altogether a curiously interesting and intriguing person. But the silver lining to "Go To It" is the baker's dozen of fetching songs.

RICHARD BUHLIG'S RECITAL.

An American Pianist Reappears After an Absence of Eight Years.

Richard Buhlig, an American pianist who has been more active in London and elsewhere in Europe than in his native land, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. Mr. Buhlig played in New York eight years ago as a soloist at a concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and then in recitals. He has unquestionably grown and advanced as an artist since then. His style has acquired a more masculine vigor, a greater decision and energy. The scale on which he played everything yesterday was large. His interpretations showed an individual conception, carried out resolutely, with no concessions, with a somewhat heavy hand. Mr. Buhlig's playing, indeed, showed more weight and power than sensitiveness to the subtler poetic qualities of the music he undertakes. His technical equipment is trustworthy and did not fail him yesterday; his tone was large and generally fine in quality, but there was little feeling for color and the finer nuances of dynamics. There were often excellent effects produced by his manner of pedaling.

His performance of Cesar Franck's "Prelude, Chorale, and Fugue" was grandiose and imposing; but Mr. Buhlig did not apprehend all the composer's mystic vision. Brahms's passionate and fiery Rhapsody in G minor, Op. 79, No. 2, disclosed many of its superb qualities under his hands, but not all its subtler ones; the E flat Rhapsody, Op. 119, No. 4, was delivered with a somewhat too uncompromising vigor, and the insinuating grace of the Intermezzo in G, Op. 119, No. 3, was not manifested.

The same qualities were displayed in Beethoven's C minor sonata, Op. 111; the grandeur and vehemence of the first movement appealed to the pianist much more than the soaring ecstasy of the Arietta, which was quite missed. He followed the sonata with a group of pieces by Chopin. Mr. Buhlig is a musician of fine quality in many respects; it may be questioned whether he has not gone too far in the cultivation of an energetic style.

Catholic Actors' Guild Retreat.

The second annual retreat of the Catholic Actors' Guild of America will open next Sunday at the Church of St. Malachy, in Forty-ninth Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue. The services will be under the direction of the Rev. Joseph F. Delany, Chaplain of the guild, and the sermons will be preached by the Rev. William B. Martin. There will be services morning and afternoon on Sunday, and on each of the three succeeding days one service. The guild is an organization of actors of the Catholic faith, founded several years ago with the approval of Cardinal Farley.

A CHAMBER CONCERT.

Miss Carolyn Beebe's Organization Appears in Aeolian Hall.

The New York Chamber Music Society, organized and directed by Miss Carolyn Beebe, has made a creditable record in the last few years by its performances of music for various combinations of wind and string instruments, with and without the pianoforte. It began its season last evening with a concert in Aeolian Hall that gave a hearing to four works not familiar to most concert goers. First came Spohr's quintet in C minor for pianoforte and wind, Op. 52, full of the mellifluous traits that made him music very popular three-quarters of a century ago, but which seem now somewhat faded. It was played with befitting grace and fluency by Miss Beebe and her companions, and was pleasant to hear.

D'Indy's "Suite in the Ancient Style" has for the most part only the outward form of ancientry, for much of the spirit of the music is of the modern French. There might have been a little more rhythmic incisiveness in certain of the movements, but the performance was otherwise excellent. The program contained also Charles Martin Loeffler's rhapsody, "La Cornemuse," for pianoforte, oboe, and viola, and Zdenko Fibich's quintet in D, Op. 42, for pianoforte, strings, and wind. Mr. Loeffler's rhapsody is full of fancy, and ingeniously represents the droning of the bagpipe; it is somewhat less macabre than the poem by Gustave Kahn, upon which it is based. The playing of all these numbers pleasantly affirmed the high aims of the organization, and the program suggested the intelligence with which the literature of variegated chamber music is laid under contribution.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Otis Skinner and Mrs. Skinner will be guests of honor at the seven hundred and fourteenth dinner of the Twilight Club next Sunday night in the ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore. Daniel Frohman is Chairman of the Dinner Committee and Channing Pollock will be the toastmaster. Among the speakers will be John Drew, Booth Tarkington, Robert B. Mantell, Clayton Hamilton, Annie Russell, De Wolf Hopper, William T. Hodge, and Raymond Hitchcock.

William Hodge was the guest of honor at a tea given yesterday by the Professional Women's League in their rooms at 1,909 Broadway.

Robert MacQuinn has been engaged by the Shuberts to design the settings for "Strike the Lyre," one of their forthcoming musical comedy productions.

Nat C. Goodwin will return to vaudeville at the Palace next week, with a new collection of stories, imitations, and recitations.

Notifications were sent out yesterday to fifty of the applicants for enrollment in the Hippodrome's free ballet class that the first meeting would be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow. Ivan Clustine, Anna Pavlowa's ballet master, and R. H. Burnside will then organize the class.

The first performance of "Business Before Pleasure," Mr. and Mrs. George Randolph Chester's new farce, was given last night at Poli's Theatre, Meriden, Conn. Fritz Williams, Kathleen Clifford, Grant Mitchell, George Parsons, and Edna Baker played the principal roles.

Governor Whitman will address a meeting of motion picture exhibitors of New York State next Tuesday morning at the Rialto. He will give his views on the subject of censorship.

The first performance of Dregly and Engel's comedy, "Der Gatte Des Fraueletns," ("The Spinster's Husband,") at the Irving Place, will take place Friday night instead of tonight, so that an additional performance of "Der Iebende Leichman" can be given.

The addition of Albert Bruning and Margaret Calvert to the cast of "The Yellow Jacket" completes the company for the revival of the play at the Cort next month.

HUNT MEET AT ERDENHEIM.

Crack Jumpers Entered for Lynnewood Challenge Cup Race Today.

The first day's racing of the two-day meeting of the White Marsh Valley Hunt Club will be held this afternoon, over the picturesque course of the organization at Erdenheim, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Six races have been carded. They include the Lynnewood Challenge Cup, a steeplechase for hunters, and among the entries are many of the jumpers which have taken part in the races at Piping Rock and Belmont Terminal. The Spinaway Plate is a race for two-year-olds and upward at six furlongs on the flat. Among the starters are three imported horses which were brought to this country in the Spring; they are Old Scout, Tres Moutarde, and Torero.

The first race is for the horses belonging to farmers over whose grounds the members of the club follow the hounds. This is at half a mile, with post entries. Crest Hill has been asked to pick up 162 pounds, or top weight, in the Schuylkill Steeplechase, which is for three-year-olds and upward, at about two miles. Grey Leg holds the position of honor in the Flourtown Steeplechase, and will be expected to pack away an impost of 152 pounds.

The entries and weights follow:

FIRST RACE.—Farmers' Flat Race; post entries; one-half mile.

SECOND RACE.—Iroquois Plate; for three-year-olds and upward; one and one-eighth miles. Bruin Belle, 143 pounds; Archdale, 144; Old Scout, (imp.,) 134; Solar Star, 153; Sharpshooter, 160; Inkle, 130; Ahara, 145; Puit, 130.

THIRD RACE.—The Lynnewood Challenge Cup; steeplechase for hunters; about two and one-half miles. Ollie Byrne, 150 pounds; Stalybridge, (imp.,) 150; Induction, 157; Aleppo, 157; M. J. Shannon, 162; Jim Hanson, 157; Margery Jaque, 165; Garth, 150.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flourtown Steeplechase; for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Rusila, 143 pounds; Torero, (imp.,) 145; Crest Hill, 160; Guardian Saint, (imp.,) 147; Distance, 150; Waterfront, 132; Grey Leg, 152; Ollie Byrne, 147; Elespian, 148; Oriel, 145; Reliance, 145? Tener, 147.

FIFTH RACE.—The Schuylkill Steeplechase; for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Vitir, 147 pounds; Grey Leg, 149; Ollie Byrne, 142; Paterole, 142; Reliance, 136; Tener, 142; Bryn Chant, 150; Torero, (imp.,) 136; Crest Hill, 162; J. C. Ewalt, 154; Waterfront, 130.

SIXTH RACE.—The Spinaway Plate; for two-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Torero, (imp.,) 121 pounds; Dovedale, 115, Dooley, 113; Old Scout, (imp.,) 110; Bartlett, 113; Max Meadows, 113; Masterfield, 115; L. Windmere, 110; Lottery, 95; Tres Moutarde, (imp.,) 102; Cabaret, 118; Mr. Specs, 123; Water Nymph, 89.

AUTO ENTRY LIST CLOSES.

Twenty-seven Drivers to Race for Harkness Trophy Saturday.

When entries were closed yesterday for the 100-mile Harkness gold trophy race at Shepshead Bay on Saturday twenty-seven nominations comprised the list. A fifty-mile race will follow the trophy race.

In practice yesterday Dario Resta, who will defend his title in the contest, was clocked for several laps at 112 miles an hour. Rickenhacker traveled only 100 miles an hour.

The complete entry list, with cars and drivers, follows:

Peugeot, De Palma; Peugeot, Resta; Peugeot, Aitken; Peugeot, Wilcox, Maxwell, Rickenbacher; Maxwell, Henderson; Premier, Lewis; Premier, Galvin; Duesenberg, Devlin; Duesenberg, Milton; Duesenberg, De Vora; De Lage, De Vigue; De Lage, Le Cane; Crawford, Rickett; Crawford, Chandler; Crawford, D'Alene; Hoskins, Hughes; Hudson, Vail; Ogren, Burt; Ogren, Henning; Adams S a cial, Adams; Benedict Special, Benedict; Weightman Special, Weightman; Duesenberg, George Busane; Lentz Special, R. Otis Lenten; Olson, McBride; Olson, Watson.

FORM COLLEGE NET LEAGUE.

Yale, Harvard, Tigers, Penn, and Cornell to Play Spring Matches.

An intercollegiate tennis league, comprising Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Cornell has been formed, and a series of matches will be arranged for next Spring to determine a league champion. These colleges have played in team matches every Spring, but until now there was no championship involved. The present plan was first broached at the intercollegiate championship at Marion Cricket Club, and it was argued that the formation of a league would give more incentive to the playing of the Spring team matches. The Intercollegiate Tennis Association has for years been affiliated with the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, and the new league will be under the wing of the intercollegiate body.

It is believed that ranking the team in such a competition will stimulate undergraduate activity in tennis. The subject of schedule is already receiving consideration, and adjustments are being made in those tennis schedules which have been completed, so that the league competition will suffer no interference. Each team is called upon to play every other team a match of four singles and two doubles, a four-man team being permissible, although where it is possible six-man matches will be played.

The officers of the new organization are: President, Sydney Thayer, Jr.; Vice President, W. Blair of Cornell; Secretary, F. W. Hopkins, Yale; Treasurer, Leonard Beekman, Princeton.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Today & Sat.
MATINEE TODAY at 2:15
KLAW & ERLANGER'S SPARKLING GEM OF MIRTH AND MELODY,
MISS SPRINGTIME
Music by KALMAN. Book by BOLTON.
NEW YORK'S SUPREME SUCCESS!
After the play see (Atop This Theatre) ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
SEVEN CHANCES

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
POPULAR 50c TO $1.50 MAT. TODAY.
Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
Arms AND THE Girl

Turn to the Right!

GAIETY THEATRE Evenings 8:30. Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:30. M. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY (POP. PRICES.)
HENRY MILLER Presents
RUTH CHATTERTON in a New Comedy
"COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN."

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Last Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
LAST 4 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATINEES
MARGARET ANGLIN
in Wm. Somerset Maugham's Comedy
"Caroline"
Next Mon., CYRIL MAUDE in "The Seeker."

LYCEUM 45th St., B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Last Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
LAST 4 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATINEES.
OTIS SKINNER
in Booth Tarkington's Comedy Success.
"MISTER ANTONIO"
MONDAY, OCT. 30th—BACKFIRE.

JOHN DREW
as
Major Pendennis
in
Langdon Mitchell's
Comedy from
Thackeray's
Famous Novel
JOHN DREW
Major Pendennis
JOHN DREW
Major Pendennis
CRITERION THEATRE
James K. Hackett,
Sole Lessee & Mgr.
Tomorrow Night
PROMPTLY at 8:30.

Knickerbocker B'way, 38 St. Evenings at 8:15.
MATINEES TODAY & SATURDAY 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID
WARFIELD
In THE MUSIC MASTER
Seats now for all (8 Weeks) Performances.

Cohan & Harris (Formerly Candler) Theatre
Beg. Tonight at 8:20
William A. Brady presents
"Object Matrimony"
by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
UNDER SENTENCE
With GEORGE NASH and JANET BEECHER.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Twice Daily. Incl Sun., 2:15 & 8:10 P.M.
A WEALTH OF UNPARALLELED MAGNIFICENCE!
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
ORCHESTRA OF 50.

ELTINGE 42D ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat.
CHEATING CHEATERS
with JOHN CRAIG and MARY ASHLAND

GLOBE Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
Raymond Hitchcock in "BETTY"
Best Show in Town! Famous Globe Chorus.

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET.
Wed., Thurs. 2:15 The Living Corpse
Last 2 Times
Drama by Leo Tolstoi.

BANDBOX SIXTH STREET & THIRD AVE.
Every Eve. 8:15 Wie Einst im Mai Berlin Musical Comedy.

PARK 59th St. and B'way. TWICE DAILY
TODAY AT 2:30—TONIGHT AT 8:30.
THE FILM OF 1001 THRILLS
The Masque of Life
with PETE MONTERELLO & RITA JOLIVET—
HAMILTON REVELLE,
POPULAR PRICES, 15c, 25c, 50c.

KESSLER'S 2ND AVE. THEATRE.
2d 2nd Ave MAX R. WILNER Presents
MR. DAVID KESSLER in Reizenstein's Drama.
ON TRIAL
IN YIDDISH
NOW PLAYING. Permission of Cohan & Harris.

SHUBERT 44TH ST., WEST OF BROADWAY. EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEES TODAY AND SATURDAY AT 2:15.
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY, 50c TO $1.50.
Season's Sensational Success
After breaking all records in other cities this mile-a-minute musical farce has scored a genuine triumph in New York and is bound to break all records for Broadway musical shows.

HERE IS THE WONDERFUL RECORD IN OTHER CITIES OF THIS GREAT MUSIC AND FUN HIT:

300 PERFORMANCES IN LOS ANGELES.
351 PERFORMANCES IN SAN FRANCISCO.
250 PERFORMANCES IN CHICAGO.
170 PERFORMANCES IN AUSTRALIA

WHILE IT HAS BROKEN ALL BOX-OFFICE RECORDS IN PITTSBURG, BOSTON AND OTHER IMPORTANT CITIES FOR ONE AND TWO WEEK ENGAGEMENTS.

SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS in ADVANCE
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

"MORE LAUGHS THAN IN 5 AVERAGE MUSICAL COMEDIES," says The Evening Mail.
"PROVED TO BE THE FASTEST, FUNNIEST MUSICAL PLAY PRODUCED IN NEW YORK IN YEARS," says The Amerian.
"TRAVELED THE WHOLE ROUTE TO POPULAR SUCCESS," says The Evening Telegram.

The Fastest, Funniest, Spiciest, Brightest, Girliest and Most Tuneful Musical Show of the Century is what over 400,000 red-blooded persons have already said of Oliver Morosco's new musical farce,
So Long Letty
Book by Oliver Morosco and Elmer Harris. Lyrics and Music by Earl Carroll.
With Charlotte Greenwood
A Typical Morosco Cast and a Big Chorus.
"LIKE A WHIZZING BOMB-SHELL FULL OF 'PEP'," says The Herald.
"BETTER THAN THE AVERAGE MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT," says The Tribune.
"THE APPLAUSE WAS FREQUENT AND UPROARIOUS," says The Times.

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th St. Evenings at 8.
BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT.
SHOW OF WONDERS
SEATS ARE NOW ON SALE.

PRINCESS 39th, near Broadway
1st POP. MAT. TODAY.
OF THE THIRD ANNUAL PRINCESS THEATRE MUSICAL HIT,
"GO TO IT"
SEATS 8 WEEKS AHEAD.

Penetrating!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Mat. Today.

48th St. Thea. Evenings 8:30. Tel. 178—Bry. $1.50 Mat. Tom'w 2:30
George Broadhurst's Kick Mari, Poor Man

Pierrot The Prodigal
MUSIC THROUGHOUT
"Remains unchallenged as the great event of the season."—The Times.
BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Popular Matinee Today 2:30.

WINTHROP AMES'
LITTLE THEATRE
Violet Pearn's Uncommon Comedy.
MATINEE TODAY at 2:30. $1.50 and $1.
HUSH!
EVENINGS AT 8:45.

44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S
THE FLAME
DIFFERENT

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. Today 2:30.
HODGE in his greatest success, Fixing Sister
Every bit as good as "The Man From Home."—Globe.

39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:20. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:30.
Last Week at This Theatre—MOVES to Lyceum Theatre Next Week.
BACKFIRE
with Mary Boland & Fred'k Truesdell.

Casino Broadway & 39th Evenings 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
LINA ABARBANELL
BEST CASINO SHOW IN YEARS. Flora Bella

ASTOR 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:30.
TAYLOR HOLMES, BUNKER BEAN

LONGACRE WEST 48 ST. TONIGHT at 8:30
Matinees TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
WILLIAM COLLIER
IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

NEW GARRICK 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
LE POILU
The Greatest Franco-American Operetta ever given.
Received Nightly with Enthusiasm.
Followed by LES DEUX GLOIRES
Pierre Wolff's latest War Sketch.

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Wash'n Sq. Players in One-Act Plays.

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Season's ONE Substantial Success
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success,
UPSTAIRS and DOWN

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c and 50c.
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81 st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. 3080 Schuyler
H. B. WARNER in "The Vagabond Prince."
Nightly Exc. Sat. Splendid VAUDEVILLE.
Mat. Today, 10c & 15c. Evs. 15c, 25c, 50c

RIALTO Thompson War Pictures Frank Tinney, Saisbury Orchestra, Soloists, & Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.
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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Eddie Foy & 7 Foys, Morton & Moore, "Chic" Sale, Misses Campbell, Geo. Kelly and Co. and Vanderbilt & Moore.
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Admission 50c.

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This Afternoon at Three
Little Recital Salon
AEOLIAN HALL
29 West 42nd Street
Admission Free

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Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond't.
AEOLIAN HALL
Fri. Aft., Oct. 27, Sun. Aft., Oct. 29
BRAHMS, Symphony No. 4; STOCK, Concerto for Violin with Orchestra; RAVEL, Valses nobles et sentimentales.
Soloist ZIMBALIST
Efrem
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

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Five Thursday Afternoons
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SUBSCRIPTIONS, $7 to $5, for either series, at Room 1203 Aeolian Hall.

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SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JUBILEE YEAR.
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
CARNEGIE HALL.
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WAGNER-STRAUSS
Including 1ST New York performance STRAUSS' "THE ALPS" SYMPHONY
Tickets at Box Office. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Mgr.

CORT THEATRE, 48th St., near B'way.
Sunday Eve., Oct. 29, at 8:30.
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KENTUCKY MOUNTAIN BALLADRY
Loraine Wyman-Howard Brockway
Seats on sale at Box Office 50 cts. to $2.

Only Recital in New York
Carreno
Carnegie Hall, Fri. Eve., Oct. 27, at 8:15. Seats at Box Office. Mgt. J. W. Cochran, Steinway Piano

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Nov. 1, at 3.
OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

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CARNEGIE HALL,
57th Street and 7th Avenue
5 Illustrated Travel Talks.
5 SUNDAY NIGHTS at 8:30.
5 MONDAY MATINEES, 2:45.
Nov. 5-6 ..... MEXICO
Nov. 12-13 ..... SPAIN ..... and the Moors
Yesterday and Today
Nov. 19-20 ..... Children and Flowers
Nov. 26-27 ..... From Many Lands
Dec. 3-4 ..... Old German Towns
..... A Musical Journey
..... A Caravan Journey
..... The Sahara Desert
Course Tickets, $2.50, $3, $4, $5
SALE OPENS TOMORROW, 9 A. M.
Mail Orders Now of Mail if not filled in order received will be accompanied by remittance made payable to THE ELMENDORF LECTURES.

(3) Arrangement Metropolitan Opera Co
DIAGHILEFF'S
Ballet Russe
Manhattan OPERA HOUSE, 7th & 8th Ave.
Evgs. (except Wed.) at 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30.
LAST WEEK
NIJINSKY, BOLM, FROHMAN, GAVRILOW, LOPOKOVA, REVALLES
SPESIZEWA
TOMORROW EVE.—Sadko; Till Eulenspiegel (with Nijinsky); La Spectre de la Rose (with Nijinsky).
Fri. Eve.—Les Papillons, Till Eulenspiegel (with Nijinsky); Le Spectre de la Rose; Carnaval.
Sat. Mat.—Les Sylphides; Till Eulenspiegel (with Nijinsky); Prince Igor; L'Apres Midi d'un Faun (with Nijinsky)
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25, 1916.

HOW NEW YORK VOTED ON AMERICANISM.

The House of Representatives voted on March 7 upon the question of limiting the rights of Americans to travel on the high seas wherever any foreign Government should see fit to order the limitation or abandonment of that right. It voted on the question whether to assert the age-long right of Americans so to travel, or to yield it whenever it proved obnoxious to any European Government. It voted on the question whether to defend Americans who had paid taxes to be defended, or to welsh on the bargain and inform them that their Government would not protect them if they exercised any of their rights to which Germany objected. This question was put in the McLemore resolution, which was the House's form of the Gore resolution, warning all American citizens traveling on armed liners that "they do so at their own risk." By a vote of 276 to 142 the House decided in favor of upholding the rights of American citizens, and tabled the resolution.

Most of the Congressmen who voted on that resolution are candidates for re-election, and will receive their reward or rebuke at the polls on Nov. 7. A peculiar interest attaches to the votes of the Congressmen from New York, for there is no doubt that this State wants American rights upheld, whatever may be the view taken elsewhere, and Congressmen who voted against tabling the McLemore resolution misrepresented the sentiment of their State.

Most of them voted in accordance with the sentiment of their State. Twenty Republicans and eleven Democrats voted to table the resolution; four Republicans and four Democrats voted against tabling and against the maintenance of American rights on the seas. Three Democrats did not vote. The one Socialist, MEYER LONDON of this city, voted against tabling.

Of the eight Congressmen from New York who voted against tabling, six came from this city—three Republicans and three Democrats. The three Republicans are WALTER M. CHANDLER, ISAAC SIEGEL, and WILLIAM S. BENNET. The three Democrats are JOSEPH V. FLYNN, HARRY H. DALE, and JOHN J. FITZGERALD. The two up-State Congressmen who voted against tabling are WILLIAM B. CHARLES, Republican, of Amsterdam, and CHARLES B. SMITH, Democrat, of Buffalo.

Of the three men, all Democrats, who did not vote, two are from this city—LOFT and DOOLING. The third was DRISCOLL of Buffalo.

The State's vote was as follows: For tabling, 31; against, 9; not voting, 3. The men who spoke their State's sentiment were in the majority. Whatever Wisconsin may desire, New York does not want a single American right abandoned, limited, or modified, and these thirty-one men from New York voted as New York thinks. Their names are:

Republicans—HICKS of Long Island; ROWE, SWIFT, HASKELL, of this city; HUSTED, PLATT, WARD, SANFORD, PARKER, SNELL, MOTT, SNYDER, FAISCHILD, MAGEE, GOULD, PRATT, DUNN, DANFORTH, DEMPSEY, HAMILTON, up-State.

Democrats—CALDWELL, MAHER, GRIFFIN, RIORDAN, FARLEY, CONRY, CASEW, PATTEN, HULBERT, BRUCKNER, of this city; OGLESBY, up-State.

The City of New York and Long Island were properly represented by ten Democrats and four Republicans, and scandalously misrepresented by three Democrats, three Republicans, and one Socialist. The three Democrats, FLYNN, DALE, and FITZGERALD, who thus misrepresented her all come from Brooklyn, FLYNN from Greenpoint, DALE from Williamsburg, and FITZGERALD from Old Brooklyn. The Brooklyn and Long Island Republican Congressmen, HICKS, ROWE, SWIFT, and HASKELL, all voted to table. Of the three Republicans who misrepresented their city, two, CHANDLER and SIEGEL, come from Harlem, and one, BENNET, from the Bronx, and they constitute the whole Republican delegation from the old city. The Tammany Democrats all voted to table. They and the Brooklyn and Long Island Republicans, with three of the six Brooklyn Democrats, saved the city from the utter misrepresentation of its feelings and opinions which the Republicans from the old city and half of the Brooklyn Democrats would have brought about.

BLACKLISTING THE COLONEL.

With no intention of reproaching Mr. WILLCOX, the much-enduring Chairman of the Republican National Committee, with remissness, THE TIMES ventures to express the general wonder why he wastes Colonel ROOSEVELT on the sagebrush and cactus of New Mexico and lets him fill those energetic lungs with the Colorado ether. This is no time for Rough Rider reunions or the joy of cowboys in little Democratic States. Great cities of great States, St. Louis, Milwaukee, trans-Rhenine Cincinnati, are seething with "undiluted Americanism," and yelling for more. The Staats-Zeitungs and the Volkszeitungs, the Heralds and Anzeigers and Germanias pour it out in lusty columns. Hurrah for the Black, Red and White! Amerika unter alles! Der Kaiser absolut! Down with WILSON and up with real "Americanism."

How can Mr. WILLCOX resist those pleading eyes in the Little Germanies of the West? In those mighty cities of mighty—and mighty doubtful—States, surely every consideration of Republican strategy calls for the presence of the foremost Republican. How he would love to go! The Americanism of THEODORE ROOSEVELT was all right in Lewiston. How can Mr. WILLCOX bring himself to deprive the centres of Republican imperial "Americanism," German-stamped, of Colonel ROOSEVELT'S passionate and powerful opinions about the hyphenates?

THE INNOCENT.

Mr. HUGHES is digging himself deeper into the hole. He "had never heard "of JEREMIAH A. O'LEARY when he re-"ceived him and a committee of five "in the Hotel Astor last month." This springe will catch no woodcock. Mr. HUGHES's plea in confession and avoidance carries the plain intimation and implication that O'LEARY ought not to have been received. If O'LEARY was a mere ordinary American citizen instead of an extraordinary un-American, why does his hapless host of "about the middle of September" protest his own infantine ignorance at that date of the quality and quiddity and even the name of the illustrious apostle of Celto-Germanism?

But it is impossible not to credit the court with ordinary intelligence. A former Justice of the Supreme Court cannot excuse his unfortunately found-out indiscretion by pleading the Baby act. His assumed ignorance and simplicity are astonishing. If "about the middle of September" he had never heard of one of the most vociferous and notorious of American Kaiserites, what shall be thought of his general knowledge of events, his fitness to be President? Must the Elephant be always accompanied by a cornac? Isn't the candidate for the Consulship safe without a nomenclator? What sort of man for President is he who needs a guardian?

The case of the Republicans and their nominee invites pity. They know perfectly well that he cannot be elected without the votes of the aliens in heart, who, by a hundred organizations and a continuous propaganda, have been seeking, and are now seeking by the election of Mr. HUGHES, to punish Mr. WILSON for his maintenance of neutrality and the rights of Americans, to convince Germany and the rest of the world that the elections and policies of the United States are controlled by its American Germans, to abase the United States at the feet of Germany.

A QUESTION FRANKLY ANSWERED

The Democratic candidate for Governor is making an exposure of Governor WHITMAN'S mishandling of the State finances that is worthy the attention of voters. It is a serious matter for them. In his Schenectady speech Mr. SEABURY referred again to that blunder of Governor WHITMAN which necessitated the imposition of a direct tax. Governor WHITMAN'S reply to that charge, when first made, was to ask how the appropriations could have been cut down. Mr. SEABURY makes answer with a candor and directness that might well serve as a model for Mr. HUGHES, who has had to answer many questions in the campaign, but none in quite this way. This is Mr. SEABURY'S answer:

> The Governor sent in his proposed budget. The Legislature deposited it safely in the waste paper basket. The budget that the Legislature made was $7,000,000 in excess of the amount which the Governor said was necessary. The Governor vetoed $2,000,000, and approved appropriations amounting to $5,000,000 in excess of what he himself had said was necessary.
>
> He asks me what I would have done as Governor of this State. I would have done what every other intelligent man would have done who was intent on promoting the interests of his State Government rather than the intecests of his party. If the Legislature of this State sent me an appropriation bill that I thought was too high by $5,000,000, what would I do? Why, I would veto the $5,000,000 and send it back to the Legislature.

It is both an answer and a pledge. We have seen many Governors of the State of New York weakly yield their judgment to the arrogance and bluster of an extravagant Legislature bent on throwing away the people's money for political reasons. Only a Governor of firm courage and resolution would strike out the great sum of $5,000,000 from appropriation bills sent him by a Legislature of his own party. It was a plain case of extravagance, of waste of the public funds, for the Governor himself had ascertained and declared the sum necessary to be spent for State purposes. Yet he yielded. Mr. SEABURY says: "I would veto the $5,000,000 and send it back to the Legislature." That is a promise that in like circumstances he would check legislative extravagance. It is not only an assurance of the candidate's regard for the pockets of a tax-burdened community, but it shows the stuff he is made of.

IGNORING A GOOD RECORD.

Colonel ROOSEVELT declared in his speech at Denver last evening that "the people of this country should pro-"vide for a first-class navy, a navy "relative to the other powers what our "navy was in February, 1909, when "the battle fleet returned from its "cruise around the world." As a matter of fact, provision has been made by the people of this country for the upbuilding of the navy to a relative position among the world's navies superior to any it has occupied for many years. Within a few months the building will have begun of four new superdreadnoughts, four battle cruisers of unrivaled power and speed, and a large number of submarines, destroyers, auxiliaries and seaplanes of the most improved modern types. Provision has been made for an immediate increase in the naval personnel, for the enlargement of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and for the admission annually of twenty-five enlisted men to the academy as midshipmen. A naval advisory board of competent engineers and scientific men has been established, and the navy has at length been provided with a General Staff. The statement of the Secretary of the Navy published yesterday dwells with particularity upon the increase of efficiency in all branches of the service. Perhaps Mr. DANIELS is a little ahead of time in claiming success for the abolition of the archaic system of promotion by seniority and the adoption of the system of promotion by merit. But the change has often been urged, and its advantages are probably plainer to the general public than the disadvantages some experienced officers believe may result from its operation.

The political campaign has developed no sillier misrepresentation than the persistent Republican cry that the Democrats have neglected to provide for army and navy extension and reform. What a Republican Administration might have done to that end in the last three years is purely a matter of conjecture. What the Wilson Administration has accomplished is a matter of fact. The present naval program could scarcely be excelled. Colonel ROOSEVELT spoke vigorously last evening against the militia federalization of the Hay bill. Few other Republican leaders would follow him so far. They have carefully refrained from denouncing Federal pay for the militia. They see the party advantage to be derived from the transformation of the organized militia into a monstrous political machine.

The defects of the Hay bill are freely admitted by hosts of American citizens of both political parties, but there is no certainty that the Republicans would correct them. Colonel ROOSEVELT demands universal military training. Many of his compatriots agree with him as to its desirability in a republic. But the time is not yet ripe for it. For the extension of the regular army, the Colonel demands just about what the new military law provides. For the navy he suggests no improvement on the present admirable program. New men are being enlisted at the rate of 1,000 monthly. It is estimated that about 12,000 of the authorized increase of 16,000 men will be enrolled by the end of the present fiscal year. Obviously, the upbuilding of the army and navy is not a partisan matter. In spite of the Colonel's thunderings, the Republicans will gain very little by ignoring the good work that has been done to strengthen our national defenses.

FOR LASTING PEACE.

No man had more direct or sure information about the responsibility for the beginning of the European war than Sir EDWARD GREY. No man can speak now with greater authority on that subject than Viscount GREY. It was he that made the overtures for a conference, accepted by Russia, France, and Italy, that were refused by Germany. When he says that he "would "like nothing better than to see those "statements that Russia's mobilization "was an aggressive one" investigated before an independent and impartial tribunal, he puts forth a challenge that Berlin will never accept. But the pen of history will write the truth, and it will never write anything that will give support to the German contention that the war was forced upon Germany. In his speech at the Foreign Press Association luncheon on Monday Viscount GREY declared that "the war was forced by Germany upon Europe"; therefore, "it is the Allies who must have guarantees for future peace."

It is significant that the British Minister of Foreign Affairs should at this time have expressed his views about the duty of neutral countries after the war. "I believe the best work neutrals can do for the moment," he said, "is to try to prevent a war like this from happening again." "I observe," he continued, "that not only "President WILSON, but Mr. HUGHES, "is supporting a league started, not "with the object of interfering with "the belligerents in this war, but "which will do its part in making "peace secure in the future." It will be no affair of passing resolutions and making protests. The nations who become members of the league "must be "prepared to undertake no more than "they are able to uphold by force, and "to see, when the time comes, that it "is upheld by force."

What the preparation for the establishment and for the work of the League of Peace must be was set forth by Viscount GREY in unmistakable language. The world must be freed "from the oppression of Prussian mili-"tarism. We know that if mankind "has any birthright, it is that of peace "and liberty, and it is for that we are "fighting." The Allies will not make peace until they "have established the "supremacy and right of free develop-"ment under equal conditions, each in "accord with its genius, of all States, "great and small, as a family of civil-"ized mankind." TREITSCHKE would have held that to be a monstrous political heresy. From the Prussian point of view it is a counsel of feebleness. But it is a declaration of principle to which every one of the Allies and all nations neutral in this war will give cordial assent.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

Judge GARY, Chairman of the Steel Corporation, who has just returned from the Orient, says the Republicans should have placed more emphasis on the need of a protective tariff after the war. All other issues, he adds, might well have been subordinated to this one. Second in importance for the benefit of our trade after the restoration of peace, in his judgment, will be "sanction of trade combinations for "the purpose of seeking foreign com-"merce." Probably he does not yet know that this sanction has been given by the Federal Trade Commission and other controlling authorities at Washington. And in his absence he may not have learned that the treatment of the tariff issue by Mr. HUGHES, Mr. FAIRBANKS, and Republican speakers of less prominence has by no means been lacking in emphasis.

Looking forward, he sees the European countries after the war "making a market out of America," while by their new agreements and trade laws we shall practically be excluded from their own home markets, unless we enact a new protective tariff. But he might take into account the unanimous opinion of competent observers that the nations now at war will for a long time after the declaration of peace need very large quantities of raw material, for the greater part of which they must come to us. They may also for a time be unable to satisfy by home manufacture their need of the finished products of his industry. France is not planning to bar out American goods. She is striving by commercial investigation, exhibitions, and otherwise to promote the importation and sale of them. Russia seeks our help, and approves American projects which will involve the sale in that country of our products. Germany will be glad to obtain from us the great stocks of raw material which she will need. England may be able, with the help of her colonies, to supply her own wants, but she will not by unjust trade measures excite the animosity of a country to which she will owe a vast sum of money borrowed here.

We do not believe that there will be any trade league against a country to which all of the exhausted nations must look for aid, or that we shall be menaced by a "flood of imports" from them. It will not be difficult to arrange such fair commercial treaties as may be required. Like some others, moreover, Judge GARY appears to ignore the powers of the Federal Trade Commission and the new Tariff Commission, as well as the provisions of a new law designed to prevent any unloading of European goods in our market by improper methods.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Avoidable by Timely Precautions.

In the death of Sheriff STIER at the hands of the man TAFF there is a lesson that has been often taught, but still goes almost unheeded, as to the danger of allowing "eccentricity" to go on for years and years, developing into more and more serious phases, on the convenient assumption that its victim is harmless.

It is not impossible, though apparently improbable, that TAFF originally had a real grievance in the failure of Government investigators to appreciate the merits of the boat he had invented. Other inventors not a few have suffered that form of wrong, but when possessed of a mental stability which TAFF obviously lacked, instead of brooding for the rest of their lives over their first rebuff, they have continued to push their discovery in other quarters until whatever of recognition it deserved was won. TAFF followed the course that was for him inevitable, and his disequilibration took the always dangerous form known among the psychologists as the delusion of persecution.

As often happens, it was not the first grievance, real or imagined, that brought on the homicidal mania. That termination was only reached when he was about to be dispossessed from the home which he had long been allowed to occupy without legal right, simply because the owners of the land had no particular or immediate use for it. It was certain that if his malady had sufficiently progressed along its ordinary course he would resist expulsion exactly as he did, and it is remarkable, not that he killed one man and wounded three before he was himself shot dead, but that he did not do even more harm with the weapons accumulated for just such a purpose.

All that happened could have been foreseen, and to have guarded against it would have been easy, but as the man, in the judgment of his family and neighbors, was "queer" rather than insane, nothing was done to prevent the final explosion of his slumbering disease. Timely treatment might even have saved TAFF himself, at least to the extent of preventing the aggravation of what must have been a constitutional and irremediable defectiveness. But nothing at all was done, and perhaps the gravest feature of the case is not his use of firearms, but the fact that he married and brought numerous children into the world.

Advertising's Powers Exemplified.

That the life-long faith of Sir JOSEPH BEECHAM in the power of publicity was fully justified is no better shown, perhaps, by his accumulation of a huge fortune than it was by the fact that a great number of newspapers, scattered over pretty nearly the whole world, will treat his death, even in times like these, as a piece of news deserving not a little of precious space. And, as does not often happen, both the fame and the fortune of this eminently successful purveyor of pills were the product of what might be called pure, or abstract, advertising—advertising-in-itself—for what he exploited all over the globe, if not exactly nothing, was not far from it in any sort of value.

As analyzed a few years ago by the British Medical Association, the pills which he declared to be "worth a guinea a box" consisted of aloes, ginger, and soap in the simplest sort of mechanical combination, and cost him one-fourth of a cent per box to make. Of course they cost something more than that to sell, but between an eighth of a penny and a shilling there is a delightfully wide margin for profit.

Except for those who reprobate the "desecration" of scenery, the activities of Sir JOSEPH BEECHAM did no particular or easily measurable injury to his fellow-men, for his nostrum, though no doctor would admit that its indiscriminate and persistent use was harmless, probably came as near to being so as a nostrum can. A good deal of the money that came into his possession was put to commendable uses—uses of public benefit—and that is another reason for regarding him with equanimity, if not precisely with favor.

He was, in short, a well-intentioned and for the most part well-doing man, of notable energy and business ability, and, if all the stories of his achievements are true, he had the saving grace that lies in a sense of humor. The story that he put in certain hymn books an exhortation to hark and hear the herald angels sing that Beecham's pills are just the thing may or may not be true, but that he did not take himself too seriously is shown by the fact that even when the honorific so beloved by Britons was put before his name, he let that name retain its humbler form, instead of reviving the aristocratic "Beauchamps" of its earlier days.

Westchester Is Still Strike-Fast.

Yonkers, where there are more people who sympathize with strikers, regardless of the merits of their case—or more who are afraid of them—than there are in either Mount Vernon or New Rochelle, has refused to follow the example of its neighbors in repealing the fifteen-day ordinance, which makes impossible even an attempt to replace the men who brought street car service in Westchester County to a stop. As a result, Yonkers will be spared the frequent rioting that continues to destroy property and endanger life in the two other towns, but it will also have to do without even the partial resumption of the service which they now have.

About the best that can be said for the transportation facilities as yet provided for Mount Vernon and New Rochelle is that they are better than nothing, but they are not much better, and perhaps they are more humiliating, for it is a plain confession of municipal weakness and incompetence when week after week not a car can be moved with even an approach to safety if it does not carry as many policemen as passengers.

The persisting of such disorders as mark each day in Mount Vernon and New Rochelle can be due only to failure on the part of the town authorities or local courts to convince the rioters that the stoning of street cars is an offense sure to be followed by adequate punishment as well as speedy arrest. Probably the taxpayers of these towns would make their influence as strongly felt as have the strikers if the former were convinced that they will have some heavy bills to pay for property destroyed and business interrupted if their representatives do not give the street car company in the conduct of its legitimate operations the protection to which it has a right. This obligation seems to be wholly ignored—why, is not revealed.

A PRESSING NEED.

Transportation from Home to Hospital of Infantile Paralysis Patients.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As THE TIMES readers, through your valuable paper, have saved many of the victims of poliomyelitis by subscribing so promptly to the Brace Fund, I, as Chairman on Transportation of the New York Committee on After Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases, feel the necessity of appealing to your readers on behalf of thousands of crippled children who cannot be transported from their homes to the dispensaries for the immediate scientific treatment and after care because of lack of ambulances, auto buses, automobiles and perambulators. The need for these is immediate and very pressing.

Without this treatment hundreds of these little children will become hopeless cripples for life. There should be no misunderstanding about what their discharge from the hospitals signifies. This does not mean that the child is free from the danger of deformity, or that he is restored to perfect health. It only signifies that he is free from the danger of spreading the disease. The tragedy of the child, crippled, appeals to the least imaginative persons; but the public, generally, does not yet realize to the full what a calamity it is to be a cripple.

Fortunately, the methods of prevention are organized and fully equipped; but, as already stated, means are lacking to bring the stricken child (not once, but three times a week) from its home to the hospital or clinic. A little reflection will convince any one that a poor mother is wholly unequal to the task of after care. All that is left for them is to throw their children on the mercy of the public.

For this, adequate means of transportation and funds for attendants and chauffeurs should be quickly forthcoming, as to save the victims of poliomyelitis from a life of limitation and suffering is the aim and object of this committee. Many children cannot be helped by the preventive measures that are so freely offered. All suggestions, letters, donations, &c., should be addressed to Miss Sara Graham-Mulhall, Chairman Transportation Committee, 289 Fourth Avenue.

SARA GRAHAM-MULHALL.
New York, Oct. 24, 1916.

A BIG TASK FOR NEUTRALS.

A Plan for Them to Receive All Prisoners of War.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 16, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you be so good as to allow me space to advocate an incalculable boon to millions? The greatest of the neutrals has contributed a large service to suffering noncombatants in the various war zones; but there remains a still greater task to be undertaken by her, the accomplishment of which would earn the world's respect and gratitude for all time to come.

My suggestion is that the United States Government, acting with other leading neutral nations, prepare a plan for the interament in neutral countries of all prisoners of war, and present it as a definite offer to the belligerent powers.

I cannot expect to obtain in your crowded columns the space I would like to fill with arguments for the practicability and utility of this suggestion, and with answers to objections thereto. I am content here to present to your readers the following points in support of my proposal:

(1) According to the latest available statistics there are now approximately 2,500,000 war prisoners in all countries engaged. As nations reach the limits of their resources there arises an almost irresistible temptation to reduce the rations of these unfortunate men. Indeed, there are on record indisputable proofs that this is already being practiced. The placing of these men in neutral countries would insure their escape from this most melancholy of all the horrors of war, and it would be a scarcely less welcome boon to those other millions of their friends now tortured with anxiety for their safety.

(2) The presentation of such a proposal from neutral to belligerent nations would in itself constitute an unprecedented step in world politics. Never has a group of nations freely offered a humane benefit to another group except in a few slight and almost negligible instances. It would mean a departure from the old selfish diplomacy, of which this war is the product and the condemnation. Even were the offer refused, it would at least have furnished the most convincing proof of the good will of those behind it, and thereby greatly strengthen their influence in the final negotiations for peace.

(3) The project would, however, be gladly accepted by the belligerents. The Government of any nation that would venture to reject the offer would, at this stage of the war, be hounded out of office by an indignant people anxious to save their fellow-countrymen from intolerable hardships. And further, even the most unsentimental of statesmen would welcome the reduction of the food problem that would follow the departure to another land of hordes of unproductive aliens.

(4) The movement if successful would mark an approach among the belligerents themselves that would be the surest prelude to peace. If the President aspires to be the mediator of peace, here is the most effective way of instituting the work of mediation. The hour is ripe for a world-statesman to make an issue of this proposal (guarding his position with the proper evidences of sincerity,) and thereby to win for himself and his country the admiration of mankind. One such proof of national unselfishness might well bring the change of feeling that is needed to stay the scourge of war.

(5) America is, perhaps unavoidably, battening off the calamities of Europe. Here is her opportunity to make a worthy return. It will cost her nothing more than the exercise of statesmanship required to negotiate the agreement. The interned men would naturally be maintained at the expense of their respective home Governments. And no nation except the United States is in a position to make such a proposal with assurance of the best results.

JOHN T. McNEILL.

Migratory Birds in Madison Square.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That the migratory birds should stop off to rest and feed in so large and well wooded an expanse within our city limits as Central Park is not strange. But that so small a space as Madison Square Park, right in the heart of a dense business section and surrounded by skyscrapers, whose multitudinous denizens throng the convenient short cuts of its paths, should be visited by so many varieties of birds has been a source of wonder and delight to me this year. Recently I have noted warblers, thrushes, fly catchers, chewinks, black and white creepers, and the friendly little oven bird with its plaintive "teach," "teach."

ADA F. DE LANEY.
New York, Oct. 23, 1916.

The Times War Articles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to extend, through the courtesy of your paper, my congratulations to Cyril Brown on his many articles written as the war correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Every article has been a gem in itself. Mr. Brown has a knack of making one see things just as he sees them. In one of his recent dispatches he describes a trip in a German aeroplane. His description is extremely realistic, and I found myself, as I was reading it, clutching the arm of my companion, only to realise it was the train that was rocking and not the aeroplane. But, seriously, the articles are splendid, and my opinion is shared by every one who reads THE TIMES.

ORLAND N. WIGHT.
Bronxville, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1916.

The Word "Very" in Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your esteemed contemporary, The Sun, directs attention to the excessive use of the word "very" as an adverb by the President, and claims that such use is a mark of femininity. What if it is? Where would the editor of The Sun have been but for the eternal feminine? Shakespeare used it 167 times, and, judging from his exploits, was far from effeminate. The word occurs in the Bible 230 times. "Very" may be taboo in The Sun office, but is certainly not so in the vocabulary of virile men.

FRANK H. VIZETELLY.
New York, Oct. 24, 1916.

NIGHT'S COMING.

The setting sun that shines beyond the hill
Sends to the crest the last fond smile of day;
A rosy gleam blends with the twilight gray,
And in the lake, the river, and the rill
The soft reflections scintillate and thrill.
Now a lone bird wings slowly from the west,
With plaintive note, on some mysterious quest,
And as the great moon's outlines fill,
Dim shadows point the fast receding light
To cheer the coming of their friend, the night.
So is day done; its glories lent to keep
The passing vigil while dark comes apace,
Bringing the calm of rest, of blessed sleep
And tender memories for our dreams to trace.

LURANA SHELDON.

BISMARCK AND GERMAN DEMOCRACY.

A Policy That Leaves the Work of Nation Building to be Done Over Again.

By FRANK BOHN, Ph. D.
(Third Article.)

Had the Liberals of Germany succeeded in organizing the nation as a federal republic, the permanent peace of Europe would have been guaranteed. Far more than that, Germany would have undoubtedly led the world in the primary work of the age in which we live—democratic social reorganization. When the democracy failed the work of German unity was undertaken by Prussia and Bismarck.

The expatriation to America of over 2,000,000 German Liberals, practically all the young men of the party, gave Bismarck a free hand. Were it not for the awful tragedy of the matter, the foundation of Bismarckian Imperial Germany in 1864-71 would be one of the most ludicrous chapters in the history of modern civilization. Indeed, it was a veritable political Schwabenstreich—for to hold the Bismarckian philosophy and to pursue Bismarckian methods in the day of the printing press, the steam engine, and the telegraph is something incomprehensible unless one reflects upon all the elements in the composition of the Germany of 1848-71.

Bismarck was simply a German Don Quixote—but a Don Quixote who rode up and down in an environment perfectly fixed and framed for the operations of the Don with his lower class Sancho Panzas. Let us review the course of events.

Bismarck claimed that the Germans were incapable of democracy. Germany could be united and her national purposes fulfilled only through his policy of "Blood and Iron." In 1864 he made an unprovoked war upon Denmark and seized, besides German Schleswig-Holstein, a section inhabited purely by Danes. In 1866 he expelled Austria, the rival of Prussia, from his new Germany. In 1870, in order to play his final hand in the internal politics of German unity, Bismarck "framed up" a war with France. The case of the Ems telegram is now too well-known to require description here. So, through the snap victories of these three "made to order" Bismarckian wars, there was born and bred among the German people the new patriotism of imperial national unity.

Resplendent success made of Bismarck and his tools, the Emperor William I. and von Moltke, great national heroes. The people of South Germany swallowed imperialism at a gulp when the King of Prussia was crowned Emperor at Versailles in the Spring of 1871. The new German Government was thus founded by Prussian junkers and nursed into strength by skillfully developed hatred of and attacks upon other countries. Since 1871 the liberalism of the middle and intellectual German classes has slid down hill until now it lies in the dirt at the very bottom.

Of course, united Germany was bound to be a temporary success. The machine process had made all modern industrial nations rich. Business success leads all those who share in it to accept the status quo, whatever that may be. In an age of coal and iron, which is the bread and butter of modern industrial progress, Germany found herself possessed of enormous deposits of coal and iron. As producers her capitalists and her working people are quite like the capitalists and working people of France, of Holland, of England, or of America. If given a gold mine, they dig out the gold. Having iron and coal, they make steel rails. In Germany, the United States, or anywhere else, when the price of steel rails and the wages rise, both capitalists and workers vote for the party in power. Even the most idealistic intransigent does not talk of revolutionary changes to people whose stomachs and pockets are both full.

I recently spent a half day with the leader of the most advanced liberal party of Germany, Dr. Johann Naumann of Freisinniger Volkspartei. "There are no parties in Germany today," said Dr. Naumann. "The Social-Democrats were never an anti-patriotic party. Everybody in Germany knew exactly what they would do."

Later I met a young working woman who declared to me that she loved the Kaiser as she loved God. "He is my God," she continued. "We pray to him in Germany; I have no religion but love of country."

Imperialism succeeded in Germany just as any sort of government would have succeeded which would have established unity and free trade among the German States. Political liberalism in Germany grew sick and died of fatty degeneration of the brain as well as of the heart.

Let me say a further word concerning the Socialists of Germany. When the Socialists got jobs, unemployment insurance, and old age pensions, they, too, began to think that the Kingdom of Heaven was at hand. They are not to be despised. They are to be pitied. It was and is absolutely impossible to establish a bona fide Socialist movement in Germany until Germany develops a constitutional democratic government. For the Marxist intellectuals of Germany to attempt it was like attempting to cultivate a field of corn before the corn is planted. Industrial democracy must follow, not precede, political democracy. There is today no Socialist or Democratic Party in Germany.

Everything done by Bismarck was accomplished in error. He placed the destinies of Germany in the keeping of a single family. His system has ended where any such system must end. Just as the United States during the civil war was forced to go back to 1787 and repeal the slavery compromises of the Constitution, so must the people of Germany, with bowed heads, in sackcloth and ashes, go back to 1848 and do the work of nation building over again. The sooner the Germans in the United States realize this truth the sooner will they merit the respect of their fellow-citizens.

FRANK BOHN.
New York, Oct. 24, 1916.

AMERICANS AT THE FRONT.

A Mother Who Would Give Another Son to the Allies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seeing a short article in THE TIMES of Oct. 4, headed "An American Life for the Allies," I feel tempted to answer the question of the parent who consented to his boy enlisting with the Allies, and later lost him.

Being an American myself, but living in the heart of a people who have been giving their sons for more than two years now, having watched a loved nephew start for the front over a year ago—still another American boy—and, having recently learned that he fell in the battle of the Somme on Sept. 15, my heart has been deeply touched by that parent's question, "Was I right or wrong to consent to his going?"

Lieutenant Eric Alfred Sharples, an American boy of American father, born in Philadelphia, came to live in Calgary, Alberta, while in his fifteenth year. The land of his birth was even more dear to him than to many another American, but when the war broke out in 1914 his parents watched his growing interest in the cause with apprehension, he seemed so young. He watched with keenest interest the attitude his country was taking in the great struggle, and finally, in the Winter of 1915, announced his determination to go to the front, as "he felt it every man's duty to stand by the right as against the wrong." Except for his extreme youth, his parents could say little, for though he was an only son, they, too, beheld the right. Heart and soul he threw himself into the work, for learning to be a soldier in the rigorous climate of Canada tests the mettle of any man. By April he was able to show his parents his corporal's stripes, and when the Fiftieth Battalion entrained in October of 1915 the young lad left so proudly, for he had won his commission by hard work, by study, by sheer grit and determination.

Never in the months that followed did he show by a single word that he regretted his decision; never an adverse comment on the life which our brave boys must lead at the front; only cheering words to those who watched and waited in suspense. Then came the fatal word that the young life had been given for his adopted country on that first terrible drive on the Somme on Sept. 15.

And here is the answer I would send to the one who says in your paper: "Was I right or wrong to give consent to my son entering the Canadian army?" The mother of the young officer just mentioned said only a few days ago: "Had I still another son I would let him go forward. My boy felt the cause was a vital one, and I would hinder no one who would do his part to win the great fight for which my son laid down his life. If I thought he had been sacrificed in vain, then life indeed would be worthless to me."

MARY S. WARREN.
Banff, Canada, Oct. 10, 1916.

The Boy Scout Code.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to express my warmest praise of the Boy Scouts of America in general and of one little Boy Scout in particular. Several days ago I fell as I stepped from a shop to the pavement and injured my foot. I was assisted by the men inside and placed on a stool. To my urgent request for a taxicab they replied that I would soon be all right. I was in pain, and urged again and again for a taxicab, only to receive the same reply. I was in absolute despair when a little boy rushed in from the street and said: "I will get you a taxicab!" He dashed out again and soon returned with one. I managed to ask him for his address, which he scribbled on a card, and I thrust it without looking into my bag. A few days later I discovered that my little hero was a Boy Scout. I sent him a note of warmest appreciation, and here is his reply, worthy of a true soldier:

> My Dear Mrs. Hampton: In helping yeo last Tuesday was nothing more than my duty as a scout. We boys are taught to help others at all times and not to think of ourselves till the last; but as in all things of this character, it is not lived up to by all in the organization; but I do my best to live up to my oath which I took in January, 1915.
>
> Wishing you a hasty recovery, I am sincerely yours, Edward T. Wendell.

KATE P. HAMPTON.
New York, Oct. 18, 1916.

OUR BRITISH CRITICS

Fail to Appreciate the President's Strong Course.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from the English officer sent to you is singularly illustrative of the attitude assumed by many of the unnaturalized Englishmen whom we all number among our friends, the most remarkable case of national ingratitude that can be imagined. One can understand a feeling of bitterness among German sympathizers against President Wilson because in maintaining our neutrality he has upset many of their most cherished plans, but that British sympathizers should oppose the President would seem impossible if we did not know the British temperament—not brutal and inhuman like the German Government, but just as nationally selfish. And in nothing is this shown more than the assurance with which they have the impertinence, although not American citizens, to actually engage in our political campaigns.

This British officer complains that our President (not his) did not sever diplomatic relations as soon as the Lusitania was sunk. If he has any reasoning faculties he should know that this would have been the same thing as war; that we should have been at war and that the President would have been robbed of all the power with which he has stopped the maritime murders. Of course, the English say they have stopped them with their navy; but the answer is that the Germans have gone right along sinking just about as many ships as ever, in spite of the British fleet, but that as a result of President Wilson's efforts it has not been done with the sacrifice of life.

E. J. SHRIVER.
New York, Oct. 23, 1916.

The Wrath of the D. A. R.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Daughters of the American Revolution, whose wrath has been aroused over a recent statement made by the Secretary of War and who ask for his resignation, are very amusing. The wicked hungry soldiers of the Revolution under General Washington, who helped themselves to chickens, pigs, and livestock belonging to the Tories during the march to Valley Forge, are the cause.

What if they should include in the petition the men in office that were in the civil war and that were so wicked? This is too terrible to think of! It did not make any difference which side it was, pigs, chickens, and livestock disappeared when the armies marched away in Virginia; even houses were burned. This happened on my father's plantation. Neither side displayed any politeness when objections were made. Not being an office holder I may escape from the wr

H. REISINGER ESTATE SHRINKS TO $673,135

Will of Adolphus Busch's Son-in-Law Indicates He Thought He Was a Millionaire.

BEQUESTS ARE CUT DOWN

Residuary Not Sufficient to Establish a Hospital at Wiesbaden, as He Had Planned.

Hugo Reisinger, son-in-law of the late Adolphus Busch, St. Louis brewer, believed that he was a millionaire, but his estate at the time of his death on Sept. 26, 1914, was only $673,135. This was shown yesterday when the transfer tax appraisal of Mr. Reisinger's estate was filed by Appraiser John J. Lyons. Mr. Reisinger's estate was not only insufficicot to pay the residuary bequest for the establishment of a children's hospital at his birthplace, Weisbaden, Germany, where he died, but lacked about 10 per cent. of paying the direct bequests in full.

The insufficiency of assets to pay the bequests in full caused the legacy of $105,000 to Columbia University for the teaching of the history of art to be reduced to $86,119; $10,000 to St. James's Lutheran Church to $8,259, and $5,000 each to the Deutsche Verein, Germanistic Society, and Harvard University to $4,129 each. Bequests of $50,000 each to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the Royal National Museum of Berlin, and the Neue Pinakothek of Munich were reduced to $41,285. The legacy of $60,000 to the Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Wissenschaften was cut to $49,554, and $25,000 to the City of Weisbaden for a fountain will pay only $20,647.

War Destroyed Good-Will.

Mr. Reisinger, who was in the importing business at 11 Broadway, dealt chiefly in brewers' rice and carbons for electric lights. His capital in the business was fixed at $238,681. There was no good will because it was destroyed by the war His art objects, furniture, and rugs were valued at $21,575, and his paintings were appraised at $174,705. Mr. Reisinger owned one of the largest collections in this country by German, Austrian and Swiss artists, and in his will directed that these paintings be disposed of at auction in Berlin. Because of the unusual conditions abroad due to the war and the lack of demand for paintings, the executors decided to sell the entire collection in this country. Their judgment was justified by the sale, which brought in $218,000, or $44,000 more than the appraised value.

The more valuable paintings in the collection, as appraised by the American Art Association, were: Lady in Black and Rose, by Dewing, $2,750; Rocky Coast, Homer, $1,280; Leda and the Swan, Hassam, $1,600; Water Fall in Yellowstone Park, Twachtman, $2,040; Brooklyn Bridge in Winter, Hassam, $1,780; Mid-day, Inness, $2,400; Landscape, Murphy, $3,960; Wild Cherry Tree, Twachtman, $3,480; English Cod, Chase, $1,240; The Harvester, Cazin, $1,360; Enfant au Chien, Diaz, $1,220; Balgneuse, Renoir, $2,960; Environs de Beauvais, Vers Marissel, Corot, $8,100; Place de la Republique, Pissaro, $1,480; Danseuse, Degas, $3,040; Noyer a Veneux-Nadon, $1,600; The Harvesting, L'Hermite, $1,320; Ostrei D'Issy, Cazin, $1,840; The Storm, Dupré, $1,520; Peasant Girl, Zorn, $4,880; Etretat, Sunset, Monet, $5,920; Femme a la Chevre, $4,080; Winter Scene in Norway, Thaulow, $1,680; Cathedral in Northern France, Baffaelli, $1,000; Waterloo Bridge, Monet, $1,440; The Fishers, Zorn, $5,600; Beach at Etretat, Boudin, $3,280; Bleaching, Mauve, $1360; The Young Artist, Maris, $2,000; Frost and Fog, Sauter, $1,000; Venice, Brangwyn, $1,720; Water Joy, Sorolla, $2,040; Poispiegel, Liebermann, $1,000; The Actor, Liebl, $3,280; Girl Reading, von Uhde, $1,400 At the Spring, Bocklin, $6,560; Fruit, Schuch, $2,480; In Ecstasy, von Lenbach, $2,100; Sheep Homeward Bound, Zugel, $1,160, and Sheep Bound to Pasture, Zugel, $1,280.

The portrait of Mr. Reisinger painted by Zorn, and presented by the decedent to the National Art Museum in Berlin, is appraised at $2,000, and the portrait of the decedent by Melchers, which was given to the Metropolitan Museum in his will, was valued at $3,000.

Valuable Chinese Porcelains.

Mr. Reisinger's most valuable art objects were his Chinese porcelains, appraised at $4,850. The furniture in the decedent's residence was valued at $7,-165, of which $3,050 was the value of the Louis XVI bedroom set in Mrs. Reisinger's room, made of carved moulded mahogany with garlands of flowers in chiseled ormulu.

To his widow, Mrs. Edmee Reisinger, the decedent gave only his personal effects and the contents of his residence other than his paintings, valued at $46,-075, explaining that she had received a fortune under the will of her father. He gave his son, Curt, his library worth $2,052, and his son Walter his jewelry valued at $5,750, including a pair of pearl cuff links worth $2,000 and a pear scarfpin valued at $3,000. His son, Edgar, who is in a sanitarium in Germany, received a trust fund of $40,000.

That Mr. Reisinger expected that his residuary bequest for the establishment and maintenance of the Hugo Reisinger Kinder Hospital at Weisbaden would be large was indicated by the care with which he provided for the bequest in his will. He said, however, that if the estate, through shrinkage or other cause, not foreseen, should prove insufficient for the purpose intended, the residue was to be given to an existing institution in Weisbaden for the maintenance of a children's hospital department to be named for him, for poor children under 14 years of age.

The transfer tax report shows that counsel for the executors, one of whom is Dr. Kuno Francke of Harvard, are not certain that the bequests to public institutions are valid in their entirety, because more than half the estate is given to educational and charitable organizations, and under the New York laws not more than half an estate can be distributed to charitable institutions.

ADVERTISEMENT.

At the first sign of skin trouble apply Resinol

That patch of skin trouble is not necessarily a serious matter! Even in well-established cases of irritation, ringworm or similar affections, Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap usually relieve the irritation at once and quickly overcome the trouble completely. How much more, then, can this simple, inexpensive treatment be relied on to dispel skin troubles in their earlier stages.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. For samples of each, free, write to Dept. 1-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

For this reason counsel has advised that only 50 per cent. of the bequests be paid now, and the remaining half be held until the question can be passed on by the courts in an accounting proceeding.

ESTATE OF MRS. LAVANBURG

Mrs. Oscar S. Straus Receives $50,000 Under Will of Friend.

The estate of Mrs. Emily Lavanburg, widow of Simon Lavanburg, who died May 19, 1915, was appraised yesterday at $1,560,783, of which $851,934 was her individual estate and $924,965 was disposed by her under the will of her husband. Her friends, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, wife of the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and Mrs. Henry L. Einstein, receive $50,000 and $60,000, respectively, and $100,000 went to Frederick L. Lavanburg, who was not related to the decedent. Her brother, Jules J. Bach, received $400,000, and the bulk of the remainder went to nephews and nieces. She gave legacies aggregating $77,000 to twenty-six institutions, the largest gifts being $10,000 each to Mt. Sinai Hospital, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, and the Montefiore Home.

The greater part of Mrs. Lavanburg's individual estate consisted of securities worth $513,812, the largest holding being 2,500 shares of Pullman stock valued at $352,187. The stocks she received from her husband included 2,500 shares Consolidated Gas, $246,000; 2,000 St. Paul common, $177,000; 1,800 Atchison preferred, $177,300, and 1,000 Indio Cattle Company, $115,000.

COL. GREEN ASKS APPRAISER

Wants Value of Mother's Estate in New York Determined.

The first step to appraise the New York estate of Mrs. Hetty Green was taken yesterday when counsel for the executor, Colonel Edward H. R. Green, filed an application for the appointment of an appraiser. Surrogate Fowler designated George Brokaw Compton to hear testimony and report what part if any of Mrs. Green's estate is taxable in New York.

Colonel Green said in his petition that it appeared that some portion of Mrs. Green's estate might be taxable here. If Mrs. Green was a resident of New York State it is estimated that the amount of the tax will exceed $4,000,000, but if she is declared to have been a resident of Vermont, where her will was probated, the tax payable to that State will be only $1,250.

No Relative to Share Lund Bequests

Mrs. Charlotte Lund, who died on Oct. 15, left $16,000, but left no relatives known to the executor under her will. She gave $7,000 to friends, and divided the remaining $9,000 in nine equal parts. Five of them go to the Elm Park Home of Rest at Shelton, Conn., three to the First Swedish Baptist Church of New York, and one to the Kallman Scandinavian Orphanage in Brooklyn.

Mendham Estate Insolvent.

An appraisal of the estate of Maurice B. Mendham, the Wall Street speculator, who died on Nov. 7, 1912, was filed yesterday, and shows that although he left property valued at $31,793, the debts and other deductions, amounting to $35,780, left the estate insolvent. He owed $12,-348 to his firm of Mendham Brothers, which was in liquidation ,and there was a deficiency judgment of $19,199 against him.

MISS BATSON A BRIDE.

Weds Lieut. Davis, U. S. M. C., Quietly at Montclair, N. J.

The marriage of Lieutenant George L. Davis, United States Marine Corps, a son of Mrs. Julia Roe Davis of New York and Norfolk, Va., and Miss Florence Phyllis Batson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Batson of 226 Orange Road, Montclair, was quietly solemnized yesterday in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-sixth Street, by the Rev. J. G. H. Barry, the rector. There were no attendants, and none but the immediate family were present. Lieutenant Davis, who is stationed in Haiti, arrived here a few days ago on the transport Orange, and will return next Friday on the transport Hancock, taking his bride with him.

His leave of absence is short, and because of the serious illness of his mother the wedding was quiet.

Widdecombe—Parent Wedding.

The marriage was announced yesterday of Lawrence W. Widdecombe and Miss Lenora Parent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Parent of New Brighton, S. I., which took place on Monday in the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Grymes Hill, S. I. The Rev. B. J. Daly officiated. Mr. Widdecombe is a lawyer with offices at 80 Broadway. On account of the serious illness of his father, John W. Widdecombe, the wedding was quiet. He and his bride plan to sail for Cuba on Dec. 1.

Miss Snedecor Weds D. P. Halsey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 24.—Miss Patience Fowler Snedecor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Snedecor of Montclair Avenue, and Donald Post Halsey of Southampton, L. I., were married tonight at the home of the bride's parents. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Thomas Travis, pastor of the Watchung Avenue Congregational Church. After a short honeymoon trip, Mr. and Mrs. Halsey will reside at the Standish Arms, East Orange.

Miss Ruth Townsend Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand C. Townsend of Arrochar, S. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Townsend, to Allan Butler Thomas of West Chester, Penn. No date has been set for the wedding.

To Sell Noted Book Collection.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—The James Carleton Young collection of inscribed books, said to be one of the most famous libraries of its kind in the world, will be sold at auction in New York Nov. 15 and 16. Announcement of the sale by Mr. Young today ends long speculation. Mr. Young, who is a real estate dealer here, traveled extensively to perfect the collection. Every book has the autograph of its author, and in many there are extensive notations from the author's pen.

J. A. Harper's Pictures on Sale.

Pictures, including water colors, drawings, and etchings, by E. A. Abbey, Howard Pyle, R. Swain Gifford, and Blommers, with a number of S. Arlent Edward's mezzotints, belonging to the estate of the late J. Abner Harper, one of the original Harper Brothers, will be on sale at Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries this afternoon, with other art objects, furnishings, books, &c. They are consigned by John Harper and Howard Thornton, executors of the estate of Mrs. J. Abner Harper, and come from the Harper residence in New Winsor, N. Y. A few period pieces are among the furnishings.

Sale of Old New York Prints.

An interesting lot of old New York prints, the collection of George Sherman, will be sold at Clarke's Art Rooms, 5 West Forty-fifth Street, this afternoon. One of the prints, dated 1851, shows Broadway at Fulton Street with proposed iron bridge for foot passengers to remedy traffic conditions. A collection of Italian, French, and English furniture, with Chinese jades and ceramics, old Spode china, and rugs will be sold on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Special Sale
This Week

FINE SETS OF
BALZAC
DRYDEN
GARDINER
BROUGHAM
DON QUIXOTE

DUTTON'S
681 FIFTH AVENUE

CHURCHMEN FAVOR ANTI-SALOON LAWS

Episcopal House of Deputies Recommends Temperance Legislation.

CURB ON MISSIONS BOARD

Deputies Vote to Place Its Expenditures Under the Direction of the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—Economic questions mingled today with matters canonical in the House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The deputies recommended the retaining of a permanent Secretary to look after immigration, as a great tide of aliens is expected after the close of the European war. It was at first suggested that the Social Service Commission look after the strangers from beyond the seas, but finally jurisdiction was given to the Board of Missions to make the Church the actual missionary society in extension work. Although the project of consolidating missions, social service, and education under one head has not been carried through, "lost motion" is being guarded against at every angle.

Six amendments to the missionary canon were adopted which bring the Board of Missions into a closer working with the convention itself and throw more responsibility for initiative upon the council of the Church. The General Convention at its session in 1919, for instance, is to determine the amount of money to be raised in each of the ensuing years for the work directed by the Board of Missions. The board is also to conform to a new system of accountancy adopted by the convention under the advice of business experts.

There is a strong disposition in both houses toward the restraint of the liquor traffic, in accordance with suggestions made at certain diocesan conventions that the clergy abstain from alcoholic beverages for example's sake. The Deputies this afternoon asked the Bishops to concur in a resolution reading as follows:

Whereas, Our age is witnessing vast and universal readjustment with reference to the manufacture and sale of liquor, and it is generally recognized that the saloon has become more and more a menace to the best interests of our corporate and industrial life, therefore

Be it resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that this Church places itself on record as favoring such action in our legislative assemblies as will preserve the large interests of temperance and will aid in the repression of the liquor traffic.

The Church Temperance Society had asked for absolute prohibition resolutions, emboldened by the stand which had been taken by certain Governments.

The deputies passed a resolution favoring world peace, although without overwhelming enthusiasm, and here and there were heard murmurs of dissent.

The American Defense Society, of which Dr. David Jayne Hill is President, forwarded a request that a committee be appointed to consider the nation's demand for adequate defense, and that sermons be preached on the duties of the citizen, and the National Security League sent a representative to urge the adoption of a resolution in favor of compulsory military service.

Bishop Benjamin Brewster of Maine, speaking in the tent of the Social Service Commission this afternoon, spoke of a "vast field for investment."

"Bear in mind," he said, "that today, through the complications of modern industry, many of us have man servants and maid servants not under our roof, but scattered over the country, in mills, and mines, on ships and perhaps in remote forests of far away lands."

The Bishop reviewed the work of the Consumers' League and like organizations, and gave them credit for much effective work. He said, however, that such purely voluntary organizations could not accomplish for social justice as much as could be accomplished if the principle of the responsibility of the whole social body for the well-being of every member were woven into the structure of society itself.

The report of the Committee on the State of the Church, made public today, shows that the Episcopalians have approximately 1,090,000 communicants, 5,050 clergymen, 53,000 school officers and teachers, and 460,000 pupils. Baptisms have increased over those of the preceding triennium by 12,000 and confirmations by 14,000. The Church now controls $55,000,000 in endowments and has an average income of $20,000,000 a year from all sources.

On motion of the Rev. Henry Lubeck of New York, the House of Deputies voted to create a commission to work toward the establishment among the nations of the Western Hemisphere of a mutual understanding similar to the non-armament agreement between the United States and Canada.

The House of Bishops presented to the Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle of St. Louis, Presiding Bishop of the Church, a silver loving cup in commemoration of his fifty years' service as a Bishop.

Miss Sarah M. Cahill Weds.

The marriage of Austin Gerard Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jones of 159 Taylor Street, Brooklyn, and Miss Sarah Marie Cahill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cahill of 115 Taylor Street, Brooklyn, took place yesterday in the Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn, the Rev. Edward A. Duffy performing the ceremony. Miss Lilian T. Cahill, a sister of the bride, was her only attendant. Harold Cole was best man. The wedding breakfast was at the Biltmore, and was followed by a reception and dancing. The guests were only immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom, who will make their home in Brooklyn.

Invitations to Miss Mead's Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Belknap Mead of South Orange, N. J., have issued invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Edna Belknap Mead, to James Orloff Spearing, which is to take place on Thursday evening, Nov. 9, at 8:30 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange.

Ocean Travel.

Some of the passengers booked to sail today on the American liner Kroonland for Liverpool are:

Mrs. J. J. Abbott, A. Adams, Mrs. M. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cropp, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dale, F. E. Drake, Mrs. A. C. Fee, Allan Fee, C. Hallitt, Miss R. B. Hellaby, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Johnson, Mrs. J. M. Johnson, F. H. Keith, Mrs. R. J. S. Langford, Mrs. A. W. Lee, Colonel Isaac W. Lewis, U. S. N., retired; Mrs. F. McCarthy, Hugh C. Maclean, Andrew Maclean, Thomas Mix, W. C. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Place, Dr. and Mrs. Carl Ramus, Duke Pugliatti de San Georgio, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stevenson, Hubert Wadsworth, C. H. Williams, H. W. Walker.

Travel from Panama and West Indies.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Colon and Kingston on the United Fruit steamship Metapan were:

Mr. and Mrs. H. Anderson, Andrew Brady, Mr. and Mrs. M. Gardner, Mrs. Elizabeth Harmey, John Holby, Ellsworth Lyman, J. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford Morison, Walter Miner, Mr. and Mrs. James Turner, and Eugene Summersen.

EXHIBITION OF
VIEWS OF
OLD NEW YORK
KENNEDY & CO.
613 FIFTH AVE.
(FORTY-NINTH STREET)

GREENHUTS WED 50 YEARS.

Hold Golden Anniversary Reception —Son Gives a Dinner at Sherry's.

Captain and Mrs. Joseph B. Greenhut celebrated their golden wedding anniversary yesterday. During the afternoon they held a reception at their home, 325 West End Avenue, and in the evening their son, Benedict J. Greenhut, gave a dinner in their honor at Sherry's. The reception was an informal one, no invitations having been issued. About four hundred called to offer congratulations.

Receiving with Mr. and Mrs. Greenhut were Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Greenhut and Miss Clara Greenhut, their daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson W. Greenhut. Mrs. Greenhut, Sr., was in white and gold, and her daughter-in-law in white and silver.

The dinner at Sherry's was attended only by relatives, but some of the guests came from Chicago, St. Louis, and other points in the country. About 100 were present.

The entire entertainment suite on the second floor of Sherry's was used. The guests sat at small tables in the tapestry rooms. The floral decorations were yellow chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves.

Captain and Mrs. Greenhut were married on Oct. 24, 1866, in the Chamber of Commerce, Chicago. After service in the civil war Mr. Greenhut was brevetted a Colonel, but preferred to retain his title of Captain. He owns Shadow Lawn at Long Branch, N. J., now occupied by President and Mrs. Wilson.

MISS CAROLINE SPEER WEDS

The Bride of W. C. Hill—Ceremony at the St. Regis.

Miss Caroline Adrienne Spear, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Furman Dexter Spear of the Belnord, and Walter Charles Hill of this city, who is connected with Brown Brothers, the bankers, were married at 8:30 o'clock last evening at the St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and silver lace, with a tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Her sister, Mrs. Magdaline French, was matron of honor, and wore yellow tulle over pink satin. The bridesmaids were the Misses Myra Fortin and Elsie Faas. They were frocked in flesh-colored tulle, over pale blue satin. Louis Curtis, Jr., of Boston, acted as best man. The ushers were Amos J. Peasley of New York and Russell Thayer, Jr., of Philadelphia.

A reception and dinner for a hundred guests followed the ceremony.

Obituary Notes.

Miss M. FRELINGHUYSEN DEMAREST, a descendant of Theodore A. Frelinghuysen, one of the earliest settlers of New Jersey, and a resident of Passaic, N. J., where she conducted a private school for twenty-five years, died on Sunday in the Passaic General Hospital.

Mrs. AUGUSTA C. HAWLEY, widow of Seth Hawley, formerly Recording Secretary of the Police Department here, died on Sunday at her home in Ridgewood, N. J., in her sixty-fifth year, leaving two daughters and a son.

WILLIAM GUNNING, for many years an importer here, died on Sunday at his home, 464 West 142d Street, in his seventy-second year, leaving his wife.

AUGUST F. STEER, 79 years old, died on Sunday at his home, 20 Tompkins Place, Glendale, leaving a widow, three sons, and two daughters. Mr. Steer was a German.

FRANZ SEIDEL, one of the oldest members of Emmenuel German Lutheran Church and a resident of Brooklyn for forty years, died at his home, 436 Fifth Street, in his eighty-third year. He was a member of Putnam Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE C. DAVIS, for the last twenty years a resident of Hempstead, L. I., died at her home there on last Saturday, at the age of 54 years. She was the widow of Russell Davis, and is survived by two daughters, and her mother.

EDMUND INGRAM, 40 years old, a law clerk, died at his home, 506 Third Street, South Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was a native of Liverpool, England.

Mrs. GEORGE T. GERTUM, wife of a lawyer, and formerly a resident of Brooklyn, died at her home in Torrington, Conn., on Monday. She was 54 years old.

JOSEPH CALLAGHAN, for many years in the wholesale sugar business in Wall Street, died from Bright's disease yesterday at his home, 693 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, in his sixty-sixth year. He left a widow, three sons, and a daughter.

Miss ELLA HAMPTON WILDER, who died at her home in Newark, N. J., on Saturday, was born in Brooklyn, and was a daughter of the late Alfred M. Wilder, who was one of the oldest book dealers and stationers in the city. Miss Wilder was in her seventy-sixth year, and is survived by a brother and a sister.

FRANK DAVIES WARD, 51 years old, died on Monday at his home, 412 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush, from apoplexy. He had been in the employ of a men's furnishing company for fourteen years, and at the time of his death was the manager of a store at Broadway and Forty-fourth Street. Mr. Ward left a widow and two sons.

DANIEL D. LAWLER, for a quarter of a century a Mail Carrier in Mount Vernon, died of old age yesterday at his home, 507 First Avenue, Mount Vernon, of which city he had been a resident for more than sixty years. He was a veteran of the civil war and a member of Farnsworth Post, G. A. R.

CHARLES EZRA GARDINER, for many years a Fire Inspector for the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, died suddenly from heart disease in the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday night. Mr. Gardiner had been a member of the church for many years and at one time was a member of the Board of Trustees. He was 63 years old, and lived at 804 Railroad Avenue.

Miss LAURA G. MERRALL, a daughter of the late Edward R. Merrall of Sag Harbor, L. I., and for several years a teacher in the public schools of that place, died on Monday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Samuel A. Gregory, in Southampton, L. I.

BENJAMIN GRIFFITHS, 87 years old, a retired liquor dealer, died at the home of his nephew, John A. Bloom, 1,081 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday.

Mrs. ANNA E. BAHRENBURG, wife of Herbert A. Bahrenburg, a paper merchant in Manhattan, died in the Williamsburg Hospital on Sunday, and the funeral will be held from the home of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry F. Nieber, 635 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. She was in her thirtieth year, and lived in Englewood, N. J.

WILLIAM SCHENCK, a life-long resident of Flushing, L. I., and for twenty years a printer on The Newton Register, died on Sunday at his home in Flushing at the age of 64 years. He left a widow.

ERNEST H. WILES, 48 years old, a member of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 187, F. and A. M., is dead at his home, 5,703 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Barnados, West Indies.

JOHN HENRY BENNETT, a well-known resident of Jamaica, L. I., and Superintendent of the First National Bank Building there, died at his home on Monday. Mr. Bennet was born in Brooklyn seventy years ago, and was formerly, for twenty-seven years, a saleeman for a dry goods concern. He left a widow.

STEFAN KJELDSEN, sales manager for the Holbrook Company, died on Monday in a sanitarium in Clifton Springs, N. Y., in his thirty-fifth year. He was first connected with the Empire Trust Company and later with various automobile companies and the Automobile Importers' Alliance.

JOHN VAN BERGEN, a member of an old Brooklyn family, and until ten years ago connected with the stock brokerage house of Van Emburg & Atterbury, died in Minneapolis, Minn., on Sunday, from Bright's disease. He was born in Brooklyn sixty-six years ago, and was a son of the late John P. Van Bergen, a sugar merchant.

Mrs. MARY WILLIAMSON, widow of David Williamson of 184 Lewis Street, Phillipsburg, N. J., is dead at her home from paralysis of the heart. She was 64 years old, and is survived by three children.

JOHN V. HAGERMAN, letter carrier in Phillipsburg, N. J., for many years, died yesterday after a lingering illness at his home, 262 South Main Street. He was 48 years old, and is survived by his wife, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. ANNA E. METZ is dead of apoplexy at her home, 264 South Main Street, Phillipsburg, N. J.

Mrs. SARAH O'CONNOR, one of the first members of St. John's Church, Orange, N. J., and wife of Charles O'Connor, a resident of West Orange for more than half a century, died yesterday after a lingering illness due to advanced age, at her home, 54 Mountain View Avenue. She was 80 years old, and was born in Ireland. Funeral services will be held Thursday.

Putnams
2 W. 45th st., just west of 5th Ave.
When too busy to shop in person, give your orders by phone. Your wants will receive prompt and intelligent attention.
Call Bryant 7611, Desk 12 or 17.

FILIPINO NAMED AS DEAN.

Supplanted Manila Educator Says Resignation Was Forced.

MANILA, Oct. 24.—Governor General Harrison has appointed Dr. Fernando Calderon, a Filipino, to succeed Dr. William E. Musgrave, who held the office of Dean of the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of the Philippines, and also was Professor of Surgery. Dr. Calderon is Professor of Obstetrics.

Dr. Musgrave asserts that his resignation was forced.

William M. Chase No Better.

There was no change, it was said last evening, in the condition of William M. Chase, the portrait painter, who is dangerously ill of cirrhosis of the liver at his New York home, 234 East Fifteenth Street. Mr. Chase had slightly improved a few days ago, but his illness again has taken a serious turn.

John Henry Selmes Dead.

John Henry Selmes, First Vice President and Trustee of the North River Savings Bank and connected with several other corporations, died yesterday at his home in the Dakota Apartments, 1 West Seventy-second Street. He was born here and when he resigned from the Mitchell Vance Company in 1913 was its President and Treasurer, and had been connected with the company for fifty-three years. Mr. Selmes was President and a Director of the Archer & Pancoast Company and a Director of the Bleecker Street & Fulton Ferry Railroad and of the Mitchell Vance Company. He was a member of the Union League Club and of the New York Chamber of Commerce. His wife, Mrs. Jane Selmes, survives him.

Miss Henrietta Ulrica Livingston.

Miss Henrietta Ulrica Livingston, daughter of the late Henry Alexander Livingston and Mrs. Frederica Charlotte Livingston of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died on Monday at the home of her niece, Mrs. A. D. Pell, in Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Her funeral will take place on Thursday morning at 11:45 o'clock from the Chapel of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, West Forty-eighth Street. The interment will be in Poughkeepsie.

Frank F. Wallace.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 24.—Frank F. Wallace, 60 years old, of 163 Dickerson Street, custodian of the reading room in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York, died of heart failure in a Roseville trolley car this morning while on his way to New York. He had been a commuter for more than twenty years. He had complained before leaving home, and his wife advised him not to go to his work.

Walter Lucius Doremus.

Walter Lucius Doremus, who was proprietor of the Doremus store, Montclair, N. J., died there yesterday. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Central Presbyterian Church, the Board of Managers of the Montclair Savings Bank, and the Board of Directors of the Montclair Building and Loan Association.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

SCHLUSSEL.—Oct. 16, Thamara Evelyn Schlussel, to Mr. and Mrs. Otto A. Schlussel, 2,105 Mohegan Av., Bronx.

Engaged

DAVIS—OSHINSKY.—Mrs. Joseph Oshinsky of 151 West 86th St. announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Grace Oshinsky, to Mr. Isaac Herman Davis, son of Mr. Moses Davis of 16 East 96th St.

DANGLER—HEISCHMANN.—Emma Heischmann to Dr. Henry W. Dangler.

Married.

DAVIS—BATSON.—On Oct. 20, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York, Florence Phyllis Batson to Lieutenant George Lansing Davis, U. S. Marine Corps.

ZUCKER—LEVINSOHN.—Mrs. Julius Levinsohn announces the marriage of her daughter, Sophie, to Mr. Henry Zucker on Oct. 24, 1916, at 1,932 Crotona Parkway, New York City.

Brooklyn.

WINANT—HOOPER.—Oct. 23, Hazel B. Hooper to William A. Winant, Jr.

Died.

BAKER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, at McAllen, Texas, Willett B. Baker, master signal electrician, Company A, First Battalion, Signal Corps, N. Y., U. S. A. Funeral services at Signal Corps Armory, Park Av. and 34th St., today, at 10 A. M. Interment in National Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

BAKER.—At Princeton, N. J., in the 91st year of her age, Mary Rachel Baker, wife of the late Rev. Lewis Carter Baker. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Princeton, Friday, Oct. 27, at 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

BERRY.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1916, Abbie Hays Berry, wife of the late Henry K. Berry. Funeral services at her late residence, 186 Buckingham Road, Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 27, 1916, at 10 A. M.

BROWN.—At Cranford, N. J., Oct. 24, 1916, Margaret W. Brown. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Frank Harriott, 604 Linden Place, Cranford, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 26, 1916, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

CHENEY.—Thomas Langdon Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., in the 87th year of his age. Funeral in South Manchester, Conn., at 2:30 P. M., Friday, Oct. 27. It is especially requested that no flowers be sent. Special car to South Manchester on train leaving Grand Central Station 9:15 A. M., returning, due New York, 8:10 P. M.

COCKS.—Second day, tenth month, 23d, 1916, Rowland Cocks, in his 84th year. Funeral at his residence, Cornwall, N. Y., fourth day, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

DENMAN.—On Oct. 23, Edward Denman, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Edmund P. Fowler, 630 West 227th St., Spuyten Duyvil. Funeral private.

DODGE.—On Oct. 24 at the New York Hospital, Joseph Edwin Dodge, beloved husband of Adaline Harper Vernam and son of the late Caroline Melissa Hyde and David Stuart Dodge. Funeral private.

DOHERTY.—On Oct. 23, at her residence, 171 West 71st St., Mary Agnes Fitzpatrick, beloved wife of Robert J. Doherty. Requiem mass at Church of Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st St., Thursday, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

DOORLEY.—Suddenly, Oct. 23, 1916, John Raymond Doorley, beloved son of Mary and Deanis Doorley. Funeral Thursday, 9:15 A. M., from late residence, 1,793 Amsterdam Av., thence to St. Catharine's Church, 153d St., near Amsterdam Av., mass, 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment Calvary.

DOREMUS.—At Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 24, 1916, W. Louis Doremus, aged 86 years. Funeral services will be held at the Central Presbyterian Church, Montclair, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FOWLER.—Oct. 24, 1916, John J. Fowler, at his residence, 231 West 122d St. Notice of funeral later.

FYLES.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, Charles Eugene, beloved husband of Carrie E., aged 78 years. Troy papers please copy.

GALICENSTEIN.—Sigmund, beloved husband of Linda and father of Clarence, Julius, and Arthur, died Tuesday morning, age 72. Funeral private.

GARTELMAN.—Dorothy, (nee Lubben,) aged 61, beloved wife of J. C. Gartelman. Funeral services will be held Wednesday, 8 P. M., at her late residence, 1,709 Townsend Av. Funeral private. No flowers.

GRIFFITHS.—On Oct. 23, 1916, Benjamin Griffiths, aged 67 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1,081 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 25, 1916, at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Omit flowers.

GROESBECK.—On Oct. 24, Edward, husband of Julia Marsh. Funeral services at his late residence, 417 Quincy St., Brooklyn, Thursday evening, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock.

HAMLIN.—On Oct. 23, at Hotel Martha Washington, Frances Bacon Hamlin, widow of Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin of Washington, D. C., and mother of Elbert B. and Francis B. Hamlin of New York City. Funeral services, Washington, D. C., at Church of the Covenant, Wednesday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment private.

HARRIS.—Ida Harris, age 27, wife of Morris Harris, died Oct. 24. Funeral 1 P. M., Wednesday, Oct. 25, from her late residence, 800 Dawson St., Bronx.

Died.

LEONARD.—Sarah Louisa Sullivan, wife of the Bishop of Ohio, after a long illness, at Watkins Glen, N. Y., on Oct. 22, 1916. Funeral Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 25, at Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, Ohio.

LINKLETTER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1916, Durand Linkletter, M. D., husband of Sarah Onderdonk, age 76 years. Funeral private, from his late residence, Manhasset, L. I., on Friday, Oct. 27, at 2 P. M. Interment in Rosewood Cemetery, at the convenience of wife and family.

LITTLEFIELD.—On Monday, Oct. 23, 1916, C. Alfred Littlefield, in his 49th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 72 St. Nicholas Place, Wednesday, Oct. 25, at 2:30 P. M.

LIVINGSTON.—At the residence of her niece, Mrs. A. D. Pell, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., suddenly, on Monday evening, Oct. 23, 1916, Henrietta Ulrica Livingston, daughter of the late Henry Alexander and Frederica Charlotte Livingston of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at the Chapel of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 1 West 48th St., on Thursday, Oct. 26, at 11:45. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

McCARTHY.—John J., of 2,678 Decatur Av., Fordham, N. Y., suddenly, on Oct. 24, 1916, dearly beloved husband of the late Hanorah McCarthy, (nee Manning,) and beloved father of Mary Denis, John, and Nora. Notice of funeral hereafter. It is requested no flowers be sent.

McNEILL.—Oct. 24, James McNeill, aged 70 years, of Hudson, N. Y. Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Hudson, N.Y., on Thursday afternoon, 3:30 o'clock.

PENNOCK.—On Oct. 23, 1916, Laura A., wife of George C. Pennock. Funeral services at her late residence, 417 East 25th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, Thursday, at 4 P. M.; also at the residence of Charles B. Kirk, Oxford, Penn., at 1:30 P. M., Friday. Interment private.

PRINGLE.—At Eatontown, N. J., Al

AHMEEK, TO WHICH MANHASSET BAY CUP WAS AWARDED, IS DISQUALIFIED AND LOSES TROPHY

AHMEEK WRONGLY RATED; LOSES CUP

Boston Yacht, Which Finished First in Manhasset Bay Race Series, Disqualified.

TROPHY TO REMAIN HERE

Final Custody to be Determined by Result of Pending Protests on Unfair Sailing.

Ahmeek, the Boston yacht which received the Manhasset Bay Cup as a result of the series of races sailed for that trophy the last week in August, has been disqualified as a result of the remeasurement of the yacht, which has just been completed, and the cup remains in the custody of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

The remeasurement of the Ahmeek was made by order of the committee having charge of the series of races, consisting of James T. Sparkman of this city, referee; Colonel Aemelius Jarvis of Toronto, judge on behalf of the challenger—the Britomart of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead—and Stuyvesant Wainwright, judge on behalf of the defender—Nahma, representing the Indian Harbor Yacht Club—and owned by Adolson G. Hanan and Commodore W. H. Childs.

Ahmeek's disqualification comes as the result of a protest against the decision of the committee giving her the race, filed by the owners of Nahma after the race on the ground that she was not properly rated as a Class P boat, even though she was measured before the race by the official measurer of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club while afloat in the waters of Marblehead Harbor, and her certificate accepted by the committee in charge of the race.

Protests Methods of Race.

Had Ahmeek won the cup on her merits as a better yacht than the defender, Nahma, no protest would have been filed. It was rather the open conspiracy among the owners of the other six boats in the fleet from Boston to defeat Nahma at any odds, which was apparent from the moment the yachts began jockeying for the start, which prompted the protest against Ahmeek, whose owner, Charles Francis Adams, in the opinion of New York yachtsmen who saw the series of races, was not a party to the conspiracy, and probably did not know of it until the race was underway, and the manoeuvres of the Boston yachts made the scheme perfectly apparent.

The methods used in the sailing of the third and decisive race of the series, by Harkness, against Joyant and Miles, Britomart and Nutmeg against Nahma were what prompted the protest of Mr. Hanan, based on technicalities, because he had no other redress, the judges having failed to declare the race, "no race" and order it sailed over again, as they could have done under the rules which at least by implication permitted team racing for the trophy. Nahma was as effectually blanketed by the three yachts named as was Joyant by Hayseed, and neither had a chance to win the race on its merits.

Disqualification of Ahmeek would naturally give the trophy to Nahma, which was second in the number of points scored in the series of races. But Mr. Hanan has repeatedly declared that he would not accept the trophy under any such conditions as he did not wish one which he had not won. Ahmeek finished first in the first of the series of races, third in the second and fifth—behind both Nahma and Joyant—and fourth in the third race, which was won by Anita, with Wasaka second and Bernice third. This gave her a total of 37 points.

Wins Second Easily.

Nahma, which had been disabled in the hurricane which blew during the first race of the series, finished third to Ahmeek and Wasaka, with her unshipped gaff held in place through most of the race by two of her crew swung aloft, won the second easily and finished seventh in the third race after having been pocketed through most of the race by the team work of her competitors who had no chance to win. This score gave her a total of 34 points and second place, Wasaka being third with 31 points gained by finishing in second place in both the first and third race and tenth in the second race.

It is understood unofficially that the remeasurement of the Ahmeek and weighing her to find actual displacement showed that she was about 900 pounds light and therefore considerably over her rating measurement, but the actual figures were not available in the city last evening. This amply sustains Mr. Hanan's charge that weighing of the Ahmeek would show she was considerably over her rating, and not qualified to compete for the cup in the first instance. His other protests against the unfair sailing of Ellen and other yachts participating in the race have yet to be heard by the committee.

A Boston dispatch states that "that boat (the Nahma) is now the subject of new measurements to determine whether she was over size." No such demand for remeasurement of Nahma has been made, so far as those interested in that yacht know, and no protest based on that claim has been filed with the committee, so far as could be ascertained last evening. However, it was intimated by one of the judges just after the race that should the question of the rating of the contestants be called into the controversy he would favor the remeasurement of all the yachts which participated in the race if it is, therefore, possible that the committee may order its official measurer to measure all the boats, and by weighing them ascertain their actual displacement.

Cup Remains with Club.

The disqualification of Ahmeek, the nominal winner of the series of races, will naturally result in leaving the cup in the custody of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, which has held it pending a decision of all the points in the controversy. Nahma, second in points won in the series, was the defender of the cup and therefore the representative of the club custodian, not a yacht sailing to win a prize. Nahma was simply attempting to retain it in custody of the holding club, and unless there is some reason for her disqualification—and no protest against her has been made—the cup will stay at Greenwich until another race for its possession places it in the possession of some other club—not yacht. The challenge was a club affair and not one made by the owner of one yacht to the owner of another. Disqualification of Ahmeek therefore simply saves the Indian Harbor Club from turning it over to the Quincy Yacht Club, for which Ahmeek sailed as a challenger.

Under the circumstances Mr. Hanan, it is believed, could not refuse to accept the cup. The Indian Harbor Club probably will hold it in custody under a decision of the committee yet to be announced after the hearing of the protests against unfair sailing, which will not in the least affect the standing of Nahma in the number of points won in the series, as none of the protested boats had a score which made them even dangerously near Ahmeek, Nahma, or Wasaka—which ranked third in points scored, and against which no protest of any kind has been made—no matter how these protests may be decided.

A report was telegraphed last night from Boston that, as a result of the disqualification of Ahmeek, Mr. Adams had announced that he would not accept the cup. The decision of the measurer, however, that Ahmeek was above the rating of the class, automatically disqualifies her and makes the winning of the cup an impossibility.

Mr. Hanan would make no statement for publication on the situation, as he is, so to say, still in the custody of the court which has yet to decide the validity of his protests and make a formal report of its decision to the custodians, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and not to either Mr. Adams, the challenger, or Mr. Hanan, the defender.

FORDHAM Vs. PENN. MIL. COL. Sat. 2:30. Football. Adm. 50c. Fordham Field.—Advt.

WILL FIGHT OUIMET BAN.

Woodland Club Letter States It Will Take Case Before U. S. G. A.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The Woodland Golf Club, in a circular letter to clubs that are active and allied members of the United States Golf Association, announced today that it would bring before the annual meeting of the association in January its fight for re-instatement as amateurs of Francis Ouimet, former national amateur champion; J. H. Sullivan, Jr., and Paul Tewksbury. These young men, members of the Woodland Club, were barred from participation in tournaments as amateurs because of their business connections.

In its letter the club stated that "many clubs had offered to join in a call for a special meeting for consideration of our appeal," but that it had concluded to withhold a request for action until the regular meeting.

The club's letter further states that difficulties have arisen under the amateur definition itself, but out of "a so-called interpretation of the definition made by the Executive Committee."

"It seems plain, without argument, that the interpretation is broader than the rule itself," the letter continues. "To illustrate, the committee holds that the rule does not apply alike to all men, but that the committee had discretionary power to decide to whom it shall apply. Under the power so assumed, it has held that Mr. Place, who desired to enter the athletic goods business after winning a state championship, was entitled to do so without impairing his standing.

"It has also ruled that our Mr. Sullivan, who never attained the distinction of being a State champion, disqualified himself by entering the same business on account of his eminence as a player. It has also held that Francis Ouimet, who adopted the athletic goods business as a vocation long before he acquired fame as a golfer, who acquired his ability to play the game without the slightest reference to his occupation, who plays the game for the love of it and never in any way has played for the slightest money consideration, must give up business or remain barred as an amateur.

"The committee may have explanations of the foregoing rulings which are unknown to us, but we were never informed of the charges in this case. In fact, when the committee notified us that our boys had been disqualified, we asked for a statement of the charges and of the evidence, but our request has not been complied with. We also applied to have our membership in the United Golf Association changed from allied to active. The application was denied without explanation.

"We feel sure that either our boys ought not to be disqualified under the interpretation of the rule or that the interpretation is unwise and ought to be revoked. For that reason we are arranging to have both matters brought up at the same time."

PIPING ROCK WOMEN WIN.

Englewood Players Lose All Matches on Locust Valley Links.

The women golfers of the Piping Rock Club defeated the Englewood Country Club's representatives in the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association yesterday in the third match of the final round robin for the association championship by the overwhelming score of 5 to 0. The match was played on the links of the victorious four at Locust Valley and, with the ideal weather conditions which prevailed, some excellent competition was furnished in the course of the four matches.

Especially was this true of the match between Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss of Piping Rock and Miss G. M. Bishop, Englewood. They played the entire course, up to the final hole, practically on even terms, so that when they did negotiate the last green they were tied. There Mrs. Auchincloss tried a long putt, and gained the honors of the match when her ball fell true.

The summary:

PIPING ROCK.		ENGLEWOOD.	
Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss	2	Miss G. M. Bishop	0
Mrs. J. H. Alexander	0	Mrs. Irving	0
Mrs. G. M. Hescher	3	Mrs. Pickart	0
Mrs. L. C. Roarke	3	Mrs. Choate	0
Total	8	Total	0

SQUASH TENNIS DATES SET.

Harvard Club Scheduled Only for Class A in Title Contests.

Announcement of the schedule for the metropolitan Class A and Class B squash tennis team championships was made yesterday by the Secretary of the National Squash Tennis Association, Milton L. Cornell. Five teams are in the Class A event, the Heights Casino, Columbia Club, Yale Club, Harvard Club, and the combined Princeton Club-Squash Club team. They will begin competition on Nov. 30. The Class B team competition, which will begin Dec. 5, will include the Columbia Club, Yale Club, Princeton Club, and the Crescent A. C. The latter team is a new one in the competition and takes the place of the Harvard Club.

The Harvard Club was seriously considering withdrawing from the competition in both classes, for with a big playing membership it was considered something of a hardship to give over the courts for team competition one or two afternoons a week. It was finally determined to play in Class A, but to sacrifice the Class B event.

The schedule in each class is a home and home event, the teams in Class A being composed of seven men and those in Class B of five. The detailed schedule is as follows:

CLASS A.—Nov. 30—Heights Casino vs. combined Princeton Club-Squash Club teams, at Princeton Club; Columbia Club at Yale Club. Dec. 7—Princeton-Squash at Yale; Harvard Club at Heights Casino. Dec. 14—Harvard at Princeton-Squash; Heights Casino at Columbia. Dec. 21—Princeton-Squash at Columbia; Yale at Harvard. Dec. 28—Columbia at Harvard; Yale at Heights Casino. Jan. 4—Princeton-Squash at Heights Casino; Yale at Columbia. Jan. 11—Yale at Princeton-Squash; Heights Casino at Harvard. Jan. 18—Princeton-Squash at Harvard; Columbia at Heights Casino. Jan. 25—Columbia at Princeton-Squash; Harvard at Yale. Feb. 1—Harvard at Columbia, Heights Casino at Yale.

CLASS B.—Dec. 5—Crescent A. C. at Yale Club; Columbia Club at Princeton Club. Dec. 12—Yale at Columbia; Princeton at Crescent A. C. Jan. 9—Princeton at Yale; Crescent A. C. at Columbia. Jan. 16—Yale at Crescent A. C.; Princeton at Columbia. Jan. 23—Columbia at Yale; Crescent A. C. at Princeton. Jan. 30—Yale at Princeton; Columbia at Crescent A. C.

COLUMBIA MEN AT NETS.

Von Bernuth Hard Pressed in Third Round of Tourney.

Play in the Fall tennis tournament at Columbia University advanced to the semi-final round yesterday when the last match was completed in the third bracket. An effort will be made to finish the semi-finals today and tomorrow, and the championship will be decided Friday or Saturday.

Remaining in the competition are A. F. Von Bernuth, Captain of the 'Varsity tennis team; J. W. Raymond, former Trinity School racquet star; H. W. Forster, former metropolitan interscholastic finalist, and W. Botsford. Only Von Bermuth was pressed closely in his third round match yesterday. He took the first and third set from D. E. Lancefield, but lost the second set at 8-6.

The summaries.

SECOND ROUND—E. T. Appleby defeated A. H. Frey, 6—1, 6—4; J. W. Raymond defeated Cliff Hollander, 8—4, 6—2; W. Botsford defeated N. J. Hanion, 6—6, 6—0, 6—4; E. T. Dana defeated H. Broockmann, Jr., 6—8, 4—6, 6—1; H. W. Forster defeated L. W. Knox, 10—8, 6—0; D. E. Lancefield defeated C. W. Bearsley, 6—4, 6—3; A. F. von Bermuth defeated C. E. Jenks, 6—1, 14—12.

THIRD ROUND—J. W. Raymond defeated E. T. Appleby, 6—0, 6—1; W. Botsford defeated R. B. Haines, 6—4, 7—5; H. W. Forster defeated E. T. Dana, 6—1, 6—4; A. F. von Bermuth defeated D. E. Lancefield, 6—1, 8—6, 6—2.

DOUBLES.—First Round—Hollander and Van Raalte defeated Felstiner and Weinstein, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4; Von Bermuth and Dana defeated Buland and Lancefield, 6—2, 6—3; McGuire and Knox defeated Miller and Raymond, 6—3, 6—3; Haines and Forster defeated McKim and Vedder, 4—6, 6—3; Botsford and Hanion defeated Appleby and Kenyon, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4; Devereaux and Cott defeated Dohrenwend and Rothschild, 6—3, 6—2.

THREE MORE FIRSTS FOR U. S. ATHLETES

Loomis and Simpson Again Victors In Scandinavian Games —Ted Meredith Beaten.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 23, (via London, Oct. 24.)—Three of the five events on the third day's program of the international track and field games here were captured by the visiting American athletes from their Scandinavian competitors. Joe Loomis, the Chicago sprinter, who has won all the dashes in which he has competed, continued his winning streak by again finishing in front of Rustad in the 60-yard dash. Rustad is a Norwegian and is the only man who has been able to keep near the Americans in the short distance events. He finished second, beating out Bob Simpson, the champion hurdler from the United States.

Simpson met with better success in the broad jump, in which he carried off first prize, with his fellow hurdler, Fred Murray, in second place. The latter again displayed his ability as an all-around performer by taking second place in the shot put to Hellum, the orwegian weight thrower. Though the distance of the relay race was increased today to 800 meters, the Americans were again able to demonstrate their superiority in this branch of the sport. The visiting quartet easily defeated the Scandinavian team in 1:33 8-10.

Ted Meredith, who has been unable to win a race here at any distance over 400 meters, met with another defeat today in the 1,000-meters, in which two Swedes finished in front of him. Holly ran another fine race, winning in 2:31 6-10, only a fraction slower than the record time he made when he first defeated Meredith. Melen of Sweden was the other man to beat the American.

The summaries:

60-Meter Run, (65 yards 10 inches.)—Won by Loomis, America; Rustad, Norway, second; Simpson, America, third. Time—0:07 1-10.

1,000-Meter Run, (1,093 yards 22 inches.)—Won by Bolin, Sweden; Melen, Sweden, second; Meredith, America, third. Time—2:31 6-10.

Shot Put.—Won by Hellum, Norway; Murray, America, second. Distance, 12 metars 48 centimeters.

Broad Jump.—Won by Simpson, America; Murray, America, second. Distance, 6 meters 81 centimeters.

Relay Race, 800 Meters, (874 yards 83 inches.) —Won by Americans against the Scandinavian team. Time—1:33 8-10.

MILLROSE TRAINER BACK.

Mel Sheppard, Home on Furlough, to Prepare Hill and Dale Team.

Mel Sheppard, trainer of the Millrose A. A., who has spent the Summer and part of the Fall on the Texas border, near Mission, as a private with the Sixty-ninth Regiment, returned to New York yesterday on a fifteen-day furlough to prepare the Millrose A. A. men for the coming cross-country championships. The fifteen days are rather short for Sheppard to accomplish this task, but Mel hopes to have his leave extended another fifteen days. It was reported about two weeks ago that Sheppard had been deposed as director of the athletic affairs of the Millrose A. A., but this rumor was subsequently denied. Sheppard will begin with his men this afternoon, taking them over the hills at Van Cortlandt Park. He looks for any task that might be imposed on him.

The Millrose A. A. this year is expected to win one, perhaps both, of the senior championship races with a sturdy combination composed of Gianakopulos, Kyronen, Pores, Soukop, Devaney, and others. Kyronen, Gianakopulos, and Pores are at this time preparing for the ten-mile national championship race on Saturday and will do only light work at Van Cortlandt Park.

TIGERS' BASEBALL DATES.

Game with Leland Stanford Included in Princeton Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 24.—Twenty-nine games are on the schedule which has been arranged for the Princeton baseball team for next Spring. During the Easter vacation the team will make its annual Southern trip, and it is possible that the Leland Stanford University nine will stop here on its trip East to play on May 30.

In case a third game is necessary in either the Harvard or Yale series, the deciding contest will probably be played at the Polo Grounds in New York.

The schedule:

March 24, Dickinson; March 27, Swarthmore; March 28, Seton Hall; March 31, Villa Nova; April 3, Holy Cross; April 6, Virginia at Charlottesville; April 7, Navy at Annapolis; April 13, Williams; April 14, Rutgers; April 18, Amherst; April 21, Pennsylvania; April 25, Fordham; April 28, Brown at Providence; April 30, Lawrenceville; May 2, Virginia; May 5, Cornell at Ithaca; May 9, Georgetown; May 12, Cornell; May 14, Dartmouth; May 19, Harvard at Cambridge; May 23, Williams; May 26, Harvard; May 30, Leland Stanford; June 2, Yale at New Haven; June 6, Lafayette; June 9, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; June 13, Harvard, (in case of tie in two preceding games; June 16, Yale, and June 23, Yale, (in case of tie.)

SPRING TOUR FOR YANKEES.

Series of Preliminary Games in South with Braves Arranged.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The Boston Nationals and the New York Americans will prepare for next season's campaign in their respective leagues by a series of joint games in Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas, Secretary Walter E. Hapgood of the local club announced today. The teams will train as usual at their Spring camps, Boston at Miami, Fla., and New York at Macon, Ga. By the last of March, it is expected, they will take the road together, playing six or eight games each under auspices of local boards of trade.

DECISION FOR LEVINSKY.

Outpoints Jack Dillon in Twelve-Round Bout at Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—Before one of the largest crowds of fans of the season Battling Levinsky of New York won the decision over Jack Dillon of Indianapolis tonight in twelve rounds at the Armory A. A. Levinsky, the clever boxer, was matched against a greater fighter, it being Dillon's first appearance in Boston for more than five years. The latter had a great record here and was expected to be the winner, but his hands were in poor shape.

The first half dozen rounds went to Dillon, who acted somewhat like the boxer he is credited with being, but in the last half he did not seem to care a great deal how the battle went. The men started off slowly, and did not warm up until the seventh round. Although Dillon forced matters, it hurt him to land with the back of the glove, but Levinsky kept shooting at his face, jaw, and body. Both did considerable body punching. Levinsky was quite fresh at the finish.

McTigue to Box Sweeney Tonight.

Mike McTigue, the Irish middleweight champion, and Knockout Sweeney, a west side middleweight, will be the principals in the finals ten-round bout this evening at the Pioneer Sporting Club on West Forty-fourth Street. In another ten-round contest Ray Rivers, the California lightweight, will oppose Dave Medar. There will also be three four and one six-round bout.

Astey Was Not Floored.

Willie Astey, who was outpointed by Joe Lynch at the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem on Monday night, was not floored, as was erroneously reported.

KOH-I-NOOR HOME FIRST.

Parson's Filly Captures Maryland Handicap at Laurel.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 24.—The Maryland Handicap, with $2,000 added, one of the feature events for two-year-olds of the Autumn season, was the main attraction at the Maryland State Fair track this afternoon. The race, which was at six furlongs, was won by Schuyler L. Parsons's Koh-i-Noor, with L. C. Smith's Friendless second, and Tragedy, bearing the silks of the Oneck Stable, taking the short end of the purse.

The winner has been running poorly lately, she was practically an outsider, being quoted at $17.50 for a two-dollar wager in the machines. Koh-i-Noor has shown very little since early in the season, when she raced at Belmont Park and won her first two starts, the second race being the Fashion Stakes for fillies. Since then she ran at Saratoga and Havre de Grace, and showed only indifferent form. The large field of youngsters got off to a good start, and all the contenders took a turn at leading. It was not until the last furlong that Davies sent the winner out in front and kept her there. Friendless and Tragedy were coming all the time, but the Parsons filly was able to hold them safely until the end, and won with a comfortable margin to spare.

L. Wood's Xylon, a four-year-old colt, graduated from the maiden class for all ages in a mile event. N. K. Beal, belonging to J. F. Cleaver, a two-year old, which has been racing with moderate success around the Canadian tracks, came in second, with V. Grade's Life obtaining the short end of the purse. The selling race for three-year-olds and upward was an easy victory for the old gelding Ambrose, which was carrying the Marrone Stable's silks.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14 2-5.

Kebo, W. Cahill's b. g., 111 pounds, by Ogden-Cremorne, $12.10, $10.10, $5.10, (W. Obert) 1

Cherry Ripe, J. G. Talbott's ch. f., 116, $4.80, $3. (J. McTaggart) 2

Glory Belle, T. J. Smith's ch. f., 116, $3.30 third, (F. Robinson) 3

Flare, Gold Bond, Kimberley, Ponce de Leon, Mother Machree, Lady Bob, Tootsie, Starhart, Miss Dan, Corn, Rose Pink, and Highway also ran. Ray Ennis was scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages, maidens, purse $700; one mile. Time—1:41 1-5.

Xylon, L. Wood's gr. c., 4 years, 115 pounds, by Gray Plume-Lady Maria, $2.80, $2.60, $2.40, (J. Robinson) 1

N. K. Beal, F. V. Clevenger's ch. c., 4, 98, $4.60, $3.60, (W. Obert) 2

Life, V. Agreda's br. f., 3, 100, $3.50, third, (R. Ball) 3

Red Wing, Ampere II., Navigator, Tioga, Melodrama, Charmingly also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Ambrose, Marrone Stable's b. g., 6 years, 109 pounds, by Disturbe-Ambrosine, $4.60, $3.60, $2.80, (J. Butwell) 1

Presumption, J. MacManus's b. g., 7, 114, $3.10, $4.80, (G. Byrne) 2

Besomvale, R. F. Carman's b. g., 5, 108, $3.60 third, (J. McTaggart) 3

Thesieres, Tia Pin, Pierrot, Southern Maid, Boraz, Mielicka, Costumer, Passion, and Lost Fortune also ran. Young Emblem, Lady London, and Brecon Corn scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; Maryland Handicap, with $2,000 added; six furlongs. Time—1:12 2-5.

Koh-i-Noor, S. L. Parsons's blk. f., 100 pounds, by Dr. Leggo-Priceless Jewel, $17.50, $7.10, $5. (B. Haynes) 1

Friendless, L. C. Smith's b. c., 96, $11.10, $7.50, (E. Ambrose) 2

Tragedy, Oneck Stable's b. f., 106, $20.70 third, (T. Davies) 3

Bonnie Witch, Crank, Ticket, Wood Trap, Lively, Queen of the Water, Bondage, Cheer, and Columbine also ran. Deer Trap and Gloomy Gus scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; handicap; purse, $700; one mile. Time—1:39.

Holiday, A. Barklie's b. g., 5 years, 114 pounds, by Broomstick-Leisure, $15.80, $5.60, $3.90, (E. Ambrose) 1

Wooden Shoes, Comus Stable's ch. g., 5, 112, $3.80, $3.10, (J. Metcalf) 2

Gainer, Greentree Stable's ch. g., 5, 113, $5.60, (F. Robinson) 3

Calto, Bac, Ninety Simplex, and Half Rock also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:53 3-5.

Soldier, E. Hera's b. g., 6 years, 115 pounds, by The Picket-Performance, $6.20, $4.80, $3.70, (S. Keogh) 1

Captain Farr, R. Parr's b. g., 4, 111, $4.90, $3.80, (F. Robinson) 2

Patty Regan, F. Harlan's ch. g., 5, 107, $10 third, (T. Parrington) 3

High Tide, Sam Slick, Geldy, Valas, Manie Park, Woodfair, Valupa, Daingerfield, and Blackford also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46.

Little Nearer, C. H. Robbins's b. g., 7 years, 105 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Lucinella, $3.20, $3.40, $2. (B. Kleeger) 1

Nigel, R. F. Carman's b. g., 3, 108, $16, $7.10, (J. Butwell) 2

Rae B., W. C. Baxter's blk. f., 8, 102, $10.10 third, (A. Schuttinger) 3

Charlcote, Sasin, Infidel II., Napier, Armament, and Senator Casey also ran. Virilo, Success, and Sevillian were scratched.

TODAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; maiden colts and geldings; six furlongs. Dixie II., (imp.) 114 pounds; Home, Sweet Home, 114; Lottery, 114; Monomy, 114; Olyn G., 114; Beaver Kill, 114; Smart Money, 114; Swoon, (imp.) 114; Ballygunge, 114; Otsego, 114.

SECOND RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward; selling; steeplechase; about two miles. New Haven, 149 pounds; Dixon Park, 143; Idle Michael, 135; †March Court, 139; †Otto Floto, 130; †Bachelor, 144; J. R. Johnson, 139; Runaway, 135; †Golden Sale, 136.

THIRD RACE.—All ages; selling handicap; six furlongs. Marse Henry, 117 pounds; Between Us, 110; Vermont, 109; Surprising, 108; Fair Helen, 102; Water Lily, 98; Polantum, (imp.) 92; Gloaming, 113; Brave Cunarder, 106; Spy William, 106; Buck Shot, 103; Shrapnel, 89; The Decision, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ellicott City Handicap; three-year-olds; $1,500 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Spur, 130 pounds; Malachite, 108; Daddy's Choice, 104; Kilmer, 100; Hidden Star, (imp.) 97; King Neptune, 115; Polonia, (imp.) 105; Air Man, 108; Whimsy, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; purse; one mile. Sam Jackson, 115 pounds; Roadmaster, 108; Hubbub, 107; Oratorium, 105; Geltabel, 102; Whimsy, 118; Dovedale, 107; Turmoil, 107; Plaudito, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; purse; one mile. Waukeag, 110 pounds; Harvest King, 104; Artemis, 101; Gloomy Gus, 110; Intriguer, 104.

SEVENTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Little England, 115 pounds; Song of Valley, 113; Afterglow, 113; Dinah De, 110; Sequence, 110; Aesop, 107; ‡Tom Hancock, 106; ‡Damietta, 99; Orperth, 115; Napier, 113; Hiker, 110; Orcutuno, 110; Sevillian, 107; Rose Julietta, 104; ‡Buzz Around, 100.

*Five pounds allowance claimed on account of rider not having won a steeplechase or hurdle race.

†Ten pounds allowance claimed on account of rider never having won a steeplechase or hurdle race.

‡Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed. Weather clear; track fast.

HARD BLOW FOR MICHIGAN.

Quarter Back Sparks Injured in Practice for Syracuse Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 24.—Michigan's hopes of victory over Syracuse on Saturday received a hard blow this afternoon when the sensational quarter back Sparks received a bad injury to his ankle. Trainer Tuthill tonight had not been able to determine the extent of the trouble, but hopes to have the pilot ready before the contest starts. If Sparks is lost much of the Wolverines' open attack with which they expected to offset the advantage of the Orange line goes with him. Sparks was hurt during scrimmage with the scrubs.

The 'Varsity walked all over the scrubs in the scrimmage, scoring four touchdowns, two of them by forward passes. The scrubs used the same plays Syracuse showed against Pittsburgh last Saturday, but the 'Varsity men never allowed them to get started toward a score. Captain Maulbetsch rested today following the pounding he got from the Aggie forwards last Saturday, while Tackle Weske stayed out of the fray due to his injuries. Both will be fit for the New Yorkers.

Johns Hopkins Gets Tippett.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 24.—One of the most important cogs in the successful 1915 team of the University of Virginia has been added to the Johns Hopkins squad. Edgar Tippett, who played half back for the Old Dominion last season, has decided not to return to Virginia and has enrolled at the Homewood institution.

HARVARD INCREASES OFFENSE REPERTORY

Variety of Attack Being Developed for Cornell—Scrubs Use Ithacans' Plays.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 24.—The Harvard football team got down to real business this afternoon in its preparations for its annual game with Cornell. The 'Varsity, lining up as it is almost sure to do in the first period against the Ithacans, worked on its new plays, which bears out the earlier belief that the Crimson intends to have more in the way of attack than for the usual run of midseason games. The coaches kept right after the 'Varsity, which, while running its own offense, worked defensively against the scrubs, who were using plays the scouts have seen the Cornellians use this Fall.

Harvard has kept very close tabs on Cornell this season because of last year's defeat, but it is believed here that Al Sharpe will have some new methods of attack which he has not allowed his team to use in its preliminary games.

This afternoon all the Harvard cripples were on the sidelines watching the 'Varsity play, except Clark, Sagar, and Bond. The coaches, however, will be able to use any player they want with the exception of Bond, whose shoulder is improving very slowly. There is now no doubt that Harvard will be considerably stronger against Cornell than in any other game, even as the players are not overconfident that they will be able to wipe out last year's defeat.

Head Coach Haughton, however, always is optimistic and the team has made so much progress in the past ten days that a real rally Saturday would not surprise him in the least. The team as it worked today included the regular end numbers, Holliday and Wheeler was at left tackle and Caner back in his usual place on the right wing.

Snow was again at right guard, where he was making such satisfactory progress when hurt two weeks ago. Harris continued at centre and the regular backfield, with Robinson at quarter, started the day's drill. While so many of the former first string men have been hurt, men like Wheeler, Thacher, Horween, and Casey have made great progress and henceforth it will be a question of the other men trying to regain their places rather than being put into the first line-up immediately after they are ready for hard work.

TIGER INTERFERENCE WEAK.

Rush Seems Despondent Over Outlook in Next Few Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 24.—The Princeton football squad held its practice this afternoon in the stadium which will be the scene of the game with Dartmouth on Saturday. University Field has been used all season both for daily practice and games, as the turf in the new football arena has been partially destroyed by grub worms, but the large attendance promised for the Dartmouth contest will require a larger seating capacity than the old field affords.

Rush gave his charges a hard scrimmage today, and the performance of the 'Varsity eleven was not particularly encouraging. The interference of the first string team seemed to discourage him, especially, in spite of the fact that so much time has been spent in this department of the game during the last week. When the scrubs were given the ball against the 'Varsity they were able to penetrate the first team's defense consistently. Even the aggrieved 'Varsity line seemed to be in somewhat of a slump, for Georgia and Haaren were able to gain on line plunges many times.

Speedy Rush seems to be a little despondent these days over the outlook for Princeton during the next few weeks. Latrobe, Moore and Haas are still kept from active work by injuries and Jeffries Ames was kept from practice by a slight illness. It is not likely that any of the first three men will be able to start in the Dartmouth game, but Tibbott will be a likely substitute for Moore's position. It will be a more difficult matter to pick a man for Latrobe's place at tackle. McGaw is being used at the position, but either Halsey or Kauffman, who are now able to play, may finally be chosen to start Saturday.

Princeton may depend on Driggs's ability as a punter to advance the ball into Dartmouth territory, and then rely on Tibbott's toe to drive the ball between the crossbars whenever the Tigers are not able to advance the ball by rushing. Tibbott is being thoroughly drilled in kicking from all angles, part of the practice today consisting of his attempting a numer of kicks from scrimmage. Haaren, a substitute backfield man, was also fairly successful in his attemps.

COLGATE OFFENSIVE WEAK.

'Varsity Fails to Gain, but Scrubs Advance Easily.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Coach Harry Bankart put the Colgate football squad through a long practice this afternoon, the first one of the week. The men who played in Saturday's game came out without an injury, but in yesterday's practice several men were hurt. Watkins, a backfield man, received a kick in the knee which may keep him out of the game for a week. Brewer, a new lineaman, suffered the loss of four front teeth. Barton has been out of active practice several days because of poor condition.

During the course of play the second team gained repeatedly on the 'Varsity, while the first string men showed up extremely weak on the offensive. The 'Varsity backfield men and ends were drilled particularly hard on defensive work. Hubbell and Laird continued to show improvement in punting practice, while Gello, West, Captain Corning, and Good tried kicking from the kickoff and from placements.

Well-Known Skaters at Ice Palace.

George Muller and Miss Elsbeth Muller, well-known figure skaters abroad, have arrived in this city and will make the Ice Skating Palace, 181st Street, opposite the Broadway subway, their headquarters. They have already begun to give exhibitions and instructions at that rink.

RESTA-AITKEN-DE PALMA-VAIL-RICKENBACHER
AND 25 OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST DRIVERS WILL TRY FOR THE
HARKNESS GOLD TROPHY
100 MILES
AND THE 50 MILE SPECIAL
FOR $15,000.00
SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY
OCT. 28TH 2 P.M.
TICKETS AT 1624 B'WAY
PHONE CIRCLE 1010
McBRIDE'S, TYSON'S AND ALL AGENCIES AND ABRAHAM & STRAUS BKLN

COLUMBIA IN BIG DRIVE.

Work Long After Dark by Use of Whitewashed Pigskins.

Columbia's big drive for the football team was inaugurated yesterday on South Field with the longest drilling of the season. After a blackboard rehearsal out on the field Head Coach Metcalf started a program that kept every man on the squad at hard work until long after dark and necessitated the use of a set of whitewashed pigskins.

In the thirty-five-minute scrimmage against the second team the 'Varsity eleven tallied two touchdowns and a field goal. The regulars assumed the offensive for most of the practice, and with Brown, the new man in the rear line, Monroe and Cochran had little difficulty opening up big holes for gains through the scrubs. Monroe and Raimondo scored touchdowns in succession and Hegeman surprised the coaching staff by an ability in drop kicking. He made the single field goal in this way from the fifteen-yard line.

Goldberg was again at centre due to the shifting of Brown to the rear line, and Donaldson played the entire practice game at left guard. Raegener, his alternate, is on the injured list, and Van de Water, who returned Monday after a three weeks' absence, was not in condition to play. I. T. Rosen alternated with Monroe late in the game as reserve left half back. Zychlinski substituted for Brown, and Hegeman was Cechran's understudy.

Starting with the Williams game on Saturday, all remaining contests on the Columbia schedule will begin at 2 o'clock, so that the finish will come before darkness sets in.

FORDHAM IN SECRET WORK.

Plays to be Used Against Georgetown Screened from the Public.

The first secret football practice of the year was held at Fordham Field yesterday. The canvas fence which is used to inclose the gridiron during the games was put in place, and all spectators were excluded from the field, only a body of sophomores and freshmen patrolling the outside boundaries. It was the first time Fordham has taken any means to protect its plans for the coming battle with the heavy Georgetown team on Election Day.

After almost an hour of the closed drill the coaches allowed the rooters in to watch the scrimmage game between the scrubs and 'Varsity outfit. It was a hard practice tussle and resulted in a well-earned victory for the first eleven by a score of 14 to 0.

The regular line-up was strengthened yesterday by the return of "Bing" Corcoran, who was injured last Saturday. Although a little lame, he had no trouble in holding off all attempts by the scrubs around his flank. Murphy, the former St. John's Danvers star end, also returned. Murphy, who was in line for one of the regular end berths in the preliminary practice in September, left college nearly a month ago and decided to enter business.

McNamara, the Maroon quarter back, who ran 65 yards against Susquehanna, was badly hurt in the first try at the scrub line yesterday and wrenched his shoulder.

NEW PLAYS AT N. Y. U.

'Varsity Bewilders Scrubs and Makes Large Gains In Scrimmage.

The New York University football squad was put through a hard workout yesterday, which included a stiff scrimmage, in which the 'Varsity used new plays with signals unknown to the scrubs. These proved effective, and the regular backfield made frequent and large gains, although the coaches allowed no scoring. Hammerschlag, who has been playing a half-back position, was yesterday shifted to quarter back. He made gains by both end runs and line bucks. Weinheimer, at half back, and Horigan, at full back, were also instrumental in making large gains for the regulars.

Earlier in the afternoon the line men were drilled by "Jo" Behr, the former Dartmouth line man, while Coach "Dick" Eustis devoted himself to the backs.

While tackling yesterday, Van Note, who played a large

COTTON CONTINUES PHENOMENAL RISE

The Market Reaches New High Levels, with Gain of 31 to 35 Points.

MORE ADVANCES EXPECTED

Census Report on Ginning, Due To-day, Expected to Show Much Higher Percentage Than Usual.

Cotton yesterday continued its phenomenal advance, and new high levels were established, with a further gain of 31 to 35 points. The same influences were in evidence that have been so prominent lately, lack of selling pressure when any buying of importance made its appearance and the belief that higher levels will be attained.

Features that ordinarily would be regarded as dangerous constitute the chief strength of the market at present. The high price prevents the accumulation of important lines of contracts by outsiders who are not financially strong enough to withstand severe declines. Consequently offerings are not heavy on bulges, and the customary declines do not catch many stop-loss orders. In other words, the technical soundness of the market is more impressive at current levels than it has been at any time since the advance started. There were no new features of especial importance.

This morning the Census Bureau will issue its report on the amount of cotton ginned up to Oct. 18. The figures will compare with 5,710,000 bales last year, and 7,621,000 two years ago. The percentage of the total crop ginned to Oct. 18 during the past ten or eleven years has ranged from 38 to 54.9 per cent. It is believed that the percentage this year is much higher than in any previous year.

The market opened at an advance of 8 to 21 points, and prices reacted about 25 points from the top. Considerable irregularity prevailed throughout the session until shortly before the close, when buying became very active and sent the list to new high levels, around the top prices of the day the market had registered an advance of about $5.00 per bale from Saturday's closing quotations.

Southern spot markets are strong. Market closed excited.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
Oct.	19.25	19.33	19.00	19.30@19.33	18.98@18.99
Dec.	19.44	19.54	19.11	19.50@19.52	19.19@19.22
Jan.	19.42	19.60	19.11	19.55@19.57	19.19@19.21
Mar.	19.47	19.71	19.23	19.64@19.69	19.32@19.36
May.	19.57	19.80	19.37	19.78@19.80	19.45@19.49
July.	19.55	19.86	19.40	19.80@19.86	19.46@19.49

The local market for spot cotton was steady, no advance; middling, 19.30c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, 7 to 31 advance. New Orleans, 18.50c; Galveston, 18.90c; Savannah, 18.75c; Memphis, 18.50c; Augusta, 18.88c; Houston, 19c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
Oct.	18.91	18.91	18.47	18.91 flat	18.56@18.58
Dec.	18.90	18.90	18.55	18.88@18.89	18.58@18.59
Jan.	11.98	19.08	18.67	19.02@19.04	18.72@18.74
Mar.	18.18	18.30	18.92	19.28@19.30	18.97@18.98
May.	19.42	19.48	19.10	19.45@19.48	19.13@19.16
July.	19.55	19.58	19.20	19.57@19.58	19.25@19.27

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 87 points advance, at 11.18d. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 24,000 bales, including 20,000 American. Closed feverish and unsettled.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	10.90¼	10.98	10.90	10.97	10.71¼
Jan.-Feb.	10.84	11.04¼	10.82	10.88	10.74¼
Mar.-Apr.	11.02	11.09	10.92	10.98	10.80¼
May-June.	11.07	11.15	10.96	11.00	10.87
July-Aug.	11.08	11.15	11.00	11.00	10.89

The 1 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 19.21c; March, 19.54c; May, 19.48c; July, 19.49c. The market there was due to open today 15½ to 16 points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	24,909	34,157	322,624	272,384
New Orleans	30,372	10,244	198,165	218,885
Mobile	582	582	10,737	16,588
Savannah	6,969	6,125	166,558	180,585
Charleston	1,039	2,467	64,839	87,429
Wilmington	1,067	874	34,897	43,823
Norfolk	3,628	2,520	85,170	70,087

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	3,787	4,135	131,613	163,945
Memphis	4,638	7,562	183,387	141,384
St. Louis	1,062	3,242	15,902	5,777
Houston	23,096	13,766	257,668	164,522

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Year.
Galveston	15,000 to 16,000	23,000	13,307
New Orleans	15,000 to 18,500	12,747	11,082

Exports yesterday were 58,149 bales; total thus far for this season, 1,519,066; total last season, 1,218,015.

Foreclosing Texas Irrigation System

Special to The New York Times.

SAN BENITO, Texas, Oct. 24.—The Federal Court at Houston has ordered a foreclosure sale of the properties of the San Benito Land and Irrigation Company to satisfy bonds aggregating $1,060,000 held by the W. R. Compton Bond and Mortgage Company of St. Louis, Mo. The property includes thirty-seven miles of canals and 100 miles of laterals, constructed several years ago at a cost of about $2,000,000.

5th Av. Bus Co. Earns $458,672 Net

A synopsis of the report of the business done by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, operated by the New York Transportation Company, for the year ended June 30, shows that the total revenue for the year was $1,689,726, and the net revenue $458,672. Accidents and damages during the year cost the company $52,678, livery service yielded $16,281, and advertising privileges brought $31,140.

P. A. S. Franklin Resigns from Bank

Philip A. S. Franklin, who was elected last week President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, has resigned from the Board of Directors of the American Exchange National Bank. He was obliged to take this action on account of the Clayton act, Mr. Franklin being a director of the National City Bank. His successor on the board of the American Exchange National Bank has not yet been selected. George T. Smith has resigned as President of the First National Bank of Jersey City and Edward I. Edwards has been elected to fill the position.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 90 francs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on October 13th, 1916, the STANDARD TRANSPORTATION COMPANY filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co. No. 17 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about January 19, 1916, while the S. T. Co. No. 17 was taking scow Degnon No. 8 alongside, in consequence of which one John Johnsen is alleged to have sustained personal injuries: That petitioner has stipulated to pay into the Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 17 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $41,-000, with lawful interest according to law. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22nd day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. And that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 720-30 lb. cans frozen eggs. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, October 23, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BATTENBURG Lace Scarfs and Squares.—Will buy at a price. Greeley 4070.

CHEVIOTS—Open to buy large quantity Stursberg Schell cheviots. Telephone Farragut 9220.

COATS, Suits and Dresses.—Jobbers placing orders for immediate delivery. 15 East 26th St., Room 2,015.

COATS.—Any of your needs in coats can be supplied by Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 Wes. 22d St.

COATS.—Jobber is open for big jobs in coats; any quantity. Apply fifth floor, 1,140 Broadway.

COATS.—Cloth and plush; jobber looking at Room 804, 27 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Jobber is looking at silk and serge dresses for Spring for misses and ladies. 120 West 29th, 4th floor.

COTTON WHIPCORD Wanted.—Brown, tan, and gray, in 27 to 36 inch width. Standard Mail Order Co., 425 West 55th St.

DRESSES.—We are ready to look at Spring line of silk dresses. 24 East 22d St., 5th floor.

FRENCH SERGE.—Navy; immediate delivery. Horwitz & Son, 39 West 21st Gramercy 440.

GABARDINE, wine; open for quantity. Spring 6106.

JUILLIARDS, 40/8, wanted, 50 pieces, all colors. Gross & Seibowitz, 154 West 26th.

PLUSH.—Sidney Blumenthal or Philadelphia pile wanted; state price and quantity. X 240 Times Annex.

PLUSH.—Will pay spot cash for Lapines or 40/8. X 247 Times Annex.

PLUSHES.—Open to buy any quantity Esquimette, or S-250; pay spot cash. Friedman, Simon & Co., 37 West 20th.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash for any quantity of seal plush. Gottlieb & Salkind, 50 East 8th St. Spring 4232.

PLUSHES.—Open for all kinds seal plushes; will pay cash. Gramercy 3016.

SILKS.—Open for, jobs and tender silks, satins and velvets. Phone 7934 Spring.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders for Spring cloth skirts. Queen, 149 W. 36th.

VELOUR.—American 54/4; will pay cash. Call Rubens, Madison Square 7145.

WASH SKIRTS.—Placing orders; call with samples. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER CHASES, 3 inch, for immediate delivery. A. Berger, 27 West 24th. Farragut 9123.

BEAVER STRIPS, all widths, all shades; immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 3045.

BELTING.—Five pieces messaline, pink and maize, and 125 pieces of silk belting, to close out. Butterfly Dress Co., 142 West 24th.

BOLIVIAS, fancy plushes, quilted linings. Greeley 4370.

BOLIVIA COATS.—In stock, $10.50 up. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 W. 22d.

BROADCLOTH.—Entire stock of broadcloth, velours, gabardines, trivettines, serges, velour checks, &c., to close out. Appenheim-Goldstein-Siegel, 19 West 34th.

BROADCLOTH.—Black coating; 10 pieces, to close for cash. Weisberg, 95 Madison Avenue.

BROADCLOTH.—F. and H. and botanys, all colors, for sale. Telephone 4800 Farragut.

BROADCLOTH.—High-grade; white and colors; 56 inches. 4542 Stuyvesant.

BUTTONS.—100 dozen rhinestone buttons; will sell 50 off. Greeley 2282.

CARR'S melton, Clay's fabric, and Irish frieze. 116 East 27th.

CHARMEUSE.—For immediate delivery; an excellent quality at very moderate price; full line of colors. L. Dannenbaum's Son & Co., 285 4th Av., corner 22d St.

CHASE'S BEAVER trimmings, all widths. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

CHEVIOT.—Pebble American 0/6, black, navy, brown. Phone Travis 9450 Madison Square.

CHEVIOT COATING.—American Woolen Co., 0/6001. Telephone Farragut 2074.

CHIFFON velvet, Cheney Bros. cotton plushes and velvet. A 206 Times.

CHINCHILLA.—Rose, Copenhagen, and mustard, at right prices. Phone Gramercy 3049.

CLOAKING.—Odd lots wanted at low prices. Phone Travis, 9450 Madison Square.

COATINGS.—Velours, wool, plushes, mixtures, in jobs, off price. Herman Bruner, 621 Broadway. Telephone Spring 6900.

COATS.—Job of 300 coats to close out at a sacrifice, cloths and plia fabrics; this season's models. Harry Greenberg Co., 45 West 27th.

COATS.—3,000 Plush and velour coats for immediate delivery; all the leading shades. Rohstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Last call; all our Salt's Esquimette plush coats must be sold this week. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—Bolivia coats for immediate delivery in all shades. Stechel & Stufer, 34 E. 29th St.

COATS.—Big values in better grade plush and broadcloth; fur trimmed. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS, dresses, suits on hand to be closed out; reasonably priced. Mdse. Sales Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

COATS.—Any of your needs in coats can be supplied by Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Plush, velour, and mixture; also matelambs; good values. Jos. Koroetuff, 54 West 20th St.

COATS.—Wool velours, broadcloths, bolivias; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Esquimette plush, uralamb, and metalam; 52 inches long. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—Plush, bolivia and other coats in stock, $1 to $5 cheaper. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

COATS.—Sport coats, $24; caracul, Thibet, and mohair coats. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS, plush; 5,000 on hand for immediate delivery. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th St.

COATS.—1,000 infants' and children's, to close out cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Velour, fur trimmed; $8.75; smart style. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Last year's striped, guaranteed seal plush; cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—Suits, dresses, at sacrifice, for sale; last season's. C 213 Times Annex.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS, suits for immediate delivery. Kaplow Bros., Inc 36 West 20th St.

COATS, Suits.—Jobs to close out. E. & S., 48 West 24th St.

CORDUROY COATINGS.—5,000 yards, black, brown and navy, can be bought at a low price. Mad. Sq. 448.

CORDUROY. — Hydol's cordvals, 28-inch width, Fall shades. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

DRESSES.—Great variety of street and party dresses for immediate delivery to be had at a low price. Jacob Holtzman, 26 West 17th St. 1764 Chelsea.

DRESSES.—1,500 pleated serge dresses and jerseys for immediate delivery. Redfern Costume Co., 6-8 West 20th.

DRESSES, serge; Fall models, in assorted colors and sizes, to close out. S. & W. Dress Co., 15 East 26th St.

DRESSES, COATS, AND SUITS.—Open for job; dresses, coats, and suits, spot cash Handals, 836 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Job 50 wool jersey, also 100 serge dresses to close out. Gross & Leibowitz, 154 West 26th.

DRESSES, 150 serge and 100 silk, to close out at $6. The National Garment Co., 29 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Job of 150 dresses, all-wool serge, at $3.75. Phone Madison Square 7741.

DRESSES.—300 evening dresses, to close out, at popular price. 118 West 22d, 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses in stock for delivery. Tip Top Dress, 134 W. 37th.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses for immediate delivery. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

FASTENERS.—Black and white; size No. 1; $6.75 great gross. Farragut 9308.

FASTENERS.—0 black, bulk $7 net cash. A 60 Times.

FURS.—1,000 prime skunk opossum skins for sale; low price. Phone Madison Square 4440.

FUR.—Chase's black fur, 1 inch wide, at the opening price. Madison Square 8940.

FURS.—Ladies' and misses' sets to close out. D. Berger, 10 East 8th St.

GLOVE CLOTH, (For Sale.)—Lot 9000, black cotton Jersey knit fleeced, about 2,500 lbs., in rolls 50c lb.; lot 9956, about 2,000 lbs., bleached white cotton from 60's two ply mercerized yarns, lot 7307, black mercerized, about 2,500 lbs., in rolls. Becker, 72 Leonard St., phone Franklin 1358.

JUILLIARD 54/40 Navy.—Have in stock. Telephone Gramercy 2460.

JUILLIARDS.—9,000 brown, narrow wale. Call Chelsea 7836.

MILLINERY BUTTONS.—Jet, steel riveted, 20,000 gross shoe buttons, 10,000 gross silk buttons, corset buttons. 138 5th Av.

PLUSHES.—Cotton seal and beaver, both 27 inch and 50 inch. Phone Hydol, 4251 Madison Square.

PLUSH, Sidney Blumenthal Lapinex, immediate delivery; $1.35 net, cash. Phone Farragut 9383.

PLUSH COATS.—In stock, $12.50 up. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 W. 22d.

PLUSH, 34-inch black only. Drab & Orthoff, 49 East 21st St.

SERGE.—French; A. D Juilliard & Co.; sponged and shrunk; 54/274; 54/240; 54/268, navys only. Prompt delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square, Stuyvesant 1247.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery. $5.50 up. Globo Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

SERGES.—French, all qualities, for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 3047.

SKIRT manufacturer, discontinuing business, will dispose stock of woolens, silks, velveteens, cotton wash goods, buttons, trimmings. Vogue Skirt Co., 7 West 30th St.

SKIRTS.—Manufacturer discontinuing business will dispose of stock of 250 sample skirts. Vogue Skirt Co., 7 West 36th St.

SNAP FASTENERS, Pandamas, all sizes. Greeley 2682. 1,328 Broadway, Pons Mfg. Co.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes; carded, bulk; immediate delivery. Herman Straus, 326 5th Av.

SUITS.—2,000 suits to close out at your own price; choice of colors; made out of broadcloth, poplins, velours, and serges. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobs infants', children's coats, ladies' suits, to close out. Century Co., 146 West 25th St.

SUITS.—500 ladies' and misses', American poplin, to close out cheap. Atlas Cloak Co., 32 East Broadway.

SUITS.—75 gabardine, serge, and poplin; up to $20; sell for $10. Isidora Levy & Co., 22 West 32d St.

SUITS, few hundred, to close out; desirable merchandise. Hollander, 55 East 11th.

SUITS.—Broadcloths, velours, velveteens to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobs to close; also coats; immediate delivery. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

SWEATERS.—1,000 dozen for spot delivery; men's, boys', ladies', and girls'; also scarfs and cap sets. Ritter Knitting Co., 331 Barrow St., Jersey City. Phone Jersey 1785.

VELOUR, broadcloth, fancies, metalamb coats in stock, all prices. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

VELOUR.—Contings in burgundy, taupe, brown, green, for delivery. Louis Livingston, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 3469.

VELOUR.—Du Nord, 50 pieces, quality X. U., $2.75 regular. Madison Square 2741.

VELOURS, all shades, for delivery. Phone Gramercy 3050.

VELVETEEN, — Imported, 22-inch, black, navy, brown, green. Phone Travis 9450 Madison Square.

VELVETEENS.—Twill back, Worrall's dye, 27 inches wide, all colors, $1.25 regular. Farragut 3395.

VELVETEEN.—Imported twill back, 24-loch width, all shades. Phone Hydol, 4251 Madison Square.

VELVETEENS, twill black, 22-inch; black, brown, green, and navy. Drab-Orthoff, 49 East 21st St.

VELVETEEN.—27 inches, black, navy, brown and green; special price. Gramercy 845.

VENETIANS.—Kridell's black "Conqueror" or similar brands. M. Feymman Co., 19 West 21st.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wants line silk, cotton shirtwaists; commission; city. New England. A 123 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3½@3⅜ per cent. for the best names Monday 3½@3⅜

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Woolen Requirements of Navy.

The Navy Department is asking for bids on 10,000 yards of navy blue worsted serge, 60,000 yards of navy blue, eleven-ounce flannel, 35,000 yards of thirty-ounce overcoating and 25,000 yards of eighteen-ounce cloth for trousers, caps and jackets. The bids will be opened on Nov. 7. This is a holiday in most places, and manufacturers think it strange that such a time should have been selected for the opening as it may prevent the bidders from being present. The need for the goods in question is said to be urgent, as the specifications have been published, but schedules have not yet been sent to those on the Navy Department's mailing list.

Burlap Market Is Quiet.

The local burlap market has taken a quiet turn of late, largely because of the scarcity of the kinds of goods that are most wanted, that the importers are holding prices firm enough. Light-weight goods of practically all descriptions are difficult to get in any quantity for prompt delivery, and they are much higher in price, proportionately, than the heavier cloths. Yesterday 7.90 and 7.40 cents was being asked, respectively, for 40-inch 7½ and 8-ounce burlaps, spot and afloat, while 10-ounce "forties" were held at 8.50 and 10½-ounce cloths of the same width at 8.65 cents. It was said, however, that the latter prices might be shaded some by a good buyer. Jute was quoted at £35 a ton at London for November shipment.

Piece Goods Trade Is Slow.

The men's wear piece goods market is quiet at present. Some few calls have been received for heavyweight stock goods. It is a little too early for Spring duplicating, and the high price of woolens is a drawback to operations for the Fall, 1917, in most cases. Despite the slack in trading, however, advances have taken place right along. This is said to be in anticipation of business rather than the result of actual buying.

South American Exports.

From reports covering textile lines, manufacturers are not doing so well in their trade with the South American countries on the east coast. They ascribe this to difficulty attending the shipment of goods. England, it seems, has what almost amounts to a monopoly of ocean travel facilities where the east coast countries are concerned. The British manufacturers, besides, are putting up very strong competition in those markets formerly dominated to an extent by the German interests. On the west coast the American manufacturers, it is said, are finding more profitable trade with ways of carrying it on that are not so troublesome.

Brazil Drought Affects Rubber.

There is a curious situation in the local market for crude rubber, where there is practically nothing doing in the way of business and where prices are tending firm to higher. Prices on the Brazilian rubbers are especially firm. Yesterday up-river fine was quoted at 77 cents a pound, spot, while for November-December shipment the asking price was 74@75 cents. For January-February shipment 72 cents was the figure. Up-river coarse was firm at 44 cents, while upper Caucho ball brought 44½@45 cents a pound. The reason for the firmness of these rubbers was said to be the prolonged drought in the Amazon region of Brazil. The water is so low in the tributaries of the Amazon that many steamers are lying at Para and Manaos, loaded with provisions for the rubber country, but unable to get there. By the same token, the rubber-laden up-river ships cannot get down. As to the plantation rubbers, first latex was held at 61 cents, spot, yesterday, with smoked sheets quoted at 60@61½ cents.

Hard Coal Shortage Growing.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite situation is daily becoming more strained, and so far as it can see there is no hope for relief before the close of the lake season early in December. That will divert considerable tonnage eastward, but how far it will go toward alleviating the general shortage, which will be intensified before then by the arrival of cold weather, is a question that is variously answered. It will no doubt afford a measure of relief to this market and other points that can be reached easily by rail, but it is doubtful if much extra tonnage can be diverted to New England because of transportation difficulties. Bituminous prices are again very strongly on the up grade.

Printcloth Buying Slows Up.

Buyers of printcloths showed more inclination to mark time here yesterday than for quite a while, possibly being too interested in the rocketing of cotton to keep an eye on the cloth market. Not a great deal of business was put through, though at least a fair inquiry was received for goods. Many prospective sales appear to have fallen through because sellers were not willing to meet the prices bid or could not give the deliveries asked. One of the interesting sales told of concerned a fair quantity of 38½-inch 60-52s at 7¼ cents for nearby delivery. This price is the one that was paid for 64-60s in the 1907 boom. Other sales included 38½-inch, 60-48s at 6¾ cents, and 27-inch 64-60s at 5¾ cents. These prices were average of the market at the close:

39-inch, 80-80s	10¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*8c
39-inch, 72-76s	*9¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	8¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7c
39-inch, 64-64s	8¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	5¾c

*Asked.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Distinctions Fixing the Duties on a Variety of Imports.

A. L. Simon & Co. were sustained yesterday in a protest filed with the Board of General Appraisers relating to packing charges of feathers. It appeared that the feathers were sewn inside of the cartons or boxes. Appraiser Sague approved the value of the merchandise itself as stated on the invoices and as entered. He apparently, however, recommended the addition of 25 centimes per carton, which recommendation the Collector acted upon in assessing duty. Judge Waite, in his decision for the board, held that the extra charge did not accrue, the customs officials being reversed.

C. H. Langley, Boston, imported several thousand Japanese paintings, having a value of $1.50 each. They were assessed at 15 per cent. under the provision for "works of art, including paintings in oil or watercolors." The importer asked free entry as "original paintings." It was brought out at the trial that the paintings were imported to be sold in connection with a work on Japan, the plan being to have them illustrate Japanese art. The testimony showed that the paintings were made from stenciled outlines, while a spray was used for the purpose of coloring the background. Judge Waite said, in his decision, that from the method used in procuring and producing these pictures, together with the price, "we should hesitate to classify them by the term of 'original paintings,' had the testimony been sufficient to indicate which, if any, were originals, and which replicas or reproductions." The Collector was affirmed in his classification, the protest being overruled.

On glass vials imported by Adolph Strauss & Co., Baltimore, the Collector took 45 per cent. duty on the plea that the goods were blown glass articles. Judge Sullivan held in his decision for the tribunal that the importers were entitled to bring in the vials at 30 per cent. as "containers for glass."

William A Brown & Co. had little difficulty in persuading the board that brass gongs had been erroneously classified by the Collector at 35 per cent. as "musical instruments." In fact after the protest was filed, the Appraiser wrote to the board saying a mistake had been made in the return on the articles. The board accordingly sustained the claim for entry at 20 per cent. as "manufactures of metal not specially provided for."

Benziger Brothers lost in a contention regarding the rate applicable to rosaries composed of seed beads and metal, the seed beads being of chief value. Duty was taken at 50 per cent. as articles in chief value of beads, the claim being for 15 per cent. duty as unenumerated articles.

Crossbred Wools Advance.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The wool auction sales were resumed today, with offerings of 7,000 bales. It was a good selection and the demand was strong. Merinos and Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools were unchanged to 5 per cent. higher and fine crossbreds 7½ per cent. and other crossbreds 5 per cent. dearer. Moderate supplies, firm colonial markets, and further Government orders were responsible for the strength of the market.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Collector Malone's sale of seized cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco held yesterday at the Seizure Room, 642 Washington Street, netted the Government $588.60.

The American Manufacturers' Export Association will hold its seventh annual convention at the Hotel Biltmore on Tuesday, Oct. 21. A dinner will be held in the evening. The officers of the association are E. M. Herr, President; W. W. Nichols, A. N. Hargrave, and L. Moen, Vice Presidents; E. H. Huxley, Treasurer, and Edward V. Douglass, 160 Broadway, Secretary.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Twenty-eight corporations having $1,181,000 capitalization in the aggregate were chartered today. They include:

National Motor Car and Vehicle Corpn., vehicles, motors, power generators of all kinds, 80,000 shares of no par value, carry $800,000; W. Shirden, R. S. Dodge, J. R. Lindemuth, 122 E. 36 St.

Silk Feather Co., Inc., Kings Co., textiles, feathers, $100,000; G. and E. S. Murphy, C. Staat, 564 48 St., Brooklyn.

The Interstate Purchasing Assn., Inc., Albany, dry goods, merchandise, mercantile, department store, $100,000; W. T. Holliday, B. S. Armstrong, M. L. Wilkinson, St. Louis, Mo.

Theresa Waist Co., Inc., women's wearing apparel, $5,000; T. Kleinberger, B. Simon, H. S. Unterweiser, 299 B'way.

Hatfield Hotel Co., Inc., Massena, hotel, restaurant, liquor dealers, theatres, $12,000; W. T. Cook, R. C. Wilson, F. McCloskey, Massena.

Jacon J. Seagury Co., Inc., Esopus, publishers, print, stationers, engravers, $10,000; L. H. and J. J. Seagury, 415 E. 56 St.

The Hunyadi Janos, Inc., mineral waters, drugs, chemicals, $10,000; S. F. Hurcomb, C. E. Ensko, A. W. Barber, 34 Nassau St.

Lily Undergarment Co., Inc., ladies' underwear, $10,000; A. Salsburg, K. and G. Glantz, 937 Tiffany Bldg., Bronx.

Klever Pictures, Inc., moving-picture films, equipment, studios, theatres, $40,000; L. H. Manson, W. C. Pratt, J. P. Hicks, 104 12 St., Long Island City.

Curran, Robertson & Jones, Inc., commission, selling agents, fruits, vegetables, $20,000; G. D. Jones, S. L. Robertson, G. C. Curran, 1,308 Dean St., Brooklyn.

William J. Coon, Inc., Buffalo, autos, garages, $1,000; F. A., G. M., and W. M. Coon, Buffalo.

Financial Underwriters Corp'n, Buffalo, finance, manage, liquidate, or reorganize the properties, assets of firms and corporations, $5,000; C. Chamberlain, H. P. Burgard, P. R. McPhail, Rochester.

Canajoharie Milk Co., Inc., Canajoharie, milk, butter, cheese, dairy products, flour, salt, grain, $20,000; F. Minster, J. Rutlehauser, St. Canajoharie.

Springfield Auto Radiator Co., Inc., auto radiators, bodies, accessories, tires, $5,000; A. Silvermann, H. Kugelman, I. Galfunt, 624 East 6 St.

C. T. Lewis & Son, Inc., commission, autos, poultry, eggs, butter, game, $10,000; H. J. Cloutman, E. L. Ward, G. H. Lewis, 2,953 Boulevard, Jersey City.

The Nunley Co., Inc., Richmond, theatrical, music halls, vaudeville, catering, $5,000; W. and T. W. Nunley, T. F. Murphy, 544 8 St., Brooklyn.

Barclay-Erklin Co., Inc., merchandise, real, personal property, $5,000; O. R. Erklin, S. E. and E. T. Barclay, 101 West 31st.

Nathan Hale Corp'n, building materials, cement, contracting, $5,000; W. Dann, A. Radik, J. Rodgers, 171 West End Av.

Authorizations: Templeman Steamship Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., own, charter, operate steamships, transportation, lighterage, $25,000. Representative, G. A. Moulton, 17 Battery Place, New York.

P. B. Polhemus Co., Inc., Elizabeth, N. J., designing, construction, $100,000. Representative, William D. Lewis, 110 W. 34 St., New York.

Safety Machinery Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., clutch and brake devices, sewing machine appliances, machinery, $150,000. Representative, A. Leff, 318 E. 92 St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Taylor Instrument Co., Rochester, $535,000 to $2,500,000; Blanchard Corp., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000; Metal Disintegrating Co., Inc., New York, 100 to 200 shares of preferred stock of $100 each.

Voluntary dissolution: Geller Securities Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 24.—Charters filed:

H. J. Hoerner & Sons, Newark, deal in stone, marble, granite, minerals and substitutes, $120,000; Henry J. Hoerner, Henry E. M. Hoerner, Louis J. Hoerner, Pierre J. Hoerner, Newark.

I. B. Degen Hardware Co., Kingsland, Bergen County, wholesale, jobbing, and retail hardware business, $10,000; J. Rescoe Depan, Harry Kriyer, George A. K. Sutton, Bergen County.

Owen Magnetic Car Co. of New Jersey, Newark, manufacture and deal in motor vehicles and flying machines, $45,000; Eugene L. Downs, W. H. O'Neill, Carl A. Broesel, New York.

Glock Realty Co., Milltown, real estate and securities, $15,000; William Glock, John W. Glock, Milltown; Barbara Glock, Bayonne.

American Commercial Film Co., Newark, produce moving pictures, plays, operas, &c., $25,000; Samuel Brater, Lyne S. Rand, Louis D. Lyon, Robert S. Summer, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 24.—Charters filed:

Gilliland Oil and Gas Co., drill and bore for oil, natural gas, &c., $8,000,000; Jasper L. Skinner, Holdenville, Okla.; Herbert E. Latcher, Norman P. Coffin, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Industrial Securities Co., deal in and with stocks, bonds, &c., $2,000,000; C. R. Cole, K. S. Wilson, J. D. Farrell, all of Chicago, Ill.

Standard Intertrading Co., carry on business as commission and financial agents, $1,000,000; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

West End Oil and Gas Company, acquire oil and gas lands and to develop the same, $1,200,000; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Transatlantic Merchants' Corporation, deal in goods, wares, and merchandise of all kinds, $500,000; George V. Reilly, Samuel B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

The Valley Trust Co., deal in and with investments of all kinds; $200,000; Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

HARRY H. PARADISE, traveling salesman, 601 West 172d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $11,890 and assets of $500 in city at face of note of Interstate Cartoon Company Inc., which is a creditor for $350 on a judgment obtained on Oct. 21.

E. KAPPEL & SON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Elias and Samuel Kappel, formerly composing the firm of E. Kappel & Sons, grocers, 90 and 203 Rivington Street, by Herschkowitz & Lowenthal, $199; Bruckner & Wexler, $256, and Louis Hoffman, $220.

ETA PRODUCING COMPANY, INC.—Julge Mayer has appointed Joseph Murray receiver for the Eta Producing Co., 116 West Thirty-ninth Street; bond, $500. The company produced a musical comedy called "Noto." The scenery, costumes, and properties are at Hartford, Conn., under a lien of H. C. Parsons for money lent. They are practically new, as the show was produced only three days. It was also stated that a suit has been commenced in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Wertheimer, authoress of the play, for an injunction and a receiver.

LENZ & NAUMANN, INC., manufacturer of chemical and scientific instruments, 9 and 11 East Eighteenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $69,398 and assets of $78,986, good will $15,000, accounts $31,278, and cash $1,802. Julius Lewis is a creditor for $24,143, secured by a lien on the stock, fixtures, and accounts.

PETER JORDAN, who had a restaurant in the Masonic Club at 50 West Twenty-fourth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,565 and assets of $1,493.

NEW YORK PRINTING MACHINERY COMPANY, INC., 80 Beekman Street, has assigned to J. William Hill.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 24.—Fred Rentner, a saloon keeper at Forest Park, Ill.; voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $19,-189; assets, $6,650.

Oscar G. Mathiesen, a saloon keeper, 4,800 Armitage Av.; voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $19,675; assets, none.

Rosenthal Allen Tailoring Company; involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed on behalf of Adams Woolen Company and others with claims aggregating $566.

JUDGMENTS.

The following jud

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
LONDON

Texas Power & Light Co.

7% Cumulative Pfd. Stock

Preferred as to assets and dividends.

This Company does the entire commercial light and power business in 70 communities, and also does the gas business in 5 communities.

Franchises are all considered to be satisfactory.

Earnings applicable to payment of dividends for 12 months were more than twice the annual dividend requirements on all the preferred stock now outstanding.

Price and particulars on request.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
London — Paris
Wm. P. Bonbright & Co. — Bonbright & Co.

MEN without number, never before interested in bonds, are now accumulating those of a conservative character. They are taking this means of assuring to themselves a maximum amount of dependable income when the present-day prosperity begins to wane.

We have prepared, primarily for the busy man, a special booklet describing more than fifty issues of conservative investment bonds yielding from 4½% to 6%, and containing in addition valuable information on bonds in general.

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"Conservative Investment Bonds"

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Investment Securities
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ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

$250,000

Providence, R. I.

4% Gold Bonds

Due July 1, 1956

Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax.

Legal Investment for Savings Bank and Trust Funds in New York and New England.

Price to yield 3.85%

Ask for Circular T250

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Members New York Stock Exchange
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Correspondents:
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Chesapeake & Ohio
Convertible Gold 4½s, 1930
To yield nearly
6 1/8%
Circular on Application
Harvey Fisk & Sons
62 Cedar Street 15 East 45th St.
New York City

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX
$275,000
King County, Wash.
(SEATTLE, COUNTY SEAT)
4½% Gold Bonds
Due April 1, 1936
Eligible to secure postal savings deposits at 90% of par
Price to yield 4.10%
R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON — CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Irregular, the Leading Issues Losing Ground and Specialties Advancing.

A reaction that had been invited by the rapid advance in security prices struck the market yesterday, and caused most of the active issues to close under their Monday prices. The opening was strong, and the remarkable gains shown by a few of the high priced industrials gave the market an appearance of strength even while traders were selling stocks in large blocks to realize their profits. The day was featured by a jump in Bethlehem Steel to a new high record at 629, a gain of 44 points, but the close was made at 616, up 31. General Motors, the highest priced stock on the board, sold up to 837 and ended the session at 835 with a net advance of 15.

More significant than these spectacular advances was a decline in Steel common to 118¼ on heavy selling orders. There was nothing in the day's developments to lessen the hopes of a big earnings statement and an increased dividend at the forthcoming quarterly meeting, but traders had substantial profits on the recent rise, and their selling appeared better than the public buying, which, however, checked the decline and sent the price back to 119, making the net loss on the day's transactions 1¼.

Some of the specialties continued their upward course even when the general tendency was to lower levels. American Sugar preferred gained 3¼ and the common 3%, Cuban American preferred 1 and the common 2¾, and Cuba Cane 1¾. International Paper went to a new high record, closing at 49½ with a net advance of 2%.

A burst of activity in the Anglo-French 5 per cent. bonds, induced no doubt by the approach of another British collateral loan of $300,000,000, marked a busy session in the bond department and carried the price down from 95¼ to 94⅞, with most sales made, however, at 95. Sales of this issue amounted to about $1,365,000. One block of $720,000 changed hands at 95 and another of $105,000 at 94⅞. This huge issue has never become thoroughly distributed, and the release of large amounts taken by munitiona makers has kept the price down below the net cost to the underwriters.

Another $5,500,000 of gold came in from Canada, and a large amount additional, it was said in well informed quarters, might be looked for as fast as facilities can be provided for handling it. These shipments are explained, in part, by the recent official statement that Great Britain has been spending at the rate of $10,000,000 a day in the United States. Call money was easier yesterday, most loans being made at 2½. Some of the largest traders are showing a disposition to hold off from new commitments until after the election, now less than two weeks away.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	4	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5		3½	
St. Louis	4½	4	4	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	4	4	3½

*Up to 20 days, over 30 to 60, 4 per cent., over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal. Rate.
2½	2	2½	2½

Time.			
60 days	3 @3½	3 months	3½@3¾
90 days	3 @3½	6 months	3½@3¾
4 months	3½@3¾		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 90 to 90 days ..... 2⅝@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days ..... 3 @3¼
4 to 6 months ..... 3¼@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	....
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	....
France—				
Demand	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	....
Cables	5.83⅝	5.83⅝	5.83⅝	....
Marks—				
Demand	70.25	70.18¾	70.18¾	—.06¼
Cables	70.31¼	70.25	70.25	—.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Chks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.84⅝	5.83⅝
95.28 Berlin	70.18¾	70.25
5.1826 Switzerland	5.20	5.25
19.295 Greece	19.45	19.50
5.1826 Italy	6.54¼	6.53¾
20.26 Austria	11.90	11.98
51.45 Russia	31.00	31.25
26.80 Scandinavia—		
.... Copenhagen	26.15	26.35
.... Stockholm	28.40	28.50
.... Christiania	27.70	27.80
19.30 Spain	20.25	20.30
40.14 Holland	41.00	41.12½
.... China—		
.... Hongkong	52.55	52.70
.... Peking	79.00	79.12½
.... Shanghai	74.50	74.62½
.... India—		
48.44 Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
.... Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
.... Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25
.... South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.92	43.00
32.46 Rio	23.81	23.91

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $710,401,808; balance, $28,151,948; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $347,807; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $886,922.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32¾d, off ⅛d; in New York, 67⅝c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 51⅝@54⅜c.

Lehigh Valley Earnings Up.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad reports for September gross operating revenues of $4,308,000, an increase of $365,000 over a year ago, with operating expenses of $3,097,000, an increase of $412,000. The month's operating income was $1,084,000, a decrease of $57,000. For the three months of the new fiscal year gross earnings increased $1,595,000, and operating income $245,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, OCT. 24, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,226,273
Same day last year	1,156,882
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	162,236,355
Same period last year	138,651,458
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
59½	59⅝	200	Acme Tea	59¼	59⅝	59¼	59⅜	+ ⅛
140	150	100	Adams Express	143	143	143	142	—4
16	17	500	Advance Rumely	16	16½	16	16	
33	35	300	Advance Rumely pf	35	35	35	35	— ⅞
12	12¾	200	Alaska Gold Mines	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	— ⅛
7	7½	200	Alaska Juneau	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
25¼	25⅝	1,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26¼	26¼	25	25	—1¼
81⅜	82	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81⅝	81⅞	81⅝	81¾	
81½	82¾	1,200	Am. Agricul. Chem	81	83	81	83	+ 1⅜
102	102⅛	7,900	Am. Beet Sugar	102	103	101¼	102	+ ½
62⅜	63	4,200	Am. Can	63¾	63⅝	62	62⅜	
113	113½	200	Am. Can pf	113	113	113	113	— ¼
68	68½	4,500	Am. Car & Fdry	68	69¼	67⅞	68	— ¾
56½	57½	1,400	Am. Cotton Oil	57	57½	56⅞	56¾	— ⅛
131	135	100	Am. Express	133	133	133	133	+ 2
18¼	18½	19,500	Am. H. & Leather	19¼	19¼	17⅞	18⅜	— ⅞
74	74½	12,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	77⅞	77⅞	73	74½	—3
28¼	28⅝	300	Am. Ice Securities	28¾	28¾	28¼	28½	— ½
24½	24⅝	900	Am. Linseed	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24½	— ¾
57¼	57⅝	900	Am. Linseed pf	58⅜	58⅜	57½	57½	—1
81	81⅞	5,100	Am. Locomotive	82¾	82¾	81	81⅝	—1
11	11¼	400	Am. Malt	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
49	50	1,100	Am. Malt pf	49½	50	49	49	— ⅞
110⅞	111	12,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	112¼	112½	109¾	110⅞	—1⅛
117⅜	118¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	118	118	118	118	
95⅜	96	800	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	90	96	90	96	+ ⅝
63	63¼	1,200	Am. Steel Fdries	63¾	64	63½	63¼	+ ⅜
123⅜	123⅞	35,200	Am. Sugar Ref	124½	124¾	121¼	123⅞	+3¾
122⅞	123	400	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	125	125½	122	122½	+1¼
133	133¼	700	Am. Tel. & Tel	133	133½	133	133	+ ¼
107	108	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	108	108	107½	107½	—1
52⅜	53	3,200	Am. Woolen	53⅜	53½	52	52⅝	— ⅛
98½	98⅝	500	Am. Woolen pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
44⅜	44½	6,200	Am. Writing P. pf	43	44½	42⅝	43⅝	+1½
46½	47¼	900	Am. Zinc L. S.	46¾	47¼	46	46¾	— ⅛
77	77½	100	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	77	77	77	77	— ½
94⅜	94⅝	20,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	95⅞	96	94¼	94⅝	— ½
87¼	88	100	Associated Oil	87¾	87½	87¼	87½	— ⅛
107⅜	107⅝	9,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	108	108½	107¾	107⅞	— ⅜
100	100⅝	500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅝	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	— ⅛
120	121	100	Atlantic Coast Line	120½	120¾	120¾	120⅞	— ⅛
95⅜	96	2,100	At., Gulf & W. I	96¾	96⅞	95	95⅞	— ⅛
67⅝	67⅞	500	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	68	68	67⅝	67⅝	+ ⅛
84½	85	6,200	Baldwin Loco	86¼	87	84¼	84⅞	—1⅜
106	108	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	108	108	108	108	—1
88¼	88⅜	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	88¾	88¾	88¼	88⅜	— ⅛
75½	76	100	Baltimore & O. pf	75¾	75⅞	75¾	75⅞	— ⅛
		3	Bank of Commerce	174	174	174	174	
158	158½	700	Barrett Co	157½	158	157½	158	+ ½
616	618	1,490	Bethlehem Steel	593	629	593	616	+31
131	138	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	136¼	139¾	136¾	136¼	+3¼
84	84½	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84	84¼	84	84½	+ ⅛
80	80	100	Burns Brothers	80	80	80	80	
111	113	100	Bush Terminal	111	111	111	111	+1½
64¾	65	1,300	Butte & Superior	65½	65¼	63¾	64⅞	— ⅛
28	28½	200	Butterick Co	28¾	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
23½	24	1,000	California Petrol	24¼	24⅜	23½	23½	— ⅜
51½	52¾	100	California Pet. pf	51¾	51⅞	51¾	51¾	— ⅜
175½	175⅝	800	Canadian Pacific	175½	176⅜	175¾	175⅞	— ⅜
86	87½	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	86	86	86	86	
94¾	94⅞	76,700	Central Leather	95¾	96¼	94¾	94⅝	+⅜
114	115¾	500	Central Leather pf	115	115	115	115	+ ⅛
105	106	200	Chandler Motor	106	106	105¾	106	— ⅛
69¾	69⅝	6,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	70	70	69	69½	— ⅝
11	12¾	100	Chicago & Alton	12½	12¼	12¼	12¾	
40	40⅝	2,300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	41	41¾	40	40	— ¾
95⅜	95⅝	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95⅜	95⅝	94¾	94¾	+ ⅛
128¼	127	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127	127	127	127	— ½
128	129	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	129	129	129	129	
27	27¼	71,000	Chil., Rock Isl. & P	25¾	27¼	25½	27	+ ½
23	23½	11,900	Chile Copper	23	23⅝	23	23¼	+ ⅛
53⅜	53⅝	13,400	Chino Copper	53⅞	53⅞	53½	53½	— ⅛
54	54⅛	4,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	55⅜	55⅜	54½	54⅝	—1⅜
33	33¼	200	Col. & Southern	33¾	33¾	33	33	—1⅛
37¼	37¾	4,200	Columbia Gas & El	38⅜	38⅝	37½	37½	— ½
30		200	Con. Inst. Co. Min	30	30	30	30	
139½	140	700	Consol. Gas, N. Y	139¾	139¾	139¼	139¼	— ⅜
120¾	120⅞	8,700	Consol. Gas, Balt	119	120⅜	119	120⅜	+1½
		400	Con. Gas, Balt. rcts	1½	1½	1½	1½	
101⅜	102	1,900	Continental Can	102½	102½	101¼	102	— ⅜
18¼	18⅜	3,300	Corn Products Ref	18⅜	18⅜	18	18	— ⅝
88½	88⅝	21,300	Crucible Steel	88¼	90	87⅜	89	
121½	122	100	Crucible Steel pf	121	122	121	122	—1
70¼	70½	51,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	69	71⅝	68¾	70⅝	+1½
97⅜	97½	6,500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	97⅜	98	97⅜	97⅝	+ ⅛
235	238	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	232	235¾	232	235¾	+5¾
100	111	200	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	100½	110	100½	110	+1
95	97	200	Deere & Co. pf	96	96	96	96	+1
18	19	200	Den. & Rio Grande	19	19	19	19	
46¾	47	7,800	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	46¾	47¾	46¾	47	+ ¼
145	147		Detroit Edison Co	146	146	146	146	
45¼	45½	1,800	Distillers' Secur	46	46	45	45	— ⅝
23⅝	25	200	Dome Mines	24⅝	24⅝	24	24	
80	87	200	Driggs-Seabury	88	88	87	87	—3
38¾	38¾	6,100	Erie	39½	39¾	38¾	38⅝	— ¼
53½	53¾	2,100	Erie 1st pf	54½	54	53¼	53⅜	— ¼
44½	45	100	Erie 2d pf	45	45	45	45	
19	21	100	Federal Min. & S	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	—1½
48¾	49¼	500	Gaston Wms. & W	49¾	49¾	48½	48½	— ¾
182	184	2,200	General Electric	182½	183¾	182½	183¾	—1
830	849	200	General Motors	837	837	833	835	+15
126¾	127	1,300	General Motors pf	126⅝	127	126¾	126¾	
73⅝	74	2,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	74	74½	73¾	73¾	— ⅛
114	114⅝	100	Goodrich pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	— ⅛
119	119¼	900	Great Northern pf	119	119¾	119	119	— ¼
44	45	3,200	G. N. ofs. for o. p	45	45	43½	43¾	+1¼
52	52	700	Greene-Cananea	52	52	51¾	51¾	— ½
55¾	55¾	200	Gulf States Steel	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	
108	108¾	1,700	Illinois Central	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ¼
13,800			Inspiration Copper	66⅝	68¼	65¾	65¾	— ½
600			Interboro Consol	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
200			Interboro Consol. pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	—1½
800			Int. Agricultural	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
2,900			Int. Agricultural pf	49⅞	50¾	49¾	49¾	— ¼
300			Int. Harvester, N.J	118	118	117¼	117½	—1½
13,600			Int. Mer. Marine	41¾	41¾	39⅝	40¾	— ⅞
34,000			Int. Mer. Mar. pf. tr	116¾	116¾	114⅝	115¾	—1⅞
21,200			Int. Nickel	52	52	50¾	51	— ⅜
100			Int. Nickel pf	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
15,500			Int. Paper	47	49½	45½	48½	+2⅜
4,700			Int. Paper pf	102¾	103¾	99¼	102¾	
400			Jewel Tea	88½	90	88	90	— ⅝
200			Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	74	74	74	74	— ½
900			Kansas City South	27¾	27¾	26¾	27	— ⅜
100			Kan. City South. pf	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	— ⅛
200			Kelly Spring Tire	78¼	78¼	78	78	— ⅜
9,500			Kennecott Copper	54½	54¼	53¼	53⅜	— ⅜
120	130	5	Kings Co. E.L. & P	129	129	129	129	
3,700			Lackawanna Steel	87⅝	87¾	86½	86⅝	— ⅝
2,300			Lake Erie & West	22	22¼	22	22¼	+1½
200			Lake Erie & W. pf	46½	46¾	46½	46½	+1½
4,400			Lee Rubber & Tire	42⅞	42⅞	39	39	—4
4,000			Lehigh Valley	84⅞	85	84¼	84¼	— ⅛
200			Liggett & Myers	208¾	208¾	208	208	—1
1,000			Loose-Wiles Biscuit	26	28¾	25½	28¼	+1¾
100			Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	65	65	65	65	+5
200			Lorillard (P.) Co	237	237	237	237	+15
100			Lorll. (P.) Co., pf	121	121	121	121	
100			Louis. & Nash	137½	137½	137½	137½	— ⅝
1,400			Maxwell Motors	89¾	90	89	90	—2
200			Max. Motors 1st pf	87	87	87	87	— ½
100			Max. Motors 2d pf	55½	55⅝	55½	55½	— ⅛
400			May Dept. Stores	67	67	67	67	
30,700			Mexican Petroleum	110⅝	113	110¼	113	+2¾
100			Mexican Petroleum pf	96	96	96	96	
3,200			Miami Copper	39¼	39½	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
2,100			M. & St. L. new	32¾	33¼	32	32	—1
100			M., St. P. & S. S. M	125¾	125¾	125¼	125¼	— ⅝
2,100			Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
200			Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	
1,800			Missouri Pacific	8	8⅛	7¾	7¾	
7,400			Mo. Pacific tr.	8	8⅛	7¾	7¾	
4,100			Mo. Pacific pf. w. i	24¾	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
2,500			Mo. Pacific pf. w. i	57¾	57¾	57	57½	+ ⅛
100			Montana Power	96	96	96	96	+ ⅛
100			Nat. Biscuit Co	128	128	128	128	—1⅜
400			Nat. Cloak & Suit	84½	84½	84	84	
300			Nat. En. & St. Co	29½	29½	29	29	— ⅛
1,000			Nat. Lead Co	69⅞	70¼	69	69	— ¾
100			Nat. Lead Co. pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	— ¼
3,100			Nevada Con. Cop	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
600			N. Y. Air Brake	159	159	157	157	— ⅞
12,100			N. Y. Central	109	109¼	108¾	108¾	— ¼
1,000			N. Y., N. H. & H	61	61¼	60⅝	60⅝	— ½
300			N. Y. Ont. & West	27¾	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅛
6,000			Norfolk & Western	145	145	142½	142½	—1½
300			North American	69¼	69¼	69	69¼	— ⅛
1,200			Northern Pacific	113¾	113¾	112	112½	— ⅝
2,700			Nova Scotia Steel	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	+ ⅛
1,000			Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
200			Pacific Mail	25¼	25⅞	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
2,900			Penn. R. R	58	58¼	57¾	58	
100			Peoria & Eastern	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	
500			Philadelphia Co	40¾	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
100			Pittsburgh Coal	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
2,100			Pitts. Coal pfs. of dep	37½	37½	37½	37½	
100			Pittsburgh Coal pf	112	112	112	112	+2
200			Pitts. C. pf. cfs. of dep	108½	108¾	108½	108¾	+ ½
200			Pittsburgh Steel pf	105	105	105	105	— ⅜
5,200			Pressed Steel Car	73¾	74	72	72⅝	— ⅜
200			Pressed Steel C. pf	105	105	105	105	+1
300			Public Service N. J	131	131	131	131	+1
54		900	Railway Steel Sp	54½	54¼	53¾	53¾	— ¾
100			Railway Steel S. pf	101	101	101	101	+ ⅞
7,500			Ray Con. Copper	26	26¾	25¾	26	— ⅛
22,400			Reading x d	111	111¾	109¾	109¾	—1½
28,000			Rep. Iron & Steel	80½	80½	77	78½	— ⅝
		100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¼	
3,720			St. L. & S. F. 1 pf	20¾	20¾	20¼	19¾	— ⅝
		300	St. L. Southwestern	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	
		300	Saxon Motor	81	81	79½	79½	—1
		500	Seaboard Air Line	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅜
		200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	216	217	216	217	+2¾
		200	Shattuck-Arizona	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
		10,900	Southern Pacific	101¾	101⅞	101¼	101½	— ¼
		100	So. Porto Rico Sug	225	225	225	225	+2
		5,100	Southern Railway	29⅝	29¾	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛
		400	Southern Ry. pf	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ⅛
		750	Standard Milling	106¾	106	103¾	106	+3
		100	Standard Milling pf	94	94	94	94	+1
		3,900	Studebaker Co	135	135	132¾	133¼	—2
		200	Studebaker Co. pf	112	112	111¾	111¾	— ⅛
		400	Stutz Motor	67⅝	68¾	67¾	68½	
		100	De., cash	66	66	65	66	
		1,200	Tennessee Copper	23¼	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ¼
		6,700	Texas Co.	230½	232	228¼	229¾	+1
		9,600	Texas & Pacific	12¾	12¾	11¾	12⅛	— ⅝
		2,735	Third Avenue	54¼	54½	52¾	52⅝	—1⅝
		2,000	Tobacco Products	54⅝	54⅝	53½	53⅝	— ⅛
		100	Tol., St. L. & West	9	9	9	9	— ⅜
		500	Underwood Typew	109¾	110	109⅞	110	+ ⅛
		6,600	Union B. & P. Co	15½	16¼	14⅝	16⅛	+1
		200	Un. R. & P. Co. new	100¼	102	100¼	102	+1
		1,000	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	73½	74½	72¾	74½	+1
		59,600	Union Pacific	152⅝	153⅝	151¾	152⅝	
		100	Union Pacific pf	82⅝	82⅝	82¾	82⅝	
		100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ⅛
		900	United Cigar Stores	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101¼	
		2,300	United Fruit Co	102	104¼	102	102⅞	+1
		200	United Rys. Invest	9	9	9	9	
		700	U. S. Cast. I. P. & F	24¾	25	24¾	25	— ⅛
		200	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	57¼	57½	57¼	57¼	— ⅜
		7,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	137½	138¾	135¼	137	+ ⅞
		100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	34	34	34	34	+2
		100	U. S. Red. & R. pf	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
		1,900	U. S. Rubber	61	62	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
		1,800	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	111¼	111¼

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
255	Cities Service...526	$22	$22	$23	$27
1,408	Cities Serv. pf.. 93	92½	92½	93	
570	†Com'wealth P. 63	61¼	61	63	
620	Com'wlth P. pf. 85½	84½	84	85½	
485	Fed. Lt. & T... 21¾	19¼	21½	22½	
23	Ozark P. & W.. 49	44	44	48	
300	Repub. Ry. & L. 52½	51½	51¾	52½	
60	Stand. S. E. pf. 42½	42	42	42¾	
210	Tenn.Ry.,L.& P. 13¼	12¼	12¾	13	

BOND.

$100,000	Com'w'thP.6s.103	102	102	103	

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26	27½
Adirondack Electric Power pf	83	85
American Cities	6	12
American Gas Co	120	123
American Gas & Electric	152	155
†American Gas & Electric pf	49½	51
†American Light & Traction	382	384
†American Light & Traction pf	111	112
American Power & Light	78½	79
American Power & Light pf	83	85
American Pub. Utilities	42	45
American Pub. Utilities pf	74	76
Am. W. W. & E.	8¼	9
Am. W. W. & E. partic	23	25
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	62	65
Atlantic P. & P. pf	93	..
Baton Rouge El. pf	88	..
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf	72	78
Central States Electric pf	79	81
Colorado Power	28	30
Colorado Power pf	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf	80	..
Consumers' Power pf	97	99
Connecticut Power pf	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	20	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf	90½	92
El Paso Electric	122	126
El Paso Electric pf	100	..
†Electric P. & S. pf	99½	100
Empire Dis. Elec	85½	92½
Federal Light & Traction pf	84	86
Galveston-Houston Electric	33	37
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf	95	100
Illinois Traction	..	43
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf	90	92
Interstate Electric	20	25
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	..	33
Mississippi River Power pf	30	33
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	58	61
Northern States Power	103½	105
Northern States Power pf	100½	102
Northern States Electric	..	52
Northern Texas Electric pf	81	84½
Pacific G. & E.	57½	58
Pacific G. & E. pf	91	91½
Puget Sound Traction	18	..
Puget Sound Traction pf	54¾	..
Pennsylvania Light Co	38	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	75	83
Republic Ry. & Lt pf	79½	81
Securities Corp. General	18	22
Securities Corp. General pf	90	..
Southern California Edison	92	93
Southern California Edison pf	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
Standard G. & E.	14¾	15¼
Tampa Electric	..	135
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf	54	54½
Toledo Traction	53½	56
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	11	15
†United Light & Railways	51	53
†United Light & Railways pf	81	83
Western Power	19	19½
Western Power pf	69	70
West. Penn. pf	103	106

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99¼	100½			
American W. W. collateral 5s	74	77			
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	92½			
Central Illinois Light 5s	96	97			
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	101			
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	87	90			
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	78	..			
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..			
Cumberl'd Co.P.& L.1st & ref.5s,'42	95½	98			
Dallas Electric 6s, 1917	98¾	..			
Denver Gas & Elec. 5s, 1949	91	94			
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96	98			
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102			
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918	99½	..			
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	92	95			
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	99	100			
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	89	93			
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28	99	101			
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89¾	90½			
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	98	100			
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100			
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	99	102			
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95			
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95			
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99			
Manning & Shea. R., L. & P. 5s	95½	99			
Miss. River Power Co., 1st 5s	77	78½			
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	94½	95½			
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	99¾	100			
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96¾	97			
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94			
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95¾	98			
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	87½	..			
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	..			
Seattle Electric con. 5s	93	96			
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99¼	100			
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	98	..			
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113			
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98			
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½			
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	96¾	97½			

†Ex dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Prices generally opened higher on the Consolidated Exchange, but the gains were not retained. The subsequent reaction was irregular in its nature. There were a number of exceptionally firm issues, the most noteworthy being the sugar shares, Central Leather, Mexican Petroleum, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. United States Steel was again the most active.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	All's-Chalm.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝
480	Am. B. Sugar	102	106	101¾	101¾
800	Am. Can	63¾	63¾	62	62¾
240	Am. C. & Fdy.	69	69	67¾	67¾
1,500	Am. H. & L.	19¼	19¼	18	18¼
870	Am. H. & L. pf.	77⅞	77⅞	73¾	74⅝
280	Am. Locom.	81¾	82¼	81	81¼
1,450	Am. S. & Ref.	112¼	112¾	109¾	110¾
470	Am. Sugar	123¾	124	122	122¾
40	Am. Woolen	53	53	53	53
70	Am. Z & L	46¼	46¼	46	46
6,380	Anaconda Cop.	95¾	96⅞	94¼	94½
140	A., T. & S. F.	108¾	108¾	107¼	107¼
600	Baldwin Loco.	83¾	84	84	84¼
90	Butte & Sup.	65¾	65¾	64½	64⅞
40	Calif. Petrol.	25	25	25	25
8,830	Cent. Leather	92	92½	90¾	91¾
160	Ches. & Ohio	70	70	69¾	69¾
240	C., M. & P.	95¾	96¾	95¾	95¾
2,780	C., R. I. & P.	25	27⅝	25	27⅛
170	Chile Copper	23½	23½	23	23⅛
250	Chino Copper	58⅞	59¼	58¾	58¾
710	Col. Fuel & I.	66	66¾	64¾	64½
2,710	Crucible Steel	86½	86¾	84¾	85¼
1,800	Cuba C. Sugar	69¾	71½	69½	70¾
160	Dist. Secur.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅜	45¾
480	Erie	39¼	39¾	38½	38⅝
150	Goodrich Co.	74¼	74¾	74¼	74½
30	Gt. North Ore	44¼	44¼	43¾	43¾
290	Inspir. Copper	66½	66¾	65¾	66
420	Int. Mer. Mar.	41	41¼	40¼	40½
2,840	Int. M. M. pf.	116¼	116¾	114¾	115
860	Int. Nickel	51¾	51¾	50¾	51
170	Int. Paper	40¾	40¾	40½	40¾
20	Int. Cons.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
140	Kan. City So.	27¼	27¼	26⅞	27
780	Kennecott Cop	53¾	54	52½	53⅜
190	Lack. Steel	86¾	87¼	86⅜	87
250	Lehigh Valley	84¾	84¾	84	84
2,870	Mex. Pet.	111	113¾	110⅝	113⅛
20	Miami Copper	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
100	Mo. Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
100	N. Y. Air B.	157½	157½	157½	157½
690	N. Y. Cent.	109¼	109¼	108⅞	108⅞
50	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	61¼	61¼	61	61
190	Nort. & West.	143⅞	143⅞	142½	142½
75	Ontario Silver	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
110	Pressed S. Car	74	74	72½	72½
40	Ray Copper	23	23	23¼	23¼
8,840	Reading	111	111	109¾	109¾
1,550	Rep. I. & S.	79¼	79¼	77	78
480	Southern Pac.	102	102	101¼	101¼
40	Southern Ry.	28⅞	28⅞	28¾	28¾
320	Studebaker	135	135	133¾	133¾
140	Tenn. Copper	23	23	22¾	22¾
30	Third Av.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
220	Union Bag	15¾	16	14¾	16
7,830	Union Pacific	152¾	153¾	152	152¼
440	U. S. Ind. Alc.	137¾	138¾	133¼	136
60	U. S. Rubber	60¾	61¼	60¾	61¼
40,550	U. S. Steel	120⅝	121¼	119¾	119⅞
570	Utah Copper	102	102	100¾	101
190	Va.-Car. Ch.	46¾	47¼	46¾	46¾
40	Wabash pf. A	66¼	66¼	65¼	65¼
270	Westing. Elec.	64	64¼	63¾	63¾
320	Willys-Ov.	44¼	46¾	43¾	45¾

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
200	Belmont	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½
1,100	Brunswick	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1,000	Green Bend	.12	.12	.12	.12
300	Goldf. Cons.	.57	.57	.57	.57
500	Isabella	.23	.23	.23	.23
300	Jumbo Ext.	.36	.36	.36	.36
900	Midway	.25	.25	.25	.25
300	Ophir	.24	.24	.24	.24
2,000	Rescue Eula.	.24½	.24½	.24	.24
400	Sierra Nevada	.33	.34	.33	.34
100	Tono. Ext.	4.82½	4.82½	4.82½	4.82½
111	Union Cons.	.75	.75	.75	.80
1,500	White Cap	.40	.43	.40	.43

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

Little Disposition to Operate, Except in American Section.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Government disbursements increased the supplies of money today. Discount rates were steady.

The near eastern war news keeps the stock market dull and easy. Gilt-edged securities lost a fraction today on moderate sales, and Rumanian oil stocks were weak as a result of the setback in the Dobrudja. There was little disposition to operate anywhere except in the American section, which was the bright spot, with a good business in low-priced shares and United States Steel. Brazilian bonds were firmer.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$13,484,042	$63,400,814
Ord. int. rev.	24,851,425	127,180,926
Income tax	1,020,507	12,824,355
Miscellaneous	3,082,775	23,641,405
Total receipts	$42,548,751	$227,047,001
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	26,814,436	77,007,761
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	27,372,183	86,674,036
Expenditures	69,563,187	304,054,768

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1936	99½	100
2s, c, 1930	99½	..
3s, r, 1918	100⅝	101¼
3s, c, 1918	100⅝	..
3s, 1940	101½	102
4s, r, 1925	110	110½
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99¼	100

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea 1st pf.	97	98
Ajax Rub.	63	65
Am Ag Ch pf.	100	102
Am B. N. A.	43	44½
Do pf.	51½	52
Am B S & Fdy	106½	110
Do pf.	..	190
Am Cot O pf.	101	102
Am Ld 100	106	107
A G pf. R.	89½	90
Am Snuff.	138	145
Do pf.	106	110
A T & G.	62	65
Am Tob.	236	238½
Ann Arbor	..	30
Do pf.	..	65
Assets R.	8½	8¾
Barrett Co pf.	117¼	119
Batop M.	2	2½
B Un G.	132	136
Brown Sh.	69	71½
Do pf.	100	101
Brunswick	8¾	9
B. R & P.	98	100
Do pf.	115	120
Can So.	57½	59
C R R of N J	500	550
C & S A	143	145
C & A pf.	15	24
Chi Gt W.	13½	13¾
C & N W pf.	170	173
Chi, St P. M & Om.	115	120
Do pf.	133	140
C., C., C & St L.	56	57½
Do pf.	83½	84½
Cl & Pitts.	83	..
Clu-Peab.	69½	70½
Do pf.	109	111
C & S 1st pf.	61½	62
Do 2d pf.	48	50
Comp T R.	47½	48¼
Cont C pf.	112	115
Cont Ins.	65	69
Corn P R pf.	61½	63
Crex Carp.	45	60
D P & L pf.	97	98
Del & H.	151½	153½
D, L & W.	235	238
Dia Match.	118	120
D, S S & A	4	6
Do pf.	11¼	12½
Elec S Sp.	68	70
Erie & P.	..	70
F M & S pf.	40¼	42
Gen Ch.	310	315½
Do pf.	115	117
Granby C.	99	99½
Gulf S S 1st pf.	99	101
Do 2d pf.	95½	96½
Hack Wat.	25	35
Helme G W Co.	175	195
Do pf.	117	124
Homestake.	135½	135
Inger-R	230	265
Do pf.	100	..
I H, N J, pf.	117½	..
Int H Cor.	77½	81
Do pf.	109	..
Iowa Cent.	4½	6
Do pf.	9	..
Kelly S T pf.	98	100
K & D M.	3	5
Do pf.	..	50
Lacl Gas.	108½	109½
L & M pf.	122¾	124
Long Isl'd.	33	35
L-W B 1st pf.	86	87
M'kay Cos.	85	86½
Do pf.	65	67
Man B'ch.	1½	3½
Man Elev.	130	132
M Dep Sts	..	..
pf.	105	108
Mich Cent.	100	103
M & St L.	6½	7¾
M, St P & S St M pf.	133¾	136
Do 1 l.	73	78
Mon P pf.	117	120
Mon W pf.	113¼	..
Mor & Ess.	..	89
N C & St L.	135	140
Nat B pf.	126½	130
N O & S pf.	109	114
Nat En pf.	95	96
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	33
Do 2d pf.	6	7½
N Y C & St L.	84	87
Do 1st pf	70	80
Do 2d pf.	53	58
N Y Dock.	9	14½
Do pf.	30	35
N Y, L & West.	..	122
Nor'n Sec.	92	93
N & W pf.	86	87
N W Tel.	52½	69
Owens B M pf.	116	..
Pabst M pf.	87	90
Pac Coast.	53	65
Do 1st pf	70	80
Do 2d pf.	70	80
Pac M pf.	96¾	99
P T & Tel.	38	39
Do pf.	96¼	97
Peo G, C.	111½	112
Pett-M	..	50
Do 1st pf	..	90
P, C & St L.	81	82
Do pf.	..	98
P, Ft W & C	158	..
P'man Co.	170	172
Quicksilver	2½	3
Do pf.	3½	5¾
Rdg 1st pf	42½	44¼
Do 2d pf.	46	47
Rutl'd pf.	28	32
St L S W pf.	45	47
Seab A L pf.	38	39
Sears-R pf.	123½	126¾
S-S S & L.	60	63
Do pf.	97	99
So P R S pf.	115	118
T P R pf.	120	..
Tex P pf.	104	..
T, St L & W ctfs.	5½	7
Do pf.	11	15
Do ctfs.	11	14
Tol R R.	95½	97
Do pf.	125	135
Und T pf.	114¾	..
Un Cig M, ex div.	47	50
Un Cig Sto pf.	117¼	119
Rys In pf.	21	23
U S Exp.	29	31
U S Ind A pf.	101	103
U S R & Ref.	1¾	2¼
U S R pf.	51	51¾
W P Exp.	130½	132
W Md pf.	51	54
W E & M 1st pf.	70	75
Weym-B	310	340
Wheel & L E pf.	113¾	121
Wis Cent.	50	50½
W'w'th (F W)	139	141
Do pf.	124½	125
Wor P pf.	96	100

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Ahmeek	106	106	105	105
45	Algonah	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
210	Allouez	71½	72	70	70
630	Am. Zinc	47	47	46¾	46¾
33	Am. Zinc pf.	77¾	77¾	77½	77½
470	Ariz. Coml.	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½
2	Arn.	2	2	2	2
805	Butte-Balak.	2	2¼	2	2
1,485	Cal. & Ariz.	78	79½	78	78
9	Cal. & Hecla.	581	581	575	575
10	Centennial	21½	21½	21½	21½
251	Chino	59	59¾	58½	58½
1,462	Cop. Range	71¾	72	71	71¾
50	Daly West	5	5	5	5
3,315	East Butte	17	17⅝	16½	16½
20	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	Granby	91½	91½	91½	91½
10	Inspiration	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
250	Island Creek	40	40	40	40
148	Isl. Creek pf.	91¾	91⅝	91½	91½
123	Isle Royale	34	34	32½	33
150	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
880	Keweenaw	6¾	7	6¾	7
10	La Salle	5	5	5	5
20	Mason Valley	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,555	Mass. Con.	17	17	16½	16¾
80	Mayflower	3	3	3	3
10	Miami	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
215	Michigan	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
255	Nevada Con.	23	23	22¾	22¾
15	New Arcadian	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
165	New Idria	14¼	14¼	14	14¼
470	North Butte	20¾	21	20¾	20¾
50	Oilway	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Old Dominion	70	70	69½	70
85	Osceola	91	91	91	91
180	Pond Creek	16½	16½	16	16
20	Quincy	92¾	92½	92	92
150	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
179	South Lake	6	6	6	6
225	St. Mary's	90	90¾	89	89
157	Sup. & Bost	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
9	Sup. Copper	16½	16½	16¼	16¼
175	Tamarack	47½	47½	42½	42½
320	Trinity	7¼	7¼	7	7
200	Tuolumne	70c.	70c.	70c.	70c.
590	U. S. Smelt.	73	73¼	72	73¼
130	U. S. S. pf.	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¾
73	Utah Apex	6	6	5¼	5¼
165	Utah Con.	15	15	14¾	14¾
383	Utah Copper	101⅜	101½	100⅝	101¼
5,425	Utah Metal	7⅛	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
450	Victoria	5⅜	5½	5¼	5⅜
10	Winona	5	5	5	5
10	Wolverine	45½	45½	45½	45½

RAILROADS.

10	A., T. & S. F.	105	105	105	105
176	Boston & M.	46	48	45¼	45¼
3	C. J. & S. Y.	152	152	152	152
14	Maine Central	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
10	Mass. Electric	5½	5½	5½	5½
25	Mass. Elec. pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
110	N.Y., N.H. & H.	60¾	61	60¾	61
65	Rutland pf.	29	29	28	28
60	Union Pacific	152¾	152¾	152¼	152¼
1	West End	57	57	57	57

MISCELLANEOUS.

75	Am. Ag. Chem.	80¾	83	80¾	82
88	Am. Ag. C. pf.	101¼	101	101	101
740	Am. Sugar	120¾	123½	120¾	123½
75	Am. Sugar pf.	122	122	122	122
100	Am. Woolen pf.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼
1,570	A. G. & W. I.	96	96¼	94½	96
10	A.G. & W.I. pf.	67	67	67	67
125	E. Boston L.	8½	8¾	8½	8½
7	Edison	224	234½	234	234½
15	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
832	Mass. Gas	90¼	91½	90½	90½
10	Mass. Gas pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½
20	Mergenthaler	166	166	164	164
100	Nova S. Steel	134¾	134¾	133¾	133¾
100	N.E. Cot. Y. pf	56	56	56	56
110	N. E. Tel.	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
440	Nipe Bay	147	153	147	150
12,120	Punta A. Sugar	56¼	57¼	56	56
12	Pullman	170	170	170	170
10	Reece Button	15½	15½	15½	15½
328	Swift & Co.	153½	153½	150	151½
614	Swift & Co. rts.	14⅞	14⅞	13½	14
100	Terrington	60	60	60	60
514	United Fruit	162	164½	162	162¼
415	United Shoe	57¾	57¾	57	57
10	Un. Shoe pf.	30	30	30	30
2,683	Ventura Oil	9¾	9⅞	9½	9¾
46	Western Union	103	103	103	103

BONDS.

$6,000	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
6,000	Am. T. & T. col. 4½s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
5,000	K. C., M. & B. 4s	85½	85½	83½	83½
5,000	Memphis B&L 5s	93	93	93	93
6,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102½	102½	102¼	102½
8,000	Swift 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
8,000	West. Tel. 5s	102¾	102½	102½	102¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Gas N. J.	120½	120½	120½	120½
200	Am. Milling	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
185	Buff. & Sus.	60	60	60	60
51	Buff. & S. pf.	57	57	57	57
97	Elec. Storage	69½	69½	69½	69½
123	In.Co. of N.A.	27½	27½	27½	27½
20	Ky. Sec.	24½	24½	24½	24½
27	Keystone Tel.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
2,350	Lake Super.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
18	Leh. Navig.	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¼
86	L. V. Tr. pf.	43½	43½	43½	45¼
10	Phila. Co.	41½	41½	41½	41½
250	Phila. Elec.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
870	Ph. R. T. ctfs.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
28	Phila. Tract.	80	80	80	80
494	Tonopah Min.	6	6	6	6
207	Union Tract.	45	43	45	45
506	United G. Im.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
75	Warw. & S.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
245	W. Cramp & S.	81½	82	81½	82

BONDS.

$8,700	A. G. & E. 5s	96½	97	96½	97
1,000	Choctaw cons.	97	97	97	97
500	City 4s, '42 coup.	101½	101½	101

Bank Stocks

Guaranty Trust Co.
Lawyers Mortgage Co.
Mech. & Metals Nat'l
National City
Nat'l Surety "Rights"

Chemical Stks.

Dow
Freeport Tex. Sulphur
Grasselli
Merrimac
Mathieson Alkali

Ordnance Stks.

Babcock & Wilcox
Carbon Steel
Hopkins & Allen Arms
Niles-Bement-Pond
Scoville Mfg.

Sugar Stocks

Central Aguirre
Fajardo
Federal Com. & Pfd.
Guantanamo
Manati Com. & Pfd.

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Gilbert Eliott & Co.

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North American Pulp & Paper
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Traded in on N. Y. Curb
Bought—Sold—Quoted
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50 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
50 Dixon (Jos.) Crucible
50 Freeport Texas "Rights"
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
25 German American Insurance
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Mathieson Alkali Com. & Pfd.
50 National Surety "Rights"
75 Beechanotas Cons. Coll. Com.
50 Singer Manufacturing
100 Splitdorf Electric Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
100 Boston & Virginia Transportation
100 Continental Insurance
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
200 Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil
25 German Alliance Insurance
100 General Manifold & Printing
50 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
50 National Surety "Rights"
200 North River Insurance
50 National Fuel Gas
25 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.
25 Singer Manufacturing
We have good markets in Unlisted and Inactive Securities and respectfully invite inquiries.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks React After Early Strength on Lessened Trading—Bonds Steady.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 586,835 shares of stock and $110,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 138,695; oils, 110,420, and mining, 317,720. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	Aetna Explos.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
600	‡Am. Drug S.	12¼	12½	12	12¼
600	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	24½	24½	24	24½
2,800	‡Am. W. P....	9	9⅛	8½	9⅛
200	‡Butler Chem.	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,550	‡Butterw'h J.	75½	*76	75½	75½
300	‡Cal. Shipb'g.	14½	15	14½	15
5,400	‡Cal. Packing Corp.	36⅝	37	36⅝	37
100	Canadian Nat. Gas Corp....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
75	‡Carbon Steel.	92	92⅝	92	92⅝
100	‡Carbon Steel 1st pf.....	93	94	93	94
400	Car Lt. & P...	4	4¼	4	4¼
1,200	Carwen Steel.	11⅛	11⅝	11½	11⅝
200	‡Central Fdy.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15½
200	‡Cent. Fdy. pf	29	29½	29	29½
2,700	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am...	8	8	7⅝	7⅝
1,000	Charcoal Iron Co.of Am.pf.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
1,700	Chev. Motor.	200	201	198	200
1,000	C. of R. & H.	6	6	6	6
800	CrownReserve	50	50	48	48
150	EmersonPhon.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
400	‡Fish. B. C.pf.	95	95	95	95
8,000	‡Fl.-Lynn Ph.	1¼	2⅜	1¼	2⅜
4,000	‡G. Mot., w.i.	165	170	165	167
1,000	‡G. M. pf., w.i.	95½	96	95	95
200	Grant Mot. C.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1,100	Has. & B. Car	42¼	42½	41⅜	41¾
605	Holly Sug. Cp.	50	53	50	53
150	Holly S. C.pf.	97¾	98	97⅜	98
250	Int. Arms. F.S.	22¼	22½	*22	22½
850	Intercon. Rub.	10	*16½	13⅜	16
2,720	‡Jop. O. S.n.	45	47	43	43
5,000	Key. T. & R.	17⅜	17⅜	16¼	16½
600	‡S. S. Kresge.	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½
1,500	‡Lake Tor. R.	10½	11	10½	11
1,500	‡L. T. R.1st pf.	10	10½	10	10½
1,000	Man.El.S., w.i.	36⅜	36⅜	36	36
100	Marconi of A.	3½	3½	3½	3½
6,350	Mar. A.v.t.ctfs.	75¼-80	*88	*75	77
500	Martin A. pf. v. t. ctfs....	97	97	96	96
12,500	‡Maxim Mun.	6½	7	6⅝	6⅝
14,500	‡Midv. Steel..	67⅝	67⅞	66¼	67⅜
1,500	‡Mitch.M., w.r.	66⅝	66⅝	66¼	66¼
4,500	‡Nat. Auto C.	43¼	43⅝	42	42⅜
8,500	‡N. Y. C. R.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	‡Paauhau Su.	27⅛	27⅛	27¼	27¼
1,100	‡Pull. Ven. C.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	‡P. V. C. pf.	5	5½	5	5½
120	Sea. S. & M..	29¼	29⅞	29¼	29⅞
500	S. & T., pfd.	10¼	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
325	Spring. B. C.	95	100	95	97½
30	S. B. C., pfd.	130	130	130	130
400	‡Stand. Mot.	7¾	7¾	7½	7¾
2,200	‡St. Jo. Lead.	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛
100	Strom. Car....	39½	39½	39½	39½
2,100	Sub. Boat, v. t. ctfs	41¾	42⅛	41½	41¾
500	‡Tex. C. rgts.	25½	26	25⅜	26
1,000	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs....	2	2	2	2
3,200	U. S. S. Co..	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2,500	‡United Mot..	67	67	65	65⅞
4,000	‡United Alloys Steel Corp..	49	49⅛	48¼	49⅛
3,500	‡United P. S...	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
300	‡Western Pac.	19½	20	19½	20
1,200	World Film C. v. t. ctfs....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15,000	‡W.-M. Air C.	24⅜	24½	24¼	24⅜
500	‡Zinc Con. C.	4¼	4½	4¼	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
700	Anglo-Am. Oil	17	16⅞	17	..
250	Ill. Pipe Line.	227	221	224	+ 4
400	Ohio Oil Co..	384	370	370	+25
25	P. Pipe Line.	297	297	297	+ 1
100	S. P. Oil Co..	465	445	450	+15
145	S.O.Co.(N.Y.).	244	240	240	— 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,300	‡Bar. O. & G.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
1,850	‡C & Co. (Oil Ref.)	16¼	17	16¼	16⅜
4,585	‡C. & Gas	13¼	13⅝	12⅝	13
7,000	‡Federal Oil..	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
900	‡Gen. R. & P.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,900	‡Houston Oil.	21	21	19⅝	19⅞
1,000	‡Int. Petrol..	11½	11½	11¼	11¼
1,500	Mex. Petrol..	13¾	14⅛	13½	14½
1,500	‡Midwest Oil	43	43	41	42
3,475	‡N. Y.-O. Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	⅞
14,800	‡Okla. Oil...	11	11	10½	11
11,500	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,000	Okla. P. & R.	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11⅛
3,800	‡O. O. & G..	56	60	58	60
8,200	Seq. O. & R..	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
9,450	‡Sinclair O.	49½	54	49½	51½
1,600	So. Oil Corps.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,500	‡Un. W. O..	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,500	‡U. P. Co. (a pros.)	39	41	39	41
17,000	‡Vac. G. & O.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 440	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

MINING STOCKS.

1,900	†Ala.-Br. Co. Met. (a pr.)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10,700	†Ala. Mines..	84	85	83	84
5,400	†Ala.-West'r.	½	½	½	½
2,650	†Ariz. C'rds..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
14,000	B. Ledge Cop.	7½	*7⅝	6⅞	7½
8,000	Boston & Mon.	90	90	85	86
2,600	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs....	7⅞	8	7⅝	8
3,600	Butte Detroit.	1	1	95	96
300	‡Calaveras C.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1,000	†Cal.-T. Gold (a prospect)	77	77	77	77
2,200	‡Cal. & Jer..	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
8,000	Canada Cop..	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
495	C. de P. Cop..	33⅛	33½	33⅛	33⅛
9,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2	2⅛	1⅞	2
500	Con. Cop. M..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,500	†Con.-Homest'd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Cresson C. G.	6	6	6	6
1,000	Darwin L. & S. M. & D..	10⅝	11	10⅝	11
1,000	†Gold Hill M.	19	19	17	19
800	Dundee - Ariz. C. (a pros.)	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,900	‡Emma Cop..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10,000	‡Greenm'r M..	4	4⅛	4	4
1,000	†Grizzly Flats Gold M.....	53	55	53	55
8,550	Hecla Mining.	6⅝	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛
15,000	‡Indep. Lead	12	13	11½	12
8,780	Insp. N. Cop. (a prospect).	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect).	1⅛	2	1⅛	2
600	‡Jer. V. Ext. (a prospect).	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,500	‡Jumbo Ext..	32	35	34	35
2,500	La. Cons. ..	50	50	50	50
20,000	Magma Cop..	22	22½	21	21½
2,025	M. G. M. Co.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
1,000	†McK.-Dar ..	60	62	60	62
700	Mason Valley.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
700	Mojave Tung	3¼	3¾	3½	3¾
2,150	Monitor Silver	2	2	1⅞	2
900	‡Mon. G. M.	94	95	94	94
26,500	‡Month. Lode	38	39½	37	38
8,500	‡Newray M.	75	77	75	77
300	N. U. Bing...	1½	1½	1½	1½
7,500	Nip. M. Co..	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅞
100	N. Y. & Hon.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
9,500	†O. K. Leas.	45	45	40	45
900	††Peer. Jennie	76	76	76	76
2,000	†Pitts.-J. Cop. (a prospect).	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,000	†P. Con. Cop.	63	64	63	64
7,700	†P. M. & M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,800	‡R. H. Min.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
16,000	††Rex C. M..	29	30	29	30
700	†Roch. Mines.	57	67	56	57
600	‡S. Val. Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	‡Santa R. D.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,200	††St. N. Zinc.	½	½	½	½
2,000	Stand. S.-L..	1⅞	1½	1⅞	1½
3,500	††Success M..	37	37	36	36
1,000	††Tom H., (a prospect)	40	40	40	40
40,500	T. B. G. pf..	84	85	84	85
1,500	‡Tonopah Ext.	4¾	5	4¾	4⅞
150	Ton. Mining..	6	*6⅛	6	6⅛
4,500	††U. S. C. M..	9	9	9	9⅛
1,000	‡U. Verde E..	40	40	39¼	39½
800	U. G. M. Co..	3⅛	3⅜	3½	3⅜
5,500	W. C. M. Co.	41	43	41	43
21,800	‡W. C. Cop..	1	1	1⅛	1⅛
800	‡W. Oaks M..	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
400	‡Yuscaran C.	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$35,000	Mid. Steel 5s.	98¼	98½	98⅝	98⅜
15,000	Res. G. 6½s, w. i	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜
50,000	‡Sinclair O. 6s	98¼	98½	97⅝	97⅞
5,000	Sulz. & S. 5s.	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
5,000	W. U. new. 5s	86¼	86⅜	85⅞	85¼

*Odd lots. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. §Ex dividend.

***

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Monday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
United Drug	77	79	77	79
United Drug 1st pf...	53½	54	53	54
United Drug 2d pf...	92	94	92	94

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	17	17½	17	17⅛
Tide Water Oil.....	183	185	183	185

BOND.

Pierce Oil	85	87	84	86

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	56	60	56	60
American Brass	342	346	340	344
Atlas Powder.	174	178	173	178
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	100	99	100
Babcock & Wilcox..	127	131	125	128
Bliss (E. W.).....	725	750	725	740
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	80	75	80
Can. Pdy. & Forg...	185	195	185	195
Canadian Explosives.	380	400	380	400
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	870	885	870	885
Du Pont Powd., new.	286	290	287	290
Du Pont Powd. deb..	103	104½	103	104½
Hercules Powder	234	255	250	260
Hercules Powder pf..	116	117	116	117
International Arms..	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	183	185	183	185
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	105	108	105	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	675	695	655	665
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1200	1400	1200	1400

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC for the year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$3,051,877	$2,656,483	$395,394
Net after taxes	505,690	101,519	314,171
Sur. aft. chgs.	159,708	*145,783	305,489

*Deficit.

LEHIGH VALLEY for September—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	4,308,962	3,943,838	3,915,628
Net after taxes	1,094,801	1,150,834	1,110,033
8 mos. gross..	13,052,105	11,456,997	11,288,255
Net after taxes	3,514,315	3,289,375	3,171,048

Public Utilities.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT for August—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$2,721,984	$2,445,850	$2,429,356
Net after taxes	1,282,420	1,188,482	1,240,381
Other income..	40,366	47,138	44,614
Total income..	1,322,786	1,235,620	1,284,996
Sur. aft. chgs.	345,136	335,789	372,936
Pass. carried.	52,023,215	46,344,025	46,766,266
12 mos. gross..	$5,392,980	$4,894,437	$4,940,528
Net after taxes	2,530,613	2,370,089	2,543,995
Other income..	79,792	94,596	86,863
Total income..	2,630,405	2,464,072	2,630,859
Sur. aft. chgs.	676,766	665,609	806,736
Pass. carried.	102,357,857	93,352,089	96,153,457

LEHIGH VALLEY TRANSIT for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	234,155	204,423	29,732
Net aft. taxes.	94,355	91,530	2,825
Total income..	113,735	103,241	10,494
Surp. aft. chgs.	53,151	48,215	4,936
10 mos. gross.	2,046,123	1,669,563	376,560
Net aft. taxes.	801,444	690,933	110,510
Total income..	915,207	803,776	111,435
Surp. aft. chgs.	389,652	246,969	142,683
Bal after pf. divs	202,915	197,173	5,742

LOUISVILLE RAILWAY CO. for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	266,330	251,593	14,737
Net aft. taxes.	120,655	124,278	5,386
Bal. aft. chgs.	52,843	47,457	5,386
Other income..	19,643	18,517	1,126
Surplus	72,486	65,974	6,512
9 mos. gross..	2,297,435	2,192,296	105,139
Net aft. taxes.	1,122,857	1,040,535	82,322
Bal. aft. chgs.	431,545	373,327	58,218
Other income..	130,005	140,187	*10,182
Surplus	561,550	513,514	48,036

*Decrease.

NEWPORT NEWS & HAMPTON RAILWAY, GAS AND ELECTRIC for September—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	102,197	88,472	13,726
Net aft. taxes.	48,397	40,749	7,647
Surp. aft. chgs.	28,640	20,699	7,941
9 mos. gross...	780,825	680,648	100,176
Net aft. taxes.	313,514	276,320	37,093
Surp. aft. chgs	139,014	99,990	39,024

NEW YORK RAILWAYS CO. for July—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,165,783	1,127,093	38,690
Net aft. taxes.	369,659	365,419	4,233
Other income..	45,601	42,773	2,833
Total income..	415,260	408,197	7,063
Surp. aft. chgs.	129,090	120,158	9,532
Pass. carried.	23,416,324	22,620,497	785,827

ONTARIO TRANSMISSION COMPANY for the three months ended Sept. 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
3 mos. gross..	87,625	67,731	19,894
Bal. aft. exp. & charges	33,143	9,067	24,106
9 mos. gross..	239,433	190,344	49,089
Bal. aft. exp. & charges	75,659	19,341	56,318

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY, all departments, for September—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	2,254,315	1,941,579	1,829,614
Net	849,883	785,554	541,354
6 mos. gross..	13,889,861	11,023,797	11,723,046
Net	5,786,627	4,998,173	4,048,387

SAN JOAQUIN LIGHT & POWER for the eight months and the twelve months ended Aug. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
8 mos. gross...	1,235,059	1,170,357	64,702
Net after taxes	758,541	716,162	42,379
Surp. aft. chgs.	422,764	378,491	44,273
12 mos. gross..	1,843,980	1,771,834	72,146
Net after taxes	1,136,466	1,058,235	78,171
Surp. aft. chgs.	656,029	573,754	78,375

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS CO. combined earnings of operated properties for twelve months ended Sept. 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	6,760,507	6,177,513	582,294
Net after taxes	2,676,908	2,396,829	280,078
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,276,214	1,035,115	241,099

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS CO. reported income from all sources for the twelve months—

Gross	1,855,887	1,580,070	317,216
Net. aft. exp., int. & amort.	1,145,414	914,777	230,637
Pref. dividends	598,278	541,702	51,477
Bal. for com..	552,196	375,075	179,061

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

CENTRAL LEATHER CO. for quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
3d quarter.			
Total inc.....	$4,658,390	$3,089,116	$2,239,032
Gen. exp., loss & mis. int..	1,060,203	674,872	781,916
Int. on bds. & debts.	459,552	459,551	459,551
Net	3,147,335	1,754,693	997,565
Pfd. div.	582,732	582,732	582,732
Surplus	2,564,803	1,171,961	414,833
Nine months:			
Total inc....	$13,221,222	$7,964,606	$7,424,740
Gen. exp., loss & mis. int..	2,935,766	2,639,285	2,525,274
Int. on bds. & debt.	1,378,656	1,378,656	1,378,656
Net	8,865,700	3,946,666	3,520,811
Prd. divs.....	1,748,196	1,748,196	1,748,196
Surplus	7,117,504	2,198,470	1,772,615

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO. six months ended Sept. 30, 1916—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earn....	$7,775,145	$6,667,755	$107,390
Other income..	137,628	102,953	34,675
Total income..	7,912,773	6,770,708	1,142,065
Ad. & gen. ex.	563,896	452,126	111,770
Net	7,348,877	6,318,582	1,030,295
Dep. & min'l exhaus.	1,004,650	751,163	253,467
Surplus	6,344,247	5,567,419	776,828
Pref. divid....	267,378	267,378	
Balance	6,076,869	5,300,041	776,828
Common. div..	2,510,076	1,901,575	608,501
Surplus	3,566,793	3,398,466	168,327

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage bases:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio....	1916-'26	4	@4½	4.00 4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'20	4½	@5	4.45 4.25
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½		4.50 4.38
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'26	4½		4.55 4.35
Chicago & N. W..	1916-'23	4½		4.25 4.10
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½	@5	5.10 4.80
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.40 4.25
C., C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.60 4.40
Delaware & Hud..	1922	4½		4.28 4.12
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.50 4.30
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½		4.88 4.50
Illinois Central ..	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.28 4.15
Louisv. & Nash..	1916-'23	5		4.28 4.12
Mich. Central	1916-'30	5		4.45 4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5		5.25 4.88
Missouri Pacific.	1916-'22	5		5.25 4.88
Mobile & Ohio....	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.60 4.40
N. Y. Central R..	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.45 4.25
Norf. & Western.	1916-'24	4½		4.25 4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½	@6	4.50 4.25
Penn. Gen. F....	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.25 4.05
St. L. I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.10 4.70
Seab. Air Line..	1916-'26	5		4.62 4.38
Southern Pacific.	1916-'26	4½		4.35 4.20
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.50 4.25

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼
Atlantic Refining..	865	875	865	875
Borne-Scrymser	400	420	400	420
Buckeye Pipe Line...	102	105	103	105
Chesebrough Mfg.....	465	475	460	490
Colonial Oil.....	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil.....	570	590	575	600
Crescent Pipe Line...	40	45	40	45
Cumberland P. L....	100	110	100	105
Eureka Pipe Line....	240	245	240	245
Galena Signal Oil....	140	145	140	145
Galena Signal Oil....	173	175	172	175
Illinois Pipe Line....	220	225	217	222
Indiana Pipe Line....	105	110	105	*110
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd..	11	11½	11½	12
National Transit....	19	20	19½	20
N. Y. Transit	213	218	215	220
Northern P. L.....	105	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	368	373	845	350
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	68	70	68	71
Pierce Oil	17	17½	17	17⅛
Pierce O. conv. 6s.	24	85	87	84
Prairie Oil & Gas....	485	490	480	485
Prairie Pipe Line....	295	298	297	300
Solar Refining	385	395	390	405
Southern Pipe Line..	213	217	215	220
South Penn. Oil.....	450	455	445	450
So. W. Penn.	113	118	113	118
Standard Oil of Cal..	350	355	350	355
Standard Oil of Ind..	785	790	735	790
Standard Oil of Kan.	555	565	550	560
Standard Oil of Ky..	640	660	640	660
Standard Oil of Neb.	540	560	530	550
Standard Oil of N. J.	602	605	600	603
Standard Oil of N. Y.	241	244	240	243
Standard Oil of Ohio.	430	440	430	440
Swan & Finch.....	115	125	115	125
Union Tank	91	93	91	94
Vacuum Oil	300	303	300	305
Washington Oil.....	37	43	35	45

*Ex dividend.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Corn Exchange Bank has been authorized by the State Banking Department to open a branch at the northwest corner of Seventy-second Street and Lexington Avenue, to be known as the East Seventy-second Street branch. This will make the thirty-seventh branch of the Corn Exchange Bank.

Redmond & Co. and Kountze Brothers, in joint account, were the highest bidders for, $1,200,500 of Detroit 4 per cent. school bonds at 102.09.

William A. Read & Co. are offering $3,000,000 Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company general unified mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, due June 1, 1964, at 93½ and interest

TO MEET GOLD DRAIN.

Reserve Board Member Discusses Problems to Follow the War.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—The conservation of the gold of the country to meet the foreign drain which is expected after the war was discussed today by A. C. Miller of the Federal Reserve Board, before the Indiana State Bankers' Association.

"To raise the gold-lending power of the Reserve banks," Mr. Miller said, "to the point which would be necessary to enable them to meet (what is, however, in view of present probabilities unlikely,) possible demands of $500,000,000 or $900,000,000, approximately $400,000,000 would have to be added to the Reserve banks' deposits in order to give them, after setting aside the necessary reserve of 35 per cent., additional free gold to the amount of $260,000,000.

"This amount can be spared from vault cash now carried by member banks without unduly reducing their holdings of till money and therefore presents the basis for the solution of the problem. Gold lost by the banks to meet the foreign demand would be replaced by mobilizing a part of the present floating supply of the community into their hands. This process would be facilitated by the ease with which Federal Reserve notes could be issued to fill the void created by the withdrawal of gold or other forms of currency. An important element of strength against an undue drain of gold is the heavy holding of foreign Government obligations which run off in the next few years."

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies have announced dividends:

Railroads.

Central Railroad of New Jersey regular quarterly 2 per cent., payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 23.

Public Utilities.

Illinois Traction Company regular quarterly three-quarters of 1 per cent. on common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Banks.

National City Bank regular semi-annual 5 per cent., payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 26.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

Harmony Mills regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 24.

Kaministiquia Power Company regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Massachusetts Consolidated Mining Company $1, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

National Carbon Company extra 2 per cent. on the common stock, payable Jan. 15.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	41.00	41.60	41.00	41.50
Lead	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.10
Spelter	10.30	..	10.30	..
Antimony	13.00	13.50	13.00	13.50
Quicksilver	$80.00	..	$80.00	..
Aluminium	*64.00	66.00	*64.00	66.00
Iron, No.2X fdy	20.50	21.00	20.50	21.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28¾@29c. fourth; first quarter (1917) delivery, 28@28½c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	124	0	0	124	0	0
Copper, futures	120	0	0	120	0	0
Tin, spot	179	15	0	180	0	0
Tin, futures	181	0	0	181	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	80	10	0	80	10	0

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair Wed.; warmer in interior. Thurs., fair, except rain near coast; strong n. e. winds off coast.

S. C.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except rain near coast Wed. night or Thurs.; warmer Wed. in interior; strong n. e. winds off coast.

Ga.—Fair in n., rain in s. Wed.; warmer in cen. and n. Thurs., fair, except rain in s. e.; strong n. e. to n. winds off coast.

Fla.—Rain Wed., except fair in n. w. Thurs., probably fair; moderate n. e. winds, except fresh to strong off e. coast.

Ala.—Fair Wed.; warmer in interior. Thurs., rain and cooler; moderate n. e. and e. winds, becoming n. w. Thurs.

Miss.—Fair Wed.; rain at night or Thurs.; cooler Thurs.; moderate s. e. to e. winds, becoming n. w. Thurs.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair in e., rain in w. Wed. Thurs., rain in e., fair in w., colder.

Ind.—Rain Wed., colder at night. Thurs., fair and colder, moderate to fresh n. winds, shifting to n. w. Wed. night.

Lower Mich.—Rain Wed., with increasing e. winds becoming strong. Thurs., fair and colder.

Upper Mich.—Rain Wed. or Wed. night. Thurs., probably fair; moderate to fresh e. winds becoming w. Wed. night.

Ohio—Rain Wed., warmer in n. Thurs., probably fair and colder; increasing e. winds becoming strong and shifting to w. by Thurs. morning.

Ill.—Rain and colder Wed., Thurs. fair.

Mo.—Cloudy Wed., preceded by rain in e., colder in e. and s.; Thurs. fair, warmer in w.

Wis.—Rain Wed., colder by night; Thurs. fair, colder in e.

Minn.—Cloudy in w., probably rain or snow in e., Wed. colder. Thurs. fair and warmer.

Iowa—Cloudy Wed., probably rain in extreme e., colder in e. and cen.; Thurs. fair, warmer in w.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; colder Wed., warmer Thurs.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Thurs.

La.—Fair Wed.; colder in n. w. Thurs., fair and colder.

Ark.—Rain and colder Wed. Thurs., fair; colder in e.

Okla.—Fair Wed.; colder in e. Thurs. fair.

N. Tex.—Unsettled Wed.; colder in n. and cen. Thurs., fair; colder in e. e.

W. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Europe made very large purchases of wheat yesterday in the export market, and this started another wave of excited buying which sent values soaring to further new high levels, the close being at 2¼@2½c above the final of Monday. Early in the day there was considerable selling on a theory that the technical position of the market had been weakened by the recent heavy buying, and for a time the market was feverish and values worked down 1¼@1¾c from the previous close. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $2.07¾; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.93½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.02½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.98, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.79¾	1.73¾	1.79	1.74¾	1.01¾
May	1.78⅞	1.73⅛	1.78⅝	1.74⅜	1.03⅝
July	1.44	1.41	1.43⅞	1.41¾	..

CORN.

Corn prices shared the strength experienced in wheat, and prices were sharply higher, closing with net gains of 1¼ to 2½c. Cash houses sold quite heavily early in the day, but commission houses were buyers on the break, and the market closed strong at the top. There was some export inquiry, and sales were estimated at about 250,000 bushels, although high freight rates were said to be interfering with business to a considerable extent. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.15, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	.90	87	90	88⅝	58⅝
May	.90⅞	88	90⅝	89⅛	59⅞
July	.90⅝	88	90⅝	89⅛	..

OATS.

The oats market advanced sharply with the others and closed strong at the top. Compared with other grains and feedstuffs as well, oats are considered cheap, and appear to be attracting more general attention. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 56c; No. 2 white, 59½@60c; No. 3 white, 58½c; No. 4 white, 58c; fancy clipped white, 61½@61¾c; ordinary clipped white, 58@60c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	.54¼	52⅝	54¼	52⅞	39⅞
May	.57⅛	56⅜	57¾	56⅛	39¼

PROVISIONS.

There was an excited and higher market in provisions, with active general buying, prompted by the strength in practically all the other commodity markets and on reports that the Relief Commission was again in the market and was expected to make large purchases for export. At the advance it was said that prices were more nearly on a parity with the hog position, and there was some disposition to anticipate larger receipts on this account. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 28,000; estimated for Wednesday, 33,000; Kansas City received 16,000 and Omaha 8,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	16.35	16.25	16.25	15.80	8.77
December	16.40	15.75	15.05	15.47	8.97
Ribs—					
October	14.62	14.52	14.52	14.45	9.37
January	14.40	14.02	14.80	13.90	8.87
Pork—					
December	27.75	28.95	27.75	28.85	18.85
January	27.45	28.20	27.00	28.00	16.15

COTTONSEED OIL.

Prices in the cottonseed oil market were again strong and higher, with further active buying. The strength in the cotton and lard markets, as well as the sharp advance in practically all commodities, encouraged continued aggressive operations on the buying side, notwithstanding the fact that prices were at the highest point so far reached. Crude oil was very strong in the South and prices for refined were said to be below a parity. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.40@..	12.10
October	12.70	12.65	12.50@12.99	12.40
November	12.50	12.45	12.60@12.75	12.17
December	12.67	12.55	12.63@12.68	12.17
January	12.67	12.55	12.66@12.68	12.22
February	..	..	12.67@12.70	12.22
March	12.75	12.41	12.74@12.75	12.26
April	..	..	12.77@12.84	12.30
May	12.61	12.53	12.85@12.90	12.36

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed increasing strength and activity, with every indication of a broadening interest from Wall Street and cotton trade sources. An opening advance of 6 to 10 points was checked by realising and some scattered trade selling, but the offerings were very well taken, with March contracts selling at 8.74c to 8.83c, and May from 8.83c to 8.98c during the afternoon. The close was a little off from the best under realizing, but showed an advance of 14 to 18 points for the day. Sales were reported of 130,250 bags. An improvement was also reported in spot demand, with prices ⅛ higher on the basis of 9¾c for Rio 7s and 11c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	8.70@8.75	8.58
November	..	..	8.70@8.73	8.58
December	8.75	8.65	8.74@8.76	8.59
January	..	..	8.78@8.80	8.62
February	..	..	8.82@8.83	8.65
March	8.89	8.78	8.87@8.88	8.69
April	..	..	8.91@8.92	8.74
May	8.98	8.82	8.96@8.97	8.79
June	..	..	8.99@9.02	8.84
July	9.06	8.90	9.03@9.04	8.88
August	..	..	9.06@9.07	8.92
September	9.06	9.06	9.07@9.09	8.92

SUGAR.

Sugar futures held steady throughout the day, due to the strength shown in actual sugar, and trade interests were good buyers of the active positions. The opening was 1 to 6 points higher, but values gradually advanced, the close showing net gains of 4 to 10 points, with sales for the day of 10,100 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	5.57	5.55	5.45@5.60	5.35
November	5.43	5.43	5.43@5.44	5.39
December	5.07	5.04	5.05@5.06	4.98
January	4.60	4.59	4.54@4.59	4.54
February	4.33	4.33	4.34@4.35	4.26
March	4.33	4.33	4.32@4.33	4.25
April	..	..	4.35@4.37	4.25
May	4.40	4.40	4.37@4.39	4.28
June	..	..	4.40@4.42	4.31
July	4.44	4.44	4.42@4.43	4.34
August	..	..	4.45@4.47	4.36
September	4.50	4.50	4.48@4.50	4.39

There were no fresh developments in raw sugar, and no sales were reported up to late in the day. Holders asked 5½c, cost and freight, for up to the first half of November shipment, with a buying interest shown at 5¼c. Quotations follow: Centrifugals, 6.32c; molasses, 5.64c; cost and freight, 5½c. The market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged, at 7.50c to 7.60c for fine granulated. There were moderate withdrawals on old contract, but otherwise trading was light, although it was rumored that exporters had purchased between 5,000 and 6,000 tons, but no confirmation of such business could be obtained.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,874 packages. General trade does not improve much, but supplies are running much lighter this week, and there is a steady to firm feeling in consequence. On 'Change 175 tubs creamery extras sold at 33½c; 168 tubs, 93 score, at 33c; 50 tubs, 91 score, at 32c. Those figures were about in line with the business on the street. Renovated a little stronger, and there is increased firmness in both ladles and packing stock. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb, 36@36¼c; extras, (92 score,) 35½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 34@35c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 32½@33¾c; thirds, 31@32c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 37@37½c; extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 34½@35½c; seconds, 33@34c; creamery held higher than extras, 35¼@35½c; extras, 34½@35c; firsts, 33¾@34¼c; seconds, 32½@33¼c; thirds, 30@31½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 34½@35c; good to prime, 32½@34c; common to fair, 29@32c; renovated, extras, 32½c; firsts, 31@32c; lower grades, 29@30½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 30½@31c; ladles, June make, firsts, 30@30½c; current make, firsts, 29½@30c; seconds, 28c; lower grades, 27½@28½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 26c; No. 2, 29@28½c; lower grades, 27@27½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 12,221 cases. Arrivals still running lighter than last week and the offerings of strictly fine to fancy qualities of fresh gathered are light; these are firm with a fair demand. The medium and ordinary qualities are still in liberal supply and demand is only moderate. Values still show wide range and the greater part of the supply of fresh gathered stock is selling in range of 30@35c. There was less speculative support in the storage egg market and the higher bids reported the day before were not repeated; trading with regular distributing trade is moderate and chiefly in the medium and lower priced goods ranging from about 31c downward. Nearby white eggs are scarce and strictly fancy new-laid qualities are very hard to find; for these prices are in sellers' favor, but most of the offerings are of irregular quality and selling within a wide range of values chiefly from 55c downward. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 39@40c; extra firsts, 36@38c; firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 31@33c; thirds and poorer, 29@30c; dirties, No. 1, 28½@29c; No. 2 and poorer, 27@28c; checks, good to choice, dry, 27@28c; undergrades, 24@26c; refrigerator special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 32c; firsts, 31½c; seconds, 30@31c; lower grades, 25@29½c; dirties, 25½@28c; refrigerator, State whites, 33@34c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 56@62c; ordinary to good, 40@55c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 36@38c; western and southern, gathered whites, 35@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 43@48c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@40c.

SINCLAIR OIL & REFINING CORPORATION.

FIRST LIEN TEN-YEAR CONVERTIBLE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, hereby gives notice, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of Article Three of a certain Indenture made by the above-named Company, dated May 1, 1916, that the amount of money to be paid into the Sinking Fund, provided for in said Indenture, under Section 1 of said Article, on November 1, 1916, is Four hundred thousand dollars, ($400,000.) and that sealed offers are hereby invited to be made to it for the sale of the above-mentioned bonds, and that on November 1, 1916, it will purchase for the Sinking Fund, provided it shall then have in its hands funds for that purpose, an amount of such bonds sufficient to exhaust as far as possible the funds then in the Sinking Fund, at the lowest price or prices at which said bonds shall be offered, but at prices not to exceed one hundred and ten per cent. (110%) of the face amount thereof, with accrued interest. Such sealed offers will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon on November 1, 1916.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
By F. J. FULLER, Vice President.
Dated, New York, September 30, 1916.

UNION CLUB

NOTICE OF RETIRING OF BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons owning, holding, or in anywise interested in the bonds of the Union Club of the City of New York that pursuant to the clause contained in said bonds provided for the retirement thereof the Governing Committee of said Club has selected by lot for retirement the bonds of the said Union Club of the denomination of $1,000 each bearing the following numbers: 86, 43, 79, 147, 148, 156, 200, 310, 324, and 388.

And the said Union Club further notifies all said persons that the above enumerated bonds will be retired upon the first day of February, 1917, at par and accrued interest, and that the said enumerated bonds will cease to bear interest on that day.

And all persons owning and holding any of the said enumerated bonds are hereby required to present same to The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, at 22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or after February 1st, 1917, for payment.

UNION CLUB,
By its Governing Committee.
FRED. AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN, President.
CHARLES K. BEEKMAN, Secretary.
New York, October 11, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
GULF LUMBER COMPANY
First Mortgage 6% Bonds
DUE NOVEMBER 1, 1923.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article II. of the Mortgage, dated May 1, 1907, made by the Gulf Lumber Company to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee, that bonds bearing the following serial numbers have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund and will be paid for on and after November 1, 1916, at 103% of par, upon presentation at the TRUST DEPARTMENT of the undersigned:

3219—3478 inclusive.

After November 1, 1916, interest on the above bonds will cease. Coupon due November 1, 1916, should be presented in the usual way.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY
First & Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
Due 2004

Default having been made in the payment of the interest on these bonds due March 1st, 1916, and in the performance of certain covenants of the mortgage, proceedings were instituted by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for the foreclosure of the mortgage and are duly progressing. The principal of all the outstanding bonds has been declared to be due and payable, in pursuance of the provisions of the mortgage.

It is important that bondholders, in order that their interests may be properly protected in connection with any plan of reorganization and otherwise, should promptly deposit their bonds with GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office, No. 140 Broadway, in the city of New York, under a Deposit Agreement dated January 20, 1916, copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee. Coupon bonds should have attached thereto the March 1, 1916, and all subsequent coupons, and registered bonds should be accompanied by properly executed transfers in blank.

A considerable majority of the outstanding bonds already have been deposited.

Certificates of deposit will be issued in respect of bonds deposited. Certificates of deposit have been duly listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

October 18, 1916.

Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman,
Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
Charles A. Peabody,
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
William A. Day,
Equitable Life Assurance Society.
E. S. Marston,
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
A. A. Jackson,
Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia.
Colgate Hoyt,
Colgate Hoyt & Co.
Committee.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Counsel.
WILLIAM C. COX, Secretary, 140 Broadway, New York City.

LOFT
Incorporated
$4,000,000 Capital Stock
(Par Value $100)
No Preferred Stock. No Bonded Indebtedness.
Largest Retail Candy Making and Selling Organization in the World.

The company operates the cleanest of daylight factories and distributes to Loft stores exclusively, located throughout Greater New York and Newark.

The business was founded more than 50 years ago and the company settles all bills every Friday night, starting each Monday morning without any liabilities whatever.

Loft, Inc., enjoys the highest commercial rating and its standing in the trade is the best.

It is expected that quarterly dividends will be inaugurated within a few months after 50% of the earnings have been reserved for new stores and building up substantial equities behind this stock.

Active Market on New York Curb,
present price about 105.

We respectfully solicit enquiries in this stock and recommend its purchase as a high grade investment with speculative possibilities.

WILLIAM J. GERETY,
35 Broad St., Telephone Broad 2397-98-99. New York.

Chase National Bank
Stock
SCHMIDT & GALLATIN
111 Broadway, New York 'Phone 3260 Rector

Electric Bond and Share Company
71 Broadway, New York
October 24, 1916.

TO THE PREFERRED STOCKHOLDERS OF ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY:

You are hereby notified that pursuant to a vote of the Board of Directors adopted October 24, 1916, arrangements have been made to offer to the holders of the preferred stock of this Company of record at the close of business on October 31, 1916, the right to subscribe pro rata for twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the preferred stock of this Company at par plus accrued dividends. Each holder of preferred stock is entitled to subscribe for one share of new stock for each three (3) shares of preferred stock held by him at the close of business October 31, 1916.

The subscriptions for the preferred stock are to be made at the par value ($100 per share) of the preferred stock plus accrued dividends at the rate of 6% per annum.

The subscription price will be payable in New York funds on or before November 29, 1916, plus accrued dividends at the rate of 6% per annum from November 1, 1916, to date of payment, or at the option of the subscriber in two equal instalments, as follows:

One-half on or before November 29, 1916;
One-half on or before January 31, 1917.

At the time of final payment an adjustment will be made between interest at the rate of 5% per annum upon the first instalment and dividends at the rate of 6% per annum on such preferred stock.

Subscription warrants signed by the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer will be issued to each preferred stockholder specifying the amount of preferred stock for which the preferred stockholder is entitled to subscribe. Such warrants will be mailed as soon as may be after October 31, 1916.

A. E. SMITH, Treasurer.

Va.-Car. Chemical
Special analysis just issued to our subscribers.
A few free copies still available.
MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
John Moody, Pres.
85 Nassau St., New York. Tel. 3178-4 Cort.
"Founded to Endure and Investors Make Secure."

WHAT TO DO TODAY.
When the security markets reopened late in 1914 it was not so difficult to select profitable purchases, because prices were then at low levels.
What to do today with profits assured and losses eliminated is a problem that requires more than one's own judgment to solve correctly. Write for our opinion on the present Investment Situation.
Address Department Y 55 of the
BABSON STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
Largest Organization of Its Character in the World.

HALLER & KRUMBHAAR
Engineers & Contractors
68 William St., New York
Specialists in Public Utilities.

WANTED
Experienced Municipal Bond Salesman
For New York City territory.
References required.
N 217 Times Downtown.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000

Modern Trust Company Service
Metropolitan Trust Co
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl Jr., President
49 Wall St. 710 Fifth Ave.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue & Forty-fourth St.
New York
BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 9 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.
Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before October 31 earn from November 1st.
Dividend—July 1, 1916 - 4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
58 Park Row, New York City.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Railway Investors' League
A Power for Fair Play

There are several times as many security holders in American railroads as there are unionized employees.

But the unionized railway employees are a power.

Railway investors are not.

Why?

Because these workers can and do act unitedly, whereas railway investors do *not* act unitedly—indeed, railway investors, to quote the words of Howard Elliott, "sit idly by and do nothing."

The Railway Investors' League is being formed to consolidate for protective and beneficial action the immense power and influence possessed but heretofore unused by hundreds of thousands of unorganized investors. The League is neither anti-labor nor political. Its aim is to secure fair play alike from railroad managers, railroad workers, railroad regulatory bodies and political parties. It will oppose unfair tactics whether attempted by Federal or State Governmental bodies, by railroad managements or railroad employees. It is "anti" nothing—save unjust practices from above or below, from within or without.

The League believes that national prosperity cannot be enjoyed without railway prosperity nor without labor prosperity.

The need for a nation-wide body, representative of all railway security holders, small and large, has been long recognized; but until the recent arbitrary action by the railway brotherhoods, investors could not be aroused into taking united action. The enrollment of members in the new League, however, is proceeding most encouragingly.

What is best for the ordinary railway investor is in the end best for railroads and railroad employees, for none can prosper permanently at the expense of the others.

Unless the nation is awakened to the necessity for treating savers and investors equitably, our transportation system may suffer so seriously as to endanger the progress and growth of the whole country.

The task confronting the Railway Investors' League will call for much hard, painstaking work and for infinite confidence and courage. It will also entail considerable expense. At this stage the Organization Committee does not ask for financial support from those tentatively enrolling as members. Every railroad stockholder and bondholder is invited and urged, to protect his or her own interest, to sign the appended blank. When the time arrives to place the League on a self-supporting basis the membership dues will be low enough to permit the owner of a single share of stock or a $100 bond to enroll profitably. But any who may decide not to retain permanent membership can then withdraw.

The advantages which must accrue from the formation of a national, united organization capable of making its power felt are so manifest and so great as to attract every patriotic investor throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Please fill in and mail the attached blank at once—without incurring any financial obligation whatsoever.
In union there is strength.

J. A. FAGAN, Minneapolis, Minn.
CARL W. PEIRCE, Massillon, O.
F. EDWARD SOMMERS, St. Louis, Mo.
WILLIAM K. EWING, San Antonio, Texas.
H. T. WINSTON, Washington, D. C.
C. McCONNELL, M. D., Hogansburg, N. Y.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE:
JOHN MUIR, New York City, Chairman.
LIONEL SUTRO, New York City, Vice-Chairman.
B. C. FORBES, New York City, Vice-Chairman.
PAUL MACK WHELAN, New York City, Secretary.

Railway Investors' League, Date.....1916.
John Muir, Chairman,
61 Broadway, New York City.

I have read the platform of the Railway Investors' League. I am in hearty sympathy and accord with its object and purpose, and I hereby pledge my co-operation and assistance in carrying out the program.

With the understanding that signing this form does not place me under financial obligation, please enroll me as a member of the organization.

Owner of
(Name securities owned)
.....
.....
.....
.....

Signed .....
.....
Address .....
.....

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company
PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION

To the Holders of:

First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company, issued under a Deed of Trust dated September 1, 1899, to The Mercantile Trust Company (herein called "First Consolidated 4% Bonds");

First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock of said Company;

Unsecured Claims against said Company;

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have approved and consented to act as Reorganization Managers under a Plan and Agreement dated September 20, 1916 (herein called the "Plan") for the reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company, which has been adopted by the holders of the Three-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Notes, due August 1, 1908, of said Company.

In order to become parties to the Plan, holders of the First Consolidated 4% Bonds and of First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the said Company must deposit their securities, in form transferable by delivery, and holders of unsecured claims against said Company must deposit the evidence of their claims, if in writing, or, if not in writing, a written statement of the nature thereof, with assignments and transfers thereof sufficient to vest title thereto in the Reorganization Managers, with the Depositary below named. **on or before October 25, 1916.**

Printed copies of the Plan may be obtained at the office of the Depositary.

Dated, September 25, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
BLAIR & CO.,
Reorganization Managers

BYRNE, CUTCHEON & TAYLOR, Counsel.
HENRY W. DeFOREST,

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
54 Wall Street, New York City,
Depositary.

REORGANIZATION
OF
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York, of Bankers Trust Company, of Guaranty Trust Company of New York and of Mississippi Valley Trust Company, for the following Bonds, Notes, Trust Certificates and Stock deposited under the Plan and Agreement dated November 1, 1915, for the Reorganization of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company:

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
General Lien 15-20 Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Southwestern Division First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Central Division First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Northwestern Division First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co.:
Trust Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1887.
Trust Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1880.
Missouri and Western Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis, Wichita and Western Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company Guaranteed Four Per Cent. Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

Muskogee City Bridge Co.:
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern Railroad Co.:
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Chester, Perryville and Ste. Genevieve Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Pemiscot Railroad Co.:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Quanah, Acme and Pacific Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
First Preferred Stock.
Second Preferred Stock.
Common Stock.

It is expected that the bonds and stock (trust certificates) of St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company, the New Company organized under the laws of Missouri to carry out the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement, and the Purchase Warrants and Fully Paid Subscription Certificates, provided for by the Plan, will be ready for delivery to the holders of the above-mentioned certificates of deposit on November 8, 1916.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Stock bearing notation of election to prepay the entire purchase price of the new securities which they are entitled to purchase under the Plan are hereby required to make payment of such entire purchase price, to wit: the sum of $45 (and accrued interest amounting to 88 cents) for each share of stock represented by their certificates of deposit, at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, on November 8, 1916, and against such payment and the surrender of such certificates of deposit in negotiable form, will be entitled to receive the Fully Paid Subscription Certificates and the proportionate part of the stock of the re-capitalized New Mexico and Arizona Land Company which the holders of such certificates of deposit are entitled to receive under the Plan. **Failure to make such payment on November 8, 1916 will forfeit all rights of the holders of such certificates of deposit** to purchase bonds and stock (trust certificates) and all rights of purchase under the Plan, as well as the deposited stock represented by such certificates of deposit, and will terminate all rights of the holders of such certificates of deposit, and such certificates of deposit will become void.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit for stock not bearing notation of election to prepay the entire purchase price of the new securities which they are entitled to purchase under the Plan must surrender their Certificates of Deposit in negotiable form at the office of **Guaranty Trust Company of New York,** 140 Broadway, New York City, on or after November 8, 1916, and on such surrender will be entitled to receive the Purchase Warrants and the proportionate part of the stock of the recapitalized New Mexico and Arizona Land Company to which they are entitled under the Plan.

Holders of other of the above-mentioned certificates of deposit must, on or after November 8, 1916, surrender their certificates of deposit in negotiable form,

If for **Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds,**
to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
54 Wall Street, New York City;

If for **General Lien 15-20 Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds,**
to BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
16 Wall Street, New York City;

If for **any other of the above-mentioned Bonds and Trust Certificates,**
to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

Securities delivered will be in temporary form exchangeable for definitive securities when prepared.

Dated, New York, October 25, 1916.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. SPEYER & CO.
Reorganization Managers.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.
To the Stockholders and Registered Owners of Adjustment Mortgage Income Bonds of Third Avenue Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 2896 Third Avenue, corner of 126th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, November 15, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, appointing inspectors of election, considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all purchases, contracts, acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee since the last Annual Meeting of the Corporation, including the adoption by the Board of Directors of an amendment to Section 9 of Article 2 of the By-Laws, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Corporation will be closed at the close of business on November 7th, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on November 9th, 1916.

Pursuant to the By-Laws, only such persons shall be entitled to vote in person or by proxy at said meeting, as appear as Stockholders upon the stock transfer books of the Corporation or as registered owners of Adjustment Mortgage Income Bonds upon the bond register books of the Corporation for at least ten days immediately preceding said meeting.

New York, October 2nd, 1916.
SHELTON H. McKEE, Secretary.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 18.
October 11, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two ($2) Dollars per share on the Common Capital Stock, payable December 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business, November 10, 1916. Stock books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.

C. F. VALENTINE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, October 20, 1916.

A special meeting of the stockholders of THE CANTON REALTY CO., INC., will be held on the 3rd day of November, 1916, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the temporary office of the Company, 256 Broadway, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock from $2,000, consisting of twenty shares of the par value of $100 each, to $10,000, to consist of 100 shares of the par value of $100 each.

THE CANTON REALTY CO., INC.
LI BUE, President.
F. VAN PELT, Secretary.

THE WAWBEEK LAND COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wawbeek Land Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in Room 1311, at No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—38—F. O. Bunting, plaintiff, v. the State of Oregon.—Leave to submit case on printed briefs denied, and case passed temporarily, to be restored to call for reargument after Nos. 25 and 26.

22—Pennsylvania Railroad Co. v. W. F. Jacoby & Co.—Argument continued for Jacoby & Co. and concluded for Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

24—Paine Lumber Co., Ltd., et al., appellants, v. E. H. Neal, individually and Secretary, &c., et al.—Reargument commenced for appellants and continued for the labor union appellees.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 25: Nos. 24, 29, 31, (and 32,) 34, 36, 37, 39, (and 40 and 50,) 41, (and 42,) 43, and 44.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 407, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Causes from this calendar will be assigned to Judge Augustus N. Hand for trial as required.

Equity calendar:
Blur<Kindler & C.
Same<Hardman, Peck.
Same<Ricca & Son.
Walden<Inter Mfgs Agency, Inc.
Goldberg<Friedman.
NY Scaffolding<Columbia Mills, Inc.
Am Surety Device Co<same.
Machlett<Waite & Bartlett Mfg Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Netcher, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Kennelly<Dauntless.
Hudson Trans<Brother Valley Coal.
SS Martinez<Smith.
L V Transp<Tug T F O'Brien.
Schwesler<same.
O'Boyle<Weil Bros.
L V RR<Tug NY Cent 20.
Lange<Emery Co.
Burns<SS Guyane.
Dolphine Jute Mills<SS Oceanic.
Daily<S'boat City of Yonkers.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.
Adamowitch<NYC RR.
US<Karpius & Herberger.
Guterman<Sheverick.
Prairie O & G<Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins.
Matt J Ward<Goelet.
Kushma<Carnegie Stl.
Gray<Mayer.
Friedman<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:15 A. M.—Equity.
Kinfner & B<Atlantic Communication Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building.—Motions.
Weller Coal Co<Caro C Prod Co et al.
Koenig<Morris.
Re T W Wellington, (limit.)
Re Sunbeam, (limit.)
Herman et al<Philn & Read Coal & I Co.
Bacon—Timothy A McCarthy. Curtis<Curtis—Michael J. Egan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Mary Dallas<Fannie Friedler.—Herbert A Sherman, George Ramsay<Martin Garone.—Ward Belknap, City Real Estate Co<Daniel P Bergheimer.—Herbert A Sherman. Julia A Loew<Thal Realty Co.—Louis M Ogden.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Mullan, J.—Motion Calendar.
Albrecht<Kovacs Con.
Breitbart<Rosenthal.
Kauber<MacKenty.
Rappaport<Johnson.(2)
Dohlgren, Jr<Filaser.
Re CNY, (Waterbury Av.)
I Davega, Inc<Bogart.
Re Oranstein.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Green<Gress.
Hanft<Hanft.
Russell<Russell.
Finck<Finck.
Cohen<Cohen.
Norman<Norman.
Angell<Angell.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J. Case on—Mosner<Mequer. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business. Motions.
Elizabeth Tazewell,
Daniel Reynolds,
Roca Stock,
Edward Brennan,
Margaret A McKay.
Wills for probate:
William Spindler,
Rachel Schoepp,
Gustav F Brodtmann. Accountings:
Elizabeth A Dempsey,
Ellen Damon,
Thomas G Baker.
Henry A. Gumbleton,
Bridget Brady,
Martin Caflisch,
Elizabeth Glsin.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S. Contested will of Cornelius Foley.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Marwell<Gen Ac, F & L Ins Corp.
Wakely<Neumann&Co
Theise Co<Bunt.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Weinberg<Meehan Co, Inc.
Guterman<Rosenstein.
Goldstein<Yumi.
Siewert<Breidenbach. (2.)
Schneider<Int R T.
Krassner<Union Ry.
Scherer<Gen Un Gas.
Nadel<Taylor.
Gilmartin<Int R T.
Lowenthal<Meresco.
Same<Hilden.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Morris Rand <Temmasso Amabile et al—Ernest J. Cuozzo.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
A Riva<L I RR.
E Riva<same.
Faber<Kowell.
Gordon<Lindsay.
Zoberg<Zoberg.
Re Coombs et al (Gleason.)
L Mattarella<Hamburger.
V Mattarella<same.
Monestero<Coran.
Blits<Wilson.
Re Base (Timm.)
CNY<Oliver.
Sturmdorf<Cahn.
Conway<Hoppe.
Heitkamper<Hoffman.
Samuel<Tepfer.
Watson, Jr<Fields.
Pacific-Burt Co<Kimball.
Fishbach<Beaver.
Underhill<Wallin.
Seekamp<Sloan.
Re Nagy St.
Re Roosevelt Av.
Re Supt Insurance (Clothing Contractors' Mutual Ins.)
Van Auken<Van Auken.
Fevola<Fevola.
Hunter<Hunter.
Brescia<Blair.
Re Fox.
Weber<Laubenberger.
Glasser<Rockford Holding Co.
Brooklyn & Man B RR<Board Taxes & Assessments.
L I RR<same.
Esler<Kirsch.
Devine<Devine.
Belts<Henderson.
Kean<Vollweiler.
Parkin<Franklin Brew Co.
Ida Muller<Low.
George Muller<same.
Yankaus<Whalen.
Bilitzki<Bloomberg.
Dubloso<Barber & Co.
Foley<Moffatt.
Smith<U S Tire Co.
Brown<Gurewich.
Audley<Advertising & Tabulating Corpn.
Coleman<Coleman.
Horsfield<Horsfield.
Levinson<Levineen.
Turkus<Turkus.

PART II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Undefended divorces:
Reichstein,
O'Brien,
Allen,
Bienvelt,
Esposito,
Dahlgren,
Savage,
Hand,
Gold,
Young,
Wenzel,
Di Stefano,
Robinson,
Clark,
Doroginsky,
Puchalski,
Langer,
Zaengle.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.
Bangel<Kippel.
Franchini<Franchini.
Vollmer<Vollmer.
Cooper Co<Naumberg.
Scully<Scully.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Schmidt<Rumkovich.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 8491. This includes all the issues noticed for October (1916) term and all the set-down cases to date.
Bachrach<Gastner.
Smith<Smith & ano.
Carroll<McGovern.
Henry<Henry.
CNY<Somerville.
Lankau<Bouvegan.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.; Part II.—Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Cropsey, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Crane, J. The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
Cuakey<Nas RR et al.
Roach<So Bklyn Ry.
Zweig<Glauber.
Anderson<Bliss Co.
Jaffe<NY Con RR.
Rosen<Turner.
Torney<CNY.
Cohen<B H RR.
Hynes<Hageville Rity Co et al.
Lee<Cranford Co.
Lindstron<Vachris.
McKeon<B H RR.
Parsons<Stand'd Oil Co of NY.
Woodruff<CNY.
Lane<Knauer et al.
Meyer<S W Cressman.
In Trial Term, Room 503, at 10:30 A. M. Case on—E G W Woers.
Rochford<Jacobs.
Herbert<Michels.
Kretzauer<Mojo.
Ferrara<So Bklyn RR
Kelby et al<NY Mun Ry et al.
Keyes<O'Shea.
Keating<Weiglams.
Niblock<Montgomery.
Ginsberg<Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
Johnson<CNY.
Schwan<Wesky<Gimbel Brothers.
Casey<CNY & Nas RR
Holmes<Burke.
Leibowitz<N Y Rys.
Hesketh<Adrianos.
Denham<Craw-Levick.
Kiechlin<Nas R R.
Sherman<Swift.
Wexlrod<N Y Rys.
Romeo<Kings Co Ltg.
Kirsh<Schaeffer Bwg.
Metsky<Transit Dev.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions.
Froehlich<Rosaman.
Gimbel Bros<Mann.
S F Rld Co<same.
Royten Co<Durant.
Burns<Ice Mfg Co.
Ruggirello<Ryall.
Collora<Nassau RR.
Rothstein<Singer (2.)
Gallagher<Ruppert.
Price<Ferla.
Trudell<Can Car Co.
Garvin Co<Kearney.
Rindekopf<Zimmer.
Chambers<Sterling Co.
Sawyer<Baschkopf.
Record Corp<Weissmange.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Borchardt<Raymond.
Rosenstein<Billard.
Barnstein<Katz.
Edelman<Wefel.
Seligman<Oppenheim.
Boomhower<Taylor.
Printer<Bauman.
Brown<Abrahams.
Roberts<Weston.
Menzies<Tasker Co.

PART II.—Fenton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Seeman<Smith.
Rathen<Block.
Bradford Co<Dunn.
Towne<Durkin.
Kawll<Baker & Co.
Sabe<Sabe.
Bingham<Bingham.
Palazio<Palazio.
Steinberg<Steinberg.
Rawll<Baker & Co.
Schwoerer<Hudson Co.
Juroff<Juroff.
Preferred cases:
Case on—Pollock<Sachs.
Case on—Feinblum<Feinblum.
General calendar:
Case on—Salito<Salito.
Breitman<Breitman, (2.)
Hirsch & Schofield<Gusmer.
Lichtenberg<Gostin.
Seaboard Nat Bk<Reid.
Rosenkrans<Eagle Sav & Loan Co.
Whitesell<Burns Bros.
Goodwin<Toole.
Kennelly<Wallaces.
Canaday<Arch Amus.
Flynn<Flynn.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Cushing Co<Film Co.
Krainic<Kowal.
Singer<Steinfeld.
Hirsh<Light Co.
Mitchell<Bogart.
Speed<Speed.
Wehrum<Wehrum.
Kadane<Jacobson.
McCrackin<McCrackin
Rogers<Rogers.
Sawaya<Sawaya.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Battery Co<Light Co.
Tuck & Co<Tansy.
Schneider<Casualty Co.
Demayo Co<Learward.
Higgins<Ashkar.
Hochberg<Hochberg.
Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter<Troy Cold Water & Kalsomine.
Case on.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Tepper<Friedman, (2.)
Supplementary calendar.
Ing.—Lord<Muenser.
Margolies<Cons Gas Co.
Rohleder<L V Co.
Marks<Blauner.
Bartelmo<L V Co.
Provenzano<H & G Fucey<C I & B RR.
Ginna<CNY.
Longionette<CNY.
Scheinkman<Int R T.
Wardle<Mag.
Reiss<Jeffreys & Co.
Hyjeck<NYTimes.
Graf<B, Q C & S RR.
Gottlieb<same.
Wicks<McKenna.
Mullarekey<NY Central
M Walzer<Zehnter.
H Walzer<same.
Kantrowitz<Stern & Sons, Inc.
Bucalo<Blumenthal.
Dyas<CNY.
A Koenig<Carvel Co.
N Koenig<same.
S Goldman<Zehnter.
M Goldman<same.
Cammarota<Rinschler.
Sheridan<King.
Ing—Guernandt<Casagnano.
Hunsberger<Guaranty Trust.
Smith<Bhearns.
Techlike<Kuper.
Schechner<Schechner<Schernbelsky.
Cohen<Int R T.
Pelot<same.
Gegeman<Healy.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XIII. for trial.

Zingone<Morrissey.
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PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Zimmerman<Ullman.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Caruana<Norma Dress Co.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Amory<N Y Times. Picchioli<Barone.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Linneball<Levy Dairy.
Wise<Alpha Cement.
Galob<L I R R.
Schmidt<CNY (2.)

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Meledin<Vietar.
Ransom<Degnon Cont.
Leitner<NY Rys.
McNair<Malfreyn.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Rinando<Weeks.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

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Inq—McQuade<Cusack
Cornell<Lyon.
Esterly Co<Marks.
Friedland Co<NY.(2.)
Bohm<Book Offices.
Bassman<Rich Co.
Herbert<Ina Cos (2.)
Pearse<Vannemann.
Nakasato<Papa v. Elni, aplt; N. Y., Westchester & Boston Ry. Co. v. Eberlin, Recvr. Taxes City N. Y., aplt; Central Hudson Gas and Electric Co., aplt., v. State Bd. Tax Com'rs; re application McNeles, respt., for writ mandamus v. Bd. Supervisors of Rensselaer Co., aplt; claim Carbone, respt., for compensation, &c., v. Loft, employer, and the Fidelity and Casualty Co. of N. Y., ins. carrier, aplts; re claim Dipaola et al., respts., for compensation v. Crimmins Contracting Co., employer and the Employes' Mutual Ins. Co. of N. Y., ins. carrier, aplts.; re claim Nolan, respt., for compensation v. Cranford Co., employer, and Mutual Ins. Co. of New York, ins. carrier, aplts; Brewster et al., &c., respts., v. Bd. Supervisors Westchester Co., et al., defts, and Sinnott et al., as members of Bd. Supervisors Westchester Co., aplts.; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., respt., v. Sweeting et al., aplts.; N. Y. C. R. R. Co., aplts., v. Public Service Com'n, 2d Dist., respts.—Orders affirmed with costs.
Fairchild, aplt., v. Scarsdale Estates, respt., et al., defts.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Water Com'rs of the City of Binghamton, aplts., v. City Binghamton et al., respts.—Order affirmed with costs, and question certified answered in the negative.

Re claim Defilippis for compensation, &c., v. Falkenberg, employer, and Commercial Casualty Ins. Co. ins. carrier, respts; State Industrial Com'n, aplt., v. Industrial Comm., for costs against the State Industrial Comm.

Re application Powers, aplt., for a writ mandamus, &c., to Dubin, as Co. Clerk of Rensselaer Co., respt.—Order reversed, with costs in all courts, on the dissenting opinion of Cochrane, J., and peremptory writ of mandamus granted.

McAleenan, respt.-aplt., v. Mass. Bonding & Ins. Co., aplt.-respt.—Order affirmed without costs. First question certified answered in the negative; second question certified answered in the affirmative.

Peo., aplt., v. Harrison.—Judgment affirmed on authority of Peo. v. Rupp, (167 N. Y., 143.)

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Publicity Leasing Co. v. Ludwig, Supt. Bldgs., et al., aplts.—Motion to amend remittitur granted to the extent of inserting therein the following recital: "Upon the argument of this case in the Court of Appeals the counsel for the appellant Mecca Realty Co. presented and argued the following point: The ordinance is in conflict with Sections 1 and 6 of Article I. of the Constitution of the State of New York, and with the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution."

DAY CALENDAR—
Mills<Sweeney.
Lentilhon<D, Arachet et al.
Ricciardelli<N Y Cent
Carley<Harper.
Simpson<Kumpf.
Franklin<Kidd.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Litigated motions.
Re Vanderbilt<Doe.
Re Cohn.
Re Kaplan.
Re Whittingham<Doe.
Ebeling<Ebeling.
Karcelin<Del & Hud.
Kossa<same.
Sherman<Etterman Realty Co.
Dobbins<A A Volck, Inc.
Bradford Co<Dunn.
Cohen<C I & B RR.
Geller<Markle, (2.)
Gilman<NY Cons RR.
Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co<Dillon.
Eberhardt<Eberhardt.
Beebe<Levy.
Rosenkin<Knick Ice.
Williams<Hyde.
Treadwell<same, (2.)
Williams<same.
Treadwell<same, (2.)
Nat Print & Eng Co<Shubert Theatrical.
Phibin<Prudential Bond & Mtg Co.
Glee<Henee, (2.)
Reungman<Int Elec
Levinson<B H RR.
Lowa<Leary.
Wetnesl<B H RR.
Weldon<Princess Lwolf Parlsajlay.
Lint, Butscher & Ross Inc<Kraft, (2.)
Ambrozi<McJessup Coal Co.
Same<Kemmerer.
Corden<same.
Same<McJessup Coal.
Biagioli<same.
Same<Kemmerer.
Wein<Sheehan.
Moritz<NY Cons RR.
People, &c<Berua.
Bryan<Singer.
Alexander<Cravis.
Priedlander<Brevoort.
Little<Little.
Pugliese<A B See Elec Elev Co.
Elder<Linde.
Re Jay Hertz, Inc.
Fulton & Elm Leasing Co. Inc<Goldstein.
Buskey<Hens & Kelly.
Reinecke<McNally.
Curley<B H RR.
Rosenberg<same.
German Savs Bank<Rankin.
Hager<Kayemler.
Tweedie Trading Co<W R Grace Co.
Re CNY.
Kip<Leinhardt.
Balasnow<Schnurmacher.
Joseph<Michaels.
Benedict<Benedict.
Hynes<B H RR.
Abbey<NY, N H & H RR.
Re Manseone, (Pleasant Av.)
CNY<Singer.
Haganauer<Hauser.
Seletzky<Blum.
Whitson<Whitson.
Re Havemeyer Av.
Bialaski<Hart.
Goldberg<Popular Picture Corp.
Jackson<Finnerty.
Re Plunckett.
Goldberg<Popular Picture Corp.
Von Keppenfels<Turner.
Rust<Gimble Bros.
Shockley<Big Ledge Copper Co.
De Mero<Tull.
Erler<Piasecki.
Lautenbach<Stern Bros.
Cukor<McFarland Mot
Jehgenser Co, Inc<Hollister.
Brown<Bauman-Mo-Whirter Chem Co.
Kelly<Flannery.
Re Avy, (Glebe Av.)
Murray<Page.
Ader<Ader.
Asche<Asche.
Musy<Lewenstein.
Evans<Evans.
Re Cash, (Jerome.)
Hilmowich<Moore.
Fogarty<Stange.
Lanlicht<US Realty & Imp Co.
Fischer<Oestreicher Realty Co.
Egan<Fennell, (2.)
Ostro<Ostro.
Marlow<NY Edison.
Lobel<Monahan's Exp.
Milan<Le Press Const Co.
Robt Dollar Co<Canadian Car & Fdry Co.
Painter<Fletcher.
Schuster<Hales.
Re Business Detail Corp.
Bisslow<Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Re Wolde<Warendorff (2.)
Lindholm<Masillon Rubber Co.
Meeks<Gravier.
Weinberg<Weinberg.
Alexander & Reid Co<Oolod.
McNulty<McNulty.
Asche<Asche.
Gluckberg<Lakport Paper Co.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Seeman<Smith.
Rathen<Block.
Bradford Co<Dunn.
Towne<Durkin.
Kawll<Baker & Co.
Sabe<Sabe.
Bingham<Bingham.
Palazio<Palazio.
Steinberg<Steinberg.
Rawll<Baker & Co.
Schwoerer<Hudson Co.
Juroff<Juroff.
Preferred cases:
Case on—Pollock<Sachs.
Case on—Feinblum<Feinblum.
General calendar:
Case on—Salito<Salito.
Breitman<Breitman, (2.)
Hirsch & Schofield<Gusmer.
Lichtenberg<Gostin.
Seaboard Nat Bk<Reid.
Rosenkrans<Eagle Sav & Loan Co.
Whitesell<Burns Bros.
Goodwin<Toole.
Kennelly<Wallaces.
Canaday<Arch Amus.
Flynn<Flynn.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Cushing Co<Film Co.
Krainic<Kowal.
Singer<Steinfeld.
Hirsh<Light Co.
Mitchell<Bogart.
Speed<Speed.
Wehrum<Wehrum.
Kadane<Jacobson.
McCrackin<McCrackin
Rogers<Rogers.
Sawaya<Sawaya.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

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PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

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Tuck & Co<Tansy.
Schneider<Casualty Co.
Demayo Co<Learward.
Higgins<Ashkar.
Hochberg<Hochberg.
Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter<Troy Cold Water & Kalsomine.
Case on.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Tepper<Friedman, (2.)
Supplementary calendar.
Inq.—Lord<Muenser.
Margolies<Cons Gas Co.
Rohleder<L V Co.
Marks<Blauner.
Bartelmo<L V Co.
Provenzano<H & G
Fucey<C I & B RR.
Ginna<CNY.
Longionette<CNY.
Scheinkman<Int R T.
Wardle<Mag.
Reiss<Jeffreys & Co.
Hyjeck<NYTimes.
Graf<B, Q C & S RR.
Gottlieb<same.
Wicks<McKenna.
Mullarekey<NY Central
M Walzer<Zehnter.
H Walzer<same.
Kantrowitz<Stern & Sons, Inc.
Bucalo<Blumenthal.
Dyas<CNY.
A Koenig<Carvel Co.
N Koenig<same.
S Goldman<Zehnter.
M Goldman<same.
Cammarota<Rinschler.
Sheridan<King.
Inq—Guernandt<Casagnano.
Hunsberger<Guaranty Trust.
Smith<Bhearns.
Techlike<Kuper.
Schechner<Schechner<Schernbelsky.
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Re Avy, (Glebe Av.)
Murray<Page.
Ader<Ader.
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Case on.

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Scheinkman<Int R T.
Wardle<Mag.
Reiss<Jeffreys & Co.
Hyjeck<NYTimes.
Graf<B, Q C & S RR.
Gottlieb<same.
Wicks<McKenna.
Mullarekey<NY Central
M Walzer<Zehnter.
H Walzer<same.
Kantrowitz<Stern & Sons, Inc.
Bucalo<Blumenthal.
Dyas<CNY.
A Koenig<Carvel Co.
N Koenig<same.
S Goldman<Zehnter.
M Goldman<same.
Cammarota<Rinschler.
Sheridan<King.
Inq—Guernandt<Casagnano.
Hunsberger<Guaranty Trust.
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Bassman<Rich Co.
Herbert

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Park Row Plot Near Municipal Building Sold for Improvement—Investor Buys East Side Dwelling Held at $100,000—Times Square Lease Involves Over $300,000—Active Buying in Suburbs.

An interesting deal in the upper section of Park Row, where property holdings show few changes, was closed yesterday in the sale of the old three to five-story buildings at 122 to 128 Park Row, a plot 90.10 by 110 and irregular, between Duane and Pearl Streets. The parcel at 128 was purchased by Samuel Rosenthal, clothier, who has occupied the building at 122 under lease for several years. The remaining parcels, from 122 to 126, inclusive, were purchased by an inveator, who contemplates extensive alterations to the buildings.

The property was sold by Jennie A. Stuart of Brooklyn. It has been owned by her family for over fifty years. The plot abuts the Lupton Building, on City Hall Place, recently leased from the city by The Mail and Express.

Manning & Trunk were the brokers in the deal.

Enlarges West End Avenue Plot.

The three-story dwelling at 305 West End Avenue, 20 by 100, has been purchased by the Patemo Construction Company, Dr. Charles V. Patemo, President, from W. E. D. Stokes. The purchase enlarges Dr. Patemo's apartment site there to a frontage of 80 feet by 100 deep, and it will be improved with a fourteen-story building. The plot is on the west side of the avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets. Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers.

$100,000 Residence Sale.

The five-story American basement dwelling at 16 East Eightieth Street, 25 by 102.2, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, has been sold by Mrs. Eugene Arpaiese to a buyer for occupancy. It has been held at $100,000, and is assessed at $95,000.

$200,000 Times Square Lease to Restaurant.

The Russell Hotel and Restaurant Company, Paul Salvan, President, has leased for a term of years the entire second floor and part of the ground floor in the building at the southeast corner of Forty-eighth Street and Broadway running through to Seventh Avenue, at an aggregate rental of over $200,000.

Mr. Salvan intends to expend $100,000 in improving the place and adapting it to a restaurant of the highest type. The place will be known as the "Palais Royal." Frederick Fox & Co. negotiated the lease.

Lexington Avenue Deal.

The four-story business building at 186 Lexington Avenue, plot 22.6 by 100, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets, has been sold by D. Sylvan Crakow. He purchased it last March from the Benerson Realty Company.

Private Dwelling Sales.

H. V. Singhi purchased from the Knap Estate 259 West Seventy-third Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 102.2. The property has been held at $75,000. Knap & Wasson were the brokers in the transaction. At the expiration of the present lease the house will be altered into bachelor apartments.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Company has sold 844 St. Nicholas Avenue, a four-story and basement dwelling, on on lot 21.5 by 67.7, located 47.5 feet north of 152d Street. The buyer will occupy.

Dr. Emile Brunor has purchased 44 Edgecomb Avenue, facing Colonial Parkway, a three-story and basement dwelling on a lot 17.6 by 90. Sterling & Sterling negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

Frank Gass sold for William Seitz the four lots, with a one and a two family house thereon, on Powell Avenue, near Pugsley Avenue. For George Herold of Mount Vernon the block square, comprising twenty-eight lots, bounded by Tremont Avenue, Castle Hill Avenue, and Lyverre Place, to Louis Ebling, the brewer, and for Charles E. Nance the one-family residence, with two lots, 2,161 Ludlow Avenue, to Henry Dulg.

The Koelsch-Huebner Company has sold to William Ebling of the Ebling Brewing Company the apartment known as the Greenwich, at the southeast corner of Webster Avenue and 180th Street.

D. A. Trotta and Heller & Sussman sold for the Avenus St. John and Fox Street Corporation a five-story flat at 1,506 Boston Road. The purchaser gave in part payment property located on the northwest corner of White Plains Avenue and Meade Street.

An investing client of A. Cahn purchased from D. Taurone 1,232 Union Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 168. The buyer gave in part payment a dwelling at Maywood, N. J.

Brooklyn.

Shaw & Co. sold for the Sanford estate 492 Jefferson Avenue, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on lot 18 by 100.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold the one-family detached house 516 East Fifth Street for George Nace to a buyer for occupancy.

Twenty-two-Story Building for Brooklyn to Cost $500,000.

Plans have been filed for a twenty-two-story commercial building, to occupy the site of the old Dime Savings Bank Building, at the southwest corner of Court and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn.

It is to be erected by the Court and Remsen Company, of which Goodwin Starrett is President, and will be the tallest building in Brooklyn.

The new structure will overtop the Temple Bar Building, on the adjoining corner, by ten stories. It is estimated that the project will cost upward of $500,000.

Builders Buy Fifty Lots in Jamaica, L. I.

F. W. Scutt & Co. sold to the Fairdsley Construction Company, a corporation controlled by Levy & Baird of Brooklyn, a block of fifty lots on both sides of Middletown Street, between Fulton Street and Shelton Avenue, Jamaica.

This is part of the Everett Park property, lying within one block and directly opposite the main station of the Long Island Railroad. It is the intention of the buyers to immediately begin the erection of one-family houses on this property.

Long Island.

Edwin Thanhouser, President of the Thanhouser Film Corporation of New Rochelle, has purchased a ten-acre shore front estate from Ernest N. Greenfield, near Locust Valley. The property was held at $55,000. Theodore S. Hall was the broker in the transaction.

New Jersey.

Meister Builders, Inc., have sold to Steve Stasik a cottage on a plot 50 by 100 at New Brunswick Manor, New Brunswick.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company sold for the Montclair Realty and Construction Company to Parker Willis Holden the large tapestry brick and shingle residence situated on the east side of Upper Mountain Avenue, and known as No. 193. The property was held at $25,000.

Buyers for Two Ocean Front Cottages.

John P. Murray, a member of Coudert Brothers, attorneys of New York City, has purchased ex-Mayor Ernest C. Hinck's cottage on the west side of Ocean Avenue at Seabright. The property has a frontage of 105 feet on the ocean with similar frontage on Ocean Avenue and the Shrewsbury River. The property was held at $15,000.

Dr. Francis H. Glazebrook has sold his cottage and grounds at Monmouth Beach, N. J., to Frederic K. Pulsifer of Glen Ridge, N. J. The property has a frontage on the west side of Ocean Avenue of 200 feet, and a similar frontage on the east side of Railroad Avenue. The property was held at $16,000. William H. Hintelman negotiated both sales.

Westchester County.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley have sold for the William B. Tibbits estate on North Broadway, White Plains, a dwelling and about two acres of ground to Frank Lambrlecht.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold for George E. Tilford his place on the Post Road, consisting of about two and three-fourths acres with the three-story frame house, garage, &c., to William Courtleigh, the actor. James Meighan represented Mr. Courtleigh in the transaction.

Recent Buyers.

John W. Kight is the buyer of the dwelling on the southeast corner of 145th Street and Convent Avenue, sold Monday by Daniel H. Jackson.

Interests represented by George Finck, of the law firm of Finck, Cobb & Hubby, are the purchasers of the block front on the south side of 181st Street, between Haven and Northern Avenues, 214 by 153 by irregular, sold by David Zipkin.

$244,000 in Loans Placed.

John N. Golding has procured for the Mose Goodman Corporation a loan of $144,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on the three six-story apartment hodses located on the north side of West 191st Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, size 50 by 100 each, and for Cornelius W. Luyster a loan of $100,000 at 4½ per cent. for five years on the five-story dwelling house, 18 East Seventy-first Street.

Dwellings Leased.

William R. Ware has leased the dwelling at 327 West Seventy-seventh Street for Sherman B. Townsend to Lillian V. Barclay, and also at 255 West Eighty-eighth Street for George Schmitt to Anna Brugo.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased 30 East Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, for Dudley Phelps to Arnold O. Choate.

Julia Beverley Higgens has leased for Stephen Bonsal his place, "Whitefield," Bedford, N. Y., to Mrs. W. S. Sloan of New York, and for Augusta Wood her place known as "Brambleworth," Mount Kisco, to William H. Fearing of New York.

Pease & Elliman have leased for F. M. Hoyt his four-story dwelling at 112 East Seventy-third Street, to Channing Pa Wiley.

Porter & Co. have leased for Charles F. W. MacKelvey to Robert McClelland the three-story dwelling located at 152 West 123d Street.

Commercial Leases.

William H. Whiting & Co. have leased for Ralph M. Ward to Joseph Hilton, clothier, a new three-story building, to be erected at 243 Broadway, between Park Place and Murray Street. H. N. Moore represented the tenant.

The agency of the National Bank of South Africa has leased a large suite of offices on the second floor front of 10 Wall Street, opposite New Street, for a term of years. The lessees are now at 6 Wall Street.

Papers were signed yesterday consummating a lease for a long term of years for the Consolidated Gas Company at 222 to 228 West Sixty-fifth Street, a plot 100 by 100, to be improved with a four-story garage, to be completed by February, 1917. The lessee is the Doty-Demos Company, now at 57 West End Avenue, which will use the new building as a service station for the Bijou starting and lighting system. The aggregate rental is $200,000. M. & L. Hess, Incorporated, negotiated the lease.

John N. Golding has rented the following stores to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company: No. 1,661 First Avenue, for Caroline Kempf; 4,204 Broadway, for James F. McGarry; 784 Ninth Avenue, for Elizabeth Phillips; 1,404 Third Avenue, for Mary A. Baab; 1,461 First Avenue, for Frederick W. Kroehle, and 1,041 Second Avenue, for Charles F. Baumgartner.

Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co., in conjunction with Daniel Birdsall & Co., have leased the entire store, basement, and sub-basement in the building 100 and 102 Worth Street, to the Royal Card and Paper Company, for a long term of years.

Leonard J. Carpenter and Loton H. Slawson & Co. have leased the store and basement of the Remsen Building, at 148 and 150 Madison Avenue, corner of Thirty-second Street, to W. Stursberg, Schell & Co., factors for the Egypt Silk Mills Corporation, for a term of years. This building, which is nearing completion, is now more than half rented.

Realty Notes.

The Harlem Property Owners' Association will meet tomorrow evening at 147 East 125th Street.

Arthur F. Daly, formerly with E. A. Treadwell, is now associated with the Brett & Goode Company.

William Lustgarten & Co. stated yesterday that the sale of 23, 25, and 27 Fifth Avenue was premature, as negotiations are still pending.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

125th St, 604-6 West, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 63.4x100.7, six-story apartment house; Nat. S. Trust Co., as trustee, against Hyman Kantor et al.; Olney & C., attorneys; due, $45,499.42; taxes, &c.; $478.73; to the plaintiff for $65,000

104th St, 27 East, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; A. E. Shepherd and another, trustees, against C. H. Smith, as executor, et al.; W. H. Beam, attorney; due, $15,272.64; taxes, &c., $1,660.84; to the plaintiff for $20,100.

By Henry Brady.

121st St, 152 West, n s, 260 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, four-story dwelling; 135 Broadway Holding Corporation against Hudson Realty Co. et al.; Appell & T., attorney; due, $15,320.38; taxes, &c., $346.50; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

By Samuel Marx.

101st St, 116 East, s s, 127.7 ft s of Park Av, 16x160.11; three-story dwelling; Cecile Joseph against Dora Smith et al.; S. D. Ersin, attorney; due, $6,693.96; taxes, &c., $150.50; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Whitlock Av, 952, e s, 424.3 ft s of Hunts Point Av, 25x124.4, three-story house; City Real Estate Co. against Henrietta Eardensen et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $7,677.43; taxes, &c., $299.87; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By James J. Donovan.

139th St, 283 East, n s, 180.10 ft e of 3d Av, 18.10x100, four-story flat; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against M. P. Hagan & another, Jr., & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $7,024.04; taxes, &c., $279.55; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

165th St, 31-35 West, n s, 420 ft e of 6th Av, 75x103.3; six-story loft building; Albany Savings Bank against Peter Dooley et al.; Tracey, C. & T., attorneys; due, $177,494.50; taxes, &c., $5,057.06.

By Daniel Greenwald.

127th St, 307 West, n s, 134.9 ft w of 8th Av, 25.3x99.11; five-story flat; W. A. Ladue and another, sub-trustees, against Tillie Weiss et al.; Action 1; Arthur Knox, attorney; due, $17,526.01; taxes, &c., $418.20. 127th St, 305 West, n s, 106.8 ft w of 8th Av, 26.3x99.11; five-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; due, $17,535.38; taxes, &c., $418.20.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Mapes Av, w s, 117.10 ft n of 180th St, for a one-story brick garage, 38x50; Mrs. Henry Oeser, 2,120 Mapes Av, owner; William H. Meyer, 1,861 Carter Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

131st St, 617 and 619 West, for a two-story garage, 50x96; M. Nering, 619 West 131st St, owner; O. J. Zscboche, 1,280 Clay Av, architect; $18,000.

Randall's Island, opposite 122d St, for a two-story dormitory, 154x57; City, owner; D. Barber, 101 Park Av, architect; $90,000.

127th St, 167 East, for a three-story garage, 21.6x59.11; S. Stahl, 2,320 3d Av owner; C. R. Comstock, 116 West 40th St, architect, $15,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

9th St, 220 to 226 East, to three two-story garages and dwellings; M. A. Horowits, premises, owner; L. A. Sheinart, 184 Bowery, architect; cost, $10,000.

89th St, 208 East, to a five-story tenement and store; Kips Bay Brewing and Malting Co., 650 1st Av, owner; L. A. Sheinart, architect; cost, $5,000.

Prospect Av, s w corner Jennings St, for a four-story brick school, 202.88x86.50; City of New York, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Av, architect; cost, $175,000.

117th St, 141 West, to a five-story tenement; H. W. Darian, 177 East 73d St, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, OCT. 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 978, e s, 86 ft s of 71st St, 16x80; Fred B. Wilson to Lancelot A. Wilson, Albany, N. Y., mtg $15,000, all liens, Oct. 23.....$100

LUDLOW ST, 24, e s, 101.6 ft s of Hester St, 25x80, foreclosure; Lewis M. White, referee, to Lincoln Trust Co., 204 6th Av, Oct. 23; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$23,000

PARK AV, n e corner of 73d St, 27.6x96; Oakleigh Thorne Milbrook, N. Y., to Josephine H. Griswold, Roslyn, L. I., mtg $150,000, Oct. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

STANTON ST, s s, 125 ft e of Willett St, 25 x75; Beni Faden to Jacob Brose, 14 Chatos St, mtg $26,000, all liens, July 6; attorney, M. Kahn, 76 2d Av.....$100

9TH AV, s w corner of 206th St, 99.11x200; Joseph S. Guthorn to James A. Mahony, 111 East 55th St, Oct. 21; attorneys, Levey, Ritz, C. N. & L., Trinity Building.....$100

12TH ST, 508 East, s s, 133 ft e of Avenue A, 37.6x103.3; Beni Faden to Janet Goldstein, 111 2d St, mtg $57,000, all liens, July 7; attorney, M. Kahn, 76 2d Av.....$100

14TH ST, 233 West, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 25x120; Pauline Chegnay to Ricardo Vilaita, 102 East 131st St, mtg $24,000, all liens, Oct. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

2D ST, 278 West, s s, 48.8 ft e of West End Av, 17.3x76.5; Jno D. Dyer et al. to Gramont Holding Co., 1,790 Broadway, b, and s, Oct. 24; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$100

92D ST, 42 West, s s, 417.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 17x100.8, foreclosed Oct. 19; Henry M. Goldfogle, referee, to Carrie Kauffmann, Hotel Ansonia, Broadway and 73d St, Oct. 19; attorney, Edward Jacobs, 35 Broad St.....$15,500

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.11; Wilhelm Weiss to Mollie Leidman, 14 East 111th St, mtg $16,500, Oct. 24; attorney, Charles M. Heisiger, 5 Beekman St.....$1

118TH ST, 367 West, n s, 212.1 ft w of Manhattan Av, 18.9x100.11, foreclosed Oct. 18; Isidor Wasservogel, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Oct. 20; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St.$10,000

144TH ST, 254 West, s s, 269.6 ft e of 8th Av, 20x99.11, foreclosed Oct. 11; James O. Farrell, referee, to J. Romaine Brown, 340 Convent Av, mtg $6,000, Oct. 17; attorney, R. W. Levy, 220 Broadway.....$500

144TH ST, 256 West, s s, 249.6 ft e of 8th Av, 20x99.11, foreclosed Oct. 11; John A. Bolles, referee, to same, mtg $6,000, Oct. 17; same attorney.....$500

141ST ST, 454 West, s s, 116 ft w of Convent Av, 20x99.11, William Volk et al. to Kate A. Hastings, 322 Lake Av, Rochester, N. Y., mtg $12,000, all liens, Oct. 20; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

144TH ST, 460 West, s s, 168 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x99.11; same to Edna P. Jenkins, Pittsford, Monroe County, N. Y., mtg $12,000, all liens, Oct. 20; same attorneys.$1

144TH ST, 464 West, s s, 209 ft w of Convent Av, 20x99.11; same to Evelyn S. Hastings, Brockport, N. Y., mtg $12,000, Oct. 20; attorneys, same.....$1

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, w s, 167.11 ft n of 181st St, 17.10x85.9; Magdalena Knauer to Adam Finck, 540 Manhattan Av, Aug. 20, 1916; attorney, Adam Finck, 215 Park Row.....$1

BELMONT AV, w s, 185.9 ft n of 181st St, 17.10x86.2; same to same, Aug. 20, 1915; same attorney.....$1

BOSTON ROAD, s e corner of Bruner Av, —-; Charles L. Neff et al. to Frank D. Gillett, Croton, N. Y., and another, mtg $1,000, Oct. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....$100

CHARLOTTE ST, 1,519, w s, 400x100, Julius Martinson to Arthur P. West, 1,065 East Jersey St, Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 18; attorney, William R. Page, 233 Broadway.....$1

CHARLOTTE ST, 1,511, w s, 400x100, Julius Martinson to Arthur P. West, 65 East Jersey St, Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 11; attorney, William R. Page, 23 Broadway.....$1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 75.6 ft n of Jefferson Place, 77.6x100, Commonwealth Construction, Inc., to Albert M. Childs, 728 West 181st St, mtg $25,000, Oct. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 47 ft n of 162d St, 50x58.9; William S. Hancox to Digmore Holding Co., Inc., 27 Cedar St, mtg $7,400, Oct. 9; attorney, H. J. Douglas, 2,426 Grand Boulevard and Concourse.....$100

LOTS 1, 3, 5 to 10, 62, and 63, Block 2,709, map of subdivision conveyed in trust by Mary P. Tucker; Harnett P. Tyler to Absor Realty Co., 919 Fox St, Oct. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MURDOCK AV, w s, being Lot 59, Block 20, Map Edenwald; John H. Rogan, Referee, to Gertie Halpin, 27 West 118th St., Oct. 5; attorney, Lawyers' Title Company, Broadway.....$100

SHERMAN AV, s e corner McClellan St, 213x 100; Levi M. Scoville to Delco Holding Co., Inc., 301 East 149th St, mtg $11,000, Oct. 19; attorneys, Kurz & U., 370 East 149th St.$100

SIMPSON ST, s e, 231.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 40x100; Albert F. Jaeckel, referee, to Clara B. Dodin, 811 Fairmount Place, Oct. 23; attorneys, Coudert Bros., 2 Rector St.....$30,000

UNION AV, 612, s e corner of 151st St, 17.6x90; Charles M. O'Keeffe, Referee, to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., Oct. 23; attorney, Title, Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$8,000

VYSE AV, w s, 200 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; John D. Kroog to Victoria Mohn, 108 West 95th St, mtg $8,000, Oct. 23; attorney, Harry Robitzek, 2,808 3d Av.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,178, e s, 41.82127.2; Louis M. Ebling to George Herold, 356 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $30,000, Oct. 3; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 415 ft s of 171st St, 29x140.6; Mary A. Hitchin to Boget Podvidz, 456 East 171st St, and another, mtg $7,500, Oct. 23; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Company, 160 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 444 ft s of 171st St, 29x140.6; same to same, mtg $5,500, Oct. 23; same attorney.....$100

3D AV, n w s, 67.9 ft n of 182d St, 74.6x103; Levi M. Scoville to Delco Holding Co., Inc., 301 East 149th St, mtg $21,000, Oct. 19; attorneys, Kurz & U., 370 East 149th St.$100

185TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x 100; Augustine Maas to Kathryn Daniher, 531 West 170th St, mtg $14,000, Oct. 14; attorney, E. J. Martin, 507 Tremont Av.$1

185TH St, s s of White Plains Av, 50x100; Mary Cherchas to George Bockhaus Co., 546 Grove St, Jersey City, N. J., mtg $5,750, Oct. 23; attorneys, George Bockhaus Co., 1,837 Park Av.....$1

185TH ST, 340 to 350 East, s s, 74.6x90; Helvyon Real Estate Corporation to Equity Building Co., Inc., Essex Building, Newark, N. J., mtg $56,000, Sept. 15; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Ford Holding Co., Inc., to Sophia Litwin, 214 South 16th St., Newark, N. J., mtg $63,000, Oct. 12; same attorney.....$1

180TH ST, s s, 132.6 ft w of Vanderbilt Av x w 49.8x102.8 to Webster Av x 48.7x99.10; Koelsch-Huebner Co. to William Ebling, 903 Eagle Av, mtg $42,000, Oct. 23; attorney, Lawyers Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

218TH ST, n s, being s ½ Lot 163, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Jacob Galuba to Martin Pietras, 912 East 219th St, Oct. 22; attorney, William A. Keating, 3,989 White Plains Road.....$100

225TH ST, n s, being Lot 992, Map of Wakefield, 100x114; Marie E. Finke to Morris Wetzler, 657 East 222d St, Oct. 24; attorney, Title, Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 71st St, 279.7x 112.10x irregular, Oct. 20; Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 5 years; attorney, Edward J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$600,000

2D AV, s w corner of 67th St, 41.11x100, Oct. 24; 250 East Sixty-Seventh Street Co. to Fajbuch and Emanuel Libman, 180 East 64th St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $45,000; attorney, Isaac Cohen, 141 Broadway.....$10,000

7TH AV, s e corner of 131st St, 100.10x irregular, Oct. 23; The Loreta Corp. to Union Estates Co., 185 Broadway, 10 months, 6 p. c., prior mtg $160,000; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100,000

14TH ST, 229 West, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 25x120, Oct. 23; Ricardo Vilatta to Pauline Chegman, 233 West 14th St., 2½ years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $21,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

73D ST, 278 West, s s, 48.8 ft e of West End Av, 17.8x76.8, Oct. 24; Gramont Holding Co. to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, 2 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 46 Cedar St.....$18,000

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, w s, 47 ft n of 162d St, 50x58.9; Digmore Holding Co., Inc., to William H. Hancox, 154 Wallace Av, prior mtg $3,500, Oct. 9, due May 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. J. Douglas, 2,426 Grand Boulevard and Concourse.....$3,900

INTERVALE AV, w s, at s e of 165th St or Rogers Pl, 104x54.7x133; Absar Realty Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty, Oct. 24, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$58,000

INTERVALE AV, w s, 104 ft n of 166th or Rogers Pl, 61x85.8xirregular; same to same, Oct. 24, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, same.....$36,000

VYSE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Victoria Mohn to John D. Kroog, 2nd another, 108 West 95th St, prior mtg $8,000, Oct. 23, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Harry Robitzek, 2,808 3d Av.....$2,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 445 ft s of 171st, 50x140.6; Hope Davids to Annie C. Ritchie, 1,481 Washington Av, Oct. 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$1,500

145TH ST, 548-50 East, s s, 74.6x99.9; Federal Holding Co., Inc., to Halcyon Real Estate Corporation, 52 Broadway, prior mtgs $56,000, Sept. 22, installs interest; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway.....$7,500

181ST ST, n s, 350 ft w of Morris Av, 50x 98.8; James A. Pinto to Bronx Security & Brokerage Co., prior mtg $4,500, Oct. 20, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, T. Levison. 255 East 134th St.....$125

156TH ST, n s, 201 East Courtlandt Av, 50.10xirregular, Diedrich Eggers to Germain Savings Bank, 151 4th Av, Oct. 6; due Oct. 20, 1921; attorneys, Amend & A, 119 Nassau St.....$30,000

218TH ST, n s, being s ¼ Lot 163, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Jacob Galuba to Martin Pietras, 912 East 219th St, Oct. 22; attorney, William A. Keating, 3,989 White Plains Road.....$100

225TH ST, n s, being Lot 992, Map of Wakefield, 100x114; Marie E. Finke to Morris Wetzler, 657 East 222d St, Oct. 24; attorney, Title, Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

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Our ancestors and forefathers never used any artificial material, which accounts for the beautiful buildings, cathedrals and monuments that are in the same state of preservation today as when originally constructed, and which are being extensively copied and reproduced by our prominent architects and engineers.

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INDIANA LIMESTONE

from quarries of the Consolidated Stone Co.

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Stern Bros. Store, W. 42d St.
Arnold Constable Store, 5th Ave., 40th St.
Lord & Taylor Store, 5th Ave., 38-39th Sts.
Astor Cross, Trinity Church Yard.
Apartment, N. E. Cor. 5th Ave. & 83d St.
De Pinna Store, 5th Ave. & 50th St.
Store Bldg., S. W. Cor. 5th Ave. & 53d St.
Apartment House, 1067 5th Ave.

The investor and owner who believes in the best should use natural stone.

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We are furnishing **Dark Hollow Buff Indiana Limestone** for office building S. E. Cor. 5th Ave. & 42d St., now in course of erection.

as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$2,350

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

PARK AV, 830, first floor south; Park Avenue Improvement Co. to Dr. Veader N. Leonard, 28 East 52d St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, W. S. Haskell, 233 Broadway.....$1,000

30TH ST, 141 West, store and basement, rear; Hay & Mathews to West 28th Street Cafe Co, 128 West 26th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, Louis W. Osterweis, 200 5th Av.....$2,200

88TH ST, 318-328 West, tenth floor; 334 West 88th Street Corp. to Joseph Neumann, 1,541 Marmion Av, and Rudolph Neumann, 468 9th Av, 10 2-12 years, from March 1, 1917; attorney, Frederick W. Lahr, 140 Nassau St.....$6,000 and $5,500

42D ST, 206 West, west one-half front store; Sigmund Berger to Pearl Mandel, 206 West 42d St, from May 15, 1916, to April 30, 1921; attorney, Isidor Cohn, 299 Broadway.....$4,000

122D ST, 212-216 East, all; Samuel and Harris Hepner to Max Fishberg, 447 East 119th St, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1916; attorney, Jacob Goldstein, 320 Broadway.....$4,750

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

8T. NICHOLAS AV, 1,081 to 1,089; Louis Newman against Lee Shubert, owner; Samuel Burstein, contractor.....$334

6TH AV, 525½; Charles Fuchs against Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine, owners, Martinique Lunch Co., Samuel Gordon and Philip Juravel and Morris Juravel, contractors.....$366

8TH AV, 525; Benjamin Goldberg against Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine owners; Martinique Lunch Co., contractor.....$105

9TH ST, 12 West; John A. Clifehugh against Jean McL. Johansen, owner and contractor, renewal.....$7,510

247TH ST, 514 West; Joseph Fino & Co., Inc., against Joseph N. Courtnds & Sons, Inc., owner; Germania Engineering and Construction Co., contractor.....$54

57TH ST, 156 and 158 East; National Fireproof Brush and Broom Co. against Edwin C. Burns or Ess Eff Realty Co., owners; Thomas J. Brady and Thomas J. Brady, Jr., contractors.....$165

SAME PROPERTY; William McCartney against Edward C. Burns, owner; Thomas J. Brady, contractor.....$1,156

57TH ST, 156 and 158 East; Penn Metal Co. against Edward C. Burns and Ess Eff Realty Co., owners; Thomas J. Brady and Thomas J. Brady, Jr., Co., contractors.$405

141ST ST, 611 West; Joseph Steig against Minnie von Reitz, owner; Frederick von Reitz, contractor.....$35

143D ST, 617 West; Joseph Steig against Minnie von Reitz, owner; Frederick von Reitz, contractor.....$13

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, 1,075; Okonowitz Glass Co., Inc., against Ronele Construction Co., Robert Slater, and Max Fine, owners; Ronele Construction Co., contractors.....$35

CLINTON AV, 1,833-35; Samuel Ribier against Mrs. Bunny, owner; H. Hodes, contractor.....$50

185TH ST, n w corner of Bryant Av, 100x 110; H. E. Chempoll Operating Co., Inc., against Ronele Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$5,943

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

HAVEN AV, n e corner 170th St; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against Namreh Building Co. et al., Oct. 9, 1916.....$1,647

LEXINGTON AV, 604; Lawrence Rukeyser against Central Young Women's Christian Association et al., Sept. 25, 1916, $2,976

WEST END AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 106th St; Senauer & Lemke against Schuyler Square Realty Co., Inc., et al., Aug. 5, 1916, by bond.....$330

48TH ST, 129 to 135 West; Lawrence Rukeyser against Hotel Bristol Realty Co. et al., Sept. 25, 1916.....$2,520

81ST ST, 203 to 211 West; Theodore Eskilson against Rockdale Land and Improvement Co., Inc., et al., July 15, 1916, by deposit.....$189

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

17TH ST, 39 West; Mite R. Maltbie against Dyett Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. Hardy.

61ST ST, 204 West; Frederick Rejfel against Hannah Goldberg et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. J. Phelan.

147TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Giuseppe Franco et al. against Luigi Flora et al., action to set aside deed; attorney, A. D. Pape.

148TH ST, 27 West; German Hospital and Dispensary in the City of N. Y. against Harry Harris et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. M. Burchard.

Bronx.

JACKSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 159th St, 74.9x78.4; Title Guarantee and Trust Company against Wick Realty Co., Inc., action to impress lien; attorney, H. Swain.

TREMONT AV, 914; Theodore C. Wood against Davideon Avenue Realty Co. et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, A. Knox.

WALTON AV, e s, 196.8 ft n of 185th St, 20x100; Julius L. Metzger against William E. Diller et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

WALTON AV, n e corner of 185th St, 36.1x 244.1xirreg.; Julius L. Metzger et al. against William E. Diller et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

WALTON AV, e s, 86.3 ft n of 185th St, 20.4x100; Otto L. Metzger against William E. Diller et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

WALTON AV, e s, 56.3 ft n of 185th St, 20x100; Fanny Veith against William E. Diller et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

WALTON AV, e s, 76.8 ft n of 185th St, 20x100; Fanny Veith against William E. Diller et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

WEST FARMS ROAD, s w corner of Longfellow Av., 48.9x146.6; Lawyers' Title and Trust Co. against William Stutt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dean, Tracy & McBarron.

184TH ST, s w corner of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Emma J. Zumbuhl et al., against Minnie Zumbuehl et al., action to cancel certificate of satisfaction of mortgage; attorney, A. Bell.

175TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Topping Av, 25x101.8; Margaret J. Becker against Margaret E. Gargan et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan.

176TH ST, 278 East; Theodore C. Wood against Cleland Realty Co. et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, A. Knox.

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CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

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Portland Cement Association
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Southern District of New York.

In the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold nine bags of vermy and mouldy chestnuts. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 20, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

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**Surrounding

The Belnord

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

Absolutely fireproof, modern, up-to-date and complete in all details; abundant closet space; private house rooms; transit facilities unexcelled; with the largest open air garden in the city.

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Complete Square Block
86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

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This new building now ready for occupancy. The most expensively built and equipped bachelors' apartments in the city—including every convenience. All night elevator service. Excellent cuisine and valet service.

E. de Forest Simmons — Telephone 837 Plaza. 31 West 58th St.

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309 Audubon Ave.
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Only two apartments remain to let of 5 rooms and 1 bath each. Every room an outside room. Southern exposure. $42 and $45 per month.

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Near Columbia University

(Facing Morningside Park.)

Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

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4 AND 5 ROOMS,

All Latest Improvements.

See these beautiful, large, light rooms in finest residential section of the West Bronx.

RENTS $30 to $42.50

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One 7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,200.

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2 Rooms, Kitchenette & Bath.

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Southeast Corner
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Sunny Corner Apartment

8 Large Rooms.....$1,700

Windows extending 80 feet along 56th St.
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HIGHEST TYPE
Housekeeping Apartments.

ROOMS Living Room, Chamber, Kitchen and Bath.

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AND

224 West 52d St.

THE BROADWAY BLOCK,
APTS. OF 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Steam heat; elevator service.
RENTS $900 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or

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101 West 85th St.

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3 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.

$1,050 to $1,350.

Ground floor, suitable for doctor.

Apply Superintendent, on premises.

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Apts. of 8 Rooms and 1 Bath.
Steam Heat. Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
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Doctor's Apartment

Ground floor, especially equipped for physician, 3 rooms and bath, including tiled operating room, most centrally located; rental $1,000; superintendent on premises.

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Suitable for Doctor

Half Service—All Improvements.

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HIGH CLIFF,

227 Audubon Avenue,

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High-class elevator apartments, one five-room apartment, $40. Superintendent on premises.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Av. at 79th Street.—Choice Apartments, 2, 4, or more rooms, with bath. Annual rental $600 to $1,500, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises, or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St.

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2 Rooms and Tile Bath
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TELE. FORDHAM 3123

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Two Very Choice Apartments of

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At Very Moderate Rents.

A select, high-class house, complete in every detail; half block from Subway station; rooms are immense in size and contain every newest improvement. Inquire.

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Restaurant on Premises.

2 Rooms & Bath

With Light and Service.

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2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE, $52.50 to $80. Furnished, $20 extra

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Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.

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Apartments can be seen evenings.
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All Modern Improvements & Conveniences.

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Two rooms, bath, maid and valet service; breakfast if desired. Rents $300 to $1,500.

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Four and five rooms, electric light, steam heat and telephone; three blocks north Washington Bridge. 94 Brandt Place.

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Light rooms, (two baths, and extra lavatories. Strictly fireproof building. $1,400 to $1,600. Manager.

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$9,000 first mortgage wanted; $16,000 property; Queens, L. I. Telephone Schuyler 6349.

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IN MURRAY HILL DISTRICT, 36th St., east of Lexington Av., 20-foot, 4-story dwelling. Great bargain.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
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IN THE FIFTIES, on 5th Av. block, 20-foot, 4-story residence. Great bargain; easy terms.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
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BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
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$5,000 cash, balance mortgage, buys five-story double flat, 26x125, facing St. Nicholas Park; net income about $1,200; savings bank mortgage. W. Alanson Alexander, 502 5th Av.

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Eight-room house; garage; overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; $7,000. Builders, 238th St., Sedgwick Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Queens Station, N. Y. City, 25 minutes from Penn. Station and Flatbush Av., 3 minutes' walk from station; three beautiful, restricted lots, recently foreclosed; can be bought at bargain; all improvements; no assessments; title guaranteed. R. E. Pendergrast, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone Greeley 3050.

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Must sell my two Jamaica lots for $95 each; two blocks from station and trolley; half cash or discount for all cash. For particulars, B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill

Real Estate Wanted.

Two-story loft building wanted, 50x100, in Harlem section, all ready built or to be built to our specification. A. Tiedler, 118 East 109th St.

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We offer COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS at KATONAH, BEDFORD, MT. KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, at prices below their cost and present worth; also lots in finished and unfinished RENTALS along Harlem Railroad.

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New 10-room cottage, 3 baths, hot water heat; high ground; near station; plot 200 feet deep; good neighborhood, $12,000; deal with the owner. Box 471 Scarsdale, N. Y.

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ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.—Rent from Nov. 1 at $50; 7-room house; large grounds; exceptional opportunity. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

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Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms; finished in Ari style; hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in, and flowers; nice location; not far from water, schools, and trolley; $300 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.

Small farm, with a 6-room house; improvements; running water, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; few blocks from station; fronting on trolley; in large town, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. B. Barshad, Box 151 Times Downtown.

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Five-room house, with nearly 2 acres of good farm land; beautiful cedar trees; 39 miles from city on North Shore; few minutes from trolley and station; bargain to quick buyer with $150 cash. "Small Farm," Box 146 Times Downtown.

Are you looking for an inexpensive home or home site among pleasant and healthful surroundings, right on water's edge of Shinnecock Bay, representing a profitable investment? Address Secretary, Room 926, 18 Broadway, N. Y. C. Telephone 5774 Broad.

$20 a month buys cozy, old-fashioned, well-built, 7-room house; stable, chicken run, fruit, flowers, and garden; 30 minutes out; bargain; $2,500; little cash. Owner, Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

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SOMERVILLE, N. J.—For sale at special bargain in order to close estate; a modern dwelling in most desirable residential section of this borough is offered at low price for quick sale; house has ten rooms, two baths; garage; abundant shade, shrubbery, &c.; good for investment or immediate use. H. C. Carmer. (Brokers protected.)

SOUTH ORANGE & MAPLEWOOD, N. J. A few modern houses; choice neighborhoods. For rent or for sale on easy terms. Write or phone J. Charles O'Brien Co., 141 Broadway, N. Y., or South Orange, N. J.

DAIRY AND POTATO FARM—$40,000. The noted Shields Farms, 450 acres under cultivation, for sale to settle estate. A timely offering for a practical farmer. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

No interest, taxes, or insurance to pay; $40 per month buys new 7-room house, 8 mins. Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R.; best section of "Oranges." W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (1. AUERBACH,) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 18 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

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Prettiest restricted section of "Oranges." House, 9 rooms, 3 baths; must be sold; reasonable offer; worth $13,000; write for full particulars. Box 424 Maplewood, N. J.

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Exchange for mortgages for securities, account moving West; $7,000 equity in Great Neck (L. I.) plot; $20,000 equity in 180 lots Westwood, N. J.; $20,000 equity in 15 acres country estate, including entire lake, Maine coast. E. O. Grover, Western Springs, Ill.

Plot 50x100, near Washington St., below 14th; old buildings; need improvement, with warehouse, garage, stable, or tenement; exchange equity $15,000 for smaller equity and cash. Room 1,200, 331 Madison Av.

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OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at easing in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5788.

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Ground floor to let; suitable for Tea Room, Beads and Basketry, Art Goods, Antiques, &c. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR STREET, Telephone JOHN 5700.

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Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

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Large office and waiting room; operating room, lavatory; electricity; private home. 222 West 72d St. Columbus 9294.

Attractive private office in 34th floor Liberty Tower, overlooking Hudson; low rent. Call Room 2,410, 55 Liberty St., corner Nassau.

BASEMENT NEAR 5TH AV., good location; suitable for tea room or any clean business. 6 East 36th.

FINE LOFT, 11 EAST 22D ST.
Light, 27x100, adjoining Broadway, $1,200. AMES, 26 West 31st St. Brokers protected.

FINE, LIGHT LOFT,
380 West 56th St., nr. Broadway, 25x90; $60. AMES, 26 West 31st St., (or No. 362.)

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Factory building wanted, well lighted, for about 60 sewing machines and workroom, outskirts New York or Brooklyn, on white goods, female help; state class of building, dimensions, with or without heat and power, where located, rent, full particulars by letter, otherwise no reply. Private Party, 206 Broadway, Brooklyn.

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In the lower 70s, near Central Park West, handsomely furnished dwelling to rent for season or year; immediate possession; 5 bedrooms, 4 servants', four baths; $400 month. Phone 6981 Madison.

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259 West 83d St.—5-story American basement, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets; electric light; superior house in every particular; caretaker in house. ERICKSON, 1,476 B'way. Tel. 8953 Columbus.

Attractive big house, 10 rooms, bath, steam heat; will redecorate; $660 year. 5 Washington Terrace, 149th, near Amsterdam Av.

162D ST., 550 WEST.
10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
W. D. Morgan, agt., 3,573 Broadway (147th.)

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$25 a month; beautiful Winter home by the ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath; ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 W. 34th St., New York City.

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Furnished seven to nine room house or apartment for Winter, in New Rochelle. Apply G. C. Bradley, 290 Clinton St., Brooklyn, giving telephone number.

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52D ST., 55 EAST.—Large, unusual, and interesting apartment; three rooms and bath.

52D ST., 55 EAST.—Small two-room bachelor apartment in most attractive house.

81ST, 75 East, (northwest corner Park Av.) —An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.

APARTMENTS, 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Selzas Co., 507 5th Av. 4320 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished.
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Gentleman's well appointed apartment, (for one or two,) three large rooms and bath, service, (breakfast if desired,) private residence, best section Murray Hill. Phone 723 Murray Hill before 10:30 or after 6 P. M.

HANDSOMELY furnished apartment, 3 rooms, 3 baths, 3 bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, $400 per month. A B 96 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

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SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
TWO ROOMS.....$1,000
THREE ROOMS, $1,600. Complete service.

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47TH, 132 WEST. (Felix Portland.)—Desirable suites, 2 rooms, bath; extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; American-European plan.

59TH ST, 38 WEST.
2, 3 room apartment; $1,200 upward.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Magnificent suite, three rooms, kitchenette, electricity, telephone; $30 weekly.

80'S.—8 rooms, three baths, handsomely furnished; ideal Winter apartment; 4 master bedrooms; sublet, Winter, longer. Columbus 3974.

56TH SUBWAY.—Southern, western exposure, 6 rooms, 2 baths; furnished with artistic completeness; immediate possession. Gray, Columbus 3974.

100TH, 216 WEST.—7 rooms and 2 baths, southern exposure; modern building; every room sunny. S. E. Cor. Broadway; Apt 12C. S. H. Huyt.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Attractively furnished, sunny seven-room elevator apartment, three large master bedrooms; near Broadway. Apt. 62.

122D, 523 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Beautiful two-room front suite; newly decorated; all conveniences; select elevator apartment; suitable for two; $8; also large rooms. 5550 Morningside. Ext. 67. Mapes.

127TH, 142 WEST.—Owner will sublet conveniently arranged, luxuriously furnished 8-room apartment; every modern convenience; central location; snap; $85; references essential. Care Huntington.

178TH, (west side.)—Bachelor, gentile, would share 5-room apartment with congenial gentleman; $25 per month. A 145 Times.

A. A.—Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $80 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; connections, lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 618. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d, Room 106.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1480.

ATTRACTIVE CORNER APARTMENT. Seven rooms, river view; subway entrance; beautifully furnished. 601 W. 168th.

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ELEGANT APARTMENT AT BARGAIN. Riverside Drive.—Seven rooms, two baths, all outside; responsible persons. Audubon 5756.

FURNISHED 3 TO 12 ROOMS FOR WINTER SEASON OR YEARLY LEASE, $75 TO $1,000 MONTHLY. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. Fredk L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall, Bryant 4185.

HANDSOMELY AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED APARTMENT, 6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. Includes baby grand Knabe piano and handsome silver; immediate possession; West 58th St.; rent $400. Phone 6981 Madison Sq.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartments to let; choice localities; all sizes. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

NORTHERN AV., 68, (corner 180th St.)—Attractive, outside four-room apartment; view of Hudson; $30; call 10 to 2 or evenings. Allen; telephone 9230 St. Nicholas.

OPPORTUNITIES—Furnished sublet apartments, long or short leases, $125 upward. J. Wickliffe Gray, specialist, 289 West 81d. Columbus 3974.

THE WILSONIA.

225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN.

Two-room, bath, furnished apartment; really large rooms; telephone; sunlight; private home. 222 West 72d St.

WEST END AV., 840.—Exceptionally desirable furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; season, longer. King, or Vanderbilt 1450.

WILL rent beautiful 5-room apartment, 70's; new building; handsomely furnished; 6 months, longer. Details, Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

107TH ST., 15 EAST.—Unfurnished apartment, eight rooms and bath; extra maid's room; third floor, front, east; $1,500. Apply Superintendent.

137 EAST 34TH ST.
Two rooms, bath; steam, electricity; $40. AMES, 26 West 31st St.

55TH, 11 EAST. (Opposite St. Regis.)—Apartment of exceptional charm and distinction for desirable tenant; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

69TH, 328 EAST.—Parlor floor private house; suitable for business or couple.

86TH, 50 EAST.—Studio rooms for rent; very large and light. C 218 Times.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,018, (73d.)—Kitchenette, large, modern two, three rooms, $45-$60; fashionable neighborhood. 5th Av. stage, east.

Madison Av., 1,062.—Beautiful 3-room apartment; modern improvements; reasonable rent. Meyer.

173 MADISON AV., between 33d and 34th Sts., non-housekeeping apartment of 2 and 3 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light, telephone; rental, $60, with service. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Unfurnished—West Side.

1,945 SEVENTH AV., (117th.)
Seven large, light rooms, bath, steam, electricity, hall service; rent $65.
AMES, 26 West 31st St., or premises.

61ST, 106 WEST.—Eight all sunny rooms; modern; elevator apartment.

72D, 105 WEST.—A few exceptional five-room front corner apartments. W. A. Barhour. Telephone Columbus 8881.

84TH, 21 WEST.—Seven fine rooms, bath, excellent neighborhood, near Park, $55.

130-2 W. 34TH, ADJOINING BROADWAY. Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $35-$45. AMES, 26 W. 31ST, OR PREMISES.

180TH, 660 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—The Swampscott; high-class elevator apartments; extra large, light rooms; five rooms, $42; six rooms, corner, $60. Apply to superintendent, on premises.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
274-6 W. 19th; 5-6 light rooms, $45-$50.
AMES, 26 W. 31st, or Superintendent.

FOR SUBLET APARTMENTS of from 5 to 10 rooms, consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 175th St.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,
$25 to $45 a Month.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION,
Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 25th St.

LAUREL COURT, 552 WEST 141ST ST. Elevator, day and night service; showers; mail chutes; seven rooms, $65.

VERY LIGHT AND AIRY.

THE CHESTERSHIRE, 570 West 188d St.—1½ blocks from 181st St. subway station; 7-room doctor's apartment, $55; also 7 and 6 room apartments. Superintendent on premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,
234-238 West 21st St.

Modern elevator apartments for refined families, all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
One Corner Apartment on first floor of eleven rooms,
And one of ten rooms.

To sublet until October, 1918.—At 345 West 88th St., 8 rooms, 3 baths; all outside, facing south. Apply M. Morsn. Supt.

8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS,
very high-class elevator apartment house, at most moderate rent.
330 WEST 113TH ST.
'Phone office, Morningside 8240.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted—Furnished apartment, three rooms, kitchen or kitchenette, living room; must be large elevator or first floor, between 34th and 59th Sts., East preferred. Answer, stating monthly price. A 135 Times.

Well furnished outside apartment, about 4 rooms, between 42d and 110th Sts.; about $50 monthly; give details. Responsible, A 91 Times.

Handsomely furnished apartment of 6 or 7 rooms, 4 months, possibly longer; price secondary consideration; Park Av. section preferred. Banker, 108 Times.

APARTMENT for 6 months, 4 or 5 rooms, neighborhood of Central Park and East 81st St., by responsible tenant. M. Ellison, Seymour Hotel, 50 W. 45th St.

WANTED, by family three adults, apartment 5 rooms, completely, comfortably furnished, from November until June; shower, elevator, electricity, above 72d St. A 87 Times.

CLIENTS waiting for high-class furnished apartments; choice localities. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS and houses wanted for clients willing to pay $200 to $1,000 monthly. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

SUPERIOR TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS. SEND PARTICULARS. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, well-furnished apartments, all sizes; responsible, desirable tenants waiting. Frederick L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

7 or 8 light rooms, well furnished, 5 to 6 months, $125 to $150 per month, by responsible party, west side, between 70th and 112th. L. F., 288 Amsterdam Av. Col. 2467.

Want furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 7 months; highest references. $350 to $500 month. Telephone Vanderbilt 1452.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Party gentlemen desire furnished apartment, five-six rooms, west side; moderate; give price, full particulars; references. C 378 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS WANTED, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS WANTED, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St.

PHYSICIAN wishes furnished parlor floor; write particulars. A. X., 47 Times.

Unfurnished.

TWO ADULTS, mother, daughter, desire four-room modern apartment, south of 125th St., West; moderate rent. Write "Huntington," 143 West 127th.

WANTED—To sublet to May 1, 1917, six-room apartment below 59th St.; state rent and particulars. X 240 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive, well-furnished rooms; southern exposure; elevator apartment. Apt. 4th Floor East.

31ST, (corner Lexington.)—Attractive double, single room, elevator apartment, gentlemen; references. Lexington 1a.

34TH ST., 40 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity; $4; another, $2.50; telephone.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, bright, comfortable room; open fireplace; large closets; breakfast if desired.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large rooms, southern exposure; adjoining bath; beat; phone; references.

60TH ST., 41 EAST.—Small room, southern exposure; bath adjoining; gentlemen only.

68TH, 223 EAST.—Large, elegant room, in a doctor's house, for steady occupant.

70TH ST., (vicinity 5th Av.)—Private family offers accommodations to exclusive women; rooms single, en suite; meals optional. Particulars, Leland, 1 West 34th St.

MADISON AV., 529.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath; phone; electricity.

West Side.

11TH, 124 WEST.—Large and small rooms, quiet house; moderate rent.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, bath, $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

50TH ST., 38 WEST, (Telephone Circle 179.)—Rooms with private baths, en suite or single, for gentlemen of refinement appreciating comfortable, well-kept environment; furnished or unfurnished.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Magnificent suite, three rooms, kitchenette, electricity, telephone, $20 weekly.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; exceptionally desirable; telephone, electricity.

71ST, 242 WEST.—Very desirable room, adjoining bath, private family, for single gentleman; unquestionable references exchanged.

71ST ST, 221 WEST.—Room, bath; another near bath; warm; breakfast optional; private residence.

72D, 58 WEST.—Near subway, "L"; private family; attractive rooms; shower, electricity; reasonable; elevator. Apt. 7. Columbus 3588.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large front room; private bath; shower; electricity; quiet; refinement.

72D, 222 WEST.—Really large rooms, baths; fully furnished; telephone; private home.

73D, 158 WEST.—Medium front room, adjoining bath; near subway, elevated; references.

75TH, 181 WEST.—Attractive room, refined surroundings, for business man; electricity, elevator, telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath, electric light; private house; references; owner.

77TH, 160 WEST. — Attractive, large room; twin beds; suitable two gentlemen; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, modern room, newly furnished; southern exposure; private residence.

77TH, 64 WEST.—2 outside connecting rooms, well furnished; near Central Park. Leonard.

78TH, 118 WEST.—An accurately clean room, with sun parlor; kitchenette privileges; references; telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive, large, warm front rooms; running water; telephone; reception room.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large, small, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; references.

80TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in apartment, for bachelor.

82D ST., 8 WEST.
Desirable small rooms; telephone; all conveniences.

84TH ST.—Rooms for bachelors; private high-class apartment. Phone 471d Schuyler. 8-10.

84TH, 31 WEST. — Unusual 3d-floor room, with private bath; tray breakfast served.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, suitable two; electricity, improvements; breakfast.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; continuous hot water; home cooking; telephone.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Private home, bachelors; medium sunny front room, adjoining bath.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; kitchenette.

89TH, 330 WEST. — Handsomely appointed house, opening; large, medium rooms; telephone; references.

90TH, 68 WEST.—Private house; attractive rooms, running water, all conveniences; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house; large room; $7; front parlor, connecting bedroom, $8.

93D, 251 WEST.—Sitting room and alcove bedroom; southern exposure; steam heat; electricity. Crane.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished double, single rooms; board optional; convenient "L" subway.

94TH ST., 319 WEST.—Desirable large single room; private family; in modern elevator apartment; gentlemen. Franklin, 8383 River.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Furnished room in private house, occupied by owner.

95TH, 125 WEST. — Medium, large rooms; everything new; one flight; reasonable. Riverside 9065.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Beautiful front suite, single rooms, newly furnished; high-class elevator apartment. Cowan, 3N.

95TH, 172 WEST.—Large and small rooms; convenient to subway.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished front room; bath; telephone; gentlemen; $6.

104TH ST., 65 WEST.—Elegant front suite; suitable two gentlemen; private family. Kennedy.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom in family of two; high-class apartment; near Broadway, 10th Av. Helm.

106TH, 170 WEST.—Sunny back parlor; electricity, water; single, front; $3. Riverside 5589.

105TH, 217 WEST.—Large and small rooms; bath; homelike; moderate. Prehn.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Handsome front suite; lavatory, every modern convenience; reasonable. Apt. 5.

109TH, 212 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single, en suite; overlooking Hudson; seventh floor, front; $6-$8.

111TH, 545 WEST. (Apartment 1E.)—Excellent home for business men. Morningside 989.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; three windows; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Large outside room, handsomely furnished, shower; $35 month. Johnston, 9A.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished room, adjoining bath, suitable two gentlemen; twin beds; refined private apartment; near Columbia campus; family two adults; references required. Seen 2 to 5. Wimlow.

115TH, 430 WEST.—Opposite college; warm, sunny, outside rooms; subway. Apt. 53.

119TH, 601 WEST, (49 Claremont Av.)—Outside room, well furnished; opposite Columbia; between Broadway and Riverside.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Two large, beautiful outside rooms and kitchen; $60; references.

122D, 620 WEST, (Apt. 44.) Riverside Drive. —Elegant parlor and bedroom; sunshine; permanent gentleman preferred; private family two.

137TH, 612 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; southern exposure, modern conveniences; subway. Keating.

142D, 605 WEST.—Attractive outside room, overlooking Riverside; high class; elevator. Scott.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large room, Hudson view, $6; convenient location; elevator. 2B.

FLOOR, including two rooms, bath with each; private American family; West End Av., near 76th St. C 223 Times Annex.

QUIET, outside, top-floor room; not more than three-fourths of a mile from Columbia University. A 122 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Outside, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 33.

WEST END, 672, (93d.)—Attractive suites, single rooms; all conveniences; meals connected.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large and small front r

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Indications of a disturbance apprently off the Florida Coast, although the exact location and intensity are still unknown, caused northeast storm warnings to be ordered continued at 10 o'clock tonight from Savannah to Jacksonville, and strong northeast winds, probably reaching moderate gale force Wednesday off the Georgia and North Florida Coasts, were predicted.

Caution was again advised for vessels sailing South Atlantic waters.

There were also indication of another disturbance a short distance south of the Island of Jamaica.

Southeast storm warnings were likewise ordered at the same hour for Lakes Michigan and Huron and on Lake Erie from Cleveland to Detroit.

There has been a general and decided fall in pressure over the central portion of the country, with a southwestern disturbance of rapidly increasing intensity over Iowa, moving northeast and southeast.

The Canadian disturoance of Monday night is also moving eastward toward Hudson Bay, and marked high pressure prevails generally to the westward of the two disturbances.

General rains have fallen in the Plains States, the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, and the southwest upper lake region and some snow in Western Nebraska, Eastern Colorado, and Southeastern Wyoming. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

Temperatures have not changed decidedly in any locality, and do not differ greatly from the seasonal average.

There will be rain Wednesday in the Lower Ohio Valley and the lake region, extending Wednesday night or Thursday into Tennessee and the East Gulf States, the Upper Ohio Valley, the north portion of the Middle Atlantic districts, and into New England. There also will be rain along the South Atlantic Coast, reaching the North Carolina coast by Thursday. The weather will be fair Thursday in the upper lake and west lower lake region and the Lower Ohio Valley.

It will be somewhat warmer Wednesday in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and colder Wednesday night and Thursday in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and colder Thursday in the East Gulf States.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate northeast and east, with fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, strong northeast; rain over south portion.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Wednesday, rain at night or Thursday.

New Jersey—Fair Wednesday, warmer west; Thursday fair south, rain north.

New England—Fair Wednesday; Thursday probably rain.

Western New York—Rain Wednesday afternoon or night and probably Thursday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Warmer Wednesday, rain at night or Thursday, except generally fair southeast.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	39	46	4 P. M.	53	61
6 A. M.	39	46	8 P. M.	50	58
9 A. M.	42	49	9 P. M.	45	55
12 M.	46	57	11 P. M.	43	52

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 53; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 52.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 49; at 8 P. M. it was 56. Maximum temperature, 61 degrees at 4:30 P. M.; minimum, 35 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 49 per cent. at 8 A. M., 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.33 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.36 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
2:15—300 E. 31 St.;	Daniel Reeves	Slight
3:30—9 Av. and 54 St., (street car);	N. Y. Railways	$100
5:15—74 Bowery		Slight
5:20—56 Beekman St.;	Superior Press Co.	$1,000
7:45—172 W. 48 St.;	Felix Columba	Slight
10:10—302 E. 27 St.;	B. Johnson	Slight
10:45—400 E. Houston St.;	A. Smith	Slight
P. M.		
12:01—43 Vandewater St.;	Frank Contastates	Slight
12:20—291 4 Av.;	Harry Danst	Slight
1:10—403 Grand St.;	Ray Rosea	Slight
3:35—692 3 Av.;	John Adolph	Slight
3:55—325 E. 39 St.;	Mary Mersick	Slight
4:00—240 Chrystie St.;	Angelo Lacoro	Slight
4:50—71 Cherry St.;	Vienna Ice Cream Co.	Slight
5:15—409 W. 15 St.;	Nat. Biscuit Co.	Slight
5:35—111 Grove St.;	not given	Slight
6:08—251 W. 21 St.;	Nora Connoly	Slight
6:45—133 E. 86 St.;	not given	Slight
6:55—1,910 Prospect Av., (auto.);	Hand Schroeder	Slight
7:36—676 Hudson St.;	Atlantic Beef Co.	Slight
7:50—737 Lexington Av.;	Freedman Dyeing Co.	$500
8:10—427 E. 52 St.;	A. Ochen	None
11:50—2,430 University Av., (tree in vacant lot)		Not given

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for title examiner, Grade 2, will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 8. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; technical, 6. A qualifying physical examination will be held. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 14 an examination for assistant in warehouse investigation, for men only, to fill four vacancies in the office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,400 per annum. As a result of this examination four registers will be established, one of those who have had warehouse experience in connection with grain, one in tobacco, one in cotton, and one in wool. The applicant should indicate in his application the register for which he desires to be considered. The duties of these positions will be to assist in conducting investigations of grain, tobacco, cotton, and wool warehouses and in the inspection, classification, and registration of these warehouses. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, practical experience, and thesis or discussion. At least three years' responsible experience in the management of a warehouse handling the product indicated by the selection of the register for which the applicant desires to be considered during the period of five years immediately preceding the examination is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

John R. Tildsley, Principal of the High School of Commerce, has been named by a majority of the members of the Committee on Nominations of the Board of Education to succeed the late John H. Haaren as Associate Superintendent. The appointment to this position will be made by the Board of Education at today's meeting. Other candidates are District Supts. Grace C. Strachan, who is backed by practically every important woman teachers' organization; William J. O'Shea, Charles W. Lyon, John Dwyer, and Edward W. Stitt. Dr. Tildsley is a graduate of Princeton University. In 1906 he became Principal of De Witt Clinton High School, and upon the death of Dr. Shepard he was transferred as Principal to the High School of Commerce. There is no woman in the Board of Superintendents.

Mayor Mitchel has appointed Professor Howard C. McBain of Columbia University as a member of the Board of Education to succeed Raymond B. Fosdick, resigned, and Alfred C. Wessmann of Forest Hills, Queens, to succeed John P. Benson, resigned. Mr. Wessmann is a book manufacturer at 331 West Thirty-seventh Street, Manhattan.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn Evening High School for Men on Friday evening, Congressman John J. Delaney will be the guest of honor. The meeting will be in the lecture hall of the Boys' High School, Marcy Avenue and Madison Street, and will open at 7:45 P. M. An election of officers and a Board of Governors will take place. A new President in place of A. E. Kellogg, a Vice President in place of Harry Rose, a Treasurer in place of W. L. Schwelkert, and a Secretary in place of H. J. Dybinski, as well as a Board of Governors of four, will be elected. Chairman W. L. Schwelkert has arranged an unusual program for the evening. Register E. T. O'Loughlin of Brooklyn will also speak.

The first of a series of campaign meetings took place on Monday in the old gymnasium at Hunter College. The Presidential candidates of the Democratic, Republican, Socialist, and Prohibition Parties presented their cases—Gold-man Goldman speaking as Mr. Wilson, Emma Strauss as Mr. Hughes, Miss Ida Weinheimer as Mr. Benson, and Ruth Fosdick as Mr. Henley. Every day through to Nov. 6 speeches will be made in support of each candidate. On Election Day a vote will be taken. The result will be announced on Wednesday at the General Assembly.

Professor Dawson of the History Department of Hunter College, President of the New York State History Teachers' Association, is preparing the program for the meetings of the association at Buffalo on Nov. 27, 28, and 29. The discussion will attempt to turn attention from theoretical history and civics toward the history and civics of the locality in which the school in question stands. At a joint meeting of librarians, teachers of history, and teachers of English on Nov. 29, Professor Dawson will speak on "The History Teacher's View of English Teaching."

The Spanish teachers of the city held their first meeting last Saturday at the Hotel Marlborough. An association was formed, and the following officers were elected: President—Lawrence A. Wilkins, De Witt Clinton High School; Vice President—Dr. Alfred Coester, Commercial High School; Treasurer—Miss Herlinda Smithers, Bay Ridge High School; Corresponding Secretary—Max A. Loria, De Witt Clinton High School.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. — Resignations of National Guard officers accepted: 1st Lt. H. J. Pond, 8th Inf., Massachusetts; 1st Lt. R. R. Heald, 4th Inf., Nebraska; 1st Lt. W. F. Perkins, 5th Inf., Maryland; Capt. J. B. Sosnowski, 31st Inf., Michigan; 2d Lt. H. F. Parish, 3d Inf., Pennsylvania; Capt. C. W. Floyd, 74th Inf., New York; 1st Lt. G. T. Strodl, M. C., New York; 2d Lt. W. C. Wallace, 1st Cav., Illinois; 1st Lt. M. W. Sargent, 4th Inf., New Jersey; Capt. F. W. Rice, M. C., New York; also following: 1st Lt. C. A. Tetrault, M. R. C., and 1st Lt. W. L. Wilkinson, M. R. C.

Capt. R. B. Powers, Q. M. C., will report to Col. F. B. Jones, 7th Inf., President of an army retiring board at Ft. Bliss, Texas, for examination by the board.

Capt. S. Mac. Decker, retired, is relieved from duty as assistant to Quartermaster, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will report to commanding officer of that post for duty as Quartermaster, and in addition will assume charge of construction work at Columbus Barracks, relieving Lt. Col. D. W. Arnold, retired, who will proceed to Chicago for duty as assistant to Depot Quartermaster.

Col. T. B. Duncan, Cav., now attached to 9th Cav., is assigned thereto.

Capt. J. G. Hoit, C. A. C., will report in person to Brig. Gen. W. L. Sibert, President of an army retiring board at the Presidio of San Fran., for examination by the board.

Name of Maj. A. H. Martin, Inf., to detached list, Oct. 26, and name of Maj. H. B. Nelson, Inf., removed. Maj. Nelson is assigned to 3d Inf.

Name of Capt. L. L. Roach, 6th Inf., to detached list, Nov. 2, and name of Capt. C. McLaughlin, Inf., removed. Capt. McLaughlin is relieved from duty with Oregon N. G., Nov. 1, is assigned to 7th Inf., and will join that regiment upon expiration of present leave.

1st Lt. N. G. Finch, Sig. Corps, from duty in Philippine Dept. to United States on first transport and report by telegraph to Adjutant General of army for orders.

Advancement to grade of Major on Retired List, to date from June 3, of Capt. T. M. Moody, retired, is announced.

Maj. J. P. Harbeson, 21st Inf., to Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, sick.

Orders of Oct. 9, relating to Col. I. W. Littell, Q. M. C., amended to direct him to proceed to Canal Zone by steamer of a commercial line, or army transport, from New York during month of November on business pertaining to construction work, then to his station.

Advancement to grade of Major on retired list, to date from June 3, of Capt. J. O. Adams, retired, is announced.

Maj. N. F. Ramsey, Ord. Dept., from duty in office of the Chief of Ord., about Oct. 25, then to Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, for duty.

Following 1st Lts. of Sig. Corps will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept. for station and duty; E. W. Hall, H. R. Odell, R. E. Anderson, J. H. Hinemon, Jr., C. H. Corlett, R. H. Coles, and C. N. Sawyer.

First Lt. E. L. Franklin, Sig. Corps, to Ft. Sam Houston for duty, Southern Dept.

Following 1st Lts. of Sig. Corps will proceed on first transport to San Francisco and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the army for orders: E. A. Lohman, H. Brinkotter, H. C. Vanderveer, and R. M. Jones.

Maj. T. L. Rhoades, M. C., now on leave at Boyertown, Penn., proceed at once to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and assume command of that hospital until arrival of Col. C. M. Gandy, M. C.

Capt. L. H. McKinlay, 7th F. A., from further duty at Military Acad., and upon expiration of leave granted Oct. 5 will join his regiment.

Maj. G. B. Pittsbury, Corps of Engrs., will make an inspection of the company of Engrs. of the State of California, at Los Angeles, and will report by letter to Chief of Militia Bureau for instructions in regard thereto.

Leaves: 1st Lt. W. D. Sherwood, M. C., New York N. G., 10 days' extension; Capt. H. S. Walsh, F. A., 2 months; 1st Lt. W. H. Geary, cav., 4 days; Major J. F. Ramsey, Ord. Dept., 1 month, and Capt. J. W. N. Schulz, Corps. of Engrs., 2 months.

Navy.

Lt. Commander R. C. Davis commissioned from Aug. 29.

Lt. (j. g.) Causey from command Division 2, submarine force, Atlantic Fleet, to command the K-5 and Division 4, submarine force, Atlantic Fleet.

Jr. Gde. Lts. S. D. McCaughey, the Vermont, to the Seale, and R. C. Lee to the Arizona.

Dental Surgeons F. L. Morey, Mare Island Yard to Tutuila, Samoa Station, and E. E. Harris, Tutuila, to Mare Island Yard.

Chief Bosns. J. J. Holden, receiving ship at Boston, to the Kearsarge, and E. J. Norcott, the Kearsrge, to temp. duty, Navy Dept.

Chief Gunner C. B. Balson, the Vestal, to Asiatic Station, via December transport.

Gunners A. De Somer, the Hancock, to the Vestal, and S. A. Farrell to temp. duty, works Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chief Mach. J. J. Fuller, the Charleston, home, wait orders.

Pay Clks. A. D. Turner, Washington Yard, to the Hancock and N. E. Disbrew, the Hancock, to Washington Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—Baltimore, Duncan, L-2, and L-8 at Boston; Benham and Reid at Newport; Bnffalo at Mazatlan; Charleston at Cristobal; Culgoa at San Domingo City; L-9, L-10, L-11, and Ozark at Rappahannock Spit; Montana at Napeague Bay; Nevada at Hampton Roads; Patapsco at Norfolk; Prairie at Portau-Prince, and the San Francisco at Portsmouth, N. H.

Sailed.—Amnen, Whitestone Landing for Newport; Jacob Jones and Wadsworth, Newport for Buzzards Bay, and the Rowan, Newport to sea.

The Naumee was placed in commission at New York Yard Oct. 23.

The L-1 will be put in to sea from Boston yesterday as published.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments: 4 P. M., Oct. 25, Patrol. F. F. Long, 81 to 5, assig. to bicycle duty on. H. T. Hesus, 165 to 255. J. Ehrhardt, 255 to 165.

Temporary assignments—Inspectors J. Daly, 4 I. D., to command 3 I. D., in addition to his own, 4 days, 10 A. M., Oct. 25.

To training school from precincts indicated, 30 days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 25: Lieuts. B. McGovern, 10; G. H. Merritt, 33; J. A. Howard, 156; J. F. Thompson, 32; R. Specht, 43. Sergts. J. J. Murphy, 7; J. W. Seaton, 28; F. Sprague, 35; A. Newman, 31; J. G. Stephenson, 74; G. E. Kreutzer, 15; T. S. Robinson, 29; M. Bollas, 43; J. Colgan, 62. Patrol. C. Comolli and M. Mannion, 39, to training school, 30 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 25; F. Long, 278, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Police Com., 30 days, 9 A. M., Oct. 25.

Leave of absence (with full pay) Inspector J. S. Bolan, 3 I. D., 4 days, 10 A. M., Oct. 25, to be delucted from vacation.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergt. C. A. Turner, 168, 2 P. M., Oct. 14, to 12 M., Oct. 16. Patrol. H. Bolger, 74, 3:25 P. M., Sept. 25, during disability. J. M. Bunte, 278, 7 A. M., Sept. 7, to noon, Sept. 25.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. J. Tuite, 38.

Fire Department.

Retired on their own applications, 8 A. M. Nov. 1: Capt. W. B. Nerney, Eng. 214, on an annual pension of $1,250; Lieut. M. J. Fitzgerald, Eng. 259, on an annual pension of $1,050.

The following will be directed to report to Firm. Is. gr. W. H. Breuer, at the 7th Reg. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow: J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 39; C. A. Spangenberg, Eng. 234. J. J. D'Arcy, Eng. 96; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 60; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 63; W. Klein, No. 1, Eng. 72; W. Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; F. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; H. C. Stein, Eng. 94; Lieut. Patrick, Eng. 217; Lieut. Cummins, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; F. M. Munn, Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; E. A. Woolley, (2d sec.,) Eng. 284; A. D. Engs, Eng. 290; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; Lieut. Unrath, H. & L. 40; T. T. McGrath, H. & L. 45; A. J. Muif, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 112; G. Olsen, H. & L. 124; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, II. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Special leaves: Lieut. W. J. Mulvey, Eng. 47, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 27; Eng. of Steamer G. J. Hublitz, Eng. 95, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 26; Firem. 1st gr. J. Kennedy, No. 1, Eng. 95, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 25.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

LAVENBURG, Mrs. AMELIA. (May 19, 1915.) total estate, $1,580,788, of which $665,934 was her individual estate and $924,565 her interest in the estate of Simon Lavenburg. The bulk of the estate went to relatives. Her only realty was 18 East Forty-ninth Street, worth $95,000. She had stock worth $513,812, the largest holding being 2,500 shares of Pullman stock, worth $382,187. The largest holding inherited under the will of Simon Lavenburg was 2,500 shares of Consolidated Gas, worth $246,000.

REISINGER, HUGO, importer, 11 Broadway. (Sept. 28, 1914.) net estate, $532,125. Assets were: Garage, 245 West Sixty-eighth Street, appraised at $22,800; personalty; furniture, and household effects, $21,575; automobiles, $1,500; jewelry, $5,700; portrait of decedent by A. Zorn, $2,000; portrait of decedent and G. Meichsner, $3,000; other odd paintings, $550; books, $2,062; life insurance, $25,187; mortgages, $1,583; collection of paintings, $174,705; claims due decedent, $11,695; stocks and bonds, $162,461; capital invested in business of Hugo Reisinger at 11 Broadway, appraised at $288,681. The largest holding of stock was 1,000 shares of Linde Air Products Company common, appraised at $140,000, and 150 shares Linde Air Products Company preferred, appraised at $15,000.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ENGRAVERS.—First-class engravers wanted for letter and monogram work on silver; in city near New York; permanent employment with long-established firm, in new factory, with best sanitary, ventilating, and lighting conditions; highest wage scale to first-class men. X 239 Times Annex.

FEEDERS.—Press feeders wanted for galley cutting and creasing presses. Apply 9-1:30, Bush Terminal Emp. Bureau, Inc., 4,010 2d Av., between 39th-41st, Brooklyn.

FOREMAN, experienced, to run novelty curtain factory; able to repair all kinds of machinery and handle all help; state details and salary expected. Curtains, 169 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN.—A day foreman, also a night foreman wanted for a first-class garage on upper west side. Apply at office, Room 51, 2 Columbus Circle.

INSTRUMENT MAKER
for high-grade work on electrical apparatus; steady employment and opportunity for advancement. Call 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

JUNIORS

Wanted at Wanamaker's; 14 to 18 years of age; steady position with chance of advancement. Apply Messenger Office, basement, New Building.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS,
All-around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted by a large manufacturing company, designers with experience in the design of electrical apparatus particularly, switchboards, circuit breakers, and control apparatus. X 242 Times Annex.

NURSE attendent, or orderly for an institution; pay, $24.50 monthly. Call at 146 East 28th St., New York, tonight at 8 o'clock for personal interview.

OFFICE WORK.—College graduate, engineering, under 35, for general office work in this city preparatory to work in Orient; permanent position; old firm; state qualifications; all correspondence confidential. A 139 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted in law office. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, N 208 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Must be hustler; hours, 9 to 6, salary, $6 to start. C 367 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—$4 per week; references; call morning. Room 615, 366 Broadway.

POLISHER for brass and iron. Call at The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, Prince Bay, Staten Island, New York.

SALESMAN wanted by house of international reputation; clean-cut, energetic man who is selling specialties and executive ability, can earn rapid promotion; commission, with drawing account. Address, in confidence, "International," T 100 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.

New York Banking House wants a salesman with clientele to sell public utility bonds and preferred stock in New York and vicinity. Must give references. Unusual opportunity for worker who has a following of security buyers. Salary and commission. N 210 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, high-grade, with integrity and perseverance; must be well dressed; permanent position and big opportunity for right man; references required; commission basis. Write for appointment. A 114 Times.

SALESMEN Wanted.—Prefer men with some knowledge of automobiles; good chance for live, educated salesmen; permanent position; salary or commission basis. Call mornings, 649 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn; near Atlantic Av. subway.

SALESMAN.—Active and aggressive man to interview manufacturers for an established concern; very liberal commissione; appearance absolutely essential; advertising experience valuable. Room 807, 96 Warren St.

SALESMAN.—Live wire, aggressive, 28-35; accustomed to dealing with big people; advertising experience preferred, but essential; A1 references to qualify as district manager; salary. Sales Manager, A 136 Times.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated, clean-cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; advance against commission. D 94 Times.

SALESMEN.—Want few experienced salesmen for sound proposition; commission basis. Call Wednesday, 2 to 4, Room 1,202, 729 7th Av.

SALESMAN.—Automobile pleasure; popular price; unusual opportunity; drawing account against commission when ability is proved. P. O. Box 36, Station N, New York.

SALESMEN, calling on boys' clothing manufacturers, to handle line of novelty collars for boys' suits; commission basis. M 822 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—To sell high class line of buttons to waist and dress manufacturers on commission. Lesser Bros., 417 East 102d.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone Street.

SALESMEN on high-class specialty; salary or commission, with drawing account to those who qualify. N 210 Times Downtown.

SEVERAL YOUNG MEN wanted, about 21 years of age, who are quick and accurate at figures. Address T. L. S., Station V.

SILK STOCK CLERK.—Experienced; only one accustomed to handling high-class silk and waiting on store trade need apply. Address Stock, 276 Times.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42ND STREET,
have a vacancy for a bright young man to assist in their Window Dresser's Department. Apply after 9 A. M. at Employes' Entrance, W. 43rd St., near 5th Avenue.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man; salary to start, $7 week. W. V. Darling Co., 54 Franklin St.

STOCK CLERK, &c.—Young man wanted, good appearance, wholesale kid glove house as stock clerk, fill orders, &c. Address, stating salary expected, Wholesale Gloves, A 128 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted to handle motor securities; live leads furnished men expected to develop leads also; commission basis; established house, with salesmen on same basis making high compensation. Bring reference and apply between 1 and 4 P. M., Room 917, 15 Broad St., New York City.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Live men wanted by established firm; leads furnished; liberal commission and active, vigorous co-operation. Address X 200 Times Annex.

STOREROOM KEEPER, familiar with manufacturing machinery line; understands shipping and receiving; salary $10 per week, with positive increase in short time if satisfactory. M 332 Times Downtown.

STRIPER on high-grade japanned castings, call at The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, Prince Bay, Staten Island, New York.

SUPERINTENDENT.

A MAN OF BIG CAPACITY TO TAKE COMPLETE SUPERVISING CHARGE OF THE SERVICE BUILDING OF A LARGE FURNITURE AND DECORATIVE ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS CITY. ABLE, BY EXPERIENCE AND CLEVERNESS, TO DOMINATE A FORCE OF 150 MEN. MUST INSTALL SYSTEMS OF CONTROL; AN EFFICIENT ORGANIZER WHERE HE WOULD BE ENTIRELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EXECUTING AND DELIVERING OF ORDERS NECESSARY TO A VERY LARGE BUSINESS; MUST BE A WORKER WITH AMBITION TO MAKE A FINE POSITION FOR HIMSELF; SALARY TO BEGIN $60 WEEKLY, WITH AMPLE ADVANCE AFTER FIRST YEAR, IF HE PROVES THE MAN FOR THE JOB.

WRITE, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE, &C., TO

EFFICIENT, A 126 TIMES.

SWITCHBOARD TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted in hardware store; hours, 7:30-8 P. M.; state salary and experience. S. T., 219 Times.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY CO.

APPLY AT 217 EAST 65TH.

ELECTRIC AND IRON TRACK WORKERS.

GOOD WAGES AND STEADY WORK.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced young man; salary $40 month to start. Address, with full particulars, A 104 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TRAVELING AUDITOR.—With a large industrial corporation; essential that applicants shall have experience with large machine shop operations and factory cost accounting, as well as usual experience required with long-established firm; in new factory, with best sanitary, ventilating, and lighting conditions; highest wage scale to first-class men. X 239 Times Annex.

TUTOR, resident; out of city; college graduate; two years' experience; elementary algebra, Latin, and German. Drawer 1, Bronxville, New York.

WANTED.

MOTORMEN

and

CONDUCTORS.

Permanent Positions.

Good Runs.

Pay while breaking in.

Apply at office of

THIRD AVE. RY. CO.!

130th St. & 3rd Ave.

Office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Sundays included.

WATCHMAKERS, high-grade, wanted in city near New York; permanent employment with long-established firm in new factory with best sanitary, ventilating, and lighting conditions; highest wage scale to first-class men. X 237 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN TO LEARN
PUBLISHING BUSINESS.

A leading New York City technical publishing house, which systematically trains employees for its executive positions, invites applications from men under 30, for department openings. Letters must be in applicant's handwriting, stating age, business experience, particulars as to education and present salary. "Journalistic," Box 8 224 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—A LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN IS IN NEED OF THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN FOR INSIDE POSITION; KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING NOT NECESSARY; MUST HAVE FAIR EDUCATION AND COME WELL RECOMMENDED. C 323 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER IN LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; MUST BE GOOD PENMAN AND QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. C 322 TIMES, BOX 27, MADISON SQUARE STATION.

YOUNG MAN.—Good handwriting, good figurer, to do clerical work in salesroom of large wholesale clothing house; good opportunity for right party. M 329 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, wanted in office of wholesale eighthly house; must write a good hand and be very quick and accurate at figures. Apply Light & Schlesinger, 18-24 Washington Place, city.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20 years, to assist notions, drug, and fancy goods buyer; one who has been employed as resident buyer's office preferred. C 214 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, for general office work; salary to start $7 per week; prospects of advancement. Write or call, Strauch Bros., 30 10th Av., at 13th.

YOUNG MAN wanted, familiar with stock books and billing, finished cotton goods line; state age, salary, references. N 201 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, receive telephone calls and enter orders; one with experience in coal business preferred; give age, salary, and reference. Coal, N 216 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
80 CHURCH STREET.

PRODUCTION MANAGER for factory employing approximately 800 men manufacturing dyestuffs; must be practical mechanic; $5,000-$5,000.

WORKS SUPERINTENDENTS, (2;) thoroughly experienced in practical manufacturing of dyes; $6,000-$10,000.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT competent to take charge of plant manufacturing caustic soda and silicate of soda; $3,000-$5,000.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT experienced in manufacture of nitric, muriatic, acetic, and sulphuric acids; Western State; $3,000-$5,000.

MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT for night shift to look after production; must have mechanical and executive ability; $2,600-$3,000.

SALES ENGINEER — Lubricating oils; $1,500-$1,800.

DRAFTSMEN—Machine design; accustomed to accurate, complicated design; $2,000. Structural design and mill buildings; $1,800. Structural steel details, mill construction; $1,300. Mechanical, power, plant layouts, gas producer plant, $1,200. Structural details of power house; $1,200. Mechanical details brass valve work; $1,300. Several Detailers and Tracers; $700-$1,000.

Apply in person, 9-2.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.

Call immediately.

MANY BANK openings for clean-cut, well educated, (high school or college,) AMERICAN young men, in Stenographic and Bookkeeping Departments; EXCELLENT SALARIES, UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES for youths, 16 to 18 years, desirous of entering Banking field at $25 to $35 per month, with lunches.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
and SPANISH-AMERICAN AGENCY,
E. Speiser, Prop.
37 Liberty St.

SALESMANAGER, LIVE WIRE, CREDIT REPORTERS, 25 YEARS OLD; JUNIOR STENOGRAPHERS, CLERKS; OFFICE MANAGER, YOUNG MAN; COST AND PRODUCTION MEN.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 BROADWAY.

FREE REGISTRATION.—Experienced timekeepers, high school, college graduates; also experienced bank clerk, bookkeeper. Business Service Bureau, 300 Broadway.

BOYS.—Office, clerical, bank messengers, typists. Call immediately, Acma Agency, 26 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHERS, accountants, draftsmen; many others; register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

IT WILL PAY YOU to call and investigate our list of exceptional office positions. Migall, (Exchange,) Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

MEN wanted. — Knowledge of advertising is essential to business success. To master foundation principles invest your evenings in study at The Chelsea School, (23d St. Y. M. C. A.,) New York. Graduates, of course, now fill good paying positions. Terms reasonable. Send for booklet.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogues. Wadsworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway, at 72d St.

PREPARE FOR INCREASED BUSINESS.—Train yourself for new demands by learning stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, mathematics, business English. Thorough instruction at moderate rates. Write for booklet. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course: individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. W. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent, neat appearance, legible penman, intelligent; salary $12. C 357 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced, competent bookkeeper, knowledge stenography, desires position; no Saturday work. A 248 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, reliable woman; typist, correspondent; long experience; can take full charge. X 206 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, 5½ years' experience; account capable of responsibility; $12. C 368 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Controlling accounts; trial balance; double entry; neat; $10-$12. N 208 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly capable to take entire charge; intelligent; $15. C 380 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Situation wanted by woman as cook in private family; best city references. 206 East 75th; ring Cauhill's bell.

COMPANION, attendant; experienced young woman; practical, useful companion to invalid; references. A 90 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, with knowledge of bookkeeping. R. Thompson, 24 Thornton St., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER, expert designer, high-class gowns and suits; desires engagement by day, week, or month; private families; elegant fit, style. Dressmaker, Phone Riverside 1906.

DRESSMAKER, designer; remodeling work by day; reference. Cahill, 179 West 93d.

EXPERT BOOKKEEPER desires work part time; postings, balances, closing. C 378 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION.—By refined Christian woman of good experience and tact; would take charge of party suffering from ellipsy, or any position of trust; terms to suit. C 200 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of refinement and experience desires position as housekeeper in family where servants are kept; capable of taking full charge; references exchanged. Competent, Z 329 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman of experience desires position in small house or apartment; will take full charge. X 249 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, will accept position in refined home Nov. 1. Address L. L. J., Box 441, Lumberton, N. C.

LAUNDRESS, experienced; takes wash home; best reference. Write Ruckenbrod, 32 West 106th St.

NEAT, light-colored girl, pleasant appearance, seeks congenial evening position serving, attending; references. Write Huntington, 143 West 127th St.

NURSE, &c.—Young woman as nurse, companion, or attendant to elderly lady. Address A. L., 169 East 87th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 4 years' experience, knows all clerical work; $10. C 354 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL position wanted by educated lady; knowledge French, German; substituting or part time considered; accurate stenographer; good grammarian, speller; $10-$12. A 121 Times.

SECRETARY to official, professional man or woman; efficient in detail work, financial matters, correspondence, meeting public; can assume full responsibility. A 140 Times.

SECRETARY.—Ten years; bookkeeper; refined American; desires position of trust; efficient, painstaking; please grant an interview. C 355 Times Downtown.

SOCIAL SECRETARY.—Woman of tact, education, social position, wishes employment as social secretary, companion, chaperone, or housekeeper. A 100 Times.

SPANISH - ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; moderate salary. Address S. E., 200 East 23d.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Young woman of refinement; college graduate; capable correspondent; interested worker; commercial, legal, secretarial experience. N 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, familiar with detail work; fluent correspondent; rapid, accurate worker; thoroughly experienced; neat appearance; $15. C 358 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, educated, 2 years' practical experience as office assist

ACCUSES LAWYERS IN ROFRANO PLOT

Montimagno Testifies That He Shielded Chief Conspirator at Direction of Barra and Cuoco

ON PROMISE OF IMMUNITY

Slayer's Counsel Indignantly Deny They Bargained to Create a Perjured Alibi.

Gaetano Montimagno, chief witness against Michael A. Rofrano, the ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner on trial in the Supreme Court charged with having promoted the killing of Michael Gaimari, Tom Foley's lieutenant in the Second Assembly District, declared yesterday on the witness stand that he had withheld facts involving Rofrano, in the trial which resulted in his own conviction of murder, at the direction of Caesar B. F. Barra and Girard Cuoco, lawyers, who are well known among the members of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association and who have been active in Democratic politics for many years. These lawyers, Montimagno testified, promised to produce witnesses who would swear he had not shot Gaimari, in return for his suppression of his present charge that Rofrano, by threats of death, forced him to kill Gaimari. He had relied on this promise, he said.

Mr. Barra and Mr. Cuoco indignantly denied the charge, but Montimagno and Assistant District Attorney Brothers, conducting the case for the State, were obviously pleased with the effect the testimony had had on the jury. Montimagno had previously experienced unpleasant moments while, at the direction of Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defense, he had re-enacted the murder of Gaimari.

Mr. Brothers scored again when he called as a witness Luigi Mira, a pickpocket, who corroborated Montimagno's story of the "murder conference" at the home of John Brundini, to the extent of testifying that he had seen Rofrano in the Brundini home on one of the days specified by Montimagno.

Montimagno's attempt to involve the two lawyers in the murder conspiracy was made in his redirect examination by Mr. Brothers, late in the afternoon. He had previously been asked by Mr. Littleton why he had waited until the present trial to implicate Rofrano in the plot to kill Gaimari and had replied that he had made a complete confession to his lawyers at the time he admitted having shot Gaimari. Mr. Brothers, developing this lead, drew from Montimagno his charge against the lawyers.

"Mr. Cuoco told me that Brunoni had brought witnesses to his office," Montimagno testified, "and that they would swear I was not the person who did the shooting. At another time Mr. Barra said to me: 'Montimagno, do you want to go free?' and when I said yes, he said to me, 'You keep your mouth shut. Say nothing. Don't talk to anybody, and tell Rocco Carnevale and Frank Finnimore, if they will say nothing also, they too will get out.

"My lawyers told me," Montimagno went on, "that Rofrano was working day and night for me. They said Rofrano had paid the witnesses against me to go away, and that no matter who asked me about the murder that I was to say I knew nothing about it."

Montimagno testified that he had felt uneasy when he had been arrested and "lined up" with other prisoners for inspection by witnesses and the police. He had been particularly alarmed, he testified, because he had noticed Pauline Samuels, at whose home he had gone into hiding after the murder, among those called by the police to identify him, but his lawyers had told him his fears were groundless.

"That is the work of the District Attorney to scare the witness," the witness said he was told by his lawyers. "When you are placed on trial nobody will come to the front against you. Don't worry about Pauline Samuels. She will not testify that she saw you at her home."

"I told them," Montimagno went on, "'What about the bartender who saw me after the murder go into the saloon where I left my coat?' But they told me Rofrano would fix everything, and that no one would testify against me. Mr. Cuoco told me Rofrano was sending witnesses to his office every day, and that he and Rofrano had had talks together, and that everything was going well with my case."

The witness testified that he had even been warned not to discuss the case with James Serafino and Joseph La Salle, two of the gunmen who have since testified against Rofrano at the present trial, and that he was repeatedly informed that his only hope of escaping conviction lay in remaining silent.

Mr. Littleton smiled while Montimagno was testifying, and later repeated his belief that the witness was lying in the hope that his perjured testimony would save him from death. It is Mr. Littleton's intention to call the lawyers to deny Montimagno's charge.

"It would be unprofessional for me to comment at this time on what Montimagno charges," Mr. Barra said later, "beyond repeating what Mr. Cuoco has told you, that this is all an unqualified lie."

Louis Mira, who has been detained in prison for months as a material witness in the Rofrano case, testified yesterday that at the time of the murder he had been employed for seven years by a firm manufacturing automobile skid chains. This firm now has its factory at York, Penn., but at the time of the murder of Gaimari was situated in Manhattan. Asked if he knew Rofrano, the witness, in response to the invitation of the District Attorney, left the witness chair, and, walking to the counsel table, identified the defendant by touching him on the shoulder.

"About two or three weeks before the murder of The Horse [Gaimari] I went with Montimagno and Frank Finnimore to Brundini's house, in Brooklyn," he testified; "I saw Rofrano there in the house."

The witness, who is expected to testify that he saw Rofrano meet Montimagno on the morning of the murder under Brooklyn Bridge, was still on the stand when recess was declared, and will continue his testimony this morning.

KNOEDLER FREED IN COURT.

Claridge Manager Says Charge of Refusing to Pay Was an Error.

Charles L. Knoedler of M. Knoedler & Co., art dealers, 556 Fifth Avenue, was discharged yesterday morning by Magistrate Groehl in the West Side Court, before whom he appeared on a charge of violating the Hotel act.

Mr. Knoedler was arrested early in the morning when he refused to pay a bill of $24.45 at the Hotel Claridge, where he and two friends had dined. A complaint against the art dealer made by H. P. Burney, manager of the hotel, was withdrawn with the explanation to the court that a mistake had been made.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MAN-A-CEA WATER

aids good digestion

Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

H. M. SCHUTT DISAPPEARS.

Authorities Not Convinced Accused Lawyer Committed Suicide.

Shortly after Henry M. Schutt, formerly a well-to-do lawyer, left his home at 32 Eldorado Park, Weehawken, Monday, to go to his office at 30 Church Street, Manhattan, his wife discovered a note in his room saying that he was going away, "never to return." Detectives traced Schutt to the Weehawken ferry, but they could not find any one who had seen him leave the boat. A passenger had found a man's coat and hat on the upper deck of the ferryboat, and it is presumed that Schutt committed suicide.

On Oct. 16 Schutt was indicted on a charge of grand larceny on the complaint of Mrs. Sarah Apelles of 230 Grand Street, who charged him with the theft of $5,000. For the past month the District Attorney's office has been investigating the lawyer's affairs, and additional charges have been piling up against him, involving thefts amounting to more than $40,000.

Several notes were found in the pockets of the coat in the ferryboat, illegibly scribbled, some of which stated that the writer was about to commit suicide.

Mrs. Schutt's brother-in-law saw Assistant District Attorney Morton late last evening and told him that the note which Mrs. Schutt had found further stated that if he (Schutt) disappeared now he could secure his real property to his wife, and that he feared to meet the indictment against him.

Later Mr. Morton himself said that the suicide on the ferryboat seemed to him peculiar, and that he was not at all sure that Schutt's death had been established.

"ELECTRICITY" GOES ALOFT.

Thousands See Huge Bronze Figure Lighted on Top of W. U. Building.

"Electricity" made the trip yesterday from Greenpoint, Brooklyn, to Manhattan. It wasn't lightly done, nor was it quickly done. In fact, it was a slow, heavy journey. It took more than a week to get "Electricity" even started. Weighing eighteen tons and being thirty-four feet tall, the moving was declared to be "some job" by those who did it.

"Electricity" is the work of Mrs. Evelyn Beatrice Longman, sculptor, who won the competition for a statue to surmount the new Western Union building at 16 Dey Street. The casting was done at the Roman Bronze Works in Greenpoint during the Summer. The figure was made in twelve castings, afterwards welded together on a steel frame.

The statue, packed in a wooden scaffolding, was raised by a derrick to the top of the building, 400 feet from the street. Thousands of persons in the street and in near by office windows watched its progress for an hour and a half.

"Electricity" appears as a strong-faced American type of man, with brawn and sinew, but still graceful. In his upraised right hand he holds the symbol of electricity,—the pronged lightning, and in his other hand he holds a cable which winds three times around his body. It will take $1,000 worth of gold to cover the figure.

DR. BEEBE PAYS WIFE $100.

Promise to Give as Much Monthly Halts Suit Against Cancer Expert.

The tender and acceptance of a one-hundred-dollar note before Magistrate James J. Conway in Flushing Police Court yesterday stopped for the time the case of Mrs. Mary Beebe of 12 Elm Place, Flushing, against her husband, Dr. Silas P. Beebe, an eminent cancer expert and former Professor of Experimental Therapeutics at Cornell.

Mrs. Beebe accused her husband of abandonment and failing to support her and their four children, and her attorney sought to show that she and her children were likely to become public charges. He said that Dr. Beebe had agreed in 1911 to pay his wife $5,000 a year, but that he was $6,000 in arrears.

Dr. Beebe's attorney drew $100 from his pocket and handed it to Mrs. Beebe's attorney, who accepted it, but a moment later tried to give it back.

Magistrate Conway said Mrs. Beebe should accept the money, and she finally did accept it, after Dr. Beebe had promised to give her $100 each month. Magistrate Conway adjourned the hearing until Nov. 20 to see whether Dr. Beebe kept his promise.

MAY SUE HILL ESTATE.

Minnesota Tax Commission Investigating Reports of Tax Dodging.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 24.—Louis W. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad and administrator of the estate of his father, James J. Hill, has been summoned to appear before the Minnesota Tax Commission to show cause why valuations on the estate should not be raised. The Tax Commission believes Mr. Hill possessed $9,173,000 in money and credits, as compared to a total of $806,329 reported to the Assessor.

Regarding the personal property belonging to the estate, the Tax Commission thinks the amount should be $2,793,000, instead of $223,335, as reported to the Assessor on May 1.

Ramsey County is going into the courts in an effort to collect delinquent personal property taxes from the Hill estate. County Attorney O'Brien said today that he is preparing to sue the Hill estate for alleged tax "dodging," and is merely awaiting the action of the Minnesota Tax Commission before the suit is actually begun.

SECRET DIES WITH HIM.

News of Accident Hastens Death of Old Tarrytown Confectioner.

Special to The New York Times.

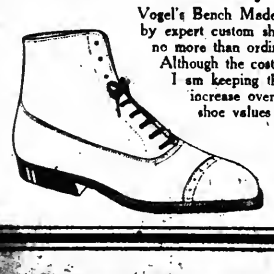
TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 24.—F. Burdette Cypher, 68 years old, the oldest business man in Tarytown, died suddenly this morning of heart failure. The circumstances of his death were peculiar. A youth who worked for Cypher took without permission the automobile of a salesman who had stopped for an order and went riding, ending up against a telegraph pole. Cypher got into a taxicab to go to the scene of the accident, and was stricken in the car. He was rushed to his home, in Central Avenue, where he died within a few minutes.

Mr. Cypher was one of the characters of the village. He made a specialty of home-made ice cream, root beer, and caramels, which had a wide reputation. Substantial sums had been offered him for his recipes, but he laughed and said, "When I die, they die with me."

He had a standing order from one of the biggest confectioners in the country for caramels, but he never would take it up. Cypher never had a doctor until three days ago. A sister survives him.

VOGEL'S BENCH MADE SHOES

At Ordinary Shoe Prices.



Vogel's Bench Made Shoes are made of the finest leather by expert custom shoe makers, on premises, yet they cost no more than ordinary shoes.

Although the cost of leather has advanced considerably, I am keeping the price of my shoes down to a slight increase over former prices. $5 up. For REAL shoe values come to

E. VOGEL

Maker of Fine Shoes

Sold Nowhere Else.

64 Nassau St.

BRITAIN TO INCREASE GOLD SUPPLY HERE

Government's Capacity to Assay and Melt It Only Limit Put Upon Shipments.

EXPECT $15,000,000 A WEEK

Allies Spending $10,000,000 a Day Here—Gold from Russia May Soon Begin to Appear.

The British Treasury is preparing to increase exports of gold to this country even above the exceptional rate which has sent nearly $350,000,000 into the United States since May 10. It was learned in high banking circles yesterday that for some time to come the metal will be sent to the Assay Office here and to the Philadelphia Mint practically as fast as this Government can melt down the bars. The receipt of $5,500,000 at the Assay Office from Ottawa for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co. was announced yesterday, making the total entered there $26,000,000 since Monday of last week.

Part of the increase of gold will come from Ottawa, but it is learned that several other Canadian cities will be shipping points. Gold will continue to come direct from London by way of Halifax, and from Vancouver after being landed from British and Japanese steamships. The shipments from Vancouver will represent a new development in the import movement, as far as they have been traced. Heretofore the metal entered at ports of the Western coast from the mines of South Africa and Australia have first been shipped to Ottawa and gradually transferred from that city to New York.

Presumably the reason for transferring gold direct from Vancouver will be to expand the accumulations in this country as rapidly as possible. The British Government, according to bankers, is desirous of paying cash for goods bought here, and while the proceeds of the various loans have gone further to meet this requirement than the actual gold, still the officials want to supplement constantly the loans with more and more gold. Acting as banker for her allies, Great Britain has been paying out $10,000,000 a day in the United States for several months. At this rate the equivalent of all the gold sent in since the first week of May has been disbursed in a little more than a single month.

It is understood that the Assay Office stands ready to receive $15,000,000 a week for an indefinite period. This rate first became established about the middle of last July and was maintained for several weeks until the $250,000,000 British loan and the $100,000,000 French credit last August relieved the pressure. There were in the period from July 15 to the middle of August several large shipments from London which broke into the steady flow from Canada, and the hot weather, cutting down operations at the Assay Office, also had a part in reducing imports.

As far as can be learned, the $15,000,000 weekly rate is expected to be demanded at the Assay Office for some time, but the inpouring of gold will be increased over the Summer level by a greater steadiness of receipts. That is, the officials plan to have fewer gaps than heretofore in the movement. The Mint in Philadelphia, it is expected, will be asked to accommodate more gold than in the past. Since the movement began approximately $65,000,000 has been sent to Philadelphia from Ottawa, of which $10,000,000 was delivered last week.

The plans for increasing exports of gold to the maximum on an unlimited basis bears out the forecast made in THE TIMES on July 19 that Great Britain would continue to send gold to this country at the weekly rate of $15,000,000, if not $3,000,000 a day, for an indefinite time. At that time there were bankers who were inclined to be skeptical of the statement that close to $400,000,000 would probably be entered in six months. Since then slightly more than three months have gone and the total of gold imports has been in excess of $150,000,000, with the promise of an expansion large enough in the next three months to closely approach the total of the estimate.

It is supposed that considerable coin will be included in the imports, although the bulk will be bars. The South African mines are producing between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 a week. The gold from that source and from Australia has so far in the movement been converted into bars at Ottawa. Russia is supposed to have supplied some of the metal included in recent shipments, although the Canadian officials have not discussed the matter, and it is expected that the Czar's resources will be drawn upon extensively if the Allies determine to pay out gold for war munitions and foodstuffs for many months to come.

FORESEES END OF INFLATION.

Bank Says Increasing Prices and Free Buying Cannot Go On.

Inflation resulting from the tremendous inflow of gold, and the resultant increases in living and manufacturing costs, are discussed by the Mechanics and Metals National Bank in a letter issued this week. The bank says:

"Regarding the outcome of the situation in which labor and commodity prices have together risen to a level that has no precedent, there can be no safe forecast. To outward appearance, there has up to this time been no consequent hindrance of the business activity of the country, nor a check to the prevailing prosperity. In the fashion that was established early last year, business is being conducted at a rapid pace.

"But it is plainly impossible that a process shall go on indefinitely whereby consumers buy unrestrainedly as commodities become more and more dear. Soon or late the two movements must part company. So far as Europe is concerned, the war is an unrelenting driver; ammunition and food must be had regardless of cost. So far as the United States is concerned, there is not the same compulsion to buy, and even now there are indications of a tendency to hold back domestic business and await developments.

"That is because virtually all materials have become more costly than before 1914. While industries pushed to capacity continue to enlarge their plants and equipment, general construction and the work involved in new domestic enterprises is light. Moreover, there is a reduced buying on the part of that great mass of humanity whose income has failed to keep pace with the rise in prices. Wherever wage advances have given an increased buying power there has been an offset to increased costs. But salaried men, families with fixed incomes, many unorganized wage earners, and even those whose incomes have been advanced a little, have had to find a solution for the clearness of goods in curtailment of their wants.

"The burden of high living costs may be, after all, but a passing phase of our economic history. But while it lasts it is an intensely important one, and at this time it is natural to inquire whether there are not at hand corrective for the extraordinary situation in which we find ourselves. If there are correctives, they are not immediately discernible. The phenomenal demand for our products, from Europe, goes on; it reels with the return of peace to correct that. The shortage of foodstuffs is a condition that is beyond human power at once to correct, unless it be by such radical means as regulating distribution, as practiced in Germany. Nature and another year's harvest must see to making up the shortage."

BRITISH LOAN UNDECIDED.

Even the Amount in Doubt, Though Announcement May Come Soon.

Bankers who have discussed with officials of the British Treasury the terms of the forthcoming collateral loan reiterated yesterday that no details had been settled, and that the whole matter was subject to change if proposals cabled to the other side did not meet the ideas of the British authorities. These men said that even the amount has not been fixed, although it was expected to be $300,000,000.

The British have left it to J. P. Morgan & Co. and associates to submit proposals for a new loan whenever conditions seem propitious. While bankers were inclined to discourage circumstantial reports regarding the new financing, it was made clear that, unless unforeseen developments interfered, an official announcement might be expected within a very few days.

LOAN TO ARGENTINA SOON.

American Syndicate Awaits Acceptance—Total May Be $75,000,000.

The banking syndicate that is arranging a large loan to the Republic of Argentina is expecting daily a cable message from its representatives in Buenos Aires announcing the final acceptance of the terms submitted to the Government.

The main purpose of the new loan is to refund existing obligations, some of which will mature in the near future. Argentine loans raised in the United States since the beginning of the European war aggregate nearly $90,000,000. In the opinion of bankers the new consolidated refunding loan does not have to be as large as the total of the existing obligations inasmuch as one issue of notes, amounting to $5,000,000, has still more than a year to run.

The American syndicate consists of the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co. The amount of the projected loan has not been definitely determined, but it is expected to be from $65,000,000 to $75,000,000.

Arrangements for a loan of $5,500,000 to the City of Sao Paulo, Brazil, have practically been completed by the Equitable Trust Company and William Morris Imbrie & Co. The proceeds are to be used in refunding outstanding obligations, some of which were placed in London and some in Brazil.

United Alloy Elects Officers.

The United Alloy Steel Corporation, formed recently to take over the properties of the United Steel Corporation, elected the following as Directors yesterday: Edward A. Langenbach, President of the Berger Manufacturing Company, the United Electric Company, and the United Security Company of Canton. Chairman of the Board: Harry Ross Jones, President; E. D. Rogers, First Vice President in charge of sales; E. L. Hang, Secretary and Treasurer; William H. Woodin, President of the American Car and Foundry Company; E. H. Wells, President of the Babcock & Wilcox Company; H. A. Colby of Pickands, Mather & Co., Cleveland; Bayard Dominick of Dominick & Dominick, and John W. Prentiss of Hornblower & Weeks.

'DIE TOLLE DOLLY' PLEASES.

Revised German Musical Comedy Staged at the Yorkville Theatre.

Two of the three German stages of Manhattan are now given over to musical comedy. The most recent arrival is "Die tolle Dolly." ("The Mad Dolly,") which S. Rachmann has produced at his Yorkville Theatre.

"Die tolle Dolly" in its original estate was "Der Liebesonkel," its libretto by Fordes Milo and Herman Frey, its score by Walter Kollo. Arthur Schoenstadt and Max Simon adapted the book for the American stage, and melodies by several other composers were added. It is a typical and conventional German musical comedy as to plot and humor, although its pleasing, if not distinguished melodies are produced more in the Broadway manner than is customary on the local German stage. A small but attractive chorus displays modern modes, and the stage decorations are of the poster school.

Mr. Rachmann's company includes some clever artists. Mizi Gizi plays the title rôle and Rudi Rahe is the principal comedian. Both are justly popular with Yorkville audiences, and in this instance Mr. Rahe proves a veritable tower of fun. The resonant voice of Richard Feist and the dainty beauty of Lotte Engel add to the enjoyment of the performance.

Anglican-Greek Service at Trinity.

Trinity Church will be the scene next Sunday afternoon of a picturesque service of the Anglican and Eastern Orthodox Churches, held to promote intercommunion between these churches. The service will be held at 3:30 in the afternoon and the preacher will be the Rev. Arthur Lowndes, D. D. Anthems from the Greek Liturgy, the Russian national hymn, and a Greek melody will be sung, and instrumental numbers by Russian composers will be features.

House Washington Built Burns.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Oct. 24.—A three-story Colonial house on the Hayfield farm in Fairfax County, which was built in 1772 by George Washington and sold to his cousin, Samuel, in 1784, was destroyed by fire today.

ECLIPSE LIGHT CO

FIXTURES FROM THE FACTORY

Our Customers' Service Department will be glad to solve your illuminating problems for you and submit ideas for the lighting of your home, office or store

Visit our Showrooms

Spread 15 in. Length 36 in.

$2.60

COMPLETE AS SHOWN $12.20

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563-587 Broadway, N.Y. near Houston St.

WORLD'S TRADE WAR IS ONE OF MACHINES

President of Tool Builders' Association Tells Convention of Industry's Future.

LESSON OF EUROPEAN WAR

That Nation with Most Powerful Machinery and the Most of It Will Win, He Says.

The struggle of the world has become one of machinery against machinery, whether in war or in peace, said J. B. Doan, President of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, in his address opening the fifteenth annual convention of that organization yesterday at the Hotel Astor.

Mr. Doan dwelt upon the enormous expansion during the last two years in the American machine tool industry, as the result of the extraordinary demand from the allied countries for practically every kind of machine tool known to the trade. He warned his hearers to prepare to meet European competition after the war in both the domestic and foreign markets.

"We represent an industry," he said, "that is more fundamental in the world today than ever before. The European war has taught us that the nation with the largest and most powerful machinery and the most of it wins.

"Our lathes, our turret machines, our planers, our milling machines, our fine mechanical devices of every nature are the war weapons of civilization. We represent a great industry: We manufacture the mechanism which keeps men always at the topmost point of civilized development. It is a great honor to be a builder of good machine tools, but it is more than an honor, it is a national responsibility, that the machine tool builders of America should be the builders of the best machine tools.

"We might picture business in America as a great forge made white hot, as the demand from Europe has blown upon it like a mighty bellows. The anvils have rung, the workers have toiled, and still the cry has been for 'more, more.' But this Hercules of war will grow weary. The giant bellows will lose their force. Will there then be a sufficient demand to keep all busy? America wants and needs all the prosperity it can get, so in the midst of unprecedented prosperity let us not forget to prepare for other days."

In conclusion Mr. Doan warned the manufacturers, in building up an export trade, not to have "soft spots" in their tools. Frank F. Dresser of Worcester, Mass., described the so-called health compensation bills now pending before the Legislatures of twenty-two States of the Union. A special committee was appointed to consider these measures as they affected the owners of tool-manufacturing plants.

Meeting yesterday in conjunction with the Tool Builders' Association was the machinery section of the National Supply and Machinery Dealers' Association, the members of which are distributers for the builders. H. W. Strong, President of the association, opened the session and introduced W. A. Radcliffe of Cincinnati, Ohio, as Chairman. Henry Prentiss, head of Henry Prentiss & Co., Incorporated, New York City, said that while many competent judges believe the end of the war will be followed by a sharp depression, resulting in receding prices, he was hopeful of the future.

"As our country has accumulated vast resources," he said, "the fruitage of the great prosperity of the last two years, the consequent demand upon them, together with the growing needs of our railroads and shipbuilding plants to supply adequate transit facilities on land and water, for our expanding domestic and foreign trade, should be important factors in restoring prosperity, should the prediction of depression prove true."

The dealers' meeting was brought to a close by discussions of trade topics. The convention of the machine tool builders will be concluded today at the Astor after the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Barnert Hospital Is Dedicated.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 24.—The new Nathan and Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital, erected at a cost of $150,000, and presented to the city of Paterson by former Mayor of Paterson Nathan Barnert as a memorial to his wife, the late Mrs. Miriam Barnert, was dedicated today at exercises in which many prominent citizens of Paterson took part. Mayor Amos Radcliffe accepted the building on behalf of the city. Those who spoke were Henry O. Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey; United States Senator William Hughes, and Judge Leon Sanders of New York. The hospital covers an entire city block at Broadway and East Thirtieth Street.

A New Town Car

The Phianna is not merely different from all other American-made motor cars, but superior—in design, construction, and workmanship.

Europe has never done better; in fact, rarely as well as the makers of the Phianna.

Chassis Price—$3,600

Bodies subject to quotation

John G. Dale

Distributor

240 West 59th Street, New York

MADE BY THE PHIANNA MOTORS COMPANY

PHIANNA

GOT NO PISTOLS IN PRISON.

Convicts Who Escaped Sing Sing Found Them Outside, Derrick Finds.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The revolvers found on two of the prisoners who escaped from Sing Sing last Thursday were not obtained within the prison walls but more than a mile away from it, according to the report made to the Superintendent of Prisons today by Calvin Derrick, Acting Warden of Sing Sing. Mr. Derrick further stated that the plot had been carried out without the assistance of other prisoners, and that it had been under consideration for only forty-eight hours before the escape. Curtis, one of the men who escaped, denied today that he had said there were seventy-five guns hidden in the prison.

"The pistols found on Curtis and Steinauer were obtained under a trolley car barn more than a mile away from prison," said Mr. Derrick, in his findings today. "These pistols were so rusty that investigators were unable to discharge them.

"All the prisoners who escaped had on their prison clothes, except one, who had on a pair of civilian's trousers, another acquiring a pair of trousers in the course of his wanderings. The outfit obtained for disguise of the man who posed as a guard was not the property of prison officers. It consisted of articles of wearing apparel picked up within the prison inclosure."

FINLAY WEDDING A SURPRISE

Son of Rich Real Estate Man Marries Without Family's Knowledge.

Redfield Finlay, 21 years old, son of Charles E. Finlay, a millionaire real estate operator and partner in the Rickert-Finlay Realty Company, and Miss Natalie Sherman, 21 years old, daughter of John Sherman of Great Neck, surprised their friends yesterday when they were married at the home of the Rev. George Douglass, pastor of the Flushing Baptist Church.

The couple, who have known each other for some time, went to Manhasset Town Hall yesterday and obtained a marriage license. They arrived in an automobile and left without stating where they were to be married. Inquiries at the Finlay home were met by the statement that nothing was known of the marriage, but Mr Sherman, the bride's father, admitted that the couple had been married.

Young Finlay's parents reside at Kensington, one of the show places at Great Neck. His father some time ago offered $1,000,000 to Dr. Friedman if he could produce a cure for consumption. His sister, Mrs. Neva Finlay Paris, went to Europe several weeks ago to join the American Red Cross.

THIRD DIVORCE TO PRINCESS

Referee Recommends One for Aimee Crocker Miskinoff.

A referee's report filed in the Supreme Court yesterday recommends a divorce for Aimee Crocker Miskinoff in her suit against Alexander Miskinoff, who calls himself a Caucasian Prince of Russia. If the decree is granted by Justice Greenbaum the Princess will receive her third divorce. Her attorney, John C. Oldmixon, said that the plaintiff would retain her title, but would go into retirement and would not seek a fifth husband. Her third husband, Jackson Gourand, died.

The Miskinoffs were parties to a separation case which was tried last Spring, but the case was dropped and the couple were reconciled. They took apartments at the Hotel Netherland, but the Prince insisted on living on the floor below that on which his wife had her suite. The Princess then sent her adopted daughter Yvonne to the country and engaged detectives to follow her husband.

The testimony before the referee was based on what the detectives said they saw when they forced their way into the Prince's suite. They said that a dark-haired young woman, attired in baby-blue pajamas, who was reclining on a sofa, jumped to a closet and shut the door when she saw them. The Prince was indignant and tried to eject the intruders. The name of the co-respondent was not disclosed.

LEATHER STOCK FALLS OFF.

American Hide and Leather Co. Has Its Poorest Quarter.

Net earnings of the American Hide and Leather Company, it was learned yesterday, were only $110,712 for the first quarter of the new fiscal year, a return at the rate of 3.4 per cent. a year on the $13,000,000 of preferred stock. In the previous quarter, the company earned $343,880, at the rate of 10.6 per cent. In the fiscal year which closed June 30 the company had a surplus of 12.8 per cent. The current quarter is the poorest the company has experienced since the beginning of the European war. The preferred stock lost 3 points yesterday on publication of the earnings.

The Central Leather Company earned a surplus after preferred dividends of $2,564,000, or 6.46 per cent., on the stock, in the quarter ended Sept. 30. For the nine months the company earned 17.9 per cent, as compared with 5.5 per cent for the same period a year ago.

A YOUNG'S DERBY has that formal style appearance—*that style* which truly harmonizes with the dignity of a man's outer apparel. It is the logical overcoat hat. Prices, $3—$4.

"Young's Hats are as good as they look."

Young's Hats

Stores All Over Town

NONE BETTER MADE

NURSE SUES DANIEL G. REID.

John Stanley Duckers Says He Was Beaten $25,000 Worth by Rich Man

John Stanley Duckers, a trained nurse who lives at 97 Hamilton Place, Manhattan, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover $25,000 from Daniel G. Reid, tin plate manufacturer and railroad magnate, for an alleged assault in Mr. Reid's home at Irvington-on-the-Hudson on Sept. 26 last.

Duckers alleges in his complaint that Mr. Reid "did brutally beat and strike the plaintiff and drag him about and beat plaintiff's head against a wall of said dwelling house," causing injuries that kept him from attending to his profession and demanded the services of a physician.

Duckers refused last night to say whether he was nursing Mr. Reid at the time the alleged assault occurred. At Mr. Reid's home a member of his household said he wasn't there and that nothing was known of the occurrence, on which Duckers's suit is based.

Ashby-2¼in. Lexicon-2½in.

ARROW COLLARS

GO WELL WITH BOW OR FOUR-IN-HAND 15 cts. each, 6 for 90 cts.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC. MAKERS

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Monroe Clothes

TRADEMARK REGISTERED.

Suits Overcoats $15 Evening Clothes

NO ALTERATION CHARGES.

A GARMENT A MINUTE

OUR SALES RECORD ON SATURDAY

Last Saturday was the banner day for Monroe Clothes. We were open fourteen hours and were on the go every second.

It's mighty gratifying to be able to report a sales record of this kind—not only because of the volume of business done—but more so because our constant reiteration of the fact that Monroe Clothes at $15 outvalue other clothes at that price—is so completely verified by the thousands of men who now regularly buy them.

It will take but a little of your time to come up to the nearest upstairs Monroe Shop—and you will quickly see for yourself that by reason of our selling our own product—direct to you—in our lower rent upstairs shops we can and do provide better clothes, better values and better service than can elsewhere be obtained at our price—$15.

Come up to-day.

AMERICA'S LARGEST UPSTAIRS CLOTHIERS.

Monroe Clothes

*42nd St., COR. B'WAY & TIMES SQ.
*Nassau St., COR. FRANKFORT, CITY HALL.
B'way, Cor. Fulton St.
2nd Floor
*125th St., COR. 7TH AVE.
*Bergen Ave., COR. 149TH ST., BRONX.
*Court St., COR. MONTAGUE, BROOKLYN.

*OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 8.

*NEWARK, 151 MARKET ST.

All shops open Saturday night until 10.

GROWTH

Circulation Report to Post Office Department.

	Copies.
Average net paid Daily and Sunday circulation for six months ended Sept. 30, 1916	340,904
Average net paid Daily and Sunday circulation for six months ended Sept. 30, 1915	318,274
Gain over 1915	22,630

Record of Advertising.

	Agate Lines.
Twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1916	10,930,188
Twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1915	9,175,042
Gain (all objectionable and misleading advertisements excluded)	1,755,146

The New York Times

"All the news that's fit to print."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, colder tonight, with strong southwesterly winds; Friday fair.
For full weather report see page 22.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,460. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

HUGHES ASSURES 'YOUNG AMERICA' THAT HE WILL WIN

Ridicules and Criticises Wilson Administration to Great Brooklyn Audience.

DWELLS ON ARMY UNREADY

Wants More Target Practice and Less Punctuation in Affairs of the Navy.

ASSAILS 'WEAK TIMIDITY'

Calls Changing Purpose Feeble Custodian of Nation's Honor or Peace.

Before an audience that packed the Academy of Music in Brooklyn to its doore last night, Charles E. Hughes, in a speech offered as the keynote of his campaign, ridiculed and criticised the Wilson Administration for its policies and alleged faults, and presented an outline of constructive measures, which he proposed to put into effect if elected President. He added amid vigorous applause, that he was confident of being sent to the White House.

Mr. Hughes made his appeal to "Young America," and the need for fortifying this country to uphold its honor and protect its citizens—things which he said the Wilson Administration had failed utterly to do. This theme made up the greater part of his address. Patriotic utterances were always met with applause.

Attacks upon the good faith of the Administration and the charge that it was entirely unfit to carry out the program of preparedness for which money had been provided also found his auditors responsive. He used caustic and ironical words, warming up to his subject as he went along and departing from a prepared address.

Points to Army Unequipped.

Mr. Hughes apparently made a strong appeal to the audience when he held up before them the conditions which confronted this country in Mexico when men unfit for service and unequipped were ordered out for border duty, as an illustration of the pitiful light in which this country must have appeared before the rest of the world. It was not, he said, a picture to win the respect of others.

Figures were presented to show that neither the army nor the militia was equipped or ready, and that after four months the quota was 50,000 men short of the 135,000 called for in the Department of the East, where 70 per cent. of the militia is located.

"American government," he said, "has seemed to mean naught but impotence and unavailing words."

The voters of Brooklyn gave Mr. Hughes a big reception. There were perhaps 4,000 in the hall, and twice as many outside to cheer Mr. Hughes, although they could not find even standing room within. It was a Republican crowd, too. Political orators endeavored to take advantage of the crowd to make street corner speeches. A Republican orator was loudly applauded; a Democrat was heckled and jeered until he had difficulty making himself heard.

Cheered for Four Minutes.

A demonstration lasting four minutes when he entered the hall put Mr. Hughes on his mettle. He had been informed of the danger of hecklers being planted in the crowd and was waiting for them. The only thing approaching a disturbance, however, came early in the speech when a man near the front was seized with a fit and toppled over with a piercing yell. At first the crowd though the heckling had begun and Mr. Hughes turned toward the man. He stopped for two minutes while the unfortunate was being removed.

When he reached the question of preparedness Mr. Hughes said that he regarded the situation which the country faced in Mexico as inexcusable. Abandoning his prepared address, he said:

"We have now an Army Organization bill. I shall not go into details, but it is sufficient to say that a large army on paper is a small army in fact.

"I desire also to call your attention to the appropriations for the navy. These appropriations direct attention to the necessity of businesslike management in our Navy Department.

"It is perfectly obvious that we need aeroplanes, fast scout cruisers; that we need submarines and torpedo boat destroyers. If we are to protect our coasts from a blockade we must have proper consideration in the navy organization and personnel.

"We must have less attention to punctuation, and more to target practice."

Looks Beyond the War.

Mr. Hughes spoke at length about the necessity of preparing this country for the economic situation to be faced after the war. The Underwood tariff bill of the Democratic Administration, he said, embodies the principles to which they adhere. Well, it embodies a good many things besides that principle; it embodied a business depression, a very serious stagnation and unemployment on a large scale.

"We had the promise before election four years ago in the beautiful words which I should do ill-justice to unless I repeated them verbatim. But the substance of the utterance was this: That they proposed to give American trade a new size and speed; that they were going to give opportunities for employment, develop jobs and work; that they were going to hit that old enemy The High Cost of Living.

"The high cost of living was said to be the ill-gotten offspring of the Republican Party! Now, that same offspring, a little higher, is in its own father's home. We haven't today got to deal with the high cost of living. We have

Continued on Page 5.

Mercier Condemns Turkish "Butcheries"

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25, (via London.)—The Deutsche Tageszeitung of Berlin announces that Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, has issued a new pastoral letter in which he speaks of the "butcheries" in Armenia and prays to the guardian angels of the Allies.

The Cardinal says that owing to the intermediation of these angels with God the independence of Belgium is no longer doubtful. The Tageszeitung also gives the following quotation from the letter:

"We include in our prayer, above all, unhappy Poland, which by a German order can no longer be fed from America."

GIRLS LEAP TO DEATH FROM BLAZING LOFT

All Apparatus South of Fifty-ninth Street Called Out for Two Fires Downtown.

BIG CROWD SEES RESCUE

Three Firemen Among the Nine Persons Injured When Flames Sweep Buildings Two Blocks Apart.

Within the half hour between 7 and 7:30 o'clock last evening two fires, either of which alone would have provided a hard fight for the Fire Department, occurred in two loft buildings within two blocks of each other, and called into action every piece of fire-fighting apparatus south of Fifty-ninth Street. Late last night firemen had conquered both fires, but only after two girls had jumped to death and nine persons, three of them firemen, had been injured, notwithstanding rescues, witnessed by a big crowd, which firemen themselves asserted were the most thrilling and dangerous in their experience.

The first and worst blaze was in the seven-story loft building at 21 to 25 East Houston Street, which occupies a plot running 100 feet back into Lafayette Street and 115 feet back into Crosby Street and includes both corners. The other fire was at 203 and 205 Greene Street, a five-story loft building. The girls who jumped to death leaped from the roof of the first building and six of the injured received their hurts there.

THE DEAD.

SLEMOWITZ, ANNA, 20 years old, 649 East Ninth Street.

—, MARY, last name and address not known, about 25 years old.

THE INJURED.

BEDLEY, JOSEPH, fireman of Engine 31; badly cut and removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

FRIEZ, BERTHA, 85 Essex Street, probably internally injured.

GOLDBERG, IDA, 158 East Houston Street; slightly burned.

HOFFMAN, CHRISTOPHER, fireman; cut.

KASNER, SAMUEL, 212 East 105th Street; fractured skull.

KAUFMAN, HARRY, 292 Monroe Street, internally injured and may die.

LAZAR, BESSIE, 17 years old, 274 Madison Street; burned and bruised.

LAZAR, LENA, 19, sister of above; burned and bruised.

SCHARMBERG, FREDERICK, fireman of Patrol 3; concussion of brain.

How either fire started had not been determined last night. Between them they caused $190,000 of damage of which $150,000 was done to the Houston Street loft. The fire there burned so rapidly that Chief Kenlon turned in the second, third, and fourth alarms, within four minutes after the first alarm had been sounded, although Battalion Chief Helm had passed the building less than five minutes before the blaze was discovered and had seen nothing to signify that flames were burning within.

It was the speed with which the fire rushed through the floors of this building above the third that caused the two deaths and threatened seven men and eight other women with the same fate. It was 6:59 o'clock exactly when Lloyd Rudderman of 253 East Tenth Street, waiting for his fiancée at Houston and Crosby Streets, saw smoke coming from the third floor windows and gave the alarm. At that time most of the occupants of the building had left for the night.

In the fifth and sixth floors were Goldberg and Keavitz, proprietors of a pants factory, and fifteen girl operatives. In the top floor were seven men employed by the Very Best Steam Laundry.

They had discovered the fire at about the time Rudderman saw it from the outside. Louis Keavitz and his partner led the way down the stairway, Keavitz carrying a girl who fainted at the third floor. On the ground floor, however, they were startled to find that only seven of the girls, including the one Keavitz carried, were with them.

What had become of the others they did not know, but Rudderman and Policeman Dennis Riley of the Mulberry Street Station, who had run up to the roof of the six-story tenement at 135 Crosby Street, saw these girls and the men from the laundry on the roof of the loft building. This building adjoins the tenement on the front, but about twenty feet back from the street an airshaft, fifteen feet wide, separates the remaining walls of the two buildings from a point about twenty-five feet above the street, leaving the loft building with the shape of an L with a stubby, fifteen-foot tail.

The glare of fire lit the black smoke which rose in clouds about the building and silhouetted against it the figures of the seven men and seven women on the roof and the form of another girl clinging to the windowsill on the seventh floor. Flames were issuing from the window above her head and her clothing was on fire, but she had retained her wits and shouted coolly back to Rudderman and Riley:

"I can hang on a minute or two more, but that's all."

"Stick to it. The firemen are com-

Continued on Page 24.

Fresh, Savory Deerfoot Sausage.
Have some with buckwheat cakes for breakfast. Sure you get Deerfoot.—Advt.

DODGING SHELLS IN A DESTROYER OFF JUTLAND

Kipling Reconstructs Another Phase of Great Sea Fight from Survivors' Reports.

NO TIME TO BE AFRAID

"Too Many Other Things to Think About," Says Youth Who Saved His Ship.

SMOKED AS HE FOUGHT

British Commander Kept the Bridge for 24 Hours, His Navigating Officer for 12.

Third of a Series of Four Articles.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Destroyers at Jutland.

I.

The doorkeepers of Zion,
They do not always stand
In helmet and whole armor,
With halberd in their hand.
But, being free of Zion
And all her mysteries,
They rest awhile in Zion,
Sit down and smile in Zion;
Aye, even jest in Zion,
In Zion at their ease.

II.

The gatekeepers of Baal,
They dare not sit or lean,
But fume and fret and posture,
And foam and curse between.
For, being bound to Baal,
Whose sacrifice is vain,
Their rest is scant with Baal,
They glare and pant for Baal,
They mouth and rant for Baal,
For Baal in their pain.

III.

But we will go to Zion,
By choice and not through dread,
With these, our present comrades,
And those, our present dead,
And being free of Zion
In both her fellowships,
Sit down and sup in Zion,
Stand up and drink in Zion
Whatever cup in Zion
Is offered to our lips.

As one digs deeper into the records, one sees the various temperaments of men revealing themselves through all the formal wording. One commander may be an expert in torpedo work, whose first care is how and where his shots went and whether, under all circumstances of pace, light, and angle, the best has been achieved. Destroyers do not carry unlimited stocks of torpedoes. It rests with the commander whether he shall spend with a free hand at first or save for night work ahead; risk a possible shot while he is yet afloat, or hang on coldly for a certainty. So in the old whaling days did the harpooner bring up or back off his boat till some shift of the great fish's bulk gave him a sure opening at the deep-seated life.

And then comes the question of private judgment. "I thought so and so would happen, therefore I did thus and thus." Things may or may not turn out as anticipated, but that is merely another of the million chances of the sea. Take a case in point.

Six German Battleships Sighted.

A flotilla of our destroyers sighted six—there had been eight the previous afternoon—German battleships of kingly and imperial caste very early in the morning of the 1st of June, and duly attacked. At first our people ran parallel to the enemy; then, as far as one can make out, headed them and swept around sharp to their left, firing torpedoes from their port or left-hand tubes. Between them they hit a battleship, which went up in flames and débris.

But one of the flotilla had not turned with the rest. She had anticipated that the attack would be made on another quarter and for certain technical reasons she was not ready. When she was, she turned, and single-handed, the rest of the flotilla having finished and gone on, carried out two attacks on the five remaining battleships. She got one of them amidships, causing the terrific explosion and flame above the masthead which signifies that the magazine has been touched off. She counted the battleships when the smoke had cleared, and there were but four of them. She herself was not hit, though shots fell close. She went her way and, seeing nothing of her sisters, picked up another flotilla and stayed with it till the end. Do I make clear the maze of blind hazards and wary judgment in which our men of the sea must move?

All Senior Officers Out of Action.

Some of the original flotilla were chased and headed about by cruisers after their attack on the six battleships, and a single shell from a battleship or cruiser reduced one of them to such condition that she was brought home by her Sub-Lieutenant and Midshipman. Her Captain, First Lieutenant, gunner, torpedo coxswain and both signalmen were either killed or wounded. The bridge, with charts, instruments and signaling gear, went; all the torpedoes were expended; a gun was out of action, and the usual cordite fires developed. Luckily the engines were workable. She escaped under cover of a smoke screen, which is an unbearably filthy outpouring of the densest smoke made by increasing the proportion of oil to air in furnace feed. It rolls forth from the funnels looking solid enough to sit upon, spreads in a searchlight-proof pad of impene-

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Seize Letters Saying Willehad Was to Act in 3-Mile Limit as U-Boat Telegraph Station

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The contents of two letters which were intercepted in transit to Germany were made public here today. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent saw the originals of the two letters.

The first was written by Max Wieltsch of 401 East Eighth Street, South Boston, Mass., under date of Aug. 24 to his brother Gustav of a Landwehr regiment, and was as follows:

"Dear Brother Gustav: My ship, the steamship Willehad, puts to sea today, and I remain here in Boston until the end of the war. The Willehad is to be a telegraph station within the American three-mile limit for submarines. She has four months' provisions aboard."

In the second letter Captain Jachens of the Willehad writes to his wife from Boston, addressing her as Frau J. Jachens, 37 Bruckenstrasse, Bremen. In the letter he says:

"I am now here as Captain of the steamship Willehad. She is on a special mission. Later you will hear more from me. I rejoice that I have done something for the Fatherland and still have more to do."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 25.—The North German Lloyd steamship Willehad is now lying in this harbor. When Captain Jachens of the Willehad was asked tonight about the letter purporting to have been written by him, which was intercepted by the British, he laconically remarked:

"That's the first I have heard about it, and it's news to me. I know nothing about such a letter. In relation to a wireless station on board, we have none."

He was interviewed by telephone, no one being allowed to visit the Eastern Forwarding Company's property without a pass.

According to Joseph Comstock and Jeremiah C. Dilion, federal officials, the Willehad's wireless apparatus was dismantled after she arrived from Boston a few weeks ago. Inspector Dilion says the Willehad's wireless was working on the day she arrived, but was dismantled on the following day. The whole outfit was taken down, packed in three boxes and placed in the Willehad's storeroom.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 26.—Max Wieltsch admitted to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES early this morning that he wrote the intercepted letter to his brother Gustav, substantially as quoted in the London dispatch. His admission followed insistent denials that the letter contained statements to the effect that the Willehad was to be used as a telegraph station, although Wieltsch said when first questioned that he had written Gustav telling him that the ship sailed from Boston for some port unknown to the writer.

Newspaper men had searched Boston and Quincy for Wieltsch throughout the first half of the night. The German, it was said at his boarding house, 5 Lyndon Road, Quincy, was somewhere in Boston. He did not return to his quarters until 1 o'clock this morning, when he absolutely refused to say where he got his information, concluding with the statement, "I guess I've said enough."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—There have been various rumors about the mission of the Willehad at New London, but Government officials here, after investigation, have accepted as true the story that she ventured to sea from Boston and braved the allied cruiser patrol off the coast for fifty miles to act as "mother ship" for German merchant submarines expected to arrive at the Connecticut port.

Inquiry has developed that the Willehad has not left her pier at New London since arriving there, and her wireless equipment has been dismantled. The ship is a merchantman, in American waters for safety, not subject to internment, and is free to leave as she pleases so long as American neutrality is not violated.

$300,000,000 CREDIT FOR BRITAIN NOV. 1

By Latest Loan to Britain Bankers Hope Gold Imports Will Be Checked.

TO NET BUYERS 5¾ P. C.

Morgan & Co. Will Offer Government-Secured Notes to the Public Next Week.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced last night that a public offering of the new $300,000,000 British Government secured loan would be made next week, and in so announcing alluded to the fact that the continued shipments of gold had caused some concern in the banking community, and expressed the belief that the flotation of the projected loan would have the tendency to temporarily curb further importations of the metal.

The new British note issue will bear 5½ per cent. interest and will be divided into classes, $150,000,000 maturing in three years, and $150,000,000 in five years. The issuing price has not been disclosed, but it is understood that it will be such as to yield investors nearly 5¾ per cent. The collateral to be furnished by the British Government will be miscellaneous, including stocks and bonds of American railroad and industrial corporations.

Following is the text of the formal statement issued for the Morgan firm by Thomas W. Lamont:

"A new British Government loan offering had not been in contemplation at the present time, but the prevailing ease of money and the difficulty which the banks are having in profitably employing their funds have led us to indicate to the British Government that the present is a favorable time for it to establish additional credits in America, even though such credits may not be immediately required. Accordingly, the British Treasury has today accepted the views of the American bankers and has authorized them to proceed.

"Final details have of course not yet been arranged, but the total amount of the issue will be $300,000,000, made up of $150,000,000 of three-year notes and the same amount of five-year notes, all to be dated Nov. 1 or thereabouts, to bear interest at 5½ per cent., and to be offered to the investor so as to net at least that interest yield. The loan will be amply secured by high-grade collateral, as in the case of the last United Kingdom loan, the precise assortment of such collateral to be determined at the time of the offering.

"Advance applications for participation in the syndicate which will underwrite the issue indicate that it will be oversubscribed.

"The British Treasury has of late renewed its shipments of gold to this country upon a large scale. This continued influx of the metal has caused some concern in the banking community, and it is believed that the issuance of the proposed loan will tend to cause at least a temporary cessation in gold imports."

The general features of the new loan are similar to the $250,000,000 British Government collateral loan that was placed here in August. The points of difference are: First, the amount is larger by $50,000,000; second, the rate is 5½ per cent. instead of 5; third, the maturity is not two years, but three and five years. The $250,000,000 loan was dated Sept. 1, and the new loan is to bear the date of Nov. 1. The syndicate that is to handle the distribution of the new loan will consist of practically the same banks and investment houses that underwrote the previous issue. The price to the syndicate in that case was 98, and the price to the public 99.

The $250,000,000 loan was secured by the deposit of collateral valued at $300,000,000 and consisting of securities of neutral nations, of the Dominion of Canada and Canadian railroads, and of American stocks and bonds.

Besides the two secured loans, aggregating $550,000,000, Great Britain's borrowings in this country since the outbreak of the war have included one-half of the $500,000,000 five-year 5 per cent. Anglo-French loan and a $100,000,000 credit arranged by a group of London joint stock banks with a group of New York banking institutions. This banking loan was originally made for six months at 4½ per cent., but was subsequently renewed for twelve months at 5 per cent. This brings the total of British loans in the United States up to $850,000,000 within about a year, the first loan, namely, the Anglo-French, having been arranged in October of 1915.

The imports of gold into this country now total $423,000,000 for the year, shipments received here since May 10, when the present movement started, aggregating about $350,000,000. On Tuesday there was deposited at the New York Assay Office $5,500,000, received from Ottawa for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co., and yesterday the San Francisco Mint announced the deposit of $2,500,000 more for the account of that banking firm. It is understood that another consignment of about

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FRENCH AT VERDUN REPEL FIVE ATTACKS

Germans Make Desperate Efforts to Retake the Wide Area Lost on Tuesday.

PRISONERS TOTAL 4,500

Nivelle's Troops Make Further Progress Near Fort Vaux—Rain Halts Somme Operations.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Five times in the last twenty-four hours the Germans launched attacks against the new French positions north of Verdun but the line held, and the Germans were thrown back in disorder, according to the War Office report this evening.

The principal efforts of the attackers were directed against Haudromont and Thiaumont, where the French drive on Tuesday penetrated deepest into the German lines.

The Fort of Douaumont, in which the Germans kept up a stiff resistance during the night, was entirely occupied by the French when daylight came this morning. The commander of the fort was captured. The total number of prisoners taken in this operation now numbers over 4,500.

East of Fumin Wood and north of Le Chenois, in the direction of Vaux Fort, the French made progress today. The night report follows:

North of Verdun the enemy delivered three successive counterattacks in the region of Haudromont and Douaumont. Nons succeeded, and our front was maintained intact.

East of Fumin Wood and north of Le Chenois we continued to make progress during the day.

The number of unwounded prisoners actually counted exceeds 4,500.

On the remainder of the front there was nothing of importance.

The text of the French afternoon statement reads:

North of Verdun the Germans delivered two counterattacks against the wings on our new front. One attack yesterday evening directed against the Haudromont quarry was repulsed. The other delivered at 5 o'clock this morning against the Damloup battery similarly failed. All the ground conquered has been maintained in its entirety.

The clearing out of Fort Douaumont was completed during the night. The commander of the fort who was in a dugout was taken prisoner.

Berlin Admits French Advance.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Army Headquarters issued the following statement today regarding fighting on the Verdun front:

Army group of the German Crown Prince: On the northeastern front at Verdun a French attack as far as Fort Douaumont, which was in flames, gained ground.

The fighting is continuing

PARIS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER VERDUN COUP

Sees Proof of Germans' Lack of Reserves in Complete Success of Nivelle's Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Over Douaumont fort the tri-color is once more waving. The glad tiding took Paris by surprise, which is proof of how well the secret of the impending attack was kept.

During the last few days the general impression was that a new blow was about to be struck, but the supposition was that it would be on the Somme. The reticence of the official communiqués and the extreme activity of the aviators along the entire front coincident with a spell of cold clear weather seemed to herald important events.

Although of course this great victory was carefully prepared for weeks, and would probably have been celebrated at an earlier date but for the bad weather conditions, the fact that it comes on the morrow of the Rumanian reverse makes it doubly welcome, and empha-

Continued on Page 2.

CERNAVODA, HEAD OF DANUBE BRIDGE, TAKEN BY MACKENSEN IN DOBRUDJA; FALKENHAYN CAPTURES VULCAN PASS

Nine More Norwegian Vessels Sunk by U-Boats, and Shipping Shares Drop Sharply in Christiania

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 26.—The German submarine campaign against Norwegian shipping continues actively, nine more steamers, valued at more than 5,000,000 kroner, (about $1,851,850.) being sunk, according to dispatches from Christiania. At the same time a report was received here that a German warship stopped a Norwegian mail steamer which left Bergen Monday for Newcastle. This is the first action of the kind.

Shipping shares dropped on the Christiania exchange today.

The steamers Alexis and Rising, and the schooner Theodore, together with the Swedish schooners Antoinette and Henriette, are among the latest submarine victims.

Lloyd's reports that the Norwegian steamer Anna Gurine, from Glasgow for Nantes, has been sunk. The Norwegian bark Randi has been burned by a German submarine.

The Norwegian steamer Edam, which was previously reported captured, is said now to have been sunk and the crew taken to Emden.

A dispatch to Reuter's says the Norwegian steamer Dog has been torpedoed by a German submarine.

Another vessel, the sinking of which was announced today, was the Danish steamer Hebe of 775 tons gross.

The British steamer Framfield also has been sunk, according to Lloyd's.

NORWAY NEAR WAR WITH GERMANY

Situation Has Become Critical, Following Christiania's Ruling Concerning Submarines.

U-BOATS SINKING VESSELS

And The London Daily Chronicle Calls on England to Defend Northern Kingdom.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 26. The situation between Germany and Norway as the result of the numerous sinkings recently following the declaration of policy as to submarines issued by the Christiania Government, has become very serious.

The Times this morning says:

"It is reported that the Norwegian mail steamer, which left Bergen yesterday for Newcastle, was stopped by a German warship. This is the first time the Germans have taken such action in the case of these steamers, and in the existing circumstances the incident is regarded as one of some gravity."

The Daily Chronicle says editorially this morning:

"The relations between Norway and Germany are in a critical state, and the situation deserves attention.

"The present phase began with the declaration of the Norwegian Government that the navigation of its territorial waters would be forbidden to all foreign submarines of whatever nationality and whatever character. A similar declaration was made some months earlier by the Swedish Government, and was not resented by Germany.

"She chose, however, to resent violently the declaration by Norway, presumably because navigation through Norwegian territorial waters was of greater value to the German submarines attacking the Archangel trade, and perhaps of some value to those attempting to cross the Atlantic. Accordingly, a very minatory German note, almost an ultimatum, was dispatched to the Norwegian Government, and pending the reply to it the German submarines have been running amuck among Norwegian trading vessels, sinking and capturing them practically as if Germany and Norway already were at war.

"This may be only a strong piece of bluff on Germany's part, for it is difficult to see why she should make a new enemy unnecessarily. But the risk of war does exist, and if it broke out it would be Great Britain, and not any other of the major allies, on whom the opportunity and the responsibility would fall. Norway is perhaps the most pro-British country on the Continent, and we are bound to her by many ties of sentiment, commerce, and common interest. We ought to assure her, in the event of war, of prompt and effective protection. She would need it in naval matters, and would probably also require some supplies for her artillery and air services.

"These succors ought to be forthcoming without any delay if the case arose, and the British Navy, which could then make very effective use of Norwegian ports and territorial waters, would have to throw an effective mantle over the Norwegian coast and shipping."

Sweden Anxious for Peace.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Stockholm reports the following interview with the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Knud Wallenberg, to the question of what outcome of the war one expected in Sweden. Wallenberg replied:

"In my opinion, the result of the war will be a great minus quantity, a terrible minus in men, a terrible minus in capital. This minus is increasing day by day. Your question whether now that the Ententes' grand scale offensive has subsided peace mediation on the part of a neutral State, say by Sweden, would not be in order, I must unfortunately answer by saying that such action would only have an illusory value. Only the warring powers themselves can restore peace. Their Governments alone must determine the how and the what. There are in all camps enough wise heads who could bring to pass that for which warring Europe today yearns. By any other road it is not achievable. I beg you to emphasize too that in Sweden we yearn for peace. Only the low-minded people can suppose we can look on with folded hands at the whole bloody, frightful fighting from a comfortable position. We, too, feel the war. For us and for the fighting countries these are very heavy times. The situation of neutrals is not enviable, in particular ours. Of the difficulties that now daily face me I would rather not speak."

To the question whether Sweden's neutrality might be regarded as absolutely assured, the minister answered emphatically that Sweden's neutrality was absolutely secure.

"Should anyone step on our feet, however, the situation would change," he added. "From the beginning of the war it must have been clear to every one that Sweden would never enter the

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WAR IN RUMANIA A GRAY SYMPHONY

Mighty Teuton Host Sweeps Through Passes Amid Clouds of Dust and Smoke.

FALKENHAYN HIS OWN CHIEF

Campaign in Transylvania Explained for The Times by One of His Staff Officers.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH GENERAL VON FALKENHAYN'S CENTRE, Rumanian Frontier, Oct. 19, (by Courier to Berlin, Oct. 25.)—A fifteen-mile motor run through Kimpolung Pass to the fighting fronts affords a fascinating moving picture, out to get the full flavor you should really trace the great gray Teuton tidal wave rolling down on Rumania from its source; be aboard the Berlin-Budapest express, crowded with German officers and men bound for Rumania; pass the cheering and singing troop trains—a renaissance of the old-time mobilization spirit, pass through Hermannstadt, Kronstadt, and other reconquered Saxon cities and towns of Transylvania, resounding with the tramp of heavy-booted German legions, and only then appreciating the mightiness of this military migration; invade Rumania with them.

The road from Kronstadt southward is choked with the slowly moving military masses. There is no special haste. Through the cleft in the mountain barrier we enter Kimpolung Pass and begin to climb gently, threading gingerly through four parallel moving columns of dust covered, patient, plodding infantry.

We pass a mile of brand new cannon, each dragged by eight constantly goaded horses, up into the Transylvania Alps, another mile of ammunition and provision train, respectable bodies of cavalry with flashing lances and black and white pennants fluttering, then alternating more miles of provision train, long lines of rickety straw-hooded Polish panje wagons pulled by thin, staggering horses, long lines of creaking oxcarts pulled by vicious long-horned steers and mangy black buffocks and piloted by Rumanian peasant women, boys, and shaggy-bearded Rumanian Rip Van Winkles.

View from the Mountain Height.

The pass grade grows steeper, the road zigzags sharply up the side of a mountain, then crosses a sharp razor-back range with precipitous slopes down which you can look on both sides. Here you feel as if you were aeroplaning, seeing deep below you flocks of sheep in checkerboard-patterned meadows, fields, and brooks, and toy peasant huts of Romanesque complexion. Yet up and over this dizzy Alpine pass roll snorting motor trucks loaded with muleteers, twenty-five to a car, and ginging native folk songs to while away the time. General and staff officers dash past us in gray touring cars, Blue-gray Rumanian prisoners, with Landstrum escort, one prisoner carrying a captured Rumanian machine gun, come wearily down the hill.

The war picture here in the Transylvanian Alps is a symphony in gray, for the dustcloud raised by interminable moving men, mules, motors, horses, oxen, wagons, and cannon, themselves a dull gray, stains also the mountainsides, meadows, fields, and trees. The only vivid touch of color is provided by Rumanian peasant girls and women tilling the mountainside patches with primitive hoes and wearing the national garb of vermilion or blood-red kirtles, showing their brown bare legs and feet.

We pass, too, after a running fight with the Rumanians, the old battery positions and the Rumanian trenches and field fortifications. No provision was made against the possibility of the Germans outflanking them through the neighboring mountains. The strong and comparatively narrow pass here seems easy to defend with a handful of men and machine guns. Well fortified, it would be impregnable. By skillful outflanking manoeuvres the Germans squeezed the Rumanians out of position after position, a simple, yet effective, process. The German heavy artillery was the decisive factor in this rear guard action, whose consequences are not yet clearly to be foreseen.

We pass the border where the abandoned Rumanian Custom House serves as a German field hospital, climb over the saddle of the pass, and then have easier downhill going into Rucar. Ger-

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RUMANIANS HARD PRESSED

Have Now Lost Last Railroad Communication on Their Southern Front.

KIMPOLUNG NOW MENACED

Defenders on Transylvania Border Fighting Desperately to Stem Invasion.

ALLIES ARE RUSHING HELP

Lloyd George Tells House of Commons Everything Possible Is Being Done.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 26.— Cernavoda, terminal of the railroad across Dobrudja from Constanza, and head of the great bridge across the Danube, has been evacuated by the Rumanian-Russian forces and occupied by the left wing of Field Marshal von Mackensen's Bulgar-Turk-German army. On the Transylvania front General von Falkenhayn's army has also gained a further victory over the Rumanians by capturing Vulcan Pass.

David Lloyd George, Secretary for War, replying in the House of Commons yesterday to a question regarding the situation in Rumania, said:

"We and our allies are working in concert, and everything that is possible is being done to help Rumania. It is obviously undesirable to detail more exactly the measures that are being taken."

An official bulletin from Petrograd admitting the Teuton success in Dobrudja follows:

Enemy attacks continue along the whole front. Our troops and the Rumanians, fighting as they retired to the north, were compelled to abandon their position from Cernavoda to Tachaul Lake.

On the northeastern front the enemy attacked the Rumanian troops near Predeal, eighteen versts south of Kronstadt, in the Tirguiuj Valley, near Kimpolung and in the Viulia Valley and forced them to fall back a little.

South of Dorna Watra, our advanced posts dislodged the enemy from a series of heights and captured a number of prisoners and two machine guns.

Colonel Shumsky, military critic of the Petrograd Bourse Gazette, likens the fault of the invaders along the Constanza-Medjidie line to the Belgian operations, in the number of men crowded in the short front, says a dispatch from the Russian capital. Colonel Shumsky estimates that there is one division on every three miles of the thirty-mile stretch—a strength said to be seldom exceeded on any front.

"Meanwhile," continues the dispatch, "the Austro-German campaign against Rumania continues to be accompanied by the delivery of a series of blows against the extreme left flank of the southwestern Russian front. From Dorna Watra to the Rumanian frontier the Austro-Germans are attempting to pierce the Russian line in order to isolate Rumania and prevent the further passage of Russian troops to the assistance of Rumania. The Russians, it is said here, have been able to check the offensive at all points on this sector."

Teuton Versions of Victories.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Vulcan Pass, on the Transylvanian front, has been captured by General von Falkenhayn's army, the War Office announced today. In Dobrudja pursuit of the Russians and Rumanians continued. Cernavoda was captured this morning, depriving the Russians and Rumanians of their last railroad communication in Dobrudja. The announcement follows:

On the Eastern Transylvanian front there were local engagements. The situation is unchanged.

North of Kimpolung our attack progressed. Vulcan Pass was taken by storm by German and Austro-Hungarian troops.

In Dobrudja Field Marshal von Mackensen's army group is continuing the pursuit of the enemy, as planned. Cernavoda was captured this morning. No details are yet known. By this the Rumanian and Russian forces operating in Dobrudja have been deprived of their last railroad communications, and an exceedingly important success has been gained.

VIENNA, Oct. 25, (via London.)—Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters issued the following statement today:

Austro-Hungarian and German troops have snatched Vulcan Pass from the enemy. North of Kimpolung the allied forces likewise won ground. On the Eastern Hungarian frontier there has been further fighting. Szekle Infantry Regiment No. 82, in the Bercer Range, after fierce and close-quarter fighting, captured a strongly fortified height. The garrison was partly captured and partly killed. None escaped.

In the Three Corner country our

troops, in new positions, repulsed Russian attacks. A local enemy advance was checked immediately.

Rumania Reports Some Successes.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 25, (via London.)—Rumania's forces operating in the Black Sea province of Dobrudja have retired to the north of the Danube town of Cernavoda, according to the Rumanian official statement issued today. On the Transylvanian front, east of the River Alt, the statement says, the Teutonic forces were driven toward the north. In the region of Vulcan Pass, in the Transylvanian Alps, the Rumanians ceded ground. The statement follows:

On the northern and northwestern (Transylvania) fronts, at Tulghes and Bicaz and in the valley of the Trotus, the situation is unchanged. In the Uzul valley the combat continues. We have advanced toward the west and taken prisoner three officers and 100 men.

At Oltuz the enemy has been repulsed completely beyond the frontier. We took 150 prisoners.

In the valley of the Buzeu, at Table Buzai, Bratocea and Predeiza, the situation is unchanged. Fighting took place in the region of Predeal. In the region of Dragoslavie violent fighting took place.

We repulsed the enemy's attack to the east of the River Alt, and are continuing to drive the enemy toward the north. To the west of the Alt an important engagement took place. To the west of the Alt we have ceded a little ground in the region of Vulcan Pass.

At Orsova artillery duels took place. On the southern front, all along the Danube, there is no change.

In Dobrudja we retreated to the north of Cernavoda.

Bulgar Account of Earlier Fighting.

SOFIA, Oct. 24, (via London, Oct. 25.)—Continuation of the pursuit of the routed Rumanian and Russian armies in Dobrudja by the victorious Bulgarian, German and Turkish forces is reported in today's official announcement regarding operations on the Rumanian front, as follows:

In Dobrudja, the energetic pursuit of the routed enemy was continued on the 23d. Allied Teutonic troops on the right wing, repulsing the enemy, reached the line of the village of Tzara Murat and the village of Dokuzol. Our cavalry near Islam Tepe attacked a Rumanian brigade, and near the village of Tzara Murat dispersed Rumanian territorial battalion 215, capturing the commander of the brigade and a flag, and the commander of a Russian battalion and 800 men.

Our Fourth Infantry Division, after stubborn fighting, occupied the town of Medjidie, where it seized a great quantity of railway material. Our troops on the left wing reached the line running from the Medjidie-Hossoing Height to the village of Rasova (on the Danube.) The enemy sustained heavy, sanguinary losses on Monday. Fifty officers, more than 2,200 men, four guns, thirty machine-guns, three bomb-throwers, five locomotives and 200 railway cars were captured.

Along the Danube there has been artillery and infantry firing at some places.

Between Oct. 10 and Oct. 23 our total captures were seventy-five officers and 6,633 men.

ITALIANS IN ALBANIA LINK UP WITH ALLIES

Entente Line Now Extends from the Adriatic to the Struma.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Italian cavalry from southern Albania formed a junction yesterday with cavalry and artillery from the Entente forces on the Macedonian front, the War Office announced today in the following communication:

Army of the East.—There was an intermittent cannonade on the entire front. There was no infantry action except in the centre.

German counter-attacks at Machukovo on the east bank of the Vardar River were smashed by our fires.

Two enemy seaplanes were forced down damaged after fights with our pilots in the region of Goritzia and Primeti in southern Albania.

Cavalry of the Sniaviki army is in touch with British cavalry detachments from Avlona, (on the Adriatic Sea.)

SOFIA, Oct. 24, (via London, Oct. 25.)—There was no change in the situation on the Macedonian front, the War Office announced today. The statement reads:

Between Lake Presba and the Struma there was unimportant artillery fighting. An attempt of the enemy to advance on Tarnovo was stopped at the outset.

On the Struma front there was considerable activity on the part of reconnoitring parties, and artillery fire at some points.

On the Aegean coast an enemy cruiser bombarded Nikopol resort for two hours the 20th of Kermesli, west of the mouth of the Mesta.

The German aviator, Lieutenant von Tawecki, after a half hour's fighting, brought down a British aeroplane, the pilot of which was wounded, and of the observer unwounded. They were captured.

With the junction formed by the Italian cavalry and the Serbian and French Army investing Monastir, the Entente now has an unbroken front across Macedonia from Avlona on the Adriatic to beyond the Struma River, which flows into the Aegean Sea, a distance of 250 miles.

The Italians did not land in force at the Albanian front of Avlona until after the invasion of Albania by the Austrians, for Italy had pledged herself to observe the independence of that State, and from August, 1914, until she entered the war, in the following May, was the only member not then at war of the London Ambassadorial Congress of 1913, which created the State of Albania.

Austria's invasion, however, caused Italy to act. In December, 1915, while the Teutonic armies were consolidating their victories in Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, and Macedonia, she landed between 230,000 and 300,000 troops at Durazzo and Avlona on the Albanian coast. In a few weeks those at Durazzo had been removed to Avlona. In March General Piacentini, one of Italy's ablest military chiefs, was placed in command of the army.

With the recent signs of activity on the part of General Sarrail's allied armies at Saloniki, General Piacentini's movements have been more pronounced. A week ago his troops, on the way to Monastir, were operating on the Koritza-Janina highway, forty miles southwest of Monastir, while Albanian towns in Epirus had been taken over almost as far as Kalabaka, which is the western terminus of a railway and highway running west from Larissa.

ITALIANS ATTACK ON CARSO.

Recapture "Certain Points on the Front," Says Rome War Office.

ROME, Oct. 25.—The War Office issued this statement today:

Artillery action was again impeded yesterday by the bad weather, but on the Julian front our batteries were very active against the enemy's commissary depots at Dulno, Brestovizza, and Comen.

On the Carso our troops, in surprise attacks, recaptured certain points on the front.

Italian and French seaplane squadrillas have visited the west coast of Istria and bombed military works at Salvore, Umago, and Citta Nuova. All returned unscathed.

At the same time French hydroaeroplanes attacked a squadrilla of Austrian seaplanes which had bombed Caorle. All the enemy machines were hit. One capsized and another fell into Baseleghe Lagoon, the observer being badly wounded and the pilot made prisoner.

CONSTANTINE BACKS DOWN.

ATHENS, Oct. 24, (via London, Oct. 25.)—The Greek Government today issued a communication to clear up misunderstandings due to exaggerated reports of King Constantine's interview with the French military attaché on Friday. The communication explains that the French Government made no demands, but merely submitted a memorandum, and that the King never declared he was prepared to break off relations with the Entente.

It is thought that as a result of a conversation between the King and the French Minister this morning, on the which explanations were made, the French families may be withdrawn shortly from Athens and [illegible]

BRITISH CAN BREAK SOMME LINE, HE SAYS

Gen. Haig's Right-Hand Man Declares the Offensive Was Planned Last March.

NEW ARMY EQUAL OF BEST

General Rawlinson Asserts Continuous Blows Will Finally Force a German Retreat.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 25.—"Can the German line on the western front be broken?"

Next to General Sir Douglas Haig few British soldiers are in a better position to judge than General Sir Henry Rawlinson, General Haig's right hand man in the Somme offensive. Rawlinson is to Haig what Sherman was to Grant and Jackson was to Lee.

"Undoubtedly it can," was General Rawlinson's reply to the question which the whole world is asking.

"Rawley," as he is known, has been for nearly four months directing the sledge-hammer blows of one of the armies under Sir Douglas's command.

The Commander in Chief is 55 and the army Commander 52. Officers of the same generation in the old British regular army, they have known each other for nearly thirty years. Both came to France at the outset of the great war. Rawlinson as commander of a division, Haig commander of 3 corps.

"It was last March," said General Rawlinson to The Associated Press correspondent, "that the present offensive was planned. Sir Douglas and myself looked over the ground and I received orders to prepare the men and material for my part of the enterprise."

Has Great Praise for French.

"Instead of undertaking a premature offensive with our unready army it was decided to take over more front from the French. The decision was most fortunate and a tribute to the judgment of the French that they could hold the Germans at Verdun. Not only could they hold the Germans, but they were able, after giving the enemy the severest handling he had had so far in this war, to join us in the Somme offensive, with results which we all know.

"They say that the Germans hoped to force you to attack prematurely last February," the correspondent suggested.

"Nothing could better have suited their purpose," was the reply, "than to have induced us to attack before we were ready. They had thinned their lines in the east and massed their reserves in the west. Happily, owing to French tenacity and pluck, we were given time to wait for new guns which were beginning to arrive from England in gratifying numbers, and for munition factories to start the big flow of shells."

"Are you satisfied with the results?"

"Yes, we have taken position after position and 30,000 prisoners. For nearly four months this new army has kept on attacking; it has asserted its mastery over the enemy who had forty years' preparation. The dogged heroic gallantry and tenacity of our infantry have been proved. Despite their desperate counterattacks how few prisoners the Germans have taken."

"You have been fighting the Germans for two years now, General; have they depreciated?" said the correspondent.

"Decidedly. They are still a brave and skilful army, but a tired army. For the first time they have known what it was to face superior artillery fire, and armies which know their lessons as well as they do. The French and ourselves fight as one army. If either develops any improvement it is shared with the other. So similar have our systems become that I never consider whether I have an English or a French army alongside of me.

"After some of our attacks, confusion in the German lines and a breakdown of the German staff organization were evident from the haste with which ill-assorted units were rushed haphazard into the front line. There was lack of cohesion on their part, and even of maps of the area to which they were sent, and this induced confusion, which sometimes cost them heavier casualties on the defense than were cost to ourselves on the offensive.

"A small proportion of the Germans have shown tenacious and defiant courage, particularly in their defense of machine-gun positions. The great majority have ceased to respond to leadership with their old ardor."

"Can the line be broken?"

"Undoubtedly it can, and it will be sooner or later. All that is necessary is to keep on hammering.

"In this war, as in every other war, victory must come as the result of moral and physical superiority continued for a sufficient time at a decisive point. The first step is to force the enemy to defense; then superior shellfire, superior man-power, and relentless pressure in attack must so depreciate his organization and morale that one day he will break.

"The Allies, in close sympathy and co-operation, will keep on pressing simultaneously on all fronts until at some point the enemy gives way. It is difficult to say what the result of a break in the line might be, but it will seriously weaken the whole system of defense.

"Our army has not yet reached the zenith of its power, for we will have done so until next Spring or possibly next Summer. I think we have reached the top of the hill, but there is an undulating tableland to cross before we really get on to the down grade portion beyond. This may be steep, it may be quite a gentle slope. But it will be downhill work, and comparatively easy."

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KAISER URGED TROOPS ON SOMME TO HOLD

"The Lord of Hosts Is With You," Emperor Told Soldiers in the West.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (via London.)—Emperor William, on his recent visit to the troops on the Somme front in France, made the following speech, according to the correspondent of the Tageblatt:

"Comrades, following an impulse of the heart, I have hurried to you from the east front to bring you the greetings of your comrades there and the thanks of the Fatherland for the four months' hard struggles on the Somme and for the heroic manner in which you have fought. The world's history knows no parallel to the struggles in which you are participating and to the greatness of your deeds. For centuries these battles of the Somme will stand as a blazing model for the conquering will of a united people.

"In you that German will finds expression under whatever circumstances to prevent the enemy from prostrating us to the ground and to stand firm against French insolence and British stubbornness. From all German regions you stand like a metal wall of German sense of duty and self-devoted valor, fighting to the last breath.

"On all sides the German people stand in a tenacious struggle against half the world and against the manifold superiority of numbers. Even though it continues hard and endures long, yet the Lord of Hosts is with you. Those at home have besought Him and He has inspired you with strength and courage. Trust in God bravely, feeling that you are fighting in a just cause.

"Thus I greet you, comrades. Hold out, the Lord will give his blessing to the end."

HEAVY RAIN ON THE SOMME.

Infantry Forced to Remain Inactive, but Artillery Is Busy.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Heavy rain fell again on the Somme front, preventing any infantry operations. The German artillery, however, continues to show considerable activity. The British night report says:

Rain fell again during the greater part of the day. South of the Ancre the enemy artillery was active, especially in the neighborhood of Le Sars and Eaucourt l'Abbaye.

Elsewhere on the front there was intermittent shelling on both sides.

The afternoon statement said:

Heavy rain fell during the whole of yesterday. During the night the enemy's artillery was active northeast of Courcelette and along the Pozières-Papaume road.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The War Office announced today that French assaults on the Somme front were without success. The text of the statement reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Because of rainy weather yesterday fighting activity in the Somme sector diminished. There was a temporary increase, however, in the artillery fire. During the evening hours partial attacks by the French from the Les Boeufs-Rancourt line broke down with losses before our entanglements, ending without success.

NORWAY NEAR WAR WITH GERMANY

Continued from Page 1.

war on its own accord, Sweden, however, will under all circumstances maintain its independence. We hold ourselves, therefore, in readiness to oppose energetically any violations of our sovereignty, so should it become necessary, we will defend the inviolability of our State by force of arms. The guiding principles of Sweden's foreign policy and economic policy move, therefore, ever in the paths of strictest neutrality."

BERLIN FEELS WAR IS LOST.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The fact with regard to the official German attitude on the present position of the war, together with an outline of the course to be pursued, have been told to me by a distinguished neutral who is a resident in Berlin and who for a few days has been visiting Sweden. My informant speaks with the knowledge that he is not a casual foreigner in Berlin, but one whose business brings him in touch with public life and public men there and who has special facilities for knowing the minds of political leaders. I present his narrative as nearly as I can in his own words:

"I left Berlin about a week ago. It may be taken as quite definite that the authorities realize the war is lost. Two facts stand out quite clearly to Germans in power. The first is that while Germany still retains the power to manufacture munitions at a large and formidable rate the output of the Allies is now in advance of the German output and the significance of this is realized.

"The second point is even more important. It is recognized that the reserves of man power are not sufficient to allow Germany to conduct the war to a victorious issue. The offensive on the Somme is a crucial thing. They have no illusions about this. They believe they can impede the Allies, hold them back for a long time, but they realize they cannot do it indefinitely. It is privately acknowledged that sooner or later the Allies must break through. More than this, the Germans have calculated the limit of time they can effectively withstand attacks on the western front at twelve months. They know, however, the Allies may get through before.

"With these facts in mind they have framed their future course of action. They are seeking for a peace which shall not brand them as defeated and to get it they will make considerable sacrifices. The whole of their new plans will be co-ordinated toward that end. Whatever may be their fears of the future, they have still at their command vast fighting forces of various kinds. They are going to use them to bring about this peace which they want so badly.

"First of all they have made up their minds to smash Rumania completely, not only for the sake of the material advantages, but also for the moral effect on them. Then, they are going to throw discretion to the winds with reference to submarines. They are going to use undersea vessels to annoy and hurt Great Britain as much as possible. They will be quite careless of the feelings of neutrals. The visit of Ambassador Gerard to America is undoubtedly connected with this coming submarine campaign.

"The general idea is not to conquer but by annoyances, losses and perils to increase the desire for peace which they are sure exists among some sections of the population already. The more hateful the war is made for Great Britain, the more easily will she come into line with regard to peace proposals and Germany must have peace by a year from now. The latter is not stated in so many words, but that is what the position comes to."

WAR IN RUMANIA A GRAY SYMPHONY

Continued from Page 1.

man telephone companies are stringing wires through the pass, columns of pack horses are being driven ahead, field hospitals are moving closer to the receding firing line. The division's staff is packing up and moving to new quarters. Further ahead German officers are circling about the inundations in ancient hacks, some loosing as if imported from the Italian provinces. A pack of German ammunition dogs is being led toward a mountain whence comes intermittent machine gun fire. The rumble of returning wounded is suggestively solid. The strangest sight and sound of all behind the battle line, up by the reserves, is a regimental band playing throughout the fight to machine gun and cannon accompaniment.

It is a spirited, unforgettable picture, worth seeing because typical of the first stage of the invasion of Rumania. Under the circumstances there was a touch of irony about a favorite red nosed Austrian inscription, scrawled in the first flush of victory by the Rumanians on many public buildings in Transylvanian towns and villages, which I saw: "Romania mare"—Greater Rumania.

Transylvania Cleared in a Month.

In four weeks Falkenhayn's swift smashing offensive has accomplished the immediate object of sweeping the invaders completely out of Transylvania and sent the battered remnants of the first and Second Rumanian armies that survived the battles of Hermannstadt and Kronstadt respectively reeling across the border at three points.

That the fighting has actually been carried well into Rumanian territory, and there is no evidence of a let up of the German offensive against Rumania; that, on the contrary, it is steadily gaining in momentum and crushing power, its real aim may not become immediately apparent to the uninitiated outside world, seem the essential most important facts I have observed during eight days with Falkenhayn's troops, covering his strategic moves from Petroseny to Predeal Pass, including an evening spent with the Commander in Chief himself and his immediate staff, hearing plans and the interpretation and reminiscence of splendid old-style motion warfare. It is the fastest offensive I have seen in since Mackensen's drive through Serbia and a refreshing contract to the grueling deadlock and over-cautiousness almost on the Somme, which I visited three weeks ago.

"Between Falkenhayn and Mackensen it looks as though Rumania were going to share the fate of Serbia," was my immediate impression, based on actual observation and information of a confidential character of events planned on the German staff operating maps, the strength, composition, and quality of his army, the [illegible] and the strategic objectives or strategic railways at the back.

Falkenhayn, like Gallowitz on the Somme, and like Linsingen in Volhynia, is one of the [illegible] chain an American correspondent, avoiding all propensity, and authorizing no one for publication as to his talents, intentions and the intended goal of his offensive, preferring to reap on success already won and to pluck no advance laurels. I gathered from him that he was intensely pleased with the tangible results already achieved to date in the form of ground gained, of strategically vital points for the invasion of Rumania already seized and firmly gripped, as well as of his collection of Rumanian cannon, other great war booty, and prisoners, and that he was equally pleased with the tempo of the continued progress, which he permitted me to witness ad libitum.

Throughout his long and unfortunately confidential talk he wore a cat-about-to-eat-the-canary smile that boded no good to Rumania, and seemed keenly to enjoy leading his own army at last and personally executing his own preconceived strategic plans, about which I am not permitted to hint anything further than that the game, for the present at least, is to keep ruthlessly blasting and storming at the Rumanians where they are making a desperate stand in their vulnerable centre, where the offensive as I saw it had all but reached the important railway terminal of Kimpolung and the equally important Predeal Pass outlet, on the main line to Bucharest.

An apparent standstill of operations here in the next week or so, however, I gathered, is not to be construed as failure and the end of the offensive. Rumania is being whipsawed between Falkenhayn and Mackensen, and the stake of the grand strategic game which Hindenburg and Ludendorff are playing against the Entente masters is greater than more local successes and ground gained in the Rumanian theatre.

Close Range Sketch of Falkenhayn.

As the character of an offensive is largely determined by the character of the army leader charged with its execution, a personal close-range study of General von Falkenhayn seemed worth while as throwing a light on coming events in Rumania, which promises to be the most important theatre of the war, not excepting the Somme, of the immediate future.

The Kaiser is credited with a talent approximating genius for picking the right man in an emergency, and the Imperial appointment of Hindenburg as chief of staff, that of Falkenhayn as commander in Chief on the Rumanian front, was quickly greeted with intense satisfaction here by the staff officers who have fought under and are equally loyal to Hindenburg and Falkenhayn. A high staff officer expressed the opinion that the change had meant no disparagement to Falkenhayn nor any reflection on his competence as a strategist. Among German military men Falkenhayn is still considered one of the war's few really great strategists, and his military reputation has rather been enhanced by the brilliant operations in Transylvania, with whose liberation, as with the conquest of Serbia, his brain-work is credited.

Psychologically fascinating was the study of how he had taken his deposition from the highest military pinnacle. Falkenhayn does not seem to be regarded by himself or his entourage, composed of staff officers from other German armies picked for conspicuously brilliant ability, including several former intimate aids of Hindenburg at Tannenberg and elsewhere, as one fallen from greatness into imperial disfavor. True to the noblesse oblige of the German officers' corps, he has thrown himself heart and soul into his new job. The heavy responsibility and crushing weight of work of the last two years have greatly changed Falkenhayn outwardly.

Though only in the fifties, his close-cropped hair and his staff are almost white, and he looks in need of sleep, which he does not get, however, as the exigencies of the campaign against Rumania absorb him until far into the morning hours. Outwardly Falkenhayn is still the best-dressed and best-groomed German General I have met, almost meticulous about his person. Unchanged are the piercing keenness and quick flash of his eyes, a bird of prey's or a big game hunter's, very like Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria in this respect. Unchanged, too, is his dynamic personality, with his invaluable reservoir of potential physical and nervous energy, quick decision, lightning quick decision and action—an ideal General to lead in the Transylvania Alpine armor of Rumania.

A Leader of Iron Will.

Concerning his show qualities as an army leader, his intimate staff officers placed the greatest emphasis on his fearless, relentless will—an iron will that came to grief against the brilliantly heroic French defense at Verdun, but which they believe will prove irresistible against the [illegible] and indeed conquered neither with ordinary nor French opposition.

I caught the flash of this Falkenhayn steel on expressing surprise that his troops had taken the "impregnable Roumanian Alps so quickly. "We had to have it," he said simply, and this was his only explanation to Hermannstadt, Kronstadt, and Predeal Passes. Speed and success at any cost [illegible] to be the governing principle. As an army commander, too, I gathered from his close entourage, he was a glowing example of tireless, ceaseless hard work for his staff, masters every subject in detail having a bearing on the success of the offensive, leaves nothing wholly to his subordinates, and personally signs every army order.

The utmost freedom is given to him by the highest leadership, and he enjoys practically an independent command. No requests or his for troops, cannon, ammunition, and other war material has as yet been turned down or modified by Hindenburg, I learned. He devotes much time to personally inspecting positions and troops at the front, whom he has injected with the true confidence in victory, while the Rumanians are beginning to warm up to him as the savior of Transylvania. He is an impressive military figure, said to be reminiscent both by the [illegible] Generals and by students of the world war.

At Falkenhayn's direction, his chief staff intelligence officer, who went over operating maps with me this morning, summarized the general situation as follows:

"As we appeared on the Transylvania scene we found the following situation: The Rumanians stood with one group at Orsova, one at Vulcan Pass, a third group at Rothenthurm Pass, while a fourth stood in a big arc far outside Kronstadt and in the flattened Transylvania sack. In Fogaras we later found at the abandoned headquarters of the commander of the Second Rumanian Army, a map showing the operative goal of the Rumanians, clearly indicated by arrows, namely, the Maros River.

"Our first task was to clear out Transylvania. This had been accomplished [illegible] except for odds and ends [illegible] in sharp angles of the boundary I can assure you there is not a Rumanian soldier on Transylvanian soil unless as a prisoner.

How It Was Done.

"This is how it was done. Leaving aside Orsova, which is strategically and economically worthless, we had our eyes on Petroseny, which is a rich coal region and which the Rumanians had seized on the very first day over the border. The fighting at Petroseny from Sept. 19 to 22 wasn't world shaking, just back and forth fighting. Of real importance was the deed of our Alpine corps, which circled unobserved through unguarded mountains and fell upon the rear of the First Rumanian Army, closing Rothenthurm Pass from behind, a feat which a German professor now on here has likened to Hannibal's crossing of the Alps.

"The result of the battle of Hermannstadt, during which troops of General von Ean and other formations attacked from the north while the Alpine corps stood in rear of the surrounded First Rumanian Army, was fundamental for the whole clearing of Transylvania. While our Alpine troops were still operating in rear of the Rumanians' positions, the Second Rumanian Army at Fogaras and Kronstadt thought they could join hands with the Fourth Army operating in the northern mountains, but when they learned that things were not going well at Hermannstadt parts of the Second Army from Kronstadt and Fogaras marched toward Hermannstadt to relieve the doomed First Army and struck into our left flank.

"This danger was immediately recognized, and by an almost unprecedented manoeuvre of our army, (Falkenhayn's instant decision making the greatest demands on both the leadership and troops,) the whole army swerved to the left and faced the relieving Second Rumanian Army. We consider the battle of Hermannstadt from Sept. 25 to 29 decisive, because not only was our further advance against the Second Rumanian Army successful but far up north its effects were felt. The Second Rumanian Army, seduced into marching on Hermannstadt, risked too much and went too far with its left wing.

"The much abused cavalry here did splendidly valuable and efficient work. It can occupy quickly villages well ahead, and ammunition hold them and thus outflank the enemy in this rapid motion warfare. Thanks to our cavalry corps which we threw against the Rumanian right flank, forcing it to cross the river under heavy fire, the Rumanian Second Army was forced to retreat to Geisterwald, the enemy's violent resistance finally concentrating on the western exit of Geisterwald.

"Bear in mind that all the Rumanian armies are based on only two railways, the Second on the Kronstadt-Bucharest line and the Third on the line through Palanka to Bucharest. The Rumanians, with no practical war experience, had deceived themselves as to the capacity of their two strategic railways. They now tried to hold Geisterwald, Oct. 4 and 5, in order to hold Kronstadt, which alone guarded the rear of their Second and Fourth armies, whose lines of communication had been endangered by the outcome of the battle of Hermannstadt. Successful attacks at Sarkany on Oct. 4 and Persseny on the 5th on the west slopes of Geisterwald broke the last resistance of the Rumanians before Kronstadt.

"On the afternon of the 6th began the wild flight of the Second Rumanian Army southward, and it lasted through the 7th. On the 8th Kronstadt was in our hands. A large portion of the Second Rumanian Army was unable to reach the railroad, so the army was broken up and many prisoners taken all over the Transylvania war theatre. As a result of the disintegration and retreat after the battle of Hermannstadt large portions of the Rumanian First Army have been put out of business for a long period of time. As a result of the battle of Kronstadt the Rumanian Second Army has been shattered, the considerable portions that escaped through the mountains being unfit for further fighting. The Rumanians have had to bring up new troops from the south, with which they are holding the border peaks.

"Operatively our success is decidedly serious for the Rumanians, because we have dynamited a hole into the solid Rumanian front—a hole very large for twentieth century warfare, extending from Kronstadt to the railroad line Orsa—Palanka, 30-kilometer wide breach in an airline. The Rumanians have thrown a few fresh battalions into this hole, but not in the formation of an army. You can't call it filling in a hole if you put a sand heap in front of an avalanche. Our advance has also forced a portion of the Fourth Rumanian Army to retreat to the boundary, where they are holding the passes.

"Further, our success has served to weaken the Rumanian-Russian front in Dobrudja, and has probably killed off any possible great Russian offensive against Constantinople through Dobrudja."

ADVERTISEMENT.

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133

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THE individual named as executor of a will is quite as apt to die as the individual who makes the will. The record shows that 10% of the individual executors named in wills are not alive when the time comes to act.

The same far-sightedness which prompts a man to make his will suggests naming at least one executor whose life has no time limit. The dependability of the Columbia Trust Company does not rest upon the survival of any individual. Its life as executor is continuous.

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CANADA A NEW GIANT AWAKENED BY WAR

Baron Shaughnessy Expects Dominion to be Made a Senior Partner in British Empire.

PREDICTS GREAT EXPANSION

Anticipates Unprecedented Immigration with Peace — Overdevelopment Only Danger.

Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who sailed for Europe yesterday on the Kroonland, made the following statement before his departure:

"Though bleeding with sacrifices and bending with effort in behalf of the great empire of which she is an integral part, Canada's biggest rôle in the play of nations is not now but in the future. Bright though her record may be, it is only a glimpse of what is to come. Her greatest opportunities, although secured through a trying present, will be shown when, with the war settled, she undertakes to assume the place she has fought for. Success will come measured by forethought. By fulfilling duties as presented today Canada will be able to reap abundantly of the prosperity which the years, surely not far distant, will bring.

"Canadian history shows that what mistakes have had to be rectified have been those due to short vision, and that the deeds most criticised have been of over-anticipation. Between the two is the straight course of steady development. Blind faith in the country has been, to a large extent, the guiding star of the men who have built. Speculation has been a ready growth in a ground rich beyond the dreams of the most hopeful. Calm, conservative business sagacity bade the pioneers discard the thought of spanning the prairies with a transcontinental line, while bold daring built not one, but three. The success of the Canadian Pacific, the pioneer, urged others to be reckless, perhaps, but then there were those who said the construction of the Canadian Pacific was folly.

"Canada's course is the centre one, and to choose is no easy task. We do not wish to cramp our future by a narrow, limited imagination, neither do we wish to greatly overdevelop and thus render the load we are now carrying too great. It is sometimes hard to realize that on the shoulders of the present the material for the future must be carried.

"Canada is an empire in itself. Its population is not a fraction of what it should be, of what it is capable of becoming or of what it will be after the war. We are now taking steps to prepare for the future and are anticipating an immigration that should be unprecedented in Canadian history.

"When peace is declared Canada will naturally be looked upon as the promised land by many peoples of Europe. She will be in a position (to choose carefully.) She need take none but the best and only by so eelecting her citizenship will she build up a nation capable of performing the tasks which undoubtedly will be allotted to her.

"The war has taught Canada self reliance as probably nothing else would have done. She has been forced to do rapidly and efficiently things which were impossible. She has expanded commercially and industrially faster than ever before and has confidence in herself to do the things which she formerly expected others to do for her.

"In the same manner that she unhesitatingly mobilized the largest army that ever crossed the Atlantic, she has developed a sea traffic on both the Atlantic and the Pacific that is tremendous. This will undoubtedly be further developed, proving to be a powerful aid in molding trade connections favorable to Canada after the war.

"Cannot cannot go back. She is committed to expanslon, but not to overexpansion. Keeping within limits justified by conditions has been hard. It is difficult in being optimistic, not to be too optimistic, and here perhaps is the greatest problem.

"In the past Canada has been too eager and is now faced with the problem of overdevelopment in certain lincs.

"Politically Canada will undoubtedly take a more prominent part in the destinies of the British Empire than ever before. She will probably be asked to become one of the senior members of a firm in which, before the war, she was merely regarded as a junior, bright, full of promise to be sure, but one on whom a full share of the burden should not be placed. The future is undoubtedly bright, but the advancement is fraught with problems which will require good judgment and forethought rather than good judgment in afterthought."

$300,000,000 CREDIT FOR BRITAIN NOV. 1

Continued from Page 1.

$5,000,000 will be received in New York today.

The gold sent to San Francisco came from Australia. This is the first time since September, 1915, that the precious metal has been forwarded to this country from Australia, and bears out the statement, published yesterday that shipments of gold on behalf of the British Government would be made from various sources, including Ottawa, Halifax and Vancouver.

With the flotation of the new loan it is expected that there will be a temporary let-up in gold imports, but it is not believed that Great Britain will cease making shipments here.

The purchase of unusually large quantities of war supplies and general merchandise by the Allies has operated to make the United States a creditor nation, with an ever-increasing trade balance in its favor. This condition has necessitated remittances of magnitude. There are two ways of meeting the payments in this country, either by the shipment of gold or the creation of large credits, established by the negotiation of loans.

Great Britain and all the belligerent countries have been reluctant to part with their gold because the supply of the metal forms the basis for currency. Great Britain would not have sent any gold here if it could have been avoided, but the necessity for making shipments is apparent when it is realized that the unusually large stock of gold that has been accumulated in this country has had the effect of holding interest rates down. The gain in the gold holdings of this country in twenty-six months, (from Aug. 1, 1914, to Oct. 1, 1916,) has been approximately $750,000,000. The excess of imports of gold over exports for the period has amounted to $627,267,086.

By causing easy money in the American money market through its shipments of gold, Great Britain has greatly benefited itself, for, in the absence of imports, the prevailing rates would be much higher and the British Government would be obliged to pay considerably higher rates on the loan accommodations obtained here. As it is, Great Britain is paying more today than it ever did before.

The enormous shipments of gold have caused concern to some bankers, who are apprehensive lest a continuation of imports in large volume will bring about inflation of credit in this country, and that a period of low interest rates will encourage dangerous speculation, which invariably accompanies the prevalence of "cheap money." It is for this reason that a number of bankers are urging the curtailment of gold imports, and the financing of our exports by the purchase of foreign Government obligations.

FRENCH AT VERDUN REPEL 5 ATTACKS

Continued from Page 1.

sizes the cost at which the recent German success in the Balkans has been purchased, for it is believed the collapse of the German lines at Verdun was due in great part to the constant drain necessitated to feed the Somme front and to consttitute the Balkan armies. If, on the one hand, as pointed out, the German advance against the Russo-Rumanians is due to preponderance of heavy artillery, it is equally true that the Verdun victory was largely a victory of the heavy French guns, which battered the German lines to pieces in a remarkably short space.

It is a significant fact that for the first time the French official communiqué says that "along a seven-kilometer front the German lines were burst open." The French term used is "crevée."

Two Shuttle Divisions Fooled.

The attack came as a thorough surprise to the Germans, for the weather conditions seemed to preclude any activity that day. Fog and a continuous drizzle reduced the visibility to zero, making the aviation work difficult. The Germans had evidently settled down to a quiet day when they suddenly saw the French infantry swarming out of their trenches and surging forward through the mist, while a terrific bombardment started up, clearing the way for the advance.

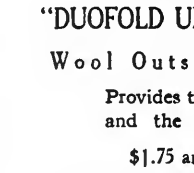
It was then that the Germans must have regretted the two reserve divisions which for some time have been moving back and forth behind the German front, ready to join in wherever they were most needed. Being apprised of the French preparations at Verdun, these two divisions were recently kept in readiness in the rear of the German lines, but when after a slight beginning of activity the French attacks quieted down the German supreme commander, evidently under the impression that the Verdun attack had been indefinitely postponed, sent the reserve divisions toward Bapaume, which seemed the point most threatened. This fact emphasizes the growing importance of combined movements on the western front, and the dexterity of French feints which this time entirely deluded the Germans.

It is admitted that the attack was planned to take place earlier, but the aviators reported the German defensive was not sufficiently demolished, whereupon the order was given to resume the bombardment, with the result that the French attack was able to sweep further than originally planned. The advance on the left wing against Thiaumont and in the centre against Caillette wood was so rapid that General Magnin, commanding the troops in the centre, at once decided to push the attack further and gave orders to that effect.

Everywhere the Germans were overrun and fled or surrendered in masses. The only attempt at effective resistance was made in Douaumont fort, which stood a brief siege. For a while the decimated garrison held out and tried to organize a defense, but the victorious French swept on relentlessly, carrying Douaumont village on the left at one bound. At the same time the attack on the right wing had surged forward toward Vaux fort, which, already surrounded on three sides, is seriously menaced.

It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this victory which in one afternoon regained what the Germans had conquered step by step during six months, entailing a sacrifice roughly estimated at half a million men. No one who knew the Verdun battlefield seemed to think a rapid advance possible, for after the first five days the German advance for months averaged three to five hundred meters at a time. Despite the astounding rapidity of the French advance all gains are being solidly held, German counterattacks last night and this morning failing completely.

It is interesting to note that these counterattacks were made at the extremities of the French wings, no attempt being made to regain Douaumont, as might have been expected. Last May, when the French retook the position for a brief period, the counterattacks on the fort were immediate, ending with its recapture. The commander of Douaumont Fort is among the prisoners.



Two Plums From My Overcoat Pudding

IN Suburbia, the trees have put on their reds-and-russets, so it's high time to put on Overcoats in town. From my Overcoat Pudding, bulging with plums, I've only room to pick out two.

"Dunstan" is a close-fitting, belted-back Overcoat that gives you the slashingly dashing, compact-and-erect figure of the soldier—**$25 to $45.** Great!

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42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

DODGING SHELLS IN A DESTROYER

Continued from Page 1.

trable beastliness and in still weather hangs for hours; but it saved that boat.

It is curious to note the subdued tone of a boy's report when by some accident of slaughter he is raised to command. There are certain formalities which every ship must comply with on entering certain ports. No fully striped commander would trouble to detail them, any more than he would the aspect of his club porter. The young 'un puts it all down, as who should say: "I rang the bell, wiped my feet on the mat and asked if they were at home." He is most careful of port proprieties and, since he will be "sub" again tomorrow, and all his equals will tell him exactly how he ought to have handled her, he almost apologizes for the steps he took, deeds which ashore might be called cool or daring. The Senior Service does not gush; there are certain formulae appropriate to every occasion.

Knocked Out, but Made Repairs.

One of our boats which was knocked out early in the day and lay helpless was sighted by several of her companions. One of them reported her to the authorities, but, being busy at the time said he did not think himself justified in hampering himself with a disabled ship in the middle of an action. It was not as if she was sinking, either; she was only holed fore and aft with a bad hit in the engineroom and her steering-rod knocked off. In this posture she was cheered by passing ships and set about repairing her hurts with a good heart and a smiling countenance. She managed to get under some sort of way at midnight, and next day was taken in tow by a friend. She says officially: "His assistance was invaluable, as I had no oil left and met heavy weather."

What actually happened was much less formal. Fleet destroyers as a rule do not worry about navigation; they take their orders from the flagship and range out and return on signal, like sheepdogs whose piked point is their shepherd. Consequently, when they break loose on their own they fetch up rather doubtful ot their whereabouts, as thia injured one did. After she had been so kindly taken in tow she inquired of her friend (message Captain to Captain): "Have you any notion where we are?" The friend replied: "I have not, but I will find out." So the friend waited on the sun with the necessary implements, which luckily had not been smashed, and in due time made "our observed position at this hour is thus and thus."

The Tow (irreverently): "Is it? Didn't know you were a navigater."

The Friend (with hauteur): "Yes, it's rather a hobby of mine."

The Tow: "Had no idea it was as bad as all that; but I'm afraid I'll have to trust you this time. Go ahead and be quick about it."

They reached a port correctly enough, but to this hour the tow, having known the friend at Dartmouth, insists that it was pure luck and winks. Such is luck, fortune, destiny, the irony of fate—for Nemesis is the greatest of all the battle gods that move on the water, as I will show you later.

Knowledge of gunnery and a delicate instinct for what is in the enemy's mind may enable a destroyer to shread her way slowly, speeding and twisting between heavy salvos of opposing fleets. As the tall waterspouts rise and break with a chill smell of salt sea, she judges where the next grove of them will sprout. If her judgment is correct she may enter it in her report as a little feather in her cap; but it is Joss when a stray twelve-inch shell, hurled by a giant at some giant ten miles away, falls on her from heaven and wipes out her and her profound calculations.

This was seen to happen to a Hun destroyer in mid-attack. While she was being laboriously dealt with by a four-inch gun something immense took her, and—she was not.

Joss it is, too, when a cruiser's eight-inch shot that should have raked out your insides from forward boiler to wardroom stove defects miraculously, like a twig dragged through deep water, and, almost returning on its track, goes out unbursted and leaves you reprieved by the breadth of a nail from three deaths in one.

Later one single splinter—no more—may cut your oil supply pipe as dreadfully and completely as a broken wind screen in a collision cuts a surprised motorist's throat. Then you must lie useless, fighting oil fires while the precious fuel gutters away till you have to ask leave to escape while there are yet a few tons left. One ship who was once bled white by such a piece of Joss suggested that it would be better that the oil pipes should be led along certain lines, which she sketched—as if that would make any difference to Joss when he wants to show what he can do."

Our sea people, who have worked with him for eight hundred years, have acquired something of Joss's large toleration and humor. He causes ships in thick weather or under a strain to mistake friends for enemies. At such a time, if your heart is full of highly organized hate, you strive frightfully and efficiently till one of you perishes, and the survivor reports wonders which are duly wirelessed all over the world. But if you worship Joss, you reflect, you put two and two together in a casual, insular way, and arrive—sometimes both parties arrive—at instinctive conclusions which avoid trouble. Witness this tale; it does not concern the Jutland fight, but another little affair which took place a while ago in the North Sea.

When It's Wise to Ignore Orders.

It was understood that a certain type of cruiser of ours would not be taking part in a certain show; therefore, if any one saw cruisers very like them he might blaze at them with a clear conscience, for they would be Hun boats. One of our destroyers, in thick weather, as usual, spied the silhouettes of cruisers exactly like our own steaming across the haze.

Said the commander to his "sub," with an inflection that neither period, exclamation, nor interrogation mark can render: "That is them!"

Said the "sub" in precisely the same tone: "That is them, Sir."

"As my 'sub,'" said the commander, "your observation is strictly in accord with the traditions of the service. Now, as man to man, what are they?"

"Well," said the "sub," "since you put it that way, I'm d—d if I'd fire," and they didn't, and they were quite right. The destroyer had been off on another job, and Joss had jammed the latest wireless orders to her at the last moment; but Joss had also put it into the hearts of the boys to save themselves and others.

German Ships Sunk by Germans?

I hold no brief for the Hun: but, honestly, I think he has not lied as much about the Jutland fight as people believe, and that when he protests he sank a ship he did very completely sink a ship. I am the more confirmed in this belief by a still, small voice among the reports, musing aloud over an account of an unaccountable outlying brawl witnessed by one of our destroyers. The voice suggests that what the destroyer saw was one German ship being sunk by another. Amen!

Our destroyers saw a good deal that night on the face of the waters. Some of them who were working in "areas of comparative calm" submit charts of their tangled courses, all studded with notes along the zigzag, something like this: "8 P. M.—Heard explosion to the N. W." A neat arrow-head points that way. Half an inch further along, a short change of course, and the word, "hit" explains the meaning of "sighted enemy cruiser engaged with destroyers." Another twist follows: "9:30 P. M.—Passed wreckage, engaged enemy destroyers port beam opposite courses." A long, straight stretch without incident, then a tangle and "picked up survivors of so and so." A stretch over to some ship that they were transferred to, a fresh departure and another brush with "single destroyer on parallel course hit. 0.7 A. M.—Passed bows of enemy cruiser sticking up. 0.18—Joined flotilla for attack on battleship squadron."

So it runs on, one little ship in a few short hours passing through more wonders of peril and accident than all the old fleets ever dreamed. In years to come naval experts will collate all those diagrams and argue over them. A lot of destroyer work was as inevitably mixed as bombing down a trench, as the scuffle of a polo match, or as the hot, heaving heart of a football scrum. It is difficult to realize, when one considers the size of the sea, that it is that very size and absence of boundary which helps contusion. To give an idea, here is a letter—it has been quoted before, I believe, but it is good enough to repeat many times—from a 19-year-old child in a destroyer to his friend, aged 17, and minus one leg in hospital:

"I'm so awfully sorry you weren't in it. It was a rather terrible, but wonderful experience, and I wouldn't have missed it for anything. But, by Jove, it isn't the thing one wants to make a habit of, I must say. It is very different from what I expected. I expected to be excited, but was not a bit. It's hard to express what we did feel like, but you know the sort of feeling one has when one goes in to bat at cricket and rather a lot depends upon your doing well, and you are waiting for the first ball. Well, it's very much the same as that—do you know what I mean?—a sort of tense feeling; not quite knowing what to expect. One does not feel the slightest bit frightened, and the idea that there's a chance of you and your ship being scuppered does not enter one's head. There are too many other things to think about."

Follows the usual no-ship-like-our-ship talkee and a note of where she was at the time.

"Then they ordered us to attack; so we bustled on full bore. Being navigator, and also having control of all the guns, I was on the bridge all the time and remained for twelve hours without leaving it at all.

"When we got fairly close I sighted a good-looking Hun destroyer, which I thought I'd like to 'strafe.' You know, it's awful fun to know that you can blaze off at a real ship and do as much damage as you like. Well, I'd just got their range on the guns, and we'd fired one round, when some of our destroyers, coming from the opposite direction, got between us and the enemy and completely blanketed us, so we had to stop, which was rather rot. Shortly afterward they recalled us, so we bustled back again.

Hundreds of Shells Fell Near Him.

"How any destroyer got out of it is perfectly wonderful. Literally, there were hundreds of shells in the water all around us, from a fifteen-inch to a four-inch—and you know what a big splash a fifteen-inch bursting in water does make. We got washed through by spray. Just aa we were getting back a whole salvo of big shells fell just in front of us and short of our big ships. The skipper and I did a rapid calculation as to how long it would take them to reload and fire again, the time of flight, &c., as we had to go right through the spot. We came to the conclusion that, as they were short a bit, they would probably go up a bit, and they didn't; but luckily they altered the deflection, and the next fell right astern of us. Anyhow, we managed to come out of that row without the ship or a man on board being touched.

"It's extraordinary the amount of knocking about big ships can stand. One saw them hit, and they seemed to be one mass of flame and smoke, and you think they're gone; but when the smoke clears away they are apparently none the worse and still firing away. But to see a ship blow up is a terrible and wonderful sight—an enormous volume of flame and smoke almost 200 feet high, and great pieces of metal, &c., blown sky-high; and then, when the smoke clears, not a sign of the ship.

Saw a German Cruiser on End.

"We saw one other extraordinary sight. Of course, you know the North Sea is very shallow. We came across a Hun cruiser absolutely on end, his stern on the bottom and his bow sticking up about thirty feet in the water, and a little further on a destroyer in precisely the same position. I couldn't be certain, but I rather think I saw your old ship crashing along and blazing away; but I expect you have heard from some of your pals.

"But the night was far and away the worst time of all. It was pitch dark, and, of course, absolutely no lights, and the firing seems so much more at night, as you could see flashes lighting up the sky, and it seemed to make much more noise, and you could see ships on fire and blowing up. Of course, we showed absolutely no lights. One expected to be surprised any moment, and eventually we were.

"We suddenly found ourselves within 1,000 yards of two or three big Hun cruisers. They switched on their searchlights and started firing like nothing on earth. Then they put their searchlights on us, but for some extraordinary reason did not fire on us. As, of course, we were going full speed, we lost them in a moment; but I must say that I—and I think everybody else—thought that that was the end. But one does not feel afraid or panicky. I think I felt rather cooler than at any other time. I asked lots of people afterward what they felt like, and they all said the same thing. It all happens in a few seconds; one hasn't time to think.

"Never in all my life have I been so thankful to see the daylight again, and I don't think I ever want to see another night like that. It is such an awful strain. One does not notice it at the time, but it's the reaction afterward. I never noticed I was tired till I got back to harbor, and then we all turned in and absolutely slept like dogs. We were seventy-two hours with little or no sleep.

Smoked as He Fought His Ship.

"The skipper was perfectly wonderful. He never left the bridge for a minute for twenty-four hours and was on the bridge or in the charthouse the whole time we were out (the charthouse is an airy dog kennel that opens off the bridge,) and I've never seen anybody so cool and unruffled. He stood there smoking his pipe as if nothing out of the ordinary were happening. One quite forgot all about time. I was relieved at 4 A. M., and on looking at my watch found I had been up there nearly twelve hours, and then discovered I was rather hungry. The skipper and I had some cheese and biscuits, ham sandwiches, and water on the bridge, and then I went down and brewed some cocoa and ships' biscuits."

Franklin Simon & Co.

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Strictly tailored or fur trimmed, of broadcloth, Bolivia cloth, wool velour, gabardine, whipcord, wool Jersey, Kitten's ear or wool poplin.

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Including original Paris models, also copies and adaptations in mourning crepe, uncut velvet or lustreless silks.

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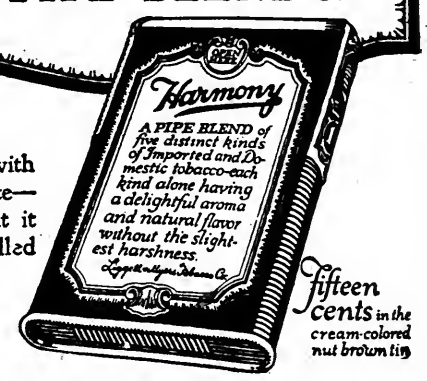

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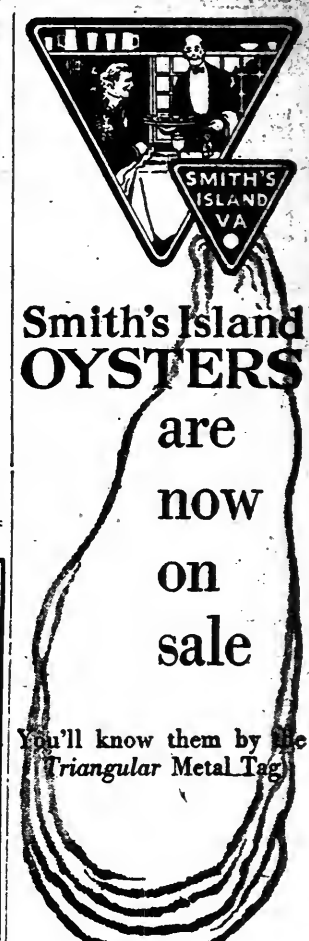

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You'll know them by the *Triangular* Metal Tag

A TACK has a head, but no brains. Lots of Suits have passable workmanship, but no style. My "Mono-Button" Sack Suit, with its single front button and rippling roll, melts into a cascade of curves and has a thoroughbred style that, to be seen once, makes folks look twice—**$25.**

My Ready-to-Wear-Away Overcoats are Clemons-designed, Clemons-cut, Clemons-tailored, Clemons-fitted—**$20** and upward. My belted "Clempleat" has the fashionable hour-glass waist and full-fold drapery—**$25.**

$20 *to* **$45** *Suits and Overcoats to individual measure*

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Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
18 Years On This Corner

AN EXECUTIVE,

thoroughly conversant with modern methods of finance, accounting, etc., and who has handled successfully many large and complicated propositions, is open for engagement. Exceptional record as a practical and economical business organizer and systematizer. Experience has been broad and extensively varied, both in the public accounting profession and with private concerns. At present general auditor of a very large organization, with numerous plants, offices and subsidiaries. Location immaterial. Interview (incurring no obligations) at convenience of principal. E 2 Times.

Aside from our liberal stocks of Staples such as Blacks and Blues

There Are 5000 Saks Suits

In New Soft Mixture Fabrics and Colorful Novelty Weaves Now Awaiting Your Selection

Ranging in price from

$17.50 to $50

5,000 mixture and novelty suits alone, to say nothing of staples, is some clothing stock, particularly in a season when it is difficult to buy fabrics and harder still to get deliveries. But the most significant part of it is that these great collections of suits are rich in those colors and weaves which are now scarcest in woolens. This is because we made our commitments for fabrics almost a year ago before the big shortage of woolens set in. That accounts for the variety. But variety is only half the story. Value is the other half—not the value which argues from Price alone, but the value which results from quality in the materials, skill in manipulating them, and style in what the French call the "Altogether." They are more than merchandise—they are individual creations in clothes, replete with the novelties and niceties of custom tailoring, and reflecting the trend of Fifth Avenue Styles with the fidelity of Shadow to Form!

Just for your guidance, here is one single suit picked from the numerous available at every price

$17.50—A Blue Flannel Suit, in a conservative but clever model, suitable for men of all ages from 20 to 40.

$20.00—A Fancy Mixed Cheviot Effect, blue stripe on dark gray, with slanting pockets, for young men.

$23.00—A Brown Mixed Cheviot, with blue and red stripes, cut in a happy medium between the quiet and the extreme.

$25.00—A Silk Mixed Suit, with a dotted stripe, conservative as to cuffs, pockets and lapels, but the style is There.

$28.00—A Double Breaster of Blue Flannel, cut on narrow, shapely lines, with patch pockets. No other double breaster quite like it.

$30.00—A double Blue Stripe on Blue, in a radical, close-cut model, with small step lapels, and piped half-moon pockets.

$33.00—A Dark Check Worsted Effect, with turn-over cuffs, conventional but effective in cut.

$35.00—A Striped Greenish Cheviot, with regulation pockets, turned cuffs, small peak lapels and a mint of style.

$38.00—A Red and Gold Striped Cloth, cut on a radical pattern, with small lapels, plain cuffs and slanting pockets.

$40.00—A Fine Close Triple Stripe on a Dark Blue Ground, cut on semi-conservative lines, but individual in spite of it.

$45.00—A Rich Brown Worsted, with gold and purple stripes, designed especially for men who want a suit of character and tone.

$48 & $50—Silk Mixed Worsted Suits, staple as Time, and combining conservatism in the cut with unusual serviceability in the cloth.

And those are only a handful out of 5,000!

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

The
Degnon Companies
will remove their offices on Jan. 1st, 1917, to the new Queens Subway Building at Hunterspoint Ave. Station, Queensboro Subway, 4 minutes from Grand Central Station, and now

Offer to Sublet
Until May 1st, 1918, their present offices on the 21st floor

42nd St. Building
30 East 42nd St., approximately
4,600 Sq. Ft.
partitioned into 12 offices, all outside rooms, facing 42nd St. and Madison Ave.
Address
Degnon Companies,
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Don't be discouraged! Fix your sick skin with Resinol

In the past twenty years Resinol Ointment has made thousands of sick skins well. In the great majority of the cases, it checked the irritation, burning and smarting at once, and quickly drove the unsightly trouble [illegible]

To appreciate how much good Resinol Ointment really does, you should try it on your own skin trouble—at our expense, if you wish! Although all druggists sell Resinol Ointment, we will gladly send a free sample. Write to Dept. 44-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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Coffee
DIRECT FROM WHOLESALER
FRESH OFF THE ROASTER
5 LBS FOR $1.00
BEAN OR GROUND
Delivered Free
In Greater New York and within 300 miles. C.O.D. or cash orders for 10 lbs. delivered Free 1,000 Miles.
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back.
Write for free booklet, "The Story of Coffee," with complete price list of other coffees, including the famous
Gillies Broken Coffee, 5 lbs. $1.25
GILLIES COFFEE CO.,
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On sale at all Liggett's Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores, United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers. Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Mid-Week Pictorial
of The New York Times.

Issue Oct. 26th
All News Stands.

24 Pages, all in the incomparable Rotogravure—only publication in U. S. exclusively in this medium—over 50 pictures.

Features of This Week's Issue

FRANCE REBORN
Two extraordinary photographs depicting the Soul of France shown in the spirit of her soldiers. Historic, Beautiful, Thrilling.

A SKY SCOUT'S VISION
Remarkable photograph taken above the German trenches in France, showing the labyrinth and storm of bursting shells.

TENDING WOUNDED UNDER FIRE
Picturing the work of an Ambulance Corps under fire on a battlefield.

TRANSYLVANIA TYPES
A group of photographs showing the picturesque types in national garb of the polyglot peoples in Transylvania, with sketch.

HOW THE WOUNDED ARE CARED FOR
Series of interesting pictures following the various stages in caring for the wounded from battlefield to hospitals at home.

WHERE HISTORY HALTS
A significant picture of present state of the famous Vaux Fort at Verdun.

FAR FLUNG LINES OF TURKEY
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Every Page Worth Framing

Mid-Week Pictorial
of The New York Times.
10 Cents a Copy. $5.00 a Year,
All News Stands.

SEABURY INCREASES WHITMAN CHARGES

Says Governor Neglected Civil Service Reform and Did Not Enforce Discipline.

ENDS DAY AT ROCHESTER

Addresses Crowd of 3,000 There—McCombs Criticises Calder's Congress Record and Eulogizes Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Two new specific charges against the Whitman administration were made tonight by Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, in further reply to Governor Whitman's challenge for particulars as to the "incompetence, wastefulness, and extravagance" of which Mr. Seabury has accused him. Failure to bring about civil service reform and lack of discipline in the State departments were the charges which Mr. Seabury added to the nineteen he made yesterday in an open letter to the Governor.

Asserting that the Governor had shown "neither the inclination nor the courage to undertake the great work of reorganizing the civil service," ex-Judge Seabury pledged himself to insist upon "a fundamental reorganization" of the civil service so as to put an end to "the present waste."

As to the other charge, Mr. Seabury declared that he would remove any of his appointees who defied his warnings to stop piling up deficiencies in their departments. Governor Whitman's appointees, he charged, had refused to "take him seriously" in this respect.

More than 3,000 people heard Mr. Seabury talk on State issues and William F. McCombs, Democratic candidate for United States Senator; Collector Dudley Field Malone, and Secretary of Agriculture David H. Houston on national issues in Convention Hall tonight. Mr. McCombs attacked William M. Calder, his opponent for the Senatorship, as a "non-voting member" of past Congresses, and declared that he himself in "the great constructive organization" at Washington wanted to play a part in which he would not be "a non-voting member."

Mr. Seabury, in taking up the matter of his charges against the Whitman administration, asked his hearers to familiarize themselves with those already made, "so that you may be able to judge of their seriousness and the sufficiency of his explanation, should he offer one."

Quotes Horton Committee.

"As Charge No. 20," he continued, "I assert that the present employment conditions prevailing in the civil service exhibit wholesale waste and extravagance. This charge is borne out by the report of the Horton Civil Service Committee, controlled by the Governor's political friends, from which I quote: 'Investigations and findings of the Senate Committee on Civil Service furnish convincing evidence that the business of the State is transacted with a considerable amount of waste. The committee estimates in its preliminary report of April 9, 1915, that the payroll cost should be reduced by at least $2,-000,000 through proper reorganization methods and the simplification of work, of which $500,000 could be immediately effected. The committee, after exhaustive investigation, finds that this estimate was conservative.'

"The fact that $2,000,000 of public money was being wasted was brought to the Governor's attention on April 9, 1915. Although another Legislature has since been held, he did nothing to remedy this situation. On the contrary, he increased the personnel service cost of government. The committee from whose report I have quoted says: 'The State of New York needs a constructive employment program for its governmental agencies which looks toward the establishment of a permanent expert personnel. This means a fundamental reorganization of the present practice.'

"As Charge 21, I assert that Governor Whitman has proved himself incapable of maintaining discipline in the State departments. On Feb. 9, 1916, he complained in a special message to the Legislature, in which he tried to extenuate the facts, that he had warned his appointees that they must keep within their appropriations. 'In spite of this warning,' he added, 'I found at the opening of the session that several had already exceeded their appropriations and were applying for deficiency items.'

Tells What He Would Do.

"Did Governor Whitman remove any of these disobedient officials? He did not. He says that his appointees must not incur deficiencies and then he lets them incur deficiencies. He says the deficiency appropriation bills are 'vicious in principle,' and then he approves deficiency bills amounting to nearly $3,000,000. Can Governor Whitman complain if the people of New York refuse to take him seriously when his own appointees do not? Is it too much to say of Governor Whitman's Administration what Addison said of a public man of his time: 'He passed his life in sinning and repenting, in inculcating what was right and in doing what was wrong.'

"Governor Whitman asks, What would I do that he has not done? What would I do if I warned my appointees to stop piling up deficiencies and debts against the State? What would I do if my appointees defied me? I would do what any intelligent business man would do. I would not content myself with a complaint to the Legislature. I would cause the removal of the recalcitrant officials forthwith."

Mr. McCombs complained that the Republican candidates were not telling what they proposed to do, and said he would "like information" as to what my opponent, Mr. Calder, is going to do.

"During the last two years," he went on, "this country has been carried through the most serious crisis it has ever experienced. We have had a patient patriot at Washington, who has piloted us safely through—Woodrow Wilson. There are many men in this audience who are employes. Let me make a suggestion: 'If you serve your employer faithfully, loyally, if you go out of your way to serve him in years of sorrow, of stress, of danger, do you expect him to discharge you? And particularly would he discharge you and take an employe who comes without recommendation and who will not tell you what he is going to do after he is employed? That is what the Republican Party is asking you to do now."

Mr. Seabury addressed big crowds today at Newark, Lyons, Geneva, Waterloo, Seneca Falls, Clifton Springs and Canandaigua. He is still suffering from a throat affection, which made it necessary for him to speak indoors at all of the meetings. Tomorrow his tour will take him through Niagara, Ontario and Erie Counties, with a night speech at Batavia.

DR. MELISH IS FOR WILSON.

Brooklyn Clergyman Says the President Deserves Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25.—The Rev. Dr. John Howard Melish of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y., issued a signed statement tonight saying that he is for President Wilson's re-election. It follows:

"I am for the re-election of President Wilson. He has kept us out of a second Boer war in Mexico. He has maintained our neutrality in the world conflict and at the same time has upheld international law. The sober second thought of Europe, both sides of the conflict, indorses Wilson and recognizes him as a great leader and friend to whom they can turn when the hour strikes. Also President Wilson has given us a financial system which for the first time in our history makes us a stronghold of consolidated money.

"A man of moral character, trained intelligence, and democratic sympathy, he has met successfully the trying issues at home and abroad, and deserves at our hands the return to honor and service."

CROWDS CHEER WILSON ON HIS TRIP TO OHIO

Philadelphia and Baltimore Wish Him Good Luck—Delivers Four Speeches in Cincinnati Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL TRAIN, MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 25.—President Wilson left Shadow Lawn at noon today on his final pre-election excursion into the Middle West. He will make four speeches tomorrow during a visit to Cincinnati, which the Democratic leaders confidently hope will serve to put Ohio's electoral vote definitely in the Wilson column.

The President's special train made brief stops today at Philadelphia and Baltimore. At both places the President was greeted by several hundred people, who cheered him loudly and wished him good luck on his journey and success on Nov. 7.

At Philadelphia a man who said he was an officer in the city government cried: "They've assessed us $30.40 for the Hughes campaign, but we're going to vote for you. They can take our money, but they can't take our vote."

The crowd cheered, and another man shouted: "We'll lose more than that before we will give up our vote for you."

At the Mount Royal Station in Baltimore the gates were so narrow that it took several minutes for the people to jam through in their eagerness to reach the President's car. There was a cheer for "the man who has kept us out of war." Then a voice from the crowd shouted: "You are already elected." Another one said: "Sure, it's a landslide."

There were many railroad men among those who came up to shake hands with the President. He is still using his left hand, as the right, injured at Albany last week, is not healed.

The Presidential party, which includes Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Tumulty and Dr. Grayson, the President's physician, will arrive in Cincinnati at 11:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. The train will make four stops in Ohio earlier in the morning, when the President will, as usual, greet the people at the stations, but will make no speeches. The President will return to Shadow Lawn late on Friday night prepared to speak on Saturday, which is to be celebrated as Woodrow Wilson day.

Democrats closely associated with the President's campaign were inclined to be amused this morning at Mr. Hughes's remarks on the hyphen question. They felt that the Republican candidate had been smoked out by Democratic attacks, and at last, they said, deemed it necessary to say something about hyphenate disloyalty. His remarks, they said, had been so obviously forced by his opponents and had come so late that they would have little or no effect on the campaign.

NAMES PROSECUTOR OF ELECTION FRAUDS

Dailey Designated by Attorney General to Watch for Middle West Offenses.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—So many reports of election frauds in the Middle West have reached the Department of Justice that Attorney General Gregory today appointed Frank C. Dailey of Indianapolis, ex-United States District Attorney, special assistant to the Attorney General in charge of investigations and prosecutions of election law violations in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois.

Mr. Dailey's designation followed conferences which Attorney General Gregory had with him and with Senator Taggart of Indiana, who made a flying visit to the city. It also follows a mysterious trip of Assistant Attorney General Graham last week, about which information was refused at the Department of Justice at the time. Mr. Graham will have charge of the Washington end of the investigation.

Neither Senator Taggart nor Mr. Dailey was willing to discuss the situation or their conferences at the department. Reports have been reaching the Department from time to time about the possibility of election frauds, and special agents have been looking into these, not only in the Middle West, but in some places in the East. It was stated at the department that there would be no politics in the investigation, and that any Democratic offenders would be dealt with as rigidly as any member of any other party.

CHICAGO NEWS FOR HUGHES

Railroad Strike Settlement Its Chief Reason for Deserting Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO Oct. 25.—The Chicago Daily News, which four years ago supported Wilson for President and has stood by many acts of his Administration, today, in a long editorial, declares itself against him, saying it believes the interests of the Republic require his retirement. The Daily News denies that President Wilson has kept us out of war, saying that for more than two years there has been nobody who could go to war with the United States, nearly all the world's fighting men being in the European trenches.

The President's method of dealing with the threatened railway strike is the chief reason for The Daily News's change, the paper styling it a shameless, destructive surrender, establishing a precedent both dangerous and humiliating and a pitiful display of timidity and craft. The Daily News closes its editorial by saying: "In the opinion of The Daily News, the safety of the nation and the integrity of its institutions cannot wisely be intrusted to President Wilson for another term."

The Frightful Cost of "Fashionable" Feet

CORNS, bunions, callouses, fallen arches, ingrown nails—these are part of the price you must pay for pointed, bone-bending "fashionable" shoes.

Don't pay this frightful cost any longer Get into good-looking, broad-toed Educators, built by scientists to "let the feet grow as they should." Then Nature will relieve you of your foot troubles.

Made for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN

Put the whole family into Educators today—save your children a life-time of foot trials.

Made only by Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High Street, Boston.

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EDUCATOR SHOE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Button Educator for Boys

Retailers can be supplied at wholesale from stock on our floor.
Rice & Hutchins New York Co., N. Y.

WISCONSIN PRIESTS SHUN PROPAGANDA

Heckle Jacobson, Conference Representative, Who Sought to Enlist Them for Hughes.

ADJOURN WITHOUT ACTION

Jacobson Asserts O'Leary Committee Had No Pledge from Republican Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 25.—G. H. Jacobson of Chicago, one of the officers of the American Independent Conference, got into difficulty at the meeting today of German Catholic priests and Presidents of German Catholic societies of Wisconsin, which he had called with a view of organizing them in support of the Republican national ticket, and the gathering adjourned after passing a resolution declaring the sense of those present that "we cannot and will not take any stand in party politics."

Only about fifty individuals accepted the American Independence Conference's invitation to come here at its expense to get information regarding Mr. Hughes's alleged friendly attitude toward Germany. The attenuance was adversely affected by the publicity attending the utterances in the German Protestant meeting yesterday.

Moreover, Jacobson, instead of finding his hearers docile, was questioned by several men who argued and asked embarrassing questions.

E. P. Nemmers made inquiry as to Jacobson's claims in behalf of Mr. Hughes, finally bringing out the admission that it was a matter of opinion as to what Mr. Hughes indicated to the O'Leary committee regarding his course toward the belligerents, or any other question discussed between Mr. Hughes and the committee. Mr. Jacobson said Mr. Hughes had made no promises.

"The O'Leary committees' judgment is that Hughes would be neither pro-British nor pro-German," Mr. Jacobson said, speaking of this conference.

"Did he make any promises?" Mr. Nemmers asked.

"He made no promises," Mr. Jacobson replied, "and I defy any one to prove that we demanded that he make any promises. We think he will be a pro-American President."

"You had no statement from Mr. Hughes at all?" Mr. Nemmers asked.

"None at all," Mr. Jacobson replied.

The Rev. James J. Oberle, who sent to Mr. Hughes yesterday a telegram asking his views on the organization of a religious campaign in his behalf, demanded that Jacobson supply information as to why the pastors should support Mr. Hughes.

"You say Mr. Wilson slandered hundreds of thousands of German-Americans by saying that they are disloyal," he said, and then challenged Jacobson to produce a single speech by the President in which he had mentioned the German-Americans.

Jacobson said that the newspapers had published Wilson's speeches, and that had been the interpretation placed upon them.

The Rev. C. B. Weikmann, Alma Centre, said: "I came here to gain further information on the point why we should vote for Hughes, or why I, who have voted the Democratic ticket for twenty-eight years, should vote the Republican ticket this year, as I intend to do. The general situation is probably not so favorable to the election of Mr. Hughes as it would appear to be."

"We came here to learn why we should vote for Hughes, and we have not heard yet," Father Oberle said. "It seems that we were brought here to be missionaries for a political party. I want this meeting put on record on that proposal."

Adoption of the declaration against political action followed and served to take the life out of the meeting. The closing hour of the conference was devoted to a general discussion of the two candidates.

Willcox Denies Hughes Sanctioned Call

The "American Independence Conference" had no authority from Charles E. Hughes to invite clergymen to the meetings in Milwaukee, according to William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Willcox sent a reply yesterday to the Rev. James J. Oberle, of St. Stephen's Catholic Church of New Coeln, Wis., who received an invitation to the meeting and wired Mr. Hughes about it.

"You say that you have been invited by Mr. MacDonald of the American Independence Conference to attend a meeting in Milwaukee, and you ask whether this invitation is sent with the authority of Mr. Hughes or any one associated with him," Mr. Willcox replied, and added: "It was not."

In talking with reporters yesterday afternoon Chairman Willcox said he had no further reply to make at the present time to recent Democratic statements about an agreement between Mr. Hughes and the hyphenates. He said that the charges had "fallen too flat for further notice."

McCORMICK'S CASE "PROVED."

No More Anti-Hughes Hyphen Charges for the Present from Democratic Headquarters.

The Democratic National Committee decided yesterday to give out no more statements at present concerning the political activities of the American Independence Conference, of which Jeremiah A. O'Leary is a member. Chairman Vance McCormick said he considered he had proved that the members of the organization had been dealing secretly with the Republicans. Commenting on the meeting in Milwaukee on Tuesday, he said:

"I believe the story from Milwaukee absolutely proves what the Republicans have been doing. To my mind it proves every contention we have been making. Mr. Hughes in his speech Tuesday night came in on a freight train as usual. The facts, and not words, speak for themselves."

The Chairman said he thought that ex-Governor Glynn's telegram from Chicago Tuesday night had effectually disposed of the Republican charge that the Democrats were trying to "dicker" with O'Leary.

AMERICANS ABROAD ASSAIL THE PRESIDENT

Forty-three Sign a Call for a Government That Will Not Be "Neutral in Thought."

President Wilson's counsel to the people of the United States to remain "neutral in thought" and his verdict on the war that the European powers had "gone mad," is assailed in "A Message from Americans Abroad to Americans at Home," made public yesterday by the American Rights League. A group of Americans abroad signed the message. It says in part:

"In the first place, we consider moral neutrality impossible, for it is the attitude of one who either refuses to obtain knowledge or fails to act on his knowledge. In either case certain disastrous effects follow. This attitude results in placing all the parties to the controversy, whether innocent or guilty, on the same footing. There is no discrimination between the bad and the good; as, for example, between the Germans and the Allies' treatment of the neutrality of Belgium. To say that all the powers have 'gone mad' is to do infinite injustice to devastated Belgium and invaded France.

"Another result is that the moral sympathies are dried up and the conscience blunted. We feel that the official counsel of neutrality made by the Administration at the outset of the war has had this effect. The public heart has been seared by a weak and ineffective diplomacy, and the public conscience dulled to the charge of commercialism. The statement that the United States stands for the 'rights of humanity' excites everywhere, in Germany no less than England and France, a melancholy or ironical smile. No satisfaction has yet been secured for the murder of Americans on the Lusitania."

After sketching the origin of the war, with a view to proving that those who remain neutral in thought must make their consciences indifferent to the most frightful wrongs, the message continues:

"Let us tell our Government that it must, if it would live, revive the high traditions of honor and action which have made our nation great. We must have a Government which will take the lead among neutral nations, standing for the inflexible enforcement of international agreements and for the vindication at any cost—not merely by verbal threats—of the elementary principles of humanity.

"Let us choose such a Government; let us tolerate no other. Let us tell our fellow-citizens everywhere that the war does concern us; that it affects our deepest interests and involves the vital principles of our political life."

Forty-three Americans, most of whom are in England and France, signed the message. Among them were Edith Wharton, H. W. Thornton, the Rev. Samuel N. Watson, Dr. Charles Riggs Parke, Dr. E. H. Lines, Whitney Warren, A. Piatt Andrew, James Mark Baldwin, Sidney Veit, George R. Osthelmer, Herbert Adams Gibbons, Walter Gay and Robert Grant, Jr.

WILSON THANKS JUDGE FORD

Sees in Such Support a Public Man's Best Reward.

Supreme Court Justice John Ford received the following answer yesterday to the letter he sent to President Wilson several days ago announcing that he would vote for the President this year:

"Shadow Lawn, Oct. 23, 1916.

"My Dear Justice Ford:

"Nothing could give me deeper gratification or reassurance than such action as you have recently and generously taken in declaring yourself for my re-election.

"It is the support of such men that constitutes a public man's best reward.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

Wadsworth Talks to Fifty-five.

Columbia's much-heralded Hughes mass meeting yesterday afternoon was a surprise for the Republican student leaders on the campus. With the idea that the auditorium in Earl Hall could not hold all the students who would turn out to hear Senator James W. Wadsworth and Congressman Walter N. Chandler of the Nineteenth District, the meeting was switched to the Horace Mann auditorium, which can accommodate about 1,200. The mass meeting was attended by fifty-five students.

HUGHES ODDS 10 TO 9 THEN TO EVEN AGAIN

Largest Wager of the Day Was $9,500 on Wilson Against $10,000.

The appearance of many thousands of dollars from uptown hotel guests to be wagered on Hughes on even terms yesterday broke the market to a 10 to 9 basis, with Hughes on the long end. There was plenty of Wilson money at this level, according to the commissioners, who estimated that about $75,000 was put up at 10 to 9 before noon, and this exhausted the Hughes money offered at odds. Even money was again quoted in the afternoon, with estimated wagers of $25,000. Western offerings of Wilson funds at the even figure increased late in the day.

A Stock Exchange house was reported to have bet $9,500 for a customer on Wilson against $10,000 for Hughes. This was the largest single wager recorded. Another Stock Exchange house, also for a customer, offered $5,000 to $7,500 that Hughes carries New York State by 100,-000 plurality. In general the odds on the State result remained at 10 to 7, with Hughes the favorite. A representative of a brokerage frim offered $10,-000, to be put up in $1,000 lots, even, that Wilson wins in Ohio.

The betting indicated that Whitman's chances for re-election as Governor were considered better than the previous day. The odds broke from 10 to 6½ to 2 to 1 in favor of Whitman, with practically no Seabury money offered in the closing hours of business.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 25.—President Wilson became an out-and-out favorite, at odds of 10 to 8, in Cleveland election betting today. Less than a month ago Hughes was a 10 to 6 favorite.

A hundred dolars to $40 was offered today that Wilson would carry Cuyahuga County, in which Cleveland is situated; and even money was offered that he would carry the county by 6,000 votes. Similar bets were made on his receiving more popular votes in the United States than Hughes.

Straw votes throughout Ohio State give Wilson a lead over Hughes. One vote, taken in many cities and towns, gives Wilson 28,502 and Hughes 18,237.

COLONEL WOULD FIGHT.

The Powers Knew He Was Not Too Proud to, ex-President Says.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Oct. 25.—A large crowd greeted Theodore Roosevelt here tonight when he made a ten-minute talk between trains. He declared that a man who is too proud to fight is not too proud to get kicked, and the same is true of nations. Three hundred Americans, he said, lost their lives in Mexico, and the Americans on the Lusitania lost their lives because foreign nations concluded that the United States was too proud to fight.

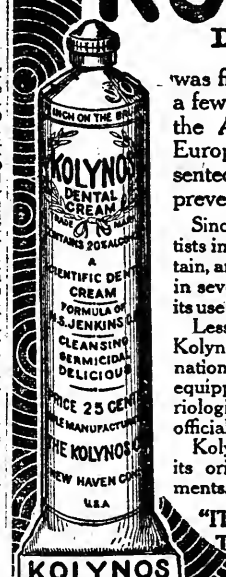
"I was President of the United States seven and one-half years," declared Colonel Roosevelt, in making a platform speech at Kearney, Neb., "and during that time no representative of any foreign power ever harmed a citizen of the United States, because all knew that, while I never picked a quarrel, I was not too proud to fight."

Colonel Roosevelt renewed his acquaintance with the West and declared that here one may always find the truest Americanism.

"I would never have been President except for my experience in the West," he said.

On his way through Grand Island Colonel Roosevelt responded to calls for a speech, confining his remarks to the Mexican situation.

KOLYNOS
Dental Cream



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With cold weather drawing near, these warm Pajamas, Night Shirts and Blanket Robes will be a welcome and comforting addition to any man's wardrobe.

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Several appropriate patterns in coat style (cord trimmed), finished with girdle cords and pearl buttons. Convertible collars.

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WHITMAN CONTINUES REPLY TO SEABURY

Says He Reduced Payrolls and Could Not Use Sinking Fund Excess Under the Law.

OVATION AT GLOVERSVILLE

Fully 5,000 People Line Streets and Cheer Governor—Rally at Johnstown Ends Day's Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Governor Whitman, on his campaign tour, today answered two of the nineteen allegations which Samuel Seabury made against his administration last night, replying to the charges that he "added more than 3,000 new jobs to the State service" and "failed to veto items aggregating $13,852,948" after it had been shown to him that he could save this amount to the taxpayers.

The Governor pointed out that already he had taken up the charges concerning his labor legislation, the abolishment of the Board of Claims, the money spent in the Highways Department and the imposition of a direct tax. He promised that in a few days he would discuss other specified charges and refute them, giving facts and figures in every case.

"Some of the charges are too trivial to be noticed," he said, "but every statement worthy of dignified consideration will be answered in a manner which will leave no doubt whatsoever in anybody's mind where I stand."

When he arrived here tonight Governor Whitman received an ovation. Fully 5,000 cheering people lined the streets. The Governor stopped every block or so, stood up in his automobile, and bowed to the throngs. The opera house was much too small to accommodate the crowd, and an overflow meeting was held, at which the Governor spoke a few words.

After his meeting here Mr. Whitman motored to Johnstown, four miles away, where also a rally was held.

William M. Calder, Republican candidate for United States Senator, who has been speaking from the same platform with Governor Whitman for the last week, will leave the party tomorrow morning and tour Chautauqua County, speaking at Jamestown, Dunkirk, and other places.

In taking up the allegation that he had overloaded the payrolls, Governor Whitman asserted that the statement was "no more true than many others Judge Seabury has made during the campaign."

"The fact is," he said, "there are just 934 fewer persons drawing money from the State today than in 1914. I understand my Tammany opponent has pretended to contradict this assertion, but, as in many other matters in this campaign he has only displayed his remarkable ignorance of State affairs. 'He can only say,' 'It is not so,' without presenting any substantial proof. I know it is so. I have the facts and the figures to prove it all, compiled from official sources.

"Under my administration you have only to turn to Chapter 646 of the Laws of 1916, and the position of every State employe is set forth there, for the first time in the history of the State. Under the budget system inaugurated by the present administration you know who are on the State payrolls, you know exactly what they are getting; you never knew it under the preceding Tammany administration."

Governor Whitman enumerated the changes in the different departments of the State, so far as employes are concerned, and went on:

"Now, simple arithmetic will tell you that in 1914-15 there were 20,107 persons on the payroll of the State, while today there are 19,173, which makes a net decrease of 934."

Governor Whitman challenged his opponent to point to items of corruption and graft in his administration and name the men responsible. He declared that unless he was "really dishonest and a coward at heart" Judge Seabury would do this at once.

In answering the charge that he failed to save more than $13,000,000 to the taxpayers, even when shown how to do it, the Governor declared that expert legal advice had corroborated the warning of his attorney that to take this money from the sinking fund of the State instead of raising it by taxation would have been unconstitutional.

"It is mandatory, under the Constitution," said the Governor, "to pay more into the sinking fund than is required for the amortization of the State's bonds, and to refuse to do this would be a violation of my oath of office.

N. Y. U. Law School Democratic.

A straw vote in the New York University Law School yesterday showed Wilson and Seabury the favorites by wide margins. More than 500 voted, including students and faculty. The results follow: Wilson, 310; Hughes, 192; Benson, 24; Hanley, 4. For Governor, 206 ballots were cast for Seabury and 143 for Whitman. Of the students who voted fifty are women and thirty of them voted for Wilson.

HUGHES ASSERTS THAT HE WILL WIN

Continued from Page 1.

to deal with the higher cost of living. We haven't to deal—well, I should not say that, for it is true that they did give American enterprise a new speed, only it was a reduced size and a lower speed."

Mr. Hughes reiterated his assertion that he did not leave the Supreme Court to hand out favors to any individual. As he closed his talk of preparedness and patriotism in which he said he did not believe Young America was ready to surrender the country's rights or honor he made this statement:

Pledged to Budget System.

"While it is not a matter that excites anybody to a great degree or sends any thrills along the spinal column, I am nevertheless going to say that if I am elected President, as I expect to be, we are going to have a business-like administration of our Government under a sound budget system, as our party has promised."

At the close of his speech the police reserves had a hard time keeping the crowds back and in the streets they were forced to draw their nightsticks. There was another big ovation as Mr. Hughes was driven away. He returned to the Hotel Astor, with Mrs. Hughes, who had a box at the meeting.

In part Mr. Hughes said:

I desire to say a word tonight to the young voters of America, who with deep patriotic interest and fine enthusiasm are looking to the future of our country, the character of which they will largely determine. I ask the elders to stand at this viewpoint and catch the vision of America's need and opportunity.

What sort of a country does young America, vibrant with patriotism, desire? Let me endeavor to answer that question.

First—He wants a country respected throughout the world. He wants a country which respects the dignity of its citizenship and thus deserves and enjoys the esteem of other nations. He wants no braggart assertion of power, no policies of aggression; he has no desire for strife. But he desires to have the American flag a symbol of firmness, of a courageous and indomitable spirit, of an intense love of justice, of great strength well organized but never misused which secures protection to American citizens in their just rights throughout the world. He must recognize that there is no permanent security for a people which takes counsel of its fears rather than of its principles. Timidity, weakness and changing purpose are feeble custodians either of a nation's honor or of a nation's peace.

Can Young America read the promise of the future? How can we expect to be shut within ourselves? Is American enterprise to have no proper place amid the opportunities of the Twentieth Century? Or are those who expand our trade and represent American interests abroad thus taking "the best genius in the world" to foreign lands to lose their American rights when they leave our shores? Said the Democratic platform of 1912: "The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders, and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States Government both for himself and his property." Said one of America's greatest jurists, speaking for the Supreme Court of the United States: "Another privilege of a citizen of the United States is to demand the care and protection of the Federal Government over his life and liberty and property when on the high seas or within the jurisdiction of a foreign government." Yet we have seen the lives of American men, women and children ruthlessly destroyed on the high seas, our citizens killed and their properties destroyed in Mexico, our commerce seriously interrupted, while American government has seemed to mean naught but impotence and unavailing words.

What can Young America think of this course? Can one doubt that its continuance spells disaster and destruction of our peace and security? If we do not protect our trade, it will be constantly menaced and shackled. If the lives of our citizens are not safeguarded there will be a continued invitation to slaughter by those whose contempt we have evoked. If we do not protect our own, what a mockery it is to talk about the opportunities for American enterprise throughout the world. How can we use these opportunities if our American engineers, merchants, clerks, salesmen, bookkeepers, representing American interests abroad, are to be left without adequate protection in countries of frequent revolutions or unstable government?

We are told by one of the ablest apologists for the Administration that it has abandoned our historic policy of full protection to American citizens abroad. This is his candid interpretation, not of the Administration's words, but of its record. By what authority has our policy been changed? It is a change that has broken a specific pledge to the country. It is a change of policy which ought to mean a change in administration.

It is said that the alternative of the Administration's policy means war. What a preposterous assertion! There is no promise of peace in decadence. We are a peaceful people, devoted to the ideals of peace. We covet nothing; we do not desire to exploit. We wish only to maintain American rights. The country, I believe, is not willing ignobly to surrender them. Let this be shown now, in a firm and convincing manner, and we shall safeguard both our rights and our lasting peace. It is the knowledge not only of the latent power of America, but of its courageous spirit which will prove her title to peace and prosperity. Has Young America lost that spirit? I think not.

Second.—Young America must desire a country that is prepared for every emergency. We have been shockingly lacking in adequate military preparedness. Great appropriations are now made, but these themselves direct the most serious attention to defects in method, in organization, and raise the question of necessity of the most efficient supervision of these vast expenditures by competent administrative heads. It is idle to appropriate money for military and naval preparations if we have not first class business ability in the management of these departments.

Points to Military Delay.

The lack of military preparation is beyond debate. It was revealed at the Mexican border when, to avoid bandit incursions, our entire National Guard was summoned. The exigency was not of the most serious character and we were in peace with abundant opportunities for effective mobilization. Yet we had grave delays, a revelation of a weak and inadequate system, of an army ill-equipped, deficient in rifles, shoes, uniforms, and horses. In addition, a large number of men were physically unfit for duty. In the Eastern Department, where over 70 per cent. of the militia is located, embracing many of the best organizations, I am informed that now, after a lapse of nearly four months, the quota is 50,000 men short of the 135,000 men called for. There were raw recruits wholly untrained, and the estimate is that less than 30 per cent. of the number involved had received one year's training in the Guard which means from fifty to one hundred hours' military drill in a year.

With a world in arms and a Mexican policy provocative of trouble, with the very peril that we finally encountered staring us in the face, appropriate measures were delayed. The President informed Congress in December, 1914, that the Administration would not change its attitude because some among us are "nervous and excited." It was said that the country had been misinformed; that the Administration had not been negligent of national defense. This was four months after the outbreak of the European war and nearly eight months after Vera Cruz.

Secretary Garrison had recommended in his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, "the existing organizations" which composed the aggregate mobile forces of the regular army should be filled up "to their full strength." This, he said, would require 25,000 men. He also recommended that with this increase there should be authority to obtain 1,000 more officers. I understand that this recommendation was ignored. I am also informed upon competent authority that had there been the addition to the regular army then desired by Secretary Garrison it would not have been necessary to send our National Guard to the border. I speak in terms of the highest praise of the patriotism of the guard, but I think it a serious criticism of our military organization that we should be compelled to send men from their peaceful pursuits to the Mexican border for police duty because we had not a regular army large enough for the purpose. What was needed on the part of the Administration, was no exhortations, not wholly devoid of "nervousness," but the businesslike action demanded by the condition of the times. One of the very few strong men the President gathered about him left the Cabinet rather than be responsible for seriously mistaken policy.

Young America wants industrial preparedness. He knows that we can have no social justice unless we have a proper foundation in production and stable enterprise. It is idle to talk of improvement in living conditions unless we have expanding opportunities for profitable activity in industry and trade.

We need better organization of our commercial and industrial life, a more complete understanding of our resources, a closer approach of standardization in method, an intelligent effort to avoid waste and friction. Our law making must be more careful, with less compromising through the use of vague phrases which are intended to mean one thing to one class and a different thing to another.

Young America, if intelligent and thoughtful, cannot look with complacency upon low administrative standards. We cannot but wonder at the burden of taxation which those now young will be called upon to bear in middle life if we do not give closer consideration to the improvement of our governmental methods. Some day we must demand a more businesslike administration of the great activities of the Federal Government, with fewer places for incompetence and less "pork."

Young America has the key to the future. What kind of a country does Young America want?

Mr. Hughes told his audience that he had cast his first vote in Brooklyn and for the Republican Party. He was glad to be back, he said, representing a party reunited and ready to serve the people.

Mr. Hughes leaves on his last tour this morning at 8:05 o'clock and it is predicted that he will make much of the issue of patriotism, emphasizing his remarks, made on Tuesday night, about his stand against dual allegiances. He will speak today in Hartford, Providence, and Boston and tomorrow in upper New York State. From there he goes to Southern Indiana and Ohio.

25,000 VOTERS MAY FACE A CHALLENGE

List of State Superintendent of Elections Has Already Reached 18,000.

TEST FOR UNION SEMINARY

Guardsmen, Back from Border, Can Register if Each Gets Order from Court.

More than 25,000 registered in New York County may have their votes challenged on Nov. 7. It was said at the office of State Superintendent of Elections Marshall at 230 Fifth Avenue last night that the challenge list had already reached 18,000, and there will be ten more days of investigating the registration lists. The total registration in New York County is about 250,000.

Up to last night fifty warrants had been issued on evidence of fraudulent registration gathered by the Superintendent of Elections and between sixty and one hundred more will be issued today. More than 3,000 subpoenas have already been issued for persons who will have a chance to explain seeming irregularities in their registration. It was said that of these 3,000 cases, it was estimated that 2,000 were cases in which there had been no intent at fraud. More than 300 cases of erroneous registration have been found, in which there will be no action by the Superintendent's office.

Last night thirty-seven students of Union Theological Seminary went to the office of Superintendent Marshall in response to subpoenaes. The election officials read to the students Section 163 of the Election law, which says that students are required to file, at the time of their registration, a statement showing their actual domicile. As none of the students had filed the required statements, it was stated that Superintendent Marshall would ask a Supreme Court Justice on Oct. 28 to order the thirty-seven names stricken from the registration books. The decision of the court in the case of the Union Theological Seminary students may have an important bearing upon the registration of students at several other New York institutions of learning, whose registration has been challenged.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that fifty-four subpoenas had been sent to students of Columbia and other colleges in the city, whose registration had been questioned by the election authorities.

"These men have been asked to come to this office so that they may be instructed in the law," said Mr. Swann. "The mere fact that they are staying here for one year or for the entire course does not entitle them to register or vote. They should go home to do that."

In many cases, he added, there was evidence that the students had not abandoned their old homes by declaring their intention to remain in New York. Mr. Swann indicated that he would prosecute any student who tried to vote after being warned of the law.

It was said that no very serious cases of "colonization" had been so far uncovered in Manhattan. The reason for the issuance of so few warrants in proportion to the number on the challenge list is that more evidence of fraud is needed to obtain a warrant than is adjudged sufficient for placing the name of a registered voter upon the challenge list. In the case of a challenged vote, the election officials may produce their evidence after the challenge, while in the issuance of warrants two or more supporting affidavits, as well as corroborative evidence, is presented in advance of the attempt to vote.

GUARDSMEN MAY REGISTER.

But by Decision in Vanderbilt Test Case Each Must Get Court Order.

The application of Major Cornelius Vanderbilt, Republican, and Edward R. Whittingham, Democrat, for an order permitting them to register on Saturday was granted by Justice Cohalan in the Supreme Court yesterday. The joint action was a test case in behalf of the 2,000 troops who were on duty on the border when registration closed and who, having since been ordered home, will be able to vote with their comrades in the South.

While the test case has resulted in a victory for the soldiers they cannot register unless each applies individually today for a court order directing the election clerks in his district to assemble on Saturday and take his registration. The order must then be served on the Board of Elections, for the law requires two days' notice of such action.

Deputy Attorney General Obermeier, who was in court yesterday, but did not oppose Major Vanderbilt's application, said that a simpler method had been proposed by the Secretary of State, by which the guardsmen could vote at their armories on election day just as those still on the border will vote without registration. Justice Cohalan said that, since it appeared that the Board of Elections preferred the plan of the petitioners, he granted the application.

Casement's Lawyer for Wilson.

Michael Francis Doyle, the Philadelphia lawyer who defended Sir Roger Casement when he was tried for treason in London, is going to take the stump in New York and New England for Wilson. Mr. Doyle has already given some attention to Pennsylvania, and he thinks the President may carry that State.

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at extraordinary concessions in prices.

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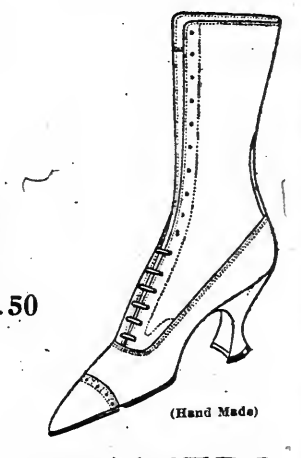

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Black and Colored Dress Silks

THIS SALE STARTED YESTERDAY WITH

10,000 Yards in Cut Lengths

39c, 69c, 99c, $1.29
$1.49 and $1.98 Yd.

Just when women are thinking of late Fall and Winter Fashions comes this unusual offering of silks in cut lengths suitable for Dresses, Blouses, Skirts and Trimmings. Imported and American silks in Weaves decidedly popular this season. Among them are the following:

Plain Silks, Satins, Crepes and Poplins, Novelty Weaves in Colors Suitable for Evening or Street Wear

If you make your own clothes, or clothes for the little ones, or even have them fashioned for you by others, you will find that the prices point the way to true economy, being in many instances about one-half of the original prices of the goods in the piece. This is an unusual opportunity.

Simcox INC. LAST SALE OF THE RECEIVER

GOWNS, BLOUSES, DRESS MATERIALS; MANY BEAUTIFUL BLACK, WHITE AND CREAM LACES; ALSO LOVELY GOLD AND SILVER LACES SUITABLE FOR EVENING DRESSES, SHOWROOM AND WORKROOM FIXTURES, CARPETS.

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ORIENTAL RUGS

VALUED AT $750,000

For the purpose of protecting our retail clientele, we have discontinued our wholesale Oriental Rug business, until the return of more normal conditions abroad, and we are now offering

OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT PRICES THAT CHALLENGE COMPARISON.

At a time when much has been said regarding the great scarcity of Oriental Rugs as a justification for the unusually high prices prevailing, the present sale offers to thinking and discriminating people a most unusual opportunity.

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WISCONSIN HINGES ON THE HYPHEN VOTE

Wilson Republicans and Hughes Democrats Thick There, and Germans the Big "If."

LA FOLLETTE A PUZZLE, TOO

Senatorial Candidate Praises Democratic Legislation, but Is Silent on Both Hughes and Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 25.—Badger State politics is a puzzle in this Presidential year. The political situation is as chaotic as can be. The State is full of Wilson Republicans. There are Hughes Democrats whom none has tried to count, and there is the hyphen. That is the big "if" in Wisconsin politics this year.

The Republicans believe—or profess to believe—that as the hyphen goes so goes Wisconsin. Although at Republican headquarters, while they can give an estimate of prospective Republican majorities, they cannot give an estimate of the German vote or how it will divide. The Democrats do not agree with the Republicans and could not very well be expected to.

There is another "if" in Wisconsin politics this year. The Republican leaders would give a great deal to know the precise political whereabouts of Senator Robert M. La Follette with regard to the Presidential candidates. In the Spring primaries—or after the result had been promulgated—the anti-La Follette Republicans boastfully asserted that they had the great and only La Follette beaten out of his political boots. But they forgot to take the boots. Just now Senator La Follette seems to be back in them, and he is running for re-election to the Senate and making a campaign in the course of which he is praising to the skies the Eight-Hour bill, the Underwood tariff, and other progressive measures enacted under the Wilson Administration with his active support.

As yet, though the campaign is drawing to a close, Senator La Follette has not said a kind word about Hughes. He has said nothing unkind either. He has entirely forgotten to mention the name of the Republican nominee for President on the stump. Today a statement was put out from the headquarters of the republican Central Committee in which it was more than intimated that the committee had the great and only La Follette nailed—that he was for Hughes. But Senator La Follette, who is out campaigning, had not said a word either in confirmation or dissent when dusk had fallen and the news developments of the sunlit hours had been recorded in cold type.

Every politician in Wisconsin is perching on the fence, with language—in Wisconsin at this writing—stripped of political terminology, might readily be interpreted as meaning that there are Republicans who have not yet come out for Wilson and Democrats who, if they are going to vote for Hughes, have told nobody about it.

The situation might be more aptly illustrated by the editorial attitude of The Wisconsin State Journal. This paper, published in the shadow of the State capitol at Madison, is Republican by tradition. This year the following ticket heads its editorial page:

FOR PRESIDENT,
Woodrow Wilson.

FOR U. S. SENATOR,
Robert M. La Follette.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Burt Williams.

Burt Williams is the Democratic candidate for Governor. He, in turn, while not fighting La Follette vigorously, is indorsing William F. Wolfe, the Democratic candidate for the office which La Follette has filled for so many years and covets for another term. All Milwaukee just now is ablaze with electrical signs reading: "Wilson wants Wolfe; Wisconsin wants Williams."

Woodrow Wilson is looked upon in Wisconsin as a radical. The general opinion here is that his views square with the most "progressive" output of the University of Wisconsin. The spirit of this institution is brooding over this campaign, as it has brooded over other campaigns, and been reflected through the leadership of La Follette.

There is a split in the Republican ranks. As closely as it can be defined, it is the old Stalwart-Halfbreed fight which held the political stage in New York when Arthur was President all over again. There is bitterness among the Republicans. In the Democratic ranks there is a division, but the Democrats will not admit that there is a split. Those imbued with the new spirit call themselves "Progressives," and call those of their own party fold whose thoughts on public policies are tempered with more conservatism than the great mass of Democratic voters here will tolerate "Torkes." But this is just to distinguish them from their own kind and not out of any desire to call names, although some of the Democratic Tories are suspected of decided leanings toward Hughes.

Among the Republican stalwarts, on the other hand, there is a little coterie that is held to be "Tory" in its political trend. Sometimes this group is impiously referred to as "Natives." That was the term a Wisconson publicist used in describing them to THE TIMES correspondent. The Republican "Tories" are expected to furnish a good many Wilson votes on election day out of resentment of the hyphen propaganda against President Wilson. Most of them were active cogs in the Republican machinery of the State before the ascendency of La Follette and while John C. Spooner was in command of a great army of Republican voters, who, if they did not carry their heads among the stars, always kept their feet on the earth.

It is a strange thing that in this home of Wisconsin hyphenism more American flags are fluttering in the breeze than in almost any city which the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES has visited during his swing around the circle. They fly from almost every business building, even where the facades are plastered over with names bespeaking the Germanic origin of the occupants. And when night falls they are not lowered. Then The Stars and Stripes blaze forth in electric fire everywhere in the pretentious business blocks of Milwaukee.

This may be patriotism, or it may be a protest. It may lend color to the contention that the Americans of German birth who make their homes here are not as hyphenated in their affections as they have been painted, and are anxious to prove it. It may lend color, too, to the belief expressed by one prominent Progressive Democrat here in Milwaukee, who told THE TIMES correspondent that the Republicans were banking heavily on the hyphen vote and that they would become the prey of disillusionment the morning after election when the ballots had been counted.

One indication that the German element here, which is in the majority in this southern part of the State, are not so one sided in their thinking is furnished by the fact that The Milwaukee Journal, which for two years has been preaching anti-hyphen doctrine, has increased its circulation.

Out of this muddled situation both Democrats and Republicans profess to spell victory for their respective candidates. Impartial onlookers here who are equipped with vision and power of analysis are making no predictions. The best bet you can get out of them is on a proposition that the result here is in greater doubt than it has ever been in any recent Presidential election.

The close estimates that both sides figure on make La Follette an important factor in this campaign, even though his political strength with his own party has been on the ebb since he has been supporting Wilson policies in the Senate. Senator La Follette, according to Wisconsin Republicans, can always get a big vote for himself. His ability to swing votes to other candidates is limited to from 35,000 to 40,000. In view of the small majority claimed by the Republicans for Hughes, that might swing the State to Wilson, if La Follette, who is praising the President's policies on the stump, should break his silence and throw his influence openly against Mr. Hughes.

JEWS NOT BARRED, SAYS STOTESBURY

Adjutant General Fails to Sustain Charges of Race Prejudice in the State Militia.

FOUND INDIVIDUAL CASES

Practices Are Confined to Certain Organizations — Whitman Says Discrimination Is Un-American.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—The charges that Jews were being discriminated against when they sought enlistment in the New York National Guard were not sustained in a report made by General Louis W. Stotesbury, Adjutant General to Governor Whitman, which was made public today. General Stotesbury was directed by the Governor to investigate the complaint of Max J. Klein that he and other Jews were denied admission to the National Guard because of their religion. General Stotesbury examined forty-nine witnesses. Their testimony makes 300 typewritten pages, which, with documents and exhibits, accompany the report which in part reads:

"While the proceedings began upon the complaint of Mr. Klein, the scope of the hearings was subsequently broadened by your direction, upon the application of Mr. Simmons, so as to provide for the taking of testimony by me of any other persons who claimed to have been similarly treated in attempts to join the National Guard.

"The evidence does not, in my opinion, show a general prevalence in the National Guard of discrimination against Jews in the matter of enlistment. The evidence adduced before me is confined to the practices in certain organizations, and it is further limited in that it relates to the acts of officers of sub-units. In other words, the discrimination is by individuals as distinct from the result of any policy or generally prevailing sentiment.

"The evidence shows that several of those who complained of unjust treatment when they applied for enlistment were so dealt with, and so spoken to, as to afford reasonable justification on their part for the belief that their applications were not considered favorably because of their religion. There are other instances in which it would appear that the complainants were unduly sensitive.

"It appears from the evidence that two Sergeants, who had direct relation with the enlistment of recruits, have admitted a distinct bias against Jewish applicants to enter the service. No persons holding such opinions should be permitted to have anything to do with the matter of enlistment.

"Various forms or advertisements to secure recruits have been resorted to, and in this connection it was shown that in one instance, where an appeal was made for members to join an organization, the statement was made that Christians were preferred. Under justly indignant protests, this extraordinary form of advertisement appears to have had but a short life.

After reading the Adjutant General's report, Governor Whitman issued an order, saying in part:

"The testimony as to specific instances of discrimination is not of such a character as to justify a general charge of discrimination of officers of the National Guard as a whole. On the contrary, the evidence taken shows instances of enlistments of Jews promptly and without hesitation in various organizations and added to this is the fact of their presence as line and staff officers in service. * * *

"Discrimination on account of race, creed, or religious belief is un-military and un-American. It is discreditable to the officer who is guilty of it and it brings disgrace on the service to which he belongs. That such conduct will not be tolerated cannot be stated too emphatically.

"While this order is to be taken as a statement of my position in the matter, I feel that some further action is necessary to embody its contents in permanent form, with a view to the prevention of any such occurrences in the future as have now been complained of. I have, accordingly, directed the Adjutant General to prepare and issue an amendment to the regulations where matters of administration are properly to be found, which shall read as follows:

"'All officers who are connected with the enlistment of recruits and those who are authorized to approve or disapprove of such enlistments, shall, in determining whether an applicant should be accepted or rejected, be guided by an honest judgment, deliberately exercised, as to his fitness for the service, and no applicant shall be rejected on account of his race or religion. It shall also be the duty of officers charged with making enlistments to see that their subordinates are free from such bias or prejudice and conform to the requirements of this paragraph.'"

Got a New Name from a New Justice

Harry Polakoff, a broker, who asked Supreme Court Justice Goff recently for permission to change his name to Parker because it will aid him socially and financially, and whose application was denied, had better success yesterday when he made a similar request to Justice Pendleton, who granted it. Justice Goff, in refusing Polakoff's application, said that undoubtedly the petitioner is a "man of rectitude," and a change of name would not increase his good reputation, whereas if he is not such a man a change would not alter his character.

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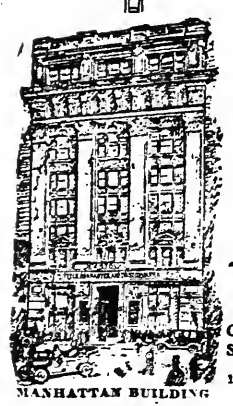
Total Resources
$51,131,969.79



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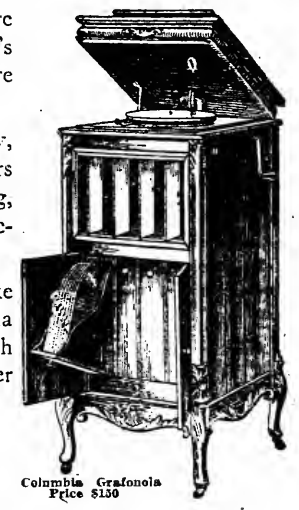

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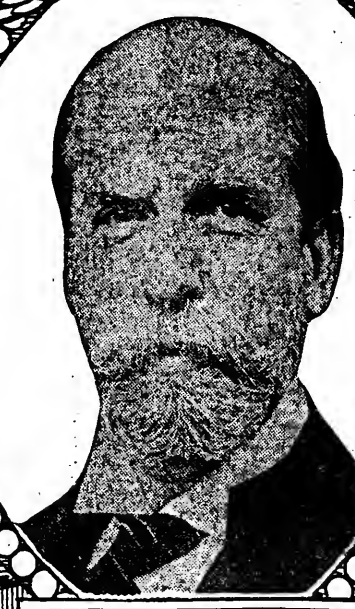

HUGHES

McKINLEY

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GRANT

HAYES

HARRISON

Tariff for Protection to American Wages and American Industries —Not for Revenue Only

To recount the advantages of the Protective Tariff—as brought into being and fostered by the Republican Party—would require pages and pages of space.

It changed us from a nation of dreamers into a nation of DOERS; from occasional producers of raw materials into INDUSTRIAL LEADERS OF THE WORLD.

Before the coming of the Protective Tariff our most valuable resources lay dormant—in many cases unknown. Raw materials were sent abroad, to be returned, manufactured into finished products by the poorly paid labor of other lands—

America Paid the Freight

Under a Protective Tariff, the nation became INDUSTRIALLY INDEPENDENT. Its thousands of factories and mills gave work to hundreds of thousands, and profits—both for labor and capital—remained here. America was no longer simply paying the freight.

But the pendulum is swinging back and the seeming prosperity of today, while actual, for the moment, is DELUSIVE. It came in a day and will pass in a night.

The party of low tariff or no tariff—at the best, a tariff, not for protection of home industries, but for revenue only—is in power.

The first ten months of the present Democratic tariff sent armies of unemployed to the bread line and the soup house. Then war munition orders flooded the country and not only gave employment to everybody but at higher wages than ever before.

With the close of this world-war will come an end to this transient Eldorado and a return to the same Democratic tariff that caused the unemployment, the bread line and the soup house only two short years ago, and then—

The Aftermath?

Already with the manufacturing facilities of Europe shrunken and many shipping ports idle, importations of foreign-made wares into this country greatly exceed the totals under the Republican tariff.

When the war ends and the floodgates are opened for long-held-back shipments—what then?

Low-paid European labor will compete without an adequate tariff wall with high-paid labor of America. There can be but one result—American labor will be reduced to the low level of foreign labor. Its opportunity for the enjoyment of necessaries in abundance will be lost. With it will go some of the comforts and luxuries of life, time for self-culture, ownership of the family cottage and the responsible, contented, happy American home. With Hughes in the White House the tariff wall will be rebuilt, to hold back the ruinous competition of cheap foreign labor.

WHY SUFFER CALAMITY BEFORE BUILDING THE WALL?

Is the Democratic low-tariff or no-tariff evil to be allowed to prevent permanent prosperity? There is but one way to check its paralyzing influence as soon as war ceases—

Rebuild the Dyke

SEND TO CONGRESS REPRESENTATIVES who will again make secure the proper measure of protection to American labor and American industry—a protection that will make and hold American industries foremost in the world.

And, with such a Congress, SEND TO THE WHITE HOUSE

Charles Evans Hughes

who stands for "America first and America efficient."

"Proper Protection Provides PERMANENT Prosperity"

Rebuild the Tariff Dyke —Only Republicans will do it

TAFT

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A Protective Tariff: The security of American Labor and Industries

GARFIELD

ARTHUR

ROOSEVELT

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GRISWOLD ROBBER A 'PORCH CLIMBER'

Police Say Only a Professional Could Have Managed $100,000 Jewel Robbery.

BUT SUSPECT INSIDE HELP

Intruder Showed Familiarity with Surroundings and Selected Only the Very Finest Gems.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSLYN, L. I., Oct. 25.—The burglar who stole money and jewelry worth from $90,000 to $110,000 early yesterday morning from Cassleigh, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold here, was a professional "porch climber," highly skilled in his business, in the opinion of the New York and Nassau County detectives who have worked together for two days investigating the robbery. They believe, too, that the burglar probably had the benefit of the knowledge of some one familiar with the Griswold household, and, perhaps, "inside" assistance. The burglary was such "a clean job," as the police term it, that, despite their relation to it, the detectives could not suppress a kind of admiration for work well done.

Detective Richard Oliver of the New York Police Headquarters, and Phineas A. Seaman, a Nassau County detective, spent most of the day at the Griswold home questioning the fourteen servants. There are besides about six persons, men and women, who have been employed by Mr. and Mrs. Griswold as servants in the last few months, any one of whom could have supplied information of value to the burglar. The detectives intend to search out and question these.

Today's investigation had no results that the detectives felt could be made public, but it supplied some clues and theories, all of which will be followed at once. That these will present difficulties due to the skill of the burglar, the police admit. Furthermore, none of the jewelry was insured, so the factor of a vigilant insurance company is not added to oppose the burglar's chance of escape.

The first indication that an experienced burglar had done the work was found at the window by which the intruder entered.

This window had been left unlocked and several inches open on Monday night. It is a high, heavy window, very difficult to raise sufficiently to admit a man, especially from the outside. The burglar raised it while clinging to vines and shutters on the side of the house, six feet above the ground, and he succeeded in opening noiselessly a window which, ordinarily, can be distinctly heard in several rooms of the house when moved up or down. That his operation was noiseless is indicated by the fact that he closed the window after making his entrance through it, and, the detectives agree, he would not have attempted this if the opening had not been silent.

The detectives believe that the burglar used gloves, for smudges, apparently made by gloves, were found at the window and wherever the burglar is known to have gone, but not a finger print was found. Before he left the window the burglar removed his shoes, for gravel such as that on the ground outside of the window, and shoe prints were found on and under the sill, but none appeared leading to the stairs. The intruder crossed the library and a hall to reach the stairs. On the second floor he apparently passed doors opening into the bedrooms of Cass Canfield and Miss Mary Canfield, son and daughter of Mrs. Griswold, and entered Mr. Canfield's room, where he obtained $35 in money from a table. From this room he followed a narrow, winding hall into Mrs. Griswold's room, and here he made his haul of jewelry from dresser drawers.

In picking his loot the burglar showed a keen appreciation of values and of the difficulty of disposing of stolen property. He passed by many brilliant pieces of jewelry of comparatively little value and many other highly valuable pieces, such as gold lorgnettes, carved brooches and watches, the disposal of which, intact, would have been difficult and dangerous, and the melting down of which would have resulted in great reduction in value. He selected jewelry set with diamonds and pearls, which, when picked from their settings, would lose their identity but not their commercial worth. Two of the most valuable articles taken were pearl necklaces, for each of which Mr. Griswold is said to have paid $40,000.

In one instance the burglar disregarded possible difficulty of disposing of his loot and took from the bottom of a dresser drawer a fan 130 years old and worth several hundred dollars. This fan was worn and dingy in appearance, and to an unpracticed eye might have been expected to appear of much less value than a dozen or so other handsomely decorated fans among which it lay, but the burglar apparently appreciated the greater value of the antique, for it was the only fan he took. He left untouched silver and jewelry worth $100,000, apparently because he could not carry more.

The police believe the burglar left by the front door. A trail of gravel and shoeprints leading from the window made it appear that he had gone to the window, put on his shoes, and then walked to the front door, which could be opened easily from the inside. It is thought that he made off in a large automobile which had awaited him at the roadside, some distance from the house, where imprints of the tires were found in the grass.

Whether or not the burglar used chloroform is a question. Mr. Griswold believes that he did, but the police do not. A discolored rag was found beside Mrs. Griswold's bed, but detectives who reached the house within eleven hours after the burglary could not detect a trace of the odor of chloroform on it and they believe that, had the drug been used, they could have smelled it. The rag has been sent to a laboratory for chemical examination, the result of which had not been obtained by the police tonight.

SLADES SCARE OFF THIEF.

Broker and Wife Find Lock of Oyster Bay Home Unscrewed.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—While the Nassau County authorities were busy investigating the $100,000 jewel robbery at the home of Frank Gray Griswold at Roslyn, an attempt was made last night to rob the home near here of John Slade, member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Simmons & Slade. Slade and his wife, who was Miss Edith Weekes, sister of Harold Weekes, former Columbia football star, left their home early in the evening. Only one servant remained in the house.

When they returned shortly before midnight they say a man in the glare of their motor car headlight at the roadside only a short distance from their hilltop residence on the Berry Hill Road. He avoided them, turning his back and slouching into the darkness. Several minutes later their chauffeur approaching the house from the garage, saw a short, thick-set man making off from the rear of the house. Investigation showed that the lock and clutch on the back door had been unscrewed. Mrs. Slade found her jewels safe, and no other evidence that thieves had entered.

"We evidently we lucky enough to return in the nick of time," she said today. "I believe the man we passed in the road was a confederate on lookout. He had closely-cropped hair and resembled a convict."

Scott Thompson, village constable, is arranging for a night patrol of this vicinity, in which are the country homes of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Mortimer L. Schiff, H. Stuart Blackton, L. C. Tiffany, and many others.

DRUG USER BEGS FOR MERCY FOR VICTIMS

Tells Medical Editors They Should Have Same Treatment from Society as Drunkards.

HAS TAKEN THIRTEEN CURES

Meeting Warmly Applauds the Appeal — Standardization of State Laws Favored.

In the midst of the reading of a report on special narcotic legislation in the various States by Dr. C. F. Taylor of Philadelphia, at a special symposium of the American Medical Editors' Association held yesterday afternoon in the Hotel McAlpin, an elderly man who gave his name to the committee as Dr. Frank S. Abbott, formerly of Brooklyn, made a passionate appeal to the meeting so to frame the laws which should be submitted to the States that drug users should be considered no worse enemies of society than the drunkard.

Dr. Taylor read to the meeting a long list of the points of difference between the narcotic laws of the States of the Union, recommending that next year a standardization of the laws relating to the control of drugs be recommended to simplify the control of habit-forming drugs. Dr. Taylor made several references to the ease with which drug users were now able to satisfy their cravings.

"In behalf of the millions of drug users in this country," said Dr. Abbott, rising abruptly, "I beg of you ladies and gentlemen to be merciful to the drug fiend. Recommend no laws which will brand him forever as a being outside the pale of society. For I myself have been a drug fiend for over twenty years. I have taken thirteen cures to free myself of the evil and have spent long terms in many institutions. Formerly of Brooklyn, I have been in California for a number of years. I know the tortures of the drug, and know how hard it is to free one's self from its coils."

"You call the drug taker a 'fiend,'" he continued, "but yet the man who takes too much whisky is not a fiend, and is not an outcast from decent society. In his case his habit is unfortunate, and society lets him go with a reproof. But the drug taker, though the habit be no stronger upon him than the whisky habit upon the toper, is a man apart and not fit to associate with other men, and is a man against whom harsh laws must be passed for the good of the future race. In behalf of the millions like myself, both those whose weakness is known to police authorities and those whose weakness is not, I appeal for mercy. I appeal for a better understanding of the evil, such as it is, and a wiser course of dealing with it than by the passage of unreasoning laws, which only intensify the evil."

Dr. Abbott's appeal was warmly applauded by the meeting, and the business of the afternoon proceeded with a speech by Justice C. M. Collins of the Court of Special Sessions. Justice Collins said that the passage of anti-drug laws in this State had served to show the extent to which the evil had reached. The many arrests which the law covering the cases now brought into the courts had served to give the proper authorities a control in the matter which they had never before had. That a standardization of the State laws on the subject be recommended, he warmly advocated.

B. C. Keith, Chief of the Miscellaneous Division of the Internal Revenue Bureau, gave the meeting statistics of a survey of the country. More than a million persons, he said, were known drug users, and as many more were drug users in secret. Even babies, he said, of families where the drug habit existed, were known to be addicted to it.

TRY WIFE FOR MURDER.

Court Expedites Proceedings Against Mrs. Beutinger.

Mrs. Margaret C. Beutinger was put on trial for killing her husband in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Newark yesterday. The case was conducted with such expedition that by the middle of the afternoon the prosecution had presented all of its witnesses, and when court adjourned until today Mrs. Beutinger's lawyer had opened his defense and presented his first witness.

Mrs. Beutinger showed no emotion when her housekeeper and her chauffeur told of the circumstances surrounding the shooting of her husband, Cristof Beutinger, at dawn on the morning of July 11 in the large home which Mr. Beutinger built at 7 Hillcrest Road, Caldwell, N. J.

Mrs. Beutinger's counsel, Former Attorney General Robert H. McCarter, announced yesterday that he would plead self-defense in justification of Mrs. Beutinger's act. It is expected that she will go on the witness stand herself today.

Mr. McCarter in opening for the defense said that Beutinger was a hard drinker and had a violent temper, and that he had threatened to kill his wife. He said Mrs. Beutinger was frequently in delicate health and had had to summon the police at various times to protect her from her husband. The only witness he summoned to the stand yesterday was John S. Provost, who was called to testify to the accuracy of a diagram of the house he had drawn for the defense.

MOVING STATION FOR POLICE

It Floats, and the Men Built It Themselves, Saving $70,000.

New York City's first floating police station went into commission yesterday morning. The new house, which is two stories high, with balconies from which machine guns and other weapons may be operated, was built entirely by the police and the material cost the city, it was said yesterday, only about $3,000. The station, which is the new home of Harbor Squad B, went into commission at the Randall's Island police dockyard, opposite West 125th Street. It is manned by about twenty-five men and can be towed at short notice to any anchorage in New York waters.

"This new station house," said Police Commissioner Woods yesterday, "represents what the men of the force can do. They built practically all of it, in addition to 288 feet of marine railway, for the quick launching of the smaller launch units of the New York Police Fleet. For about $4,000 the police were able to build the house, the marine railway, and buildings in the repair yard, which would have cost the city, had they been privately let, probably $75,000."

Sues Central for Cruelty to Hogs.

The New York Central Railroad was made the defendant in two suits begun yesterday by United States District Attorney Marshall, whose complaint said that the defendant in violation of the law cruelly treated 754 hogs shipped from East Buffalo and Niagara Fall, by depriving them of food and drink for from 88 to 40 hours. The hogs were shipped to this city. The suit is for $500 an each complaint.

BEFORE you go South, spend the intervening time at Gedney Farm, and by the end of it you'll decide to stay North. Golf, beagling and charming bridle paths.

Gedney Farm Country Club Golf Links available to every guest.

Open all year. Private Motor Bus Service without charge.

Gedney Farm Hotel

White Plains, N. Y.

EDWARD H. CRANDALL.

Pictures for the Home.

Reproductions in rotogravure of great scenes of the European war and portraits of celebrities in THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL. Bound volumes of ten numbers sent on receipt of $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Correct TELEPHONE Habits

Bring you better Telephone Service

THE following suggestions are published at the request of a number of large business houses that are interested in developing pleasing telephone manners among their employees:

On all
OUTGOING *Calls*

ALWAYS look in the telephone book to *make sure* you call the right number. If you do not find the number in the book, ask "Information."

CALL *your number* with a slight pause between the hundreds and the tens. For example, in calling "Barclay 1263," say, "Barclay One Two (pause) Six Three."

SPEAK *clearly* and *distinctly*, directly *into* the transmitter.

LISTEN to the operator's repetition of the number and acknowledge it.

HOLD *the line* until your party answers and then give your whole attention to the telephone conversation.

TO RECALL the operator, move the receiver hook up and down *slowly*.

WHEN you have finished talking, say "Good-bye" and replace the receiver on the hook.

REMEMBER, courtesy over the telephone is always desirable. It wins friends for you and your company.

On all
INCOMING *Calls*

ANSWER your telephone *promptly* and *pleasantly*.

ANNOUNCE your name and the name of your department. Don't say "Hello."

BE READY with pad and pencil in order not to keep your caller waiting.

IF YOU require help in handling the call properly, get it at once or politely transfer the call to the employee who can best handle it.

IF YOU answer for another employee, offer to take the message, then call it to the other's attention at the first opportunity.

LISTEN attentively, so that you will not have to annoy the caller by asking him to repeat.

REMEMBER, abruptness or indifference *drives away trade*. Close attention to telephone orders helps win it.

MAINTAIN the same courtesy and consideration in a telephone conversation that you would with your customer face to face.

The voice with the smile wins

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Card reproductions of the above advertisement may be secured on application to our nearest commercial office

No Sir, it is not a cost to dictate to The Dictaphone

And you can't figure it a cost any way you go at it.

The Dictaphone is an investment that begins turning back interest the very first day.

It starts right in by cutting off a third of the cost of every letter—you won't pay for having your letters written *twice*, once in shorthand and once on the typewriter. That's definite and you can make us back it to the limit.

It cuts down overhead on your typewriter investment—they won't be standing idle waiting to produce finished typewriting; your typists can spend their time at their keyboards and not be engaged in shorthand sessions a couple of hours a day.

It puts a personal convenience and ease into dictation greater than anything you have ever known. You'll wonder how you ever got along without The Dictaphone.

It gives you better and more accurate letters; and more of them; it enables your typists to do their work far more easily and comfortably, without any of the eye-and-nerve strain of shorthand.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone

From a Letter from Harvey Deschere, Argus Sign Company

"I am well satisfied with my Dictaphones and I am equally pleased with the attentive service of your people.

"The ability of the machine to record accurately the most hurriedly spoken notes as well as the carefully chosen words of deliberate dictation, its readiness to serve the correspondent who wishes to dictate important matter before or after normal office hours, are valuable conveniences which I have discovered in its use."

Here's The Dictaphone telephone number—Worth 3043. Let us hear from you. Or, here's the coupon. Either way—but do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail, The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street. Please send me particulars.

Name .....

Address .....

Address personally Mr. .....

T1

This Ad typed on one dictated to The Dictaphone

'OBJECT-MATRIMONY' A NEW GLASS PLAY

Broad Farce, with Some of the Fun and None of the Charm of 'Potash and Perlmutter.'

JESS DANDY IS AMUSING

He Gives the Most to a Sometimes Hilarious and Sometimes Unpleasant Cloak-and-Suit Piece.

OBJECT—MATRIMONY, a comedy in three acts, by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman; at the Cohan and Harris.

Mrs. Harris Sacha.....Mathilde Cottrelly
Joseph Zwiebel.....Jess Dandy
Clara Fein.....Marjorie Wood
J. J. Lieboldt.....Wright Kramer
Milton Sacha.....Irving Cummings
Julius Lesengelt.....Jules Jordan
Birdie Lesengelt.....Jean Temple
Jake, office boy.....William Dixon
First Salesman.....Philip Dunning
Second Salesman.....Philip Loeb
Third Salesman.....Joseph Lothian
Louis Mintz.....Leo Donnelly
Isaac N. Badler.....Robert Robbins
Walter.....Emil Hoch
Leader of Orchestra.....Max Rosel
William Ryan.....William J. Kane

"Object—Matrimony," presented here for the first time last evening at the Cohan and Harris Theatre, is an occasionally hilarious and frequently distasteful farce, which Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman have fashioned from one of Mr. Glass's most celebrated short stories. It has some of the fun and none of the charm of the "Potash and Perlmutter" plays which have made hosts of friends on both sides of the Atlantic. It proceeds on its somewhat reckless course without a vestige of the sympathy, sentiment, and tenderness which made the earlier cloak-and-suit comedies heart-warming as well as amusing. It is therefore a bit of a disappointment to those who have regarded the Glass plays as opening a vein as rich and distinctive as the Yankee dramas by James A. Herne and the Irish fun of Harrigan and Hart.

Here are Jewish offices and homes invaded more in the spirit of comic weeklies and vaudeville sketches. There is, then, no opportunity in "Object—Matrimony" for such illuminating playing as Mathilde Cottrelly can do, so that this time she is quite at a loss. And Barney Bernard is not to be found at the Cohan and Harris at all. It is not his kind of play.

His place is taken by Jess Dandy, who gives the most comic and altogether admirable performance in a company that also is obviously the better for the presence of Marjorie Wood and the eloquent Leo Donnelly. These three do much for a farce that justifies now and then a hearty guffaw, but which, from beginning to end, is gauche and a little unpleasant.

The unpleasantness, which acts as a continuous drag on your enjoyment of the apt and racy humor of the lines, derives from the very nature of the plot. A youthful and somewhat dreamy merchant is so interested in poetry and the works of such loafers as Shakespeare that he soon makes ducks and drakes of the inherited house of H. Sachs & Son. He is inept enough, also, to borrow money on a sworn statement of his scanty assets so highly imaginative that his astonished uncle affects to mistake it for a statement from Marshall Field's.

It begins to look as though his marriage to his pretty bookkeeper would be postponed from five to ten years, (according to the temper of the Judge,) when a way out is offered through his betrothal to the fat and burdensome daughter of the defrauded banker. And this betrothal so strengthens the young man's credit in the cloak-and-suit trade that he and the pretty bookkeeper have quite restored the business by the time they are ready to declare the engagement off and get married to each other instead.

This rather low trick at the expense of the fat girl is the plot of the piece and so exactly establishes its level that you are scarcely surprised at the very end when the cold-blooded authors pause amid the hilarity to pack off to jail the pretty bookkeeper's elderly guardian who had run afoul of the law in his efforts to raise the money they needed.

The pretty bookkeeper, of course, is Marjorie Wood, who does better than she did when she followed Ruth Shepley in "It Pays to Advertise." Miss Wood, Mr. Donnelly, Emil Hoch, Mme. Cottrelly, Robert Robbins, William Dixon, and—above all—Jess Dandy, may help you to be amused at "Object—Matrimony," but you could not possibly be fond of it. And is was fond we all were of "Potash and Perlmutter."

THEY LIVE IN A ROOF GARDEN

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll to Spend Honeymoon on Skycraper's Roof.

A honeymoon in a roof garden atop a skyscraper in the heart of the white-light district of Broadway was begun yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. Earl Carroll. Mr. Carroll, a young composer whose music was heard for the first time on Broadway when "So Long Letty" was produced Monday night at the Shubert Theatre, was married yesterday to Miss Marcella Montabat, a motion-picture actress, who was born in France. The ceremony was performed at the Little Church Around the Corner.

Mr. Carroll has had a small apartment built on the roof of the skyscraper on the southeast corner of Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. The building is eighteen stories high, and from its roof can be seen the blazing theatre district which radiates from Times Square. The composer has leased the roof space surrounding his aerial bungalow, and says he has made plans to inclose it in glass and lay out formal gardens and a handball court. He will also have a glass-covered music room to shut out the noise of flat-wheeled Seventh Avenue cars while he is wooing the syncopated muse.

Miss Mannheimer to Read.

A series of three afternoon readings will be given by Miss Mannheimer at the Princess Theatre, Friday, Dec. 1, Sunday, Dec. 10, and Friday, Dec. 15. Shakespeare's "King John" will be Miss Mannheimer's first offering. Eleanor Gates's latest play, "The Wailing Soul," will be included on her second program, and at her third recital Miss Mannheimer will read Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's comedy, "The Big Drum."

MRS. BOISSEVAIN VERY ILL.

Throat Seriously Affected from Constant Speaking on Campaign Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 25.—Arrangements to have X-ray pictures taken of Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain's throat were made today by Miss Vida Milholland, sister of the suffragist, with the possibility of rushing Mrs. Boissevain back to New York for a throat operation. Her frequent speeches pleading for women's votes proved too much for her throat, and halted her transcontinental campaign against the Democratic Party.

Mrs. Boissevain is unable to lift her head from her pillow. She is allowed to see no one, and is under the constant care of a doctor and her sister. Her illness began with a collapse in the midst of her speech in Los Angeles Monday night. Since then she has grown steadily worse. It was stated at her apartments in the Hotel Alexandria today that she was very ill and in great pain.

LOUIS GRAVEURE SINGS.

Baritone Repeats His Last Season's Success in Recital.

Louis Graveure, baritone, established himself in one season as one of the most artistic and interesting singers of songs to be heard in New York. His recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall went to confirm this opinion. He contrives a fine program of matter not hackneyed, among which are sure to be several songs of merit quite unknown to many concertgoers. Among such in his list yesterday were Jensen's poetical "Schlaf' nur ein," Saint-Saëns's exquisite and graceful "Petite Main," and among others known, but not well known, might be put Schumann's "Gestandnise" and Schubert's "Dasa sie hier gewesen." Mr. Graveure's program contained two groups of German Lieder, one of French songs, one of American, and a long work by Bainbridge Crist called a "Symphonic Poem." This is a setting of a mystic or metaphysical poem, "The Parting," of a pessimistic character, with certain rather long pianoforte interludes. It it is a "symphonic poem" there will be necessary a new definition of that well-accepted musical term. But the musical, to say nothing of the poetic, value of the piece will hardly make that necessary.

Mr. Graveure not only feels and enters deeply into the spirit, the emotional and musical significance of his songs, but he has in very full measure the power of expressing them, of giving them a definite and tangible embodiment. The technical resources which he directs to this end are of unusual excellence; a voice of fine quality and variety of color, excellent phrasing, a carefully finished diction. Mr. Graveure, strangely enough, pronounces best in English and next best in German. His French pronunciation has improved somewhat since last season, but still shows frequent solecisms that denote a misconception of some fundamental principles. It would be highly advisable for him to master these principles.

His singing was much appreciated yesterday afternoon by an audience of considerable size. Mr. Frank Bibb played his accompaniments artistically, and was also the composer of one of his songs, "A Rondel of Spring," in the American section of the program.

Singing Celebrates Epidemic's End.

The liberation of the children of the district from the infantile paralysis quarantine will be celebrated in Thompkins Square, Tenth Avenue Street and Avenue A tonight with neighborhood singing. Familiar folk-songs will be sung to band accompaniment and for the benefit of those who do not know the words they will be thrown on a screen by a stereopticon lantern. The singing will begin at 8 o'clock and Christidora House will cooperate in the management of the festival.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The engagement of Tolstoi's "Der Lebende Leichnam" at the Irving Place has been extended a second time on account of the large audiences it is attracting. The last performance is now set for Tuesday night of next week.

The date of the opening performance of "The Century Girl" at the Century has been postponed from Thursday night of next week to Monday night of the week following. The Cocoanut Grove, the Century Roof remodeled, will be opened two weeks later with a musical entertainment by Gene Buck and Dave Stamper.

The management of the Strand has donated the use of the theatre for a special performance to be given early in December for the benefit of the Seaside Home for Crippled Children. On account of the increased number of patients, due to the prevalence of infantile paralysis, it has become necessary to enlarge the home.

La Sincerite, L'Union Francaise, and La Clemente Cosmopolite, French societies of New York, will send large delegations of their members to see Saturday night's performance of the French plays at the Garrick. Some special features will be introduced in their honor.

The omission of three words in an advertisement caused a mistaken impression to get abroad that the Washington Square Players were about to quit the Comedy. What the advertisement should have said was that the organization was about to lay aside its first bill. A second program is in preparation.

Edith Day, a member of the cast of "Pom-Pom" last season, has been added to Anna Held's support in "Follow Me."

The curtain for the first performance of "The Show of Wonders" at the Winter Garden tonight will rise at 8 o'clock.

The West Point football players have been invited to attend the performance of "Arms and the Girl" at the Fulton on the night preceding their annual game here with the Navy.

The first performance of "Seremonda," Julia Arthur's new starring vehicle, will take place on Saturday night, Nov. 11, at the Academy, Long Branch.

FOR ALL CHILDREN, FROM SEVEN TO SEVENTY!
Thrills! Thrills!! Thrills!!!
With Laughter and Romance in Between
AT THE FAMOUS PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE 49th St., E. of B'way Phone, Circle 1366
210th Time Tonight of New York's Most Popular Play.
Longest Run of Any Play Now on Broadway.
Treasure Island
Stevenson's great story—loved the world over—dramatized by Jules Eckert Goodman.
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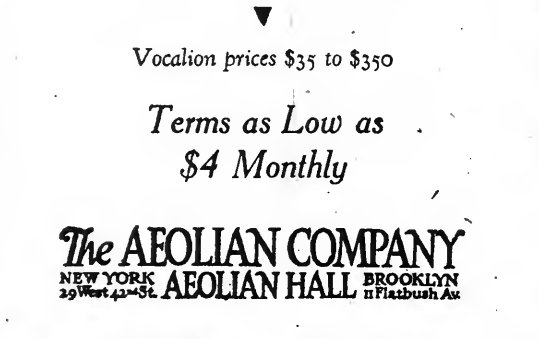
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1916.

SINGLE AND COMPLETE ALLEGIANCE.

Mr. HUGHES performed a public service for which every American should be grateful to him, a service of value to the country, when in his speech at Schuetzen Park in Queens on Tuesday evening he made this declaration:

> I don't want the support of any one to whom the interest of this nation is not supreme.
>
> As to any person whose allegiance to our flag is not single and complete, who would not instantly champion the rights and interests of our country against any country on earth, who wants impunity for foreign aggression, or who would have the power of this nation held captive to any foreign influence or swerved by alien machinations, let him not vote for me.

These words in themselves and because of the circumstances which have called them forth are of high public service and utility, they respond to an urgent public need, since they give plain notice to the bands of disloyal Americans who are now so active in this campaign that their support of any candidate is too odious and dangerous to be openly accepted. Mr. WILSON in far more emphatic language had already repudiated the support of these agitators and their organizations. Now Mr. HUGHES says that he wants the support of no voter, to whom "the interest of this nation is not supreme." The rebuke was needed, it was essential that the repudiation should come from the candidates of both parties, for the arrogant and insufferable pretensions of the hyphenate plotters made it necessary for the political welfare and security of the country that they be made to understand in what disesteem they are held by all Americans.

Mr. HUGHES's disclaimer of a craving for hyphenate support comes too late to help his candidacy, and it was plainly extorted from him by the necessities of the campaign. For months the men and the organizations who have put another allegiance above their allegiance to America have been actively at work in the interest of Mr. HUGHES. Continually reminded of it, taunted with his apparent catering to the hyphen vote, he defers repudiation of disloyal support until two weeks before the election. No indignation at their disloyal plotting against the Government and the laws of the country flamed up in his heart. He seemed to have lost the capacity for resentment, of an affront that has stirred the anger of loyal Americans. Not until the truth about his secret conferences with the representatives of these alien bands was disclosed, a fact he and his managers had carefully concealed, did he speak out. Only when it was made plain that his dalliance with disloyalty was doing irreparable harm to his campaign did he find courage to speak what every decent American has thought and spoken freely. He yielded to a sense of peril, not to any inborn detestation of this new and abhorrent force in our politics.

Very different was the response of WOODROW WILSON: "I would feel deeply mortified to have you or anybody like you vote for me. Since you have access to many disloyal Americans and I have not, I will ask you to convey this message to them." Published all over the country, that message of rebuke and repudiation showed every voter what manner of man Mr. WILSON is. Inevitably the whole country draws the distinction between him and Mr. HUGHES. The President spoke out in stern denunciation of disloyal scheming nearly a year ago in his annual message. No man has had reason to doubt for a single instant his attitude toward the men whose allegiance is not single and complete. THEODORE ROOSEVELT has been equally emphatic. Unmoved by these inspiring examples, timidly avoiding all open pronouncement, Mr. HUGHES waits until the declaration of his sentiments is forced upon him by inexorable necessity, by the accumulating portents of disaster which have alarmed his managers and finally moved him.

There has been no uncertainty as to the effect of Mr. WILSON's utterances upon the hyphen legion. They are against him to a man, they denounce him, they are seeking by all means in their power to compass his defeat. What has been the effect of Mr. HUGHES's proclamations of Americanism? He spoke at Philadelphia after his secret conferences with the hyphenates. Judgment upon that utterance was given in a letter from Mr. WILL R. MACDONALD, one of the leaders in the "American Independence Conference Movement," in these words:

> This speech by Mr. HUGHES was perfectly satisfactory to all our leaders in the East, North, West, and South. His speech should satisfy every one that in this election we will secure the services of a real American President and from this time on it is to be understood that organization leaders will instruct all of their section leaders and others to do all that is possible to bring about the election of Mr. HUGHES.

The Staats-Zeitung of this city, one of the most faithful organs of hyphen opinion, reported very fully Mr. HUGHES's speech in Astoria, where he made practically the same statement of his position that he had made in Queens, and its leading editorial article gave it full approval:

> The open, unreserved declaration which Mr. HUGHES made yesterday in Astoria Schuetzen Park in Long Island City makes it clearly evident that he stands for the maintenance of all American rights. This manly declaration, taken in connection with his earlier statements in Philadelphia and elsewhere, makes his position perfectly clear; he will protect American rights everywhere where they are brought into question or may be in any manner infringed. * * * And German-Americans, who as citizens of the United States were received by Mr. HUGHES, to whom he as an American declared that the interests of America stand before all others, are thereby firmly convinced that CHARLES E. HUGHES is worthy of the confidence of all American citizens and that his election to the Presidency of the United States will be a blessing.

Mr. HUGHES's repudiations do not repudiate. Mr. WILSON knew how to drive the hyphenates out of his camp and keep them out and he had a man's courage to use the appropriate means. Mr. HUGHES's protestations of unwillingness to receive the support of men of divided allegiance inspire the object of his disclaimer to renewed expressions of love and confidence. Plainly, there is something lacking either in the man or in the method. His words do not carry conviction, even to Americans who would be glad to give him their votes. Prolonged irresolution and postponement have robbed them of meaning and effect. He speaks too late and makes the fatal mistake of saying in a weaker way what his opponent and men of sturdier courage in his own party long ago said with full sincerity and sledge-hammer emphasis.

SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE.

Article XIV. of the Constitution requires that this question be submitted to the people on Election Day, Nov. 7:

> Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?

Since a Constitutional Convention is a considerable expense, since the people last Fall rejected by a monstrous majority the work of the Constitutional Convention of 1915, since constitutional amendments can be submitted separately to the people by the Legislature, the inevitable right answer to this question is No. Two conventions in two years would be preposterous. While there is no doubt of the general temper, voters should take the trouble to record their No. Otherwise, it is possible, the majority usually taking too faint an interest in a referendum, that a minority of Constitution tinkerers may force another convention on the people.

On Nov. 7 what is called Proposition Number One will also be submitted to the people. They are to decide if a bond issue of $10,000,000 to enlarge the State Parks shall be authorized. Of this sum $2,500,000 is to be used to buy additional land for the Palisades Interstate Park. The Park Commission, conditional on the acceptance of Proposition One, has got subscriptions for a second $2,500,000 to be devoted to the same purpose. With the State fund and the private money added to it, the landscape beauty of the Hudson Highlands will be insured in perpetuity, and new land running back into the Ramapo Mountains, another and a necessary link in the great sweep of park from the Catskills to New York, will be purchased.

The woods, mountains, lakes, and trails of the Interstate Palisades Park, the pleasure grounds of New York and New Jersey, are within convenient reach of some 10,000,000 persons. It is a camping ground and playground of the people. There should be no opposition to promote its further development. Under Proposition Number One $7,500,000 is to be used for the extension of the Forest Preserve in the Catskills and the Adirondacks. The vital economic public concern in the preservation of forests, their sanitary and recreation values, are too familiar to recite. The State has some $40,000,000 worth of forest lands, but its holdings in the great central mountain and lake regions, the Adirondack and Catskill Parks, are of course not continuous. They are interspersed with private forest. The State owns only about 48 per cent. of the land in those parks. To prevent fire and denudation, its holdings must be increased and consolidated. This consolidation is of no distant importance to New York City, since within twenty to thirty years the Catskills water supply will have reached its limit, and the Adirondacks will have to be tapped.

Conservation of the water supply, the conservation of the timber supply, the public health, the public pleasure—these are more than reasons enough for voting to approve Proposition Number One.

NOT FOR ROOSEVELT.

Chairman WILLCOX denies that Mr. HUGHES has promised a delegation of hyphenates not to appoint Mr. ROOSEVELT Secretary of State. Yet he could probably make the promise with a clear conscience. The Colonel would never do for Secretary of State in a Hughes Cabinet, and it is not probable either that the place would be offered to him or that he would accept it. Such a partnership would be foredoomed to failure. The Colonel is much too big a man to play second fiddle, and his temperament is flatly opposite to Mr. HUGHES's. Theirs is a union of convenience, not of love. The Colonel is not one to take orders, least of all from a man whose intellectual processes move him to irritation, whose character jars on him, whom he does not understand and who does not understand him. He has been President of the United States twice, his fame is world-wide, and he could gain nothing by becoming President HUGHES's Secretary of State.

He might wish to be Secretary of State without regard to that fact, however, if he thought he could be of service to his country. But he is the clearest-sighted of men, and he knows that, so far from serving his country, he would get it in a mess. He would not have a free hand, but it would be worse than that. He would be under the thumb of a man who, whether strong or not, is certainly stubborn and self-confident and determined to have his own way. Regarding Mr. HUGHES as intellectually his inferior, this would bring about a situation that would be intolerable to the Colonel.

As Mr. HUGHES's Premier, he would be brought into relations with all the diverse elements which would have brought about his election, and which, whether they demanded patronage or not, would at least consider themselves entitled to have their views heard about policies. Imagine a delegation of German-Americans laying down their demands before President HUGHES and Secretary ROOSEVELT. Whatever the President might wish to do, the entente cordiale would be wrecked before the Secretary of State had uttered five words.

Mr. BRYAN, who was the most prominent figure in his party, became Mr. WILSON's Secretary of State. So far as the ill-assorted union was successful, and it was measurably so for a year or more, it was due to Mr. BRYAN's entirely subordinating himself and becoming a sort of chief clerk. When his own combative character began to assert itself, the result was a split of the most disagreeable kind. Nobody can imagine Colonel ROOSEVELT playing such a part for a year or a minute. He could, perhaps, be Secretary of State to some one with whom he was in complete harmony, and for whom he entertained a reciprocated affection, like Senator LODGE, but that would be a success by mutual concessions which are unthinkable in the case of a President for whom Mr. ROOSEVELT had no liking and to whom he secretly felt himself superior.

Besides, Mr. BRYAN needed the advertisement, the joy of officeholding, and the chance to write his name in history. Mr. ROOSEVELT does not. Finally, Mr. HUGHES would like the juxtaposition as little as Mr. ROOSEVELT. If he did not promise the hyphenate delegation what they asked, it was because he was not willing to promise them anything.

TO REPRESS RURAL CRIME.

The Roslyn burglary differs only in the size of the "swag" obtained from a long list of similar housebreakings. There have been at least ninety of such breakings and enterings along the Hudson in a short period. The rural householder has no valid police protection. The rural regions have no valid police protection. What chance has a country constable in preventing or detecting such clever crimes as that of Roslyn?

The protection of life and property, the careful patrolling of country districts, the diminution of rural crime can be had by means of a State Constabulary and by no other means. Why are the labor organizations so hostile to the establishment of a New York State Constabulary? Why do they unconsciously encourage rural crime under the impression, erroneous, as the record of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary proves, that strike duty is the main work and use of such a force?

CANADIAN RAILWAY STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

The transcontinental railway strike above our border which has been pending for some time has been averted. There is little doubt that it was averted as ours was, by surrender in the guise of a compromise. In other respects the dispute followed ours so closely that a comparison is interesting. The similarity extends even to the patriotic readiness of the men to allow certain trains to run under license from the union in the event of a strike. But the Canadian men were more truculent than ours in that they refused the Premier's request to transfer the negotiations to the Dominion Capitol at Ottawa if they were unable to agree with their employers at Winnipeg. They declared that the strike having been ordered, there was no power to discontinue it. The only matter of importance was the terms. The alternative was that the company should make a satisfactory settlement. Otherwise the transcontinental service must stop, although there were troops and crops to move, and the Government appealed officially to the men

> to avoid a controversy that would weaken our efforts in the war, and which might be attended with disastrous results to the great cause we all have at heart.

Of particular interest this side the border is the working of the Dominion Industrial Disputes act, which it is proposed to adopt here to prevent such disputes. It has not availed in the Dominion. There, as here, the company deferred to the act as representative of public interest. The unionists spurned it. This controversy has been pending since 1914, when the Government appointed a Conciliation Board at the request of the men. The company acceded to the concessions which were suggested, but the unionists asked that the matter be left standing on account of the war. On the recent strike vote 5,828 rejected the award and 126 voted against a strike. The award of 1908 also was rejected by the trainmen. The Government now takes the position that it is unlawful for the men to strike after having asked for conciliation. The men take the position that the right to strike is suspended only until after the report, and that full liberty of action is resumed when the report is made. The report itself the men regard as an "absolute absurdity," since it contained two minority reports on the most important of the demands of the men. Regarding the counter-request of the company for conciliation of the present dispute, the men say:

> We will under no circumstances pay the slightest attention to this subterfuge application.

The Canadian situation differs from our own in that under the War Measures act the Government had power to take over the operation of the roads. Such, apparently, would have been the course of events, according to the Government's declaration of what it regards its duty as guardian of the public's interest. No judgment on the merits can be given at this distance, but it must be said that the men have in their favor the great increase in the company's earnings and the concessions made to their employés by other Canadian railways, notably the Grand Trunk. The Canadian Pacific has added $17,000,000 to its surplus and has increased some large salaries. In anticipation of the strike, considerable traffic, especially passenger, had begun to go by. This may have assisted the company to the perception that, having yielded before when there was less reason, present conditions required it to yield again, whatever the merits of its protest against duress contrary to the forms of law.

LINGERING STRIKES.

Why should the courts be called upon to revive a broken and dying strike, to relieve the City of Yonkers from the effect of its own act? Yonkers passed and refuses to rescind an ordinance prohibiting the street car companies from employing motormen who have not had fifteen days' experience under competent instructors in Yonkers. The Yonkers Railroad refuses to employ union labor. The city prevents its getting men from the outside and operating its cars. Now the courts are to be asked to interfere in this purely local question, to compel the railroad to operate the cars which the city prevents them from operating. In effect, they are to be asked to make the Yonkers Railroad Company come to terms with its striking employés or submit to a receivership.

The public sympathy in such a case goes neither to the strikers nor the companies, but to its weary and hardly entreated self. It wants its daily transportation. It is tired in Yonkers of being made the football of politicians in office. In New York it is tired of the strike leaders who continue to pretend that a strike which failed from the first, which is dead and ought to be buried, is still sufficiently alive to be annoying. How many thousands of working girls and women are still subjected to delay and annoyance because Mr. FITZGERALD doesn't choose to admit the glaring fact, because the traction strike is not formally ended. A diminution in the number of street cars, irregularity and deficiency of service, and crowding must be kept up just to "save the face," lost beyond recovery, of the engineers of an unwise strike.

There ought to be some way of stopping a strike which has lost its power and lingers only as a sporadic vexation, which does the strikers no good and injures the public. That poor old man, a car striker who asked the other day to be committed to an institution, since he was out of work and money, is a sufficient commentary on the traction "strike."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

For Every Woman $5 a Day.

Of Mr. FORD's announcement that hereafter, in his shops, the minimum wage of women as of men shall be $5 a day, several views might be taken and several opinions expressed, all of which could be supported by arguments of more or less weight. Mr. FORD himself seems to justify, or at least to explain, his determination by saying that he expects or hopes to gain from it the same advantages as a manufacturer, as well as the mere satisfactions as a lover of his kind, that have come to him from giving to each of the men whom he employs the daily wage that must be earned to make his retention worth while.

That puts the extension of the $5 rate on an economic basis, but economists and sociologists alike will be apt to doubt the full applicability to women of all the wage laws that can be enforced against men. The plea of "equal pay for equal work" is sound as stated, but those who make it too often forget that the equality of work cannot be assumed from its equivalence for a day, a week, a month, or even for a year. Probably Mr. FORD knows that he has, and will continue to have, in his employ women who, from the standpoint of "business," strictly and coldly interpreted, do not and cannot earn $5 a day. As probably he does not care.

Why should he? He is at the head of an industrial establishment of an exceptional character, making exceptional profits. He can afford, as many manufacturers cannot, to be as generous as his kindly impulses prompt him to be, and if it costs him a million or so a year, it will make no appreciable difference either to him or his business.

To say that is not to depreciate in the slightest degree the differences of heart and head that distinguish Mr. FORD from men who, with no more to do with millions than he, and with personal tastes as simple as his, still bulwark themselves behind the mean truth that "business is business," and all their lives continue to "make money" as fast as they can. The safest judgment of Mr. FORD's plan as extended is that it is a sharing of profits with those by whose labor the profits are produced. As such it is entirely and wholly commendable. That it will have political consequences of any kind is a mere guess, and a wild one.

Ingenuity Its Only Attraction.

One of our correspondents laboriously made and elaborately argued yesterday a proposal to which he evidently had given much thought, as evidently he had much confidence that its adoption would not only decrease in large degree the now far too great total of human suffering, but would hasten appreciably the return of peace to a distracted world. These be noble purposes, and with them none can fail to sympathize, but it would be quite a different matter to share the confidence of the plan's originator as to its practicability or its efficacy.

What he wants is for the United States to take over from the European belligerents the custody and care of all their war prisoners! He would have each nation, indeed, pay us for the "keep" of its own soldiers that have been captured by its enemies, but he has not considered, apparently, that neither the Central Empires nor the Allies would even begin to dream of letting us have their prisoners—to say "think of it" would be going too far—until after we had undertaken most solemnly so to guard the prisoners from the opposing armies that never a one of them by any chance would get back into the fighting again.

As we haven't been able to prevent just such evasions from among a few dozen interned German sailors, it is easy to imagine the success we should have in guarding the millions that would come to us if this amazing scheme were carried out. The performance of our duty would involve turning most of the country into a prison, and most of its own inhabitants into warders.

Moreover, nothing would be gained by the belligerents from thus getting rid of their prisoners; some belligerents would lose heavily, in a monetary way, if they had to pay for what we should consider proper feeding and clothing and housing. War prisoners in the hands of their captors have to be content with what those captors can spare after taking care of themselves and their own people. Often that is very little, and circumstances can be imagined in which it would be next to nothing.

If the war prisoners could be sent here imbued with a firm intention of becoming and remaining American citizens, such of them as are not men already broken by hardship might be valuable additions to our population, as they were a carefully selected class to start with. But, of course, that would be impossible.

Criminals Who Must Be Caught.

Too much of energy and determination could not possibly be devoted by our police in hunting down the intolerable villains who exploded a bomb yesterday morning in the subway station at 110th Street. That nobody was killed is no mitigation of the enormity of their crime, and is due, according to all present indications, not to any scruples about taking the lives of a score or a hundred of subway passengers, but partly to luck, and partly—probably more—to the characteristic clumsiness and ineptitude that mark the doings of so many criminals.

That the bomb was prepared and placed by men now out on strike against the transportation companies is an assumption that cannot safely be made, and its only support lies in the fact that nobody else would seem to have any motive for such a deed. That, of course, is not enough to establish even a moral certainty, but, nevertheless, it will be the first thought of everybody.

Commissioner WOODS can be trusted fully to appreciate the seriousness of the problem that confronts him and his men. They must hunt down the perpetrators of the outrage if they possibly can, and of course they will do so. Then on the courts will rest the task of inflicting the very limit of punishment provided by law for murder attempted in this abominable way.

WOODROW WILSON.

Against him break the javelins of their hate;
Unmoved he stands, a granite shaft of might.
Alike against the furious fools that prate
Of war and those that halt Advancing Right.
His face is sternly set toward the Light—
Nor foe nor friend can frighten or cajole
This earnest man who stakes the higher soul
Against the brute in this tremendous tight.

He stands for men, and MEN should stand for him—
For human rights, mankind and brotherhood,
The things that seem yet indistinct and dim,
The Dream for which the great of earth have stood,
The Vision, lacking which a nation fades,
The Cosmic Purpose and its Children's Grades.

—ADOLPHE ROBERTS.

MR. SHAW'S CYNICISM.

A Protest Against His Idea of Anglo-American Relations.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 24, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the name of all that is internationally decent and wholesome I wish to protest against the cynicisms of Bernard Shaw's article on Anglo-American relations in last Sunday's issue of THE TIMES.

I am a very humble representative of that class which he characterizes as "the implacably exclusive New England snobs," and I have seen the United States from the outside. It may be that Mr. Shaw belongs to that unfortunate minority who hold that international animosities are perpetual, but I would press the point that, as between England and America more than between any other two peoples, each generation has taken to its grave its own international grudges. He would make us believe that the very fact of brotherhood makes quarrels inevitable and deadly. Now every one knows that while brothers sometimes quarrel they are the more quickly reconciled in the memory of their common motherhood. The man who denies that blood is thicker than water would quarrel with the stars.

When he says that "Ireland always appealed to the United States as to a recognized enemy of England, and did not appeal in vain," he is speaking in the vein of the Victorian—nay, the Georgian—era, and that is as far from the present temper of the people of America as Yuan Shih-kai was from Mencius. He is merely comical, and shows that he knows as little about real American feeling as he knows about the Irish.

I venture to say that at the present moment the American people as a whole are animated by a huge admiration of England. We are not blind to her faults, and yet we cherish a very real feeling of essential spiritual kinship. There is no other nation, with the possible exception of America, that could have disposed of the South African question in the same spirit that England did, and with the same astoundingly successful results. It was an act of the wildest chivalry, but justified of its children. There is more than blood kinship between these two nations. There is a kinship of ideal, a spiritual rapport, which to my mind makes war between the two unthinkable. Bernard Shaw should be made to walk the international Canadian border from the Bay of Fundy to Puget Sound.

H. B. HULBERT.

Mr. Wilson and the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the caption given to Mr. Holt's letter in your issue of the 21st inst., "What Mr. Wilson Said. Opponents Twist His Meaning by Quoting Only in Part," a few words of explanation are necessary. Knowing that editors like brief communications, I purposely condensed quotations and stated so in my letter. My opposition to Mr. Wilson is based chiefly on his attitude toward Mexico and the European situation, and this was also stated; and I may add that as an independent Democrat I supported Mr. Wilson in his Gubernatorial and Presidential (1912) candidacies.

Mr. Holt, in his anxiety to interpret Mr. Wilson's statement regarding the war, "with its causes and its objects we are not concerned," &c., has wholly missed the point I tried to make. If he will carefully read the third paragraph of my letter, he will find this statement: "One can scarcely believe that the man who uttered the magnificent world sentiments quoted above (citations from Mr. Wilson's Omaha speech taken from THE TIMES of Oct. 6) is the same man who is mystified as to the causes and objects of the war." Mr. Holt tells us what Mr. Wilson meant. The caption to his letter reads, "What Mr. Wilson Said"; my letter was concerned with what he has done in this titanic struggle for liberty now going on in Europe. It cannot be too often reiterated that international affairs since the outbreak of the European conflict have taken on new meaning. It is a world-wide struggle for the social and political rights of the people. When these rights are granted, an enduring peace will be in sight. As a nation we have lost prestige because we have failed in this world crisis to discharge the part we owe to civilization.

ROBERT SCOTT.

Montclair, N. J., Oct. 24, 1916.

WRITERS OUT FOR HUGHES.

Hamlin Garland and Others Come to the Aid of Republican Candidate.

An open letter by Hamlin Garland, indorsing the candidacy of Charles E. Hughes and criticising President Wilson, was made public yesterday in Republican National Headquarters. Beneath it were the signatures of thirty-one authors and artists who expressed their intention of voting for Mr. Hughes because they believed "that a change of Administration is necessary for the good of the nation." Some of the authors, however, preferred to express their own reasons instead of merely accepting those set forth by Mr. Garland. George Ade was one.

"I don't think we should change the national symbol from Eagle to Crawfish," was what he had to say in explaining his own reason.

James Montgomery Flagg was another of the individual opinionists. He wanted to vote for Hughes, he said, "because he is indorsed by Roosevelt." Porter Emerson Browne sent a sixty-five-word telegram saying that the slaughter of the "murdered women and children of the Lusitania" was unnatoned, and more in the same strain, and asked: "Is it in the same strain, and asked: "Is it any wonder I want Charles Evans Hughes for President?" Cass Gilbert sent a telegram five times as long as Mr. Browne's. He said in it that Mr. Wilson had failed. The others who sent reasons of their own or signed Mr. Garland's letter included Rex Beach, Irving Bacheller, Winston Churchill, Robert Herrick, Clayton Hamilton, Burges Johnson, Brander Matthews, Julian Street, Booth Tarkington, Charles H. Towne, Owen Wister, Henry K. Webster, and Jesse Lynch Williams.

Industrial Safety Congress.

Under the auspices of the State Industrial Commission the Industrial Safety Congress will be held at the Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, from Dec. 11 to 14. Addresses will be delivered on fire prevention, factory sanitation, safeguarding of machinery, and other factors entering into industrial safety. Included on the list of topics are: Duty of workers in cooperating with safety organizations; duty of employers in prevention of accidents; attitude of New York State's organized industry toward the safety movement; classification of buildings and materials as a basis for safety requirements; guarding of fixed machines; factory conditions and the shop committee; practical benefits derived from safety organization; factory lighting, heating, and ventilation.

Business Men Inspect Subway Work

Members of the Bronx Board of Trade were escorted on an inspection tour yesterday along that part of the new Lexington Avenue subway where the diagonal station is being constructed at Forty-second Street. The representatives of the commission present were Commissioner Hodge, Secretary Walker, Assistant Secretary Robinson, and Division Superintendent John H. Myers. Among the members of the committee were Olin J. Stephens, Charles G. Reid, and Professor Alexander Haring of New York University. Especial interest was shown in the subway from Queens that is to connect at Times Square with the old subway and with the Seventh Avenue line.

THE FALL OF GERMAN IDEALISM IN AMERICA.

The 2,000,000 Liberty-Loving Immigrants of the Last Century and the "Kaiserliche" German-Americans of Today.

By FRANK BOHN, Ph. D.,
(Fourth Article.)

"*Mit Macht und Kraft fuer Volksfreiheit im Neuen wie im Alten Vaterland.*" ("With might and main for human freedom in the new as in the old Fatherland.") —Colonel Friedrich Hecker.

While Bismarck and the Junkers built their imperial Germany on a foundation of militarism, war, and chauvinistic fanaticism, the German exiles to the United States were discovering that the conflict for freedom is a world issue and a world movement. Never before nor after does history chronicle so great an exodus for political reasons as that of the German democracy to America during the revolution and reaction. From 1841 to 1870 there arrived in the United States 2,174,000 Germans. Of course, some of these came for purely economic reasons, but great masses of them were from the property-holding and intellectual classes, who sacrificed property or career and often both in their exile.

I was once very familiar with the collection of books brought over by one of those revolutionists. It included, of course, the writings of Boerne and the songs of Heine. There was also a quaint old biography of Oliver Cromwell translated into German. Every active German revolutionist possessed, also, translations of the great documents of freedom of the English, American, and French Revolutions. Rousseau, Thomas Paine, and Benjamin Franklin held high rank in the minds of these idealistic intellectuals. The newspapers and magazines they founded in America dealt with the profoundest matters of the intellect. The humblest exile had something about him of the scholar and the philosopher.

These men studied the history and government of the United States as the Puritans studied the Bible. Their heroes were Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and, later, Lincoln. Pictures of them adorned rude homes in the wilderness. On the Western frontier, with its social freedom and boundless economic opportunity, they had found a land in which all their dreams came true. Their patriotism had the fervor of religion. In these later days of German-American reaction, recantation, and degeneration, I cannot but reflect upon the crowd of venerable men who, in my boyhood, used to meet in my father's house to renew, in song and story, the spirit of the German Revolution.

The Forty-eighters found themselves, upon their arrival in America, thrown into the midst of a new and furious conflict. In the very year in which the greatest numbers were coming, the rancorous debates of the Compromise of 1850 were taking place. Upon the matter at issue these Germans needed no instruction. To them slavery was the one original sin of mankind. They went into the Republican Party with the spirit of the Crusaders. I have no figures to submit, but I think the vote for Lincoln among the Germans of Ohio was, at least a hundred to one. The Forty-eighters brought to the people of the North what was so much needed—a veritable flood of idealistic enthusiasm in the anti-slavery cause.

I shall not now, of course, even attempt to touch upon the services of the Forty-eighters in the civil war. But when I recall this unforgettable history of great deeds and then meet a German who now vehemently supports the Kaiser and all his works, I am in danger of quite losing my patience. I feel certain that if Carl Schurz had lived until August, 1914, the degenerate leaders of German opinion here would have received a message quite in keeping with this first chapter of the history of the Germans in America.

The German-American support of the Kaiser and his forces through thick and thin has been, in the first place, absolutely unthinking. Not one that I have ever met has looked upon the matter from the point of view of principle. In giving unqualified support to the German Junker class, how many Germans and Austrians have reflected that the Reichsrat of Austria has not met since April, 1914—that the Austrian Government has done what the Government of Russia has not dared to do—it has governed Austria-Hungary, beginning the war and continuing it for two years and three months, without consulting for one hour the representatives of the people? Any Germans who can support that kind of government, to be logical, must support the Bourbon monarchists of France in their effort to re-establish the German form of government in Paris. If the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs are so fine and so fit to rule the Germans and Austrians, why not bring over one of the Hohenzollern Princes and install him in the White House at Washington?

The present attitude of these Kaiserliche Germans in the United States is enough to make the ashes in the graves of all the Forty-eighters rise up, draw swords, and again make war for the commonest principles of human liberty.

I am in favor of sending every male German-American who now supports the Kaiser's cause back to Germany to fight for his master in the trenches. They have place neither in America nor in the twentieth century. Such Germans were used by Prussia in 1792 to tear down the work of the French Revolution. Such Germans were herded by the powers of the Counter-Reformation to stamp out by fire and sword the cause of freedom in democratic Bohemia. Now, entirely out of place in the America of the twentieth century, fat and stupid from much shop-keeping and saloon-keeping, and with money in the bank, their editors and parsons, the hirelings or volunteer servants of Prussian secret service agents, the Kaiserliche Germano-Americans are the least excusable monstrosity of this miserable war.

Grateful, indeed, may we be for our memories of the Germans of other and more glorious times.

FRANK BOHN.

New York, Oct. 25, 1916.

RAW MATERIAL MONOPOLY.

Washington Inquiry Causes Alarm Over Entente Commercial Policy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Domination by the allied nations of the world's raw materials, which are essential to American manufacturers, has been proved conclusively to officials here by the completion today of a comprehensive summary of British trade policies as to imports into this country. As a result, the recent Paris Economic Conference of the Entente Powers is regarded here with far greater disquiet than before.

The proposed commercial war after the war, at first viewed skeptically as outwar, at first viewed skeptically as outlining policies which could not survive the heat of war or the operation of perennial economic forces, is looked upon as a more practical proposition in the as a more practical proposition in the light of the investigation. Consequently light of the investigation. Consequently an earnest study of available facts is being made and every effort extended to supplement the information now at hand.

Every indication since the conference has tended to decrease the feeling that its provisions could not be carried through. Since then, it is pointed out, the blacklist, which had been enforced by England for some time, has been accepted in principle by all the Allies. What is more, the agreement made then for the closer economic unity between the Governments is shown by reports now coming in to be working out through mutual concessions, excluding other countries from their benefits, although not necessarily viewed as illegally discriminatory by the United States, so long as confined to war purposes.

There are no fewer than fourteen different forms for various kinds of materials which American importers must file with British Consuls before certain goods can be released to them from the British Dominions. These materials, according to the complete list obtained today include: Tin, cloride of tin, and tin ore; wool, jute, shellac, tanning materials, antimony, rubber, diamonds, mica, raw leather, plumbago, all the alloys of iron, including ferro-manganese, cobalt, chrome, tungsten, vanedium, nickel, and several kinds of ore.

Where possible the restriction is effected through the chief American associations of manufacturers interested in the trade, such as the New York Metal Exchange, for metal; the National Association of Tanners for tanning materials; the United States Shellac Importers' Association for shellac, and the Textile Alliance for wool and jute. In cases where the importer cannot apply through and be vouched for by such an organization, he signs a personal agreement with the British Consul.

Importers accept the conditions for the whole length of the war and for all goods of the kind imported, even though part of their supply is from neutral or American sources.

So far officials here have not been able to hold any of these arrangements illegal, because they recognize that England has the right of embargo if she desires to use it. Nevertheless, the power which British officials have in this country of discrimination as between American firms, and the possibilities that some such arrangements might be continued after the war under a form made legal to suit the conditions of peace, has had a most disquieting effect.

British Cut Ship Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—According to shippers here, cut-throat tactics are being used by shipping interests in a war to prevent the success of a line of steamships between South American ports and Philadelphia.

It was announced by the Chamber of Commerce today that the new line would have to be abandoned on Jan. 1 unless the Philadelphia manufacturers, shippers and exporters supported the vessels. The line began operations a week ago under auspicious circumstances.

According to information assembled by the Chamber of Commerce New York agents of British shipping lines are scouring Pennsylvania and the Middle West in an effort to prevent shippers from using the new line and thus saving 48 cents to $1.10 a ton in ordinary tariffs.

Shippers in Philadelphia have had the rates cut as much as $2 a ton by British lines and stress is laid on the more frequent sailings from New York City. In none of the attempts to get business as a result of cut rates have the British shipping interests offered contracts extending over thirty days, and it is believed at the Chamber of Commerce that if it is possible for the British ship combination to wreck the Philadelphia and South American project, rates will later be advanced beyond old figures.

TRAFFIC ON FIFTH AV. GROWS

17,151 Vehicles Pass 42d St. North and South on a Business Day.

A new traffic count made by the Fifth Avenue Association shows an increase of 1,300 vehicles on a business day at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street since Jan. 26. This means, says the association, that sixty vehicles now pass in a minute. Twenty minutes of the hour are given to the passing of east and west traffic.

The last count was made on Oct. 18 and includes, besides the traffic at Forty-second Street, Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fourth, Thirty-eighth, and Forty-eighth Streets, and Park Avenue at Thirty-eighth and Forty-seventh Streets. The count was taken to learn how vehicular traffic between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. was progressing on a stretch of fourteen blocks on Fifth Avenue, and to compare it with similar traffic above and below the Grand Central Terminal. The figures also show a decided increase of traffic at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. As to the traffic tendency, based on the counts, the association says:

> We are struck by the fact that between Forty-eighth and Forty-second Streets there is an influx of about 2,500 vehicles going in a southerly direction and of about 2,400 vehicles going north, and then practically the same increase relating to Thirty-fourth Street. We are bound to consider where this increase comes from. It is obvious that beginning at Forty-seventh Street there is a gradual movement of southbound vehicles toward Fifth Avenue and also a gradual movement of northbound vehicles from the avenue toward Park Avenue simply because Park Avenue ends at Forty-fifth Street.
>
> It is undoubtedly a fact that a large number of vehicles are using Park Avenue in an effort to get down town or up town at a reasonable speed, but when they reach Forty-fifth Street at the lowest they are compelled to divert their vehicles into one of the adjoining avenues. Then around Fortieth Street part of them go back to Park Avenue to continue on their way on Park and Fourth Avenues.
>
> It is interesting to note that commercial vehicles are only about 2 per cent. of the total number of vehicles on Fifth Avenue. On Park Avenue they amount to about 30 per cent.

The new count shows a total of 17,151 vehicles passing on Fifth Avenue north and south at Forty-second Street; at Thirty-fourth, 13,492 vehicles moving in south and west directions; at Forty-eighth Street, 12,497. All told, the number of vehicles passing both ways at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street is placed at 24,915, the east

MISS DRAPER WEDS AN ITALIAN PRINCE

Diplomats Guests at Marriage to Boncompagni — Cardinal Gibbons Officiates.

BRIDE WEARS ROYAL LACE

Ballroom Converted Into a Chapel and the Nuptials Solemnized with the Full Ritual.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The marriage of Miss Margaret Preston Draper, daughter of the late General William F. Draper, one-time Ambassador to Italy, and long identified with political and industrial life in Massachusetts, to Prince Andrea Boncompagni Ludovici of Rome took place at noon today at the home of the bride's mother overlooking Farragut Square.

The Draper ballroom was converted into a private chapel, according to the privilege given the family of the bridegroom, which is one of the most ancient in Rome, and from which two Popes and a large number of other ecclesiastics have been taken. This enabled the marriage to be solemnized with the full ritual of the Church, with a nuptial mass following the wedding ceremony. Cardinal Gibbons and Mgr. William Russell of St. Patrick's Church, this city, officiated.

The guests, who numbered less than 100, passed between walls of foliage and trees of blooming chrysanthemums from the front door to the ballroom on the floor above, where they were ushered into the chapel. The sanctuary was arranged to occupy the entire west end of the large room. The altar was decorated with bride roses, with a background of white chrysanthemums and the delicate green foliage. The candelabra was of gold, with hundreds of wax tapers. Prie-dieux of white satin for the bride, bridegroom, and the attendants formed a half circle before the altar, with the crimson chair and platform of the Cardinal against the north wall overlooking the company and at right angles with the altar.

Special Seats for Diplomats.

The walls were hung, as usual, in wonderful green tapestries, purchased in Rome by the late General Draper, and originally the property of the Ludovici palace, which was then the American Embassy. At intervals were placed American beauty roses, one tall and very choice cluster near the Cardinal's chair rising from a tall silver vase, the gift of the Italian Ambassador and Countess di Cellere.

The chairs, arranged in rows, were gilt-framed and cushioned in green, while the row nearest the altar, reserved for Ambassadors, were of green satin with prie-dieux to match.

The bride entered from the hall, passing up the aisle with her former guardian, William King Richardson of Boston. She was preceded by Miss Dora Clover and the Misses Edith and Minna Blair. The attendants were gowned alike in pink satin with overdresses of bronze tulle, and wore tulle hats trimmed in ostrich tips touched in gold. Miss Clover walked alone directly in advance of the bride. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. The Misses Blair dispensed with flowers. They carried fans of pink ostrich feathers presented by the bride.

The bridegroom, with his best man, Giuseppe Brambilla of the Italian Embassy, entered from the dining room immediately following the Cardinal and clergy, and met his bride before the altar. Cardinal Gibbons performed the ceremony. The service was in English and brief, concluding with a short tribute to the bride.

Royal Lace and Jewels.

Mgr. Russell then celebrated the mass, after which the bridal couple again came to the altar for the nuptial blessing by the Cardinal. The music was supplied by organ, harp, and violin, the musicians sitting in a temporary gallery at the east end of the apartment. The bridal music from Lohengrin was played as a processional, and during the mass Schubert's "Ave Maria," the "Angels' Serenade," and a number by Gounod were given. At the conclusion of the religious ceremony the bride and bridegroom led the way from the altar to the music of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." In the broad hall, running the length of the house, they stood with Mrs. Draper to receive congratulations.

The bride's gown was of white satin, with the front of the skirt of superb point lace, once the property of a Queen of Spain, and purchased by Mrs. Draper's father when he was Minister at Madrid. The court train was of silver brocade, hung from the shoulders. Her veil was of tulle, held by a coronet of orange blossoms. Her ornaments were a string of pearls, the gift of her late father, and a corsage ornament of diamonds in the form of a butterfly with outstretched wings, one of her mother's several gifts. She wore no gloves. The bridegroom, although an army officer as well as a Prince, wore neither uniform nor orders.

After the reception breakfast was served in the drawing rooms and library.

Bridegroom to Rejoin Army.

Among the guests were the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, the Italian Ambassador and Countess di Cellere, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Mrs. White, Bishop O'Connell of Richmond, former Rector of the American College in Rome, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iddings, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Roland Cotton-Smith, and Mr. Richardson of Boston.

The bride's table, with eight covers, occupied the bay window in the library overlooking Farragut Square. Here, in addition to more American Beauty roses, were thousands of lilies of the valley surrounding the wedding cake, which was cut by the bride at the conclusion of a menu.

The Prince and his bride left early in the afternoon for a short honeymoon trip before sailing for Europe. The bride wore a French costume of dark blue Georgette crêpe and satin, with long satin coat lined in gold-colored velour, and a small dark blue velvet hat.

The Prince and Princess will make a short stay in Paris, en route to Rome, where the bridegroom expects to return to the army. Later Mrs. Draper may go to Rome to pass the Winter and early Spring. She does not, however, contemplate residing permanently abroad.

The majority of toilettes at the wedding were particularly smart, with dark colors predominating for both matrons and maids.

MISS TREVOR ENGAGED.

She Is to Marry Dr. Irving H. Pardee—The Date Not Set.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graff Trevor of 37 West Fifty-first Street and Meadowmere, Southampton, announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Miss Margaret E. Trevor, to Dr. Irving Hotchkiss Pardee, a son of Dr. Ensign B. Pardee and Mrs. Pardee of 74 West Forty-eighth Street and Lawrence, L. I.

Miss Trevor, who made her début about two years ago, is a Spence graduate, and who was prominent in the Junior League and amateur society entertainments, and who is an accomplished musician, is the granddaughter of the late John B. Trevor of Yonkers and of Mrs. John B. Trevor, and of the late Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin.

Dr. Pardee was graduated from Columbia in the Class of 1912, and in 1915 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is now house physician of St. Luke's Hospital. He is a grandnephew of the late Dr. Charles Inslee Pardee, for many years Dean of the New York Medical College, and is a direct descendant of Elder Brewster and Governor William Bradford of the Plymouth Colony. Dr. Harold E. B. Pardee is his brother and Miss Gertrude B. Pardee is his sister. No date has been named for the wedding, and it will not take place for some time.

TO ATTEND MISS PHILLIPS.

Mrs. Runyon to be Matron of Honor and Bride's Sister Maid of Honor.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Helen Irving Phillips, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips of this city, and Monroe Van Wart De Mott, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford M. De Mott of New Rochelle and New York, which is to be solemnized on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 4, at 4 o'clock, in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church. A reception will follow at 40 West Forty-seventh Street, the home of the bride's parents.

Mrs. Ralph Runyon is to be matron of honor, and Miss Charlotte A. Phillips, who is to make her début this Winter, will act as her sister's maid of honor. The Misses Lucia E. Phillips, another sister of the bride, and Margaretta Homans are to serve as bridesmaids.

Henry Bertram will be best man. The ushers will include Ralph Runyon, Hamilton Campbell, N. Davenport Lawton, Jr., and George B. Gibbons.

Mr. De Mott is to give his farewell bachelor dinner on Oct. 27 at Delmonico's.

ENGAGED TO LIEUT. BAGLEY.

Miss Harrington the Fiancee of Secretary Daniels's Brother-in-Law.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 25.—Mrs. Niblack, wife of Captain Albert P. Niblack, U. S. N., entertained with a card party this afternoon in honor of her sister, Mrs. Tennent Harrington, and her niece, Miss Marie Louise Harrington. During the tea the announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Harrington to Lieutenant David Worth Bagley, U. S. N., commander of the destroyer Drayton. Lieutenant Bagley is a brother-in-law of Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

Miss Harrington has been with her aunt since last Summer. No time has been set for the marriage.

Miss Leffler Engaged to N. I. Finn.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Leffler of 267 West Eighty-ninth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith Leffler, to Norman I. Finn of this city, a son of Mrs. Edward Kreiger of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Theola Blumenthal Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Blumenthal of 542 West 112th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Theola Blumenthal, to Samuel P. Bouton, a son of Mrs. Rosa Bouton and the late Philip Bouton of New York City.

Miss Jewett to Wed John Gary.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Jewett of Babylon, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ellen Irving Jewett, to John Gary, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gary of South Orange, N. J. Miss Jewett made her debut last season. She is the granddaughter of the late Richard B. Whittemore. Mr. Gary is a graduate of Yale. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Marjorie Mack Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugo S. Mack of 205 West Eighty-ninth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Mack, to Milton M. Bruckheimer. Miss Mack's father is a well-known lawyer of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Drizal to Marry on Nov. 1.

The marriage of Miss Leontine Cecilie Drizal, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Drizal of 334 East 124th Street, and Walter Alfred Wagener will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 1, in the Church of the Holy Rosary, 442 East 119th Street, and a wedding breakfast will follow at Delmonico's.

Lieutenant Hoge to Wed.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parran of Baltimore have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rebecca Whiting Parran, to Lieutenant Benjamin Fiery Hoge, U. S. A. Lieutenant Hoge, who is a native of Lexington, Mo., is a survivor of the fight at Carrizal, Mexico. He is now stationed at West Point, where he is coach to the Army football team, of which he was captain in 1913. The date for the wedding has not yet been fixed.

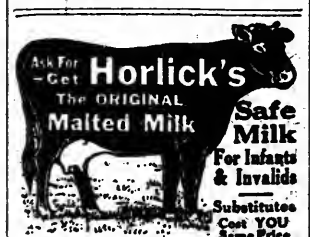
TAYLOR—SCHREINER.

The wedding of Miss Helen Marie Schreiner, daughter of Mrs. George Schreiner and the late Mr. Schreiner of 304 West Ninety-second Street, and Edmund Wiley Taylor, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Taylor of 125 West 121st Street, took place last evening at 8:30 o'clock at the St. Regis. The Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., pastor of the Harlem Reformed Church, officiated. The bride's sister, Mrs. D. Charles Wegman, was matron of honor, and little Miss Helen M. Clinton acted as flower girl. Clinton Post was best man, and the ushers were Harold Yost and Russell Worstell. A reception and dance followed the ceremony, the couple leaving later for Canada. They will live in New York on their return.

CASKIE—SPRINGER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The marriage of John J. Kerr Caskie of New York and Miss Laura Springer was quietly solemnized today at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's. Mr. Caskie, who is an attorney, is a grandson of the late John Munford Gregory, former Governor of Virginia, and of the late John Caskie, for many years President of the Tobacco Exchange of Richmond. The bride is a daughter of Frank Springer of New Mexico, a well-known paleontologist, whose collections have been installed at the Smithsonian Institution.

CHOICE SETS OF DICKENS SHAKESPEARE COOPER READE SCOTT POPE now being offered in our COLLECTORS' SALE
Dutton's 681 Fifth Avenue



A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Keep Horlick's Always on Hand Quick Lunch Home or Office.

WILLIAM BELL WAIT, THE INVENTOR, DEAD

Devised New York Point System of Letters and Musical Notation for Blind.

FAMOUS AS AN EDUCATOR

Principal of Institute for Sightless Here for Nearly Half a Century—Won Many Honors.

William Bell Wait, educator and inventor, died yesterday at his home, 133 West Ninety-second Street, in his seventy-eighth year, after an illness of several months.

He was born at Amsterdam, N. Y., March 25, 1839. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Wait, who came to this country from England in 1634, and on the maternal side he was descended from Richard Warren, who came to America in the Mayflower.

Mr. Wait attended the public schools of Albany, N. Y., and was graduated from the Albany Normal College in 1859. The same year he became a teacher in the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, remaining two years, with the exception of three months' civil war service in the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers.

Subsequently he studied law in Albany, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. In 1863, while he was acting as first superintendent of the Schools of Kingston, N. Y., a vacancy occurred in the office of Principal of the Institute for the Education of the Blind, and in October of that year he was appointed Emeritus Principal, which he held until his death.

Mr. Wait devised the New York point alphabet for the blind and a system of musical notation. For this system he was awarded a medal at the International Exposition at Vienna in 1873 and at the Chilian Exposition.

In 1894 Mr. Wait invented the kleidograph, a machine for embossing the New York point system on paper, a practical typewriter for the blind. Later he invented the stereograph, a machine for embossing metal plates, used in printing books for the blind. For these inventions the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia in 1900 awarded to him the John Scott Medal inscribed: "To the Most Deserving."

He also invented a press for two-side printing from embossed plates, and improved the method of binding books for the blind whereby the weight was much reduced.

Mr. Wait was the author of "The Normal Course of Piano Technique," "Harmonic Notation," "Phases of Functography," "The Uniform Type Question," and "New Aspects of the Uniform Type Folly." He was one of the founders of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind and of the Society for Providing Evangelical Religious Literature for the Blind.

On Oct. 27, 1868, he married Phebe Jane of Porter Hill, R. I., who died Jan. 30, 1904. She was a pioneer among women physicians.

Mr. Wait is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Frank Batties, and two sons, Dr. Oliver Babcock Wait of Philadelphia and William Bell Wait, Jr., of New York.

YALE LOSES HALF MILLION.

Winthrop Trust Fund Goes to Children Instead of to University.

The will of Mrs. Sallie H. Winthrop, who died Oct. 14 at Newport, R. I., was filed for probate here yesterday. The value of the estate is not disclosed, but the will disposes of a trust fund of $500,000 left to the decedent for life by her husband, Thomas Buchanan Winthrop. Mrs. Winthrop left this fund to her daughter, Mrs. Marie Austin Kellogg and her son, Henry Rogers Winthrop.

If Mrs. Winthrop's children had died before her the fund would have gone to Yale University under Mr. Winthrop's will. Mrs. Kellogg gets her mother's residence at 9 West Fiftieth Street and many personal effects. The residuary estate is divided between the two children.

The only public bequest is $1,000 to Grace Church for the nursery connected with the church. Mrs. Winthrop's sisters, Amy Townsend, Elizabeth Bend and Mary Alice Sackett, receive $1,000 each and $5,000 goes to her godchild, Lena Cadwalader Evans.

MISS McGEE'S MARRIAGE.

Becomes the Bride of F. G. Drake at a Home Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 25.—The wedding of Miss Helen Gulick McGee, daughter of Mrs. Henry McGee, and Francis Grant Drake of Elizabeth, N. J., son of J. Madison Drake, Jr., was celebrated this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother.

H. Paul Gulick of New York gave his cousin in marriage. Miss Emily Van Arsdale of Washington, D. C., was maid of honor and young Miss Catherine A. Humphrey the flower girl. Lieutenant Walter H. Roll, Jr., of Linden, N. J., was best man.

The bride is a daughter of the late Dr. W H McGee. Mr. Drake, a grandson of the late General J. Madison Drake of Elizabeth, is in business in New York. They will live in Elizabeth.

To Aid Guardsmen's Families.

A tea dance, motion picture, and fortune telling entertainment, accompanied by the sale of fancy articles and candy, will take place at the Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, on Saturday, Oct. 28, from 3 until 7 o'clock, for the benefit of the needy wives and children of members of the Seventh Infantry, National Guard of New York. Patronesses include Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Courtland Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Robert Appleton, Mrs. Robert Corneli, and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander.

Ocean Travel.

Some of the passengers booked to leave today for Copenhagen on the United States are:

Dr. A. L. Brandt, O. C. M. Christensen, Dr. V. Christensen, Miss Emilia Danig, Edward G. Figu, G. W. Gobel, Dr. Walter A. Haldy, Victor Lindsen, Mrs. Elizabeth Meyn, J. P. Meyn, Mrs. S. Nettum, Miss Marie Nettum, H. A. Rotenberg, James C. Roberts, William F. Thomas, C. O. Tuck.

Among those who sailed yesterday for Naples on the White Star liner Canopic were:

Antonio Brage, Miss C. L. Creighton, R. Faesch, Mrs. C. B. Jordan, Mrs. Edith Jackson, Gilbert Hermory, Miss Emma Haldeman, Miss Emma A. Musser.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Antilla on the Munamar were:

Charles Bentley, Edwin Cameron, Adam Catterall, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Chelenger, William Dill, Z. Glasseford, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Harty, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Holcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hubbard, Stanley Robinson.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Rochambeau from Bordeaux were:

Charles Aubrey, Miss Marguerite Benoit, Frank Bohr, United States Vice Consul at Zurich; Mrs. Behr, Captain E. Cantoldi, J. H. Emden, Captain J. Evans, Miss Ruth, Miss Geuette Fox, D. Doyle, M. C. Faulkner, A. David, Miss L. Leroy, W. Martin, T. Miller, Captain A. Masson, C. Piper, Louis S. Treadwell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Silbert, Mr. Williams.

Hair and Its Preservation by Dr. R. W. Bailey. Copy OF MAIL and Particulars of Dr. R. W. Bailey's Hair Tonic, Dandruff Cure and Shampoo Powders. Dr. R. W. Bailey, Inc., 1 West 34th St., New York.

CALL HUGHES WOMEN TO FIGHT WILSON TREND

Western Republican Headquarters Assigns Fair Campaigners to Kansas and Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, Colorado Springs, Col., Oct. 25.—Because the women voters of Illinois and Kansas are reported at present to favor President Wilson, Alvin Herts and James A. Garfield, managers of the Western Bureau of the Republican Party, today telegraphed to the women campaigners asking them to change their schedules to permit of long stops in Kansas and Illinois. The request was delivered to Miss Frances A. Kellor while she was addressing a meeting in the Grand Opera House, and she immediately acquiesced.

With the frank admission made last night in Denver by a Republican leader that in several of the Middle and Far Western States the result of the election hinges entirely upon the way the women voted, the action of the Republicans in calling to their aid the campaigners whom they at first failed to recognize has caused the members of the train party much satisfaction.

The amended itinerary calls for a stay of four days in Kansas and about the same time in Illinois. While plans have not as yet been perfected, it was said today that the Kansas cities most likely to be visited were Topeka, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Wichita, and Atchison. In Illinois the southern cities, Burlington, Quincy, and Springfield, are to be visited.

MISS STRACHAN LOSES.

J. L. Tildsley Chosen as Associate Superintendent of Schools.

John L. Tildsley, Principal of the High School of Commerce, was elected at the Board of Education meeting yesterday to succeed the late John H. Haaren as Associate Superintendent. His term will expire on June 30, 1920. There were two ballots, twenty-four votes being necessary to elect. The other candidates were the four district superintendents, Grace C. Strachan, William J. O'Shea, John Dwyer, and Charles W. Lyon. John Greene, who named Miss Strachan for the place, said that he had been told by Mayor Mitchel that he was not opposed to her election. When William McAndrew was elected some time ago Associate Superintendent, Miss Strachan was a candidate, but it was then announced that Mayor Mitchel was opposed to her election. There is no woman on the Board of Superintendents. Mr. Greene spoke of this in nominating Miss Strachan.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Mr. Tildsley, 23; Mr. O'Shea, 3; Mr. Dwyer, 5; Mr. Lyon, 6; Miss Strachan, 7. The second ballot was: Mr. Tildsley, 24; Mr. O'Shea, 6; Mr. Dwyer, 2; Mr. Lyon, 8; Miss Strachan, 4.

It was decided not to open the school on the Friday following Thanksgiving.

DENIES NICHOLAS BEGS.

Montenegrin Consul Contradicts a Story Sent from Berlin.

Captain A. V. Seferovitch, the Montenegrin Consul here, issued a denial yesterday of the statement that "King Nicholas I. of Montenegro asks for more money," as issued under date of Berlin, Oct. 20. He called it "a base insinuation against a venerable King and a heroic people," and added:

"Sufficient proof of the falsehood is shown by the fact that His Majesty, Nicholas I. of Montenegro, has been invited by the French Government to take residence in Paris at Neuilly, Boulevard Victor Hugo 58, and the Royal Montenegrin Government has established itself at Neuilly-on-Seine, Rue Anoble No. 9, Paris."

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM WARD, for sixty-two years chief clerk of the cadet records at the United States Military Academy at West Point, died on Tuesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. P. Hopkins, 1,809 Beverley Road, Flatbush, in his eighty-eighth year. Mr. Ward was a son of the late Bryan Ward, who had charge of the cadet records at the Military Academy and upon the death of his father he succeeded to the position, which he held until his retirement in 1912. He is survived by two sons, three daughters, one of whom is the wife of Captain Jay P. Hopkins of the United States Coast Artillery, and a brother, Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward, U. S. A., retired. The interment will be at West Point.

DAVID THOMAS HEALY of 415 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, died from Bright's disease on Monday at the age of 45 years. Mr. Healy was a native of Ireland and was manager of a branch of the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company. He left a widow, three daughters, a sister and three brothers, one of whom is the Rev. Patrick J. Healy, Professor of Church History in the Catholic University at Washington, D. C.

JOHN SEAMAN, a retired business man, died yesterday at the home of his daughter in Freeport, L. I. He was 75 years old and left two daughters, Mrs. Charles Conklin and Mrs. William Post.

Mrs. AUGUSTA RATH, 80 years old, died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles B. Williams, 2,431 Hughes Street, Ridgewood, N. J.

H. C. RINDLAUB, a baker in Freeport, L. I., died suddenly at his home there yesterday. He was 39 years old and left a widow and three children.

Miss MARGARITE ELLEN CLIFFORD, private secretary to the Rev. Dr. James Donohue, rector of the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, in Brooklyn, and a member of several women's societies of that church, died on Tuesday at her home, 222 Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

LEDYARD CURTIS PALMER, only child of Jay Curtis and Esther Tilden Palmer, died yesterday at the home of his parents in Rockville Centre, L. I., in his ninth year.

Mrs. SARAH LOUISA SULLIVAN LEONARD, who died at Watkins Glen, N. Y., on Sunday, was a native of Brooklyn, and the wife of William Andrew Leonard of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Ohio. She was a daughter of Thomas Sullivan, who was a well-known builder of Brooklyn and one of the early Presidents of the old Brooklyn City Railroad. She married Bishop Leonard in 1873 when he was rector of the Church of the Redeemer in Brooklyn. Her home was in Cleveland, Ohio.

EDWARD GROESBECK, a resident of Brooklyn for forty years, is dead at his home, 417 Quincy Street, that borough, at the age of 71 years.

Mrs. SARAH GUY STEERS, 64 years old, wife of Joseph Steers and one of the oldest members of St. John's M. E. Church, died on Monday at her home, 596 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BURNETT, Western manager for a New York glove house, with headquarters in Chicago, died in that city on Monday and the funeral services will be held at the home of his mother, 700 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, this evening. Mr. Burnett left a widow.

JUSTICE WILLIAM ZWINGMAN, a retired Lieutenant of the Brooklyn Police Department, died in St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, N. J., on Tuesday. He was 62 years old and a member of Euclid Lodge, No. 656 F. and A. M., of Brooklyn.

Judge ELMER B. ADAMS of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, is dead at St. Louis, Mo., in his seventy-fifth year. He was appointed to the Federal bench in 1905.

HUBERT DE RIDER, a veteran of the civil war, died on Tuesday in the Home for Disabled Soldiers, in his eighty-eighth year.

Mrs. HELEN LITCHFIELD CLEVELAND, widow of former Governor Chauncey F. Cleveland of Connecticut, died at her home in Hampton, Conn., yesterday, in her eighty-second year.

Mrs. ROSALIE R. FORD of Newport, R. I., widow of Thomas G. Ford, died at Florence, Italy, on Oct. 23.

Mrs. HARRIET LOCKMAN, widow of General John T. Lockman, died yesterday at her home, 140 West Thirty-second Street, in her seventy-fourth year.

Dr. DURAND LINKLETTER, 76 years old, died on Tuesday night at his home at Manhasset, L. I., after an illness of fifteen years. He had practiced medicine for thirty years in Manhasset.

Mrs. AUGUSTA RATH died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles B. Williams, 2,431 Hughes Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J., in her eighty-first year.

HANS J. WIDNESS, a well-known hotel keeper, died suddenly at his home in Park Ridge, Hackensack, N. J., in his fifty-first year.

BERNARD THOUSAND, Hackensack, N. J., formerly a manufacturing jeweler, is dead of pneumonia at his home in that city. He had been an invalid for twenty-two years.

WILLIAM M. CHASE, PAINTER, IS DEAD

Famous Artist Succumbs to Cirrhosis of Liver After an Illness of Months.

AN AMERICAN ART LEADER

His Portraits Won Him International Celebrity—Member of the National Academy Since 1890.

William M. Chase, for many years one of the foremost figures in American art, died last night at his home, 234 East Fifteenth Street, after an illness of many months, of cirrhosis of the liver. He was in his sixty-eighth year.

Mr. Chase was born in Franklin, Ind. He is survived by a wife and eight children. Within the last week he was reported as much improved, but a few days ago he took a sudden turn for the worse.

In his young manhood, while working at his art in England, he met Whistler and Sargent and they became life-long friends. A portrait of Sargent by Mr. Chase hangs in the Metropolitan Museum here.

For forty years before his death William M. Chase ranked as one of the foremost painters of this country. At the time of his death his reputation had become international, and abroad as well as at home he had long been credited with having taken a most important part in the advancement of American art. Many of his paintings have attracted wide attention in foreign exhibits, and at the Panama Pacific Exposition Mr. Chase was assigned an entire gallery for the exhibition of his work. He received many medals at foreign exhibitions, and one of his paintings, "Dorothy and Sister," received the honor of being the first American painting hung in the Luxembourg in Paris.

Mr. Chase made such a favorable impression in Italy that the Italian Government requested him for his own portrait of himself; to be hung in Florence with a collection of the works of the greatest masters. The portrait was hung opposite that of John S. Sargent, with whom Chase had earlier been intimately acquainted while in England. In the American galleries there are a number of Chase pictures, including a portrait which he painted of Sargent, which is now to be seen in the Metropolitan Museum in this city. In the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington is what was probably the great artist's first still life picture—a painting of a cod on a platter.

It was done in his early days, when he was struggling for success as an artist, and, according to the story told about this picture, Mr. Chase had to borrow the cod which served as the subject for the painting. He received $2,000 for it by the Corcoran Gallery Directors, and this so encouraged him that he began to devote considerable of his attention to still life subjects. The paintings that followed found ready sale, and many of them are now classed with his most noteworthy paintings.

It was only after he had encountered many difficulties and after a trying struggle upward that Mr. Chase won universal recognition. He began life as a shoe clerk, in his father's shoe store in Indianapolis, at the age of sixteen. This job, he later explained, was lost after the father had complained that the son was wasting too much wrapping paper with his efforts to paint. His father took him to a local painter, who set him to work copying other paintings. Later his father sent him to New York with letters of introduction to wholesale shoe dealers, who were requested to keep a watchful eye on him while he was studying. He entered the National Academy of Design.

The young artist's ambition was later sent abroad and opened a studio in Munich. There he attracted wide attention with portraits, which throughout the rest of his life constituted a large part of his work, and, according to an account he later gave a friend, "it proved the turning point in his life."

He spent much of his time abroad, but while in this country, not content with one studio, maintained four in New York City, one in Philadelphia, and another at Shinnecock Hills, L. I. For a long time he maintained a studio in his villa in Florence, Italy, where he taught as well as painted.

While President Wilson was a candidate for office in 1912 Mr. Chase was commissioned to paint a portrait of him. He painted the portraits of a number of other prominent Americans as well as Europeans. He was born in Franklin, Ind.

Melbourne H. Hardwick.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Melbourne H. Hardwick, a landscape painter of international reputation, died at his home in Belmont today after an illness of several months. His work had been shown frequently at exhibitions here and in other cities.

MADE FILMS AT VERDUN.

Walter Hale Took Pictures of Preparations for New Attack.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the French liner Rochambeau from Bordeaux was Walter Hale, an American illustrator, who has been making sketches on the French front.

"Three weeks ago," Mr. Hale said, "I was at Verdun with H. O. Beatty of the American Relief Clearing House making a film for the allied bazaars to be held in Boston and Chicago. It shows the preparations made by the French for the attack which, I read in the papers, commenced on Tuesday. From what I know of the French plans they advanced a mile and a half further the first day than they had anticipated.

"What France needs most now for her troops," Mr. Hale went on to say, "is jams or preserves. The sugar situation is very serious, because the beet fields are located so near the front that they cannot be used."

Another passenger on board was M. C. Faulkner of the American Ambulance Corps. He said the French Army engineers were experimenting with the so-called "tanks" used by the British troops and had built three of them.

Frank Bohr, Vice Consul at Zurich, who returned with his family for a vacation, said there was a shortage of food in Switzerland, but owing to the excellent supervision of the Federal Government the people are provided for and extortionate prices are prohibited.

SCOFF AT GREY'S SPEECH.

Germans Expect Chancellor to Reply to the British Secretary.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—General opinion in Berlin is that the recent speech of Viscount Grey, British Foreign Secretary, will make little impression in Germany, "where the public will immediately discover its historical errors," says an Overseas News Agency statement today.

"Since, however," adds the news agency, "Viscount Grey addressed his speech not to Germany, but to neutrals and to England's allies, it is to be peculiar in some quarters that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg will deal in the Reichstag with the British Foreign Secretary's misrepresentations of facts."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25.—Commenting on the recent speech of Viscount Grey, the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says:

"No declaration could be more calculated further to intensify our will to gain the victory than the eternal repetition of this unrealizable intention to destroy Germany."

William Ward.

William Ward, clerk of the cadet records at West Point Academy for sixty-two years, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Jay P. Hopkins, at 1,809 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, in his eighty-eighth year. He was born at West Point and succeeded his father, Bryan Ward, in the post he occupied all his life. Mr. Ward retired in 1912. During his many years at the academy he met many men since famous, among them being Generals Lee and Grant. In addition to his daughter, he is survived by two sons.

CHURCHMEN SANCTION PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD

Episcopalian House of Deputies Also Recognizes Confession in New Prayer Book.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—For the first time the Prayer Book of the Protestant Episcopal Church contains a prayer for the dead. It was adopted this afternoon in the House of Deputies, the bishops concurring. The toll taken by the European war is responsible for the introduction of this petition into the liturgy. The new form occurs in the burial office, and, although it is not headed as a prayer for the dead, its terms are so definite that it was objected to as such and adopted under the fire of protest.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," to quote the concluding paragraph. "Multiply, we beseech thee, to those who rest in Jesus manifold blessings of thy love, that the good work which thou didst begin in him may be perfected unto the day of Jesus Christ."

Discussion developed that some of the clergy had been praying for the dead for many years.

The burial office is much changed in the revised version of the Prayer Book now under discussion. In the old form it was set forth that "inasmuch as it hath pleased God to remove from the world the soul of our brother." As amended, the soul of the dead is commended to the Divine Author without reference to His will, as modern medical science holds that many leave this life through the neglect of their bodies.

It was proposed to modify the wording also to allow for the increase of the custom of cremation, but Francis Lynde Stetson of New York insisted that high authority held that the phrase "ashes to ashes" amply covered the committing of the body to the flames. No action on this point was taken.

A new feature which the deputies have added to the Prayer Book is a prayer for blessing the grave.

The revised order for the visitation of the sick recognizes confession in a more definite form than ever before.

The rubric which brings into clash the High and the Low Church elements reads, as proposed:

"Here shall the sick person be moved to make special confession of his sins, if he feels his conscience troubled with any matter; after which confession, the minister shall assure him of God's mercy and forgiveness."

In the morning and evening prayer is reference to general confession, and the minister absolves; but in this form mention of absolution is avoided, and by the transposition of the rubrical directions the clergyman could have the option of omitting the hearing of confession. A new rubric is being prepared in which the old and the new forms are to be blended.

H. R. Mygatt's Bachelor Dinner.

Henry R. Mygatt, whose marriage to Miss Mildred L. Eckhardt of 567 West 144th Street, will take place on Nov. 8, gave his bachelor dinner last night at the Hotel McAlpin. The guests included Walter J. M. Donovan, who is to act as best man; Eugene C. Ludin, John Gormley, T. Wallace Farrell, Edward D. Farrell, Henry D. Brennan, Lawton McElhone, James F. McElhone, and Deputy Fire Chief James Langan.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

FRIEDMAN — COHEN. — Samuel Friedman and Martha Cohen, Oct. 24, 1916, Hotel Savoy.

FROEHLICH—HIRSCHBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hirschberg of Philadelphia announce the marriage of their daughter, Elta, to Mr. Edward J. Froehlich of New York City on Oct. 25, 1916.

HASTINGS—FITZGERALD.—Miss Katherine L. Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Edward Fitzgerald, was married last night at the house of her parents in New York to Mr. William Henry Hastings of New York by the Rev. Dr. Chambers of the Blessed Sacrament Church, New York. The bride's attendant was her sister, Miss Florence C. Fitzgerald. Mr. Edward W. Hastings, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

LACY—CHRISTIE.—Married, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1916, by the Rev. Mr. A. W. McCurdy, New York City, John Townsend Lacy and Adele Madeleine Christie.

STARK—RICHARDSON.—Oct. 24, Constance Richardson to Edwin M. Stark.

Died.

BAKER.—At Princeton, N. J., in the 91st year of her age, Mary Rachel Baker, wife of the late Rev. Lewis Carter Baker. Funeral service at Trinity Church, Princeton, Friday, Oct. 27, at 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

BERNSTEIN.—Oct. 24, in his 67th year, Alexander, relict of Henrietta. Funeral private, from late residence, 139 West 119th St., at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

BERRY.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1916, Abbie Lays Berry, wife of the late Henry M. Berry. Funeral services at her late residence, 186 Buckingham Road, Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 27, 1916, at 10 A. M.

BROWN.—At Cranford, N. J., Oct. 24, 1916, Margaret W. Brown. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Frank Harriott, 604 Linden Place, Cranford, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 26, 1916, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BRUNJES.—On Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1916, after a brief illness, Josephine H. Brunjes. Funeral services Thursday, Oct. 26, at 8 P. M., at 529 Decatur St., Brooklyn. Interment private.

CHAFE.—William Merritt, beloved husband of Alice Gerson Chafe, at his home, 234 East 15th St., on Oct. 25. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHENEY.—Thomas Langden Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., in the 37th year of his age. Funeral in South Manchester, Conn., at 2:30 P. M., Friday, Oct. 27. It is especially requested that no flowers be sent. Special car to South Manchester on train leaving Grand Central Station 9:15 A. M., returning, due New York, 9:10 P. M.

D'ESPARD.—On Oct. 25, at his residence,

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS RECOMMENDED IN A. A. U. CODE

RADICAL CHANGES IN AMATEUR CODE

Committee's Report Just Filed Revises Every Line In A. A. U. Constitution.

ENDS WORK OF TWO YEARS

Convention on Nov. 20 Will Be Asked to Approve Strict Definition of an Amateur.

The Recodification Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union completed its work yesterday. As a result of its report, which immediately was handed to Secretary Treasurer Frederick W. Rubien by Justice Bartow S. Weeks, practically every line of the constitution of the A. A. U. will be revised at the annual convention of the governing amateur body on Nov. 20. The committee has been working on the new code for months, in fact, for two years, and numerous radical changes in the definition of an amateur as now prescribed by the Amateur Athletic Union are promised. Men prominent in the administering of the amateur athletic affairs predict the line between amateurism and professionalism will be even more strictly drawn than it is by either the United States National Lawn Tennis Association or the United States Golf Association.

The general principle of all the new changes will be based upon the recommendations of the general sports conference held here last Winter under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, but there will be a complete rewording of the legislation suggested at the conference which was participated in by nearly every leading amateur organization in the United States.

The recodification is the work of Seward A. Simons of Los Angeles, Chairman of the committee; Justice Bartow S. Weeks, A. G. Mills, and Gustavus Towne Kirkby. For two years Mr. Simons and his associates have been working on the new constitution, and had the code been drawn up in time for presentation at the last annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union it probably would have anticipated many of the findings at the general sports conference in December.

The general revision of the A. A. U. constitution is now in the hands of the printers and will be ready in a few days for distribution among the Board of Managers of the supervising body twenty days in advance of the annual meeting next month, as prescribed by the old constitution.

Although many of the new recommendations will be ultra-radical and probably a little more advanced in the application of amateurism to track sport than some delegates will advocate, little fight is expected to be waged over the new constitution. In fact, Secretary Rubien asserted yesterday that the new code should be adopted without any opposition.

According to Mr. Rubien, the new regulations are so complete and thorough that they will even sanction "the splitting of a medal in the event of a tie."

Pardoning Power Provided For.

The "pardoning power" clause, which appealed to many organizations represented at the last sport conference, appears in the new A. A. U. constitution, it is said. This clause, as adopted at the intercollegiate conference, provides for the reinstatement of amateurs who trangress the regulations and rules of amateurism, but who repent and serve a "penance" term. It provides for the reinstatement of men who have been adjudged "ineligible for amateur competition," but who are not termed professionals. The expression "professional" appears very infrequently, if at all, in the A. A. U. code, as many legislators consider the use of the word objectionable.

What action the committee has taken regarding athletes who "commercialize their fame" is not known, but there is a strong feeling in amateur athletics against these men, and it is probable that some provision for their disbarment, at least as long as the commercialism exists, has been made.

The definition of an amateur as presented by the I. C. A. A. A. A. is said to be rather mild compared to the terms used by the Amateur Athletic Union committee. The penalties for the violation of the amateur code of ethics provided by the Intercollegiate Association, and as adopted by nearly all the more prominent amateur organizations, are severe, but they are made even sterner by the Amateur Athletic Union.

Other features of the Intercollegiate Association's recommendations are combined with the A. A. U.'s, but the language is said to be more concise and more expressive.

Amateur Rules Drawn Tighter.

The general attitude of the Amateur Athletic Union authorities seems to be that the amateur rules now are rather loose, permit of violations without penalty, and are altogether inadequate for present day use. At least this is the intimation given by Secretary Rubien in his statement that "the housecleaning" of the A. A. U. constitution is so thorough that those interested in the sport will have to spend two or three days acquainting themselves with the new regulations when they are published.

The new code will be out in a few days, but will not be issued to track and field followers until the members of the Board of Managers have received an opportunity to get the copies which must be distributed to them before the first of next month.

FRESHMEN WIN ON TRACK.

Gerald Sweeney, Son of Old Champion, Scores In Yale Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—Several brilliant performancee were recorded by freshmen at the Yale Fall games this afternoon. Henry S. Thorne, a freshman from New York City, leaped 20 feet 11½ inches in the broad jump, and Gerald Sweeney, son of Michael F. Sweeney, former champion high jumper, won the pole vault with an effort of 11 feet 3 inches. Young Sweeney has just entered Yale from the Hill School. Harvey Reed, a freshman from Mercersburg Academy, won the mile run with thirty yards to spare in 4:42 2-5. C. R. W. Smith, a Springfield Scientific School freshman from the Hill School, won the 100-yard dash from a large field in 0:10 4-5.

The summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by C. R. W. Smith, '19; F. G. Thompson, '19, second; E. Woolen, '19, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Roger W. Nevins, '19; Fargo Balliet, '20, second; H. G. Williams, '19, third. Time—0:23 4-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by E. C. Atkins, '20; G. H. Blackpole, '19, second; E. Wallace, '20, third. Time—0:54.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Richardson Brougham, '20; Thomas Glass, '20, second; H. L. Dudley, '20, third. Time—2:08.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Harvey Reed, '20; J. M. Hincks, '20, second; Ralph Talbot, '20, third. Time—4:42 2-5.

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by G. W. Spurr, '20; S. J. Jones, '19, second. Time—0:17.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by S. A. Herrick, '20; William Baird, '19, second. Time—0:27 3-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by L. H. Hitchcock, '19, with 5 feet 6 inches; Spencer Vanderbilt, '20, second, with 5 feet 5 inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by Gerald Sweeney, '20, with 11 feet 3 inches; J. W. Weber, '19, second, with 11 feet.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by H. S. Thorne, '20, with 20 feet 11½ inches; C. M. Clark, '19, second, with 20 feet 4 inches; C. H. Hodgson, '19, third, with 19 feet 10½ inches.

TIGERS AWAIT DARTMOUTH.

Big Improvement in Final Scrimmage—Fumbling Disappears.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—With the game with Dartmouth only three days off, the Princeton eleven showed a decided improvement today in the long drill which Rush gave them. On the offense and defense the Tigers played a game much superior to the one which they have been putting up all this week, and the frequent fumbling which has marred the last two games and has been the occasion for much discontent was conspicuous by its absence.

The scrubs found the Tiger line impenetrable this afternoon and were held repeatedly for downs. Harold Comey was the only member of the scrubs who was able to prove effective. Comey comes from the University School in Cleveland, where Speedy Rush was formerly a teacher and coach of the football team, and is regarded as one of the most finished players on the Tiger squad. He is handicapped by lack of weight, however.

An hour and a half was devoted to a secret drill in the Stadium, during which time Rush attempted to perfect several new plays which he will use against Dartmouth. Rush declared that this afternoon's scrimmage was the last before the Dartmouth contest.

Eddy, Tiobott, Brown and Driggs composed the backfield quartet and Rush said definitely today that these four would start the game Saturday. Moore will not be able to participate.

"Hold the ball" has become the slogan on the Princeton gridiron, and the Tigers had these words ringing in their ears every time they got their hands on the pigskin. As a consequence fumbles were much less frequent. Halsey was at right tackle in the 'Varsity lineup and is almost sure to start the game Saturday. He is the heaviest man on the eleven. McGraw, who has been used at right tackle for a week, was put in McLean's place this afternoon. McLean had a rest, but he will be able to start the Dartmouth contest.

GREEN HAS FINAL WORKOUT.

Scrimmage Closes Dartmouth's Preparations for Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 25.—The Green warriors had their last workout before the Princeton game this afternoon. Scrimmage was the order of the day, and everybody except the players was strictly excluded from the field. The entire 'Varsity was in action except Merrill. Duhamel, the regular full back, was tried out, but it is doubtful whether his recent injuries will permit him to enter the coming contest. Much emphasis was placed on running back and blocking punts.

The squad of forty men, including coaches, trainers, managers, &c., will leave for New York tomorrow night. Tonight the student body held a mass meeting to urge on the team. It is expected that six or seven hundred undergraduate supporters will make the trip to Tigertown.

RUTGERS' DEFENSE BETTER.

Coaches Satisfied with Training for Brown Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 25.—Coach Sanford today put the Rutgers squad through the last scrimmage work before the Brown game, and he made it a strenuous session. The team played an eleven composed almost entirely of former Rutgers 'Varsity men who are now on the coaching staff.

The afternoon was devoted to perfecting a defense against the Brown plays. The scrubs were allowed to keep the ball all the time, and they drove play after play at the 'Varsity line. With Rendall and Garrett on the side lines on account of injuries, the second team scored three touchdowns on the 'Varsity in this way. Both the injured men will be back tomorrow.

The coaches were satisfied with the defense, and they expect to give Brown a surprise at Providence. Whitehill was used on the 'Varsity today, and he had a long drill in getting off the new multiple kick which is expected to be a big factor in the game.

EXTEND WARNER CONTRACT.

Pitt Authorities Obtain Coach Through 1920 Season.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 25.—Glenn S. Warner, coach of the University of Pittsburgh football team, has permanently identified himself with the athletic fortunes of the university by an agreement, signed today, to coach the Blue and Gold teams during the seasons of 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920. When he came here a year ago he signed a three-year contract, and therefore he had another year after this to serve, but the Pitt athletic authorities think so well of his work that they asked him to turn in the old contract and sign a new one for four years, which was done. Warner was cheered when he appeared on the gridiron this afternoon and every man went into the strenuous practice with joy in his heart.

Scrimmage today was as hard as any regular game, and in all the points of the game touched on by the coach and his team the top-notch of perfection was sought.

Kent Beats Pawling on Gridiron.

Special to The New York Times.

KENT, Conn., Oct. 25.—Kent School won from Pawling on the Kent field today by the score of 20 to 13. Bridgham made a touchdown for Pawling on the kickoff. From this point Kent outplayed Pawling. Nadal made two touchdowns for Kent and Wierum one. Shepherd kicked two goals; Babcock made the second touchdown for Pawling.

De Pauw Eleven Loses Captain.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Oct. 25.—Robert Woodruff, Captain of the De Pauw eleven, is out of the game for the season, specialists having found him to be suffering from a "dry" knee. Woodruff's loss is the greatest suffered by the team this Fall. He was elected Captain only two weeks ago to succeed Jack Foote, who resigned.

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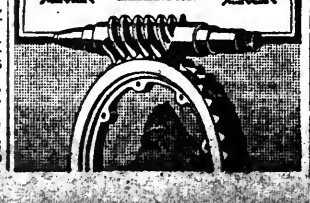

FRESHMEN RUFFLE HARVARD REGULARS

'Varsity Held to Small Gains in Scrimmage Game—Temporary Line Changes Made.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 25.—Harvard's first team spent most of the afternoon working on its formations and plays for the Cornell game, but later went into a hard ten-minute scrimmage against the freshmen team and wound up with a lively mixup with the scrubs. The freshmen, who are about as heavy as the 'Varsity and, according to some of the coaches, more aggressive just now, put up a great fight, holding the regulars to small gains and, in a few plays, ripping through the first team's line for some good gains.

Percy Haughton took the ball away from the freshmen when he found they were gaining so much ground, and on the first play after the ball was received by the regulars, Eddie Casey broke loose for a 65-yard end run and the only touchdown the 'Varsity made.

The second team was in charge of Reggie Brown today, Cornell's plays being used by the team, but with no great success. After the 'Varsity had finished, the substitutes had a half hour's scrimmage with the second team and scored twice, Hitchcock and Willcox making the touchdowns.

There were two temporary changes on the first team, Lovell replacing Wheeler at left tackle, and H. Coolidge being in Harte's place on the right wing. Both the regular players, however, were on the side lines and did some of the preliminary work. Caner, the right tackle, received another hard crack on the leg today and was replaced by Sweetser, who did his first scrimmage in two weeks.

Clark and Taylor were saved, and it looks more than ever as if the team would have to be without Clark's services, at least to start the Cornell game. Lancaster and Parker, the new linemen, worked at the tackles with the substitutes. Casey did some good running with the ball, taking it in almost every rush against the freshmen. He now seems sure of his place against all comers.

FINAL TEST FOR CORNELL.

Ithacans Show Great Offensive In Practice for Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—A final test of the strength of Cornell's offensive arm and a forty-five-minute secret signal drill in the baseball cage this afternoon wound up Cornell's last hard practice for the Harvard game. The Ithacans made the best impression of recent practices. Twice from the 20-yard line the 'Varsity forced its way through the scrub team for a touchdown. Haucke and Speed, second string backs, were placed on the 'Varsity tonight, and it is probable that Dr. Sharpe will use them part of the time at least in the Harvard game.

Haucke is a strong line plunger, while Speed on end runs is one of the fastest men on the squad. Benedict, left half back, did not scrimmage today, but he is slated to play against Harvard, with Speed and Van Horn as subs. Hoffman's work has not been altogether satisfactory this week and Haucke is pressing him close.

Miller was left at left guard on the 'Varsity today, but Right Tackle Jewett, who was hurt yesterday, did not get into the scrimmage, Dixon playing the position. There is a strong probability, however, that Red Tilley will play right tackle in the Harvard game if Jewette does not improve soon. Carry has definitely won the centre position from Brown, at least for this game.

The 'Varsity line-up today included Ryerson and Zander, ends; Gillies and Dixon, tackles; Miller and Anderson, guards; Carry, centre; Shiverick, quarter back; Speed, Haucke, Benedict, and Mueller, full back, with the possible changes of Benedict at left, Tilley at right tackle, and Hoffman, right half, this is the team that is to play Harvard. As the team will leave early tomorrow evening there will be no hard practice in the afternoon. About twenty-four men will comprise the 'Varsity squad.

CORNELL ROOTERS REBUKED

College Newspaper Criticises Their Conduct at Bucknell Game.

Cornell undergraduates have been called to task for unsportsmanlike conduct at the football games in Ithaca. The Cornell Sun, the college daily, criticises the students for hissing at last Saturday's games when Cornell was penalized and for cheering when Bucknell was set back for violations of the rules.

The Cornell daily says: "The instincts of a gentleman do not incite spectators at a football game to hiss and applaud when the opposing team is penalized. No doubt it is a glorious thing to have a team's supporters wildly enthusiastic for its success, but it is equally glorious to have them maintain in the stands a standard of sportsmanship equal to that set by the players on the field. The Cornell team Saturday showed itself to be made up of true sportsmen. Some of the supporters showed themselves several times to be the reverse."

FORDHAM TEAM CRIPPLED.

Only Four Regulars Fit to Take Part In Practice Scrimmage.

Fordham University continued its secret practice yesterday for the game with Pennsylvania Military College next Saturday, and a scrimmage finished off the afternoon's work. Gargan refrained from using any of the new plays in the scrimage. What he insisted on most of all was better work in getting down under punts and in picking off runners. While the work of Lowe and Corcoran has been excellent in this direction, several of the players have been a trifle slow and awkward.

There are six men now on the hospital list and in addition Corcoran, who only returned yesterday, O'Connell and Branny were all taken out of the line-up as soon as the scrimmage started. They are all a trifle crippled and were used only for signal work yesterday. Gargan was surprised at the failure of Huggenwig to report for practice. He was expected to start at guard on Saturday, but it is probable that Braney will take his position.

Any plans that Gargan may have had to use Saturday's game for a test for Georgetown have been spoiled by the weak condition of the reconstructed team as it now stands, with only four regulars able to scrimmage.

ARMY CUBS ARE VICTORS.

Line Plunging Plays Lead to Score Over Fordham Prep.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Oct. 25.—The Army's Cullum Hall team defeated Fordham Prep's eleven today 7 to 0 in a well-played game on the "Plains." The cadet cubs scored their touchdown in the first quarter by straight line plunging, which began at midfield, Reed going over the score from the three-yard line and kicking goal a moment later. The visitors were outplayed, and although they put up a hard fight, were never in striking distance until a few minutes before the whistle ended the game. Then Reason ran to the cadets' twenty-five-yard line after intercepting a forward pass.

COLUMBIA USES VOLLMER.

Swimming Champion Succeeds to Right Tackle Temporarily.

Hal Vollmer, intercollegiate swimming champion and record holder, got his first trial with the Columbia 'Varsity eleven at practice yesterday on South Field. In the absence of Buddy Wilber, right tackle, with an injured foot, Vollmer was sent into the right side of the rush line and the coaches were pleased with his unexpected ability. Vollmer is tall and rangy and has been getting his first football experience since leaving Stuyvesant High School on the junior class team during the past two weeks.

Columbia football coaches did not diminish the "big drive" at yesterday's practice in the least, but instead ordered the 'Varsity eleven into three separate scrimmage games in an endeavor to build up a much stronger and more dependable team for the remaining games. Williams, the opponent for Saturday on South Field, is an object of considerable fear, and the gridiron directors at Morningside have this week started the hardest campaign of the year in an endeavor to pull Columbia out of the rut which has meant two defeats and one victory so far this Fall.

The first practice game was against the scrubs, and the regulars scored three touchdowns, two by Raimondo and one by Cochran. The second team was then reorganized. Some of the coaches took the backfield positions and the 'Varsity was put on the defensive. Coaches Pete Fisher and Lou Stimson, formerly of Oberlin each scored one touchdown against the regulars. In the third scrimmage the 'Varsity had little difficulty scoring four touchdowns and three field goals against the scrubs.

WILLIAMS WORKS HARD.

Practices in Secret on Plays to be Used Against Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 25.—In preparation for the game with Columbia next Saturday, the Williams football team has been going through the stiffest kind of practice. Monday and today the practice was secret and every day has seen hard scrimmages with the second team or the Freshmen.

Captain Welch, who played only a short while in the Brown game, owing to an attack of the grippe, was back in his place at centre Monday and there is little doubt, but that he will be able to start at that position Saturday. Gifford has also been back at his position at quarter back, from which he was kept by a sprained ankle received in the Union game. All the other regulars are in fine condition, so that Williams should be able to put the best team on the field Saturday that she has had since the first two games.

Practice every day has consisted of fast signal drill followed by a scrimmage with either the scrubs or the Freshmen. On Monday and today all spectators were asked to leave after the scrimmage and the team was drilled on the plays to be used against Columbia.

SEVERE DRILL FOR ARMY.

'Varsity Scores Twice In Two Prolonged Scrimmages.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 25.—With all the big fellows back except Ford and Redfield, both of whom followed the play, the Army had its heavy mid-week workout this afternoon. Two twenty-five-minute scrimmages were held and the 'Varsity scored twice, Oliphant tallying first and Vidal the second time. The 'Varsity backfield was intact with Gerhard at quarter, Vidal and Oliphant half backs, and Place at full back.

The latter featured with a dash of forty yards, which led up to one of the scores, and Vidal also got away for a long run. Timberlake, a big tackle, who is a veteran of considerable experience, came out for the team today. He played for two seasons, but got into classroom difficulties this Fall which kept him out of football. He was on the scrubs this afternoon and proved fast. Vidal's drop-kicking and punting was only fair today, the former South Dakotan showing the effects of his long layoff. He was worked to the limit this afternoon.

PENN MEN PLEASE COACH.

'Varsity Goes Through Half-Hour Drill Without a Fumble.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—A big send-off is planned for tomorrow night when the Penn team will depart for Pittsburgh to meet the Panthers in that city on Saturday. What Coach Bob Folwell regarded as the most satisfactory practice of the season was held on Franklin Field this afternoon. In a drill lasting half an hour the 'Varsity team handled the ball without one fumble. The punting of Berry and Quigley measured up to their best previous efforts.

Charley Henning, the guard who was operated upon for appendicitis, was out on the field in uniform this afternoon. Henning expresses eagerness to get into Saturday's game, but Folwell told him to rest for another week.

ELIS DO WELL WITH A CHANGED LINE-UP

Bingham, Back In Practice, Scores Two of Three Touchdowns Against Scrubs.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—Two changes in Yale's football lineup were ordered this afternoon, Jim Braden replacing Emil Jacques at fullback and Artemus Gates, left end, crossing to right tackle and replacing Howard Baldridge, while Moseley, first substitute end, was placed at left wing. Both changes are probably temporary. Baldridge, who has a slightly lame ankle, will be rested two or three days, but expects to be able to start Saturday's game against Washington and Jefferson. Jacques has been somewhat overworked recently and will also be rested a couple of days. Chances slightly favor his starting Saturday's game instead of Braden, because of the superiority of his interference for his fellow backs. Braden, however, has shown better line forcing ability the past week and is now the best distance punter on the eleven.

Today's scrimmage lasted more than thirty minutes and was the final long drill of the week's practice. Two brilliant end runs by Harry Legore, a 30-yard rushline plunge by Braden, two 30-yard broken field advances by Halfback Bob Bingham, and a 70-yard dash for a touchdown by End Rush Charley Comerford featured the practice.

Bingham, who has been out of the practice for three days, displayed decidedly improved form on his return this afternoon, scoring two of the three touchdowns made by the 'Varsity in the bout with the third eleven. He cut outside of tackle into a free field for a 30-yard advance in making the first touchdown, after the 'Varsity had been held at the scrubs' 3-yard line and Duryee had punted back to midfield. The 'Varsity covered eighty yards of successive ground in registering the second touchdown, Bingham taking the ball across.

After the scrimmage practice closed, Braden lifted four dropkicks out of five attempts between the uprights from the 35-yard line. Ray Page, tackle four years ago, joined the coaches.

LAFAYETTE HAS HARD DAY.

Students Cheer the Squad to Urge It Out of Slump.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 25.—For the first time in a number of weeks the student body was admitted to March Field for the football practice this afternoon. Coach Crowell permitted it to urge the team on in their efforts to pull out of the rut in which they have been all season. Many of the students attended and cheered the squad. There was a vigorous scrimmage in which the 'Varsity largely by means of the forward pass scored two touchdowns, after each of which Weldon kicked the goal.

Pardee and Thaxter again played ends on the 'Varsity. Gulick and Bell were both out of the line and their places were filled by Brandes and Gano. Ellis was again in the backfield and figured in the forward pass plays. To give the line a drill in blocking field goals, Coach Crowell attempted to execute the play in the face of 'Varsity opposition. The 'Varsity blocked most of the kicks. This drill was given in view of the fact that the field goal is one of the chief weapons of the Lebanon Valley team, which Lafayette will face on Saturday.

BROWN WORKOUT IS LONG.

Coach Robinson Gives Squad Hard Drill for Rutgers Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 25.—Coach Robinson gave the Brown squad a long scrimmage this afternoon in preparation for the Rutgers game Saturday, Wednesday being the one afternoon in the week when recitations do not conflict with practice. Captain Farnum, Purdy, Ray Ward, and Williams of the regulars did not get into their suits because they are all suffering from slight injuries. Of the four, however, the only one who may not be able to get into Saturday's game is Ward, who has a slight attack of grippe.

Several sets of backfield men were used on the 'Varsity yesterday. Jemail, who has just recovered from a sprained ankle, played well at left half. This was his first appearance on the field since the Rhode Island game. In the absence of Purdy, the quarter position was taken by Conroy and later by Jimmy Murphy. The scrub eleven with a backfield including Shaw, Brooks, and Eddie Murphy used Rutgers formations and plays, but was not able to score. The 'Varsity scored several touchdowns during the afternoon mostly on long runs by Pollard and Annan.

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PALMER'S GROSS CARD BEST

Wins Prize for Columbia Club Golf Tourney at Englewood.

Members of the Columbia University Club held their annual Autumn golf tournament over the links of the Englewood Country Club yesterday, with competition in morning and afternoon sessions. Prizes were awarded for the best performances over thirty-six and eighteen holes for low gross and best net cards. The best gross score for thirty-six holes was made by Austin P. Palmer, who finished with a card of 88, 82—170. R. H. Bagnell carried off the best net prize, his score being 231—72, 159, for thirty-six holes.

Competition for morning and afternoon net prizes resulted in victories for S. M. Bolles in the morning and R. H. Cornell in the afternoon. The former turned in a card of 103—24, 79, and Cornell's card showed 110—30, 80.

MISS LOUNSBERY WINS.

Finishes Women's Metropolitan Golf Play with Lowest Net Score.

Miss Beatrice Lounsbery of Bedford, who won the recent three-day tournament at the Knollwood Country Club, added to her prestige yesterday when she carried off the net score prize in the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association one-day tournament over the links of the Richmond County Country Club. Twenty-eight devotees of the golf course participated in the tournament. Miss Lounsbery covered the course in 103 and a handicap of 9 brought her mark down to 94, the lowest of the afternoon.

Some spirited competition was afforded in the play for the best low gross prize, which was won by Mrs. S. A. Herzog of Fairview Country Club. Mrs. Herzog turned in a card of 102 for the course, which was one better than that of Mrs. L. C. Stockton, the Summerville golfer. Three contestants tied for the honors in a putting competition, each having a twenty-five. They were Mrs. G. Clark, Richmond County Country Club; Mrs. A. MacDonald, Plainfield Country Club, and Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Ardsley Club.

FRESHMEN IN TENNIS FINAL.

Columbia Yearlings Matched for Fall Championship Title.

For the first time at Columbia, two freshmen are the finalists in the annual Fall tennis tournament of the university. As a result of the two semi-final matches yesterday on the South Field courts J. W. Raymond, another freshman, and Captain A. F. Von Bermuth of the 'Varsity tennis team were eliminated by W. Botsford and H. W. Forster. Botsford entered Columbia from an English preparatory school, and Forster is the former Yonkers High School tennis player who won the metropolitan interscholastic title last year. The final match between Forster and Botsford will be played today or tomorrow.

Yesterday's summaries:

SEMI-FINAL ROUND—W. Botsford defeated J. W. Raymond, 6—0, 6—3; H. W. Forster defeated A. F. Von Bermuth, 6—4, 6—1.

100 IN GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Many New Yorkers to Play on Atlantic City Links Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 25.—About 100 golfers will tee off tomorrow in the 18-hole qualifying medal round at the opening of the annual Fall tournament of the Country Club of Atlantic City at Northfield. Five sixteens will be drawn. The first and second rounds of match play will be held on Friday, and the semi-final and final rounds on Saturday.

Schuyler Van Vechten of Baltusrol leads the Metropolitan district contingent. Among others entered are: Charles Cooper, Midland; Louis Young, Ardsley; C. W. Dayton, St. Andrews; C. G. Waldo, Brookline; C. F. Woodward, Rochester C. C.; P. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale; W. W. Manning, Upper Montclair; P. A. Proal and W. H. Smock, Deal; F. B. Clark, Jr., Dunwoodie; Samuel Allison, Midland; T. A. Costello, P. S. P. Randolph, Sr., and P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, Malcolm Meacham, Ardsley, and S. P. Haywood, Glen Ridge.

Football Returns for Yale Club.

The Yale Club, through arrangements completed by its House Committee, will receive the details of plays in the three big football battles next month over a special wire to the clubhouse at 50 Vanderbilt Avenue. The games are Harvard-Princeton at Cambridge, Nov. 11; Yale-Princeton at Princeton, Nov. 18, and Yale-Harvard at New Haven, Nov. 25.

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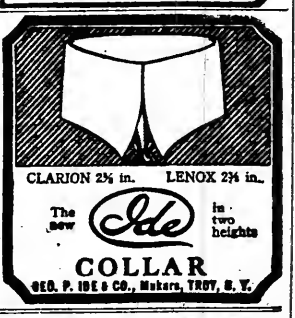

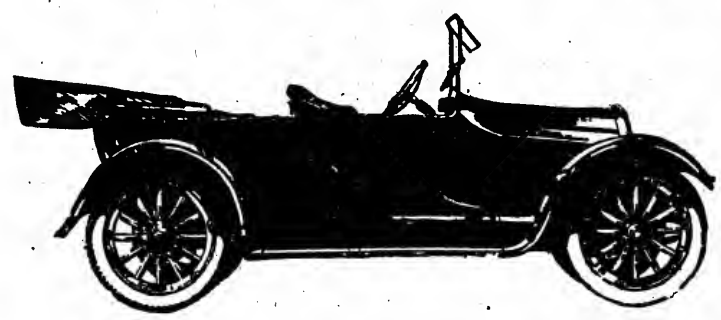

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THREE CORNELL BASEBALL PLAYERS ARE INELIGIBLE

SUMMER BASEBALL BARS CORNELL MEN

Captain F. J. Clary and Two Other Players Declared Ineligible.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Francis J. Clary of Seneca Falls, Captain of the Cornell baseball team and one of the best catchers in collegiate circles, has been barred from athletics for a violation of Cornell's Summer baseball rule, it was announced today. The Cornell Alumni News, which made the announcement, also says that A. I. G. Valentine of Chicago, outfielder, and W. C. Wolford of Ithaca, baseball substitute, have been declared ineligible for a similar reason.

There is no charge in any of these cases that the player received any remuneration for his services, but Cornell's rule is stringent. It declares that a man has violated the eligibility code if he plays on other than a college team in a game in which admission is charged. Clary, Valentine, and Wolford played as members of fire company teams in a local amateur league last Summer and the admission fee was 25 cents.

They made no attempt to play under assumed names and admitted the violations. Clary is said to have been warned before of this rule. He and Wolford did not appeal the ruling, but although Valentine did, the Student Affairs Committee could take no action.

COLUMBIA RETAINS COAKLEY

Baseball Coach Gets Contract for Term of Years.

Several matters of considerable importance to athletics at Columbia were decided at the meeting of the University Committee on Athletics and announced yesterday by Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager. Andy J. Coakley, former pitcher for the Philadelphia Athletics and previously a Holy Cross baseball star, was bound to a contract for a term of years to coach the Columbia nine. Coakley has been at Columbia three years, coming from Williams College, where he coached several successful teams. In 1914 his work was restricted to developing pitchers, and for the last two years he has been head of the coaching staff. Last Spring Columbia passed through a season with only one defeat in nineteen games.

The committee approved the reappointment of Ed Kennedy as coach of the swimming and water polo teams. Kennedy has been in charge of the Columbia water men for several seasons, and has helped in the development of such intercollegiate champions as Herbert E. Vollmer and J. Charles Lee, Jr.

E. H. Osterhout, Jr., was named as Columbia's representative to the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association next Monday at the Hotel Imperial. This appointment was made because of the absence from the city of Theodore Kiendl, Jr., and Arthur D. Alexander, the regular delegates.

FULTZ'S PROTEST IGNORED.

Johnson Says Players in Exhibition Games Are Liable for Fines.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Despite the protest of David L. Fultz, President of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, against fining members for playing exhibition games after the close of the season, it was declared today by B. B. Johnson, President of the American League, that the guilty players probably would have to contribute to the treasury of the National Commission.

"I do not care to enter into any lengthy debate with Mr. Fultz," said Mr. Johnson, "but as the players knew they were not permitted to play exhibition games they must expect to be punished. Their contracts explicitly state that they shall not engage in any games outside of the regular schedule after the season closes, and a fine is provided by the rules of the commission."

MOTOR BOAT MEN MEET.

Committee Will Try to Better Handicapping System.

Not even the combined wisdom of the seventy-five or more delegates representing the 140 clubs in the American Power Boat Association in annual session at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday could explain the unexpected and unprecedented falling off of interest in motor boat racing, particularly in the East, during the past season, nor suggest a remedy. From all parts of the country, even from the delegates from the Pacific Coast, came reports of a sudden cessation of interest, generally believed to be due to the fact that no adequate system of handicapping had yet been devised which would give motor boat racing the needed zest to bring the sport back to the point of a few years ago, where the boats were so nearly equal in speed that there was always a semblance of a contest between the racers.

As no one could suggest a way of untying this Gordian knot of trouble the whole matter was referred to a special committee, to be appointed, which should go over all the suggested schemes of reclassification, readjustment of conditions under which handicaps are made and report to the council of the association, which will promulgate the schemes devised, the clubs being meantime authorized to try out in sanctioned races any local schemes that might be suggested for submission to the association at later meetings, for its official approval.

Changes in the rules governing the racing for the Gold Cup challenge trophy require that hereafter the minimum length of a course shall be a lap of five miles; that the craft entered must be owned by an amateur, must be made in entirety in either the United States or Canada, and must have at the wheel during the racing an amateur, who has not been connected with the building of boats or machinery as a mechanic during the five years preceding the race. It was also decided that no boat shall be eligible for the race which has raced for a cash prize since 1916.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were: Albert L. Judson, of this city, President; Thomas B. Taylor, Secretary; George C. Krusen, Treasurer; F. K. Lord, measurer; R. B. Clark, timer, and Charles P. Tower, surveyor.

YANKS' TRAINING SHORTER.

Players Will Spend Less Than a Month in South Next Spring.

The training trip of the Yankees will be shorter than usual next season, for the players will spend less than a month in getting into condition at Macon, Ga. Heretofore, they have spent about five weeks in the South. Last season, the pitchers were sent to Hot Springs, Ark., about the middle of February to get the kinks out of their arms, but this trip will also be dispensed with next Spring. The pitchers and youngsters will report at Macon about March 5, and the veterans will join them a week later.

The three Yankee players who were badly injured last season, Baker, Maisel, and Gilhooley, will take things easy this Winter and will report ready for duty in March. Baker's physician has advised him to rest during the Winter and to take very little arduous exercise. He is at his farm in Trappe, Md. Maisel is in Baltimore and spends a short time each day throwing and catching a baseball in order to keep his arm limber. Gilhooley is at his home in Cleveland and will take a little gymnasium exercise every day. It is expected that his broken leg will be in normal condition by next Spring.

Stiehm Opposes Numbering Men.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—The Harvard football scoreboard will be used in the intersectional game between the elevens representing Indiana University and Tufts College of Medford, Mass., which will be played here next Saturday. Local followers of the sport are anxious to have the players of both Indiana and Tufts numbered in Saturday's game, but it is understood that Coach Stiehm of Indiana is opposed to the plan. Word has not been received from Tufts yet as to what Coach Whelan will do.

FAVORITE DEFEATED BY DADDY'S CHOICE

Emil Herz's Colt Wins Ellicott City Handicap at Laurel from Spur.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 25.—With three features carded and the same number of every-day events, the racing at the Maryland State Fair track this afternoon was of unusual interest and attracted a large midweek crowd. The stellar attraction was the Ellicott City handicap for three-year-olds, at a mile and a sixteenth.

In one of the finest finishes that has been seen here this Autumn, Daddy's Choice, from the stable of Emil Herz, won the handicap, with August Belmont's Malachite second and Spur, bearing the cherry and white silks of James Butler, coming in third. That the result was a surprise is shown by the winner's price, which was $50.20 for a $2 wager. On the other hand Spur was almost a prohibitive first choice, a $2 ticket paying only $2.30.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, maiden colts and geldings, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13 4-5.

Olyn Q., D. A. O'Mears's b. c., 114 pounds, by Cunard-Wayward Lass, $17.10, $6.20, $3.60, (J. Butwell).....1
Lottery, G. D. Widener, Jr.'s, br. g., 114, $3.80, $2.60, (E. Ambrose).....2
Beaver Kill, O. A. Cochran's br. c., 114, $3.50, third, (F. Keogh).....3
Otsego, Monomoy, Swoon, Smart Money, Home, Sweet Home, Dixie II. also ran. Ballygunge scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, steeplechase selling, purse $700; about two miles. Time—3:47 2-5.

Dixon Park, J. F. Flanagan, Jr.'s, br. g., 10 years, 143 pounds, by Kinloch Park-Baby Dixon, $6.50, $3.30, $2.80, (H. Williams).....1
New Haven, W. Smith's b. g., 7, 149, $3.20, $2.70, (H. Crawford).....2
Idle Michael, W. L. Maupin's ch. g., 8, 135, $3.60, third, (W. Allen).....3
Bachelor, J. H. Johnson, Runway, Golden Vale, and Otto Floto also ran. March Court scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages, selling handicap; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13.

Gloaming, W. Shannon's ch. c., 4 years, 118 pounds, by Star Shoot-Autumn Leaves, $6.50, $3.70, $3, (G. Byrne).....1
Buck Shot, Floran Stable's b. g., 3, 103, $16.60, $8.70, (W. Obert).....2
Between Us, J. Lumsden's b. g., 4, 110, $5.70, (C. Dishmon).....3
Sir William Johnson, Surprising, Fair Helen, Shrapnel, Water Lily, The Decision, Polonium also ran. Marse Henry, Vermont, Brave Cunarder scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; Ellicott City Handicap; with $1,600 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46.

Daddy's Choice, E. Herz's b. c., 104 pounds, by Trap Rock-Earth, $50.20, $11.50, $3.50, (F. Robinson).....1
Malachite, A. Belmont's ch. f., 103, $6.40, $3.10, (J. Butwell).....2
Spur, J. Butler's b. c., 130, $2.30, third, (A. Schuttinger).....3
King Neptune, Air Man, Kilmer, and Hidden Star also ran. Poloma and Whimsy scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:40 1-5.

Oratorium, J. MacManus's b. c., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Ossery-Tenebrae, $23.50, $9.50, $5.10, (E. Ambrose).....1
Plaudito, A. L. Aste's b. g., 3, 102, $5.70, $4.70, (J. McTaggart).....2
Dovedale, G. D. Widener, Jr.'s, b. g., 3, 107, $5.20, (F. Robinson).....3
Sam Jackson, Roadmaster, Hubbub, Turmoil, Caldabel also ran. Whimsey scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, purse $700; one mile. Time—1:39 4-5.

Harvest King, Oak Ridge Stable's ch. c., 104 pounds, by Sea King-Mum, $7.10, $4, $2.70, (E. Ambrose).....1
Gloomy Gus, O. C. Raach's br. c., 110, $4.40, $2.70, (E. Taplin).....2
Waukeag, W. J. Press's br. c., 110, $2.70, third, (F. Robinson).....3
Intriguer and Artemis also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 4-5.

Sevillian, T. J. Reaney's b. g., 3 years, 107 pounds, by Isidor-Adriutha, $7.60, $6, $6.40, (G. Byrne).....1
Orparth, E. Herz's ch. g., 7, 115, $5.40, $4.80, (F. Keogh).....2
Rose Juliette, L. M. Morris's ch. f., 3, 104, $14.60 third, (F. Robinson).....3
Little England, Song of Valley, Hiker, Dinah Do, Ground, Sequence, Aesop, Tom Hancock, Damietta also ran. Afterglow, Napier, Buss Around scratched.

CREW RACES AT HARVARD.

Clean Sweep for Standish Hall in Inter-Dormitory Event.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 25.—The annual Harvard Fall crew regatta began today and resulted in a win for Standish Hall in the interdormitory crew races. Standish made a clean sweep in all the races, defeating Gore and Smith Hall in the first, second, and third crews. The first crews finished, Standish, first; Gore, second, and Smith Hall, third. The second and third crews, Standish, first; Smith Hall, second, and Gore, third. Standish Hall scored a total of 12 ponts, and Gore and Smith Hall each totaled 5.

In the club crews' race the third Thayer crew won its heat. It was in turn defeated, however, by the second crew of the Eliot Club. The second crew from Thayer defeated the Eliot third crew, thereby winning 2 points. If the third Eliot crew wins tomorrow the men will be entitled to second crew medals.

MARGUERY JAQUE WINNER.

Has Hollow Victory in Lynnewood When Six Scratch and One Breaks.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Six of the eight horses entered for the Lynnewood Hall Challenge Cup Steeplechase, the feature event at the first session of the Whitemarsh Valley Club's annual Fall race meet this afternoon, were scratched at the last moment, leaving two timber-toppers from the same stable to chase each other around the two-mile brush course for the fat purse and the handsome trophy.

G. Bernard Fenwick's Marguery Jaque, well handled by Eddy Cheston, won the race. Mrs. Fenwick's pet hunter, Induction, the 2 to 1 favorite in the betting, balked and ran outside one of the barriers when leading by a good margin, practically throwing the race away by the break. The crowd had backed Induction heavily, as the gelding carried only 157 pounds. Marguery Jaque, a winner at Rose Tree last week, carried 165 pounds.

During the Schuylkill steeplechase, the fifth race, M. Brady, riding Mrs. J. E. Davis's Vifir, was thrown when his mount tripped and fell on the last hurdle of the course. Both rider and horse were unhurt.

A favorite came through in the Iroquois Plate race, a mile and a furlong dash on the flat. Mortin L. Schwartz's Archdale, well played by the general public, won by a neck after a hot duel in the stretch with Johnny Tucker's Solar Star.

The Farmers' flat race, which opened the day's doings, was a hard fought struggle, Arthur Christ's Maud Talbot winning out by a neck, with Walter Coulston's Bill landing second money.

TODAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling; six furlongs. Greentree, 118 pounds; Klits, 107; Battle Abbey, 103; Burbank, 101; Stalwart Van, 92; Cheer, 106; Captain Ray, 103; Sea Puss, 103; Moonlighter, (imp.), 99.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling; six furlongs. Kathryn Gray, 109 pounds; Pomp, 107; Great Dolly, 104; Aimee T., 102; Lord Byron, 107; Napoleon, 105; Buchanan Brady, (imp.,) 103; *Hanobala, 106.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Royal Interest, 114 pounds; Woodfair, 110; Queen of Paradise, 101; *Mr. Mack, 111; Juliet, 113; Borax, 112; *Ambrose, 111.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; the Dixie Handicap; $1,500 added; one mile and a quarter. Burrow, 123 pounds; Goldcrest Boy, 99; Short Grass, (imp.,) 120.

FIFTH RACE.—All ages; handicap; six furlongs. Sand Marsh, 131 pounds; Thornhill, 119; Hanson, 111; Anita, 107; Water Lady, 107; Candle, 102; Runes, 120; Startling, 114; Gnat, 108; Kewessa, 107; Regina, 106; Grand Opera, (imp.,) 100.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Preston Lynn, 113 pounds; Zodiac, 111; Minda, 108; Altamaha, 106; Disturber, 106; Ed Bond, 99; *Fonctionnaire, (imp.,) 99; *Piquette, 91; Sand Hill, 111; Blackford, 111; Scorpii, 106; Young Emblem, 106; Mary Warren, 103; *Voluspa, 103; *Buzz Around, 98.

SEVENTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; handicap; one mile and seventy yards. Brave Cunarder, 113 pounds; G. M. Miller, 111; Lady Teresa, 109; Madame Herrman, 105; Kings Oak, 102; Old Broom, 112; Vermont, 110; Yodeling, 107; Harbard, 105; Raconteuse, 102.

*Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather clear; track fast.

WEIGHTMAN ENTERS RACE.

Wealthy Sportsman to Compete in Auto Event Saturday.

One of the late entrants for the Harkness Gold Trophy automobile race at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, Saturday, is William Weightman, 3d, of Casonova, Va., a member of the wealthy Philadelphia family. Weightman is 26 years old and has been a cowboy on a Western ranch. On the Pacific Coast he was interested in automobile racing and rode as mechanician with Barney Oldfield in several events. He has entered two cars in the Harkness race, a Duesenberg, which he plans to drive himself, and a Weightman Special, to be piloted by D. Brally Gish of Washington, D. C., the former Olympic quarter miler.

These two cars are said to form the nucleus of a "stable" of racing machines which Weightman will use in future campaigns. Harry S. Harkness owns three De Lage cars, and Saturday's race is expected to mark the beginning of a rivalry between Harkness and Weightman, which is likely to draw other wealthy sportsmen into the auto-racing field.

Resta, De Palma, Aitken, Rickenbacher, and lesser drivers practiced yesterday on the Speedway for the hundred-mile event and the fifty-mile consolation race, and the speed made approximated 110 miles an hour. There will be a meeting this afternoon at 1 o'clock at the track for officials, drivers and mechanicians, when necessary instructions will be issued. Another entry, that of James Meyer in a Pugh Special, has brought the total for the Harkness event up to twenty-eight.

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STRAIGHT PURE RYE
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CHAMPAGNE
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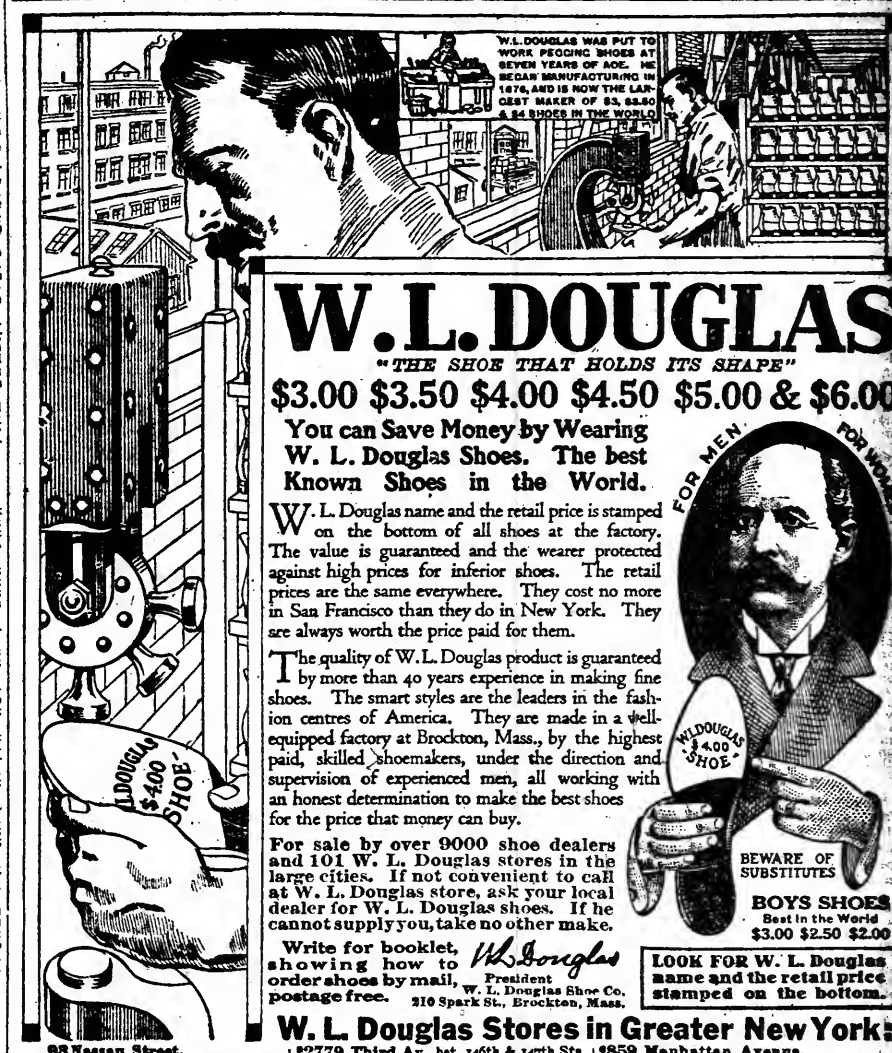

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W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

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For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers and 101 W. L. Douglas stores in the large cities. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, take no other make.

Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

W. L. Douglas
President
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Best in the World
$3.00 $2.50 $2.00

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*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
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*1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
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JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
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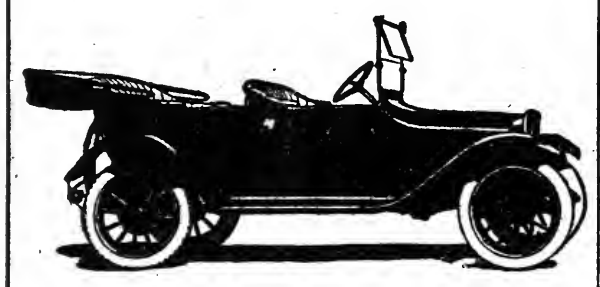
Repairs are rarely rendered necessary except by accident or abuse.

Cars which have been in use for a long period are as good as new if they have been given any sort of care.

It will pay you to examine this car

The gasoline consumption is unusually low. The tire mileage is unusually high.

The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $785 (f. o. b. Detroit).



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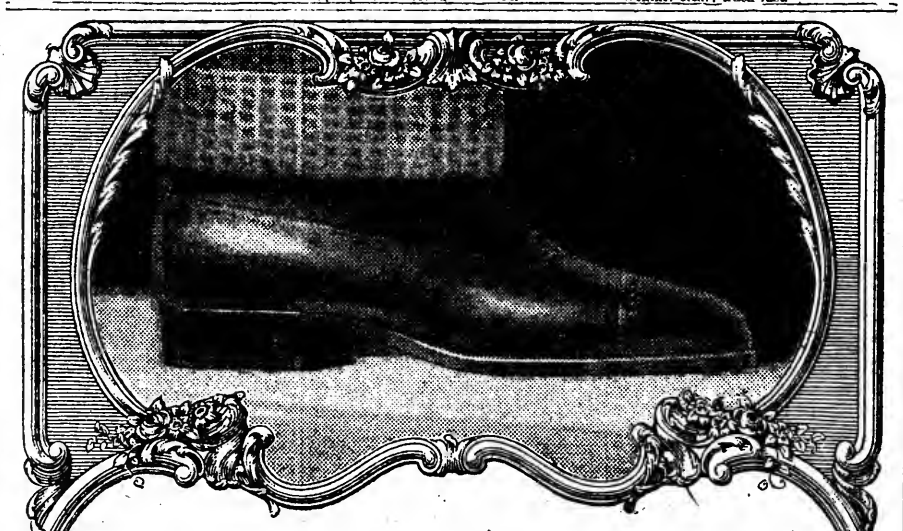

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A stylish, practical, good looking shoe that is in every way as good as it looks. None of your dry, brittle leathers, oiled up and dressed up—good in the window and bad on the foot.

Good leather is scarce—price is about doubled. If you buy haphazard you are likely to get wax and finish in place of life in the leather.

That is why it will pay you to step into a Regal store—to have the Regal organization behind your shoes. Here is an institution that can't afford to fool anybody, or disappoint its customers just because this happens to be a bad year for good leather.

The shoe illustrated above is the Briton—the most popular last in the Regal line.

A shoe of the English type—flat, heavy single sole—broad shank—low heel. Spaced stitching around vamp—invisible eyelets to top—pinhole perforations across the tip—narrow backstay from heel-seat to top.

In Black Calf-skin at $5—
Mahogany Russia Calf at $5.

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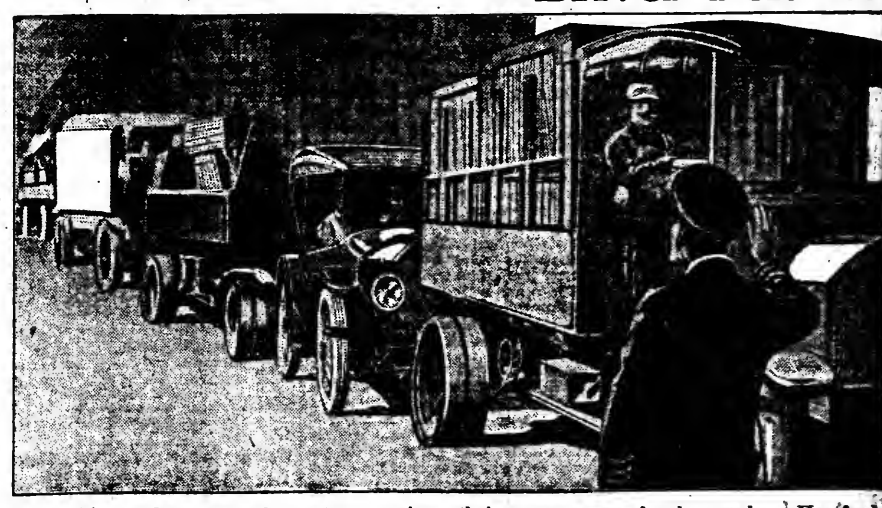
Skidded Into A Truck and Neither Driver Felt It!



The big truck stopped short at a crossing—policeman's whistle; the driver of the car behind gauged his distance accurately, coasted up to just the right point, threw on his brake—and Zoo-ooh! that was just the time when the car had to skid!

But, wonder of wonders, instead of the crunching of lamps on the car, or damaged radiator, or the truckman demanding the car's license number for a future damage-bill—nothing happened but a soft, easy stop of the car and the truck-driver never even knew it happened! The Hartford Bump Absorber had smothered the impact in the cushions of its double-loop, double-leaf spring construction.

The Hartford Bump Absorber is more than a bumper. It takes a smashing collision at 15 miles an hour to even make itself noticeably felt through a Hartford Bump Absorber, while the every-day collisions, that occur on busy streets with the most careful driving, are swallowed completely. And even the most severe and improbable collisions are robbed of their worst powers for damage by a Hartford Bump Absorber.

With its scientific resiliency the Hartford Bump Absorber will protect your car from all the damage of any ordinary collision, smother the shock of it, and then spring back into original shape.

The Hartford Bump Absorber is the natural evolution in car protection. See it at your dealer's today and you will see why this new invention means too big a saving to your car and too big an addition to your safety to drive another day without it.

Attaches to any car without drilling. And its graceful lines add wonderfully to the car's appearance. Standard finish: black enamel with nickel center clamp, regular size $10; for heavier cars, $12; for Ford cars, $8. Nickel finish $1 extra.

Ask any auto-accessory dealer to show you the Hartford Bump Absorber, or write for descriptive literature to Edward V. Hartford, Inc., Jersey City, makers of the famous Hartford Shock Absorber.

CARRANZA FAILING, WASHINGTON FEARS

Grave Concern in Capital Over Villa's Alleged Operations in Chihuahua.

MANY UNPLEASANT REPORTS

General Bell Transmits a Story That Trevino's Force Is Short of Ammunition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Conditions in Northern Mexico, revolving on the new ascendency of Villa as a military leader, are commanding more attention than at any other time since the raids which resulted in the dispatch of the American punitive expedition.

Administration officials made no effort tonight to disguise their opinion that the American-Mexican Commission cannot be expected to arrive at a satisfactory solution of border problems until the situation in Chihuahua has been clarified. Any agreement for the early withdrawal of General Pershing's forces from Mexico apparently is considered now as out of the question.

Coupled with ugly reports which disparage the stability of General Carranza's régime and interpret his removal from Mexico City to Queretaro as a sign of the breaking-up process which his enemies have repeatedly predicted, the military movements of Villa in Chihuahua are regarded here as menacing the de facto Government's control of the whole of the northern country.

Reports From General Bell.

The War Department's reports on Villa's latest coup came from Brig. Gen. Bell, being transmitted by General Funston. The first message said:

San Antonio, Oct. 25, 1916.

Following telegram received from General Bell, dated Oct. 24: "A prominent official from Chihuahua City says that one of the commanding officers of the Ozuna army told him the following story of the battle of Palomas: General Ozuna had about 3,000 men and they had taken out seven trains loaded with provisions, ammunition and troops, besides the cavalry. When near Palomas Villa sent 200 men to intercept and gave battle for a few minutes, retreating and fighting as they retreated. Then Villa sent another detachment in behind Ozuna's forces, cut the railroad and telegraph, and also attacked Ozuna's rear. Ozuna followed retreating Villistas into a canyon in the foothills, and there Villa attacked.

"Salazar had stationed about every 100 yards for more than two miles about 20 men, and as Villa attacked their front, Salazar attacked their flank, which caused a stampede, many of them throwing away their arms as they ran like scared sheep, the Villistas killing and capturing more than 1,000 of them and also capturing all their trains and provisions. The Carranzistas fled to Fresno, where they tried again to make a stand; but Villa drove them into Chihuahua, and had his headquarters only five miles outside of Chihuahua.

"When the train left Chihuahua yesterday at 9 A. M. other passengers say that Villa was camped just outside the city and that his camp fires were visible Sunday night, and that the people are panic stricken. Passengers say that General Haycotte had arrived with four trains of troops and that it was reported that there were 10 more trains of troops on the way to Chihuahua which were due to arrive last night and today." FUNSTON.

The War Department later received a second telegram from General Funston forwarding another telegram he had received from General Bell:

San Antonio, Oct. 25.

Following telegram from General Bell, dated Oct. 24: "Following telegram was received here from Chihuahua last evening: 'Arrival about 2,000 men from the south has made local conditions more secure for the present. Additional forces are expected from the south. Two incoming persons who arrived last night from Chihuahua state that yesterday morning General Trevino had a train made up to take to Juarez the families of all Government officials, including his own family, which arrived last night. The train left Chihuahua at 9 A. M., and was escorted by two military trains, one preceding and one following, as it was feared the Villistas would attack the train while en route.

"'Before departure of the regular passenger train yesterday morning General Trevino confidentially advised certain parties to get their families out of Chihuahua at once as while he had plenty of men he was short of ammunition and thought he would have to evacuate Chihuahua. A military officer said in Juarez yesterday evening that if Villa took Chihuahua Juarez would also surrender without resistance.'" FUNSTON."

The Mexican Embassy's explanation of General Carranza's move to Queretaro was that he had gone to prepare for the meeting of the constituent assembly, for which deputies just have been elected.

CONFEREES DISCUSS REPORTS OF VILLA

Americans Think Carranza Has Failed to Carry Out the Offensive Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 25.—The American-Mexican Joint Commission resumed its sessions today after a recess of four days. Rumors of impending disaster to the Carranza Government, of defeats of the Constitutionalist troops at the hands of Francisco Villa, of impending attacks on Chihuahua City, and even of the flight to the United States of the wives of Generals Carranza, Obregon, and Trevino, cast a gloom over the negotiations which it took a morning and afternoon of discussion to dispel. It was announced tonight that the sky was again clear, and that the "mulling over of the whole Mexican tangle," as one of the Commissioners put it, would be resumed tomorrow.

The whereabouts of Villa came up for consideration first. The American Commissioners submitted a large number of official and semi-official dispatches on this subject to their colleagues. In the afternoon the Mexican Commissioners presented what one of them called their "lack of information" on the same subject. The official statement issued tonight follows:

The gist of two telegrams just received from General Pershing is to the effect that Villa has with him a force of about 500 armed men, and a considerable number unarmed. This is not understood to include a number of scattered detachments of unknown strength. He is moving about in the region south-southeast of Las Baterias, three days ago was at Santa Ana, but yesterday cowboys reported by telephone from Santa Ana that Villa was at Neurachic. There are no de facto Government troops between Madera and Chihuahua City.

A column under General Ozuna, according to Mexican advices, has left Chihuahua City to operate against Villa, and the commanding officer of the Carranza Government troops near El Valle has orders to co-operate with him in preventing Villa's escape to the northward.

The American Commissioners are convinced that the Carranza Government has not carried out its expressed intention of organizing an offensive against Villa. It had been intimated to them that General Trevino at Chihuahua City may be short of ammunition, but this is not borne out by information in the hands of the American War Department. Lacking a satisfactory explanation by the Mexican Commissioners, the American section has been left to the belief that Carranza was not sincere in his statement or his subordinate officers are notably reluctant to measure swords with Villa."

Reports to the American Commissioners, which have been found to be accurate, are that for some time Villa has been paying his men with American silver. It is the opinion of persons in touch with the Mexican situation that he will have little difficulty in getting recruits from the ranks of Carranza's army so long as he can continue payments in silver, because of the nominal value of the Carranza fiat paper.

Doubt exists in the minds of the Commissioners as to just what movements of troops have been undertaken by the Mexicans. Their present impression is that General Ozuna has moved westward south of Chihuahua City, but his forces are said to amount to little more than a string of outposts along the line of the Northwestern Railway, which would have to fall back on Chihuahua if attacked in any force. The presence of Mexican troops near El Valle was a surprise to the Commissioners, as this would bring them into close proximity to the southernmost outpost of General Pershing's column at El Valle. It is believed that fighting between Villa and Carranza troops there might result in serious complications.

It was stated today that an effort may be made soon to have the commission move to Washington. The absence of so many officials and clerks from the capital is said to be resulting in a large accumulation of work. It is possible that the Mexicans will suggest the transfer of the commission to Mexico City for the same reasons advanced by the Americans for a move to Washington.

OFFICERS CLASH AT TRIAL.

Abusive Language Alleged in Arrests Under Liquor Regulation.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Oct. 25.—Lieut. Col. Reginald L. Foster, of the Twelfth Regiment, head of the military police in the camps of the New York division, accused Colonel Willard C. Fisk of the Seventh Regiment of attempting to overthrow the structure of general order forbidding the use of alcoholic liquors when the commander of the Seventh appeared in the summary court today to defend five of his soldiers charged with violating the rule.

Colonel Fisk said that he thought the rule one of the best promulgated by Major Gen. O'Ryan and asserted that he wanted to see all offenders punished. He appeared in court because his men had told him that Colonel Foster had used language unbecoming an officer and had abused the men when they were arrested. Continuing, he said:

"I purpose to stop the use of profane language by officers dealing with my men, and I purpose to go to the highest extreme to see that it is stopped."

Colonel Fisk appeared as counsel for his men in two cases. In the first three privates in Company L were charged with entering a place where liquors had been served. They testified that they had not known liquors were served in the restaurants, where they went for breakfast. Colonel Foster admitted that he might have been a little unmilitary in his language, but denied he had used profanity. Lieut. Col. Frank H. Hines, presiding officer of the court, dismissed the charges.

In the second case, Colonel Foster moved that the court allow him to amend the charges, evidence showing that the men had not drunk liquor but had had it in their possession, not a violation of the rule as worded.

Although Colonel Hines said he would find the men guilty under the amended charges, Colonel Fisk asserted that he would contest the ruling before General O'Ryan. The number of convictions for violation of the liquor rule has been as high as thirty on many days.

Colonel H. H. Rogers has resigned his commission as commander of the First Field Artillery of the New York division and the War Department has accepted it with the reservation that he send in a certificate of physical disability. Through the stay of six weeks here Colonel Rogers was ill with dysentery, and he left here on leave of absence about Sept. 1. He was in Japan when the President issued his call, but sailed at once to join his regiment and took command late in July. No nomination for the vacancy has been made.

CHIHUAHUA REPORTED QUIET.

Trevino Flouts Rumors That Bandits May Capture City.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Oct. 25. (via El Paso Junction.)—Skirmishing between General Carlos Ozuna's advanced forces and those of Francisco Villa continue, although the general engagement is being delayed by General Jacinto Trevino until all of his troops have been placed in strategic positions in Western Chihuahua.

The excitement caused by the approach of the Villa forces has been quieted and the concentration of 8,000 troops here has restored the feeling of security among the inhabitants. Two military trains carrying a part of General Maycotte's command from Torreon arrived here today, and General Maycotte is expected here tomorrow.

General Trevino today authorized The Associated Press to make an official denial of the rumors that he was preparing to evacuate the city. He characterized these rumors as "malicious inventions." The situation in the field and in Chihuahua City was entirely satisfactory, he said, adding:

"Any fear that Chihuahua City would be captured by bandits is simply absurd."

BRITAIN PUTS CHECK ON RISE IN WHEAT

Stops Buying and Resells When Prices Exceed Those of Leiter's Corner—Prices Quickly Drop.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—War-torn Europe succeeded, temporarily at least, today in accomplishing what all the embargo agitation in the United States had heretofore failed to effect—the stoppage of the wild wheat price advance which has been in progress for nearly four months. After the market here made a fresh jump of 7 cents today, Europe not only stopped buying, but turned aggressively to the selling side, and forced a setback that offset the greater part of today's rise in prices.

Sudden withdrawal of British Government purchasing agents was announced when the wheat market advanced to $1.86 a bushel, 1 cent above the high price record of the Joseph Leiter "corner" in 1898. Then, almost simultaneously, the enthusiasm of bullish speculators had to withstand the shock of word that foreigners were reselling their holdings both for immediate and future delivery. As some of these holdings had been acquired only yesterday, at prices nearly 13 cents below today's top level, the bearish influence on the market was electrical. Quotations came crashing down, and at no time during the remainder of trading was there any lasting rally. The close was unmistakably weak, at net gains of only ⅞ to 2 cents, with December delivery $1.80 to $1.80⅜ and May $1.80¼ to $1.80⅝.

World shortage in wheat supplies, a deficit estimated by one authority at a billion bushels, as compared with a year ago, was the reliance of the traders who were buying at today's high prices, and who had visions of the price reaching $2 a bushel, once realized by B. P. Hutchinson in a "corner" in 1888. The sole other high-price record, not excelled today, was shortly after the American Civil war, when sales were made at $3.10 a bushel.

Alarming advices from Argentina regarding increased drought damage gave the immediate impetus to the transient bulge in prices today. Grain buyers for Europe had originally figured on a surplus of 64,000,000 bushels from Argentina to meet the crop shortage in the United States, Canada, and other countries, but this morning it seemed uncertain whether Argentina would raise enough wheat to supply domestic needs. One of the elements, however, in the late decline in prices here was a sudden drop in quotations at Buenos Aires, indicating that perhaps after all the crop outlook in Argentina had taken a turn for the better.

WHITRIDGE YIELDS TO THREAT OF YONKERS

He Will Run Cars Today to Avoid City's Action for a Receiver.

FIRST RIDE IN NINE WEEKS

Mayor Lennon Calls on Citizens to Keep the Peace and Stay Off the Streets.

Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railway Company and of its subsidiary, the Yonkers Railroad Company, who had met a movement to revoke his company's franchise in Yonkers with the assertion that he would move no cars while the so-called fifteen day ordinance remained in force, altered his attitude yesterday and notified Mayor James T. Lennon that he would operate cars in Yonkers today. His letter was delivered by special messenger and arrived when the Corporation Counsel's office was completing papers in an action to have a receiver named for his Yonkers company.

When a similar attempt was made on Oct. 1, cars were wrecked and strike-breaking crews were induced to abandon the cars. Chief of Police Wolff contended then that he had had insufficient notice and the next day proved his ability to prevent disorder. Nevertheless the cars were withdrawn until now Yonkers has been without trolley service for nearly nine weeks. Mayor Lennon, apparently having the earlier disorder in mind, issued this proclamation yesterday:

"To the People of the City of Yonkers:

"I have been officially informed by the President of the Yonkers Railroad Company that it is his intention to operate cars in the City of Yonkers tomorrow, Oct. 26. I wish to earnestly impress upon all of the people of the city the necessity for preserving law and order under all circumstances, and that sympathy, no matter how justified it may be, shall not lead to any disorder or violence.

"The good name of our city is on trial and at stake. I have given assurance that the railroad may perform its legal obligation without fear of disturbance or molestation. I trust that the good sense of our people will justify my assurance. My obligations as Mayor impose upon me the duty of enforcing the law. I trust it will not be made more difficult by the ill-advised acts of thoughtless persons.

"People should not loiter or congregate upon the streets. No obstructions should be placed upon the tracks of the railroad company. The police force will be vigilant to safeguard lives, limbs, and property. The city authorities will see to it that the laws of the State and the ordinance of the city are observed."

Mr. Whitridge's notice is taken to mean that he had sufficient motormen and conductors to operate cars in compliance with the fifteen-day ordinance. This ordinance requires that a trolley man shall have had experience in the City of Yonkers for fifteen days before being legally entitled to handle a car. It is understood that Mr. Whitridge has induced about 450 of his old employes to return to work, and with these will be sent raw crews to acquire the experience demanded by the fifteen-day ordinance. By the end of the week, Mr. Whitridge predicted yesterday, the service would be normal again.

The strikers have a plan to compete with the company, should it succeed in operating cars. A committee was in this city yesterday arranging for the lease of omnibuses, which it is planned to operate over the trolley routes of Yonkers on schedules similar to those of the cars and at the same fare.

The Trades Union Committee of Forty-Five sent a telegram to Governor Whitman yesterday asking, in the name of organized labor of Greater New York, that he use his official and personal influence to end the street car strike here. No suggestion was made as to how the Governor might proceed. John Mitchell, a member of the staff of Secretary of Labor Wilson, expects to confer with Mr. Whitridge in the latter's office this morning.

WILL CONTAINS 40 WORDS.

Smallest Document of Its Kind Ever Filed at White Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The will of Seth R. Hart, of Sherwood Park, near Mount Vernon, disposing of a $15,000 estate, filed with Surrogate Sawyer at White Plains today, is the smallest will ever recorded in the Westchester Surrogate's office. It was written by Mr. Hart on a sheet of paper four by six inches and contains only forty words, as follows:

"I hereby bequeath all my property, both real and personal, that I may die possessed of to my wife, Elvena L. Hart, and if it is necessary to conform to the law, I hereby appoint her executor without bond absolutely."

Extra Dividend for American Brass.

The American Brass Company yesterday voted extra dividends amounting to 8½ per cent. on the common stock, as well as the usual quarterly disbursement of 1½ per cent. The first of two extras will be paid on Nov. 15, amounting to 3½ per cent. and the other of 5 per cent. will go to shareholders on Dec. 20. The regular dividend will be paid Nov. 15. The company has been making large profits this year from brass goods, a large part of which is being exported.

The Pressed Steel Car Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock, an increase of 50 cents over the last disbursement on July 25. Payment will be made Dec. 6. The usual preferred stock dividend of $1.75 was ordered, payable Nov. 22.

Bennett Wants Assessment Cut.

James Gordon Bennett, the owner of much real estate in Yonkers has applied to the courts for a writ of certiorari on his 1917 valuations. Mr. Bennett owns property under his own name, and is one of the chief stockholders of the Valley Farms Company.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; colder Thurs. in w., and Fri. in e.; gentle to moderate shifting winds, mostly e. on coast.

S. Car.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; colder Fri. in interior; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ga.—Fair Thurs., except rain in extreme s. Fri., probably fair; colder in interior; gentle to moderate winds, mostly n.

Fla.—Rain Thurs. and Fri.; moderate n. winds.

Ala.—Fair, colder Thurs. Fri., fair; gentle to moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Miss.—Fair Thurs.; colder in e. and extreme s. Fri., fair; gentle n. w. to n. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Thurs.; colder in e. Fri., fair; warmer in w.

Ky.—Fair Thurs. Fri., fair and warmer.

Ind.—Fair Thurs. Fri. fair, warmer; gentle to moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. cloudy and warmer, probably rain in n., diminishing w. winds, becoming s. by Fri.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Thurs. with diminishing w. winds. Fri. cloudy and warmer, probably rain.

Ohio—Thurs. fair with diminishing w. winds. Fri. fair, warmer.

La.—Fair Thurs., cooler in s. e. Fri. fair.

Ark., Okla., E. and W. Texas—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ill.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer Fri. and in w. Thurs.

Mo.—Fair and warmer Thurs. and Fri.

Wis.—Fair Thurs., warmer except in extreme s. Fri., cloudy, warmer in s.

Minn.—Fair and warmer Thurs., Fri., probably unsettled, colder in n. and w.

Iowa—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; warmer Thurs. and in e. and cent. Fri.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; colder Fri.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., cloudy and colder.

Neb.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., cloudy, colder in w.

Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs., colder in w. Fri. afternoon or night.

METAL MARKET A 'RUNAWAY'

Excited Foreign Buying Drives Steel and Iron Prices Up.

The condition of business and prices in steel and iron this week point more closely to a "runaway" market than at any time this year. Reports from trade centres tell of excited buying by agents of foreign Governments who seemingly have slight regard for the quotations put before them, provided they can get mill room, even as far in the future as the second half of next year.

"It is a case of getting the mills to book the steel," says The Iron Age, "and 4¼ and 4½ cents a pound will be paid on several hundred thousand tons now being negotiated, against 3½ cents on the last contracts. It is said unreservedly that France and Italy will take all the war steel our manufacturers can furnish for the second half of next year. One steel company is asked to quote on 100,000 to 300,000 tons."

The periodical adds:

France's needs are very large. In the case of 20,000 tons of three-eighths to five-eighths inch rounds, for which soft steel was wanted, the buyers now offer to take billings from shell steel discards. France also asks for 30,000 tons of annealed, galvanized, and varnished wire for fourth and first quarters. Barb wire could not be had, and it is not certain that the modified inquiry can be considered.

Lots of semi-finished steel $15 to $20 higher than one year ago, and of finished materials $20 to $30 higher, there is more expectation of further advances than existed in October, 1915.

The iron prices after months of restraint that has been the puzzle of the whole market, have taken leaps of $1 to $3 a ton this week, and in some centres buying has been heavy and excited.

The Iron Trade Review says:

"Prices still are rising as is evidenced by the $2 advance put into effect by the Steel Corporation this week. The railroads are in the market heavily not only for cars, where the demand still is on the increase, but for rails for 1918 shipment. This latter action, so far ahead, apparently, is to get a definite mill position and to insure these consumers getting their rails when they need them. Some of the mills want higher rail prices for 1918. Pig iron continues excited, due to the influence of the soaring coke market and prices have been moving up rapidly in an erratic way. Buying is heavy. Foreign business is limited only by the supply of vessels."

Charcoal Iron's Big Earnings.

The Charcoal Iron Company reports earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of $336,415, after deducting all expenses. A net profit of $301,905 was carried to surplus after deducting $10,511 for interest on borrowed money and $24,000 for extinguishing construction costs of the new acetone plant. President Blair says that the company was unable to obtain enough cars to carry the iron it could sell.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street.

FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTORS.

50 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 650.

$9,000 Alias Portland Cement Company first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due 1925, interest March and September, 102½.

$8,000 Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1941, interest April and October, 100¼.

5 shares People's Trust Company, Brooklyn, $100 each, 295.

20 shares International Elevating Company, $100 each, 87½.

5 shares Alaska Klondyke Gold Mining Company, $10 each; 25 shares Yukon, Caribboo, British Columbia Mining Development Company, $1 each; 80 shares United Yukon Company, Ltd., $5 each; 5 shares Quantuck Water Works Company, $100 each; 12 shares Farrell Consolidated Mining Company, $5 each; 328 shares Adams Prospecting Company, $1 each; 25 shares Mecox Bay Oyster Company, $50 each, and 25 shares Nicaragua Trading Company, $100 each, $7 lot.

$33 balance due on a judgment against George A. Reynolds, $18.50.

$1,814.39 judgment and interest from June 18, 1907, against F. G. Rowland, $3.

2,400 shares Bazonopa Mining Company, $5 each, $4 lot.

FOR ACCOUNT OF TRUSTEES.

200 shares Pennsylvania Cement Company, $100 each, 50.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

200 shares United States Finishing Company common, $100 each, 47.

50 shares Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation common, $10 each, 50c. per share.

$581 balance on Pacific Railway first mortgage bond scrip, 50.

400 shares International Tungsten Corporation, $10 each, $2¼ per share.

10 shares Midwood Park Company, $100 each, $26.000 lot.

$1,000 Oregon Short Line Railway Company, Inc., A 5 per cent. bond, due July 1, 1946, 100⅞.

4 shares Union Trust Company of New Jersey, Jersey City, $100 each, 70.

100 shares Singer Manufacturing Company, $100 each, 260½.

10 shares Pacific Gas and Electric Company preferred, $100 each, 81¼.

50 shares Pacific Gas and Electric Company common, $100 each, 57¼.

$5,000 Pacific Gas and Electric Company 6 per cent. general and refunding mortgage gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1942, 82¼.

$15,000 Yosemite Valley Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent, sinking fund thirty-year gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1936, 20.

$10,000 Southwestern Power and Light Company first lien thirty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds, International Series, due June 1, 1943, 83.

$1,000 Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company 4 per cent. gold bonds, Louisville & Nashville collateral, due Oct. 1, 1952, 87.

10 shares Visayan Refining Company, $100 each, 90.

30 shares National Nassau Bank, $100 each, $8 per share.

FOR ACCOUNT OF ADMINISTRATOR.

200 shares Majestic Mines Company, $5 each, 50c. per share.

300 shares Hecla Silver Mining Company, $25 each, 62c. per share.

50 shares Keokuk & Des Moines Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 22½.

5 shares Michigan Central Railroad, $100 each, 130½.

100 shares Hocking Valley Products Company voting trust certificates, $100 each, 3½.

$1,000 Southern Pacific Company 4 per cent. bond, due 1949, No. 1, coupons June and December on.

100 shares New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company preferred nonvoting beneficiary certificate, $50 each; 19 shares West Chicago Street Railroad Company, $100 each; 5 shares Detroit Southern Railroad Company common trust certificates, $100 each; 10 shares American Air Power Company, $100 each; 1 share Keely Motor Company, $100; 1,500 shares Millbrae Tonopah Mining Company, $1 each; 5 shares Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consolidated Railroad Company common, $100 each; 2 shares Mountain King Mining Company, $100 each; $10,000 Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company general mortgage bonds, certificates of deposit; 8 shares Hodgman's, Incorporated, common, $25 each, and $5,000 Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company second mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1954, certificates of deposit, $16 lot.

ESTATE OF F. P. JAMES.

80 shares South Mills Company, New York, $100 each, $1 lot.

720 shares Northern Pacific Railroad Company common, $100 each, $50 lot.

$1,886 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company scrip on account of interest of second mortgage income bonds, $244 lot.

$641.66 Commonwealth of Virginia, West Virginia scrip, $185.

1,000 shares Minnesota Railway Construction Company, Minnesota, $100 each, $480 lot.

Trust certificate for a $40-15,000 interest in the Hastings & Dakota Railway Company, $60 lot.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s Sept., 1917	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
4½s June, 1965	109⅞	110¼	110	110⅜
4½s Mar., 1963	109⅞	109⅝	109½	109⅝
4½s Nov., 1957	109⅝	109⅝	109½	109⅝
4½s May, 1957	109⅝	109⅝	109½	109⅝
4½s Nov., 1966	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4½s Mar., 1964	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4½s Mar., 1962	104⅝	104⅝	104⅞	104⅞
4½s Sept., 1960	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4½s Mar., 1960-1930	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4s Jan., 1959	101¼	101⅜	101	101⅛
4s Nov., 1958	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4s May, 1957	101	101¼	101	101⅛
4s Nov., 1955	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s Nov., 1956	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s Nov., 1958	100⅛	..	100⅛	..
3½s Nov., 1956	93½	..	93½	..
3½s Nov., 1954	93⅜	..	93⅜	..
3½s May, 1954	93⅜	..	93⅜	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1960	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s 1918-1928	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s 1923-1933	3.95	3.90	3.95	3.90
4½s 1921-1923	3.95	3.87	3.95	3.87
4½s Apr., 1920	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
4½s 1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s May, 1919	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
3½s 1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s 1930-1938	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s 1922-1929	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s 1918-1921	3.95	..	3.95	..
3½s 1917-1918	3.85	..	3.85	..
3s 1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s 1930-1938	3.95	3.85	4.00	3.90
3s 1926-1930	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s 1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s 1916-1917	3.90	..	3.90	..

NAVY OPENS BIDS FOR 4 BATTLESHIPS

Private Concerns Likely to Get Contracts, Although Prices Show Heavy Advance.

LOWEST OFFER $10,060,000

Fore River and Newport News Companies Have an Apparent Advantage — Bids for Destroyers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Bids for the four new battleships Colorado, Maryland, Washington, and West Virginia were opened today at the Navy Department. While all of the tenders show the heavy increase in prices due to the abnormal conditions of the shipbuilding industry, they were within the department's limit of cost, and it is virtually certain that all four ships will be awarded to private concerns and that the Government itself will not construct any of these craft or any of the twenty destroyers, for which bids also were received. The limit of cost as fixed by the department is an advance of $3,000,000 over the limit for ships contracted for last year.

Bids for the battleships ranged from $10,060,000 to $11,475,000, as against the department's limit for hull and machinery of $11,500,000. A study of the bids is now in progress, and awards will be made only after a careful review of the modifications proposed by every bidder has been made. It is believed, however, that the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., will get two of the big ships, and the Newport News, Ship and Drydock Company the other two.

Where were two other bidders, the New York Shipbuilding Company, and William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia. The former concern may get one ship on final examination of the figures quoted. The Cramp Company's offer was to build one ship on the basis of cost plus 10 per cent. commission, a proposal which cannot be entertained legally on the battleships, but would be in order for the four battle cruisers, bids for which will be opened in December.

None of the bidders offered estimates for the electric drive system of propulsion preferred by the Navy Department. Offers provided only for the construction of the ships, the Government to supply the driving machinery. For this reason quotations on electric drive ships were approximately $500,000 lower than similar figures for all steam drive.

Indications are that the electric drive ships will be ordered. Under the Appropriation act the department has funds available to complete them under today's.

The department was somewhat disappointed at the time of deliveries set by the bidders. Although completion in thirty-six months had been asked, thirty-nine months was the fastest estimate made, most of the bidders fixing forty months as the minimum time required because of the crowded conditions of the industry.

The department has one alternative. Under the Appropriation bill it has $5,000,000 available to equip Government yards for construction work, if definite action has been taken on the under which League Island Navy Yard might be made one of the greatest warship-building plants in the world if the Government were forced to take this action. Naval authorities believe, however, that for the present, at least, greater speed with construction will be made by employing private enterprise.

The lowest bid for the construction of battleships was $10,000,000 by the Fore River Company for two ships to be delivered in forty-two and forty-eight months, respectively. That bid, however, was under the department's proposal for electrically propelled vessels, and stipulated that the department and not the company should apply the machinery.

The department received twenty-four offers for the construction of the twenty destroyers, contracts for which are to be let. The limit of cost is fixed at $1,200,000, which again is a decided increase over the limits for the last similar ships contracted for. Bids ranged from $1,150,000 to $1,195,000 each and the time of delivery from twenty-two to twenty-eight months.

The Bath Iron Works, of Bath, Me.; the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, and the Fore River Shipbuilding Company were the chief bidders, making offers for four, six, and eight vessels, respectively. The Cramp Company also bid for four vessels. The contracts will be awarded among these four concerns as the only other bidder, the Seattle Construction and Drydock Company, exceeded the limit of price.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies have announced dividends:

American Brass Co. regular quarterly 1½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 3½ per cent., both payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31. In addition the company declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent., payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 26.

Pennsylvania Railroad regular quarterly 1¼ per cent., payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Pressed Steel Car Co. quarterly $1.50 a share on the common, payable Dec. 6 to stock of record Nov. 15. This represents an increase of 50 cents a share, and puts the stock on a 6 per cent. basis.

The company also declared the regular quarterly $1.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 22 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Pure Oil Co. regular quarterly 6 per cent. and extra dividend of 4 per cent. on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Standard Milling Co. declared a dividend of 8 per cent. on the common stock, payable one-half in cash and the other one-half in common stock at par, in quarterly installments. This dividend is payable as follows. On Nov. 29 1 per cent. in cash and 1 per cent. in common stock at par payable Dec. 29; on Jan. 29, 1917, 1 per cent. in cash and 1 per cent. in common stock at par, payable Feb. 28, 1917, 1 per cent. in cash and 1 per cent. in common stock at par, payable May 21, and on Aug. 31, 1 per cent. in cash and 1 per cent. in common stock at par, payable Aug. 21. Also a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. upon the preferred stock, payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Standard Oil Co. of Indiana quarterly 3 per cent., payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 6.

Taylor Wharton Iron and Steel Co. regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 24. Books will remain closed until Nov. 1.

Schulte Stock Increase Authorized.

The increase of the capital stock of D. A. Schulte, Inc., owners of the Schulte cigar stores in New York and other large cities, from $375,000 to $1,500,000 was authorized at a meeting of the Directors of the corporation yesterday. In the last twelve months D. A. Schulte, Inc., added forty-six to its chain of stores and now has 108 in operation or building.

B. F. Goodrich Co. Votes Dividends.

Directors of the B. F. Goodrich Company at a regular quarterly meeting at Akron, Ohio, yesterday declared a dividend of $1.75 per share on preferred stock, payable next Jan. 2 to stockholders of record at the close of business on Dec. 21, and a quarterly dividend of $1 per share on common stock, payable next Feb. 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business on Feb. 2.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL J. BOWNING and FRANK BOWNING, individually and as members of the firm of BOWNING BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1916, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 885 Third Avenue, and immediately thereafter at 1,332 Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of groceries, canned goods, icehouse, sticks, fixtures, &c.

MARTIN W. LITTLETON, Receiver.
LOEW, SWAINHOWARD & MILLER, Attorneys for Receiver, 30 Broadway, New York.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Thirty-nine corporations were chartered today having aggregate capitalization of $1,325,500. They include:

United States Alloys Corp., alloys and products, $400,000; L. J. Baltzer, G. J. Brigham, E. N. Goetschius, 120 Nassau St.

Zobel Color Works, Inc., Brooklyn, colors; dyestuffs, $200,000; E. W. Stratmann, W. P. Hamilton, Jr., G. R. Foody, 97 Grant Square, Brooklyn.

Nu-Lid Pot Mfg. Co., Inc., (consolidation of Nu-Lid Pot and Herman Pot Companies,) cooking utensils, $100,000; M. and A. Pearl, W. Gerdes, 342 E. 2d St.

Van Cortlandt Vehicle Corp., motors, engines, machines, auto vehicles, fixtures, devices, tires, garments, rubber goods, $50,000; J. H. Lack, E. L. Collier, B. F. Childs, 1,013 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Army Field Service Shoe Co., Inc., boots, shoes, rubbers, clothing, $50,000; R. Ellis, E. W. Stitt, Jr., Long Beach.

Transport Oil Corp., produce, store, refine, treat oil, coal, coke, chemicals, 2,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $20,000; R. G. Coad, J. A. Lederman, B. Lockwood, 42 Cedar St.

American Chicle Co. of New York, Inc., chewing gum, other confections, 2,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $10,000; D. H. A. and T. Adams, 253 5 Av.

Tupper Lake Building Association, Inc., Tupper Lake, realty, $20,000; B. Siegel, P. H. McCarthy, A. S. Hosley, Tupper Lake.

Commuters Construction Co., Inc., realty, building, construction, $10,000; F. N. Kutzuer, E. K. and O. M. Ward, 20 Vesey St.

The National General Automobile Agency, Inc., insurance, $10,000; G. A. Shears, J. H. Flanagan, J. A. Conway, 208 West 103d St.

Fox Properties

Do You Find Material Scarce?

No need to fight to get goods. Let your competitors do the fighting.

You offer cash and see how quickly the mills will supply you. My finances are at your disposal and the sooner you avail yourself of them the sooner you'll be making deliveries.

No binding contract or "red tape." Strictest confidence observed. See me now.

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100 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

An Entire Building

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Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers, etc., etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

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SEWING MACHINES BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED Oldless & Chesnie, 511 W. 8'way. Phone Spring 5239

ADVANCES made on your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS without delay. LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 25 Exchange Place.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS.

Liberal Trading Co., 81 Chambers st.

ACCEPTANCES Experts, Accounts Financed. Levison & Co., 141 5th Av.

Accounts Financed Coleman & Co., 1133 B'way. Farragut 9763.

Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Pages of The New York Times.

D. FREEDMAN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4296.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 839 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway

AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,

383-341 4th Av., at 25th St.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay. Salesrooms 115-17 Spring St. Tel. 5382 Spring.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2348.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At a suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. Sec. 10. I have seized and hold 23 cases of canned blackberries. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 21, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 84 Barrels of Salted Salmon. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Oct. 30th, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Oct. 14th, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 126 Cans, each containing five gallons of tomato pulp. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 30, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 14, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold nine bags of wormy and mouldy chestnuts. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 20, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

published first of each month by The New York Times. 220 pages each issue, coming the History, the Literature, the Chief Official Documents of all the Nations in the Great War, told impartially by the Most Renowned Writers of each country, a fascinating magazine of Current Events, a permanent War History of the great convulsion of our age by the most illustrious witnesses and commentators; illustrations, cartoons, maps, &c.—Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CHEVIOTS.—Open to buy large quantity Stursburg Schell cheviots. Telephone Farragut 9220.

CHINCHILLA.—Will buy for cash lot of navy and other colors. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 114 West 17th.

COATS and SUITS.—Manufacturers and contractors kindly call with Spring samples of ladies' coats and suits on Friday, Oct. 27, from 2 to 4 P. M., Rooms 603-604, 36-40 West 38d St. The consumer ready to place large advance order.

COATS and DRESSES.—Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa, 303 5th Av., open for jobs of coats and serge dresses.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Jobber's placing orders for immediate delivery. 15 East 26th, Room 2,025.

COATS.—Jobber is open for big jobs in coats; any quantity. Apply fifth floor, 1,140 Broadway.

COATS.—Contractor wants work on infants' and children's coats. M 339 Times Downtown.

COATS.—Contractors wanted; will furnish own styles and materials. 12 East 50th St.

COTTON WHIPCORD Wanted—Brown, tan, and gray, in 27 to 36 inch width. Standard Mail Order Co., 423 West 55th St.

COTTON GOODS.—Buy anything you have to close out. Manasse, 54 Eldridge.

DRESSES.—Jobber is looking at silk and serge dresses for Spring for misses and ladies. 129 West 29th, 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on evening dresses; big business. E 3 Times.

FRENCH SERGES wanted; colors, navy, Burgundy, green, brown; not over $1.15. A 164 Times.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash for any quantity of seal plush. Gottlieb & Salkind, 50 East 8th St. Spring 4232.

PLUSHES.—Open for all kinds seal plushes; will pay cash. Gramercy 3016.

SATINS.—Cotton back; all colors; immediate delivery. Raskind & Soloff, 1,150 B'way.

SERGES.—Will exchange navy, botany and Juilliards serges for dark brown. Broder, 28 West 27th.

SERGE.—Open for nigger brown French, Botany, or Juilliards. Simon, 130 West 29th.

SILK.—Lengths of half yard up to 50 yards; any quantity. A 160 Times.

SKIRTS.—Sub-contractors wanted for cheap wash skirts in big quantities. Apply the Albert Skirt Co., 109 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders for Spring cloth skirts. Queen, 149 W. 36th.

VELOURS.—Burgundy or plum, F. & H., for cash. Wersba & Weiner, 113 W. 31st St.

VELOUR.—American 544; will pay cash. Call Rubens, Madison Square 7145.

VELVETEENS.—Twill back, all shades, prompt delivery. Berg & Co., Stuyvesant 1247.

WOOLENS.—Any quantity plain color goods. Far. 9060.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOLIVIA COATS.—In stock, $19.50 up. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 W. 22d.

BROADCLOTH.—Entire stock of broadcloth, velours, gabardines, tricotines, serges, velour checks, &c., to close out. Appenheim-Goldstein-Siegel, 19 West 24th.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., and botanys, for sale; blue, brown, and green. Telephone Madison Square 7704.

BROADCLOTH, white, high grade, also colors, 56 inches for immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 4542.

BROADCLOTH.—Doeskin, castor, beaver, kersey. Childs & Co., 116 East 27th St.

BROADCLOTH.—White; immediate delivery. Rashkind & Soloff, 250 5th Av.

CHARMEUSE, 20 pieces; 40-inch; cheap; also 25 pieces navy F. D. C.; at a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 124 West 26th.

CHARMEUSE and serge dresses to close out at big sacrifice. Smart Set Dress Co., 32 West 31st St.

CHEVIOT COATING.—American Woolen Co., 0-001. Telephone Farragut 3074.

COATS.—Job of 300 coats to close out at a sacrifice, cloths and pile fabrics; this season's models. Harry Greenberg Co., 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Any of your needs in coats can be supplied by Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Bolivias, in all shades, and burgundy velour coats; for immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS, dresses, suits on hand to be closed out; reasonable price. Mdse. Sales Exchange, 25 W. 27th.

COATS.—Big values in better grade plush and broadcloth; fur trimmed. H. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Plush, velour, and mixture; also matelamba; good values. Jos. Korostuff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Prompt deliveries on wool velours, broadcloths, Bolivias. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS. — Esquimette plush coats, fur trimmed; for immediate delivery. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Ladies' and misses'; 100 to close out at a low price. Hiller Bros. & Hiller, 6 West 18th St.

COATS.—Ladies' misses', juniors', and children's caracule coats; ready. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Bolivia coats for immediate delivery in all shades. Stechel & Stufer, 34 E. 29th St.

COATS.—Salt's Esquimette plushes the best; we have them. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—550 ladies' Stony and Starkey's Thibet coats; $3. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—Sport coats in assorted patterns on hand; $2.25. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—Mother's day; 52" long, Esquimette plush coats. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Velour, fur trimmed; $8.75; smart style. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Wool velours and wool plushes to close out, $6.50. J. Sesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS.—Suits, dresses, at sacrifice, for sale; last season's. C 213 Times Annex.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 37th.

COATS.—650 children's, 6-14; 460 infants'; cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

DRESSES.—All wool, French serge and silk Fall models in assorted colors and sizes for immediate delivery. Joseph Rosenberg Co., 141 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Wool Jersey always in stock; latest styles at lowest prices. Sam Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th.

DRESSES.—Job 50 wool Jersey; also 100 serge dresses to close out. Gross & Leibowitz, 124 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Velveteen and silk dresses to sell. 13 West 17th St., sixth floor. Chelsea 7079.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses for immediate delivery. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; immediate delivery. Simpson Bros., 39 West 22d St.

DRESSES and SKIRTS to close out at a sacrifice. Fifth floor, 32 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Job in serge and silk dresses to sacrifice. Sanner Co., 7 West 31st.

DRESS SERGES AND SILK.—Close out job, cheap. Leading Costume & Dress Co., 13 East 16th St.

FASTENERS.—Black and white; size No. 1; $6.75 great gross. Farragut 9308.

FASTENERS.—O black, hulk $7 net cash. A 60 Times.

FEALINE FUR.—Best quality, two, three, and four inches wide, padded and taped, to close out cheap. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th St.

FURS.—Job of red fox sets and scarfs to close out. D. Berger, 19 East 6th St.

PLUSH COATS.—In stock, $12.50 up. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 W. 22d.

SILK PILE GOODS in black; good quality; low price. A 165 Times.

SERGES.—7301; all colors; Immediate delivery; 87½c net cash; 6301, all colors, immediate delivery, 82½c net cash. Goldstein, Spring 6106.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SNAP FASTENERS, Panamas, all sizes. Greeley 2662. 1,828 Broadway. Pons Mfg. Co.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes; carded, bulk; immediate delivery. Herman Straus, 320 5th Av.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobs infants', children's coats, ladies' suits, to close out. Century Co., 146 West 25th St.

SUITS.—500 ladies' and misses', American poplin, to close out cheap. Atlas Cloak Co., 22 East Broadway.

SUITS.—F. & H. broadcloth suits to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS, few hundred, to close out; desirable merchandise. Hollander, 55 East 11th.

SUITS.—Jobs to close; also coats; immediate delivery. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

THROW SCARFS in imitation Hudson seal and black mole. Frankel, 56 West 24th.

VELOUR.—Coatings in burgundy, taupe, brown, green; for delivery. Louis Livingston, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2469-3781.

VELOUR, broadcloth, fancies, metalamb coat in stock, all prices. Lindenmann, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

VELOURS for sale; F. and H. and botany velours, $1.60; also all colors broadcloth, $1.65. Greeley 6213.

VELVETEENS.—Twill backs, 36 and 23 inches, all colors; low prices. Stuyvesant 1031.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Young, aggressive, experienced, both city and road, seeks connection. A 177 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names Tuesday...3¼@3¾

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Still Short on Dyes.

The specifications of the Navy Department for quantities of cloth of various kinds call for the use of indigo and indanthrene dyes. One of the authorities in the piece goods market said yesterday that the department will probably have trouble in getting woolens dyed with indanthrene colors. In the last bids submitted for the Navy, various clauses were inserted by those offering to make the goods, explaining just what could and could not be done in the way of dyeing the cloths up to specifications. A half-way meeting with the Navy Department's needs is again looked for.

Dyes a Factor No Longer.

Piece goods manufacturers are no longer giving the higher prices of dyes as the reason for the extreme high cost of goods. As the situation stands, quite a few coloring stuffs are being sold at lower quotations than formerly and their number will be added to when further supplies are placed on the market. This does not mean that there is not a scarcity in many sorts of dyes, but those mostly wanted are being freely produced. Woolen buyers, however, cannot expect lower prices, sellers contend, even though dyes become plentiful. Other materials used in the manufacture of goods have taken up any advantage that may come from a recession in dye values.

Why Substitutes Are Offered.

A clothier, in defending the course of manufacturers who are trying to keep down the cost of their product through substitution, said that in the long run this should prove the better policy. He pointed out that if the clothing manufacturers bought the same class of fabrics as they have been accustomed to purchase, prices would not only be high, they would be out of sight. With an advancing market, he added, there must be a restricted consumption of goods, and this is just what the manufacturers are trying to avoid as far as possible. It will be the aim of the far-sighted clothier, he said, not to put up prices to levels that will compel many consumers to be slow in purchasing new supplies.

Shoe Dealers Are Doing Well.

Reports from shoe dealers indicate very little reason for complaint concerning the condition of business this season. While here and there complaints are heard that consumers do not realize why the dealers have to charge more for their wares than they did a year ago, for the most part the public is said to be "educated" up to higher prices. Were this a staple shoe season consumers might not take the advances so complacently, but where the element of style enters the average customer is inclined to pay what is asked without much fuss. One effect of the rise has been to force many of the smaller retailers to dress up their stores and themselves to a degree commensurate with the kind of merchandise they are selling and the prices they are getting for it.

Trouble Getting Holiday Goods.

The situation which the retail buyers have to face in purchasing stocks for their holiday business shows no improvement. In such articles as hosiery, which has been quite an important item in the combination sets offered at popular prices, there is a scarcity of merchandise that is making itself uncomfortably felt. Then, too, there is the attitude of manufacturers to contend with. Large orders are in many cases spurned rather than sought these days for the simple reason that the producer does not want to tie himself up when there may be the opportunity to secure better prices by taking the day to day business. Some of the retailers, according to a resident buyer, may find themselves when the Christmas shopping season comes along with only odds and ends of their usual holiday stocks.

Helping Customers to Pay Up.

Writing in the current bulletin of the National Association of Credit Men on how his firm is helping its "slow" customers to become better accounts, a well-known credit grantor says: "Our credit department conducts its own school of education (for customers); and I can say candidly that we have fewer failures than almost any other dry goods house in the country. We take our slow customers one by one and appeal to them through whatever happens to be the easiest approach, keeping their good will and in time bringing them up to a better plane. We have a large number of customers all the time going through this process of strengthening, or rather construction, and as fast as some of them have been started right we take up another one or two and put them through the same course. It is a pleasure to go through the accounts of these concerns as they show a better and better tone month by month."

Raw Cocoa Prices Off Sharply.

After having been dropping slowly for the last several weeks, prices on raw cocoa in this market have been breaking sharply in the last week, and the end is not yet in sight. The weakness is due to the way stocks are piling up here, as a result of an almost total lack of foreign business and a domestic demand that is not up to the usual point for this time of the year. In addition to this are prospects of early shipments of the new crop, with this market about the only one that appears to offer a chance for business. It was said yesterday that prices had been more or less inflated for some time, and that, in spite of the present decline, they are in a number of cases still well above the normal level. These were figures quoted on leading grades: Bahia, 11½@13¼c.; Caracas, 15@16c.; Arriba, 15@16½c.; Grenada, 14¼@14½c.; Sanchez, 11¼@11¾c.; Haiti, 11@11½c., and Maracaibo, 18@19c.

Drug Prices Rising Sharply.

Drug and chemical markets will say today that manufacturers of morphine announced a rise of $1 during the last week, bringing quotations up to $6.50 an ounce for sulphate in bulk. Importers of opium announced an advance of $1 a pound on all descriptions, which brings prices up to the basis of $12.50 a pound for supplies of granular and powdered opium. A decided scarcity of supplies drove up prices on both domestic and Japanese camphor, while refined and crude glycerin moved up sharply as a result of the higher cost of raw materials and increased demands. Acetphenetidin advanced to $41@$43 a pound, against 85 cents a pound prior to the beginning of the war. Newfoundland cod-liver oil went up $7 a barrel, owing to increased freight rates. Antipyrine was about the hardest hit of the materials that showed declines, dropping $2 a pound.

Some Ill in the Good Wind.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good, and by the same token it must be a good wind that blows nobody ill. But, in the opinion of a certain musical instrument dealer in the South, there "ain't no such thing." The dealer in question is a close friend of a textile salesman who travels the South and who is now down that way. Writing to his house a day or two ago, the salesman had this to say about the dealing: "Though cotton is going sky high and everybody down here has plenty of money, my friend Brown of D—— is in the dumps. He used to do quite a fair installment business in pianos in the country districts around his town, but no more. The people are getting so prosperous now that they are buying automobiles and phonographs instead, paying 'cash money' for them. While he gets in on the phonographs, Brown has no 'flivvers' in stock. He is devoting half of his piano salesroom now to 25 and 50 cent dry goods and general merchandise in order to 'make his daily bread.'"

They Can't Keep Out.

No matter how high prices go in the local gray goods market, it begins to look as if buyers just can't stay out. More good trading was done yesterday, with printcloths more favored than the heavier goods. All the 39-inch 80 squares that could be had for 1916 shipment at 10½ cents were taken up, and where sellers are still inclined to quote on them for this year a quarter more is asked. A similar condition prevailed on 38½-inch 64-60s at 8 cents, though in this case some of the mills withdrew quotations entirely for delivery during the remainder of this year. Sales of 39-inch 64-48s were reported through for December delivery at 9¼ cents, while the same price was paid for 38½-inch 60-48s for contracts running well into 1917. Other business was done on the staple numbers, but it was largely without feature. Closing prices follow:

39-inch, 80-60s	10¼@10¾	38½-inch, 64-60s	8c
39-inch, 72-72s	9¼@9¾	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	9¼@9¾	39-inch, 60-52s	7c
39-inch, 56-44s	6¾@7¼	38½-inch, 60-48s	6¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¼@8¾	27-inch, 64-60s	5¼c

* Asked.

TO PROTECT FRENCH BUYERS

Paris Bank Sends Representative to Investigate Exporters.

In the interest largely of French merchants, who have had difficulties with American manufacturers and exporters in getting goods up to sample, La Banque Suisse et Française has sent here a representative who will endeavor to make investigations wherever necessary and to adjust disputes between American and French merchants. The bank's representative is Maurice Trembley, formerly in charge of the New York office of the Swiss Federal Railroad. He arrived in this country a few days ago, and opened offices yesterday at 37 Wall Street.

Albert Rossier, Vice President of La Banque Suisse et Française, is expected to arrive in this country in about ten days, when he will make final arrangements for looking after the interests of the institution's customers.

Mr. Trembley explained yesterday that owing to the war French merchants had been obliged to make larger purchases here than formerly, and from concerns unknown to them. They have found Americans so anxious to make sales that they did not give proper attention to business. He said that complaints against American manufacturers have been frequent, and that many importers in France thought Americans were taking unfair advantage of the war.

Mr. Trembley will investigate complaints and will make inquiries and supply information to French buyers regarding the credit, standing, and reputation of American exporters who solicit business in France.

These complaints are similar to those voiced by the business men of Buenos Aires who made a joint protest to the American Consul General.

La Banque Suisse et Française is a well-known institution in Paris. It has a capital of 40,000,000 francs.

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

7,291,733 Bales Produced Prior to Oct. 18.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25. — Cotton ginned prior to Oct. 18 was 7,291,733 bales, compared with 5,708,730 for 1915, and 7,619,747 for 1914, the Census Bureau announced today. Round bales included were 133,659, and Sea Island 64,981. The number of bales ginned by States and last year's ginning to the same data follow:

States.	1916.	1915.
Alabama	962,916	956,866
Arkansas	699,827	236,423
California	6,852	4,272
Florida	82,845	82,165
Georgia	1,216,752	1,178,045
Louisiana	320,082	223,003
Mississippi	446,171	421,964
North Carolina	253,623	264,035
Oklahoma	480,782	66,255
South Carolina	606,589	581,607
Tennessee	172,216	79,253
Texas	2,845,440	2,001,416
All other States	26,820	16,337

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BUSINESS NOTES.

The Fall, 1917, line of the Beverly Underwear Company, Beverly, N. J., is being shown at the office of Bamberger & McGee, manufacturers' agents, 256 Church Street.

Through inadvertence it was said in yesterday's TIMES that the seventh annual convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association would be held at the Hotel Biltmore on Tuesday, Oct. 31, instead of on Nov. 21. The latter date is the correct one.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Audley Safety Holster Co.—M. A. Walsh $4,037.79

Augshury, W. Reid—T. H. Murphy 4,635.03

Asher, Charles—J. Gibson 1,644.41

Arnow, Henry—S. H. Abelsky 206.13

Alliance Films Corp.—Lubin Mfg. Co. 1,563.17

Baron, Jacob—C. Beck, costs 107.85

Boss, Ludwig & Richard—Bischoff's Banking House 580.26

Balsam, John M. & Mace Mfg. Co., Inc.—Max Kaufman & Co., Inc. 1,863.20

Bracken, Wm. J.—O'Neill Adams Co. 102.45

Betts, Farron S. & James H. Wilcox—N. F. Schaefer 142.50

Barry, Wm. F.—M. A. White 160.91

Brunk, Wilhelmina L. — Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs 121.05

Coffin, Chas. H.—N. S. Stowell 515.91

Cooke, Douglas H.—Irving National Bank N. Y. 3,941.43

Cort, John—M. Britt, et al 150.46

Caven, Robert A.—H. E. Taylor & Co. 201.41

Cioffi, Ralph—E. Liquori 899.03

Cloud, Samuel M.—Beaumers Realty Co. 321.29

Dows, Soda Shop, Inc.—Columbia Ice Cream Co. 385.21

Edelstein, Robert—Broadway Realty Co. 2,258.26

Eadie, Wm. A.—Badt, Badt & Wood—Sayre & Fisher Co. 787.20

Emerson, Emil—Naughton & Co. 205.28

Evans, Wm. M.—Rector, &c. 277.54

Elliott, Chas. R.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y. 165.43

Ebeli, Francisco—F. Ducoudry 568.43

Federal Trust Co.—J. M. Conklin 10,227.97

Glass, Philip & Ike Isler—People, &c. 1,000.00

Gatto Charles, Casualty Co. of America—People, &c. 500.00

Gregory, Albert W.—M. Lederman 155.99

Huffman, Frank—National Accounting Co. 151.12

Hough, Katherine F.—Sake & Co. 501.97

Halpern, Samuel—I. Gerber 904.89

Hill, William G.—Eastern Audit Co., Inc. 178.60

Hamm, Frederick W.—Nason Mfg. Co. 818.17

Same—Same 909.44

Haendal, Frederick J.—J. M. Fuller 217.06

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—S. 5,151.20

I. B. Contracting Corp.—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co. 601.46

Jung, Anton A.—T. R. O'Donohue 1,367.76

Industrial Lake Improvement Co.—G. Silano 228.95

Kahn, Window Shade and Awning Co.—Michael V. Adrich Corp. 264.61

Katz, Isaac—Max Engel Co. 94.47

Kaufman, David—Same 107.30

Lefkowitz, David—Same 107.30

Litvak, Jacob—P. Crown 1,916.40

Lewis, Harry and Philip—I. Eisenstein et al 1,441.19

London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.—M. J. Callahan 1,600.99

May, Theodore M.—H. S. Everett 320.91

McGrane, Thomas J.—A. V. Wittmeyer 167.88

Miller, Mary E.—G. D. Miller et al 5,075.09

McInnis, Thomas D.—James S. Hopkins 188.66

McGregor, Alexander T.—Mark Cross Co. 141.96

Meadows, Thomas C.—Atlas Portland Cement Co. 963.08

Morine, Morris—C. Beck 107.88

Michael, George, and Charles A. Schaefer—J. Polak 184.87

Mulligan, Joseph T.—H. L. Manges 104.57

Middleton, Edward L. and Jane—T. Buckley 595.26

Maurice & Johns, Inc.—Berghoff Brewing Association 1,826.96

McCall, Charles D.—N. De Marco 161.58

Markowitz, Nathan—M. Shorstan 128.62

Marinesoft, Abraham—Milo Realty Co., Inc. 482.30

Ocean Film Corp.—Goes Lithographing Co. 1,184.89

Pfeiffer, Moses—H. Terr 364.61

P. Sullivan Construction Co.—P. Van Machelen 350.00

Rosentover, Charles—Levine Bros., Inc. 228.57

Rice, Clarence B., and Louis R. Hunter—River Bros. Purchasing Co., et al., costs 149.01

Same—People's National Bank of Hackensack, costs 149.00

Rosenthal, Moritz—Musical Courier Co., costs 108.88

Reynolds, Thomas L.—S. Michaels 588.93

Regan, James A.—O. Kirchner 961.60

Ryan, Ellen F.—Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y. 292.41

Richard Apparel Co., Inc.—H. Miller 154.45

Rigby & Speck, Inc.—Columbia Ice Cream Co. 164.43

Roselle, Benjamin—Nassau Electric R. R. Co. 111.02

Sternberg, Abraham, and Henry M.—C. H. Smith 845.13

Sixty-eighth Street Building Corp.—C. T. Willard Co., Inc. 288.75

Silver Dollar Novelty Co.—Ehrlich Holzman, Cohen & Co., Inc. 1,081.92

Salowitz, Abraham—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs 111.78

Stetcher, Marie—E. J. Dwyer 230.59

Shafer, Edward C.—S. Margison 1,278.09

Speir, Jacob, and Habeeb Zind—N. Makarsel 2,078.50

Schientar, Julius—F. W. Dodge Co. 299.01

Smith, Mary—Martel Bros. 102.14

Tweer, Inc.—A. Goldberg 1,856.53

Tweer, Gus W.—William J. Lenup Brewing Co., Inc. 123.05

White, Harrison B.—Udell & Ballou 833.92

Weiss, Jennie—N. Rothstein 102.16

Weiterau, Charles A.—Swest, Orr & Co., Inc. 425.70

Wallace, Franklin R.—B. Altman & Co. 448.01

Walcott, John B.—M. A. Lynch 122.13

In Bronx County.

Abrahams, David—J. Rueth et al $26.62

Emanuel, Joseph—L. Bertcher 78.10

Grittshandler, Helen and Max—P. Wenger 27.72

Hoffman, Max S.—J. Lasser 66.43

Kremer, Theodore H.—A. V. Potenza 197.95

Kamber, Rebecca—N. Y. Telephone Co. 14.15

Kaplah, Philip—M. D. Mirsky 135.97

Kronengold, Adolph—N. Y. Telephone Co. 24.56

Levy, Herman—H. Teadore 25.72

Levy, Hattie—American Homes Co. 190.43

McKenna, James C.—L. Isaac 114.97

Ringel, Joseph—City of N. Y. 11.85

Rosen, Philip—Grand Iron Works, Inc. 1,046.24

Schkurman, Beatrice—M. Jacobson 119.43

Salano, Caterina Di Mattis, and Rocalina Di Mauro, Campania—M. Dunn 3,067.61

White, L. Loyd—Auto Supply Co. 27.98

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Fleischman, Joseph—G. Cooper, April 23, 1914 ..... $892.17

Fromm, Joseph—N. F. Edison Co., Nov. 23, 1911 ..... 114.06

Hughes, James, as surv. partner—A. C. S. Dowd, Dec. 18, 1915 ..... 508.37

Linch, Geo. W.—H. Birdsall et al., March 20, 1912 ..... 172.91

Lyons, Mary—W. Garber, Dec. 24, 1915 ..... 102.17

Millinery Outlet Co., Inc.—Wise & Co., Outfitters, Inc., June 14, 1915 ..... 110.02

Wolff, Shirt Shops, Inc.—Sharman & Co., Oct. 20, 1916 ..... 297.83

Levy, Morris—M. R. Kaplan, Oct. 18, 1916, vacated 319.14

Rich & McLean, Inc.—A. West, Oct. 9, 1916, vacated 189.24

Sarah E., and Arthur J. Clark—People, &c., Oct. 7, 1916, vacated 1,000.00

Crutchley, Wilbur F.—W. J. Salomon, June 27, 1912, canceled 2,462.91

Leonard, Wm. B.—S. Taylor, Jan. 14, 1916, canceled 1,613.47

Same—Sutro Bros. & Co., Jan. 14, 1916, canceled 3,869.80

Prits, Jacob—Ebling Brewing Co., March 24, 1915, released 5,023.15

Improved Garbage & Ash Can Co.—A. Derrick et al., Oct. 14, 1914 ..... 404.40

Model, Morris J., and Leon Jaffe—Star Co., March 29, 1916 ..... 538.81

Levy, Simon J.—City of N. Y., May 12, 1900 ..... 108.48

Greenfeast, David—E. Popper & Co., Inc., Jan. 21, 1916 ..... 121.08

Wilcox, Alice P.—C. H. Upperman, April 20, 1916 ..... 553.07

In Bronx County.

Lundberg, Charles—C. Barber, July 29, 1916 ..... $57.72

Nielson, Hans—C. Barber, July 29, 1916 ..... 57.72

Redstone, Hans C., as gdn.—C. Barber, July 29, 1916 ..... 57.72

Redstone, Hans C.—Same, July 29, 1916 ..... 57.72

Redstone, Hannah—Same, July 29, 1916 ..... 57.72

Truh, Eva—E. Blumberg, Feb. 29, 1916 ..... 57.72

Same—Same, Feb. 29, 1916 ..... 13.72

Same—Same, March 9, 1916 ..... 13.72

Same—H. H. Kahn, Feb. 29, 1916 ..... 13.72

Same—Same, Feb. 29, 1916 ..... 13.72

Same—Same, Feb. 29, 1916 ..... 13.72

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Tally Registers and Capsules Among Articles Passed On.

Tally registers were yesterday held by the Board of General Appraisers not to be included in the category of metal articles "carried on or about the person." The goods were imported by the American Thermo Ware Company, New York, and were assessed at the rate of 60 per cent. Judge Sullivan's decision sustained the claim for entry at 20 per cent. under the provision for manufactures of metal not specially provided for.

The board for the second time had before it the question of the proper classification of so-called Melba sauce. At the hearing in this case, which was in the name of Meyer & Lange, the examiner of the goods at this port and others testified as to the amount of alcohol in the sauce. The examiner said it did not exceed 1 per cent. The board thereupon sustained the claim for 20 per cent. duty, and reversed the Collector in taking 25 per cent. under the provision for "sauces of all kinds, not specially provided for."

Judge Fischer straightened out the dutiable values on several classes of metal capsules shipped to New York firms by the Deventer Capsulefabrik of Deventer, Holland. The articles were described as having wax tops stamped, some of the goods being colored and others not colored. The importers in making entry at the Custom House added materially to make what was deemed foreign market value, but the Appraiser, dissatisfied with these prices, added still further to the prices. In most instances, the General Appraiser approved of

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New York

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Imperial Russian Gov't 5½ Internal Loan of 1916

due February 1, 1926.

Franklin Trust Company of N. Y. receipts.

HOLM & CHAPMAN

Members {New York Stock / New York Cotton} Exchange

71 Broadway, New York City.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Have Another Irregular Day, with Most Issues Declining—New Loan Out.

There were two distinct cross currents in yesterday's stock market. Some of the low priced rails, the sugar issues and a coal stock were strong, but there was a large amount of selling going on simultaneously in other departments, and the market as a whole was reactionary. Steel common, which led the market on the advance last week, was dealt in much less actively and dropped back 117⅞, where it ended the session with a net loss of 1⅛.

The movement in the rails was featured by an advance in Rock Island to 34⅞, at which price it showed a gain of 7⅞. The Street has looked for a settlement of the questions at issue among the several protective committees, making possible united action toward a reorganization without foreclosure, but it was said that yesterday's sudden advance was due more to the technical market situation, forcing short covering. Big Four moved up 2¾, Denver & Rio Grande common 4½, and the preferred 8⅝, Lake Erie & Western up 2¼ and 2½ respectively, Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1 and 3½, and St. Louis & San Francisco 2¾. United States Industrial Alcohol recovered another 7¾ points. American Hide and Leather was again weak, following the publication of the unsatisfactory quarterly report. The common stock declined 1¾ and the preferred 5½.

An incomplete announcement regarding the purpose of the British Government to bring out another collateral loan in this country substantiated the advance information which Wall Street has had. The amount is to be $300,000,000, divided equally between two maturities of three and five years. Financial circles were interested more in the suggestion that with this new loan arranged there may be a partial cessation of gold imports. The British have had two objects in sending the vast quantities of the precious metal that have been received at this and other centres. In the first place the gold supplemented the proceeds of loans and security sales in providing a credit balance against which the Allies have drawn to pay for supplies, and in the second, it served to keep down the interest rates in this market, a consideration of real importance to a nation borrowing here regularly. The advance statement issued yesterday implies that funds have been provided here somewhat ahead of the purchasers' needs, but it is a foregone conclusion that no sooner will the new notes be placed than bankers will begin to discuss the probability of further financing. In absorbing these securities the United States is greatly strengthening its position against the return to more nearly normal conditions of the foreign trade after the war.

The excited movements in the principal commodities—what, cotton, and steel—continue. War's demands must be satisfied regardless of market conditions, but the high level of prices induced by the tremendous export demand is having an unfavorable effect on domestic consumers, many of whom are cutting down their purchases to the bare necessities.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	4½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	3½	6	6	6
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	5	5½	5½	5½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3½	3½	3½	
New York	3½	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	3½	4	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	3	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	4½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal. Rate.
	2½	2½	2½	2½

Time.

60 days.....3 @3¼ | 3 months.....3¼@3½
90 days.....3 @3¼ | 6 months.....3¼@3½
4 months.....3¼@3½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3 @3¼
4 to 6 months.....3½@3¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.75½	4.75¾	4.75½	+00½
Cables	4.76½	4.76¾	4.76½	
France—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84¾	5.84½	+00¼
Cables	5.83½	5.83¾	5.83½	+00¼
Marks—				
Demand	70.18¾	70.12½	70.12½	—06¼
Cables	70.25	70.18¾	70.18¾	—06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
London	4.8665	4.75⅝	4.76¼
Paris	5.1826	5.84½	5.83½
Berlin	95.28	70.12½	70.18¾
Switzerland	5.1826	5.26½	5.25½
Greece	19.295	19.50	19.50
Italy	5.1826	6.55½	6.55
Austria	20.26	11.92	11.97
Russia	51.45	31.10	31.15
Scandinavia	26.73		
Copenhagen		27.15	27.25
Stockholm		28.37½	28.50
Christiania		27.70	27.75
Spain	19.20	20.80	20.85
Holland	40.14	41.08¾	41.12½
China—			
Hongkong		52.60	52.70
Peking		79.00	79.12½
Shanghai		74.50	74.62½
India—		5½	6¼
Bombay	38.44	32.23	32.37½
Calcutta	32.44	32.25	32.37½
Japan—			
Kobe	49.84	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	49.84	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00	50.12½	50.25
South America—			
Buenos Aires	42.44	43.04	43.14
Rio	32.46	23.81	23.91

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69¼	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $623,377,368; balance, $39,836,196; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $3,417,397; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $12,568,761.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 15¾c premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32¾d, unchanged; in New York, 87¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 31¾@34½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,238,055
Same day last year	1,112,336
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	163,469,410
Same period last year	139,768,794
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
90	90½	400	Acme Tea	90¾	90	89¾	89	+ ¼
97	98	100	Acme Tea 1st pf	97¾	97½	97¼	97½	+ ½
15	15½	1,300	Advance Rumely	15	15½	15	15	—1
12	12½	300	Alaska Gold Mines	12¾	12¾	12	12	— ¼
7	7½	600	Alaska Juneau	7	7	7	7	— ¼
25	25½	2,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25¼	26⅜	25	25	...
82¼	82⅝	800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81⅞	82⅝	81⅞	82⅜	+1
81	81½	900	Am. Agricul. Chem	82¼	82½	80½	80⅝	—2¼
43	44½	100	Am. Bank Note	43	43	43	43	—1
103	103¼	8,100	Am. Beet Sugar	102¾	104½	102¼	103¼	+1¼
61½	62	3,000	Am. Can	62⅞	62⅞	61¼	62	— ⅜
113	114	100	Am. Can pf	113¾	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	+ ⅞
67⅜	68¼	4,300	Am. Car & Fdry	68	68¾	67½	67½	— ¾
55½	56	1,800	Am. Cotton Oil	56⅛	57¼	55⅝	55½	—1
16⅜	16⅝	11,000	Am. H. & Leather	17	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	—1⅛
63	63½	6,900	Am. H. & Leath. pf	73	73	68¾	69	—5½
24⅝	25	4,400	Am. Linseed	25	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
57½	58	2,000	Am. Linseed pf	58¼	58¼	57¼	57¼	—1½
80	80¼	4,200	Am. Locomotive	81½	82	80¼	80¼	—1½
10	11½	300	Am. Malt	11	11	10¼	10¼	— ¼
110	110½	7,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	111	111¾	109¾	110¼	— ⅜
117⅞	118	650	Am. Smelt. & R pf	118	118	117¼	117¼	— ⅜
96¼	97	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	96½	96½	96¼	96¼	+ ¼
80½	90¼	700	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	90	90	88¾	88¾	+ ⅛
138	143	100	Am. Snuff	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼	— ¼
62	80¼	900	Am. Steel Fdries	63	68	62¾	62¾	— ¼
121	123	15,800	Am. Sugar Ref	124⅜	125⅜	122¼	122¾	+1¼
133½	153½	800	Am. Tel. & Tel	133¾	133¾	133	133	— ¼
225	226	200	Am. Tobacco	225	225¼	225	225¼	— ⅛
107½	108¾	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	108	108	108	108	— ⅛
52	52½	1,400	Am. Woolen	53	53	52¾	52¾	— ⅜
97¼	98¼	100	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	98	98	— ½
45⅜	45½	12,300	Am. Writing P. pf	45¼	46	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
46¾	47	500	Am. Zinc L. S.	46¾	47	46¼	47	+ ¼
77⅜	77⅝	400	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	78	78	77½	77½	+ ⅛
93¼	94	15,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	94¾	94⅞	93¼	93¾	—1
107½	107⅞	4,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	107½	108	107¼	107⅝	+ ¼
120¼	121	100	Atlantic Coast Line	121	121	121	121	+ ⅛
95	95½	1,200	At., Gulf & W. I	98	96⅞	95	95½	— ¼
67¼	67⅝	300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	67⅝	67⅝	67½	67½	— ¼
84	84½	3,200	Baldwin Loco	85	85	82¾	82¾	— ¼
88	88¼	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	88½	88½	88	88¼	— ⅛
75½	76	100	Baltimore & O. pf	76	76	76	76	+ ⅛
158	160	100	Barrett Co	158¾	158¾	158¾	158¾	+ ⅝
1¾	2	2,100	Batopilas Mining	2	2	1¾	1¾	— ¼
600	612	839	Bethlehem Steel	620	625	615	615	—1
150	160	500	Bethlehem Steel pf	158	158	155	+188¾	
83⅞	84⅜	600	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84	84	83¾	83⅞	— ⅛
64	64½	1,900	Butte & Superior	64⅛	65	64¼	64¼	— ⅜
23½	24	1,300	California Petrol	24	24⅛	23½	23⅝	+ ⅜
51	51⅜	400	California Pet. pf	52¼	52½	51¼	51⅜	+ ⅛
175¾	176	1,300	Canadian Pacific	175⅝	176⅜	175¼	176¼	+ ⅛
93	93¼	27,300	Central Leather Co	94¼	94⅞	93	93¼	—1½
116	118	400	Central Leather pf	115¼	116¼	115¼	116	+1
105	106	200	Chandler Motor	106	106	106	106	...
68⅝	68¾	9,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	69¼	69½	68¼	68⅝	— ⅞
13	14	1,000	Chicago & Alton	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	+ ½
13¼	14	400	Chi. Great Western	13⅜	14	13⅜	14	— ⅛
41¼	41½	3,200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	40¾	41¼	40¾	41½	+1½
94½	95	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95	95¾	94¼	94¾	...
126½	127¼	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	126¼	127	126¼	127	...
34¾	34⅞	228,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	28	34⅞	28	34⅞	+7¾
23	23½	3,100	Chile Copper	23⅜	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
58	58¼	13,600	Chino Copper	58⅝	59⅜	58¼	58¼	— ⅛
60	62	2,700	Clev., C., C. & St.L	56⅞	62½	56¾	60	+2¾
84½	84⅝	600	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	84½	84¼	84¼	84½	— ⅛
53½	53¾	2,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	54¼	54⅝	53¾	53¾	—1⅛
34	34½	400	Col. & Southern	34¼	34¾	34	34	+1
36⅜	36⅝	2,700	Columbia Gas & El	36¾	36⅞	36¼	36⅜	— ⅝
46½	48¾	700	Comput. Tab. Rec	48¼	48¼	47¼	47¾	— ⅜
139¾	140	800	Consol. Gas, N. Y	139¼	140	139¼	140	+ ¼
122½	123¼	6,600	Consol. Gas, Balt	121¾	123¼	121¾	122¾	+1⅛
		300	Con. Gas, Balt. rgts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ¼
101¼	1⅜	200	Continental Can	102	102	102	102	— ⅛
17½	17⅝	3,700	Corn Products Ref	17⅜	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
91½	92⅜	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91½	91⅝	90¾	91¼	— ⅛
86⅞	87¼	13,400	Crucible Steel	88¾	89¼	86	86¾	—2¼
121¼	121	400	Crucible Steel pf	121¼	121½	121¼	121¼	— ½
71¼	71½	43,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	70¾	72⅝	70¾	71½	+1½
97⅜	98	3,400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	97½	98	97½	97½	...
222	230	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	230	230	222	222	—11¾
95	97	400	Deere & Co. pf	96½	96¾	96	96	...
22⅜	23	6,040	Den. & Rio Grande	19½	23½	19¾	23	+4
51	51¼	45,600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	47½	52¼	47½	51¾	+4½
46¾	46¾	6,200	Distillers' Secur	46	47	45¾	46¾	+1½
80	87	100	Driggs-Seabury	85	85	85	85	—2
38⅜	38¼	4,000	Erie	38⅜	39⅜	38¼	38¼	— ¼
53	53¼	900	Erie 1st pf	53½	53½	53	53	— ½
19	21	200	Federal Min. & S	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅝
48	48¼	900	Gaston Wms & W	48¼	48¼	47½	48⅜	— ⅝
320	330	340	General Chemical	330	330	325	325	-10
183¼	184	6,700	General Electric	183½	185⅞	183¼	183¼	...
835	875	300	General Motors	835	850	835	835	...
125¼	126	700	General Motors pf	126¼	126½	126	126	— ½
72¾	74	6,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72¾	75	72¾	73½	...
113	114½	200	Goodrich pf	114	114¼	114	114½	...
118½	119	800	Great Northern pf	119¼	119¼	118½	118½	— ¼
43¼	43¼	1,200	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	43¼	43⅜	43	43⅛	— ⅜
51	51⅜	700	Greene-Cananea	51¾	52	51½	52	+ ⅛
95	97	900	Gulf States Steel	95¾	98	95½	95½	+ ¼
95	97	100	Gulf States S 2d pf	95¼	95¼	95½	95½	+ ¼
108½	109	200	Illinois Central	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¾	...
65	65¾	7,200	Inspiration Copper	65¾	66	63	65	— ½
17¼	17¾	3,600	Interboro Consol	17¼	17⅝	17	17¾	— ⅛
73½	74	1,400	Interboro Con. pf	74½	74½	73½	73⅞	— ⅛
13½	18¾	100	Int. Agricultural	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
48	50	800	Int. Agricultural pf	50¼	50⅝	48	49	—1¼
116¾	119	400	Int. Harvester, N.J	116	116½	116	116¾	—1½
40	40¼	5,000	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	40⅝	41	39¾	40	— ⅛
114⅜	115	21,000	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr	115¼	116	114⅜	114⅞	— ⅛
5	5¼	12,400	Int. Nickel	50¼	50¼	50	50¼	— ⅛
106¾	106¾	100	Int. Nickel pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅜
49	49½	22,200	Int. Paper	48⅝	50⅝	48¾	48¾	— ⅜
102½	103	3,100	Int. Paper pf	102½	103	101	101⅝	—1
88	90	100	Jewel Tea	89	89	89	89	—1
110	111	200	Jewel Tea pf	110	110	110	110	— ½
77	77	600	Kan.C.,Ft.S.& M.pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ⅛
26⅞	27¾	2,100	Kansas City South	26⅞	27¾	26¾	27¾	+ ⅞
77½	78	300	Kelly Spring Tire	78	78	77½	77½	+ ⅛
4¾	6	800	Keokuk & Des M	4½	5	4½	5	— ⅛
52¾	53½	5,475	Kennecott Copper	53⅞	53½	52	53⅜	— ¼
20	20		Kings Co. E.L. & P.	130	130	130	130	...
86¾	87	3,900	Lackawanna Steel	87	87½	86¾	87	+ ⅜
23⅝	24⅛	3,500	Lake Erie & West	23⅝	24⅛	23½	24⅛	+2¼
46½	47	1,900	Lake Erie & W. pf	46½	49	46½	49	+2½
39	40	6,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	40¼	41	39	40	+1
83½	84	3,000	Lehigh Valley	84¼	84¾	83½	83½	— ¾
33	35	100	Long Island	33	33	33	33	—1
24	26	500	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	25½	26	25	25	—1½
136	137¼	400	Louis. & Nash	137	137	136	136	—1½
66⅛	67	100	Mackay Cos. pf	66	66	66	66	— ¾
88¼	89	1,100	Maxwell Motors	89¼	89½	88¼	88¼	— ¾
86⅝	87	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	87	87	87	87	...
54¼	55¾	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	53½	55½	55½	55½	...
66¾	67	200	May Dept. Stores	67	67	67	67	...
110¼	110⅝	19,800	Mexican Petroleum	113	113	110¼	110¼	—2½
98	98	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	98	98	96	98	+2
39	39¾	2,500	Miami Copper	39¾	39¾	39	39¼	— ½
32¼	33¾	7,600	Minn. & St. L. new	32¼	33⅞	32¼	33¼	+1½
124⅞	125	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	124⅞	126¾	124⅞	125¾	+1⅝
96	96	100	Do. odd lot	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	...
7	7¼	10,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	7¼	6	7¼	+1
19	19½	3,000	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15½	19	15½	19	+3½
7¾	8	2,500	Missouri Pacific	7¾	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
7¾	8	7,000	Mo. Pacific t r	7¾	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
24¾	25	7,000	Mo. Pacific w i	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
57	57½	1,800	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	57¾	57¾	57	57½	+ ¼
96¾	98	900	Montana Power	97½	97½	97½	97½	+1½
127	128	200	Mt. Biscuit Co	127	127	127	127	...
27¾	29	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	27	27	27	27	—2
68½	69¼	1,100	Nat. Lead Co	69	69¼	68¾	68¾	— ⅛
112½	113½	200	Nat. Lead Co. pf	113½	113½	113	113	—1¾
22¼	22¾	2,900	Nevada Con. Cop	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
158	158¾	800	N. Y. Air Brake	157¾	158¾	157¾	158	+1
103	103½	3,100	N. Y. Central	103¼	103¾	103	103	— ⅛
60	60¾	400	N. Y., N. H. & H	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	...
27½	27¾	400	N. Y. Ont. & West	27½	27¾	27½	27½	...
25	31	100	Norfolk Southern	25	25	25	25	+1
141½	142¼	2,800	Norfolk & Western	143	143	141¾	141¾	— ⅜
69	72	100	North American	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
112	112¾	1,100	Northern Pacific	112¾	112½	112	112	— ⅛
84¼	84½	900	Ohio Cities Gas	84¾	84¾	84¼	84½	— ⅛
6¼	6½	100	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
91½	93	200	Owens Bottle Mach	92¾	92¾	92	92	—1½
25	26	200	Pacific Mail	25	25½	25	25½	...
37½	38¼	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	38¼	38¼	38	38	— ¼
58	58½	1,000	Penn. R. R	58	58½	58	58	...
111¼	111¾	600	People's Gas, Chi	111¼	111¾	111	111	— ½
14¾	15	600	Peoria & Eastern	14¾	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
40½	40¾	400	Philadelphia Co	40½	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
39	39	200	Pittsburgh Coal	39	39	39	39	+1½
37	39¾	14,100	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep	37	39¾	37	39¼	+2¼
108¾	109	1,000	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of dep	108¾	109¾	108¾	109¼	+ ½
73	73¾	9,700	Pressed Steel Car	73	73¾	71	71¾	—1¾
105	107	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	105	105	105	105	...
130	132	100	Public Service N. J	130¾	132	130¾	132	+ ½
170	172	100	Pullman Co	170½	170½	170½	170½	+ ½
52¾	58	1,600	Railway Steel Sp	53⅞	53⅞	52¼	52¾	—1
100¾	101½	200	Railway Steel S. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
100¾	101½	3,100	Ray Con. Copper	25⅞	25⅞	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
108¾	108⅝	12,600	Reading	110	110	108¾	108⅝	—1⅛
77	78	22,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	77	79¾	77	78	— ½
20	22¼	15,300	Rep. Iron & S. F. w i	20	22¼	20	22¼	—2¾
79¾	80	100	Saxon Motor	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ¼
22¼	23	500	St. Louis Southw	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ¼
46	47½	200	St. L. Southw. pf	47	47½	47	47½	+1½
16¾	18	500	Seaboard Air Line	16¾	17	16¾	17	+ ½
38	39	100	Seab. Air Line pf	38	38	38	38	...
218¼	223	1,600	Sears, Roeb. & Co	218¼	223¼	218¼	223¼	+6¼
29	29	200	Shattuck-Arizona	29	29	29	28¾	— ¼
61	61	700	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	61	61	61	61	—2
101¼	101¾	5,300	Southern Pacific	101¼	101¾	101	101¼	...
222	225	300	So. Porto Rico Sug	222	225	216	216	—9
117½	118	100	So. P. R. Sugar pf	117½	118	117½	117½	+2½
29	29	4,100	Southern Railway	29	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
67¾	68¼	400	Southern Ry. pf	67¾	68¼	67½	67½	—1¼
106	107¾	550	Standard Milling	106	107¾	106	106	...
133¾	134¾	8,100	Studebaker Co	133¾	134¾	132½	133	...
68	68	200	Stutz Motor	68	68	67	67	—1½
23	23	1,000	Tennessee Copper	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
231	231	2,000	Texas Co	231	231	228	228½	—2½
12½	14¼	4,000	Texas & Pacific	12½	14¼	12½	14	+1⅝
53	53¾	1,400	Third Avenue	53	53¾	53	53½	+ ⅞
53¾	53¾	2,600	Tobacco Products	53¾	53¾	53	53	— ⅞
105	105	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	105	105	105	105	...
7	7	100	Tol., St. L. & West	7	7	7	7	—3
6¼	6½	100	T., St. L. & W. t r	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
96½	96¾	100	Twin City R. T	96½	96¾	96½	96¾	— ⅛
16¼	16¾	4,300	Union R. & P. Co	16¼	16¾	15	15¾	— ⅞
102¾	102¾	1,200	Un.B. & P. Co. new	102¾	102¾	101½	102	...
74¼	74¾	300	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	74¼	74¾	74	74	— ¼
152	152½	21,000	Union Pacific	152	152½	151	151	—1½
101¼	101¾	980	United Cigar Stores	101¾	101¾	101	101	—1½
163	163	1,100	United Fruit Co	163	163	161¼	161¼	—1¼
9	9	100	United Rys. Invest	9	9	9	9

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Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100
2s, c, 1930	99½	
2s, r, 1918-1008	101¼	
2s, c, 1918-1008	..	
3s, 1946	101½	102
4s, r, 1925	110	110¾
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¼	100
Pan 3s, r, 1961	122	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	122	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Ad Rumely pf.	32	38
Am Ag Ch pf.	100	101¼
Am Beet Sug pf.	89¼	100¾
Am B S & F pf	106½	108
Am Cot O pf.	..	199
Am C & F pf.	117	119¼
Am Coal	35½	..
Am Cot O pf.	106	102
Am Exp	181	185
Am I Sec	28½	28¾
Am Lo pf	106	107
Am M pf	47	49½
Am Sn pf	109	110
Am Sug R pf.	120	125
A T & C	62	65
Ann Arbor	30	50
Do pf	3	65
Assets R	8	8¾
Assoc Oil	47¼	47½
A, T & S F pf.	100¾	100¾
Bald L pf	106	108
Barrett Co. pf.	117¼	121
Booth Fish	50	4
B Un Gr	132	136
Brown Sh.	69	71½
Do pf. ex div	98½	100
Brun Ter.	8½	9
B, R & P	96	100
Do pf.	115	120
Burns Bros	79	80
Bush Ter.	111	113
But'k Co.	28	29½
Can Sc.	57½	59
Case (J I) pf.	98¼	87½
C R I & P pf.	100	101¼
C J.	300	350
C & S A Tel	143	145
C & A pf	20	24
C & N W	125	130
C G W	170	175
Chi, St P, M & Om	118	120
Do pf	133	140
Cleve & P	53	..
Chesb Peake	69¾	70¾
Do pf	109	111
C & S 1st pf	61	62
Do 2d pf	47	50
Com Cr pf	113	115
Const Inc	35	60
Crex Carp	45	60
C-Am Sug pf	109	112
D P & L pf	97	98
Del & H	151¼	153¼
D, L & W	235	236
Det Ed	141½	150
Det U R	114	120
Dia Match	118	122
Dome Min	24	34½
D, S S & A pf.	4	6
Do pf	11¼	12½
Elec S	83½	89¾
Erie & P pf	..	70
Erie 2d pf	44½	48
F M & S pf	40	42
Gen C pf	115	117
Granby C	90	91
Gulf S S 1st pf	99	101
Hack Wat	25	35
Helms (G W) Co	181	195
Do pf	117	124
Homestake	133½	135
I H, N J pf	117½	..
Int H Cor	78¾	81
Do pf	109	..
Iowa Cent	4¾	6
Do pf	7	..
K C, Ft S & M pf ctfs	..	77
Kan C So pf.	59¾	60½
Kayser (J) & Co	95	98
Do 1st pf	114	118
Kelly S T pf.	98	100
K & D M pf.	35	..
Laci Gas	108	109
Ligg & M	290	300
Do pf	122¼	124
L-W R 1st pf	86	90
Do 2d pf	60	70
Lorill'd Co	222½	230
Do pf	118	121¾
M'kay Com	85	85½
Man S'ch	1½	3½
Man Elev	130	133
M Dep Sts pf.	105	106
Mich Cent	125	135
M, St P & S S M pf	124	136½
Do 1 l	72½	78
Mon P pf	117	..
N Wd pf	113¾	..
Mor & Ess	..	80
N C & St L	135	140
Nat B pf	126½	130
N C & S	84	84½
Do pf	30	35
Nat En pf	95	96
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	23	..
Do 2d pf	6	7
N Y, C & St L	34	38
Do 1st pf	70	80
Do 2d pf	58	66
N Y Dock	12½	14½
Do pf	30	35
N Y, L & W pf	86	90
N W Tel	52¾	60
Owens B M pf	110	..
Pabst B pf	87	90
Pac Coast	55	60
Do 1st pf	70	90
Do 2d pf	70	80
P C & Tel pf	96	97
Pett-Mull	..	50
Do 1st pf	..	90
P, C, C & St L	81	82
Do pf	..	93
Pitts G pf	110	120
P, Ft W & C	152	..
Pitts S pf	104½	106
Quicksilver	2½	3
Do pf	3½	3¾
Rdg 1st pf	43½	44½
Do 2d pf	46	47
Rep I & S pf	112¾	113
Ruti'd pf	27½	..
Sears-R pf	125½	126¾
S-S S & I pf	97	99
St'd M pf	94	95
Studeb Co. pf	111	113
Tenn C I	125	135
Und Typo	105	110
Do pf	114½	..
Un P pf	82¾	83
Un Cig M	47	50
Do pf	106½	109
Un Cig Stores pf	115	119
U S Exp	29	31
U S R & Imp	51	38
Do pf	2	2½
Va-Car Ch pf	111	112
W Md pf	50	54
W E & M 1st pf	73	75
Weym-Bru	310	..
Do pf	115½	124
Wis Cent	50	51
W'w'th (F W) pf	124	..
Wor Pump pf, A	95	100
Do pf, B	58½	60

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Ahmeek	104	104	104	104
40	Alaska Gold	12	12	12	12
200	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
215	Allouez	69¾	69¾	68½	68½
550	Am. Zinc	46½	47	46½	46¾
220	Am. Zinc pf	77¼	77¼	76½	77
645	Ariz. Commer.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾
550	Butte-Balak	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
10	Butte & Sup	64½	64½	64½	64¾
1,971	Cal. & Ariz	78	78¾	78	78¾
2	Cal. & Hecla	571	571	571	571
10	Centennial	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½
518	Chino	59	59¼	58¾	59½
830	Copper Range	70¾	71	70	70¾
685	East Butte	16¾	16¾	16	16
140	Franklin	9	9	9	9
5	Hancock	14	14	14	14
80	Indiana	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
580	Island Creek	49	50	49	50
75	Isle Royale	33½	33¾	33	33
50	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
45	Keweenaw	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
20	Lake	14	14	14	14
115	La Salle	4½	4½	4¼	4¼
250	Mason Valley	5	5	5	5
290	Mass. Con	16¾	16¾	16½	16½
50	Mayflower	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
125	Michigan	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Mohawk	94½	94½	94½	94½
10	Nevada Con	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
90	New Arcadian	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
320	New Idria	14	14	13½	13½
105	Niplssing	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
415	North Butte	20¾	21	20¾	20¾
85	Old Dominion	70	70	69¾	69¾
10	Osceola	90	90	90	90
285	Pond Creek	16¾	16¾	16	16¼
5	Quincy	91	91	91	91
100	Santa Fe	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
30	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
90	South Lake	6	6	6	6
10	St. Mary's	88½	88½	88½	88½
330	Sup. & Bos	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Superior Cop	16	16	16	16
125	Tamarack	46½	46¾	45	45
5	Trinity	7	7	6¾	7
50	Tuolumne	70c	70c	70c	70c
55	U. S. Smelting	72½	72½	72½	72½
44	U. S. Sm. pf	51¾	51½	51	51
465	Utah Apex	4	4	3¾	4
91	Utah Cons	15	15	14¾	14¾
200	Utah Copper	100¼	100¼	100	100
9,630	Utah Metal	7¾	7¾	7	7
50	Victoria	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
310	Winona	5	5¼	5	5
5	Wolverine	49½	49½	44½	44½
100	Wyandot	1¾	1¾	1½	1¾

RAILROADS.

25	Bos. & Alb	180	180	180	180
55	Boston Elev	82½	83	82¼	83
50	Bos. & Lowell	125	125	125	125
3	Bos. & Maine	45	45	45	45
2	Bos. & M. pf	56	56	56	56
285	Bos. & Worc	4½	4½	4½	4¾
14	C, C & St L	150	150	150	150
10	Fitchburg pf	76½	76½	76	76
25	Maine Central	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
710	Mass. Electric	5	5	4¾	4¾
20	Mass. Elec. pf	33¾	33¾	33	33
47	N.Y., N.H. & H	60½	60¾	59¾	59¾
15	Nor. & Worc	145	145	145	145
50	Rutland pf	28	28	28	28
10	Union Pacific	151¾	151¾	151¾	151¾
7	Ver. & Mass	111	111	111	111
51	West End	58½	59	58½	59

MISCELLANEOUS.

11	Am.Agr.Chem.	82	83	82	83
197	Am.Ag.Che. pf	101½	101¾	100¾	101¾
10	Am. Pneu. Ser.	1½	1½	1½	1½
20	Am. Pneu. Ser. pf.	11	11	11	11
616	Am. Sugar	124½	125¼	123	123
120	Am. Sugar pf	123½	124	123¼	124
150	Am. Woolen pf	98½	98½	98	98
10	Amoskeag	73½	73½	73½	73½
12	Amoskeag pf	98	98	98	98
930	A. G. & W. I	96½	96	95	95
50	Cuban Cement	23	23	23	23
12	Edison	234½	234½	234½	234½
98	Gen. Electric	184	185	184	185
451	Mass. Gas	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
90	Mass. Gas pf	83	83	83	83
1,470	Nova Sco. Stl	139	142½	139	141
251	N. E. Tele	129¾	129¾	129¼	129¾
165	Nipe Bay	152	153	152	153
1,210	Pupsta Allegre Sugar	55½	57	56¼	56¾
18	Pullman	170	170	170	170
5	Reece B'hole	15	15	15	15
20	Reece Folding	4	4	4	4
133	Swift	151	152¼	151	152¼
540	Swift, do rts	14	14	13¾	14
10	Torrington pf	32	32	32	32
260	United Fruit	163	163	161¾	162½
570	United Shoe	57¼	57¾	57¼	57¼
250	Uni. Shoe pf	30¾	30¾	30	30
3,245	Ventura Oil	9¾	10	9¾	10
20	West. Union	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼

BONDS.

$4,000	Am.Ag. Chem. 5s, 1928	103½	103½	103½	103½
4,000	Am. T. & T. Col. 5s	92¾	93¼	92¾	92¾
6,000	A.G. & W.I.5s	84¾	84¾	84¼	84½
5,000	C. J.& S. Y. 5s	101¼	101¾	101¼	101½
15,000	Mass. Gas 4½s 1929	98	98¼	98	98¼
5,000	Pond Creek 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Swift 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
14,000	West. Tel. 5s	102	102¼	102	102¼

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Arun. S. & G	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
25	Ala. Co. 2d pf	40	40	40	40
162	Balt. Tube	126	127	126	126½
10	Balt. Tube pf	106½	106½	106½	106½
47	Balt. Elec. pf	46¾	47	46¾	47
20	Con. Coal	99	99	99	99
1,739	Con. Power	121½	123	121½	122½
610	Con. Pow. rts	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Chalm. Oil pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Comas	5	5	5	5
20	Chalmers Oil	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
70	Com'l C. pr. B	26½	26½	26½	26½
25	Com. Pow. pf	120½	120½	120¼	120½
3,270	Cos. Refining	18¾	17	16¾	18¾
39,448	Cos. Ref. rts	½	½	½	½
505	Cos. G. & E	12¾	12¾	12	13
1,145	Cos. G. & E. pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
275	Davidson Chem	44½	45¼	44½	45
635	Houston Oil	20	20	19¾	19¾
85	Hous. Oil pf	63¼	63¼	62¾	62¾
5	Monon.V.Tr.pf	75	75	75	75
62	Mt. Ver. Mills	14	14	14	14
10	Mt. V. M. pf	60½	60½	60½	60¾
90	Penn. W. & P	78½	79¼	78½	79¼
200	South. O. & T	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
232	U.S.Fidel.&G	27	27¼	27	27¾
50	Un. Ry. & El	28¼	28¼	28½	28¼
100	Wash. R. & G	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
430	Poole Eng'r'g	110	110	110	110

BONDS.

$100	Ala. Co. gn. 6s	75	75	75	75
2,000	City Bal.4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
5,000	Con. Coal 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
2,500	Con. P., n.,w.	102¾	103	102¾	103
25,000	Con. C. ref. 5s	93	93	93	93
1,000	Caro. Cent. 4s	88	88	88	88
6,000	Elk. Corpn. 6s	97¼	97½	97¼	97¾
3,000	Gt. Car.&C.5s	102¼	102½	102¼	102¾
900	Hous.O.&W.cf	85¾	86	85½	86
31,000	Kirby Lum. 6s	99	99¼	99	99¼
5,000	Md. Dredg. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	Mon.Val.Tr.5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
2,000	Md. Elec. 5s	100	100	100	100
10,000	Md. V. notes	100½	100½	100¼	100½
5,000	U.Ry.&E.in.4s	63	65	64¾	64¾
35,000	U.Ry.&El.5s	86¼	88¼	86	88
2,000	U.Ry.&E.notes	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
165	Am. Radiator	406	406	405	406
170	Am. Shipbldg	59	59½	59	59½
125	Booth Fisheries	69	69¾	68½	69¾
200	Booth Fish. pf	87	87½	87	87½
60	Chicago City & Conn. Ry	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Chicago City & Conn. Ry. pf	33	33	32¼	32½
70	Chi. Pneu. T	73	73	72½	72½
25	Chi. Ry., Ser. 1	73	73	73	73
75	Chi. Ry., Ser. 2	22	22	22	22
50	Chi. Ry., Ser. 3	32	32	32	32
10	Edison	144	144	144	144
50	Dia. Match	119	119	119	119
10	H. S. & M. pf	118	118	118	118
100	Hartman	73½	73½	73½	73½
200	Lindsay Light	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½
30	Mont. Ward pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
80	Nat. Carbon	255	258	255	257½
50	N. Carbon pf	126	126	126	126
15	Presto Light	115½	115½	115½	115½
25	People's Gas	111¾	111¾	111	111
55	Public Service	114½	114½	114¼	114½
100	Quaker Oats	118	118	118	118
1,497	Sears-Roebuck	218	224½	218	222
5	Sears-R. pf	127	127	125	125
20	Swansboro	46	47	46	47
1,479	Stew.-Warner	112	112	110¾	111
780	Swift	151	152¼	150¾	152
537	Swift rights	15	15	13¾	13¾
28	Union Carbide	165	165	165	166
25	Un. Biscuit pf	2¾	3¼	2¾	2¾
25	Un. Paperboard	74	74	74	74
1,317	Un. Paperb. pf	31	32	31	31
53	Deere pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼

BONDS.

$3,000	Armour 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
6,000	City Ry. 5s, A	99¾	99¾	99	99
2,000	City Ry. inc. 4s	41	41	41	41
7,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
5,000	Edison 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
1,000	Electric 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000	Swift 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
31,000	Wilson 6s	103	103	102¾	102¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Alliance Insur.	20½	20½	20½	20¼
15	Atmos. El. pf	120½	120½	120½	120½
12	Amer. Rys. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
80	Buff. & Susq. tr. ctfs	61¾	62	61¾	62
15	Buff. & Sus. pf	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
40	Brill	35	35	35	35
331	Cambria Steel	130	136	126	135
108	Elec. Stor. Bat	68¾	69	68¾	69
850	L. Snp. Corp.	14¾	14¾	14	14
20	Lehigh Nav.	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¼
10	Penn. Salt Mfg	96¾	96¾	96½	96½
1,515	Phila. Electric	28¾	29¾	28¾	29¾
600	Phila. Rap. Tr. tr ctfs	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
175	Ton. Belmont	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
210	Ton. Mining	5	5	5	5
117	Union Traction	45½	45¾	45¼	45¼
631	United G. Imp	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼
10	W. Jer. & Sea.	50	50	50	50
75	York Rys.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Baldw.Loc.1 5s	105	105	105	105
1,000	Edison El. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
3,000	L. Val. gen. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
4,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	86	86¼	86	86¼
1,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
2,000	Read'g gen. 4s	98	98	98	98
5,000	Read'g Imp. 4s	98¾	99¼	98¾	98¾
10,000	U. Rys. Inv. 5s	72	72	72	72
1,000	Welsb'h Co. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	York Rys. 1 5s	98	98	98	98

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
105	Am. W. G. M	62¼	62½	62	62¼
235	Am. W. Glass Mch. pf	120½	129¼	128½	129
25	Colum. Gas	37	37	37	37
18,700	Cable Consol	8	8	8	8
100	Ind. B'wg	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
25	Inde. B'wg	22½	22½	22½	22½
110	Lone Star Gas	91	91	91	91
30	Lab. I. & S	75½	75½	75½	75½
140	Nat. Fireproof	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	Nat. Fire., pf	17	17	17	17
140	Ohio Fuel Sup.	49½	49½	49½	49½
10	Pitts. B'wg	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
50	Pitt. Coal, pf	110	110	110	110
20	Pitt. P. G	128	128	126	128
2,010	Pure Oil	21¼	21½	20¾	21
170	Pitt. Oil & Gas	11¾	11¾	11	11¼
12,650	Pitt. Con. Mill	10	11	10	10
400	Pitts. Idaho	115	115	115	115
25	Riverside Oil	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
1,200	Ross Mining	30	30	28	28
1,800	San Toy	17	17	17	17
135	U. S. Glass	40¾	41	40¼	40¼
505	West. Air B	156	156	156	156
920	West. Elec	63¾	65	63¾	64
225	W., P. T. & W. P	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾

BONDS.

$6,000	Pitt. C. deb 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1	1½	Humboldt	3¾	4¼
Am. Oil	.23	.24	Iron Blos	1¼	1¾
Begole	1½	2	Iron Cap	3¾	4
Bay St. G	.18	.19	Iron C. pf	5½	6
Bingham	9¾	10	Jerome V	1¾	2
Bohemia	1½	1⅝	La Rose	.62	.68
Boston C	.70	.75	Majestic	.52	.55
Beaton Ely	.70	.80	McK.-Dar	.35	.38
Bos. & M	.80	.81	Mex. Met	.42	.44
Bos. Aria	2¼	2½	Mohave T	8¼	8¾
Butte & L	.58	.61	N. L. & Z	.56	.58
Butte & D	.90	1	New Baltic	2¼	2⅝
Cal. Corbin	2	3	N. Cornelia	17	17½
Calaveras	5	6	Nevada D	1⅜	1¾
Champ. C	.12	.13	N. U. Bin	1	1¼
Chief Con	2	2¼	Nixon	.20	.23
Con. Cop	2¼	2⅜	Oneco	.80	.90
Con. Ariz	1¼	2¼	Onondaga	.80	1
Crown Res	.48	.50	Ohio Cop	.12	.18
Cortez	.35	.45	Pilot Butte	.08	.10
Davis-Daly	2¼	3%	Ray Her	3¼	3¾
Earle	.38	.42	Rilla	.10	.12
Eagle & B	1½	1¾	*SWMiami	8¼	8¾
First N. C	4¼	4¾	†SWMiami	.8	8½
Fortuna	.13	.18	Truro	2¼	2¾
Gold Lake	.14	.16	U. V. Ext	87½	88
Houghton	1¼	1⅝	Yukon G	2½	2¾
Homa Oil	.82	.86			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	41.50	41.75	41.00	41.60
Lead	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.10
Spelter	10.30		10.30	
Antimony	13.00	13.50	13.00	13.50
Quicksilver	*80.00		80.00	
Aluminium	*64.00	66.00	*64.00	66.00
Iron, No.2X f'dy	20.50	21.00	20.50	21.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 25¾@26c. London quotations (1917) delivery, 24@25½c.

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	124	0	0	124	0	0
Copper, futures	119	0	0	120	0	0
Tin, spot	181	5	0	179	15	0
Tin, futures	182	15	0	181	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

Fourth quarter, first quarter (1917) delivery.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Cash Position, Oct. 21, 1916.

CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Cash Action.			
Outstanding Oct '14	$22,501,500.00	$70,561,955.21	$3,689,400.00
Net increase	2,499,500.00	*8,500.00	
Outstanding Oct. 21	$25,001,000.00	$70,553,455.21	$3,689,400.00
Cash balance		7,000,227.16	
Net obligation		$63,553,228.05	

*Indicates decrease.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
55	Adiro'k El. pf.	81	80¾	80	82
75	Am. L. & T.	388½	387	384	388
40	Am. W. W. & E. pf.	65½	62¼	62¼

INITIAL OFFERING

SPICER MANUFACTURING CORP.

COMMON STOCK

According to the auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., the profits of the Spicer Mfg. Co. for the year ending December 31st, 1915 amounted to $679,087.13

and for the first nine months of the current fiscal year to..... $700,826.42

It is officially estimated that profits for the full year ending December 31st, 1916 will be..... $1,000,000.00

equivalent to 16.8% on $5,000,000 common stock at par ($100 per share) or 35.7% on the subscription price of

$47 PER SHARE

at which price we are taking subscriptions for a limited number of shares, subject to allotment.

ROBERT C. MAYER & CO.

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North American Pulp & Paper

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Bought—Sold—Quoted

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25 American Hawaiian S. S.
50 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
25 Freeport Texas Stock & Rights
100 Great Northern Paper
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
50 Kentucky Solvay Coke
300 New York Shipbuilding
75 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com.
50 Prairie Pipe Line
25 Singer Manufacturing

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Atlas Portland Cement C. & P.
50 Childs (Rest.) Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil
50 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
100 Mathieson Alkali Com. & Pfd.
200 New York Shipbuilding
50 National Fuel Gas
25 Singer Manufacturing
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.

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We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
10 Driggs Seabury 6s, '18	10 Driggs Seabury 6s, '29
5 United Lt. & Rys. 5s	100 Republic Motor Truck
50 Associated Dry Goods	50 Indian Refining
100 Central Foundry	500 North Amer. P. & P.
100 Kaufmann Dept. Stores	100 Howden Manufacturing

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.

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Canada

Canadian Prosperity

Phenomenal as the prosperity of Canada was in 1915—reports show that this year's exports (crops and manufactures) will be as large, or larger. And this has been achieved after 500,000 men were called from Canadian soil to England's colors. The total value of the 1915 and 1916 western crops alone is more than one billion dollars. This is double the value of the crops in the two previous years—1913 and 1914.

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Associated Dry Goods

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.

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Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

An Active Trading Session in the Curb Market, with Prices Generally Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 701,580 shares of stock and $322,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 164,535; oils, 102,960, and mining, 434,085. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	Aetna Explo..	11⅛	11⅛	10⅛	10⅞
400	‡Am.Drug Syn.	12½	12½	12	12
275	Am. Int. Cor. ($50 paid)...	57	57	55½	55½
800	Am. Sum. Tob.	24	24½	24	24⅜
9,000	‡Am. W. Pap.(9¼-¾)	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
500	‡Butler Chem.	4	4½	4	4½
1,000	‡But. Judson..	75½	75½	75	75
100	‡Cal. Shipb....	14½	14½	14½	14½
2,500	‡Cal. P. Cor...	37	37⅝	38⅜	37⅝
200	‡Car L. & P...	4	4	4	4
1,200	Carwen Steel..	11½	11½	11¼	11¼
500	‡Cent. Fdry...	15	15⅜	15	15⅜
300	‡Cent. Fy. pf.	29⅜	29⅜	29	29
1,800	Char. I. Co. of Am.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Char. I. Co. of Am. pf....	7½	7½	7⅞	7⅞
1,500	Chev. Motor...200		200	191	192
2,385	Emer. Phon....	8⅞	11½	8⅞	11⅝
100	‡Fisher B. Cor.	89½	89½	89½	89½
850	‡Fisher B.C.pf.	94½	95	94½	95
3,000	‡Flem.-L.Phon.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
2,000	‡Gen. Mot. w.l.100		172	168	168
700	‡Gen.M.pf..w.l.	95½	95½	94⅝	94⅝
1,200	Grant M. Car.	9½	9½	8½	8½
100	Guan. Sugar...	73	73	73	73
300	‡Hall Signal...	7¼	7¼	7	7
850	‡Hart Bell Co...	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,200	Hask.&B.Car..‡42		42	41	41
3,250	Holly Sugar...	53	58⅝	53	58⅜
280	Holly Sug. pf..‡	97½	98½	97½	98½
4,350	‡Imp. Carb. C.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Int.A.Fuse Sec.	22½	22½	22⅛	22½
900	Intercont. Rub.	18	18	15½	16
9,800	‡Jop.Ore Spel. (new)	45	45	40	45
1,000	Key. Tire & R.	17½	17½	16⅝	16⅝
500	‡Lake Torp. B.	10⅝	11	10½	11
1,700	‡T. St. 1st pf.	10½	11	10½	11
800	Man.El.S.,w. i.	36⅝	36⅝	36	36⅛
1,000	Man. Transit..	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,400	Mar.A.v.t.cfs..	78	80	75½	80
500	M.A.pf.v.t.cfs.	96½	96½	95	96
12,000	‡Max. Munit..	8¾	7	8⅜	8¾
8,500	‡Midvale Steel.	67¾	67¾	66¾	66⅞
1,000	‡Mitch.M.,w.r..	66⅜	66⅜	66	66
3,500	‡Nat.Auto Corp	42½	43½	41⅜	42½
2,000	‡N. Y. Cen.rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	N. Y. Transp..	16½	15½	15½	15½
800	‡Pullman Vent	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
200	‡Pullman Vent. Corp. pf.....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,100	Corp.of R.& H.	5¾	6	5⅞	5⅞
100	Seab'd St.& M.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
300	Smith & T. pf.	10½	10½	10½	10½
150	Springf'd Body Co.	97	98	97	98
495	Springf'd Body Co. pf.....	132	139	132	139
800	‡Steel Al.Corp.	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼
2,000	‡St. Joe. Lead.	19½	19½	19	19
4,300	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs....	42	42	40½	40½
2,300	U.S.Steam.Co..	6⅞	7	6¾	6⅞
4,500	‡United Motors	65	66	64¼	64⅝
2,500	‡United Alloys Steel Corp...	49¼	49½	48½	48⅝
3,000	Un. Prof. Shar.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
100	‡West. Pacific.	20	20	20	20
100	‡Wheel.& L.E..	19½	19¼	19¼	19¼
800	World Film Corp.v.t.ctfs..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
50,000	‡Wright-Martin Aircraft Cor.	24¾	24¾	23	23⅝
500	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4¼	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last	Net Ch'ge.
900	Anglo-Am. Oil.	17	16⅛	17	...
140	Ohio Oil Co...	873	860	867	−3
40	Prairie O. & G..	491	489	489	+23
100	Prairie Pipe L.	296	293	296	−2
100	So. Penn. Oil..	470	455	455	+5
50	Stand. Oil(N.J.)	604	602	602	+1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,600	‡Barnett O.& G.	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
1,475	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)..	16⅜	17	16⅜	16⅜
3,055	‡Cosden O.&G.	13⅛	13⅞	12⅞	13
6,500	‡Federal Oil...	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	‡Geni. R. & P.	¾	¾	¾	¾
200	‡Houston Oil..	20	20	20	20
400	‡Interni. Pet.	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
3,600	Kenova Oil (a prospect) ...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	Metro. Petrol.	13⅞	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝
8,000	‡Midwest Oil.	42	45	42	43
1,750	‡N.Y.-Okla Oil	1	1	⅞	⅞
16,700	‡Okla. Oil....	10	‡11	10¼	10⅛
3,250	‡Okla. Oil, pf..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,500	Okla. P. & R..	11	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞
8,100	†Omar O. & G.	60	63	58	63
8,700	Sequoyah O&R	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,000	‡Sinclair Oil..	53	54	52¼	54
800	Southern Oil..	8½	8½	8½	8½
2,800	‡United W. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	†Utah Pet. Co. (a prospect)	42	42	42	42
12,000	†Vacuum G&O.	½	½	⅝	½
3,800	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Wayland O.&G	5½	5½	5	5

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,900	†Ala.-Br. Co. Met.(a pros.)	⅜	½	⅜	⅜
3,600	†Alaska Mines	84	85	84	84
2,500	‡Ariz. C'fields.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
3,900	Big Jim	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼
11,800	Big Ledge Cop	7⅛	8	7	7⅛
21,000	Bost. & Mont.	87	87	80	80
7,400	Butte Detroit	99	99	95	97
6,400	‡Calumet & Jer	2½	2½	1¾	2
6,000	Canada Copper	2⅞	2⅞	2	2⅛
500	C. de Pasco C.	38½	39	38½	38⅝
17,400	Cons. Ariz. Sm	1¾	2⅛	1¾	2⅛
2,000	‡Cons.-H'stead	½	½	½	½
1,000	Cr'son C. Gold	6	6¼	6	6⅛
1,000	Darwin Lead & Sliv. M. & D.	10¾	‡11¼	10¾	11
2,185	‡Emma Copper	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
5,000	††Fortuna Indep. (a pros.)..	23	24	23	24
3,500	†Goldfield Cons.	57	57	55	55
78,400	‡Greenm. Min..	4	4	3¾	3¾
3,000	†Grizzly Flats Gold Mining.	53	57	53	57
2,000	Howe Sound..	5¼	5⅝	5½	5⅝
6,000	Hull Copper...	50	50	40	43
6,950	Hecla Mining..	7⅜	9½	7⅜	7⅞
17,000	†Indep. Lead.	12	13	12	12
4,500	Inspir. Needles Cop. (a pros.)	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
5,000	Jerome Verde, (a pros.)	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
800	‡Jerome Victor Ext.(a pros.)	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
300	†Jumbo Exten.	36	36	36	36
2,000	Louisiana Cons	50	50	50	50
850	Mason Valley..	6	5	4⅞	4⅞
25,000	Magma Copper	21⅜	28½	21¼	28¼
5,350	Maryav. G. M..	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
5,000	†McKinley-Dar.	60	60	58	58
800	‡Mojave Tung.	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3¾
2,500	Monitor Silver.	2	2	2	2
600	††Mont. G. M.	85	90	85	90
30,300	††Mother Lode.	38⅛	38½	38¼	38⅛
7,800	††Newray M...	76	77	75	77
400	N. Utah Bing.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
5,000	Nipissing M...	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
12,200	†Old Emma L.	42	42	40	41
1,400	††Pearl. Jennie	77	77	76	77
11,500	†Pitts.-Jerome Cop.,(a pros.)	2¼	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛
1,000	†Port. C. Cop..	63½	63½	63⅛	63½
10,500	†Prog. M.& M..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
8,000	‡Ray Hw's. M.	3¾	4	3¾	3⅞
15,000	††Rex C. Min..	29	30	29	29
850	†Rochester M..	57	57	56	57
400	‡Sacra. Val. C.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
500	‡Santa R. Dev.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	Stand. Sil.-Ld..	1½	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
2,300	††Success M..	36	37	36	36
500	††Teck-H. (pr.)	40	40	40	40
28,600	T. Burns G. pf.	83	85	82	31
1,200	Tonopah Ext..	4⅞	5	4⅞	5⅛
2,500	††U. S. Con.M..	9	9	8	9
7,000	‡U. Verde Ext.	39½	39½	36¼	38
1,200	Unity G.M. Co.	3½	3⅝	3½	3½
7,500	W. Caps M.Co.	43	44	41	42
9,400	‡W. Cross Cp.	1⅛	1⅛	¾	¾
500	‡W. Oaks Min.	¼	¼	⅛	⅛
500	‡Tuscaran C..	1½	1½	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$125,000	‡Cosden & Co. new 6s	101	101¾	101	101½
2,000	‡Cosden O.6s.	102	102	102	102
45,000	Midvale S. 5s	96⅝	96½	95⅝	96½
25,000	Russian Gov. 6½s, w. i...	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100¼
110,000	‡Sinclair O.6s	98¼	98¼	97⅛	98½
5,000	Victoria O.6s.	103	103	103	103
10,000	Western Pac. new 5s	86⅛	86½	86¼	86¼

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Tuesday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
United Drug	78	80	77	79
United Drug 1st pf...	53½	54½	53½	54
United Drug 2d pf...	93	95	92	94

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	15½	16	17	17½
Tide Water Oil.....	183	185	183	185

BOND.

Pierce Oil	85	87	85	87

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	56	60	56	60
American Brass	840	844	842	848
Atlas Powder	174	179	174	179
Atlas Powder pf....	96	100	74	100
Babcock & Wilcox...	127	131	127	131
Bliss (E. W.).....	725	760	725	750
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	80	75	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	185	195	185	195
Canadian Explosives	390	400	390	400
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	870	880	870	885
Du Pont Powd.. new.	268	282	268	280
Du Pont Powd. deb..	103	104½	103	104½
Hercules Powder	854	860	854	859
Hercules Powder pf..	116	117	116	117
International Arms..	20	25	20	25
Nitro [illegible]	190	194	188	192
[illegible] pf.	100	102	101	102
[illegible]	1200	1210	1200	1210

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

	1916.	Increase.
Third week October....	$242,061	*$12,337
July 1-Oct. 21.....	4,500,644	667,858

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

Third week October....	339,700	47,900
July 1-Oct. 21.....	12,361,800	4,142,400

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

Third week October....	2,932,000	*138,000
July 1-Oct. 21.....	45,463,000	10,626,000

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

Third week October....	557,600	*6,000
July 1-Oct. 21.....	3,573,020	185,309

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

Third week October....	346,000	71,000

*Decrease.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for September—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Mileage	11,271	11,242	11,092
Gross	12,765,861	10,795,294	10,639,292
Net after tax.	4,788,895	3,689,861	3,636,666
3 mos. gross..	37,713,545	32,132,013	30,415,024
Net after tax.	13,992,288	10,589,830	9,903,504

UNION PACIFIC for September—

Mileage	7,930	7,904	7,751
Freight rev...	8,201,815	6,870,325	6,372,112
Passenger rev.	1,896,731	1,972,885	1,827,815
Total revenue.	10,984,591	9,152,464	9,162,999
Maint. of way.	1,250,958	1,168,126	1,145,586
Maint.of equip	1,090,966	942,986	1,044,823
Transp. exp...	2,525,485	2,081,946	2,153,085
Tot. oper. exp.	5,420,471	4,800,064	4,865,089
Taxes	475,550	429,184	398,690
Operat'g inc...	5,078,570	3,928,276	3,923,918
Three months ended Sept. 30—			
Freight rev...	22,497,185	16,796,108	17,447,656
Passenger rev.	5,871,831	5,222,687	5,595,582
Total revenue.	31,006,897	25,445,893	25,190,263
Maint. of way.	4,371,497	3,470,170	3,328,883
Maint.of equip	3,166,869	2,850,080	3,040,943
Transp. exp...	7,106,259	6,994,122	6,180,525
Tot. oper. exp.	16,348,179	14,049,918	14,082,161
Taxes	1,751,150	1,287,188	1,190,071
Oper. income..	12,907,072	10,180,310	10,066,196

WABASH for September—

Gross	3,309,717	2,875,796	2,647,733
Net	1,230,207	988,062	772,351
3 mos. gross..	9,584,344	8,111,585	8,069,816
Net	3,870,610	2,346,254	2,353,087

Public Utilities.

FIFTH AVENUE COACH Co. for the year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Bass. carried..	16,223,042	14,050,471	2,172,571
Oper. revenue..	$1,685,123	$1,461,508	$218,218
Oper. expense..	1,064,690	920,096	144,594
Taxes	105,266	91,801	18,465
Oper. income..	499,769	439,610	60,159
Other income...	38,844	10,861	27,983
Total net inc..	538,613	450,471	88,142
Rent and int...	79,840	79,584	*856
Misc. adjust...	4,544	6,413	*1,871
Surplus	454,129	357,760	96,369

*Decrease.

MONTANA POWER for quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	1,507,967	1,282,319	913,170
Net aft. taxes.	1,141,294	784,024	631,045
Sur. aft. chgs.	825,031	487,350	383,520
9 mos. gross..	4,411,721	2,992,526	2,856,529
Net aft. taxes.	3,357,195	2,129,819	2,016,863
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,378,686	1,278,628	1,200,890

Niagara Falls Power Company and Canadian Niagara Power Company reported combined gross for the three months ended Sept. 30 of $787,586 gross, $643,764 net, $674,486 total income, and $351,128 surplus after charges.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC CO., quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earnings	3,182,897	2,928,745	254,152
Net income...	580,879	498,010	82,869

PHILADELPHIA CO., various departments for September—

Natural Gas Department:			
Gross	564,353	456,871	97,482
Net aft. taxes.	253,531	200,030	28,501
Gross, 6 mos..	3,717,302	3,081,750	635,552
Net aft. taxes.	1,941,016	1,509,229	431,787
Oil Department:			
Gross	21,146	18,842	2,304
Net aft. taxes.	8,121	13,245	*7,124
Gross, 6 mos..	153,100	90,571	62,529
Net aft. taxes.	104,777	55,847	48,930
Electric Light and Power:			
Gross	538,323	427,903	110,420
Net aft. taxes.	226,844	198,561	28,283
Gross, 6 mos..	3,165,828	2,522,050	643,778
Net aft. taxes.	1,890,130	1,196,224	194,906
Electric Railway Department:			
Gross	1,140,494	1,037,964	102,530
Net aft. taxes.	381,388	364,719	16,669
Gross, 6 mos..	6,853,636	6,234,368	619,268
Net aft. taxes.	2,300,706	2,237,874	62,832

*Decrease.

TENNESSEE RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO. subsidiary properties for nine months ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	3,583,929	2,844,901	739,028
Net aft. taxes.	1,640,276	1,184,580	455,696
Sur. aft. chgs. and divs. on stks.not owned	536,795	118,030	440,765

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN MALTING CO for the year ended Aug. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Profit	$566,036	$300,959	$836,066
Chgs., tax, &c	137,577	293,983	325,810
Surplus	428,459	10,874	30,778

Hendee Manufacturing Company for year ended Aug. 31 shows profits of $208,978, as compared with $601,530 in 1915.

NEW YORK DOCK for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$307,014	$247,219	$59,795
Net aft taxes.	73,777	45,372	28,445
9 mos. gross..	2,547,410	2,055,648	491,762
Net aft taxes.	530,783	298,124	232,659

SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR CO. for the year ended Sept. 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	8,396,562	7,677,904	5,239,025
Exp. tax., &c.	4,693,042	5,261,372	4,527,779
Net	3,703,320	2,413,532	711,246
Interest	18,320	24,060	30,380
Depreciation...	1,181,243	1,168,701	301,406
Surplus	2,505,957	1,220,771	379,480
Dividends	2,284,067	633,780	431,520
Balance	221,890	586,991	*52,040

*Deficit.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio....	1916-'26	4	@4½	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P..	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.50	4.25
Canadian Pacific..	1916-'28	4½		4.60	4.35
Ches. & Ohio....	1916-'28	4½		4.55	4.35
Chicago & N. W..	1916-'21	4½		4.25	4.10
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½	@5	5.00	4.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.40	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.60	4.40
Delaware & Hud..	1922	4½		4.30	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.55	4.25
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½		4.95	4.45
Illinois Central ..	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.30	4.15
Louisv. & Nash...	1916-'23	5		4.30	4.10
Mich. Central	1916-'30	5		4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'22	5		5.25	4.90
Missouri Pacific..	1916-'22	5		5.25	4.85
Mobile & Ohio....	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.60	4.40
N. Y. Central L...	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.45	4.25
Norf. & Western.	1916-'24	4½		4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½	@6	4.50	4.25
Penn. Gen. P.....	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.25	4.05
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.25	4.75
Seab. Air Line....	1916-'28	5		4.60	4.40
Southern Pacific..	1916-'28	4½		4.30	4.20
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.50	4.30

Consolidated Cities Light, Power & Traction Co.

1st 5s, 1962

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VIRGINIAN RAILWAY CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR 5 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS, SERIES "A"

Authorized $75,000,000 — Outstanding $29,500,000
Dated May 1, 1912 — Due May 1, 1962

Coupon Bonds $1000, $500 and $100 each

Interest paid without deduction of Normal Federal Income Tax

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., NEW YORK, Trustee

The following information is from official or other sources believed by us to be reliable, but is not guaranteed.

PROPERTY—The Virginian Railway extends from the Pocahontas and New River coal fields to Sewall's Point, on Hampton Roads, near Norfolk, Va., and was constructed in accordance with the most modern and approved standards to carry coal to tidewater at a minimum cost. THE AVERAGE TON MILE PER TRAIN MILE MOVEMENT ON THE VIRGINIAN IS GREATER THAN THAT ON ANY OTHER RAILROAD REPORTING TO THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

SECURITY—These bonds are secured by direct first mortgage on 441 miles of main line and 29 miles of branches and upon equipment and other valuable property. After deducting the cost of equipment and other property these bonds are outstanding at the rate of only $36,400 per mile.

EQUITY—Cash cost of company's property has been over $54,500,000, or over $25,000,000 in excess of the par value of these bonds outstanding.

EARNINGS—For the year ended June 30, 1916, net earnings reported equal two and a quarter times interest charges on bonds outstanding.

Listed on the New York Stock Exchange

Price—At Market, Yielding Over 5 Per Cent.

Circular on Request

MONTGOMERY, CLOTHIER & TYLER

123-135 S. 4TH ST. PHILADELPHIA — 14 WALL STREET NEW YORK — UNION BANK BLDG. PITTSBURGH

Subject to allotment,
as members of the syndicate underwriting the

Spicer Manufacturing Corp.

we will accept subscriptions to its

Common Stock (Par Value $100), at $47 per share

This Company has been formed to take over the business, assets, plants and good will of the Spicer Manufacturing Company of South Plainfield, N. J., and will rank as the largest manufacturer in the United States of universal joints and shafts for automobiles and motors.

We are advised that the auditors report profits of the Company for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1915, amounted to $679,087.13 and for the first nine months of the current fiscal year amount to $700,102.48. It is officially estimated that the profits for the full year ending Dec. 31st, 1916, will amount to $1,000,000 or the equivalent of about 17% on this Common Stock.

Reservations should be wired our New York Office at our expense

George H. Burr & Co.
BANKERS
120 Broadway - - - New York
Telephone 8740 Rector
Philadelphia — Boston — Chicago — St. Louis — Hartford — Seattle — San Francisco

THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

Head Office:
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.

Paid-up Capital -	$23,903,960
Reserve Fund - -	$20,000,000
Deposits - - -	$787,966,280

SIR EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., Chairman.

Foreign Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Bills Collected.
Bills Bought and Sold.
Drafts Issued.
Telegraphic Transfers.
Letters of Credit.
Commercial Credits.
Shipowners' Freights and Disbursements.

Foreign Branch Office and Shipping Branch:
8, FINCH LANE,
LONDON, E. C.

St. Paul and Kansas City Short Line Railroad Company

First Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds

The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of holders of the above described bonds, payment of which bonds (both as to principal and interest) has been unconditionally guaranteed by The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, which owns all of the capital stock of St. Paul and Kansas City Short Line Railroad Company and operates it under lease.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company is in receivership and action has been commenced by holders of its First and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds seeking the foreclosure of the mortgage or deed of trust securing same. If this foreclosure is successful the value of the guaranty above mentioned may be seriously impaired, and it is therefore deemed essential that the holders of First Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds of St. Paul and Kansas City Short Line Railroad Company should unite for their protection.

A Deposit Agreement has been prepared, copies of which may be obtained at the office of THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, the Depositary thereunder.

Holders of bonds are invited to deposit same forthwith in negotiable form (and, if coupon bonds, bearing the February 1, 1917, and all subsequent coupons) with the said Depositary at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, New York, or with THE BRITISH LINEN BANK, the agent of the Depositary, at its office, 38 Threadneedle Street, London, England.

Upon deposit of bonds the Depositary will issue temporary transferable Certificates of Deposit exchangeable for engraved Certificates of Deposit, and application will be made in due course for the listing of the engraved Certificates on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dated: New York, October 26, 1916.

ALFRED A. COOK, Counsel.
HERBERT W. MORSE, Secretary,
26 Broad Street, New York City.

EUGENE MEYER, JR., Chairman.
HORACE E. ANDREWS,
PHILIP LIVERMORE,
WILLIS D. WOOD,
Committee.

National Zinc & Lead Company

Boston, Mass., October 13, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) has been declared on the outstanding stock of the above named company, payable on October 31, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 21, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on October 21, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, reopening on November 1, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROBT. J. HANCOCKS, Treas.

CHATHAM PHENIX NATIONAL BANK

100 Years of Commercial Banking
CHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
Capital & Surplus . $5,000,000
Resources $80,000,000
102 Broadway, N. Y.
And 12 Branches

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific was an all day feature in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. More than 12,000 shares of the stock changed hands, the dealings in it including a heavy turnover of odd lots. So far as the general list was concerned, the closing tone reflected heaviness.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Allis. Chal....	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
420	Am. B. Sugar.	102½	104	102½	103½
290	Am. Can	62⅜	62⅜	61½	61½
240	Am. C. & Fy..	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾
40	Am. Cot. Oil..	56	56	56	56
470	Am. H. & L...	17	17¼	16⅝	16⅝
150	Am. H.& L. pf.	78¼	78¼	70	70
40	Am. Linseed ..	25⅝	26	26½	26½
520	Am. Loco.....	81⅝	82¼	80¾	81
3,780	Am. S. & R...	110⅞	111⅜	109⅝	110
840	Am. Sugar ...	124⅝	125⅝	123¾	123¾
40	Am. Woolen..	53	53	53	53
20	Am. Zinc	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
5,520	Anaconda Cop.	94⅝	94⅝	93⅜	93⅜
30	At., T. & S. F.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
590	Baldwin Loco.	85	85	83¾	84
20	Balt. & Ohio..	85¼	85¼	83¾	83¾
120	Batopilas	2	2	2	2
40	B'klyn R. T....	83⅞	84	83⅞	84
150	Cal. Petrol....	24	25	24	24
2,910	Cent. Leather.	94⅝	94½	92⅝	93⅜
70	Ches. & Ohio..	69	69¼	69	69
60	C., M. & St. P.	96	96	96	96
12,190	Chi., R. I. & P.	28¾	34⅝	28¼	34⅛
220	Chino Copper.	59	59½	58⅝	58⅝
1,120	Col. Fuel & I..	54½	54⅝	53⅜	53⅝
170	Corn Products.	17⅛	17½	17	17⅛
2,960	Crucible Steel.	88⅛	89¼	86½	86⅝
1,450	Cuba C. Sug..	71	72¼	71	71
50	D. & R. G. pf.	49½	49½	49½	49½
390	Dist. Secur....	46⅜	47	46	46¼
780	Erie	38⅜	38⅝	38¼	38⅜
50	Erie 1st pf....	53¼	53½	53½	53½
280	Goodrich Co..	74½	74⅝	73⅜	73⅝
240	Insp. Copper..	66	66	65	65
240	Int. M. Mar...	40⅝	40⅝	39⅜	39⅝
1,720	Int. M. M. pf.	116	116	114⅞	115¼
550	Int. Nickel....	50½	50⅝	50	50¼
630	Int. Paper....	49	50½	48⅜	48⅝
170	Int. Cons.....	17¼	17¼	17	17¼
110	Kan. City So..	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½
70	Kenn. Copper.	53	53½	52⅞	53⅛
110	Lehigh Valley	84	84½	83½	83⅞
250	Maxwell Motor	89¼	89¾	88½	88⅝
3,450	Mexican Pet..	112⅝	115¼	110⅝	110⅝
120	Miami Copper.	39½	39½	39⅜	39⅜
60	Mo. P. t. r....	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
80	Nevada Con..	22¾	22¾	22⅜	22⅝
250	N. Y. Central.	108	108⅜	108	108
60	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜
70	Nor'n. & West.	142¾	143¾	142¾	142½
100	Pitts. Coal....	39	39	38½	38½
250	Pr. Steel Car..	73	73⅞	71	72
70	Ry. Steel Spg.	52⅜	52⅜	52¼	52⅜
150	Ray Consol....	26	26	25¾	25⅞
2,500	Reading	109⅜	109⅞	107⅞	108½
510	Rep. I. & S...	78½	79	77	78½
120	So. Pacific...	101½	101⅝	101	101
250	So. Railway..	28⅞	28⅞	28½	28½
380	Studebaker ..	133⅞	133⅞	132¾	132¾
200	Union B. & P.	14¾	14¾	14½	14⅝
3,570	Union Pac....	152⅛	152⅝	151	151
90	United Fruit..	161½	161½	161½	161½
2,980	U. S. Ind. Alc.	140⅝	143¾	140⅝	145¼
80	U. S. Rubber..	61¼	61¾	60¾	60¾
35,780	U. S. Steel....	118⅞	119⅝	117⅝	118¼
800	Utah Copper...	101	101¼	99¾	99¾
170	Va.-Car. Chem	47⅝	47⅞	45⅞	45⅞
60	Wabash	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15¼
2,420	West. Elec....	63¾	65¼	63⅜	64½
340	Willy's Ov'l'nd	46	46	45	45

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.10⅛	.10½	.10½	.10½
20	Cresson	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
60	Daly Mining..	.75	.75	.73	.75
900	Goldfield Con.	.58	.58	.58	.58
1,200	Isabella	.24	.24	.24	.24
500	Jim Butler....	.92	.92	.92	.92
1,500	Jumbo Ext....	.35	.35	.35	.35
500	Kewanaa....	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
1,500	Rescue Eula'r.	.24½	.25	.24½	.25
300	Sierra Nevada	.33	.32	.32	.32
1,000	Silver Pick ..	.20	.20	.20	.20
400	Union Con....	.68	.68	.68	.68
300	West End	.72	.72	.72	.72

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. & Alb..	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	98½	98¾	5.50
Argen. Govt..	Dis.	Feb. 21, '17	98	98⅝	4.50
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec. 15, '17	100⅝	101¼	4.85
Argen. Govt..	5	May 15, '20	100½	101	5.67
City of Mont..	5	May, 1918	100½	100⅝	4.80
City of Mont..	5	Dec., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.82
City of Paris.	6	Oct. 15, '21	98½	98⅝	6.35
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100¼	4.92
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.83
Dom. of Can..	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100⅜	3.37
Dom. of Can.	6	Apr. 1, '21	100¼	100⅜	4.83
Italian Govt..	6	Oct. 16, '17	99⅝	100	6.00
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99⅝	5.10
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	102	103	4.87
Norweg. Govt.	5	Oct., 1917	101	102	4.00
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.93
Govt. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98¼	98⅞	5.40
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100⅜	100⅝	6.10
Do. rubles..	5½	Aug. 14, '26	805	808	
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97½	99.21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.20
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1918	100	100⅜	2.00
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100⅜	4.95
Swiss Govt...	3	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101	3.98
Am. Locomo..	5	July, 1918	100½	100⅝	3.65
Am. P. & L..	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.75
Am. T. & T...	4½	Feb., 1918	100½	100⅝	3.88
Am. Thread...	4	Jan., 1919	99	99¼	4.40
Anacon. Cop..	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	3.12
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	101	101⅛	2.87
A.V.R.L & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100½	6.00
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101⅜	102¼	
B'klyn R. T..	5	July, 1918	100⅝	100⅝	4.43
Can. North...	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. North...	6	July 10, '17	100⅜	100⅝	5.50
Can. North...	6	July 10, '18	100⅜	100⅝	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	103	103¼	5.45
C. P. R. & L..	6	May, 1918	102	102⅜	4.30
C., B. & Q....	4	July, 1921	98⅜	98⅝	4.31
C. & W. Ind..	5	Sep., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.70
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102⅜	102⅝	4.35
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	6.00
East. P. & L..	5	Mar. 1, '18	96½	99	6.13⅛
Erie R. R....	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.37
Gen. Rubber..	5	Nov., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.45
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.55
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	99	100	5.00
Hocking Val..	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101	3.98
Inter. Harv..	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅛	101⅜	3.95
L. Gas & El...		Apr., 1918	100½	101¼	5.37½
Mich. Ry.....	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101⅛	5.40
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific...	6	June, 1916	99¼	99¾	7.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	97½	98½	8.55
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	4.61
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	100	100⅛	4.12
N. Eng. Nav..	6	May, 1917	100½	100⅝	4.75
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.85
Penn. Co.....	4½	June 5, '21	100⅝	101⅛	4.23
P. S. C. N. J.	6	Mar., 1919	100⅝	101⅞	4.55
Rem. A.. Un..					
Met. C. Co..	5	Feb. 1, '19	84½	85¼	15.00
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.12
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	97⅜	98⅛	5.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.15
Wh'ouse El. & Mfg. Co....	5	Oct., 1917	100⅝	101	3.90
W. P. Trac..	6	Mar., 1917	100	100½	1.00
Wln. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	84¼	84⅝	5.90
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99½	100¼	5.37½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101⅛	5.00
Wln. E. Ry..	6	Jan. 15, '18	100⅝	101⅛	5.45

TO THE HOLDERS OF
INDIAN REFINING COMPANY
7 Per Cent. Second Mortgage Notes, Due May 1st, 1918.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article V. of the Second Mortgage, dated May 23rd, 1913, of the Indian Refining Company to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, as amended by Article I. of the Supplemental Indenture, dated March 25th, 1915, that notes bearing the following serial numbers have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund, and will be paid on and after November 1st, 1916, at par, upon presentation at the TRUST DEPARTMENT of the undersigned. After November 1st, 1916, interest on the above notes will cease. Coupon due November 1st, 1916, should be presented for payment in the usual manner:

1181, 1195, 1198, 1260, 1201, 1202, 1260, 1288, 1416, 1522, 1583, 1548, 1771, 1775, 1779, 1781, 1787, 1788, 1792, 1796, 1800, 1919, 1920, 1922, 1981, 1983, 2150, 2242, 2252, and 2259, for $1,000 each;
2388, 2399, 2415, 2418, 2457, 2464, 2473, 2475, 2479, and 2501, for $500 each;
2608, 2702, 2704, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2758, 2772, 2775, 2776, 2781, 2782, 2784, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2794, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2807, 2808, 2811, 2813, 2827, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2846, 2864, 2892, 2902, 2926, 2951, 2959, 3000, 3015, 3016, 3022, 3024, 3025, 3042, 3063, 3064, 3073, 3098, 3105, 3107, 3110, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3119, 3120, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3147, 3153, and 3163, for $100 each.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
October 5th, 1916.

Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company,
HIGH BRIDGE, NEW JERSEY.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company for the three months ending September 30th, 1916, has been declared payable to holders of record at the closing of the books at 3 P. M. on October 24th, 1916. The Preferred Stock books will remain closed until 9 A. M. on November 1st, 1916.

W. A. INGRAM, Secretary and Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REMOVAL OF THE barge Ivie. U. S. Engineer Office, Custom House, Norfolk, Va. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Oct. 28, 1916, and then opened, for the removal of the steel whaleback barge Ivie, sunk in Hampton Roads, Va. Further information on application.

PROPOSALS FOR HEATING PLANT, Office Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y. —Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 o'clock A. M., November 9, 1916, for installing steam heating plant in warehouse, Governors Island, N. Y. Further information upon application.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT, New York City, Room 710, Army Building, October 25, 1916.—Sealed proposals for dredging Hudson River Channel, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M., November 21, 1916, and then opened. Further information on application.

Nat'l City Bank Amer. Int'l Corp.

Bought and Sold

MANSFIELD & KIRK
10 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 28 Rector

Okla. Prod. & Ref'g.

The earnings of this oil producing and refining company are about three times dividend requirements. Outlook favorable for further large increases in production.

Kresge Stores—to extend its chain of 5 and 10 cent stores—earning around 18% on common stock—some figures on the "Success of Chain Stores."

Send for our Market Letter No. 659, which discusses these and many other features, including

Am. Writing Paper — United Motors
Sinclair Oil — Midvale Steel
Butterworth-Judson — Butler Chemical

Copy sent upon request.

Harvey A. Willis & Co
(Established 1901)
32 B'way, N. Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad

Spicer Manufacturing Company

We are offering the Common Stock of this Company, subject to allotment, at $47 a share, and will be pleased to furnish particulars upon application.

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad St. New York

Individual Letters

We will prepare, on request, a personal letter on any of the Curb issues, giving not only the statistical data, but also an opinion as to the immediate condition of the company and its operation.

C. W POPE & COMPANY
15 Broad St., New York City
Tel. Hanover 6060
"The Oldest Curb House"

CITIES SERVICE
CHALMERS MOTOR
KELLY MOTOR TRUCK
STANDARD OIL STOCKS
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2220 Broad

DEFAULTED
Autosales Gum & Chocolate Co.
Also Autosales Stock dealt in
CLINTON B. SINKS
Tel. John 4366. 34 Pine St.

Interest Credited Monthly

paid on accounts subject to Check. Special rates on time certificates of deposit.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company

Capital and Surplus $6,000,000
55 Cedar Street — Broadway at 72nd.
New York — 125th St. at 8th Ave.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Acts as Trustee and Agent for Persons and Corporations.

The Trust Company Way

Names the Guaranty Trust Company of New York your executor and your estate will receive the careful impartial and conscientious attention of an experienced organization; authorized by law to perform just that kind of work. 140 Broadway and 5th Avenue and 45d Street.

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
in the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

Mitchell
MOTORS COMPANY, INC.
Dividend No. 1.
Racine, Wis., Oct. 18, 1916.

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 per Share on the Capital Stock, payable November 24, 1916 to stockholders of record November 10, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

Wm. H. Armstrong, Treasurer.

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to The Trust Company of America, as Trustee under the mortgage of the West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1905, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Thirty-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-three and 90-100 Dollars ($39,173.90) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on January 1st, 1917. Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon October 30th, 1916, and should be endorsed "Proposals for the Sinking Fund of the West Kentucky Coal Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Dated New York, N. Y., October 11th, 1916.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Successor Trustee,
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

We Will Buy

100 American Caramel Pfd
50 Am Tube & St Com & Pfd
20 Dow Chemical Com
100 Hale & Kilburn Com & Pfd
100 Mathieson Alkali Com & Pfd
25 N Y State Railways Com
100 Remington Typewriter Com
50 Republic Ry & Lt Com
50 Santa Cecilia Sugar Com

We Will Sell

100 Barney & Smith Car Pfd
100 Bucyrus Com & Pfd
100 Crip'le Creek Cent Ry Com
50 Crocker-Wheeler Com
50 Federal Light & Tract Com
50 Rem. Type. 1st & 2nd Pfd.
75 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
25 T. H. Symington Com.
50 Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel
50 Tennesse Ry. Lt. & Pr. Pfd.

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9145 Rector — Cable "Orlestment."

Riordon Pulp & Paper
COMMON & PREFERRED
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

FOR SALE
25 Fidelity-Phenix Ins.
40 Germania Insurance
50 German American Ins.
20 Niagara Insurance
J.K.Rice, Jr&. Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Cities Service Co.

Common Stock As An Investment

Entirely aside from the speculative possibilities of Cities Service Co. Common Stock, which we consider to be as great, if not greater, than those of any other common stock, we urge its immediate purchase as one of the best common stock investments on the market.

Under the announced dividend plan of the board of directors of the company a purchase of 100 shares of the common stock made at $325 a share prior to November 15, 1916, will return to the purchaser in cash and stock dividends by January 1, 1921, an average annual income of more than 15% on the invested amount even if there should be no advance in the market price of the stock in the next four years.

Under the dividend policy of the company the purchaser of 100 shares of this stock will receive yet this year 4% in common stock and 1% in cash; in 1917 6% in common stock and 6% in cash; in 1918 9% in common stock and 6% in cash; in 1919 12% in common stock and 6% in cash; in 1920 15% in common stock and 6% in cash. This means that the holder of 100 shares, now costing $32,500, will by January 1, 1921, have received in case he holds and does not sell his common stock received as dividends 54.75 shares of common stock and $2,908 in cash dividends.

Thus without any advance in the price of the common stock from the price at which it may now be purchased, and we firmly believe that this stock will sell much higher then than now, an investment of $32,500 made now will, in little more than four years, grow to a value of $50,293, in addition to which more than $2,900 will be received in cash dividends.

We know of no stock which promises better from an investment viewpoint than Cities Service common and in addition it has wonderful speculative possibilities, the full scope of which are only just now beginning to be fully realized. Purchases of smaller lots than 100 shares will show just as high an investment return as that of the round lots and we will be glad more fully to explain the great investment and speculative value of this stock and to give detailed information regarding the company and its properties on application, either in person, by mail or wire.

"Cities Service Analysis" on request.

Williams, Troth & Coleman
60 Wall Street, New York
Telephone Hanover 5980

New Issue

Republic of France
5% National Loan

Not redeemable or convertible before January 1, 1931

Exempt from French Taxes

Denominations 100 francs capital and multiples thereof
Interest quarterly February 16, May 16, August 16, and November 16
Subscription price in Paris 88¼%. Subscription for payment in full 87½% ex November 1916 coupon

The undersigned by *a special and exclusive arrangement* with the French Government will receive subscriptions for the above loan at *the fixed rate of exchange of 5.90 francs to the dollar*, which is more favorable than the current rate. This agreement also provides for *delivery of the definitive bonds in New York City free of expense to the subscriber.* Subscriptions may be forwarded without additional expense to the subscriber through any bank, banker, broker or trust company.

Interest coupons as they mature will be received for payment or collection at the then current rate of exchange at the office of either of the undersigned.

Subscription price in New York, less November 1916 coupon

$14.8305 per 100 francs capital
148.3050 per 1,000 francs capital
741.5250 per 5,000 francs capital

At the above prices, should exchange return to the normal rate of 5.18⅛, the equivalent price in New York would be about 75⅛%.

The direct yield at current rate of exchange is over 5.70%, and at normal parity of exchange is about 6⅝%.

Without taking into consideration any advance in the market price of the issue, there is the possibility of a substantial enhancement in yield and in value through the return of exchange to normal.

The subscription list will close on or before Saturday, October 28, 1916

The right is reserved to reject any subscriptions.

Payment is to be made in New York funds at the office of Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York City, on Monday, October 30, 1916.

Temporary receipts will be issued by the undersigned jointly exchangeable only for the definitive receipts when received in New York.

Descriptive circular on request.

A. Iselin & Co.
New York

Brown Brothers & Co.
New York Philadelphia Boston

While no responsibility is assumed the above information is believed by us to be accurate and reliable.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway ANALYSIS

We have prepared a booklet analyzing this property and its securities. A copy will be sent to investors upon application

Rutter & Ream
Members New York Stock Exchange
60 Broadway New York

Mellor & Allen
149 Broadway
New York

General Agents
The Provident Life & Trust Co. of Philadelphia

Credit Talks

Our timely assistance will enable you to expand your business. We finance reputable merchants on their straight notes at banking rates.

Winthrop V. Taylor & Co.
COMMERCIAL PAPER
27 Pine Street, N. Y. Tel. John 4045.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

New York, October 25, 1916.

To the Holders of DEVELOPMENT AND GENERAL MORTGAGE 4% BONDS of SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

A plan for the creation of a new Refunding and Improvement Mortgage upon the properties of Southern Railway Company has been recommended to the stockholders by the Board of Directors and includes a proposal to exchange your Development and General Mortgage 4% bonds for new Refunding and Improvement Mortgage Four and One-Half Per Cent (4½%) bonds, conditional upon the approval of the plan by the stockholders at a meeting to be held on January 5, 1917, and upon the plan being declared finally effective by the Board of Directors.

Copies of a circular letter, fully explaining the plan and the terms of the proposed exchange will be mailed to all Development and General Mortgage bondholders whose names and addresses are known to the Company, and other copies may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

By order of the Board of Directors. FAIRFAX HARRISON, President.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
New York, October 25, 1916.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 71.

A quarterly dividend of One Dollar, Seventy-five Cents, ($1.75) per share will be paid November 22d, 1916, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business November 1st, 1916.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 24.

A dividend of One Dollar, Fifty Cents, ($1.50) per share will be paid December 9th, 1916, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business November 15th, 1916.

H. E. SWARTS, Assistant Treasurer.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE CO.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 76.

A dividend (No. 76) of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Graphophone Company, payable November 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3:00 P. M. close of business November 1, 1916. Transfer books will not be closed.

C. W. WODDROP, Treasurer.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 190.

A quarterly dividend of two dollars per share will be paid Nov. 25th, 1916, to stockholders of record at close of business Oct. 31st, 1916.

A. E. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, Oct. 26th, 1916.

COTTON DOWN $5 ON RUSH TO SELL

Biggest Flurry Since Sully Boom Collapsed Follows Early Rise to 20-Cent Level.

CONTRACTS GO IN A FLOOD

But Buying Orders from Bullish Traders Bring a Recovery of More Than Half Gross Loss.

The cotton market was thrown into greater confusion for a quarter hour yesterday than at any time since the Sully boom collapsed in 1907. The rise early in the day to the 20-cent level in the July option, the highest point reached since 1873, invited much profit-taking, and selling of this character was supplemented by operations on the short side.

Contracts for thousands of bales were let go in a flood, carrying prices down more than $5 a bale. The collapse of quotations attracted heavy buying orders from bullish traders, with the result that a recovery of more than half the gross loss occurred before the close of business. The downward slide began as the final hour of trading opened, and excitement around the "ring" and in brokerage offices increased steadily until the final gong sounded.

The Street was full of stories about big fortunes made by traders in the rise of cotton from 15 to 20 cents a pound in a few weeks, but the opinion within the trade itself was that the professionals had profited less than certain outside speculators. It was said that cotton has been bought heavily since last May by persons in the West who had seldom, if ever, entered the market before. This theory was supported by the experience of brokers who said they had been buying the staple for future delivery for many traders, whose speculative operations had formerly been limited to the stock market.

Buying of this character, according to the brokers, has apparently been based on the expectation that a crop lower than the average for several years must bring about much higher prices than those prevailing four or five months ago. The buyers have not been persuaded that the time is ripe for the liquidation of contracts. The commitments were entered into, according to this theory, partly because the purchasers believed that cotton had not shared as much as grain and stocks in the boom of the Summer and Autumn and was due for a sharp upward move.

The crop of 1916 is estimated at about 10,500,000 bales, which is 3,000,000 less than the yield in 1914, the year when the "buy a bale" movement was undertaken by sympathetic persons to help the South. Consumption at home and abroad has increased greatly since mid-Summer and the boom in prices has been helped along by rumors that a shortage for manufacturing purposes might occur.

The Census Bureau at 10 o'clock issued its report on the amount of cotton ginned prior to Oct. 18. This showed 7,291,731 bales, compared with 5,710,824 last year and 7,621,581 two years ago. The amount of cotton ginned up to Sept. 25 this year was 4,081,000 bales. The trade had been expecting about 7,400,000 bales, and the discrepancy between expectancy and actualities induced some heavy buying. The opening advance was a matter of 17 to 23 points. The May option reached the 20-cent level on the opening call.

Initial prices were the highest of the day, however, and a reaction of about 20 points took place on profit taking. The tone was unsettled, however, and heavy selling in the afternoon started a wave of liquidation which no effort of the bull leaders could check. The January option, which had sold at 19.80 on the opening call, broke to 18.70. There was a quick rally to 19.30, but this recovery was not held up to the close.

Market closed irregular and unsettled.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
Oct.	19.50	19.53	19.35	19.35	19.33
Dec.	19.51	19.75	18.50	19.07@19.20	19.50@19.52
Jan.	19.77	19.80	18.70	19.00@19.24	19.53@19.57
Mar.	19.83	19.91	18.80	19.25@19.32	19.64@19.69
May	19.99	20.04	18.95	19.38@19.43	19.79@19.80
July	20c.	20.04	19.23	19.41@19.47	19.80@19.83

The local market for spot cotton was steady; 20c decline; middling, 19.10c; Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 12 to 50 points advance. New Orleans, 18.75c; Galveston, 18.90c.; Savannah, 19c; Memphis, 18.50c; Augusta, 19.38c; Houston, 19c. New Orleans market closed irregular.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
Oct.	18.59	18.91	18.80		18.91
Dec.	19.24	19.29	18.24	18.45@18.47	18.88@18.89
Jan.	19.30	19.40	18.47	18.60@18.62	19.02@19.04
Mar.	19.62	19.67	18.70	18.80@18.82	19.28@19.30
May	19.82	19.83	19c.	19c. @19.02	19.45@19.48
July	19.84	19.89	19.13	19.19@19.15	19.57@19.58

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand and business in spot cotton, with middling unchanged, at 11.13d. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 15,000 bales, including 12,000 American. Closed irregular and unsettled.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
Oct.-Nov.	11.06	11.06	11.00½	11.08½	10.87
Jan.-Feb.	11.08	11.18	11.00	11.09	10.88
Mar.-Apr.	11.13	11.18	11.07	11.16	10.93
May-June	11.17	11.27	11.13½	11.23	11.00
July-Aug.	11.17	11.25	11.14	11.21½	11d

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: Jan., 19.65c; March, 19.77c; May, 19.80c; July, 19.90c. The market there was due to open today 22 to 26 points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	17,646	13,307	288,420	288,594
New Orleans	15,294	11,082	295,088	228,988
Mobile	160	1,875	10,397	17,380
Savannah	7,537	4,332	173,818	188,454
Charleston	1,068	957	62,659	87,690
Wilmington	1,287	1,255	56,184	44,580
Norfolk	2,482	3,263	65,972	71,343

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	2,989	3,018	133,752	165,449
Memphis	2,883	11,832	182,521	147,026
St. Louis	1,185	2,381	15,378	6,617
Houston	21,773	13,339	259,124	165,654

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Year.
Galveston	10,500	to 12,000	18,539
New Orleans	9,000	to 11,000	13,896

Exports yesterday were 26,859 bales; total thus far for this season, 1,545,925; total last season, 1,224,591.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Kentucky	.04
Alta	.04	Mexican	.15
Andes	.12	Occidental	.65
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.22
Bullion	.01	Overman	.03
Challar	.07	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.10	Savage	.11
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.12	Sierra Nevada	.29
Exchequer	.01	Union Con.	.60
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06	Mexican dollars, 50%	
Jacket	.06		

TONOPAH.

Halifax	.55	Florence	.35
Jim Butler	.90	G'field Consol	.07
MacNamara	.12	G'field Merger	.07
Midway	.23	Great Bend	.11
North Star	.18	Jumbo Extension	.35
Rescue	.18	Jumbo Junior	.10
Tonopah Belmont	11	Kewanas	.11
Tonopah Extension	4.80	Red Lion	.16
Tonopah Nevada	5.60	Silver Pick	.19
West End	.70	Spearhead	.08

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.09	Jim Jim	1.17½
Booth	.10	Nevada Hills	.18
C. O. D.	.03	Packard	.45
Comb. Fraction	.06	Rochester Mines	.57
Dyfield B. B.	.05	Round Mountain	.38
Dyfield Daisy	.06	White Caps	.40

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Pepper	9	10	Granite	72	73
Elkton	10	16	Isabella	23½	23½
El Paso	42	46	Oreson	608	613
Findley	3	4½	McKinney	32	37
Golden Cycle	342	347	Portland	190	196
Gold Dollar	2	3	Vindicator	184	190
Gold Sovereign	5	6½	U. G. M.	13	15

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Price changes in the wheat market were unusually violent, even compared with the very excited markets which have been experienced recently. Early in the day values soared to new high records, and in Chicago passed the high point established during the Leiter deal in 1898. The December position in that market sold at $1.86, while May sold at $1.85. There was tremendous buying for outside account, promoted by bullish sentiment which had arisen as a result of the heavy buying for export on Tuesday's advance. Late in the day there was a complete reversal of conditions, however, and prices lost most of the advance under very heavy liquidation. Closing prices were 1¾c to 1⅞c above the final of Tuesday, but the undertone was distinctly weak. In the local cash market No. 1 hard was quoted at $2.00; No. 2 hard, $1.96; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.03¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.99, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.68	1.70¾	1.80¾	1.79	1.04¾
May	1.85	1.79¾	1.90¾	1.78¾	1.06¾
July	1.49¼	1.44¼	1.45¼	1.43⅞	..

CORN.

The corn market was also excited and somewhat feverish. At the outset there was a slightly easier tone, which was followed by a jump of about 2 cents a bushel in sympathy with wheat, and a subsequent break to the low point of the day under liquidation. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.13, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	91¼	87¾	87⅞	90	59⅞
May	95⅞	89¾	89⅞	90¾	64
July	92⅝	89⅛	89¾	90¾	64

OATS.

Oats followed much the same course as the other markets, at one time advancing into new high ground and later easing off and closing heavy. The local cash market was steady. Standard quoted at 59c; No. 2 white, 59½@60c; No. 3 white, 58½c; No. 4 white, 58c; fancy clipped white, 61½@63½c; ordinary clipped white, 58c to 60c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	56⅞	54	54	54¼	38⅝
May	59¾	57½	57½	57⅝	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was strong and higher early in the day, prices making new high records for the season on general buying prompted by the recent reports of export demand and the strength in other commodities. On the advance there was heavy selling, however, and prices eased off rapidly, closing at the low of the day and generally below the final of Tuesday. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 41,000, estimated for Thursday, 30,000; Kansas City received 13,000, and Omaha 2,900.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Oct.	18.30	15.87	15.90	16.25	8.82
Dec.	16.12	15.75	15.80	15.95	8.95
Ribs—					
Oct.	14.70	14.60	14.60	14.62	9.35
Jan.	14.47	14.17	14.20	14.30	8.92
Pork—					
Dec.	28.25	26.80	26.80	27.75	18.75
Jan.	27.45	26.50	26.85	27.00	18.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market experienced a very exciting day, and the volume of trading was the largest ever recorded, sales aggregating 91,200 barrels. Toward the close there was a very sharp reaction under liquidation. Buying orders were received from the West, and during the afternoon the market was extremely active, with large orders both ways, and operations were in unusually large lots. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.00@	..
October	..	..	12.50@12.79	12.50
November	12.95	12.73	12.65@12.70	12.60
December	12.95	12.48	12.56@12.57	12.65
January	12.90	12.63	12.68@12.70	12.68
February	12.90	12.73	12.78@12.79	12.67
March	12.98	12.77	12.82@12.83	12.74
April	..	..	12.80@12.95	12.77
May	13.07	12.84	12.86@12.87	12.85

COFFEE.

Early advances were followed by rather sharp reactions in the coffee market, which seemed to be sympathizing with the course of other commodity values during yesterday's trading. Possibly the sensational break in cotton accounted for some of the liquidation, which carried May contracts off from 8.89 to 8.83 and March from 8.80 to 8.75. The close showed a net loss of 7 to 12 points for the day. Sales were reported off 114,500 bags. The spot market was unchanged at 9½c for Rio 7s and 11c for Santos 4s. Fair sales were said to have been made in the cost and freight market yesterday on the basis of 10.15 to 10.25 for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	8.62@8.65	8.70
November	..	..	8.62@8.65	8.70
December	8.72	8.63	8.62@8.63	8.70
January	8.75	8.75	8.66@8.68	8.74
February	..	..	8.69@8.70	8.78
March	8.80	8.75	8.74@8.75	8.82
April	..	..	8.78@8.80	8.87
May	8.99	8.83	8.82@8.84	8.91
June	..	..	8.87@8.88	8.95
July	9.06	8.95	8.92@8.93	8.99
August	..	..	8.96@8.98	9.03
September	9.14	9.10	9.00@9.02	9.07

SUGAR.

Futures opened steady, unchanged to an advance of 5 points, and throughout the day the undertone held firm on a fair demand from local trade interests and speculators, with prices showing gradual advances, the close showing a gain of 2 to 4 points, with sales for the day 9,250 tons. Firmness in actual sugar tended to help the demand on the Exchange. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	5.56@5.58	5.45
November	5.50	5.45	5.47@5.48	5.43
December	5.12	5.09	5.11@5.12	5.05
January	4.68	4.63	4.63@4.64	4.58
February	4.37	4.37	4.37@4.38	4.33
March	4.35	4.35	4.34@4.35	4.32
April	..	..	4.37@4.38	4.35
May	..	..	4.41@4.43	4.37
June	..	..	4.43@4.46	4.40
July	4.46	4.46	4.46@4.48	4.42
August	..	..	4.49@4.51	4.45
September	..	..	4.52@4.54	4.48

No changes occurred in refined sugar, and prices were listed at 7.00c to 7.60c for fine granulated. There were good withdrawals on old contract, but new business was light, and, while no further export sales were reported, rumors current yesterday of 6,000 tons having been sold were confirmed today. There were no price changes in the raw sugar market during the day, although late in the afternoon there were unconfirmed rumors that prompt Cubas had been sold at 5¾c, cost and freight, equal to 6.64c. Quotations remained unchanged, as follows: Centrifugals, 6.52c; molasses, 5.64c; cost and freight, 5½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,779 packages. Generally quiet trading, but a steady feeling on most grades of fresh creamery. The Exchange sales included 175 tubs creamery extras at 35½c, and that figure is current on the street, the higher scoring lots bringing ½@1c more. Medium qualities barely steady. There is a little export inquiry around 34c. Renovated firm. Ladles held a little higher in some instances. Not enough packing stock arriving to supply present requirements. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 36@36½c; extras, 92 score, 35½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 34@35c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 32½@33¾c; thirds, 31@32c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 84½@35¼c; extras, 84½@35c; seconds, 83@34c; creamery, held higher than extras, 35¼@35½c; extras, 84½@35c; firsts, 33¾@34¼c; seconds, 32½@33½c; thirds, 30@31½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 34½@35c; good to prime, 32½@34c; common to fair, 29@32c; renovated, firsts, 32¼c; firsts, 31@32c; lower grades, 28@30½c; factory, imitation creamery, firsts, 30¼@31c; ladles, June make, firsts, 30@30½c; current make, firsts, 29½@30c; seconds, 29c; lower grades, 27½@28½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 29c; No. 2, 25@28½c; lower grades, 27@27½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 10,187 cases. There is a generally quiet market and a somewhat unsettled and barely steady tone on most of the stock offerings. Really high-grade eggs showing a large proportion of stock fit for the best class of trade, are scarce and meeting a fair demand at fully sustained prices, but the accumulations of medium and ordinary qualities reduce slowly and under the lighter receipts, and there is a free offering of these. Storage eggs are offered rather more freely, but values are fairly well sustained. Nearby white eggs in light supply, and uniformly newlaid qualities are extremely scarce and firm; most of the receipts being of mixed and irregular quality have a wide range of value. Fancy nearby brown eggs are scarce and salable at very full prices; gathered lots are of irregular quality and rarely good enough to reach top quotation. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 39@40c; extra firsts, 36@38c; firsts, 34@36c; seconds, 31@33c; thirds and poorer, 28@30c; checks, No. 1, 25½@29c; No. 2 and poorer, 27@28c; checks, good to choice, dry, 27@28c; undergrades, 24@26c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 32c; firsts, 31½c; seconds, 30@31c; lower grades, 25@29½c; dirties, 25½@28c; refrigerator, State whites, 33@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 36@42c; ordinary to good, 30@35c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 36@38c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 36@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 43@50c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@40c.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—404, October term, 1915—W. L. Dayton, trustee, &c., et al., pets., v. A. H. Stanard, treasurer, &c., et al.—Motion to recall mandate and reform decree submitted.

43—Hitchman Coal & Coke Co., pet., v. John Mitchell, individually, et al.—Passed, to be restored to call pursuant to Sec. 9, Rule 23, on motion of counsel for petitioner.

39—The Sanders Ice Cream Co., et al., plaintiffs, v. the State of Iowa; 40—The Hutchinson Ice Cream Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. same; and 50—A. B. Crowl, plaintiff, v. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—Passed, to be restored to call pursuant to Sec. 9, of Rule 26, on motion of counsel for plaintiffs.

81—Southern Railway, Carolina Division, plaintiff, v. F. D. Driggs et al.; and 82—Same v. H. Driggs, by his guardian, &c.—Submitted.

24—Paine Lumber Co., Ltd., et al., appellants, v. E. H. Neal, individually and as secretary, &c., et al.—Reargument continued for appellees, and concluded for appellants.

25—Erie Railroad Co., plaintiff, v. J. T. Welsh.—Argued for plaintiff and for defendant.

84—The Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. C. S. Anderson.—Argued for plaintiff. No brief filed for defendant.

86—M. H. Free, plaintiff, v. the Western Union Telegraph Co.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 26—Nos. 86, 87, 41, (and 42,) 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, and 54.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 407, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Causes from this calendar will be assigned to Judge Augustus N. Hand for trial as required.

Equity calendar:
Walder<Inter Mfgs Agency, Inc.
Am Safety Device Co<Columbia Mills, Inc.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:15 A. M.—Equity.

Kinfner & B<Atlantic Communication Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 127, 81 floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Goldenberg<Friedman, US<North German Lloyd SS Co.
Same<Tug O L Hallenbeck.
Mulligan<NY C RR. US<Scows M-49 and M-50.
Lansing SS Co<Tug Transfer No 15.
N H Trading Co<J C Stockyards Co.
Barrett<Lacka. Car Float No. 27.
Rice<Cunard SS Co.
Grymes Eng Co<Leh Val RR.
Penn RR<Ferryboat Montclair.
McAllister<Am & Cuban SS Line.
Teplitz<SS North Star.
Rodgers<Tug Huntington.
NY, N H & H RR< SS Lansing.
L J RR<Tug Flemington.
B Franklin Transp Co<Federal Sugar Ref.
Anderson<Barge Hopatcong.
Bradley Imp Co<Tug W S Holbrook.
Willcox<Reliance Mar Ins Co.
Ballow<New Eng SS.
Williamson<SS Boverie
Re Tug C Gallagher, (Limit.)
McGowin Lumber Co< Schooner H Lippitt.
Tatem Nav Co<Tug F J Reichert.
Jackson & Co<SS Ada.
Ropner<Carruthers.
Dailey<CNY.
Gans SS Line<Wilhelmsen.
Bisley<Cornell Steamboat Co.
Rogers Lighterage Co< Ferryboat Clinton.
Re Barge C R Sheffer (Limit.)
Paluffo<Lamport & Holt Line.
Lutz<Douglass.
Hermanos<same.
Thurlow<New Eng SS.
De Bary<same.
Penn Coal Co<SS Moghegan.
Ross<Phila & Rdg RR.
Ingalls<Tug Ganoga.
McWilliams<Penn RR (2.)
US<SS Tuskmount.
Wilson<SS Verdi.
Ingless<SS Kontra.
Foreman<SS Kan City
Aldrich<Wellbrook.
Gonealez<US Steel Pr.
C RR of N J<Tug Gladiator.
Lips<Dredge Du Bois No 6.
Mallory SS Co<Suffolk
Pinero<SS Rio Grande
Coastwise Transp Co< SS Brazos.
Kristiansen<SS Mas.
Morley<SS Netonia.
Re Ferryboat Ithaca, (Limit.)
Atlantic Fruit Co< Cargo of Sugar.
Re Steamboat Keansburg, (Limit.)
US<Tug Bismarck and Scow Sea Bird, (3.)

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10 A. M.—Equity Calendar.

Case on—Morse<Morgan.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar.

Goldberg<Friedman.

DISTRICT COURT—Neterer, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

US<SS Geo Washington.
Mills<SS City of St Louis.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

Adamowitch<NYC RR Co.
Matt J Ward<Goelst.
US<Karplus & Herzberger.
Kushma<Carnegie Sti.
Gray<Mayer.
Prairie O & G<Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins.
Friedman<Penn RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty Calendar.

Re Derrick Scow Adah.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312 P. O. Building.—Criminal Calendar.

US<Giordano.
Same<Seymour.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—
Ricciardello<N Y Cent Carley<Harper.
Simpson<Kumpf, Franklin<Kidd,

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Litigated motions.

Re Becker.
Re Ottenberg<Michler.
Re Parker<same, (2.)
Re Kelffer<same, (2.)
Re Coverdale<same.
Re Rombaum<same.
Re Ottenberg<same.
Re Merwin<same.
Re Friedman<same.
Re Blake<same.
Re Simmons<Boyle.
Re Kaplan.
Guld Service Co, Inc< Clarke.
Barr<Barr.
Katz<Elliott.
Novegrodsky<Fremont Realty Corp.
Stern<Coram.
Murtha<McMullen, S & Triest, Inc.
Sanpe<Warlda.
Sagrecomo<Franklin Brewing Co.
Powell<McKee.
Williams<McClane.
Patten<Neuberger.
Kleinman<Bernstein.
Greenbut Co, Inc< Tribune Assn.
Mack<E M P Producing.
O'Brien<Star Co.
Baruch<Baruch.
Hutt<Hutt.
Kahler<Bond.
Pearson<Pearson.
Re Leventhal & Vogel.
C. C. Fischer, Inc< Shubert.
Int Banking Corp<H. W. Balk, Inc.
Herrman<Int'l Ry.
Pastorelli<Joseph Tino & Co, Inc.
Kart<Bolit.
Gallino<C. L. Smith Co.
Finkel<Lynch.
Versaci<Beaver.
Golle<same.
Engel<same.
Dreyfuss<same.
Cuseo<same.
Alessio<CNY.
Thomas<Butterworth & Judson Co.
Re Eidt.
Re Gaulois Tire Corp.
Kruskal<Bonle.
Salant<Kaschuck.
Feinberg<South Server Land Co. (2.)
Potter<28th St Co, Inc.
Johnson<Lugone.
Thorbuen<Gates.
Lange<Schlosman, (2)
Hoyt<Hoyt.
Fox<Mulligan.
Lavigne<Lavigne.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Palacio<Palacio.
Chambers<Chambers.
Boehm<P. Morris Chemical Works.
Economu Ritros Co< Natl Steam Nav Co.
Shearer<Shearer.
Shaw<Shaw.
Katzenbegan<Katzenbegan.
Cohen<Cohen.
Dreyfus<Dreyfus.
Meltzer<Meltzer.

Preferred causes:
Case on—Phinney<Phinney.
Case on—Hagan<Hagan.

General calendar:
Schroeder<507 W 161st St.
Moran<Vreeland.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Battery Co<Light Co.
Tuck & Co<Tarney.
Hochberg<Hochberg.
Stern<Blondell.
Hirsch<Sosfield & Gusmer.
Lichtenberg<Gostin.
Seaboard Nat Bk< Reid.
Rosenkrans<Eagle Sav & Loan Co.
Whitesell<Dorn Bros.
Goodwin<Toole.
Donelly<Wallace.
Canaday<Arch Amus.
Flynn<Flynn.
Rosenthal<Greenthal.
Kraimin<Kowal.
Singer<Steinfeld.
Hirsh<Light Co.
Speed<Speed.
Wehrum<Wehrum.
Kadans<Jacobson.
McCrackin<McCrackin
Rogers<Rogers.
Case on:
Hamburger<same.
Sileo<Corsiglia.
Chosba<Olah.
Kirman<Davidson.
Gildener<Frankel.
Sullivan<Bk for Sav.
Hopkins<Hobson.
Smith<Goodman.
Schwankovsky<Gimbel Brothers.
Casey<CNY & Nas RR.
Holmes<Burke.
Hesketh<Adriance.
Denham<Crew-Levick.
Kiechlin<Nas R R.
Gimbel<Firestone T & Rubber Co.
Romeo<Kings Co Ltg.
Metsky<Transit Dev.
O'Leary<Rosenbloom et al.
York<Gimbel Bros.
Clay<CNY.
Junge<B H R R.
Boslofsky et al<Merovitz.
Koerner<Lord&Taylor.
Goldberg<B H RR.
Gruenlinger<same.
Pierson<Kenny.
Willis<Hanover Theat.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Cammarota<Ruschiler.
Gotlieb<B, Q C RR.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Hochlit<Barrone.
Wicks<McKenna.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M. Wise<Alpha Cement.
Schmidt<CNY (3.)

Galob<L I R R.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Meledin<Vietar.
Hunsberger<Trust Co.
Mullarky<N Y C RR.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Guarmandi<Cavagnaro
Waters<Stahl.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Supplementary calendar.
Connell<Lyon.
Bottsford Con<CNY. (2.)
Bohm<Book Offices.
Szakvary<Piano Co.
Mitchell<Kleinrock.
Esterly Co<Marks.
Bassman<Rich Co.
Herbert<Ins Cos (2.)
Pearse<Vanneman.
Hyman<Hartford.
Carter<Clayton Co.
Greck<Wisnowitz.
Green<Garfield Co.
Same<Peduto.
Same<136 W 28.
Stone<Thomas.
Harper<Tighe Co.
Blumenkron<Blumenkron.
McDonald<Streitwolf.
Dobbs<Goldenberg.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts XIV. to XVIII. for trial.

Bothman<Vacuum Cor.
Zimmerman<Sader.
Springer<Loewa.
Franklin Eng<Driscoll
Ward<Warner Co.
White Mfg<Yonkers Co.
Kull<Hicks.
Cox<De Lukasovics.
Bonsole<Winter Garden.
English Co<Parahelsky
Lithgow<Harvey.
Duffy<Carroll.
Groenz<Reiter.
Parker<Uris Iron Works.
Zeaklewitz<Ring.
Dickinson<Gilberson.
McArdle<N Y C RR.
Ely<Krulewitch.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts XIII. to XVIII. for trial.

Customs<Barber, (2.)
Kreisman<N Y Cons RR.
Fiedler<same.
Rigger<New Taxicab.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Ware<Catskill Co (2.)

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Cammarota<Ruschiler.
Gotlieb<B, Q C RR.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Hochlit<Barrone.
Wicks<McKenna.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M. Wise<Alpha Cement.
Schmidt<CNY (3.)

Galob<L I R R.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Meledin<Vietar.
Hunsberger<Trust Co.
Mullarky<N Y C RR.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Guarmandi<Cavagnaro
Waters<Stahl.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Supplementary calendar.
Connell<Lyon.
Bottsford Con<CNY. (2.)
Bohm<Book Offices.
Szakvary<Piano Co.
Mitchell<Kleinrock.
Esterly Co<Marks.
Bassman<Rich Co.
Herbert<Ins Cos (2.)
Pearse<Vanneman.
Hyman<Hartford.
Carter<Clayton Co.
Greck<Wisnowitz.
Green<Garfield Co.
Same<Peduto.
Same<136 W 28.
Stone<Thomas.
Harper<Tighe Co.
Blumenkron<Blumenkron.
McDonald<Streitwolf.
Dobbs<Goldenberg.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts XIV. to XVIII. for trial.

Bothman<Vacuum Cor.
Zimmerman<Sader.
Springer<Loewa.
Franklin Eng<Driscoll
Ward<Warner Co.
White Mfg<Yonkers Co.
Kull<Hicks.
Cox<De Lukasovics.
Bonsole<Winter Garden.
English Co<Parahelsky
Lithgow<Harvey.
Duffy<Carroll.
Groenz<Reiter.
Parker<Uris Iron Works.
Zeaklewitz<Ring.
Dickinson<Gilberson.
McArdle<N Y C RR.
Ely<Krulewitch.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XIII. for trial.

Customs<Barber, (2.)
Kreisman<N Y Cons RR.
Fiedler<same.
Rigger<New Taxicab.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Ware<Catskill Co (2.)

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Cammarota<Ruschiler.
Gotlieb<B, Q C RR.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Hochlit<Barrone.
Wicks<McKenna.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M. Wise<Alpha Cement.
Schmidt<CNY (3.)

Galob<L I R R.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Meledin<Vietar.
Hunsberger<Trust Co.
Mullarky<N Y C RR.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Guarmandi<Cavagnaro
Waters<Stahl.

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Connell<Lyon.
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Szakvary<Piano Co.
Mitchell<Kleinrock.
Esterly Co<Marks.
Bassman<Rich Co.
Herbert<Ins Cos (2.)
Pearse<Vanneman.
Hyman<Hartford.
Carter<Clayton Co.
Greck<Wisnowitz.
Green<Garfield Co.
Same<Peduto.
Same<136 W 28.
Stone<Thomas.
Harper<Tighe Co.
Blumenkron<Blumenkron.
McDonald<Streitwolf.
Dobbs<Goldenberg.

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Kull<Hicks.
Cox<De Lukasovics.
Bonsole<Winter Garden.
English Co<Parahelsky
Lithgow<Harvey.
Duffy<Carroll.
Groenz<Reiter.
Parker<Uris Iron Works.
Zeaklewitz<Ring.
Dickinson<Gilberson.
McArdle<N Y C RR.
Ely<Krulewitch.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XIII. for trial.

Customs<Barber, (2.)
Kreisman<N Y Cons RR.
Fiedler<same.
Rigger<New Taxicab.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Finch, J.

THE TEACHING STAFF.

Transfers, Promotions, and Appointments in the Public Schools.

The following transfers, promotions, and appointments of teachers were made by the Board of Education yesterday:

TRANSFERS.

Manhattan.

	From School	To School
SCHEDULE B3.		
Gertrude H. Woolley	82	12
SCHEDULE B1.		
Joseph Rosenblum	7	8
SCHEDULE VI.		
Benjamin Shapiro	10	5
Arthur Schatteles	20	24
SCHEDULE B2.		
Isabel F. Bauer	63	12
Mary F. Coughlan	28	36
Ella M. Loughran	14	59
Ida V. Cohen	37	62
Sara H. Fahey	147G	36
Caroline E. Ward	6	86
M. Rose Flood	90	169
SCHEDULE B2—WITH BONUS.		
Ungraded.		
Virginia M. Schwarte, as teacher of an ungraded class	40	64
SCHEDULE B1.		
Loretta H. Moffitt	124	3
Elizabeth Hadley	13	6
Agnes M. Blakely, teacher of the blind	30	5
Lillian R. Wittkowski	56	10P
Allen H. Lapidge	71	23
Lillian H. Moore	3	27
Elizabeth B. Baker	21	33
Elsa M. Chafee	190	39P
Julia M. Noonan	141	46
Mabel M. Ballard	51	57
Josephine Knakal	30	57
Mary M. Blair	171	63
Marion B. Breslin	70	66
Clara M. Zimmerman	11	67
Clara E. Anderson, as teacher of an anemic class	2	75
Rose L. Brady, as teacher of a crippled class	2	75
Anna B. Schulman	2	75
Blythe C. Morgan	148	79
Mary T. Heckel	57	84
Pearl Meitsner	37	89
Minnie F. Steele	39	90
Ida E. Walton	6	103
Ida M. Smale	124	107
Eliza Sat. C. Clemens	21	115
Mary J. Reilly	51	141
Estelle Reinschreiber	6	165
Norma Kughler	171	169
Margaret C. Brophy	65	188
SCHEDULE B1—KINDERGARTNERS.		
Ellen B. Cornell	2	7
Alice R. Young	82	12
Helen D. Beckford	171	19
Florence Zimmerman	34	25
Dorothea T. Colby	12	72
Ada M. Milne	11	85
Ethel S. Nelson	86	85
Hattie Cohen	39P	86
Harriet Foster	11	96P
Roberta Finlay	116	104
Frances S. Hulse	18	177
Melissa M. Shattuck	72	184

Bronx.

SCHEDULE B1.		
Samuel Hirschberg	25	42
SCHEDULE VI.		
Louis R. Spivack	36	40
Kurt Falkenstein	58	47
Samuel G. Hochman	75	55
SCHEDULE VII.		
Abraham Blaustein	147	36
Edward Sussman	45	40
SCHEDULE B2.		
Effie C. Robbins	96G	13
Gatherine Leffler	77B	50
Carrie A. Turner	10	52
Eleanor Connor	43	54
SCHEDULE B1.		
Mary G. McCabe	25	3P
Mary E. Farrell	23	8
Marie L. Davis	39	23
Helen I. Melvin	39	23
Mary A. Gliday	138P	35
Eleanor Allyn	9	40
Katherine A. Fitzpatrick	27	40
Kathryn C. Fox	32	40
Gertrude T. Lesser	45	40
Mary E. O'Rourke	46	45
Mary R. Hanrahan	47	46
Laura Stein	88	48
Julia B. Miles	10	48
SCHEDULE B1—KINDERGARTNERS.		
Blanche B. Abramson	61	40
Marie C. Flonin	42	55

Brooklyn.

SCHEDULE VII.		
Francis A. Garvey	153	118
SCHEDULE B2.		
Otillie M. Reiss	74	18
Lillian M. Conley	83	36
Elizabeth O. Mordock	3	44
Elsie M. Logee	122	50
Annie E. Elliff	72	98
Maude L. Reybert	18	147G
S. Louise Wolff	23	156G
Lily D. Heidenheim	144	162
Henrietta Moke	196	165
Rosella Zeller	19	168
Agnes C. O'Malley	43	178
SCHEDULE B2—WITH BONUS.		
Ungraded.		
Helen M. Long	32	10
SCHEDULE B1.		
Ethel I. Wall	148	3
Daisy McVine	1	5
Marguerite M. Knudsen	111	9
Alice Benedict	28	24
Etta Lieberman	145	24
Marguerite Adams	115	44
Henrietta Fox	93	45
Lillian R. Ackerman	45	50
Justine Deitz	9	55
Elsie M. Wilson	174	65
Marjorie Parker	150	65
Lois H. Doughty	84G	66
Augusta D. Rex	82	68
Miriam B. Kuhn	67	71
Henrietta Lipschutz	10	80
Frances G. Estoin	40	80
Ruth M. Dalton	147B	87
Daisy A. Hall	68	87
Emilie Brewning	49	92
Winifred E. Murnane	176	103
Agnes J. Findlay	9	119
Agnes B. Green	162	144
Theodora Brossard	78	146
Gertrude M. David	140	151
Gertrude M. Warner	80	153
Margaret M. Finnegan	109G	153
Ida A. Hyams	23	156B
Anna Sicker	125	150
Eleanor B. Ford	14	166
Maude C. Corby	35	178
SCHEDULE B1—KINDERGARTNERS.		
Gertrude M. Leavy	143	19
Marjorie Halsted	68	39
Alice Laurencot	109B	92
Fanny S. Ferrin	130	130
Mildred E. Nichols	167	144
Marjorie B. Smith	44	158

Queens.

SCHEDULE B3.		
Arthur D. Stetson, Principal, school of fourth order	104	82
SCHEDULE VII.		
William E. Hendrie	90	59
Franklyn J. Peterson	59	97
SCHEDULE B2.		
Emma L. Beitel	57	56
Emily A. Arnold	56	97
Myrtle C. Mather	59	97
SCHEDULE B1.		
Mary R. Doyle	80	1
Eleanor M. Jenkins	80	14
Anna Cering	22	14
Ruth Carty	35	50
Florence M. Willett	84	51
Belle Oakes	129	71
Jennie L. Muller	87	71
Ethel M. Keyes	78	82

Richmond.

SCHEDULE B2.		
Margaret C. Maguire	2	3
SCHEDULE B1.		
Frances H. Brownell	25	30

PROMOTION TRANSFERS.

Brooklyn.

	From P.S.	To P.S. Grades	Grades
Martha Goods	64	64	1A-6B 7A-8B
Marion V. Vanderhyde	140	140	1A-6B 7A-8B

SPECIAL TEACHERS APPOINTED.

SHOP WORK.

Abraham Lichtenstein, Harry Gertz, Harold S. Powell, Samuel W. Schuster, Irwin S. Kern, Charles F. Muller, Charles G. Fischer, George Frank, Isaac Heckelman, George F. Eberle, Albert A. Weinstein, Henry Stark, Jr. Otto H. Langhans, Arthur A. Boerr, Percy Bridges, James F. O'Neill, Francis J. Lavelle, Leopold Shea, Burney O. Jackson, George W. Rae, Thomas Darling, Harry Cohen.

HIGH SCHOOL TRANSFER.

SCHEDULE DL—Louise Baylis, Asst. Tr. Phys. Trg. Ev. Charles Erna. Hall.

APPOINTMENTS.

Manhattan.

SCHEDULE B1—MEN

Joseph Mintzer 21
T. E. Coulton 83
Joseph J. Zweifel 43
H. Dunkelblum 43
Nathaniel Held 43
J. V. Mulholland 58
Isidor Levinson 75
J. D. Ehrenreich 83
Harry R. Stern 89

A. I. Feinstein 106
Louis Banks 108
H. C. Goodman 109
Michael Lieb 114
Hugh F. Dalton 114
Maurice A. Bagley 169
George P. Moore 171
Ambrose Murphy 184

SCHEDULE B1—WOMEN.

M. L. Halden 1
Elizabeth Berall 2
Jeanette Schoenfeld 2
J. S. Wiener 7
Sophia Watson 8
Minnie A. Daly 8
Gertrude Goodwin 8
E. C. Feuerbach B10
Adele M. McCleary 12
Jessie Barruck 12
Dorothy Shapiro 12
M. F. Lefkowitz 13
Regina E. Sayles 14

Henrietta Appelson 15
Rose Farrell 15
Bertha Finkelstein 20
Belinda I. Goldstein 20
Mary Lewis 22
Mary Kirschbaum 22
Lucia H. Cilley 22
Mabel M. Goodrich 23
S. De Forest 27
Mary V. Egan 30
Rose Bring 30
Edith D. Proudman 31
F. E. Lieberman 85
Cecilia Donovan 85

Katherine Linker B39
Mary Russell 40
Lillian Baum 40
W. A. Holleran 42
Elsa Greenberg 43
Rose Lavinger 51
K. D. Seyfert 51
M. M. Goldberg 51
Margaret V. Ryan 110
Anna I. Maginnis 58
Josephine Soldano 57
Lena Tuichen 64
Mildred Weiss 64
Lillian Krashes 64
Anna Kleinberg 65
Cecilia G. Rueth 70
Rose B. Gordon 70
K. C. O'Brien 72
Anna Roche 72
Mary M. Onley 73
Estelle M. Weiss 73
Lillian M. Clark 74
Beatrice White 74
Alice R. Goldberg G77
Anna Blum 78
Miriam Raphael 78
H. F. Rogaliner 78
Minnie Zuflucht 78
Esther Baltiser 79
Helen M. Mace 80
Jane Curtis 96
Florence Mullaney 95
Alma M. O'Reilly G96
Isabelle Lanihan G96
Anna J. Goldfarb 102
H. E. L. Hallberg 102
Eliz. A. Fiala 104
Esther Horowitz 105
Mary Tucci 106

Sylvia Bernardi 106
Col. Castagliola 106
Jennie M. Weil 106
Blanche Luft 106
A. V. Gallagher 106
M. B. Himmelstein 109
V. V. Hallacy 110
Margaret V. Ryan 110
Bessie Tolk 110
Edith Glackman 110
P. E. Chambers 110
Celia Robinson 114
Agnes V. Burke 121
Rae Cohen 121
Mary M. Gleason 121
Florence Parris 121
Marjorie Crane 121
F. V. Ahlstrom 122
Mary Gellert 126
Emilie Pritchard 131
E. V. Zimmerli 140
A. L. Shannon 141
Amelia M. Meyers 147
S. C. Blumenfeld 161
J. V. Bragman G168
Elsie B. Franken P168
Frieda Chertkoff P168
A. M. Boyland P168
M. D. Gordon P168
S. V. W. Hutchison 171
Lillie Davidson 171
D. Lichterman 172
Ida Kaslowitsky 172
Estelle S. Briggs 184
V. H. Byrnes 184
M. A. Kennedy B188
Isabelle Parvey 190
Elizabeth Wilkie 190

The Bronx.

SCHEDULE B1—MEN.

David L. Kaplan 10
Joseph V. Hannan 54

Sydney W. Fried 54

SCHEDULE B1—WOMEN.

L. R. Goodbody 9
Mary E. Crane 10
M. C. Bernhard 12
E. C. Churchill 13
D. L. Williamson 13
Ruth Winberg 21
Theresa H. Hacks 21
Marg. V. S. Fowler 22
May Mulvey 22
Ethel Files 23
Hilda C. Anderson 23
Esther M. Johnson 23
Anna Brener 25
Marie G. Mooney 25
Anna L. Cooney 28
Amy M. Gallagher 28
Honora V. Powers 29
M. J. Pennefather 31
Edna Halperin 31
Ruth M. Myers 33
Kath. E. Rauch 33
Celia Katz 34
Mary N. Hart 34
Irene English 34
Marie C. Murphy 35
Adelaide Cooper 35
Mary M. Stone 38
Mar. E. Donohue 39
P. Nichthauser 39
Mar. M. Doyle 39
Anna V. James 40

Sylvia Bernardi 106
Col. Castagliola 106
Jennie M. Weil 106
Blanche Luft 106
A. V. Gallagher 106
M. B. Himmelstein 109
V. V. Hallacy 110
Margaret V. Ryan 110
Bessie Tolk 110
Edith Glackman 110
P. E. Chambers 110
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Agnes V. Burke 121
Rae Cohen 121
Mary M. Gleason 121
Florence Parris 121
Marjorie Crane 121
F. V. Ahlstrom 122
Mary Gellert 126
Emilie Pritchard 131
E. V. Zimmerli 140
A. L. Shannon 141
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Ida Kaslowitsky 172
Estelle S. Briggs 184
V. H. Byrnes 184
M. A. Kennedy B188
Isabelle Parvey 190
Elizabeth Wilkie 190

SCHEDULE B1—Women.

Pearl M. Gordon 4
Louise B. Sharp 6
Kath. F. Munson 7
F. V. Convery 7
Ethel R. Convery 7
Vera S. Fowler 8
Ruth E. L. Carlson 12
Jennie U. Graham 13
G. N. Goldberg 16
D. H. Mattfeld 16
M. M. Gavin 16
M. A. Hynes 17
Mary A. Regan 19
A. M. Madden 20
C. A. Bishop 24
Lillian Kalfuk 24
Louise K. Herm 24
L. M. Fisher 27
M. F. Foley 27
Lillian Mullen 27
Mildred Rose 27
B. McKillop 31
Ada H. Strom 32
B. Moscovita 33
K. Lanigan 34
M. Peckmann 34
R. D. Firestone 34
E. M. MacVeagh 37
A. W. Smith 37
M. H. Sottile 37
M. R. Pearsall 39
I. M. Calhoun 46
E. L. Rasmussen 48
Eva B. Sands 48
E. A. Knowles 48
E. M. Kelly 57
F. Elmowitz 53
M. F. Donlon 54
A. M. Boylan 55
J. Nathanson 64
G. W. Lange 64
D. V. Paret 64
Helen Forbes 64
A. Rothberg 64
M. W. Pelz 64
V. E. Dowling 67
Elsie T. Dowd 67
C. A. Donnelly 71
L. M. Anderson 72
M. V. Corrigan 72
H. A. Meyer 72
D. M. Collins 73
M. L. Delaney 74
A. J. McAuliffe 80
M. T. Ingell 74
I. M. Calhoun 80
L. C. Watkins 82

Katherine Linker B39
Mary Russell 40
Lillian Baum 40
W. A. Holleran 42
Elsa Greenberg 43
Rose Lavinger 51
K. D. Seyfert 51
M. M. Goldberg 51
Margaret V. Ryan 110
Anna I. Maginnis 58
Josephine Soldano 57
Lena Tuichen 64
Mildred Weiss 64
Lillian Krashes 64
Anna Kleinberg 65
Cecilia G. Rueth 70
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K. C. O'Brien 72
Anna Roche 72
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Lillie Davidson 171
D. Lichterman 172
Ida Kaslowitsky 172
Estelle S. Briggs 184
V. H. Byrnes 184
M. A. Kennedy B188
Isabelle Parvey 190
Elizabeth Wilkie 190

SCHEDULE B1—WOMEN.

Sarah E. Ryan 1
Jennie L. Ryan 1
Mary E. Ryan 1
Mary A. Regan 19
A. M. Madden 20
C. A. Bishop 24
Lillian Kalfuk 24
Louise K. Herm 24
L. M. Fisher 27
M. F. Foley 27
Lillian Mullen 27
Mildred Rose 27
B. McKillop 31
Ada H. Strom 32
B. Moscovita 33
K. Lanigan 34
M. Peckmann 34
R. D. Firestone 34
E. M. MacVeagh 37
A. W. Smith 37
M. H. Sottile 37
M. R. Pearsall 39
I. M. Calhoun 46
E. L. Rasmussen 48
Eva B. Sands 48
E. A. Knowles 48
E. M. Kelly 57
F. Elmowitz 53
M. F. Donlon 54
A. M. Boylan 55
J. Nathanson 64
G. W. Lange 64
D. V. Paret 64
Helen Forbes 64
A. Rothberg 64
M. W. Pelz 64
V. E. Dowling 67
Elsie T. Dowd 67
C. A. Donnelly 71
L. M. Anderson 72
M. V. Corrigan 72
H. A. Meyer 72
D. M. Collins 73
M. L. Delaney 74
A. J. McAuliffe 80
M. T. Ingell 74
I. M. Calhoun 80
L. C. Watkins 82

Sarah E. Ryan 1
Jennie L. Ryan 1
Mary E. Ryan 1
Mary A. Regan 19
A. M. Madden 20
C. A. Bishop 24
Lillian Kalfuk 24
Louise K. Herm 24
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M. F. Foley 27
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Ada H. Strom 32
B. Moscovita 33
K. Lanigan 34
M. Peckmann 34
R. D. Firestone 34
E. M. MacVeagh 37
A. W. Smith 37
M. H. Sottile 37
M. R. Pearsall 39
I. M. Calhoun 46
E. L. Rasmussen 48
Eva B. Sands 48
E. A. Knowles 48
E. M. Kelly 57
F. Elmowitz 53
M. F. Donlon 54
A. M. Boylan 55
J. Nathanson 64
G. W. Lange 64
D. V. Paret 64
Helen Forbes 64
A. Rothberg 64
M. W. Pelz 64
V. E. Dowling 67
Elsie T. Dowd 67
C. A. Donnelly 71
L. M. Anderson 72
M. V. Corrigan 72
H. A. Meyer 72
D. M. Collins 73
M. L. Delaney 74
A. J. McAuliffe 80
M. T. Ingell 74
I. M. Calhoun 80
L. C. Watkins 82

Queens.

SCHEDULE B1—MEN.

Henry Farb 80

Nathan A. Rauch 87

SCHEDULE B1—WOMEN.

E. D. Neefus 39
Vera T. Fanning 39
Ruth O. Beers 40
E. A. Morville 56
Irene Conway 57
E. V. Sullivan 68
Christine M. Klein 74
Edena L. Curry 78
Rose H. Wolf 80
Anna Curtin 80

Mary F. Schulte 83
Anna L. Bonnick 83
Elsa M. Korb 83
Anna Larkin 83
Lena Aronson 88
Isabel T. Kelly 89
Anna H. Endres 91
Mamie Hauser 91
Violet M. Hanson 92
Margaret McHale 92

Richmond.

SCHEDULE B1—MEN.

Curtis E. Parish 21

SCHEDULE B1—WOMEN.

Alice M. Green 2
Madeleine Decker 16

Florence L. Black 30

REFEREES' SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—NEWELL S. Sheafe, Plaintiff, against FREDERIC ASHTON DE PEYSTER, Alice De Peyster, wife of Frederic Ashton de Peyster; Helen V. C. Lung, Augusta Morris de Peyster, Frances Goodhue de Peyster, Ella M. Shoemaker, Eva W. C. Hawkes, Helen S. Morris, wife of Newbold Morris, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment in partition, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 15th day of September, 1910, I, the undersigned, Charles E. Hoffman, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

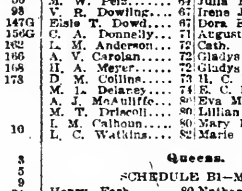
Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Riverside Drive with the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, running thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street one hundred and seventeen (117) feet, six and three-quarters (6¾) inches; thence southerly and at right angles with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street ninety-one (91) feet, one and one-eighth (1⅛) inches, more or less, to the easterly side of Riverside Drive; thence northerly along said easterly side of Riverside Drive one hundred and four (104) feet and four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 5, 1910.

CHARLES E. HOFFMAN, Referee.

TOMPKINS McILVAINE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



All taxes, assessments, and water rates which may be liens upon said premises or any portion thereof at the time of sale, together with interest due thereon, if any, and any costs of this proceeding which may be fixed at the time of the sale, shall be paid out of the proceeds of sale, and conveyance shall be made by the referee free and clear therefrom.

Dated New York, Oct. 5, 1910.

CHARLES E. HOFFMAN, Referee.

TOMPKINS McILVAINE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 720-30 lb. cans frozen eggs. Notice is hereby given that the causes is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 19, 1910, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, October 28, 1910.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Hoffman Estate Corner at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street and Old Altman Store in Deals Aggregating $3,500,000—Gustav Schwab Buys Greenwich Estate—Business Leases.

Two big deals of more than ordinary importance in the realty world gave a tone of exceptional activity to the market yesterday. One involved a large plot on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street and the other was that of the larger part of the old Altman store on Sixth Avenue, the sale taking in everything but the avenue frontage. The consideration for this is said to have been over $1,000,000, while for the Fifth Avenue parcel about $2,500,000 is involved.

The Fifth Avenue deal is not definitely closed, but negotiations have progressed so far that it will probably be closed this week. The property is being sold by the Hoffman estate, which has owned it for many years. It has been under lease for a long time to the late D. H. King, who built the Hotel Renaissance, aneight-story structure, and later enlarged it by an addition on Forty-third Street.

The immediate corner has a frontage of 75.5 on the avenue by 125 on the street, and is assessed at $2,115,000, of which $1,840,000 is land value. The King estate still holds the lease which has nearly twenty years to run, but after long negotiations the Hoffman estate has made an amicable arrangement to purchase the lease.

It is understood that the prospective buyers are contemplating an important commercial improvement. The site is one of the choicest in the upper Fifth Avenue section. Immediately opposite is the new Postal Life Building, which will be the new uptown home of the Guaranty Trust Company, whose office is now on the ground floor of the property sold by the Hoffman estate.

Frank B. Taylor, who was reputed in realty circles to be the broker in the transaction, declined to give any information, and at the offices of the Hoffman estate it was said that no sale had been made.

$1,000,000 for Greater Part of Old Altman Store.

The most important Sixth Avenue deal that has been closed in a long time and which indicates an era of new business activity for the old retail thoroughfare was the purchase by the William R. Warner Company, manufacturing pharmacists, of Philadelphia, of the greater part of the old Altman store, on the west side of Sixth Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets. The deal does not include any of the Sixth Avenue frontage, owned by the Tonnelle estate and Vincent Astor.

The property sold includes all of the north side of Eighteenth Street, from 113 to 143, being 150 feet west of Sixth Avenue, and extending through the block, 184 feet in depth, to 110 to 124 West Nineteenth Street. The frontage is 350 feet on Eighteenth Street and 200.10 on Nineteenth Street. The greater part is occupied by the old six-story store. The plot at 131 to 133 West Eighteenth Street is improved by a five-story warehouse, and adjoining, at 135 to 143, is a five-story garage and stable.

All of the property with the exception of two parcels in Nineteenth Street was sold by the Department Stores Realty Corporation, Robert E. Simon, President. The two plots at 122 to 124 West Nineteenth Street were bought from the Greenhut Company. The total ground area is about 50,000 square feet. The tax valuation is $1,100,000, and the purchase price was about the same. It cost the late Mr. Altman $2,000,000 over twenty years ago.

The buyers control the perfumery business of Richard Hudnut at 115 East Twenty-ninth Street. The Warner Company intends to use the property as its permanent home, employing about 300 persons. It was an all-cash sale.

Horace S. Ely & Co. were the brokers in the sale. Roger Baldwin, as attorney, represented the buyers, and Walter Wechsler represented the sellers.

Buys West 68th Street Garage Site.

An investing client of A. W. Miller & Co. has purchased from the West Side Bank, 362-4 West Sixty-eighth Street, the two-story and cellar business building on a plot 50 by 100.

The purchaser will make extensive alterations and occupy the premises for garage purposes.

Tenements for Investment.

Isaac Daniel sold to E. S. Harvie for investment 88 Monroe Street, a six-story tenement on a lot 22.7 by 96.10.

Bronx Sales.

Isidor R. Issac purchased from the Lawyers Mortgage Company 901 Fox Street, a five-story flat on a plot 102 by 110 by irregular. The buyer gave in part payment twelve cottages on Depew Place and Eldred Avenue, Far Rockaway, L. I., valued at $60,000 was involved in the trade, which was negotiated by M. J. Strunsky & Co.

The Ismann Realty Company sold to Samuel Bitterman 2,892 Bailey Avenue, a two-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.6.

Joseph S. Guthom sold to James A. Mahony the northwest corner of Ringsbridge Terrace and Windham Place, a plot, 50.4 by 92.1.

Long Island City Sale.

Robert Price Bell, as referee, has sold to the C. S. J. Realty Company, Inc., the water front property on Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, 230 feet north of Tenth Street, and extending through to the canal. The price was $42,000.

Long Island.

Baker Crowell, Inc., in conjunction with Shields Bros., sold the Christian H. Schultheis's plot in Great Neck Valley, Great Neck, L. I., having a frontage of 90 feet on Highland Avenue and a depth of 218 feet, to Dr. Ralph W. Babcock of Manhattan at the reported price of $4,500.

Cocks & Willets sold to Ernest A. Bigelow the Dix Hills Farm, located at South Huntington, L. I., comprising about fifty-four acres, with farm buildings.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for the Connelly Investing Corporation to A. Quentzel a two-family stucco cottage, occupying a plot 30 by 100 feet, on the southwesterly side of Fifteenth Avenue.

Tutino & Cerny sold for Mary A. Cueh to a client for occupancy the two-story and cellar, brick one-family dwelling, on lot 18 by 100, and known as 1,537 Sixty-eighth Street.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman sold to John E. Fraser the de Mund homestead at Ridgewood, N. J., consisting of about two acres of land in the centre of the village.

The Godfrey Corporation sold a dwelling, occupying a plot 100 by 150, corner of Edgemont Road and Parkside, Upper Montclair, N. J., to J. R. Brandon of New York City. The property was held at $17,000; also a plot, 250 by 160, on Brainerd Street, Upper Montclair, N. J., to H. Ashley of Bloomfield, N. J., for the immediate erection of seven houses.

Arnold L. Davis has purchased through James D. Miner from Joseph H. Tooker a dwelling at Avon-by-the-Sea.

Westchester County.

Pease & Elliman sold for Mrs. M. L. Catlin two and a quarter acres, located on Milton Harbor, running through to Stuyvesant Avenue, Rye, N. Y., to Mrs. Edmund C. Stanton. It is the purchaser's intention to improve the same with a dwelling and garage.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., sold fourteen acres of ground, comprising part of the Amzi L. Barber estate at Ardsley-on-Hudson, to John F. Havemeyer, President of the Concrete Steel Company. The property was held at $30,000.

Gustav Schwab Buys Greenwich Estate.

Gustav Schwab of Oelrichs & Co., American representatives of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, has purchased through S. Osgood Pell & Co. a tract of twenty-four acres in the Clapboard Ridge section of Greenwich, Conn., which he intends extensively to develop as his country home.

The seller is Herbert S. Collins, who, with the Whelan Brothers, conceived the idea of the great chain of cigar stores now operated as the "United Stores," and who recently purchased the property through the same brokers.

The land, which occupies a high elevation with a view of the Sound, adjoins the large estate of Nelson Macy and is close to the fine properties of I. N. Phelps Stokes, Henry W. Croft of Pittsburgh, W. E. S. Griswold and Roger Sherman Baldwin.

West Harlem Theatre Leased to Marcus Loew.

The York Theatre, on 116th Street, running through to 115th Street, between St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues, covering a plot of six lots, built and owned by the Theatre Realty Corporation, has been leased to Marcus Loew for a term of years. After extensive alterations the theatre will be opened as one of the Loew chain of theatres. Adolph and Henry Bloch, attorneys, represented the Realty Corporation, and E. J. Ludvigh the Loew interests.

Leases Twelve West Side Tenements.

The twelve five-story tenement houses at 211 to 225 West Sixty-first Street, 222, 226, 232, and 227 West Sixty-second Street have been leased to a client for the Rexton Realty Company by J. B. Wood for a term of three years.

Commercial Leases.

Herbert Hecht & Co. have leased for Bernard Cohen the store and basement at 113 Second Avenue to the Liggett-Riker-Hegeman Company.

A. W. Miller & Co. have leased for the Relim Construction Company, 1,937 Broadway, a store, 25 by 100, adjoining the corner of Sixty-fifth Street, to the Silver Lunch Company, who leased through the same brokers 1,935 Broadway, and are taking 1,937 to enlarge their quarters.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for William Mills to Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., the three-story and basement dwelling at 123 West Seventy-eighth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

Porter & Co. have leased for Eva Phipps to John S. Harris the three-story dwelling at 220 West 122d Street.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., have leased, furnished, for Mrs. D. Appleton Pearson, her residence at 71 East Seventy-seventh Street to Mrs. C. S. Sargent of Cedarhurst, L. I.

Realty Notes.

John J. Kavanaugh was the broker in the sale of the residence at 16 East Eighteenth Street for Mrs. Eugene Arnstein.

Connor Lawrence, formerly with A. W. McLaughlin & Co., is now associated with the mortgage department of William A. White &

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601 W. 115th St.
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Residential neighborhood.
One block from Subway.
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6, 7 & 8 Rooms. 2 & 3 Baths.
Very Attractive Rental.
SEE AGENT ON PREMISES.
OPEN SUNDAY.

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NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
All Rooms Facing the Drive
Rents $70 to $125
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7902.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway

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88 Central Park West, Corner 99th St.
One 7 Room, 2 Baths, $2,200.
One 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,500.
The above Apartments can be rented furnished if desired.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

The HILLCREST
Modern Elevator Apts.
8 Large, sunny rooms & 3 baths,
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
430 WEST 116th ST.
OVERLOOKING MORNINGSIDE PARK GROUNDS

7 Rooms, 2 Baths
Suitable for Doctor
Hall Service—All Improvements.
Moderate Rent.
Apply 465 W. 167th St., or
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Tele. Fordham 3423.

236 WEST 70TH ST.
Doctor's Apartment
Ground floor, especially equipped for physician; 3 rooms and bath, including tiled operating room, most centrally located; rental $1,000; superintendent only premises.

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Nos. 558 & 560 165th St., Cor. B'way.
Healthiest locality in New York City.
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52 WEST 37TH STREET
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2 Rooms & Bath $55 to $75 Per Month
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Fresh Air and Sunlight
Look at these attractive suites
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3,044 Albany Crescent
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4 Rooms, $28 to $30; 6 Rooms, $42.
Class of Tenants restricted.
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2 Rooms and Tile Bath
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OR WM. M. ROESTEL
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High-class elevator apartments, one five-room apartment, $40. Superintendent on premises.

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468 Riverside Drive, Cor. 119th.
Eight rooms, two baths, and extra lavatory. Strictly fireproof building. $1,400 to $1,600. Manager.

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St. Nicholas Av.
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7 and 8 rooms, elevator apartment.
High Class Service.
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Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

MANHATTAN—East Side.
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Fully equipped—Every convenience.
Knickerbocker Chambers
22 EAST 62D ST.
Most attractive location in city.
E. de Forest Simmons
Tel. 837 Plaza. 31 West 58th St., N. Y.
Or Supt., on premises.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on October 13th, 1916, the Standard Transportation Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co., No. 16, for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about October 4, 1916, while tug S. T. Co. No. 16 was towing barge S. T. Co. No. 120 out of the slip at 58th Street, South Brooklyn, in consequence of which one Mikal Olson is alleged to have sustained personal injuries; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 16 and pending freight as appraised, viz., $41,000, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22d day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 3,062, 3,450, and 2,802, R. S., U. S., I have seized and hold 24 long chains, 24 necklaces, 4 lavalliéres, 4 brooches, 65 charms, 5 pair earrings, 3 bracelets, 4 rings, 2 scarfpins, 12 stickpins, 56 watch chains, 2 fobs, 48 pair cuff buttons. Notice is hereby given that the same is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated Oct. 20, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
E. KNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

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Only One Apartment Left
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Between 57th and 58th Sts.
Bachelor and Kitchenette
Apartments of
2 ROOMS, BATH,
with all modern and up-to-date conveniences.
MODERATE RENTALS.
Apply Supt., on Premises, or
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JUST COMPLETED.
LEASES FROM NOV. 1.
24 East 38 St.
Near Madison Avenue.
Elevator and Maid Service.
Also a doctor's first floor Apartment.
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$52.50 to $80.
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Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.
Renting Agent on Premises.
Apartments can be seen evenings.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

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JUST COMPLETED
MOORADA APTS.
UNIVERSITY AV.,
Corner 190th Street,
One Block North of Fordham Road.
Near N. Y. Central University Hts. Sta.
One block from St. James & Devoe Parks.
4-5-6 Rooms,
$32 to $55
H. A. DOUGLAS & CO.
Agent on Premises.
187th Street and Grand Concourse.
Garage accommodation nearby, $6 per Mo.

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195th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
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4-5-6 Rooms, $27-$34-$42

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Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

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$950 PER YEAR INCOME.
Investment $14,000 cash.
Building rented to one strong tenant.
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Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs., garage space free. Realty Associates, 192 Fifteenth St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.
Eight-room house; garage; overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; $7,000. Builders, 238th St., Sedgwick Av.

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$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new six-room all-year home, equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near waterfront; title guaranteed.
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Beautiful Lots at Little Neck.—High and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone Cortlandt 744.

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Builders.—30 lots north of Jamaica Station; must sacrifice. Bliss, 1,764 Broadway, N. Y.

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We offer COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS at KATONAH, BEDFORD, MT. KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished RENTALS along Harlem Railroad.
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At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent, eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements: sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

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in River View manor; building plots and houses of all sizes, for sale or rent. J. Griffen, Price & Ripley, 18 E. 41st St., N. Y. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

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Homes according to your own ideas in residential section on terms like rent.
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Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms.
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SCARSDALE.—On top of hill; restricted residence plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price $3,500; easy terms of loan to build. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

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Pelham, N. Y.—Modern house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; newly decorated; 5 minutes depot; sacrificed. B. von Ottinger, Larchmont, N. Y.

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Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath for 3 large bedrooms; finished in Al style; hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in, and flowers; nice location; not far from water, schools, and trolley; $200 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.

Small farm, with a 6-room house; improvements; running water, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; few blocks from station; fronting on trolley. In large town where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. B. Barshad, Box 151 Times Downtown.

Cozy little home for $950 complete, with about 15,000 square feet of fine land suitable for small farming, &c.; in a town of 10,000 population, not far out; easy terms to a quick, genuine buyer; call or write for appointment to visit weekdays or Sundays. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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Finely bound volume of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, full of war pictures. Souvenir of world's greatest conflict sent by mail for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Long Island—For Sale or To Let.
Five-room house, with nearly 2 acres of good farm land; beautiful cedar trees; 39 miles from city on North Shore; few minutes from trolley and station; bargain to quick buyer with $150 cash. "Small Farm," Box 146 Times Downtown.

Are you looking for an inexpensive home or home site among pleasant and healthful surroundings, right on the water's edge of Shinnecock Bay, representing a profitable investment? Address Secretary, Room 926, 18 Broadway, N. Y. C. Telephone 5774 Broad.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND HOME BUILDING PLOTS, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

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Montclair, N. J.—Tapestry brick; 9 rooms, 3 baths; $13,000; sleeping porch, sun porch, open veranda; every improvement; convenient to Lacka. Sta.; may be seen by appointment. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

Bargain price, $6,500; cost $8,500; liberal terms; dwelling, nine rooms, improvements; garage, orchard, one acre; hour out Lackawanna Railroad, near station; Montclair. William B. Brokaw, 1 Liberty. Suite 1402.

ROSELLE, N. J.—For sale, modern house, nine rooms and bath; gas, electricity, and all improvements; lot 50x200; best locality. Address M. M. W., Box X 280 Times Annex.

$5 per month buys you a large home site among the beautiful hills of Fanwood, N. J. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

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4,000 ACRES COTTON PLANTATION, 200 BEEF CATTLE, MULES, HORSES, &c.; TENANT HOUSES, COTTON GIN—CROPS INCLUDED. IF QUICK SALE—NO INCUMBRANCE; TERMS HALF CASH, BALANCE TEN (10) YEARS, 6%; THIS IS A GOOD BARGAIN. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1,535, RICHMOND, VA.

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EATON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate for Exchange.
Exchange for mortgages for securities, account moving West; $7,000 equity in Great Neck (L. I.) plot; $20,000 equity in 180 lots Westwood, N. J.; $20,000 equity in 75-acre country estate, including entire lake, Maine coast. E. O. Grover, Western Springs, Ill.

Plot 50x100, near Washington St., below 14th; old building; small improvement; with warehouse, garage, stable, or tenement; exchange equity $15,000 for smaller equity and cash. Room 1,200, 381 Madison Av.

Real Estate Wanted.
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT. ALL OUR APARTMENTS ARE FULLY RENTED. WHY NOT CONSULT US?
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE? Are you willing to price it at a low figure to get rid of it? If so, we can sell it. Send us full details. We have hundreds of buyers.
SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at eaving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 6786.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, $25 UP.
UNION BLDG., 33 UNION SQUARE WEST.
MODERN BUILDING; GOOD SERVICE.
MAYER & CO., 540 BROADWAY.

Elegantly furnished office or deskroom, stenographic service; opposite Grand Central. 51 East 42d, Room 208. Telephone Murray Hill 9051.

80 EAST 42D STREET.
Desirable small office sublet; sell furniture; bargain. Room 617, 342 Murray Hill.

HOUSES TO LET.
City—Furnished.
HENRY ST., 277, (Brooklyn.)—Twelve-room house, two baths, brick, (25 ft. front, 4 stories and basement;) delightfully furnished; in best residential part of Brooklyn Heights, two blocks from subway; $1,200 yearly. To inspect during week see Israel Cary, 200 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or Chauncey Real Estate Co., 187 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.
277 Henry Street, Brooklyn.—Twelve-room house, two baths; brick, (25 ft. front—4 stories and basement); delightfully furnished; in best residential part of Brooklyn Heights, two blocks from subway; $1,200 yearly. To inspect during week, see Israel Cary, 200 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or Chauncey Real Estate Co., 187 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Out of Town.
$25 a month; beautiful Winter home by the ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath; ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 W. 34th St., New York City.

Furnished house, White Plains; Winter. M 856 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Furnished.
Furnished seven to nine room house or apartment for Winter, in New Rochelle. Apply G C. Bradley, 290 Clinton St., Brooklyn, giving telephone number.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—East Side.
52D ST., 55 EAST.—Large, unusual, and interesting apartment; three rooms and bath.

52D ST., 55 EAST.—Small two-room bachelor apartment in most attractive house.

81ST, 75 East, (northwest corner Park Av.) —An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.

APARTMENTS, 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; side block from subway; $10.50 to $18 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 85 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Selzac Co., 507 5th Av. 320 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished. FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4393.

Furnished—West Side.
111 WEST 43D ST.
Two rooms, bath, second floor front, $60 PER MO.
ASHFORT & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Superbly furnished, modern apartment; private building, near Park; service.

80'S.—8 rooms, three baths, handsomely furnished; ideal Winter apartment; 4 master bedrooms; sublet, Winter, longer. Columbus 3974.

81ST, 203 WEST, (Barrington.)—Elevator apt., high class, handsomely furnished; 5 rooms, bath; piano, telephone. Schuyler 5520. Coyle.

86TH SUBWAY.—Southern, western exposure, 6 rooms, 2 baths; furnished with artistic completeness; immediate possession. Gray, Columbus 3974.

96TH, 243 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractively furnished large, sunny rooms, all modern; conveniences.

100TH, 216 WEST.—7 rooms and 2 baths, southern exposure; modern building; every room sunny. S. E. Cor. Broadway; Apt 12C. S. H. Huyt.

110TH, 515 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Attractively furnished six-room apt. Prescott.

122D, 523 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Beautiful two-room front suite; newly decorated; all conveniences; select elevator apartment; suitable for two; $8; also large rooms. 5550 Morningside. Ext. 67. Mapes.

127TH, 143 WEST.—Owner will sublet conveniently arranged, luxuriously furnished 6-room apartment; every modern convenience; central location; snap; $35; references essential. Care Huntington.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d. Room 106.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 20 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1494.

BROADWAY, Southwest Corner.—Tenth floor apartment, 3 rooms, 3 baths, 17x26 living room. Hurt, Bryant 4185.

21 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 116TH AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Handsomely and completely furnished eight rooms, two baths; sun every room; splendid location, near subway; eight months, year; immediate possession. Apply Apt. 102.

CLAREMONT AV., 21. (NEAR 116TH AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.)—Handsomely furnished eight sunny rooms, two baths; splendid location; subway; eight months-year; immediate possession. Apply Apt. 102.

EIGHTIES.—Magnificently furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, newly decorated; river view; immediate possession. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—West Side.
EXQUISITELY FURNISHED, very high-class apartment, unique in style and complete in every detail, including silver and linen; 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; 4-5 rooms and bath. 607 W. 113th St. Phone Morningside 8240.

FURNISHED 5 TO 12 ROOMS FOR WINTER SEASON OR YEARLY LEASE, $75 TO $1,000 MONTHLY. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Asolfan Hall, Bryant 4185.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartments to let; choice localities; all sizes. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

NORTHERN AV., 68, (corner 180th St.)—Attractive, outside four-room apartment; view of Hudson; $50; call 10 to 2 or evenings. Allen; telephone 9280 St. Nicholas.

OPPORTUNITIES—Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases, $125 upward. J. Wickliffe Gray, specialist, 289 West 78d. Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 84TH, NO. 125.—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $65 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway. "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

WILL rent beautiful 5-room apartment, 70's; new building; handsomely furnished; 6 months, longer. Details, Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.
55TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Apartment of exceptional charm and distinction for desirable tenant; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

57TH ST., 116 EAST.—One large, sunny room, with bath; $50; first floor.

96TH, 50 EAST.—Studio rooms for rent; very large and light. C 218 Times.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
120 EAST 34TH ST.
Eight large rooms; elevator; modern; $1,200.
AMES, 26 West 31st., or Superintendent.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,018, (73d.)—Kitchenette, large, modern two, three rooms, $45-$60; fashionable neighborhood. 5th Av. stage, east.

Madison Av., 1,062.—Beautiful 8-room apartment; modern improvements; reasonable rent. Meyer.

Unfurnished—West Side.
117th, 107 West.—Three light, airy rooms, open fire, steam heat, electricity; share kitchen; one, $35; two, $39. Before 10 A. M., after 8. Vaughn.

72D, 105 WEST.—A few exceptional five-room front corner apartments. W. A. Barthur. Telephone Columbus 8881.

118TH, 565-7 WEST, (near Morningside Park.)—8 rooms and bath; elevator service; convenient transportation; decorations to suit; $75. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St.; Tel. John 5700.

136TH ST., 615 WEST.—Five-room apartment sublet at concession; electricity, telephone, hall service, &c.; rent, $38.

159TH, 478 WEST.—Four room, fifth floor, elevator; every room light, airy, east and south exposure, overlooking Polo Grounds; $35. Can be seen after 6 P. M.

180TH, 861 WEST, Northeast Corner Broadway.—The Brockton, high-class elevator apartments; spacious rooms, every improvement; 4 rooms, corner, $50; 4 rooms, $40; 5 rooms, sublet, $52. Apply Superintendent.

1,945 SEVENTH AV., (117th.)
Seven large, light rooms, bath, steam, electricity, hall service; rent $85.
AMES, 26 West 31st St., or premises.

HADDON HALL.
596 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 137th St.
7-8 Rooms, $1,100 and $1,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 58 West 45th St.

HIGH-CLASS
elevator apartments, 7-8 rooms, two baths; rent reasonable; concession. 49 St. Nicholas Terrace, corner 130th St.

THE BRAENDER,
8, W. corner of 102d St., Central Park West.
6, 7, 8, and 12 rooms; rents $900-$2,200.
Fireproof building; all improvements.
Superintendent, on premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,
234-238 West 21st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

THE MANSFIELD,
N. E. Cor. Broadway and 149th St.
Only one apartment left.
7 rooms, bath; $840.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

To sublet until October, 1918.—At 345 West 88th St., 8 rooms, 3 baths; all outside, facing south. Apply M. Moran, Supt.

4-ROOM APARTMENTS
and one 5-room apartment
in an unusually high-class house; just completed, adjoining Park and University.
2,226 LORING PLACE.
bet. 182d St. and Hall of Fame Terrace.
Loring Construction Co., Owners,
507 West 113th. Phone Morningside 8240.

5 ROOMS AND BATH.
New and exceptionally desirable house,
464 WEST 162D ST.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 Broadway, 147th.

5 ROOMS AND BATH.
New and exceptionally desirable house.
464 WEST 162D ST.
W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

Brooklyn.
MONROE PLACE, 11, (Heights.)—5 minutes Borough Hall Subway; 3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge. Two-room, bath apartments. Rent $80. Excellent service; vacuum cleaning; telephone.

Bronx.
GRAND CONCOURSE, 2,391, (at 184th St.)—New building, one apartment left; 6 large rooms, all improvements, telephone, &c.; 4th floor; $40.

APARTMENTS WANTED.
Furnished.
APARTMENT for 6 months, 4 or 5 rooms, neighborhood Central Park and East 81st St., by responsible tenant. M. Ellison, Seymour Hotel, 50 W. 45th St.

CLIENTS waiting for high-class furnished apartments; choice localities. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

Wanted—Small furnished apartment in desirable neighborhood, not above 80th St. Write full particulars. A. J. C., Box 27, 1,364 Broadway.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments in choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1494.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS and houses wanted for clients willing to pay $200 to $1,000 monthly. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 West 78d. Columbus 3974.

SUPERIOR TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS. SEND PARTICULARS. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

7 or 8 light rooms, well furnished, 5 to 8 months, $125 to $150 per month, by responsible party, west side, between 70th and 112th. L. F., 288 Amsterdam Av. Col. 2467.

APARTMENTS WANTED, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St.

Want furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, $200 month. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

PHYSICIAN wishes furnished parlor floor; write particulars. A. X., 47 Times.

Two attractive furnished rooms, with bath, between 34th and 72d. A 159 Times.

Small, furnished or unfurnished; moderate; refined family; references. A 168 Times.

Unfurnished.
Four-room housekeeping apartment, $60-$65. Address B 124 Times.

Up-to-date 4-room kitchenette apt., between W 72d and 100th Sts. Write M., 507 Amsterdam Av.

FOUR or 5 rooms. Full particulars, Dotson, 50 Locust Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED.
East Side.
210 EAST 16TH ST.
Stuyvesant Park; desirable rooms; home cooking.

218T ST., 145 EAST (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; private baths; steam heat, electricity; phone; references.

30TH, 131 EAST.—Beautiful large south room, couple; breakfast, dinner; single; adjoining artist's private home; best cuisine; business people.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Large room, with bath; table board.

84TH, 15-15 EAST.—Broadway place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

65TH ST.—Delightful accommodations in private American home, near Park Av.; unusual home table; every modern comfort. Plaza 6631.

MADISON AV., 215.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.
16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms with board; table board; references.

81ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; references; table guests.

83D, 64 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board, private baths; table guests; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive double room, near bath; exclusive house; references.

71ST, 120 WEST.
Large room, private bath; exceptional Viennese table in service; refined, congenial surroundings.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Beautifully furnished light room, private bath; electric light; excellent cuisine.

72D, 518 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Exclusive Pension; suite and large room, private baths; also small room; excellent cuisine.

72D ST., 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large rooms, with private baths; best city location.

72D, 113 WEST.—ROOMS; TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

BOARDERS WANTED.
West Side.
75TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, with bath; parlor, dining room; references; reliable guests.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome front, square, sunny room; other rooms; references exchanged.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av.—Select accommodations; sunny double, single rooms, baths; velvet carpets; ideal furniture; very best home table; electricity, steam.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; references exchanged. 1,887 Riverside.

79TH, 114-122 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; two rooms and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST, THE PUTNAM.
Large, front room with board.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live." All new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH ST., 123 WEST, (The Georgian.)
Rooms, board, and general service is kept up to a high standard.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms, private bath; single room.

82D, 3 WEST.—Suites, singly, furnished, unfurnished; appointments; select; modern improvements; board.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; also smaller room. Schuyler 4508.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; continuous hot water; home cooking; telephone.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms, also suite with private bath; electricity; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive large room, adjoining bath; finest table; parlor dining.

87TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large rooms; high-class boarding house; parlor dining; table boarders.

88TH, 55 WEST.—Sunny third floor; also hall room; home table; private family.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; near Riverside; table a specialty.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table, Stajer.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive, large room; electricity; excellent home cooking; references; table guests.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Sunny rooms, adjoining bath; single room; table guests. 7270 Riv.

93D, 21 WEST.—Lovely large and small rooms; L; park; excellent cuisine; table guests.

93D, 576 WEST END AV.—Private house, exclusive surroundings, electric light; double and single rooms; private bath; references.

106TH, 814 WEST.—Hands nsely furnished rooms in modern private residence; service; surroundings unusual.

107TH, 323 WEST (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large front room, overlooking Columbia; excellent table.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; all outside rooms, with, without bath; Southern exposure; full hotel service at very reasonable rates.

156TH ST., 553 WEST. (LAFAYETTE INN.)
DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

LARGE ROOM, suitable for couple or two gentlemen; home cooking. Phone 10083 Col.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Private family offers accommodations for one; $12. Telephone Riverside 2916.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; superior board; $12 weekly. Payne. 7726 Morningside.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
10 Cozy Rooms. Suites. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air. Quietness.
Social Parlors. Smoking Room. Comforts.
Weekly, $11-$15 per adult, with meals.
12 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE. S. I.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Table guests especially catered to; excellent food, carefully selected, prepared, and served.

Brooklyn.
ATTRACTIVE rooms; steam heat, electricity; excellent table; convenient Borough Hall. Phone Main 1159 W.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Westchester County.
HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.
Garden City.—Home cooking; refined surroundings; reasonable rates. Lloyd.

New York State.
Highland, Ulster County, N. Y.—Select refined home, high, healthy location, seeks a few semi-invalid boarders; excellent table; reasonable rates. Address Mrs. Egbert Van Wagner.

New Jersey.
THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Why live in a crowded flat when you can get an apartment consisting of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with delicious meals and first-class service for $20 to $30 per week for two persons? Exclusive and homelike. Take Lackawanna, at Hoboken; Marlborough one block from East Orange Station. Send for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. Only a few suites left for Winter booking.
W. T. READE, Prop.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes from station; very desirable location; $22 to $25 weekly for two people. The Kilmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
East Side.
16TH, 206 EAST.—LARGE SOUTH ROOM; PRIVATE HOUSE.

24TH, 40 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity; $4; gentleman; another, $2.50; telephone.

51ST, 11 EAST.—Large, bright, comfortable room; open fireplace; large closets; breakfast if desired.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelors' rooms; residence Oriental art collector; references required.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large rooms, southern exposure; adjoining bath; heat; phone; references.

57TH, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable bachelor apartment for business man or woman; private bath; Grand piano; $30 month. A 198 Times.

60TH ST., 41 EAST.—Small room, southern exposure; bath adjoining; gentlemen only.

LEXINGTON AV 596, (51st.)—Elegant back parlor and small room; every possible convenience; select private house; breakfast; references.

West Side.
28D, 258 WEST.—Large room, bath, $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The barometer is still low over the Caribbean Sea, the West Indies, and Southern Florida and is apparently lowest near Jamaica, while a second disturbance persists near the Florida Straits. It is impossible to locate definitely the storm centre, and further caution is advised for vessels sailing in or toward the sections mentioned.

The Southwest disturbance that was over Iowa Tesday night has moved rapidly to the northeastward of Lake Superior with greatly increased intensity, attended by south to west gales on the lakes and by unsettled general rains in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the lake region and by local rains in the Ohio Valley. There were also rains in the Florida Peninsula and in West Washington, and another fall in pressure has set in throughout the West, with a centre of depression over North Alberta.

It is considerably cooler from Eastern Texas northeastward through the Ohio Valley, with temperatures slightly below the seasonal average, while elsewhere temperatures have risen to somewhat above normal. There will be rains Thursday in the east lower lake region, New England, and the Middle Atlantic states; rain Thursday and Friday in the Florida Peninsula, and probably on Friday in the north upper lake region. Otherwise the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday east of the Mississippi River.

It will be cooler Thursday in the East Gulf States, the Upper Ohio Valley and the west portion of the Middle Atlantic district and colder Thursday night and Friday in the Atlantic States. It will be warmer Friday in the upper lake and west lower lake region and the Ohio Valley. Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes and on the Atlantic Coast from Portland, Me., to Delaware Breakwater.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Thursday and Friday will be strong south and southwest, with rain; Middle Atlantic Coast, strong south and southwest; fair south, rain north portion; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast and east, possibly strong over extreme east portions; showers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Local rains Thursday, colder west, colder at night. Friday, fair.

Southern New England—Local rains Thursday, colder at night. Friday, fair, colder.

New Jersey—Local rains Thursday, colder at night. Friday, fair.

Western New York—Rain and colder Thursday. Friday, fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Thursday, probably local rains, colder north and west, colder at night. Friday, fair.

Northern New England—Local rains Thursday. Friday, fair, colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 P. M., taken from the thermometer on the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	50	54	4 P. M.	61	56
6 A. M.	57	50	6 P. M.	56	54
8 A. M.	55	57	9 P. M.	51	59
12 M.	57	61	P. M.	51	59

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 46, average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 52.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 52; at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperature, 59 degrees at 10 P. M.; minimum, 48 degrees at 2 A. M. Humidity, 74 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 5 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.26 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.94 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
5:40—30 E. 52 St.: Arthur Sullivan	Slight
7:45—45 E. 125 St.: Louis Seleitch	Slight
9:20—2,015 Monterey Av.: B. Moore	Slight
9:40—522 Henry St.: Morris Weinstein	Slight
11:05—1,530 Franklin Av.: Jos. Tutsch	Slight
P.M.	
1:00—40 Orchard St.: not given	Slight
1:30—315 E. 8 St.: T. Siegel	$200
3:20—Highb. Pk. & 170 St., city prop.	Slight
3:55—107 E. 125 St.: Lazarus Lure	Slight
4:25—322 E. 77 St.: Louis Jonns	Slight
4:45—207 W. 10 St.: not given	Slight
5:00—456 E. 66 St.: Charles Faeth	Slight
5:15—45 Norfolk St.: Saml. Lipman	Slight
5:25—41 Av. & 161 St.: Ry. motor Opposite	Slight
6:10—401 E. 84 St.: L. Rosenberg	Slight
7:00—21-23 E. Houston St.: Toridas Button Co	$150,000
7:18—205 Greene St.: H. Koppler	$25,000
7:40—33 St. and E. R.: H. Steirs	Slight
8:20—405 Amsterdam Av.: Max Katz	$500
8:30—4 W. 94 St.: City Athletic Club	$150
9:00—414 W. 42 St.: P. Maloney	Slight
9:30—40 W. 53 St.: John Clark	Slight
11:00—Opp. 122 E. 88 St. (barrel of plaster)	Not given
11:15—40 Oliver St.: Joseph Yoncosith	Slight
11:55—2,804 3 Av.: H. Avins	Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Associate Alumnae of Hunter College will hold its annual Fall reunion at 2 P. M. on Oct. 28 in the college chapel, 68 Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. The soloists will be Miss Erma Herzog and Maurice Kaufman.

An employment bureau has been organized in the De Witt Clinton High School. Its purpose is to obtain work for many students in the school who desire to work on Saturdays, evenings, or during the Summer vacation.

The New York Association of Biology Teachers will hold a luncheon on Oct. 28 at the Hotel St. Andrew, Broadway and Seventy-second Street. William Beebe of the New York Zoological Park will deliver an address on "The Study of Biology in the Tropics." Dr. Eugene L. Fisk of the Life Extension Institute will also speak.

The 3,000 members of the Julia Richman High School, scattered about Manhattan in seven widely separated branches, are going to get together for a unity party next Thursday afternoon in the armory of the Ninth Regiment, Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue. The feature of the occasion will be a goblin parade, participated in by all the pupils of the school dressed in fantastic costumes. After this there will be dancing and general merry-making. The event is in charge of Miss Carrie Van R. Ashcroft of the Department of Physical Training and a committee of teachers and pupils in the school.

The Corporation Counsel has rendered an opinion to the effect that the Board of Education has authority to allow a leave of absence, with pay, to A. Grant Peterson, a teacher of history in the Evander Childs High School, to enable him to edit the publication of the manuscript minutes of the Common Council from 1784 to 1851.

Christine Dobbins, a teacher of physical training in the Wadleigh High School, has been assigned to the office of the Director of Physical Training for the purpose of discharging duties relating to instruction, inspection, and supervision of after-school athletics of girls.

President Willcox was authorized yesterday to appoint a special committee of five to consider what changes, if any, should be made in the powers, functions, and relationships in the Division of Reference and Research and in the statistical division attached to the office of the City Superintendent.

The luncheon service in P. S. 41, 58, 57, 128, and 150, Manhattan, has been discontinued.

The annex to the Manual Training High School, conducted in old P. S. 94, Brooklyn, will be discontinued.

The teachers who were quarantined by the Board of Health during the infantile paralysis epidemic, will be paid their full salaries for the number of days absent.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following list for promotion to supervising engineer is announced: Correction Department—William Denton, 81.90; Joseph Austin, 78.80.

Applications for title examiner will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 7.

Applications for tabulating machine operator (Hollerith) will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 8.

Applications for civil service examiner (mechanical engineering) will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 9.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 22 an examination for assistant dairy husbandman, for men only, in the Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, at salaries ranging from $1,500 to $1,740 a year. The duties will include cooperative work with dairy farming; giving advice and assistance with reference to instituting the keeping of records of production of herds, feeding of dairy herds, and management of dairy farms; organization and supervision of farmers' associations, bull associations, and cow-testing associations; judging dairy cattle; lecture work on subjects connected with dairy farming, and experimental work in dairy-farming lines. Competitors will be examined in practical questions on dairy farming, theats of from 1,500 to 2,500 words, and education and experience. Graduation from a university or college of recognized standing, and at least one year's responsible experience subsequent to graduation in connection with some phase of dairy husbandry are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

KEIFF, ANTHONY, former President Musical Mutual Protective Union, (Oct. 6.) Estate of about $6,500 goes chiefly to decedent's daughters, Maud A. and Beatrice A. Reiff.

STEINHARDT, JACOB, (Oct. 15.) Estate of more than $200,000. Mrs. Carrie Steinhardt, widow, is the sole beneficiary. The decedent left a son, Walter, attached to the American Embassy at Peking, and a daughter, Irma Steinhardt.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ROSALINER, JULIUS, (Dec. 27, 1915.) net estate, $84,168. Fannie Fibel and Selina Iersel, sisters, each received $25,364. There were 26 other beneficiaries, relatives and friends of decedent, and seven institutions received $250 each. Assets: Bank, $2,144; life insurance, personalty, and jewelry, $9,975; one-third interest owned by the decedent in the copartnership of Mutter & Fibel, hosiery and underwear, 579 Broadway, $83,300.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Resignations of National Guard officers accepted: Maj. P. S. Nicholson, M. C., Nebraska; 2d Lt. J. B. Gordon, 14th Inf., New York; Chaplain C. H. Moloney, 4th Inf., Missouri, and 1st Lt. W. Milner, 1st F. A., Massachusetts; also following: 1st Lts. A. E. Harris and J. B. Elliott, Jr., both of M. R.

1st Lt. J. Kennard, 7th Cav., is attached to Aviation Sec. of Sig. Corps as an aviation student and will proceed to San Diego (Cal.) Sig. Corps Aviation School for duty.

Transfers of Majs. of Inf.: H. O. Price, 13th to 27th, and W. M. Fassett, 27th to 13th.

Transfers of Capts. of Inf.: R. W. Case, 13th to 27th, and R. W. Boughton, 27th to 13th.

Orders of Oct. 9, assigning Capt. H. C. Tatum, Cav., to 14th Cav., amended to assign him to 8th Cav.

Col. C. W. Taylor, 8th Cav., is retired on account of disability.

The order removing name of Maj. J. S. Parker, Cav., from Detached List on Oct. 9 and placing name of Maj. G. W. Moses, 16th Cav., thereon Oct. 10, announced in orders of Oct. 12, revoked.

Col. G. La R. Irwin, 4th F. A., is detailed for general recruiting service and upon expiration of leave granted him will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty.

1st Lt. F. S. Bowen, Aviation Officer, Sig. Corps, from duty with 1st Aero Squadron, Sig. Corps, to San Antonio, Tex., for duty in connection with organization of 3d Aero Squadron there.

Capt. P. D. Glassford is transferred from 1st F. A. to 8th F. A.

Orders of Oct. 14 relating to Maj. T. F. Rhoads, M. C., revoked.

1st Lt. A. W. Jackman, retired, is relieved from duty at New Orleans, La., and will proceed to Eagle Pass, Tex., for duty as Assistant to Quartermaster.

Capt. E. N. Macon, retired, is relieved from duty as Supply Officer at Sig. Corps Aviation Station, Chicago, and from further active duty with Aviation Section of Sig. Corps, and ordered to his home.

1st Lt. W. R. Van Sant, retired, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Chicago and report to Commanding Officer, Sig. Corps Aviation Station there, for duty as Supply Officer.

Capt. A. M. Shipp, Inf., is relieved from duty with organized militia, effective Nov. 6.

Capt. C. M. Allen, retired, is relieved from duty with Organized Militia of Illinois, effective upon his muster out of the service as Colonel, 1st Illinois F. A., then to his home and stand relieved from active duty.

Capt. T. B. Esty, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed as Acting Quartermaster. He will report in person to Commanding General, Western Dept., for station and duty.

Brig. Gen. C. A. Devol, Q. M. C., is retired from active service with rank of Maj. Gen. effective Oct. 31.

Col. T. T. Frissell, retired, is relieved from duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and will proceed to Ft. Rosecrans, Cal., and report to Commanding Officer for duty as Quartermaster, relieving Maj. H. H. Shoen, Q. M. C., who will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston for temp. duty. Maj. Shoen will retain station at Ft. Rosecrans.

Col. W. L. Kenly, F. A., and Lt. Col. H. G. Bishop, 5th F. A., will proceed without delay to Sig. Corps Aviation School, San Diego, to take the Field Officers' course in aviation. Col. Kenly is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, and from further duty on recruiting service.

2d Lt. S. S. Da Costa, Philippine Scouts, will report in person to Col. W. S. Scott, 16th Cav., President of an Army Retiring Board at Ft. Sam Houston, for examination by the board.

1st Lt. G. B. Campbell, M. R. C., from duty in Southern Dept. to his home and report to Adjt. General of the army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Following 1st Lts. of M. R. C. to active duty and proceed to Ft. Sam Houston and report to Commanding General, Southern Dept. for station and duty: E. S. Evans, E. M. P. Sward, N. F. Rodman, C. M. Strotz, C. C. Lawhorn, F. Hadra, and P. N. Bowman.

Maj. F. Le J. Parker, General Staff, retained in the Gen. Staff Corps from July 1, as a Major, is relieved from further detail in General Staff Corps, effective Oct. 22, and detailed in General Staff Corps, effective Oct. 24.

Following Cols. of General Staff, retained in Gen. Staff Corps, from July 1, as Colonels, are relieved from further detail in Gen. Staff Corps, effective Oct. 23, and are detailed in Gen. Staff Corps, effective Oct. 24: R. E. La Michie, W. H. Johnston, and E. Hinds.

Following officers of C. A. C. are relieved from present assignment on foreign service, effective on date indicated after their names, and will proceed to the United States by first transport thereafter and upon arrival report for further orders: Cols. C. L. Phillips, Feb. 2, and W. E. Ellis, Feb. 13; Maj. E. Carpender, June 4; Capt. J. F. Walker, Feb. 24; and 1st Lts. A. McV. Austin, Feb. 2, and H. C. Allen, May 1.

Following officers of C. A. C. are relieved from present assignment in time to proceed to coast defense named, by transport indicated, and upon arrival in coast defense to which ordered will report for duty: 1st Lt. J. Wheeler, Jr., Oahu, March 5; and 1st Lts. R. H. Van Volkenburgh, Cristobal, Feb. 20; E. E. Hasbert, Cristobal, Feb. 20; H. L. King, Manita and Subic Bays, Jan. 5, and J. A. Baird, Oahu, Feb. 5.

Leaves: Capt. H. L. King, Cav., 2 months; Capt. J. C. Swartout, Inf., 4 months; 1st Lt. R. D. Dumont, 23d Inf., N. Y., 7 G. 10 days' extension, and 1st Lt. G. B. Campbell, M. R. C., 1 month.

Navy.

J. T. G. Stapler, the Alabama, to command Div. 2, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Jr. Gde. Lts. R. R. Smith, the Wyoming, to the Alabama as Engr. Officer; D. E. Barbey, the Lawrence, to the Annapolis as Engr. Officer, and H. A. Waddington, the Annapolis, to temp. duty command the Lawrence.

Ens. J. R. Webb, the L-1, to the K-1.

Asst. Paym. J. A. Byrne, to duty as Supply Officer and Disb. Officer, Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., Nov. 15.

Chief Gunr. K. J. Egan, the Baltimore, to the Hancock.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Albany at Gulf of Fonseca; at Newport: Ammen, Conyngham, Jacob Jones, Monaghan, Nicholson, O'Brien, Rowan, Sampson, and the Wadsworth; Chattanooga, at Corinto; Duncan, at Boston; at Norfolk: L-9, L-10, L-11, and the Patuxent; Nebraska, at Boston.

SAILED—Culgoa, Sanchez, for Puerto Plata; Jenkins, Gardiner's Bay, for Newport; Jupiter, Hampton Roads, for Newport; Lebanon and Ontario, Norfolk for Lynnhaven Roads; Nereus, Corinto, for Gulf of Fonseca; Pittsburgh, San Diego, for Coronada Island; Potomac, Cape Haitien, for Port au Prince; Porter, Boston, for trial runs; Prairie, Port au Prince, for San Dominko City; Proteus, Guantanamo, for Norfolk; San Diego, Corinto, for Acapulco, and the Wheeling, Puerto Mexico, for Carmen.

The Patapaco did not arrive at Norfolk, as reported yesterday.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Advancements to grades: Patrolmen to $1,400 Grade, Nov. 8—C. A. Harrold, 7; J. J. Murphy, 116; W. E. Rose, 116; A. J. Freed, 17; T. J. Shea, 23; W. Wagner, 35; D. S. Egan, 38; T. F. Healy, 40; T. E. Cummings, 42; J. Pape, 61; H. N. Stevenson, 152; H. Schelsser, 169; H. C. Pleasant, B. B. H.; W. A. Hastings, B. R.; S. E. Gorman, D. B.; W. A. Gibbons, 13; S. J. Flanagan, 14; J. J. Lannin, 17; T. J. Sweeney, 21; M. Reilly, 82; W. H. Randolph, 38; F. B. Carey, 38; J. J. Ellis, 42; J. Corry, 42; A. H. Kornich, 79; A. Broglie, 105; L. Duane, 245; E. McDonald, D. B.; C. B. Montayne, D. B.

To $1,350 Grade, Nov. 15—S. Cohen, 3; J. J. Flynn, 6; L. J. Bennett, 14; F. W. Conklin, 31; G. W. Moran, 45; W. Papper, 85; P. Dicke, 99; W. Spelling, 144; A. Andrae, 154; E. A. Dougherty, 163; G. F. Bailey, C. C.; N. Nelson, B. B. H.; J. F. Brady, 6; C. G. Krause, 14; M. Benedetto, 25; W. A. Carlin, 42; T. P. Mullican, 63; J. Hurley, 65; R. J. Honan, 143; J. Siegler, 153; J. F. Kiernan, 159; F. J. Malcolmson, 283; J. Martinson, Traffic B; J. A. O'Donnell, B. B. H.

To $1,250 Grade—I. O'Leary, 143, Nov. 1.

Transfers and assignments: 4 P. M., Oct. 26. Patrol. H. Storz, 146 to B. B. H. Squad, motor cycle duty. (Mutual): R. R. Cody, 5 to 146; C. Festa, 146 to 5; F. J. Radlein, 159 to 274; motor cycle duty; W. R. Cleaver, 274 to 159, assists to motor cycle duty discont.

Temporary assignments: Surgeon M. Williams, 5 Sur. Dis., in charge 5 Sur. Dist., in addition to his own, 10 days, noon, Oct. 26; Lieuts. T. J. Dempsey, 163, to Bur. of Tel., designated as Act. Capt., 15 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 27; P. J. Joyce, Train. School, to Office of Traf. and Mar. Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 30. Patrol. W. C. Morris, 28, and E. J. O'Connor, 68, to 4 In. Dis., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 27; W. P. Kelly, 163 to 4 In. Dis., duty in raided, 10 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 28; E. Buchman, 164 to 12 In. Dis., 15 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 26, duty on maps; J. P. Shea, 167 to 169, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 27; W. H. Hopkins, Traf. Div., Sub-Div. C, to C. O. Squad, duty in Div. of Repairs, Bur. of Rep. and Supplies, 30 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 29. To Bur. of Telegraph from prects. indicated, 15 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 26: A. W. Zucker, 62; J. J. Boyan, 160; W. T. De Young, 61; F. J. Beisley, 168; W. J. Browner, 148; G. Farrell, 172.

Leaves of absence, (with full pay): Surgeon D. J. Donovan, 5 Sur. Dist., 10 days, noon, Oct. 26, balance of vacation. (Without pay): Lieut. G. Bobel, 18, 2 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 27.

Sick leaves granted: Patrol. J. E. Vesey, 154, 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 1; J. M. Smith, 101, 90 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 2.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. T. J. Moore, 153, 8:15 P. M., Sept. 23, to 12:01 A. M., Oct. 10; W. A. Lederman, 156, 9:15 P. M., Oct. 6, to noon, Oct. 12.

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Patrol. J. C. J. Carroll, 48, to take effect 9:18 A. M., Oct. 24; J. J. Sharkey, 149, to take effect 10:30 A. M., Oct. 24.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. C. J. Carroll, 48; J. J. Sharkey, 149.

Fire Department.

Advancements in grade, at 8 A. M. on the dates specified:

Battalion Chief to 1st Asst. Fire Marshal, Nov. 1: W. J. Aiello, Eng. 2; C. Lake, Eng. 9; A. Ackermann, Jr., Eng. 12; J. F. Crowley, Eng. 37; A. Becker, Eng. 44; W. J. Wolff, Eng. 54; J. T. Brady, Eng. 75; T. McLoughlin, Eng. 76; F. A. Ross, Eng. 205; C. F. Wallace, Eng. 208; E. C. V. Walsh, Eng. 208; G. A. Degenhardt, Eng. 209; O. R. Kutzke, Eng. 211; E. J. Doherty, Eng. 219; T. J. Costello, Eng. 220; T. F. Greenan, Eng. 233; G. F. Flood, Eng. 237; John E. Murphy, Eng. 266; L. J. Duffy, Eng. 269; L. C. Furcht, Eng. 274; A. Kammerer, H. & L. 1; P. Joseph, H. & L. 2; E. Cahill, H. & L. 4; W. H. Tubert, H. & L. 5; J. J. Colbert, H. & L. 5; J. Tubridy, H. & L. 7; J. A. Behan, H. & L. 15; W. J. Leahy, H. & L. 22; J. J. Thompson, H. & L. 29; B. F. Weber, H. & L. 37; H. M. Lindenfeld, H. & L. 40; L. E. Tschanz, H. & L. 40; T. J. Purcell, H. & L. 43, C. F. Hermann, H. & L. 78; M. A. Oliver, H. & L. 105; M. Simowitz, H. & L. 111; P. Leiner, Jr., H. & L. 110; H. J. Larson, H. & L. 121; J. T. Husted, H. & L. 132; W. J. McClellan, H. & L. 142.

2d to 1st gr., Nov. 3: P. F. Farrell, Eng. 203; T. J. Dodd, Eng. 226. L. I. Henry, Eng. 279.

3d to 2d gr., Nov. 24: J. A. Brush, Eng. 11; A. L. M. Hanfman, Eng. 54; E. M. Ryan, Eng. 207; T. J. Fahey, H. & L. 21; H. A. Quinn, H. & L. 122.

2d to 1st gr., Nov. 27: S. G. Goldrick, Eng. 6; G. C. Castellino, Eng. 16; T. F. J. Powell, Eg. 16; P. Berkery, Eng. 18; J. A. Donovan, Eng. 19; J. A. Gabiens, Eng. 20; J. B. H. Tobin, Eng. 23; J. J. Feerick, Eng. 27; J. King, Eng. 30; M. W. Tarpey, Eng. 31; H. F. Koopman, Eng. 42; H. F. Carlson, Eng. 44; G. H. Wrocklage, Eng. 76; J. A. McNelis, Eg. 215; W. Kammer, Eng. 225; W. Rogan, Eng. 233; J. S. Holdsworth, Eng. 237; N. Houston, Eng. 240; J. H. L. Muller, Eng. 257; L. T. White, Eng. 284. C. W. Morris, Eng. 289; W. H. Fehling, Eng. 290; J. A. Devine, H. & L. 3; J. Faughnan, H. & L. 20; C. A. Kennedy, Jr., H. & L. 26; J. A. Barnes, H. & L. 31; A. T. McKeon, Eng. 33; E. J. Rieth, Eng. 88; D. O'Sullivan, Eng. 91; F. X. Maxwell, Eng. 92; J. W. Hanns, H. & L. 34; R. A. Molony, H. & L. 36; W. F. Devlin, H. & L. 105; W. J. Suomila, H. & L. 108; J. F. Mahony, H. & L. 120.

2d to 2d gr., Nov. 30; J. F. Smyth, H. & L. 80.

Smoke helmets will forward a report on Monday, Oct. 30, stating the number of times the helmets were used, where, in what manner, and the service rendered by their use. The report will cover the period from Jan. 1 to Oct. 15, 1916.

The following companies will report at Company 1, 157-159 E. 67th St., Manhattan, at time and date specified: Oct. 30, at 10 A. M., Eng. 3; at 1 P. M., Eng. 270. Oct. 31, at 10 A. M., Eng. 35; at 1 P. M., Eng. 294. Nov. 1, at 10 A. M., Eng. 74; at 1 P. M., Eng. 213. Nov. 2, at 10 A. M., Eng. 153; at 1 P. M., Eng. 242. Nov. 3, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 28; at 1 P. M., Hose 3. Nov. 4, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 82; at 1 P. M., H. & L. 130.

Special leaves: Fire, 1st gr. W. F. McManus, Eng. 2, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 26; Fire, 1st gr., A. Levy, Eng. 15, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 29.

HELP WANTED—Male.

HARVEST HAT FOREMAN, familiar with "Jack" presses. Reply immediately with references and expected wages to A 197 Times.

LEDGER CLERK and office assistant; competent; salary, $20; give full particulars and references in own handwriting. E 3 Times.

MACHINIST

Who thoroughly understands conveyors; permanent position and good wages for the right man. Apply J. S. Elliot, Employment Supt., National Cloak and Suit Co., 207 West 24th St., N. Y. City.

MAN, experienced to take charge shipping, receiving, and packing department of prosperous corporation; opening only for man with first-rate record considered; state age, experience, salary desired; replies considered confidential. Executive, 410 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

MAN, speaking French, Italian, English; understands mercantile, railroad business. T 106 Times Annex.

MASTER MECHANIC.

Thoroughly experienced oneh at once, for rubber factory near New York. Phone Mr. Ireland, Circle 3248.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, by a large manufacturing company, designers with experience in the design of electrical apparatus particularly, switchboards, circuit breakers, and control apparatus. X 243 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted by a large manufacturing company, designers with experience in the design of electrical apparatus particularly, switchboards, circuit breakers, and control apparatus. X 243 Times Annex.

MEN.—Steady, sober men, with good records, familiar garage work, such as washers, polishers, floormen, inspectors and interior cleaners; steady work; good wages. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock. Employment Bureau, 247 West 54th. Circle 2417.

OFFICE BOY to assist generally in large factory; must be public school graduate and be willing to work from 7:30 to about 6; half day Saturday; state to start. Give age, experience, and references. "Good Opportunity." 188 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—In newspaper office, bright boy about 16 years old; excellent opportunity for acquiring knowledge and advancement; $6 per week to start. X 248 Times Annex.

POLISHER for brass and iron. Call at The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, Prince Bay, Staten Island, New York.

SALESMEN

Wanted to work on leads only, selling the Sears-Roebuck and Kitchen Cabinet editions of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

An absolute, permanent connection with the biggest publishing house in the world, and extremely rapid promotion to those salesmen who have sufficient executive ability to handle other men.

These positions will pay them far more than is made by the average salesman.

If any salesman, desiring to better his earnings and position, will come in and talk things over with us we can show him facts that will prove attractive. Four-fifths of our successful men had never sold books before.

We train you thoroughly. Commission and drawing account.

120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated, clean-cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; advance against commission. D 94 Times.

SALESMAN.—Live wire, aggressive, 26-35; accustomed to dealing with big people; advertising experience preferred, not essential; A1 references to qualify as district manager's commissioner. Sales Manager, A 186 Times.

SALESMAN.—Cotton converters desire salesman acquainted selling manufacturers; ladies' waists, skirts, dresses, middys; commission; particulars, Address Capable, A 170 Times.

SALESMEN to carry side line on 15% commission basis, selling to all classes of merchants; big repeater; only live wires need write. Manufacturer, P 191 Times.

SALESMEN, calling on boys' clothing manufacturers, to handle line of novelty collars for boys' suits; commission basis. M 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Six; experienced electrical appliances; exceptional opportunity, wonderful future; salary to those who qualify. 119 West 42d St., second floor.

SALESMAN.—Converter wants salesman to sell cotton goods, cutting-up trade. New York City; commission only. X 256 Times Annex.

SALESMAN on cloth cutting machine; state experience and salary expected. M 341 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—We can convince earnest men we have best proposition in city; big money; commission. 120 West 32d, (1,305.)

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone Street.

SALESMAN to help sell Esquimette plush coats; commission only. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

SOLICITORS, two, advertising specialists, wanted to work at once on first-class proposition; $50 per week commission; should make $100; prospect of permanency; must have best of references. Apply in person, Washington Market Fure Food Show, executive office, between 8 and 10 A. M. See Mr. Pray.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN, high grade, for exclusive territory; can make big money; commission basis; call in person, mornings, American Slicing Machine Co., 9 West 14th St., New York, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.

We want a bright, industrious, young man as stenographer and general office assistant; he must be a high school graduate, with at least two years' actual office experience; he must be able to take dictation rapidly and transcribe accurately. Call today or tomorrow, Becker Bros. & Co., 129 West 29th.

STENOGRAPHERS, 19-21; must have two years' high school education, and at least two years' experience; only neat appearing and ambitious young men need apply; answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience, previous employment, references, and salary expected. Bank, N 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Young man with high school education, who has a leaning toward mechanical line; must be neat, accurate, and speedy on typewriter; apply by mail, stating age and salary expected. X 256 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, experienced and rapid, in banking house; give age, record of previous employment, and salary expected. N 206 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER, (19 years,) no beginner; salary $12 to begin. M 334 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK, hardware experience; furnish references. Box 6, Oleck Advertising Agency, 1,134 Broadway.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Live men wanted by established firm; leads furnished; liberal commission and active, vigorous co-operation. Address X 209 Times Annex.

STRIPER on high-grade japanned castings. Call at The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, Prince Bay, Staten Island, New York.

TRAVELING AUDITOR.—With a large industrial corporation; essential that applicants shall have experience with large machine shop operations and factory cost accounting, as well as usual experience respecting auditing of local office paymasters and cashiers' accounts; state full experience, references, and salary expected. Address X 216 Times Annex.

TUTOR, resident; out of city; college graduate; two years' experience; elementary algebra, Latin, and German. Drawer L, Bronxville, New York.

WANTED.

MOTORMEN

and

CONDUCTORS.

Permanent Positions

Good Runs

Pay while breaking in.

Apply at office of

THIRD AVE. RY. CO.,

130th St. & 3rd Ave.

Office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Sundays included.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN LEASING STORES, LOFTS, AND BUILDINGS AND WHO WISHES TO CONNECT WITH A WELL KNOWN REAL ESTATE CONCERN, DEALING IN MIDTOWN BUSINESS PROPERTIES. COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT. REALTY, BOX 480 TIMES.

WATCHMAKERS, high-grade, wanted in city near New York; permanent employment with long-established firm in new factory with best sanitary, ventilating, and lighting conditions; highest wage scale to first-class men. X 227 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN about 21 years of age as entry clerk in publishing house; good at figures; wages $10 per week. Address M. A., Station V, N. Y. City.

YOUNG MAN wanted, with knowledge of bookkeeping, as office assistant in large publishing house; moderate salary, with good opportunity for advancement; state age, education, and salary expected. X 262 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, for stock room in Christian art publishing house; excellent prospects for advancement; small wages at first. Call 9 A. M., good build and appearance essential. Close, Graham & Scully Co., 449 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN, neat, active, about 18 years old, in office of mercantile corporation; high school education, with knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. Address, giving age, education, and nationality, to A 152 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—16 to 19, with knowledge of stenography, as office assistant; a beginner preferred, or with little business experience; splendid opportunity; state age, qualifications and salary desired. Address Box R 22 Times.

YOUNG MAN, strong, about 18, to work around storeroom and office; electrical contracting business. Apply in person, between 9 and 10 A. M., Thursday, Room 1,116, 101 Park Av.

YOUNG MAN experienced in filing as assistant in filing department; references required; salary $8, with advancement. E 6 Times.

YOUNG MAN to take charge of correspondence in mail order house; must be experienced and come well recommended. A 231 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted, familiar with stock books and billing, finished cotton goods line; state age, salary, references. N 201 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, about 20, for stationery department, banking institution; state experience. X 253 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted, seventeen or eighteen, to learn business in national bank. N 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in office of wholesale house; good opportunity. P. O. Box 1,884, New York.

YOUNG MEN Wanted, 18-24 years, to work in factory. Apply 325 Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

MANAGER of invoice and receiving department, preferably some one who has had charge of receiving department of large department store or retail house; $3,000.

STORE MANAGERS.—Can use two managers for retail grocery store; must be highclass men and good executives; $1,800-$2,600.

MAN AND WIFE to run accessory store; man thoroughly qualified to open and operate, a large store in New York City; salary according to ability.

BUYERS. Thoroughly experienced buyer for both foreign and domestic type; also an experienced dry goods buyer; salaries according to experience.

BOYS.—20 especially desirable opportunities for boys of American parentage, 15 to 18 years of age; salary $6-$8.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.
Apply in person only
between 9 and 2.

DRAUGHTSMEN.—Temporary, $25; permanent, $24; secretary, $30; time keepers for New Jersey; no registration. Business Service Bureau, 309 B'way.

HIGH GRADE STENOGRAPHERS, CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 B'DWAY.

Instruction.

MEN, BE SUCCESSFUL! Learn Mechanical Dentistry as taught in this school. It is a high-paying professional trade that offers to men of all ages EXCEPTIONAL opportunities for success. Mechanical Dentists are in big demand. The demand keeps growing. We teach you in your spare time, day or evening. No book study. Short course. Convenient payments. Our FREE Booklet "B" gives all details; write for it TODAY. THE DENTISTS' LABORATORIES, INC. Tel. Bryant 2940. 25 West 45th St.

FIRST School of its kind licensed by Regents.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, Photo-Engraving, Motion-Picture Photography; earn $25 to $100 weekly, day, evening; easy terms. New York Institute of Photography, 23 W. 25d.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT. — Educated young woman wishes opportunity working with C. P. A. while studying and evening; experience not necessary. A 189 Times.

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BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, reliable woman; typist, correspondent; long experience; can take full charge. X 250 Times Annex.

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Applications received at Room 1,400 Municipal Building to November 3rd at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 3; Mathematics, 2; Duties, 5. Requirements: at least one year's experience in actuarial department of a life insurance company or similar institution. Must be thoroughly acquainted with mathematics as applied to actuarial work, knowledge of actuarial terms, able to read actuarial symbols and formulas. Minimum age, 18 years. For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," published daily, or apply to

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A CENTURY FAVORITE

LAWYERS LOOK.

New, complete Co-op. edition U. S. Supreme Court Reports and digest; buckram; as new; bargain for cash. A 200 Times Adv.

ROFRANO'S COUNSEL TANGLES A WITNESS

Pickpocket Would Have Had to See Through Two Walls to Bear Out His Testimony.

TAKEN UP BY THE COURT

Justice Weeks Says Means Will Be Adopted to Show the Jury Whether Evidence Is True.

Louis Mira, a confessed pickpocket, who was called in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday by the prosecutor to corroborate testimony offered previously as to Michael A. Rofrano's connection with the murder conferences that resulted in the killing of Michael Galmari, testified that while sitting in a restaurant at Park Row and Duane Street on March 8, 1915, he had seen the defendant, Montimagno, and other alleged confederates walking by North William and Duane Streets a few moments before Galmari was shot.

His testimony took on greater importance later when Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defense, submitted evidence to show that the witness had testified to an impossible feat of vision which would have required him to look through at least two of the heavy brick walls of a building directly across the street from the seat in the restaurant he said he occupied.

Mira had been called by the Assistant District Attorney to substantiate testimony offered earlier in the trial by Montimagno, the actual slayer of Galmari. The pickpocket had told of having twice accompanied Montimagno and another gusman known as "Chucks" to the home of John Brundini in Brooklyn, where alleged murder conferences with Rofrano had been held, and he told in detail how he had come to overhear the defendant giving instructions to Montimagno.

His curiosity aroused, the witness said he and another pickpocket made a detour of the Municipal Building and saw Rofrano, Montimagno, John Brundini, Joseph Brundini, Frank Finnimore, and Rocco Carnevale, conferring in North William Street under the overhang of Brooklyn Bridge. At this conference, Montimagno testified, Rofrano threatened him with death if the plans for killing Galmari were not carried out.

Mira testified that he went into a Childs restaurant, and while waiting for his order saw Rofrano, the defendant, walk along North William Street to Duane Street, and then, after separating from the others, turn west toward the Municipal Building, where, as Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, he had his office.

Photographs and diagrams of the neighborhood were shown to the witness, but he asserted that he was not mistaken about the location of the restaurant from which he saw Rofrano. He was not able to recall it by name, but identified it by specifying the two entrances, one in Park Row and the other in Duane Street.

There was a flurry among the counsel for the defense as Mr. Littleton showed the apparent impossibility of Mira's having seen the things he testified to, and Rofrano called the attention of those about him to the location of the restaurant.

"This proves that the man is lying," Rofrano said eagerly. "Why, anybody who knows the neighborhood at all knows for a certainty that you'd have to look through at least one building to see what the witness has testified to. Go down and see for yourself, if you doubt what I say."

"We will see that either through an architect, or other means, the jury is informed of the possibility of such an occurrence as that testified to," Justice Weeks said. "It is probable that the jury will be permitted further to enlighten itself by being taken to the restaurant pointed out by Mira. Reporters who visited the place after recess was declared found the conditions were as Mr. Littleton described them.

Rofrano Juror Dies.

John E. Heartt, the juror whose illness caused a mistrial in the Rofrano case last week, died yesterday in the French Hospital from pneumonia. He was 60 years old and was the sixth man chosen for the first jury. His death was announced in court by Justice Weeks.

RAILROAD MEN TALK STRIKE

700 Employes in the Ontario & Western Shops Ask Increase.

The 700 employes in the car shops of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad threaten to strike unless wage increases averaging 9 per cent. are granted them.

The employes include carpenters, repairers, and helpers, and are all organized in unions forming part of the department of transportation of the American Federation of Labor. Their representatives held a conference in the Continental Hotel yesterday. Thomas Nolan of Norfolk, Va., an officer of the Boilermakers' Union, has been in charge of the preliminaries for the men, but Thomas Carroll, Vice President of the machinists, and others have arrived in town to take part in the dispute.

Dr. J. L. Davis of the staff of Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor has been trying to settle the differences between the union and the railroad, but has succeeded only in getting both sides to agree to a final conference in the Grand Central Terminal this forenoon. President John B. Kerr will represent the railroad and a large committee the unions. The employes say the increases asked by them are the same as those granted by the Delaware & Hudson Railroad recently.

SPERRY ENDS HIS FLIGHT.

Aviator Goes 32 Miles to Governors Island in Less Than 30 Minutes.

Lawrence B. Sperry, inventor of the Sperry stabilizer for aeroplanes, who arrived on Tuesday night at Amityville in his flying boat from Marblehead, making 200 miles in 187 minutes, completed his journey yesterday morning by flying to Governors Island. The distance from Amityville is thirty-two miles and he made it in less than thirty minutes, carrying two passengers, Miss Emily Rich of 16 Central Park West and his mechanic.

Miss Rich is the secretary of the Art Students' League and is learning to fly under Mr. Sperry. When Mr. Sperry arrived on Tuesday night he told the members of the Aero Club of America that he had passed a storm off Cape Cod that was on its way to New York. This was the one which arrived here yesterday, he said.

NO BAIL FOR PAYNTER.

Wealthy Real Estate Man Locked Up on Grand Larceny Charge.

W. Elmer Paynter of Long Island City, a real estate agent, was locked up in Queens jail without bail yesterday charged with grand larceny, on complaint of W. Addison Field of Rockville Centre that Paynter had disposed of $30,000 in bonds belonging to the estate of Charles M. Davidson of Rockville Centre, and had failed to account.

Paynter is a son of the late George W. Paynter, a wealthy real estate dealer in Long Island City. He came into prominence in 1911 when his first wife, who was Addie Rushmore, obtained a divorce and $1,200 a year alimony. Miss Harriet Bertha Lockler, who was named in the suit, is now Paynter's wife.

STIELOW IN COURT, SENTENCED TO DIE

Taken From Sing Sing to Hear Court of Appeals Set Date For His Execution.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Charles F. Stielow, convicted of the murder of Charles D. Phelps and his housekeeper, Margaret Walcott, at West Shelby, Orleans County, on March 21, 1915, was resentenced by the Court of Appeals today to be executed at Sing Sing Prison in the week beginning Dec. 11. Stielow's application for a new trial was recently denied by Justice Rodenberg, who held that the alleged newly discovered evidence was insufficient.

Stielow, handcuffed to two prison guards who brought him down from Sing Sing Prison, entered the Assembly Chamber, which is being used temporarily as the court room, shortly before 2 o'clock. District Attorney Knickerbocker of Orleans County made his motion for the fixing of the time for the execution of the condemned man. Chief Judge Batlett then commanded:

"Mr. Stielow, stand up. Is there any reason why this court should not pass upon the time for the execution of the judgment against you?"

Stielow, after a bewildering pause, managed to say in a scarcely audible tone:

"I did not do this thing."

Then there was another long pause, and he added: "I was forced to say what I did," and after another hesitating wait:

"I was not out of the house at all that night."

Once more the condemned man hesitated for many seconds, and then resumed:

"I don't just know of any more I can say." He turned to his attorney, Stuart M. Kohn, and whispered: "You had better do the talking."

Judge Bartlett thereupon turned to Mr. Kohn, saying he might speak for the prisoner. Mr. Kohn said he could add nothing to what he had said in all his work to stay the execution.

"I have only one request to make, and that is that the court fix the time of execution at as far distant a date as possible."

Chief Judge Bartlett then said that, inasmuch as no legal reason existed against carrying out the sentence of the court, that the execution shall take place within the week of Dec. 11. Stielow was once more handcuffed to a prison guard, and left the chamber.

In the corridor outside the court room Stielow had a brief talk with his counsel. Mr. Kohn said that further efforts would be made to save Stielow from the chair.

RUSH TO SEND MAIL BY THE TIMES BIPLANE

Chicago's Executive Will Dispatch Letters to the President and Mayor Mitchel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Victor Carlstrom is expected to arrive tomorrow morning and begin his preparations for the nonstop flight from Chicago to New York, which he is to make for THE NEW YORK TIMES. His biplane, which reached the army aviation field at Ashburn, southwest of Chicago, yesterday morning, will probably be ready for the next experimental flight on Friday morning.

The mechanics who accompanied the machine from the Curtiss Aeroplane Company's plant in Buffalo assembled the centre section today, and will put on the wings tomorrow, but the first trial may be put off till Friday on account of the desire to experiment with another propeller. M. Irmis, who has been superintending the work on the machine, said that the propeller, which was used in the first trial flight, had come from Buffalo in good condition, but it was the intention to experiment with two or three different propellers while the machine was at Buffalo, and the plans will be carried out now that circumstances have made it advisable to do the rest of the experimental flying here.

Mayor Thompson is preparing a letter to President Wilson and another one to Mayor Mitchel, which will be carried by Carlstrom, besides the regular letter and post card mail. Many letters intended for dispatch by the aeroplane were sent today to the correspondent of THE TIMES, who is handling the mail arrangements and the distribution of the 1,000 postcards given out by THE TIMES, which was practically completed this evening, developed the fact that there is a sufficient demand to load Carlstrom down with considerably more mail than he could safely carry.

CURB BROKERS INDICTED.

George G. Rice Had Complained That His Stocks Were Depressed.

On the basis of complaint made by George Graham Rice, several indictments alleging "bucketing" and grand larceny against a firm of Curb brokers in Wall Street were filed yesterday by the Grand Jury with Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions. The identity of the brokers will not be announced until bench warrants issued yesterday have been served.

It was indicated at the District Attorney's office that this was the first of a series of indictments which would be found against other violators of the law on the Curb market.

Rice, also a Curb broker, complained to District Attorney Swann that a group of brokers had conspired together to depress the market value of certain copper stocks in which he was interested.

HONOR AMERICAN AVIATORS.

New York Boy Brought Down German Aeroplane on the Somme.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—John Huffer, a New York pilot with the French Air Corps, has been proposed for the Military Medal for bringing down a German Aviatik after a hard fight on the Somme. Huffer was formerly a driver for the American Ambulance at Pont-a-Mousson. He trained for aviation at Pau and was for a time instructor there.

Adjutant Didier Masson has been decorated with the Military Medal for bringing down a German machine during the Obernorf raid. Paul Pavelka has been promoted Sergeant and decorated with the War Cross for brave work at Verdun.

GERMAN WARSHIP WRECKED?

Parts of Craft Are Washed Ashore Near Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Thursday, Oct. 26, (via London.)—Large quantities of wreckage were washed up on Revshale Island, near Copenhagen, Wednesday, according to the Ekstrabladet. An investigation showed that the wreckage was from a German warship.

It included large sections of the afterpart of the ship.

Fire Chief Swallows Acid.

TARRYTOWN, Oct. 25.—Daniel J. Mulholland, chief of the Tarrytown Fire Department, swallowed carbolic acid in his home today. He was discovered unconscious by his wife and taken to the Tarrytown Hospital, where he was treated by Dr. J. C. Todd. It is said tonight that he will recover.

Princeton Junior Elections.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Norman C. Nourse of Boise, Idaho, has been elected President of the junior class at Princeton University. Wilson J. Thomas of Grenada, Miss., Vice President, and David R. Shotwell of Harrisburg, Penn., Secretary-Treasurer.

PUT EXTRA GUARDS ON DYNAMITE CACHES

Police Take Steps to Prevent Repetition of Explosion Which Wrecked Subway Station.

NO CLUE TO CRIMINALS

Strike Sympathizers Believed to Have Dropped Bomb on 110th Street Platform.

A charge of dynamite which injured two persons, tore up a rail, and blew a hole eighteen inches deep in the cement bed of the track was set off at 4:37 o'clock yesterday morning at the southern end of the platform of the subway station at 110th Street and Lenox Avenue. The police asserted that in their opinion the dynamite was set off by persons sympathising with the strike of Interborough employes, though they said they had no evidence to connect the crime with any individual.

Of the two persons injured one was the ticket agent, Charles Eckert, who was cut by glass which fell from his booth. The other, Otis Williams, a negro, who was descending the steps of the south end of the station, was cut by glass falling from the shattered roof above. A space three by two feet was torn out of the platform, plate glass windows were broken out of four stores in a row in Lenox Avenue, and the shock was felt for a distance of two blocks from the station, causing hundreds to jump out of their beds, wondering what had happened.

Far exceeding in importance the damage done by the explosion was the fact that what was evidently a carefully planned attempt to wreck the subway had been made, and the police officials, after assigning detectives to run down those responsible for the crime, strengthened throughout the day the precautions that had been taken at the beginning of the strike to guard the subway from such attacks. Police Commissioner Woods said yesterday afternoon that though the vigilance of the department had not been relaxed with the apparent ebbing of the strike, watchfulness at every possible point would be increased. It was understood that more men in plain clothes would be put on duty in the subway.

Ever since the traction strike was called, it was learned yesterday, policemen had been on guard night and day at the magazines in this city where dynamite is stored, in order to prevent, especially during the night, attacks on the subway. There are more than fifty of these magazines in the city.

All orders for dynamite are issued through the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Explosives, and this bureau is cooperating with the Police Department in every way by examining closely every call for the explosives. So close is the guard on dynamite in this city that it is not believed possible by the police that the dynamite used in the explosion yesterday was obtained in this city. It may have come from New Jersey or some other point outside of New York. It is estimated that the amount used was not less than one and a half pounds, probably two dynamite sticks eight inches in length and detonated by a fuse.

This fuse, explosive experts think, was timed for not less than ten minutes in order to give the person or persons who put it in the station time to get away. Early in the day there were two theories as to how it got there, one that it might have been dropped from a train. This was discarded, and the other accepted as the working clue was that the dynamite was brought down the stairs of the southern entrance to the station, and dropped over on the inner side of the southbound track close to the end of the island platform. The fuse was lighted, the police think, either on the stairway or in the men's retiring room at the foot of the stairway. The stairways are so arranged that this could have been done without attracting the ticket seller or Louis Lapari, the ticket chopper.

An iceman who delivers ice to the station reported to the police that he saw five men run from the southern kiosk and enter Central Park a short time before the explosion. Besides the two employes, the only other person in the station at the time of the explosion was Geisie Gerby, a messenger boy, who was thrown from the platform to the tracks and covered with plaster. The ticket booth at the south end was badly wrecked, and workmen were busy nearly all yesterday in repairing the damage. Not only was the glass over the southern entrance shattered, but that over the northern entrance was also broken. Traffic on the south track was delayed for fifteen minutes. Thieves took advantage of the broken show windows to commit robberies.

William Fitzgerald, promoter of the traction, strike, said last night when asked if the union would make any statement in regard to the strike: "Of course, we repudiate the explosion, and I have no theory as to how it happened. I do not believe that is the way to win a strike, and that is what we have told our men from the start."

Several persons were injured when two cars on the Lexington Avenue line collided yesterday afternoon at Seventy-sixth Street. The collision occurred when two men boarded the car and turned on the controller to full speed while the car was going down the grade from Seventy-fifth to Seventy-sixth Street. Henry Schwartz, the motorman, said he believed the men were strikers. There was another collision yesterday morning between an eastbound Twenty-third Street car and a Madison Avenue car at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. Two persons were injured seriously and twenty others were cut by flying glass. According to the police, Martin Rispik, motorman of the Twenty-third Street car, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from internal injuries and lacerations, was at fault. The other person seriously injured was Mary Graff of 232 East Fifty-sixth Street, who suffered internal injuries and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Entertainment for 7th Regt. Women

For the benefit of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Seventh Infantry N. Y. N. G. the dansant, motion pictures, fortune telling, and sale of candy and fancy articles will be held at the Armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, on Saturday, from 3 until 7 P. M. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Willard C. Fisk, Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Edward Appleton, Mrs. Robert Cornell, Mrs. Robert Appleton, Mrs. Courtlandt Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Miss Malvina Appleton.

GIRLS LEAP TO DEATH FROM BLAZING LOFT

Continued from Page 1.

ing," they called back, and just then the crews of Truck Companies 3, 8, and 20 rushed to the tenement roof. The men carried a thirty-five-foot ladder, scaling ladders, a life gun, and nets.

Swing Fireman by His Ankles.

While some worked with the thirty-five-foot ladder to raise it against the wall of the loft building, where it rose above the tenement roof, others tried to throw the ends of their scaling ladders into windows in the air shaft to work their way to the girl three stories above them. But these windows were in a wall at direct right angle to the roof on which the firemen stood and the nearest was more than six feet from the roof edge.

Fireman John Walsh of Truck 8 let himself over the edge of the roof and Firemen Devine of Truck 3 and Sloane of Truck 8 grabbed him by the ankles. Then they began to swing him, while he twisted and writhed and reached for the bars. At last he caught one, shouted the word, and swung off into space when his brother firemen dropped his legs. With the strength of his arms Walsh pulled himself up on to the ledge and then reached out for the scaling ladder which his companions passed to him.

Walsh drove the end through the glass, hooking the ladder over the ledge of this fifth floor window, and then stood upon this as he reached for another ladder. The second he drove into the window above his head, and climbed rapidly. From the sixth floor he called encouragement to the girl and warning to beware the end of his ladder as he twisted it in at her window. She caught the top of it as it rose above the sill and guided it to a safe resting place across it.

Then Walsh fairly raced up this last lap, for the girl's dress was burning in half a dozen places and she was calling to him piteously to hurry. As he was almost within reach she screamed and let go. Walsh leaned far backward from his ladder. He had snapped his life belt around it and it held. The girl dropped into his arms and for an instant her weight threatened to drag Walsh from his ladder. His comrades on the roof below held their breaths as the fireman struggled until little by little he had brought himself to an upright position on the ladder again and held the girl safe in his arms.

Then began a slow and cautious descent. Each window they passed spit fire at them, but Walsh and the girl reached the fifth floor, where the fireman's feet rested safely again on the first scaling ladder which he had left hooked in the window for a platform.

Still he was beyond the reach of those on the roof, and, handicapped with the weight of the girl, he could not catch the line that they threw to him, hoping by it to draw him and his burden within reach. So at last he began gently to rock the ladder. It was fastened safely in the window and Walsh imparted a sidewise motion to it until it began to sway like the pendulum of a clock.

Each swing carried it nearer and nearer the roof where Devine and Sloane waited with outstretched hands and finally they clutched Walsh by the legs. Slowly and carefully they pulled him and the ladder toward them until they could take the girl from his arms. Then they grabbed him safely onto the roof and slapped him enthusiastically on the back. It was a rescue which the firemen themselves said had seldom been duplicated.

The girl, who was Ida Goldberg, was escorted by other firemen to the street, where seven ambulance surgeons from St. Vincent's Hospital, two from Hudson Street, and two from Gouverneur had established a field hospital in a drug store, with Dr. Harry Archer of the Fire Department to help them. Miss Goldberg was little hurt and was sent home, while her rescuerers hurried back to the roof for more work.

There Fireman Hotchkiss of Rescue Squad No. 1 had shot the life line safely over the roof and it remained only for the frightened persons to make it fast in order to have a certain route to safety, for firemen could have, clambered up and aided those who feared alone to slide down. But the throng on the roof was panic-stricken. Flames were rising round them on all sides, and even as the firemen called encouragement and instructions to them two girls jumped.

Miss Siemowitz crashed down into the courtyard seven stories below, where her body knocked from the hands of Firemen Burns and Warren of Patrol 2 the scaling ladder with which they had just started up the wall. She was killed instantly. Mary, the victim whose last name was not learned, landed on the roof of the tenement. She was still alive and was hurried to the street, where Dr. Lee of St. Vincent's Hospital and Dr. Beall of Hudson Street Hospital used the pulmotor in an effort to resuscitate her. She died under the hands of the doctors.

Meantime other firemen had got their thirty-five-foot ladder raised against the wall of the loft building. It was fifteen feet short of the top, but firemen mounted to its top with scaling ladders and drew themselves up to the roof. The throng there had rushed to the edge as they saw the ladder rise and before the firemen were safely on it Bertha Friez jumped.

The firemen caught her and broke her fall, but she landed on the tenement roof fifty feet below, and was injured internally. The others were brought down one by one, but Harry Kaufman of 292 Monroe Street, still dazed with fright, broke from his rescuers when he reached the roof of the tenement and either jumped or fell from this roof, landing five stories below on the roof of the saloon. He was so badly hurt doctors said he probably would die, but he insisted on being taken home.

The blaze brought crowds from all directions, and Borough Inspector Dillon of Brooklyn, who was passing on a car when the fire began, took charge, sending in calls for all the reserves south of Fourteenth Street. Police Commissioner Woods, his wife, and his father-in-law hurried to the fire, as did Fire Commissioner Adamson, and all viewed the blaze until it was under control.

The Greene Street blaze started on the top floor, occupied by Henry Kopple & Co., manufacturers of hats for women and girls, and spread through the remainder of the building by way of the elevator shaft. Three floors collapsed and the scaffolding of a heavy water tank on the roof of the loft building at 208-212 Wooster Street became ignited, as did also the roof of the building at 201 Greene Street.

Kastner was trapped in an area at the rear of the building and fell when he tried to scale the area wall. Hoffman and Schramberg were hurt when rolls of paper fell on them.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair; tomorrow probably rain; slight temperature change.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,461. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILSON DECRIES TRADE WAR FEAR; AMERICA READY

President Declares in Cincinnati That There Is No Dumping Menace.

CAN'T KEEP OUT OF NEXT WAR

"Position of Neutrals Sooner or Later Becomes Intolerable."

MUST JOIN WITH NATIONS

"For the Assertion of the Fundamental Rights of Mankind Throughout the Globe."

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 26.—President Wilson told a thousand guests at a luncheon at the Women's City Club today that the present war in Europe was "the last war of the kind, or of any kind that involves the world, that the United States can keep out of."

"The business of neutrality," he continued, "is over, not because I want it to be over, but I mean this, that war now has such a scale that the position of neutrals sooner or later becomes intolerable."

Although the President has expressed before his belief that a position of neutrality would prove untenable by any nation in the world which is to emerge after the war, he has never before said in such unmistakable terms that another big conflict would make America's participation inevitable.

In his speech, which dealt almost exclusively with the relation of America to the world after the war, the President further told his audience that fear of wholesale dumping of foreign goods on the United States was based on profound ignorance and that even should it occur the nation was now fully prepared to meet it.

The speech was one of four which the President delivered to enthusiastic audiences during the day. The city received him with open arms, and his stay here was marked by a series of spectacular ovations.

"Have you ever heard what started the present war?" the President asked in leading up to his declaration about America's participation in the next war. "If you have, I wish you would publish it, because nobody else has. So far as I can gather nothing in particular started it, but everything in general. There had been growing up in Europe a mutual suspicion, an interchange of conjectures about what this Government and that Government was going to do, an interlacing of alliances and understandings, a complex web of intrigue and spying that presently was sure to entangle the whole of the family of mankind on that side of the water in its meshes."

Asserting that a revival of these conditions would make another such war inevitable in which the United States must join, the President said that the nations of the world must get together and say "nobody can hereafter be neutral as respects the disturbance of the world's peace for an object which the world's opinion cannot sanction."

"America must hereafter be ready as a member of the family of nations," he continued, "to exert her whole force, moral and physical, to the assertion of the fundamental rights of mankind throughout the round globe."

The President said that he "wondered that any thinking man could entertain an opinion that Europe could overwhelm America by her economic power when the war is over." "Does war increase the economic efficiency of a nation?" he asked, and he asserted that with all her energies devoted to the prosecution of her work on the battlefield it was ridiculous to suppose that any European nation could have given attention to manufacturing goods to compete with American goods in their own market.

Foreign Trade 4 Per Cent. of Total.

He pointed out that America's foreign commerce did not equal 4 per cent. of her whole commerce and said that the present prosperity was therefore not dependent on the war. He referred to the value of the Federal Reserve system in obtaining for American bankers the necessary agencies for handling the world's banking. Perhaps the part of the speech that brought the greatest applause was his plea that America should regard her opportunity after the war as one not for exploitation of the war-stricken nations of Europe, but for sympathetic aid in solving their problems.

The President and Mrs. Wilson got the same enthusiastic reception in Cincinnati which has characterized all their Middle Western excursions. Crowds poured into the city from all the surrounding country, and it was estimated that fully 150,000 persons cheered him on his automobile trip through the streets. As usual, the railroad men were alive to the occasion, and a chorus of locomotive whistles greeted the President all the way through the Cincinnati yards.

The President was met at the station by a committee including Congressman Alfred G. Allen and Mrs. Guy Mallon, President of the Women's City Club, which he later addressed.

Crowds Line the Streets.

The crowds were packed closely along the streets as he was driven from the station to the Sinton Hotel. The police had difficulty in holding the throng in check when the Presidential party walked across the street to the hall of the Chamber of Commerce.

The enthusiasm was not as political in its spirit as that with which Chicago received the President. It was rather the manifestation of a whole-souled hos-

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Britain Considering A Minimum Wage

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Replying to a deputation today on the subject of the high price of food and the low wages paid shopkeeping employes in the distributing trades, Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, made the interesting announcement that the Government was considering the whole question of a minimum wage for all workers. He added that legislation might become necessary to deal with the sale of milk, and that the subject of municipal shops being established for the supply of bacon and other foodstuffs was also being considered.

Regarding the request that the Government take over the wheat supply, Mr. Runciman pointed out the difficulties created by the fact that a large proportion of the grain came from abroad.

ROOSEVELT ATTACKS HYPHEN IN CHICAGO

Resents Efforts by Leaders to Have Him Consider Effect on German Vote.

GETS OLD-TIME WELCOME

Continues Criticism of Wilson at Big Meeting of Women and Before Stock Yards Crowd of 17,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—In the midst of a strenuous day of campaigning, Theodore Roosevelt this afternoon addressed a large audience composed exclusively of women and urged them not to be misled by the argument that President Wilson has kept the country out of war, which has been used by the Democratic campaign managers to win women's votes for the President in the suffrage States.

The audience, which filled the Auditorium from pit to topmost gallery, responded with shrill cheers. It was one of the most enthusiastic audiences Colonel Roosevelt has addressed since he started out to campaign for Hughes.

The Colonel reached Chicago this afternoon, after campaigning through Iowa and Illinois, and was lustily cheered by thousands at the Union Station. He rode to the Congress Hotel through a long lane of cheering men and women. At the hotel there was another demonstration. It was an old-fashioned Roosevelt welcome all through.

The ex-President this evening addressed 17,000 people in the Pavilion in the Stock Yards district. He discussed Mexico, the Adamson eight-hour law, preparedness and the tariff. The labor element predominated at the meeting.

Refused to Be Muzzled.

While his train was rolling across the prairies, on its way from Denver, the Colonel received word that the Republican leaders here, nervous lest he should say something on the hyphen question that would alienate the German-American vote, were anxious to induce him to put on the soft pedal in any remarks he might make on that ticklish subject. Sure enough, when the train reached Cedar Rapids, emissaries from Chicago came aboard and began to "reason" with him. The Colonel refused to be "reasoned" with and, according to one report, even threatened to quit the campaign rather than be muzzled.

In his speech to the women at the Auditorium he hit the hyphenates hard and received round upon round of cheers as he pleaded for a 100 per cent. patriotism and an undivided allegiance. He quoted at length from the recent letter of Professor Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, which THE TIMES printed exclusively some time ago, as a striking illustration of the utter impossibility of anyone serving two countries at the same time. He also assailed the President's Mexican policy.

It was the portion of Colonel Roosevelt's speech which had to do with the "he-kept-us-out-of-war" argument that the Republican campaign managers were most anxious to get before the women. The effect of what the Colonel said was marked and the opinion was expressed here tonight that it would go a long way toward offsetting the inroads made by the Democrats by this propaganda among the women. This part of the Colonel's address followed his plea for a pure and unsullied Americanism.

"I was asked," the Colonel said, "to make a speech both here and in Denver urging you not to be misled by the appeal that has been used to win your votes that Mr. Wilson kept us out of war. I am going to make exactly the same kind of appeal to you that I would make to an audience of men and not as though I was addressing a lot of early Victorian maiden aunts of both sexes.

"The stirring hymns that we sang at the opening of this meeting, at which you all rose and joined, was written for a generation of Americans who were not too proud to fight. The expression, 'safety first,' is not embalmed in either song. If the mother of George Washington had said, 'Safety first, George,' when he started out to raise and lead his Continental Army nobody would stand up today when George's name was mentioned. If you are going to vote for Mr. Wilson because he kept us out of war, remember that that is something which could not be said of either Washington or Lincoln.

A Peaceful Literary Man.

"I would heartily say 'Amen' if the proposition was to use every honorable means to prevent wanton or unrighteous war. I am being held up to the American people as a bloodthirsty being, when, as a matter of fact, I am a peaceful literary man. Consider my record: I was President for seven and one-half years, and during all that time not a shot was fired by an American in uniform at a foreign foe, and not a single American woman or child was killed by the agent of any foreign Government."

"You were the best President we ever had!" shouted a woman in the audience. Cheering followed.

"I wish we could have you in the White House for seven years more!" another woman cried out.

"If my Administration was peaceful," the Colonel said, "it was perhaps because foreign powers realized that I was not too proud to fight. If a person lets the idea get abroad that slapping his face is a safe and healthy amusement he is liable to have a lot of trouble.

"I have just come from the Mexican

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HUGHES PROMISES AN ALL-AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION

Will Not Be Swerved by Any Suggestion of Foreign Influence, He Asserts.

BIG MEETING IN BOSTON

Crowd of 10,000 Cheers Candidate's Declaration Against Any Divided Allegiance.

RAPS BRYAN AND DANIELS

Both Unfit for Cabinet, He Says—Fitzgerald Talks Wilson to Overflow Throng.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 26. — At a big meeting in the Arena tonight Charles E. Hughes again defined the kind of Americanism for which he stands and outlined the principles which would guide him if elected President. The meeting took rank with the greatest political demonstrations Boston has witnessed. The crowd of 10,000 cheered Mr. Hughes wildly when he repudiated disloyal support and promised an Administration which would give absolute protection to citizens. A crowd which the police estimated at 20,000 was unable to get in and swarmed in the nearby streets.

Mr. Hughes was stirred to his best effort by the demonstration and spoke in a voice at times impassioned, at times shaken with emotion. He selected the President, ex-Secretary of State Bryan, and Secretary of the Navy Daniels as best representing the weakness and vacillation which, he said, had gone far to damage the prestige of this nation, and proceeded to tell what he thought should be done to again make America respected.

Mr. Hughes spoke from a balcony twenty feet above the auditorium floor. He received a five-minute demonstration when he appeared, and several times his words were interrupted by prolonged applause as the audience arose and waved American flags.

Mr. Hughes predicted his election as "an American President," a declaration which again brought the audience to its feet with cheers that interrupted his speech for two minutes.

Against Divided Allegiance.

"If I am elected," he said, "as I expect to be, we shall have an American Administration with exclusively American policies, devoted to American interests. I propose to be an American President, unswerved by any suggestion of foreign influence.

"We have no place in this country for divided allegiance, for ulterior purposes, for any warping of policies to suit the purpose of any foreign power. We stand solely and exclusively for American interests, for a dominant Americanism, to the end that we may, as a great united people with a composite but loyal population, press forward to the goal that every true American desires."

It was shortly after this assertion that Mr. Hughes made his attack upon Mr. Bryan and Secretary Daniels, whom he characterized as men of amiable qualities but absolutely unequal to the high duties of their great positions. It was manifest, he said, that in selecting them the President had subordinated "most important obligations to a conception of partisan exigency."

There came next in order an attack upon the President's policy, as interpreted by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, of abandoning the tradition that American citizens were to be protected wherever they might be.

"Is it possible," shouted Mr. Hughes, leaning far over the balcony railing, "that any such notion should obtain in the shadow of Bunker Hill?"

As a climax Mr. Hughes, walking slowly up and down the length of the balcony, so intent upon his utterances that he sometimes forgot to face the crowd, made this declaration in an impassioned voice:

"This is not simply a matter of debate. Oh, it is far more serious than that. It is not a matter simply for the indulging of momentary utterances. It is not a matter of carping criticism. I am not before you, having left the career that I desired to follow, simply to indulge in campaign utterances in the course of a candidacy.

The Road He Would Travel.

"I want to see the United States honored throughout the world. I want a basis for future prosperity and achievement. I want to see our international prestige as it was once. I want to see our moral influence extend because our diplomacy is talented and correct. In this great world of the twentieth century, which will be a new world, I want the United States to go forward, not deflect its course for this little matter of expediency, and that little matter of popularity, and this little idea of policy, but steadily, firmly and consistently distinguishing itself before and holding the increasing respect of every nation on earth.

"You ask what road I propose to travel. These are the principles which mark it: An Executive responsible to the whole nation, a Cabinet chosen from our ablest men, a foreign policy that stands courteously but firmly and consistently for American rights, a flag that protects the American citizen in his lawful rights, wherever his legitimate business may take him; a preparation for trade competition which shall protect all groups of American workmen, a Government supervision of business which, while preventing abuses, will act on the assumption that the average business man is honest; and, finally, a domestic policy which looks to industrial peace and co-operation, not to industrial war."

Speaking of the treatment of business and the workingmen by the Administration, Mr. Hughes said:

"It has viewed business enterprise with suspicion and has made the Government a brake to the wheels of legitimate industrial progress. It has treated the business men of the country as if

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Two More Norwegian Ships Are Sunk, Two Others Are Seized by Germans

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Reports received by shipping agencies today showed that six more steamers, two of them Norwegian, have been sunk in the war zone. As far as can be learned, no loss of life resulted from the new destructions. The vessels sunk were:

	Tons.
The Sidmouth, British	4,045
The Venus II., Norwegian	784
The Ulf, Danish	1,313
The Countesse de Flandre, Belgian	1,510
The Tweed, British	200
The Sola, Norwegian	3,037

CHRISTIANIA, Friday, Oct. 27, (via London.)—The losses to Norwegian shipping caused by the war have reached a total of 268,000 tons gross, according to a compilation made by the Ritzau News Agency. The insurance carried amounted to 102,000,000 kronen, (about $4,514,814,) and the loss of life 349.

The Norwegian steamers Atle-Jarl, 1,084 tons, and Profit, 1,126 tons, have been taken to Swinemunde and Cuxhaven, respectively, by German warships.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (via Sayville.)—The Admiralty today made the following announcement:

"In the month of September 141 hostile merchantmen, with an aggregate tonnage of 182,000, were sunk or brought in by submarines of the Central Powers, or destroyed by mines. Thirteen Captains of hostile ships were taken prisoner, and three cannon of armed steamers were captured. In addition 39 neutral merchant ships, of an aggregate of 72,600 tons, were sunk for carrying contraband."

HUGHES BETTORS SEEK ODDS NOW

Men Having Pools of $10,000 to Place Hold Back in Expectation of Getting Better Terms.

MANY BETS AT EVEN MONEY

Wall Street Also Records Bets Amounting in All to $30,000 at Odds of 10 to 9 in Favor of Hughes.

Conditions governing election betting changed so rapidly yesterday that several large pools of money, all over $10,000, that were brought to Broadway last night were held back by those having them in charge because they said they expected those having money to bet on Wilson would give odds by today or tomorrow.

There was a great increase in the amount of Wilson money and scores of bets were made on even terms.

In Wall Street the Hughes backers, who several weeks ago were offering as high as 2 to 1, demanded even money, while the men who had most of the Wilson money asked odds. Several bets, amounting in all to $20,000, were made at even money, and about $30,000 more was bet at odds of 10 to 9 in favor of Hughes. It was reported by several betting commissioners that the Hughes backers were waiting to get the best odds obtainable. Edward McQuade, a betting commissioner, said most of the wagers he had placed had been at odds of 10 to 9 in favor of Hughes, with a few at even money.

An offer of $2,000 even was made that Wilson would win in Ohio, and a bet at 10 to 8 that Wilson would carry the State. There were no bets on the curb yesterday as to the standing of the Presidential candidates in New York State. An offer of even money that Wilson would carry New York City was reported with no takers. Several small bets were made at 9 to 5 that Whitman would be re-elected Governor, although the prevailing odds were 2 to 1 on Whitman to beat Seabury. There were offers of odds of 2 to 1 and even greater that Calder would be elected Senator, with no response from the Democrats.

Fred Schumm, the Brooklyn betting commissioner, said he had put between $2,000 to $3,000 yesterday at even money on the Presidential election. He quoted odds of 8 to 5 on Whitman to beat Seabury, and said that several wagers had been made at 7 to 5 that Hughes would carry New York State. He said he had laider money at 5 to 1, with no takers. He also said wagers had been made at 6 to 5 that Kings County, famed as independent, would go to Wilson.

At Considine's, Forty-second Street and Broadway, it was said that the betting was more vigorous than for many years. The most striking bet yesterday was made as the result of a remark by a well-known sporting man that it was certain Wilson would win the Presidency and Whitman the Governorship. He was taken up, and bet $10,000 to $14,000. Several bets of 7 to 5 were made that Hughes would carry New York. Along Broadway there were some broad smiles yesterday, for persons who had made large wagers on Wilson at 1 to 2 had covered up by making bets on Hughes at even money. Of course, they stand to win if Wilson does, and if Hughes wins they will come out even. At Keen's Chop House in West Forty-fifth Street it was reported that among actors many bets have been made since the betting became even. De Wolf Hopper was reported to have placed $500 against $1,000 that Wilson would win.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 26.—All offers of Hughes money to win have been covered at the Turf and Field, and $1,000 has been put up that Wilson will be re-elected. There are no takers. Democrats are confident that the odds here will favor Wilson within the next few days. The following odds were posted today:

$2,000 to $1,000 that Gardner (Democrat) beats Lamm (Republican) for Governor of Missouri.

$300 even that Missouri will go wet by 50,000.

$100 even that Hughes will carry Kansas by 17,000.

$100 even that Wilson will carry Missouri by 20,000.

$100 to $400 that Wilson will carry Kansas.

$100 even that Wilson will carry Missouri by a bigger plurality than Hughes will receive in Kansas.

A poll of the Kansas City School of Law last night gave 180 votes to Wilson and 99 to Hughes.

19 DIE IN HOSPITAL FIRE.

Inmates of Quebec Institution Trapped by Big Blaze.

FARNHAM, Que., Oct. 26.—Nineteen persons—five children, eight women and six men—were believed late tonight to have lost their lives in the fire which destroyed St. Elizabeth Hospital early today. There were 218 persons in the hospital, of whom 113 were children, 36 aged women, and the others servants and assistants of the gray nuns.

The fire, the cause of which has not been determined, still smoldered at midnight, making it impossible to ascertain accurately how many of the inmates of the hospital had perished. The property damage was estimated at $135,000, partly covered by insurance.

One reason for the difficulty in definitely establishing the loss of life was that the majority of the inmates of the hospital were without relatives or friends. Those who perished are believed to have been entombed by tons of debris.

Many of the nuns risked their lives in efforts to save patients and children entrapped in the hospital. Fanned by a strong breeze, the flames swept through the building with lightning speed, cutting off the inmates in the various departments.

The electric lights went out soon after the fire started, and the nuns and other rescuers had to work in the dark. One nun, single handed, saved the lives of forty-five children. She stood on a balcony on the third floor, on which the children had been carried, and handed

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LORDS DENOUNCE OUR COURSE ON U-53

Neutrality Violated by Our Warships During Raid, Beresford and Sydenham Assert.

GREY COUNSELS PATIENCE

Indicates That Germany Is Ignoring Pledge to Us, but That It Is Our Affair.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Lord Sydenham asked the Government in the House of Lords today if the particular circumstances attending the sinking of the Stephano and other British or neutral vessels by the German submarine U-53 had been received, and if these circumstances were in conformity with the pledge of the German Government that "in accordance with the general principles of visit and search and destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human life unless the ship attempts to escape or to offer resistance."

Lord Sydenham quoted the statement of President Wilson to Congress in April last when Mr. Wilson said that unless the Imperial German Government immediately declared and effected an abandonment of its present method of warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels the United States Government would have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the Government of the German Empire. Those were very strong and plain words, he said, coming from the head of a powerful State.

On Aug. 15 the Marquis of Crewe had made the very serious statement that since the German pledge was given no fewer than seven ships had been sunk in circumstances which directly violated the pledge. In the sinking of those ships at least 46 lives were lost. Therefore, before the recent exploit of the U-53, the pledge given by the German Government had been torn to shreds and the Government of the United States had made no sign whatever.

Lord Sydenham said he did not know whether the statement was correct that the Stephano had received her first warning by a shot fired into her hull. Another ship sunk was a neutral, bound from neutral port to neutral port. Her case was exactly one of those which President Wilson had expressly condemned and barred. To sink her without ascertaining whether she contained contraband or enemy property was an outrage on all neutrals and an outrage committed under the eyes of the powerful neutral which had described herself as the representative of the rights of neutrals all over the world. The sinking of neutral ships — Norwegian, Swedish, Dutch, Danish, and even Spanish—went on almost every day. The Norwegians had lost eighteen vessels this month. What must the small neutrals think of their powerful representative? The Germans had gone on sinking from day to day every unarmed ship their submarines came across. The only difference they had made was that they did not now appear to torpedo at sight. They destroyed ships just as before, but did not commit murder quite so frequently.

Lord Sydenham added that on Aug. 15 the Marquis of Crewe spoke at a time when it would be possible on behalf, not only of this country, but of all allies, to make a definite declaration of the policy it was proposed to pursue with regard to these monstrous proceedings. It was in the interest of the allies and of unhappy neutrals who had no champion that such a declaration should be made with the least possible delay.

Lord Beresford said he had always thought the German Government had it in mind eventually to bring the United States into the war, because if the United States came into the peace conference it would be a considerable asset to Germany. But for the gallantry of the American naval service, he said, lives would have been lost during the German submarine operations off the American coast. That being so, the United States was rather aiding and abetting this shocking state of affairs. Had not the United States sent warships to save lives the Germans would have broken their pledge. He hoped the Secretary for Foreign Affairs would not allow the matter to rest as it was. The submarine menace was getting more serious every day, and he thought the Allies were bound to take notice of the fact that it did not appear to be out within the bounds of neutrality as far as the United States was concerned.

Foreign Secretary Grey said:

"We have no understanding with the United States Government as to what information they are going to get, or what they will do with the information when they have obtained it. All we can do is to obtain information for ourselves from such sources as are open to us, and these sources in this case I imagine are officers in charge of the merchant vessels sunk, or passengers, in one case at any rate, aboard the merchant vessel, all of whom have survived and to whom we can have access and from whom we can get their individual statements of what happened.

"That is what is being done on the other side, I understand. Full reports, I trust, will reach the Admiralty in due course as to the statements of survivors, and when these reports are received I cannot imagine any reason why they should not be made public in this country, or that there will be any reluctance on the part of the Admiralty or among the departments concerned to making public the facts, which we shall have got for ourselves as to how the vessels were sunk and treated by the German submarines."

Pledges Broken Elsewhere.

"Lord Sydenham," continued Viscount Grey, "quoted statements made by Lord Crewe in August of the number of vessels sunk by German submarines since the German Government gave a pledge to the United States Government in May of last year, up to the middle of August in circumstances which were apparently not in accordance with that pledge, which included firing torpedoes at ships without warning and insufficiently providing for the safety of the crews or passengers when the ships

Continued from Page 3.

BLOW UP BRIDGE AT CERNAVODA TO HALT PURSUIT

Rumanians in Dobrudja Foil Mackensen by Destroying Link Over Danube.

WIN SUCCESSES IN NORTH

Report All Austro-German Invaders Driven from the Province of Moldavia.

FALL BACK NEAR PREDEAL

British Premier in the House of Commons Deprecates Undue Pessimism Over the Situation.

LONDON, Oct 26.—After the evacuation of Cernavoda in Dobrudja by the Russians and Rumanians the great bridge over the Danube at that point was blown up by the Rumanians. The pressure of Field Marshal von Mackensen's Bulgar-Turk-German army in Dobrudja has weakened somewhat, it is announced in an official bulletin from Petrograd.

On the Transylvania border the Rumanians have met with considerable success, according to the Bucharest official report, which says that the Austro-German forces have been driven everywhere beyond the western frontier of Moldavia, the northern province of Rumania. The Rumanians have captured Mount Kerekharan, south of Bicaz.

The subject of Rumania was brought up again in the House of Commons today when Premier Asquith said that "the military situation of Rumania was engaging the most anxious attention not only of this Government but of those of our allies.

"They have taken and are taking now," he added, "every possible step to support our gallant comrades in Rumania in the splendid struggle they are making. I hope we shall not take unduly pessimistic views. In Russia, France, England, and Italy there have been and there are concerted measures in which each of us is doing all in his power to support Rumania in her struggle for independence."

Germans Advance South of Predeal.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Teutonic troops have pushed their way further into Rumanian territory on the northern front, according to to-day's War Office announcement. Ground has been gained on the road to Sinaya. Field Marshal von Mackensen is progressing with his operations against the Russo-Rumanian armies in Dobrudja. The bridge over the Danube has been blown up by the Rumanians. The text of the announcement follows:

Eastern front, Transylvania.—In the Trotus Valley Austro-Hungarian troops and south of Baratz Bavarian troops defeated their Rumanian adversaries. On the roads to Sinaya and Kimpolung our attacks gained ground.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's army group.—The operations in Dobrudja are progressing. The Rumanians blew up the large bridge over the Danube near Cernavoda, which proves the importance in Rumanian opinion of the Rumanian defeat.

Our airships successfully bombarded on the night of Oct. 24-25 railroad establishments near Tetesti, west of Cernavoda.

"The capture of Cernavoda has definitely turned the military situation in Dobrudja in our favor," writes the military critic of the Overseas News Agency.

"The right wing of the combined Bulgarian, German, and Turkish force marched on after the taking of Constanza, and in a powerful push advanced twenty kilometers (about twelve miles) beyond that place. From that moment the capture of Medjidie was only a question of a few hours, as the town was threatened on the flank. The Russo-Rumanian position thus being rolled up from the east, the western point of support on the Danube, the town of Rashova, also had to be given up.

"With this situation brought about, the attacking Teutonic allies stood before the strong Danube bridgehead of Cernavoda, which then had to serve as a cover for the hasty retreat of the defeated Russians and Rumanians. Today the railroad line from Constanza to Cernavoda is completely in the hands of the victorious allies, constituting, with the valuable material in locomotives and railroad cars taken with it, a first-class base for strategic operations. All this material was abandoned by the fleeing Russians and Rumanians.

"The defeated army was separated into two parts. Those who did not remain on the battlefield or were not taken prisoner saved themselves by flight across the Cernavoda bridge over the Danube or to the northward in Dobrudja.

"After the capture of Cernavoda this famous Danube bridge was dominated by von Mackensen's guns. The bridge is the largest in all Europe, its total length across both branches of the Danube and the swampy and frequently impassable terrain traversed being seven kilometers. It was completed in 1896.

"With the loss of the Constanza-Cernavoda line by Rumania the transport of provisions from Russia will have to be conducted over two minor and less efficiently equipped railway lines in Moldavia or by way of the Danube ports of Galatz and Ibraila, which are by no means comparable to Constanza. At the same time the most important route for artillery transportation, by way of the railway from Constanza to Bucharest, is virtually eliminated. Such shipments must go by way of Ibraila and Ploesci.

"The military situation for the Rumanians during the last two days has become much more critical, especially as the Germans and Austro-Hungarians already have partially conquered the Carpathian passes."

Rumanians Report Successes.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 26.—Following is the Rumanian official statement issued today:

North and northwestern front: To the west of Tulghes there have been artillery actions. We have taken Mount Kerekharas, to the south of Bicaz.

In the Trotus Valley the situation is unchanged.

In the Uzul Valley the enemy has been repulsed toward the west as far as Nasol Hill.

In Oitus Valley the action continues

Be Sure You Get Deerfoot
the regular Deerfoot Farms P
Insist and you get the best. Adv.

SUBMARINE TORPEDOES BRITISH MINE SWEEPER

Admiralty Reports the Genista Sunk and All Her Officers and 73 of Her Crew Lost.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The British minesweeping vessel Genista has been torpedoed and sunk, according to an announcement given out by the British Admiralty. All the officers and seventy-three members of the mine sweeper's crew were lost. The survivors numbered twelve.

The Admiralty statement says:

"One of our mine-sweeping vessels, H. M. S. Genista, Lieut. Commander John White, R. N., was torpedoed by an enemy submarine on Oct. 23 and sunk. All her officers and seventy-three men were lost and twelve men were saved.

"When last seen the ship was sinking, but was still engaged with the enemy submarine."

SAYS WILSON TRIED TO APPEASE GERMANY

Prepared Lusitania Postscript Taking Back "Strict Accountability," Lodge Asserts.

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—Henry Cabot Lodge, ranking Republican member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in a speech here tonight, asserted that President Wilson added a postscript to the second Lusitania note of June 9, 1915, in which he informed the German Government that the strong phrases of the so-called "strict accountability" note of May 13 were "not to be taken seriously." Senator Lodge said that this postscript disappeared after members of the Cabinet had threatened to resign and to let the public know of the postscript.

"On May 13," said Senator Lodge, "he sent his famous 'strict accountability' and 'omit no word or act' note to Germany, signed by Secretary of State Bryan. On June 9, 1915, a second note was sent, much milder than the first, and it was signed by Lansing, Secretary pro tem., Mr. Bryan having resigned the night before. It seemed incredible that Mr. Bryan should sign the first note and refuse to sign the second.

"After the note had been read to the Cabinet and agreed to by all the members, Mr. Wilson added a postscript which I have not seen, because it mysteriously disappeared. In this postscript President Wilson informed the Imperial German Government that the words 'strict accountability' and the other strong phrases in the first note were not to be taken seriously, and ended by agreeing to refer the whole matter to arbitration. This, of course, pleased Mr. Bryan, but it did not please the other members of the Cabinet, who threatened to resign and expose the whole thing. The postscript was removed, and Mr. Bryan resigned."

PREDICTS TRADE PEACE FOR BRITON AND TEUTON

But Heineken, German Shipping Director, Urges Ruthless Economic Fighting Now.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—An economic rapprochement between Germany and England, within certain limits, soon after the war ends, is possible and probable, according to Director Heineken of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, who is quoted in an interview printed by the Allgemeine Zeitung.

"To be sure," says Herr Heineken, "hate will persist, but it is quite inconceivable that two sensible nations—and that is what England wants to be, too—should want to carry over the present relations into the future. England needs us in the future exactly as much as we need England. We are England's best customer and her biggest seller. Some time, after all, we shall have to get together sensibly again. Efforts at emancipation from dependence upon German industry are naturally in evidence in England and are well worthy of our attention. We, too, have learned to manufacture many goods which we formerly thought it necessary to import from France or England. Nevertheless, enough remains for which we are dependent on one another.

"The economic war will not be so easy to wage as the great mass in England believes. Assume, for instance, that England persuades Australia to break off all commerce with us and furnish us nothing more. The consequence will be that England and her allies must take over that part of Australian production which we had heretofore purchased and would have continued to take. Thereby England and her allies will weaken their purchasing power elsewhere—say, in South America—so that we shall in that case be in a better position there.

"That England will endeavor to harm us as much as possible is a matter of course. Among us, too, one should clearly appreciate that in the economic field as well we can oppress England only by ruthless measures. We can be on a good footing with England only when we treat her exactly as England treats us and the rest of the world."

Concluding, Herr Heineken recommends the federal prohibition of the sale of German shipping shares abroad just as it is now forbidden to sell or charter German ships to foreigners.

GERMANS VOTED 13 BILLION.

Over 11 Billion of War Credits Expended, Budget Committee Says.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag and the Secretary of the Treasury, Count von Roedern, discussed the financial situation today and the Government's policy during the war of consolidating the floating debt, especially Treasury notes, in the form of long-term loans.

Up to the present time the Reichstag has granted war credits amounting to 54,000,000,000 marks, ($12,852,000,000.) Of this amount 48,600,000,000 marks ($11,566,800,000) was expended up to Sept. 30, 37,500,000,000 having been provided by long-term loans and the remainder by the sale of Treasury bills. In October 250,000,000 marks will be repaid to the Imperial Treasury for amounts disbursed for relief work.

PLAN VILLA RAID TO INJURE WILSON, BAKER CHARGES

War Secretary Issues Warning of Pre-Election Plot by Foes of Administration.

CAUSES STIR AT CAPITAL

Republicans at First Regard It as Aimed at Them, but Lansing Denies This.

BORDER FORCES NOTIFIED

Information of Spectacular Attack by Bandits Confirmed, Says Mr. Baker—Villa Men Paid in Coin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—What appeared at first to be the biggest political sensation of many years stirred Washington for several hours tonight. An official statement issued by the War Department early this evening was interpreted to mean that officers of the United States Army on the Mexican border and in Mexico had discovered a plot on the part of members of the Republican Party to bring about an attack on the United States forces guarding the border, or some American town near the international boundary, designed to create sentiment for political purposes against President Wilson in his candidacy for re-election. Late this evening an explanation was obtained from a reliable authoritative source that put a new complexion on this interpretation.

The official statement of the War Department said that official information had been obtained "that enemies of the Administration's policy toward Mexico" had arranged for a spectacular attack to be made at some border point, "between now and the date of the election for the purpose of turning the tide of sentiment against the policy which the Administration has adopted for the protection of the border."

The statement was construed immediately as meaning that the contemplated attack had been arranged by Americans to injure President Wilson in a political way. The consequent sensation was increased rather than diminished by the refusal of officials to furnish any information on the subject other than that contained in the official statement.

Baker Leaves Washington.

Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War, who returned to Washington this morning, and had a conference during the day with officials of the Departments of State and Justice, left Washington just about the time the statement was given to the press, and other officials of the Government declined at first to furnish any explanation other than that contained in the War Department's announcement.

The explanation furnished this evening, several hours after the official statement had been issued, was that the statement did not mean that any American politicians anxious to injure President Wilson's political prospects were engaged in the border raid plot alleged to have been discovered. The persons engaged in the plot, it was said, were Mexican politicians, most of them on the American side of the border, who were anxious to bring Carranza to grief. They believed, it was said, that by arranging a raid it would be shown that Carranza was unable to cope with the revolution against his authority, and they hoped incidentally that the raid would lead to the dispatch of more American troops into Mexico and a clash between them and the Carranza forces which would bring the Governments of the United States and Mexico into conflict. The plotters also hoped, it was said, that by this means they would injure President Wilson, against whom they are incensed because of his recognition of the Carranza Government.

The Statement.

The statement issued by the War Department reads as follows:

War Department.
Washington, Oct. 26, 1916.
Statement for the press.

The War Department has received definite information, confirmed from other sources, that enemies of the Administration's policy toward Mexico, in co-operation with Villa or other bandits in Mexico, have arranged a spectacular attack to be made either upon some part of the American forces or upon some American community on the border between now and the date of the election, for the purpose of turning the tide of sentiment against the policy which the Administration has adopted for the protection of the border. It is significant in this connection that both the State and War Departments were advised that the bandit forces operating at the present time in Mexico are being paid in silver dollars.

Full particulars have been transmitted to Generals Funston and Pershing. All American forces are, therefore, forewarned and in readiness for such an attack.

Lansing Explains.

At 11 o'clock tonight Secretary Lansing authorized the statement that Secretary Baker had no intention to intimate that American citizens were involved in the bandit plot. The Secretary of State said that it had been called to his attention that an effort would be made to construe the War Department statement as a political play and as an assault upon the Administration's political opponents. He denounced such a construction as absolutely false, saying that politics was not thought of in connection with the matter and that it was inconceivable that an American would ally himself with Mexicans to attack his own countrymen. Mr. Lansing saw the statement before it was issued and discussed it with Secretary Baker. He stated that both he and Mrs. Baker

commanders it was wise to give the information received publicity, because it might have the effect of causing the plot to be abandoned.

Laid to Propagandists.

"There are a number of political groups of Mexicans in this country and Mexico," said another Government official, "which would like to upset the Carranza Government. Just as the Columbus raid was made for a purpose, this raid was to be made for a purpose, and the plan was to make it as spectacular as possible. The propagandists from Mexico who have been active in the United States decided that this was the psychological time in which to aid in overthrowing or weakening Carranza and also embarrassing the Wilson Administration on the eve of election. In other words, these men believed that if Carranza is weakened now and President Wilson is defeated for re-election, another dominant faction will arise in Mexico.

"We had warning of the Columbus raid and the statement of the War Department tonight was to let the Mexican plotters know that we had knowledge of their present plot. They thought that it would be more effective to start the plot in operation at this time. It is not a fair inference from the War Department's statement that the department intended to convey that American politicians were involved in this plot. The meaning of the statement was that those engaged in it were Mexican politicians desirous of overthrowing Carranza. These plotters do not like President Wilson because of his recognition of Carranza and desire to embarrass him at this time with the Presidential election approaching in this country.

Money Sent to Villa.

"There is a long border which has been watched very carefully to keep supplies from being smuggled across from this side to the Villa forces, but we have discovered that in spite of the watchfulness of our troops ammunition was being smuggled into Mexico. Money in silver and gold has also been sent from the United States into Mexican territory, and with this Villa's bandits are being paid. Carranza's men are receiving pay in paper money, and the idea of the anti-Carranzistas in using gold and silver for the payment of Villa's men was to cause desertions from Carranza to the side that was receiving gold and silver.

"There is no intention in the War Department's statement to charge any Americans with being concerned in the border raid plot. There was no intention to make it appear that Republicans are concerned in the plot. There are several groups of Mexicans on this side of the border which desire to overthrow Carranza, and they are simply using Villa, for whom they do not care, as a means to this end. When Villa raided Columbus he thought that American troops would chase him into Mexico, and that this would bring about a popular uprising of Mexicans in his behalf. But our troops drove him so ignominiously into the mountains that he was unable to make a showing among the Mexican people and rally them to his cause.

"We do not think any Americans were concerned in the plot. That would be treason on their part. It would hate to think that any Americans would be so disloyal as to aid Villa in attacking our soldiers on our border."

Republicans Challenge It.

The impression made in Republican circles by the War Department's statement was that the Administration intended to give the country the idea that Americans opposed to President Wilson politically had been engaged in a conspiracy with Villa, or bandits of his character, to arrange for an attack on American troops or an American town with the object of injuring President Wilson's chances for re-election.

Representative Frank P. Woods of Iowa, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, prepared a statement for the press tonight on the subject. It follows:

"If Secretary of War Baker intends to imply that American citizens are involved in the outlawed plot to attack upon American soldiers, he should so state in plain English and not beat about the bush. Too many insinuations are given out by this Administration. I do not believe there is an American citizen involved in the alleged plan outlined by Secretary Baker, his intimation to the contrary notwithstanding.

"It has been evident for some time that President Wilson has been assisting Carranza in every possible way to control the policies of Mexico, and from recent statements made by Carranza's official representative to this country, it is apparent that in return Carranza is endeavoring to assist President Wilson in controlling the politics of the United States.

"These truths are becoming known to the people throughout the country and the Administration is now apparently making an effort to offset their effect by detracting attention from the real facts."

Arrests May Follow.

One official said this evening that the charge that a plot had been arranged between Mexicans on this side of the border and Villistas on the Mexican side had been substantiated from several sources. He said the entire machinery of the Department of Justice had been employed in the investigation, but the inquiry of the department's agents had not proceeded far enough to warrant arrests at this time.

With reference to the statement in the War Department's announcement that General Funston, at San Antonio, and General Pershing, commanding the expeditionary forces, with headquarters at Colonia Dublan, Mexico, had been informed of the facts in the possession of the War Department, he said this was expected to result either in arrests or the frustration of the plans of those operating against the Carranza Government.

Carranza Heard of Plot.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador designate, when shown Secretary Baker's statement, said he had heard intimations when he returned from Mexico two weeks ago that a border raid plot by intervention interests on both sides of the border was being worked out. He said he had promptly informed General Carranza, who telegraphed in reply that troop movements to prevent such an occurrence had been ordered.

"I understood," Mr. Arredondo added, "that the border attack was planned with the purpose primarily of impeding negotiations of the international commissioners, and also presumably to produce some effect in the coming Presidential elections both in the United States and in Mexico. I cannot condemn too strongly the activity of these common enemies of both countries. Now that the plans are known, I think they will react directly against the purposes of the plotters."

It has been evident since Monday that the State, War, and Justice Departments have been closely watching the Mexican situation, and the announcement issued tonight disclosed for the first time the reason for this activity and many informal conferences. Officials of the State Department were in close conference yesterday and today with officials of the War Department. Today Secretary Baker conferred not only with Secretary Lansing and Counselor Frank L. Polk of the State Department, but went to the Department of Justice and talked with officials there regarding reports obtained by border agents.

It was recalled tonight that the alleged Huerta plot was nipped in the bud by the army last year by the arrest of Huerta upon his arrival at the border.

All reliable information reaching Washington during the past month has indicated that Villa was gaining strength and becoming very active. It was evident, however, that he could not accomplish much without money and ammunition. In his attack on Chihuahua City he released about a hundred prisoners from the penitentiary, among them José Salazar, a General now operating with the Villista bandits. One theory is that these activities have for their purpose a desire to draw out the Pershing expedition and thus cause trouble between the United States Government and Carranza, who has been urging the withdrawal of the American forces.

So far the Villista campaign has failed to change the Mexican policy of the Wilson Administration or to induce General Pershing to take the offensive against him. On the contrary General Pershing has continued to follow his policy of waiting for developments while the de facto Government has been sending troops toward Chihuahua in large numbers. The policy of the American commander appears to be to make no move while keeping in touch with the Government to take the offensive against Villa was thus demonstrate its professions of ability to handle the bandit situation.

Carranza Forces Gathering.

A more optimistic view of the situation in Northern Chihuahua was taken today as the result of reports that the Carranza garrison at Chihuahua City had been reinforced by 8,000 men, and that a formidable campaign against the bandits was about to be launched.

Army officers have been inclined to doubt vague reports that the bandits might attack Pershing's forces. They believe the Mexican outlaws would not willingly chance a clash with the troops of the American expedition, particularly as the American cavalry is mounted on seasoned, well-fed horses which would be certain to overtake the battered mounts of the raiders if a pursuit was ordered, as it certainly would be.

Further reports of the exodus of Mexican families from Mexico to the United States came today to the State Department, one dispatch saying that members of the Carranza, Obregon, Trevino, Huerta, and Madero families were now in San Antonio, Texas. The names represent three administrations in Mexico, and officials here could not trace the full meaning of what appears to be an unusual desire to get out of Mexico just at this time.

In some quarters it was believed that economic and social conditions were responsible, rather than an impending collapse of the Government and a disorder that might bring with it. Officials frankly admitted, however, that they had nothing definite on which to found an opinion.

Navy reports from the Mexican coasts have not reflected the uneasiness in Mexico shown by border advices. Quiet has been reported at all ports recently, with the exception of one brief message saying bandits were operating in the Tampico region.

The following statement was issued by the Mexican Embassy late tonight:

"As indicative of the peaceful conditions existing in the State of Oaxaca, contrary to the sensational rumors in a portion of the press, Ambassador-designate Arredondo gives the following official dispatch received by him from the capital of that State:

Oaxaca, Oct. 25.

Lic. Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador, Washington, D. C.:

Elections for members of the Constituent Congress were held yesterday throughout the entire State. Quiet, freedom, and enthusiasm prevailed everywhere. It is believed that the Liberal Constitutionalist Party won over the Constitutionalist Democratic and other parties. CASTILLO.

"Mr. Arredondo announced he was in receipt of further advices from General Trevino corroborating those of yesterday—that there was no intention to evacuate Chihuahua, that no attack by Villa was feared, and that ample reinforcements and munitions had been received.

"He also declared that the statements in some of the papers that General Carranza was practically a prisoner of Obregon were too absurd to merit discussion or contradiction."

BAKER REFUSES TO EXPLAIN.

Does Not Mention Villa Plot in West Virginia Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 26.—Secretary Baker declined tonight to add anything to the statement he gave out in Washington today to the effect that enemies of the Administration were encouraging Villa to make a raid before the election in the hope of discrediting President Wilson and making votes for Mr. Hughes.

Secretary Baker did not refer to the subject during the course of his speech here tonight.

GUARDSMEN FEAR NO RAID.

New York Division Gets No Warning of Villa's Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Tex., Oct. 26.—The headquarters of the New York division has received no information about the expected attack upon the forces of General Pershing in Mexico. Neither have orders to prepare for surprise attacks been received by General O'Ryan. Officers do not think this unusual, because most of the militia camps in the Brownsville district, as well as in other border sectors, have been used more to train the guardsmen than to do actual work of patrolling and guarding.

Because of luck of railroad facilities it would be difficult for a large Mexican force to make an attack upon the twenty-five mile sector guarded by the New York troops.

WANT MEXICAN REFUGEES.

Carranza Commissioners Ask Washington to Give Them Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 26.—The Mexican members of the American-Mexican Joint Commission today suggested a freer interpretation of the extradition laws of the United States which would result in turning over to them a large number of Mexican refugees in this country who are alleged to be guilty of criminal offenses and who are said to be doing much damage as revolutionary agitators.

It is believed here that these men, if they were returned to Mexico, would be dealt with according to the Carranza decree of Oct. 9, providing for the summary execution of criminals without trial.

The American commissioners countered the Mexican request with a statement that the Mexican Government had been no more liberal than the United States in its interpretation of the existing laws. They also presented a list of criminals who were wanted in the United States, and who had taken refuge in Mexico.

The statement that the Republic of Guatemala was being used by Mexican revolutionists as a base of supplies was laid before the commission today.

VILLA DEMANDS EVACUATION.

His Forces Said to be Insisting That American Line Be Shortened.

COLUMBUS, N. M., Oct. 26.—Villa forces operating near Namiquipa, only twenty-five miles south of the American expedition's southern outpost, have demanded the shortening of the American troop line and gradual evacuation of Mexican territory by the United States army, Americans coming to the border from Mexico report.

A force of 300 Carranza troops is reported encamped at El Valle, between the American field headquarters and the extreme outposts of the American line. These de facto forces are said to be well equipped and well mounted, but, making no apparent effort to apprehend the Villa bandits operating in the vicinity of Namiquipa.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Oct. 25.—An enveloping movement by Carranza troops is now under way with Santa Ysabel as the objective. It was announced by general Jacinto B. Treviño, today. This movement has for its object the surrounding of the Villa forces in the vicinity of Santa Ysabel, twenty-five miles southwest of here. Reports received by General Trevino state that the field of the Villa operations gradually is being narrowed.

General Trevino denied a shortage of ammunition at the Chihuahua garrison. He announced that he was well supplied.

ADVERTISEMENT.

President Wilson
Will Speak at
Shadow Lawn, N. J.,
on
EMPIRE STATE DAY
Saturday, Oct. 28
Western Wilson Special will leave 1 p.m. sharp via Penna. R. R., 7th Ave. and 32d St., and Hudson Terminal; and by [illegible] N. Y. at 1 o'clock from [illegible] Liberty St.
Round Trip Fare ... $1

MR. BAKER DENIES THAT VILLA SPEECH

Did Not Compare Washington's Soldiers to Any Mexican Bandits.

DID NOT SAY THEY STOLE

"I Cannot Think," Says Secretary, "Any One Will Believe Me Capable of Slandering the Dead."

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker issued a statement yesterday through the Democratic National Committee explaining just what he said in his recent speech in Jersey City regarding the Revolutionary soldiers and the Mexican revolutionists. Mr. Baker's opponents have insisted that he classed the American Revolutionary soldiers with the Villa bandits. Mr. Baker flatly denied that he had ever made any such comparison or had said that Washington's soldiers had stolen silver out of the churches. This is his statement:

"I cannot give the exact words of my Jersey City address, as I had neither manuscript nor notes. Neither have I seen in any complete form just what I am reported to have said, but the substance and spirit of what I did say I can easily reproduce.

"I remarked that a revolution is always a grave matter and attended by conditions of disorder, that men fighting for freedom and inspired by its great ideals have to battle against an established order and until they succeed conditions are upset. I said, for instance, we say of the Mexican revolutionists that they are not always uniformed soldiers. Washington's army as it retreated to Valley Forge was scarcely clad; it was unpaid, unclothed, and unfed, but it persisted through every hardship to its great mission.

"I said we complain of Mexico that property rights are not always respected and said among us to some extent that was no doubt true, as the so-called loyalists who adhered to the cause of King George, even the ministers of the churches, were driven out and their property devoted to the revolution.

"I said of Washington that he was undoubtedly one of the greatest men who ever lived and that no great event in history ever depended so entirely upon one man as did the American Revolution. Of his soldiers I said they were the brave founders of our liberties and we must be as brave in maintaining them and as generous in extending the principles they established to struggling people everywhere.

"I did not compare Washington's soldiers to Villa or to any Mexican bandits, whatever. I did not say that Washington's soldiers stole anything or that they stole silver out of churches to buy drink or for any other purpose.

"I did not refer to Washington's soldiers as 'bad characters' or compare them with Mexicans in any particular; but on the contrary referred to them as different in training, race, and ideals from the Mexican people.

"I did not refer to anybody's character or accuse anybody, American or Mexican, of slandering the dead. To have done so would have been wholly out of keeping with the argument I was making, which was not based on the acts of individuals but upon the necessary difficulty of a revolutionary struggle.

"I cannot think that any one will believe me capable of slandering the living or the dead, nor can I believe that the story of the dangers encountered, the hardships endured, and the steadfast courage shown by our forefathers in the making of America is other than a tribute to their greatness, a claim upon our admiration, and an inspiration to our patriotism."

CARLSTROM MAY TEST HIS MACHINE TODAY

Times Aeroplane, Practically Reassembled, Awaits His Arrival in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—With the arrival of Victor Carlstrom from Buffalo tomorrow morning, active preparations for THE YORK NEW TIMES nonstop aeroplane flight from Chicago to New York will be begun.

Carlstrom's machine, which is waiting for him at the aviation field at Ashburn, is practically assembled, and it is expected that he will be able to make a trial flight tomorrow afternoon.

Mail matter for the flight is pouring into the temporary office of THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, and from accompanying letters it appears that a considerable part of it is regular business mail, in addition to the large number of souvenir letters and post cards that are being sent. Sentiment among Chicago business men seems to indicate that the establishment of a regular aeroplane mail service between New York and Chicago, operating on regular schedule, would meet very general satisfaction. The establishment of such a service between Chicago and Detroit and New York was projected some months ago by a group of Chicago aviation enthusiasts, and Glenn Muffly, of the Muffly Motor Company, one of the men interested in the movement, believes that the demonstration of its practicability by THE NEW YORK TIMES flight will lead to the realization of the plan in the near future.

"Our plan," said Mr. Muffly, "contemplated a stop at Detroit for oil and perhaps another at Cleveland to take on gasoline. In this way it would be possible to make the flight with about one-third of the fuel weight which THE NEW YORK TIMES aeroplane will carry, and the weight saved in this manner could be devoted to extra mail or express matter. Of course a considerable number of factors would enter into the cost of such a route, and the matter might have to be postponed until such a time as the flight could easily be made by ordinary aviators who would not command the salaries that must be paid to the leaders of the art of flying. But that it could profitably be established as an express route I am sure, and that it would, when once in satisfactory operation, receive a mail contract from the Government which would greatly reduce the cost of service seems to me extremely probable."

The difficulties of operating an aeroplane mail service in United States territory were pointed out by Captain E. E. Kleinschmidt, an American aviator who has done considerable flying in Alaska and has recently seen service with the Austrian Army on all fronts.

"Aerial mail in the United States," he said, "has naturally been considered so far principally in connection with Alaska, where the great distances, the roughness of the country, and the severity of the Winters make it the most feasible sort of mail carrying for a considerable part of the year. But, unfortunately, the present law permits the letting of mail contracts for a period of only four years. Now, an aerial route in Alaska entails a very heavy outlay. It means, besides the expense for aeroplanes—on which the deterioration would be heavy—for fuel, and for the salaries of aviators, the building of cabins every thirty-five or forty miles to act as distributing points for mail, the purchase of dog teams and sledges, and the operation of supplementary sledge delivery between the points at which the aeroplane stops. This, of course, if the route is to be of any service outside of the immediate neighborhood of towns. This would mean a very heavy initial expense, and one that could hardly be recouped in four years; and at the end of that time the contract would again be open.

"Now, the progress of aviation at present makes it practically certain that in any four years there would have been great strides forward made by the science, and the man who had obtained the first contract, working on his own system, and perhaps with machines of his own make, might find himself at an insuperable disadvantage compared with some one newly in the field with superior equipment."

"I don't believe aeroplane mail in [illegible] extremely settled regions [illegible] between the [illegible] mail [illegible] Trip Fare ... $1

WILSON DECRIES TRADE WAR FEAR

Continued from Page 1.

pitality in which Republicans and Democrats alike joined.

In response to an address of welcome by Mayor George Puchta the President told a crowd of business men who filled the hall of the Chamber of Commerce to overflowing that he was delighted to have a chance to throw dignity aside for the day and join in the day's festivities with a feeling of comradeship. In concluding his remarks the President said:

"There is no other nation in which it can be said that the character of the government and the action of the government so directly depend upon the character and action of the individual citizen; and just so soon as we get that ardor in our thought we are ready for all the great tasks that lie ahead of us, for the tasks of America in the future are incomparably greater than the tasks of America in the past. We have now to make a team of ourselves and pull for all the world the great chariot in which rides the Goddess of Liberty."

The President hurried from the Chamber of Commerce reception to the luncheon of the Women's City Club, where he delivered the chief speech of the day.

Problems to Follow the War.

In his speech President Wilson said in part:

"You know that I began that academic career to which so many unpleasant references are nowadays made as a teacher in a woman's college. I taught the women at Bryn Mawr as best I could the science of government. It has therefore always been a well-known fact to me that when I address women upon public questions I can address them exactly as I would address men.

"After all, the real problem of this country is to make a community of it, is to get the civic spirit the same from one side of the continent to the other. And not only the spirit the same, but the conscious purpose the same.

"I am very glad, in the midst of the confusions and the irresponsible talk of a campaign, to be permitted to discuss these things that have nothing to do with campaigns, that run all through the history of the nation, and must always run through, and look forward to the times to come when, whether in one capacity or in another, we must all co-operate for a common object. And therefore I for one have been very much disturbed by some of the things that have been predicted, that are said to be going to happen after the war, after the present distressing war in Europe.

"I say that I have been distressed because apparently the point of these predictions was that this war of arms was going to be followed by another sort of contest, based on a radical economic rivalry which would breed deeper and more antagonisms than the contests of actual force. You know what has happened in countries like our own beloved country. The feeling between North and South in this country did not arise out of the war, out of the fighting. It arose out of the political measures that followed the war. It is in times of peace that the irreconcilable antagonisms of nations are created. When you fight, you, so to say, get the hatred out of your blood by the very exertion of the struggle. Moreover, it is a contact of force with an equal force, and respect is bred between the antagonists. But it is the very pity of it if this war should be followed by subtle antagonisms that could not be cured in that way, and that did not lead to mutual respect.

"For one thing it is predicted that after this war is over Europe will in some way overwhelm the United States by the economic power and her economic antagonisms to the United States. I wonder that any thinking men can entertain an opinion of that sort. It is obviously based upon angular and profound ignorance. What is this war doing to Europe? Does war increase the economic efficiency of a nation? There are now 15,000,000 men under arms who have been under arms in this titanic struggle. From 40 to 60 per cent. of the skilled mechanics of Europe have been called into the field; not mechanics merely, but men of skill of every sort, musicians, men who could play upon the human spirit as well as deftly handle a mechanical instrument. And the whole energy, the whole physical energy, the whole dexterity, the whole thought of great nations have been concentrated upon this business of destruction. The business of destruction has been so successful that the materials of economic life have been destroyed upon an enormous scale. The debts that these nations are piling up are so great that the interest on them will equal the whole budgets of these nations before the war came on.

"And these gentlemen tell us that these nations that have spent their best blood and energy for this thing are in the meantime going what? Creating great bodies of goods which they are going to ship to us and dump on us when the war is over. Have they ever seen a war? Have they any imagination? Have they any conception of what this war means? Do they not know that the population that is not in the field is busy, in all its concentrated energy, upon one thing, namely, sustaining those who are in the field?

"And are they now creating dyestuffs to ruin our markets? Are they now manufacturing silks to overcome our American silk factories? Are they producing the things that they have ordinarily sent to America in such abundance, while they are in this death grapple, that they are thinking of overwhelming America?

"Why, my friends, we ought not to turn to these people in fear, but in sympathy! We ought to realise that after this exhaustion they will need us, and that we need not fear them. I would be ashamed of anybody in America who should regard with satisfaction this lowering of the physical energy of Europe, for besides the men killed in the field, besides the men hopelessly maimed, there are the men whose nerve will never be fit again for the exercise of skill or initiative or enterprise. The whole nervous and physical energy of these nations will require, I do not know how long, a generation, say, to recover its tone. No man with a heart under his jacket can regard that with satisfaction and say that will be America's opportunity if by saying that will be America's opportunity he means America's opportunity to take advantage of it. It will be America's opportunity, but it will be her opportunity to do something very much greater than that, for in the meantime look at the situation of the United States.

Our Industrial Revival.

"The United States has had an industrial and manufacturing revival in the last two years such as it never experienced before, and when men imagine that this is due to the trade created by the war they are merely imagining it, because they have not read the facts. If you take the figures of our commerce, domestic and foreign included, you will find that the foreign commerce, even upon the modest reckoning of our domestic commerce, does not equal four per cent. of the total, and the experts in munitions, and not merely in munitions, but in everything that goes to supply armies—draft animals, automobile trucks, food directly intended for that purpose, shoes, clothes, everything that is needed by the commissary of an army—that all these things put together do not constitute one per cent. of the total of our commerce. Now, is four per cent. creating the ninety-six per cent? Is it reasonable to suppose that it is?

"And in the meantime what have we done? It was estimated at the beginning of the war that about four thousand millions of dollars' worth of American securities were held on the other side of the water. In these two years we have bought back again, it is estimated—for it cannot be accurately determined—$2,000,000,000. We have actually been able to take back into our own hands half of what we had borrowed from Europe, and we have accumulated in that time $2,000,000,000 of gold, which is one-third of the gold supply of the world. If the war goes on another year we shall probably have half the gold supply of the world.

New World Spirit Here.

"And in the meantime we have got a sort of world spirit that we never had before. One of the difficulties with America has been that she has been too provincial. She has thought too exclusively of herself and of her own development, sometimes to her great advantage, but, nevertheless, too exclusively if she is to realize her place in the world. And the fact that all the rest of the world was in a different case has made us realize the meaning of our national life and the opportunities of our national life more vividly than we ever realized them before. And so we are the creditors of the world, in some sense the bankers of the world, as we never were before. Our whole activity has been quickened to the highest point. We are awake. We are ready. Ready for what?

America Not Helpless.

"Suppose, however, that all of Europe had been secretly, I suppose in the night time, manufacturing goods that we know they have not time to manufacture, at any rate, in the day time, and was ready, as these men with silly imaginations say that they are, to dump goods—for dump is the word they like to use—to dump their goods on us. We have means of defense, and we have means of aggression. Our means of defense are that we have been going to have all the instrumentalities to find out exactly what is going on, and to be ready to act immediately we find that it is necessary to defend ourselves. And in a law passed in the last session of Congress we have an adequate and explicit law preventing the dumping of foreign goods on this market at prices cheaper than they are sold at home. It is illegal, and the gentlemen who try it can be fined $1,000 apiece and given a year in jail to think about it. We are not helpless. We are not blind; and we have created instrumentalities by which we can serve the world. The chief instrumentality is the Federal Reserve banking system.

"What I want, therefore, to preach from this time on, in office or out of office—because even out of office I can retain my powers of locution—what I intend to preach from this time on is that America must show that as a member of the family of nations she has the same attitude toward the other nations that she wishes her people to have toward each other: That America is going to take this position, that she will lend her moral influence, not only, but her physical force, if other nations will join her, to see to it that no nation and no group of nations tries to take advantage of another nation or group of nations, and that the only thing ever fought for is the common rights of humanity.

"A great many men are complaining that we are not fighting now in order to get something—not something spiritual, not a right, not something we could be proud of, but something we could possess and take advantage of and trade on and profit by. They are complaining that the Government of the United States has not the spirit of other Governments, which is to put the force, the army and navy, of that Government behind investments in foreign countries. Just so certainly as you do that, you join this chaos of competing and hostile ambitions.

Last Great War We Can Keep Out Of.

"Have you ever heard what started the present war? If you have, I wish you would publish it, because nobody else has, so far as I can gather. Nothing in particular started it, but everything in general. There had been growing up in Europe a mutual suspicion, an intense jealousy, conjecture about what this Government and that Government was going to do, an interlacing of alliances and understandings, a complex web of intrigue and spying, that presently was sure to entangle the whole of the family of mankind on that side of the water in its meshes.

"Now, revive that after this war is over and sooner or later you will have just such another war, and this is the war of the kind or of any kind that involves the world that the United States can keep out of.

"I say that because I believe that the business of neutrality is over; not because I want it to be over, but I mean this, that war now has such a scale that the position of neutrals sooner or later becomes intolerable. Just as neutrality would be intolerable to me if I lived in a community where everybody had to assert his own rights by force and I had to go areund among my neighbors and say: 'Here, this can not last any longer; let us get together and see that nobody disturbs the peace any more.' That is what society is and we have not yet a society of nations.

Urges Society of Nations.

"We must have a society of nations, not suddenly, not by insistence, not by any hostile emphasis upon the demand, but by the demonstration of the needs of the time. The nations of the world must get together and say, 'Nobody can hereafter be neutral as respects the disturbance of the world's peace for an object which the world's opinion can not sanction.' The world's peace ought to be disturbed if the fundamental rights of humanity are invaded, but it ought not to be disturbed for any other thing that I can think of, and America was established in order to indicate at any rate in one Government, the fundamental rights of man. America must hereafter be ready as a member of the family of nations to exert her whole force, moral and physical, to the assertion of those rights throughout the round globe.

Wants Unity of Spirit.

"That is the reason that we are so much interested now in the establishment of a unity of spirit in the United States. We must all be the same kind of Americans in order that we may do the same kind of American things. The problem is a spiritual problem. It is a problem which can be solved only by the heart, can be solved only by those fine emotions which are, after all, the masters of action.

"The exceptional man is generally too much in love with himself, for one thing, and generally knows more than it is lawful under divine law for any man to know, whereas the average man is ready to learn; he is ready to take as well as to give; he has been in the bitter struggle of life; he does not expect to be handed roses at every turn. He does not expect to live luxuriously; he knows that life is a struggle and the best that he can manage to get is a square deal.

"So that in struggling in the present and in planning for the future, my moral is, let us see to it that America as a whole, and every American that constitutes America as one of the factions, is shot through with that spirit of human sympathy, which is the only spirit of true enterprise."

School Children Welcome Him.

When the President left the Women's City Club to drive through the city he found the largest crowds of the day awaiting him. People hung out of windows to wave flags and handkerchiefs. The streets he was to take had been advertised in the newspapers and whenever the President's car passed a school building he found the children lined up to greet him.

At one point the car stopped to permit a little girl to hand a big bouquet of flowers to the President and Mrs. Wilson. As the auto passed a tall office building the Presidential salute was fired by a mortar on the roof which threw up bombs that burst above the party.

The President returned after his drive to the hotel for a brief rest before attending dinner at the Business Men's Club.

America for the Ordinary Man.

In his address at the dinner President Wilson said that "it is the business of every public servant to act in the spirit of the people whom he serves." He spoke of the difficulty of finding how the people are thinking. Praising Abraham Lincoln, he said that the men who have started at the bottom and worked upward "make America rich."

"The real task in a task of interpretative sympathy," he added. "What we have got to do for America is to remove the misunderstandings between classes. America was created for that purpose, and if it fails it will have failed in its mission. America was created for the ordinary man, and I do not know but that we could all qualify under that classification. The only extraordinary men I have ever known were extraordinary chiefly in their own estimation."

Throng Hears Night Speech.

The Music Hall, where the President spoke tonight, was packed to the doors. Men and women stood in the aisles. Outside the streets were crowded. When the President appeared on the stage beside ex-Governor Judson Harmon the people stood and cheered, waving American flags. In his speech the President said, in part:

"We are the clearing house for the sympathies of mankind. We are debtors to mankind to see that we square our policies with human liberty everywhere. We are lending money to the rest of the world. If we are going to lend money for trade after this war is over we will be denying our heritage. America, as a financial nation, has this delicate duty—mediation—and I must see to it that it lends its money for the advantage of mankind generally. The problem we are engaged in now is to see that our sympathies unite instead of divide us.

"Trade wars are more dangerous to the peace of mankind than the wars of arms. They breed that kind of underfeeling, those secret combinations for advantage which touch men at the very sources of their life and lead to a profound antagonism which generations cannot blot out."

War Necessary Some Day.

The President spoke of the needs of the Armenians, the Poles, and other peoples who "are unorganized." Then he continued:

"We have got to step out in the great arena. Some day we may have to use the physical force of this nation.

"Being the nation that we are, we cannot use it to promote aggressions; being the nation that we are we should use it to prevent aggression.

"We must see that no nation goes to war for some cause not approved by the verdict of mankind," the President went on.

"That's the kind of war I am willing to engage in. Other nations owe it to respect for the opinion of mankind to submit their cases to the opinion of mankind. I know that our nation will be willing to lend every dollar of her wealth, every ounce of her blood, to the maintenance of the peace of the world built upon that foundation.

"We know that happiness lives in the atmosphere of peace. We are disciples of righteousness and we want peace because we know that righteousness cannot breathe any other air."

In conclusion the President said:

"The problem of our politics—I am not speaking of the problem to be settled Nov. 7—[cries of "Wilson!" "Wilson!"] The 7th of November will come and go and be forgotten. Don't let men lead you who are looking over their shoulders. Let men lead you who are looking forward."

"That's Woodrow Wilson," shouted a group in the crowd, as Mr. Wilson smiled. "But follow the men," continued the President, "who do not ask, 'What is your race? What is your religion?'—who do not even ask what is your politics, but simply say, 'Are you American?'"

The Journey Through Ohio.

On his way through Ohio this morning the President was greeted by big crowds at Chillicothe, Greenfield, Blanchester, and Loveland. At Chillicothe the President received a bouquet of flowers. He looked at the card, and then said: "Oh! this is for the madam; I was going to take the compliment myself until I read the card."

The President, who lived in Chillicothe as a boy, looked rather longingly at the town, and when the crowd kept calling for a speech he said: "I am not making any speeches, but I want to say how much gratified I am at this meeting. I feel as if you are home folks. It is like coming back to old times. I had a jolly time here when I was a boy. I would like to get off and repeat."

A laborer pushed his hand through the railing and asked to shake hands with the President. "I want to shake hands with the next President," he said. The rest of the crowd then began to surge up to shake hands, and a small boy yelled: "You've started something now!" The President laughed. His reception at the other places was of the same hearty character. The President was enjoying his journey out among the "folks," as he expressed it, and the "folks" showed every evidence of cordiality.

"I can tell when people are glad to see me," the President said yesterday, "by the way they grip my hand. It is a sure barometer."

As much as possible Mr. Wilson used his left hand today, but often he was compelled by the numbers that insisted on greeting him to use the injured right, which was protected by a heavy bandage. The President was thoroughly delighted with his reception. He showed in every move he made his enjoyment of the spirit in which he was received.

"Cincinnati may be largely German and Republican," the Democratic leaders were saying tonight, "but one would never guess it from the way it acted today."

The President left for Shadow Lawn at 10 o'clock this evening.

WILSON'S TRADE FIGURES.

Treasury's Actuary Furnishes Basis of Munitions Estimates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The basis of the argument made by President Wilson today in Cincinnati that our foreign war trade is but a small fraction of our domestic trade is a statement attributed to The Annalist by Secretary McAdoo in his recent Chicago speech to the effect that our domestic trade amounts every year, with two turnovers, to $500,000,000,000, and that our export of munitions for the year ended June 30, 1916, was only $800,000,000. The latter total was furnished by the Actuary of the Treasury Department.

As there was doubt about the accuracy of the statement that the total domestic trade of the United States amounted to the large figure given by The Annalist Secretary McAdoo took also the estimate by other authorities of $100,000,000,000 a year as possibly more nearly correct. From these totals very small comparative percentages of foreign trade were obtained.

In assembling the figures of foreign war trade the Treasury Actuary did not take account of a number of exports which in some quarters might be construed as having been designed for war purposes. If these should be included in the exports on account of the war the total would be much greater than that given by President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo. But the munitions exports amount only to the figures given by them.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, the United States shipped to Europe horses to the value of $73,581,000, against a value of $3,000,000 in 1914. Mules shipped in the year ended with June were valued at $22,916,000, as against $690,000 in 1914. The barbed wire shipments amounted to $28,000,000. Railway cars to the value of $167,742,000 were shipped to the belligerent countries. Corn shipments to Europe in 1914 amounted to $882,000, and increased $80,780,000 in the fiscal year 1916. Brass exported in 1916 was valued at $164,875,000, against $7,000,000 in 1914.

All the American wheat crop except $12,000,000 worth was taken by the allied countries. Automobiles valued at $97,404,000 went to Europe in 1916. Parts of automobiles exported were valued at $22,586,000.

RAILWAY UNIONS ASK VOTES FOR WILSON

For the First Time in Their History Brotherhoods Take Active Part in Politics.

Following the recent action of the American Federation of Labor in espousing the candidacy of President Wilson, the chiefs of the four railroad brotherhoods, it was announced last night, have sent a personal appeal in the form of a circular letter to their members, urging them to vote for the re-election of the President.

The announcement was made by G. H. Sines, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, at his headquarters at the Herald Square Hotel. Mr. Sines bitterly arraigned Mr. Hughes as a foe to labor men and cited his record while Governor. It is the first time in the history of railroad unions, it was stated, that the brotherhoods have been induced to swerve from their policy of keeping out of politics, but Mr. Sines explained that the issues in the present campaign were fraught with such far-reaching significance that drastic action had been deemed necessary. He said:

"Charles Evans Hughes in his campaign speeches in Ohio, Kentucky, and other States has criticised the Adamson bill establishing an eight-hour law, stating that if he had been President it would never have been enacted. This is the nearest approach to a specific declaration that the Republican candidate has yet made of what he would do if he were in President Wilson's place. He showed the people of this country thereby a fact which was pretty well established when he was Governor of New York, namely, that he was in full sympathy with the railroad corporations and is indifferent or opposed to legislation designed to regulate or improve conditions on the lines.

"Mr. Hughes while Governor of New York was conspicuous for his antagonism to the rightful demands of labor. He vetoed every measure that came before him which was calculated to improve the condition of the laboring man. In view, consequently, of Mr. Hughes's record as Governor, and in spite of his puerile declaration in regard to the Adamson bill, that it is impossible to repeal a surrender, it is nevertheless the opinion of the four brotherhoods that he intends, if elected, to repeal the bill. If the two-fold calamity of Mr. Hughes's election and the repeal of the Adamson bill should come to pass the membership of the four brotherhoods would be unanimous for a strike and the situation would cause a paralysis of the transportation facilities of the country."

SEE WILSON SAFE OUT WEST.

Chairman McCormick Gets Good News from Utah and California.

Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic National Committee received reports yesterday which caused him to predict that the Democrats would carry New York and New Jersey and that they had a good chance in California and Utah.

Edwin S. Harris, Democratic State Chairman of New York, thought that if Mr. Hughes is to carry New York State he must get a plurality in New York City. This, he said, was impossible, as the Republican candidate would not get within 150,000 of enough votes to bring it about. He said there was going to be a big slump in Republican up-State districts, and in this he was borne out by William H. Riley, Democratic leader of Broome County.

"The reports I receive from my canvassers," said Mr. Riley, "are so strong that I cannot believe them without pinching myself. My county, normally Republican by from 5,000 to 7,000, is going to go Democratic, or very close to it."

William H. Edwards, Secretary of the National Woman Wilson College Men's League, has started a plan to have 100,000 college men all over the country call their friends and neighbors by telephone on the morning of Nov. 6 and advise them to vote for Wilson.

GIVES ESTATE TO CHARITY.

W. C. T. U. and Schools for Women Evangelists Get Bequests.

The will of Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing, widow of the Rev. William C. Willing and sister of the late Bishop Charles H. Fowler, who died on Oct. 9, leaves her entire estate to charity. She directed that all manuscripts of her own authorship be delivered to Mrs. Hargot Holt Dey and W. I. Fee of Fort Pierce, Fla., who were empowered to dispose of them. She gives the rest of her property in equal parts to the Evangelistic Training Schools for Women of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The will says:

"The students in all these training schools must be taught to teach and preach the truth of the Bible as they are set forth by the theological authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church at this date."

Mrs. Willing directed that if the conditions were not complied with her estate was to go to the Salvation Army. The value of the bequests is not disclosed.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Puck says:
If you want honorable Peace and continued Prosperity
VOTE FOR WILSON
If you want war and

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LORDS DENOUNCE OUR COURSE ON U-53

Continued from Page 1.

were sunk. I am sure the Admiralty (indeed, I think it has been made public) can multiply instances which have occurred since the middle of August and are occurring every week of allied or neutral merchant vessels having torpedoes fired at them without warning, and in some cases loss of life occurring from crews being placed in open boats as the only chance of safety when the vessel is sunk.

"These instances are occurring in different parts of the world. If he asks whether they occurred off the United States coast the other day, that is a matter on which I cannot pronounce any opinion until we get the facts; but if he wishes to know whether they are occurring elsewhere, it is undoubtedly a fact, and we have published instances quite lately of its occurring in the Mediterranean and elsewhere.

"I see no use at this moment of discussing the question. The pledge was one which passed between the Government of Germany and the Government of the United States. It is not a pledge given to us. I do not think that at the present moment we can do any good whatever by discussing the question of what the policy of the United States is or ought to be toward the German Government in regard to that subject. That is a matter for the United States itself. I do not think allied interests or the interests of these merchant vessels could be served by raising any discussion in this country at the present moment with regard to a matter which is one between the United States Government and the German Government, and which is a matter, of course, in which it is for the United States Government, not for us, to decide what is the policy and what is the action which the circumstances of the case require that the United States Government should take."

Lord Sydenham asked when the promised declaration with regard to these outrages would be made. Viscount Grey said: "I did not know this was going to be raised, and I have not had the opportunity of referring to what Lord Crewe said. It is a matter which would require further statement and some consideration."

U-BOATS SATISFY GERMANS.

Recent Raids on Norwegian Shipping Silence Public Clamor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—While the silence of the German press and public on the subject of sharpened submarine warfare may be attributed in some measure to the stand of Hindenburg and Ludendorff against it, much more significant is the growing popular realization that sharpened submarine warfare is actually in force. And the public is beginning to regard it as efficient and highly satisfactory.

The fact is that it is successful as never before, for it is sharpened not qualitatively, but quantitatively. Reports pouring into Berlin up to midnight indicate that submarines and submarine cruisers again had a field day, the number of enemy or neutral contraband carrying ships sunk being greater than ever before reported in one day.

The main field of submarine activity continues to be in the North Sea and the Arctic, and contraband carrying Norwegian shipping again was the heaviest sufferer. How successful German submarines are in their campaign to break up traffic to Archangel and Norwegian commerce to England is indicated by the fact that Norway's insurance loss for contraband in the last three days amounts to nearly 5,000,000 crowns, while since Oct. 1 twenty-three contraband carrying Norwegian steamers, insured for 19,000,000 crowns, have been sunk, to say nothing of numerous Norwegian sailing ships.

The Captain of the Rumanian steamer Bystritza reported that the submarine commander told him ten German submarines were operating in the Arctic. Of six Norwegian freighters that sailed yesterday from the Norwegian port of Vardoe for Archangel four turned back to port because they sighted submarines.

Yesterday's Christiania papers gave first place on the front page, under large headlines, to many telegrams regarding the sinking of seven Norwegian ships, including five steamers and two sailing vessels, entailing an insurance loss of 4,000,000 crowns.

May Answer Grey's Speech.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—It is reported in Parliamentary circles that the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, will answer, in the Reichstag tomorrow, the speech recently delivered by Viscount Grey, British Foreign Secretary, before the Foreign Press Association in London.

RUMANIAN GUNNERS CALLED POOR SHOTS

German General Who Led First Troops Across the Border Gives His Impressions.

INFANTRY LACK STAMINA

Are Good for One Battle Only—Men Recruited in Dobrudja Surrender or Desert en Masse.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH GENERAL VON FALKENHAYN'S ARMY, Somewhere on the Rumanian Front, Oct. 20, (by Courier to Berlin, Oct. 26.)—I spent last evening with Lieut. Gen. von ——, who had the distinction of being mentioned in an official German Staff report as leading the first German troops into Transylvania and falling hard on the Rumanians at the Vulcan Pass.

He is a typical Prussian General of great energy and will power and tireless physique, who should bob up again in Rumanian history, as he holds a command of first line importance. He imparted the following odds and ends of pertinent information with running correspondential comment:

"We are going a little slow just now because of the heavy nature of the fighting in the passes. When we are once beyond the passes things will go faster."

This heaviness had been increased by the year's first snow that had fallen all night. In the morning the Transylvanian Alps were white and beastly cold and unattractive as a theatre of war for war corresponding, yet the Germans say the snow cannot stop them.

"Scenically this is the loveliest battleground on any front on which we have fought."

The exhilarating mountain scenery is having a remarkable tonic effect on the veterans of the dreary Russian plains or exhausted Somme fighters for whom the Rumanian campaign is a high vacation. The Transylvanian Alps are proving a sanitarium, where German army corps are recovering from nerve shock incident to Anglo-French and Russian drumfire, a not unimportant factor.

"We are especially interested because the fighting here is on and for ancient German Kultur soil, tilled by an ancient Teutonic order."

The German troops are feeling, consequently, very much at home and cheery here in Transylvania, with its clean, trim Saxon towns and villages, with their Germanic women. The Teuton tongue is spoken preponderatingly, and the rock-crested ancient burgs of the Deutschritter are the peers of any castles on them—a rediscovered German Kultur Island in a Hungarian-Rumanian sea, now proving a moral asset of concrete military value.

"But lovely mountain scenery is hard to fight. It is surprising, however, what German soldiers can stand. It is as unbelievable here as in the Carpathians. There is delay, of course, in our artillery Aufmarsch, (meaning the bringing up of heavy artillery.) Also, reconnoitring is much slower here, because the men have to clamber laboriously up mountain slopes. It takes an artillery observer, for instance, sometimes six hours to climb to an observation point. It is also a difficult country for aerial reconnoissance. Fliers have difficulty, owing to air currents over the valleys, and can only observe when the sun shines directly into the valley, namely, around noon, which is the worst time of day for flying. Not only reconnoitring, but reporting, is slower. Everything goes slower here."

The Germans have plenty of aviators on the scene and the Rumanians practically nothing in the aviation line, as far as I could observe.

"Rumanian fliers have had bad luck. We've shot down six of them so far. Two others were forced to land and burned up their machines."

Their wrecks are still visible to war tourists in a field along the road from Kronstadt to Predeal Pass.

"The Rumanian artillery in general is poor, particularly poor at correcting shots. The infantry have fought well, their Jaegers being experienced mountain fighters. The value of their infantry, however, varies. The Rumanians fought particularly well at Geisterwald, where they stormed twice in our heavy artillery fire. Rumanian infantry could usually stand drumfire once. After that experienced men were good, but the inexperienced couldn't be brought to fight again. As a rule the new Rumanian formations are good for one battle only. We found many Bulgars from Dobrudja in the Rumanian ranks."

These Dobrudja Bulgars were the finest physical specimens I saw among the Rumanian prisoners, and by general agreement were excellent fighters, but unreliable and prone to desert or surrender en masse to the Germans when hailed as friends and allies.

"We were surprised to find the Rumanians had such poor field fortifications. Curiously, the Rumanians seemed to be afraid to come into Hermannstadt. Apparently they were not prepared to take charge of so large a city. I watched the battle of Hermannstadt from its highest point. It was a unique experience. I was able to see all my troops in action as I directed them. It is not often that a General sees a battle in this war. Kronstadt, too, was a rare battle—like a manoeuvre. It was a joyous battle for us, also, because of bloody Rumanian losses with hardly any on our part. Curiously, I took twenty-five Rumanian guns, including thirteen heavy ones, exactly the number of my casualties."

The General concluded by saying that the Austrian heir to the throne, Archduke Karl Franz Josef, Honorary Commander in Chief of this front, had visited him earlier in the day. "A joyous, fresh, firm soldier's nature" characterized the future Austrian Emperor, who appears also to have sense enough not to mix in and try to tell these professionals how to run the offensive.

BLOW UP BRIDGE AT CERNAVODA

Continued from Page 1.

beyond the frontier. We have captured 1 officer and 157 men.

To sum up: On the western frontier of Moldavia after violent combats the enemy everywhere has been repulsed beyond the frontier. He now occupies but a small portion of territory between Sultza and Trotus and a small insignificant portion of Usul Valley. His losses were very heavy.

In the Buzeu Valley at Table Butzi, Bratocea, and Predeiu there is nothing new to report. An action continues to the south of Predeal. Enemy attacks have been repulsed.

In the region of Dragoslavole we repulsed violent enemy attacks.

In the Alt Valley the situation is unchanged.

In Jiul the enemy has progressed in the region to the west of the valley. General Dragalina, who was in command of the army, was wounded while directing operations against that district.

There has been an artillery duel at Ocsova.

Southern front: On the Danube there has been some artillery activity.

Dobrudja: There is nothing fresh to report.

Booty in Constanza.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A large quantity of supplies was captured by the forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen at Constanza, it is asserted in a Bulgarian War Office statement, which says:

The booty captured at Constanza is considerable. It consists of 500 trucks, several locomotives and other railway equipment, many oil tanks, most of which were full; sheds and storehouses, likewise full, and seventy Turkish vessels interned by the Rumanians.

According to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, however, everything that would have been useful to the invading forces was destroyed by Russian sailors before the port was evacuated.

"The last train left Constanza in the direction of Cernavoda when the enemy was bombarding various sections of the line," the dispatch reads. "The enemy concentrated a heavy, ceaseless gunfire on the port of Constanza, but the Russian sailors worked bravely under this fire, burning grain elevators, stores of cereals, flour, naphtha and kerosene. The Russian flotilla did not leave the bay until the port, with everything useful to the enemy, was in flames. The flotilla escaped unscathed."

KING APPEALS TO HIS ARMY.

Ferdinand of Rumania Says It Must Not Give Way.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—King Ferdinand of Rumania is reported to have issued the following order of the day:

"No unit may withdraw. Every formation must maintain its positions at every price. Every lost position must immediately be retaken. The mountains that for a thousand years have been the shield to our race must form an impassable wall. The honor and the safety of the Fatherland demand this. With God's help victory will be ours."

According to Swiss papers, which publish considerably censored reports, the foreign Ministers at Bucharest are already making preparations to depart from the fortress.

The Koelnische Volkszeitung learns that the fighting preceding the capture of Constanza was murderous. A terrific artillery fire continuing from Wednesday to Friday literally crushed and pulverized the Rumanian fortified positions so that the enemy offered strong infantry resistance only at a few points, and after a few hours his strength was broken, the retreat degenerating into panicky flight.

The situation of the Russian-Rumanian forces is held to be desperate, retreat across the Danube being considered as out of the question.

ITALIAN GUNS ARE BUSY.

Vienna Chronicles Heavy Shelling, but No Big Infantry Attacks.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official statement, issued by the War Office at Vienna today concerning operations in the Italian theatre, says:

Our positions in the Wippach (Vippaco) Valley and on the Karst (Carso) Plateau yesterday were shelled heavily by artillery and mine-throwers. The fire diminished gradually toward noon.

Hostile reconnoitring detachments which approached our positions were repulsed with hand-grenades.

ROME, Oct. 26.—An official statement issued by the War Office says:

Yesterday there were artillery actions in the region of Monte Lagazuoi and in the Travenanzes and Bolte Valleys, also to the east of Gorizia and on the Carso Plateau.

In the afternoon the enemy intensified its fire east of Gorizia, but did not deliver an infantry attack. Some shells fell in Gorizia, killing a few persons.

REPULSE GERMANS 4 TIMES NEAR VAUX

French Hold All the Ground They Won Tuesday, Beating Off Violent Assaults.

CLOSING IN ON VAUX FORT

German Prisoners Now Total 5,000 —British on the Somme Check German Attack.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Again the Germans have made determined assaults on the French lines in the neighborhood of Vaux and Douaumont, northeast of Verdun, where Nivelle's troops gained so much ground on Tuesday. Four violent attacks were delivered by the soldiers of the Crown Prince today, but all failed, according to the bulletin of the French War Office.

Unofficial advices from Paris say that the French troops are following up as fast as they can the advantage gained by Tuesday's forward sweep and, according to late information, have closed in to within less than 500 yards of Vaux Fort. Paris expects any moment to hear of the capture of the fort, which would restore completely the French line of Feb. 25.

The German forces at Verdun are said to be reacting so slowly and with such apparent lack of strength that, in the opinion of French military men, they no longer possess a general reserve, but are obliged to withdraw men from one section of the front to reinforce another section in case of need.

Operations on the Somme front have dwindled to local undertakings of little importance. An attack by Germans on Stuff trench, north of Thiepval, was repulsed today.

The night report of the French War Office, telling of the heavy fighting in the Vaux-Douaumont region, reads:

North of the Somme an attempt at attack by the enemy against the Bois l'Abbaye Farm, south of Bouchavesnes, was easily repulsed. The artillery struggle continues very lively in the region of Sailly-Saillisel and also south of the Somme in the sector of Vermandovillers-Chaulnes.

On the Verdun front the day was marked by violent enemy counterattacks. Four successive times the Germans attacked positions which we regained from them in the Douaumont region at 8:30 o'clock in the morning and at 2:30 P. M. two attacks, directed on the fort and on our front to the east, were shattered by our artillery and infantry fire, despite the intense bombardment with which they were preceded and accompanied.

At 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon a third and very powerful attack, which debouched from the Haudromont Wood, was taken under the fire of our batteries and machine guns. Four waves of assault were thrown back in disorder, and the enemy sustained considerable losses. Isolated elements which succeeded in approaching our first line were made prisoner.

The fourth attempt against our trenches to the south of Chauffour Wood was also completely defeated. Our front has been entirely maintained.

The total prisoners counted up to the present exceeds 5,000. To these must be added several hundred wounded picked up by our ambulances.

Everywhere else the day was quiet.

The afternoon report of the French War Office reads:

On the Verdun front the situation is unchanged. The enemy made no counterattack during the night, contenting himself with bombarding violently the sectors of Vaux and Douaumont. Elsewhere the night was calm.

A German aeroplane was felled in the region of Vauquois, in the neighborhood of our lines, by motor gun fire.

One of our pilots attacked from a height of 100 meters an artillery column on the road between Conflans and Etain and threw the drivers into disorder. The drivers fled, abandoning their teams.

The communication from British headquarters in France issued tonight reads:

This morning after a bombardment the enemy delivered an attack against Stuff Trench, which runs northward of Stuff Redoubt. He was driven off with considerable losses, our artillery proving very effective. Forty-one prisoners remained in our hands.

During the day the enemy artillery was active against our front south of the Ancre and in the neighborhood of Loos and Fouquevillers.

In spite of the unfavorable weather, our aeroplanes yesterday co-operated successfully with our artillery and bombed many enemy billets and depots. Three of our machines have not returned.

The British War Office report of this afternoon says:

During the night the enemy shelled heavily our front between Eaucourt l'Abbaye and Les Boeufs and in the neighborhood of the Stuff and Zollern redoubts, (north of the Somme.)

We successfully raided enemy trenches near Monchy and also northeast of Arras. Considerable damage was done and prisoners were taken.

Says Douaumont Fort Was Evacuated.

BERLIN, Oct. 26; (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Fort de Douaumont, in the Verdun region, was evacuated by the German garrison prior to its capture by the French, says an official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters. The French attacks against German positions north of Fort de Douaumont and Vaux yesterday were repulsed by the Germans, it is added. The statement reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—Our artillery bombardment efficiently held under fire the trenches, batteries, and establishments of the enemy on both sides of the Somme yesterday.

Our positions on the north bank of the river were covered by the enemy with strong bombardment, which prepared the English for partial advances to the north of Courcelette, Le Sars, Gueudecourt, and Les Boeufs. None of these attacks succeeded. They only caused new sacrifices to the enemy.

Army Group of Crown Prince Frederick William.—A French attack the day before yesterday northeast of Verdun, favored by misty weather, advanced beyond the destroyed trenches as far as the fort and village of Douaumont. The fort had been evacuated by the garrison. We did not succeed in reoccupying the works before the enemy entered. Our troops took prepared positions close to the north of the fort, in a majority of cases only upon strict command and then reluctantly. In these positions yesterday all further French attacks, especially violent ones against Vaux, were repulsed.

INCREASE SOMME FORCES.

Germans Have More Divisions There Than Ever, Says Gen. Maurice.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The idea that German effectives have been removed from the Western front for duty elsewhere is a mistaken one, said Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, in an interview today:

"There are more German divisions on the Western front today than ever," he asserted.

The slowing down of the British offensive on the Somme has been entirely due to the weather conditions, General Maurice explained.

"Despite the minor importance of the British operations during the last fortnight," said he, "you may notice that the German official communiqués frequently state that heavy attacks have been repulsed. Such statements are purely imaginary. Our operations, while designed to improve our positions, have been accomplished with minimum losses to ourselves, while inflicting the heaviest possible losses upon the Germans.

"Our chief operation was the occupation of the brow of the ridge, extending from Le Sars to Thiepval, which was dominated by the Schwaben redoubt. A brigade order, captured from the Germans, states that the redoubt must be recaptured at any cost and offers members of German regiments fourteen days' leave for every English prisoner brought in. The order explains that the holding of this line by the British enables them to overlook the whole German artillery position in the valley of the Ancre, exposing the same to destruction."

General Maurice remarked that the German statements were probably to be explained by the fact known to every old soldier that when an enemy loses the ascendency he becomes "jumpy," and magnifies every minor operation into a determined attack. Consequently, if there is an exchange of artillery fire and this is not followed up by a British infantry attack the Germans, according to General Maurice's theory, think they have repulsed an important movement.

JOFFRE SAW VERDUN DRIVE.

Praised Valor of Troops Whose Losses Were Comparatively Light.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The French losses during the victorious Verdun offensive of Tuesday were fewer than half the number of German prisoners taken, which now exceed 5,000. The honor of capturing the Douaumont fort fell to a Moroccan regiment, which fought shoulder to shoulder with Zouaves and other colonial troops.

General Joffre, who watched the attack with General Petain, commanding the central army, expressed his high satisfaction at the metnodical preparation and splendid onslaught of the men.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

ACCUSE SERBS OF CRUELTY.

Austrians Officially Charge That 40,000 of Their Prisoners Died.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs publishes a new Red Book telling how the enemies of Austria-Hungary violated international law in 116 cases," says the Overseas News Agency. "Contained in the list are the arrest of Austro-Hungarian Consular officers at Saloniki, the use of dumdum bullets, the destruction of a building bearing the Red Cross sign, and atrocities committed against prisoners and wounded and defenseless civilians.

"The most atrocious details are given concerning the Serbians, who, during their retreat, shot all their prisoners who were unable to march. An Austro-Hungarian military surgeon states that of 63,000 Austro-Hungarian prisoners, 35,000 to 40,000 died in captivity.

"The Red Book also contains documents concerning Russian atrocities in Galicia, where, in some districts, damage of from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 marks resulted from looting and incendiarism.

"Details are given of Russian illtreatment of Ukrainians (residents of part of the territories of the old kingdom of Poland, comprised in the Government of Poltava and parts of other Governments) whom the Russians wanted to 'liberate.' Count Bobrinsk abolished Ukrainian associations, closed Ukrainian educational institutions, destroyed Ukrainian books and confiscated houses and enterprises belonging to Ukrainians. Also the Ukrainian language is not permitted to be used in intercourse with the Russian authorities. The list of Ukrainians exiled by the Russians from their native country is appalling.

"The Greek Catholic Bishop of Przemysl was treated in such a manner by the Russians that he died of apoplexy."

SERBS RESUME ADVANCE.

French in Macedonia Extend Westward and Occupy Two Villages.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Serbian troops operating on the Monastir front at the confluence of the Cerna and Stroshnitsa Rivers, east of the Cerna bend, yesterday took a fortified height by storm, while French cavalry, supported by infantry, captured two villages southwest of Lake Doiran and the bridges at Zvezda.

WOUNDS KILL CAPT. C. A. MOSS

Canadian Officer Has Relatives and Friends in This Vicinity.

Mrs. Valentine Schuyler of this city received a cablegram yesterday announcing the death from wounds of her brother-in-law, Captain Charles Alexander Moss, Eighty-first Battalion, Canadian Infantry. He received his wounds ten days ago and died in a Rouen hospital on Tuesday.

Captain Moss was a son of the late Sir Charles Moss, Chief Justice of Ontario. He had been a high official of the Zeta Psi Fraternity and had many friends in the United States.

He leaves a widow, the daughter of Justice Britton of Toronto. Miss L. H. May of Brooklyn is a sister of Mrs. Moss.

HALT RUSSIAN ATTACK.

German Guns Break Up Rush Made Without Artillery Preparation.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Russian battalions yesterday evening made an advance without artillery preparation against the German positions to the west of Lutsk, in Volhynia, says today's German official statement. The storming Russian waves, the statement adds, broke down under the German artillery fire.

RUSSIANS WIN IN PERSIA.

They Capture Prisoners and Cannon Northwest of Hamadan.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 26, (via. London.)—Capture by the Russians of the town of Bijar, in Persia, northwest of Hamadan, was announced today by the War Office. The official account of operations on the Caucasian front follows:

"In Persia our detachments, as a result of a stubborn battle, occupied the town of Bijar, northwest of Hamadan. They took a number of prisoners and captured two cannon."

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Valentine & Co., Varnishes, Brooklyn.
L. V. Pulsifer, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

We erected this 4-story tank building in 1912 and are now completing a 6-story Valspar factory for this client.

Quality in construction, like quality in varnish—secures repeat orders.

TURNER Construction Co

Not alone for health, but because of its pleasing taste, men are changing from strong tobacco to this mild cigar. Smoke one today

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

10¢ 2 for 25¢ 3 for 25¢

For sale where good cigars are sold

DAVE SAQUI MAKER

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. 98 percent accepted unless corrected.

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Present Hands! I'll Glove Them To Fit

WHEN you buy Gloves here, they're *fitted to the hand*, not sold by guess. Whether you have short fingers, or long, and like a loose Glove or a snug one, or a light one or a heavy one, *you get what you want.*

Leathers—Cape Tan, Suede, Mocha, Buckskin, Chamois, Chevrette, White and Pearl Glace Kid, many of them washable.

Brands—Fownes, Dent, Perrin, Cross, Adler, "Washrite" (cleaned with soap and water).

Prices—$1.50 to $3 the pair.

JOHN DAVID
Style-Block Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

Cheerfulness In Clothes for $27.50

THE doctor uplifts the whole situation when he goes into the sick-room smartly clad.

* *

It makes even the thermometer taste better.

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These $27.50 suits, with rich brown, blue and gray grounds, relieved with stripes or refined mixed patterns, are as cheerful for a doctor as for a lawyer.

* *

Smooth, clear finished fabrics—most excellent woolens — good for a banker or a broker.

Cut and tailored just as the best custom tailors would present them to you.

Lighter grays, plaids and younger looking stripes for the younger men.

Other suits, $20 to $45. Overcoats, $20 to $58.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway 1185 Broadway
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We have spared neither effort nor expense to make

Saks $20 Suits for Men this Fall

the best modeled and the smartest tailored suits ever shown for the money

¶ These $20 Suits of ours this season show the biggest advance yet recorded in $20 tailoring. They are far and away the best examples of tailoring we have ever done at this popular figure. But there is a deeper reason for it than the mere determination to excel. Our first success years ago was built on higher-priced clothes, with the result that we have always tackled the popular-priced proposition from the viewpoint of uplifting popular standards of clothes-making, rather than cheapening them. And these $20 Suits show it!

¶ They have something in the cut and the workmanship which you don't see in average $20 productions. There is frankly more to them! They are a palpable improvement on the "next best." There is more individuality in the models—and more models—more character in the fabrics—and more fabrics, in spite of the difficulties of getting them. And it is simply because, while they are only a $20 proposition, they show the benefit of contact with a $40 point of view!

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

The WEAROSCOPE
A FACT FINDER in the FIELD of MEN'S WEAR
Registered

on the largest display of

Men's "Banister" Shoes

in the City

Every Size for every variation of taste.

The makers of the world-famous "Banister" shoe have an all around reputation for—

—originating most of the successful lasts, season after season;

—satisfying the man "set in his shoe ways," as well as the man who wants novelties;

—producing shoes of selected leather, perfectly matched in each pair;

—workmanship and styles that set the standard for all "shoedom."

Our display of genuine "Banister" shoes covers the full range of "Banister" production.

A remarkable variety of leathers, including Russia Calf, Cordovan, Pigskin, Patent Leather, Black Russia Calf, Gun Metal Calf, Kid, etc.

English and conservative straight lasts and new narrow toe lasts, in light, medium and heavy weight shoes.

$7.00
Tan or Black Russia Calf.
Small invisible eyelets.

$8.00
Of Genuine Mahogany Cordovan or Pigskin.

Same quality and same price as last season, despite rising costs.

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A Separate Shop
On the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue—New York

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

SHIRT Extras

Sizes 17½ to 20

$1.44

If you require more tape to encircle your chest than the average man—you know well enough the comfort there is in a shirt that gives you plenty of room—stretching and breathing space. Our shirts for large men are made from a special pattern and are cut extra large throughout, which insures more than ordinary freedom. Whenever you step inside the Men's Entrance you will find a good assortment of neat, striped colorings on white grounds, made of serviceable shirt fabrics.

Made in a Coat Model with soft or laundered cuffs.

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Tan, Calf, Button, or Lace, Sizes 11 to 2, $3.50.

LITTLE children are frequently unable to tell whether a shoe fits badly or cramps the foot. That is why experience and concientiousness are vital in the making and fitting of children's shoes. Since 1857 we have specialized in safe shoes for growing feet and in training salespeople to fit them properly.

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Sixth Ave. at 19th Street

Resinol

the *tested* skin-treatment

If you want to *experiment* on your skin, there are plenty of treatments to experiment with. But if you want something whose value has been *proven* by years and years of successful use, if you want a treatment that *doctors* prescribe constantly, that you *know* contains nothing harsh or injurious, you will find it in Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap. It usually checks the irritation *instantly*, and rarely fails to clear away all trace of eczema or similar tormenting skin-trouble.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Dept. 27-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE published first of each month by The New York Times, 220 pages each issue, contains the History, the Literature, Official Documents of all the nations in the Great War, told impartially by the Most Renowned Writers of each country; a fascinating magazine of current history, a permanent War History of the great convulsion of our age by the most illustrious witnesses and commentators; Illustrations, carefully chosen, maps, cartoons.

ROOSEVELT ATTACKS HYPHEN IN CHICAGO

Continued from Page 1.

border. There are 150,000 men down there. I do not know what they are down there for."

"Wilson does not want them to vote!" shouted a woman.

"Well, there is something in that," said the Colonel. "I was going to be more charitable and say that it was to help Mr. Wilson to make up his mind whether he is at peace or war. The Advocate General of the United States rendered an opinion recently declaring that our soldiers are at war. So you see the Mexicans are at war and our soldiers are at war. Only Mr. Wilson is at peace."

In this sentence Colonel Roosevelt invoked his famous falsetto to crowd in a heaping measure of sarcasm. He then told some pictures from Mexico which he had received and which he declared were so terrible that he would not care to exhibit them to any audience of women; charred bodies, starving women and children—these were the mildest in the lot, he said.

"Five hundred Americans have been killed and one hundred times as many Mexicans—that's the sort of peace Mr. Wilson has kept us in," said the Colonel. "I would do all I could do legitimately to keep out of war if I were President, but if it was the only way to stop the murder of American women and children, I would fight at the drop of the hat."

At this there was cheering which lasted a minute or more.

"But how about Hughes?" yelled a woman.

"Mr. Hughes can be trusted to keep his word," said the Colonel, with grave emphasis. "When Hughes said he would not tolerate such deeds as the sinking of the Lusitania and the killing of women and children in Mexico, he meant just what he said."

Colonel Roosevelt began his speech to the women by urging them to vote for Mr. Hughes and make sure that the Federal suffrage amendment be enacted for the benefit of their sisters in other States, "including my own."

"Hughes has the quality of intellectual straightforwardness," the Colonel said, "which means that when he says a thing he does it, whereas when Mr. Wilson says that he will do a thing tomorrow the only safe presumption is that whatever he does it will not be that. I would not ask you to vote for Mr. Hughes if I could not tell you that, as patriotic citizens and well-wishers of the world, it is your duty to do so.

"To divide our citizens along politico-racial lines," said Mr. Roosevelt in taking up the hyphen issue, "is to be guilty of moral treason to the Republic. I have condemned unstintedly and shall continue to condemn any effort by the professional German-Americans to shape our politics in the interest, not of the United States, but of Germany, and I would just as strongly condemn any effort to organize any of our citizens as English-Americans, or French-Americans, or Irish-Americans for or against any foreign power. To hold for this country only a half allegiance is in reality to be hostile to this country; there is no room in this country for the perpetuation of different nationalities. The Germans, Englishmen, and Frenchmen of the Old World in their hearts cordially despise and look down on these transplanted aliens, although they make sinister use of them against the United States."

Mr. Roosevelt then took up the Münsterberg letter, which he quoted at length, emphasizing the Professor's statement that "German-Americans of all classes are suddenly endeavoring to accentuate their American tendencies—the patriotic wave has swept all the weaker elements along with it."

"Two things are notable in this letter," said Colonel Roosevelt. "The first is that Dr. Münsterberg is using his position in America to serve Germany, without regard to whether such service hurts or harms America. The second is something for which we must feel devoutely grateful, for by the best possible testimony, that of an adverse and unwilling witness, Dr. Münsterberg showed that the professional German-Americans, who put Germany above America, cannot carry with them the mass of Americans of German descent, who, on the contrary, when a crisis comes, are swept by a patriotic wave and act in America's, not Germany's interest. It is a tribute which I am sure the immense majority of American citizens of German descent richly deserve."

At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the Colonel's train was boarded by Harold L. Ickes, erstwhile Bull Moose leader of Illinois, and Medill McCormick, who preceded Ickes in that capacity. They had a conference with the Colonel in his private car, in which James R. Garfield of the Ohio Bull Moose organization, took part. After this conference the Colonel showed traces of irritation and began to hit the hyphen right and left at stops where he addressed rear-platform audiences.

"We do not want any fifty-fifty Americans; we want 100 per cent. patriotism," was his thrust at the hyphen at Sterling, Ill. "It pains me to have to make a special plea for Americanism in Illinois, the home of Abraham Lincoln, but the time has come when we would be better off if those who cannot give this country their whole-hearted allegiance would return to Europe, where they came from."

When the Colonel arrived at the Congress Hotel here, he had a talk behind closed doors with Alvin T. Hert, Republican National Committeeman from Kentucky, who is in charge of the Western campaign. This was before the Auditorium meeting. It is understood that Mr. Hert joined in the plea by other leaders relative to the treatment of the hyphen question in the Colonel's Chicago speeches.

Colonel Roosevelt was cheered for thirty-five minutes when he faced the audience in the Stock Yards district. The Colonel was plainly startled by this ovation in a district where President Wilson is supposed to have great strength. While the Colonel was so warmly greeted orators who addressed overflow meetings were heckled unmercifully.

The Colonel's audience was composed three-fourths of foreign-born; practically every nation of the Old World was represented. The Colonel was not deterred by this from launching out on a plea for Americanism and a denunciation of fifty-fifty allegiance. He got cheer upon cheer.

Heckling of the Colonel had been expected, but there was little of it. A man in the audience shouted: "What would you have done to Germany?" For reply the Colonel recounted the familiar episode involving Venezuela and Germany.

The Colonel first spoke of Americanism and preparedness, which he termed the vital issues, and of the necessity of "fusing all of our people into one thorough-going American citizenship, into one American type." He then took up Charles W. Eliot's assertion that the Government had turned its back on the policy of protecting American commercial adventurers throughout the world.

"The new Wilson policy is sordid and base," said Colonel Roosevelt. "He would have our citizens go forth and trade for their benefit and ours, but they must do so at their own peril, while we sit snugly at home, reaping the reward of their labor, and send notes when they are murdered. Such a policy breeds the worst traits in men and stamps a nation with cowardice.

"When President Wilson condemns Americans in sweeping terms as adventurers who are dishonestly exploiting Mexico, his charge is not only unsupported by the facts, but is a subterfuge to keep men's minds away from the horrible murders and outrages of American men, women, and children in Mexico.

"The truth is that the Wilson policy of refusal to protect American citizens is itself primarily responsible for these murders and outrages. Until the Wilson policy is abandoned and we return to the straight path of absolute protection of Americans and their interests, we need not hope for peace in or with Mexico."

Discussing the "hard times" of 1914, Colonel Roosevelt said the Underwood tariff plunged the country into the depths of misery, adding:

"The Treasury is now on the point of bankruptcy; four months hence this Government will be unable to pay its running expenses, and the impending deficit is only concealed at the moment by adroit juggling with figures."

He said that business paralysis followed the passage of the Tariff act, that there were hundreds of thousands of unemployed in the streets, and that "we trembled on the brink of the gravest industrial disturbance and disaster when we were rescued temporarily by the war," adding: "with the war's close we shall have serious conditions to meet."

Taking up the Adamson bill, Colonel Roosevelt first explained that "I very greatly respect the brotherhoods, and I am very proud that I am an honorary member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen," and said:

"When I was President it was my good fortune to stand by the brotherhoods, so far as I can recall, on every question because they were right." He told how "I twice had to use the power of the Executive on behalf of the railway employes," in one case intervening to determine the constitutionality of the Workmen's Compensation act, and in the other case taking a hand when the Louisville & Nashville Railway announced that it intended to make a 10 per cent. cut in wages.

"I directed the Interstate Commerce Commission to examine the books of the company," he said, "and in an open letter to the Attorney General announced my intention, under the Erdman act, of providing for an investigation by disinterested men. The announcement put a stop to the intended move, and the L. & N. people informed their employes there would be no cut in wages.

"The Adamson case furnished exactly the kind of case in which this L. & N. case should be treated as a precedent. In the Adamson case the men demanded an increase in wages precisely as the L. & N. had announced that it intended to decrease wages. In both cases it was the right of the Government, inasmuch as the interests of the people of the nation were gravely concerned, itself to take action; but it was its duty first to obtain full knowledge of the facts.

"The President of the United States acted over Congress and demanded that the Government of all the people should pass a law for the economical advantage of one-half of 1 per cent. of the people, without giving the rest their day in court."

It was the President who terrorized Congress, who surrendered his obligation and duty as the President of all the people in order to become the partisan for the economical advantage of a small group of the people, and who did this because he was seeking votes in a national political campaign.

"For the first time in the history of this country the President of all the people took an industrial controversy from the economical field and placed it in the political field for personal advantage in the campaign. I do not censure the individual Congressmen who acted under the pressure of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, who came before them alleging a great national crisis which threatened the economical and industrial life of the country and the food supply of the great cities, and who demanded of Congress this law under pretense that it was a justifiable social welfare law.

"It is he, and not any leader of the brotherhoods, who is primarily to blame, for the brotherhoods acted as they did only under direct incitement of the President. In other words, the law was passed under duress and by threats, and the President yielded, as he had yielded before to outside threats in international matters. I hold that such yielding was an act not merely of timidity, but grave abandonment of duty."

RYAN SURE WILSON WILL WIN

Returns from Tour of West and Says People Favor President.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 26.—Thomas Fortune Ryan arrived here today from an extensive tour of the West, bringing observations from California to the effect that that State will give Woodrow Wilson a substantial vote despite its Republican strength. Mr. Ryan said that he entertained no doubt of the re-election of Mr. Wilson.

"There are enough people in this country who are satisfied with his administration to assure his success," said Mr. Ryan. "Taken alone, the fact that he has kept the country out of war is an index to his popularity with the larger mass of the people. I believe the country is satisfied with the manner in which he has handled the larger issues which have confronted him. With wheat at $1.80 and cotton at twenty cents, the planter will not be likely to vote against the present Administration."

J. M. Gidding & Co.

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Of exquisite qualities of velvet, satin and imported cloth materials with furs of most luxurious character.

Superb Coats for Afternoon Motoring and Utility Wear

An exhaustive collection of authentic fur-trimmed models in soft light weight cashmere velour, new lamb's wool fabrics, silk and wool duvetyn, English velour, suede cloth, Lyons velvet, chiffon velvet and velveteen.

Fur-trimmed Wraps and Manteaux

Original and reproduced models from Robert, Bulloz, Bernard, Callot, Jenny and others; of winter satin, chiffon velvet and colorful gold and silver brocades.

Gowns and Dresses for Day or Evening Wear

Conservative and ultra smart models for walking, driving, shopping, traveling, luncheons, matinees, afternoon receptions, formal and informal occasions—a wonderful array of exclusive models.

B. Altman & Co.

Enormous Stocks of Foreign and American Rugs

are assembled for selection on the Fifth Floor.

The vast numbers of Rugs on hand render it possible to supply practically any demand, however unusual it may be. Floor coverings in every desirable weave and quality, and in every size for residential, office, club or hotel use, are to be found in this stupendous collection. Rare specimens of Oriental Rugs can be viewed in virtually endless variety, as well as all the best makes of American Rugs.

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Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

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BE sure you are right, then go ahead. It is this idea that actuates every department of our organization. Before we go ahead, materials, colors, tailoring, designs and patterns all must be right. These things right, the finished garments are sure to be right. Then—and not until then—the clothes are priced right, making the transaction right from the go-ahead stage to the wear-out period.

BROKAW BROTHERS

1457-1463 BROADWAY

AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

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2,000 Men's Sample Hats at $1.95

Better-Grade Soft Hats and Derbies, manufactured to sell at $3 and $4

¶ Shrewd buyers are always suspicious of samples, for they are invariably better than the goods which follow. Samples, so to speak, are a manufacturer's silent salesmen; they must be finished to a nicety.

¶ This selection of sample hats includes the entire line of John C. Wilson & Co., of South Norwalk, Conn., whose hats are better known by their distinctive lines and fine finish than they are by the label in the band.

¶ Also included are sample hats from one English and two Italian hatters—a trio whose names immediately suggest QUALITY.

The Soft Hats	*The Derbies*
are in all the wanted colors and shapes.	are in black, onion skin, Aldine and Malay brown.

An early call means better selection, while a call any time during the sale will mean an unusual saving on a hat which is perfect in every particular.

WURLITZER

"They looked at 7 other Players—then bought an

APOLLO

PLAYER PIANO

THE APOLLO is the only Player Piano that strikes down upon the key as the human hand strikes and plays with perfect human expression; that transposes into nine different keys for voice or instrumental accompaniment; that accentuates or omits the melody entirely.

These features the APOLLO possesses exclusively. Price $625. Call for demonstration. Convenient terms.

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115 W. 40th St.,

"Just East of Broadway."

Send for Booklet.

19% to 36% more daylight

A white, light, cool workroom

The only oil paint for plant interiors that gives a glossy tile-like finish. Washable, sanitary. Stays white longest. Sold by the barrel and by the gallon.

"Barreled Sunlight" is made also as a flat wall paint for office and hotel use.

Write for our Booklet "More Light" and Sample Board.

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Barreled Sunlight

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT COMPANY, Providence and New York.

No!

Silk isn't Silk,
Not always,
Sometimes it's
So processed,
So adulterated,
So full of metal *dressings*
To make it heavy
That it is junk
And You're cheated.
One advantage
Of buying
Pussy Willow
Is the simple fact
That the name of a
Responsible Maker
Depends on the Honesty
Of Every Yard.
Pussy Willow is Silk,
All Silk,
Nothing but Silk,
But be sure the name
Is on Every Yard.

MALLINSON'S Silks de Luxe

"Pussy Willow" "Indestructible Taffy"
"Will o' the Wisp" "Khaki-Kool"

"The Name Stiks First"—

Trade Mark names protected by law

Where Fur Fashions Now Originate

There is a scarcity of furs in Paris, for apparent reasons. But Parisian couteriers still wield their art in velvets and silks.

As for many seasons past, the leaders among these great gownmakers have this year personally assisted the designers from H. Jaeckel & Sons, of New York, in communicating the style "feeling," or motif, of their fashion creations to fur.

While these Parisian fashion directors are not furriers, they have recognized H. Jaeckel & Sons for many years, as representing in furs the same workmanship which they themselves represent in the lighter lines of women's dress.

Over twenty exclusive models, thus produced by H. Jaeckel & Sons in Paris, and reproduced in their establishment here, are now on view in Thirty-second Street.

Telephone Madison Sq. 5230

H. JAECKEL & SONS INC. 16 W. 32nd STREET

(8 Doors from Fifth Avenue)

America's Leading Furriers

Smart Overcoats and Suits For Men

Faultless in fit, flawless in finish and tailoring, and irreproachable in style. They are the very acme of perfection in suits and overcoats for men, at moderate prices.

At $25

Overcoats

In a wonderful assortment of single and double breasted models, quarter or full satin lined, with belts or plain and with flap, slash or patch pockets; in black, blue and Oxford vicunas and in green, brown and gray knit fabrics, with velvet or self collars.

Smart Suits

Single or double breasted, one, two and three button models—many of them silk lined. Fancy cheviots, cassimeres and tweeds; blue, green, gray; blue-and-white and black-and-white flannels with plain, slant, half moon or patch pockets.

Fall Hats for Men in a Superb Assortment, Including the Famous CROFUT-KNAPPS and BORSALINOS

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49th STREET

1458 BROADWAY AT 42d STREET

HUGHES PROMISES AMERICAN POLICY

Continued from Page 1.

they were suspicious characters. It has put this country in four years further on the road to a class war than has been accomplished in a generation before."

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, who is running for Senator on the Democratic ticket against Senator Lodge, had threatened to attend the meeting and challenge Mr. Hughes from the platform. Instead he addressed the crowds outside after Mr. Hughes had finished his arraignment of the Administration.

Answers a Heckler.

A heckler in the crowd in the building, however, created a turmoil which threatened his ejection until Mr. Hughes, with his hands above his head, pleaded with the crowd to give the man a chance. Finally, amid hisses and catcalls, the man asked three questions:

"Mr. Hughes, what specific policy will you take in Mexico? What specific policy will you take in Europe? What are you going to do with the Eight-Hour bill?"

Mr. Hughes made this answer:

"While I cannot tell you what particular kind of a mess we shall be in in March next, I can tell you very clearly the principles by which I shall be guided. In the first place, we shall not meddle with things that do not concern the United States. In the next place, when we say that we respect the rights of small States, their authority to govern their internal affairs, without our officious meddling in their policies, we shall show that we know what their rights are, and we shall show that we, in fact, respect them. And in the third place, we will have it clearly understood there and elsewhere, that American rights and property will be protected."

The crowd would hear no more of the heckler, and Mr. Hughes continued his address.

In outlining the principles which would guide him should he be elected President, Mr. Hughes said he would "start right," adding that "the first duty of a President is to call about him in his Cabinet the ablest men the nation can furnish.

"When the present Administration took power," he went on, "it showed its conception of executive responsibility by placing the two great departments which had most to do with our international relations—the State and the Navy—in the hands of men who, however amiable may be their qualities—and I recognize fully their amiable and noble qualities in many respects—were absolutely unequal to the duties of these great offices. It was a conception of executive duty which seemed to regard partisan exigency as of superior importance.

"I cannot recognize that. We are living at a time when it is necessary for the United States to gird itself, that it may take its proper place among the nations of the world under the conditions which will ensue at the end of this war. It cannot be done unless we realize the vast importance of the public business, and if I am elected I propose that we shall have the ablest Cabinet that this country can supply.

"Intrusted with diplomatic agencies, the President of the United States is in a peculiar sense the guardian of the national honor. I have absolutely no patience with the idea that an American citizen, following lawful pursuits in any part of this world, should be left unprotected by the country from which he came.

"The privileges of American citizens are not for the Executive to grant or withhold. It is not a matter of mere discretion. The rights of American citizens on land and sea, with respect to lives and property and commerce, are intrusted to the care of the Administration, and it is its sacred duty to maintain them.

"I viewed with considerable amazement the suggestion that was made the other day by a great scholar—an eminent man for whom I had the very highest respect—the leading apologist for this Administration—that there was not only a departure from our time-honored policy with respect to full protection to our citizens but that it was a departure which might be regarded with approval. When our opponents sought the office they suggested no such departure, no such relinquishment of rights.

"Before election our Americans were asked to go to all parts of the world serving humanity. After election they are told that their private interests do not concern the Government—I suppose life is a private interest—and the flag of their country simply seems apparently an invitation to come back as quickly as possible.

"I do not propose for a moment to yield to any man in my desire for peace. I have devoted all my life to the institutions of peace, to the peaceful settlement of controversies. Who would think without horror of the wretched, wretched business of strife? But, my friends, it is an awful fallacy to suppose that you will have lasting peace and security if you do not command the esteem of the nations of the world by taking a self-respecting position, which they know that any courageous and indomitable people could not fail to take. That is not the path of war.

"We happily live in a land far removed from anything which would threaten to embroil us. We have no aggressive policies. We do not covet anything that belongs to any one else. We do not desire to exploit any people. We simply want the fair opportunities of American life, and the rights which go with expanding enterprise, to which the fair opportunities of the world invite an alert and intelligent people. There is no nation in the world that doesn't desire our friendship. There is no nation whose friendship we do not desire to retain.

"We shall conserve these ends by being prepared for every emergency; by not inviting insult; by not permitting any one to think he can trade or profit by our weakness; by not leading any one to suppose that we lack the courage and determination to stand for our rights; but by having our flag symbolize courage and justice; by having it symbolize the power of a great people intent upon peaceful ideals, but conscious of what self-respect demands, courteously but firmly and persistently presenting no rights which any nation, if they are properly presented, but will unfailingly recognize."

Mr. Hughes made addresses earlier in the day in Hartford, Conn., and Providence, R. I. He found in each of those States the leaders working in harmony. State Chairman King of Connecticut said that the danger of the Republicans losing that State was found only in the mind of Democratic National Chairman McCormick.

Hartford was cordial to Mr. Hughes. The streets on the way to the hall were filled with people. His address was generously applauded. At Providence he found a big crowd awaiting him. Brown University is located there, the college from which Mr. Hughes was graduated, and the students turned out to cheer him.

"There is no sweeter music than that," said Mr. Hughes in response to a college yell.

Mr. Hughes felt much encouraged by the demonatrations he received today and by the words of Senators Brandegee and McLean of Connecticut; Governor Beeckman and Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island. The feeling among Republican leaders is that Hughes will carry the New England States if perhaps by a somewhat reduced mjority.

Mr. Hughes leaves at 3 o'clock tomorrow morning to begin a two-day campaign in upper New York State. He will speak at Rochester tomorrow night.

REPORTS GRATIFY WILLCOX.

Republican Chairman Hears Ohio and New York Are Sure for Hughes.

Republicans from different parts of the country were in the city yesterday with news that cheered the National Headquarters. After hearing their recitals and reading other reports Chairman William R. Willcox said:

"The swing is with us now. Most encouraging reports are coming from all States that have lately been called doubtful. I've just received a report from Ohio, where, according to the Democrats, the labor vote was worrying us, that a poll in one of the biggest factories in the State had showed a majority of 300 for Hughes. In the same factory two months ago, Wilson won by 50.

"I received a telephone call from Connecticut today assuring me that that State was two to one for Hughes and that Bridgeport would give him a substantial plurality. New York will go Republican as surely as I'm sitting here. My reports are that we will carry Missouri and we are sure of Indiana."

Senator Wadsworth returned yesterday from a speaking tour in the Middle West. He said Republicans in Illinois were convinced that the National and State tickets would win easily. Iowa, he said, would go Republican by 75,000, and Nebraskans report that Hughes would win that State by 40,000.

John N. Willys, of Toledo, Ohio, told the Chairman that the Democrats had never really had a chance in Ohio.

Senator Jonathan Bourne, of Oregon, said at Headquarters that he had canvassed 1,200 editors and that the canvass indicated a sweeping victory for Hughes.

William Barnes reported that a canvass indicated 8,500 plurality for Hughes in Albany County.

IOWA WELCOMES WOMEN.

Governor Lauds Campaigners at Des Moines Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 26.—The Hughes women campaigners addressed a mass meeting here tonight under the Chairmanship of Governor George W. Clarke in the Coliseum. More than 4,000 persons were in the audience. Fully 1,000 others cheered at the station, and the streets were lined with applauding crowds.

The party was met at the railroad station by the local committee and, with a band playing stirring airs, the fair orators were escorted through the city. All traffic was held up during the progress of the parade.

Accustomed to sidewalks filled with Wilson supporters, the campaigners could scarcely believe that throughout the whole parade there were just two shouts for the President. At the Hotel Chamberlain the campaigners found several hundred men cheering for Hughes.

It had been planned to hold an informal reception at the hotel, but because of the jam in the lobby this had to be abandoned and the campaigners went directly to the Coliseum.

In his speech Governor Clarke paid a tribute to the campaigners. He said that Mr. Hughes's conscience when it guided him to what he thought was the right, never swerved.

Before the women speakers were introduced Mayor John McVicar made a speech in which he called the campaigners "Wise Women from the East."

The first campaigner to face the audience was Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who assailed "the President's vacillating policy" in Mexico. Mary Antin, telling how the hyphen could be eliminated from American life, was roundly applauded. Mrs. Raymond Robins, speaking from experience, as a member of the Industrial Committee of the American Federation of Labor attacked the Adamson eight-hour law.

While the big meeting was in progress Miss Elizabeth Freeman went to the Union Congregational Church, where she addressed 600 negroes. The women campaigners will address meetings in Topeka tomorrow morning and in Kansas City at night.

TRADE MARK STERLING

REED & BARTON
Established 1824
DIAMONDS
in Gold and Platinum Mountings
Fifth Avenue at 32nd Street
4 Maiden Lane

LOOKING FOR A CAR?
Slightly used cars at moderate prices picked up in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Gimbels
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Here It Is in Black and White
Men's Suits and Overcoats, $21.50

Just about the biggest variety in style, materials and colorings that we ever showed. Talk about putting our best foot forward! Wait till you see the selection at this price.

The Suits
Materials: Unfinished worsteds, basket weaves, plain worsteds, plain blue serges, cashmeres, silk and wool mixtures.
Colors: Plain blue, plain Oxford Grey, many shades of brown, grey mixtures, black and blue stripes, fancy patterns.

The Coats
Chesterfields—full silk-lined, "Skinner's" silk, guaranteed, velvet collar.
The Season's Double-breasted Model; full silk-lined, "Skinner's" silk, guaranteed.
The Newest Pinch-back Model: Oxford Grey, a few fancy patterns, ¼ silk lined; "Skinner's" silk, guaranteed.

150 Winter Overcoats at $15
Single or double breasted models; ¼ silk lined. Double-faced materials. Loose or form-fitting. For Friday and Saturday. Sizes for every man.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Landay Bros.

VICTROLA XI, $100
VICTROLAS
Landy's Concentration On Victrolas Assures Your Satisfaction.
WE KNOW Victrolas and Victor Records, for we have handled them for sixteen years. This expert knowledge and our large, complete stock makes it a pleasure to select your Victrola here.
Special Offer
An initial payment of only
$5 Down
will place this $100 Victrola XI, with $5 in records (total $105,) in your home—balance as convenient.
"New York's Leading Victrola Stores"
Landay Bros. INC.
4 Stores
563 5th Ave COR 46 ST | 427 5th Ave BET 38 & 39 STS | 23 W 42nd St. BET 5 & 6 AVES | 27 W. 34th St. BET 5 & 6 AVES

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue
Are prepared to receive orders in their
Dressmaking Salons
On the Third Floor, for
Tailored Suits, Afternoon Dresses and Evening Gowns
developed in materials and trimmings in vogue for the coming season.
A choice selection of original models, representative of the latest creations of the leading Paris couturiers, is shown, from which reproductions or adaptations to meet individual requirements will be made
At Very Attractive Prices

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.
Boys' Apparel Shop
A Separate Shop on the Fifth Floor

Boys' London Made Overcoats
English Guard or Military Box models of superior quality English coatings, plaid worsted lining.
For Boys 4 *to* 10 *years* 12.50 and 14.50
For Boys 9 *to* 18 *years* 19.75 and 22.50

SPECIAL FOR TODAY
Boys' Winter Overcoats
Slip-on and Double-Breasted Models
Sizes 9 to 18 years
Overcoatings in plain or fancy weaves, Grey, Brown and Heather mixtures, also Navy Blue; worsted linings.
Special 14.50

Small Boys' Overcoats
Double-Breasted, Box and Belted Models
Sizes 2 to 10 years
Of Imported Tweeds, Velours and Chinchilla, in double-breasted, box or belted models; worsted linings.
Special 9.75

Boys' Winter Suits
With extra Knickerbockers. 7 to 18 years
New model Norfolk Suit of all wool tweed or cheviot in gray or brown colorings.
Special 8.75

Boys' Winter Shoes
School and Dress Shoes
Sizes 10 to 13½ *Sizes 1 to 6*
Of dull gun metal calf, orthopedic last, low heel, viscolized waterproof sole. Also dull calfskin shoes for street and dress wear, round toe, English last.
Special 3.00

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets
'PHONE 6900 GREELEY
Misses', Juniors' and Girls'
New Winter Fashions
Now shown in the various Individual Shops

Misses' Suit Shop
Fur Trimmed Suits
Misses, 14 to 20 years, 29.50 to 245.00
Girls and Juniors, 12 to 17 yrs., 19.75 to 59.50
Suits to be worn with own Furs
Misses, 14 to 20 years, 24.50 to 79.50
Girls and Juniors, 12 to 17 yrs., 24.50 to 45.00

Misses' Coat Shop
Fur Trimmed Coats
Misses, 14 to 20 years, 29.50 to 215.00
Girls and Juniors, 6 to 17 yrs., 12.75 to 59.50
Coats to be worn with own Furs
Misses, 14 to 20 years, 18.50 to 69.50
Girls and Juniors, 6 to 17 yrs., 9.75 to 45.00

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY
Misses' Tailored Suits
With or without fur trimming.
Twelve distinct models, of wool velour, or broadcloth in Burgundy, brown, green, navy, black or mole, also Checks; plain tailored or with seal, nutria, opossum or raccoon furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits
Mole, seal, nutria or skunk opossum furs.
Ten distinct models, of wool velour or broadcloth with large collars of fur, or collars and cuffs fur trimmed, also plain tailored suits to be worn with own furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 39.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits
Trimmed with various fashionable furs.
Twelve models, of duvet de laine, wool velour, broadcloth or silver velour, in mahogany, gold, tile, Burgundy, navy, green, brown or black. Also suits of velveteen. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 59.50

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY
Misses' Winter Coats
With or without fur trimming.
Of wool velour, tweed mixture, crepe cheviot or wool plush, in all the new Winter shades; plain tailored or trimmed with seal, skunk opossum, natural raccoon or Lapin furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Misses' Dressy Coats
Cape collars of fur or fur trimmed.
Of Bolivia cloth, plush, broadcloth or wool velour, in Burgundy, green, brown, taupe, navy or black; with seal, Kolinsky muskrat, Lapin or raccoon furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 39.50

Girls' "Peter Pan" Coats
Of Wool Velour—Collar of nutria fur.
Box slip-on model, in navy, brown or green wool velour, collar of nutria beaver fur, inset tailor stitched pockets, Venetian lined throughout. 6 to 13 years. *Special* 16.50

Misses' "Betty Wales," "Drezwellsley" and "Radmawr' Dresses
(*Styles Registered*). *Made Expressly for Franklin Simon & Co.*
Ten distinct models of navy or black serge, also green or blue wool plaids, showing the new straight line pleated, belted or coat models. 14 to 20 years.
14.50 15.75 16.75

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY
In the Misses' Dress Shop
Misses' Serge Dresses
Embroidered in colored worsted.
Waist line belted model emb'd in colored worsted, large emb'd draped pockets on skirt is an entirely new note; faille silk collar and cuffs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 19.75

Misses' Georgette Dresses
Trimmed with bands of mole coney fur.
In Copen, rose, navy, black or prune Georgette, trimmed with narrow bands of mole coney fur and wide folds of self color crepe meteor, mounted over silk. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY
In the Girls' Dress Shop
Girls' Smocked Serge Dresses
With plaid silk guimpe.
Of navy serge smocked in contrasting colors, belted model with pleated skirt, plaid silk guimpe with embroidered white batiste collar and cuffs. 6 to 12 years. *Special* 9.75

Girls' Navy Serge Dresses
With embroidered Ramie linen collar.
Belted model with large rounded pockets strapped over the belt; pockets on waist; rose, Copen or tan Ramie linen collar emb'd in contrasting colors. 10 to 16 years. *Special* 12.75

SOBBING WIFE TELLS OF KILLING HUSBAND

Mrs. Beutinger, on Trial for Her Life, Testifies of Having Lived in Terror.

FIRED IN SELF-DEFENSE

Her Five Little Children Hear Her Dramatic Recital of the Shooting of Their Father.

Mrs. Margaret Claire Beutinger sat in Judge Martin's Court of Oyer and Terminer in Newark, N. J., yesterday and told, first calmly then in a voice shaken by sobs, how she had shot and killed her husband, Christopher Beutinger, in their home in Caldwell early on the morning of July 11 last, because he had attacked her twice before in the night and she had feared he meant, on his third visit to her room, to injure her badly, perhaps to kill her. She prefaced her story of the shooting with a detailed account of their married life, which was made unbearable for her by frequent attacks, insults, and brutalities on the part of her husband.

While their mother, who is now only 28 years old, gave her testimony, her five children, except three-year-old Billy, who lay asleep in the lap of his aunt, Mrs. Jennie Herron, listened in evident discomfort at the sight of their mother's tears.

Mrs. Beutinger told of her marriage in Kingston, Jamaica, in 1905 following her introduction to Beutinger on a voyage from New York back to her home. They traveled through the United States, Europe, Siberia, Shanghai, the Philippines, and Honolulu, and her husband consistently drank to excess and was cruel to her, sometimes threatening to kill her, until, in 1915, she divorced him, put the children in a convent, and went to live in Mount Vernon under an assumed name, only to yield to his entreaty for a new chance and to remarry him on Dec. 29 of last year. Then they went to Caldwell to live.

The beatings and chokings continued, as did her husband's heavy drinking, and after a scene in which he had struck one of his daughters and had tried to gouge out his wife's eyes, she said she told him she was through and would never again be a wife to him. That day she got a revolver. It was the night of July 10 that he forced his way into her room twice, kneeling on her chest and threatening to kill her if she repulsed him, and it was on his third visit that she told him she was going to get a divorce again.

"Then he rushed toward me with his right hand upraised and a glazed look in his bulging eyes," said Mrs. Beutinger. "He was as big as Jack Johnson. I screamed and screamed as he came on and I reached under the pillow for my revolver. He rushed toward me and I shot. Marie and Margaret crept from their crib in the room and clung to me. I got out of bed with the revolver pointed away from me so I should not hurt them. Then I sank down on the bed. Mr. Beutinger was dead. Little Marie got a wet towel and bathed my head and then the servant came."

Mrs. Beutinger said that there had been insanity in her husband's family, a brother having died in an asylum in St. Paul in 1914.

While Mrs. Beutinger testified burglars broke into her home and stole jewelry worth $1,000. They were discovered by a servant, but escaped.

The trial will be continued today.

Weed Tire Chain Co. Buys Standard

At the course of a dinner given to the distributers of Weed Tire Chains by the American Chain Company of Bridgeport it was announced that the company had purchased the Standard Chain Company of Pittsburgh. Plans for combining the sales and part of the office force of the two companies are in preparation and will probably be put into effect by Jan. 1.

BABY'S CRY AS AN 'AD.'

Trade Paper Publishers Are Told It's an Appeal Always Understood.

The first annual convention of the Associated Business Papers Association, which comprises the publishers and editors of the leading trade publications of the United States, convened in the Hotel Astor yesterday for a series of sessions that will last until tomorrow morning. More than 250 members were present. Among them were James H. McGraw of the McGraw Publishing Company, C. W. Price of The Electrical Review and Western Electrician, W. H. Ukers of The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal, James H. Stone of The Shoe Retailer, Floyd W. Parsons of The Coal Age, M. C. Robbins of The Iron Age, Charles G. Phillips of The Dry Goods Economist, C. A. Tupper of The Mining World, W. J. McDonough of The Dry Goods Reporter, H. R. Strong of The National Druggist, R. Marshall of Concrete, O. H. Blackman, G. C. Sherman, John L. Mahin, William Beatty, E. B. Terhune of The Boot and Shoe Recorder, D. Ezekiel of The Grocery World, Robert Tinsman, H. E. Cleland, Henry Lee, W. H. Taylor, John C. Oswald, and many others prominent in the trade publishing business.

A. C. Pearson, Chairman of the Convention Committee, welcomed the editors and publishers to New York and A. A. Gray, President of the association, presided at yesterday's sessions. The speakers were Mr. McGraw, H. M. Swetland, Allen W. Clark of The American Paint and Oil Dealer, E. A. Simmons, and Professor George B. Hotchkiss of the School of Commerce of New York University. The afternoon session was dubbed on the program as the "Editorial Melting Pot."

Professor Hotchkiss, speaking of the value of advertising, cited a baby's cry. He said the cry was the infant's "ad" that something was wanted, and it is an advertisement that is never misunderstood by the one to whom it is addressed. Professor Hotchkiss's subject was "The Insurance Value of an Advertising Education."

Mr. McGraw referred to the labor unrest of the country, and said that unless the industrial leaders of the nation offered a solution to the labor question labor would sove the problem in a way that might prove unsatisfactory to business. He urged the editors of the country's 400 trade publications to do all in their power to stimulate the foreign trade of the country.

John Clyde Oswald, publisher of The American Printer, talking on the "Editorial Function of Types," said that "typographically most of our trade papers are little short of a disgrace." He said that the types used ought to command the attention necessary to get the article read, understood, and acted upon.

There will be two sessions today, ending with the annual dinner at the Astor tonight.

Policeman Beaten by Gang Dies.

Sergeant John Kelly of the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station died yesterday at his home, 947 Lorimer Street, Williamsburg, of injuries received on Aug. 11, when he was attacked by Greenpoint gangsters. Against the advice of physicians he left the hospital after four weeks and went to his home. A week ago he reported at the police station and insisted on returning to his work. Monday night he collapsed in the station and was hurried to his home.

BROOKLYN EAGLE'S JUBILEE.

Seventy-fifth Anniversary Celebrated with a Pageant.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle celebrated its diamond jubilee yesterday. In commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary an edition of 180 pages was issued and in the evening, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, a pageant depicting a series of episodes in the history of the Eagle, from the founding of the newspaper, Oct. 26, 1841, to the present day, was presented by members of the Eagle staff.

After the pageant there was a presentation of fifty-year and twenty-five-year service medals to Eagle veterans. The veterans, headed by Colonel William Hester, president of the Eagle corporation, then held a reception on the stage. Dancing in the Academy of Music banquet hall followed.

The anniversary edition issued by the Eagle yesterday included a pictorial history section of 100 pages, representing months of research into the history of Brooklyn; a historic feature section of 24 pages containing many reminiscences from old readers of the Eagle, and an anniversary feature section composed of a number of forecasts by prominent persons of marvels the next seventy-five years will develop.

Letters and telegrams of congratulation were received from President Wilson, Charles E. Hughes, Ex-President William H. Taft, Governor Whitman, Secretary of State Lansing, Speaker Champ Clark, Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Ambassador William G. Sharp.

CHICAGO HERALD DECIDES.

Declares Wilson Should Be Re-elected as a Tried Public Servant.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The Chicago Herald tomorrow will editorially indorse President Wilson for re-election, saying in part:

"The Herald cannot accept the partisan view that the fate of this great nation depends on the triumph of a particular man on side one week from next Tuesday. And yet this is being dinned into the ears of those who will sit in judgment on the merits of President Wilson and Mr. Hughes, and men who seal the convolusions of their brains with a party seal believe it.

"No matter who is chosen Chief Magistrate on Nov. 7, The Herald believes that in both Wilson and Hughes there is enough of courage, patriotism, and foresight to insure the grappling with problems that may arise in a spirit of broad, capable, and patriotic nationalism.

"There is a strong and reasonable sentiment in this country in favor of rewarding the efforts of tried and acceptable public servants by re-election. There is no reason why this test should not be applied at this time to President Wilson himself.

"The campaign is closing. The nation is entering into 'the valley of decision.' Each reader of The Herald will vote for the candidate whom he or she believe is best fitted to grasp the wheel of the ship of State. But The Herald believes, as it believes a great many of its readers believe, that for what he has done, for what he has not done, for what he has induced his party to do, Woodrow Wilson has earned four more years of service to the American people. Re-elect him."

Coler Wins a Vote Again.

Bird S. Coler, after two legal contests, can vote from 170 New York Avenue, Brooklyn. At present he is building an apartment house there, in which he intends to live. It is because it is not now habitable that he had all his trouble.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St, cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

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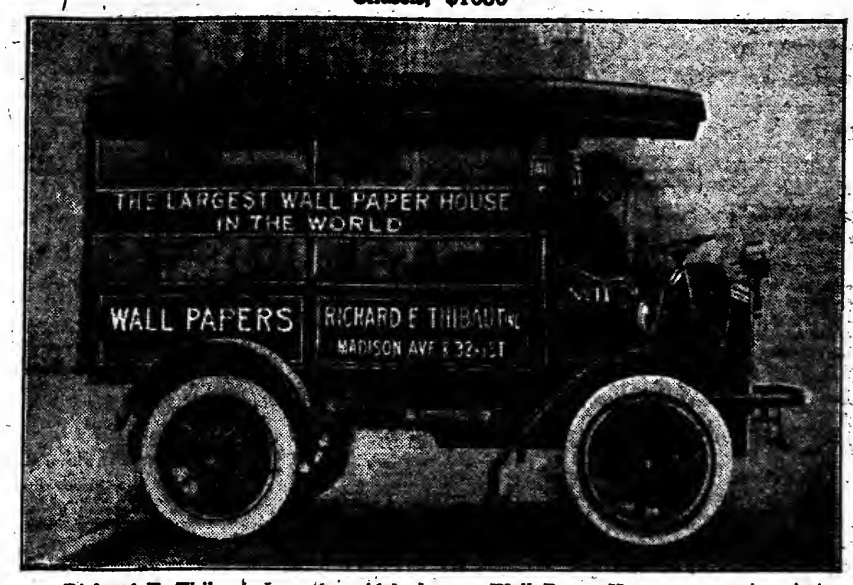

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Why the "Chicago News" Bolts President Wilson

Declares the Safety of the Nation and the Integrity of Its Institutions Cannot Wisely Be Entrusted to Him for Another Term.

[From the New York Sun, October 26, 1916.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The Chicago *Daily News* editorially withdrew its support from President Wilson today. After stating that the *News* had urged the selection of Mr. Wilson before the Democratic convention four years ago and had also actively supported him in the campaign, the *News* says:

"Mr. Wilson is a scholarly egotist who measures all things by personal standards which are subject to no modifications other than those resulting from his confirmed policy of opportunism.

"'Do the easiest thing and make a virtue of it,' might be the accepted motto of this eminently plausible President. Having no real advisers and no Cabinet except in name—this was made clear by the resignation of Secretary Garrison—he has felt free to follow his own inclinations at all times.

"It was in his method of dealing with the strike threat of the railroad brotherhoods that President Wilson most clearly disclosed his policy of government. That perilous policy of following the line of least resistance is shown here in its perfection.

"The President employed an easy method of projecting a present difficulty into the future and of gaining profitable friendships for himself while sowing a crop of dragons' teeth for his country, whose interests he was set to guard. This appalling display of unscrupulousness illuminated like a searchlight the character and thought processes of the chief magistrate of the nation. The American people should take warning from the painful exposure.

"In the opinion of the *Daily News* the safety of the nation and the integrity of its institutions cannot wisely be entrusted to President Wilson for another term."

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

JOHN DREW PLAYS 'MAJOR PENDENNIS'

Mitchell's Dramatization Is More Faithful to Thackeray Than to the Theatre.

MR. DREW IS DELIGHTFUL

Some Fine and Some Inadequate Acting in a Witty, Appreciative, and Quite Undramatic Play.

MAJOR PENDENNIS, a comedy, by Langdon Mitchell, taken from Thackeray's novel. At the Criterion.

Major Pendennis ..... John Drew
Arthur Pendennis ..... Brandon Tynan
Mrs. Hele Pendennis ..... Edith Shayne
Morgan, the Major's valet ..... John S. O'Brien
Laura Bell ..... Helen MacKellar
Lady Clavering ..... Alison Skipworth
Blanche Amory ..... Helen Menken
Harry Foker ..... Walter Kingsford
Lady Rockminster ..... Alice Chaplin
Fanny Bolton ..... Mary Worth
Captain Jack Costigan ..... Lester Lonergan
Emily Fotheringay ..... Jane Houston
George Warrington ..... Leonard Willey

With John Drew in the title rôle, "Major Pendennis" was presented to New York last evening at the Criterion. In this comedy, which Langdon Mitchell has fashioned from the pages of Thackeray's novel, there is much that is witty, appreciative, and uncommonly felicitous, but this is merely the adornment of a play that is quite undramatic and utterly lacking in focus and coherence. In the company John D. Williams has assembled for its interpretation there is much admirable acting, together with a few performances that are disturbingly inadequate and unsatisfactory. Here, within sound of the motor horns and the hubbub of Broadway, is provided a little journey to Thackeray that is full of rich entertainment for those who know and love their Victorians. The rest will probably find it a somewhat bewildering ado about nothing.

"Ho," says our old friend, Harry Foker, "anybody who is anybody knows Major Pendennis." But they do say this particular grouping of the elect is growing less numerous, so that there are now multitudinous barbarians to be puzzled by a piece of which the author, loving his original not wisely but too well, has been more faithful to Thackeray than to the theatre.

The dramatization of any novel by Thackeray and almost any novel by Dickens is a staggering task. It is Mr. Mitchell's method to seek the unity the Victorians disdained and our theatre demands by centring his attention on one character and letting the play develop about that figure. Out of "Vanity Fair" he inevitably and delightfully singled Becky Sharp, with which Mrs. Fiske used to enchant her admirers and distress a few protesting Thackerayites. Out of "Pendennis" he has singled that fine, scheming old worldling, the Major, which now Mr. Drew embodies to his heart's content and ours. And, if the new Mitchell dramatization is less satisfying far than its predecessor, it is largely because the Major is by no means so dramatic nor so naturally central a figure.

Unless you were willing to make a Pendennis play from some separate episode in that immortal book, it would seem as if the most discreet course would be to make frankly a series of Pendennis sketches and present them as distinct but related one-act plays. Mr. Mitchell has done little more than this in his episodic play, but he has wasted a good deal of time and strength in his effort to conceal the fact. It was not easy to make a good play, as such, out of "Pendennis," but Mr. Mitchell has not made as clear and coherent a one as he might have done. He has, however, written many flavorous and entertaining scenes and has, in his creative passages, invented conduct and speech so apt and happy that they would have delighted Thackeray himself.

The producer has provided three tasteful and appropriate settings and some charming costuming—the work of Caroline Dudley. But his contribution to your evening is largely to be measured by the success of the players with the separate rôles. The work, then, is satisfying—sometimes immensely satisfying—in the cases of Mr. Drew as the Major, Alison Skipworth as the Begum, Helen Menken as Blanche Amory, John S. O'Brien as Morgan, and Helen MacKellar as Laura.

Scarcely enough is made of Warrington, Foker, or Mrs. Pendennis for their players, who are quite acceptably cast, to make much impression. But Lester Lonergan leaves old Cos lacking in gusto and unction. Jane Houston, (a perfect Mrs. Siddons to behold,) plays clumsily and without humor the precious rôle of the Fotheringay and Mr. Tynan is hopelessly out of his element as Arthur Pendennis.

Some of Mr. Tynan's difficulties must be attributed to the inherent exactions of an extraordinarily penetrating character study, some to the fact that the playwright, far from giving him much assistance, has actually made trouble by making Arthur the unconsidered shuttlecock of his dramatization. But it was Mr. Tynan's job to be as much like the real Arthur as possible, and, incorrigibly romantic, he suggests precious little of that pampered and naive egoist.

But you will be delighted by Alison Skipworth as the vulgar and now rather Malaproplish Lady Clavering, whose two husbands have no part in this dramatization. The rôle is played with humor and great relish to such enthusiastic approval that the applause last evening actually halted the progress of the play.

And you will be more than delighted by John Drew's portrait of the petty scheming, ambitious, gouty, paternal old Major Pendennis. He has had no better rôle in many years—a welcome departure from the negligible parts in negligible pieces that have been his portion for the greater part of the last two decades. He is most amusing when he pays his crafty and ostentatiously fastidious visit to the poor lodgings of the Fotheringay, where Mrs. Haller shells peas for old Cos's dinners and sighs for release from the weary grind of slaying kings at 10 and 6 a week.

He makes much of his proctor's duties around Arthur's diggings in the Temple and he plays with a fine flourish his scenes of trouble when his matchmaking plans go all awry. He even makes enjoyable the quite extraneous scene with the rascally Morgan. There is much that is amiss with this fond but chaotic play, there is something to be desired in the playing of it, but Mr. Drew himself as Major Pendennis is completely satisfying.

OLD FAVORITES SEEN AT WINTER GARDEN

'The Show of Wonders' Proves a Colorful and Generally Amusing Musical Revue.

MARILYNN MILLER PLEASES

George Monroe Returns—More Than a Dozen Scenes of Vaudeville, Burlesque, and Ballet.

THE SHOW OF WONDERS—A musical revue, book by Harold Atteridge; music by Otto Motzan, Herman Timberg, and Sigmund Romberg. At the Winter Garden.

The Principals—McIntyre & Heath, George W. Monroe, Eugene and Willie Howard, Walter C. Kelly, Tom Lewis, Daisie Irving, John T. Murray, Marilynn Miller, Alexis Kosloff, Clayton and White, Mabel Elaine, Dan Quinlan, James Watt, George Baldwin, Sidney Phillips, Eleanor Brown, Grace Fisher, Marie Lavarre, James Grant, and Virginia Smith.

The Fall blooming of the Winter Garden, which came to pass last night, is called "The Show of Wonders," an apt title when one considers that the expansive George Monroe and the exquisite Marilynn Miller are included in the cast. It is a colorful and generally amusing musical revue that syncopates its way through a dozen or more scenes of vaudeville, burlesque, and ballet after the manner of entertainments associated in the play-going public's mind with this shrine of the show girl.

The capacity of pieces of this sort to please resolves itself into the sum total of personality provided by the management in the principals, and as the present group includes some of the most popular stars whose orbits bring them at stated intervals to this luminous spot in Broadway's milky way it follows that "The Show of Wonders" should be a popular entertainment.

Eugene and Willie Howard are among the wanderers who returned. They don't have much of an opportunity to display their cleverness until late in the evening, in a scene in the Biltmore Hotel, in which Willie is a Pooh-Bah elevator-telephone boy, and Eugene a man-about-the-lobby. Any other setting would do as well, for, when Willie gives his familiar imitation of David Warfield and a new one of Jack Norworth that is uncannily real, and Eugene imitates a ukalale, the background is forgotten.

Mr. Monroe is most amusing in a scene depicting retiring time in a Pullman car. The portly comedian has just been deposited in an upper by means of a derrick when the curtain rises, and from that vantage point he discourses on the gentle art of diarobing in a berth, on marriage, and other equally diverse topics. He had a friend once who was expert at the former practice, a man named Houdini, while as to the latter he himself is not exactly a novice.

His last husband left him (of course Mr. Monroe is still Pansy) three weeks ago, but the deserted has been forgiven for Pansy is not one to hold a spite long. Mr. Monroe's scenes are a matter of steady growth, and it is conceivable that within a short time he will have more material at his disposal.

Miss Miller sings several songs in a delightfully detached maner, as if she appreciated the futility of most lyrics, and dances with the joy and abandon of youth. The ballet, with which the second half of a Winter Garden show always opens, has a Burmese background. It is more concise than usual, and is visually lovely. Alexis Kosloff, one of the van guard of the Russian horde, is the premier danseur, and Miss Miller the premiere danseuse.

Among the newcomers the names of McIntyre and Heath and Walter C. Kelly lead all the rest. The minstrels present the episode of the gambling room, and Mr. Kelly presides over his Virginia court. Patrons of the varieties are familiar with both of these offerings, but as all three men are real artists their contributions bear hearing again, and to many they will no doubt be new. To Grace Fisher and Daisie Irving fall the task of leading the chorus down the familiar Samurun-way, and both are pretty and sing acceptably.

A number in which the faces of the chorus provide targets for the audience, who are munitioned with soft rubber balls distributed by some of the coryphees, is the finale to the first part. As the chorus men are included among the targets, the premium for seats down front should reach record prices.

All in all, it is an amusing show, staged in the lavish manner associated with this playhouse and much more artistically presented than usual. The appeal to the eye never falters, and, what is more gratifying, the entertainment is entirely free of indiscretions of taste.

IDELLE PATERSON'S RECITAL

Idelle Patterson, soprano, a singer who is not well known to concert audiences, gave a recital at Aeolian Hall last night. Her program contained songs in French and German by foreign composers, with a liberal infusion of coloratura airs like "Charmant Oiseau" of David, Ophelia's scene and aria from Thomas's "Hamlet" and the aria "Queen of the Night" from the Magic Flute." There was also a group of children's songs by Messrs. Kernochan and Milligan, and a group of American songs.

In this program Miss Patterson showed better promise than performance. Her voice is of good quality, its high range especially, and she apparently has feeling and force and an instinct for style. But she is not yet a fully developed singer. She was not equal to singing the coloratura music fluently and surely, and not all of her work in the more serious songs was that of a practiced artist. The accompaniments were played by A. Russ Patterson and Carmine Stanzione played a flute obbligato.

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The first public demonstration of conveying music by wireless was given last night at the Hotel Astor by Dr. Lee De Forest, the wireless engineer, in cooperation with the Columbia Graphophone Company. Records played from the laboratory of the company at 102 West Thirty-eighth Street were distinctly heard in the receiving room of the Astor, with the exception of a few interruptions by the powerful naval wireless apparatus at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, when the warnings of a storm was heard intermittently with the music. This was due to the corresponding wave lengths, as it was possible to send the music a distance of 150 miles over Dr. De Forest's apparatus.

The demonstration is the culmination of more than two years' experimental work by Dr. De Forest to convey music tones by wireless. Dr. De Forest is soon to install a more powerful sending apparatus in the tower of the Woolworth Building, from which concerts will be heard hundreds of miles out at sea. The same principle involved in the present demonstration makes it feasible for passengers on an ocean liner to hear the operas at the Metropolitan, even to the details of applause.

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Lucrezia Bori — Fritz Kreisler
Luca Botta — Alys Larreyne
Carrie Bridewell — Giovanni Martinelli
Eddy Brown — Lucile Orrell
Enrico Caruso — Adelle Patterson
Pablo Casals — Belle Story
Jean Cooper — Johannes Sembach
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1916.

YOUNG AMERICA AND THE REPUBLICANS.

For a long time and from its origins the Republican Party was in a remarkable degree a young men's party. From moribund Whiggism, from a divided Democracy that had been subservient to the slaveholding interest, from temporary follies like Knownothingism, young men turned to the party with the definite policy of preventing the extension of slavery. The Republican Party was the party of the future. It broke away from the traditions of compromise. It inspired a generous hope and enthusiasm. Young Whigs, young Democrats came to its councils and shared in its honors. After the war, if it lived too much upon past services and sank gradually into inertia, into formalism, into corruption, it lost largely its hold upon young voters. Whenever a vigorous, progressive Democratic figure appeared, young Republicans flocked to the Democracy as their fathers had flocked to Republicanism. Reformers like Mr. TILDEN and Mr. CLEVELAND made great inroads upon Republican strength. The instinct of political independence thrived. The Young Scratchers of Governor CORNELL'S time, the Mugwumps of Mr. CLEVELAND'S and Mr. BLAINE'S, represented this spirit of independence, the zeal of young men for better government, the youthful disgust with time-honored shams.

The Democracy wandered for years in the wilderness with false gods. It largely ceased to recruit young men. Mr. ROOSEVELT attracted, and, if he spoke and acted for himself and his old ideals, might continue to attract. Young America. But when he has conveyed what he could of the Progressives to the forces of Republican reaction, when the old hunker Republican bosses are again in the Republican saddle, when the "reunited" Republican Party is united only for the loaves and fishes in a reaction against a constructive and progressive program of Democratic achievement under Mr. WILSON'S Administration, what suasion or what cogency can young men find in Mr. HUGHES'S appeal to "the young voters of America"? Again the Democratic Party is the force of progress, of clear and definite program, of positive legislation, of humane tendency and purpose. Again it is the party of the future, with an honorable and a fruitful recent past. And again the Republican Party is reaction, blind opposition and obstruction, "hungry and thirsty" for office, as the Democratic Party for so long was in its evil days. Again the historic rôles of the two parties have been reversed.

The offices and the grand old, high old protective tariff, made exactly in the ancient way—that is about all the excursionist among the ambiguities and the petty criticisms, hypotheses and assumptions of the Republican campaign can make out clearly. What is there in it to allure young men? They see the fine productive record of Mr. WILSON and the Democratic Party. They see a leader whose leadership is stimulating and effective. They see the so long discredited Democracy putting memorable acts on the statute book, creating a banking system, creating national self-defense, military, naval, and industrial. They see laws made by Democrats insuring much of "the social justice" which the Progressives cried for. They see business sound, the country prosperous and at peace without surrender of American rights, a surrender which they remember that a large part of the Republican Party was willing to consent to. In Republican action, in Republican policies, so far as these can be discerned, what is there to invite young men? How can they be expected to be eager for the return of the Bourbons, for the triumph of the Penroses, Cannons, Manns, Cranes, Smoots?

There is a new Democratic Party! The Republican Party is the same old party.

TENDERNESS FOR DYNAMITERS.

Some will think it fortunate, and a few will think it unfortunate, that the application for pardon for Dynamiter MCMANIGAL should be announced on the same day with the explosion of the bomb in the subway. The connection between the two incidents is the unregenerate temper of those guilty of outrages of this sort. No reluctance to profit by them is shown by those in whose interest the lives of innocent persons are endangered, and stubborn opposition is shown to every attempt to place responsibility for them. Not a word is said by the strikers in this city in repudiation of what doubtless was not done by their express authority, but which can have been done for no other reason than to help their lost cause, now further discredited.

When have unions repudiated such offenses, or co-operated in seeking the punishment of those guilty of them? On the contrary, there is a list all too long of convicted unionists who have been honored by re-election after their conviction, and who are probably still conducting their official duties in prison, as they certainly were doing. It is agreeable to remark a breach in this invulnerability to moral considerations and public opinion. It was announced yesterday that

> Kern County Labor Council refused to indorse the appeal of Indianapolis Local 22 of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers for assistance in securing a parole for JOHN J. MCNAMARA, serving a term in San Quentin Penitentiary.

Something of that sort is due from the unions of the striking traction men, without prejudice to the merits or demerits of their strike. When shall we hear from them in repudiation of the subway explosion?

HOW MANY BURGLARIES WILL BE NEEDED?

The burglars that disport at ease in Nassau County, encouraged by the brilliant booty garnered at Roslyn Tuesday night, robbed a house at Cedarhurst and a house at Oyster Bay Wednesday. A half a dozen or more burglaries in ten days in that region have naturally raised a large area of nervous disturbance. The Oyster Bay constable has sworn in deputies to be a night watch. If the burglars refuse to go off night duty in spite of these amateurs, a special private force after the manner of the Aqueduct Police will be formed and supported, it is said, by the rich folk thereabout.

Too much good can't be said of the Aqueduct Police, but a mere local imitation of it, even if followed by numerous others, will be only a slight and sporadic deterrent of rural crime. And why should rich folk have to pay, as poorer folk are unable to pay, for the protection of their lives and property? The State is bound to protect its citizens. They are not and cannot be protected in wide sweeps of lonely country and country villages by local means. The burglars are intelligent, trained to their profession. They can be beaten only by an intelligent, trained, specialized force. How many thousand burglaries are needed to convince the Legislature of New York that a State Constabulary to maintain safety in the country districts is necessary, and that public safety and the prevention of crime are really somewhat more important than the prejudice of the labor unions?

DIVIDING THE PORT OF NEW YORK

The New York Chamber of Commerce has intervened in the application of New Jersey to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the division of the Port of New York into districts with separate rates for freight to each. The case presents a conflict between two theories of rate making. One is the zone system, with a blanket rate throughout its extent. The other is a division of the rate into two parts, one for the line haul and an addition for the terminal services. The zone or blanket system is not alone approved by long practice. It has been established by the Commission in orders dividing the continent into zones, with uniform rates through hundreds of miles of territory. It requires only a small blanket to cover the Port of New York.

Geographically New Jersey lies outside the blanket, but it has long enjoyed its advantages. It has had access without discriminating charges to the points of origin of freight, and of destination of shipments, which it could not hope to have otherwise without tunnels or bridges, at a cost which cannot be found, and which would require investments surpassing the terminal charges it seeks to avoid. It is a necessity that the 28,000 miles of railway physically ending in New Jersey should have physical access to the trade across the Hudson. Yet that great mileage has prepared no accommodations for commerce such as have been provided by the City of New York, and the 10,884 miles of railway which end within it. New York City has provided a dock system, against which there is a funded debt of $120,000,000. New York State has provided the Barge Canal at a similar cost. Private capital has supplemented the railway terminals with such splendid facilities as those of the Bush Terminal. Contrast with this picture what the New Jersey Harbor Commission has to say of what New Jersey has done to promote the trade which it seeks to share on unequal terms.

> On the New York side there are splendid docks with a great volume of commerce at them, one of the results of having a general port authority; on the New Jersey side, with the exception of a frontage of less than 2,500 feet which the German and Dutch steamship companies have developed, there is a stretch of railroad yards, cattle pens, coal piers, and ferry terminals, privately owned and constructed as each owner saw fit, and perhaps acquired, sometimes, to prevent a rival from getting a shore hold.

That happened because New Jersey granted its waterfront to private interests, putting the proceeds into the school fund. Now, observing the results of a better system on the New York side of the Hudson, and being unable to duplicate the plan, New Jersey seeks Federal assistance to profit at New York's cost. It wants the rate established to take freight no further than the New Jersey shores, with an additional charge for delivery to New York's superior accommodations. The difference in cost would act as a subsidy in aid of New Jersey's backward development. It would cost more by the amount of the terminal charge to reach the facilities which public and private capital has supplied in New York, and that enterprise would be penalized.

New Jersey is an appreciated but small portion of the Port of New York, and yet it seeks to revolutionize the system upon which the port has been administered and has thrived for generations. It seeks to reap wheat where it has allowed tares to grow, and wants a reward for allowing trade to seek facilities which it has failed to provide. Nothing is charged to it for access to the facilities which others have provided, and it makes the value of access to those facilities the basis of a claim to discrimination against them.

It is a short-sighted and mistaken invitation to a game of cutthroat competition which the zone system was established to stop. New Jersey cannot suppose that with so much at stake New York or its railways would allow their trade to be bought away from them by discriminating rates. A lower rate to Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens would be established by the railways which reach them without lighterage. Then it may be supposed the New Jersey railways would seek another discriminating rate, and the New York railways would have to lower their rates again, and so on until bankruptcy. Naturally the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Board of Trade, and all such organizations will rally to the defense of New York. The city has marked its appreciation of the importance of the case by appointing as its representative in the proceedings former Attorney General WICKERSHAM.

CHASE.

WILLIAM M. CHASE did not lack recognition. The rich variety of his product, his indisputable mastery of the medium he employed, inevitably secured to him the homage of his own generation. He was a successful artist, and to say that is not to imply that his material gains were as large as those of some of his contemporaries of no greater gifts, but that his pictures were at least eagerly bought for both public and private collections, that he was never ignored. But the final estimate of the value of the work of this variously gifted, expert, and industrious American painter is yet to be made. It is not to be doubted that the estimate will be high, that the art of CHASE will live, that his splendid example of fidelity to true principles will be remembered in the future, that a reexamination of his works will result in his elevation to a high place among the painters of his era. He could paint, and to paint well, using the pigments mixed with his genius so as to express with perfect lucidity the ideal that possessed him, was the whole aim of his life, to do that and to encourage others to follow in the same unfaltering way, for the upbuilding of the art of his native land.

It is not surprising that the obituary notices the day after his death should have failed to "place" him. CHASE in that sense has never been placed. Posterity will attend to that. He was not a colorist or an impressionist, though he had an open mind for all that any school or commendable cult could teach. He was not primarily a landscapist. Probably he would not commonly be ranked today as a painter of American landscapes with INNESS or WYANT, perhaps not with a few others. But among his many and delightful paintings of hills and woods and outdoor light and atmosphere there are some that will assuredly be more highly appreciated in the years to come than they have been even by those amateurs who have best understood the art of CHASE. He was not a portrait painter, in the sense that he devoted the larger part of his time to that profitable branch. It is not necessary to say that other American portrait painters have been more highly extolled, but among the pictures he made of distinguished Americans and others there are specimens of the art of portraiture that will be cherished as long as the art survives.

Mr. CHASE was, as we have said, a man of unflagging industry. His labors as a teacher and lecturer were hard enough to discourage an ordinary man from continued work at the easel, but his product was always large and its quality never deteriorated. As for teaching, he was born with the gift to impart knowledge to others. It is a rare gift. He had seen all that there is for an aspiring student of expression to see in Europe and America, and always with a clear vision and an unfailing comprehension of beauty. The play of light on the scales of a fish inspired him to as notable work as the grandeur of a sunlit mountain. He felt the charm of a copper pot as acutely as the appeal to the artistic mind of a storm in a woodland. But his still life pictures, like his admired domestic pictures, reflected only sides of the broad talent of this famous American painter, famous in his lifetime, to be accounted, as many of us firmly believe, among the greatest of our artists in the future. His skill for painting was equaled by his liking for labor, he never idled, and it was commonly said that he worked too hard. He did not outlive his usefulness. He never reached senility. It is not to be doubted that it was his will to die before his skill had left him, while the memory of his latest pictures was still fresh.

NIVELLE TO THE RESCUE.

It is all one battle, the Battle of Europe. The Rumanian division was repulsed, the Verdun division came to its rescue, co-operating with the Somme division. The use of railroads has narrowed a continent to the size of what used to be a battlefield. The Germans send divisions from the Somme to Dobrudja in the fight just as NAPOLEON might send one from Hougomont to La Haye Sainte. They know, they cannot advance on the Somme, and that their only chance is to extort a victory is to destroy Rumania. They launch their heaviest forces there. These forces have to come from somewhere. The original basis of Bulgarian troops is built up from the west. But the Somme line must not be weakened to build up the attack on Rumania, so it in its turn is built up from the forces before Verdun. Rumania cries for help and the French assail and dash back the weakened Verdun lines.

The victory of General NIVELLE was the victory of one wing in the battle of Rumania. The line of JOFFRE and HAIG could not move forward fast enough on the Somme to relieve the pressure on Dobrudja, because that line was stiffened to meet them, but the line in front of Verdun was not stiffened, was weakened. There alone could the necessary pressure be exerted to prevent the massing of too great a German army against Rumania. It served notice on Germany that there was a front to be protected. It was not merely a threat, for unless the Germans concentrate troops to stop NIVELLE he will continue to advance, and a break in the line at Verdun is no more to be welcomed by Germany than a break in the line on the Somme. NIVELLE would have struck sooner or later in any case, but his blow, struck at this time, was a blow struck for Rumania.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Have the Sons So Changed?

Between Dr. FRANK BOHN and those whom he has described in a series of particularly interesting and enlightening articles contributed to THE TIMES, there seems to exist the important difference that he is a German-American, in the proper and innocent sense of that term, while they, at least for present purposes, are hardly to be distinguished from Germans in America. They would not be that, of course, were any other questions at issue than those concerning the origin, progress, and termination of the war in Europe, and their often passionate claims to that effect have much of justification in the part they and their fathers played here before the great war came to reveal the nature of their underlying instincts and feelings. But what Dr. BOHN has not yet revealed is why he, of the same origin as those who are the objects of his criticism, and subjected to the same influences, is now so widely separated from them.

There are now alive in the United States few if any Germans who were of adult age when they came here as a direct result of the futile attempt in '48 to give the Government of Germany a democratic spirit and form. But many of them are the sons or grandsons of those who participated in that revolution, while most of the rest are here because they or their fathers sympathized with the aspirations of the unsuccessful rebels, and shared their unwillingness to endure the sort of rule best characterized as Prussian. That rule is not really German, any more than are, according to some, and not the least authoritative, ethnologists, the Prussians themselves, but essentially Asiatic, and, therefore, essentially despotic.

A logician would say that as the Germans in the United States are practically all descended from fathers to whom Prussianism was deeply offensive, and as the Germany of today is a thoroughly Prussianized country, the former could feel no sympathy for the latter—no wish for a victory that would confirm and extend Prussian power and methods. But the logician would be wrong. As Dr. BOHN admits, he stands almost alone as a German-American among the Germans in America, and presumably they have the same poor opinion of his stand that he has of theirs.

They Merely Defer the Inevitable.

It would take, seemingly, but the slightest consideration to make anybody realize that by continuing week after week what little is left of the strike against the local transportation companies its inevitable termination in complete failure is delayed only to the injury of the very class from which alone the strikers get aid and sympathy. The corporations concerned are put, indeed, to some extra expense, and their profits are to some extent diminished by the continued absence of their old employes and by the occasional attacks to which the cars are still subjected. These costs, however, are so widely distributed, in the end, among the general public that their infliction cannot be highly satisfactory, even to the bitterest enemies of the companies.

On the other hand, whatever of hardship or inconvenience due to diminution in transportation facilities the strikers can now cause falls directly on the working people, men and women, who in vast majority make up the passengers in the elevated and subway trains and the street cars. They have no automobiles in which to make their daily journeys, and it is they who are most likely to be hit—who most often have been hit—by the stones and other missiles thrown by the strikers and the ruffians who seize every excuse to be disorderly and destructive.

And if the bomb that was exploded in the subway had gone off, as presumably was intended, just under a train, instead of two minutes after the train had passed, every one of the many passengers killed or injured by it would have been a representative of "labor," for when the rich do travel in subway trains it is not at 4 o'clock in the morning.

That the transportation companies ultimately will be compelled not only to "recognize the union," but to recognize whatever union their employes choose to form and join, is not seriously questioned by any disinterested student of the labor situation, but the effective influence will not be the one now exerted in the vain hope of turning into a success a strike which obviously has failed already. A real friend of the strikers would tell them that what they are doing now is the worst sort of preparation for another attempt, under wiser leadership, to get what they want.

Why Not Abolish "the Gate"?

While the rulers of the Amateur Athletic Association are revising their definitions and rules as to the conduct of its members, they might well at least debate the question whether any sport or any participant therein deserves the name of "amateur" when the one is played, and the other therefore plays, for money.

Of course, in a way, the association even now answers that question with a more or less stern negative, but it still draws a too delicate distinction between athletics conducted, like professional baseball, for the private profit of its exploiters, and the college football games out of which great sums are made, to be used in supporting football itself and other sports producing less revenue or none at all.

Whenever an admission fee is charged, the element of commercialism, which is both the father and mother of professionalism, comes into action. Money so obtained does make possible, as nothing else would, the raising of a sport to something like perfection of skill, but that is not an object particularly desirable, and it always leads to much confusion of mind in estimating relative values.

"The gate," and amateur athletics are, in spirit, if not in letter, incompatibles, and all the real advantages that can be derived from games are obtainable when they depend wholly on the voluntary contributions of the athletes and their friends. Perhaps even the friends should be, like Indians, untaxed.

German Socialists and Annexation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Readers of THE TIMES who noted a special cable message from Berlin dated Oct. 12, in which it was stated that the mass of the German people, even the "reddest" Socialists, were opposed to relinquishing the territory soaked with German blood and now occupied by German troops, as proposed by Philip Scheidemann in his speech in the Reichstag, may be inclined to attach too much weight to the quotations from a so-called Socialist paper named Die Glocke cited to back up this assertion. The status of that paper is thus defined by the New Yorker Volkszeitung, the organ of the German-speaking Socialists of the United States:

> Since the beginning of the war there has appeared in Munich a "Socialist" paper called Die Glocke, published by Parvus, (the pseudonym of a Russian who has lived in Germany for many years,) with money that must come from unknown sources, as Parvus was at one time a poverty-stricken radical. Now the Taegliche Rundschau has dug a rabid annexationist article out of this weekly sheet, which is generally unknown, and the article was cabled in detail to the United States. Only the Socialist theorists, was the assertion made in this lying article, were against annexation, the Social Democrats engaged in everyday work unconditionally demanded that Belgium, &c., never be given up again. The fact is that all the expressions of opinion coming from the soldiers in the trenches represent just the opposite view and that the inciters and mouth patriots are the only ones who support that kind of chauvinistic and nation-dividing ideas.

This would seem to corroborate the opinions of those who declare that, with the exception of a handful of Socialist leaders who are striving to be more imperialistic than the Kaiser, the German Social Democrats may be depended upon to oppose peace proposals that imply any wholesale grabbing of enemy territory.

H. T. S.

New York, Oct. 21, 1916.

McGowan a Scotchman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American-Irish Historical Society, in a circular advertising its "Field Day," to occur next Saturday, gives a number of points of interest connected with Irishmen's history in this city which the society members intend to visit. One of them is McGown's Pass Tavern, which was kept by Daniel McGown, whom the circular calls an "Irishman."

Daniel McGowan, or McGown, was as Scotch as Robert Bruce. Ramsay and McWhirter, both historians of repute, say Daniel McGown was born in Scotland and that his only Irish connection was that he passed some time in Ireland before sailing to America. But, like most of the other Ulster Scots, because he as much as passed through Ireland, the Irish societies must claim him as an Irishman.

ARCHIBALD FERGUSON.

New York, Oct. 22, 1916.

St. Roch Medals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. Robert C. Hull, evidently considers the invitation to "buy a medal of St. Roch and ward off the epidemic" as a proof of superstition on the part of those to whom the appeal is made. Was it not his duty to find out what Catholics believe in regard to the use of pious objects before rushing into print?

(Rev.) JOHN CORBETT, S. J.

New York, Oct. 24, 1916.

THE AMBULANCE DRIVER.

Two years ago, I used to speed my car
Along Broadway, through Autumn's mellow nights,
My blood like sparkling wine; my senses thrilled
By life and music and the glare of lights.

Clarice would sit beside me, or Marie—
Gauzy as other moths that seek the flame.
Inconsequent poor mites, on pleasure bent;
Athirst for joy whose shadow black is shame!

I had some decent instincts underneath
A skin so sensitive to discomfort's ills!
In Luxury's valley I had dallied long,
Yet I could hear a summons to the hills!

A call that sounded high above the swell
Of flutes and viols filled the ballroom gay—
A cry to service that no laughter stilled—
A call I could not choose but to obey!

A poor apprenticeship to witness pain,
To scent the blood-dried wounds, had been my years—
To rescue living forms from piles of slain;
To fraternize with Death, immune from fears!

Yet have I learned Life's lesson, ministering thus
To men no kin of mine, for of my speech,
I, poor young fool, like others of my kind,
Knew little, since my dormant soul [illegible]
[illegible] ELLA M. FANNING.

O. HENRY'S LIFE STORY.

A Statement from His Daughter on the New Biography.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The exploitation of the great tragedy in the life of my father, whom the world knows as O. Henry, concerns me more than any other human being, except Mrs. Porter and my grandmother. For the benefit of any others who cherish my father's memory it seems no more than right to state that we are neither sharers in any possible profits of the book which Dr. C. Alphonso Smith of the University of Virginia has written about my father's life nor parties to the unscrupulous and sensational methods of advertising which Dr. Smith and his publishers have chosen to adopt.

Realizing that this chapter would have to be revealed in a biography and wishing to have it presented with dignity and decency, Dr. Smith, who had been my father's boyhood friend, was, indeed, approved by the family as biographer. No proofs or manuscript of the work have been submitted to us and I have no knowledge of what the book contains beyond what has been printed in the newspapers and as advance press agent matter. This, though assurance was expressly given that the proofs would be submitted.

Naturally the main question at issue was the handling of the prison chapter in my father's life. Neither the members of his family nor his friends ever mentioned it, nor did he himself ever speak of it. It was not the arrest, conviction, and sentence itself which was so terrible, but the injustice of it all. I think my father would not allow himself to think about it because of the fear that his sense of injustice would embitter his whole viewpoint and rob him of the sweetness, the kindliness, the charity, and understanding that permeate everything he has written. The only letters written by my father while he was in prison were to my grandmother—my mother's mother. These letters were, of course, absolutely necessary, if the biography were to be complete. She earnestly, it now appears wisely, opposed giving these letters to the world, which means that she opposed the biography itself.

MARGARET PORTER CESARE.

New York, Oct. 26, 1916.

For a Chance to Walk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sentiments expressed by your correspondent a few days ago regarding the good roads for automobiles, but no sidewalks for pedestrians, should be indorsed by all who have to walk. While for every one who rides there are a hundred who have to walk, scant attention is paid to the welfare of the latter.

Even within the limits of most cities there are miles of road representing the expenditure of millions of dollars for the accommodation of about 1 per cent. of the population—those who can ride—but no provision made whatever for those who have to walk. It is discouraging to take long walks through the country nowadays, for instead of being able to stroll along peaceably, one has to be continually dodging automobiles. All road improvements should include a sidewalk on at least one side, even though it be only a raised path. Those who do not own automobiles or other vehicles should protest against any public money being spent on road improvements without corresponding sidewalks. Give those who cannot afford to ride a chance to walk.

C. H. R.

Passaic, N. J., Oct. 23, 1916.

Colonel Watterson's Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note the following in The Louisville Courier-Journal:

> It should be clear to every American that if they succeed in turning Wilson out and putting Hughes in they would complicate our foreign relations to the danger point. Thus far Mr. Wilson has made no mistake in handling the foreign situation. Mr. Hughes is showing himself every day unequal to the comprehension of rudimentary home politics, and, given a foreign problem to deal with, his hands tied by his obligations to the German-American alliance, there is no knowing whither he might lead us.

This seems to cover the case fully. Colonel Watterson, editor of The Courier-Journal, is no novice in this Presidency business. He was writing editorials before the time of Grant and Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, and McKinley, and if there is any one in the United States who should have political wisdom and know what he is talking about it is Colonel Watterson.

E. A. REPPERT.

New York, Oct. 23, 1916.

The Farm Journal's Straw Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you may have heard, The Farm Journal has taken a straw vote to try to find out what "Our Folks" thought of the relative opportunities of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson. Four years ago the vote very clearly indicated the defeat of Mr. Taft, and the present figures stand 1,550 for Wilson and 782 for Hughes. It is particularly interesting to note that Hughes is not quite as strong now as he was six weeks ago—as the vote increases, Hughes's strength diminishes slightly. Every State in the Union is represented in The Farm Journal's poll, which is entirely a voluntary matter, inasmuch as we simply have set a little notice in the paper and asked people to express their preference one way or the other. The vote for the Socialist and Prohibition candidates is fairly large, Benson having 347 votes and Hanly 110.

JULIE F. PACKARD.

Philadelphia, Oct. 24, 1916.

A Yorkshireman's Grave.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to draw the attention of your readers—especially those of Yorkshire and British stock—to a crumbling tombstone in the graveyard of St. Paul's Chapel, and readable by any one who stands opposite 172 Fulton Street. The inscription, almost obliterated in places, is a memorial to "Francis Scott, a native of England, who to save a child was himself drowned in the East River, Sept. 8, 1811, aged 44 years, of Mediam, Yorkshire."

G. L. GREENWOOD.

New York, Oct. 24, 1916.

Germans in Our Civil War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Kuno Franke enlightens us again with some of his original statistics about the Germans. His statement that between 170,000 and 180,000 Germans fought on the Northern side in our civil war is correct, but the professor might have stated that 16 per cent. deserted the Union forces. In other words, about 28,600 deserted. Let Professor Franke read the statistics published in The Boston Globe under date of Sept. 27, 1891, and he will there find the true records of the civil war.

E. H. GRIFFEN.

Port Jervis, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1916.

Many Misfortunes.

Heart disease, which killed the father; a serious operation, which rendered the mother unable to do even the lightest work; tuberculosis, which has seized the daughter, 16 years old, and measles for the baby—these are a few of the troubles which have rained upon the S. family within the last few months. There is not one penny of income in this home. Mrs. S., though back from the hospital, is pitifully weak, and it is doubtful if she will ever be able to do anything toward providing for her four children, and Mary, the tubercular girl, needs the best of care. The only hope lies in generous aid for the family. Mary can be made well with rest and good food, and the oldest boy, Ralph, now nearly 14, will be able to help after he graduates from school in February if he can be kept well and strong in the meantime. To provide absolute necessities during these four months the Charity Organization Society appeals for $180. Every penny will go straight into this house. Gifts may be sent to the office of the Charity Organization Society, No. [illegible] Second Street, and will be promptly acknowledged.

THE KAISER'S POLITICAL PARTY HERE.

An Estimate of the Power of Organized German-Americans to Influence the Election of a President.

By FRANK BOHN, Ph. D.,
(Fifth Article.)

Time will discover to us just what the Pro-German propaganda has accomplished politically. An examination of surface conditions today, however, presents a most amazing situation. Every German daily newspaper in the United States except one urges that the German-American vote be used en bloc in the interest of the Kaiser's Government. Of weekly newspapers and other periodicals the number which oppose this folly is almost nil. We should be deceiving ourselves were we to think that these newspapers possess but little influence.

Let us here do honor where honor is due. There is one daily German newspaper in New York City, the Volkszeitung, official organ of the Socialists in Greater New York and vicinity, which has from the very first taken a sound and strong position concerning this matter. It has proved true not only to internationalism, but also to the best immediate interests of the German working people, both in Germany and America. This paper has lost circulation and German advertising, yet it has never swerved a hair's breadth in its devotion to principle. The Volkszeitung is as a single brand plucked from the burning.

The Kaiser's American party includes every sort of German—rich and poor; Catholics, Protestants, and atheists who curse aloud at the clergy every time they pass a church; Republicans, Democrats, and Progressives; all, all are joined to help the Kaiser hold Belgium as a subject province and torpedo more Lusitanias. How many have been organized and trained for the real test of the ballot box on Nov. 7? Furthermore, how likely is this party to remain a permanent asset to the Kaiser in the upbuilding of a greater empire?

The census of 1910 reports that there are 8,000,000 people of German descent in the United States. Of these 2,500,000 are Germans born in Germany and Austria. Of those born in the United States, the German propaganda will not influence any considerable number, certainly not more than 1 per cent. But as regards those born in Germany the matter is entirely different. During the last twenty-one years emigration from Germany has been comparatively small. Practically all the German-born men and approximately one-sixth of the German-born women are citizens. So, after deductions for women, minors and aliens, we must conclude that there are about 1,000,000 voters who can be reached through the pro-German organization. In how far will this effect the result on Election Day in the vote for President and Vice President? There are States, such as New York and Ohio, where the majority of the German voters are Democrats. In other States, such as Wisconsin, a majority are Republicans. My experience among Germans leads me to the conclusion that, ordinarily, in national elections, 50 per cent. have been Democrats, 40 per cent. Republicans and 10 per cent Socialists and independents. The Socialists will lose a relatively small number of their vote, at most 10 or 15 per cent., to the German Nationalistic party. If the pro-German party should have favored a Democratic candidate, the Republican party would have lost 400,000 votes. As it indorses the Republican candidate, the Democratic party will stand to lose some 600,000 votes.

Of course, the Kaiser's organization will not swing 100 per cent. of the German Democratic vote. On the other hand it will receive quite a number of Irish and Hebrew (anti-Russian) votes. I fancy that a very reasonable estimate, considering the unanimity of the German press and clergy, would place the total number so controlled at 75 per cent. of the normal German-American Democratic vote. Mr. Wilson would thus lose, falling further action, 450,000 votes to Mr. Hughes.

Time and again has some organization controlling a relatively small part of the total vote of the United States set out to make itself felt through the balance of power in the national Government. Such was the purpose of the Anti-Masonic Party in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Such has always been the policy of the Mormon Church. In any large incoherent democracy, such as ours, such a group need not be large to fish successfully in troubled waters. Yet this is the first time that a foreign nationalist movement, with sinister purpose, has thrust itself into American political life. To repeat what was said in an editorial of THE TIMES on Sunday, Oct. 22: If a successful German party can be built up among us, why not an Italian party, a Hebrew party, a Russian party? Are we to be a second Austria-Hungary? Are these various national elements in our population in the future going to approach every large problem in our national life from the point of view of the foreign policy of some European nation?

I am not here advocating that American or other non-German voters of any party should necessarily desert their candidates on this issue. In a later contribution I shall suggest a method whereby the Kaiser's political forces may be routed without disrupting party lines. The occasion requires great firmness of purpose. Now and for all time it should be clearly shown that any attempt on the part of the supporters of any European monarch to politically organize those who are still mentally and morally subject to him in America is doomed to failure.

FRANK BOHN.

New York, Oct. 26, 1916.

FOR 150 NEW SEAPLANES.

Army Asks Bids on Machines to Cost $3,000,000, a Spur to Enlistments.

Announcement was made last night that the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., had asked bids on 150 seaplanes, estimated to cost about $3,000,000; for coast defense on both the Atlantic and Pacific. Major William Mitchell, assistant to Col. George S. Squier, gave out the report through The Aero World.

"Proposals were sent out by this office for hydroaeroplanes," says a statement prepared by the Aviation Section offices in Washington, "which contemplates the acquisition of enough of these machines to man the coast defenses of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. This will involve some 150 machines of a type more powerful than any that have been used as yet, with their accessories. Eighteen hundred enlisted men have been authorized for the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and their enlistment is progressing. There were only 407 enlisted men authorized before.

"These men will be mechanics, chauffeurs, artisans and the soldiers necessary to keep up the active aero squadrons and maintain the school system. With the publication of the general order, regarding the tentative organization of the Aviation Section, a strenuous attempt will now be made to acquire suitable personnel for the Officers' Reserve Corps, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps, with a view to forming reserve squadrons as rapidly as possible. The type of these men must be high, both mentally and physically, and in addition they must be responsible persons. Prominent manufacturers are now establishing schools, with equipment and instructors, which will be open to the Government specifications for giving such persons, as are selected, primary training.

"Captain Charles De F. Chandler, who has been appointed head of the Aerostatic Division, is proceeding with the organization of personnel and equipment for training men for this service. The equipment will consist of free balloons, captive balloons for instruction purposes, and a small dirigible to act as a school ship. The equipment will also include winch wagons, apparatus for raising and lowering observation balloons, photographic outfits and field generating plants. As soon as personnel can be trained sufficiently, balloon companies will be organized and attached to appropriate tactical units of the mobile army. A complete balloon plant exists at Fort Omaha, Neb., which in all probability will be utilized in the near future for this purpose.

"The Aviation Section is much gratified by the performance of the pursuit machines, that is, the single-seater fighters. The use to which these machines will be put is for fighting hostile aircraft and preventing their approaching such places as New York City, Philadelphia, and other important points.

"Major Foulois, who is going to San Antonio, Texas, for the organization of aeronautical troops in the Southern Department shortly, will, in addition to the aero squadrons themselves, establish a patrol system all along the Mexican border, with proper hangars and fuel stations.

"Experiments with wireless, conducted recently both on the Pacific Coast and in the East, have given general satisfaction, and it is now perfectly feasible for one aeroplane to communicate with another by radio while in the air."

POPE HEADS FUND HERE.

Gives 10,000 Francs to Aid Children of Belgium.

ROME, Oct. 26.—Pope Benedict has sent to Cardinal Gibbons a contribution of 10,000 francs to head a list of contributions in the United States for the assistance of the children of Belgium. The Pope also addressed an apostolic letter to the Cardinal recommending that the Roman Catholic episcopacy, clergy, and laity in America support the plan to provide a supplementary daily meal for the Belgian children to save them from starvation and disease.

The plan was presented to the Pope by George B. Baker of New York at the instance of Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium. The papal letter depicts the suffering of the Belgian children and urges the people children of America to assist them. The Pope expresses regret that, owing to present conditions, he is unable to do more.

FORETELL GREATER 5TH AV.

Newspaper Men Guests at Association's First Autumn Luncheon.

Fifth Avenue was pictured yesterday, as it may become, "the greatest street in the greatest city of the greatest country of the world," by newspaper guests of the Fifth Avenue Association at its first luncheon of the season at the Delmonico's. More than 300 members and friends attended and took part in the discussion of how to better Fifth Avenue.

Frank Irving Fletcher was toastmaster, and called on Richard H. Waldo of The Tribune, Don C. Seitz of The World, and George McAneny of THE NEW YORK TIMES to tell how Fifth Avenue could be made the first thoroughfare of the world.

Mr. Waldo said the avenue should become a measure of business attainment, "a trademark street of commercial success, architectural beauty, and material idealism which all America should be desirous to emulate." He rehearsed its history from the time, in the 60's, when it was described as "a muddy, dirty road beside a bog," to the present when it runs from "sublimity to squalor," from the "inspiration of Washington Arch" to the Harlem River.

The city has been too prodigal in its value, Mr. Seitz said, adding: "Whole sections have been temporarily ruined because some one led off by trying to get the best corner on the best avenue for his business and forgot the adjacencies, so to speak. It has resulted in giving us an ill-balanced town. It is essential to remember that the town is a concrete whole and you can't injure one part of it without injuring the whole."

Mr. McAneny warned the members not to feel that everything had been accomplished because the zoning and height restriction acts had become law, and because of the early and easily achieved success that has attended the movement to keep manufacturing from further encroachments. The avenue was not safely intrenched, he said, but builders were recognizing that beau

MUENSTERBERG SEES KULTUR WORLDWIDE

Tells Hoboken Audience No Nation Can Succeed Under the Weight of Individualism.

EARTH TO BE GERMANIZED

Expects No Nation to be Shattered by War—Teutonic Ideals to Win on Their Merit.

Professor Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard told the Public Forum in St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, last night that the one great result of the European war would be that German kultur would conquer the world. He saw in the great conflict the doom of individualism and a new régime of worldwide nationalism, which he called the essence of German kultur. "For," said he, "without German kultur no nation will be able to play a rôle in the great drama that is to take place after the war."

Professor Munsterberg said almost every one had got the wrong idea of German kultur. He said that some Germans didn't understand it. He pictured it as "the consciousness of nationalism, the subordination of the individual to the national ideal." He said he had been asked before to speak on German kultur, but had refused, but that he believed the time had now come for the world to understand it.

"Peace will be with us very soon," he said. "Everything to come will depend on an early understanding of the factors involved so that the period of reconstruction shall not come to chaos and confusion. We are inclined to pay too much attention to external change. Most writers who give us pictures of the distant future tell us of flying machines and of those technical conditions which come. They overlook that great changes in mankind are above mere material changes in things mechanical."

Growth of Great Ideas.

The speaker reviewed the growth and development of the power of great world ideas, citing those which came from Greece and which sprang from the French Revolution and from the civil war. Then he told of individualism.

"Individualism is nothing but sentimental cosmopolitanism," he declared. "It opens the way for graft, waste. It will give way to nationalism.

"Whatever the great diplomats may settle upon after the war, the one great change will be that German Kultur will conquer the globe; that German Kultur will spread to all the countries of the world. German Kultur will be the distinctive stamp of the next century, and that will be the one conquest of which Germany will be proud. That is Germany's aim in its deepest soul, far superior, far more valuable, than the fantastic conquests which enemies of Germany have projected into her motives. German Kultur will spread its ideas as the ideas of the French Revolution spread all over the world. In the sense the term that Americanization is applied to those who come to this country, there will be a Germanization of the world after the war."

Professor Münsterberg said that the decline of the Progressive Party was not due to "the mistakes of Theodore Roosevelt," or because it had too many ideals, but because the other two parties possessed less of the spirit of individualism and more of the spirit of nationalism. He said that there was a great difference between Kultur and civilization; that the countries of South America had civilization, but not Kultur.

He said that German Kultur would spread for the reason that nationalism would spread, must spread. "Nationalism," he declared, "has proved itself stronger than race or language. Race he called an "external materialistic conception."

Germans Admit Good in Others.

"The strength of nationality is the belief in a common ideal into which are put the treasures of tradition and the unity of national purpose that holds the nation together. This belief is not in the sense that one nation is better than another. Nothing could be more un-German than the belief that the German is superior to men of other nations.

"The consciousness of nationality is not the belief that one nation is better than others, but the faithful belief that the nation had a unique mission, which cannot be replaced. Each nation has its mission and its message. Germany's rôle has nothing to do with any desire to feel ourselves superior to other nations, but only to do a service to mankind in the unique task that belongs to the nation's deepest soul and heart. It involves the desire to protect the nation. Every nation must make itself independent of other nations."

Professor Münsterberg then said he did not believe that any nation would be shattered as a result of "this war into which Germany has been forced." He laid great emphasis on the word "forced."

"The well meaning of the German life," he went on, "lies in the subordination of the individual into the mold of national consciousness. In discipline, the individual gives faithful service for the soul of the nation. That spirit must grow and that is the spirit that has been cultivated in Germany for half a century. It is the spirit that has made Germany strong on a small land and poor soil, which had nothing but the devotion to the ideals of the national soul.

"The German ideal is not individual but works in the service for the ideals of the whole State. The individual subordinates himself to the works of the whole State. That idea has taken hold on our nation and it must grow all over the world. No nation will be able to play a rôle in the great drama after this war without it. And that is exactly what the Germans mean today by the term 'German Kultur.'"

An Influential Factor

The calibre and strength of our Board of Directors has been one of the most influential factors in directing public attention to the services of this institution.

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FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK

To New York Business Men

Vote YES on Proposition No. 1

Unless the State's forest reserves are safeguarded as provided for in Proposition No. 1 which appears on the ballot, November 7th

—the State's and City's future water supply for domestic uses will be jeopardized—the natural reservoirs supplying water for power and canal traffic will disappear—the future timber supply for building activities will be destroyed.

Business men generally should vote for this proposition; for it also means the preservation of the Palisades Interstate Park to which a group of New York business men are willing to contribute $2,500,000 privately.

Vote YES on Proposition No. 1

PROPOSITION No. 1

YES [X] NO [ ]

Shall chapter five hundred and sixty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and sixteen, entitled "An act making provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed ten million dollars for the acquisition of lands for state park purposes, and providing for the submission of the same to the people to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen," be approved?

NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION
CAMP FIRE CLUB OF AMERICA
ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ADIRONDACKS
ADIRONDACK LEAGUE CLUB
NEW YORK STATE FISH, GAME AND FOREST LEAGUE
AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY
NEW YORK STATE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AUDUBON SOCIETIES
LONG ISLAND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

SAYS ALLIES EXPECT TWO YEARS OF WAR

Leaders, It Is Stated, Know West Front Won't Break, So Will Drive Wedges Into It.

DECISIVE MOVE ON AUSTRIA

Great Effort to be Made Through Serbia When Sarrail is Ready Some Months Hence.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26.—The Providence Journal will publish tomorrow morning a message, which was refused cable transmission in London on Oct. 14, but reached The Journal by mail, through Montreal, last night. It reads as follows:

"A careful estimate of the probable duration of the war from sources which include the best brains of the military organizations of France, Great Britain, and Russia, and which also reflects the personal belief of General Joffre, in supreme command on the western front in Europe, has established the belief among the allied Governments that there can be no possible cessation of hostilities during the next two years. It is also the belief of the military authorities among the Allies that the only contingency which will shorten this period is the possible disintegration of the Austrian Empire.

"While conditions on the western front are more than satisfactory to the Allies, they do not believe that they can force the German lines back over the conquered territory under any circumstances. The remarkable growth of aircraft observation among the allied forces has put them in possession of every fact concerning the condition and strength of the German defenses now confronting them.

"These defenses, of a most massive character, spread back from the present line over a distance of fully eight miles, encompassing a network of parallel trenches, of which there must be fully sixty between the front line of the Germans and the rear fortifications.

"It is rapidly becoming understood that the losses of the British in their recent victories, which have put them in possession of about five miles of the enemy's trenches, have been very great. The conclusion has been reached that it is not worth while to sacrifice men in this fashion again, and that there is really no necessity to do so in order to bring about final victory.

Plan to Drive in Wedges.

"The plan of campaign as outlined by General Joffre will be steadily adhered to from this time forth. It is to hold the present lines along the entire front, and by pounding operations toward points like Thiepval and Douaumont to drive triangular wedges into the front lines wherever possible. The purpose of these movements is not to secure any temporary strategic advantage, but while holding the German lines within their present limitations to increase the actual trench area which must be defended by the Germans. In other words, the entire plan is to substitute the zigzag and irregular line wherever it runs straight across.

"The allied Generals realize that every additional mile of ground to be defended by the Germans under the present circumstances imposes a much greater strain on the enemy and compels the constant presence of great numbers of troops which the Germans would otherwise utilize along the Balkan frontier.

"General Joffre within the last week has expressed the belief that if the Germans were to retreat now to a straight line, running 185 miles from Antwerp down through Namur and Montmedy to Etain, fifteen miles northeast of Verdun, such a movement would be worth twenty-five divisions of infantry to the Teuton forces. It is known, however, that the Germans will never voluntarily begin a retreat of this magnitude, because the mobile allied force ready and waiting for such a movement, particularly the cavalry divisions, would overwhelm them and cut them to pieces during the progress of such a retreat over flat and unfortified territory in the approaching difficult season for transportation.

"In addition, it is well known to the Allies that in the present state of public sentiment among the German people the Teutonic Governments would not dare order such a wholesale retreat. It was General von Falkenhayn's insistence on a retreat of this kind, as a military necessity, that cost him his command.

"The immense quantities of ammunition stored by the Allies back of their lines are being added to constantly, and to such an extent has this condition been improved that it is becoming common knowledge that before the new year the necessity for securing completed munitions from the United States will be over. The Allies will continue to need sheet copper and empty brass cases from the United States and other countries, but orders for ammunition ready for use will undoubtedly fall off greatly in the near future.

"In the meantime every possible weakness in the German lines is being utilized in wedge-driving actions in order to complicate and break up straight lines wherever possible. It is the belief of the allied commanders that by this method they will be able, while maintaining practically the same front as at present, to increase the length of line to be held by thirty to fifty miles.

Predicts Real Drive at Austria.

"The real movement of troops is to come through Greece and Serbia into Austria, and French officers in command at Saloniki have never doubted their ability at any time during the last two months to move forward and occupy Serbia whenever they are prepared to begin the campaign. But they have been held back by the knowledge that facilities at Saloniki for dockage of transports and arrival of supplies, guns, and ammunition have been entirely inadequate for the continual support of an advancing victorious army, gradually getting further from its base.

"In order to change these conditions the leading dockage engineers of Great Britain and France have been for months working with thousands of laborers on plans which will, when completed, create at Saloniki the greatest and most complete system of wharves and receiving sheds in existence. Two wharves, each over a mile and a half long, are already under construction, and when these plans are completed it is estimated that fully fifty transports can discharge side by side without difficulty or confusion.

"The Allies, however, are facing the fact that the completion of these plans will take at least another eight months, and it is declared that until that time no real advance into Serbia will be made, but that when it is made the invasion of Austria will become a certainty a few weeks after the word is given to move forward.

"Another complication, of course, is the uncertainty which still exists as to the attitude of the German party in Greece. The delay in creating the necessary dockage facilities is for many reasons considered not at all disadvantageous under present circumstances, because at this time, even if transport service could be amply cared for, the French officers in command of the troops at Saloniki do not contemplate a forward movement with the possibility of being compelled to hold large masses of troops at the base to take care of counterdemonstrations in their rear.

Twelve Superdreadnoughts Ready.

"British Admiralty officials are delighted with the marvelous work that has been done in English dock yards in the building of new dreadnoughts. Wonderful results, which have not up to this time been made public, have been accomplished in this direction.

"Twelve new battleships of the superdreadnought type are now practically ready for sea. Four of these, the four largest and most powerful weapons of offense that have ever been placed on the water, are 850 feet long, with a speed of over thirty knots, and are armed with twelve eighteen-inch guns. No such armament as this has ever been before contemplated in the history of naval architecture, and it is considered that ships of this type are capable of winning any sea fight in which they may be engaged."

MISS COXE ENGAGED.

She Will Marry Chaplain Truman P. Riddle, U. S. N., Next Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Macgrane Coxe of 170 West Fifty-ninth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Davies Coxe, to Chaplain Truman Post Riddle, U. S. N., son of the late Truman P. Riddle and Mrs. Riddle of St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Coxe, on the paternal side, is the great granddaughter of General Thomas L. Davies of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. On the maternal side, she is the great granddaughter of Peter Townsend of Southfields, Orange County, N. Y., who as a young man made the first bar of railroad iron rolled in this country.

Lieutenant Riddle was graduated from Yale in 1910, and from the Union Theological Seminary four years later. He is now on duty as Chaplain of the battleship Pennsylvania, the flagship of the Atlantic fleet. The wedding will take place next Spring.

Miss Gibbons to Marry on Nov. 16.

Miss Rosemary Clare Gibbons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Gibbons of 249 West 152d Street, and William B. Davie of San Francisco are to be married on Nov. 16 at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. M. E. Judge, in San Francisco. Miss Gibbons and her mother plan to leave here for the Pacific Coast on Nov. 7. Mr. Davie is the son of Theodore Davie, who was at one time Premier of British Columbia, and also Chief Justice of that province.

JOHNSTON—REIS.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 26.—Miss Ada Reis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Reis, was married to Charles Lindley Johnston, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., a New York broker, at the home of the bride's parents on North Street here at 8:30 o'clock tonight. The Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn officiated. The Misses Lucy and Virginia Reis, sisters of the bride, were bridesmaids and Walter Weaver Moore acted as best man. The couple will reside at 157 East Eighty-first Street, New York.

TOWNSEND—LESTER.

The marriage of E. Holbrook Townsend, son of Mrs. Edward Townsend of 103 Park Avenue, and Miss Mabel Wheeler Lester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Lester of 485 Central Park West, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Agnes's Chapel, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. William W. Bellinger. Miss Lester, whose father gave her in marriage, was attended by Mrs. Victor Godwin of Larchmont as matron of honor. The best man was B. T. Babbitt Hyde, and the ushers were Clarence Prior and Harry Whitehill. On their return from a honeymoon in the South, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend will reside at 485 Central Park West.

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Merino, 49c
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Domestic Wool $1.00
Balbriggan Union Suits, $1.15

$1.50 Shirts (pleated bosoms) 98c
Fine Percale Collar-attached Shirts 14-14½

MISS ELLINGER'S WEDDING.

Becomes the Bride of Arthur J. Rosenthal at the St. Regis.

The wedding of Miss Grace J. Ellinger, daughter of Mrs. Julius E. Ellinger of 11 East Sixty-eighth Street, to Arthur J. Rosenthal of this city took place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the St. Regis. Dr. Joseph Silverman performed the ceremony, which was followed by a large reception.

The bride, whose brother, Louis Ellinger, gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin and duchesse lace. Her court train, which was draped with the lace, fell from the shoulders. The tulle veil was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids.

Mrs. Ernest H. Weiner acted as matron of honor. She wore a gown of blue velvet with a large picture hat and carried an arm bouquet of orchids. The bride was also attended by Clarence Zadek, her cousin, who acted as page. Norman Toerge was Mr. Rosenthal's best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal left later for an extended wedding trip. Upon their return they will make their home in this city.

MISS ETHEL L. WOODS WEDS

Becomes Bride of Jesse L. Bullock at West End Presbyterian Church.

The wedding of Jesse Lunt Bullock, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bullock of Haverhill, Mass., and Miss Ethel Louise Woods, a daughter of Mrs. Lydell Whitehead of 314 West 106th Street, took place at 8:30 o'clock last evening in the West End Presbyterian Church, 105th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The Rev. Dr. A. N. Keigwin, the father of the Rev. Dr. A. E. Keigwin, the pastor of that church, officiated. Dr. Keigwin married the parents of the bridegroom, and was therefore asked to officiate at their son's nuptials.

The bride's stepfather, Lydell Whitehead, gave her in marriage. Her only attendant was Miss Susan Bullock, a sister of the bridegroom. Edward Chesley of Haverhill was the best man, and the ushers were Dr. George G. Starke of this city and Richard Austin of Somerville, N. J. The ceremony was followed by a reception for the relatives and intimate friends at the residence of the bride's parents. The honeymoon will be spent in the South, and afterward Mr. and Mrs. Bullock will live in Plainfield. Mr. Bullock was graduated from Harvard in 1913 and is a chemist connected with the Cott-a-Lap Company of Somerville, N. J.

Gifts Through The Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of the following contributions:

For the Brace Fund for the Infantile Paralysis Victims: Miss Florence Butterweiser, $25; Sidney and Dorothy Oppenheimer, $10.

For the Transportation Committee on After Care of the Infantile Paralysis Cases: From Charles Sears Baldwin, $5; earned by giving tableaux and running errands by Ruth Peace, Dorothy Peace, and Marcia Patterson, $4.

For the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor: Mrs. T. L. K., $2; for the alleviation of suffering of some worthy woman in honor of a dear friend who is celebrating her seventy-fifth birthday.

For the Armenian Relief Fund: From H. Lilienthal, $5.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. TERESA WALLACE VAN SCHAICK KIP, a descendant of old Dutch ancestry and widow of Van Tile Kip, a leather goods manufacturer, died of Bright's disease on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, 248 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 66 years.

HARRY HORNI, only child of Dr. John and Susan M. Tarbell Horni, died at the home of his parents, 272 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, in his eighth year.

Mrs. ANNA C. C. ERICKSON, widow of John Erickson, died on Tuesday at her home, 415 Fiftieth Street, South Brooklyn, in her seventieth year.

Miss EMMA DE VALLEY McDONOUGH, a teacher in Public School 15, Brooklyn, died at her home, 454 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, from heart disease.

J. FRED HALLETT, 58 years old, head of the Hallett Brothers Milling Company of Riverhead, L. I., died at his home there on Tuesday.

HENRY BROADWOOD MITCHISON, for many years with the firm of S. B. Crosby & Co., is dead at his home, 260 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-second year.

WILLIAM H. GIFFORD, 36 years old, a former jockey and for the last seventeen years in the employ of The New York Herald, where he was assistant foreman of the mailing department, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,828 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. REBECCA JOSEPHINE LOCKITT, widow of John Lockitt, a Brooklyn grocer, died from pneumonia on Tuesday at her home, 30 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 54 years old.

WILLIAM MARSH WADSWORTH, who died at Westwood, N. J., on Monday, was born in Brooklyn sixty-three years ago, and for many years was a traveling salesman in the linen goods line.

Dr. DURAND LINKLETTER, a physician of Manhasset, L. I., is dead at his home there, aged 72 years. He had lived in Manhasset for thirty years.

Mrs. MARY A. COELLN, an active worker in the Society of the Christian Mothers and wife of William Coelln, died on Wednesday at her home, 444 Harman Street, Brooklyn, in her fifty-third year.

HENRY HIRSCHFELD, a retired clothier, died at his home in Southampton, L. I., on Wednesday. He was 65 years old.

Mrs. LUCY ANN EDWARDS ADAMS, widow of George Storer Adams, died on Wednesday at her home, 123 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, aged 68 years.

WILLIAM MERRY D'ESPARD, for thirty years actuary for the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, died at his home, 34 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. Mr. d'Espard was born sixty-four years ago in this city.

Mrs. ELIZABETH J. HETTRICK, 83 years old, widow of William J. Hetrick and mother of John W. Hetrick, a lawyer and former newspaper man, died on Wednesday at her home, 12 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY A. STANLEY, 66 years of age, died Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Vandenhoof, on Pine Street, Freeport, L. I.

CHARLES F. MEDERO, an employe of the Long Island Railroad for many years, died on Wednesday at his home in Flushing, L. I., in his forty-third year.

Mrs. BERTHA KLAUBER, widow of Simon Klauber, died on Wednesday at her home in Orange, N. J., in her sixty-seventh year.

HENRY HAYES, formerly a resident of Washington, N. J., died on Wednesday at the home of his mother, in Hoboken, N. J., in his thirty-sixth year.

THOMAS H. NEWMAN, a resident of Phillipsburg, N. J., for several years, died on Wednesday at the home of his parents there, in his thirty-eighth year.

ABRAM C. WHITENACK, a retired hardware merchant of Somerville, N. J., died suddenly on Wednesday morning, in his eighty-seventh year.

JACOB DE LA MOTTE HARBY, a retired business man of Charleston, S. C., and a Confederate veteran, died yesterday at the home of his son, M. E. Harby, in Huntington, L. I., in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Mobile, Ala., and was a son of the late Levi Charles Harby, who served with the navy in the war of 1812, and was a Commodore in the navy of the Confederate States.

JOHN E. HEARTT, a retired insurance broker, editor, and philanthropist, of 556 West 141st Street, died on Wednesday in the French Hospital in his sixty-eighth year. He was for many years Secretary of the American Legion of Honor.

Mrs. HELEN LITCHFIELD CLEVELAND, widow of Chauncer F. Cleveland, former Governor of Connecticut, died on Wednesday at her home in Hampton, Conn., in her eighty-second year.

Mrs. ROSALIE E. FORD, widow of Thomas O. Ford of Newport, R. I., died on Monday in Florence, Italy.

WILLIAM W. HYDE, formerly connected with the New Haven Organ Company, and said to be wealthy, died early yesterday morning at The Elms, a hotel in Greenwich, Conn., in his eighty-fifth year.

CHARLES WILLARD, President of the Rhode Island State Fisheries Commission and Treasurer of the American Fisheries Society, died at his home in Westerly, R. I., yesterday, in his sixty-sixth year.

Miss MARGARET W. BROWN, a daughter of the late Robert Brown, an associate of the late A. T. Stewart, merchant, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Frank Harriot, in Cranford, N. J.

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TO WED CANADIAN HEIRESS.

Frank Duff Frazier Engaged to Miss Brenda Williams-Taylor.

Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor of Montreal, Canada, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Brenda Germaine Williams-Taylor, to Frank Duff Frazier of this city.

Miss Brenda Williams-Taylor is well known in society in New York, as she has visited here frequently, and is prominent in society in the Dominion and in London. Her father is the general manager of the Bank of Montreal. Her mother, Lady Williams-Taylor, is a warm personal friend of Queen Mary, and last Winter she stopped over in New York a few days on her way from London to Montreal to express her Majesty's appreciation in the work of the American branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild. She is the President of the Canadian Branch of the Queen's Needlework Guild, a relief organization formed during the early months of the war.

Miss Williams-Taylor's brother, Captain Travess Williams-Taylor, was among those who went to the front with the Canadian contingent at the beginning of the war.

Mr. Frazier is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pierce Frazier of 9 West Fifty-seventh Street, this city, who are now at their country place, Uplands, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass. He is a graduate of Yale, class of '05, and belongs to the Union Club of Chicago.

GEN. W. D. SNYMAN DEAD.

Boer Commander, Who Fled to Mexico, a Victim of Appendicitis.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—General W. W. Snyman, a commander in the Boer Army during the war with Great Britain, who fled from his country shortly before the end of the war and went to Mexico, died here last night of appendicitis. He was stricken last Friday while in Atlantic City and was brought here to be operated upon. General Snyman had lived here for the last two years in the interest of the Campeche Laguna Corporation.

David Lear Buckman.

David Lear Buckman, head of the claim department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, died in the Long Island College Hospital yesterday from diabetes. Mr. Buckman was born in this city sixty years ago, and in early life was a reporter on The Brooklyn Times. While connected with that paper, he studied law at the Law School of Columbia University, and after graduation he became the political reporter and Albany correspondent of the paper. Mr. Buckman practiced law for a short time, when he entered the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in the investigating department, from which he was promoted to the claim department.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married

DEY—DRYSDALE.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, 1916, at Chicago, Ill., by the Rev. Ernest A. Allen, Mary Burke Drysdale, daughter of Mrs. Annie R. Burke of Seattle, Wash., to Elmer Ellsworth Dey, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOLDSMITH — O'ROURKE.—Mr. Otto M. Goldsmith to Miss Margaret O'Rourke. Married Oct. 26 by Dr. John L. Elliott.

GIBSON—CROFTON.—Mrs. William Morris Crofton of New York, announces the marriage of her daughter, Mary Wilhelmina, to Mr. Robert Edwin Gibson, Oct. 25.

KALTER—KAUFMAN.—Mrs. Rose A. Kaufman to Mr. Max Kalter. Mrs. Kalter is the daughter of the late Rabbi A. Guranowsky.

TOWNSEND—LESTER.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, 1916, at St. Agnes's Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Bellinger, Mabel Wheeler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Lester, to E. Holbrook Townsend.

Long Island.

JOHNSTON—COLLINS.—Oct. 25, Richmond Hill, Georgina G. Collins to William E. Johnston.

McELHILL—BOYD.—Oct. 25, Elkeville, Alice Boyd to Charles McElhill.

WEGE—CHEVALIER.—Oct. 25, Ozone Park, Bertha A. Chevalier to Elmer O. Wege.

Died.

BAKER.—At Princeton, N. J., in the 81st year of her age, Mary Rachel Baker, wife of the late Rev. Lewis Carter Baker. Funeral service at Trinity Church, Princeton, Friday, Oct. 27, at 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

BERRY.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1916, Abbie Hays Berry, wife of the late Henry K. Berry. Funeral services at her late residence, 180 Buckingham Road, Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 27, 1910, at 10 A. M.

BROOKS.—Oct. 26, Laura, aged 53 years. Funeral services Church of Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 101 8th Av., corner 18th St. Time later.

BUCKMAN.—Thursday, Oct. 26, 1916, David Lear Buckman. Funeral services at his late residence, 610 Madison St., Brooklyn, Friday evening, 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

CHAFE.—William Merritt, beloved husband of Alice Gerson Chafe, at his home, 234 East 15th St., on Oct. 25. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHASE.—William Merritt, beloved husband of Alice Gerson Chase, at his home, 234 East 15th St., on Oct. 25. Notice of funeral hereafter.

D'ESPARD.—On Oct. 25, at his residence, 54 Linden Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., William Merry, son of the late Arthur W. and Mary T. D'Espard. Funeral private.

DRUSKIN.—Celia, of 107 West 118th St., at 9:30 P. M. Oct. 25. Funeral service Friday, 11 A. M., at residence. Interment at Washington Cemetery.

FARMER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, Thomas, beloved son of the late Thomas and Mary Farmer. Funeral from his late residence, 1,153 Park Av., on Friday, Oct. 27, 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St. Kingston, Ottawa, and Montreal, Canada, papers please copy.

GARDNER.—On Oct. 25, 1916, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. P. H. de Mauriondo, 62 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Mary Hall, daughter of the late Thomas Bauchman and widow of Dr. William C. Gardner. Funeral services private.

HARBY.—At the residence of his son, M. E. Harby, at Huntington, L. I., on Oct. 26, J. de LaMotta Harby, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Interment will be at Sumter, S. C. Confederate Veterans please take notice.

HOPPE.—Mina. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building.) Friday morning, 11 o'clock.

HOPPER.—Laura Williams, widow of Abraham D. Hopper and beloved mother of Peter F. Hopper, Mrs. V. J. Ludwig and Mrs. E. C. Humphrey, at Rogota, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 26, 1916. Notice of funeral later.

HYDE.—At Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 26, 1916, William W. Hyde, aged 84 years. Funeral services at his late residence on Hillside Road on Saturday, Oct. 28, at 2 P. M. Services at grave in Centre Cemetery, Torrington, Conn., on Sunday at 2 P. M.

KAISER.—On Wednesday P. M., Oct. 25, 1916, Anna C., nee Miller, beloved wife of Gustav Kaiser. Funeral service Saturday, 28th inst., at 3 P. M., at her late residence, 3,985 Park Av., near 173d St. Interment private.

KAPPAUF.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1916, Adelbert Edwin Kappauf, age 52 years, at his late residence, 2,384 Hewes St., Ridgewood, Borough of Queens, beloved husband of Louise Kappauf, (nee Young,) and father of Ruth. Funeral services Sunday, Oct. 29, at Holy Cross Episcopal Church, St. Nicholas Av., corner Himrod St., Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M.

LINKLETTER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1916, Durand Linkletter, M. D., husband of Sarah Onderdonk, age 76 years. Funeral private, from his late residence, Manhasset, L. I., on Friday, Oct. 27, at 2 P. M. Interment in Rosewood Cemetery, at the convenience of the family.

LOCKMAN.—Harriet, widow of General John T. Lockman, and daughter of the late Samuel and Mary Hall, at her late residence, 140 West 73d St., Oct. 23, 1916, in the 74th year of her age. Funeral services at St. Agnes Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., Saturday, Oct. 28, at 11 o'clock.

LOW.—At Santo Domingo, Captain William Whittemore Low, United States Marine Corps, on Oct. 24, suddenly.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FRANCIS J. HENEY

"Why President Wilson Should be Re-elected"

WILLIAM J. SCHIEFFELIN

"Why Mr. Hughes Should be Elected"

DR. FELIX ADLER

Presiding

Ethical Culture Meeting House, 2 West 64th Street, 8 P. M., Oct. 27

FREE TICKETS INVITED

Died.

MEIN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1916, William L., beloved husband of Katherine E. Mein, (nee Heppner,) in his 44th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 747 East 131st St., Bronx, on Friday, Oct. 27, at 11 A. M.

MEYLE.—Thursday, Oct. 26, Julius L. Meyle, aged 59 years; dearly beloved husband of Cora Meyle, (nee Lietz), and beloved father of Maud Lester, Herbert and Mildred Meyle, at his residence, 261 East 164th, Bronx. Relatives and friends and also Royal Arcanum members, Progress Council, No. 645, cordially invited. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 29, at 1 P. M.

MITCHISON.—Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1916, Henry Broadwood. Funeral services at his late residence, 260 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, Friday, Oct. 27, at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

MOSEMAN.—At Yorktown Heights, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1916, Annie E. Moseman, aged 83 years. Funeral services will be held at her late home on Saturday, 28th inst., at 1 P. M. Interment at Bedford.

MOSS.—Charles Alexander Moss, Captain in the Canadian Infantry died from wounds, in military hospital, in Rouen, France, Oct. 24, 1916. Captain Moss was the son of the late Sir Charles Moss, Chief Justice of Ontario, Canada.

REILLY.—At her residence, 123 Madison St., New York City, Margaret Reilly, beloved wife of the late Martin Reilly. Funeral Saturday, at 10 A. M., to St. Theresa Church.

RITTER.—At Union Hill, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1916, Ida, beloved daughter of William and the late Dora Ritter, aged 25 years. Funeral service will be held on Saturday, Oct. 28, at 1 P. M., at her late home, 228 Third St., Union Hill. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment in Bethesan Cemetery.

ROSENBERG.—Charles M., beloved husband of Emilia A., after a brief illness, in his 64th year, on Wednesday, Oct. 25. Funeral from the Temple Emanu-El, 43d St. and 5th Av., on Friday morning at 9:30.

ROSENBERG. — Temple Emanu-El: The Board of Trustees announce with regret the death of Charles Rosenberg, who for over 23 years was a faithful employe of the Temple Emanu-El, and the members of the congregation are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services which will be held at the Temple on Friday morning, Oct. 27, 9:30 o'clock.

M. H. MOSES, Vice President.

SCHMIDT.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, Marie Schmidt, widow of the late August Zinsser, at 180 West 59th St. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

SELMES.—On Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 24, 1916, at his home, The Dakota, 1 West 72d St., New York City, John Henry Selmes, of pneumonia. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

TRACEY.—On October 25, 1916, Mary V., widow of the late John and mother of Rev. Edward J. Tracey. Funeral Saturday, 9:15 A. M., from her late residence, 17 West 84th St., thence to Holy Trinity Church, 82d St. near Broadway, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

WAIT.—On Oct. 25, 1916, at his residence, 138 West 92d St., William Bell Wait, aged 77 years. Funeral private. Interment at Syosset, L. I. Kindly omit flowers.

WAIT.—Sons of the Revolution, in the State of New York: With regret announcement is made of the death on Oct. 25 of William Bell Wait, a member of this society.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

WHITE.—At Montclair, N. J., Oct. 25, 1916, Julia Frances, wife of Addison G. White. Funeral service will be held at her home, 23 Plymouth St., Friday, Oct. 27, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

WILLITTS.—At Syosset, L. I., on Oct. 25, Frederick Hewlett, son of William S. and Fannie Hewlett Willitts, in his 39th year. Funeral services on Saturday, Oct. 28, at 2 P. M. at the home of his father, William S. Willitts. Carriages will meet train on arriving at Syosset at 1:30 P. M.

BIELZ.—Karl, Oct. 24, aged 42. Funeral, 688 9th Av., today, 1 P. M.

BRIGGS.—Mary L., 118 East

FOOTBALL ELEVENS IN FINAL PRACTICE FOR IMPORTANT GRIDIRON BATTLES TOMORROW

HARVARD IS PRIMED FOR CORNELL GAME

Crimson Team's Midseason Form Further Advanced Than in Many Years.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 26.—Harvard wound up its hard work, in preparation for Saturday's game with Cornell, today, the 'Varsity working out its defensive plans against the substitutes, and then going into a short but brisk scrimmage against the cubs. The second team used the Cornell offensive with a lot of snap, but the 'Varsity's defenses were good, and altogether the Cambridge coaches feel that their team is very well prepared to give a good account of itself against the Ithacans.

There were few frills in today's play, just hard, straightaway work, with no long gains, but plenty of good line play and a better showing than usual on interference. That this year's team is capable of playing better football against Cornell than Harvard did last year seems to be an accepted theory, and the eleven has been primed for the game more than for any midseason match in years.

The work between the scrubs and the regulars was very hard. Casey again showed much brilliancy. A lot of work has been put on this player by the coaches, and, if possible, he will be developed into a player to kick and pass as well as to run. There was a valuable addition to the 'Varsity squad today—D. Duncan, one of last year's substitute linemen, who has just returned from the border. He will not play this week, but will be brought along, and is sure to be at least a valuable substitute against Princeton and Yale.

There was a host of coaches on the field today. T. J. Coolidge, whose ninety-six-yard run at New Haven two years ago was one of the sensations of the game, helped coach the ends. Sam Felton worked with the kickers, on whom much time is being spent every afternoon. Sweetser continued right tackle today. Cornell's team will arrive in the morning and will practice in the stadium in the early afternoon.

DR. SHARPE IS OPTIMISTIC.

Says Cornell's Chances of Beating Harvard Are as Good as Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The Cornell football team departed for Cambridge this evening amid the cheers of the undergraduate body, 2,000 students marching to the station. "We have as good a chance of beating Harvard as the team did last year," said Head Coach Sharpe. "The teams look evenly matched, and there will be no one-sided score."

The coaches took a squad of twenty-six men, including capable subs for every position. The team held a short scrimmage on the alumni field, working out the plays that are to be used against Harvard. The entire 'Varsity eleven is in the best shape of the year, although a few individuals are perhaps not in the best of physical condition. The team, Dr. Sharpe said, is not as far advanced as it was a year ago.

Improvement in end play and more dash and ginger all around have been conspicuous features of the last few days. Speculation as to the final line-up of the Varsity was set at rest today when Dr. Sharpe announced that the team would start the Harvard game as follows: Ryerson, left end; Gillies, left tackle; Miller, left guard; Carey, centre; M. Anderson, right guard; Dixon or Tilley, right tackle; Zander, right end; Shiverick, quarter back; Benedict, left half back; Speed or Hoffman, right half back; Mueller, full back. The coaches let it be known today that they would count heavily on the good powers of Shiverick and Benedict, while Shiverick's drop kicking is expected to prove a big feature.

HOWARD BERRY'S TOE FAILS.

Penn Coach Fears He May Not Be at His Best Against Pitt.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The first disheartening detail that has developed since Penn's eleven began shaping up for its contest against Pittsburg University in Pittsburgh Saturday caused Coach Bob Folwell considerable apprehension in the final practice here this afternoon.

Folwell had been counting on Howard Berry, his long-distance kicker and full back, to be in the pink of condition for the conflict, but from the way Berry was forced to drill today it dawned upon the mentor that he may not have for the Pitt game the same J. Howard Berry whose brilliant work counted so much in the victory over Penn State.

When Berry started practice this afternoon, Folwell noticed that he limped. He was unable to punt with his usual precision, and Folwell realized that when Berry wrenched his leg in the Penn State game his chances for giving his best on Saturday were less than at first believed. Because of this Folwell instructed the full back not to try kicking.

A stiff hour's workout was devoted to signal drill and a dummy drill directed at a mythical Pittsburgh defense. Charley Henning, who will start the game at guard, said this afternoon he never felt better. "I have recovered from the effects of the operation for appendicitis," he declared, "and I will start the game full of pep."

PITT RELINQUISHES FIELD.

Coaches Give Folwell's Men Chance to Practice First.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 26.—Pennsylvania's football squad will reach the P. R. R. Station tomorrow morning at 7.25, and will be housed at the Hotel Schenley, one square away from Forbes Field, while in Pittsburgh. The Pitt coaches have arranged to keep their men away from the field until late in the afternoon, so that Bob Folwell can have a two-hour workout and give his men an opportunity to become acquainted with the lights and shadows made by the big stand.

Coach Warner mapped out a light drill this afternoon, as he did not want to take any chances of injuries. He has paid much attention to the mental and physical condition of the squad, and he thinks they are just on edge right now. They seem to be neither afraid nor over confident, and every player except Soppitt is ready to go in and give a good account of himself.

The Pitt Athletic Committee announced the officials for the big game as follows: Mr. Maxwell, Swarthmore, referee; Mr. Moffatt, Princeton, umpire; Mr. Merriman, Geneva, lineman.

STEVENS PRACTICE BRISK.

Four Scrub Combinations Used to Check Varsity's Advance.

Marshall was the only regular missing from football practice at Stevens yesterday, a heavy cold continuing to keep him from his place at full back. Coach Rodgers substituted Stone, the former Stamford High player. A brisk signal drill followed by an hour's hard scrimmage was order of the day. There was no scoring by either the 'Varsity or the scrubs, but the coach was forced to send four fresh scrub teams against the regulars to prevent them from gaining ground. Particular attention was given the line men both on their offensive and defensive work. Carlson continued at guard, and in the backfield the coach gave Monk his old job at quarter again.

ELI CUBS JOLT 'VARSITY.

Freshman Eleven Gains Effectively on Regulars in Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26.—The Yale Freshmen eleven which was sent this afternoon against the regulars for a thirty-minute midweek practice game bothered the 'Varsity considerably. Three times the 'Varsity territory was invaded, but no touchdown was registered. Herbert Kempten, the Freshman Captain, and former Exeter quarter back and Captain, starred for the 1920 team, three times circling the 'Varsity ends for first down, once for ten yards, once for thirty and again for forty yards.

On two occasions attempts at drop kick goals were resorted to by the Freshmen, Hammel, tackle, and Half Back Campbell each failing in field goal efforts from the 'Varsity, 40-yard line. Hammel's try fell short, while Campbell's was blocked by Guard Charley Galt. On the third occasion the Freshmen lost the ball when Centre Rush Waters made a bad pass and Galt, who was surprisingly lively for a 230-pound player, nabbed the ball. Kempton's superb field generalship was in evidence on several occasions, resulting in the Freshmen gaining more ground by rushing than any college rival which has met Yale this Fall. He captured punting honors for the day with a 70-yard kick.

The 'Varsity scored twice, the first touchdown being brought close to the 1920 goal when Half Back Harry Legore circled end and broke into the open for a 65-yard run to the Freshman 1-yard line, where Braden ripped a hole through centre for the score.

During the last five minutes of practice the Yale backs found the Freshman rush line exhausted and they alternated in 10-yard line plunges until the Freshman 5-yard mark was reached, when Legore plunged through for the second and final touchdown. Both of yesterday's line-up changes were retained, Braden playing full back and establishing himself as the full back selection against Washington and Jefferson next Saturday.

Left End Gates divided the thirty-minute scrimmage between his former position and right tackle, where he replaced Baldridge, who is now certain to begin Saturday's game, although he will probably be replaced by Gates during the second half. Ray Paig and former Captain Nelson Talbot were the visiting coaches.

The 'Varsity line-up: Left end, Gates and Moseley; left tackle, Taft; left guard, Black; centre, Hutchinson; right guard, Galt; right tackle, Baldridge and Gates; right end, Comerford; quarter back, Smith; left half back, Bingham; right half back, Legore; full back, Braden.

W. AND J. OFF FOR YALE.

Students Cheer Squad of Twenty Departing for New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Oct. 26.—With the entire undergraduate body of Washington and Jefferson College at the station to give them a rousing send-off, the W. and J. football squad left Washington this evening for New Haven for the Yale game on Saturday afternoon.

Twenty players, the largest ever taken to New Haven, were in charge of Coaches Metzger and Wesbecher. The players were: Captain Willberly, Drew, and Straw, guards; Guy and Shields, centres; Henry, Carroll, Creel, and Loucks, tackles; Whitehill, Tressell, Wickersham, and Moore, ends; Stobbs and Lally quarter backs; Nuss, Gurley, Ruble, Crawford, and Bixler, half backs, and Fain and McCreight, full backs.

FORDHAM MEN ALARMED.

Braney Joins Cripples, and Only Three Regulars Are Fit to Play.

Followers of the Fordham football team are considerably alarmed over the way misfortune has been pursuing the team during the last week, and very little hope is retained that the Bronxites will be able to keep up their record of not being scored on when they meet Pennsylvania Military at Fordham Field tomorrow. The list of six cripples, accumulated from the 'Varsity line-up during the first few days of this week, received another boost yesterday when Braney was bruised, receiving two black eyes that were almost closed before he left the gridiron. After Braney, who has been regular at guard and end, had been hurt, Gargan stopped the scrimmage for fear that the other three regular players might be put out of commission also. Braney was hurt while stopping a charge by the scrub back field through centre. As it stands now, even if Jake Weber, the Fordham trainer, is able to work wonders, the Maroon coaches will have to use at least five substitutes against the team that defeated St. John's of Annapolis last week.

After the scrimmage ended Gargan put the reconstructed Fordham fighting machine through a long signal drill to get the new men used to their places for the game tomorrow. Golden who was a regular half back last season, went in as quarter back, McNamara and Calnan both being on the hospital list. Golden is one of the fastest men on the squad and Captain of the track team. The other two pilots are too lame for practice and followed the plays from the side lines yesterday. Trainer Weber allowed four of the other regulars who are hurt to don their suits yesterday, but none of them will be allowed to play Saturday.

QUARTER BACKS TRIED OUT.

Metcalf Wants Squad of Pilots for Columbia Team.

In an effort to provide a squad of dependable quarter backs for the Columbia team, Head Coach Metcalf yesterday fulfilled his promise and tried Monroe and Cochran, both half back veterans, at quarter back, relieving Raimondo. Monroe has had some experience, but Cochran is a novice in field generalship. J. Rosen, second-string signal caller, will be out of tomorrow's game with Williams.

Buddy Wilber, right tackle, probably will not play tomorrow because of a bothersome injury to his right leg. With Raegener, another line man, also on the hospital list, Metcalf may decide to send against the Berkshire team Hal Vollmer, the swimming champion, who has been showing exceptional ability at practices this week. There was no scrimmage yesterday, the 'Varsity rehearsing the new attack behind locked gates on South Field.

CANN PUTS LIFE IN N. Y. U.

Egan and Sokolower Also Help on Return to Line-Up.

In the final scrimmage yesterday for the Union game on Saturday the work of the New York University backs and line was superior to that shown on Wednesday. This was partly accounted for by the presence of Cann in the back field and Egan and Sokolower in the line. The most spectacular play of the afternoon was made when Egan received a forward pass from Cann and ran fifteen yards for a score. The 'Varsity tried a forward passing game for some time, but very few attempts eluded interference. Captain Bernatein was not in the back field and Hoffman did not play tackle. Cann, Egan, and Sokolower were in the line-up for the first time this week. Coach Eustis tried several quarter backs, but none of them displayed the generalship of Mackenzie, who has been playing the position regularly.

NO LET UP IN WORK OF PRINCETON TEAM

Tigers Try Pet Formations in Scrimmage to Prepare for Dartmouth Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26.—Head coach Speedy Rush changed his plans for preparation for the Dartmouth contest and put his Tigers through another hard workout this afternoon, in which there was some scrimmage. A long drill in dummy scrimmage was in order for the afternoon, and Rush utilized part of the time in attempting to perfect several of his pet formations, which he will spring against Dartmouth on Saturday. The receiving and covering of punts came in for its share of attention from the coaches in spite of the fact that the Tigers have probably proved more proficient in this department of the game than in any other.

Ames and Eddy were on the receiving end for the greater part of the time, while Wilson, Highley, Funk, and Rahill came down two at a time under the spirals which Driggs sent up into the air. The work of the half backs in blocking off the ends after their man had received the ball did not thoroughly satisfy the coaches, but the work on the whole was good.

Although there has been some improvement in the play of the Princeton eleven this week, the Tiger mentor is far from sanguine over the outcome of the contest with the Hanover eleven. Georgetown's victory over Dartmouth does not seem to have convinced him that the big Green team will be an easy opponent, and Rush has not been heard to express any confidence over the final result. Princeton will be minus the services of Billy Moore, the star half back, and in addition neither Latrobe nor Sinclair, who were considered the most likely men for right tackle, which was left open when Parisette was kept on the Mexican border, is in condition to enter Saturday's contest. This will cripple the Tiger line-up somewhat, as the coaches were hoping that these men would be able to play. Haas, another substitute, is still not able to take part in scrimmage.

Dave Tibbott had another long drill today in drop-kicking, while Freck and Haaren, who are both proficient in drop and placement kicks, received long drill, but does not seem satisfied with sending kicks over from the 40 and 45 yard lines, and today attempted some from the 50-yard mark. The distance was too long for very accurate results, however.

SEND-OFF FOR DARTMOUTH.

Students Cheer Green Team Departing for Game with Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 26.—The entire Dartmouth student body gave the Green team a rousing send-off today for its contest with Princeton on Saturday. Thirty-two members of the squad, with Coaches Cavanaugh, Ghee, and Randall, Squad Physician Dr. Bowler and Trainer Hillman, made up the Dartmouth contingent which left for New York tonight.

Early practice was called today, and for about an hour the coaches put the 'Varsity through a stiff signal drill. With machine-like precision the team executed the plays to be used against Princeton, and it was evident, judging from the snap and initiative which the men put into the workout, that they will face Princeton a determined, desperate bunch of football players.

Cannell and H. McDonough ran the team today, and both seem to be so capable of engineering the Green offensive that Coach Cavanaugh has decided to use both men when he starts against the Tigers. McDonough started the game last year, and if he is selected for Saturday the decision of the coaches will be based upon his past experience. It is very likely, however, that Cannell, even though he has never played in a Princeton game, bore the brunt of the Georgetown game so well that he will have the call over his rival.

The Dartmouth line is considerably weakened by the loss of Merrill, a veteran guard of two years' 'Varsity experience. He pulled a tendon in his leg two weeks ago, and, although the trainers did their utmost to round him into shape, their work did not avail, and the big lineman will remain in Hanover. Youngstrom, a substitute, centre, will start in his place.

The probable line-up is as follows: Left end, Dussoosti; left tackle, Colton; left guard, Neher; centre, Giles; right guard, Youngstrom; right tackle, Trier; right end, Emery; left half back, Corrish; right half back, Thielscher; full back, Duhamel.

ARMY PUNTERS AT WORK.

Kicking of Four Backs Feature of Practice at West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Two brief sessions of gridiron work was the lot of the Army men today. The early drill was interrupted by a military formation, and the men were obliged to forego football and take their open-air drill in cadet uniform. The kickers got in some good punting sessions and the men were drilled carefully in positions and forward pass plays. Ford, Vidal, Witters, and Oliphant did the punting, with Gerhardt, Place, Murrill, and Green catching the ball. Stokes worked for a while in Captain McEwan's place at centre. He handles himself well and is expected to beat out Weems and Chapman, both veterans, for the sub-centre position. Timberlake, too, whose recent return to the squad pleased the coaches, is pressing Holmes, Huff, and Schlenker for a place at tackle on the reserves' line. Final preparation for the Villanova game will take place tomorrow.

BROWN BOLSTERS DEFENSE.

Ball Given to Scrubs and Rutgers' Formations Are Used.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 26.—Brown held its last scrimmage of the week this afternoon in preparation for the Rutgers game here Saturday. The second team, drilled in Rutgers' formations, including the multiple kick, kept the ball most of the time, giving the 'Varsity a practice session in defensive work. No record was kept of the downs and no scores were made, just what the line-up will be Saturday is at present very uncertain. At least eight of the regulars have slight injuries, which, although not serious enough to keep them out of the game, may result in deciding at the last moment to play more or less of a substitute team.

While Coach Robinson does not underrate Rutgers, he stated after the practice this afternoon that he much preferred not to cripple his team for the Yale and Harvard games which will follow in a few weeks. Captain Farnum and Purdy were on the field this afternoon in their suits, but did not get into scrimmage. With Farnum, Williams, and Ward, the three tackles, not in shape to play, it was found necessary this afternoon to put Devitalis, a full back, at one of the tackle positions. Tomorrow afternoon the 'Varsity will put in an hour or two of signal practice, which with a blackboard talk will complete the week's work.

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HARD KNOCK FOR FOOTBALL.

Stanford President Says Game Is Menace to College Athletics.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Oct. 26.—Stanford students, who continue to be divided on the question of whether the university shall give up Rugby football and return to the American game, discussed with interest today a statement made by President Ray Lyman Wilbur that if the issue continued to split the student body, he would put it up to the Academic Council for disposal.

"American football is the greatest menace to intercollegiate athletics," said President Wilbur after hearing an appeal from a delegation of students for the restoration of the old game. "It is a coach's game," he asserted, "and the by-products that go with him—professionalism, anything for victory, secret practice—make the sport a power for harm."

SHAKE-UP AT SYRACUSE.

Reconstructed Eleven Will Face Wolverines Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 26.—An almost entirely reconstructed Syracuse University eleven will face Michigan at Ann Arbor Saturday. Coach Hollenback today made more drastic changes in the line, shifting Captain White from the scrubs to guard on the 'Varsity; Trigg from guard to tackle, and placing Segal, a sub-centre, at tackle. Trigg will play in place of Schlachter, who is slowly recovering from the injury to his shoulder, and who may be able to get into the game against Dartmouth at Springfield ten days hence.

Eddie Brown Haws succeeded Williams at half back. The remainder of the backfield will be the same as that which played against Pittsburgh last Saturday. Hollenback stated tonight that he expected the Orange to show greater speed and power against Michigan, and that he looked for a victory.

YOST SAVES HIS REGULARS.

About Half the Michigan Team in Final Practice for Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 26.—Coach Yost allowed only about half his Michigan regulars to participate in the 12-to-2 beating which the first team handed the scrubs today in the last scrimmage to be held before the Syracuse game. The plays with which the 'Varsity won were those to be used Saturday against the Orange. Zeiger, playing quarter in place of the injured Sparks, made both of the counts for the regulars. The kickers

Sparks donned a suit today for the first time since his injury, but did not even get into a signal practice. Trainer Tuthill said he will be able to start the Syracuse fray. The other cripples, Weske and Sharpe, were not in suits, but Weske will be ready for the whistle. It is possible that Hamilton will start at half in place of Raymond, who filled Sharpe's shoes last week. The sophomore has been putting up a good game all week, and with Sparks back at quarter Raymond's punts will not be missed. If Sparks does not start, Raymond will begin at right half, with Zeiger running the plays. Hone's chalk talk explaining the formations was given out this week and the plays to be expected from Syracuse was given thu players tonight.

WESLEYAN BACKS DRILLED.

Speedy Ground Gainers Are Groomed in Defense Tactics.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 26.—Secret practice has been held throughout the week on the 'Varsity field in preparation for the game with Amherst here on Saturday. The last hard scrimmage took place this afternoon when the 'Varsity lined up against the scrub and strong Freshman elevens. The first team succeeded in crossing the line several times. Most of the afternoon, however, was given up to defensive work. The coaches are still drilling the speedy back field in a more effective interference, and considerable improvement has been noticed since the New York University game last Saturday. The work continued outside until dark, when the squad adjourned to the training table for a blackboard talk.

There will be light work tomorrow, with special emphasis placed upon signals. Richards at full back is probably the only new man to start against Amherst. His offensive work has been noticeably good, and it is thought his presence will materially strengthen the back field. In Deetjen, Wesleyan has one of the fastest and surest ground gainers among the Eastern colleges. Besides being the principal ground gainer, Captain Deetjen's punts have averaged fifty yards and better.

AMHERST AT TOP FORM.

Entire Eleven in Best Condition of Season for Wesleyan.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 26.—An hour's scrimmage against the Freshmen completed all but the final touches of Amherst's preparations for Wesleyan on Saturday. The work of remedying the weak points developed in the Springfield game has put the team in the best condition of this season. The back field tackling has been improved by three days of drill in the elements. The new line tried out last week is coming into shape, and opened up good holes in scrimmage today.

A large part of the preliminary work consisted in perfecting the back field defense against the forward pass. Bodenhorn, quarter, and Widmayer, centre, were allowed to go back into scrimmage, having recovered from recent injuries, and should add an element of strength Saturday. Hinohs, a freshman tackle, showed up well in today's scrimmage, and was the only man on his team that interfered seriously with Varsity play. Perkins, who has taken Bodenhorn's place at quarter back, showed improvement in running the team as well as getting away for a fifty-yard run for a touchdown against the strong freshman backs. Melcher, with good holes in the line, made long gains on line plunges.

RUTGERS MAY LOSE HAZEL.

Full Back Unable to Take Part in Practice for Brown Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 26.—Homer Hazel, full back and star drop-kicker, was kept out of the Rutgers practice today by an attack of stomach trouble. He may be back for the big game against Brown on Saturday, but this is not definite. John Whitehill, who has been on the sidelines this season on account of injuries, was rushed into the breach. While he has not had the experience Hazel has had with Sanford's new kick, he is a star punter and is pretty good at kicking field goals. He is also a hard line plunger and a good open field runner.

There was no scrimmage work today, but the team ran through signal practice. The team will start tomorrow on the trip to Providence.

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TENER AROUSED BY JOHNSON CRITICISM

National League Head Characterizes Comment on McGraw Case as "Buncombe."

President John K. Tener of the National League yesterday declared open war on President Ban B. Johnson of the American League because of that official's criticism of the McGraw incident. Mr. Tener takes issue with the American League head for comments on the National League and says that if Johnson is looking for trouble he can find it in his own league. President Tener's statement is as follows:

"This is his (Johnson's) second reference to the McGraw incident, and, like his first, is buncombe. The National League is handling the McGraw incident in its own way and in the proper way.

"McGraw's leaving the field and his statement do not constitute a charge against the integrity of the game, and McGraw disavows any such intention."

"If Johnson wants to raise any trouble he need not look any further for an opportunity than the statement made by one of the clubowners against the umpires of his own league."

The statements credited to President Johnson about McGraw were made in Milwaukee a few days ago, and he is quoted as saying "McGraw quit in the face of duty. His action was as cowardly as if the Captain of an ocean liner were to quit in an emergency. It deserves the same sort of punishment that would be meted out to a ship's Captain under those circumstances."

The reference which President Tener made in his statement concerning an American league owner discrediting the umpires is directed at President Joseph J. Lannin, owner of the World's Champion Boston Red Sox. When the Bostons were fighting for the pennant on Sept. 19, President Lannin came out with a strong rebuke against the umpires. He publicly announced that he planned to give up his part of the Boston Club if his team did not win the championship. Mr. Lannin stated that he was convinced that the umpires in the American League were giving his team the worst of it and that his players were discouraged because they thought the same.

This statement by Mr. Lannin occasioned a great deal of comment in the American League and many clubowners regarded the remarks as uncalled for. Several seasons ago, when Horace Fogel, then President of the Philadelphia National League Club, made a statement discrediting the National League umpires as favoring the Giants, Fogel was dropped from the league. There is much gossip now that Lannin will be called to task for his statement when the American League meets in Chicago in December. Criticism of the Boston owner has been frequent ever since he sold Tris Speaker to Cleveland last Summer.

President Johnson's interest in controversies which involve Manager McGraw and the Giants is believed to date back to the time when the American League was formed. In 1902, when McGraw was in the Johnson circuit, after it was first organized, he had a serious disagreement with Johnson and came to New York, taking the manager's job with the Giants. He also took with him Joe McGinnity and Jack Cronin, pitchers, Catcher Roger Bresnahan, and First Baseman Dan McGann. Johnson, it is said, has not yet forgiven McGraw for this raid on players whom he would like to have had in the American League ranks.

President Tener in his statement that McGraw disavowed any intention of reflecting on the integrity of the game, indicates the attitude which the league will evidently take on the incident when it meets here in December. It is a matter which will come before the Board of Directors of the National League and Mr. Tener and other National League clubowners resent the action of President Johnson.

JOHNSON ANSWERS FULTZ.

Declares Basket Ball and Football Also Closed to Baseball Men.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Major league baseball players will not only be barred from engaging in exhibition baseball games, but are forbidden to increase their income after the regular season is over by indoor baseball, basketball or football. This was the answer today of President B. B. Johnson of the American League to the protests of David L. Fultz, President of the Ball Players' Fraternity, against fines imposed on members for engaging in post-season games.

The section of the players' contract covering the points mentioned was exhibited by President Johnson and he said that it had been approved by Mr. Fultz. It forbids participation in "any exhibition game, indoor baseball, basket ball or football unless the written consent of the club has first been given."

David L. Fultz, President of the Play-Fraternity, stated last night that players' contracts had never been passed by him as President or by the fraternity as a body because the contracts have never been submitted to him beforehand. In the event of the Boston players being fined by the National Commission, Mr. Fultz stated that the fraternity had not decided upon what action it would take. He refused to admit that it would take the matter to the courts. Mr. Fultz said that he did not think that the players would be fined and that the matter would blow over. He stated that President Johnson evidently did not know the real circumstances of the case.

According to Mr. Fultz, the Boston players received permission from President Lannin to play the game at New Haven and all arrangements had been completed, when on the evening previous before the game, the permission was withdrawn. It was then too late for the players to withdraw their obligation to play the game.

TWENTY PLAYERS TRADED.

National League Establishes Record for Deals in One Season.

The National League during the last season established a new record in the number of players traded from one club to another. No less than twenty players changed to other teams during the season, and most of the changes were brought about by the reconstruction of the New York club.

The National League deals and transfers were as follows: Knetzer, Boston to Cincinnati; Doolan, Chicago to New York; Compton, Boston to Pittsburgh to Boston; Herzog, Cincinnati to New York; Wade Killefer, Cincinnati to New York; Matheweson, New York to Cincinnati; Roush, New York to Cincinnati; McKechnie, New York to Pittsburgh; Saliee, St. Louis to New York; Alex McCarthy, Chicago to Pittsburgh; Mollwitz, Cincinnati to Pitisburgh; Bill Fischer, Chicago to Pittsburgh; Schulte, Chicago to Pittsburgh; Art Wilson, Pittsburgh to Chicago; Gibson, Pittsburgh to New York; Lew McCarty, Brooklyn to New York; Zimmerman, Chicago to New York; Merkle, New York to Brooklyn; Hunter, New York to Chicago; Doyle, New York to Chicago; Kantlehner, Pittsburgh to Philadelphia.

TO-MORROW!
THE GREATEST MOTOR SPEED EVENTS IN HISTORY
HARKNESS GOLD TROPHY RACE
100 MILES AND THE 50 MILE SPECIAL
$15,000 IN CASH PRIZES!
SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY!
TAKE BRIGHTON "L"

SOUND CHAMPIONS NAMED.

Winners in Season's Yacht Racing Announced at Meeting.

At the quarterly meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, held at the Hotel Astor last evening, the results of the racing for the championships in the several classes were announced. In Class P, which included the yachts engaged in the races of the Manhasset Bay Cup, Nahma was an easy winner with a percentage of 97, as against 90 for Jopant and 47 for Alera. In the New York Yacht Club 30-foot class Okee was winner with a percentage of 81, Alera following with 67, and then, in order: Adios, 65; Juanita, 50; Les Mona, 49, and Lena, 46. In the Larchmont interclub class Barbara was the winner with a percentage of 73, the others being, in order: Hamburg II., 68; E'bar, 65; La Cygne, 56; Skid, 51, and Yuron, 28.

Thane was the victor in the Oriental one-design class with a percentage of 84, Teal following with 79, Alcyone with 44, and Alice with 42. Hydra was winner in the Star class, with a percentage of 86, Snapper coming next with 77, and then Little Dipper, 76; South Wind, 70; Vera, 66; Zeta, 58; Canis Minor, Star Faraway, Little Bear, and Banshee also qualifying by finishing in the required number of ten races. Mingo, with a percentage of 96, won in the Sonder class; Yan, with 87 per cent., in the American Yacht Club 40-ft. class, and Virginia, with 64 per cent., in the New Rochelle one-design class.

After considerable discussion over the puzzling question as to the correct measurement of the Gunther and Marconi rigs, both of which promise to play an important part in the racing in the coming season, the association referred the whole matter to the Executive Committee for a recommendation as to the proper measurement to be given those rigs, to be made to the annual meeting of the association to be held in March, after a conference with the committee of the New York Yacht Club, which is considering the same matter. committees from other clubs which are discussing the subject, and measurers and designers who are trying to work out a formula that will be just to both the new rigs and the old yachts carrying the American main and topsail.

WESTFIELD WOMEN LEAD.

Win Three of Five Prizes in One-Day Golf Tourney on Own Links.

Women golfers of the Westfield Golf Club accounted for the majority of the prizes competed for yesterday over that club's links in the one-day handicap tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. Five prizes were in competition, and of this number three were captured by golfers of the home club.

Mrs. J. C. Stockton of Summerville showed the way to the field in the low-gross competition, and her score of 96 earned her the honors in this contest. Mrs. J. H. Drake of the Westfield Golf Club carried off the prize offered for the best net score with a card of 101—17—84. Westfield also won the prizes offered for the driving and birdie competitions, the former going to Mrs. P. B. Scarff, while Mrs. D. C. Arnold annexed the birdie reward.

In the approaching and putting competition three of the competitors finished on even terms. They were Mrs. A. MacDonald, Plainfield Country Club; Miss Hazel Gardner, Westfield Golf Club, and Mrs. E. V. Rogers, Westfield Golf Club. Each had a 9, but on the playoff the prize went to Mrs. MacDonald.

RISLEY WINS GOLF MEDAL.

Has Card of 79 in Qualifying Round of Atlantic City Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 26.—Maurice E. Risley of the home field won the gold medal qualification round today at the opening of the annual Fall tournament of the Country Club of Atlantic City at Northfield. He topped the 131 starters with his card of 79 for the eighteen holes. J. W. Worthington of Sunningdale, England, was runner-up to Risley, negotiating the course in 81.

The results of the first sixteen:

Maurice E. Risley, Atlantic City, 39, 40—79; J. H. Worthington, Sunningdale, England, 42, 39—81; F. Steiner, Elwood, 43, 41—84; C. L. Maxwell, Trenton, 43, 41—84; P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, 44, 40—84; A. C. Huntington, Wyoming Valley, 43, 42—85; P. S. Proal, Deal, 39, 46—85; E. A. Lovell, Atlantic City, 44, 42—86; Samuel Brumbaugh, Philadelphia, 43, 44—87; J. M. Thompson, Spring Haven, 41, 46—87; T. B. Wootton, Atlantic City, N. J., 44, 43—87; M. P. Jones, Frankford, 40, 39—88; T. G. Palmedo, Atlantic City, 46, 42—88; Charles B. Keen, St. David's, 46, 42—88; Robert Wier, Wilmington, 47, 41—88; W. J. McFarland, Atlantic City, 44, 45—89.

CLOSE RACES AT C. C. N. Y.

Sophomore Class Takes Team Honors in Track Meet.

The sophomores of the College of the City of New York won the annual interclass track meet at the stadium yesterday. The sophomore's point score was 64, the freshmen coming second with 48, the juniors third with 37, and the seniors bringing up the rear with 16.

Teddy Phelps, a freshman, ran a pretty race at two miles when he came from behind and won out by a comfortable margin.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by H. Marks, '20; E. Friedman, '18, second; B. Margolies, '17, third; J. Zimmerman, '18, fourth. Time—0:10 2-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by T. Greenbaum, '17; C. Beck, '19, second; J. Macdonald, '17, third; J. Mendelsohn, '18, fourth. Time—0:25 1-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by T. Phelps, '20; H. Greenberg, '18, second; W. Wolfe, '19, third; F. Goldberg, '19, fourth. Time—11:04 2-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by G. Veiens, '18; W. Fisher, '19, second; J. Bergrind, '19, third; A. Cantor, '19, fourth. Time—0:56.

880-Yard Run.—Won by E. Landie, '18; S. Devoe, '19, second; H. Cohen, '19, third; H. Emerson, '18, fourth. Time—2:20.

One-Mile Run.—Won by M. Bosofsky, '20; F. Weberpals, '17, second; A. Wacher, '17, third; L. Siegel, '18, fourth. Time—5:08.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by A. Rubenstein, '20; C. Schneider, '19, second; P. Roe, '17, third; G. Brock, '20, fourth. Time—0:37 3-5.

600-Yard Novice.—Won by M. Slavin, '19; I. Feldman, '19, second; M. Meyer, '19, third; J. Abelson, '18, fourth. Time—1:32.

120-Yard High Hurdles.—Won by A. Himmelstein, '19; S. Simon, '20, second; D. Grey, '18, third; I. Hecht, '20, fourth. Time—0:18.

220-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by M. Kurtzman, '19; F. Baldwin, '19, second; H. Strolowitz, '20, third; M. Diamond, fourth. Time—0:28 4-5.

FIELD EVENTS.

High Jump.—Won by S. Seidel, '19; H. Hallberg, '18, second; E. Engleman, '19, third; M. Sugarman, '20, and R. Mackay, '20, tied for fourth. Height—5 feet 4 inches.

Broad Jump.—Won by W. Rosenberg, '19; D. Nagleberg, '20, second; B. Coben, '18, third; I. Newman, '20, fourth. Distance—17 feet 1 inch.

Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Won by J. Cantor, '20; J. Rudnick, '18, second; R. Lumay, '19, third; W. Griffith, '20, fourth. Distance—35 feet 11½ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by A. Warner, '18; A. Callahan, '20, second; S. Donaldson, '18, third; P. Schwartz, '20, fourth. Height—9 feet 7 inches.

Discus.—Won by E. Carsten, '18; V. Napobello, '20, second; B. Drachler, '20, third; B. Spiesler, '18, fourth. Distance—85 feet.

SHORT GRASS SETS NEW TRACK MARK

Herz's Horse Clips 0:01 4-5 Off Mile-and-a-Quarter Time in Dixie Handicap at Laurel.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 26.—Emil Herz's Short Grass, holder of the American thoroughbred record for a mile, clipped one and four-fifths seconds off the track time here for a mile and a quarter, when he won the Dixie Handicap at the Maryland State Fair course this afternoon. The time made by Short Grass for the distance was 2:03 4-5. The former figures, which were established on Oct. 10, 1914, by Paton, were 2:05 3-5.

There were only three starters in the Dixie Handicap, the other two being Harry Payne Whitney's Borrow, and Goldcrest Boy, from the stable of I. M. Hedrick, which finished in the order named. Once getting into his stride Short Grass, which was cleverly ridden by F. Keogh, soon assumed the lead, taking the position from Borrow, which had been making the early pace.

Once in front the winner carried his field along at such a pace that before the race was finished it was practically a certainty that he had set up a new mark for the distance. He was a strong favorite in the betting, and when the time of the race was hung up his record-breaking performance was received with enthusiasm by the spectators.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14 1-5.

Greentree, J. O. Talbott's b. g., 118 pounds, by Hamburg-Verdure, $3.50, $2.70, $2.30.

(F. Robinson).....1

Battle Abbey, A. J. Miller's b. c., 108, $3.40, $2.80.

(A. Schuttinger).....2

Klits, J. M. Zimmer's br. f., 107, $3.40, third.

(T. Harrington).....3

Cheer, Captain Ray, Sea Puss, Burbank, Moonlight, Stalwart Van also ran. Buchanan Brady scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 2-5.

Ambrose, Marrone Stable's b. f., 6 years, 111 pounds, by Sunuse-Ambresine, $7, $3.10, $3.40.

(R. Kleeger).....1

Mr. Mack, L. A. Cappe's b. h., 5, 111, $18.20, $7.30.

(R. Ball).....2

Queen of Paradise, R. F. Carman's ch. f., 3, 101, $2.70 third.

(J. McTaggart).....3

Royal Interest, Juliet, Borax, and Woodfair

WALSH IS A HERO, DECLARES ADAMSON

Girl's Rescue by Fireman "Reflects Honor Upon the Entire Department."

PRAISE IN OFFICIAL ORDER

Death Toll in Big Downtown Fire Remains at Two—Inquiry Under Way.

Fireman John Walsh of Hook and Ladder Company 8 was called to Fire Headquarters by Commissioner Robert Adamson yesterday, and officially commended for having effected one of the most difficult and, as the Commissioner put it, "one of the finest rescues in the history of the New York Fire Department."

It was Walsh who accomplished the rescue on Wednesday night of Ida Goldberg of 158 Houston Street from the seventh floor of the building at 21-23 Houston Street, in the burning of which building two girls lost their lives and nine others were injured. The story of how Walsh at the peril of his own life rescued the girl was told in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES.

After he received the report of the Houston Street fire and of another which occurred at about the same time in Greene Street, Commissioner Adamson issued an order commending the courage of the firemen who fought the blazes.

The order, addressed to the men of the department, reads:

New York, Oct. 26, 1916.

General Order No. 82:

Two large fires occurring simultaneously last night, and engaging the services of all fire companies in Manhattan Borough south of Twenty-fifth Street, furnished a severe test of the courage, ability, and resourcefulness of this department to meet a grave emergency.

At one of these fires a grave life hazard existed and only the quick thinking and prompt action of the officers and men prevented a possibly serious loss of life. In addition to this, two such large fires occurring at one time, unless handled with the greatest promptness and skill, might easily have spread with disastrous consequences. Very rarely is a more difficult emergency presented to the department, and it was met in a manner which reflects high credit upon the force.

I wish to commend Chief Kenlon and all the officers and men on duty at these fires for the efficient manner in which this emergency was met.

I wish particularly to single out for special commendation Fireman First Grade John Walsh, No. 1, of H. & L. Co. 8, for his exceptionally fine rescue of a young woman, by means of a scaling ladder, at the fire at 21-23 Houston Street. This rescue, accomplished under difficult circumstances and with a marked degree of personal danger, was an act of individual heroism which reflects honor upon the entire department. ROBERT ADAMSON,
Fire Commissioner.

Commissioner Adamson said last night that a thorough search of the ruins of the Houston Street building was made by the department yesterday, and that it is now known that only two persons lost their lives. An investigation to discover the origin of the fire is under way.

Henry Kopperl & Co., manufacturers of women's hats, issued a statement yesterday in which they said that an error had been made in yesterday's TIMES when it was stated that the fire which occurred at 203 Greene Street started in the part of the building occupied by that firm. The fire did not start, it was added, in that part of the building.

JOWETT MAY GO TO LONDON.

British Weekly Says He May Be Induced to Return to England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The British Weekly suggests the possibility of Dr. J. H. Jowett of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, being invited to assume the pastorate of Whitefield's Chapel, the most central Congregational church in London. The Weekly says it understands that Dr. Jowett is not unwilling to return to England if the right opportunity can be found.

Why don't you set your advertising money at work?

No, it isn't—not if it is merely being spent.

Not if you find yourself every little while wondering if advertising really does pay.

Not if you are conscious of a little uneasiness every time you see your competitor's advertisement boldly facing you down.

Not if you find it necessary to dissect every piece of copy "in conference" and work in a trifle by Smith here, and a stitch by Jones there, and a patch by Robinson here and there, and finally cut out whatever of human individuality the poor bowelless thing had when it came to you.

If it had half the giddap in it that your slowest salesman has you would say every time you saw your copy in print, "That has a wallop in it! That will do business!"

Why have you been so willing to spend your money for copy that doesn't make you say that?

Is it because you think it's too much to expect?

Because you think it can be done for some other line of business but not for yours?

Because you don't believe in your own product?

Or is it because you never got acquainted with Hanff-Metzger?

Hanff-Metzger

INCORPORATED

Advertising Agents

Jos. A. Hanff, President — *Geo. P. Metzger, Vice President*

95 Madison Ave., New York — Telephone 5946 Madison Square

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CHEVIOTS.—Open to buy large quantity Stursburg Schell cheviots. Telephone Farragut 9220.

CHINCHILLA.—Open for Raritan gray chinchilla, 143, and plaid, 1677, at price for cash. Chelsea 5896.

CHINCHILLA.—Open to buy 50 pieces gray 143 Raritan. Stuyvesant 1624.

COATS.—Jobber placing large order on coats, the better kind; pays spot cash. 6 to 8 West 32d, 1st floor.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Jobbers placing orders for immediate delivery. 15 East 20th, Room 2,015.

COATINGS.—Wool velour, all colors; will pay cash. Telephone 1618 Chelsea.

COTTON WHIPCORD Wanted.—Brown, tan, and gray, in 27 to 36 inch width. Standard Mail Order Co., 425 West 55th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber is looking at silk and serge dresses for Spring for misses and ladies. 129 West 29th, 4th floor.

MACHINES.—We are open for five needle tucking machines for cash. Chelsea 4461. Rosengarten & Kellmer, 20 West 20th.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash for any quantity of seal plush. Gottlieb & Saltkind, 50 East 8th St. Spring 4232.

PLUSH.—We are open to buy quantity of plush. Farragut 9839.

SERGES, 4,408, navy; quantity no object; cash. Rosenberg, Phone Spring 6106.

SERGE.—We pay cash for navy serge. Josephine Waist Co., 40 East 21st.

VELOUR.—American K-54402, similar; all colors; will pay spot cash. Jacob Chapman & Brother, 41 West 25th.

VELOURS.—Will pay cash for heavy velours all colors. Haft, 11 East 31st St.

VELOURS.—Open for lightweight velours in all shades. Chelsea 4077.

VELOUR—American, 544; will pay cash. Call, Harrison, Farragut 2088.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BROADCLOTH.—Entire stock of broadcloth, velours, gabardines, tricotines, serges, velour checks, &c., to close out. Appenheim-Goldstein-Siegel, 19 West 34th.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., and botanys, for sale; blue, brown, and green. Telephone Madison Square 1704.

BROADCLOTH, white, high grade; also colors, 56 inches, for immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 4542.

BROADCLOTH.—F. and H., Columbia black and navy. Phone Madison Square 8682.

CHASE'S BEAVER trimmings, all widths. Phone Hydel, 4254 Madison Square.

CHASES BEAVER, 3 inches wide, $1 per yard. Madison Square 3940.

CHEVIOT.—American woolen, 09001, all colors. D. Paulsin & Sons, 37 West 20th.

COATS.—Job of 300 coats to close out at a sacrifice, cloths and pile fabrics; this season's models. Harry Greenberg Co., 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Bolivias, in all shades, and burgundy velour coats; for immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS, dresses, suits on hand to be closed out; reasonably priced. Mdse. Sales Exchange Co., 16 West 27th.

COATS.—Big values in better grade plush and broadcloth; fur trimmed. R. Novick, 40 West 26th St.

COATS.—Plush, velour, and mixture; also matelambe; good values. Jos. Korostuff, 39 West 20th St.

COATS.—Plush, 5,000 on hand ready for delivery; medium prices. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th St.

COATS.—Prompt deliveries on wool velours, broadcloths, Bolivias. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Ladies' and misses'; 100 to close out at a low price. Hiller Bros. & Hiller, 6 West 18th St.

COATS.—Bolivia coats for immediate delivery in all shades. Stechel & Stufer, 34 E. 20th St.

COATS.—Plush, bolivia and other coats in stock, $1 to $5 cheaper. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Velour, fur trimmed; $8.75; smart style. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

CORDUROYS.—All colors, immediate delivery, for boys. Young America Wash Suits, 990 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

CORDUROY.—Hydel's cordvale; 28-inch width, Fall shades. Phone Hydel, 4254 Madison Square.

CORDUROY.—Dobson C-3, Shaws, Bolivia. Merit Co., 22 West 27th St.

DRESS GOODS.—For sale, about 125 pieces worsted dress goods; checks, chinchillas, &c.; mill's clean up; perfect goods; about 600 dozen women's cotton Jersey knit bloomers, blue, brown, and other colors. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St., N. Y. Phone Franklin 1358.

DRESSES.—Will sacrifice 300 silk dresses, $4.50 up; assorted colors and sizes. Merchandise Sales Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Wool Jersey always in stock; latest styles at lowest prices. Sam Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th.

DRESSES.—Velveteen and silk dresses to close out. 15 West 17th St., sixth floor. Chelsea 7079.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses for immediate delivery. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; immediate delivery. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d St.

FEALINE FUR.—Best quality, two, three, and four inches wide, padded and taped, to close out cheap. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th St.

FURS.—Red fox sets, Hudson seal sets, and misses sets on hand. D. Berger, 19 East 8th St.

FURS.—Job of red fox sets and scarfs to close out. D. Berger, 19 East 8th St.

HATS.—Stetson-like soft hats; bargain. Room 44, 529 Broadway. Spring 6234.

PLUSHES.—Cotton seal and beaver, both 27 inch and 60 inch. Phone Hydel, 4254 Madison Square.

PLUSHES.—Seal stripe, also corduroys, for sale, cheap. 2671 Gramercy.

PLUSHES.—Will sell 20 pieces Peerless R-12. Stuyvesant 1624.

PLUSH.—200 pieces for sale. Telephone Madison Square 9656.

SEALINE FUR.—Best quality, two, three, and four inches wide, padded and taped, to close out cheap. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th St.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery. $8.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes; carded, bulk; immediate delivery. Herman Straus, 320 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS, Panamas, all sizes. Greeley 2682, 1,328 Broadway. Pens Mfg. Co.

SUITS.—F & H. broadcloth suits to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobs to close; also coats; immediate delivery. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

SUITS.—Jobs to close out cheap. Appelbaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th.

THROW SCARFS in imitation Hudson seal and black mole. Frankel, 5d West 24th.

VELOUR.—Coatings in burgundy, taupe, brown, green, for delivery. Louis Livingston, 70 5th Av. Stuyvesant 3469-3781.

VELVETEENS.—Twill back, all shades, prompt delivery. Berg & Co., Stuyvesant 1247.

VELVETEEN.—Imported twill back, 24-inch width, all shades. Phone Hydel, 4254 Madison Square.

VELVETEEN.—Kupfer's red, No. 295, velveteen; 29 inches. Max Mayer, Inc. Phone Mad. Sq. 1541.

VELVETEENS.—Brown dress velveteens, 17 to 18 inch. Max Mayor, Inc. Phone Mad. Sq. 1541.

Help and Situations Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, man experienced in all around factory work; must have executive ability; bring references; liberal salary. Room 518, 500 5th Av.

SALESMAN wants Muslin Underwear and Shirtwaists; city; New England; commission. B 8 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...3½@3¾ " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Japanese Silk Imports Gain.

Receipts of raw silks in the United States during September showed a gain over those of the same month a year ago, but, as indicated by figures compiled by the Silk Association of America, the increase was not so great as in the earlier months in the current fiscal year. For September, 1916, the imports reached a total of 2,807,411 pounds, compared with 2,694,850 pounds in September, 1915. Were it not for the good gain shown in imports of Japanese silks, and the fair increase recorded in the "China" series, last month's receipts would have fallen below those of a year ago. Not only did imports of Europeans fall off, as did those of tussahs and doppionis, (together,) but there was a marked drop in receipts of "Cantons." For the first quarter of the last three fiscal years the imports, in pounds, have totaled as follows: 1916-1917, 8,204,031; 1915-1916, 7,285,380, and 1914-1915, 6,471,502.

The Raw Silk Summary.

The Yokohama raw silk market is advancing, and the demand is growing both for American and European account. Prices show a gain over those of the previous week, and holders are offering sparingly, with anticipation of an additional rise. Sales for the week amounted to 5,000 bales, leaving stocks unchanged at 13,000. Prices are firm to higher at Canton under the influence of a better American demand for short-reeled silks. This situation is reflected at Shanghai, where steam filatures are more active for American account. Teatices also show more signs of life there. Prices continue to rise at Milan as a result of a good European demand and short stocks. The local market is firm and advancing, with spot and nearby deliveries sought most.

Good Duplicating on Overcoats.

Clothing manufacturers who foresaw a brisk overcoat demand for this season owing to the urgent call for such merchandise and the scarcity that developed last year are doing a good business at present. Duplicates are described as coming in in fine shape. The local demand has been especially good, it is said, and some fear is expressed that the same conditions that confronted the trade last year may prevail again, namely, an urgent call for goods without stocks enough to supply it. The belted back models are at the present time the most popular. These are loosely fitting and built on raglan lines. For more formal purposes the form-fitting garment is selling.

Will Use Surplus Dress Goods.

The wisdom of the coat and suit manufacturers in buying staple dress goods for the present season is shown in the manner in which it now permits this trade to utilize such cloths for next Spring. Many houses are now busy on their Spring sample lines, and the materials which they have to carry over as the result of a poor season will supply some of their next season's needs. Fortunately no great change has occurred or is expected in fabric styles, so the cloth surplus may be readily utilized. Another advantage named is that, since the materials were bought some months ago, they are much cheaper than if they had to be bought now. The values which the manufacturers will be able to offer because of this, it is said, should aid much in establishing a good business on suits next Spring.

Salesmen Find Heavier Expenses.

Clothing salesmen who are covering the country now for the Spring season are gratified at the prosperous conditions they are finding. But prosperity has its drawback, too. In centres that are especially active industrially, the cost of living has advanced to quite some extent since the clothing salesmen last put in an appearance. If the volume of orders booked is as large as it now gives promise of being, the salesmen may be able to overcome the additional expenses incurred in traveling. Some of them feel, however, that along with other advances their usual 7 per cent. commission should be increased.

Iridium Is Going Sky High.

The increasing scarcity of iridium in this market is rapidly becoming a serious proposition to makers of platinum jewelry and other users of this metal. As a result of the paucity of supplies here, iridium has reached $130 an ounce, an advance of $10 an ounce in the last two weeks or so. Platinum prices, on the other hand, even for metal containing 10 per cent. of iridium for hardening purposes, continue steady. Hard platinum (containing iridium) was yesterday quoted at $96 an ounce.

Bargain Sales Diminishing.

The bargain sale, overworked in the past, is not quite so popular with retailers these days. The reason given for the improvement is that the record demand for merchandise of all kinds makes sale goods scarce. Besides this, according to a manufacturer of shirts, the seller at the present time has the upper hand, and customers under the conditions at the moment do not have to be held by complying with requests for special sale merchandise. Now that the manufacturers have tasted of this freedom it will be a hard matter, he thought, to bring them back to the old order of things.

Sale of Wooled Sheepskins.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Three thousand bales of sheepskins were sold here today. Competition was restricted, and prices generally were unchanged with short wooled skins in sellers' favor.

Fine Cottons at New High Level.

The upward rush of cotton has done a great deal toward making buyers of fine-yarn goods, both in the gray and finished states, wonder just where they are going to come in when the profits from the resale of the goods are passed around. Even more serious, apparently, is the question as to where the merchandise is going to come from at all, most of the mills making these cloths being sold ahead for long periods. Figures coming from New Bedford from day to day are reckoned to give buyers more than one qualm, but this is not all. The Fall River mills are also getting in their fine work. Yesterday a certain construction of cloth, of a little finer weave than a printcloth, brought 50 cents a pound up there. This is about 8 cents a pound higher than 80-square printcloths brought in the local market yesterday.

Printcloth Sales Not So Active

The position of the cotton market yesterday morning put a temporary quietus on buying of gray goods here. While persistent inquiry brought out fair quantities of 80-inch 80 squares and 38½-inch 64-60s at 10½ and 8 cents, respectively, both for December delivery, most of the attention of buyers appeared to be given to sateens and odd constructions that had not yet reached a parity with printcloth prices. None of this business appeared to contain much of a feature. One of the most interesting sales in the sheeting line of the market concerned the movement of 48-square, 4-yard goods at 9 cents for November-February delivery. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	*10¼	38½-inch, 64-60s	.8c
39-inch, 72-68s	.9¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	.7¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	.9¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	.7c
39-inch, 56-44s	.8¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	.6¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	.8¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	.5½c

*Asked.

Not Worrying About Burlaps.

Among the few to whom the rise in cotton goods, particularly gray sheetings, in the last several months has come as a pleasant surprise are the importers of burlaps. For a long time there has been more or less of a struggle between them and the cotton goods men for business of the bagmakers. For a time, at least, the sellers of cottons appeared to have the best of it. Now, however, the burlaps importers claim that the pendulum is swinging the other way, and that it is not only to the bagmakers' interest to use burlaps from the viewpoint of wear, but from the price viewpoint as well. This applies more, however, to the heavier burlaps than the lighter ones. While lightweight burlaps, which are relatively more expensive than heavies, are about on a par in price with the sheetings that correspond with them in weight and width, there is said to be a margin of about 2 cents a yard in favor of the heavy jute bag goods.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Wire and Bedspreads Were Among the Articles Considered.

The E. A. Bliss Company, Bridgeport, Conn., was sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that manufactured nickel wire imported by the firm for the making of women's mesh bags was properly dutiable under the act of 1909 at 45 per cent. as metal manufactures. The board reversed the Custom House authorities in taking duty at 85 per cent. under the personal adornment provision of the old law.

Snow's United States Express Company, Limited, lost yesterday when the board, in a majority decision by Judges Fischer and Howell, refused to lower the Collector's assessment on cotton bedspreads in the piece. Duty was taken at the rate of 30 per cent., under the provision in Paragraph 266 for "all articles made from cotton cloth, whether finished or unfinished, not specially provided for in this section." The importers relied on the claim that the goods were dutiable as printed cotton cloth according to yarn count. The majority decision, in overruling the protest, held that the merchandise was no longer merely cotton cloth, but had been further advanced in manufacture as to become a partly manufactured or unfinished article made from cotton cloth. As such it was held expressly provided for in Paragraph 266 as assessed. Judge Cooper wrote a long dissenting opinion, which he reached the conclusion that the protest should be sustained.

Favorable action was taken by the board on protests filed by Hirshbach & Smith and the Ottilora Allis regarding the rate on velvet tablecovers and other articles. The Collector assessed the merchandise at 40 per cent., whereas the importers asked the rate of 35 per cent. as for Jacquard figured upholstery goods. A reliquidation was ordered by Judge Cooper.

The Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, was sustained in the claim that split steel rings suitable for use in the manufacture of fishing tackle were properly dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. as manufactures of wire. The testimony showed that the rings would have to be copper plated and burnished before they were considered fully finished for ultimate use. The Collector was reversed in assessing duty at 30 per cent. as parts of fishing tackle.

The American Trading Company imported paper on which the Collector levied duty at 30 per cent. under the provision for papers commonly known as copying papers." The importers asked for a duty of 25 per cent. as for handmade paper. Judge Fischer, sustaining the protest, said the provision for handmade paper was more precise, explicit, and controlling than the provision for copying papers. The Collector was accordingly reversed.

German Steel Output Lower.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German steel syndicate reports that the output of steel in Germany last month was 1,393,000 tons, compared with 1,414,000 in August. The steel output in the first nine months of the year was approximately 12,000,000 tons.

Wool Dearer in London.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—There was a brisk demand for the fine selection of 8,046 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Merinos and fine crossbreds advanced 10 per cent. and the other grades were 5 per cent. dearer. Port Phillip secured sold at 8s 10½d and Queensland greasy at 2s 2d.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

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Voychok, John—D. B. Pershall et al..114.70
Wachenheim & Huff, Inc—E. Westerburg.....1,106.88
Wolf, Philip—A. H. Jacobs et al....1,002.48
Wolfson, Samuel—H. Schulman.....645.68
Walker, Harris H.—Crowell Pub. Co..536.59
Wingster Land & Improvement Co.—Hourican.....1,104.06
Weber, Chas. E.—A. E. Weber, costs..130.75
Wallenberg, Erik J.—W. Thomas.....318.75
Washington Park Apartment Club, Inc. — Van Wagoner Linn Construction Co.....457.71
Zibuloff, David—Charles Kaye Renting Co., Inc.....953.73
Schlesinger, Sara, & William Frankel—Lawyers' Mortgage Co.....2,542.35

In Bronx County.

Billot, Julius—J. Saul.....$121.45
Cahill, Sarah E.—M. G. Lawrence.....83.06
Carr, Joseph V.—H. Heidelbe.ger et al.62.37
Cooke, Douglas H.—Irving Nat. Bank.3,041.43
Dowd, John F.—H. Demmerle et al.....59.16
Giglia, Henry—J. G. Paepke.....31.77
Herrmann, Michael and Marie C.—Lawyers' Mtg. Co.....1,109.92
Hagerdorn Bros., Inc.—D. Hirsl.....470.60
Hearn, Walter—G. H. Reading.....196.51
Jackson, Max and Harry—T. R. Thorn.865.44
Jones, Albert E.—Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.....79.87
Margulies, Morris and David—T. E. Barrett.....83.41
Municipal Asphalt Co.—Cen. Union Gas Co.....121.88
McKeon, John—National Casket Co.....48.22
Pleasant, Virginia—A. Politte.....174.47
Powers, Joseph A., and Adelaide L. Elder, as executors—F. G. Ormsbee.2,081.56
Regan, James A.—O. Kirchner.....681.60
Sternberg, Abraham and Henry M.—C. H. Smith.....845.15

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Aue, Isaac, and Aaron Klugman—A. Weinberg, Sept. 21, 1916, vacated....$735.12
Kahn Window Shade and Awning Co.—Michael J. Adrian Corp., Oct. 25, 1916, vacated.....254.41
Schwarts, David—E. Schwartz, Oct. 19, 1916, vacated.....589.67
Morris & Co.—S. Bilck Co., Sept. 27, 1916, vacated.....2,628.51
Paiger, Edw. W.—Continental Ins. Co., July 7, 1915.....4,007.87
Pan American Industrial Co., Inc.—Universal Industrial Corp., June 9, 1916...672.61
Seela, Robert—Royal Indemnity Co., Sept. 28, 1916.....332.04
A. L. Guidone & Son, Inc.—J. S. Hopking, Oct. 10, 1916.....963.97
Boell Coffee Co., Inc.—E. Marson, Sept. 20, 1916.....157.53
Henderson, Arthur M.—E. M. Lockwood, Nov. 8, 1915.....154.21
Manley, James, and Casualty Co. of America—People, &c., Oct. 24, 1916..1,000.00
O'Brien, John, and Casualty Co. of America—Same, Oct. 24, 1916.....1,000.00

In Bronx County.

Rodenwald, Carl—L. Lowenstein, May 6, 1915.....50.00

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE

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To Holders of
New York City
3's & 3½'s
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we offer our list of
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New York

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111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Texas Power & Light Co.
7% Cumulative Pfd. Stock
Preferred as to assets and dividends.
This Company does the entire commercial light and power business in 70 communities, and also does the gas business in 5 communities.
Franchises are all considered to be satisfactory.
Earnings applicable to payment of dividends for 12 months were more than twice the annual dividend requirements on all the preferred stock now outstanding.
Price and particulars on request.
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Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
London Wm. P. Bonbright & Co. Paris Bonbright & Co.

MEN without number, never before interested in bonds, are now accumulating those of a conservative character. They are taking this means of assuring to themselves a maximum amount of dependable income when the present-day prosperity begins to wane.
We have prepared, primarily for the busy man, a special booklet describing more than fifty issues of conservative investment bonds yielding from 4½% to 6%, and containing in addition valuable information on bonds in general.
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Legal Investments
List T-118
Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St. New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

List Closes Irregular but Stronger Than on Previous Day—More Gold.

The stock market acted much better yesterday afternoon than had been indicated by the opening sales, and while the closing was irregular the gains easily outnumbered the losses. The recovery from the slight depression in the forenoon was not accompanied by any noticeable change in sentiment. The public interest in stocks has been well sustained, as shown by the fact that sales have been running recently at the rate of a million and a quarter shares a day, but it has not been stimulated by any new developments, and the men whose business it is to watch the ticker are still advising clients to take advantage of strong periods by realizing profits on shares picked up at much lower levels. The professional trader always looks for a reaction every so often, even in a bull market, and when the list begins to look stale he concludes that a setback is near.

Steel common sold down to 117⅛ in the early part of the session, but at that point fresh buying was started which picked up strength as the fractions began to increase. The recovery went to 118⅞, and the close, at 118½, was up ¼ from Wednesday's last price. Rock Island was exceptionally active, but in the opposite direction, selling from 33¼ down to 30⅝, and closing with a net loss of 3⅛. The Cuban Sugar stocks continued their advance, while American Beet Sugar and American Sugar Refining lost ground. The changes in issues other than the specialties were in most cases small and unimportant.

There is undoubtedly a very substantial investment demand in stocks, as well as in bonds, and the seasoned dividend payers are being taken out of the Street.

This is indicated by the sales each day of small lots of stocks which have never featured in speculative movements. The list has been very long, with the bulk of the dealings in a very few stocks.

The bond demand continues heavy. It was learned that the bare announcement of the new issue of $300,000,000 of United Kingdom collateral notes had resulted in the receipt of advance subscriptions in such number as practically to insure an early sale of the entire amount. Preparations for the newer offering were seen in a burst of activity in the United Kingdom 5s of the previous issue, of which $2,650,000 sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday with a range of only an eighth of a point. The Anglo-French 5s were also active, selling down to a new low price of 94⅝ for this movement. Money continues easy, loaning yesterday at 2¼ and 2½ per cent. Another $2,500,000 in gold was received from Canada.

Extra Dividend on Iron Pipe.

The United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company yesterday declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable on Nov. 15. Last January 2 per cent. was declared, payable in installments this year. The net earnings in the nine months ended Sept. 3 were $1,040,970, equivalent to the annual rate of 10 per cent. on the preferred stock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	4	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3½	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	3½	4		
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	3			
St. Louis	3	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	3½	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	4
San Francisco	3½	3½	3½	4½

*Up to 30 days, over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Call. Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2½	2½

Time.

60 days	3 @3½	5 months	3½@3⅝
90 days	3½	6 months	3½@3¾
4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3½@3¾

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3½
4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅛	+00⅛
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅞	
Francs—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84¾	5.84½	
Cables	5.83½	5.83¾	5.83½	
Marks—				
Demand	70.31¼	70.06¼	70.31¼	+18¾
Cables	70.37	70.12½	70.37½	+18¾

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.84½	5.83½
95.25 Berlin	70.31¼	70.37½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.26⅛	5.25¾
19.295 Greece	10.45	10.50
5.1826 Italy	6.57	6.56¼
20.26 Austria	11.92	11.93
51.45 Russia	31.10	31.15
26.73 Scandinavia		
.... Copenhagen	27.10	27.17
.... Stockholm	28.40	28.50
.... Christiania	27.70	27.80
19.20 Spain	20.35	20.40
40.14 Holland	41.00	41.06¾
China—		
.... Hongkong	52.60	52.70
.... Peking	79.00	79.12½
.... Shanghai	74.50	74.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25
South America—		
42.44 Pernambuco	43.04	43.14
42.46 Rio	23.93	24.03

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69¼	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

*Plus ⅛, 27,968,000.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $711,669,540; balance, $27,968,000; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,700,913; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $4,320,019.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 15¾c premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32¼d, unchanged; in New York, 50⅞c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 41½@41⅝c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,258,590
Same day last year	1,323,477
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	164,728,090
Same period last year	141,087,271
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
90	90½	100	Acme Tea	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅝
97	98	100	Acme Tea 1st pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	
143	149	100	Adams Express	145	145	145	145	−2
14	18½	1,400	Advance Rumely	15¼	17	15	16½	+1½
83½	85	600	Advance Rumely pf	85	85	84	84	−1
12½	13	100	Alaska Gold Mines	12⅞	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
25¼	25½	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
82	82½	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82⅛	82½	82	82	− ⅛
80	82	1,800	Am. Agricul. Chem	81	81¾	80¾	81	+ ⅛
102⅞	103	8,200	Am. Beet Sugar	103	103¾	102	102⅞	− ⅛
64¼	64½	31,800	Am. Can	61	64⅝	60¼	64½	+2½
113	113⅝	100	Am. Can. pf	113¼	113¾	113¼	113¼	− ⅛
67⅜		4,000	Am. Car & F'dry	68	68	67	67⅜	
55½	56	300	Am. Cotton Oil	55¼	55⅝	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛
133	135	200	Am. Express	133	133½	133	133½	+ ½
16	16¼	10,000	Am. H. & Leather	16	16⅝	15¾	16¼	− ⅛
69¼	70	3,900	Am. H. & Leath. pf	68¼	70	68⅞	69½	− ⅛
28	28½	700	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28¼	28	28	− ⅛
24¾	25	2 200	Am. Linseed	25¼	25¼	24¾	24⅞	− ⅛
57½	58	400	Am. Linseed pf	58¼	58¼	57¾	57⅝	− ⅛
79⅝	80	10,200	Am. Locomotive	79⅝	80⅜	79	79⅜	− ⅛
10	11	200	Am. Malt	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜	− ⅛
47	48	300	Am. Malt pf	47¼	47½	47	47⅜	−1⅞
110¼	110½	8,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	109¾	110¼	109	110⅜	− ⅛
116½	117⅛	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	116½	116½	116¼	116¼	−1
97	98	600	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	96⅝	97⅞	96⅝	97⅞	+1⅝
90	91	400	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	91	91	91	91	+1¼
138	143	100	Am. Snuff	141¼	141¼	141¼	141½	+3½
61½	62	600	Am. Steel F'dries	62¼	62¼	61½	61⅞	− ⅝
122	122⅝	7,200	Am. Sugar Ref	122⅜	122⅝	120½	122⅛	− ⅛
62	65	40	Am. Tel. & Cable	62	62	62	62	
133	133¾	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	133	133	133	133	− ⅛
225	226	100	Am. Tobacco	225¼	225¾	225¼	225¼	
108	100	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	108	108	108	108	
51¼	51⅝	2,100	Am. Woolen	51⅜	52	50⅝	51⅞	− ⅛
97⅝	98¼	200	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	97⅝	97⅝	− ⅛
47	47¾	3,400	Am. Writing P. pf	46¼	46¾	45¼	45¾	−1
47⅛	47⅜	400	Am. Zinc L. S.	46⅞	48¼	46¾	48	+1
77¼	77⅝	800	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	77⅜	77⅝	77⅜	77⅝	− ⅛
94	94⅛	26,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	93⅞	94⅝	93¼	94	+ ⅛
107½	107⅝	2,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	107½	107⅞	107½	107⅝	+ ⅛
100⅜	100⅞	1,700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅜	101	100⅜	100⅞	+ ⅛
120½	121	100	Atlantic Coast Line	120½	120¾	120½	120⅝	− ⅛
94¾	95¼	1,400	At., Gulf & W. I.	95⅜	96	95¼	95	− ⅛
66⅝	67¼	300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	67	67	67	67	− ⅛
83	83⅝	8,300	Baldwin Loco	83	83⅞	82	83½	− ⅛
107	108	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	107¼	107¼	107½	107½	− ½
88	88½	500	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅛	88½	88	88½	
75½	76	100	Baltimore & O. pf	75⅞	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝	− ⅛
117¾	121	1,600	Barrett Co	130⅝	161½	158½	160	+4
630	640	810	Bethlehem Steel	610	642	605	642	+27
84	85	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	83⅝	83⅞	83⅝	83⅞	
80	81	100	Burns Brothers	80	80	80	80	
107	113	100	Bush Terminal	111	111	111	111	
64½	65¼	2,200	Butte & Superior	64½	65⅜	64¼	64⅝	− ⅛
27¼	28	100	Butterick Co	28	28	28	28	−1
174⅜	175½	1,100	Canadian Pacific	175	175½	174⅜	174½	−1⅝
91⅜	92	17,900	Central Leather Co	92	92⅝	90½	91⅜	−1½
115	117	100	Central Leather pf	113½	115½	113½	115½	− ½
104½	106	500	Chandler Motor	105	105	104½	104½	−1
68¼	68⅝	4,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	68	68¼	67⅞	68¼	− ⅛
12	13½	300	Chicago & Alton	14	14	13½	13½	− ⅛
15¼	15¼	19,200	Chi. Great Western	14	15¼	14	15¼	+1⅛
44⅞	45	33,200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	42½	45¼	42½	44⅜	+3⅜
94½	95	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94⅝	− ⅛
126¼	126⅜	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	126⅛	126⅜	126⅛	126⅜	− ⅛
31⅜	32	130,050	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	32⅛	33¼	30¾	31⅜	−3⅛
133	140	200	Chi., St.P.M. & O.pf	133	133		133	
25	25⅞	50	Chile Copper	25	25¼			
57⅝	58	5,900	China Copper	57⅜	59	57½	59	+ ⅜
62	62½	300	Clev., C. C. & St. L.	62	62	61½	61½	+1½
84½	86	200	C., C., C. & St. L.pf	84⅜	84⅜	84½	84½	
53	53⅛	8,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	53¼	53⅜	51⅝	53	− ⅝
35⅜	36	2,800	Col. & Southern	35	36⅞	35	36	+ ⅝
49	54	300	Col. & South. 2d pf	50	50	50	50	+ ½
36¾	37	5,500	Columbia Gas & El	36¾	37¼	36	37	+ ¼
47	50	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	47½	47¾		47¼	− ⅛
139¼	139⅞	300	Consol. Coal, N. Y	140	140	139¼	139¾	− ½
124	124¼	4,350	Consol. Gas, Balt	123	124¼	122¾	124½	+1⅜
		3,100	Con.Gas, Balt. rgts	1⅝	2¼	1⅝	2⅛	+⅜
101⅝	103¼	1,800	Continental Can	102	103¼	101¼	103¼	+1½
17½	17⅝	2,000	Corn Products Ref	17⅜	17⅝	17	17¼	+ ¼
91¾	92	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	92	92	92	92	+ ¼
84½	86⅜	17,400	Crucible Steel	85⅜	87	85	86⅝	+ ¾
121¼	122	300	Crucible Steel pf	121½	121½	121	121	+ ¼
72¾	72⅞	47,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	72	73¼	70½	72⅝	+1⅞
97⅜	98	2,300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	97⅜	98⅛	97⅜	98	+1½
220	230	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	225	226	225	226	+1
22	22½	3,100	Den. & Rio Grande	21	23¼	21¼	23	+1
49	49½	10,800	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	50	50	48¼	49	−2½
146	148	100	Detroit Edison Co	147¼	147¼	147¼	147½	+3½
146	148	40	Do., odd lot	147¾	147¾	147¾	147¾	
66	66½	5,000	Distillers' Secur	66	66¾	66	66¼	− ⅝
24¼	25	100	Dome Mines	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
5	6⅝	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	6	6	6	6	
12¼	15	700	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	12¼	13¼	12½	13¼	+1½
60	72	100	Elec. Storage Bat	68½	68½	65½	68½	−1½
4,300			Erie	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¾	+ ⅛
53	53½	600	Erie 1st pf	53	53¼	53	53⅛	+ ⅛
45	46	100	Erie 2d pf	46	46	46	46	+1
41	42	100	Federal M. & S. pf	41	41	41	41	+ ¼
47½	47⅞	100	Gaston, W. & W.	47½	47¾	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛
183½	184	1,300	General Electric	184¼	184¾	183¼	183⅜	+ ¼
830	875	200	General Motors	835	835	835	835	
126	129½	1,300	General Motors pf	126	126	126	126	
73½	75⅜	2,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73⅞	75⅝	73¼	73¼	− ¼
118½	118⅝	900	Great Northern pf	118⅞	118⅞	118¼	118⅜	
43⅛	43¼	2,600	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	43⅛	43¼	42⅝	43¼	
51	52	1,400	Greene-Cananea	51	51⅞	50	51¼	− ⅞
104½	106	100	Gulf States Steel	95	95	95	95	− ⅞
108½	108⅝	300	Illinois Central	108½	108½	106½	108¼	− ⅛
65	65⅜	10,500	Inspiration Copper	65	66	64⅝	65½	+ ½
17½	17½	1,200	Interboro Consol	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
73⅜	73⅝	200	Interboro Con. pf	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	− ⅛
49	49	200	Int. Agricultural pf	49	49	49	49	
117	117	200	Int.-Harvester, N.J.	117	117	117	117	+ ¾
98	98⅜	8,800	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	
114⅝	115	17,300	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	114⅝	115	113¾	114⅝	− ⅛
50½	50⅝	10,300	Int. Nickel	50½	50⅝	49⅜	50⅜	+ ¼
106¼	106¾	400	Int. Nickel pf	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¼	
48⅝	49⅛	10,500	Int. Paper	48⅝	50¼	48¼	49⅝	+1
100½	102	1,000	Int. Paper pf	100½	102	100½	101½	
27⅞	28¼	4,000	Kansas City South.	27⅞	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅛
60⅜	61	300	Kan. City South. pf	60⅜	61	60⅜	61	+1½
76½	77	300	Kelly Springf. Tire	76½	76½	76½	76⅝	+ ⅛
52⅞	53	6,100	Kennecott Copper	52⅞	53¼	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
4½	4¾	100	Keokuk & Des M	4½	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
129½	130	100	Kings Co. E. L & P.	129½	129½	129½	129½	
129¾	130	30	Do., odd lot	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	+ ⅛
87	88	81,700	Lackawanna Steel	87	89¼	87	88¾	+1⅞
25	27½	2,800	Lake Erie & West	25	27½	25	27½	+ ⅛
50½	51	1,500	Lake Erie & W. pf	50½	52½	50½	52	−8
39¾	40	2,500	Lee Rubber & Tire	39¾	40½	39½	40⅞	+ ⅞
83½	84	1,300	Lehigh Valley	83½	83⅝	83½	83½	
24½	26	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	24½	24½	24½	24½	− ⅞
118		100	Lorll., (P.) Co., pf	120	120	120	120	−1
136	138½	200	Louis. & Nash	136	136	136	136	
88	89	600	Maxwell Motors	89	89	88¾	88¾	− ⅛
87	87	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	87	87	87	87	
8,700		8,700	Mexican Petroleum	110⅝	110⅝	109¼	110¼	− ⅛
1,400		1,400	Miami Copper	39	39¼	39	39	− ⅛
11,900		11,900	Minn. & St. L. new	24½	25	24½	25	+ ⅝
200		200	Mo., K. & T. pf	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	+ ⅛
19,600		19,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7½	8¾	7½	8¼	+1⅛
5,200		5,200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	20¾	21	20¾	21	+⅛
4,100		4,100	Missouri Pacific	8½	9¾	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
24,400		24,400	Mo. Pacific t r	8¾	9¾	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅛
37,500		37,500	Mo. Pacific pf w i	25¼	26⅞	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
2,300		2,300	Mo. Pacific pf w i.	56⅜	57⅝	56⅜	57½	+ ⅛
400		400	Montana Power	98	98	97½	97½	
100		100	Nat. Biscuit Co	127	127	127	127	
50		50	Nat. Cloak & Suit	84½	84½	84½	84½	
100		100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	+2½
300		300	Nat. Lead Co	69	69	68¾	68¾	− ⅛
100		100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	113	118	118	113	
2,130		2,130	Nevada Con. Cop	22½	22½	22½	22½	− ⅛
400		400	N. Y. Air Brake	158½	158½	158½	158½	+ ½
5,800		5,800	N. Y. Central	108	108⅛	107¾	107¾	+ ⅛
1,000		1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	60½	60½	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
600		600	N. Y. Ont. & West	28	28¼	28	28	+ ⅛
11,600		11,600	Norfolk & Western	141	142¾	140¾	141½	+ ⅛
200		200	North American	69	69¼	69	69¼	+ ⅛
600		600	Northern Pacific	112	112	111¾	111¾	+ ⅛
1,300		1,300	Ohio Cities Gas	84½	84¾	83¾	83¾	− ⅛
100		100	Ontario Silver	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
400		400	Owens Bottle Machine	116	116	116	116	− ⅛
400		400	Pacific Mail	25	25⅝	25	25⅝	− ⅛
100		100	Pacific Tel. & T. pf	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	−1⅜
8,300		8,300	Penn. R. R	58	58¼	57⅞	57⅞	− ⅛
300		300	Peoria & Eastern	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
300		300	Philadelphia Co	40⅜	40⅝	40¼	40⅛	− ¾
300		300	Pittsburgh Coal	41	41	41	41	+2
31,200		31,200	Pitts. Coal pf. dep	39¾	43	39¼	43	+3⅜
1,400		1,400	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of dep	100	110	109	110	+ ⅝
4,900		4,900	Pressed Steel Car	71½	72⅝	71½	72¼	+ ⅝
100		100	Pressed Steel C. pf	105	105	105	105	
200		200	Public Service N. J	131½	132	131½	132	+1¼
300		300	Pub. Ser. N. J. rgts	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
3,600		3,600	Railway Steel Sp	52	53	51¾	53	+ ⅛
2,900		2,900	Ray Con. Copper	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25½	
13,000		13,000	Reading	109¼	109¾	107⅝	108½	+ ⅛
100		100	Reading 1st pf	43½	43½	43½	43½	
300		300	Reading 2d pf	46	46	46	46	
24,200		24,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	78¼	78⅞	77¾	78⅝	+ ⅛
400		400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	113	113	113	113	+ ⅛
2,900		2,900	St. L. & S. F. w i	22⅝	22⅝	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
1,300		1,300	St. L. Southwestern	24¼	24	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
900		900	St. L. Southw. pf	46	47¼	47¼	47¼	
4,400		4,400	Seaboard Air Line	17	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	− ⅛
3,000		3,000	Seab. Air Line pf	39	40¼	39	39⅞	+1½
800		800	Sears, Roeb. & Co	225	225	221¼	221¼	−2
200		200	Shattuck-Arizona	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
1,000		1,000	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	62	62	61½	62	+1
5,700		5,700	Southern Pacific	101¼	101¾	100¾	100⅞	− ⅛
6,700		6,700	Southern Railway	25¾	25¾	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
500		500	Southern Ry. pf	67½	68¼	67½	68¼	+ ⅛
300		300	Standard Milling	104½	104½	103	103	−3
50		50	Standard Milling pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94½	
2,100		2,100	Studebaker Co	132¼	133½	132¼	133	
200		200	Stutz Motor	67	67½	67	67½	+ ½
1,700		1,700	Tennessee Copper	23½	23¾	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
1,000		1,000	Texas Co	227½	227½	225¾	226	+ ⅛
21,700		21,700	Texas & Pacific	14⅞	16¼	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
50		50	Texas Pacific L. T.	125	125	125	125	
1,300		1,300	Third Avenue	54	54	53¼	53⅝	+ ¼
4,000		4,000	Tobacco Products	52⅝	54	52	54	+1
200		200	Tol., St. L. & West	9	9	8½	9	+2
400		400	Underwood Typew	108	109	108	109	−1
2,800		2,800	Union B. & P. Co	15¼	15¼	14½	15	− ⅛
900		900	Un. B. & P. Co. pr	102¼	102¼	101	101	− ¼
300		300	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	73½	73½	73¼	73⅜	− ⅛
12,600		12,600	Union Pacific	151⅞	151⅞	150½	151	
1,100		1,100	United Cigar Stores	100⅝	101	100⅜	101	

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions In Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
5,020	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	70½	68	69½	70
450	Cities Service	327	323	324	328
960	Cities Serv. pf.	93	92½	92½	93
500	†Com'w'th P.	63	62	61¾	62¾
300	†Com. P. pf.	85	84½	84½	85½
130	Fed. L. & T.	22¾	22¼	22¼	23½
20	Ozark P. & W.	48	44	44	49
320	Stand. G. & E.	15¾	14¾	15¼	16

BONDS.

$2,000	Emp. Dist. E.	93	88	85	93

Closing quotations for bonds not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	85	86
American Cities	6	12
American Cities pf.	46	47½
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	152	155
†American Gas & Electric pf.	49	51
†American Light & Traction	234	237
†American Light & Traction pf.	111½	113
American Power & Light	73	75
American Power & Light pf.	83	85
American Pub. Utilities	42	45
American Pub. Utilities pf.	74	76
American W. W. & E.	8½	9
American W. W. & E. part. pf.	24	28
Atlantic P. & P. pf.	95	..
Baton Rouge El pf.	88	..
Baton Rouge notes	98½	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	72	76
Central States Electric pf.	81½	82
Colorado Power	25	30
Colorado Power pf.	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	80	..
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	59	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89½	92
El Paso Electric	122½	126
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
†Electric R. & S. pf.	99½	100
Empire Dist. pf.	90	92½
Federal Light & Traction pf.	54	56
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	200	210
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Illinois Traction	..	48
International Traction	49	51
international Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	..	13
Mississippi River Power pf.	30	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	56	61
Northern States Power	104½	105
Northern States Power pf.	100	101
Northern States Electric	..	82
Northern Texas Electric pf.	81	84½
Ozark P. & W.	44	49
Pacific G. & E.	57½	58
Pacific G. & E. pf.	91	92
Puget Sound Traction	18	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	54¾	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	38	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	82
Republic Ry. & Lt.	49	50½
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	79½	81
Securities Corp. General	18	23
Securities Corp. General pf.	80	85
Southern California Edison	92	93½
Southern California Edison pf.	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard G. & E. pf.	42½	43
Tampa Electric	..	135
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P.	13	14
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	54	55
Toledo Traction	52½	55
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	11	15
United G. & E. 1st pf.	80	82
†United Light & Railways	51	53
†United Light & Railways pf.	80½	82
Western Power	19	19½
†Western Power pf.	69	70
West. Penn. pf.	103	106

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921.	99½	100½	
American W. W. collateral 5s.	74	77	
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	90	92½	
Central Illinois Light 5s.	93	97	
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956.	100½	101	
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927.	87	90	
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927.	78	..	
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.	98	..	
Cumberl'd Co.P.& L.1st &ref.5s,'42	93½	98½	
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99	..	
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942.	91	94	
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.	97½	99	
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939.	100½	102	
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918.	99½	..	
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s.	92	95	
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926.	99½	100	
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.	89	93	
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-29.	99	101	
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	93½	96½	
Great Western Power 6s, 1925.	98	100	
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98	100	
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42.	99	102	
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1963.	93	95	
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941.	91	95	
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.	97½	99	
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	98½	99	
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s.	73½	77½	
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1925.	94½	96½	
Northern States Power 6s, 1926.	99¼	100	
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	96¼	97	
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s.	90	94	
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928.	85½	88	
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s.	87½	..	
Roanoke W. 1st 6s.	99	..	
Seattle Electric con. 5s.	93	96	
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926.	99½	100	
Tampa Electric 1st 5s.	98	..	
U. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926.	111	113	
W. West. Light 6s, 1923.	97	98	
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	91½	93½	
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946.	96¾	97½	

†Ex dividend.

LONDON TRADING LIMITED.

Further Setback on the Latest War News from Rumania.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Dealings on the Stock Exchange today were generally restricted by the Rumanian war news, and there was a further slight setback in gilt-edged securities. Brazilian issues were firm exceptions on the semi-official statement that cash payments will be renewed and the funding scheme discontinued next year. American securities were irregular. High priced shares were easy, but Erie, Denver & Rio Grande, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas were firm. The latter was quite active.

Money was in shorter supply and discount rates were steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 90 francs.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, decreased	£410,000
Circulation, increased	18,000
Bullion, decreased	391,685
Other securities, increased	1,053,000
Other deposits, increased	3,676,000
Public deposits, decreased	3,046,000
Notes reserve, decreased	378,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 22.07 per cent.; last week it was 23.80 per cent. Discount rate 6 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand, increased	86,194,000
Silver in hand decreased	513,000
Notes in circulation, decreased	210,868,000
Treasury deposits, increased	121,525,000
General deposits, increased	189,083,000
Bills discounted, increased	27,631,000
Advances, increased	8,734,000

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	41.75	42.25	41.50	41.75
Lead	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.10
Spelter	10.30	....	10.30	....
Antimony	13.00	13.50	13.00	13.50
Quicksilver	$80.00		$80.00	
Aluminium	*63.00	65.00	*64.00	66.00
Iron, No. 2X (dy. 21.50		22.50	20.50	21.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28¾@29c. fourth; first quarter (1917) delivery, 28@28½c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	124	10	0	124	0	0
Copper, futures	119	10	0	119	0	0
Tin, spot	182	5	0	181	5	0
Tin, futures	183	15	0	183	15	0
Spelter	94	0	0	94	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	99½	100
2s, c., 1930	99½	..
3s, r., 1918	100¾	101¼
3s, c., 1918	108¾	..
3s, 1946	101½	102
4s, r., 1925	110	110¾
4s, c., 1925	110¾	..
Pan 2s, r., 1938	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r., 1938	99¼	100
Pan 3s, r., 1961	102	..
Pan 3s, c., 1961	102	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alex. Rnh.	63	64½
Alaska, J.	7	7½
Am Ag Ch pf.	100	101¾
Am B N	43	44½
Do pf.	51½	53½
Am B Sug pf.	99¼	100¾
Am B S & Fdy	106½	108¾
Do pf.	190	196
Am C & F pf.	117	119
Am Coal	53½	..
Am Cot Oil pf.	100½	102
Am Lo pf.	106	107
Am Sn pf.	109	110
Am S Ref pf.	120	125
Ann Arbor	..	80
Do pf.	..	95
Assets R.	8	8¾
Assoc Oil	67½	68¾
Asso D G.	20	..
Do 1st pf	65	..
Do 2d pf.	40	..
Barrett Co pf.	117¼	121
Beth S pf.	145	150
B Un G.	1.52	190
Brown Sh.	60	71½
Do pf.	98	100
Bruns Ter.	8½	8¾
B. R & P.	98	100
Do pf.	115	120
Burns Bros pf.	103	110
Calif Petr.	23¾	24
Do pf.	51	52
Can So.	58½	59
Case (J I) pf.	86	87
C R I & P of N J.	300	350
C & S A Tel	143	145
C & A pf.	15	24
C & N W.	128	129½
Do pf.	170	175
Chi, St P, M & Om.	115	120
Cleve & P.	83	..
Clu-Peab	89½	89¾
Do pf.	109	111
C & S 1st pf.	61	62
Cent C pf.	112	115
Cent Ins.	55	60
Crex Carp.	45	60
C-Am Sug pf.	100	100½
D P & L pf.	97	98
D & Co pf.	95½	96½
Del & Hud.	151½	153
D, L & W.	235	238
Det U Ry.	114	120
Dia Match.	118	120
Driggs-Sea.	84	87
Erie & P.	..	70
F M & S.	16	21
Gen Ch.	320	335
Do pf.	113	117
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	113	114
Granby	90	91
Gulf S S 1st pf.	90	100
Do 2d pf.	95½	96
Hack Wat.	25	35
Pan 2s, r., 1938	99¼	100
Pan 3s, r., 1961	102	..
Pan 3s, c., 1961	102	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Helme (G W) Co.	181	185
Do pf.	117	124
Homestake.	183	185
Int Agric. pf.	17½	19
Int H, N J. pf.	119	..
Int H Cor.	78	81
Do pf.	100	..
Iowa Cent.	5	6
Do pf.	9	..
Jewel Tea.	88	90
Do pf.	110	110½
K C, Ft S & M pf.	74¼	77
Kayser (J) & Co.	95	98
Do 1st pf.	114	118
Kelly S T pf.	98	100
K & D M pf.	..	85
Lacl Gas.	105	109
Ligg & M.	280	300
Do pf.	122¼	..
Long Isl'd.	35	55
L-W B 1st pf.	86	93
Do 2d pf.	60	70
Lorill'd Co.	222½	235
M kay Cos.	84	85¼
Do pf.	66	67
Man B'ch.	1¼	3½
Man Elev.	130	133
Max M 2d pf.	84¼	85½
M Dep Sts.	66½	67
Do pf.	105	106
Mex P pf.	95	98
Mich Cent.	125	135
M. St P & S S M pf.	132½	136
Do 1 l.	73	78
Mon P pf.	117	130½
M W3 pf.	113¾	..
Mor & Ess.	..	89
N C & St L	135	140
Nat B pf.	126½	128½
Nat Enam 2s	20	..
Do pf.	95	96
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	23	..
Do 2d pf.	6	7
N Y, C & St L.	35	38
Do 1st pf	70	80
Do 2d pf.	54	58
N Y Dock	12½	14¾
Do pf.	30	35
N Y, L & W pf.	..	123
Norf So.	19½	25
N & W pf.	86	90
N W Tel.	52¼	60
Owens B M	92½	93½
Pabst B pf.	87	90
Pac Coast.	60	67
Do 1st pf	79	90
Do 2d pf.	70	80
P T & T.	87	88½
Peo G. C.	110½	111½
Pett-Mull.	..	52
Do 1st pf	..	94
P. C. C & St L.	81	82
Do pf.	..	98
Pitts C pf.	112	120
P, Ft W & C.	138	..
Pitts S pf.	104½	105¾

	Bid.	Asked.
Pman Co.	170	172
Quicksilver	2½	3
Do pf.	3½	3¾
Ry Stl Spr pf.	100¾	101½
Sutt'A pf.	27	..
St L & S F pf. w i.	33	..
Saxon M.	79¾	80
Sears-R pf.	125½	125¾
S-S S & I pf.	97	99
So P R S.	220	225
Do pf.	116	118
Studeb Co pf.	111	112
Tob P pf.	104	106
T, St L & W ctfs.	5½	8½
Do pf.	11	15
Do ctfs.	11	13
T C R T.	96½	97
Do pf.	125	135
Und Type pf.	114½	124
Un P pf.	82¾	83
Un Cig M.	47	50
Do pf.	108¾	110
U S Exp.	30	31
U S Ind A pf.	102	104
U S R & Imp	30	33
U S R & Ref	1½	2½
Do pf.	2	2½
U S Sm pf.	51	51¼
Va-Car Ch pf.	111½	112
W Md pf.	60	65½
W E & M 1st pf.	70	75
Weym-Bru.		210
Do pf.	116¾	124
Wis Cent.	50½	51
Wor'th (C W) pf.	124½	..
Worth P.	32	34
Do pf. A.	96	100
Do pf. B.	58	62

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies have announced dividends:

Continental Paper Bag Company, regular quarterly, 1½ per cent. preferred, payable Nov. 15 to, stock of record Nov. 8.

Consolidated Gas Company, regular quarterly, 1¾ per cent., payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 10.

Elgin Watch Company, regular quarterly, 2 per cent., payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 24.

Greene-Cananea Copper Company, quarterly, $2 a share, payable Nov. 27 to stock of record Nov. 10.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx, regular quarterly, 1 per cent. on common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, regular quarterly, 2 per cent., payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, regular quarterly, 3 per cent. off common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Massachusetts Gas Company, regular semi-annual, $2 on preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Middle West Utilities Company, regular quarterly, 1½ per cent. on preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Mobile Electric Company, regular quarterly, 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

New Jersey Zinc Company, extra 5 per cent. in addition to the regular quarterly 4 per cent., both being payable Nov. 10 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Norfolk & Western, regular quarterly, 1¾ per cent. on common, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Robert Gair Company, regular quarterly, 1¾ per cent., on the preferred payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 25.

Southern Pipe Line Company, regular quarterly, $6 a share, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, 2 per cent. extra, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 3.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Adventure	4	4	4	4
32	Ahmeek	105	105	105	105
5	Alaska Gold	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
175	Allouez	38½	39	38½	39
1,370	Am. Zinc	46¾	48½	46½	47¾
435	Ariz. Com.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾
290	Butte & Sup.	64¼	65¾	64¼	65
380	Calumet & Ariz.	78¾	78¾	78	78
3	Centennial	21	21	21	21
435	Chino	57¾	58	57¼	58½
921	Copper Range	70	70½	69¾	69¾
570	East Butte	16	16¼	16	16¼
25	Franklin	9	9	9	9
30	Granby	90	90	90	90
50	Greene Cananea	51	51	51	51
16	Hancock	13	13½	13	13½
50	Helvetia	33c.	33c.	33c.	33c.
190	Island Creek	49½	49½	48¾	49
43	Isle Royale	33	33	32½	33
10	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
125	Keweenaw	6	6¼	6	6¼
10	Lake	13½	13½	13½	13½
100	La Salle	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
612	Mason Valley	5	5	4¾	5
415	Mass. Coal	16½	16¾	16½	16½
25	Mohawk	94½	94½	94½	94½
10	Nevada Con.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
60	New Idria	13½	13½	13¼	13¼
60	Nipissing	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
215	North Butte	20½	21	20½	21
55	Old Colony	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Pond Creek	16¼	16¾	16	16¼
15	Quincy	91	91	91	91
325	Santa Fe	1¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
190	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9	9
115	St. Mary's Land	88½	88¾	88	88
3,290	Sup. & Boston	4¾	5½	4¾	5¼
5	Sup. Copper	16	16	16	16
125	Tamarack	45	45½	45	45
40	Trinity	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,400	Tuolumne	71c	71c.	70c.	70c.
25	U. S. Smelt	72	72	72	72
210	U. S. Smelt. pf.	51¼	51¾	50¾	50¾
245	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
50	Utah Con.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
535	Utah Copper	99¾	102¼	99¾	102¼
735	Utah Metal	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Winona	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾
75	Wolverine	45	46½	45	46

RAILROADS.

2	A., T. & S. F.	107½	107½	107½	107½
58	Boston Elev.	83	83½	83	83
110	Bost. & Me.	45	45¾	45	45¾
10	Maine Central	99½	99¾	99¾	99¾
220	Mass. Electric	5	5	5	5
120	Mass. Elec. pf.	33	33	33	33
3	Old Colony	142¾	142¾	142¼	142¼
115	Rutland pf.	28	28¼	28	28

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Agr. Chem.	81	81	81	81
5	Am. Agr. C. pf.	101	101	101	101
127	Am. Sugar	123½	123½	121½	121¾
60	Am. Sugar pf.	125	123	122	122
200	Am. Woolen pf.	98	98	98	98
10	Amoskeag	76	76	76	76
1,405	A., G. & W. I.	95	95¾	94	95
8	A., G. & W. I. pf.	68	68	67	67
15	Ga. Ry. & E. pf.	90¾	90½	90¼	90½
100	McElwain pf.	100	100	100	100
500	Mass Gas.	89½	90¼	89½	89½
50	Mass Gas pf.	83	83½	83	83½
12	Mergenthaler	163	164	163	164
1,572	Nova S. Steel	142	143	139	139¾
15	N. E. Tele.	129¾	129½	128¾	128¾
85	Nipe Bay	153	154	152	152
1,200	Punta Al. Sug.	56¼	56¾	56	56½
200	Swift	151½	152¾	151½	152
215	Swift rights	13¾	13¾	13½	13½
223	Torrington	60¾	61¼	60¾	61
500	United Fruit	162	162¼	162	162
80	United Shoe	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¾
10	United Shoe pf.	30	30	30	30
2,010	Ventura Oil	9¾	10	9¾	10

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4½s	112½	112½	112½	112⅝
11,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92¾	92¾	92⅞	92¾
5,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	84¼	84¼	84½	84½
2,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	86½	86½	86⅝	86⅝
4,000	New River 5s	80	80	80	80
29,000	Punta A. S. 6s	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
10,000	Swift 5s	101¼	101¼	101	101¼
2,000	U. S. Smelt 6s	110¾	110¾	110½	110¾
8,000	West. Tel. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1¼	..	Iron Blos.	1¼	1¾
Am. Oil	.20	.24	Iron Cap.	3¼	4
Begole	1½	1¾	Iron C pf.	5	5½
Bay S Gas	.13	.17	Jerome V.	1¾	2
Bingham	9½	9¾	La Rose	.62	.66
Bohemia	1¾	1¾	Majestic	.50	.51
Boe Corpin	.70	.75	McK.-Dar.	.33	.36
Boston Ely	.70	.80	Mex Mets.	.42	.44
Bos & Mon	.78	.80	Mojave T.	3½	3¾
Bos Aris	2¼	2¾	Nat L & Z pf.	.54	.57
Butte & A	.55	.60	N Baltic	2¼	2¾
Butte & D	.90	1	N Cornelia	17¼	17¾
Cal Corbin	2	3	New Doug.	1¾	1¾
Calaveras	2	3	N U Bing.	1	1¼
Champion	.13	.14	Nixon	.28	.30
Chief Con.	2	2¼	Oneco	.80	.90
Con Cop.	2¼	2¾	Onondaga	.95	1
Con Ariz.	2	2¼	Ohio Cop.	.13	.18
Crown R.	.48	.50	Pilot Butte	.08	.10
Cortez	.30	.43	Ray Herc.	3½	3¾
Davis-Daly	2	2¼	Rilla	.11	.12
Earle	.40	.44	S W Miami		
E & B B.	1¾	1¾	f p	3¾	3¾
First N C.	4½	4¾	S W Miami		
Fortuna	.15	.18	p p	3	3½
Gold Lake	.14	.17	Tuo	2¼	2½
Houghton	1¾	1¾	Tn V Ext.	37½	38
Homa Oil	.82	.86	Yuk Gold	2¼	2⅜
Humboldt	3¾	4¼			

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.30	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.30
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.30
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.15
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.55
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.50	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.55	4.40
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.25	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	5.00	4.50
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.30	4.15
Louisv. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.30	4.10
Mich. Central	1916-'36	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.35	4.85
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.35	4.85
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4½@5	4.60	4.40
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Nor. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6	4.45	4.25
Penn. Gen. Freight	1916-'22	4 @4½	4.22	4.10
St. L. & M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.70
Seab'd Air Line	1916-'26	5	4.60	4.35
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.55	4.30
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.35

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
250	Am. Shipbldg.	30½	30½	30	30½
150	Booth Fish'ies	60¾	60¾	60	60¾
25	Booth Fish. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½
160	Canal Dock	54½	54½	54½	54½
50	Chi. Con. Rys.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
270	Chi. C. Rys. pf.	21¾	22	21¾	22
160	Chi. Pneu. Tool	72½	72½	72½	72½
60	Chi. Rys.	22	22	22	22
12

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100 New York Shipbuilding
50 National Fuel Gas
100 N. Y. State Railways Com.
25 Singer Manufacturing
100 Splitdorf Electric Pfd.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 630,320 shares of stock and $265,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 170,294; oils, 93,531, and mining, 366,495. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Aetna Explos.	11¼	11¼	10⅞	10⅞
600	‡Am. Drug Syn.	12¾	12¾	12	12
600	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)	56	57	56	56
1,600	Am. Sum. Tob.	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
4,000	‡Am. Wr. Pap.	8½	9⅛	8½	8⅝
300	‡Butler Chem.	3⅞	4⅛	3¾	4⅛
1,850	‡Butterw. Jud.	75½	*75½	75	75
100	‡Calif. Shbdg.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
5,400	‡Calif. Pack.	37½	38	37½	37¾
10	‡Calif. P. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½
600	Can Nat. Gas.	⅝	⅝	¾	¾
200	‡Car Lt. & P.	4	4	4	4
1,600	‡Carwen Steel	11¾	11⅝	11¾	11⅞
3,000	‡Central Fdy.	15⅝	18	15¾	17⅞
800	‡Cent. Fdy. pf.	30	30½	30	30½
8,500	Charcoal Iron Co. of A.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
200	Charcoal Iron Co. of A. pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,100	Chev. Motor	199	199	193	195
400	Cp. of R. & H.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
1,242	Emerson Phono.	10	10⅞	10	10⅛
1,000	‡Flemish-Lynn Thonograph	2⅛	2⅜	2	2
150	‡Gen. Am. Tank Car	80	81	80	81
100	‡Gen. Mot. w.i.	170	170	170	170
2,000	‡G. Mot. pf. w.i.	95¼	95½	95	95
672	Guantanamo Sug.	75	78½	75	78
1,800	‡Hart Bell Co.	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅝
600	Haskell & B. Car t'o	41¼	41¼	40⅝	40⅝
2,400	Holly Sug. Corp.	39⅝	39⅝	38	38
100	Holly Sug. pf.	98½	99	98½	99
150	‡Hutchins Sug. Plantation	28¼	28⅜	28¼	28⅜
6,250	‡Imp. Carbon Chaser	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Interest. Rub.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝
7,200	‡Joplin Ore Speltr. (new)	40	40	40	40
700	Kath. Bronze pf.	9⅜	9½	9	9
1,500	Keystone Tire & Rubber	16⅜	16½	16	16
500	‡Lake Tor. Boat	11	11	10⅝	11
200	Lofts, Inc.	105	105	105	105
1,600	Man. Elec. Sup., w. i.	36½	38	36⅞	38
200	Manc. of Am.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
2,500	Mar. A. v. Tools	80	85	78	80
300	Marlin Arms pf. v. t. ctfs.	96	97	96	97
12,500	‡Maxim Mun.	6¾	7	6½	6⅝
200	‡Mex. P. E. Co.	19⅝	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜
26,600	‡Midvale Steel	68⅝	70½	68½	70½
1,500	‡Mitchell M., (when rel'd)	65½	66	65¼	65⅝
1,000	‡Nat. Auto Cr.	42½	42½	42	42½
8,600	‡N. Y. U. Fin.	2	2	2	2
100	N. Y. Transp.	15½	15½	15½	15½
500	‡Pull. Vent. C.	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼
500	‡Pull. V. C. pf.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼
100	Seaboard Steel	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾
100	Smith & T. pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
200	Sterling Gum	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	‡Spicer M. pf.	103½	103½	103	103¼
540	Sprgfld. B. Co.	100	100	97	97
100	Springfld Body Co. pf.	135¼	138	135½	136
1,500	‡Steel Alloys Corp.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Stromberg Car.	39	39	39	39
2,300	Submar. Boat	40½	41	40¼	40⅜
150	Times Sq. Auto Supply	39	41	39	41
200	Triangle Film Co. (a pros.)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,600	‡U. S. Steam. Co.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
5,000	‡Un. Motors	64½	65	63	64½
6,200	‡United Alloys Steel Corp.	49	49½	48⅝	49⅛
3,400	‡Unit'd Shar.	1¼	1¼	1	1⅛
500	‡U. S. Light & Heat Corp.	2⅛	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,100	‡Wheel. & Lake Erie	19¼	20	19¼	19⅝
38,000	‡Wright-Martin Aircraft Cor.	24⅜	24⅝	23⅜	24⅜
1,000	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4	4¼	4	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last	Net Chge.
110	Illinois Pipe L.	227	221	224	..
150	Ohio Oil Co.	370	365	365	— 5
90	Prairie O. & G.	492	488	489	..
51	S. O., (N. J.)	601	590	600	— 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Alberta Pet.	67	67	67	67
1,400	‡Barn. O. & R.	3¼	3¼	..	3⅛
700	‡Cos. Oil Ref.	16⅞	17	16⅞	17
1,050	‡Cos. O. & G.	13¾	13¾	12⅝	13
8,100	‡Federal Oil	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
250	‡Houston Oil	19½	19⅝	19	19
3,600	‡Ken. O. & G.	¼	¼	¼	¼
2,800	Metro. Petrol.	15	15	14⅜	14⅜
2,000	‡Midwest Oil	43	43	42	42
100	Muskogee	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
22,500	‡Okla. Oil	10	*10	10	10⅛
6,750	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,000	Okla. Pr. & R.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
3,100	‡Omar O. & G.	60	60	58	60
2,000	Sapulpa	10	10¼	10	10¼
2,600	Sequoyah Oil & Ref.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	‡Sinclair Oil	54⅜	54½	53⅝	54
1,400	So. Oil Trans.	8½	8⅝	8¼	8⅜
1,200	‡Un. West. Oil	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
1,800	‡Utah Pet. Co. (a pros.)	41	42	41	42
17,000	‡Vacuum Oil	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,100	‡Vent. Cons. O.	9½	10¼	9½	10¼
3,000	‡Victoria Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Wayland Oil & Gas	5	5½	5	5⅛

MINING STOCKS.

5,000	‡Ala. - Br. Co. Met. (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,500	‡Alaska M. C.	85	85	83	84
2,350	‡Alaska-West.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,900	‡Ariz. Chlor.	36⅜	38	36	38
4,000	Big Jim	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Bingham Mines	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
3,200	Big L. Cop. Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅝
80,000	Best & Mont.	81	81	78	80
5,800	‡Butte & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8⅛
4,800	Butte Detroit	95	98	93	98
2,900	‡C. T. G. (a p.)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,200	‡Cal. & Jerome	2	2	2	1⅞
6,000	‡Canada Zinc	23	23½	22¾	23¼
500	Caledonia	50	50	50	50
3,000	Cerro de P. C.	38⅜	38⅜	38	38⅝
12,400	Con. Ariz. S.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
1,500	‡Con. Homest.	6	6	6	6
2,800	Crystal C. M.	1	1	95	95
445	Dis. Ar. C. (a. p)	2	2	1⅞	2
5,300	‡Emma Copper	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
600	First Nat. Cop.	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛
8,000	‡Fortuna Ind. (a prospect)	24	25	22	25
2,500	‡Gold'd Cons.	57	57	55	56
15,000	‡Greenmonster	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
1,500	‡Grizzly Flats Gold Mining	55	57	55	57
3,500	Hecla Mining	9	9	8	8⅝
1,720	Howe Sound	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅝
15,000	‡Indep. Lead	12	12½	11½	12
3,000	Insp. Needles (a prospect)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect)	1⅞	1½	1⅞	1⅛
800	‡Jer. Vic. Ext. (a prospect)	2⅜	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜
500	‡Jim Butler	93	93	93	93
8,000	La. Cons.	49	49	48	49
60,000	Magma Copper	32	36	30	35½
1,820	Marsh. Gold	2½	*2½	2⅛	2⅜
100	Mason Valley	5	5	5	5
400	‡McK.-Dar.	60	60	58	58
200	‡Moj. Tung.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,700	Monitor Silver	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
300	‡Mon. Gold	90	90	90	90
18,800	‡Mother Lode	38½	38½	36	36
4,000	‡Newray	78	77	76	77
200	New Utah B.	1	1	1	1
500	N. Y. & Honduras M.	15	15	14½	15
3,500	Rosario Nipissing Mines	8¾	8⅝	8¼	8½
800	‡Oatman Gold Key (a pros.)	15	15	15	15
9,500	‡Old Emma Leasing	41	41	35	40
2,100	‡Perless Zinc	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
3,600	‡Pitts-Jerome Cop. (a pros.)	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
7,500	‡Prog. M. & M.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,800	‡Ray Herc. M.	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞
10,000	‡Rex Cons. M.	29	30	29	30
4,000	‡Rochester M.	57	58	56	58
700	‡Sacram. Val. C.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6,500	‡Santa Rita D.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	‡St. Nich. Zinc	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
900	Sid. Silv.-Lead	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,500	‡Success Min.	36	36	35	36
1,000	‡Teck Hughes	58	59	58	58
25,600	T. Burns G. pf.	84	85	83	85
1,000	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	United East'n.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
4,000	‡U. S. Cent. M.	9	9	8	8
4,000	‡Un. Verde Ext.	37½	38¾	37	38½
800	U. G. M. Co.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
400	‡W. E. Con.	73	73	73	73
9,000	‡W. C. M. Co.	40	42	40	41
4,000	‡W. C. Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	‡W. Mining	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	‡Yuecar. Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$30,000	‡Cos. & Co. new 6s	101¾	101¾	101½	101½
25,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s.	102	102	102	102
52,000	Mid. Steel 5s.	98⅝	98½	98⅜	98⅝
50,000	Russian Govt. 6½s. w. i.	100½	100½	100½	100½
100,000	‡Sinclair O. 6s	98½	99¼	98½	98¾
8,000	Vic. Oil 6s.	104	104	104	104

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Wednesday opening sale in General Motors pf. was 86½.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Wednesday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
United Drug	74	80	78	80
United Drug 1st pf.	53½	54½	53½	54½
United Drug 2d pf.	93	95	98	95

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	15½	16	15½	16
Tide Water Oil	183	185	183	185

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	58	60	56	60
American Brass	340	344	340	344
Atlas Powder	174	179	174	179
Atlas Powder pf.	98	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox	128	131	127	131
Bliss (E. W.)	725	760	725	760
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	80	75	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	185	195	185	195
Canadian Explosives	380	460	380	460
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	860	875	870	880
Du Pont Powd., new	288	292	288	292
Du Pont Powd. deb.	103	103	103	104½
Hercules Powder	854	860	854	860
Hercules Powder pf.	116	117	116	117
International Arms	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond	193	198	190	194
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	108	105	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.	700	713	700	715
Winch. Rptg. Arms	1200	1350	1200	1350

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange softened in the early dealings, a better tone was displayed in the afternoon, when an irregular rally occurred. In the early dealings bearish traders attempted to utilize election conditions as a factor in their favor. Commission houses handled a large and well distributed volume of business. The distributed turnover of odd lots was on a heavy scale.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
340	Am. Beet Sug.	102¾	103¼	102¾	102⅝
1,960	Amer. Can.	61	64⅝	60⅞	64⅝
150	Am. Car & F.	67⅛	67⅝	67	67
460	Am. H. & L.	16	16¼	15½	16¼
270	Am. H. & L. pf	68½	70¾	68½	70¾
40	Amer. Lin.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
690	Amer. Loco.	79½	80¼	79	80
1,560	Am. S. & R.	109⅞	110⅞	109	110⅜
70	Amer Sugar	121	121½	121	121½
20	Amer. T. & T.	133	133	133	133
40	Amer. Zinc	47	47	47	47
3,770	Anacon. Cop.	95⅞	94⅝	93¼	94⅛
70	A. T. & S. F.	107⅜	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
1,200	Bald. Loco.	83½	83⅝	82½	83¼
20	Baltic & Sup.	65⅜	65¼	65¼	65½
1,790	Cen. Leath.	92¼	92⅝	91	92½
220	Chi. Gt. W.	14½	15	14½	15
50	Chi. Gt. W. pf	45⅜	45⅜	45½	45½
80	C. M. & St. P.	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94¼
6,800	C. R. I. & P.	82¾	83¼	80⅝	81⅛
250	Chino Cop.	57¼	59	57⅝	59
1,120	Colo. Fuel	53¼	53⅝	52¼	53⅛
50	Colo. South.	38	38	38	38
20	Colum. Gas	86	86	86	86
60	Consol. Gas	140	140	139¾	139¾
50	Corn Prod.	17⅝	17⅝	17	17
8,200	Cru. Steel	86¾	86⅞	85⅛	86⅛
610	Cuban Cane Su	72	78⅛	70½	72⅝
40	Den. & Rio G.	23	23	23	23
320	Distil. Secur.	46⅛	47	46¼	46⅛
610	Erie	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝
40	Goodrich C.	82¾	83¼	78⅝	78⅝
340	Inspir. Copper	64⅝	66	64⅝	65¼
240	Int. Mer. Ma.	39¾	40	39¼	39½
1,590	In. Mer. M. pf.	115	115¾	113¾	114⅝
550	Inter. Nickel	50¼	50¾	49⅝	50⅛
240	Inter. Paper	49½	49⅝	48¾	49⅝
280	Kan. C. So.	27½	28⅝	27½	28⅛
280	Kennecott Cop.	53½	53½	52⅝	53⅜
960	Lack. Steel	87	90	87	89⅜
190	Lehigh Valley	88	88½	88¼	88⅜
20	Maxwell Motor	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1,780	Mexican Pet.	110½	110⅝	109¼	109⅝
60	Mo., Kan. & T.	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
200	Mo. Pacific	8½	9	8½	8⅞
220	Mo. Pac. t. r.	8⅝	9½	8⅝	9⅛
80	Mo. Pac., w.i.	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼
20	Nevada Cons.	22¾	22¾	22½	22½
780	N. Y. Central	108¼	108⅝	108	108
90	N.Y., N.H.&H.	60¾	60¾	60½	60½
40	N.Y., O. & W.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
470	Norf. & West.	140¾	142	140¾	141
20	North. Pacific	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¼
60	Pacific Mail	25	25	25	25
140	Pitts. Coal & I.	40½	22½	40½	42⅝
120	Pr'sd Steel Car	71½	72¾	71½	72
50	Ry. Steel Spgs	52	52	52	52
180	Ray Copper	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
3,840	Reading	108⅜	108¾	107⅞	108¼
1,930	Rep. I. & S.	77⅝	49½	77¼	78⅝
120	Southern Pac.	101⅛	101¼	100⅞	101
180	Southern Ry.	25⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
150	Studebaker	132⅝	133	132⅝	133
170	Tenn. Copper	23	23	22⅞	23
70	Third Ave.	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35½
220	Union Bag	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
2,520	Union Pac.	151⅛	151¾	150¾	151⅝
980	U. S. Ind. Alc.	144⅝	145½	142⅝	141
190	U. S. Rubber	60	60	60	60
89,300	U. S. Steel	117⅝	118⅝	117⅛	118⅝
1,410	Utah Copper	99½	102⅜	99¼	101⅜
80	Va. Car Chem.	46¼	46¾	46¼	46⅝
630	Westinghse El.	94	94½	93⅞	94
150	Willys Overld.	44⅝	45¼	44⅝	44⅝

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	Belmont	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½
500	Consol. Va.	.14	.14	.14	.14
500	Goldfld Cons.	.57	.57	.57	.57
1,000	Midway	.24	.24	.24	.24
500	Portland	1.95	1.95	1.85	1.95
1,500	Rescue Eula	.25	.25	.23	.23
2,000	Silver Pick	.19	.19	.18½	.18½
500	Sioux Cons.	.15	.15	.15	.15
2,500	Tons. Gt. W.	.07	.08	.07	.08
400	West End	.71	.71	.71	.71

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Pros. & Als.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Am. Fgn. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.40
Argen. Govt.	Dic.	Feb. 21, 17	98½	99½	4.85
Argen. Govt.	5	May 15, 17	101	101⅜	4.80
Argen. Govt.	5	May 15, 20	101	101¾	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1919	100	100⅜	4.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	101	4.10
City of Paris	6	Oct. 15, '21	95¼	98½	6.50
City of Quebec	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.80
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100⅛	4.83
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.77
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	100⅜	100⅝	4.95
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 16, '17	99½	100¼	5.85
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99½	5.10
Norway, Govt.	5	Feb., 1925	10	107	4.75
Norway, Govt.	6	Feb., 1925	103	107	4.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.85
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.93
Govt. of N. S.	5	July, 1919	99¼	99	5.40
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100	100⅜	6.35
Do. rubles	3½	Aug. 14, '26	302	305½	..
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97½	99.21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100	100½	1.50
Swiss Govt.	5	Dec., 1919	99¾	100⅛	4.05
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101⅜	3.90
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1918	100½	101	5.85
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1929	100¼	100⅜	4.45
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	99	99½	4.40
Amercn. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	3.12
A. T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	101	101¼	2.87
A.V.R.I. & P.	5	July 1, '19	99	100½	6.00
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1916	101¼	102⅛	4.30
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102⅜	4.35
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98¼	98⅜	4.85
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.70
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¼	102⅜	4.35
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	98	100	6.00
Edyln II. T.	5	July 1, '18	100½	100¾	4.55
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	100	100⅜	5.15
Can. North.	5	July 10, '18	100	100⅜	5.63
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	103	103¼	4.45
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	6.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	100¼	101¼	4.45
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100½	101	3.90
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb 15, '18	101⅜	101⅝	3.95
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100½	101¼	5.37½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅝	101½	5.40
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1919	98½	99¼	6.85
Nat. Lead	5	Apr. 1, '19	97¾	98½	..
Morgan & W. S.	6	Dec., 1918	100⅝	100⅝	4.61
N.Y., N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	100	100⅛	4.12
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100½	100¾	4.15
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.55
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100⅞	101

THE
Motor Stocks
BOOM

What is the general outlook for the big public speculations now going on in motor stocks? It is not generally known that at the present rate of production it is estimated that 2,000,000 vehicles will be the output in 1917. G. C. Selden, writer for The Financial World looks far enough into the future to furnish our readers with some very sound views on this subject.

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Total cost, $17,051,040. Last year
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stock rose from 14 to 26½ on the awarding of contracts to the Lake company.
It was rumored that a foreign government was opened negotiations with the Lake company for a fleet of submarines.
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BANKS RUSH TO JOIN IN NEW BRITISH LOAN

Applications for Underwriting Participation Exceed Total of Issue of First Day.

DETAILS OF TRANSACTION

Will Be Sold to Public at 99 1-4 and 98 1-2, Giving Yield of 5.85—Commission to be 1-8 Per Cent.

Applications for participation in the syndicate underwriting the $300,000,000 three and five year 5½ per cent. British notes that have been received by J. P. Morgan & Co. are in excess of the total issue, according to a statement made last night by a member of that firm.

One-half of the loan, $150,000,000, will mature in three years and the other half in five years. The three-year notes will be sold to the public at 99¼, netting the investor 5⅝ per cent.; while the five-year obligations will be offered at 98½, giving 5.85 per cent. Members of the syndicate will ge the notes 1½ per cent. below the average selling price. From this 1½ per cent. will be deducted selling expenses and selling commissions. Syndicate participants will be allowed a commission of ⅛ per cent. on confirmed sales.

The loan will be secured by the deposit of miscellaneous collateral having a value of at least $360,000,000, and which will be divided into two groups of $180,000,000 each. The first group will consist of stocks and bonds of American corporations, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and obligations of the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, and Canadian provinces and municipalities. It is agreed that at least $100,000,000 of the $180,000,000 of securities shall be American and Canadian Pacific Railway stocks and bonds.

The second group of collateral is to consist of approximately $25,000,000 of dividend-paying bonds of British railway companies and the remainder of obligations of the Commonwealth of Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Japan, Egypt, and India.

Pending the arrival of a part of the securities the British Government will deposit temporarily, with an approved trust company, New York Stock Exchange collateral, or cash, or both.

The British Government has the option of redeeming the notes, in whole or in part, at a premium of 1 per cent. for each year of the unexpired life of the notes.

The list of banks and investment houses that will offer the notes has not yet been completed, but it will include, besides New York concerns, Chicago, Detroit, and Pittsburgh banks. An interesting addition to the list is the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, the largest bank in the West, and an institution which has not been identified heretofore with foreign Government loans.

On the Stock Exchange the Anglo-French 5s per cent. bonds declined fractionally yesterday under considerable selling, but the movement was not considered extraordinary in view of the new loan to be brought out in a few days. As on previous occasions, the pending increase of securities of the same general character of existing issues has caused recession largely because the supply on the market is to be increased.

COTTON, IRREGULAR, DROPS HALF A CENT

Bulls Tighten Grip Near the Close After Absorbing Vast Amount of Liquidation.

SPOT NEWS IS STRONG

Southern Holders Reported as Refusing to Sell on Decline—Liverpool Steady.

Cotton was unsettled yesterday, with a further break of half a cent a pound from the final level of Wednesday. Toward the close it looked as if the bulls had obtained a stronger grip on the situation after absorbing a vast amount of local and Wall Street liquidation.

The opening was irregular at a decline of 9 to 27 points, largely on account of selling induced by overnight margin calls. The market received good support on the break, however, and ring professionals of bullish tendencies bid prices above the close of the previous day. Along in the afternoon, however, a break occurred on general selling, which carried prices down to 18.55c. for January, or 54 points down from Wednesday's closing and 125 points below the high level of Wednesday morning. Around this level the bull leaders took hold in aggressive style, and, aided by buying for the account of spot firms, rallied the market slightly above the 19-cent level for January. The close showed a net loss of 7 to 9 points.

Spot news, as is usual after a sharp break, was bullish. The general tenor of advices from the South was to the effect that holders were refusing to sell at the decline. As a usual thing merchants and other holders are seldom impressed by a preliminary break. They shut up like clams, withdraw their samples from the tables, and await developments. This is what happened yesterday. It would take several days of declining markets to shake the confidence of holders.

Liverpool did not fully meet the New York decline Wednesday, and one private cable said: "Market steady on Continental buying."

Opinion regarding the course of the market is now more two-sided than it has been. The conservative element throughout the trade takes the view that there has been a great deal of speculation on the part of Southern shippers. Some Southern firms are said to have refrained from hedging any cotton at all, while others have made hedge sales against only part of their purchases. Naturally, if anything should shake confidence in a sustained rise to higher levels a very weak situation could be created.

In dry goods circles there has been very little concern over the decline in cotton. Some very sharp advances have taken place in dry goods, with still more foreshadowed in case the 20-cent level is maintained for the raw material.

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.90	19.07	18.50	18.97@18.99	19.07@19.20
Jan.	18.90	19.16	18.53	19.0 @19.0	19.06@19.24
Mar.	19.20	19.26	18.74	19.16@19.20	19.25@19.32
May	19.30	19.40	18.88	19.31@19.32	19.38@19.43
July	19.34	19.41	18.93	19.32@19.34	19.41@19.47

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 35 points decline; middling, 18.75c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported were easy, 20 to 62 points decline. New Orleans, 18.50c; Galveston, 18.70c; Savannah, 18.75c; Memphis, 18.25c; Augusta, 18.75c; Houston, 18.50c. New Orleans market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.40	18.47	17.98	18.45@18.46	18.45@18.47
Jan.	18.40	18.61	18.11	18.55@18.60	18.60@18.62
Mar.	18.60	18.85	18.37	18.82@18.84	18.80@18.86
May	18.78	19.03	18.57	19.01@19.02	19.00@19.02
July	18.91	19.12	18.65	19.11@19.12	19.12@19.15

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton with middling 10 points decline at 11.03d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 16,000, including 8,000 American. Closed irregular.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	10.88	10.93½	10.86	10.91½	11.08½
Jan.-Feb.	10.88	10.96	10.86	10.94	11.09
Mar.-Apr.	10.99	11.04	10.94	11.02	11.18
May-June	11.05	11.12	11.04	11.10	11.23
July-Aug.	11.08	11.11	11.02	11.08	11.21½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: Jan., 19.11c.; March, 19.22c.; May, 19.33c.; July, 19.39c.. The market there was due to open today 3 to 5½ points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year
Galveston	12,544	12,269		295,969
New Orleans	11,816	3,619	807,045	220 856
Mobile	834	690	11,621	17,614
Savannah	4,926	4,821	178 091	191,159
Charleston	876	1,664	62,426	89,854
Wilmington	602	1,023	36,826	24,230
Norfolk	8,344	3,037	64,460	72,987

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	2,495	2,391	134,804	165,938
Memphis	4,772	6 858	183,645	152,237
St. Louis	834	2,748	15,786	7,145
Houston	21,503	10,007	261,574	166,719

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	13,500 to 17,000	15,157	10,784
New Orleans	5,000 to 7 000	11,533	4,084

Exports yesterday were 29,759 bales; total thus far this season, 1,575,715; total last season, 1,269,088.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Reports that good rains had finally appeared in Argentina after the prolonged drought there caused heavy selling in the wheat market yesterday, but this factor was offset by the appearance of further export buying. In consequence of these two opposing forces prices, after fluctuating feverishing within a range of 4 to 5 cents a bushel, closed with comparatively small changes from the final of Wednesday. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $2.07; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.93; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.02; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.97, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.83¾	1.78	1.80⅝	1.80¾	1.03½
May	1.83	1.77⅜	1.80¼	1.80¼	1.04¾
July	1.47	1.43	1.45⅝	1.45¼	..

CORN.

The corn market was easier, closing ⅝c net lower. Offers of new corn from the country were on a more liberal scale, and it seemed to be the general impression that farmers are more disposed to sell the new crop for future shipment around present prices. The rains in Argentina also had some influence, and longs were disposed to hurry sales. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.11½, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Export sales were estimated at 60,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	85	83⅝	84⅛	87⅛	58
May	89⅝	88	88½	89⅞	59⅜
July	89⅝	88	88½	89⅝	..

OATS.

The oats market was influenced largely by the action of corn, and at the close was easy, with net losses of ⅛@⅜c. Export sales were estimated at 400,000 bushels. The local cash market was weak; standard quoted at 57½@58c; No. 2 white, 58½@59c; No. 3 white, 57@57½c; No. 4 white, 56½@57c; fancy clipped white, 60¼@62¼c; ordinary clipped white, 57@59c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	54½	53	53⅝	54	38¾
May	57⅞	56½	57¼	57½	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was under pressure in company with many of the other commodities and apparently felt the influence of liquidating sales. Hog prices were also a trifle easier and there was an absence of support. Clearance of product from this port were large, including 5,000,000 pounds of lard to Rotterdam. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 36,000, estimated for Friday, 26,000; Kansas City received 10,000, and Omaha 6,300.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Oct.	15.87	15.37	15.37	15.40	9.05
Dec.	15.72	15.50	15.37	15.90	9.10
Ribs—					
Oct.	..	..	14.60	14.60	9.47
Jan.	14.12	13.77	13.85	14.20	9.05
Pork—					
Dec.	26.00	25.50	26.00	26.80	13.40
Jan.	26.50	25.85	25.92	26.65	14.45

COTTONSEED OIL.

Operations in the cotton seed oil market were again of large proportions, total sales for the day aggregating 52,000 barrels. Longs sold heavily and prices were weak, closing 34 to 50 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.00@	12.00
Oct.	..	..	12.15@13.00	12.50
Nov.	12.55	12.24	12.25@12.28	12.65
Dec.	12.52	12.28	12.22@12.24	12.56
Jan.	12.60	12.22	12.21@12.23	12.58
Feb.	12.42	12.28	12.20@12.21	12.52
Mar.	12.38	12.18	12.32@12.34	12.82
Apr.	12.40	12.40	12.33@12.40	12.80
May	12.80	12.41	12.40@12.41	12.86

COFFEE.

Early rallies were followed by renewed weakness in the coffee market, with May contracts selling off from 8.90c to 8.70c and closing at 8.69c bid. The general list closed at a net decline of 18 to 17 points. Sales were reported of 92,750 bags. The local spot market was quiet at 9¾c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	8.85@8.40	8.55
November	8.55	8.55	8.38@8.40	8.55
December	8.02	8.46	8.45@8.46	8.62
January	..	..	8.50@8.51	8.68
February	..	..	8.54@8.55	8.69
March	8.78	8.60	8.59@8.60	8.74
April	..	..	8.64@8.65	8.79
May	8.89	8.70	8.69@8.70	8.82
June	..	..	8.74@8.75	8.87
July	8.96	8.80	8.79@8.80	8.92
August	..	..	8.83@8.84	8.96
September	9.00	8.97	8.87@8.88	9.00

SUGAR.

The advancing market for raw sugar and higher levels reached in the refined market caused a firm tone to sugar futures throughout the day. Covering of December shorts kept values at about the best point of the day, the close showing net gains ranging from 3 to 16 points, with sales of 31,400 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	5.56@5.65	5.56
November	5.55	5.50	5.52@5.53	5.47
December	5.27	5.18	5.27@5.28	5.11
January	4.71	4.68	4.71@4.73	4.63
February	4.40	4.38	4.39@4.41	4.37
March	4.37	4.34	4.36@4.37	4.34
April	..	..	4.39@4.41	4.37
May	4.45	4.43	4.45@4.46	4.41
June	4.47	4.47	4.46@4.48	4.43
July	4.50	4.50	4.49@4.51	4.46
August	..	..	4.52@4.54	4.49
September	..	..	4.56@4.57	4.52

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,213 packages. A little speculative demand gave added strength to the market and prices were advanced about ¼c on most grades of creamery. The general trading is rather quiet, however, at the higher rates. Ladles and packing stock show further improvement and the market is strong. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 36@36¾c; extras, (92 score,) 35½@35¾c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 34¾@35¼c; seconds, (86 to 87 score,) 33@34c; thirds, 31@32c. Creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 37@37½c; extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 35@35½c; seconds, 33@34½c. Creamery, held, higher than extras, 35½@35½c; extras, 34¼@35c; firsts, 33½@34¼c; seconds, 32½@33½c; thirds, 30@31½c. State dairy, tubs, finest, 35c; good to prime, 32½@34½c; common to fair, 29@32c. Renovated, extras, 32½c; firsts, 31@32c; lower grades, 29@30½c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 30½@31c. Ladles, June make, firsts, 30@30½c; current make, firsts, 30c; seconds, 29@29½c; lower grades, 27½@28½c. Packing stock, current make, No. 1, 29c; No. 2, 28½c; lower grades, 27@28c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,229 cases. Arrivals are still running lighter, and the offerings of strictly fine to fancy qualities of fresh gathered stock are small; such are very firmly held, and there is a fair demand for them, with prices tending slightly in sellers' favor. The medium and ordinary qualities, which comprise the bulk of the supply, are meeting only a very moderate demand at about the same range of prices as recently quoted, great bulk of the business being in range of 31@33c., largely at 31@34c. There has been some reduction of previous accumulations, although rather liberal quantities of medium grade eggs are still on hand, many of which are held above present selling value. Storage eggs quiet and unchanged. Nearby white eggs in light supply; fancy qualities very scarce and uniformly sound stock commands high prices; mixed and irregular qualities show a wide range of values and move slowly. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 39@40c.; extra firsts, 37½@38c.; firsts, 34@36c.; seconds, 31@33c.; thirds and poorer, 28@30c.; dirties, 26@27c.; 28½@29c.; No. 2 and poorer, 27@28c.; checks, good to choice, dry, 27@28c.; undergrades, 24@26c.; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 32c.; firsts, 31½c.; seconds, 30@31c.; lower grades, 29@29½c.; dirties, 25½@28c.; refrigerator, State whites, 33@35c.; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 58@65c.; ordinary to good, 40@57c.; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 36@38c.; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 36@40c.; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 43@50c.; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@40c.

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EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

	1916.	Increase.
Third week October	$358,801	$67,511
July 1-Oct. 21	13,073,046	557,327
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—		
Third week October	170,502	17,552
July 1-Oct. 21	2,686,121	349,271
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—		
Third week October	877,601	224,382
July 1-Oct. 21	12,167,220	2,445,196
TEXAS & PACIFIC—		
Third week October	557,991	144,718
July 1-Oct. 21	8,564,086	970,337

BALTIMORE & OHIO for September—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$10,615,845	$9,817,819	$8,782,332
Net	3,312,798	3,193,873	2,614,123
3 mos. gross	31,219,987	27 617,429	25,620,898
Net	9,067,998	9,065,094	7,673,469

NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	722.472	486,409	235,973
Net aft. taxes	360,893	160,229	200,664
Sur. aft. chgs.	307,488	88,140	219,346
3 mos. gross	1,998,972	1,299,787	694,205
Net aft. taxes	855,659	377,189	478,770
Sur. aft. chgs.	683,925	168,577	515,448

Public Utilities.

HAGERSTOWN & FREDERICK for September—

Gross	$25,997	$23,107	$7,449
Net	24,292	18,552	3,741
Sur. aft. chgs.	11,507	8,493	3,014

NEW YORK RAILWAYS for August—

Gross	1,101,557	1,136,081	*35,374
Net aft. taxes	383,516	411,689	*28,173
Sur. aft. chgs.	99,109	125,790	*26,681
2 mos. gross	2,265,340	2,264,024	1,316
Net aft. taxes	798 775	819,886	*21,110
Sur. aft. chgs.	228,799	245,948	*17,149

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for September—

Gross	453,731	454,856	*1,125
Net aft. taxes	209,538	196,177	13,361
Sur. aft. chgs.	30,727	12,012	18,715
12 mos. gross	5,422,757	5,639,948	*217,191
Net aft. taxes	2,309,998	2,558,600	*188,733
Sur. aft. chgs.	190,234	348,844	*158,110

*Decrease.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO. for September—

Gross	411,482	422,232	*10,950
Net aft. taxes	231,910	231,737	*173
Total income	240,017	249,906	*889
Sur. aft. chgs.	165,774	164,100	1,674
Bal. aft. dep.	74,243	60,146	16,674
9 mos. gross	3,609,832	3,569,969	129,863
Net aft. taxes	2,015,221	1,9.7,970	77,251
Total income	2,124,302	2,036,974	87,328
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,384,809	1,280,590	83,410
Bal. aft. dep.	$79,309	$65,880	73,410

*Decrease.

SOUTHWESTERN CITIES ELECTRIC CO. gross earnings for September, $19,088, a decrease of $122 from September, 1915; net, $10,197, an increase of $102. For the nine months gross, $162,044, a gain of $22,904; net, $77,118, an increase of $9,728, and surplus, $60,842, a gain of $9,953 over the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1915.

THIRD AVENUE for September—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$388,671	$946,706	$935,136
Net. def. af. tx.	121,202	*233,850	*279,412
Other income	13,069	7,417	7,598
Total deficit	108,132	*241,272	*287,010
Def. aft. taxes	328,074	*128,702	*74,812
3 mos. gross	2,908,639	2,863,934	2,894,848
Net aft. taxes	250,839	942,212	952,891
Other income	39,585	21,116	21,708
Total income	290,424	963,328	974,597
Def. af. chgs.	372,472	*326,015	*325,540

*Surplus.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before October 31 earn from November 1st.
Dividend—July 1, 1916 - 4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 Park Row, New York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to Section 29 of the General Corporation Laws of the State of New York that a meeting of the stockholders of the New York Stores, Inc., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the New York Stores, Inc., at Room No. 705, at 135 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on the 11th day of November, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. JOSEPH J. LYNCH, President.

LEE RUBBER & TIRE CORPORATION
New York, N. Y., October 26, 1916.
The directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend on the capital stock of this company of 50c. per share and an extra dividend of 25c. per share, payable December 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

REORGANIZATION OF St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York, of Bankers Trust Company, of Guaranty Trust Company of New York and of Mississippi Valley Trust Company, for the following Bonds, Notes, Trust Certificates and Stock deposited under the Plan and Agreement dated November 1, 1915, for the Reorganization of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company:

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
General Lien 15-20 Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Southwestern Division First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Central Division First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Northwestern Division First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co.:
Trust Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1887.
Trust Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1880.
Missouri and Western Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis, Wichita and Western Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company Guaranteed Four Per Cent. Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

Muskogee City Bridge Co.:
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern Railroad Co.:
First Mortgage Four Per Cent Gold Bonds.

Chester, Perryville and S. Geneviove Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Pomme de Terre Railroad Co.:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Quanah, Acme and Pacific Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
First Preferred Stock.
Second Preferred Stock.
Common Stock.

It is expected that the bonds and stock (trust certificates) of St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company, the New Company organized under the laws of Missouri to carry out the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement, and the Purchase Warrants and Fully Paid Subscription Certificates, provided for by the Plan, will be ready for delivery to the holders of the above-mentioned certificates of deposit on November 8, 1916.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Stock bearing notation of election to prepay the entire purchase price of the new securities which they are entitled to purchase under the Plan are hereby required to make payment of such entire purchase price, to wit: the sum of $45 (and accrued interest amounting to 88 cents) for each share of stock represented by their certificates of deposit, at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, on November 8, 1916, and against such payment and the surrender of such certificates of deposit in negotiable form, will be entitled to receive the Fully Paid Subscription Certificates and the proportionate part of the stock of the re-capitalized New Mexico and Arizona Land Company which the holders of such certificates of deposit are entitled to receive under the Plan. **Failure to make such payment on November 8, 1916 will forfeit all rights of the holders of such certificates of deposit** to purchase bonds and stock (trust certificates) and all rights of purchase under the Plan, as well as the deposited stock represented by such certificates of deposit, and will terminate all rights of the holders of such certificates of deposit, and such certificates of deposit will become void.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit for stock not bearing notation of election to prepay the entire purchase price of the new securities which they are entitled to purchase under the Plan must surrender their Certificates of Deposit in negotiable form at the office of **Guaranty Trust Company of New York,** 140 Broadway, New York City, on or after November 8, 1916, and on such surrender will be entitled to receive the Purchase Warrants and the proportionate part of the stock of the recapitalized New Mexico and Arizona Land Company to which they are entitled under the Plan.

Holders of other of the above-mentioned certificates of deposit must, on or after November 8, 1916, surrender their certificates of deposit in negotiable form,

if for **Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds,**
to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
54 Wall Street, New York City;

if for **General Lien 15-20 Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds,**
to BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
16 Wall Street, New York City;

if for **any other of the above-mentioned Bonds and Trust Certificates,**
to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

Securities delivered will be in temporary form exchangeable for definit securities when prepared.

Dated, New York, October 25, 1916.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. SPEYER & CO.
Reorganization Managers.

CITY OF TORONTO 5% SERIAL GOLD BONDS

Sealed Tenders endorsed, "Tenders for City of Toronto Bonds," addressed to Thomas L. Church, Esq., Mayor and Chairman of the Board of Control, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, the 2nd of November, 1916, for the purchase of the following bonds, payable in annual instalments:—

$ 437,000	payable 1st July, 1917-1925
1,494,000	payable 1st July, 1917-1936
76,000	payable 1st July, 1917-1926
47,000	payable 1st July, 1917-1931
74,000	payable 1st July, 1917-1936
574,000	payable 1st July, 1917-1936

The bonds are an obligation of the city at large; are issued in coupon form with provision for registration of principal; bear date 1st of July, 1916, and are in denomination of $1,000.

They are payable both as to principal and interest, in gold, in Toronto and New York, and carry interest at the rate of 5% per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st of January and July, the first half-yearly instalment of interest being due and payable on the 1st of January, 1917.

Tenders will be received for all or none, or for all (but not for a portion) of the bonds under any one or more of the by-laws. Delivery of bonds will be made at the office of the undersigned, in Toronto, on or about the 27th day of November, 1916, and payment therefor must then be made, with accrued interest from the 1st of July, 1916, to date of payment. A certified cheque, payable to the undersigned, for 1% of the par value of the bonds tendered, must accompany the tender.

Tenders specifying for bonds other than those herein described, or containing conditions varying from the above, will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

Statement giving full information, including maturity date of bonds, will be furnished on application.

T. BRADSHAW, Commissioner of Finance.

City Hall, Toronto, Canada, October 24th, 1916.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

To Holders of Three Year Secured Gold Notes of said Company Extended Pursuant to Order of Court:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the order of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division, entered May 13, 1916 (File No. 95), and in accordance with the terms of the instrument of guaranty and agreement of extension attached to Notes of the issue above described pursuant to said order, and with the approval of said Court evidenced by its order entered September 30, 1916, the undersigned, as Receiver of the railroads and property of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company appointed by said Court, hereby elects that the time for the payment of the principal of all such Notes extended and guaranteed under said order No 95 become and be further extended, on the conditions stated in said order No 95, to the first day of June, 1917, subject to the right of anticipating payment as in said order No. 95 provided.

St. Louis, October 11, 1916. B. F. BUSH, Receiver.

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.
42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
The Board of Directors of the Greene Cananea Copper Company has declared a dividend of $2.00 per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, payable on November 27, 1916, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 3:00 o'clock P. M. Friday November 3rd, 1916. The dividend is payable only upon the $100.00 shares into which the Capital Stock is divided. All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $100.00 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.
The transfer books will not be closed.
New York, October 26, 1916.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PURE OIL COMPANY.
Philadelphia, October 25, 1916.
The Directors of the company have declared the regular dividend of six per cent. and an extra dividend of four per cent. on Common Stock, payable December first to stockholders of record November fifteenth, 1916.
Transfer Books will be closed November fifteenth to December 1st, 1916.
N. H. WEBER, Treasurer.

LUDLOW MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATES.
Dividend No. 72.
A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared payable on November 1, 1916, to shareholders of record October 21, 1916.
MALCOLM STETSON, Treasurer.

Dividend No. 73.
A special dividend of $4.00 per share has been declared payable on November 1, 1916, to shareholders of record October 21, 1916.
MALCOLM STETSON, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES CAST IRON P

WHITMAN ANSWERS FIVE MORE CHARGES

Says He Will Reply to the Rest of Them Categorically, Although They Are Ridiculous.

DENIES OWN EXTRAVAGANCE

And Asserts That Advertising of Proposed Constitution Was Ordered by the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

COHOES, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Governor Whitman today took up five more of the charges made against him by Samuel Seabury, replying to Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in his opponent's catalogue of allegations. The Governor promised that he would answer every one of the statements in Judge Seabury's open letter to him during the course of the next few days.

"I am going to answer these so-called charges in a day or so," he told his audience at Plattsburg, "each one of them, ridiculous as they are, if my hearers will permit me to bore them. As a matter of fact, I have answered most, if not all of them during the past three weeks, but there are two or three I never heard of before. Inasmuch as they have been presented categorically, it is best to reply to them categorically."

While in Plattsburg Governor Whitman answered Nos. 4 and 5 of the charges, the one referring to the fact that he "permitted $660,000 to be spent in newspaper advertising of the proposed constitution last Fall, when the Constitutional Convention had provided that a copy of the proposed constitution be placed in every voter's hand as he registered," and the other charging that the Governor "unnecessarily increased the appropriation for his own department by $39,050."

In answer to the first allegation the Governor pointed out that the advertising of the proposed constitution had been ordered by a law passed by the 1915 Legislature.

With regard to the charge that he had increased the appropriation to his own department, the Governor read extracts from the State Controller's report, showing that in 1913, during the Sulzer Administration, $202,865.96 had been appropriated for the Executive Department, and in 1914, under Glynn, $131,593.67 was appropriated. During his own Administration, in 1915 and 1916, the Governor said, the appropriations to the Executive Department had been, respectively, $117,337.54 and $113,012.49, a saving of $80,000 over the Glynn-Sulzer year, and $18,000 over the Glynn Administration.

At the big night rally here the Governor answered allegations 6, 7, and 8. No. 6 was the charge that he permitted the Attorney General to provide additional berths for partisan lawyers at a cost of $88,837, and No. 7 referred to Governor Whitman's replacing the Board of Claims of three men by the Court of Claims of five members. These two charges the Governor answered together, saying that the answer to one implied an answer to the other.

He asserted that he had found the Board of Claims, only one member of which was a lawyer, passing on the expenditure of thousands of dollars of the State's money and helpless with a mass of deficiency claims before it. This, he said, he abolished, and in its place established the Court of Claims, with five men, all trained lawyers. The Court of Claims according to the Governor, had done its work so much more efficiently that the Attorney General's office needed more men to cope with the situation.

The last of Judge Seabury's allegations which Governor Whitman answered today was No. 8, charging that, although the Governor had recommended the abolition of the Board of Port Wardens, he appointed to the board three members of the Republican State Committee when a contest was on between himself and Barnes for control of the State Committee.

The Governor's reply to this was that he had proposed the abolishment of the board, but that the Legislature saw fit to continue it, and therefore it was his duty to fill vacancies in it. He said that the only appropriation necessary for the Port Wardens was $4,000, the salaries of a Secretary and chief clerk, their compensation being derived from fees.

The Governor traveled nearly 350 miles in his campaign today, swinging through the eight counties of Fulton, Montgomery, Schenectady, Saratoga, Warren, Essex, Clinton and Albany. He made eleven speeches in the course of the day.

WHITMAN HERE TONIGHT.

Governor Will Speak at Two Uptown Meetings.

Governor Whitman will speak tonight at Empire Hall, 116th Street and Eighth Avenue, and at the Hughes Alliance Hall, 180th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. At the Empire Hall meeting Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, State Controller Travis, Secretary of State Hugo, and Congressman Chandler will also speak. Other meetings and speakers for tonight are:

Lenox Hall, 116th Street and Lenox Avenue.—Max S. Grifenhagen, Charles O. Maas, and Martin Saxe.

Yorkville Casino, 208 East Eighty-sixth Street.—Governor Brumbagh of Pennsylvania, J. Leslie Gossin, and Judge Jacob Kemple.

Faulhaber Hall, Eightieth Street and Second Avenue.—Thomas Rock, Judge Jacob Kemple, and Jesse Orton.

Public School at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street.—Frank Moss and Alderman Henry H. Curran.

EDUCATORS FOR HUGHES.

Republicans Announce Twenty College Presidents Lined Up.

The Hughes National College League yesterday announced that twenty college and university Presidents had joined the league and that the Presidents or governing officers of most of the large colleges and universities of the United States had signified their intention to vote for Mr. Hughes.

The twenty who have joined the league are Jacob H. Schurman of Cornell, W. H. P. Faunce of Brown, Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth, H. B. Hutchins of Michigan, Edgar F. Smith of Pennsylvania, Elmer E. Brown of New York University, John Henry MacCracken of Lafayette, the Rev. C. A. Richmond of Union, William A. Shanklin of Wesleyan, Rush Rhees of Rochester, James R. Day of Syracuse, Harry Pratt Judson of Chicago, Frank Strong of Kansas, Herman C. Bumpus of Tufts, William H. Crawford of Allegheny, Albert E. Smith of Ohio Northern, Ira N. Hollis of Worcester, James A. B. Scherer of the Throop College of Technology, John A. Gregg of the Edward Waters College of Jacksonville, Fla., and Edwin A. Schell of Iowa Wesleyan College.

FOR BRITISH CONTROL.

International Mercantile Marine Boards to be Reformed.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—It is announced here that Harold N. Sanderson, former President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, has been made Chairman of the company, and that the boards of the subsidiary companies will be composed of British subjects approved by the British Government.

The receivership of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which had been in effect for eighteen months, was dissolved Oct. 6 by Judge Hough in the District Court in New York. On Oct. 19 P. A. S. Franklin was appointed President of the company.

HUGHES INSULTED NAVY, F. D. ROOSEVELT SAYS

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Characterizes Brooklyn Speech as Slur on the Service.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, said yesterday that Charles E. Hughes had insulted the officers and men of the navy in his Brooklyn speech Wednesday night when he declared that "we must pay less attention to punctuation and more to targets." Mr. Roosevelt suggested that Mr. Hughes look up the condition of the navy in 1912, when Secretary Meyer held a review in New York Harbor. At that time, he said, the ships were undermanned, some of them had to be towed to their anchorages, and that several were kept afloat only by having the pumps manned day and night.

"Mr. Hughes," said Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, "is casting a veiled aspersion on the United States Navy—is not only insulting every officer and man in it but is talking of something he knows nothing about. It would have been more fair and honorable if he had obtained the opinions of the fleet and ship commanders before he said 'we must pay less attention to punctuation and more to targets.'

"What officer would go back to the target practice of the Taft Administration? What officer would go back to the business methods of four years ago under Secretary Meyer, the man who held a political review in New York Harbor in 1912 and failed to tell the people that the ships were undermanned, that some of them had to be towed to their anchorage, and that some had to be kept afloat by manning the pumps day und night? Does Mr. Hughes not know what the navy knew, that the navy in March, 1913, was a hollow shell, and that complete reorganization was imperative?

"Let him come down to the department or go out with the fleet and I will show him an actual accomplishment in three and one-half years that will make him praise the service and not cast slurs. I can show him millions of dollars, item by item, saved through common sense business management. I can show him long range shooting with big guns that has surprised and delighted every officer in the fleet. I do not claim, and the navy does not claim, that it is perfect, but all we ask is a chance to go on with the splendid progress being made today. The navy is growing; it must grow more. All it needs now is boosting and not knocking."

SIMMONS REPLIES FOR JEWS

Criticises Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury's Finding in Militia Controversy.

Maurice Simmons, Chairman of the Committee for the Protection of the Good Name of Immigrant Peoples, yesterday issued a statement in answer to the finding of Adj. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury that Jews are not discriminated against in National Guard enlistments. Governor Whitman made the Adjutant General's report to him public in Albany on Wednesday. In Mr. Simmons's answer he says:

"In order that there may be no misunderstanding of the Governor's order or of the Adjutant General's report, let me state that the complaint preferred to the Governor by the Committee for the Protection of the Good Name of Immigrant Peoples, was not that there was a general prevalence in the National Guard of discrimination against Jews in the matter of enlistment, but that it existed in certain units of the National Guard.

"The investigation was conducted under great difficulties, in view of the Adjutant General's unfortunate refusal to order the appearance before him of various disinterested officers and members of the National Guard who were in a position to offer conclusive corroborative testimony, and his unfortunate refusal to order the production of documentary evidence establishing the fact that in repeated cases racial discrimination had been practiced. The Governor's action in the matter is, however, salutary and constructive, the present law vesting in enlistment and commanding officers absolute discretion in the acceptance or rejection of recruits.

"The Adjutant General has assured me that, if the amendment to the Military Regulations recommended yesterday by the Governor does not prove to be a sufficient preventive, other teeth will be inserted in the Military Regulations. The Committee proposes to see to it that no offending officer shall escape punishment for any flagrant dereliction during the investigation."

REVIVE MOZART WORKS.

Albert Reiss Produces "Bastien and Bastienne" and "The Impresario."

Two stage works of Mozart came out of the oblivion of musical dictionaries and biographies of the composer into real life yesterday when Albert Reiss of the Metropolitan Opera Company gave at the Empire Theatre his production of the pastoral operetta, "Bastien and Bastienne," and "The Impresario," which was called a comedy opera in translation of the German term, singspiel. It is a matter of question whether these works have ever been given in English in this country before, but there is no doubt they have never been given in the versions by A. Mattuiath and Henry E. Krehbiel that were used yesterday.

Apparently Mr. Reiss's project interested a good many persons, for there was a large audience, and it exhibited such enthusiasm as to offer encouragement for the unconfessed but still credible intention to repeat either these or give other old works of similar kind.

There was considerable charm in "Bastien and Bastienne" as sung by Mabel Garrison, and Messrs. Reiss and David Bispham, but the real event of the afternoon was the performance of "The Impresario." There has never been much satisfaction with the libretto of "Der Schauspieldirektor," which has probably been responsible for the fact that its few performances abroad have not brought it into more general use.

This objection was not apparent as the piece was played yesterday. Mr. Krehbiel has turned the text as he found it into a very lively and amusing satire on the pretensions of the people of the opera stage. There is enough in the one act of this playlet to furnish forth half a dozen musical comedies as we get them nowadays. The audience yesterday contained many well-known musicians, who were able to appreciate some of the shafts directed against prime donne, but there is no reason why a public which could find so much to amuse it in "The Great Lover" should lag far behind them in this respect. The librettist, or rather, the adapter, has displayed a sense of what was fitting to his task no less lively than the wit he used in embodying it.

The musical and histrionic side of the production was no less successful. Mozart's music was in the hands of accomplished artists. Misses Garrison and Lucy Gates sang delightfully, and their acting was deft and pointed. Especially was this true of Miss Garrison, who made a revelation of what she could do in more intimate atmosphere than her accustomed setting of the Metropolitan Opera House. Albert Reiss succeeded admirably in his task of doffing the bizarre raiment of Mime for the elegant attire of a matinée idol. But to David Bispham go the histrionic honors. He toned down his style to suit the auditorium and played with unction and polish.

Nothing could have been neater than his little scenes of the mangling of the Italian language or the reading of the contract. Many actors of the regular stage could have studied with advantage the enunciation and good speaking voices of these singers turned actors for the afternoon.

Perhaps the bill will be repeated some time. If it is, the orchestra may be able to play Mozart's delicate score more smoothly than was the case yesterday.

MAKES 'CHARGE 22' AGAINST WHITMAN

Seabury Accuses Him of Attempting to Muzzle the Press.

DERIDES FAILURE TO REPLY

Tells Western New Yorkers It Is "a Confession of Incompetence" or of Guilt.

Special to The New York Times.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Characterizing Governor Whitman's failure to answer immediately the twenty-one specific charges made against him as "a confession of incompetence or an admission of guilt," Samuel Seabury continued his attack on the Whitman administration here tonight and added Charge 22, "attempted coercion of the press and suppression of free speech." Mr. Seabury's latest accusation has to do with the Governor's relations with The New York Tribune.

The Democratic candidate spoke today to more than 7,000 people in five counties, Monroe, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, and Genesee. He told the crowds that he was ready for "a battle royal" in the interests of good government. About 1,500 people heard him continue his specified accusations tonight.

"Governor Whitman says that he will answer my charges in a few days," he said. "With the whole State waiting to hear his defense he is compelled to seek the aid of his advisers to frame a reply. Any man fit to be Governor, with two years' experience of that great office behind him, should be so familiar with the affairs of the State that he could answer any and all of my charges instantly. If he could answer them at all. Is not his plea for time a confession of incompetence or an admission of guilt?

"I now make Charge 22—I charge Governor Whitman with attempted coercion of the press and suppression of free speech. The New York Tribune, a Republican paper, had the courage to tell the truth about Governor Whitman. Governor Whitman sent his private Secretary, Mr. Orr, to The Tribune office, to warn the editor that, if The Tribune did not desist from its criticism of Governor Whitman's official course, it could not expect to be treated as a Republican paper in the matter of official advertising. But this threat was not enough.

"The Public Service Commission of the First District—all appointees of Governor Whitman—removed the Commission's offices from The Tribune Building. He stands convicted of attempting to coerce an honest newspaper by attacking its source of revenue and either compelling it to refrain from criticising a public officer or punishing it for making such criticism. Is it not as wrong to withhold the legitimate recognition to which the newspaper's party standing entitles it as it would be to use the same recognition to buy a subservient organ?

Tomorrow's tour will take the campaign party to Dunkirk.

GERMAN AIDS WILSON FUND.

Jacoby Says He Wants It Known All Teutons Aren't Propagandists.

W. W. Marsh, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, received in his mail yesterday a five-mark note from Hermann Maximilian Jacoby of 534 Riverside Drive, who said he wanted it to be known that all Germans are not propagandists. He wrote:

"As a German citizen I want to express my sincere admiration for the cause of Mr. Wilson by this mail inclosure for the National Democratic campaign fund. You may rest assured that the sympathies of the appreciative German voters and non-voters are with the man who will be fair to the German people at the coming peace negotiations and who, after having done so much for his own country, surely will do equally as much for the progressive thought of the world."

BAN ON PRIESTS IN POLITICS

Catholic Archbishop of Milwaukee Forbids Campaign Activities.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—Wisconsin church circles are excited by the American Independence Conference's attempt to line up the German Protestant and German Catholic clergymen of the State in behalf of the candidacy of Charles Evans Hughes.

Following upon the newspaper reports of the eagerness displayed by the Protestant clergymen at Tuesday's session of the gathering to collect their expense accounts comes an order from Archbishop C. G. Messmer, head of the Catholic churches of Wisconsin, that priests must wash their hands of all things political. The letter of the Archbishop follows:

"The priests of the archdiocese of Milwaukee are hereby notified that they are strictly forbidden, under pain of having their ecclesiastical faculties withdrawn ipso facto, from taking any part whatsoever, either by word or writing, in any public discussion or any matter belonging to the present political campaign in the nation or State. Such public meddling by Catholic clergy in politics, where religious interests are not directly concerned, was already forbidden thirty years ago by the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore."

FEWER SEEK JEWISH AID.

Applications to Hebrew Charities Less by 3,260 Than in 1915.

The annual meeting of the members of the United Hebrew Charities of New York was held in Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, last night. The annual report showed that, because of the general prosperity, the organization during the year just ended was called upon to care for 3,260 fewer persons than in the corresponding period of 1914-15. In both years the great majority of those who sought assistance were natives of Russia and Austria. The total receipts for the year were $337,391.

"In spite of the substantial reduction in the demands made upon us," the report says, "we closed the year with a deficit of $18,000, compared to a deficit of $35,000 the preceding year, which sum we were obliged to draw from our reserve funds. This deficit is due to the prevailing notion that because industrial conditions improved additional contributions were not necessary."

The infantile paralysis epidemic, according to the report, did not affect to any great degree the charges of those who were under the care of the organization last Summer. This might indicate, it is asserted, that there is no direct connection between this particular disease and poverty.

Of the increased cost of living that now obtains and the effect of that increase on the poor the report says:

"Though the condition of general employment which has obtained during this year has been a blessing to the wage-earning elements, the majority of families under the society's care, because they have few, if any, breadwinners, are in no better position than they were during the period of industrial depression during the preceding year. If anything, they have suffered greater deprivations because of the very palpable increase in the cost of living. In order to maintain our prevailing standards of relief, larger allowances must be made, particularly for articles of food. Unless this be done, our standards of relief, as set inadequate, will be automatically lowered."

STRAUSS'S NEW WORK.

"Alpine Symphony" at First Concert of the Philharmonic Society.

The Philharmonic Society, having weathered seventy-four years, which have mingled storm and stress with prosperity, entered upon its seventy-fifth year last evening, when it gave its first concert of the season in Carnegie Hall. The occasion had a propitious aspect. The audience was large; and the orchestra, among which new faces were to be seen, was also large, having been augmented for the first performance of the new composition by Strauss, the principle number of the first program. Mr. Stransky, when he came upon the stage, was greeted with great cordiality by the audience in a long round of applause, and the members of the orchestra rose to receive him. After the performance of Strauss's new piece, a large wreath was presented to him, which called out further demonstrations of enthusiasm.

The new piece was Richard Strauss's "Alpine Symphony," his latest composition, which was announced for performance by the Philharmonic Society last season. Its production then had to be postponed because of the impossibility of getting the music from Germany in time; for which reason the first American performance was given at the May Festival in Cincinnati, under Dr. Kunwald, where it was hurriedly prepared at almost the last moment. The result showed that as much of honor as was implied in the priority of production had been yielded to Cincinnati without any great detriment to the prestige of the Philharmonic Society, and that subsequent ages will not look back upon the loss as a serious blemish upon the society's history.

The "Alpine Symphony" is, of course, an elaborate piece of program music depicting something more than a day upon the Alps, from night to sunrise, and thence onward to sunset and night again, in twenty-two scenes or episodes. A number of these are things that have occupied descriptive musicians from time immemorial and are among the most conventional of subjects: the sunrise, the forest, the brook, the waterfall, the Alpine horn and the cowbell, the thunderstorm, the sunset. Others are less conventional. The ascent is depicted. There is an "apparition," a bad quarter of an hour "lost in the thicket and bush"; the glacier, with glacial dangers; the view from the summit a "vision," the rising of mists and the hiding of the sun; an elegy and the descent.

For putting all this into music Strauss needs a very large orchestra augmented in many departments. The musical material that he has devoted to it shows the preoccupation of his later years with themes that lend themselves to plastic working and various devices and combinations rather than with musical ideas of specifically musical value, pregnancy, beauty, and expressiveness. The piece is, not to put too fine a point upon it, a monstrous congeries of commonplace; much of it is extremely flat, tedious, and pointless. So far as mislead significance goes. There is, naturally, much dexterity in the orchestration; there are fine sonorities and effects that are characteristic of the composer, both in beauty of color and in crass ugliness. But as Mr. Humiston well points out in his note to the program, the music is simplicity itself compared with many things in some of the other symphonic poems and in "Elektra." He might have added "Der Rosenkavalier," and there are echoes of "Der Rosenkavalier" in some of the orchestral effects; though there is little of the musical value of that work.

Numerous conventional formulas of program music by rule of thumb are used. There is a theme to denote the ascent of the mountain; by a predigy of ingenuity the inversion of this theme denotes the descent, and all is made plain to the earnest listener. Sunrise is shown by a rising and falling theme; this seems at first contrary to the rules of the game, until subtle consideration shows that "mountain tops are first lit by the sun's rays, which reach deeper and deeper till the valleys are suffused with light." Hunting horns announce, as they have for centuries announced, the entrance into the forest. There is a tremendously realistic depiction of cowbells—by perfectly good real cowbells; another realistic depiction of the whistling of the wind in the storm by the whistling of the wind in a "wind machine." Every instrument in the orchestra cracks itself in the storm; but the result is but noise, with nothing of the subtle suggestion of the orchestra's forces of nature upon the human sensibilities, such as Beethoven attains in the "Pastoral Symphony." When Strauss attempts to represent a spiritual effect upon the mind of the Alpine climber, as he has in the section marked "Elegy," he gropes vainly after real expression. And this is an epitome of the musical value of the "Alpine Symphony."

The work is long, shambling in structure, vague in its impression. The ending is intolerably long drawn out. It is not an achievement that will add lustre to the composer's reputation. It is, on the contrary, one that will increase the force of the description of Strauss as "a man who was once a genius." The performance under Mr. Stransky's direction was a fine one, and had evidently been carefully prepared.

Besides the symphony the prelude to the second act of Strauss's music drama, "Guntram," was played; and the preludes to "Lohengrin," the funeral march from "Götterdämmerung" and the "Ride of the Valkyries."

South and Central America Mails.

Barbados, St. Lucia, Guiana, North Brazil, Iquitos, Fernambuco, Parahyba, Natal, and Cabedello, (registered mail closes 9 P. M. Oct. 24), at 6:30 P. M., by rail to Norfolk, Va., and thence—Denis.....Oct. 27

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 9 A. M.—Maconа.....Oct. 27

South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Rosario.....Oct. 31

Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Choluteca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than port of Tela, and Prinzapolca, for Managua, Tegucigalpa and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Santiago, Kingston, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortez, Tela, and Belize, (Cuba and British Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M.—Saxaola..Oct. 27

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chili, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Metapan.Oct. 28

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia and East Indies, (specially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Lapland.....Oct. 27

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post) —New York.....Oct. 28

Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—San Giorgio.....Oct. 28

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Bergensfjord.....Oct. 28

France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau.....Oct. 28

Azores Islands, (Portugal) must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 P. M., by rail to Providence, R. I., and thence —Roma.....Oct. 28

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 28, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 28, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.

Germany, Austria and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 2, SS Ioannina.

Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Oct. 28, SS Bergensfjord.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 28, SS San Giorgio, and at 9 A. M. Nov. 2, SS Giuseppe Verdi.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises..6:19|Sun sets..5:00|Moon sets..5:08

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook.....	7:29	7:54	1:13	1:58
Governors Island..	7:40	8:03	1:42	2:28
Hell Gate.....	9:46	10:09	3:23	4:09

Arrived—Thursday, Oct. 26.

SS Calabria, Naples, Oct. 3.
SS Escalona, Manchester, Oct. 7.
SS Advance, Cristobal, Oct. 16.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Oct. 24.
SS Hannington Court, Havre, Oct. 5.
SS Masaba, London, Oct. 10.
SS Polarine, New Orleans, Oct. 18.
SS Portuguese Prince, La. Pallice, Oct. 12.
SS Port Hocking, London, Oct. 4.
SS Trafalgar, Bordeaux, Oct. 11.
SS George Hawley, Matanzas, Oct. 20.
SS Thelma, Tilt Cove, N. F., Oct. 19.
SS Amiranto, Cristobal, Oct. 19.
SS Huron, Wilmington, Oct. 24.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Oct. 23.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Oct. 21.
SS Lassell, Gibraltar, Oct. 9.
SS Hikosan, Maru, Marseilles, Sept. 30.
SS Shonga, Sierra Leone, Oct. 8.
SS Escaut, Calais, Oct. 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Tuscania	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Alsion	La Pallice	Oct. 7
Camerata	Havre	Oct. 9
Veerhaven	Rotterdam	Oct. 7
Sibiria	Plymouth	Oct. 16
Rochester	London	Oct. 13
Zyldyk	Kirkwall	Oct. 14
Strathalbyn	La Pallice	Oct. 13
Nigaristan	Havre	Oct. 12
Celtic	Liverpool	Oct. 18
D. N. Luckenbach	Santos	Oct. 4
El Mar	New Orleans	Oct. 21

DUE TOMORROW.

Eldrid	Barry	Oct. 13
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 25
Falsalmi	Brixham	Oct. 14
Procyon	Rotterdam	Oct. 12
Lord Elre	Bordeaux	Oct. 12

DUE SUNDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Mongolia	London	Oct. 17
Alicante	Barcelona	Oct. 15
Framlington Court	Cardiff	Oct. 13
Dorrington Court	Havre	Oct. 15
Mexico	Havana	Oct. 29
Monterey	Nassau	Oct. 26
Colorado	Hull	Oct. 14

DUE MONDAY.

†Noordam	Falmouth	Oct. 21
Pastores	Havana	Oct. 27
Cosmo	San Juan	Oct. 25
Millinocket	Porto Rico	Oct. 24

DUE TUESDAY.

†Oscar II	Copenhagen	Oct. 19
*Patria	Naples	Oct. 17
Arthur Balfour	Naples	Oct. 11
A. A. Raven	Rotterdam	Oct. 14
Adolph Deppe	Huelva	Oct. 12
Belgian Prince	Santos	Oct. 7
Panama	Cristobal	Oct. 27
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 28
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 28

DUE WEDNESDAY.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	Oct. 22
Cloughton	London	Oct. 19
Marchioness of Bute	Barry	Oct. 19
Sanuki Maru	London	Oct. 18
Sama	Jamaica	Oct. 27

DUE THURSDAY.

*Baldc	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Finland	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Strathgarry	Havre	Oct. 18
Halifrid	New Port	Oct. 15
Sergipe	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 9
Zacapa	Kingston	Oct. 28

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Sixaola, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Isla de Peray, Spain	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Denis, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Sav.	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
San Giorgio, Naples	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maasdyk, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	3:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Isles	5:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Macoma, Argentina	12:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Prinz Willem I., Haiti	6:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Florizel, St. Johns	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mongolia, London	——	12:00 M.
Galileo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Tuscania, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sao Paulo, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Devan, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Medina, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Almirante, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Tunes, Havana	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Mexico, Havana	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 26.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool to New York; was 1,190 miles E. at 10:00 A. M.; due 29th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. T. City of Savannah, St. Lucia to New York; 380 miles from Sandy Hook at 6 P. M., 25th.

SS Ill, G. Wylie, Tampico to New York, 25 miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras at noon.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, to N. Y., 120 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, 180 miles from Overfalls at noon.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, 185 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, 256 miles S. E. of Southwest Spit at noon.

SS Olinda, Gibara to New York, 236 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Cherokee, Jacksonville to New York, 16 miles N. of St. Johns bar at 7 P. M.

SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, 10 miles S. of Macoris at 7 P. M.

SS D. N. Luckenbach, Trinidad to New York, 80 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, 108 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals, at 6 P. M.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, 294 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, 254 miles S. at 7 P. M.,

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Hercules, at Lerwick, Oct. 12.
SS Regina d'Italia, at Genoa, Oct. 14.
SS Denia, at Gothenberg, Oct. 17.
SS Gryfevill, at Melbourne, Oct. 25.
SS Preston, at Havre, Oct. 26.
SS St. George, at Liverpool, Oct. 24.
SS Christian Michelsen, at Rotterdam, Oct. 25.
SS Chincha, at Tocopilla, Oct. 25.
SS Starlite, at Pernambuco, Oct. 24.
SS Sarmatia, at Genoa, Oct. 17.
SS Juno, at Amsterdam, Oct. 20.
SS Bretz Izil, at Marseilles, Oct. 20.
SS Taulma Maru, at Vladivostok, Oct. 14.
SS Tivives, at Colon, Oct. 25.
SS Carlito, at Colon, Oct. 25.

Sailed.

SS Sarnia, from Havre, Oct. 22.
SS Tongking, from Copenhagen, Oct. 19.
SS La Tijera, from Para, Oct. 26.
SS Amsteldyk, from Rotterdam, Oct. 25.
SS Sloterdyk, from Kirkwall, Oct. 23.
SS San Francisco, from Arica, Oct. 24.
SS Sommeldyk, from Kirkwall, Oct. 24.
SS Wells City, from Bristol, Oct. 25.
SS Jacatra, from Rotterdam, Oct. 21.
SS Palermo, from Gibraltar, Oct. 21.
SS Celia, from Colon, Oct. 26.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Shanghai (and specially addressed mail for China and Japan) via Seattle—Sado Maru.....Oct. 27

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Oct. 27

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....Oct. 28

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Siberia Maru.....Oct. 30

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle —Tamba Maru.....Nov. 1

Guam and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....Nov. 1

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Oct. 3; Sydney, Oct. 4; Honolulu, Oct. 17—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Venture were dispatched each on Oct. 24, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Oct. 28.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails from Tokohama, Oct. 9, which arrived at San Francisco per steamship Siberia, were dispatched each on Oct. 24, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Oct. 29.

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RO

STATE MILK REFEREE THREATENS TO QUIT

Refuses to Permit Discussion on Merits of Pasteurization.

HELD AS A HEALTH LAW

Witness Fails to Appear and Inquiry Is Adjourned Till Wednesday Next.

Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis's promise to show that pasteurization of milk was not necessary to health, and was a device that enabled the big milk dealers to wage more successful war on small dealers because pasteurized milk kept longer and could be brought from more distant points, was kept from fulfillment yesterday by W. N. Dyckman, referee conducting the milk inquiry which was instituted by the State when, in the recent boycott by farmers, charges were made by the Dairymen's League and the big dealers that each was a victim of the other's monopoly. Mr. Dyckman, sustaining an objection to a question put by Mr. Lewis to Loton Horton, President of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Company, said:

"We are not investigating pasteurization here, and we won't. The authority that is the highest, and from which there is no appeal, the health officers, have ruled in favor of pasteurization, and I will not inquire into it unless ordered to do so by the court."

Mr. Lewis had asked Mr. Horton how much longer pasteurized milk would keep than "raw" milk and explained that he hoped to show the control of pasteurization plants by the big dealers aided them and worked to the disadvantage of the consumer. Mr. Lewis said he wasn't willing to admit there was no appeal from the health authorities, but Mr. Dyckman shut him off by declaring there could be no appeal at least through him, and then the referee asserted that the inquiry was moving too slowly, anyway, and if it did not make more headway he should resign, as he was a busy man.

The Deputy Attorney General developed the fact that many members of the Sanitary Milk Dealers' Association had been members of the defunct Consolidated Milk Exchange which surrendered its license when ex-Attorney General O'Malley began an investigation of the increased cost of milk.

Mr. Lewis introduced in evidence maps of the State Agricultural Department to show that wherever one large milk company had established a station it was free from competition by other large companies. The questioned Mr. Horton about the price of milk, and the witness said his company had increased the price of Grade B milk from 9 to 10 cents a quart, of Grade A from 11 to 12 cents, and of "store milk" from 7 to 8 cents. He said the increased price paid to farmers was 2½ cents for forty quarts, and asserted that after the Borden company raised the farmers' price his company raised the cost to consumers.

"Oh, everybody gets on the band wagon when Sheffield raises," he answered in response to Mr. Lewis's question if there was any system in these price increases.

At one point Mr. Lewis asked Mr. Horton if he owned stock in any business in which an official of the Health Department was interested, but an objection was sustained when counsel for the milk dealer said he resented the "covert insinuation" against the Health Department.

Witnesses on whom Mr. Lewis had depended for the afternoon session did not reach the rooms of the Merchants' Association, where the inquiry was held, and it was adjourned until next Wednesday at 10:30 o'clock.

HAROLD BAUER'S RECITAL.

A Program from "Famous Composers of Bygone Times."

Harold Bauer is one of the boldest explorers and experimenters in the field of pianoforte playing, if not in the whole field of modern music. He has before now shown that he is far from content to travel in the conventional round of recital programs beginning with Bach's organ fugues transcribed by Liszt and ending with Hungarian rhapsodies assembled by Liszt. The program that he gave at his first recital this season at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon was not quite unique, for it was made up of the music of "famous composers of bygone times." It was not intended as a historical exposition of the development of harpsichord and pianoforte, but was meant to show how vital and living today is much of the work of preclassical composers known by little more than their names, even to well-informed amateurs of today. The arrangement was not strictly chronological, but rather musical. It was not Mr. Bauer's purpose to reanimate mummies or to exhibit dry bones, but to present old music in a manner to give a deep and genuine musical pleasure to music lovers.

Mr. Bauer apparently succeeded. His audience was not so large as he has often had before, but if its size was diminished by the faint-heartedness of some when confronted by musical titles and composers' signatures unknown to them, those who braved these terrors found themselves very well rewarded, and expressed themselves unmistakably to that effect by the warmest kind of applause. It was indeed a delightful and deeply engrossing performance. Probably not every pianist could have made it seem as easy to the same degree, whatever the value of the music that was played. Mr. Bauer not only entered deeply into its spirit, he reproduced it with a glowing vitality, an atmosphere charged with emotion, poetry, vivid expressiveness, and with a magic of coloring, a resource that he perhaps not often before equaled. The opportunity in this last respect was most tempting. His problem was, so far as was possible and desirable, to reproduce the effect of the harpsichord, for which most of these pieces were written or for the use of which the composers' intentions gave at least an alternative choice. How he did this it would need an acquaintance with the various stops of the harpsichord fully to appreciate, but without in the least changing the literal shape of the music he added octaves, emphasizing or shadowing one or the other extreme, suggesting the octave couplings of the elder instrument, and the marvelous variety of his tone and dynamics bringing to mind the effect of the plectra of different material. These were some of the ways in which he gained effects that, whatever their purpose, impressed his hearers as of kaleidoscopic variety and ever changing beauty.

Mr. Bauer's program contained fifteen pieces. They reached in point of time from Claudio Merulo, organist of St. Mark's, Venice, in the sixteenth century, to Steibelt, Hummel and Field, contemporaries of Beethoven in the first third of the eighteenth. By the first named there was a toccata, archaic but of recognizable musical significance. Frescobaldi was represented by a capriccio utilizing the cuckoo's note not only ingeniously, but beautifully. One of the most interesting numbers was Johann Kuhnau's sonata, representing the combat between David and Goliath, an early, but not one of the first, attempts at program music, full of unmistakable characterization and description, at the same time musical, and by no means always naif. There was impressiveness in the opening movement of Galuppi's sonata in C minor—him whose "toccata" was a subject for Browning. The two famous Frenchmen, Rameau and Couperin, neither of whom is forgotten or overlooked, contributed each a graceful piece. Kittel showed himself the ppupil of Bach in a Bach-like manner that had vigor and strength of his own. There was various and characteristic interest in the pieces by Muffat, Mattheson and Marcello that followed, and an altogether exceptional charm in the "Menuetto and Allegro" by Johann Schobert, a composer whom Mozart is said to have much influence upon him. Yet altogether pretty of this remarkable program were the pieces with which it was ended, by Steibelt, Hummel and Field, and they are in the somewhat conventional style of the early nineteenth century, yet it was not impossible to imagine how the rather pale flicker of Field's nocturnes set Chopin's richer torch ablaze. These, as well as all the rest, Mr. Bauer played with great gusto and complete devotion, with an altogether remarkable insight into their essential character and infinite resource in elucidating it. Schobert's "Allegro" he was induced to repeat.

DEFER REVISING LITURGY.

Episcopal Convention Votes to Take the Question Up In 1919.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—The revision and enrichment of the Book of Common Prayer halts midway on the eve of the adjournment of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

One of the last acts of the Standing Committee on the Prayer Book was to refer to the commission now engaged in revision the memorial signed largely by New York churchmen who wish to see the liturgy changed to meet the requirements of modern scholarship.

This memorial, presented by R. Fulton Cutting, the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, George Foster Peabody, the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland and others, would make the use of the book permissive, and it provides also for extempore petitions.

The High Church element appearing before the committee characterized the memorial as one of the most radical proposals which had ever been made to a general convention.

The House of Deputies this afternoon took a vote deferring further action on the Prayer Book until the triennial convention of 1919. The report of progress made by the House of Bishops indicated that fully three more weeks of consideration would be necessary.

The Bishops have been considering the office of the Holy Communion, which they would call the Divine Liturgy. In their unfinished report they favor the adoption of a prayer for the dead, as did the deputies.

The House of Deputies adopted a resolution which, if concurred in by the upper house, points to the solution of the racial episcopate problem. The Southern delegates do not wish to have negro Bishops who would preside over a See in the event of the death of the Bishop of the white race. The resolution provides for an amendment to the constitution under which provincial Bishops may elect Suffragan Bishops for any diocese of the province to have jurisdiction over a particular race.

An evidence of the American spirit which rules this convention appears in the vote of the deputies to adopt as part of the services of the church a prayer based on portions of Washington's farewell address to his army. It is to follow the prayer for "our country" and may be used at the discretion of the clergy.

The convention will adjourn at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, at which time the House of Bishops will formally issue its pastoral letter.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Forty-six corporations, with capitalization aggregating $1,017,700, were chartered today. They included:

Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corp., steel forgings, stamped forms or steel and other metals, $10,000 shares, no par value, carry on business with $5,000; (2) $5,000; E. L. Durkin, W. J. Dupre, Jr., R. Bennett, 14 Wall St.

Willerton Mfg. Co., Inc., textiles, fabrics, dry goods, cloth, wearing apparel, $50,000; M. J. Isaacson, C. H. White, J. L. Pinks, 101 W. 72 St.

Keystone Steel & Tube Co., Inc., steel, iron, other tubes, $40,000; W. P. Riley, J. T. Abeles, T. F. Curley, 2 Rector St.

Goodheim Loewe Glove Corp., Gloversville, gloves, mittens, $25,000; J. Klein, R. and L. Goodheim, 96 S. Judson St., Gloversville.

O'Conner-Wingate, Inc., advertising, principal agent, create a market for advertising, $50,000; J. Hall, H. E. Wingate, J. M. O'Connor, 234 W. 76 St.

Augustus A. West Automobile Invention Co., Inc., mechanical contrivances, devices, electric work, $50,000; A. J. Cahill, S. Nelson, A. A. West, 32 Ross Av., South Ozone.

Onondaga Auto Supply Co., Inc., Syracuse, automobiles, supplies, $25,000; R. A. Carpenter, G. M. Polhamis, H. H. Weisberg, 508 S. Crouse Av., Syracuse.

R. A. Cade, Inc., grain, cereals, products, flour, $20,000; G. E. Miner, J. E. Seaver, R. A. Cade, 24 Stone St.

The Bean Pot, Inc., restaurants, caterers, tobacconists, dealers in provisions, wines, liquors, $10,000; A. Primarck, J. D. McKelser, A. V. N. Hoffman, 39 Broadway.

Chain Stores Leasing Co., Inc., deal in all kinds of lands, realty, and insurance brokerage, deal in shares of stock, $3,000; E. Nicholls, H. Short, D. Barnaby, 7 South 9th St., Newark, N. J.

Webster Motor Sales Co., Inc., Schenectady, autos, motor vehicles, garages, $20,000; C. W. Korell, W. L. and J. L. Webster, Jackson, Tenn.

Joseph L. Kernan, Inc., theatrical, $10,000; N. N. Sanders, G. J. Grady, G. Cherburg, 311 Tiffany St., Bronx.

Goldberg & Miller, Inc., celluloid buttons, novelties, $10,000; P. Miller, P. and S. Goldberg, 1738 Fillmore St., Bronx.

North Side Battery and Electric Co., Inc., Bronx, electric batteries, supplies, appliances, $10,000; L. M. J. A., and J. F. Hanudel, 21 Lawrence St., Flushing.

G. & G. Realty Corp., Brooklyn, realty, mercantile, $10,000; H. Parker, B. and J. Ginsberg, 348 50th St., Brooklyn.

Washington Film Corp., Inc., moving pictures, $10,000; B. Dreshenburg, Yetta Goldberg, A. Bloom, 27 West 129th St.

Silk Printing and Dyeing Works, Inc., silk, cotton converting, dyeing, $10,000; N. N. Goodman, J. M. and H. Goodman, 1,218 Boston Road, Bronx.

Chandler & Lewis, Inc., Millbrook, fur manufacture, $10,000; H. Herms, G. R. Griswold, R. Chandless, 1 East 28th St.

Conrad Building Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty, building business, brokerage, commission, $10,000; S. Lewis, W. G. Lamphre, C. T. Conrad, Tonawanda.

M. Katz Leather Goods, Inc., Brooklyn, leather, lumber, belting, $7,500; T. A. Kennedy, L. Schiffman, M. Katz, 420 Van Sicklen Av., Brooklyn.

Pequabuck Realty Corp., realty, development, brokerage, agent, $10,000; F. Freeman, N. R. Nonen, A. E. Anderson, 34 Nassau St.

South American Sales Corp., merchandise, importers, exporters, brokers, commission, $5,000; M. W. Newberry, F. W. Wakefield, E. De G. Woiseley, 29 Broadway.

New Process Cartoon Co., Inc., motion picture films, $5,000; A. and R. Leslie, C. F. Jones, Times Building.

Lenox Seventh Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, personal property, $5,000; R. O'Rourke, S. S Haney, H. L. Bennett, 31 Nassau St.

The Mutual Ladies' Hat Co., Inc., ladies', children's hats, $5,000; J. Slomsky, A. Kurlander, H. Eringer, 13 Attorney St.

Dissoway Schad Co., Inc., Brooklyn, chemicals, drugs, $14,000; J. Lipansky, F. M. Schad, T. N. Dissoway, 426 E. 4 St., Brooklyn.

Circle Holding and Renting Co., Inc., realty, construction, brokerage, merchandise, $10,000; J. Lewis, J. Hlimovich, M. Sachin, 115 Broadway.

Capital Increases: Valatie Yarn Co., Inc., Valatie, $10,000 to $30,000; Schrader Kellogg Co., Buffalo, $10,000 to $15,000; Frank D. Ward Automatic Machine Corp., New York, $10,000 to $25,000.

Capital reduction: Land Company "A" of Edenwald, Manhattan, $100,000 to $5,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 26.—Charters filed: Southern Candy Company, Newark, make and deal in candy, $100,000; W. F. Baldwin, T. C. Hildebrand, Jane Dinwiddie, William W. Kamm, Newark.

Echophone Sales Co., Ellzabeth, deal in all kinds of talking machines, $100,000; Ambrose McManus, Harry McManus, Jos. J. Farrell, Elizabeth.

Estimator's Co., Camden, construction and development, $50,000; Burd P. Evans, Frank B. Ellis, Charles W. Glaser, Philadelphia.

Aseptol Co., Jersey City, manufacture and deal in patent medicines, $25,000; L. H. Gunther, S. B. Howard, A. W. Britton, New York.

Sussex Limestone Products Corporation, Franklin, Sussex County, acquire lands and handle limestone, ores, stone, oils, &c., $200,000; Charles G. Wright, Robert Kuzmier, Thomas G. Durkon, New York.

Ramapo Park Improvement Co., Paterson, real estate, construction, and securities, $50,000; Emile Hertz, John Prescott, Jennie Kinsey, Paterson.

Times Square Auto Supply Co., Jersey City, deal in automobiles and supplies, $10,000; Jesse Froehlich, Charles T. Stevens, New York; John W. Goerz, Ardsley.

H. Lewis Goerlich Co., Camden, real estate, securities, and construction, $25,000; H. Lewis Goerlick, Henry Goerlick, Ralph D. Baker, Camden.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 26.—Charters filed: Superpictures, Inc., manufacture moving picture films and appliances connected with the same, $9,000,000; C. J. Kulbern, New York City; Harry Van Arsdale, Newark, N. J.; Davis A. Woodcock, Passaic, N. J.

Grace Nitrate Co., explore for calcibhe or nitrate and to put the same on the market, $4,000,000; J. S. Phillips, A. M. Hress, J. B. Bailey, local Dover (Del.) incorporators.

Harris-Collins Corp., quarry and prepare for market all kinds of building materials, $1,000,000; Wilson R. Hunter, Arthur B. Ford, Benjamin Thayer, all of New York.

Porcelain Products Co., construct and operate pottery works, mills, refiners, &c., $500,000; Edmund Stevens, C. Everett Moody, George T. Marsell, local Dover (Del.) incorporators.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‡) This character means owner or applicant.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Daniel L. McCarthy of Syracuse, N. Y., and Lindley M. Garrison of New York City were admitted to practice.

24—Paine Lumber Co., Ltd., et al., appellants, v. E. H. Neal, individually and as Secretary, &c., et al.—Leave granted to file additional memorandum, on motion of counsel for appellants.

47—W. H. Barry et al., appellants, v. R. Davis.—Submitted for appellants. No appearance for appellee.

86—M. H. Free, plaintiff, v. the Western Union Tel. Co.—Argument continued for plaintiff.

37—The City of Cincinnati, appellant, v. the Cincinnati & Hamilton Traction Co. et al.—Reargument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 27: Nos. 37, 41, (and 42,) 44, 45, 46, 49, 51, 54, 57, and 58.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 407, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Causes from this calendar will be assigned to Judge Augustus N. Hand for trial as required.

Equity calendar:

Am Safety Device Co‡ Columbia Mills, Inc.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:15 A. M.—Equity.

Kinfner & B‡Atlantic Communication Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Toten Nav‡Tug F. J. Reichert.
Ingelse‡SS Kentra.
Gonzalez‡U S Steel Products.
Ben Franklin Transp‡ Federal Sug Ref.
Burns‡SS Guyana.

DISTRICT COURT—Netaerer, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Mills‡SS City of St. Louis.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

Prairie Oil & G‡Globe-Griasche‡D. L. & W RR & Rutgers Fire Ins.
Matt J Ward‡Goelet.
Kushma‡Carnegie St.
Gray‡Mayer.
Friedman‡Penn RR.
U B‡Guggenheimer Explor.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Adjourned motions:
Lona Fruit Co‡Int Nav.
Same‡Warren.
Walden‡Am Snap F.
Lewis‡Eaman.
Wright‡Bissell.
Domestic‡same.
National‡same.
Schley‡Giorani.
Oehring‡Ess.
Same‡Fairbanks.
Geyners‡Leh Val RR.
Fairbanks‡Morris.
Erie‡SS Tuscan Prince
Carcopos‡Kassordakis
Stiele‡Kull.
Pa Sugar‡SS Soana.
Am Safety Device‡ Columbia Mills.
Thurney‡I R T.
Re SS Lusitania.

USCC E Haviland.
Same‡T Haviland.
Same‡One Blue T E Coat.
Welsbach‡Robin.
Noticed motions:
Kuhnhold‡Nav Genel Italiana.
Eastern Steel‡Godair & Weinsaler.
Blum & Esch‡Bonar & Phelps.
Cumeo‡Am Imp & Transp.
Van Kannel‡Revolving D & F.
Dick‡Underwood, (2.)
Re Spina.
Young‡Locke.
Stevens‡Stafford.
In re Greco.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XIII. for trial.

Becker‡Masch.
Gtermandi‡Cavagnaro.
Goldenberg‡Sheffield (2.)
Goldsmith‡Herskovits.
Berman‡N Y Cons RR
Kugelmass‡Boxer.
Clark‡Oakley.
Edson‡Cohen.
McKenna‡Int R T.
Olmstead‡same.
Rosner‡Ehler.
Hungphreys‡Kraft.
T Humphrey‡same.
Clarendon‡N Y J RR.
Weiner‡Int R T.
Ampel‡Rubin.
Mulhany‡Taylor.
Harris‡Trifans Assn.
McCollam‡Roessing.
Dorotka‡Simacek.
Noumas‡Sanders.
Mulligan‡N Y.
Voight‡Johnson.
Farrell‡Hotel Co.
Lasz‡C RR of N J.
Grady‡Powel.
Foley‡Degnon.
Weiss‡Silver.

Dennehy‡Hewell St.
Hunt‡Int R T.
Salvagio‡Salvagio.
Stiles‡Randall.
Fay‡Bling Press Co.
Menzies‡McMullen.
Rosenberg‡Hall.
Cassell‡N Y Rys.
Cleary‡Int R T.
Fried‡Silverma.
Antonius‡Vitograph.
Weingarten‡Flaum.
Susnick‡Weintraub.
Switanowitch‡same.
Fay‡Lewis Pub Co.
Ehrig‡Rich.
Buehler‡Horton.
Bennehy‡Buehler.
Quick‡B & M RR.
Quick‡B & M RR.
Blanda‡Stegemann.
Rosner‡Forti.
Shavis‡Berrian.
Relmo‡Houston Co.
Kowalski‡Kowalski.
Valento‡Zoller.
Marlow‡Edison.
Roth‡Zeltung Pub Co.
Pines‡Taxicab Co.
Hurley‡Miller.
Pelot‡Int R T.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ware‡Catskill Co (2.)

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pomeranti‡Schlesinger

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wick‡McKenna.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Schmidt‡CNY (2.)

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Meledth‡Vistar.
Mullarky‡N Y C RR.

McNair‡Mailgren.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. Supplementary calendar.
Green‡Palmieri.
Bankway‡Clarke Co.
Green‡Garthe.
Stone‡Thomas.
McBreen‡Fogarty.
Lanson‡Hoffman.
Mitchell‡Wenrock.
Esterly Co‡Marks.
Bassman‡Rich Co.
Herbert‡Ins Cos (2.)
Pearse‡Vanneman.
Hyman‡Harrison.
Carter‡Clayton Co.
Orecek‡Wissowitz.
Green‡Pedute.
Same‡130 W 28.
Harper‡Tighe Co.

Blumenkron‡Blumenkron.
Dobbs‡Goldenberg.
Bond‡Little Co.
Sanders‡Krumholz.
Ficken‡Hecksher.
Thompson‡Postal Life Ins.
Thurn‡O'Shea, (2.)
Rosen‡Lebowitz.
Silverberg‡Crisorio.
Laundrymen's Club.
Watson‡Watson.
Frazier‡L I RR Co.
Tucker‡Tucker.
Oscar Schiegel Mfg Co
Howell‡O'Brien.
G. Howell‡same.
Beuscher‡Beuscher,

No day calendar.

PART XV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
McDonald‡Streitwolf.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:
Anna K Sommers, &c.
Thomas F O'Rourke.
Morris Ginsberg.
Augustus L Appelles.
John Peck.
Louis Jaokson.
Adelaide K Thomas.
Collins L Balch.
Priscla J Young.
Wolf Spitzer.
Composition:
Wagener Paint & Color Co.
Reed & Morrell.
Samuel C Lockwood.
David Alpert.

Kate Cassidy.
Abraham C Finkel.
John Poth.
Caroline F Marshall.
Minnie S Cohn.
Robert A Gordon.
Morris Kuttner.
Rachel Dorman.
Gustav E. Eisenmann.
Meyer Johnsson.
Harry E Oxford.
Jeremiah English.
Matthew J Murphy.
Moses Levy.
Andrew J Green.
Thomas R A Hill.
Moses Baum.
Max Rechnitzer.
Minnie S Cohn.
Thomas New Yatte, Jr.
Mary C Murphy.
Tom J Walsh.
Amelia Knipe.
Francis W Seagrist.
Sarah M Shepherd.
Margaret Valley.
Mary E E Mulrein.
Harlot C Davis.
Louise F Ford.
Henry B Barnes.
Johannes D E M De Ridder.
Hugo Reisinger.
William Paratts, Inf, (2.)
Lena Stern.
Susie T Lyons.
Johannes D E M De Ridder, &c.
Albert Eberhagen.
Julius Bertram.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M. in chambers.
Case on—E G W Woers.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions.
Bellows‡1,067 5th Av Co.
Shulman‡Shwenker.
Allenel Co‡Salomon.
Grant Co‡Shanfield.
Buhre & Co‡Lenz.
Schlechter‡Reed.
Jones‡Helgong.
Farrar‡Sheehan.
Becker‡Brinkworth.
Nevin‡Selara Co.
Maxwell‡Ringle.
Trust Co‡Rosenthal.
Loughrey‡Wood, (2.)
Wasserman Co‡Club.
Transp Club‡Lorser.
Beebe‡Sanford, (2.)
Lahr‡Lahr Constr.
Heller‡Robitscher.
Kelly‡Marinucci.
Sargeant Co‡White.
Jiras‡Lutter.
Zombach‡Breitman.

Spivak‡Heckinger.
Stern‡Weinstein, (2.)
Bendetari‡Hayte's.
Lord & Taylor‡Levy.
Arscott‡Reischman.
Ungeleider‡Yoshelowitz.
Goldman‡Rubenstein.
Shatz Co‡Thomas.
Luizzo‡Welli.
Johnson‡Thompson.
Phelps‡Rosenthal.
Edelson‡Ortner.
Pensky‡Goodman.
Bernstein‡Katz.
Edelman‡Werfel.
Arena‡Modica.
Statler‡Solomon.
Cross‡Osterschofer.
Peck‡Adair.
Leef‡U S Fid Co.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

O'Brien‡Koch.
Ind Elec Supply—Harriette.
Frankfeldt‡Ortner.
McCallum‡Amer Soc.
Shaffler‡Int R T.
Pipola‡Linch.
Krakauer‡Gordon.
Daniel‡Baker.
Davis‡Copstein.
Levine‡Kleban.
Wishnack‡Richman.
Chasbe‡Olah.

Kirman‡Davidson.
Lodge, &c‡Ital Sav Bk.
Underwood‡New Neth Bank.
Bein‡Reinets.
Ito‡Muller.
Hess‡Universal Discount Co.
Meier‡Selbert.
Pletruck‡Kats.
Goldner‡Kulia.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Harper‡Davis.
Burke‡Marcus.
Conry‡Sullivan.
Weinberg‡Bernstein.
Spagunolo‡Liscarta.
Mendham‡Boren.
King‡Rosenfeld.

Budich‡Delvechul.
Malino‡Domb.
Goldstein‡Finkel.
Zombach‡Kratiman.
Liebenberg‡N Y Rys. Clear.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Cases will be sent to Part II., for trial.

Levine‡Ferfierre Co.
Schneider‡Goldman.
Pace‡Schwartz.

Ebinger‡Coates Co.
Weigel‡Schaeffer.
Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.

Commercial calendar:
Levington‡Carl.
Reprographendial-Co.
Stein‡Singer.
Brody‡Brimberg.
Keller‡Levine.
Froelich‡Rossman.

Granafel‡Mestrangelo.
Allen & Co‡ Michaelson.
Lifschitz‡Schutte.
Strauss‡Pierr.
Goodman‡Rubenstein.
Clear.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A.M. Case on.

PART VIII.—McEvoy, J.—At 10 A.M. Case on.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Society for Relief of Poor Widows‡Daub—Thomas N. Baskerville.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Hebrew Orphan Asylum‡Max Borck—Frank P. Kenny. Isaac Kats‡Malka Lasky—Isaac S. Heller.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Mullan, J.—Motion Calendar.

Glasgow‡Koerner.
Beitler‡R Motion Co.
Walsh‡Spear Co.
Stinard‡Gatti.

Goldstein‡H Oestreicher Co.
People‡Heath.
Re Byrne.
Re CNY. (Waterbury Av.)

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Repetti‡Adams-Flanigan Co.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.

Mayer‡Meyer.
Gilbert‡Davis.
King‡Union Ry.
Voss‡Bradley Cont.
Zarek‡Mason & Hang.
Cary‡Bryan.
Elwell‡Campbell.
Dies‡Pheon Cont Co.
Banta‡North Sand.
Berg‡West El RR, (2.)
Sarno‡Robbein.
Beck‡Grossman.
Gevais‡Hirschman & Bleier, (2.)
Todt‡N Y Inter RR.
Dalton‡McCormick.
Socolof‡Helt.
Ryan‡Heins Ex Co.
Staubi‡Int R T.
Goodman‡Lubin.
Final.

Robinson‡Baum.
O'Connor‡Rodgers & Hagerty.
Tuscher‡Thompson.
Piantilli‡Mulligan.
Miller‡Stivs, (2.)
Scotto‡T Hogan.
Balke‡Otis Elev Co.
Sussman‡Market & Harlem Auto Tr.
Magnus‡Royal Jewelry Mfg Co.
Reilly‡Int R T.
Neary‡O'Rourke.
McPherson‡Mack.
Murray‡North Sand.
Green‡De Filippo.
Rosenfeld‡McGann.
Levington‡Rosenbaum.
Peterson‡Peterson.
Final.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALBANY ST, s w s, 66.11 ft s e of West St, 18.4x100.4x18; Seamen's Bank for Savings to Felix Reality Co., 139 West 40th St, b. and a., Oct. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$180

ATTORNEY St, e s, 153.2 n of Stanton St., 25x100.5; Peter Holding Corporation to Nettie Mendal, Holly Park, Plainfield, N. J., mtg $21,000, Oct. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BAYARD ST, 62, n s, 94.3 ft e of Mott St, 18.6x80; Nisk Realty Co. to Jayrose Realty Co., on the premises, mtg $23,000, Sept. 26; attorney, M. J. Rubenstein, 5 Beekman St.....$1

CHERRY ST, 61, n s, 136.9 ft w of Roosevelt St, 24.11x78.11x25.2x77.1; Edith A. McCormick and another, executors, etc., to Thomas Buckley, 184 President St., Brooklyn, mtg $8,000, all liens, Oct. 25; attorney, Carl T. Flack, 2 Rector St.....$200

COMMERCE ST, 9, n s, 123 ft w of Bleecker St, 21x40, except part for extension of 7th Av; Construction Co. to Pietro Mongelli, 23 Jones St, mtg $9,000, all liens, Oct. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

CONVENT Av, 824, w s, 76.11 ft n of 145th St, 19.10x100; Samuel Irving, City of Albany, N. Y., to Gove S. Harrington, 487 West 145th St; b. and s., c. w. s., all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

EDWARDS PL, w s, being an irregular line of 155d St if projected, 99.1x100; Alpha Holding Co. to Fortis Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, mtg $145,000 and all liens, April 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FULTON ST, 178, s s, 25x75; Albert A. Newman to 193 Broadway Corporation, 15 Dey St, mtg $100,000, Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS Av, w s, 50.10 ft n of 160th St, 25.5x100, foreclosure Oct. 17, 1916; Francis S. McAvoy, referee, to Caroline Mayne, 181 Riverside Drive, executrix, and another, Oct. 26; attorneys, Pratt, R. & Boyle, 61 Broadway.....$7,000

WEST END Av, 917, w s, 20.11 ft s of 106th St, 20x100; Walter J. M. Donovan to Madeline Pl Corporation, 919 West End Av, mtg $16,000, b. and s., Oct. 25; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St....$100

2D Av, 2,037, w s, 50.11 ft n 106th St, 25x75; Jacob Michel and another, executors, etc., Simon Michel and another to Newcare, 430 East 140th St, mtg $10,500, Oct. 25; attorney, Jesse Silbermann, 34 Liberty St.....$2,500

5TH Av, 683, e s, 50.5 ft n of 54th St, 25x100; Walter K. Brice to Helen O. Brice, 693 5th Av, b. part, all liens, Oct. 24; attorney, L. M. Schwab, 60 Wall St.....$100

7TH Av, 2,382 to 2,388, w s, 20 ft n of 139th St, 79.11x79.5; 139th St, 203 West, n s, 79.5 ft w 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; 7th Av, s w corner of 139th St, (201 West,) 20x79.5; Mortimer J. Fox et al. to Kingmodel Realty Corporation, 127 East 79th St, b. and s., mtg $65,000, all liens, Oct. 19; attorney, Gustave Wolburg, 82 Liberty St.....$1

15TH ST, 127 West, n s, 475 ft w 7th Av, 20 x 103.3; Simon M. Rosenblatt to Albert Joske, ½ part and ½ of mtg $12,000, May 7, 1906; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & G., 25 Broad St.....$1

21ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 17.6x98.3; Mary F. McKenna (Geagan) to Geagan Construction Co., 2,000 Remsens Place, Brooklyn, mtg $3,000, April 22.....$1

23D ST, 155 to 59 East, n s 84 ft w 3d Av, 78 x 98.9; foreclosure J. Robert Rublin, ref. to Union Trust Co. of New York, 80 Broadway, Oct. 26; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & Perkins.....$125,000

39TH ST, s s 515 ft w 3d Av, 25 x 84.10 x 25.8 x 86.6; Theodore C. Visscher to William B. Nisbet, Great Barrington, Mass.; ½ part, mtg $25,000, a. t., b. & s., all liens, Oct. 17; attorney, Lawrence W. Wright, 2 Rector.....$1

44TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, 100x100.5; Akron Building Co. to Estheld Realty Co., 118 West 40th St, Oct. 25; attorneys, Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.....$1

73D ST, 224 W s s, 21.5 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; Joseph M. Knap, Catskill, N. Y., to Remler Realty Co., 46 Cedar St, mtg $15,000, Oct. 23; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

101ST St, 107 West, n s, 420 ft e of 1st Av, 125 x 100.11; John J. Scully to George W. Grote, 207 West 137th St, mtg $20,000, all liens, Oct. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

Bronx.

DAWSON ST, 761, n w s, 25x100; Jennie C. Donnelly to Lawrence Davis, 78 Green St, Newark, N. J., mtg $5,000, Oct. 23; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.....$100

DE CATUR Av, e s, 636.11 ft s of Gun Hill Rd, 50x100; Eva M. Smith to Lewis P. Fish, Scarsdale, N. Y., Sept. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

JEROME Av, n e corner of 183d St, 68x100; Hy. U. Singh to Wm. M. Trices, Catskill, N. Y., Oct. 20; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co.....$1

LOT 36, map of Allen estate; John J. O'Brien to Mary E. Massey, East Stroudsburg, Penn., executrix, Sept. 21; attorney, H. D. Lent, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$500

LOTS 7 to 9, Block 8, map of Sheridan and Seagrave; Maxwell L. Jofe to Isaac J. Hill, 307 Pulaski St, Brooklyn, mtg $2,952, Oct. 18; attorney, I. J. Hill, 72 Rivington St..$1

LOT 24, map of building lots near Williams-bridge Station; Joseph Rizzo to Frank Di Grazia, 514 East 119th St, and another, mtg $4,000, Sept. 30; attorney, A. Cianchetti, 629 East 223d St.....$1

LOT 48,

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Bradley Martin Residence Near Fifth Avenue Sale—C. Grayson Martin Buyer of Hoffman Estate Corner—East Forty-fourth Street Sale—Deal on Riverside Drive—Business Leases.

The upper Fifth Avenue residential zone, which has been so active in realty transactions recently, furnished another important deal yesterday, in the sale of the large Bradley Martin residence at 6 East Eighty-seventh Street. It is one of the largest and finest homes in the upper Fifth Avenue district, covering a plot fronting 76.9 by 100.8 in depth. The house, a five-story structure, erected eight years ago from plans by Grosvenor Atterbury, has a frontage of fifty-one feet, and the remainder of the plot, to the east, is used for a garden. Title to the property has been held by Mrs. Helen Bradley Martin.

The property is assessed for $305,000, of which $170,000 is land value. Diagonally opposite is the Henry Phipps home, on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, and on the southeast corner, separated from the Martin home by the Benjamin dwelling, is the new house lately finished for the banker, James E. Speyer. On the vacant plot in the rear, on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, William Woodward is erecting a large residence.

The brokers in the sale were William B. May & Co. They declined to divulge the name of the buyer, but it has been purchased for occupancy. Rumor credited Walter P. Bliss as the purchaser.

Martin Buyer of Hoffman Estate Corner.

C. Grayson Martin is said to be the prospective buyer of the Hoffman estate corner at 510 to 514 Fifth Avenue, with the parcel at 2 West Forty-third Street, 75 by 125 feet at the southwest corner of those thoroughfares. The Forty-third Street parcel has a depth of 100 feet. The contracts of sale, which will probably be signed this week, are based on a consideration of about $2,250,000. Mr. Martin has been a successful operator for several years in high-grade Fifth Avenue property, and he will probably hold the Fifth Avenue corner for resale.

Realty Firm Buys Forty-fourth Street House.

Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr., have sold for the estate of William J. O'Connor the four-story dwelling at 12 East Forty-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 100.5, to a real estate firm which will erect a six-story building for its own use. The property was held at $150,000. It is between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

Riverside Drive Dwelling to be Converted into Apartments.

Paul A. McGoldrick, operator, has purchased from the St. John's Park Realty Company, Cruikshank & Kilpatrick, the five-story modern American basement residence, 310 Riverside Drive, northeast corner of 106th Street, on a plot fronting 36 feet on the Drive and 53 feet on 106th Street.

The dwelling which covers the entire lot, recently ventured by the sellers from Harry N. Marvin in exchange for a country estate at Rye, N. Y., and was held at $140,000.

It is the intention of the buyer to convert the house into non-housekeeping apartments. Wertheim, Clear & Friedman were the brokers.

Operators Buy Lexington Av. Building.

The Taylor estate of Poughkeepsie sold to Ennis & Sinnott, operators, 1,239 Lexington Avenue, a four-story building, on a lot 22 by 65, located between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets. J. D. H. Bergen & Son and John J. Kavanagh were the brokers.

Private Dwelling Sales.

An investing client of L. J. Phillips & Co. purchased from T. and C. Weiss, 604 West 147th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 15 by 100.

The four-story and basement private dwelling, 78 East Seventy-ninth Street, on a lot 17 by 92.2, has been sold by Elizabeth A. Benedict of New Haven, Conn., to an investor.

Harlem Flat and Dwelling Traded.

Ada Brown of Stamford, Conn., purchased for investment from Charles Wynne 1,462 Fifth Avenue, a five-story double flat with stores, on a lot 25 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave 120 West 113d Street, a three-story private dwelling, on a lot 19 by 100. Harry Bugarman negotiated the trade.

Recent Buyers.

Andrew J. Whelan is the buyer of the private dwelling 63 West Ninety-second Street.

Sadie McKenna is the buyer of the private dwelling 155 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Dr. J. M. Ferrier is the buyer of 10 East Sixty-sixth Street.

Bronx Sales.

As a site for a five-story apartment house the Doyle estate sold to a Bronx builder the plot, 90 by 87, on the east side of Creston Avenue, 115 feet south of 189th Street. The operation will involve about $110,000. H. H. Cohen negotiated the sale.

Isidor R. Isaac purchased from the Henry Morgenthau Company 901 Fox Street, a five-story flat, on a plot 102 by 110 by irregular. The buyer gave in part payment twelve cottages on Depew Place and Eluted Avenue, Far Rockaway, L. I. About $125,000 was involved in the trade, which was negotiated by M. I. Strunsky & Co.

New Jersey.

H. Walter Lamkau purchased from the Rev. N. S. Stephens his residence at 287 Upper Mountain Avenue, Montclair, N. J. In part payment the buyer gave the dwelling at 124 Edgemont Road, Upper Montclair. John L. Parish was the broker.

Commercial Leases.

Frederick Fox & Co. have negotiated a new lease for the Broadway and Fourth Street Building Company of seven entire floors in the twelve-story building covering the entire block front from Broadway to Lafayette Street on Fourth Street, total area comprising over 100,000 net square feet. The lessee is the corporation of Cohen, Goldman & Co., wholesale dealers in clothing. The lease is significant and interesting in its bearing upon the attitude of manufacturers generally toward the "Save New York" movement, as this concern had previously planned to move further uptown.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store and third floor at 239-241 West Fifty-sixth Street to the Packard Motor Car Company.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have leased for the 224 West Thirty-ninth Street Corporation the entire tenth floor of the building at 518 to 526 West Thirty-ninth Street for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $60,000. C. Newman Brothers, printers, now at 124 White Street. This building, known as the Finck Building, was completed last May. The building is now entirely rented.

Carstein & Linnekin, Inc., leased for a term of years the entire building at 253 Fifth Avenue to Walz Tai Company. J. B. Wood has leased to a client for G. H. Corey the five-story tenement at 226 East 127th Street.

Realty Notes.

No plans for building were filed yesterday in Manhattan or the Bronx. In the Bronx a $5,000 alteration plan was filed for the New York & Westchester Railroad Station at Morris Park Avenue and 180th Street.

Porter & Co. have leased for Jacob P. Baker to Delia S. Lyden, the three-story dwelling at 155 West 126th Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, a corner of 113th St, 104.4x175x irregular, twelve-story Strathmore apartment house; adjourned to Oct. 30.

151st St, 240 West, two-story dwelling, 17,10x39.11; trustee's sale; also

Tract of 9¼ acres of salt meadow land on Old Town Neck, Jamaica South, Queens; adjourned to Nov. 2.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Park Av, 1,049-1,063, e s, 19 ft n of 57th St, 91.6x102.9; three five-story flats; M. M. Marks against the Realty Corp. et al.; Wolf & K., attorneys; due, $95,102.15; to Samuel L. Ayres, a party in interest, for $160,000.

By Samuel Marx.

3d Av, 1,962-1,964, w s, 20.10 ft n of 109th St, 39.11x80.2, two four-story tenements and stores; adjourned to Nov. 6.

By Henry Brady.

Lexington Av, 1,425, n w corner of 94th St, 75.8x40; five-story flat; G. R. de Chezelles against E. A. Cohen et al.; Parsons, C. & M., attorneys, due, $53,222.76; taxes, &c., $3,500; to the plaintiff for $55,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

132d St, 18 East, s e, 93 ft w of Madison Av, 27x99.11, five-story flat; W. H. Schoen against Morris Weintraub et al.; Wilson, D. & W., attorneys; due, $23,057.23; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James L. Wells Company.

165th St, 266 East, s s, 30 ft w of Morris Av, 36.7x80, four-story flat; Dollar Savings Bank against Mitchell-McDermott Construction Co. et al.; Mackellar & G., attorneys; due, $21,170.65; taxes, &c., $786.07; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, 2,521, n e corner of 146th St, 40x100, six-story flat and store; Dry Dock Savings Institution against Henry Holding Co. et al.; F. M. Fichenor, attorney; due, $48,-607.51; taxes, &c., $709.80.

50th St, 227 and 229 East, n s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.5, five-story factory; trustees of Leake and Watts Orphan House against M. E. Brietor et al.; W. A. Kirk, attorney; due, $37,772.37; taxes, &c., $1,050.11.

By Henry Brady.

121st St, 140 West, s s, 440 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; United States Trust Co. against J. J. Burke et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $11,031.43; taxes, &c., $631.79.

By James L. Wells Company.

119th St, 345 East, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10, four-story building; J. C. Lee, as executrix, against Caroline Zeune et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; due, $11,852.53; taxes, &c., $370.70.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James L. Wells Company.

3d Av, e s, 223 ft s of 171st St, 50x100, building; John Buesing and wife against Nora Construction Co. et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; due, $22,902.25; taxes, &c., $813.28.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ALBANY ST, s w s, 55.11 ft s e of West St, 18.8x55x18.4x38. Oct. 25; Fenio Realty Co. to seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 30 Wall St. $17,000

CHERRY ST, 31, s s, 136.9 ft w of Rooseveit St, 24.11x78.11x25.2x77.1, Oct. 25; Thomas Buckley to Edith A. McCormick, 237 East 45th St, and another, trustees, due Nov. 1, 1919, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Carl T. Fisch, 2 Rector St. $8,000

CONVENT AV, 525, w s, 70.11 ft n of 145th St, 20x100, Oct. 25; Gove S. Harrington to Martha E. Magie, .52 Convent Av, due an interest, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $11,000

125th STREET, 220, n s, 100.11 n of 60th St, 17.11x75, Oct. 26; Margaret and Anna Mcahe and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 31 Chambers St, 1 year; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St.

2D AV, 2,135, w s, 20 ft s of 110th St, 27x73, Oct. 25; Catarino Gualino to Giovanni Guglielmetti, 322 East 104th St, et al, due and interest, as per bond; attorney, Leo Scrafan, 31 Chambers St. $2,000

301H ST, s s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 98.9x24.2x irregular, Oct. 25; Adam, Josephine, Jno. and Louisa Moll to Charles G. Koss, 628 West End Av, due Oct. 22, 1917, prior mtg $8,000; attorneys, Thompson, Koss & W., 256 Broadway $2,000

73D ST, 256 West, s s, 245.8 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2, Oct. 25; Remlu Realty Corporation to New York Title and Mortgage Co, 135 Broadway, due Jan. 1, 1918, 5% p. c.; attorneys, Guggenheimer & U. $10,000

11TH ST, 201 East, n s, 74 ft e of 3d Av, 21x102.2, 4-5 part, s. t., Oct. 26; Irene K., Adelaide S. and William A. Frauke, and Helen A. F. Burton Boston, Mass., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest, as per bond $4,000

101ST ST, 425-7 West, n s, 420 ft e of 1st Av, 125x100.11, Oct. 26; George W. Grote to John H. Scully, 64 West 125th St, installments, 5½ p. c. prior mtg $20,-500; attorney, Herbert Goldmark, 60 Wall St. $4,000

134TH ST, 23 West, s s, 412 ft w of 5th Av, 20x84.11, Oct. 24; Estelle G. Winston to William Hyman, 513 West 136th St, 4 years, 6 p. c, prior mtg $15,000; attorneys, Greenberg & L., 55 Liberty St. $4,000

Bronx.

BARKER AV, w s, 440 ft s of Elizabeth St, 25x125; John J. Flynn to Tuckahoe Home Building and Loan Association, Oct. 26, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. D. Lent, 22 West 31st St. and Mount Vernon $4,000

BECKER AV, n e s, being s e half of Lot 124, same map, 25x100; same to Thomas Foy, 104 East 52d St, Oct. 25, due as per bond; same attorney $1,000

BECKER AV, n e s, being s w half of Lot 123 and s e half of Lot 125, map of Washingtonville 50x100, Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue Co. to Kate M. Lare, 1.2 East 52d St, Oct. 25, due as per bond; attorney, Grant Squires, 299 Madison Av. $2,000

DECATUR AV, e s, 639.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 50x100; Efficient Building Co. to Emma K. Janss, 2,384 Creston Av, Oct. 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

FINDLAY AV, n e corner 169th St, 90x19.10; John Geiger to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Oct. 26, 6 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St. $4,000

HULL AV, e s, 150 ft s of 205th St, 25x100; Amelia A. Hach to Mary E. Dunn, 2,660 Briggs Av, Oct. 26, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

JEROME AV, s e corner 183d St, 68x100; Joseph M. Knap to Henry M. Singhi, 1 East Fordham Road, prior mtg $40,000, Oct. 20 due Jan. 4, 1920, 8 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. $9,000

SENECA AV, s e corner of Faile St, 40x100; McCarthy-Macy Co. to Herman L. Kolmar, 369 East 148th St, prior mtg $25,000, Oct. 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St. $5,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 325 ft n of Barretto St, 75x100; Hunts Point Garage, Inc., to Columbia Construction Co., 3,210 3d Av, prior mtg $35,000, Oct. 18, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av. $30,000

VYSE AV, e s, 114.7 ft n of Home St, two lots, each 50x100; two mtgs, each $33,500; Galveston Building Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Oct. 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $67,000

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 294.1 ft w of Glebe Av, 164x25.10x57.11x106.1 to Westchester Av x25.10; Ida Maker to Louis J. Dorson, 630 West 141st St, Oct. 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

2D ST, 2,258, e s, being Lot 9, map of Unionport, 50x—, 218th St to 1st St; John J. Lutz to Samuel J. Ashley, 747 St. Nicholas Av, Oct. 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway .. $4,000

164TH ST, 442 East, s s, 25x150; Julia Collina to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank,

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31 NASSAU ST. 92 WILLIAM ST.

61 Chambers St, Oct. 25, 3 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St. $2,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV, 401; Dimock & Fink Co. against William B. Franke Realty Co., owner; Monroe M. Golding, contractor. $396

WEST END AV, 411; Dimock & Fink Co. against Mary W. Eells, owner; Monroe M. Golding, contractor $336

3D ST, 130 and 132 West; James F. Gillespie Co. against P. Franz & Co., Inc., owner and contractor; Peter Franz and Benjamin Strump, lessees $150

84TH ST, 44 West; Dimock & Fink Co. against Charles H. Leland, owner; Monroe M. Golding, contractor $288

84TH ST, 317 to 323 East; Dimock & Fink Co. against Sternfeld Building Co., owner; Monroe M. Golding, contractor $1,268

56TH ST, 234 West; Hyman Rubenstein et al against William Wiese, owner; Patrick Gallagher, contractor $48

57TH ST, 156 and 158 East; Harry Harrison against Edw. C. Burns or Ess Eff Realty Co., owners; Thomas J. Brady, contractor. $350

57TH ST, 156 and 158 East; Frank Pearson against Edw. C. Burns, owner; Thomas J. Brady, contractor $973

164TH ST, 545 West; Kayser & Abraham against Lee Shubert, owner; Samuel Bernstein, Edward Margolies, and Edward Margolies Realty Co., contractors $89

105TH ST, 121 West; Dimock & Fink Co. against Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, owner; Monroe M. Golding, contractor. $317

111TH ST, 125 to 135 West; Albert Schaile against Isidor Reis, owner; 114th and 7th Avenue Construction Co. and Max Weinstein, contractors, renewal $1,060

182D ST, 558 West; William Keithan against Mrs. Louis A. Wagner, owner; H. B. Rogers, contractor $60

152D ST, 468 and 470 West; Isidore Kotzen et al against Margaret C. Brown, owner; Kaw & Leibowitz, Inc., contractor $327

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, 1,269; Knickerbocker Metal Ceiling Co. against Carmine and Raphael Cioffo, owners; Raphael Cioffe, contractor. $52

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Next Monday, October 30th,

at 12:00 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.

Southeast Corner of Riverside Drive & 113th Street

(*Known as the Strathmore*)

A 13-story brick and brownstone elevator apartment house. Size of plot 104.4 x 117.6¾ x 100.11 x 91.1⅛.

This property has a commanding view of Riverside Drive, Riverside Drive Park and the Hudson River.

For further details as to terms, mortgages, rents, etc., apply to TOMPKINS McILVAINE, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 52 William Street, New York City.

OR

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. 'Phone 744—Cort.

Joseph P. Day Auctioneer

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An Unparalleled Real Estate Opportunity

OFFERED BY

Banking Department State of New York

Special sacrifice prices from now until November 1st to quickly close the business of two corporations. A large number of choice homesites in restricted sections at GRANTWOOD, MORSEMERE, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD and TEANECK, New Jersey. Bargain prices of about 50% of former prices; all within a five-cent fare zone and thirty minutes of Manhattan.

Also at CASTLE HEIGHTS, NORTH WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Stucco, tile roof, modern, artistic bungalow, nearly new.

Liberal Terms. Title Guaranteed.

For Information Address

BENJ. D. HAIGHT,

Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept.,

61 Broadway, New York City.

MONTCLAIR

$16,000 Beautiful Tapestry Brick Residence, located on the ridge. Contains centre hall, large living room, library, palm room, dining room, butler's pantry, genuine tiled kitchen, 7 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths; immense sleeping porch; large lot. J. W. PLANSON, 55 Harrison Av. (Ph. 2624 Mtc.)

Commuters—Small Farms

SCARCE BUT WE HAVE SOME 1 TO 30 ACRES.

Call at city office for photos and details. S. N. WALSTRUM GORDON & FORMAN, Equitable Building, N. Y.; phone 7718 Rector. Opp. Station, Ridgewood, N. J.; phone 555.

LEONIA PALISADE BOGOTA TEANECK MORSEMERE

Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars. GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, Inc., Bogota, N. J.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$55 HUNTINGTON LOTS

FULL SIZE, FINE CLEARED OR WOODED; GOOD SECTION OF TOWN, NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD TO HARBOR AND STATION; SUITABLE FOR HOME, SMALL FARMING OR INVESTMENT. FREE WARRANTY DEED.

ONLY $5 DOWN & $2 MONTHLY

WILL GIVE 36 TICKETS TO INVESTIGATE. J. SEYMAN, 105 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.

JACKSON HEIGHTS—

APARTMENTS

Equal to the Best in Manhattan $25 to $45 4 & 5 Large Rooms & Bath

MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT

A Real Neighborhood Community. Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Playground, Pavilion for Dancing.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION

Renting Office, Jackson Avenue, corner of 25th Street. Tel. Newtown 1214. HOW TO REACH APARTMENTS From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge, (59th St. and 2d Ave.), take Jackson Ave., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Ave. (FARE, FIVE CENTS.) Leave car at Jackson Ave. and 25th St. Renting office on corner.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

309 Audubon Ave. N. E. Cor. 185th St.

Only two apartments remain to let of 5 rooms and 1 bath each. Every room an outside room. Southern exposure. $42 and $45 per month. Apply on premises, or to

A. L. Mordecai & Son

50 E. 42d St.

BRENTMORE

88 Central Park West, Corner 89th St.

One 7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,200.

One 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,500.

The above Apartments can be rented furnished if desired.

Apply on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Telephone 6410 Bryant.

57 West 58th St.

THE CORONET

8 Rooms, Kitchenette & Bath. Apply on Premises, or

Harris & Vaughan, Inc.,

689 FIFTH AVE. Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths

Suitable for Doctor

Hall Service—All Improvements. Moderate Rent.

Apply 465 W. 157th St., or WM. M. ROESTEL Tele. Fordham 2423.

530 WEST 157TH ST.

Two Very Choice Apartments of 6-7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths

At Very Moderate Rents.

A select, high-class house, complete in every detail; half block from Subway station; rooms are immense in size and contain every newest improvement. Inquire.

CONCORD HALL

468 Riverside Drive, Cor. 119th.

Eight rooms, two baths, and extra lavatory. Strictly fireproof building. $1,400 to $1,600. Manager.

HIGH CLIFF,

227 Audubon Avenue,

Southeast Corner 177th Street.

High-class elevator apartments, one five-room apartment, $40. Superintendent on premises.

76 W. 92nd St.

Unusual Opportunity

Owner, due to demands of business, offers at most attractive price, charming hollow tile stucco all-year-round home, most modern construction throughout. On north shore of Long Island, 30 minutes from city, 1½ acre plot; garage; water front privilege.

Or will rent same. Immediate possession.

Herbert Hecht Co.

286 Fifth Ave. Mad. Sq. 6950

An Excellent Opportunity.

You can secure my artistic waterfront bungalow at a very reasonable figure; all modern improvements; all year round home; enough ground for garden and garage; within short commuting distance from New York; only $300 cash needed, balance to suit. Also two plots, 40x100 and 80x100, at a sacrifice. No brokers. Address Chance, 62 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Exceptionally Low Rents

for light and cheery offices in this desirable fireproof building

46-54 West 24th St., - Masonic Hall.

Rents from $300 up.

Do not overlook these bargains.

Superior service.

Convenient to all lines of transportation.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.,

Tel. John 2000. 92 William St.

Bargains

in small offices and salesrooms in a well managed fireproof building just off 5th Ave.

3 East 17th St. Very Low Rents.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.,

Tel. John 2000. 92 William St.

2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE, $52.50 to $80.

Furnished, $20 extra

WOOLSEY

141 East 44th St.

Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.

Renting Agent on Premises. Apartments can be seen evenings. BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.

Upper Park Av. Section.

5 TO 8 ROOMS—BATH $50 to $90

All Modern Improvements & Conveniences. Superintendent on premises, or EDWARD WILLMAN, 195 Broadway.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Avs. 2 minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station. CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED 4-5-6 Rooms, $27-$34-$42

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5788.

Small room, use reception room, business building best shopping district, suitable beauty culture; very reasonable. B. G., 1,450 Broadway.

A MACHINE SHOP for rent; corner light loft; ideal for toolmaking, jobbing, or light manufacturing. Standard Butter Cutter Company, 224 Greenwich St.

Elegantly furnished office or deskroom, stenographic service; opposite Grand Central. 51 East 42d, Room 808. Telephone Murray Hill 6961.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

5 East 45

(Maison Arthur)

Restaurant on Premises.

2 Rooms & Bath

With Light and Service.

WILLIAM S. DENISON & CO., 150 Nassau St.

Phone 3733 Beekman.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE WANTED.

One loan of $12,000 and two of $6,000, 5% money. First-class improved property in Manhattan. McLernon, 128 W. Fordham Rd.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

REAL ESTATE.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Eight-room house; garage; overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; $7,000. Builders, 238th St., Sedgwick Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let

$1,000 cash will buy my elegant ten-room home; all modern improvements. At 272 New York Av., Brooklyn. Apply owner, on premises.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS,

15 minutes from Herald Sq.

Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Beautiful Lots at Little Neck.—High and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone Cortlandt 744.

Must sell my two Jamaica lots for $95 each; two blocks from station and trolley; half cash or discount for all cash. For particulars, B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

ATTENTION OWNERS, OPERATORS.

We can exchange a beautiful place on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, which has cost owner about $50,000, consisting of large modern house, stable, and about an acre, with two street fronts; restricted neighborhood; want first-class walk-up apartments. ANDERSON REALTY CO., Mount Vernon.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SCARSDALE.—On top of hill; restricted residence plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price $3,500; easy terms of loan to build. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.—Rent from Nov. 1 at $50; 7-room house; large grounds; exceptional opportunity. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Lot 25x92, East 17th St., near Avenue A. Bohlen, 206 3d Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms; finished in A1 style; hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in, and flowers; nice location; not far from water, schools, and trolley; $500 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.

Small farm, with a 6-room house; improvements; running water, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; few blocks from station; fronting on trolley; in large town, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. B. Barshad, Box 151 Times Downtown.

Cozy little home for $950 complete, with about 15,000 square feet of fine land suitable for small farming, &c.; in a town of 10,000 population, not far out; easy terms to a quick, genuine buyer; call or write for appointment to visit weekdays or Sundays. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Five-room house, with nearly 2 acres of good farm land; beautiful cedar trees; 58 miles from city on North Shore; few minutes from trolley and station; bargain to quick buyer with $150 cash. "Small Farm," Box 146 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.—For sale at special bargain in order to close estate; a modern dwelling in most desirable residential section of this borough is offered at low price for quick sale; house has ten rooms, two baths; garage; abundant shade, shrubbery, &c.; good for investment or immediate use. H. C. Carmer. (Brokers protected.)

DAIRY AND POTATO FARM—$40,000. The noted Shields Farms, 450 acres under cultivation, for sale to settle estate. A timely offering for a practical farmer. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

Prettiest restricted section of "Oranges." House, 9 rooms, 3 baths; must be sold; reasonable offer; worth $13,000; write for full particulars. Box 424 Maplewood, N. J.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 830 Cliffside.

$25 per month buys new home, near Mountain Station, Lackawanna Railroad; 5 rooms and bath; steam, electric; lot 31x135; 40 mins. N. Y.; immediate possession. W. S. MacIntosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., W. Orange.

Montclair.—New house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, garage; rent per annum, $2,000. Furnished, 11 rooms, 2 baths, $300 per month. F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS., Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD & SOUTH ORANG

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Pressure is still low over Southern Florida, the West Indies, and the Caribbean Sea; but it is impossible to locate a definite centre of disturbance. Conditions now appear to be most active over the extreme northwest. Caribbean and radio reports from just northwest of the Yucatan Channel show moderate north gales. The barometer is rising slowly on the East Florida Coast.

The northern storm of Wednesday has passed northeastward beyond the field of observation and was followed by clearing weather over the north districts, except in the west upper lake region and Minnesota, where there were rains resulting from another Canadian low—that described—that is now over Eastern Minnesota, with a rapid southeastward movement. There were also rains along the South Atlantic Coast and in Florida, while elsewhere the weather was fair.

It is somewhat colder in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and the lower lake region and generally warmer elsewhere, especially in the Plains States, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

Rain will fall Friday in the upper lake region, possibly with some snow in Upper Michigan, rain Friday night in the lower lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley, and local rains Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States and Western New England.

Rain will also fall Friday along the South Atlantic Coast and the Florida Peninsula. In the East Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Lower Ohio Valley the weather will be fair Friday and Saturday, and generally fair Saturday in the lake region.

It will be somewhat warmer Friday in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States, but elsewhere east of the Mississippi River temperature changes will not be of importance.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west, becoming variable, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly northeast, showers.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Friday; Saturday cloudy, probably rain; little change in temperature.

New Jersey.—Fair Friday; Saturday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain north.

New England—Fair Friday; Saturday increasing cloudiness, probably rain west portion.

Western New York.—Partly cloudy Friday; Saturday rain.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday; Saturday cloudy, probably north and west; little change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	51	59	4 P. M.	64	59
6 A. M.	52	55	6 P. M.	63	57
9 A. M.	57	59	9 P. M.	62	50
12 M.	62	57	11 P. M.	61	48

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 52, at 8 P. M. it was 52. Maximum temperature 61 degrees at 2:15 P. M., minimum 48 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity 60 per cent. at 8 A. M., 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.94 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.08 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:15—542 W. 45 St.; J. O. Riginio	Slight
12:20—1,868 B'way; not given	Slight
12:55—Grand Concourse and 162d St.; F. J. Mahlefeld	$1,000
4:15—B'way & 8 St., (auto truck); Hutsvalder & Bridges Co.	Not given
8:25—200 E. 59 St.; Ida Contomoff	Slight
8:30—23 W. 136 St.; Rose Williams	Slight
8:40—Fort George Av.; Green & McCullough	Slight
11:35—314 W. 35 St.; Fannie Markle	Slight
P.M.	
12:15—163 Ridge St.; D. Langer	Slight
1:15—636 W. 33 St., (shed); N. Y. Central R. R.	Slight
1:35—32 Thompson St.; A. Frello	Slight
2:30—48 Ludlow St.; H. Greenman	Slight
3:05—300 W. 21 St.; J. Roome	Slight
3:50—61 Columbia St.; Mrs. Berman	Slight
4:00—44 Bradhurst St.; Regina Rotheim.	Slight
5:05—109 Ludlow St.; H. Diamond	Slight
6:15—93 Av. B.; H. Roth	Slight
6:10—855 1st Av.; H. Hirsh	Slight
7:30—Macomb's Pl. & 151 St.; not given.	Slight
10:05—417-421 E. 8 St.; Jacob Brodsky	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Maj. J. J. Kingman, Gen. Staff, will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for a conference with a board appointed to prepare graded courses of instruction for citizens' training camps, then to his station.

Resignations of National Guard officers accepted: 2d Lt. W. W. Hodge, 3d Inf., Tennessee; 1st Lt. J. D. Hastie, 32d Inf., Michigan; Chaplain T. S. Humphrey, 3d Inf., Iowa, and Lt. W. D. Sherwood, M. C., New York; also 1st Lt. R. L. Waugh, M. R. C.

First Lt. C. F. Nassau, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service.

Maj. J. E. Munroe, Ord. Dept., will return to his station upon completion of duties with National Matches.

Orders of Oct. 10 relating to 1st Lt. R. R. Decker M. R. C., revoked.

Capt. P. O. Wrightson, Inf., is relieved from duty at Univ. of Wis., effective Nov. 3.

Capt. H. E. Mitchell, 16th Cav., is detailed for service in Q. M. C.

Name of Capt. G. E. Mitchell, 6th Cav., to Detached List, Nov. 28, and name of Capt. H. W. Parker, Cav., removed, Nov. 27. Capt. Parker is relieved from detail as Major, Philippine Scouts. He is assigned to 6th Cav., and will proceed to United States on first transport after his relief from detail in Philippines.

Capt. R. Dickinson, retired, is relieved from further duty at Ft. Keogh Remount Depot, Montana, and proceed to Ft. Monroe, Va., for duty as Assistant to Quartermaster, Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay.

Navy.

Lt. Commander T. S. Williams, the Memphis, to three months' leave.

Jr. Gde. Lt. H. S. Keep, the Hancock, to seven days' leave.

Ens. T. H. Winters, receiving ship, at Norfolk, Va., to the Hancock.

Surg. W. J. Pringle, resignation accepted.

P. A. Surg. T. W. Reed, Naval Hosp., Norfolk, to Asiatic station, via November transport.

Chief Boats. D. White, Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, Dec. 1, to the Paducah.

Boats. R. K. Madill, the Paducah, to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Following at Vineyard Sound: Aylwin, Balch, Benham, Birmingham, Cassin, Conyngham, Cummings, Cushing, Drayton, Ericsson, Fanning, Jacob Jones, Jarvis, Jenkins, McCall, McDougal, Melville, Nicholson, O'Brien, Patterson, Paulding, Porter, Sampson, Tucker, Wadsworth, Wainwright, and the Winslow; Arethusa, at Charleston; Neptune, at Vera Cruz; Nevada and Pennsylvania, at Tompkinsville Grill Ground; Ozark, at Hampton Roads; Rochester, at Port au Prince; West Virginia, at Acapulco, and the Wheeling, at Carmen, Mexico.

Sailed—Brutus, San Diego for San Francisco; Celtic, Puerto Plata for Monte Cristo, S. D.; Dixie, Hampton Roads for Gibraltar; Glacier, San Diego for San Jose del Cabo; L-2, Boston for Newport; Nashville, Tampico for Vera Cruz; and the Rowan, Newport to sea.

Coast Guard.

1st. Lt. E. S. Addison, the Algonquin, to the Itasca.

Third Lts. of Engrs. F. C. Wells and J. M. Heiner, commissioned 3d Lts. of Engrs.

Surfman J. W. Sparrow, Station No. 162, retired, after 30 years' service, and C. Roberts, Station No. 257, retired on account of physical disability.

Boats. C. Martinson, the Itasca, to the Algonquin; H. D. Berg, the Algonquin, to the Itasca, and J. H. Thompson, the Manhattan, resignation accepted.

Keeper W. H. Davis, Station No. 58, retired, after 30 years' service.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A class has been organized in preparatory grade dressmaking at the Harlem Evening High School for Women, West 114th Street and Seventh Avenue. Its aim is to give instruction in drafting, grading, draping, designing, practical experience in making and fitting garments, and to develop originality, knowledge, and skill, so that the student may learn the trade thoroughly.

Free classes for teachers in Gregg shorthand will be conducted by the Gregg Shorthand Federation, beginning at 4 P. M. today and at 10:30 A. M. tomorrow, respectively, in the New York Training School for Teachers and in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers in co-operation with the Brooklyn Teachers' Association. The classes will be open to licensed teachers in the New York public schools and will continue for thirty weeks.

A meeting of the committee organized to perpetuate the memory of Bernard Cronson, late Principal of P. S. 100, Manhattan, will be held at 3:30 P. M. today in the office of Thomas W. Churchill, 93 Wall Street.

Plans have been accepted for the erection of a new retaining wall at the Bushwick High School, Brooklyn.

William H. Doron has been appointed as Inspector of Heating and Ventilating in the Bureau of School Buildings at $2,063.32 a year.

The report of the Superintendent of School Buildings in reference to plans for new P. S. 39, Brooklyn, designed for operation under the duplicate school plan, as well as for use by neighborhood meetings, has been approved.

Permission has been granted to Clyde C. Miller and J. B. E. Jones, teachers in the Speyer Training School for Teachers and the De Witt Clinton High School, respectively, to be absent from duty without loss of pay, the former on Nov. 16 and the latter on Nov. 16 and 20, for the purpose of attending meetings of the Schoolmasters' Club.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Oct. 27: Lieut. J. B. Ross, Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, to Central Office Squad, Traffic Court; Patrol. F. Loeffler, 277, bicycle duty.

Temporary assignments: Prob. Patrol. G. Schmitt, 147; J. E. Bingham, 148; J. T. Kelly, 154, to Train. School, 10 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 27.

Assignment Discontinued — Patrolm. E. Miller, 277, to bicycle duty, 4 P. M., Oct. 27.

Leaves of Absence, (Without Pay)—Sergt. J. A. Buckley, 172, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 27. Patrol. F. LaBattaglia, 13, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 29; J. N. Herzhauser, 26, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 27; J. Alexy, 39, 1 day, 9 A. M., Oct. 29; L. J. Keslty, 45, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 29; F. Fairchild 143, 1 day, 8 P. M., Oct. 28; T. Smith, 172, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 29. Prob. Patrol. W. J. O'Keefe, Train. School, 2 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 27; H. E. Kennedy, Train. School, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 6.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. C. Michaels, 28, 2:15 A. M., Oct. 21, during disability; E. A. Mollgy, 63, 3:55 P. M., July 15 to noon, Sept. 5; C. J. Moresco, 150, 10:50 A. M., Oct. 16 to noon, Oct. 21; P. J. Sheridan, 155, 2 P. M., Aug. 8 to noon, Oct. 11; J. J. Leary, 169, 9 A. M., Aug. 5 to 12 P. M., Sept. 11; F. R. Fitzgerald, 283, 8:30 P. M., Sept. 21 to noon, Oct. 21.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. P. Daly, 68.

Death: Sergt. J. H. Kelly, 181, at 1:30 A. M., Oct. 26.

Fire Department.

Special leaves: Capt. D. F. Roach, H. & L. 43, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 29; firem., 1st gr., J. J. Doherty, Eng. 249, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Oct. 30; firem., 3d gr., M. J. O'Keefe, Eng. 91, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 30.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for junior alienist, Grade 2, will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 13.

Promotion tests will be held to second grade clerk, police department; to second grade stenographer and typewriter, Street Cleaning Department; to second grade clerk, Law Department. Tests will also be held in the Department of Plants and Structures and in the Fire Department.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 8 an examination for master sheet metal worker, for men only, to fill a vacancy, at $7.20 per diem in the hull division of the navy yard, New York, N. Y. The duties are such that the appointee must be an experienced supervisor, with executive ability and a general knowledge covering the manufacture and the installation of the various kinds of sheet metal, wire, and expanded metal work usually installed on a battle ship, and he must be capable of organizing and managing shop work, ship work, and office work. Competitors will be examined in practical questions, training, and experience. Age, 25 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BURRIDGE, LEE S., (May 4, 1915;) net estate $91,002. Francis O. Burridge, brother, received $32,502; Fern Hines, not related, $7,500, and Aeronautical Society, $1,000. Assets: Equity $10,636 in 160 West 54th St., appraised at $28,000; bank, $800; stocks and bonds, $30,646; jewelry, clothing, and furniture, $1,025.

MANES, HENRY, (Aug. 29, 1915;) net estate $60,965. Three sons each received $18,221. The decedent owned 225 shares of the Grand Rapids Furniture Co. of New York, valued at $71,480.

MORRISON, GEORGE AUSTIN, (Feb. 26;) net estate $370,801. Charles K. Morrison and George A. Morrison, Jr., sons, each received $132,960; St. Andrew's Society, $1,000, and the rest passed to eight nephews and nieces. Assets: Bank, $12,824; life insurance, $10,000; stocks and bonds, $331,260.

ROTHSCHILD, MAURICE, (April 1;) total estate $82,018. Debts and deductions for commissions and funeral expenses, $67,274. Assets: Bank, $464; life insurance and personalty, $16,401; stocks, $250; membership in the New York Stock Exchange, $65,000.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Garden City.—Home cooking; refined surroundings; reasonable rates. Lloyd.

New York State.

Highland, Ulster County, N. Y.—Select refined home, high, healthy location, seeks a few semi-invalid boarders; excellent table; reasonable rates. Address Mrs. Egbert Van Wagner.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."

Why live in a crowded flat when you can get an apartment consisting of parlor, bedroom and private bath with delicious meals and first-class service for $25 to $50 per week for two persons? Exclusive and homelike. Take Lackawanna, at Hoboken; Marlborough one block from East Orange Station. Send for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. Only a few suites left for Winter booking.

W. T. READE, Prop.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

THREE RELIABLE ADULTS wish 7 rooms, clean, quiet, simply furnished, west side, below Columbia; outside rental $80; reply must give full details and lowest price. B 22 Times.

FURNISHED APARTMENT wanted, 8, 9 rooms, 3 baths, seven months, $300-$400 month; highest references. Tel. Vanderbilt 1452.

CLIENTS waiting for high-class furnished apartments; choice localities. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Phone 846 Columbus.

Wanted—Small furnished apartment in desirable neighborhood, not above 80th St. Write full particulars. A. J. C., Box 27, 1,364 Broadway.

SUPERIOR TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS. SEND PARTICULARS, SLAWSON & HOBBS, 562 WEST 72D ST.

7 or 8 light rooms, well furnished, 5 to 6 months, $125 to $150 per month, by responsible party, west side, between 75th and 112th. L. F., 288 Amsterdam Av. Col. 2467.

APARTMENTS WANTED, furnished; high-class clientele, Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St.

Want furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, $200 month. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Department of Wrapping—We need a number of bright girls to wrap parcels. Experience is not essential. Beginners will be paid while learning. Apply with proof of age to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

ADDRESSERS.—Hand, by publishing house; must be experienced, piece work. 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam St., 3d floor.

BOOKKEEPER. — Competent, experienced bookkeeper, with knowledge double entry system and controlling accounts, to take complete charge of books for retail mercantile house in Newark, N. J.; state fully experience and salary desired. Address P. O. Box 755, Newark, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, accurate and rapid; salary $15 per week. Apply in own hand writing, giving full detail. B 27 Times.

COMPANION.—Wanted, an intelligent, refined young woman as companion and nurse for invalid lady; references required. B 24 Times.

CURTAIN HANDS, LAMP SHADE HANDS, PLAIN SEWERS. APPLY IMMEDIATELY. A. A. VANTINE & CO., 5TH AV. AND 49TH ST.

FORELADY.—Competent to supervise wholesale trimmed hat concern; must have experience and executive ability; excellent position for right party. X 263 Times Annex.

GIRLS WANTED TO PUT UP PERFUMES. Learners paid. Experienced hands. Steady position. Tappan Perfume Company, 412 Lafayette St., (near 4th.)

GIRLS.—Experienced on toilet articles, labels, fillers, and ribbons; good pay. Aubry Manes, 100 West 42d.

GIRL to trim men's straw hats; experience necessary. Valentine Hat Company, 17-19 Waverley Place.

HOUSEWORKER for small English family in country near New York; house has modern conveniences; wages $6 weekly; no washing; apply in writing. N 273 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl wanted for general housework in a pleasant home; clergyman's family in suburb. Write or call Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, 105 East 22d St., New York.

HOUSEWORKER with experience wanted for one of city positions; one who can cook; wages $7; city references required. Apply 9 A. M. to 12 M., 1 to 3 P. M., 1 Fifth Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

INSTRUCTOR wanted, at once, high grade, fully competent, experienced instructor to teach touch typewriting in our Free School of Typewriting; liberal salary. Apply immediately in person to Manager of Oliver Free School of Typewriting, 310 Broadway, New York.

JUNIORS

Wanted at Wanamaker's; 14 to 18 years of age; steady position with chance of advancement. Apply Messenger Office, basement, New Building.

LORD & TAYLOR

REQUIRE

THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN IN THEIR MISSES' SUIT DEPARTMENT. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS.

APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 11 A. M., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 7TH FLOOR.

NURSE.—Young white woman to take care of 8-year-old boy; must be neat and healthy. Mrs. Dwyer, 200 W. 54th; phone 1120 Circle.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted for two children; Spanish speaking preferred; English family. Apply N. C. D., Pepperday Inn, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NURSEMAID.—Young woman wanted daytime to take outdoor care of healthy girl and boy, 6 and 3 years old; good reference required. Apply forenoon to Mrs. Thorne, 736 West 181st St.

PERSON wishing home more than wages to assist in home and as companion can receive instruction in art or music; references. A. H., City Island.

RECEIVING CLERK.
THE
ROBBINS DRESS CO.,
22 WEST 22D.
wish to engage a bright woman as receiving clerk in their material dept.; must have had a thorough business experience and training in department store or wholesale dry goods store.

SALESLADIES.—$1.50 a day as extra Saturdays. Call Welsbecker, 268-270 West 125th.

STERN BROTHERS,

WEST 42D ST.,

REQUIRE SEVERAL EXPERIENCED GIRL PACKERS, ALSO LEARNERS. APPLY AFTER 9 A. M. AT SUPT. OF DELIVERY DEPT., 6TH AV., 43D ST.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for busy office; this position offers good opportunity for future, and calls for high-grade stenographer who is neat, accurate, and exceptionally rapid, and who is not afraid of hard work or occasional long hours; state age, education, experience in detail, and salary expected. M 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, bright; good spelling and punctuating; experience; $8; knowledge of musical notation desirable. Call Arena Vocal Studio, 309 West 56th St.

STENOGRAPHER, if possible, able to write Russian or Scandinavian. Exporter, C 842 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of penmanship; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TUTOR wanted for boy of 12, to go to Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I.; good home. Call Mrs. Wiechers, 936 West End Av., corner 106th St.

TYPEWRITER and stenographer; $10 to start. Globe Iron Works, 446 East 165th.

TYPIST.—State experience, age, and salary. B 29 Times.

100 GIRLS WANTED.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

HAVE SEVERAL VACANCIES FOR GIRLS, FROM 16 TO 23 YEARS OF AGE FOR THEIR DELIVERY, PACKING AND INSPECTING DEPARTMENTS. PERMANENT POSITIONS, HIGH SALARIES, WITH EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

Employment Agencies.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND TYPIST.—Good opportunity for bright girl; $10.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some dictaphone operating, some billing; Underwood machine; $17.

BOOKKEEPER.—Entire charge double entry books; some knowledge stenography; $20.

MAIL CLERK.—Capable handling several thousand names; $15.

GERMAN - ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate; for chemical house; $20.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid dictation; good firm; $10.

Apply in person only; 9-1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Call immediately.

HIGH-CLASS, REFINED STENOGRAPHER for law office, attractive offices, excellent light, $18.

ITALIAN Stenographer, able to take both Italian and English dictation, $20.

SPANISH-ENGLISH stenographers, (male or female,) $20-$22 and $25.

TYPISTS, $8 to $12.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE and SPANISH-AMERICAN AGENCY,
E. Speiser, Prop. 87 Liberty St.

BOOKKEEPERS, ledger clerks, retail experience; stenographer, beginner. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Instruction.

W. B. SCHOOL OF FREE INSTRUCTION in scientific corset fitting, alterations, salesmanship, demonstration, stockkeeping, and financing, supervision New York Board of Education. It is open for Fall term; also for evening class registry; instruction free to ladies 18 years and above; no charges of any kind. Apply W. B. Corset School of Instruction, 47 West 34th St., New York.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 342-344 Fifth Av., (46th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Mescher, M. A., Director.

A.—A.—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES. REGISTERED by the REGENTS of STATE of N. Y. Desks reserved as seats become vacant. Register NOW for Fall session. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 40th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—For manufacturing corporation in the Bronx; a good permanent position, with excellent opportunity for young man of proper training and experience. Answer, giving age, salary you have been earning, references, and state in detail experience. Z 352 Times Annex.

A LARGE NEW YORK CORPORATION requires the services of an educated American to travel in the sale of a commodity backed by a million-dollar advertising campaign.

Big income and quick promotion to the man that can qualify; commission, with drawing account.

See MR. MOONEY, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

ART DIRECTOR.

All-around and practical commercial artist of experience may secure this position on proof of ability to direct staff of seven for prominent advertising agency; moderate salary; write fully and mention minimum wage considered. N 297 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—A well educated young man to act as assistant secretary; must be a competent stenographer and typist, have some knowledge of accounting, and of good appearance and address. Address Private Secretary, X 258 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER. — YOUNG MAN OF GOOD APPEARANCE AND HABITS WANTED BY A LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; APPLY TO COMMENCE WITH $12 PER WEEK. ADDRESS, GIVING REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE, P. O. BOX 1,000, CITY HALL STATION.

BOOKKEEPER, 25 to 30, for wholesale grocery; must be quick and accurate; state salary expected. Address Grocery, 1,364 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, accurate and rapid; salary $15 per week. Apply in own hand writing, giving full detail. B 27 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent, for manufacturing business; must be quick and accurate; state salary expected. Address Manufacturing, 1,364 Broadway

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CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9-11 EAST 37TH STREET

SERVICE PLATES
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WHEN feeling real Confinement restrictions upon your Features, bring your photograph taken for the ones who love you. A photograph signed E. BRUNEL is a guarantee of absolute satisfaction. Cut this coupon and call to-day.
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Standard Cabinet Size. Dark Grounds. Finished in Folders..... $1 each and up.
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1482 Broadway, cor. 43d.
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59th St. and 3d Ave., in Bloomingdales'.
22 W. 23d St., near 5th Ave.
516 5th Ave., at 43d St.
1 W. 34th St., Opp. Waldorf.
115 W. 42d St., near Broadway.
HARLEM—231 W. 125th St.
BROOKLYN—472 Fulton St.
BRONX—149th & 3d Ave., over Riker's.
NEWARK—869 Broad St.
or any of E. Brunel Studios in New York, Boston, Phila., Newark or Detroit.

Special—
Neckties
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Three for $1.25
Friday and Saturday Only
3,000 fine Silk and Wool Poplin Four-in-hands.
All solid colors.
They're pin-proof and wrinkle-proof—quite different from most ties, which are soon spoiled by scarfpin holes and wrinkles from tying.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
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Many a man believed he needed his custom-made until he found himself inside my
$2.00 SHIRTS
FOUR FOR $7.50
He did until. The proportions and balance are within a minute fraction of perfection.
And the fabrics—Wm. Anderson's Scotch madras.
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335 Broadway, Cor. Worth St.
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Leave New York 3 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
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WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

ROFRANO TO EXPLAIN HIS DISAPPEARANCE

Will Testify He Left Jurisdiction of the Court Only to Obtain Evidence.

STATE WILL REST TODAY

Littleton Again Accuses Justice Weeks of Hostility Toward the Defendant.

The case of the State in the trial of Michael A. Rofrano, so-called director chief of the killing of Michael Galmari, will be completed in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court this morning. Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Rofrano, was not able to announce last night who would be the first witness for the defense, but he said that some time during the trial the ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner himself would testify, as would Rocco Carnevale, one of the gunmen, who was alleged to have been in the conspiracy to slay Galmari.

The State yesterday attempted to strengthen its case further by recalling Louis Mira, the confessed pickpocket, in order to permit him to correct his testimony of Wednesday. He told the jury that he had made a mistake on Wednesday when he said that he sat in Childs's restaurant at the time he saw Rofrano and his alleged confederates passing the corner of North William and Duane Streets, and that what he meant to say was that he had been standing on the sidewalk and had gone into the restaurant after seeing Rofrano.

Mr. Littleton objected hotly to the attempt by Mira to correct his testimony, and he asked that the jury be taken to the restaurant in order to see for itself that Mira had lied in his original testimony.

"I have been there, and I know your Honor has," the counsel for the defense told Justice Bartow S. Weeks, presiding over the case. "It is no more than right that this jury be given an opportunity to see the neighborhood, and it is only fair to this defendant that it should do so."

Justice Weeks said that he was as vigilant in preserving the rights of the defendant as Mr. Littleton himself, and said he would take the lawyer's request under consideration. He added that if the request was granted the jury probably would be taken to the restaurant at 8 o'clock some morning, which was about the time the alleged incident testified to by Mira took place.

Mr. Littleton and Justice Weeks had previously had one of their numerous verbal exchanges, in which the lawyer denied the right of the latter, by interrogating a witness, to give emphasis to testimony inimical to the defendant.

"In doing so your Honor cannot escape indicating a hostility to this defendant," Mr. Littleton said.

Although Mr. Littleton had been willing to admit that Rofrano "went away" from the jurisdiction of the authorities several months after the murder of Galmari, Assistant District Attorney Brothers laid emphasis on the defendant's act by calling the detectives who had followed Rofrano before he disappeared, and who had searched for him for months in vain before he finally surrendered.

Rofrano has promised to explain this disappearance after his indictment when he takes the stand, and is expected to say that he knew he was "being framed up" and thought it best to absent himself until he had protected himself by collecting evidence of his innocence.

There was considerable commotion after recess had been declared yesterday when Al Galmari, brother of the man for whose murder Rofrano is on trial, protested, it was said, because Rofrano was not at once returned to his cell. Galmari has been a daily spectator in court, and has taken no pains to conceal his hatred of the man who is accused of having hired assassins to kill his brother.

"Why don't you take him away?" Al Galmari shouted to the courtroom attendants.

Mr. Littleton's face turned red with anger when one of the lawyers assisting in the defense rushed up to him and told him of the incident, and he said that he would not tolerate such conduct on the part of a person who was merely a spectator at the trial.

"This man Galmari has been trying to run this courtroom, and I don't intend to submit to it," Mr. Littleton said.

TO BUILD BIG GUN FACTORY.

Bridgeport Projectile Company Gets Order from the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 26.—A contract was awarded today for the erection of a gun factory by the Bridgeport Projectile Company, which will be the third largest in the country. The plant, which is to be completed in ninety days, will be 300 feet long, 120 feet wide, and two stories high. It will adjoin their present property.

The company has just received an order for 145 5-inch guns for the Navy Department, and for 600,000 shells of various sizes from the Army Department. The work on the shells will begin next week. The contract for the gun factory is to complete the navy work, which must be finished in two years.

DEPOSED, HAD 9 WIVES.

Church Court Finds Worthington Also Guilty of Fraud.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Arthur Worthington, former pastor of the Presbyterian Church in New Hamburgh, N. Y., was today deposed from the ministry and ex-communicated from the Presbyterian Church by a trial commission of ministers and laymen of the North River Presbytery. He was found guilty of bigamy, swindling, fraud, and blasphemy.

The evidence secured after two years' investigation showed that Worthington had nine wives and was known under eleven aliases. His right name is Samuel Oakley Crawford. Records show he served two prison terms for fraud, one in Albany, N. Y., and one in Melbourne, Australia. His operations covered the United States, Europe and the Antipodes. In his activities he secured by false pretenses more than $500,000, it is alleged.

The deposed minister disappeared from Poughkeepsie five weeks ago and cannot be found.

Dr. B. F. Trueblood Dead.

NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—Dr. Benjamin Franklin Trueblood, author, educator, and publicist, died at his home here tonight. Dr. Trueblood was born in Salem, Ind., in 1847. He was President of the Wilmington, (Ohio,) College from 1874 to 1879, and of Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa, from 1879 to 1930. He was General Secretary of the American Peace Society from 1892 to 1913.

FORCE THE ARREST OF BANK EMPLOYE

Department of Justice Prosecutes Dorgeloh, Who Robbed Coal & Iron Concern.

EMPLOYERS FORGAVE HIM

And Surety Companies Dropped Charges Against Him—Lost the Money in Speculation.

Henry J. Dorgeloh, for many years the assistant cashier of the Coal and Iron National Bank, was arrested yesterday morning by Special Agents Scully and McGee of the Department of Justice on the charge of having made false entries in the books of the bank and of appropriating to his own use on Sept. 10, 1915, a check for $20,847 drawn to the order of the bank by James E. Pope. The amount mentioned in the charge against him is only part of a much larger sum which Dorgeloh is accused of having stolen from the bank since 1911. The total amount of his thefts was said to be $92,000.

The bank lost nothing. As soon as it was discovered that Dorgeloh's accounts were not correct, he aided in straightening out the books. Eventually he turned over to the bank equities he held in stocks which aggregated about $17,000. Then the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland paid the amount of its bond, $20,000, and another surety company, the name of which has not been divulged, but which carried the excess insurance, paid the difference, about $55,000. Dorgeloh used the money he stole to speculate in stocks. The minimum penalty for his offense is five years in prison.

Dorgeloh stood high in the confidence of the bank, and all who knew him were fond of him. Frank D. Wilsey, a Director of the bank and President of the New York Boat Oar Company, and a member of the Board of Education, furnished $10,000 bail for him yesterday.

Dorgeloh is 37 years old and lives with his wife and mother in an apartment in Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Alfred A. Cook, a Director of the bank and its counsel, said that the assistant cashier's salary was between $5,000 and $6,000 a year. Just when Dorgeloh began taking the bank's money was not disclosed. Officers of the bank announced that they would not prosecute him and the surety companies were said to be willing to drop the case. Dorgeloh, like many other men who feared exposure, was always at his post. Last Summer he applied for a vacation of two weeks. His books were examined by a firm of expert accountants, and the first false item found was for $1,000. During the examination detectives trailed Dorgeloh to and from his home and kept close track of him at all times. This surveillance showed that his habits, barring his Wall Street ventures, were good. His father died some years ago, leaving his mother enough to live upon.

Dorgeloh was arrested as he left his home yesterday morning for the bank. He expressed no surprise and accompanied the men who arrested him to the office of Superintendent William M. Offley in the Park Row Building. Then he was turned over to Deputy United States Marshal Stephen F. Roberts.

Word of Dorgeloh's arrest was sent to his wife, who came hurriedly to his side. They met in Mr. Knox's office in the Federal Building, and talked together until Dorgeloh was summoned to appear for arraignment. He waived examination, and when bail was furnished he and his wife went away together.

News of Dorgeloh's arrest was received with regret by all who knew him. Mr. Cook said that he had asked Mr. Knox to put in a good word for Dorgeloh, and that he would do what he could to induce the Court to be lenient with him. A statement that Dorgeloh had lost much money by being on the wrong side of the market in Bethlehem Steel transactions was denied by Mr. Cook, who denied also a rumor that Dorgeloh had for some time been paying back the money taken by him, and that his arrest would stop these payments.

"Dorgeloh," said Mr. Cook, "turned over all the property he had. He could do no more. He has no real estate, and no other property that can be given up."

ROTHSCHILD DIED INSOLVENT

Stock Exchange Seat His Estate's Chief Asset.

The transfer tax appraisal of the estate of Maurice Rothschild, a member of the New York Stock Exchange and for some years connected with Miller & Co., who died on April 1, 1916, was filed yesterday showing that he died insolvent. He had assets of $82,016, of which $65,000 was the value of his Stock Exchange seat and $17,755 life insurance, but his debts aggregated $97,274. He owed $43,693 to his brother, Simon F. Rothschild, and $44,668 to Louis F. Rothschild. His indebtedness to Miller & Co. was $7,299.

In his will Mr. Rothschild left his entire estate in trust, of which two-thirds of the income was to go to his wife and the remainder to his daughter, Kathryn. He was founder and Vice President of the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases.

L. S. Burridge Left $93,929.

The estate of Lee S. Burridge, President of the Sun Typewriter Company and founder of the Aeronautical Society of America, who died on May 4, 1915, was appraised yesterday at $93,929. He gave $82,502 to his brother, Francis O. Burridge, and $7,500 to his friend, Miss Fern Hines. The Aeronautical Society received $1,000. The bulk of his estate consisted of stocks and bonds worth $80,646. His interest in the typewriter company was transferred to his brother on his retirement from business several months before his death, and was not taxed.

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Makers of Footwear for Men and Women for more than Sixty Years
OUR many years of experience have proven that numerous pains and ailments of the feet are due to misplaced bones, or abnormal developments of the muscles of that member.
Many such conditions may be properly diagnosed by an Ex-ray reproduction. Dr. P. Kahler & Sons have specialized in the taking of Radiographs and the diagnosis of foot ailments for many years.
Ready made, and shoes made to order for men and women.
Orthopedic Foot and Shoe Specialists.
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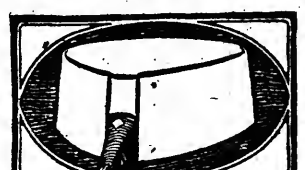
Ashby-2½in. Lexicon-2½in.
ARROW COLLARS
GO WELL WITH BOW OR FOUR-IN-HAND 15 cts. each, 6 for 90 cts.
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC. MAKERS

Georges
Two New York Stores
HERE'S the way it figures out—
We operate six big Georges stores—with two more soon to open—Brooklyn and Detroit.
From sheer volume of purchasing power and selling outlet, we are able to put into
Georges Model CLOTHES
For Men and Young Men
$15 to $40
a degree of style and workmanship impossible to the average clothier.
The advantage to every Georges customer is easily apparent.

Cut shows Georges Double-Breasted shapely Sack in the newest extended waist line effect.
Made in plain and neat striped Cassimeres and in the popular Blue, Brown and Green Flannels.
SPECIAL!
Genuine Rock Mills Oxford Vicuna silk-lined
TOPCOATS
for Men and Young Men
$15
A dressy conservative Garment that will appeal to neat dressers, and positively at no time in the past has ever been sold at such a close margin of profit, notwithstanding the steady advance in the price of woolens, silks, trimmings, tailorings, etc. We make no claim that it is a $20 or $25 Top Coat. Simply request you to make a comparison with any offered elsewhere at the same price. It's the "Worthmore" Top Coat at $15.
Georges TWO New York Stores
42 West 34th,
Bet. Broadway and 5th Ave.
Also corner of
Broadway at 36th,
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Both Stores Open Evenings.
Out of Town Stores:—
Philadelphia Boston
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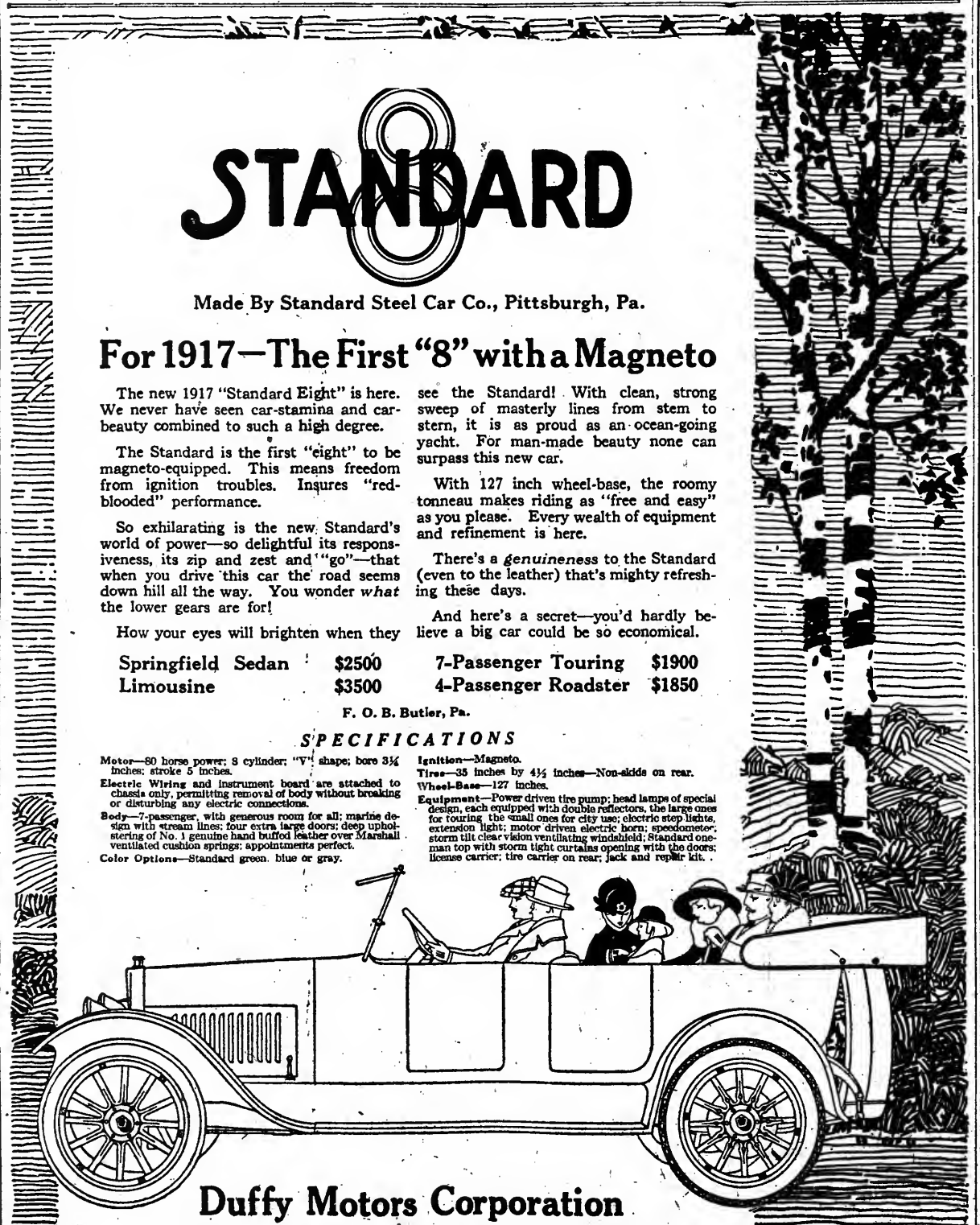
Pictures to Keep.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL contains pictures from all war fronts. Best illustrated magazine. 10 cents; $5 a year. Bound volumes of ten numbers by mail for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

STANDARD
Made By Standard Steel Car Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
For 1917—The First "8" with a Magneto
The new 1917 "Standard Eight" is here. We never have seen car-stamina and car-beauty combined to such a high degree.
The Standard is the first "eight" to be magneto-equipped. This means freedom from ignition troubles. Insures "red-blooded" performance.
So exhilarating is the new Standard's world of power—so delightful its responsiveness, its zip and zest and "go"—that when you drive this car the road seems down hill all the way. You wonder *what* the lower gears are for!
How your eyes will brighten when they see the Standard! With clean, strong sweep of masterly lines from stem to stern, it is as proud as an ocean-going yacht. For man-made beauty none can surpass this new car.
With 127 inch wheel-base, the roomy tonneau makes riding as "free and easy" as you please. Every wealth of equipment and refinement is here.
There's a *genuineness* to the Standard (even to the leather) that's mighty refreshing these days.
And here's a secret—you'd hardly believe a big car could be so economical.

Springfield Sedan	$2500	7-Passenger Touring	$1900
Limousine	$3500	4-Passenger Roadster	$1850

F. O. B. Butler, Pa.
SPECIFICATIONS
Motor—80 horse power; 8 cylinder; "V" shape; bore 3¼ inches; stroke 5 inches.
Electric Wiring and instrument board are attached to chassis only, permitting removal of body without breaking or disturbing any electric connections.
Body—7-passenger, with generous room for all; marine design with stream lines; four extra large doors; deep upholstering of No. 1 genuine hand buffed leather over Marshall ventilated cushion springs; appointments perfect.
Color Options—Standard green, blue or gray.
Ignition—Magneto.
Tires—35 inches by 4½ inches—Non-skids on rear.
Wheel-Base—127 inches.
Equipment—Power driven tire pump; head lamps of special design, each equipped with double reflectors, the large ones for touring the small ones for city use; electric step lights, extension light; motor driven electric horn; speedometer; storm tilt clear vision ventilating windshield; Standard one-man top with storm tight curtains opening with the doors; license carrier; tire carrier on rear; jack and repair kit.



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Greatcoats and Ulsterettes for automobilists and outdoor men. New Chesterfields, too—and lots of loose-fitting coats.
Prices begin at $20. Splendid assortments at $25, $28 and $30. Rich foreign weaves at $40, $45, $50. Fine fur trimmed coats, $50 to $90.
Overcoats, $20 to $90 *Suits, $20 to $50*
Wallach Bros.
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Broadway, Cor. 29th St. 246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings

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GET YOUR OVERCOAT HERE NOW AT LESS COST THAN AT "SALES" IN JANUARY.
The old idea of waiting until January and then buying overcoats at "reduced" prices is no longer necessary in order to get real value.
Monroe Overcoats are never on "sale"—but they are the best value for $15 that can possibly be sold anywhere ANY TIME.
And getting your Monroe Overcoat Now provides you with a full winter's wear at a price that these same values will never be undersold at.
The reason we are so emphatic about our $15 price statement is, we manufacture and sell Direct to you—our salesrooms are all in upstairs lower-rent quarters—and our one price $15 contains no extra profit provision for later "reductions."
Come up and see Monroe Clothes.
AMERICA'S LARGEST UPSTAIRS CLOTHIERS.
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*Bergen Ave., COR. 149TH ST., BRONX.
*Court St., COR. MONTAGUE, BROOKLYN.
*OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9.
*NEWARK, 151 MARKET ST.
All shops open Saturday night until 10.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; moderate south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,462. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILSON CAMPAIGN GIFTS $1,006,283

Cleveland H. Dodge, President's Classmate at Princeton in '79, Largest Donor.

$79,000 IN HONOR OF CLASS

Democratic National Committee Reports $991,323 Spent Up to Oct. 24.

WILSON CONTRIBUTES $2,500

Donations Range from $25,000 from Bernard M. Baruch to a Cent from a Person Unnamed.

The contributions received thus far during the present campaign by the Democratic National Committee were made public last night by Wilbur W. Marsh, Treasurer of the committee. The report, which, under the law, must be filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives at 10 o'clock this morning, accounts for contributions of $1,006,283, the amount Mr. Marsh had received up to and including Oct. 24.

Cleveland H. Dodge, a classmate of President Wilson, Princeton, '79, heads the list of contributors, with $79,000. Mr. Dodge originally gave $50,000, and then gave $29,000 more, all of which was contributed, it was explained, in honor of the class of which both were members. President Wilson himself gave $2,500. The item on the list reads, "Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C., $2,500."

All told, 41,882 persons contributed to the fund, and most of these gave small amounts in response to the call for popular subscriptions sent out by Treasurer Marsh. The amount received in sums less than $100 was $261,846.

Most of the contributions run between $100 and $1,000, although there are a number which run into five figures. These include $25,000 from Bernard M. Baruch and a balance of $37,005 left from the St. Louis Convention. The smallest gift was 1 cent, but this is not included in the report, as the law demands only accounting for amounts of $100 or over. The largest contributors as shown by the report were:

Thomas D. Jones, Chicago, $12,500; David B. Jones, Chicago, $12,500; C. E. Davis, Chicago, $15,000; Breckinridge Long, St. Louis, $5,000; David R. Francis, St. Louis, $5,000; M. N. Coolidge, Fitchburg, Mass., $5,000; L. Doheney, Los Angeles, $5,000; Jacob H. Schiff, $5,000; R. J. Reynolds, Winston-Salem, N. C., $10,000; Richard H. Long, Framingham, Mass., $7,000; Francis Burton Harrison, $7,000; T. L. Chadbourne, $15,000; Nicholas F. Brady, $10,000; W. G. Sharp, Elyria, Ohio, $5,000; James C. Brady, $10,000; Frank M. Patterson, $6,000; John D. Ryan, $10,000; T. L. Chadbourne, Jr., $10,000; J. D. Gerard, $7,000; Charles R. Crane, $15,000; Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee, $5,000; Roger Sullivan, Chicago, $5,000; John Burton Payne, Winnebago, Neb., $15,000; Edward D. Hurley, Chicago, $5,000; B. M. Winston, Chicago, $10,000; William A. Tilden, Chicago, $10,000; W. C. Niblack, Chicago, $10,000; Marcus Jacobowsky, Chicago, $5,000; F. S. Peabody, Chicago, $5,000.

The disbursements of the committee up to Oct. 24 were $991,323, including $145,807 paid through the Western Headquarters in Chicago.

The law provides that a preliminary report of receipts and expenditures shall be filed not later than ten days before Election Day. Another report must be filed six days after Election Day. Four years ago the total amount received by the committee was $1,110,952. The probabilities are that the sum collected this year will be larger in view of the fact that the committee still has nearly two weeks before Election Day to collect funds.

It was announced at the Republican National headquarters that they would file their list today, but the amounts were not made public.

HALIFAX LIGHTED AGAIN.

Only Lamps Facing the Waterfront to be Shaded.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 27.—A modification of the military order forbidding lights in the city at night was made public today.

The General Staff Office for this district sent to the Board of Control an order permitting all street lights which are not visible from the sea to be turned on without restriction. Street lights which are visible from the sea may also be turned on provided they are shaded by black paint on the water side. Lights in dwellings and stores must be screened by blinds.

At a meeting of the Board of Control the question of the extent of the city's responsibility for damage and injuries sustained by falls on the streets, and methods of dealing with shopkeepers who fail to comply with the lighting orders were referred to the solicitor for an opinion.

PUTTING SLACKERS TO WORK

France Has Sent 208,000 to War Zone, Roques Says.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—During a debate in the Chamber of Deputies today regarding "embusques," or those evading service at the front, General Roques, Minister of War, said that since the passing of the Dalbiez law 208,000 young men had been "recovered" from the civil zone and sent to the army zone. The places of many of these, he said, have been taken by women, of whom 55,000 were employed on other work than munition making.

Concerning territorials in the civil zone General Roques said their work was incessant, while the fighting regiments had turns of repose. He added: "It is a war of work. Never has there been a war in which so much work had to be done."

General Roques stated also that while the railroad employes had decreased 15 per cent, the traffic had increased 40 per cent beyond the normal, and the same thing was true of the postal service and mining.

LINER CHICAGO AFIRE, REACHES THE AZORES

New York Bound Vessel from Bordeaux Carries 228 Passengers and Mails.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The French Line steamer Chicago has arrived at Fayal, Azores, according to Lloyds.

The utmost is being done to extinguish the fire aboard the steamer.

The Chicago, a vessel of 11,127 gross tonnage, left Bordeaux last Sunday with 228 passengers for New York. The first news of the fire was received here from Lloyds in the following message:

"Steamship Chicago—Bordeaux for New York—has a fire in hold No. 3—expected to arrive at Fayal—the Azores—today."

DRAW PISTOLS IN ROW OVER HUGHES WOMEN

Effort to Break Up Motor Parade in Kansas City—Republicans Defend Campaigners.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH HUGHES WOMEN'S CAMPAIGN TRAIN, KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 27.—The disturbances which have marked the progress of the women's campaign train culminated this evening just after the campaigners had left their train to take part in a motor parade. As the women campaigners were getting into machines an effort was made by a number of Wilson supporters in automobiles to cut into the line of parade. A wall of men, members of the Kansas City Hughes and Fairbanks Club, was hastily flung in the path of the oncoming motors.

When the Hughes men refused to give ground small disturbances started around each car. Flags were poked at the faces of the defenders of the campaigners, hats were smashed, and in one instance revolvers were drawn. The man who drew the first weapon was Charles Jarvis, a city detective and a cousin of Governor Major of Missouri. Jarvis was standing on the running board of one of the Wilson machines, and when the crowd of Hughes supporters blocked the path of the motor Jarvis drew his revolver and aimed it in the face of his adversaries. Captain Charles Edwards, a Hughes man, who formerly was a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard of New York, at once covered Jarvis with a revolver while a policeman disarmed him. There were no arrests.

Tonight the women campaigners addressed an audience of 3,000 persons, mostly women, in the Auditorium Theatre. The Chairman was ex-Governor Herbert S. Hadley, and in his remarks he referred to the incident at the railroad station, saying:

"Had it not been for the efficiency of the Republican organization the ladies with us tonight might have been subjected to the same sort of annoyance they have met with in other cities they have visited. It will be of interest to voters to recall that the police at the station tonight were the same who interfered at our last election."

Mr. Hadley exhibited a torn Wilson banner draped with crêpe, and said that the campaigners should keep it "as a souvenir of an interference that didn't interfere."

Tomorrow afternoon will find the campaigners in Springfield, Ill.

DENY LODGE'S CHARGE OF NOTE 'POSTSCRIPT'

Gregory and Redfield Declare Untrue Story of Wilson Addition to Lusitania Document.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Secretary W. C. Redfield and Attorney General Gregory denied tonight the assertion made by Senator Lodge in a speech yesterday at Brockton, Mass., that President Wilson added to the second Lusitania note of June 9, 1915, a postscript, informing the German Government that "the strong phrases of the so-called 'strict accountability' note of May 13 were 'not to be taken seriously,'" but withdrew the postscript when most members of the Cabinet threatened to resign. According to Mr. Lodge the removal of the postscript caused Secretary Bryan, who approved it, to leave the Cabinet.

Secretary Lansing declined to comment on Mr. Lodge's charge, because he was not a member of the Cabinet when the incident was alleged to have taken place. The only members of the Cabinet now in town who participated in the discussions of the Lusitania crisis in 1915, are Attorney General Gregory and Secretary Redfield. Mr. Redfield said that the statements made by Mr. Lodge were absolutely untrue.

Attorney General Gregory, who was found late this evening, said:

"There is not the slightest foundation for the statement attributed to Senator Lodge that members of the Cabinet threatened to resign because of some change in the Lusitania note or because of some postscript, which he seems to think was added to it. There was no postscript, as alleged, and it is not true that members of the Cabinet threatened to resign."

Some surprise was expressed here today that Senator Lodge should have made such a statement, as the "strict accountability" note was dated Feb. 10, 1915. The Lusitania was sunk on May 7, practically three months after the "strict accountability" note was sent. Secretary Bryan signed the note of Feb. 10 and also signed the first Lusitania note, sent on May 13. He participated in Cabinet discussions over the drafting of the second note, but declined to sign it when it was completed to the satisfaction of President Wilson and other members of his Cabinet. He resigned from the Cabinet on June 9, and the note was cabled to Berlin that evening over the signature of Robert Lansing as Secretary ad interim.

It has been repeatedly asserted that Secretary Bryan told Dr. Dumba, then Austro-Hungarian Ambassador here, that the threatening attitude of the Washington Government toward Germany over the Lusitania was intended merely for home effect and was not to be taken seriously by Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 27.—Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, said tonight concerning the charge of a Lusitania note "postscript," made by Senator Lodge:

"I was at every meeting of the Cabinet where Lusitania notes were discussed, and no such note or postscript or anything resembling it in any way whatever was brought before us. Nor have I ever heard of any such suggestion either from the President or any member of the Cabinet. The whole thing is untrue."

TIMES FLIER MAY START ON MONDAY

Carlstrom Reaches Chicago and Is Sworn In as a Mail Carrier.

READY FOR FINAL TESTS

Aviator Plans to Tune Up the Chicago-New York Biplane Today.

HAS LETTER FOR WILSON

Sent by Chicago's Mayor—Airman Expects to Begin Big Flight at Sunrise.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Victor Carlstrom arrived this morning from Buffalo, was sworn in as a temporary mail messenger to transport mail between Chicago and New York on the non-stop aeroplane flight which he will make for THE NEW YORK TIMES, and after looking over the field and the Curtiss aeroplane which had been shipped on before him, decided that he could hardly make the flight before Monday morning.

Whether he can make it on Monday depends partly on the weather conditions, and partly on the actual condition of the aeroplane as it works out when he will test it tomorrow. Every effort, however, will be made to make the flight on Monday, and if it is necessary to postpone it after that date it will be made on the first possible morning after that date.

Carlstrom, irked by the long delay at Buffalo, when trial flights of the machine were held up, now by the necessity of slight but slow alterations, and now by the recurrence of long spells of bad weather, arrived in Chicago with the determination of making the flight on Sunday if possible. That he found later that this was out of the question was due to a series of accidents. To begin with, his suit case, containing his aviator's coat, hood, gloves, and goggles, failed to arrive on his train and he decided to look over the field while waiting for its arrival. The mud which protects the army aviation headquarters here more effectually than any barbed wire entanglement made him late in arriving and late in getting away.

New Propeller Is Delayed.

The last hope of getting the machine in the air this afternoon was lost when the new propeller, shipped from Buffalo yesterday morning, had failed to arrive at the field when Carlstrom left at 3 P. M.

This means that the trial flights, on which much of the data as to the machine's behavior under stress depends, cannot be begun until tomorrow morning. Carlstrom expects to spend practically all of tomorrow and most of Sunday morning in trying out his machine, and then, if all is well, he will get away at daybreak on Monday for the record flight.

As the aviator drove down to the field at Ashburn, owned by the Aero Club of Illinois, and at present occupied by the army aviation station, he looked at the cloudless sky and remarked: "I'd give a hundred dollars for a day like this for the flight."

The weather conditions today were, indeed, ideal. The air was warm, the sun was shining brightly, and there was a brisk westerly wind of the sort which Carlstrom relies on to give him an added thirty miles an hour on his speed across the country. But the effect of the weather was not yet visible underfoot. The army field lies within the city limits of Chicago, between Fortieth and Forty-eighth Avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eighty-seventh Streets, but it is in fact only a square mile of prairie, set off by a border of trees from the other miles of prairie that stretch away on all sides, with the smoke of Chicago lying in a black line along the northeastern horizon.

In the midst of this vast field, only a small part of which has as yet been rolled to level out the lumpy turf of the surface, are the hangars where the Army Flying School is coming into wonted being. The only approaches, politely known as Fortieth and Forty-eighth Avenues, are deep expanses of mud navigable only by a flying boat or a caterpillar tractor, and the automobile in which friends were taking Carlstrom to the hangars eventually gave up in despair and left the aviator to walk the last mile and a half across the prairie.

The City of Chicago has promised that by next Summer, when the four school aeroplanes now at the field have been increased in number to forty or fifty, there will be a motor boulevard from town; but the condition of the road at present is regrettable. It has aroused particular apprehension among the members of the Aero Club of Illinois and the Advertising Club, which are co-operating in a formal opening of the field on Sunday.

The first lesson to the first pupil in the school will be given to John T. McCutcheon, and a crowd of Chicagoans is expected to be present if the sun dries up the avenues.

Carlstrom was greeted at the field by Lieutenant Arthur R. Christie, who is in active charge of the army station under the supervision of Captain Joseph C. Morrow. Lieutenant Christie and his two civilian instructors, J. D. Hill and Theodore C. MacAulay, had been watching the assembling of THE TIMES aeroplane with much interest, and they were full of questions as to the technical details of the flight. Carlstrom looked over his machine and found that no fear as could be seen everything was in good condition, but the propeller was still missing, and eventually he had to return to Chicago and give up the hope of flying for the day. He hopes to be able to begin his trials at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Charles B. Kirkham, who supervised the construction of the motor of THE TIMES machine, is expected to arrive in the morning, and Clarence W. Webster of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company will probably accompany him. Mr. Kirkham will see that his staff of mechanics make any necessary repairs in the shortest possible time.

Plans for the Flight.

Carlstrom expects to leave on the Chicago-New York flight as soon as it is light enough for him to see his way—probably at sunrise. He is hoping to be able to make out something like a tentative schedule to cover the probable time of passing over various landmarks of the route, but this may not be feasible, as it will depend on the velocity of the wind. T. A. Morgan of the Sperry Gyroscope Company has provided the aviator with a schedule of the variation on the magnetic compass at different points along his route—a difference amounting to nearly five degrees between Chicago and New York—and this

Continued on Page 3.

German Destroyers Raid Channel; Claim Heavy Toll of British Vessels

British Admiralty Reports Enemy Squadron Routed With Loss of Two Destroyers, and Admits One Transport Sunk and Destroyer Missing—Berlin Declares All Raiding Craft Escaped.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Ten German torpedo boat destroyers attempted to raid the British cross-Channel transport service last night, but the attempt failed, says an official statement issued by the British Admiralty today. Two of the German destroyers were sunk and the others were driven off.

One British torpedo boat destroyer, the Flirt, is missing, the British statement adds, and another destroyer, the Nubian, was disabled by a torpedo and ran aground. Nine members of the crew of the Flirt were saved. The German destroyers succeeded in sinking one empty transport, the Queen. All the members of her crew were saved.

Berlin denies any loss on the part of the raiders, and claims heavy damage among British craft.

The text of the British Admiralty announcement follows:

During last night the enemy attempted a raid with ten destroyers on our cross-Channel transport service. The attempt failed. One empty transport, the Queen, was sunk. The whole of her crew was saved. Two of the enemy destroyers were sunk and the rest were driven off.

His Majesty's torpedo-boat destroyer Flirt, Lieutenant Richard P. Kellett, R. N., is missing, and it is feared she may be lost, but nine of the crew have been saved.

His Majesty's torpedo-boat destroyer Nubian, Commander Montague Bernard, R. N., was disabled by a torpedo and taken in tow, but owing to the bad weather the tow parted and she has grounded.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—At least eleven outpost steamers and two or three torpedo-boat destroyers or torpedo boats were sunk or damaged by a German torpedo-boat squadron Thursday night in the English Channel, between Folkestone and Boulogne, according to an official communication issued here.

The German torpedo flotilla returned safely to its base without any loss.

The communication says:

Parts of our torpedo forces moved from a German bay Thursday night through the Straits of Dover and Calais to the line of Folkestone-Boulogne in the English Channel.

According to the report of Commander Michelson, at least eleven outpost steamers and two or three destroyers or torpedo boats were sunk partially or totally near hostile ports. Some members of the crews who were saved were captured.

Several other guarding vessels, and at least two destroyers, were heavily damaged by torpedoes and artillery fire. Also the English post steamer Queen was sunk south of Folkestone, the crew having time to leave the ship. In the Channel, near the Farne Lightship, there was a strikingly active traffic by hospital ships.

Our torpedo boats safely returned to German waters without any loss.

PLANS NEW CABLES TO SOUTH AMERICA

Western Union Engineers to Look Over Continent with the Idea of Land Lines Also.

GREAT EXPANSION EXPECTED

Company's Earnings Large Enough to Pay for Proposed Extensions Out of Surplus.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is planning to enter South America on a big scale, and an expedition will be sent out next month to prepare the groundwork through a comprehensive examination of the field. Details of the plan have not been worked out, but enough is known to make possible the statement that the company will work in co-operation with the Department of State. It is understood, also, that the construction of new telegraph lines, extending out from Buenos Aires, will be looked after by the American International Corporation, provided that the report submitted by the expedition to the Boards of Directors of the two companies meets with approval.

It is learned that in recent months the Directors have been studying the telegraphic systems between the continents with the idea of branching out. The presence of eight cables between this country and Europe persuaded them that there was scarcely room for additional lines under the Atlantic on a profitable basis, and it was thought that the business emanating from Eastern Asia did not as yet call for additions to the existing cable lines in that direction.

South American prospects then received chief attention. With commercial business from Argentina, Brazil, and Chile growing steadily, it was seen, according to information obtained yesterday in reliable quarters, that the Western Union should enter that field. The company at present has no inlet to South America. Its cable line, running furthest south, reaches Havana only. Telegraphic messages for South American cities go chiefly by way of Galveston, then across to the western coast over the lines of domestic companies, and are picked up by the Central and South American Telegraph Company for distribution in the Southern Continent.

The exploring party will consist of officers of the Western Union and presumably of the American International Corporation, together with engineers of both companies. It is expected that Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union, will go in person to look into the situation. It could not be learned yesterday whether a representative of the State Department would accompany the party, but the results will be awaited with much interest at Washington.

If the Western Union decides that the time is ripe for the new undertaking, preparations will be made for continuing the Havana cable direct to Buenos Aires. It is believed also that a line will ultimately be laid from New York to some South American city. Plans for the land lines in South America will depend, of course, largely on conditions the party finds, and no forecasts as to that part of the work can yet be obtained.

The schedule of the party indicates that the field on the Pacific side will receive as careful study as the territory to be served on the East. The investigators will leave this city on the Western Union's new cable ship, the Lord Kelvin, and will go through the Panama Canal. From Panama the vessel will proceed to Valparaiso, Chile, and there the party will disembark for a trip across to Buenos Aires on the Trans-Andean Railway, while the ship will sail around the Horn. The party expects to spend the better part of two months on the work.

Cable men estimated yesterday that the cost of a line from New York to Buenos Aires, with the necessary equipment, would be in the neighborhood of $7,000,000. If the Western Union management should desire, the new project could be paid for out of surplus earnings, although it is expected that new capital will be raised if the plan goes through. The company last June had a maintenance reserve of nearly $11,000,000 and a surplus of close to $19,000,000. Since then earnings have increased substantially, and it is expected that the surplus account by the end of this year will approach $25,000,000.

A Critical Study of Samuel Seabury and of His Career by Oswald Garrison Villard will appear in THE NEW YORK EVENING POST today. At all newsstands, five cents.

$60,000 ON WILSON TO WIN IN OHIO

Money Sent Here from That State Is Placed by Tex Rickard.

SOME OF IT BET AT EVEN

Edward McQuade Reports $40,000 Wilson Money Placed—Betting Elsewhere.

Tex Rickard, betting commissioner, announced last night that he had bet more than $60,000 for clients that Wilson would carry Ohio. He said this included $35,000 sent to him by a Republican newspaper owner in Ohio, who was convinced the President would carry that State.

It was at first a puzzle to election bettors as to why Rickard had picked out Ohio to bet on. Yesterday he said that almost all the money he had bet on the Ohio election returns had been sent here by Ohioans. When Rickard started placing this money ten days ago the odds were 2 to 1 that Hughes would carry Ohio. Most of the money Rickard had was placed at 10 to 7, with Hughes as favorite, and some at even.

Rickard also caused much comment in betting circles yesterday when, after reading statements by betting commissioners in morning newspapers that the odds were long on Hughes, he appeared with twenty-five $1,000 bills and offered them to any one who would give any odds on Hughes. He said last night that there was something wrong about the quotations which gave a Hughes price of 10 to 9 and 10 to 8, because he could not get any such odds. He had $18,000 of his $25,000 left last night, having placed $7,000 at even money. Rickard said he had placed $25,000 at even money on Wilson to win for the son of a Governor of a southwestern State.

About $50,000 was reported wagered in Wall Street yesterday on the election at even, 10 to 9, and 10 to 8 on Hughes to win. Edward McQuade, betting commissioner, said that $40,000 had been bet at 10 to 9 and 10 to 8. There was talk in Wall Street of many sentiment bets on Hughes by wealthy Republicans to keep him a favorite, but commissioners said they knew nothing of this, but took the offers as they came. There was a bet on the Curb yesterday of $500 to $1,000 on Seabury to beat Whitman, with several offers of $1,000 to $600 on Whitman to beat Seabury, with no takers. It was reported that several large pools of $100,000 Hughes money had been formed, but that the backers were holding off for even money.

The largest single individual bet yet reported was one of $25,000 laid yesterday by a mine operator of Goldfield, Nev., at even money that Wilson would win. The offer was taken up by commissioners who refused to say for whom they were acting.

Colonel James T. Ashley, Treasurer of the Hotel McAlpin, said yesterday he was holding $6,000, representing a bet of $3,000 at even money on the Presidential race. There was another bet at the McAlpin yesterday of $1,800 to $2,000 on Wilson to beat Hughes. The same man who bet on Wilson—a Western manufacturer—bet a $10 bet that Hughes would carry neither Utah nor Vermont, the two States Taft carried in 1912. Another wager of $1,500 even was reported at the McAlpin last night.

A poll taken of guests departing from the McAlpin in the last three days showed a margin for Mr. Hughes. The results were: Oct. 25, Hughes 195, Wilson 149; Oct. 27, Hughes 79, Wilson 79; Oct. 28, Hughes 90, Wilson 68. However, many of the guests of the McAlpin are traveling salesmen, who represent a factor generally supposed to be in favor of the Republican Party.

A well known sporting man last night exhibited a written offer of $10,000 to call off a bet he had made at $32,000 to $42,000 that Wilson would carry Ohio. His reply was that the other fellow could "hedge" his bet with some one else, but that it was his intention to draw down the whole $42,000 on Nov. 7.

It was freely predicted yesterday that "Wilson will go to the polls a favorite," and the uncertain situation presented by that forecast was given as the explanation of the action of many persons who wish to bet in holding off for a few more days.

Reports from points outside New York City indicate a gradual lessening of the odds against Wilson, even money being the general rule now.

In Columbus, Ohio, however, the swing is to the President, with odds 10 to 7 that he will carry the State and 9 to 8 that he will be elected. A $10,000 bet at even money on Indiana was made in Indianapolis. Baltimore is betting even money on the State result. St. Louis odds on the Democrats carrying Missouri are 2 to 1. Detroit odds on Michigan are 3 to 2 in favor of Hughes. San Francisco reports some bets of 10 to 8 on Wilson's election.

Even money prevails in Buffalo on the national result, but Wilson men will bet odds of 9 to 10. Wilsonites in Syracuse are 2 to 1 on Wilson.

Continued on Page 3.

BAKER'S PLOTTERS ARE ALL MEXICAN

Secretary of War Says He Did Not Mean That Americans Planned a Raid.

NEWS SOURCE KEPT SECRET

Officials Intimate That Next Disclosure Will Be Made Through Arrests.

TROOPS ON BORDER READY

Both Lansing and Baker Express a Hope That Statement Will Discourage Raiders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The assertion made last night by the War Department that it had discovered a plot engineered on the American side of the Mexican border for an attack by Mexican bandits on American troops or some American town was reiterated today by Secretary Baker on his return to Washington from Martinsburg, W. Va. Mr. Baker also corrected the impression made by his official statement of yesterday that American politicians, anxious to create sentiment against President Wilson, were parties to the plot. He said that there was no intention to make any such allegation, and gave the following announcement to the press:

"The Mexican opponents of the de facto Government of Mexico would, of course, be glad to complicate the relations between the United States and Mexico, and our information is that they think this is an appropriate time to do so. The statement made by the department ought to discourage any adventure on their part in this direction."

Secretary Baker and other officials declined to give any information in regard to the plot. They said that both the State and the War Departments had received information of the plan, and that the statement given out by the War Department yesterday evening was intended to serve as a warning to the plotters, and thereby prevent them from carrying out their scheme.

It was learned that the suspicion was aroused here some days ago and that reports of an alleged raid conspiracy appearing in certain American newspapers were transmitted to the border for investigation. Agents of the Department of Justice and of the Treasury are supposed to have made the inquiry, although there are intimations that General Funston also was advised as a matter of information.

Hint of Arrests to Come.

In declining to make public the nature of the information received it was said at both the State and War Departments that to do so would close a valuable channel through which watch could be kept on Mexican affairs. The arrest of some individual accused of complicity in the plot, it was stated authoritatively, probably would be the public's next information on the subject.

At both State and War Departments officials asserted there was no intention even to intimate that American politicians were implicated in the plot. Those concerned in it, according to the explanation made, were groups of Mexicans, most of them on the American side of the border, who were anxious to bring about the downfall of the Carranza Government. No information had been obtained, it was said, that in any way tended to implicate Americans.

Newspaper correspondents flocked to the War Department today to interview Secretary Baker. He said that just prior to the issuance of his statement of last night more definite information concerning the projected raid had been received.

"Taken with the information we had at hand," he said, "that made it seem advisable for the department to put out the statement and give a warning."

Mr. Baker declined to answer a question as to whether General Pershing, who had been notified by the War Department of the expected attack, would move southward into Mexico after Villa. He also declined to say who were the political enemies of the Wilson Administration implicated, but he replied emphatically in the negative when he was asked whether they were Americans. "It is unthinkable," he added. He said the persons implicated were Mexican politicians who were refugees in the United States.

"I want to say," said Mr. Baker, "that my statement was not intended for political purposes or for political effect. If it serves notice on the lawless people in Mexico it will have fulfilled its purpose."

When Mr. Baker was asked why the statement did not say in plain English that it is intended to apply to Mexicans and not to Americans, he answered, "A man must be allowed the choice of his own language."

Mr. Lansing's Statement.

In the War Department statement of last night it was said that it was significant that both the State and War Departments were advised that the bandit forces operating in Mexico were being paid in silver coin. Secretary Baker today declined to explain what was meant in the assertion that the use of silver in paying bandits was significant or to answer a question whether he meant that the silver money was being sent from the American side of the border. Secretary Lansing, however, referred to this part of the War Department's statement in explaining that no accusation was intended against Americans.

"I was quite correctly represented last night," said Secretary Lansing," in the statement that Secretary Baker's announcement was inspired by absolutely political considerations as to this country. Nor does it mean to infer that Americans of any sort are involved in the plot. There are many Mexican refugees in this country who are inimical to the President's Mexican policy who would doubtless choose the present time

Continued on Page 3.

GERMANY TO SEIZE ALLIED SEA CAPTAINS

Berlin Note Says Skippers of Merchant Vessels Spy for Their Governments.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—According to a wireless dispatch from Zurich today a German official note announces that in conformity with Article 100 of the German Naval Code, the German naval authorities have decided to regard as prisoners all Captains of merchant vessels captured from the British, French, Russians, and Italians, alleging that these Captains receive instructions from their respective Governments to carry on espionage.

Rowanmore's Captain a Victim.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Captain of the steamer Rowanmore, which together with the Skog was sunk today, was taken a prisoner on board the German submarine before the steamer was torpedoed, according to the members of the crew, all of whom landed safely at Bantry, Ireland, today.

He is the first victim, so far as is known, of the announced plan of Germany to regard Captains of all merchant vessels captured as prisoners.

The Rowanmore was a ship of 10,320 tons gross register. She was built at Glasgow in 1900 for the Johnston Line for gulf and South Atlantic cotton carrying trade, having a capacity for 24,000 bales of cotton. She was last reported as having cleared from Baltimore for Liverpool on Oct. 13.

Part of the cargo of the Rowanmore, according to insurance underwriters here, was 9,600 bales of cotton loaded at Baltimore. The cotton was valued at about $780,000. The greater part of the insurance is carried by American underwriters.

ANTI-ALLY LEADER ARRESTED IN ATHENS

Terms of Final Agreement Reached by King Constantine and the Entente Powers.

ATHENS, Oct. 27.—The French authorities here have arrested M. Christicos, who is the head of over 70,000 Reservists and Royalists throughout Greece.

The understanding reached by King Constantine and representatives of the Entente powers generally is believed to be the immediate result of the conference of the military and political leaders of France and Great Britain at Boulogne on Friday last. The terms of the understanding include on the part of Greence.

First—Sincere compliance with the demands of Admiral Fournet.

Second—Effective maintenance of order in Athens and Piraeus.

Third—Guarantee of constitutional liberties to Greeks through the operation of the legal functions of their Government.

Fourth—No opposition to recruiting for the Venizelist movement, which now is characterized as "anti-Bulgarian", instead of "national defense."

The Forward, the Royalist organ, today strikes the keynote of the situation, asserting:

"The Boulogne conference has opened the way to a larger understanding between the powers and Greece."

One of the leaders of the Greek prowar party declared to The Associated Press correspondent:

"Now that the irritation due to mutual distrust of one another by King Constantine and the Entente Ministers is out of the way, we can go to work negotiating for Greece to join the Allies as a nation and a people, not as individuals."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The general opinion in Athens entente circles is that no question now exists of the entrance of official Greece into the war. All negotiations and pourparlers to that end ceased some time ago and the best that can be hoped for is that the evolution of events will exercise an influence which will eventually bring the two sections of the nation together again, but it will be a slow process.

ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE WINS FIGHT THREE MILES UP

Captain Destroys Aeroplane, Then Lands in Austrian Lines and Eludes the Enemy.

ROME, Thursday, Oct. 26, (via Paris, Oct. 27.)—A fight between an Italian dirigible airship and an Austrian aeroplane at a height of more than three miles over the Albanian coast, resulting in the aeroplane being shot down and the dirigible afterward being destroyed by its own officer inside the Austrian lines, was described today when King Victor Emmanuel conferred medals for valor on three members of the Italian Air Corps.

On the morning of Oct. 12 while off the Albanian coast an Italian dirigible piloted by Captain Ercole, with Captain Corbelli and Captain Albino as observers, was surprised and attacked at a height of 16,000 feet by an Austrian aeroplane.

The aeroplane on obtaining a favorable position turned its machine gun on the dirigible, wounding the observers and disabling Captain Ercole's left arm. Ercole, according to the official account, succeeded in overcoming the aeroplane and in killing the pilot, but the dirigible was obliged to land thirty miles within the enemy lines.

Captain Ercole destroyed the dirigible, and after two days of wandering and suffering from cold and hunger, managed to elude the Austrians. Recrossing the mountains, he finally reached the Italian camp on the river Voyusa.

King Victor Emmanuel today conferred a gold medal for valor on Captain Ercole and silver medals on Captains Corbelli and Albino.

NEW AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

Dr. von Koerber, Finance Minister, Succeeds the Late Count Stuergkh.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Vienna evening newspapers announce that Dr. von Koerber, former Austrian Prime Minister, has been appointed Premier in succession to Count Karl Stuergkh, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam. He has undertaken the formation of a new Cabinet.

Count Karl Stuergkh, the late Austrian Premier, was assassinated while dining in a Vienna hotel on Oct. 21 by Dr. Frederick Adler, a newspaper editor.

Dr. von Koerber, who formerly had been Premier, resigning in January, 1908, was Minister of Finance in the Stuergkh Cabinet, having been appointed in February, 1915. The Cabinet resigned automatically on the death of Count Stuergkh.

You'll Like Doerfest Sausage.

Crispness indicates meat is at very best. Doerfest. Ask the Grocer.—Adv.

MACKENSEN AGAIN STRIKES AT FOES

Attacking Russian-Rumanian Army in Dobrudja with His Full Force.

DEFENDERS ON NEW LINE

To Make Stand in Positions Across the Province from Hirsova to Casapkeui.

GERMANS AT CAMPULUNG

Falkenhayn's Troops Reach Town Twenty Miles South of Rumanian Border.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 28.—Pressing his victory in Dobrudja, Field Marshal von Mackensen is attacking with the full strength of his Bulgar-Turk-German army the entire Russo-Rumanian front, which is falling back, while fighting hard, to a prepared line across the province stretching from Hirsova on the Danube to Casapkeui on the Black Sea side, which is protected by swampland and a vast lagoon. The new line is from forty to sixty miles north of the Cernavoda-Constanza Railroad.

Meanwhile on the northwest the German troops, under von Falkenhayn, have reached Campulung, twenty miles within the Rumanian border. This news comes in a dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Petrograd.

Rumanian troops operating on the western frontier of Moldavia have captured the Transylvanian village of Balan and the Platrarotkul heights, according to the official statement issued today by the Russian War Department. Fierce fighting is continuing on both banks of the Jiul River, where the Rumanians are giving ground.

One hundred and twenty-eight French aeroplanes have arrived in Rumania for reconnoissance work on the Transylvania and Dobrudja fronts, advices from Bucharest say. Four English aeroplanes with eight aviators arrived at the Rumanian capital yesterday from Imbros, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, a flight of 312 miles which they made in five hours.

Halt Teutons in West Walachia.

Following is the text of the Russian official statement:

Transylvanian Front: On the western frontier of Moldavia the Rumanians after a short offensive captured the village of Balan, nine miles northwest of Okna, and the Platrarotkul heights, nine miles southwest of Okna.

On the western Walachia frontier the Rumanians have arrested the enemy's offensive and are consolidating their positions. On both banks of the River Jiul fierce fighting continues.

Dobrudja: Enemy attacks continue along the whole front. Our troops and those of the Rumanian Army, while offering stubborn resistance, are retreating to the north of the Hirsova-Casapkeui line.

The Budapest official report reads:

Northern and Northwestern Fronts: At Tulghes and Bicaz we repulsed a violent enemy attack. At Huggis an enemy aeroplane was brought down by our artillery.

In the Trotus Valley the enemy attacked violently, but was repulsed.

In the Uzul Valley our advance continues. We have captured one officer and eighty-two men and taken one machine gun.

In the Oituz Valley calm prevails. On the Brancea frontier, in the Buzeu Valley, at Table Butzi, Bratocea and Predeleus the situation is unchanged. The enemy attacked with violence at Mount Cerhoet. At Azugel, southwest of Predeal, fighting is in progress.

In the region of Dragoslavele we have repulsed a very violent enemy attack in the valley of Pravatz. The valley is covered with enemy dead.

West of the Alt enemy attacks have been repulsed.

In the Jiul Valley we have withdrawn toward the southern exit of the pass.

Southern Front: On the Danube and in Dobrudja there has been no change.

Mackensen Near Hirsova.

BERLIN, Oct. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces pursuing the retreating Russo-Rumanian armies in Dobrudja have reached the district of Hirsova, approximately forty miles north of Cernavoda, the War Office announced today in the following statement:

Transylvanian Front—Hostile advances on the northern frontier of Transylvania were repulsed.

South of Predeal and in the direction of Campulung our attack has made progress.

Balkan Theatre: Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—Pursuit of the defeated Dobrudja Army continues. Central allied troops have reached the district of Hirsova.

SOFIA, Oct. 26, (via London, Oct. 27.)—The Russo-Rumanian army in Dobrudja is in precipitate retreat north and west from the Cernavoda-Constanza railway toward Hirsova, Braila and Tultcha on the Danube, says an official statement of the War Office issued today. It follows:

Along the Black Sea there was quiet. On the whole Dobrudja front the enemy is in precipitate retreat toward Tultcha, Braila and Hirsova. Our pursuit continues. On Wednesday we captured fifteen officers, 771 men and fifteen machine guns. Quiet prevails on the Danube front.

MACKENSEN'S BLOWS SWIFT.

German Description of the Capture of Constanza and Cernavoda.

BERLIN, Oct. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Reviewing the military operations of the forces of the Central

Danube bridgehead, Cernavoda, brings the Dobrudja engagement of Oct. 19 to Oct. 23 to a glorious end and the result is a decisive blow to the Rumanian campaign.

"The victorious advance of the allied German, Bulgarian, and Turkish troops came at the end of September to a standstill before the strong hostile main positions of Toprai-Sari, Txopadin, and Rachova. It was necessary, therefore, to rearrange the positions of our artillery and to organize the reserves and this caused long delay because of the peculiar nature of the Dobrudja war theatre.

"The main hostile positions in the east began at Beziaghiol and ended in the west on the Danube. This position had been strongly fortified prior to the outbreak of the war. Toprai-Sari and Txopadin were constructed like fortresses. They had strong forces as garrisons and were armed with heavy artillery.

"The Russians held the centre while the Rumanians had to defend both wings. The general line of the Central Allies stretched south of the hostile main position from Tatlageacu and Amuzacea, Cavacian, and Enigea to the west of Bairu.

Beginning of the Attack.

"The attack began on the morning of Oct. 19. The weather being bright, the artillery was better able to measure the distances, and its fire was more efficient. The right wing of the enemy, after two hours of artillery fire and tenacious fighting, was thrown from the first positions. On the evening of the first day of the battle the following line had been reached: Heights 89, 70, and 74, southwest of Tuzla, and the heights south of Mura-Tanu-Buruc, south of Toprai-Sari. Further to the west the enemy on this day was detained by uninterrupted, attacks which forced him from several points of support.

"On Oct. 20 the battle was continued with the utmost energy. The fighting for Toprai-Sari especially was violent, and the enemy had evacuated the district south of Tuzla. Tuzla itself was occupied without any fighting. In the evening the right wing of the Central Allies had reached a line from the south of Topra.-Sari-Osmancea-Cigeayuk—north of Cocargea-Satuluighiol to Bascu.

"The booty of the first two days included two officers, one the commander of the Russian regiments, and 3,300 prisoners, of whom more than 3,000 were Russians, and 16 machine guns and 1 mine-thrower. The Turkish troops showed great bravery and took prisoner more than 1,500 Russians.

"On Oct. 21 the battle concentrated around Toprai-Sari and Txopadin, which were the keys to the situation. Masked artillery and infantry attacks of the Central Allies against the position south of Toprai-Sari forced the enemy to yield at midday.

"Field Marshal von Mackensen with his staff observed from He.ght 90 the retreat of the hostile masses as they streamed backward, and under the influence of the most efficient artillery fire at many places their retirement was turned into a mad flight.

"After the fall of Toprai-Sari and Txopadin the main resistance of the enemy seemed to have been broken. On the evening of this first battle day the Central Allied troops stood along a line from Techirghci-Mulciova—north of Toprai-Sari-Txopadin-Sepata to Bazai. The pursuit was continued, and our artillery during the night was brought ahead into the new positions.

Russian Warships in Action.

"On Oct. 3 seven Russian warships tried to operate from the sea between Constanza and Tuzla against the right wing of the Central Allies, but the ships were not successful, since they were forced by countermeasures to keep a long distance away from the coast. No time was left to the defeated enemy for the defense of Constanza if he wanted to save himself. Reinforced by German and Bulgarian infantry, the Bulgarian cavalry captured the Rumanian seaport, and on the same evening the right wing of the pursuing troops reached Islamtepe and Kalacap.

"On Oct. 23 the defeated enemy once more tried to concentrate his forces near Medjidie. Fresh Russian forces were thrown into the engagement as soon as they arrived. These troops were routed in the same quick procession, and in the evening Medjidie was captured after a hard struggle. To the west we occupied the heights northeast of Rachova.

"Army aeroplanes contributed much to our success by excellent reconnoitring. Fighting aerial squadrons fought successful combats with enemy machines, dropped bombs on Constanza, and directed machine-gun fire on the town, on retreating troops and on the railroad station and bridge at Cernavoda.

"Our booty on Oct. 23 had reached seventy-five officers, including two Colonels, and more than 6,000 men as prisoners; twelve cannon, fifty-two machine guns and three mine throwers; one Russian flag, 200 railroad cars and locomotives and much other material.

"At Constanza a tank of kerosene caught fire. German troops were among the forces which entered the town.

"The quick success of the Central Allies in Dobrudja was obtained by the concentration of heavy German artillery, by the powerful attack of German troops against Toprai-Sari and by the tenacious pursuit of the defeated enemy.

"The German Chief Commander, and Chief of the General Staff, Major Gen. Tappen, remained on the battlefield throughout the fighting."

BLOW UP AUSTRIAN DEPOTS.

Italians Tell of Successful Gunfire on the Julian Front.

ROME, (via London,) Oct. 27.—This bulletin was issued today by the War Office:

In the Lagarina Valley the accurate fire of one of our batteries destroyed the site of the enemy headquarters and some stores at Isera, west of Rovereto.

On the Julian front the enemy's artillery has increased its activity from Vertdibizza to the sea. Our batteries replied with effect and caused the explosion of two ammunition depots in the Austrian line.

In the Carso Zone a raiding party entered an enemy trench, where a heavy calibre trench mortar was captured.

RUSSIAN FRONT ACTIVE.

Local Successes by Both Sides at Various Parts of the Line.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 27.—German forces yesterday launched an attack against the Russian positions on the western bank of the River Shara, in the region of Goldovitchi, and forced the retirement of the Russians to the eastern bank of the river. The War Office official statement telling about it follows:

Small German forces attacked our positions south of Riga, but were repelled.

Under the cover of a violent artillery fire the enemy, about a battalion strong, launched an attack on our advanced posts occupying the western bank of the River Shara, in the region of Goldovitchi. Our troops were compelled to retire to the eastern bank.

In the wooded Carpathians, in the region south of Rafailov and to the west of Vorokhta, enemy attempts to assume the offensive were arrested by our fire.

BERLIN, Oct. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Russian troops in the district west of Lutsk, in Volhynia, made a heavy attack at midnight on the Austro-German lines in the Kisclin sector, after prolonged artillery preparation. The attack, the War Office announces, broke down before the defensive entanglements. The text of the statement reads:

Front of Prince Leopold: On the Shara River the Russians twice repeated their attacks without result. Storming companies were driven back by the occupants of our trenches.

Further south, at the mouth of the Vedsma, Silesian reserves captured an advanced Russian position and brought in one officer and eighty men as prisoners.

Lutsk front: In the sector of Kiselin strong Russian artillery fire continued. About midnight an attack ensued, but it broke down before our barricades under our fire.

Front of Archduke Charles: On the southern part of the Carpathian Forest renewed Russian and Rumanian attacks failed.

HUGE WAR SPOILS IN RED TOWER PASS

Germans Find Miles of Baggage and Munition Wagons Left by Rumanians.

INVADERS DISDAIN FOES

Peaceful Scenes with Leisurely Fighting Mark Advance of Dellmensinger's Bavarian Alpine Corps.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RIU VANULIA, Rumania, Oct. 11, (by Courier to Berlin, Oct. 27. Delayed.)—After Belgium, France, Poland, Russia, and Serbia, seeing Europe with the German armies has now carried me into Rumania, through the famous Rothenthurm Pass, with its conquering edelweiss troops of General Krafft von Dellmensinger's Alpine Corps, which also assisted in cleaning up Serbia, and although an improvisation of the present war already is ranking in renown with the Prussian Guards.

This narrow, bloody battleground, with its symbolic red tower, fabled to have been painted as its first coat with the blood of mediaeval invading Turks, is still relatively fresh and shows all the fascinating sediment of the routed Rumanian Army.

"Such a scene you will never see again," General Dellmensinger had said as I motored from his corps headquarters, adding "The Rumanians deserted their whole train in the pass. For eight or ten kilometers we found their baggage and ammunition wagons standing blocking the road, with their horses still in the traces and dead horses and overturned wagons choking the Alt River."

At the mouth of the pass outside the hamlet of Bolcza I saw many acres of fields still covered with choice Rumanian war booty. Hundreds of baggage and ammunition wagons, some I noted still loaded with supplies and shells, are now being systematically salvaged by the Bavarian Alpineers. For the first time, too, souvenir-hunting American correspondents were able to accumulate enemy flags for scores of small red, yellow, and blue standards the Rumanian national colors, that had waved on munition and train wagons as they proudly invaded Transylvania, now littered the abandoned soil of Rumania. There was more irony, too, in the fact that I found on this vast military dumping ground quantities of bright colored paper flowers and garlands of victory.

Captured Ammunition Used.

We were able to supply ourselves with excellent large-scale Rumanian staff maps of the Transylvania front from a large wooden chest forming part of the abandoned baggage of the Rumanian General and his staff. All serviceable military booty is at once being used against the Rumanians by the Germans and I passed one long Bavarian train bound for the fighting front composed wholly of Rumanian wagons and horses, while captured Rumanian ammunition, which mostly fits Krupp cannon, and extends along the great military dumping ground on both sides of the pass chaussée guns, is being returned to them as fast as it can be sorted out.

Because paralleling the River Alt and the one-track railway, the roadside and hillsides are sown with abandoned Rumanian uniforms, military socks, boots and oplankas, underwear, mufflers, rifles, cartridges and belts, field postcards to Rumanian soldiers, manuals of arms and drill regulations, identification and pay booklets, and all the other kaleidoscopic riffraff of a precipitate tactical retreat.

Deep into the pass at its saddle to the right of the road, and clinging on the side of the steep mountain, frowns a square tower, still Rumania declaring war a flourishing inn, surrounded by low yellow barrack-like buildings and circled by crumbling gray neo-Roman walls, relics of the ancient fortress raised to guard the pass against marauding Turks, for whom it was once a favorite highway for invading Hungary. In the pass, too, is a curious monument to Time's whirligig. A small, crumbling graystone shaft, slightly the worse for shrapnel, on a square base, bears the date 1849, and the legend: "To commemorate the coming of the Russians to the help of the Austrian Government when the Hungarians revolted and struck for freedom."

Now pass column of German military motor trucks loaded with civilian Rumanian grave-diggers. They are being sent out to search for and bury their still unburied dead who taint the crisp mountain air. The smell of death hangs heavy in this narrow gorge between the high mountains.

"Rothenthurm Pass is impregnable, except against a flank attack," General Krafft had told me, adding: "We will watch out that the Rumanians won't catch us napping as we did them."

It is the best pass of the whole Fogras range. A fine highway hugs the right bank of the railroad and the left of the shallow, rapid Alt River, that still ewirls about dead Rumanian horses and soldiers and the wreckage of wagons, while frequent mounds on its sand banks, thickly dotted, further show the heaviness of the Rumanian casualties here. Bavarian booty patrols are still scouring the sides of the valleys and the mountain slopes, retrieving more ammunition and baggage wagons and buried guns.

At Verestrony, a deserted hamlet of yellow-tinted houses with pale indigo trimmings, we cross a bridge over the Alt, which the Rumanians had neglected to dynamite. Along we come to an important narrow chausée, which the Rumanians had made a feeble, abortive attempt to dynamite, then cross the Hungarian border.

Already Erecting Monumeats.

Here on the rock face of the mountain Bavarian blacksmiths are toiling at putting up a monument to commemorate the taking of Rothenthurm Pass, giant letters of beaten iron being riveted into the living rock and reading:

"Deutsches Alpenkorps, Sept. 26-29, 1916," a monument not being considered premature here as General Krafft intimates that he could hold Rothenthurm Pass forever with his Alpine troops against any Rumanian odds.

A few hundred yards beyond a picket fence gate, painted the Rumanian colors, red, blue, and yellow, bars the road. The Bavarian guard says orders had been issued that morning to motor no further into the pass as Rumanian artillery observers could see into the valley from a place that towers five kilometers ahead.

"Nonsense," says the Krafft staff officer escorting me. "Open up!"

We motor into Rumania pleasantly without customs formalities, spin under a concrete railroad bridge over the Alt, also undynamited by the neglectful Rumanians, and motor to within 500 yards of the advanced Rumanian outposts, dismounting at a gray stone, red trimmed, longish Custom House building, much the worse for the German shells, but still bearing the Rumanian coat of arms and the legend: "Rumania Plchetu Riul Vadulue."

A stray 12-centimeter Rumanian shell greets us, but their shooting is woefully poor. They had undoubtedly seen the motor coming, but were slow in giving signals and still slower at firing. The shell crashes against the rock-ribbed mountainside above, where we had been five minutes before. A second shell goes into the river, then the Rumanian artillery ceases firing, having an obviously poor fire control. On the Somme motoring to the advance German outposts would have been suicidal. Scores of well-placed big ones would have smeared you five miles away. But out here the Rumanian artillery is not taken seriously by the fighters, and even the correspondent was bold.

We were 500 yards from the Rumanian outposts, yet could not see them, their first line lying behind one of those many mountain spurs protruding onto the narrow gorge that gives the pass its characteristic ribbed appearance. The Rumanian artillery being negligible, I climbed part way up the bare mountain side on the right of the pass, a German fieldwatche affording a twelve kilometer vista into Rumania. Long distance rifle snapping from mountain slepe to slope was here a popular pastime on both sides. German patrols were laboriously clambering up the mountain to the left to their night's work.

Man Hunting in Mountains.

The fighting here is almost guerrilla warfare, man to man among the mountains, and clashes occur between very small parties of Rumanians and Germans playing hide and seek with one another on generally dense pine, beech, and birch clothed slopes. It frequently happens that Rumanian and German outposts actually sit well within one another's lines without knowing it, the Germans lurking on the top of the mountain, the Rumanians 500 yards or so further down the slope. German mountain batteries and high angle cannon were engaged in very parsimonious firing, "just to let them know that we are still here," an artillery captain apologized for his poor showing.

The main pass being wholly in German hands, the fighting between the small formations is now principally for neighboring mountain peaks. The Germans here are only a few hundred yards from Rumania, but further to the right they gained five or six kilometers. German machine guns keep watch on the peaks in German hands on both sides of the pass, and as it is an excessively narrow front the commander in this sector was not exaggerating when he said not a mouse could now get through.

It is leisurely, pleasant warfare here now, with few casualties and accidents. There are idyllic pictures of cavalry bivouacing in small branch valleys, washing their clothing in crystal mountain streams, cooking virtually on the firing line and loafing about the campfire regardless of Rumanian observers, small detachments swarming up and down the mountainsides to guard against surprise attacks, but nobody bothering much about cover. The Rumanians are almost equally foolhardy, but occasionally come to grief, as this morning, when they foolishly, as the front commander said, brought up two 7.55 guns on the open road and began firing at the Germans. The German artillery quickly put one out of action and the other to flight.

For the leaders, however, this fighting in mountain gorge and ravine is strenuous fighting

"I lose sense of time, forget the date and day and night, being either at the telephone or the scissors telescope," said one officer. "It is still motion warfare here though seemingly we are standing still. The front is in a constant small state of flux."

Hundreds of packhorses and mules graze peacefully, or Rumanian sheep, including a surprising percentage of black ones, browse on the slopes, providing ample food for Bavarian appetites. Rumanian peasants in long, dirty, white flannel leggings and very short linen skirts, till the hill patches as if Rumania's fate were not at stake.

This idyllic warfare should not last long. Rothenthurm Pass is too important not to figure prominently in the Rumaaian war newe sooner or later.

GERMAN HOPES HIGH.

Believe Now the World War Will Be Decided in the East.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The rapid military progress in Rumania has exerted a favorable influence on the Berlin Boerse, where the hope grows that the Rumanian campaign will prove decisive for the whole world war. This is the feeling that is beginning to be expressed in many other quarters, including military circles, where weight is attached to Hindenburg's reported dictum, "Our offensive lies in the east."

In this larger aspect of the general military situation the loss of Douaumont, "a drop of wormwood in the cup of Mackensen's victory," is swallowed regretfully, but with an attempt to realize that it is of no decisive importance, and that it must not be permitted to distract attention from the two-front offensive against Rumania.

Captain von Salzmann, the Vossischeizeitung's military expert, under the caption, "Pressure and Counterpressure," writes:

"A defensive on the west front, while a second offensive decision on the east front and the Balkans is reached, is a plan so clear and so fully under way of execution that one can talk quietly about it now. Reverses on the west front, such as that at Verdun, we must take into the bargain. They are symptomatic of the almost desperate efforts of our enemies to be able to book something, anything that looks like a positive success, for their own public opinion and that of neutrals, particularly of America. We admit this small reverse, but there can be, of course, no talk of the breaking through of our lines.

"This war ought at last to have taught all the warring nations to be cautious with their trumpeting forth of great victories."

Although the activities of von Falkenhayn are temporarily overshadowed by the Rumanian collapse in Dobrudja the Field Marshal continues to make headway into Rumania through the Transylvania Alps, and by the varying intensity of pressure, first at one point, then at another, is keeping the Rumanians guessing as to where his main force is concentrated and whence the main drive is coming. The Rumanians are further handicapped by the lack of strategic railways.

The German and Hungarian infantry who stormed Predeal are now fighting south of it on the road to Sinaia, gaining in momentum as they strike the easier down grade toward that place. German divisions that I watched making little headway in the Campulung Pass a week ago have now broken the stubborn resistance with heavy artillery, and are again gaining ground toward the important railway terminal of Campulung.

While Falkenhayn's centre is making very appreciable progress, his left is getting ready for a forward drive. On Falkenhayn's right also increasing activity is noted.

Krafft von Dellmensingen's Alpine Corps is squeezing the last of the Rumanians out of Rothenturm Pass, while conquerors of the Vulcan Pass stormed for the second time ruins. German troops in the present campaign, continue to make small gains, tending to keep the Rumanian leaders guessing as to whers to throw their reserves.

This morning the first detailed reports are reaching Berlin from Predeal. The fighting of the last few days, particularly on Monday, laid the whole northern quarter in ruins. The Summer villas of rich residents of Bucharest are smoking rubbish heaps. Among these is Bratiano's villa.

The fiercest fighting took place around the extensive railroad yards on the afternoon of Monday.

The dining-rooms of the fashionable hotels, from the windows of which machine guns were fired at the last, are covered with Rumanian dead, who fell at their posts. Hardly a house in Predeal remains undamaged after the battle and long mortar bombardment.

BULGARS GET SUPPORTS.

Large Reinforcements Arriving on the Monastir Front.

ATHENS, Oct. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The battle for Monastir continues with unabated vigor, but the continual arrival of enemy reinforcements makes the struggle a very severe one, and it is likely to last for some time yet, seeing that the Rumanian pressure has failed to relieve the situation. On the contrary, the Bulgars have been able to send men from the Danube to the Monastir front.

GERMANS IGNORING PLEDGE, SAY BRITISH

London Regards Attacks on Norwegian Shipping as Disregard of Promise to Us.

EXPECTS NEUTRALS TO ACT

Manchester Guardian Believes America and Other Powers Will Take a United Stand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Interest in Germany's "submarine deadset" against the Norwegian mercantile marine grows with the continuance of the campaign, which in London is regarded as a characteristic example of Teutonic disregard of the laws of humanity and the rights of small nations, and also as a flagrant violation in many instances of the spirit, if not the letter, of the pledges that the German Government gave to President Wilson.

In deference to Viscount Grey's suggestion in the House of Lords that no useful purpose could be served by further discussion of the question raised by Lord Sydenham, the great majority of the English papers refrain from comment on the attitude either of the Norwegian or the American Government, but one paragraph, an editorial in The Manchester Guardian, calls for citation. The article says the German submarine campaign seems like a revival of Germany's attempt before her partial surrender to the United States some months ago to destroy all shipping, belligerent or neutral, because it regards the whole of the world's shipping as actually or potentially in the service of the Entente powers. The campaign is now being carried on in the seas remote from England, it says, because the narrow seas around England have been made too dangerous for German submarines. The Guardian recalls that the wholesale sinking of neutral shipping was one of the counts in the American ultimatum to Germany, and says:

"The neutral powers, heavily as they have lost in the war, have never made a united stand in their own interests. The United States is the only great power among them and has throughout taken independent action. The others are too small to challenge Germany, and it is not surprising that they have failed to secure any satisfaction from her, but it is not so certain that she is now, or, at least for any great length of time will be, in a position to defy them if they act in concert, and one cannot but be surprised that they do not make a greater effort to work toward a common policy."

Christiania telegrams today say that more than $27,000,000 worth of Norwegian shipping has been sunk and 149 lives lost in consequence of the U-boat activities. Claims made in the German press that Norway's decision to close her ports to all submarines except in case of saving life was in answer to the Entente memorandum asking all neutrals to recognize the distinction between submarines and ordinary belligerent ships are rejected by the Christiania Shipping Gazette, which says the decree was issued by Norway, not in acquiescence to the Entente's request, but in consequence of Germany's methods in the arctic seas. An example of these methods is given in the sinking of the Hyn, the crew of which was left in two open boats in a heavy snow squall.

The Captain's boat disappeared, and the first officer's boat was half full of water, while the men were rowing for thirteen hours. Two of the men died and a third went mad. The first officer had difficulty in inducing the sailors to continue the struggle for life. Late at night they reached shore at a desolate spot and had to remain in the open until daylight in a storm. During the night two more men died from exhaustion. In the morning the party reached Teribesokie Lighthouse. The search for the Captain's party has been without result.

The Westminster Gazette contrasts this report with an extract from an article by Erich Lilienthal in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung explaining to the Norwegians their "mistake in allowing themselves to be tempted with English gold to prefer their profit to their true interests." Lilienthal adds: "If the Norwegians had not succumbed to this temptation they could hardly have avoided admiring the patriotism and devotion of the German submarine crews who face such discomfort and danger to destroy Norwegian ships. They would realize in spite of their own losses that Germany is the representative of a higher morality."

TUSCANIA HAS 4-INCH GUN.

Anchor Liner Arrives Here, Armed for the First Time.

The Anchor liner Tuscania, which arrived yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool with 452 passengers and mails, carried for the first time a four-inch naval quick-firing gun mounted on her stern.

The gunner, who was on the White Star liner Cedric when she was an auxiliary cruiser, had a little target practice on Oct. 19, when the Tuscania was two days out of Liverpool. A barrel was dropped over the stern, and two shots were fired at a three-mile range, but they missed. A bigger cask was thrown overboard. Both shots fired at the cask struck it at a two-mile range.

R. J. Sefton, an importer, who was on board, said it was very risky work crossing the English Channel from Southampton to Havre on account of German submarines and mines. Owing to delays it took him eight days to get from London to Paris, he said.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The Leyland Line steamship Anglian arrived here today from London, armed for the first time since she began trips to this port. A four-inch gun, which fires a sixty-five-pound shell, was mounted aft, and the ship's crew included two expert gunners, both former members of the British Navy. The Anglian brought back 2,500 cases of cartridges manufactured in this country for the British Government, which were said to have failed to pass War Office requirements.

SWEDEN MAKES PROTEST.

Objects to Placing of Russian Mines in Territorial Waters.

BERLIN, Oct. 27, (via Sayville.)—"The Swedish Government has instructed its Minister at Petrograd to protest immediately against the Russian intention to place mines in Swedish territorial waters," says the Overseas News Agency. "The Minister also was instructed to announce that the Swedish Government in due time will bring forward all claims for damages caused by such mines.

"This step resulted from the order recently issued by the Russian Government for the placing of mines in particular sections of the Gulf of Bothnia."

Bars Dutch Aid for Norway.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 27, (via London.)—As a measure of reprisal against Norway, says the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, Germany has notified Dutch firms that they must not use German iron for repairing Norwegian vessels. Unless they comply they will be deprived of further supplies and material from Germany.

NINE NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK IN 24 HOURS

Christiana Government, However, Maintains Justification of the Decree Against U-Boats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, Saturday, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—Information which has reached here shows that during the last twenty-four hours nine Norwegian vessels have been torpedoed. The Government organ Dagsbladet, commenting on the German press campaign against Norway on the subject of the decree relating to armed submarines, points out that the hostile criticism of the German newspapers has been condemned even by such Scandinavian organs as are mostly friendly to Germany.

A leading article in the Verdens Gang says that "the deliberate murder of so many Norwegian sailors inevitably makes bad blood between the two nations and that it will be a long time before they will be forgotten in Norway. The brutal deeds of German submarines, however, have not caused any hysterics among Norwegian ship owners. Trade and commerce go on as usual and there is no symptom of nervousness on the Bourse. The Norwegian nation is confident the Government was strictly within its rights according to international law in taking the step which caused so much excitement in Germany. Outside of Germany not a single voice has been raised against it."

The Tidens Tegn describes the campaign of the German press as perfectly incomprehensible. "German newspapers, it says, "assert that the tone of the Norwegian press is intolerable while as a matter of fact it is moderate and reserved. It is further pretended that the Norwegian Government acted under British pressure in issuing the decree against armed submarines. Such a contention is absurd as the decree was promulgated after such a number of outrages on Norwegian merchant shipping that even German newspaper writers must be able to perceive the real object of that measure."

"In Norway," the writer continues, "every one knows the Government never had the slightest intention of an embargo on the aggressive policy calculated to endanger the scrupulously neutral attitude it has maintained ever since the beginning of the war. The crimes of German submarines have been committed to the detriment of small nations, whose only desire is to live at peace with all mankind, and the Norwegian Government has been actuated by one motive only, that of defending the lives and property of Norwegian subjects without in any way violating the rights of others. If Germany seeks to coerce the Norwegian Government into abandoning its neutrality by means of threats her efforts will be in vain. The time has come for Norway to realize that her foreign policy ought to be directed not only to the present claims, but to her relations with Germany after the war. The country must not be left at the mercy of the high-handed proceedings of German Admiralty. Otherwise it loses its status as an independent nation."

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Norwegian steamer Lysland has been torpedoed and sunk, says a Ritzau News Agency dispatch from Stavanger, Norway, which adds that the crew was taken on board a submarine to a point near the Norwegian coast, where they were placed aboard another Norwegian vessel.

The Lysland was last reported as leaving Burnt Island, Scotland, Sept. 20 for Kirkenaes. She was of 1,107 tons net.

SAY DEUTSCHLAND IS AGAIN ARRIVING

Rumor at Norfolk That the German Merchant Submarine Is Off the Capes.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 27.—It is reported here from German sources that the next twenty-four hours will see the second arrival of the merchant submarine Deutschland at the Virginia Capes, en route to Baltimore. According to the story, the Deutschland left Bremen two weeks ago and successfully passed through the North Sea to the Atlantic. It is also said that wireless reports have been received from the Deutschland within the last twenty-four hours giving her position off the Virginia coast, and probable time of arrival.

Although these rumors have been persistent today, it has been impossible to verify them.

ASKS FOR $500,000 FOR GERMAN RELIEF

American Relief Committee Issues Thanksgiving Appeal, Approved by Ambassador Gerard.

A Thanksgiving appeal for funds to relieve suffering among the widows and orphans in Germany was issued here yesterday by the American Relief Committee, backed by the approval of James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador to Germany, who expressed the belief that a liberal contribution would do much to make for a more friendly feeling between Germany and the United States.

"The money will be sent to me through the United States State Department," Mr. Gerard said, "and I will distribute it in Germany through the United States Consuls there wherever the need is greatest. I think all persons who are interested not only in helping the real necessities of widows and orphans in Germany, but also in promoting more friendly feeling throughout the world, ought to help in this work.

"There is real need in Germany for this work, and in distributing the money I shall be careful to let the German public know from whom it comes. Americans have sent much more money to other nations than to Germany, but I hope the Germans will come to realize that the people of America sympathize with the sufferings and needs of the widows and orphans everywhere, and are willing to ameliorate such conditions wherever found.

"If I am enabled to go back to Germany taking a substantial sum of money raised by this committee, I do not know of anything better to aid relations between this country and Germany, and when the Germans see that the fund has been raised by a committee so distinctly American as this one, it cannot but make a most excellent impression upon the people there."

The appeal for the fund was issued by George B. McClellan, Chairman of the American Relief Committee, following a luncheon giving yesterday in honor of Ambassador Gerard by the committee. Among those present were John D. Crimmins, Treasurer of the committee; Horace E. Andrews, R. Ross Appleton, James A. Burden, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jacob G. Schmidlapp of Cincinnati, James Speyer, and Henry W. Taft.

DUTCH PROTEST AIR RAID.

Resent Zeppelin's Act in Dropping Bomb Near Rotterdam.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Dutch Government has protested to Berlin against the violation of neutrality by a Zeppelin last week, says a Reuter dispatch from The Hague.

FRENCH CREEP ON TOWARD VAUX FORT

Make Progress South and West of Stronghold North of Verdun, Although Under Heavy Fire.

HALT A GERMAN ASSAULT

Nivelle Thanks the Victors in Tuesday's Attack—Rain Checks Somme Operations.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Heavy guns of the Crown Prince have been energetically shelling the new French lines northeast of Verdun, but in the face of this fire Nivelle's troops, according to the Paris official bulletins, have made further progress west and south of Fort de Vaux, taking 100 more German prisoners.

Following a continuous and violent bombardment of the French positions in Haudromont ravine, Fort de Douaumont and the Damloup battery, German infantry attempted an attack west of the village of Douaumont today, but the French curtain of fire halted them.

In recognition of the great victory won by Tuesday's sudden stroke, General Nivelle has addressed this proclamation to General Mangin and the officers and men of his command who participated in the operations:

"Officers and men of General Mangin's group:

"In four hours, by a magnificent assault, you wrested at one blow, from a powerful enemy, ground northwest of Verdun bristling with obstacles and fortifications, which he took eight months to tear from us, bit by bit, at the cost of desperate efforts and considerable sacrifices.

"You have added fresh and splendid glory to the flags of the army of Verdun. In the name of that army, I thank you. You have deserved well of your country."

Bad weather prevails on the Somme front, hindering the operations of the combatants. Artillery has continued active and many aerial encounters yesterday are now reported.

The French official communication, issued this evening, says:

On the Somme front there has been considerable artillery activity by both sides in the sectors of Sailly-Saillisel, Bouchavesnes, and Biaches.

North of Verdun the enemy today directed a continuous violent bombardment against our first line, especially on Haudromont ravine, Douaumont Fort, and the Damloup battery. An attempted enemy attack, west of the village of Douaumont, was absolutely checked by our curtain of fire.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing of importance to report. Bad weather is general and is impeding operations.

The day report of the French War Office reads:

On the Somme front there was an intermittent cannonade. Our artillery fire blew up an ammunition depot in the region of Genermont and Ablaincourt.

North of Verdun we carried out during the night some minor operations. In the sector to the west and south of Fort de Vaux we took 100 prisoners, and made some progress during these actions.

The enemy violently bombarded our positions in the regions of Douaumont and Chenois.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Aviation—Last night our bombarding aeroplanes dropped forty bombs on the railway station at Grandpre, eight on the railway station at Challerangs, thirty on enemy bivouacs at Fretoyle-Chateau and Avricourt, north of Lassigny, where two fires were seen to break out.

On the same night ten of our machines dropped 240 bombs on the railway station at Conflans and thirty on the railway station at Courcelles; many projectiles struck their objectives.

Another of our machines dropped six shells on the railway line at Pagny-sur-Moselle.

The official communication issued by the British War Office tonight reads:

The heavy rain continued during the day.

Hostile artillery and trench mortars were active between La Bassée and Hulluch and in the neighborhood of Beaumont and Hemel. We bombarded enemy trenches south of Armentières.

Yesterday enemy aeroplanes showed unusual activity. Aerial engagements took place between large numbers of machines on both sides. It is reported that five machines fell during a fight, two of which were ours. On another occasion one of our pilots, encountering a formation of ten hostile machines, attacked them single handed and dispersed them far behind their own lines.

The British War Office afternoon statement reads:

Rain fell heavily during the night.

Hostile artillery was active against our front south of the Ancre. At one point in that area we successfully raided enemy trenches.

Otherwise there is nothing to report.

Reports Heavy French Gunfire.

BERLIN, Oct. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—On the south bank of the River Somme last night German artillery fire against the French trenches in the sector of Fresnes, Mazancourt and Chaulnes held down a strong attack which was under preparation, says the German official statement issued today. North of the Somme last night the only engagements were those of reconnoitring detachments, the statement adds.

French forces yesterday noon, the statement continues, attacked the German positions to the east of Douaumont Fort, in the region of Verdun, but were repulsed with heavy losses. The bulletin reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—In addition to strong fire activity of the artillery on the north bank of the Somme there were only engagements of reconnoitring detachments.

On the south bank of the Somme our efficient fire directed against hostile trenches in the sector of Fresnes, Mazancourt and Chaulnes held down a French attack which was under preparation.

Army Group of Crown Prince Frederick William—Artillery duels during the day were very violent on the east bank of the Meuse between Pepper Ridge and the Woevre. At noon the French attacked our positions east of Fort de Douaumont, but were completely repulsed with heavy losses.

BERLIN EXPLAINING LOSS.

Lokalanzeiger Says Fog Aided the French at Douaumont.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—German military critics and editors are busy explaining to the public how it happened that the French recaptured Douaumont.

The Lokalanzeiger, which gets its information from a military authority, offers this theory:

"It has already been pointed out here that the thrust of the French north of Verdun has brought them an undeniable local success, of the contributory causes of which it is now possible to say something. First, it must be remembered that our positions before Verdun were not chosen with a view to remaining permanently on the defensive there. It will be recalled that we had begun an offensive against Verdun, which was still under way when the Somme battle and Brusiloff's offensive caused our leaders to postpone operations against the corner of the French fortress line. In this connection it may be recalled that 'postpone' does not necessarily mean give up.

"Our positions before Verdun were thereby to a certain extent accidental, lying where our attack had carried them. This situation in the region of Douaumont was not very favorable for defense, for here our line ran along the flank of a height exposed to the French.

"To eliminate this tactical disadvantage a more favorable line of positions further back was laid out on which the work was not completed, however, when the French attack began.

"The unfavorableness of the situation was increased by an unusually heavy fog, so thick that the attackers were recognized from the trenches only when they were a few steps off. Naturally also there was for the artillery no chance of observation.

"How did it happen, then, that the French succeeded in retaking Fort de Douaumont? Yesterday's staff report hinted at the reason. In Fort de Douaumont stores of benzine had caught fire, the resulting conflagration being so great that the fort had to be evacuated. When the French arrived there was not one German defender left in the burning fort, a circumstance which has not prevented the French report from recording the taking prisoner of the commandant there.

"Considering the chain of causes that gave the French their success, a cool estimate of them brings the conclusion that the probability of further enemy successes is not to be assumed. There is no occasion for such a fear, and we will add that in this respect complete confidence reigns in authoritative quarters."

BEGGED AID BY PIGEON POST.

German Officer's Appeal at Verdun Falls Into French Hands.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—A German carrier pigeon was captured by the French at Fort de Douaumont during the fighting in the region of Verdun on Tuesday. It carried this message:

"The rolling fire of the enemy with guns of the heaviest calibre is such that sectors S., C., and H. are to a great extent leveled. The garrison, including that of sector V., is disorganized completely. Some of it has been obliged to fall back on the Eighty-third and Ninety-eighth Regiments, which also had to retire.

"Sector V. (von Raun's) was subjected to such fire that its observation post was put out of order. All sorties are being bombarded and one is occupied constantly in replacing them

"The battalion demands its immediate relief this evening by fresh troops. It can fight no longer.

"(Signed) FIRST LIEUTENANT STEINBRECHT."

BRYCE SEES WORLD HOPE IN LEAGUE OF PEACE

Says that English Opinion Should Welcome Wilson's and Hughes's Declarations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—In a letter to The London Times on Lord Grey's speech at the Foreign Press Association on Monday, Viscount Bryce writes: "Are the neutral nations prepared to undertake and fulfill the responsibilities which the formation, after the war and after the treaty of peace, of a permanent league of peace would impose upon each of those who had joined in this?

"The question is, of course, specially important as regards the greatest of the neutral nations, the nation from whose statesmen the suggestion of such a league, agreeing in principle with what Mr. Asquith said two years ago, has now come.

"No one can venture at this moment to predict what the opinion or action of the people of the United States may be after the war has ended, for it is only then that the question can arise in a practical form; but I wish to point out the immense importance of the declarations made by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes as the leaders of the two great American parties. Both have declared that America can no longer maintain her old policy of isolation. Both have described in clear and strong terms the interest the American people have in the prevention of war and the duty which lies upon it as a peace-loving people to do its utmost for securing the safety of the world in future by a permanent combination for the restraint of aggression and the preservation of a general peace. No dissent from these views has, so far as I know, come from any responsible quarter in America. It is the one point mentioned in the Presidential election on which no disagreement has arisen.

"Ought not these declarations to be welcomed by the public opinion of this country as they have been welcomed by Lord Grey? Do they not suggest that as soon as the end of the war comes in sight, we should endeavor, in conjunction with the distinguished statesmen who are leading the movement in America, to consider how such a league of peace should be formed and what its functions should be?"

"The obstacles are great, but the gain, if they were overcome, would be inestimable. If the risks of war and the preparations for war are to be in Europe for the next thirty years what they have been for the last thirty, dark, indeed, is the prospect for mankind. In the establishment of such a peace league as Lord Grey agrees with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes in desiring lies the best hope that some permanent good for the future may come out of the suffering and horrors of the present."

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 27.—In his speech at Cincinnati last night the President reiterated his advocac

AMERICA NOT READY, MR. HUGHES ASSERTS

Takes Direct Issue with President, Intimating That His Statements Are Deceiving.

PREDICTS TRADE CRISIS

Rouses Great Rochester Audience by Promises to Protect Americans If Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 27.—Replying to the statement by President Wilson in Cincinnati yesterday that this country was ready to meet the economic situation which would be faced after the European war, Charles E. Hughes tonight said that such an assertion was not based upon fact, and was made because of inexcusable ignorance of conditions or in an effort to fool the public for the purpose of winning votes.

Mr. Hughes faced an audience which crowded the convention hall here and cheered him when he promised an administration free from foreign influence and called for a revival of the spirit of 1776 and 1861, which would protect the rights of American citizens all over the world and win back the respect of other nations.

Tonight's enthusiastic meeting came at the close of a rather uneventful day for this period of the campaign. At Utica, Auburn, and Geneva, where Mr. Hughes spoke earlier in the day, there was no great evidence of tenseness in the political atmosphere, and at Auburn, while there was a large and cordial crowd, there were only a handful in the gallery.

Tonight conditions were different. There was a fair crowd at the station and thousands fought to get into the big hall. Mr. Hughes was cheered by the crowd outside when he appeared, and many who could not get in waited to give him a rousing sendoff as he was driven away.

Mr. Hughes was introduced by Mayor Edgerton, who recalled that in presenting Mr. Hughes to an audience here at a Lincoln birthday celebration in 1909 predicted his nomination for the Presidency. Mr. Hughes stirred up a great demonstration by the assertion that he had not changed since then.

"And you were the best Governor New York ever had," yelled a man far back in the crowd.

"Absolutely," shouted another voice, and the applause was renewed. Mr. Hughes aroused the crowd by his patriotic utterances and then began his attack upon the President's Cincinnati address, making two assertions.

First.—That the Administration was making a bid for votes by legislation and words which were not for the best interests of the country.

Second.—That its present claims were in some instances proof that it always was wrong.

Mr. Hughes said:

"It is perfectly idle for the working men to think that there is a future for them, with continuous employment at good wages, unless we set about protecting American industry. Now, when we refer to this, what do we meet on the other side? Why, it is scoffed at. It is said that Europe cannot be at work now, heaping up goods to dump upon us. Are not all these skilled mechanics in the trenches? Is it possible that one does not know that millions of men are fighting on the other side? Well, I do not know to what extent they may be producing in some countries at this time, but what I am talking about is the condition after the war, and the competition that we shall then have from active, disciplined, alert, organized Europe, mean organized in each nation with respect to the industries of that nation. This is scoffed at, and it is said that America is ready; America is well prepared."

Recalls Preparedness Delay.

"That has a reminiscent sound. I remember in December, 1914, when there were men suggesting that with a world at arms, and with a serious condition in Mexico, which the policy of the Administration seemed to make a more difficult situation than it otherwise would be, that we had the greatest reason for looking into our military preparedness; that we had the greatest reason for concern with regard to our defenses; with regard to our military preparation; and then there was an address to Congress, which said that people, who talked that way, were nervous and excited people; that we had made full provision.

"It is said now that America is ready for the commercial warfare. It was said then that America was ready for its defense and that every matter of that sort was receiving due attention. We knew later what was the case. It was only a comparatively short period when those, who were so afraid of giving the slightest countenance to nervousness and excitement about our military preparedness, were exhorting the people of the United States, with somewhat extravagant statements to have the preparedness, which a little while before the war was said to be unnecessary.

"We knew when the guard was summoned to the Mexican border what the actual condition was. A more shocking condition of lack of preparation, I make bold to say, was never exhibited. And while I honor the patriotism of the guard and the devotion of the men who responded to the call, I think this country is great enough and can be alert and strong enough, without encouraging militaristic sentiment, to have a regular army that can police our border and keep bandits out of our territory without calling men from the shop and from the factory to do police duty.

"But what I am calling attention to now is this: That there was this suggestion in December, 1914, that America was ready, but, in truth, America was far from ready. It is now said with reference to the commercial rivalry that America is ready. I think, in truth, America is far from ready, and we shall not be ready until we have a clearer notion of what we may expect."

Discussing the President's statement that European nations would be exhausted after the war and unable to compete seriously with this country's industries, Mr. Hughes said that was not the history of industries after the Russo-Japanese, Franco-Prussian, and civil wars, and such statements were fallacious and deceitful. Foreign nations, too, he said, would be working in co-operation, while the business men of this country were held under suspicion.

The public were deceived also, he held, by the President's statement concerning the exports of this country as a result of the war. Mr. Hughes commented:

"Europe stretched out her hands for everything that America produced. The exports of zinc and manufactures of zinc, which in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, amounted to a little over $1,000,000, jumped in 1916 to over $15,000,000. Chemicals jumped from $26,000,000 to $124,000,000, brass and manufactures of brass from $8,000,000 to $164,000,000, breadstuffs from $211,000,000 to $435,000,000, manufactures of cotton from $53,000,000 to $112,000,000, and the manufactures of iron and steel from $304,000,000 to $621,000,000, and that is independent of the item of explosives, including cartridges, &c., which jumped from $5,000,000 to $467,000,000.

"The increase in exports amounted to about $2,000,000,000. Now, that represented work caused by the extraordinary demands of the war. It represented work, not in the limited sense of war orders or orders for munitions, but work made necessary to supply this gap abroad.

Sees a Crisis When War Ends.

"What will happen when this war ends? Why, it will unfailingly happen that the demand, created by the war, will stop with the war; and labor now employed to meet that demand will no longer be employed. The labor now employed on this opportunity will no longer have that opportunity; you can see the plants now active which will have their outputs reduced; you can see some plants which will have to be closed altogether."

The public, said Mr. Hughes, was living in a dream.

"It will do some thinking in the waking hours after the European war!" he exclaimed. "I propose that we do some thinking now."

The President's reference to the so-called "dumping clause" was ridiculed and Mr. Hughes, who analyzed it and declared it quite inadequate to protect American industry.

In discussing Americanism Mr. Hughes said that he proposed to have an American administration which should not be deflected from its purpose by any threats, by any allegations, by any consideration of this group or that group, but solely devoted to the interests of the people of the United States."

In his speech at Utica early in the day Mr. Hughes told an audience that a vote for him, far from being a vote for war, was a vote for lasting peace. He said that he would "leave to the Secretary of War his difficulties in the effort to extricate himself from the unfortunate suggestions which were reported to have been made by him in a recent utterance," (referring to the revolutionary soldiers.)

At his speech in Auburn today Mr. Hughes, for the first time, advocated a "fair and equitable retirement system" for Federal employes.

Man With a Musket.

An incident at Geneva caused some excitement. As the train was crawling through the railroad yards, a middle-aged man, in working clothes, shouldering a heavy Springfield musket, tried to climb on the rear platform of the private car. Sylvester Brierton, one of the guards, took no chances and tearing the weapon from the man's hands, struck him to show that knocked him from the platform. The weapon was found to be not loaded. Members of the party expressed the opinion that the man was a crank, who wished to present the weapon to Mr. Hughes as a souvenir. Mr. Hughes was resting in his stateroom at the time.

Mr. Hughes leaves here tomorrow morning to continue his campaign of New York State with a night meeting at Ogdensburg. He will remain in Ogdensburg over Sunday.

19 SEABURY CHARGES DENIED BY WHITMAN

Governor Asserts He Built No Secret Staircase to the Executive Chamber.

FAIR TRIP VOUCHERS FILED

Open Letter Puts Six Questions, Including Rival's Attitude on the Single Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Governor Whitman tonight mailed an open letter to Samuel Seabury replying in detail to every one of the nineteen allegations which the Democratic candidate made against him early in the week. At the end of the letter, the Governor affixed six questions which he asked that his opponent answer.

The letter makes a general denial of the charges and goes over in many cases points which have been taken up in speeches again and again in the last two weeks. The Governor alluded to this repetition in answering a question and demanded that the Democratic candidate either refute the answers or stop repeating the charges.

Among the answers the two which stand out are those in reply to the allegations that the Governor concealed vouchers on his San Francisco trip, referring to the famous "booze bills," and that he spent $2,500 in the construction of a secret stairway to the executive chambers after the stairway had been torn out during Hughes's term of office. In answer to the second the Governor declared that the money was spent to improve the sanitary conditions of the executive office. The lavatory and toilet facilities have been the subject of complaint by every Governor for more than ten years, and a constructive remedy for that condition was included as a part of the general plans in the Capitol reconstruction following the fire.

"I did expend the $2,500 to improve those unsanitary conditions," he says.

In reply to the charge of concealing vouchers, Governor Whitman first pointed out that it was illegal, and therefore could not be done. He said:

"The vouchers which in the case you cite were filed by the Hon. Norman Mack, Chairman of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission appointed by Governor Dix, have been on file in the Controller's office for months and have been open to inspection every moment from the time they were filed. Furthermore, those vouchers, I am informed by the Controller, have been examined and re-examined by every newspaper and press association and correspondent in Albany. The most careful investigation possible has failed to disclose anything corrupt or extravagant, and it has been universal comment by those who have examined them, as contrasted to those who have simply made accusations about them, upon examining them, that the State expenditure for a representation of its officials at the San Francisco Exposition was on a far more economical scale than its expenditures for representation of any of the various expositions of the past."

Submits Six Questions.

The six questions which the Governor asked are:

"1.—Inasmuch as the most consistent thing in your public record has been your advocacy of single tax, I would ask you to state now to the voters of New York whether you intend to desert that principle, if elected, or whether you intend to put into the laws of the State of New York the single tax.

"2.—Do you support the proposal to exempt from taxation, in whole or part value, buildings in New York State, or in any locality thereof?

"3.—Would you favor the enactment of any legislation which would tend toward the final adoption of the principle of the single tax?

"4. In 1904, recording yourself against the Presidential nominee of the Democratic Party, the Hon. Alton B. Parker, you said of former President Cleveland,

"'The fact that Grover Cleveland and others who deserted the party when it became Democratic in 1896 are now in control of the party is a sure guarantee that if intrusted with power, the Government will be administered for the benefit of a corrupt plutocracy as it was during Cleveland's last administration.'

"The leaders of the Democratic Party in this State now are the same men who were leaders in that party when you wrote that letter in 1904. Among the delegates from this State to the National Democratic Convention in 1904, concerning whose choice you wrote the denunciation of Judge Parker and President Cleveland, which I have quoted above, were the following men whose names I find upon your present letterhead as members of the Samuel Seabury Campaign Committee for Governor: John D. Crimmins, George W. Loft, Bird S. Coler, Edward Swann, and Samuel Untermyer.

"Will you tell the voters of the State whether you still believe, as you said you did then, that the Democratic principles as administered during Cleveland's last administration constitute in your own words: 'A sure guarantee that if intrusted with power, the Government will be administered for the benefit of a corrupt plutocracy?'

"5. In 1904 you said: 'Mr. Watson, nominated by the People's Party, is a worthy representative of the principles which I can see to be truly democratic and the adoption of which I believe to be essential to the preservation of democratic institutions in this country.'

"The 'Mr. Watson' to whom you referred is Mr. Thomas Watson of Georgia, a man who in the year 1915 was a leading figure in the agitation which finally resulted in the murder of Leo Frank by a mob which had taken him from a Georgia State prison. This is the man of whom you said: 'Mr. Watson is a worthy representative of the principles which I can see to be truly democratic.' Do you believe now what you said then?

Watson as an Exemplar.

"6. Do you now believe that the principles advocated by Mr. Watson are in your own words: 'Essential to the preservation of democratic institutions in this county?'"

The statement regarding his alleged violation of the civil service law was called "indefinite" by the Governor, who declared that he was not sure just what his opponent had in mind, but that the accusation that the civil service law was violated was "unqualifiedly false."

The charge that he signed appropriations for canal construction out of current revenues of $3,654,000 which was not needed or used for that purpose the Governor declared false.

"It has all been used for the purpose for which it was appropriated," he said. "The appropriation was needed at the time. It was made because there were contract liabilities on the books of the State to that amount in excess of any fund to meet them. In order that work might be continued under these contracts resources had to be provided to meet the liabilities.

"The Legislature would not convene until January of the following year. Provision in the meantime was made for a $27,000,000 bond referendum to complete the canal. The proceeds of this referendum could not be used until the Legislature of 1916 met and appropriated the money. The $3,654,000, to which you refer, had been disbursed. No part of the money from the $27,000,000 bond issue was actually available until Feb. 21, 1916."

Governor Whitman received a great welcome in Newburg tonight, fully 1,500 persons turning out to greet him. Tomorrow he will tour Sullivan County, arriving in New York in the evening, where he will make five speeches that night.

CALLS HUGHES NEW LINCOLN

German-American Alliance Nonpartisan, Weissmann Says.

Speaking last night in Arion Hall, Brooklyn, Henry Weissmann, President of the German-American Alliance of the State of New York, condemned the activities of certain propagandists in the Presidential campaign as attempts to misrepresent the attitude of the Alliance and to connect it with men and movements with which, he said, it had neither association nor concern. He spoke at a meeting of the Brooklyn Branch of the Alliance.

"The German-American Alliance of this State, of which you are a part," said Mr. Weissmann, "is not a political organization and cannot take sides in the campaign. The Alliance is an organization of Americans of German stock, with the emphasis upon the American, and its purposes are purely those of Americans whose sole and exclusive concern is for our country and its welfare.

"Some few, speaking ostensibly in the name of German-Americans, have followed a different course, with the result that a controversy has arisen, greatly distorted and magnified in its importance, but prominent enough to raise again the question of our loyalty and of the exercise even of our political rights as individual citizens.

"The fact that the German-American Alliance has been dragged into the discussion compels the statement that this organization, which pre-eminently represents the vast bodies of German-American voters in this State, and which has spoken through its great State convention, has not been party to any movement or conference which sought to organize the sentiments of citizens of German stock for campaign work. We have never permitted any one or any set of men to speak or act for us.

"I believe in Mr. Hughes and his assurances of his love of peace. He will not be a power in the hands of munition interests. Wall Street cannot control him, nor can Roosevelt, Root, or any other of the elements of Republicanism to whose possible domination many men, otherwise hostile to Mr. Wilson's cause, may take exception. I am certain that the new Lincoln has arisen among us and that he will be elected."

SEABURY CRITICISES TWO APPOINTMENTS

Charges Whitman Gave Jobs to Men When They Held Seats in the Legislature.

"REWARDS" FOR AIDING HIM

Alleged Services of MacDonald and Thorn Described—Progressive Leader Presides at Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Samuel Seabury accused Governor Whitman tonight of violating the spirit of the State Constitution by appointing to office two members of the Legislature during the time for which they were elected. The appointments, he said, were "rewards for helping to emasculate the workmen's compensation law."

The men referred to are Assemblyman Alexander MacDonald, appointed to the office of Deputy Conservation Commissioner, and Assemblyman Frank B. Thorn, to the office of Deputy Compensation Commissioner. Mr. Seabury's accusations concerning their appointment constitute "Charge 23" against the Governor, in reply to Mr. Whitman's challenge for details as to the candidate's general charges of "wastefulness, extravagance and incompetence."

"I charge that when Governor Whitman procured the appointments he violated the spirit of Section 7 of Article III. of the Constitution," Mr. Seabury declared tonight before 1,500 persons at the Samuels Opera House. He quoted from the section as follows: "No member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this State • • • from the Governor • • • during the time for which he shall have been elected. • • •"

"Mr. Thorn and Mr. MacDonald were both members of the Legislature, and both were appointed to office during the time for which they were elected," he continued. "Both appointments were as vicious when made by the Governor's appointees as they would have been if made directly by the Governor.

Jobs Given as Rewards.

"I therefore charge that Governor Whitman violated the spirit of the Constitution he solemnly took oath to uphold. Why did the Governor compel his appointees to appoint Assemblyman Thorn to the office of Deputy Compensation Commissioner, and Assemblyman MacDonald to the office of Deputy Conservation Commissioner? He compelled these appointments, to reward both men for helping him to emasculate the workmen's compensation law.

"To reward Mr. Thorn, Mr. William C. Rogers of Rochester, a Republican who had been in the State Department of Labor for a number of years, was removed. The MacDonald amendment of the workmen's compensation law, which Governor Whitman signed, permitting the direct settlement of claims between employer and employe, is one of the most vicious attacks made upon the workmen's compensation law. The Thorn amendment of the workmen's compensation law, which Governor Whitman signed, on the plea of permitting advance payments, made it easy to withdraw the settlements that are made from the control and supervision of the commission.

"The Thorn, for injecting the so-called advance payment loophole into the law, was rewarded by being made Third Deputy State Industrial Commissioner, and MacDonald, for introducing the direct settlement bill, was rewarded by being made a Deputy Conservation Commissioner. I hold that it is an offense against public morals to influence legislation by promises or rewards to the legislators."

Ernest Cawcroft, the Progressive leader of Chautauqua County, presided at tonight's meeting. The Democratic Party, he said, has proved so good a progressive party that there is no more use for Theodore Roosevelt. The Republican Party, he added, has taken over all of the Progressive office seekers and the Democratic Party all of the Progressive principles.

The Seabury-McCombs special made eight stops today before it arrived at Jamestown. Speeches were made at Attica, Warsaw, Silver Springs, Hornell, Andover, Wellsville, Olean, and Salamanca. The noon meeting was held at Hornell before 200 persons. Local Democratic leaders asserted that when Governor Whitman visited there forty persons by actual count heard him speak.

After tonight's meeting the campaign party left for Buffalo to remain there all day tomorrow. Receptions are scheduled for the morning and afternoon, and in the evening there are to be two meetings.

SOCIOLOGISTS FOR WILSON.

Meeting Also Boosts Seabury as Friend of Social Justice.

President Wilson was indorsed yesterday by ninety-odd social workers of this city, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and elsewhere in a statement entitled "Why Wilson." At the same time fifty or more workers met at Keen's for luncheon, and resolved in favor of Samuel Seabury for Governor.

The workers asserted that Mr. Wilson was the man of broad social vision, who stands ready to initiate and direct policies with regard for the social welfare of the whole people.

The statement said that the President had shown himself truly democratic, and that in foreign affairs he had stood for a diplomacy of reason and negotiation, with good-will toward all peoples, rather than one of bluster and the parade of force.

The statement asserts that the President has found a new high level in his appointment of Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe, and his retention as head of the Children's Bureau of Julia C. Lathrop.

In behalf of Mr. Seabury the workers declared that he had shown by his decisions, speeches, and actions that he appreciated the rights of non-property owners and of workers generally when they conflict with vested interest, and that his election would insure social justice, which Governor Whitman has shown himself incapable of realizing.

Cyrus L. Sulzberger presided at the meeting, and the principal addresses were made by Dr. John L. Elliot, Howard A. Bradstreet, J. L. Brill, the Rev. Norman H. Thomas, Henry H. Klein, and Frederic C. Leubuscher.

TRACING NEGRO 'FLOATERS.'

Louisville Prosecutors Instructed to Ascertain Their Destination.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 27.—United States District Attorney Percy B. Miller today announced that the Department of Justice at Washington had instructed him to ascertain the names, point of origin and destination of negroes or any other voters from Southern States, particularly Alabama and Kentucky, who recently may have passed through Louisville to Northern States.

ADVERTISEMENT.

President Wilson

Will Speak at

Shadow Lawn, N. J.,

TO-DAY

EMPIRE STATE DAY

Woodrow Wilson Specials will leave at 1:10 p. m. via Penna. R. R. 7th Av. and 32d St., and Hudson Terminal, stopping at Newark at 1:30; and by Central R. R. of N. J. at 1 o'clock from W. 23d St., and 1:20 from Liberty St.

Round Trip Fare . . . $1

MURPHY NOT TO VISIT WILSON WITH TAMMANY

Thousands of Braves Going to Shadow Lawn, Along With Ball Players and Many Women.

Tammany Hall will be prominent in the "New York Day" celebration at Shadow Lawn today. Between 2,000 and 3,000 braves will go down in special trains; but they will be only a small part of the throng that will be there from New York and surrounding counties. There will probably be a thousand woman pilgrims, and not the least interesting feature will be a delegation of big league ball players.

The affair will have double significance, for, while it will be known locally as "New York Day," it will have a national bearing because it is also to be "Woodrow Wilson Day."

Altogether it is expected that many thousands will be present, but one face will be missed from the Tammany contingent, for Leader Charles F. Murphy does not intend to make the journey. Mr. Murphy would make no comment yesterday, but one of his closest advisers said that the chief had no intention of "mixing" in the affair.

The fact that practically every other Tammany leader intends to go, however, is expected by Tammany to dispel the impression that the Wigwam is not alight with enthusiasm for the President's re-election.

Seven special trains are scheduled to carry the New York crowd, and Tammany will fill four of them. Three will leave the Pennsylvania Station at 12:30 o'clock with the pilgrims from New York and the Bronx, while another will leave at the same time from Jersey City with 600 Brooklyn Democrats. There will also be large contingents from every other Democratic organization in New York, Westchester, and Dutchess Counties and Long Island.

The Tammany crowd will take the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band to lead a procession from the station at Long Branch to Shadow Lawn. Marching ahead of the band carrying a Wilson banner will be John R. Voorhis, Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall, who is 86 years old. Mr. Voorhis is to make a five-minute address to the President.

There will be lots of women in the party, the Women's Bureau of the Democratic National Committee having organized a large delegation. Several other organizations of women have asked for train reservations, and Mrs. Julia G. Sanders of the Women's Democratic County Committee will take eighty women with her, paying all expenses.

About fifty women from Teachers College, Columbia, will go along, and there will be several auto loads of women from the Women's National Wilson-Marshall League, among them being Mrs. Jesse Drew Beale, Honorary Chairman; Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Honorary Vice Chairman, and Miss Cecelia Gaffney, Chairman. Mrs. Frederick Nathan will head a group of social workers. The women have been working to get together a number of mothers from the east side and the Bronx to make the trip, and show the President their appreciation for his signing the Child Welfare bill.

The professional baseball players will be those who have enrolled in the Woodrow Wilson Professional Baseball Players' Clubs of America. The officers of the club are Hans Lobert, Chairman; Jake Daubert, Vice Chairman; Grover Hartley, Secretary, and Thomas J. George Burns, Treasurer; John J. McGrath, Secretary, and Joseph R. McDonald, Corresponding Secretary. Other players who will be in the delegation are Rube Oldring, Heine Zimmerman, and Tommy Clark.

It was said last night that President Wilson would seize the occasion to say a good word for William F. McCombs, Democratic candidate for United States Senator in this State. The President, it was said, would ask New Yorkers to uphold his hands as President by electing a Democratic Senator from this State.

Upon the return of the pilgrims from Shadow Lawn, hundreds of patriotic meetings will be held throughout the city, many of them under the auspices of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League. The President's proclamation on Americanism will be read at each of these meetings.

MARSHALL RIDICULES HUGHES'S HINDSIGHT

He Might As Well Say: "Had I Been Adam I'd Have Been Apple Proof."

Vice President Thomas R. Marshall told 3,000 persons who crowded Hunt's Point Palace, Southern Boulevard and 163d Street, the Bronx, last night that it was idle for Mr. Hughes to say what he would have done had he been President.

"He doesn't know what he would have done," said the Vice President. "He only thinks he knows. I think if I had been in the Garden of Eden I would not have eaten the apple. But I don't know—I never met that charming soubrette Eve. I might have eaten two apples."

Mr. Marshall won prolonged applause for his defense of the eight-hour law. "Solomon worked his men eight hours a day in building the Temple," he said, "and Solomon was a pretty wise man for his generation.

"I am sorry it was necessary for Congress to pass the eight-hour law, but it was decided that if there were men in America who would not do justice, they should be made to do justice. They say it was forced. It wasn't, but what if it was? Can't you remember when the United States Steel Corporation went to Washington and told President Roosevelt that there would be a panic if it wasn't allowed to violate the law in getting the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and T. R. said, 'Go to it'? You remember Taft said the wool growers forced Schedule K into the tariff. If a great corporation choked a pardon out of Washington before their crime was committed, is it so bad for labor to choke a little justice?"

Mr. Marshall said Hughes's only argument was a certificate of character.

"Whenever I pick up a magazine now," he said, "and turn to the page where I used to read of the virtues of Peruna, I find an account of the worth of Hughes."

Mr. Marshall said there were only two parties in America. "They are Democrats and aristocrats. By aristocrats I mean the fellows who think that God had a special little clay bank from which he made them. I never did see what God made an aristocrat for. But, then, he made chinch bugs, too."

Discussing America's foreign policy, Mr. Marshall said: "To any of you who wants to fight, I say the recruiting offices are open in London, Paris, and Berlin. Go get a job for yourself.

"America is the last hope of civilization. If we get into the war nineteen centuries of civilization go tumbling."

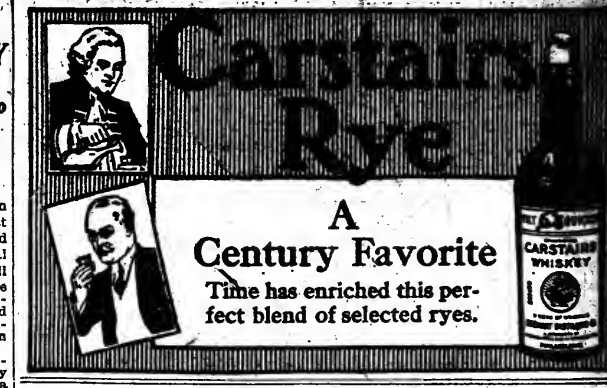
WILLCOX DOUBLES CLAIM.

Now Says Hughes Will Carry New York by from 100,000 to 200,000.

"We'll carry New York by a plurality of from 100,000 to 200,000," Chairman William R. Willcox, of the Republican National Committee, declared yesterday afternoon. Referring to the rest of the country he said: "I feel that this fight is won."

Roseate reports from other sections were also heard at Republican Headquarters. Charles B. Warren of Michigan, a member of the National Committee and of the Campaign Committee, said the Republicans would win 314 electoral votes. It requires 266 to elect. He claimed for the Republicans many of the so-called doubtful States. His list follows: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Mr. Warren did not smile even when he included Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio in his list of Republican States.

Some more wary Republicans, however, showed signs yesterday of being a little worried over the optimistic daily statements from headquarters, and expressed fear that the Republicans might suffer from a bad case of over-confidence, from which they would be rudely awakened on election night unless they campaigned more and predicted less.



A Century Favorite

Time has enriched this perfect blend of selected ryes.

WILSON SURE WEST IS LINED UP FOR HIM

Returns to Shadow Lawn Greatly Pleased with His Reception in Cincinnati.

WOODROW WILSON DAY

President Will Address a Big Delegation from Here—Tammany to Attend.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 27.—President Wilson returned tonight thoroughly pleased with the result of his final Middle West trip. Tomorrow is Woodrow Wilson Day, and the President expects to address a large audience at Shadow Lawn. Among his hearers will be a big delegation of Tammany men, who will come here in special trains.

At the same time that the President speaks at Shadow Lawn a message from him will be read to audiences all over the country.

The President spent today resting from yesterday's exertions. His train arrived here at 9:45 o'clock. Large crowds had gathered to meet him at Cumberland, Md., Martinsburg, W. Va., and Philadelphia. At Cumberland men in the crowds bore placards bearing, among other cordial sentiments, the following:

"Mr. President—This is a Republican city, but on Election Day it is yours."

"It is not so much that we are for Wilson as that Wilson is for us."

"Better than all the 'glory of war' the Adamson law declares that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce."

In response to cries of "speech" at Martinsburg the President said:

"The things to talk about are so big that it would be silly. We can only say I am mighty glad to see you, and you are very good looking; that is, you look mighty good to me."

At the Philadelphia station a man in the crowd shouted:

"If you make one speech here you will carry Pennsylvania."

"Maybe I'll carry it anyway," responded the President.

President Wilson and the other Democratic leaders were tremendously impressed by his reception in Cincinnati yesterday. They believe that the enthusiasm displayed by the crowds is so strong a Republican centre as this stage of the campaign augurs well of the way the people will vote when the test comes and shows that the most bitter hostile criticisms have had little effect on the actual sentiments of the electorate.

Without overestimating the political significance of the great demonstrations which the President has been received all through the Middle West, therefore, the Democratic leaders believe that Mr. Wilson's visits have gone very far toward swinging the West to the Democratic ticket.

The President has everywhere avoided anything but the most indirect allusions to politics, but his advisers believe that the political value of his speeches has been little diminished by that.

With the close of the campaign the President will now turn his personal attention to New York State. He will speak in Buffalo on Nov. 3, and in New York City on Nov. 2. With the extra effort which the party leaders will put forth during the last week, the Democrats believe they can counteract any effect which Mr. Hughes's tour through New York may have.

The President received gratifying telegrams regarding the situation in up-State New York while on his way back to Shadow Lawn today. The Democratic leaders believe everything is now moving their way, and they feel that the Democratic campaign in the East, which is to be emphasized particularly next week, will place New York safely in the Wilson column.

MORE STUDENTS WARNED.

Thirty-six Prospective Preachers Cautioned About Voting.

Thirty-six students of the General Theological Seminary, whose right to register was questioned by the election authorities, appeared at the District Attorney's office yesterday in answer to subpoenas, which had been served at the direction of Assistant District Attorney Neilson Olcott of the Bureau of Elections.

Questioned by Mr. Olcott, they said they believed they were within their rights in registering from the seminary, but promised to consult an attorney on the matter. Mr. Olcott would not give them any assurance that they would not be arrested if they attempted to vote on Nov. 7.

JAB AT WILSON HISSED.

Ethical Culture Society Speakers Debate Campaign Issues.

For the first time in the history of the Society for Ethical Culture, according to some of its members, hissing was heard last night in the society's meeting house at 2 West Sixty-fourth Street. The hissing came from a handful when William Jay Schieffelin, after characterizing the conduct of President Wilson in regard to the Adamson bill as a "shameful surrender," said that the nation had a President who had "no courage and little patriotism."

Dr. Felix Adler, who introduced the speakers with the remark that the ordinary rules of deportment in the meeting house would be relaxed to permit the audience to express itself, hastened forward to announce that only the right to applaud had been conceded. Francis J. Heney, the former California Progressive, who prosecuted Abe Ruef, the San Francisco boss, took the Wilson side of the debate and commenced his rejoinder by saying:

"Calling a man a coward is not any argument at all."

This was the signal for an outbreak of applause.

"In judging the actions of President Wilson on this matter," continued Mr. Heney, "you should bear in mind that he urged upon Congress not the increase in wages alone, but five other propositions which form a comprehensive and fair program for treating the whole subject. Mr. Wilson only got one of the five things he asked Congress to do, but you must judge him on what he asked Congress to do."

GERMAN FAVORS WILSON.

Professor of Goucher College Lauds President's Course.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—Hans Froelicher, Professor of the Department of German at Goucher College, issued a statement tonight favoring the re-election of President Wilson. He said in part:

"The German-Americans are supporting Mr. Hughes, not because they admire or love him, but in order to defeat Mr. Wilson. This does not mean so much, because the German element has always been pretty solidly on the Republican side. The Germans, however, are bending every effort to influence others to vote against Wilson. It seems to me they are making themselves, as always, the pawns of the one party in the political game of chess.

"I support President Wilson for re-election because I believe that no negative criticism can stand against the positive good he has done for the country and for humanity.

"Mr. Wilson stands for America first. That is the reason why he did not allow himself to involve the country in the war which we could have had on our part now, right from the beginning, if we had preferred set by an embargo on our supply of war materials, and for the sake of humanity, for the day when the Government did not allow reason the Government did not allow itself to be coerced into an embargo on the Allies. It is our war. For the same reason the Government did not allow anything but the most indirect allusions to politics, but his advisers believe that the political value of his speeches has been little diminished by that.

With the close of the campaign the President will now turn his personal attention to New York State. He will speak in Buffalo on Nov. 3, and in New York City on Nov. 2. With the extra effort which the party leaders will put forth during the last week, the Democrats believe they can counteract any effect which Mr. Hughes's tour through New York may have.

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DICKINSON FOR WILSON.

Taft's Secretary of War Criticises Hughes's Lusitania Expressions.

Jacob M. Dickinson, who, although a Democrat, served as Secretary of War under President Taft and who is now Receiver of the Rock Island System, came out yesterday with a strong indorsement of President Wilson. Indications, he said, pointed strongly and "almost conclusively" to the re-election of Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Dickinson said that Mr. Hughes's speeches had not strengthened his candidacy, and that the course outlined by the Republican nominee in regard to the Lusitania might have produced war. Regarding Mr. Hughes, he said:

"His personality, ability and character are beyond question, and his strength as a speaker is of a very high order. These could not compensate for a dearth of effective political issues. He asserts that a more vigorous policy in respect of the Lusitania would have imposed effective restraint on Germany without provoking war. This is mere theory and is incapable of demonstration. The course outlined by Mr. Hughes might have produced war. No one knows or ever will know. Like prophesies are made in respect to Mexico, with the same inconclusiveness. On the whole, the people are satisfied with our present condition.

"No one who does independent thinking would say that the Administration of Mr. Wilson has been perfect, that no mistakes had been made. That could not truthfully be said in respect of any Administration. We do not try ourselves by any such standard. No sensible person expects it of men or Governments."

New York Times Aeroplane and Aviator Carlstrom.

TIMES FLIER MAY START ON MONDAY

Continued from Page 1.

is expected to be of much value in steering the course by compass over the long stretches where no landmarks will be available.

After his return from the aviation field, Carlstrom went to the Federal Building and called on Postmaster D. A. Campbell, with whom THE TIMES is making arrangements for the handling of the mail to be dispatched by the aeroplane. Mr. Campbell has arranged to have a Post Office clerk go out to the field on the morning of the flight, accompanied by THE NEW YORK TIMES staff correspondent, who is collecting the mail matter. As soon as it is definitely decided that Carlstrom will fly on that morning the mail will be postmarked and the sack put aboard the aeroplane. If it is found impossible on account of weather conditions or other difficulties to make the flight that morning, the mail will be taken back, unmarked, and the process will be repeated the next day.

After visiting Postmaster Campbell Carlstrom called on F. H. Galbraith, Superintendent of Mails of the Chicago Post Office, who showed him the Post Office Department's authorization for the establishment of "Special Route No. 636,004, providing for the transmission of mail between New York and Chicago, one time and one way, by THE NEW YORK TIMES aeroplane." Carlstrom was then sworn in as a temporary messenger without pay by R. L. Thompson, Assistant Superintendent of Mails.

Outside the regular mail pouch Carlstrom will carry several special letters. Three of these—from Mayor Thompson to the President, from Mayor Thompson to Mayor Mitchel, and from Postmaster Campbell to Postmaster E. M. Morgan of New York—have already been received. Several hundred of the thousand postcards distributed by THE TIMES have been returned already with addresses and messages, and there is a demand for several thousand more, but Carlstrom thinks that the limit of weight which can be carried with entire security has been reached. Of the one hundred letters which can be carried, about sixty have already been received.

One of these letters, so the sender informs THE TIMES correspondent, contains a contract between the Goodyear Rubber Company and THE NEW YORK TIMES for 50,000 lines of advertising, arranged through Guy B. Osborn, which is believed to be the largest contract for tire advertising that has ever been let, to a single newspaper.

Another letter is from Fontain Shanks, Director of Events of the Student Body of the University of Chicago, who, by the authority of the Faculty, is inviting Mary Pickford to be the guest of the students of the university. About thirty letters and postcards have been received for addresses in Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, and neighboring points.

Another letter is from a girl in New York State who wrote to Mayor Thompson of Chicago asking him to forward her greetings to Mayor Mitchel of New York, inclosing three photographs of herself, one for each Mayor and one for Carlstrom. As she admitted, and the photographs indicated in corroboration, that she was only 9 years old, the letter went through uncensored by executive courtesy.

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A possible higher rate obtained later may not compensate you for the interest you will lose by waiting.

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NOVEMBER RECORDS OUT TO-DAY

A splendid list perfectly recorded.

Twelve Red Seal Artists are represented, including:—

CARUSO (Holy Night)—Adam.
CALVÉ (Three little songs for children.)
CULP (My Sweet Repose)—Schubert.
De GOGORZA (The Magic Song)—Meyer-Helmund.
GARRISON (Bell Song—Lakmé)—Delibes.
GLUCK (Sing Me to Sleep)—Bingham.
HEMPEL (Last Rose of Summer)—Flotow.
HOMER (Where Is My Boy Tonight?)—Lowry.
McCORMACK (Cradle Song)—Kreisler.
WITHERSPOON (Just You)—Burleigh.

SIXTEEN POPULAR SONGS,

Including "I-I-B-E-R-T-Y" and There's A Little Bit of Bad, &c.

EIGHT DANCE RECORDS

The Victrola

Is Everywhere Acknowledged the SUPREME MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

With genuine Victrolas at $15.00, $25.00, $40.00, $50.00 and up to the Magnificent Victrola XVIII. at $300.00 there is a Victrola

Within Reach of Every Home

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STRONG CONDEMNS THE CHARITY BOARD

Governor's Commissioner, Reporting on City's Charges, Urges a Reorganization.

FINDS "IT LACKS DRIVE"

And "Does Not Know Its Real Job"—Upholds City Administration's Charge of Negligence.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—The report of Charles H. Strong, whose investigation of the management of the State Board of Charities was more or less closely related to recent controversies in which Mayor Mitchel, Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury, and various officials of the State Board and of the Roman Catholic Church figured through pamphlets, allegations of wiretapping, and charges and countercharges of religious persecution, was made public today at the Executive Chambers.

In his report, Commissioner Strong sustains the New York City administration in its charge that the State Board of Charities was negligent in its inspection and certification of institutions to which the city paid money and committed children on the strength of the State board's indorsement. The Commissioner recommends, among other things, that the State board be reorganized for greater efficiency and that its powers be widely extended and more definitely defined.

While noting grossly improper conditions in many institutions which were uncorrected by the State board, the report mentions a recent improvement in both the institutions and the board, attributing this largely to activity on the part of the city administration.

The report does not go into many of the issues raised by the controversies among public and private officials, but acquits the city administration of the charge that it sought to persecute Roman Catholic or any other religious institutions.

Concerning the controversies which surrounded his investigation, Commissioner Strong says "that some widespread public animosities might have been avoided if the so-called 'Farrell-Potter pamphlets,' on the one hand, and the so-called 'Moree-anonymous pamphlet' on the other, had never been issued. All these were deplorable from every point of view. No one of them helped the cause it was intended to help. The examination that raged over them certainly protracted the hearings and probably confused in the public mind the real object of the general inquiry.

"When the examination reached the stage where suggestions were made on the one side that the crimes of libel, perjury and conspiracy had been committed, and on the other that a crime had been committed in tapping telephone wires, I wrote an opinion pointing out that mine was not a judicial inquiry and that further recourse must be had to the Grand Jury."

Throughout the report Mr. Strong treats individuals and institutions anonymously, explaining that his task was not to engage in a "man hunt," but to investigate a system.

Assails the State Board.

Summing up his analysis of the State Board, Commissioner Strong says:

"The State Board of Charities lacks power; it lacks vision; it lacks drive. It does not know its real job. It is ailing and it shows no sign that it knows what is the matter with it."

Concerning ex-Secretary Hebberd, who resigned, Mr. Strong says that the Secretary sometimes "lapsed into offensive characterizations of fellow-workers," and in so doing "greatly impaired the expert efficiency which he possessed to a high degree."

Under the heading "State Board and Private Institutions for Children in New York City," Commissioner Strong says that the chief object of the city's investigation was to establish suitable standards for the development of the institutions, but that there were other objects, such as to enable the city department to discharge conscientiously its duty in selecting institutions for commitments, to promote placing out, to prevent improper payments by the city, and to secure more efficient supervision by the State Board of Charities. He finds that there is no basis for the claims that the object of the city's investigation, as variously charged, was "to destroy the institutions, to convert the private institutions into public institutions, to place out all the children in private families, to secularize the institutions, to take God out of the hearts of the children, to found charity upon morals and not upon religion; to attack particularly the institutions of one religious faith; to destroy the State Board of Charities." He adds that if any of these could have been the objective, it has been defeated in so far as it might depend upon any favor from him.

The Commissioner says that the institutions of all the religious faiths opened their doors to the city's inspectors. The city examined thirty-eight institutions, gave twelve favorable ratings, and put twenty-six on a list called the "controverted list." The charges of negligence against the State Board were based on this list of twenty-six, later reduced to twenty-four. Of these twenty-four, there were thirteen Protestant institutions, eleven Roman Catholic institutions and no Jewish institutions.

Commissioner Strong does not agree with Commissioner Kingsbury in his statement that "many of these were unfit for human habitation," but finds himself compelled to say that Commissioner Kingsbury was right in saying that "the conditions in some of these institutions bearing the certificate of approval by the State Board of Charities were such as to be little less than public scandal and disgrace," and that seven, at least, of the twenty-four institutions must be thus described.

Mr. Strong's Recommendations.

The report concludes with Commissioner Strong's recommendations. The first of these is that the State Board be reorganized and that, instead of the present unsalaried board of twelve members, there be a board of nine members, three of whom shall be paid—the President and the heads of the suggested Bureaus of Mental Deficiency and Dependent Children. Members of the board, Mr. Strong continues, should be appointed by the Governor with special consideration for their fitness and training.

Commissioner Strong further recommends that the powers of the reorganized board be extended and that it alone be required to make inspections and to "issue, when warranted, certificates of compliance by private institutions with its rules and regulations, said certificates to be a prerequisite to payments to the institutions by local dispursing officers." The Commissioner also recommends that the New York City Department of Charities be no longer required to inspect and issue certificates to institutions, but that the Department be permitted to make inspections when it desires.

Mr. Strong recommends the abolition of the office of Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, advising that the present powers and duties of the office be divided between the State Board and the Controller.

The Commissioner also recommends careful revision of the State charities law and of the poor law and the abolition of the Salary Classification Commission, the Building Improvement Commission, the Commission on Sites, Grounds and Buildings, and the Board of Examiners of Feeble Minded, Criminals and Other Defectives.

Equips and Endows Medical Library

M. W. Dominick, formerly of Dominick & Dominick, stockbrokers, has arranged to equip and endow the new Medical Library of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, at 17-21 West 101st Street. Mr. Dominick offers this library as a memorial to his son, the late George Carleton Dominick, M. D., who recently died at sea.

COLONEL TO PUSH FIGHT.

Will Take Off His Coat for Hughes In This State—Has a Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 27.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt passed through this city this morning.

"I am flying back to New York," he said, "to take off my coat and make the closing campaign in that State for the election of Governor Hughes as President of the United States. I am going into the fight with every ounce of strength I have to secure the election of Governor Hughes, even though it entails a tremendous sacrifice on my part and will be an actual menace to my health."

This is the fifty-eighth anniversary of Colonel Roosevelt's birth. The former President was in an unusually happy mood.

Colonel Roosevelt will make his final campaign effort for Hughes at the request of Chairman Willcox, George W. Perkins, James R. Garfield, and leading members of the Republican Executive Committee.

The campaign managers feel that the work of Colonel Roosevelt in the South and Southwest, and particularly at Denver, Col., was productive.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 27.—Colonel Roosevelt, on his way home from Chicago, reached here at 11:30 o'clock night. Charles E. Hughes was at the Seneca Hotel, where he went to bed shortly after his night speech, a bit worn by a hard day's work. Mr. Hughes heard just before retiring that Colonel Roosevelt would pass through here. He immediately asked Charles W. Farnham, manager of the Hughes campaign tour, to meet the Colonel's train and convey his respects if the Colonel was awake.

"Tell Mr. Hughes," the Colonel said to Mr. Farnham, "that I am very sorry that I could not see him."

Colonel Roosevelt was asked about the way things were going. "I think things are looking better every day," he said, "and I have no doubt about the result of the election."

The Colonel was in fine spirits. He was particularly pleased with the reception that he got in Chicago. He was full of enthusiasm about the campaign.

Referring to the fact that it was his fifty-eighth birthday, the Colonel said that he felt as young as he looked.

COLONEL ANSWERS CALL.

Will Speak in Cooper Union Under Wanamaker Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 27.—John Wanamaker has conceived and executed a plan under which men from various parts of the country have joined in a call to Theodore Roosevelt for a final appeal to the people to elect Charles E. Hughes.

Among those who have signed the call are Governor Beeckman of Rhode Island, C. C. Harrison and Nathan T. Folwell of this city, Andrew D. White, former President of Cornell; Dr. David Jayne Hill, Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, and Charles Sumner Bird, Progressive leader in Massachusetts.

Colonel Roosevelt has responded to the call, and arrangements are being completed for a mass meeting at Cooper Union, New York, on next Friday evening, Nov. 3, at which Colonel Roosevelt will speak on "America's crisis." The call, signed by twenty-five men, in part, is as follows:

"It is our conviction that no other Presidential campaign in the history of the United States has presented graver issues or more far reaching problems than does this. Not only is the domestic welfare of the nation profoundly to be affected by the result, but the honor and the very safety of the Republic are at stake.

"In this momentous hour the vital need is for such a presentation of the issues as will arrest the widest attention and carry the clearest message to the public mind. And this task we commend to your hands.

"No living American has a greater audience. Already you have done memorable service to your country in awakening it to a sense of its perils and obligations, and you have revealed an unselfish patriotism that makes your voice singularly potent in counsel and inspiration. Will you not lend it to the cause once more by addressing the people of the nation from the vantage ground of a great mass meeting in the Metropolis? Under these circumstances a message from Theodore Roosevelt on America's crisis would ring from coast to coast, and might be the final means of averting a calamitous decision at the polls."

Wilson College League Hits Poster.

Two hundred members of the Woodrow Wilson College Men's League, at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway, adopted a resolution last night censuring the Republican National Committee for issuing the posters entitled "He Has Neglected Me and Mine," which picture President Wilson loking calmly on while a Mexican murders an American in the presence of his wife and children. The resolution alleges that the poster misrepresents the situation, and that it is calculated to disturb the deliberations of the American and Mexican Joint Commission and to endanger the Pershing expedition.

ROFRANO, ON STAND, DENIES MURDER PLOT

No Reason for Killing Gaimari, He Says, Because He Had Defeated Him at the Polls.

KNEW SOME OF THE GUNMEN

But Montimagno Was a Total Stranger to Him—Weeps During Littleton's Address.

Michael A. Rofrano denied yesterday that he had had anything to do with the killing of Michael Gaimari—denied it while sitting in the witness chair in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, his legs crossed, his hands clasping one of his knees, and smiling with almost casual confidence at his counsel and the jury.

Martin W. Littleton, his counsel, in outlining the defendant's case to the jury, previously had said that Public Service Commissioner William Hayward and Borough President Connolly of Queens would be among those to testify that Rofrano was not in the city on the day when three of his accusers had asserted he had taken part in one of the murder conferences over the telephone that led up to the killing of Gaimari.

Called to the stand as the first witness in his own defense, the defendant walked briskly to the little raised platform to the right of Justice Bartow S. Weeks, carrying a large black valise filled with documents connected with the case.

Asked how long he had known Gaetano Montimagno, the Sicilian who had testified that Rofrano, "posing as a King," had compelled him to prove Gaimari, the defendant's alleged political foe in the Second Assembly District, Rofrano drew his knee closer to his body, slid well back into his chair, and said, almost gently:

"I never laid eyes on the man until I saw him in the witness chair in this room at the present trial."

Sitting at the reporters' table, almost directly in front of the witness while he was testifying, was Al Gaimari, brother of the man said to have been killed at Rofrano's order, who glared angrily at Rofrano as he made this statement. The witness glanced from his counsel directly into the eyes of Gaimari, but did not display any interest in his enemy.

Rofrano, at the first time recess was declared, been asked to explain his disappearance from the city shortly before he was indicted last year for the murder of Gaimari, but an outline of what this explanation was to be was made by Mr. Littleton. Mr. Littleton told the jury that Rofrano had gone to ex-District Attorney Perkins as soon as he had learned that he was suspected of having caused the murder of Gaimari and had begged to be permitted to go before the Grand Jury for the purpose of telling his story, but that the request had not been granted.

Although he later recovered his composure, Rofrano wept while his lawyer was telling of his humble beginning as a newsboy and water carrier for construction gangs, to a position of influence in the government of the city. Mrs. Rofrano and her mother, who also have been in court daily, smiled encouragingly at the defendant.

Following closely the outline of the defense by Mr. Littleton, the defendant testified that he could have had no possible motive for desiring the death of Michael Gaimari. He said that his party had defeated Gaimari and the forces represented by him in the election of 1913, and that there was no reason, therefore, why he should want him slain.

"Did you ever have a quarrel with Gaimari?" he was asked by Mr. Littleton.

"No. Our relations on Election Day in 1913 were friendly, and I spoke to him when I met him at one of the polling places."

"Is it true, as one of the witnesses has testified at this trial, that there was, on Election Day in 1913, a table in your club, the Home Rule Club, covered with pistols?"

"There was not a pistol in the place," replied the witness.

"When Gaimari was attacked the first time and was stabbed on Dec. 17, 1913, did you ever say to Joe La Salle: 'I expected some such thing would happen,' and after Gaimari recovered did you say, 'It would take a cannon to kill the Horse?'"

"I positively did not."

"Well, did you ever attend any murder conference of the kind described at which Carnevale, Finamore and La Salle were present?"

"I never saw those three together at one time in all my life."

Asked about his movements on Election Day in November, 1913, when he was alleged to have met Gaetano Montimagno, James Serafino and other gunmen at the Home Rule Club, Rofrano gave a detailed explanation of his tour of the various polling places, and he asserted that he had also appeared before Magistrate John J. Freschi on that day in the interest of one of his political workers who had been arrested. Mr. Freschi will take the stand some time during the trial, according to Mr. Littleton, to corroborate this statement of the defendant.

"I never saw Serafino on that day, and, as I have said, I never saw Montimagno until I saw him here as the witness stand."

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MAYOR PROMISES ECONOMY.

Budget Committee Would Cut School Board's Request for $42,698,903.

Mayor Mitchel issued a statement yesterday regarding the 1917 budget, in which he said that while next year's budget would be greater than that for this year, the Board of Estimate was striving to keep down the total. The Mayor's statement follows in part:

It is still too early to forecast definitely the total of the budget for 1917, because neither the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate nor the board itself has completed its labors. So far, however, two things are reasonably clear. One is that the total appropriation for departments directly under the jurisdiction of the Mayor will be little, if at all, in excess of this year's appropriation. Tentative figures thus far submitted to me show a proposed increase for my departments of about $120,000, irrespective of proposed pay increases in uniformed forces, but I have not yet finished my scrutiny of these tentative budgets.

It is also clear that, aside from an increased appropriation for the Department of Education to meet growing needs, there will be other increases, of which the largest will be an increase of $6,500,000 for debt service, consisting for the most part of about $2,000,000 for redemption of debt of former municipalities now included in Queens Borough, about $2,500,000 for the pay-as-you-go policy, and $1,000,000 for interest payments in 1917 on rapid transit bonds on parts of the subway to be put in operation under Contract 4.

The largest single departmental budget, that of the Department of Education, was taken up at yesterday's hearing by the main budget committee. The department asks $42,696,008.76 for its expenses for 1917. Its allowance for 1916 was $39,197,961.53. The Committee on Education of the Board of Estimate is willing to grant an increase over the present year, but wants the increase limited to $1,320,280.45. The department wants an increase of $2,832,922.23.

Arrested for $12,000 Gem Theft.

Following his indictment for grand larceny, Harry Walder, a jeweler, in business with his brother at 771 Sixth Avenue, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective James Price on a warrant charging him with stealing a $12,000 diamond brooch from the E. M. Gattle Company of 630 Fifth Avenue. According to Detective Price, Walder was employed last April by Nathan Greenberg, a jeweler at 620 Fifth Avenue, in the same building with the Gattle firm, and took the brooch when it was sent to the Greenberg Company for repairs.

Put In National Research Council.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Three University of Chicago professors, it was announced today, have been named members of the National Research Council, a body of American scientists, sponsored by President Wilson as an aid to the country's defense plans. The appointees are Dr. A. A. Michaelson, head of the Department of Physics and winner of the Nobel Physics Prize of 1907; Dr. John M. Coulter, head of the Department of Botany, and Dr. Robert A. Milliken, Professor of Physics.

WANT POLICEWOMEN ON THE CITY'S FORCE

Club Federation Pledges Active Work to Have Them Authorized.

DENOUNCES SCHOOL BOARD

Complains of Defeat of Miss Strachan and Demands Appointment of a Woman.

The New York City Federation of Women's Clubs had a policewoman in its midst at its forty-first convention, held in the big ballroom of the Hotel Astor yesterday. The policewoman was Mrs. Joseph S. Wood of Mount Vernon. She wore a police badge, but concealed it under the lapel of her coat so as not to distract the attention of the clubwomen from their regular duties. It was not until the New York women had passed a resolution saying that New York City ought to have policewomen and they would do all they could to get them that Mrs. Wood turned back the lapel of her coat and stood revealed in all the glory of a civic officer.

"I hope you will succeed in having policewomen in New York," she said. "I was appointed by the Mayor of Mount Vernon as a special officer, and I find that there is plenty of work for a woman to do."

The resolution calling for policewomen here was proposed by Mrs. Julia Goldzier and is an annual affair. She started the idea a number of years ago, and since then she has lived down a great deal of ridicule. The women have come to agree with her, and the resolution went through with enthusiasm yesterday. The federation also passed a resolution asking for women detectives to be used in white slave cases and a woman Judge for the Children's Court. They commended District Attorney Swann for his activity in causing white slavery arrests.

The federation took a strong stand against the Board of Education for not electing Miss Grace Strachan to the position of Associate Superintendent of Schools, and recommended that a woman be chosen to fill the next vacancy to occur.

TO REPAIR STADIUM DAMAGE

Shakespeare Tercentenary Committee Escapes Threatened Suit.

The Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration Committee, under whose management "Caliban by the Yellow Sands" was performed last Spring, has ordered repaired the damage to the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York caused by the erection of the stage and the grand stand on the field. This is the answer to a threatened suit by the college for the damage done to the field. The running track is being repaired and the students expect soon to be able to enjoy again the use of their athletic field, which so far has been devoted largely to public entertainments and performances.

Between $8,800 and $4,700 has been appropriated by the Board of Estimate for the equipment of the Stadium. A store room will be erected and shelving constructed. The appropriation for janitor's service, and especial attendants, members of the operating staff which is to be chosen for the amphitheatre, has not yet been voted upon.

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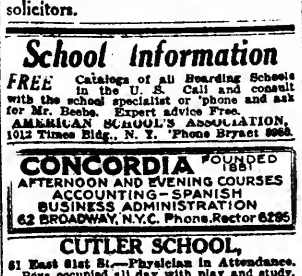

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TUTOR.—Columbia man, 10 years' experience; Regents' preparation; specialty, mathematics. A 154 Times.

KOHUT SCHOOL for BOYS

Institute of Business Art of the City of New York. Address Secretary, Box 178, 139 Claremont Av., N. Y.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

To-Day for Girls and Boys

Another October Saturday, filled with the zest of Autumn and youth.

Devoted to that most interesting of all shopping—for the girls and boys.

It is the day of all days at the De Pinna establishment.

Parents will appreciate the complete readiness of this institution to outfit the younger generation, *cap a pie.*

There are experts in every department, ready to advise and assist—and all assortments are now at their fullest stage.

Girls' Coats for Formal Wear

Reflecting with the proper degree of modification the smartness of coats being worn by the mothers and older sisters.

Unusually rich fabrics in dressy coats for girls of four to fourteen, trimmed with the fashionable furs, or plain tailored, without fur trimming.

In the Special Order department, coats of fine, imported velours, velvet and the richest fabrics of the season—copied from imported French models.

Special attention is also being given to the very straight, simply tailored coats for school and general wear with which the name De Pinna has been long associated.

Suits for Girls That Are Growing

Designed and specially tailored for the girl who is in that transitory stage most difficult to supply with graceful clothes.

For the girl of ten, or twelve, or fourteen, models and fabrics not to be found in any other shop in America.

Special models for the girl who is large for her years, and yet too young to wear misses' apparel.

Each suit a production to itself, fitting the requirements of one type of girl to a nicety.

Girls' Dresses of men's-wear serge—Imported models, Girls' Hats and Sweaters—exclusive De Pinna designs.

Complete Fall Outfits for Boys

English knickerbocker Norfolk suits at $8.75—a special De Pinna production of specially selected, serviceable imported materials.

Other Norfolk Suits up to $28.

Imported English overcoats for boys from three to fourteen years, and a full assortment of De Pinna overcoats of exclusive woolens.

The made-to-order department specializes on correct apparel for dress occasions.

The most desirable suits for boys of all ages, for weddings, children's parties, and formal family occasions.

"Anniped" Shoes

For both boys and girls—the exclusive De Pinna designed shoes for every use—including the famous "Damp-proof" shoe.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

AMERICAN ARTIST EXPELLED AS SPY

Rockwell Kent, Suspected of Being German Agent, Sent from Newfoundland.

WROTE TO A GERMAN FRIEND

Coal for His Own Use Thought to Have Been to Supply U-Boats.

Rockwell Kent, an American artist, has returned to his home in West New Brighton, S. I., after having been expelled from Newfoundland, under the Defense of the Realm act, on suspicion of being a German spy. He endeavored through the State Department to begin a suit for $5,000 damages against the Newfoundland Government. He was informed, however, that the State Department would not support his claim.

Mr. Kent established a studio on the ancient rampart overlooking Brigus harbor, where the scenery appealed to him.

"Suspicion soon began to point a finger at me," he said. "One day, in an argument, I told a Britisher it would be a long time before the British army reached Berlin. The rumor spread and it was not long before it was whispered that I was really a German. I got in eight tons of coal, and the place fairly buzzed with the news that I was laying in a supply for a fleet of U-boats.

"I foolishly wrote a letter to a German friend in this country and part of it was written in German. The next day an officer came to the house and I was ordered to appear before the police in St. Johns. I consulted the American Consul, James S. Benedict, and a lawyer, but I could get no satisfaction." Finally notice was served upon him that he had twenty-four hours in which to leave the country. He left.

CANADIAN GOOD ROADS PLAN

Thomas Ahearn of Ottawa Tells of Two Important Movements.

Four well-known Canadians arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria last night to see the Harkness Trophy contest at Sheepshead Bay today. They motored from Ottawa to New York, covering the 450 miles in a day and a half. The leader and host of the party is President Thomas Ahearn of the Ottawa Electric Railway. His traveling companions are Alex. Johnston, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries for Canada; Fred Cook, Deputy King's Printer for Canada, former Mayor of Ottawa, and former Canadian correspondent of The London Times, and Dr. S. S. Davidson of Ottawa.

Mr. Ahearn said that incidental to seeing the Harkness Trophy race the party was gathering inspiration to help the good roads movement in Canada.

"I hope next year," he said, "to induce many more of my friends to cross the St. Lawrence from Canada and see the wonderful development which you have made in the Empire State in the extension of the good roads system. We are a little slow in these matters in Canada, but are getting there gradually. Our immediate necessity is a State or Provincial road from Prescott, opposite Ogdensburg, to Ottawa—a distance of approximately fifty-eight miles. The lack of a good road between Ogdensburg and Ottawa has debarred many of your motor travelers from visiting us. Next year the Ontario Government, in conjunction with the City of Ottawa and the municipalities along the route, will begin this desirable undertaking.

"The Government of Quebec is manifesting a good deal of zeal on behalf of good roads, and as soon as the war is over a splendid highway will be constructed from Montreal to Ottawa. Motorists from the Eastern States will then be able to travel with comfort by the international highway to Montreal, through that part of the Province of Quebec lying between Montreal and Ottawa, and on to Prescott and Ogdensburg, where the State roads will be tapped again.

"But the biggest work of all which Canada has in contemplation is an international highway from coast to coast, to rival, if not excel, your Lincoln Highway. This is a project to which the Minister of Public Works, the Hon. Robert Rogers, is devoting much attention, and what Mr. Rogers says will go. It is significant that since the announcement of this latest phase of Canadian Government policy was made there has not been a single objection in the press."

Mr. Ahearn is a member of the New York State Motor League, and holds the record for the fastest run between New York and Ottawa—458 miles in 13 hours 20 minutes.

FRENCHMEN NOT DIVIDED.

Jules Bois Says Discussions of Peace Terms Indicate Liberty.

Jules Bois, the French poet and dramatist, delivered last night the second of a series of six lectures on French culture which he is giving at Columbia University. After telling of the development of the present system of government, from Thiers to Briand, Mr. Bois said:

"The influence of French culture is felt in all our governing men. The principals are, in the majority, academicians. Being the masters of the French language who avoid all exaggeration, all eccentricity, all inflation of style, they transported these qualities into their interior politics. Nevertheless, at a distance, before other countries, often incorrectly interpreted, it seemed that at several epochs in the past France was divided, and the parties and sects have created, in her midst, some dissensions. In spite of all that one is able to say, it was only appearance. In a free country, during the peace, the discussions can be numerous and often ardent. But is this really a wrong? I believe it is all to the contrary. In all countries the democracies have need to realize their apprenticeship to liberty in order to learn freedom.

National Hotel Congress to Meet.

In order to bring the hotel interests of the United States under one roof, the National Congress of the American Hotel Association, scheduled for Chicago, has been transferred to New York, and will be one of the features of the National Hotel Men's Exposition, which will be held at the Grand Central Palace Nov. 21 to Nov. 25, inclusive. This is the first time that the congress has been held in New York and will add several thousand visitors to the list of invited guests, and will bring together in one convention the greatest number of hotel men ever assembled at one time.

Mrs. Boissevain Is Operated On.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 27.—Inez Milholland Boissevain, the suffragist leader, is in the Good Samaritan Hospital here, convalescing from an operation performed on her teeth today by Dr. F. Fern Petty. She is under the care of two physicians and her sister, Miss Vida Milholland, while her husband is on his way here from New York. Mrs. Boissevain was ordered to rest for three weeks, at the end of which time her throat may be operated upon.

DENIES TAFF SHOT FIRST.

Widow of Sheriff Stier's Slayer Defends His Memory.

Mrs. Frank Taff, widow of the slayer of Sheriff Paul Stier, who was shot to death himself last Monday on the roof of his home near Whitestone Landing, L. I., denied yesterday that her husband had been the maniac which the police pictured him, and charged that Sheriff Stier or one of his deputies fired the first shot up the stairway of the Taff home, down which Taff returned a charge of buckshot that killed the Sheriff.

Mrs. Taff had just returned from her husband's funeral when she received a reporter. She was lying on a couch in a well-furnished sitting room with her several daughters and sons around her. She was much upset by her experiences, but was eager to make public her version of the tragedy.

First she declared that published accounts which had pictured her husband as a squatter and their home a shanty were untrue. The house is an eight-room cottage, well furnished and cared for. Mrs. Taff exhibited a receipt showing that her husband had paid rent for the place to the Long Island Railroad Company up to Jan. 1 next. It was their home, she said, and no one had had a right to dispossess them at least before the first of the year.

When the Sheriff and his deputies had called, Mrs. Taff said, she had admitted them, and had been a witness of the shooting up the stairway. Her husband, she said, had done nothing of a threatening sort until this shot was fired. Then he had returned it.

Scientists Honor Dr. J. S. Haldane.

There was a gathering of scientists at the luncheon given yesterday at Delmonico's to Dr. John Scott Haldane, a distinguished British physician and scientist who has just completed a course of lectures at Yale University. The host was Arthur Williams, President of the American Museum of Safety and Sanitation, and afterward a visit was paid to the museum. Among those present were Professor Yandell Henderson, Yale; Lewis B. Gawtry, P. T. Dodge, T. C. Martin, A. A. Hopkins, David Van Shaack, Dr. George F. Kuns, Dr. Van H. Manning, Director United States Bureau of Mines; Professor Frederick R. Hutter, and Dr. William H. Nichols. Dr. Haldane sails for England today.

FIND WOMAN WAS MURDERED

Autopsy Reveals Stab Wound on Body Taken from the River.

An autopsy performed by Dr. O. H. Schultz of the District Attorney's office on the body of a young woman which had been picked out of the East River off Old Slip last Tuesday, gave the police a murder case to solve yesterday, for Dr. Schultz said that a knife wound in the lung had killed the woman whom the police had supposed a drowning victim. The wound was so tiny that it had escaped notice and its size led Dr. Schultz to the conclusion that it had been made with a stiletto.

The woman was about 30 years old and the police learned yesterday that a woman of her description had been seen on the piers near the place her body was found. Detective Sergt. Williams of the Bureau of Identification said he thought someone who had known her would be found today.

There was nothing about the woman to identify her and her body had been in the water at least a week before it was found. The laundry marks and labels had been cut from her clothing and a wedding ring, her only piece of jewelry, bore no inscription. In her pockets were two packages which then police said had contained cocaine and were known as "decks," but the water had dissolved what powder they might have contained.

No Japanese Police Going to Amoy.

The Far Eastern Bureau has received the following cablegram from Peking:

"Official denial is made here of reports published in the United States that the Japanese had secured the right of policing the city of Amoy. This report is declared to be absolutely without foundation."

A dispatch from Amoy, dated Oct. 10, said a Japanese offer of police to aid in maintaining order in that city had been accepted by the Chinese authorities.

Manila Honors Senator Clarke.

MANILA, Oct. 27.—The Municipal Board has voted to name a street in honor of Senator James P. Clarke of Arkansas, author of the Clarke amendment to the Philippines bill in the United States Congress, under which the Islands would have obtained complete independence in four years.

The Clarke amendment was defeated in Congress and the Jones bill, creating the Philippine Senate in place of the former commission, was substituted.

AD. CHARGED TO WANAMAKER

Democrats Say He Is Paying for Republican Publicity.

The Democratic National Committee announced yesterday that it had discovered that John Wanamaker was responsible for the Republican broadside which appeared in the form of full page advertisements in Thursday morning's newspapers in this and other cities. It stated that Mr. Wanamaker was bearing the expense of the advertisements personally, and it pointed out that he thereby made himself amenable to the law requiring the publicity of campaign contributions and expenditures. Under the statute, it stated Mr. Wanamaker must make public the cost of these advertisements today.

The committee made public a copy of a letter signed by Mr. Wanamaker to editors regarding the advertisement in which he was quoted as having said:

"I am sending proofs of twelve full-page advertisements which I have ordered published, at my own expense, in leading newspapers in the largest cities in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Delaware, and West Virginia. In most of the newspapers I shall publish only one full page, but in at least one of the leading newspapers I shall publish ten full pages."

The committee stated that one of the advertisements was signed "A Half Democrat Who Cannot Vote for Wilson," and added:

"This is particularly interesting, now that the source of the advertisement is known, in view of the fact that Mr. Wanamaker has been a lifelong Republican and was Postmaster General in President Harrison's Cabinet."

George W. Perkins of the Republican National Committee said:

"One thing is certain and that is that Mr. Wanamaker is not seeking campaign contributions from Postmasters. He is apparently advertising as an individual, as he has every right to do, and you can rest assured he will comply with the law in so far as it relates to campaign expenses."

GERMAN INDUSTRIES UNITE.

Three Associations Combine for the Purpose of Regaining Foreign Trade.

BERLIN, Oct. 27, (via London.)—Virtually the entire German manufacturing industry has been united in a single organization for the first time through the formation here yesterday of a so-called German Industrial Council.

The new organization forms a connecting link between the older organization, the Central Association of German Industrials, the League of Industrials, and the Society of Chemical Industries. These organizations, which have been working together since the outbreak of the war, resolved to form an alliance on a permanent basis in order to meet new conditions after the war and to co-operate in the recovering of Germany's lost foreign trade.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

GIMBELS

A Wonderful Blouse Offer for Saturday

1800 Voile Blouses at $2

Imported French Voiles — *In All Sizes,*

A famous manufacturer who had more waists than ready cash came to GIMBELS—his biggest patron—with an offer so tempting that we snapped it up immediately despite our enormous stocks.

As an evidence of how good these blouses are, attention is called to the fact that the fine imported French Voile used in each of them cost this maker 45c a yard, whereas the average $2 waist all over America contains material costing 11c up to 14c a yard. This is standard.

Take the hint and see these waists. As for the styles and workmanship, there is nothing to say but that they are just as desirable as the materials.

On Sale Saturday

GIMBELS—BLOUSE CORNER—Third Floor

An advertisement from last night's paper that should crowd GIMBELS Blouse Store today.

Cheap Clothes vs. Inexpensive Clothes

Cheap Clothes spell only regret to the man who buys them, hence we'll say no more about them.

Inexpensive good Clothes are a *Macy specialty* They are gaining every day in popularity.

Their inexpensiveness is due chiefly to our policy of paying strictly cash which obtains for us prices that are far below those paid by other stores. We sell for cash only.

Our expert buying organization does not consist of men who are mere artists, but of skilled merchandisers, men who know good styles. These people possess sufficient good taste to embody in Macy Clothes only such features as are truly smart and lasting, and not the will-o'-the-wisp furbelows of undetermined style.

In Macy Clothes for Men at $14.75 to $38.50

we consider, first, last and always, the Style and Quality demands of the Men who buy good, ready-to-put-on clothing

Macy Clothes are Unequalled at their Prices

Fifth Floor, Broadway.

Direct Elevators at 35th St. Side of Store.

Herald Square — R. H. Macy & Co. — New York

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Men's Suits and Overcoats at $21.50

A big, broad, generous layout for men who know money's worth. There isn't a new note in style, color or material omitted. We think it the most representative stock in New York City at this price.

THE SUITS

Materials—Unfinished worsteds, basket weaves, plain worsteds, plain blue serges, cashmeres, silk and wool mixtures.

Colors—Plain blue, plain Oxford gray, many shades of brown, gray mixtures, black and blue stripes, fancy patterns.

THE OVERCOATS

Chesterfields—Full silk lined; "Skinner's" silk; guaranteed; velvet collar.

The Season's Double-Breasted Model—¼ silk lined; "Skinner's" silk; guaranteed.

The Newest Pinch-Back Model—Oxford gray; a few fancy patterns; ¼ silk lined; "Skinner's" silk; guaranteed.

150 Winter Overcoats at $15

Single or double breasted models; ¼ silk lined; double-faced materials; loose or form fitting. For Saturday. Sizes for every man.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor.

B. Altman & Co.

A Sale of Men's Winter Overcoats Storm Coats and Sweaters

now being held, affords a worth-while opportunity for securing warm, serviceable garments, of eminently desirable qualities, at much less than customary selling prices.

MEN'S IMPORTED OVERCOATS

suitable for motor or street wear . $27.50

MEN'S DRESS OVERCOATS (American-made)

of black or Oxford gray vicuna, lined throughout with satin $24.50

MEN'S IMPORTED STORM COATS

made of cravenette-proofed tweeds in smart mixtures of brown or gray . . $23.50

MEN'S IMPORTED SWEATERS

in gray or heather mixtures . . $6.75

(Men's Wear Department, First Floor)

A Special Number of Young Men's Autumn Suits

at $24.50

will provide an offering of more than usual interest for to-day in the Young Men's Clothing Department. These Suits are smartly cut, well tailored, and are desirable in every sense of the word. At the price quoted they offer remarkably good value.

(Sizes 34 to 40 inches chest)

The Young Men's Clothing Department is located in the Madison Avenue section of the Fourth Floor.

A Sale of Men's Lace Shoes

(black or tan calfskin) at the special price of

$4.85 per pair

offers shoes that are exceptionally good as to style, material and workmanship.

(Men's Shoes, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Has He Kept Us Out of War?

"HE KEPT us out of war" is offered by the Democratic Party as a statement of a supreme accomplishment. That slogan is false. To accept it without thought or reason is dangerous to the life of the nation.

For months we have been conducting a border war with Mexico. At Vera Cruz we demanded that our flag be saluted. The demand was refused. We landed troops; a battle followed. ***We withdrew without the salute, bringing nineteen of our dead with us and leaving our honor behind; and to this day the salute demanded has not been fired.***

The weakness of Mexico, not the strength of the United States, is all that has prevented our act of war from being turned into the serious fact of war.

If the slaughter of American citizens —men, women and children—by armed troops, if the killing of American soldiers by the soldiers of another nation, if the sacking of our towns is not war, what is it?

The Judge Advocate General of our army says it is war. The Mexicans say it is war. Wilson's ***acts*** show it is war, but Wilson's ***voice*** says it is peace.

The Truth is that it is more than war. It is war without honor and murder without reparation. It is a condition that makes every true citizen ashamed of the spectacle we have become in the eyes of other nations.

Wilson's course vitalized civil war in Mexico and border war with us. The vacillating and irresolute policy of the present administration has brought humiliation upon this country, both at home and abroad.

We have been at war; we are now at war; many lives have been lost; our honor has been besmirched, and yet the Democratic Party cries to the nation "He kept us out of war," "He has protected me and mine." The fact is that he has ***neglected*** our greatest treasures —the lives of our citizens and the honor of our country.

It is the world war in Europe, not the acts of the Wilson administration, which has kept us out of international complications that would have sorely tried our courage, and our strength.

Just prior to the outbreak of the war there was forming a combination of European nations to demand of us that we stop the disorder in Mexico, to demand protection of the lives and vast property of European citizens in Mexico, to declare that these European nations would give protection by force of arms if we did not.

What would that have meant? It would have meant that we must adopt a determined policy to enforce order in Mexico, which was the only duty consistent with the stewardship which we assumed under the Monroe Doctrine; or it would have meant war or the surrender of the Monroe Doctrine.

It was the accident of war in Europe which then prevented retribution for the policies of the administration in Mexico.

When the war is over those nations will again press their claims and we will face the consequences of the Wilson policy of watchful waiting.

Have we sunk so low that we can approve such a policy? Have we become so morally flabby that we will tolerate its continuance?

This administration has created war. It has created causes for future serious international friction.

Notes and words and shades of meaning born of rhetoric rather than straightforward patriotic sincerity, have marked the course of our relations with foreign nations.

Force of character, a fair and honorable course, would have closed the debate which facility of language kept open. Force of character would have stopped murder on the high sea.

Does the low estate into which we have fallen among nations make a foundation upon which to build prestige for this country or safety and moral stamina for our children?

It is our tradition to honorably ***keep out of*** war but not to spinelessly ***creep into*** war.

Mr. Wilson has not kept us out of war. Mr. Wilson has put us into war.

Mr. Wilson is making war upon the moral fiber of this nation.

"A Nation Which Does Not Protect Its Own Citizens Has Already Begun to Die."

Republican National Publicity Committee

TWO WISHES

"I wish the House of Rest had two thousand beds."

"I wish you could see him now."

A City nurse recently expressed herself thus. A small boy developing tuberculosis, distracted parents; a resourceful nurse, one empty bed. He was only thirty-six months old, and it was at the end of eighteen additional months that the nurse expressed the second wish. She had secured the baby's admission to

THE HOSPITAL AND HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES, Inwood-on-Hudson, N. Y. City,

WAS $648.00 TOO HIGH A PRICE TO PAY FOR THIS BOY'S LIFE?

Please send something for the others to WM. M. CRUIKSHANK, Treas., 59 East 59th Street.

WOODBURY G. LANGDON, Pres. BENJAMIN WELLES, Sec'y.

PARADISE GARDEN

HOW WOULD YOU HAVE FELT

By GEORGE GIBBS

—if you reached the age of twenty-one ignorant of the existence of woman, and were then thrust into society? Read the remarkable experiences of the hero of this new novel, in his endeavors to adjust himself to life, after being raised without knowledge of sex, or crime or of the outside world.

Illustrated, $1.35 net.

For Sale at All Booksellers.

THIS IS AN APPLETON BOOK

Of exceptional beauty.—*Review of Reviews*

Poems of power and music.—*Brooklyn Eagle*

Lyrics of War and Peace

By William Dudley Foulke

Author of Some Love Songs of Petrarch

Pours forth rich and well-chosen phrases in well-modelled cadences. —*London Times*

Here speaks a brave and healthy soul that has tested life and found it good. —*The Independent*

A master of the Shakespearean sonnet form. —*Western Daily Press (England)*

Through all these poems shine a cultured mind, an earnest spirit, and a heart responsive to the beautiful and noble. —*New York Evening Post*

Small 12mo, Cloth. $1.00 net

At all booksellers

The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Publishers Indianapolis

"Sapper" and MacGill

You will never come closer to war, unless you faced a gun or are preparing to meet an armed enemy, than in these three books. They tell the humor and grimness of war—direct from the trenches—written by these two men of rare skill and genius.

THE RED HORIZON
By Patrick MacGill $1.25

THE GREAT PUSH
By Patrick MacGill $1.25

MICHAEL CASSIDY SERGEANT
"Sapper" $1.25

The Doran Books

GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY Publishers New York

A Circuit Rider's Widow

By Corra Harris

Remember "The Circuit Rider's Wife"?

This time the "Circuit Rider's Widow" plays an amusing role in a little country community. Full of sparkle and humor.

Illustrated. Net $1.50.

AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

Doubleday, Page & Co.

War as a Doctor Sees It At Close Quarters

Red Cross and Iron Cross

By a Doctor in France.

The author gives a clear and convincing picture of the painful and hateful side of war, and writes with full sympathy for the nameless suffering inflicted upon both combatants and non-combatants alike in the little French village where the scene is set. $1.00 net. *Postage extra. All bookstores.*

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Ave., N. Y.

Smoky Roses

By Lyman Bryson

$1.25.

Magazine readers, familiar with Mr. Bryson's work, both in prose and verse, will welcome the opportunity to secure in book form the best of this talented author's poetical work. This collection comprises *The Wrecker*, a narrative poem of some length, and about fifty shorter poems expressing with true power many changing moods.

All Booksellers

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

New York London

PRELATES CONDEMN FALSE PATRIOTISM

Episcopal Letter Gives Warning of Race Antipathy Flaming Into Hatred.

APPEAL FOR WAR CHARITIES

America's Contribution to Sufferers of Europe Is Called the "Merest Pittance."

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 27.—The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church ended here this afternoon with reading of the pastoral letter of the House of Bishops warning against the perils of the world confusion which besets the nation.

This message, which is to be distributed for reading from all pulpits of the faith, was read in Christ Church Cathedral by Bishop Charles Henry Brent of the Philippines as the vested shepherds of the sees sat in the chancel. The draft was written by him and Bishops Lawrence of Massachusetts and Anderson of Chicago, and revised by the Episcopate in chancel. Thoughts of the tragedy of Europe have affected the proceedings of the convention at every angle, and their influence fills this last utterance. The letter sets forth that so interwoven are the fortunes of the nations in the tapestry of fate that to ignore such a fact were folly. The fact that our nation is not at war "affords no ground for smugness."

"It throws upon us the searching responsibility of exalting the true ideals of peace and incorporating them in our national life," the letter says. "Nationalisms too often assume the ugly rôle of group-selfishness or false patriotism. Local conditions determine what form this disease will take. Yonder it breaks forth in war; here in unconsecrated prosperity which is bound to cause manhood to decay. The nation that in some quarters, for the sake of gain, still chains to the wheels of industry the bodies and souls of her little children, that allows human life to be sacrificed to the inventions of speed and production from lack of costly safeguards, that heeds but listlessly the cry of the poor and oppressed, is not at peace even though she be not at war. If presently we aspire to act as peacemakers in behalf of the warring nations on the ground that we are not caught in the meshes of the actual conflict, let our aspirations be tempered by the reflection that we are tainted with the common disease of which the eruption of war is a symptom, not a cause. God hates a Godless and empty peace as much as he hates unrighteous war.

"Let it be sadly said that, in proportion to her swollen wealth, as figures show, America's contribution toward the alleviation of innocent suffering have given lavishly, even to the laying down of their lives, many in due proportion to their substance, the vast majority little or nothing. But the opportunity has not yet swept by. The wounds of Armenia, Poland, and Belgium still lie gaping to the sky and offer their dumb appeal to God and man. If America comes out of this day of world disorder richer in purse and poorer in manhood, she will invite and bring upon herself the penalty of a debased national life or even of losing her very soul. The peace that smothers the soul is as ruthless and inexorable as the war which mangles the bodies of its victims."

The Bishops declare that the nation is still in "danger of race antipathy flaming into the hatred" which always constitutes the call to arms.

"Whatever dangers may lie lurking beyond our western horizon," they say, "can surely be averted by a spirit of justice, which has not always prevailed in our dealing with the multitudinous Orient, which presently will be the centre of the world's attention."

The Bishops say that although preparedness is a clear duty, it will fall short of a pacific effect unless all the productive forces of manhood are shaped into social order and righteousness and there is preparedness of character.

All the parts of the report of the joint commission on the revision and enrichment of the prayer book which had not been discussed in both houses of the convention today were sent back to the commission to be reported again at the next convention. The House of Bishops notified the House of Deputies at the final session that it agreed with the lower house in practically all of the changes adopted in the morning and evening prayer service and in the psalter.

POWDER FOR ALLIES BURNS 7

Three Employes of du Pont Company Expected to Die.

Special to The New York Times.

HASKELL, N. J., Oct. 27.—Three men were mortally burned at the du Pont Powder Works here and four others are under treatment in the emergency hospital for burns received this afternoon when an accident caused a "flare up" of 20,000 pounds of smokeless powder destined to the Allies, which was being transported in a three-car motor tram from the screen house to the storage magazine of the plant.

The seven men were on the tram when a bag of powder fell from the second car, became entangled in one of the motor wheels and was ignited, exploding the rest of the load.

The flames set fire to the screen house more than 100 feet away, where a large stock of powder was being sorted, but it was saved with little damage by the fire apparatus of the plant. William Lynah, Superintendent, last night estimated the damage at about $6,000.

The men who are not expected to live are Horace Charles Sully, 15 Alpine Street, Newark; Peter Porporeles, married, Haskell, N. J., and Joseph Jarrow, 250 Henderson Street, Jersey City. These men were members of the train crew. Those burned not so seriously are Joseph F. Sullivan, Harry Smallwood, Frederick Stewart, and Michele Luongo, train attendants.

Bill to Aid Serbian War Orphans.

An entertainment and ball for the benefit of Serbian war orphans will take place at Sokol Hall, 420 East Seventy-first Street, on Saturday, Oct. 28. The affair will be under the auspices of the United Serbs of New York, and the proceeds will be turned over to the Red Cross for distribution.

BROOKLYN GETS 8-CENT CURRENT

Retail Consumers Will Save $1,100,000 a Year Under Order of the Utilities Board.

MANHATTAN'S TURN NEXT

Brooklyn Company Expected to Earn 7 Per Cent. Net Under New Rate —Gets Rehearing in a Year.

Under an order issued yesterday by the Public Service Commission the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn will have to reduce its rates from a maximum charge of eleven cents a kilowatt hour to eight cents. The order goes into effect on Dec. 1, and will continue for one year, when a hearing may be requested to discover whether the new rate has worked an injustice to the company, or whether it is still too high. It is estimated that the reduction will save the retail consumers $1,100,000 a year, and will still yield the company a net return of 7 per cent.

Hearings are now being held by the commission to see whether the rate in this borough shall not be reduced. About eighteen months ago the commission fixed a rate of 8½ cents for a period of three years, but the hearings, were reopened, at the request of the Mayor, for the purpose of determining whether the rate should not be still lower. An 8-cent rate with the privilege of charging for lamp renewals is equivalent to an 8½-cent rate with free renewals.

The present order against the Brooklyn company permits the concern to charge for lamps, but directs that Tungsten lamps shall be furnished instead of the Gem of carbon lamps. It is asserted that the Tungsten lamps yield an increased lighting efficiency of from 200 to 250 per cent.

The order of the commission directs that the maximum retail rate for power shall be reduced from 10 cents to 8 cents a kilowatt hour, and prohibits the company from charging a sliding scale of from 10 cents to 3 cents a kilowatt hour for power according to the amount used. The commission found that these discounts were, in fact rebates, and in changing the rate from not more than 8 cents to not less than 4 cents it figured that the users of current for power would save about $40,000 a year.

During the hearings the company submitted a schedule showing the total value of its property to be $38,000,000. This was cut down to $22,000,000, and it was on this reduction in value that the new rate was based. The report explained that the Edison Company was controlled by the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, which owned all of its stock under a thirty-eight-year contract made in 1899. Commissioner Hayward, who has presided at the hearings, asserted that about $6,640,000 worth of securities were issued for which no tangible property existed.

The principal differences between the valuations of the company and the amount allowed by the commission were: Claims charged against operating expenses, $4,033,000; stock issued for license to use Thomas A. Edison's patents, $945,000, and cost of unifying the system, $3,587,000. The commission also rejected an item of more than $4,000,000 for expenditures on account of property, overhead construction, and

One group of capitalists may pay whatever sum they please for the securities of another group of capitalists, or including any expense they see fit. They cannot, however, thereby impose an obligation upon the public to allow them a return upon whatever amount they might pay for such securities."

The Commissioner said he thought that the public had paid approximately $5,500,000 in excess of a fair return on the capital invested. It was found that during 1915 the operating revenues were $8,823,852 and the operating expenses were $4,239,471, leaving a net income of $2,664,051, or a return of 12.4 per cent. upon the valuation fixed by the commission.

The proceedings which have resulted in the reduction were begun on July 20, 1912, upon a petition of Commander Albert Morris, U. S. N., retired, and other customers of the company, who complained against the rate of 12 cents then in effect, and against alleged discrimination as between the small and large consumers. The briefs were finally submitted on July 6, 1916. In order that the decision of the commission might be fair and based on accurate knowledge the engineers of the commission made an appraisal of the company's property. The record contains more than 3,000 typewritten pages, and more than 400 exhibits.

During the examination of witnesses it was learned that the electrical business in Brooklyn was successful from the beginning. Dividends of 17 per cent. were paid by some of the companies. Since 1904 the Kings County company paid 8 per cent. on its stock. Commissioner Hayward found that on the actual amount of capital invested the total dividends averaged approximately 9 per cent. a year.

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We are fortunate in having readers in every State in the Union, and, in fact, in every part of every State, and a few weeks ago, we called upon these friends to act as reporters or special correspondents and tell us how local feeling is running for and against the presidential candidates.

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In THE LITERARY DIGEST for October 28th, the feature-article gives an analysis of the replies received.

This "straw vote" is unique in that while it does not necessarily register the individual vote of those who responded, it is inclined more to reflect local feeling in the community in which the correspondent resides.

Other news articles of very great interest in this number are:

Why Greece is Being Coerced

A Comprehensive Explanation of the Crisis in Greece From Different Angles

How England Answers the Mail-Seizure Question
Japan Blocking China's Open Doorway
Germany's Harassed Chancellor
China's National Comedy
A Submarine Mine-Layer
How Electricity Travels Through the Body
Shakespeare, A Source of Artistic Inspiration
The Menace of the Boarding-House
What the Record Price of Cotton Means
Russian Prison Atrocities
French-Canadians Not Slacking
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At Last, a Safe and Sane Fourth of July
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BEUTINGER COURT SPLIT ON VERDICT

Locked Up for the Night in Case of Jersey Woman Who Shot Her Husband to Death.

DEBATE FOR 8 HOURS FIRST

Prosecuter Speaks with Contempt of Dead Man, but Tells Jurors Wife Had No Right to Kill Him.

Mrs. Margaret C. Beutinger, whose trial for the murder of her husband, Christopher, in their home in Caldwell, N. J., on July 11, ended yesterday in Judge Martin's Court of Oyer and Terminer in Newark, N. J., was locked up at 11:30 o'clock last night after the jury had failed to reach a verdict, and, by order of Judge Martin, had been put under guard for the night. The jury had deliberated for eight hours and a half and had interrupted their consideration of the case only once. That was at 11 o'clock when they asked for food. They made no report to Judge Martin then, and, after waiting another half hour, the Judge determined to let their decision wait on the morrow.

The jury had begun deliberation at 3:02 o'clock, and, as the hours passed without even a request for supper from the jury room, friends of Mrs. Beutinger began to fear that the verdict would be against her, or, at least, would not be an acquittal. The recent law passed by the last Legislature gives trial juries the privilege of designating life imprisonment or death in a verdict of guilty in murder cases of the first degree, and it was thought this added consideration might account for the unusual delay.

Mrs. Beutinger was in charge of a matron in a room in the upper part of the Court House, and no one was permitted to see her after the jury had left the courtroom.

Judge Martin's charge was not a long one. He defined the legal points of the case and cautioned the jury that, although Mrs. Beutinger's defense was that she had fired in fear of her own life, the law did not give her the right to judge of the situation at the time of the shooting, reserving that for the decision of the jury. The jury must decide whether she had a reasonable apprehension that her life was in danger. Conceding that she had had such fear, the law entitled her to defend her life even to the point of taking another life, but only if retreat from her danger had been impossible. On this point, Judge Martin said, the law was explicit; that retreat must be made if retreat were possible.

The point was one on which Prosecutor Newman, in his summing up, dwelt at length. He referred frequently to Beutinger as "this brute" and "this miserable cur," adding the phrase, "if you will" to each characterization, but he insisted that Beutinger had had a right to live.

"He went to his wife's room," declared the prosecutor, "and demanded that she receive him. She had the right to decline to do so. But, she could have locked her bedroom door and called for help, or picked up a chair or some other weapon not so deadly as a revolver. She should not have killed him if there were any possible way for her to retreat from him."

Mr. Newman declared that sympathy should have no place in this trial and declared:

"The stage was set for sympathy with the five little children of the defendant occupying seats in the front gnashing of teeth. It was told as to divert the minds of the jury from the evidence and to cloud their judgment. The fact that the defendant is a woman should make no difference."

Richard H. McCarter, chief trial counsel for Mrs. Beutinger, had preceded Mr. Newman with a review of the testimony touching on the relations of the Beutingers from the time of their marriage and devoting especial attention to the attacks of Beutinger on his wife when he had choked and beaten her and almost gouged her eyes out. He told, with great detail and description of Beutinger's two visits to his wife's room on the morning of the shooting, and finally demanded:

"Gentlemen, do you wonder that this little woman raised on her arm in bed and drew that pistol? There was no fair treat for her with this burly, six-foot two, 250 pound giant approaching her. She saw his brother already dead of insanity, and saw his upraised arm, and she began to shoot, and kept on shooting until the last chamber was emptied. Did she defend herself? What would you gentlemen have done under the circumstances?

"Last night as I lay in bed more or less sleepless, and even now as I am about to leave the case to you, there was before my eyes a picture of this little woman on the witness stand telling her story to you. Gentlemen, was she brazen? Was there anything but evidence of gentleness and refinement in her narrative as she poured it out to a hungry audience and to you twelve gentlemen? Was she telling the truth? I believe she was and I believe you do, and if you do there is but one thing to do, and that is to render a prompt and glorious acquittal."

RADICALS FOR WILSON.

Call Every Vote for Benson a Vote for Hughes.

Believing that Wilson should be re-elected, a group of men and women radicals have been meeting in the Hotel Le Marquis, 12 East Thirty-first Street, for the purpose of influencing Socialists to vote for Wilson. A resolution adopted at a recent meeting is being sent over the country giving as reasons why Wilson should be re-elected that he has kept peace, had the eight-hour law passed, stopped child labor, taxed monopoly instead of poverty, and taken a step toward breaking the banker's monopoly by the Banking Reserve act and the Rural Credits.

The resolution, made public yesterday, is signed by Franklin H. Giddings, Charles T. Fagnani, J. Salwyn Shipiro, Theodore Schroeder, Helen Keller, Henrietta Rodman, Benjamin Marsh, Herman Defrem, Robert L. Hale, Karl G. Karsten, Carlton Hayes, John Reed, Howard Woolston, and John Dewey.

"Every radical's vote cast for Benson helps Hughes," the resolution says. "Every 'protest' vote is a luxury dearly bought. Its price is the risk of losing much social justice already gained and blocking much immediate progress. Join us with a vote for Wilson."

Degener Estate More Than $500,000

The will of William Degener, of C. A. Auffmordt & Co., dry goods commission house, who died on Sept. 22, disposes of an estate estimated at more than $500,000. The decedent left to his wife, Mrs. Marie L. Degener of 815 West Eighty-ninth Street, the income from a trust fund of $100,000, the principal of which is to go to her children on her death. If she remarries the fund is to be reduced to $50,000. Mr. Degener gave $20,000 each to his sons, Wilhelm, Herbert, Armin and Otto, and his daughter, Marie, and divided the residue among them in equal shares.

New Paper in Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 27.—The Plainfield Record, an independent weekly newspaper, was published here today for the first time by A. F. Larock of the Central Publishing Company. The publication is the result of the demand for another local newspaper since The Plainfield Daily Press was consolidated with The Courier News. Later The Record will be published daily. James J. McNamee is the editor.

Birth Control Advocate Reconsiders Determination to Stay in Jail.

Three birth control advocates were released on bail yesterday pending trial on the charge of disseminating information on birth control, and another, Emma Goldman, Anarchist, was held in $500 bail on the same charge, for which she served a term in the Queens County Penitentiary last Spring. Mrs. Margaret Sanger and her assistant, Miss Fannie Mindell, were arrested on Thursday night for spreading birth control information at Mrs. Sanger's birth control clinic, 46 Amboy Street, Brownsville. Mrs. Ethel Byrne, a widow, and sister of Mrs. Sanger, whose arrest followed that of the others, was arraigned yesterday morning in the New Jersey Avenue Court, Brownsville. She said she was glad to be bailed out. Mrs. Sanger, seen then, said that she would stay in jail until she was brought to trial on Monday. Last night her counsel gave bail for her and her assistant before Magistrate Voorhis in Brooklyn.

Emma Goldman, accused of circulating literature on birth control at a meeting in Union Square on May 20, was held in $1,000 bail in Yorkville Court by Magistrate Barlow. She said she was a lecturer and lived at 20 East 125th Street. As she had been a witness in a similar case in behalf of her attorney, Bolton Hall, she should not have been arrested, she asserted. Hall was discharged several days ago.

Arrest Manager of Strikebreakers.

Edwin F. Daley, former manager of Bergoff & Waddell of 120 Liberty Street, who furnished many of the strikebreakers in the traction fight in this city, was arrested yesterday at his home in Wilkes-Barre, Penn., by Detective Bernard Flood on an indictment charging grand larceny. According to Assistant District Attorney Behan, the defendant fled from this city on Sept. 26 with $500 of his employers' money. He was indicted on Oct. 10.

WHEN Columbia plays Williams this afternoon New York followers of football are in for an unusual treat. And there is another treat in store for them, too, none the less enjoyable because it is quite usual, and that lies in the fact that they can go to and return from South Field by Services 4 or 5 of the

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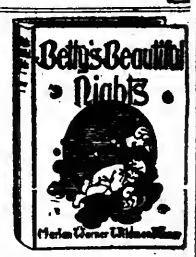

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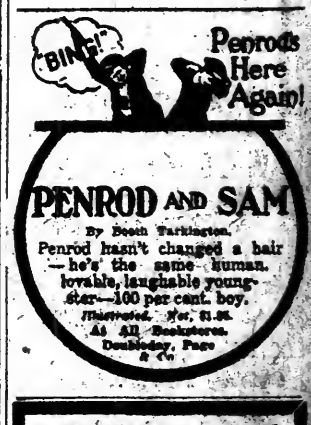

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BLAMES ARMENIANS FOR ALL THEIR WOES

Halil Bey, Turkish Foreign Minister, Says He Gave Them Fair Warning Against Rebellion.

REGRETS LOSS TO TURKEY

Insists That the Young Turks Have Always Been Friendly to Armenians—Sees Victory for Teutons.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Oct. 25, (Via Berlin to London, Oct. 27.)—The economic, financial and military status of Turkey is highly satisfactory, and her relations with the Central Powers are of the greatest friendship, said Halil Bey, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an interview with The Associated Press representative here today.

The Minister said the Armenians had none but themselves to blame for their condition. He said their leaders had been warned at the beginning of the war that the Government would apply the most severe measures if the Armenians acted with the Entente before they knew the Turks were conquered. But despite this, he said, the Armenians rose when the Russians invaded Asia Minor, and the Turks were forced to drastic measures.

The establishment in the Ottoman Empire of a food commission, after the German plan, on which several German experts served, the Foreign Minister explained, had solved the problem of feeding the large centres of population, especially Constantinople, where the work of alleviation had also been furthered by the fact that many troops which formerly had to be fed on the Gallipoli Peninsula and in the vicinity of the city, were now distributed among other war theatres where they were closer to the food supply. It was possible, therefore, that the food problem had been solved, as in addition to this the present year's crop was very good.

Financially, the Minister said, the country was one of the strongest among the European belligerents.

The Armenian question has been disposed of, said Halil Bey.

"The position of our Government in this respect has never been fully understood," he went on. "I wish to say that the Young Turks have always looked upon the Armenians as a valuable asset to the Turkish Empire. The fact is, we needed them. The country's commerce was largely in their hands, and as farmers the Armenians have a great value. We did not look upon them as evaluable chattels, however. We were willing to give them an equal share in the Government, which we did, as is shown by the fact that before the outbreak of the war we had a large number of Armenians in the Chamber of Deputies and also several Senators and a Minister. Nearly all the Vice Ministers were Armenians, because we recognized the ability of the Armenians and were ready to give them their political rights in the tenancy of a proportionate number of public offices.

"After the revolution all went well for a time and the Young Turks hoped they had finally found a solution to the problem which had vexed the old régime in Turkey for many years and had retarded the progress of the country. The Balkan war, however, caused the Armenians to again take up their separatistic ideals. Committees formed an organization with the intention of securing for the Armenians an autonomous government.

Armenians Warned.

"I think I would be the last man to deny a people self-government, but the case of the Armenians is one where this must be done. The Armenians, spread throughout Asia Minor and Southern Russia, are merely a majority in the districts usually designated as Armenian. Armenian autonomy, therefore, would lead to the loss of the independence of the other Ottoman races. Under these conditions even the Young Turks were opposed to the Armenian plan, but in justice they wanted to give the Armenians a fuller share in the Government, which was done, and even our worst traducers cannot deny that.

"When the war broke out we knew exactly what the Armenians were doing. More bombs, rifles, ammunition, and money had been brought into the country, and their organization was made even more perfect. I was then President of the Chamber of Deputies and was very fond of the Armenian members, as I had always been a friend of that race. So I called the Armenian representatives together and asked what they intended doing. At the end of the conversation I told them I could sympathize with their ideals and had always done so as long as they were not entirely separatistic.

"'Gentlemen,' I said, 'I fully understand your position and hope that you understand ours. We have engaged in a war in which we may go down. That will be your opportunity to make arrangements with the Entente, but bear in mind that the Ottoman Government will apply the most severe measures if you act against the Turks before you know we are conquered. Make your plans so that you can meet the Entente powers with clean hands, which you can do by supporting us so far and no further than the law demands. I think the Entente statesmen will see the correctness of such conduct and will recognize your claim to autonomy. You can then take up the work where we left off and to which I wish you every success, but bear in mind that we are not gone yet, and that the slightest false move on your part will bring trouble to all Armenians. Sit quiet and let us try this issue. When you are sure we have lost, go over to the Entente and get from them all you can.'"

Halil Bey then said the Ottoman Government was one on this point, realising that this opportunity for the Armenians might come. Enver Pasha, the leader of the Young Turks, Halil Bey said, called in the Armenian patriarch one day and told him the same thing, but despite this, he said, the Armenians rose when the Russians invaded Asia Minor, and the Turkish Government took the measures which had been outlined to the Armenian leaders beforehand.

The Turkish Foreign Minister said that the Armenian organization made it impossible to confine the steps taken against the Armenians to a single locality in rebellion, because the organization was so perfect that only a sweeping measure at the first hint of an uprising could meet the situation. Halil Bey continued:

"I will say that the loss to the Ottoman Empire through the deportation of the Armenians has been immense. The Armenian is able and industrious, and, therefore, valuable in the economic scheme, but what could be done? We were at war and obliged, therefore, to employ every means to make secure our own position, which was betrayed so basely through our confidence."

Troops Fighting Well.

"Our troops are fighting well everywhere," said Halil Bey, in speaking of the military situation, "and have just distinguished themselves in Dobrudja, which is the best answer to the statements made now and then that Turkey is about to make a separate peace with the Entente. We stand or fall with the Central Powers, and at present there is nothing to indicate that any of our troops will fall—not so long as we have Germany to head the combination.

"The Germans cannot be beaten in this war because with the spirit to win they combine an unusually high ability as organizers. Germany's will to win and her organization are for Turkey, every guarantee for success and victory. A people of 70,000,000 imbued with such a spirit is unconquerable. Never in history has a people combined these qualities to such an extent, so we Turks look upon an outcome of the war favorable to our country as certain.

"On a recent trip to Germany I was able to convince myself of this. Although the effect of the war is felt, its consequences are met in such an organized, systematic manner that one is awestruck by this organization which, behind the front, heals the many wounds in the body politic as it inflicts in its character of a terrible war machine on the front itself.

"One is almost impressed with a certain uncanniness in this organization, which moves noiselessly along the shortest line to its objective with a certainty that holds one spellbound. Such an organism must have more than mere brains behind it; it must have the will of the people as its base; it must have the deepest patriotism as motive power. Only in that manner can the German ability to meet successfully every problem the war has produced be accounted for."

Speaking of organization in Turkey, Halil Bey said it was constantly improving, with the aid of the Germans wherever that was feasible.

"We have quite an organizer ourselves," he continued. "I refer to Enver Pasha, (Turkish Minister of War,) who, in addition to being as indefatigable as he ever was, has shown during the war that he not only appreciates systematic effort, but is able to inaugurate and promote it, so that Enver Pasha today is Turkey's biggest man—a distinction he well deserves."

In discussing international relations, Halil Bey touched upon the questions of capitalizations.

"The elimination of these handicaps to the Ottoman Government," he said, "has been for Turkey one of the best results of this war. Though these guarantees for foreigners and their interests have been abolished, none has suffered through it. Turkey needed a chance of demonstrating that these special privileges to foreigners in the empire were both unnecessary and unjust to the Turks. Though the capitalization had gone, nobody has been hurt, not even the English, French, Italian, Russian, and other belligerent subjects whom we permit to carry out affairs in the empire and whose personal freedom we have respected to a greater degree than any nation at war anywhere has done. We are not a nation of savages, as the popular belief has been."

Rumania Drawn Into Trap.

Regarding Rumania's entry into the war, the Turkish Foreign Minister said: "The action of that country is principally remarkable to me for one thing, in that it indicated to what extent the Entente and Rumanian statesmen thought the Central Powers had been weakened. Undoubtedly men in Bucharest imagined the Central Powers had reached the stage in which they were unable to fight against Rumanian troops, otherwise Rumania would not have taken so foolish a step. If Bratiano, (the Rumanian Premier,) had though for one moment his country might be occupied by the Central Powers, instead of the Rumanians holding a good share of Hungary, Rumania would still be at peace with us. But they all thought the Central Powers were on the verge of collapse. On the contrary, however, they were able to throw against Rumania an army fully able to cope with the new situation.

"The experience of Rumania is of special interest and value to the world because it shows the Central Powers are still militarily vigorous and able, despite the great offensives on the west and east, to send large forces against a new enemy. A man having at heart the interests of humanity can only hope that Rumania's fate will have a sobering effect upon certain Entente minds which daily conceive new plans upon which the fate of the members of the central group are to be decided.

"We in Turkey are one with the Central Governments in the determination to defend our national integrity. Though we have been shown in recent years of much of our territory, there remains enough of the empire in point of extent and wealth of soil to build up a prosperous State, in which opportunity will come to all. That is the program of our party of Union and Progress."

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110,000 Passengers Carried in One Day on Fifth Avenue.

All records for motorbus traffic in New York City have been broken recently, owing to the strike on the surface car lines. According to figures compiled for the Public Service Commission by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, the Fifth Avenue buses on Sept. 14 carried more than 110,000 passengers.

The best record previous to this was 82,965 passengers, made in May, 1916. The average number of passengers carried daily throughout September exceeded this latter figure by several hundred, the average for the month being 89,216. Heretofore the high daily average for a month has been 88,131 passengers, which was the showing made last May. The most significant feature in connection with these figures, according to the report, is that they include no strap-hangers or "standees," as the company limits the number of passengers carried by each vehicle to its seating capacity.

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Instrumental gems from "The Chimes" and "Erminie."
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CRIMSON, BLUE, TIGERS, AND QUAKERS IN IMPORTANT GRIDIRON BATTLES TODAY

BIG ELEVENS HAVE REAL TESTS TODAY

There Will Be No Dallying This Afternoon for Crimson, Blue, Tigers, or Quakers.

CHIEF CLASH AT CAMBRIDGE

Harvard Hopes to Avenge Last Year's Defeat by Cornell—Dartmouth Invades Princeton.

The halfway mark of the football season finds all the leading elevens up against gridiron tests which should bring out the full measure of their power. Today's games will make or break some of the big elevens. Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and Pennsylvania all face the stiffest kind of opposition, and when the sun goes down this evening followers of the game will have a pretty fair idea of who's who on the chalk-lined rectangle.

The stellar attraction of the day's battles is the Harvard-Cornell clash at Cambridge. Last year Harvard, with one of her greatest stars in the game, Ed Casey, was defeated 10 to 0 in a game which gave Cornell the championship of the East. Prominent in this Crimson victory was the great wing play of Shevlin and Eckley. These two ends succeeded a defense which Harvard was unable to penetrate. They stopped such notable back field players as Mahan, King, Hinkey, and Watson, while Shiverick's punting was better than the best Crimson punter could do.

Today in the Harvard Stadium Cornell will again have Eckley, who was converted eligible to play at the last moment. He will be at the left wing, and Shevlin at the right wing. The Crimson outside of centre, is said to be the equal of the Big Red Wall of Cornell. Harvard is expected to play a defensive game. It is not believed her offensive play is developed to the point which it will reach later in the season. As was the case last year, Cornell will perhaps be better equipped to show the power of her offensive play than the Crimson.

Crimson Has No Great Kicker.

Harvard has developed more slowly than usual this season, but under the Haughton system the eleven can be depended upon to meet Cornell with football knowledge of the first order. The plays which Harvard worked so successfully last season, such as the hidden ball play and the end runs and plays off tackle from a kick or forward pass formation, will doubtless all be brought into use. Harvard has no kicker who is the match of Shiverick, although there is capable drop-kicking talent in the team.

Cornell is not so confident of winning as it was last season, and the Harvard undergraduates are offering slight odds on their eleven. Even money will perhaps rule before the game is started.

Dartmouth has had the benefit this season of finding out its weaknesses sooner than usual. Heretofore the Green has often failed to discover until the Princeton game just where it was lacking in the execution of football plays. This year Dartmouth wanted a stiff game just before the Princeton game, and got it from Georgetown at the cost of defeat. Princeton, as the team stands at the present time, is further advanced in development than any other eleven in the East. It is a seasoned, veteran combination, and there is going to be deep disappointment among Tiger rooters if Speedy Rush's sturdy men don't sweep the New Hampshire boys before them this afternoon.

Yale's Battle with W. and J.

Yale's team is confident of wiping out the defeats of the last two seasons at the hands of Washington and Jefferson. Many of the stars of the latter team who played havoc with the Blue in 1914 and 1915 are missing. The eleven is now coached by Sol Metzger, the former Penn star, while in other seasons Bob Folwell, now with Penn, has been Washington and Jefferson's tutor. The Washington and Jefferson aggregation has developed a wonderful offensive game around the forward pass, and it is going to take the best defensive power of the Elis to break it up, if they are able to do it at all. Yale is coming along steadily, with marked increase in power, and Tad Jones's eleven is now a stronger and a faster machine than Yale's teams of the last few seasons.

Pennsylvania has a hard task on hand against Glenn Warner's Pittsburgh eleven in that city today. Penn showed great improvement last week against Penn State, but Pittsburgh sprung a surprise against the powerful Syracuse team. In Berry Penn has an individual star who will play a prominent part in the proceedings at Forbes Field.

There will be two intersectional games of unusual interest. The Syracuse team, which was beaten last week by Pitt, will go out to Ann Arbor to tackle Michigan. The Orange eleven will have to face Maulbetsch and possibly Sparks, two players of the highest order. Hollenback has no doubt learned a lesson from last week's mistake, and will not depend too much upon his line of young giants. It looks as if Yost's Wolverines, with their powerful line-smashing back field players, would have the edge on the Salt City team.

Tufts Eleven to Meet Indiana.

The other intersectional game will bring together Tufts and Indiana. Tufts, with a defeat over Harvard to its credit, is looked upon as a probable winner against the Westerners. This game will give a good line on the the relative strength of the leading second rank elevens of the Middle West and the East.

The Army tackles the strong Villanova team, while the Navy will have the University of Georgia for an opponent. Rutgers and Brown should furnish a good contest in Providence. Here in New York Columbia will take on Williams. New York University will exchange gridiron amenities with Union at Schenectady. In the South, Virginia will play Vanderbilt in a game which should furnish plenty of thrills.

In the West, although most of the interest hereabouts rests in the intersectional games, the head-line attraction will be Minnesota's first game of the Big Nine championship race against Iowa. Chicago will play Wisconsin in another battle which has an important bearing on the Western championship.

Neither Minnesota nor Wisconsin has been defeated this season and each eleven is making a strong bid for the title. Illinois must defeat Purdue to get into a possible tie for first honors. Northwestern, the surprise of the Western season in the Middle West because of its defeat of Chicago last week, will play Drake today.

TUFTS FAVORITE IN WEST.

Even Money Quoted That Indiana Is Beaten by 20 Points.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 27.—The football team from Tufts College arrived from Medford, Mass., shortly after noon today, confident of victory in the game to be played at Washington Park tomorrow with Indiana University, but nevertheless worried for fear some trick of Western football has been cooked up by Coach Stiehm.

The Indiana football squad will not arrive in Indianapolis until tomorrow morning. The team from Bloomington, accompanied by the full squad of freshmen, will ride in a Pullman attached to one of the special trains that will bring more than 2,000 Indiana rooters to the game. A big demonstration is planned through the streets of the downtown district. Headed by mounted police and the university band of fifty men, the students will march through the streets accompanied by the university drum corps.

The betting boards show Tufts at even money to win by twenty points.

Football—Columbia vs. Williams.
South Field, Broadway & 116th Street.
GAME STARTS 2 P. M. TO-DAY.—Advt.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY

East and South.

Harvard vs. Cornell at Cambridge.
Princeton vs. Dartmouth at Princeton.
Yale vs. Washington and Jefferson at New Haven.
University of Pennsylvania vs. University of Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh.
Army vs. Villanova at West Point.
Navy vs. University of Georgia at Annapolis.
Columbia vs. Williams at South Field.
New York University vs. Union at Schenectady.
Brown vs. Rutgers at Providence.
Colgate vs. Springfield Y. M. C. A. at Springfield.
Penn State vs. Gettysburg College at State College.
Lafayette vs. Lebanon Valley at Easton.
Lehigh vs. Catholic University at South Bethlehem.
Amherst vs. Wesleyan at Middletown.
Albright vs. Georgetown at Washington.
Bowdoin vs. Bates at Brunswick.
Carnegie Institute vs. Thiel at Pittsburgh.
Colby vs. University of Maine at Waterville.
Franklin and Marshall vs. Dickinson at Lancaster.
Geneva vs. University of Buffalo at Beaver Falls.
Georgia Tech. vs. Washington and Lee at Atlanta.
Trinity vs. Boston College at Hartford.
Johns Hopkins vs. George Washington University at Baltimore.
Louisiana State vs. University of the South at New Orleans.
Maryland State vs. Haverford at College Park.
Massachusetts Aggies vs. Worcester Poly. at Amherst.
Middlebury vs. Rensselaer Poly. at Middlebury.
Muhlenberg vs. Bucknell at Allentown.
New Hampshire State vs. Vermont at Durham.
Phillips Exeter vs. Princeton Freshmen at Exeter.
Rhode Island State vs. Connecticut Aggies at Kingston.
Richmond vs. William and Mary at Richmond.
Stevens Tech. vs. Delaware at Hoboken.
Swarthmore vs. Ursinus at Swarthmore.
University of Alabama vs. University of Mississippi at Tuscaloosa.
University of North Carolina vs. Virginia Military Institute at Chapel Hill.
University of Rochester vs. Hamilton at Rochester.
University of Tennessee vs. University of Florida at Tampa.
Vanderbilt vs. Virginia at Nashville.
West Virginia Wesleyan vs. Westminster at Buckhannon.

West.

University of Michigan vs. Syracuse at Ann Arbor.
Indiana vs. Tufts at Indianapolis.
Beloit vs. Ripon at Beloit.
De Pauw vs. Hanover at Greencastle.
Marietta vs. Bethany at Marietta.
Michigan Aggies vs. Oregon Aggies at East Lansing.
Nebraska Wesleyan vs. University of Nebraska at Lincoln.
Northwestern University vs. Drake at Evanston.
Oberlin vs. Intramural at Oberlin.
Ohio University vs. Kenyon at Athens.
Purdue vs. University of Illinois at Lafayette.
University of Kansas vs. Kansas Aggies at Lawrence.
University of Minnesota vs. University of Iowa at Minneapolis.
University of Notre Dame vs. Wabash at Notre Dame.
University of Oklahoma vs. University of Missouri at Norman.
University of Montana vs. Washington State at Missoula.
University of Wisconsin vs. University of Chicago at Madison.

School Games.

De Witt Clinton H. S. vs. New Utrecht H. S. at Lenox Oval.
Erasmus H. S. vs. Commercial H. S. at Commercial Field.
H. S. of Commerce vs. Flushing H. S. at Flushing.
Morris H. S. vs. Peekskill M. A. at Peekskill.
Boys' H. S. vs. Poly. Prep. at Washington Park.
Manual Training H. S. vs. Long Island Aggies at Washington Park.
Bushwick H. S. vs. Stuyvesant H. S. at Wallabout Bridge Oval.
Hamilton Institute vs. Pawling School at Pawling.
St. Paul's School vs. Morristown H. S. at Garden City.

PITT AND PENN ON EDGE.

Excitement Prevails at Pittsburgh on Eve of Gridiron Fray.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 27.—Everything is in readiness for the biggest game of the year in Pittsburgh and the hardest struggle on the Blue and Gold's schedule. Evidences of the interest and excitment have been felt all day. This has been augmented by the presence of Coach Folwell and his squad and a thousand or so Pennsylvanians who are here as delegates and visitors to the sessions of the Associate Penn Clubs of the World at the William Penn Hotel.

The Red and Blue team left the Pennsylvania train at East Liberty this morning and is housed at the Hotel Chenley, a short distance from the grounds where the great struggle will be held tomorrow. The gates at Forbes Field were opened to the Philadelphia players at 1 o'clock this afternoon and Coaches Folwell, Wharton, and Dickson took advantage of the offer of Glenn Warner by putting the team through a stiff workout and giving the last instructions while the men were in uniform. Fullback Berry was the star with his long kicking, and every play in Folwell's repertoire was tried out in practice. The teams will line-up as follows:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Pittsburgh.
Urquehart	L. E.	Carlso
Matthews	L. T.	Thornhill
Ertresvaag	L. G.	Sutherland
Wray	C.	Peck
Henning	R. G.	Sies
Little	R. T.	Seidel
Miller	R. E.	Herron
Light	Q. B.	Morrow
Derr	L. H. B.	Hastinga
Williams	R. H. B.	Dehart
Berry	F. B.	McLaren

WOLVERINES ARE CONFIDENT

Expect to Avenge Last Year's Defeat at Hands of Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 27.—Michigan will start tomorrow's contest against Syracuse without the services of one of its best backs. Yost said this afternoon that Zeiger would be seen at quarter back, but that Sparks would go in only if his presence proved necessary to turn the tide in the Wolverine's favor.

Practice of the plays upon which Yost will largely depend in tomorrow's battle comprised the work of today, which ended only with darkness settling over the field. Rehor and Captain Maulbetsch were booting the ball from placement, and Yost liked the efforts of the 253-pounder so well that Rehor will be called upon to add three points if the occasion demands. Coaches and players are confident of wiping out last year's 14 to 7 defeat.

The Syracuse men arrived in Detroit this morning and spent the afternoon running through signals at the Detroit Country Club. The Orange players are not expected in Ann Arbor until just before time for the game.

NAVY READY FOR GEORGIA.

Westphal for Butler the Only Change in Middies' Backfield.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 27.—Looking forward to the outcome rather confidently, the Navy is on edge this afternoon for the game tomorrow with Georgia University. The visitors have been touted as being extra strong this year for their initial appearance on the local gridiron, but the Middies are not worrying.

Practice this afternoon was light as well as late. This in a measure was due to a naval drill. No scrimmaging was allowed, the work consisting of formation and signal drills, with the same backfield in the 'Varsity makeup as faced the West Virginians last week, except that Westphal was at full in place of Butler, who still suffers from a twisted back received in the Pitt struggle.

HARVARD COACHES EXPECT A VICTORY

Feel Team Can Hold Off Cornell and the Only Fear Is of Shiverick's Kicking.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 28.—When the Harvard football coaches sent their football eleven out of the Stadium late this afternoon it was with a feeling that the Crimson will be able to play a good game against Cornell tomorrow, and if it can show as much fight and individual proficiency as during this week's practice that there is more than the even chance to win.

While the team is green, only Dadmun and Harte being in last year's initial lineup against Cornell, the eleven has had the benefit of a full week's work together and surely has made progress. Cornell also has plenty of new men and, like Harvard, misses several of its real stars.

This Fall Harvard has been backward, but Cornell has been followed closely and unless Al Sharpe opens up something absolutely new in the way of an attack, Harvard is confident that Cornell's chances for scores will come because of Shiverick's drop kicking or because of Harvard's errors. The teams tomorrow will be nearly evenly matched in weight, but Cornell will have what slight advantage there is.

Percy Haughton spent a long time today drilling the Harvard kickers and the handlers of kicks, and during the signal drill sent his team through their plays at a fast clip. He feels that his rush line will play far better football than anything seen in the Stadium this Fall, and that the backfield has been together long enough to put on a very fast team game.

Wheeler and Sweetser, the new tackles, will be under pressure for the first time, but both are in shape to play very rugged football. Robinson's drop kicking has been improving steadily and although Harvard would like a lighter back than Horween for the kicking, in order to help out its "threat" game, Horween's punting has been uniformly good and he should hold his own unless Shiverick has another wonderful day. Cornell went to the Stadium early this afternoon for signal drill. The betting was even today, but Cornell is looking for odds in the morning.

The Harvard lineup tomorrow will be: Coolidge, left end; Wheeler, left tackle; Dadmun, left guard; Harris, centre; Snow, right guard; Sweetser, right tackle; Harte, right end; Robinson, quarterback; Thacher, left half back; Horwreen, right half back; Casey, full back.

ECKLEY ELIGIBLE TO PLAY.

Cornell End Gets Clean Bill of Health from Faculty Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The Faculty Committee on Student Affairs today declared Paul Eckley and A. I. G. Valentine eligible to compete in Cornell athletics. Valentine was under the ban of the Athletic Council's vote, alleged violation of the Summer baseball rule. A technical charge against Eckley for the same offense had been laid. The Faculty Committee found in the cases of both that the violation had been purely technical, that neither had become a professional in any sense of the word, and therefore declared them eligible. The case of Captain Clary was not acted on because he had not appealed to the committee.

The alleged violation consisted of playing Summer baseball in games for which an admission was charged. There was no accusation that any of them had accepted money or any other financial consideration, or that they had played on professional teams.

The important feature of this decision is that Eckley, if the coaches think it best, may play in the Harvard game at Cambridge tomorrow. He was one of the Cornell ends against the Crimson last year, and is the ablest end player on the Cornell squad. In all probability he will enter the Cornell lineup.

ARMY RESPECTS McGUCKIN.

Great Drop Kicker Only Obstacle to Victory Over Villanova.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The Army had a long signal drill today and a light form of scrimmaging in final preparation for tomorrow's contest with Villanova. While the cadets are confident of beating the collegians they are rather apprehensive of what McGuckin, the visiting quarter back may do in the way of drop kicking. The collegiate quarter back is well known here, and the soldiers have not forgotten the beating which Villanova handed them a year ago.

The coaches will probably start the reserves at the kickoff tomorrow with the big fellows all in the background and ready at a moment's notice to be brought into the play. Ford and Reddy will be used at the wings, although Mullins and Houser are due to start the game. Stokes will get another tryout at centre and Timberlake may be in as one of the tackles. The big team rehearsed signals tonight during which practically all the forward pass defensive formations were gone over again and again. The scrubs were on the offensive in this drill. Vidal's punting was excellent today, and he is to do the Army's kicking tomorrow.

RUTGERS IN BROWN'S LAIR.

Scarlet Team May Be Minus Services of Homer Hazel.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 27.—Homer Hazel, the Rutgers full back, left here for Providence with the Scarlet squad this evening, but it is doubtful whether he has sufficiently recovered from the stomach trouble which attacked him yesterday to be able to get into the Brown game. Sanford is sure to use his new multiple kick as a big element of his attack tomorrow.

Rutgers will go into the game in good shape. With the regular line in the battle, the backfield should be able to show its full driving ability. A large squad of substitutes went with the team, and about 100 rooters made the trip to Providence.

LEHIGH LINE-UP IN DOUBT.

Pons Again Fit to Play in Game with Catholic University.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 27.—Lehigh with a stiff signal practice and other light work finished up today for the Catholic University game tomorrow. Halsted will not be able to take the half back position tomorrow, and Purcell may start there, if Coach Keady does not decide to use him at quarter back. Pons is again in condition, and tomorrow may see him filling one of the guard positions.

Now that Richards will be unable to play one of the ends, the choice will fall between Quist or Gulick. Although McDonald looks fairly good, McCarty is again in fit shape, and will fill left end. Tate and Good will be the tackles. The real line-up will not be known before the game.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Sailor Grande vs. Bill Watkins; Ray Parks vs. Jimmy Ahearn. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Jimmy Duffy vs. Phil Bloom. Ten rounds.

Football Results Yesterday.

At Franklin, Ind.—Rose Poly, 2; Franklin, 0.

At St. Paul, Minn.—St. Thomas, 7; Marquette, 6.

At Jacksonville, Ill.—Illinois College, 4; Bloomington Normal, 3.

At Evanston, Ill.—Lake Forest Academy, 71; Evanston Academy, 0.

YALE LOSES JIM BRADEN.

Full Back Pulls Tendon in Final Practice for W. and J. Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—On the eve of its game with Washington and Jefferson, the Yale eleven has lost its plunging full back, Jim Braden. During this afternoon signal practice he slipped and pulled a tendon of his thigh. It was stated this evening that he will be fortunate if he proves able to get back into the game when Yale meets Colgate next Saturday. Braden had proved Yale's most reliable ground gainer this last week and would have started his first game for the Elis tomorrow.

Yale's final preparation for the game today consisted of signal rehearsal. Hope of winning is high at Yale, although the team has been unable to register a victory over the Pennsylvanians in the last three annual games played. Yale regards its ability to break up the forward passing game the crucial test of the campaign. For three seasons the Washington-Jefferson eleven has perplexed the Elis by its short, sharp tosses directly over the Yale rush line.

Yale's line-up will probably be: Gates, left end; Taft, left tackle; Captain Black, left guard; Hutchinson, centre; Galt, right guard; Baldridge, right tackle; Comerford, right end; Smith, quarter back; Bingham, left half back; Legore, right half back; Jacques, full back.

HARD TEST FOR COLUMBIA.

Will Meet Williams on Gridiron for First Time Since 1904.

Columbia's "big drive" in progress all this week in an endeavor to pull the eleven out of the slump which has allowed only one victory this season out of three games played will be subjected to a severe test this afternoon on South Field against the Williams College team. Williams is coming to New York for the first time since 1904, before football was abolished at Morningside Heights, and has a 1916 record of two victories and two defeats. Union, Columbia's conqueror last week, was trounced by the Berkshire team and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute also was defeated, whereas Cornell and Brown have triumphed over Williams by large scores.

Buddy Wilber, right tackle and drop kicker for Columbia, will not play, it was decided last night. He has been in poor condition since the Union encounter, and his place on the rush line will be taken by Herbert Vollmer, the swimming champion; Van de Water, who returned to the squad a few days ago after three weeks of absence with an injury, or Raegener. Joe Brown will start at full back, and his regular position at centre will be filled by Goldberg. The game will begin at 2 o'clock, the time having been set one hour earlier, and this schedule will obtain for the rest of the season.

The teams will line up as follows:

Columbia.	Position.	Williams.
Kennedy	L. E.	Brown
Healy, (C.)	L. T.	Clifford
Donelson	L. G.	Wright
Goldberg	C.	Welch, (C.)
Cleveland	R. G.	Kieser
Vollmer	R. T.	Halsted
Dunn	R. E.	Bacon
Raimondo	Q. B.	McLean
Morrow	L. H. B.	Cress
Cochran	R. H. B.	O'Brien
Brown	F. B.	Lewis

Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes each. Referee—Nathan A. Tufts, Brown. Umpire—H. E. Henegse, Dartmouth. Linesman—E. M. Greene, Harvard. Field judge—H. F. Plummer, Cornell.

WILLIAMS IS OPTIMISTIC.

Eleven in Fine Form as It Leaves to Play Columbia Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 27.—Members of the Williams football squad left Williamstown at noon today for New York, where they will play Columbia on South Field tomorrow afternoon. The men are all in excellent condition for the game and have rounded into fine form with the stiff practices of the week.

Most of the practice of the latter part of the week has consisted of elementary work, including tackling and blocking exercises, together with signal drill for all members of the squad. Since Wednesday there has been no scrimmage. A marked improvement is noticeable in the team work of the squad, as the men who have now been playing their regular positions since the beginning of the season seem to have the "feel" of their places.

The probable line-up for tomorrow's game will be: Bacon, right end; Halsted, right tackle; Kieser, right guard; Welch, centre; J. A. Wright, left guard; Bradford, left tackle; E. C. Brown, left end; McLean, quarter back; O'Brien, right half back; Cress, full back; Lewis, left half back.

N. Y. U. OFF TO PLAY UNION.

Team Drilled in Trick Plays Before Leaving for Schenectady.

A short signal drill completed the work of the New York University football team yesterday afternoon, before leaving for Schenectady, where they will play Union today. In going through the plays Coach Eustis laid special emphasis on the open-work formations and trick plays. Cann, the star kicker of the Violet combination, put in considerable time at drop, punting, and placement kicking. Due to the scholastic difficulties of Ponterey, his place probably will be taken by Savage. Van Note, the tackle, who was hurt during the week, had to forgo the trip as his injury still holds him on the side lines. The eleven which will face Union will be picked from the following: Carroll, Egan, McCulloch, Hoffman, Sokolower, Buchsbaum, House, Savage, Jordan, Brown, Brin, Mooney, Mackenzie, Bernstein, Weinheimer, Wadman, Hammershlag, Horigan, Potter, and Cann.

Yesterday morning after chapel exercises the student body gathered on the Library steps and cheered the team. About 100 students are accompanying the team to Schenectady, and this is the first time in many years that a cheering section has accompanied a Violet team away from New York City.

SHORT DRILL FOR GARNET.

Union College Holds Final Practice for N. Y. U. Game.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—A fast signal drill, followed by a short period of kicking by Captain Rosekrans, occupied the last afternoon of practice of the Union College football team in preparation for the New York University game here tomorrow. The transfer of Goff to the backfield proved so effective in the Columbia game that he will again be in a backfield position tomorrow. It is expected that he, with Captain Rosekrans, Root, and Witner, will prove a great factor in the work of the Garnet team.

The line-up: Left end, Foster; left tackle, Bowman; left guard, Speer; centre, McDonald; right guard, Handley; right tackle, Hay; right end, Friday; quarterback, Witner; right halfback, Goff; left halfback, Rosekrans; fullback, Root.

FORDHAM GAME IS OFF.

Pennsylvania Military College Cancels Contest Here Today.

At the very last minute yesterday Pennsylvania Military College cancelled the game which had been scheduled at Fordham Field for this afternoon. It is the second time Fordham has been forced to remain idle because of cancellations this year, the other time being when Boston College called off the game at Fordham Field early this month. Fordham was unaware of the inability of the Penn Military team to show up until late in the afternoon, when Si Pauxtis telegraphed that his team could not possibly make the trip today. Manager Kenlon communicated with several other colleges, but failed to find a substitute.

As it is, a large body of the Fordham rooters are glad that today's game was cancelled owing to the crippled condition of the Bronx players. With seven Varsity men now on the sick list it was feared that a substitute team might be forced to play Georgetown next week in what is considered the biggest game on the schedule.

TIGERS TO DEPEND ON TOE OF DRIGGS

Prowess of Tibbott, Too, in Booting Ball Expected to Dismay Green Warriors.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Princeton had its final workout in the Stadium this afternoon in preparation for the Dartmouth game, while hundreds of undergraduates urged the team on with cheers and songs. The work was of the very lightest sort, for Coach Rush was taking no chances of having any of his 'Varsity men injured on the eve of one of the biggest games of the Princeton gridiron season. A signal drill, and then a little passing about of the ball was about all the practice the Tigers had.

Although it can hardly be said that overconfidence reigns in Princeton tonight there is a quiet air of expectancy which does not seem tinged in any way with alarm. The coaches and the players do not think that Dartmouth will be as easy as last season, particularly since the defeat at the hands of Georgetown. Aside from Coach Rush, however, who is not at all optimistic as far as any one has been able to discover, there is a general feeling here that Dartmouth has nearly always fallen prey to the superior prowess of the Tigers and that tomorrow will not be any exception.

It is not definitely known what line-up Coach Rush will choose to start. Rush, according to his usual custom, declared tonight that he had not definitely decided. It is practically certain, however, that Wilson and Highley will be the two ends, although Funk and Winn may be sent in as substitutes at some time during the game.

McLean will be at one tackle, while the other one still remains in doubt. McGraw was in the 'Varsity line-up during the practice today, but there is a possibility that Halsey will be sent in at the last minute. In the backfield Ames may be chosen to supplant Eddy, and Eberstadt take the place of Brown. Brown has shown a tendency toward fumbling all the season. Driggs will be at full back and Tibbott at the other half back.

Princeton will probably depend on the kicking ability of Driggs to advance the ball into Dartmouth territory. With the Princeton ends and linemen covering kicks in the same efficient style that they have shown all season, the Tigers should be able to gain consistently on exchanges of kicks. Tibbott's toe is expected to prove a powerful factor in turning the tide of victory toward Princeton.

DARTMOUTH SHOWS DASH.

Signal Drill at Polo Grounds Reveals Fast Opponent for Tigers.

The Dartmouth football squad, made up of thirty-two men, including the regulars, substitutes, coaches, and trainers, spent yesterday in New York and will leave on an early train this morning for Princeton. The squad arrived here early after an all-night ride from Boston, and after taking a long walk before luncheon the players had a light repast and then went to the Polo Grounds for practice.

Coach Frank Cavanaugh put the regular eleven through an hour and a half's fast signal practice and at the end was much pleased with the smooth manner in which the eleven's repertoire of plays was run off. This year's Dartmouth team isn't as big or as heavy as some of the former Cavanaugh elevens, but it has speed and a fairly good knowledge of football. The last week, the coaches said, was given over to rectifying the mistakes which were shown in the Georgetown game last week.

Dartmouth will not be able to present her strongest line against Princeton, as Merrill, the veteran guard, and Healy, one of the first string tackles, will not be able to get into the game against Princeton today. Cavanaugh thinks that in Cannell he has solved the quarter back question, and this player will start the game today.

At the practice yesterday, Dartmouth lined up as follows: Dussosoit and Emery, ends; Colton and Trier, tackles; Neeley and Youngstrom, guards; Giles, centre; Cannell, quarter; Garrish and Fleischer, half backs, and Duhamel, full back.

TIGERS WIN AT SOCCER.

Defeat Cornell in Opening Intercollegiate Match by 5 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Cornell lost the first intercollegiate league soccer match with Princeton by 5 to 0 today in a hard-played game on Alumni Field. Through a managerial mix-up the Cornell manager had no official league referee on hand, and Coach Harold Holden of the Tigers was allowed to take the field in that capacity. The Orange half carried it to C. Cameron played brilliantly for the winners. The line-up:

Princeton, (5.)	Position.	Cornell, (0.)
Pruyn	L. F.	Perkins
Cameron	R. F.	Wood
Harris	L. H. B.	Palmer
Twyeffort	R. H. B.	Williams
Haskins	C.	Hasman
Shearer	O. L.	Dibble
Sherredi	I. L.	Gammel
Cater	C.	McNair
West	I. R.	Swerdlove
Savage	O. R.	Laughlin
Cohen	G.	Gargullo

Goals from play—Princeton, 3. Goals from penalties—Princeton, 2. Individual goals—Cameron, 2; Twyeffort, 2; Sherredi, 1.

GAME WON BY FIELD GOAL.

Horace Mann Has Three-Point Margin Over Columbia Freshmen.

Captain Livingstone's drop kick from the 35-yard line was sufficient to give the Horace Mann School eleven a victory over the Columbia Freshmen yesterday afternoon on South Field by a score of 3 to 0. The game was the first on the schoolboys' 1916 schedule and the second for the Columbia yearlings.

The line-up:

H. Mann. (3.)	Position.	Col. 1920, (0.)
D. Atwater	L. E.	Ashley
Storey	L. T.	Elsfelder
Sniffen	L. G.	Miller
O'Connor	C.	Johnson
Wolle	R. G.	Kirkland
R. Atwater	R. T.	Barker
Madison	R. E.	Weinstein
Frank	Q. B.	Brady
Pulleyn	L. H. B.	Healy
Livingstone	R. H. B.	Eccles
Rosenthal	F. B.	Scott

Horace Mann scoring—Goal from field, Livingstone. Substitutions: Horace Mann School—Parles for Frazier. Columbia, 1920—Kantor for Barker, Quattrouchi for Brady. Referee—Mr. Howard, Stuyvesant High School. Umpire—C. J. Merner, Columbia. Time of quarters—Ten minutes each.

CROWD IN GRIDIRON FIGHT.

Tulane-Mississippi College Game Broken Up by Battle.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 27.—A fight, in which players on both sides and more than a hundred spectators participated, broke up the Tulane-Mississippi College game here today shortly after the fourth period had started. The game was called as soon as the police could restore quiet, and the official scorekeeper declared Tulane the victor, 13 to 3. No one was seriously hurt.

Women Swimmers to Compete.

A 220-yard race for women will be the feature of the aquatic program in the pool at Brighton Beach tonight. The winner of this contest will be eligible to compete in the finals to be held in three weeks, and the ultimate winner will have a match race over the same distance with Clair Galligan of New Rochelle, national woman champion. May Anderson, Ruth Chester, Alma Wyckoff, June Dixon, and Myra Agrati will compete this evening.

CAPRA LEADS FROM START.

Butler's Filly Wins Feature Race at Laurel Easily.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 27.—James Butler's Capra won the all-age event for fillies and mares, which was the feature race on the card at the Maryland State Fair course this afternoon. Schuyler L. Parsons's Koh-I-Noor, which scored in handsome fashion in a similar contest several days ago, was second, with Celto, from the stable of J. S. Tyree, just getting inside the money.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maiden fillies; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

Sea Wave, Oak Ridge Stable's ch. f., 112 pounds, by Sea King-Fairy Bird, $4.60, $3.80, $2.60, (F. Keogh).....1

Melting Moments, Kentucky Stable's b. f., 112, $11.50, $5.50, (J. Butwell).....2

Mae Murray, Marrone Stable's b. f., 112, $5.60, third, (W. Kleeger).....3

The Only One, Onunda, Polly J., Inverbelle, Leading Lady, Affinity, Sweeter Than Sugar, Hesse, Sandale, Charmingly, Mary Powell, Bella H. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14 1-5.

Mother Machree, A. Miller's b. f., 109 pounds, by McGee-Lady Quex, $53.50, $17.60, $9.30, (G. Byrne).....1

Precise, Grosvenor Stable's b. f., 109, $9.10, $7.20, (R. Ball).....2

Meddling Miss, G. E. Pons's ch. f., 112, $5.10, (W. Kleeger).....3

Intriguer, Blue Grass Belle, Kentucky Boy, Gold Bond, Rebel, Barbara E., Bright Star also ran. Tootsie, Little Cottage, Al. Hudson, Capital Prize, Scylla scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:18.

Courtship, Kentucky Stable's b. c., 110 pounds, by Phoenix-Courtisans, $15.30, $4.80, $2.60, (J. Butwell).....1

Columbine, G. D. Widener, Jr.'s ch. f., 103, $4.40, $2.10, (E. Ambrose).....2

Bonnie Witch, H. P. Whitney's b. f., 107, $2.40 third, (J. McTaggart).....3

Kikenny, Counsel, First Ballot, Amalgamated, and Beaver Kill also ran. Sandal scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, fillies and mares; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:38 3-5.

Capra, J. Butler's ch., f., 4 years, 113 pounds, by Ballot-Capra, and Bells, $6.80, $3.20, $3.60, (A. Schuttinger).....1

Koh-i-Noor, S. L. Parsons's blk., f., 2, 90, $8, $5, (B. Warscher).....2

Celto, J. S. Tyree's blk., f., 4, 102, $4.40 third, (J. McTaggart).....3

Fenmouse, Fair Helen, Favour also ran. Fenmouse scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:18 3-5.

Dervish, G. W. Glick's blk. g., 4 years, 112 pounds, by Delhi-Coppella, $4.50, $3.30, $3, (G. W. Carroll).....1

Pierrot, E. K. Bryson's b. g., 4, 117, $11.30, $6.20, (A. Schuttinger).....2

Tie Pin, A. S. Ownbey's b. g., 4, 115, $3.90, third, (T. Davies).....3

Royalist, Man Slayer, Colora, Wizard, Salon, Chesterton, Sherwood, and Glentarf also ran. Fatimable, Billy McGee, Humiliation, and Wetsail scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:01.

Menlo Park, J. MacManus's ch. f., 4 years, 106 pounds, by Ormondale-Busy Lass, $14.50, $4.90, $3.70, (E. Ambrose).....1

Fairly, C. F. Brant's b. g., 5, 109, $6.30, $4.10, (W. McKenzie).....2

Voluspa, J. Garson's br. f., 4, 102, $4.30, third, J. Mulcahy).....3

Star Gaze, March Court, Aerop also ran.

TODAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Yellowstone, 117 pounds; Chemung, 112; Pelenium, (imp.) 110; Cheer, 109; Triple Crown, 109; Supernal, 106; Palisade, 104; *Sargon II., (imp.) 105; Lord Byron, 112; Kathryn Gray, 115; Kite, 109; Queen of the Sea, 109; Napoleon, 109; Right, 106; *Ophelia W., 109.

SECOND RACE.—The Chevy Chase Steeplechase Handicap; $1,500 added; three-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles. Quel Quinar, (imp.) 148 pounds; North Woods, 139; Early Light, 136; Shannon River, 143; Lazul, 137; Cynosure, 135.

THIRD RACE.—All ages; high weight handicap; six furlongs. High Noon, 133 pounds; Thornhill, 117; Hanson, 114; Lady Barbary, 109; J. C. Lillis, 123; Marse Henry, 116; Keweasa, 114.

FOURTH RACE.—The Potomac Handicap; $2,000 added; two-year-olds; one mile. Tom McTaggart, 118 pounds; Ticket, 113; Friendless, 108; Queen of the Water, 102; Waukeag, 108; Baby, 113; Crank, 104; Tragedy, 108; Bondage, 100; N. K. Beal, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Flittergold, 126 pounds; Holiday, 117; Oratorium, 108; Runes, 120; Ninety Simplex, 111; Plaudite, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Royal Interest, 114 pounds; Sand Hill, 111; Young Emblem, 111; Borax, 111; Hiker, 108; Song of Valley, 107; Sepoy, 98; Fonctionnaire, (imp.) 99; Captain Parr, 114; Preston Lynn, 111

NEW YORK SYMPHONY OPENS ITS SEASON

Three Numbers Played at Its First Afternoon Concert in Aeolian Hall.

STOCK'S CONCERTO HEARD

Zimbalist, Brahms, and Ravel in a Program Including Waltzes and Symphony.

At the first of the afternoon concerts of the New York Symphony Orchestra, given yesterday in Aeolian Hall, the program contained three numbers: Brahms's fourth symphony in E minor, Frederick A. Stock's violin concerto played by Efrem Zimbalist, and a set of "Valses Nobles et Sentimentales," by Ravel. Mr. Stock is conductor of the Chicago Orchestra and is also known as a serious composer of music in the larger forms, some of which has been heard here. His concerto was written for the annual festival at Norfolk, Conn., where many compositions have been given to the world for the first time, and was presented there in June, 1915, by Mr. Zimbalist. He played it then, as he played it yesterday, with great zeal. The fact that he has adopted it for his concert repertory indicates that he finds it congenial and a valuable resource for violinists, whose modern repertory is limited.

The concerto is in three movements, the first two connected. It is long, the musical material hardly seems worthy of so elaborate treatment as Mr. Stock has given it. It is for the most part very serious, and the composer has only occasionally indulged in some lighter and more diverting effects in the orchestration, and in one or two agreeable episodes of waltz rhythm. For the solo player the concerto is in a way "grateful"; Mr. Stock is himself a violinist, and writes with experience and judgment for the instrument. For the listener it can scarcely be called effective. The soloist is kept incessantly at work playing against the orchestral part, which is much more than an accompaniment, and, in the modern manner, carries much of the burden of the whole. The thought and the treatment are both severe, with little relief or contrast. There seemed to be stretches yesterday in which the music was somewhat arid, more the product of skillful and resourceful craftsmanship than of direct inspiration. Mr. Stock's use of his thematic material is often ingenious and commands admiration for what he has made of it, but it does not stir deeply the emotions. His orchestral writing—there are several passages that suggest some of the procedures of Strauss—is that of one thoroughly at home in the art. There was much applause at the close, and it was easier to think that this was directed toward the admirably artistic and vigorous performance of Mr. Zimbalist than toward the music itself.

Ravel's waltzes were originally written for the pianoforte and were transcribed for the orchestra by the composer. They are characteristic of him in the fondness for acid dissonances which they show. Some of them have well marked, individual traits, the suggestion of melodic charm sometimes disclosed and hastily veiled again, as if the composer had taken alarm at the thought of being too tuneful. Some of the numbers, in a languorously rubato movement, became tiresome and began to pall; whether the fault was Mr. Damrosch's or Mr. Ravel's was not always clear.

The performance of Brahms's symphony was bracing and vigorous.

SEASON OF POPULAR OPERA.

Milton and Sargent Aborn Lease the Park Theatre.

New York is to have another season of opera in addition to those already announced, for Milton and Sargent Aborn have leased the Park Theatre and will open with their company there on Nov. 20. The engagement is expected to continue until April.

The répertoire will include such works as "The Jewels of the Madonna," "Aida," "The Tales of Hoffmann," "Lohengrin," "Il Trovatore," "Samson and Delila," "Carmen," "Thais," "La Gioconda," "Pagliacci," "The Secret of Suzanne," "Madame Butterfly," and "La Bohème." These works will be given for a full week of eight consecutive performances, while others will be heard for shorter periods. "Hansel and Gretel" will be presented at holiday and special matinées.

The Messrs. Aborn say they have taken the Park Theatre because it is nearest to the section in which they have heretofore presented "popular" opera, the Century, and they expect to draw on the same clientele.

Stage Baby Case Heard by Court.

Mrs. Frieda Mearles of 729 Ninth Avenue, whose three-months-old baby appeared in one act of "Hush!" the comedy current at the Little Theatre, and Edward Lyons, manager of the theatre, who were summoned early in the week on complaint of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, appeared for a hearing in the West Side Court yesterday. It was brought out that, while the baby was in the cast, a mannikin was substituted at times, and that the child was not used at all now. Ernest K. Coulter, head of the Children's Society, appeared for it, and William Klein for the defendants. Magistrate Groehl ordered briefs submitted by next Friday.

Hedwig Reicher to Give Recitals.

Hedwig Reicher will give the first of a series of four dramatic recitals on Nov. 19 at the Comedy Theatre. Her first program will include "Bathsheba," one of a group of one-act plays dealing with the love affairs of King David written by David Pinski in Yiddish and translated into English. Miss Reicher will also read "The Witch Song," a poem by Ernst von Wildenbruch, translated from the German, with special music by Max Schillings.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Shuberts have accepted, for early production, a new comedy by Harry James Smith, entitled "Ladies' Change." Mr. Smith is the author of "Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh," in which Mrs. Fiske was seen several years ago. Marie Nordstrom has been engaged for the principal rôle in the new piece.

Mildred Richardson, who followed Belle Storey in "Chin-chin" during its second season at the Globe, has been added to the cast of Anna Held's musical show, "Follow Me."

Recent additions to the cast of "The Professor's Love Story," in which George Arliss will return shortly, are Ethel Dane, Violet Kemble Cooper, and R. Leigh Denny. Miss Dane, who is the wife of Cyril Keightley is well known on the London stage, but has never been seen here. Mr. Denny has taken part in a number of the Comedy Club's productions.

Irene Franklin and the company that will appear in her support in "The Melting of Molly" will go to Atlantic City today. The first performance will take place there next Tuesday night.

The Blue and White Marimba Band has been engaged for the Century Theatre. The band will be stationed in the Vanderbilt Room, where patrons will be invited to dance, without extra charge, between acts of the revue.

The hundredth performance of the new Hippodrome show will be celebrated today by the addition of several new numbers, one of them a solo dance, written for Anna Pavlowa by Delibes and never given here before.

Saharet, a dancer well known to vaudeville followers, will appear soon in a sketch called "Sesame of Love." She will be supported by a cast of six principals and a chorus of ten.

William H. Thompson will appear at the Palace during election week in a playlet by Tom Gallon and Leon Lion, entitled "The Interview."

Will Archie, the diminutive comedian in "Go To It," has inherited $15,000 from his aunt, Mrs. Bella Hamilton of Cambridge, Mass.

The principals of the new Winter Garden revue will be seen at tomorrow night's concert in the Mr music hall.

HELP FOR YOUNG ARTISTS.

Society with That Object to Give Exhibitions Here This Season.

The Friends of the Young Artists announces that it plans to enlarge its work this year. It is now arranging competitive exhibitions, it being proposed to hold five or six of these, open to decorators, painters, sculptors, and etchers of all nationalities.

The society was established in the Spring of 1915, with a view of affording benefit to the hundreds of younger artists beset with the difficulty of starting their careers at a time when so much of the world was engaged in war. It was successful in its endeavors for the first season, not only in the number and amount of cash prizes distributed, but in the material help extended to the young artists in other ways.

The first competitive exhibition this season will be open to decorators. For it Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney has chosen the theme, which will be announced Nov. 15, and the exhibition will be held in December. This exhibition will be followed monthly by the competitions open to the painters, sculptors, and etchers. For these exhibitions the society has already received cash prize contributions from Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Otto H. Kahn, J. Sanford Saltus, Paul Reinhardt, and others.

The principal supporters of the society have been Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Helen Foster Barnett, Otto H. Kahn, J. H. Fry, Elihu Root, Henry Reinhardt, Paul Reinhardt, Louis C. Tiffany, and Joseph H. Choate.

NEW GROUP TO STAGE PLAYS

The Provincetown Players to Put On Ten of Their Own Here.

The Provincetown Players, a group of actors and playwrights, who, for the last two Summers, have produced their plays at the Wharf Theatre in Provincetown, Mass., will open their first season in New York at their theatre at 139 Macdougal Street on Nov. 3. The organization plans a twenty-week season, presenting ten new plays, under the personal direction of the authors, a new bill to be staged each two weeks.

The productions will be simple in stage settings and, except for two salaried officers, who will devote their entire time to the work, the members will receive no financial return, either for their plays or services. Two of the plays to be given at the Macdougal Street theatre were among eleven which were produced by the players at the Wharf Theatre during the Summer of 1916.

Among the active members are George Cram Cook, Susan Glaspell, Mary Heaton Vorse, Michelina Hapgood, Neith Boyce, Edna Kenton, Edwin Davies Schoonmacher, William Zorach, Frederick L. Burt, John Reed, Max Eastman, Ida Rauh, Floyd Dell, Eugene O'Neil, Charles Demuth, Wilbur Daniel Steele, Marguerite Zorach, Edward A. Ballantine, and B. J. Nordfeldt.

First Showing of "Society Movies."

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 27.—A preliminary display of the society motion pictures taken in the vicinity of Montclair, under the auspices of the Montclair Club, was held here this morning for the benefit of the cast. The pictures will be shown to the public Monday night. Several hundred persons well known here are in the pictures. The principal parts were taken by Mrs. H. Russ Van Vleck, Miss Dorothy Brown, Miss Hasle Cross, Miss Helen Van Vleck, Mrs. Edward D. Farmer, Frank Littlejohn, E. Dean Farnsworth, Henry H. Bertram, and Guy Taylor.

Drama League to Open Season.

The first meeting of the season of the Drama League will be held on next Tuesday afternoon at the Belasco Theatre. Charles Douville Coburn will speak on "An American Play Abroad," Clayton Hamilton's subject will be "The French Drama and Our Own," and Yvette Guilbert will speak on "Some Impressions of the American Stage." After the program Mme. Guilbert will meet the members of the league.

OCEAN TRAVEL.

Three Transatlantic Liners to Sail from This Port Today.

Three transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—J. S. Allen, Hayden Bailey, Adam Baillie, Mrs. W. D. Bancroft, Miss Helen Bancroft, Professor S. H. E. Barraclough, Mrs. M. K. Bonsor, B. Bristow, Mrs. Anna C. Bulmer, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Byrnes, Mrs. W. W. Campbell, James R. Collier, Miss Adele Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Davies, Miss Anabel Davies, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dale, Mrs. W. H. Davidge, J. Dawson, Miss Dorothy Denton, Dr. S. J. Haldane, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Harris, Miss Edna Harrison, Mrs. C. A. Henderson, James Keeley, Mrs. F. K. Kelsey, W. E. Ludlow, J. C. Macken, Miss D. Marken, Mrs. J. D. Morgan, Walter L. Miller, Alexander Merchant, Louis N. Osmond, Miss E. A. V. Ralston, A. Ramsay, Mrs. G. N. Shaw, Miss Kathleen W. Spencer, Starr Taintor, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Warn, Francis Willey, W. R. Wood, and Mrs. M. E. Thorpe.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Bordeaux.)—Mrs. M. C. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bronson, Mrs. J. B. Curtis, Miss Helen Chase, Robert Cullen, G. S. Duty, Denman A. Dickinson, Mrs. G. Griffin, Miss Dorothy Garth, Robert Girard, Miss Cecilia Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Halbot, Robert Herrick, Countess de Kerchman, Miss Eleanor Leslie, Miss Eleanor McClure, Miss Eleanor Norcross, F. C. Payne, Miss Frances Perret, C. K. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. William Whitlock, Arthur M. Wortham, R. L. Willard.

BERGENSFJORD, (Bergen.)—Miss S. A. Barner, H. C. Chickering, Mr. and Mrs. C. Grude, Mrs. Anne Landen, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Lucas, B. J. Lucy, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mack, C. F. Maguire, Oscar J. Olsen, G. C. Sherman, Mrs. A. Wallen, J. C. Welwood, C. Stabell, Stanley Lawton, Miss Edith Gerner, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Larsen, Mrs. G. Osborne, J. B. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. C. Danker.

Tourists for Panama and West Indies.

Some of the passengers booked to leave today for West Coast ports, by way of Panama, on the Metapan, are:

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Baron, Miss O. Barton, W. W. Bartondale, William Brown, Mr. and Mrs. George Danforth, Mr. and Mrs. A. Davis, L. H. Davye, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Denniston, C. R. Rhodes, A. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Simmons, E. Wills, M. Yale.

On the Munamar, (Antilla.)—W. P. Hancock, Mrs. A. S. Bryant, A. Courtin, Dr. K. Gruenklee, F. C. Osborn, F. M. Wolf, Lewis Osborn, Mrs. J. R. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Howell.

BERMUDIAN, (Bermuda.)—Mr. and Mrs. C. Alexander, Mrs. Mamie Adams, William Aldridge, Miss Alice Berry, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Brown, Mrs. M. J. Burke, Mrs. A. G. Black, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bryde, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Cooley, Mrs. L. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. D. Crowley, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. T. Dowling, E. C. Eve, Dr. H. A. Frith, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Griggs, Miss Alice Hollis, Mrs. L. Hand, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hodges, Harold M. Jones, O. T. Jones, Mrs. G. Lomer, W. D. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Parson, Miss A. Swanson, H. C. Tracy, and Mrs. H. A. Ward.

HAVANA, (Havana.)—Captain and Mrs. Walter Fletcher Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Jones, Mrs. E. J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. Simpson, Mrs. F. Cortina, Mr. and Mrs. A. Heydrick, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Prentice.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool on the Anchor liner Tuscania were:

Sir Gilbert T. Carter, K. C. M. G.; Lady Carter, J. C. Carter, Miss A. Cleaver, William Dow, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Earl, T. G. Holt, Miss A. Lewis, Peter Fletcher, Robert Griswold, H. B. Masterton, Mr. and Mrs. Peter R. Ritchie, Miss Mary A. Ritchie, Miss Virginia A. Ritchie, T. Sefton, Miss Helen D. Smith, A. F. White, Miss Barbara Sharp, Mrs. Effie F. Thomson.

MME. CARENO HERE AFTER LONG ABSENCE

Greeted by Large Audience at First Piano Recital in This City for Many Years.

LESS STRENUOUS IN HER ART

Plays Selections from Chopin, Schumann, MacDowell and Liszt.

Mme. Teresa Carreño, for long years repeatedly a visitor to New York as an artist, reappeared here last evening in a pianoforte recital in Carnegie Hall for the first time in several seasons. She was warmly greeted by an audience not large in numbers, but highly appreciative of her playing. Time was when Mme. Carreño was considered a Valkyrie of the pianoforte; when tempestuous power was the distinguishing mark of her playing. It is no longer so; her art has mellowed and gained refinement in these later years.

She played better last evening than she did at her previous visit to New York. Mme. Carreño cultivates now beauty of tone and some reserve in the proclamation of even the most elemental passions, and in passages of tenderer and softer emotion her tone and expression are reduced to a fine-spun thread. She lingers, in fact, a little too long and too lovingly over such passages; and it has become almost a mannerism with her that piano and pianissimo have become synonymous with a marked retardation of tempo.

These things were to be observed in her performance of Chopin's B minor Sonata, Op. 58, which had many aspects of beauty and poetry, as well as in that of Schumann's Fantasie in C. The middle movement of the Fantasie had, perhaps, too little of the "energy" demanded by the composer because of this tendency to caress every singing phrase and section. But Mme. Carreño gave amplitude and sonority to the composition as a whole, and her performance was one of ripe artistic feeling.

She has been for years one of the devoted exponents of the pianoforte music of her one-time pupil, Edward MacDowell, whose music she plays with authority and intimate understanding. Last evening she offered his "Keltic" Sonata, Op. 59—one that is less often heard than some of the others. Her program was brought to a close with three pieces by Liszt.

MISS LYON DEFENDS FATHER

Says She Never Saw Tooth Powder Manufacturer Make Love to Modiste

Miss Dorothy Lyon, a student at Wellesley College, took the witness stand before Supreme Court Justice Tierney and a jury yesterday to aid her father, Whitney Lyon, tooth powder manufacturer, in defending the $100,000 breach of promise suit brought by Miss Margaret Connell, a modiste, who was at one time a dressmaker for the late Mrs Whitney Lyon. Both Miss Lyon and her brother, Irving, who also testified, corroborated their father's testimony that Miss Connell had never received attentions in their presence which led them to believe that their father intended to marry her.

George Gordon Battle, counsel for Lyon, offered in evidence letters written by the defendant to Miss Connell from Miami, Fla., in 1914, which addressed Miss Connell as "My Dear Doll," and were signed "Your Big Fat Fool." The defense contends that the letters show that the defendant entertained little sentiment for Miss Connell. Lyon testified that Miss Connell's "engagement ring," which she had exhibited proudly to the jury, was made from his scarfpin and originally cost $7.50.

Lyon admitted that he took Miss Connell to dinners and to the theatre, but insisted that he treated her kindly mercly because she was "an old family retainer, a servant, a dressmaker, with whom I went around when there was no one else to go around with."

The case will be concluded on Monday.

BRIDE GETS WILSON A VOTE.

Mrs. Kingsley Made Husband Promise to Support President.

Miss Janet E. Whytock of Glendale, Cal., and Julius S. Kingsley, principal of the Northport, L. I., High School, were married at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine at noon yesterday. The bride arived from the Coast two hours before the ceremony.

In California Miss Whytock has a vote, and by coming to New York she loses her vote. She had intended to cast a ballot for Wilson, and before consenting to be married at this time she exacted a promise from her fiance to vote as she would instruct him.

Orders Long Island to Stop Trains.

The Public Service Commission yesterday ordered the Long Island Railroad Company to make two additional stops after Nov. 1 for the accommodation of the residents of St. Albans, Queens County. The trains that must stop daily, except Sunday, are the eastbound train that leaves the Jamaica station at about 5:39 P. M. and the west bound train that leaves Patchogue about 10:40 A. M. The order followed the complaint of the St. Albans Improvement Association.

COOK'S
Imperial
Extra Dry
Champagne

It's not just the "pop" of the cork but what's back of the cork—life. It's not just the bubbles but what's in each of them—bouquet. It's not just that it's champagne but that it is delicious Cook's—the real flavor of the soul of the grape.

Sold everywhere—
Served everywhere

AMERICAN WINE CO.
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

BRICK CHURCH NOT FOR SALE

Trustees Reject an Offer of Nearly $2,500,000 Cash.

A cash offer of nearly $2,500,000 was recently made for the property of the Brick Presbyterian Church, on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, and declined by the Trustees.

Dr. William P. Merrill, pastor, last night said that of the many offers which had been made for the plot this was decidedly the best, as the prospective buyers were ready to pay the entire sum in cash.

"The offer was of such a nature that it was deemed necessary to lay it before the entire Board of Trustees," said Dr. Merrill, "and that meeting was held a few days ago. The vote was unanimous to decline it. The Brick Church is a civic institution, and the sentiment of the entire church body is to keep the old structure on its present site."

Dr. Merrill did not know who the prospective buyers were, as the offer was made through a firm of real estate brokers, but he did not doubt that the object was to use the site for a large store.

The Brick Church property is one of the most valuable devoted to religious uses in the city, and, owing to its splendid location in the new retail section of Fifth Avenue, many efforts have been made in the last few years to induce the officers to sell. The present building was erected in 1858 on the site of the famous Coventry Waddell mansion. The church moved there from its early home opposite City Hall Park, the site formerly occupied by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The property of the church is assessed at a valuation of $2,140,000 for the land alone, but it is exempt from taxation. The church paid $58,000 for the plot in 1858.

ST. PAUL'S 150 YEARS OLD.

Chapel Begins Week's Celebration Today—House to Represent Wilson.

The celebration of the 150th anniversary of St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish, on lower Broadway, will begin tomorrow and continue throughout the week, closing with a Children's Day on next Saturday. The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish, announced the final plans for the celebration yesterday.

Colonel Edward M. House has been designated to represent President Wilson at the Anniversary Day service at noon Monday, and as the President's representative he will occupy the pew in which George Washington sat when he attended services at St. Paul's. Mayor Mitchel will attend this Monday service. Among the prominent Episcopal clergymen who will speak at the services during the week are President Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle, Bishop David H. Greer of New York, Bishop Alfred Harding of Washington, D. C.; the Right Rev. Charles S. Burch, Suffragan Bishop of New York, and Dr. Manning.

TOOK "FITZ" FOR PREACHER.

Ex-Champ. Comes to Deny He's a Negro or That Any One Licked Him.

"Bob" Fitzsimmons, ex-champion of the world, appeared at the Criminal Court Building yesterday, bearing a subpoena which he had received in the mail at his home in Bound Brook, N. J., asking him to explain a charge of felonious assault made by Harry Braun, a negro, of 268 West 124th Street. The thing that incensed Fitzsimmons most, however, was the allegation of the complainant that he had thrashed the pugilist roundly before the latter had got possession of a pair of brass knuckles which gave him an unfair advantage.

"I never saw this man in my life, and I don't think he could thrash me, either," Fitzsimmons told Assistant District Attorney William Dean Embree after he had seen Braun.

Fitzsimmons's denial was corroborated by Detective Naomi, who said there was evidently an error, as the man he wanted was a negro preacher. Mr. Embree said the subpoena had been mailed to the Rev. Mr. Fitzsimmons at his last known address, and that the postal authorities had probably forwarded it to Bound Brook.

Children's Books and Toys Exhibit.

The Parents and Tteachers Conference of the Ethical Culture School, 33 Central Park West, will hold an exhibition of children's books, toys, games, and pictures from Nov. 8 to 17 in the school building. A child's room will be a prominent exhibit. Lectures of interest to mothers, fathers, and teachers will be given. The Metropolitan Museum of Art and the New York School of Applied Arts are cooperating with the conference.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Sat. & Wed.
MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S
MUSICAL COMEDY MASTERPIECE.
MISS SPRINGTIME
After the play see (Atop This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GEO. M. Cohan's THEATRE, B'way, 43 St.
Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
"One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.
HENRY MILLER PRESENTS
RUTH CHATTERTON
In "Come Out of the Kitchen"
"Ruth Chatterton never more winsome."—Times.

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th St.
MATINEE TODAY 500 TO $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
"A Wonder of a Show is this 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald.
Sunday Night Concert
Big Bill of Stars and Surprises.

PRINCESS 39th, near Broadway
Evenings 8:45. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30.
GO TO IT
A TYPICAL PRINCESS SUCCESS.
More Song Hits, Pretty Girls and Wonderful Gowns Than Any Musical Show in Town!

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, W. of Broadway.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce.
SO LONG LETTY
with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

Pierrot Prodigal
MUSIC THROUGHOUT
"Remains unchellenged as the great event of the season."—The Times.
BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.
Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30.

Mat. Today
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse West 48th.

WINTHROP AMES'
LITTLE THEATRE
Violet Pearn's Uncommon Comedy.
TONIGHT At 8:45
HUSH!
Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30.

44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15.
Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S
THE FLAME

NEW GARRICK 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20
Matinee Today at 2:20.
LAST TIME TONIGHT.
LE POILU The Greatest Franco-American Operetta ever given.
Followed by LES DEUX GLOIRES
Pierre Wolff's latest War Sketch.

39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:20.
Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20.
Last Week at This Theatre—MOVES to Lyceum Theatre Next Week—Seats Ready Now.
BACKFIRE
with Mary Boland & Fred'k Truesdell.
39TH ST. Theatre Next Monday Seats Now Beginning on Sale.
EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

48th St. Thea. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today Tel. 173—Bryant & Thurs. 2:20
George Broadhurst's Rich Man, Poor Man
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20
Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20
WM. HODGE in his greatest success.
Fixing Sister
Every bit as good as "The Man From Home."—Globe.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Tonight at 8:30.
MATINEE TODAY 2:30.
WILLIAM COLLIER
IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

Casino Broadway & 39th. Evenings 8:15
Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
LINA ABARBANELL
BEST CASINO SHOW IN YEARS!
Flora Bella

ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way. Evgs. 8:20.
Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20
TAYLOR HOLMES
BUNKER BEAN

COMEDY, W. 41. Ev. 8:45. Mats. Today & Thur. 2:30
Wash'n Sq. Players 4 EW One-act Plays.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:20.
Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20.
Season's ONE Substantial Success
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success.
UPSTAIRS and DOWN

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evgs. 25c to $1.
Mat. Today 25c. 75c. The Cinderella Man
Next Week—"VERY GOOD EDDIE."

PARK THEATRE— Broadway at 59th St.
DAILY AT 2, 3:45, 7:15 & 8:45
The Masque of Life
with PETE MONTEBELLO
The Sensation of Two Continents.
POPULAR PRICES—15c, 25c, 50c

Loew's New York Thea. & ROOF
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
Virginia Pearson in "War Bride's Secret."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way
Every Eve. at 8:15
SULLY FAMILY, E. E. CLIVE & CO., AUSTRALIAN WOODCHOPPERS, oths. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

IRVING PLACE TODAY MATINEE 2:15
& EVENING 8:15.
LEO TOLSTOI'S Der Lebende Leichnam

BANDBOX 57TH STREET & THIRD AVE.
Today Mat. & Eve. 9:15 Wie Einst im Mai Berlin Musical Comedy.

STRAND B'way at 47th St.
"Battle of the Somme," Ann Pennington in "The Rainbow Princess," Dillman's Animal Plots.

TOMORROW 2 P. M.
WORLD'S GREATEST MOTOR RACE
HARKNESS
Two Events
Gold Trophy Race
100 Miles
AND THE 50-MILE SPECIAL FOR $15,000 CASH PRIZES
General Admission $1
SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY
TAKE BRIGHTON "L"

By Arrangement Metropolitan Opera Co.
DIAGHILEFF'S
Ballet Russe
Manhattan OPERA HOUSE, 34th & 8th Ave.
Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:30.
LAST 2 TIMES
NIJINSKY BOLM FOKHMAN SPESIZEWA, GAVRILOW LOPOKOVA REVALLES
Pierre Monteux, Cond.
Matinee—Les Sylphides; Till Eulenspiegel (with Nijinsky); Prince Igor; L'Apres Midi d'un Faun (with Nijinsky).
Night—Petrouchka; Sadko; Le Spectre de la Rose; Cleopatre.
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT Metropolitan Opera Houses Manhattan

Object-Matrimony
by Montague Glass & Jules Eckert Goodman
"As full of laughs as a strawberry is full of seeds."—Eve. Sun.
COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Election Day
FORMERLY CANDLER. West 42d St.

BELASCO West 44th street. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
SEVEN CHANCES

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:20.
Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2.
Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy into Living.

to the Right!
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1916.

PRINCIPLES AND PHRASES.

You ask what road I propose to travel. These are the principles which mark it—an Executive responsible to the whole nation; a Cabinet chosen from our ablest men; a foreign policy that stands courteously but firmly and consistently for American rights; a flag that protects the American citizen in his lawful rights wherever his legitimate business may take him; a preparation for trade competition which shall protect all groups of American workmen; a Government supervision of business, which, while preventing abuses, will act on the assumption that the average business man is honest, and, finally, a domestic policy which looks to industrial peace and co-operation, not to industrial war.—Mr. HUGHES at Boston.

Such are to be the principles of Mr. HUGHES's Administration, if he is elected. He cannot be more "responsible to the whole nation" than Mr. WILSON or any other Executive. The Constitutional method of impeachment of a President by the House, trial by the Senate, and removal upon conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors, the refusal of the people to re-elect a President, are the measure of his "responsibility to the whole nation." It is a fine phrase. And if phrases are a fault in Mr. WILSON, can they be a virtue in his opponent? Mr. HUGHES cannot be any more or any less "responsible to the whole nation" than Mr. WILSON is. A Cabinet "chosen from our ablest men," a Cabinet of all the talents, is another phrase. Could Mr. HUGHES, for instance, persuade Mr. LODGE, who is about to be re-elected to the Senate, to give up a six-year term for the post of Secretary of State? The ablest men in public life are reluctant to take the precarious and temporary service of a Cabinet place. For many years the heads of the departments have tended to become more and more a sort of head clerk. Respectable, in some cases remarkably competent, administrators may be had; but if there is one brilliant and eminent man in a Cabinet that Cabinet is up to the average. Remembering JOHN SHERMAN, forced into the State Department in his senility, remembering General ALGER as Secretary of War, and Mr. BALLINGER as Secretary of the Interior, have the Republicans any reason to expect that a Republican Cabinet will be composed of "our ablest men"?

So far as Mr. HUGHES's shadowy remarks about foreign policy can be understood, he is going to do things pretty much in Mr. WILSON's way; only, he will be "firm," and "firmness" is confined to Republicans. Whatever the excellence of Mr. HUGHES's intentions, the course of his party in Congress does not indicate the will to stand for American rights or protect American citizens.

"A preparation for trade competition "which shall protect all groups of "American workmen" is Mr. HUGHES's phrase for the sacred high protective tariff. Such a tariff, protecting "all groups of American workmen," has never been made and never can be made.

As to the supervision of business, has Mr. HUGHES forgotten the Trade Commission? "The assumption that the average business man is honest" is acted upon under the present Administration. In Mr. ROOSEVELT's the assumption almost seemed to be of his dishonesty. Disturbance and prosecution of business were then too common. Mr. WILSON's Administration has been a great improvement on the Republican practice. And the record of constructive business legislation is Democratic, not Republican.

If anybody has proposed a domestic policy which looks to industrial war, Mr. HUGHES ought to name him. With all respect, his declaration of principles is only a batch of phrases, and we all know that phrases should not be used by the friends and patentees of "firmness with sagacity."

A SHORTSIGHTED POLICY.

The bids received by the Navy Department for the construction of four superdreadnoughts are generally satisfactory as to the cost of the ships, which is kept well within the Government estimates, but they are all unsatisfactory as to the time limit. Not one private shipyard is willing to undertake to deliver a dreadnought ready for equipment in thirty-six months. Yet it is a matter of fact that a big ship of this kind can be built in three years, and there is no doubt that the American shipyards can accomplish any work that can be done in other countries. The trouble is, of course, that all the yards are overrun with private orders, that they have enough work on hand to keep them busy for a long time, and the owners are not inclined to put themselves to any inconvenience for the benefit of the Government. Their position is easily explainable, but it is not admirable.

It is true that Secretary DANIELS refused to contract with private builders for the construction of the two dreadnoughts authorized in 1915 and that his action was not generally approved throughout the country. The work of building those two vessels has only lately begun, after many delays, and there is no doubt that in the end it will cost more than it would have cost if the most favorable bids of the private builders had been accepted. Much was said, and with perfect justification, at the time of the folly of attempting Government construction of war vessels when the private yards, perfectly equipped for that kind of work, were ready and willing to undertake it and their estimates of the cost were in keeping with the current market prices of materials.

Government shipbuilding has hitherto cost more in the end than private building, but if the private shipyards now refuse to build in the time specified, when the nation's need of an extension of its naval defenses is obvious, their owners will subject themselves to a great deal of condemnation, and many of the people who have favored the award of contracts to private shipbuilders may become converts to Government construction. Money has been appropriated for the improvement of the plants of the navy yards, and the improvements can be continued from year to year until the Government has the machinery to build all its own vessels. This would not be a good plan. It would be better and cheaper to continue private construction whenever that is possible. But it is impossible when the private shipyards refuse to build the ships in the specified time and the demand for the ships is urgent. The present attitude of the private builders is eminently practical, but it is not patriotic. It is a slight not only to the Government but to the whole American people.

THE FIFTH AVENUE CONGESTION.

The anxiety about the future of Fifth Avenue, which was so well expressed at the festivities of the association for the avenue's protection, is a wholesome sign. The custom has been to wait until the harm has been done, and then cast about for a remedy. That is the case with the greatest present threat to the avenue's usefulness to the city and itself. The congestion at Forty-second Street is abnormal, and unless conquered would choke wheeled traffic. The abnormality is the best thing about the congestion. If it were the natural traffic of the city's show street it would be difficult to say what could be done. But the congestion is due to the combining of the traffic of two avenues.

Park Avenue is blocked at the entrance to the tunnel at Thirty-fourth Street, and there is no thoroughfare around the Grand Central Terminal except by seeking another north and south street on the east or the west. Neither of these obstructions will long continue. There is to be a ramp on both sides of Fourth Avenue instead of only on the side in front of the Vanderbilt Hotel. There will thus be a doubling of the wagon way there. Not yet but soon there will be a route around the Grand Central Terminal, so that wheeled traffic may go north and south without a detour, and even with more ease and speed than would be the case if the terminal were not there. That is an accommodation to the entire city, to say nothing of the enlarged facilities for the large traffic directly due to the terminal, which it is as necessary to consider as the shops or the pleasure riders on Fifth Avenue.

It is not to be expected that the Fifth Avenue congestion will increase in the immediate future, and it is not to be desired. It is likelier that it will be lessened by the improvements mentioned. When their relief is exhausted it may be that there will be a recurrence of the present conditions. By that time the city may have developed new traffic conditions, relieving the avenue by the growth elsewhere. No doubt there is irritation about such incidents. The consolation is that they are healthy growing pains. It is better to endure them with thankfulness than to lament the decline of the city's expansion.

COMMISSIONER STRONG'S REPORT

It is a businesslike and admirable report that CHARLES H. STRONG has made embodying his findings and conclusions after his hearing as Special Commissioner of the charges made by the city authorities against the State Board of Charities. The very essence of remedy and reform is found in his recommendation that the State Board be reorganized, that its members be chosen for special fitness, some of them to be paid for devoting their whole time to their work, and that the powers of the board be enlarged and made definite. Under the loose system that has hitherto prevailed there was too much division of authority, and it was difficult to fix responsibility for failure and error. With the board organized according to Mr. STRONG's recommendations, there would be no need of the services of a Fiscal Supervisor, who has always been a sort of fifth wheel. It is consistent with the policy of consolidating the powers of the board to make permissive and not compulsory the inspection by the Department of Public Charities of private institutions receiving pay from the city, while continuing the power of compulsory inspection already exercised by the State Board.

Commissioner STRONG finds that the city has proved its case against the State Board. That is reason enough for the changes he recommends. There have been abuses, very bad conditions have been exposed in some of the institutions receiving aid from the city. He definitely finds that Commissioner KINGSBURY was right in stating that "the conditions in "some of these institutions bearing "the certificate of approval by the "State Board of Charities were such "as to be little less than a public "scandal and disgrace." Seven of the twenty-four institutions, he says, might be thus described.

Mr. STRONG treats with good sense and sound judgment the controversy over the wiretapping incident and the resulting pamphlet war, involving not only a religious controversy but charges that were referred to a Grand Jury. These things were foreign to the inquiry, they tended to befog the real questions at issue, and they did confuse the public mind as to the abuses exposed and the need of exposure. All this might have been avoided, as Commissioner STRONG points out. The Commissioner has performed in a most creditable manner a public service of great value to the city and to the State. The fairness of his report and the wisdom of his recommendations are a sufficient answer to the criticisms uttered against him while the controversy was raging.

OVERTAXING THIS CITY.

Even the State Tax Commission has come to see that this city is unfairly treated by the tax authorities outside the city. MARTIN SAXE, Chairman of the Commission, valiantly pleaded before the State Equalization Board for fairer valuations throughout the State, the effect of which would be that the city would contribute less toward the direct tax which the next Legislature will impose. Mr SAXE, within his province, has done much toward rounding up the rural tax dodgers, but he was helpless before the board which equalizes the valuations of real estate in the various counties of the State. His tables showing undervaluations were rejected, and the board adopted a valuation rate of 85.76 per cent. as satisfying the law which requires valuation at full value.

If the rate adopted were in fact uniform for all counties, substantial, although not perfect, justice would be done between the counties, and between them and the State. But the valuation in the five counties of this city is nearly 100 per cent., and in too many cases above it. It is that overvaluation in this city which has forced the raising of other county valuations from 40, 50, or 60 per cent. to the official 85 per cent. average rate. Chairman SAXE said that the remedy was to take the power of regulating taxation away from the elective officers. Others not dependent upon votes would be more independent in their action. That is so distant and difficult a remedy that there is an impulse to ask whether there is no way of appeal from the Equalization Board's action, or of compelling an inquiry into the manner in which the Equalization Board performs its duties.

It is a question of fact capable of verification whether valuations of half or three-quarters value are made, and if so whether they satisfy the official oaths for the faithful performance of duty. When there was no direct tax the manner in which county valuations were equalized was of little interest. But there cannot be a summons upon this city to pay $13,975,021 to the State without giving the city standing to insist upon the equal apportionment of the burden between city and country. The city, on this question, comes into court, the law courts or the court of public opinion, with clean hands, and it will steadfastly insist that others shall cleanse their hands.

WHY THEY OPPOSE WILSON.

It must disconcert Mr. HUGHES to find that his repudiation of the support of disloyal Americans has not lessened the animation with which the discussion concerning his attitude on that question is carried on; nor has it lessened the ardor of his hyphenate supporters, who cordially indorse, with a wink, everything he says. If he really does not want the support of that class, it must annoy him to find that he can't make them believe it. There is, however, a way by which he can convince them of his sincerity instantly and effectively; and he will not have to send any disdainful and contemptuous telegrams to JEREMIAH A. O'LEARY, either.

Why are the hyphenates against President WILSON? Because they are first of all desirous of Germany's success in the war, regardless of whether it will be for the best interests of the United States or not, and because he has refused to promote those interests. The ways in which the United States can effectively aid Germany are two: First, by prohibiting her citizens from exporting munitions; second, by acquiescing in, instead of hampering, Germany's submarine war. To these two ends all the activities of the various hyphenate societies, the activities of the organizations masquerading under names in which "American" is always the interwoven trademark, and the activities of the spies and other agents sent here by Berlin and on the official payroll, have been directed. They have found their tools in Congress, but the President of the United States has stood like a rock in their path, and for that they hate him. It is not merely for revenge that they want to get him out of their way, however; it is much more for Germany's interests, for which they labor with a single-hearted devotion that excludes the interests of all other countries, including that which is nominally their own, of that of most of them. They want a President who will not interfere with Germany's submarine warfare, but who will interfere with American citizens who are lawfully engaged in the munitions business.

Will Mr. HUGHES, if elected President, sign a resolution of Congress warning American citizens to stay off armed liners?

Will he sign a measure prohibiting the export of munitions?

If he answers "No," he will not have to say anything more to the disloyal and he will not have to identify them or explain whom he means. He will not have to say, "Let them not vote for me." They will love him no more: their Zeitungs and Abendposts will forswear him, their Bunds and Vereins will go out of politics. For whom will the hyphenates vote, since they cannot vote for either him or Mr. WILSON with any hope of advancing the interests of the foreign Power which has their allegiance? They will have to make up their minds as between him and Mr. WILSON just as other Americans do, on their merits as men and party standard bearers, and without reference to the interests of Berlin, Vienna, or any other foreign capital whatsoever. By compelling them to do this, and by thus taking the hyphen out of politics, Mr. HUGHES will have performed a great, an immeasurable, public service.

But he will not do it.

WORRIED REPUBLICANS.

A Cleveland correspondent of The Tribune is convinced that "it is unexampled prosperity rather than peace "which gives the Republicans of Ohio "cause to worry." He candidly admits that "if conditions remain as "they are it is extremely probable "that Ohio's twenty-four electoral "votes will be cast for WILSON." Other observers there and elsewhere dwell on the strong, evident, popular gratitude to Mr. WILSON for maintaining peace.

The Republicans say that he didn't, and that the prosperity is "false" and "temporary." The people know that they are prosperous and that the country is at peace. They have what they want. They are asked to put the President out for giving them what they want. Did ever a party in opposition have a harder task?

Prosperity—agricultural, industrial, commercial, of all sorts—is, from the Republican point of view, indecently widespread. The Republican Party is used to being called in to doctor hard times. These times need no doctoring. The Republican job is gone.

Peace and prosperity and a sheaf of beneficent laws—that is the Democratic record. Ohio is only one of a number of Republican States where the Republicans have gooseflesh.

RISING PRICES.

As prices continue to rise, there is a renewal of the charge that the upward movement has been caused by manipulators, greedy capitalists, and trust combinations. The President of the Master Bakers Association in Chicago says that this association is about to make "a "formal protest against the manipulation which we believe is responsible "for the soaring prices of wheat and "flour." With cotton selling at nearly 20 cents a pound in New York, wheat at $1.80 a bushel in Chicago, and the prices of many other commodities steadily advancing, there are many persons who believe that market manipulation, or speculation, is the cause. But the movement has been an inevitable one, and official inquiries made by the Government, in response to complaints have shown no manipulation. Nor is there evidence of unlawful conspiracies or combinations among producers.

It is much to be desired that all should clearly understand what the causes are, for it is probable that the upward movement will not soon be checked. At the base, of course, is the abnormal and imperative war demand from Europe for food, clothing, metals, and other products. Added to this is the shortage of grain crops throughout the world. The latest news affecting wheat prices is a report that in Argentina, where a surplus of 60,000,000 bushels was expected some time ago, there may be only a little more than enough to satisfy the home demand. We do not attempt now to review the entire field, but it may be said that many incidental or related causes are interwoven, so to speak, with those that are primarily effective. War demand has caused an increase of wages estimated at not less than $300,000,000 in two years. This has raised the cost of production and enabled many to buy freely. Coal prices are rising because of a shortage of labor at the mines, from which men have been drawn to more profitable work in connection with war supplies. The checking of immigration has affected our supply of labor. A long list of secondary or related causes could be made, with plenty of evidence as to the force of each one. To these, and to the war demand and crop shortage, should be ascribed the price changes which so sharply increase the cost of living, and not to market speculation or to combinations formed in hostility to the public interest.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Literary, but Not Peaceful.

"As a matter of fact," declared the Colonel to the fair of Chicago, assembled by thousands in the Auditorium, "as a matter of fact, I am a peaceful literary man." This description of himself the Colonel offered as a substitute for those that presented him as "a bloodthirsty being," and, judging from the cheers of his hearers, as reported, they accepted it as correct. If so, it must have been through the exercise of the often mentioned, but never proved, power of "feminine intuition," for by none other can the peacefulness of the Colonel gain recognition.

A literary man unquestionably he is, if wide reading and the ability to write with vigor and lucidity on many subjects make one; and seemingly they do. His agile and expert pen, however, has rarely been put to paper without either starting a hot controversy or elevating the temperature of one already warm. Alike as historian, naturalist, and critic of books, he has made quarrels, and if his enjoyment of dispute has but veiled the sadness with which he performed a painful duty, the covering was too opaque for the piercing of ordinary eyes.

To prove the accuracy of his self-portraiture, the Colonel told the ladies of Chicago to recall the peacefulness of the years when he was President. None of our soldiers or sailors fired a gun except in target practice during all that time, he said, but if the ladies were contemporaneous readers of the newspapers, and have good memories, they must have recalled not a few more or less militant excitements, and especially certain movements of the navy and the marines that were war inchoate, if not war culminant.

The Colonel does not need to repeat as often as he does that he is not too proud to fight. His fellow-citizens all know it; many of them have learned it by personal experiences. But did anybody ever really call him a "bloodthirsty being"? If anybody did, nobody really thinks that he is one. Clear, sparkling water is his favorite drink, as Judge and jury have decided and recorded. But peaceful, even as a literary man? He mustn't expect us to admit that!

To Conquer Only as Exemplars!

Whatever terror Professor MUENSTERBERG may have excited among the people of Hoboken by declaring in the speech he made there that German "Kultur" was about to conquer the world and become the characterizing mark of the twentieth century, he hastened, with his well-known tactfulness, to assuage. This he did by saying that "Kultur," as Germans used the term, was merely the sinking of individualism in nationalism—the ideal of "the State"—and involved no claim on the part of Germans to superiority over any other people.

This is, indeed, a calming exposition or theory of "Kultur," but it could be more readily accepted if it corresponded more closely, or even at all, to the definitions of it that have been made by other Germans, speaking for Germany with at least as much authority as is possessed by Professor MUENSTERBERG, especially when he labors under the restraining influences of an alien and not too sympathetic environment. Those other spokesmen, very distinctly and again and again, have asserted the superiority, mental and physical, of Germans to the rest of the world's population, and one cannot help suspecting, and more than suspecting, that their conception of the victory to be won by German "Kultur" is a very different triumph from that pictured by the eminent Harvard psychologist.

Why talk of "conquering" if the only expectation be that Germany's magnification of the State and her minimization of the individual are so to impress all the other nations that they, voluntarily, will proceed to manage their affairs as Germany manages hers? Professor MUENSTERBERG forgets the many minds of many men. Probably it is true that of late years there has been a general tendency toward like thinking about more things by more people, but agreement about everything and unanimity of taste and ambition, though conceivable as a millennial condition, are still infinitely remote.

The world will not be Germanized during this century unless Germany can conquer the world otherwise than by setting for it an example which it will be glad to follow.

Advertising That Is Reprehensible.

Among the many activities of the National Highways Protective Society, a recent one of some importance has been the conduct in the State of Massachusetts of a successful campaign against the practice of nailing advertising signs to roadside trees. These signs, as the society has long been preaching—and proving—in addition to being an unsightly and impudent manifestation of commercialism, wound trees in ways that facilitate the attacks of fungi, and the crevices behind them make ideal harboring places for the wintering of many kinds of destructive insects.

In this State the signs have been illegal for some time, and both Connecticut and Pennsylvania have prohibited them, but not till the present Summer did Massachusetts allow herself to be persuaded both to penalize the use for advertising purposes of trees standing on public land and explicitly to authorize the tearing down of such signs by anybody who chose to do it. But, though a bit belated, Massachusetts, once started, went far. It, or its Forestry Association, under the urging and inspiration of Secretary H. A. REYNOLDS, persuaded a large number of automobilists, farmers, and others to call Oct. 9 to 14 "Tear-down Week" and to utilise it for the removal of all such signs as each could conveniently reach in his travels.

The use of roadside trees for advertising purposes cannot be stopped by arresting only the men who actually affix the pest-protecting and perpetuating signs. The really responsible culprits are those whose wares are thus exploited, and the New York law very properly places the responsibility and the punishment where they belong. That is, it puts them on him who causes the signs to be put up as well as on his hireling agent. But, in all the States having these laws, everybody is free to tear the signs down, and nowadays a good many people take willing and effective part in rendering this form of public service.

RUSSIA IN WARTIME.

Conditions as Pictured by the Enemy Found Not to Exist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire respectfully to contradict, of my own personal knowledge, the inspired reports, now so prevalent, of the conditions existing in Russia. I have lived a considerable part of my life in that great country, have been between Russia and this country eight times since the war began, and know and understand Russia and the Russian people far better than most outsiders—so much so that my friends in Russia resent my calling myself an "outsider."

Uniformly, I find the people, soldiers, and officials unqualifiedly hopeful and steadfast. On my last visit, from which I have recently returned, I found a much more hopeful view to prevail than before. Russia now is absolutely confident that her enemy is beaten—no hopelessness there, but emphatically, the reverse.

Regarding food, there is an increase of prices, no more marked, however, than in two neutral countries I can mention. I lived well and comfortably, had ample food, and at prices that amazed me by their cheapness in view of existing circumstances. Especially in the great restaurants of the Terminal Stations of Moscow and Petrograd, there was a remarkable quantity, quality, and cheapness.

The statement that Russia is discouraged, hopeless, lukewarm, or likely to break from her allies has absolutely no foundation in anything visible in Russia; neither has the statement recently promulgated by Germans regarding starvation there. In the latter respect, Germany is in infinitely more distress than Russia.

My sources of information are many, and I am not unwilling to disclose them. I would respectfully ask for proofs of the truth of the statements which I here, of my own knowledge, contradict.

PHILIP G. PEABODY.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 23, 1916.

The Absence of German Literature.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article "How New York Voted on Americanism" you say: "There is no doubt that this State wants American rights upheld, whatever may be the view taken elsewhere." Among such rights to be upheld is the right of Americans to determine for themselves what to read. Books and periodicals, even from enemy countries, are not contraband, and "free ships cover free goods," as Professor A. B. Hart stated in his article in your issue of Oct. 22, adding:

"The English claim and practice of regulating trade between the United States and Holland goes beyond any justification known to international law. To yield to it is to yield our independence as a commercial nation." England continues to forbid American citizens to receive such German books and periodicals as they must have, and have a right to receive, to such an extent that even so fervent a champion of England as Professor R. Gottheil found it impossible to examine a copy of a German medical periodical last May in any library or a physician's office, sadly needed to prove an assault on Germany. Our universities, the scientific bureaus of the Government, our physicians, chemists, and all other students are by brute force hampered in the pursuit of their work by yielding our independence as a commercial (or enlightened) nation. The protection of Americans to travel has been accomplished, but many other rights are supinely surrendered to the not exclusively German doctrine that

MIGHT IS RIGHT.

New York, Oct. 25, 1916.

Dr. Bohn's Articles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to congratulate you on the articles by Frank Bohn which have appeared recently in THE TIMES. Since the war began much has been written about Governmental conditions in Germany, but I recall no statement of the case so clear and readable and at the same time so fundamental as his. Most instructive and entertaining is his review of the career of German democratic ideals, and how these same ideals carried to the land of the free and the home of real democracy have been quickly forgotten and dragged in the mud at the hands of the second generation. Incomprehensible and a most discouraging showing for our attempt at democratic assimilation! But the prize for pithiness and truth should be awarded Mr. Bohn's description of the "Kaiserliche German-Americans" as "the least excusable monstrosity in this miserable war."

JULIAN R. TINKHAM.

Upper Montclair, Oct. 26, 1916.

Hughes Carries Harvard.

From The Harvard Alumni Bulletin.

The Crimson conducted last week a "straw vote" in order to obtain the preferences of the members of the University on the election of President of the United States. The result of the ballot follows:

Hughes, Republican	1,140
Wilson, Democratic	627
Benson, Socialist	24
Hanly, Prohibition	10
Underwood, Democrat	1
Total number	1,802

THE MYSTERIOUS MEANING.

A rhymester once fashioned a dear little
verse,
And it was accepted, in time.
It might have been better, it might have
been worse—
The words had a musical chime;
Melodious phrases just rippled along,
And fell on the listening ear like a
song—
And if it was vague as to meaning,
'twas strong
On meter and rhythm and rhyme.

The rhymester by accident met with a
friend,
Who wiped a tear out of his eye,
And quoth, "Oh, how rash were the
lines that you penned!"
(Emitting a terrible sigh.)
"Of course it was clever—the meaning
was clear—
But ah! there was pretty deep stuff
there, my dear!
A bit too advanced, your opinions, I
fear—
Convention you cannot defy!"

The rhymester was startled, and terribly awed—
So rudely be shattered her bliss!
But the next friend she met as she journeyed abroad
Expressed himself something like this:
"I say, it was funny! I laughed till
I cried.
Who'd think that you had such a humorous side?
Of course it was subtle—that can't be
denied—
But no one the meaning could miss!"

The rhymester, bewildered, moved on in
a daze,
Till once more a man whom she knew
Bent on her a mischievous, quizzical
gaze,
And said, "What's the matter with
you?
I know you have brains, but I'm bound
to admit
That sometimes you really don't use
them a bit!
That last thing of yours—what's the
meaning of it?
I'll bet you can't give me a clue!"

The rhymester just fell on his neck with
a moan,
And murmured, "Oh, Heaven forbid
That I should deceive you—but lower
your tone—
The truth at all cost must be hid!
'Twas nothing but language of rhythmical flow—
It hadn't a *vestige* of meaning—but oh!
Please promise you'll never let any one
know!"—
And I do not believe that he did!

BEATRICE BARRY.

SHALL GERMANY WIN THE WAR WITH OUR HELP?

The Importance of the Foreign Trade Policy of the Next Administration—Where Do the Candidates Stand?

By FRANK BOHN, Ph. D.
(Sixth Article.)

Germany and Austria-Hungary, with a solidly united population of 120,000,000, might have been expected to develop an almost impregnable defense. When one considers what was done on the defensive by the American Colonies in the Revolution, by the Confederacy and by the South African Dutch, there remains nothing mysterious concerning the duration of the war. Certain facts are now taken for granted by every careful student of the situation.

The machine process in war-making has tremendously increased the superiority of defensive operations. The final defeat of Germany can only result from shutting out of Germany certain military necessaries, to wit; wool, cotton, leather, rubber, copper, nickel, and gasoline. Permit Germany to import these commodities at will and the war will go on indefinitely until utter weariness forces a draw. Germany is now losing, in the midst of the great campaigns east and west, less than 100,000 men a month. She can put into the field 800,000 young recruits every year.

The average newspaper reader conceives that the allies of Germany include Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria. This is a fatal error in calculation. Germany has, besides these, a group of economic allies—Belgium, the subject provinces of France, Russian Poland, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Before Rumania came into the war she also was an economic ally of Germany. The high prices prevalent in Germany act as a maelstrom which sucks into the German industrial-military system practically all the surplus economic substance and activity of the above-mentioned nations and provinces. They total 45,000,000 people. They include some of the most efficient and industrious populations of the economic world. The Germans go to the trenches, and the Swedes, Danes, etc., send them munitions and other supplies. Norway alone of these nations seems to furnish any considerable commodities for the outside world. Take a map of Europe and draw a line around the Teutonic Powers, including the neutrals mentioned above, and you will have before you cause for very grave reflections.

But, after all, the resources of these economic allies of Germany are limited. Taken en masse, they depend largely, even in times of peace, for food supplies and raw materials upon their ocean-borne commerce. That is the fundamental fact, as everybody knows, in the strategy of the Allies. If they can shut out of Germany the military necessities which can be secured only in the United States and America they will win the war. If the Allies cannot continue to exclude those necessities Germany will practically win the war through a drawn fight.

By remaining legally in a position of absolute neutrality the United States and Latin America have necessarily become the economic allies of that belligerent which controls the sea. This inevitable decree of fate has been the greatest stroke of good fortune in the history of democracy. Our colossal industrial system is not only furnishing the war supplies, it is accepting in return therefor the credit of the allied nations. Had the people and Government of the United States been inimical to the Allies to the extent of preventing the export of food, raw materials, and munitions, we should have won the war for Germany. In following out our present policy of perfect legal neutrality we shall win the war for the Allies. The Teutonic military power includes a subsidiary economic force larger than that of France. But the economic foundation of the allied military power rests upon the whole outer world. The United States is, in the present crisis, at least four-fifths of that world. We are an absolutely essential link in the chain which is being twisted around Germany. The present is no time for a cowardly blinking at the most salient facts in the matter.

In his policy of simple neutrality, President Wilson has stood so straight legally and morally that he has leaned over backward. He has been made the butt of unlimited ridicule by, and the recipient of embittered hatred of, certain extremists among pro-Ally Americans. These excitable but unthinking patriots, in their foolish pride, would recently have plunged us into war with Germany. They would have kept from the Allies the supplies by the hundred thousand tons which they so sorely need and given in their place a few divisions of untrained militia which they have not needed, do not now and will never need. Because the neutrality of the President has been patient, painstaking, and beyond cavil, these same advocates of a war with Germany are now found shoulder to shoulder with the Kaiser's party in the United States in a general attack upon Wilson and neutrality.

Mr. Hughes may be elected. If he is elected, what is going to be his policy as regards our trade with the economic allies of Germany? Has he given promise to the Kaiser's party here that there must be no restrictions placed by the Allies upon our trade with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland?

What, for instance, is the exact meaning of Mr. Hughes's repeated insistence upon Americanism? "I am an American," he says, "free and clear of all foreign incumbrances. We propose to have an American administration which, while conducting our intercourse with all nations with absolute firmness, will unflinchingly maintain American rights on land and sea."

If Mr. Hughes has promised the American agents of the Kaiser to open up our trade with the economic allies of Germany, he can, if elected, execute that promise. A powerful nation such as we can discover abundant precedent in international law for such a policy if it is willing to exercise enough "boldness," "pride," and "patriotism" in its execution.

The whole matter resolves itself into a very simple question: Has Mr. Hughes bound himself to make the United States an economic ally of Germany and thus win the war for the Kaiser?

Not tomorrow but today is the time to examine the mind of each candidate for the Presidency as regards his proposed policy of neutrality. If clear and unmistakable proofs have not been given, or promises have not been made, they should be perforce extorted. It rests with those members of each party who agree with the general standpoint taken above to assure themselves of the position of their candidate.

Mr. Wilson's record in this matter requires no comment. Mr. Hanly, the Prohibitionist candidate, does not, I fancy, appeal specifically to the pro-German vote. Mr. Benson, the Socialist candidate, has repeatedly made public statements which prove that he is absolutely sound and clear in the matter of the neutrality of our Government. Furthermore, he has spoken and written fearlessly against the Kaiser and all his works.

As to the position of Mr. Hughes, we are not necessarily urging Republicans to desert their party in respect of this issue. But we do say to those Republicans who at heart favor the continuation of American neutrality as at present enforced, who oppose the formation of an Imperial German political party in our midst, and who are against our being used as a nation to win the war for the Kaiser, that they bear from today until Nov. 7 a burden of very great responsibility. Conditions and forces wholly different from those we have been discussing in these columns may result in the election of Mr. Hughes. Surely there are Republican voters of influence and numbers sufficient who, making a firm demand for an answer upon Mr. Hughes, will receive from him a satisfactory reply. That reply will be forthcoming if it be clearly indicated that the Republican Party will lose more votes than it will gain by Mr. Hughes's failure to declare himself.

This issue is, indeed, far above party politics. We make no prophecies of dire calamities. Yet we are sure we voice the opinion of millions who intend, if they can, to vote for Mr. Hughes, when we say that continued silence and equivocation on his part are traitorous, not only to his country, but also to the common good of humanity.

FRANK BOHN.

New York, Oct. 27, 1916.

FOUND JAPAN FRIENDLY.

Ex-Judge Gary Says Nation's Leaders Want Peace with Us.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—Ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, President of the American Iron and Steel Institute, asserted here today in an address at the semi-annual meeting of the organization that the leading men of Japan were anxious for permanent, peaceable and friendly relations with the United States. Mr. Gary's talk was given in response to a request from the institute's Directors that he discuss his Summer journey to the Orient, where he visited the Philippines, China, and Japan.

"For some time there have been suggestions," Mr. Gary said, "in public and in private, in the United States, and Japan as well, that, for numerous reasons not necessary to recall, there was possibility, if not likelihood, of active hostility between the two countries.

"I said repeatedly, on my own responsibility, making no claim except that I believe I could accurately represent public sentiment, that a large majority of the people of the United States did not desire, but would deplore and stubbornly oppose, war with Japan, except in self-defense, and that they were of the opinion there is not now nor will be any cause for serious trouble or disagreement; that there need be no conflict of opinion which could not be finally and satisfactorily settled by mutual negotiation and consideration. I also expressed the belief that our Governmental Administration is and would be inclined toward this most desirable exercise of authority. To all this I am sure this large company of representative business men will heartily subscribe. I would repeat and emphasize the sentiments thus expressed.

"And now, gentlemen, I am here to say to you in words just as emphatic and in a belief no less absolute that the leading and controlling men of Japan are equally anxious to have a continuance, permanently, of the peaceable and friendly relations now existing between these two countries. That there may be exceptions may go without saying; it would be unusual, and need excite no surprise nor fear if such is the fact. Still, I have no positive information upon which to base this conjecture. I had good opportunity to ascertain the real situation, though my visit to Japan was comparatively short. The most prominent and influential men in Japan are outspoken in their profession of friendship toward the United States."

Mr. Gary said that, basing his opinion upon inquiry and study, he had concluded that Japan desired that China should become "firmly established as a sound, peaceful, progressive, prosperous, and rich Government, with free and open seaports," with all outside countries on a just and profitable basis.

Discussing conditions in China, he described the Government there as "an honest, unselfish, capable, industrious and harmonious organization" which realized that the country had not kept pace with others in the progressive march of nations and which was seeking a solution of China's problems.

POLICE COURSE AT HARVARD

Raymond Fosdick Invited to Become First Instructor.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 27.—Harvard University is to extend its instruction to police officers. It became known today that plans for a course in the duties of officers were well under way, and would be instituted within a month.

Raymond B. Fosdick of New York, regarded as an expert in some branches of police methods, has been invited to become the first instructor. His teaching, which will be in day and night classes to allow members of all police shifts to participate, will deal largely with the matter of organization, the keeping of station house records, identification systems, and, to some extent, with psychology as it relates to the interrogation of persons arrested.

The police of this city will form the first class, Harvard having decided to inaugurate the course at the suggestion of Mayor W. D. Rockwood. According to Professor William B. Munro, this course, which he termed an experiment, will be the first of its kind conducted under university auspices in this country.

$400,000 GIFTS TO COLLEGES

General Education Board Has Given Away $18,303,577.

The General Education Board last night announced the following appropriations: Albion College, Albion, Mich., $100,000; George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., $200,000; Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn., $100,000.

Including these, the General Education Board has since its organization thirteen years ago appropriated to colleges $12,940,760.

The board also announced an appropriation for salary and traveling expenses for a State agent for rural education in Oklahoma and a State agent for negro schools in Maryland, together with an appropriation of $5,000 toward current expenses for Calhoun Colored School, Calhoun, Ala., and an additional $5,000 for current expenses for Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

The total appropriations of the board to date for all purposes have amounted to $18,303,577.

Fordham Medical Alumni Organize.

Fordham Medical School alumni have organized an association yesterday in the rooms of the Alumni Hall. The first officers are Dr. James McSweeney, President; Dr. John J. Sheridan, Vice President, and Dr. Francis McGovern, Secretary and Treasurer. The doctors were addressed by Father J. Tynan on "The Menace of Birth Control."

THE TUXEDO COLONY AT HALLOWEEN BALL

Annual Event This Year One of the Largest Social Affairs In the Park's History.

NUMEROUS HOUSE PARTIES

Dinners to Debutantes Precede the Dancing, Which Begins at 10:30; Supper at Midnight.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The annual Halloween ball of the Tuxedo Park colony was held at the Tuxedo Club tonight. It was one of the largest social functions in the history of Tuxedo.

House parties are being held all over the park which will terminate on Saturday, after the Cannon-Luden wedding. Every available room in the clubhouses was occupied tonight, and the cottages are filled to overflowing with invited guests. The dance was for débutantes, and many dinners were given in their honor. Mr. and Mrs. George Grant Mason were host and hostess to a party of seventy for their daughter, Miss Margaret Mason. The dinner was served on a horseshoe-shaped table in the large dining room. Mr. and Mrs. Wyllys Rossetter Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgan Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Kenelm Winslow, and E. Victor Loew also entertained for débutantes.

Among others who had parties at dinner at the club previous to the dance were Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, Mrs. Charles W. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Van Sinderen, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Pitman, Mrs. Gardiner Gayley, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. French, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Forsyth, Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, and Percival Farquhar.

At 10:30 the guests from the cottages, together with those dining at the club, assembled in the ballroom, and the dancing began. The decorations were Autumn foliage, cedars, and chrysanthemums. Two orchestras were hidden in an arbor. At midnight supper was served, after which dancing was resumed.

Among the guests were Mrs. Henry Sedgwick, George E. Turnure, Miss Mabel Gerry, James H. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard Comly, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, Mr. and Mrs. James Parrish Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Pooler, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cutting, Mrs. Reginald Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Yulee, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de P. Foster, Richmond Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Keech, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Alexander, the Misses Alexander, Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Insley Blair, William S. Gray, Jr., Stanley Mortimer, Jr., Dickson B. Potter, Ralph C. Franks, Robert C. Franks, Jr., Vernon Booth, Jr., Watson Emmett, William Hyle, John S. Pettit, Miss Katharine Gandy, William P. Zeller, A. G. Jennings, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Gilman Low, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. Henry D. Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. Burrall Hoffman, S. Montgomery Roosevelt, Charles Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Dana Winslow, Miss Muriel Conkling, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Russell, F. C. De Veau, E. M. Post, Jr., Frederic J. Dieter, O. J. Brand, A. D. Dabney, R. D. Wrenn, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Green, the Misses McCook, Mrs. J. J. McCook, Mrs. H. P. Dortic, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Leishman, A. L. Niles, Jr., A. D. Henry, T. G. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic T. Frelinghuysen, De Forest Grant, Robert Carriere, and Mr. and Mrs. Allan G. Welman.

TO GIVE DANCE AT ARMORY.

Entertainment for Benefit of Needy Families of Guardsmen.

The tea dance and motion picture entertainment for the benefit of needy families of members of the Seventh Infantry, New York National Guard, will begin at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Armory at Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, and end at 7 o'clock. There are to be Russian and Hungarian dances in costume at 5:30, and there are also to be fortune telling and dancing lessons. Those interested in the entertainment include Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Courtlandt Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Robert Appleton, Mrs. T. K. Oakley Rhinelander, and others. Philip Rhinelander is the Treasurer.

Harper Art Works Bring $7,462.

The first session of the sale of the art collection and home decorations of the late J. Abner Harper, sold as part of the estate of Mrs. Harper, was held yesterday afternoon at Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries. The session brought returns of $7,462, the highest price for any article being $285, given by Richard Lehne for a Sheraton mahogany sideboard. A. A. Allen paid $150 for a set of mahogany dining chairs, Mrs. E. C. Hoyt $135 for another set of mahogany dining chairs, Mrs. A. Robbins $120 for a library table, and Miss H. McCormick $152 for a set of Heppelwhite side chairs and $140 for a mahogany buffet. The sale will be concluded today.

Miss Ethel Du Bois to Wed on Nov. 1

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 27.—The marriage of Miss Ethel Du Bois, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius Delafield Du Bois of Walden Place, and Robert Yates Barkley of Montclair, son of R. W. Barkley of Washington, D. C., will take place at 4 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon at the home of Miss Du Bois's parents. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. Walter Haushalter, pastor of the Disciples of Christ Church, East Orange. The bride will be attended by Miss Frances Whittlesey of Berkeley, Cal., formerly of Montclair, and James W. Sanders of Montclair will be the best man.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Tell your mother

Resinol

will fix your skin

"If she will wash those irritated places twice a day with Resinol soap and hot water, and then put on a little Resinol Ointment, I am sure the trouble will soon disappear."

That is good advice. Patches of skin trouble may not be anything serious at first, but they cause so much discomfort and so often develop into a severe ailment, that it pays to use the Resinol treatment right away.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap have been prescribed by physicians for many years, and contain nothing which could possibly injure the tenderest skin. Sold by all druggists. For free sample of each, write to Dept. 4-R., Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

W. K. DICK RENTS A HOUSE.

He and His Wife, the Former Mrs. Astor, to Live at 57 West 53d St.

William K. Dick and his wife, who was formerly Mrs. John Jacob Astor, are to spend the Winter at 37 West Fifty-third Street. The house was rented furnished by Mr. Dick from William M. Rodewald, who recently went abroad to attend the marriage of his daughter, Miss Marie L. Rodewald, to Lieutenant Allan D. Perrins.

Mr. Dick's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Dick, live at 20 East Fifty-third Street. The younger Mr. and Mrs. Dick have been spending the Summer at his place at Islip, L. I.

The house is in the same residential district as the Astor mansion, at 840 Fifth Avenue, the title to which passed to Vincent Astor at the marriage of Mrs. Astor to Mr. Dick.

Miss Mary D. Francklyn Engaged.

Mrs. Reginald Francklyn of Lausanne, Switzerland, formerly of this city, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary Della Francklyn, to John Dykers Nichols, eldest son of the late Romaine C. Nichols and Mrs. Nichols of New York and Bernardsville, N. J. Miss Francklyn is at present residing at the home of her uncle, Louis E. Binsse, in Morristown, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Emily F. Baker to Wed.

Mrs. Henry Culver Head of Brooklyn announces the engagement of her sister, Miss Emily Franklin Baker, to Dr. Donald Guthrie of Sayre, Penn., son of the late Dr. George W. Guthrie of Wilkes-Barre. Miss Baker is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Baker of New York. The wedding is to take place in December.

STURDEVANT—STRYKER.

The wedding of Miss Adelaide Beverly Stryker to Walter Sturdevant of Philadelphia took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of Dr. C. Irving Fisher, 1,922 Seventh Avenue. The Rev. Percy R. Stockman of Philadelphia performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate relatives. The bride's brother, C. W. Stryker, gave her in marriage, and she was attended only by her sister, Miss Laura M. Stryker. Following a short honymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Sturdevant will live in Philadelphia.

C. H. Tschimoke's Funeral Today.

Charles Herman Tschimoke, General Superintendent of the shops of the Concrete Steel Company in Youngstown, Ohio, and formerly a resident of Rutherford, N. J., who was killed on Tuesday in a railway accident, will be buried today in Rutherford, N. J. He was born and educated in this city and leaves his wife, one daughter, and a brother. Mr. Tschimoke was in his forty-first year.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY BORSEMANN, for fifteen years connected with the Bethel Mission of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Katherine Allen, 200 Hinsdale Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 87 years. He was a native of Germany, and had lived in Brooklyn for nearly fifty years.

CHARLES F. MEDERO, 42 years old, for fifteen years in the employ of the Long Island Railroad, died on Wednesday at the home of his sister, 18 North Prince Street, Flushing, L. I.

Miss ANNA ELECTRA JOY, a daughter of the late Abner F. and Electra M. Joy, who were among the early members of the First Free Baptist Church, died in the Williamsburg Hospital on Wednesday from pneumonia. She was 72 years old, and lived at 56 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn.

ALBERT E. BURRILL, for a quarter of a century in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Manhattan, died at his home, 23 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He left a widow, a son, and two daughters.

ADELBERT EDWIN KAPPAUF, 32 years old, well known in fraternal circles, died on Wednesday at his home, 2,394 Hawes Street, Ridgewood, L. I. He was a member of Mizpah Lodge, 733, F. and A. M., of Elmhurst; Pentalpha Chapter, 206, Royal Arch Masons, of Flushing; Trinity Commandery, 68, Knights Templar, of Flushing; Pleiades Chapter, 208, Order of the Eastern Star; General Francis Marion Council, 95, Junior O. U. A. M.; Washington Camp, 23, P. O. S. of A., and Ivy Camp, 82, Woodmen of the World. He left a widow and a daughter.

EDWARD W. CORNWELL, a member of Ivy Lodge, 472, I. O. O. F., died on Wednesday at his home, 1,046 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. He was 42 years old, and had been blind for the last four years.

FREDERICK HEWLETT WILLITS, a descendant of one of the oldest families on Long Island, died at his home in Syosset, L. I., on Wednesday, in his fifty-ninth year.

LEWIS HOLMES TOOKER, who died in Philadelphia on Wednesday, was a member of the Board of Directors of the Hill School at Pottstown, Penn., and was assistant to the head master of that school. The funeral was held from the home of his parents, 256 Macon Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mr. Tooker was 32 years old, and was a son of Lewis Frank Tooker, who is on the editorial staff of The Century Magazine.

JOHN P. O'BRIEN, for several years assistant to Justice Aspinall of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, and well known in Democratic circles in that borough, died yesterday at his home, 233 Park Place, Brooklyn, at the age of 70 years. Mr. O'Brien was a graduate of the New York Law School, and at one time was a clerk in the City Court in Manhattan.

Mrs. CATHERINE FARLEY SMITH, 88 years old, widow of Bernard Smith, died on Wednesday at her home, 358 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn. She left two sons and three daughters.

Mrs. EMILY JOSEPHINE BOUGHTON, widow of Chauncey K. Boughton, who was the editor of The Albany County Democrat during the civil war and later engaged in the printing business in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 2,715 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 70 years. She is survived by a son and a daughter.

JOHN HOOPER JONES, for twenty-seven years manager and Treasurer of the Union Transfer and Storage Company here, and a Mason for fifty-two years, died on Thursday at his home in Mount Vernon, in his seventy-ninth year.

HENRY PROVANCE SNYDER, publisher of The Courier of Connellsville, Penn., and known as a statistician on the coke industry, died yesterday at his home in Connellsville, in his fifty-first year.

JAMES STANFIELD, the oldest Odd Fellow in the country, died on Thursday in Baltimore, Md., in his ninety-seventh year.

Mrs. AMELIA LEVENE, wife of Adolf Levene, a retired real estate broker, died on Wednesday at her home, 6 West 107th Street. She celebrated the fifty-sixth anniversary of her marriage last September.

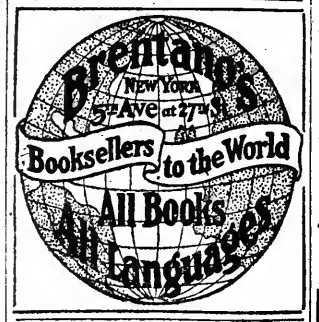
Mrs. SUSAN C. GRIGGS, widow of Daniel L. Griggs, was found dead in bed yesterday morning in her home at Montclair, N. J. She was in her ninety-first year.

CHARLES A. FULLER, Assemblyman from Chenango, N. Y., in 1868, and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1894, died yesterday at his home in Norwich, N. Y., in his seventy-sixth year.

The Rev. LUCIUS R. EASTMAN, father of the Rev. George P. Eastman, pastor of the Highland Avenue Congregational Church of Orange, N. J., died on Thursday at his home in Framingham, Mass., in his seventy-seventh year.

Miss DOROTHY C. DREILICH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Dreilich, formerly a resident of Flushing, L. I., died on Thursday at her home in Boise, Idaho, in her nineteenth year.

B. F. SHAW, General Superintendent of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, died yesterday at his home in Suffern, N. Y.



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Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

JOSEPH W. OGDEN, CAPITALIST, DEAD

Founded Stock Exchange Firm Bearing His Name—Officer in Many Corporations.

A BREEDER OF FINE HORSES

Former Vice President of National Horse Show Association and Often a Judge in the Ring.

Joseph W. Ogden, prominent for many years as a financier, and a resident of Morristown, N. J., died late Thursday night at the Metropolitan Club. He became ill shortly after 10 o'clock and died two hours later without recovering consciousness.

Mr. Ogden was a member of the New York Stock Exchange for twenty-seven years, and founded the firm of J. W. Ogden & Co. of this city in 1881. He was in his sixty-third year, and was born in Chatham, N. Y. His father was the late Rev. Joseph M. Ogden, for fifty-six years pastor of the Ogden Memorial Church of that place. Mr. Ogden attended Lafayette College and then came here, working first as a clerk in a brokerage house on Wall Street. He advanced rapidly, and became a member of the Stock Exchange in 1889.

In addition to his membership in the Exchange, Mr. Ogden was formerly Vice President and a Director of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad, and through his recent acquisition of coal properties was President of several coal companies. He was a Director of the National Biscuit Company, the American Cotton Oil Company, the American Writing Paper Company, the American Can Company and the Morristown Truet Company.

Mr. Ogden was a member of the Union, Metropolitan, and New York Riding Clubs of this city, and the Morristown Golf Club of that place. He was active in agricultural development in New Jersey and was President of the North New Jersey Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. Mr. Ogden was also an active Presbyterian, and recently gave $10,000 toward the erection of a church in Chatham to be named as a memorial to him.

He was formerly a Vice President of the National Horse Show Association, and was widely known as a horseman, often judging harness horses at Madison Square Garden. In addition he bred hackneys and trotters at his 100-acre estate, Loantaka Farm, near Morristown. This property had been in the possession of the Ogden family since Colonial days.

Mr. Ogden married Miss Charlotte Ward in 1884. She died some time ago, and no children survive him.

Lieutenant William C. Myers.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—William C. Myers, Lieutenant of Engineers in the United States Coast Guard Service, who was awarded a medal of honor by Congress for service in the Philippines under Admiral Dewey, died of heart disease at his home here today. He was 57 years old, and was a member of the crew of the cutter McCullough, which went ahead of Admiral Dewey's fleet and ascertained the position of the mines in Manila Harbor.

William M. Chase Buried.

The funeral of William M. Chase, the artist, who died on Wednesday, was held yesterday morning from his late home, 234 East Fifteenth Street. Dr. Karl Reiland of St. George's Episcopal Church officiated, only members of the immediate family being present. The burial took place in Greenwood Cemetery.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

PATTERSON.—Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott Patterson of 25 Ivanhoe Terrace, East Orange, N. J., announce the birth of a son on Oct. 24, 1916.

Engaged.

HENDRICKSON—BRUFF.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Dorothy Bruff, daughter of Mrs. William J. Bruff of New York City, to Frank D. Hendrickson, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hendrickson of Ridgewood, N. J.

Married.

BEACH — WALKLEY. — At Southington, Conn., Oct. 20, 1916, by Professor Harlan P. Beach, D. D., President David N. Beach, D. D., of Bangor Theological Seminary, and Miss Ellen G. Walkley, for the last nineteen years Custodian of the East Boston Branch of the Boston Public Library.

KERN—DEXTER.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, 1916, at St. Philip's Church, Dyker Heights, Brooklyn, New York, by the Rev. John Henri Sattig, Priscilla Dexter, daughter of Mrs. Frederick C. Dexter, to Oliver Stewart Kern of New Jersey.

STURDEVANT—STRYKER.—On Friday, Oct. the 27th, at the home of Dr. C. Irving Fisher of this city, Adelaide Beverly Stryker of this city to Walter Sturdevant of Philadelphia by the Rev. Percy R. Stockman of Philadelphia.

Long Island.

HOFFMAN—KOBB.—Oct. 25, Long Island City, May L. Kobb to Frank G. Hoffman.

WHALEN—McQUADE.—Oct. 25, Long Island City, Margaret McQuade to Walter H. Whalen.

Died.

ADAMS.—George, in his 68th year; beloved husband of Ella Aiken Adams. Funeral services Sunday, 3 P. M., at his late residence, 1,642 Taylor Av., Bronx, four blocks north of 180th Street station of New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad. A member of the Exempt Volunteer Firemen of Unionport, Westchester. Relatives, friends, and members of Royal Arcanum, Free Will Council, and Wyoming Lodge, 492, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend funeral services. Interment Monday at convenience of family.

ALTER.—William A., beloved son of Emil and Rose, in his 33th year, on Oct. 26. Funeral Sunday at 9:30 A. M. at Pick's Chapel, 239 Lenox Av.

BEACH.—George A. H. Beach, eldest son of H. Prescott Beach and Laura Dolbiar Beach, on Oct. 26, 1916, after a short illness, in the 21st year of his age. On account of sickness in the family funeral will be private.

BUCKMAN.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.—We regret announcement is made of the death on Oct. 26 of David Lear Buckman, a member of this society.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

DEVLIN.—On Oct. 26, James J. Devlin, beloved husband of Nellie, nee Dwyer, member General Committee of Tammany Hall, the John F. Ahearn Assn., and Chief Clerk of Municipal Court, Second District. Funeral from his late residence, 324 Monroe St., on Monday, Oct. 30, 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of St. Rose of Lima, Cannon, near Broome St., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered. Interment in Calvary.

GRAFFIN.—At Montclair, N. J., Oct. 27, 1916, C. Alexander, son of Alvin J. and Mary Smith Graffin, in his 24th year. Funeral private.

HEES.—Suddenly, on Friday morning early, Oct. 27, 1916, at his residence, 180 St. George St., Toronto, Canada, George H. Hees, in his 76th year. Service at the above address, Sunday, Oct. 29, at 4 P. M. Funeral leaving on 6:20 C. P. R. private car for Oswego, N. Y. Interment at Riverside Cemetery on Monday morning.

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Courtlandt St.

Dark Mahogany Calf Shoes

$2.97 and $3.98

Elsewhere $4.00 and $5.00

Mahogany Cordovans

$5.50 & $7.50

Sold elsewhere at $7.00 to $10.00

Leather costs more but we cut profits and keep up quality

Died.

HIRSH.—On Oct. 26, 1916, Harriet Hirsh, in her 32d year, beloved wife of S. Morrell Hirsh, and loving daughter of Rosa and the late Isaac Tannenholz, and sister of Manuel and Louis, also Elodie Metzgar. Funeral from her late residence, 1,000 Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., Sunday, Oct. 29, 1916. Interment Union Fields Cemetery.

JONES.—Oct. 27, 1916, Cathrine, widow of the Rev. Ellis T. Jones. Funeral services at her late residence, 111 West 127th St., Sunday, 2:30 P. M. Please omit flowers. Interment Woodlawn.

KAISER.—On Wednesday P. M., Oct. 25, 1916, Anna G., nee Miller, beloved wife of Gustav Kaiser. Funeral service Saturday, 28th inst., at 8 P. M., at her late residence, 3,085 Park Av., near 173d St. Interment private.

KATZENBERG.—On Friday, Oct. 27, 1916, Meyer Katzenberg, beloved father of Charles and Henry Katzenberg, Emma Daslan, Ida Semel, Fannie Neuberger, and Millie Koenig. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KING.—At Central Islip, Oct. 26, James Foster King, son of Marie L. King, aged 32.

LEVI.—On Oct. 27, in his 43d year, Joseph B., the beloved husband of Bessie, nee Allison. Funeral from his late residence, 601 West 142d St., on Sunday, Oct. 29, at 2 P. M. Philadelphia, Penn., papers please copy.

LOCKMAN.—Harriet, widow of General John T. Lockman, and daughter of the late Samuel and Mary Hall, at her late residence, 140 West 73d St., Oct. 25, 1916, in the 74th year of her age. Funeral services at St. Agnes Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., Saturday, Oct. 28, at 11 o'clock.

LOW.—At Santo Domingo, Captain William Whittemore Low, United States Marine Corps, on Oct. 24, suddenly.

MAHONEY.—On Friday, Oct. 27, Mrs. E. Mahoney, widow of John Mahoney, at the residence of her nephew, J. J. O'Conner, 230 East 179th St., near Anthony Av. Notice of Funeral later.

MEYLE.—Thursday, Oct. 26, Julius L. Meyle, aged 59 years; dearly beloved husband of Cora Meyle, (nee Klein); also beloved father of Alice, Dexter, Herbert and Mildred Meyle, at his residence, 251 East 164th, Bronx. Relatives and friends and also Royal Arcanum members, Progress Council, No. 845, cordially invited. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 29, at 1 P. M.

O'BRIEN.—On Friday, Oct. 27, 1916, John T. O'Brien. Funeral from his late residence, 233 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 30, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's Church, Pacific St. near Vanderbilt Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 A. M. Interment private.

O'CONNOR.—At Post-Graduate Hospital, New York, Oct. 26, 1916, John O'Connor, late with P. K. Wilson & Son. Funeral from his late residence, 1,165 St. John's Place, Brooklyn Saturday, Oct. 28, at 1 P. M. Interment private.

OGDEN.—Suddenly, Oct. 26, 1916, Joseph W. Ogden, aged 63 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Loantaka Farm, Morristown, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 30, at 3:45 P. M. Limousines will meet train leaving Lackawanna R. R., Hoboken, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

PHILLIPS.—Thursday, Oct. 26, Adolph, dearly beloved husband of Estelle and devoted father of Sidney D. Phillips. Funeral from late residence, 152 Dyckman St., Sunday, Oct. 29, at 10 A. M. Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

RAPELYE.—At Jamaica, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1916, Sarah E. Brush, widow of Isaac Rapelye, in the 85th year of her age. Funeral services will be held on Monday afternoon at 1:30 at the residence of her son, Melvin S. Rapelye, 282 Highland Av., Jamaica.

RITTER.—At Union Hill, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1916, Rae, beloved daughter of William and the late Dora Ritter, aged 25 years. Funeral services will be held on Saturday, Oct. 28, at 1 P. M., at her late home, 258 Third St., Union Hill. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment in Lutheran Cemetery.

ROSENTHAL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Oct. 26, 1916, Belle, (nee Rosenstamm,) beloved wife of D. M. Rosenthal, devoted mother of Myron, and sister of Mrs. Adele Voges, Mrs. L. J. Lippmann, S. S. Rosenstamm. Funeral private at convenience of family.

SCHMIDT. — On Thursday, Oct. 26, Marie Schmidt, widow of the late August Zinser, at 180 West 59th St. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

SCHWICKARDI.—On Oct. 27, in his 70th year, Professor Adolph Schwickardi, late of New Haven, Conn., at the residence of his son, Adolph Schwickardi, 600 West 113th St. Funeral notice later. New Haven papers please copy.

SELMES.—At a special meeting of the trustees of the North River Savings Bank, held Oct. 25, 1916, the following resolution was moved and adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to summon from his duty here our well-beloved friend and associate, John H. Selmes, President of this institution, now, therefore,

Be it resolved, That we, the Board of Trustees of the North River Savings Bank, here record our profound admiration for his spotless character and integrity. His life was such that it became a great asset of this bank, and by his death he has bequeathed to us the memory of many years of faithful service that will be treasured always as one of the fine traditions of this institution; and be it

Further resolved, That to his sorrowing family we convey an expression of the deep sympathy we feel in the loss which we share with them, which loss should be softened by the memory of the good work faithfully done; and be it

Further resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the permanent records of this board and a copy thereof be engrossed and presented to the family of our loyal friend and associate as an abiding token of our appreciation of his memory.

CHARLES ROHE, Vice President.
GEORGE T. CONNETT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHAW.—On Friday, Oct. 27, 1916, Bartholomew F., aged 44, at Suffern, N. Y. Funeral service Sunday, 11 A. M., Sacred Heart Church, Suffern, N. Y. Burial Hohokus, N. J.

SUTHERLAND.—On Oct. 27, at his residence, White Plains, N. Y., Root Sutherland, in his 43d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TRACEY.—On October 25, 1916, Mary V., widow of the late John and mother of Rev. Edward J. Tracey. Funeral Saturday, 9:15 A. M., from her late residence, 17 West 84th St., thence to Holy Trinity Church, 82d St., near Broadway. Mass, 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

ZINSER. — On Thursday, Oct. 26, Marie Schmidt, widow of the late August Zinser, at 180 West 59th St. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

BEYSCHLAG.—Hugo, 618 East 161st St., Oct. 25. Funeral private.

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Died.

BLAUROCK.—Andrew, 115 East 83d St., Oct. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BRADFORD.—Robert, Marine Hospital, S. I., Oct. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BURNS.—Margaret, 500 West 44th St., Oct. 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CARROLL.—Josephine, 344 East 149th St., Oct. 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CASEY.—Michael J., 77 East Houston St., Oct. 26. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DITTMANN, Dora, 1,664 1st Av., Oct. 25, aged 38. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

DONOHUE.—James J., 151 West 63d St., Oct. 25. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FITZPATRICK. — Michael J., 2,863 Bainbridge Av., Bronx, Oct. 26. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

GOLDENKRANZ.—Annie, Mount Sinai Hospital, Oct. 25.

HEATH.—James, 256 West 144th St., Oct. 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HENRY.—George, 383 East 138th St., Oct. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

KIERNAN.—Delia, 176 East 81st St., Oct. 26. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Stephen, 577 East 139th St., Oct. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

O'HARE.—Margaret M., 307 East 87th St., Oct. 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

ORMSBY.—Margaret, Oct. 26. Funeral 223 8th Av. today, 10 A. M.

ROBINSON.—Margaret L., 216 East 83d St., Oct. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SCHAEFER.—Anna, 206 East 88th St., Oct. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SHADWELL.—Jennie, 300 East 25th St., Oct. 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SHARPE.—Ida E., 147 East 92d St., Oct. 26.

THIEKE.—Henry, Oct. 26. Funeral 332 East 80th St. tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WELDON.—William B., 789 Amsterdam Av., Oct. 26. Funeral today.

Brooklyn.

AUDREN. — Caroline, 199 Cornelia St., Oct. 25, aged 74.

BEDELL. — Edward S., 728 Madison St., Oct. 25.

BERRY. — James G., 281 6th St., Oct. 26. Funeral service today.

BORSEMANN. — Henry, 200 Hinsdale St., Oct. 25. Funeral today.

BOSWORTH. — Isaac D., 552 Lincoln Place, Oct. 26, aged 82.

BOUGHTON.—Emily J., 2,715 Newkirk Av., Oct. 26, aged 70.

BOYLE.—John J., 33 South 1st St., Oct. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

BUCKRIDGE.—Clarence E., 78A Cooper St., Oct. 25. Funeral today.

BURRILL.—Albert E., 25 Sterling Place, Oct. 26. Funeral notice later.

CORBE.—Eliza, Long Island College Hospital, Oct. 25, aged 53.

DELONT.—Christina B., 292 Logan St., Oct. 25, aged 89. Funeral private.

DEMPSEY.—William J., 733 Union St., Oct. 25, aged 34.

DORIAN. — John, 299 15th St., Oct. 26, aged 50.

FEIBECKE.—Elsie, 169 Jackson St., Oct. 25, aged 11.

HARNEY.—Catherine E., 811 Ditmas Av., Oct. 25, aged 50.

HAUSTEN.—Anna C., 1,409 Myrtle Av., Oct. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HETTRICK.—Elizabeth J., 12 Stockholm St., Oct. 25, aged 83.

KELLY.—John H., 947 Lorimer St., Oct. 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KIERNAN.—Rose M., 131 24th St., Oct. 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KIP.—Teresa, 248 Arlington Av., Oct. 25. Funeral private.

LINKER.—Regina, 612 Broadway, Oct. 26, aged 38.

McCLANE.—Philip, 106 North 7th St., Oct. 26, aged 2.

McDOUALL.—Agnes, 876 Gates Av., Oct. 25.

O'BRIEN. — Grace, Kings County Hospital, Oct. 25.

O'DONNELL.—Catherine McA., 894 East 16th St., Oct. 26. Funeral today.

ROGGENKAMP.—Henrietta, Norwegian Hospital, Oct. 25, aged 34.

SEALS.—Margaret H., 473 2d St., Oct. 25. Funeral private.

SMITH. — Catherine, 838 72d St., Oct. 25. Funeral today.

SOWINSKI.—Frances, Kings County Hospital, Oct. 26, aged 23. Funeral Oct. 30.

SPROWER.—Lewis F., 292 Logan St., Oct. 25, aged 69. Funeral private.

STAPLETON. — Margaret, 167 Prospect St., Oct. 25, aged 52. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

THOMSEN.—Augusta, 1,806 Myrtle Av., Oct. 26, aged 67. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WALSH.—George, Greenpoint Hospital, Oct. 25, aged 44.

ZIEHLER.—Herman, 219 Atlantic Av., Oct. 25, aged 46.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BAUER.—Gertrude, 360 New York Av., Jersey City, Oct. 25, aged 26. Funeral today.

CHRISTIE.—Phoebe A., 1,069 Broad St., Newark, Oct. 26, aged 80.

CLARK.—Peter F., 265 4th St., Jersey City, Oct. 26.

ECK.—Mildred A., 59 Avon Place, Newark, Oct. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HAYES.—Henry V., 1,248 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, Oct. 25. Funeral today.

HUNTENBURG.—Caroline, 819 New York Av., Jersey City, Oct. 26, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LEONARD.—David F., 200 Seymour Av., Newark, Oct. 25, aged 68.

MINCHIN.—Mary J., 45 Vanderpool St., Newark, Oct. 27, aged 74.

O'CONNELL.—John, 165 Washington St., West Hoboken, Oct. 25.

O'DELL.—William, 193 Stevens Av., Jersey City, Oct. 26, aged 49.

PHILLIPS.—Edward F., 314 6th St., Hoboken, Oct. 25, aged 85. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

REHBOCK.—Frederick W., 369 Littleton Av., Newark, Oct. 27, aged 51. Funeral Oct. 30.

SMARTH.—Catherine, 63 Webster Av., Jersey City, Oct. 25.

STUMPF.—Christina, 321 South 11th St., Newark, Oct. 26, aged 72.

WASHBURNE.—Elizabeth H., 2,787 Boulevard, Jersey City, Oct. 25.

WHANDER.—Emma M., 289 Woodward St., Jersey City, Oct. 26, aged 79.

WOOD.—Amanda, Newark, Oct. 25, aged 81. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ZACCARELLI.—Marie C., 170 Montclair Av., Newark, Oct. 26. Funeral today.

Long Island.

BAUSNAHAN.—Catherine, Long Island City, Oct. 24.

BOUFFIER.—Ferdinand, Glendale, Oct. 25, aged 69.

BURKE.—Jeremiah J., Ridgewood, Oct. 24, aged 83.

COOK.—Henry J., Astoria, Oct. 24, aged 5.

HOUSE.—William, Brooklyn Manor, Oct. 24, aged 46.

McGUIRE.—John, Elmhurst, Oct. 26.

MEHL.—Pauline, Corona, Oct. 24, aged 68.

O'HAGAN.—John, Astoria, Oct. 26, aged 52. Funeral Oct. 30, 9 A. M.

FAULKNER.—Joseph, Hollis, Oct. 24, aged 72.

RINDLAUB.—Henry C., Freeport, Oct. 25.

RUESO.—Dorothy, Astoria, Oct. 24, aged 1 month.

SANDUSKY.—Magdalena W., Jamaica, Oct. 25, aged 77.

SPIER.—August F., Glendale, Oct. 24, aged 80.

TAFF.—Frank B., Whitestone, Oct. 25, aged 58.

WILLIAMS.—John T., Long Island City, Oct. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WILLMANN.—Joseph, Astoria, Oct. 24, aged 42.

In Memoriam

GEORGE.—Henry.

BOYLE.—Jane M., mass Blessed Sacrament Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

FARLEY.—Bridget, mass St. Columba's Church, Newark, Oct. 30, 8 A. M.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Holds Its Volume, with a Fresh Burst of Strength—Politics.

The upward movement in nearly all issues continued its way yesterday, undisturbed by the growing warmth of the political situation. Having found that the market was little disturbed by the prevalence of reports of a Republican slump, traders have tried to dismiss the coming election as a factor in adjustment of values. Incidentally, they have recovered some of their faith in the probable success of Mr. Hughes. But it is becoming more apparent as Nov. 7 draws nearer that the majority of investors are not seriously disturbed by the ebb and flow of the political tide. They realize that business, while the war lasts, is not dependent to any appreciable extent on domestic policies. Whether the present Administration is continued in office, or whether a new one is elected, it is certain that the course of exports and prices for many months will be determined by Europe's consumption, and by the ability of the allies to provide funds in this country.

After the war there must be readjustments, and it is with these in mind that bankers have been advising caution in the carrying out of expansion programs. Judge Gary emphasized one view of the potential dangers of trusting to prosperity built upon a war basis in his speech at St. Louis, when he urged a greater degree of preparedness against any unfavorable changes. The head of the Steel Corporation said he believed that if the present "unprotective tariff laws" remained unchanged there would be competition from foreign sources after the war which would adversely and perhaps disastrously affect American industry and labor.

Trading again exceeded a million and a quarter shares yesterday, with bonds active, though less so than on Thursday, when the receipt of subscriptions to the new British loan stimulated sales of other Government issues. The specialties once more led the way with spectacular gains, but the larger issues generally profited by the more optimistic sentiment in the air. Steel common got up to 119⅞, against its low of 117⅛ on Wednesday, and closed at 119 with an advance of ⅞. Central Leather was very active, gaining 3⅜, the sugar issues went to new levels, and some of the lower priced rails were popular.

The new British loan was well timed, and investment bankers accepted allotments to the full amount offered in the expectation that the public offering will prove an immediate success. Money loaned yesterday at 2¼ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4½	4½	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	..	3½	3½	3½
New York	..	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	..	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	..	3½	4	..
Richmond	..	4½	4½	3½
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	..	..	..	..
St. Louis	..	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	..	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	..	4	4	4
Dallas	..	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	..	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2½	2½

Time.

60 days	3
90 days	3 @3¼
4 months	3¼ @3½
5 months	3¼ @3¼
6 months	3¼ @3½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3 @3¼
4 to 6 months.....3¼@3½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	....
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	....
France—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	....
Cables	5.83½	5.83½	5.83½	....
Marks—				
Demand	70.31¼	70.31¼	70.31¼	....
Cables	70.37½	70.37½	70.37½	....

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅞	4.76⅛
5.1820 Paris	5.84⅛	5.83¾
95.28 Berlin	70.31¼	70.37½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.26¾	5.25¾
19.295 Greece	13.48	13.53
5.1826 Italy	6.57	6.56½
20.26 Austria	11.92	11.98
51.45 Russia	31.00	31.10
26.73 Scandinavia	....	....
.... Copenhagen	27.10	27.17
.... Stockholm	28.40	28.50
.... Christiania	27.70	27.80
19.20 Spain	20.25	20.40
40.14 Holland	41.00	*41.06¼
China—		
.... Hongkong	52.60	52.70
.... Peking	79.00	79.12½
.... Shanghai	74.60	74.62½
India—		
38.44 Bombay	32.23	32.37½
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
.... Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.01	43.11
32.46 Rio	23.89	23.97

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.70¾	$4.69¾

*Plus 1/32.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $587,986,864; balance, $22,962,686; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $465,789; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, 1,951,817.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32¼d, unchanged; in New York, 67⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 51⅞@54⅞c.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	112	117	112	117
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	205	210	205	210
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	....	100	....
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	287	279	271	373
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	610	630	610	620
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	122	123	122	123

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,301,293
Same day last year	1,352,551
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	166,029,293
Same period last year	142,439,822
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
61	61½	1,400	Acme Tea	60⅝	61½	60⅝	61½	+1½
97	98	700	Acme Tea 1st pf	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97½	+¼
144	150	100	Adams Express	146	148	146	148	+1
16½	17	500	Advance Rumely	16½	17	16½	17	+½
63½	65	800	Ajax Rubber	64	65	64	65	+2
12¾	12¾	200	Alaska Gold Mines	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	−⅛
25⅜	26	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½	−⅜
101	102	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	101	101	101	101	...
50½	53½	100	Am. Bank Note pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	−1¼
103	103¼	6,700	Am. Beet Sugar	103	104½	102⅞	103⅝	+⅝
195	199	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr	199	199	199	199	+4
63¼	63⅝	13,000	Am. Can	64⅞	64⅞	63½	63¼	−1
113	113¾	100	Am. Can pf	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	+½
68	68⅜	1,600	Am. Car & Fdry	68	68½	68	68¼	+½
55½	56¾	500	Am. Cotton Oil	56	56	56	56	+⅝
134	136	200	Am. Express	135¼	135¼	135⅛	135¼	+2
16½	16⅝	3,600	Am. Hide & Leather	16⅝	16⅝	16	16⅜	+⅛
71¼	71¾	2,600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	70	72⅜	70	71⅜	+1⅝
28⅜	28½	200	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28½	28½	28½	+½
24¾	25	400	Am. Linseed	25	25	25	25	+⅛
57¼	58	1,200	Am. Linseed pf	57½	57⅞	56¾	57¾	...
82¼	82½	11,200	Am. Locomotive	80	82⅝	79⅞	82½	+2¾
106½	107	100	Am. Locomotive pf	107	107	107	107	+½
10½	11	600	Am. Malt	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+⅛
47	48	100	Am. Malt pf	47½	47½	47½	47½	+⅝
110½	110¾	14,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	110¼	111¼	109½	110¾	+⅝
98	99½	650	Am. Smelt. & Pf. A	98	98⅝	98	98¼	+⅝
92	94	100	Am. Smelt. & Pf. B	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜	+1⅝
138	145	200	Am. Snuff	143	144	143	144	+2½
61¾	62½	800	Am. Steel Fdries	62⅜	62⅜	62¼	62¼	+⅜
121½	122	6,000	Am. Sugar Ref	121⅜	123¼	121½	121½	−⅛
225	225⅞	100	Am. Tobacco	225⅜	225⅝	225⅛	225⅛	−⅛
..	..	50	Do. odd lot	225	225	225	225	...
108	110	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	100	109	100	109	+1
51⅜	51⅝	500	Am. Woolen	51½	51⅞	51½	51⅝	−⅛
46	46⅛	8,200	Am. Writing P. pf	47	48	46	46¼	+1
46⅝	47½	600	Am. Zinc L. S.	48	48	48	48	...
77⅜	78	500	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	77⅜	78	77⅜	78	+⅝
96⅝	96¾	42,300	Anaconda Cop. Min	94½	95¾	94½	95½	+1½
64	..	100	Asso.Dry Gds.1st pf	65	65	65	65	...
67½	68	100	Associated Oil	67½	67½	67½	67½	...
107½	107⅝	3,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	107½	107⅝	107½	107½	−⅛
100⅝	100⅞	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	...
120	121	100	Atlantic Coast Line	120½	120⅝	120⅝	120½	...
103	103½	9,600	At., Gulf & W. I.	102⅝	104⅜	102⅝	103	+⅜
67¼	67⅝	400	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	+⅝
84	84¼	5,100	Baldwin Loco.	83	84	83	84	+¾
106½	107	1,000	Baldwin Loco. pf	106	106⅞	106	106	−1½
88	88¼	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅛	88⅛	88	88	−⅛
75⅞	76	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	+¼
645	655	1,335	Bethlehem Steel	642	650	642	650	+8
148	155	500	Bethlehem Steel pf	150	150	150	150	−5
85	85⅞	1,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85	86	85	85⅞	+2
..	..	100	Burns Brothers	80	80	80	80	...
110	113	100	Bush Terminal	112	112	112	112	+1
64¾	65	1,000	Butte & Superior	64¾	65¼	64⅜	65	+⅝
23½	24	200	California Petrol	23½	23½	23½	23½	−⅛
51¾	52½	300	California Pet. pf	51½	52	51½	52	+¾
174½	175	200	Canadian Pacific	175	175	174¾	174¾	+¼
85⅞	88	300	Casc (J. I.) pf. ext.	86⅜	86	86	86	...
65	65¾	50,100	Central Leather Co.	62	65¾	62	65¾	+3⅞
115	116½	100	Central Leather pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	...
..	..	100	Chandler Motor	105	105	105	105	...
68⅞	69	8,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	68	69⅜	68	68⅜	+⅛
11	14¼	400	Chicago & Alton	13¾	14½	13¾	14½	+1
15½	15½	7,100	Chi. Great Western	13⅝	15¼	13⅝	15¼	+⅛
46⅞	47	34,300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	46½	47⅞	46½	46⅞	+2
94⅜	95	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94⅜	95	91⅝	93	+⅜
126½	127	700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	...
125	129	100	Chi. & Northwest	125¾	128½	128½	128½	−⅞
32⅞	33	80,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	31⅞	34⅜	32⅞	33⅞	+1¼
23½	23¼	4,300	Chile Copper	23⅝	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+⅛
59½	59¾	7,000	Chino Copper	59	59⅜	58¾	59⅛	+½
60	61½	700	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	62⅝	62⅝	62	62	+½
84½	86	400	C., C., C. & St.L.pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	...
69½	71	100	Cluett, Peabody Co.	70	70	70	70	−1
110	111	100	Cluett Peabody pf	110	110	110	110	+¼
53	53⅜	1,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	53	54	53	53¾	+¼
36	36½	1,700	Col. & Southern	36¾	37	36¼	36½	+½
37⅝	38¼	14,400	Columbia Gas & El	37⅝	40½	37	39¼	+2⅛
..	..	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	47½	47½	47½	47½	+¼
..	..	600	Con. Inst. Coal Min	20	21	20	21	+1
139¾	140	2,300	Consol. Gas, N. Y	139¾	141½	139¾	139¾	+¼
125	125¾	4,400	Consol. Gas Balt	124½	126¼	124½	125¾	+1¾
..	..	1,100	Con. Gas Balt. rgts	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+¼
102¾	103¼	500	Continental Can	102	102⅝	101⅝	102¼	−1
17⅝	17⅝	1,900	Corn Products Ref	17⅜	17⅝	17	17⅝	+½
91½	92	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	92	92	91½	91½	−½
87⅞	88	17,000	Crucible Steel	86⅝	90	87⅜	87½	+1¾
74½	74⅝	68,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	72¾	75¼	72¾	74⅝	+2⅝
99¼	99¾	9,200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	98	100	98	99¾	+1¼
234	235	1,200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	235	235	234	235	+10
96	96½	100	Deere & Co. pf	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¼	+¾
151½	152¼	300	Delaware & Hud	152⅜	152⅜	151½	151½	−1
235	238	200	Del., Lack. & West	238	238	238	238	...
20	21	1,000	Den. & Rio Grande	21¾	21⅞	20½	20¾	−1½
48	49	5,820	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	49	49⅜	47	47¾	−1¼
148	148	28	Detroit Edison Co	148	148	148	148	...
118	120	100	Diamond Match	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	...
106	107	7,400	Distillers Securities	106	107	106	107	+½
10½	11	300	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+⅛
47	48	46,400	Erie	47½	47½	38⅜	39¾	+1½
53⅞	54	4,300	Erie 1st pf	53⅞	54⅞	53⅞	54	+⅞
..	..	400	Erie 2d pf	46	46¾	46	46½	+¼
47½	48	400	Gaston Wms. & W	47½	47¾	47	47¾	+¼
..	..	900	General Electric	183⅜	184	182⅞	182⅞	−⅝
126½	126¾	1,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	126½	128¼	126¼	126¼	+½
73½	74	1,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73½	74	73¼	73¾	+½
..	..	800	Granby Consol	90	91⅝	90	91½	+¼
118⅞	119	408	Great Northern pf	118⅞	118⅞	118¼	118½	....
43⅝	44	5,800	G. N. ctfs. for o p	43⅝	44½	43⅜	44	+⅞
51	52	300	Greene-Cananea	51	51½	51	51½	+⅝
..	..	200	Gulf States Steel	95⅞	96	95⅞	96	+1
100	100	100	Gulf States S. pf	100	100	100	100	+1
133	140	100	Homestake Mining	133½	133½	133½	133½	−2
106½	106¾	400	Illinois Central	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	−¼
65⅞	66¾	20,300	Inspiration Copper	65⅞	66⅞	65½	66⅝	+1⅝
..	..	100	Interb. Met. v.tr.cfs.	18½	18½	18½	18½	+2
..	..	200	Interb.-Met. pf	75	76½	75	76	−4½
17½	18	13,200	Interboro Consol	17½	18¾	17¾	18¾	+½
73¾	76½	2,900	Interboro Con. pf	73¾	76¼	73¼	76	+2¼
17½	18	500	Int. Agricultural	17½	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
48	48½	400	Int. Agricultural pf	48	48¾	48	48⅝	−⅜
117	118¾	300	Int. Harvester, N.J.	117	118	117	118	+1
78	81	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	78	78	78	78	...
40⅜	40⅝	5,000	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	40⅝	41¾	40½	41¾	+⅛
115	115⅜	18,000	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	114⅞	116⅝	114⅜	115	+⅜
51⅛	51¼	11,700	Int. Nickel	50⅜	51⅝	50⅜	51¼	+⅞
53	53⅛	49,400	Int. Paper	49⅞	54⅜	49⅞	52½	+2¾
103¼	103½	6,400	Int. Paper pf	102	104⅝	102	103½	+1¾
6	7	800	Iowa Central	5⅞	7	5⅞	6½	+1½
28	28¼	2,600	Kansas City South	28½	28⅝	28⅜	28¼	−⅜
60	61	200	Kan. City South. pf.	61	61¼	61	61½	+⅛
75½	76½	200	Kelly Spring Tire	76¾	76¾	76	76	−⅝
4½	6	100	Keokuk & Des M	5	5	5	5	+½
54¼	54¾	20,700	Kennecott Copper	53	54⅜	52¾	54⅜	+1⅝
129	129½	100	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	129½	129½	129½	129½	...
129	130½	20	Do. odd lot	130	130	130	130	...
89½	89¾	13,300	Lackawanna Steel	89	90	88⅞	89¾	+⅝
25½	26	600	Lake Erie & West	25½	26	25½	25½	...
52½	53½	400	Lake Erie & W. pf	52	53	52	53	+1
40¾	41	1,700	Lee Rubber & Tire	41½	41½	40⅞	41	+¼
83½	84½	3,500	Lehigh Valley	83½	84⅞	83½	84	+½
117½	120½	100	Lorillard Co.)Co.,pf.	119½	119½	119½	119½	−½
86	86¼	200	Mackay Cos.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	...
128	132	300	Manhattan Elev	132	132	132	132	+1
63⅜	67	100	Manhattan Shirt	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63½	+2¼
87⅝	88	700	Maxwell Motors	88½	88½	87¾	87½	−⅝
86⅜	87	100	Maxwell M. 1st pf	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	−⅛
68	69	2,000	May Dept. Stores	66⅞	69	66⅞	69	+2
109¼	110	4,100	Mexican Petroleum	110¼	110¼	109¼	110¼	−1
96	96½	200	Mexican Petrol. pf	97	97	97	97	−1
39½	39¾	1,800	Miami Copper	39¾	39½	39½	39⅝	+⅛
35⅝	36	11,100	Minn. & St. Louis	35¾	36	35¾	36	+1¼
8⅝	8⅝	9,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8⅝	8⅝	8	8	−¼
19½	20	1,700	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	21⅝	21⅝	19½	20	−1
9¼	10¼	5,200	Missouri Pacific	9¼	10¼	9¼	10¼	+1¼
9¼	10¼	15,300	Mo. Pac. t. r.	9¼	10¼	9¼	10¼	+1¼
26⅜	27⅜	39,000	Mo. Pacific, w. i.	26⅜	27⅜	26⅜	27⅜	+1⅝
57½	59	2,000	Mo., Pac. pf., w. i.	57½	59	57½	58½	+1
96¼	98	200	Montana Power	96⅛	98	97½	98	...
68¼	69	2,000	National Lead	68¼	69½	68¼	68¼	−½
113½	114½	200	National Lead pf	113½	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	+⅛
22⅝	23	4,400	Nev. Con. Copper	22⅝	23	22⅝	23	+½
157	158	700	New York Air B	158	159	157¾	158	−½
108⅜	108½	3,600	New York Central	108	108½	108	108¾	+½
34	38	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	36	36	36	36	+2
55	58	100	N.Y.,C. & St.L. 2 pf.	57	57	57	57	...
60¼	61	900	N. Y., N. H. & H	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¼	−¼
28½	29¼	5,700	N. Y., O. & West	28½	29½	28½	28⅞	+⅞
25	26½	200	Norfolk Southern	23½	24⅝	23½	24⅝	+⅜
141½	142¾	6,000	Norfolk & West	141½	142¾	141	142¾	+1¼
69¾	70	200	North American	69¾	70	69¾	70	+½
111¾	112¼	1,400	Northern Pacific	112	112¼	111⅝	112	+⅛
83½	84	1,400	Ohio Cities Gas	83½	84⅛	83¾	84	....
6¼	6½	200	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	−⅛
93½	94	500	Owens Bottle Mach	93½	94	93¼	94	+2
25⅞	26¼	1,850	Pacific Mail	25⅞	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	+⅛
38¼	38¾	100	Pac. Tel. & Tel	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¼	+¼
58⅛	58⅝	2,000	Pennsyl. Railroad	58⅛	58⅝	58	58	+¼
111¼	113¼	1,800	People's Gas, Chi	111¼	113¼	111¼	112½	+1½
15½	15¾	700	Peoria & Eastern	15½	15¾	15¼	15¾	+⅛
82	82½	100	P., C., C. & St. L	82	82	82	82	...
43¼	43¾	100	Pittsburgh Coal	43¼	43¾	43½	43½	+2½
44	44¼	27,300	Pitts., C. & St. L.	44	44¼	43⅝	43¾	+⅜
110	110⅜	200	P. C. pf. cfs of dpe	110	110⅜	110	110⅜	+⅜
104⅝	104¾	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf	104⅝	104⅝	104½	104½	+½
72⅞	73¼	3,600	Pres. Steel Car	72⅞	73¼	72½	72½	+¼
6	6	500	P. Serv. N. J. rights	6	6	6	6	+¼
..	..	92	Do odd lot	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	...
52⅜	52⅝	2,600	Ry. Steel Springs	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	+¾
101¾	101¾	100	Ry. Steel Spring pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+¾
25⅝	26	6,000	Ray Con. Copper	25⅝	26	25⅝	26	+⅜
109	110¼	14,900	Reading	109	110¼	108¼	109	+1
43	43	100	Reading 1st pf	43	43	43	43	−½
46	46	250	Reading 2d pf	46	46	46	46	...
17⅝	18	16,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	17⅝	19¼	17⅝	18	+1¼
113¼	113¾	200	Rep. I. & St. pf	113¼	113¾	113¼	113¾	+⅛
21⅝	21¾	800	St. L. & S. F. W. i.	21

EUROPE STRONGER AFTER END OF WAR

E. N. Hurley Says Business Must Prepare to Meet Competition of Foreign Trade.

MORE EFFICIENCY NEEDED

Trade Paper Publishers Warned That Delay in Meeting New Conditions May Be Costly.

Edwin N. Hurley, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, speaking at the annual dinner of the Associated Business Papers Association at the Astor last night, issued a warning to business men to be prepared to meet after the present war has ended a commercial Europe which would be more efficient than Europe before the war. England and France, particularly, he said, would emerge from the world struggle more efficient than ever before, while Germany, which he described as the most efficient of all nations before the present struggle began, would be, whether defeated or victorious, a more wonderful trade machine than before.

The dinner was attended by the editors and publishers of more than 250 trade publications of the country. A. A. Gray, President of the association, presided, and there were only two speakers, Mr. Hurley and R. H. Patchin, the Secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council. Mr. Patchin also issued a note of warning as to the future and said that trade preparedness for the future was essential and that the preparation needed could not be accomplished overnight, but would have to be carefully worked out.

Reorganizing Their Industries.

"When we think of Europe," said Mr. Hurley, "we think of a continent engulfed in war, devastated and disordered, but I want to say to you that we must correct that conception. While in many respects we know little of what is going on in the warring nations, we do know that within sound of the guns, almost within reach of the falling shells, Europe is reorganizing her industries.

"Under the stress of the life and death struggle every effort is being made to obtain the highest efficiency in the production, the distribution, and the use of commodities of all kinds. Conservatism in industrial ideals and methods have been blasted and shattered to pieces in the shock of war; old systems that normally would have hung on for years have been discarded in a day; old equipment that would have been retained for years has been scrapped as fast as possible for new installations of the most advanced type. New processes are being discovered, new inventions are being made, and new forms of organization are being created.

"Let me illustrate. Industrially, France has been pre-eminently the land of small-scale, highly individualized production, but she now lacks human hands. In France, little farms that for generations have been farmed practically by hand or with the aid of a horse or two, are being thrown together and farmed co-operatively by tractors, gang plows, and modern agricultural implements. France must rely on machinery.

"England industrially has been pre-eminently the land of yesterday. Conservatism was the dominant characteristic of British business. While Massachusetts was making textiles with automatic looms under conditions that permitted one operator to attend to from sixteen to twenty-four machines, Lancashire clung to old equipment and conditions under which one operator could attend to but four machines. But at last England is aroused, and today American hooks on efficiency and scientific management are being bought by the hundred and studied all over England. The war has compelled Great Britain to make thirty years of industrial progress in thirty months.

"Before the war Germany was probably the most highly organized and efficient manufacturing nation in the world, but in Germany organization and efficiency have been still further developed, and no matter whether victorious or defeated, the Germany that emerges from the war will be years ahead of the Germany we knew in 1914.

"These changes are of great concern to us. We may not realize this today, because things are coming our way now, but we must look ahead to the future to conditions we must prepare to meet. Within five years we shall find a new Europe competing against us with war-sharpened brains and war-hardened muscles, not only in our foreign markets, but also right here at home. If our industries are not to be caught slow of mind and flabby of muscle, we must improve our business organizations, must increase our manufacturing and merchandising efficiency and must keep pace with every step in Europe's industrial progress.

Keep Closer to Government.

"Government and business, more than anything else need, as it were, to sit down together and consider the problem of our business and industrial welfare, not from the point of view of lawbooks, but from the point of view of economic development. Government and business for once understand each other, one-half of the problem of successful co-operation among American business men for legitimate and necessary ends will be solved.

"If Congress has been suspicious of business, business men are in a measure to blame for this condition. Too frequently they have neglected and refrained from coming in contact with members of Congress. If the business men of this country would take an interest in the work of their Senators and Congressmen and endeavor to confer with them frequently on the many problems with which they have to contend I am sure they will find that the Senators and Congressmen will be willing and anxious to learn facts about business. If business men will do their part by taking an interest in public affairs they may rest assured that the Senators and Congressmen will be only too glad to do theirs."

Among those at the dinner were James H. McGraw, C. W. Price, W. H. Ukers, James H. Stone, Floyd W. Parsons, Charles G. Phillips, M. C. Robbins, W. J. McDonough, John L. Mahin, E. B. Terhune, W. H. Taylor, John C. Oswald, Henry Lee, C. A. Tupper, H. R. Strong, O. H. Blackman, G. C. Sherman, Robert Tinsman, and William Beatty.

W. S. Kies Sounds a Warning.

William S. Kies, Vice President of the National City Bank and of the American International Corporation, addressed the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens yesterday afternoon on "Our Trade After the War." He said that he believed the present excellent business conditions in this country were directly due to the war and that only a serious appreciation of this fact by both capital and labor would maintain the high position of the United States in trade after the war.

"Our trade balance will be measurably increased for the year 1917," Mr. Kies asserted. "On July 1, 1914, we had in this country $1,890,000,000 worth of gold. On Nov. 1, 1916, it is estimated that we will have practically $2,700,000,000 worth of gold, or an increase of more than $800,000,000 in a little more than two years. Our gold stock has been increasing during the last three months on an average of $65,000,000 per month. We have loaned during the last two years over a billion and a half dollars to the various nations of the world, have purchased back from Europe a large percentage of our securities formerly held there, and have become in these two years a creditor instead of a debtor nation."

After an analysis of trade conditions and the workings of the Underwood tariff law Mr. Kies turned to the manpower of Europe after the war. He showed that, while the largest estimates of losses only gave 3,000,000 men, the increase in population of the warring nations would be about 5,000,000 per year, at least half of which would be men.

"The actual number of males available, therefore, for industrial pursuits in Europe," he said, "at the close of the war will be greater than at the beginning of the war. Further than this, we know that in Germany a very large percentage of the women of the country have been trained to take the places of men who are at the front. In some of the large manufacturing establishments as high as 75 per cent. of those employed are women. The same thing is true in France and England. These women have been taught to do machine work of all kinds—they are working on the farms, on the railroads, in the worshops, and in the factories."

Mr. Kies then said that the industries of Europe were keyed up to the highest efficiency and would remain so after the war, thus forcing the United States to meet the most bitter competition.

"Capital and labor together," he said in conclusion, "must appreciate the seriousness of the situation which will confront business after the war. Co-operating intelligently in a spirit of fairness and justice, there is every hope that the administrative and managerial ability of the American manufacturer, coupled with the mechanical genius and skillful intelligence of the American laborer, can bring about an efficiency in production which, under reasonable protective legislation, will enable this country to maintain, in a measure at least, its present favorable commercial and financial position."

WILL MARKET STEEL BONDS.

Bethlehem Securities Owned by P. R. R. Bought by Syndicate.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company sold today $16,016,000 Bethlehem Steel Company purchase money and improvement mortgage twenty-year sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds. The price received was 98⅞. Edward Lowber Stokes deposited a certified check for $100,000 with the bid which he submitted to the company. A bankers' syndicate is being organized to market the bonds among investors, and a public offering will be made promptly.

These bonds were taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad in lieu of cash in settlement for its holdings of Pennsylvania Steel stocks, which were bought early this year by the Bethlehem Steel Company. They are part of a total issue of $31,941,630 made to cover acquisition of the Pennsylvania Steel properties, which since have been merged into the Bethlehem Steel Company. About $4,750,000 of the total issue of bonds were taken and are held by the Reading Iron Company, which also holds large blocks of Pennsylvania Steel stocks. The balance of the issue is in Bethlehem Steel treasury.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100
2s, c, 1930	99½	..
3s, r, 1918	100⅜	101⅛
3s, c, 1918	100⅜	..
3s, 1946	101⅛	102
4s, r, 1925	110	110⅜
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99⅛	100

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Ad Rumely pf.	34	38
Alask J...	7	7⅛
Allis-Ch M pf.	62	62½
Am Ag Ch.	81	82
Am B N..	43	44½
Am B Sug pf.	99½	100⅜
Am B S & Fdy.	106¼	109
Am C & F pf.	117	119
Am Cosl...	35½	..
A S & Ref pf.	116¾	117¾
Am Sn pf.	109	110
Am S Ref pf.	121	125
A T & C.	62	65
Am T & T.	133	133½
Am W pf..	98	98½
Ann Arbor .. pf.	35	65
Assets ..	..	3⅜
Assoc D G. pf.	20	..
Do 2d pf.	40	..
Barrett Co. pf.	150	154½
Batop M.. pf.	1½	2½
B Un G.. pf.	182	186
Brown Sh.. pf.	89	71½
Bruns Ter. pf.	8½	9
B, R & P. pf.	98	99
Butte & Sup. pf.	115	120
But'k Co.. pf.	27½	29½
Can So.... pf.	58½	59
C R R of N J... pf.	300	350
C & S.... pf.	141	144
Cent Leather pf.	90	92
Cent Foundry pf.	65	70
Cerro de Pas.	43	44
Chic Pneu T. pf.	70	75
Chi Pneu T pf.	90	95
Chi Ry pf.	1	2
Chi Ry pf 2.	1	2
Chi Ry pf 3.	1	2
Chi Ry pf 4.	1	2
Chi Ry pf 5.	1	2
Chi Ry pf

COTTON IRREGULAR, PRICES UNCHANGED

Indications of Another Big Rise, Followed by Periods of Uncertainty and Weakness.

BULLS PREDICT ADVANCE

The New York Exchange Reports Movement of 540,095 Bales, Against 510,131 Last Year.

Cotton developed a great deal of irregularity yesterday, without any decided tendency. There were times when it looked as if another big advance was under way, only to be followed by periods of uncertainty and weakness. It had been assumed that the break of 125 points from the high level of Wednesday, which seemed to have culminated Thursday afternoon, had wiped out the weak longs and made the task of bull support comparatively easy. It was notable, however, that a great deal of cotton was for sale yesterday on every little bulge, and shortly before the close the undertone was decidedly unsettled.

Evidently the bulls are contending with conditions which, for a time at least, do not promise altogether clear sailing. There has been a great deal of speculation in spot cotton in the South. In other words, Southern shippers and cotton merchants in making their purchases from growers have not followed the usual custom of making hedge sales against their accumulations of actual cotton. They have been tempted by the continued rise in the staple to "stand open" on their transactions. Any marked display of weakness undoubtedly would precipitate a heavy volume of hedge selling, which would require unlimited nerve and buying power on the part of the bulls.

The market yesterday opened fairly steady, at an advance of 9 points to a decline of 1 point. Prices worked a little more than 30 points above Thursday's closing and then broke about 30 points. The close was irregular, 1 point net lower and 6 points net higher.

The bull leaders predict new high levels soon, but the buying is not impressive. According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the movement of cotton was 540,095 bales, against 510,131 bales last year. The total for the season is now 4,319,090 bales, against 3,829,000 bales last year. Spinners' takings of American cotton for the week were 337,000 bales, against 375,000 bales last year.

Market closed steady.

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.-19.08	19.22	18.91	19.03@19.05	18.87@18.89
Jan.-19.10	19.23	18.90	19.04@19.05	19.00@19.03
Mar.-19.25	19.38	19.04	19.15@19.17	19.19@19.20
May-19.35	19.50	19.13	19.30@19.32	19.31@19.32
July-19.33	19.52	19.36	19.31@19.32	19.32@19.34

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 25 points advance; middling, 19c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 12 to 25 points advance; N. O., 12 points decline. New Orleans, Galveston, 18.70c.; Savannah, 18.34c.; Memphis, 18.50c.; Augusta, 18.88c.; Houston, 18.50c. New Orleans market closed steady.

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.-18.40	18.56	18.34	18.37@18.38	18.45@18.46
Jan.-18.39	18.72	18.38	18.51@18.53	18.39@18.40
Mar.-18.83	19.00	18.75	18.74@18.75	18.82@18.84
May-18.98	19.10	18.88	18.92@18.93	19.01@19.02
July-19.20	19.22	19.00	19.02@19.04	19.11@19.12

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 11 points advance, at 11.14d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Closed quiet.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	10.96½	11.00	10.91	10.94½	10.89½
Jan.-Feb.	10.93	11.03	10.87	10.94½	10.90
Mar.-Apr.	11.05	11.10	11.00	11.04½	11.02
May-June.	11.14	11.18	10.98	11.08	11.10
July-Aug.	11.13	11.13	10.98	11.06½	11.08

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 19.13c; March, 19.28c; May, 19.42c; July, 19.48c. The market there was due to open today to 6¼ points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Year.	Last Stock.	Last Year.
Galveston	.....	10,784	346,855	306,354
New Orleans..	6,642	4,984	306,649	223,303
Mobile	.....	1,342	2	12,958	17,609
Savannah	.....	5,003	3,700	180,740	100,744
Charleston	.....	508	1,250	63,085	89,589
Wilmington	.....	1,194	1,708	33,020	35,622
Norfolk	.....	3,730	3,198	59,400	74,597

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	.....	2,017	2,050	134,420	163,603
Memphis	.....	3,956	7,977	183,355	153,800
St. Louis	.....	535	4,765	14,813	6,878
Houston	.....	15,322	13,322	282,203	164,499

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	.....14,500 to 16,000	15,868	12,075
New Orleans	...10,500 to 12,500	9,938	14,883

Exports yesterday were 5,324 bales; total thus far this season, 1,581,039 bales; total last season, 1,269,963 bales.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. & Alb..5		May, 1928	97	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.5		Aug., 1919	93⅜	93⅝	5.40
Anglo-Fr.....5		Oct. 15,'20	94⅝	94⅞	5.60
Argen. Govt.-Dic.		Feb. 21,'17	98½	98¾	4.80
Argen. Govt..5		May15,'17	101	101⅛	4.80
Argen. Govt..5		May 15,'20	101	101⅛	5.70
City of Mont..5		May, 1918	100	100⅜	4.65
City of Mont..5		Dec., 1921	100¼	101	4.10
City of Paris.6		Oct. 15,'21	98½	100⅜	6.40
City of Quebec.5		Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.5		Apr., 1920	99¼	100½	4.81
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can..5		Apr. 1,'21	100	100¼	4.95
Italian Govt..6		Oct. 16,'17	99⅞	100	6.10
Prov. of Man.5		Feb., 1920	99	99⅝	5.10
Norweg. Govt.6		Oct. 15,'17	101	102	5.98
Norweg. Govt.6		Feb., 1923	103	107	4.75
Prov. of Ont..5		Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.80
Prov. of N. B..5		May, 1919	99½	100¼	4.93
Govt. of N. F..5		July, 1919	98¾	99	5.40
Russian Govt.5½		July, 1919	100	100⅝	6.35
"Do. rubles..5½		Aug.14,'28	299	301	...
Prov. of Sask.5		May, 1921	97½	99.21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.5		May, 1927	98¼	99.29	5.20
Swedish Govt.6		Dec., 1918	100	100½	1.50
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1920	99⅝	100¼	4.95
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	3.00
Am. Locomo..5	July, 1918	100½	101	3.85
Am. F. & L..6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.75
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb., 1918	100½	100⅝	3.84
Am. Thread...6	July, 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.00
Anacon. Cop..5	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	3.12
A. T. & S. F.6	June, 1917	101	101⅛	2.97
A.V.R.L. & P.6	July 1, 19	99	100⅛	6.00
Atl. & Pac..6	June, 1921	101⅜	102¾	...
C. P. R. & L..6	May, 1918	102	102⅝	4.30
C., B. & Q....4	July, 1921	98¼	98½	4.35
C. & W. Ind.5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.70
Cuba-Am.Sug.6	Apr., 1918	102½	102⅝	4.35
B'klyn R. T..5	July, 1919	100½	100⅝	4.43
Can. North...5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	5.70
Can. North...6	July10,'17	100	100⅛	5.15
Can. North ..6	July10,'18	100	100⅜	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.6	Mar. 2,'24	103	103⅛	5.45
Drigge-Seaby.6	Dec., 1918	98	100	6.00
Drigge-Seaby.6	Dec., 1918	98	100	6.00
Drigge-Seaby.6	Dec., 1920	98	100	6.00
East. P. & L..5	Mar. 1,'18	96½	99	6.12½
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917	100⅝	101	3.10
Gen. Rubber..5	Nov., 1918	100½	101¼	4.45
G. T. of Can.5	Nov., 1918	99½	100⅛	4.90
G. T. of Can.5	Aug., 1918	99	100	5.00
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	3.90
Inter. Harv...5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	101⅜	3.95
L. Gas & El..6	Apr., 1918	100½	101¼	5.37½
Mo. Pacific...6	June, 1919	99¼	100½	5.49
Mont. & T..5	June, 1917	100¼	100⅜	6.85
Morgan & W.5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.61
N.Y.,N.H.&H.4½	May, 1917	100	100⅛	4.25
N. Eng. Nav..6	May, 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.35
Otis Elevator.5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.55
Penn. Co....4½	June 5,'21	100½	101¼	4.23
P. S. C. N. J.5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	101⅛	4.55
Rem. A., Un.				
Mst. C. Co..5	Feb. 1,'19	83⅞	87	12.00
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.12
T. H. Int. ..5	Apr., 1919	97⅝	98½	4.80
United Fruit.5	May, 1918	101⅛	101¼	4.15
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co....5	Oct., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	3.75
W. P. Trac..6	Mar., 1917	100	100½	1.00
Wm. R. Arms.6	Mar., 1915	98¼	98⅝	6.00
W. V. T. & R.6	June, 1917	100½	100⅝	5.37½
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101⅛	5.00
Win. E. Ry..6	Jan. 16,'18	100⅜	101	5.43

Promotion in Guaranty Trust Co.

The Guaranty Trust Company announces the promotion of N. D. Jay, Manager of the Bond Department, to a Vice Presidency, and of L. S. Critchell, Assistant Secretary, to be Manager of the Department of Publicity and New Business. Before going to the Guaranty Trust Company a year ago, Mr. Jay was Vice President and Manager of the Bond Department of the First National Bank of Milwaukee.

$15,000,000 MORE GOLD HERE

Federal Reserve Bank Takes One-third of Metal Sent from Canada.

Another consignment of gold, amounting to $15,000,000, was received here yesterday from Canada by J. P. Morgan & Co., who are acting as fiscal agents for the British Government. This brings the total imports for the week up to $34,000,000, including the $9,500,000 received in Philadelphia, and carries the total since the beginning of the year up to $452,000,000. Shipments of the precious metal since May 10, when the present movement started, now aggregate $365,000,000.

Yesterday's arrival of gold bears out the statement, published a few days ago, that Great Britain was planning to make large shipments to this country, and indicates that the temporary cessation of imports expected by the bankers on account of the flotation of the new $300,000,000 British loan has not yet set in.

Added interest was taken in banking quarters in the latest gold importation by reason of the fact that only $10,000,000 was deposited in the Assay Office, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York having purchased the remaining $5,000,000 and deposited it in the vaults of the Clearing House. This is the second time in recent months that the Reserve Bank has purchased gold bars from the Morgan firm. The object of making the purchase is to strengthen the gold supply of the Reserve Bank, which the Federal Reserve act contemplates should be the concentration point of the country's gold stock.

Payment for the gold was made by check which, in the regular course of business, will be deposited with some bank which will clear it through the Clearing House. The Federal Reserve Bank in meeting its balances at the Clearing House will use Clearing House silver and legal tender certificates which it may have, and in that way the gold will remain in the hands of the Reserve Bank instead of in the vaults of one of the member institutions, as would have been the case if the Morgan firm had disposed of the gold to one of its depositaries.

$7,500,000 for Brazilian Traction.

William A. Read & Co. announced yesterday the purchase of $7,500,000 three-year 6 per cent. gold notes of the Brazilian Traction, Light, and Power Company, which operates public utilities in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, Brazil. Earlier in the week announcement was made of the completion of arrangements by the Equitable Trust Company and William Morris Imbrie & Co. for a loan of $5,500,000 to the City of Sao Paulo. Prior to the war the bonding of South American municipalities and public utilities was done principally in London.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Many features of strength developed in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. At the same time, there was a good deal of irregularity about the movement of prices. For a time, United States Steel common moved up sharply, but it reacted toward the close. The copper shares were firm practically all day under the leadership of Anaconda and Utah.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
680	Am. B. Sugar.	103¼	104⅜	102⅞	103
1,440	Am. Can	64⅞	64⅞	63¾	63¾
80	Am. C. & F..	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
60	Am. Cotton Oil	59	56	55¾	55¾
240	Am. H. & L..	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
80	Am. H. & L. pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
50	Am. Ice Sec..	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
40	Am. Linseed..	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
440	Am. Locomo..	80½	82⅛	80	80½
4,280	Am. Sm. Ref..	110⅛	111¾	110¼	110¾
170	Am. Sumatra..	122¾	122¾	112¾	112¾
5,780	Anacon. Cop..	94⅝	95⅞	94⅛	95⅜
150	At., T. & S. F.	108	108	107¾	107¾
70	At. G. & W. I.	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾
1,420	Bald. Locomo..	83¾	84⅜	83¾	84¼
50	Balt. Mining..	2	2	2	2
10	California Pet.	23½	23½	23⅛	23½
5,210	Ceot. Leather.	92¾	95¾	92¾	95¾
120	Ches. & Ohio.	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾
140	Chi. Gt. W..	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
50	Chi. Gt. W. pf	46½	46½	46½	46½
2,610	C., R. I. & P.	32½	35	31⅜	32½
70	Chile Copper..	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼
80	Chino Copper..	59	59	58	58
560	Colorado Fuel..	53½	54	53⅜	53⅜
480	Columbia Gas.	39	40¾	39	39
100	Con. Gas	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾
120	Corn Products.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
3,520	Cruc. Steel ..	87½	87⅝	87⅛	87⅛
3,240	Cuba Cane Sug.	72⅞	75¼	72⅞	75
960	Dist. Securities	47	47¼	46½	46½
4,120	Erie	38¾	40⅛	38¾	39½
70	Erie 1st pf....	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
70	Goodrich Co...	73¾	73¾	73¾	73½
1,420	Inspiration Cop.	65⅞	66⅝	65⅝	66⅛
420	Int. Mer. Mar.	40⅞	41¾	40⅝	41⅜
2,240	Int. M. M. pf.	114⅜	116½	114¾	115
480	Int. Nickel....	50⅞	51⅜	50¾	51⅛
990	Int. Paper.....	60¾	64⅝	60¾	63¾
750	Interboro Con..	17⅜	18⅞	17⅛	18⅝
340	Kan. City So..	28½	28⅝	28	28
340	Kennecott Cop	53¾	54⅞	52⅞	54⅝
420	Lack. Steel....	89¼	90	89¼	89¾
30	Lake E. & W..	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
90	Lehigh Valley	83¾	84⅝	83¾	84⅜
1,140	Mexican Pet...	110	110¼	108¾	109¾
350	Miami Cop....	39¼	39½	39¼	39¼
170	Mo. Pacific....	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
270	Mo. Pac.. w. i.	27¾	27¾	26¾	27¾
100	Nat. Lead	68¼	69¼	68¼	68¼
100	Nevada Cons..	23	23¼	23	23½
240	N. Y. Central.	108¾	108¾	108¾	109¼
90	N.Y.,N.H.&H..	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
50	N. Y., O. & W.	25½	25½	25½	25½
120	Nort. & West.	141⅜	141⅜	140⅝	141⅜
280	Ontario Silver.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
120	Pacific Mail...	26	26⅜	26	26⅜
100	Pitts. Coal....	44⅜	44⅜	43½	43½
90	Pressed S. Car	71	71	71	71
50	Ry. Steel Spgs.	32	32	32	32
90	Ray Copper....	26	26	25¾	25¾
3,780	Reading	109	110	108¾	108¾
1,410	Rep. Ir. & S...	78⅜	79¼	78¼	78¾
90	South. Pacific.	101	101¼	100¾	100¾
970	Southern Ry....	29	29⅜	29	29
30	Studebaker	133⅜	133⅜	133¼	133¼
120	Tenn. Copper..	23¼	23¼	23	23
40	Texas Pacific.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
20	Tob. Products.	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
240	Union B. & P.	15½	15½	15	15
1,950	Union Pacific.	151⅞	151⅞	150¾	150⅝
20	U.S.Cast I. P.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
1,220	U.S. Ind. Alco.	145⅝	146	145¼	145¼
220	U. S. Rubber..	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼
41,810	U. S. Steel....	118½	119⅞	118¼	119
1,870	Utah Copper....	101⅛	105⅝	101¼	105⅝
60	Va.-Car. Chem	48¾	48¾	46¼	46½
90	Wabash pf.....	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
440	West'h'se Elec.	64⅝	64⅝	63⅜	63⅞
280	Willys-Overl'd.	44⅞	45	44¾	44⅞

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
300	Chollar	.07	.07	.07	.07
500	Colorado Cons	.18	.18	.18	.18
300	Halifax	.55	.55	.55	.55
200	Iron Blossom..	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
1,200	Isabella	.23	.23	.23	.23
700	Jim Butler....	.93	.95	.93	.95
500	Keewanas	.11	.11	.11	.11
900	May Day.....	.12	.12	.12	.12
400	Mexican	.16	.16	.16	.16
500	March Pitts..	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼
500	Sierra Nevada	.30	.30	.30	.30
250	Ton. Exten...	5.00	5.00	4.95	4.95
400	Union Cons...	.62	.62	.60	.60
500	West End.....	.55	.55	.55	.55

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts.....	$7,489,084	$65,704,356
Ord. internal revenue.	29,198,096	131,407,597
Income tax	1,266,092	13,011,040
Miscellaneous	3,648,988	24,207,616
Total receipts	49,883,250	234,831,510
Excess of rec'ts disbursements over ord. receipts...	26,171,850	76,365,175
Excess of tot'l disburs. over total receipts	27,185,828	86,486,731
Expenditures	76,005,110	310,696,686

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Justice	.03
Alta	.03	Mexican	.13
Andes	.10	Ophir	.24
Best & Belcher...	.06	Overman	.03
Bullion	.02	Potosi	.01
Chollar	.07	Savage	.10
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher....	.01
Con. Imperial....	.01	Sierra Nevada....	.29
Con. Virginia.....	.11	Union Con.....	.58
Exchequer	.01	Utah	.02
Gould & Curry....	.03	Mexican Dollars.	.52¾
Hale & Norcross...	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.50	Florence	.35
Jim Butler.....	.94	Goldfield Cons....	.57
MacNamara	.10	Goldfield Merger..	.07
Midway	.23	Great Bend.....	.11
North Star.....	.34	Jumbo Ext.....	.03
Rescue	.23	Jmbo Junior.....	.10
Tonopah Ext.....	4.95	Red Lion.....	.17
Tonopah Nevada..	5.50	Silver Pick.....	.18
West End.....	.73	Spear Head.....	.07
West Tonopah...	.13	OTHER DISTRICTS.	

GOLDFIELD.

Big Jim.....	1.20	Atlanta	.09
Nevada Hills.....	.19	Booth	.10
Packard	.35	C. D.	.03
Rochester Mines..	.06	Comb. Fraction...	.06
Round Mountain..	.55	D'dfield B. Butte.	.06
White Caps.....	.39		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	9¼	10	Granite ...	69¼	71
Elkton	11	12	Isabella ..	22	23¼
El Paso...	40	46	McKinney..	32	37
Findlay	3	4	Portland...	193	198
Golden Cy.	24½	24⅞	Vindicator.	175	190
Gold Dollar	2⅜	2⅝	U. G. Mines	14	15
Gold Sov..	4¾	5⅜			

RESTORED QUICKLY.

Restoration of lost articles expedited by an advertisement in the Lost and Found column of The New York Times.

Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

FRENCH EXPENSES $12,800,000,000 IN WAR

These Are the Appropriations for All Purposes Since August, 1914.

PARIS, Oct. 19, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—"France will have spent or incurred obligations to the amount of 64,000,000,000 francs at the end of this year, including all disbursements for carrying on the war and for all usual Government expenses since Aug. 1, 1914," says Jules Siegfried, Deputy for Havre, former Minister of Commerce and intimate political and personal friend of Premier Briand.

"That total," he adds, "includes all appropriations made to meet anticipated obligations of every sort to the end of 1916. At that date France will have raised in cash 54,000,000,000 francs in round numbers, exclusive of the proceeds of the second war loan.

"Twelve billion francs will, then, be the debit balance the Government must meet at the beginning of the new year, figured arbitrarily on the basis of the appropriations. It must be remembered that money appropriated is not necessarily money spent, and the actual balance may be considerably less.

"The following table shows where the Minister of Finance got the money:

	Francs.
Ordinary Treasury receipts.....	9,045,261,959
Short term national defense bonds to July 31.....	13,159,559,090
Short term bonds issued and to be issued since July 31.....	5,000,000,000
Bonds negotiated abroad.....	2,315,196,000
National defense obligations....	1,487,402,800
First war loan	11,851,684,417
Loan in United States	1,761,200,000
Advanced by Bank of France..	9,000,000,000
Advanced by Bank of Algeria..	200,000,000
Total.....	53,820,314,266
Expenditures and appropriations to carry Treasury to end year.	63,952,000,000
Balance.....	10,131,685,734

"To this balance must be added advances to allies, aggregating 1,984,000,000 francs, making the total deficit 12,115,685,734 francs.

"A notable fact concerning our financial situation," said M. Siegfried, "is that it is known to a mathematical certainty, which is not the case with the Central Empires."

M. Siegfried is not at all concerned as to how France is going to meet the balance or future charges that she may incur in the war. The general supposition is that the second war loan will clean everything up and permit the country to start the year 1917 with a clear balance sheet, and this seems to be his opinion. It is the economic situation that the war expenditures will have created after the war that he is mostly occupied with.

"It is essential that France be provided with new economic organizations capable of giving greater activity to national energies," he says, "and those organizations must be supported by the State."

M. Siegfried proposes the creation of a stock company, with an initial capital of 100,000,000 francs, to begin immediately after the cessation of hostilities the development of industries such as the country will require the most; in other words, to continue after the war, under the auspices of the Government, just what the Government has been doing during the war as far as the circumstances have permitted.

A necessary adjunct of this semi-official industrial corporation, M. Siegfried says, will be a Bank of Commerce and Exportations for the discounting of drafts drawn at six months or longer by French exporters. In this way French manufacturers will be enabled to meet German competition in its favorite recourse to long credits as an attraction to foreign business.

REICHSTAG WINS A POINT.

Budget Committee to Meet During Recess Despite Official Opposition.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The German Reichstag by a vote of 302 to 31 authorized the Budget Committee to meet during the adjournment of the Reichstag for a discussion of Germany's foreign policy and the war, says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent.

BERLIN, Oct. 27, (via London.)—The unenthusiastic attitude of the Government toward the Centrist motion to give the Budget Committee the right to sit during recesses of the Reichstag and discuss the foreign and war policies of the nation is generally resented by the Liberal press today. The newspapers deplore the fact that the Government is found, as they regard it, to be already lagging when it comes to the fulfillment of the promise of political reforms.

In the debate on the subject in the Reichstag yesterday all the parties except the Conservatives supported the motion. The Conservatives wanted a modified substitute adopted giving the right to the committee only during the war, and only during adjournments which had not been ordered by the Emperor. Foreign Minister von Jagow and Minister of the Interior Helfferich represented the Government's position.

Receivers Named for Texas & Pacific

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 27.—Pearl Wight and J. L. Lancaster, both of New Orleans, today were appointed receivers for the Texas & Pacific Railroad by Judge Rufus E. Foster in United States District Court here. This action followed an application filed earlier in the day, and H. F. Bush, receiver for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, asking that the Texas & Pacific be placed in the hands of a receiver on account of its failure to pay a judgment of $410,000 in favor of the Iron Mountain.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Blair & Co. announced last night that they had been requested by the holders of a large amount of the outstanding stock and income bonds of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company to prepare a plan of readjustment of its capital and debt, and that such a plan is in course of preparation, and will be published at an early date.

Ontario & Western Compromises.

Representatives of the employes of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad's car shops, who have been threatening to strike, concluded today their conferences with President John B. Kerr of the road regarding the demand of the men for increased wages amounting to about 9 per cent. John McIntee, General Organizer of the Machinists' Union in the car shops, said that a compromise offer had been made by President Kerr which would be referred to the organizations. He expressed the opinion that the compromise would be accepted.

Casualty Actuaries Meet.

The third annual meeting of the Casualty Actuarial and Statistical Society opened yesterday at the Hotel Astor with an informal discussion of "Compulsory Health Insurance." E. H. Downey and A. H. Mowbray presented papers dealing with problems growing out of workmen's compensation risks. At the afternoon session these officers were elected: President, James M. Craig; Vice Presidents, Harwood E. Ryan and James H. Woodward; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Dumbo. Executive Committee: Editor, Richard Fondiller, and Librarian, Louis I. Dublin.

New Jersey Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Charters filed:

City Coal Co., Newark, deal in coal, coke, wood, &c., $100,000; Benno W. Ehrke, N. Parker Swift, Newark; Lottie S. Kithcart, East Orange.

S. Beyer & Co., Newark, deal in lumber and conduct construction firm, $5,000; Abraham Yan, Simon Beyer, Katie Werksman, Newark.

W. W. Dilks & Son, Inc., Swedesboro, real estate and securities, $125,000; A. D. Snelbaker, Woodstown; Victor Molitor, Charles S. Ware, Swedesboro.

Broad Avenue Pharmacy, Leonia, chemists and druggists $50,000; Yetta Lefkowitz, Samuel L. Lefkowitz, Leonia; Lewis S. Harris, Newark; Margaret Reiter, New York.

Estate of William Walter Phelps, Hackensack, conduct the estate of William Walter Phelps, $500,000; John J. Phelps, William M. Johnson, William Walter Phelps, Samuel E. Hemley, Brooklyn.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1916.	Increase.
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—		
Third week October....	$371,396	$28,678
July 1-Oct. 21.....	5,118,572	462,223
DENVER & SALT LAKE—		
Second week October...	$44,600	$710
July 1-Oct. 14.....	658,011	40,957
DETROIT & MACKINAC—		
Third week October....	$22,127	*$1,372
July 1-Oct. 21.....	382,198	*52,261
*Decrease.		
GRAND TRUNK—		
Third week October...	$1,200,044	$156,856
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—		
Third week October...	$254,388	$18,384
July 1-Oct. 21.....	3,581,670	184,974
PERE MARQUETTE—		
Third week October...	$453,581	$39,234
July 1-Oct. 21.....	7,181,561	1,003,632
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—		
Southern Railway:		
Third week October...	$1,625,063	$219,299
July 1-Oct. 21.....	23,242,962	2,658,552
Alabama Great Southern:		
Third week October...	$104,512	*$11,660
July 1-Oct. 21.....	1,742,182	252,384
*Decrease.		
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:		
Third week October...	$230,855	$18,696
July 1-Oct. 21.....	3,558,692	592,026
Georgia Southern & Florida:		
Third week October...	$53,918	$9,533
July 1-Oct. 21.....	797,969	96,651
Mobile & Ohio:		
Third week October...	$284,072	*$4,560
July 1-Oct. 21.....	8,606,801	168,607
*Decrease.		
Western Maryland:		
Third week October.....	244,788	29,421
July 1-Oct. 21.....	3,881,481	575,296
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for September—		

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$1,184,737	$1,016,388	$867,942
Net after taxes	295,269	262,833	218,850
Sur. aft. chgs.	173,855	151,359	101,982

	Francs.
Ordinary Treasury receipts.....	9,045,261,959
Short term national defense bonds to July 31.....	13,159,559,090
Short term bonds issued and to be issued since July 31.....	5,000,000,000
Bonds negotiated abroad.....	2,315,196,000
National defense obligations....	1,487,402,800
First war loan	11,851,684,417
Loan in United States	1,761,200,000
Advanced by Bank of France..	9,000,000,000
Advanced by Bank of Algeria..	200,000,000
Total.....	53,820,314,266
Expenditures and appropriations to carry Treasury to end year.	63,952

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH, cheap and medium priced; all colors wanted. Rosenheim, 111 West 17th.

COATS.—Jobber placing large orders on coats, from the cheapest to the better kind. 1,133 Broadway, Room 920.

PLUSH.—We are open to buy quantity of plush. Farragut 9284.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER STRIPS.—Have 15 pieces Sidney Blumenthal, eleven 1½-inch stripe; price $3.75 net cash. Telephone 5573 Gramercy.

BEAVER TRIMMINGS, all shades, all widths; immediate delivery. X 271 Times Annex.

BROADCLOTH, white, high grade; also colors. 56 inches, for immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 4642.

BROADCLOTH, brown, deering, and millitken quality. Stern, Miller Co., 19 W. 36th Greeley 2256.

BROADCLOTH, Botany's 515 and Columbia, all colors, for sale. X 268 Times Annex.

COATS, dresses, suits on hand to be closed out; reasonably priced. Mdse. Sales Exchange Co., 13 West 27th.

COATS.—Plush; 5,000 on hand ready for delivery; medium prices. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th St.

COATS.—Big values in better grade plush and broadcloth; fur trimmed. I. Novick, 30 West 28th St.

COATS.—Ladies' and misses'; 100 to close out at a low price. Hiller Bros. & Hiller, 6 West 18th St.

COATS.—We sell and deliver today equipments plush coats. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, ladies' coats, all kinds on hand. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

EIDERDOWN, pink and blue, No. 71, flippel, cheap. Gramercy 2874.

FASTENERS.—O black, bulk, $7 great gross, net cash. B 46 Times.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SERGES—Buntlards 54274 and Cheviots 787. Madison Square 9656.

SNAP FASTENERS, Panamas, 3-10 sizes. Greeley 2682. 1,328 Broadway, Pons Mfg. Co.

VELVETEENS.—Twill back, all shades, prompt delivery. Berg & Co., Stuyvesant 1247.

VELFUR.—Sidney Blumenthal velfur, X W, shade heather 4. Farragut 2247.

Help and Situations Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, man experienced in all around factory work; must have executive ability; bring references; liberal salary. Room 513, 500 5th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .3½@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Thursday..3½@3¾ " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Mocha a Popular Shade in Shoes.

Mocha, or "field mouse," as it is known in certain quarters of the shoe trade, continues to loom up as a popular shade in colored shoes. A good run on them is expected for some time yet. For the women who want an attractive but not too "dressy" shoe, the designers have brought out some new models that make use of high Cuban heels. They are said to be moving well. Among other things, wholesalers are advising customers who may be limiting their buying in the hope of a recession in prices that they have no grounds on which to base any such feeling. On the other hand, the retailers are being advised values are going still higher before a break comes. They are also being exhorted to impress their customers with the futility of hoping to buy shoes cheaper than at present prices for a long time to come.

Retailers Make Express Charges.

According to the manager of a local association of garment manufacturers, there seems to be a widespread attempt on the part of retailers to collect express charges on what they term back orders. Under the present manufacturing system in this trade, part shipments are made as the goods come through. This is done in order to provide the retailers with merchandise as soon as it has been made up. If orders were completed separately, shipment of the entire amount called for could be made. As it is, all purchases of the same style number are put through the factory together. If the manufacturer waited until the entire order was completed before shipping, the retailers would get very late delivery. Consequently, claims for express charges are being turned down in many instances, although in some cases the manufacturers appear willing to pay for the difference between making one shipment and several shipments.

Takes Time to Suit Her.

If there is any man who is inclined to have anti-feminine sentiments, at least during business hours, it is the salesman in a haberdashery shop who works on a salary and commission basis. The reason why men who have these kinds of jobs do not like to see a woman enter the shop alone is simple enough. In most of the stores that operate on this basis the salesmen work in rotation, save those who are assigned to particular departments and have to serve any one who comes in. It often happens that a woman, looking for a birthday present for "him," comes in, and then the best of the men's wear salesman sinks. Experience has taught him that not only will he have to spend at least triple the amount of time on her that he would spend on a man, but that frequently his efforts are wasted entirely. In a certain store yesterday a sweet young thing took up nearly an hour of a salesman's time in buying $1.65 worth of neckties.

Calling for Dress Goods Samples.

An early start is being made by the suit manufacturers on preparations for the coming Spring season. They have bought heavily of the goods they will require for manufacturing purposes and are now calling for sample prices. With sellers it is said to be a question "not of how to sell goods, but which orders to accept." Some of the big houses have practically sold up their production. Staple goods have been taken in good quantities, but there is more than the usual share of novelties being sold. This is true also of colors. Navy blue remains a favorite, but the sport shades are getting a big call also.

Wholesalers Wanted It.

In the men's wear end of the garment industry, at least, no tears are being shed because the wholesalers' and retailers' associations got together on the question of the former doing a retail business. "Instead of opposing the idea, as some of the retailers apparently think they did," said a representative of a well-known manufacturer yesterday, "the leading wholesalers wanted the agreement even more than the retailers. The reason was that any house which does a sizable business necessarily employs a lot of people and has a lot more getting acquainted through the year in one way or another. The result was that before the agreement was made every Tom, Dick, and Harry in the city appeared to be coming here to buy his clothes at wholesale. Once I counted thirty men in this room with this up that reason why we should supply their wants at wholesale prices. Under such circumstances no business could be run properly, and we were only too glad to get some real basis for refusing to meet the demands made on us."

A Simple Way to Keep Stock.

One of the chains of men's wear furnishings stores in this city has a simple way of keeping tab on stock that at once obviates the need of carrying a reserve supply of goods by each store, thereby saving valuable space and insuring a constant inflow of fresh, up-to-the-minute merchandise. Each of the salesmen in these stores has some portion of the stock allotted to his particular care, and each has to check up his end every night. From these records orders are compiled and sent to the main office every day. The system is really simple. In the collar stock, for instance, when nine of the twelve collars a box originally contains are disposed of, the box is turned upside down. This makes it easy for the salesman to check up when the stock-taking hour comes. A somewhat similar method is followed with other boxed goods.

Gray Goods Trading Improves.

Buying of gray goods in this market perked up again yesterday after a fairly quiet session on Thursday, the bulk of the attention of buyers having been given to printcloths from all accounts. Practically all of the staple constructions sold more or less freely for deliveries ranging all the way from spot to July. Prices on several cloths reflected the scarcity of spot and near-by goods, prompt deliveries of them bringing an eighth of a cent more than those wanted a couple of months hence, and a quarter of a cent more than was paid on contracts running well into 1917. This was particularly true of such goods as 39-inch 68-72s, which were worth 9 cents, spot, and 38½-inch 64-60s, the spot figure for which was 8 cents. While trading in sheetings was smaller than in the finer-yarn goods, a good business was done on them during the afternoon. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s...10¾c 38½-inch, 64-60s...8c.
39-inch, 72-76s...9¾c 38½-inch, 64-56s...7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s...9c 38½-inch, 60-52s...7½c
39-inch, 56-48s...8¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s...7c
38½-inch, 64-64s. 8¼c 27-inch, 64-60s....5¾c

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

To register in this column telephone Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.: H. T. Craft, carpets, rugs; 1,170 Broadway.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Fox's Boy Shop; J. Fox, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; Grand.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. W. Levy & Co.; J. W. Levy, clothing, furn. goods; Miss A. Wallace, corsets, infants' wear; Grand.
BALTIMORE.—Stewart & Co.; J. M. Crofton, furniture; W. H. Reed, carpets, rugs; 18 W. 35th.
BOSTON, Mass.—J. Dreyfus & Sons; E. J. Dreyfus, underwear; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Torey, Bright & Capen; H. T. Coe, carpets, rugs; Murray Hill.
BOSTON, Mass.—O. L. Bailey & Co.; O. L. Bailey, mfrs. gloves, mittens, shirts, woolens; Murray Hill.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Tiffiekjian Bros.; D. E. Tiffiekjian, rugs, carpets; Breslin.
BUTTE, Mont.—Hennessy Co.; J. A. Black, rugs; 21 E. 26th.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Star Bargain House; Wm. Karesh, men's, women's ready-to-wear; B'way Central.
CHATTANOOGA.—Miller Bros. Co.; F. L. Miller, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,150 B'way; Herald Square.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Siegel-Cooper Co.; J. Baach, gloves, umbrellas, ribbons; 13 E. 22d; Cumberland.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Komfort Garment Co.; J. Bloom, mfrs. children's wash garments, play suits, rompers; 200 5th Av.; Wellington.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; C. G. Neumiller, laces, embroidery, robes; 101 Worth.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward & Co.; A. E. McCulleam, W. R. Chamberlain, carpets, blankets; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Twelfth Street Store; Mr. Cohen, carpets, rugs; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Sol Klein; L. H. Mederman, furniture, carpets, draperies; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO.—Mandel Bros.; Miss Christie, infants' wear; Miss C. Connolly, infants' wear; 42 E. 22d.
CHICAGO.—Stone Bros.; J. Stone, jewelry, leather goods; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; D. C. Litt, carpets, rugs; 113 Worth.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; R. G. Alexander, furniture; 215 4th Av.; Herald Square.
CHICAGO — Mandel Bros.; Miss F. Tarson, waists, petticoats, wrappers, infants' wear; 19 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; J. D. Rutter, carpets, rugs; 315 5th Av.; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports; 134 W. 37th.
CINCINNATI.—John Shillito Co.; M. Marshall, carpets, rugs; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI.—H. & S. Pogue Co.; R. Jones, linens, white goods; 200 5th Av.; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—J. Wolpow & Bro.; J. Wolpow, woolens; Waldick.
CLEVELAND.—Dawson & Wilson Co.; E. G. Harris, laces, bdkfs.; 43 Leonard.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery Dry Goods Co.; M. Young, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.
DETROIT—Burnham-Stopcel Co.; H. Stickel, carpets, rugs; 43 Leonard.
EHRICHMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co.; H. G. Munger, dry goods, carpets, general mdse.; 315 5th Av.
JONESBORO, Ark.—R. H. Meyer & Co.; M. S. Robinson, jobs, coats, suits; 45 W. 34th.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—C. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, plush coats; 7 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY.—G. B. Peck D. G. Co.; C. C. Scott, jewelry, leather goods; 230 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Jacoby Bros.; B. Kirtman, suits, coats, dresses; 1,192 B'way.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; Miss Hoffman, waists; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; W. McClellan, carpets, rugs; 377 Broadway.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Wm. R. Moore D. G. Co.; H. Pond, carpets, rugs; 258 Church.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—M. Heiman & Co.; G. Meyer, silks, velvets, ribbons, trimmed hats; 340 Broadway.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Maison-Blanche Co.; J. H. Murphy, cloaks, suits, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—G. Mayer & Co.; G. Mayer, notions, furnishing goods, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.
NEWPORT, R. I.—J. H. Kazanjian & Co.; J. H. Kazanjian, Oriental goods, novelties, furniture; Park Av.
PITTSBURGH.—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; M. Sternberg, millinery; 93 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—K. Solomon & Co.; A. M. Bibro, shoes; 116 W. 32d.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; E. B. Shepard, representing; 200 5th Av.
RICHMOND, Ind.—Adam H. Bartel Co.; A. H. Bartel, carpets, rugs; 43 Leonard.
SAGINAW, Mich. — Saginaw Silk Garment Co.; Miss A. O'Brien, designer; Imperial.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Auerbach Co.; M. J. Friedman, dress goods, silks, cloaks; 123 E. 24; Great Northern.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Keith-O'Brien Co.; J. McArthur, dress goods, silks; 116 W. 32d; Great Northern.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Grote, Rankin & Co.; O. F. Kegel, general mdse.; Great Northern.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros Co.; L. G. Sapplye, carpets, rugs; 1,261 Broadway; Breslin.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—J. Chess Ellsworth; N. Fuller, carpets, rugs; 1,270 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole Dry Goods Co.; J. C. Poole, mdse. mgr.; 315 5th Av.; Waldick.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; F. Halstead, linens; 230 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio.—Edw. Wren Co.; B. C. Shaw, silks, dress goods; 353 4th Av.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Potter Mercantile Co.; E. A. Marechal, carpets; 320 Broadway, 13th floor.
ST. LOUIS—Union Cap Co.; M. Sosna, caps; New Street.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller; Miss C. Hamm, catalogue wash silk waists, plush coats, dresses; 1,140 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS.—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; V. L. Andergast, carpets, rugs; 470 4th Av.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Kleeman D. G. Co.; R. A. Robinson, carpets, rugs; McAlpin.
UTICA, N. Y.—J. B. Wells & Sons Co.; E. L. Wells, gloves; Murray Hill.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hecht & Royal; J. J. Erwig, carpets, rugs; 43 W. 23d.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Miller & Peck Co.; S. Osborn, carpets; Park Avenue.
WHEELING, W. Va.—John S. Naylor Co.; H. L. Henderson, rugs; 101 Franklin.
WICHITA, Kan.—Hauser-Garrison D. G. Co.; W. G. Dabler, piece dry goods, rugs; 338 Broadway; Navarre.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Central Store Co.; F. W. Mowery, carpets; Navarre.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Lambskins and Other Things Subjects of Classification.

F. B. Vandegrift & Co. protested the Collector's assessment on lambskins. The local Appraiser reported to the Board of General Appraisers that the skins had been tanned, finished, and specially prepared for use as glove leather, and that they were fit for such use in their imported condition. Duty was accordingly taken by the Collector at 10 per cent. Free entry was claimed as leather not specially provided for. It appeared from the testimony on behalf of the protestants that before the leather in question became suitable for making gloves it must be staked, washed, put in an egg bath, and finished. In view of these processes Judge McClelland, in his decision, decided an error was made in the return. The Collector was reversed.

The board took adverse action on a protest by G. Ceribelli & Co. concerning envelopes made of cattle hair cloth returned for duty at 41 cents per pound and 50 per cent. ad valorem by similitude as manufactures of wool. The rates taken were under the old tariff. The importers claimed entry at 15 cents per square yard under the provision in the Act of 1913 for hair press cloth. The local Appraiser stated in his report that the goods were not the hair press cloth of commerce.

A dispute between the Government and the G. E. Evans Company was settled in favor of the importing firm. The merchandise was described as "Emol-Keleet dusting powder," and was intended to be used on the skin to relieve irritation of wounds. The Collector exacted 60 per cent. under the perfumery paragraph as a toilet article. The importers succeeded in convincing the board that duty accrued at 20 per cent. as a medicinal preparation, the Collector being reversed.

The classification of lavender flowers and rosebuds imported by G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, was before the board for decision. The Appraiser returned the merchandise as "natural odoriferous substances used in the manufacture of perfumes," and the Collector assessed duty at 20 per cent. Free entry was claimed by the importers as crude drugs. Judge McClelland said that the weight of the evidence showed that the lavender flowers were used for making spirits of lavender, an astringent, and that the rosebuds were utilized in the manufacture of tincture of rose, fluid extract of rose and honey of rose, both being used for making officinal preparations as required by the United States Pharmacopoeia. As the record sustained the importers' contention, the Collector was reversed.

Several importers attempted to get lower duty on mohair dress goods and linings, assessed by the customs authorities at 40 per cent. as cloth in chief value of the hair of the Angora goat. Entry at 35 per cent. as cloth in chief value of wool, or at the same rate as wool dress goods, was claimed. Judge Brown said there was no room for distributing conclusions reached in earlier cases of the kind. All of the protests were overruled. Among the importers affected were Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co., the D. H. Arnold Company, Beckermann & Co., M. Brauer, S. Rosenberg & Co., E. Erlanger, Blumgart & Co., Albert Robertson & Co., and N. Stern & Co.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce announced yesterday that Grosvenor T. Chaffee, director, would be in New York from Nov. 1 to 6. The Consul will be glad to consult with individuals or firms interested in extending trade in his district. Already fifty merchants have asked for interviews with the Consul.

The annual convention of the National Canning and Allied Industries will be held from Feb. 5 to 10 at Cleveland.

The present demand in laces is for vals and tinsel effects.

DRY GOODS SALES LARGER.

Wholesale Distribution Shows Gain Over Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Wholesale dry goods distribution for the current week shows large gains over the corresponding period of 1915. Road orders for immediate and future shipment, have been heavier than for the same week of past years.

"Merchants have visited the market in larger numbers. Collections for the week are in excess of the same period last year. The market on domestic cotton goods is firm and advancing."

Bradstreet's says:

Large profits on an unexampled business by manufacturers, unprecedented wages and earnings by industrial workers, and high record prices for all farm products at the height of the crop-moving season constitute a combination of stimulating features such as has never heretofore been experienced at one time. Nevertheless, there is clear evidence that a ground swell of speculation is sweeping parts of the country, and in other instances fears that there may not be enough goods to go around tend to produce seemingly unnatural desires to cover prospective requirements for far-off periods.

High Prices for Wool.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A miscellaneous selection of 7,780 bales brought out active competition at firm prices at the wool auction sales today. The high prices induced some caution, but scoured merinos frequently sold at 3s 10½d, and New Zealand greasy crossbreds touched 2s 7½d.

New Cloths for the Spring.

One of the foremost dress goods houses has brought out several new cloths for the Spring season that have been especially well received by the garment manufacturers. One of these fabrics is a weave that cannot be called a panama or a ratine, but at the same time embodies the characteristics of both these constructions. It is somewhat on the order of a loose basket weave. A coating has been brought out on the loop yarn order. It resembles a knitted construction and has a shaggy surface. A suiting material that is unusual is built on the chevriot plan with a broken line wale. These cloths are put out in the staple colors and pastel shades. Of the latter, marigold and a shade between rose and red and a citron are described as the best sellers.

The Hardest Lesson to Learn.

Commenting on the difficulty which attaches to getting a group of manufacturers to take a united stand against a trade abuse, the Secretary of a national organization said that the hardest lesson to learn is that the seller loses nothing by refusing to deal with customers who are accustomed to use unscrupulous tactics. "If the manufacturers in an industry as a body refuse to meet unjust demands," he said, "the customers lost by one concern are gained by another house, and those lost by the latter must go elsewhere for their merchandise. The important thing to remember is that when the customer is forced to go somewhere else he is cured, or very nearly cured, of his wrong notions. Consequently, for the ethically sick customers that he had, the seller gets back customers that have been cured of unbusinesslike methods.

Embroideries Are Picking Up.

Embroideries are meeting with a much fairer demand than they have enjoyed hitherto. The call at present is for narrow goods up to 18 inches, although wider goods, such as 27 and 45 inch flouncings, are expected to be popular next Spring. With a shortage of foreign goods, there is considerable strength underlying the market. The demand from the undergarment manufacturers is described as satisfactory, and the feature of buying is the unusually large amount of goods being taken by retailers for over-the-counter sales. The representative of one leading house said that prospects are regarded as exceptionally bright. With the high cost of all cotton goods, he pointed out, the embroideries that have been carried in stock are cheap by comparison, as the cloths were bought when price levels were below those now prevailing.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

RETHORN & BAUM.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Rethorn & Baum, clothing, 779 Broadway, by Chester K. Strodl, $200; A. E. Rothstein, $35, and Frederick R. A. Stiefel $50. Liabilities are given as $10,000 and assets $5,000.

THE BETTY SHOP, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against The Betty Shop, Inc., cloaks and suits, 860 Whitlock Ave., Bronx, and Paterson, N. J., by David M. Hirsch, $435; K. & M. Garment Manufacturing Company, $51, and Leibovitz, Kaufman, $151. Judge Mayer appointed Thomas Lewinson receiver; bond, $500. Liabilities are put at $6,000 and actual assets, $2,000.

MAN E. ROSEN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max E. Rosen, confectionery, 252 Broome Street, by nine creditors, whose aggregate is $500.

JOSEPH E. WARD, 1,910 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,118 and assets $171 in notes.

WILLIAM J. WILLIAMS, White Plains, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,250 and assets $150 in a Ford automobile, on which there is a chattel mortgage of $250. Of the liabilities $281 is a judgment for injuries in an automobile accident.

ALPHA LUNCH, INC., restaurant, 32 Union Square, has assigned to John B. Wentworth.

MICHAEL J. DOWNING, grocer, 885 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $6,291 and assets $3,205.

BOTVINIK & WORRICH, clothing, 165 Greene Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $10,777 and assets $4,356.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreets's reports 281 business failures in the United States during the week against 311 for the previous week and 323, 339, 277, and 257 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle states had 58, New England 28, Southern 51, Western 58, Northwestern 25, and Far Western 30. Canada had 20, against 36 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital, and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $50,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today against the New City Savings Bank, 4,601 South Ashland Avenue, operated by Stanley Marcinkiewicz, Anton J. Bierzynski, and George L. Usso. The petition was filed on behalf of five creditors, who alleged claims of $1,250. According to Blum, Wolfsohn & Slutsky, who represent the petitioners, the liabilities in deposits are approximately $70,000, with the amount of the assets problematical. A receiver will be asked tomorrow.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Adnine Construction Co., Inc., & Adolph L. Simon—Int. Paint Co. $281.88
Anderson, Emily R.—Saks & Co. 181.14
Bayer, Emil—G. W. Faber, Inc. 482.30
Bendheim, Carrie & Henry M.—M. H. Greenebaum 541.26
Berler Shoe Co., Inc., & David Ottenser—A. H. Ginzberg Gordon Co., Inc. 337.49
Brown, Geo. H.—People &c. 500.00
Belts, Frederick—J. W. Hall 8,363.60
Belestrino, Louis & Giacinto—S. Freeman 496.72
Bisgood, Arthur G.—Commercial Cable Building Co. 263.91
Blackman, Virginia—W. J. Travis, costs 107.45
Caruana, Epifania—Norma Dress Co., costs 108.65
Cavanaugh, Alice J.—J. Ogilvie 676.36
De Marco, Celestino—M. Genna 212.50
Degnon Construction Co.—L. L. Rain, com 2,201.03
Donovan, James J.—M. C. McCaffrey 178.54
Einstein, Geo. A.—T. M. Gordon et al. 1,002.91
Same—J. M. Gordon 112.91
Eck, Jacob—G. B. Green 1,000.38
Eglauer, Martin—Max Gans, Inc. 226.37
Evans, Wm. M.—M. Micolino 132.11
Edelmeyer, Walter S.—O. J. Dennis 588.25
Fifteenth Av. Realty Corp., Inc., & Alfred Lack—A. Schlesser 118.91
Freed, Abraham—Allen Nugent Co. 142.61
Glacco, Nicholas—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co. 246.29
Greenhouse, Adolph, or Abraham—M. M. Rutchick 2,046.24
Green, Geo. E., com.—G. Ingrassia, costs 275.62
Greenberg, Edward & Julius S. Rosenthal, adm.—Citizens Savings Bank 11,627.03
Holmes, James H.—American Surety Co. of New York 143.32
Howe, Joe—E. Witherspoons 7,118.00
Harlam, David—P. Hofman 113.32
Hondley, Joseph H.—Nassau Mortgage Co. 9,473.67
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—E. Heilferty 224.91
Ingersoll, Herbert—E. C. Watson 136.41
Israel, Mox—N. Dimartino et al. 278.41
James A. Rogers, Inc.—J. R. Linde Paper Co. 424.35
Johns, Margaret J.—Maison Bernard Importing Co., Inc. 275.60
Kelly, John J.—Lewis Du Groff & Son. 201.25
Kollesbine, Christ—M. Antonlades 287.93
Kopiowski, Stanislaw F.—M. Pawlasyk 1,281.23
Levin, Jacob—John David, Inc. 129.20
Lichtenstein, Dora—S. Rauch 100.00
Losier, Jessie L.—Press Publishing Co. 421.35
Langer, George A.—J. Warga 484.41
Losier, Frederick E.—Press Pub. Co. 434.35
Liecrois, Susie F.—G. B. MacBride 1,888.07
Lubarsky, Rubin—John S. Sills & Sons. 122.41
Lubin, Martin G.—C. S. Davis 182.13
M. G. Samuels & Co.—New Brunswick Fire Insurance Co. of New Brunswick, N. J., costs 123.82
Moore, William A.—John F. Schmadeke, Inc. 102.65
Madison Avenue Real Estate Co.—Edwin Dumble Co. 100.00
Maloof, Abraham Gabriel, or Abraham Gabriel—M. Kiwen, costs 107.63
Markowitz, Isidor—J. G. Realty Co., Inc. 136.17
Nowell, George A.—A. Michaels 321.10
Otto Hans Martin, Inc.—S. & B. Express, Inc. 1,256.16
Oesterdorf, Jesse—M. Goldaber 214.28
Prichard, Harry C.—W. K. Palmer 134.34
Paradise, Harry H.—Interstate Carloon Co., Inc. 564.31
Quivin, Paul—Nassau Finance Co. 836.59
Pen P. Graph Film Co.—Badgley Cinematograph Co., Inc. 127.41
Queens Land and Title Co.—M. J. Horgan 1,025.98
Rose, Neil—S. Webber et al. 1,050.20
Rothbart, Harry—S. Shanker Metal Ceiling Co., Inc. 262.18
Riley, Thomas W.—N. D. Loew 1,004.91
Rash, Harry—G. Neowirth 437.20
Richard M. Cooley Co., Inc.—S. P. White et al. 1,436.54
Ruppert, W. C.—Universal Film Exchange of New York 256.58
Rinschler, Frank A.—M. Cammarota 5,151.36
Richards Apparel Co., Inc.—H. Ginsberg 345.23
Stewart, John—H. C. Howe 119.61
Sussman, Matilda—F. Keith 2,395.95
Sprocesig, C. H., Jr. and Sprocesig Storage Warehouse Co.—Northern Bank of New York 16,996.38
Underpinning and Foundation Co.—C. Calimanti 1,500.55
Trrubig, H. J.—Mail and Express Co. 305.17
Westbrook, C. B.—C. D. Westbrook 2,104.04
Wolf, J.—Bernhart Bros. & Spindler 118.91

Bronx County.

Bronx Zion Hebrew Institute—D. Kriegel $323.22
Balestrino, Louis, and Giacinto Merigone —S. Freeman 496.72
Burland, Wolf—J. Gifford 1,688.88
Cioffi, Ralph—C. Liguori 686.02
Citron, Samuel—Kramer Bros. Lamp Co., Inc 74.91
Esolo, Frank—S. Gohman 32.63
Feirstein, Asher—East River Savings Institution 787.99
Garlett, Hans—Platt & Washburn Ref. Co 71.43
Hanson, James—Standard Plumbing Supply Co. 43.94
Helfenbein, Morris—R. M. Sonvay 105.95
Herzberg, Joseph—H. Stackell 60.51
Holst, Christ—G. H. Gerardts 101.37
Hirsh, Morris—Opler Bros., Inc. 63.16
Magaldi, Carmela—L. Siebert 1,160.22
Pellettieri, Lorite—D. Mayer Brew, Co 1,138.72
Rosner, Charles—Metropolitan Tobacco Co 598.05
Richnosky, Andros—D. Mayer Brew, Co 170.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Rohling, Maria M. & Alois Habrseritluger—Seamen's Bank for Savings, Feb. 8, 1916 ..... $4,443.10
Deweese, Omer J.—O. B. Coates Co., Oct. 19, 1916 ..... 177.54
Doktor, Esther—Atlantic Fixture Co., July 12, 1916 ..... 367.66
Casualty Co. of America & Charles Gatto—People, &c., Oct. 25, 1916 ..... 500.00
Hortsman, Fred & Charles—C. P. Legget, June 28, 1916 ..... 270.76
Finch, Leo, W.—M. Rabinowitz, June 13, 1912 ..... 144.31
Fell, Harry—B. Firstman, May 1, 1914 ..... 444.28
Schaffner, Chas. E. & Andrew H. Leathem—Mutual Bank, Mar. 6, 1897 ..... 582.24
Stutz, Jaimes F.—Hannah G. Dessauer & David J. Schapiro—P. Lieberman et al., Oct. 5, 1912 ..... 519.41
Smith, Charles—Alsens American Portland Cement Works; Oct. 1, 1916 ..... 206.90
Sendek, Abraham—M. Washor, Dec. 29, 1913 ..... 229.15
Funck, Chas. H.—City of N. Y., July 14, 1915, (vacated) 132.38
Tisbo, Vincenso & Nicol Martino—People, June 14, 1916, (canceled) 400.00
Carrington, Henry O.—N. McBride, Sept. 18, 1909 ..... 110.59
Gregg, Ella A., Cornelia H. Gregg, Blaine & Edw. A. Acker—C. Stern, Oct. 11, 1916 ..... 2,888.83
Same—D. Shea, Oct. 11, 1916 ..... 250.00
Mott, Lewis C. & Fitz W. Dalyrymple —M. L. London, Nov. 24, 1915 ..... 132.20
Same—same, Dec. 30, 1914 ..... 5,041.60
Thorn, Wm. B.—P. Wheatly, Aug. 15, 1912 ..... 325.55
DuChette, Marie—L. Schelber, April 12, 1916 ..... 10,160.45

In Bronx County.

Tate, James—C. Wolff, Aug. 3, 1916 ..... 664.45

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Evidences of expansion are visible on every hand, but many manufacturers and merchants, with commendable judgment and prudence, endeavor to repress demand rather than encourage it, and credits are closely scanned. Obligations generally, however, are met with greater promptness, and preliminary returns of October failures indicate the smallest mortality for the period since 1912, in spite of the increase in new enterprises. Payments through the banks, as reflected in bank exchanges, continue in enormous volume, total clearings this week at the principal cities in the United States amounting to no less than $5,270,676,552, an increase of 32.2 per cent. as compared with the same week last year and of 30.1 per cent. as compared with the corresponding week in 1913.

Bradstreet's says:

Large profits on an unexampled business by manufacturers, unprecedented wages and earnings by industrial workers, and high record prices for all farm products at the height of the crop-moving season constitute a combination of stimulating features such as has never heretofore been experienced at one time. Nevertheless, there is clear evidence that a ground swell of speculation is sweeping parts of the country, and in other instances fears that there may not be enough goods to go around tend to produce seemingly unnatural desires to cover prospective requirements for far-off periods.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Twenty-four corporations were chartered today with aggregate capitalization of $1,518,200. They included:

Usoline Products Corp., oil refining products brokerage, $500,000; H. Rudolph, L. J. Bueb, P. O. Hoering, 220 Cathedral Parkway.

Pacific Metals Corp., dredging, mining, construction contractors, foresters, lumbermen; 1,000 shares, no par value; carry on business with $100,000; E. M. Allen, S. B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, 28 Nassau St.

Creighton Valve Co., Inc., Nespeth, metal valves; 2,000 shares, 1,000 of $10 each, 1,000 no par value; carry on business with $15,000; C. S. Jervis, R. Blanze, W. L. Woodill, 26 Ely Av., Long Island City.

Southern Homes Fuel Gas Co., Inc., engines, motors, gas-making machinery, storage batteries, steam regulating devices; $100,000; F. D. Wiebe, E. A. Gingras, G. F. Jebbett, 205 West 126th St.

Washington Heights Ice Corp., ice, ice products commodities, $550,000; L. Friedheim, E. Perpente, H. J. Rothschild, 720 Riverside Drive.

American Mixing & Beating Machine Co., Inc., Brooklyn, mixing beating machines, $50,000; J. Trust, Fritz P. Roth, H. Fischer, 216 West 108th St.

Giles Drilling Co., Inc., engineering contracting diamond drilling prospecting construction, $50,000; C. F. Meyer, T. J. Kennedy, G. Endicott, 29 Liberty St.

Bunny Studios, Inc., theatrical moving pictures, $50,000; E. B. Dace, J. E. Rogers, P. J. Hensen, 422 East 26th St., Brooklyn.

Kenneth Mackay & Co., Inc., Yonkers, carpenter, builder, contractor; $50,000; G. V. Elliee, R. G. and A. E. Mackay, 444 Hawthorne Av., Yonkers.

Clark Knitting Co., Inc., Utica, underwear, hosiery, $21,000; I. G. Hodges, O. L. Richards, T. A. Clark, 1,401 Oneida St., Utica.

The Hudson Metal Bed Co., Inc., metal beds, $10,000; M. Marks, J. L. Pascal, J. Lavelle, 309 Broadway.

Mercantile Paper Products Co., Inc., paper products, compounds, $5,000; B. Goldman, L. and E. M. Gelger, 819 Magida St., Bronx.

Jersey Knitware Corporation, jersey sweaters, jersey cloth, jersey suits, 500 shares, 532 of no par value, carry on business with $10,200; S. Hirshfield, M. Kaplan, T. Israel, 97 Wall St.

Alaska Taxi Service, Inc., autos, taxicabs, hacking, $5,000; C. Strenner, I. M. Winikus, G. Smith, 43 East 128th St.

Central American Film Service, Inc., moving picture films, supplies, theatres, $5,000; W. H. Meyert, V. D. Gordon, W. J. Furrell, 80 Wall St.

Diarmid Estates, Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, 125 shares, no par value, carry on business with $600; C. Lindeman, E. Stout, W. P. Wing, 217 Broadway.

Hunts Point Automobile Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, brokerage, agency, automobiles, garage, $5,000; J. L. O'Connell, L. J. Gottlieb, J. Levenson, 610 West 141st St., Manhattan.

Authorizations Movoscope Camera Corporation, Richmond, Va., moving picture apparatus, $1,250,000; representative

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—57—The United States, appellant and plaintiff, v. the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.—Dismissed pursuant to nineteenth rule.

37—City of Cincinnati, appellant, v. the Cincinnati & Hamilton Traction Co. et al.—Reargument concluded for appellant.

41—City of Montgomery, plaintiff, v. R. H. Green et al.; and

43—Same v. W. R. McDade et al.—Argued for plaintiff; no appearance for defendants.

44—United States, petitioner, v. Northern Pacific Railway Co.—Argued.

45—Portuguese-American Bank of San Francisco, appellant, v. F. I. Welles et al.—Argued.

46—Minerals Separation, Ltd., et al., petitioners, v. J. M. Hyde.—One hour additional allowed each side for argument. Argument commenced for petitioners.

Adjourned until Monday next.

Call for Oct. 30: Nos. 48, 49, 51, 54, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 2, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10 A. M. Equity calendar.—Moran&Morgan.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.

DECISIONS.

Henry B. Tangemann, respt., v. City of New York, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Daniel W. Buhl, respt., v. Josepa Cowan, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Emil Wolff, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Co., applt., v. Newman Erb et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John P. Clark, applt., v. Carolina & Yadkin River Ry. Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Laughlin & Page, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Alexander Walker, respt., v. O. J. Gude Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Katie Urban, respt., v. Keva C. Artuck, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Adolph Freund, applt., v. Charles A. Stoneham et al., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Isabella Eckstein, respt., v. Yellow Taxicab Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Rubin Yoskowitz et al., respts., v. Max Beermeet et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Morris Rimmelesco v. John Beaver; same v. George W. Lynch.—Motions granted, unless appellant complies with terms of orders. Orders filed.

Joseph Tauber v. Welch Machine Works.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Walter S. Heilborn v. Eugene R. Rosenbaum.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Consolidated Gas and Gasoline Co. v. Charles N. Overholt.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Oceanic Investing Co. v. 28th St. and 7th Av. Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Denis Shea, dec'd.—Motions denied. Orders filed.

Andrea Melchione v. Firemen's Ins. Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Herbert H. Klein v. Henry Schloss; David Zeldudowsky v. Benjamin Gottfried; Moses Cowen v. Max Raymond.—Applications denied, with $10 costs. Orders signed.

Humberto San Lucas v. Carlos A. Bonno.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

National Surety Co. v. Jules Breuchard.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Helen Hummel v. L. S. Fleschl's Sons. (3.)—Motions granted, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

Hyman Plantin v. Nassau Nat. Bank.—Motion granted; question certified. Order filed.

Re Fred H. Stubbe et al. v. Robert Adamson et al.—Motion granted; order resettled. Order filed.

The same.—Motion granted; question certified. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Guaranteed Mtg Co(Maurice M. Strauss—George L. Lewis, Fred'erick Reifel(Hannah Goldberg—Henry Brady, Clara V. Shepard(Iren F Beck—Bernard C McKenna. Thomas M McKee(Amelia Bingham — Henry Keale, Caroline Hurry(Wolf W Smith—Theodore M Riesle. Wm. Rankin(West 38 St Realty Co—Alex Rankin.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Meeks(Cuneo—Bernard Rabbino. Slade(Bloch (2) —Thomas L Christie. Johnson(Zurich Realty Co (2)—William B Walt.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Wright(Ackerman—Mark Elsner.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Robt Dollar Co(Canadian Car & Foundry Co—F L Hackenburg.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—(Chambers.)—Mullan, J. —At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—(Chambers.)—Gibbs, J. —Ex parte business.—0

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Mullan, J.—Krauth and another v. Reilly et al—J. Clifford McChristie, Milley v. Wooley et al—Edward D. Bolton.

SUPREME COURT.—Giegerich, J.—Corn v. Orieff et al—Thomas N. Cuthbert.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Mullan, J.—Adolph Hennig and another v. Martin Pletscher Construction Co., Inc.—George Price.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Banking Houses Make New Leases in Wall Street—A. B. Ashforth Buyer in Forty-fourth Street—Western Union Purchase on Fulton Street—Bronx Apartment Deals.

Several banking leases in the Wall Street district added interest to the realty market yesterday. The Metropolitan Trust Company, of which George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., is President, closed a lease for the second floor and half of the fourth floor in the building at 60 Wall Street, running through to Pine Street. The trust company now has quarters at 49 Wall Street, but the new offices were taken to supply the need for additional room required for the increased business.

The lease was closed through George R. Read & Co. A large portion of the space leased was occupied by the International Bank and the International Banking Corporation and it was necessary to find suitable quarters for those institutions. The same brokers have leased space for the International Bank in the Whitehall Building, on Battery Place, and for the International Banking Corporation in the National City Bank Building on Wall Street. The latter lease caused a removal from that building of the Yokohama Specie Bank, which has leased for its new offices large space on the fifth floor of the Equitable Building.

Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., Buys Site for New Home.

Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., one of the prominent realty brokerage concerns of this city, is the buyer of the building at 12 East Forty-fourth Street, sold Thursday. A six-story building will be erected on the site, 25 by 100.5, by the buyers for their own occupancy.

Western Union Company Increases Its Fulton Street Holdings.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has increased its holdings on Fulton Street by the purchase of 178, a five-story building on a lot 25 by 77, from A. A. Newman. The parcel abuts 20 and 22 Dey Street, which the company bought last year from Leslie R. Palmer. The purchase of the Newman realty eliminates the possibility of the Fulton Street property being improved with a building that will interfere with the company's plans, as the parcel divides the plot.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

The Moss Estate, Inc., purchased from the Lawyers Mortgage Company the four-story and basement dwelling on the southwest corner of Seventy-third Street and West End Avenue, 24.4 by 95 feet.

Laura Smith sold her residence at 146 West Seventy-sixth Street, which she owned since 1894. It is a four-story and basement house, on lot 20 by 102.2, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

The Durosa Company has sold the three-story dwelling at 358 West Nineteenth Street, on lot 20.6 by 92, to Mrs. Jane Cavagnaro for Isabel Giles, executrix.

Recent Buyers.

Frederick Jolly is the buyer of the dwelling 604 West 147th Street.

Elizabeth T. Cockcroft is the buyer of 467 Fourth Avenue.

The Majestic Taxi Company is the buyer of 502 and 504 West Sixty-eighth Street.

Madeline D. Morschauser is the buyer of 917 West End Avenue.

Pietro Mongelli is the buyer of 9 Commerce Street.

The Kuna Taxicab Company, William W. Rudd, President, is the purchaser of the two-story building at 302-4 West Sixty-eighth Street. A. W. Miller & Co. were the brokers.

Foreclosure Against Amelia Bingham's Residence.

Justice Pendleton has appointed Henry Keale receiver of the rents of 103 Riverside Drive, a five-story dwelling, pending a suit brought by Thomas McKee and William H. Schubert against Amelia Bingham, to foreclose a second mortgage of $25,000. There is a prior mortgage on the property amounting to $20,000.

Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

The two five-story flats at 10 and 12 West 107th Street, each on lot 20 by 100, have been sold by Frederick Brown to the Estate of George E. Feld, in part payment. Mr. Brown took three lots, 75 by 100, on the west side of Pompton Avenue, 205 feet south of Boscobel Avenue. John A. Wood was the broker in the deal.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story apartment house at the northwest corner of Valentine Avenue and 188th Street, 56 by 100, and the adjoining similar house at 2,407 Valentine Avenue, 50 by 100, have been sold by Frederick Brown through A. D. Phelps, to Anna M. Jones and Mary E. Clarke, respectively. The latter, in part payment, gave the plot, 50 by 124, at 1,021 and 1,023 Trinity Avenue, which Mr. Brown resold to a builder.

Mr. Brown also sold through Irving H. Wolfe the five-story apartment at 2,343 Valentine Avenue, 75 by 100, and through Hiram T. Wood a five-story house at the southeast corner of River Avenue and 184th Street, 60 by 101, to Charles Leinbecker, who gave in exchange three four-story flats at 1,660 and 1,662 Park Avenue and 67 East 117th Street, 50.6 by 90, being the southwest corner.

Cahn & Pittman purchased from Samuel Bitterman two three-story brick two-family dwellings, each on a lot 25 by 100, known as 2,872 and 2,892 Bailey Avenue.

Brooklyn.

The Melnerney Klinck Realty Company has sold the three-story brick building being erected at the southeast corner of Flatbush Avenue and Clarendon Road, 22 by 100, for the L. & A. S. Building Corporation to a client for occupancy.

I. Salzberg sold for the Rose Realty Company to M. Wolsk a lot 20 by 100 on the northeasterly side of Fourteenth Avenue, 60 feet from Forty-seventh Street.

The Realty Associates sold 1,121 Fifty-first Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, a two-story and cellar brick, semi-detached, one-family dwelling with brick garage, on a lot 20 by 100, to F. L. Rose.

The Buckley & Horton Company has sold the three-story dwelling at 286 De Kalb Avenue.

Long Island.

F. W. Seutt & Co. sold to the Hanover Investors, Inc., the northwest corner of Fulton Street and Sutphin Road, Jamaica, L. I., consisting of five lots, on which the company will immediately build a business block of stores and apartments.

Staten Island.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold to M. Cantone lots 63 and 64, on a plot 40 by 100, fronting on Washington Avenue, South Beach, S. I.

Westerchester County.

Oliver M. Ooke, a Bronxville builder, has purchased from the Cedar Knolls Company 550 feet on Pondfield Road West, Cedar Knolls, for improvement with six dwellings, to contain from eight to eleven rooms each with three baths.

G. H. Partridge has purchased a plot 150 by 150 on Cedar Lane in Cedar Knolls, Bronxville, on which he will erect a dwelling from plans by Lewis A. Coffin, Jr.

East 57th Street Business Lease.

Gill & Relgate, Ltd., antiquo furniture dealers of London, have taken a lease of 31 East Fifty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling.

The lease, which is for ten years, was negotiated through Manning & Trunk, Evarts, Sherman & Choate represented the owner, the Matthias Rock estate, and Cravath & Henderson represented the tenants. Extensive alterations will be made by the tenants, whose New York branch is at 18 East Fifty-seventh Street. They expect to occupy their new gallery in the Spring.

New Garage in Long Lease.

The two-story garage to be erected at 546 West Forty-eighth Street, a plot 30 by 100, has been leased for a term of twenty-one years for Christian Wallersen by George R. Read & Co., to the Stern-Picard Company, agent of Ford cars, now at 1,659 Broadway. The building when completed will be used by the tenants as a service station.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the entire building 122 East Thirty-seventh Street to M. Fels.

George R. Read & Co. and H. L. Divel have leased for the Constable estate the third floor in the Constable Building at 111 Fifth Avenue to Reichenbach & Co., wholesale lace merchants, now at 150 Fifth Avenue.

Realty Notes.

Bernard C. McKenna has been appointed receiver of the rents of 53 West Ninety-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling, pending a suit brought by Clara V. Shepard against the Theadela Realty Company and others to foreclose a mortgage of $20,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, 2,521, n e corner of 140th St, 40x100, six-story flat and store; Dry Dock Savings Institution against Henry Holding Co. et al.; F. M. Tichenor, attorney; due, $48,867.51; taxes, &c., $709.80; to the plaintiff for $48,000.

36th St, 227 and 229 East, n s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.5, five-story factory; trustees of Leake and Watts Orphan House against M. E. Bristor et al.; W. A. Kirk, attorney; due, $37,772.37; taxes, &c., $1,050.11; to the plaintiff for $45,500.

By Henry Brady.

121st St, 140 West, s s, 440 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwellings; United States Trust Co. against J. J. Burke et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $11,681.43; taxes, &c., $631.79; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

By James L. Wells Company.

119th St, 335 East, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10, four-story building; J. C. Lee, as executrix, against Caroline Zeune et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; due, $11,852.50; taxes, &c., $370.70; to the plaintiff for $10,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James L. Wells Company.

3d Av, e s, 225 ft s of 171st St, 50x100, building; John Bussing and wife against Nora Construction Co. et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; due, $22,992.25; taxes, &c., $813.28; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Fordham Rd, n s, 49, 53 ft w of Kingsbridge Rd, for a one-story brick store, 49.6x99; Italian Gardens Restaurant Co., Carlo Cametti, 440 East 108th St, President, owners; Walter W. Maatin, 1,932 Arthur Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Van Buren St, e s, 150 ft n of Van Nest Av, for a one-story brick garage, 25x24; Max Schwartz, 1,716 Van Buren St, owner; Dunnigan & Crumley, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $500.

Van Buren St, e s, 175 ft n of Van Nest Av, for a one-story brick garage, 20x30; Mary Schaeffer, 1,716 Van Buren St, owner; Dunnigan & Crumley, architects; cost, $500.

Stebbins Av, e s, 215 ft n of Freeman St, for a one-story brick synagogue, 42x101.4; Zion Hebrew Institute, Philip Hallenberg, 1,109 Forest Av, President, owners; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, 763-5, e s, 26.5 ft n of 97th St, 50x100; Bulwark Realty Corp. to Prosper Realty Corp., 203 Broadway, mtg $60,000, Oct. 27; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway $10

FORT GEORGE PARK, w s, 100.10 ft s from n l of Parcel 23, map, property of Isaac Dyckman, runs w 301x irregular, north 210.5 to beginning, gore; Alfred L. Anderson, Closter, N. J., to Eliza H. McCullough, North Bennington, Vt., et al., Oct. 26; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

FORT GEORGE PARK, e s, 100 ft s from n l of Parcel 23, same map, runs s 1.7x e 1.9 x w 2.6 to beginning; Laura H. Jennings et al. to Chelsea Realty Co., 155 Broadway, Aug. 29; same $100

HOUSTON ST, 139-45 East, s s, 50 ft e of Forsyth St, 74x100.2x irregular, foreclosed Sept. 27; Emil E. Fuchs, referee, to Max D. Steuer, 35 West 58th St, defendant, Oct. 27; address, 12 Broadway $100

JAMES SLIP, 11, w s, 18.3x38.1; Margaretha Frank et al. to Umberto Vitarelli, 3 Batavia St, Oct. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

LENOX AV, 343-5, w s, 40 ft n of 127th St, 39.11x100; Rhenane Realty Co. to Bernhard Greeff, 342 West 72d St, mtg $47,000, ½ part, all title, July 10; address, 334 4th Av $1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,847, e s, 80.11 ft s of 106th St, 20x68; Charles W. Pasterfield, Neptune, N. J., to Eva Warshawsky, Asbury Park, N. J., mtg $7,500, b. and s., Oct. 2; attorneys, Durand, Ivins & Carter, Asbury Park, N. J. $0

LUDLOW ST, 156, e s, 50 ft s of Stanton St, 25x87.6; Dorothea Rohland to Charles Becker, 1,236 Madison Av, mtg $21,000, all liens, Oct. 27; attorneys, Davis & Davis, 31 Chambers St $1

MADISON AV, 1,888, w s, 101 ft s of 120th St, 25x100; Rosalie Lachmann to Max Neger, 1,417 49th St, Brooklyn, mtg $22,000, Oct. 26; attorney, Max Muller, 135 Broadway..$100

MADISON AV, 1,915-17, w s, w of Charlton St, runs s 25x w 50 x n 100 x e 25 x n 11x e 25 to beginning, foreclosure Sept. 27, 1916; James A. Lynch, referee, to Archibald J. Mahony, 123 West 87th St, Oct. 26; attorney, N. P. Walsh, 37 City Hall Place $7,000

2D AV, 845-8, n e corner of 45th St, 50.5x100, ½ part; John C. Eidt to Charles W. Eliot, 857 2d Av, mtg $45,000 on whole, Oct. 24; attorneys, Coller & C., 1 Liberty St..$100

5TH AV, s e corner of 62d St, 50.5x100, 5th Av, e s of 62d St, 25x100; Interior Decorating Co., Inc., to Emma Burke, 453 West 37th St, mtg $2,500, Aug. 31; attorney, William J. Merritt, 1,119 Wilcox Av $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 1,678 and 1,680, w s, 60.11 ft n of 111th St, 39.11x50, Oct. 17; Louis Horwitz and another to Harris Cavin, 1,678 Madison Av, and another, 4 years, 6 per cent.; attorney, Jacob Manheim, 302 Broadway $4,000

2D AV, 846 and 848, n e corner 46th St, 50.5x100, Oct. 25; John C. Eidt to Julius C. Minden, 285 St. Nicholas Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. prior mtg, $35,000; attorneys, Coller & Coller, 1 Liberty St. $10,000

25TH ST, n s, 74.11 ft e of Lexington Av, 59x45.2x irregular, Oct. 2; Breckett Realty Co. to Thomas B. Leahy, 122 East 25th St, 5 years, 6 per cent. prior mtg, $183,500; attorneys, Rushmore, B. & S., 61 Broadway $18,538

28TH ST, 229 to 239 West, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 88.2x124.3x irregular, with right to strip, begins at centre line of block between 28th and 29th Sts, and 402.4 ft e of 8th Av, 1.10x26, Oct. 20; John T. Radley, Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

JACKSON AV, n w corner of Hunter's Point Road, 255x123.8x50x124.5; Joseph P. Morrison, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Oct. 26; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

123D ST, 740 East, s s, 16.8x100; Anna Farth to Catherine Frickel and another, executors, 956 East 176th St, mtg $5,000, Oct. 26; 1 year; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

13TH ST, n s, 115 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Thomas H. Doyle to Katharine J. Dodin, 652 East 165th St, adm., mtg $5,500, Oct. 16; attorney, M. P. Doyle, 87 Nassau St. $1

165TH ST, s s, 30 ft w of Morris Av, 36.9x80x36.9x79.10; Anthony J. Griffin, referee, to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, Oct. 27; attorneys, MacNeal & S., 45 Cedar St $17,000

166TH ST, 788 East, s s, 20.6x100; Violet E. Ward et al to Albert J. Wilson, 1,036 Tinton Av, mtg $2,800, Oct. 11; attorney, Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

216TH ST, n s, 81 ft e of Barnes Av, 24x114; Martin Tully to Ellen Garvey, 1,912 Crotona Av, mtg $5,000, Oct. 25; attorney, J. W. Bryant, 391 East 149th St. $100

225TH ST, s s, 480 ft e of Barnes Av, 30x114.5; Joseph Cohen to Clement J. Jacob, 816 East 220th St, mtg $3,500, Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; William C. Heywood to George L. Rives, 60 East 59th St; James A. Burden, Troy, N. Y., and William Woodward, 9 East 56th St, as joint tenants, b. and s., all liens, Sept. 22; attorney, same..$1

12TH ST, 82 and 84 West, s s, 65.8 ft e of 6th Av, runs s 42.4 x s 10.3 x s 3.3 x s 39.9 x e 16.4 x n w 3.7 x n 84.8 to beginning, except strip on w 0.4x—; Harry Rosenwasser et al. to Rosewater Realty Corporation, 24 Orchard St, Long Island City, Oct. 24; attorneys, Celler & K., 51 Chambers St. ..$100

25TH ST, 2.0 to 224 West, s s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 45x78.9; Augusta Herz to Seymour Realty Co., 25 Broad St, mtg $22,000, all title, Oct. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

25TH ST, 226-28 West, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 50x117.6; Sarah Baillin to Seymour Realty Co., 25 Broad St, mtg $44,000, all liens, Oct. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

28TH ST, n s, 181.3 ft w of 9th Av, 18.9x 1 block; Alexandra S. Hamilton, by Hy. Slater, guardian, to J. S. C. Co., 415 West 28th St, a. t., quitclaim, Oct. 16; attorneys, Beetle & S., 141 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Edmund L. Baylis et al. to same, quitclaim, June 2; attorneys, same $77

SAME PROPERTY; Gertrude R. and Violet L. Hamilton to same, quitclaim, Oct. 20; attorneys, same $100

SAME PROPERTY; Schuler Van C. Hamilton to same, quitclaim, June 1, attorneys, same $100

39TH ST, n s, 275.5 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Jennie G. Lewis, widow, to John M. Lewis, 325 East 39th St, Mar 25, 1911; attorney, William F. Wund, 156 Broadway $1

34TH St, 41 East, n s, 121.5 ft e of 2d Av, 21.8x98.9; George D. Archer, Los Angeles, Cal., to Willis Carr, 375 Park Av, Oct. 3; attorney, William A. Purrington, 78 Wall St $12,000

39TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x84.10x 25.3x88.6; William B. Nisbet to Gorthlino Realty Corporation, 229 Madison Av, mtg $45,000, all liens, Oct. 20; attorney, L. P. Wight, 2 Rector St. $100

40TH ST, 531 West, n s, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Regina and Rudolph Kotz to M. Wood, Inc., 2,711 3d Av, mtg 30,500, Oct. 24; attorney, Isidor Unger, 127 Broadway $100

47TH ST, 452 West, s s, between 9th and 10th Avs, —x—, four-story tenement; Perry St. 11, one-sixth interest of and to award taken for subway; Adolph Spoehr to Rebecca G. Bowen, 1,857 Benson Av, Brooklyn, Oct. 27 ..... $1

52D ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x92.6; Jennie G. Lewis, widow, to John M. Lewis, 325 East 39th St, all liens, May 4, 1915; attorney, William F. Wund, 150 Broadway..$1

61ST ST, s s, 178 ft w of Lexington Av, 18x 100.5; Frances Grunthal to Joel Rathbone, 161 East 70th St, all liens, mtg $20,000, Oct. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

65TH ST, 325 East, n s, 325 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Frieda Brahm et al., by Edmund Kain, guardian, to Mary N. Murdough, 1,913 Lexington Av, Floral Park, L. I., Mar 24 ..... $2 parts, all title, b. and s., all liens, Sept. 28; attorney, John B. Harrison, 258 Broadway.

119TH ST, s s, 137.3 ft e of 5th Av, 19.9x 100.11; Charlotte Blumenthal to the Federation of Oriental Jews in America, 356 2d Av, mtge $7,850, Oct. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$8,000

122D ST, 118 West, s s, 207 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Rachel Goldberg to Caroline C. Morton of Demorest, N. J., b. and s., Oct. 26; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

129TH ST, n s, 100.5 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 94.10; Ideal Mortgage Corporation to L. Hurd Sandford, 402 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, mtg $10,000, all liens, Oct. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, 2,876, e s, 25x100.10; also Bailey Av, 2,892, e s, 25x100.7; Samuel Bitterman to Sparta Realty Co., Inc., 406 East 149th St, mtg $12,000, Oct. 25; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 300 Broadway $100

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 75 ft w of 177th St, 25x87.8x25.11x80.11; Levi S. Stockwell et al., heirs, to Meta Investing Co., Inc., 11 West 177th St, mtg $9,950, Oct. 23; attorney, Meta Investing Co., Inc., 11 West 177th St. $1

EDENWALD AV, n w corner of Grace Av, 80x100; Henrietta Pohley to Hans R. Pohley, 1,621 Nelson Av, Oct. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

ELTON Av, e s, 50 ft s of 165th St, 40x100; John Bothwell to William L. Byrnes, 444 East 134th St, mtg $30,000, Oct. 25; attorney, F. W. Noble, 27 Cedar St. $1

GRANT AV, n w s, Lot 240, map of East Tremont, also part of Lot 250, same map; Frank Rumstock to Fairmount Garage Corporation, 1,951 Clinton Av, Oct. 26; attorney, C. E. Rudolph, Jr., 2,358 Davidson Av $100

JACKSON AV, n w corner of House St, 20 ft 6to Boston Road x irregular; Harry Rosenwasser et al. to Rosewater Realty Corporation, 24 Orchard St, Long Island City, Oct. 24; attorneys, Celler & K., 51 Chambers St $100

LAFONTAINE AV, 2,021, w s, 37.6x100; Leona Holding Corporation to Paul Campagniac, 1,156 Forest Av, mtg $26,500, Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Paul Campagniac to Clinton Realty Co., 120 Broadway, mtg $30,000, Oct. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOTS 7 and 24, map of Sieme estate; Bonifinic A. Ghetta to Martin L. L. Henry, 2,224 Valentine Av, Sept. 16; attorney, M. L. L. Henry, 2,221 Valentine Av $1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 98.11 ft s of 163th St, 37.9x irregular, Harry Lowenstein to Rosewater Realty Corporation, 24 Orchard St, Long Island City, Oct. 24; attorneys, Celler & K., 51 Chambers St $100

WHITE PLAINS AV, 1,737; Louisa Georal and another, executors, to Carl F. Corey, 1,772 Walker Av, Oct. 25; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St. $2,900

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 424.4 ft e of Hunt's Point Road, 25x123.8x50x124.5; Joseph P. Morrison, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Oct. 26; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

132D ST, 740 East, s s, 16.8x100; Anna Farth to Catherine Frickel and another, executors, 956 East 176th St, mtg $5,000, Oct. 26; 1 year; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

13TH ST, n s, 115 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x 100; Thomas H. Doyle to Katharine J. Dodin, 652 East 165th St, adm., mtg $5,500, Oct. 16; attorney, M. P. Doyle, 87 Nassau St. $1

165TH ST, s s, 30 ft w of Morris Av, 36.9x 80x36.9x79.10; Anthony J. Griffin, referee, to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, Oct. 27; attorneys, MacNeal & S., 45 Cedar St $17,000

166TH ST, 788 East, s s, 20.6x100; Violet E. Ward et al to Albert J. Wilson, 1,036 Tinton Av, mtg $2,800, Oct. 11; attorney, Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

216TH ST, n s, 81 ft e of Barnes Av, 24x114; Martin Tully to Ellen Garvey, 1,912 Crotona Av, mtg $5,000, Oct. 25; attorney, J. W. Bryant, 391 East 149th St. $100

225TH ST, s s, 480 ft e of Barnes Av, 30x 114.5; Joseph Cohen to Clement J. Jacob, 816 East 220th St, mtg $3,500, Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; William C. Heywood to George L. Rives, 60 East 59th St; James A. Burden, Troy, N. Y., and William Woodward, 9 East 56th St, as joint tenants, b. and s., all liens, Sept. 22; attorney, same..$1

12TH ST, 82 and 84 West, s s, 65.8 ft e of 6th Av, runs s 42.4 x s 10.3 x s 3.3 x s 39.9 x e 16.4 x n w 3.7 x n 84.8 to beginning, except strip on w 0.4x—; Harry Rosenwasser et al. to Rosewater Realty Corporation, 24 Orchard St, Long Island City, Oct. 24; attorneys, Celler & K., 51 Chambers St. ..$100

25TH ST, 2.0 to 224 West, s s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 45x78.9; Augusta Herz to Seymour Realty Co., 25 Broad St, mtg $22,000, all title, Oct. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

25TH ST, 226-28 West, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 50x117.6; Sarah Baillin to Seymour Realty Co., 25 Broad St, mtg $44,000, all liens, Oct. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

28TH ST, n s, 181.3 ft w of 9th Av, 18.9x 1 block; Alexandra S. Hamilton, by Hy. Slater, guardian, to J. S. C. Co., 415 West 28th St, a. t., quitclaim, Oct. 16; attorneys, Beetle & S., 141 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Edmund L. Baylis et al. to same, quitclaim, June 2; attorneys, same $77

SAME PROPERTY; Gertrude R. and Violet L. Hamilton to same, quitclaim, Oct. 20; attorneys, same $100

SAME PROPERTY; Schuler Van C. Hamilton to same, quitclaim, June 1, attorneys, same $100

39TH ST, n s, 275.5 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Jennie G. Lewis, widow, to John M. Lewis, 325 East 39th St, Mar 25, 1911; attorney, William F. Wund, 156 Broadway $1

34TH St, 41 East, n s, 121.5 ft e of 2d Av, 21.8x98.9; George D. Archer, Los Angeles, Cal., to Willis Carr, 375 Park Av, Oct. 3; attorney, William A. Purrington, 78 Wall St $12,000

39TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x84.10x 25.3x88.6; William B. Nisbet to Gorthlino Realty Corporation, 229 Madison Av, mtg $45,000, all liens, Oct. 20; attorney, L. P. Wight, 2 Rector St. $100

40TH ST, 531 West, n s, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Regina and Rudolph Kotz to M. Wood, Inc., 2,711 3d Av, mtg 30,500, Oct. 24; attorney, Isidor Unger, 127 Broadway $100

47TH ST, 452 West, s s, between 9th and 10th Avs, —x—, four-story tenement; Perry St. 11, one-sixth interest of and to award taken for subway; Adolph Spoehr to Rebecca G. Bowen, 1,857 Benson Av, Brooklyn, Oct. 27 ..... $1

52D ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x92.6; Jennie G. Lewis, widow, to John M. Lewis, 325 East 39th St, all liens, May 4, 1915; attorney, William F. Wund, 150 Broadway..$1

61ST ST, s s, 178 ft w of Lexington Av, 18x 100.5; Frances Grunthal to Joel Rathbone, 161 East 70th St, all liens, mtg $20,000, Oct. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

65TH ST, 325 East, n s, 325 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Frieda Brahm et al., by Edmund Kain, guardian, to Mary N. Murdough, 1,913 Lexington Av, Floral Park, L. I., Mar 24 ..... $2 parts, all title, b. and s., all liens, Sept. 28; attorney, John B. Harrison, 258 Broadway.

119TH ST, s s, 137.3 ft e of 5th Av, 19.9x 100.11; Charlotte Blumenthal to the Federation of Oriental Jews in America, 356 2d Av, mtge $7,850, Oct. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$8,000

122D ST, 118 West, s s, 207 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Rachel Goldberg to Caroline C. Morton of Demorest, N. J., b. and s., Oct. 26; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

129TH ST, n s, 100.5 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 94.10; Ideal Mortgage Corporation to L. Hurd Sandford, 402 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, mtg $10,000, all liens, Oct. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, 2,876, e s, 25x100.10; also Bailey Av, 2,892, e s, 25x100.7; Samuel Bitterman to Sparta Realty Co., Inc., 406 East 149th St, mtg $12,000, Oct. 25; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 300 Broadway $100

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 75 ft w of 177th St, 25x87.8x25.11x80.11; Levi S. Stockwell et al., heirs, to Meta Investing Co., Inc., 11 West 177th St, mtg $9,950, Oct. 23; attorney, Meta Investing Co., Inc., 11 West 177th St. $1

EDENWALD AV, n w corner of Grace Av, 80x100; Henrietta Pohley to Hans R. Pohley, 1,621 Nelson Av, Oct. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

ELTON Av, e s, 50 ft s of 165th St, 40x100; John Bothwell to William L. Byrnes, 444 East 134th St, mtg $30,000, Oct. 25; attorney, F. W. Noble, 27 Cedar St. $1

GRANT AV, n

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Pressure is still low over southern Florida, Greater Antilles, and the western Caribbean, and it has again begun to fall off the southern Florida Coast, where moderate northerly gales have been reported. Caution has again been advised for vessels sailing toward the South Atlantic.

The rapid succession of disturbance over the northern border continues, with one tonight over Ontario that was attended by light rains in the lake region and the St. Lawrence Valley, and another that is now over Saskatchewan that has been attended by rains in the northwestern Canadian provinces, Montana, and the north Pacific States. There was no other precipitation, except some rains in the Florida Peninsula.

Temperatures have risen generally east of the Rocky Mountains, except along the immediate Atlantic Coast, and are quite high for the season in the Missouri Valley and the plains States. West of the mountains it is somewhat cooler.

Rain will fall Saturday in the Florida Peninsula and Saturday night or Sunday along the South Atlantic Coast generally, except extreme south portion.

Rain is also probable Sunday in the upper lake region. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday.

Temperature changes will not be of importance.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southeast and west, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west, fair; South Atlantic Coast, fresh to strong north and northeast, unsettled.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, and New Jersey—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Western New York—Fair Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Saturday, probably local rains northern Maine; Sunday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	59	45	4 P. M.	66	53
9 A. M.	58	44	5 P. M.	68	53
10 A. M.	60	47	6 P. M.	59	53
11 A. M.	60	54	7 P. M.	50	53
12 M.	60	54	8 P. M.	50	53

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 57; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46; at 8 P. M. it was 52. Maximum temperature, 55 degrees, at 1 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees, at 2:30 A. M. Humidity, 52 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 71 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.2 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.13 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Lose.
5:15—94 Washington St.; Anen Hatin.	Slight
7:30—448 W. 55 St.; Joseph Reynolds.	Slight
9:45—B'way & 151 St.; Chas. Brisiane.	Slight
11:40—535 W. 138 St.; not given.	Slight
P. M.	
1:45—9-11 W. 100 St.; H. B. Roelker.	Slight
4:30—24 E. 92 St.; Max Erst.	Slight
4:35—508 W. 172 St.; J. Hallahan.	Slight
4:55—54 St. & E. R.; Consumers' Brewing Co.	Slight
7:15—525 E. 72 St.; roof given.	Slight
7:34—743 E. Houston St.; S. Ingler.	Slight
9:10—410 E. 121 St.; Emil Silvensky.	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Oct. 26: Sergt. T. McLoughlin, Traf. Div., Subdiv. 2, to 57 Patrol; P. H. L. Meyer, Traf. Div., Subdiv. A, to 164.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. J. F. Lyons, 51, to 4 A. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 28; M. J. O'Neill, 11 I. D., as chauffeur, 15 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 29. To 17 I. D. from precinct indicated, duty as chauffeurs, 15 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 28: B. Busnell, I; G. C. Seifert, 35; T. J. Gulcher, 65; W. F. Schneider, 91; Murphy, 27; R. P. Dunham, 277. Prob. Patrol. W. J. Mason, 2, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Chief Inspector, 15 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 28.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Patrol. T. F. Sullivan, 114, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 26; Actg. Det. Sergt., Second Gr., C. R. Wackerly, D. B., 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 28.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. W. M. Wohlman, 106, 7 P. M., Oct. 10, to 12 P. M., Oct. 16.

Fire Department.

The following probationary firemen will be directed to report to the Medical Board, 157 and 159 East 67th St., at 10 A. M. today. They will also be directed to report at the office of the Fire Commissioner at 2 P. M. Tuesday, Oct. 31: D. Gallagher, Eng. 74; F. F. Egan, Eng. 2; J. F. Flanagan, Eng. 3; C. F. Bernschneider, Eng. 9; P. J. Rogers, Eng. 11; R. Walker, Eng. 13; J. A. Melvine, Eng. 16; F. McGinnis, Jr., Eng. 17; J. B. Marchesi, Eng. 27; E. Reilly, Eng. 18; T. Greene, Eng. 28; R. J. Wagler, Eng. 29; P. J. Henry, Eng. 33; J. J. Rafferty, Eng. 34; C. J. Johnson, Eng. 35; F. T. McGill, Eng. 45; J. Sullivan, No. 4, Eng. 56; L. F. Vogel, Eng. 65; J. R. O'Connor, Eng. 70; F. Walsh, Eng. 74; E. B. Martin, Eng. 76; A. F. Clark, Eng. 81; H. M. Waldron, Eng. 203; W. F. Aldinger, Eng. 204; W. A. Lees, Eng. 207; W. Weber, Eng. 209; D. Morrison, Eng. 211; W. A. De Lancey, Eng. 214; E. Moller, Eng. 217; L. V. Fagan, Eng. 218.

The following probationary firemen will be directed to report to the Medical Board at 10 A. M. Monday, Oct. 30. They will also be directed to report at the office of the Fire Commissioner at 2 P. M. Tuesday, Oct. 31: J. L. McCarthy, Eng. 39; F. E. Witt, Eng. 220; W. O. Gazley, Eng. 231; W. J. Fitzgerald, Eng. 234; L. D. Genovcese, Eng. 258; F. Hensel, Jr., Eng. 281; G. H. von der Heid, Eng. 283; C. F. Hibbe, Eng. 289; A. Roxbury, Eng. 277; H. M. Lawler, Eng. 279; H. Oltmann, H. & L. 5; M. H. Hanley, H. & L. 6; N. O. Zielinski, H. & L. 18; M. Sterchi, H. & L. 21; C. Marquardt, H. & L. 23; E. J. Cunningham, Eng. 26; A. H. Cain, H. & L. 35; C. W. Miller, H. & L. 45; W. J. Carr, H. & L. 48; J. Keupp, H. & L. 101; H. C. Feuerbach, H. & L. 103; F. X. O'Neill, H. & L. 109; R. F. Frisby, H. & L. 109; C. M. Johnson, H. & L. 119; W. H. Will, H. & L. 120; G. W. Carlen, H. & L. 122.

Revocation of temporary detail, while on sick report, to new Fire Alarm Telegraph Station, Transverse Road, 79th St., Central Park, as watchman, at 8 A. M., Oct. 30: Firem. 1st gr. T. F. Monaghan, H. & L. 10.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, to new Fire Alarm Telegraph Station, Transverse Road, 79th St., Central Park, as watchman, at 8 A. M., Oct. 30: Firem. 1st gr. T. F. Monaghan, H. & L. 10.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, to new Fire Alarm Telegraph Station, Transverse Road, 79th St., Central Park, as watchman, at 8 A. M., Oct. 30: Firem. 1st gr. R. Nessel, Eng. 49.

Revocation of temporary detail, while on sick report, at 8 A. M., Oct. 30: Firem. 1st gr. L. Marsullo, Eng. 3, to Bn. of Fire Prevention.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, at A. M., Oct. 30: Firem. 1st gr. W. Laber, Eng. 277, to Bn. of Fire Prevention.

Decisions: Firem. 1st gr. W. J. Dougherty, Eng. 155, (absence without leave,) five leaves withheld; Engr. of steamer N. C. Englehardt, Eng. 70, (being under the influence of liquor,) seven leaves withheld; (being under the influence of liquor,) decision reserved.

Special leaves: Firem. 1st gr. L. M. Burger, Eng. 13, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 29; Firem. 1st gr. J. H. Weber, H. & L. 140, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 30; Firem. 3d gr. W. Tuasl, Eng. 13, 24 hours, 8 P. M., Oct. 28; Firem. 2d gr. C. H. Garteimann, H. & L. 20, 48 hours, 8 P. M., Oct. 30.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for physician, (clinic,) Grade 1, will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 2. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, technical, 5. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The duties are to diagnose and treat patients applying at the tuberculosis clinics of the Health Department and to examine at the occupational clinic of the department applicants for licenses as food handlers. There are vacancies now at $300 a year only. Eight hours of service a week are required.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 14 an examination for grain sampler and assistant grain sampler for men only, to fill vacancies in grain sampler at salaries ranging from $1,500 to $1,620 a year, and in assistant grain sampler at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,500 a year, in the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, for duty in Washington, D. C., and in the field. Federal grain laboratories will be established in approximately forty cities in the various grain marketing States throughout the United States, at each of which the services of at least one grain sampler or assistant grain sampler will be required. Appointments from this register will also be made for duty in Washington, D. C. The duties will be to sample and assist in sampling parcels and lots of grain under the direction of the supervisor or assistant supervisor; assist in making laboratory analyses necessary to determine the true grade of the grain, compile reports thereon, and keep records thereof. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, report writing, practical questions on the marketing, handling, storing, sampling, testing, grading, and shipping of grain, education and experience in handling, sampling, classing, shipping, and grading commercial grain. At least one year's experience in some phase of commercial grain handling, preferably sampling, or two full years in an agricultural college of recognized standing is an prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fifty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Resignations of National Guard officers accepted: Capt. J. R. Cameron, M. C., Nebraska; Col. F. A. Graves, 8th Inf., Massachusetts; 1st Lt. D. M. Lansing, 2d Inf., Texas; 2d Lt. E. K. Epperly, 1st Inf., Indiana; also following: 1st Lts. E. L. Young, Jr., and M. W. Roan, M. R. C.

Name of Capt. R. O. Van Horn, 30th Inf., to Detached List, and name of Capt. G. W. England, Inf., removed. Capt. England is assigned to 8d Inf.

Lt.-Col. P. M. Kessler, C. A. C., from present duties to Inspector-Instructor of Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of Washington. He will proceed to Seattle.

First Lt. J. A. Baird, C. A. C., is relieved from duty in office of the Officer in Charge of public buildings and grounds, this city, effective Dec. 27.

Name of Capt. H. S. Brown, C. A. C., to Detached List, and name of Capt. H. J. Watson, C. A. C., removed.

Following officers will return to their stations upon completion of duties with National Matches: Maj. E. L. Beck, Inf., A. D. C. Capt. C. R. Layton, 2d Inf., Florida N. G., and 2d Lt. H. L. Baker, 2d Inf., Florida N. G.

Col. J. D. Barrette, Adjt. Gen., from duty as Adjt. of Western Dept., and will proceed from San Francisco about Dec. 5 to the Philippines for duty as Adjt. of Philippine Dept., relieving Col. B. Alvord, Adjt. Gen., who will proceed on first transport to United States for further orders.

Capt. R. C. Hyer, 4th Inf., Alabama N. G., to Walter Reed Hospital, D. C., sick.

Orders of Sept. 19 relating to 1st Lt. R. W. Riefkohl, C. A. C., revoked.

Name of Capt. P. M. Campbell, 7th Cav., to Detached List, and name of Capt. H. L. King, Cav., removed. Capt. King is relieved from present duties and assigned to 1st Cav.

Capt. W. T. Carpenter, C. A. C., from present duties to Inspector-Instructor of 6th C. A., National Guard of New York.

Chaplain O. J. Cohee, recently appointed, is assigned to 30th Inf. He will report to Commanding Officer, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., about Nov. 25 for five days' duty, then to Ft. Bliss, Tex., for duty until further orders.

Chaplain J. S. Loughran, recently appointed, is assigned to 16th Cav. He will report at Ft. Rosecrans, Cal., about Nov. 25 for five days' duty, then to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Following appointments and promotions in Porto Rico Regiment of Inf. are announced: Appointments—Capts. O. P. Townshend, to be Lieut. Colonel, and J. M. Field, E. J. Griffith, and M. L. Walsh, to be Majors. Promotions—1st Lts. to be Captains: J. Nadal, E. Iriarte, T. Marxuach, E. C. de Hostos, F. Enimanuelli, E. S. Emmanuelli, P. Lopez, and D. Rodriquez. 2d Lts. to be 1st Lts.: A. de Hostos, E. del Orden, C. Urrutia, Jr., A. Morrison, S. M. Lopez, R. Bird, S. M. Montesinos, F. A. Hernandez, and M. Font.

1st Lt. E. B. Lyon, Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston for examination for detail in Aviation Section of Sig. Corps, then to his station.

Majs. E. T. Collins, Inf., and E. L. King, Cav., to Governors Island, N. Y., for consultation with Wood relative to their convening there with reference to organization of training camps, then to their station in this city.

Name of Capt. G. R. Allin, 2d F. A., to detached list, effective Nov. 9, and name of Capt. R. Davis, F. A., removed, effective Nov. 8. Capt. Davis is assigned to 5th F. A. He is relieved from duty as Inspector-Instructor of National Guard, effective upon his muster out of the service as 1st Lieut. of 1st F. A., Massachusetts N. G., then join regiment to which assigned.

1st Lt. H. E. Marr, 5th F. A., to Inspector-Instructor of the National Guard and proceed to Boston on Nov. 1 for duty.

Leaves: Capt. G. A. Lynch, Inf., 2 months; 1st. Lt. O. Ward, Cav., 1 month; Capt. B. B. McCroskey, 7th. Inf., 1 month and 10 days; 1st. Lt. Col. W. Krueger, 10th. Inf. Penn. (G. O.) 1 month; 1st. Lt. J. E. Harrel, C. A. C., 1 month; Capt. D. D. Elliot, Cav., 6 months; Capt. H. J. Watson, C. A. C., 1 month and 10 days, and Maj. H. W. Parker, Philippine Scouts, 1 month.

Navy.

P. A. Surg. H. L. Kelley, to command naval hospital, Fort Royal, S. C.

Paym. J. Brooks, to naval hospital, Las Animas, Col., sick.

Asst. Paym. A. H. Eddins, to Key West Yard, Fla.

Gunner A. DeSemer, the Hancock, to Norfolk Naval Hospital, sick.

Chief Machs. G. Crofton, the Missouri to the Columbia, and J. R. Likens, to Naval Station, New Orleans, La.

Ens. Blaine C. Ellis, retired, died at Vineland, N. J., Oct. 10.

Marine Corps.

Lt. Cols. P. M. Bannon, Ferce Marine Officer, Battleship Force, Atlantic fleet, to New York Barracks, and J. F. McGill, Division Marine Officer, 6th Div., Atlantic Fleet, to duty Force Marine Officer, Battleship Force, and Aid on Staff of Force Commander.

Maj. W. N. McKelvy, Fleet Marine Officer, Pacific fleet, to command Port Royal, (S. C.) Barracks.

Capts. G. Bishop, Jr., the New York, to Div. Marine Officer, 6th Div Atlantic Fleet, and Aid on Staff of Div. Commander; S. W. Bogan, Marine Battalion Jacksonville, Fla., to the Utah; C. B. Taylor, 6th Div., to command Charleston, (S. C.) Barracks; P. M. Capron, Marine Battalion, Jacksonville, to the Delaware; J. P. Willcox, Annapolis Barracks, to the New York; C. F. B. Price, Little Rance, Winthrop Md., to the Kansas, and C. H. Lyman, the Nevada, to headquarters Marine Corps, for examination for promotion.

1st Lts. G. A. Johnson, the Nevada, to Mare Island Barracks; E. H. Brainerd, Norfolk Barracks, to the Nevada, and L. H. Stephenson, Marine Battalion, Jacksonville, Fla., to Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N. H.

2d Lt. K. E. Rockey, Norfolk Barracks, to the Nevada.

Following officers have been ordered to duty with a battalion of marines on the Hancock for service in Haiti and San Domingo: Capts. J. A. Hughes, J. R. Henley, R. S. Kingsbury, R. B. Farquharson; 1st Lt. E. S. Willing, and 2d Lts. C. A. E. King, R. S. Hunter, G. D. Miller, B. H. Clarke, W. G. Sheard, C. A. Wynn, T. E. Watson, R. W. Peard, T. T. Taylor, H. Rosenzweig, P. Brown, E. S. Chandler, and C. A. Howell; from Sept. 25: J. D. Nevin; from Sept. 27: C. P. Gilchrist, A. W. Dillard, L. L. Leech, G. C. Hibbard, M. Bain, H. S. Fassett, K. I. Buse, J. R. Martin, A. B. Jacques, J. H. Fugate, S. A. Woods, R. Griffin, H. C. Cooper, P. C. Neyen, Jr., E. E. Davis, J. K. Rolten, A. Durant, J. T. Moore, W. C. Byrd, G. B. Reynolds, J. E. Brewster, N. Old, Jr.; D. H. Owen, and G. Karow.

Capt. W. W. Low died at Santo Domingo City, Oct. 24.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: At Vineyard Sound: Aylwin, Balch, Benham, Birmingham, Cassin, Conyngham, Cummings, Cushing, Drayton, Ericsson, Fanning, Jacob Jones, Jarvis, Jenkins, McCall, McDougal, Nicholson, O'Brien, Paulding, Porter, Tucker, Wadsworth, Wainwright, and the Winslow, Albany at Corinto, Brutus at Tiburon, Dixie at Newport, Kanawah at Hampton Roads, Melville and Patapsco at Man's Land, Nashville at Vera Cruz, Prairie at Santo Domingo City, and the Yorktown at Sanipnacio Bay, Mexico.

Sailed: Bushnell, L-2, L-3, and L-4, Boston to sea; Castine, Santo Domingo City for New Orleans; Chattanooga, Corinto for Gulf of Fonseca; Culgoa, Port de Paix for Port au Prince; Jason, Melville for Boston; MacDonough and Worden, New York for Norfolk; Neshaminy, San Diego for San Francisco; Oregon, Mare Island for San Francisco; Pittsburgh, off Coronado Island for San Francisco; Potomac, Port au Prince for Jeremie; Rowan, Newport for Menomsha Light; Sampson, Vineyard Sound to sea; Uncas, Norfolk for New York.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A parents' meeting was held last night at the Jamaica High School.

Lucille Nicol, Elizabeth McGowan, and Lottie Marr, alternates, have been chosen as delegates to the electoral convention of the Teachers' Council by the Association of Assistants to Principal.

Mr George of the George Junior Republic addressed the students of Hunter College on Wednesday.

Folk dancing and girls' athletics will be held on Monday afternoons at P. S. 133, Brooklyn.

The Association of Substitute Teachers will hold a meeting at 1:30 P. M. today at 302 Madison Avenue, Manhattan.

Herman Catof has been elected President and Elizabeth Amen Vice President of the senior class of the Eastern District High School.

Twenty-eight teachers in training in the high schools, who were assigned to study on Sept. 11 and who attended the teachers' institutes until Sept. 25, may not be paid for the time thus spent. It is claimed that they were not duly authorized to attend the institute meetings.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

DU BOIS, CORNELIUS D., of Montclair, N. J., (July 27, 1915;) total estate, $128,458; assets taxable in New York State, $62,245; the New York assets were, equity, $1,432, in 18 Hester St., appraised at $18,500; interest in firm of Frank & Du Bois, insurance, $18,643; due from partners on liquidation of firm as the agreed purchase price of decedent's interest in the good will, $47,170. Mrs. Clara Du Bois, widow, received $11,209 of the New York assets and the rest is put in trust for the benefit of Alison, Norman, and Ethel Du Bois, the three children of decedent.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.) — Large, small room, private bath; all improvements.

30TH, 124 EAST.—Attractive room, southern exposure; unusually large closet; bath; telephone.

48D ST., 18 EAST.—Gentleman tired hotel or club life may find comfortable room with, without bath; references.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelors' rooms; residence Oriental art collector; references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large rooms, southern exposure; adjoining bath; heat; phone; references.

68TH, 223 EAST.—Large, elegant room in a doctor's house.

87TH ST., 74 EAST.—Two rooms facing on Park Av.; steam heat, bath, and telephone; single or for light housekeeping. M. Kane.

LEXINGTON AV., 585, (51st.)—Elegant back parlor and small room; every possible convenience; select private house; breakfast; references.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, two unfurnished rooms and bath; good neighborhood; above 42d and below 110th preferred; state rental. E 18 Times.

West Side.

11TH, 58 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Private family would rent large front room permanently to business gentleman; electric light, shower, and phone.

61ST, 242 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large and small rooms in newly furnished house; all conveniences; references.

81ST, 63 WEST.—Cheerful first-floor hall room; high class; private bachelor house.

55TH ST, 61 WEST.—ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; GENTLEMEN.

58TH, 17 WEST. — Furnished, unfurnished rooms; large, small; music allowed; grand piano; references.

61ST ST, 10 WEST.—Suite of two handsomely furnished rooms, in high-class elevator apartment; separate entrance; all conveniences; "L."

63D, 33 WEST.—Large, bright, outside room; all conveniences; private family; near subway, "L"; gentleman; $3.50. Cornish.

66TH, (Central Park WEST.)—Large room facing Park; reasonable. Bartlett, Columbus 5962.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; exceptionally desirable; telephone, electricity.

71ST ST, 221 WEST.—Room, bath; another near bath; warm; breakfast optional; private residence.

72D, 58 WEST.—Near subway, "L"; private family; attractive rooms; shower, electricity; reasonable; elevator. Apt. 7. Columbus 3588.

72D, WEST, (near Park, Subway.)—Private family; comfort, permanent; gentleman; large front room; shower; electricity; elevator. Columbus 2651.

72D, 131 WEST.—Parlor floor, with private bath, well furnished; board optional.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room with private bath; also front parlor, unfurnished.

73D, 158 WEST.—Sunny, large room; private bath, electricity; near subway, elevated; references.

73D, 2.5 WEST.—Large newly furnished, well heated room, with private bath; telephone.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Newly furnished house; rooms, private baths, electricity; $5, $8, $12.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Small room; also handsome large room with dressing room; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity, references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath, electric light; private house; references; owner.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single, en suite; with or without private bath; phone, electricity.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Attractive, large room; twin beds; suitable two gentlemen; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, modern room, newly furnished; southern exposure; private residence.

78TH, 152 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms with, without private baths; telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; telephone, reception room; $2.50 to $10.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one small room, every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large, small, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity; telephone; references.

80TH, 300 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in apartment, for bachelor.

82D ST., 8 WEST.

Desirable small rooms; telephone; all conveniences.

84TH ST.—Rooms for bachelors; private family; apartment. Phone Schuyler 4710, 8-11 A. M.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual second floor room with private bath; tray breakfast served.

85TH, 45 WEST.—Skylight room; closet; hot, cold running water; bath adjoining; references.

87TH, 207 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; kitchenette.

89TH, 330 WEST. — Handsomely appointed house, opening; large, medium rooms; telephone; references.

89TH, 322 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Beautiful room, running water, electricity, telephone, $; references.

90TH 58 WEST.—Private house; attractive rooms, running water, all conveniences; references.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished double, single rooms; board optional; convenient "L"; subway.

95TH, 125 WEST.—Small, medium, large rooms, adjoining bath; newly furnished; quiet, private house; subway, elevated; reasonable. Riverside 9065.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Front suite; newly furnished, high-class elevator apartment. 3N.

95TH, 319 WEST.—Attractive, light single room; elevator, telephone, bath; references.

96TH, 36 WEST.—Large front comfortable room; $8; convenient; telephone; excellent locality.

97TH, 315 WEST, (corner Riverside Drive.)—Two attractively furnished connecting rooms overlooking Hudson; reasonable. Telephone 2495 Riverside. Apartment 82.

101ST, 331 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, Hudson view; southern exposure; elevator. Deleon.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; select environment; nicely furnished; telephone; bath.

104TH ST., 65 WEST.—Elegant front suite; suitable two gentlemen; private family. Kennedy.

105TH, 217 WEST.—Large and small rooms; bath; homelike; moderate. Prehn.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Handsome front suite; lavatory, every modern convenience; reasonable. Apt. 9.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms single en suite overlooking Hudson; 7th floor front; $6-$8.

111TH, 545 WEST, (Apartment 1E.)—Excellent home for business men. Morningside 989.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for one or two. Apt. 4E.

118TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light room, bath adjoining, elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Double outside room; handsomely furnished; shower; $35 month, Johnston, 9A.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Cheerful rooms, facing Columbia campus; elevator. Apartment 82; references.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive outside room, washroom; gentleman; private family. Apt. 22.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Corner room overlooking Columbia campus in bachelor apartment; single or double. Call 401 West 118th. Lawrence.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Warm rooms; business people, students, couples; references. Apartment 32.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Opposite college; warm, sunny outside rooms; subway; Apt. 53.

119TH, WEST, (49 Claremont Av.)—Outside room, well furnished; opposite Columbia; between Broadway and Riverside.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Sunny connecting rooms; kitchen privileges; elevator. 4886 Morningside. Carlsen.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; modern apartment; kitchen privileges; $4-$7. McCauge.

122D, 520 WEST.—Comfortable room; all conveniences; modern elevator house. Apartment 6 S. W.

124TH, 557 WEST, Broadway.—High-class furnished rooms; elevator; electric; $3.50, $4.50. Apt. 21.

128TH, 40 WEST.—Attractive rooms; telephone, steam heat, elevator. Favorat, 6th apartment.

130TH, 168 WEST.—Three-window room, second floor; adjoining bath; $4.50; gentleman; owner.

140TH, 579 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; electricity; private family; $3. Brown.

142D, 606 WEST.—Attractive outside room, overlooking Riverside; high-class elevator. Scott.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large room, Hudson view, $6; convenient location; elevator. "2B."

180TH, 804 WEST.—Large room, en suite; corner; board optional; elevator. Apt. 52.

CLAREMONT AV., (Riverside Drive and 116th St.)—Exceptionally large, beautiful furnished room in private family; high-class apartment house. Miss Lorraine, 440 Riverside Drive. Telephone 8894 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Cheerful room for one or two gentlemen; small private family; no other roomers; elevator. Apt. 44.

RIVERSIDE, (1084 St.)—Large, finely furnished, with bath; bachelor; references. Phone 8600 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Outside, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 35.

WANTED—Two or three gentlemen, business men, to join me in my bachelor apartments, 86th, west side. E 29 Times.

WEST END AV., 896.—Comfortable, well-appointed front rooms, all modern conveniences; musical atmosphere.

WEST END AV., 938.—Cozy small rooms; high-class apartment; breakfast. Mack.

Brooklyn.

DEAN ST., 269.—Large room; with owner; two gentlemen; twin beds; subway; telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV., 253, (Bronx.)—Good home offered girl, school age, or young business woman; good home; terms reasonable. W.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

SINGLE YOUNG MAN desires one large or two small rooms of bedroom and parlor by Nov. 1, located between Broadway and Columbus Av., from 80th to 90th St.; state floor and rent. Answer "Chauffeur," New Rochelle.

Respectable, refined business lady wants furnished room with kitchen privileges with private refined family, not above 110th St., Broadway, and Drive; reference. E 23 Times.

Wanted—By refined couple two furnished rooms, private bath and kitchenette, for 3 months; send full particulars with price. E 31 Times.

JAPANESE Professor desires nice room with bath in respectable family, located East 50th-68th. Taka, 38 East 60th.

YOUNG BUSINESS WOMAN wishes room with private family; kitchen privilege; 72d-110th St. and drive; references. B 33 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers. Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robineon. Phone Yonkers.

Long Island.

Garden City.—Home cooking; refined surroundings; reasonable rates. Lloyd.

New York State.

Highland, Ulster County, N. Y.—Select refined home, high, healthy location, seeks a few semi-invalid boarders; excellent table; reasonable rates. Address Mrs. Egbert Van Wagner.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."

Why live in crowded flat when you can get an apartment consisting of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with delicious meals and first-class service for $25 to $50 per week for two persons? Exclusive and homelike. Take Lackawanna, at Hoboken; Marlborough one block from East Orange Station. Send for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. Only a few suites left for Winter booking.

H. E. REDDIE, Prop.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes from station; very desirable location; $22 to $32 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, TOWANDA, PENN.—Thoroughly heated, attractive rooms, en suite, with bath; excellent food; trained nurses' home; automobile or horses free; terms moderate; booklet.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Attractive small rooms; homelike; excellent board. Stuyvesant 4215.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

22D, 41 EAST.—Attractive rooms; Southern table; all conveniences; references. Telephone Gramercy 1138.

30TH, 131 EAST. — Beautiful large south room, couple; breakfast, dinner; single; adjoining artist's private home; best cuisine; $11 to $15.

38TH, 29 EAST.—One single room, $15; quiet surroundings.

8 EAST 45TH ST.

Table board, room, with bath; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

MADISON AV., 218.

Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

MADISON AV., 213.

Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

MADISON AV., 1,069, (81st.)—Large room, suitable two; running water; refined house.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

18 WEST 49TH ST.

Rooms with board; table board; references.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; references; table guests.

53D, 64 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board, private baths; table guests; references.

56TH, 02 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive double room, near bath; exclusive house; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive double rooms; private bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Exclusive Pension; suite and large room, private bath; also small room; excellent cuisine.

72D ST., 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large rooms, with private baths; best city location.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large rooms; desirable house; near "L," surface; references.

73D, 112 WEST.—ROOMS; TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

ROOMS, TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.
73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive room, well-appointed house; superior; table guests.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Attractive, medium room; also single room; steam heated; constant hot water; high-class cuisine. 7205 Col.

75TH, 50 WEST.—Large room, with bath; parlor dining room; telephone; table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST. — Front parlor; attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable.

77TH, 361 WEST, and 344 West End Av.—Select accommodations; sunny double, single rooms, baths; velvet carpets; ideal furniture; very best home table; electricity, steam.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; references exchanged. 1,887 Riverside.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlor, tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH ST, 121 WEST, THE PUTNAM.
Large front room with board.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live." All new high-type furnishings; pure wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH ST., 123 WEST, (The Georgian.)
Rooms, board, and general service is kept up to a high standard.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms, private bath; single room.

82D, 55 WEST.—Sunny third floor; also ball room; home table; private family.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Large, small rooms; couple or gentleman; excellent home; Jewish family.

85TH, 134 WEST. — Large rooms; private bath; continuous hot water; electricity; home cooking. Phone 6721 Schuyler.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; also smaller room. Schuyler 4505.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms, also suite with private bath; electricity; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

87TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large rooms; high-class boarding house; parlor dining; table boarders.

88TH, 816 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; near Riverside; cuisine a specialty.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table. Stajer.

93D, 21 WEST.—Lovely large and small rooms; L; park; excellent cuisine; table guests.

96TH, 54 WEST.

Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

102D, 805 WEST, NEAR RIVERSIDE.
Exceptionally furnished large rooms with private family; private house; bath, telephone; gentlemen; references given, required; board optional.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in modern private residence; service; surroundings unusual.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious sunroom; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large front room, overlooking Columbia; excellent table.

115TH, Cor. Manhattan Av.—The Columbia: pleasant, steam-heated rooms; good meals; every comfort; moderate. Phone 4021 Morningside.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; all outside rooms, with, without bath; southern exposure; full hotel service at very reasonable rates. Telephone 6894 Morningside.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Rooms, suitable one, two; refined boarding house; table guests. Bashr.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms and bath; electricity; good home cooking; references.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Broadway subway; beautiful Riverside nearby; The Audubon; bright rooms, excellent meals, home comforts; $8 to $12 one, $15 up two. 2757 Audubon.

156TH ST., 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Ave. THE CHURCH WITH THE OPEN DOOR. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Monday, 8 P. M., Prayer and Praise Service. MIDWEEK BIBLE STUDY Thursday, 8 P. M., conducted by the Pastor. EVERYBODY WELCOMES.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH. During erection of our new building, 92d and Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 59th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Ave.

FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"The Importance of the Church." 8—Martin Luther, Protestant, a sermon in recognition of the opening of the 400th year since Luther's protest.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the COVENANT 327 West 33d Street. Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor, Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers Rev. E. Herbert Dutton. Dr. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way, 104th St. Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor, preaches at 11, "All Ready for the Great Task." 8, "Be Strong and Do It."

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AVENUE, NEAR 127TH STREET. REV. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D.D. 10 A. M.—Rear-Admiral Robt. E. Peary. 11 A. M.—The Church of the New Age. 8 P. M.—The Religion of an Educated Man.

PASTOR L. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 78th Street. 11 A. M.—"Ministers of Satan; or, the New Theology Unmasked and Arraigned." (Second in Series on "The Treason of Modern Theology.") 8 P. M.—"Is the Coming of Christ Before or After the Millenium? Is It Sheer Folly to Talk About Converting the World by the Gospel? Is This War a Prelude to One More Awful? Are We on the Verge of a Devilized Kaiser and the Most Terrible Time the World Ever Saw?" (Second in Series on "The Second Coming of Christ.") Great audiences are attending these sermons. The series is connected and should be heard throughout. The sermons of Oct. 15 and 22 on the "Second Coming" have been much demanded. They will be published by C. C. Cook, 150 Nassau St. If is expected the others will also be published.)

Friday Night, Nov. 3, 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman will answer the question, "Ought Christians to Keep the Sabbath? Are Those Who Teach Law and Sabbath Counterfeit Jews and Members of the Synagogue of the Devil?"

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—"Is War Wrong?" 8 P. M.—"Getting the Best of It."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.—11 A. M., Dr. Jefferson preaches. 8 P. M., "Musical Service."

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL, Preaching at 11 and 8.
CHRISTIAN, Dr. FINIS IDLEMAN,
CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker, Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Regeneration." Soprano, Mrs. Marie Donavin-Sundheim; 'cellist, Mr. A. Bret Rainer; pianist, Mr. Rafael Saumell.

EVANGELICAL.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. Speaker: DR. FELIX ADLER, at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Principles Which Should Guide the Citizen in His Choice of a President."

BRONX GROUP OF THE SOCIETY, Woodstock Public Library, 759 E. 160th St. At 11 A. M.: Mr. GEORGE E. O'DELL, on "The Clash Between Husband and Wife" in Arnold Bennett's "THESE TWAIN."

JEWISH.

FREE SYNAGOGUE, Carnegie Hall: Sunday at 10:45, Dr. Wise: "Judaism and Ethical Culture." All Are Welcome.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Ave. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. SILVERMAN on "Free Will and Destiny." Daily noon service, 12:30. All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, Lenox Av., at 120th St.—Dr. M. H. Harris. Nov. 3, 8:15, First Friday Evening Address, "The Presidential Campaign and the Jewish People."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH Broadway & 93d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT, WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th Street and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor, Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 74th St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, 104th, nr. Col., Christian F. Reisner. 11, on N. Y. Decaying? 7:45, Southerners Religious? Cotton bolls distributed.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST. 11 A. M., 8 P. M., Rev. Worth M. Tippy. 10 A. M., Bible Classes for men and women. 6-8 P. M., Social Hour, Epworth League.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Rev. C. C. Marshall at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. "White Men Slept." Pictures and Southern Male Quartette.

OLD JOHN STREET METHODIST CHURCH. Seven Days Sesqui-Centennial Celebration. Morning—9:30, Love Feast; 10:45, Sermon, Bishop Samuel Dwight Chown of Canada. Afternoon—At 3, address, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, "Methodism's Contribution to Church Unity"; greetings, Bishop Chown, Bishop David H. Greer, Dr. F. B. Upham, Dr. H. K. Carroll; response, Dr. William V. Kelley. Evening—At 6:45, Testimony Service, James S. Howard; at 8, Sermon, Bishop Chown. Weekdays: Monday, Oct 30, 1 P. M.—Dr. F. Watson Hannan, Sermon, "What Is the Matter with the World?" Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M.—Address, Dr. David James Burrell, "The Old Gospel According to Charles Wesley, Methodism's Great Hymn Writer." Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1 P. M., Address, Dr. Silas Louis Cadman, "John Wesley, the Apostle of the Eighteenth Century." Thursday, Nov. 2, 1 P. M.—Bishop William F. McDowell. Friday, Nov. 3, 1 P. M.—Address, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, "What Is the Matter with the United States?"

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Call of the Church." 8 P. M.—"What Shall I Do on Sunday?"

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW THOUGHT.

AEOLIAN HALL, 42d St., Room 1,016, 11:30, Mrs. Anna W. Mills will speak on The Science of Being; Special Subject, The Development of the Christ Nature. All Welcome.

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d Street. Sunday 11 A. M. Healing meetings, Friday, 8 P. M. Reading room open daily.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE Will begin a series of Sunday evening services in Manhattan tomorrow at 8 o'clock, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway and 66th St., entrance on 66th St. Subject, second of series, "The Dynamics of Joy." MARCO PEYROT, 'cellist. Seat Free. All are cordially invited.

NEW THOUGHT. SECOND CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND, Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St. THEODORE C. NORTHRUP (of Chicago) will speak at 11:15. Silent Meeting, 10:45.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, (Dr. Julia Seton.)—Sundays, 3:15 P. M., Empire Hotel, 63d and Broadway. Speaker, Dr. Juno Walton.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, Hotel Bellecliare, Broadway, 77th St. Sunday, 4 P. M., Free Lecture. Classes every morning 11, except Saturday and Sunday, Belnord, Broadway, 86th St., Apt. 1,110, conducted by only living personal pupil of Judge Thomas Troward of England and India. All are welcome.

SIXTH CYCLE MESSAGE. Ralph M. de Bit, 218 Madison Av., cor. 36th. Sunday, 11 and 8. All welcome.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE. Sunday Meeting, 130 West 71st St., 11 A. M. Subject: "The Mysticism of Grace." Speaker: Walter Newell Weston. Public Invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72.—Mrs. Van Marter will speak both services. 11—"I Myself Am Good Fortune." 8—"Prayer." Mme. Bettinnetti, soloist.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY. Hotel Empire, Broadway and 63d Street. Social hour, 4:30. Meeting, 5 P. M. Mrs. Grace Baer-Nelman and Mr. EUGENE DEL MAR, speakers. Subject: "How to Make a 'World-Beautiful.'" COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. HUGH BLACK at 4:30 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for New York Bible Society. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-week Service will be held in the Church on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. and will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

PRESBYTERIAN.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. at Broadway. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, Minister. 11 A. M., Autumn Rally. Special Program. 8 P. M., Father and Sons' Service. Address by Dr. Martin, "How to Make a Man of Your Boy." Mothers and Daughters' Service. Address by Miss Lucetta Daniels, "The Girl and Her World."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8. 122c Street & Mt. Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. Dr. L. D. MORSE preaches Sunday at both services. 11 A. M.—"Who Maketh Thee to Differ?" 8 P. M.—"The Reality of an Unseen Saviour." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Pastor, Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The musical numbers will be selections from the compositions of the late Howard Elmore Parkhurst, thirty-two years choirmaster and organist.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St. Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET. DR. DUFFIELD PREACHES 11, 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 8 P. M.—"All Saints" Service. Special Music. Wed., 8 P. M., Great Chapter, Judges 16.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN, Central Park West and 96th St.—Services 11 and 8. ROBERT WATSON, Pastor.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 308 West 122d St.—Rev. A. A. Sansom, D. D., Pastor. Ex-U. S. Senator Frank J. Cannon and Dr. James S. Martin will speak at the morning service; subject, "The Mormon Menace."

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St., Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister, Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. } William Pierson Merrill, Ministers: { Frank Latimer Janeway. Dr. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4 o'clock. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher—The Reverend Professor FREDERICK JOHN FOAKES JACKSON, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

Professor FAGNANI'S Class for the study of THE BIBLE FROM THE MODERN POINT OF VIEW (International Sunday School Lessons) is held on Saturdays at 9 A. M. in Room 207. Open to the public, both men and women.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th St. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. T. GUTRIED SPEERS, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMSTERDAM AV. & 105TH. A. Edwin Keigwin preaches 11 & 8. 8 P. M., The Holy City will be sung by a double choir.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. } Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. EVANS preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer & Sermon (Rector)..11 A. M. Choral Evensong (W. J. D. Thomas). 4 P. M. Strangers Welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services—8, 9:45, 11 and 8.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. W. L. Bevan. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Herbert Shipman. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M., (Choral except Saturday.)

All Saints' Day, Nov. 1, 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., (choral,) 5 P. M., (choral.)

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St.—Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. 8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11, 8.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector, 11 A. M., Dr. Grant, "What Good Is the Church?" 8 P. M., Public Forum, Inc. Mrs. Raymond Brown, "Woman Suffrage in Relation to the November Election."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 5th Av. and 12th St. Near Madison Av. Rev. HENRY M. HARBOUR, D. D., Rector. 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 10 A. M., Morning Prayer; 11 A. M., Holy Communion, Sermon by Rector. Prelude, "Andante" ..... Rachelet Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ. Communion in G..... King Hall Anthem, "Souls of the Righteous"..... Noble

4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.

Prelude, "Adagio"..... Boisdeffre Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ. Violin Solo, "Meditation"..... Massenet. Tenor Solo, "My Soul Is Athirst for God."..... Gaul Trio, "Andante Religioso"....Oelechlegel Violin, 'Cello, Harp. Anthem, "Hail, Gladdening Light,"..... Martin Address by Rector, (Great Religions of the World.) 8 P. M., EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. John Ackerson. Congregational singing. WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 1ST, ALL SAINTS' DAY, 8 P. M., SERMON BY REV. HOWARD C. ROBBINS.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. Services: 8 A. M., 11, (Rector;) 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 3:00 P. M.—Children's Service. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. ALL SAINTS' DAY. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12 M.—Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer; sermon, Rector. 4—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer, (Rev. W. H. Garth).11 A. M. Organ and Harp Recital.....7:30 P. M. Evensong, (Mr. Burgess).....8 P. M. All Saints' Day, November 1st. Holy Communion..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, (Bishop Lloyd).....11 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. & Isham St., (W. 208th.) Rev. C. A. WOODWARD. Sunday School, 9:45. Morning Prayer, 11.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIROIN, 189 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany.) 4.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St. Rev. EDWIN J. VAN ETTEN, Rector. 8 and 11 A. M., (Rector.) 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 47 Est 27e. Services divins le dimanche à 10:30.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector. 8, 11, (the Rector;) 8, (Rev. S. L. Tyson.) Services on All Saints' Day, 8 and 11.

ST. ANDREW'S Corner 6th Ave. and 127th St. Rev. GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., Rector, preaches, 11 A. M., an "All Saints' Day" Sermon. Rev. JOHN S. HAIGHT preaches at 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH. Madison Avenue and 44th Street. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, the Rector. 4:00 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Address. Preacher, Rev. Percy Gordon. Excerpts from Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., East of 3d Av. ALL SEATS FREE. Reverend KARL REILAND, Rector. Sunday Services, 8, 11, 8.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. & 87th St. REV. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector. Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays: Mass at 7. Holy Days and Fridays, 7 and 10. All Saints' and All Souls' Days, mass at 6, 7, and 10; High, 11.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Ave. and 71st Street. Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector. 8 A.M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evening Prayer and Sermon (Mr. Easley.)

All Saints' Day Wednesday, Nov. 1. 11 A.M.—Holy Communion with Sermon, (Rector.)

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Ave. and 141st St. Rev. ASHTON OLDHAM, Rector. Services, 8, 9:30, 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 23 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, 10th and Stuyvesant Sts., near 2d Av. Rev. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Service and Sermon. Mr. Guthrie's subject will be: "Who Commits the Sin Against the Holy Ghost?"

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway. Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion, and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer.

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services. 7, 8, and 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion, and Sermon. 3:30 P. M., Annual Service of Anglican and Eastern Orthodox Union. 8 P. M., Service and Sermon. Weekday Services: 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OLD ST. PAUL'S WEEK OF SERVICES At Noon October 29th to November 4th.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, 149 St., nr. Amst. Av. DR. PAUL S. LEINBACH, at 11 and 8.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Convent Av. and 20a Ave. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"A Heretic at the Bar." 8 P. M.—"Peter and the Keys."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Ave. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At 8 P. M., Musical Service. Selections from Gaul's "Holy City." Quartette accompanied by Violin and Harp. Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. At 4:30 P. M. Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach. Subject: "Putting in and Taking Out." Special Music. Harvest Anthems.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St. Rev. George G. Dowey of Philadelphia, Pa., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, 11 A. M., address by Mr. James O. Arthur, 8 P. M., Ordination of a missionary by the Classis of New York.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avenues, Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 75th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, (Spiritual Science,) 20 West 61st St. ROSE LEVERE, LL. B., Leader. Sundays, 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 8 P. M., W. J. Colville, speaker. Morning subject, "Communion of Saints—A Spiritual and Scientific Verity." Psychic Demonstrations afternoon and evening. Also Monday and Thursday evenings.

THEOSOPHY.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "The Truth About Christ," Dr. F. Milton Willis. Tuesday, 8:15, Subject: "Beauty Unveiled," by Mr. Howard Edie.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St.—Public Lecture Sunday Eve., 8:15. "Immortality an Innate Idea," Eduard Herrmann.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS, (UNITARIAN.) Fourth Avenue and 20th Street. Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, the Minister, will preach. Subject, "TRUE AND FALSE REVIVALS OF RELIGION." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (Unitarian,) Park Av. and 34th St.—11 A. M., Rev. Harvey Dee Brown on "Constructive Liberalism." 8:15 P. M., Newman H. Raymond on "Mr. Hanly and the Prohibition Party."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Service at 11. "GOD'S ATHLETE." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. "Go-to-Church-Sunday." "Mr. Modern Hobab and the Church."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 355 West 162d St., between St. Nicholas and Audubon Ave. FRANK HERBERT BILLINGTON, Minister. Service 8 P. M., "A 20th Century Faith."

Y. M. C. A.

CADMAN. A Chaplain on the Mexican Border.

West Side Y.M.C.A., 57th St. & 8th Av., 4 P.M.

Y. M. C. A., BRONX UNION BRANCH.—Sunday, 3:30, FRED B. SMITH, Men.

23D ST. Y.M.C.A., 215 W. 23d St. Sun., 4 P.M., LEYTON RICHARDS of England, "PACIFISM, MILITARISM, CHRISTIANITY."

OTHER SERVICES.

"ARE THERE MEN AND WOMEN ALIVE Today Who Will Live to See The Second Coming of Christ?" This lecture is surprisingly clear and convincing. Sunday, 8 P. M. Free, Casino Theatre, 39th & B'way. Prof. Everson, New York's foremost Bible Lecturer.

DOYERS STREET, 5-7, Rescue Society, Old Chinese Theatre. Inspiring Gospel service, nightly, 10 P. M. T. J. Noonan, Superintendent.

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29. WE ALL WANT YOU. NEVER MIND THE WEATHER.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Av., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. 10:30 A. M., preaching by the pastor, "Watchman, What of the Night?" 8 P. M., Dr. Walter A. Turnbull, Dean of Missionary Institute, Nyack, N. Y.

THE LADIES' CHRISTIAN UNION will resume their weekly Prayer Meeting on Wednesday, Nov. 1, in the Chapel of the Collegiate Church, Fifth Av. and 48th St., at 11 o'clock. These meetings will continue every Wednesday from November to May.

VEDANTA SOCIETY—238 C. P. W. Swami Bodhananda, "Whence, Why, Whither," 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Brooklyn.—Morning, "How to Find God in Daily Life." Evening, "Immigration; Is the 'Melting Pot Idea' the Great American Illusion?"

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Academy of Music.—11 A. M., Dr. HENRY NEUMANN, "Modern Politics Wanted."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BEDFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Nostrand Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn. Pastor, S. EDWARD YOUNG. 10:45 A. M.; 7:45 P. M.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford Street. Dr. Albertson at 10:30 and 7:45. Morning—"The Coming Kingdom." Evening—"The Healing Christ." The choir will sing selections from the compositions of Gounod.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 4 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.

Noon Today

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times tomorrow, copy must be in The Times Building by noon today.

BAKER'S PLOTTERS ARE ALL MEXICAN

Continued from Page 1.

as ripe for the furtherance of their projects. The silver which is known to have gone from this country to Mexican bandits was not necessarily from Americans. Indeed, I cannot conceive that there is any American citizen who is so heartless, so entirely cruel, so wanton as to take a political step tht would involve American lives. The warning was given simply to protect American lives and property, and I have every hope that it will be effective."

GUARDS INCREASED ALONG THE BORDER

Baker's Warning Causes More Vigilance at Every Ford, Trail and Bridge.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 27.—Every ford, bridge, and trail along the International border in this patrol district is being guarded by additional United States troops in compliance with Secretary of War Baker's warning to border commanders to be prepared for another Mexican bandit raid on the border.

The Fourth Ohio Infantry was sent to the border patrol station east of El Paso today and will guard the fords at Ysleta, Fabens, Fort Hancock, and San Elizario. Troop A of the First South Carolina Cavalry has been ordered to Anapra, N. M., seven miles west of here, and infantry guards have been stationed at the bridges at Corchesne, Texas; Canutillo, Texas, and other crossings west and north of El Paso.

It was announced here today that these precautionary measures were being taken in compliance with the Secretary's orders, although, it was said, the border is safer from bandit attacks at this time than at any other time since Villa started his banditry.

The Second Infantry, Georgia National Guard, arrived here today to begin its tour of border service. The Fifth Infantry, Georgia National Guard, is expected to arrive tonight. The Eighth Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, is expected to leave tomorrow for home, and will be followed by the Ninth Infantry from the same State.

Villa and his bandits have left the Mexico Northwestern Railroad near Santa Ysabel, twenty-five miles southwest of Chihuahua City, and are moving south in the general direction of Satevo, according to a message received at the Carranza Consulate here today from General Jacinto B. Trevino dated Oct. 26. General Trevino denied there had been any fighting at Fresno, eight miles from Chihuahua City. He characterized the report that Government officials had been warned to leave Chihuahua City as "absurd."

COLUMBUS, N. M., Oct. 27.—The dispatch of extra scouting details to border points followed receipt of orders here today for military commanders to be on the alert for raids into American territory by Mexican bandits. The orders came from Secretary of War Baker. Citizens of Columbus telegraphed General Funston asking that more troops be assigned to duty here, and asserting that the present force is inadequate to protect life and property.

REPUBLICANS ASSAIL BAKER.

Willcox Sees "Amazing Stupidity" in Plot Charge.

Chairman William R. Willcox and others at Republican National headquarters expressed indignation yesterday at the form of Secretary of War Baker's statement that enemies of the Administration's Mexican policy were plotting to have Mexicane attack the American troops in Mexico before Election Day for its political effect. The Chairman issued the following:

"In view of Secretary Lansing's statement in the morning papers Mr. Baker was guilty either of amazing stupidity or of a disingenuous attempt to gain votes for Mr. Wilson by misrepresentation. If Mr. Lansing is quoted correctly, he went over the Baker statement before it was issued, and the Baker statement, therefore, apears to be the joint product of Mr. Wilson's two Cabinet officers.

"There can be little doubt in the mind of any one what this statement was designed to accomplish. The careful phrasing of Mr. Baker shows an attempt to make political capital out of what he apears to have regarded as an impending disaster on the Mexican border. This political capital was to be gained by charging that enemies of Mr. Wilson's policy with regard to Mexico were behind it, and that the attack was to take place between now and election. Other parts of Mr. Baker's statement are susceptible of the same interpretation.

"If, as Mr. Lansing says, Mr. Baker made this statement without comprehending that it was a veiled charge against American citizens, thereby implying the infamous guilt of treason, then Mr. Baker has once more displayed the remarkable bias of mind which prompted him to make his unpatriotic statements regarding revolutionary soldiers in his speech in Jersey City. If, on the other hand, Mr. Baker deliberately attempted to create political capital out of a national disaster, his position is infamous."

In addition Mr. Willcox gave out, without comment, a letter he said he had just received from Phil McLoughlin, in Columbus, N. M., the base of the Pershing expedition into Mexico. It read in part:

"The belief exists among army officers and well-informed civilians that the chase after Francisco Villa and his followers will be resumed on or before Nov. 3 next. When Election Day rolls around the idea will be prevalent that the United States is at war and necessarily the President will have to be supported, &c.' Perhaps you might be able to learn something definite on this report, and, if true, to lay plans to discount the effect it might have on the country, that is, as far as the thoughts of the voters are concerned."

Mr. Willcox said he did not know Mr. McLoughlin, and that the letter had been sent voluntarily. The author of the letter is believed to be a man who was in business in Mexico for several years, and came to the border as a refugee after the Pershing expedition entered the country.

W. Cameron Forbes, President of the National Hughes Alliance, commented on the plot charges at Republican Headquarters stating that "this threadbare and very evident device to prepare the public mind for some further eruption or activity in Mexico, which, in spite of the expenditure of $130,000 in the present six months to maintain peace they seem to foresee, is another evidence of the utter failure of their whole Mexican policy."

Mr. Willcox and other officials at headquarters denied that they had ever knowingly conferred with any representative of Villa, Carranza, or any other Mexican faction leader.

A report was circulated that the information on which Mr. Baker based his assertions regarding a plot had been supplied to Secretary of State Lansing by the Mexican Ambassador Designate, Eliseo Arredondo, and that it had been collected solely by Mexican Secret Service agents. According to this report, Mexican exiles now in the United States were the only persons involved in the plot.

CARRANZA TAKES NOMINATION.

Makes Formal Announcement He Will Run for President.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 27.—General Venustiano Carranza formally announced his candidacy for the Presidency today in response to a manifesto of the new Constitutionalist - Liberal Party, which urged him to run for the office and offered him its loyalty and support. Generals Gonzales and Obregon took the oath of loyalty to General Carranza.

The following telegram from General Carranza, dated Mexico City, Oct. 27, was made public yesterday by Juan T. Burns, Mexican Consul General at New York:

"It is false that bandit Villa is [illegible] the city of Chihuahua or that [illegible] the tranquillity of Mexico City. Diaz was utterly defeated in recent skirmishes with our troops and is now fleeing with a few followers to Guatemala. I shall remain in Mexico City until the Constitutional Convention convenes at Queretaro. All military operations have been successful and the situation is improving daily. "CARRANZA."

PATROL WILL BE DOUBLED.

New York Troops to Guard Larger Sector of the Border.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Tex. Oct. 27.—Plans for widening the border sector patrolled by the troops of the New York division and for doubling the numbers of guards maintained, so that twenty companies, about 2,000 men, will be in the border stations, are now being considered by Maj. Gen. O'Ryan and his staff officers. As soon as camp sites with ample water supplies are found an order for the reinforced guard will be sent out. This will perhaps be three or four days.

Although it had been reported that all border commanders were notified by the Secretary of War to prepare against a surprise attack it was said at divisional headquarters that the plan for the strengthening of the guard had been under consideration for several days.

Nothing about the proposed plan was said in the program for training for November that is to be published tomorrow, although all work on the border patrol will be considered as a substitute for the training required in the program. Work in map reading, reconnaissance, and military problems will be

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday and Monday; moderate southeasterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 24.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,463. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1916.—110 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RUMANIANS CHECK TEUTON INVADERS

Win Successes All Along Moldavian Front—Germans in Flight at One Point.

REPEL ATTACKS IN SOUTH

Bucharest Says Troops Are Making Firm Stand Near the Frontier.

RUSSIANS LOSE HEIGHTS

Forced from Positions Near Dorna Watra—Retirement in Dobrudja Continues.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Rumanians have won further successes on the Moldavian frontier, where the Teuton invaders have been endeavoring to force their way through the mountains. The defenders appear to have put a definite check to these attempts and are pushing back the Teutons at several points.

At the most northerly point of the Rumanian frontier, in the region of Dorna Watra, the Austro-German forces have succeeded in driving the Russians from heights on the banks of the Bystritsa, but elsewhere the advantage is clearly with the defenders.

According to the Bucharest War Office report today the Rumanians scored a distinct success in the Trotus Valley, where they recaptured Piscul, from the vicinity of which the Teutonic troops are said to be fleeing in disorder. In the Uzul Valley the Rumanians in a successful attack captured over 900 prisoners and considerable war material.

The situation on the southern frontier of Transylvania has not changed materially in the last twenty-four hours. An unofficial report from Petrograd that the Teutonic forces had occupied Campulung is not confirmed, either from Bucharest or Berlin. In fact, today's official report from Bucharest says the Austro-German right wing in the region of Dragoslavele, northeast of Campulung, was repulsed by a Rumanian counterattack, losing five machine guns, two trench mortars besides 300 men and prisoners.

In the Jiul Valley the Austro-German forces which had advanced to the west were completely defeated, Bucharest says, leaving 1,000 dead on the battlefield, besides losing 450 men in prisoners and sixteen machine guns.

An unofficial telegram received from Bucharest by the Wireless Press says the Teutonic pressure in Transylvania appears to have stopped definitely. The Rumanians and Russians, according to the message, are taking the initiative in the operations in this field. It is estimated by Rumanian military officials that the losses of the Austro-Germans in Transylvania have reached a total of 80,000.

In the Dobrudja reports from Teutonic sources say von Mackensen is continuing the pursuit of the Russo-Rumanians, some of whom, with their war material, succeeded in escaping across the Danube. Bucharest and Petrograd say the situation there is unchanged.

Rumanians Tell of Successes.

The text of the Rumanian official report follows:

Northern and Northwestern Fronts—At Tulghes and Bicaz there have been light actions and artillery bombardments. We took 4 officers and 190 men.

We made an attack in the Trotus Valley and retook Piscul. The enemy fled in disorder.

In the Uzul Valley we attacked and repulsed the enemy, taking 16 officers and 900 men prisoners. We also captured five machine guns, many rifles, and a very large quantity of material.

At Oltuz we repulsed the enemy. There is nothing new in the Vrancea region.

In the Buzeu Valley we made an attack. The action is still in progress.

At Table Butzi, Bratocea, and Predelus the situation is unchanged.

A counterattack undertaken by us in the Prehova Valley was successful.

In the region of Dragoslavele we counterattacked and repulsed the enemy's right wing and took 30 prisoners, 5 machine guns, and 2 trench mortars.

East of the Alt the enemy's attacks were repulsed.

In the Jiul Valley the enemy, which had advanced to the west of the Jiul, was vigorously attacked and completely vanquished. Our offensive continues, and we have counted up to the present 450 Bavarian prisoners. We captured 16 machine guns, with their teams, and 20 guns. The enemy left 1,000 dead on the battlefield.

At Orsova the situation is unchanged, as is also the case on the Danube and in Dobrudja.

The Petrograd report follows:

On both banks of the River Bystritsa, in the region of Dorna Watra, the enemy, supported by his artillery, launched a series of fierce attacks, compelling our advanced posts to abandon two heights. The attacks of the enemy south of this region were without success.

Rumanian-Transylvanian Front—Near Bran Pass and in the Tirgului and Jiul Valleys fierce enemy attacks continue.

Dobrudja—No events of importance occurred during Oct. 27.

Win Heights From Russians.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Teutonic troops have won a victory in the Dorna Watra region, near the junction point of the frontiers of Bukowina, Transylvania, and Rumania, according to today's War Office announcement. Austro-Hungarian forces captured several heights from the Russians at the point of the bayonet and took more than 500 prisoners.

Austro-German forces captured from the Rumanians a height in the region south of Kronstadt and extended their advance into the Partzuga Valley.

Teuton-Bulgar-Turkish forces under command of Field Marshal von Mackensen continue their pursuit of the Russian and Rumanian armies in Northern Dobrudja. The forces of the Central Powers and their allies are meeting with little resistance, it is declared. The official statement follows:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: On both sides of Dorna Watra, Austro-Hungarian troops entered Russian positions, captured several heights at the point of the bayonet, and brought in eight officers and more than 500 men as prisoners.

Transylvania eastern front: Fighting in the frontier valleys continues. South of Kronstadt our allied troops took a Rumanian position on a height

Continued on Page 5.

Berlin Police Prohibit Joy Riding in Taxicabs

Special Cable to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Another radical change in Berlin life, the prohibition of all taxi joy riding, takes place Nov. 1 as the result of an order promulgated by the Berlin Police President forbidding riding in taxicabs to and from the races, theatres, concerts, moving picture shows, and other performances. Both chauffeur and passenger are liable to a $15 fine or imprisonment when the rule is violated. Those using taxis on business or because of sickness or accident, and those to whom special police permits are granted are exempt.

The new rule is designed to save rubber and benzoll, and also to provide more taxis at the railway stations, where the shortage has grown increasingly noticeable, resulting in many complaints from the traveling public.

A point that is provoking for the riding public, however, is the very large discretionary power given to chauffeurs, they having to pronounce the verdict as to what constitutes a pleasure or business ride.

LODGE REITERATES 'POSTSCRIPT' CHARGE

Reads a Letter Giving Assistant Secretary Breckinridge's Alleged Version of Incident.

SAYS GARRISON PROTESTED

Bryan Resigned, It Is Said, Because Wilson Sent Note He Signed, But Without "Postcript."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Despite the denial by Secretaries Lane and Redfield and Attorney General Gregory that President Wilson originally appended a postscript to one of his Lusitania notes, informing the German Government that the stiff language of the message was not to be taken seriously, Senator Lodge, who first made the charge in a speech at Brockton Thursday night, reiterated his assertion in Somerville tonight and read a letter from Dr. Charles H. Bailey of the medical Faculty of Tufts College, purporting to give the facts of the incident as related to him by Henry Breckinridge, former Assistant Secretary of War, while the two were traveling eastward from San Francisco last July. According to Dr. Bailey's information, as reported by him, the "postscript" was withdrawn on the demand of Secretary Garrison and two or three members of the Cabinet.

Dr. Bailey's letter, as read by Senator Lodge, is as follows:

The Hon. Grafton D. Cushing, Massachusetts Chairman of the Hughes National College League, 719 Barristers Hall, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir: As you requested, I am submitting to you herewith in writing a report of a conversation between ex-Secretary of War Breckinridge and myself.

Leaving San Francisco on July 15, 1916, I rode from that city as far as Omaha, Neb., with Mr. Breckinridge. During the trip I asked Mr. Breckinridge if he would be willing to answer certain questions with regard to the conduct of our national affairs during his connection with the present Administration. Receiving an affirmative reply, I asked him, among other things, as to the truth of the published report that following the so-called "strict-accountability" note, Secretary Bryan had informed Ambassador Dumba that the central powers need not take the note too seriously, as it was written for political effect and home consumption only.

He said that in all essential details I had stated the matter correctly, which led him of his own accord to tell me the following: This is not, of course, a verbatim report, but simply a brief outline of the story as told to me by Mr. Breckinridge.

He stated that following the completion of the "omit no word or no act" note to the satisfaction of the Cabinet, Mr. Wilson, without the knowledge of any member of the Cabinet, except Secretary Bryan, himself wrote a postscript which he sent with the note to the State Department for codification. Mr. Breckinridge stated that both Mr. Garrison and he had seen this postscript, and he told me what he claimed were its exact words, which, however, I cannot repeat exactly, but the substance was that the Imperial German Government was not to put too serious an interpretation on the words "omit no word or act." On the contrary, he would be inclined, provided the German Government did not see fit to yield to the demands of the United States, to use his efforts toward submitting the entire matter to an impartial international tribunal, the decision to be made only after the war. Both note and postscript were submitted to and signed by Secretary Bryan.

This, according to Mr. Breckinridge, was too good for Mr. Bryan to keep to himself, with the result that it reached Secretary Garrison's ears, who immediately, with two or three (I do not remember which) other members of the Cabinet, called on Mr. Wilson and demanded that he withdraw the postscript under the threat that otherwise they would resign and make the matter public. Mr. Wilson immediately yielded, and Secretary Garrison and the others left.

Immediately after this the President summoned Secretary Bryan to the White House, and when the letter left President Wilson had the assurance of his resignation; whether at Mr. Wilson's request because Secretary Bhyan had been responsible for the matters reaching Secretary Garrison's ears or whether presented by Secretary Bryan because there had been a previous misunderstanding between Wilson and Bryan that the latter would sign the note proper only with the understanding that such a nullifying postscript should be sent and the President was now unable to fulfill the agreement, Mr. Breckinridge was unable to state.

I asked Mr. Breckinridge if he would be willing to bring such knowledge as he possessed to the active support of Mr. Hughes. He said that he was still at heart a Democrat, but that neither he nor any other patriotic American could support Wilson.

Whether, however, he would be willing to actively support Hughes, he

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Folk who are interested in the purchase of CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS will do well to read the advertisement of Greenhut's Popular "Big Store" printed on First Page, Section 3, of this newspaper. There will be sixteen special lots of Curtains and Marquisette materials by the yard. Prices for the curtains range from 59c. to $2.75 a pair; the yard goods, 12c. to 28c. Sale begins tomorrow.—Advt.

CARLSTROM WILL START TOMORROW

Times Aviator Plans to Begin His 900-Mile Journey Before Dawn.

TRIAL FLIGHTS TODAY

Delay in Shipping His Propeller to the Field Prevented Tests Yesterday.

BULLETINS BY TELEPHONE

Companies Along the Line of Flight Arrange to Report It Moment by Moment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Another of the long series of accidents which have again and again delayed the start of THE NEW YORK TIMES aeroplane, which is to make a continuous flight from Chicago to New York, occurred today when the special propeller which had been shipped from Buffalo, after reaching Chicago, was delayed in transmission to the field and arrived only late this afternoon. The propeller had already been delayed on the railroad trip, and the lateness of its arrival at the field made it impossible for Victor Carlstrom, who will fly the machine, to get it off the ground today. But he expects to be at work tomorrow morning, and hopes that a single day's preliminary trial flight will be sufficient, and that he can make the cross-country flight on Monday, as already planned.

Carlstrom is chafing under the repeated delays, as he realizes that the season is growing so late that clear weather, suitable for the 900-mile flight, and the westerly wind which is counted on to increase the speed of the machine by thirty miles an hour, will be more difficult to obtain as the season advances. The last days have been ideal for the voyage, and the Weather Bureau promises generally fair weather for the first of the week. But Carlstrom expects to get more detailed information from the local weather forecaster's office tomorrow, and if in Chicago there is a strong belief that he will encounter severe storms he will probably delay the attempt. At present, however, all plans are being made to get the aeroplane started from Chicago at daybreak on Monday.

Flight To Be Bulletined by Telephone.

B. A. Pratt, special agent of the Chicago Telephone Company, has completed arrangements for getting the news of Carlstrom's flight on the wires as soon as he is off the ground. The army field at Ashburn, where Carlstrom will start, has at present two telephones connecting to the Aero Club of Illinois and the other to the army aviation officers. Mr. Pratt has had a special wire run to the hangars, and as soon as Carlstrom starts the news will be telephoned in to the office of the Chicago Telephone Company and relayed along the line to the offices in all the principal towns along Carlstrom's line of flight. Observers with high-powered field glasses will be watching at each town to report his passage by telephone, so that his whereabouts at almost any given moment will be known to the telephone officials and THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Chicago Telephone Company's territory runs to just the other side of Valparaiso, Ind. Beyond that point the Central Union Telephone Company will take up the work, then the Cleveland Company, and so on until the last stage of the flight is reported by the New York Telephone Company.

Despite the fact that Carlstrom will start before daylight, and that those who want to see him leave the Ashburn field will have to leave Chicago between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, it appears that there will be a number of observers besides those who have business at the start. Captain Joseph C. Morrow and Lieutenant Arthur R. Christie, the army officers in charge of the field, said that they would both be present, and Charles Dickinson, President of the Aero Club of Illinois, said that for several years back he had been used to getting up early in the morning to see aviation events, and that he intended to do it again. Several other aviation enthusiasts will probably be on hand to see the start, despite the everpresent prospect confronting a visitor to the Ashburn field that it may rain while he is there and he will never be able to get back.

The formal opening of the field took place this afternoon, when several hundred members of the Aero Club and the Advertising Club came out by train or automobile to see a program of flying events which would include a practice flight by Carlstrom. Part of the program fell through, inasmuch as Carlstrom's machine lacked a propeller, and the army regulations prevented flying by Miss Marjorie Stinson and her associate aviators. But exhibition flights in school machines were made by Theodore C. Macauley and A. Livingston Allen, two of the civilian instructors attached to the station, and as a climax Carlstrom went up in a school machine, taking with him John T. McCutcheon, the cartoonist, who has applied for instruction to enable him to join the aerial reserve corps now being organized. It was the first flight of a pupil at the Ashburn field, flight of a pupil at the Ashburn field, and was more in the nature of an exhibition than instruction, as Carlstrom merely flew about with the cartoonist for an hour or so, and then spiraled down to allow him to catch a train.

Will Carry Special Messages.

In the mail matter which Carlstrom will carry as a Post Office messenger are letters from Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago to President Wilson, Governor Whitman, and Mayor Mitchel; from Archbishop Mundelein, Cardinal Farley; from the Aero Club of Illinois to the Aero Club of America; from Bion J. Arnold to Thomas A. Edison; from the Chicago Association of Commerce to the Merchants' Association of New York, and from Postmaster D. A. Campbell to Postmaster General Burleson, First Assistant Postmaster General Koons, Second Assistant Postmaster General Praeger, and Postmaster E. M. Morgan of New York. The letters from Mayor Thompson to President Wilson and to Mayor Mitchel and the one from Mr. Arnold to Mr. Edison will be carried outside the regular mail pouch and delivered personally on the arrival of Carlstrom.

The regular mail matter also includes a considerable variety of letters and postcards, many of which have been addressed to persons in Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, and other points in the North Atlantic States. Several persons have addressed cards to people in Chicago and vicinity, to be returned by ordinary mail, and one man is sending to Mr. Edison a card to be mailed to Heter Bacigalupi, his representative in San Francisco. From Tulsa, Okla., a friend of THE TIMES sends a card to be forwarded by aeroplane to his niece in New York. Several members of the Aero Club of Illinois have written to Harold McCormick, one of the most active members, who is now in Switzerland.

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Newly-laid eggs, direct from Cricket Hill Farms. See advt., Magazine Section, page 12.—Advt.

Britain Offers Methods of Relief in Answer to Our Blacklist Note

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The next move of the United States in the controversy over the blacklist of American firms will not be determined until officials have had ample time to examine Great Britain's reply to the American note of July 28 protesting against it. The reply reached the State Department today from the London Embassy. Secretary Lansing tonight refused to discuss it, and said he had not decided when it would be made public.

The note refuses the American contention which termed the blacklist "an arbitrary interference with neutral trade," but is understood to offer methods of relief, which may be available in some instances to lessen the rigors of interference.

An American reply is almost certain to be made, based on the contention that the blacklist violates the commercial treaty of 1815; that in singling out certain American firms undue discrimination is shown, and that an illegal action is taken, designed to prevent trade with Germany, an end which should be accomplished through blockade and contraband restrictions. It may be argued that the blacklist is designed to cripple firms trading with Germany in order to destroy German trade more than for the immediate purposes of war.

HUGHES ASPIRES TO LEAD PATRIOTS

Wants to be President Only if People Will Give All for Country.

ATTACKS WILSON AND BAKER

Says President Traded with Labor for Votes and Secretary Is Incompetent—Ogdensburg Cordial.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 28.—As a climax to his appeal to the American people to stand behind him in establishing an American Government that would protect the lives and property of its citizens on land and sea, Charles E. Hughes in a speech here tonight, after predicting his election, made this impassioned declaration.

"I do not want to be President of a people that are not ready to give their all for their liberties, their land, their country that they love."

The crowd, one of the most demonstrative that Mr. Hughes has faced, jumped to its feet with a roar of approval American flags were waved, and cheer followed cheer. There were many in the audience to whose minds the declaration recalled the utterance of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in the pre-convention campaign when he sent word from the West Indies, "don't you nominate me" unless there was something heroic in the country's mood.

"It is love of country, not love of dollars, that will make America great," shouted Mr. Hughes. "We want material advancement. We want the greatest prosperity we can achieve, but it is a mistake to suppose that great development and success can be obtained if there are low and unworthy ideals which dominate action. It is the lofty, patriotic ideal that must beckon us on, and to which we must be faithful. We must have a driving power in this country, a power which engenders a dominant sense of unity and a respect for the privileges of American citizenship.

No Foreign Deflection.

"If I am elected we shall have an American administration, with no deflection to serve any ulterior interest, with no deflection for the purpose of bending to the policy of any foreign power, for the purpose of meeting any alien machinations of any sort whatever. We propose to have an American administration, four-square to the world, maintaining American rights on land and sea with respect to life, property, and commerce.

"There must be with us, as with our fathers, a willingness to sacrifice for the country that we love. There is no hope for a decadent people. You may pass what laws you please, you may have what party in power you please, but unless you have that love of country which preserved us in the awful struggle fifty years ago, unless you have that patriotic sentiment which will make you have some of the ideals of our institutions, of the liberties which we have gained here, it is idle to talk about the future of the United States."

There was a big demonstration in the streets preceding the meeting, and thousands were upable to get into the hall. Stirred by the applause, Mr. Hughes made this assertion:

"The manifestations of interest which have greeted me today show beyond any question, as it seems to me, that we are marching steadily forward to a decisive victory on the 7th of November."

Says Wilson Dealt for Votes.

In language direct and unqualified, Mr. Hughes charged that President Wilson, in urging the passage of the Adamson eight-hour law, sacrificed the principles of American Government in a deal to buy the labor vote and so obtain reelection. The charge was made in a district where the farming interests are supreme and won much applause. The plain people, said Mr. Hughes, had fought against such methods, and, up to this time, apparently had won their battle. He asked for a repudiation of such methods on the part of the Executive.

Mr. Hughes led up to the attack by the statement that the passage of the Adamson law marked a sad day for labor, as well as for others, in this country. Then he added:

"I do not know what portends, but I do not believe you can buy the labor vote in that way."

The speech was delivered before 2,000 voters. Only men were admitted to the hall, because of its small capacity. The address bristled with irony and hilling sarcasm. Mr. Hughes assailed Secretary of War Baker, whom he sought to place in Class A of what he called the incompetents of the Wilson Administration, alongside of Secretary of the Navy Daniels and ex-Secretary of State Bryan. Secretary Baker, he asserted, was so busy explaining his extraordinary and unfortunate remarks about the soldiers under Washington at Valley Forge and threatened invasions by bandits under Villa in Mexico that obviously he had no time to attend to his duties as Secretary of War. The contrast of Secretary Baker he cited as duet of Secretary Bryan and Mr. Wilson had been warned that just such killings would take place, and yet Mr. Wilson neither heeded the warning nor did he compel atonement after the deeds were committed.

"Do you know that in Mexico in these last three years there have been Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen, Japanese, Americans, and Chinamen. I have it on good authority that of these hundreds of people two Englishmen, two Frenchmen, twenty Japanese, and one German have been killed, and that in the case of the German the explanation was made that those who killed him thought he was an American. The number of Americans killed in that period has been about 500 and the Chinese dead total about 300."

Colonel Roosevelt also referred to the

Continued on Page 6.

Women who love Style, Spirit and Youthfulness in their gowns should read the advertisement of Geo. Bernard Co. in the main section of this issue.—Advt.

COLONEL ATTACKS WILSON'S COURAGE

Says President's Talk of U. S. in Next War Is a Contradiction of His Past Acts.

FLAYS MEXICAN POLICY

Mexican Commissioners in Brooklyn Audience Hear Him Declare for Intervention.

Before an audience that packed the Brooklyn Academy of Music from pit to roof, and which was as enthusiastic as it was great in numbers, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt made his first speech of the present campaign in New York City last night.

In a box directly facing the stage, and within a few feet of where the Colonel stood as he paid his respects in impassioned terms to the policies of President Wilson, sat all of the Mexican members of the American-Mexican Joint Commission. Colonel Roosevelt declared that there was just one policy to pursue with regard to Mexico, and that was to go in and "do the job" in thorough American fashion, establish a stable Government, and when the Mexicans proved they were fit to govern themselves, to turn that Government back to them, just as the United States did in the case of Cuba.

Gave His Box to Mexicans.

The Mexicans who were in the lower box that faced the Colonel from the right hand side of the house were Luis Cabrera, Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of Carranza; Ignacio Bonillo and Alberto Pani, the three Mexican members of the Joint Commission, and Dr. Alfredo Caturegli, the financial agent of the Carranza Government in the United States. John R. Mott, one of the American Commissioners, was also in the box. It was Colonel Roosevelt himself who gave the box to Mr. Mott, it being one that had been reserved for special guests of the former President. The faces of the Mexican statesmen were studies during the latter part of the speech of Colonel Roosevelt, in which he vigorously denounced the Mexican policy of President Wilson.

Colonel Roosevelt said he had been criticised for calling certain Mexican revolutionists "bandits," and quoted from a statement by General Obregon, Carranza's Minister of War, to prove that the term was deserved.

"I only call them," said the Colonel, "what they call one another."

Colonel Roosevelt called the Mexican policies of the President "the great signal failure" of the present Administration, and added that the policy was one that had not only failed to protect American citizens, but which also constituted an injustice to the people of Mexico themselves.

"I am asking," he said, "that we take in regard to Mexico the same action that President McKinley took in regard to Cuba, a policy that has made possible in sixteen years a prosperity greater than Cuba ever before knew in all the 400 years of her history.

The total number of Americans killed in the Spanish war, added Colonel Roosevelt, was only about one-half the number of Americans who had been murdered by Mexicans during the Wilson Administration, and this state of affairs, he said, would probably continue "as long as peace continues to rage."

"We owe," he said, "a duty not only to ourselves but to the Mexicans themselves to put an end to conditions that have become intolerable. If we don't put an end to those conditions some other country, after the war in Europe is over, will step in and do that job. Down in Mexico they say we are at war, the Judge Advocate General says the army is at war, and yet Mr. Wilson is at peace."

Would Have Finished the Job.

Colonel Roosevelt then quoted from several interviews which are to be published shortly in the Outlook. These interviews were given by Mexicans, among them General Carranza and General Obregon, and all of them the Colonel said breathed what he considered was not a very friendly feeling toward President Wilson.

"When Pershing went into Mexico," said Colonel Roosevelt, "and he should have been sent in, he should have had the whole power of the United States behind him and his instructions should have been to do the job. When Mr. Carranza said we couldn't use his railways our answer should have been 'Guess again' and the same answer should have been given when we were told not to enter this or that town. Carranza should have been given to understand that the first man who fired on the American uniform would be treated as an enemy.

"The American soldiers killed at Carrizal and at Parral were killed by men friendly to Carranza, and Mr. Wilson had been warned that just such killings would take place, and yet Mr. Wilson neither heeded the warning nor did he compel atonement after the deeds were committed.

"Do you know that in Mexico in these last three years there have been Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen, Japanese, Americans, and Chinamen. I have it on good authority that of these hundreds of people two Englishmen, two Frenchmen, twenty Japanese, and one German have been killed, and that in the case of the German the explanation was made that those who killed him thought he was an American. The number of Americans killed in that period has been about 500 and the Chinese dead total about 300."

Colonel Roosevelt also referred to the

Continued on Page 21.

MEXICAN CHARGE THAT WE AID VILLA

Given Out in Washington as Coming from Cabrera, but Denied by Him Here.

CALLS OFFICIALS "SUPINE"

Arms Being Sent to Mexican Bandits Under Our Very Eyes, Says the Statement.

IS BACKED BY CARRANZA.

Lansing Disturbed by Document—May End Sessions of Commission.

Gave Out No Statement, Cabrera Tells The Times.

At 2 o'clock this morning Luis Cabrera called up THE NEW YORK TIMES and said he wished to comment on the statement made public in Washington.

"I did not give out any statement in Washington," he said, "and there is nothing on which I wish to be quoted.

"All that can be said is this, that any statement supposed to come from the Mexican Commision is not authentic unless signed by all of us—that is, by all the members of the commission."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The basis of what may lead to an interesting diplomatic incident between the United States and Mexico was furnished today by the Mexican News Bureau, an adjunct of the Mexican Embassy, in giving out a statement labeled "Official" from Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican contingent of the Joint International Commission, in which the United States Government is criticised for failure to prevent assistance being furnished from the American side of the border to the Villistas and other enemies of the Carranza Government.

The statement was apparently drawn out by the announcemet of the War Department that a plot for a raid on some American town or an attack on American troops had been discovered. Mr. Cabrera charged that the importation of munitions of war into Mexico for the use of Villa and other bandits was being carried on "under the very eyes of supine officials." It is apparent that Mr. Cabrera meant American officials.

What action the Administration might take with reference to this statement was not disclosed tonight. The charges made against the Administration by the accredited representative of another nation will be passed upon by President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, and probably Secretary Lane, Chairman of the American Commission, which is carrying on negotiations with the Mexican Commission, of which Mr. Cabrera is the head. Secretary Lansing is the only one of these three who is in Washington. After reading the statement of Mr. Cabrera, he said that he had no comment to make.

Cabrera's Statement.

The statement follows:

From the Mexican News Bureau.

Oct. 28, 1916.

Official.

Señor Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican Commission to the United States, in commenting upon the inflamed state of the American-Mexican border, today said:

"A broad interpretation of the Federal Laws of the United States dealing with neutrality and regulating immigration with a strict, consistent and efficient administration of these laws by the executives to whom their administration is delegated, would go a long way toward correcting the border disturbances and allay much of the unrest which at present pervades that region.

"In the United States are many Mexicans and groups of Mexicans inimical to the Carranza Government. Plottings and schemings without end are engaged in, not alone by the extreme conservatives, who are striving to bring on intervention with the hope that the Constitutionalist Government shall be destroyed with the aid of American armies, but also there are groups of extremely radical malcontents, whose hope is the destruction of the Carranza Government in order that license, banditry, and rapine may continue and multiply until human rights and property rights all are destroyed.

"The conservatives, reactionaries, are taking advantage of the situation created by the ultra-radicals. The importation of arms and munitions for the use of Villa, Zapata, and the other bandits and brigands is conducted under the very eyes of supine officials, whose business it would be to hinder their transmission across the border their transmission across the border.

"The propaganda of revolt against constituted order is being promoted by scores of conspirators, known to both the Mexican and the American officials, who, by even the most strictly literal interpretation of America's immigration laws, should be deported from the United States.

"That the American Government is competent to restrict and restrain the exportation of arms and munitions is proved by the fact that during the early days of the Carranza revolt against the usurper Huerta, these laws were enforced with an almost cruel rigidity against Carranza.

"That the law governing the conduct of undesirable aliens can be enforced is proved at Ellis Island and throughout the United States every day in the year.

"Activity, energy, vigilance and persistency can correct the situation. Indifference, carelessness and heedless liberality can only make a bad case worse."

Likely to Recast It.

Opinion in Washington tonight inclines to the view that the Government will not overlook criticism of this sort directed to its administration of the neutrality and immigration laws. One suggestion is that notice will be served on the Carranza Government that no further dealings will be carried on by the American

Continued on Page 21.

Military Orders St. John's To Be Darkened at Night

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 28.—St. John's has been ordered in a state of darkness at night, and the port closed to all shipping between nightfall and daybreak. Regulations to this effect, which apply also to nearby villages, were announced by J. B. Bennett, Colonial Secretary, in the name of the Governor, Sir Walter Davidson. No explanation of this action was given, except that it was taken under the provisions of the War Measures act of 1914.

The city is now virtually without lights at night. The order has been made to apply not only to fixed lights in streets, homes, and stores, but forbids also use of any headlights on automobiles and motor cycles in or near the city, or in any of the villages adjacent.

Provision is made for a few lights in buildings "covered by suitable blinds or shades." No lights may be lit on any vessel in the harbor unless suitably obscured.

There is no indication in the order as to how long it will remain effective.

$1,667,757 FUND FOR REPUBLICANS

Treasurer Bliss Reports the National Committee Has Spent $1,578,934 to Date.

22,226 ARE CONTRIBUTORS

H. P. Whitney Heads List with $30,000—Three Others Give $25,000 Each.

The Republican National Committee has received thus far for the present campaign $1,667,757.29, and has expended $1,578,934.38, according to the statement filed yesterday by Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Treasurer of the committee. The Democratic National Committee filed its statement of receipts and disbursement on Friday, announcing that it had received $1,006,283 and had expended $981,323. A comparison of the statements follows:

Received by Republicans	$1,667,757.29
Received by Democrats	1,006,283.00
	$661,474.29
Expended by Republicans	1,578,934.38
Expended by Democrats	981,323.00
	$587,611.38
Contributors to Democratic fund	41,882
Contributors to Republican fund	22,226
Average contribution to Republican fund	75.04
Average contribution to Democratic fund	24.03

The Republican figures were for the amounts received and distributed up to and including Oct. 23; the Democratic up to and including Oct. 24. While they show that the Republicans have thus far received $661,474.29 more than the Democrats, and have spent on their campaign thus far $587,611.38 more, they also show that of funds accounted for the Republicans have a balance of $88,822.91 for the rest of their campaign, and the Democrats have only $14,960. Both sides of course expect new contributions to carry on the rest of their campaigns.

20,000 More Contributors.

In making the Republican financial announcement, which under the law had to be filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Bliss called attention to the fact that in the 1912 campaign the Republican contributions had been received from only 2,000 contributors, and said that the fact that 22,226 had contributed up to the present time indicated that the campaign had been popularized.

The largest donation to the Republican fund was from Harry Payne Whitney, who contributed $30,000. Cleveland H. Dodge, a classmate of President Wilson at Princeton, was the largest contributor to the Democratic fund, making two contributions which aggregated $79,000. Woodrow Wilson was listed in the Democratic statement as having contributed $2,500, but Charles E. Hughes was not listed as one of the contributors in the statement made public by Mr. Bliss. J. P. Morgan gave $10,000 to the Republican fund, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., $8,000, Vincent Astor $5,000, J. H. Flagler $1,000, Charles H. Morse $1,000, Charles P. Taft, brother of the former President, contributed $2,000, Arthur Curtiss James, George F. Baker, Jr., and R. T. Crane, Jr., of Chicago contributed $25,000 each.

Mr. Bliss said that contributions were coming in at Republican Headquarters at the rate of 500 a day, and that most of them were for small amounts. On Oct. 23, the last day covered by the statement, he said he received 1,300 checks for $10 each. Mr. Bliss was also called to the fact at Republican Headquarters that among the contributors to the fund were a number of women. Most of them sent small amounts. The largest contributions from women were two of $10,000 each from Mrs. E. M. Anderson and Mrs. Mary Lily Flagler.

Those who contributed $1,000 or more were:

N. J. Rep. State Committee	$25,000	W. Delano	10,000
R. T. Crane, Jr., Chicago	25,000	Mrs. Mary L. Flagler	10,000
A. C. James	25,000	Henry Veeder	10,000
G. F. Baker, Jr.	25,000	G. G. Stone	10,000
H. P. Whitney	30,000	A. Monell	10,000
E. S. Harkness	20,000	W. H. Crocker	10,000
W. R. Allen	20,000	J. & W. Seligman & Co.	10,000
C. H. Mackay	20,000	M. L. Schiff	10,000
J. S. Sachs & Co.	15,000	J. Cochran (Union League Camp'gn Fd)	8,000
A. D. Juilliard	15,000	J. O. Armour	8,000
W. T. Clyde	15,000	J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.	8,000
J. Rosenwald	15,000	W. B. Thompson	10,000
G. F. Baker	10,000	Ogden Mills	7,500
W. Wrigley, Jr.	10,000	E. C. Holter	5,500
T. C. du Pont	10,000	C. N. Bliss, Jr.	5,000
Mrs. E. M. Anderson	10,000	H. P. Harding	5,000
Cornelius N. Bliss	10,000	Robert Hawes	5,000
T. Cochran	10,000	R. W. Goelet	5,000
J. P. Morgan	10,000	V. Astor	5,000
A. T. Hert	10,000	J. A. Patten	5,000
Hornblower & Weeks	10,000	H. P. Davison	5,000
L. L. Clarke	10,000	Charles P. Taft	5,000
F. B. Adams	10,000	F. L. Hine	5,000
Judge William H. Moore	10,000	W. N. Cromwell	5,000
P. Pyne	10,000	Edgar Palmer	5,000
F. M. Goldsmith	10,000	Mrs. Stanley McCormick	5,000
L. F. Rothschild	10,000	W. H. Smith	5,000
J. B. Duke	10,000	Theo. N. Vail	5,000
C. Vanderbilt	10,000	John F. Dodge	5,000
J. N. Wilpe	10,000		
S. Penrose	10,000		

Continued on Page 8.

NEW YORK—TAMPA SLEEPER
On Seaboard Air Line's Flamingo, Com. Nov. 1. Lv. N. Y. 9:15 A. M. Ar. Tampa next day 7:50 P. M. This in addition to N. Y.-Key West car for Havana. Two other fine trains for Florida, Atlanta, Birmingham. Inq. 1,184 B'way.—Advt.

WILSON SEES PERIL IN REPUBLICAN ROW

Shame for Men Who Take Advantage of a World Crisis to Seek Power.

RAPS 'BRAGGART' METHODS

Ridicules Hughes's Promise to Choose a Strong Cabinet If Elected.

15,000 AT SHADOW LAWN

Great Throng of New Yorkers Hears President's Plea for Seabury and McCombs.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 28.—President Wilson spoke at Shadow Lawn today to an audience of at least 15,000 persons. He accused the Republican Party of endangering the counsels of the nation "to settle a family quarrel," and held up to ridicule their "gyrations" on the tariff question and the "disappearance" of issues which they raised earlier in the campaign.

A prominent feature of the speech, which was addressed to an almost exclusively New York crowd, was a strong plea for the election of Seabury as Governor and McCombs as Senator.

Today was "Woodrow Wilson Day," and also "New York Day," and the crowd that jammed about the lower terrace from which the President spoke and thronged the terraces behind him and above him was the largest as well as the most picturesque that has greeted him at Shadow Lawn since the speech of acceptance. They came in special trains and automobiles from all parts of the metropolitan district. Tammany, with brass bands and banners to aid the enthusiasm, came wholly up to expectations in the number of braves it packed into the special trains chartered for the day. Delegation after delegation marched into the grounds to the music of "Tammany" or "The Star-Spangled Banner" representing every part of the city.

Nearly every Tammany leader of importance, except Charles F. Murphy, was in the crowd. The delegation was led by John R. Voorhis, Grand Sachem of the organization, who made a brief speech of presentation to the President. Other Tammany chiefs who were present to show their loyalty to the national ticket were Tom Foley, Thomas F. Smith, Senator Robert Wagner, James A. Foley, Senator from Charles F. Murphy's district; Senator George F. Simpson, Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, and James J. Hoey. John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Brooklyn, was also there.

**Women Thank W

failed to make it by organising their support against it, at the same time that it is evident to the whole country that the Republican Party of 1912 is reproduced in the Republican Party of 1916 and that the only definite counsel prevailing, the only definite counsel exercised, is exercised by the very men who then dominated the party of the opposition.

"What are we to say," he asked, "of the patriotism of men who take advantage of a crisis of the world, when the fortunes of men hang in uncertain balance, when the peace of the great nation can be maintained only by the most thoughtful and considerate means, in order to settle a question of power among themselves."

The audience liked this and cheered as they cheered what they construed as a reference to Colonel Roosevelt earlier in the speech, when the President spoke of the "braggart" methods of keeping the peace, which had been suggested as better than those of the Administration.

They liked it also when the President took up directly Mr. Hughes's recent promise to have a "strong Cabinet."

"I heard a man say the other day," the President said, "that the Republicans would have a very strong Cabinet, and the man who said it was asked if he remembered the names of the men in the last Republican Cabinet. He could name only two of them. Then, perhaps, the strong Cabinet was before that, but he could not remember any of them. Then, perhaps, the strong Cabinet was as far back as McKinley. No, he had no special recollection of who was in McKinley's Cabinet. And so it goes. They are always about to be great, and the birth is a still birth."

Cheers for the Eight-Hour Day.

Another declaration which brought much applause was the President's indorsement of the eight-hour day, which he declared should be extended to all occupations in which it was possible.

"There are some occupations in which the day cannot be divided up into eight-hour periods," he said, "for the simple reason that you have got to do what nature determines, but in most occupations where the plans of men dominate it is possible to have eight hours, and, moreover, eight hours are more profitable to the men who manage the capital of the country than the longer day. I like the statement of Henry Ford that the men who do not know that do not understand their own business."

The President strongly indorsed the candidacy of Judge Seabury and Mr. McCombs, saying of the former that he had only recently had the pleasure of meeting him, but that he had had a very great pleasure in matching opinions with him. "I have had a great pleasure in the consciousness that he is ready to be a part of a great team," he said, "pulling forward this great chariot in which we embody all our hopes of liberty and justice and free government."

Sarcasm for Republican Tariff.

The President was especially sarcastic in his treatment of the Republican tariff position, charging that his opponents had completely reversed themselves in their anxiety to make an issue. They wanted a Tariff Commission, he said, but, "now that they know they are going to have a commission, they are uneasy because they are not going to appoint it." He declared that the Tariff Commission was going ahead to find out the facts and act on them, with no regard for any preconceived theories, whether Democratic or Republican. A real scientific tariff, in the opinion of the Republicans, he said, could be "written only in a private room by a particular body of persons."

Characterizing the Democratic Party as the only available instrument of national progress, and predicting as the result of the election, the President painted a word picture of what he described as the flow of the tide in the present campaign. "Where is the tramp of young men in this country to be heard?" he asked. "It is to be heard going toward the Democratic Party, and you hear men saying, 'When is the tide going to turn?' You hear men of the opposition congratulating themselves that at last they fancy that they see a current running the other way. This tide began before anybody knew anything about it, before the campaign began. There has been no recession at any time."

In discussing the tariff, the President repeated his declaration made in Cincinnati, that it was ridiculous to fear the dumping of foreign goods after the war, say ng that he wondered that the prophecy could be made with a straight face. "They don't know what is going to happen after the war," he added, "I don't know what is going to happen after the war, and you don't. The only thing that we can do is to prepare the impartial eyes and methods of inquiries which will find out for us what is happening as fast as it happens, and then deal with the facts as they arise."

After the speech the President remained on the porch for some time, shaking hands with the people as they swarmed up to greet him.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Judge Voorhees, my fellow-citizens: This is certainly a royal outpouring, and it warms my heart to see so many men in whose hearts there beat the same enthusiasm as mine for the great principles of the nation which we serve. The campaign that we are now engaged in has reached a point of culmination where, perhaps, it is possible and permissible to view the field and characterize the results. The field has been a very confused one, because the forces of the opposition are confused. Looking at the field as a whole you can see that all that has been disclosed on the side of the opposition is confusion and futility.

It is not singular that it should be so because they serve under no single Captain; they are moving in no single direction; they have no single body of principles; they have no single purpose in mind. It has been impossible to conduct the campaign as if it were a regular battle, because so soon as we sought some section of the enemy it was found that they had dispersed. It has been a confusing campaign, because the public mind has never been permitted to centre upon any single issue that they cared to stand for.

I read an amusing sentence the other day. Some man was lecturing on the cities of antiquity. "Where are they now?" he said. Why have they disappeared so utterly that it is to be doubted whether they ever existed?" The same can be said of the issues of this campaign. Most of them proposed at the outset have so utterly disappeared that it is doubtful if they ever existed, and that because of an inevitable division of counsel.

Vocal and Equivocal.

So far as we can discriminate elements in the opposition, there are only two main elements. Perhaps I may call them the vocal and the equivocal. The vocal element utters very distinct and emphatic sentiments: it professes very definite purposes, but so soon as you question its authority you find that it speaks for nobody but itself. Not only that, but we have received recently, very recently, some very interesting intimations. It is a very interesting fact that four years ago this vocal element outnumbered the equivocal element by some six hundred thousand votes, and now it is the subordinate and submissive element seeking to coalesce with the minority. Four years ago it broke away in definite organization; said that the minority were not of the purpose or of the character that made it possible to co-operate with them for progressive purposes, and now some parts of them, some of their leaders, have said that they have extended to this minority a flag of truce, not for the purpose of coming to a settled peace, but for the purpose of getting inside the camp and destroying the minority. Their parley is a parley for possession, not a parley for terms. Their parley is of those who, though they profess to be outside, desire to be inside, but for the time being they are outside and speak for nobody but themselves.

On the other hand, there is the equivocal element that has to speak for everybody at once, and dares not speak for anybody in particular. They must speak in equivocal terms, because they must speak in terms that can be translated in any way that the exigencies of the day demand. They utter those large sentiments that, as a friend of mine said, are credible or incredible to all men equally. They possess no stamp of definite policy. They suggest no line of definite action.

Will Deserve World's Respect.

On the one hand, the vocal element says that we have accomplished the purpose that they did have in mind, that they desire peace, but they do not like the way in which peace was accomplished. They prefer a peace that is produced by the methods of those who defy, of those who brag, of those who threaten. In order to establish their prowess, they have forgotten their manners. They want a peace, indeed, but they do not want a peace obtained as gentlemen obtain it, but only as braggarts obtain it.

We have peace, we have a peace founded upon the definite understanding that the United States, because it is powerful, is self-possessed, because it has definite objects does not need to make a noise about them: because it knows that it can vindicate its right, at any time, does not have to proclaim its right in terms of violent exaggeration. We have determined, whether we get the respect of the rest of the world or not, that we will deserve it by the way in which we act.

On the other hand, we are told that the methods of peace are the methods of elocution, are the methods of phrase, are the methods of manner; that all that is needed is a certain attitude, a certain personality, a certain impressive manner in dealing with the nations of the world, all of the counsel of those who care about who seem to see something without permitting themselves to see anything at all. You know that there used to be an ancient art in politics which seems to have been revived, the art of talking without saying anything, and the people of the United States, my friends, are very tired of that.

The Contrasted Pictures.

They look, and they are looking with more and more admiration and confidence, upon this contrasted picture, on the one hand a body of men casting about for an issue, a body of men casting about for some means to throw those out of power who are now in power; seeking any sort of support, no matter how incongruous it is, seeking every sort of support; scrupling at nothing in the way of their statement of facts and of policy; grasping at anything in order to make an impression, whether it be a false impression or a true impression.

They see that this is nothing but a picture of forces that cannot unite, of forces that do not constitute a party, and the intimation that I last now referred to is this, that those who are doing the thinking, the definite thinking for the opposition, are trying to destroy the Republican Party as it was in 1912, in order that they may make it what they then failed to make it by organizing their opposition against it at the same time that it is evident to the whole country that the Republican Party of 1912 is reproduced in the Republican Party of 1916, that the only definite counsel prevailing, the only definite control exercised, is exercised by the very men who then dominated the party of the opposition. So that this is what they are purposing to do, to take advantake of this situation to compound and conclude a family quarrel. Think of it, my friends, in order to reunite the Republican Party by giving dominance to that section of it which has been rejected in that party itself, a time of world crisis is to be used in which it is absolutely necessary that the counsels of this nation should be united and unmistakable. What are we to say of the patriotism of men who take advantage of a crisis of the world when the forces of the world hang in certain balance, when the peace of this great nation can be maintained only by the most thoughtful and considerate means in order to settle a question of power among themselves? The thing is incredible. The thing is not to be endured by men who love America and more and more the attention of this country is being concentrated upon the Democratic Party and the thoughtful men who are now allying themselves with the Democratic Party.

Under Single Leadership.

They say that the Democratic Party is under a single leadership, that the Democratic Party has definite and avowed purposes; that those purposes are not matters of conjecture, but matters of record and achievement; that among these purposes is a definite and settled policy of self-respecting peace, that among these purposes is a perfectly clear conception of the road to be travelled and the means to be used and they see in this body an organized body, a concordant body, a body thinking to concert action and concert it with enthusiasm.

Just listen, my friends, to the sounds that shake the earth. Where is the tramp of the young men of this country to be heard? It is to be heard going toward the recruiting stand enlisting officers of this united host of determined Democrats. The young men of the country are rallying to these purposes that write clear sentences upon the scroll of the future, the only purposes that have vision, the only purposes that show a definite direction and a conceivable idea in the conduct of affairs. I do not wonder at the tide that has been rising. My friends, do not let anybody deceive you. You hear recently about the tide running toward the Democratic Party, and you hear men saying: "When is the tide going to turn?" You hear men of the opposition congratulating themselves that at last they fancy that they see a current running the other way. This tide began before anybody knew anything about it, before the campaign began. There has been no recession at any time. There has been no recession at any time. There has been no recession at any time. Slowly, making up all the inlets, all the great rivers, making up all the fertile valleys of the land, has gone this steady tide of human purpose and of human hope that is not expressed in the antagonisms of parties, that has nothing to do with the fortunes of politicians or candidates; that is a part of the body of human aspiration and feeling, that can express itself nowhere where counsels are divided, and that resorts, as of course, to the places where counsel is united.

Did Not Have to Ask.

I have never at any time had to ask what the people of the United States were thinking. I did not know and I could not prove it, but I have simply waited for those who were blind to see what was happening. And I do not take any credit to those who have been directing the Democratic Party. I have been doing what any man with a soul under their jacket had to do in the circumstances. Why, my friends, the common people of this country were crying out that they had never been represented in this Government so long as the party of the opposition was in control. The attitude of the party of the opposition has always been this: Give a few of us the power and the profits and we will see that some of the profits get distributed to the rest. The people of the United States have this attitude: They do not want anybody to give them anything. They want men who are standing between them and their rights to get out of the way and to let them realize their themselves; and the Democratic Party has uniformly taken that position, that it is not going to put the distribution of justice in the hands of any small circle of men, however wise, however enterprising, however able, but that it is going to listen and hear the clearing of the message that in the United States that he (he) given the chance and the voice in the Government to which he is entitled.

Back Doors Closed.

That is what men have been perceiving, that the back doors are closed and the front doors are open. They have been observing that all who wished to take counsel were admitted to conference. They have seen that there was no specially preferred group of counselors or guides. They have felt, even when they have not been able to see it in definite form, that somehow the government at last was theirs and they had a chance to make use of it. The only thing that those of us have done who have tried to lead this great thing has been to purge our hearts and understand what we heard, because, my friends, a man who tries to serve a free nation must try to have in his own heart and thoughts of a free nation. He must see it in the terms that his intelligence permits, thinks the same thoughts that the man on the street thinks and the man in the factory and the man down in the mine and the men running the trains.

If he believes that men ought to work only eight hours he is expected to say so; and if he is asked whether he means everybody he ought to answer:

"Yes; everybody for whom it is possible."

There are some occupations in which you cannot divide the day up into eight hour periods, for the simple reason that you have got to do what nature determines. I do not see how, for example, a farmer could divide the day up into periods of eight hours, because nature does not divide it up into periods of eight hours; but in most occupations the reasons do not dominate. Where the plans of men dominate, it is possible to have eight hours, and moreover eight hours are more profitable to the men who manage the capital of the country than the longer day.

Accepts Ford's Verdict.

I echo the statement of Henry Ford, that the men who do not know that do not understand their own business. There is nothing to conceal about this thing. It has been demonstrated in the experience of everybody who has tried it and those who do not know it simply have not noticed the demonstration. It is like this tide of feeling that I was speaking of awhile ago: it has not been newly created, it has been newly realized, because some men perceive it who were willing to stand up and speak for it.

The tides of the nation do not wait upon those who are closeted in private conference. The great surge comes in when no man listens, when no man guides, no man restrains. The body of human will is moving with an irresistible power, and then deal with the facts as they arise

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FRENCH WIN QUARRY ABOVE DOUAUMONT

Despite the Incessant German Gunfire, They Are Steadily Closing In on Vaux.

FALL OF FORT SEEMS NEAR

British Troops on the Somme Carry German Trenches in the Les Boeufs Region.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—French troops continue to make progress piecemeal northeast of Verdun in the region where they delivered their great stroke on Tuesday.

Last night by the use of hand grenades they captured the quarry held by the Germans to the northeast of Fort de Douaumont. Bad weather hindered operations, but the artillery fire in the Douaumont sector continues with great violence.

British troops on the Somme gained a local success at Les Boeufs on their extreme right, carrying some German trenches and capturing 63 Germans.

The night report of the French War Office says:

Apart from an artillery battle, which continues with great violence, in the Douaumont region, there is no important event on the whole front to report.

The persistent bad weather hampers operations.

The day report of the French War Office reads:

On the Somme front there was an intermittent cannonade.

North of Verdun the artillery struggle continues violent in the region of Douaumont. Our troops brilliantly captured by a handgrenade attack a quarry which had been organized by the enemy northeast of Douaumont.

Everywhere else the night was calm.

The night report of the British War Office says:

This morning we carried out successfully a local operation northeast of Les Boeufs, whereby we captured several important enemy trenches. Our artillery bombardment was very effective, and the enemy when driven from his position was caught by our rifle fire. We took prisoner two officers and sixty-one other men.

During the day the enemy shelled the neighborhood of Eaucourt, L'Abbaye, and Martinpuich. Our own artillery was active against the enemy front in the Messines, Armentières, Guinchy, Hohenzollern, and Commecourt areas.

The official statement, issued by the British War Office this afternoon, says:

The enemy's artillery was active during the night in the neighborhood of Les Boeufs.

Otherwise there is nothing to report.

Report Repulses of Allies.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.) — Infantry engagements between the Anglo-French and German forces on the north bank of the Somme River began anew yesterday, says the official statement issued today by the Germany Army Headquarters Staff. Preceded by a strong artillery preparation, the statement adds, the British troops attacked across the line of Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs while the French moved forward in the district of Morval. All the German positions were maintained, it is stated.

North of Verdun there were renewed heavy engagements, which were successful for the Germans, according to the bulletin which reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the north bank of the Somme yesterday, infantry engagements began anew. Preceded by strong artillery preparation, the English attacked across the line of Gueudecourt-Les Boeufs and the French attacked in the district of Morval in the evening hour.

Our troops repulsed the allied enemies by artillery and machine gun fire, and to the northeast of Morval also with the bayonet. Our positions were completely maintained.

Army Group of Crown Prince Frederick William: On the east bank of the River Meuse heavy engagements also were renewed, and they were successful for us. After a violent artillery fire strong French forces rushed from Thiaumont Wood and both sides of Fort Douaumont and in the Fumin Wood to attack. All the attacks broke down in front of our positions, with heavy losses to the enemy.

FRENCH GUNS DOMINATE VAUX

French Scouts Go Close to Fort at Night to Reconnoitre.

FLEURY, Friday, Oct. 27 (via Chantilly, Oct. 28.)—Vaux, which is the only strong point remaining in the hands of the Germans in the immediate vicinity of Verdun, is threatened hourly with capture. While a correspondent was observing from a nearby ridge, before dawn, for an approach which was only possible at night, some French advance scouts moved close to the precincts of the fort to reconnoitre.

Vaux is dominated by the French artillery, and the guns unceasingly batter it. Every effort at counterattack which the Germans have made, up to the present, has been checked easily, although some of them have been attempted in heavy force.

The Germans suffered a terrible blow when they lost Douaumont, their principal point of observation. Their artillery is now blind, as the aeroplanes are hindered by the frequent mists. Consequently, the German curtain of fire is ineffectual for stopping the arrival of French reinforcements, although it makes the entire surrounding ground unhealthy, owing to its random nature. On the other hand, from the Crewt, where the correspondent was stationed, the hill slopes on the opposite side could be seen covered with the dead bodies of Germans who had been caught in the hail of French shells when they were endeavoring to come to the support of the front line.

How complete was the victory of Tuesday may be gathered from the capture by the French of ten unwounded German battalion commanders of the Seventh Prussian Grenadiers, 108 other officers, 500 non-commissioned officers, 4,500 men and more than 100 machine guns.

Thirty-one German battalions from nineteen different regions occupied the front line when the battle opened. At the end all these had been destroyed or captured at a loss to the French of casualties amounting to about one-third the total number of prisoners.

Douaumont itself suffered more from the French than the German artillery, three great shells from a French gun having struck in precisely the same spot. The honors of the capture fell to the Colonial Infantry from Morocco.

The rapid French advance and the victorious attack over ground such as surrounds Douaumont is one of the wonders of the recent battle. Mud everywhere else on the front is just mud. Here it is the strongest glue. Trenches and other methods of defense and approach are nonexistent. The only shelters for the troops are deep shellholes in the gluey mud.

Still the five miles of advancing French infantrymen traversed the ground up the slopes almost as on parade. Scarcely a rifle shot was fired during the battle, which was won by the big guns and bayonets. A French aeroplane preceded the infantry at an altitude of only 120 feet, and kept the General in command informed by wireless of every phase of the struggle, and emerged from the battle unscathed.

TELLS OF BIG ALLIED DRIVE.

German News Agency's Story of an Attack That Failed.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Writing on the operations on the Somme front, the military critic of the Overseas News Agency says:

"The attack in the Le Sars-Sailly sector on Oct. 23-25 was without doubt an attempt on a vast scale to break through the German front after enormous artillery preparation, but it ended in complete failure.

"From the evening of the 22d the enemy was subjected to heaviest fire, and at 6 o'clock the following morning, from south of the Ancre River to Courcelette, there began a lively fire, which at 7:30 had increased to a terrific drumfire. At the same time the enemy projected gas into the hollows behind the German positions and attempted to take the Germans' communications under an extended fire.

"At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the whole front, from that point to St. Pierre-Vaast Wood, developed a gigantic artillery fire, which at many places turned into drumfire.

"In the meantime extremely violent attacks were launched between Eaucourt l'Abbaye and Rancourt, which terminated in hand-to-hand fighting. Hostile air squadrons from a height of only 300 feet attacked the German positions in an effort to harass and terrify the German trench garrison by violent machine gun fire.

"The British and French attacks, in deep column formation, were made in several successive waves. All were carried out in the most desperate fashion. Almost everywhere the attacks were repulsed before they reached the German positions by the well-directed German artillery fire. Wherever the enemy entered our first trenches they were immediately disabled by the defenders.

"Some units distinguished themselves by heroic action. Thus, in a position north of Gueudecourt one German company lost its commander and the commanders of the section, but succeeded in clearing the trench and immediately establishing communications with the troops occupying adjacent positions. Near Sailly one German company took prisoner more than sixty unwounded men.

"A still more splendid result was obtained between Le Sars and Eaucourt l'Abbaye where, according to prisoners, the enemy had planned the main thrust. The German artillery covered the hostile trenches with such an annihilating fire that the commanders were unable to get their men from the trenches."

SERBIANS ADVANCE IN CERNA RIVER BEND

British Repulse Bulgarians on the Struma Front—Rain Greatly Hinders Operations.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Serbian headquarters at Saloniki says Serbian troops yesterday made an advance at the bend of the Cerna River in Serbian Macedonia. On Thursday several Bulgarian trenches were captured by the Serbians. The text of the statement reads:

On Oct. 26, during local skirmishes which were favorable to our troops, we captured several enemy trenches. We took three Bulgarian officers and seventy rank and file and one machine gun.

On the 27th we advanced a little on the left bank of the Cerna River. Rain is hindering our operations.

A late official statement from Serbian headquarters at Saloniki says:

Yesterday (Friday) morning we had several local engagements. We advanced in places and repulsed enemy counterattacks, taking a number of machine guns and some scores of prisoners.

The British official report on the fighting in Macedonia says the Bulgarians attempted to capture the town of Ormanli on the east bank of the Struma, but they were driven back. The text of the statement follows:

Struma Front—The enemy's advanced troops attempted to seize Ormanli, but after artillery preparation we successfully drove them back.

Wet weather seriously interfered with operations during the past week.

The French report today adds little information. It says:

Bad weather continues, and there is nothing to report beyond violent cannonades in the region of the Cerna.

Berlin Says Serbians Failed.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (via London.)—Army Headquarters issued the following official statement today concerning operations on the Macedonian front:

Serbian attacks against the German and Bulgarian positions in the Cerna bend failed, as did partial advances of the enemy on the east slopes of the Moglenica Mountains and southwest of Doiran Lake.

On the Struma River there were skirmishes of patrols near Orfano and a lively artillery bombardment.

SOFIA, Oct. 27, (via London, Oct. 28.)—The Bulgarian War Office issued the following statement today regarding operations on the Macedonian front:

The Macedonian front is relatively calm. Between Lake Presba and Doiran there was a feeble cannonade. At the foot of Belashitza Planina there was calm. There was artillery fire on the Struma front. On the Aegean shore the enemy shelled the heights near Orfana.

SARRAIL TO ADVANCE SOON.

Campaign to Begin in Two Weeks, Says Stephane Lauzanne.

The general advance by General Sarrail's army north of Saloniea will probably begin within two weeks, according to Lieutenant Stephane Lauzanne, former editor of the Paris Matin, who is in this country on an official mission for the French Government. He based his statement on the recent reports from Greece that a complete understanding had been reached between the Entente and King Conatantine.

Speaking of the difficulties encountered by General Sarrail's army he said: "The terrific heat of the Summer, combined with the hard work the troops had to perform in building roads over the mountains for the artillery and motor trucks, tired the soldiers out and 20 per cent. of the 500,000 men at Saloniea reported sick.

CALLS HOOVER'S WORK HOLY

Pope's Plea for Belgians Addresses to All Children Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 28.—The most important document issued by the Pope since the beginning of the war in connection with America is the Apostolic letter addressed by the Pontiff to Cardinal Gibbons urging the assistance of American children to nourish and save their unhappy Belgian brothers. The letter was prompted by an appeal from Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the Committee for Relief in Belgium, who sent George Barr Baker to Rome for the necessary negotiations with the Holy See.

The Pope, speaking of Mr. Hoover's project to give supplementary meals to Belgian children, says:

"We consider the proposed work so humanitarian and holy that, yielding without delay to the desire expressed by the head of the committee, we have determined to indicate and recommend it to you, my Lord Cardinal, and through you to the illustrious members of the venerable American Episcopacy, to the clergy, and all sympathetic persons, especially those children of America on whom every hope of success rests. Truly, we don't doubt that the happy children of America, without distinction of faith or social class, competing in innocent pride, will hold out in their helping hands a gift of charity which ignores distance, especially as the approaching Winter promises to be more rigorous and painful than the two preceding ones. The Redeemer's words, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, My children, ye have done it unto me,' are the secure pledge of heavenly satisfaction and reward, while we feel how much, in this atrocious period of fratricida struggle, to do a work of true benevolence and love, to drop some balsam on wounds, ennobles in the eyes of the world the peoples of more fortunate lands.

"As a sign of our loving interest in the good result of the above-mentioned initiative, we send our accompanying contribution of 10,000 francs, which, though inadequate to the need and appearing small in itself, is not so considering the condition of the Apostolic See in the present sad moment."

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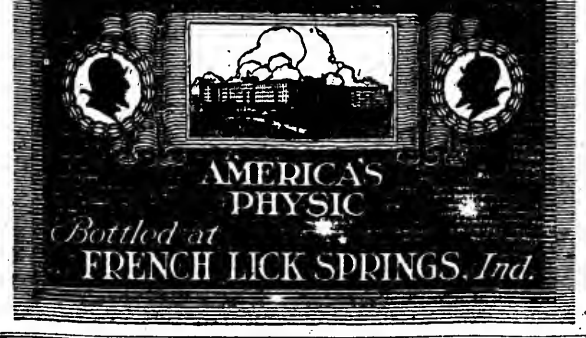

AMERICA'S PHYSIC
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ALLIES WILL LEND VENIZELOS $2,000,000

Government at Athens Agrees to Allow Reinforcing of Saloniki Army.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 29.—The Entente Allies have decided to lend the Saloniki Government £400,000, according to an Athens dispatch to The Observer.

The Government at Athens, the dispatch adds, has agreed to place no obstacle in the way of reinforcing the national army at Saloniki, recognizing the Saloniki movement as solely anti-Bulgarian in aim.

The Saloniki Government is headed by former Premier Venizelos, and other Greek leaders favoring Greece's participation in the war. Recent dispatches from Greece have reported that the followers of Venizelos were forming an army.

CONFER WITH GREEK KING.

Allies Said to Have Reached Agreement—Railway Strike Off.

ATHENS, Friday, Oct. 28.—King Constantine had a lengthy audience yesterday with the Russian and British ministers.

An Entente diplomat informs The Associated Press that a complete understanding, which "should arrange things much more satisfactorily for the King, Venizelos, and ourselves," has been reached with the Greek sovereign.

It is understood that as the Greek Government continues to demonstrate its willingness and ability to maintain order in Athens the French landing force will be withdrawn gradually and the French control of the police, telephones, and telegraphs and the railways also will be loosened.

The strike on the Larissa Railway has been ended and the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Thessaly will begin promptly.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The employes of the Greek railways declared a general strike on Friday evening, their request for an increase in pay having been refused by the Government, says a dispatch from Athens to The Wireless Press.

The committee of the employes before the strike was declared presented itself at the Ministry of Communications. Colonel Stratigos, Chief of the Greek Headquarters Staff, who was sent for by the Government to be present at the council charged with consideration of the question, declared to the committee, according to the message, that the Government would call the men under arms if they declared a general strike.

BOMB KILLS ENGINEER ON KAISER'S TRAIN

Allied Aviator Drops Fatal Missile, According to a Report Reaching Zurich.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—A bomb, dropped by an aviator of the Entente Allies, has killed the engineer driving the train of Emperor William of Germany, according to information received at Zurich.

Emperor William was recently reported to be at Bapaume, on the Somme front, overseeing the preliminaries for a counteroffensive for which the German troops were said to have received strong reinforcements.

During this visit he made a brief speech to the German troops thanking them for the "heroic manner" in which they had fought for four months.

On Monday the Emperor was in Berlin on a brief visit conferred with the Imperial Chancellor, and visited the Palaces at Potsdam. His movements since then have not been reported.

Bounty on French Wheat.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Chamber of Deputies tonight adopted the bill presented by the Government authorizing a bounty on wheat harvested in France next year. The bill provides for a bounty equivalent to 10 cents a bushel on such wheat, an an amendment was added providing for an allowance of 20 francs for each additional hectare (about two and a half acres) devoted to wheat growing.

The Minister of Commerce, Etienne Clementel, said that the Government now had in service sixty-six grain-carrying ships for purchases made directly from foreign Governments.

The Chamber also adopted resolutions in behalf of agricultural improvement, notably for the creation of experimental fields in schools of agriculture and the appointment of a commission whose duty it will be to draw up a general program.

RUSSIANS FAIL IN VOLHYNIA.

Attacked German Lines West of Lutsk, Says Berlin Statement.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Russians have renewed their attacks on the Austro-German lines west of Lutsk, in Volhynia, the War Office announced today, delivering an assault yesterday after two days' artillery preparation in the vicinity of Zaturze. The attack, according to the official statement, failed completely with heavy losses to the Russians. The text of the statement reads:

Front of Prince Leopold—The Russians, after two days' artillery preparation in the sector west of Lutsk, attacked yesterday near Zaturze. The attack failed completely with heavy losses to the enemy.

VIENNA, Oct. 28, (via London.)—The War Office issued the following statement today concerning operations on the Russian front:

Front of Prince Leopold: There was strong artillery fire by the army of General Terstanszky. An isolated Russian attack south of Zaturze was repulsed with great enemy losses.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28.—The official statement issued by the War Office today has this to say of fighting on the front in Russia:

On the whole front reconnaissances and an exchange of fire are taking place.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—"A telegram received in Rome from a German source reports there are indications of the beginning of a tremendous new Russian offensive in Galicia and Poland," says a dispatch from the Italian capital received by the Wireless Press.

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and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of
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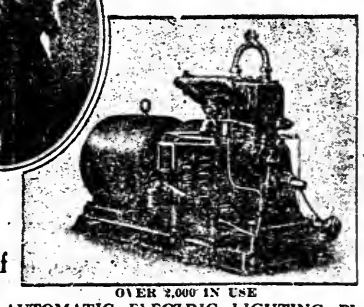

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Continued Rains Turn Terrain Into Quagmire Full of Shell Holes.

THE TRENCHES MELT AWAY

But the British, Rolling, Stumbling, and Sliding, Still Go Forward.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE SOMME, Thursday, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—On that portion of the battle line where Les Boeufs looks toward Le Transloy across the tangled trenches of Monday's fighting, the Germans are shelling today, pounding at the positions they lost, and feeling over them for the British batteries. As usual now, they are shooting in the dark, with no more guidance than they can obtain from observers posted in the front line trenches. It is a day as wet and misty as its predecessors, and their great shells come wailing out of the blurred distance to burst on the sodden earth in leaping black splashes of mud and smoke.

The good news from Verdun comes with particular relish to this part of the front, for the Brandenburgers who stormed Douaumont in February are on the north of the line, and the Bavarians who took Vaux are to the south. These last furnished a prisoner yesterday. He was a member of the storming battalion but a miserable subject, for all that—a smallish, red-haired man, flimsy of build and now broken with fatigue and plastered with the clinging mud of these parts. There was nothing in his aspect to suggest the stubborn fighters who have five times since Monday been driven out of fuzzy trench and have five times rolled back into it. He brought tidings of the recent visit of the Kaiser to the army on the Somme, of more pompous speeches and imperial fulminations and of his order to the troops to proceed forthwith to retake all the ground that had been lost since July 1. Hence possibly this morning's attack on Stuff trench upon the other coast of the British salient by those Bavarians of inferior quality of the Twenty-eighth Reserve Division.

The Boche is certainly uneasy. He gives many tokens of it, and it may be that, as Americans say, the dolorous business of opening a new campaign of attack was wished onto those better and discouraged troops. They took their chance at the chill hour of 5:30 A. M., encountering the full venom of the British 9in artillery which stamped their attack into the horrible mud of the Ancre levels. Only at one point did they even reach the trench, and there a party of them managed to entre. That party stayed and effected permanent lodgment. Teh forty-seven of them who are not dead as the result of the dash of bombers up the muddy sewer of a trench are prisoners.

With other weather no doubt the British would have shifted the main outlines of their position beyond Les Boeufs to the plain line facing the great trench system which guards Le Transloy. There was no point at which they got a foothold upon the treacherous ground where British met Germans that they were not beaten. What happened, though, was that the British attacked under weather conditions which only tragic heroism and their splendid impulsion toward victory, the short cut to which leads always straight at the enemy, could have considered as possible to an advance. Units of them had gone into the trenches the night before under a soft, soaking rain to encounter before morning 7 degrees of frost, with a clammy, misty morning to follow, and then in the afternoon to attack. Rain had melted the country to a loathly yellow paste, half gummy clay, half filth of superposed black, crease, and the terrain was a moon landscape of craters. The trenches themselves were crumbling like sugar in the wet. There is no good quality in the soil in which they are dug, and here and there the men were so bogged and mud-clogged that the word to get out and get over found them floundering to their waists.

The barrage had advanced ahead of them. They were half in and half out of their quagmire of trenches, and then it was that those who could see forward at all saw a German officer climb to the parapet of an opposite trench and run along it, calling his men to their work. A minute later every yard of the German trench had its German at work with his rifle, while yet the British floundered and staggered on grease. When they took the trench they could barely move. They were swept and flogged at by the lash of rifle fire at pointblank range, and machine guns, hidden like larks' nests on the floor of that nightmare land, waved and slashed at them with mile long sabres of invisible lead. But they lurched and surged and crawled and tumbled forward and they took that trench. It's a way they have in the army.

I imagine our captured friend of the storming battalion of Bavarians, when he spoke of the Kaiser's visit, was telling only what he had been told. It was about as true as what German fighting men are usually told, as true as Wolff. We had that kind of thing in Russia, too. There was scarcely a prisoner in our hundreds of thousands of hungry captives who had not been assured upon the oath of a Prussian officer and gentleman that there would not be another Winter campaign and, to speak American once more, the Kaiser was always made the goat. It was always in his name that these promises were given.

TERAUCHI WANTS PEACE.

Says He Particularly Desires Friendly Relations with China.

TOKIO, Oct. 28.—Count Seiki Terauchi, the new Premier, in an address to the prefectural governors, expressed his regret that the war in Europe was not yet ended and promised to bend all his energy to the attainment of common objects in co-operation with the Entente Allies. He said that he noted with satisfaction that the Japanese alliance with Great Britain, which forms the basis of Japanese foreign policy, is giving a practical demonstration of great use and effectiveness, especially in conjunction with the conventions with Russia and France.

Count Terauchi promised that his constant aim would be to uphold justice and use particular circumspection with regard to the foreign relations of the country, so that its faith with other nations should be kept above reproach.

He wished in particular, he said, to maintain friendly relations with China, and to put the peace of the Far East on a secure footing.

AUSTRIANS HOPE FOR PARTY TRUCE

Parliament May Be Convened If Minority Leaders Promise Moderation.

NO DEFINITE PEACE PLAN

Discussion Likely to be Limited to War Credits, Food, and Other Internal Questions.

VIENNA, Oct. 27, (via London, Oct. 28.)—The developments in the political situation here in the last few days have, political observers believe, brought near the convening of the Austrian Parliament under a new Prime Minister. Parliamentary leaders are now canvassing the members of the lower house regarding the possibility of having a business-like session, which precaution is deemed necessary in order to avoid excesses by some who are so inclined because of political motives.

It is argued by some leaders that the conduct of certain members and the tactics of the minority parties as followed before the war, if repeated now, would injure the country's standing needlessly. It was decided, therefore, to obtain from the minority leaders assurances that a session convened at this time would not be attended by scenes similar to those which brought the Austrian Parliament into ridicule before the war. This move by the Parliamentary leaders is due to the fact that the Austrian Parliament has unusually liberal house rules. Members, while in the House, enjoy absolute immunity, and a sergeant-at-arms in the Austrian Parliament is an unknown institution. It would be possible, therefore, it is pointed out, for a few of the 500 members to start a campaign of obstructive criticism which, by reaching the press, might result in the country being hurt, rather than helped, by a Parliamentary session.

There is no legal method at the disposal of the House itself to prevent such a course, leaders say, nor may the Government interfere with the Parliamentary reports through the censor, so that individual promises of the members are the only safeguard. These, it is reported, are being given readily.

The absolutely liberty of the Austrian Parliament is due to the fact that when the present house rules were adopted it was felt that the immunity of members in all things, ranging from personal attacks upon the monarch to bodily violence upon other members, was necessary in order to prevent the minority, which by accident might be a racial group, from being tyrannized over by the majority. The impression among Parliamentary leaders now is that, while this system was excellent in peace times, it is a positive danger in war, because of the danger of one-sided or irresponsible utterances by members which might lead to the creation of false impressions abroad.

Inquiries made by The Associated Press tend to show that if Parliament meets it will not discuss peace, except incidentally. No definite peace program was found to be under consideration by any party or group. Should the body convene it is probable that it will concern itself largely with war credits and money spent in the war up to this time, with various questions affecting the supply and distribution of food and other purely internal matters. There has been no definite announcement that Parliament will meet, but indications point strongly to such action.

House of Lords Still Opposes It.

VIENNA, Oct. 28, (via London, Oct. 28, delayed.)—It may be accepted as certain that Dr. von Koerber, now Austro-Hungarian Minister of Finance, will succeed the late Count Karl Stuergkh as Premier. Dr. von Koerber was received yesterday by the Emperor and went today to Budapest to confer with Count Tisza. It is understood that Dr. von Koerber is willing to accept the position, but official announcement to that effect has been delayed thus far because he demands guarantees that his hands shall remain untied.

Should Dr. von Koerber finally accept, his successor in the Financial Ministry probably will be Dr. von Spitzmueller, now Minister of Commerce. Both men came into power last Spring, when a general change in the Cabinet took place, being selected for efficiency which they had demonstrated while in minor official positions.

A slight change in the attitude and policies of the different parties regarding the convening of Parliament is reported. Conferences of leaders of these parties just concluded showed that nearly all the political leaders in the lower house now favor a Parliamentary session under the condition that the House confine itself to urgent matters and refrain from criticisms based upon political interests. The sense of the meeting was that while some Governmental departments might have their affairs aired the speakers discussing them were to bear in mind only the public good and not the hopes or wishes of political groups. There were a few, however, who still asserted that a Parliamentary session was unnecessary.

Meanwhile, the House of Lords, with a few exceptions, continues to be opposed to the proposed session of Parliament. It is beginning to be generally realized, however, that a joint session of the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations is not advisable unless the Austrian Parliament also is in session. Since a session of the Delegations is considered necessary, this attitude has brought the convening of Parliament considerably nearer without, however, assuring a certainty of such a session.

Of importance in this connection is a project to clear the rooms of the Parliament building of wounded, who, since the beginning of the war, have been housed there.

Vienna evening newspapers of Friday announced the appointment of Dr. von Koerber as Premier of Austria, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, which edded that he had undertaken the formation of a new Cabinet, as the members of that body had resigned automatically on the death of Count Stuergkh. Dr. von Koerber was former Prime Minister, having retired from the office in January, 1905.

The "Delegations" referred to above are the two bodies chosen annually from the upper and lower houses of the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments. They meet one year at Vienna, the next at Budapest. They deliberate independently of each other, communicating their decisions in written form.

7 MORE SHIPS SUNK, 4 OF THEM NORWEGIAN

Of Two British Vessels Destroyed One Crew Is Imprisoned and 4 of the Other Drowned.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The sinking of six more steamers and one sailing vessel was announced by Lloyd's today. Four of the vessels were Norwegian, one Swedish, and two British. The neutral vessels sunk were the Norwegian steamers Pan Bygdo and Dan, the Norwegian sailing vessel Kathrinka, and the Swedish steamer Jonkoping. The sinking of the British steamer Sparta was attended with the loss of four members of her crew, and the crew of the Fuchsia is reported to have been imprisoned in Germany.

The safe arrival of the Norwegian steamer Garibaldi, previously reported sunk, at Archangel is also announced by the shipping agency.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (via Sayville.)—"Comparing the number of hostile and neutral ships sunk by the sea forces of the Central Powers," says the Lokal Anzeiger, "according to official statistics, from the beginning of the war until Oct. 12, 1,258 hostile ships of 3,662,501 tons were sunk, but only 200 neutral ships, of 276,528 tons, were sunk for carrying contraband of war. The neutral tonnage is only 10 per cent. of the hostile tonnage.

"The sinking of neutral ships, especially Norwegian, will cease as soon as the latter stop carrying contraband."

EXPORTS TAKE BIG JUMP.

Shipments Last Week $86,460,834, Against $61,923,835 Week Before.

The Custom House report of exports in the week ended yesterday gave evidence that shippers had forgotten all about the menace of German U-boats off the American coast, for the outgoing movement reached a value of $86,460,834 against $61,923,835 in the week before, and $41,717,700 in the week before that.

Shipments of munitions for the armies of the Allies were made in unabated volume, while the movement to neutral countries showed strength. In the corresponding week last year exports from here were set down at $48,798,442, and in the same period of 1914 the shipments had a value of $23,321,652. Yesterday's exports were valued at $4,061,510. Total exports from New York to date for the present calendar year were reported yesterday at $2,367,772,012, compared with $1,290,742,035 in the corresponding period of last year, and $730,927,881 in 1914.

SHIP FOUGHT U-BOAT UNTIL GUN JAMMED

Captain and Gunners of British Steamer Charter House Were Taken Prisoner.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 28.—Particulars of the sinking of the British steamer Charter House, after a spirited fight with a German submarine, have just reached this city.

The time and place of the engagement is not made public, but it is known that the vessel was on a voyage from the Mediterranean to Chicoutimi, N. B., to load with wood pulp, when she met the U-boat.

On board the Charter House were two naval gunners who trained the steamer's single piece of artillery on the attacking submarine and commenced to return round for round. The gun was too light, however, and at the eighth shot the breechlock failed to work, and the submarine outranged her. Then the crew of the Charter House surrendered.

Captain Elliot and the two gunners were made prisoners by the Germans and taken aboard the submarine. The remainder of the crew were allowed to take to the boats. A boat with the second mate, second engineer and twelve men reached the shore safely, and later a second boat with the remainder of the crew, was reported as having landed.

ITALIAN LINES ADVANCE

A Surprise Attack Gains Ground Near Villanova.

ROME, Oct. 28, (via London.)—An intense artillery action is in progress east of Gorizia and on the Carso Plateau, the War Office announced today. Near Vallenova the Italian line has been advanced more than 300 yards by a surprise attack. The official statement reads:

To the south of the depression between Lopplo and Mori, in the Cameras and Adige valleys, our infantry entered the village of Sano, drove out the enemy and destroyed his defenses.

From the Asiago Plateau and the Sugana Valley increased activity on the part of the enemy artillery is reported.

On the Julian front there has been further intense activity on the part of the enemy's artillery east of Gorizia and on the Carso. Our batteries replied with an equally heavy fire. To the southeast of Villanova we have advanced our line 300 metres as the result of a surprise attack.

VIENNA, Oct. 28.—The Austro-Hungarian War Office bulletin today had this to say about operations on the Italian front:

On the southern wing, coast district artillery and mine fighting continues.

Enemy infantry advancing along the Oppachiasella Road were quickly forced to withdraw by our fire.

In the Tyrol the enemy artillery fire increased at some points.

Franklin Simon & Co. direct attention to their **illustrated page** of *Infants' and Children's Apparel and Nursery Furniture* in to-day's Rotogravure Section of **"The Times"**

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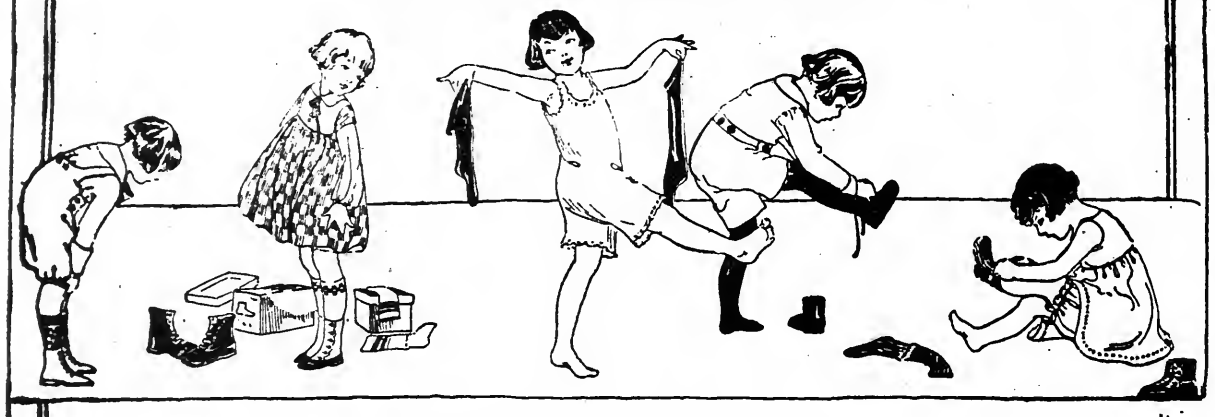

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Size 4 .45 Size 4½ .47 Size 5 .50
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Children's Hosiery

No. 28—Children's Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose, in white, black or tan. Sizes 5 to 10. 3 pair for $1.00 .35

No. 30—Children's Broad Ribbed Cotton Hose, in white or black. Sizes 6 to 9½. 3 pair for $1.00 .35

No. 32—Children's English Derby Ribbed Cotton Hose, in white, black or tan.
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Size 6½ .60 Size 7 .62 Size 7½ .65

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No. 32—Children's Dress Shoes, of patent kidskin with soft black kidskin tops; light welt soles and spring heels. Sizes 8 to 10½. 2.95

No. 34—Children's White Buckskin Shoes, made on broad orthopedic last, light soles and spring heels. Sizes 5 to 8. 2.85

No. 36—Children's Tan or Black Kidskin Shoes, broad orthopedic last, hand-turned soles and spring heels; buttoned or laced styles. Sizes 5 to 8. 1.95

No. 38—Children's Patent Kid Ankle Ties, also tan or black kidskin; hand-turned soles and spring heels. Sizes 8 to 10½. 2.25

No. 40—Children's White Buckskin Buttoned Shoes; orthopedic last, welted soles and spring heels. Sizes 8 to 10½. 3.50

No. 42—Small Girls' and Boys' Tan Calf Laced Shoes, made on broad orthopedic last, welted soles and spring heels. Sizes 8 to 10½. 2.85

No. 44—Baby's Ankle Supporting Shoes, of white canvas, also tan or black kidskin; flexible hand-turned soles; recommended for babies beginning to walk. Sizes 2 to 5. 1.75

No. 46—Baby's White Buckskin Ankle Ties, hand-turned soles. Sizes 2 to 5. 1.50

No. 48—Baby's Tan or Black Kidskin Shoes, laced or buttoned, hand-turned soles; broad orthopedic last. Sizes 2 to 5. 1.50

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Women's Gown Shop

Expressing the latest note in Fashion

Serge or Jersey Dresses	18.50 to 69.50	Velvet Afternoon Gowns	39.50 to 145.00
Meteor or Satin Gowns	29.50 to 98.50	Fur Trimmed Gowns	45.00 to 195.00
Beaded Georgette Gowns	45.00 to 145.00	Evening Gowns	29.50 to 295.00

Franklin Simon & Co. *will offer Monday*

Women's Beaded Georgette Gowns. *Dressy gowns,*

Copies of Doeuillet, Lanvin and Lucienne models, of Georgette crepe, richly beaded and embroidered, with or without fur trimming. *Special* **55.00**

Women's Coat Shop

Showing the semi-fitted straight line—latest change in Fashion

Wool Velour Coats	29.50 to 245.00	Evening Cloth Coats	39.50 to 195.00
Bolivia Vicuna Cloth Coats	39.50 to 195.00	Brocade or Velvet Wraps	98.50 to 595.00
Silk Velour or Plush Coats	29.50 to 195.00	English Raincoats	16.50 to 45.00

Franklin Simon & Co. *will offer Monday*

Copies of Paris Model Coats. *Women's Coats,*

copies of Georgette, Bernard and Jenny of wool velour or vicuna cloth in all fashionable shades, with or without fur trimming. *Special* **45.00**

Women's Shoe Shop

Individual distinctiveness in Boots and Slippers

Kidskin Laced Shoes	6.00 to 14.00	Cloth of Silver Slippers	6.50 to 9.50
Tan Walking Shoes	6.00 to 9.50	Satin Evening Slippers	4.00 to 6.50
Black Dress Shoes	6.00 to 12.00	Patent or Kid Pumps	5.00 to 7.50

Franklin Simon & Co. *are now offering*

Women's Laced Shoes

of selected Paris brown kidskin with fawn buckskin tops, also all brown, gray or field mouse brown kidskin, or tan Russia calf with ivory kidskin tops. **9.00**

Women's and Misses' Waist Shop

Imported and our exclusive models

Georgette Crepe Waists	5.75 to 29.50	Paris Dress Waists	13.75 to 69.50
Lace and Net Waists	9.75 to 39.50	Paris Lingerie Waists	7.50 to 39.50
Silk Sport Shirts	5.75 to 9.75	Plaid & Striped Silk Waists	5.75 to 15.75

Franklin Simon & Co. *will place on sale Monday*

Women's Paris Hand Made Georgette Waists.

Hand embroidered, real lace trimmed and beaded models, in white, flesh or bisque color. *Special* **14.00**

AUSTRALIA VOTES 'NO CONSCRIPTION'

First Returns Show a Majority Against Compulsory Service.

ATTEMPT TO KILL PREMIER?

Sydney Dispatch Says a Would-Be Assassin Shot Into Mr. Hughes's Bedroom.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—First returns in the balloting on the question of compulsory military service, according to Reuter's Melbourne correspondent, showed a considerable majority opposed to conscription. The incompicte vote was: Yes, 687,000; no, 723,000.

Affirmative majorities were counted in Victoria, West Australia, and Tasmania; negative majorities in New South Wales and Queensland. The attitude of South Australia has not yet been determined.

The three members of the Australian Ministry who have just resigned their posts did so, according to a Reuter dispatch from Melbourne today, because the remainder of the Cabinet approved regulations empowering the presiding officers at polling places during today's referendum on conscription to ask voters who were apparently between 21 and 35 years of age whether they were single and, if so, whether they had reported in accordance with the Defense act proclamation.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 28, (via London.)—An attempt was made recently to assassinate William Morris Hughes, the Australian Premier, at his home in New Victoria, according to a Reuter dispatch from Sydney, which says the information was obtained from close friends of the Prime Minister.

A man is said to have forced a window at night and to have fired a revolver shot into the Premier's bedroom. The bullet did not take effect. A policeman then appeared, but the would-be assassin escaped.

FERVENT APPEALS TO WOMEN.

Premier Begged Them Not to Dishonor Australia by Voting "No."

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ADELAIDE, Australia, Oct. 4.—When Premier Hughes left the Exhibition Hall here one day last week after having made a fervent appeal to the women of Adelaide to support conscription for the war the police had to make a passage for him through the tightly wedged feminine audience. The women eagerly thronged him, and as he went by some of them gripped his arms, and others slapped him on the back and exclaimed: "Good old Billy!"

The influence which women voters will exercise in the conscription referendum to take place on Oct. 28 is fully appreciated by Mr. Hughes, and so far as the cleavage in the Labor Party over compulsory service and the banning of the Prime Minister by a potent part of it for advocating compulsion are concerned it is noteworthy that the Laborites in this State (South Australia) are ranged on his side. This includes women as well as men trades unionists.

Mr. Hughes's speech to the women here, who represented all classes, was frequently interrupted by applause. He said, by way of preface to it, that for the first time in the history of the world the voice of women upon the greatest question that could confront any community would be heard. He continued:

"What a contrast between Australia, a free democracy, and Germany, a military despotism! Nobody will dare to say that the question of how the war should be conducted will be referred to the German people. They are nothing but food for cannon. As for German women, they count for less than nothing. Here Australian women are endowed with the full rights of citizenship. They are considered the equals of men and are consulted on all questions, even on this greatest question of all. In Germany women are not only denied the franchise; they are regarded as mere household chattels.

"Will the women of Australia—mothers, wives, and sisters—condemn to death those gallant men who have gone forth to fight for them, to preserve their honor, their liberty, their bodies from those foul outrages inflicted upon the poor Belgian women and children? Will the women of Australia be the proud mothers of a nation of heroes, or stand dishonored as the mothers of a race of degenerates?"

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 4.—In a spirited manifesto issued today by the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, William M. Hughes, to the women of Australia, urging them to vote "yes" in the referendum on conscription on Oct. 28, Mr. Hughes said:

"To vote 'No' would be to abandon those gallant Australian troops who have fought and are fighting so heroically for you; to desert the cause of millions of innocent Belgian women and children, whose agony and suffering have evoked the profound sympathy and passionate outcry of the civilized nations for vengeance against those responsible; to be guilty of base ingratitude to those glorious soldiers of France, who have died in hundreds of thousands to save you and the women of the world from dishonor and death, and to betray our kinsmen in Britain to whose valor and sacrifice we owe everything and without whose help we should be utterly lost.

"To vote 'No' would not only be to cover yourselves and the nation with the black mantle of base ingratitude and dishonor, but to destroy forever real liberty in this country."

Mr. Hughes, continuing, scored the trades union element (of which he was lately the titular head, but which has repudiated him for advocating conscription) in these words:

"For if you vote 'No' in the face of the tyrannical acts of these men who shut the mouths of all those who dare to differ from them on this question you in effect declare that you approve their methods and desire to be governed by them."

COL. ELKINGTON HONORED.

King Decorates British Officer Who Was Once Dismissed from Army.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—King George has appointed Lieut. Col. John Ford Elkington a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. Colonel Elkington recently was received in audience by the King at Windsor Castle and his Majesty evinced a deep interest in the history of the officer's case and his experiences in the French Foreign Legion.

Elkington still limps badly as the result of a knee wound, but he is undergoing treatment and hopes to return to active service. The decoration conferred on him is the next highest to the Victoria Cross.

Lieut. Col. Elkington is known as the "man who came back." He was dismissed by a court-martial from the British Army, after serving nearly thirty years, just as his regiment was going into action in France in the latter part of 1914. He had been a member of the Warwickshires and had won the Queen Victoria Medal for valor in South Africa.

On being dismissed from his regiment, Colonel Elkington joined the French Foreign Legion and fought in several battles against the Germans on the French front. Recently he returned to England having won in the Foreign Legion two French military honors, the Military Medal and the Military Cross.

On his arrival in England a proclamation appeared in The London Gazette announcing that the King had "graciously approved the reinstatement of John Ford Elkington in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, with his previous seniority, in consequence of his gallant conduct while serving in the ranks of the Foreign Legion of the French Army." Elkington recently was severely wounded in the leg.

U-53 VISIT A PRECEDENT.

Army and Navy Journal Thinks That Was the Purpose of It.

That Germany proposes to test to the limit the forebearance of the United States, as regards submarine warfare, is the opinion of Colonel William C. Church, Editor of The Army and Navy Journal. In the current issue of that paper he cites the recent activities of the U-53 and describes the activities of American destroyers on that occasion as one that "must grate on the sensibilities of the officers of our navy," and suggests that the visit of the U-53 was intended to establish a precedent, which would take the place of the precedent created by President Grant in 1870, when he announced that American waters must not be used for belligerent purposes.

"The action of the German submarine U-53 off our coast on Oct. 8," says the Army and Navy Journal "when she sank five passenger and merchant ships, leaving their passengers and crews to be picked up by the boats of the destroyer force of the navy, is a matter that will not down. From the very beginning of the operations of this new type of warship it was clearly apparent that the old practice of a war vessel stopping an enemy or a neutral ship at sea, taking off her passengers and crew, and then sinking the vessel if sufficient justification was found for the act, could not work with the submarine. It was realized that it was physically impossible for a submarine raider to accommodate any considerable number of passengers; and it was also made plain by the commanders of these German submersible raiders in the waters around the British Isles that they did not wish to take passengers aboard except in the case of a small number of prisoners. If we had any doubts as to the German idea as to how this submarine warfare should be conducted, the case of the Lusitania settled that, for all time, or at least until she should be compelled to bow to the force of public opinion and follow the ordinary dictates of the rights of neutrals and nonbelligerents at sea."

VOTE HUGE GERMAN CREDIT.

Deputies Grant von Roedern's Demand for $2,856,000,000.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The Reichstag today, after a short discussion, passed the bill for a new war credit of 12,000,000,000 marks. ($2,856,000,000,) asked for yesterday by Count von Roedern, the Imperial Treasurer. The only votes in opposition were those of the Radical wing of the Socialist Party.

The members cheered enthusiastically when the vote was announced.

Count von Roedern in yesterday's speech said it was evident, up to the present, that Germany's financial burdens, compared with her efforts and results, were lighter than were those of her adversaries.

Part of the money invested in industries making war material, the Secretary said, will either be repaid or employed usefully in time of peace. He added:

"I refer to the nitrogen establishments from which we hope to put at the disposal of agriculturists more nitrogen at lower prices than they ever had before the war. Further to be considered in this direction is the replacing of part of our copper by aluminium, and also the establishment of an industry for producing fodder."

He said that the largest part of the war expenditure, however, was used directly for the army, and concluded as follows:

"Because we must provide from this new credit our soldiers fighting on the Somme, in Courland, Poland and Galicia, and in Transylvania and Dobrudja with necessary ammunition and Winter clothing, therefore the Federal Government hopes that you will unanimously consent to the new credit of 12,000,000,000 marks asked for in the supplementary budget."

GREAT DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

Difficulty of Getting Goods from Britain Has Caused Suffering.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Official advices to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce report serious scarcity of the common necessaries of life over a large area of Russia, due to the difficulty of trade with Great Britain, from which country Russia has always bought largely. What little manufacturing there is in the interior cities has been slackened by war conditions, and no new machinery can be had owing to the interruption of transportation.

Capitalists are doing a large business in second-hand machinery and many manufacturers are making more by selling out than by running their shops. There is also a shortage of hats, shoes, gloves, linen and woolen goods, clothing, china, glassware, stationery and groceries. Some trade was attempted with England in several of these classes of goods, but without results. Orders have since been placed in the United States and Japan, whence goods are beginning to arrive.

Distress in the Netherlands from a shortage of crops is indicated by the latest dispatches from Consul Listoe at Rotterdam. Not only is the crop this year poor, but, owing to shortage of labor, there is fear of a poor crop next year, as the ground cannot be got into right shape this Fall for next Spring's sowing. The official reports of the Netherlands Department of Agriculture state that low temperature in September, following heavy rains in August, injured all kinds of crops seriously. Not only is the yield lowered, but grain has sprouted badly in the fields and all flour this year will be very poor.

The lack of harvest help delayed work all over the country and wheat and oats were not harvested generally when the September figures were collected by the Government officials. The failure of crops will make importation necessary. With the general demand so strong, and rates of transportation so high, great difficulty will be experienced in getting sufficient supplies for regular needs.

SENT A CIPHER FOR BOY-ED.

Navy Department Denies It Held Up Message Concerning Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A report that a United States naval censor at Sayville, L. I., held up a wireless message from the German Emperor giving his approval to the marriage of Miss Virginia Mackay-Smith, daughter of the late Bishop Alexander Mackay-Smith of Philadelphia and Captain Karl Boy-Ed, formerly Naval Attaché of the German Embassy in Washington, and thereby prevented the marriage, does not correspond with information obtained at the Navy Department today.

It was said at the department that a message in cipher had been presented to the Naval Censor at Sayville or had been received from Germany at the Sayville wireless station with reference to a personal affair of Captain Boy-Ed. Officials recalled that it was represented to them that the message was of a very delicate nature, and it was said the department made an exception to the rule and permitted the message to be sent or delivered in its cipher form. The impression was obtained that they believed that the message was from Captain Boy-Ed to the Kaiser, asking the Imperial consent to the Naval Attaché's marriage.

"No message that complied with the President's proclamations or executive orders has been held up by the navy's censors," said an official. "No message has been held up except when it was in violation of our neutrality."

Several times prior to the departure for Europe of Captain Boy-Ed it was reported that he would be married just before he sailed. He remained in America for more than a week after Captain von Papen departed, and he tarried, it is now said, in the hope that the consent of the Kaiser, which is necessary in the case of German naval and army officers, would be forthcoming. The consent never came and Captain Boy-Ed departed.

RUMANIANS CHECK TEUTON INVADERS

Continued from Page 1.

by a surprise attack and extended their success by sharp pressure to the valley of Partsuga. Otherwise the situation is not essentially changed.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's front: In Northern Dobrudja our pursuing detachments so far have found but little resistance. Everything indicates that the enemy is retreating in haste. Five hundred isolated soldiers were taken prisoner, and several munition columns and baggage were captured.

VIENNA, Oct. 28, (via London.)—The official statement from General Headquarters issued today reads:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—The fighting south of Szurduk and Rothenthurm Pass continues. Southeast of Predeal the Austro-Hungarian and German troops drove the enemy from a strongly fortified height in the Parasszuga (Partzuga) Valley.

At the Hungarian Eastern front Rumanian counterattacks were repulsed. East of Dorna Watra we penetrated enemy positions on a front of four kilometers, (two and a half miles,) capturing 8 officers, 514 men, and 2 machine guns. The enemy's attempts to recapture the height failed.

SOFIA, Oct. 27, (via London, Oct. 28.)—The War Office issued the following statement today concerning operations on the Rumanian front:

The Black Sea coast was calm. In Dobrudja we pursued the vanquished enemy and occupied Hirsova.

FLED ACROSS THE DANUBE.

Parts of Russo-Rumanian Army Escaped with Material.

BERLIN, Friday, Oct. 27, (via London, Oct. 28.)—Advices from Dobrudja indicate that parts of the Russo-Rumanian Army succeeded in crossing the Danube at Cernavoda on pontoons, saving some of their material.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's swift victory was due largely to the overwhelming power of the German heavy artillery, the Field Marshal, it is said, having been able to concentrate a great mass of guns without attracting his opponents' attention; and to the spirit of von Mackensen's troops, who, once the key positions had been stormed, drove home the pursuit with determination and energy.

The favorable news from the Rumanian fronts has enabled the Germans to receive the news from Verdun with equanimity.

GREAT JOY IN BULGARIA.

People Particularly Pleased Over Successes Against the Rumanians.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Reports from Sofia say that indescribable joy reigns in Bulgaria over the successes against the Rumanians. At Sofia there were great demonstrations, and school children and citizens, with the flags of the Teutonic allied nations flying in the van, paraded to the various legations and Ministry buildings. Before the German Legation the crowds sang the German anthem and cheered Germany. Premier Radoslavoff, in addressing the crowd, said:

"Your fathers and brethren have widened the country's frontier. They have reconquered what deceitful neighbors had stolen under the protection of those that falsely called themselves liberators. Our enemies believed that our armies would not fight against Russia, but our heroes, brave beyond everything, demonstrated their will to fight against all our enemies. As long as Bulgaria and King Ferdinand have such defenders Bulgaria's future will be bright."

RAPID RETREAT IN DOBRUDJA.

Berlin Says Russo-Rumanians Are Retiring to Bessarabian Frontier.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Reviewing the military operations on the Rumanian fronts, the military critic of the Overseas News Agency writes:

"The dispersed Russo-Rumanian armies are hastily retreating toward Tultcha, Braila, and Hirsova. (Tultcha and Braila are on the Dobrudja-Bessarabian frontiers.) Fifteen officers and 771 men and 15 machine guns, in addition to previous captures, have fallen into the hands of the pursuers. The Russians and Rumanians in Dobrudja have been definitely beaten.

"The victory in Dobrudja was crowned by the conquest of the bridgehead at Tchernavoda at a surprisingly rapid pace. This bridgehead, which had been strongly fortified, was taken by a coup de main.

"On the Transylvanian front German and Austro-Hungarian troops have advanced beyond the passes and are engaged in combats with the Rumanians on the road to Sinaia and north of Campulung.

"The Rumanian army commander tried to save the situation alternately in Dobrudja and on the passes by throwing his troops to and fro, but in spite of the short distances of 130 and 180 miles he was unable to bring reinforcements to the menaced places in time. In the last few days the military situation for the Rumanians has been considerably aggravated."

CAPT. WARING PUNISHED.

Army Medical Officer Reduced 25 Files After a Military Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The War Department has announced that Captain John H. B. Waring of the Army Medical Corps had been reduced twenty-five files in rank on the list of Captains of the Medical Corps after conviction by court-martial on charges of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

The court-martial was based on charges that he was guilty of malingering. At the trial evidence was given by several civilian eye specialists through depositions that Captain Waring should not have been sent to Honolulu where the strong light aggravated his trouble. In Captain Waring's defense it was alleged that he was not properly treated by army medical officers.

JURY SAYS SUBMARINE BROKE PLEDGES TO US

British Verdict Denounces U-Boat Commander for Death of Greek Seamen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Western Morning News, published at Plymouth, prints an extensive report of the inquest held at Devonport on the bodies of five Greek sailors of the Greek steamer George M. Embiricos, which was sunk in the English Channel by a German submarine.

Captain Palatocrassas said that his vessel was flying the Greek flag, and that his cargo, 5,720 tons of corn, was intended for Belgian relief. He said he was stopped by a German submarine whose commander he informed that he was bound for Brixham, at the same time describing the nature of his cargo. He was ordered to leave his ship, and he put his boats out, and the crew left the ship. There was a strong wind blowing, the Captain said, and the sea was running high. His ship was then sunk.

The Coroner asked: "Is it your opinion that it was safe to send you adrift in such weather?"

"It was very dangerous," the witness replied.

Summing up, the Coroner said that the peculiar circumstances of the case required a few words from him, because the ship was a Greek vessel, carrying food for the relief of Belgium. It seemed a dastardly act, he said, on the part of the commander of the German submarine to sink the steamer while she was proceeding on a mission of charity.

As he understood the situation, the German Government had given the American Government a pledge that neutral ships should not be sunk without the safety of crews of ships being insured. In that case the weather was very rough and stormy, and the light was failing, and the fact that the ship was sunk in that stormy night was a direct violation of the pledge.

He suggested that the jury might add something to their verdict to the effect that they expressed their horror at the dastardly conduct of the commander of the German submarine in sinking a ship which had a cargo for the Belgian Relief Committee, without taking proper steps to insure the safety of the crew, such action resulting in the death of several men and the exposure of others to undue hardships. He congratulated the Captain upon his escape, and said he appeared to have done everything in his power to save the whole of his crew.

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the Coroner's suggestion, adding the following rider: "That the jurors express their horror at the dastardly conduct of the commander of the German submarine in sinking a neutral ship without insuring the safety of the crew, causing death to several neutrals and unnecessary hardship and suffering to others."

Particular attention is directed to the Bonwit Teller & Co. advertisement of Negligees in the Rotogravure Section of today's New York Times.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Sports Apparel

The most approved English and French models for every sport function.

Women's Afternoon
FROCKS, *39.50 to 115.00*

Frocks designed for Calling, Luncheons, the Matinee and "Five o'Clocks." Developed in Georgette crepe, satin and crepe silks along distinguished and original lines.

Women's Formal EVENING GOWNS *125.00 to 325.00*

Many style-themes are emphasized in these formal evening gowns. Gowns with stateliness of line. Gowns in sombre tones. Gowns of black. Gowns of rare gold and silver and metallic tissues combined with gold and silver laces.

Women's VELVET *Gowns*

Featuring the Robe Chemise and Moyen Age Types

85.00 110.00

Simplicity of line and of detail in these gowns achieves a note of elegance that is classic in its repression.

EVENING GOWNS of VELVET in high colors—many showing the style motifs adapted from Cheruit,

110.00 115.00 145.00

Women's Unusual BLOUSES *of* GEORGETTE *Crepe*

Georgette crepe blouses with draped fichus, shell edges, ruffles of fluting, frills with Van Dyke inserts of color. Also handmade blouses. *13.50*

Handmade blouses of Georgette crepe; blouses with chain stitch embroidery; blouses with hand-embroidered collars and cuffs. *15.00*

Georgette crepe blouses with soft draped fichu effects or with inserts of Valenciennes lace. Also hand-embroidered blouses. *19.75*

Blouses of Georgette and satin with bead trimming; blouses with cross tuckings and footings of net; blouses that close at the sides; others done in metal embroidery. *25.00*

"Bontell" Footwear

FOR WOMEN & MISSES

Walking Boots in mahogany and black Russia calf, with fawn buckskin button tops. Handmade Walking Boots of tan Russia and black Russia calf, with pearl button English box cloth tops. Low heel Walking Boots in various leathers and combinations.

Evening Slippers and Cothurnes of silver and gold cloth, metallic brocades and vari-colored satins.

ARRANGED FOR TOMORROW, MONDAY

A SPECIAL SALE OF

About One Hundred & Twenty

WOMEN'S HIGH CLASS SUITS

Formerly $110, $125, $135, up to $175

Reduced to

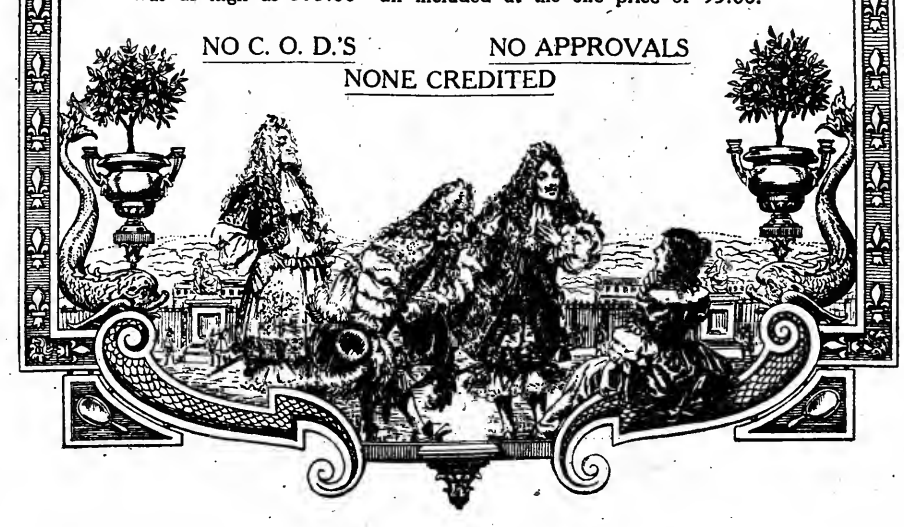
95.00

These high class tailleur suits have been assembled from the regular stock, where only ONE OR TWO OF A KIND remained. They are made of fine Bolivia, Peau de Peche, Imported Velour de Laine and English velveteen trimmed with fashionable furs. And present the most exclusive modes of the Winter season.

Included in the above sale are the remaining models from our large importation of ORIGINAL PARIS SUITS. There are four suits from CHERUIT, one suit from BERNARD and one suit from PAQUIN. The cost of importing these Paris suits was as high as 375.00—all included at the one price of 95.00.

NO C. O. D.'S NO APPROVALS

NONE CREDITED



Furs of Quality and Fashion

Coats, Wraps, Mantles, Capes, Stoles, Pelerines, Scarfs, Collets and Muffs.

HUDSON BAY SABLES

A collection of perfectly matched and blended pelts in stoles and pelerines, *250.00 to 950.00*, and muffs to match, *85.00 to 165.00*.

SCOTCH MOLE COATS

A large and diversified assemblage of models featuring the most fashionable silhouettes of the season, *275.00 to 850.00*.

FUR COATS AND MANTLES

For the social season, luxurious Wraps and Mantles developed in Ermine, Mink, Kolinsky, Moleskin, Baby Caracul and Broadtail, *550.00 to 1650.00*.

BABY CARACUL & BROADTAIL

Coats and Wraps in a large variety.....

Women's DAYTIME *Coats*

of Bolivia & Cachemire de Laine

45.00 65.00 up to 195.00

Unusual style-diversions in coats of these exclusive luxurious fabrics that have their complement only in the most exclusive modes accomplished by the leading Paris Maisons de Couture.

Women's Afternoon COATS

of Velvet and Satin

65.00 95.00 up to 295.00

The favored silhouettes of the season are presented in coats that denote the semi-fitted or loose contour. Models that are enriched with fashionable furs in the form of cape, draped and monk collars, deep cuffs, bandings and footings.

Women's EVENING *Wraps*

of Velvet and Metal Brocades

65.00 135.00 up to 400.00

Velveteen, Chiffon Velvet, Paradis Velvet, gold and silver tissues and metal brocades combined with rich and elegant furs strike a deep note of exotic Oriental beauty and artistry.

"Jeune Fille" Apparel

Distinctive and individualized types for misses of 14 to 18.

Misses' Tailleur Suits....25.00 to 75.00
Misses' Dressy Suits.....35.00 to 250.00
Velvet & Satin Suits.....59.50 to 350.00
Misses' Velour Coats.....29.50 to 150.00
Misses' Patagonia Coats..39.50 to 47.50
Fur Trimmed Coats.....45.00 to 185.00
Misses' Evening Wraps..75.00 to 350.00
Misses' Serge Frocks....20.00 to 95.00
Wool Jersey Frocks.....29.50 to 75.00
Misses' Afternoon Frocks.29.50 to 125.00
Misses' Evening Gowns..25.00 to 175.00

An Extraordinary Sale of

"Gossard," French "Dupree" and "Bontell" Corsets

at Greatly Reduced Prices

ODD GROUPS
INCOMPLETE SIZES

At *2.95* Mainly "Gossard" lace front corsets.
Formerly 5.00, 8.00 & 10.00

At *3.75* "Bontell" corsets, the greater number of fancy broches.
Formerly 10.00

At *6.75* "Dupree," "Bontell" and some "Gossard" corsets in handsome broches.
Formerly 12.00 to 18.50

At *10.75* French "Dupree," Augustine Thomas and "Gossard" corsets.
Formerly up to 25.00

COLONEL ATTACKS WILSON'S COURAGE

Continued from Page 1.

remarks of Secretary of War Baker in which the Secretary was said to have compared the soldiers of Washington with the Villistas and other Mexican fighters of the present day. He quoted from a letter said to have been written by Lathrop Brown, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Colonel's district, in which Mr. Brown wrote what Colonel Roosevelt said amounted to an indorsement of the remarks made by Secretary Baker.

Ovation Lasts Nine Minutes.

The Academy of Music was jammed to the doors last night within twenty minutes after the doors were opened, which was at 6:30 P. M. The police said that at least 10,000 people were turned away.

It was a Roosevelt audience of the old-time sort, and when the Colonel appeared on the stage at 8:30 o'clock he received an ovation that lasted nine minutes.

When Mr. Hughes's name was mentioned there was always an outburst, but it was always of brief duration and missed the spontaneous enthusiasm that marked the Roosevelt demonstration. As one man present put it, the applause for Hughes was "as a hammer tap to a clap of thunder" when compared to the uproarious demonstrations that greeted Colonel Roosevelt and every mention of his name by the other speakers.

At one time in his speech the Colonel referred to the famous "Big Stick."

"I was criticised," said he, "for saying 'speak softly but carry a big stick,' but don't you think that better than the Wilson way, which is to speak sonorously and carry a powder puff?"

W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor General of the Philippines, presided.

"I present to you," said Mr. Forbes in introducing Colonel Roosevelt," a man who is not too proud to fight for his country."

The Colonel's Speech.

Then the Colonel read his prepared speech, which was as follows:

Today, as our Democratic friends tell us, is Wilson Day. If so, it should be appointed a day of fasting and humiliation for the people of the United States, for during the last three years they have eaten the bitter bread of shame and trod the paths of dishonor under the leadership of Mr. Wilson.

Yesterday, while returning through Ohio, I saw in a Cleveland paper supporting Mr. Wilson two parallel columns, the headlines in one running "President Wilson says we shall have to fight in the next war," and in the other, "Voters will support Wilson because he is against war." I think these two appeals side by side, made for or on behalf of Mr. Wilson, typify the campaign that is waged by him for re-election. We have never had any candidate for so high an office who was so utterly indifferent to the reversal of all his professed convictions or principles and, above all, so indifferent to the flat contradiction between his words and his acts on almost every issue of real importance before the people.

At Cincinnati on Thursday, the day before yesterday, President Wilson uttered words which can be justified only by unstinted condemnation of everything he has done in foreign affairs since he became President. Mr. Wilson said: "This is the last great war that involves the world that the United States can keep out of. The business of neutrality is over. War now has such a scale that the position of neutrals sooner or later becomes intolerable. Nobody can hereafter be neutral as respects the disturbance of the world's peace for an object which the world's opinion cannot sanction. From this time on America must show that, as a member of the family of nations, she has the same attitude toward the other nations that she wishes her people to have toward each other; that she will lend not only her moral influence but her physical force, if other nations will join with her, to see to it that no nation and no group of nations tries to take advantage of another nation or group of nations. America must hereafter be ready as a member of the family of nations to exert her whole force, moral and physical, whenever the fundamental rights of humanity are invaded to the assertion of those rights throughout the round globe."

Insincerity and Hypocrisy.

I now wish you to consider the exact words I am using when I say that no President in all our history has ever before ventured to use such lofty words of promise when his deeds in the past have been precisely such as these words necessarily must severally condemn. Insincerity and hypocrisy, when successful in high places, work ruin to a nation's soul; and never have we had a greater degree of insincerity and hypocrisy than is contained in such a plea for re-election by the President, who has himself practiced the coldest and most selfish neutrality when all these things that in the abstract he condemns were in the concrete committed at the expense of Belgium and of the Armenians and of the Syrian Christians.

President Wilson appeals for support on the ground that he has kept us out of war; and now at the last moment he says that never again is the United States to keep out of such a war. What does he mean? If it was just to keep out of this war, then it would be just in the future to keep out of all similar wars. If the President, on the other hand, is right in saying that we never shall keep out of any such wars in the future, then he condemns himself for keeping out of this war. What does he mean by promising in the future the exact reverse of what he has done in the past and is now doing in the present? Don't talk as to what will be done in the future when you do not dare in the present to act as you say we should act in the future. What do you mean about the position of neutrals being intolerable in the future? If that position is intolerable now, remedy the wrong now or else quit talking about the fact that in the future you will apply some remedy you do not dare to specify.

Why Delay Action?

You say that hereafter nobody shall be neutral as respects the disturbance of the world's peace for an object which the world's opinion cannot sanction. What do you mean by this, Mr. Wilson? Why do you delay action to the future when you had the Hague Conventions to warrant action in the present when Belgium's neutrality was invaded, her cities spoiled, her men and women slaughtered. You say that hereafter America must exert her whole force, moral and physical, throughout the round globe if the fundamental rights of humanity are invaded. Do you not know that it is abject cowardice to say that this must be done hereafter when you do not dare do it now? Ask the American missionaries, who have been eye-witnesses of the slaughter of the Armenians and of the Syrian Christians, what the facts are in Turkey today.

The last extremities of outrage, torture and murder, have been perpetrated on these wretched men and women. They have been butchered by scores of thousands. Do you regard the outraging of women, butchery of children, and murder of husbands, sons, and fathers as an invasion of the fundamental rights of humanity? If so, why do you not now see that this country lends its whole force, moral and physical, to the assertion of these fundamental rights? If you mean what you say as to the future, then you must mean precisely and exactly that this is your duty in the present. Do it now, Mr. President. It is sheer hypocrisy to chatter ten days before election as to what ought to be done in the future when throughout your whole term of office you have failed in the present to do what you now say is our duty.

Either President Wilson means what he says or he does not. If he does not, then his promise of future action contained in the words I have above quoted is hypocrisy. If, on the other hand, he does mean what he says, then out of his own mouth he is condemned for his actions during the last three years; and his words about these actions constitute hypocrisy. He can take either horn of the dilemma he chooses; but impaled on one horn or the other he must be.

"Shamefully Unprepared."

Again, if these words of President Wilson mean anything, when he says that never again are we to be neutral in a great war, and that always hereafter we must be prepared to exert our [illegible] in from all over the country.

mental rights of humanity anywhere throughout the round globe are invaded, then he is inexcusable in having kept us so shamefully unprepared. If what he says in his Cincinnati speech is true, why has he allowed three and a half years to pass without any preparation? Remember also that it will be four years more before we even get the half measure of preparedness which Mr. Wilson now offers, that is, seven and a half years after Mr. Wilson took office. He has talked of peace; he has written of peace; he has opposed preparedness. He has been conducting his campaign on the issue that he has kept us out of war. And now he turns around and says that we shall surely be involved in the next war and that we ought to fight whenever there is a repetition of such a crime as the invasion of Belgium or the butchery of the Armenians and of the Syrian Christians.

If his words do not mean this, then they are not worth the breath that uttered them. Yet last year he sanctioned the attack on the Bethlehem Steel Company, which it was wholly inexcusable to sanction if there was any real purpose to prepare our navy for war. The newspapers have just announced that the bids of the Navy Department just issued called for ships to be completed in four years at an increased cost of $3,000,000 per ship. Mr. Wilson's delay and vacillation about preparedness has cost us seven years in time and needless billions of dollars in money. Nine-tenths of wisdom is being wise in time. Mr. Wilson's Cincinnati speech is a more severe arraignment than any outsider could possibly make of the criminal folly of his Administration in refusing to begin to prepare two years and a quarter ago, when this great world war broke out. Thanks to his action, it will be four years yet before, at a most wasteful cost, we shall see the new battleships provided.

But as regards the army, not even this has been done. Four months ago the President ordered the mobilisation of all the armed and uniformed forces of the country on the Mexican border; and after four months working under the plan he has proposed and had enacted at the last Congress, we have not assembled on the border a force that would be a match for a single army corps of one of the great military powers; such an army corps as could be landed here in New York within a fortnight of the outbreak of war in San Francisco within a month.

In one phase of the preparedness question Mr. Wilson has been entirely consistent. Any nation that wanted America's aid to prepare was welcome to it but any suggestion that America prepare herself was unwelcome. He has permitted Mexico to arm and equip herself thoroughly. He has permitted Europe to fill our factories to overflowing with orders for all sorts of war supplies and with our help prepare to the greatest extent possible.

Helpless in Event of War.

The appearance of the submarines in our harbors shows that a sudden attack by submarines on our navy might, before any declaration of war was made, leave us without a navy and with only our armed land forces to defend us from the invader. Remember that half of the wars of modern times have been begun prior to the formal declaration of war; and if we had in office men of the stamp of Messrs. Wilson and Bryan, Daniels and Baker, it is absolutely certain that we should drift helplessly into such a war and receive the first stunning blow before we were in any way ready for self-defense.

Thanks to Mr. Wilson, our unpreparedness in naval and military matters is appalling and our dereliction in duty to humanity at large shocking beyond description. But our spiritual unpreparedness, thanks to Mr. Wilson, is even greater than our physical unpreparedness. Mr. Wilson, through his ceaseless flow of graceful elocution, has bewildered the minds and crippled the sense of honor of our people. The too-proud-to-fight doctrine is a cloak behind which the coward hides. It is an excuse for the timid, sordid man who wishes to make a money-profit out of the sacrifices of others. It has been the chief cause responsible for the spread of the spirit of disloyalty in the United States among those who openly or secretly believe in a divided citizenship.

No man will be permanently loyal to a country that is too proud to fight. The man who already feels a divided allegiance between such a country and another, which, whatever its faults, has shown valor and power, is certain to transfer his loyalty to the latter. If what the President says in his Cincinnati speech is true, if America is indeed sure to be in the next great war, if it is her duty to use all her physical force for the fundamental rights of humanity over the wide world, then rest assured, my fellow-countrymen, America will never take such a position under the lead of a man whose soul was such as to permit him to make use of such an expression as too proud to fight. The man who is too proud to fight is utterly unfit for leadership in a nation that has to face such possibilities as President Wilson now says the American people must face or to perform such international duties as the President now says the American people must perform.

Wilson's Whole Course Wrong.

President Wilson's whole course has been wrong. It no more follows that we will be obliged to get into the next war than it would have followed that we would have gotten into this war if we had protested vigorously the moment Belgium's neutrality was threatened with violation. The fundamental difficulty with Mr. Wilson's policy has been his lack of moral courage. He has delayed and postponed. He has never met a single question man-fashion. He never met any question in a spirit that carried instant conviction that his words would be backed by deeds and that the question would be dealt with firmly and courageously. If at the beginning of his dealings with Mexico he had shown such a spirit Mexico would have been spared the frightful devastation that has followed, and we would have been spared the shame and humiliation of having our citizens outraged, our towns sacked, and our soldiers killed. But Mr. Wilson showed neither courage nor firmness; his course was marked by weakness and vacillation.

From the spirit he showed, Europe took his measure, and the nations of Europe have since shaped their course toward us on the opinions thus formed. Our troubles with the belligerent nations in this war have been largely due to or increased by Mr. Wilson's original policy in Mexico. A different policy from the outset of his Administration would not only have kept us out of war, but would have saved our citizens from murder and outrage, and it might have prevented, and certainly would have circumscribed, the area of the war in which the rest of the world has been engaged. A different policy from Mr. Wilson's would not have meant war; it would in all probability have meant the peace of honor, the peace of strength and justice.

Sees Improvement in West.

On returning to the city yesterday morning Colonel Roosevelt said he believed the Republican situation was rapidly improving in the West, and that he thought Illinois, with its large woman vote, would swing to the Republican column. He declined to make any estimates as to what States the Republicans would win, but did comment briefly on Secretary of War Baker when asked about the report that a Mexican attack on American troops was being "arranged" for political effect.

"Secretary Baker is an amiable gentleman—who has pipe dreams," was the Colonel's comment. "I think that President Wilson, Secretary Daniels, and Secretary Baker should be wearing spiritual pigtails."

5 MORE SPEECHES BY COLONEL

He Will Make a Trip to Ohio This Week.

Colonel Roosevelt agreed yesterday to make five more speeches before Election Day. Two of them are to be in New York. While there are still some Republicans who question the value to Mr. Hughes of the Colonel's vigorous speeches—a question that has been much mooted in Republican circles since the Colonel's first speech of the campaign at Lewiston, Me.—Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committe said that requests for the Colonel had been

FORESTALL CAMPAIGN STORY

Democrats Expect Publication of Mexican Attack on Wilson.

The Democratic National Committee asserted in a statement issued last night that the Republican National Committee would release on Monday morning, Oct. 30, an article to appear in the Outlook on Nov. 1 containing interviews with First Chief Carranza, General Obregon, General Gonzales, and Secretary of Foreign Relations Aguilar, all attacking President Wilson.

Carranza is represented in his interview, according to the Democratic Committee, as saying: "Wilson has not kept faith with Mexico."

One of the statements said to be credited to Aguilar is "Wilson's policy has made Mexico feel like a man at whom is pointed a cocked and loaded pistol."

An interview with General Gonzales, which has already been made public, is said to be repeated in the Republican campaign story. In it General Gonsales says: "I can say, however, that, in case the imperialistic reputation of the Republican Party should be confirmed, I would prefer frank aggression from Mr. Hughes to the doubtful friendship of Mr. Wilson."

The Democratic Committee says that these statements will be used in an effort to show that the Wilson policy in Mexico has been a failure and that the Mexican leaders are without confidence in his honesty and good faith. It asserts that the bitterness in the interviews proceeds from the fact that President Wilson sent the Pershing expedition into Mexico to punish Villa and that the Republican National Committee, in making the interviews public, stands as the champion of a foreign power in a controversy with the United States. The Republican National Committee is challenged to publish the interviews in full. One part of the Carranza interview is alleged to be as follows:

"Among the finest things that any American President has ever done was Mr. Wilson's refusal to tolerate the tyrant Huerta. It was such a noble act as one would expect from an emancipated and democratic people, and it was an inspiration to all Latin-American Republics."

General Aguilar is quoted as saying that the Mexicans are grateful to President Wilson for having recognised, which President Taft did not, that the revolution in Mexico was a genuine social movement.

The Republican National Committee is asked if it intends to publish a portion of the Carranza interview, charging that Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson urged him to abandon his revolt against Huerta, and that Sillman asked him to name the conditions on which he would suppress the revolution. Carranza, it is declared, further charges, in his interview, that President Taft, Secretary of State Knox of Ambassador Wilson could have prevented the assassination of Madero.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee denied last night that his committee had anything to do with giving publicity to the Outlook interviews.

"I did not hear until today," he said, "that such a story was to appear in The Outlook."

DEFENDS WHITMAN FINANCE.

Controller Prendergast Refers to Schools in Fifth Article.

Controller William A. Prendergast's fifth article defending Governor Whitman's handling of the State's finances was issued yesterday. In it Mr. Prendergast said that after Governor Whitman went into office it was found that there was a deficiency in the appropriations for the support of common schools under the jurisdiction of the Educational Department which had to be made good. This, he stated, accounted for the $4,000,000 item for the support of common schools. In explaining the $10,000,000 item for the National Guard, he said that when open hearings on the appropriation bill were held it was proved beyond question that the appropriations had been inadequate in previous years.

Accounting for the $5,000,000 construction item, the Controller asserted that "it was a matter of common knowledge during the year 1914 that the allowance for the construction accounts, which amounted to only $1,472,867.20, did not by any means represent the requirements of the State. Governor Glynn used his veto power mercilessly in cutting out items for construction and repair purposes, applying this even to buildings in course of erection, which, as a consequence, had to stand in an uncompleted condition awaiting appropriations." Mr. Prendergast also defended the Governor's canal appropriation.

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Shoppers' Column

What the Shopper Selected for Special Mention at Stewart's.

THE LATEST BLOUSE "THE PAISLEY"

The quaint old English Paisley designs in crepe de chine; a riot of exquisite colorings forming a charming ensemble. A wonderful value at 6.90

SWEATERS OF BRUSH WOOL

They look warm and feel warm; the color assortment includes gold, Copenhagen, navy, plum and raspberry, besides some in white with touches of color; they are marked 4.95

CAP AND SCARF SETS OF WORSTED

In colors to match the sweaters, sell for..... 1.45

WHITE BROADCLOTH COLLAR AND CUFF SETS

Daintily hand embroidered with silk; pinked edges; a set that will beautify any garment. They come in sailor or circular effects, and cost 1.50

BEAUTIFUL IMPORTED BEADED BAGS

With a solid background of gold and steel beads, and centre and corner designs of flowers; exquisite in design and workmanship; taffeta silk lined. They are marked 12.95

FISHER FUR SET MUFF AND NECKPIECE

The delicate shadings or markings of the natural fur, required no dyes to enhance their beauty; Fisher is a very popular fur this season, and with good reason—there is no fur except sables, which it strongly resembles, that is richer and more luxurious in appearance. The set I saw here was marked 89.50

A VERY DRESSY GEORGETTE BLOUSE

Lined throughout and with an unusually deep satin collar and satin cuffs; delicate metallic embroidery in a pretty vine effect, is artistically arranged over the greater part of the blouse; may be had in the following colors: burgundy, plum, navy, green, wistaria and taupe. It sells for..... 16.50

POIRET FOX SETS

Animal Muff and Animal Scarf adorned with heads, tails and paws; the scarf is lined with Russian Baronduki, in pretty shadings; the set is..... 57.50

Present an Unrivalled Display of

The New Styles for Midwinter

Conspicuously featured, are ultra-modish fitted flare coats; evening gowns and frocks brilliant with iridescent ornamentation, and strictly tailored suits in quaint straight line effects; rich fur trimming is effectively employed in many of the most exquisite numbers.

Remarkably Low Prices Prevail

New Winter Suits

Americanized Paris Models, representing the final ideas of the French Masters for Winter Wear.

24.50 to 298.50

Special Tomorrow

Skunk Fur Trimmed Suits

Americanized Paris Designs

of Velour or Broadcloth, collar and cuffs of genuine skunk; Coats are silk lined and warmly interlined; colors are burgundy, plum, brown, green. *Special* 49.50

First Showing Tomorrow

Winter Suits Richly Fur Trimmed (*Entirely New Models*)

In Velour or Broadcloth, in the new straight line effects, three exquisite models; also two new models without fur trimming. *Very Special* 34.50

Fitted Flare Coats & Wraps

Of Chiffon Velvet, Silk Baffin Cloth, Velour, Bolivia Cloth, Broadcloth and satin, also silk and velvet, gold and silver brocades; many are luxuriously fur trimmed.

15.00 to 198.50

Special Tomorrow

Fur Trimmed Velour de Laine Coats

Belted flare model, 48 inches long, silk lined throughout and extra heavy interlined; large cape collar of seal dyed French coney; colors: burgundy, plum, brown, green, navy and black. *Special* 24.50

First Showing Tomorrow

Fitted Flare Coats *Not* Fur Trimmed

of Bolivia, Duvetyn Velour, and Chamois Velour, cleverly modelled into lines of extreme grace, some have extra large pockets; colors: gold, burgundy, plum, green, black. Rich silk linings in quaint Japanese designs. *Very Special,* 34.50

Gowns for All Occasions

Silver and gold embroidered Satin, silver or gold Laces, Silk Net, Taffeta Silk, Serge, Charmeuse, Georgette, Crepe and Velvet; a beautiful collection, complete in variety of styles and colorings.

24.50 up to 169.50

First Showing Tomorrow

Daytime Frocks of Georgette Crepe Four Exquisite New Models

The ornamentation is confined entirely to hand-embroidery of metallic beads and vari-colored silk; self-colored peau de cygne or velvet are effectively employed to set off the Georgette. In all daytime colors and delicate pastel shades, including rose, tan, brown, gold, copenhagen, burgundy, plum, navy, black. *Very Special* 29.50

Special Tomorrow

Afternoon Dresses of Chiffon, Velvet & Crepe Georgette

An exquisite model, with the velvet and Georgette artistically combined; the dress is elaborately adorned with metallic embroidery and beads; bodice of Gold Cloth under the Georgette; skirt and waist are silk lined; colors are gold, burgundy, plum, navy, black, copenhagen, brown, taupe. *Very Special* 34.50

America's Foremost Specialists

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34th Street—New York

Suits of Distinguished Style

Velour Cloth Suit 78.00

Models that in every line express that refinement of taste, that touch of distinction, so dear to the fashionable woman.

Women's Suits of Velour Cloth in taupe, blue, plum, Santiago or black; fashionable belted models; sailor collar trimmed with mole or seal. Special 29.75

Women's Suits of diagonal, velour cloth, gabardine, stripes or Oxfords, in the approved belted models; plain tailored or fur trimmed. Special 39.75

Women's Suits of Broadcloth or Velour Cloth, plain tailored or belted models, with deep cuffs and collar of seal or mole. Special 50.00

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

34th Street—New York

On Special Sale Monday

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*)

At Extraordinary Price Concessions

Affording an unusual opportunity to secure fur coats of real beauty at a marked economy. The garments are fashioned of choice pelts, carefully matched, into the season's favored modes.

Hudson Seal Coats of superior skins, ripple model with pockets, fancy lining. 42 in. long. Special 85.00

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats, new box model; collar and border of natural skunk. 42 in. long. Special 115.00

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats, large collar, deep cuffs and wide border of taupe wolf. 42 in. long. Special 150.00

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats, cut very full, with collar, cuffs and border of skunk or kolinsky. Special 225.00

Fashionable Fur Muffs—Special Values

In the New Canteen, Barrel, Ball and Flat Shapes

Hudson Seal Muffs	13.50 15.00	Red Fox Muffs	18.00 22.50
Mole Muffs	22.50 25.00	Kolinsky Muffs	18.00 32.50
Ermine Muffs	35.00 50.00	Skunk Muffs	19.75 25.00

Women's Exclusive Smock Coats

In Interesting Variety

The new lines (straight but full) are shown. Each model is marked by a certain distinctiveness that you instantly associate with *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.*

29.75 39.75 48.00 to 375.00

Women's Street Coats of velour cloth in semi-fitted or straight-line effects; convertible plush collar. Special Values 27.50

Women's Dressy Coats of broadcloth in belted model, sailor collar, cuffs and pockets edged with mole. Special Values 50.00

Misses' Distinctive Coats—*Special Values*

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, suitable for women to 36 bust

Models designed with taste and care for the youthful figure

Misses' Coats of broadcloth, whipcord or mixtures, tailored or trimmed effects, straight-line models with fashionable flare, novelty pockets and belts. Special Values 20.00

Misses' Coats of zibeline, wool velour, broadcloth or plush, in belted or semi-belted effects, convertible collars, pockets, tailleur or fur trimmed models. Special Values 25.00

Misses' Coats of plush, velour cloth or broadcloth, tailored or fur trimmed types that show the new straight lines and slight flare. Special Values 29.75

JACOB H. SCHIFF PINS HIS HOPE TO WILSON

Tells Democrats at Cooper Union It Would Be Madness to Change Presidents Now.

RABBI WISE'S PLAIN WORDS

Not a Democrat, but a Disgusted Republican, He Says—Mrs. Harriman Reads Wilson's Speech.

Two converted Republicans and two prominent Progressives were the speakers at the Woodrow Wilson Day mass meeting at Cooper Union last night.

Jacob H. Schiff brought prolonged applause from the crowd that packed the auditorium when he said that in view of what President Wilson had done for America and for civilization to make a change at Washington now would be "sheer madness." Mr. Schiff said that the country needed Wilson worse than Wilson needed the job of being President. He declared that Woodrow Wilson, the schoolmaster of the nation, had taught that social justice could be attained in this country without social revolution.

"Normally a Republican, I turned, four years ago, to Woodrow Wilson, primarily because I had become convinced high protection, this shibboleth of the Republican Party, to be at the bottom of all special privilege and many of the ills and inequalities we had so long been suffering from. During these last four years, Woodrow Wilson, schoolmaster he is, has taught me some valuable lessons; as a leading one, that constant cleavage between the different classes that make up the population of our country neither should nor need exist, and that through well-thought-out legislation we can reach a state of social justice without social revolution.

"I believe I am justified if I assert that most of the measures that have been placed upon the statute books during the Wilson Administration have for their ultimate object the elimination of the distrust and the prejudice, the envy and the jealousy which to so great an extent yet divide the different classes of the population of this great country, and, while it may not be possible to ever reach a state of affairs where differences between class and class can become entirely elliminated, it is, I am convinced, possible if we proceed on the path upon which President Wilson has been leading us, to attain in due time social conditions which will make the United States even a better and a happier country to live in than it is already.

"My time is too short to speak in detail of the many constructive measures enacted during the last four years, but I am speaking advisedly when I say that no President since Lincoln has given us so large a measure of constructive legislation as has been enacted during the Wilson Administration. I have in recent months frequently made this assertion in discussions with quite a number of Republican friends, and not one of them has been able to successfully contradict this.

"President Wilson has made mistakes—where is mortal man who does not err? But has any President since the civil war had so many difficult questions to deal with as have arisen during the past three or four years? While the President has not solved all of these many perplexing and intricate problems, or rather not yet solved them to everybody's satisfaction, no one, who is just, will deny that it was skillful steering that has kept the ship of State in comparatively quiet waters, during these boisterous times, and in particular, from being drawn into the holocaust that is consuming almost all of Europe.

"Even in Mexico, this so slowly healing sore spot on our own continent, he has prevented our getting involved into actual difficulties. Do we wish to take the risk that with a change in the administration all of this may become different, and that through the placing in power those who so vehemently attack the President's foreign policy as wrong in its entirety, the country, through a reversal of its policies, becomes as a logical consequence involved in war, with conditions akin to those now prevailing across the Atlantic?

"We, who as inoependents, are not tied up hand and foot with either of the two great parties, feel we can render the best service to our country by standing by the leader whom we believe best qualified to guide the American people aright. We say naught in criticism of the standardbearer of our opponents in this present campaign, whom we believe to be a pure man and a patriotic American. We have, however, the conviction, that not only in Woodrow Wilson have we the immeasurably more experienced and because of this, the safer leader, but that, under present unfortunate world conditions, and contrasted with these, under the wonderful conditions prevailing in our own country, prosperous as the country is beyond measure, to attempt any change in Administration, and to entrust the guidance of the ship of State into new, untried and inexperienced hands, would be sheer madness.

"The country, I venture to assert, is to a much greater extent in need of four years more of the quality of leadership Woodrow Wilson has given it than can be the desire of the President to shoulder once more the excessive burdens, worry, drudgery, and sacrifice of all personal rest and comfort which the past four years have brought him, and it is no doubt his patriotism and high sense of duty which alone impel him to be ready to continue this labor of great responsibility, and which is not likely to diminish in the near future. And as I close may I yet say this—whatever the fall of November shall bring, and we do not doubt it will bring the emphatic indorsement by the American people of Woodrow Wilson—he is sure to pass into history as one of the wisest statesmen of present times and one of the greatest of American Presidents."

The President's speech at Shadow Lawn yesterday afternoon was read by Mrs J. Borden Harriman. The most vigorous speech of the night was made by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, who started out by shouting: "I am not a Democrat: I am merely a disgusted Republican."

Dr. Wise said he was for Wilson because of the enemies he had made, and against Hughes because of the friends he had made.

"Now, I am not for Woodrow Wilson because he had a hard time of it, I am for him because he made a good job out of it."

The applause lasted several minutes when Rabbi Wise said: "The Republican Party has become an instrument of privilege. An attempt is being made by persons who hide behind the fair name of Hughes to dollarize American diplomacy, but while Woodrow Wilson is President our diplomacy will not be dollarized."

Dr. Wise then paid a compliment to the personal integrity of Hughes. He said he knew the candidate and, therefore, was familiar with his limitations. He drew an analogy between the fight Hughes made as Governor against the political rings in New York and the fight Wilson made against the same sort of foe as Governor of New Jersey.

"And," he added, "Smith is out; but William Honorarium Barnes, Jr., is still a live one and a power in Republican politics."

Rabbi Wise ended with a suggestion that at the end of the war the next President, Mr. Wilson, go to the peace councils in Europe to speak for the American people and for civilization.

Bainbridge Colby, who told his audience he had just completed a trip to the Coast and back, declared "Wilson is already elected." He said that thirty-one planks of the 1912 Progressive platform had been put upon the statute books by Wilson. "And that's better than the Progressives would have done if we had elected Roosevelt in 1912," he said, "for he would have found abroad so much occupation for his energies he would have forgotten what the Progressive Party stood for."

Mr. Colby had lots of fun with his former leader, and his audience was with him. "Besides being a mighty hunter, the Colonel is a mighty eater," he said. "He is an eater of words, and he has a remarkable appetite for his own words as a regular article of diet."

He ridiculed Roosevelt's attack upon the Wilson Mexican policy. "I have been to Mexico some ten times and I am for the Wilson policy from what I know," he said. "I don't think the Colonel or Mr. Hughes have been there, but that's not necessary for the Colonel. All he needs to solve any problem is a stenographer."

Mr. Colby said that the great majority of the Progressives would vote for Wilson.

Francis J. Heney, Progressive, said the Progressives had done a good job in 1912 because they elected Wilson. He went into a long history of how Republican politicians had worked the Southern delegates since the Civil War to dictate nominations, and declared that a majority of the rank and file of the Republicans in the United States wanted Roosevelt last June at Chicago. Mr. Heney said he still had a lot of affection for Roosevelt, but that he wasn't going to make two mistakes through affection. "I made one in 1912," he said.

COL. HARVEY PREDICTS 'HUGHES SURELY WINS'

Political Sponsor of Mr. Wilson Gives Opponent 145 to 175 Majority in Electoral College.

Colonel George Harvey, original sponsor for Woodrow Wilson in politics, predicts in The North American Review, of which he is editor, the election of Hughes by a probable majority in the Electoral College of between 145 and 175. Colonel Harvey's forecast is as follows:

ELECTORAL VOTES ESSENTIAL TO A CHOICE, 266.

We predict that Mr. Hughes will carry these States:

California	13	New Mexico	3
Connecticut	7	New York	45
Idaho	4	North Dakota	5
Illinois	29	Oregon	5
Iowa	13	Pennsylvania	38
Kansas	10	Rhode Island	5
Maine	6	South Dakota	5
Massachusetts	18	Utah	4
Michigan	16	Vermont	4
Minnesota	12	Washington	7
New Hampshire	4	Wyoming	3
New Jersey	14		
Total			269

We expect that Mr. Hughes will carry these:

Indiana	15	Wisconsin	13
Total			28

We believe that Mr. Hughes will carry these:

Delaware	3	Maryland	8
Ohio	24		
Total			35

We allot to Mr. Wilson beyond question:

Alabama	12	Mississippi	10
Arkansas	9	North Carolina	12
Florida	6	Oklahoma	10
Georgia	14	South Carolina	9
Virginia	12	Tennessee	12
Kentucky	13	Texas	20
Louisiana	10		
Total			118

We regard as doubtful:

Arizona	3	Nebraska	8
Colorado	6	Nevada	3
Missouri	18	West Virginia	8
Montana	4		
Total			50

GRAND TOTALS.

Hughes	332	Doubtful	50
Wilson	149		

HUGHES SURELY WINS.

Probable majority for Hughes, between 145 and 175.

Colonel George Harvey, in his forecast in 1912, predicted that Taft would carry only Utah and Vermont, and with one exception correctly apportioned the States between Wilson and Roosevelt.

WOMEN TO QUIZ SEABURY.

Members of Peace Party Will Ask His Views Today.

Mrs. Amos Pinchot will head a delegation of women from the Woman's Peace Party which will call at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon on Judge Seabury to ask his position upon certain laws enacted by the last Legislature. The women will ask Judge Seabury if he is elected Governor if he will work to repeal the Slater act calling for compulsory military training for boys between the ages of 18 and 19; if he will use his influence to have the Welch act amended so that the physical education of children shall be free from military association, and finally if he will do everything possible to have the Stivers act, which gives the Governor power even in times of peace, to draft men into the active militia, repealed.

Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim, Miss Leonie Knoedler, Miss Marion Tilden Burritt and Mrs. Winter Russell will be among those in the delegation accompanying Mrs. Pinchot.

DEMOCRATS CLAIM ILLINOIS.

Say Wilson Will Have 125,000 Plurality, Women Contributing 75,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—President Wilson will carry Illinois by about 125,000, and Governor Dunne and other State candidates by 50,000, according to a statement issued tonight by Arthur Charles, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

That the Democrats would carry all but five wards in Chicago was asserted by County Chairman James M. Dailey. Mr. Dailey said the national ticket would sweep the county by 100,000 and the State and county tickets by 60,000.

"Our reports, based on detailed information from all counties, indicate that President Wilson will carry Illinois by 123,418, more or less," said Mr. Charles. "Of this plurality 75,000 will be furnished by the women."

McAdoo's Claims for Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary McAdoo, who has just returned from a campaign tour in the Middle West, claimed New York, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana for President Wilson.

Business Men to Entertain Wilson.

The Wilson Business Men's National League will give a luncheon to President Woodrow Wilson at the Waldorf on Thursday

JERSEY'S CONGRESS FIGHTS.

Republicans Hope to Hold 8 Representatives and Win a Few More.

Especial interest attaches to the contests in the twelve Congressional districts in New Jersey this year. The State's present delegation in the House consists of eight Republicans and four Democrats. The Republican State leaders are confident of the re-election of the eight Republicans, and are hopeful of getting one, or possibly two, more.

In the First and Second Districts the victory of the Republican candidate is declared to be practically assured. It is asserted that the Democratic campaign managers realize that the situation is very unfavorable to them, though they are working to win. In the Third District the Republican candidate is admitted to have a hard battle on his hands; but opposition has developed to the Democratic nominee, Representative Thomas J. Scully, because of the stand he took for Senator James E. Martine in the primary battle, which resulted in the defeat of Attorney General John W. Westcott, President Wilson's political protégé, and the Republican workers are putting forth their best efforts in the district.

In the Fourth and Fifth Districts the Republicans expect to win with comparatively little trouble, although in the Fifth the Democrats are working hard for former Congressman Tuttle, and assert their ability to defeat whichever of the two Republicans is successful in the recount now under way. In the Sixth a vigorous and effective battle is being waged in behalf of Ramsay, the Republican nominee, against Sheriff Heath, and the Ramsay workers have high hopes of victory, although realizing that in certain sections of the district the vote is certain to go against him. Many of the men behind Ramsay demonstrated their abilities as leaders and workers in the recent primary campaign.

In the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Districts there is Republican certainty of success.

WHITMAN CONFIDENT OPENS FIGHT IN CITY

Tells Crowds in Manhattan and the Bronx He Will Be Re-elected Governor.

HOPE BASED ON RECENT TRIP

Candidate Announces He Will Take Up Political Topics This Week —Calder Also Speaks.

Governor Whitman came to the city last night after campaigning for the last two weeks over some two thousand miles of territory among the up-State counties. In his six speeches which he delivered during the course of the evening, the Governor avoided reference to the political topics which he has been discussing before the out-of-town voters, saying that there would be time for that when he began the last week of his campaign here next Monday. He confined himself last night to voicing a message of confidence in the complete success of the Republican ticket in New York, basing his reasons on what his trip had shown him of conditions throughout the State. The Governor declared to his audience at Empire Hall, at Eighth Avenue and 116th Street:

"I cannot tell you how glad I am to be back in my own home campaigning for the whole Republican ticket, as we have a good many times in days that are past. But never at any time have I seen more genuine enthusiasm, more determination to vindicate at the polls the action of the people at the primaries, more real disposition all over this State—and I have been through it almost from end to end during the last two weeks—more real determination on the part of these who desire to do things in public life, who desire good things in government, in nation, and in State. I never have found more genuine unity or more disposition on the part of the men who have been separated for some time in political activities.

"And this old party of ours, now free from internal dissension for the first time within four years, is now facing an election with an absolutely united front. We are a united party now. It is not a question any more of Republican-Progressives or Progressive-Republicans, or straight line Republicans or straight line Progressives. We have come together; we are a united party, and we are never going to part again. We are united by the strongest bond that can tie men together, a common desire, a common determination to stand for the right kind of Government, for the right kind of administation, for th right kin dof administration, for the right kind of legislation at Washington and at Albany. And when that union exists, when men with those views and those desires and that determination come together they are invincible now as they always have been in the history of our country."

Receptions Prove Cordial.

Governor Whitman was much pleased at the marked enthusiasm with which he was greeted in New York. The Greater City has been termed by his friends, "the enemy's country," where the results of the imposition of the direct tax last year, with New York paying about 75 per cent. of it, would be exemplified in the hostile reception of the citizens. But nothing of the sort was manifest last night. Wherever he spoke the Governor was received with the same attention and cordiality which greeted him in the most Republican of counties.

The Governor arrived in the city yesterday evening after a day's tour in Orange and Sullivan Counties, including speeches in Liberty, Middletown, and Monticello. He took for his tonic, dwelling on it in every address, the Stivers bill, allusions to which were the more marked inasmuch as Senator John D. Stivers, representing those counties in Albany, the father of the bill, was on each platform with Governor Whitman.

"Tammany's candidate has told you," he said, "that the Stivers bill would make New York State an armed camp; its Governor a military despot, who would call at his whim your sons and husbands to serve in the army. Nothing could be further from the truth. As a matter of fact, you may not know it, but you are all, all of you who are under 45 and over 18 years old, members of the militia. The Governor may call you to defend the country or the State, just as surely as the Sheriff can summon you to join his posse and suppress a riot.

Says Democrats Favored Bill.

"What I have done in approving the Stivers bill, which was passed by Democrats as well as Republicans practically unanimously, and which was supported at the time, with perhaps an exception here and there, by the entire press of the City of New York, was simply to clarify the law. I only supported in the Stivers bill the National Defense act, enacted by a Democratic Congress and approved by a Democratic President, and my Tammany opponent would tell you that I am bloodthirsty. The bill makes it so that this State of ours shall be able to do her share if a crisis arises in the nation that calls for united action on the part of all Americans. The Stivers bill is not partisan, even within the borders of this State. It is national and patriotic."

With the Governor on his tour yesterday was William M. Calder, Republican candidate for United States Senator, who spoke on each platform with him. The Governor dwelt on the tariff question as relating to the prosperity of the country after the war, arguing that a continuance of the Underwood tariff meant financial ruin to the nation.

The places where Governor Whitman spoke last night were: National Bohemian Hall, at 321 East Seventy-third Street; Empire Hall, Hughes Alliance, 180th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue; London Casino, Third Avenue and 71st Street; Hunt's Point Casino, Southern Boulevard and 163d Street, and the Progressive Headquarters, at 1,049 Southern Boulevard. He will remain in the city over Sunday and commence his campaign in the five New York counties Monday in Kings.

WOMEN WHITMAN'S GUESTS.

N. Y. State Suffrage Party to be Entertained at Executive Mansion.

A reception at the Executive Mansion, given by Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, will be one of the features of the forty-eighth annual convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, which is to be held in Albany from Nov. 21 to 23, inclusive. There will be an address by Justice Samuel Seabury at a dinner to be given at the Hotel Ten Eyck, an open-air meeting on the evening of Nov. 20, and a public mass meeting in Eastern Star Hall the evening of Nov. 23.

The New York is the largest State suffrage organization in the country. The Chairman is Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse; Vice Chairmen, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Raymond Brown, and Mrs. Henry White Cannon; Treasurer, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid; Recording Secretary, Miss Alice Morgan Wright, and Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller.

THE EDWARDSES DISAGREE.

W. F. of the Hughes College League Disputes the Democratic W. H.

William F. Edwards of the Hughes National College League took issue yesterday with William H. Edwards of the Wilson College Men's League. The statement of the latter Edwards that he would have a hundred thousand men telephoning in behalf of Wilson on Election Day was utterly preposterous, according to the former Edwards.

"They can't do it," William F. Edwards, who is the Chairman of the New York branch of the Hughes College League, said. "They haven't half as many enrollments in the whole country as we have in New York City alone, and we have an enrollment of only something over 80,000 members."

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street.

Established 1879

Special—For Monday

Winter Models—Trimmed Hats

1st Floor.

10.00 to 25.00

Specializing in comprehensive assortments of beautiful hats reproducing the cachet and verve of Paris.

Illustrated is a Bolero Turban, copy of a Paris Model with crown of pressed beaver, brim of rough beaver with French feather fancy, typical of the style distinction we offer at

Special **10.00**

Fashionable Silk and Velvet Bags

Saddle Bags of Moire Silk, with heavily steel-beaded designs, inside purse and mirror, and lining of silk contrasting color; beautifully finished throughout. Draw-string bags of silk chiffon velvet or moire silk, trimmed with steel-bead embroidery and lined with plain or brocaded silk.

An Unusual Sale. Price **5.00**

Women's Silk Stockings—Special

Thread Silk Stockings, extra long and full, lisle lined for added durability, medium weight. Black, white and street shades. Special **1.20**

Thread Silk Stockings, with cotton garter top and cotton sole; in black or white with hand embroidered clox. Special **1.35**

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

Daily Motor Delivery to Suburban Points *Phone 1234 Greeley*

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Paris Office—18 Faubourg Poissonniere *Established 1879* London Office—6 Falcon Street, E. C.

Fashions of Distinction

In preparation for the Social Season, new Wraps, Coats, Gowns, Suits, Hats, and all the charming accessories of dress, are now shown in selections marked by originality and good taste.

There is a distinction about Best's Fashions as characteristic as the perfume of a flower.

Fur Coats of Hudson Seal, handsomely lined and trimmed with skunk, fox or mink. 98.50 to 450.00

Fur Coats of Caracul, handsomely lined and trimmed with skunk, fox or lynx in favored modes. 175.00 to 425.00

Wool Velour and Bolivia Coats, the fashionable Winter fabrics, in plain or fur trimmed models, according to materials. 29.50 to 115.00

Fur Trimmed Suits, of Broadcloth, Velour or Gabardine, in all the favored Winter Modes, many Paris Copies. 35.00 to 89.00

Plain Tailleur Suits, of Velour or Gabardine, to be worn with separate furs. 29.50 to 35.00

New Fur Stoles, of mole, skunk, seal or Kolinsky. 52.50 to 175.00

Fashionable New Cape Furs in various combinations of beautiful skins, Hudson seal with ermine, mole with ermine, black fox with seal. 97.50 to 195.00

Beautiful Sets of Rich Furs, whole skin scarfs and barrel or melon muffs. 67.50 to 175.00

Evening Gowns, of metal brocaded taffetas and tulle, featuring metallic lace and other new trimming, according to materials. 35.00 to 450.00

Afternoon Gowns, of satin, Georgette, velveteen and chiffon velvet, many fur trimmed or bead embroidered, according to material. 18.50 to 125.00

Georgette Crepe Blouses, entirely hand made, featuring all the new collar effects as well as hand embroidery and drawn work. 12.75 to 32.50

The above prices according to Materials and Trimmings

Arranged for Monday—Important Sales

42 New Winter Models---Not Shown Before

Featuring the Style Distinction that Best's Offers

at popular prices; that should attract the smart woman and miss in search of correct Winter Fashions.

Copies of French and distinguished high-cost American Models—2nd Floor

Women's Tailleur Suits (4 new models)	Special	**39.50, 45.00**
Misses' Winter Suits (4 new models)	"	**25.00, 29.50, 32.50**
Misses' and Women's Winter Coats (4 new models)	"	**25.00, 35.00, 45.00**
Misses' and Women's Evening Gowns (4 new models)	"	**29.50, 35.00, 59.50**
Misses' and Women's Day Dresses (4 new models)	"	**25.00, 29.50, 39.50**
Women's Fur Sets (8 new pieces)	"	**24.50, 48.50, 68.50**
Children's Fur Sets (4 new pieces)	"	**5.75, 7.75**
New Georgette Blouses—1st Floor (4 new models)	"	**6.75, 8.50, 9.75**

For Misses—3rd Floor

Misses' Dresses (4 new models)	Special	**22.50, 25.00, 30.00**
Misses' Dance Frocks (2 new models)	"	**28.00, 35.00**
Misses' Suits and Coats (4 new models)	"	**25.00, 35.00, 45.00**
Misses' Coats (2 models)	"	**29.50, 45.00**

At Best's There Is No Shortage of

Fine Imported Merchandise

Recent Shipments Received Include

2 cases of Women's French Lingerie and Negligees.
2 cases of Children's French hand made Underwear.
3 cases of English Woolen Gloves.
5 cases of Children's Bonnets and Hats.
9 cases of Cartwright and Warner Children's Wool Underwear.
15 cases of I. & R. Morley's cotton, silk and wool Hosiery.
2 cases of Infants' French hand-made Dresses, Bonnets, Caps and Silk Coats.

In Infants' and Children's Wear Best's Is Supreme

The Quality Standard **LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR** *Established 1879*

Reg. Trade Mark.

Recognized everywhere as the **One Place** in New York that offers **complete** assortments of Fine and Popular-priced Merchandise for Little Children. Full shelves of Staple Necessities as well as the most Ravishing Hand Made Articles.

Best "Bloch" Pullman 25.00

Little Girl's French Dress (illustrated), hand made Empire model with ribbons drawn through neck, waist and hem. Trimmed with ribbon bows and sash. Sizes 1 to 3 yrs. Price **14.00**

"Bloch" Pullman (illustrated). An exclusive Best Model of natural reed, corduroy lined hood and loose cushions; reversible tubular gear. Natural or Oak. **25.00**

Dotted Swiss Paris-made, 14.00

Our Children's Barber Shop—4th Floor. Clean, Sanitary and up-to-date.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

MICHIGAN LIKELY TO GO FOR HUGHES

Most of the Progressives Back in Republican Fold and Germans Are in Line.

DEMOCRATS STILL HOPE

Count on Strong Pro-Wilson Sentiment and Will Make Great Drive for Votes This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 28.—The Democrats have high hopes in Henry Ford's State, although the Republicans claim the State for Hughes by a substantial majority. Except for 1912, when Roosevelt carried the State, and 1892, when Cleveland divided the Michigan delegation with Harrison, the Wolverine State has given its electoral votes to the Republican candidate for President since the Republican party was founded. Michigan's average Republican plurality during that period has been 56,000.

Some days ago, it is stated here, the Democratic National Committee gave up the fight in Michigan as a bad job and decided to concentrate its fighting resources on a final drive in New York, Indiana, and Illinois. This, despite the fact that the leaders of the local Democratic organization had impressed very strongly on Chairman McCormick that there was a fighting chance for Wilson in this State. The Democratic campaign managers here, encouraged by confidential reports received from practically every section of the State, determined to keep up the fight. Today Chairman Albert E. Stevenson of the Democratic Central Committee received word from New York to go ahead and make the fight, with the encouraging assurance that he could draw on the National Committee for all the support he needed.

Plan a Whirlwind Finish.

The Democrats are better organized in Michigan than ever before. In each of 1,400 out of 1,800 voting precincts they have a precinct organization. For the first time in a Presidential year, too, the Democrats have been able to raise within the State all the money they needed to make the fight. They have even been able to give about 50 per cent. of what they have collected for use in other States. What the local Democrats chiefly needed was campaign orators of ability. Now that the National Committee has undertaken to supply that need, the managers of the Wilson campaign in the Wolverine State consider that they are in clover.

Both sides are preparing for a whirlwind finish. This State was carried by Roosevelt four years ago. There still remains here a decimated but determined group of Progressives, who refused to follow the former Bull Moose leader and fall in line for Hughes. From a base at Jackson, they are now conducting an aggressive fight on Wilson as the best means of maintaining their party identity. The Democrats, aided by their Bull Moose allies, are preparing to make during the closing week of the campaign a strong appeal to Progressives who have returned to the Republican fold.

John M. Parker of Louisiana, candidate for Vice President on the Progressive ticket, will be the chief drawing card in this final Democratic drive. With all the Democratic candidates for State offices, Colonel Parker will tour the northern part of the lower Michigan peninsula during three days next week. In this campaign localities will be visited by the Democratic orators which the Republicans have utterly neglected because of confidence.

Republicans Claim 100,000.

John D. Mangum, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, told THE TIMES correspondent today that he expected a majority of 100,000, possibly more, for Hughes.

"I base that prediction on confidential reports from 1,500 of the 1,800 voting precincts in the State," he said. "These reports show the Progressives, practically to a man, are back in the Republican ranks and working aggressively for Hughes. I do find a considerable defection among the railroad men, who have been instructed by the brotherhoods to vote and work for Wilson. I am not unmindful of the fact that the sentiment among the railroad workers may spread to other classes of organized labor, but to offset that we are assured of the German vote, practically solid, being against Wilson. About 25 per cent. of the German vote, under normal conditions goes to the Democrats."

There was a meeting here about a month ago at which delegates from eighty-seven German societies in the State were present. Chairman Mangum was the only person not of German birth or ancestry invited to attend. He came away satisfied that the voting element that conference represented would make common cause against Wilson.

"This does not necessarily mean that they are going to vote for Mr. Hughes," said Mr. Mangum. "A good many Germans undoubtedly will either stay away from the polls or vote the Socialist ticket."

John R. Smith, Chairman of the Progressive Central Committee, and Charles F. Hoffman of the Progressive National Committee have assured the Democrats that 70 per cent. of the Progressive vote cast for Roosevelt in 1912 will go to Wilson this year.

"If we get 60 per cent. we will win," said Chairman Stevenson of the Democratic Central Committee. "I do not claim that we will win, though it looks now as though we might. But we will come nearer winning the fight for Democratic electors this year than we ever did."

Big Odds to Overcome.

Colonel Roosevelt, when he made his winning fight in Michigan four years ago, received 214,584 votes, as against 152,264 for Taft. President Wilson ran third with 150,751 votes. The combined Republican and Progressive vote thus was 208,077 in excess of the vote for Wilson.

It is expected that in round numbers 600,000 votes will be cast in Michigan this year. The vote Wilson received four years ago is below rather than above the normal Democratic vote. He ran 25,000 behind the vote cast for Bryan in 1908. This year, undoubtedly, he will receive the full Democratic vote, which, on the basis of the Bryan vote in the last year he ran, would be approximately 175,000. If he should receive 60 per cent. of the Roosevelt vote of four years ago this would give him an additional 128,750, or in the aggregate 303,750, a majority of 3,750 in a total vote of 600,000.

This does not make allowance for any defection among the Germans who in 1912 voted for Mr. Wilson as the Democratic candidate. And it is generally admitted the present Progressive organization in Michigan will be in no position to deliver anything like 60 per cent. of the Roosevelt vote to Wilson. The present Bull Moose organization in this State is a remnant composed of irreconcilables and politicians of practical bent who realize that they have nothing to hope for by returning to the Republican fold. The Bull Moose in 1914 cast only 8 per cent. of the total vote.

So the chances of Wilson in Michigan would appear to be pretty slim.

Strong Pro-Wilson Sentiment.

One of the men prominently identified with the Wilson campaign in this State told THE TIMES correspondent today that the Democrats hoped to elect three of their candidates for Congress. That Wilson will run far ahead of his party in Michigan is certain. That he will run far enough ahead to overcome a Republican majority which, in the Taft year of 1908, was about 100,000, few believe. With Republicans and Progressives fused again, as they appear to be in practically every locality except in a section of the copper country in the northern peninsula, there would be approximately a Republican majority of 175,000 for the Democrats to overcome. United States Senator Charles L. Townsend, who is a candidate for re-election, is declared to be a sure winner, and almost certainly will run ahead of Hughes.

The Republican campaign managers have found it necessary to call upon their precinct Captains to keep a closer line on the voters than in any former years. The blanks sent out call for minute information, even for classification according to racial origin and religious beliefs. Experts with THE TIMES correspondent examined indicate that there is a big pro-Wilson sentiment, out always coupled with declarations that the Republican lines will hold well.

The chief element of President Wilson's strength here, as elsewhere, is the great prosperity, coupled with the belief that it is due solely to his influence that this country has been kept out of war, and the enactment of the Adamson eight-hour law. Prosperity and the eight-hour law are making a strong appeal here, as in other States, to organized labor. The "He kept us out of war" slogan has proved potent among the farmers, and, according to the Democratic campaign managers, has been a very winning argument among voters of Swedish origin in the north.

Fully 90 per cent. of the Swedish vote in this State prior to 1912 was Republican. Four years ago it drifted strongly to the Progressives. Chairman Mangum, who lives in one of the strong Scandinavian countries of the northern peninsula, said he knew there would be no considerable defection among the Swedes. This statement is borne out by other leaders closely in touch with the Swedish element.

Thousands of Republicans and independents will vote for Wilson because Henry Ford has come out for him. Mr. Ford wields great influence throughout the State, in particular in Wayne County, which includes Detroit, where his principal plant is located.

Some Republican leaders here declare that but for the fact that Ford was slighted when Hughes spoke in Detroit, he would have given his support to the Republican nominee. The group of Republicans who had the management of the Hughes tour in charge were anxious to have it appear that they were not in accord with pacifist sentiments such as Mr. Ford held, at a time when preparedness was to the front as an issue, so when Hughes was to address a labor audience and they might have arranged for the meeting at the Ford plant, they took the nominee to a rival plant. Said a Republican leader to THE TIMES correspondent: "The way Ford was ignored made him very sore, and I cannot blame him."

The Democrats expect a big vote from the miners in the northern peninsula. Many nationalities are represented among them. Poles, Italians and French predominate. They are said to be for Wilson practically to a man, in this part of the State, too, the Democrats expect to benefit greatly from the new party emblem they have adopted and which will be printed on the ballot. The Republicans, it is said, owe to their emblem thousands of votes among the foreigners in the mining region who cannot read English. The Republican emblem is an American flag with Lincoln's picture on it. This year the Democrats have taken the flag, too, with Woodrow Wilson's picture on it as their party emblem.

That Wayne County, normally 23,000 Republican, will give Wilson a small majority, is generally admitted. Polls taken in Detroit have given Wilson 6,902 votes against 4,269 for Hughes.

The State election is complicated by a fight on State prohibition. The Democrats, whose candidate for Governor is Edward F. Sweet, ex-Assistant Secretary of Commerce, have taken the dry side of the argument.

Mr. Sweet is discussing only national issues and Statewide prohibition on the stump. The Democrats believe that Michigan will go dry by from 25,000 to 40,000, and that this will help their candidates. At present Albert E. Sleeper, the Republican candidate for Governor, seems to have a little the better of it in the fight. He is a total abstainer, but has declined to commit himself to either the dry or wet side.

LODGE REITERATES 'POSTSCRIPT' CHARGE

Continued from Page 1.

said he could not say at that early date.

With best wishes for the success of your campaign, I am

Sincerely yours,
Charles Hervey Bailey.

In his speech at Somerville Senator Lodge reviewed the sending of the Lusitania notes and the resignation of Secretary Bryan, He said in part:

"There was one feature about which there was much speculation at the time, and that was why Mr. Bryan allowed his name to be appended to a very strong note couched in the most extreme language possible to diplomacy, and yet resigned so that he need not affix his signature to the very mild note of June 9, a note which even a man of very strong pacificist tendencies could not have objected to. It was currently reported at the time that the reason for this apparently inexplicable action on Mr. Bryan's part was the fact that the first note, as finally sent, was not the note to which he had appended his signature. Within a few days there has come into my possession direct information upon this subject."

After reading Dr. Bailey's letter the Senator went on:

"This simply throws an additional light on the shifty character of this Administration in its foreign policies. It is also of interest in another way, for it apparently shows that Mr. Bryan's reason for resigning was the highly creditable one of objecting to having his signature go out appended to a document differing in an essential point from the one which he had signed."

The charge originally made by Senator Lodge was that the alleged Wilson postscript related to the "famous 'strict accountability' and 'omit no word or act,'" note which the Senator referred to as being sent in May, 1915. The "famous 'strict accountability'" note was in fact sent in February, 1915. Dr. Bailey's letter limits the charge to what he calls the "omit no word or no act" note. This was the first Lusitania note, the phrase used at the end of that communication being: The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act," &c.

Secretary Bryan's resignation, which, according to Dr. Bailey's letter, was assured to the President after the withdrawal of the "postscript," was not actually presented until June 9, when the second Lusitania note had been drafted. This note was sent on June 9, with Robert Lansing signing as Secretary of State ad interim.

"Disgraceful Libel," Says McAdoo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary McAdoo sent a dispatch today to Mayor Curley to be read at the Democratic meeting in Boston tonight. In it he said:

"I send cordial greetings and best wishes for the Massachusetts Democracy. Let me say that the charges made by Senator Lodge concerning the Lusitania note are wholly without foundation. It is to be regretted that the extremities of the Republican campaign induce men of Senator Lodge's standing to make such serious, harmful, and indefensible misrepresentations. There is not a shred of truth in the fabric of this disgraceful libel."

GARRISON IS SILENT.

Refuses to Discuss the Story of a Lusitania Note "Postscript."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, who is in Washington, said tonight that he had nothing whatever to say about the statement made in a letter read by Senator Lodge at Somerville, Mass., that ex-Assistant Secretary Breckinridge had asserted that President Wilson attached a postscript to the first Lusitania note, informing Germany that the harsh language of the communication was not to be taken seriously and that members of the Cabinet, including Garrison, threatened to resign and thus forced the elimination of the postscript.

Mr. Breckinridge was Assistant Secretary when Mr. Garrison was Secretary of War. When Mr. Garrison left the Cabinet Mr. Breckinridge followed suit.

SEABURY INDORSES OSBORNE'S CHARGE

Says Whitman Demoralized Prison System by Using It for Political Ends.

UP-STATE TOUR CONCLUDED

McCombs Again Criticises Calder's "Non-Voting" Record in Congress —Glynn Excoriates Whitman.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Charging that Governor Whitman had "demoralized the prison system" and "jeopardized the welfare of society by using that agency as a political instrument to promote his political ambitions," Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, tonight made the prison situation "Charge No. 24" in his list of specific accusations against the Whitman Administration.

About 6,000 people heard his accusations against the Governor at the Broadway Auditorium here tonight, where he spoke from the same platform with Vice President Marshall. William F. McCombs, Democratic candidate for Senator, and ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn. Afterward Mr. Seabury and Mr. McCombs addressed 2,000 people at Dompolski Hall in the Polish district of the city. Mr. McCombs, in his speeches, specified important measures in Congress on which his opponent, Mr. Calder, was recorded as "non-voting."

Tonight's meetings ended the up-State tour of the Seabury-McCombs party. The candidates were in Buffalo all day, attending receptions and conferring with county leaders. At noon Mr. Seabury made a nonpolitical speech on law reform at the Ellicott Club.

Making "Charge No. 24" against Governor Whitman, Mr. Seabury said:

"Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing, under your administration, has repeatedly and specifically charged that you broke every promise you ever made to him, both before and after your election; that you gave the great work of prison reform Judas-like support; that you sought to make secure your political position by playing politics with the prisons of the State; that you acquiesced in a conspiracy to end his efforts for reform by branding him a felon. You have not answered these charges. You have not denied these charges. If you will not make answer to Mr. Osborne, I demand that you make answer to the people.

"Governor Whitman says in the book that he has issued to the voters that he has promoted every phase of prison reform. Nobody knows better than Mr. Osborne whether or not this is true."

Mr. Seabury quoted from Mr. Osborne's letter to Governor Whitman these words: "I do desire to influence the future to the end that no man as weak as yourself, so shifty, so selfish, so false, so cruel may be trusted with further power."

In his Ellicott Club speech ex-Judge Seabury said that "the object of our law—the attainment of justice—is too often defeated by technicality and delay."

"Our judicial system in this State is top-heavy," he asserted. "Nearly one-half of our Judges are engaged in reviewing the acts of the other half. There are too many appeals and too little justice. Other States are far in advance of New York in the work of law reform. We must aim at greater simplicity, less delay, and the reduction of technical obstacles to the attainment of justice.

The code should be abrogated, and a short practice act, supplemented by rules of court, should take its place. The preparation of a new practice act, and new rules should be intrusted to a new commission. To minimize the importance of barren technicalities we should make more explicit a mandate now embodied in Section 1,317 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that appellate courts must give judgment "without regard to technical errors or defects or to exceptions which do not affect the substantial rights of the parties."

Mr. McCombs in his speeches asserted that Mr. Calder was recorded in Congress as "not voting" on the income tax, the Federal Reserve act, the bill to establish Postal Savings Banks, the bill for an investigation of the American Sugar Refining Company, the resolution for the impeachment of Judge Archbold, and the bill to establish a Children's Bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor. He also noted that Mr. Calder did not vote on the resolutions for the popular election of United States Senators, although he is now seeking election as Senator by popular vote.

Ex-Governor Glynn warmly indorsed Mr. Seabury's candidacy, and attacked Governor Whitman.

"Under Judge Seabury as Governor," he said, "there will be no secret staircase in the Capitol at Albany by which corporation lobbyists, legislative accelerators, or paid public sentiment molders can find their way into the Executive Chamber. There will be no juggling of State finances for political purposes—no doubling up of expenses to provide pap for the boys. Governor Seabury will not create in two years 2,503 good, fat jobs on good fat salaries, as Governor Whitman did. Governor Seabury will not tell the Legislature in February that the appropriations for State expenses must not exceed $52,000,000 and then in May sign appropriations which exceed $59,000,000."

The Seabury-McCombs party left for New York after the meeting.

THROW WHITMAN VOTES OUT

Seabury Gets One from American Party by Order of the Court.

Charles Harwood, manager of the Samuel Seabury League in Brooklyn, and appearing as attorney for Mr. Seabury, Edward J. Macklin and ex-Senator James F. Duhamel, served upon the Board of Elections yesterday a copy of an order that had just been issued by Supreme Court Justice David F. Manning, directing the board to set aside the original canvass of votes of the American Party in the Twenty-sixth Election District of the Ninth Assembly District of Kings County. The order was also served upon the Inspectors of the district and upon the office of the Secretary of State.

Whitman and Seabury, by the results now shown, are tied in the State for the nomination by the American Party. Heretofore it had been considered that Whitman had won the nomination by one vote. Attorney Harwood declared there had been a wrong count in the Twenty-sixth Election District. A comparison of the ballots cast and of the tally sheet showed that while the canvass indicated no votes for an American Party candidate, there actually had been three votes cast, one for eSabury and two for Whitman. Justice Manning's order sets aside the canvass and commands the Inspectors of the district to file a new return, stating that one valid vote was cast for Seabury and that two votes, which the court declares void, were cast for Whitman. The Justice declined to order that the certificate of nomination of the American Party to Whitman be revoked or that the Secretary of State be restrained from placing the American Party emblem opposite the name of Whitman.

$1,667,757 FUND FOR REPUBLICANS

Continued from Page 1.

F. B. Keech	5,000	C. D. Backus	1,000
Adolfe Stahl	5,000	Wm. Whitman	1,000
F. M. Warburg	5,000	J. R. Morron	1,000
Willard Straight	5,000	H. B. Faye	1,000
W. P. Holly	5,000	G. W. Wickersham	1,000
Uptown Dry G. Association	5,000	Eliot C. Bacon	1,000
T. G. Bourne	5,000	J. H. Hammond	1,000
George Lauder	5,000	T. M. Brown	1,000
R. L. Beekman	5,000	M. Delano	1,000
C. M. MacNeill	5,000	E. F. Wood	1,000
A. E. Carlton	5,000	W. R. Proctor	1,000
L. G. Phipps	5,000	E. F. Carry	1,000
G. H. Myers	5,000	Eugene Delano	1,000
C. S. Morey	5,000	Herbert Parsons	1,000
H. H. Rogers	5,000	F. M. Steranes	1,000
Samuel P. Colt	5,000	R. T. Lincoln	1,000
Moses Taylor	5,000	Stanley Field	1,000
E. R. Johnson	5,000	James Simpson	1,000
E. R. Stettinus	5,000	J. F. Talmage	1,000
Wm. Sherer	5,000	F. W. Allen	1,000
J. H. Wainwright	5,000	Manuel Rioda	1,000
J. W. Prentiss	5,000	J. G. White	1,000
C. C. Dula	5,000	Parker Sloane	1,000
Edgar Lackland	4,000	A. B. Hepburn	1,000
R. MacFarland	4,000	J. D. Archer	1,000
James Stillman	4,000	V. Morawetz	1,000
E. J. Coolidge	3,500	J. T. Bates	1,000
John G. Shedd	3,000	T. MacIlvaine	1,000
Dr. H. Work	3,000	C. L. Blair	1,000
C. W. Waterman	3,000	F. Schnerer	1,000
W. H. Pratt	3,000	R. W. Kelley	1,000
H. L. Pratt	3,000	R. M. Thompson	1,000
J. T. Pratt	3,000	S. T. Peters	1,000
H. I. Pratt	3,000	F. R. Hazard	1,000
F. B. Pratt	3,000	William Sloane	1,000
H. H. Hutchins	3,000	F. Ryavy, Jr.	1,000
W. Jennings	2,500	H. L. Brand	1,000
James McLean	2,500	Charles Glover	1,000
James B. Ford	2,500	E. F. Greene	1,000
R. F. Cutting	2,500	J. S. Alexander	1,000
Mrs. E. M. Bliss	2,500	W. H. Goadby	1,000
E. C. Converse	2,500	F. F. Baldwin	1,000
Wm. Fahnestock	2,500	Hon. H. A. Wise	1,000
J. R. De Lamar	2,500	Hon. W. R. Castle	1,000
W. M. Crane	2,500	J. Waterhouse	1,000
John W. Scott	2,500	J. P. Cooke	1,000
Henry Goldman	2,500	Amory, Browne & Co.	1,000
Mrs. W. Reid	2,500	J. H. Flagler	1,000
W. L. Benedict	2,500	H. T. Sloane	1,000
F. G. Webster	2,500	M. Hooper & Co.	1,000
F. E. Peabody	2,500	E. F. Searles	1,000
F. W. Ramick	2,500	W. H. Alexander	1,000
William Endicott	2,500	J. Sloane	1,000
C. S. Sargent, Jr.	2,500	C. M. Depew	1,000
N. B. Mackelvie	2,500	Watts, Stebbins & Co.	1,000
J. Milbank	2,500	D. M. Reid	1,000
G. L. Ranestock	2,500	Hugh Blythe	1,000
I. H. Rice	2,500	G. E. Keith	1,000
Charles Hayden	2,500	King Upton	1,000
B. N. Duke	2,500	Richardson, Hill & Co.	1,000
Parkin'n & Burr	2,500	I. La Severance	1,000
Geo. A. Draper	2,500	G. Heckscher	1,000
Otto M. Eidtiz	2,500	I. T. Grace	1,000
F. S. Mosley & Co.	2,500	A. D. Lasker	1,000
Joseph Boyer	2,500	W. S. Mason	1,000
F. C. Bishop	2,500	D. C. Shepard	1,000
W. C. Van Antwerp	2,500	W. P. Jollie	1,000
E. W. Harden	2,500	W. C. Muschenheim	1,000
C. H. Boynton	2,500	Catlin & Co.	1,000
Hon. Eben S. Draper	2,500	W. G. Pearce	1,000
F. H. Metcalf	2,500	E. T. H. Talmage	1,000
George R. White	2,500	D. G. Whitney	1,000
Mrs. G. G. Frelinghuysen	2,500	W. Alexander	1,000
S. O. Metcalf	2,300	Mrs. M. Field, Sr.	1,000
Z. G. Simmons	2,500	F. Steward	1,000
Albert W. Harris	2,500	N. P. Hallowell	1,000
John J. Mitchell	2,500	I. P. Lyman	1,000
R. H. McCormick	2,500	T. K. Taylor	1,000
J. H. Bromley	2,500	W. A. Paine	1,000
Jay Cooke	2,500	H. C. Wadman	1,000
Bartlett Arkell	2,300	D. Fenwick	1,000
L. W. James	2,500	A. H. Stange	1,000
W. Hilbach	2,500	L. Higginson	1,000
W. G. Loew	2,500	Brown & Adams	1,000
Dreicer & Co	2,000	Koehland & Co.	1,000
L. P. Bliss	2,000	Hallowell, Jones & Donald	1,000
Charles Deering	2,000	Elseman Bros	1,000
James Deering	2,000	Jeremiah Williams & Co.	1,000
R. F. Howe	2,000	G. von L. Meyer	1,000
H. Winthrop & Co.	2,000	B. Winthrop	1,000
M. S. Burrill	2,000	J. L. Saltonstall	1,000
Chas. D. Dickey	2,000	Charles G. Rice	1,000
B. H. B. Draper	2,000	C. H. Hutchins	1,000
D. G. Phillips	2,000	L. J. Knowles	1,000
Bond & Goodwin	2,000	Charles E. Riley	1,000
George B. Case	2,000	Robert H. Tod	1,000
Chas. K. Foster	2,000	Wm. H. Bliss	1,000
Mrs. A. B. Bliss	2,000	R. Craig	1,000
C. W. Barrow	2,000	A. H. Wilmerding	1,000
G. W. Whitin	2,000	W. Hallock	1,000
Charles F. Taft	2,000	Mrs. Wm. Rockefeller	1,000
B. A. Eckhart	2,000	Mrs. J. D. Rockefeller	1,000
G. M. Reynolds	2,000	Mrs. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.	1,000
C. W. Macfarlane	2,000	Mrs. Wm. Rockefeller	1,000
J. S. Dixon	2,000	Mrs. H. P. Davis	1,000
J. R. Grundy	2,000	W. F. McCook	1,000
Lawrence & Co.	2,000	Augustus Jay	1,000
Wellington, Sears & Co.	2,000	J. H. Metcalf	1,000
Bliss, Fabyan & Co.	2,000	H. D. Sharpe	1,000
M. B. Metcalf	2,000	J. E. Barbour	1,000
W. E. Hull	1,750	Mrs. Wellesley	1,000
Deering, Milliken & Co.	1,500	V. E. Beninger	1,000
E. B. Butler	1,500	E. W. Marland	1,000
J. V. Farwell	1,500	Clayton Mark	1,000
Henry Chalfant	1,500	G. W. French	1,000
W. D. Thatcher	1,500	Peter C. Bryce	1,000
J. M. Lasell	1,500	James K. Cullen	1,000
C. W. Lasell	1,500	A. H. Milliken	1,000
James Dobson	1,500	N. H. Kaufman	1,000
L. H. Lanham	1,000	T. H. Scott	1,000
G. S. Dearborn	1,000	T. H. Newberry	1,000
		R. P. Lamont	1,000
		C. C. Dorsey	1,000
		J. N. Jarvie	1,000
		G. F. Bamard	1,000
		A. D. Thomson	1,000
		C. F. Boynton	1,000
		D. F. Davis	1,000
		R. L. Bohler	1,000
		H. G. Lapham	1,000
		C. H. Morse	1,000
		J. S. Newberry	1,000
		G. H. Frazier	1,000
		H. Yale Delan	1,000
		T. J. Dolan	1,000
		T. De W. Cuyler	1,000
		S. M. Vauclain	1,000
		James C. Brown	1,000
		Sam D. & J. D. Lit	1,000
		W. H. Doaner	1,000
		Charles D. Barney Co.	1,000
		Charlem. Tower	1,000
		J. H. Cummings	1,000
		Edward Morrell	1,000
		W. G. Warden	1,000
		John R. Drexel	1,000
		W. A. Clarke, Jr.	1,000

The statements of the New York Senatorial candidates, also filed in Washington yesterday, showed that William M. Calder, Republican, had received $3,400 in contributions, and William F. McCombs, Democrat, had received $14,758. The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee filed a statement announcing that it had received $25,646 and that its expenditures and obligations thus far contracted reached $41,383. Of the receipts the Democratic National Committee contributed $24,000.

$172,903 to Hughes Alliance.

The National Hughes Alliance filed a separate statement of its campaign contributions and disbursements yesterday, announcing that it had received $172,903.10 and had spent thus far $99,402. The largest contributors to this fund were J. P. Morgan, Clarence Mackay, George W. Perkins, Louis Clarke, Harry F. Sinclair, Robert Winsor, and F. C. Walcott, who contributed $5,000 each. The alliance, in making its statement, itemized the disbursements. The largest individual item among them was $48,697.08 for advertising, and the next was $8,583.64 for salaries and traveling expenses.

DEMOCRATS ASK FOR MORE.

Treasurer Morgenthau Says an Additional $500,000 Is Required.

New York State has not come up to expectations in regard to contributions to the Democratic national campaign fund, according to Henry Morgenthau, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Finance Committee. Yesterday Mr. Morgenthau issued a summons to New York State Democrats to follow the example of the rest of the country in subscribing. A vigorous campaign to get subscriptions from all sections of the State will be conducted right up to Election Day.

"We need $500,000 more to complete this campaign," said Mr. Morgenthau, "and thus far the returns from the Empire State have not been up to expectations. Outside States will probably contribute $200,000, and we are confident that when New Yorkers realize the need of about $300,000 to make certain of President Wilson's election it will be forthcoming."

Mr. Morgenthau was asked his opinion of the list of contributors to the Republican campaign fund, and said:

"Looking over the two lists of contributions it may be noticed that Harry Payne Whitney, Henry Goldman, and one of two other wealthy men have not contributed to our campaign fund. Our subscriptions have come from true Democrats and from the independent voters. The newspapers, for instance, have sent us more than $60,000. New York State has contributed, up to today, about $400,000, but there has been forthcoming from other States more than $776,000. Illinois has sent us $114,000; Pennsylvania, $48,000; Ohio, $42,000; Texas, $41,000; Missouri, $39,000; Massachusetts, $28,000; Minnesota, $25,000; North Carolina, $25,000, and Virginia, $25,000. The other States have contributed less than $25,000, and Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Alaska are among these."

Mr. Morgenthau was asked if Henry Ford was going to contribute to the campaign.

"Not directly," he replied. "Mr. Ford is going to spend about $100,000 in advertising, and what is more, he is going to put his name at the bottom of them, and not hide, like a wealthy man is doing on the other side. We are depending on him, as we are depending on thousands of independent citizens who have the welfare of the country at heart."

HUGHES ASPIRES TO LEAD PATRIOTS

Continued from Page 1.

and at Watertown, at 8 o'clock, there were crowds in the street and much enthusiasm at the halls. At Watertown the police had a hard fight to keep the crowds back, and there were more people outside the building than could get in.

The four today carried Mr. Hughes into Wayne, Oswego, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence Counties, and in each the political leaders promised him the old-time Republican majorities. They pointed to the cordiality of the people as evidence to back up their statements. In Ogdensburg tonight there was a big demonstration, and hundreds came to town from Malone, Massena, and Gouverneur on special trains. There was a torchlight parade.

Mr. Hughes discussed Americanism and said that, as he looked forward into the future, there was nothing he more keenly desired "than an international organization which will tend to promote the peace of the world, when this awful conflict is ended."

"But let no one suppose," he went on, "that the path to peace is the path of mutual decay. If you are going to have lasting security you must have lasting respect for yourself and deserve the respect of every nation on earth. You cannot hope to maintain your peace if you present to the world the spectacle of a timid people that has forgotten the courage and indomitable spirit of the founders and preservers of the nation, a people that backs and backs and backs and talks and talks and talks, and never stands. There is no peace for the United States with such a policy.

Suggestion of War Cruel.

"My policy is a policy of peace, not a policy of war. I refer to these matters not for the purpose of criticism, but for the purpose of rejoining, for the purpose of answering this wholly unwarrantable attack, which does not meet the issues which are presented, but which attempts to deflect attention from those issues by reason of this cruel accusation. What could be more unwarranted or cruel than the suggestion that, in the face of the carnage and waste which we are all seeing exhibited at this time, any one could wish to have this nation engaged in war! Oh, no! But, let me say once more that, if it ever becomes true—it is not true, and my experience in these months throughout the country demonstrates to me that it is not true; but if it should ever become true that we are not a people willing to sacrifice, that our rights are things only to be maintained when nobody questions them, that we have no true regard for the dignity of our citizenship, that we have no true regard for the priceless privileges of citizenship, however humble the man that holds that may be, I say the American nation is doomed to decay."

Mr. Hughes promised the farmers that if elected, as he expected to be, he would do everything in his power to develop the Agricultural Department.

"We do not want our boys to leave the farms and go to the city," he said. "We want work on the farm dignified, and we want our Agricultural Department continued with the highest efficiency.

"There are many who rejoice, no doubt, in the present high price of foods, considering the conditions which caused the prices for those particular returns. We know what our opponents intended. We know what they did. They put the import of agricultural products, some agricultural products, upon the free list, or on a very low rate of duty. Now I do not believe in legislation for this class or that class, as a class. I am very much annoyed by any suggestion of classes, of class war for class interests. There is no hope for us if we have that notion of American life.

"Industrial workers must recognize that we have a common country and that prosperity of the farmers is essential to the prosperity of the whole country. Farmers must recognize that industrial prosperity is essential to the prosperity of our common country. We wish to see, I sincerely hope that we shall see, the bitterness of antagonism vanish. I deprecate everything that seems intended to set one group against another group, that seems intended to foster one interest at the expense of another interest."

Mr. Hughes spoke at length on the tariff and the Adamson legislation. He will remain here until tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock, when he will start for East Liverpool and other points in Ohio.

Stalled in Path of Train.

While Mr. Hughes was delivering his address at Oswego the heavy campaign train was shunted to a side track so that the main line might be clear for traffic. As the long line of automobiles approached the station, after the speech, with a blare of horns, the special headed slowly for the station. There was a big crowd on hand to shout a farewell. The chauffeur of the Hughes automobile stopped on the railroad track for Mr. and Mrs. Hughes to alight. An automobile, occupied by members of the local committee on arrangements, nosed its way alongside and stopped on the side from which the train was coming.

Suddenly the locomotive pushed its way around a curve, where it had been hidden by a wall. There were frightened cries, and men tore off their coats and waved them as a warning to the engineer. The chauffeur of the committee automobile, helpless with fright, slumped in his seat, while the chauffeur of the Hughes car worked frantically to back out of danger. Other automobiles had piled up behind, however, blocking the way.

Fifty men in the crowd, regardless of the danger, sought to bend their shoulders to the task of pushing the automobiles from the track. The engineer of the train, which consisted of seven cars, jammed on the brakes. He got the train under control with about twelve feet to spare. The sight of the train made success seem doubtful for a time. As the train stopped a way was cleared behind the stalled automobiles, and they were backed off the track.

Throughout the excitement Mr. and Mrs. Hughes sat quietly in the closed car, making no effort to get out. When the excitement was over, Mr. Hughes shook hands with the chauffeur and told him not to worry. The crowd cheered.

Mrs. John D. Higgins, owner of the car, also was riding in the vehicle. She was a classmate of Mrs. Hughes at college. At the meeting hall she presented to Mr. Hughes a great bouquet of roses, "with the sincerest love and best wishes of the women of Oswego." Mrs. Higgins was a roommate at college of Miss Frances Folsom, who became the wife of President Cleveland.

Mr. Hughes lived in Oswego from the time he was four years old until he was seven. His father built a Baptist church there during that period.

A. H. Martin 1,000; W. F. McCook 1,000; Augustus Jay 1,000; J. H. Metcalf 1,000; H. D. Sharpe 1,000; J. E. Barbour 1,000; Mrs. Wellesley 1,000; V. E. Beninger 1,000; E. W. Marland 1,000; Clayton Mark 1,000; G. W. French 1,000; Peter C. Bryce 1,000; James K. Cullen 1,000; A. H. Milliken 1,000; N. H. Kaufman 1,000; T. H. Scott 1,000; T. H. Newberry 1,000; R. P. Lamont 1,000; C. C. Dorsey 1,000; J. N. Jarvie 1,000; G. F. Bamard 1,000; A. D. Thomson 1,000; C. F. Boynton 1,000; D. F. Davis 1,000; R. L. Bohler 1,000; H. G. Lapham 1,000; C. H. Morse 1,000; J. S. Newberry 1,000; G. H. Frazier 1,000; H. Yale Delan 1,000; T. J. Dolan 1,000; T. De W. Cuyler 1,000; S. M. Vauclain 1,000; James C. Brown 1,000; Sam D. & J. D. Lit 1,000; W. H. Doaner 1,000; Charles D. Barney Co. 1,000; Charlem. Tower 1,000; J. H. Cummings 1,000; Edward Morrell 1,000; W. G. Warden 1,000; John R. Drexel 1,000; W. A. Clarke, Jr. 1,000; C. F. Boynton 1,000.

"The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop"

Lee-Morris Co

394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street

The rapid development of this style shop is due in great part to the daily presentation of

Luxurious Garments at a price

appreciably less than customary, proving a pleasant revelation to our host of patrons

Broadcloth Suit with Genuine Mole — *Velour Coat with Seal Collar $35*

*Of Extraordinary Import

STRAIGHT DIFFERS FROM NEW REPUBLIC

Man Who Financed Publication For Hughes While Editors Are For Wilson.

BOTH SIDES ARE IN HARMONY

American International Corporation's Vice President Wishes the Public to Know of Agreement.

In the issue of The New Republic, published yesterday, is an editorial article and a letter to the editors of the periodical from Willard Straight, formerly of J. P. Morgan & Co. and now Vice President of the American International Corporation, which announce that Mr. Straight arranged for the financing of the publication, but does not control its editorial conduct. Evidence of editorial independence is offered in the fact that, while Mr. Straight advocates the election of Mr. Hughes, The New Republic prefers the re-election of President Wilson.

This difference of opinion, says the editorial article, only emphasizes other differences of like character and is consistent with the understanding between Mr. Straight and the editors, which provides that the latter shall consult the financier upon matters of editorial conduct, but always reserve ultimate decision for themselves.

"This understanding," continues the article, "has been loyally observed by both parties to the agreement."

Mr. Straight's letter to the editors follows:

"Gentlemen—In recent issues you have printed articles in which two of your editors stated the reasons why they personally proposed to support Mr. Wilson rather than Mr. Hughes. Although these were the expressions of individual opinion, the fact that your editors hold and that you publish such views inevitably commits The New Republic as an advocate of Mr. Wilson's re-election.

"Personally, while recognizing the force of much that has been said, particularly in Mr. Croly's recent article on 'The Two Parties in 1916,' I have supported and propose to vote for Mr. Hughes and not for his opponent. I give Mr. Wilson full credit for his achievement in integrating the Democratic Party. I agree that Mr. Wilson and the Democratic Party have enacted certain admirable pieces of legislation. I believe, however, that this Administration has lowered the prestige of the United States and in so doing has aggravated the problems which the American people will be called upon to face in connection with the world readjustment after the European war.

"I believe that the President of the United States should be more than a party chief. He should be a national leader. I believe that the chief executive should so conduct his administration as to command respect both at home and abroad. I believe that he should guide the popular will by being able accurately to anticipate and to gauge conditions. A man who, despite his preconceived theories, is able to adjust his views to meet new situations is to be congratulated on his capacity for growth and may be safely intrusted with the responsibility of leadership. A man who ignores conditions which should have long been manifest and who denies their very existence until recognition thereof is forced upon him by popular clamor, is not in my judgment entitled to confidence.

"Mr. Hughes has been Governor of the State of New York. Mr. Wilson has been President of the United States. Mr. Hughes may be inexperienced in the broader field. Mr. Wilson has nearly four years of experience behind him. Personally, I prefer Mr. Hughes's record and his promise to Mr. Wilson's performance.

"In a recent circular to your subscribers, you referred to the fact that The New Republic has been financed for a certain period, during which you hope that it may be made self supporting. Some of your readers, although perhaps not all, are aware that I have been responsible for the financial support which you require. The New Republic was an experiment. We believed that there was both a place and need for a publication of this sort. You assumed the editorial and I the financial responsibility.

"During the two years just past your success has been as gratifying to me as it has been to you. Your success has given you an influence the importance of which I fully realize. You would have been unwilling to embark upon this experiment had your editorial policy been subject to revision.

"This fact should, I think, be known; and I believe it to be particularly important that it should be known at this time, when you, because of your convictions have elected to support Mr. Wilson and when I, because of my convictions and with such resources as I may have at my command, shall endeavor to assist in the election of Mr. Hughes.

"In the main, I believe we are in essential agreement, both as to our aspirations for The New Republic and as to the general cause which it should serve. In this instance we differ as to the agencies which we believe to be best calculated to accomplish the results which we desire. I trust, therefore, that you will feel as I do, that our relationship should be made clear. We neither of us wish to be charged with attempting to carry water on both shoulders.

"Very truly yours,
"WILLARD STRAIGHT."

The editorial explains that Mr. Straight "undertook to procure a specific sum with which to finance the experiment (of The New Republic,) not because he wished to start a vehicle for the dissemination of his own personal views, but because he believed in the possible educational value of a weekly paper which sought to arouse American public opinion to the need of a well-considered program of social and political reconstruction."

Modish Winter Models
now ready in Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts

Lane Bryant
MATERNITY

Apparel—fashionable, up-to-the-minute styles for every occasion. Differ in no outward way from prevailing modes; therefore conceal condition.

Dresses	$9.85 to $107.50
Coats	12.50 to 149.50
Suits	26.85 to 94.75
Skirts	5.45 to 29.75
Waists	1.35 to 19.75
Negligees	1.50 to 39.75

Corsets and Underwear

Lane Bryant, 25 West 38th St.

Entire 3d floor devoted to a complete assortment of BABY NEEDS—25% lower in price than elsewhere. Catalogue sent out of town on request.

Lane Bryant
is the largest maker and retailer in the world of maternity apparel, and
Lane Bryant
MATERNITY CORSET $3.85
is the ONLY one built for the new maternity figure with full knowledge of its requirements.
Retains Stylish Figure
Preserves Health
Relieves Fatigue
supports abdomen and vital organs; prevents injury to mother and child.
Phone 4414 Greeley. Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St.

Fashionable Dresses for Women

in exquisite light colors for theatre, dansant, and luncheon affairs,

Monday at $35

DELIGHTFULLY fashioned of Georgette crepe, combined with beautiful velvets and lined with silk, the waist being artistically embroidered with gold thread. To be had in silver, gold, wisteria, rose or black, and in combinations of

Beige and Brown; Beige and Plum; Pearl Grey and Navy; Rose and Black. Sizes 34 to 42.

Two New Evening Gowns at $35

Copies of Very Attractive "Jenny" and "Drecoll" models, recently received

The "Jenny" reproduction has waist of silver brocaded with satin, with winged sleeve caps and satin skirt with pointed tunic of net, edged with silver thread. To be had in silver, white, orchid, maize and turquoise.

The "Drecoll" frock has entire waist trimmed with bands of sequins, and metallic cloth skirt with overdress of net.

Colors: Green, White, Purple, Sapphire and Black.

Each of these dresses is made with unusual care, and at the prices quoted is without an equal in New York.

Monday—On the Second Floor

New Street and Afternoon Frocks for Misses, $19.50 and $29.50

CHARMING one-piece frocks, showing the modish silhouette so becoming to the Metropolitan Miss. Fashioned of all-wool Jersey, Serge and Satin, Velveteen and Satin, and Serge and stunning Plaid Silks combined, trimmed with fur bands of Mole, Beaver, and artistic Oriental embroideries. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' & Young Women's Daytime Coats, $39.50

A copy of a "Bradley" model, in full-flare effect with cunning shirred hip lines and all-around belt. Fashioned of Wool Velour, with large collar and deep cuffs of Kit Coney. Lined throughout with fine quality Peau de Cygne. Colors: Burgundy, Plum, Green, Seal Brown, Mole and Navy. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' and Young Women's Attractive Suits at $45

REPRODUCTIONS of models by Bernard, Poiret and Lanvin, full of the vivacity of youth. Many novel features are reflected in the new pockets and collars, and the trimmings are of Natural Raccoon, Seal, Mole, and Blended Muskrat.

THE MATERIALS INCLUDE:

Imported Chiffon Broadcloth, Wool Velour, English Velveteens, and Fine Corduroys.

In Java, Brown, Balsam, Green, Burgundy, Rubber Grey, Navy and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Also featured at this price are many delightful strictly tailored models for wear with the new furs.

A Necklace of Doralis Pearls

will prove a lasting gift

¶ *Pearls are said to be "Ocean's Gift to Lovely Women." Nothing enhances her beauty so much as this rare gem.*

¶ *The scarcity of desirable Oriental Pearls has led us to introduce Doralis Pearls—so close an imitation of the almost priceless Oriental Pearl as to make it impossible for others than experts to unravel their identities.*

¶ *Like the Oriental specimen, Doralis Pearls will not peel, nor change color in any way. They are indestructible.*

¶ *As a gift nothing would be more appreciated than one of the beautiful necklaces we are now offering at prices ranging from $5 to $75.*

Redfern & Warner's Rustproof Corsets

Meet Fashion's Every Demand

WE are now showing the new models in Redfern Corsets, made of plain or fancy broche, and designed to meet the exacting requirements of present fashion, in a full range of sizes for women, misses and girls. *Prices range from $3 to $6.*

Also Warner's Rustproof Corsets, in plain or fancy striped coutil, *at $1 to $3.*

New Brassieres for Women, 39c to $7.50

In a remarkable variety of new patterns for street and evening wear, in flesh or white.

Saks & Company

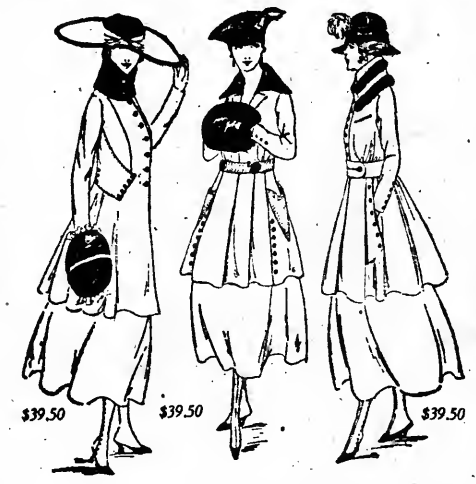
Broadway at 34th Street. Telephone 2626 Greeley

200 Women's Smart Winter Suits

Special Monday at $39.50

Three models illustrated below

AS a result of an extraordinary special purchase we shall offer tomorrow, plain tailored and fur-trimmed suits at $39.50 which are now being sold in other high class stores at $59 and $65.



Absolutely the same models, made by the same manufacturer from the same materials and in the same colors.

Included are long coat, three-quarter coat, and short flare coat models, luxuriously trimmed with Hudson Seal, Genuine Mole, Skunk, Opossum, and Beaver. The materials include:

Chiffon Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Gabardine, Fine Quality Velveteen and Wool Jersey.

In the following colors: Balsam, Java, Plum, Burgundy, Mahogany, Santiago, and Sand.

Each suit lined with self or fancy colored Pussy Willow lining, and heavily interlined. Sizes 34 to 50½.

Also—A Very Special Offering of

Women's Smart Chiffon Velvet Suits at $50

A copy of a most attractive "Lanvin" model, showing a 38-inch coat, beautifully trimmed with furs. Handsomely lined with silk and interlined. 4th Floor.

Women's Fashionable Fur Coats and Sets

Very Attractively Priced Tomorrow

EARLY in the year we purchased extensively in furs of the better kind, knowing that by so doing we would not only be benefited ourselves, but in turn would be able to offer to you this season reliable furs at much below prevailing retail prices. Hence these attractive offerings:

Hudson Seal Coat, 45 inches long; a new model.... $97.50
Hudson Seal Coat, 45 inches long, extra full flare. $145.00
Hudson Seal Coat, 45 inches long with skunk collar, cuffs and border..... $205.00
Caracul Coats, with plain or trimmed collars..... $97.50
Fox Sets, in a variety of pretty shades..... $59.50
Fox Scarfs, in Red, Black, Taupe, Kamchatka, etc. Choice quality skins $37.50

Skunk Capes	$39.50	Black Lynx Scarfs	$22.50
Skunk Muffs	$27.50	Black Lynx Muffs	$22.50

NEW! Gold-Filled Bracelet and Watch Holder, $1.50

Illustrated at left. Readily adjustable to fit women's watches of any size. No screws, no rivets—almost unbreakable. When adjusted the watch cannot jar, and there is no possibility of its being lost out of the holder.

Gray Switches and Transformations

Specially Priced for Monday

We make a special feature of gray hair goods. The following special values afford price economies too important to be overlooked:

Gray Hair Switches, 20 in. long...$2.95
Gray Hair Switches, 22 in. long...$3.45
Gray Hair Switches, 24 in. long...$5.45
Gray Hair Transformations.....$5.45
Gray Hair Transformations.....$8.45

Monday—A Most Remarkable Display of

$5.55 Wonder Hats

DESPITE the prevailing shortage of desirable materials, the selection of hats assembled in this display tomorrow is representative of every style, material, and trimming in vogue, and in a variety which is without a parallel in New York City, even at higher prices.

Large Black Dress Hats, Turbans, New Sailors, Button-Trimmed Effects

and a wonderful variety of charming small hats, made of velvet, in black and colors, trimmed with furs, novel feather ideas, and ornaments are included.

The illustrations show two models at $5.55, which are typical of the remarkable values offered in this display. *Third Floor.*

In a Special Offering on Monday

Women's Street and Dress Coats at $13.75

THIS offering is for Monday only, and consists of a special purchase of waterproof tweed coats which usually sell at higher prices.

Modeled in loose ripple and belted effects, showing the very newest pockets. Fashioned of waterproof tweeds, in Tan, Green, and Brown tones, yokes and sleeves being lined with satin. Sizes 34 to 44.

We shall also Continue the

Annual Sale of Winter Coats

In new models, materials, trimmings and colors, displaying those style features most becoming to American women of refinement.

Coats of **Wool Velour** in attractive ripple and belted effects, showing large collars trimmed with plush or self fabric. In Black, Navy, Brown or Green. **$19.50**

Wool Velour Coats in ripple and belted models with large convertible collar of Near Seal. Lined throughout with Peau de Cygne and interlined. In all the new colors. **$25.00**

Coats of **Salt's Arcadian Lamb** in new ripple effects. One model with collar and cuffs of Muskrat, and others with collars of Natural or Skunk Opossum. Lined throughout with Skinner's satin and interlined. Sizes 34 to 44. **$29.50**

Fur-Trimmed Coats of **Wool Velour**, displaying new pockets, large collar and cuffs of Natural Raccoon. Lined throughout with Peau de Cygne and interlined. In all the new colors. Sizes 34 to 44. **$39.50**

Handsome Coats of Wool Velour in several new models, showing large collars of Hudson Seal and Kit Coney. Lined throughout with Peau de Cygne or Pussy Willow Silk. In Green, Santiago, Brown or Black. **$45.00**

Fur-Trimmed Coats of Wool Velour at $55

Better-grade coats, tailored equal to the highest grade custom-made garments. Made in loose ripple and belted models, reproduced from recently imported models by leading Paris designers. Large collars of Hudson Seal (dyed Muskrat) and the lining throughout is of Peau de Cygne or Pussy Willow Silk.

Brown, Green, Taupe, Mahogany, Santiago, Plum, Navy.

An Interesting Display of New Blouse Modes

At Four Attractive Prices Monday

At $2.98—Illustrated. New Silk Shadow Lace Blouses with peplum, in cream color over foundation of chiffon, with collar and revers of chiffon edged with bands of wide lace and finished with hemstitching.

At $5—Illustrated. New suit Blouses of fine quality Crepe de Chine, in very attractive braided models. Also Crepe de Chine Blouses hemstitched in contrasting colors, showing collar and cuffs of white or bisque color.

Navy, Brown, Green, Burgundy and Plum.

At $5.95—Illustrated. Hand-Embroidered and Beaded Georgette Crepe Blouses, in charming color combinations, copies of high-priced imported models.

Colors:—Navy, Plum, Burgundy, Brown.

At $5—New Russian Blouse Effects, developed in Crepe de Chine, pleated front and back, and showing narrow belt and new collar which may be worn high or low. Collar and cuffs are of white taffeta silk. *Third Floor.*

Introducing To-morrow, Monday

Women's Boots for Evening Wear at $12

ILLUSTRATED at left is the very newest creation in footwear for women,—made exclusively for Saks and Company to meet the growing demand for Boots for evening wear.

It is developed in satin, embellished with steel beading, and may be obtained in

Black, Gold, and Silver, with turn soles; high arch and full Louis XV. heels.

Also obtainable in bronze color and dull black kidskin.

Unusual Values in Satin Opera Slippers Monday at $4

High grade slippers that could not possibly be sold at this low price if based on present high wholesale costs. Made of fine quality satin, in flesh color, white and black. *Second Floor.*

NIXON CALLS WILSON OUR POST-WAR HOPE

Sees Danger in Uncertainty as to Policy Should Administration Be Changed.

MUST MEET COMPETITION

Republican Tariff Program Not Deemed Sufficient to Solve Trade Problems Sure to Come.

Lewis Nixon, who has made a close study of international relations and international law, and who has for many years taken an active part in Democratic politics, has prepared a statement for THE NEW YORK TIMES setting forth his views of the principal issues of the present political campaign. In it he says that the paramount issue grows out of the European war, and commends the manner in which President Wilson has handled the many problems. Mr. Hughes, he says, has relied on fault-finding.

Mr. Nixon is now on a tour of the Middle West and has been traveling throughout the country for the past six weeks, during which time he has had an opportunity to observe the trend of public opinion in many States.

"The next five months," Mr. Nixon says, "may require decisions of vital moment to our country, and the people of the United States are beginning to realize that a four-month twilight zone of doubt and uncertainty as to position taken and policy to be upheld might make us the principal sufferers from the after-results of the war.

"We have preserved our neutrality, we have avoided entangling alliances, and, while both sides may feel that we might have done more for them in their stress and trouble, such resentment will be tempered after the war is over by the fact that we were fair and impartial as a Government and that we did not throw ourselves to one side or the other.

"Submarine warfare was curbed without involving us in war, and the impartial historian of the future will point to that as one of the great achievements of the Wilson Administration, however much partisans now attempt to distort the facts. The President and the Democratic Party in Congress have co-operated in a policy of actual constructive achievement only seen in our earlier congresses.

"Judge Hughes, relying upon fault-finding, has attempted to hunt bucks with birdshot. It is not sufficient to point out a few errors. The people who are asked to replace a tried and proved statesman certainly expect a definite declaration of policies superior to those of President Wilson, and some warrant for the promise that they can be carried into effect.

"Judge Hughes attacks our diplomatic service. In a time that tries the metal of the diplomatic personnel, we find belligerents turning to our representatives to look out for their affairs in enemy capitals, past history showing that we were firm always in neutral stand, and our Ministers and Ambassadors selected for such posts have in this war proved their capacity.

"Judge Hughes refers much to the eight-hour railroad law. One must use the railroads to understand this law. Of course a strike could have been precipitated. I personally know the tendency to be abrupt in deciding questions of this sort, and the sorry results following impatient rulings. The people of this country do not believe President Wilson did not give full consideration to the grave question which had to be solved some way, though only two out of six of his suggestions to Congress were accepted. The railroads have until the end of the year to adjust themselves to new conditions. Already a number of the Presidents of railroads realize that a better sense of perspective has been forced upon them.

"President Wilson has promised to be fair to the railroads, but the policy adopted by him enables the railroads to help themselves and will in the end benefit the railroads as well as the country, and at the same time will satisfy the men.

"That those who invest in railroads see this is best demonstrated by the quotations of railroad stocks. There has been none of the drop in values that those who attempt to make capital out of opportune action should be able to point out to prove their case.

"As regards our navy, we have secured through the efforts of the President, and his Democratic supporters in Congress, a well-rounded program of such extent that it will tax the resources of the country to carry it out. The opposition had endeavored to picture the President as impatient as to advice and arbitrary in action. Yet, in the matter of currency legislation, the most important work done in generations, and long promised by the Republicans, we find that there was no forced action whatsoever. There were never more patient and earnest studies of all features given to any legislative act. And it was due to the capacity for weighing advice and ability to distinguish the good from the bad that we have in operation a Federal Reserve system that has required less adjustment and perfecting legislation than any such system put in operation here or abroad. If this attention had not been given by one who had the power to curb the insistence of authors of ill-considered provisions the great opportunities of this war to make the United States the leader in world's finance would have been lost.

"Now we come to the tariff. Every one realizes that every device that statesmanship can devise will be called upon to rehabilitate the trade of belligerents after the present war. The fact that we must be prepared to meet keen competition along lines of prefernce in duties, adverse requirements, classification ratings, insurance requirements, and colonial differentials, in addition to the advantages of reciprocal treaties between nations that wish to co-operate along certain specified lines is certainly a warning to put our own house in order. The Republican Party says that to meet this invasion of our markets, we need a high tariff. It is not a question with them of controlling the general business of the country in the welfare of all, but largely in the manufacturing industries. Of course, if a high tariff has the merits claimed, a higher tariff is logically better, till complete Chinese-like prohibition of imports is achieved. This is a ridiculous and untenable proposition, yet it represents the cleavage line between Democracy and Republicanism.

"A fixed tariff is too arbitrary and inflexible. The endeavor to capture our markets will not be a front attack, but from every direction, utilizing every advantage possible. Knowing the intimate knowledge of our commercial history possessed by President Wilson, can one think for an instant that he will not avail himself to the utmost of the power conferred by the Constitution for meeting the great emergency that confronts us, and not be satisfied to rely upon a single remedy for many ills, as proposed by the Republicans and so insistently advocated by Judge Hughes?

"Congress cannot be convened in perpetual session, nor can measures be enacted fast enough to adequately protect us against 'Orders in Council' and acts by foreign Cabinets commanding the confidence of their people. Again we must hearken back to Jefferson and adopt a maximum and minimum variation in the existing tariff, and such rates should be put at the discretion of the Executive, and unqualified in application both as to universality and degree. Some such power must be put into some hands, and so it will best be lodged in the head of the nation. But such power we must be availed of when and as necessary.

"Whenever on the defensive the Republican Party clamors to have the tariff taken out of politics. Under the leadership of a Democrat the first step has been taken in the appointment of a tariff commission, so that in future hit or miss legislation may be avoided. The manufacturers of the country need not fear attacks upon them from front, flank, or rear, as within the Constitution's powers are found the means of defense which are ignored by the Republicans because their schedules are prepared for permanent advantage, not of all the people, but of certain of the people.

"Nor must the practical and commonsense people of the United States forget that the President is backed by a united party and that in the two houses in Congress we have Democrats well organized, devoted to their country's interests, insistent that all the people shall be legislated for, proud of the constructive legislation enacted into law—already greater and more important than in any modern administration—and ready to carry the country through the great crisis which the near future will bring, by standing shoulder to shoulder in the defense of the country's welfare.

"Even Republicans with the real interests of their country at heart, knowing that this is no time for a man yet groping in the dark for policies to enunciate to take the helm, and appreciating that if put in office Judge Hughes, even with possible majorities in Congress, would find them hopelessly divided, should put patriotism ahead of party and vote for Mr. Wilson.

SEEK WILSON VOTES ON GOOD ROADS LAWS

Secretary Houston Shows What the Democratic Administration Has Accomplished.

EFFECTS OF FEDERAL AID

$85,000,000 to be Spent Out of U. S. Funds to Improve Highways.

David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, told yesterday what the Democratic Administration had accomplished in the matter of building and maintaining good roads. Two acts, the Federal Aid Road act and the Cooperative Agricultural Extension act, he said, establish a new principle in American government, the principle of co-operation between Federal and State officers. Heretofore, he said, there had been friction and jealousy between Federal and State officers, but now the people would get the best service of the representatives of both jurisdictions. He said:

"The Federal Aid Road act appeals to me as of especial importance, not so much because it carries with it out of the Federal treasury an appropriation of $85,000,000, not because it will be met by an appropriation of $75,000,000 or more out of State funds, if all the States accept the act, but because, as great as is the aggregate, it is relatively insignificant in comparison with amounts the States now are annually expending, and will spend during the period covered by the act.

"The main question that I am immediately concerned with, that the people of the nation are immediately concerned with, is whether we shall get a dollar's results for every dollar we expend for roads. I am quite sure that if we do so, and we can convince the people that we have done so, they will be willing to put much more money into good roads where they are needed.

"There is a section of the act which contemplates only parts of the country. The nation owns great areas, especially in our Western States, and is acquiring areas in certain others of our States. The nation owes a duty to the people living in the national forests or near them. In many instances communities struggling for development have been compelled to rely too exclusively for necessary improvements on taxes from private property or on private contributions. It is true that under the law we have heretofore been setting aside for road improvement 10 per cent. of the gross receipts from the forests. This has been no inconsiderable sum, nearly three-quarters of a million dollars since the act was passed, and approximately $278,000 for the present fiscal year.

"But in some sections there are no receipts from the forests and communities have been left to struggle as best they could. The Government in many instances is the owner of the greater part of these assets, and it is only equitable and wise that the Federal Government should assist them. So there is appropriated by the act $10,000,000, a million a year for ten years, for the construction of roads and trails in or near the national forests, with the understanding that communities interested will co-operate financially and otherwise. The State Highway officials in the forest States, as a matter of course, will think of co-ordinating work under the direct State road funds and those arising under the general provision of the Road act with the work to be undertaken under this special appropriation."

MAJ. VANDERBILT REGISTERS

But Only 35 Other Guardsmen from Border Get a Court Order.

Major Cornelius Vanderbilt registered yesterday. He had been on the Mexican border, and permission to register late was gained through a court order. He registered at the polling place at 934 Sixth Avenue, which is a barber's shop.

Of approximately 2,000 National Guardsmen who have returned to the city since registration, the indications are that only about thirty-five will vote at the coming election. At the Board of Elections yesterday about twenty court orders directing registry boards in Manhattan election districts to sit and receive registrations have been received. Orders in other boroughs number about fifteen. The number of soldier voters in the city will be increased, however, by those who report direct to their armories and vote without having registered. These include men in the Federal service, such as guardsmen home on furloughs and those detailed at the armories.

DRUG STORE POLL CLOSE.

Wilson and Hughes About Even as Regards Electoral Vote Indications.

The Rexall chain of drug stores have been taking a straw vote throughout the country. The result as tabulated up to noon on Friday shows that while Wilson leads in the popular vote by about 27,000; the possible result in the electoral vote is about evenly divided, Mr. Hughes obtaining 266 votes and Mr. Wilson 265. In the popular vote Mr. Wilson obtained 107,288 and Mr. Hughes 80,518. The vote shows Illinois as giving Hughes 8,210 and Wilson 6,312; Indiana, Hughes 5,834 and Wilson 5,225; Michigan, Hughes 3,735 and Wilson 2,891; Minnesota, Hughes 2,004 and Wilson 2,280; Missouri, Hughes 2,389, Wilson 4,207; Nebraska, Hughes 783, Wilson 965; New Jersey, Hughes 3,315, Wilson 2,346; New York, Hughes 12,905, Wilson 11,314; Ohio, Hughes 4,041, Wilson 4,989, and Wisconsin, Hughes 1,843 and Wilson 1,822.

John J. Hopper, Register of New York County, made public yesterday the result of a straw vote taken in the Register's office. The number of ballots returned was 211, and of these 126 were for Wilson, 40 for Benson, 38 for Hughes, with 5 blank and 2 void. Seabury ran ahead of Whitman for Governor, with 139 votes, as compared to 32 for the latter.

CLOSE RACE IN MARYLAND.

Factional Strife in Democratic Ranks May Affect Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—A careful survey of the counties and Baltimore City, combined with an analysis of the registration figures, show that unless all signs fail the vote on the Presidency will be closer in Maryland this time than ever before. In several national elections Maryland has been a doubtful State.

The Republicans and Progressives are united this time, but there is a bitter fight on between the State organization and Governor Harrington, on the one side, and the Baltimore City machine on the other, which the Democratic politicians themselves admit will affect the vote in the city. There is little or no disposition on the part of the city managers to work to get out the vote. For this reason the Republicans made a better showing than the Democrats in the registration. The same conditions exist in the Senatorial contest.

The President's friends, however, are confident that he will carry Maryland despite the apparent indifference of the city politicians.

Arnold Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Announce

For Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

Their Annual Fall Exhibition and Sale

of

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

Valued at $300,000.00 and Upward

This Superb Collection includes many rare antique specimens, impossible to duplicate, as well as hundreds of less costly but equally dependable weaves of guaranteed authentic origin.

Military operations in the Far East, continually interfering with the Rug Industry and hampering transportation, have created unprecedented conditions in foreign markets. Not only are prices continually and radically advancing, but there is an actual scarcity of genuine products.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Every Rug offered here is the finest of its particular type obtainable in the Orient, and at the prices quoted below is a splendid investment

A Choice Lot of
Kermanshahs and Sarouks
In unusual designs and dimensions, and of rare beauty, ranging in size from 8.0 x 10.0 to 14.2 x 23.2
Regularly priced from $350 to $2,800
Now on Sale at **280.00** to **2,100.00**

A Choice Collection of
Chinese Rugs
In medium and fine grades and beautiful colorings, in sizes ranging from 4 x 7 to 16 x 20.
Specially priced for this sale
From **95.00** to **1,200.00**

Antique
Bidjars and Khurdistans
With medallion and all-over effects, in desirable shades of blue, soft rose, reds, tans and ivory. Sizes 8 x 12 to 16 x 25.
Regularly priced from $450 to $4,000
Now on sale at **360.00** to **3,000.00**

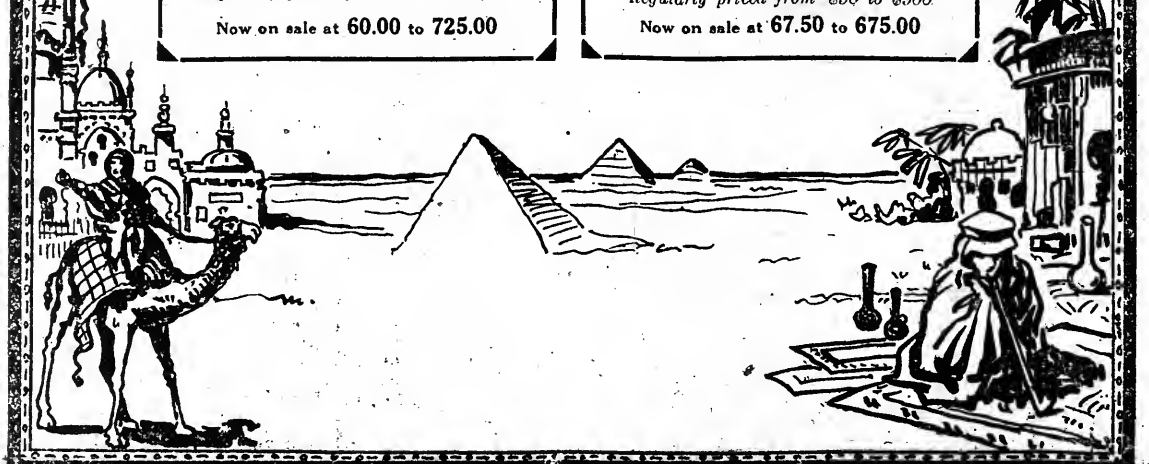
200
Small Oriental Rugs
An unusually choice collection of small rugs in Mossoul and Khurdish weaves, average size 3.8 x 6.0.
Specially priced for this sale
From **22.50** to **42.50**

300
Dozar and Sarouks
Of very silky texture in choice designs and exquisite colorings. Average sizes 4.6 x 6.6.
Specially priced
From **55.00** to **135.00**

200 Small
Cabistan and Beluchistans
In unusual proportions and rich colorings—Average size 2.3 x 4.0.
Specially priced for this sale
From **20.00** to **32.50**

Antique
Fereghan and Iran
In dark and mellow tones and unusual proportions, ranging in size from 5.0 x 10.0 to 8.0 x 20.0.
Regularly priced from $75 to $1,000
Now on sale at **60.00** to **725.00**

Rare Values in
Modern Oriental Carpets
In various weaves in a wide assortment of designs and colorings, including solid colors, two-tone medallion and all-over effects. Range in size from 6 x 9 to 16 x 25.
Regularly priced from $90 to $900
Now on sale at **67.50** to **675.00**



Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge Purchases Made on Monday and Tuesday Will Appear on Bills Rendered December 1st

Very Special Features in ORIENTAL RUGS

Which We Are Offering This Week at 25 to 33⅓% Less Than Present Market Value

Persian Mahal Rugs

100 Rugs of unusual designs and excellent shades of rose, ivory and blue.

Size 9.0x6.4	$85.00	Size 12.0x 8.9	$195.00
Size 10.4x 6.9	$120.00	Size 13.7x10.0	$195.00
Size 10.3x 7.0	$125.00	Size 13.2x10.7	$225.00
Size 11.3x 9.6	$165.00	Size 13.9x10.3	$225.00
Size 13.2x10.6	$195.00	Size 14.9x12.0	$235.00

Chinese Rugs

Heavy qualities. Some fine pieces of the carved variety. Others in uncut effects.

Size 10.0x8.1	$95.00	Size 10.0x 8.0	$175.00
Size 10.3x8.3	$125.00	Size 11.10x 9.1	$190.00
Size 10.0x8.2	$135.00	Size 11.10x10.0	$255.00
Size 10.1x8.3	$135.00	Size 11.10x 9	$230.00
Size 11.0x8.0	$155.00	Size 12.0x12.0	$325.00

Small Oriental Rugs and Hall Runners

Mossoul Rugs
Hamidan and Bagdad qualities. Sizes 3x5.6 to 4x7 feet.
$22.50 to **$42.50**

Kermanshah and Sarouk Rugs
Very fine qualities in exquisite color effects. Sizes 2.6x4.4 to 4.6x7.3.
$40.00 to **$125.00**

Very Fine Cabistan Rugs
Antique and modern pieces. Sizes 3x5 to 5x8 feet.
$40.00 to **$95.00**

Hall Runners
Antique and modern pieces of rare beauty. Sizes 2x10 to 3.6x17.0.
$40.00 to **$95.00**

Fifth Floor.

Values of Important Note in DRAPERIES AND UPHOLSTERIES

Irish Point Curtains

White, ivory or ecru, 3 yards long, **$5.00**, **$6.75** and **$7.00**.

Lacet Arabe Panels
50 inches wide, 2½ yards long, **$6.50**, **$7.00** and **$8.50**

Imported Madras
50 inches wide; white and ecru. **45c** to **85c** a yard

Imported Madras
50 inches wide. Unusual color combinations and designs. Guaranteed absolutely sunfast.
$1.35 to **$2.50** a yard

Imported Madras
36 inches wide; white, cream, ecru. Special, a yard **35c**

Velour Couch Covers
60 by 108 inches. Persian rug effects. **$11.50** and **$15.00** each

Bed Spreads
Marie Antoinette and Lacet Arabe designs on heavy French net; with bolster covers.
$12.50, **$15.00** and **$18.50**

Fifth Floor.

Extraordinary Reductions in HOUSEHOLD LINENS

For the Closing Days of the October Sales

Fine Damask Table Cloths

25 to 33⅓% less than regular prices

Table Cloths

Size	Regularly	Sale Price.
2x2 yds	$3.75 to $7.00	$2.95 to $4.35
2x2½ yds	$4.60 to $8.75	$3.75 to $5.50
2x3 yds	$5.25 to $10.50	$4.50 to $6.65
Napkins to match,	$3.75 to $10.50	$2.95 to $6.65

Odd Table Cloths

⅓ to ½ less than regular prices.

Size	Regularly	Sale Price.
2½x2½ yards,	$12.75 to $31.00	$9.75 to $15.50
2½x 3 yards,	$10.00 to $38.25	$5.00 to $19.12

Damask Napkins—regular price $3.25 a dozen; **$2.35**

Hemstitched Huck Towels — damask borders, regular price $3.75 a dozen; **$2.95**

Linen Crash Toweling—regular price 15c a yard: **12½c**

Second Floor.

SALE OF BED COVERINGS

Blankets
Regularly $5.50 to $7.50 **$4.50** and **$6.00** a pair

Comfortables
Cotton filled; regularly $2.50 ..... **$1.95**

Bed Spreads
Regular price $1.95 to $6.00 **$1.50** to **$4.25** each

Sixth Floor.

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

At Special Reductions in Prices

Sheets			Pillow Cases		
63x99	Regular price 98c	78c	42x36	Regular price 22c	17c
72x99	Regular price $1.05	84c	45x36	Regular price 24c	19c
81x99	Regular price $1.12	90c	50x36	Regular price 27c	22c
90x99	Regular price $1.20	98c	54x36	Regular price 30c	25c

Second Floor.

Antique Furniture Exchange

1 East 40th St., near 5th Ave.
Largest and most attractive Antique Shop in town. Not alone because of the charming exhibits of the "Old Master" Cabinetmakers, but also the remarkably low prices at which they are offered. Highboys, Desks, Folding Top Card Tables, Four Post and Napoleon Beds, Twin and Double sizes; Sideboards, Dining Tables, China Cabinets, Library Tables, Bookcases, Dressers, Davenports, Divans, Chairs, etc., at about half actual value.

Don't allow anything to prevent you from seeing and convincing yourself.
HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS.

APPEAL TO ITALIANS TO STAND BY HYPHEN

Editor of Il Giornale Italiano Urges Its Readers to Vote Against Wilson.

SHOULD HAVE BEEN AT WAR

United States "Might Have Been Brought to Its Senses Like Greece," Editorial Adds.

In a two column editorial published on the first page, Il Giornale Italiano, one of the leading Italian newspapers of New York, yesterday urged all Italian-born citizens to vote against President Wilson, on the ground that he was unfriendly to Italy because he had prevented the entrance of the United States into the war on the side of the Allies. The editorial also said this country might "have been brought to its senses, like Greece, for instance."

The article was intended as an answer to the alleged Democratic argument that Italians should vote for Wilson because "A vote for Hughes was a vote for Germany." It was headed, "The President Does Not Want the Votes of the Italians." It argued that Wilson had informed Jeremiah A. O'Leary that he did not want the votes of the Irish who wanted Ireland to be free and of Germans who wanted Germany to win, and concluded that, therefore, the President did not want the votes of Italians who wanted Italy to win.

It gave in great detail a recitation of alleged anti-ally activities of the President in the Lusitania case, the U-53 episode, the visit of the Deutschland, the holding up of United States mails, and the commercial blockade.

"All this proves," the editorial said; "that Wilson is not a friend of the Allies, as is also shown by the consideration—not mentioned in this country by those to whom plain words are not pleasing—that the Allies have wished and still wish to see the United States enter into the war against Germany."

The intimation that the Allies might have tried to coerce America, was contained in these words:

"If the United States had not been so distant from Europe, if it had not been such an enormous country, if the Allies had been able to get along without its aid, who knows how long ago it would have been 'brought to its senses,' like Greece, for instance? But this does not mean that the Allies like Wilson any better than King Constantine."

After telling of the Wilson O'Leary telegrams, it said:

"Wilson would feel profoundly humiliated at receiving the vote of an Italian who loves Italy. In other words: If the Allies wish the intervention of the United States they want it so that they can win the war. For Italy to win her war it is necessary that the Allies win. Wilson, preventing the intervention of the United States, shows that he is not in favor of the victory of the Allies, and, consequently, of Italy, and, therefore—if the result of the war ought to influence this electoral campaign—the Italians ought not to vote for a man who is not in favor of the victory of Italy.

"Mr. Wilson had declared that the highest interests of America are served by not entering the war and you read in all his campaign manifestos that he is the man who has kept America out of the war. And, as he, let us repeat, has declared that he does not want the votes of those who favor the interest of their native countries, (which in the case of the Allies would be served by the entry of the United States into the war,) he does not want the votes of Italians who favor the interests of the Allies.

"That's clear, isn't it. It is not a question of whether the Italians ought, or ought not, to vote for Wilson. It is a matter of Wilson not wishing the Italian vote."

A. Contelmo, managing editor of Il Giornale Italiano, said yesterday that he had written the editorial. He said it was intended as an appeal to Italians as Italians rather than as Americans. He admitted that it was intended as a Republican argument.

"Does not that lead to the conclusion that you expect Hughes, if elected, to do more for the Allies?" was asked.

"That is not the question," he replied. "I am telling the Italians not to listen to the Democratic argument that they should vote for Wilson because he is a friend of the Allies; that is not true and no good argument."

Mr. Contelmo stated that "spellbinders" seeking the Italians' vote for Wilson, had made free use of this argument.

"Isn't this editorial carrying hyphenism about to the limit?" he was asked.

"I don't know whether it is or not," he said. "This paper is for Hughes, and we do not intend to see the votes of the Italians won by any false arguments. If Mr Wilson doesn't want the votes of German-born citizens who wish to see Germany win, then he doesn't want the votes of Italians who want to see Italy win. One shouldn't vote for a man who doesn't want his vote, should he?"

Mr. Contelmo refused to attach any other meaning to the Wilson telegram than that he had given it. He indignantly denied that the Republican politicians had anything to do with the publication of the editorial.

GIVE OUT CRAVEN LETTER.

Engineer's Correspondence Covering Resignation Made Public.

To prevent gossip that the resignation of Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, was not voluntary, the correspondence between Mr. Craven and Oscar S. Straus, chairman of the Commission, has been made public. Mr. Craven is seventy years old. His salary was $20,000 a year, and the commission, in order to retain his services, have offered him $12,000 a year, if he would act for the Commission in an advisory capacity. On Oct. 13, Mr. Craven sent a letter to Mr. Straus, in which he said that for some time he had been thinking of retiring as Chief Engineer, and then he wrote:

"The work of advancing the last of the principal construction contracts for the dual subway system is now about complete, and the work of actual construction is already well advanced toward completion. I feel, therefore, the time has come when I can properly make this request for retirement, and I ask that you present this matter to the commission for its consideration. As to your suggestion that I remain with the commission in the capacity of consulting engineer, I shall be pleased to consider such an offer or request, should the commission desire to make it."

In Mr. Straus's reply accepting the resignation the formal offer of the position of consulting engineer is made.

This offer has not yet been accepted by Mr .Craven.

Wife Sees Husband Shot.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 28.—Two masked highwaymen held up Edward Vanhouten, an electrician of West Paterson, on the Camp road tonight and shot him while his wife looked on. He is in St. Joseph's Hospital with two wounds which may prove fatal. Vanhouten, half a mile from his home, found he had left his money behind and started back, leaving his wife who was on her way to Paterson to shop. When he returned two men leaped from the brush and threatened him. When he called "What do you want?" he was shot.

FOR TWENTY YEARS

I have conducted my business on the unusual basis of low prices.

My Transformations

only $10 and up

Puffs or Curls $5

35 Private Rooms for Hair-dressing Manicuring, Hair Accessories.

MME. FRIED 15 WEST 34TH ST. Opposite Waldorf.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

The Lord and Taylor Book Shop

Conducted by Doubleday, Page and Company

"The Service Book Shop" has arranged with Mr. J. B. Kerfoot, the literary critic and author, to lecture on books and reading in Chickering Hall every Tuesday afternoon at three, during the winter months. The lectures will begin on Tuesday, October 31. There will be no lectures during December. Admission by card, obtainable, for the asking, at the Book Shop.

Ground Floor.

Christmas Greeting Cards

Are Ready for Your Inspection

The Lord & Taylor collection of Individual Christmas Greeting Cards includes almost every conceivable design appropriate for the season. Rich in artistic conceptions and in sentiments expressing the spirit of the occasion, they are adequate to the requirements of every individual taste in this Holiday custom now in such favor.

We are also showing samples of Greeting Cards in great variety for Professional and Business purposes.

Ground Floor.

CHARGE PURCHASES MADE TOMORROW AND TUESDAY WILL APPEAR ON BILLS RENDERED DECEMBER 1ST.

Charming New Conceits in

VEILS & NECKWEAR

Remarkable Values

Tuxedo Veilings—16c

Usually 25c to 50c a yard. Plain and fancy meshes in black and fashionable colors. Perfect in every stitch, although so low priced.

Novelty Veils—50c

Formerly 75c each. Round and square made Veils in plain and fancy meshes; with chenille dots and smart edges. (One is illustrated.)

Marabout Capes—$7.95

Formerly $10.95 each. A deep square shoulder cape (illustrated) of fine quality marabout in black or natural, lined with self colored or pastel charmeuse; cord ties tasseled.

Marabout Capes & Stoles—$2.95

Very special values in black and colored marabout capes, stoles and collars; new smart shapes.

French Organdie Collars—85c

Formerly $1.25 each. Round cape and deep square and pointed collars, in the large effects so fashionable.

French Organdie Sets—$1.00

Formerly $1.95. Collar and cuff sets of fine organdie in novel shapes with double net ruffles and crochet buttons.

Georgette Crepe Sets—$1.35

Formerly $1.95. Sheer Georgette crepe; deep round back collar and cuffs; prettily hemstitched.

Ground Floor.

WOMEN'S GLOVES

Of Washable Duplex Cloth

Special **65c** a pair

In the chamois shade so much in vogue.

Gloves of this style and quality sell regularly at $1.50 a pair.

Ground Floor.

A New Collection of

FUR TRIMMED HATS

Special at $10.00

Hats of Lyons Velvet—Hats of Panne Velvet—Hats of Gold or Silver Lace trimmed with Moline (dyed coney), Nutria, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), Sealine, Skunk and Moleskin.

36 Paris Hats

Reduced to ½ Former Price

Original Models from Lewis, Leontine, Jeanne Duc, Marie Lancret and others.

Tailored Hats

of Lyons Velvet Chenille and Velour

Special **$4.75**

Characterized by their smart simplicity, these new Large Mushrooms, Wide Brim Sailors, Soft-crown Sailors and Small Hats.

Fourth Floor.

SILK PETTICOATS

Grouped for Special Selling at

$2.95, $3.95, $4.95

A Sample Line of 150

Dancing Petticoats

$3.95 to $10.75

Regularly sold at $6.00 to $18.00

Dainty crepe de chine and satin Petticoats in flesh and white.

Second Floor.

A Special Purchase of 2,000 Yards of Novelty

LACE FLOUNCINGS

At Half Usual Prices

Flouncings formerly $1.95, $2.95 and $3.95 a yard,

95c, $1.45 and $1.95

For afternoon and evening gowns, these novelty net laces are patterned with *Gold and Silver* on rose, purple, royal blue, sky blue, turquoise, green, black or white. Widths 9, 18 and 22 inches.

Ground Floor.

Another Very Remarkable Sale

500 WOMEN'S SUITS

Special Purchases, Representing the Surplus and Sample Stocks of Several Leading Manufacturers

$19.50, $24.50, $29.50, $35.00

Models that are regularly sold at $25.00 to $50.00

Values are indeed extraordinary, while the collection is so large and so varied that it includes Suits in every color, every style and almost every fabric now in demand.

Velveteens, Broadcloth, Velour Cloth, Whipcord, Gabardine of fine qualities. Many effectively trimmed with fashionable furs, others strictly tailored. Coats warmly interlined and silk lined.

***Finer Suits* $50.00, $60.00, $65.00 to $185.00**

A collection of decidedly new models in Bolivia, Chiffon Broadcloth, Velour Cloths, Gabardines, Chiffon Plushes and Velveteens, the majority richly fur trimmed.

Exceptional Values In

Fur Collared Coats

Very Special **$39.50**

Velour Cloth in Burgundy, Java, green or black is used for this handsome Coat, with an extremely large collar of French seal (dyed coney). Belted model, warmly interlined and satin lined.

A Collection of New Coats

$25, $29.50, $35 to $115

Collars of raccoon, skunk, taupe wolf, Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) and French seal (dyed coney) are featured in these Winter Coats of heavy wool plush, chiffon broadcloth, Bolivia, Velour Cloth and Seal plush.

Third Floor.

A Superb Display of

Evening Wraps

$60.00 to $400.00

Magnificent garments, copies of models by Drecoll, Poiret, Lanvin, Bernard, Georgette, Alba and other famous Paris style creators. In the richest of fabrics—chiffon velvets and plushes, silk velours, velours and Bolivia cloths, with huge collars of the luxurious furs now in vogue:

Moleskin, Hudson Seal, Kolinsky, Taupe Wolf, Australian Opossum.

All are lined with gorgeous novelty or rich plain silks.

An Important Special Purchase

75 SMART AFTERNOON DRESSES

None C. O. D. **$35.00** No Approvals

A Manufacturer's Sample Line of Models Regularly Sold for $49.50 to $60.00

The collection, delightfully diversified, includes the season's cleverest models, fashioned of fine quality—

Georgette Crepes and Satin Charmeuse

in practically every color now in vogue. Hand-embroidery, beading, braiding and fur add to the effectiveness of many of the Dresses.

Third Floor.

Unusual Values in

BLACK VELVETS AND SATINS

Black Dress Velvets

A fine quality Chiffon Velvet in black, 40 inches wide. Regularly sold at $7.50 a yard **$4.95**

Black Dress Satins

Imported Satin of a quality especially desirable. A fabric that would regularly sell at $2.50 a yard..... **$1.78**

Ground Floor.

SPECIALS IN DRESS GOODS

All Wool Fabrics

All Wool Dress Fabrics, including serges, Henrietta cloth and poplins, in a variety of Fall colors. Special, a yd. **$1.25**

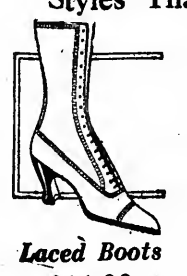
Wool Velour

54 inches wide, in Jersette weave and checks. In a comprehensive assortment of the new seasonable colors. Special, a yard..... **$2.85**

Second Floor.

WOMEN'S HIGH-CUT BOOTS

Featuring Lasts and Leathers in Three Smart Styles That Have Won Fashion's Approval



Laced Boots

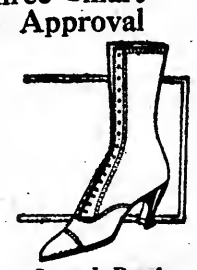
$11.00

Golden Brown Kid Vamp with grey buckskin tops; light welted soles and Louis XVI heels.

Buttoned Boots

$10.00

Tan Russia Calf vamps with fawn buckskin tops; pearl buttons and high Cuban heels.



Laced Boots

$7.00

Black Glazed Kidskin in an extra high cut style; light welted soles and Louis XVI heels.

Second Floor.

Specially Priced for Monday

HUDSON SEAL COATS

(dyed muskrat)

In Three Handsome Models

Fashioned of selected, well matched, full furred pelts, these are luxurious garments richly lined and modeled on the very newest lines.

A 40 inch model, loose fitting, flaring and with self collar. Formerly $110.00..... **$92.50**

A 40 inch model, semi-fitted, belted and with skunk top collar. Formerly $145.00..... **$125.00**

A 45 inch model, very loose and flaring; skunk collar, cuffs and deep border. Formerly $200.00, **$165.00**

Natural Skunk

Scarfs..... **$17.50** Muffs..... **$23.50**

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat)

Scarfs..... **$12.50** Muffs..... **$16.50**

Black Fox

Scarfs..... **$19.50** Muffs..... **$24.50**

Red Fox

Scarfs..... **$21.50** Muffs..... **$24.50**

Third Floor.

NEW SWEATERS

Featured at Special Prices

"Middy" Sweaters for Misses and Juniors

Brushed wool and soft Shetland Sweaters in "middy" models. Plain colors and combination effects ... **$5.00**

Sport Sweaters in Belted Models

A plain, heavy knit Coat Sweater, belted and with pockets. All the favored colors **$7.75**

Third Floor.

LINGERIE

Distinguished by Its Daintiness

From Paris have come the most exquisite examples of the needleworkers' art,—lovely garments, with tiny scallops, floral motifs and medallions inset with rare real filet, baby Irish and Venise Lace. Prices range from $1.95 to $85.00.

From the Philippines—dainty hand-embroidered Gowns and Chemise, fashioned of soft nainsook and beautiful with floral and conventional patterns. Prices range from $1.95 to $6.95.

Special for Monday

Night Gowns and Envelope Chemise

$1.95 each

Nainsook and Batiste, trimmed with lace or embroidered.

Second Floor.

NEGLIGEES

Are Especially Charming

Unusual interest just now is centered in the Lounging Robes, luxuriously cozy garments, fashioned of supple chiffon velvets, of silvery "Waterfall" fabrics, Corduroys and soft, warm Flannel. Prices range from $6.95 to $195.00.

Special for Monday

Silk Lined Robes

Of Corduroy or Bedford Cord

$5.95

Regularly sold at $7.95

Two extremely pretty models in rose, Copenhagen, pink, blue, lavender or wistaria, lined throughout with soft white silk.

Second Floor.

"Lord & Taylor Special"

CORSETS

Under Usual Prices for Monday

Coutil Corset

Formerly $2.50, **$1.65**

Pink and white coutil of serviceable quality in lightly boned, low bust model, giving freedom at hip.

Fancy Batiste Corset

Formerly $3.00 **$1.95**

Novelty pink striped batiste in model with girdle top of elastic; for slight figures.

Brassieres

Formerly $1.00 to $2.00..... **50c, 75c and $1.25**

Several models in cambric, lace or embroidery trimmed; all-over embroidery and lace; also figured batiste, lace trimmed.

Second Floor.

HOW SOLDIERS VOTED UNDER U. S. GRANT

Suffrage In the Field "a Novel Thing," He Wrote to Secretary Stanton.

NO CANVASSING ALLOWED

Fourteen States Authorized Their Troops to Cast Ballots in 1864, but Grant Was Barred.

General Ulysses S. Grant played a prominent part in winning the vote for the National Guardsman doing service in the field, and it was upon his suggestion that many of the checks and restraints under which the Guard men now on the border will vote this year were made. The question of whether soldiers in the field should vote was brought up in the Presidential campaign of 1864 and U. S. Grant, then Lieutenant-General, was consulted by Secretary of War Stanton as to the advisability of allowing the soldiers to vote. At that time the exercise of the right of suffrage by army men in the field was "a novel thing," as General Grant said.

In a letter to the Secretary of War from City Point, Virginia, General Grant went on record as favoring the plan to permit the soldiers to vote, and set forth numerous excellent reasons. He also exhibited foresight in the checks and restraints with which he urged that the process should be guarded. General Horace Porter included this letter of Grant's in his biography of the great General. The letter reads:

City Point, Va., Sept. 27, 1864.
The Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

The exercise of the right of suffrage by the officers and soldiers of armies in the field is a novel thing. It has I believe, generally been considered dangerous to constitutional liberty and subversive of military discipline. But our circumstances are novel and exceptional. A very large proportion of the legal voters of the United States are now either under arms in the field or in hospitals or otherwise engaged in the military service of the United States.

Most of these men are not regular soldiers in the strict sense of that term; still less are they mercenaries who give their services to the Government simply for its pay, having little understanding of political questions or feeling little or no interest in them. On the contrary, they are American citizens, having still their homes and social and political ties binding them to the States and districts from which they come and to which they expect to return. They have left their homes temporarily to sustain the cause of their country in the hour of its trial. In performing this sacred duty they should not be deprived of a most precious privilege. They have as much right to demand that their votes shall be counted in the choice of their rulers as those citizens who remain at home—nay, more, for they have sacrificed more for their country.

I state these reasons in full, for the unusual thing of allowing armies in the field to vote, that it may urge, on the other hand, that nothing more than the fullest exercise of this right should be allowed; for anything not absolutely necessary to this exercise cannot be dangerous to the liberties of the country. The officers and soldiers have every means of understanding the questions before the country. The newspapers are freely circulated, and so, I believe, are the documents prepared by both parties to set forth the merits and claims of their candidates.

Beyond this nothing whatever should be allowed—no political meetings, no harangues from soldiers or citizens, and no canvassing of camps or regiments for votes. I see not why a single individual not belonging to the armies should be admitted into their lines to deliver tickets. In my opinion, the tickets should be furnished by the chief provost marshal of each army, by them to the provost marshal (or some other appointed officer) of each brigade or regiment, who shall on the day of election deliver tickets, irrespective of party, to whoever may call for them.

If, however, it shall be deemed expedient to admit citizens to deliver tickets, then it should be most positively prohibited that such citizens should electioneer, harangue or canvass the regiments in any way. Their business should be, and only be, to distribute on a certain fixed day tickets to whoever may call for them. In the cases of those States whose soldiers vote by proxy proper State authority could be given to officers belonging to regiments so voting to receive and forward votes.

As it is intended that all soldiers entitled to vote shall exercise that privilege according to their own convictions of right, unmolested and unrestricted, there will be no objection to each party sending to armies easy of access a number of respectable gentlemen to see that these views are fully carried out. To the armies at Atlanta and those armies on the seacoast from New Berne to New Orleans not to exceed three citizens of each party should be admitted.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

Fourteen of the States authorized their troops in the field to vote. General Grant did not have an opportunity to vote at the election, as his State (Illinois) had made no provision for allowing her soldiers at the front to cast their ballots.

Nov. 8, 1864, the Presidential election took place. The voting passed off very quietly in the camps. Every soldier was allowed freedom in the choice of candidates, and it is said that no election had ever been conducted with greater fairness. The soldiers' vote in favor of Lincoln over McClellan was in the proportion of more than three to one.

WORK FOR SUFFRAGIST BALL

To be Held Election Night, and Mayor Mitchel Is to Attend.

A widely diversified group of men and women are to assist the New York State suffragists in selling tickets for their ball, which is to take place on election night at the Grand Central Palace. The sales headquarters will be at 1,497 Broadway. Marie Dressler and Raymond Hitchcock are going to make things interesting, and Edgar Selwyn and Margaret Mayo will announce on a blackboard in the window the arrival of notable ticket sellers, with suitable comments. The tickets are 50 cents. Election returns will be announced, and Mayor Mitchel is to attend. Mrs. John Blair, Mrs. Franklin P. Adams, and Miss Theodora Bean are among those in charge of the arrangements, and the following will sell tickets:

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Kathryn Kidder Anspacher, Miss Marion Abbott, Miss Janet Beecher, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Miss Alice Brady, Mrs. John Corbin, Mrs. Irvin Cobb, Miss Rachel Crothers, Miss Marguerite Clarke, Frank Craven, Miss Georgia Calhe, Virginia Harned Courtenay, Miss Josephine Wright Chapman, Robert H. Davis, Dorothy Dix, Miss Harriet Ford, Miss Fola La Follette, Mrs. Louis Fancher, Mrs. Sally J. Farnham, Miss Dorothy Ferriss, Miss Grace Filkins, Donald Gallagher, Miss Eleanor Gates, Flora Zabelle Hitchcock, Mrs. Oliver Herford, Miss Fannie Hurst, Karl Kitchen, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Miss Baird Leonard, Miss Katherine Leckie, Miss Carol McComas, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Misses Florence and Mary Nash, Mrs. Kathleen Norris, Miss Rose O'Neill, Miss Ethel Plummer, Miss Marjorie Rambeau, Mrs. Nixola Greeley-Smith, Miss Mary Shaw, Miss Anne Sutherland, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Miss Janet Travers, Mrs. Mary Heaton Vorse, Mrs. Kate Jordan Vermilye, Baroness von Rottenthal, Miss Carolyn Wells, and Mme. Yorska.

ST. ANDREW'S ONE-CENT COFFEE STANDS

These coffee stands are located throughout the city to feed the hungry and needy (irrespective of creed and nationality). A substantial meal can be obtained for ONE CENT A PORTION.

HUNDREDS ARE FED DAILY.

The 30th anniversary FREE dinner will be given on Thanksgiving Day for about two thousand of this city's and Brooklyn's needy poor. We are quite sure that you will enjoy your own Thanksgiving Dinner more in the consciousness that you have done something to provide others with a good dinner.

HELP IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

Checks should be made payable to the order of ST. ANDREW'S ONE-CENT COFFEE STAND, 31 WEST 8TH STREET.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — **Purchases on Monday and Tuesday Will Appear on Bill Rendered December 1st** — *34th Street*

Special Offerings in Household Furnishings

ELECTRIC LAMPS
Greatly Underpriced

1. Floor Lamp of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold; fluted column; 22-inch silk Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe; any color. **11,50**

2. Carved Gold Wood or Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamp, fancy silk shade with silk fringe; any color. **2.95**

3. Solid Mahogany Table Lamp with 18-inch flat Empire shade, silk lined; 4-inch silk fringe; wide braid on top and bottom. **10.00**

4. Solid Mahogany Table Lamp with fancy silk shade, silk lined; 3-inch silk fringe; 20 inches high. **3.95**

5. Heavily Hand-Carved Floor Lamp in Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold or Antique Ivory Enamel; 24-inch flat Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe. **15.00**

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany; heavy Colonial column with sixteen flutes and extra heavy base; fitted with 24-inch flat Empire shade with ruching on top and bottom. **25.00**

DINNER SERVICES
Exceptional Values

American Porcelain Sets,—conventional border with gold edge; 101 pieces. **12.00**

American Porcelain Sets,—conventional border decoration with gold tracings and lines; 101 pieces; also Austrian China Sets with dainty floral decorations; 101 pieces. **15.00**

American Porcelain Sets with pretty green border designs, pink rosebud decorations and half matt gold handles; 101 pieces. **18.00**

American Porcelain Sets,—choice conventional border decorations with solid coin gold handles; 101 pieces. **25.00**

Austrian China Sets,—delicate border design with gold edge and half matt gold handles; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. **40.00**

Important Sale—BED COVERINGS

White Blankets with pink or blue borders.

Single size.....pair **3.75** and **4.50**
Double size.....pair **4.50, 5.00** and **6.00**

Comfortables:

Figured Silkoline, cotton filled.....each **1.65**
Figured Silkoline, plain borders, cotton filled.....each **1.90**
Silk Mull Tops, plain borders, cotton filled.....each **3.50**
Dotted Silk Mull, plain colors, wool filled.....each **6.50**

Bed Spreads:

Crochet, hemmed.....each **1.45** and **1.90**
Satin finish, Marseilles, hemmed.....each **2.50** and **3.75**
Satin finish, Marseilles, scalloped.....each **3.00** and **4.00**

ORIENTAL RUGS

New Importations of choice, selected Oriental Rugs added to our extensive collection, complete one of the most comprehensive stocks in this country.

An extraordinary range of sizes and colorings to suit every requirement, and, owing to the fact that we made large purchases many months ago, practically the entire stock is offered below regular prices.

About 400 Room-Size Rugs

Mahal and Serape Rugs, ranging in size from 6.3x9.1 ft. to 9x12 ft. regularly 125.00 to 275.00, **95.00** to **195.00**

Extra Persian Lelihan and Fine Dozar Carpets, ranging in size from 9x12 ft. to 10x14 ft. **165.00** to **385.00** regularly 225.00 to 495.00

Persian Gorevan Rugs,—sizes range from 9.3x12 to 10.6x13 ft.... regularly 250.00 to 350.00, **185.00** to **225.00**

Royal Kirmanshah Rugs,—an exceptionally fine group..... regularly 300.00 to 600.00, **195.00** to **480.00**

Small and Medium-Size Rugs

A wonderful variety of lustrous colorings and attractive designs,—at moderate prices. Weaves include Beluchistan, Shirvan, Mosul and Dozar. **15.00, 25.00, 37.50** to **95.00**
regularly 18.50, 35.00, 45.00 to 145.00

DOMESTIC RUGS

New Fall patterns and colorings in all sizes; a wide range of qualities and prices.

100 Extra Fine Royal Axminster Rugs,—size 9x12 ft. Included are Oriental and Chinese designs. Special **28.50** regularly 33.00

"McCREERY LINENS"

Famous for Quality

Remarkable Reductions for the Last Two Days of the October Sale.

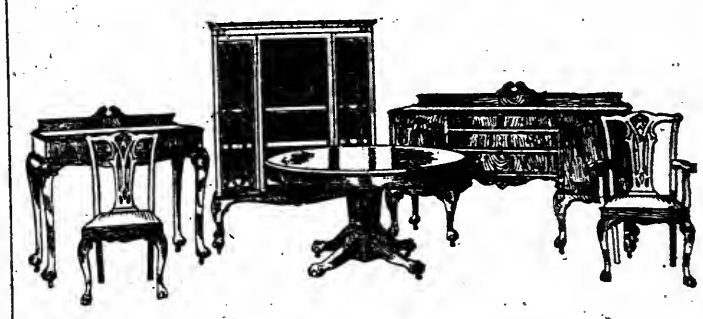
Scotch Damask Tablecloths,—pure linen.....**2.75, 3.50, 4.25**
Napkins to match.....doz. **3.75** and **5.00**
Round Scalloped Damask Tablecloths.....**3.95, 4.75, 5.75**
Pure Linen Hemstitched Sheets.....pair **6.75, 9.00, 12.00**
Pure Linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases.....pair **1.50, 2.00, 2.50**
Pure Linen Hand-embroidered Pillow Cases.....pair **2.25**
Huckaback Towels, hemmed.....doz. **1.75, 2.25** and **3.00**
Huckaback Towels, hemstitched.....doz. **2.50, 3.00** and **4.50**
Bleached Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed.....doz. **3.00, 4.50, 6.00**
Turkish Bath Mats, washable.....each **50c, 75c** and **1.00**

DECORATIVE LINENS

Madeira Hand-scalloped and Hand-embroidered—

Tray Covers.....each **25c** and **35c**
Napkin Pouches.....each **50c, 75c** and **85c**
Cocktail Napkins.....doz. **2.00** and **2.95**
Guest Towels.....each **90c, 1.25, 1.50**
Luncheon Sets,—13 pieces.....Set **3.25** and **4.50**
Tea Napkins.....doz. **4.75** and **5.75**
Pure Linen Tea Napkins with hand-embroidered corners; scalloped edges. doz. **3.25**
Hand-made Cluny Scarfs, 20x54 inches.....each **3.75**
Hand-made Cluny Centerpieces.....each **1.75** and **2.75**
Hand-made Cluny Lunch Cloths.....each **4.25** to **8.50**
Imitation Filet Lace Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces.....Set **3.75**
Imitation Filet Lace Scarfs.....each **2.00, 2.25** and **2.50**
Imitation Filet Lace Centerpieces.....each **2.00**

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE
Exceptional Offerings



DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suite, as illustrated, designed and made for James McCreery & Co. The fronts are of the finest crotched Mahogany; all carvings done by hand from solid mahogany. **695.00**

Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites made of finest Mexican Mahogany in Antique finish. **425.00**
Ten-piece William and Mary Model Suites.....**475.00**
Ten-piece Elizabethan Model Suites in Jacobean Oak.....**325.00**
Ten-piece Sheraton Model Suites.....**343.00**

CHAMBER FURNITURE

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites in American Walnut.....**195.00**
Four-piece William and Mary Model Suites in Antique Mahogany.**265.00**
Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites in Mahogany or finished in Antique Ivory Enamel. **295.00**
Four-piece Adam Model Suites in Antique Mahogany.....**235.00**

LIBRARY FURNITURE

Chippendale Model Sofas,—hand-carved; covered in Velour or Damask. **115.00**
Armchairs to match.....**49.50**
Overstuffed Davenports,—covered in Tapestry; loose cushions.... **95.00**
Solid Mahogany Library Tables, 50 inches long.....**29.50**
"Windsor" Armchairs in Antique Mahogany.....**14.75**

CURTAINS & CURTAIN FABRICS

An exclusive collection of Window Hangings particularly adapted to city home, suburban cottage or bungalow.

Real Filet and Cluny Lace Panels, mounted on fine Scrim..... each **16.50, 19.50** to **32.00**
Lacet and Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains,—Arab color..... pair **10.75, 12.50** and **17.50**
Dainty Striped Net Curtains.....pair **5.25** to **12.50**
Net Panels, trimmed with lace.....each **1.95, 2.95** to **10.00**
Imported Scotch Madras Curtains in attractive designs; Ecru only..... pair **2.25, 3.00, 3.50** and **4.25**
Imported Scotch Madras Curtains with valance; effective colorings..... Set **2.25** and **2.75**
Door Panels,—real lace motifs on fine Bobbinet. White and Arab color. Sizes up to 50x72 inches. each **2.25** to **10.00**

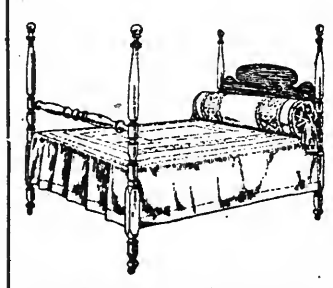
CURTAIN FABRICS

Figured Madeira Sunfast in an assortment of beautiful colors. 45 and 50 inches wide. yard **85c, 95c** to **2.50**
Plain Etamine Sunfast in a full line of colors. 50 inches wide..... pair **1.00, 1.25** and **1.50**

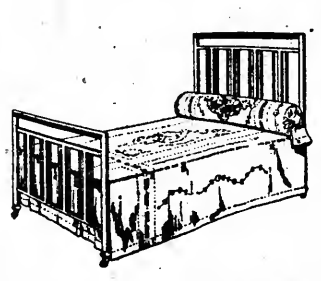
BEDDING WEEK

Purchases on Monday and Tuesday Will Appear on Bill Rendered December 1st

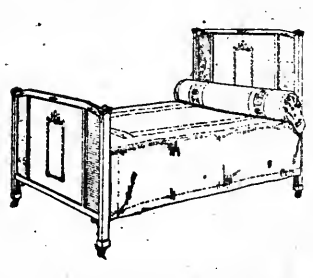
Special Values in Brass and Iron Beds, Mattresses, Springs and Pillows



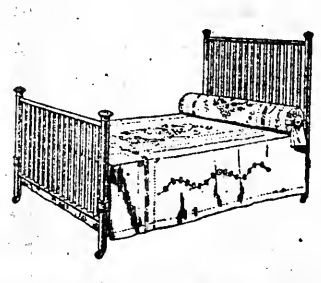
Mahogany Bed, as illustrated; posts shaped from three-inch stock.
25.00
regularly 40.00
Best Hair Top Tufted Springs in all sizes; regularly 35.00, **25.00**



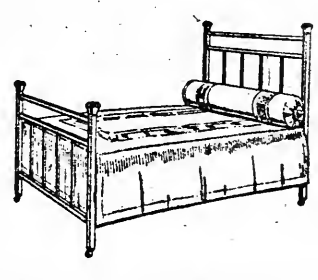
Brass Bed, two-inch posts, square cross rods, one-inch filler rods, with two-inch oval rods between.
39.50
regularly 48.00
French Upholstered Felt Top Springs; regularly 20.00, **16.50**



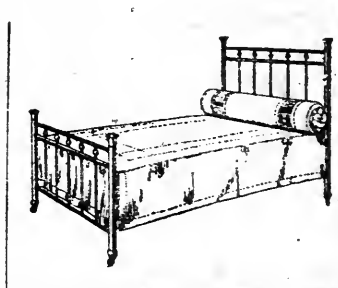
Ivory Enameled Bed, as illustrated, with two-inch posts; cane panels in head and foot.
35.00
regularly 45.00
French Edge Black Drawings Hair Mattresses; regularly 50.00, **40.00**



Enameled Iron Bed, as illustrated, with two-inch posts and fifteen one-inch filler rods.
15.75
regularly 21.00
Special Horsehair Mattresses with Imperial Tufting; reg. 35.00, **30.00**



Enameled Iron Bed, as illustrated, with two-inch posts, square top rods and heavy filler rods.
9.75
regularly 13.75
Special Short and Long Horsehair Mattresses; regularly 30.00, **25.00**



Brass Bed, as illustrated, with two-inch posts and heavy cross rods.
16.75
regularly 25.00
Pure Layer Felt Mattresses; regularly 20.00, **16.00**

ELECTION BETS WAIT FOR TODAY'S POLLS

Wall Street Brokers Get Considerable Hughes Money, but Want Better Odds.

EXPECT BIG WAGERS SOON

Bets at Even Money on Presidential Contest Made in Brooklyn, but 10 to 9 Holds on Curb.

Betting Commissioners expect some heavy wagers this week on the election results. It was reported yesterday that several Wall Street brokers had received considerable Hughes money, but with the prevailing odds on the Curb at 10 to 9 on Hughes to beat Wilson, with smaller bets at even money, they held off until tomorrow on a tip that the newspaper polls to be published today would show an improvement for Wilson, and that thus they might get long odds on Wilson.

Several large bets were made in Brooklyn yesterday at even money on the Presidential contest, and many small wagers were made on that basis, but on the Curb the odds held at the 10 to 9 figure, at which most of the large wagers of the past week have been made.

Edward McQuad, the Curb commissioner, received yesterday a bet of $5,000 to $4,500 on Hughes, and another of $8,000 to $10,000 on Wilson. Jacob Field, a broker, bet $10,000 to $7,000 that Hughes would carry New York State. Odds as high as 7 to 1 were offered that Calder would be elected United States Senator with no takers. One commissioner who was asked about the Calder odds replied, "You can write your own ticket." There was a lot of Wilson money in Wall Street yesterday to be bet at even money on the Ohio result, but without takers. Incidentally, old commissioners say this election is the first time that Wall Street has ever seen money sent my Ohioans to be bet that the State goes Democratic. And most of the Wilson Ohio money has come from that State. There were offers of two to one on Whitman to beat Seabury, with no takers.

Fred Schumm, the Brooklyn commissioner, reported some lively betting yesterday by Democrats about to leave for Shadow Lawn. He placed half of $5,000 Hughes money he had received to wager at an even price. Another bet of $500 even was made that Wilson would carry Kings County. Five hundred dollars at evens was bet that Wilson would carry New York City by 100,000. A well-known Democrat, taunted by a Calder man, bet $500 to $1,000 that McCombs would be elected to the Senatorship. Several small bets were made at 7 to 5 that Hughes would carry New York State.

Tex Rickard, the man who put Ohio on the betting map, received another $25,000 from Ohio yesterday with a request that it be placed at even money that Wilson would carry the State. He was unable to wager it. Scores of smaller bets were made at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday at even money on the Wilson-Hughes fight, and several larger wagers at 10 to 9 on Hughes to beat Wilson.

"I haven't been able to find much of that money at long odds on Hughes," he said. "The backers of the Republican candidate are holding back in the belief that they can get long odds on Wilson. I think the question will be accommodated, for I confidently expect Mr. Wilson to go to the polls as favorite."

At Considine's, Forty-second Street and Broadway, there was a lot of $2,000 to $1,800 on Hughes yesterday afternoon, another of $10,000 to $8,000, and scores of smaller wagers. There has been considerable spirited betting among bookmakers along Broadway, who do not announce their wagers.

The first bet recorded at odds in favor of Wilson was reported at the Hotel Majestic yesterday, when an automobile dealer bet $1,000 to $900 that Wilson would beat Hughes. The automobile dealer had just returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast and he said he had made a "clinch" bet.

A broker with uptown offices announced yesterday that he had placed $85,000 on Hughes so far, with the odds long on Hughes.

Republicans are saying that the fact that the odds on the Curb are staying at 10 to 9 on Hughes shows that the even money talk of Democrats wasn't real, and argue that the wagers made at that figure have been small, that the men who wish to bet large sums are not willing to back Wilson at evens. Democrats are asserting that the drift in odds from 2 to 1 on Hughes to 10 to 9 and even will continue this week, and that the Republicans will find plenty of Wilson money before election day arrives.

MUST HOLD ON TO TRADE.

Assistant Secretary of Commerce Sweet Points to Bright Future.

Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, issued a statement through the Democratic National Committee yesterday explaining the necessity of making permanent the newly acquired foreign trade of the country. He said in part:

"It is within our power to retain most of our recently gained trade. There is no good reason why our production should fall off greatly when the war is over. While much of our munitions trade is temporary, it should be remembered that it is but a very small part of our total trade, and that some of our very best markets will be reopened when peace is made.

"We are beginning to make our own dyes. We are beginning to import tin ore and make our own tin. All these are indications of the new philosophy of business. Up to the present we have regarded foreign markets as a dumping ground for overproduction, for goods which the American public failed to buy. Now we are beginning to learn that foreign markets are very profitable and that they often desire goods different from those sold at home. We shall have factories with carefully planned export departments and factories that will manufacture for export exclusively, aiming to produce goods according to foreign specifications.

"And we shall have further legislation especially designed to assist foreign trade. We have much better facilities already for carrying on such trade, thanks to the foresight of the present Administration. Prompt and courageous administrative action made it possible for us to come successfully through the financial flurry that followed the outbreak of hostilities, and the business outlook both at home and abroad has since been greatly improved by the Federal Reserve banking system. Whatever disturbance may follow the declarations of peace will find us ready for it."

BRYAN TALKS ABOUT WAR.

Says Europe Will Be in Debt 500 Years Hence.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 28.—In an address at the "Wilson Day" celebration here todsy, William Jennings Bryan, touching on the war in Europe, said:

"Five hundred years from now little children will be born into Europe with their necks under a yoke of debt that this generation has fastened on posterity. And yet some people say that we ought to go into this war. They tell us that our honor requires it. Oh, my countrymen, there is no honor that we can preserve that is comparable with the honor to which we can attain if we can but persuade these warring nations to turn like prodigal sons from the husks on which they have fed."

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue · Purchases Will Appear on Bill Rendered December 1st · *34th Street*

Interesting Offerings on Monday and Tuesday

FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS

Special Offerings

Metalline Cloth Flouncing embroidered with Silver..yard **3.85** regularly 5.25

Metal Bands,—Silver, Gold, Antique or Steel..yard **15c** to **2.85** regularly 20c to 3.75

Metal Fringe.....regularly 60c to 2.50, yard **45c** to **1.85**

Metal Tassels.....regularly 20c to 95c, each **15c** to **60c**

Metal Cloth.....regularly 3.00 to 7.75, yard **2.50** to **7.25**

Rhinestone Trimming.....yard **75c** to **16.50** regularly 1.00 to 20.00

Flower Trimming....regularly 50c to 3.25, yard **35c** to **2.25**

Spangled Bands.....regularly 35c to 5.50, yard **20c** to **4.50**

Persian Bead Trimming.....yard **65c** to **4.50** regularly 85c to 5.75

Buttons and Braids in desirable styles for tailored gowns.

REAL & METAL LACES

Remarkable Values

Solid Metal Laces,—Silver, Antique Silver and Gold..... regularly 75c to 4.95, yard **45c** to **2.75**

Gold, Silver and Steel Laces embroidered on Silk Tulle.... regularly 2.50 to 5.25, yard **1.35** to **3.85**

Embroidered Net Laces and Flouncings....yard **50c** to **2.95** regularly 75c to 3.95

Chantilly Laces,—Black or White.....yard **25c** to **3.25** regularly 45c to 4.50

Silk Brussels Nets in all colors; 40 and 72 inches wide..... regularly 1.50 to 1.95, yard **95c** and **1.35**

Real Duchesse, Duchesse and Point Venise, Point Applique, Limerick and Carrick-ma-cross Laces at less than One-Half regular prices.

GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES

New Models Moderately Priced

Georgette Crepe Blouses with band of Filet Lace down front and collar; fronts hand-embroidered with large dots. White or Flesh color. **4.95**

White Georgette Crepe Blouses with accordion plaited fronts trimmed with dainty lace edging. **6.95**

Georgette Crepe Blouses with rows of tucking around bodice, trimmed with Filet Lace. White or Flesh color. **7.50**

Georgette Crepe Blouses in Flesh color, trimmed with Cream colored lace and deep fancy collar. **9.50**

Georgette Crepe Blouses with front hand-embroidered and inset with lace medallions. **12.75**

White Georgette Crepe Blouses daintily hand-embroidered and trimmed with lace insertion. **13.50**

Costume Blouses—an attractive variety in all the new Autumn colorings, trimmed with braiding and beads, at very moderate prices.

INFANTS' WEAR DEPARTMENT

Apparel for Infants and Little Children

(Fifth Floor)

Velveteen Coats,—tailored lining, fur trimmed models. Black, Brown or Green. Size 2 to 5 years. Special **9.75**

Wool Zibeline Coats, Velvet trimmed; also colored Corduroy Coats Brown or Navy Blue. Size 2 to 5 years. **6.75**

White Corduroy Coats, unlined. Size 6 months to 3 years. Special **3.75**

White Corduroy Caps and Hats ranging in price from... **1.50** to **3.50**

Hats of Velveteen, Corduroy or Velour in a variety of colors to match coats; ranging in price from **1.95** to **12.50**

Sweater Sets of Brushed Wool in new Fall shades, for children of 2 to 5 years. **4.75** to **7.25**

ANNUAL NOVEMBER SILK SALE

100,000 Yards of "McCreery Silks"

The Season's Most Fashionable Weaves and Colors

At the Lowest Prices of the Year

The following weaves are in complete assortments of Evening, Reception and Street shades, also White or Black:

Georgette Crepe, 40 inches wide..... yard **1.28** regularly 1.50

Crepe de Chine..... yard **1.25** regularly 1.50

Black Dress Silks and Satins in standard qualities and newest weaves. regularly 1.50 to 3.50 yard **1.25** to **2.35**

New Satins and Taffetas, striped and plaid Silks in the latest color combinations. regularly 2.00, yard **1.45**

Chiffon Dress Taffetas..... yard **1.35** regularly 1.75

Faille Poplin..... yard **1.65** regularly 2.50

Novelty Printed Dress Silks in neat figured patterns; 40 inches wide. yard **85c**

Novelty Pompadour Taffeta Silks, especially adaptable for Dance Frocks; in a wide choice of exquisite color combinations, reproductions of Paris designs. yard **1.50** regularly 2.25

Novelty Silks—the largest variety and best values offered this season, yd., **1.00**

VELVET DEPARTMENT

Special Offerings

Black Chiffon Velvet—superior quality; double width. regularly 6.50. yard **3.75**

Black Chiffon Velveteen—imported; 27 inches wide. regularly 2.00. yard **1.45**

BLACK & COLORED WOOL DRESS GOODS

Satin-finish Broadcloth, sponged and shrunk, in new Fall shades.....regularly 2.50 yard **1.95**

All Wool French Serge, fine twill, suitable for dresses.....regularly 1.75 yard **1.15**

Black Broadcloth, brilliant finish, sponged and shrunk.....regularly 3.00 yard **2.25**

Remarkably Timely Sale

750 WOMEN'S SWEATER COATS

At 4.95

Women's Worsted Sweaters, in plain or Shetland weaves, also Angora finish—plain or belted models with V-necks or high collars, and some Slip-on styles. A large assortment of colors.

No C. O. D.'s—No Approvals—No Credits

AFTERNOON & STREET DRESSES

Exceptional Values

Women's Street and Afternoon Dresses in new models. Materials: Satins, Crepe de Chine, Serge, or combinations of Satin and Georgette Crepe, with embroidered collars and cuffs. Special **19.75**

Street and Afternoon Dresses,—handsome models in combinations of Satin and embroidered Georgette Crepe or Matinee Faille; Velvet with waist of Georgette Crepe embroidered. Special **39.50**

WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS

High Class Coats and Wraps in the most recent designs with new features in collars, cuffs, pockets and belt effects, developed in all the favored materials and colorings, attractively priced.

Evening Wraps,—beautiful models in the most desirable materials, ranging in price from **45.00, 59.50** to **125.00**

Afternoon Coats,—smart models in attractive soft materials, fur trimmed. **39.50, 49.50** to **125.00**

Utility Coats,—a large variety of attractive models at **19.50, 29.50** to **42.00**

FINE FURS

An extensive assortment of luxurious Fur Coats, Muffs, Scarfs, Capes and Collarettes now ready for selection at reasonable prices.

Special Values

Hudson Seal Coats of choice pelts, with Skunk, Lynx or Kolinsky border, collar and cuffs; full sweep model 45 inches long. **245.00**

Hudson Seal Coats with Skunk collar and cuffs; full sweep model 45 inches long. **185.00**

Natural Muskrat Coats,—Stylish model with Hudson Seal or Raccoon collar and cuffs. **95.00**

Muffs & Neckpieces

Natural Fisher Muffs.....**65.00**
Natural Fisher Neckpieces.....**65.00**
Kolinsky Muffs.....**42.50**
Kolinsky Scarfs.....**32.50**
Black Fox Muffs.....**27.50**
Black Fox Scarfs.....**27.50**
Silvered Fox Muffs.....**65.00**
Silvered Fox Scarfs.....**65.00**
Hudson Seal Muffs.....**16.50**
Hudson Seal Neckpieces.....**27.50**
Natural Raccoon Muffs.....**15.00**
Natural Raccoon Neckpieces.....**14.50**

Fur Trimmings in large variety, at attractive prices.

WOMEN'S NEGLIGEES

Specially Priced

Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—fitted model with lace and rosebud trimmings.....Special **7.95**

Negligees of Albatross,—very attractive models..... Special **3.75, 4.50** and **5.95**

Boudoir Slip-ons of Crepe de Chine, trimmed with embroidery. Special **9.75**

Blanket Robes in new patterns and colorings..... Special **2.50, 2.75** and **2.95**

UNPARALLELED SALE

Women's High-Class Suits at 33.00

An extraordinary event offering, at the height of the season, High-Class Suits at a remarkably low price.

We have succeeded in producing in these suits a value so far above what would be expected at 33.00 that it affords an opportunity to make most advantageous purchases

The Styles embrace the very smartest and most distinctive designs:

Plain-tailored Models
Fancy-tailored Models
Long Russian Suits
Short Jaunty Effects
Foreign Adaptations
Fur-trimmed Suits
Sport Suits
Special Suits, Size 38 to 48

33.00

The Materials comprise the newest and most fashionable Autumn and Winter weaves:

Oxford
Gabardine
Velour
Broadcloth
Poiret Twill
Silvette and Vicuna
Alpine Cloth
Cheviot

33.00

The Colors included are the season's most wanted shades and attractive combinations:

Black
Plain and Check
Green
Blackberry
Brown
Rose and High Shades
Navy Blue

33.00

POLITICIANS WATCH THE SUFFRAGE VOTE

Previous Elections Show They Have Never Voted as a Class.

MANY FAILED TO REGISTER

Total Number of Women to Cast Ballot Throughout Union Will Not Exceed 2,000,000.

According to some election statisticians women voters have the power to cast the deciding votes at the coming Presidential election. The doubtful States which the women could swing, if they voted as a class, would make it reasonably certain that their candidate would be victorious. They vote for ninety-one Presidential electors out of the total of 531.

The number of women voters this year is often loosely asserted by stump speakers to be 4,000,000. This figure about expresses the number of women over twenty-one years of age in the twelve suffrage States. But the total vote of the twelve States which now have woman suffrage was only 3,753,949 in 1912, including about a million women voters, and various estimates, which have been worked out, place the number of women who will vote this year as between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000. The proportion of men to women who exercise the franchise varies from about two to one in some States to five to three in others.

Both the woman suffrage associations and the anti-suffrage associations are watching the registration figures carefully and preparing for thoroughgoing analyses of the returns, in search of arguments for and against extending the franchise to women. The two arguments for which the anti-suffragists are seeking support are, first, that the small proportion of women registering shows indifference on, second, that the women vote almost exactly as the men do, anyway, merely adding to the total votes without affecting the results.

Neither party, however, has accepted the theory that women vote as the men do. Both parties have made energetic campaigns in the suffrage States, using all the special appeals they could lay their hands on to persuade women to vote as a class for one candidate or the other. While the suffrage convention at Denver officially declared against the Democrats and urged women voters to fight the Democratic candidates, this action has not had any binding effect, and no hope is entertained in any State of delivering the suffrage vote for one candidate or the other. The declaration against the Democrats came after Mr. Hughes had declared in favor of a Federal amendment, while President Wilson had refused to commit himself, but political observers in the suffrage States have generally reported that the President has recovered from the setback he received with the suffragists when the Republican candidate took the more advanced position in favor of votes for women.

So well has the President overcome this handicap through his speeches in favor of woman suffrage and his progressive legislation that, according to accounts from Illinois, the women in that State are likely to give him a large majority, while the men return a large majority for Hughes. One claim was that the women would give the President a plurality of 175,000, while the men would go in favor of Hughes by 150,000. The claim that the women and men looked at things so differently that one sex might go overwhelmingly for one candidate and the other go overwhelmingly for his rival was ridiculed yesterday at the headquarters of the National Association. Opposed to Woman Suffrage, where it was said that all past elections indicated that the men voted about as the women did.

Although all sorts of special appeals were made to women at the Mayoralty election in Chicago in 1912, they voted for Thompson in almost exactly the same proportion as the men did. The 280,000 men who voted for the two candidates gave Thompson a lead of 80,000 and the 223,000 women who voted gave 50,000 to Thompson. The difference in the way they voted was about 1 per cent.

The hardest fight for the suffragist vote is being made in Illinois, with its twenty-nine electoral votes, which may sway the election. California, next in importance among the suffrage States, with thirteen electoral votes, is the scene of a bitter fight between the two parties for the women's vote. California is usually regarded as the State where women take the greatest interest in politics. Giving women the vote increased the total vote in the State from 386,597 in 1908 to 673,527 in 1912, or a total of 286,930, part of which must be accounted for by increase in population. With the Mexican question and local issues raging in that State, neither the Hughes nor the Wilson leaders are making extravagant claims of capturing the women's vote.

The other electoral votes affected by women are distributed as follows: Wyoming, 3; Colorado, 6; Utah, 4; Idaho, 4; Washington, 7; California, 13; Arizona, 3; Oregon 5; Kansas, 10; Montana, 4; Nevada, 3.

CAN'T FIGURE WOMEN'S VOTE.

Registration Records Fail to Show Their Strength in the Country.

Telegrams of inquiry sent by THE NEW YORK TIMES to its correspondents at the capitals of the suffrage States proved that it was impossible at present to find out the total of women qualified to vote on Nov. 7.

In Illinois, the largest suffrage State, no reliable estimate can be made for the reason that in 101 counties registration is not required at all, and any man or woman of age may go to the polling place and take the oath as a duly qualified voter. In Chicago the registration was 808,119 of whom 504,421 were men and 303,698 women.

In California there were 981,401 registered for the primaries, but the women did not register separately. About one-third of the total registration, it is estimated, is of women.

In the cities of Kansas the registration is still in progress, and there was no good basis for estimating the women's vote. Oregon's total registration this year is 384,896, but the number of women registered is doubtful. In Wyoming only voters in cities and towns register, and it is estimated that the total vote will be about 45,000, of whom 20,000 will be women.

The total registered voters of Montana are 255,000. The estimate received by THE NEW YORK TIMES places the number of women voters at about one-third of the total. There are two more days for registration in Utah. Indications there are that 130,000 will register, about 40 per cent. being women. In Idaho the registration was 95,000, the number of women voters being put at 40,000.

HUGHES WOMEN IN ILLINOIS.

Friendly Crowds Greet Them at Galesburg, Quincy, and Other Places

Special to The New York Times.

WITH THE WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Oct. 28.—The campaigners entered Illinois today in obedience to the Republican managers' request that they do what they could to prevent the Illinois women from voting solidly for President Wilson. Quincy, Galesburg, Peoria, Bloomington, and Springfield were the cities that heard the spellbinders and their stops produced only cordiality.

The campaigners reached Quincy at 8 A. M. and addressed 1,200 persons in a theatre. The crowd was friendly to the speakers and their mission, and nearly every person there wore badges reading: "Thank God we can vote for Hughes and peace and honor." One of the speakers, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, saw in the recent visit of the U-53, a striking example of "the inefficiency of our defenses."

Five hundred persons at Galesburg heard minute speeches by six speakers, and a like number were in the Peoria Coliseum, where Mrs. Raymond Robins made the principal speech. Miss Elizabeth Freeman and Mrs. Theta Childe Dorr were left behind in Peoria to hold meetings tonight. At Bloomington the campaigners were met by a band and escorted to the opera house, where a thirty-five minute meeting was held. The campaigners arrived in Springfield tonight and will remain here over Sunday. On Monday the party splits, one division going to Danville to later rejoin the main body in Indianapolis.

A meeting to welcome the Women's Hughes Campaign Train Party has been arranged for Nov. 3, with Colonel Roosevelt as the principal speaker. The meeting will be held at the National Theatre, Houston Street, at 8 P. M. The party will be met at the train with automobiles to take them to the meeting.

VON MACH ATTACKS WILSON.

Says President's Views Are Opposed to Constitution and Supreme Court.

Dr. Edmund von Mach, formerly of Harvard, addressed the German University League at the Hotel Astor last night on "The Nature of Citizenship." He added to his former attack on President Wilson by declaring that the President's views as expressed by him were against the Constitution and the decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

Professor C. von Klenze of the City College, who presided, said in introducing the speakers that we have been too long a sort of cultured colony of Great Britain, and that we have known too little of Germany and her institutions. Professor Edwin J. Clapp of New York University spoke on "German Education of American Life," and George Fred Williams of Boston on "Features of Germany's Political Development and Their Applicability to American Institutions."

"In this country," said Dr. von Mach, "the cry of disloyalty has been heard, and for the first time in the history of the United States citizens who do not hold the views of the President, and who with means legally theirs and guaranteed to them by the Constitution desire to make their own views effective, have been called by the President and a large part of the press disloyal and undesirable. This naturally raises the question: To whom should an American citizen be loyal, and to whom does he owe his allegiance?

"The President stated last year in his famous Manhattan Club speech that American citizens owed their allegiance to him and his Government. In so far as the President actually holds these views he holds views contrary, I do not hesitate to say, to the Constitution of the United States and the express decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. When a new citizen takes his oath of allegiance, he is first required to swear off his allegiance to his former sovereign, prince, or potentate. He then swears allegiance, not to the President or the Government, but to the Constitution of the United States and to the principles on which this nation was founded."

ITALIAN BAZAAR OPENS.

Grand Central Palace Thronged for War Relief Fair.

The Italian Bazaar opened last night in the Grand Central Palace and the great crowd that filled every available foot of space in the hall and balcony cheered the distinguished visitors, shouted approval of the music, and made happy a half hundred pretty girls by a generous response to the invitation to buy of their wares. The Italian Ambassador Di Celero formally opened the bazaar. Accompanied by his staff, the Consul General here, and many prominent business men, the Ambassador led the way about the hall and to the platform in the centre. Pressing in on every side, the crowd watched the progress about the hall, and the cheers were deafening when the Ambassador reached the platform. As he declared the bazaar open the band struck up, and from that moment until late at night there was always something happening to interest the spectators.

The guiding spirits of the affair are the members of the Flying Committee, whose work it is to see that the booths are properly stocked, that the goods are attractively offered for sale, and that every one is made welcome. On this committee are fifteen women, including the Princess Troubetskoy, the Princess Braganza, Mrs. John A. Black, Mrs. Joseph Frankel, Mrs. J. A. Drake, and Miss Ruth H. Langford. Also on the Flying Committee is Lieutenant Piero Tozzi, who was wounded at Gorizia Bridge and who is here on leave, wearing the silver medal presented to him for distinguished service by King Victor Emmanuel.

The decorations of the hall are attractive and the Italian and American flags, are in evidence everywhere. Flower girls, strolling singers, girls in Italian dress and the vendors of many articles recall a street bazaar in an Italian city, while the women in Red Cross dress serve as a reminder of the fact that Italy is now at war.

The balcony, or second floor, is in sharp contrast to the main floor. Up there are exhibited the side shows and the circus wonders with barkers outside calling attention to the attractions within. The proceeds of the bazaar will be devoted to war relief, especially toward assisting the families of reservists who have responded to the call to the colors.

TWO THROWN BY HORSES.

C. F. Cavanaugh and Miss Pressinger Injured at Hot Springs, Va.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 28.—C. F. Cavanaugh of Brooklyn and Miss Pressinger of New York were both thrown from their horses a few moments after getting into their saddles and leaving the Homestead Hotel.

Mr. Cavanaugh, who was riding Red Eye, a horse which ran away last week with Miss Vera Kohler of New York, said today his mount shied to the right of a telegraph pole, and that as he tried to turn him to the left, the animal lurched against the pole with such force that he was knocked out of the saddle, scraping his side and arm.

Miss Pressinger, who had started for a ride with him mounted on Clara, was out of sight when Mr. Cavanaugh was picked up by grooms and taken to a doctor's. He insisted that some one follow her to see if she were all right, and ten or fifteen minutes later a riding master found her unconscious in the bridle path, her horse having stumbled and thrown her. She was brought back in a runabout still senseless.

Both accident victims were able to be about the hotel today.

Mr. and Mrs. George Watson Hall Smith, who were married here last Saturday, returned from White Sulphur Springs where they went immediately after their marriage, and are spending a fortnight at the Pillars, the home of Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sterry, which they have turned over to them for that time. They will leave next Saturday for points further south.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Travers, who were recently married, are at Hot Springs for their honeymoon. Late arrivals at the Homestead include C. T. Matheweon, H. C. Londsbery, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Quest, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Marshall, Miss Hazel Marshall, A. H. Ivins, and Miss Ethel Ivins of New York; S. L. Parker, B. L. Makepeace, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Elliott, and Miss Janet Elliott of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon McGregor of Windsor, Ontario; Lewis H. Parry of Mexico City, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lewis of Johnson City, Iowa, and F. S. Goodman of Cincinnati.

MISS MILLER'S MARRIAGE.

The wedding of Miss Florence Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Miller, of Westchester, N. Y., to Carl Frederick Muller, of this city, was celebrated at 6 o'clock last evening at St. Peter's Church, Westchester. The Rev. Joseph Foster performed the ceremony, which was followd by a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace. Her tulle veil was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Vera Virden, her maid of honor, wore a gown of blue satin and carried pink roses. Clara Louise Barnecott acted as flower girl. Edward Miller, brother of the bride, was the best man, and the ushers were Frank Fleishman and Wilson Ehrgott. After a short honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Muller will reside in New York.

Behning PIANO

New York City, N.Y.,
October 25th, 1916.

The Behning Piano Company,
425 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sirs:

I present to you my compliments on your splendid Behning Piano. Seldom have I heard a tone of such depth and purity. I have used many pianos of many different makes, in all parts of the world, all of which have been claimed by their makers to be the best in their respective countries, yet, I have never listened to a Piano that appealed to me as strongly as your "Behning".

Wishing you the continued success which your instrument deserves, I am,

Sincerely yours,
Lydia Lopokova

LYDIA LOPOKOVA, The Star of the Ballet Russe, is but one of the thousands of Behning Piano enthusiasts in the Artistic World. Read her letter:

Write or call for Booklet
Behning Piano Co.
425 Fifth Ave. (At 38th St.)

SOROSIS SHOES

Fall and Winter Models

Women's Sorosis Boots, introducing the new leathers and materials, in distinctive and exclusive styles.

Colored Kidskin, Tan Russia Calf, Black Kidskin, Colored Suede, Black Russia Calf, Patent Leather, Bronze.

5.00 to 12.00

Among the favorite Colors are: Dark Gray, Pearl Gray, Ivory, African Brown, White and new shades of Tan.

Exceptional Value

2,000 pairs of Women's Sorosis Boots in Patent Leather, Dull Glace, or Bronze Kidskin; broken size ranges.
Special 4.65

5th Avenue **James McCreery & Co.** *34th Street*

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Purchases on Monday and Tuesday will appear on Bill rendered December 1st.

Extraordinary Sale of Men's Wear

7,200 McCreery SHIRTS

***Silk Shirts* 4.95**
Fine quality Tub Silks and Crepes in a large variety of attractive patterns.

***Silk Shirts* 3.25**
Heavy quality Tub Silks, well made, with attractive conservative or bold stripes.

***Silk Shirts* 5.95**
Exquisitely colored heavy Broadcloth Silks and fine quality Crepes; custom finish.

***Pajamas* 1.45**
Madras and Mercerized materials; silk loops; pearl buttons.

***850 Pairs Men's Gloves* pair 1.20**
Tan Capeskin Gloves, with spear backs; regular or cadet sizes.

***Pajamas* 2.95**
Silk mixtures in handsome plain colors; also white ground with colored stripes.

10,000 Silk SCARFS

***Scarfs* 95c**
Heavy American Silks and Satins in a wide range of patterns and colorings.

***Scarfs* 1.65**
Four-in-hand Scarfs in heavy Silks and Satins; new patterns and colors.

***Scarfs* 55c**
Four-in-hand Scarfs, in striped or figured patterns and plain colors.

***Pajamas* 1.10**
Domet Flannels, Madras and Mercerized materials.

12.75—650 "KENREIGN" COATS—12.75

Suitable for Top Coat, Rain or Automobile Coat

A very large assortment of Coats that are worth a great deal more than they are offered for in this extraordinary Sale. Many serviceable materials, in desirable colors. Light, medium and heavy weights.

Men's Underwear

Balbriggan Union Suits, 1.10
Balbriggan; long sleeves; ankle length.

Worsted Union Suits, 2.25
Worsted; long sleeves; ankle length; medium weight; regular and stout sizes.

Men's Half Hose

Silk Hosiery, 95c
Fine quality Pure Thread Silk, with reinforced heels, soles and toes. Black and colors.

Half Hose, 29c
Silk and Lisle Hose in Black or plain and fancy colors; discontinued numbers of higher priced lines.

DEFEND PRESSURE ON IDLE BELGIANS

Berlin Papers Say Bissing's Orders Aim to Relieve State's Finances and Aid Workers.

SOME GOING TO GERMANY

Will Work There In Nonmilitary Industries—Hint of Danger of Our Relief Being Cut Off.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Friday, Oct. 27.—The Lyons wireless service is disseminating an Amsterdam report, captioned "Compulsory Labor in Belgium," charging that Governor General von Bissing had issued an official proclamation that all unemployed Belgians must be prepared to work for the German Government in Belgium, those who refused subjecting themselves to punishment by three years' imprisonment. It also circulates a report from Antwerp saying that the German authorities had served notice on all unemployed to enter themselves on lists for the purpose of having work assigned to them, and that the authorities had decided to requisition the first batch of 1,000 men to be sent to Germany and that they were about to take similar steps at Malines.

The inspired Lokalanzeiger comments:

"Serious refutation of these statements is hardly needed. The German Governor General thinks neither of forcing any Belgian man or woman to work for the Government of the country nor of proceeding against those who refuse with threats of imprisonment.

"Quite another matter, to be sure, is the great amount of unemployment, particularly in occupied Belgium, which is a result of England's illegal blockade. This has reached a high degree and against this the German Government should think up ways and means in order to relieve the need in the interest of the native population themselves.

"Against this English blockade of the country, which resulted in a very grave economic situation, measures finally had to be taken in order to protect the working Belgians from the worst and provide opportunity to work for every worker who was willing to earn his bread honestly.

"In addition to all the economic difficulties resulting from England's violations of international law there is for the Belgian people the further danger which a competent Government, that has learned to estimate England's wiles correctly, is in duty bound to take constantly into account, namely, the danger of a sudden cessation of American food relief for the Belgian population. Any day it might be cut off by the route Britons.

"That in view of the difficult labor conditions already caused by England, such a new violation of law would result in a critical situation need hardly be stated. We can hardly imagine that [illegible] has not long since realized the importance of [illegible] and will take steps to cope with it in suitable fashion in the interests of the Belgian people.

"Aside [illegible] of the Hague regulations, in any event, gives him the right to take such action, and the more swiftly and energetically it is taken the surer will be the success. He has not only the right, but the duty of the well-understood interest of the Belgian population, to apply the international [illegible] with such drastic steps in the regulation of the working conditions there.

"The German Government, moreover, must not shrink from resorting to radical measure, in so far as it has recognized as the [illegible] question cannot be solved on Belgian soil alone. A prerequisite thereto is to be sure that this work is done in the occupied territories is based on voluntary agreement, or, in other words, that the workers themselves participate as voluntarily as possible.

"In this connection it will have to be explained to them that it is our duty to see to it that those of the population who object to work do not become a burden on the public means of the Belgian State. This the Belgium papers have themselves frequently emphasized.

"Under these conditions we should consider the employment of Belgian labor outside of Belgium—in other words, in Germany—to be called for. In this connection we shall further have to hold to the principle that these persons must not be employed immediately on German (war) work. But this we do not need to do, since there is still in Germany plenty of opportunity for peaceful employment, particularly in our industries and in agriculture.

"Such a measure would not only pursue humanitarian aims in the sense of providing relief for Belgian labor conditions, but would also be consistent throughout with The Hague article, since we are here concerned with the concept of 'necessary labor' in the widest sense of the word.

"It is quite a different matter with regard to those who object to working, of whom there are still a very considerable number in Belgium, and against whom the recent proclamation by the German Governor was directed. As before stated, it is not fitting that these elements shall permanently lay claim on the public means of the Belgian State for support. Against this even the Belgian authorities who have remained behind have taken an energetic stand.

"In our opinion, Governor General von Bissing should take action against these persons who are a menace to the welfare of their country, and should make them take up work where it offers, even though it be outside of Belgium.

"We believe that in doing this the authorities would not be departing a hairsbreadth from international law but would, indeed, be doing the Belgian State a benefit that is not to be underestimated.

"In similar manner we should, if it proved necessary, take action in the other territories occupied by us in the east and the west."

The Vossische Zeitung remarks:

"We do not know how the German officials in the occupied territories are finally going about [illegible] of drawing upon the native population to rebuild the economic life of their countries. We say frankly that it was an infuriating, unhealthy and impossible state of affairs that the population of a whole land who are able to work should sit around with their hands in their pockets and allow themselves to be fed month in and month out, year in and year out, by the German authorities without participating in agriculture, industry or trade. This life of loafing, particularly on the part of the Belgians is dangerous to the morale of the whole State and causes an increasing burden on Belgian finances. The time might finally come when American and Spanish relief might cease and then the civil population, unaccustomed to working, would find themselves facing a famine."

The Vossische Zeitung continues to argue at length in justification of the action taken by Governor General Bissing.

BERLIN, Oct. 27, (via London, Oct. 28.)—Commenting on foreign reports concerning the measures taken by Governor General von Bissing to employ the working population of Belgium, the afternoon newspapers, in evidently commonly inspired articles, state that they give a false view of the measures, which, it is asserted, were undertaken not in the interests of German administration, but for the workers themselves and for future Belgian finances.

The possibility of an interruption of American relief supplies, which Great Britain may stop at any moment, and the danger of disorder among a permanently idle element, the newspapers say, necessitate provision for the regular employment of Belgians in agricultural and non-military industries.

General von Bissing's first measure, it is said, will be to encourage the enlistment of laborers in such employments, but the newspapers intimate plainly that those, refusing to work, will no longer be fed in idleness.

As the opportunities for employment in Belgium are limited, a number of available workmen will be employed in adjoining German industrial centres and, it is added, not in munition work, intrenching or in other direct war activities.

Text of The Hague Regulation.

Article 43 of The Hague regulations, to which the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger refers in its discussing General von Bissing's measures falls under the general head of "Military Authority Over the Territory of the Hostile State." It reads:

The authority of the legitimate power having in fact passed into the hands of the occupant, the latter shall take all the measures in his power to restore and insure, as far as possible, public order and safety, while respecting, unless absolutely prevented, the laws in force in the country.

CHINAMAN SAVES 3 LIVES.

Carries Children from a Burning House in Oyster Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The lives of three children were saved here by Ughong Chee, Chinese laundryman, when fire destroyed the pharmacy of W. C. Bradley and damaged the apartment of Morris Heenan early today. The Chinese, whose laundry is across the street from the drug store, discovered the fire about 2 o'clock.

Unaided he dragged a heavy ladder about fifty yards and gained entrance to the Heenan home above the blazing drug store. He found Heenan, his wife and three children, Marie, 8 years old, and two boys, 11 and 15, partly overcome by smoke. The only stairway was in flames; the laundryman first saved little Marie and carried her down the ladder. He next bore the two boys to safety, after which he helped to rescue Mrs. Heenan.

The local volunteer firemen prevented the fire from spreading to the rest or Oyster Bay's business section.

EARLY RISING AT COLUMBIA.

Dean Keppel Would Start University Day at 8 A. M. to Relieve Congestion

Columbia students will read with dismay Dean Frederick P. Keppel's annual report to President Butler, in which he advocates very strongly the holding of classes as early as 8 o'clock in the morning, instead of 9 o'clock as has been the custom at the university. The reason for this change is the difficulty which the authorities are finding in accommodating the large number of students which have enrolled at the college.

The dean comes out strongly for football in his report. The game was placed on trial at the university last year and the dean, in reviewing the situation, finds that it has not hurt the collegiate standing of the students. On this subject he says:

"With rare exceptions our athletic students are free from the assumption that the college owes something to the successful peformer to be paid in greater leniency in academic requirements than is shown to other students, or even by a becoming complaisance toward "cribbing" of various kinds. It is of the first importance that the student body as a whole and the athletes in particular should realize that to represent one's institution before the public is to enjoy a privilege and not to confer a favor.

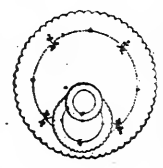
"The effect upon the student-body at large was on the whole a good one. Most of the students recognized the sport for what it is—an excellent game to play, an interesting one to watch, a fine rally point for the development of college loyalty and enthusiasm—but not a form of religion."

Miss Halsted's Wedding Nov. 4.

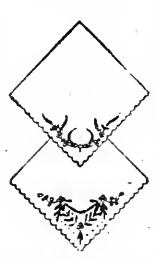
The wedding of Miss Ethel Latimer Halsted, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Harsen Halsted of Morristown, N. J., and Joseph Wiggins Greacen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Greacen of this city, will take place on Saturday, Nov. 4, in St. Peter's Church at Morristown.

MAX FERTIG
30 EAST 34th ST.
Opposite B. Altman

This Is an Unusual Sale of
Madeira Hand Embroidered Linens



Importation troubles gave us the opportunity to purchase the entire stock on hand of MADEIRA Hand Embroidered LINENS from a well known Madeira importing house at a great sacrifice. THIS ENTIRE STOCK WILL BE PUT ON SALE TOMORROW, (Monday), Tuesday and Wednesday at prices that are UNEQUALLED.



And with this stock we shall also put on sale an unexpected arrival of a large shipment ordered early in 1915—*just arrived*—at **1915 Prices**

Despite the fact that, as everyone knows, linens have increased at least 50% this year.

THIS SALE POSITIVELY OFFERS YOU 1915 PRICES—values which cannot be duplicated anywhere.

Luncheon Sets—Real Madeira elaborately hand embroidered and hand scalloped. 13 pieces. Reg. $4.25 a Set **$2.95**

Luncheon Napkins—As illustrated—Real Madeira, hand-embroidered corners and hand scalloped. Reg. $7.50 a Doz. **$4.95**

Dresser Scarfs—Elaborately hand embroidered. Reg. $2.95 Each **$1.98**

Buffet Scarfs—Elaborately hand-embroidered. Reg. $4.35 Each **$2.95**

Luncheon Cloths—54 inches round. Elaborately hand-embroidered. Reg. $14.50 Each **$9.50**

Pillow Cases—Real Madeira, elaborately hand-embroidered. Reg. $6.90 a Pair **$4.75**

Guest Towels—Real Madeira, elaborately hand-embroidered. Reg. $1.45 **89c**

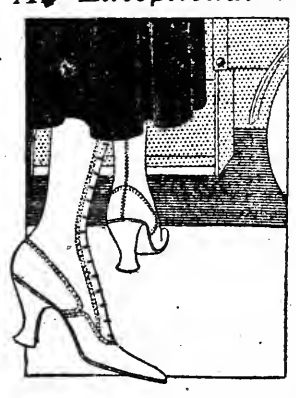
Boudoir Pillow Cases—Real Madeira, elaborately hand-embroidered. Reg. $2.75 **$1.75** Reg. $3.50 **$2.25**

This Sale also includes other articles too numerous to mention in this space, at similar reductions.

No Goods to Dealers

Dorothy Dodd
SHOES

An Exceptional Value at $5.50



TAN boots are in strong favor.

This Russia Calf Special, as illustrated, offers the utmost in smart chic and wearing qualities.

It is made of extra quality leather with welt soles and solid leather Louis XV. heels, so it will give extra good service.

Extraordinarily low-priced at $5.50

Shoe Shop on Main Floor

At the New Bedell *Fashion Shop*

Nineteen West Thirty-fourth Street

Special Entrance on 35th Street (Opposite the Waldorf-Astoria)

Arnold Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street

89 Successive Years Specialists in Carpets, Upholstery, Dry Goods

Beginning the Last Week of Our October Sales in
Silks, Dress Fabrics and Fall Apparel

"Up to the Minute" Reliable Merchandise All Grades at Lowest Possible Prices

FOUNDED 1827 FOUNDED 1827

An Exclusive and Decidedly Smart Assemblage of
Women's and Misses' Fashionable Outer Apparel

Tailor Suits, Dresses, Coats and Wraps of Every Wanted Type Direct from the Noted Ateliers of Paris; Also Enchanting Models Originated by American Artists, and an Exceptionally Beautiful Display of Evening Apparel, Reflecting the Splendor of the Season's Mode.

IN THE WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.		IN THE MISSES' DEPARTMENT.	
TAILOR SUITS—plain or fur trimmed.	22.50 to 175.00	TAILOR SUITS—plain and fur trimmed.	22.50 to 175.00
AFTERNOON DRESSES—charming styles.	29.50 to 395.00	UTILITY and AFTERNOON COATS.	16.50 to 115.00
EVENING DRESSES—including Brocades.	29.50 to 325.00	AFTERNOON DRESSES of serge or satin.	14.50 to 125.00
DAYTIME COATS—many fur trimmed.	29.50 to 185.00	DANCE and EVENING FROCKS.	18.50 to 165.00
EVENING COATS—in handsome colorings.	29.50 to 285.00	EVENING WRAPS, some fur trimmed.	27.50 to 250.00

Sales of Special Interest for Monday and Tuesday

Apparel for Women
In All Regular Sizes

A collection of Tailor Suits, consisting of Gabardines, Broadcloth and Wool Velour, attractively trimmed with fur; may be had in Black, Brown, Navy and Green. *Values to $37.50* **29.50**

Tailor Suits, consisting of Wool Velour and Broadcloth, in three choice fur trimmed models; may be had in Black, Blue, Navy, Green and Brown. *Values to $45.00* **39.50**

Fur-Trimmed Coats of Wool Velour, in smart semi-fitted models, with handsome fur collars; attractively lined throughout; may be had in all the Winter colors. *Values to $45.00* **37.50**

Handsome Velour Coats, copy of a Bernard model, in semi-belted effect; warmly interlined and lined throughout with satin; may be had in Black, Navy, Green, Brown and Prune. *Values to $55.00* **48.00**

Misses and Small Women
Sizes 14 to 20 Years

Velveteen Suits, presenting an advance Winter model, handsomely trimmed with seal. *Values to $59.50* **45.00**

Smart Autumn Coats for street and motor and afternoon wear; in all the new shades of Wool Velour, Tweeds, Zibeline and Broadcloth; many with large fur collars or fur trimming. **Specially priced 27.50, 29.50**

A charming assortment of Serge Dresses in the newest models, embroidered in wool, silk or beads; also combination dresses of Serge and Georgette. **Specially priced 14.50, 16.50, 22.50**

Separate Skirts for sport and street wear, in all the new materials and colors; also plaids and Roman stripes. **Specially priced 7.50, 9.75, 11.50**

Extraordinary Sale
of
Dress Silks

Our exclusive Importation from Lyons, France, comprising Satin Metal Broche in Silver and Gold, Poult de Soie, Pekin Metal and other Novelties in Gold and Silver.

Regularly $6.50 to $25.00 yard

Sale 5.50 to 21.25 Price

Crepe de Chine

Heavy and firm quality; superior, bright, silky finish, in black, ivory and flesh only; 40 inches wide.

Regular $2.00 quality

Sale 1.45 Price

Black Satin Charmeuse

Bright satin face, pebble crepe back, pure dye; a fabric in great demand this season; 40 inches wide.

Unequalled value at $3.00 yard

Sale 1.95 Price

By the piece or dress length

Black Dress Taffeta

2,000 yards Imported Black Dress Taffeta, of medium weight and brilliant finish; 40 inches wide.

In regular stock at $2.25 yard

Sale 1.65 Price

Black Dress Satin

5,000 yards Imported Black Dress Satin, pure dye, soft finish, exceptionally rich in effect; made expressly for dress wear; 36 inches wide.

Regular $2.50 quality

Sale 1.85 Price

Arnold Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street

Announce

A Most Unusual Sale of Dress Goods
25,000 Yards of
The Best Autumn Fabrics

Comprising plain Velour de Laine, beautifully finished Broadcloths, Bolivia Cloth, Dress Serges and Zenana Cloth, in all the desirable shades—also Checked and Plaided Velours and Serges in smart color combinations and Imported Oxford Suitings, Black Caracul and Astrachan Cloth.

All New Merchandise from the Best Makers

AT

Exceptional Prices

Regular Stock Price	Fashionable Fabrics	Special Sale Price
$2.75 Yard	Plain Velour de Laine, 54 inch, in Burgundy, Navy, Green, Brown and Black	1.95
$2.25 Yard	Checked Wool Velour, 54 inch, suitable for skirts and suits	1.85
$2.50 Yard	All-Wool Broadcloth, 54 inch, lustrous finish, Navy and Black only	1.95
$7.00 Yard	Black Caracul Cloth, 50 inch, very handsome for coats	5.50
$3.00 Yard	Coatings in Scotch Tweed effects, smart colorings, 58 inch	1.95
$2.00 Yard	Dress Serges, 50 inch, all wool, in Navy and Black	1.35

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY ONLY

Exceptional Values
in
Autumn Blouses

Blouses of Georgette Crepe, with bead embroidery, combined with satin in suit shades; also braided models of Georgette, in suit shades; also odd Blouses of Silk and Georgette.

Regularly $6.50

Sale 5.00 Price

Dainty Embroidered Models

Of Crepe de Chine, in white and flesh, with convertible collar; of Georgette, in embroidered and plaited models, with contrasting collar and vestees.

Regularly $8.75

Sale 7.50 Price

Smart Beaded Models

Of Georgette, in pastel colorings, embroidered in silk and beads and trimmed in white; also two other models, in Georgette, embroidered in self-colored beads, with vestee and collar of Bisque.

Regularly $10.00

Sale 8.75 Price

New Costume Blouses

Of Georgette Crepe, in suit shades, combined with Bisque and Gilt trimming; also handsome embroidered Blouses, of Georgette, in smart color combinations.

Regularly $16.50

Sale 15.00 Price

Reproduced French Models

Of Crepe de Chine and Georgette, combined with worsted embroidery; also combinations of Georgette and Satin, with hand fagotting; and white net Blouses, with bead embroidery and net lining.

Regularly $21.75

Sale 18.75 Price

Infants' and Little Children's Autumn Apparel

Dresses, Coats, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Sweaters and Sets, Underwear and Wrappers; also a beautiful assortment of dainty nursery Furniture and everything for the Layette, at most moderate prices.

On special sale Monday only

Children's Four-Piece Wool Sets of heavy quality brushed wool, comprising sweater, long mittens, leggings and cap; in tan, Copen., rose, grey, white and green. Sizes 2 to 6 years. *Regularly $7.50* **5.50**

Girls' Wool Sweaters in Cardigan stitch, with sash; ideal for skating; in Copen. and rose. Sizes 8 to 14 years. *Regularly $5.00* **3.95**

Children's Coats of Broadcloth, in plain double breasted full flare skirt, with collar of beaver fur. Sizes 2 to 5 years. *Regularly $15.00* **10.50**

Children's Coats of Broadcloth, in full flare style; sleeves and neck trimmed with fitch fur; satin lined and warmly interlined; in leather, navy and brown. Sizes 2 to 5 years. *Regularly $16.50* **12.50**

"Specials" in Women's Gloves

Our "ACCO" Brand

The Best Glove Value of the Season. May Be Had in the Following Styles:

One Clasp Glace in smart shades of tan, with black stitching.
One Clasp Glace in white, or white with black stitching.
One Clasp Glace in all black.
One Clasp Doeskin in white and yellow.

Monday 1.00 Pair

3 pairs at 95c pair.

Women's Mocha Gloves, in a smart shade of grey; very serviceable for general wear. **1.25**

Specially priced pair,
3 pairs at 1.20 pair.

Women's White Glace Gloves—One clasp, P. X. M. seam, in white with black embroidery. **1.50**

Specially priced pair,
3 pairs at 1.45 pair.

Women's Fall Hose and Underwear

Pure Thread Black Silk of excellent quality and desirable weight; pure dye, free from chemical adulteration; double cotton tops and soles. *Value $1.00 pair* **.75**

6 pairs at 72c pair.

Colored Silk Hose—An unusually handsome stocking in shades to match shoes, gowns and sweaters. Specially priced, pair, **1.50**

Combination Suits of superior quality Lisle Thread, in an attractively trimmed perfect fitting patented model, with tight knee, in regular and extra sizes. *Value 75c each* **.55**

6 at 50c each.

Camisoles of superior quality Glove Silk in pink or white with embroidered fronts or dainty lace and ribbon effects. *Value $1.25 to $2.00 each* **.95**

6 at 90c each.

Great Savings in Fashionable Furs

We are now displaying a superb collection of the latest model Coats, Capelets, Separate Pieces and Sets, fashioned from pelts of unsurpassed quality in the favored types of the season.

Women's Motor Coats of Hair Seal, Marmot, Muskrat and Nutria, in the prevailing styles of the season; warm lined. *Regularly $95 to $175* **82.00 to 145.00**

Women's Hudson Seal Coats of a superior quality in a new full flaring model of medium length, handsomely lined with satin. *Regularly $125.00* **95.00**

Cross Fox Sets of very choice specimens—comprising the new animal scarf and round muff. *Regularly $185 to $265* **165.00 to 240.00**

Kolinsky Scarfs of very fine quality and rich colorings—in Capes, Capelets and Stole effects. *Regularly $65 to $210* **55.00 to 195.00**

TEN JURORS VOTED FOR MRS. BEUTINGER

But Others Would Not Agree to Her Acquittal for Killing Her Husband.

TO TRY HER AGAIN NOV. 20

Prisoner Wept in Bitter Disappointment After Strain of Waiting 22 Hours for Verdict.

After twenty-two hours of deliberation the jury trying Mrs. Margaret C. Beutinger in Newark, N. J., on the charge of murdering her husband reported at 12:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Judge Martin in the Court of Oyer and Terminer that they had not been able to agree and that there was no likelihood of their doing so. Mrs. Beutinger wept in bitter disappointment as the Judge dismissed the jury and fixed Nov. 20 as the date of a new trial.

It was reported that the jury at the end stood ten for acquittal against two for murder in the first degree. One juror explained that a stratagem was attempted in the jury room to bring the two recalcitrants around. After argument had failed, several of the jurors who had voted for acquittal changed on one ballot, in accordance with an understanding, to vote in favor of guilty of manslaughter. It was hoped that the two outstanding jurors would agree on manslaughter, and then, after they had done so, they might be brought over to acquittal. The jurors, it was reported, consented to vote for manslaughter, but refused to vote "Not guilty."

Twice during the twenty-two-hour period the jury asked for help from the Judge. At 9 o'clock this morning the following question, affecting the plea of Mrs. Beutinger that she had killed her husband in self-defense, was submitted to the court:

"In the matter of self-defense, does the law impose upon the defendant all reasonable steps at the time of and before the commission of the tragedy?"

Judge Martin said that he could not conceive the purpose of the question, but he re-read his charge upon the subject. The jury then asked for the definition of the various degrees of homicide, which was read again.

Mrs. Beutinger, suffering intensely under the strain of the long wait, stayed in the upper part of the court house all morning until she was called to hear the verdict. Her children, who have been near her throughout the trial, were not in the courtroom yesterday.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE TIED UP.

Collision of Surface Cars Blocks Traffic for Hour and a Half.

Traffic was tied up for half an hour and one man was severely injured on the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday morning when a runaway "bridge local" ran into a DeKalb Avenue car at the Brooklyn end of the structure. The local, operated by Motorman John Higgins of 838 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, was descending the grade into Sands Street when the brakes failed.

In an effort to avert the crash, Samuel Casey, a switchboy, turned the switch at Sands Street, diverting the DeKalb Avenue car, and intending to throw the switch back again in time to send the runaway car on to another track. The local, however, was traveling too fast. It struck the other and forced it against an iron pillar. Motorman Higgins, who was pinned against the door of his car by the dashboard, was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital suffering from internal injuries. All of the passengers in the two cars were severely shaken up and several were slightly cut.

Miss Jennie Meade to Wed Nov. 18.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 28.—Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Clifford E. Meade of Valley Road to the marriage of their sister, Miss Jennie Meade, to Kenneth B. Ketcham of Glen Ridge, which will take place at their home on Saturday evening, Nov. 18. The bride will have her sister-in-law, Mrs. Meade, as matron of honor, and Miss Edna Farrington of Montclair as maid of honor. Mr. Ketcham's brother, Samuel Ketcham of Glen Ridge, will be best man. The Rev. Dr. Arthur Baldwin, pastor of the First Baptist Church, will perform the ceremony.

POLICE STOP CAR ATTACKS.

Schmittberger, Forewarned, Is Ready for East Side Assaults.

Following a meeting yesterday afternoon of a number of striking car men at 175 East Broadway, and acting on information received from the legal department of the New York Railways Company, Chief Inspector Schmittberger dispatched five automobiles from Police Headquarters filled with patrolmen to patrol the lower east side. The Chief Inspector was informed that acts of violence were threatened in the meeting and that assurances that not a surface car on the lower east side would be running last night were freely given. It was stated that the strikers were told to group themselves along the routes taken by the Eighth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-third Street lines and at given signals pull the crews from the cars.

At Stanton and Essex Streets one of the automobile in charge of Captain Sweeney of the Fifth Street Station saw a crowd stop a car and attempt to molest the crew. Under the direction of the Captain the patrolmen jumped from their automobile and forced their way through the crowd with their nightsticks and, after dispersing it, made arrests on charges of disorderly conduct.

Soon after the first disturbance occurred another crowd attacked a car at Houston and Essex Streets and attacked the motorman and conductor. Stones were thrown and windows smashed, and the passengers in the car hurriedly left. Patrolman Conway of the Fifth Street Station sent a call for the reserves, and they came to the scene in an auto patrol wagon. The crowd quickly dispersed on the arrival of the extra police, but Conway arrested a man who described himself as John O'Mara of 267 West Fifteenth Street, on a charge of disorderly conduct.

CARDINAL FARLEY ASKS AID.

Letter Sent Throughout Archdiocese Appeals for Eastern Sufferers.

Cardinal Farley has addressed a letter to the clergy of the Archdiocese of New York in which he appeals for aid for the sufferers of the Eastern and Near Eastern war zones. The letter which is to be read today at all masses in the Archdiocese is as follows:

Cardinal's Residence,
452 Madison Avenue, New York.

Rev. and Dear Father: During the last two years we have often had occasion to appeal to the charity of your people for the war sufferers, and the response has been both cheerful and liberal. Now the circle of destruction has widened, and our knowledge of its horrors is more complete. From other nations cries for help—cries so piteous that we cannot be deaf to their heartrending supplication—have come to us, and we are forced to test the universal sympathy of your people with a new demand.

We appeal for the Lithuanians. The tide of battle on the eastern front has surged back and forth over the provinces inhabited by the Lithuanians, leaving four million of unfortunates in misery and starvation. We appeal for the people of Armenia, victims of a persecution and the ravaging consequences of war in which 750,000 have perished, and a million survivors are left to mourn their dead in distress and destitution. Lastly we appeal for the Syrians, and particularly the Maronites, crushed under the heel of an ancient foe, and deprived of the bare necessities of life in what would appear to be a ruthless attempt at extermination.

The appalling desolation of these Eastern nations has been the subject of daily comment in the public press. We need not deject in detail the sickening truth, and we are confident that your people, realizing the exigency of such a situation, and contrasting the blessings of peace and happiness which they enjoy, with the manifold calamities which the curse of war creates, will not fail to give as generously as their means will permit to alleviate the hard conditions of such suffering and distress.

Will you please read this letter at all the masses on Sunday, Oct. 29, and take up the collection on the same day.

Trusting for you and your generous people every blessing, I am,

Faithfully yours in Xto.
JOHN CARDINAL FARLEY,
Archbishop of New York.

The Cardinal requests that the amounts collected be remitted this week by check payable to "The Chancery Office."

To Sell American Realty Holdings.

Judge Learned Hand of the Federal District Court yesterday authorized W. C. Noyes and A. E. Marling, receivers of the American Real Estate Company, to sell certain parcels of property owned by the company and which had been contracted for at a total price of $965,250. The parcels to be sold are those at 54 to 62 West Twenty-first Street, to the Delta Holding Company, for $501,500, and two parcels on the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, between 170th and 172d Street, to Hyman C. Crystal and Charles O'Shea, for $26,000 and $70,000, respectively. The other parcels are located in Park Hill, Yonkers. The buyers are Joseph De Wyzkoss, $7,500; Alice M. Varick, $3,000; Martha M. Barnes, $6,400; Joseph A. Riordan, $3,500; Ralph R. Mulligan, $4,250, and D. E. Morales, $33,100.

REAM MARRIAGE HELD VALID.

Justice Borst's Decision a Victory for Wife, Formerly Chorus Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The marriage of Miss Eleanor Pendleton Davidson, former chorus girl, to Louis Marshall Ream, son of the late Norman B. Ream and heir to more than $3,000,000 of his $40,000,000 estate, was declared today by Supreme Court Justice Henry V. Borst, of this city, to be valid and holding. His decision ends the suit brought by Mrs. Ream last April to have the annulment of the marriage set aside. The case attracted much attention and was argued by ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga for Mrs. Ream, and by Lindley M. Garrison, Ex-Secretary of War, for Mr. Ream.

Mr. Ream, who was graduated from Princeton University in 1908, left his bride soon after their runaway marriage, which is said never to have received the approval of his father. Not long afterward Mrs. Ream returned to the stage as a member of the Klaw & Erlanger production, "The Man From Cook's." The annulment of the marriage was obtained in December, 1911.

In his decision Justice Borst said in regard to the annulment that "vital facts which would undoubtedly have affected the judgment of the court were withheld, either intentionally, so as to procure a result different from that which would have been otherwise produced or under the innocent, but mistaken belief that they would not affect the result."

In regard to Mr Ream's action in the matter Justice Borst said: "If he intended in good faith to marry the plaintiff then he should have abided by the ceremony of marriage. If he did not intend to marry her then his conduct is most reprehensible, and he has been guilty not only of a great wrong against the plaintiff, but also of an imposition of the meanest character upon his friends, to whose home he took the plaintiff and at their table introduced her as his wife. He left the plaintiff a few days after the ceremony of marriage, with professions of love and promise of a speedy return. Instead he sent his lawyer to learn how much he should pay. To allow this judgment to stand would make the Court a party to his immorality.

"The judgment should, therefore, be vacated."

Acknowledgments.

The following contributions were received:

For the Brace Fund of the Infantile Paralysis Victims: Nature Club, Cannondale, Conn., $5; Busy Bee Club, formed by six little girls, whose names are Edna Riegelman, president; Beatrice Frank, secretary and treasurer; Beatrice Wolman, Mildred Wolman, Murill Gutmann, Sylvia Fromkass, $4.50.

For the Transportation Committee on After Care of the Infantile Paralysis Cases: Morton and Rita Edelstein, $2; E. B. A., $15.

For the Charity Organization Society, in response to an appeal for a family with many misfortunes: G. G., $5.

FIND SIX DUMMY COMPANIES.

Assistant District Attorney Murphy Tells How Emil Erber Operated.

Six dummy companies through which Emil Erber, also known as Joseph Marshall, now held in Police Headquarters on a charge of grand larceny, is said to have defrauded merchants and other business men out of thousands of dollars were uncovered yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Emmet Murphy of the Bureau of Commercial Frauds. The names of these companies Mr. Murphy said were as follows: the Corporation Finance Company of 50 Broad Street, the Manufacturers' Sales Company, the Marshall-Spencer Company, the International Munitions and Supply Company, the Automobile Products Company, all of 37 East Nineteenth Street, and the Imperial Cloak and Suit Company of Perth Amboy, N. J.

Mr. Murphy said that Erb bought goods from merchants paying them with drafts on the Marshall-Spencer Company, signing the checks himself as Marshall and countersigning the name of the fictitious Spencer to them. All of the checks have been returned marked "no funds," Mr. Murphy added. The prosecutor showed a sheaf of bills rendered by merchants to the Imperial Cloak and Suit Company, which he said had not been paid. It was learned that Erb has served a term in Elmira for embezzlement and that there are three cases pending against him, two for grand larceny, and one for violation of the postal laws. On Sept. 4 of this year Erb was arrested in Brooklyn under the name of Marshall and was released in $5,000 bail on a charge of grand larceny.

TOOK A RAILROAD STATION.

Got Possession with a Bogus Note, but Couldn't Open the Safe.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 28.—Presenting a bogus order from the general offices of the Erie Railroad Company at Jersey City, William Lancaster, 20 years old, of Central Avenue, this city, gained entire possession of the Prospect Street Station of the Erie late yesterday, but failed to open the safe. Lancaster was arrested early today and admitted his guilt. Mrs. Mary Blake, agent in charge of the station, was accosted by a young man who appeared at the window late yesterday afternoon, and presented her with an order on Erie stationery which read:

"Report at once to me at Jersey City. Put station in hands of baggage man who hands you this note." It was signed Miller. Mrs. Blake left the station to Lancaster, and when she reached the main station William E. Hornbeck notified the police. Early this morning Captain of Detectives Turner found Lancaster loitering about the Erie tracks near Prospect Street. He took him to headquarters where he broke down and said he got the stationery from an Erie employe and added that he took no money because he had no tools with which to break the safe door.

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE
BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.
Importers Creators
Evening Wraps
Fur Trimmed
Street and Motor Coats
Fur Coats
PARIS MODELS
ORIGINAL
CREATIONS

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street — Between 5th and 6th Avenues — West Forty-third Street

Oriental Rugs, Carpets and Hall Runners

In the most desirable weaves from Persia, Asia Minor and China, for Monday,

AT PRICES BELOW PRESENT IMPORTING COST

Persian Rugs — Soft and silky; 9x12 ft. to 14x18 ft. — at $110.00 to 375.00

Chinese Rugs — Blue, gold, rose, etc.; 5¼x8¾ to 13x15 ft., — at $45.00 to 685.00

Asia Minor Rugs — Heavy and durable; 6x9 to 14x18 ft., — at $89.00 to 450.00

Kirmanshah and Sarouk Rugs — in artistic colors; sizes ranging from 7¾x8¾ ft. to 14x20 ft., — at $145.00 to 1075.00

Extra Large and Unusual Sizes, — in the choicest weaves; sizes from 14x22½ ft. to 20x30 ft., — at $575.00 to 2850.00

A number of Small and Medium Size Rugs and Hall Runners at equally attractive prices.

Among the Domestic Floor Coverings

The highest grade Wilton, Axminster and Smyrna Rugs, Plain and Figured Carpets, Linoleums, etc., are being shown at moderate prices.

Lace Curtains and Reversible Portieres

A TIMELY OFFERING, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, AT VERY UNUSUAL REDUCTIONS

Lace Curtains, — Two to five pairs of a style, previously $4.95 to 25.00 pr. — at $3.75 to 17.50

Reversible Velour Portieres, — Open edge; in the most desirable color combinations; previously $25.00 pair — at $17.75

American-made Curtains, — Two to seven pairs of a style, previously $2.25 to 13.50 pr., — at $1.75 to 9.75

Cushion Covers, Scarfs and Couch Covers, in small lots, at greatly reduced prices.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street — Bet. 5th and 6th Avenues — West Forty-third Street

An exceptionally extensive display of

Women's Luxurious Furs and Fur Garments

WILL be found in the Third Floor department, including Copies of Imported Models and those of our own design, introducing many novel combinations conforming to the new vogue in Coats, Wraps, Stoles, Scarfs, Muffs and Collarettes, for both day and evening wear,

At prices that are most inviting, as exemplified by the following:

Women's Coats of Superior Quality Furs

Coats of Ermine,	$1650.00 to 2350.00	Coats of Moleskin,	$250.00 to 750.00
Coats of Baby Lamb,	$1050.00 to 2250.00	Coats of Caracul,	$365.00 to 850.00
Coats of Kolinsky,	$375.00 to 975.00	Coats of Hudson Seal,	$125.00 to 495.00

Collarettes, Stoles & Muffs of Hudson Bay Sable, Ermine, Moleskin, Kolinsky, Caracul, Hudson Seal and Skunk, — $65.00 to 625.00

Dyed Fox Scarfs in the newest shades, handsome wide silk-lined models, — $55.00 to 75.00 — Muffs to match at the same price.

Matched Fur Sets of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Silver, Blue, Cross and Red Foxes, — $95.00 to 1950.00

Men's Muskrat-lined Overcoats, at $65.00 upwards

with deep shawl collar of natural otter, Hudson seal, beaver and Persian lamb, black broadcloth or Oxford

Men's Dog Skin Coats, - - - $24.50 | Men's Black Lamb Coats, - - $49.50

Women's House Robes

ARE shown on the Second Floor, ranging from the simplest Morning Dress to the most elaborate Boudoir and Tea Gown, daintily trimmed and in rich color combinations,

ATTENTION IS PARTICULARLY DIRECTED TO

Imported Albatross Lounging Robes — incorporating the newest ideas in trimmings, in desirable light and rich deep shades, — at $2.75, 3.95 and 5.50

Women's Dainty Tea Gowns — Entirely new creations, of crepe de Chine, also smart taffeta and lace combinations, priced very attractively — at $7.50 to 15.00

A Special Petticoat Purchase

WILL be placed on sale To-morrow, which includes an excellent assortment of highly desirable models, in the very latest styles and colorings for street wear,

AT THESE VERY ADVANTAGEOUS PRICES:

Cheney Satin Foulard Petticoats — in handsome colorings, including beautiful flowered effects and polka dots, popular full flare models, — Special at $5.50

Very Attractive Street Models — of taffeta, all jersey, jersey tops with silk flounces, in the leading styles and colorings, — Very Special at $3.95 and 5.00

Women's Smartly Tailored Autumn Suits

A Particularly Noteworthy Offering, Monday,

at $29.50, 37.50, 45.00 and 59.50

COMPRISING about three hundred desirable garments taken from our regular stock, in short, medium and long coat models; made of serge, gabardine, broadcloth, melton, corduroy, velveteens, wool velour and knitted cloth; plain tailored or handsomely fur trimmed.

Women's Coats for Street or Motor Wear

In rough finished materials, velour cloth or Bolivia; lined throughout and smartly fur trimmed.

Priced Unusually Low for Monday's Selling

at $29.50 and $45.00

Smart Georgette Blouses — In seven specially selected models, embroidered or tailored effects, in white and flesh, FOR TO-MORROW, MONDAY — at $3.95 — Regularly sold at $5.50

Women's Dressy Net Blouses, — Two models in cream white, net lined, Filet or Valenciennes lace trimmed; special — at $5.00

Superior Georgette Blouses, — Three models, hand embroidered, lace or satin trimmed in white and flesh; special — at $5.75

The Dress Goods Section — On the Second Floor, has prepared an exceptional offering for To-morrow of

Fashionable Coatings and Suitings, — Consisting of English Coating Tweeds, Astrakhan and Caracul Cloth, Baby Lamb, Chinchillas and the new Fur Cloths in a large assortment of Fall colorings and black. *At the special price of* — $3.50 a yard

Plain and Fancy Suitings, — Include 54 inch Cheviots in plain colors and mixtures, Velour de Laine in novelty checks, stripes and plaids; Zibelines and English mixtures in the new Autumn shades, *At the special price of* — $1.90 a yard

An Opportune Sale of Dress Silks and Velvets

WILL PROVIDE THESE WORTH WHILE PRICE INDUCEMENTS.

Satin Mousseline Duchesse, — 35 inches wide; in light and dark shades; white and black; — Special at $1.78 — Regular price $2.25 a yard

Imported Black Satin Florence, — 40 inches wide; soft finish; regularly $3.50 a yard. — Special at $2.35

Crepe de Chine, — 40 ins. wide; evening and street shades, white, flesh and black; — Special at $1.68 — Regular price $2.00 a yard

Imported Black Chiffon Velvet, — 40 inches wide; regular price $6.50 a yard. — Special at $3.95

TWO OLD CHURCHES START CELEBRATIONS

St. Paul's and John Street Methodist Observe 150th Anniversaries Today.

THEY EXCHANGE GREETINGS

President's Representative to Sit in Washington's Pew at St. Paul's.

Two of the oldest churches in New York City, St. Paul's Episcopal and the John Street Methodist, will begin the celebration of their one hundred and fiftieth anniversary today by special services, which will continue during the week. Both of these churches are still doing the work for which they were organized on their original sites, a fact of more than ordinary importance in that they are now miles removed from the residence neighborhoods.

St. Paul's, opened on Oct. 30, 1766, has the distinction of being the oldest church edifice in New York. In 1763, when the first mention of the St. Paul's project appears on the records of Trinity Corporation, its site was regarded as well out of town.

The celebration in John Street, only a short distance away, while centred around the long cherished cradle of Methodism, is more particularly commemorative of the founding of Methodism in this country and the organization of the pioneer band under Philip Embury, aided by the zealous Barbara Heck in New York City in 1766. Methodist services in New York were first held in that year in Embury's house in Park Place, then known as Barrack Street. Increasing in numbers the new sect moved to the famous rigging loft at 120 William Street, but two years later, in 1768, they were able to hold services in their own building, known as the Wesley Chapel on John Street.

There is a pleasing coincidence in the celebration of these two historic churches that Trinity aided their poorer brethren with generous financial contributions for their first church. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Auchmuty, rector of Trinity, and who preached the first sermon in St. Paul's on its opening day, was a subscriber, as were his two assistants, John Ogilvie and Charles Inglis. Others who subscribed from the Trinity body were James and Oliver Delancey, James Duane, Frederick De Peyster, Nicholas Stuyvesant, Elias Desbrosses, and Philip Livingston. There will be a reminder of this fraternal feeling today when, in the afternoon service in the John Street Methodist Church, Bishop Greer will extend congratulatory greetings to the Methodists from the Episcopal diocese of New York.

The chief feature today in the anniversary exercises at St. Paul's will be a historical address at the morning service at 10:30 o'clock by the vicar, the Rev. Dr. William M. Geer. Tomorrow will be the real anniversary day commemorating the opening of the old church. The service will be at 11:30 o'clock and will be preceded by a parade to the church from Fraunces Tavern by delegations from the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of the Cincinnati. Major Mitchel will take part and he will be escorted by mounted police bearing the Mayor's flag. From Fraunces Tavern, at the foot of Broad Street, the parade will go up to Wall Street, then to Broadway and to St. Paul's Church. President Wilson was invited to attend and sit in the pew occupied by Washington after his inauguration as President on April 30, 1782, but owing to his inability to be present, he has delegated Colonel E. M. House to represent him. Governor Whitman and his staff have been invited to sit in Governor Clinton's old pew. Major Gen. Wood, with his staff, and Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher will be present, in addition to Judges from the various courts of the city and State. Admission to this service will be limited to ticket holders. The address will be made by the Rev. Dr. Manning, rector of Trinity. Special services will be held every other day during the week.

The old John Street Church, flanked by office buildings between Nassau and William Streets, does not make so imposing an appearance as St. Paul's, but it is endeared to Methodists throughout the country from the early associations of the rise and progress of Methodism in America. The first meeting house there, called for the founder, John Wesley, was dedicated on Oct. 30, 1768. Philip Embury was a carpenter, and among the memorials in the building is an altar rail made by him. In 1817 the need was felt for a larger house of worship and a new church was built over the entire plot. In 1841, owing to the widening of John Street, it was taken down, and the church now standing was erected, being the third on the historic site. John Wesley sent the church a clock soon after its establishment, and it is still ticking in the Sunday school room. The Rev. Dr. Lewis R. Streeter is the pastor, and he will give a historical address during the week on the early days of the church.

The members of the church and their Methodist friends will begin their sesqui-centennial celebration of the founding of Methodism here by a love feast at 9:30 o'clock this morning. At 11 o'clock Bishop S. B. Chown, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, will preach. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a platform meeting. Bishop David H. Greer of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York will give an address of fraternal greeting, and Bishop Chown will present the greetings of Canadian Methodists.

Noonday meetings will be held every day during the week with the following speakers: Monday, Dr. F. Watson Hannan of Drew Seminary; Tuesday, Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church; Wednesday, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman; Thursday, Bishop W. F. McDowell; Friday, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

SIMON WOLF IS 80 YEARS OLD

Friends Travel Long Distances to Pay Him Tribute.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Simon Wolf, recognized as one of the leaders of the American Jewry, celebrated his eightieth birthday here today, surrounded by friends and associates, many of whom came long distances to pay tribute to his life work.

Mr. Wolf has known personally every President since Abraham Lincoln, and was Consul General to Egypt under President Grant. A lawyer by profession, he became recognized as foremost among his people by his many works of philanthropy. He is recognized as having been a leader in consideration of every problem which has confronted Jews in America and in many abroad.

A birthday book of three volumes containing the signatures of more than 300 men and women of national importance, compiled by Mr. Wolf's daughter, and presented to him today, bears the autograph of President Wilson.

'ZEPP' LOST ON MAIDEN TRIP.

London View of Air Raids, Jutland Fight, and Somme Prospects.

How England regards the events of the war which come closest home to her people—the Zeppelin raids, the battle of Jutland, the life-saving experiments on the Somme with the "tanks," and such matters—is expressed far more eloquently and unrestrainedly in the private letters which reach this country than in the more serious newspaper accounts of these things.

A letter from London to an Englishman now in New York from a man who witnessed the destruction of the two Zeppelins in the London raids of late September, for instance, pictures vividly the state of mind which followed that event. Incidentally it reveals for the first time that one of the destroyed Zeppelins was not only of the latest type but was actually making its maiden trip.

"The big raid of Sept. 22 and 23," the letter says, "was a depressing experience for the Boche—one Zepp burned to a cinder together with its unholy crew; another brought down whole and the crew prisoners. So two of the very latest type will never go back to Germany. One was on its maiden trip.

"I cannot particularize, but Sunday morning was somewhat of a trial. No harm done; it's just what might have been done. You hear in the distance that haunting row. It gets louder as the beast approaches with alarming rapidity; you try to gauge its whereabouts; you give it any another four or five minutes to settle with you and wonder whether you will be left in one piece or a thousand little bits.

"Then, joy of joys, the sound just slacks off a bit; then a bit more; then it begins gradually to get fainter and fainter and then ceases. I call this 'The melody of the parting Zepp" and it beats all the tunes I ever heard. What strange folk we humans are; we rejoice, but there is death and misery from that monster before dawn; in our thankful mood we are apt to forget that.

"The King of Württemberg is a true German of blasphemous speech when he describes the Zeppelin as 'the divine instrument of destruction.' Don't you want to kick such swine? Here is another outpouring, in connection with the 'tanks,' of a Bavarian officer, surly and overbearing, was taken prisoner. His comment on the tank was that it was 'an impertinence.' You could not better illustrate their brutality, arrogant self-complacency, and lack of proportion in judging things.

"Fortunately, our doings on the Somme make it more and more evident that the arch-enemy has met more than his match. It has been a long, long trail, but the victory is assured. O, that we were twenty years younger to enjoy the full fruits! It will be a gigantic reproduction of Mafeking night. I heard today about a distinguished American actress, now in London, who has tempting offers in America, but has declined them, because she has made up her mind to remain in London so as not to miss the supreme joy of that day. It is we who are going to have 'Der Tag.' What a wind-up!"

Another letter, much scarred by the censor, from a woman whose youthful kinsman was in the naval fight off Jutland, gives a glimpse of the state of mind of the women whose men came home unscathed from that battle.

"We have had a surprise visit from F——," she writes. "You know he is A——'s youngest boy; he was with us the best part of a week. It was so nice seeing him again, and I do pray he may be spared. I feel sure he will be a fine man and do good work. They had to put in at Portsmouth for repairs as they had an accident, and while the boat was in harbor he got leave and came on to us.

"He was in the great Jutland battle, in which —— [elimination by censor] was attached to Beatty's squadron; they were next the [elimination by censor] when she sank, and rescued seventeen of her crew, all badly burned and wounded, and most of them with broken limbs. F—— had to attend to all the wounds—and put all the broken limbs in splits single-handed. All have lived and are getting on well, save one man, who died seven days after being taken to hospital. His case was hopeless from the first, he was so badly burned, and had both eyes gone. F—— said he was forty-eight hours on duty. When they were able to take their wounded ashore they were sent out to search for another boat that was lost. And for a week after that they were out scouting every night at sea."

"Yet," the writer adds after some intimate personal messages, "the boy loves the new life all the same."

TWO WIVES SHARE IN ESTATE

One Is Widow of Sheriff Stier, the Other Her Sister, Whom He Divorced.

Both wives of Paul Stier, late Sheriff of Queens, the one he divorced and her sister, who is his widow, are remembered in his will, which was filed for probate yesterday with Surrogate Daniel Noble at Jamaica. Stier was killed while trying to arrest Frank Taff at Whitestone Landing last Monday.

To the widow, Bertha Stier of 6 Islington Place, Jamaica, is given $30,000, in lieu of dower. To her sister, Anna Stier, the divorced wife, who lives at 24 Church Street, Richmond Hill, is given $5,000. The slain Sheriff's father, Christoph, of Germany, is given $1,500. The remainder is to be divided into two equal parts for the benefit of the children, Elsie, 17, and George, 12, who live with their mother, Mrs. Anna Stier. When they are 21, each is to receive $10,000 in cash from the accumulated income. One-quarter of the principal is to go to each at the age of 30. The rest is to remain invested for them.

The will provides that the children shall have college educations, as their father never had opportunity to obtain, and their mother is appointed their guardian. She and Her sister were frequent visitors at the Stier Jamaica home. Anna Stier and her sister, the official's widow, are said to be on the best of terms. They both accompanied Stier to theatre parties at times, it is said.

1,000 AT ACTORS' TEA

Daniel Frohman Makes Speech at the Home on Staten Island.

The officers and members of the Theatre Association, of which Mrs. J. Christopher Marks is President, gave a tea yesterday afternoon at the Actors' Fund Home, West New Brighton, Staten Island, which was attended by more than 1,000 guests. Daniel Frohman, President of the Actors' Fund, was the principal speaker, and Miss Marie Clifton, seven years old, the senior actress in the home, poured the tea.

The Theatre Association, which is a woman's organization, gave $1,000 toward the fund last year, and this year it will be increased to $10,000. Mrs. Marks told the guests in her speech at the tea.

58 Hand-Tailored Suits
For Women & Misses, Sizes 16 to 38.
Would be excellent value at $35.
Tomorrow at 18.75

This Extraordinary SALE

is made possible due to an accumulation of short ends in our manufacturing department.

The finest all-wool materials, most favored by fashion—Vigoureux, Velours, Gabardines, etc., etc. Only one or two suits in any one material.

Jaunty sport models, distinctive in style and fine hand tailoring. Beautifully silk lined and interlined.

Other Suits—Distinctive Models
22.85, 32.75, 44.75 up to 85.00

No C. O. D.
No Exchanges

25 W. 38th St. Lane Bryant 25 W. 38th St.

Offers also for Tomorrow
45 WINTER SUITS at 24.85
Sizes up to 56 bust
all hand tailored silk lined and inter-lined of finest Broadcloth Cheviots, Gabardines and Serges *especially designed* to fit and become both the *long and short-waisted*
Extra Size or Stout Figures

George Bernard Co.
Cachet
Spirit
Youthfulness
Evening gowns of surpassing loveliness, with wraps and furs that glorify the entire toilette
PRICES
REFRESHINGLY MODERATE
673 FIFTH AVENUE at 53d St

Prospective Mothers
Benefit their health, enjoy greater comfort and preserve a fashionable appearance by wearing our
MATERNITY APPAREL
No one can so completely and satisfactorily fit your exact requirements and successfully conceal condition as MME. LEONARD, who for many years has satisfactorily filled the needs of hosts of mothers-to-be and knows, from actual experience, their requisites.

Dresses	11.50 to 125.00	Skirts	5.95 to 15.00
Suits	22.75 to 75.00	Waists	1.25 to 27.50
Coats	19.75 to 85.00	Negligees and Corsets.	

Very Special
SUITS of very fine Cabardine and Serge 22.75
Our prices are lower than elsewhere, because every model is produced in our own workrooms, assuring in addition careful individual attention and the very best workmanship.
Leonard's 24 West 39th St. *Just West of 5th Ave.*

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Especially designed for
THE DEBUTANTÈ
Skating and Country Suits
Tailored Frocks
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Wraps
and
Formal Evening Gowns
That represent in their interpretation the season's really smart vogue, and especially created for the diverse demands of social life in both town and country.
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448 FIFTH AVE. | BOTH STORES | BWAY. COR. 110TH ST.
Smart Velour Coats
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To Close Out—
Serge Dresses
$11.75

$45.00
Avedon's Blouse Shop
34TH ST. COR MADISON AVE.
Blouses Exclusively

B. Altman & Co.
Seasonable Sales for Monday offering exceptional values

A Sale of Women's Coats
in new styles for Autumn and Winter, presenting
Belted Coats of green or brown vicuna, lined throughout with silk and finished with collar of Hudson seal.
Semi-fitting Coats of black velour velvet, lined throughout with silk; the collar trimmed with natural raccoon.
(Department on the Third Floor)

A Sale of Metal Laces
all of them beautiful patterns designed for smart wear.
The selection comprises solid effects in silver and antique steel; silver and gold embroideries on net; and a number of novelties which have been taken out of stock. All are worth much more than the prices that will be asked for them.
(Lace Department, First Floor)

A Sale of Fine Broadcloths
54 inches wide
of quite exceptional quality and in such favored colors as burgundy, bottle green, dark brown, navy blue, tan and French blue; as well as the ever acceptable black.

Popular Silks of the Season
arranged in Dress, Skirt and Blouse Lengths
are on sale at large concessions from regular prices.
Both black and colored silks are included.

Superb Furs
consisting of Silver Fox, Natural Blue Fox, Russian Sable and Hudson Bay Sable
may be obtained in Muffs and Neckpieces for immediate use or in magnificent pelts for those desiring to make individual selections and have their furs made up to order.

Philippine Lingerie
is constantly arriving in shipments containing the latest products of Filipino industry inspired by American talent. Made of the finest materials, including nainsook, batiste, linen and crepe de Chine, these dainty Undergarments are cut on the most approved lines and exquisitely hand-embroidered. The remarkable demand for Philippine embroideries invests this assortment with peculiar interest.

The New Coat Suits
(Tailor-made)
in a number of exclusive styles, are now on view and sale in the Department for Women's Suits, on the Third Floor.

The Costuming of Misses and Juniors
has been given the studied attention of experts, and the assortments of Suits, Dresses and Coats shown reflect the best ideas as to style, selection of material and quality of workmanship.
Particularly interesting are Dresses for practical wear, for afternoon, for evening and the dance.
Wraps for the opera and theatre. Tailored Suits and Coats for day wear.

The New Illustrated Folder
will be mailed on request. This Folder contains descriptions and prices of Autumn and Winter merchandise to be on sale, until November 15th, in the New Section on the Sixth Floor.

Preparations for Holiday Shopping are well under way. The Store is already filled with things suitable for the holiday season. It is well to make selections early; it is even better to make them now.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

In this day of high and rising prices—here's a real economy

Many women still make the mistake of thinking that they cannot afford to buy silk underwear.

Don't let any such misconception of facts stand between you and the satisfaction thousands of other New York women are enjoying.

Pure silk is the most enduring of all fibres. A single thread is twice as strong as hemp! Kayser Italian Silk will give you a wholly new idea of the service underwear can give! Unlike any other material used in underwear, Kayser Italian Silk will give you back in actual service many times the value of every cent you put into it!

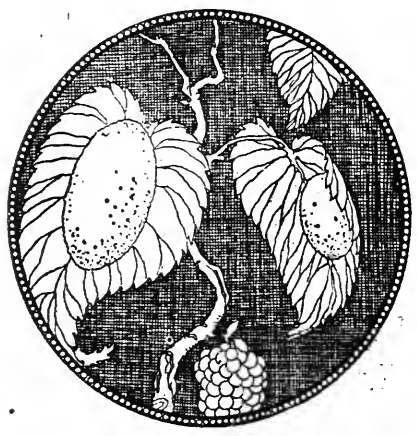
There are one million women in New York!

One out of every ten wears Italian Silk Underwear!

All these other women could tell you that no matter what your dress allowance is, with intelligent selection you can afford to have the silk underwear you long to own.

Ask any one of them and she will tell you that Kayser made silk underwear possible for her.

That until she figured her underwear expense at the end of her first year of wearing Kayser's, she never knew what underwear economy was!



The silk in cocoon

The very basis is different

Kayser buys *raw* silk—not silk already woven and ready for cutting. They select silk for *quality;* they use only silk from the finest cocoons—the hard, firm cocoons which experts know give the silk thread that is strongest, finest, purest.

Buying the silk *raw* enables them to make it up to their own standard—a standard so high that no fabric maker could afford to meet it. This is how Kayser gets their *quality*—this is why Kayser Italian Silk is so much more lustrous, feels so much *silkier* than is possible to secure in any other way.

Testing the silk

No guesswork—tested by laboratory analysis

In addition to skill in selection, every bit of silk must pass analysis in Kayser's laboratories. No rule of thumb method here, but scientific tests for purity, for uniformity, for elasticity, for breaking-strength. These tests are based on half a century's experience in silks. This is why Kayser Italian Silk is flawless—so much smoother and more uniform.

Thousands of women have asked "Why is it Kayser silk never cracks, never splits like some silk one buys?" Kayser silk is never "weighted." It is the metallic "weighting" which unscrupulous manufacturers put in their silk to make it seem heavier, that makes some silks split. A famous authority on fabrics says: "Pure silk will last for years, even though given hard wear." Kayser Italian Silk is the most lasting, most serviceable underwear possible to obtain.

Each garment cut and measured separately

Each garment cut separately

Every woman is enthusiastic about the exceptional fit of Kayser Italian Silk Underwear—everyone who puts it on says it fits as if cut to measure. Each pattern is the work of a skilled designer. Each is carefully proportioned. Each individual garment is cut by hand, with all the precision and interest that you would put into the task yourself. No pinched arm-holes! No skimping in length! No feel of tightness through the body! Kayser Italian Silk assures you a well-setting garment.

The Kayser standard of inspection

Every woman notices instantly the Kayser finish. Kayser leaves nothing undone to have the underwear as perfect in workmanship as in the quality of the silk itself. Every garment is carefully inspected when finished!

Give these instructions to your laundress

To keep your Kayser Italian Silk like new, use Lux or Ivory Soap with luke-warm water; rubbing destroys the silk fibre and takes away the luster. Rinse in clear cold water. Then pull the garments lengthwise while wet. Use a warm iron—not hot—for silk scorches easily and iron while the garment is damp.

Why you should look for the Kayser label

Of course, Kayser Italian Silk has been much imitated. Like the French gown, it has only been *copied*, not *duplicated*. A hundred thousand New York women know only Kayser Italian Silk has the quality, the character, the originality, the taste! Only Kayser has the new and interesting features, the important little distinctions that add so much to your enjoyment of the clothes you wear! If it isn't Kayser it is *not* Italian silk. *The genuine Italian Silk Underwear has the name "Kayser" in every garment.*

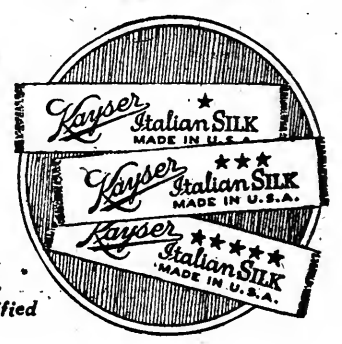
Notice the labels shown in the illustration. The five blue stars mark the heaviest weight, the three blue stars the medium weight, and one blue star the lightest weight.

A wide variety of models

Ask the clerk at your favorite shop or department store to show you the new models in Kayser Italian Silk Underwear for Fall. There are special models designed to wear with the fashionable sheer blouses, others specially designed for evening use, where underwear less skillfully cut is often a problem. There are smart, new designs in envelope chemises, camisoles, knickers, pantalettes, combinations, union suits and the usual vest—what a new interest it takes on when Kayser designers plan it! In white and colors, tailored underwear or the more elaborate kinds, embroidered in solid or eyelet, perhaps, or trimmed with Filet, Venise, Chantilly, Mechlin, and the ever charming Valenciennes. See them to-day! Know what will be worn this season!

Careful inspection

Launders successfully



Easily identified

Smart, new designs

Improvements in silk underwear originated by Kayser

Kayser originated the band top tailored finish for silk underwear.

They made the first silk envelope chemise.

They designed and created the first silk camisole.

Kayser first introduced lace on silk underwear.

Their designers created embroidered silk underwear.

Kayser originated the extra-length silk vest—added three inches for the long-waisted figure.

They originally devised the reinforcement where extra wear comes.

The idea of a complete line of silk underwear—a wide variety of different garments—originated with Kayser.

It was Kayser who conceived the idea that silk underwear should have all the character, the individuality and style that enter into outer dress.

The very woven fabric itself, "Italian Silk," originated with Kayser. It was Kayser who liberated women from the hideous bungly knit underwear of the nineties and gave them the smooth-fitting silk that they have so enthusiastically adopted.

To-day one New York woman in every ten wears Kayser Italian Silk Underwear

Trade Mark Registered.

ROFRANO WON'T TELL WHO SHELTERED HIM

In Anger He Asserts Police and Politicians Are Conspiring to Send Him to the Chair.

SAYS THE PROSECUTOR LIED

Ex-City Official, Accused of Causing Foe's Murder, Admits He Was Once Convicted of Shooting.

Michael A. Rofrano, his hands gripping the arms of the witness chair, and his face white with anger, repeatedly accused Assistant District Attorney Brothers of uttering deliberate falsehoods while the latter was cross-examining Rofrano yesterday in his trial for the murder of Michael Gaimari in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Brothers forced the ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner to admit that he had been convicted on one occasion of shooting out the eye of a woman and that, prior to the present trial, he had twice defended himself in court actions by pleading he was the victim of political conspiracies. The witness shot forward in his chair, and cried "That's a lie" when the Assistant District Attorney questioned him about his relations with two women, and he insisted, in response to a remonstrance by Justice Bartow S. Weeks, that such questions, asked in the presence of Mrs. Rofrano, who was in court, deserved the answers he had given.

The defendant denied that he had gone through "fraudulent" bankruptcy to avoid paying a client money due him in a suit for damages, and that instead of being the honorable, self-made man he had pictured himself to be on direct examination he had been guilty of many acts that seriously impugned his assertions of good citizenship.

Although giving a detailed explanation of how he had become a fugitive from justice, Rofrano emphatically refused to tell where he had been in hiding during the eight months the police of this and other cities were searching for him in connection with the murder of Michael Gaimari.

Not at Paul Kelly's.

He said "It is a lie" when asked if, as a matter of fact, he had not been hiding at the home of Paul Kelly, now Vice President of the Longshoremen's Union, and he made the same reply when he was indirectly accused of knowing the whereabouts of his brother, John Rofrano, who became a fugitive from justice after his indictment on the charge of subornation of perjury.

He reiterated his charge that he had been made the victim of a political conspiracy, and said that Tom Foley, Democratic leader of the Second Assembly District; Detectives De Martini and Cuniffe, who assisted the District Attorney in the preparation of the case against him; Michael St. Angelo, a saloon keeper in the second Assembly District, and Frank Finnimore, one of the gunmen recently indicted in connection with the murder of Gaimari, were some of those who had conspired to send him to the electric chair.

The defendant said he would refrain from mentioning any one directly connected with the District Attorney's office until he had collected certain evidence now being investigated.

Before being cross-examined by Mr. Brothers, Rofrano had made the following explanation of the manner in which he had become a fugitive:

"This matter (the suspicions directed against him in connection with the murder of Gaimari) had been brooding on my mind. I had gone to New Jersey to look over some property in which I was interested through a client, and when I got there the matter had been brooding on my mind, and I was almost distracted through the thought that I was going to be indicted for murder, especially a murder of which I was as innocent as a new-born babe.

"I finally decided not to go back (to New York) that night. I was nearly mad with worry, and it was a wonder I did not go mad. I wanted to avoid a spectacular arrest with bells on. I didn't want to be humiliated in the neighborhood. That marked the beginning of my flight."

"Now, Mr. Rofrano," said Martin W. Littleton, his counsel, "a natural and a proper inquiry arises here—why did you go away?"

"After the treatment that had been accorded me by the District Attorney in refusing to permit Rofrano to go before the Grand Jury and the undercurrents I knew were working, and the sentiment and atmosphere that had been created in the newspapers, and after I saw what was printed and published about me during the next two or three days, I don't think there is a man living who would think he could go back and get a fair trial at that time," answered the defendant. "But even with the atmosphere permeated as it was at that time, and with all sorts of accusations against me, my greatest desire was at first to return.

Calls It a Frame-Up.

"My belief concerning the case was that it was the most outrageous and abominable frame-up ever attempted against anybody. I believed I was being sacrificed to further some one's political ambitions. I fully intended to come back. I planned to do so day by day, and my determination not to do so was made daily, until finally I did come back and give myself up."

Mr. Brothers, when his time came to cross-examine the defendant, was told by the defendant that the persons with whom Rofrano was in hiding did not know who he was.

"Well, then, if they didn't know, how could any harm come to them by your telling this jury where you were?" asked Mr. Brothers.

"They would be subjected to publicity and annoyance."

"How far away did you go?"

"Out of the State."

"Are you not refusing to tell because your brother, John, who is also a fugitive from justice on the charge of subornation of perjury, is also hiding there?"

"That is a lie."

"Was Vincent Pepe one of those with whom you were hiding?"

"No, Sir."

"And was the reason you remained in hiding for eight months because you wanted to fix witnesses?"

"That is a lie."

Mr. Brothers called the attention of the defendant to the fact that ex-Assistant District Attorney Walter Rogers Deuel, counsel for John Brundini, jointly indicted with Rofrano for the murder of Gaimari, had been in court daily, and he demanded if Deuel was not also one of Rofrano's lawyers. The defendant had previously denied knowing John Brundini or anything about him.

"He is of counsel," admitted Rofrano.

"Yes, he is one of the lawyers."

"And didn't you promise to pay Deuel $3,500 if he would induce Brundini to keep his mouth shut until after your trial?"

"That is a lie, and you know it," retorted Rofrano.

Rofrano emphatically denied that Mayor Mitchel had told him he would be permitted to resign if he testified in the trial of Rocco Carnevale, another gunman implicated in the Gaimari murder, and would be dismissed if he did not so testify.

"No," shot back the witness.

Says Prosecutor Lied.

The defendant had testified on direct examination that the payments made by him to Rocco Carnevale were for barfixtures purchased, in part, for a road house to have been opened by Mrs. Antoinette Campagna, and that payments had been made in small amounts because the defendant was in financial straits at the time.

"And yet, you invested $6,500 in that same road house, at this very time," Mr. Brothers reminded the witness, with emphasis.

Rofrano denied, too, that Jere Driscoll had kept him in touch with the progress of the trial of Gaetano Montimagno, or that there was anything suspicious in his having interested himself in the cases of some of the gunmen already convicted for the Gaimari murder.

"That's an infamous lie, and you know it," he cried vehemently when Mr. Brothers named two women whom the defendant was alleged to have known before his marriage.

He seemed taken aback when the Assistant District Attorney asked him if it was not true that he had claimed to have been born in the United States when applying for admission to the bar, whereas, in the present trial, he had testified that he had been born in Italy and had come to New York City when he was 16 months old.

Before the examination of Rofrano was resumed yesterday, Justice Weeks, the jury, and counsel on both sides visited the scene of the murder of Gaimari and the neighborhood in the vicinity of Brooklyn Bridge, where Louis Mira had testified he had seen Rofrano and the other alleged conspirators in the murder. The defendant will go back on the stand when the trial is resumed tomorrow morning.

SPALDING'S VIOLIN RECITAL.

He Gains Recognition as a Definite Individuality in His Art.

Albert Spalding gave a recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon which gave much genuine pleasure to discriminating hearers. His program included Bach's Prelude and Adagio from the Suite in E minor and a Fugue, Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, No. 3; a set of Swedish folk dances by Max Bruch, the prelude from Saint-Saëns's "Biblical Opera," "Le Deluge," with piano and organ accompaniment; Cecil Burleigh's "Moto Perpetuo," and Paganini's Caprices Nos. 9 and 24, in his own arrangement.

Mr. Spalding has now succeeded in building up a definite individuality of his own among the violinists. It is a compound of unassailable good taste and seriousness of purpose, a style that is sensitive, vital and elevated, and a technique that is facile and sure. Such playing as he did last season, and again established as characteristic by his recital yesterday, is that of the artist of originality and high accomplishment.

His numbers from Bach were played with the breadth of style and virility that they test in an artist attempting them, and Beethoven's sonata, which has perplexities for the violinist who would make it always interesting on the concert platform, was presented in a manner that brought success to the task. Bruch's Swedish folk dances, quite unfamiliar to recital audiences here, are an unusual combination of dance rhythm with sentiment that is not always dance-like. They were charmingly set forth. To these Mr. Spalding added as an encore his own "Alabama," one of the most successful attempts that has been made to use ragtime rhythms in an artistic way.

The accompaniments of André Benoist at the piano were, as usual, of value to the program. Especially was this true yesterday of his playing of the piano part in Beethoven's sonata. Robert Gayler assisted at the organ for the one number in which that instrument was required.

Francis Macmillen Gives Recital.

Francis MacMillen, violinist, gave a recital at Carnegie Hall last night. His program comprised Haydn's Concerto in C, Bach's Fugue in G for violin alone, his transcription of Mendelssohn's "Hunting Song," two compositions of his own, "Serenade Negre" and "Ninjinsky," a mazurka; Spalding's "Scherzo Giocoso," and Ernest's "Othello Fantaisie." Mr. Macmillen's playing has been known here for some time, and last night there was nothing essentially new about it. He has his good points among them energy and feeling, and he has the drawback of a certain roughness and lack of restraint. His two original compositions were liberally applauded by an audience disposed to be friendly, which did not take the trouble to differentiate between the incongruity of much of the music in the "Serenade Negre" and the appropriateness of the style in the mazurka. Richard Hageman played in his usual excellent style at the piano.

"The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns"

Hagedorn's

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It's the *surplus-power* of the new motor that makes the enclosed Packard an all-purpose car.

It makes this the ideal conveyance for you—now.

And you may easily discover that there is an ample richness and substantial comfort about Packard enclosed cars which ever creates a keen desire to possess.

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"FROM THE MOONLIGHT AND MIST-WREATHS THE LADY OF FAITH"

"Chopin's geniused hands were drawing from the piano rich wonders of tone. Swiftly unfolded his Ballade in A Flat—the story of Undine told in sweetest rhythms and gorgeous harmony."

THE *Story of Undine and how it came to be re-told by the greatest poet of the pianoforte*

THROUGH the great window of Chateau de Nohant, the gentle breeze stirring at sunset stroked softly the dark curls of a sweet-faced woman. Upon the stool pressed close against her knees sat a man—dark, slight, intense—reading from a book, in musical, rhythmical phrases of a strange, sibilant tongue.

He finished and was silent a moment. Then in excited, half-diffident manner—"Was it not beautiful, Aurora?—was it not beautiful?"

"Yes, Frederic, I love to hear you read in your queer tongue. And I nearly can guess the meaning, the music of the verse is so fine, so suggestive—but comprehension flits ever just beyond my grasp. And I glance at the page only to be baffled by words filled with x's, y's and z's until they resemble a secret cipher. My curiosity is very keen, dear—translate for me this poem that delights you so."

"I do not know .... without the rhythm of the verse, so much of beauty is lost .... and I have not the gift of language.

"It is a Lithuanian myth—a legend of Lake Switez. A young knight met at evening, upon the shores of the beautiful, blue lake, his radiant lady love. She came always as if born anew of the filtering moonlight and the mist wreaths floating above the water, and vanished as miraculously when she chose to dismiss him.

"She coquetted with his passion—laughed at his fervor. But at last, touched by his eloquence, she made a conditional promise. She would remain away during the passing of a single moon. Should her lover prove true through all temptations, even for this brief time, she would return, reveal her identity, and become his bride.

"The knight, of course, swore fidelity, and his lady, with a half-sad smile, disappeared in the mists.

"Evening after evening he wandered, disconsolate, lonely. Then, near the end of his trial, there came to him another mystic maiden. More beautiful than the first, she was, and with many lures and graces enticed him to join her in the mazes of a dance. On she led him, held helpless by her spell of enchantment, until they were borne far out upon the placid surface of the lake.

"Then turning, she with one impatient gesture flung off her disguise and faced him—a glorious figure of his first and abandoned love. 'False lover,' she accused, 'where is now thy true love? Forgotten, forsaken ere the moon has run its quarters. Behold thy doom! So perish the faithless.'

"And as she raised her white arms, a great storm wind swept the lake and the waves opened a chasm at the knight's feet. With a last passionate appeal he sank into the chilly depths, while the Lady of the Mists vanished in the silvery spray, the echo of light laughter sounding after her.

"That is the story of Undine, my dear—is it not fascinating, beautiful?—Can you hear it again in the measured rhythms I have been reading?"

She nodded and sat quietly, her eyes dulled in reverie. "She is the Lady of Faith, my Frederic—the faith of a woman's love, so gentle, sweet and wonderful—but betrayed, a fatal destructive thing. How beautifully your enchanting tone-poetry would re-tell this sad tale of the Lithuanian folk."

"Your thought is mine," he answered quickly. He held her hands tightly in his. Deeply his eyes glowed. With quick, nervous energy he arose and seated himself at the pianoforte. "Already I hear the themes of my ballad of Undine."

His slender, long fingers played nervously over the keys, gliding, making no sound. Then suddenly he began.

With warm, tender, persuasive cadences he symbolized the hero. In bright, piquant, graceful themes he portrayed the airy witcheries of the lady. With growing passion he lived the tale, and his eyes glowing with the fire of a compelling art, sang it in music immortal through its sheer power and beauty. On he rushed as the resistless sweep of the tempest upon the lake. The climax crashed forth, the mystic music slipped away in richly shaded nuances like the vanishing ripple of the lady's laughter.

He ceased, and sat gazing into the dark, moist eyes smiling beneath the soft, flowing curls. Her voice sounded presently, through a vibrant silence:

"My Frederic, who can speak in such magnificence of music, needs no gift of language. The tongue of Heaven is his!"

So it was that Chopin first played his poem of Undine—a wonderful ballad in undying music—the famous Ballade No. 3 in A Flat.

The PIANOLA

"The Piano and the Gift of Music"

SUCH glorious heights of music beauty as Chopin gave to the world in those last rich moments of a day long past, were far beyond the attainment of any but the few of each nation's aristocrats.

Not so today. The Pianola has made the wonderful music of Chopin—the finest treasures of music of all men and times—the most democratic of arts.

The remarkable powers of this modern pianoforte enable anyone to quickly acquire an ability to sweep the keyboard with a technique so brilliant, so delicately expressive, that in musical result it is equaled only by the recital playing of the most talented and highly trained pianists

Only those who have learned and played upon the Pianola such magnificent music as the Ballade in A Flat can appreciate what tremendous stores of pleasure this greatest of modern musical instruments holds forth to every man, every woman, every family.

We invite you to come to Aeolian Hall and hear the Pianola. Learn of the perfection that constant development has won. Enter the world of music and test its innermost enjoyments—the keenest enjoyment of making music—do this by playing the Pianola yourself.

You are welcome at any time and there need be no thought of purchase. We are always glad to spread personal knowledge of the Pianola and the happiness it brings.

The Pianola, remember, is the first and finest of player-pianos. It is made only by The Aeolian Company, and in these models exclusively: Steinway Steck, Wheelock, Stroud, and famous Weber Grands or Uprights. Prices from $550. Convenient terms. Liberal exchange allowances on your present piano or player

"The Weight of Evidence"—a book of the Pianola sent free on request

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

New York—29 West 42nd St. AEOLIAN HALL *Brooklyn—11 Flatbush Av.*

Makers of the Aeolian-Vocalion—largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world

MISS CANNON WEDS BANKER OF HOLLAND

More Than 500 Guests at the Marriage in St. Mary's Church, Tuxedo.

MRS. MORRIS ATTENDS HER

The Bridegroom a Resident of Amsterdam—Bride a Daughter of Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The little Church of St. Mary's in Tuxedo was the scene of an international wedding at noon today, when Miss Elizabeth Adelaide Cannon, daughter of Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, was married to Henry Luden of Holland. The church was artistically decorated, and there were more than 500 guests, including all of the Park residents and those who came on a special train of five coaches from New York.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert Sheridan Wilkes Wood, rector of St. Mary's. Miss Cannon walked with her stepfather, Theodore Frelinghuysen. Her dress was white satin and lace, trimmed with orange blossoms. A veil of tulle which reached to the floor was held in place by a coronet of diamonds, a gift from her mother. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The matron of honor, the only attendant of the bride, was Mrs. Lewis Spencer Morris, who was dressed in pale blue satin embroidered with gold. The bride's present to Mrs. Morris was a diamond.

The ushers were Le Grand B. Cannon, brother of the bride; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Stanley Grafton Mortimer, Lewis S. Morris, Richmond Talbot, and H. Gallatine Peil.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the Frelinghuysen villa on the Lookout Road.

Miss Cannon is a daughter of the late Henry Legrand B. Cannon of New York and is prominent as a horsewoman, having taken much interest in hunting to hounds in Virginia, and having been one of the organizers of the Orange Hunt Club. She is a sister of Mrs. George Kingsland.

Mr. Luden is a brother of Countess Van Lemberg Sternum and Mme. Van Loom, Lady in Waiting to the Queen of Holland. He is a partner in Hope & Co., Bankers, of Amsterdam, Holland.

The engagement was announced last September.

MORRILL-ELLIOTT WEDDING.

Brilliant Ceremony in St. Bartholomew's Church, Brooklyn.

The wedding of Amos Morrill, a son of Mrs. Amos Morrill of 6 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York, and Miss Dorothy Elliott, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Elliott of Dean Street, Brooklyn, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, Pacific Street, Brooklyn. The church was decorated with pink chrysanthemums and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Townley, the rector.

Miss Elliott, who walked with her father, wore a white tulle gown over satin, heavily embroidered in silk and ribbons with a satin train, the whole trimmed with point lace, and a tulle veil trimmed with point lace. She wore her mother's pearls and the bridegroom's gift, a diamond ornament, and carried lilies of the valley and orchids.

Miss Ruth Blackford was the maid of honor and the bridesmaids were the Misses Esther Auchincloss of New York, Eleanor Marshall of Morristown, Jessie Hopkins and Nathalie Jourdain of Brooklyn. They were in shaded pink tulle frocks, with silver lace corsages, topped by silverlace hats and carried pink flowers. Mr. Morrill's brother, Edward T. Morrill, was best man, and the ushers were Percival Dodge and Stuart Johnson of New York, Lindsay Bradford of Brookline, Mass.; Clinton Elliott, Jr., brother of the bride; Kenneth Moore of Detroit, and Morgan Noyes of Warren, Penn.

A reception followed at the bride's home, 1,235 Dean Street. Mrs. Elliott, who received, wore a gray crepe frock embroidered in silver, and Mrs. Morrill, the mother of the bridegroom, who assisted her, was in burgundy and gold lace.

On their return from a honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Morrill will live at 27 East Sixty-second Street.

MISS FRANCHOT'S MARRIAGE

The Bride of Frederick W. Godley of New York at Olean Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

OLEAN, N. Y. Oct. 28.—The marriage of Miss Anne W. Franchot, daughter of Mr. and Mrs Nicholas Van Vranken Franchot, and Frederick W. Godley, of New York, took place at noon today at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Hubert Cowley Carroll, rector of St. Stephen's Church, and the Rev. James W. Ashton, rector emeritus, officiated.

The bride's sister, Mrs. Edgar Munson, of Williamsport, Penn., was matron of honor, and Miss Winston, of Minneapolis, was the maid of honor. George Godley acted as best man. A reception and dinner was served after the ceremony.

After an extended wedding trip, the couple will reside at 145 East Forty-ninth Street, New York. Mr. Godley is an architect of that city.

MISS HEANEY A BRIDE.

Married to Henry Joseph Kane in St. Francis Xavier Church.

The wedding of Miss Gertrude Rosemary Heaney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Heaney of 306 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, to Henry Joseph Kane, was celebrated at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Brooklyn. Nine hundred invitations were issued for the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Father David J. Hickey, assisted by the Very Rev. Dean H. F. Farrell of Far Rockaway, and the Rev. Martin E. Fahy.

In the sanctuary were the following priests: the Rev. Eugene J. Donnelly, the Rev. James P. Kelty, the Rev. J. Leo Williams, the Rev. William Finlay, the Rev. William F. Meehan, the Right Rev. Francis H. Wall, the Rev. Ambrose P. Dunnigan, the Rev. Thomas J. Leonard, the Rev. John J. Mahon, the Rev. Edward McGoldrick, the Rev. Albert Allen Bradford, and the Rev. Andrew Dawson.

Miss Louise Byrnes acted as maid of honor and Mary Rose Meehan was the flower girl. The bridesmaids included the Misses Bernadette Bannin, Katherine Barter, Julia Murray, Larry V. Lawrence, Gertrude Healy, Mary Kelly, Helen O'Keeffe, and Florence Haggerty. Frederick L. Kane was his brother's best man. The ushers included Walter Haggerty, William McGaffee, Jr., Charles Morgan, William Ellis, Victor Pelletier, Augustin Healy, Francis J. Coyle, and Paul S. Sheldon.

A reception followed the church ceremony at the home of the bride's parents.

MAJOR MOORE, U. S. A., WEDS

Col. Roosevelt a Guest at His Marriage to Miss Crespi.

Theodore Roosevelt was a guest yesterday at the wedding of Major David Tyler Moore, U. S. A., and Miss Maria Christina Crespi, a granddaughter of ex-President José M. Castro of Costa Rica, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Crespi. The wedding took place in the parlor of the Hotel Netherland, where the Crespis make their home, and Mgr. Lavelle officiated.

Major Moore spent some years in Germany on special army service, returning here in 1910. He is connected with the Army War College in Washington, D. C. Colonel Roosevelt was not the only member of his family present, as Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth were also there.

GIFFORD—PITMAN.

The marriage of Miss Florence Pitman, daughter of Mrs. C. C. Pitman, of 547 Madison Street, Brooklyn, to Walter Sherman Gifford, of this city, took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Frank I. Hanscome officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Joyce Miller, of New Haven, as maid of honor, and Miss Ruth Heinz, as flower girl. The bridesmaids were the Misses Harriette Mosher, Ethel Meyer, Eleanor Scrimgeour and Virginia Henson. Ernest Wheeler of Yonkers, was the best man, and the ushers were S. W. Murkland, Robert Strahan, Robert Marsh, all of New York, and Lawrence Gifford, of Salem, Mass., brother of the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Gifford will reside in Pelham, N. Y.

MOSSER—NICKERSON.

The marriage of Harris Mosser, of Boston, and Miss Doris Nickerson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Nickerson, of 344 West Seventy-second Street, took place at 8 o'clock last evening in the St. Regis ballroom, under a canopy of chrysanthemums and oak leaves, the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, of Brooklyn, officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Virginia Nickerson, her sister, Edgar Spinney was Mr. Mosser's best man, and the ushers were Philip Mosser, Churchill Nickerson, Palmer Nickerson and Charles Arnold. A reception, supper and dancing followed the ceremony. After a honeymoon, spent in motoring through the northern part of this State, Mr. and Mrs. Mosser will go to Boston to live.

LOWN-BROUWER.

SUMMIT, N. J., Oct. 28.—Miss Matilda Boynton Brouwer, daughter of Samuel S. Brouwer of Sunset Drive, Summit, and George Allyn Lown of Brooklyn were married tonight at the home of the bride's father by the Rev. Rolla E. Hunt. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by her sister, Miss Ethel Brouwer, as maid of honor; Miss Beatrice Smith of Sailerville as bridesmaid, and Mrs. Harriet B. Post, a cousin of the bride, as matron of honor. Leslie W. Lown, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bride wore a gown of cream charmeuse with pearl trimmings that were on her mother's wedding dress. She wore a veil of rose point lace and carried a bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. A reception followed the ceremony.

BARKER—FONDA.

The marriage of Miss Natalie Fonda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan C. Fonda of New Rochelle, and Howard Allan Barker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Barker of Brooklyn, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the Rev. Charles F. Canedy officiating. Miss Gertrude Louise Fonda was maid of honor, and Burton C. Fonda of Schenectady best man. The ushers were Charles Malcom Canedy, Frank Koehler, Jr., Arthur Eade and Maurice Neill. After a short honeymoon trip, Mr. and Mrs. Barker will reside in Brooklyn.

MME. SAMAROFF'S RECITAL.

Reappearance in Carnegie Hall of a Pianist Well Known in New York.

Mme. Olga Samaroff, a pianist well known in New York from her appearance here in previous years, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. There was an audience of considerable numbers and abundant applause. The foremost characteristics of Mme. Samaroff's art are delicacy and brilliancy—not the obvious purpose of impressing by brilliancy alone. There are grace, suavity, and sparkle in her style; the more serious side of her playing is never in very deep shadow. Her tone has gained in beauty and in its range of dynamics; it is not yet notable for great variety of color. But her powers are those of an artist abundantly able to win her listeners' sympathy and interest. Her program was not a conventional one. The most important number on it was Brahms's F minor sonata, which it seemed last season to have an inescapable fascination for many pianists as well as their public; and that, in the face of the most solemn warnings. She played it in a poetical spirit and with the greatest success in the andante and its echo, the intermezzo. Somewhat more of weight and authority was needed in the first and the last movement; and in the first, especially, there were a lack of rhythmic poise, and a curious failure to enounce clearly the characteristic figure that has so important a part in the first theme. Mme. Samaroff gave an excellent account of the grave beauty of César Franck's "Preiude, Chorale, and Fugue," though she did not account, perhaps, for quite all of its innermost spirit. But it was in many respects a fine performance and spoke convincingly of the pianist's sympathy and fine intelligence. Mme. Samaroff did not attempt to sound all the depths or rise to the higher flights of Chopin's spirit. The six pieces she played do not represent either; and her performance of them had the grace and brilliancy and polish, the passion and fire that in various degrees belong to them.

Her last group included a charming "Elégie" and a sportive and fanciful "Caprice Burleske," by Osaip Gabrilowitsch—the former dedicated to Mme. Samaroff—and Ernest Schelling's brilliant and fascinating "Variations on an Original Theme;" music that exploits the performer's fleetness and technical certainty to no ignoble ends.

Prizes for N. Y. U. Orators.

Miss Anna Sandham has given to New York University $1,000, the income to be awarded annually as prizes in an oratorical contest. The conditions have not yet been announced. This prize and a similar one given by Miss Sandham some years ago are in memory of her brother, who was interested in public speaking, and this latest gift is called the George Augustus Sandham Memorial Prize.

$1,000 FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES

Sum Raised for Needy Families at Entertainment in Armory.

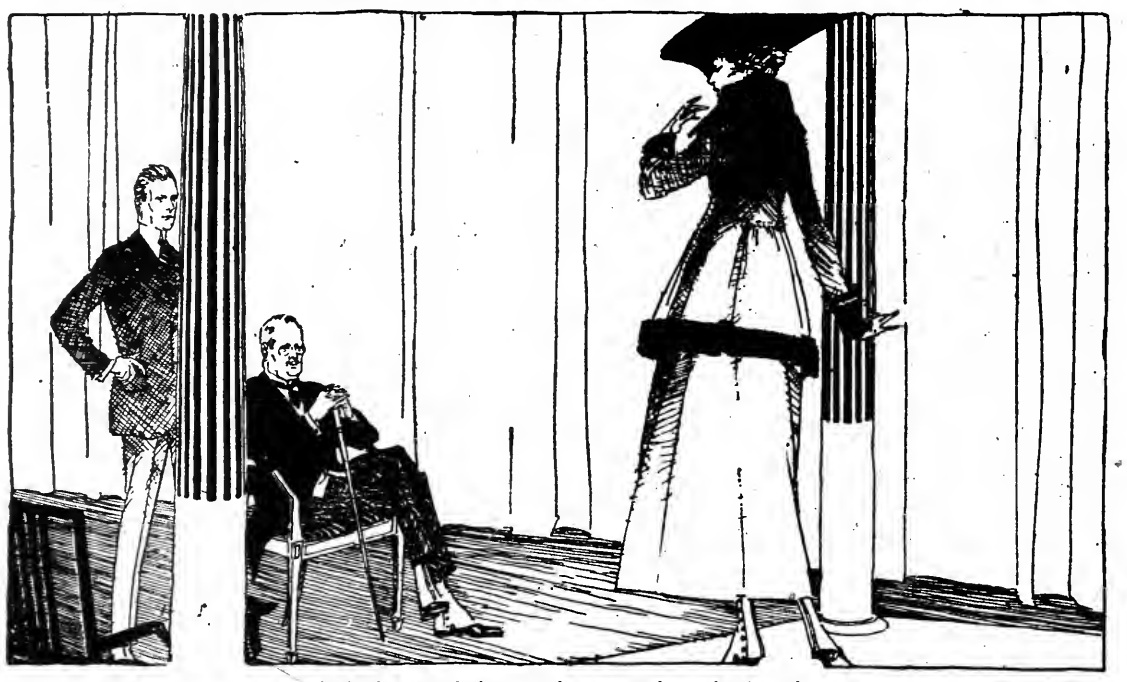
More than $1,000 was raised at the entertainment yesterday afternoon in the Armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, for the benefit of the destitute wives and children of men in the Seventh Infantry, New York National Guad. The motion pictures were shown through the courtesy of film companies, and some of them portrayed the life of men on the border.

There were also dancing in costume and fortune telling. Flowers, fancy articles, cake, candy, and furniture were sold. Mrs. Fancher Nicoll, President of the Women's Auxiliary, was in charge of the entertainment. Mrs. Willard C. Fisk is Honorary President, and the other officers are Mrs. E. P. Fowler, Mrs. Maxwell B. Nesbitt, and Mrs. K. M. Hoge. Philip Rhinelander is Treasurer and Mrs. John H. Daniel is Assistant Treasurer.

Agnew T. Dice Convalescent.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 28.—Agnew T. Dice, President of the Reading Railroad, who was stricken with typhoid fever exactly nine weeks ago at a conference of railway heads at Washington, has virtually recovered.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.



In the showroom—the buyer for the store sees the sample suit on the living model. It is very carefully made and is sewed with silk throughout.

Behind the scenes with the men who make your clothes

In the workroom, when the orders come in. Substitution 1. The under thread "does not show," so the operator is ordered to use a cheap thread instead of silk for the under thread.

In the workroom. Substitution 2. In French seams, the first seam "does not show," so the foreman says: "Use cheap thread instead of silk for both threads in the first seam."

The suit that *you* buy is oftentimes not so well made as the sample suit that won the buyer's order.

Take a peep inside the large showroom, where the manufacturer is showing his "line" to a buyer from one of the great department stores.

Just like a fashion show: one living model after another steps out and displays the new season's styles.

Beautiful things—and beautifully made. Imported models and copies from imported models.

The buyer places his orders.

Silk sewed seams throughout gave the sample suit such perfect finish, such wonderful lines.

Your suit, ordered by the buyer to be an exact copy of the sample suit, is nevertheless in many cases sewed by the manufacturer with cheap thread instead of silk "*wherever it does not show.*"

Your suit will lose its finish and its lines before the season is half through.

Women do not realize that this substitution evil has crept unnoticed into the making of ready-made clothing. To save from three to five cents or less on a suit, some manufacturers will sew even the most expensive and exquisite materials with cheap thread instead of silk!

Even some of the shrewdest department store buyers have not detected this substitution.

In some of the best shops on the Avenue, Fifty-eight dollar suits have been found sewed with cheap thread instead of silk! Forty dollar silk dresses! Thirty-five dollar serge dresses! Fifteen dollar blouses! Two dollar-fifty gloves! Even furs have been sewed with cheap thread instead of silk!

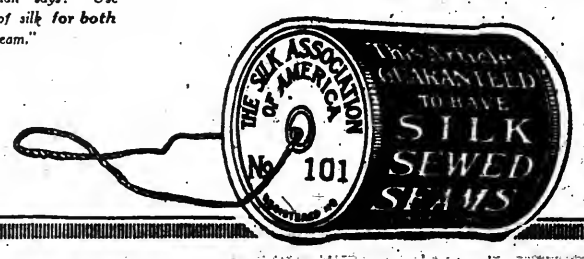
No matter where you shop, no matter what you pay, insist on getting Silk Sewed Seams. Do not take anything for granted. Always ask, "Is it sewed with silk?"

The Silk Association of America

354 Fourth Avenue, New York

In the workroom. Substitution 3. The inside seams "do not show," so again the operator gets orders to use cheap thread instead of silk for both threads.

In the workroom. Substitution 4. In heavy, fuzzy materials, even the outside stitching "does not show," so the order is given: "Use cheap thread instead of silk for even the outside stitching."



This tag on any garment you buy is a guarantee that it has been sewed with silk throughout. Ask for it.

Winter Fashions Complete the Great Coat Panorama

At the New Bedell *Fashion Shop*

In West Thirty-fourth Street
(Opposite the Waldorf-Astoria)

NO such Metropolitan Fashion Review of Coats has appeared before on New York's style horizon. The fulness of the display, remarkable as it is, is matched by the lavish fulness of the coats themselves, with their swirling skirts and spreading collars.

Even women of wealth, who are carefree and indulgent of their whims, no longer hesitate to make many of their selections in this Fashion Shop which *insists upon giving you your money's worth in coats and suits of most exclusive fashion, instead of charging you a premium for their correctness.*

America's Leading Coat Display

$49.75 $39.75 $29.75 $19.75

Richest in their big, comfortable warmth and lightness of weight—most lavish in the smartness of their styles, of any ready-for-service coats ever offered in this country. Presenting in advance, *at your price,* most of the very exclusive models you will see at the Horse Show.

Coats for the Football Games—Motor Coats—Coats for the Opera
Rich Silk Seal Plushes With Enormous Fur Collars
Street Coats—Town and Country Coats—Coats for Business
Bolivias and Velours—Broadcloths and Chinchillas—Sturdy Mixtures

Offering you an unlimited choice not to be found in any other establishment at prices one-third higher—displaying on one floor *everything that is new and worth while.* All the newer, fluffy, rough-faced woolens—the whole "warmth-without-weight" family, in hundreds of the latest big, roomy models, originated in the salons of the greatest designers. Silk Seal Plushes as rich in appearance as the seal coats themselves—big, limousine models and the chic French silhouettes, gathered at the waist and with flaring skirts. Every authoritative color, model and degree of fur trimming.

Large Assortments Also at $55, $75, $100 and $150

New Suit Arrivals at Sale Prices

$39.75 $29.75 $19.75

Fresh arrivals almost every hour—and prices now fixed at figures which will not permit the great procession of styles to lag.

If you had expected to pay $45 or $50—select here at $39.75.

If you had expected to pay $35—select here at $29.75.

If you had expected to pay $25—select here at $19.75.

The Newer and Much Demanded Plain-Tailored Models
Fine Velours—Smart Velvets
Broadcloths—Poplins

Either without fur trimmings, to be worn with your own furs, or with the latest fur treatment as shown in the highest priced suits.

The damsons, burgundy, olive, taupe, cherry, brown, egg-plant and navy colorings—the exact shades the leading tailors in Fifth Avenue are showing.

No Charge for Alterations

Which means you save an additional $3 to $10, and secure the same high-class work as in shops where the fee is charged.

OUR AERO BEGINNING OUTSTRIPS EUROPE'S

More Done Here in a Year Than in Germany or France Before Governments Took Hold.

DEFENSE SOON TO BE AMPLE

Appropriation of $18,000,000 Expected to Put Army Flying in Commanding Position.

Public-spirited citizens did more for the development of aerial defense and aviation in this country through the National Aeroplane Fund, which has been in existence less than a year, than did the citizens of either France or Germany through their Aero Funds. Following the call of their leading citizens, both the French and German Governments, shortly before the war, took up the development work themselves. Now the United States Congress, through the appropriation of $18,000,000 for aeronautics in this country, has taken up the work started by the National Aeroplane Fund, and it is expected that the development of aeronautics, now in the hands of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., will place this country in a commanding position among the nations of the world.

The National Aeroplane Fund, founded for development of the aerial resources of this country, has since its organization received contributions amounting to $378,381.17, according to a report submitted to the Board of Governors of the Aero Club by Alan R. Hawley, Henry A. Wise Wood and Henry Woodhouse, who were in charge of the collection and disbursement of the fund. This report was accepted and heartily indorsed by the Board of Governors.

It shows that the fund received cash contributions amounting to $171,031.17, of which $147,314.92 was disbursed to carry out the purposes for which the money was given. Of the remainder, $23,716.25, the sum of $20,878.76 has been set aside for the $20,000 in prizes offered for the National Aerial Derby, prizes for the model aeroplane competitions and for the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission.

In addition to the money contributions, aeroplanes and courses in training for militiamen and civilians, valued at $94,000, were given to the fund. Aeroplanes, courses in training, and funds secured by various States, through the National Aeroplane Fund, amounted to $109,300.

"Furthermore, by means of the national aeroplane educational campaign," the report says, "public interest was aroused to demand of Congress suitable appropriations for aeronautics in the Army, Navy, Militia, Aerial Reserve Corps and Coast Guard, which resulted in the appropriation for the different services of $18,000,000."

The largest single contributor to the fund was Emerson McMillin of this city, who gave $33,956.15, while the largest recipient from the fund was the First Aero Company, New York National Guard, which received $21,535.74. The Militia of Rhode Island received the $7,500 contributed by Miss Lyra B. Nickerson; the National Guard of New Mexico received a battleplane costing $7,000, and the States of California, Massachusetts, and New Jersey each received between $2,000 and $2,500. A number of other States received from $2,000 down.

The traveling expenses of National Guard officers trained under the Curtiss offer and the training expenses of National Guard officers at different aviation schools cost $10,445. The largest expenses in connection with the educational campaign during which 2,000,000 pieces of literature were distributed, were: stationery, printing and engraving, $17,715.61; postage, $12,197.24; multigraphing, $12,180.19, and the expenses in connection with events held for educational purposes, including exhibitions and prizes offered in connection with such events, including $680 in prizes awarded for model aeroplane competition, total $5,406.71. The expenses of field officers and salaries of assistants, clerks, and stenographers, amounted to $19,432.61.

As shown by the report, the officers of the Aero Club of America, who administered the fund, served without compensation. A recent contribution from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of $1,000 has been set aside to pay the expenses of introducing aeronautics into the universities. The same amount contributed by Godfrey L. Cabot has been set aside to send a trained aviator from State to State to assist in organizing aviation sections. The general fund on hand on Sept. 30 amounted to $2,939.49.

The aeroplanes, training for aviators, and funds obtained in various States through the instrumentality of the National Acroplane Fund are given as follows:

Rhode Island Committee, started by George L. Scott, with the co-operation of Alan R. Hawley and Henry Woodhouse; raised $15,000 for the militia of Rhode Island	$15,000
Vincent Astor Committee raised $8,000 for a seaplane for the Second Battalion New York naval militia	8,000
Maine Committee, headed by Rear Admiral Peary, raised $10,000 to establish aerial coast patrol station	10,000
Seaplane presented by Godfrey L. Cabot to Massachusetts militia	8,000
F. T. Davison, H. P. Davison, Jr., Robert Lovett, and nine other Yale men, with the close co-operation of Alan R. Hawley, Rear Admiral Peary, John Hays Hammond, Jr., and Henry Woodhouse, formed Volunteer Aerial Coast Patrol Unit No. 1, the equipment of which alone cost not less than	25,000
The Harvard Undergraduates' Aviation Training Committee, with the co-operation of the officers of the club, sent twenty-one men to aviation schools to get training, costing	8,400
Michigan Committee, headed by Russel A. Alger, raised for seaplane for the Michigan militia	11,800
Fund raised by John M. Satterfield, President Aero Club of Buffalo, Captain of Second Aero Company, New York National Guard	6,000
President Aero Club of Colorado, for Colorado National Guard	8,000
Fund raised by A. E. Lambert, President Missouri Aeronautic Society for Missouri militia	2,600
Two training aeroplanes presented by Inglis M. Uppercu to New Jersey militia, valued at	10,000
Flying boat, valued at $7,500, and course of training for two men, valued at $800, presented by the Curtiss Aeroplane Company to the First Battalion, New York naval militia	8,300
Spherical balloon, presented to the New York National Guard by Robert Glendinning, valued at	1,000
Seaplane, presented by Glenn L. Martin to the California naval militia, valued at	7,500
Curtiss Aeroplane Company, training one militiaman from each State, valued at $400 each	19,200
Thomas Aeroplane Company, training six militiamen, valued at $400 each	2,400
Earl W. Dodge, training sixteen college men, valued at $400 each	6,400

Comparing the report of the United States National Aeroplane Fund with the French and German Aero Funds, the report finds that the United States National Aeroplane Fund accomplished much more, in shorter time, and without Government co-operation — which the French and German Funds had—than the foreign funds.

GOV. LARSEN FAVORS SALE.

Arrives in Copenhagen and Tells of Feeling in West Indies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 28, (via London.)—Helweg Larsen, former Governor of the Danish West Indies, arrived here today, and in an interview declared that the general opinion on the islands favors the sale to the United States. Before the new negotiations were opened, he said, there was some opposition to the sale in St. Thomas, but these opponents changed their view when they heard about the negotiations.

Governor Larsen said that the situation on the islands was not especially good, because the laxity on the part of the laborers threatened to spoil the harvest. Personally, he said, he regretted the sale, but if their disposal will help the Danish interests, then "we must sell without asking about the negro laborers' opinion."

"The negroes are children," he continued, "and they will soon find themselves comfortable under changed circumstances."

The first stenographic report of the two hearings of the West Indian Commission yesterday was published tonight. Engineer Captain Holger Ramsing, who first gave evidence, was listed in the Danish West indies as a Lieutenant and building inspector from 1895 to 1900 and later as a member of the committee of the Plantation Company. He visited the isles now and then, the last time in the Winter of 1905-06.

This expert, who was asked about thirty questions, declared that if the Administration continued unaltered, agriculture, especially sugar cultivation, would be exposed to speedy ruin. His reasons are climate, absence of scientific assistance and the low quality of the laborers left on the islands after the colonization work on the English isles.

Ramsing indicated administrative reforms according to the English colonization system and recommended water works at about $1,620,000, and a railway at St. Croix, harbor extensions and the establishment of a local steamship company at St. Thomas. He said, furthermore, that if the Americans only interest themselves, St. Thomas, as well as St. Croix, would be transformed. If the treaty makes the West Indian population American citizens and permits them duty-free imports, he thinks the sale will be an advantage for them and perhaps also the forms of American administration will mean a profit. Personally, he said, he opposed the sale, but he admitted that the opinion on the islands is favorable to the sale. As for the negro laborers, they have no opinion at all.

Ramsing finally declared he was convinced that St. Thomas was able to yield Danish commerce greater advantages than $25,000,000.

The second witness was Administrator Lassen Landorph. He visited the islands on three short voyages. He also is a member of the Plantation Committee. He said that the labor question was masked by a racial struggle, and "he hoped the sale would be settled as quickly as possible."

GREATEST CONCERT WEEK.

Twenty-six Such Events to be Given in City's Halls and Theatres.

During the week beginning today there will be more concerts and recitals given in New York than has ever been the case within seven days in the musical history of the city. They number twenty-six, an average of nearly four a day, and this number takes account only of those given in concert halls and theatres, excluding such events as, for instance, the Biltmore Morning Musicales and other musical entertainments given in hotels, studios, or anywhere outside the places of public amusement. The distribution of the concerts and recitals through the week is as follows: Sunday, 5; Monday, 3; Tuesday, 3; Wednesday, 3; Thursday, 5; Friday, 3, and Saturday, 4.

Musicians have been discussing of late the great increase of concert giving that has characterized the last three or four years, and has been noticeable, especially since the war began. The number of concerts has reached the stage now where the two concert halls which formerly housed almost all the musical events have proved inadequate for the demand, and theatres have been called into use. Where it was unusual enough to attract attention three or four years ago for a concert to be given in a theatre at a special matinee or Sunday night, the practice has now become general. During the coming week five theatres, the Harris, Cort, Comedy, and Punch and Judy, and Maxine Elliott's, will be used for seven concerts.

PORCH ROBBERS GET $1,000.

Climb to Second Story of Charles C. Paulding's Home in Dinner Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON, Oct. 28.—Another burglary was added to the list of the past two weeks when the home of Charles C. Paulding, counsel to the New York Central Railroad and nephew of ex-United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, was entered this evening and jewels valued at $1,000 stolen.

Mr. Paulding, who lives in Ardsley Park, said the robbery took place about 8 o'clock while the family were at dinner. The burglars entered the house by the second story and ransacked his bedroom and that of his mother on the same floor.

He added that the burglars were frightened away, to judge by the articles strewn on the floor.

On Wednesday last the home of G. M. Cummings in Ardsley Park was entered by burglars while the family were at dinner and property valued at more than $1,000 was stolen.

All the recent robberies have been committed between 7 and 8 o'clock at night and the local police believe it is the work of one gang which operates with a motor boat on the Hudson.

CABRERA CHARGES THAT WE AID VILLA

Continued from Page 1.

any action is to be taken by the Administration concerning the statement it will be taken within the next few days.

While Secretary Lansing would make no comment, it is known that steps to establish the authenticity of the Cabrera statement were taken under consideration immediately.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador Designate, denied himself to all callers. The status of the Mexican Information Bureau has never been clearly defined. Embassy officials asserted emphatically that Mr. Arredondo had not been consulted before the statement was issued and had no knowledge that it was in contemplation, his first knowledge of it coming after the bureau had distributed it to the newspapers.

Among the theories advanced tonight in quarters familiar with Mexican politics was that Mr. Cabrera intended his criticisms for consumption in Mexico more than in the United States, and hoped they might placate his chief and soften Carranza's insistent demand that Calero have the American troops withdraw from the border.

As to the charges in the statement, officials were silent except for the assertion that the most rigid control possible had been exercised over arms shipments to Mexico. Whatever munitions have reached the bandits have been smuggled across the line, it is said.

The traditional policy of the United States to offer refuge to political offenders from other countries had not been altered, it is said, nor had there been any effort to prevent the extradition of criminals by the proper authorities.

CARRANZA VOICES CABRERA'S CHARGES

First Chief Says All Except Villa Bands, Which Get Help Here, Have Been Routed.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 28.—That the Villista movement in Chihuahua has been able to continue because of facilities given to the enemies of the Constitutional Government in the United States, was the declaration of General Carranza in a statement he gave to the press today.

General Carranza added that his Government would eventually suppress the rebel movement in Chihuahua. He also denied reports that the Constitutional forces had been defeated by rebel bands in various sections of southern Mexico.

The statement, which was the first the Constitutionalist leader had made to the press in three months, said in part:

"Various American newspapers have waged a campaign against Mexico, affirming that the situation was very grave and that rebel forces during the last few days had gained important victories against the Government in Colima, Mexico, Oaxaca and Ohtapas. All these reports are absolutely false.

"In the last few days the Constitutionalists have defeated the followers of Felix Diaz, Diaz himself escaping across the border of Chiapas and taking refuge in Guatemala. All the Zapatistas have been forced to take to the mountains, as all the cities and towns are in control of the Government. The only active movement has been that of the Villists in Chihuahua, which has been able to continue an account of the facilities the enemies of the Government have acquired in the United States to foment and aid the movement, but it is sure the Government will eventually suppress the movement.

"The newspapers say that hunger is being felt in Mexico. This is untrue, as there is no lack of food and the new harvest has bettered the situation while reducing the price of cereals and articles of prime necessity.

"It is also affired that there has been a split in the Constitutionalist ranks, while the facts are that the greatest Generals and the most important civilians have united in the Constitutionalist—Liberal Party—which is being joined by similar organizations throughout the Republic. This party has offered me the nomination for President, which I accepted after a formal offer had been made by the commission, including such men as Eduardo Hay, the President of the party, and Generals Gonzales and Obregon. This party is preparing for the campaign and all are disposed to sustain the Government under my charge.

"My family is now on a trip to the United States, but will soon rejoin me, as I am in disposed to abadon this city because of the supposed machinations against me, which do not exist, or the threats of the Zapatistas. I will leave the capital only when the time arrives for the Constitutional Assembly to congregate at Queretaro."

PEACE COUNCIL NOT COSTLY.

Expenses of American Commissioners Kept to a Minimum.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 28.—The expenses of the American Mexican Joint Commission during the nine weeks of the stay of the commissioners at New London and Atlantic City have been lower than those of any peace conference on record in diplomatic history, according to persons who are in a position to know. The exact figures as to the sums drawn from the confidential fund of the State Department probably will never be made public as it is known that according to agreements entered into by the State Department and the various hotels at which the commissioners have stopped it was understood that there should be no publicity along this line.

Of the fifteen official members and attachés of the American section of the commission only two, Dr. L. S. Rowe, Secretary of the Commission, and his clerk, are drawing salaries not provided for in the regular budget of the Government. All other clerks, stenographers, aids, and even the blue jackets who stand guard over the commission rooms are provided for by appropriation and are merely assigned to the work here. Judge George Gray and Dr. John R. Mott, two of the American commissioners are serving without remuneration and are bearing the expense of their respective Secretaries.

There has been little or no official entertaining and what there has been, has been of such a nature as to be inexpensive. The families of the various members of the Commission have gathered in the evenings around a large table in the grill where there has been dancing and refreshment as occasion offered. An occasional theatre party has been introduced to break the monotony. Persons who have had experience with a number of peace conferences state there are numerous instances where a single official dinner has cost as much as the entire expenses of the Joint Commission to date.

MEXICO CITY HEARS OF PLOT.

El Universal Believes Authorities Will Prevent a Villa Raid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 28.—El Universal commenting today on press dispatches that Villa, in co-operation with various expatriated Mexicans, is preparing to raid some frontier American town to create further difficulties between the two Governments, says that the Mexican Government is resolved that its last note relative to preventing American forces advancing a single foot further into the country shall be observed.

In official circles it is generally believed that the measures will be taken by the military authorities to prevent the expected raid, and that no new friction will arise between Mexico and the United States. High Government officials decline to discuss the matter.

SEVENTH REGIMENT LEADS.

Wins High Score on Combat Range Near Mexican Border.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Oct. 28.—Work done by the New York Infantry on the border will be considered part of the regular program of training for November, according to the monthly memorandum of training prepared by Colonel H. H. Bandholtz, Chief of Staff.

Plans for the doubling of the patrol so that about 2,000 men will keep the boundary line guarded continually are being formulated by Colonel Bandholtz. The outline for work for next month follows the general principles of the October program. It provides for close and open order drill, solution of problems of defense and attack for all units.

Scores compiled by Major George F. Chandler, in charge of the combat range at Lagloria, show that the Seventh Regiment is far superior to the others in the first brigade in the control and effectiveness of its fire. Its high company made a score of 51.4, and its low unit made 16.2, giving a general average of 30.85. The Sixty-ninth surprised the Twelfth with a high score of 26.12, a low score of 2.78 and an average of 20.21. With an average of 18.85 the Twelfth has a high score of 25.01 and a low of 1.99.

It is explained that the scores are not an indication of the marksmanship of soldiers, but of the discipline, vigilance and general efficiency of the officers as well. If an officer failed to send out the proper detachments to shoot down the targets representing points, advance guards, scouts and skirmishes just as he would in real action, this failure would be shown in the low score.

VILLA AIDS PUT TO DEATH.

Maj. Marrazo and Capt. Lopez Said to Have Been Executed.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Oct. 27, (via El Paso, Oct. 28.)—General Trevino's scouts have verified the reports that Villa has abandoned his base at Santa Yesbel, twenty-five miles from here, and is moving southeast toward Santa Rosalia with Parral as his objective. He was said to be accompanied by practically all of his troops. General Maycotte has been ordered to proceed against Villa from Santa Rosalia as a base. An engagement in that district is expected soon. General Maycotte has 2,200 men at his command.

Villa, badly crippled in his right leg from his bullet wound, has forced a prisoner, a Mr. Brondo of Guerrero, to attend him as his personal physician, according to Villa deserters arriving here. One deserted, who said he saw Villa personally, said the bandit seized Dr. Brondo in his last raid on Guerrero.

Many desertions from Villa's command are reported here. The deserters say Villa is short of supplies and a large number of his men are short of arms.

The four Villa bandits captured at the Baricora ranch on Wednesday have been executed, an official report to General Trevino stated today. The men included Major Juan Marrazo, who was in command of the bandits; Captain Perfecto Lopez, second in command, and two privates. Five bandits were killed during the fighting.

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IN OVERCOATS—Big, warm, cozy ulsters in grays, browns, plaids, overplaids, fancy mixtures and heather mixtures, double-breasted and single-breasted, most of them with satin yokes and satin sleeve linings, and hundreds of wonderfully smart blacks and Oxfords in form-fitting and Chesterfield models.

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	Per Pound Package	Former Price	Special Price
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Fancy selection in original 1 lb tea caddies		1.50	1.25
Extra Choicest No. 1		1.00	.80
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Extra Choicest No. 1		.80	.65
Choicest No. 2		.60	.48
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Extra Choicest No. 1		.90	.75
Choicest No. 2		.75	.60
CEYLON & INDIA BLEND The popular tea at afternoon affairs. Full bodied and rich with all the flower of Ceylon and the body of India.			
Choicest		.60	.48
CHINA, INDIA & CEYLON A wonderful tea, compare it with so-called Russian teas at double the price.			
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	Per lb. Former Price	Per lb. Special Price
SOENDA An imperial quality of very old plantation coffee for connoisseurs and epicures	.52	.40
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Genuine Java and Mocha This is real Java and real Arabian Mocha especially imported by ourselves. They are both absolutely genuine, it is simply a question of blending them to get the result you desire	.38	.31

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PINEAPPLE,—Extra heavy syrup This the finest fruit grown in the Hawaiian Islands, packed tender, juicy, delectable.		
Gold Leaf brand:— Sliced, No. 2½ cans	.23	2.65
Sliced, No. 2 cans	.17	1.90
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Crushed, No. 2½ cans	.23	2.65
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Sliced, No. 2 cans	.14	1.60
AMERICAN PEAS All of this year's crop. Succulent.		
Park and Tilford label:— Early June	.13	1.50
Sifted Early June	.15	1.60
Extra Sifted E.J.	.18	2.00
Petit Pois	.22	2.50
Large Sweet "Auto"	.15	1.75
Sweet Wrinkled "Flag"	.18	2.00
Our Little Pet (sweet)	.20	2.25

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Royal Buckingham Port — per bottle $2.50
This Solera was laid down over three generations ago. Its rich, full flavor, and heavy body make it an ideal after dinner glass of Port, such as is used on rare occasions in the leading clubs of London.

Pemartin Sherry—1839 mark — per bottle $3.25
This wine is from the direct successors of the old original house of Pemartin. Records trace its origin back to 1800. It is a very dry, rich, generous wine of a wonderful quality.

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This wine is from the cellars of Leacock of Funchal, Madeira. We have carefully nurtured it in our own cellars for many years. It was a very old, authentic Malmsey when we received it. We are convinced that its value is greatly in excess of the price we ask.

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This is the oldest brandy that the house of Park & Tilford carry in stock. It is worth to-day fifty per cent more than our regular price. Nothing older or better can be purchased at any price.

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Featured at the above prices are serges, wool jerseys, taffetas, charmeuse and combinations of serge and satin, and serge and Georgette.

All the newest shades.

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Exclusive models in all the new Fall colorings.

Presenting an extraordinary collection of dresses for street, afternoon and evening wear, fashioned of all the most exclusive and newest materials.

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Collars trimmed with natural raccoon, Hudson seal (dyed muskrat), mole and nutria. Lined with peau de cygne and exquisite floral striped satin lining.

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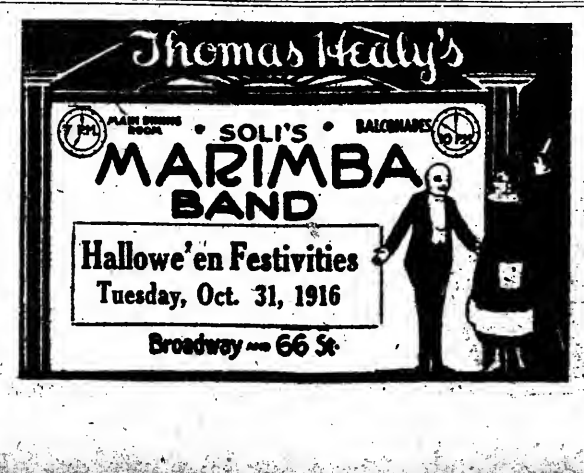

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After Making a World's Record for Forty Miles He Withdraws with Broken Shaft.

HARKNESS THOPHY RACE.
100 Miles.

Winner—Jack Aitken, (Peugeot.)
Time—0:56:37. Average, 105.86 miles per hour, a record for American tracks.
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Third—Howard Wilcox, (Peugeot.) Time—0:57:10.
Fourth—Peter Henderson, (Maxwell.) Time—0:59:04.
Fifth—Earl De Vore, (Duesenberg.) Time—0:59:05.
Sixth—James A. Benedict, (Special.) Time—0:59:23.
Value to winner—Replica of trophy and $4,000; to second, $2,500; to third, $1,500; to fourth, $1,000; to fifth, $600; to sixth, $400.
Lap Prize Winners—Jack Aitken, as leader at end of tenth, twentieth, sixtieth, and seventieth miles, $100 each; as leader at ninetieth, $250, and twelve prizes of $50 each for leading at the end of intermediate laps—$600. Total, $1,250. Dario Resta, as leader at end of thirtieth and fortieth mile, $100 each; as leader at fiftieth mile, $250, and nineteen prizes of $50 each for leading at the end of intermediate laps, $950. Total, $1,400. Frank Galvin, as leader at end of eightieth mile, $100; four prizes of $50 each for leading at end of intermediate laps, $200. Total, $300.
Attendance—20,000.
Number of cars starting—Twenty-two.

Jack Aitken, one of the newer stars of the automobile racing contingent, put another twinkler in his diadem yesterday by winning the first of the races for the Harkness Gold Trophy at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway. It was a noteworthy race, for it is the design of the donor to make this the supreme test of speed over the course of one hundred miles, a short one as courses go in these days of high speed. It is also noteworthy because in winning the race Aitken established a new American record for the distance, 56:37, which clips twenty seconds from the record made over the same track, but is seven seconds slower than the record for the distance made over the concrete track at Brooklands, England.

In order to accomplish the feat, which so cleverly supplements his previous one of winning the race for the Astor Cup in September, the phlegmatic and level-headed driver had to make his car show a speed better than 110 miles an hour at several stages of the race, though owing to the fact that only the time of the leader at the end of each of the laps is officially taken, this does not appear in the records. But the expert timers who held their watches on his performance alone thrice caught him on bursts in intermediate miles at better than that rate of speed.

One of these bursts was made just before the end of the fortieth mile, when he was having a brush with Resta for the leadership, and forced that clever driver to push his car to make a record of 21:52 for the forty miles, which is a world's record for the distance on any kind of a track, even eclipsing the straightaway performance over the famous beach course at Ormonde, Fla.

Aitken's Hard Fight.

Aitken's victory was hard earned. For the first fifty-two miles he and Resta lay alongside each other, with Wilcox pressing them both after the three drivers got settled down to business at the end of the eighth mile. Watching one another's every movement, none permitted the other to get even a trifling advantage. They rushed the straight stretches in close company, skimmed daringly around the rims of the bowl at each end to dash down the declines at breakneck speed, with their tires singing and their engines humming in unison. But not for an instant did they lose that perfect control of their machines which kept them from swerving so that an advantage of consequence could be gained.

Just as the two daredevil drivers sped over the curve of the upper turn toward the grandstand, Aitken's mechanician's hands went up into the air as a signal of trouble and with the wig-wagging of arms that carried the story of the trouble to the men in the pit the dark bodied machine ran off the track and bumped along on a flat rear tire. It took twenty-eight precious seconds for the pitmen to yank off the rupured tire and substitute a new one. In that interval Resta had gained a good half-lap on Aitken, and Galvin, who had heretofore been rather content to take it easy in the second division of the racers, rushed up with his Premier. He had not caught up to Resta, though he had pulled ahead of a quartet of racers with whom he had been playing safety, possibly awaiting just such an incident as this.

Aitken got out on the track and back into the thick of the fight before Resta had again reached the upper turn, and on that turn he ran up alongside Galvin and made a bid at once for his old place. Now the trio had it hammer and tongs for three laps and then, just at the end of the fifty-eighth mile, Resta's mechanician threw out the signal of distress, and Resta headed for the pit and pulled up with a snap that all but threw him out of the car. His pitmen were on the job instantly, and in just twenty seconds had furnished him with a new right rear wheel.

Laughs at Galvin.

That interval had been just enough for Aitken once more to drive his snorting monster to the front of the procession and look back and laugh immoderately at Galvin. Then Wilcox, who had been content to stay in fifth place up to this point, dashed up and joined Galvin in his effort to get ahead of Aitken. Resta was back in the scrimmage just in time to head off Henderson, who came with a rush now that he saw things were getting interesting. Aitken had established the lead at the end of the sixty-second mile, and when the next lap was made was a couple of lengths in front of Wilcox, with Galvin a half dozen car lengths further back, closely pressed by Henderson, on whose wheels Resta was lapped and driving like all possessed. Devore had climbed up into the fifth company just as Lewis Tremier went out on account of carburetor trouble, and the sextet were well bunched for the first real scrap of the race.

Before the next round was completed, and while the cars were making around the upper turn, Resta's car was seen to slide down from the upper rim to the flat track at the lower rim of the bowl, and there was a groan of disapointment from the throng on the stand, as they knew that their favorite's chances had gone glimmering. And so, when Resta and his mechanician pushed their disabled car along ahead of them to the pits, Aitken once more swung safely into the lead, and Resta sent word to the judges that his crankshaft had broken. But before that happened he had managed to win for himself $1,400 in lap prizes, so that his afternoon's venture was not a profitless one, even though he had lost the opportunity to have his name inscribed on the base of the golden trophy as its first winner.

From that point on Aitken's task seemed to be an easier one. He led the procession up to the end of the seventy-eighth mile, with Galvin and Wilcox alternating in second place. Aitken must have been overconfident of his ability to stay in front and get the $100 which went to the leader at the end of the eightieth mile. At all events, Galvin made one of the impetuous drives of his old bicycle-riding days as the machines came down the home stretch toward the homestretch and caught Aitken napping for an instant, long enough for him to capture the honor of leading at the end of that eightieth mile. Once in front, he seemed to like it, and for the next seven miles stayed there. But just after the nineteth milepost was passed Aitken caught him on the backstretch, outstripped him in a run to the upper bowl, passed him in the dip into the homestretch, just as Galvin had previously passed him, and from that point to the finish kept the lead.

Rich Reward for Winner.

It was straight driving he did, without any attempt at frills, but the sort of driving that seemed to arouse the liveliest enthusiasm of the professionals, who, having been put out of the race, were watching the finish. He gained on Galvin, who was driving in second place, a trifle with each lap, and held the few inches he thus gained, so that he was a couple of car lengths to the good when Fred Wagner flashed the green flag in front of him that signified he had but one more lap to go. Aitken swept over the tiny wire that recorded his victory on the electrical timing machine just eight seconds in front of Galvin. Thus he won the race, the American record for a hundred miles, the trophy, the purse of $4,000, and $1,250 in lap prizes.

Twenty-five seconds behind Calvin was Wilcox, third to finish. Rather more than a lap behind was Henderson, who got the fourth money, with DeVore but a second behind him, and Benedict, a novice at the game, in sixth place, eighteen seconds behind DeVore. Hughes was next, just outside the money, but officially placed in case there were any protests or disqualifications.

It would have been impossible to have had a more delightful day for the sport. The rays of the sun gave warmth enough to dispel any chill that blew in from the sea or survived the atrocious means of transportation to the track which were furnished by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. It appeared as if the master of transportation and all the trainmasters must have had a day off and left the management of the trains to subordinates. But, once in the grounds, the troubled travelers found everything to their liking. The grand stand was trimmed with bunting and gay with American flags and the colors of the association intermingled in a glorious clash of color.

On the grand stand were jolly parties from Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, and other Western cities where automobile racing has a much greater hold on the sport-loving public than it seems to have here. The boxes were but sparsely occupied, and that part of New York which is generally referred to as Society was not in evidence as it is when tennis, racing, football, and even baseball are the amusements. But there was a great throng over on the bleachers, and the crowd must have numbered close to 20,000. The enthusiasm was on the bleachers as well, and there was a constant roar of applause as favorite drivers rushed their cars through the straight at the foot of the stand, where some of the liveliest of the brushes occurred.

Following the race for the Harkness Cup Trophy, there was a consolation race of fifty miles in which eleven of the drivers who had won no money in the major event participated. This proved to be a procession rather than a race, for DeVigne, driving a Delage car, had so much more speed than did any of the competitors that he had it all his own way.

At the end of the twenty-fourth mile DeVigne had lapped all the other starters with DeVore in a Dusenberg and Meyer in a Peugeot in the badly beaten lot trailing along behind him. He won the race in 0:28:40, with De Vore finishing second, a minute and twenty-six seconds behind him, and Meyer, in third place, beaten only a second. Milton in a Dusenberg was another second further back. Then followed Hughes, Muller and Klein, the only drivers who received an official placing, though all of the starters finished the race.

N. Y. A. C. SHOOTING BEGINS.

Conrad Stein Finishes High in Shoot-off of Handicap Event.

If the attendance at the opening of the Travers Island traps of the New York A. C. yesterday may be taken as a criterion, the shooting year promises to be the best in the history of the club. Fifty gunners took part in the initial shoot. It was a handicap event at 100 targets in which prizes were offered for the best five handicap scores.

When the smoke of the last shell blew out over the waters of the Sound Conrad Stein, B. E. Eldred, Dr. W. B. Short, Stuart Wing, and George J. Corbett, Chairman of the Shooting Committee, had full scores of 100 targets. In the shoto-off that followed the gunners finished in the above order. The regular season will start next Saturday with the usual fixtures.

Yesterday's scores follow:

Conrad Stein, 94, 6—100; B. E. Eldred, 94, 6—100; Dr. W. B. Short, 94, 6—100; Stuart Wing, 92, 8—100; George J. Corbett, 96, 4—100; A. B. Hubbell, 93, 15—98; W. H. Yule, 93, 5—98; T. L. Brandenberg, 88, 15—97; W. B. Ogden, 90, 6—96; C. Stein, 90, 6—96; T. H. Lawrence, 90, 6—96; A. L. Burns, 92, 3—95; W. J. Simpson, 85, 10—95; F. L. Williams, 88, 6—94; W. R. Deichanty, 78, 15—93; G. S. Martin, 90, 3—93; G. H. Thomson, 91, 6—93; Dr. McVoy, Jr., 87, 6—93; F. B. Stephenson, 90, 3—93; C. C. Grinnell, 85, 8—93; C. W. Billings, 86, 6—92; A. C. Bennett, 84, 8—92; F. J. Hani, Jr., 84, 8—92; M. McLaughlin, Jr., 88, 4—92; J. L. Brandberg, 84, 8—92; L. D. Hutchins, 91, 0—91; J. H. Vanderveer, 88, 5—91; F. A. Baker, 83, 8—91; A. J. McManus, 80, 10—90; W. F. Dauspaugh, 79, 10—89; S. Granbery, 89, 0—89; G. O. Fisher, 80, 0—80; W. J. Smith, 79, 10—89; R. M. Owen, 82, 6—88; W. H. Luckett, 83, 3—88; F. M. Wilson, 72, 15—87; C. R. Stoddard, 77, 10—87; C. B. Ludwig, 77, 10—87; P. Von Boeckman, 87, 0—87; D. S. McMahon, 84, 3—87; J. F. Connors, 70, 15—85; R. R. Debacher, 68, 15—83; Nida, 68, 12—80; T. C. Turner, 80, 0—80; C. A. Brown, 67, 10—77; T. Keller, 77, 0—77; F. H. Schauffler, 60, 15—75; A. W. Currie, 57, 15—72; W. C. Gotschall, 45, 20—65; A. Zollinger, 52, 0—52.

BOYS SHOOT FOR TITLE.

Johnson of Commercial Takes Individual Honors at Peekskill.

John Johnson, a Commercial High School marksman, won the high school championship of New York on the State ranges at Peekskill, N. Y., yesterday, when he recorded a score of 89 in the prone and standing competition at 200 yards. The shooting was the best ever seen in the schoolboy tournament, and twenty-six of the 190 contestants qualified for the junior insignia of the Secretary of War.

In the team competition the Evander Childs squad carried off the honors with a total of 193 points and the Erasmus Hall combination took the laurels for second teams with a total of 197 points. The scores:

Individual Competition, 10 shots prone and 10 standing; distance, 200 yards.—John Johnson, Commercial, 89; R. Mullen, Commercial, 80; A. Fisciotta, Boys' High, 80; E. Rowan, Commercial, 83; S. Saulnier, Commercial, 82; W. Robert, Curtis, 82; L. Condon, Morris, 82; S. Sweeney, Boys' High, 81; H. Gelben, Boys' High, 81; A. Levy, Commercial, 81; J. Gluck, Stuyvesant, 80; Stolmarck, Commercial, 80; E. Begg, Curtis, 79; Hanarath, Stuyvesant, 78; I. Meyer, Commercial, 78; J. Lowenstein, Evander Childs, 78; Schorr, Morris, 77; Alexander, Erasmus Hall, 77; Denby, Commerce, 76; Duncan, Erasmus Hall, 76; Novak, Stuyvesant, 76; Leighley, Richmond Hill, 76; Snedaker, De Witt Clinton, 76; Naurito, Manual Training, 76; Mathison, Evander Childs, 75; Schwenstadt, Evander Childs, 75; Daly, De Witt Clinton, 75; Deauldi, New Utrecht, 75.

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Evander Childs, (E. Smith, 41; M. Lowenstein, 40; A. Peterson, 30; A. Schoenstavt, 38; A. Mathison, 35.) Total, 193. Stuyvesant, 192; Commercial, 189; Jamaica, 184; Morris, 183; Erasmus Hall, 183; Commerce, 168; Boys' High, 167; Curtis, 166; De Witt Clinton, 162; Richmond Hill, 159; Manual Training, 152; Boys' High, 148; Bushwick, 136; Flushing, 124; New Utrecht, 121.

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS, (Second Teams.) Erasmus Hall, (Liebert, 44; Abel, 43; Alexander, 38; Riggs, 36; Wiltze, 38.) Total, 197. Evander Childs, 162; Curtis, 162; Bushwick, 155; Stuyvesant, 147; Bryant, 146; Morris, 144; Boys' High, 139; De Witt Clinton, 129; Commercial, 128; Manual Training, 106.

RUN WON BY COLGATE.

Columbia Second and Union Third in Cross-Country Meet.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Colgate easily won the triangular cross-country meet with Columbia and Union here today.

Captain Boughton, Colgate, made the four-and-a-half-mile course in 27:57. True, Colgate, came in second; Hance, Union, third, and Look, Columbia, fourth. Total score: Colgate, 21; Columbia, 50; Union, 73.

WISCONSIN WINNER BY HARVARD SYSTEM

Badgers, Coached by Withington, Defeat University of Chicago, 30 to 7.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 28.—The Harvard system of coaching, imported from the East by Coach Paul Withington of Wisconsin University, triumphed today over Alonzo Stagg's Chicago University football team, Wisconsin winning, 30 to 7. Only in the third period when Hanisch went over the line for a touchdown and goal was kicked did Stagg's machine succeed in breaking through the Wisconsin line.

A drop-kick by Olson from the 16-yard line scored for Wisconsin in the first period. Edler's long run around right end registered Wisconsin's first touchdown in the second period. Olson went over for a touchdown from the 17-yard line early in the final period and Kreuz, who intercepted a forward pass on Chicago's 45-yard line, paved the way for another touchdown a few minutes later, Meyers taking the ball over on a forward pass. The lineup:

Wisconsin, (30.)	Position.	Chicago, (7.)
Kelly	R. E.	Parker
Koch	R. T.	Jackson
Hancock	R. G.	Higgins
Carpenter	C.	Fisher
Grey	L. G.	Bondzinski
Filtzer	L. T.	McPherson
Meyers	L. E.	Breloa
Taylor	Q. B.	Pershing
Edler	R. H. B.	Setzer
Olson	L. H. B.	Agar
Berg	F. B.	Hanisch

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Wisconsin	3	13	0	14—30
Chicago	0	0	7	0—7

Touchdowns—Edler, Olson, (2,) Meyers, Hanisch. Field goal—Olson. Goals from touchdowns—Winson, Simpson, (2,) Higgins.

Substitutions—Wisconsin: E. Olson for Carpenter, Kleckhoefer for Hancock, Cramer for Kelly, Guerney for Cramer, Schrank for Guerney, Simpson for Edler, Gardner for Gray, Kreuz for Berg. Chicago: Schaefer for Setzer, Graham for Schaefer, Setzer for Agar.

Umpire—Mr. Reid, Michigan. Referee—Mr. Birsch, Eartham. Field judge—Mr. Grady, Northwestern. Linesman—Mr. Hutchins, Purdue.

COLBY AND MAINE IN A TIE.

Both Sides Unable to Score in a Fast Ragged Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERVILLE, Maine, Oct. 28.—Colby and the University of Maine played here today—a scoreless game, abounding in fumbles and incomplete forward passes. Both teams played hard, fast football. Substitutions were frequent, and Fraser, Colby, substitute quarter back, suffered a broken leg. Reardon, Stewart and French, of Maine, were carried off the field in a crippled condition. The game was the hardest-fought battle seen on the alumni field for many years.

The first quarter, Colby outrushed Maine, but French of Maine outpunted Colby's kickers. Fumbles came in critical times. Maine fumbled seven times, and Colby four. Colby made first downs, eight times to Maine's three. French's ten punts covered a total of 495 yards.

Colby continually tried forward passes, but unsuccessfully, completing only two out of thirteen. The interference of the Colby team was ragged. Despite this, Cawley made two runs, one of fifty-five and one of thirty-five yards, and Bourne covered seventy yards in one run. Baldwin contributed an unusually fast play when he punted forty-five yards to Cawley, and tackled Cawley, who had advanced seven yards. The lineup:

Colby, (0.)	Position.	Maine, (0.)
Perry	L. E.	White
Coolidge	L. T.	Peterson
Deasy	L. G.	Hussey
Dow	C.	Cloy
Stinson	R. G.	Davis
Bucknam	R. T.	Allen
Jacobs	R. E.	Reardon
Brownville	Q. B.	Furey
Kallock	L. H. B.	Stewart
Bressett	R. H. B.	Dorham
Bourne	F. B.	French

Substitutions—Colby, Hendricks for Kallock, Cawley for Hendricks, Coolidge for Bucknam, Fraser for Brownville, Hendricks for Cawley, Conlon for Hendricks, Crossman for Fraser, Brownville for Conlon, Joyce for Jacobs, Clarke for Brownville; Maine, Spears for Furey, Baldwin for French, Hunton for Stewart, Stewart for Hunton, Perry for Hussey, Hiller for Perry, Moulton for Davis, Spears for Dorham, Higgins for Spears, Perry for Hiller, Hiller for Reardon, McGee for Moulton, J. Davis for Ferry. Umpire—Mr. Fred W. Burleigh of Exeter. Referee—Mr. H. C. Megrath of Boston College. Field judge—Mr. Ireland of Tufts. Linesman—Mr. Hooper of Auburn.

DICKINSON BEATS F. AND M.

Gets an Early Lead, Which Opponent Is Unable to Overcome.

LANCASTER, Penn., Oct. 28.—Playing like a whirlwind at the start, Dickinson got a lead which Franklin and Marshall was unable to overcome today, the Carlisle collegians winning by 13 to 7. Dickinson scored in the first and third quarters, and Franklin and Marshall scored in the last. The Carlisle squad was accompanied by several hundred rooters with their band.

Dickinson started with a series of tandem formations and tore the Green lineup to pieces. Reeder, Swope, and Welch went through the line for gains almost at will.

Lobach, Musser, Prien, and McPherson started on the defense for Franklin and Marshall, and Captain Mylin, Irvin, and Williams did good work in carrying the ball. Coach Dunn's team starred as a whole. The line held well and the secondary defense performed with credit. Swope and Welch were the big ground-gainers. The lineup:

Dickinson, (13.)	Position.	F. & M., (7.)
Ingersoll	L. E.	Keller
Young	L. T.	Prien
Mervin	L. G.	Forsthers
Hendricks	C.	Lobach
Masland	R. G.	F. Forstberg
Morford	R. T.	Musser
Pearce	R. E.	McPherson
Reeder	Q. B.	Mylin
Swope	L. H. B.	Greulich
Welch	R. H. B.	Irvin
Myers	F. B.	Williams

Touchdowns — Welch, Swope, Williams. Goals from touchdown—Welch, Lobach.

Substitutions — Dickinson: Greening for Hendricks, Heath for Young, Franklin and Marshall: Kessler for Greulich, Baluta for Keller, Rue for F. Forstberg, Sykes for Rue, Krumreih for Sykes.

Referee—Mr. Merritt, Yale. Umpire—Mr. Miller, Haverford. Linesman—Mr. Hoskins, Lafayette. Time of periods—Twelve minutes each.

BETHLEHEM STEEL VICTOR.

Champion Soccer Team Outclasses Putnam in 6 to 1 Game.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 28.—In a first round American challenge cup soccer contest today Bethlehem Steel, National and American League champion, eliminated the Putnam team of Philadelphia six goals to one. Putnam was the first to score, but after that Bethlehem braced and the visitors were outclassed. At half time the score was 3 to 1. A spectacular goal in the second half was made by Full Back Fletcher, who scored from the 40-yard line out. Bethlehem will play the Scottish-Americans tomorrow at Newark. The line-up:

Bethlehem, (6.)	Position.	Putnam, (1.)
Duncan	G.	Warren
Fletcher	R. F. B.	Mountney
Ferguson	L. F. B.	Shipley
Murray	R. H. B.	Welsh
Campbell	C. H. B.	Welden
Kirkpatrick	L. H. B.	Blakeley
McKelvey	O. R.	Hemingway
Pepper	I. R.	Ghelz
Ratican	C. F.	Walsh
Butler	I. L.	Brooks
Fleming	O. L.	Brown

Goals: For Bethlehem—Fleming, 3, one penalty; Butler, 2; Fletcher, 1. For Putnam—Ghelz, 1.

Linesman—Forest Bushel. Referee—J. H. Carpenter, Bethlehem. A. F. A. delegate—D. Carswell, Yonkers, N. Y. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

BOWDOIN RUSHES BATES.

Scores Two Touchdowns Early in Fray and Wins by 13 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Oct. 28.—Bowdoin surprised Bates today by scoring two touchdowns in the first half. Bates only escaped a shut-out when in the third period Joe Shattuck, whose trusty toe defeated Maine the week before, booted a field goal from the Bowdoin 27-yard line.

Bowdoin scored in the first period on a recovered fumble on Bates's 20-yard line. Peacock made the touchdown and Shumway kicked the goal. In the second period Bates had the ball on Bowdoin's 35-yard line when Shattuck attempted a forward pass to Dewever. Chapman intercepted it and, getting clear of the field, carried the ball over the Bates line, after a 65-yard run. In the third period Bates carried the ball to Bowdoin's 27-yard line. On the fourth down Shattuck received the ball and kicked a field goal.

The line-up:

Bowdoin, (13.)	Position.	Bates, (3.)
Foster	L. E.	Wiggin
Bradford	L. T.	Hamilton
Rhodes	L. G.	Stonier
Small	C.	Shattuck
Young	R. G.	Adam
Turner	R. T.	Knight
Chapman	R. E.	E. Moulton
Phillips	Q. B.	Talbott
Shumway	L. H. B.	Davis
Sprague	R. H. B.	Cutler
Bartlett	F. B.	Dewever

Touchdowns—Peacock, Chapman. Goal from touchdown—Shumway. Goal from field—Shattuck.

Substitutions: Bates—Sampson for E. Moulton, E. Moulton for Sampson, Arata for E. Moulton, Hickey for Knight, Knight for Hickey, Quackenbush for Knight, Clifford for Stonier, Stonier for Clifford, Ross for Stonier, Murray for Wiggin, Wiggin for Murray, Stettbacker for Wiggin, Lundholm for Stettbacker, Davis for Talbott, Kenney for Cutler, Cutler for Kennedy, Stettbacker for Cutler, R. Moulton for Stettbacker, Connor for Davis. Bowdoin—Drummond for Foster, Oliver for Bradford, Stewart for Rhodes, Kern for Stewart, McNaughton for Young, Peacock for Sprague.

Umpire—Mr. Beebe of Yale. Referee—Mr. Haswood of Brown. Head linesman—Mr. Porter of Maine. Field judge—Mr. Howe of Portland. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

SNAP FOR CARNEGIE TECH.

Thiel College Eleven Snowed Under by Score of 59 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28.—Thiel College proved the easiest kind of victim here today, and Carnegie Tech won by 59 to 0. The visitors never had a chance against the Skibo lads, and after the regular team had run up a large score in the first period, Coach Steffens sent in the second string men, so that his regulars would be in first-class shape for next week's struggle with Cornell.

Finlay was the star of the game. He ran through the line and around the ends at will. Kesner and Marshall were also in the limelight with long runs. During the third period Thiel braced and held the Tech. rookies scoreless. The line-up:

Carnegie, (59.)	Position.	Thiel, (0.)
Williams	L. E.	Pebly
McFeaters	L. T.	Werling
Kelly	L. G.	Harter
Heilstrom, (C.)	C.	Kewly
Fletcher	R. G.	R. Nelson
Grady	R. T.	Jackson
Wright	R. E.	Kuder
Kesner	Q. B.	Lynch, (C.)
Finlay	R. H.	Snyder
Marshall	L. H.	Jackson
Rupp	F. B.	Lahr

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Tech	34	18	0	7—59
Thiel	0	0	0	0— 0

Substitutions—Tech, Heyl for Lyons, McMillan for Ballinger, Smith for Early, Early for Smith, Perkinson for Williams, Young for Hellstrom, Lyons for McFeaters, Young for Fletcher, Thomas for Kesner, Ballinger for Finlay, Brunwasser for Rupp, Smith for Marshall, Early for Brunwasser, Thiel, Trezona for Jackson, Perrotti for Snyder, McClurg for Kuter. Hess for McClurg.

Touchdowns—Finlay, 2; Kesner, Marshall, 2; Brunwasser-Ballinger, Rupp. Early. Goals from touchdowns—Wright, 4; Kesner.

Referee—Mr. Mauthe. Penn State. Umpire—Mr. McFarland. W. and J. Head linesman—Mr. Dowd. Lafayette. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

ENGLISH GOLFER IS VICTOR.

Worthington Easily Defeats Steiner in Atlantic City Final.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 28.—J. H. Worthington of Sunningdale, England, won the annual Fall tournament of the Country Club of Atlantic City today at Northfield. His play was consistent rather than spectacular. Worthington defeated Harold A. Steiner of Inwood 5 up and 3 to play in the final round this afternoon. The New Yorker went to pieces on the homeward journey, after the match had been all even at the turn. The Englishman went out in 38 and Steiner in 39.

Coming in, Steiner perceptibly cracked, and the machinelike accuracy of Worthington enabled him to win hole after hole in par figures. Had Worthington played the five holes he might have recorded a card of 74. In the semi-final match Steiner beat Maurice E. Risley of the home club, who had been generally touted as the man to play Worthington. Steiner laid Risley stymies on the tenth and fifteenth, and these well-executed shots practically decided the match in the New Yorker's favor. Worthington this morning easily put out Robert Weir of Wilmington 5 and 4.

The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Semi-Final Round—J. H. Worthington, Sunningdale, England, defeated Robert Weir, Wilmington, 5 and 4; H. A. Steiner, Inwood, defeated Maurice E. Risley, Atlantic City, 2 and 1.

Final Round—Worthington defeated Steiner, 5 and 3.

BEATEN EIGHT.—Semi-Final Round—P. A. Proal, Deal, defeated E. A. Lord, Atlantic City, 1 up; A. Z. Huntington, Wyoming Valley, defeated T. B. Wootton, 1 up, (19 holes).

Final Round—Huntington defeated Proal, 1 up.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—Final Round—R. C. Maxwell, Trenton, defeated H. J. Westney, 2 and 1.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—Final Round—Dr. Floyd McCall, Atlantic City, defeated Louis Young, Ardsley, 4 and 3.

FOURTH SIXTEEN.—Final Round—D. Webster Bell, Philadelphia C. C., defeated F. J. Higgins, Aronimink, 3 and 2.

FIFTH SIXTEEN.—Final Round—Daniel Darrell, Sea View, defeated A. P. Nelson, Atlantic City Country Club, 1 up.

Central High School Wins Run.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 28.—East Orange High School's cross-country team was no match for the harriers of the Central High School in their race over the Branch Brook Park course here this morning, the point score reading, Central, 18; East Orange, 31. Captain Victor Woodruff of the Central team won the race. Sixteen minutes and twenty-five seconds was the time for the three-mile course.

ADDITIONAL FOOTBALL RESULTS.

At Fort Deposit.—Hill School, 13; Tome School, 9.

At Geneva, N. Y.—Hobart College, 14; St. Michael's, 0.

At Lawrence.—Kansas Aggies, 0; Kansas University, 0.

At St. Louis.—Washington University, 7; Polis, 6.

At Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska, 21; Nebraska Wesleyan, 1.

At Reno.—University of Nevada, 9; Utah Aggies, 7.

At Seattle.—University of Washington, 37; Whitman, 8.

At Missoula.—Washington State College, 27; University of Montana, 0.

At Salt Lake.—Utah, 23; Colorado, 0.

At Lamaria.—Colorado School of Mines, 30; Wyoming, 7.

At Fort Collins.—Colorado Agricultural College, 14; Colorado College, 13.

At St. Louis.—St. Louis University, 36; William and Vashti, 7.

At Beloit.—Ripon College, 13; Beloit, 6.

At Galesburg.—Knox, 7; Lake Forest, 0.

At Birmingham.—Auburn, 7; Mississippi Agricultural College, 3.

At Atlanta.—Washington and Lee, 7; Georgia Tech., 0.

At Chapel Hill.—University of North Carolina, 38; Virginia Military Institute, 13.

At New Orleans.—Sewanee, 7; Louisiana State University, 0.

At Tampa.—University of Tennessee, 34; University of Florida, 0.

(*Other football results will be found in the Sporting Section.*)

FENCERS RULE IN NATIONAL EXHIBIT

Hunters and Jumpers Predominate in Entries for Horse Show at Garden.

Hunters and jumpers this year outnumber all other equine types in the list of entries for the annual Horse Show to be held in Madison Square Garden beginning Saturday, Nov. 11. This is the first time in the history of the organization that the fencers have been in the majority. In former years it has always been the harness horses which have carried off the palm for numbers.

Nearly thirteen hundred nominations, representing horses valued at something like $1,000,000, have been received, and of these 445 are in the twenty-eight classes for hunters and jumpers. Canada will send fully fifty hunters and jumpers to the Garden this year, much to the surprise of the Horse Show officials, who thought the war in Europe was monopolizing the attention of the Dominion horsemen at present. Sir Adam Beck of London, Ontario, who has been exhibiting at the Garden for twenty-five years or more; Major A. Kilgour, and Thomas A. Crow of Toronto, are among the leading Canadian exhibitors.

Women will be more prominent than ever in the jumping classes, one of which calls for women to ride thoroughbred hunters over fences four feet high. This class is a distinct innovation, women never having ridden thoroughbreds over the jumps at the Garden before. There are twelve entries, and among those who will ride are little Miss Backy Lanier, the ten-year-old daughter of Charles D. Lanier; Miss Ivy Madison, a Greenwich, Conn., school girl who rode three ribbon winners in one class at the Westchester County Horse Show a few weeks ago; Miss Lida Fleitman, Mrs. Philip Clark of Newport, Miss Constance Vaucluain of Philadelphia, Miss Vira Cornell and Miss Marie Louise Thompson. The prize is a cup offered by I. J. R. Muurling, Treasurer of the United Hunts Racing Association.

All through the show the feminine exhibitors are going to play a leading part. In very many classes they are in the majority. For example, one of the competitions for saddle horses has thirteen women among the twenty-six owners. They are Mrs. Robert E. Tod, Mrs. Davis Wagstaff, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, the Countess von Holstein, Mrs. N. J. Hess, Mrs. J. Londsay, Mrs. Francis P. Garvin, Mrs. W. C. Ralston, Miss Constance Vaucluain, Miss Jane Austin, Miss Edith W. Clark, Miss Isabella Wanamaker, and Miss Marjorie West. In another saddle class eight out of fourteen entries are from women.

GOLF ON NEARBY LINKS.

Despite the fact that the season is fast drawing to a close, an appreciable number of exponents of the links game took advantage of the ideal weather prevailing yesterday and enjoyed competition over their favorite courses. There was a good attendance at the Montclair Golf Club, for on these links a women's putting competition and two separates play provided opportunities for both female and male devotees of the game. The women's competition resulted in a victory for Mrs. W. H. Loftus, with Miss E. W. Childs the runner-up. In the sweepstakes play, Class A, three golfers tied for the prize honors with net scores of 73. The scores:

Class A.—S. J. Wallen, 83, 10—73; Dr. J. S. Brown, 84, 10—73; J. W. Surbrug, Jr., 82, 8—75; F. W. Dyer, 76, 0—74; J. A. Kelsey, 87, 13—74; H. Wright, 83, 8—75; W. H. Loftus, 87, 11—76; J. L. Simmons, 81, 4—77; R. B. Neff, 88, 9—79; R. Starratt, 89, 10—79; P. L. Gallagher, 90, 10—80; H. Johnston, 87, 6—81; J. V. Batten, 92, 9—81.

Class B.—J. A. Hines, 91, 19—72; F. C. Lowry, 93, 13—74; C. H. Tuke, 90, 15—75; W. R. Hotchkin, 93, 18—75; H. L. Delano, 92, 14—78; C. J. Spencer, 92, 14—78; E. B. Stearns, 93, 14—79; A. L. Pierson, 94, 13—81; A. Morrison, 98, 16—82.

Class C.—Dr. L. Batten, 93, 24—67. (Only card turned in.)

BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB.

The semi-final round in the handicap match play for the Baltusrol Cup was played yesterday, and H. R. Townsend and Dr. E. S. Morton won their way to the final and were disposed of Dr. John R. Shannon, and Morton defeated H. A. Earle. Maxwell R. Marston leads the field in the selected score competition for the John J. Miller Cup with a card of 150. This play began late in April, and will be concluded next Saturday. Marston's nearest rivals are Dr. A. S. Morrow and H. Hathrouck, both of whom have selected scores of 38. The winner's score last year was 37. Forty golfers have participated in the competition this season.

GLEN RIDGE COUNTRY CLUB.

Three golfers tied for second place in the eighteen-hole medal play competition over the links of the Glen Ridge Country Club yesterday afternoon. The tie will be played off today. First prize was accounted for by Dr. L. H. Smith, who brought in a card of 91, 19—72. The three who tied for second place were G. B. Martin, 77, 4—73; L. E. McCoy, 90, 17—73, and D. C. Taylor, 102, 29—73. Other scores were: J. C. Carroll, 97, 23—74; W. D. Lyon, 92, 15—77; William N. Ward, 99, 22—77; A. W. Hart, 100, 18—82; A. D. Reid, 101, 22—83.

DUNWOODIE COUNTRY CLUB.

A red card competition occupied the attention of the golfers over the links of the Dunwoodie Country Club yesterday, with the following results:

Class A—Charles M. Fink, 81, 7—74; E. P. Chalfant, 93, 15—78; Charles Murray, 95, 15—80, and B. R. Kramer, 89, 9—80; F. B. Clark, Jr., 97, 25—72; F. W. Fischlein, 98, 25—73; M. L. Wilson, 100, 24—76, Class C—F. N. Bolles, 100, 26—74; O. Davis, 100, 26—74; A. T. Brown, 107, 30—77.

ARDSLEY CLUB.

J. M. Shedd captured the low net prize in the eighteen-hole handicap competition over the links of the Ardsley Club yesterday with a card of 80, 9—71. The other scores were: A. L. Meacham, 86, 13—73; C. Smith, Jr., 81, 7—74; F. J. Pope, 91, 16—75; W. E. Sulzer, 95, 20—75; J. S. Sulzer, 93, 19—76; F. A. Lund, 88, 12—76; H. J. Batholomae, 86, 10—76; H. S. Brookes, 90, 12—78; D. Henry, 101, 20—81.

WYKAGYL GOLF CLUB.

Andrew H. Brown's card of 90, 13—77 showed best yesterday in the eighteen-hole handicap medal play competition at the Wykagyl Golf Club. The second honors were taken by Dr. W. S. Webster with 92, 14—78.

WESTFIELD GOLF CLUB.

J. M. Cutler and S. W. McA

FORECASTER ABBE DEAD AT AGE OF 77

Known as "Father of the Weather Bureau" and Celebrated as a Meteorologist.

WROTE SCIENTIFIC WORKS

Began Issuing Daily "Probabilities" in Cincinnati in 1869—Present System Grew Out of That.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Professor Cleveland Abbe, known as "The Father of the Weather Bureau," died at Chevy Chase today, after an illness of nearly a year, in his seventy-eighth year. He was a noted meteorologist and had been connected with the United States Weather Bureau since 1891.

Professor Abbe, who was familiarly known as "Old Prob," all over the country as the result of the regular trially issue of weather "probabilities," which he started in February, 1871, was perhaps the foremost forecaster of the world and had received the Symons gold medal of the Royal Meteorological Society of England and many other honors. He was a native New Yorker and was a son of the late George Waldo Abbe, prominent for many years in the business life of the city and active in its charities.

His education was received at the New York Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York, where he made a record in mathematical and mathematico-physical science. He was graduated in 1859 and then taught mathematics at the Trinity Latin School for a year. Later he studied astronomy under Professor Brunnow at the University of Michigan. A year afterward he removed to Cincinnati, where he spent four years with Dr. B. A. Gould and did telegraphic longitude work for the United States Coast Survey. During 1865-66 Professor Abbe studied at the Observatory of Poulkova, Russia, then under the direction of the illustrious Otto Struve, and finally, in 1867, he returned to this country and became connected with the National Observatory in Washington. He was immediately appointed Director of the Cincinnati Observatory.

The First Scientific Forecasts.

Professor Abbe took charge there in May, 1868, and immediately became prominent through his offer to the Chamber of Commerce to make daily predictions of the weather for the benefit of the citizens. From a scientific standpoint this was then unheard of. However, it was soon seen that he had "inside information" on the all-important subject, the weather, and during September, 1869, his offer was accepted, and the daily publication of weather bulletins and "probabilities" began.

His weather service met with instant success, and soon his friends had a resolution introduced into Congress providing for the establishment of a national bureau of storm warnings for the benefit of commerce, which bureau was opened in February, 1870, with Lieutenant A. W. Greely in charge. Officer of the Army, in charge. He immediately adopted a l Professor Abbe's systems and methods, and in January, 1871, invited him to come to Washington as his scientific assistant.

A month later Professor Abbe commenced the regular daily issue of "probabilities" which he kept up himself until he could train others to do the work correctly. These forecasts were published in the country anonymously as official documents, and came to Professor Abbe the cognomen of "Old Prob."

From that time the weather service was extended each year until the United States Weather Bureau came to rank first among such services the world over and Professor Abbe came to be regarded as the world's foremost meteorologist. It was largely due to his initiative that several successive advances were made in the service, such as ocean meteorology, the introduction of uniform standard time, and a great many other steps were taken.

Professor Abbe continued in the Government service even when well past 70 years of age. He continued to edit the Monthly Weather Review and made many other contributions to meteorological science. In addition, he was editor of the Bulletin of the Mount Weather Observatory from 1909. Professor of Meteorology at Washington University from 1888, and lecturer on meteorology at Johns Hopkins University from 1896. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and of many other foreign and domestic scientific bodies.

Aided Standardization of Time.

One of Professor Abbe's most noteworthy achievements was his "Report on Standard Time," published in 1879, which started the agitation that resulted in the establishment of the modern standard hour meridians from Greenwich. He was the author of a number of books on meteorological subjects.

Professor Abbe was twice married, his first wife, who was Miss Frances Martha Neal, dying in 1908. He married Miss Margaret A. Percival of St. Kitts, West Indies, a year later, when he was 70 years old and she was 42. His second marriage was the culmination of a romance that began in St. Kitts and ended in Baltimore. Professor Abbe met Miss Percival when he was in charge of a Government research party investigating the origin of earthquakes, and told her he would marry her if she ever came to this country. Shortly afterward he was appointed chief of the Baltimore Weather Bureau, and on his first visit to that city met Miss Percival on the street. Their marriage took place soon after.

He was the father of Cleveland Abbe, Jr., the geographer, and Truman Abbe, a widely known surgeon, and a brother of Robert Abbe of this city.

INDIAN WAR VETERAN DEAD.

Major Martin Also Served Under the Khedive of Egypt.

Major Chancellor Martin, a veteran of the Indian wars and formerly Chairman of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, died yesterday at his home in Cornwall-on-Hudson in his seventy-first year.

He was born in Illinois and was graduated from West Point in 1868. For several years after Major Martin saw active service in the various Indian wars, and then left the army to enter the military service of the Egyptian Government, where he was for some years a member of the personal staff of the Khedive. On his return here, Major Martin entered the United States Customs Service and became widely known through his connection with the Board of Civil Service Examiners. In addition to his military training, Major Martin had received the degree of M. D. from Columbia University. His wife and one son survive him.

Thomas J. Carroll.

Thomas J. Carroll, President of New York Stereotypers Union No. 1, and a member of the Board of Education, died last night at his home, 787 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, in his forty-sixth year. He was also President of the New York State Allied Printing Trades Council, and was for twenty years connected with the German Herold, where he was head of the stereotyping department. Mr. Carroll was born here and educated in the public schools. His wife and nine children survive him.

INSTRUCTION.

INDOOR TENNIS

ROBERT R. HAGGETT.

International coach, has a few vacancies for the Winter season. Those wishing instruction apply Terrace Tennis Courts, 112th St. and Riverside Drive.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

George W. Wallace's School

Bretton Hall Hotel, 86th St., Broadway.

Private and class. Children, Adults. Catalog.

BENA HOFFMAN 49 West 57th St. Tel. Plaza 1200.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lester Lewis of Douglas Manor, L. I., formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjory Lewis, to Henry Emerson Comings, son of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Comings of Wimbledon, England. Miss Lewis is a granddaughter of the late Justice Loran L. Lewis of Buffalo. Mr. Comings was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Oxford, and is Vice-President of the firm of Slocum, Avram & Slocum of this city. Miss Lewis's brother, Lester S. Lewis, was recently married to Miss Madelyn Damon of New London, Conn.

Mrs. Mary Brown Simms of 419 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Simms, to Charles Allen Bowles, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bowles of Springfield, Mass., and a grandson of the late Samuel Bowles, founder of the Springfield Republican. Miss Simms is a daughter of Harry Simms of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and a granddaughter of Mrs. Jeannette G. Brown, with whom she resides.

Mr. and Mrs. John Webster Burrows of 360 Riverside Drive have announced the engagement of the r daughter, Miss Helen Hampton Burrows, to Alver Homer Ives of, this city. Mr. Ives formerly resided in Boston, and is a graduate of Harvard.

Mr. and Mrs. John Franken of 15 West Ninety-first Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edna A. Franken, to L. Myron Levy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lehman Levy of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Philip of Westfield, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Philip, to J. Herbert A. Williams, son of Mrs. David Williams of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. James Flockhart of 539 Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lindley Hannahill Flockhart, to Robert Elwood Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Moore of Newark. Miss Flockhart is a graduate of the National Park Seminary. Mr. Moore is a graduate of Wesleyan. Class of '15, and is now engaged in research work in economics at Columbia University.

Mrs. L. M. Freeman of Boston announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Bettina Freeman, former prima donna of the Century opera Company, to Robert Thorpe Thorpe, a janitor, of Houston, Texas. Miss Freeman is a member of the Cleveland Grand Opera Company. After their marriage they will live in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Offenbach of 216 West 100th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Madeleine Offenbach, to Harold Leterman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Leterman of this city. Miss Offenbach made her début last season.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fitzpatrick of 42 Edgecombe Avenue to John W. Sullivan of Brooklyn.

Mrs. William Nicolls of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Anne Winnifred Mitchell, to Joshua Weimer of Nutley, N. J. Miss Mitchell is visiting friends in Nutley, having recently arrived from a visit in the Northwest.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Muecke of Quinta La Mosca, Camaguey, Cuba, formerly of New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Louise Muecke, to Roy Lindsay Bowlin. Miss Muecke is a sister of Mrs. Clifton M. Butler, the wife of Captain Butler of the Thirty-fifth Infantry United States Army, stationed at Douglas, Ariz. She is now spending the Autumn at 122 Edison Street, New Rochelle, N. Y., where she will remain this Winter. No date has been named for the wedding.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marion Esty of Bayonne, N. J., to Gene Pressler, a magazine illustrator.

Frank W. Child of New York and Orange, N. J., announces the engagement of his two daughters, Miss Elizabeth R. Child to Dana S. Hall of Orange, and Miss Dorothy C. Child to Marion S. Baldwin, also of Orange.

Miss Come to Wed D. F. Chase.

Miss Anna Vernah Come, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Come of 215 West 105th Street, and Donald F. Chase of Syracuse, N. Y., are to be married tomorrow evening at the home of the bride. The Rev. Dr. Hugh Kerman of the West End Presbyterian Church is to officiate. Mr. Chase is a distant city editor of The Syracuse Journal, of which his father, Franklin H. Chase, is managing editor.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL A. COOK, a police Sergeant, attached to the Newtown Precinct, died on Friday at his home, 100 Kapan Avenue, Jamaica, L. I., from heart disease. He had been on the force for nearly twenty-five years. His wife and two children survive him.

HUMPHREY F. GILSON, in the employ of the dry goods firm of F. W. Waters for many years and a member of the official board of the Russell Place M. E. Church, died recently at his home, 2,182 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He was 70 years old and left a widow and three daughters.

CONRAD WEGGEL, 68 years old, a retired business man, died at his home, 323 Forty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and had lived in Brooklyn for thirty-five years.

JOEL CONKLIN, for many years a farmer at Richmond Hill, died on Friday at his home, 50 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-ninth year.

JOHN O'CONNOR, for twenty-two years with the firm of P. K. Wilson & Son, lace importers in this city, died in the Post-Graduate Hospital on Thursday after an operation. Mr. O'Connor was 50 years old, and lived at 1,103 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. SARAH E. RAFERTY, widow of Isaac Rapelye and a member of one of the oldest families on Long Island died on Friday at the home of her son in Jamaica, L. I. She was 81 years of age.

Mrs. MATILDA CARMAN, 89 years old, died at her home in Oceanside, L. I., on Thursday, leaving three daughters and a son, she was the widow of John W. Carman.

LEANDER BARKER, a pioneer grocer of Freeport, L. I., and a resident of that town for a great many years, died there on Friday, at the age of 87 years. He is survived by his wife, a son, and a daughter.

CHARLES BERNARD DUNKEL, for ten years First Deputy Chief of the New Rochelle Fire Department, died yesterday at his home there in his fifty-third year. He was a Mason, an Elk, and a member of several firemen's organizations.

Captain CHARLES ALEXANDER MOSS of the Eighty-first Battalion, Canadian Infantry, died on Tuesday in the Military Hospital in Rouen, France, from wounds received in action. For many years Captain Moss was head of Mu Zeta Psi fraternity. His wife survives him.

JAMES J. DEVLIN, chief clerk of the Second District Municipal Court and Secretary of the Board of Justices of the Municipal Court, died on Friday at his home, 224 Monroe Street, in his fifty-fourth year. He formerly served two terms as an Alderman, and was once chief stenographer in the office of Henry Clews & Co.

JULIUS MEYLE, assistant manager of Charles H. Ditson & Son, music publishers, died on Thursday at his home, 231 East 164th Street, in his sixtieth year. His wife, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. ANNIE E. KNIGHT, widow of Thomas Knight, formerly a hotel proprietor here, died on Friday at her home in Bayside, L. I., in her eighty-fourth year, leaving a son and one daughter.

Mrs. ADELIZA B. CHAFFEE, a lecturer and writer on art, died yesterday in Worcester, Mass., in her sixtieth year. She was a graduate of Wellesley and had lectured all over the United States. Until the beginning of the European war she had a studio here.

Col. J. HARRISON MILLS, a sculptor and artist and veteran of the civil war, died on Tuesday in Buffalo, in his seventy-seventh year. He was a native of this State and served with the Twenty-first Regiment in the civil war. Col. Mills was a member of the G. A. R. and several other societies. His wife, one son, a daughter, and six grandchildren survive him.

JOSEPH H. BAMFORTH, a linotype operator of Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday in the Muhlenberg Hospital in that place, in his forty-first year. His wife, father, and brother survive him.

ROOT SUTHERLAND, formerly connected with the advertising departments of several New York newspapers, died late Friday night at his home in Mount Vernon. He was formerly assistant general manager of the Standard Oil Company and at one time was in vaudeville with Amelia Bingham and a member of the "Secret Service" company. His wife and four children survive him.

Miss ANNE C. FAGAN, a life-long resident of East Millstone, N. J., died yesterday at her home there. Several brothers and sisters survive her.

Sister MARIE WINIFRED, connected with St. Joseph's Hospital in Paterson, N. J., for twenty-five years, died there early yesterday morning. She was widely known in Paterson and vicinity.

Mrs. JEANNETTE SCOTT CROUCHLEY, widow of Charles H. Crouchley, died yesterday at her home in Paterson, N. J., leaving one sister.

Mrs. MARY McCLOSKEY, widow of Peter D. McCloskey and daughter of James Donough of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at her home in Orange, N. J., in her eighty-third year, leaving three sons and three daughters.

BAZAAR AT 69TH'S ARMORY.

Mgr. Mooney Delivers Opening Speech.

A bazaar in aid of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Relief Fund, to run until Nov. 15 inclusive, including Sunday evenings, was opened at 8:30 o'clock last night in the armory of the regiment, at Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, introduced by Justice Victor J. Dowling, made the opening speech as the personal representative of Cardinal Farley, who was unable to be present. Miss Pauline Donalda sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," the assembly joining in the chorus.

There is to be a new special feature motion picture performance every evening, and all sorts of articles are on sale in the booths. Mrs. Winifred Stoner is in charge of the candy booth, and there is an Indian show with eight real Indians in it to do war and other dances. There was a large attendance last evening.

The fund will be used for the needy families of the men on the Mexican border, and another fund is to be provided to help those soldiers who find themselves out of employment on their return.

STARRING-LATHROP WEDDING.

The Ceremony at 4 o'Clock in the Church of the Ascension.

In the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, the wedding of Mason B. Starring, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Starring, and Miss Gertrude F. Lathrop, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alanson P. Lathrop, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. D. S. De Lancey Townsend of the All Angels' Church. The chancel was banked with growing plants and palms and masses of white and rose colored chrysanthemums. There was a special musical program, and Miss Inez Barbour sang several solos.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a unique veil of tulle, the novelty consisting of two points at each side, finished with rose point, arranged in a very large medallion in each point. The gown was white silk net, banded with silver ribbon, and the court train, of silver tissue, had sprays and garlands of cloth of silver, arranged as a border, outside of which was a border of rose point lace. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids, and wore a diamond brooch and a string of pearls. The gowns of the bridesmaids illustrated the latest modes. The bridesmaids were "Paddy" hats, the pipe crowns of pink tulle over figured white lace and the narrow brims of frills of lace, while pink velvet strap ribbon, wound at the base of the crowns, was tied in bows, with short ends, at the back. The short frocks of pink chiffon of Hungarian style had aprons of the chiffon embroidered in flowers and the close-fitting sleeves with capelike ruffles at the top had stock collars also embroidered in flowers. The falling from the lower half. The girls were the Misses Alice De Lamar, and Marguerite De Buys of New York; Natalie Brush of Indianapolis, Ind., and Margaret McKelvey of Bloomsbury, Penn. Instead of flowers they carried large muffs of tulle, which were also novel, as they were transparent and the hands showed through.

The maid of honor was Miss Nelda Quackenbush, and Mrs. Grayson F. Lathrop, a sister-in-law of the bride, as the matron of honor. She wore pink chiffon velvet with a rose pink brocaded train, and the low cut corsage was finished with a cape collar of silver lace. Her silver-lace poke bonnet was wound with turquoise blue velvet ribbons and showed a pink flower at the side. Her bouquet was pink roses.

Mr. Starring's best man was his brother, David Swing Starring, and the ushers were Grayson F. Lathrop, Mc-Neal Swazey, and Park Gillespie of New York, Wootton Alder of Washington, Howard Spaulding and Harry Kimball of Chicago.

A small wedding reception was held at Sherry's. After a honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Starring will make their home at 19 West Seventy-ninth Street.

Miss Holzner's Wedding Invitations

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Mabel A. Holzner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Holzner of 48 Treacy Avenue, Newark, N. J., to Morris M. Jackson, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jackson of this city, which will take place on Nov. 6 at The Washington, Newark. Miss Rosalind Bowers of Newark, N. J., Jackson, will be the bride's flower girl and only attendant. Edgar Lorle of New York will be the best man. A large reception will follow the ceremony.

Miss Deacon to Wed on Nov. 9.

The wedding of Miss Edith Deacon, daughter of Mrs. Edward Parker Deacon of Boston, Mass., to Henry G. Gray of this city, will take place at noon on Thursday, Nov. 9, at Rock Maple Farm, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. George von L. Meyer at Hamilton, Mass. Only the immediate relatives and friends will attend the wedding and the breakfast, which is to follow. It is expected that the honeymoon will be spent in Europe. The engagement of the couple was announced on Oct. 18.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Following C. A. C. officers are relieved from present assignment, effective on or about Jan. 1, then report to Commanding Officer of Coast Defenses indicated for duty: Capts. H. W. T. Egan, Baltimore; J. K. Wing, Jr., and H. A. St. Sawalle, San Francisco.

Resignations of N. G. officers accepted: Maj. J. M. McKenny, 4th Inf., South Dakota; 1st Lt. J. L. Peters, M. C., Louisiana; Maj. I. T. Catron, 5th Inf., Georgia; 1st Lt. F. S. Shumaker, 2d Inf., Connecticut; 2d Lt. G. C. Gessner, 2d Inf., Connecticut; 2d Lt. M. Gallagan, 2d Inf., Connecticut; 1st Lt. C. B. Palmer, M. C., 1st Inf., Arizona; Maj. L. Ellwood, 3d Inf., Iowa; Capt. J. R. Cameron, M. C., Nebraska, and 2d Lt. A. A. Fix, 3d Inf., Wisconsin. Also following: 1st Lts. F. L. Cole and F. V. Langenderier, M. R. C.

A board, to consist of Majors H. M. Lord, Q. M. C.; W. Kelly, Corps of Engrs., and F. S. Cocheu, General Staff, is appointed to meet at War Dept. to formulate a policy and regulations to govern in future flood relief work of the War Department.

1st Lt. D. C. Emmons, 37th Inf., is attached to the Aviation Section of Signal Corps as an aviation student, and will proceed to San Diego for duty at Aviation School.

Maj. A. T. Smith, Inf., is relieved from the further operation of orders of Sept. 21, detailing him as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Ohio State University.

Orders of Oct. 21 relating to 1st Lt. E. A. Lohman, Sig. Corps, revoked. He will report to Commanding General Hawaiian Department for duty.

Orders of Oct. 16 are amended to read: Orders of Oct. 10 relating to Col. S. W. Miller, Inf., and Major J. S. Parker, Cav., respectively, are revoked.

Capt. E. W. Ragsdale, Ordnance Dept., will make one visit to Mineola, N. Y., on business pertaining to operations of Ordnance Dept., then to his station.

1st Lt. F. M. Hard, Inf., is attached as Aviation Section of Signal Corps as an aviation student, and will proceed to San Diego Signal Corps Aviation School for duty.

1st Lt. E. L. Hoffman, 24th Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston for examination for detail in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, then to his station.

2d Lt. C. A. Bishop, Philippine Scouts, recently appointed from Company B, 2d Regt. of Engineers, will proceed to San Francisco and sail for the Philippines about Dec. 5 for duty.

1st Lt. H. Hise, Sig. Corps, Washington National Guard, from duty at Signal Corps Aviation Station, Mineola, L. I., to his company.

Capt. J. D. Elliott is transferred from 6th to 34th Inf.

Name of Capt. C. W. Tillotson, 19th Inf., to detached list, and name of Capt. W. S. Drysdale, Inf., removed and assigned to 19th Inf.

Orders of Oct. 16 relating to Lt. Col. H. Page, M. C., revoked.

1st Lt. J. C. McDonnell, aviation officer, Signal Corps, is detailed a member of the board appointed Oct. 7 to examine enlisted men of the Signal Corps for rating of aviation mechanicians, vice 1st Lt. M. F. Harmon, Inf., relieved.

Lt. Col G. O. Squier, Signal Corps, to New York City for temporary duty with work of Aviation Section, Signal Corps, then to his station.

Brig. Gen. W. A. Mann is detailed as Chief of the Militia Bureau and Repair to this city for duty.

1st Lt. E. S. Harrison, C. A. C., from assignment to coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay to coast defenses of Key West for duty.

1st Lt. A. R. Edwards, C. A. C., is relieved from the defenses of Key West and proceed to Ft. Monroe, Va., Dec. 30, to take regular course at Coast Artillery School.

Orders of Oct. 19 relating to Capt. H. B. Black, Inf., revoked. He will report to Commanding General Southern Department for temporary duty organized militia.

Col. L. M. Koehler, cav., will report by telegraph to commanding General Central Dept. for duty in connection with the muster out of National Guard organizations, then join 6th Cav.

Following officers of C. A. C., upon completion of present regular course at Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va., about Dec. 1, and upon expiration of any leave granted, will report to commanding officer of coast defenses indicated for duty: Capts. C. H. Carson, Puget Sound; E. S. Long, Charleston; N. Horowitz, Boston; J. C. Keeler, Southern New York; A. L. Loustalot, San Francisco; E. A. Stockton, Jr., Long Island Sound; T. C. Cook, Potomac; W. C. Knight, Cape Fear; R. G. Harrell, Long Island Sound; J. J. Grace, Portsmouth; W. J. Buttgenbach, Savannah, and E. N. Woodbury, Boston. 1st Lts. L. B. Bener, Puget Sound; R. C. Harrison, Portland; M. H. Willett, Southern New York; Halstead Dorey; F. Cannon, Puget Sound; R. B. Cocroft, Narragansett Bay; W. K. Richards, Narragansett Bay; F. Zydal, Narragansett Bay; J. T. H. O'Rear, Portland; B. Gorham, Charleston; N. M. Wilson, Boston; T. Kemble, Southern New York; R. C. Gildart, Southern New York; D. G. Holland, San Diego; R. W. Wilson, Boston and R. Walsh, Savannah.

Name of Capt. J. V. Spring, 10th Cav., to Detached list, and name of Capt. A. G. Hixson, Cav., removed. He is assigned to 10th Cav.

1st Lt. W. E. Mould, retired, is assigned to active duty as an Acting Quartermaster. He will proceed to Ft. Brady, Mich., as Quartermaster there.

Following C. A. C. officers, upon completion of course at Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, on or about Dec. 1, and upon expiration of any leave granted, will report to Commandant, Coast Artillery School, for duty as Instructor: Capt. E. Reybold and 1st Lts. R. P. Hall and D. S. Lenser.

1st Lt. F. M. Green, C. A. C., upon completion of course at Coast Artillery School, about Dec. 1, and upon expiration of any leave granted, will report to Commandant, Coast Artillery School, to take special course in ballistics.

Leaves: Major J. E. Woodward, Adjt. Gen., one month's extension; Capt. C. P. Smart, 3d Inf., five days' extension; Capt. J. N. Munro, Q. M. C., seven days' extension.

Navy.

Lt. Commanders R. Wallace, Jr., New York Yard, to Lae Animas, Col., Hospital, sick, and C. Rear, commissioned.

Junior Grade Lieuts. L. Townsend, to the Delaware; R. J. Weeks, the Paducah, to the Fanning; G. M. Cook, the Fanning, to the Wyoming, and J. F. Donelson, to the Connecticut, Nov. 10.

Ens. R. H. Knight, the Paducah, Nov. 1, to the Montana, Dec. 1.

P. A. Surg. S. D. Hart, Newport (R. I.) Training Station to the Maumee.

Act. Asst. Surg. H. A. Gaitner; appointed to the Navy Recruiting Station, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Mach. J. A. Newell, the Kearsarge, to the Missouri.

Chief Carp. C. J. Kerr, to Philadelphia Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Following at Newport: Alywin, Balch, Benham, Birmingham Bushnell, Conyngham, Cummings, Cushing, Ericsson, Fanning, Jacob Jones, Jarvis, Jupiter, McCall, McDougal, Melville, Montana, Nicholson, O'Brien, Patapsco, Porter, Rowan, Sampson, Tucker, Wadsworth, and Wainwright; Chattanooga at Gulf of Fonseca; Culgoa and Potomac at Port au Prince; Dale and Supply at Olongapo; Kansas, Maryland and Tennessee at New York Yard; Ontario at Norfolk; Raleigh at San Francisco; South Dakota at Venice; Yorktown at Topolobampo.

Sailed—Abarenda, Olongapo for Zamboanga, Philippines; Buffalo, Magallan for Bocs de Tencayan; Hancock, Norfolk for Charleston; Hopkins and Hull, San Diego for Mare Island; L-9, L-10, L-11, and Ozark, Norfolk for Boston; Milwaukee, San Diego for San Francisco; Orsens, Gulf of Fonseca for Acapulco; Sacramento, Puerto Cortez for Guantanamo; San Diego, Acapulco for San Diego.

The commander of the battleship force, Atlantic Fleet, has transferred his flag from the Arkansas to the Wyoming.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments at 8 A. M., Nov. 1:

Patrol E. Turner, 33 to 39, mounted to bicycle duty; F. F. Sickmann, 39 to 42; R. Loehmann and J. A. Hoffman, 39 to 42, as indicated; J. B. Hunt, 6 O. J. Brigley, 12; T. Flaherty, 25; A. J. Crozier, Jr., 26; J. Livingston, 26; M. Downing, 31; R. Capitaruccio, 43; J. J. Lyons, 43; F. Seifritz, 7; R. Laida, 12; J. J. Cowhan, 25; G. Christoforo, 25; J. M. Mehrtz, 25; A. Brawman, 32; J. E. Graham, 43; V. Wodnick, 61.

From 33 to prects. indicated: E. Purro, 10; W. S. L. Hanks, 25, E. H. Stoll, 25; J. L. Sayer, 21; G. Kinkel, 25; J. P. Morlang, Jr., 36.

From precincts indicated, assigned to bicycle duty: To 28—R. J. Judge, 6; P. Bauer, 15; D. H. C. Ferry, 18; J. Gerhardt, 21; J. M. Dunn, 25; H. Wangerman, 25; L. F. Goodyear, 25; A. Kleinmeier, 26; P. F. Horn, 28; F. C. Gerhardt, 36; H. F. Miller, 36; D. Gallagher, 37; C. D. McKenna, 37; J. J. Walsh, 42; W. B. Freeman, 42; O. A. Coolidge, 43; P. J. Frawley, 65; J. J. Martin, Bridge.

To 32—T. A. Haverty, H. F. Bresnan, 32; F. A. Griffin, C. J. Speckenbush, 43; J. Sullivan, 61; W. J. McKiernan, 61; A. Morris, 61; J. F. O'Neill, 61; L. J. Lafferty, 62; F. W. Harmes, 63; P. J. McGrath, 63; D. J. Burns, 65; T. B. Faby, 68; G. J. O'Connell, 10 Dist.; C. E. Patton, 68.

To 35—F. Flanagan, 34; W. C. Wallis, 37; P. Coggins, 61; E. Sullivan, 65; W. O'Neill, 68; P. A. Flanagan, 68.

To 39—G. G. Vesatka, 61; O. A. Wolf, 62.

On their own application: F. P. Murphy, 7 to 63; H. L. Keepers, 7 to 36; J. M. Walsh, 10 to 15; F. Oppenheimer, 12 to 42; M. O'Brien, 12 to 65; J. J. Cunpingham, 16 to 29; E. P. Byrne, 18 to 63; C. V. Maloney, 18 to 5; C. Masterson, 25 to 37; K. Herskowitz, 26 to 35; C. Kohler, 28 to 61; J. Welsch, 29 to 32; O. Gruber, 29 to 37; W. W. Eisels, 28 to 61; M. P. Cannan, 2 to 65; T. J. D. Reilly, 32 to 69; B. J. Dingry, 38 to 37; J. J. Farrell, jr., 43 to 68; P. Conkey, 43 to 68; M. Hanley, 167 to Bridge; H. V. Vroom, 274 to 25, assign. to motor cycle duty discon.; J. J. Blake, 270 to 279, assign. to motor cycle duty discon.; F. Hansen, 276, bicycle to motor cycle duty; J. J. Nugent, 277 to 274, bicycle to motor cycle duty; M. Gavigan, 279 to 270, bicycle duty.

Mounted patrol., with horse and equip.: E. N. Distler, 69 to 33.

Mounted patrol., Nov. 1: Mounted patrol. with horses and equip., J. P. L. Klintworth, 168, to 170; H. E. Young, 170 to 168.

Temporary assignments: To 12 I. D. from prects. indicated, duty as chauffeurs, 15 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 31, F. J. Strickland, 26; F. H. Gleason, 154; L. H. Redmond, 281; A. H. Haucke, 283; M. L. Cuff, 255; B. Schindler, 31; F. J. Gill, 281; J. T. McCarthy, 281; J. E. Green, 283.

Leaves of absence: (without pay) Patrol. C. Jones, 2, 1 day, 12:01 P. M., Nov. 1; P. J. Lynch, 4, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 30; H. Freiloehr, 22, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 29; R. F. Connolly, 42, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 30.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. E. C. Xenodochius, 4, 4:50 P. M., Aug. 24, to 12-P. M., Sept. 4; H. Lipski, 18, 7:50 P. M., Aug. 31, to noon, Sept. 5; A. E. Johnson, 26, 6:30 P. M., Sept. 25, during disability; P. Daly, 68, 5 P. M., Sept. 10, to 12 P. M., Sept. 11; J. Seal, 68, 5 P. M., Sept. 10, to noon, Sept. 15; T. McCarthy, 68, 6 P. M., Sept. 10, to 12 P. M., Sept. 25; J. J. Croake, 74, 9:45 A. M., Sept. 24, during disability; H. V. Seward, 142, 5:30 P. M., Sept. 12 P. M., Sept. 25; F. Conway, 147, 10:35 P. M., Sept. 21, during disability; E. Kepko, Traf. Div., Sub-div C, 6:10 P. M., Sept. 26; E. Whalen, Traf. Div., Sub-div C, 6 P. M., Sept. 26, during disability.

Restored to duty: Patrol. W. J. Wynn, 21. Death: Sergt. S. A. Cook, 277, at 11 P. M., Oct. 27.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for assistant allenist, grade 2, will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 3. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 6; technical, 6. A qualifying physical examination will be held. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on the closing day for the receipt of applications. The pay is usually $1,500 a year. There is one vacancy in Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 25 at the New York Custom House an examination for laboratory aid, for both men and women, to fill vacancies in the Hygienic Laboratory, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $720 to $840 a year. In the Division of Zoology of the Hygienic Laboratory there are four positions corresponding in general to this grade of laboratory aid. A person entering the division begins with the easiest and the purely routine work, but is expected gradually to do any kind of work varying from washing glassware to microscopic technique, examination for parasites, tabulations, and bibliographic work. Competitors will be examined in practical questions, education and experience. Graduation from a standard high school, such training to have included four one-year courses in sciences other than English, at least two of which courses must have been in Latin, and at least two one-year courses in high school zoology, or one full course in medical zoology, or at least six months' experience as clerk or laboratory assistant in a laboratory or hospital where work in medical zoology is carried on, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their thirtieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The weather was fair yesterday, with marked high pressure in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley. It is considerably warmer in the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley and cooler over the interior districts west of the Missouri River, in the East and South temperatures were generally normal.

The barometer is abnormally lower over Alaska, and the pressure fall has extended rapidly southeastward over the Canadian Northwest and the Northern Pacific States, marking the first appearance of the Winter type of storm in the Low latter districts, with its attendant rains and high winds.

These prevail tonight over Western Washington, and the necessary storm warnings were ordered on Saturday morning. There is also a moderate depression over the Plains States and the Lower Missouri Valley that has been attended by light, scattered rains, and there were also more rains on the Pacific coast from the sub-tropical depression that has prevailed throughout the week over the remainder of the country.

Except for rains along the South Atlantic Coast the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday east of the Mississippi River, with lower temperatures Sunday night in the Ohio Valley and the west lower lake region. In the East and South temperatures will change but little.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the Middle Atlantic Coast will be moderate northeast, fair weather. South Atlantic Coast, moderate east and southeast and fair weather.

FORECAST TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Sunday; slightly warmer in interior; Monday fair.

New Jersey—Fair Sunday and Monday, with moderate temperature.

Western New York—Fair, warmer Sunday; Monday fair, somewhat cooler.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, slightly warmer Sunday; Monday fair.

Northern New England—Fair Sunday and Monday, without decided temperature change except warmer Sunday in west portion.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	45	49	4 P. M.	58	62
9 A. M.	45	47	6 P. M.	54	58
9 A. M.	46	52	9 P. M.	53	55
12 M.	55	58	11 P. M.	51	54

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average of temperature yesterday was 55; for the corresponding date last year it was 51; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 61; at 8 P. M. it was 53. Maximum temperature, 64 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum 46 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M., 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.84 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.— inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

4:48—5-7 W. 32 St.; Stern & Meyer...Slight

4:55—34 Lafayette St.; Chamberlin Supply Co.....$500

7:50—226 E. 100 St.; — Kramer.....Slight

10:50—2,672 5 Av.; William Hesabner, bldg.t

11:50—3 Av. & St. Paul's Pl.; elev. R. R. track.....Slight

12:00—851 Fox St.; L. Hecht.....$25

P. M.

12:50—Ft. of Halsey St., (meadows;) not given.....None

1:00—166 Thompson St.; not given.....Slight

3:10—295 5 Av.; Robert Fitch.....Slight

3:40—Front 142 W. 11 St.; Clinton Taxi Co.....Slight

5:45—Lenox Av. & 135th St.; not given.Slight

9:10—423 Canal St.; not given.....Slight

10:20—128 Norfolk St.; not given.....Slight

11:50—Audubon Av. & 186 St.; not given.....Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

The first session in a course in elementary Isaac Pitman stenography will be held from 4.15 to 5:15 P. M. on Oct. 31

FOUR LINERS LEAVE, TWO OF THEM ARMED

925 Passengers and 33,000 Tons of Merchandise Start for Europe.

DR. HALDANE ON NEW YORK

Tells Two Columbia University Students on Pier That Schopenhauer Is Rather Light.

Four liners left yesterday for European ports with 925 passengers of all classes and 33,000 tons of merchandise and mails. The Rochambeau of the French Line, for Bordeaux, and the Cunarder Laconia were both armed with three and a half and four inch rapid-fire guns, respectively. The American liner New York and the Norwegian-America liner Bergensfjord depended upon their flags for protection.

C. S. Mariatt, former Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club at Toronto, sailed for Liverpool on the New York to see his son, Captain Kenneth Mariatt, who is in the Canadian Light Horse at the front. Mr. Mariatt said he had been over to England and France four times since the war started, and there was a general feeling among the Canadians that the Somme offensive was the turning point in the war.

"Three hundred and fifty members of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club," he continued, "have gone to the front, and the majority of them have been killed or wounded. Twenty-eight hundred graduates of Toronto University have enlisted for the war, and their percentage of killed has been very heavy."

Another passenger on the New York was William Russell Steele, an English engineer who has been constructing some very strong forts on the frontiers. He said that he had been to England and arrived a few days ago on his way out to Hongkong when he received a cabled dispatch from the Admiralty recalling him to London.

James Keeley, proprietor of The Chicago Herald, left on the New York for a brief business visit to London and Paris. He expects to be away six weeks, he said. Another passenger was William P. Sarver, who is going to London to be the correspondent for The Times-Union of Albany, N. Y., which is the newspaper owned by ex-Governor Martin Glynn.

Dr. S. J. Haldane, brother of Lord Haldane, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, is returning after delivering a series of lectures at Yale University on physiology. Dr. Haldane is well known in this country as the translator of Schoepenhauer, and two students from Columbia University went to see him at the pier. After they had waited patiently while the doctor had his passport and his baggage examined he told them that he considered Schopenhauer to be rather light. He also compared him with Henri Bergson, the French philosopher, rather unfavorably, which almost caused the enthusiasts from Columbia to weep.

The French liner Rochambeau had 145 cabin passengers for Bordeaux. These included a number of Americans going to France to serve as ambulance drivers and nurses. Among them were William H. Stone and Miss Eleanor McClure. Lieutenant Baron de Caters of the French Army Aviation Corps, who has been here for several weeks on a special mission for his Government, sailed on the Rochambeau after arranging for the purchase of a quantity of supplies.

Sailing on the Bergensfjord for Petrograd via Bergen were several Russian engineers who have been inspecting the machinery and supplies manufactured here for their Government, and which are being shipped on the steamships of the Russian volunteer fleet to Archangel.

The Cunarder Laconia, which sailed late yesterday for Liverpool without passengers, had about 12,000 tons of cargo, chiefly provisions, consigned to the British Government. She is commanded by Captain W. I. R. D. Irvine of the Royal Naval Reserve, who was on her for nineteen months when the Laconia was patrolling the southeast African coast as an auxiliary cruiser. Captain Irvine said it was difficult to speak about the mine situation round the English coast until it was ascertained where the Alaunia was when she was blown up.

The White Star liner Celtic arrived last night from Liverpool without passengers to load freight for the Allies. She brought about $25,000,000 worth of American securities consigned to New York banks, in charge of a representative of the Bank of England. The officers said that the weather was fine crossing the Atlantic and the voyage was uneventful.

DENIAL BY PEARSON EDITOR.

Canada's Censor Had No Just Reasons for Barring Magazine.

Concerning the barring of Pearson's Magazine from the Canadian mails, Frank Harris, author and former editor of Vanity Fair, The Saturday Review, and other English periodicals, and now editor of Pearson's, said yesterday that, in his opinion, the magazine had afforded the Chief Press Censor of Canada no just reason for his act. He denied that anything anti-English had appeared in any issue of the magazine since he took charge of it three months ago.

"The only article in Pearson's for November which could have been taken exception to," said Mr. Harris, "is the article by Miss Connolly which tells how British officers tortured and terrorized a girl of 15 years by pretending to shoot her as a spy. The only other comment on the war is contained in an absolutely impartial note which declares that 'this war has continued so long and will continue because it is a conflict of mediocrities.' In the October number is an editorial statement about the starvation in Poland, in which I say that 'these unfortunate people have been harried and ravaged by the Cossacks and starved by the English blockade.'

"We are to be punished, to use Burke's words, 'because we have pushed the principles of general justice and true humanity too far—further than a selfish policy would warrant.' We can be as proud as he was of the accusation."

MRS. WIGGS A MONEYMAKER.

Her Cabbages Enrich Miss Anne Morgan's Vacation Girls.

Cabbage raising is profitable in New York, and Miss Anne Morgan's Vacation Girls, who set up Mrs. Wiggs and her Cabbage Patch in a beautiful Autumn landscape in their headquarters, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, for a bazaar, estimated last night, when it closed, that they had made over $600. There were many things for sale that were pretty, and others that were good to eat, but Mrs. Wiggs was the feature.

Her cabbages had a prize in each, and sold for 10 cents and up. Mrs. Wiggs, wearing a black dress, a big bonnet, and carrying a market basket on her arm, went around selling them. Another sale will be held just before Christmas. Miss Morgan, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Montgomery Hare, and Miss Maude Wetmore were among the visitors.

SUFFRAGE BALL
Election Night, November 7.
Tickets on Sale at GIMBELS ONLY
Third Floor
See our Suffrage Window Display

Telephone or Mail Your Orders
Bright, cheerful salespeople at your service in all sections from 9 to 6.
Madison Sq. 8200.

Gimbel Brothers
SIXTH BIRTHDAY SALES

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
32nd Street—BROADWAY—33rd Street

November Records Ready
and every other record made by the Victor Talking Machine Company, at GIMBELS Victrola Salon, Eighth Floor.

Slip-Over-the-Head,
Peplum Blouses

Peplum Blouses are here, and are here to stay for some time—women in America are beginning to recognize what their clever sister of Paris knows—the "fashion value" of making the "suit" a complete costume. The Peplum Blouse lends itself to this beautifully—and in many cases the deep hem of the blouse is fashioned of a material to exactly match the material of the suit.

Fashion Notes on Peplum Blouses
Formerly a woman bought a blouse to exactly match her suit—today the reverse is true, and a contrasting effect is "recherche"—with a gray or beige suit one wears a navy blue blouse, etc.
Our colors in peplum blouses include all the following: Beige, Hyacinth, Blue, Coral, Flesh, White, Navy Blue, Burgundy, Dark Brown, Gray, Dark Green or Black.

Georgette Crepe Peplum Blouse, hemstitched and embroidered and effectively beaded with delicate colorings. The ball-buttons, covered with self material, are encircled with beads. Bisque, flesh, navy or plum. $14.75

Coat-Blouse of Crepe de Chine. Russian coat model of flesh, bisque or maize, with wide bands of Crepe de Chine in suit colors, navy blue, brown or dark green. The material alone, retail, would cost close to the price of this beautifully fashioned blouse. $6.95

Slip-over-the-head Blouse of Georgette crepe with front, cuffs, collar, and basque-skirt exquisitely banded with Indian embroidery. Navy blue, dark brown, taupe, Chamois, bisque and pastel blue. $16.75

Imported Crepe de Chine Blouse handembroidered and trimmed with crystal beading. With a 2-inch sash of silver or gold bullion. $29.50

Georgette Crepe Blouse, Imported. Hand-embroidered and hand-beaded is this exquisite importation, with a ten-inch knife-pleated Peplum. The sash ends are finished with fur. $29.75

$6.95—Very Special. GIMBELS always does the "unusual." This Imported, hand-made blouse of crepe de chine *(illustrated)* will be sold tomorrow at a smaller price than is being asked for the domestic copy of it elsewhere.
GIMBELS—Third Floor

Glove Silk Vests
$1.39

Tailored band top models of fine pink glove silk. "Seconds" of a well-known brand that retails at $2.

Pink Glove Silk Bloomers, $1.75
Soft, lustrous garments, well reinforced.

Warm Underwear for Children

White merino Vests and Pants, 55c garment (long sleeves and ankle length). Sizes from 2 to 14 years.

Misses' bleached cotton Union Suits, 65c.

Children's white merino Union Suits (long sleeves and ankle length). Light weight but warm. $1.75 ea.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Slippers!

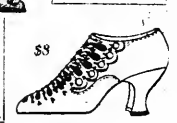
Graceful models in satin and soft kidskins—some beaded effects that are quite stunning.

Satin Opera Slippers, white, pink, blue and black, $5.

Spats and Pumps of black or white kid or patent leather, $5.

Tan mahogany spat pumps, $6 *(illustrated.)*

Beaded slippers, white, black or bronze kidskin, $5 to $9. *$8 model illustrated*



GIMBELS—Second Floor

Philippine Embroidered
Lingerie

First Shipment from GIMBELS Own Factory at Manila—and Some from Importers' Stocks

Marvellous hand-work on finest fabrics—Philippine embroidery is inimitable and so we have established a factory where native needlewomen can do this work especially for us. Of course, you profit by the arrangement in lower-than-usual prices.

Nightgowns at $2, $2.95, $3.50, $3.95, $4.50, $4.95, up to $12.50.

Envelope Chemise $2, $2.50, $2.95, $3.50, $3.95, $4.50, $4.95, up to $6.95.

Round, surplice and square neck effects daintily adorned with sprays, scalloping and double eyelets, ribbon run.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Exclusive Black Velvet Dress Shapes
$6.95 and $7.50

Shapes that are so smart and artistic in line, so perfectly made, and of such superfine material that we are making a special event of them for our Monday patrons.

Hand-made of Black Lyons and Panne Silk Velvet, in several new effects.

The velvet is used in smart pleated effects and with such elegant results that little trimming is required. A single ornament or feather, giving that "simplicity" that marks the imported models.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

An Autumn Sale of Framed Pictures & Mirrors

Pictures of all kinds—colored photogravures, artotypes, carbons, Copley prints, etc., of all subjects, artistic and humorous, and panel mirrors with picture tops—are now being shown in a special display for this Autumn sale.

Here is presented the opportunity to beautify and brighten your home or room or make a presentation that will long remain an appreciation—at a very conservative price.

Schools and Clubs will find pictures in this collection that will add attractiveness and dignity to the institution.

Panel Mirrors with Picture Tops.

At $5—Pictures, 12 x15 ins., mirror plate, 12x34 ins. Subjects: Napoleon, Baby Stuart, Strawberry Girl, etc.

At $10.50 and $12.50—Fancy Mirrors with pictures at the end and mirror in the center. Outside size, 20x44 ins. Others with mirrors at the end and picture in the center; outside size, 20x47 ins.

Framed Pictures of Familiar Subjects.

Colored photogravures, artotypes, carbons, carbonettes, Copley prints, etc. The subjects include: "They All Love Jack," "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," "Music, Sweet Music," "Sweet Idle Hours," "The Old Clock on the Stairs," "Evangeline," "The Village Blacksmith," etc. All framed in burnished antique, plain antique, and dark woods.

At $3, $4.50, $5, $6.50, and $10.
Regularly $5, $6.75, $7.50, $10, and $15.

Miscellaneous Pictures, from 35c to $2
Framed in antique. Subjects: Boy with Rabbit, Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Graham, etc.; plain and colored.

GIMBELS—Main and Sixth Floors

VELVETS *and* SATINS

Some very excellent values in the season's most desired materials.

$4.50 Imported Black Chiffon Velvet at $3.25 yd.
38 inches wide.

$4 Imported Black Coating Velvet, $2.75 yd.
31 to 32 inches wide.

$3 Imported Dress Satins, $2.25 yd.
Full range of colors, the best Street colors, Evening shades and Black.

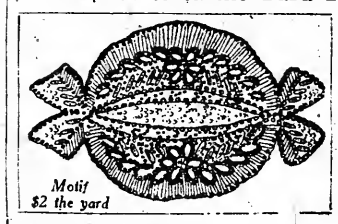
$2.25 Dress Satins, $1.65 yd.
All the season's colors.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Beaded and Spangled
Bandings, Motifs and Flouncings—*Special!*

Beautiful trimmings from one of the country's best known importers. These goods are a selected lot and are featured in all the most fashionable gowns. Dressmakers, actresses, and all women planning new gowns and blouses will find a wondrous selection here.

At $1.50 to $2 the Yard These Prices Are Much Less



than the regular goods could be purchased for—in some cases they are marked off more than half.

In the Assortment

Bandings in straight and motif effects, 2½ to 8 inches wide; flouncings, 14 to 24 inches deep.

Dull and Brilliant Effects
Opalescent and Iridescent Sequins
Pastel Beads and Pearls
Sapphire and Flame Colored Spangles
Sphinx Colored Beads and Spangles

in fact, every lovely effect and design.

GIMBELS Dress Trimming Section, Main Floor

Pretty
Comforters, $5

New wool-filled comforters covered with figured nainsook and 9-inch sateen borders. Full size.

White Woolen Blankets, $7.50 pr.
Heavy all-wool filling on a spool cotton warp. Extra size 72x90 inches.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

About 500 Yards of All-Wool
Dress Goods 95c Yd.

French serges, poplins, armures, granite poplins and others. 42 to 46 inches wide. In all the new fall colors, plenty of navy blue and black.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Now Displaying—A Fine Collection of Imported and Domestic
Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums

Wonderful hand-made rugs and carpets from the Orient, with all their beauty of color and design, and the best machine-made from America's mills are here side by side for your approval. We have tried to put "atmosphere" into the setting so that you will catch the spirit of the weavers and appreciate their art.

A Big Assortment of
Wilton and Axminster Rugs

Carpets at $2.10, $2.75 and $2.85 Yard
A great number, plain colored.

Imported and Domestic
Linoleums
Including many blue and white effects, now so popular.

CHINESE RUGS

in Gold, Blue, Rose, Etc.

These come in the most popular room sizes, all moderately priced. Prices and approximate sizes follow:

Sizes.	Prices.
6x 9 feet	$85, $100, $115, $135 and upwards
8x10 feet	$145, $155, $165, $190 and upwards
9x12 feet	$175, $260, $345, $385 and upwards
10x13 feet	$245, $265, $315, $385 and upwards

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Silk Stockings
For Women, 89c.

"Irregulars" and "rejects" from a factory where the standard of quality was too high to permit stockings of such slight imperfections to go out except as classed above.

Black, White and Colors, Black and White Variously. Embroidered and Clocked.

Lisle or Cotton Stockings, 38c
Black or White.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Coats
in Velour de Nord and Plushes from
$34.50 to $135

Extremely elegant are the velour and plush coats this season, most of them are richly trimmed with furs. Skunk Opossum fur is combined with the Parisian-looking Velour de Nord Coat. The sleeves and skirt of the coat are quaintly corded to give the slightly accentuated flare. The cape collar and cuffs are of black satin banded with Skunk Opossum. $110.

Many other models in these handsome materials. Most of these Coats are ¾ lengths. Loose and semi-fitted models. Square, round and pointed collars, some fur-trimmed, some with entire collars of fur. All beautifully lined in satins and novelty silks. Trimmed with such furs as Beaver, Mole, Kolinsky, Skunk Opossum and Ermine.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

At GIMBELS—
Victrolas
May Be Had on
Convenient Terms

Any Victrola model may be had here on very liberal payments.

Come in and look over our selection. We have every model in every wood finish and we guarantee these instruments to be absolutely new and in perfect condition.

Victrola experts examine each model sent out and they also care for Victrolas after delivery.

GIMBEL-Victrola Combination Outfits
Terms: $5 Cash, $5 Monthly.

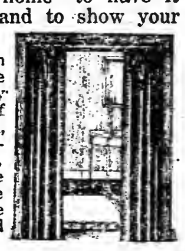
Victrola IV.	$15	Victrola IX.	$50
Victor records	5	Victor records	5
Total	$20	Total	$55
Victrola VI.	$25	Victrola X.	$75
Victor records	5	Victor records	5
Total	$30	Total	$80
Victrola VIII.	$40	Victrola XI.	$100
Victor records	5	Victor records	5
Total	$45	Total	$105

Other Combinations at $157.50, $210 and $315
On Easy Terms
All records with the above Victrola outfits are selected by the customer.
GIMBELS VICTROLA SALON—Eighth Floor

Velour Portieres,
$18.75 to $35

Values $25 to $40—based on the present manufacturing costs.

An opportunity to give life and tone to your home—to have it well dressed, and to show your good taste.



Beautiful, rich colorings in these draperies—lovely combinations of rose, blue, gold, mulberry, crimson, green, brown, or in one color, reversible style. Here are the styles and prices:

	Price	Value
Plain color combinations,	$18.75	$25
Figured centres and borders,	17.75	24
Striped centre and figured border,	23.50	28
Brocaded all-over design,	21.75	27
Jaspe centre and figured border,	26.50	29
Woven Oriental border, plain centre,	35.00	40

Velour Window Hangings and Valances, $14.75 Pair
Value, $17.75. Ready to hang, for windows; size, 2¼ yards long by 4 feet wide. GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Glassware
At Attractive Prices

A very special showing of rock crystal and finely-engraved pieces that will be an attraction in any home.

At $1.50 to $13.50 Each—Rock Crystal and Fine Engraved Vases.

At $1—Mayonnaise Sets, decorated with etched grape pattern on thin brown blanks.

At $1.75—Whip Cream Sets, decorated with etched conventional pattern on thin blown blanks.

French China Dinner Sets, $95
Gold encrusted, ¼-in. wide. Set consists of 108 of the most useful pieces.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Portable Reading Lamps, $12.50

Cast metal portable standards, with cast metal shades; openwork filigree on panels of art glass. Fitted with two pull-chain sockets for electricity. Finished in gold, black and white, Japanese bronze. *(As illustrated.)*

Several styles to choose from. Shades are 16-in. in diameter. Lamp stands 24 inches high over all.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Smart Street Suits for Women
$22.50, $29.50 up to $45

In all the desirable Winter colors, materials and styles. The *three illustrations* are characteristic of the cloth suits of the season.

Skirts show a semi-fullness with the individuality in the belt or the adjustment of folds or pleats.

Jackets are variously trimmed with fur, or plush or braid with some severely tailored models.

Wool Duvetyne, Gabardine, High-lustre Broadcloth, Velveteen, Velours and various designs in checks and stripes.

Black, Navy blue, taupe, Java, Burgundy, green, mustard and plum.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

In the Boys' Section

Low prices, because we know how and when to buy; stylish and well made, because they are GIMBEL standards.

At $5—Boys' Junior Suits
Blue serge and fancy mixtures. Sizes: 3 to 10 years.

Mackinaws at $6.75
In the new plaids of brown, olive and gray. Made in skating or school models with pinch-back; side-body lined with wool plaids. Sizes: 8 to 18 years.

Boys' Junior Overcoats at $10
Chinchilla frieze and fancy overcoatings of gray, brown and blue, in the smart pinch or belted-back styles, in double-breasted, convertible or Eton collar; wool body lined; with yoke. Sizes: 3 to 12 years.

Boys' School Overcoats at $10
Double-breasted, pinch-back models, in grays, browns, and olive mixtures, with convertible collar. Sizes: 12 to 18 years.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Men's Suits and Overcoats
Featured

at **$19.50** | at **$25**

If you expect to pay somewhere around $19.50 to $25 for the new winter suit or coat, make up your mind this year to choose from a variety so wide that every good point in clothes is included—at Gimbels, of course.

Men's Suits and Overcoats at $19.50
Smart styles in suits—about every new effect shown for 1917 winter. Overcoats include the always right Chesterfields, as well as the clever double breasted and pinch back effects—¼ silk lined.

Men's Suits and Overcoats at $25
Gimbel standard clothes—very good value clean through. New fabrics, new colorings, new style ideas. Overcoats full or quarter silk lined. And with Skinner's guaranteed silk—get that.

Why enumerate?—your suit or coat is here at this price.
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Section 2 | SOCIETY Week's War Operations

The New York Times.

FASHIONS Music—Drama | Section 2

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1916.

THE BUSINESS MAN AND EDUCATION

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I WOULD suggest that business men, as occasion may arise, should become better acquainted with educators. These people have been too widely spearated, due, probably, to the fact that their work keeps them on opposite sides of a fence. It will be noticed, though, that the educational system is quite as complete as that of business, and getting a little insight into an educator's work is worth while.

A business man concerns himself with material fact, grasps it quickly, and acts upon it. An educator has little interest in details, but studies out the principles that underlie thought and action. If each will keep this in mind, there should grow mutual understanding, appreciation, and vital co-operation from a better acquaintanceship.

A necessary feature of education must be the presentation to students of a principle upon which they may ultimately act. It is training of this sort that inspires the young college graduate to discuss the principles of window manufacture when he is only asked to close one. Such an attitude toward work tries the patience of a business man, but it must be remembered that the boy is on the right track, and after a little familiarity with business systems devised for thoughtless help, uses something else besides expensive experience to help him. He has been taught to look for underlying principles.

Furthermore, educators instill in their pupils the highest ideals of life, so that when they take their place in the business world they are eager to secure positions of honor and respect, and their ideals form the backbone of the country's integrity. Their experience with business life, however, destroys the ideals that have been developed so laboriously, and it is due the boys and the country itself that we should get together and correct the evil.

What shall be done when a boy returns and says, "I've learned that all that business means is to get money, so I'm out after the dough"? Yet what is strange about it? He has been told "distinguished highbrows know everything except practical conditions"; that while he was digging in a graveyard of books that can be bought for $30 he hasn't learned one thing that is not already known to the average man; "that while he was stuffing embalmed wisdom immigrants were grabbing the country's trade." So he is asked to throw away his letters from the minister and the college President, and his apparent self-conceit is bumped by offering him a job at $10 a week in some far-off coal mine.

This always tickles the business man who makes the deal, but he thus, with one blow, tends to destroy an ideallam that is based upon respect secured from honor rather than money, and which is the safeguard of the country.

It is not always possible for teachers to control frailties that the human being sometimes falls heir to, but the prompt response of college men to recruit should be abundant evidence of the educator's influence.

At the present time we have no honor system that cultivates respect and toward which we can guide our sons. They can get the satisfaction that comes from accomplishment, as we all do, but it is impossible to point to any action that has at heart the betterment of the community without being met with the remark, "What is there in it for you?" To seek high position is possible only for him who, as Mr. Taft says, "has the hide of a rhinoceros."

The field is not one-sided; obligation to maintain the high ideals taught our sons falls upon the business man as well. H. MANNING CARPENTER.

New York, Sept. 19, 1916.

WURLITZER

The World's Greatest Reproducing Instrument "The Art Apollo" in Your Favorite Make of Grand Piano

Through the medium of these wonderful instruments you may enjoy at your pleasure, in your own home, the actual rendition of the celebrated masters on

The WURLITZER with Art Apollo
$1300 to $2300

The MELVILLE CLARK with Art Apollo
$1500 to $2300

The STEINWAY with Art Apollo
$1500 to $2250

Also

The Famous WELTE
$1150

Call at our showrooms and hear these instruments give the personal interpretations of such famous artists as

HAROLD BAUER RUDOLPH GANZ
STURKOW-RYDER and BUSONI

Music critics who have attended the concert hall recitals of these virtuosi and have heard many well-known player grands, have been astounded at the marvelous performance of the Solo Art Apollo Instruments—also the Welte Mignon. Not the minutest shade of difference could they detect between the Apollo Playing and the hand playing of the finished musician. Call at your convenience for a demonstration or write for our interesting free booklet No. 3.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Company

Makers of Musical Instruments for 200 Years

115-119 West 40th Street New York City
(Bet. Broadway and Sixth Avenue)

Exclusive Features

The Human Touch which strikes the key as the musician does.

The Solotheme accents the melody—graduates the accompaniment in its *relation* to the melody. It also omits the melody, playing only the accompaniment (for use with the voice).

The Metronome Motor which winds and rewinds the roll. Always keeps absolutely correct time.

The Auto Tracker which insures perfect tracking of the music roll.

The Dynaline which is a perfect guide for pedal action.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store Opens 9 A. M.
Closes at 6 P. M.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS PRIVATE SUBWAY ENTRANCE
at Hoyt Street is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:
From 242d St. (B'way)..51 min. From 96th St..25 min. From Grand Central..17 min. From Brooklyn Bridge..9 min.
From 180th St. (Bronx)..48 min. From 72d St..22 min. From 14th St.....12 min. From Bowling Green...6½ min.

WEATHER FORECAST: Fair and Cooler, Moderate West Winds.

The Growing Grocery Bill —And Its Preventive

"Food prices," says a New York banker, "have gone up 40 per cent. in a year."

Every housewife knows that, to her sorrow.

The growth of her grocery bill is a monthly nightmare.

As a quite closely related fact, the A. & S. Grocery Store is doing a phenomenal business—by far the greatest in its career.

Why?—Because these same housewives, who growl over grocer's bills, realize more and more what a great help this Store is in their domestic finances.

It sells but one kind of Groceries—the very best. It sells great quantities of them.

For this reason, it can BUY great quantities—and large purchases for cash bring low prices. The two processes interlock.

So it happens that it sells these Groceries, in spite of their quality, for LESS than the average store can afford to charge.

And women who keep house carefully KNOW this, and come here in ever-increasing numbers.

But there is more besides:

This is a NEIGHBORHOOD Store—not only for Brooklyn, but for all Greater New York and its suburbs, because of our

Enlarged and Bettered Telephone System,

and our splendid Delivery system.

You can telephone your orders, every day, every week, or every month, as suits you best; and they will be quickly and accurately filled.

AND YOU NEVER NEED TO ASK THE PRICE. There is but ONE price; and that you may be sure will be the LOWEST for the quality.

You will find it a good move to test this Store's Groceries and Prices. It will be a welcome relief—and perhaps a surprise—to find that instead of keeping on going UP your grocery bills will begin to go DOWN!

Our Own A. & S. Brands of Groceries

In order to secure constant quality, absolute purity, and moderate prices, we have in the course of years built up a remarkable group of our OWN Groceries — Teas, Coffees, Spices, and many other things which we prepare in our own laboratories, and which we thoroughly guarantee.

Besides their excellence, they have the merit of cutting out the middleman's profit, thereby reducing the cost to the consumer.

These are the contributions of the "Everyday Grocery Store" towards fighting the high—and rising—cost-of-living.

Women's Tailored Suits Extraordinarily Priced at $12.75

An Unusual Situation Brings This Offer

These Suits were left on the maker's hands after being ordered. This circumstance brought about the concession in price that makes $12.75 possible for Suits that would

In the Regular Channels of Trade Cost $18.75 and $22.50

and some higher. There are only 125 Suits. Among them are all sizes, although not in each style. Any one in the collection is a remarkable bargain. Materials are:

Lustrous Broadcloth *Wool Velour* *All-Wool Poplin* *Gabardine*
Serge *Some French Seal (rabbit skin)* *Some Velvet, Braid or Plush Trimmed*

The styles are in new, desirable effects for which women are are today paying regular prices.

Splendid Showing of Fashionable Suits at $19.75 and $24.75

Trimmed with French seal, with dyed Opossum, with bands of rich plush, with velvet and wide rows of silk braid. Some with Pierrot buttons of fur, some bordered with the plush and collar banded with it.

A wide number of models with coats in different lengths, flaring or straight line. Developed in broadcloth, whipcord, velour, cheviot, gabardine, poplin, wool jersey and other materials.

In Burgundy, plum, olive green, beaver brown, mocha brown, navy, black. A fine range of sizes up to 44, and many models in special proportions for large women.

High-Class, Exclusive Model Costume Suits, Dressy, Simple, or for Sport, at $34.75, $37.50 and $44.75

showing the unusual garnishment of the Paisley shawl; gold thread stitching, the chamois-colored coat vest; the two-tier pockets, the fur revers, and others.

Second floor, Central Building.

Spring Prices in Autumn On Fine Floor Coverings

We placed the orders for most of our Fall stock of Floor Coverings last Spring. It is expected that at the Carpet Auction Sales of Monday new and higher prices will be announced—marking the *third* rise since April. Our prices haven't budged since we put the April schedule into effect. Some other stores may be able to say the same thing—but there are mighty few of them. This stock and these prices are of exceptional interest to the home furnisher just now.

Axminster Rugs—Most of Them Seamless

Chiefly of the noted makes—Sanford's Beavais, Smith's Yonkers, and Kirman and Dornan's Wiltones, which are exclusive with us for Brooklyn. A fine variety of Chinese designs included.

The Small Sizes

22x36 in.	$1.85
27x54 in.	$2.85 and 3.75
36x70 in.	4.95

Hall Sizes

27 in. x 9 ft.	$6.75 and $7.50
27 in. x 15 ft.	11.25 and 12.50

Room Sizes

4½ x 6½ ft.	$8.50 and $10.50
6 x 9 ft.	18.50
6¼ x 9 ft.	22.50
6¼ x 12 ft.	29.50
7½ x 9 ft.	25.00
9 x 9 ft.	29.50

Room Sizes

8¼ x 10½ ft.	$26.25-$31.75
9 x 12 ft.	28.50- 35.00
9 x 15 ft.	38.50- 46.50
10½ x 12 ft.	36.50- 46.50
10½ x 13½ ft.	51.50
11¼ x 15 ft.	47.50- 57.50

Carpets

Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1.10, $1.25 and $1.35 Yd. Some of the very best made.

Wool Velvet Carpets at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75. In more than 50 patterns. Two-tone and Chinese designs.

Wilton Velvet Carpets at $2.00 and $2.50 Yd. Hartford and Smith makes. The best there are.

Plain Color Berlin Carpets, $2.00 Yd. Fifteen colors to choose from.

Linoleums

All perfect and well seasoned; in well over a hundred patterns; in tile and wood effects.

New Process Linoleums 55c. sq. yd.
Printed Cork Linoleums 54c. and 60c. sq. yd.
Inlaid Linoleums 95c., $1.10 and $1.25 sq. yd.

Third floor, East Building.

The Important Rooms in Which You Eat and Sleep

Just think how much of your time you put in in your bedroom and the dining room! Also, how important it is to have them cheerful, inviting, comfortable. Then, when it comes to considering the proper Furniture, and ways and means for replacing your present outfit, if it is old and shabby, read this suggestive little list of home-like furniture, that is solid in construction, pleasing in appearance and extremely moderate in price—

Bedroom Suites

$100.00—Adam design; American walnut. Three pieces: Bed, Bureau, and Chiffonier.

$160.00—Sheraton design; Circassian walnut. Four pieces: Bed, Bureau, Chiffonier, and Dressing Table.

$248.50—Chippendale Chinese design; black lacquered. Eight pieces: Twin Beds, Bureau, Chiffonier, Dressing Table, Chair, Rocker, and Bench.

$254.50—Queen Anne period design; antique mahogany. Four pieces: Bed, Bureau, Chiffonier, and Dressing Table.

Dining Room Suites

$67.00—Special oak finish. Ten pieces: Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table, Side Table, and six Chairs.

$150.00—Queen Anne design; American walnut. Four pieces: Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table, and Side Table.

$195.00—William and Mary period design; antique mahogany. Four pieces: Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table, and Side Table.

$247.00—Windsor design; special oak finish. Ten pieces: Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table, Side Table, five Side Chairs, and one Arm Chair.

Fourth floor, East and Central Buildings.

Market's Gone Up On These Nottingham Lace Curtains

Philadelphia Mills turn out these attractive Curtains in prodigious quantity. But with cotton at the highest price since the Civil War, and labor 'way up, it costs nearly as much to make such Curtains today as we shall sell many of these for.

Fine designs, and lots of 'em; all new, snow white, and perfect:—

95c, $1.45, $1.95, $2.45, $2.95 Pair

Other Lace Curtains, too, for this busy time of freshening up the home—all at very moderate prices:—

Irish Point Lace Curtains, $2.95 to $9.95 pair.
Renaissance Lace Curtains, $4.95 to $9.95 pair.
Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, $3.89 to $9.95 pair.
Lacet Arabian Lace Curtains, $2.89 to $9.95 pair.
Duchess and Point de Gene Lace Curtains, $4.45 to $13.45 pair.
Window Panels, of Marie Antoinette Lace and Novelty Scrim, $2.95 to $9.95 each.
Figured Filet Curtain Nets, in white and Arabe, 19c yd.

Third floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

A Fine Autumn Sale of Colored Dress Goods Remnants

At 79c. to $1.89 Yard, Formerly 98c. to $2.98

These were the prices at which the Dress Goods sold when cut from the piece.

But the remnants are all in practical lengths, so that you make a fine saving, without the sacrifice of quality or desirabilty.

This Remnant Sale is important on account of the high character of the goods involved.

The better a Dress Goods stock, the better its remnants; and the A. & S. collection of Dress Goods is noted for its diversity of fine materials.

In this collection of hundreds of useful skirt, suit, coat and dress lengths will be found:—

Storm Serges *Cheviots* *Gabardines* *French Serges* *Plaids*
Poplins *Velours* *Roman Stripes* *Silk and Wool Fabrics*

And practically everything else that is usually represented in a first-class stock of Dress Goods.

Lengths, 1¼ to 6 yards. Widths, 42 to 56 inches.

A Sale to which hundreds of women will eagerly respond at the opening of the Store on Monday.

Fine Offerings of Black Dress Goods

Black Chiffon Broadcloth, $1.89 Yd.
This is well below our usual selling price. 51 inch.
$1.75 Black French Serge, $1.29 Yd.
54 inch, all wool, in a fine weave.
$1.49 Black Cheviot and Storm Serge, 99c. Yd.
$1.10 Black Storm Serge, 89c. Yd.

Street floor, Livingston Street, West Building.

Women's Hudson Seal Coats, Natural Skunk Collars, $89.50

In only one of the models in Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) that we are showing at little prices for really fine fur Coats.

Choice Among Three Coat Models at $120

Loose, semi-loose, and wide collar models; some with deep cuffs and smart pockets. 40 inches and 45 inches in length.

Two Stunning Models in Hudson Seal Coats at $132.50

42 inches long, (dyed muskrat,) in a wide, sweeping dolman fashion, or a semi-fitted style; both of unusually fine skins.

Two Wide-Sweeping Models at $185

45 inches long, of superfine skins; handsomely lined.

A Ripple-Sweep Model Skunk Trimmed, $325

45 inches long, with fine natural skunk collar, cuffs, and border.

Two Models in Nearseal Coats, $79.50

Nearseal (seal dyed rabbit) Coats, 40 inches long, of soft, fine skins; richly lined.

Second floor, Central Building.

Other Bargains for Monday

100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets in White and Gold, $21.98.
Subway floor, Central Bldg.

Women's Fine Untrimmed Velvet Hats at $2.29.
Mezzanine & Street floors, East Bldg.

Women's Gold or Silver Cloth Evening Slippers, $4.95.
Second floor, West Bldg.

Women's Bleached Ribbed Cotton Vests and Drawers at 24c. each.
Street floor, Fulton St., Central Bldg.

$1.50 Corsets, Pink or White, 98c.
Street floor, East Bldg.

Women's Flannelette Bloomers, 36c.
Second floor, East Bldg.

Charming Taffeta Silk Petticoats, $2.49 to $3.89.
Second floor, East Bldg.

Fine New Varieties in Women's Coats at $24.95.
Second floor, Central Bldg.

Misses' $19.50 to $24.98 Tailored Suits, $16.98.
Second floor, Central Bldg.

Rich Metallic Laces, Low Priced at 89c. to $1.49 yd.
Street floor, Central Bldg.

Women's Serge Dresses, $14.98.
Second floor, Central Bldg.

Pretty New Crepe de Chine Blouses at $2.95.
Second floor, Central Bldg.

Men's Gun-Metal Shoes, Very Low Priced at $3.50 pair.
Third floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

Women's Pure Silk Umbrellas at $2.95.
Street floor, Fulton St., Central Bldg.

More Semi-made Lingerie, Hand-embroidered, at $1.98 and $2.48.
Street floor, Central Bldg.

$4.50 Celluloid Boudoir Clocks, $3.49.
Subway floor, Central Bldg.

Lily Bowls Complete with Accessories, $1.82.
Subway floor, Central Bldg.

25c. Fast Black Mercerized-Finish Lining Sateen, 16c. yd.
Street floor, Livingston St., Central Bldg.

29c. and 35c. White Shirting Madras, 32 inches wide, 19c. and 25c.
Street floor, Livingston St., Central Bldg.

Fine White Blankets, $4.85 to $6.19 pair.
Subway floor, West Bldg.

Flannel Robe Cloth, 39c. and 34c. yd.
Subway floor, West Bldg.

35c. Photograph Enlargements, 18c.
Street floor, Livingston St., Central Bldg.

Women's Vachette and Calfskin Envelope Purses, 49c.
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THE AGE OF GOLD REACHED IN WOMAN'S APPAREL

Everything That She Wears This Winter Will Glitter—Metal Tissues, Semi-Precious Jewels and Rich Furs Have All Been Assembled, and Expense Is Apparently Not Considered

TRULY, this season in clothes may go down into history as the Age of Gold.

It is a queer turn in the wheel of fate that the United States, after expecting to be bankrupt at the beginning of the great war, has become so rich that her wealth cannot be counted. In the minds of the best financiers, there has never been a period in the history of America when as much money could be made through Wall Street as today. Clerks have become millionaires; millionaires have become billionaires. Women who were working for a living have been able to retire with a competency of $10,000 a year from investments. Fortunes have been lost, as they always will be lost, by those who gamble without thought of anything but the game, but the men and women with strong minds and steady nerves have reaped a harvest of money in a way as easy as Aladdin's rub on his lamp. Even those who have not gone into speculation have had profitable employment and good wages and have spent the latter with prodigality.

This condition might seem shameless in contrast to the agonized suffering and poverty of the rest of the civilized world if it were not for the lavish generosity of America to all who suffer and to all who need.

Out of the millions we have made, we have given millions. It is probable that in all history's reckoning there has never been so much rendered in money and personal aid by a neutral country to a belligerent one as has been done by the United States to Europe in two years.

This bit of a summary of prosperous conditions, which has nothing to do on its surface with the clothes of women, is really so closely allied to dress that it is probable the historian of the future in writing of this wonderful season of magnificent clothes will link the two conditions together.

Clothes Made of Bullion.

It is not an exaggeration to say that clothes are made of bullion. That is why this season will go down into dress history as the age of gold.

Possibly, when the de Medicis reigned in Italy and when the most gorgeous troussean in the world was prepared for the young Catherine, Princess of Florence, who was to marry a French King, the son of François Premier, there might have been such gowns included as France offers America today.

Yet, it is to be doubted. One of the astounding facts that is brought to the minds of those who are interested in the prices of women's apparel is the topography of Rose Bertine, who was dressmaker to Marie Antoinette. This gives itemized bills of the clothing supplied to the young Queen and her entourage. Remember that the extravagance of these clothes is said to have been one of the prime causes of the French Revolution and the real reason for sending the Austrian to the guillotine. Yet, Marie Antoinette paid one-fifth as much for a gown to be worn at the greatest Court in the world at the moment of its highest extravagance, in a period that has gone down into history for its cost of dress, as a rich, fashionable woman of New York will pay for a ball gown this season.

The only single item of expense that the dressmakers forgot to place on the gowns of today was precious jewels. There is a feeling on the part of many women who pay for these new clothes that there must be a diamond hidden somewhere in the folds.

Everything that could be devised to create expense was thought of and used. Every animal in the land gave up its hide; every glittering stone that could be produced from crystals, natural and artificial, was gathered together and facetted by skilled workmen and raised 40 per cent. of its original price. All the bullion in the land that was not real gold was spun into threads miles and miles long and laid in great heaps at the sides of needleworkers, who were paid their own price for the workmanship that has not been equaled since the sixteenth century.

Stained glass windows, historic altar cloths and jeweled robes placed about the Madonnas in Gothic churches gave up their designs, in order that the American woman's gown might be more sumptuous in appearance.

Where ordinary furs could not be used, expensive processes were invented to shape these hairs into a resemblance of the peltry of precious animals, and the cost was added to the gown thereunto.

Sprinkled with Semi-Precious Gems.

The designers of clothes looked to the jewelers to help them get quantities of brilliant quarts, artificial colored onyx, and peculiarly cut bits of glass that could be sprinkled over the surface of tulle, satin, and net.

A fine, new thread of gold was spun which would hold these semi-precious gems in place. This was made of bullion threads in three colors—red, blue, and Roman gold—which were skillfully wound together into tiny ropes that would loop themselves into masses of color on a brilliant surface.

Peculiar crystals were found by the men who know mineralogy, that could be cut to exactly resemble the great jewels of the fifteenth century, the sapphires and emeralds that hung over cloth of gold gowns and were imbedded in the stomachers of Elizabeth, Catherine de Medici, and Mary Queen of Scots.

The old method of using flat gold threads was brought back into the process of gown building. Its old name Lame was kept. The name was taken from the method by which this gold thread was pounded and beaten until it became like a supple blade of grass and could be run in and out of the net in any design attempted.

Needleworkers were called up from the furthermost recesses of French art work, and Belgian refugees who had crowded the institutions of Paris were given work to do in which they were skilled and superior.

Whole surfaces of gowns were so closely embroidered with bullion threads that they resembled a fifteenth century coat of mail. When the French designers began to fashion all these magnificent materials into gowns for American women, they painted the lily and gilded refined gold; in other words, they heaped precious peltry on some precious gems, held them together with bullion, worked rare lace into the spaces, and provided a foundation of metal tissue that was revived from the twelfth century.

Evening gown of royal purple satin, veiled in black net, which is embroidered in gold stars. It is called "Etrile d'Or" and designed by Courtisien.

Weaving Gowns of Metal.

You may remember that William the Norman, also the Conqueror, took the first fashions from France to England. He established this custom in the eleventh century, and it has not fallen into decadence yet. After he had established the Norman reign in Brittany, possibly long after, it came about that women were clothed in long chemise robes of marvelous metal tissue, which were girdled with gold and silver.

It might be interesting to know that the common, everyday phrase tissue paper came from this early time. Thin paper was invented to lay between the folds of the wonderful metal tissue woven for women's gowns, and it was called by the Britons tissue paper and has held its name ever since.

So, back to the twelfth century went the loom workers of France, in order to give metal to the Americans in return for American metal. It was as though the French designers had said to themselves: "There is no gold to be spent in all this world but the United States, and there the gold is like that of the Incas. We must have it in order to fight, bind wounds, rear orphans, and feed the hungry."

They revived the processes of the days when hand looms were used, and they not only invented metal tissues that were as beautiful as anything worn by the Queens from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, but also reproduced, at great price, an imitation of the rough homespuns that the women of the eleventh and twelfth centuries wore as they went about their household duties.

Sitting in the midst of all this wealth of fabrics, Paris was still not content, so she drew from the East superb shawls of cashmere which not even the Paisleys have been able to exactly imitate. She produced gowns and coats snipped out of old shawls that the young Queen Victoria might have given to her ladies-in-waiting.

When Paris finished with all the things in women's apparel that could possibly bring wealth to her, things that were obtainable through her looms and resources, she turned her attention to vagaries, fantasies, and caprices that her ingenuity suggested and that her subtle workers carried out. Then she assembled all these marvelous colors and weaves and inventions and offered to American women 3,000 original gowns.

The High Price of Dressing.

And now do you see why this period will go down into history as the Age of Gold? Everything will glitter that women will wear this Winter, and it will be gold, silver, steel, crystals, and gorgeous fabrics. It is not possible, however, to buy such clothes at the usual price. Paris did not intend this to be done, and yet, to do her full justice, she does not believe that out of the glory of her clothes she will receive more profit, if as much, than she has received in recent years.

Why? Because all work, fabrics, and dyeing have become expensive beyond counting in Paris. The cost of satin went up to $10 a yard, brocade went up to $30 a yard and more, and panne velvet went up to $20 and more.

The Government allowed its unwounded and unneeded needleworkers, cutters, fitters and colorists to come back to Paris for a brief spell and assist the great designers in their work, but the designers paid well for this assistance. Every worker in Paris has to receive far more than was ever paid in France, because the necessaries of life have risen to such high prices. Even charcoal, which is needed to keep one from dying in Paris Winters, is almost beyond the reach of the majority. It is not easy to get, and when it is got it takes up most of one's income.

All of these reasons contributed toward the prices Paris has asked for our Winter clothes. If the buyers did not pay the prices they could not get the clothes, and if they had returned to America empty handed it would have meant financial failure for their firms. America was able to pay the prices because America was prosperous, was the buyers' argument, but the tremendous question that faces the American women today is whether or not they will pay what is asked them for these magnificent garments.

Paris asks $400 for tailored suits that were $175. Evening gowns cost between $400 and $600. Wherever fur was used the price went up possibly $100. Wherever embroidery was used the price jumped ahead. Chiffon blouses brought $75 and $80. Topcoats brought $250. Satin street suits cost anywhere between $200 and $350.

It would be wearisome to give you a list of prices, but remember that the initial cost of each gown had in addition 60 per cent. duty to be reckoned when it was brought to this side.

A gown that cost $400 would have $240 added to it. If the American firm asked $640 flat it would not be taking into account any of the traveling expenses of a costly French trip.

One three-piece suit cost a New York importer $1,100 to land on the pier. Any one of the superb metal gowns by Bulloz cost an importer between $550 and $750 to land.

Look at some of the gowns in detail. Callot made a dinner gown of green silk in an exceedingly rare color and weave, and the entire bodice across the back and extending over the hips was like a brilliant beetle worked out with infinite skill through the medium of unusual metal threads, semi-precious gems and touches of especially dyed floss.

Bulloz made a gown for Miss Elsie Ferguson which is a museum piece. Its cost was reckoned anywhere over $650. Miss Ferguson wore this on the opening night of her new play.

It is a straight mediaeval gown of net which is so entirely covered with gold bullion threads that not a particle of the net is visible. The lower petticoat is of a specially woven piece of solid gold lace, and the swinging, mediaeval drapery from the shoulders at the back that extends over the arms to the wrists and is caught at the hips and trails to the ground is of black lace heavily embroidered in gold threads in an ecclesiastical design of the fourteenth century. It is commonly supposed to be the longest piece of uncut lace drapery ever used in the making of clothes.

Take another gown made by Bulloz for Mary Garden. This is called Griselidis and she will wear it when she sings the title rôle of the opera of that name. It is a mediaeval frock of pearl gray satin which has a long tunic dropped over a chemise of gray chiffon. The bodice is entirely embroidered in jewels and held by gold and silver threads.

RABBIT FUR, OR LAPIN, IN GREAT DEMAND

PARIS, Sept. 30.

ALL the houses show quantities of lapin, or rabbit, as trimming. One would think all the rest of the fur-bearing animals had been slain. The truth of the matter is that for two years Europe has been drawing on the skins held for emergencies, and, as the amount is exhausted, or nearly exhausted, she has to fall back on the prolific rabbit, which is ever with us.

It's a fine thing the rabbit, or Belgian hare, is here and multiplies steadily, else furriers, couturiers, and customers would be left in the lurch. The best fur market on this side of the world was at Leipsic, and in March of every year thousands of merchants traveled there to select skins. No doubt the skins are there yet, waiting for the end of the war to release them. In the meantime the poor little rabbit is filling the place of the other animals, or at least most of them.

Rabbit is about the commonest, and surely the cheapest, fur ever thrown on the market. That is, in its natural state. The fur dressers have taken the skin in hand and made something not only passable, but often beautiful. The fur has been cut or shaved, the stiff hairs removed, and then dyed in the fashionable shades. Those in taupe are refined, also those in old gold and navy. The chinchilla lapin is exquisite, and really one would never accuse the rabbit skin of being capable of such distinguished ancestry as is shown by glancing at the resultant peltry. One must handle it to discover the deception. This "lapin chinchilla" is not only used effectively in trimming gowns and wraps, but it forms stunning muffs and all-fur garments.

Laxton thinks that, since lapin is having such success, it will hold its place in the fashion world during several Winters. There is not much money in this fur for dealers, for the lapin is a nonexpensive pelt. Every one remembers the landslide popularity that 'possum skin enjoyed for one brief season. After that Winter fashionables would not look at it; furriers sold the skins they were unlucky enough to have on hand for a fifth of the price demanded twelve months before.

But things were different then. Furriers and dressmakers could have a conference as to what peltry they would like to launch or use, then press a button, figuratively speaking, and the wholesale dealers had the skins at the door, as many as ordered. Now conditions are altogether changed, and furriers had to choose from the little peltry put before them, and almost the only thing they were sure of was the once ugly rabbit. They made the best of a bad bargain, thought over the situation, interviewed their dyers, experimented in skins. What the market now sees demonstrates how necessity is the mother of invention—and what good results are obtained from such parentage.

Kolinsky—a genre of skunk—is a handsome and fashionable fur and if anything competes with lapin it is kolinski. The color is dark brown, and sometimes suggests sable and mink. The two latter, particularly sable, are absent from shops and will be until after the war. Russia could certainly furnish the skins, but where are the men to enter the steppes, and where would the Russians find the ships to bring such cargo? A fur that is having a certain vogue is ratgondon, quite new in Paris. This resembles seal, of which it is a poor imitation. The Canadian muskrat is modish, also the dyed taupe, the tiny skins being sewed together diagonally and making a good effect.

Fox skins are seen at Laxton's, and the one that has been chosen by American buyers is brown-black with the tips bleached, to resemble the silver fox. The silver fox, like other fine furs, is now barred because of war. A fur that is handsome and extremely dressy is the fisher fox. This is a Canadian animal that lives near bodies of water and feeds on fish. Its hair is long and silky and takes well to colors. As for dyeing, the furriers believe that nothing, save, perhaps, ermine and sable, is too good to have its color changed if fashion decrees it. Ermine, by the way, is not often seen, as it is another "war fur." The American ermine is pretty, but is full of coarse hairs and soon turns yellow, so the furriers declare. It takes intense cold, such as that felt in Siberia or Russia, to develop these fine skins, and, when they are white, to intensify the whiteness.

Furs Are Now Shaved.

Wraps are so enveloping that in order not to appear too heavy they have to be made of short-haired fur. Hence the great popularity of the "lapin épilé" or a razor run through the hairs to make the effect soft and smooth. Fur wraps are extremely caressing, but there seems too much of them for beauty, and they are inclined to make the wearer look old and heavy. Some of the coats employ a featherbone circlet about the hem to hold it out, and the result is charming, otherwise the thing would be heavy. Sleeves are long and large enough to be quite comfortable. The coaching form is popular, and some of the capes with the coats are so generous that one may cross the arms under their folds.

Fur capes that reach from elbow to hip are fashionable. These are extremely wide and ripple as they fall. Some are round, some pointed, either in front or back; in the latter shape they fall in a long point in the back, and the fronts cross fichu-like. The picture is quaint. All the wraps are supple, and to judge from the amount of fur used one would not think there was a scarcity of peltry in Paris. Some of the dark furs are bordered, for instance, in lapin taupe, some in ermine, some in yellow fitch. This latter is another name for skunk. The dye is yellowish and the fine hairs of the fitch place it somewhat above the ordinary skunk. Laxton has made boas of the entire fox on command, but this season fashion calls for a larger and heavier covering.

Some of the long coats, as well as capes, are cut very low in the neck, and a large collar is sewed on to roll over. This is to follow the gowns that are so liked in Paris. With such a collar or neck open, a fur wrap would not be of great service to the wearer, but no one now seems to think of warmth or comfort when it is a question of adopting a cut or drapery. The storm collar trims many of the wraps, but it is so made that it may lie flat and simulate a big, soft lapel.

However, you have only to put the collar up against the throat and ears to find its real utility. The coats are three-quarters long, and leave about a half dozen inches of the skirt exposed. Few buttons trim the coats; the fastenings are of heavy cord, with occasionally a bit of passementerie.

Tassels Weight Points.

Tassels are discreetly employed to accentuate a point, and it is surprising how they rejuvenate a wrap. Some capes would be too old and demure without this touch. The tassels are long and full, in black or dark brown. Heads of animals are less seen this season than formerly, and tails have lost favor. The whole animals are used only on command, and in that case, as a matter of course, the head has its natural place with the body. Women who are fortunate enough to possess a good foxskin will wear it this Winter, and they will no doubt look well in it, since, after all, there is nothing to set off an ensemble so well as a handsome fur boa, and the fox is just large enough and warm enough to do for a moderately cold Winter day.

There is no change in muffs except that they are smaller. Tiny barrels, they might be classed, and extremely tiny they are. The football muff is only the size of a football, and fully as round. The larger ones are called barrels, but there's nothing to impress one about their size, either. Probably muffs are tiny so that they may not interfere with the large, heavy wraps by subtracting from their importance. All kinds of fur are made into the muff, with lapin, fitch, skunk, fox, and kolinsky leading.

Linings for fur coverings are decidedly bold in color. All sorts of old-world brocade is used; the heavier and more dignified the design the better. They remind one of grandmother gowns—stiff, severe, and uncompromising, for they are quite decided as to flower, or scroll, or dye. As for color, the lining is royal purple, pea green, king's blue, yellow brass. Of course they render a wrap stately and gay, and it is a gayety that is not young. However, they accord perfectly with the garment they finish, and, as the harmony is observed throughout, there is no fault to find.

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SOCIETY ON THE THRESHOLD OF A GAY SEASON

Benefit Fashion Show and Dance to Start Indoor Entertainments Tomorrow—Mrs. George J. Gould to Appear on the Motion Picture Screen at Her Private Theatre—Slump in Autumnal Weddings.

SOCIETY, standing on the threshold of the Winter season, is wondering what the season will bring forth in the way of novel entertainment. Each season has its fads and fancies, and they spring up like magic growth over night sometimes. One season it is quite the thing to do this or that, and the next season it is the fad to do something entirely different.

The dancing craze is fast becoming history; still dancing remains just as popular as ever, although there is no fuss made about it. It may be recalled how the thé dansant aprang into favor, coming by way of Paris, and how some ingenious hostesses went a bit further and tried to institute breakfast dances. What has become of the tango and the maxixe dancers? The time and money spent on learning these intricate steps is almost beyond conception. Society fairly danced its head off. Out of the maze of dances the one-step survived, and it is still going strong.

Among all the announcements for the entertainment of the débutantes, no mention so far has been made of a thé dansant. The afternoon function is simply referred to as a tea and dance or a reception and dance. So the fads of yesterday are but the memories of today. Going still further back, the cotillion led in favor, and when a young man's engagement was announced he was invariably referred to as a leader of cotillions. It was a covetous rôle in those days to assume.

At the beginning of last season it was ice skating that became the rage, and skating has survived because it is a wholesome recreation. A new indoor ice rink was recently opened, and several more will be heard of before the season is very old. Last Winter the old courts of the West Side Tennis Club were flooded and a skating class organized. This season a skating rink in 181st Street, east of St. Nicholas Avenue, is to be the rendezvous of a club which Mrs. Barger Wallach has organized, the first meeting being scheduled for Wednesday, Nov. 8.

There seems nothing left now in the way of novelty to take the place of dancing or ice skating, except a bicycle rink, as some one recently suggested. The big, comfy limousines and touring cars are causing society to grow large and more comfortably fat each day. Bicycling is a wonderful reducer, and, while a few are reverting to the use of a wheel in the country, it will never become the fad again as in days of yore.

Nothing thus far has been heard of the Hawaiian dances, although the season is still too young for any sort of prediction as to the dances that will be in vogue. Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould have been paying an extended visit to Honolulu with their two daughters, Eleanor and Anna Gould, and at a dinner given in their honor a professional hula dancer appeared, a quintet of Hawaiians furnishing the music for the dinner and the dance that followed. Mr. and Mrs. Gould plan to return to Honolulu next May, and have negotiated for the lease of a house in Waikiki.

There is a note of novelty in the Hawaiian entertainments. One hostess gave a "pol" supper recently, and another event was a "no hostess" luncheon. A group of society women, without any particular hostess, gave a luncheon, and it was said to be a very jolly affair.

Nothing new in the way of social diversion ever comes from London or Paris these war-stricken days, consequently society has to look to other climes for novel suggestions.

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ACTIVITIES are still confined to the country, but it will not be long now before all social roads will lead to New York. Meantime, plans are accruing for the coming gayeties.

Several newcomers in the parterre row at the opera, in addition to those mentioned last week, will include Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, whose daughter, Miss Margaret Carnegie, is a débutante of the Winter, and Mrs. William Disston, who is to entertain for her daughter, Miss Pauline Disston; also Ralph J. Preston and George Grant Mason, both of whom have débutante daughters. Reginald de Koven has rented Box 31, owned by Mrs. Vanderbilt, for certain performances. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clark Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. George Frelinghuysen, and Mrs. John Turner Atterbury are among other newcomers for the season.

Unusual interest seems to be centring in the forthcoming Horse Show at Madison Square Garden. Not since the old days have so many early reservations of arena boxes been made as this year.

Quite a notable list was published in these columns last week. The following are among the latest boxholders announced: Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Tod, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, Mr. and Mrs. E. Victor Loew, Mr. and Mrs. James Cox Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Caril Tucker, Miss Constance Vauclain, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Fairbairn, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. J. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, Sir Adam Beck, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, John A. Spoor, Colonel Robert A. Thompson, Francis L. Hine, Alfred B. Maclay, E. Francis Hyde, Edward B. McLean, Walter W. Stokes, and Harry La Montagne.

Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold has purchased the town house of Oakleigh Thorne, at the northeast corner of Seventy-third Street and Park Avenue, and will occupy it this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hambden Sears of 113 East Sixty-second Street and Oyster Bay, L. I., will celebrate their silver wedding anniversary with a dinner and small dance at the Colony Club, for their relatives and intimate friends, on Nov. 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler A. Orvis of 131 East Nineteenth Street are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son. Mrs. Orvis was formerly Miss Ina Leland of Saratoga Springs and New York.

The Duchess de Richelieu, who was before her marriage Miss Eleanor D. Wise of Baltimore, is to give a song recital at the country home of Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, near Morristown, on Nov. 28, for the benefit of the soldiers of France. The Dukedom of Richelieu was established for Cardinal Richelieu, and at his death passed to his grandnephew, Jean Armand de Vignerod, who was the father of the famous Marshal Duke de Richelieu.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould plan to spend much of the coming Winter at Georgian Court, at Lakewood, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., are there for the Winter. Mrs. Drexel and her baby daughter, now 4 weeks old, are getting along nicely. Mrs. Gould has been posing of late at her home for the motion picture camera, and the films are to be shown in her private theatre at the Casino, at Lakewood. Last Tuesday she appeared in twenty-eight different rôles, changing costumes that many times.

Mrs. Boiling, mother of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe Boiling and Miss Bertha Boiling were visiting here last week, and were guests at a private musicale given by Edwin Farmer and Karl Klein, at the studio-residence of Joseph Regnear, on Wednesday evening. Later in the week they returned to Shadow Lawn.

A movement is on foot to extend the work of the Red Cross. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. John A. Hartwell, Miss Margaret S. Cameron, Mrs. William K. Draper, Mrs. William Beyard Cutting, and Mrs. Robert Bacon are among those interested, and the use of the old residence of the late John L. Cadwalader at 3 East Fifty-sixth Street has been given to them for the Winter. Here limited classes in nursing, instruction, and general Red Cross work will be held.

Society, as a patron of art and literature, will be interested in the meeting which members of the American Academy and the Institute of Arts are to hold at the Ritz-Carlton on Nov. 16 and 17. It is to be under the direction of Robert Underwood Johnson, and the first meeting is to be presided over by William Dean Howells.

W. Lanier Washington is to give an illustrated lecture before the Kings County Historical Society, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, on the homes of Washington in Europe and America. Dancing will follow the lecture.

The height of the Autumnal season has been reached, and from now on the activities in the country will decrease. Lenox has been enjoying its annual horticultural show, at which all of the colonists have been exhibiting flowers from their estates. Mrs. William Douglas Sloane won the award for the best scarlet, pink, yellow, and bronze roses. Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt showed orchids and chrysanthemums.

One of the first indoor events of the early season will be the fashion show and dance at the Ritz-Carlton, the proceeds to be devoted to the after-care of victims of infantile paralysis. The affair is to be given under the auspices of the Woman's American Supply League, of which Mrs. John Hays Hammond is President, and will open tomorrow evening. There is to be a matinée on Tuesday, in addition to the evening performance. An interesting program, besides the fashion review, will be given.

Among the patronesses who have subscribed for boxes and seats are Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, Mrs. Charles Hathaway, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Miss Maude Wetmore, Miss Elizabeth P. Stewart, and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman.

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THE season's débutantes were out in full force at the Autumn ball, held on Friday at the Tuxedo Club, and as usual many dinners for the débutantes were held before the ball.

This annual affair rings up the curtain, so far as the débutantes are concerned, and is a sort of delightful prologue to the formal Winter season, although the round of gayeties in town does not commence as a rule until late in November.

Some interesting plans were announced during the week. Dates for the formal presentation and dances now number about fifty, which leaves fifty more to come, and many more than that no doubt, for each one of the hundred débutantes will have several entertainments given for her.

Mrs. John W. Denis of 375 Park Avenue, recently returned from London, is to give a tea on Friday afternoon, Dec. 1, for her daughter, Miss Evangeline Brewster Johnson. On Jan. 6 Mrs. Denis is to give a dance at Sherry's. Miss Johnson was a graduate last Spring of the Spence School.

Miss Nathalie Browning is to be presented on Dec. 26 at a reception which her mother, Mrs. Henry K. Browning, will give at the Plaza.

On Saturday, Nov. 25, Mrs. A. Huidekoper Bond of 21 East Sixtieth Street will hold a reception for her daughter, Miss Louise Bond. On Dec. 13 John W. A. Davis, uncle of the débutante, is to give a dance in her honor at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. McCarter are to give a dance on the night of Dec. 15 for Miss Ellen McCarter.

Miss Loraine Allen is to be formally presented by her mother, Mrs. George Marshall Allen, at a large dance to be given on Dec. 28 at the Ritz-Carlton.

Miss Josephine C. Smith is giving a ball at Sherry's on Jan. 1 to introduce her niece, Miss Elsie Welsh Saltus, daughter of Edgar Saltus.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Baldwin will give a dance, to introduce their daughter, Miss Fanny T. Baldwin, on Jan. 2, at 1,021 Park Avenue, where they will spend the Winter. They will come into town from their Mount Kisco place this week.

Mrs. Frederick W. Moss will give a dance, also at Sherry's, on Jan. 5 for her niece, Miss Ray Bulkley.

A series of two dances is to be given this season by society women for their débutante daughters at the Ritz-Carlton. The first will be on Wednesday, Nov. 29, which is the evening before Thanksgiving, and the second just before Lent. The dances are to be preceded by dinners given at the homes of some of the members of the committee in charge, which is made up of Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. Le Roy King, Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. J. Archibald Murray, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

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FOR some reason or another there has been a noticeable slump in Fall weddings. The engagements keep up, however, and several important ones were announced during the week.

Two weddings are scheduled for the first day of November.

Miss Dorothy Cramp, daughter of the late Edward S. Cramp, and a granddaughter of the late Charles H. Cramp of Philadelphia, is to be married on Wednesday afternoon to Reuben J. Ross, in the Church of the Resurrection in East Seventy-fourth Street.

The bridal attendants will include Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell, sister of the bride, and the Misses Martha Bent of Philadelphia, Dorothy Manice, Caramai Carroll, and Margaret Kemp. Miss Manico gave a dinner for the bride-elect and the attendants last night.

Ridgely Simpson is to act as best man, and the ushers will include Purser Adams, John Norton, Rupert Thomas, Jr., and De Denneville Seeley.

A reception will follow at the home of the bride's mother, 169 East Seventieth Street.

At Clatteroote, the country home of Mrs. William H. Boardman, on Wednesday, Miss Clara Temple Boardman will become the bride of Laurence Freeman Peck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace F. Peck of 123 East Sixty-first Street. Only relatives are to attend. The bride-elect is a daughter of the late Dr. Boardman of 103 East Eighty-sixth Street.

On Saturday, Miss Helen Irving Phillips, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips of this city, and Monroe Van Wart De Mott, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford M. De Mott of New Rochelle and New York, will be married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church. The ceremony will be performed at 4 o'clock, and is to be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 40 West Forty-seventh Street.

Only three weddings of social importance announced for the first week in November is something unusual. Perhaps the coming election has something to do with the decline. Yet at the city's new marriage chapel in the Municipal Building, formally opened last week, there has been a steady rush. Now and then civil marriages of importance take place at the City Hall, and the new chapel, with its red carpet and buff-colored walls, embellished with flowers, will perhaps attract more than the usual run.

Plans have been announced for the wedding of Miss Helen Donald Haynes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Oliphant Haynes, and John Trevor Adams, which is to be celebrated on Thursday, Nov. 16, at the home of the bride's parents in West Ninety-fourth Street.

The attendants will include the Misses Elise Haynes, Katherine Adams, Dorothy Dart, Nan Chadwick, Natalie Williams, and Eleanor Andrews.

The wedding of Miss Brenda G. Williams-Taylor, daughter of Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor of Montreal, and Frank Duff Frazier of this city is to be solemnized in December. Their engagement was announced last week.

From London comes the announcement of the engagement of Captain Alexander W. Ruthven Stuart, younger son of the late William Whitwright Stuart and Mrs. Ruthven Stuart of London, and Stella Marion Grant-Duff Ainslie of the Old Mill House, Hellingly, Sussex. Captain Stuart belongs to the Gordon Highlanders and the Royal Flying Corps. He is a grandson of the late James Stuart, a former resident of this city, of the firm of J. & J. Stuart, bankers, and also of James Alexander Ruthven, who was a well-known lawyer of New York. Their wedding will take place shortly.

The wedding of Miss Pauline Fiske, daughter of Mrs. Arthur D. Fiske, and W. Palmer Letchford of Morristown, N. J., is to be celebrated in St. Thomas's Church on Nov. 28.

The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Davies Coxe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maegrane Coxe of 170 West Fifty-ninth Street, to Chaplain Truman Post Riddle, U. S. N., was announced last week. Mr. Riddle is now on duty as Chaplain on the battleship Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Jewett of Babylon, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ellen Irving Jewett, to John Gary, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gary of South Orange, N. J. Washington Irving was Miss Jewett's great-great-granduncle. Mr. Gary is a graduate of Yale.

Photo by W. Burden Stage.

Miss Margaret Trevor, Whose Engagement to Dr. Irving H. Pardee Was Announced Last Week, Is Shown Here in a Scene at an Amateur Society Entertainment. She Is a Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor.

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GERMAN VICTORY IN RUMANIA AIDS BULGARIA

Successful Campaign in Dobrudja Shuts the Rumanians Effectively Within the Danube Border, and the Bulgars Are No Longer in Danger of Invasion from That Quarter—Significance of Verdun Battle

By a Military Expert.

THE week just closed has seen the Teutonic allies deliver a staggering blow to Rumania in Dobrudja, the result of which has been the destruction of the only means of crossing the Danube from the Iron Gates to the Bessarabian frontier. It is not difficult to understand what has happened. The difficulty lies in understanding how it happened. The main point seems to be that Rumania and Russia were outguessed, outmanoeuvred, and outfought. We are a long way from the scene of this fighting; we do not know what considerations led to this move or that; we have but the maps to guide us and can study the military phases of any situation only from the maps, without any knowledge of what political or other considerations dictated a given military policy.

From a military viewpoint Rumania's entire plan seems to have been ill-conceived and poorly executed. The greatest mistake was the abortive advance into Transylvania. The reasons are clear. That portion of the frontier from the Iron Gates to the southwestern tip of Bukowina is a maze of mountains. On the western part of the frontier for a long section they are the Carpathians; on the northern part, the Transylvanian Alps. The remaining part of the frontier, cutting off the province of Dobrudja, is formed by the Danube River, an obstacle that apparently cannot be crossed in strength, except at the bridge crossing at Cernavoda. Southern Dobrudja offers the only line along which an advance is unopposed by natural obstacles.

The logical step for Rumania to have taken, considering, as I have said, only the military elements, would have been to follow the example furnished by Italy — neutralized Transylvania by closing the passes, and then to have turned every available force into an invasion of Bulgaria through the only open gateway into that country. This, as we well know, was the basis of the Italian plan of campaign. The Italians struggled and fought their way into the Trentino passes until they were effectually blocked, and drove their main offense at the Isonzo line. The situations were practically identical. But the unknown factors, whatever they were, decided the campaign along other lines.

Transylvania was the scene of the offense, Dobrudja of the defense. Succeeding events, however, should have warned the Rumanians of what was under way. Before the situation had really developed it was evident that the Teutonic allies proposed making Dobrudja the main battleground. Mackensen, the greatest driving force in the German Army, the man who more than any other was the active head of the great German drive against Russia a year ago, was placed in command of the Dobrudja force. He is too good a man to be placed at a post unless events of importance are intended. On the other hand, von Falkenhayn, an ex-Chief of Staff, who had not been in active field service and was deposed in favor of von Hindenburg, was the German commander in Transylvania. Was it not evident which force was to be the more important, which front was to mark the great Teutonic effort against the new enemy?

There is still another feature, based on the well-known German principle of attack. Germany is definitely committed to the principle, and it has been demonstrated time and time again in this war that the best offensive tactics are founded on momentum in the attack. That is, the theory of her offense is to concentrate a heavy mass of troops over a narrow front and to strike hard and quickly rather than to scatter her efforts more or less over a wider area.

Consider how well adapted to such tactics are the topographical limitations of Dobrudja. Generally speaking, Dobrudja is shaped like an hour glass narrow across the centre, (which is the line of Cernavoda-Constanza,) flaring out at both ends. As Mackensen advanced, his right resting on the Black Sea, his left on the Danube, the line which he had to hold grew less and less; his concentration, figured on the number of men per mile of line, necessarily heavier and heavier. Everything lent itself to the German tactics. There was, of course, one negative consideration. The entire scheme of a Teutonic invasion of Dobrudja must inevitably have been based on the assumption, first, that the Black Sea was safe and that no troops could be landed behind him so as to cut his line of communications; second, that the Danube was equally

Field Marshal Mackensen and His Bulgar-Turk-German Armies Are Advancing Rapidly in the Rumanian Province of Dobrudja, Having Already Reached Hirsova, on the Danube, Thirty-five Miles North of the Constanza-Cernavoda Railroad. He May Succeed in Driving the Rumanians and Their Russian Allies Back to the Frontier of Bessarabia.

safe and that no troops could cross in sufficient force and with sufficient artillery to inflict damage to his rear.

These assumptions were reasonably sure. On the Black Sea the only port available is Varna, and because of the nature of the country surrounding this city it is almost useless as a port of debarkation for troops. Varna is almost entirely surrounded by swamps; the railroad from the port to the interior passes over causeways. The crossing of the Danube had been attempted, but proved futile. The Rumanians, it will be remembered, did throw a pontoon bridge across, and something like two divisions of troops passed over it only to be thrown back before anything could be accomplished. Meckensen, therefore, had reason to believe that his rear as well as his flanks were safe. This, then, was the situation as it appeared to military students on this side of the water, and made them feel that when the main blow was struck against the Rumanian forces it would come, not from Transylvania, but in the Dobrudja.

It is apparent what happened when the attack was delivered. The Germans concentrated their main strength on the Rumanian left flank along the sea. With terrific force they struck the Rumanian line, bent it back, broke it, and completely routed the left wing. This uncovered the centre, which was forced to fall back, exposing the right, so that in a short time the entire line was affected. The Germans pressed their advantage, and the Rumanian retreat became almost a rout. With almost incredible speed, rivaled only by their speed in going through Russia, the Germans followed up their success, their line growing shorter as they advanced. They took Constanza, the main Rumanian port on the Black Sea, and in a few days straightened out their line along the railroad and seized Cernavoda. The great bridge was immediately in danger, and old Rumania, as distinguished from Dobrudja, was about to be invaded.

Part of the defenders retired across the bridge, the remainder continued to fall back into Northern Dobrudja, keeping generally in contact with the Germans as they retreated. The bridge was blown up by the Rumanians, and the Germans were thus prevented from crossing the river. Without pause, however, the Germans pushed the Rumanians back until, as this article is being written, the battle line is approximately east and west through Hirsova, about thirty-five miles north of Cernavoda.

The net result of this remarkable success is, as far as it has progressed, defensive in nature rather than offensive. What the Germans have accomplished is to prevent any possibility of a future Rumanian offensive from this quarter. The sine qua non of such an offense was the Cernavoda bridge, this solitary crossing of the river. How much of it was destroyed by the Rumanians would be an interesting piece of information. This bridge is not a single structure, but a series of bridges connecting with each other. In its general features, it is an open floor, single track steel structure, the spans of which are supported on large stone piers. All of the spans were probably not blown up. The destruction of two or three spans would have accomplished the needed purpose, and at the same time have given the Rumanians the minimum amount of work to do should the time come when they wished to replace it and renew the crossing at this point.

It is not yet known to what extent the Rumanian defeat has been carried. Few reports have reached us from any source as to the numbers of prisoners taken. The Berlin reports have mentioned taking a great quantity of military stores, particularly along the line of the railroad from Constanza. But little claim has been made as to prisoners. It would therefore seem that the Russian and Rumanian forces are practically intact. If such be the case, it means that Germany has nothing to fear from the Rumanians for some time to come, but it does not mean that Rumania has yet been eliminated to anything like the extent of Serbia.

Once Dobrudja has been completely occupied by the Germans the Rumanian position will be on this front purely defensive in character, holding a line back of the Danube throughout the entire frontier. This line will be comparatively easy to defend, and because of her interior position with respect to the encircling Germans, Rumania can quickly reinforce any threatened sector. This will release a number of troops for the operations in Transylvania, as the Danube line can, of course, be held with less men than it took to hold the line in the open country to the east.

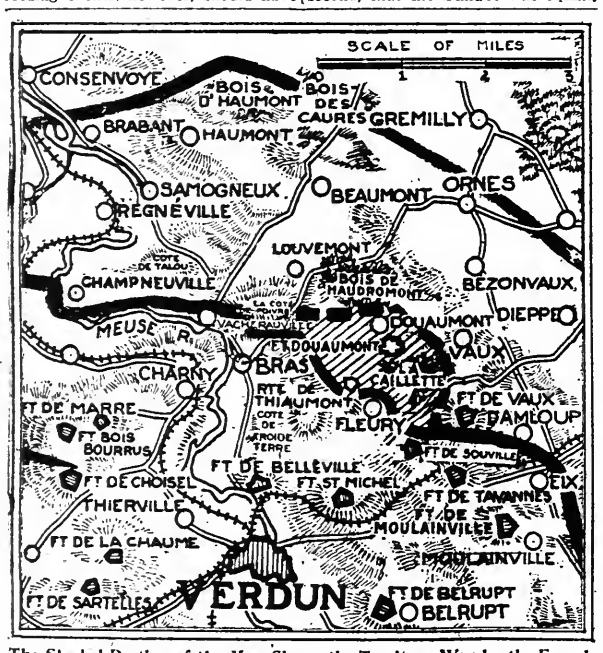
The value of the Rumanian troops is, however, a questionable asset. They are not seasoned and are presumably in a disorganized and panic-stricken condition. They have proved but a poor match for the veteran troops of Germany, and need seasoning more than anything else. This they will probably get before matters have reached the point where Rumania is actively threatened by the German offense.

This point has not been reached yet. The Rumanian offense has been destroyed. There is no question of this. But Rumania proper has not been seriously invaded. In fact, except for Dobrudja, which is really not a part of Rumania proper, the Germans have not made a great deal of headway toward Bucharest. No one at this distance can forecast the German plans with accuracy. Germany is pursuing the Rumanians in the north of the Dobrudja, and in all probability has sufficient force at hand to drive them still further north and probably seize the southern banks of the lower Danube. It does not seem possible that this line could be crossed. To get into Bessarabia and threaten the rear of the Russians who are fighting in Bukowina would seem practically impossible, even were the line of the Danube open. Except for this, it would seem that Germany has already accomplished all of which the situation is capable. At the same time, Mackensen's position as he moves north is not without its elements of danger. I have already spoken of the assumption that he was forced to make—that the Danube could not be crossed in force in his rear. It was proved so in the one case cited, the only case where it was tried. This does not indicate that it is entirely impossible, and if it should so happen that the Rumanians are capable of this manoeuvre, the entire campaign will have been proved of no avail. It will not be necessary for the Rumanians to cross in sufficient force to fall on Mackensen's rear and give battle. It will be necessary only to cut the railroad in his rear and interfere with his supply system in order to ruin the campaign. There is no indication that anything like this is apt to happen. It is, however, an ever-present danger to Mackensen's position.

Fully as sensational and even more surprising than Mackensen's success in Dobrudja was the sudden renewal of the battle of Verdun by the French. No more eloquent proof could be given that Verdun is one of the greatest of German failures. Indeed, as far as Germany's part in this battle was concerned, it was over early in April. After that date all possibility of success had passed. Nevertheless, the French stroke is exceedingly disconcerting, and from a German point of view most discouraging. Since April 1, the Germans, at an enormous expenditure of men and shell, endeavored to break down the French defense on the east bank of the Meuse and drive straight at the city. For months this went on, the gains being recorded literally foot by foot. And in a few hours the French retook at an almost insignificant cost, a cost measurable with the number of prisoners captured, everything that the Germans were able to take from April 1 to July 1.

Nothing which has happened for some time has thrown open the gates of speculation so wide. The Germans were caught asleep. That much is evident. But the question is, to what extent was the element of surprise the reason for the success and to what extent the weakening of the front by withdrawals. The indications are that conclusions which have been reached as to the declining German strength are correct. The Germans have evidently not enough men to hold on all sections of the various fronts. It is no longer a question of a continued German offense on a large scale, or even of the beginning of one. It is purely a defensive proposition. Germany, in fear on the Somme front, had evidently drawn from the Verdun sector to an extent too great. In other words, the pressure on the Somme has been so heavy that Germany has been forced to take a long chance on other sectors in order to combat it.

To the Allies this must be the most significant thing that has yet happened in the west, and the source of greatest satisfaction. It must also fill Germany with alarm. German writers, while the battle of Verdun was in progress, wrote constantly of the fact that France was being bled white at Verdun. The first contradiction came on the Somme. There is a touch of irony in the fact that, while the Somme fighting was at its height, there was still enough force in the French command to strike such a blow at Verdun itself. France, in order to continue the Somme offensive at its present rate, is forced to keep a heavy concentration on that front. Germany, to meet it, must be equally strong. When we see France, in spite of this, being able to administer such a local defeat in another section, a defeat which Germany is not strong enough to check, is it not a natural query, Which has been bled white, France or Germany?



The Shaded Portion of the Map Shows the Territory Won by the French in Their Sudden Thrust Beyond Verdun Last Tuesday. Their Forces Are Now Trying to Surround the German Garrison of Fort Vaux. The Upper Solid Line Shows Where the French Stood When the Battle of Verdun Began on Feb. 21 last, While the Lower Line Indicates the Extreme Advance of the Germans.

A WORD FROM LINCOLN

To the Editor of The New York Times:

IN reading the address of the President in today's TIMES, I recall an incident in my own career which shows possibly the great influence which Mr. Lincoln often exerted from mere short-time contact. It is not much of a story, but it had a great effect on me subsequently, and I could never entirely shake off the feeling that some occult power had influenced my intellectual processes for the time being.

It was in July, shortly after the great battle of Gettysburg, that I, a young medical student, reared in a little country village in Western New York, responding to a letter of permission, journeyed to Washington to submit to an examination for appointment to the Corps of Medical Cadets, which had a short time previously been authorized by Congress. I reported at the office of the Surgeon General, and was directed to present myself to the examining board then in session in a small barrack building erected in the yard of the old War Department on Pennsylvania Avenue. I handed my papers to a young officer not much older than myself, but who nevertheless wore the straps of a Major, and who very kindly invited me to be seated and await my turn. Now this office was divided into rooms, and while I waited in the outer one listened and heard a victim being put through a course of sprouts. That caused me great uneasiness, for I thought that if I had to take that kind of medicine I was surely lost. Realizing that I was in no state of mind for such an ordeal I called the officer, and told him that I was not feeling very well, and would like to be excused for a short time. He kindly consented. Of course I did not explain to him the cause or location of my misery. I was told to return in an hour if I should feel better.

I heaved a deep sigh which must have convinced him of my truthfulness, and walked out and down the avenue. Passing the White House grounds I strolled in and soon found myself on the front porch. The principal entrance was open and I passed in. No one seemed to object, but just then a larger man touched me on the shoulder and asked if I wanted to shake hands with the President. I eagerly assented and was told to get in the line then forming. Soon a very tall man descended the stairway and entered the East Room, took a station, and the line began to move. It was of a motley character—white and black—and moved quite rapidly, apparently with a brief shake and word, so far as I could see. Now, when I was within two or three of my turn, I saw him look down at me for a brief moment, and when I passed before him he grasped my hand or rather my whole forearm, for his great hand seemed to extend to my elbow. I remember how I thrilled as I met those deep brooding eyes looking down at me. What he said I could never accurately remember, but it was in substance nearly as follows:

"Well, my young friend, what are you doing for your country in these ddys?" There was considerable more to the interrogation, but I was so startled that I became almost speechless. Recovering myself, I told him that I was very desirous of serving my country that my ancestors had fought to establish as a free and independent nation, that I was a young medical student, and that I was in Washington to undergo an examination for appointment as Medical Cadet and hoped to pass the ordeal. He then put his hand very kindly on my shoulder—still keeping my hand—patted me, and said: "That is right. You will never regret it." And again: "That is good! Every young man should do something. You will be proud in the future. I wish you every success now and in the future."

With another pat on my shoulder I passed on—how or whither I could never remember. I know that I was much elated and full of courage. I went at once to the office of the Examining Board, where I was at once placed on the rack. But now, strange to say, the answers to the questions seemed to be on the end of my tongue almost before they were finished, although the examination was a pretty stiff one. But my troubles were over and my mind worked as though just oiled up. I was released finally, after a couple of hours, with a complimentary observation, and told to present myself at the Surgeon General's office the next day. I did so and was informed that I had passed.

That is my story, and it is not much. But so long as I live I shall continue to thrill with pride when I recall that hot July day when Abraham Lincoln, one of the great figures of history, put his great hand on my small shoulder and wished me luck.

MORTIMER LAMPSON,
Late Assistant Surgeon, Thirty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, Army of the James.
Mountain Lakes, N. J., Oct. 5.

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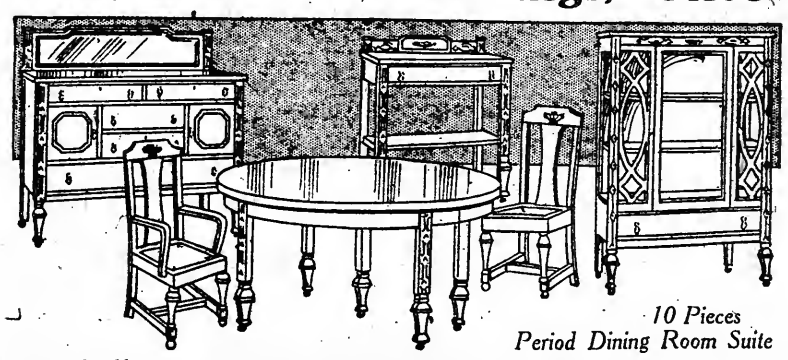

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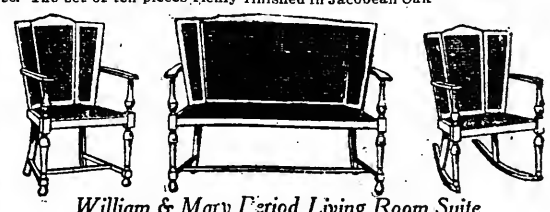

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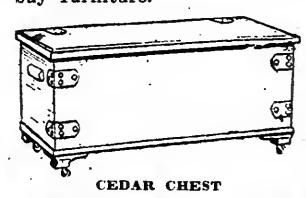

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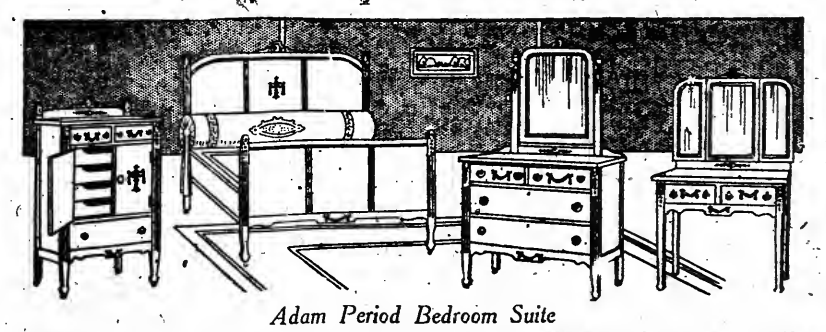

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See Spear's Columbia Graphophone Announcement on Page 7, this Section.

BROMPT DELIVERIES. TWO CONVENIENT STORES. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

MUSICAL PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK

Concert and Recital Artists Will Be Active on an Unusual Scale—Boston Symphony Orchestra to be Heard Next Thursday for First Time

DURING the week which begins today the concert and recital artists will be active on an unprecedented scale, and it is likely that New York has never before had within a week the number of events which are scheduled for the next seven days. Never before have the artists, in addition to using the regular concert halls, gone outside and employed so many theatres for their overflow. Concert-goers will have a hard time choosing where to bestow their patronage, as the week includes several interesting events, among them the first concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's series. A description of the week's concerts and recitals follows:

Efrem Zimbalist will again be the soloist with Symphony Society of New York at Aeolian Hall this afternoon. He will play the solo part in Stock's Concerto. Except for this number, the program is a repetition of that of last Friday afternoon's concert, comprising Brahms's Symphony No. 4 and Ravel's "Valses nobles et sentimentales." Walter Damrosch will give the first "explanatory talk" at the piano on the society's programs for the Music Lovers' Club on Monday afternoon, Nov. 6, at the Cosmopolitan Club, 135 East Fortieth Street.

The Misses Sutro will give their first recital of music for two pianos at Carnegie Hall this afternoon. Their program will include some compositions unfamiliar even for this combination of instruments, among them "Two Little Pieces in Fugue Style," by Pierre Maurice; a Sonata, Op. 22, by Richard Roessler, and a Minuet by W. G. Owst.

Max Sanders will inaugurate this evening at the Harris Theatre a series of concerts at which chamber music, with the addition of soloists, will be featured. The program tonight will enlist the service of the Barrere Ensemble, Mme. Pauline Donalda, soprano, and Lester Donahue, pianist. Mme. Donalda will sing a group of new songs by Gustave Ferrari and another by A. Walter Kramer, in each instance accompanied by the composer. Another feature will be the performance by the Barrere Ensemble of MacDowell's "Woodland Sketches," orchestrated by George Barrere and played for the first time here.

George Dostal, tenor, will give a concert at Carnegie Hall this evening, assisted by Hans Kronold, cellist; Mary Warfel, harpist; Emil Polak, pianist; Bruno Huhn, organist, and a string quartet.

Lorraine Wyman and Howard Brockway will give a recital this evening at the Cort Theatre of "the lonesome tunes," ballads of England which have survived among the mountain folk of Kentucky. Miss Wyman will sing them as she collected them during a trip in the mountains last Summer and Mr. Brockway will assist at the piano to play the harmonizations he has arranged for them.

Mme. Julia Claussen, the Swedish contralto of the Chicago Opera Company, will give a song recital at Aeolian Hall tomorrow afternoon. She will sing songs in four languages. Marcel Charlier will assist at the piano.

Carl Schlegel, baritone, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will give a program of songs at Aeolian Hall tomorrow evening. There will be two groups in German and one of American songs, with Parker's "Salve Regina." Richard Epstein will assist at the piano.

For the benefit of German and Austrian prisoners of war in Siberia, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Otto Goritz, Arthur Hartmann, violinist, and Edwin Rechlin, organist, will give a concert at Carnegie Hall tomorrow evening. Each artist will be heard in two groups of numbers, Mr. Goritz's including Fritz Lorleberg's song cycle, "Spielmannsleben."

Among the numbers which will have a place on the program of the Little Symphony, George Barrere, Director, in its concert at the Cort Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, will be a suite from Gretry's "Cephale et Procris," a suite by Louis V. Saar, and another suite by Gabriel Pierne called "To My Little Friends." Llora Hoffman, soprano, will be the assisting artist.

Roger de Bruyn, tenor, and Merced de Pina, mezzo-soprano, will give a joint recital at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon. They will sing duets and each will give several groups of songs. Their program contains many numbers marked for first performance here. Umberto Martucci will assist at the piano.

Christine Miller, contralto, will give a program of modern songs at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening. She will sing Hugo Wolf's "Kennst du das Land?" and another group of his songs, while there are other numbers scheduled for their first hearings by Hubert Pataky, John A. Carpenter, H. T. Burleigh, A. Walter Kramer, and James H. Rogers. Earl Mitchell will assist at the piano.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch will give a recital at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon, for which his program will be the following: Beethoven, Sonata, Op. 31, No. 3; Schumann, Sonata in G minor, Op. 22; Chopin, Nocturns in E minor, Etude in F from Op. 10, and Valse in A flat from Op. 34; Ravel, "Jeux d'Eau," and Debussy, "Clair de Lune" and "L'Isle Joyeuse."

Katharine Dayton, diseuse, will give a program of folksongs of several nations and modern songs at the Punch and Judy Theatre on Wednesday afternoon. She will be assisted at the piano by George S. Hirst.

Mme. Gertrude Auld will give a song recital at the Comedy Theatre on Wednesday afternoon. Her first number is a group of folksongs of nine nations, and then there are groups of songs and operatic arias in French, Italian, and English. Harry M. Gilbert will assist at the piano.

Robert Lortat, a French pianist, will be heard for the first time in New York on Thursday afternoon. His program is modern in tendency, opening with Schumann's Etudes Symphoniques, and including works of Chopin, Debussy, Faure, de Severac, Chabrier, and Liszt.

Myrtle Moses, mezzo-soprano, of the Chicago Opera Company, will give her first recital here at the Cort Theatre on Thursday afternoon. Her program comprises two groups of German songs, four songs in French, and a like number in English, by Carpenter, Cyril Scott, and Frank Bibb. William Reddick will assist at the piano.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give its first pair of concerts here this season at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon. The program for Thursday evening comprises Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Liszt's symphonic poem, "Mazeppa," und Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks." On Saturday afternoon Dr. Muck has put on his program Chausson's symphony in B flat, Wagner's "A Faust Overture," Beethoven's Grand Fugue for String Orchestra, and Brahms's "Variations on a Chorale by Josef Haydn."

William Wheeler, tenor, will be heard in a recital at Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening. He will sing some old Italian airs, five German lieder, a group of unusual folksongs, and a group of songs in English. Harold Osborn Smith will assist at the piano.

Yvette Guilbert's first appearance this season will be made at Maxine Elliott's Theatre on Friday afternoon. The program will be devoted to "The French Art of the Middle Ages," with an explanatory address in English by Professor Jean Beck of Bryn Mawr College.

Theodore Spiering, violinist, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall on Friday afternoon. His numbers will include Bach's Concerto in A minor, Schumann's Fantasie, Op. 131, and Reger's Prelude and Fugue for violin alone, Op. 131A, which is dedicated to Mr. Spiering and will be performed on this occasion for the first time.

Charles W. Clark, barytone, will give a recital on Friday evening in Aeolian Hall. His program will consist entirely of songs by American composers, some of which will be new to New York audiences.

Beatrice Harrison, cellist; Samuel Gardner, violinist, and Clarence Adler, pianist, will give a joint recital at Aeolian Hall on Saturday afternoon. They will play Tschalkowsky's Trio, and Miss Harrison and Mr. Gardner will give solo numbers.

Beryl Rubinstein, pianist, will give his second recital at Aeolian Hall on Saturday evening. He will play Beethoven's "Waldstein" Sonata and smaller compositions by Chopin, Glinka-Balakirew, Liapounow, and Liszt.

Eleanor Donohoe, soprano, assisted by Valentina Crespi, violinist, will give a recital at the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on Saturday evening. Each will appear separately in several groups of compositions, and Miss Donohoe will sing several numbers to violin obbligato played by Miss Crespi. Clemente de Macchi will assist at the piano.

PLANS OF THE MUSICIANS.

The Oratorio Society of New York enters upon its forty-fourth season with the announcement of five concerts under the leadership of Louis Koemmenich. Enrico Bossi's "Joan of Arc" is to be given on Dec. 6, with Marie Sandelius, Rose Bryant, Grace D. Northrup, Morgan Kingston, Clifford Cairns, and Master Lewis Perkinson. A full orchestra and a boy choir will assist. The other concerts of the season are as follows: Haendel's "The Messiah," Dec. 28 and 30, with Mabel Garrison, Alma Beck, Reed Miller, and Arthur Middleton as soloists; Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Feb. 13, with Grace Kerns, Nevada Van der Veer, Albert Lindquist, and Louis Graveure as soloists; Bach's "St. Matthew Passion," April 5, with Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Henriette Wakefield, Paul Draper, and Reinald Werrenrath as soloists. The subscription sale is open at the new office of the society, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, where full information may be obtained.

The Olive Mead Quartet will reappear in New York this season with two concerts in Aeolian Hall on Jan. 6 and March 9.

The Flonzaley Quartet will give three subscription concerts as usual in Aeolian Hall, while in addition to these a special concert program to be composed of novelties will be given, for which subscribers will receive complimentary tickets, while the general public will be charged regular prices. The season will open on Tuesday evening, Nov. 28, the program for this occasion being in memoriam of the late E. J. de Coppet. It will include works that were favorites of the founder of the organization, among them Beethoven's Quartet in E flat, Mozart's Quartet in C, and Smetana's Quartet in E minor, "Aus meinem Leben." The dates of the other regular concerts are Tuesday evenings, Jan. 23 and March 13, while the extra concert will be given on the evening of Friday, Dec. 29. By this plan of reserving works of unique character for an extra concert the Flonzaleys hope to please those patrons who prefer the more conventional programs and at the same time meet the wishes of others who likewise enjoy novelties.

George Hamlin, tenor, will give a series of three concerts in Aeolian Hall during the coming season. At his first recital on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 28, he will give a miscellaneous program; on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 10, a Hugo Wolf program, and on Tuesday evening, Feb. 13, a popular program.

Jacques Thibaud will be heard in recital at Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 16. The French violinist will play compositions of Wieniawsky, Schuman, Fiorillo, Couperin, Bach, Ole Bull, Swendsen, Saint-Saëns, and Marsick.

The Society of the Friends of Music announces for its fourth season a series of five afternoon concerts at the Ritz-Carlton, beginning Wednesday, Nov. 8. A public performance will also be given at the Metropolitan Opera House early in May, similar to that of Mahler's choral symphony last year. Continuing its policy of the past, the society will produce only such music as could not easily be heard elsewhere, including unfamiliar old compositions as well as the more interesting of the newest works. Among the numbers to be performed during the season are vocal quartets by Brahms directed by Carl Friedberg, two Bach cantatas and orchestral works of Richter, Sacchini and Gretry conducted by Sam Franko, piano concertos of Bach and Mozart played by Guiomar Novacs with an orchestra under the direction of Pablo Casals, and the "Kindertotenlieder" and "Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen" of Mahler, sung by Tilly Koenen and Paul Draper, with an orchestral accompaniment led by Arthur Bodanzky. Application for membership may be made at any time to Walter E. Maynard, 200 Fifth Avenue.

John McCormack is engaged on a tour which will take him to the Pacific coast. He will start East about Jan. 1 and will be heard for the first time in New York at the Hippodrome on Sunday evening, Jan. 7.

Biltmore Morning Musicales.

The first of the series of Biltmore Morning Musicales will be given at the hotel next Friday morning. The artists will be Carolina White, soprano; Josef Hofmann, pianist; Giovanni Martinelli, tenor, and Giuseppe De Luca, barytone. Each artist will be heard in two groups of compositions, and Miss White and Mr. De Luca will sing a duet from Thomas's "Hamlet."

MISUSE OF THE WORD "TEUTON."

Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone, Oct. 1, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to enter a vigorous though belated protest against the misuse of a word of fixed, definite, scientific meaning which for the last two years has been so recklessly used by editors, news writers, "military experts," and others that its true significance stands in danger of being lost or, at best, slowly and painfully restored to us again. I refer to the word "Teuton" and, of course, its adjective "Teutonic." For two years I have remained a silent witness to this heedless error; but, as there seems to be no prospect of an immediate ending of the great struggle, it may be that during the period that still remains to the war the word's real meaning can be won back—which will be at least one item of positive gain.

It has been the custom to refer to Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey as the "Teutonic Allies," or the "Teutons," and to their opponents as the "Allies." Other designations, of course, have been used. Individually, Bulgaria and Turkey have generally been referred to correctly. The error, and it is a great one, altogether too important to be permitted to go unnoted and uncorrected, consists in designating either side as "Teutons." Teuton and Teutonic, properly speaking, refers not to nations, but to the Teutonic race, or kindred, of which there are different branches. Correctly used it is an ethnological term. And a Teuton is a member of the Teutonic race regardless of what nation he may be a subject, king, or citizen.

First let us name, sticking to ethnology, the European nations of which the Teutonic stock is basic, determining, and predominant. They are England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Germany, and Austria, the latter being limited to Austria itself. Of these Austria is possibly least Teutonic; for as the great Teutonic migrations spread south in the early centuries of the Christian era, racial purity became lessened, until in Italy the Teutonic element was absorbed within a few centuries. Teutonic blood is, of course, found in France, in Italy, in Russia; but in those countries, especially the first two, it has been quite absorbed. The Frank swept down through France long since and conquered the Gaul, but he lost his own language and his racial identity. In Belgium we find both Teutons and the round-headed, brunette "Alpine stock," which affords the basic blood of the majority of the French people today, existing as separate racial entities.

France also has Teutonic blood from other than the Germanic branch, especially along her western and northwestern coastal regions. Scandinavian Teutons ravaged those coasts, sailed up the rivers, and made settlements, of which the principal one was that of the Northmen. Whether Hrolf, the Ganger, was a Dane, Swede, or Norse Viking has, I believe, never been positively determined. Each of those nations has submitted its claim to him, his piracies, and colonial expansion. However, "the important fact is that Norway, Denmark, and even more distant Sweden, all contributed to the colonists who settled in Normandy under Rollo and his successors, and the achievements of the Normans thus become the common heritage of the Scandinavian race." (Haskins, "The Normans in European History.") In spite of this admixture of Teutonic blood in France, the French must be considered essentially a non-Teutonic people.

While the three Scandinavian States of today are to be taken, perhaps, as the purest examples of Teutonic nations, the English and Germans must be considered as tolerably pure Teutons. The conquest of ancient Britain by certain German tribes in the fifth and sixth centuries A. D. was highly characteristic in that it was a conquest in mass, a slaughter and forced dispossession of the primitive inhabitants, driving the survivors, for the most part, ultimately into small sections of the western and southwestern corners of the island—Wales, Cornwall—and a complete substitution of the Teutonic dialects, laws, and customs for those of the conquered. "The English conquest for 150 years was a sheer dispossession and driving back of the people whom the English conquered. * * * So far as the English sword in these earlier days reached, Britain became England, a land, that is, not of Britons, but of Englishmen. It is possible that a few of the vanquished people may have lingered as slaves around the homesteads of their English conquerors. * * * What strikes us at once in the new England (i. e., England) is that it is the one purely German nation that rose upon the wreck of Rome." Green's "Short History of the English People." (See the English and British historians, as Bede, Hume, Macaulay, Green.) These original German conquerors and settlers were subsequently overrun and conquered in part by the Danes, and again more completely subjugated by the Normans, (Northmen,) both Teutons of the northern branch. The Normans, however, had resided in Northwestern France for upward of a century, had adopted the French language, laws, and many customs, and assimilated most intelligently much of the superior southern civilization of that period. The Norman conquest of England, it should be borne in mind, was essentially military and political. It did not materially increase the percentage of northern Teutonic blood throughout the body of the English people, profound and enduring as its effects on English character and destiny have proved to be.

The Scotch, especially those of the lowlands, are of mixed Teutonic blood. The early English conquests extended much further north than the Tweed. How much Teutonic blood old Scotland otherwise acquired through the piratical raids of the Norse and other Scandinavians is not easily ascertained. The physical, mental, and moral characteristics of the Scotch would lead one to believe that it was not inconsiderable.

As to Germany, the early Teutonic tribes there were of pure and unmixed blood. At least, Tacitus so assures us. But from the historical viewpoint and from that of physical characteristics it seems probable that there has been later in parts of Germany (e. g., old Eastern Prussia, Silesia, Saxony) a certain and variable admixture of non-Teutonic blood. When the Germans extended their conquests from the rivers of Northern and Northwestern Germany to the more remote parts of what now constitutes the empire they came into contact with the widely dispersed Wends. These they proceeded to reduce in their characteristic fashion, whether in England, Germany, or elsewhere. But there seem to have survived the long struggle a considerable number of this people and other primitive tribes, who were gradually absorbed into the body of the German people. This admixture of blood is apparent in some of the Germans, especially of the lower classes. There is noted a departure from the ethnological Teutonic type, with its blonde features, long head, aquiline nose, nonprominent malar bones, and goodly stature. However, Germany, like England, must unquestionably be designated a Teutonic nation.

In Austria-Hungary the true Teutonic element is in the minority.

(For an interesting and most instructive work on the ethnology of the people of Europe, see Professor Ripley's (of Harvard) "The Races of Europe.")

In view of these facts it is difficult to understand why, with one Teutonic nation fighting on the Allies' side, and on that of the Central Powers two wholly non-Teutonic nations, and one that is in great part non-Teutonic, Austria-Hungary, these same Central Powers should be so universally and persistently referred to as the "Teutons." If, for example, England, Holland, Germany, and the three Scandinavian nations were at war, say, with the rest of Europe, the former group could very properly be designated as the Teutonic Allies. Yet even they would not be purely Teutonic, for there are no absolutely pure Teutonic nations.

As an illustration to what utterly absurd and erroneous statements this misuse of the word "Teuton" has led in the present war, I recall having seen on the front page of a great daily some time ago, perhaps a year ago, a news item: "Millions of Teutons in the United States."

The exact number of millions I do not remember, but it was much less than 20,000,000. It proceeded to enumerate those of the different nationalities, including Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Magyars, Croats, Slovaks, Ruthenians and others. Except the Austrians and Germans, most of those named there have not, by right of race, a drop of Teutonic blood in their veins, while to make that bit of news utterly misinforming, the English, Dutch, and Scandinavians were not mentioned.

As a matter of fact, the inhabitants of the United States of European origin are predominantly Teutonic in blood. Since the foundation of the Republic the different Teutonic peoples who have come to our shores have blended together in a way good to look upon by those who have the welfare of our institutions at heart. Immigration statistics for the last twenty years show how this Teutonic dominant majority is being perceptibly lowered. Indications are that this same process will continue.

G. L. McKINNEY,
Captain, Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS

October.

29—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
29—The Misses Sutro, recital for two pianos, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
29—George Dostal and assisting artists, evening, Carnegie Hall.
29—Chamber Music Concert, evening, Harris Theatre.
29—Loraine Wyman and Howard Brockway, folksong recital, evening, Cort Theatre.
30—Julia Claussen, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
30—Mme. Schumann-Heink, song recital, evening, Carnegie Hall.
30—Carl Schlegel, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
31—Roger de Bruyn and Merced de Pina, joint recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
31—Little Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Cort Theatre.
31—Christine Miller, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.

November.

1—Mme. Gertrude Auld, song recital, afternoon, Comedy Theatre.
1—Ossip Gabrilowitsch, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
1—Katharine Dayton, song recital, afternoon, Punch and Judy Theatre.
2—Ethel Leginska, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
2—Robert Lortat, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
2—Myrtle Moses, song recital, afternoon, Cort Theatre.
2—Boston Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
2—William Wheeler, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
3—Yvette Guilbert, song recital, afternoon, Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
3—Theodore Spiering, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
3—Charles W. Clark, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
4—Boston Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
4—Beatrice Harrison and Samuel Gardner, joint recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
4—Beryl Rubinstein, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
4—Eleanor Donohoe, song recital, evening, Carnegie Chamber Music Hall.
5—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
5—Ignace J. Paderewski, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
5—Miriam Ardini, song recital, afternoon, Cort Theatre.
5—Mme. Matja Niessen-Stone, song recital, evening, Cohan and Harris Theatre.
5—Yvette Guilbert, song recital, evening, Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
5—Chamber Music Concert, evening, Harris Theatre.

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Christine Miller
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AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Evg., Nov. 10 at 8:15
EVA MYLOTT, Australian Contralto
Joint Recital
EDWIN GRASSE, Violin
Res. Seats 50c. to $2, at Box Office and 104 W. 75th

CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY, NOV. 5, at 3
PADEREWSKI
Tickets, $1.50 to $2.50. Boxes, $15 & $18, at Box Office. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, TUES. AFT., Nov. 21, at 3
SONG RECITAL
SEMBRICH
FRANK LA FORGE at the piano (Baldwin).
Seats $1 to $2.50 at Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 W. 34.

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 2, at 3.
Piano Recital—(Steinway)
Leginska
Tickets, 50c. to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

COMEDY THEATRE. MON. AFT., Nov. 6, at 3. PIANO RECITAL.
HAROLD HENRY
Mgment Haensel & Jones. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., Nov. 2, 8:15.
SONG RECITAL WILLIAM WHEELER
Tickets $3 to 50c. Mgt. Winton & Livingston.

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"The Impresario" and "Bastien and Bastienne,"
with Mabel Garrison, Lucy Gates, David Bispham, Albert Reiss, and Orchestra, Sam Franko, Conductor.
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Carnegie Hall This Aft. at 3
THE MISSES SUTRO
RECITAL FOR 2 PIANOS (Steinway Piano)
SATURDAY AFT., NOV. 11, AT 2:30.
ONLY RECITAL THIS SEASON
ALMA GLUCK
Prices $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50—(Knabe Piano)
Seats Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 W. 34th or Hall.

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WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
This Afternoon at 3, Aeolian Hall.
Soloist Efrem ZIMBALIST
BRAHMS Symphony No. 4; STOCK Concerto for Violin with Orchestra; RAVEL Valses nobles et sentimentales.
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Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Aft., at 3.
Song Recital by MME. JULIA CLAUSSEN
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano
Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Nov. 1, at 3.
OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., Nov. 4, at 8:15.
Piano Recital BERYL RUBINSTEIN
Loudon Charlton. Kranich & Bach Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 2, at 3.
The French Pianist ROBERT LORTAT
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

FIRST BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, Nov. 3 at 11
CAROLINA White, GIOVANNI Martinelli
JOSEF Hofmann, GIUSEPPE De Luca
Prices, $3; Boxes, $30. On sale tomorrow at Biltmore Friday Morning Musicale Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

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GEORGE BARRERE, Conductor.
Llora Hoffman Soprano
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Joint Recital BEATRICE Harrison, CELLIST; SAMUEL Gardner, VIOLINIST
Assisted by Robert Lortat, Pianist.
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Baldwin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Nov. 11, at 3.
SONG RECITAL MARCELLA STRAUSS-PFITZNER PROGRAM CRAFT
KURT SCHINDLER at the Piano (CHICKERING).
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. M. H. HANSON.

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Niessen-Stone Song Recital
Tickets 50c to $2. M'g'ment ANNIE FRIEDBERG.

AEOLIAN HALL, FRIDAY, NOV. 3, AT 3.
Mgt. Alma Voedisch SPIERING
Tickets now on sale at box office.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Nov. 6, at 3.
Song Recital FRANCES INGRAM
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Direction John W. Frothingham, Inc.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thursday Evc., Nov. 9, at 8:15
SONG RECITAL Arthur HERSCHMANN
Program of exceptional interest. Seats at Box Office.

Comedy Theatre, Wed. Aft., Nov. 8, at 3.
BORIS HAMBOURG, ROBERT MAITLAND
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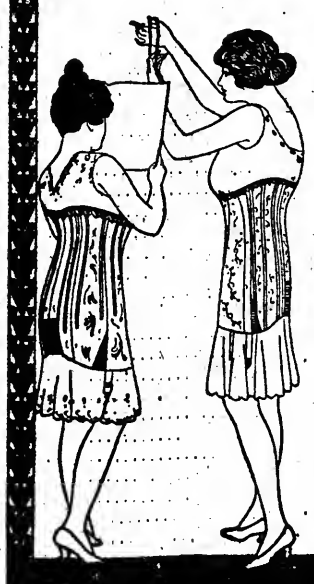

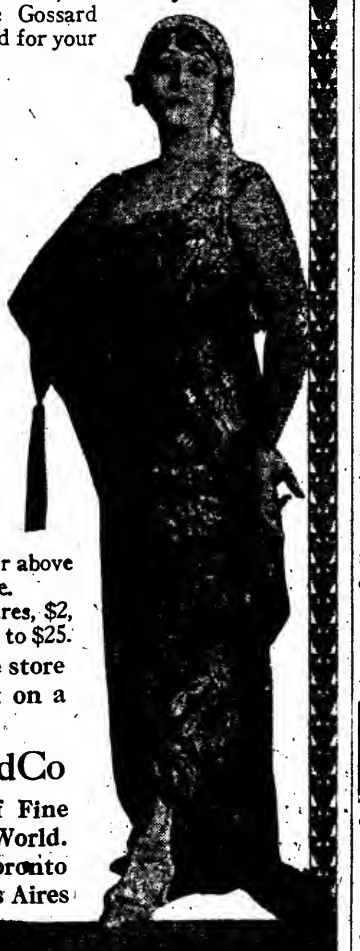

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NOVEMBER'S PLAYS AND PLAYERS

Lola Fisher *and* Edwin Nicander *in* "Good Gracious Annabelle"—Republic
PHOTO © IRA L. HILL

Florence Shirley, *as the Flapper in* "His Majesty Bunker Bean"—Astor

Cyril Maude, *in* "The Basker" Empire

Emma Dunn *and* Reginald Barlow *in* "Old Lady 31" 39th Street Theatre

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

Dixey as Long John Silver---
A Case of Personality---The Week in Review

LADEN with crimes and riches—like that saucy ship, the Hispaniola—"Treasure Island" has come back to town. Once more at the snug little Punch & Judy you can shiver at the clank of cutlass against cutlass, watch Cap'n Flint a-preening himself on the sunlit Bristol quay, and hear the ominous tap-tap-tap of old Pew's stick on the fog-wet flagstones outside the Admiral Benbow. Here are sailors' tales to sailors' tune for young and old, since one of the best of last year's plays has returned to add another to the meagre list of things worth going to see.

As for the riches, there is Tim Murphy as Bill Bones, Oswald Yorke as Black Dog, Alice Belmore as poor, nervous Mrs. 'Awkins, and the charming Mrs. Hopkins—more reminiscent of Maude Adams than ever—as our hero, Jim. All these are in their old rôles. Among the satisfactory newcomers are John Rogers as George Merry, Percy Waram as Captain Smollett, and—above all—Henry E. Dixey as Long John Silver. Edward Emery made much of that soft-spoken old scoundrel last season. Mr. Dixey makes more. Emery, with his naturally wheedling voice, fairly reveled in Silver's hypocrisy, but Dixey enriches the rôle with a somewhat deeper and more gleaming humor and strengthens it with a telling touch of the sinister. Even when Long John smiles these days, you remember that his heart is black and that about his neck dead men are hung like millstones. Mr. Dixey has always let his hands and the whites of his eyes do much for him on the stage, but they never seemed so useful or so potent as in his performance of this shifty and guileful old cripple. This actor, by the way, is to revert to his old tricks as a magician for a series of afternoon entertainments to be given at the Punch & Judy throughout the Winter. It was some of his magic, you suspect, that led the parrot to take such a fresh interest in the proceedings on the first night of the new season, for that discreet and usually indifferent bird gave vent on that occasion to some cynical and incredulous squawks at the most appropriate moments. He recognizes, perhaps, that this is a great year for parrots, cockatoos, and macaws in the drama, for one of these birds plays opposite Mr. Hitchcock in "Betty," another divides the honors with Helen Westley in "Sisters of Susanna" at the Comedy, and two more have the only moral and mannerly rôles in the first act of "Upstairs and Down" at the Cort.

On the first night aforesaid Mr. Dixey was showered with flowers after the final curtain, and bowed over his armful of chrysanthemums with a twinkle of the eye and a twitch of the lips that said plainly enough: "Bless me, this is like the old days of 'Adonis'! But none of you grinning folk out there is half so amused as I am at the thought of my receiving flowers over the footlights these days, for all the world like a prima donna or a choreographic dancer from Russia."

The new Long John, then, is chief among the riches with which "Treasure Island" is laden. As for the crimes, some mention must be made of the unfortunate choice of Charles Hopkins for two rôles. From the beginning, he has been inadequate as "pore Ben Gunn," although his performance in that part has measurably improved. Now he is also inadequate—disturbingly so—as the fearsome Pew. This is the more palpable as he follows in the rôle the memorably expert Frank Sylvester, who made an eleventh-hour departure from the company on the eve of the second season. Mr. Hopkins's fatal shortcoming seems to be one of equipment, for his large and insubordinate voice will not do its work. It seems to issue forth wild and uncontrolled, and thereafter booms along irresponsibly, like a ball tossed carelessly down an echoing bowling alley. This plays havoc with Blind Pew's big scene, which Sylvester made so unforgettably vivid and tense. To suggest to the director of the Punch & Judy (who remembers, of course, that it is a director's first business to guard jealously the interests of the play) that he might cast more satisfactorily these two important and tempting rôles would be a more delicate task if it were not for the convenient fact that the director and the actor who plays both Ben Gunn and Pew are one and the same person. Mr. Wolf, in The Telegraph, was only fooling when he announced the doubling up under the caption "Economy and Modesty Note," and Mr. Hopkins need not be afraid of hurting his own feelings.

But "Treasure Island" is not one of those close-knit, living plays wherein a single case of miscasting creates a disastrous dissonance, and the author of the play has provided an entertainment that stands well the test of several visits. Inordinately faithful to Stevenson, his wildly patchy second half must be listed among the crimes; among the riches, set down that wonderful first act, one of the best first acts ever written by an American playwright. Thanks to the return of this last-season success, Jules Eckert Goodman now has three plays in town—dramatizations all. They are "The Man Who Came Back," "Object—Matrimony," and "Treasure Island." And the greatest of these is "Treasure Island." From Stevenson's celebrated story of the Spanish Main he has fashioned a play as picturesque as that sailors' tune—which Mr. Cohan says is the worst rum song ever written—and of which there once more echoes down Broadway the mournful refrain:

Fifteen men on the dead man's chest,
Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum!

The Strange Case of Miss Bond.

THE first night of "Go To It" furnished an amusing instance of the newspaper reviewers being completely graveled by a clear case of what some actors call "personalitch." Nearly all of them reacted violently to Helen Bond, a young and curiously beguiling graduate of the chorus. Our reviewers always have been a little bewildered by personality. When they come upon one as vivid as Mrs. Fiske's or Maude Adams's or Mr. Mansfield's, where it is recognizable as a common factor of all the artist's performances, we are sure to have some wearisomely familiar paragraphs of protest from those who are wont to confuse the art of acting with the art of disguise. It is a little as though a music lover or music lubber might regret that, while Caruso was pleasing enough in his way, he always sang tenor.

But in the case of Miss Bond, we had a clear case of personality, uncomplicated by any other apparent gifts. Said Mr. Sherwin:

> A newcomer to the ranks of the principals, Helen Bond, was a decided success with the audience, and nobody seems to know exactly why. In "Very Good Eddie" she was a chorus girl until somebody came to the queer conclusion that she resembled Mrs. Castle and published the conclusion very efficiently to a palpitating world. Miss Bond is now a full-fledged principal. She does hardly anything right, but she does it so curiously and individually that the audience soon becomes convinced that she is a unique sort of person. She cannot sing, and she talks in a style suggesting Maude Adams, Billie Burke, and Fred Stone, and her dancing is somewhat primitive and she is not beautiful, but for all that you rather like to watch her.

And Mr. Broun took up the cry at this point:

> Here is a voice as full of discords as an orchestral piece by Stravinsky, and in the jangling notes there is a strangely fascinating quality. The adenoidal ingénue is a presentable person, with some little dancing ability. She is excessively self-conscious. In fact, if one were to make up a list of don'ts for girls about to go on the stage, he would have to mention most of the mannerisms of Miss Bond, and yet we mean to maintain in all seriousness that the actress is an exceedingly attractive person, who stimulated the interest of the audience hugely last night.
>
> Such apparent contradictions arouse problems worthy of study. To say "personality" and look knowing is merely to dodge the issue.
>
> Then let us say "personality" and look unconscious, for it is just that.

Last Week's Plays.

SIX new entertainments came to town last week—three of them musical. Ruth Chatterton gives a beguiling performance in "Come Out of the Kitchen," a polite and well-played farce that is somewhat incongruously buttered with sentiment and moistened with tears. A skillful Henry Miller production makes much of this bright but meagre play.

"Object—Matrimony" is a disappointing successor to "Potash and Perlmutter" that has some of the rich Glass humor and none of the expected Glass tenderness. It is a coarse-grained and rather ignominious farce that appeals with frequent success to your unchivalrous laughter.

"Go To It" is a little musical comedy fashioned from an old Hoyt farce. Its wealth of jaunty and eminently danceable syncopation scarcely makes amends for its unrelieved dullness, but the production has not been made in vain that elicited from the press department this priceless thought: "The Princess musical productions * * * seem to be the sort of entertainment that well-bred people would give in their own homes if they happened to be as talented as they are well bred."

As for the new Winter Garden show, which has been received with unusual enthusiasm, and "So Long Letty," the Mbrosco-made musical farce, deponent sayeth not, those two entertainments being still in store for him.

And then, on Thursday evening, to that seasoned playhouse, the noisy and somewhat draughty Criterion, came John Drew in "Major Pendennis," long anticipated as one of the most important events of the new season. The comedy Langdon Mitchell has made from the immortal novel is an exceptionally—and to a considerable extent—a needlessly poor play. In the familiar dilemma of such a dramatization, the choice of being true to Thackeray or true to the theatre, Mr. Mitchell has chosen the former course, and chosen so in a case of a novel conspicuously lacking in theatrical material, and further complicated by his singling out as his central figure the character that is not, and could not easily be made, the pivotal character of the story. The resulting comedy has all the fascination of a new edition of "Pendennis," filled with charming illustrations. It is as distinguished and fine grained and tasteful as the Atlantic Monthly—and just about as dramatic. But it provides Mr. Drew with one of the most interesting rôles he has had in the last twenty years, and will enlighten certain juvenile doubters who may have wondered at their seniors' enthusiasm for Drew. Certainly those who need a positive characterization before they are aware that they are in the presence of good acting will be especially impressed by Mr. Drew's able and entertaining performance as Major Pendennis. Here is one of our best actors playing in a dramatization of a great book by one of the most gifted writers for the American theatre. Of "Major Pendennis," then, much more another Sunday. ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT.

Lina Abarbanell *in* "Fiori Bella"—Casino
PHOTOS BY WHITE STUDIO

IN OTHER TONGUES.

The rather unexpected success of Rudolf Christians's production of Leo Tolstoy's drama, "Der lebende Leichnam," at the Irving Place last week led to the postponement of the presentation of "Der Gatte des Fräuleins." The first performance will take place Wednesday night, since the contract makes a further postponement impossible. On the night of the first performance of the Tolstoy drama the theatre was only about half filled, but with each succeeding performance the attendance has grown.

"Die tolle Dolly" at the Yorkville Deutsches Theatre is German musical comedy done in the American manner, with costumes and scenery a la mode. At the Bandbox the operetta, "Wie einst im Mai," which is to be seen on one of Charles Dillingham's stages this season, continues. The cosmopolitan note Elmer Reizenstein struck in his engrossing melodrama, "On Trial," is again demonstrated by the favor it has found at Kessler's Second Avenue Theatre. It is being played in Yiddish there with David Kessler in the principal rôle.

THE NEW PLAYS

THE return of Cyril Maude, the English actor-manager, in the first new play he has presented here since his triumph in "Grumpy," and the local premières of two comedies that have been produced in other cities with results pleasing to their promoters will be the events of outstanding interest in the playhouses this week.

THE BASKER—*Tomorrow night at the Empire.*

Cyril Maude's first plan for his Empire engagement was to appear in the title rôle of "Jeff," a comedy constructed by Michael Morton from Stephen Leacock's "Sunshine Sketches." "Jeff" was acted in the provinces for several weeks, and while it met with some favor it was not deemed suitable for metropolitan use; at least in its present form. So Mr. Maude hastily took stock and chose Clifford Mills's comedy, "The Basker," as the most likely among his manuscripts on hand.

The comedy is not new and untried. It was produced more than a year ago in London by George Alexander, who created the rôle in which Mr. Maude will be seen. It is that of George De Lacorfe, an Englishman of 40, a happy, inoffensive idler whose chief ambition is to bask in the sunshine of life. Unfortunately for the fulfillment of this ambition a title which he is in line to inherit is thrust upon him, and it is his efforts to transfer the title to another member of the family and thus avoid the obligations his new position would entail that provide the complications of the plot.

Muriel Martin Harvey, a young English actress, will make her first appearance here as Mr. Maude's leading woman, and in other rôles will be seen Maud Milton, Marguerite Leslie, Cynthia Brooks, Madeleine Meredith, Alice Gordon, Florence Le Clercq, Hassard Short, Frank Kingdon, Edgar Norton, Edward Lester, and James Kearney.

OLD LADY 31—*Tomorrow night at the Thirty-ninth Street.*

Rachel Crothers got the idea for this play from Louise Forsslund's novel of the same title. Lee Kugel, who was responsible for the story's reaching the stage, states that it is "a love story of old people and young people for young people and old people that plays upon the foibles of womankind—their little tricks of mind and heart, their little vanities, their weaknesses, and above all, their generosities and sentimentality."

The old people are Captain Abe Rose and his wife, Angie, who in their declining years are forced by the stress of circumstances into a charitable institution. Rather than be separated from his wife Captain Rose succeeds in having a place made for him in the Old Ladies' Home, where he is facetiously called "Old Lady 31." What happens to the Captain when he is indiscreet enough to show more attention to one of the guests than to the others and Angie's solution of the problem it would scarcely be fair to tell in advance.

Emma Dunn, who has already hung a goodly collection of portraits of old women in her own little Hall of Fame, will play the rôle of Angie, and Reginald Barlow will disguise the soldierly bearing that made him the pride of his regiment at Plattsburg to become the old salt of a New England coast village. The other principal rôles will be played by Vivia Ogden, Mrs. Felix Morris, Maud Sinclair, Anna Bates, May Gayler, Marie Carroll, Stuart Sage, Louis Pierce, John B. Maher, Elizabeth Le Roy, Lottie Church, and Mary Davis.

GOOD GRACIOUS, ANNABELLE—*Tuesday night at the Republic.*

Arthur Hopkins, seeker out of new writers for the stage and unusual plays, will present this piece as his second offering this season. It is a comedy by Clare Kummer, who heretofore has been known as a writer of songs. Perhaps the most popular of these was "Dearie," a sweet little thing that some dozen years ago kept the neighbors of the civilized world awake. This is Miss Kummer's first play, and on the strength of its showing in Boston Mr. Hopkins has made plans to produce another drama from her pen shortly.

The stage decorations are by Robert Edmond Jones.

The cast includes Lola Fisher, May Vokes, Edwin Nicander, Walter Hampden, Helen Lee, Ruth Harding, J. Palmer Collins, Roland Young, Edwin Holland, and Walter Schellin.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
Seven Chances	Belasco	Aug. 8
Cheating Cheaters	Eltinge	Aug. 9
Turn to the Right	Gaiety	Aug. 17
The Big Show	Hippodrome	Aug. 31
The Man Who Came Back	Playhouse	Sept. 2
The Flame	44th Street	Sept. 4
Intolerance (film)	Liberty	Sept. 5
Pierrot the Prodigal	Booth	Sept. 6
Flora Bella	Casino	Sept. 11
Nothing But the Truth	Longacre	Sept. 14
Pollyanna	Hudson	Sept. 18
Miss Springtime	New Amsterdam	Sept. 25
Upstairs and Down	Cort	Sept. 25
Arms and the Girl	Fulton	Sept. 27
Washington Square Players	Comedy (First Program)	Oct. 2
His Majesty Bunker Bean	Astor	Oct. 2
Backfire	Lyceum	Oct. 2
Hush	Little	Oct. 3
Under Sentence	Harris	Oct. 3
Betty	Globe	Oct. 3
Fixing Sister	Maxine Elliott	Oct. 4
Rich Man, Poor Man	48th Street	Oct. 5
Le Poilu	Garrick	Oct. 9
The Music Master	Knickerbocker	Oct. 10
A Daughter of the Gods (film)	Lyric	Oct. 17
Treasure Island (second season)	Punch & Judy	Oct. 21
Come Out of the Kitchen	Cohan	Oct. 23
So Long Letty	Shubert	Oct. 23
Go To It	Princess	Oct. 24
Object—Matrimony	Cohan & Harris	Oct. 25
Major Pendennis	Criterion	Oct. 26
The Show of Wonders	Winter Garden	Oct. 26

OBJECT——REALISM?

We are wont to think of Montague Glass as a writer of fiction only. But his royalties from plays have been enormous, thanks to those he helped make from his "Potash and Perlmutter" stories. He is part author, too, of "Object—Matrimony," now at the Cohan and Harris.

By MONTAGUE GLASS.

AFTER all, does a knowledge of real life help a dramatist to turn out a good, workmanlike and marketable commodity? I don't think so. Take your own experience. You have been to many evening parties and have seen mingling with the guests a tall, good-looking man in evening clothes, whose face and manner were those of the assistant cashier of a national bank with a capital of $500,000 and reserve of $2,500,000. I suppose that in any number of cases you found out that he was really a detective from Scotland Yard or Mulberry Street, or did he, upon investigation, prove to be the assistant cashier of a national bank, with a capital of $500,000 and a reserve of $2,500,000?

Well, that's the way it goes. In real life ladies of 28 married to millionaires of 50 elopes with their husbands' protégés aged 35 at the rate of only .000000001 per hundred thousand, so that you can figure to yourself how many dramatists observe at first hand such an elopement, supposing dramatists to be as numerous as munition workers. And yet these are the incidents of real life that are demanded of the American playwright. I submit, therefore, that if a dramatist's experience of real life is to include the themes of plays which at present hold the American stage, he will never find time to utilize his experience, because he will be too busy going to week-end parties at country houses in the slender hope that the host's family and his guests will turn out to be rival gangs of crooks, or that he will overhear the host's younger daughter confess to her sister that she is the mistress of a gentleman with whom they are both in love. You cannot in all fairness expect a dramatist to put in week-end after week-end going to country house parties, spending enormous sums for railway fares and tips, without getting so much as a first act out of it, especially as it is much more interesting for him to observe what goes on at the country house parties, and, for that matter, city house parties, held on the stages of a number of New York theatres every evening from 8:35 to 10:50.

I myself attended a party at the residence of Lord Loam of Loam House, London, held the other Saturday night in the Copley Square Theatre, Boston, during a performance of "The Admirable Crichton," and I discovered that whereas Lord Loam's drawing-room furniture was a five-piece parlor suite purchased on the installment plan in the 1885-1895 period, his drawing-room clock was brand new and had been obtained from a premium station with a hundred green certificates. A dramatist might go to fifty parties in the houses of the English aristocracy and see nothing half so inspiring. Immediately he conceives a first act, where Lady Loam upbraids Lord Loam for his parsimony. Here it is twenty-five years since they bought the drawing-room furniture one Sunday morning in Wentworth Street E., and night after night Loam comes back from the House (House of Lords) with never as much as a bleque ornament for the house, (Loam House, Grosvenor Square W.) Can you, Lady Loam asks, beat it? Exit Lord Loam without telling Lady Loam that his apparent parsimony is in fact poverty.

Enter Lord Brocklehurst, rich, young, and handsome—or rich, old, and ugly. He is smoking a cigar. Plant that the cigar is of some well-known brand. Plant also that he saves the coupons.

We then proceed by well known stages to the climax of the third act. It is evening in the morning room of Lord Brocklehurst's apartmente in Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, W., enter Lady Loam * * * Short scene. And Brocklehurst: "So and so, so and so, and so and so," long speech ending with: "I love you with the deepest love of my heart, with the purest worship of my soul." Enter Lord Loam through the curtains R-3. He is after the coupons, or I should say, green certificates, and thus discovers the liaison of his wife with Lord Brocklehurst. However, all ends happily in the fourth act, with a rather pretty scene where Lord Loam brings in the clock from the premium station. If the management has sufficient green certificates saved up this scene might even be staged with a rich cut glass lemonade set, consisting of pitcher and six tumblers—rich cut glass tray to match, 75 certificates extra. And all this is suggested by witnessing just one performance at the Copley Square Theatre in Boston. What does a dramatist want with real life? Ain't it so!

Patricia Collinge Is Simply Beside Herself.
(Thanks to the trick photographer, the actress who plays Pollyanna can gaze with mild surprise at her own charming creation.)

PATRICIA COLLINGE, whose delightful characterization of Pollyanna in the play of that title does more than the "glad play" itself to make the audience feel glad, was offered the rôle of Peg in the London production of "Peg o' My Heart" when Laurette Taylor announced her intention of returning to her native heath a little more than a year ago. In fact, it was Miss Taylor who suggested her to Alfred Butt, not knowing that she was rehearsing in "Pollyanna" at the time. Miss Taylor did know that Miss Collinge was Dublin born and had a natural Irish accent, not to mention an Irish sense of fun.

Miss Collinge cabled her refusal, and while she was sorry to miss the opportunity, she was in a way glad (even that long ago she found herself becoming Pollyannalytical) because she did not like the thought of imitating Miss Taylor's matchless characterization, a consideration that didn't seem to worry eight or ten other young actresses.

But with Miss Collinge it was different because she had a record to uphold. Thus far in her career she has actually created every rôle in which she has appeared. Her first part in this country, which was also her first rôle anywhere, was a tiny bit with Sam Bernard in "The Girl and the Wizard" at the Casino Theatre and on tour. With her next rôle she won widespread recognition. It was the part of Youth in the original production of "Everywoman," a rôle for which she was wonderfully equipped with her youthful beauty and charm.

Her next rôle was that of Agnes in the revival of "The Henrietta," with William H. Crane and Douglas Fairbanks. Inasmuch as the old play had been revised and rewritten so that only the skeleton of the original remained, Miss Collinge insists that her appearance in this rôle was, to all intents and purposes, the creation of a new part.

Then came the creation of the leading rôle in "He Comes Up Smiling," which had only the briefest of runs, and in "The Show Shop," James Forbes's satire on the "show business." And after that came "Pollyanna."

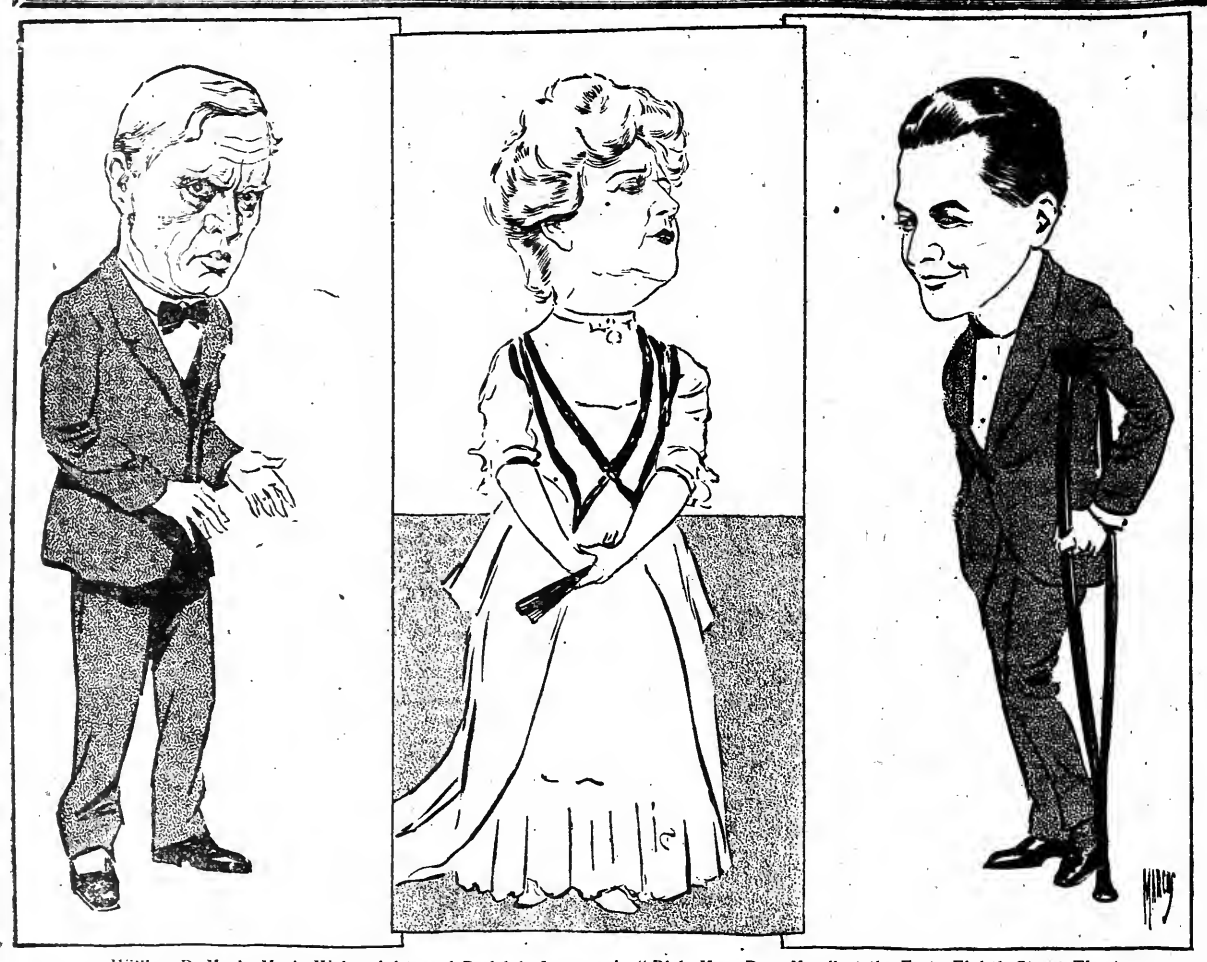
Shaw and Dunsany.

A delay in the arrival of Gertrude Kingston from London has caused the postponement of the reopening of the Neighborhood Playhouse, which will now take place Tuesday night, Nov. 14. Miss Kingston's supporting company will include Walter Ringham, Nell Compton, Mackenzie, Leslie Austin, Henley Edwards, Alice Lewisohn, David Kimball, Hubert Osborne, Dorie Sawyer, Albert J. Carroll, Louise Coleman, C. Haviland Chappell, Erskine Sanford, George Abbott, and Wells Spalding. The program of playlets in which Miss Kingston will play the principal rôles will include G. B. Shaw's "Great Catherine," Lord Dunsany's "The Queen's Enemies," and "The Inca of Perusalem," a play of anonymous authorship, described as "an almost historical comedietta."

The Century's Date.

Election eve has been set as the new date for the opening of the Century under the Dillingham-Ziegfeld management. Naturally the interest in the event is large and Broadway anticipates the result with almost as keen relish as it does that of the succeeding day. It is said enough applications for seats for the opening have already been received to fill the large auditorium several times over.

SKETCHES AND STORIES OF THE STAGE



William B. Mack, Marie Wainwright, and Rudolph Cameron in "Rich Man, Poor Man" at the Forty-Eighth Street Theatre.

WHO'S WHO IN THE THEATRE

FLORENCE SHIRLEY, the Flapper in "His Majesty Bunker Bean," you just perfectly know is as sweetly young and delicately impertinent off the stage as she is on it. When she was 14 this enterprising Flapper went on the stage, going to school in Boston while she played children's rôles at the Castle Square Theatre. She was with Blanche Ring in "The Wall Street Girl" and followed Irene Fenwick in "Along Came Ruth." Then a Smith College girl in Lee Wilson Dodd's class on the drama told him that she thought Florence Shirley would be "just perfectly dear!" for the rôle of the Flapper in "His Majesty Bunker Bean," which Mr. Dodd was dramatizing from the Saturday Evening Post story of Harry Leon Wilson. By a curious coincidence Joseph Brooks, the producer of the play, had an application from Florence Shirley for that very rôle, and when Mr. Dodd saw her in the play he thought the Smith College girl was right about it.

***

ESTELLE WINWOOD, the alluring young woman who makes Lucilla an altogether likable person in Winthrop Ames's production of "Hush!" at the Little Theatre, stumbled into the chance to come to America and make her American début in its most distinctive playhouse. When Violet Pearn's amusing little comedy was first acted at the Liverpool Repertory Theatre Miss Winwood created her present rôle. The authoress saw her performance, and when Mr. Ames decided to present the play here suggested that Miss Winwood be brought over. Although Mr. Ames had never seen Miss Winwood, he accepted Miss Pearn's estimate and engaged her.

Miss Winwood has acted in London on several occasions, but most of her experience has been gained in the English provinces. She spent four years at the Repertory Theatre in Liverpool and acted more than a hundred parts during that period. Some of her favorite rôles were Nora in "The Doll's House," the heroine in Galsworthy's "Fugitive," Mrs. Megan in "The Pigeon," which, by the way, was the drama with which the Little Theatre was dedicated; Dolly in "You Never Can Tell," the wife in "The Perplexed Husband," and Ethel in "The Cassilis Engagement."

Her performance in "Hush!" won her another engagement. Some London managers went to Liverpool to see the piece, and were so taken with the golden-haired actress that she received several offers to play in the revues in London, the favorite form of theatrical fare in these tragic days of war. Miss Winwood chose the management she thought would be most acceptable and appeared in a sketch in a revue called "Half Past Eight" at the Comedy for six months. The actress counted it an amusing touch of irony that after four years of endeavor in serious dramatic rôles, looking forward all the time, quite naturally, to a London engagement, she should finally be called for a revue.

Miss Winwood appeared with Joseph Welch in several plays, "When Knights Were Bold," "Dear Old Charley," and "The New Clown," among the number, and in London was in Granville Barker's production of John Masefield's "Nan" and J. E. Vedrenne's production of "Mrs. Skeffington." She made her first appearance behind the footlights with John Hare in London in a revival of Tom Robertson's comedy, "School," at the age of twelve.

***

PAUL CLERGET, the Papa Pierrot of the pantomime "Pierrot the Prodigal," at the Booth, who can be more eloquent in gesture than can the ordinary mortal in speech, is one of the war's artistic refugees on these shores. Before the conflict came and with it the Germans to Brussels, M. Clerget was impresario of the Alhambra Theatre, a post he was content to occupy even to spurning an offer from Jules Claretie, for many years director of the Comédie Française.

In his Alhambra, M. Clerget made every kind of production from pantomime to Shakespearean tragedy. His last offering before the war was "Sybil," the musical comedy seen here last season at the Liberty and more recently at the Empire, and he had the good fortune to own the producing rights to the piece for all Europe, with the exception of Germany. Brieux's "Ménage d'Artiste," Maurice Donnay's "L'Amant," and Croissy's "Le Main Coupable" had their world premières on M. Clerget's stage.

But it has always been in pantomime that M. Clerget has shone. He points with pride to the record run of "Le Statue du Commandeur," originally produced at the Théâtre des Nouveautés in Paris, which next to "L'Enfant Prodigue" has been the most successful dumb drama on the French stage. "Romeo and Juliet" played in pantomime in three acts was highly effective and also scored a success. Another wordless play in which he triumphed was "Barbe Blouette," a new version of the old nursery legend about "Bluebeard." Papa Pierrot as portrayed by M. Clerget in "Pierrot the Prodigal" is a tragic-comic figure, clear cut as a cameo and perfect in every detail.

***

LINA ABARBANELL bobs up on the New York stage every few years. She danced with Donald Brian in "The Merry Widow," after Ethel Jackson had created the part of Sonia. Next she returned in "Madam Sherry," a piece written for her to such good purpose that it ran two seasons. "Miss Princess" brought Miss Abarbanell back for a very brief stay after that, and then came the all-star revival of "The Geisha" several years ago.

That was the last seen here of this prima donna, who can sing, dance and act, until her return a few weeks ago in "Flora Bella," the dainty operetta that has established itself at the Casino as one of the new season's most tuneful successes. Where does Miss Abarbanell spend her time in these hiatuses? If you ask her she will tell you that when she is not on tour she is at her home in Evanston, Ill., with her husband and daughter. For Miss Abarbanell is married and, unlike most actresses, she is willing to admit it for publication. Usually when it creeps out in the course of an interview, particularly when the actress is young, that she is married, she whispers, "Hush," after the manner of the people of Violet Pearn's comedy; it being an old-fashioned tenet in managerial circles that when an actress marries she loses some of her popularity, the idea probably being that even the most timid matinée worshipper will sustain his hope as long as She is unmarried.

Miss Abarbanell's husband is Edward Goldbeck, a writer on foreign affairs, politics and literature on The Chicago Tribune and a cousin of Walter Dean Grosbeck, the artist. They were married shortly after Miss Abarbanell made her operatic début in Posen, Germany, where Mr. Goldbeck was the editor of a newspaper. Miss Abarbanell had made her stage début in Berlin, the city of her birth, at the age of 14, and the following year had gone to Posen. Her father, Powell Abarbanell, a descendant of Isaac Abarbanell, who, in 1456, was Minister-President of Portugal, was well known in Berlin as a musical conductor and he had planned a career as a pianiste for his daughter. Instead she took up singing and, after her period of training at Posen and as a guest star in the provinces of the Central Empires, Miss Abarbanell sang at the Royal Opera in Berlin. One of her best known parts was Adèle in "Die Fledermaus," a rôle she sang over 100 times at the Royal Opera. She also sang in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Brussels before coming to America ten years ago.

Heinrich Conried brought Miss Abarbanell to New York. Herr Conried was then impresario of the Metropolitan and the Irving Place, and his new prima donna divided her time between the two institutions. That season she created the rôle of Hänsel in Humperdinck's "Hänsel und Gretel" at the Metropolitan. Her career in light opera followed her Metropolitan engagement.

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(WATCH FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS OF WORLD PICTURES BRADY-MADE)

PLAYWRIGHT PAINS—*By IRVIN S. COBB*

THE sapient person who first gave utterance to the statement that plays were not written but rewritten, spoke the truth, as far as he went. The trouble with him was that he did not go far enough.

He should have stated that after being rewritten a play is then dismantled, stripped to the water's edge, and rewritten again and again and again, and then some, and once or twice more on top of that. Finally when the poor author or authors, as the case may be—and is in the particular instance which I have in mind—are sick of the whole thing, the chances are that the public will not be sick of it. As the unfortunate creators lie supine upon the bed of nervous prostration with ice packs on their heads and clinical thermometers in their mouths, there comes filtering in to them through the sick room door the distant echoes of the applause of a pleased first night audience, and by this sign they are made aware that their labors, their travail, their sweats, and their sufferings have not been altogether in vain.

For example, take the play "Under Sentence," now running at the Harris Theatre, West Forty-second Street, every evening at 8:15, mats. Weds. and Sats. I helped Rol Cooper Megrue to write that piece, so I may speak with authority.

For some reason or other an impression appears to prevail that I have had a hand in the writing of a number of plays in the past. I desire to take this opportunity, through the columns of THE TIMES, of correcting this erroneous belief. I have enough literary sins of omission and commission to answer for without having any additional crimes victoriously saddled upon me. Here is my record of offenses to date:

Once when I was some seven or eight years younger, and therefore much more trustful than I am now, I took a contract to write a musical comedy around a set of scenery which had been used in another musical comedy. I wrote the book of that musical comedy in five days and nights, and another earnest soul did the music in the same space of time. But the book did not fit the scenery or the scenery did not fit the book. Before the opening performance the poor thing was picking the coverlid. It lingered along, barely breathing for five weeks, and then passed peacefully from this life, at Providence, R. I., the interment being private, without flowers, at Cain's Storehouse.

Bayard Veiller dramatized some short stories of mine into a play called "Back Home," which also succumbed to infantile complaints through no fault of Mr. Veiller. I am firmly convinced that he did as well as it was possible to do with the material that was furnished him.

Bozeman Bulger made a vaudeville playlet out of one of my short stories and it ran for a year, and is shortly to be revived.

Owen Davis, Louis Joseph Vance, Harry Burke, and one or two others have also made playlets out of other stories of mine, I meanwhile lurking in the background in the rôle of innocent bystander.

And that positively was all until Mr. Megrue and I sat down together to write "Under Sentence." We were convinced that we had a real idea and mightily we strove with it and wrestled with it. We wrote scenes and read them aloud to each other, passed judgment on them, and threw them away. In a fine frenzy of enthusiasm we wrote acts, only to decide in the calmer and more clarified light of second reflection that they were not good, and so we threw them out also. We created characters, dressed them up with lines and atmosphere and local color and then discarded them for other characters. In short, we passed through all the preliminary stages which, as I am too credibly informed by veterans of the profession, all playwrights pass through when building a play. Ultimately we had it done to our own likings and we thought we were through.

Poor deluded wretches! We had merely experienced the primary symptoms. From time to time, at rehearsals, we changed it in spots, here expanding, there compacting, anon taking something out, frequently putting something in. After the tryout performance we undertook to make still more radical revisions. At length, some three or four weeks ago, the play reached Broadway. A majority of the reviewers enthusiastically indorsed it and their judgments found popular backing in a patronage at the Harris which started out by being satisfactory and steadily increased until "Under Sentence" was playing to capacity. But some of the critics—professional and lay—found fault with the concluding ten minutes of action preceding the curtain. The motto of Messrs. Megrue and Cobb is: "We strive to please." To the end that everybody might be pleased, we decided to rebuild the concluding scenes. We accordingly did so. We kept the cardinal idea which we had been striving to develop, but we gave it a different twist for the wind-up. The company—as painstaking and as a competent and as willing a company as was ever assembled—rehearsed the new business between performances.

The play, as thus amended, was given on Thursday night of last week. We—the aforesaid authors—liked it. The players liked it. And, best of all, the audience liked it. Speaking for Mr. Megrue as well as for myself, I violate no confidence in stating that we regard it as being absolutely the last word in last acts. If you saw the old version, we cordially invite you to call again—stopping briefly at the box office on your way in—and see the new version, and make your own comparisons. If you haven't seen it at all, in any form, the invitation is equally cordial. The gentlemanly attendant at the ticket office will be delighted to serve you, and a bevy of the prettiest girl ushers in New York, all smartly attired in the kind of sailor suits that the late Peter Thomson thought sailors wore, will be found waiting in the foyer to show you to your seat. From that point on Megrue and I assume responsibility for everything that happens.

However, I must tell you that we probably will not be present in person, to share in the treat with you. Both of us have arranged for accommodations in the same sanitarium. We are going to take the rest cure. When we think back on what we have gone through these last few months, doubtlessly the nurses will find us lifting our respective right hands on high and solemnly swearing never again to try to write a play. At any rate, I am sure I shall do that. Megrue, being a regular playwright, instead of being merely a volunteer, as I am, may feel different; but I have sworn off forever.

At least so do I promise myself at this writing. But every time I get a royalty statement, accompanied by a check, my resolution wavers.

I guess writing plays is like getting the opium habit. It is easy to take up and powerfully hard to quit.

Dixey as Long John Silver in "Treasure Island."

SIMILES OF THE STAGE

By FRANK J. WILSTACH.

THE simile has been employed more extensively, both in the theatre and of the theatre, than one might imagine. Having spent twenty-odd years in collecting for my "Dictionary of Similes," I was not a little surprised, when I had finally collated over 16,000 under-subject headings, to discover that actors, audiences, playwrights, critics, plays, and the playhouse itself had so widely engaged the attention of the simile makers. This does not take into account the critics themselves in writing of actors and plays. Of this by-product I recall many odd examples that came into the dragnet—some rare and curious fish. Once, in describing a play, William Winter wrote that it had "no more action than a stalled hearse in a snowstorm." A St. Louis critic—anonymous—said of a play that "it hasn't any more originality than a snake has hips," and an English critic said of a certain comedian that he was "like a squirrel in a cage, always in action."

The similes of actors make up in piquancy what they may lack in number. Frank Richardson, the English novelist, said: "Actors are like burglars; they always change their names for business purposes." Then the vivacious Max Beerbohm, brother of Sir Herbert, wrote: "Actors are like pet birds. When a pet bird dies, there may be, to those who knew him in his day of song and its ruffling plumage, some poor comfort in the sight of its stuffed body. For others there is only a sense of depression." I have never been able, however, to discover the authorship of: "An actor is like a cigar; the more you puff him the smaller he gets."

When it comes to plays, there is a greater variety. William Wycherley set forth his opinion in a couplet:

For plays, like women, by the world are thought,
When you speak kindly of 'em, very naught.

George Farquhar, too, found simple prose unfit for the purpose of comparing a play to a banquet, and so we have his famous lines:

Like hengry gueste, a sitting audience looks:
Plays are like suppers; poets are the cooks.
The founder's you; the table is this place:
The carvers we; the prologue is the grace.
Each act a course; each scene, a different dish.
Though we're in Lent, I doubt you're still for flesh.
Satire's the sauce, high-seasoned, sharp, and rough.
Kind misses and beaux, I hope you're pepperproof?
Wit is the wine; but 'tis so scarce, the true
Poets, like vintners, balderdash and brew.
Your surly scenes, where rant and bloodshed join,
Are butcher's meat, a battle's a sirloin:
Your scenes of love, so flowing, soft and cheste,
Are water-gruel without salt or taste.

It is evident that Sir Walter Scott was acquainted with the business of the theatre, for I found he had said: "A play, like a bill, is of no value till it is accepted; nor indeed when it is, very often." But Henry J. Byron, the English dramatist, had a facetious turn of mind, expressing a like truth: "A play is like a cigar; if it is a failure, no amount of puffing will make it draw, but if it is a success, everybody wants a box." The late Joseph Jefferson epitomized the actors' art in a simile: "A play is like a picture; the actors are the colors and they must blend with one another if a perfect work is to be produced." Of the few from anonymous writers the best are: "A bad play is like a cabbage—all leave"; "A play is like a cigar; it requires judicious puffing"; "Most plays are like pills; if you swallow them whole they are sweet, but if they are chewed, like a pill, you will, like the critic, find them bitter."

Of playwrights themselves but one simile came into the net, and this one by Astydamus Junior: "A wise playwright should act like the man who gives a magnificent feast: he should seek to delight the spectators, that each on departing may feel he has eaten and drunk just the things he would chiefly have chosen himself; not set but one dish for all palates, one writing for all sorts of tastes."

But when we come to the stage and the theatre itself, we have no dearth of picturesque material. Francis Bacon compared the stage to life: "The stage is more beholding to love than the life of man; for as to the stage, love is ever matter of comedies, and now and then of tragedies; but in life it doth much mischief, sometimes like a siren, sometimes like a fury." It was wise old Colley Cibber who said in his "Apology": "Theatrical Favour, like Publick Commerce, will sometimes deceive the best Judgements by an unaccountable change of its Channel; the best Commodities are not always known to meet with the best Markets." George Farquhar, the wise and witty, proclaimed: "The Theatre is like a Turkish seraglio; the critics are the eunuchs." And Balzac: "A theatre, unfortunately, is like a stage coach: empty or full, it starts at the same time."

"A newspaper, like a theatre," said William Winter, "must mainly owe its continuance in life to the fact that it pleases many persons, and in order to please many persons it will, unconsciously perhaps, respond to their several tastes, reflect their various qualities, and reproduce their views."

It is not for me to make merry with the critics; but this is hardly necessary, since writers of all ages have provided ample material for my "Dictionary of Similes." Ben Jonson was a hearty and hardy old soul, and so we find him bursting out with: "But some will say, Criticks are a kind of Tinkers, that make more faults than they mend ordinarily." It is rather curious to discover Samuel Butler, the author of "Hudibras," coming to the aid and succor of the critics, and in this case he twanged the lyre:

Critics are like a kind of flies, that breed,
In wild fig trees, and when they are grown up feed
Upon the raw fruit of the nobler kind,
And by their nibbling in the outward rind
Open the pores, and make way for the sun
To ripen it sooner than he would have done.

But now we come to William Congreve, and find this brilliant dramatist proclaiming, in a prologue of one of his plays—addressed, of course, not to the critics who write, but rather to those of his time who expressed their dislike of play or author by ripping up the seats and dead-catting the actor:

Critics avaunt! for you are fish of prey,
And feed, like sharks, upon an infant play.
Beat every monster of the deep away;
Let's a fair trial have, and a clear sea!

Dean Swift had a whack at the "policeman of the drama," to use William Archer's phrase: "The eye of the critic is often, like a microscope, made so very fine and nice that it discovers the atoms, grains, and minutest particles without ever comprehending the whole, comparing the parts, or seeing at once the harmony."

As to similes in plays, one might as well speak of "the stars of Heaven for multitude."

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HOW TO COLLABORATE

By GRANT STEWART.

FIRST, catch your collaborateur—catch him with an idea if possible.

Then, if your idea appeals to him the first and most important step is taken.

Bob Baker and I had already one play together and had found our association an extremely pleasant one, so the obvious thing to do was to collaborate in another play as soon as either of us had an idea.

We had lots of ideas—good, bad and indifferent; mostly indifferent, but one suggestion led to another until, between us, we finally mapped out the original version of "Arms and the Girl." We were full of enthusiasm about it and it was an easy matter to outline our story and decide upon the various characters of the play, each of us being duly filled with admiration of the other one's suggestions.

Then our troubles began.

We rewrote the play a couple of times and then started it off on its journey round the producing managers.

It met with very kindly and courteous treatment on the whole; a couple of "Don't want its," but most of the replies sufficiently encouraging to make us feel that it would see the light some day.

Finally William Harris, Jr., accepted it on condition that we would write a new last act. Would we? Gladly. We did, and it was accepted.

Then our real troubles began.

A new idea suddenly came for a "punch" in the second act. It involved writing still another last act, but it seemed too good to lose, so at it we went. We wrote this last act and the play was "tried out." Alas, the last act was found wanting and the hardest work of all began. We had worked so much on the play that we were beginning to lose our sense of perspective and we labored hard on another last act without feeling very much confidence in it. Suddenly Baker had an inspiration—he is given to sudden inspirations—a great thing in a collaborator. We tore up what we had written and started afresh with renewed energy. We got our last act and everything worked fine.

But, at the very last moment, a cog was found to have slipped and for one awful hour it looked as if we would have to write yet another last act. It was my turn for an inspiration. I hadn't suggested anything half-way possible for days, and I think everybody was surprised when I suddenly came to the surface with the right suggestion.

So, at last, our play was ready to be subjected to the acid test and, to our immense gratification, "made good."

I have accordingly discovered the three virtues of a collaborator; a large fund of inspiration, infinite patience and a fondness for late hours.

IN THE MAIL-BAG.

An Actor's Tribute to the Art of Père Pierrot.

To the Dramatic Editor:

It is difficult for the present generation of actors to overestimate the importance of "Pierrot the Prodigal" at the Booth Theatre as a valuable lesson in the lost art of pantomime. Most of us on the stage today have not given very great attention to this, the fundamental branch of our work behind the footlights. When we are called upon to display any knowledge of the knack of miming, we have to fall back upon such slight intuitive skill as we may possess. Last season, for instance, I was called upon to impersonate an epileptic in a play of serious interest, and I had one long scene that was purely pantomimic. I received no assistance from the stage manager, and such success as I achieved in the part was due solely to my own inspiration and conception of the requirements of the part. Imagine, therefore, my delight and surprise witnessing an entire play skillfully acted in pantomime. There is a temptation for members of my profession to overpraise each other's work when it happens to be exceptionally fine. But in the case of "Pierrot the Prodigal" one cannot but speak with sincere enthusiasm. It brought home to me the truth of the French epigram: "Pantomime is the reflex of the brain." And any actor who can talk without speaking, like M. Paul Clerget, must be reckoned a great artist.

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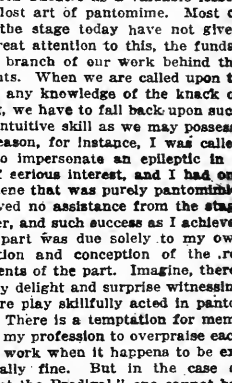

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22-24-26 WEST 34th STREET

THEATRE NOTES.

The interest in the opening performance of the French Theatre manifested in applications for seats is so great that a dress rehearsal for the reviewers the preceding night has been determined upon. The new season will begin Nov. 11, with the presentation of "Catherine." The company that will be seen in it at the Garrick is now acting the piece in Canada.

Zoe Akins, whose play in free verse, "The Magical City," was acted by the Washington Square Players last season, has written a short play called "Such a Charming Young Man," which the Community Players will present at their Workshop in Richmond Hill Nov. 9 and 10. On the program will also be Percival Wilde's "A House of Cards" and Le Sage's "Crispin."

William Faversham has compromised with George Bernard Shaw and will produce "Getting Married" on the eve of Election Day. The Booth Theatre will be the scene of the production and on the day of the first performance of the Shaw comedy the French pantomime, "Pierrot the Prodigal," will be transferred to the Little Theatre. As for the fate of the Little Theatre's current offering—hush!

Mrs. John W. Alexander has designed the costumes for "The Birthday of the Infanta," the dramatization of Oscar Wilde's story that will be included in the repertoire of the Portmanteau Theatre when it is set up on the stage of the Thirty-ninth Street for a series of special matinées late next month.

Burlesque, as it flourished in the Weberfields days, is about to be revived. A feature of the Century revue will be a new burlesque of some current success introduced each month after the revue gets to running smoothly. With such artists as Elsie Janis, Marie Dressler, Sam Bernard, Leon Errol, Frank Tinney, Louis Harrison, and Harry Kelly, most of whom have done burlesque at one time or another, in the cast, the promise is full of chuckles.

Otis Skinner, who finished his engagement at the Lyceum in "Mister Antonio" last night, and Mrs. Skinner will be the guests of honor at a dinner to be given by the Twilight Club tonight in the ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore. This will be the 714th dinner of the club and at least that many actors, playwrights, and managers are included on the list of speakers.

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With FRED NIBLO as Billy Holliday.

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THE MOVIES

STRAND—Somme battle pictures; Sessue Hayakawa and Myrtle Stedman in "The Soul of Kura-San."

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Bertha Kalich in "Love and Hate."

BROADWAY — Thomas Meighan and Anita King in "The Heir to the Hoorah."

NEW YORK ROOF—Lionel Barrymore in "The Brand of Cowardice," with daily feature change.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET — Monday, Louise Glaum in "Somewhere in France"; Thursday, Bessie Love in "Sister of Six."

AMERICAN—Monday, Robert Warwick and Gail Kane in "The Heart of a Hero."

PROCTOR'S 23D STREET—Monday, "The Firm of Girdleston," with daily feature change.

PROCTOR'S 58TH STREET—Monday, Blanche Sweet in "The Blacklist," with daily feature change.

PARK—"The Masque of Life."

THE novel thing about Pete Montebello, the star of "The Masque of Life," the photoplay placed on exhibition at the Park last week, is that he not only looks and acts like a monkey, but is one. Pete is responsible for one of the thrillingest thrills that it was ever the good fortune of a movie camera to record.

Pete Montebello is a chimpanzee in the film, belonging to a small Italian wandering circus. He has followed his mistress to Rome, whither she has gone to seek surcease from her sorrows. (In Reel I. the Prince, having sown his wild celluloids, has cruelly deserted her to ascend the throne.) While she peers through the bars of the fence surrounding the palace, Pete crawls between them, scales the palace wall, and from the nursery drags the royal son and heir.

Before the servants can catch him he has reached the base of a chimney 360 feet high, and is climbing up the lightning rod, the baby dangling from under one hairy arm. Up and up he goes, till he reaches the chimney top, and there he deposits his burden on the ledge. The chimney is obviously real, for below is the panorama of real roofs and a sea of upturned faces, and Pete is real, but the baby is quite as patently a dummy substituted for the child as soon as the monkey escaped from the nursery.

And then, just as one is beginning to breathe easily, two chubby bare legs wave in the rarefied atmosphere of the chimney top and the consciousness that the live baby has been substituted again for the dummy overwhelms one. The fact that there is probably some one hidden inside the flue holding a string attached to the baby does not drive away the chills, and it is not until the girl climbs hand over hand up the lightning rod and rescues the child and pushes Pete down the chimney that one can be happy again.

The girl jumps 300 feet to a fireman's net and later on in the film a replica of the Wolfsohn Circus in Rome is destroyed by fire, and lions and tigers are shown leaping in frenzy from their cages, but none of these touches the excitement of those moments when the baby is almost piercing the heavens with his toes.

Charlie Chaplin was a pantomime actor in the varieties before he gained fame and fortune in the movies, so his next picture, "Behind the Scenes," which it is promised will expose the trials and tribulations of the profession, should be rich in personal experience. The rather startling claim is made that the comedian's last picture, "The Pawn Shop," alone earned enough to pay the actor's $670,000 salary. As a matter of fact, it was the best Chaplin film seen in many months.

Edward Sheldon, author of "Romance," "Salvation Nell," and several other successful dramas, has turned scenario writer. He has written a scenario called "Princess Zim Zim," for the Famous Players Company, and it is now to be filmed with Irene Fenwick in the title rôle. Miss Fenwick appeared in Mr. Sheldon's dramatization of "The Song of Songs," and it was at his suggestion that she was engaged to act in his film.

Herbert Brenon has engaged Florence Reed for the principal rôle in a film, entitled "The Queen Mother." It tells a story of the middle ages. Mr. Brenon has made arrangements with Mary Garden for her screen appearance under his direction, and the prima donna has written from Paris that after her engagement with the Chicago Opera Company this Winter she will begin work on her first photo drama.

"The Law Makers" is the title of a photoplay for which Richard Bennett has been acting the last Summer at the Santa Barbara studios of the American Film Company. The film is a preachment against capital punishment, and before he went West Mr. Bennett had several conferences with Thomas Mott Osborne to discuss details of the picture. Mr. Bennett has returned to New York to begin rehearsals in "Zack," a new play, in which he will be starred by John D. Williams. Mr. Williams has placed the actor under a three years' contract.

"Are you going anywhere for dinner tomorrow?" inquired Harry Hilliard of June Caprice last Saturday.

"No, I don't believe so," said the little William Fox star expectantly.

"My, but you'll be hungry Monday morning!" replied the hard-hearted Hilliard.

The prize, a Charlie Chaplin mustache, goes to the editor of the Fox press bulletin.

Willard Mack, who dashes off plays and picture scenarios with astounding ease, has written a photoplay entitled "Loneliness," in which Alice Brady will have the stellar rôle.

Loew's New York Thea. B'way & 46th St. Roof. 15, 25c. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. Lionel Barrymore in "Brand of Cowardice."

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Theda Bara.

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

MANHATTAN seems almost certain to have a producing theatre, in which new plays will be presented regularly to determine their commercial value, before the Winter is over. Oliver Morosco is the latest manager to announce his intention of establishing such a playhouse. According to an announcement issued last week, Mr. Morosco will build a theatre on one of two Broadway sites in the upper Forties, and here he will turn out plays at maximum intervals of four weeks. If a play does not draw audiences for that long a period it will be withdrawn and succeeded by another, while in the event of success it will be removed to another stage. Mr. Morosco has followed a similar policy in his Los Angeles theatre with conspicuous success.

The Washington Square Players gave a dancing party in their office building last night in honor of the second company, which will leave tonight for Washington after a week's engagement in Newark.

Plays may come and plays may go, but "Ben-Hur," &c. The spectacle has been revived and will be presented a week from tomorrow at the Manhattan Opera House by a company of 350 people and twenty horses.

Miss Mannheimer will give the first of a series of three dramatic recitals Sunday afternoon, Dec. 1, at the Princess. Her first program will be a reading of "King John" in honor of the Shakespeare Tercentenary.

When one is in doubt as to the identity of a composer of musical comedy melodies one instinctively attributes them to the prolific Jerome Kern. Mr. Kern, like David Belasco, Kelcey Allen, and James B. Brady, is a Broadway institution, and is as surely a wizard of rhythms as are the others respectively wizards of stage effects, wheezes and jewels. Consider the surprise of this department, then, when after printing that Mr. Kern was the composer of the score of "Go To It," these telegrams came in quick succession last Sunday: "Thanks for the ad, but I did not furnish tunes for 'Go To It.' As a matter of fact Giuseppe Verdi, Victor Herbert, and I are the only composers who have not contributed," and then, "come to think of it, I'm not sure about Verdi and Herbert."

The first of the Sunday night concerts at the Hippodrome will be given tonight. Giuseppe Creatore will give his familiar imitation of a college cheer leader while conducting his band, and the principals of the Hippodrome show will sing.

Charles Emerson Cook, purveyor of publicity, believes in contrasts. A week ago yesterday Mr. Cook attended the performance of the Yale pageant in the Bowl, for which he did the advance publicity, and then he hastened home for the reopening of the Punch and Judy Theatre, which is also on his list. The Bowl has a seating capacity of 40,000 and the playhouse holds 299.

Although Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman are veteran playwrights, (Mr. Goodman now has three plays in the Times Square district, and Mr. Glass has helped write as many,) neither can stand the nervous strain of a première of one of his own pieces. When "Object—Matrimony" was first acted the other night at the Cohan and Harris, formerly the C. & H., formerly the Candler, the collaboratora hung around until the curtain was rung up and then sneaked out to the neighboring playhouses. They saw an act of "Cheating Cheaters," one of "Under Sentence," a few reels of "Intolerance," and came back to the Cohan and Harris just in time to get the verdict as gathered by the lobby experts.

It pays to advertise—sometimes. An article in this department last Sunday reciting some instances of George Broadhurst's policy of giving unknown players a chance brought down upon his defenseless head the following letter:

"Dear Sir: I note an article in Sunday's TIMES regarding your willingness to consider the efforts of dramatic amateurs, consequently take the liberty of addressing you, and inclosing the outline of a play entitled ——, together with dialogue of the first and last scenes in the play, for your consideration. If you find sufficient merit in the plot perhaps you will be willing to suggest some playright who would be willing to collaborate with me in writing the play in accordance with the requirements of the stage," &c.

Here is one speech from the last scene: Gerald: "Yes, my poor Cecelia, I have judged you wrongly. You had no mother, who, by her conduct and precepts, could show you the fallacy of your reasoning—who would teach you that a woman should be above suspicion."

And the synopsis of Act IV. shows this dramatic action:

"Cecelia pulls Leigh inside the door—protests she did not shoot him—he does not trust her—believes she deliberately shot him—she binds his wound, protesting she fired upward—not at him. At last convinces him. He dies in her arms. She has heart trouble and the shock kills her.

"Tableau: She leans over the body."

De Wolf Hopper, bronzed by the cinema sun of California, is back home after a year's sojourn in movie-land, and gosh! how he loves being home. "Never again," he says, holding his right hand aloft, "and if you are my friend, please don't mention the subject again. I only want to forgive and forget." Mr. Hooper's plans are a bit nebulous, but the musical comedy stage will probably see him again soon.

The New York Chapter of the Drama League is making a collection of as many of the books on the drama published in English as it can obtain and a card index of all literature on the subject. The books are for sale and the index is for the information of the public with especial reference to American Drama Year, as the twelve months of 1917 has been designated by the league. The library contains between 300 and 400 published volumes, many of them from the presses of American publishers, while there are about 2,000 items in the index, which is still growing. In assembling printed plays the league has found that only a small percentage of American dramas have ever got beyond manuscript form, even in the case of such great successes as "Shore Acres" or some of Eugene Walter's plays.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

At his free organ recital in City College this afternoon at 4 o'clock Samuel A. Baldwin will play Sonata No. 2 in A minor, Faulkes; Largo from Sonata, Opus 2, No. 2, Beethoven; Toccata and Fugue in D minor, Bach; La Brume, Gaul; Scherzo, Reiff; Marche Funebre et Chant Seraphique, Guilmant; Humoresque, Dvorak, and Overture, "Der Freischütz," Weber. On Wednesday at the same hour he will play Concert Overture in C, Hollins; Scena Pastorale, Bossi; Fugue in E flat, Bach; "In the Garden," Goodwin; Rococo, Palmgren; Sonata No. 2, Opus 41, Becker; Liebestraum, Liszt, and Theme and Finale in A flat, Thiele.

Tertius Noble's festival cantata, "Gloria Domini," will be sung at a special mid-day musical service on Tuesday at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Streets, in connection with the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the opening of the church. The composer will be at the organ.

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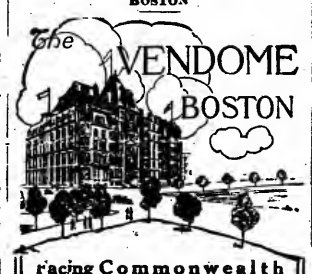

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EXPLORER HOME FROM BORNEO JUNGLE

Dr. Carl Lumholtz, Who Used to be On American Museum Staff, Obtained Valuable Records and Specimens in Long and Perilous Journey

Dr. Carl Lumholtz, the Norwegian traveler, returned recently from a journey through Central Borneo, and in a cable dispatch to The London Chronicle, dated Batavia, Java, Oct. 2, he describes his discoveries, which throw new light on the customs and character of the natives. He obtained valuable records and 174 anthropological measurements of the remote but friendly Dyaks of the Upper Mahakkan. Dr. Lumholtz is well known among American explorers, having spent seven years in Mexico for the American Museum of Natural History. The principal features of his dispatch are published below.

DR CARL LUMHOLTZ.

BRIEFLY, my plans were to start from Bangermassin in the south, and to ascend the Barito River, branching thence into its northern tributary, the Busang, and crossing the watershed to the Mahakkan or Koti River. Following this to its mouth, I should reach the sea on the east coast near Samarinda. This journey I found would take me through a country where the tribes had never been scientifically studied.

On Aug. 15 of last year I left Batavia, in Java, for Dutch Borneo, returning on Sept. 21, while I was waiting for fresh photographic supplies from London.

The first two months of the expedition were spent among the Murang Dyaks, on the Laong, a distant tributary of the Barito, and on Dec. 9, 1915, I was able to begin my journey through Central Borneo. The Government sent with me a Lieutenant, a Sergeant, and five native soldiers as an escort, as well as a photographer and a surveyor.

We embarked at Bangermassin in the Government river steamer Otto, which, on account of the shallow waters, is propelled by large wheels at the stern. We enjoyed beautiful weather, and there was not a ripple on the water. The broad river winds in large curves, and its placid surface reflects the sky and the jungle on the banks with wonderful accuracy.

After about five days traveling, for we anchored at night, the water became reddish and speckled with foam. It was in this neighborhood that eleven years ago an end was put to a violent Malay revolution. As usual, the revolt was headed by a pretender to the Sultanate. The steamer in which I traveled was a reminder of those days, for it has gun mountings on its deck and my cabin is armored.

On leaving the steamer we bought six native boats, and after some difficulty secured Malay boatmen. The far better Dyaks have been pushed inland by the domineering Malays. The higher we went up the river the more difficult it was to retain the men. They demanded exorbitant wages, and finally all returned except four. This happened at a critical stage, just when we were about to enter the great accumulation of rapids which make travel on the Busang a matter of peculiar difficulty. We had already ascended very considerable rapids in the Upper Barito, one being more than half a mile long, but the more difficult ones were yet to come.

We were in somewhat hilly country, and when it rains the current flows with such violence that travel is impossible. I have seen the Busang rise over six feet in a couple of hours, and starting with seven or eight inches every two minutes. Usually February and March are very wet, and delay for two months owing to the rain and the rapids is always within the bounds of possibility. Vast stretches of the country are uninhabited except for stray Malays.

The Lieutenant in charge of the soldiers went ahead to Tamaloe, a solitary Dyak village on the upper part of the river, to try to hire the necessary men for transport. A fortnight later we got twenty-six carriers and were enabled to resume the journey. In the meantime, the photographer and the surveyor had recovered from dysentery, but the photographer had other complications and was obliged to return to the coast, so I myself undertook this work. As the taxidermist was also attacked by dysentery and had to go home, I taught a soldier to prepare skins, I was glad to be able to start on the journey.

The weather was favorable, and in ten days we had ascended the principal rapids. Frequently the stores had to be unloaded and carried overland, and the boats also were dragged over the big stones which form the banks of the river. When we came to the Penyabong country we encountered natives of the Muller Mountains. They are a quiet, hardy people of nomadic habits, and they have lately been induced to form villages and cultivate rice.

It is the custom among them for the young man to pay for his bride with a sword or a gong. There is, however, no marriage ceremony. Divorce is very rare. If the husband dies, the widow for one month fasts every other day, and for one year she is expected to weep morning and evening. At the end of this period she is allowed to remarry.

We met six natives who had been hunting the rhinoceros in the west. The horn of the animal, when powdered, is in great demand by the Chinese as a medicine, and fetches a high price. Such an expedition may last for two months. The hunters carry no provisions and live on sago and what animals they can kill. When there is a scarcity of food they frequently go three or four days merely on water, and stay the pangs of hunger with tobacco. I was told that a man would tackle a rhinoceros with a spear single-handed, though the beast is very difficult to kill.

The great difficulty of getting men to accompany us in our journey northward having been overcome, we proceeded in our boats, which for the most part were poled only in the shallow stream. One day we were surprised by the arrival of a Saputan Chief, with two companions, in a boat. They brought with them a dog, a blowpipe for darts, and a recently killed pig. Rumors of our party had reached Saputan, in the country north of the watershed. The Chief, with thirty men, had been waiting our arrival for nine days at the watershed, but their provisions gave out and all returned except the three whom we welcomed.

The current was very swift, and a distance that takes only a few hours to descend may occupy several days in ascent. Occasionally quiet pools are passed. Graceful trees, many covered with orchids of brilliant hues, bend over the water. Creepers hang down everywhere. The beautiful scenery draws you on and on, and you travel in a placid silence. The surface of the water is seldom disturbed by splashing fish. There is a scarcity of animal life. Silence and peace reign supreme; one is not even troubled by mosquitos, and consequently there is no malaria. Passing through this superb silent landscape was like a pleasant dream.

The watershed was easily crossed at a height of about 1,400 feet. Not far from the Muller Mountains we came upon the Upper Kasao River, which is inhabited by Saputans. They are a crude, friendly people, who a hundred years ago were mere cave dwellers in the mountains to the east. Latterly we had had much rain, and the journey altogether had been laborious. The worst difficulties, however, were past, and during our stay at Saputan I had the good fortune to take a cinematograph picture of the ceremony of the piercing of a Chief's ears. It is his privilege to wear a tiger's tooth inserted in a hole in the upper part of each ear.

The Chief was seated, and a board was placed behind his head. Friends and supporters assisted at the operation, which consisted of an empty rifle cartridge being forced through his ear. Blood streamed down, and the man, apparently of a very robust type, seemed to be near fainting. A medicine man was hurriedly summoned, and he clapped his hands over the ears, and then, opening them, produced a small stone. This he threw into the river.

I was told that this stone was the supposed cause of the Chief's illness. The scene was brought to a dramatic conclusion by the exhausted Chief being ignominiously carried away on the back of a young man. During the afternoon more pebbles were produced by the same sleight of hand, and a pig was killed, in order to appease the bad spirit which had caused the Chief's illness.

On a fresh, beautiful morning we made a start down the Kasao River, which was swollen and discolored. On the yellowish-green current we drifted swiftly. Now and again the most enchanting fragrance was wafted to us from the white flowers of a large tree which grew profusely on the banks. The natives we had were very accomplished boatmen, and took us safely through the rapids. Amid the rushing and foaming waters a false move would have been awkward, to say the least. But the rapid movement amid the turbulent, roaring stream gave one a delightful feeling of physical exhilaration, in spite of the burning sun.

The most exciting passage was reserved for the afternoon. We were being carried rapidly along with the current, when suddenly we came upon a small waterfall, and, turning sharply to the left, encountered another. More than a third of the boat was in the air as we jumped it. After a few moments of comparative quiet we again dashed into boiling waves, and, making a turn to the right at a furious speed, we glided after a time into smoother waters. These were common but not less thrilling experiences. It reminded one of tobogganing in Norway and was great fun, though one's enjoyment was always mingled with feelings of anxiety for the cameras and instruments.

The native boatmen seemed to me quite reckless, but they are very skillful and generally managed to steer clear of the almost invisible rocks with which the course of the river is studded. A man is stationed in the bow of the boat and shouts his warnings of hidden danger. All the boatmen stand, and every nerve is at full tension. A foot or two one way or another may make all the difference between safety and disaster. One of our boats was upset in this way, but luckily the damage was not irreparable. In the region of the Upper Mahakkan River, where we had now arrived, nearly 10,000 Dyaks of various tribes live. The first European to enter the Mahakkan district was the Dutch ethnologist, Nieuwenhuis, who came from the west. In addition to scientific research, his mission was a political one, and he sought by peaceful means to win the natives to Dutch allegiance. In this he succeeded, though not without difficulty and danger. Though he was considerate and generous, one of the Chiefs twice tried to kill him.

The Dyaks of the Upper Mahakkan are friendly to strangers, and as the great rapids down the river form a natural barrier, they seldom receive visitors, and are little changed by outside influence. The Mohammedan Malays, for instance, have never been able to extend their influence above the rapids.

Luckily for the Dyaks, and incidentally for ethnology, these natives possess a fine muscular development. The women are well formed and move with grace and freedom. The head-hunting part of the native religion has been practically suppressed by Dutch influence, and, so far as I could ascertain, the last case of the kind in this region was at least five years ago.

Apart from this repulsive custom, which now seems to have been eradicated, at any rate in this region, the Dyaks have many good qualities. They are quiet, trustworthy, and industrious, and among them theft is unknown. Their carving is good, and even the wooden piles of the huts are artistically arranged. They recognize classes and the nobles, whom the rest obey. Though their clothing is very scanty, they bear themselves with great dignity.

Women as well as men practice their primitive medicine, and the former are as much in demand as the male doctors. Part of the treatment consists of a dirge sung by the practitioner, and when there is an epidemic of sickness the night is made very melancholy by this professional chorus. The tattoo marks of these natives generally represent some part of the durian, the famous fruit of which so much has been written, and I may add that to taste the durian is worth a journey to the Orient.

One of the favorite games of the natives is top spinning. They also use this means of "tossing up" when they are in doubt as to the best site for a new rice field.

Had it been possible, I should have liked to have stayed in this region years instead of months. In spite of their objection to photography and anthropological measurements, I was able to secure many photographs and cinematograph films. I also took the measurements of 174 individuals. The ethnological collection is fairly comprehensive, and includes children's games and folklore and numerous short vocabularies. One of the tribes has an elaborate legend of a flying boat which foreshadows the Zeppelin or aeroplane, neither of which, of course, has been heard of in these parts. Nearly a thousand birds and mammals were collected, besides fish and reptiles. I bring back also an excellent map correcting the errors of previous cartographers, especially in the watershed region of Central Borneo.

The climate is quite good, and mosquitos are extremely rare. Only a mild form of malaria is experienced, and there is no prickly heat.

For six months we were without any mail. On our return we passed the Mahakkan great rapids in safety in three days. Many Dyaks have lost their lives there, and only recently a foreign trader was drowned. We arrived at Samarinda on Aug. 22, having during nine months covered by river a distance of over 1,000 miles in native boats and nearly half as much in the steamer.

NOVEL CASES IN THE COURTS

An unusual case involving the ownership of a hive of bees, in which the alleged owner made a charge of larceny against the captor and subsequent possessor of the bees, came before City Court Judge Beall of Yonkers. The Court refused to entertain the larceny allegation and was then chosen as common law arbitrator to determine the ownership. The complainant, one Brown, lost a swarm which alighted on the premises of one Deane, while one Eckes was doing some work on his house. Deane didn't care for bees and required Eckes to remove them. Eckes met one Stevens, who said he had lost a swarm of bees, and delivered the wandering honeymakers to him. In his decision Justice Beall said:

"It is not the intention of the Court to review the history of bees, of their origin in Asia, and of how they have followed man in the development of civilization, and have been tamed and used by him, and have contributed to his comfort and welfare, although it is an interesting study and one to be recommended. We shall pass without comment the fact that the claimant to these bees is a lawyer, and that no lawyer needs bees to assist him in stinging. The thing really turns on the question of identity, and at the preliminary hearing, when the courtroom was nearly filled with lawyers, I offered to appoint any one of them a referee to make personal examination of these bees for marks of identification, which offer they unanimously rejected, the first time in my experience with the law that a lawyer has refused to accept a reference.

"We moderns may wonder at the completeness of the law of bees, and at the attention that time has given to a trivial subject. Nothing is trivial that involves human rights. Besides, it may be remembered that, in the days of those whom we term the ancients, the bee occupied a much more important place in the economy of the state than it does now. In Greece, in Egypt, in Judea, and to a somewhat less extent in the Roman provinces, honey was a most important article of commerce.

"Upon the whole, I take it that the case turns upon the question of identity, and of whether the owner, and I shall take the liberty of enlarging the doctrine to include an employe of the owner, kept the bees in sight during the swarm until they alighted; this being really part of the question of identification. I determine that Brown has established the ownership of these bees, and is entitled to recover them, passing without comment the fact that this queen bee occasioned all of us a great deal of trouble by organizing the swarm.

The device of King Solomon has been resorted to by the Supreme Court of Missouri in Faris vs. Ewing, 183 Southwestern Reporter, 280. The case did not involve the custody of a child, but related to the title to land, and consequently the incisive measure adopted by the court did not involve a spilling of human blood. Six judges sat in the case. Two of them were of the opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to all of the land; two maintained that defendant was the sole owner; while the other two insisted that the land should be equally divided. As no judgment could be entered on such divergent views, two of the judges who contended for sole ownership, while refusing to recede from the views as expressed in their separate opinion, acceded to an equal division of the land, and joined with the two Justices advocating the division in a per curiam opinion directing the trial court to enter a decree for an equal division of the land between plaintiff and defendant.

In action for killing dog charge that if the dog was not worth greatly more than a goat, and reasonably prudent man would conclude it was necessary to kill the dog to save the goat, verdict should be for defendant, was not error. Shaw vs. McKnowon, Ala., 72 So. 47.

In an action for damages to automobile struck by train failure of plaintiff's chauffeur to stop his car and look and listen before attempting to cross the main track and in crossing it at a speed of not less than two miles an hour, was, as a matter of law, contributory negligence barring a recovery.—Bailey vs. Southern Ry. Co., Ala., 72 So. 57.

Testimony of drayman that he knew a certain person, and had never delivered anything to him but whisky, was not error, where bill for liquors, with order to ship to the person referred to, was afterward introduced in evidence.—Borders vs. City of Macon, Ga., 86 S. E. 951.

In a suit to recover on an insurance policy, the Supreme Court of California has refused to accept the term "capitalist" as an honest designation of the profession of gambling. Plaintiff's decedent in Elliott vs. Frankfort Marine Accident & Plate Glass Insurance Company, &c., 156 Pacific Reporter, 481, was, in the opinion of his life insurance agent, a capitalist and curiously enough the agent's arguments in support of his opinion seem to contain all the requirements of the definitions.

"A man that has $20,000 to lend, that owns an automobile, and wears large diamonds, and dresses well, and lives around the best of hotels, and travels around Southern California, I would call a capitalist," said the agent. "A capitalist is a man who has money to lend, drives around in automobiles, lives in luxury, and spends money the way you do. I do not see how I could put it any other way. * * * How much money does a capitalist have to have? * * * Some of them have $500,000 or better, and others I know only have a few hundred dollars and are still called capitalists, and I cannot see why you should not go under that heading." But the California Supreme Court refuses to accept the term "capitalist" as an honest designation of insured's profession of gambling. The court per the opinion of Judge Melvin holds that the word implies "an exclusive dependence on accumulated property" and that no expert testimony is necessary to convince the court that a professional gambler is less acceptable as a "risk" than one who is dependent for support on an ample fortune.

Whether a railroad company is guilty of actionable negligence for having a wreck on its right of way, to which children are attracted, and injured, is the issue in Wilmes vs. Chicago Great Western Railway Company, 156 Northwestern Reporter, 877. Defendants had a derailment at a point where their tracks were commonly used by pedestrians for public travel, and such use, the plaintiff contends, should have put the company on notice as to the possibility of injury occurring to such pedestrians from the wreckage, especially from such a dangerous agency as a displaced rail which subsequently sprang out from the position into which it was bent, striking the infant plaintiff with great violence, and doing him bodily harm, for which recovery is asked. Plaintiff also contends that the railroad was guilty of maintaining an attractive nuisance, in the form of such wreck. From a judgment in favor of the defendant, plaintiff appeals to the Iowa Supreme Court. After discussing the facts developed by the evidence, and considering the various cases cited by the counsel, the court, speaking through Judge Gaynor, said, in part:

"There was nothing in this wreck and in the condition in which it was left that brings it within the rule of attractive agencies likely to draw to it children for the purpose of playing, or that would appeal to the sportive and playful nature of a child. * * * The whole doctrine of attractive nuisance seems to rest upon the thought that the defendant is liable if he knowingly places in an exposed position, and at a place where children are likely to congregate, a dangerous instrumentality, and this liability rests on the further thought that he is bound to know, appreciate, and understand the natural instincts of the child to play, and that it will be attracted by such agencies and drawn to it by this subtle influence. * * * The following here did not impose upon the defendant duty to guard this wreck, and there is nothing in the wreck itself that any ordinary mind could conceive to be attractive, or an invitation to children to come and play. * * * The child came as an idle spectator, prompted by the curiosity that led others to view the wreck. We find nothing upon which to rest liability.

While the owner of a dog is not liable, in the absence of statutory provision, for any injury it may inflict upon another, unless he has notice of its inclination to commit such injury, the modern and more reasonable doctrine is said in the Oklahoma case of Tobbs vs. Sheats, 155 Pac. 579, L. R. A. 1916D, 1052, to be that he need not have actual notice thereof in order to make him liable. Such notice may be either actual or constructive. Knowledge of one attack by a dog is sufficient to charge the owner with liability for all its subsequent acts.

That a witness is not guilty of contempt in assaulting a juror for a statement made by the juror, after the termination of the trial, as to the veracity of the witness, is determined in the South Carolina case of Re Glenn, 88 S. E. 294.

Legal commentators have indulged in more or less speculation, especially since the advent of the aeroplane, on the possibilities of acquiring estates in the air; they have quoted certain old English Judges as authority for the proposition that an estate in land extends from the telluric centre beneath to the interstellar spaces above; but they have left us unenlightened as to whether one might acquire a site for a material air castle without owning the soil beneath. In the case of Kemmerer vs. Midland Oil and Drilling Company, 229 Federal Reporter, 872, the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit determined that a person may lease the right of tillage in his land to one person without reservation, and then proceed to dispose of the mineral rights in the same land to a second, and that they would not enjoin the grantee of the mineral rights from using enough of the surface for ingress or egress to his nether estate. Judge Smith, in delivering the opinion of the court, discusses, among other things, estates "in nubibus." He says in part:

It seems to be settled that the original owner of the fee to land owns from the clouds to the centre of the earth; that he can plant and subdivide the surface of the earth within his boundaries substantially according to his will and pleasure is beyond question; in other words, he can by vertical planes subdivide his property as he chooses. In like manner he may subdivide his property by as many horizontal planes as he may see fit, either above or beneath the surface of the earth.

The Supreme Court of Idaho in State vs. Morris, 155 Pacific Reporter, 296, considered the question of whether a religious lecture illustrated by moving pictures constituted a violation of the law against moving-picture shows on Sunday. The picture is entitled "Photo Drama of Creation" and is shown in connection with the phonographic reproductions of sermons. The presentation of the Biblical drama occurred under the auspices of a religious organization. No admission fee was charged, no salaries paid, except to a few helpers, funds therefor raised by voluntary contribution being taken from the organization's treasury.

"To place upon the statute under consideration the construction asked for by appellant and to hold that the use of a moving-picture machine on Sunday, for the purpose to which it was put by respondent and his associates, is keeping open or operating a moving-picture show in violation of the statute, would be to improperly invoke the police power of the State," Judge Morgan said, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court, "for, thus construed and in that particular, the statute would bear no real or substantial relation to the public health, the public morals, the public peace, or the public safety. Such a construction would also bring the statute into conflict with Section 4, Article 1, and Section 19, Article 21, of the Constitution, for thereby religious liberty would be denied."

DEFENDS RUSSIAN CAMPS.

Swedish Red Cross Denies German Stories of Prison Horrors.

The sensational story printed in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung on Aug. 31, charging that Teuton prisoners in Russia were being fearfully abused by their captors, which was sent out by the Overseas News Agency and reprinted in part by THE NEW YORK TIMES and other newspapers in neutral countries, has drawn a sharp protest from the Prisoners' Aid Committee of the Swedish Red Cross. This protest, as quoted by The London Daily Telegraph from the Swedish press, reads in part as follows:

"The Swedish Red Cross Prisoners of War Aid Committee, which in point of principle has imposed on itself complete restraint from publishing any information regarding the conditions to be noted in the prisoner of war camps in the respective countries during its journeys for distributing 'love gifts,' feels itself, in face of the German newspaper's description from Russian prisoner of war camps, prompted to break this silence in order to enter a decided protest against it.

"Only a few days ago there returned to Stockholm one of the expeditions which the Red Cross sent to distribute gifts, and which for this purpose visited the very Governments particularly pointed out by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. The members of this expedition can certify that the German account is far from being in accordance with the present conditions. With regard to the general improvement which can be observed in the Russian administration of war prison camps, this account, as far as it concerns present conditions, must be characterized as completely wrong."

The statement by the Swedish Red Cross committee has caused many of the Swedish papers to make drastic comments regarding the action of the German Government in sending out such tales of horror. The Oresunds Posten says:

"That the article in the German semi-official organ about appalling sufferings of German prisoners of war in Russia was an invention from beginning to end intended to add fuel to the hate against the Russians in Germany in order to counteract the increasing peace agitation was obvious. Although a contradiction of the absurd stories would seem superfluous, the Swedish Red Cross Aid Committee has considered itself bound to protest against the German paper's fancies as they have been reproduced by a number of Swedish Activist (pro-German) organs."

It is reported in the London press that the information which Dr. T. Madsen, Director of the Danish Serum Institute, has given the Berlingske Tidende of Copenhagen after a long visit to Russia, also tends to clear the Russian prison camp authorities from the German charges. Dr. Madsen traveled on a special mission to study the sanitary conditions in the prisoner-of-war camps and was provided with an introduction from the Empress Dagmar, and was assisted by the Prince of Oldenburg, the head of Russia's sanitary administration, which fact gave him access everywhere.

Doesn't Blame Violet.

J. L. Napier of the Newton Kansan doesn't blame Violet Asquith for spending $20,000 on her wedding gown, particularly if she knew her picture was to be printed in Western newspapers. Mr. Napier says it takes about that much finery to make an English bride compare at all favorably with a Kansas girl.—Kansas City Star.

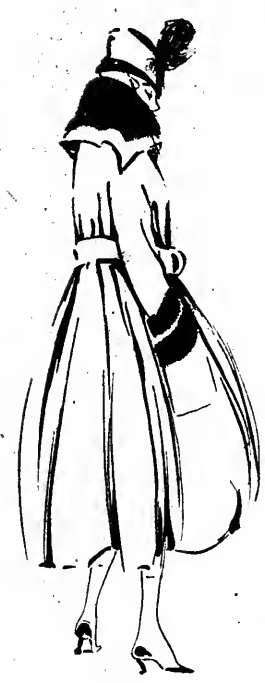
70% GAIN

In nine months of 1916 The New York Times made an average gain of 70% in seventeen advertising classifications:

	Gain.	Agate Lines Increase.	Total Agate Lines.
Amusements	17%	29,642	200,350
Art	48%	12,417	38,239
Automobiles	53%	218,814	626,819
Books	68%	127,819	316,257
Building Material	248%	9,412	13,211
Charity and Religious	89%	33,546	71,010
Financial	47%	305,800	956,037
Food Stuffs	26%	15,852	77,036
Furniture & Office Appliances	149%	130,307	217,632
Men's Furnishings	9%	18,665	232,543
Musical Instruments	22%	31,342	175,691
Newspapers	168%	35,390	56,413
Public Service	48%	13,878	42,562
Schools	33%	25,672	90,918
Tobacco	58%	59,535	161,374
Wants	65%	131,440	331,828
Woman's Specialty Shops	46%	128,425	409,063
Average Gain	70%	1,327,956	4,016,983

The net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times, averaging 340,904 copies, represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
NEWARK, N. J.



The Coat's the Thing Here Is One for Discriminating Misses

The coat illustrated is made of beautiful, soft velour, light of weight but very warm and comfortable. The cut and the lines are just as girlish as can be.

On top of the great, big cape collar there is another splendid big collar of nutria. And there are splashes of nutria on the jaunty pockets and cuffs.

Even the belt cannot hold in the all-conquering swagger of this coat. Green, brown, burgundy and taupe—they all contrast effectively with the soft, brown fur.

The whole thing is as distinctive as it is girlish, and the price is **$80.00.**

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Announcement

Miss Edith Burtis

formerly associate editor of the Ladies' Home Journal and at present Fashion Editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger,

will lecture on

"Specialized Apparel for Large Women"

In the Bamberger Auditorium

Wednesday at 10:30 and 3 o'clock

Admission Complimentary

Hallowe'en Party Frocks for Misses

Life holds nothing more vital than your party dress when you are still a member of Girlland. We have all sorts and styles of pretty frocks—all dainty, girlish, charming, and—chic. There are coquettish chiffon cloths, prim taffetas, demure Georgettes. There are wicked little ruffles and wistful little Empire effects. All kinds and colors of dresses for all kinds and colors of girls.

There is a little gown in the pastel shades of chiffon cloth. Its becoming Empire waistline and full beruffled skirt are irresistible. Sizes 10 to 16 years at $15

Another is a Colonial model of chiffon cloth, in white and pastel shades, with nine rows of the dearest little ruffles. Sizes 14 to 18, price $20

Annual Bamberger Sale Thanksgiving Linens

There is no resisting the appeal made by the prices in the following assortments of beautiful linens. While no comparative prices are quoted in any instance, we firmly believe that your confidence and previous acquaintance with our Annual Thanksgiving Linen Sales should inspire great faith in the extreme lowness of these prices.

Scotch Linen Pattern Table Cloths, Slightly Imperfect

⅓ Off Regular Prices

72x72 Table Cloths, Sale Priced at 2.67
72x72 Table Cloths, Sale Priced at 3.00
72x72 Table Cloths, Sale Priced at 3.33
72x72 Table Cloths, Sale Priced at 3.67
72x72 Table Cloths, Sale Priced at 4.00
72x72 Table Cloths, Sale Priced at 5.00
72x90 Table Cloths, Sale Priced at 3.33
72x90 Table Cloths, Sale Priced at 3.67
72x90 Table Cloths, Sale Priced at 4.00
72x90 Table Cloths, Sale Priced at 4.50
72x90 Table Cloths, Sale Priced at 5.00
72x108 Table Cloths, Sale Priced at 4.00
72x108 Table Cloths, Sale Priced at 4.33
72x108 Table Cloths, Sale Priced at 4.67

Save 25% on Pure Linen Damask Pieces

There are four lots in this offering. It is impossible to get these goods today at the prices we are asking. In a variety of neat designs.

64-in. All Linen, Sale Priced at 79c. yd.
70-in. All Linen, Sale Priced at 1.00 yd.
72-in. Pure Double Damask, at 1.50 yd.
72-in. Pure Double Damask, at 1.70 yd.

Hemstitched Sets Reduced to 8.00

Consisting of a hemstitched table cloth and one dozen napkins to match. All of pure linen, in designs that you will like.

Hemstitched Lunch Cloths

They are of fine quality pure linen. Size 36 inches. They come in various choice designs. Priced, 1.19 and 1.79 each.

Fine Embroidered Tea Napkins

Offered in this sale at 3.19 the dozen. Neat designs, with hand-embroidered corners and scalloped edges.

Pattern Table Cloths at Remarkably Low Prices

This is the entire stock of an importer of fine linens. He let us have these goods because he was going out of business on account of the scarcity of linens.

70x70 Table Cloths, Sale Priced at 3.49
72x72 Table Cloths, Sale Priced at 3.98
72x72 Table Cloths, Sale Priced at 4.98
71x90 Table Cloths, Sale Priced at 6.00

Save on Napkins at These Low Prices

19-inch linen bleached napkins, in a large number of choice designs. 2.50 quality, at 2.19 per dozen.

20 and 22-inch German linen silver bleached napkins. All in pretty designs. 4.00 quality, at 2.98 per dozen.

22x22 linen bleached dinner napkins, in a number of very pretty patterns, 5.00 quality, at 3.75 per dozen.

Pure Linen Towels

Of a good quality plain huck and neatly hemstitched. These are especially scarce just now.

18x34 and 20x36 Towels, at 45c.

20x36 and 24x40 Towels, at 65c.

Initial Turkish Towels, 19c.

Large size Turkish towels, made of good clean yarns, with red or blue borders. While a limited quantity lasts, 19c.

39c Turkish Towels, 29c.

A fine quality of Turkish bath towels that are neatly hemmed, with colored borders.

Luncheon Sets of Pure Linen

The set consists of centrepiece and half a dozen each of two different sizes of doilies, with neatly scalloped edges.

13-pc., sale price, 1.00 to 1.98
19-pc., sale price, 1.25 to 1.39

Hudson Seal Coats Reduced for Sale

Every one of these Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) coats, which we have marked down for Monday, has been in our regular stock. Every one is a new, this-year coat. The reductions are startling. These coats are all of carefully selected and matched skins, and sold this season at prices which we quote below. The savings are striking.

$125 Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coat at $99.50

This coat is a full flared model with a large cape collar of natural skunk. It is beautifully lined, and 40 inches long.

$99.50 Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coat at $79.50

A 40 inch model, plain, but flared at the hem. The skins are carefully selected. The lining is attractive.

$150 Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coat at $129.50

The large collar of this coat is of skunk. It comes in 42 and 45 inch lengths, with handsome novelty lining.

$189.50 Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coat at $139.50

This is a smart box model, 32 inches in length. There are jaunty pockets and a dashing looking lining.

The Style Distinction of

La Vida Corsets

—provides for them a prominent place in the Bamberger corset shop.

The new models give the modern silhouette in a comfortable, hygienic way, holding in the hips, slightly nipping the waistline and supporting the bust without undue pressure.

Every figure may be suited individually, from the lightly boned model for the young girl to the heavy, specially cut corset for the large woman who requires very careful corseting.

Developed in exquisite materials, strongly woven, and beautifuly finished.

Prices range from 3.50 to 15.00

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

L. BAMBERGER & CO., Newark, N. J.

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1916.

WHY MUSCLE SHOALS WANTS GOVERNMENT NITRATE PLANT

At various times since the end of the nineteenth century the attention of science has been turned to the world's supply of nitrogen. Sir William Crookes, the English chemist and economist, was one of the first to announce that the world's food supply was dependent upon the availability of nitrates to replace the nitrogen taken from the soil by the process of agriculture. In 1905 Professor Robert Kennedy Duncan of the University of Kansas, in his book "The Chemistry of Commerce," described the relation of nitrogen to life and declared that "the working, building, 'vital' thing, the thing that is the moving spring of protoplasm and that brings about the continuous adjustment of internal to external things that we call life, is the versatile, restless nitrogen."

At the same time, Professor Duncan pointed out that the United States and other countries, their agriculture and their industry, where "wholly and implicitly dependent upon a tiny little strip of land in a South American republic and upon the grace of the 'Nitre Kings' who own it; and were the little republic to close her gates of export, hungry mouths and insurrection would follow as infallibly as the night the day." He gave warning of a greater danger than this—the exhaustion of the saltpetre beds of this little Republic of Chile, the sole source of natural nitrates, in about twenty years from the time he wrote, or about 1925.

In 1911 the Department of Commerce and Labor sent one of its investigators, Dr. Thomas H. Norton, to Europe to study the process of fixing the nitrogen of the air in order to provide an assured and more economical means of supplying agricultural and industrial needs. Dr. Norton made the report of his investigation, which occupied practically an entire year, in the form of a monograph entitled "Utilization of Atmospheric Nitrogen." In this he restated the importance of securing new sources of nitrogen. The bread eaters of the world, he declared, were increasing faster than the production of foodstuffs. His remedy was similar to that suggested by Sir William Crookes—the application of larger quantities of nitrogenous fertilizer to the soil, in order to increase, as far as possible, the yield of each acre. Dr. Norton found that European countries had developed the air-nitrogen industry to a remarkable extent, that they were taking out of the air, by electro-chemical methods, the nitrogen which constitutes 78 per cent. of its volume, and were making this material supply them with a large part of the nitrates needed for cheap fertilizer and for industrial use in the great number of nitrogenous compounds which chemists have developed for the use of man.

When the European war began, a new aspect of the nitrogen situation presented itself to America. Army officers had made an estimate of the amount of nitric acid which would be needed in a modern war—this was exceeded 100 times. It must be remembered that nitrates are required for every pound of ammunition, from the bullet fired by the infantryman to the contents of a mine or a big shell. The United States is dependent for its supply upon the air-nitrate plants of Europe and the saltpetre beds of Chile. It can easily be imagined with what little trouble an enemy would prevent us from obtaining more than a tiny fraction of the nitrates we should need in war. The army has been trying to accumulate a reserve sufficient, but, according to the reported statement of a high official of the War Department, the entire amount on hand in this country would last, in such a conflict as the European war, "from 8 o'clock to 10:30 o'clock the same morning."

The army officers declared it was absolutely necessary that the country should provide itself with a great plant for producing air-nitrogen. When the annual convention of the State and national officers of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America and national and State officers of the National Grange Patrons of Husbandry was held in Washington last February, resolutions were adopted calling upon Congress to authorize the construction of an air-nitrogen plant to supply the needs of military defense and of agriculture. After a time Congress decided to make the necessary appropriation, and the bill, as passed, provided $2,000,000 for the construction of a plant, to be operated by the Government, all details of the process and of location to be left to the President.

The President has turned over these matters to the Secretary of War, who has called upon the American Academy of Science to aid in deciding which of several processes used in Europe is best for American conditions. It is well known that Norway has made a success of the arc process, because that country has great waterfalls, which provide hydroelectric power for as cheap as $3 per horsepower year. We have nothing like this in our country, and hence it is probable that a method involving the use of more expensive electric current will be adopted.

One member of the American Academy's committee, Dr. L. H. Backeland, who is also a member of the Naval Consulting Board, has declared that the air-nitrate project is a valuable means for making military preparation a benefit in time of peace, for the same plant that will produce the 180,000 tons of nitric acid which it is estimated will be required each year in time of war, will also produce great quantities of low-priced fertilizer, one of the country's greatest needs.

Army engineers are in charge of the work of selecting the location. They are keeping in mind two points, principally—the recommendation of the War College that the plant be located at a great distance from the seacoast or border, in order to render it secure from an invasion, and that it be established, preferably, between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains. There is also the need of finding a location where an enormous amount of power can be produced at low cost.

One site where a sufficient amount of power can be obtained is at Muscle Shoals, in Northern Alabama, on the Tennessee River, which was the subject of five years of investigation by a special board of Army Engineers, of which Brig. Gen. Dan C. Kingman, the present Chief of Engineers, was a member. This board reported to Congress that there was a minimum of 120,000 horse power always available, and that for ten months a year the power amounted to 680,000 horse power. This could be developed at a cost of $9 per horse power, or 2 mills per kilowatt hour, making it one of the most economical power sites in the country. After the report was rendered, Congress was asked to provide for the development of this power under a plan that would also result in opening the Tennessee River for navigation the year around, from Knoxville to the Ohio River, thereby giving water traffic to a section that contains wonderful natural resources. This request was denied at the time.

Included in the resolutions of the two farming organizations named above was a clause that is expected to be a factor in the question of location. It is as follows: "We insist that the location of this air-nitrate industry be determined with reference to the agricultural interests of the country and that a site be selected which has near it a source of limestone, coke, and phosphate rock, as has been recommended by the Department of Agriculture, and that, furthermore, if possible, it be selected closest to the greatest consumption of fertilizer." Limestone and coke are two important materials used in making fertilizer from air nitrogen, and phosphate is desired because nitrogen and phosphate can be combined to form ammonia phosphate, another valuable fertilizing product.

Muscle Shoals is located in a region of limestone rock which is 99 per cent. pure carbonate of lime, while the place is within 130 miles of the Birmingham coke district, the country's second greatest source of coke. It is also within forty miles of the phosphate field of middle Tennessee. With this combination, according to the advocates of Muscle Shoals, a plant can be established to supply fertilizer to the cotton-growing States, which use 60 per cent. of the fertilizer now sold, and, because of its location and transportation facilities, it can deliver fertilizer throughout the Middle West at low rates.

From the military standpoint the region is well provided with raw materials. The Birmingham district has grown rapidly in steel and iron production, while copper mines with a large output are to be found at the headwaters of one of the Tennessee tributaries, at a distance of about 400 miles. Aluminium is another metal widely used in military manufactures. All of the aluminium ore in the country is obtained from mines in Arkansas, Georgia, and Tennessee, within distances not exceeding 300 miles. Cotton, of course, is required in making gunpowder, and the advantages of having the nitrate plant located in the cotton-growing region is being urged by those who favor this site. Also the largest deposit of fluorspar, which is used in fluxing iron and aluminium, is near Muscle Shoals.

VENEZUELA'S BOLIVAR STATUE FOR US

Mrs. Sally James Farnham, the New York Sculptor Commissioned by the Government of Venezuela to Execute the Bolivar Statue.

Equestrian Statue of Bolivar, Liberator of Venezuela, the Gift of That Nation to the City of New York.

SUBSTANTIAL recognition of an American woman sculptor has come from the Government of Venezuela in the form of a commission for an equestrian statue to be executed by Sally James Farnham of New York. The monument is to be the gift of the Venezuelan Government to the City of New York, a token of admiration from the southern republic to her sister in the north.

Dr. Santos A. Dominici, Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela at Washington, has just signed the contract with Mrs. Farnham. The statue is to be an equestrian portrait of Bolivar, liberator of Venezuela; it will be modeled on a large scale and stand in Central Park.

Mrs. Farnham's model shows the charger, like that of Marcus Aurelius and the Quadriga at Venice, with one leg raised from the ground. Every muscle and line shows equine courage coupled with the spirit of the Arabian thoroughbred. And the man in the saddle really rides the horse. The figure is that of the virile liberator, with a touch of the romance of the Latin in the features.

Ten years ago Mrs. Farnham did not know she was a sculptor. She was ill in bed when she began to toy with soft wax, making it into figures that seemed imbued with life and expression. As she progressed in technique her work rapidly assumed greater proportions without losing its originality. She worked indefatigably, and finally was commissioned to model the frieze in the Pan-American Building at Washington commemorating the discovery of America. This was a bit of history recorded in bronze, with perspectives that were true and figures that were human. It was her first big success.

Mrs. Farnham still works as hard as she did in the days before she had achieved recognition. Her studio is in the diminutive bacchante riding a champagne cork as in her latest piece—the statue of Simon Bolivar, El Libertador.

Greenhut's for Style—Greenhut's for Quality—Greenhut's for Economy

SEVENTH FLOOR

Conservatory Specials

Hyacinth Bulbs—all colors; doz.	55c
Tulips—best mixed sorts; doz.	25c
Narcissus and Daffodils—mixed; doz.	35c
Crocuses—all colors; doz.	12c
Lilium Candidum Bulbs—each	15c
Paper White Narcissus—doz.	30c
Centerpieces Filled with Growing Ferns	35c
Table Ferns—in variety; each	5c
Large Scotia Ferns—each 50c and	75c
Rubber Plants—2 ft. high; each	89c
Ostrich Feather Ferns—each	$1.25
Variegated Sword Palms—each 95c to	$2
Kentia Palms—each 95c and upward.	
Bird Cages, Aquariums, Gold Fish, Canary Birds and Supplies All Reasonably Priced.	

Notice

All charge purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered December first.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

MAIN FLOOR.

Rings---Rings

For Hallowe'en

A most impressive exhibit of exquisite rings will greet you in our Jewelry Store tomorrow.

$60 Diamond Cluster Rings—made with 9 white, fine cut, genuine diamonds, set in platinum, giving the effect of a 2-kt. solitaire; ring is 14-kt. gold; at $35

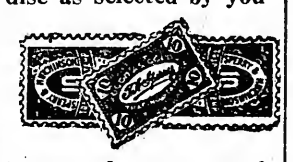
Diamond Princess Rings—set with 18 beautiful genuine diamonds in platinum; the ring is 14-kt. gold; at $59

Solid Gold Japanese Signet Rings—very handsome designs; in Roman finish $4.50

Other Rings priced $3 to $25.

Solid Gold Rings—choice of pink or black cameo; also Wedgwood and other colored stones; dainty designs; at $2.50

We give "Sperry" Gold Stamps, redeemable in full books for $2.50 worth of merchandise as selected by you



in any department of this store or for $2 in cash at the "S. & H." office on the 5th floor.

Other Sales Scheduled for Monday

Women's $3.50 High Button Shoes—at $2.45

Silks, Velvets, Velveteens, Dress Goods, Linens, Muslins, Blankets.

Full details of above sales printed in our advt. in to-day's World and American.

MAIN FLOOR.

Robe Cloths

72 inches wide,

Monday, Yd. 98c.

A superb collection of high-class robe cloths in newest designs—fancy figures, floral patterns and border effects. Luxurious and serviceable robe cloths "just right" for bath-robes, smoking jackets, sport coats, &c.

MAIN FLOOR.

Women's Silk Hosiery At 79c a Pair

For Monday we offer 1,600 pairs of pure thread silk stockings, made with all silk or lisle thread; double tops and soles.

Choice of black, white, colors and fancies.

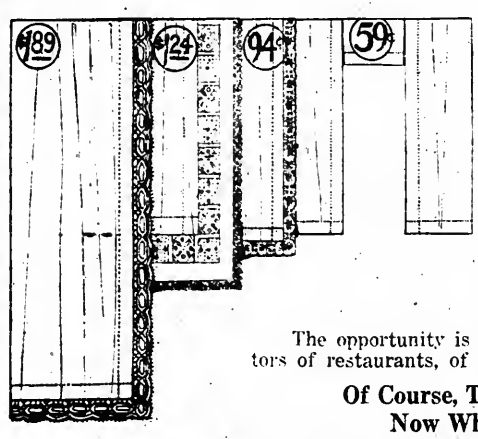
Some of this hosiery has slight imperfections, but the "hurts" are imperceptible.

All sizes.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

"Greatest"—The Only Word Which Describes This Sensational Sale

Curtains and Curtain Materials

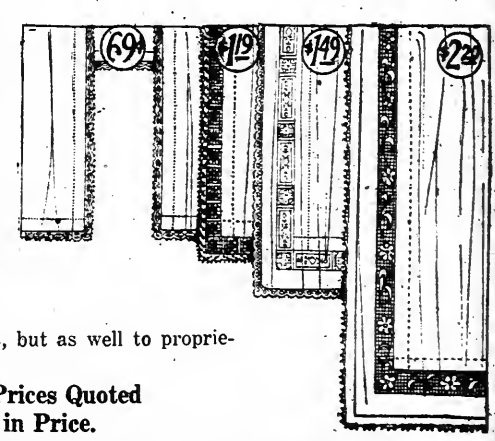


The biggest selling occasion of Curtains and Curtain Materials that New York has seen in many years.

No matter at what time of the year a sale of this character were planned, it would be a success. But, coming as it does in October, the furnishing and refurnishing month, it is doubly attractive.

IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF SCRIM, MARQUISETTE AND NOVELTY LACE CURTAINS in a bewildering array of new and dainty styles.

Thousands of pairs of curtains for your choice—every pair fresh, crisp, new. All fully guaranteed as to quality and workmanship, and we say this unhesitatingly because every pair of these curtains was made to our order.



The opportunity is one of vital importance, not only to householders, but as well to proprietors of restaurants, of hotels and boarding-house keepers.

Of Course, There's a Reason For Such Amazingly Low Prices Quoted Now When Curtains Everywhere Are On The Rise in Price.

We arranged for this sale months ago, with one of the leading mills in the country which had an enormous quantity of curtain materials on hand, and which they made up for us into curtains of our own selection, upon agreement that we would furnish the ready cash to pay for the cost of production.

Our Entire Upholstery Department, and Hundreds of Additional Feet of Selling Space, are Given Over to This Greatest-of-All Sales. Extra Salespeople Will Be In Attendance To Serve You Promptly

To facilitate your selection, we have divided the curtains and curtain materials into 16 bargain groups, as follows:

Lot 1—Dutch Curtains—with valance, ready to hang; white and ecru; sale price, pair 59c

Lot No. 2—Dutch Curtains—with valance, ready to hang; white or ecru; sale price, pair 69c

Lot No. 3—Dutch Curtains—with valance, ready to hang; white or ecru; sale price, pair 89c

Lot No. 4—Scrim and Marquisette Curtains—2½ yards long; white or ecru; sale price, pair 94c

Lot No. 5—Scrim and Marquisette Curtains—2½ yds. long; white or ecru; sale price, pair $1.19

Lot No. 6—Dutch Curtains—with valance, ready to hang; white or ecru; sale price, pair $1.24

Lot No. 7—Scrim and Marquisette Curtains—2½ yds. long; white or ecru; sale price, pair $1.24

Lot No. 8—Dutch Curtains—with valance, ready to hang; white or ecru; sale price, pair $1.29

Lot No. 9—Scrim and Marquisette Curtains—2½ yds. long; white or ecru; also Dutch Curtains—with valance, ready to hang; in white or ecru; choice at, pair $1.49

Lot No. 10—Scrim and Marquisette Curtains—2½ yds. long; white or ecru; also Dutch Curtains—with valance, ready to hang; white or ecru; choice at, pair $1.89

Lot No. 11—Scrim and Marquisette Curtains—2½ yds. long; white or ecru; sale price, pair $2.20

Lot No. 12—Scrim and Marquisette Curtains—2½ yds. long; white or ecru; sale price, pair $2.95

Lot No. 13—Scrim and Marquisette Curtains—2½ yds. long; white or ecru; sale price, pair $3.75

Lot No. 14—Scrim and Marquisette Curtains—2½ yds. long; white or ecru; sale price, pair $4.75

Don't Miss This Sensational Sale!

Lot No. 15—Scrim Curtains—made up curtains in 2½ yard lengths; white or ecru,
700 prs., sale price, pair 79c
300 prs., sale price, pair $1.15

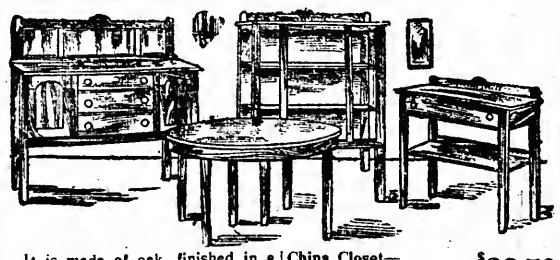
Lot No. 16—Marquisette by the Yard:—
36 inches wide, 10 patterns for your choice, sale price, yard 12c
36 inches wide, 5 patterns for your choice, sale price, yard 22c
36 inches wide, 6 patterns for your choice, sale price, yard 28c

GREENHUT'S—FIFTH FLOOR

For Those Who Admire Period Furniture

This 4-Piece "Adam" Suite

Is a Remarkable Value at Tomorrow's Low Price $60



It is made of oak, finished in a rich Jacobean brown. It is solidly built and shapely.

Separate pieces of this suite will be sold at the following prices:

Buffet—54 inches long $27.50

China Closet—44 inches long $22.50

Extension Tables—48 inches in diameter $15

Serving Tables—36 inches long $5

Handsome Three-Piece Overstuffed Spanish Leather Suites (as illustrated)

At $95

A roomy, well made, comfortable suite, upholstered in brown or blue Spanish leather. The suite comprises settee, arm rocker and chair. It is exceptionally well made and very good-looking.

GREENHUT'S—FOURTH FLOOR

Greenhut's—The Place to Buy Hallowe'en Groceries

Everything for the festival, including Pumpkins, Popping Corn, Apples, Sweet Apple Cider, etc. Mail and Telephone orders filled promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4000.

(For full details of Tomorrow's list of Specials, please see our advertisement in today's World or Herald.)

SECOND FLOOR

Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits

Usually Priced $32.50, $34.50 and $39.50.

In a One-Day Special Sale Tomorrow At $29.50

Numerous styles for your choice.

One stunning suit is fashioned of excellent quality Broadcloth, made with large convertible collar and cuffs, trimmed with Hudson Seal (dyed Muskrat); new shaped belt and button-trimmed side panels add additional charm to this handsome suit.

Other stylish suits shown in BROADCLOTH AND GABARDINE; also SPORT SUITS OF WOOL JERSEY CLOTH.

Colors include Plum, Burgundy, Green, Navy and Brown; also Black.

A good-looking style in "STYLISH STOUT" SUITS ALSO INCLUDED. This is a suit suitable for the woman of well-developed bust and small hips. These suits are made of a very fine quality GABARDINE in green, brown, navy or black, with Panne velvet collar and cuffs; belt handsomely embroidered. Sizes 38½ to 52½-inch bust.

All of these garments are luxuriously lined with silk.

Other Suits in Extensive Variety—Excellent values at $12.75, $14.75, $16.50 and $24.50

"Model" Suits, Wraps & Gowns REDUCED ⅓

Selling prices in many instances less than wholesale cost.

Here are garments of individuality and rare beauty, appropriate for afternoon and evening wear. In many instances only one of a kind. Present Selling Prices Are:

Suits at $57.50 to $160

Wraps at $45 to $85

Gowns, $32.50 to $98.50

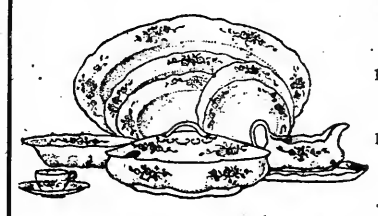
Tomorrow you may choose any of these superb garments at ⅓ less than the prices quoted above.

GREENHUT'S DOWNSTAIRS STORE

Porcelain Dinner Sets

For Now—And Thanksgiving

The prices make it distinctly worth your while to attend this sale Monday.



56-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets—open stock, 2 different floral decorations, choice, per set $6.75

100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets—gold flower decoration, at $8.95

100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets—neat gold band decoration with a rosebud, this set regularly sold at $12, sale $9

100-Piece American Dinner Sets—open stock; two different neat floral decorations; choice, per set $11.75

100-Piece English Porcelain Dinner Sets—floral border decoration; at $13.25

100-Piece English Porcelain Dinner Sets—open stock; two different conventional border decorations; choice, per set $15.95

100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets—neat border decoration; at $17.95

100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets—conventional border decoration; at $18.95

100-Piece English Porcelain Dinner Sets—open stock; green floral decoration; at $20.25

100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets—open stock; conventional border decoration; at $20.50

100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets—open stock; gold band decoration; with mat gold handles; at $24.95

GREENHUT'S—DOWNSTAIRS STORE

Dining Room Domes, $5.95

20-inch domes, bent panes, with fruit design skirt. These are of rare excellence on account of the new designs in bent and leaded art glass, some in fancy metal work, others in fruit, flowers and conventional lead work designs.

All complete for gas and include a good quality inverted gas outfit. The same dome in 3 light electric at $6.95.

Also domes regularly priced at $4.95 to $32.95, special at $3.95 to $25.

$10.45 Pottery Base Electric Lamps complete with wicker shade $5.25

$4.95 Gas Lamps, complete with art glass shade, special $3.95

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S&H Stamps Thereafter—Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

FIRST AMERICAN ARMORED RAILROAD CAR MEETS TEST

Congress Will Be Asked to Supply Several Hundred, Mounting Machine and Field Guns—Will Supplement Coast Fortifications in Unprotected Sections, Where an Enemy Might Land

THE first armored railroad car ever built for the United States Government was tested recently at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds. According to the reports, the test was satisfactory, and it is believed that Congress at its next session will be asked for an appropriation for the construction of several hundred of these cars, mounting ordnance varying in size and calibre from a twenty-six-pound machine gun to howitzers and field guns.

Two armored cars are now ready at Sandy Hook. One mounts twenty Lewis machine guns, operated from ports in the sides and ends, while on a steel platform erected in the middle part, just above the ammunition room, is a three-inch field gun. The other car mounts a single 4.7-inch howitzer. No country has a better system of strategical railways than the United States, and in no other country, army officers say, is there greater need for an organized system of railroad defense.

The tests at Sandy Hook marked the first steps toward the solution of this problem. It has been estimated that on the Atlantic Coast alone there are more than 200 places where an enemy might effect a landing. Ninety per cent. of these places are unprotected by coast fortifications. But nearly every one is reached, or virtually reached, by a rail line, and those not in rail communication are close enough to connect with spurs in a short time.

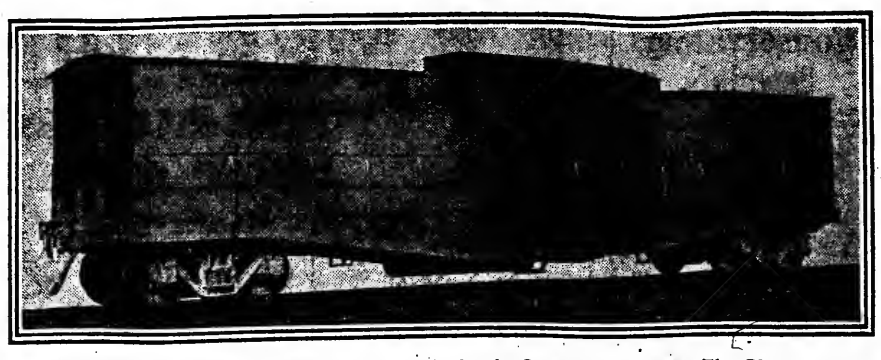
Several months ago the Engineer Corps, which would be intrusted with the all-important railway problem in the event of war, decided to undertake the construction of an experimental armored car of the standard type, to weigh about forty tons and mount, in addition to the single three-inch field piece, as many machine guns as ports could be provided for. The engineer office in New York took the lead in designing this car, and it was built by the Standard Steel Car Company of Hammond, Ind.

Several weeks ago the car was shipped East. Unheralded, it traveled through four States, and one morning not long ago was sidetracked at Atlantic Highlands to be switched later to the little Government railroad that runs between the proving grounds and the mainland.

At Sandy Hook the mounting of the ordnance began. It was decided to use Lewis machine guns and a three-inch field piece, a weapon similar to the famous 75-millimeter French gun. The weapon was constructed by the Ordnance Department, and a week ago the car was completed.

Brig. Gen. William M. Black, Chief of the Corps of Engineers, the board on duty in New York, which comprises Colonels Frederic V. Abbot, Harry Taylor, and Charles H. McKinstry, and Captain Thomas M. Robbins of the Engineer Corps, who was largely responsible for the design of the car, witnessed the test.

The test involved firing at and from the car. The scene was that part of the Government railroad which runs out from the workshops and proving emplacements near the tip of the



The First United States Armored Railroad Car, Built for the Corps of Engineers. The Platform in the Centre Is Designed to Carry a Field Gun; the Closed Side Ports Are for Lewis Machine Guns.

Hook. Several thousand rounds were fired from the machine guns at targets on shore. These targets were supposed to represent an attacking force of infantry. Every now and then the three-inch gun on top of the car joined in to aid the machine-gun men in demolishing the "attacking army." At the end of a few minutes the wooden targets had been destroyed.

The car was operated at various speeds. It also went into action while stationary. The guns were fired at various ranges—in many instances ranges had to be figured out rapidly, as would be the case in war—and the car proved its value every time.

The test involving the attack on the car itself also showed to its advantage, for the bullets from machine guns and rifles made little or no impression on the steel sides. Of course, no field guns were fired at the car, for it goes without saying that they could easily destroy it. The mission of the armored train is to destroy troops before such guns can be put into action.

As for the other car, which mounts the 4.7-inch howitzer, it is the product of the Ordnance Department, by which it was designed and built. It did not figure in the recent test, but if Congress makes possible the construction of any considerable number of armored cars it will be one of several units that will make up a complete fighting railway train.

An officer of the army familiar with the program to provide suitable military railway equipment for the country was asked to tell what such a train would consist of, the number of officers and enlisted men needed to man it, in what sections of the country such trains would be needed most in the event of war, how long it would take to get them into action, what the cost of construction would be, where they would be kept in time of peace, and so on.

The American armored trains, he said, would probably be of several kinds. There would be, for instance, patrol trains of eight or ten cars, there would be trains of gondola or other platform-type cars mounting heavy ordnance, from the six or seven inch guns to those of the largest calibre. Likewise, there would be mixed trains, so to speak, including cars mounting all kinds of ordnance.

A patrol train will probably be made up of cars like the one just tested. This could mean eight or ten armored cars, with a battery of between 160 and 180 machine guns and perhaps 8 or 9 three-inch field pieces. In addition to the fighting cars, the train will carry a barracks car for the manning complement and one ammunition car. The living car and the locomotive will also be armored sufficiently to protect them against machine-gun and rifle fire.

Cars and engines would be held at strategical points, so that they might be run to the threatened point without delay. A train of this type could cover many miles of coast line, and, once within the zone which the enemy had selected as his landing point, would be able to move swiftly from point to point and greet his landing parties with a rain of machine-gun and shell fire.

For instance, suppose that a foreign force attempted to land on the undefended New Jersey coast somewhere between New York and Cape May. That whole coast line would be patrolled by armored scout trains, and, the moment it was definitely ascertained which locality the enemy had selected for his landing, the trains would head for the threatened section, to engage the landing parties until the heavy gondola trains, with the large guns, and the troop trains could arrive.

While the patrol trains were steaming up and down the coast within striking distance of any point where an enemy could land and be outside the range of fortifications, the big-gun trains would be made up and held ready for action. For instance, if a landing were attempted near Cape May, the trains held at Philadelphia, Trenton, and Wilmington would all be within striking distance, and could be started at express speed the moment the danger signal was flashed by the patrol train or aerial scouts.

The operation of armored trains, according to the plan worked out by the War College Division of the General Staff, would be in charge of the Corps of Engineers. The plan calls for the organization of railway battalions and regiments, to be trained under the direction of engineer officers. These regiments would include railway officials and engineers and mechanics; civil, mechanical, and electrical engineers drawn from technical societies and organizations; firemen, conductors, brakemen, train dispatchers, signalmen, bridgemen, trackmen, carpenters, blacksmiths, surveyors, and road builders. In addition, there would be complement of regular soldiers to serve the guns.

Not long ago the War College Division of the General Staff prepared a map showing where this railway fighting force would be needed most. This map shows two shaded sections in which are located most of the armament and ammunition manufacturing plants, and a majority of the Government supply depots and arsenals. This little map tells its own story, and it is obvious that the shaded sections referred to would be the main objective of any enemy who tried to invade the United States.

It has been estimated that there are perhaps fifty places along the New England and Long Island shores where an enemy might land to begin his campaign to capture these two vital sections of the United States. Once the navy were defeated, the big task of the armored-train crews would begin, and it is to provide for such an emergency that the effort is being made in time of peace to get the trains that would surely be needed, and needed quickly, in time of war.

Regarding the cost of the proposed railway fighting equipment, an army officer said yesterday that $1,000,000 would be sufficient to build and equip about 200 cars of the type tested at Sandy Hook. These cars would make twenty patrol trains. The increased cost of heavy ordnance would, of course, increase the cost of the trains mounting howitzers and rifles of the larger calibres. How many of these cars will be needed is a question for the War Department to decide. That question will probably be answered in the next Congress when the Secretary of War submits his recommendations for legislation affecting the army.

MR. WILSON AND THE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

His Action Held to be the Best That Could Be Expected in the Difficult Circumstances.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

IN the current criticism of Mr. Wilson's handling of the controversy between the railroads and their employes the average man forgets that the great problem of the harmonizing of the differences between capital and labor did not come before him as an original proposition upon which he was to give a full and final opinion. On the contrary, only one phase of this problem, in an acute and urgent form, was presented for instant solution under conditions for which he was in no way responsible. The parties to the controversy came before him after all of the usual emergency methods had been tried and failed. The President himself was in an anomalous position. He had no legal jurisdiction, nor had he any official standing even as a conciliator. There were absolutely no laws to which he could appeal, and there was no official authority which he could exert in the enforcement of his own judgment. It is significant that the only pretense at any constructive legislation on the subject (the Newlands act) had been found to be utterly inadequate. He had only the prestige of his great office to gain a hearing for an appeal to reason and patriotism. Thus poorly equipped, he was called upon to face the menace of an immediate industrial and social catastrophe so great and so unprecedented as only a terrified imagination could picture. At the same time a whole nation looked to him as their last hope for relief.

Mr. Wilson's task, then, was not that of a Judge handing down a decision upon the merits of a cause at bar, but that of a conciliator proposing a plan of agreement to two contending parties, which might be refused by either or both. So it is foolish and unfair to interpret the plan which he proposed as his full and final judgment upon all the issues involved. From this standpoint only should his conduct be judged.

He frankly proposed a compromise which would gain a temporary peace, with the declared purpose of working out immediately a plan for a permanent peace. It will be remembered that he asked the employes to surrender absolutely their demand for "time and a half" pay for overtime. Then he asked the employers to surrender, only temporarily, to the demand for the eight-hour day as a basis for the payment of wages. This would only continue pending an investigation of the actual working of such a standard by a special commission appointed for this purpose. The brotherhoods agreed. The railroads rejected the plan on the ground that it was a surrender of the principle of arbitration, which they had proposed, and which the men had refused. It is true the employes had refused to submit their cause to the usual methods of arbitration, and the President had no authority whatsoever to coerce them. But it may fairly be answered that the plan which he did submit, while not in the usual form, was in spirit the very essence of the principle of arbitration. It was not a final award, but a method of trial of the contention of the men before an agreed tribunal, whose opinion was not even binding.

It has been insisted that the facts in the case should have been ascertained first. But in reality, in a question like this, it would be impossible to obtain all the essential facts by a purely theoretical investigation. All social legislation is in the nature of an inquiry by experiment, and these experiments have over and over again refuted the most wisely formed theories. Nor was any adequate objection that this experiment was to be made at the expense of the railroads. It was to be made in the interest of the entire nation, and practical guarantees were given that the financial interests of the railroads would be protected. Furthermore, the President declared his loyalty to the principle of arbitration by pledging himself to use his entire influence to secure a legal authority for arbitration which would make the intolerable situation which faced us impossible in the future. When the Presidents of the railroads rejected this plan, it must always be remembered, to its condemnation of the brotherhoods, that without waiting to formally close the negotiations, they gave their strike orders for Sept. 4.

Mr. Wilson had failed to avert the strike by bringing the contending parties to an agreement. He must now either appeal to Congress or leave the railroads and their employes to fight out their battle, choosing as their arena the highways, the industrial houses, and the homes of the people. To have chosen this last alternative would indeed have been a most cowardly and humiliating surrender. He went before Congress with a constructive program of industrial legislation and urged its immediate enactment. One item of that program was intended to (and did) prevent the threatened strike. Every other item was a part of a well-arranged plan to prevent future strikes by providing legal facilities for the peaceful and fair adjudication of industrial quarrels. Every fair-minded man acquainted with the political situation at that time will acknowledge that under all the circumstances it was an utter impossibility for the President to have gotten his entire program enacted into law. So that the passage of the Adamson law must in all fairness be judged only in connection with the rest of the program. And in interpreting the motives and wisdom of Mr. Wilson it must be kept in mind that when he signed the Adamson bill he did so pledged at the next session of Congress to push with all the vigor of his influence the rest of his recommendations. Surely if he had been "playing politics," as has been so shamelessly charged, he would never have jeopardized his standing with the labor vote by such an unqualified committal to the principle of legal arbitration.

That which possibly hurt the American people most is the fact that the passage of the Adamson bill was forced upon Congress. It was forced by the brotherhood leaders. Yes, to the very limit of their power, by threat of the horror of a general railroad strike. But it was also forced by the railway Presidents in that they deliberately refused to accept the appeal to reasonable compromise. It was forced also by the negligence of the entire people of this country to adequately deal with this great industrial problem until they were faced by this unprecedented menace to their peace and prosperity. But are we not cheating ourselves with a word in our new-found consciousness of shame in being forced to legislate in an acute crisis? Is not most of our legislation the result of coincident influences of force, rather than the foresighted consideration of coming events whose shadows should warn us? How many of the statutes, both State and Federal, written into our laws have been forced there by either real or fancied emergencies? Over and over again we have been brought face to face with some urgent need, and public panic has rushed bills to legal enactment. Nor is it out of place to remind capital that it, too, has repeatedly placed pressure upon our legal representatives which, while not so brutally frank, has, nevertheless, been just as effective.

But it is almost a criminal misuse of a word to charge that the President in the signing of this bill "surrendered." He certainly did not surrender any conviction in advocating the eight-hour day as the basis for fixing a day's wage. For, early in the negotiations, he frankly and clearly declared his belief that this was the only fair standard. The claim that this bill did nothing toward regulating the hours of work, but was simply a means of raising wages, will not bear close scrutiny. Wages and hours of labor are necessarily interdependent. Whether a man could afford to take advantage of his privilege of working only eight hours, or whether he would be forced, in order to earn an adequate wage, to work an extra two hours, was, of course, dependent upon how much he was paid for a day's work. Even after the definition of what is an adequate wage for a day's work has been determined, it is necessary then to make a definition of what is a day's work. Mr. Wilson was not called upon, nor was he free under all the circumstances, to decide the question of what is an adequate day's wage. That controversy was an old one, fought over and over again between the employers and their employes. In these battles the employes had gained a certain wage advantage, that is, they had established an agreed wage for a day's work. They now asked that the definition of a "day's work" be changed from ten to eight hours, retaining the definition of what is an adequate day's wage. This they absolutely refused to yield.

Mr. Wilson was willing to yield the increased wage temporarily, while providing in his legislative program for its future proper adjustment, in order that he might put the imprimata of the Government upon the more fundamental definition that eight hours is a just working day, and that a day's wage should be fixed on that basis. It is true that this legislation does not compel men to work only eight hours, or employers to employ them for that limited time. But it does fix a precedent of tremendous power which will go far toward making the definition of a working day throughout our entire industrial system. The point is, that one does not criticise the wisdom of the President in this judgment, but it is unfair to impugn his motives or his sincerity.

It is an indictment against society at large that we have so long ignored these industrial problems, the proper solution of which is vital to our civilization, while we allowed them to be fought out often by brute force, in periodic battles, to the detriment of every interest. We have simply interfered, when the fight became intolerable, by the sheer force of the pressure of public opinion, and patched up a compromised peace, which has usually been pregnant with future trouble.

Mr Wilson has taken the first step in a clear, constructive program for the solution of the vital problems growing out of the maladjustment of labor and capital. The question is, Will the nation follow him? M. ASHBY JONES.

ARBITRATION OF TO-DAY

By HENRY J. LEVY,

Manager Association of American Embroidery and Lace Manufacturers of New York.

New York, Oct. 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

ARBITRATION of to-day means something entirely different from the interpretation given to it by standard dictionaries. The usual conception of arbitration means to smooth out, bring about mutual understanding, to decide in favor of the right, &c., but when actually practiced we have as yet to find where arbitration, when applied to industrial disputes, has borne out its real definition.

Arbitration, as applied today, means to discriminate against industrial rights in favor of human rights. So that I may not be misunderstood, I do not deny the fact that human rights should receive due consideration, and in the last analysis certainly are above industrial rights. When I say that arbitration in industrial disputes means to discriminate against industrial rights in favor of human rights, I mean just this: When workers employed in a certain large industry have become unionized and feel that they are sufficiently powerful to cause great detriment to the industry in which they are employed, it is customary with them to call upon their employers for impossible demands. The employers must naturally refuse these demands, for to grant them would mean business suicide. The obvious result is a strike and the industry is at a standstill.

It is history, not coincidence, that with the declaration of industrial strife, labor invariably seeks to involve the outside element which lends respectability to its cause, an artifice by which public opinion is influenced. The philanthropist, the officeholder, and reformer again become active, and while in some instances they are represented by lofty-minded individuals they fail to qualify as arbitrators, lacking the experience of highly specialized manufacturing and labor experts.

Psychologically, such types are most susceptible to suggestions and quickly respond, consciously and subconsciously, to the pressure and sentiments of the masses. It is generally conceded in manufacturing circles that Louis Brandeis, intervening in labor matters, created commercial unrest and discord, and in his fabrication of the protocol of the cloak and suit manufacturing industry in 1910 has retarded the evolution of industrial relations. Today the public arbitrators again would head the insurgent movement which makes for union tyranny and industrial chaos.

The self-respecting manufacturer and other employers seek to establish certain fair standards. They endeavor to fight their own battles, rejecting foreign interference. They will no longer recognize Boards of Mediation or Conciliation. Such counsel has no curative value, for sanitation must emanate internally. External manipulation is of no organic value. The conflicting elements must find a working basis, and equality asserts itself more rapidly when the outsider is eliminated.

Publicity, however, is decidedly desirable. Does the banker, officeholder, or reformer call upon the manufacturer or the railroad man to settle his problems? They, too, are classed as employers. Has the manufacturer or the railroad man ever presumed to offer their services in this direction? Idealistic intention cannot justify unsocial acts, as such interference can only be termed. From a practical viewpoint, what experience have these gentlemen in any of the branches of the needlework or railroad industries? Have they operated in the shops or superintended manufacturing or the work of the railroads? Yet they are aware that discipline, order, and the principles of equation are essential to all enterprises.

There is but one method of dealing effectually with these conflicts. Contesting representatives must meet to discuss with candor and freedom grievances and problems, and the solution thus found is more permanent and economically sounder than any compromise reached by the aid of the so-called impartial arbitrator. Inequality speedily manifests itself, and no commercial treaty is lasting unless fair play predominates.

During the recent cloak and suit strike information came to me which showed that in the largest cloak and suit market of the West industrial peace has reigned for many years. The open shop was established by the manufacturers after a strike lasting many months. Inquiring as to the methods employed by the manufacturers in bringing about this condition, a lengthy letter was received, from which I quote the following:

> Meet no outsiders for any conference, officially or secretly, with union representatives—ministers, public officers, rabbis or any outsiders of any kind.

Unfortunately, however, solidarity does not flourish in the ranks of industries. Petty jealousies, selfishness, and short-sightedness impede the effectiveness of their associations, and it is astonishing that unionism has failed to create integral fraternalism, an ideal which should lead to the consolidation of all needle industries of New York employing over 150,000 workers, and would create a potent force ready to curb oppressive union activities.

Unionism will then meet its equal and, together with capital, may evolve a machinery to protect the worker from unscrupulous employers, to create commensurate working conditions. Labor unions have very great achievements to their credit, and have come to stay. Capital and labor should desire co-operation instead of antagonism, and when conviction becomes wish fulfillment follows, with the consequent advancement of human relations.

The following are a few of the industries in New York City that are working under collective trade agreements: Printing, cloak and suit, lace and embroidery, waist and dress, cotton garments, and many others, all of which are working in first-class condition.

Compare the industries that have collective trade agreements with industries whose agreements have been made through outside arbitration and you will find, in every instance, that the industries that have collective trade agreements which have been made personally by representatives of the working people with their employers, that harmony manifests itself among both the workers and their employers.

On the other hand, take the industries where outside arbitrators have made the agreements and you will find dissatisfaction among both the workers and the employers. Which do you believe is preferable?

Furthermore, arbitration by the so-called impartial arbitrator leads to conditions in the industries that tend to retard and eventually stop the growth of the industries, for the business conditions established by the so-called impartial arbitrator who does not and is not expected to understand the working conditions of the industry, imposes such hardships upon the employers that the man with small capital who may have a natural desire to establish himself in the industry fears to do so, and in fact cannot be induced to invest his capital in an industry burdened with gross injustices.

HENRY J. LEVY,
Manager Association of American Embroidery and Lace Manufacturers of New York.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Bainbridge Av, e s, 209 ft n of 208th St; for a one-story terra cotta garage, 13.3x28; Edward J. Ramsey, 3,321 Bainbridge Av, owner; Philip Markowitz, 3,801 Wayne Av, architect; cost, $750.

197th St, s w corner Grand Concourse; for two five-story brick tenements, 50x91.8 and 50x86.6; Lemarac Realty Corporation, Joseph Kunzman, 261 Broadway, President, owners; Lucian Pisciotta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $100,000.

143d St, n s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av; for three one-story brick stores, 17.6x24.9, 8x12.6, and 10.10x24; Interborough Rapid Transit Co., Theodore P. Shonts, 165 Broadway, President, owners; Hirsch Schlamovitz, 388 East 143d St., architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, 43, to an eleven-story apartment; D-H-K Realty Corp'n, premises, owner; C. F. Winkelman, 103 Park Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, 473, store and basement; Wayburg Realty Co., to Fairbanks Baking Co., on the premises, 10 years, from July 1, 1916; attorney, E. M. Robinson, 51 Broadway $2,709

7TH ST, 215½ East, store; Adolph Blum to Elias Wohlmuth, on premises, 3 years, from Oct. 26, 1916 .....$540

84TH ST, 225 West, 2d floor; Albert Baer to Tobias Rosenbluth, 252 W. 34th St, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1916 .....$440

80TH ST, 221 East, all; Rudolph L. Blumberg to Wm. Greenberg, 223 E. 84th St., 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Schindler & L., 1,393 3d Av $1,100

Bronx.

3D AV, 4,495-7, first loft floor; Lena Shapiro to Jacob Polan, doing business as Western Working Shirt Co., 91 Avenue A, 3 years from June 1, 1917; attorney, Charles Frankel, 152 Norfolk St $960

NORTHERN AV, s w corner of 179th St, 80x125; Northern Av, n w corner of 178th St, 103x75; Oct. 27; Harry Van Arsdale to Dayton Improvement Co., 132 Nassau St, 2 yrs, 6 p. c.; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway $12,000

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 123d St, 100.11x87.11, building loan; Oct. 27; Kiosk Contracting Co., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, due Nov. 1, 1926; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $25,000

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 150 ft n from centre line of 153d St, if extended, 75x100, Oct. 27; H. B. Realty Co. to Italian Savings Bank, 64 Spring St, 5 yrs; attorneys, Wayland & B., 165 Broadway $65,000

SAME PROPERTY and date; same to H. V. A. Parsell, 122 West 81st St, due Oct. 15, 1922, 6 p. c., prior mtg $65,000; attorney, J. H. Patterson, 55 Liberty St $15,000

114TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11, Oct. 23; David B. Helm to William Ochse, Tenafly, N. J., due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $20,000; attorney, W. H. Page, 52 West 26th St $3,700

184TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11, Oct. 27; Washington B. and Bessie E. Reed to Duncan Smith, 107 Hudson Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y., due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $6,000; attorney, Levi S. Tenney, 141 Broadway $1,000

Bronx.

BARNES AV, 3,610, e s, 26.5x103.4; Pasquale Mucci and another to Joseph Mucci, 1,560 Wilkens Av, and another, Sept. 23, due as per bond; attorneys, Milono and L. $24

East 112th St $1,500

BRYANT AV, 1,448, e s, 45 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100; Louis Chustek to Arthur Knox, 784 Park Av, prior mtg $6,000, Oct. 25, installments; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Company, 160 Broadway $700

CLAY AV, w s, 188.6 ft n of 174th St, 90x96; James J. Buckley to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, Oct. 27, due as per bond; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $10,000

HOE AV, 1,484, e s, 50x100; Joseph Tonbin to Isidor Tonbin, 288 East 168th St, Oct. 28, due May 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. A. Seidwan, 61 Park Row $6,000

LOTS 168 to 170, map of Samler estate; Margaret J. Carter to Jas. J. Brown, 340 Convent Av, April 24, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, J. Romaine Brown, 299 Madison Av $5,000

MATHILDA ST, e s, 416.8 ft s of 239th St, 16.8x100; Anna Hedner to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 103 Park Av, Oct. 27, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. J. Crandell, 103 Park Av $1,500

222D ST, n s, 119.10 ft e of White Plains Av; Agnes A. Havens Esler to Charles F. Halsted, 174 Prospect Pl, Brooklyn, prior mtg $3,500, Oct. 27, due as per bond; attorney, Charles F. Halsted, 41 Pine St $1,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

GRAMERCY PARK, 13; Adolph Mertin against Gertrude Cowdin, owner; Richard G. Hanford, lessee and contractor $3,954.65

40TH ST, 325 West; Thomas A. Reilly Co. against John T. Fenlon, owner and contractor $9,967.70

152D ST, 468 and 470 West; Chelsea Lumber Co., Inc., against Bromar Realty Co., Inc., owner; Katz & Leibowitz, Inc., contractor $170

Bronx.

HOME ST, e s corner of Union Av, 27x100; Jacob Silverman against Home Union Building Corporation, owner and contractor ...$50

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 34; Cooper & Lapshinsky against Bernhard Drusk et al., Oct. 4, 1916 .....$175

HAVEN AV, 188 to 150; John B. Rose Co. against Alto Realty Co. et al., Oct. 21, 1916 .....$2,617

SAME PROPERTY; Procario Contracting Co., Inc., against same, Oct. 17, 1916 .$4,250

5TH AV, 225; Jacob Cohen against Brunswick Bite Co. et al., Oct. 18, 1916 .....$229

Bronx.

235TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of Katonah Av, 50x100; McLean Heights Construction Co., Inc., against Conservative Realty Corporation, July 5, 1916 .....$73

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 209, and Norfolk St, 66; Frederick W. Huber against Beni Asch et al., action to impress trust; attorneys, Hirsfeld & Sweedler.

1ST AV, 1,122; N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co., trustees, against Slayer Zalka et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Emmet & Parrish.

3D AV, w s, 76.8 ft s of 79th St, 25.6x100; Emma J. Cook against Matthew A. Kane et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. S. Cook.

11TH AV, 580; John J. Callahan against Conrad Freund et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Davis, Donohue, Thompson & Delts.

102D ST, 217 East; Anna E. Donald against Philip Jorden et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. S. Holmes.

117TH ST, 56 West; Bernhard Feifer against Anne Stein, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Hyman.

Bronx.

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 123.8 ft n of 182d St, 18.6x67.8; Harry C. Miller et al. against Edmondson Const. Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. F. Orrell, Jr.

THE WEEK'S AUCTION LIST.

Monday, October 30.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, 404, s e corner of 118th St., 104.4x117.6x109.11x91.1, 12-story apartment; Newbold Morris against Frederic A. de Peyster et al.; Thompinks McIlvaine, attorney; Charles L. Offman, referee; partition.

West 173d St, 526, s s, 96 ft e of Audubon Av., 37.6x100, 6-story apartment; Henry F. Schwartz against Ellen L. Finlay et al; Rounds, Hitch, Dillingham & Debevoise, attorneys; Timothy A. Leary, referee; due, $34,875.84; taxes, &c., $——.

Cherry St, 484, n w corner Corlears St., 21x50, 7-story loft and store building; Rosalie R. Ford against Samuel P. Schlansky et al; Anderson, Ieelin & Anderson attorneys; John H. Regan, referee; due, $6,946.58; taxes, &c., $173.67.

West 56th St., 834-836, s s, 425 ft w of Eighth Av., 50x100.5, two 5-story tenements; Joseph B. Kaiser against Charles Kaiser et al.; Arthur N. Giegerich, attorney; Maurice Deiches, referee; partition.

By Joseph & Co.

Hudson St., 420, n e corner of St. Luke's Place, 22x59.6, 4-story tenement and stores; Frank M. Tichenor et al. against Mary E. Flannery et al.; Appell & Taylor, attorney; Michael J. Egan, referee; due, $1,591.99.

Tuesday, October 31.

By Joseph P. Day.

West 173d St., 536, s s, 96 ft e of Audubon Av., 37.6x100, 5-story tenement; Henry F. Schwartz, trustee, against Ellen L. Finlay et al; Rounds, Hatch, Dillingham & Debevoise, attorneys; Timothy A. Leary, referee; due, $34,875.84.

Madison Av, 1,473, e s, 25.5 ft n of 191st St, 25.2x84.7x25.9x79.2, five-story tenement and stores; Tillie S. Cahn, &c., et al. against Charles Hanschke et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; John E. Brady, referee; due, $19,412.82; taxes, &c., $260.

East 104th St, 115 to 121, n s, 135 ft e of Park Av, 65x100, two six-story tenements and stores; William Da F. Gibson against Lena Kannensohn; Sproull, Hammer & Sproull, attorneys; William L. O'Conor, referee; due, $5,122.38; taxes, &c., $40.51.

East Houston St, 119, and Chrystie St, 232, store, leasehold; Henry Elias Brewing Co. against Morris Mintzer et al.; Louis W. Osterweis, attorney; J. Hampden Dougherty, referee; due, $4,609.47.

East 166th St, 205, s s, 181.3 ft e of Third Av, 27.3x100.8, five-story tenement; Harlem Savings Bank against Peter Walsh et al.; Edward S. Clinch, attorney; George Z. Medale, referee; due, $16,051.88; taxes, &c., $234.86.

East 96th St, 206, s s, 154.6 ft e of Third Av, 27x100.8, five-story tenement; Harlem Savings Bank against Peter Kierans et al.; Edward B. Clinch, attorney; George Z. Medale, referee; due, $16,056.88; taxes, &c., $234.80.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

East 24 St, 138, n s, 120.2 ft w of Avenue A, 20.2x100, three-story hospital; Clara C. Friedlander against Mary V. O'Brien et al.; Lindsay, Hallsh & Palmer, attorneys; Abram Ellenbogen, referee; due, $16,169.09; taxes, &c., $25.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Amsterdam Av, 2,388 to 2,394, w s, 25 ft s of 170th St, 100, six-story tenement and stores; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., as agent and sub-tenant, against T. J. McGuire Construction Co. et al.; Geller, Roulston & Horan, attorneys; William B. Roulstone, referee; due, $88,804.13; taxes, &c., $6,020.44.

Wednesday, Nov. 1.

By Henry Brady.

96th St, 211 East, n s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 25.6x100.11, five-story tenement; Frank W. Matteson et al. against Fredy Schmid et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $15,776.82; taxes, &c., $1,152.

96th St, 213 East, n s, 203.6 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.11, five-story tenement; Frank W. Matteson et al. against Isaac Steinberg et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $15,-778.56; taxes, &c., $1,152.

96th St, 215 East, n s, 231.6 ft e of 3d Av, 26x100.11, five-story tenement; Frank W. Matteson against George Stevens et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $15,788.14; taxes, &c., $1,152.

96th St, 217 East, n s, 259.6 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.11, five-story tenement; Natalie B. Brown against Nathan Spark et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $15,780.88; taxes, &c., $1,152.

96th St, 219 East, n s, 287.6 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.11, five-story tenement; Natalie B. Brown against Nathan Spark et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $15,780.88; taxes, &c., $1,152.

8th Av, 334, e s, 20.9 ft n of 29th St, 21x70.1, four-story brick tenement and stores; Charles A. Sherman, trustee, &c., against Watte L. Aitken et al.; Bowers & Sands, attorneys; Wilbur Larremore, referee; due, $11,487.44; taxes, &c, $454.37.

96th St, 219 East, n s, 287.6 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.11, five-story tenement; Natalie B. Brown against Thomas Smith et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $15,777.51; taxes, &c., $1,152.

96th St, 221 East, n s, 315.6 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.11, five-story tenement; Natalie B. Brown against Thomas Smith et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $15,780.47; taxes, &c, $1,152.

By Joseph P. Day.

West 62d St, 212, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; Joseph Weidenfeld et al. against Abraham A. Silberberg et al.; Myron Sulzberger, attorney; John J. Rooney, referee; due, $3,382.38; taxes, &c., $557.76; subject to first mtg of $13,000.

West 62d St, 214, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; Jacob Regenberg et al. against Star Mtg. Co. et al.; Myron Sulzberger, attorney; Edward A. Harris, referee; due, $7,387.67; taxes, &c., $653.33; subject to a mtg of $14,000.

West 77th St, 170, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2, three and four story dwelling; Germania Life Ins. Co. against Charles F. Burley et al.; Dulon & Roe, attorneys; Eugene Lyons, referee; due, $15,969.75; taxes, &c., $1,656.24.

By Samuel Marx.

West 124th St, 57-61, n s, 197.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11, two five-story tenements and three-story dwelling; N. Y. Life Ins. Co. against Fannie M. Porter et al.; George W. Hubbell, attorney; Charles Ene, referee; due, $75,828.15; taxes, &c., $1,787.18.

Friday, Nov. 3.

By Samuel Goldstieker.

Lexington Av, 1,803-1,809, n e corner of 112th St, 100.11x41.8, five-story tenement and stores; Belle G. Bernheimer et al., trustees, &c., against Leopold J. Block et al.; Stewart & Shearer, attorneys; Isidor Wasserveel, referee; due, $59,301.07; taxes, &c., $1,562.13.

A Cheap Playerpiano Is Never An Economical Instrument

12 Reasons Why You Should Buy

DON'T get confused on the difference between PRICE and ECONOMY. A cheap Playerpiano is NEVER an economical instrument. It is an EYESORE after a time. It just "goes to pieces" in finish, in tone (If it ever had any), in appearance, in every other way.

Why, the dollars you put into a cheap Playerpiano VANISH while the dollars invested in a GOOD piano CONTINUE to do their duty toward you.

You get BETTER QUALITY IN MUSIC ALL THE TIME—and for a much longer time than you'd get ANY music at all out of the cheap instrument.

A GOOD piano is like a good investment. It is like a good home. It is money SAVED instead of money squandered.

The Anderson Playerpiano

With Metal Playerpiano Action—(Patented)

1. The tubing of the metal action is seamless brass.
2. It is heavily nickel-plated, which makes it impervious to rust.
3. It contains metal tubing throughout.
4. It contains a tension brake, in the spool box, something found in no other action made.
5. This tension brake gives an even tension on the music roll.
6. It reminds the music tight to the spool (an important feature).
7. The Metal action does not shrink or swell.
8. It stands like a rock, regardless of dampness or heat.
9. All other Playerpianos are made of wood, which shrinks and swells, causing leakage, and it is only a matter of time when wooden joints, being glued together, will be affected by climatic changes, causing the joints to separate.
10. Another feature of great value is the roller bearing pedal connections.
11. These pedals are packed in grease, making squeaks impossible, and never requiring oiling.
12. Every part of the ANDERSON METAL ACTION IS GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS, and will be replaced with a new part without any expense.

200 PLAYERPIANOS

ANDERSON—PACKARD—BEHNING

FRANKLIN PIERCE and the PATHE PATHEPHONE

Not a Dissatisfied Customer in 40 Years

Anderson Uprights, from $250 to $375 Playerpianos, from $500 to $650

A cash payment, as suits your convenience, will place any instrument in your home. The balance in monthly payments.

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OPP KEENEY'S THEATRE

A VOTERS' DIRECTORY PREPARED BY THE CITIZENS UNION

Names of Candidates for Local, Judicial, City, County and Legislative Offices to be Filled by New York City Voters at the Coming Election—Those Nominated for State Senate and Assembly Asked to Give Their Views on Vital Subjects to be Considered by the Legislature of 1917—Many Receive Endorsement

THE following directory of candidates for local judicial, city, county, and legislative offices to be filled by New York City voters at the coming election has been compiled by the Citizens Union. It gives information concerning nearly 250 candidates.

This information has been gathered by the union in connection with the work of its campaign committee in canvassing the qualifications of the various candidates. The indorsements made upon the basis of the recommendations of this committee are also indicated in the directory. The summaries of records in public office are based upon reports of the union's various committees.

The Citizens Union is the non-partisan organization which undertakes annually the task of canvassing the qualifications of candidates for public office in this city, compiling information concerning them and placing its findings at the disposal of the voters. The demand for this information increases each year.

JUDICIAL CANDIDATES.

Supreme Court—First District.
New York and Bronx.
Three Vacancies.

VERNON M. DAVIS, (Dem., Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)—Age 61; native of New York City; educated City College and Columbia Law School; Assistant District Attorney 1885-96, and about a year as District Attorney; elected to Supreme Court 1902; approved by Bar Association; indorsed by Citizens Union.

ROBERT L. LUCE, (Dem., Ind. L., Proh.)—Age 54; educated Williston Seminary and Yale University; practiced in New York City since 1882; member Tammany Law Committee; member State Board of Claims 1910-11; appointed City Court Judge to fill vacancy 1913; member Yale and Manhattan Clubs and numerous societies.

RICHARD H. MITCHELL, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Age 47; educated public school, City College, and Columbia Law School; Assemblyman 1897, Senator 1898; Assistant Corporation Counsel 1903, defeated candidate for Bronx Borough Presidency 1913; first Assistant District Attorney of Bronx County 1914 and now serving; member New York Yacht Club, Bronx Board of Trade, and fraternal and social organizations; approved by Bar Association.

JOHN C. CLARK, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 53; graduate Wilbraham Academy '82, Wesleyan University '86, Columbia Law School '89; Organizing Secretary for Citizens Union 1897, and active in Low campaign 1901; Assistant Corporation Counsel 1901; member of firm Olin, Clark & Phelps, 1904-13; appointed Supreme Court Justice 1916, and now serving; approved by Bar Association; indorsed by Citizens Union.

GEORGE V. MULLAN, (Rep., Prog.)—Educated private schools, St. Francis Xavier College, and New York University; lifetime resident of Bronx; Tax Commissioner 1914-15; member Court House Board 1915-16; appointed Supreme Court Justice 1916, and now serving; member City and Bankers Clubs; approved by Bar Association; indorsed by Citizens Union.

ADOLPH WARSHOW, (Soc.)—Educated in Russia and at New York University Law School; formerly candidate for County Court, Bronx, and Supreme Court, First District.

HENRY L. SLOBODIN, (Soc.)

ALEXANDER KAHN, (Soc.)

Supreme Court—Second District.
Richmond, Nassau, Suffolk, Kings, and Queens.

PHILIP A. BRENNAN, (Dem.)—Educated St. Francis College, Manhattan College, and degree of M. D. at Long Island College Hospital; member Brooklyn, Crescent, and Montauk Clubs and Brooklyn Civic Club; no office-holding experience.

JAMES C. CROPSEY, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 43; educated public school, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and Columbia Law School; Police Commissioner 1910; District Attorney 1912-15; appointed Supreme Court Justice 1916, and now serving; member Brooklyn, Crescent, Cherry Valley, and Brooklyn Civic Clubs; indorsed by Citizens Union.

MORRIS WOLFMAN, (Soc.)—Age 43; native of Russia; educated in Russia and at St. Lawrence University and Brooklyn Law School; formerly candidate for Assembly and County Judge; member of labor and charitable organizations.

Court of General Sessions.
New York County.

JOHN F. McINTYRE, (Dem.)—Age 61; native of New York City; educated public school, St. Francis Xavier College, and New York City University; member Tammany Hall Organization; Assemblyman 1887; counsel to City Controller 1889; Assistant District Attorney 1891, and for several years after; has been trial counsel for transit companies and in important criminal cases; approved by Bar Association.

JAMES A. DELEHANTY, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 38; born and educated in Vermont and attended New York Law School; Secretary to General Sessions Judges 1906-10; Assistant District Attorney 1910-15; appointed General Sessions Judge 1916, and now serving; a Democrat in politics, defeated at Democratic primaries; approved by Bar Association; indorsed by Citizens Union.

SIGMUND WECHSLER, (Ind. L.)

NICHOLAS ALEINIKOFF, (Soc.)—Age 55; born in Russia; graduate New York University; former candidate for Congress and Supreme Court; lecturer and writer on social science topics.

Municipal Court—Second District.
Bronx.

MICHAEL J. SCANLON, (Dem.)—Age 60; native of New York City; educated public school, De La Salle Institute, and New York University Law School; member State Board of Charities 1901-7; appointed Municipal Court Judge 1916, and now serving; indorsed by Citizens Union.

BERNARD HAHN, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)—Age 46; graduate St. Francis Xavier College and City University; member Bronx County Republican Law Committee; member local school board 1912-14; prominent in local educational matters.

Municipal Court—Sixth District.
Brooklyn.

JAMES W. REDMOND, (Dem.)—Age 45; native of Brooklyn; educated public school and New York University Law School; Alderman 1904-7; Transfer Tax Attorney for State Controller 1911-14; member of Montauk and Civic Clubs; defeated for same office 1915.

WILLIAM D. NIPER, (Rep.)—Age 45; educated public school, Columbia College, and New York Law School; President Prospect Heights Citizens Association; prominent in civic work; member Montauk and Civic Clubs and Central Citizens League; no office-holding record; indorsed by Citizens Union.

City Court—Manhattan and Bronx.

JOHN L. WALSH, (Dem.)—Age 36; native of New York City; educated public school, Dwight School, and New York University Law School; active Democrat; Commissioner of Weights and Measures 1910-14.

SAMUEL STRASBOURGER, (Rep.)—Age 49; native New York City; educated public school, City College, and New York University; Tax Commissioner under Mayors Low and McClellan; member firm of Strasbourger & Schallek; now serving by appointment.

JOSEPH M. EDELSON, (Ind. L.)

JACOB HENNEFELD, (Soc.)

CITY CANDIDATES.

President of the Board of Aldermen.

FRANK L. DOWLING, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Alderman since 1900; Tammany leader; became President of the board upon resignation of George McAneny this year.

HENRY H. CURRAN, (Rep., Prog. Amer.)—Age 38; native of New York City; graduate Yale '98, New York Law School '00; Alderman since 1911, Fusion leader since 1914; directed constructive work of 1914-15 board; indorsed by Citizens Union.

Alderman—Eleventh District.
Manhattan.

CHARLES A. McMANUS, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L.)—Now serving to fill vacancy.

PETER PLEINES, (Rep.)—Age 39; jobber in varnishes; public school and business college education; defeated for same office 1915; indorsed by Citizens Union.

Alderman—Forty-first District.
Bronx.

THOMAS W. MARTIN, (Dem.)—Age 53; physician; native of New York City; graduate City College '85, New York University and Bellevue '88; former candidate for Assembly; now serving to fill vacancy.

GEORGE W. M. CLARK, (Rep., Ind. L., Prog.)—Age 39; lawyer, firm Meyers & Clark; graduate City College and New York University; native of Bronx; President, Woodlawn Heights Taxpayers' Association, and active in local civic affairs; indorsed by Citizens Union.

Alderman—Seventieth District, Queens.

ARTHUR E. WENIGE, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Age 40; civil engineer and builder; educated at public school and Cooper Institute; Democratic county committeeman; assistant engineer in city departments 1900-14; qualifications recognized by Citizens Union.

GEORGE G. GOETZ, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 27; real estate; public and high school education; defeated candidate for County Clerk 1915; now serving to fill vacancy; indorsed by Citizens Union.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.

District Attorney—Kings County.

JAMES T. O'NEILL, (Dem.)—Age 48; born in Ireland, educated there and New York University Law School; former member firm Callahan & O'Neill; Assistant Corporation Counsel since 1904; defeated the organization candidate at recent primary.

HARRY E. LEWIS, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 36; elected Constitutional Convention delegate 1914; resigned to accept appointment as County Judge; defeated candidate for County Judge 1915; Assistant District Attorney 1906-07; now serving as District Attorney by appointment; indorsed by Citizens Union.

WILLIAM B. CARSWELL, (Ind. L., Amer.)—Age 34; born in Scotland; graduate St. Lawrence University; Senator from Sixth District 1913-16.

Surrogate—Queens County.

DANIEL NOBLE, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Age 56; educated in Germany and at Columbia College and Columbia Law School; Justice of Peace Long Island City 1892-93; Queens County District Attorney 1894-97; Surrogate since 1899.

THOMAS F. DOYLE, (Rep., Prog., Amer.)—Age 35; educated public school, City College, and New York Law School; defeated candidate for Assembly 1914; indorsed by Citizens Union.

District Attorney—Richmond County.

ALBERT C. FACH, (Dem., Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)—Age 34; educated public and private schools and New York Law School; Assistant District Attorney 1908-10; District Attorney since 1911.

SENATE AND ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES.

Candidates for the Senate and Assembly were invited to state their views on the following subjects to be considered by the 1917 Legislature. They were not asked to pledge themselves in advance to the support of any particular measures, but such statements as they made were used by the Citizens Union Campaign Committee as an aid in determining their qualifications:

1. The approval of a Home Rule Constitutional Amendment giving cities control of their purely local affairs with adequate protection against legislative interference.

2. The approval of a Constitutional Amendment extending the veto power of New York City's Mayor to special bills relating to the affairs of counties within the city.

3. The approval of a Constitutional Amendment providing for a "short ballot" for State and county officers.

4. The abolition of useless county offices within New York City or their consolidation with the proper city departments.

5. The rejection of measures granting special favors to private individuals, dismissed public employes, or the holders of illegal claims.

6. The removal of the most serious defect in our existing direct primary system by permitting the designation of organization candidates by party committees.

7. The appointment of election officers from eligible lists prepared after examination of candidates by the Civil Service Commission.

8. The transfer of the appointment of Commissioners of Elections in New York City from the Board of Aldermen to the Mayor.

THE SENATE.

Queens County.
SECOND DISTRICT.

PETER M. DALY, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Lawyer.

WILLIAM T. YALE, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 41; Vice President Yale Land Company; graduate State Normal School and Cornell University; no previous candidacies; member Queens Chamber of Commerce and local civic associations; favors proposals submitted; indorsed by Citizens Union.

CHARLES D. FOWLER, (Amer.)

Kings County.
THIRD DISTRICT.

THOMAS H. CULLEN, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L.)—Age 49; lifelong resident of district; shipping and insurance business; educated at St. Francis College; Assemblyman 1898-98; Senator 1899-1916; able legislator of twenty years' experience with fair record this year; no statement of views.

CHARLES G. FINNEY WILCOX, (Rep.)—Age 37; lawyer; college education; defeated Congressional candidate 1914; generally favors proposals submitted.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

GILBERT H. RHOADES, (Dem.)—Age 30; lawyer; educated public school and academy, business college, and New York University and Brooklyn law schools; defeated candidate for Assembly 1913-14; member Brooklyn Undesirable Alien Board; Press clubs, and other organizations; disapproves examination election officers by Civil Service Commission; undecided on appointment Election Commissioners; generally approves other proposals.

CHARLES C. LOCKWOOD, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L., Amer.)—Age 39; lawyer; educated public evening high, and Manhattan schools, and New York Law School; member County Republican Committee; Assemblyman 1914; Senator 1915-16; able and effective with good record; undecided on party committee designations and appointment Election Commissioners; favors other proposals; indorsed by Citizens Union.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM J. HEFFERNAN, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L.)—Age 42; real estate business; native of district; educated public and high school and Polytechnic Institute; Alderman 1907-11; Deputy County Clerk 1911-12; Senator since 1913, with poor record; no statement of views.

JOHN F. W. CLASING, (Rep.)—Age 50; dentist; born in Germany; graduate New York College of Dentistry '88; defeated candidate for Assembly 1904; favors short ballot and improvement direct primary law; undecided on other proposals.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

JOHN J. KEAN, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Age 34; lawyer; native of district; educated private, public, and high schools and Manhattan College; no previous candidacies; undecided on Mayor's veto and appointment Election Commissioners; generally favors other proposals.

CHARLES F. MURPHY, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 40; lawyer; educated Norwood Academy, Potsdam Normal School, Union College, and New York Law School; member County Republican Executive Committee; Assemblyman 1904-10; Transfer Tax Appraiser 1910-12; Under Sheriff and counsel to Sheriff 1914-15; at present counsel to Excise Department; defeated candidate for Senate 1914; member numerous clubs and fraternal organizations; disapproves Mayor's appointment Election Commissioners; undecided on election officers' examinations; modified views on short ballot; favors other proposals; indorsed by Citizens Union.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

DANIEL J. CARROLL, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Age 41; mineral and carbonated water manufacturer; native of district; public school and business college education; Democratic executive member since 1911; Senator since 1913 with poor record; no statement of views.

ROBERT A. BROWN, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 52; packer in Royal Baking Powder factory; public school education; first candidacy; states he is not qualified to answer concerning proposals.

THOMAS E. WILLMOTT, (Amer.)—Assemblyman 1912-13 with mixed record.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

VINCENT P. DONIHEE, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L., Amer.)—Age 40; lawyer; educated grammar and high schools, Manhattan College, and Brooklyn Law School; Democratic County Committeeman; favors party committee designations for State offices only; generally favors other proposals.

ALVAH W. BURLINGAME, JR., (Rep.)—Age 35; lawyer; educated St. Lawrence University and Brooklyn Law School; native of district; Assemblyman 1914; Senator 1909-10, 1915-16; good record; favors proposals except extension of Mayor's veto; indorsed by Citizens Union.

NINTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM A. BACHER, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Age 35; lawyer; educated parochial school, St. Leonard Academy, Polytechnic Preparatory and New York Law School; Assemblyman 1915-16 with creditable record; favors different method of direct primary revision; undecided on election officers' examinations; inclined to oppose Mayor's appointment Election Commissioners; favors other proposals; indorsed by Citizens Union.

ROBERT R. LAWSON, (Rep., Prog., Amer.)—Lawyer; graduate St. Lawrence University and Brooklyn Law School; formerly in newspaper work; Senator 1915-16.

TENTH DISTRICT.

MAURICE DE YOUNG, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L., Amer.)—Age 34; born in England and educated there; former Deputy Sheriff; active in labor circles.

ALFRED J. GILCHRIST, (Rep.)—Age 44; lawyer; Senator 1907-08, 1915-16; generally unsatisfactory record.

BARNET WOLFF, (Soc.)

New York County.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

BERNARD DOWNING, (Dem., Ind. L.)

HARRY G. FROMBERG, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 27; lawyer; born in Russia; educated public school and New York University Law School; no statement of views.

C. CHARNEY, (Soc.)

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

JACOB KOENIG, (Dem., Ind. L.)

WILLIAM WEISS, (Rep., Prog., Amer.)—Age 29; lawyer; born in Hungary; educated public school, St. Lawrence University, and New York and Brooklyn law schools; Republican County Committeeman; member Public Education Association and Educational Alliance; has served on local school board; undecided on election Commissioners; favors other proposals, indicating good understanding of subjects; indorsed by Citizens Union.

ABRAHAM BOCKERMAN, (Soc.)

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

JAMES J. WALKER, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Age 34; native Greenwich Village; educated St. Francis Xavier College; former business; Assemblyman 1910-14; Senator 1915-16, with poor voting record; energies wasted in support of unsound measures.

JOSEPH F. WALKER, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 32; novelty business; educated public school and Columbia College; defeated for Assembly 1915; favors proposals except election officers' examinations.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

JAMES A. FOLEY, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Lawyer; educated City College and New York Law School; Assemblyman 1907-11; Constitutional Convention delegate 1915; Senator since 1912; able and effective, but vote record unsatisfactory; favors home rule and short ballot; favors examination election officers by Election Board; opposed to special legislation.

TERENCE F. McGOWAN, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 57; retired public school education; native of district; Deputy Internal Revenue Collector 1898-1915; favors proposals submitted.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN J. BOYLAN, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Assemblyman 1910-12; Senator 1913-16; supported West Side Truck Removal bill this year, but made unsatisfactory voting record.

WILLIAM S. REYNOLDS, (Rep., Prog., Amer.)—Age 43; office manager produce commission house; educated public school and City College; Citizens Union City Committeeman 1901-4; defeated Fusion candidate for Board of Alderman; favors proposals submitted; indorsed by Citizens Union.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

ROBERT F. WAGNER, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Age 39; lawyer; born in Germany; graduate public school, City College, 1898; New York Law School, 1900; Chairman Democratic County Committee; Assemblyman 1905, 1907-8; Senator since 1909; Constitutional Convention Delegate 1915; has used his power as minority leader of Senate extensively in support of bills in interest of city; good voting record this year; favors referendum on short ballot; undecided on county offices; favors no change in appointment of Election Commissioners; generally favors other proposals; indorsed by Citizens Union.

JULIUS M. LEDER, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 27; woolen merchant; member Republican County Committee; former candidate for Assembly; does not state views on election officials; favors other proposals.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

BENJAMIN N. CATCHINGS, (Dem.)—Age 35; born in Tennessee; lawyer; educated in public school and University of Alabama; defeated for Assembly 1916; qualifications recognized by Citizens Union.

OGDEN L. MILLS, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)—Age 32; lawyer, educated Browning School and Harvard University; defeated for Congress 1912; Senator 1915-16; exceptionally forceful and effective, with good record; favors proposals submitted; indorsed by Citizens Union.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

CHARLES H. STUDIN, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Age 40; lawyer; educated public school, University of Colorado, Yale College and Law School; member Harmonie Club and West End Association; Assistant District Attorney 1900-02; favors proposals submitted and indicates thorough understanding of them; indorsed by Citizens Union.

ALBERT OTTINGER, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 38; lawyer; educated public school, private tuition, New York University and Law School; Republican executive member; defeated for Congress 1914; member Citizens Union, Historical Society, Harmonie Club, and other organizations; favors gradual development home rule principle; favors modified extension of Mayor's veto; favors short ballot, but also addition of party circle to ballot; favors other proposals with modification.

FRANKLIN BROOKS, (Ind. Rep.)—Age 42; lawyer; educated, public school, Peekskill Military Academy and Stanford University; Assemblyman, Assistant District Attorney 1912-13; member Republican County Committee; was war correspondent in Philippines.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

EDWARD J. DOWLING, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Age 40; lawyer; educated St. Francis Xavier school, La Salle Institute, and New York Law School; examiner municipal accounts for State Controller's office, 1907-8; member Merchants' Association and Harlem Board of Commerce; undecided on Election Commissioners; favors other proposals.

RUFUS P. JOHNSTON, (Rep.)—Age 53; retired ministry; educated William Jewell College, Theological Seminary, and abroad; Chairman Board of Parole, New York City Reformatory, 1914-15; defeated for Congress 1912; generally favors proposals submitted; indorsed by Citizens Union.

HENRY SALANT, (Prog.)—Age 42; lawyer; educated public school, New York University and Law School, and Columbia School of Political Science; active in early Citizens Union affairs; lost seat in Senate on recount in 1913.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

SALVATORE A. COTILLO, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Lawyer; attended Manhattan College and Fordham Law School; Assemblyman 1913-16 and 1916; fair record this year.

JOSEPH STEINBERG, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 33; lawyer; educated in Manasquan High School, City College, and New York University Law School; Progressive Assemblyman 1914-15; good record; favors proposals submitted; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

Bronx County.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

JOHN J. DUNNIGAN, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Age 33; architect and builder; educated public school and Cooper Union; Senator 1915-16, with poor record. No statement of views.

LOUIS P. GRIMLER, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 40; salesman; public school education; Assemblyman 1914, with fair record; noncommittal on short ballot; favors other proposals.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

JOHN V. SHERIDAN, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Age 37; lawyer; educated public school, City College, and New York Law School; Assemblyman 1907-9; unsatisfactory record; declines to state views.

RUSSELL B. BURNSIDE, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 40; lawyer, with Public Service Commission; educated Normal School, Georgetown College, and Albany and New York Law Schools; first candidacy; favors proposals submitted and indicates thorough knowledge of subjects; indorsed by Citizens Union.

Richmond County.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

EDWARD P. DOYLE, (Dem., Prog.)—Age 56; Vice President Realty Notice Corporation; public school education; native of Staten Island; member of taxpayers' organizations and representative of Real Estate Board; Assemblyman 1888; Supervisor before consolidation of Richmond with New York; favors application of home rule to smaller communities than New York; favors other proposals submitted.

GEORGE CROMWELL, (Rep.)—Age 56; lawyer; educated Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Yale University, and Columbia Law School; Assemblyman 1888; Borough President 1898-1914; Senator 1915-16 with creditable record; favors home rule principle; opposes extension of Mayor's veto; undecided on election officials; favors revision of direct primary system; favors other proposals submitted; indorsed by Citizens Union.

THE ASSEMBLY.

New York County.

FIRST DISTRICT.

JOHN J. RYAN, (Dem.)—Age 26; managing law clerk; high school education; Assemblyman 1913-16, with poor record this year.

MICHAEL FANELLO, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)

SECOND DISTRICT.

PETER J. HAMILL, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Age 29; formerly Chief Inspector in Bureau of Weights and Measures; Assembly 1916, with poor record.

ABRAHAM GOLUB, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 24; accountant and secretary; educated public school and New York University School of Commerce; first candidacy; undecided on Election Commissioners; generally favors other proposals.

THIRD DISTRICT.

CAESAR B. F. BARRA, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Born in Italy; lawyer; attended City College and New York University Law School; Assemblyman 1916; advocated measures affecting court procedure; unsatisfactory voting record.

JAMES E. MARCH, JR., (Rep., Prog.)—Age 25; real estate and banker; educated at St. Francis Xavier and Manhattan Colleges; defeated for Assembly 1913 and 1915; no statement of views.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

HENRY S. SCHIMMEL, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L.)—Lawyer; Assemblyman 1914-16; improved record this year.

MARTIN D. FLOMENHAFT, (Rep.)—Age 25; educated public school, City College, and New York Law School; favors home rule, Mayor's veto extension, abolishment useless county offices, and rejection special legislation; undecided on others.

JACOB PANKEN, (Soc.)—Age 38; lawyer; native of Russia; educated public school, private tuition, and New York University Law School; member several labor organizations.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

MAURICE McDONALD, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L.)—Real estate agent; Assemblyman 1915-16, with poor record.

FREDERICK T. DUMMER, (Rep.)—Age 34; shipping clerk; Grammar school education; first candidacy; opposes civil service examination of election officers; favors other proposals.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

HARRY HERSHKOWITZ, (Dem.)—Age 26; native of Hungary; lawyer, teacher, and accountant; educated City College, New York Law School, and New York University; Director of clubs for Americanization of foreigners; first candidacy; undecided on election commissioners and party committee designations; generally favors other proposals.

NATHAN D. PERLMAN, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)—Age 29; native of Russia; lawyer; educated City College and New York University; member Educational Alliance; Assemblyman 1915-16, with creditable record; undecided on election commissioners; generally favors other proposals; indorsed by Citizens' Union.

ELMER ROSENBERG, (Soc.)—Age 31; native of Hungary; cloak cutter; public school education.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

PETER P. McELLIGOTT, (Dem.)—Lawyer; educated at Notre Dame University; Assemblyman since 1909, with poor record.

JOHN J. POWELL, (Rep.)—Age 26; advertising writer; public school and technical education in advertising; first candidacy; undecided on county offices and election officers and commissioners; favors other proposals.

HARRY M. CLARK, (Prog.)

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

ABRAHAM GOODMAN, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Age 31; school teacher and lecturer; educated City College, New York University, Columbia University and Law School; member settlement and social institutions and director of boys clubs; Assemblyman 1916; introduced educational measures of interest, but made unsatisfactory vota record.

SAMUEL H. ELLMANN, (Rep., Prog., Am.)—Age 36; native of Rumania; lawyer; educated public school and New York University Law School; first candidacy; undecided on election Commissioners, favors other proposals and makes intelligent statement.

WILLIAM KARLIN, (Soc.)

NINTH DISTRICT.

CHARLES D. DONOHUE, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L.)—Lawyer; native of district; educated at public school, City College, and New York Law School; Secretary Democratic County Law Committee; Assemblyman since 1913; fair record last two years; no statement of views.

HENRY SCHEIBLE, (Rep.)—Age 44; metal polisher; elementary school education; opposes short ballot; undecided on party committee designations and election officers' examinations; favors other proposals.

TENTH DISTRICT.

ABNER GREENBERG, (Dem.)—Age 27; lawyer; educated public school, City College, and New York University Law School; member various labor and civic organizations; first candidacy; generally favors proposals submitted; indorsed by Citizens Union.

MAX S. SEIDLER, (Rep., Prog., Am.)—Age 24; lawyer; native of district; educated public schools and New York University Law School; member of University Settlement and local organizations; undecided on election Commissioners; favors other proposals.

GEORGE F. FICKE, (Ind. L.)

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

JAMES F. MAHONY, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L.)—Assemblyman, 1916, with poor record.

MURTY G. BRENNAN, (Rep.)—Age 36; clerk; public school education; member Republican County Committee; defeated for Assembly 1915.

JAMES J. FULTON, (Amer.)

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH D. KING, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L.)—Age 32; lawyer; educated at St. Francis Xavier College, New York Law School, and Columbia University; native of district; Assemblyman since 1913; promoted licensing of motor vehicle operators this year; poor voting record this year.

JOHN J. TOTTEN, (Rep.)—Age 31; real estate; defeated for Assembly 1914 and 1915.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

FREDOLIN F. STRAUB, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Age 45; born in Bavaria; electrical contractor; educated at School of the Assumption; Deputy State Superintendent of Elections 1911-15; member Democratic County Committee.

MICHAEL H. FORAN, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 42; insurance broker; first candidacy.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

ROBERT L. TUDOR, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L.)—Undertaker; Assemblyman since 1913; unsatisfactory record.

FRANCIS A. O'NEILL, (Rep.)—Age 39; native of district; lawyer; educated parochial school and New York University Law School; member Republican County Law Committee; defeated for Congress 1906; assistant counsel to New York County Sheriff 1910-11, 1914-15; opposes Election Commissioners' appointment by Mayor; undecided on examinations; favors other proposals.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

SIDNEY F. KATZ, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Age 27; lawyer; educated public school, City College, and Fordham University Law School; first candidacy; partially approves home rule and short ballot; disapproves examinations and Election Commissioners' appointment; favors other proposals.

ABRAHAM ELLENBOGEN, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 33; lawyer; graduate Troy High School, City College, and New York University Law School; Progressive Assemblyman 1914-15; able and effective with creditable record; opposes Election Commissioners' appointment by Mayor; favors other proposals with some modifications; indorsed by Citizens Union.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

MARTIN G. McCUE, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Ex-liquor dealer and pugilist. Assemblyman since 1907; poor record.

JOHN P. GALLAGHER, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 31; mechanic; common school education; Republican Executive Member; defeated for Alderman in 1911 and 1913; approves proposal submitted; indorsed by Citizens Union.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

VINCENT GILROY, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Age 27; lawyer; law school graduate; Assemblyman 1916; displayed some ability, introduced legislation of merit, but made unsatisfactory vote record; undecided on Election Commissioners; favors other proposals.

MARTIN BOURKE, (Rep.)—Age 48; lawyer and pharmacist; graduate New York Law School; Assemblyman 1915; fair record.

PHILIP W. MOELLER, (Prog.)

WILLIAM H. JOYCE, (Ind. Nom.)—Age 33; business manager; public school education; Republican County Committeeman; favors old age pensions; efficient civil service, and restoration of Riverside Park.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

MARK GOLDBERG, (Dem.) — Lawyer; graduate New York University Law School; Assemblyman since 1907; unsatisfactory voting record this year.

THOMAS MALLEE, (Rep., Ind. L.)—Age 28; law clerk; public school education; first candidacy.

WALTER A. SCHEU, (Prog.)

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

PERRY M. ARMSTRONG, (Dem., Prog.)—Age 31; lawyer; educated public school and Cornell University; Assemblyman 1916; displayed some ability and introduced legislation of merit, but made unsatisfactory vote record; undecided on Election Commissioners; favors other proposals.

HENRI SCHWOB, (Rep., Ind. L.)—Age 33; lawyer; educated public school; private school, Princeton University, and New York Law School; member Republican County Committee; member, Nassau, Princeton, and Republican Clubs; favors modified extension of Mayor's veto and appointment of Election Commissioners by Mayor from party lists; generally favors other proposals and indicates commendable grasp of them.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

FRANK ARANOW, (Dem.)—Age 33; lawyer; educated at high school and New York Law School; Assemblyman 1915-16; supported some desirable legislation, but made poor voting record this year.

HARRY D. VOGEL, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)—Age 50; clerk; public and high school education; opposes civil service examinations for election officers; favors appointment Election Commissioners by Mayor subject to party designations; favors other proposals.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

JAMES J. WILSON, (Dem.)—Age 30, lawyer; educated public school and Fordham Law School; first candidacy.

HAROLD C. MITCHELL, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L., Amer.)—Age 44; lawyer; educated Mynderse Academy, Cornell Law School; Assemblyman 1915 with good record; doubts wisdom of proposals concerning election officers and Commissioners; generally favors other proposals; indorsed by Citizens Union.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

MAURICE BLOCH, (Dem., Prog., Ind. L.)—Age 26; lawyer; educated City College and New York University; minority Executive Secretary, Constitutional Convention, 1915; Assemblyman 1915-16; unsatisfactory voting record this year, though improvement over first year; opposes short ballot; non-committal on county officers and election officers' examinations; favors other proposals.

F. GEORGE GERDES, (Rep.)—Age 28; printer; public school education; first candidacy; doubts wisdom of proposals concerning Election Commissioners; favors other proposals; indorsed by Citizens Union.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

EARL A. SMITH, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Age 39; lawyer; educated Brown University and New York Law School; first candidacy; favors short ballot, election officers' examinations, and rejection of special legislation; opposes Mayor's appointment of Election Commissioners; non-committal on other proposals.

GILBERT G. BROCKWAY, (Rep.)—Age 40; educator and lawyer; educated City College, Harvard University, and New York University Law School; first candidacy; generally favors proposals submitted; indorsed by Citizens Union.

JAMES P. FRANKLIN, (Prog.)—Age 70; ventilating business; public school education; generally favors proposals submitted.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

OWEN M. KIERNAN, (Dem.)—Advertising business; Assemblyman since 1913, with poor record.

SAMUEL C. SHIM, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)—Age 59; born in England; clerk; public school education; Republican County Committeeman; Assistant Deputy Sheriff, 1914-16; defeated for Assembly 1909-10-11.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

JOHN G. MILBURN, JR., (Dem.)—Age 38; lawyer; educated Hill School and Oxford University; defeated for Assembly 1915; qualifications recognized by Citizens Union.

ROBERT McC. MARSH, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)—Age 31; educated at Harvard and Columbia Universities; member Harvard and University Clubs; member Public Education Association and Academy of Political Science; Assemblyman 1916; rendered service of unusual value; favors proposals submitted and has thorough understanding of them; indorsed by Citizens Union.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

MEYER LEVY, (Dem.)—Age 29; lawyer; educated public school and New York Law School; Assemblyman 1916, with fair record; undecided on short ballot, election officers' examinations, and Election Commissioners' appointment; favors other proposals.

SAMUEL BERGER, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)—Age 25; lawyer; graduate of public school, Townsend Harris Hall, New York Preparatory School, and New York Law School; formerly attached to District Attorney's office; undecided on election officers and Commissioners; favors other proposals.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

JUDSON S. HALL, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Lawyer; first candidacy.

SCHUYLER M. MEYER, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 31; lawyer; educated Yale University and New York Law School; Assemblyman 1914, with excellent record; favors proposals submitted and has thorough understanding of them; indorsed by Citizens Union.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

CHARLES NOVELLO, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 30; lawyer; educated public school and New York Law School; defeated for Assembly 1911-12; former President Italian Students of America; favors proposals submitted.

JAMES M. VINCENT, (Dem., Ind. L.)

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

SILAS BLAKE AXTELL, (Dem.)—Age 31; lawyer; educated Kenyon College and Columbia Law School; member local school board 1908-12; member Alpha Delta Phi, Atlantic Yacht, Aero Clubs, Legal Aid Society, and Navy League; defeated for Assembly 1915; favors proposals submitted and makes intelligent statement; qualifications recognized by Citizens Union.

ALFRED D. BELL, (Rep., Prog., Ind. L.)—Age 30; real estate; member Metropolitan and City Clubs; Assemblyman 1916, with good record; indorsed by Citizens Union.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

TIMOTHY F. GOULD, (Dem.)—Cigar salesman; native of district; Assemblyman 1916, with unsatisfactory record.

NICHOLAS MEYER, (Rep., Prog.)—Age 50; foreman of lubricating establishment; defeated for Assembly 1915; undecided on Election Commissioners; favors other proposals; indorsed by Citizens Union.

ANTHONY JEROME, (Ind. L.)—Age 35; born in Italy; lawyer; public school education; first candidacy.

HARRY J. BRENNAN, (Ind. nom.)

WILHO HEDMAN, (Soc.)

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

JACOB GOLDSTEIN, (Dem., Ind. L., Amer.)—Age 25; lawyer; graduate public school, De Witt Clinton High School, and New York University Law School; member Committee on Safety, East Side Protective Association, and Young Democratic Club; Assemblyman 1916, with creditable record; undecided on Election Commissioners; favors other proposals; indorsed by Citizens Union.

MAX SHLIVEK, (Rep.)—Age 32; lawyer; graduate public school, City College, and New York University Law School; Assemblyman 1911-12, with creditable record; favors proposals submitted; indorsed by Citizens Union.

CHARLET H. LEVITT, (Prog.)—Age 30; born in Russia; lawyer; educated public and preparatory school and Cornell University; first candidacy; undecided on Election Commissioners; favors other proposals.

Bronx County.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

WILLIAM S. EVANS, (Dem., Ind. L.)—Age 32; lawyer; City College '06, New York University '08; Assemblyman 1915-16, with creditable record; undecided on Mayor's veto, short ballot, and Election Commissioners; favors other proposals; indorsed by Citizens

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

National Suit and Cloak Company Adds 95 Front Feet to its West Side Holdings.

BRONX FLATS IN TRADE

Active Buying in Suburbs—Home Sites Within Commuting Zone in Good Demand.

The National Cloak and Suit Company has added to its extensive holdings in the vicinity of Seventh Avenue by the purchase of the property at 226 to 234 West Twenty-fifth Street, comprising a total of five buildings occupying 9,400 square feet. This plot adjoins its present buildings on the west.

The additional frontage thus obtained by the company on Twenty-fifth Street is ninety-five feet, its total frontage on Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets now being 300 and 345 feet, respectively. As the result of this purchase, together with the purchase of the three lots on Twenty-fourth Street which was reported several weeks ago, the company now owns the entire block on Seventh Avenue between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, extending on both streets back to Public School 45. The school building is only three stories in height, and a permanent westerly light is thus assured in any structure which may be erected by the company.

The company will eventually extend its present sixteen-story buildings on the west to meet its growing need for space, and this will provide it with a total floor space of over twenty-three acres to be used exclusively for the conduct of its mail order business. The brokers in the transaction were Benjamin Bernstein and N. A. Berwin & Co.

Bronx Flats in Trade.

The four-story apartment house on the northwest corner of Trinity Avenue and Teasdale Place, 28 by 100, has been purchased by Susie Haaf from Henry Meyer. In exchange the latter took the five-story flat at 428 East 148th Street, 25 by 100, and a vacant plot, 68 by 107, on the west side of Jackson Avenue, about 103 feet north of Westchester Avenue, adjoining the Jackson Avenue subway station. The new owner will improve the latter property with a loft building. The amount involved was $70,000.

Charles A. Weber was the broker in the deal.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold the six-family brick flat at 272 Sixty-eighth Street for Thomas McEvany.

The two-family house at 627 Knickerbocker Avenue has been sold by R. A. Schlesing for Margar Nolan to Charles Miller.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company of Montclair has sold for Parker Willis Holden to a client the three-story residence, 20 by 100, at 288 New York Avenue.

Long Island.

A plot of five acres with a dwelling and outbuildings, on the Senic River, Centre Moriches, has been purchased by Henry Trenchard, Jr., of Brooklyn from Dr. C. A. Tinker. The broker in the sale was Daniel M. Gerard.

Fifty-four lots at Elm Point Park, Great Neck, opposite Grenwolde, were sold at auction yesterday by Powell for a total of $27,500. I. G. Wolf represented the owner, W. H. Dennis.

Business Sale in Newark.

The four-story business building on the northwest corner of Halsey and Bleecker Streets, Newark, plot 52 by 80, has been sold by Feist & Feist for Benjamin P. Lissner to James E. Crossley for investment. The building is under lease to the Willys-Overland Automobile Company.

New Jersey.

Meisler Builders, Inc., have sold to Frank Mast a bungalow on a plot 100 by 100, at New Brunswick Park, New Brunswick.

Wilson Hatch Tucker has purchased a tract on the Montclair Mountain, fronting on Afterglow and Bellclaire Roads and 400 feet deep extending to the cliff. It was held at $40,000. F. M. Crawley & Brothers were the brokers.

Commercial Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased a store at 149 West Fifty-seventh Street for Francis D. Casey to Virginia H. Carroll for a tea room.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company has leased for business, to Stephen Van Rensselaer, 805 Madison Avenue for five years.

The eighth and ninth lofts in the new sixteen-story building under construction at 136 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-first Street, have been leased by Cotner & Lipset to A. E. Lefcourt & Co. The aggregate rental is $125,000.

Private House Leases.

Pease & Elliman have let for Mrs. C. Wyckliffe Yuille to Morgan G. Barnwell the four-story dwelling at 38 East Seventieth Street; also for Dr. W. F. Fluhrer to Dr. Randal Hoyt the three-story dwelling at 241 West Seventy-first Street, and for John Emlen Roosevelt the four-story house at 818 Madison Avenue to Winthrop Chanler.

Barnett & Co. have leased for N. H. Fox the dwelling at 1,987 Madison Avenue to William Karro.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Mrs. J. C. Rennard 77 East Fifty-sixth Street, a five-story dwelling, to Myron Holmes.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased for Laura A. Cregan to J. Butman the four-story dwelling at 237 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Loans Placed.

The M. Morgenthau Jr. Company has placed a mortgage of $32,000 on the five-story tenement at 884 and 886 Third Avenue for Dr. Harry E. Fry, and a loan of $6,000 on the three-story flat at 65 Catharine Street for the Realty Redemption Company.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has made a loan of $18,000 on 155 West Seventy-sixth Street, recently sold to Mrs. Sadie O. R. McKenna, and a loan of $19,000 on 256 West Seventy-third Street, purchased by the Remlar Realty Corporation.

Realty Notes.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. were the brokers in the lease to William R. Dick of the dwelling at 57 West Fifty-third Street.

SIXTH AVENUE AWAKENING TO NEW BUSINESS CONDITIONS
ALTMAN STORE SALE INDICATES NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY

Opportunity to Acquire Large Plots for Concentration of Big Trade Interests at Low Values—Great Wholesale Centre Assured Below Twenty-Third Street—Remodeling Old Department Stores Into Lofts—Good Transit Facilities.

More attention was directed to the old retail section of Sixth Avenue last week than has been done in some time. The best feature was that it was of an encouraging nature. Sixth Avenue, below Twenty-third Street, realty owners and business men know to their cost and disappointment, has received plenty or attention of the other sort during recent years. Once the thoroughfare of the best retail store trade in the city, this prosperity was wiped out with a suddenness almost unprecedented in New York's history of startling changes. But enough of those troublous days. Brighter prospects are ahead. An era of new business development is at hand which gives assurance of providing in the near future a permanent basis for realty values and commercial security.

Twenty-third Street within a year has virtually readjusted itself very successfully to the new conditions. A few months ago the owners of two or three of the long vacant department stores below Twenty-third Street began to prepare for the future by altering them into lofts for tenants of the manufacturing and wholesale class. Since Aug. I, several good leases have been made, but by far the greatest impetus to the long awaited rejuvenation was given last week in the purchase by the Philadelphia manufacturing pharmacist firm of William R. Warner & Co., of the greater part of the old Altman department store building with the intention of making the site their permanent home.

While the realty amount of the deal is placed by the owners and brokers at about $1,000,000, the importance of the transaction lies not so much in the monetary value of the deal as in the fact that a deal of that magnitude was made at all and that, when made, it was done by one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country, which thereby indicated its confidence in the fact that that district of Sixth Avenue is destined to become a great wholesale centre of the city.

The property purchased included all of the old Altman buildings except the Sixth Avenue frontage. It covers everything 150 feet west of that avenue, being 113 to 143 West Eighteenth Street and 110 to 124 West Nineteenth Street, 350 feet on Eighteenth Street, 200.10 feet on Nineteenth Street, and 184 feet deep. The ground floor area is about 50,000 square feet. The purchase was made from the Department Stores Realty Corporation, Robert E. Simon, President. The assessed valuation is about $1,100,000, and the purchase price was stated by the brokers, Horace S. Ely & Co., to have been about the same. The sellers control under lease the Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street corner of the building, 65.3 feet on the avenue by 150 feet, which is being altered into lofts, and Vincent Astor, who owns the remainder of the Sixth Avenue section, is also altering his portion for lease to wholesale firms.

"The effect which the sale of the old Altman property to the Warner Company of Philadelphia will have upon the old retail dry goods section will be watched with much interest," said Robert E. Simon last week. "Thus far, its effect has been almost electrical. Owners are beginning to realize that the situation is not as hopeless as they thought it was. Manufacturers and merchants have awakened to the fact that these buildings formerly occupied by the retail stores are available for other purposes. It needed leadership to pull the community out of its feeling of pessimism and despondency.

"Unfortunately the general public as a rule stands by its convictions, and it takes leaders to point the way; and it is only after the prices have gone up and profits made that the average man participates in prosperity. It will be the same in this old section of New York as it is in the stock market. When Steel shares could be bought in the fifties no one wanted Steel; when it sold at par, there was an active market. Present prices in the old retail district are like Steel at fifty.

"The prices at which these buildings can be procured are far below their intrinsic value for practical purposes, other than for which they were built. They have advantages which the majority of people do not appreciate. The ceilings are higher than those ordinarily built, and the light is better.

"It is to be regretted that New York City as a whole did not respond to the needs of the situation and that the problem was permitted to become one of the individual property owners affected, rather than one of the city at large. It is, therefore, doubly appreciated that men of vision and judgment should blaze the way and open the eyes, not only of this community but others similarly situated throughout the country, to the opportunity of breaking into New York City at prices based on values in some of the smaller cities.

"We need such industries; we should welcome them; we should seek them and make every inducement to them to come here.

"It is hoped that in solving the problem of the 'Save New York' movement a new form of mercantile building will develop, more adaptable to the manufacturer, within the city limits, which can be built at a price that the rents can be made attractive.

"It has been estimated that the value of each immigrant to the city is $1,000. When the Warner Company bring to New York 2,500 people it will therefore bring to the City of New York a gift of $2,500,000. New York, impressed with its bigness, takes events of this kind for granted. This is a state of mind which can be built at such a price that the rents can be made attractive.

"The immigration of the future is a very doubtful question which can only be answered by the actual events as they will develop after the war. There is, however, open to New York this vast opportunity to shake off its complacency and bring to New York industries from all over the country, thereby occupying the older buildings and creating use for the land now idle."

Everett A. Brett, whose firm of Brett & Goode, has just been appointed agent of the Chisolm estate portion at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street of the old Macy, and later the Siegel, store, said last week that the old Sixth Avenue retail district seems on the point of experiencing a renaissance both in physical reconstruction and tenancy.

"Dating from about 1914 the invasion of the wholesalers and large manufacturers began," said Mr. Brett. "At first it was only a few of the downtown glassware, novelty, and upholstery concerns that had temerity enough to locate as far north as Twenty-third Street, and they were looked upon as pioneers, and, possibly, as foolhardy. Nevertheless, as other tenants further downtown saw the advantages of superior transit facilities, better housing and working conditions, and at only a small advance in rent, they, too, followed the trend, and gradually the northerly and southerly boundaries of the district—Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets—began to take on new activity. The same process of gradual leasing occurred in the side streets between the two thoroughfares, so that today there are very few desirable lofts for rent between Fifth and Seventh Avenues in the district.

"Meanwhile Sixth Avenue itself remained in 'innocuous desuetude' so far as new tenants were concerned, but in a state of extremely 'noxious desuetude' so far as realty owners were affected. Within the last six or eight months a tremendous change has taken place, because many of these deserted establishments have been reconstructed. Such is the case with the Vincent Astor property at Nineteenth Street, the Rhinelander structure at Thirteenth Street, and the Chisolm estate parcel at Fourteenth Street.

"Lofts in these structures are being rented to the clothing trade, toy manufacturers, and waist and dress concerns that are either moving from the lower west side or coming from the restricted zone above Thirty-third Street. Recent leases to the Bijou Waist Company of 121 to 131 West Nineteenth Street, a part of the old Simpson Crawford store, to Duparquet-Huet et Moneuse of 108 to 114 West Twenty-second Street through to 113 to 115 West Twenty-first Street, part of the former O'Neill store, and the recent Warner purchase are definite indications of the rejuvenation of the old department store centre.

"All in all, it looks as if lower Sixth Avenue were coming into prominence as a desirable centre for trade, not retail, but as a centre for wholesalers and manufacturers who realize the advantages of fair rents in well-constructed buildings."

WANT DELAY ON ARECO PETITION

If Action Is Not Forced Profits Will Be Greatly Increased—Forced Sale Means Loss.

REALTY CONDITIONS BETTER

Samuel Strasbourger and Alfred E. Marling Say Renting Values Are Improving.

If the receivers appointed by the Federal District Court for the American Real Estate Company have their way there will be no liquidation of the assets of the concern until real estate values have resumed something like normal conditions. The involuntary petition in bankruptcy against the company was filed with the court on May 16 last. Its assets were valued at $18,000,000, subject to mortgages of about $10,000,000, and the amount of its unsecured liabilities was said to be about $14,000,000. A later estimate fixed the value of the assets at $24,627,745. The concern has not yet been declared in bankruptcy and the court will be urged to delay action until the realty market improves. In other words, the company will not be forced to answer the petition until realty times are better.

Samuel Strasbourger, counsel for the Bondholders' Committee, said that the total value of the properties was about $28,000,000, and the liabilities about half that amount. The company, he said, had been granted an extension of time in which to answer the petition and that the creditors were not inclined to push matters because of the general feeling that this was not a good time to dispose of real estate.

"The receivers," said Mr. Strasbourger, "have sold a few parcels at about the right prices, and no one, so far as I know, desires to compel immediate liquidation. I believe the real estate market has seen the worst and that it has reached a point where any change will be for the better. I know that property is renting better than for a long time and that rents have improved slightly. When the rents go up and there are few vacancies, there is soon an improvement all along the line."

The receivers of the American Real Estate Company are Alfred E. Marling, President of Horace S. Ely & Co., and ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes. Neither would discuss the affairs of the concern for publication, because he thought that whatever he had to say should be said first to those directly interested.

One cause for the desire for delay in making any move toward forcing liquidation of the concern is that among the property owned by it are several very valuable parcels beyond the present termini of the rapid transit systems in Bronx and Queens Counties. The new lines are stretching rapidly toward both of these points, and it is believed that if the property can be held until it is within rapid transit operation the increase in values will overcome losses at other points. In discussing the real estate market generally, Mr. Marling said:

"Whatever may be the contributing causes, there can be little doubt that the United States today is enjoying a period of unusual business prosperity. Manufacturers and merchants are doing a profitable business. The employes in the factories of the country are receiving higher wages, probably, than ever before. The exports of foodstuffs, munitions, &c., have reached gigantic proportions. Gold is coming into the country in vast quantities, and instead of being, as heretofore, a debtor nation, we are a creditor nation.

"It is not surprising that all this prosperity and surplus wealth should at last be reflected in the real estate conditions in this city, which, as every one knows, have been at a low ebb for some time. The tide now, however, seems to have turned, and all those who are in close touch with the real estate market have observed a marked increase in the inquiries for business and residence properties for use and occupation and for investment. This does not mean that real estate values have suddenly reached their former high level of ten years ago, but it does mean that there is now a market, at a fair price, for many properties which, two years ago, could hardly have been sold at all.

"This turn for the better is reflected in the decreased vacant office space in lower Manhattan. I think it may be safely stated that not in five years have there been so few offices for rent south of Chambers Street as there are today. It is also to be noted that even in that section of the old dry goods district on Broadway and adjacent streets from Duane Street north to Fourteenth Street there are distinctly better renting conditions, of course on a much lower basis than a few years ago, but the vacancies are being filled. This is especially true where the owners have been foresighted enough to make improvements called for by modern conditions.

"There has been a brisk demand for office space in the Pennsylvania and Grand Central zone district, and many buildings in this section are 100 per cent. rented.

"These favorable rental conditions have greatly helped the sales market. While the old-time real estate investor is not much in evidence in the market, there is a steadily increasing demand for the purchase of real estate for use by manufacturers and merchants, and it is reasonable to hope that with the improved rental conditions the investor, in due course, will appear.

"I believe that the work of the commission on limiting the height of buildings and zoning different sections of the city will, in the long run, have a favorable effect on the orderly and permanent growth of the city, and will give encouragement to builders and operators to erect new buildings. There is now an ample supply of mortgage money at favorable rates, and if building materials were not so high there would be considerable grounds to justify an advance movement in building.

"On all sides, therefore, the outlook for real estate is much more favorable than it has been for a long time past."

New Times Square Theatre.

Plans are being prepared by P. Pereira, architect, for a theatre, 75 by 100 feet, with a seating capacity of 875, at 148-152 West Forty-eighth Street, for Edward F. Rush.

The building will be one story high and will contain a balcony. It will be of brick construction with reinforced concrete floors, and will have a front consisting of face brick and artalone. The estimated cost is $75,000.

NEW FARLEY DEVELOPMENT.

Takes Over New Hyde Park Track for Moderate-Priced Homes.

The large tract of suburban property known as Nassau Haven, at New Hyde Park, L. I., has been placed in the hands of the Robert E. Farley Organization for development and sale by the Glens Falls Trust Company, which owns the property as trustee. Addison B. Colvin, former Treasurer of New York State, is President of the company.

The property is near the Long Island Railroad station and it has been artistically laid out. Many of the houses to be built for Spring occupancy will be constructed in groups about semi-circular private parks, and public parks and playgrounds will be provided. On one street, called Colonial Avenue, an attempt will be made to reproduce the spirit and charm of the old New England village, and only houses of the Colonial, or New England, farmhouse type will be permitted there.

"In this undertaking," said Mr. Farley, "we are going to keep constantly in mind the needs of a man of moderate income. We are going to give him refined and artistic surroundings and enable him to secure a home that, while very cheap, will be attractive and comfortable. We are trying to create something, also, that will be especially desirable for the children and are providing several playgrounds."

STATE REALTY CONVENTION

Creates New Bond Between City and State Interests.

Real estate men throughout the State are now in much closer affiliation than they have been, as a result of conferences at the thirteenth annual convention of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, held last week at the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, L. I.

Evidences of the new bond between New York City and up-State interests are especially evident in the new board of officers and Executive Committee.

Two of the principal officers are heads of important real estate bodies in the greater city. Laurence McGuire, the new Third Vice President, is at the head of the Real Estate Board of New York, which is regarded as the most influential real estate association in the city, and Executive Committeeman Robert A. Wright is President of the Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers.

James Frank, the new Second Vice President, is President of the Real Estate Exchange of Long Island, which represents many millions of dollars invested in real estate all over the island.

The new President of the association is a Long Island man, Alfred H. Wagg of Malverne, while the First Vice President, Fenton M. Parke, is one of the principal real estate men of Buffalo.

The new Executive Committee, composed of ex-President L. D. Woodsworth of Rochester, John P. Faling of Albany, Earl C. Clarke of Utica, ex-President M. Morgenthau, Jr., of New York, Robert A. Wright of Brooklyn, represents a wider scope than any former Executive Committee.

With these men representing the real estate interests in the various parts of the State, it is believed that many of the important reforms suggested at the convention will be carried through without loss of time.

QUEENSBORO SUBWAY.

May Open Ely Avenue Line by Nov. 15.

Unless delivery of the steel for the third-rail electrical transmission on the elevated extension of the Queensboro subway is delayed even longer than present conditions indicate, this rapid transit line will be ready for operation between the Grand Central Station and the Queensboro Bridge Plaza by Nov. 15.

It is understood that both the Public Service Commission and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company have tentatively made arrangements for train service to the plaza by that date.

No official announcement has yet been made, however, as it is realized that the present condition of the steel industry makes rail deliveries uncertain.

The elevated extension and the big plaza station are practically ready for use now, it is said, and if the third rails are delivered within the next ten days they can be installed in time for the turning on of current by the middle of next month.

Broadway Building Leased.

White-Goodman have leased the building at 558 Broadway to the Friedman Company. It fronts 25 feet on Broadway, 200 feet deep, extending to Crosby Street, with 50 foot front there. It has been remodeled and will be occupied by the lessee on Dec. 1.

QUEENS BOROUGH'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH SHOWS AN INCREASE OF A FACTORY A WEEK FOR LAST SIX MONTHS

Queens Borough has made a remarkable record from an industrial standpoint during the past six months by adding one new factory each week to its development.

This growth is shown in the following list compiled by the Manufacturing and Industrial Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens.

In addition to the new factories there are included the names of those concerns which have made substantial additions to their existing plants.

The Marcus Ward Company, manufacturer of papeteries, whose factory is now located at 116 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, adjoining Bush Terminal, has leased from the Degnon Realty and Terminal Improvement Company a four-story building, 190 by 80 feet, which is to be erected at the northeast corner of Pearson and Creek Streets, Long Island City. It is expected the building will be ready to move into by Dec. 1, 1916. It will employ between 150 and 200 hands.

The Emerson Motors Company, recently organized for the purpose of assembling passenger automobiles, has moved into the Russell loft building, Sixth Street, Long Island City.

The Organic Salt and Acid Company has moved into the four-story and basement building, having about 25,000 square feet of floor space, at Nott and Vernon Avenues, Long Island City.

The Loft Candy Company, main office and factory Broome and Centre Streets, Manhattan, has purchased the two-story brick building 285 by 85 feet, on Hamilton Street, near Payntar Avenue, Long Island City.

The Fahnestock Electric Company, manufacturing electric switches, battery connections, &c., leased the fourth floor of the Degnon loft building, Meadow and Creek Streets, Long Island City.

The American Hard Rubber Company is erecting a three-story brick building, 175 by 150 feet, at College Point, to take care of increased business.

The College Point Shirtwaist Company, a new organization, has located in College Point, having leased part of the second floor of the building owned and occupied by the National Chain Company. It employs about 100 hands.

The Motometer Company, manufacturers of automobile accessories of 148 West Fifty-second Street, Manhattan, has moved its factory to Long Island City.

The Siemund Wenzel Electric Welding Company, office 50 Church Street, New York, and main factory in Philadelphia, Penn., has located a branch shop in Long Island City, having leased a one-story frame building, about 60 by 100 feet, at Vernon Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

The Mint Products Company, manufacturers of mint confections, formerly located at 545 West Twentieth Street, New York, moved to Long Island City in August, having leased the fourth floor of the new Long Island Loft Corporation building on Wilbur Avenue, near Sunswick Street. It employs 125 hands.

The Packard Motor Car Company has acquired additional property in Long Island City adjoining its present plant on which it will erect an eight-story building, which will more than double its present facilities.

The Hunter Illuminated Car Sign Company of Flushing is building a one-story concrete addition to its factory, 80 by 80 feet, to take care of increased business.

Heinr. Franck Sons, Inc., manufacturers of chicory, Flushing, have acquired forty-five acres adjacent to their present plant, near Flushing Creek, on which they expect to erect a subsantial addition.

The L. W. F. Engineering Company, formerly located in the Russell Building, Long Island City, has moved to College Point, occupying a part of the newest one of the buildings formerly occupied by the United States Metal Products Company. It manufactures aeroplanes and engines and employs about twenty-five hands.

The Quigley Furnace Specialties Company, Inc., 26 Cortlandt Street, New York, moved to Jamaica July 10.

The Robinson Clay Products Company, office Flatiron Building, New York City, has established a distributing yard at Bushwick Junction.

To provide increased warehouse room, the Keiner-Williams Stamping Company, of Richmond Hill, is building a two-story brick addition to its factory, 65 by 95 feet.

The French Art Company, Inc., recently organized for the purpose of manufacturing corsets, has leased the upper floor, containing about 3,800 square feet, of the De Silva Rubber Company's new building on Harris Avenue, near Sherman Street, Long Island City.

The France-Swiss Dyee, Inc., of Virginia, has bought out and taken over the lease of the United States Coal Tar Products Company, at the corner of Broadway and Hopkins Avenue, Long Island City.

The Essex Motor Truck Company, recently incorporated under the laws of New York State, with capital stock of $600,000, John T. Rainier, President, and Paul N. Lineberger, Secretary, has purchased five and a half acres of land at Bayside Avenue, Flushing, where it is its intention to establish a plant for the manufacture of motor trucks.

The Steiner Novelty Works, recently organized for the purpose of manufacturing mechanical toys, has located in a store leased from H. Bohne, at Whitestone. It employs fifteen hands.

The Ferro Products Company has leased half of the Collins Building at Creek and Third Streets, Long Island City.

Holliday-Kemp Company, Inc., dealer in aniline colors, dyestuffs, and chemicals, of 90 William Street, Manhattan, has leased the main building of the Consumers' Brewing Company, containing about 16,000 square feet of floor space, at Woodside.

The Kindel Bed Company has leased from the Degnon Terminal Company, for a period of twenty-one years, a modern four-story factory building to be built on a plot 230 by 100 feet on the easterly side of Anable Avenue and north side of Creek Street, Long Island City.

The Latham Litho and Printing Company has purchased the block bounded by Woodside Avenue, Middlebrook Avenue, Dickson Street, and Barnett Avenue, Long Island City, dimensions about 400 by 457 feet.

John K. Stewart of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation, Chicago, Ill., has purchased two and a half acres of ground on Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, east of and adjoining the National Casket Company, on which a six-story concrete factory is being erected.

The Nathan Manufacturing Company has purchased a fourteen-acre tract of land in Flushing, on Flushing Creek, where they manufacture injectors, valves, and other accessories for locomotives and automobiles.

The Liberty Fuse and Arme Company, employing about 400 hands, has located at Jackson Avenue and Crane Street, Long Island City.

J. Charles Teepe, Inc., manufacturers of woodenware, leased the entire second floor, about 16,000 square feet, of the five-story loft building at Wilbur Avenue, near Sunswick Street, Long Island City.

The Nichols Copper Company erected an addition to its plant at Laurel Hill, consisting of a one-story brick building, 56 by 244 feet.

The Harmon Color Works has leased a loft in the Chilton Paint Companies factory in College Point.

The Norma Company of America, manufacturers of ball and roller bearings, has acquired a ten-acre tract fronting on the Long Island Railroad and extending to the Queens Boulevard, about a mile west of Forest Hills Station, where it is erecting a four-story concrete structure, 372 by 70 feet, the approximate cost being $200,000.

IMPORTANT DECISION BEARING ON LIABILITY OF A TENANT

An interesting decision bearing upon apartment houses was rendered last week by Judge Noonan in the Seventh District Municipal Court. It was decided that the tenant was not entitled to offset because he moved out and delivered possession after service of dispossess precept in a proceeding for non-payment of rent.

The action was brought by Anna Gottlieb, a landlord, against Joseph Lengel, tenant, to recover the sum of $93.69, consisting of rent of an apartment for the months of August and September, 1916, at the rate of $45 a month, with interest added, and of $3.28, representing telephone charges incurred by the defendant while a tenant.

The defendant was in possession for the entire month of August, and until Sept. 9, on which day he was served with a precept in a dispossess proceeding for the non-payment of rent.

On Sept. 12 the defendant moved from the apartment and left the keys with the telephone operator. On Sept. 15 the landlord took possession of the apartment in order to make repairs, with a view to renting the apartments. The premises were afterward rented, on Oct. 1 following.

The defense was that the landlord, by taking possession after the tenant left, must allow the tenant as an offset to the September rent the reasonable value of the use and occupation of the premises for the last half of the month of September.

In his decision Judge Noonan said: "I do not believe this claim to be well founded. The precept was not issued until after Sept. 1, 1916, on which day, according to the lease, the September rent was payable.

"Instead of waiting for the signing of the final order awarding possession to the landlord and the subsequent issuance of the warrant, the tenant moved out after the service of the precept upon him. The recognition by the tenant of the landlord's right to the recovery of possession was tantamount to the issuance of the warrant and his eviction thereunder.

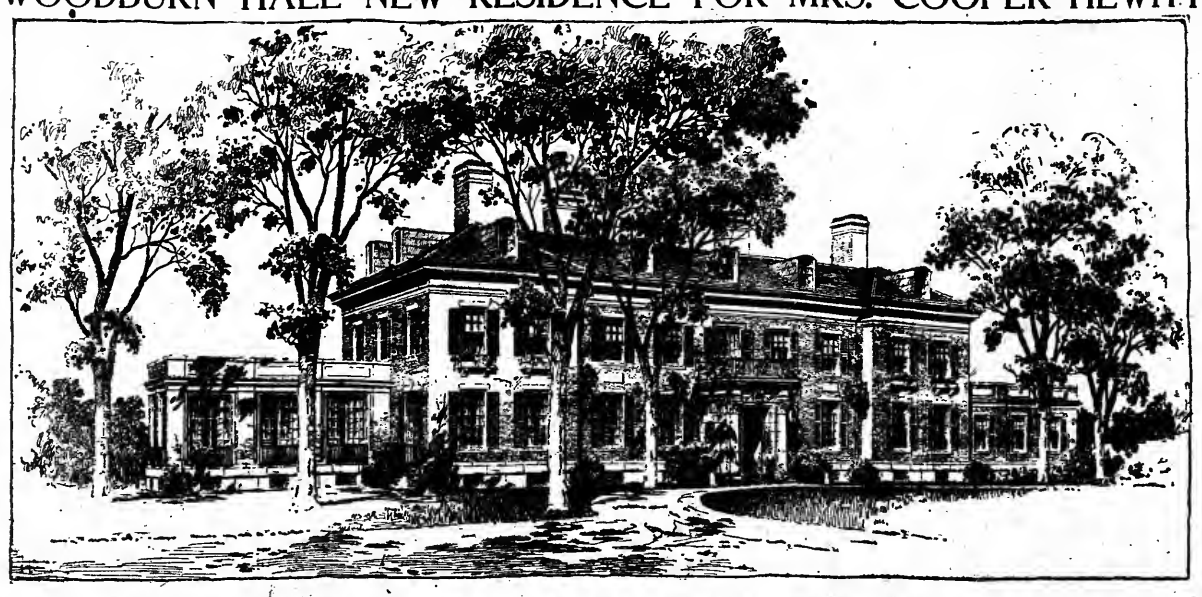
"The tenant undoubtedly knew that the return of the precept would result in the signing of the final order and the subsequent issuance of the warrant. He therefore accepted the inevitable by moving out before the proceeding reached the final stage, and his removal had the same effect as if he was dispossessed by force of the warrant.

"There is no proof that the landlord obtained any rent from a new tenant for the remainder of the month of September. The only control that he exercised over the premises was to put them in order for the tenant coming in on the first of October following.

"Under such circumstances I do not think the defendant is entitled to recover as an offset the reasonable value of the use and occupation of the premises for the balance of the month even if it is conceded that such value is established by the rental value, as no other was proven.

"Judgment is accordingly directed to be entered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $93.69."

WOODBURN HALL NEW RESIDENCE FOR MRS. COOPER HEWITT



Built at New Windsor, N. Y., Overlooking the Hudson River, of Brick and Sandstone in Georgian Style of Architecture from Plans by William Harmon Beers.

THE TORRENS LAW.

Dorr Viele Explains Its Machinery to Board of Trade Members.

At the regular meeting of the Bronx Board of Trade, held at the Board of Trade Building, 137th Street and Third Avenue, on Wednesday evening, the members present heard an able exposition of the workings of the "Torrens System" of Land Title Registration, the speaker being Dorr Viele of the New York Torrens Law Committee of the Real Estate Board of New York.

After giving a history of the Torrens system and explaining its workings Mr. Viele said:

"We look forward to the future complete substitution of dealing with land by official certificate in place of using the involved methods of supporting title, which must be superseded; but the adjustment must from its very nature be gradual. The machinery to effect it in this State is not yet very well linked together.

"The assignment of special judges to all the various districts will not be made until the demand for it shall make itself felt, and I do not doubt that many of the county clerks have deferred acquainting themselves with the statute until an application shall be filed in their county; but all requisite parts of the machinery are provided for and it is perfectly practicable to make an application in any part of the State if you get one of the qualified official examiners."

BUILDING IN QUEENS.

Projected Structures Filed This Month Will Cost $1,751,000.

Queens building operations from Oct. 1 to Oct. 20 showed 346 applications filed for new buildings to cost $1,280,612. Since that period there have been eighty-six additional applications for buildings to cost $491,000, making the total aggregate cost of the buildings thus far projected for the month $1,751,000.

The Queensboro Corporation has made application for additional improvements at Jackson Heights, filing plans for two five-story apartments, each to cost $162,000. Henry W. Meyer will erect seventeen three-story brick tenements at the southwest corner of Valentine Street and Edsall Avenue, and on the west side of Valentine Street, Ridgewood, to cost $147,000.

Apartments Leased.

Apartments have been leased by Pease & Elliman at 955 Park Avenue to James H. Kerens, at 340 Park Avenue to Lawrence H. Shearman, at 161 East Seventy-ninth Street to Mrs. A. H. Chappell, at 39 East Twenty-seventh Street to G. F. Paine, 144 East Fortieth Street, through Douglas Gibbons, to Robert G. Myles, Jr.; 145 East Forty-ninth Street, through W. A. Phipps, to Mrs. Margaret M. Galt; 146 East Forty-ninth Street to Runyon S. Baldwin, and at 56 West Fifty-eighth Street to H. B. Perrin.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased an apartment of five rooms on the roof of the new house, 1,000 Park Avenue, for Bing & Bing to Ernest R. Hudson, and apartments at 55 West Fifty-fifth Street to Robert E. Peabody and C. E. Mackey.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has leased apartments at 227 Riverside Drive to M. C. Dabney and Ray Schlang, and at 401 West 118th Street to Harry Abrams and Alfred Brown.

Country House Rentals.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have leased for Mrs. Nash Rockwood her country place at Riverdale-on-Hudson to Otto Marx.

Fish & Marvin have rented the Bowles property at Rye to Basil Harris of Philadelphia.

Cocks & Willets have leased Chaple House, belonging to William D. Guthrie, at Locust Valley to Arthur V. Davis, President of the Aluminum Company of America.

F. M. Crawley & Brothers have rented the residence on the east side of Duryea Road, Upper Montclair, to G. T. Stanford of Independence, Kan.; also the residence of Mrs. Annie F. Taylor at 9 Duryea Road, and the residence on the west side of Lloyd Road for Miss Aletta L. Tower to Frederick S. Gassaway.

Utica Gets 1917 Convention.

Utica has been selected as the place for the convention next year of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York. No date has been set, but it will be held either in September or October. It has been decided to issue a monthly bulletin as the official organ of the association, which will furnish information to the taxpayers in the State.

REAL ESTATE NOTES.

Subway Contract Awarded.

An award has been made by the Public Service Commission to Louis Wechsler of the contract for the construction of station finish for six stations on the new rapid transit lines.

The contract price was $382,321. Five of the stations in question are located on the new Seventh Avenue line, namely, those at Times Square and Forty-second Street, Pennsylvania Station, (Thirty-third Street.) Twenty-eighth Street, Twenty-third Street, and Eighteenth Street. The sixth station under this contract is the diagonal station at Forty-second Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, near which the new Lexington Avenue line connects with the first subway.

All work is to be completed within six months of the delivery of the contract, save for certain minor details.

Last Week's Realty Record.

The total number of sales reported, and not recorded, in Manhattan last week was thirty-three, as against twenty-two the previous week and twenty-one a year ago.

The number of sales south of Fifty-ninth Street was eleven, as compared with six the previous week and twelve a year ago.

The sales north of Fifty-ninth Street aggregated sixteen, as compared with sixteen the previous week and nine a year ago.

From the Bronx seven sales at private contract were reported, as against seven the previous week and fourteen a year ago.

New Jersey Sale.

The Summit Development Company has sold to R. M. Collin two plots on Elm Street, Summit, belonging to the Summit Home Land Company.

Feist & Feist have sold for John C. Gregory the frame dwelling at the corner of Rutledge Avenue and Twenty-second Street, East Orange, 50 by 100. The buyer was Frank Eichorn.

New Brooklyn Factory.

The Turner Construction Company of New York, Buffalo, and Boston has been awarded a general contract by the American Manufacturing Company of West and Noble Streets, Brooklyn, for a three-story reinforced concrete factory, 100 by 100. William Higginson is the architect. Work will go ahead at once.

Country House Leases.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., has leased for M. Taylor Pyne, Jr., his country estate at East Williston to Thomas H. Prosser.

Lewis B. Preston has leased for Charles A. Gould his house known as Ridgecrest, on the Boston Post Road, Harrison, to William P. Mursellies.

John F. Scott has rented for Mrs. Walter C. Stearns her country place at Hewlett, L. I., to Norris Sellar.

Lexington Avenue Theatre Lease.

Forbes & Co. have leased the Lexington Theatre, Fifty-first Street and Lexington Avenue, to Gus Hill and George H. Nicolai, for the production of Broadway attractions at popular prices. They have also closed a lease for a term to Frank Gersten for Sunday concerts at the same theatre.

Buys New Canaan Farm.

The George M. Olmstead Company has sold at New Canaan, Conn., for Annie Harden a farm of twenty-one acres with a frontage on Silver Mine Road, adjoining the Robert Turner and Dorman estates.

Westchester Sale.

The Searsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, have sold a plot adjoining Lynus Keating's home in the Greenacres section, to J. S. Sroder.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 23 cases of canned blackberries. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Buildings, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 21, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold seven bags of wormy and mouldy chestnuts. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three bags wormy and mouldy chestnuts.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 21 bags of wormy and mouldy chestnuts. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 4 pkgs. lace, 3 cameo, 12 pieces wool underwear, 1 piece bleached cotton cloth, 1 piece bleached cloth, 482 cigarettes, 50 cigars. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 720-30 lb. cans frozen eggs. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, October 23, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 2,663 and 3,082 R. S. U. S. I have seized and hold 4 pkgs. lace, 3 cameo, 12 pieces wool underwear, 1 piece bleached cotton cloth, 1 piece bleached cloth, 482 cigarettes, 50 cigars. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 720-30 lb. cans frozen eggs. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, October 23, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 2,965, and 2,962, R. S., U. S. I have seized and hold 762 necklaces, 12 lavalliéres, 6 bracelets, 1 brooch, 5 pairs earrings, 17 watch chains. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Oct. 20, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on October 13th, 1916, the Standard Transportation Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co. No. 16, for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about October 4, 1916, while tug S. T. Co. No. 16 was towing barge S. T. Co. No. 120 out of the slip at 56th Street, South Brooklyn, in consequence of which one Mical Olsen is alleged to have sustained personal injuries; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 16 and pending freight as appraised, viz., $41,000, with lawful interest according to law. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22nd day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 3,082, 2,865, and 2,862, R. S., U. S., I have seized and hold 34 long chains, 24 necklaces, 4 lavalliers, 4 brooches, 65 charms, 6 pair earrings, 3 bracelets, 4 rings, 2 scarfpins, 12 slickpins, 36 watch chains, 2 fobs, 48 pair cuff buttons. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Oct. 20, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold nine bags of wormy and mouldy chestnuts. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 20, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three cases each containing 100 cans of tomato paste. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 23, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHN JOHNSON JR. CO. REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS

PUBLIC AUCTION

UNDER DIRECTION OF
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

ELECTION DAY

(Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1916)
at 2 P. M., on the Premises, Rain or Shine,

5 New One-Family Brick Houses

7 ROOMS AND BATH IN EACH.

Nos. 801-803-807-809-811 MANOR AVENUE,

BET. ATLANTIC AV. & FULTON ST.,

WOODHAVEN,

BOROUGH OF QUEENS. Close to Jamaica Ave. trolley and elevated, and station of L. I. R. R. Will be sold separately. VERY EASY TERMS $500 DOWN ON EACH house if desired. Titles insured.

TUESDAY, NOV. 14, 1916,

at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, in the BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 189 Montague Street.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

BY ORDER OF
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.,
Executor, Etc.,
To close the estate of Anna Marie De Piniec Mallet, deceased.

Valuable Corner Plot of 6 Lots,

CROPSEY AVENUE,

N. W. COR. OF BAY 31ST STREET,

BENSONHURST,

BROOKLYN. Close to subway station, Bensonhurst Park & the Bay. Will be sold in one parcel, subject to mortgage of $5,700. Additional particulars from T. E. PILSWORTH, ESQ., TRUST OFFICER of Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 175 REMSEN ST., Brooklyn, or JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 195 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Supreme Court Partition Sale.
MAURICE DEICHES, Esq., Referee.

To-Morrow—October 30

at 12 o'clock noon at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. C.

334-336 West 56th St.,

(Bet. 8th & 9th Aves.)

Two 5-story and cellar brick and brownstone front Apartment Houses; steam heat and hot water; size of plot 50x100.5.

Next Tuesday, October 31

at 12 o'clock noon at Bronx Exchange Salesroom, 3,208 3d Av., New York City.

Entire Block Front on S. S. of 184th St.,

(From Jerome to Walton Aves.)
BRONX BOROUGH.

a vacant Plot, 200 feet on 184th St., 100 feet on Jerome Ave. and 100 feet on Walton Ave.

ARTHUR N. GIEGERICH, Esq., Atty. for Plaintiff, 43 Exchange Place, New York City.

Phone 744—Cort.

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

VOLUNTARY AUCTION SALE

4-Story Tenement—2-Story Brick Stable

THURSDAY, NOV. 2nd,

12 o'clock noon, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St.,

N. E. Cor. 36th St. & 11th Ave.

24.9 x 100.

Further particulars from THEODORE BURGMYER, Atty., 11 Court St., Brooklyn, or

Henry Brady
Auctioneer,
200 West 23rd Street.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Real Estate Auctioneer

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1916,

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

Estate of Anna K. Dieckmann, Dec'd,

280 WEST 12TH ST.

Southeast Corner West 4th St.

The four-story brick Building, with three stores, upper part used for furnished rooms and light housekeeping. Size 20x75.3x13.4x75.

Mortgage $9,000, at 5%, due June 8, 1918	
Annual Rent	$1,902
Interest on mortgage	$450
Taxes (1916)	306
Water tax	40
Insurance	50
	846
Net income	$1,056

Wesselman & Kraus, Attys.,
55 LIBERTY ST., N. Y. CITY.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

Estate of Jacob Richard, Dec'd,

278 DELANCEY ST.

50 Feet West of Cannon St.
FORMING AN L WITH

49 CANNON ST.

50 Feet North of Delancey St.

The two five-story brick stores, with tenements and lofts. Size 25x75 on Delancey St., and 25x50 on Cannon St.

TO BE SOLD AS ONE PARCEL.
70% on mtge. 1 or 3 yrs. at 5%.
JOHN E. ROESER, Esq., Attorney,
128 BROADWAY.

ABSOLUTE EXECUTORS' SALE

Without Reserve to the Highest Bidder,
Estate of SARAH JACKSON, Dec'd.

3,079 THIRD AV.,

25 Feet North of E. 157th St.

The three-story brick and frame Dwelling; size 25x98.1xirreg.

Northwest Corner 3D & BATHGATE AVS.

Choice Plot, 176.4x100x145.
7 LOTS, BLOCK FRONT.

3D & BATHGATE AVS. South Side East 187th St.

Choice Lots, 77.10 on 3d Av.; 285.5 on E. 187th St. and 80.39 on Bathgate Av.

BRONX BOROUGH

NEW YORK CITY.
P. E. JACKSON, Esq., Attorney,
2 RECTOR ST., CITY.

138 SUMMIT AV., MT. VERNON, N.Y.

Near Lincoln Av.,

The three-story brick Dwelling, with 16 rooms and three baths, electric light, gas, steam heat, also brick and frame garage in rear. Size of plot 100x200. Seen by permit only.

60% on Mtge., 1 or 3 Years, at 5%.
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25 PINE STREET

MORTGAGE MONEY AT 4½%
IN ANY AMOUNT
SECOND MORTGAGE FUNDS, $5,000 UP.

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35 Nassau St. Lowest fees and rates.

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SAFE ELECTRIC WIRING
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ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS

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Builder will sell at a big sacrifice 12-story fireproof apartment, with stores; fully rented; private house, suburban or country estate considered in part payment.

Nine-story fireproof apartment; near 86th subway and "L"; rent, $52,000; mortgages, $325,000; price, $450,000; positive net returns, $14,000; will take free and clear country estate or private dwelling in part payment.

Riverside Drive bargain; ten-story fireproof apt.; corner; will net $18,000 per annum, subject to small 1st mtge., long term; will consider free and clear country place, private dwelling, or parcel ready for improvement in part payment.

Principals only.

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Broadway at 80th St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Modest Investment That Will Pay Large Returns

An estate in liquidation offers for sale two adjoining 6-story downtown lofts 100x103, fully rented, netting 6% on their, assessed valuation. Good location, subway directly opposite building. Will sell for a figure considerably below the assessed valuation on a cash basis. For particulars apply to

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ON FIFTH AVENUE
Facing Park

New 5-story English Basement residence never occupied; perfect and complete condition. Electric elevator. Steam heat; hardwood floors throughout; dumbwaiter to top. Selected wood trim. Six master's bedrooms, each with bath; eight servants' rooms. Cannot be duplicated on entire avenue, both as to style and price.

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A desirable garage site on 57th Street east of 2d Avenue, having a frontage of 60 feet with depth of 50 feet. Possession can be had at once or present improvement will carry property until needed. Property is priced for quick disposal.

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An elegant residence, beautifully located; plot 28x100; electric elevator, large foyers, conservatory, electric baths, tile kitchens, &c.; beautifully decorated; 5 master's bedrooms; elaborately furnished.

Will sell furnished or unfurnished.

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In good old Chelsea Section.
Where Values never decrease.
Ground floor Garage, size 125x100.
For less than land value.
$4,000 yearly income from 10-story Loft Bldg.
For $20,000—half cash.
50 ft. plot for improvement, at Sacrifice.
Get in before building material drops:
Then watch these Prices Jump.

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Ideal location. Modern fireproof building. 35,000 sq. ft. Attractive rental. Possession when desired.

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THREE CHOICE BRONX PROPERTIES MUST BE SOLD TO CLOSE ESTATE.

JEROME AV., west side, 100 feet north 183d St.; foot of subway station; 50x100; vacant; free and clear.

WEBSTER AV., Nos. 3,073, 3,075, 3,077, near 205th St.; a few feet from proposed "L" station, 3-story and cellar, frame attached, 1-family dwellings on lot, 50x120; 6 rooms and bath; well rented; free and clear.

STEBBINS AV. and 170th St., northeast corner, 100x105; vacant; near subway station; free and cleaf.

FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

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Suburban Life In The City In MAPLETON PARK

$750 cash and $35 per month buys 7-room residence. Same improvements as in any $100 a month apartment. Also garden, lawn and glass enclosed porch. 24 minutes from Municipal Building, Park Row, via Sea Beach Subway, now running. Come to-day.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
22nd Av. & 66th St., B'klyn,
Opp. 22nd Av. Sta.
Booklet on request.

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Easy Housekeeping Homes

Only 2 left of 33 finished. Prices based on actual cost—a cost far below present prices for building construction. A rare opportunity. Act at once.

Eastern Parkway Heights, just east of Prospect Park, Crown Street, between Bedford and Rogers Avs. Convenient to 6 car lines, Brighton Beach "L" and 3 subways now nearing completion. Both sides of Crown St. attractively developed.

Beautiful, well planned homes.

Deep Lots, 20 ft. x 120 ft.
Driveway in Rear of Property. Garage Space for 2 Cars.

Easy terms if desired. Title guaranteed free by Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

Take Ocean Av. or Rogers Av. cars to Crown Street.

REALTY ASSOCIATES (Owners)

155 Crown Street, Brooklyn
Telephone Bedford 8918

CRAFTSMAN HOMES

In stucco and brick, with and without garage; all improvements; on W. 11th St., 2 minutes from Kings Highway station. Sea Beach subway; 23 sold; only 4 left; see these wonderful little homes, or send for full set of photo postals and terms.

OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful Bayside Park

A MOST ATTRACTIVE HOME WITH EVERY MODERN UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENT, ROOMY GARAGE, LAWN 100X100, ENOUGH SPACE FOR TENNIS COURT. RESTRICTED LOCALITY, FEW BLOCKS FROM PRIVATE BATHING BEACH, CLUB, PIER, ETC. UNEXCELLED FOR ALL WATER SPORTS, NEAR GOLF LINKS, STATION AND TROLLEY. THIS IS A DANDY HOME AND WILL SACRIFICE TO QUICK BUYER ON TERMS OF $500 CASH AND BALANCE CAN BE ARRANGED. B. ALTMAN, 105 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.

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TEN 1-FAMILY COTTAGES, (8 SOLD.)

Ten 2-family houses now in course of construction; 16 rooms, 3 baths.

AT CORONA

Fourteen 2-family brick houses; 8 now nearing completion; 4 sold. Call any day or Sunday and let me show you these houses. THOMAS DALY, owner and builder. Office, Jackson Av. and 41st St., Corona, N. Y.

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New cottage, delightfully situated, park-like surroundings, restricted, 7 rooms, tiled bath, set tubs, electricity, white enameled finish, beautifully decorated, tiled kitchen, piazza, garage; 17 minutes from Penn. Station or Flatbush Avenue; 5-cent fare; 13 minutes from seashore; $5,200; without garage, $5,000; easy terms.

F. W. SCUTT & CO.,
336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA, N. Y.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
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JAMAICA $4,000 HOME.

In the old established (Kings Park) section of Jamaica, convenient to everything desirable; excellent neighborhood; Colonial house, 8 light, cheerful rooms, tastefully decorated, electric lights, steam heat, gas, piazza, quiet home street; impossible to duplicate in this section of Jamaica.

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336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOME

10 rooms, 2 baths, large open fireplace, combination enclosed porch, gas, electricity, and sewerage; large shaded plot; abundance of shrubbery; wonderful view of Long Island Sound; 3 minutes' walk to restricted sanded bathing beach; clubhouse, pier, and station; only 27 minutes out; greatest bargain of the year; easy terms can be arranged. B Estate, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

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Desirable Houses and Building Plots FOR SALE.

THOS. F. SWAIN,
CONTINENTAL AVENUE,
FOREST HILLS, L. I.

MODERN COTTAGE

Excellent neighborhood; 6 rooms, bath, and all improvements; verandas front and side; full cellar; hot water heat; gas; electricity; large lawn; sidewalk, &c.; owner cannot occupy; great bargain for $4,500; will take $400 cash, balance small monthly payment. B, Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Kew Gardens

New house, nine rooms, two baths, stucco. EVERY IMPROVEMENT.

Phone 39 Richmond Hill or 6028 Murray Hill.

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Seven-room all-year cottage, ideally located, large plot, no assessments. All improvements, including electric light and steam heat. Less than 30 minutes out. Will make terms to suit you.

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FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

Large, well-built frame house; 8 stories, 18 rooms, 2 baths; gas; part electricity; hot air heat; garage; chicken house; plot 105x220. Piazza 8 sides. Beautiful shade trees, lawns, fruit, garden, asparagus, and strawberry beds. One block trolley, 20 minutes ferry; good residential district. Easy terms. Phone 941J West New Brighton, or write Owner, 342 Bement Ave., West New Brighton, Staten Island.

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Beautiful 3 Acre Estate

at Greenwich—excellent bargain.

Charming Dutch Colonial House, containing 14 rooms and four baths, in splendid condition; also garage to hold three cars; grounds beautifully laid out; tennis court, fruit trees; delightful surroundings; asking $35,000. For information apply

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Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

Real Estate at Public Auction

Special Sales Day

Tuesday, November 14, 1916

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y.

ABSOLUTE EXECUTOR'S SALES

ESTATE OF THERESA FOY, Dec'd,

709 East 214th St,
(Near White Plains Road.)
A 3-story and cellar frame tenement with store. Size, 25x185.

N. S. Garrison Av.
(Between Whittier Street and Longfellow Avenue.)
A vacant plot, 50.5x108.7x50x102.9.

JOHN M. RIDER, Esq., Att'y, 44 Cedar St., New York City.

EXECUTOR'S SALES

ESTATE of LAMBERT S. QUACKENBUSH, Dec'd,

3 East 94th St.
Bet. Fifth and Madison Avs.
A 4-story and basement brownstone front dwelling; furnace heat and electricity; size of lot 25x100.8½.

67 West 115th St.
Bet. Lenox and Fifth Avs.
A 5-story and basement brownstone front apartment house; steam heat and hot water supply; size of lot 25x100.11.

WILBUR F. EARP, Esq., Atty., 120 Broadway, New York City.

ESTATE of CHARLES SOLELIAC, Dec'd,

44 East 49th Street
(Between Madison & Park Avenues.)
A 4-story and basement brownstone front apartment house. Furnace heat and electricity. Size of lot 21.6x100.10.

66 2-3% MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE AT 5%.
BALDWIN & HUTCHINS, Attys., 27 Pine Street, New York City.

EXECUTRICES' SALES

ESTATE of LEROY B. CRANE, Dec'd,

S. W. Cor. East 137th St. & Willow Av.
(Known as 758 to 766 East 137th St.)
BRONX BOROUGH
Five 2-story and basement frame dwellings. Size of plot 62.1x100.
THOMAS W. McKNIGHT, Esq., Atty., 167 West 121st St., New York City.

ESTATE of HERMAN HOOPS, Dec'd,

S. E. Cor. of Monroe & Pelham Streets
(Known as 98 Monroe Street)
A 4-story and cellar brick tenement with stores; size 26.5½x119.9x irreg.
70% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5%
HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Esq., Atty., 80 Maiden Lane, New York City.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

ESTATE of JAMES CLIFFORD, Dec'd,

297 Henry Street
(Between Grand & Scammel Streets)
A 3-story and basement brick tenement; furnace heat and gas. Size of lot 24x77.7.
SAYERS BROTHERS, Attys., 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

DISSOLUTION SALES

4,585 to 4,607 Park Avenue
(Bet. 184th & 187th Sts.) To be sold separately.
Nos. 4,585 and 4,589, two 5-story and basemeat brick apartment houses. Size 50.15x93.27x irreg. and 50.09x98.29x irreg., respectively.
Nos. 4,595 to 4,607, four 5-story and basement brick apartment houses. Sizes 37.50x98.29 to 37.50x105.79. Steam heat and electricity.

957 Hoe Avenue
(Between Whitlock Avenue and Aldus Street)
A 5-story brick apartment house; steam heat and hot water supply. Size of plot 42x150.

SPECIAL SALES

N. W. Cor. Madison Avenue & 99th Street
(Known as 1,440 to 1,448 Madison Avenue)
A 7-story elevator apartment house with six stores; steam heat, electricity and telephone service. Size of plot 100.11x120.

Block Front on East Side of Fifth Ave.
(Bet. Garfield Pl. & First St.) BROOKLYN, N. Y.
To Be Sold as Four Parcels and as a Whole.
S. E. COR. GARFIELD PLACE AND FIFTH AVENUE, a vacant plot 100x95.9.
ADJ. S. E. COR. GARFIELD PLACE AND FIFTH AVENUE, a vacant plot 85x100.
N. E. COR. FIRST STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE, a vacant plot 100x95.9.
ADJ. N. E. COR. FIRST STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE, a vacant plot 85x100.
60% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5½%

West Side Sixth Av.
(Bet. Garfield Place & First St., Brooklyn, N. Y.)
A vacant lot 25x100.
60% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5½%

86-88 & 90 Garfield Place
(Bet. Fifth & Sixth Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.)
To be sold separately.
Three 2-story and basement brownstone front dwellings. Size of each lot, 18x100.
60% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5½%

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys, 46 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.

586 Fifth Street
(Bet. Prospect Park West and Eighth Av.) BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A 2-story and basement brownstone front dwelling. Furnace heat and gas. Size of lot, 20x100.
DENMAN & DIXON, Attys., 170 Broadway, N. Y. City.

S. E. Cor. Middagh & Henry Streets
(Known as 84 to 90 Middagh St.)
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Four 3-story brick houses. Size of plot, 70.10x51.6.

8,786-8,790 Nineteenth Av.
(Bet. Bath & Cropsey Avs.)
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A 3-story frame building used as a rooming house. Size of plot, 40x96.10½.

250 to 252 Pearl St.
(Bet. Tillary & Concord Sts.)
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A 4-story and cellar brick commercial building. Freight elevator, gas and electricity. Size, 30x103.

LIQUIDATION SALE

Thursday, November 16,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.

348 West 28th St.
(Bet. Eighth & Ninth Avs.)
A 3-story and basement brick building used as a rooming house. Size of lot, 21.5 1-7x98.9.

513 to 517 West 40th St.
(Bet. 10th and 11th Avs.)
A 3-story brick stable, together with 2-story brick dwelling. Size of plot 75x98.9.

535 to 541 and 547 to 551 West 38th Street
(Bet. 10th & 11th Avs.)
To be sold as two parcels.
535 to 541 is a vacant plot 100x98.9.
547 to 551 is a vacant plot 75x98.9.

West Side of Inwood Av., Running Through to Macombs Road
(225 ft. south of Gobel Pl.)
A vacant plot 100x130.28x100.28x122.88.

515 & 517 West 39th St.
(Bet. 10th & 11th Avs.)
To be sold as one parcel.
A 4-story brick tenement with store, together with lot adjoining. Size of plot, 50x98.9.

233 West 60th St.
(Between West End and Amsterdam Avs.)
A 4-story brick tenement with two stores. Size of plot 25x100.5.

N. W. Cor. 173d Street & Weeks Avenue,
A vacant strip. Size 6x95.

N. E. Cor. So. Boulevard and Brown Place,
A vacant plot 50x100.

OZONE PARK, L. 1.
BOROUGH OF QUEENS.
S. E. Cor. Grafton & Ocean Avs.
A vacant plot 46.5x100.

141-143 West 27th St.
(Bet. Sixth and Seventh Avs.)
To be sold as one parcel.
A 5-story and a 3-story brick tenement with stores. Size of plot 50.2x98.9¼.

SILVER LAKE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

S. E. Cor. Lake Street & Pearl Avenue.
Vacant plot 75.57x129.58x75x124.09.

East Side Garfield Av.
Running through to Underhill Blvd.
250 ft. north of Jefferson Av.
A vacant lot 25x123.65x25x180.61.

75% may remain on mortgage for three years at 5%

WITH EXCEPTION OF 348 WEST 28TH ST. AND 141 AND 143 WEST 27TH ST.

BROWN & FALKINBURG, Attys., 10 Wall St., N. Y. City.
Write for Booklet

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE

CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Esq., Referee.

To-morrow, October 30th,

at 12:00 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.

Southeast Corner of Riverside Drive & 113th Street

(Known as the Strathmore)

A 13-story brick and brownstone elevator Apartment House. Size of plot 104.4 x 117.6⅝ x 100.11 x 91.1¼.

This property has a commanding view of Riverside Drive, Riverside Drive Park and the Hudson River.

For further details as to terms, mortgages, rents, &c., apply to TOMPKINS McILVAINE, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 52 William Street, New York City, or

31 Nassau St. N. Y. City. Joseph P. Day Auctioneer 'Phone 744 Cort.

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5 Acres on the Water

Modern Dwelling; Four Bathrooms; Electric and Gas Lighting; Hot Water Heat; Perfect Drainage; Cottage; Garage; Cow House; Chicken Run; Large Road Frontage; Dressed Stone Wall; Unusual Trees; High Elevation; Extensive Views. For Sale on Easy Terms.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.
11 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 6441.

New House—Georgian Colonial

Rent or sell at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem electric division; all improvements, including sewers; high elevation; walking distance of depot; plot 100x100; nine large rooms, tastefully decorated; sleeping porches and open fireplaces; photo and description upon request. H. E. WILSON, St. George Hotel, Brookly

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We have clients for furnished apartments ranging in price from $300 per month, upwards.

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Population 1900, 184,000; 1910, 283,000; 1915, 321,000

In the southern part are four cities. Beyond these the more open or green country, in which there is no settlement more delightful for homes than the

VILLAGE OF BRIARCLIFF MANOR

(Scarborough station, on main line, and Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam division of the New York Central Railroad.) Auto bus to Scarborough station gives commuting service 1 hr. 5 min. to Grand Central from cottages now available.

After 20 years of carefully planned improvements Briarcliff Manor offers attractions as a residential locality which cannot be surpassed. Illustrated folder on request. Address

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New Rochelle.

Residential section, high ground, wooded; near station, golf links, &c. High-class surroundings; $6,000. We can give you an up-to-date 7 or 8 room house, every modern improvement, on good sized plot; best buy in any New York suburban section; $750 cash, balance can be arranged on monthly payments, like rent.

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Delightfully situated in the hills of Westchester, near the Hudson; forty miles from Grand Central Terminal; less than two hours by motor. Large brook and 14-acre lake with very old grist-mill and saw-mill. The buildings have recently been remodelled. The property contains about 250 acres; will divide; large shade trees and shrubbery. Can be purchased at an unusual bargain.

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Anderson Park

presents unusual opportunities for residences costing from six to twelve thousand dollars. Adjoins beautiful Ridgeview section. Easy terms and reduced prices for those who will build now. Send for map and prices.

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LARCHMONT on the Sound

Restricted Bungalow Colony

Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R., with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house, with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $500 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6441 Murray Hill.

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300 ACRES

TWO MILES FROM

WHITE PLAINS

One-half mile from station on Harlem Division of New York Central. Beautiful manor house, barns, outbuildings, orchard, etc. High land, commanding fine view in all directions. Frontage on three important highways. Bought by estate on foreclosure. Remarkable bargain. For particulars apply to

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Eight room dwelling, plot 200 feet front. Good residential section. Worth $14,000. If sold before November 1, owner will take $10,000. Mortgaged for $9,000.

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Rolling tracts of rich acreage. Country Places bordering the Sound. Historic Estates among the hills. Stately Homes along the Hudson, or small, attractive houses in delightful residence parks.

We offer this fall a number of real bargains and will be pleased to send you detailed information on request.

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Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

SCARSDALE VICINITY.

FOR SALE—One of the most picturesque suburban homes in the Westchester Hills. Within five minutes of Scarsdale Station. Spacious living room, library, and dining room; 7 bedrooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets; parquet floors, modern plumbing; hot water heat; also garage thoroughly equipped. Splendid distant view from verandas; also sleeping porch; entire property in perfect condition, ready for immediate occupancy. Terms can be made to suit convenience of responsible purchaser.

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One of the most attractive country homes in Westchester; 12 large rooms, besides reception and billiard hall; three baths, three-car concealed, heated garage; over acre of ground, facing Bronx River Parkway; high elevation; no mosquitos or malaria; every improvement, including sewers and gas; near depot; 30 minutes from Grand Central; photo and particulars. GEORGE H. MILLS, Tribune Building. Phone 4500—Beekman.

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To the Man of Moderate Means:

We wish to tell you about Nassau Haven, the Garden suburb, at Hyde Park, L. I.

It's fit for the millionaire; but within the means of millions.

Let us tell you about the six beautiful two-story houses being built for Spring occupancy, ranging in price from $3,500 to $5,000, including plot, fruit trees, vines, flowers, etc. Any house or plot may be purchased with a small payment down and monthly payments.

This property is within a few yards of the Railroad Station at Hyde Park, and within thirty-two minutes of the Penn. Station, N. Y. City.

Call or write
ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION
(Nassau Haven Booth),
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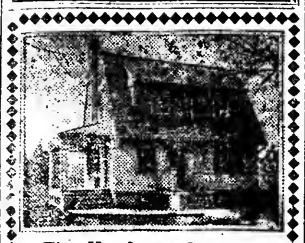

This Handsome Home at Beautiful Floral Park, L. I.

6 ROOMS & BATH

ready to move in now.

Every modern improvement, 2 porches, southern exposure, fine restricted neighborhood, electric light, gas, water, heat, etc., near station, electric service trolley and school, ground 40 x 100.

$500 CASH & $20 MONTHLY

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OWN YOUR OWN HOME

Let Your Rent Pay

Only 30 minutes from Penn. 34th St. Station on Long Island.

Beautiful—High—Picturesque

FOR $5,650.00

I WILL BUILD FOR YOU

this artistic Dutch Colonial home, 7 or 8 rooms and bath; large living room and fireplace; gas, electricity, etc., every modern improvement. Small cash payment and easy terms.

Houses designed of smaller size if desired

SEND FOR INFORMATION.

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North Shore Long Island
30 minutes from city.

Owner, due to demands of business, offers at most attractive price, charming hollow tile stucco all-year-round home, 10 rooms, most modern construction throughout. Large plot, highly developed property; garage; water front privilege.

Or will rent same. Immediate possession.

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Brick and other buildings contain 57,000 sq. ft. floor space. 200 H. P. engine, 250 H. P. boiler, shafting, pulleys, etc., in position. Deep water, bulkheads dock two working vessels. Within Free Lighterage Zone" of railroads and ten minutes from Queensboro and bridges to Brooklyn. Good labor in vicinity. Short lease or sale, immediate possession.

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Washington & Vernon Ave., Long Island City.

3-ACRE SHORE FRONT

2 acres, 7 bedrooms, bath, garage sleeping quarters; beautiful beach, bath house; bargain, $25,000.

Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway, NEW YORK

Waterfront Country Estate

Beautiful 83-acre country place, long frontage, Peconic Bay; fine beach; high; views; mostly cultivated, fertile; main highway; house 12 rooms, improvements; barns, outbuildings; excellent neighborhood; $200 acre.

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WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

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with six rooms, bath, and all modern improvements, on plot 99x125 feet; 2 blocks to Bellmore depot; near schools, churches, stores, and theatre; price only $3,600; small cash payment; $30 per month; send for particulars. Mrs. K. Wilder, Bellmore, L. I.

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We also place at your service our long experience and intimate knowledge of values.

Owners, list your property with us for results.

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30 minutes ride from Herald Square or Borough Hall; stores, schools, &c., near by; house 7 rooms, bath, and all modern improvements; gas and electricity; enough ground for small gardening and poultry; good neighborhood; great opportunity to buy a cozy home for less than you pay rent; terms $300 down, $17 per month. B Park, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

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35 acres overlooking all the big estates and both sides of the island as far as the Atlantic Ocean. Price $800.

WE ALSO HAVE ALL THE OTHER DESIRABLE PROPERTIES IN THIS AND OTHER SECTIONS OF THE NORTH SHORE.

WARD & WARD, Huntington, L. I. Telephone 79.

$18—New 6 Room House—$18

Monthly; beautiful home; open fireplace; handsome bath; elegantly decorated; hardwood floors; gas, electric lights, steam heat, range, and tubs; fine plot for garden, garage, &c.; 42 minutes out; $200 cash; price $3,150. Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

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Country house; living room, library, dining room, kitchen, main floor; hall through centre; six sleeping rooms, bath, open fireplaces, gas, steam heat, running water, large verandas, and grounds; extensive chicken runs; plenty of fruit; rent, $40. A. B. McCord, Owner, Bellmore, L. I.

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Wonderful view; 72,000 square feet; good soil; fine old shade trees; one hour from city; near station and trolley; town 7,000; must be sold at once; need $200 cash, balance $14 per month. B. Roberts, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

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6 ROOMS & BATH

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Every modern improvement, 2 porches, southern exposure, fine restricted neighborhood, electric light, gas, water, heat, etc., near station, electric service trolley and school, ground 40 x 100.

$500 CASH & $20 MONTHLY

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Now is the time to select your out-of-town home. GRENWOLDE, 26 minutes from Manhattan, offers a variety of attractions quite peculiar to itself. Plots range from half acre upward with every desirable improvement. Houses building for Spring occupancy. Your own ideas incorporated if you buy now.

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At Huntington. One acre, fine beach, eleven-room house, electric lights, steam heat. Two-car garage, sleeping quarters, boat house, bath house. Dock. Perfect condition; $16,800.

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Oct. 14 and 16 Manhattan Beach lots at auction brought an average of $450 apiece. Neposnit lots on the Rockaway Peninsula are selling NOW for $550 up. Buy to hold or buy to build, but buy at once! Houses costing less than $3,000 cannot be built on this property. Sewers, gas, electricity, telephone, macadam streets, shade trees; 40 minutes from heart of city. Booklet on request.

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Grow all your feed; 30 acres of A1 soil; near all conveniences; borders river for ducks; only a mile to one of the largest duck ranches on Long Island. A potato grower should pay for this place with two crops; lots of fruit; new 8-room house, built 1915; piazza, shade, landscape view; plenty of water; fine barn; 3-room cottage for help or rent; possession at once; cripples owner's low price $4,500, $1,500 down and easy terms. See this and others, some trip. J. H. Young, Laurel, L. I., or E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Room 2026, 150 Nassau St. Tel. Beekman 2172.

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Near station, fine soil; best neighborhood;

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I will build from your own plans on reasonable terms.

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Hour out, on North Shore; near water; old-fashioned homestead; 11 rooms, bath, electric lights, stable, garage, ice house; artesian well, 3 acres, garden; all kinds fruit trees; broad lawns, flower beds, tennis court; beautiful old shade trees around house; also small lake and running brook; great bargain; $12,500; terms.

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On the North Shore of Long Island, 20 Miles from Penn. Station; beautiful private residence on Unbussed Bay; fourteen rooms; spacious grounds; boats; has every improvement; location and view unsurpassed; five minutes from station; 29 electric trains each way daily. Apply to owner on property, GEORGE W. PELTER, Shore Road and Prospect Av., Port Washington, L. I.

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new 6 room house, tiled bathroom, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; well located; good transportation; 30 minutes out. For family reasons must be sold; price, $4,500; only $500 cash required. For further particulars, address

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Good house, barn, 3 poultry houses, other outbuildings; 2 miles to village; apples, pears, peaches, grapes, smooth, fertile fields, woods; fancy cow, splendid horse, wagons, harnesses, all farm tools included, $1,700.

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Convenient Commutation to City.

A charming home of 12 rooms, 3 baths; finely situated on plot 205 by 276 ft.; large living room with open fireplace; parquet floors, beamed ceilings, electric light; walls paneled in hard woods.

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This Beautiful Country Estate

CRESTMERE

In the Hills of Northern New Jersey

A Typical English Country Estate representing an outlay of many thousands of dollars.

Situated about 32 miles from New York on the D., L. & W. R. R. Main Line and within a short distance of other homes of like calibre.

In time it is about 49 minutes by rail or motor to New York.

CRESTMERE, the residence, is of costly construction, modern interior, and not yet completed, so that interior changes can be made to suit purchaser, likewise the decorators.

It has the impressive appearance of an old English Home and is commandingly situated on the highest point of the estate overlooking three large picturesque lakes and surrounded by beautiful lawns.

CRESTMERE—The interior. It is impossible to adequately describe the beauty of the interior in this limited space, the spacious halls, the rooms and corridors, porches, balconies.

There are 20 rooms and 7 perfectly appointed modern bathrooms. The magnificent living room, or ballroom, with its imposing open fireplace, is a feature of this house. Sun parlors and the spacious dining room open out on either side of it. There are five beautiful fireplaces; the walls are in hardwood, oak floors, electric light, cedar chests; every modern convenience.

This is a rare opportunity to obtain an estate of this size and cost so conveniently situated and so thoroughly equipped ready for immediate occupancy, at a bargain price. Terms arranged to suit.

Beautiful actual photographs and description of this estate in detail sent on request.

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New York's Leading Suburb

	Per Annum
MODERN HOUSE, 12 rooms, 3 bathrooms; garage	$1,400
RESIDENCE of 14 rooms, 4 bathrooms; garage	1,800
NEW HOUSE, 11 rooms, 3 bathrooms	2,000
NEW COLONIAL HOUSE, 12 rooms, 3 bathrooms; billiard room	2,500
Furnished for Winter.	**Per Mth.**
10 ROOMS, 2 baths; from December 1st	$125
11 ROOMS and 4 baths, on mountainside	300
14 ROOMS and 4 baths; garage	350

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Opposite Lackawanna Terminal.
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An estate of 5 acres, artistically laid out in beautiful garden in Italian style, with lattice screen, fountains, urns, marble benches, &c.; about two acres of Japanese landscape gardening, with antique stone gods, &c., imported from Japan; this garden is considered one of the best of its kind in this country; house contains 10 rooms and 3 baths, including every modern improvement.

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Owner Must Sacrifice.

account of business, beautiful home in fine residential section; plot 80x160; garage; price reduced to $18,500; several new houses in course of construction.

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2½ story and cellar frame dwelling, steam heat and all improvements; tenant house, barns, ice house, &c., all in excellent condition; farm wagons, harness, farming implements, &c.; also stock; farm comprises about 184 acres, all loam, including extensive peach and apple orchard, oak and hickory woods. This is a paying gentleman's farm. Further particulars from **JOSEPH P. DAY, Agent, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.**

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For Rent or Sale

Handsome residence, 8 master's bedrooms, 2 baths; frontages on 3 streets; beautiful trees, shrubbery, &c.; will lease with option of purchase. For further particulars apply to

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Contains 8 rooms and tiled bathroom, large living room, and fireplace. Living and sleeping porches, steam heat, and every improvement; PICTURESQUE, CONVENIENT, AND ECONOMICAL; craftsman interior, (SOMETHING DIFFERENT;) now ready for occupancy; high, delightful location; 5 minutes from station and trolley; schools, churches, &c.; large plot; price $7,500; easy terms. Nutley Realty Co., West Nutley, N. J., and 288 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 6084 Barclay.

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Property of every description in Montclair and surrounding territory for sale or rent. Send for illustrated Booklet B.

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MONTCLAIR

$10,500 Beautiful Colonial Residence, most exclusive location, centre large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, genuine tiled kitchen, palm room, 5 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, with built in tubs and showers; all the latest appointments; large plot; beautiful oak trees.

$15,000 Charming Residence, built of brick, Spanish tile roof, centre hall, large living room, library, immense palm room, dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 7 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping sun porch, open veranda, wonderful location.

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151 acres, $18,000—all tillable, rich land; fruit trees, small lake stocked with fish; 12 room house, large barn, wagon sheds, &c.; best stock and dairy farm near New York; buildings alone cost $15,000; in fine condition; easy terms.

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MONTCLAIR

$18,000 Delightful Home, well in from street; plot 298 ft. deep, with first-class surroundings; centre hall, spacious living room, extra large dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 6 light, airy bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, equipped with every modern convenience, sleeping porch, sun parlor, open veranda, parquet floors throughout; large open fireplaces; exterior tapestry brick, copper leaders and gutters; tiled roof; must be seen to be appreciated.

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My client has been compelled to take back very fine eight-room, bath, modern dwelling; 5 minutes from depot; 25 minutes from Broadway; 65 trains daily; finest commuting town in Jersey; grounds 50x108; cost former owner $5,850; my client will sell for $4,300, and will leave on mortgage $3,500; this is a big bargain.

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$13,000 Comfortable cozy Home; everything modern and convenient for the housewife; house terraced; each room artistically decorated in tones to harmonize; 9 extremely pleasant rooms; 3 modern tiled baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor, hardwood finish throughout; conveniently located.

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MONTCLAIR NEW BRICK Colonial Residence $14,000

Large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, all gas kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 4 baths, (2 tiled;) solarium; sleeping porch; colonial paneling, fixtures and decorations; plot, 72x170, facing park, commanding magnificent mountain view; near Country Club.

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Large living room, dining room, pantries, kitchen, 8 bedrooms, 3 baths; plot 100x225. Owner leaving town. Elevation, 600 feet; magnificent views.

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Near Hatton Park, attractive home 9 rooms, hardwood, electricity, $9,000; **Night Rent, Near Montrose Av.,** artistic house, hardwood, electricity; garage. Rent $70.

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$7,250 In the Beautiful Park Section, Dutch Colonial Residence, large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, solarium, 4 bedrooms, bath, sleeping porch; every appointment.

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NEAR BRIARCLIFF, N. Y.—George Washington's historic Mount Vernon home carefully and artistically reproduced in every little detail. Its fascinating environment and settled air lend a natural charm rarely found near New York. This substantial home is ideally situated upon a 2½-acre well shaded knoll. There are 13 rooms and 3 baths, and a spacious garage. The price is reasonable and terms may be arranged.

AT GREENACRES, HARTSDALE, N. Y.—A charming English cottage, complete in every detail, in a most picturesque setting. A short distance to station and golf club. Their are nine well ventilated, airy rooms and two baths. Schools and churches nearby. Asking $13,500.

AT CHAPPAQUA, N. Y.—A wooded knoll of 8½ acres, with sufficient elevation to insure an unobstructed view of the Mount Kisco Hills. 1½ miles from the station, over State Road. There is an interesting variety of trees, and a house built upon this site would have a permanent setting unqualled in this general locality. Price $12,000.

AT IRVINGTON, N. Y.—7½ acres of highly developed land, possessing the natural charm so characteristic of this locality. A modernized house of 15 rooms and 4 baths, commanding a sweeping panorama of the Hudson River. Greenhouses, stable and garage.

"BLITHELIA," AT TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—4 acres on a hilltop, carefully landscaped over 50 years ago, commanding a vista of the Hudson. An interesting old house of 18 rooms and 5 baths, and a combination stable and garage with accommodations for gardener and chauffeur; a tennis court, and several old-fashioned flower gardens. One mile from the station. Asking $50,000.

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"GRAYWINGS"—A place that will appeal to anyone who wants a country home, but who does not want to consume too much time, morning and night, traveling to and from business. The grounds consist of about an acre of land, developed in an artistic manner by an expert Japanese gardener. The house is of gray stucco, laid out with center hall and four wings, and contains 15 rooms and 3 baths. Garage for two cars, with chauffeur's apartment above. This property is located on Berkeley Avenue, Van Cortlandt Terrace, Yonkers, and is less than ½ mile north of the New York City line. High ground, splendid views. Easy of access yet to a degree isolated.

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We will be glad to show photographs, and discuss prices and terms with interested country home buyers. Arrangements for inspections of these and other properties will be made by appointment.

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2½ miles electrically lighted road frontage. 1½ miles picturesque river frontage.

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Motor Bus service passes property, connecting two Railroads.

Land rises gradually from banks of river to top of mountain. Fertile soil; extensive woodland, distant views.

A wonderful property for dairying and fruit raising; equally suited for development into small commuting farms and bungalow colony.

The PRICE will interest sincere buyers. Quoted only by personal appointment with EUGENE JOBS, Lackawanna Station, Summit, N. J.

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Send for handsomely illustrated Farm Catalogue and full details DECIDED BARGAIN, 30 ACRES; 200 bearing fruit trees; located within city limits city of 16,000; nearly new 7-room house; city conveniences; barn, cement floors, garage for 2 cars; modern poultry houses, 160, 130, 100 ft.; brooder house; hot water heat; 5-room bungalow for help or Summer use; 18 colony houses; 14 coal stove brooders; incubator cellar; 2 horses, harness, wagon, buggy, implements, tools, machinery, equipment; ACT AT ONCE; A BARGAIN PRICE for everything, only $5,000; half cash. BRAY & MacGEORGE, 1,077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PENN., or VINELAND, N. J.

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At Plainfield, N. J., must be sacrificed for $18,500.00; at least $10,000.00 cash; balance 3 to 5 years at 6 per cent.; large old house, can easily be remodeled; fine drives; stately trees; outbuildings; gardener's cottage, &c.; less than 1 mile to station; 100 trains daily. Address Owner, X 210 Times Annex.

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$15,000 Modern Brick Residence, delightfully situated, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, tiled kitchen, sleeping porch, sun porch, decorations unusually attractive. Every modern convenience.

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Open all year. 2½ hours from N. Y. New, up-to-date building with all modern improvements. 200 acres private grounds; private lake. All sports, excellent table, select patronage.

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"HILLCREST HALL"

Highland Mills, Orange Co., N. Y.

High Class Summer Hotel.

1,200 FEET ELEVATION.
50 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.

WONDERFUL VALUE.

150 acres, bordering on a beautiful lake, with large hotel, seven cottages (furnished), casino, and garage; accommodations for 250 people. About 10 miles from Tuxedo, West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg. Adaptable for Boarding School or Sanitarium. This property is **FREE AND CLEAR;** will sell or will consider exchanging for New York City Income Property.

Will be sold without regard for value of improvements.

Property MUST BE SEEN to be appreciated.

Write for particulars and photographs. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

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Gentleman's farm of 60 acres, in finest section; Colonial house with modern improvements, including hot water heat; stable, poultry plant, ice house, etc.; 50 acres under cultivation, large vegetable garden, unusually beautiful grounds, magnificent old trees, superb views. Can be bought at low figure, including furniture, farm implements, 300 leghorn chickens, cows, horse, Ford car, etc.

KENNETH IVES & CO.

7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6037.

FOR RENT, UNFURNISHED, At Greenwich, Conn.

Handsome country place, five master bedrooms, three baths; three maids' rooms, sleeping porch, three store rooms; 2½ acres of ground; garage with room for man; $2,000 per year.

WM. S. MEANY Meany Bldg. Greenwich, Conn.
Office phone 103—Residence phone 293.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT GREENWICH, CONN.

New house; five master bedrooms, four sleeping porches, four baths; garage for three cars with rooms and bath for chauffeur; hennery for 50 or 75 chickens; about 3 acres of ground; $4,000 per year.

WM. S. MEANY Meany Bldg. Greenwich, Conn.
Office phone 103—Residence phone 293.

THE MARK OF THE ADZ

is on the beams; tradition says there's a ghost; the house is good, the old fireplaces draft, one takes a nine-foot log; several barns, good peach and apple orchards, and nearly a mile of ridge, with excellent views; 80 acres; location, Westport; $16,000.

JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

WITH HAND HEWN TIMBERS

and wooden pegs, nigh a hundred ago, they built this house around a big stone chimney, with several fine old fireplaces, a Dutch oven, cranes, &c.; there are ten rooms and bath; good, big barns; unusual shade, and 75 acres of land; only two miles from Long Island Sound; at Green's Farms; $16,000.

JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

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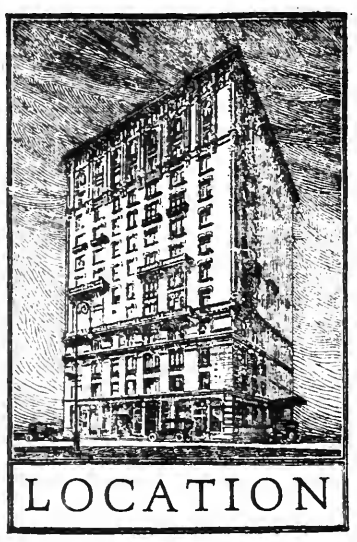
396 Acre Farm, $7,000 Cash Required.

Cuts 300 Tons Hay; Buildings Worth $25,000.

Price Includes Over $6,000 Personal.

200 acres level, smooth, tillage, cut this year 300 tons hay, 180 acres pasture for 200 head, balance in wood; orchard apples, pears, cherries; 2-story 16-room house in magnificent maple grove; furnace heat; bath; first-class condition; farmer's cottage 8 rooms; 2 silos 200 tons each; cow barn 50x160, horse barn 30x150, storage barn 40x100; numerous other outbuildings, all painted red, white trimmings; buildings alone worth more than price asked for entire farm; price $18,000; only $7,000 cash required to take deed, including 4 good horses, wagons, harnesses, about $1,200 worth of manure and about 300 tons of hay, cut this year; this magnificent Massachusetts farm is only 2 miles from railroad station and within



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The apartment house at 200 West 58th Street (corner Seventh Avenue) is one short block from Central Park, and many of the apartments overlook this beauty spot. Nearby are several well established and dignified buildings where tenants remain for long periods. The location, combined with a general air of residential self-respect, makes this apartment house an ideal home for those wishing to be within quick reach of the business and amusement life of New York.

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12-Story Fireproof and Soundproof Building. Excellent View of the Drive and Hudson River. Southwestern Exposure.
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9 Rooms, 3 Baths. Rent $2,500.

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Adjoining Riverside Drive.
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446 Central Park West,
Adjoining Corner 105th St.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
8 Rooms & Bath. Rent $1,000.

451 WEST END AVE.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
7 Rooms and Bath. Rent $65.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St.,
Northeast Corner Broadway.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $2,400 to $3,300.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Ave., 86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 & 4 Baths.
Rents, $2,100 to $5,000.
Including Electric Light, Refrigeration and Vacuum Cleaning.

328 WEST 83D ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
12 Rooms, 3 Baths. Rent $2,400.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 82d St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

DALLAS COURT
B'way, Southwest Corner 146th St.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
7 Rooms and Bath. Rent $780.

CHILMARK HALL
501 West 143d St.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
A Beautiful 7-Room and Bath Apartment, Suitable for a Doctor or Physician.
Rent $780.

Our 1916-17 Booklet, Containing Descriptive Matter and Floor Plans of the Above and Many Other Properties, May Be Secured at Any of Our Offices, or Will be Forwarded on Request.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

GREAT RENT REDUCTION
New Elevator Apartments

181ST ST. & NORTHERN AV.,
Northwest Corner.
Three blocks west of Broadway subway station at 181st.
5, 6, 7, 8 immense rooms; Butler's pantry, two baths; $45 to $85, formerly $50 to $95.

745 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Southeast Corner 152d.
6-7 rooms, 2 baths; $65 to $75, formerly $70 to $80.

45 PINEHURST AV.,
Northeast Corner 179th St.
Two blocks west of Broadway.
5 and 7 Rooms; 1, 2 baths; $45 to $70, formerly $50 to $75.

500 WEST 176TH ST.,
Southwest corner of Amsterdam Av.
4, 5 Rooms and bath; $30 to $40, formerly $35 to $45.

The remaining four apartments are offered at most reasonable rents.

661 West 180th St.
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
Brockton—Elevator Apartment
1-4 Rooms, corner $50
1-4 Rooms $40
1-5 Rooms ..... Sublet, $52
Spacious rooms, every modern improvement. Hardwood throughout.

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Swampscott—Elevator Apartment
5 Rooms $42
Spacious apartments, extra large and light.

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4,249 Broadway, at 81st St.

Broadway, 89th to 90th Streets

Astor Court

NOWHERE on Manhattan Island will you find an apartment home where improvements are so far advanced to insure luxuriousness and convenience. Come and see—be convinced. You will consider the rentals reasonable, after you have personally seen this commanding structure, its ideal location and the following special interior features.

Astor Court extends around three sides of a spacious garden, insuring plenty of light and fresh air. No interior courts. Suites of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths. Ample closet space. Bedroom closet doors fitted with pier glass mirrors. Extra master rooms, separately arranged for accommodation of guests. Safe roof playground for children. Kitchens have ventilating flues, with outlet for electric fan, complete glass-lined ice boxes. Refrigeration furnished without cost. Private laundries with tubs, gas, ironing boards and steam driers. Individual brick enclosed storerooms. The interior finish of all rooms has been carried out to meet the most advanced and cultured taste. There are several fine apartments for rent at $2,500 to $3,200.

Call at the premises or apply at the offices of
VINCENT ASTOR - - 23 West 26th Street, New York City

Apartment Leasing Department
LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY
OFFERS FOR RENT
Unfurnished

AT 495 WEST END AVE. (S. W. Cor. 84th St.)
9 rooms—3 baths (Fifth Floor Corner)—$2,600

AT 250 WEST 82nd ST. (S. W. Cor. Broadway)
8 rooms—2 baths (Fifth Floor North)—$1,900
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9 rooms—3 baths—$2,500
Only one apartment on a floor in this building

Loton H. Slawson Company
171 Madison Avenue Telephone Murray Hill 3530

10 & 11 ROOMS
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Rental $2,100-$3,000
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.
Also 8 rooms, $1,600 to $1,800.

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13 East 65th St.
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New Bldg. Now Ready.
2-3 Rooms—Bath
Rents $1,000 to $2,000
Maid service included.
Meals optional.
Doctor's 4 Rooms and Bath, $2,200.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.,
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157 West 57th St.
Opposite Carnegie Hall
3 Rooms and Bath
Housekeeping Apartments
$1,200 to $1,400
Apply Supt. on premises or
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NEAR 106TH STREET.
6 Exceptional Rooms. Rental $1,250-$1,400.

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307 WEST 93D STREET.
1 8-ROOM APARTMENT LEFT—$1,200.
APPLY PREMISES.

2516-2530 Grand Boulevard
NORTH OF FORDHAM ROAD
4 AND 5 ROOMS,
All Latest Improvements.
See these beautiful, large, light rooms in finest residential section of the West Bronx.
RENTS $30 to $42.50
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S. E. Corner Park Avenue and 57th St., one very bright, desirable apartment of 8 rooms with baths, to sublet. Rent $2,700. Supt. on premises, or
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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT
2 Attractive 5-Room Apartments
Large, Light, Airy Rooms.
Easy Transit Facilities.
Overlooking Columbia College Campus.
RENTS $72.50 and $75

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AND
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THE BROADWAY BLOCK.
APTS. OF 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Steam heat; elevator service.
RENTS $900 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
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333 WEST 57TH ST.
Apts. of 8 Rooms and 1 Bath.
Steam Heat. Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
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717 Fifth Ave. (Phone Plaza 270.)

7 Rooms, 2 Baths
Suitable for Doctor
Hall Service—All Improvements.
Moderate Rent.
Apply 465 W. 157th St., or
WM. M. ROESTEL
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HUDSON HALL
APARTMENTS
628 West 114th St.
Near Riverside Drive
7 Rooms, $960.
Inquire on Premises.

CONCORD HALL
468 Riverside Drive, Cor. 119th.
Eight rooms, two baths, and extra lavatory. Strictly fireproof building. $1,400 to $1,600. Manager.
Studio Apartments. Valet Service.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

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220 W. 98th St. Corner Broadway
Only 1 Apart. to Rent. 8 ROOMS Foyer, 3 Baths. $1,900.

840 West End Ave. Corner 101st St.
One Apartment 7 ROOMS 2 BATHS, $1,300. Suitable Doctor.
One Apartment 9 ROOMS 2 BATHS, $1,600. Southern exposure.

THE WILMINGTON
230 W. 97th St., Cor. B'way
Only One Apart. 8 ROOMS Rent $1,300

3 ROOMS
NEW BUILDING
HIGHEST TYPE
Housekeeping Apartments.
Living Room, Chamber, Kitchen and Bath.
Rents $55, $60.
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70 Morningside Drive Corner 117th St.
Near Columbia University
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Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
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W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
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A Modern, High-class Apartment House
SONOMA
1,730-1,734 Broadway
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APARTMENTS OF
4 & 8 Rooms.
Also Bachelor Suite.
Very Moderate Rental.
Elevator and Hall Service.
Res. Manager on premises at all times.
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High-Class Elevator Apartments
Large, light rooms; all outside; every modern improvement; excellent management. Personal supervision.
THE EDWIN
N. E. COR. B'WAY & 147th
(561 WEST 147TH ST.)
7 TO 8 ROOMS
$70 to $80
608 WEST 140th
Near Riverside Drive
High-class Non-Elevator Apt.
6 ROOMS, FRONT, $40 to $43

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Central Park West at 64th St.
offers a few choice Apartments

8 Rooms	Foyer, 3 Baths Top Floor	$3,600
7 Rooms	3 Baths Foyer	$2,500
2-4 Rooms	Bath & Kitchenette	$1200-1800

Restaurant in Building.
UNDER OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.

105 West 72nd Street
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5 Rooms, 2 Baths
Living Room 23x15.
$1,700 and $1,800
Representative on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs, Agents
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The HILLCREST
Modern Elevator Apts.
8 Large, sunny rooms & 3 baths,
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
430 WEST 118th ST
OPPOSITE COLUMBIA GROUNDS

Four-Room Apartments
And One 5-room Apartment
In an unusually high-class house, just completed, adjoining New York University.
2,226 LORING PLACE,
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Take University Ave. cars from 181st St. Broadway subway station to 183d St., walk two blocks west.
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FIVE ROOM ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
Attractive, light, modern. Nice neighborhood. Convenient to subway. $50-$55.

Healthiest Location in West Bronx Overlooking Parks
1343-47-51-55-59 Findlay Ave.—1374-78 College Ave.
CORNER 170TH STREET.
JUST COMPLETED.
5 Grand Rooms—$30-31-32-33-34-35.
Every conceivable modern improvement; two blocks from Concourse; 5 minutes to Jerome Ave.; 8 minutes to 3d Ave. elevated station; near Webster Ave. and 167th St. Crosstown Cars.
Reasonable Concessions to Desirable Tenants.
Under direct supervision of owner on premises.

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-The Riviera-
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern Twelve-story, Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.
FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st
5 rooms $660 to $750 PER ANNUM
7 rooms $1000 to $1200 PER ANNUM
8 rooms $1200 to $1500 PER ANNUM
9-10 rooms $1600 - $2000 PER ANNUM
Apply to A. J. Odell,
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MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALWYN COVRT
Corner Apartment
Four Exposures
One of the finest Apartments in New York, consisting of 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms. All of these rooms are decidedly unusual as regards size, exposure and decorations.
Another Apartment of 10 rooms and 4 bathrooms, equally as desirable, but arranged for a smaller family, is offered from October 1st at the special price of $4,000 per year.
Alwyn Covrt is an apartment home for exclusive tenants. Inspection invited day or evening. For further particulars and floor plans consult your own broker or
C. S. TAYLOR, Manager
182 West Fifty-Eighth St.

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NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
Block from 181st Subway.
The Whole Square Block,
Broadway to Wadsworth Av.,
181st to 182d St.
Best Values on Washington Heights
4 Rooms, Bath, $36.
5 Rooms, Bath, $45.
Only Four Apartments Vacant.
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204 West 110th St.,
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths,
$2,000
Private house Rooms, large closets.
Supt. on premises.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

12 NEW HOUSES Recently Completed
3 Rooms & Bath, $23-$27
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A Few Choice Suites left
BELLAIRE APTS.,
584 Academy St.
Attractive large rooms, handsomely finished, embracing every up-to-date improvement, including private telephone, spacious closets, etc.
Take Broadway subway to Dyckman St. station, then walk one block west and one block north. Agent on premises.
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124 West 72nd St.,
Between B'way & Central Park West.
New 13-story fireproof apartment house, convenient to "L" and subway stations.
$1,200 to $1,650.
Physician's suite, first floor front.
2 Rooms & Bath....$1,400
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Representative on premises.

THE DARTMOUTH,
509 West 110th St.
Near Broadway Subway.
Unusually large rooms.
Excellent arrangement.
8 ROOMS
$1,400-$1,600.
Earle & Calhoun
S. W. Cor. B'way and 72d St.
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SOUTHWEST COR. 161ST.
New 10-story fireproof apartment house; nearing completion; adjacent to City College; convenient to subway and L stations, surface, and bus lines.
3 rooms and bath, $600.
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5 rooms and bath, $750 to $1,020.
Maid's room on roof if desired.
Open for inspection. Representative on premises.
Slawson & Hobbs, Agents
162 West 72d St.

2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE,
$60.00 to $77.50.
Furnished, $20 extra
WOOLSEY
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Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.
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Apartments can be seen evenings.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

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COR. 161ST ST.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
All Rooms Facing the Drive
Rents $70 to $125
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7902.
Hudson View Con. Co., 180 Broadway.

309 Audubon Ave.
N. E. Cor. 185th St.
One apartment, 5 rooms and 1 bath. Every room an outside room. Southern exposure. $42 per month.
Apply on premises.

CLARISSA
2,400 7th Ave., Corner 146th St.
High-class Elevator Apartments
Overlooking 7th Ave. Parkway and Drive.
5 Rooms, with extra large Bedroom, $42.50.
8 Beautiful Rooms $40 to $45.

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5th Ave., N. W. Cor. 30th St. Entrance, 4 West 30th St.
Choice Apartments of 2, 4, or more large, well ventilated rooms, with bath; annual rentals $600 to $1,500, including maid's service; meals, laundry, and valet service if desired. Superintendent on premises, or Renting Agent on Premises.
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Southeast Corner
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Sunny Corner Apartment
8 Large Rooms.....$1,700
Windows extending 80 feet along 56th St.
Other light apartments of
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Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
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AT WEST 179th TO 180th STS.
4 & 5 ROOMS high class elevator apts., most refined houses on restricted avenue.

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3, 4 & 5 Rooms, $540 to $780.
One Doctor's Apartment of 3 Rooms.
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Two room and bath apartments, $900.
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Stores, Lofts and Offices
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Buildings Absolutely Fireproof.
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Merchants Building
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16 stories; low insurance rates.
LOFTS & SHOWROOMS, 81 x 110.
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Sprinkler System—low insurance.
LARGE STORE and BASEMENT.
LOFTS and HALF LOFT.
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SINGLE LOFTS. Excellent Light.
Sprinkler System—low insurance.
Superintendent on Premises.
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THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE
Absolutely fireproof, modern, up-to-date and complete in all details; abundant closet space; private house rooms; transit facilities unexcelled; with the largest open air garden in the city.
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Complete Square Block
86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

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READY NOVEMBER 1st
LOCATED ON BROAD PLAZA
181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Special arrangements have been made to care for the furniture of our prospective tenants free of charge till November.
2-3-4-5-6 ROOMS.
SERVICE AND PASSENGER ELEVATORS.
Every modern appliance and device that lends to the convenience and comfort of its occupants has been installed. Building is designed that both the front and rear Apartments have unexcelled view of Hudson and Palisades. Low rents to desirable tenants. Renting Agents on premises, or
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420 PARK AVENUE
N. W. Cor. 55th Street
New 17 Story Building Just Completed
14th Floor
SOUTH, EAST AND WEST EXPOSURES
5 Master's Bedrooms, 7 Servants' Rooms, Servants' Dining Hall, Open Fireplaces
20 Rooms
6 Baths
Individual Laundry, Living Room, 18.5x40, Dining Room, 18.5x25, Immediate Possession.
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Tel. 5600 Murray Hill. 414 Madison Ave. At 48th Street.

771 Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 66th St.
11 Large, Light, Airy Rooms and 4 Baths, $4,500.00.
A MODERN EXCLUSIVE APARTMENT
STRICTLY HIGH CLASS IN EVERY DETAIL
Ample Servants' Quarters
AT 42 EAST 66TH STREET.
3 Light Rooms.
Suitable for Physician or Dentist. Ideal for Bachelor. $1,200.
Tel. Plaza 7735.
JACKSON REALTY CO.

7-8-9 ROOMS WITH 1 & 2 BATHS
ELEVATOR, HALL SERVICE, ETC.

1744 Broadway, cor 56th St.	$90—$135
571 Park Ave., cor. 63d St.	$150
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave., N. W. Cor.) (remaining)	$100
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park)	$78
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West	$80
424 Central Park West (102d St.)	$65—$70

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
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208 West 21st Street.
Three Floors and Rear Basement, 14 rooms, suitable for boarding house. $35.00 PER MONTH.
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EXCEPTIONALLY FINE COUNTRY HOME ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Just south of 181st St.; unexcelled view of Hudson River and Palisades; new French Colonial stone mansion; 14 rooms, 5 baths; every modern convenience; beautiful grounds, all in excellent condition, furnished, ready to occupy; subway station 181st St. and Broadway, trolley nearby. For particulars see DAVID STEWART, 203 Broadway.

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Twelve-room house, two baths, brick, 25 ft. front, four stories and basement; in detail; lightfully furnished, in best residential part of Brooklyn Heights, two blocks from subway; $1,200 yearly. To inspect during week see
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To Inspect Sunday, phone Mr. Von Seidlitz, Main 3930-W.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
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ON 5TH AV., NEAR 50TH ST.,
Corner Apartment—2 Large Rooms, each 21x15, with foyer and bath facing on 5th Av.; includes maid service; two wood burning fireplaces; high class restaurant; immediate possession; specially suited for bachelor or couple; rent $3,000. Particulars Room 407, 336 5th Av. Phone 6981 Madison Square.

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Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

8 Rooms, 3 Baths
Very high-class elevator Apartment House; rents most moderate.
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227 Audubon Avenue,
SOUTHEAST CORNER 177TH ST.
High-class elevator apartment, one five room apartment, $40. Superintendent on premises.

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2 ROOMS AND BATH.
Valet service. Exclusive building.
On Premises,
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Nos. 558 & 560 165th St., Cor. B'way.
Healthiest locality in New York City.
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Between West End Av. and Riverside.
FIRST FLOOR
4 Rooms & Kitchenette
Suitable for physician; separate entrance; modern fireproof building.
RENT $780.
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Two Very Choice Apartments of
6-7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
At Very Moderate Rents.
A select, high-class house, complete in every detail; half block from Subway station; rooms are immense in size and contain every newest improvement. Inquire.

JUST COMPLETED
425-431 W. 214TH ST.
4-5 ROOM APARTMENTS,
with every conceivable improvement; one block from 215th St. Broadway subway station.
REASONABLE RENTALS.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

ROCKLEDGE COURT
3,044 Albany Crescent
Broadway-231st St. Subway Station.
4 Rooms, $28 to $30; 6 Rooms, $43.
Class of Tenants restricted.
Call at above address only.

76 W. 92nd St.
Single apartment, ground floor, 9 rooms and bath, all improvements; $45.

THE WASHINGTON 818-822 West 51st St.
6 UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE, LARGE LIGHT ROOMS; ELEVATOR. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. $60
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2 Rooms and Tile Bath
Moderate Rent
Apply 465 W. 157th St.
OR WM. M. ROESTEL
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Store and Basement
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63 and 67 West 38th St.
RUNNING THROUGH TO
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OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

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NEAR 6TH AVE., 40x100.
Store & Lofts
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MODERATE RENTALS.
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WANTED—Store, with or without basement.
42d to 59th St., near 5th Av.
6,000 square feet or more; must have high ceilings, 15 feet or over. Apply
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5750 Greeley 461 8th Av.

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Between Madison & 6th Aves.
Owner must be willing to alter for tenant, long term lease. Apply
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AT ELMHURST
One-family house, 9 rooms and bath; parquet flooring and electric lights; inclosed porches; rent $47; convenient to trolleys and railroad station; also first floor two-family house, 6 rooms and bath and pantry; front and rear porches; all improvements; heat furnished; rent $45.
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Floors, 6 rooms and bath; parquet flooring and electric light; with or without garage; rent $28 and upward. THOMAS DALY, Owner and Builder, Jackson Av. and 41st St., Corona, N. Y.

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For Rent Unfurnished.
Ample grounds; very desirable neighborhood; house 14 rooms, 2 baths, hot water and hot air heat, electric light and gas. PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Ave. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill.

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A few Choice Offices,
Also skylight Studio
IN THIS MODERN
Fireproof Office Building
BRUNSWICK REALTY CO.,
on premises,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

LOFTS WITH FINE LIGHT
7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.
New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Av.
Modern, well-kept building 100% sprinkler system; suitable any business.
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To Lease at Reasonable Rent.
Apply Superintendent, or Hevel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth. Or your own broker.

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NEAR BROADWAY.
LIGHT LOFTS
IN MODERN BUILDINGS.
VERY REASONABLE RENTALS.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

22 East 22d St.
Entire Building
5-Story and Cellar.
TO LEASE
Lately occupied by New Amsterdam Gas Co., adapted for corporation offices, institutions, or other purposes. For particulars apply to
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Tel. 9199—Farragut. 1,123 Broadway.
Brokers protected.

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New Modern

1 & 2 Room & Bath Apartments

Just Completed

Park Slope section, 12 minutes to Atlantic Ave. Subway, half block Prospect Park. Near five car lines. Rooms large, light and airy; plenty of closets; every improvement. Rent includes maid service and electric light.

Apply on premises.

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574 7th St., Between 8th & 9th Aves.

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APARTMENTS

Equal to the Best in Manhattan $27 to $45 4 & 5 Large Rooms & Bath

MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT

A Real Neighborhood Community. Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Playground, Pavilion for Dancing.

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Renting Office, Jackson Avenue, corner of 25th Street. Tel. Newtown 1214.

HOW TO REACH APARTMENTS (From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge, (59th St. and 2d Ave.), take Jackson Ave., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Ave. (FARE, FIVE CENTS.) Leave car at Jackson Ave. and 25th St. Renting office on corner.

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475 Central Park West

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QUERIES ABOUT THE EUROPEAN WAR

Holland and the War.

H. C. P., Winnipeg.—Is it true that Germany, in her mad rush toward Paris, not only violated Belgium and Luxemburg, but invaded Holland as well? Did her troops pass through Maestricht, or elsewhere in Holland? If so, please state to what extent, if any, Holland protested or resisted this invasion of her territory?

It is not true that Germany invaded Holland. We quote the Dutch Orange Book, issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, The Hague, October, 1915:

"Despite the official contradiction given to the assertion vented in foreign countries, especially in France, in the beginning of the war, according to which German troops in their rush toward Belgium had passed over Netherlands territory, various utterances in the foreign press tend to show that the said rumor is still receiving credit in some quarters, certain circumstances being hinted at which would allow of doubt.

"It may be mentioned that her Netherland's Majesty's Minister in Paris was informed at the time of an incident on the face of which such doubt seemed warranted, viz., the fact of a diary being found on a German cavalry officer, who had been made a prisoner of war by the French, in which diary the march of his division on the 4th of August, 1914, was described as follows: Aix-la-Chapelle, Vaals, (Holland,) Raren, Terstraeten, (Belgium,) Mouland, (Belgium,) &c.

"This description would indeed point to a decided violation of the territory of Holland.

"Although, on the strength of all reports from the military and civil authorities in Holland, it was quite certain that no such violation of our territory had taken place, the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy gave orders, nevertheless, to investigate the matter by a special inquiry with a view to establishing beyond any doubt, once and for all, the total lack of foundation of the correctness of the above description.

"The report on the outcome of this investigation, together with sworn affidavits of civil and military officers and private persons, as well as a voluntary statement by several Belgian eyewitnesses, has been published and communicated to the Belgian, British, and French Governments, although not any of these Governments or any other foreign Government had ever evinced any belief in the violation of the territory of the Netherlands."

Foreigners in British Army.

A. G.—Will you kindly tell me whether it is possible for any foreigner, of whatever nationality, to join the British Army and Navy, and whether it is true that after the foreigner is in the army or navy a few months he automatically becomes a British subject?

Properly speaking, no foreigner may join the British Army or Navy, but it is possible for a foreigner to join the British Army by making a false statement as to his nationality, and providing the enlisting officer is satisfied that the man's statements are correct. With regard to the Navy, great care is taken to investigate the papers and bona fides of all applicants.

The fact of a foreigner having joined the British Army would not entitle him to claim the rights of a British subject, unless he had gone through the regular process of naturalization.

Submarine Exploits.

A. F.—Was the submarine Deutschland the first to cross the ocean under its own power? If not, please tell me of the others, with dates.

The German submarine U-35 made the trip from Germany to Cartagena, Spain, last June, having journeyed 1,500 miles without stopping for supplies, so far as is known.

On Oct. 3, 1915, the United States sent four of its submarines, the K-3, K-4, K-7, and K-8 from San Francisco to Honolulu to take the place of the F boats that had not proved satisfactory. The submarines were escorted by the cruiser Maryland, the collier Nanshan, the tug Iroquois, and the torpedo-boat destroyer Lawrence. The expedition was in charge of Captain Sumner E. W. Kittelle, commander of the Maryland, Commander F. N. Freeman, U. S. N., accompanying the flotilla as a spectator.

The four submarines made the voyage of 2,100 miles in eleven days, entering Pearl Harbor on the evening of Oct. 14. The K-7 made the voyage without stopping its engines, and the other boats suffered only minor mishaps.

Late in June, 1915, a flotilla of ten American-designed English submarines made the trip from Quebec across the Atlantic Ocean to England without mishap. The flotilla was divided into two groups of five vessels each, with an armed auxiliary cruiser acting as an escort. Each of the ten submersibles was manned by four officers and eighteen bluejackets, the flotilla being the largest in point of numbers ever sent across the Atlantic Ocean. Four other submarines on Oct. 4 joined the British naval forces at Gibraltar after having made the trip across the Atlantic under their own power. The craft left Montreal under convoy of the gunboat Canada, and proceeded down the St. Lawrence River to St. John's, N. F., where they made their only stop before reaching their destination. The flotilla was joined by the cruiser Calgarian off the Island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the two larger craft led the way on the transatlantic trip.

It was in 1915 also that several German submarines followed the lead of Capt. Otto Hersing and his U-35 from Wilhelmshaven to the Dardanelles, a distance of 4,000 miles.

The exploit caused Capt. Hersing to be hailed as one of Germany's greatest sea heroes. He took his U-boat and the accompanying flotilla through the Bay of Biscay, the Strait of Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean to the Dardanelles. A British fleet had been warned of the trip undertaken by the submarine, and pursued it until it reached its destination.

The U-35 arrived off the Dardanelles on May 25 and torpedoed and sank the British battleships Triumph and Majestic, and then made a safe passage to the Ottoman capital. The achievement of the U-35 differed from that of the vessel sent to Cartagena in that the latter made at least 1,500 miles of her voyage without receiving supplies from a "mother ship" or any other source as far as known.

The United States also has sent submarines to the naval station at the Philippine Islands, but these generally made stops at Honolulu, Guam, and other points before reaching their destination.

The Lusitania's Ammunition.

OSCAR O. TANNER.—The Lusitania, when sunk, was carrying 4,200 cases of cartridges for small arms and 1,250 shrapnel cases, empty. Herman Winter, assistant manager of the Cunard Line, who was on the boat for three hours before she sailed on her fast voyage, stated that she carried no explosives, and that the cartridges and shrapnel cases she carried "did not come under the classification of ammunition."

Zeppelin Raids.

J. H. S.—The total number of Zeppelin raids on London is forty-four—twenty-three in 1915, twenty-one in 1916. The number of persons killed is 431, of wounded 1,140. The material damage has not been serious.

British War Borrowings.

READER.—Will you kindly answer the following:

1—Is the borrowing of money in America necessary for Great Britain's prosecution of the war? Or is it only to have the money in America to pay for munitions, &c., and thus prevent the shipment of gold?

2—Is the present drop in exchange due to Great Britain's buying more from America than she is selling her?

3—Roughly speaking, what was the amount of European money invested in American securities and enterprises when the war broke out?

4—What proportion of Great Britain's borrowings has been for her own use?

1—Both. Great Britain's borrowings here are, of course, to pay for munitions of war and other supplies purchased in this country. Such munitions are naturally more or less necessary to the successful prosecution of warfare; and as it is neither feasible for Great Britain to pay for all in gold, nor desirable from our point of view that she should do so—since we already have more gold than we need—part of the funds in payment are provided by loans and credits placed here. Of course, such loans do "prevent the shipment of gold."

2—Yes.

3—It is estimated that all foreign countries had about $3,000,000,000 invested in American securities when the war broke out.

4—Up to the middle of September Great Britain had made advances to her allies and dominions aggregating about $2,700,000,000; her net borrowings up to that time, from all sources, had been approximately $11,400,000,000.

British Light Cruisers.

F. G. DE C.—The two British light cruisers destroyed by submarines were the Pathfinder, 5,000 tons, sunk in the North Sea on Sept. 5, 1914, and the Hermes, 5,600 tons, sunk in the North Sea on Oct. 31, 1914.

Railway Gauges.

C. A. PRICE.—The railway gauges of Russia are different from those of Rumania. Are those of Bulgaria, Greece, and Serbia different again? Can you tell me the gauges of these different countries?

The railway gauges of the countries you mention are as follows:

Russia, State and private railways, 5 feet.

Rumania, State railways, .260 meter. Bulgaria, State railways, 1.435 meters. Greece, private railways, some lines, 1 meter, others 1.44 meters.

Serbia, State railways, 940 kilometers 1,485 meters, and 477 kilometers .76 meter. The 1.435 and 1.44 meters gauge are practically the same and correspond to our standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches.

The McLemore Resolution.

D. E. AVERY.—The full text of the McLemore resolution on armed liners, for which you inquire, is too long for reprinting in the limited space of these columns. The resolving clause in full, however, follows:

Resolved: That the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth Congress of the United States do, and it hereby solemnly does, request the President to warn all American citizens, within the borders of the United States or its possessions or elsewhere, to refrain from traveling on any and all ships of any and all of the powers now or in future at war, which ship or ships shall mount guns, whether such ship be frankly avowed a part of the naval forces of the power whose flag it flies or shall be called a merchant ship, or otherwise, and whether such gun or guns or other armament be called "offensive" or "defensive"; and in case American citizens do travel on such armed belligerent ships, that they do so at their own risk.

That when the President of the United States, or the Secretary of State shall come into possession of the actual memorandum of the German Government, containing photographic facsimiles of alleged secret instructions issued by the British Government, which alleged secret instructions direct that so-called "defensive armament for merchant ships" shall be used offensively, and that so-called "defensive armament for merchant ships" shall be manned and directed by naval officers and men of the navy of Great Britain, and that such so-called "defensive armament for merchant ships" and such naval officers and men shall be as far as possible concealed and disguised when in neutral waters and ports, with the evident intention to deceive, the President of the United States or the Secretary of State shall at the earliest possible moment transmit such actual memorandum of the German Government, with such facsimiles of alleged secret instructions of the British Government, and with all appendices whatsoever, to the Speaker of the House that it and they may be laid before the House for its full information and for its assistance in performing its duty and function of guarding the welfare of the country and its citizens and for its assistance in performing its constitutional duty of advising the President of the United States with regard to foreign relations.

That the House expresses the determination of the people and Government of the United States both to uphold all American rights and to exercise care, consideration, and wisdom in avoiding actions which tend to bring American citizens and American interests into the zone of conflict where the passions of war are raging.

Lord Kitchener's Death.

G. H.—Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, British Secretary of State for War, perished, with his staff, off the West Orkney Islands on June 5 of this year. His ship, the cruiser Hampshire, struck a mine and went down fifteen minutes later. There were only twelve survivors, a warrant officer and eleven seamen, who were found half dead from cold and exhaustion on a raft washed ashore the following day. Lord Kitchener was on his way to Russia at the request of the Russian Government.

The detailed account for which you ask is thus given in a statement issued officially by the British Admiralty on June 15:

"As the men were going to their stations before abandoning the ship Lord Kitchener, accompanied by a naval officer, appeared. The latter said, 'Make way for Lord Kitchener.' Both ascended to the quarterdeck. Subsequently four military officers were seen there, walking aft on the port side. The Captain called Lord Kitchener to the forebridge, near where the Captain's boat was hoisted. The Captain also called Lord Kitchener to enter the boat. It is unknown if Lord Kitchener entered it or what happened to any boat.

"The Hampshire was proceeding along the west coast of the Orkneys. A heavy gale was blowing and seas were breaking over the ship, which necessitated her being partly battened down. Between 7:30 and 7:45 P. M. the vessel struck a mine, and began at once to settle by the bows, heeling over to starboard before she finally went down, about fifteen minutes later.

"Orders were given by the Captain for all hands to go to their established stations for abandoning ship. Some of the hatches were opened, and the ship's company went quickly to their stations. Efforts were made, without success, to lower some of the boats. One of them was broken in half, and its occupants were thrown into the water. Large numbers of the crew used life-saving belts and waistcoats, which proved effective in keeping them afloat. Three rafts were safely launched, and, with about fifty to seventy men on each, got clear. It was daylight up to about 11. Though rafts with these large numbers of men got away, in one case, out of seventy men aboard, only six survived. The survivors all report that the men gradually dropped off, even died aboard the rafts from exhaustion and exposure to cold. Some of the crew must have perished in trying to land on the rocky coast after such a long exposure. Some died after landing."

Parentage of Belgian Royalties.

J. S. H.—Albert I., the present King of the Belgians, is the son of Philip, Count of Flanders; can you give me the name of King Albert's mother, the year of her birth, marriage, and death, and the name of her father? Albert's Queen is Elisabeth of Bavaria; what was the date of her birth? Albert's sister, Henriette, is Duchess of Vendome; will you tell me the year of her marriage, the name of her husband, the year of his birth, and the name of his father?

The mother of King Albert was Marie Louise Alexandrine Caroline, Princess of Hohenzollern; she was born Nov. 17, 1845, married April 25, 1867, died Nov. 26, 1912. Her father was Prince Charles Antoine of Hohenzollern, of the "non-reigning line" of that house.

Queen Elisabeth of the Belgians was born July 25, 1876.

Henriette Marie Charlotte Antoinette was married Feb. 12, 1896, to Philippe Emmanuel Maximilien Marie Eudes, Prince of Orleans, Duke of Vendome and Alençon. He is known as Prince Emmanuel. He was born Jan. 18, 1872, and is the son of Prince Ferdinand Philippe Marie, Duc d'Alençon.

Russian Army Pay.

P. J. M.—The yearly initial or base pay of army officers and enlisted men in the Russian Army is as follows: General, $1,272; Lieutenant General, $1,017; Major General, $762; Colonel, $508; Lieutenant Colonel, $396; Major, $396; Captain, $350; First Lieutenant, $274; Second Lieutenant, $274; Sergeant, $9; Corporal, $5; private, $4. The figures are given to the nearest dollar; the base pay is of course increased by length of service. In all European armies officers also receive extensive allowances. The laws and regulations governing pay in the various [illegible] enous, [illegible] involved, [illegible] difficult to reach; but the above is approximately the minimum. It is almost impossible to compare the pay of the Russian, or of any Continental European, army with that of the United States. In the first place, ours is a volunteer army, and as such must offer pay that is in competition with the wages of labor. In the second place, our army is a democratic army—which means that its officers are drawn from all walks of life, and it is assumed that their salaries must support them and their families; officers in European armies do not expect to live on their pay. Then, too, the cost of living in the different countries—the actual purchasing power of a dollar—must be borne in mind. The rules regarding army pay, allowances, &c., in Russia fill four volumes. Figures for the United States Army's yearly base pay are: Major General, $8,000; Brigadier General, $6,000; Colonel, $4,000; Lieutenant Colonel, $3,500; Major, $3,000; Captain, $2,400; First Lieutenant, $2,000; Second Lieutenant, $1,700; Sergeant, $360; Corporal, $252; private, $180. The pay of an enlisted soldier is increased with each enlistment to the seventh.

The Gore Resolution.

D. E. AVERY.—The Gore resolution, in its final form as tabled by the Senate March 3, was worded as follows:

Whereas a number of leading powers of the world are now engaged in a war of unexampled proportions; and

Whereas the United States is happily at peace with all of the belligerent nations; and

Whereas it is equally the desire and the interest of the American people to remain at peace with all nations; and

Whereas the President has recently offered fresh and signal proofs of the superiority of diplomacy to butchery as a method of settling international disputes; and

Whereas the right of American citizens to travel on unarmed belligerent vessels has recently received renewed guarantees of respect and inviolability; and

Whereas the right of American citizens to travel on armed belligerent vessels is essential neither to their life, liberty, or safety; nor to the independence, dignity, or security of the United States; and

Whereas Congress alone has been vested with the power to declare war, which involves the obligations to prevent war by all proper means consistent with the honor and vital interest of the nation; therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate, (the House of Representatives concurring,) That the sinking by a submarine without notice or warning of an armed merchant vessel of her public enemy, resulting in the death of a citizen of the United States, would constitute a just and sufficient cause of war between the United States and the German Empire.

The original resolving clause had proposed to warn Americans off armed liners. Gore amended it to this self-contradictory form and voted against it himself.

Fighting on German Soil.

J. V. B.—Has there been any fighting on the western front on German soil, or in German territory?

Yes. The French invaded Alsace Aug. 7, 1914, and soon took Mülhausen—thought they were driven back and forced to evacuate Mülhausen, (Aug. 26,) a short section of the Vosges battle line continued to hold on Alsatian soil. Hartmannsweilerkopf is also in Alsace.

The Scotch-Irish.

C. M. L.—The term "Scotch-Irish" is given to the people of Lowland Scotch descent who inhabit Northern Ireland, especially to the descendants of the Scottish Presbyterians who settled in Ulster in the seventeenth century.

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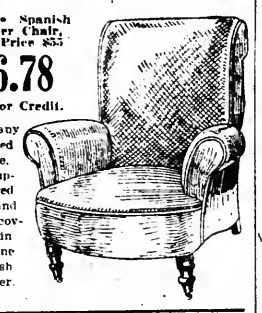

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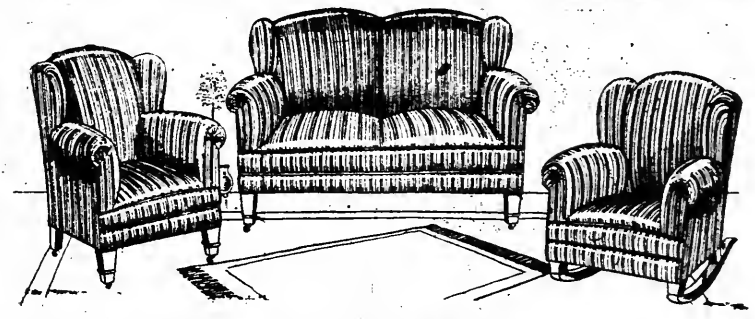

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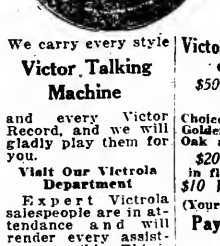

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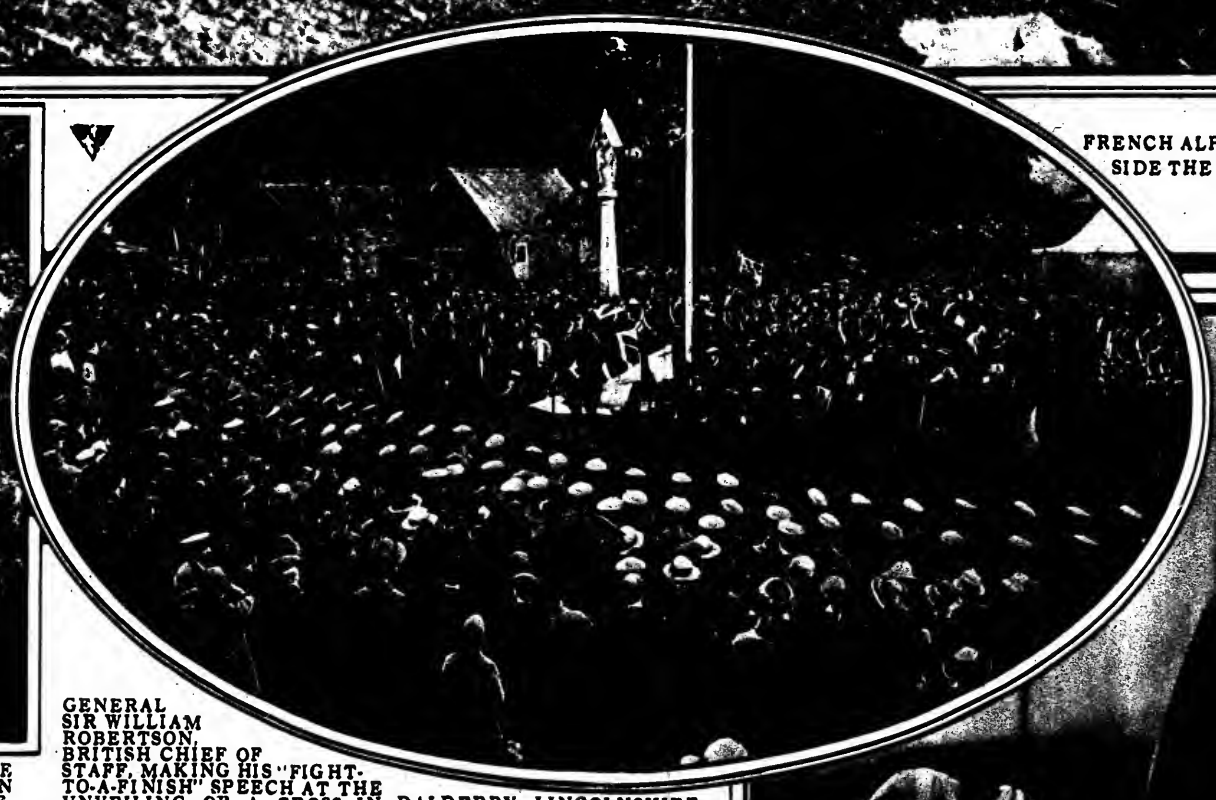
The New York Times

FRENCH ALPINE TROOPS IN THE VOSGES AWAIT ON A HILLSIDE THE ORDER TO ADVANCE AND TAKE THEIR PLACES IN THE TRENCHES.

FRENCH SOLDIERS USING ONE OF THE NEW JAUBERT OXYGEN BREATHING TUBES FOUND EFFECTIVE AGAINST ASPHYXIATING GASES.
(Photo from Herbert Wade.)



GENERAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON, BRITISH CHIEF OF STAFF, MAKING HIS "FIGHT-TO-A-FINISH" SPEECH AT THE UNVEILING OF A CROSS IN DALDERBY, LINCOLNSHIRE, DONATED TO THE VILLAGE FOR HAVING ENLISTED THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF ITS MANHOOD IN THE WAR.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

GLASGOW GIRLS WHO HAVE BECOME COAL CART DRIVERS TO TAKE THE PLACES OF THE MEN AT THE FRONT.
(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)

KING GEORGE V., BEHIND THE LINES IN FRANCE, WATCHING THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE GERMAN LINES THROUGH A TELESCOPE. *(Photo © American Press Assn. From Medem Photo Service.)*

MISS FLORA WHITNEY, DEBUTANTE DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.
(Photo by Aime Dupont.)

MISS ETHEL BORDEN HARRIMAN,
Daughter of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, a "Bud" of the Summer Season at Newport.
(Photo by Aime Dupont.)

MISS JANE WARD, Daughter of Mrs. Beverley Ward, Who Will Be Introduced to Society This Season.
(Photo by Aime Dupont.)

THE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER,
Who Has Just Returned to London After Months of Service at the Front as a Red Cross Nurse. *(Photo © by E. O. Hoppe.)*

MISS ROBERTA WILLARD,
DEBUTANTE DAUGHTER OF COL. AND MRS. JOSEPH H. WILLARD.
(Photo by Aime Dupont.)

LADY DECIES,
Formerly Miss Vivien Gould, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould.
From a Recent Photograph Just Received in This Country.
(Photo © by E. O. Hoppe.)

THIS is the flax flower, the pale blue bloom of the plant that man has cultivated for centuries because it gives us linen.

In the inscriptions on the famous Rosetta Stone (about 200 B. C.) it is regarded that Ptolemy Epiphanes had special regard for the fine linen cloths manufactured in the Temples for the king's palace. Linen was as valuable a commodity then as it is now, but the ancients could not afford to use it on their floors as Klearflax Rugs permit you to do with economy.

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8x10 ft.	26.65
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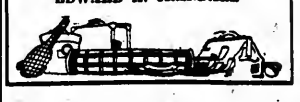

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26—Velvet Tam O'Shanter, with real Beaver fur. 3.95

28—Angora Wool Set (*three pieces*), combination colors of rose and white, Copen and corn, tan and corn, green and corn. 4 to 12 years. 9.75

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In white or ivory

38—Bassinette, with point d'esprit over silk. 24.50

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32—Same Bureau without pads 18.50

34—Weighing Scale, silk pads 9.75

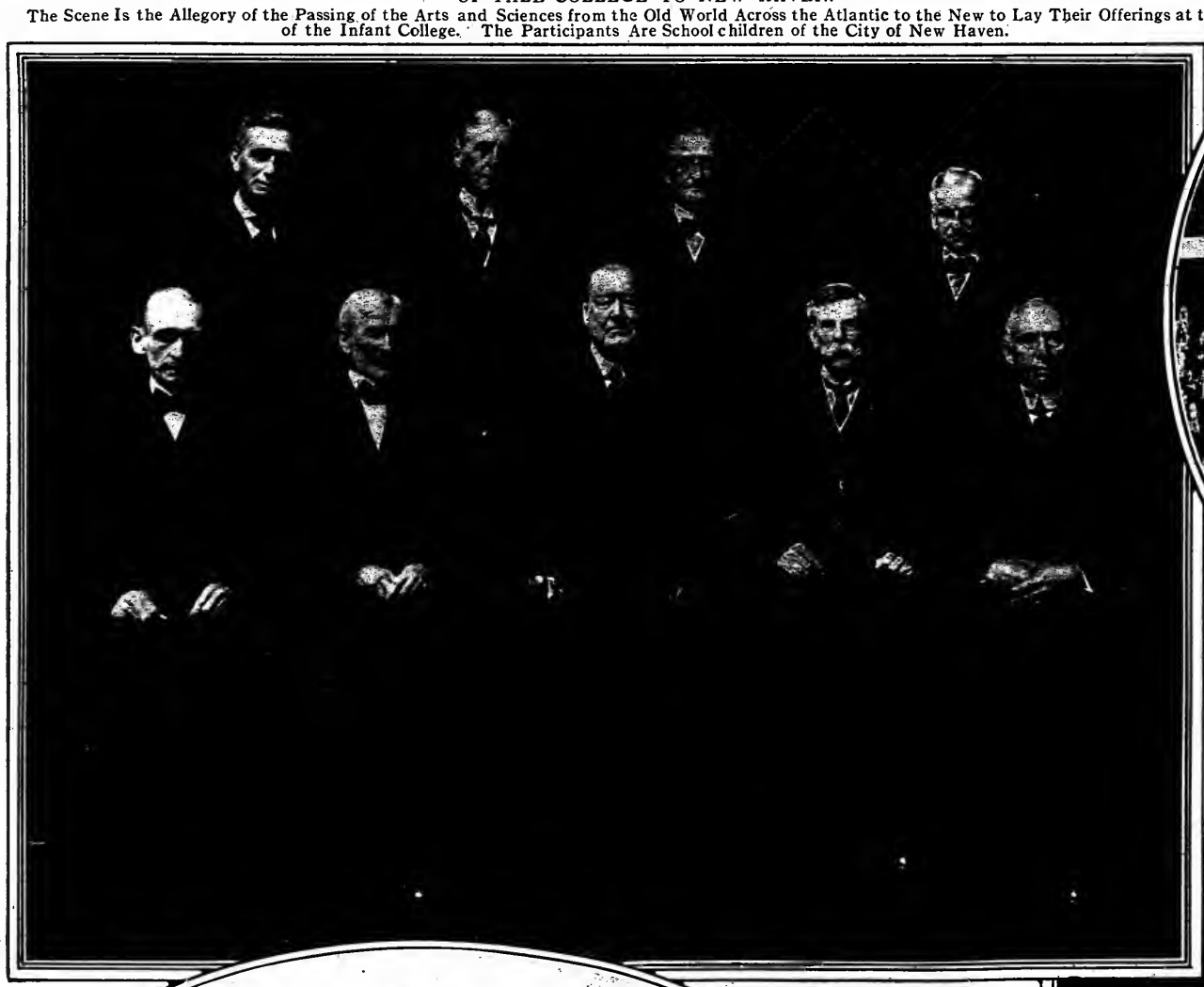
34—Same Scale, without pads 7.50

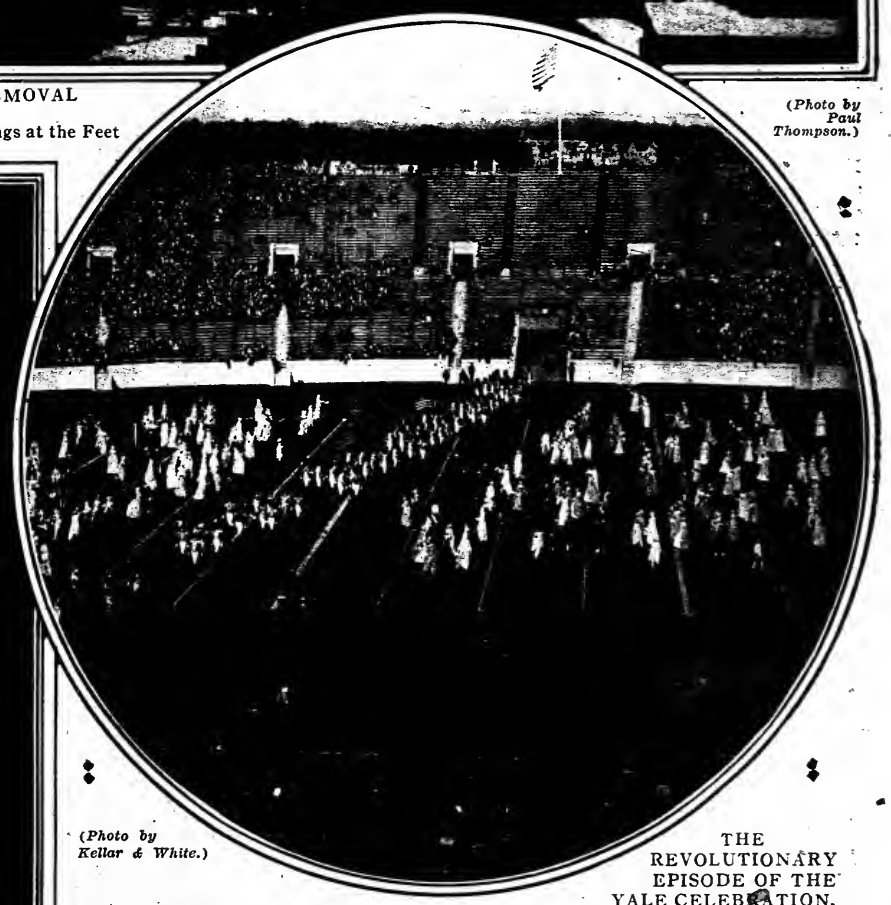
36—Clothes Hamper. 6.95

The New York Times

FIRST INTERLUDE IN THE YALE CELEBRATION OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REMOVAL OF YALE COLLEGE TO NEW HAVEN.
The Scene Is the Allegory of the Passing of the Arts and Sciences from the Old World Across the Atlantic to the New to Lay Their Offerings at the Feet of the Infant College. The Participants Are School children of the City of New Haven.

(Photo by Paul Thompson.)





(Photo by Kellar & White.)

THE REVOLUTIONARY EPISODE OF THE YALE CELEBRATION.
The Scene Shows Captain Benedict Arnold of the Governor's Foot Guard, on Hearing the News of the Battle of Lexington, Marching With His Men to Demand of the Selectmen Ammunition for His Company That They Might Hasten to Join the American Forces.

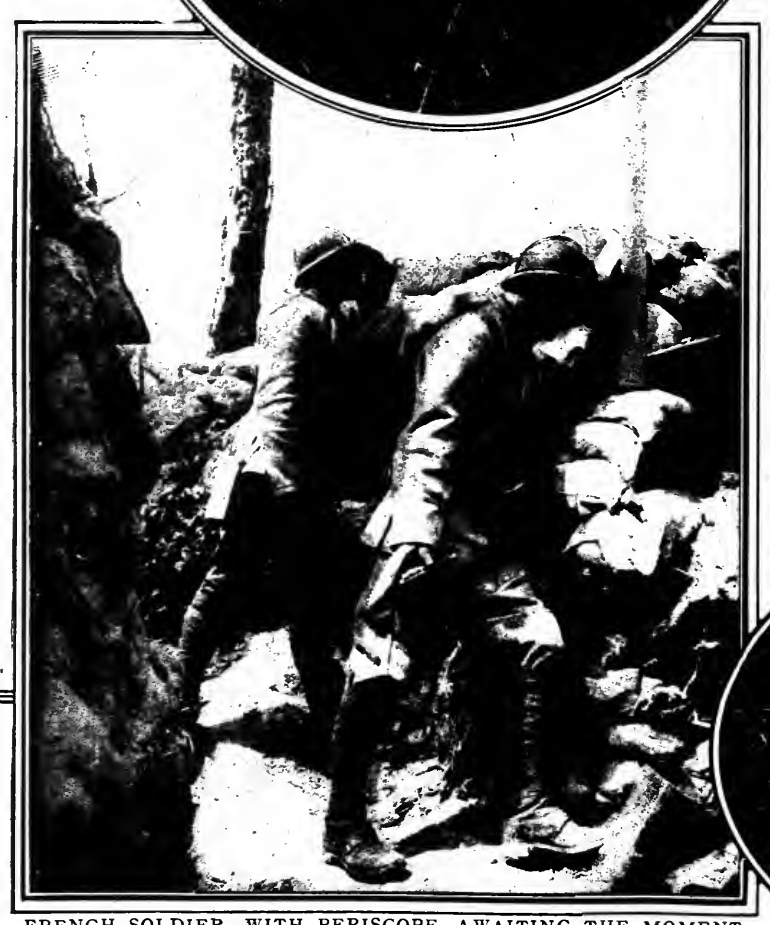
FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT AS NOW CONSTITUTED.
Seated, Left to Right, Are: Justices Day and McKenna, Chief Justice White, Justices Holmes and Van Devanter; Standing: Justices Brandeis, Pitney, McReynolds, and Clarke.
(Photo © by Clinedinst Studio, from Underwood & Underwood.)

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN DEMONSTRATING A NEW "SAFETY SUIT" IN A SUNLIT SEA NEAR THE NAVESINK LIGHT OFF THE JERSEY HIGHLANDS.
(Photos by Central News Photo Service.)

MISS MITCHELL, OF BUCKLAND, ENGLAND, WINNING THE FIRST PRIZE AS A PLOW-GIRL AT THE FARM WORK DEMONSTRATION, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND.

GERMAN PRISONERS, CAPTURED AT THIEPVAL ON THE SOMME FRONT, MARCHING TO THE REAR.
From a British Official Photograph. (Photo © by International Film Service.)

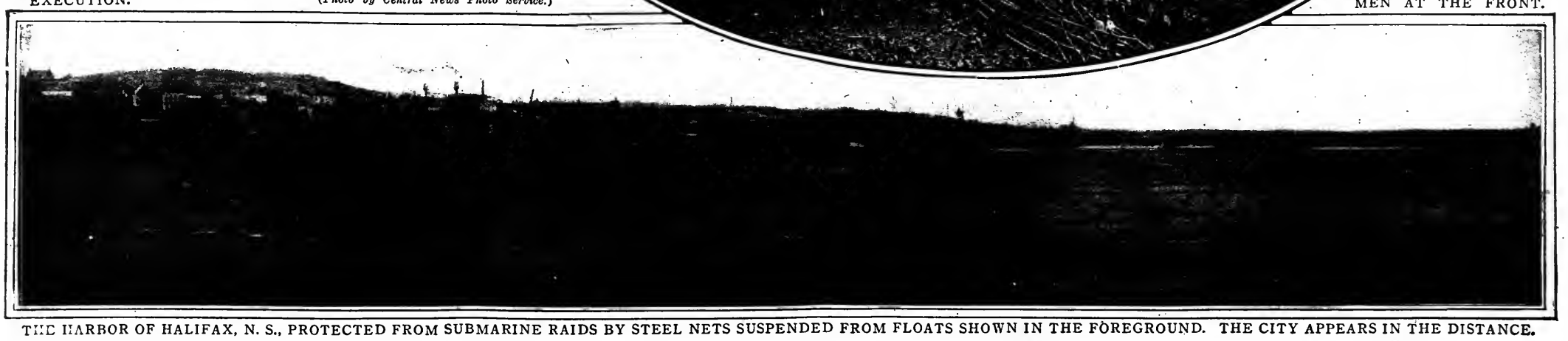
ALGERIAN CAVALRYMAN, ATTACHED TO THE FRENCH FORCES IN SALONIKI, ON PICKET DUTY IN THE MARSHES OF THE DELTA OF THE VARDAR RIVER.



FRENCH SOLDIER, WITH PERISCOPE, AWAITING THE MOMENT WHEN HIS TRENCH BOMB WILL BE LIKELY TO DO THE GREATEST EXECUTION. (Photo by Central News Photo Service.)

A FRENCH MAJOR DRESSING THE WOUNDS OF A CAPTURED GERMAN IN A VILLAGE BEHIND THE LINES ON THE SOMME FRONT.

FRENCH GIRLS ENGAGED IN MAKING GABIONS OR WICKERWORK CYLINDERS TO BE FILLED WITH EARTH FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEN AT THE FRONT.

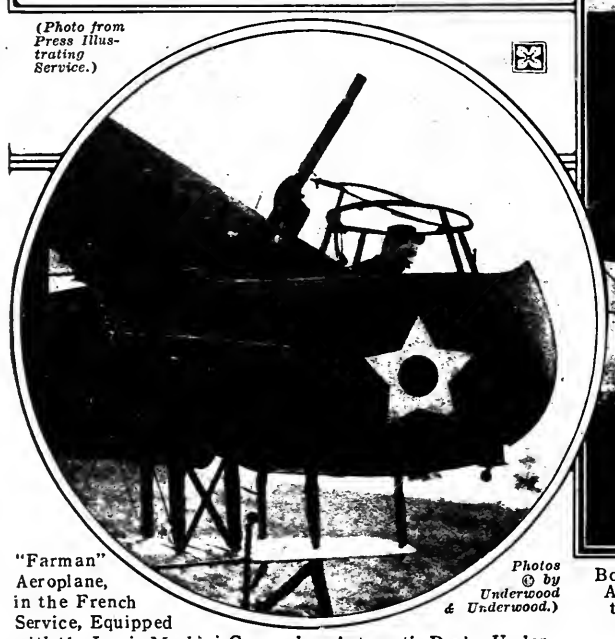


THE HARBOR OF HALIFAX, N. S., PROTECTED FROM SUBMARINE RAIDS BY STEEL NETS SUSPENDED FROM FLOATS SHOWN IN THE FOREGROUND. THE CITY APPEARS IN THE DISTANCE.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS SHELLING AN ITALIAN POSITION ON THE CARNIC ALPS.
The Positions of the Austrian Batteries Are Indicated by the Puffs of White Smoke.

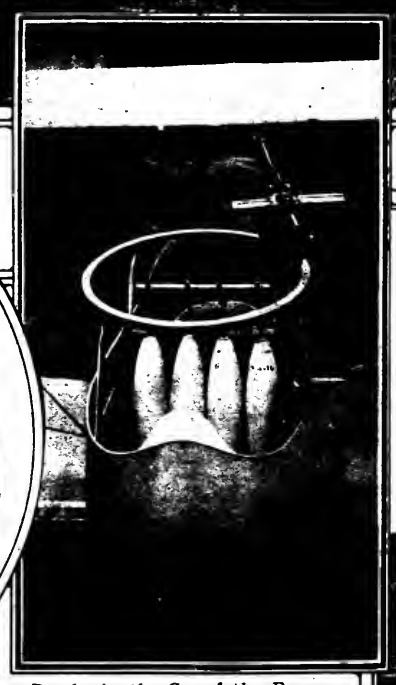
(Photo from Press Illustrating Service.)

From an Hungarian Official Photograph.



"Farman" Aeroplane, in the French Service, Equipped with the Lewis Machine Gun and an Automatic Device Under the Car, Near the Front, for Dropping Bombs.

(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)



Bombs in the Car of the Farman Aeroplane in Position for the Trap to be Sprung, Releasing Them Through an Opening for That Purpose in the Bottom of the Car.

FRENCH SOLDIERS "LENDING A HAND" TO MOVE A MONSTER "400."

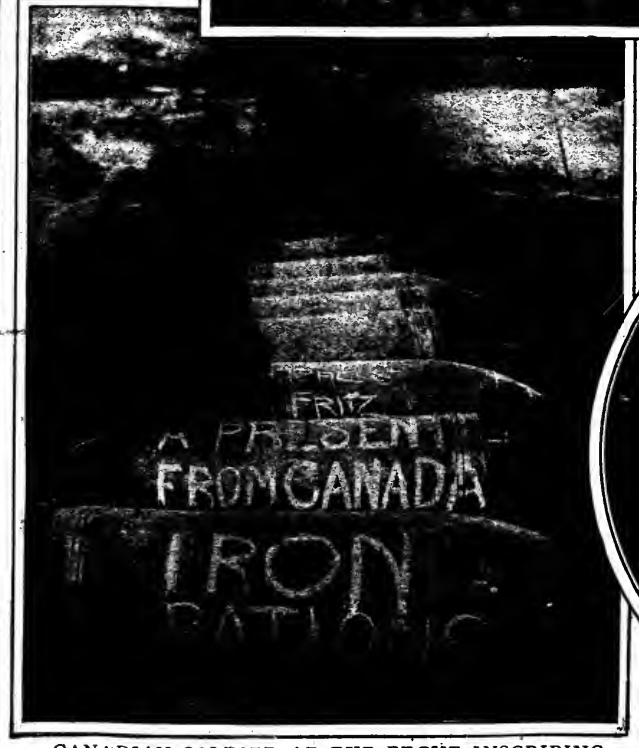
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

THE TOLL OF THE WAR IN ONE SMALL SECTOR ON THE WEST FRONT IN FRANCE.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF A FRENCH INFANTRY COLUMN, NEITHER END OF WHICH IS IN SIGHT, ADVANCING TO THE FIRING LINES ON THE SOMME. (Photo © by American Press, from Medem.)

MISS MARY HILLHOUSE, The Debutante Daughter or Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hillhouse. (Photo by Aime Dupont.)

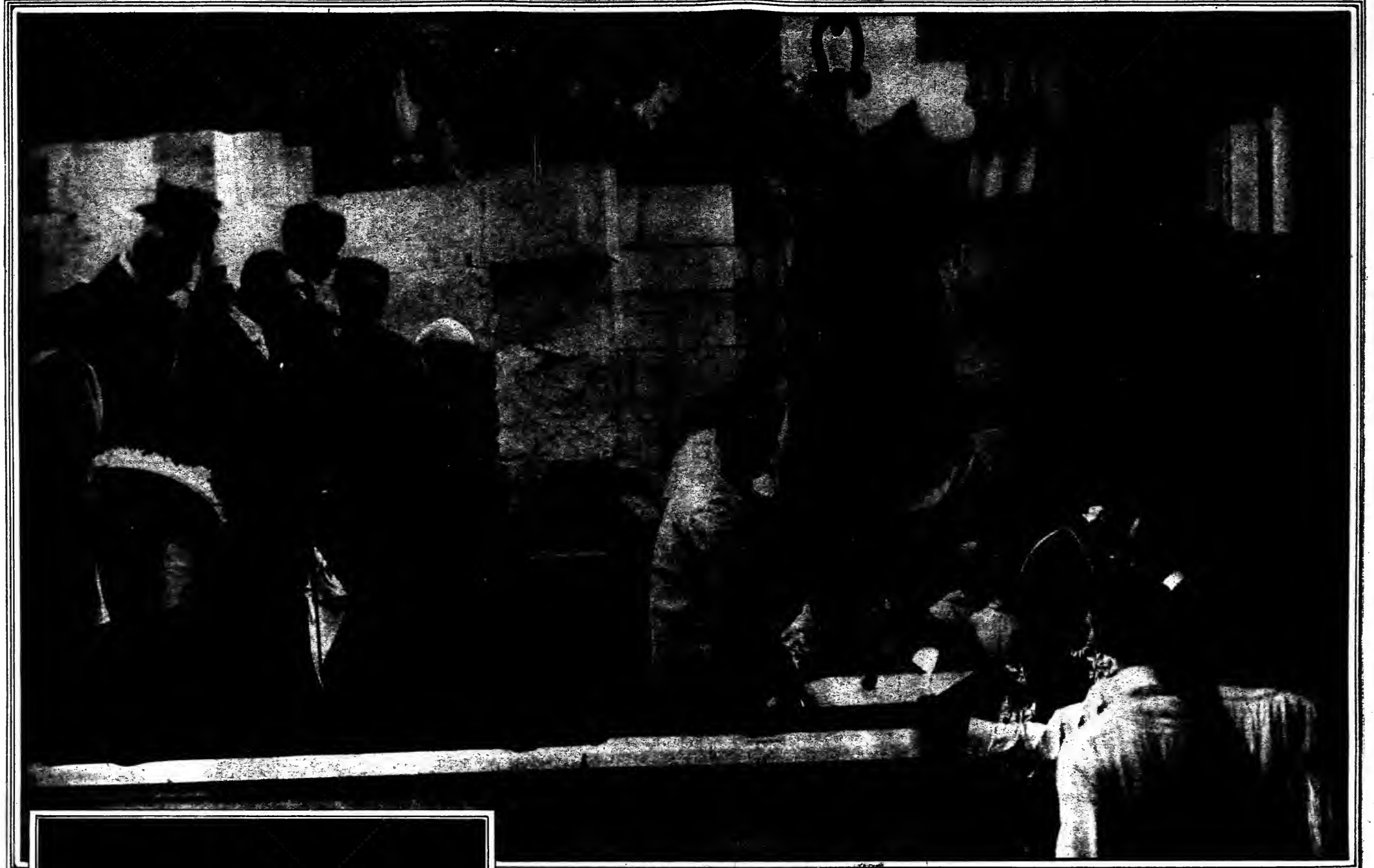
MR. AND MRS. GEORGE WATSON HALL SMITH, Formerly Miss Prudence Cleveland Sterry, Immediately After Their Marriage at Hot Springs, Va. (Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



CANADIAN SOLDIER AT THE FRONT INSCRIBING FIFTEEN-INCH SHELLS WITH MESSAGES FOR THE GERMANS. (Photo from Janet M. Cummings.)

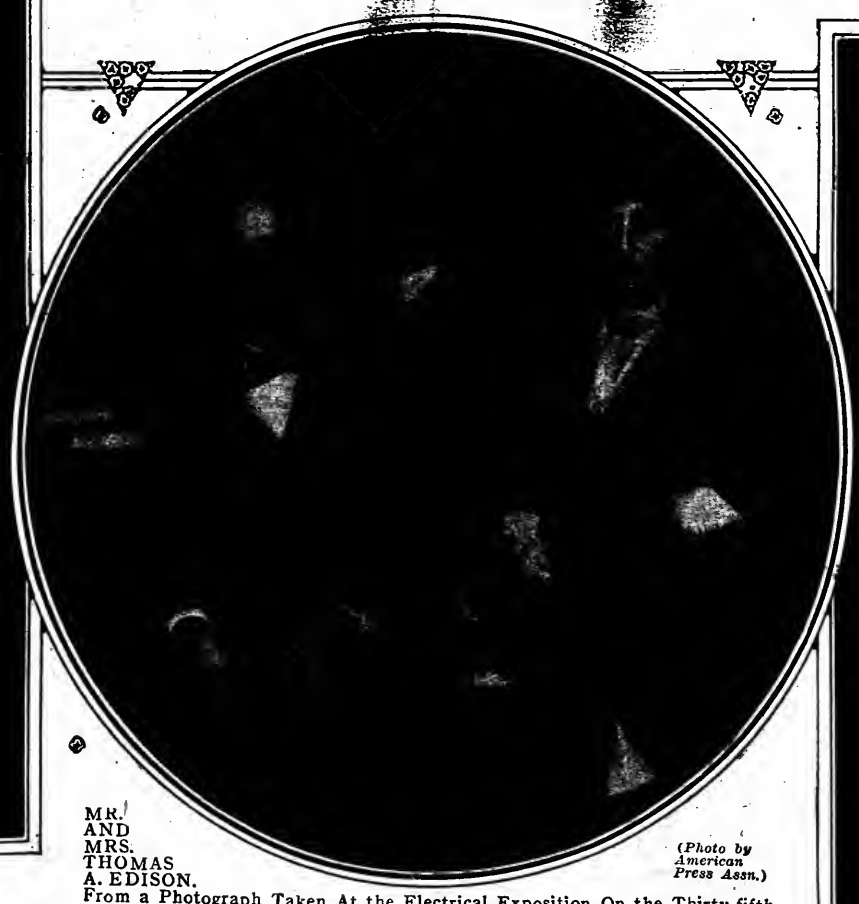
VIEW OF ONE OF THE DUCK PENS AT FRIEDRICKSFELDE, NEAR BERLIN, WHERE 50,000 DUCKS HAVE BEEN COLLECTED TO BE DRESSED AND SENT ON TO THE GERMAN ARMY. (Photo © by International Press Exchange.)

PRESIDENT WILSON RESPONDING TO ENCOURAGING REMARKS FROM THE CROWD THAT MET HIM AT ALBANY ON HIS TRIP WEST. (Photo © by International Film Service.)



CARDINAL FARLEY LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. VINCENT FERRER, SIXTY-SIXTH STREET AND LEXINGTON AVENUE. *(Photo © International Film Service.)*

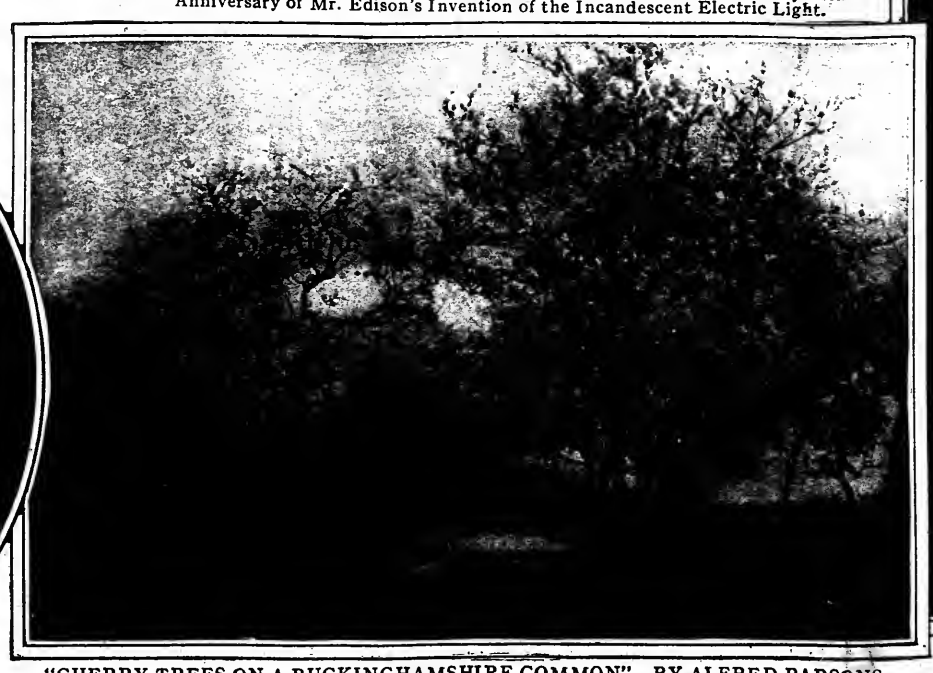
FRAULEIN MELANIE KURT AS BRUNHILDE.
From a New Photograph Taken at Norfolk, Conn.
(Photo by Karl Strauss, from Central News.)



MR. AND MRS. THOMAS A. EDISON.
From a Photograph Taken At the Electrical Exposition On the Thirty-fifth Anniversary of Mr. Edison's Invention of the Incandescent Electric Light.
(Photo by American Press Assn.)

MME. SOREL OF THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE, IN HER SALON IN PARIS.
From a Recent Photograph Just Received In This Country.

JOHN DREW AS MAJOR PENDENIS,
In the Comedy of That Name from Thackery's Novel, At the Criterion Theatre.
(Photo by White.)



"CHERRY TREES ON A BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COMMON"—BY ALFRED PARSONS.
From the Collection of the London Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors, to Be Shown In This City Early In November, the First Occasion On Which This Society Has Exhibited Outside of Its Own Galleries.
(Photo by Lawrence X. Champeau.)

FAY BAINTER,
IN "ARMS AND THE GIRL," AT THE FULTON THEATRE.
(Photo by Sarony.)

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—is not mere surface beuty. They are beautiful throughout—in *design*, in *material*, in *workmanship*, in *fit*.

Their French smartness is very real. They appeal to the eyes through their exquisite artistry. And they appeal to the body through their gracious comfort, *durability* and supreme style.

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A GORGEOUS piece of Royal family fur of *finely matched pelts*, producing a very desirable and fashionable article.

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Fine Hudson Seal Coats
Appropriately trimmed.
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Coats of Selected Mole
With any trimming desired.
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Scarfs, Muffs, Stoles, Capes
Latest Ideas. Newest Novelties.
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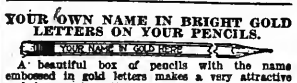

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6 in a box for 50c
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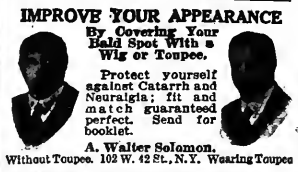
IMPROVE YOUR APPEARANCE
By Covering Your Bald Spot With a Wig or Toupee.



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SMART TAILORED WAIST IN WASHABLE SILK CASHMERE
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Same model in fine Irish Linen..$3.50
Mail orders promptly filled.
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No connection with any other house doing business under the name of Forsythe

For the Bed Room, Hall or Den

HARMONIOUS, comfortable, congenial — this artistic fixture, by its very atmosphere, transforms the room where hung into a delightful, cozy retreat. See for yourself.

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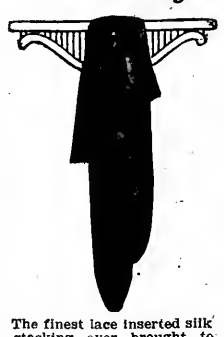

The finest lace inserted silk stocking ever brought to this country. Exquisite hand-made Chantilly lace in very fine and sheer French silk stocking. In black.

$250.00 a pair.

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Mail orders receive prompt attention and are returnable at our expense. With references, charge accounts may be opened, and selections sent on approval, returnable at our expense.

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"First Aid to the Broken"

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Le Page's Glue

Exquisite Bath Tablets

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"I recommend it to all my friends."—

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I can get the light behind his eyes that you love.

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Davis Chin Supporter keeps mouth closed during sleep, prevents snoring, strengthens chin muscles. REDUCES DOUBLE CHINS. Silk, $3.50; Mesh, $2.50; Linen, $2; Cotton, $1. 3 sizes. Free Booklet.
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8 best quality Down Cushions. Luxurious Upholstery.
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Elevators to 2d and 3d floors.

Sanitary Bed of Solid Mahogany
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Our collection is most comprehensive—embracing all woods, periods and finishes. A great many suites are exclusively our own.

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Established 1892

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Premature grayness, falling hair and baldness scientifically treated. Separate departments for ladies and gentlemen. Physician in attendance.

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The scientifically shaped and sturdily built Blyn Plan Shoes are foot strengthening and shape preserving creations.

Their moderate prices and extreme durability make them the most economical shoes your children can wear.

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Button and Blucher Styles.

10c. extra by mail anywhere in the United States.

Write for Catalogue of Children's Shoes

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Finest reproductions of genuine pearls.
$12 to $300 17-Inch Strands, with Clasp.

Send for illustrated folder.
Money refunded if unsatisfactory.
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Take Elevator, 2nd floor.

Vacuum Cleaners
75 DIFFERENT KINDS AT CUT PRICES.
Send for price list 13-H for hand power or 13-E for electric power.
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A new preparation for the tiny lines around the eyes and the soft, relaxed muscles of the throat. Sent on receipt of $1.50. Sold by Stern Bros. and
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Scientific French Treatments, $2.00.
Send 2c. stamp for Booklet.

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Is Our Specialty

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS, SKIRTS, NEGLIGEES, designed on long, slender lines, most becoming to the woman of ample proportions.

5151.—Charming Afternoon Dress of lustrous satin; moire trimming.
Special Price, **29.50**

FREE new catalogue, write Dept. R-6.
All mail orders filled promptly.
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CLEAR AS A BELL

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Send your address to 424 West 30th St., N. Y. We want to mail you the new "Book of Tasty Things" with our compliments.

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Individuality In Autumn Modes

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Made of wool velour, with collar and cuffs of soft Belgian hare fur. Belt in front, loose back, raglan sleeves. A very smart coat for daytime and motor wear in Balsam Green, Java Brown or Navy. Sizes 34 to 42.
$29.50

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In an assortment of tailored and dressy models; entirely different and distinctive. **$5.75 to $24.50**

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Of serge, wool jersey and silk.
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English and Parisian Modes in Sport Apparel, Smart and Exclusive Tailored Effects in Suits, Dresses, Coats, Skirts, Sweaters and Blouses, at Popular Prices.

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Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, neat, perfect fitting, and durable: the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat. A smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches. A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

All made of exactly the same fabric, a fine quality dark gray worsted whipcord—the outfit complete **$47.50**, or, as follows:—

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Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches—**$26.50.**
Other Outfits of Better Grade at **$64.50** and **$78.00.**
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An exclusive "Brill Motor Shop" production, and to the best of our knowledge the only motor glove made with a double palm—**$4.00** the pair.

Detachable Fur Collars and Caps to Match.

Collars can be readily attached to any overcoat. To be had here in Persian Lamb, Natural Raccoon, dyed Raccoon, Nutria, Beaver and dyed Nutria.

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BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

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City pavements blamed for many ailments

Within the experience of us all, the sidewalk has changed from a soft to a hard one.

Hard pavements have greatly improved our traffic conditions, but they have proved a serious *menace to health and efficiency.*

The records of the Hospital for the Crippled in New York show that in the year 1890, just before the advent of stony streets, Arch Trouble claimed 2.6 per cent of the new patients treated. In 1906, the percentage had risen to 18.3, and in 1914 to over 30 per cent.

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You cannot have the streets unpaved, the sidewalks turned to turf—but you can protect yourself from the pounding jars that shatter nerves and break down health.

O'Sullivan's Rubber Heels act as easy, springy cushions between your heels and hardwood floors and pavements. O'Sullivanize your step. Put the spring of new live rubber under your feet, and walk with the vigorous stride that goes with real success.

When you buy your new shoes, buy them O'Sullivanized. Up-to-date shoe dealers now sell latest style shoes with O'Sullivan's Heels already attached.

Insist on O'Sullivanized shoes—the *new live* rubber heels give the greatest wear with the greatest resiliency.

At any shoe dealer or shoemaker; in black, white or tan; for men, women or children; 50c attached.

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GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE Direct from Factory.

Very Artistic New England **Colonial Bedroom Suite**
Finished in Old Ivory Enamel or Dull Imitation Mahogany

Four Pieces, including Dresser, Chiffonier, Triple Mirror Toilet Table and Four-Post Bed **Reduced to $81**
Other colors of enamel at same price

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS at 50% of Regular Prices
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and HERBEX HAIR TONICS maintain HEALTHY HAIR and Correct Unnatural Hair and Scalp Conditions.

They assist Nature in restoring normal, healthy conditions by stimulating and revitalizing the hair growing processes. Forty years' test has demonstrated their efficacy; many thousand patrons testify to their beneficial value. Healthy hair needs attention. Incipient hair and scalp disorders grow worse by neglect.

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Send description of your hair and scalp condition, general physical health, and age; and I will suggest proper treatment and tonics. Booklet T, "Healthy Hair," free on request.

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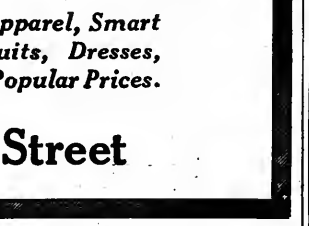
L. M. HIRSCH Sample Shoe Co.



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Silk Stockings to match, **$1.00.**
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White or Black Satin **$5** 9-button Spats, all colors.... **$3**
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Ever have a TRULY comfortable pair? "ShoeCraft" satin slippers are fitted with careful regard for the natural contour of the foot. No ungainly bulging, no painful pinching—Perfect fit. Unusually moderate prices.

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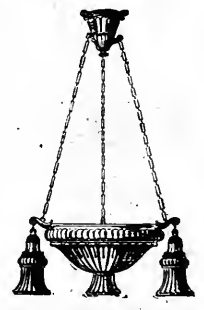

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Chase the gloomy days away.

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We believe in our fibre, to produce healthy large flowering plants.

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We Show Only the Latest Styles

In Gray Suede, White Calf, Gray Kid and Purple Kid

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TRADE MARK

Leaves hair gracefully free—not awkwardly confined.

Cap or fringe shape; all shades 2 for 25c. White or gray, 25c.

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THE RIESER CO.,
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Won't injure even chiffons

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William and Mary Dining Room Suite
Either American Walnut or Mahogany

10 PIECES—
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Special $295

Call and see our enormous stock of Period Reproductions in Living Room, Dining Room and Bed Room Suites. Prices range from $75 to $700.

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White Gold Ring with Solid Platinum Top, set with Seven Pure White Genuine Diamonds. *A Wonderfully Brilliant Ring at a Bargain. Price .....* **$45**

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$21.50

Suits, $15 to $50. Coats, $5 to $50
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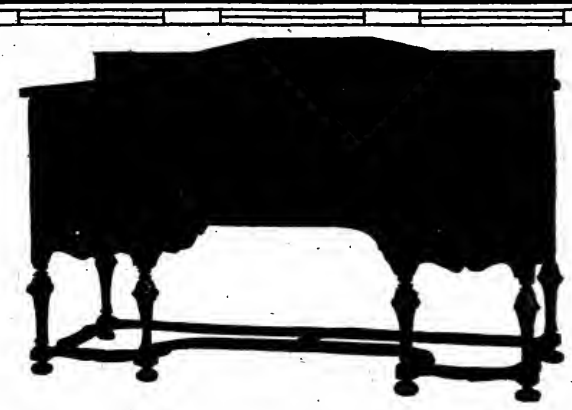

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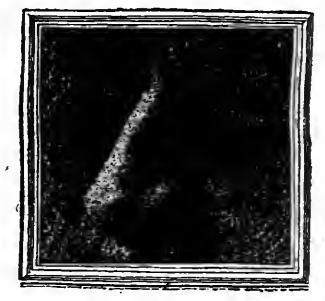
How to reduce them



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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1916

SECTION FIVE TWENTY PAGES

A Talk with the King of Greece

Also One with the Former Premier Venizelos

TWO SUPPRESSED INTERVIEWS

By Count Ferri-Pisani

Count Ferri-Pisani, who obtained the interesting interviews with King Constantine of Greece and Eleutherios Venizelos, Greece's famous statesman, which appear below, is a member of a noble French family of Italian descent, and has been acting since the beginning of the world war as correspondent for La Dépêche of Toulouse, France. In this capacity he has been to the front in France, the Dardanelles, Poland, Serbia, Italy, and outside Saloniki. He is now in this country on his way around the world by way of Japan. His two interviews were prevented by the French censor from being published in France.

The father of Count Ferri-Pisani acted as Aide de Camp to Prince Jerome Bonaparte when the latter visited the United States during the civil war. His great-grandfather was Marshal Jourdan, who before rising to fame in the wars following the French Revolution, accompanied Lafayette to America as a private soldier.

AT a critical moment of Greek history I had the rare privilege of being formally received by King Constantine, and, a few hours later, of securing an interview with Venizelos.

It was in January, 1916, after the retreat of the Allies' Eastern Army to Saloniki. The Teutons and Bulgars, after the battle of the Cerna, had abandoned their pursuit on the Greek frontier. There, with their army ranged opposite the weak Greek outposts, they seemed to be awaiting reinforcements, or perhaps orders from Berlin, or perhaps an invitation from Athens.

Greece, from the plains of Macedonia to the mountains of the Peloponnesus, was in the throes of anxiety. It was an anxiety that almost made one forget the more distant drama of the vanquished Serbians, struggling, with empty stomachs and cartridge belts, through the snows of Albania.

I had just come direct from the headquarters of General Sarrail. I had not been in Athens two hours—in Athens, which had become a city of fear—before a distinguished man inquired for me at my hotel.

"Do you desire an audience with his Majesty?" he asked.

"Certainly."

"His Majesty will receive you tomorrow at 10. The King wishes to do away with all misunderstandings and speak straight out, by means of the press, to the public of the allied countries in general and France in particular."

King Constantine of Greece.

For a Marshal of the Court to come to a hotel seeking mere reporters may appear improbable. But in order to understand it one must remember that Greece is in the Balkans, the home of paradox and theatrical situations. Moreover, that very week the identical adventure had befallen several of my colleagues from allied countries.

Though my recollections of that strange day go back ten months, I feel, nevertheless, that they may throw an interesting light on happenings of today.

At 9:55 next day I crossed the threshold of the villa where Constantine had lived as Crown Prince and where he has been waiting for several years while the old palace of King George is being restored. I was at once ushered into the room where his Majesty does his work.

The King was standing, leaning against the fireplace, where, in spite of the sultriness of the day, a big wood fire was burning. He was wearing the brown uniform of a Greek Colonel of infantry. With a shivering gesture, he again and again stretched feverish hands toward the blaze. The chamberlain who had conducted me to his presence immediately retired, closing the door behind him.

For what seemed a long while I waited, as etiquette demanded, for the King to speak first. His Majesty seemed not to notice my presence. He gazed fixedly on the big picture that decorated the other end of the room; which, by a strange irony, showed Marie Antoinette, the foreign Queen who proved so fatal to her husband's tenure of his crown.

"Ah, here you are," said the King at last, awaking from his reverie. "You came to me for a statement? I will give it with pleasure. You come at the right moment. I wish public opinion in France to be enlightened. You know that the censorship of the Allies has forbidden the publication of interviews granted by me to your colleagues? Nothing whatever of these has been printed in London or Paris, not even their titles! It is incredible! Yet I have done nothing to France or England. The best proof of this is that I do not believe in the final victory of Germany. But the Greeks wish to remain neutral; they certainly have a right to do that!"

The King spoke jerkily, seeking less for words than ideas. But these seemed to come to him in rapid succession. Now and then he would interrupt himself to place his hand on his side; he was evi-

power, of which England had talked so much nonsense, and then, with no opponents on her own continent, turn her face westward.

America, in short, was swayed by fear and worry about an overpowerful Germany and a powerless Europe, since European balance of power is a prime requisite for the United States, which is nowadays entering the great arena of world politics for the first time and has difficult and serious problems confronting it south and east. Just as England deems it absolutely necessary for her safety and freedom of development that the European Continent be divided within itself and incapable of presenting an unbroken front, so it is of exactly the same importance for the other Anglo-Saxon race across the big pond that England and the European Continent keep each other in check and that neither of the two antagonists, England or Germany, reach a position of undisputed dominance.

Only while this remained the case, America believed, could she continue pursuing her objects, which were principally mercantile, without providing large land and sea forces, without introducing compulsory service, without tremendous taxes. This is the basic cause of the hostility and hatred toward Prussian militarism, which, it was thought, might oblige the rest of the world to adopt these measures, which even the manly elements of the American people must needs consider hindrances and discomforts, obstacles in the path of development. And it is well known that this attitude was later intensified by the sinking of the Lusitania, by attempts to make the United States the base for hostile undertakings against Canada and thus disturb the peace of the nation, and by the machinations of pro-Germans seeking to divide the United States into two parties.

Germany's sensible policy, which sharply repudiated all these things, and the conciliatory attitude regarding submarine warfare have practically put an end to these misunderstandings. And for this reason a noticeable change of attitude has become apparent in the United States. Where formerly we had a picture of Germany, painted by popular fancy, backed by English and plutocratic intrigues, as the brutal master of Europe and the foe of the world-peace, we now see even more clearly, even in America, the picture of England in the guise of the power which is usurping control over the world.

Many things have contributed to this change. At first it was due to trifles: unfriendly remarks in the English and French press about President Wilson; the holding up of American shipments to Europe; espionage of English warships along the American coast; establishment of centres for controlling the export of American goods on American soil itself; rules which manufacturers all over the country had to obey in using the raw materials allowed them by the grace of England; English and French recruiting plots in the North and South. But afterward more serious matters arose.

First of all came the careless ignoring of American protests; then the neatly veiled threats to derive profit from the lack of American tonnage and drive America from world commerce; the insult to the American flag by its use on English steamers; the seizure during months of the American mails; the cold-blooded way in which complaints on this score were either set aside or entirely ignored; the system of espionage—now openly acknowledged in the British Parliament—established with the help of these seizures over America's commercial relations throughout the world and the betrayal of the secrets thus learned to English competitors; the preparation of the "blacklists," which force Americans to choose whether they will do business with Englishmen or Germans, thus preventing them from observing strict neutrality as laid down by the President; the selfish resolutions of the Paris Conference, which, in all essential points, are bound to hit America as hard as Germany and her allies; and the abrogation of the Declaration of London despite the fact that it had been set up, with America's co-operation, as the acknowledged code of maritime law—a long chain, indeed, of injuries, unanswered protests, humiliations.

But this was not the worst by far. England is fighting "for the little nations, for the rights of little peoples to achieve their own destiny, against the overpowering of the weak by the brutal, strong nations." So England's course had

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg. Photo by Campbell Studios.

been announced, and it was this slogan which especially misled the American people, in whom love of sportsmanship, sympathy for the weak party fighting bravely to the end, is an essential characteristic—this slogan which little by little became simply "England fights for the freedom of human rights." Yet—what was the spectacle presented to American eyes? Greece, which had nothing to gain anywhere in the conflict and wished to keep clear of it, first menaced, then occupied, (in Saloniki,) then forced to demobilize, then compelled by cannon covering Piraeus to change Ministers, then robbed of the power to consult public opinion, and, finally, driven to side with the Allies by an actual attempt at starvation.

And that is not all. We also have Rumania, allied for twenty-three years with Germany and Austria, forced into the ranks of Germany's enemies and her King compelled to break his word by the tinkle of Russian money, by the pressure of diplomacy, by one ultimatum after another. Nor was it necessary to look to such distant lands: there was the spectacle of the peaceful Dutch fisher-fleet driven into English harbors, the fishermen imprisoned, Dutch commerce under the control of an English consular employe, Dutch mails to South America and Asia seized, Dutch East Indian newspapers confiscated to the last copy and prevented from reaching Holland. And there was the same spectacle with regard to Norway, Denmark, and Sweden. But America was directly affected by English policy toward Ireland, by England's government by the sword, by the execution of Casement. Those things struck millions of Irish-Americans to the heart, exactly as the denial of the right of refuge to Russian Jews had struck millions of Jews in America.

So Americans are gradually asking: "Why fear German hegemony, which assuredly can never come into existence on account of the pressure exerted by the rest of Europe on Germany? Why refuse to believe German statesmen who repudiate such views? Why not see the hegemony which actually does exist, English hegemony, which sits upon our necks, which jeers at us, which seeks to tie us to its apron strings, like docile, credulous children, by means of high-sounding untruths?"

This sort of comprehension of the situation grows stronger every day. America certainly has no desire to come to grips directly with England, but the time for taking a firm stand approaches and preparations are being made for it. Americans, therefore, have no desire to see England grow too strong, and it is not by accident that the attitude of the leading American newspapers is steadily being reduced to this: "In this war nobody must be annihilated, least of all Germany." That, at all events, was the continually recurring refrain of the bitterest of the articles which we were forced to swallow in America, in that leading newspaper, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Confronted with this difficult situation, President Wilson is working for a compromise on grounds based on purely American interests. He has suggested numerous pacifistic plans; he believes, like his former Secretary of State, Bryan, in the effectiveness and utility of arbitration courts; he would like to place world-peace under the protection of the entire world and under a sort of court procedure. This program he has announced not once but ten times; he announced it in detailed form before the Taft Peace League last May, and, recently, when he accepted the candidacy for President. On this occasion he said, talking of the future: "No nation should be forced to take sides (evidently a fling at the Entente); but no nation can any longer remain neutral as against any willful disturbance of the peace of the world. The nations of the world must unite in joint guarantees that whatever is done to disturb the whole world's peace must first be tested in the court of the whole world's opinion before it is attempted."

Wilson will act along these lines as long as they hold out to him hope of success, but he is also aware that this course can win success only if its instruments of conciliation and argument are backed by a power that may, if need be, assure such success. It is for this reason that the United States has embarked upon a program of increase in army and navy, and the direct expenditures required thereby, which are twice as great as those of "militaristic" Prussia, and four times those of the navalistic German Empire. America is as firmly resolved as Germany not to tolerate the absolute domination and dictates of any nation on the globe, and, on this point, it takes exactly the same stand as Germany.

Wherever perception of a fact must filter through a whole nation, the process is longer than in those countries where statesmen at the helm of public affairs can act with less dependence on public opinion. Therefore, this change of front in the United States, being of recent birth, is as yet by no means definitive. But the general cry for "preparedness" recurs in the platform of every party.

In Germany public opinion is divided on the question of submarine warfare, which we have relinquished, with reservations. We hope that we can overcome our enemies under present conditions, but, if no other choice is open to us, and we cannot otherwise win the victory necessary to our continued existence, we must not forego the use of any weapon that lies ready to our hand. That, too, is becoming better understood in America. But it is to be hoped that time and opportunity may be given to the American people to continue in its change of attitude and decide which is more to its advantage: an England in control of the sea and arrogant from victory, or a Germany whose peace ambitions are known across the ocean and in no wise resemble strivings for undisputed world dominion. Despite the fact that Americans are in general Anglomaniacs, despite the limited knowledge of history among the great majority of Americans, President Wilson, the former professor of history, knows that England invariably seeks to pick a quarrel with whatever nation comes next to her in power and endeavors to destroy that nation, and it can never be to America's interest to stand alone, on a wide field, as the nation second in power to England.

War Cripples French Hotels

AMONG the many commercial undertakings in France to feel the first real shock of war from the early days of the struggle the hotel-keeping industry may be numbered as one of the most conspicuous sufferers. In ordinary times the Paris hotel held its own, both as a home of luxury and a successful business concern with the competitors of any other European capital, but from the end of August, 1914, these conditions changed with a startling suddenness.

From being a desirable residence to go to, the Paris hotel became a place to get away from, and that as quickly as possible. Deprived abruptly of their cosmopolitan clientele—many of whom were noted for money-spending proclivities—likewise of their staffs, a number of the hotels took the only course left them and promptly closed their doors. In fact, from the time the Government left for Bordeaux, at the beginning of September, 1914, it is safe to say that not 5 per cent. of them were open for ordinary business—conditions which were maintained until well into the following year.

Certain hotels were quickly requisitioned by the Government to provide shelter for the homeless refugees—Belgian and French—who poured into the capital from the north in one continuous stream, swept along by the ever-increasing pressure of the rapidly advancing German troops. Others were very shortly converted into military hospitals, and many of them have so remained until this day.

Naturally, the earning power of these establishments automatically ceased, while the few companies which struggled to maintain a semblance of "business as usual" have been faced with the increased cost of nearly every commodity required in the hotel world ever since. Consequently, balance sheets have furnished distinctly unpleasant reading these days, and in the recent upward movement on the Bourse the demand for hotel shares found no place.

One of the finest residential hotels in Paris, though able to report an increase in the receipts amounting to 262,315 francs for the year ended June 30 last, compared with 1914-15, is still left with a deficit of nearly 500,000 francs on the twelve months' working. The loss for the previous year was even greater, amounting to 606,808 francs, which was partly covered by the carry forward of the year before and partly by the withdrawal of 147,348 francs from the reserve fund.

The extra receipts this year only served to offset the rise in the price of wine, coal, and foodstuffs generally.

dently suffering from the wound which has never healed since his last illness. Occasionally, also, his forehead, unusually pale and bald, was reddened by a rush of blood.

I noticed that his Majesty never said "my people" or "my subjects." He always spoke of "the Greeks," as if he were talking of a foreign nation. I was expecting a statement, but all I heard was a succession of confused recriminations.

"I know," he went on, "that there is a desire to sow discord in the royal family. Hopes have been held out to one of my brothers that he might possess the crown of Greece. It is planned to starve out the Greeks by a blockade. Yet the Greeks have no interest in going to war on either side. What has become of the rights of little neutral nations?"

The King was talking in colloquial French.

"I am ill, seriously ill," he said. "What they want is my death, is it? I tell you once more: I no longer believe that Germany will be victorious, but there are promises"—

The King stopped short on that word. To what promises was his Majesty alluding? Was there in truth a word of honor given to the Kaiser, as between sovereign and sovereign? I believe so. But in that case, how reconcile these promises with that other word of honor, given earlier to the Serbs, made still more binding by the signature on a treaty of defensive alliance?

It seemed to me that to the King's way of thinking only "the Greeks" were bound by the Greco-Serbian treaty—only "the Greeks" and Venizelos, who had made the treaty in question.

The King, who until that moment had remained calm, suddenly grew animated at the thought of his former President of the Council.

"So foreigners are mixing in the internal affairs of the Greeks?" he exclaimed. "So foreigners wish to force upon me their principal agent?—a republican, a revolutionist! In spite of that I surely have the right to select whatever Minister I wish, haven't I? Moreover, the Allies have sent a Socialist General to command at Saloniki! I want no anarchy among the Greeks!"

The King had strode forward toward his desk and was pounding upon it with his fists. Then he kicked at a chair and overturned it. One could feel the strange personal hatred of the monarch for his former Minister. Rather than recall Venizelos, the candidate of the Allies, to power, it was easy to see that he was ready to lose his popularity, all Macedonia, even his crown.

But must I add, on the other hand, that when the King spoke the words: "Neither should I allow the Greeks to side with Germany" there was in the tone a convincing ring of sincerity. I believe to this day that Constantine, were he placed in the reverse situation, would have resisted the pleas of the Kaiser with as much stubbornness as he now resists those of the Allies.

Ten months after that interview I still find no other explanation for the whole policy of Constantine than the formidable hatred of a sick sovereign for his old colleague. All this no longer comes within the scope of politics or reasons of state. It is a matter of psychology; possibly even a simple matter of pathology. In his Majesty's most casual words there was all the rancor of a despotic sovereign whose despotism has been brought up too hard against a Constitution protected by a republican France and a liberal England.

"If the allied Governments," he continued, "forbid once again the publication of what I say I shall state my case to American public opinion! At all events, eliminate nothing of what I have told you. Report every word of it—do you understand me?—every single word!"

The interview was over. I found myself once more in the street, asking myself whether I had been dreaming or whether it was indeed a King who had received me. It seemed a formidable task to give to those disconnected outbursts a semblance of verisimilitude, and especially an appearance of dignity. But the effort, as it turned out, was in vain, since, as the King had feared, the French censorship suppressed my interview, as it had previously suppressed those of my colleagues. Later his Majesty—as he declared to me that he would—sent for American reporters, and interviews were published in America, but I know that those who wrote them had almost as great difficulty as I had had in extracting from the words of the monarch something that might seem at least worthy of belief.

On the same day, a few hours later, I was received by Venizelos. The former Minister, then a mere private citizen—for he had even refused a short time before to present himself as a candidate for the post of Deputy in the new Legislature—received me at the house of a friend whose hospitality he was enjoying. At that time, when his adversaries were threatening him daily with death, no visitor reached Venizelos until he had passed the vigilant Cretan guards and submitted to a cross-examination by the ex-President of the Council's private secretary.

Once these formalities had been complied with, I was conducted to a room that was strangely bare, of a simplicity suggesting ancient times.

With a clear eye and a glance made even more piercing by spectacles Venizelos came toward me and stretched out his hand. The handshake of Venizelos is the most magnificent handshake I know—the frankest, the warmest. All those who are acquainted with him will agree with me.

"I am glad to see a Frenchman come to visit me in these hours of sorrow," said Venizelos.

These words of the ex-Minister were in allusion to something unknown to the great bulk of the public. In January, 1916, the diplomats of the Allies, realizing the hatred felt by Constantine for Venizelos, were seeking to get into the good graces of the King by breaking almost openly with Venizelos. For some weeks the allied plenipotentiaries in Athens had ceased their dealings with the ex-Minister, which until then had been of close intimacy. This attitude coincided with the visit of General Sarrail to the Greek capital. He came to offer to the King of Greece the honorary command over the Allies' international army of the East. This project fell through and, realizing this, the allied diplomats, in June, 1916, resumed their pleasant relations with Venizelos. But in January the former Minister felt himself alone, almost abandoned by the Allies, which explains his pleasure at receiving on that day a visit from a Frenchman.

"Your Excellency," said I, "do you not think it advisable to make a statement to guide public opinion?"

"What can I say?" he answered. "My unhappy country, by not going to the aid of Serbia, as she had promised, has stored up dark hours for her future. What mistakes have been committed by the King's entourage! Yet, nevertheless, the Allies will triumph! Even before the battle of the Marne I felt no doubt of the final victory of the Allies. The Greeks will lose their only chance to create a greater Greece. I have no hope except in an awakening of the Hellenic conscience when our foes, the Bulgars, tread our sacred soil. But before that hour comes I can make no revolution against the King—no, I cannot!"

Venizelos spoke the word "King" with profound respect. And the only personal trinket which the former President of the Council had taken with him to the home of the friend who had sheltered him was a photograph showing himself and Constantine arm in arm on one of the battlefields of the war against the Turks.

The former Minister looked at that picture of the past and murmured:

"If there is no awakening of the Hellenic conscience I shall depart, I shall leave Europe, I shall go to live in America."

In January, 1916, Venizelos thought seriously of leaving for the United States. He would have taken up some every-day means of livelihood, for he who was dictator of Crete and later master for years in Balkan politics gave up office even poorer than when he entered it.

It was but natural that I should tell Venizelos about my interview with the King.

"Did his Majesty mention my name?" he asked me, almost with anguish in his voice.

An inner struggle far down in the soul between the ardently royalist subject of the past and the chief of the inevitable revolution of the future—that was the dominating impression of Venizelos which I derived from my interview.

"The foreigner is at our doors," he told me. "The Bulgarian foe is on our threshold. I do not wish to add to the external troubles of my native country the complications of civil war. I am still an ardent royalist, and I do not wish, except at the last extremity, to separate the cause of Greece from that of the Greek crown!"

Venizelos has acted in accordance with what he said that day. It was only when reduced to the last extremity, nine months later, that he raised the standard of revolution—and did not even the first manifesto of his revolutionary Government testify to his last, lingering hope that it would be legitimized?

Does Venizelos aspire to make Greece a republic? I do not think so. Perhaps he believes deep within himself that it would be too brusque a transition from the Greece of yesterday, the slave of the Turks, to the Greece of tomorrow, thrown on its own responsibility.

I believe that Venizelos remains through thick and thin the ardent royalist of former days, and among those initiated into the mysteries of Europe it is no secret that a brother of King Constantine has received formal proposals from the Allies. May I add that it was M. Briand himself who proposed as the future Queen of Greece a French Princess, Princess Roland Bonaparte, who ten years ago married King Constantine's younger brother?

Dernburg Tells Germany U. S. Is Changing

Says English Policy Is Gradually Alienating Americans—Hints at Renewed Ruthless Submarine Warfare by the Germans

By Dr. Bernhard Dernburg

Only short cabled excerpts have been printed in this country until now of the remarkable article by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, of which a full translation is presented here. It appeared in the Berliner Tageblatt of Oct. 1.

PRESIDENT WILSON plays American politics. That is his duty. Any statesman whose policy did not cater exclusively to the interests of his own country would expose himself deservedly to contempt and political annihilation.

Wilson unquestionably pursues his policy with the backing of the great majority of the American people; the democratic structure of the land sees to that. That American public opinion, like public opinion everywhere else, is influenced and worked upon by strong interests, sympathies, and political ambitions is as clear as the fact that some American politicians, shrewd, patriotic, and capable of looking far into the future, have set themselves against these tendencies and tolerate them only in so far as toleration is compatible with their responsibility to themselves, the nation, and history. This responsibility is felt by the leading political circles in Washington.

What are the American interests being safeguarded by the President? He is not trying to favor the greed of individuals, nor promote a short industrial boom, to be followed by collapse, nor maintain American commercial relations. At all events, these are not America's exclusive interests. The paramount issue is, there as everywhere, the present and future position of the United States as a nation in the world, the maintenance of its prestige, of its sphere of influence on the Western Continent and the contiguous seas, and a world peace which will advance and safeguard both morally and economically the development of the powers of the Hundred-Million Land, most of which still lie sleeping.

Wilson's American policy, I repeat—the President's national policy—has often assumed such shapes that we in Germany were hard hit by its consequences and extraordinarily dissatisfied with it, but that must not veil from us American necessities, and it must be borne in mind that we, too, have the right to demand from Americans a comprehension of German necessities.

When I was working two years ago in America to show the justice of Germany's policies I was struck, as were many of my fellow-countrymen, by the dominating anti-German tone which held sway and accompanied our great successes. It was immediately evident that excitement due to the violation of Belgian neutrality—(the Lusitania case did not come up until nine months afterward)—and the tales of horror concerning Louvain and Rheims could not possibly be the basic causes of this state of mind. Similarly, the English press propaganda, no matter how zealous, unscrupulous, and hate-inspired it might be, and America's financial interests provided no satisfying explanation. The latter did not begin to assume form until later; for the moment American trade lay prostrate. One sought in all directions for a new explanation, and finally the best seemed to be that Germany in the rôle of disturber of the peace assigned her by her enemies was deemed to be entirely responsible for the worldwide disaster. Yet even this did not seem to explain the state of affairs thoroughly.

A hint of the true explanation was given by the English statements that Germany would not respect the Monroe Doctrine, that she might possibly attack Canada—(which, by the way, was at war with us)—that she had already secured a string of colonies in South America; that she was not fighting for her existence, but for expansion and world dominion. That was the kernel of the matter in America, around which other accusations, more or less disbelieved even in America, grouped themselves as mere shells. In those days I asked a leading journalist, who was especially anti-German: "What is the basic cause of America's hostility to Germany?" He beat about the bush for a while, and then gave me an answer as direct as my question: "If Germany succeeds in beating the whole world why should she halt when she comes to us?" Theodore Roosevelt, who has a keen scent for the political bias of his native land, struck the same note when he darkly hinted that as far back as his visit to Berlin in 1910 he had been allowed by the German General Staff to see plans for an attack upon the United States. It was absurd and ridiculous to make any such statements, but Roosevelt made them.

There, then, was the gist of the matter. The fearless acceptance by Germany of a fight against a world in arms, the hard necessity of violating Belgium, born of the exigencies of the moment, and the unparalleled victories of our armies, engendered the fear that Germany might dominate Europe, destroy the balance of

The Piazza Erbe, Verona, Where an Austrian Air Bomb Killed Thirty-five People. (Photo A. P. A.)

Italy More Normal in War than Other Lands

Struggle Does Not Seem to Have Made So Deep a Mark Upon the Nation's Life as Has Been the Case in England and France

By H. G. Wells.

III.

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I.

I HAVE a peculiar affection for Verona and certain things in Verona. Italy must forgive us English this little streak of impertinent proprietorship in the beautiful things of their abundant land. It is quite open to them to revenge themselves by professing a tenderness for Liverpool or Leeds. It was, for instance, with a peculiar and personal indignation that I saw where an Austrian air bomb had killed five and thirty people in the Piazza Erbe. Somehow in that jolly old place, a place that has very much of the quality of a very pretty and cheerful little old woman, it seemed exceptionally an outrage. And I made a special pilgrimage to see how it was with that monument of Can Grande, the equestrian Scaliger with the sidelong grin, for whom I confess a ridiculous admiration. Can Grande, I rejoice to say, has retired into a case of brickwork, surmounted by a steep roof of thick iron plates; no aeroplane exists to carry bomb enough to smash that covering; there he will smile securely in the darkness until peace comes again.

All over Venetia the Austrian seaplanes are making the same sort of idiot raid on lighted places that the Zeppelins have been making over England. These raids do no effective military work. What conceivable military advantage can there be in dropping bombs into a marketing crowd? It is a sort of anti-Teutonic propaganda by the Central Powers to which they seem to have been incited by their own evil genius. It is as if they could convince us that there is an essential antipathy in Germans, that until the German powers are stamped down into the mud they will continue to do evil things.

All the Allies have borne this thrusting and boasting on the part of Germany with exemplary patience for half a century; England gave her Heligoland and stood out of the way of her colonial expansion, Italy was a happy hunting ground for her business enterprise, France had come near resignation on the score of Alsace-Lorraine. And then over and above the great outrage of the war come these incessant, mean-spirited atrocities. A great and simple wickedness it is possible to forgive; the war itself, had it been fought greatly by Austria and Germany, would have made no such deep and enduring breach as these silly, futile assassinations have done between the Austro-Germans and the rest of the civilized world. One great misdeed is a thing understandable and forgivable; what grows upon the consciousness of the world is the persuasion that here we fight not a national sin, but a national insanity; that we dare not leave the German the power to attack other nations any more forever.

Venice has suffered particularly from this apelike impulse to hurt and terrorise enemy noncombatants. Venice has indeed suffered from this war far more than any other town in Italy. Her trade has largely ceased; she has no visitors. I woke up on my way to Udine and found my train at Venice with an hour to spare; after much examining and stamping of my passport I was allowed outside the station wicket to get coffee in the refreshment room and a glimpse of a very sad and silent Grand Canal. There was nothing doing; a black, despondent remnant of the old crowd of gondolas browsed dreamily against the quay. There was no competition for a potential passenger; a small boy walked down the quay to stare at me the better. The empty palaces seemed to be sleeping in the morning sunshine because it was not worth while waking up.

II.

Except in the case of Venice, the war does not seem as yet to have made nearly such a mark upon life in Italy as it has in England or provincial France. People speak of Italy as a poor country, but that is from a banker's point of view. In some respects she is the richest country on earth, and in the matter of staying power I should think she is better off than any other belligerent. She produces food in abundance everywhere; her women are agricultural workers, so that the interruption of food production by the war has been less serious in Italy than in any other part of Europe. In peace time, she has constantly exported labor, the Italian worker has been a seasonal emigrant to America, North and South; to Switzerland, Germany, and the south of France. The cessation of this emigration has given her great reserves of man power, so that she has carried on her admirable campaign with less interference with her normal economic life than any other power. The first person I spoke to upon the platform at Modane was a British officer engaged in forwarding Italian potatoes to the British front in France. Afterward on my return, when a little passport irregularity kept me for half a day in Modane, I went for a walk with him along the winding pass road that goes down into France. "You see hundreds and hundreds of new Fiat cars," he remarked, "along here—going up to the French front."

But there is a return trade. Near Paris I saw scores of thousands of shells piled high to go to Italy.

I doubt if English people fully realize either the economic sturdiness or the political courage of their Italian ally. Italy is not merely fighting a first-class war in first-class fashion, but she is doing a big, dangerous, generous, and far-sighted thing in fighting at all. France and England were obliged to fight; the necessity was as plain as daylight. The participation of Italy demanded a remoter wisdom. In the long run she would have been swallowed up economically and politically by the Germans if she had not fought; but that was not a thing staring her plainly in the face as the danger, insult, and challenge stared France and England in the face. What did stare her in the face was not merely a considerable military and political risk, but the rupture of very close financial and commercial ties. I found thoughtful men talking everywhere I have been in Italy of two things—of the Jugo-Slav riddle and of the question of post-war finance. So far as the former matter goes, I think the Italians are set upon the righteous solution of all such riddles, they are possessed by an intelligent generosity. They are clearly set upon deserving Jugo-Slav friendship; they understand the plain necessity of open and friendly routes toward Rumania. It was an Italian who set out to explain to me that Fiume must be at least a free port; it would be wrong and foolish to cut the trade of Hungary off from the Mediterranean. But the banking puzzle is a more intricate and puzzling matter altogether than the possibility of trouble between Italian and Jugo-Slav.

I write of these things with the simplicity of an angel, but without an angelic detachment. Here are questions into which one does not so much rush as get reluctantly pushed. Currency and banking are dry, distasteful questions, but it is clear that they are too much in the hands of mystery mongers; it is as much the duty of any one who talks and writes of affairs, it is as much the duty of every sane adult to bring his possibly poor and unsuitable wits to bear upon these things as it is for him to vote or enlist or pay his taxes. Behind the simple ostensible spectacle of Italy recovering the unredeemed Italy of the Trentino and East Venetia goes on another drama. Has Italy been sinking into something rather hard to define, called "economic slavery"? Is she in it, she not escaping from that magical servitude? Before this question has been under discussion for a minute comes a name—I am really quite unable to decide whether it is the name of the villain in the piece, or of the maligned heroine or a spy, or a secret society or a gold mine, or a pestilence or a delusion—the name of the Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Banking in a country undergoing an

Tariffs in This Country Before and After the War

The Revision of Three Years Ago Was Not a Cause of Depression, and High Duties Will Not Be Needed Hereafter

By F. D. Root.

WHEN the Republican candidates and other party leaders prepared their list of issues which were to be made prominent in the campaign, protection by tariff duties was included, of course, but their decision as to the treatment of it in public addresses probably was preceded by much deliberation and discussion. The Underwood tariff law, now three years old, must be attacked, but they could show no evidence that it had injured American industries during the last two years. With our mills and mines working to the limit of their capacity, and with workmen all employed at high wages, it would be absurd to assert that our industries had been blighted by the Underwood tariff revision. Nothing must be said about the effect of the existing tariff duties at the present time. Rarely has this rule been broken. Speaking to farmers in Nebraska a few days ago, Mr. Hughes assured them that they had been badly treated in the Underwood Tariff bill. They did not appear to realize it. On the following day, in Indianapolis, at the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Farmers' National Congress, the presiding officer said in his opening address:

> The American farmer has never seen so general or widespread a period of agricultural prosperity as that of the present year. Though he may still fail to receive his fair share of the consumer's dollar, the milk producers of New York, the wheat growers of Minnesota, the hog raisers of the corn belt, and the cotton growers of the South are too busy counting profits to worry much over that.

Campaign orators could not profitably complain of the present effect of a law that freely admits the immense quantities of raw material required for the manufacture of goods the sale and shipment of which have swollen our exports to nearly $4,500,000,000 a year. They were restricted to a brief period of about ten months before the war and to the time following a declaration of peace. And so they have been drawing sad pictures of the depressing influence of the Underwood Tariff act during the ten months following Oct. 4, 1913, the date when it became effective, and making dreadful predictions about a devastating flood of imported goods that is to swamp and wreck our industries immediately after the European nations stop fighting.

There are official reports, accessible to everybody, by which it can be shown whether American industries were depressed by the operation of the Underwood tariff law during the ten months that elapsed between Oct. 4, 1913, and the outbreak of a war that has practically set aside many tariff provisions. It must not be forgotten that when that tariff law took effect our country was suffering from trade and industrial dullness or depression that was worldwide. Other countries, some of which had protective tariffs, while some did not have them, shared in this depression. Neither here nor abroad was it due to tariff changes. This could be shown by a historical review of those times. It was as if the whole financial and industrial world were benumbed by a premonition of the coming great and dreadful war.

Did the tariff reductions of October, 1913, depress our manufactures by subjecting them to a new flood of imports? This question is decisively answered by the monthly and quarterly reports of the Department of Commerce. If the tariff changes were followed by larger imports of manufactured goods, dutiable or free, in these reports the proof could be found. But their evidence is on the other side.

The first quarter under the new law ended with December, 1913. Examination of the official figures for that quarter and of those for the year preceding and the year following shows a decrease of the imports of manufactures after the statute became effective. They are classified as "manufactures ready for consumption" and "manufactures for further use in manufacturing," some free, others dutiable. In the first quarter the imported manufactures ready for use, both the free and the dutiable, $113,400,000, were less by $6,000,000 than those of the preceding quarter, which was the last quarter of the former Payne-Aldrich tariff, and also less by $4,500,000 than those of the corresponding Payne-Aldrich quarter, one year earlier. If we go forward from this first Underwood quarter, it will be seen that the quarterly imports steadily declined until in the last quarter of 1914 they were only $92,500,000, or less than those of the last Payne quarter by $27,000,000. Here are no signs of a flood of foreign manufactures that filled the streets with unemployed men.

And there is similar evidence concerning "manufactures for further use in manufacturing." These, both the free and the dutiable, were less by $15,000,000 in the first Underwood quarter than those of the last quarter of the Payne tariff, and less than those of any one of the last four Payne quarters. Here, again, there was a subsequent decline, until the imports in the last quarter of 1914 were only $58,000,000, while in the first Underwood quarter they had been $74,000,000. If the two classes be combined, the figures show that the first Underwood quarter's imports were less by $21,000,000 than those of the last quarter of the Payne duties, and less by $20,000,000 than those of the corresponding Payne quarter one year earlier. After a slight advance, the quarterly values fell away until in the last quarter of 1914 they were $59,000,000 below those of the final three months of the Payne duties.

In these official reports there is absolute proof that the depression prevailing in the ten months immediately preceding the war was not caused by imports coming in under reduced rates and subjecting our manufacturers to injurious competition. So much for the campaign assertion that the tariff changes of Oct. 4, 1913, exerted a deadening influence before the war.

Avoiding any reference to the fact that the recent large increase of imports has been due mainly to the admission of free raw materials which have been used for the manufactured goods exported in great quantities, Mr. Hughes and his associates turn to the days after a declaration of peace. Then, they say, we shall need a new high tariff, on the Payne-Aldrich model, because the nations now at war will flood us with manufactured goods at low prices, thus ruining our industries, if there be no high-tariff barrier.

Mr. Hughes's remarks at Joplin in Missouri a few days ago are a fair example of their warnings and predictions. Our present prosperity, he said, was built on sand:

> What will be our condition when the war is over? When the millions of men in the trenches return to production, our exports of manifold products will fall tremendously. We shall have the active competition resulting from the resumption of foreign production. That production will be more skilful, more intelligent, and better organized in every one of the foreign nations now at war than it has ever been before. I believe that each of them has a vastly increased efficiency. If the American people desire the principle of a protective tariff applied to the protection of American products, they must put in power those who believe in the protective principle.

Mr. Fairbanks, the Republican candidate for Vice President, is one of those who tell their audiences about great stores of manufactured goods in the belligerent countries ready to be shipped across the ocean to our market after the close of the war:

> Already, if we are correctly informed, some of our commercial and industrial competitors in Europe have immense quantities of commodities manufactured and stored, awaiting transportation to the United States when the seas are cleared. There is one method of meeting the situation, and that is by means of a well-adjusted protective tariff reform.

There is evidence that those stores of goods waiting to be shipped do not exist. In Berlin some weeks ago Philip Heineken, Director of the great North German Lloyd Steamship Company, said in an authorized statement given to The Associated Press:

> Whatever stocks of manufactured articles may have been on hand at the outbreak of the war have been utilized in Germany, and there has been no replenishment of these supplies. All Europe after the war will be calling for raw materials to replenish exhausted stocks.

A newspaper that had said that "every one of those belligerents will have stores of products to send us as soon as the hosts of Europe stack their arms," and that nothing had been done at Washington "to dam the import floods which will be let loose to swamp American markets and wreck American industries," afterward published, about a month ago, what was described in an introductory paragraph as "an unbiased account of conditions in the interior of Germany from a trained observer, an American newspaper man who has worked in Germany ever since the war began, in constant touch with Government circles." He had not seen the "stores" of goods, and he characterized as "absurd the fear in the United States that German manufacturers will 'dump' vast quantities of goods into the world markets immediately after the peace":

> There are no great stores of goods in Germany waiting to be marketed, with the exception of warehouses full of toys, aniline dyes, and certain drugs which are of no use to Germany during the war. Manufactured stock of all kinds, especially textiles, has been used up by the people themselves during the war, since ordinary manufacturing is almost at a standstill.
>
> Not only will there be no dumping, but German industry will be terribly handicapped for years in competition with Germany's present enemies and with neutrals because of the shortage of raw materials. Even the steel and iron manufacturers, though they have enlarged their plants and are doing an incredible amount of war work, cannot undertake exports when peace comes, because they must first import hundreds of thousands of tons of copper, zinc, and other material which Germany can get now with the greatest difficulty, if at all. There is no raw cotton in Germany except the reserve used in manufacturing high explosives, and very little wool, and cotton and wool must be imported in great quantities before the textile mills can resume operations.
>
> There are no accumulations of goods, with the possible exception of German toys and dyes, in Germany, Italy, Austria, or France to be exported after the war. And the great conflict may continue for a year or two. When the end comes our export trade will not die away, although the sale of munitions will be checked. For some time after the restoration of peace our export sales of raw material to be used in rebuilding will be large. The nations now fighting will come to us for it, and for help in the work of reconstruction. That we are ready to give this help and are planning to use American capital in construction and in the development of natural resources is shown in many ways, notably by the inquiry which an American Industrial Commission has been making in France and the plans of American engineers in Russia.

We shall need no new high tariff for the defense of our industries against offerings of great quantities of foreign goods. Mr. Hughes's picture of the soldiers leaping from the trenches into the mills, to make there, with "vastly increased efficiency," an enormous surplus of manufactures for sale in our market, should not cause alarm. Already millions of European workers have been killed. After the close of the war the exhausted belligerents will find it difficult to make within their boundaries the goods which their own people will need. Such must be their condition for a considerable time, at least. A broad productive area is full of wrecks. Probably it will be enlarged. Enormous debts and very high taxes will not tend to make a low cost of production in the factories. It can be foreseen not only that the stricken nations will not send us a "flood" of manufactures, but also, probably, that they will be able to make payment in goods for only a small part of their imports from the United States.

Those who say that a tariff averaging about 33 per cent. on dutiable imports would have little or no value as a barrier if the flood of cheap goods which they are talking about should seek our market, know very well that there are new safeguards which could be used if there should be an attempt to invade our market by undervaluation or in any improper way. There are to be considered the powers of the Federal Trade Commission, which has made a study of such "dumping" methods as those which were approved by the German Government before the war; the new Tariff Commission, which, the President says, will be directed to make an inquiry as to the trade relations of this country with foreign lands and the character of competition between foreign industries and those of the United States; and the new anti-dumping law for the punishment or restraint of persons who undertake to sell foreign goods here at prices below the cost of production or those prevailing in the home market. There has been executive and statutory preparation, although these responsible for it do not expect a foreign trade assault upon our industries when war shall give way to peace.

American Engineers Build Largest Dam in Europe

AMERICAN engineers have just completed the largest dam in Europe. It is located in Catalonia, Spain, across the chasm through which the Noguera Pallaresa River flowed, near the old fortified town of Talarn. The dam, which is constructed of concrete, measures 330 feet in height and 700 feet in length. The thickness is 230 feet at the base, gradually decreasing to 14 feet at the top. It abuts on almost perpendicular cliffs.

The valley above the dam was bought at a cost of nearly $1,000,000. It is now filled with water forming an artificial lake fifteen and a half miles long and three and three-quarters miles wide. The floodgates are so carefully balanced that they open automatically under the pressure of a rise of one inch of water. The natural rock near the dam has been utilized to provide a spillway with a capacity of 70,000 feet of water a second.

The dam is to be used both for the production of electric power and for irrigation purposes. The water now passing through the power house yields an electric current of 20,000 horse power, to be increased later to 40,000. The water is carried by a system of canals to an arid district, where it irrigates nearly 100 square miles.

The cement-making machinery, stone crushers, mixers, &c., used in constructing the dam, were brought from the United States, also large quantities of other machinery and parts.

Construction of the dam was rendered difficult by the lack of means of communication. This necessitated the building of a road more than eleven miles long, part of which was cut through a canyon at heavy expense. Over this road two traction engines hauled the building material on cars of American manufacture.

Members of the Mexican-American International Peace Commission. Left to Right, Seated, Are: John R. Mott, Judge George Gray, Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, Luis Cabrera, Ignacio Bonillas, Alberto J. Pani; Standing, Stephen Bonsal, Secretary of State Robert Lansing, Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador Designate, and Dr. L. S. Rowe. (C) Paul Thompson.

What the Mexican Conference Really Means

It Represents Desire of the People, Deprived of Human Rights, to Re-establish Themselves in the Scheme of Social Evolution

By Mary Austin

Author of "The Land of Little Rain," "A Woman of Genius," &c.

IN 1522 Cortez planed the province of Mexico to Spain with a sword. In 1821 Mexico took the sword in her own hand and cut out of the original fabric of national sovereignty, which was all Spain had left her of her three hundred years' servitude, the uniform of a representative government. In September, 1915, Mexico, without any authorized executive, without any properly constituted legislative body, with no more than 15 per cent. of her population educationally qualified, but with that uniform, a little tattered, perhaps, but still buttoned bravely about her breast, is sitting in conference with the greatest of the Americas.

Of all the incidents that fall in between those two dates none is of such historic significance as those which lead up to the conference at New London, in New England, the original cradle of representative government in the New World. It has been called ostensibly to consider one of the breaks in the fabric of Mexican sovereignty impartially referred to by First Chief Carranza as "the Columbus incident," but the incident itself is almost overlaid by considerations which may result from it, considerations of the utmost importance not only to the two republics, but to all Latin America. "It ought," said Secretary Lane, the Chairman of the American Commission, "to indicate the line of political direction in the New World for the next thousand years."

Lane is a strong, easy man, who never bluffs and never makes the mistake of reading his own psychology into an alien situation. Dr. John Mott, the second member, is much the same sort of man Lane is, with more velvet. He is probably the first man ever appointed to a commission of this kind whose approach to public questions is frankly ethical rather than political. If Judge George Gray, the third member of the triad, gives the impression of being less of a personality, it is only because he has tucked his personality out of the way to give freer play to his remarkable gift for administrative arbitration, in the exercise of which he has a long and successful record.

But neither of these gentlemen nor the three Mexican Commissioners who will be mentioned presently have the case entirely in their hands. The real protagonists at New London are the 15 per cent. of Mexico gathered to a head under Venustiano Carranza, the 15,000,000 they are attempting to bring into line with modern national requirements, the present Administration and the temper of the American people.

So far as the attitude of the Administration has revealed itself, it has been for a policy of constructive conciliation. It has all been in keeping with the soundest Americanism, in recognizing the right of a people to manage their own affairs, even when they aren't doing it as well as we think we could do it for them. It has clearly seen the obligation of our pre-eminence among American nations, and measured the cost of maintaining it against the relatively greater price of a traditional "satisfaction." Very little study of the Mexican situation is necessary to realize that no mistake in the approach could compare with the irreparably greater mistake of violating the democratic principle of international arbitration.

Secretary Lane found the touchstone of sanity in his welcoming address when he said that this conference must be begun not only in the realization that we two countries are neighbors, but that we are always going to be neighbors. We must learn to be good neighbors, not only because it will be much more comfortable but because we can neither of us afford to have anybody take more interest in Mexico than we take. And the Administration is in a better position than any of us to know what interest is being taken and what it will mean to us.

The attitude of the American people toward Mexico is characterised by a commendable absence of animus and a general ignorance of things Mexican which would be appalling if it were not kept company by equal ignorance of so many things that we really ought to know about. It fails most in not taking account of the Mexicans as a dislocated people.

When Spain established herself in the country the respective tribes occupied a definite place in social evolution. They had a native religion, a fruitful relation to the land, and a Government of their own adoption. These are three indispensable items of normal development, and these three the Spaniard wholly disrupted. No doubt Spain hoped to make over the free military democracy of Anahuac on the model of the European feudal system, a system fitted neither to the temperament nor the capacity of the aboriginal Mexican. What she did was to leave them a people dislocated from all their natural habits, without any incentive to conform to the new system, and kept from any sort of knowledge or freedom to acquire any sense of their social direction. Under these circumstances it is not possible that the manners and morals of the peon class, as they present themselves to the American observer, can be a reliable index of peon character.

To take but one item, so often quoted to the discredit of the peon, the reaction of this dislocation on the problem of marriage. Under Aztec rule marriage was strictly regulated and the standard of sex morality was higher than that of the Conquistadores. Common report is probably right in putting the present standard very low among the working classes, but when the young peon wishes to marry now he is confronted with two alternatives. He can have a civil marriage, which his church has taught him to regard as no marriage at all, or a church wedding for which the fee is practically prohibitive. If scruple is stronger in him than impulse, he borrows money from his employer, pays the priest, and enters upon a condition of debt which amounts to slavery. How many of our own young working people, obliged to legitimatize their marriages at such a price, would decide to dispense with any ceremony whatever? Yet by just such frustrations of his natural impulse toward thrift and decency has the character of the Mexican working man been debased. Without knowledge of these disintegrating social factors, no judgment of the Mexican as a neighbor and possible ally has any value whatever. Back of every problem of the revolution, back of the revolution itself, lies this problem of dislocation.

Historically, the Mexicans are a hard-working, land loving, peaceable people. Current impression that they are given to revolt as the sparks fly upward fails to realize what a large part hunger, homelessness, low wages, and lack of confidence play in men's willingness or unwillingness to fight. Personally, the fear of those to whom the republic is dear is that they will stop fighting too soon; as soon as they are eased of their intolerable discomfort. When General Blanco, after the earlier victories, began parceling out the land, most of those who were fortunate to get a piece of it resigned from the army. Prosperity never made any people warlike. It only makes it possible when they do fight to go on fighting longer. But when any people has actually more to hope for from war—more things to eat, more to look forward to and live for—then revolution may become a habit. For a long time Mexico has been in that condition. Her short, sporadic revolts are simply the index of the desperation of the people and the short shift of their supplies. Because they are fighting for relief, they snatch up any leader that comes handy, Zapata, Madero, Villa, just as the French peasants caught up bill hooks and scythes when no better weapons were to be had. The extent to which they will support the Carrancista program depends on the edge it has to cut a path for them back to their normal relation to the land and to one another.

It is difficult to say just how conscious the revolt is among the 15,000,000. The

rapid and vigorous an economic development as Italy is very different from the banking we simple English people know of at home. Banking in England, like land owning, has hitherto been a sort of holdup. There were always borrowers, there were always tenants, and all that had to be done was to refuse, obstruct, and delay until the maximum of security and profit was obtained. I have never borrowed, but I have built, and I know something of the extreme hauteur of property in England toward a man who wants to do anything with land, and with money I gather the case is just the same.

But in Italy, which already possessed a sunny prosperity of its own upon mediaeval lines, the banker has had to be suggestive and persuasive, sympathetic and helpful. These are unaccustomed attitudes for British capital. The field has been far more attractive to the German banker, who is less of a proudly impassive usurer and more of a partner, who demands less than absolute security because he investigates more industriously and intelligently. This great bank, the Banca Commerciale Italiana, is a bank of the German type; to begin with, it was certainly dominated by German Directors; it was a bank of stimulation, and its activities interweave now into the whole fabric of Italian commercial life. It has already to an unknown extent liberated itself from German influence, and the bulk of its capital is Italian. So that I found discussion ranging about, first, what the Banca Commerciale essentially was; secondly, what it might become; thirdly, what it might do, and fourthly, what, if anything, had to be done to it.

It is a novelty to an English mind to find banking thus mixed up with politics, but it is not a novelty in Italy. All over Venetia there are agricultural banks which are said to be "clerical." I grappled with this mystery. "How are they clerical?" I asked Captain Pirelli. "Do they lend money on bad security to clerical voters, and on no terms whatever to anti-clericals?" He was quite of my way of thinking. "Pecuniam non olet," he said; "I have never yet smelled a clerical fifty-lira note." But, on the other hand, Italy is very close to Germany; she wants easy money for development, cheap coal, a market for various products. The case against the Germans, this case in which the Banca Commerciale Italiana appears as a suspect, is that they have turned this natural and proper interchange with Italy into the acquisition of national power, that they have not been easy and straight traders, but patriotic agents. It is alleged that they used their early "pull" in Italian banking to favor German enterprises and German political influence against the development of native Italian business; that their merchants are not bona-fide individuals, but members of a nationalist conspiracy to gain economic control. The German is a patriotic monomaniac. He is not a man but a limb, the worshipper of a national effigy, the digit of an insanely proud and greedy Germania, and here are the natural consequences.

The case of the individual Italian compactly is this: "We do not like Austrians and Germans. These imperialisms look always over the Alps. Whatever increases German influence here threatens Italian life. The German is a German first and a human being afterward. But England is commercially indifferent to us and France has been economically hostile."

"After all," I said presently, after reflection, "is that matter of pecuniam non olet, there used to be fusses about European loans in China. And one of the favorite themes of British fiction and drama before the war was the unfortunate position of the girl who accepted a loan from the wicked man to pay her debts at bridge."

"Italy," said Captain Pirelli, "isn't a girl. And she hasn't been playing bridge."

I incline on the whole to his point of view. Money is facile cosmopolitan stuff. I think that any bank that settled down in Italy is going to be slowly and steadily naturalized Italian, and more and more Italian. I would trust Italy to keep the Banca Commerciale Italiana, Italian. But on the other hand, I have heard people talking of the implicated organisation as if it were engaged in the most insidious duplicities. "Wait for only a year or so after the war," said one English authority to me, "and the mask will be off and it will be frankly a 'Deutsche Bank' again. They assure me that then German enterprises will be favored again, Italian and allied enterprises blockaded and embarrassed, the good understanding of Italians and English poisoned, entirely through this organization."

The reasonable uncommercial man would like to reject all this last sort of talk as "suspicion mania." So far as the Banca Commerciale Italiana goes, I at least find that easy enough, but in regard to a score of other business veins it is not so easy to do. This war has been a shock to reasonable men the whole world over. They have been forced to realize that after all a great number of Germans have been engaged in a crackbrained conspiracy against the non-German world; that in a great number of cases when one does business with a German the business does not end with the individual German. We hated to believe that a business could be tainted by German partners or German associations. If now we err on the side of over-suspicion, it is the German's little weakness for patriotic disingenuousness that is most to blame.

But, anyhow, I do not think there is much good in a kind of witch-smelling among Italian enterprises to find the hidden German. Certain things are necessary for Italian prosperity and Italy must get them. The Italians want intelligent and helpful capital. They want a helpful France. They want bituminous coal for metallurgical purposes. They want cheap shipping. The French, too, want metallurgical coal. It is more important for civilization, for the general good-will of the Allies and for Great Britain that these needs should be supplied than that individual British money-owners or ship-owners should remain sluggishly rich by insisting upon high security or high freights. The control of British coal mining and shipping in the national interests rather than for the creation of that particularly passive, obstructive and wasteful type of wealth, the wealth of the mere profiteer, is as urgent a necessity for the commercial welfare of France and Italy as it is for the well-being of the common man in Britain.

III.

I left my military guide at Verona on Saturday afternoon, and, carefully losing various of my more bulky souvenirs in the train, I reached Milan in time to dine outside Savini's, in the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele, with an Italian fellow-story writer. The place was as full as ever; we had to wait for a table. It is notable that there are still great numbers of young men not in uniform in Milan and Turin and Vicenza and Verona; there is no effect anywhere of a depletion of men. The whole crowded place was smoldering with excitement. The diners looked about them as they talked; some talked loudly and seemed to be expressing sentiments. Newspaper venders appeared at the intersection of the arcades, uttering ambiguous cries, and did a brisk business of flitting white sheets among the little tables.

"Tonight," said my companion, "I think we shall declare war upon Germany. The decision is being made."

I asked intelligently why this had not been done before. I forget the precise explanation he gave. A young soldier in uniform who had been dining at an adjacent table, and whom I had not recognized before as a writer I had met some years previously in London, suddenly joined in our conversation with a slightly different explanation. I had been carrying on a conversation in ungainly French, but I now relapsed into English.

But, indeed, the matter of that declaration of war is as plain as daylight; the Italian national consciousness has not at first that direct sense of the German danger that exists in the minds of the three northern Allies. To the Italian the traditional enemy is Austria, and this war is not primarily a war for any other end than the emancipation of Italy. Moreover, we have to remember that for years there has been serious commercial friction between France and Italy, and considerable mutual elbowing in North Africa. Both Frenchmen and Italians are resolute to remedy this now, but the restoration of really friendly and trustful relations is not to be done in a day. It has been an extraordinary misfortune for Great Britain that instead of boldly taking over her shipping from its private owners and using it all, regardless of profit, in the interests of herself and her allies, her Government has permitted so much of it as military and naval needs have not requisitioned to continue to ply for gain, which the Government itself has shared by a tax on war profit. The Anglophobe elements in Italian public life have made the utmost use of this folly or laxity in relation more particularly to the consequent dearness of coal in Italy. They have carried on an amazingly effective campaign, in which this inconvenience, which is due entirely to our British slackness with the individual profiteer, is represented as if it were the deliberate greed of the British state. This certainly contributed very much to fortify Italy's disinclination to slam the door on the German connections.

I did my best to make it clear to my two friends that so far from England exploiting Italy, I myself suffered in exactly the same way as any Italian, through the extraordinary liberties of our shipping interest. "I pay as well as you do," I said; "the shippers' blockade of Great Britain is more effective than the submarines. My food, my coal, my petrol are all restricted in the sacred name of private property. You see, capital in England has hitherto been not an exploitation, but a holdup. We are learning differently now. And, anyhow, Mr. Runciman has been here and given Italy assurances."

In the train to Modane this old story recurred again. It is imperative that readers should understand clearly how thoroughly these little matters have been worked by the enemy.

Some slight civilities led to a conversation that revealed the Italian lady in the corner as an Irishwoman married to an Italian, and also brought out the latent English of a very charming elderly lady opposite to her. She had heard a speech, a wonderful speech, from a railway train, by "the Lord Runciman." He had said the most beautiful things about Italy.

I did my best to echo these beautiful things.

Then the Irishwoman remarked that Mr. Runciman had not satisfied everybody. She and her husband had met a Minister—I found afterward he was one of the members of the late Giolotti Government—who had been talking very loudly and scornfully of the bargain Italy was making with England. I assured her that the desire of England was simply to give Italy all that she needed.

"But," said the husband casually, "Mr. Runciman is a shipowner."

I explained that he was nothing of the sort. It was true that he came of a shipowning family—and perhaps inherited a slight tendency to see things from a shipowning point of view—but in England we did not suspect a man on such a score as that.

"In Italy I think we should," said the husband of the Irish lady.

(You see how little they miss.)

IV.

This little stream of discussion is a necessary part of my impression of Italy at war. The two Western Allies, and Great Britain in particular, have to remember Italy's economic needs, and to prepare to rescue them from the blind exploitation of private profit. They have to remember those needs, too, because, if they are left out of the picture, then it becomes impossible to understand the full measure of the risk Italy has faced in undertaking this war for an idea. With a Latin lucidity she has counted every risk, and with a Latin idealism she has taken her place by the side of those who fight for a liberal civilization against a Byzantine imperialism.

As I came out of the brightly lighted Galleria Vittorio Emanuele into the darkened Piazza del Duomo I stopped under the arcade and stood looking up at the shadowy darknesses of that great pinnacled barn, that marble bride cake, which is, I suppose, the last southward fortress of the Franco-English Gothic.

"It was here," said my host, "that we burned the German stuff."

"What German stuff?"

"Pianos and all sorts of things from the shops. It is possible, you know, to buy things too cheaply—and give too much for the cheapness."

Interesting Facts from Many Lands

An American locomotive of the decapod type has broken European records for hauling a heavily loaded freight train. The feat was accomplished on the Nikolaief division of the Russian Southern Railway, where the locomotive hauled a train 2,800 feet long, with a load of 4,424 tons. The experiment was conducted by Professor Lomonosof, a member of the engineering board of the Russian Ministry of Ways of Communication. A Russian engine was tried against the American, but the latter clearly proved its superiority.

Once more the question of adopting the decimal system in Great Britain has come up, this time in a resolution voted at a conference of the British Imperial Council of Commerce. In the resolution the council was requested to approach the Imperial and Dominion Governments and in other ways endeavor to bring about the adoption throughout the empire of a uniform decimal system of weights, measures, and currency, in order that trade relations with foreign countries might be developed. The meeting at which the resolution was adopted was attended by members of leading chambers of commerce and boards of trade all over the British Empire. Similar action was taken by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom some months ago.

Two new wireless stations are to be established by the Colombian Government, one at Arauca, on the Colombia-Venezuela frontier, the other at Orocue, on the Meta River, some 200 miles east of Bogota.

Spain has erected a new wireless station at Cape Juby, on the Atlantic coast of Africa. It is less than 100 miles from the big wireless station on the island of Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Cape Juby is a sandy and almost barren projection, a part of the Western Sahara, which extends along the Atlantic coast of Africa and connects the Mogador district with the Spanish possessions of Rio de Oro. Regular steamship service has been established between Cape Juby and Teneriffe.

Tolls for shipping using the Suez Canal, which were increased at the beginning of October, are to be further raised on Jan. 1, 1917. On and after that date the tolls will be equivalent to $1.50 a ton on laden vessels and $1 on vessels in ballast.

A school for the practical education of hotel managers and other employes is to be established in Havre by the French Ministry of Commerce, with the co-operation of the municipal authorities of Havre and Trouville. Students attending the school will be admitted as apprentices at Havre and Trouville hotels. The course of study will cover one, two, or three years, according to the age and previous experience of the students.

Residents of Barranquilla, Colombia, are endeavoring to stir up interest in the project of making Barranquilla a seaport by improving the mouth of the Magdalena River for navigation. A plan is on foot to have local firms subscribe to a fund to be used in the United States for advertising the commercial advantages of Barranquilla.

While the motor vessel W. S., of twenty gross tons, was voyaging from San Diego, Cal., to Mazatlan, Mexico, says a report to the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, a whale came up under the vessel near Geronimo Island, Mexico, and knocked a hole in it which caused it to fill rapidly and sink. The crew took to their lifeboat and were rescued by those on board another motor vessel. No lives were lost.

What Can an Actor Do When He Retires?

E. H. Sothern Answers in Humorous Vein the Question So Often Asked, Using as Interlocutor the Ghost of Gamaliel Ratsey

The recent retirement of E. H. Sothern from the stage has revived discussion about what an actor can do with himself when he gives up playing at a comparatively early age. Mr. Sothern was asked by The New York Times to answer the question so far as it concerned himself, and his amusing reply is published below:

By E. H. Sothern

WHETHER it was that THE NEW YORK TIMES had asked me what I proposed to do with myself, now I have retired from the stage, or because several malefactors had recently escaped from Sing Sing, I know not; but I awoke one night in my quiet home in Litchfield to see a figure in Elizabethan costume standing in the moonlight. 'Twas a swarthy looking fellow with a quaint smile and a jaunty air.

"Who the devil are you?" said I.

The visitor produced out of the void two huge horse-pistols and leveled them at my head.

"Get up!" said he, "and play me a scene or I'll blow your brains out."

This kind of invitation is vastly persuasive. I was up and about it in a jiffy, and must have delivered myself to the satisfaction of my audience, for shortly he cried: "By our lady, I dare wager should'st thou go to London and play Hamlet thou wouldst outstrip the famous Burbage, who is now making fame in that part! Here is a trifle of 40 shillings to make merry withal," and he threw me a purse which jingled as it fell.

It struck me I had heard all this before somewhere. Why surely this was the behavior of Gamaliel Ratsey, that hilarious highwayman of Shakespeare's day who had forced the players to act for him on the Queen's highroad! This was made clear beyond peradventure, for the rascal continued:

"When thou feelest thy purse well lined, buy thee some place or lordship in the country that, growing weary of playing, thy money may bring thee to dignity and reputation when thou need'st not care for them that before mad'st thee proud with speaking their words on the stage."

"You are Ratsey's ghost!" I cried.

"The same," said my visitor.

"What brings you here?"

"My sins," said he. "I am condemned to revisit thus the glimpses of the moon and re-enact my ancient escapades. Night in, night out, I flit about beneath the gallows tree. Especially am I condemned to repeat my infamous conduct toward the strollers. Since you are one of these, I have slid hither on a moonbeam. It is said you have retired from the stage."

"I have."

"Then perchance you will pursue my oft quoted advice."

"Well, partially," I admitted.

"I take it then that your purse is well lined."

"Sufficiently for a modest need."

"And that you will buy you some place or lordship in the country."

"The truth is," said I, "that I own five Elizabethan four-post beds and I want to get into them and rest a while."

"You have a large family?"

"No, but Elizabethan four-post beds are my hobby and I want a home now to put them in."

"You player folk are fortunate people," said Ratsey's ghost. "I would I had purchased a share in a company of players."

"'Tis better than highway robbery," said I, (but even as I spoke I recalled some remarks concerning the depredations of sidewalk speculators.)

"One can't tell till one dies," said Ratsey's ghost. "They do say that people of your kidney murder good parts and rob authors of their reason. You may find that you too shall live o'er your misdeeds in purgatory."

"Heaven forbid!" cried I.

"Your retirement to these four-post beds may be but temporary," said the robber. "Surely," he continued as he lowered his horse-pistols and slipped into a chair, "you do not propose to sleep for the rest of your natural life?"

"You are interviewing me," said I, and I perceived a certain similitude between those flintlocks and the interviewer's pencil.

"It is more or less a matter of lead," said the ruffian, and he leveled his guns again.

"Well, no," said I. "There will be waking hours, and I fancy I shall not be idle."

E. H. Sothern.
(Insert)—E. H. Sothern as He Looked When He First Went on the Stage.
Photo Underwood & Underwood Studios.

"You will miss the theatre," said my tormentor. "Actors cannot rest content without an audience. Come! Admit that you would rather act with my weapons at your head than not act at all."

"You will pardon me if I differ," said I, for truly it was no moment to be uncivil, "but there have been times when I longed for repose. Perhaps this mania of mine for four-post beds sprang from some such deep-rooted desire."

"But," said Ratsey's ghost, "when a man has been active in a much-loved profession, he cannot well abandon it, sit him down, and stare at the sky. For my part, had I not been hanged betimes, I should have been a freebooter to the last. One cannot acquire a pretty skill in a craft and not love to practice it. Have you no further longing to cheat people of their tears and their laughter?"

These pickpocket phrases angered me, but I had no wish to provoke him.

"I can understand," said I, "that, like other captains of industry, time would lie heavy on your hands should you dwell away from a plentitude of pockets. One cannot cry 'Stand and deliver!' to the sunset and the hills, nor will Dame Nature succumb to 'Your money or your life!' Her purse is for wooers, not swashbucklers. She must be persuaded with a reed, not a bludgeon."

"I have ever gleaned that players ne'er wearied of their puppet show," said Ratsey's ghost.

"It is true enough," said I, "that ours is a most lovable labor, a very seductive slavery, and while one may look back with regret, the time has come when these efforts tell on me and, although it may seem strange to one of your active habit, I would seek repose."

"But not stagnation," said Ratsey's ghost.

"Permit me to remind you," said I, "that Shakespeare, to whom you are supposed to have offered your most excellent advice, proceeded very shortly to act upon it, and that many others of my calling have seen the wisdom of a timely retreat before they should lag superfluous on the stage."

"Will you tell me without more ado what you intend to do with yourself when you finally ring down the curtain?" said Ratsey's ghost, and he waved his pistols about dangerously.

"You see, acting is not entirely a physical matter," said I. "The mind is employed and trained in many directions. With all respect, one may believe it is slightly different with a clown, a juggler, a tight-rope walker. One can imagine the clown's household still disturbed with his pranks and that he must of necessity enter a door back over head and tickle his friends with a red hot poker. A juggler, too, even in extreme old age, might lose his appetite could he not, when at meals, send his knife, fork, plate, tumbler, mutton chop, potato, and salt-cellar flying dexterously about his head. What tight-rope artist would be content with only a balance in the bank? But your actor, willy nilly, is inoculated with a taste for literature and the arts. Maybe he can sit by his fire while he discovers the world."

"What are you going to do?" said Ratsey's ghost.

"The men and women of the theatre are versatile," said I. "Your own Burbage was a painter of note. All, or nearly all, of the prominent actors were able writers, good business men many of them. Edward Alleyn busied himself with the founding of the College of God's Gift at Dulwich. I'm sure if Marlowe, Jonson, Spencer, Heywood, or Heminge, or Peel or Green had been disabled they would have found congenial occupation had they but reverted to their paternal trades of butchers, bricklayers, tanners, tailors, and what not."

"This is apart from the matter," said the ghostly inquisitor. "What are you going to do? That's the point."

"I really can't see why you raise the question," said I. "Why on earth should there be wonder as to the ability of an actor to occupy himself intelligently away from the theatre any more than there should be in the case of other 'good men and true.' Here in my own day, we have very many players who are excellent painters—Forbes-Robertson, Tim Murphy, Caruso, Frances Starr, Weedon Grossmith, Kendal, Giddens, Jefferson—besides a number of women, Bernhardt among them; several who have been physicians, Wyndham and Charles Bishop. Henry Edwards was a famous entomologist, Titheredge a horticulturist, an authority on roses; here's Wilson a bibliophile; innumerable playwrights have been players from Shakespeare to Molière and Pinero; just now five thousand English actors are proving pretty good soldiers."

"Plague take it! what are you going to do?" said Ratsey's ghost.

"Since your time," said I, "Salvini, Garrick, Kemble, Macready, Bancroft, Hare, Phelps, Helen Faucit, Mrs. Siddons, Mary Anderson have all retired gracefully and have found congenial and useful occupation for their leisure. It is a curious delusion that actors are so constituted that they will cease to exist mentally when they leave the theatre. Perhaps it is because good humor and kindliness are so generally associated with feeble mentality. As a class, players are joyous. They laugh a great deal, and pale wisdom is associated with divinest melancholy. To be cheerful is to be suspected of being weak-minded. There's a great deal in the Scriptures about the laughter of fools, and Solomon declares, 'I said of laughter, it is mad'; but then it must be remembered that Solomon had 700 wives and 300 concubines, which was no laughing matter."

"What are you going to do with yourself?" said Ratsey's ghost. "I ask you for the last time. The day is nearing, I must soon begone; it is my custom to be hanged at daybreak."

"I recall," said I, "that you suffered that penalty in 1605."

"And it is part of my routine now," said he. "I want this thing settled before I die. Come!" and he put the flintlocks to my head again.

"I tell you," said I, "this wonder as to what actors will do when they leave their masks behind them has a curious note of incredulity and a tinge of sarcasm in it, as it had in your own day. You will recall these lines:

> England affords these glorious vagabonds
> That carried erst their fardels on their backs,
> Dearners to ride on through the gazing streets,
> Sweeping it in their glaring satin suits
> With pages to attend their masterships,
> With mouthing words that better wits have framed
> They purchase lands and now esquires are made.

"That sounds as though the people of

working population is in a state of stampede. They have been herded away from their natural human rights and instincts as long as they can stand it, and now they must get back to where they started from or die. The success that any provisional government can have in Mexico will depend on its ability to understand and satisfy this struggle of a vast population to re-establish itself in the scheme of social evolution. On our ability to sympathize and assist at such a reinstatement depends our pre-eminence among American republics—and, incidentally, much of our commercial prestige and our chance to reform international law along more democratic lines. No matter to what frame the Government of Mexico is attached, the warp of it must be like the blanket the native woman weaves, tied at the other end to her body. As she sways to her work, it is tightened or relaxed and the pattern of representative government appears.

The Administration knows this. The 15 per cent. knows it, the Commissioners know it. If the American people fail to know it they will miss their cue more completely than in the course of their history they have ever missed it.

Every South American republic is made up of elements similar to those which give so much trouble in Mexico, a small, highly intelligent, Latinized class in whose hands are the balance of property and power, and a numerically larger group of tribesmen. They are all more or less successfully engaged in the same problem of building up out of these elements a self-governing, self-sustaining middle class. South American distrust of the United States has been very largely allayed by our refusal of the obvious opportunity for territory and political conquest which the Mexican situation lays open to us.

There remain still the questions of trade and military alliances which it will be important for all the Americas to make to meet the reorganization of world-trade at the close of the European war. It is not too much to say that the general lines of those alliances, the spirit in which they will be approached by Latin America, are being determined in the commission now meeting at New London.

The questions which formally come before the Commissioners are five in number:

The withdrawal of our troops from Mexico.

The future policing of the border.

The American claim for damage and confiscation.

The return of American investors to their properties.

The terms upon which Americans can continue to go into Mexico for the development of her natural resources.

But the determination of all these points depends on the ability of the Carranzistas to carry out any agreements which may be made. They are not—Señors Cabrera, Bonillas, and Pani—Commissioners of a legally elected Government. With an 85 per cent. illiteracy it is unlikely that anything like representative suffrage can be expected from Mexico for another fifty years. But to say that a country has not representative government is not necessarily to say that it has not that form of government which is, at the present, best for it. With the bias of the present Administration toward what is human and common-sensible, it is in order to inquire how far the Carranzistas represent the intimate needs and deep-rooted tendencies of the Mexican people. For the proper handling of the border problem there must be much more arrived at than the order of the incidents that led up to it. It is not to any game of bluff and bluster that the Joint Commission has sat down, but to search the soul of a nation.

To be in entire sympathy with the purposes of the commission it is necessary to feel perfectly certain that the nation has a soul, and that the ferment in which we find it is generic, rectifying to the national spirit. It has worked for years; it may spume and work again. It would be pleasant to think that it is even now beginning to clarify, and that the country is so soon and so cheaply pacified. But with no disrespect to the First Chief of the present revolution it is still possible that the national ideal may take some other form at another time. New wine always needs new bottles. We must deal, we must learn to think of ourselves as dealing, in Mexico with a spirit rather than a party. If we would be saved future fumblings and embarrassment we must commit ourselves not to a man, but to the thing which for the hour he represents, the destiny of the Mexican people.

It is significant to note that the three men to whom have been intrusted the conduct of the Mexican interest are all very much of the type we would have chosen ourselves. They are all "business men" rather than politicians—two of them engineers and one a railroad man. Señor Luis Cabrera, Secretary of the Treasury, distinguished for his handling of the disorganised fiscal system of Mexico, might easily have acquired that intent, far-directed look somewhere below Twenty-third Street in New York. Señor Ignacio Bonillas, holding the portfolio of Communications and Public Works, did acquire not only his engineering education, but his wife and his accent in Boston, U. S. A. Señor Alberto J. Pani is the President of the National Railway Lines of Mexico, and looks it, done into Spanish, of course, and young enough to excuse his not yet having attained the girth with which American newspaper cartoons invariably credit a railway magnate. Really a very pretty man whose bright, reflective eyes hint without revealing his extraordinary acquaintance with the physical phases of every plan of national betterment. These are the men who not only believe in the ability of Mexico to maintain her place among the sovereign nations of the world, but expect to have a hand in the process.

They offer as the credentials of their party some really amazing achievements in practical rehabilitation; so many miles of railroad rebuilt, such and such harbors cleared, lighthouse and coast protection all in working order, a more effective postal system. These are the sort of things we expect from the 15 per cent. They are testimonials to the quality and efficiency of the Carranza Cabinet. No one who talks with the Mexican Commissioners can doubt that they have come to their work in a spirit of high intelligence tempered by the sobriety of practice. But it is not in these we must look for the guarantee of their ability to prevent violations of our border, protect the lives of our citizens and advance the interests of American investors in Mexico. The real touchstone of the Carranzistas is, as it is with all Governments, their handling of the 15,000,000. The body of Mexican citizenry must be replanted in its native environment, its roots must strike and spread. It must be made to branch and grow.

We have to look to the land policy of the Carranzistas to find corroboration of their claim really to represent the majority. We have to look for something in their practice of reform that connects it with the native tendency of the Mexicans as a people. We find it in their recognition of the tribal element, in the communal use of public utilities.

The peon class of Mexico has no sense of private property in land. It is difficult for us who inherit ten or fifteen centuries of land-owning habits to realize that they never had any. No such thing as ownership of land in fee was ever heard of in ancient Anahuac, which is not so much more ancient than Plymouth Colony. No office or man owned any land, title to it did not even pass by conquest. It was as free as air; like air, you used as much or as little of it as answered your necessity.

There was a kind of relationship between the tribe and the particular land in which it was bred, like the relation of wild animals to their habitat and plants to their climatic zone. It was as natural as that and as difficult to eradicate. Descendants of generations of dispossessed races, as we are, we have failed to understand that not the peon's house is his home, but the mountain, the valley. When they want a fleeing criminal in Mexico, if he is of the peon class, they do not spend much time looking for him. They go and sit down in his tribal home and wait. Sooner or later, as swallows return to the eaves, he must come back to it.

It is plain from this that just a piece of land anywhere isn't going to solve the unrest of the peon. He must be returned to his tierra. And because he hasn't any property sense of land, when he gets his allotment it must be made inalienable. Otherwise somebody will take it away from him as easily as Spain did.

That the new land policy of the Carranzistas takes account of all these things is the best indication it gives of achieving permanence. Nor is the communal element neglected. Wherever possible communal lands are being restored to the pueblos, where these have been stolen, and where they have legally passed to private owners they are repurchased by the State and restored. Mexico is never going to be pacified by the sword. Spain tried it and failed. Diaz tried to do it with a political despotism. History and social science are both on the side of Mr. Carranza's attempt to substitute a plowshare and a spade.

The Carranzistas hope for a great many reforms beside the land reform—they hope to accomplish a good many of them by virtue of an element in Mexico which they understand because they were born to it. But only a very big American, like Franklin K. Lane, can understand it. Almost anybody can know a lot of facts about Villa and Carranza and the Columbus incident, but it takes a statesman to grasp a simple principle of human society, such as that man is an animal who, in his natural state, does better for himself living and working in groups. In normal human society group activities are higher than any individual achievement. This is not true of us, who are made up of the remnants of other Old World groups. Our public policies are more hesitant, our public business less efficient, our public art, our public sanitation are all on a lower level than the individual effort of great numbers of our citizens. But in Mexico on her own this was not so. Every public building was nobler than any private house. Communal activity reached a plane higher in several points than the Europe of that day.

This is one of the things Spain disrupted. But you can't really eradicate a genuine racial tendency like that, any more than you can get the kinks out of an African's wool. You can absolutely bank on Mexico united and functioning as a people doing things that no Mexican would ever think of doing for himself. That is why people who know Mexico feel more hopeful of the situation than those who only know Mexicans.

I do not mean to suggest that all the work of the commission will be carried on in high C like that. The Carranzistas have a well-defined program which has a definite relation to the problems of the border and the settlement of American claims. They are also fully alive to the international bearing of any entente which may be reached by them in conjunction with the American Commissioners. Foreign investors have suffered the same damage and inconvenience during the revolution. European nations have served notice that as soon as they have disposed of more pressing matters at home they will attend to their Mexican interests. It will be every way to the advantage of Mexico to have established a world precedent with the United States which Europe will think twice about overriding. And on the other hand, the noblesse oblige of nations to some extent compels the United States to take a world view; not to press the personal instance too much.

The policing of the border is, in fact, almost the only intimate concern of the United States, and even that has to be conducted with one eye on the other border of Mexico, where Guatemala is feeling out the limit of forbearance. We don't hear much of Guatemala in the newspapers, but it is no secret in Mexico that First Chief Carranza is merely holding that matter in abeyance as being a little more in the family and susceptible of less public adjustment.

The Carranzistas have undertaken many reforms in which we have almost no interest, certainly no right to meddle, such as the reform of marriage and the guarantee of religious freedom. They even contemplate the—for them—wild radicalism of inviting all religions into Mexico so that every citizen may choose the one which pleases him. They have attempted many things which should work directly to the advantage of foreign investors, such as a reform of the civil, penal and commercial codes more in line with modern methods, and a reorganization of the judicial procedure to rid it of the delays and indirection of which Americans in Mexico so frequently complain. They propose to abolish the obnoxious jefe politico which tied local affairs to the central political powers.

Now, anybody can see that a régime which favors a free, reasonably paid, land-owning population is not only going to be more comfortable for Americans working there, but it is also going to meet immeasurably in favor of Americans who live at home, producing hatbands, electric heaters, millinery, phonographs, cultivators and moving pictures to sell to anybody who will buy. Honesty compels me to admit that there isn't any wild rush yet on the part of the peons for bathtubs, but they are strong for phonographs and chromos and farming implements.

The items of the Constitutionalists' program at which vested interests take alarm are, of course, the reform of mining and land laws, and the land tax system. Mexico in the past has been not only the land of poco tiempo, but the paradise of special privilege. And the man who has looked upon Mexico as a place to make 25 per cent. on his investment is the one who thinks that the only thing we can do is to go in there and run things ourselves.

Such people are always in a hurry. They don't know that a reconstructed Mexico will be any the worse for their business, but they don't want to take time to readjust themselves, to learn to operate under a new system. In their hurry these absentee investors are supported by the Americans who live in Mexico and work their properties themselves, who, without having any particular quarrel with the revolutionists, are impatient of the delays and vexations which keep them from their means of making a living. These people differ in their ideas of how the pacification of Mexico can be best accomplished, but they all agree in one thing, they want it done quickly, and if that is the quickest way they are willing it should be done with a sandbag. Their chief objection to the Carranza way is that it will take time. And to the prevailing American cult of right now this appears a reasonable objection.

We hear a great deal of the disqualification of the Mexican temperament for dealing with national values, its incontinence, its quick shifts of enthusiasm. But there is a much greater menace to the situation in the American temperament, with its impatience of delay, its refusal to deal with conditions a little less than obvious.

It is true that the terms on which mines and plantations can be worked in Mexico are not going to be quite the same under the Carranzistas. The whole tenor of the new laws, too complex to go into in detail, is to make it unprofitable to hold unworked mining claims and uncultivated lands. This is true not only for foreign investors, but for their own capitalists also. Wages and taxes are both going to be higher. Wages and taxes always go up with the process of nationalization. And whether or not the present régime maintains itself, it is highly desirable that the process of nationalization should go on in Mexico.

It must always be borne in mind that what has been going on there is an economic revolution. The Constitutionalists are men who have learned by heart the lesson that national wealth doesn't necessarily imply national welfare. That was the mistake Diaz made. That he made it with a degree of sincerity did not keep him from the unpleasant consequences of his people finding out that it was a mistake. There are not wanting signs that even America is not as satisfied with her apportionment of wealth and welfare as she used to be. It will come as a shock in some quarters, but it has to be admitted that First Chief Carranza and his compadres don't want our system foisted upon Mexico, because they jolly well don't approve of it.

That is the situation before the commission at New London. Of other elements that enter, Mexican jealousy of their national sovereignty as affected by the presence of a large body of troops within their border, American resentment of the occasion which sent them there, the pressure of private interests, the tendency to play politics—for all these things do enter to some degree—we can only hope that they will not rise high enough to confuse the main issue. It is too early to predict an outcome. Any day some new phases of the border problem may bring about that coalition of forces which will put an entirely new complexion on international feeling. In the meantime the best thing that the country at large can do is to entertain toward the six Commissioners and their undertaking a serious and informed attention.

plain truth as under conservation in 1914 and 1915, and the cities of local communities dwindled in the field. What has been the result of this expenditure of funds? To quote again:

"The Indian's constitution has been restored, his health conditions improved and death rate decreased wherever there are found to be found. Babies who before had been born into surroundings contributing every chance for an early death now come into the world where, previously, provision has been made, in a clean home or in a hospital where the mother is cared for and taught properly to care for her offspring. Such babies come to stay, and are making statistics showing to the world that the Indian is not a dying race. Besides, they are filling happy homes where before they had proved to be the despair of heart-broken parents who had come there only to find a place in their affections and then be taken from them by diseases they knew not how to control.

"Those who had been suffering pain and blindness from the effects of trachoma have now found relief and live to bless the good Samaritan who brought this relief to their doors. The old cloud of fear, owing to sudden and frequent death lurks in filth and that disease is spread by such agents as the common drinking cup, spitting upon floors, and the presence of flies in the house.

"These results are further proved by the health reports sent in from the whole country. In proof of this statement I quote the following:

Dr. Newberne, Traveling Medical Supervisor, reports on San Xavier: "The birth rate for the last fiscal year as expressed in terms of the number of births to the thousand of population was a little more than forty, while the death rate was not much above thirteen per thousand, which is no higher than that of some of our best cities."

Dr. Newberne, on Sac and Fox, Oklahoma, states: "From the foregoing figures it will be seen that the aggregate increase in the male population is twelve and that for the female population thirty-four, or a combined increase of forty-six. This, in spite of the fact that an epidemic of smallpox occurred on the reservation which caused fourteen deaths."

Dr. Newberne, Ponca: "Into the Ponca Tribe there were born eight males and eleven females, a total of nineteen, during the last fiscal year, while their deaths amounted to only five, a net increase for the year of fourteen."

Dr. Newberne, Shawnee Agency: "The last compiled vital statistics makes the following comparisons of births and deaths for the fiscal year 1915: eighty-five births, fifty-two deaths; excess births over deaths thirty-three."

Dr. Newberne, Turtle Mountain: "During the fiscal year the number of births was 106, the number of deaths was forty-six, thus showing a net increase in population of sixty."

Dr. Newberne, Fond du Lac: "During the last fiscal year there were born thirty-four children, while the death rate for the corresponding period was twelve, showing a net gain in population of twenty-two."

Dr. Newberne, Leupp: "The number of births for the last fiscal year was 110, the number of deaths was thirty-four, thus leaving an increase in the population of seventy-six."

There are innumerable reports of this very same kind, coming as they do from almost every agency in the service; almost every one showing more or less increase.

To verify the fact here stated, that is, that this condition has come to stay and is still improving, I will call your attention to these figures which have been collected by States and are accurate, but exclude the Five Civilized Tribes and certain unattached Indians of California, data upon which are not at present available:

VITAL STATISTICS, 1915.

Total Indian population	309,124
Total births	4,662
Total deaths	4,570
Births over deaths	1,322

So much for the results of the health campaign. Now what is the Government doing to educate the regenerated Indian, to cut him loose from the slavery of a dependent life and make him self-supporting and productive? Another speaker gave many facts in this connection to the Lake Mohonk Conference. He was H. B. Peairs, Supervisor of Indian Schools for the United States. There are approximately 80,000 Indian children of school age, thirty-four non-reservation boarding schools, similar to the white college, seventy-three reservation boarding schools, similar to the white high school, and about 250 day schools, which correspond to the white common school. Altogether, they constitute the greatest school system in the United States under the direction of one man, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Instruction in Carpenteri ng, Carlisle Indian School

In his address Mr. Peairs said that the lack of permanent policies in the Indian Service has been the greatest cause of retardation. "At one time," he added, "we have gone like a whirlwind in one direction; at another we have been called upon to retrace our steps and start on a new road. Again we have been compelled to mark time while new recruits have been drilling and getting ready to command. Oh, for a period when we may go steadily on to the goal for which we are all striving!"

Mr. Peairs explained the educational goal. He said that it was necessary first of all to make the Indians an English-speaking people, and for that reason the teaching of English, which unlocked the doors to all knowledge, was of primary importance. Subjects relating to health and sanitation were emphasized, so that students might return to their homes with definite, practical ideas and with fixed habits as to correct living and good health. The vocational work, varied in its nature, aimed to prepare the Indian for a life of profitable labor. Summarizing, he said:

The course of study is divided into three divisions, primary, pre-vocational, and vocational. The primary includes the first three grades, the pre-vocational the next three, and the vocational contemplates a four-year course above the sixth grade.

The first or primary division is the beginning state, and emphasizes English, health, and manners and right conduct. The second or pre-vocational division is the finding stage, and places the importance upon the obtaining of knowledge, both academic and industrial, which is intimately and generally related to home-making and home-keeping.

From the beginning of the primary work to this point the course parallels the public school course in the essentials of the academic work. This is desirable because so many Indian children are going into public schools every year. A very important feature of the work of the pre-vocational division is that of helping each pupil to discover himself and to determine upon the course to pursue during the remainder of his years in school. This responsibility is placed upon a vocational guidance committee, which is provided for in every school where pre-vocational grades are maintained.

The third or vocational division is the fitting stage, wherein each pupil, having chosen a definite vocation, studies and trains for skill in order that he may be prepared, technically and practically, to meet the competition of life, and that he may be a self-supporting, independent citizen.

The term of school life for a great majority of Indian youths is at best very short, therefore it was deemed of special importance that some steps be taken and some plan formulated to extend educational opportunities beyond the days of actual school life. As a beginning of a program looking to the establishment of regular extension courses for Indian young people who have been compelled to leave school with a very limited education, the committee [the Committee on Course of Study] recommended that community meetings be held frequently at all schools which have an adult Indian population accessible or tributary thereto. These meetings should be made bases and centres of influence for all of the activities and interests of the community, or they should help to create health and proper public sentiment toward such activities.

In connection with community meetings, some forms of extension work might be undertaken, especially with the returned student. The returned student organization should offer a peculiarly valuable medium for such work. The ex-student represents one of the direct returns upon the investment which the Government has made in Indian education. It is an investment which should be developed to the fullest extent, and its development has but begun when the student goes home from school. Then, if ever, the student needs friendly interest, wise counsel, and sympathetic support to hold him to his highest ideals and possibilities.

Another fact taken into consideration in preparing the course was the undeniable one that eventually, and soon in many instances, Indians will become full-fledged citizens and will be compelled to assume the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, as well as to be permitted to accept the privileges. Under these circumstances they should be intelligent in all matters pertaining to citizenship. With this in mind the subjects of manners and right conduct and of civics were introduced in the primary grades and continued throughout the entire course. The primary course in civics is certainly new and unique.

The new course of study was introduced in the Indian schools on Feb. 1 of this year, and to date it has been found to be practicable and comprehensive. "It is believed that the preparation and introduction of the new vocational course of study," said Mr. Peairs, "marks an epoch in Indian education, and, through the emphasis of vocational education and training, the beginning of a new era in Indian life and accomplishment."

Mr. Peairs might have said that the Indian had already begun a new era—an era of industry. Early this month Commissioner Sells returned to Washington after having supervised the sale at Chicago of thirty-four carloads of Indian cattle from the Crow Reservation, Montana. Fifty-one carloads were shipped, seventeen being sold at Omaha, and the whole lot brought $97,903.42. All of these steers were range-raised and grass-fed, not a pound of corn or feed other than grass and hay ever having been fed to any of them. Including the increase of the herd, the profit of the Crow Indians on the original purchase in twenty-seven months, after paying all expenses, has been $350,000. In giving these facts Commissioner Sells said:

These sales from the Crow Reservation are the beginning of large sales from this and other reservations. It is a demonstration of the wisdom of the policy of utilizing the grazing lands of the reservations for the benefit of the Indians and positive indication of the responsive disposition of the Indians when given opportunity with sympathetic encouragement to do things for themselves.

About three and a half years ago I inaugurated, and have since aggressively pursued, a policy of farm and stock-raising betterments among the Indians, the immediate purpose being to make them producers rather than a together consumers. Shortly after becoming Commissioner of Indian Affairs I discovered that the agricultural and grazing lands on Indian reservations were not being utilized as they should have been; that the large part of their grazing lands was leased to white men for a minimum rental, and likewise much of the agricultural land; that the Indians were not making proper industrial progress and that their income from the leased lands was much less than should have been derived either when rented or cultivated by themselves; all of which meant lack of progress and large appropriations by Congress, neither of which was in any sense satisfactory, and all demanding radical change. To remedy this condition the Indian Office has made a vigorous and unceasing campaign with gratifying results. For example, three years ago one reservation in the Northwest had 2,800 acres under plow; last year there was in cultivation by Indians on this reservation 15,000 acres. The advancement is not so great everywhere as there, but it is exemplary of the progress being made by the Indians as farmers on practically all the reservations.

It cannot be expected that all Indians shall advance from plainsmen to intensive farmers in one generation, but that they are now making tremendous progress is apparent throughout the entire country, many of them being among the best and most prosperous farmers in the vicinity of their residence, frequently comparing favorably with their white neighbors. As stockmen they have been even more successful. The Indian is a natural herdsman. He loves horses and readily adapts himself to raising cattle and sheep. During the last three years the Indian Bureau has purchased with funds of the Indians (not a dollar of the amount invested being gratuity) more than two million dollars' worth of cattle, horses, and sheep for tribal herds and individual Indians, most of the purchases being for upbreeding stock and young stuff—heifers for breeding purposes; at the same time an industrious effort has been made to dispose of inferior male animals.

There is every probability that the Indian will soon become the cattle king of America, a great factor in the world's wool market and a large producer of horses.

If the Indians continue to progress as rapidly for the next ten years as they have for the last three years, they will be practically self-supporting, with corresponding reduction in appropriations.

Pupils Receiving Instruction in Gardening, Phoenix, Arizona, Indian School

your time hardly believed that we deserved what we earned."

"What are you going to do?" and Gamaliel Ratsey stamped his foot.

"There is much to learn and a world to see," said I with enthusiasm. "There are a great many things I have never had time to think about. I have several conclusions I want to reach before I go any further."

"Look here!" said the highwayman, "I give you one last chance," and his barrels shone in the light of the moon. "What will you do, now that you have given up acting?"

"Act!" said I.

Ratsey's ghost nearly faded away.

"Act?" he repeated. "What for?"

"For the British Red Cross," said I. "That is something I've got to do. It's the only way I can help."

"Well, I'll be hanged!" said Ratsey's ghost.

"I understand," said I, "that that is your custom."

"Quite so," said he. "But I thought you said you had retired?" said Ratsey's ghost.

"I have retired."

"How can you have retired if you act for the Red Cross?"

"I had to retire in order to act for the Red Cross. I retire acting."

"I see," said Ratsey's ghost. "I caught you in the act of retirement."

"I certainly was not attired as desired when you inquired why I had retired," said I.

"You make me all-fired tired," said Ratsey's ghost, "and it's time I sought the gibbet. It's some distance off in the old Bedford Jail. It's a beastly thing to have to do every morning, but one can get accustomed to anything. By the way, hand over that 40 shillings I gave you."

"Oh, yes, I remember you robbed the actors of it the next morning."

"Precisely. That's my business."

"You're a witty thief," said I.

"You're an amusing mountebank," said Ratsey's ghost.

The cock crew.

Invisible hands drew a black cap over the highwayman's head, his flint-locks vanished into thin air, he was bound with chains. There was a sound of a bolt drawn; he disappeared through the floor.

As I slipped between the blankets, the clown's song in "Twelfth Night" rang in my brain:

But when I came into my beds
With a hey-ho! the wind and the rain.

"Now what brought that to my mind?" I wondered, for the association with Gamaliel Ratsey was not quite evident. "Oh, of course! I'm thinking of my five Elizabethan beds," said I.

Indian No Longer Called a Vanishing Race

Educational Campaign Among the Red Men Has Raised Birth Rate and Lowered Death Rate—Reservations Self-Supporting

Indian Girls Learning to Cook at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas.

Baby Contest at Fort Totten Indian School, North Dakota.
(C) N. Peterson, Devil's Lake, N. D.

FRIENDS of the American Indian—and he has many in this vast country—no longer speak of him as belonging to a vanishing race. On the contrary, they believe that he is on the right road toward regeneration, both physical and moral; that he will increase in numbers and become self-supporting within a few years. The drunken, lazy Indian, a victim of tuberculosis and trachoma, will, they say, be succeeded by a steady, hard-working, healthy man who, having learned to live in a wholesome way, will contribute his share to the nation's wealth instead of depending upon its generosity.

We have long been accustomed to the idea that the red man was worthless and shiftless and unable to adapt himself to the white man's civilization. We have heard that even the "educated" Indian went "back to the blanket," and could not retain the self-respect that the Government teachers sought to instill in him. We have taken it for granted that the Indian must succumb, must die, as all decadent races die.

But now one learns that the Indian is to be saved. His health is better; the birth rate of the tribes has gained ascendency over the death rate; the red man has given promise that he may become a great factor in the stock-raising industry, for which he seems to be peculiarly fitted. And this great change has virtually come about in the last three years.

How has it been accomplished? Through the doctor, the nurse, the hospital, the teacher. The Indian is learning that to be healthy he must keep himself and his dwelling clean, that he must throw away the whisky bottle. His squaw has been taught how to keep her babies well. She knows now why one Indian baby out of three has died before it reached the age of 3. And her older children—they, too, have been taught the things that will make them strong and preserve their race. Moreover, the vocational training they are receiving is expected to lead to a new era in Indian life and accomplishment. It is through the children, who are rapidly learning the lessons of hygiene and sanitation and are wiser than their parents in this respect, that the Government hopes to lead the red man away from the things that were rapidly destroying him.

The man who is largely responsible for the health education campaign is Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the last three years. Mr. Sells is a lawyer and banker, also a farmer and stockman.

He believes that the Indian is worth saving and can be saved. Soon after he took office he reached the conclusion that he could not solve the Indian problem without Indians, and that the nation could not educate the Indian children unless they were kept alive. So he called for more doctors and dentists and nurses and began a campaign to save the lives of Indian babies. The Indian Service was stirred into new activity. The warfare against disease was begun and systematically carried on. The field matron, the farmer, the teacher, indeed every employe of the Indian Service, was enlisted in the fight, and increased appropriations were spent in enlarging the medical staff and building new hospitals.

The results of this campaign were laid before the Lake Mohonk Conference on Oct. 18 by Dr. Lawrence W. White, Superintendent of the Lac du Flambeau (Wis.) Indian School, who told first of all why the Indian race had passed into a state of decadence. Said Dr. White:

For a great number of years we have had cheated into our ears the facts concerning a dying race until we have become well accustomed to it, and, I fear, have commenced to take it as a matter of fact. For it was true the number of Indians was becoming smaller each year, and this was largely due to the faulty manner in which he had taken up the white man's civilization. He was taken from a domain as large as the continent itself and compelled to occupy very restricted areas before he was taught the proper rules of sanitation. The bow and arrow were supplanted by the rifle and high explosives before he was taught the proper conservation of his natural food supply, which he then had a means of rapidly destroying. The white man initiated him both by precept and example into the mysteries of drowning his many troubles in a bottle of whisky without first telling him that in that same bottle of whisky lurked death and destruction to his mental, moral, and physical being.

He was rudely introduced to and infected with our most malignant infectious diseases without having been given any adequate means of coping with them, and after having been infected was left to his own primitive methods of effecting a cure. He has been given food to which he was not accustomed without a knowledge of how properly to prepare it. To sum it up, he had been forced into a new world and compelled to live a new life without a rule of law yet learned by which he might adjust himself to his new surroundings.

Is it a thing to be marveled at that he should become the prey to all the ills to which mankind is heir? A race of people who had naturally been of powerful physique had been reduced to a state of weaklings, a condition of degeneracy had overtaken the former red man of the forest, who had roved at will over vast areas. His habitation was now more or less permanent, and in order to be healthful must be kept clean. This he did not understand nor undertake.

Children were born into surroundings which were far from sanitary, with possibly a drunken father and mother, neither of whom had made any preparations for the arrival, the care, or the maintenance of such a child. Is there any wonder such a one frequently succumbed before the end of the second Summer after its advent into such a vale of tears?

Those who escaped death by a narrow margin through the years of childhood and reached manhood and womanhood arrived there too frequently only to become a subject to be preyed upon by some such disease as tuberculosis or trachoma. Too often the young Indian arrived at adolescence already scarred and disfigured by the former, and frequently blinded by the latter.

It was not strange, said Dr. White, that these people, neglected in health, had passed into a state of decadence and, unless this condition were arrested, would soon have no further use for their valuable land, which the Government so zealously guarded. Then he went on to describe the health campaign. It was not a simple task. Conditions were deplorable, the hospitals were neither numerous enough nor properly equipped to meet the demands upon them. And the staff of physicians was much too small. More trained nurses were needed, also field matrons, and it was necessary to spread knowledge along the lines of sanitation. How these conditions were met is best described in the figures presented by Dr. White:

In 1912 the medical force of the Indian Service consisted of one medical supervisor, two ophthalmologists, one physician expert, one assistant physician, eighty-nine agency physicians, and fifty-three contract physicians.

This force has been increased until now it consists of three medical supervisors, seven ophthalmologists, 120 agency physicians, seventy-six contract physicians, seven field dentists, and six field nurses.

In addition to these there are also substantial increases in the number of hospital nurses, field matrons, and miscellaneous hospital employes, the exact number of which cannot be easily computed.

Besides this, note the increase of general health appropriation known as "Relieving Distress and Preventing Spread of Diseases Among Indians": Fiscal year 1911, $40,000; 1912, $40,000; 1913, $80,000; 1914, $200,000; 1915, $200,000; 1916, $320,000, and 1917, $320,000.

Dr. White told how the money had been expended, giving a long list of the hos-

A Talk with Sir Rabindranath Tagore

Bengali Poet, Nobel Prize Winner, Now in This Country, Gives His Poetic Creed and Explains Oriental Attitude Toward Literature

By Joyce Kilmer.

"THE proper function of the poet," said Sir Rabindranath Tagore, "is neither to direct nor to interpret his fellows, but to give expression to truth which has come to his life in fullness of music."

This was the answer of the distinguished Bengali poet to my question as to whether the proper function of the poet was to direct or to interpret his fellows. It may be considered to be the poetic creed of the author of "Gitanjali" and "Chitra."

Sir Rabindranath arrived in Seattle some weeks ago and is now on his way East, giving lectures and being the guest of honor at receptions in the principal cities en route. He will be in New York during November.

He is a tall stately man, his face suggesting some portraits of Whitman, but having greater delicacy. His beard and his long hair are turning white, contrasting strikingly with his dark skin. Usually he wears his native robes, and even to European costume he manages to give a subtle but unmistakable Oriental atmosphere.

Yet he is not an exclusively Oriental poet in the sense that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; for example, is Oriental. He has spent much time in England and is thoroughly conversant with European literature. This is evident from his poetry, in which critics find evidences of the influence of Walt Whitman and of French and English writers.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore visited this country in 1912, but at that time his poetry was known among Americans only to a few students of Eastern letters. In the Summer of 1913 he was the guest at a reception given in his honor, in London, by Mr. William Butler Yeats, Mr. Will Rothenstein, and a few other writers and artists. In November of the same year he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, and the English translations of his numerous books of verse became "best sellers." He writes his poems in Bengali, and translates them into unrhymed English verse.

The Tagores are perhaps the most illustrious family in India. The father of the poet, Debendranath Tagore, was a great religious leader, the founder of a sect. He was known as Maharsi, which means "great sage." The poet's grandfather was Dwarakanath Tagore, a philanthropist and social reformer, a founder of The Landholders' Society. Other Tagores who have achieved fame are Prosonno Koomar Tagore, a writer on legal and educational subjects, founder and President of the British India Association; Raja Sir Sowrindra Mohun Tagore, the founder of the Bengal Music School and the Bengal Academy of Music; Abindranath Tagore, a distinguished painter, generally considered the leader of the renascence of Hindu art; and Maharaja Ramanath Tagore, a distinguished writer and political leader.

When Rabindranath Tagore was a small boy his father took him out of school and went with him to the heights of the Himalayas, in order that he might live an outdoor life under ennobling natural influences. He himself taught his poet son English, Sanskrit, Bengali, botany, and astronomy. At the age of eleven Rabindranath was living at Chandranagore, by the River Ganges. Here he spent six years, studying English and Bengali literature. At the age of seventeen he went to Europe, where he continued his studies of English literature, and developed his English literary style.

Sir Rabindranath is a versatile and prolific writer, having composed lyrics, plays, and short stories, and having edited at different times four magazines, Sadhana, Bangadarsan, Bharati, and Tattwabodhini. Bharati is now edited by his sister, Sreemati Swarna Koomari Devi. His admirers consider him a profound philosopher, and in earlier life he was closely identified with patriotic Hindu movements. He conducts a boys' school at Bolpur, putting into practice many unusual educational methods. Most of the classes meet in a mango grove on the property. The school is called Santi Niketan, which means "the abode of peace."

According to Dr. Koomaraswamy, Rabindranath Tagore belongs to the school of Vaishnava poets, which has been in existence for centuries. He has the advantage over other Indian poets of being able to translate his work into English and to adapt it to European tastes. In India appreciation of poetry is much more general than it is in Europe or in the United States. It is not written by or for a small cultured circle; it is read aloud daily in every little village. Before they go to bed the villagers sit on the

Sir Rabindranath Tagore. (C) Curtis Studio, Seattle.

ground and chant the classic songs of their race. Therefore, I was eager to get Sir Rabindranath's opinion on several subjects having to do with the relationship between the poet and society.

I asked him if, in his opinion, a poet should depend upon his writings for a living, or should have some other means of support. He was silent for a moment. Then he said slowly:

"Poets and artists need ample leisure to make their works true, and their Muses claim exclusive attention from them. Therefore, any distraction from their own line of work for the sake of livelihood is disastrous. On the other hand, to have to be dependent upon the favor of the public, who are not always the best judges of new creations of art, is an evil—but it is the lesser evil of the two."

"In the East," I said, "there is more general appreciation of poetry than in the West. What is the reason for this?"

"Appreciation of poetry," Sir Rabindranath replied, "is more general in the East because in the Eastern countries poetry is the proper medium through which the deepest spiritual experiences of the people are expressed and disseminated."

"But this is true," I said, "of the poetry of some Western writers also. What English poets seem to you to show the strongest affinity with Eastern thought?"

"All the great poets of the West," he answered, "in some aspect of their moods and thought show their affinity with the East, just as the great Eastern poets have theirs with the West. For to be great is to be comprehensive.

"To cite an instance, Walt Whitman's poems, though strongly savoring of America, are yet deeply imbued with Eastern ideas and feelings. Are not Shelley's "Hymn to Intellectual Beauty" and Wordsworth's nature poems Eastern in their spirit?"

"Sir Rabindranath," I said, "is there any radical difference between the soul of the East and the soul of the West? If there is, how does this difference show itself in literature?"

Again the Bengali poet answered slowly, with an air of grave thoughtfulness.

"I cannot believe," he said, "that the soul of the East and the soul of the West are different. There happen to be differences in their outlooks such as may happen in the same people in different stages of its history. We in the East give all the emphasis of our life upon God Who is the Centre of all Existence, while your emphasis in the West is upon the world where God comes as a supplemental truth or not at all."

Sir Rabindranath is thoroughly conversant with modern European and American poetry. Therefore, I asked him what lessons the modern Western poet has chiefly to learn from the East. In his answer he gave Western poetry credit for virtues which few Oriental critics would see in it.

"The modern poets of the East," he said, "are learning from the poets of the West the value to literature of the passionate vitality which has its triumphant joy in the very strength and speed of its movement. The poets of the West would do well to learn from the East the reverent delight in the vision of perfection in whose depth all movements find their rest and meaning."

The first part of Sir Rabindranath's answer to this question indicated the poet's cosmopolitanism, his readiness to appreciate Occidental thought. He has been for some time a resident of London, where he has many friends among the poets and artists, and he has been in touch with such modern literary movements as vers libre and imagisme. I asked him if the success of the vers libre movement would bring poetry written in English nearer to Indian poetry or further away from it.

"I believe," he said, in reply, "that the vers libre movement has become necessary in the present age, when the different literatures have opened their doors to one another. Too strict a regulation in metre is exclusive; rhythmic prose is more generously hospitable to ideas of all complexions and characters."

In many of his poems Sir Rabindranath Tagore expresses a philosophic aloofness from strife and tumult, and pacifists have claimed him among the enemies of war. This attitude was expressed, apparently with reference to the present war, in the following poem called "Thanksgiving," which appeared in The London Times, and is perhaps Sir Rabindranath's most recently published work:

Those who walk on the path of pride
crushing the lowly life under their tread,
spreading their footprints in blood
upon the tender green of thy earth,
Let them rejoice, and thank thee, Lord,
for the day is theirs.

But thou hast done well in leaving me weak
the humble
whose doom it is to suffer
and bear the burden of power,
and hide their faces and stifle their sobs in
the dark.
For every throb of their pain
has pulsed in the secret depth of thy night,
and every insult has been gathered
in thy great silence,
And the morrow is theirs.

O Sun, rise upon the bleeding hearts
blossoming in flowers of the morning
and the torchlight revelry of pride
hiding in its own ashes.

With this poem in mind, I asked its author how the war, according to his observation, was affecting the poets of his native land and of England. I found that he was far from believing that the war stimulates literary expression and is a source of great poetry. In carefully chosen phrases, he replied:

"The war acts like a dust-storm in men's minds. It not only obscures the horizon, but injures the organ of vision itself. It cannot have a stimulating effect upon poetry so long as it lasts."

It is noteworthy that Sir Rabindranath Tagore was the second British subject to whom the Nobel Literature Prize, which amounts to $38,500, was awarded. His predecessor in that honor was Rudyard Kipling.

Sir Rabindranath has probably been the recipient of higher praise than any other living poet. In Bengal he is called Rabindra Babu, and his songs are widely popular. William Butler Yeats has said of him: "I know of no man in my time who has done anything in the English language to equal Mr. Tagore's lyrics." Furthermore, Mr. Yeats and similar enthusiasts believe the Indian poet to be a great mystic, and a leader of spiritual thought. But the impression to be gathered from an unbiased reading of his work, and strengthened by conversation with him, is that he is not so much a philosopher or religious leader as a practical and extraordinarily prolific man of letters, with a keen appreciation of Western thought.

Cause of Seasickness Discovered at Last?

Ailment Is a Form of Vertigo and Results from a Disturbance in the Ear, According to Two Physicians Who Have Made Tests

By Van Buren Thorne, M. D.

THE mystery surrounding the cause of seasickness has been dispelled. It is an ear phenomenon. The ailment is a form of vertigo. All vertigos result from a disturbance of equilibrium, and the seat of equilibration is in the ear.

Persons whose mechanism of equilibration remains normal under all circumstances never became seasick. Also persons in whom the mechanism has been destroyed—deaf-mutes, for instance—never suffer from mal de mer.

Absolute knowledge warranting these definite statements has been evolved slowly. It has not been due to an epoch-making discovery by any one man. It has been the recognition, rather, of certain facts bearing on the problem by individual scientists whose theories and achievements have been put to the test in clinical practice.

Thousands of persons have been terror-stricken at the onset of a vertigo which tradition had led them to believe must be the forerunner of some mortal illness, or an irreparable organic derangement. It is now certain, however, that no one can suffer from a vertigo, no matter at what internal point it may seem to originate, unless there is an ear disturbance to give it an impetus.

In other words, there is good news in the fact that vertigos in themselves are nothing like as serious as has generally been supposed—not only by the lay victims of these unpleasant experiences, but by the majority of the members of the medical profession themselves.

A description of the mechanism of the ear and the disturbances which result in seasickness and other forms of vertigo is a bewildering and complicated matter, and the solution of these mysteries is a notable achievement in scientific research.

Two physicians, Dr. Lewis Fisher and Dr. Isaac H. Jones, have summarized what is known about the vertigo problem and related in detail the tests to which persons suffering from it are subjected in two of the Philadelphia college clinics, in an article on "Vertigo and Seasickness, Their Relation to the Ear," contributed to The New York Medical Journal. They dispose of the origin of vertigo at the outset of their article by saying:

> Perhaps in the whole domain of medicine there is no subject which seems so vague and chaotic as that of vertigo. Doctors repeatedly speak in a general and indefinite way of "intestinal" or "stomach" vertigo, or vertigo from Bright's disease, dizzy spells from refractive errors, from indigestion, or neurasthenia, &c., without thinking even for a moment of the real mechanism of its production.
>
> The most recent work on the ear makes it clear that vertigo is not some general manifestation accompanying disorders in this, that, or the other organ, but that it is a peculiar and definite disturbance perceived within the brain itself, just as sight and hearing are perceived in the brain, and that vertigo impulses are transmitted thereto through the vestibular portion of the ear and its associated paths.

The authors then describe the inner ear in elaborate scientific detail. It has two distinct functions, they assert, namely, hearing and equilibration. It is important to know, to reach a proper understanding of their argument, that that portion which presides over equilibration has subsidiary parts which control linear movements of the body from side to side, linear movements forward and backward, and "rotary or turning movements in all conceivable planes."

These rotary movements are controlled by what are known as the three semi-circular canals, delicate organisms which have little bulbs on one end in which "is placed a group of sensitive hair cells capable of excitation." In these cells are lodged nerve fibres of equilibration, and these fine nerve filaments communicate by means of wonderful mazes of nerve connections with the brain and all the important organs of the body. In addition, the semicircular canals contain a substance known as the endolymph, and it is really the disturbance of this that is responsible for seasickness, as will be explained later.

The writers also acquaint us with a generally unfamiliar special sense, namely, the static sense, "whereby we are enabled to maintain our proper position in space." They also say:

> Perfect equilibration is accomplished through a harmonious co-operation of several special senses, chiefly the static sense, sight, and muscle sense. Disturbance of any one of them will result in partial or complete loss of equilibrium; but the point to remember is, that the static labyrinth, unlike the others, has equilibration for its sole function, and is the most important organ for the maintenance of balance and of orientation. Any disturbance of the mechanism of equilibration induces vertigo.
>
> By vertigo we mean a subjective sensation of a disturbed relation of one's own body to surrounding objects in space. That the labyrinth was a factor in maintaining the equilibrium of the body was suspected by numerous observers for many years. But it was not until 1860 that this relationship was established as a clinical entity. In that year Menière of Paris published his epoch-making paper, in which he described the train of symptoms always referred to thereafter as Menière's disease.
>
> Many others followed him and made contributions to the subject, but no work has equaled the recent brilliant efforts of Dr. Robert Barany of Vienna. That his work upon the physiology of the labyrinth was of more than passing interest was attested to by his receiving recently the Nobel Prize, awarded annually for research work in medicine. He has established, beyond doubt, that the static labyrinth constitutes the chief organ of equilibration. It accomplishes this by being most intimately connected through the central nervous system with nearly every portion of the human organism. The nerves connecting this vestibular portion of the labyrinth with the rest of the body may be spoken of as the vestibular paths or tracts.
>
> Stimulation, or irritation, or destruction of the labyrinth, or any portion of the vestibular tracts, induces vertigo or dizziness, with associated loss of equilibration. We must not be misunderstood as meaning that irritation of the ear itself is the sole and only way of producing vertigo. We all know that various visual disturbances, cardio-vascular affections, gastric or alimentary disorders, &c., may exhibit vertigo as a symptom. What we do wish to impress is that in the latter instances it is their direct action on the vestibular apparatus that is responsible for the induction of the vertigo. The stomach of itself, or the kidneys, or the heart, &c., can no more produce vertigo than they can produce sensations of flashes of light, hallucinations of sound, or obsessions of smell. It is generally known and admitted as a matter of course that the light, sound, and smell sensations in these instances are produced by irritation or stimulation of the visual, auditory, or olfactory apparatus, as the case may be. Just in the same way, when disease in any of the organs just mentioned is accompanied by vertigo it is due to a direct effect on the static organ or its distribution. Should the same pathological states, for one reason or another, fail to irritate the vestibular tracts there will be no vertigo.
>
> Vertigo produced by inflammatory or other conditions of the ear itself can be differentiated from other kinds of vertigo by an examination of the ear. * * *
>
> The importance of it has been recognized to the extent that at a number of our local leading teaching institutions, beginning with the University of Pennsylvania and followed by the Medico-Chirurgical College, special subdivisions of their respective ear departments were created, where all patients complaining of vertigo or suspected of an intracranial lesion are carefully tested out in the way with a view of determining the integrity of the labyrinths and the associated paths. These vertiginous cases are sent to the ear dispensaries from all the departments, chiefly the medical and nervous, to which many of the patients first apply for relief.
>
> "Experimental or vestibular vertigo," says the article, "manifests itself in certain definite planes."
>
> 1. Sensation of turning in a horizontal plane either from the right to left or from the left to the right.
>
> 2. Sensation of turning in the frontal plane, or, rather, the sensation of falling to the right or falling to the left.
>
> 3. Sensation of turning to the sagittal plane, or, rather, the sensation of pitching forward or backward.
>
> In connection with unpleasantness from these turning sensations we may consider seasickness. Mal de mer is unquestionably an ear phenomenon. As Barany has stated, the reason that this is not generally recognized is that the phenomena of the labyrinth and the vestibular apparatus are not generally understood. In 1861 Champneux first observed the close similarity between Menière's disease and seasickness. In both conditions there is an aura consisting of a sensation of flashes of color before the eyes and a breaking out of sweat; there is vomiting of a projectile type, which occurs very easily and produces only temporary relief. In both instances the sufferer feels worse on attempting to stand or move about and shows decided nystagmus; lying down and closing the eyes usually results in some relief. Headaches is present in both instances and occasionally there is a nervous diarrhea after the vomiting.
>
> Deaf and dumb people do not become seasick. This was first brought out by W. James. Similar proof of the relation of the ear to seasickness was proved experimentally by Kreidl. He constructed a floor on which he rocked animals, indicating the movement of a ship at sea. He was able to make the animals sick in this way. He then operated on the animals and severed both eighth nerves. When they recovered he conducted the same experiment and found that they could not be made seasick again.
>
> Trotsenberg makes the observation that in very small children seasickness is uncommon, bringing out the fact at the same time that douching the ear with cold water in children similarly fails to produce nausea. This could be explained by the fact that the vestibular apparatus of small children, not yet being highly developed, shows but little response either to the movement of the ship or to experimental stimulation of the ear by douching.
>
> Ruttin had the same idea as to the causation of mal de mer, and to prove it he performed the following experiment on himself. He went out to sea purposely to make himself seasick, and when in that condition he had a colleague of his, Dr. Beck, douche cold water in both of his ears simultaneously with an apparatus which he had devised. This produced a decided lessening of his seasickness. Unfortunately, for therapeutic purposes, the relief lasted only so long as the douching was kept up.
>
> Barany has shown that persons who show no response to stimulation of their ears experimentally cannot be made seasick. This is substantiated by our own experience with patients who have "dead" or nonreacting labyrinths. Barany also brings out the following interesting facts: Persons who by stimulation of the ears become easily nauseated also become seasick easily. Neurasthenics are sensitive to being turned in a chair or having their ears douched, and they also become seasick easily. Persons who become seasick from certain movements of the boat, also become seasick by the very same kind of vestibular stimulation.
>
> The manner of onset and the persistency of the nausea are the same in seasickness as in experimental vestibular stimulation. Furthermore, the sensations after seasickness are the same that we have after being nauseated by violent vestibular stimulation. Any means which would help against seasickness, such as altering the position of the head, helps as much against the unpleasant sensations experienced when one is being turned in a chair. After getting back to land the seasick person quickly becomes perfectly normal again; in the same way nausea produced by violent vestibular tests quickly disappear.
>
> "Seasickness," says the article, "is therefore an ear phenomenon, by which we mean that the end organ of equilibrium, namely, the static labyrinth, is disturbed by the unaccustomed movement of the boat or ship. The tossing of a ship may be analyzed as movements in the following planes:
>
> 1. The horizontal plane from right to left and from left to right. This movement, however, is usually very slight, and, unfortunately, as we have already shown, it is the only plane of movement that is not unpleasant.
>
> 2. The frontal plane, namely, the rolling of the ship from side to side. If the subject is standing facing the bow of the ship, such a movement will influence the vertical semi-circular canals in the frontal plane. Such stimulation is unpleasant. If, therefore, the subject lies down with his head toward the bow or stern, the rolling movement would then affect the horizontal canals and the unpleasantness would disappear.
>
> 3. The sagittal plane, namely, a pitching of the ship fore and aft. If the subject is standing facing the bow of the ship, such a movement affects the vertical semi-circular canals in the sagittal plane. The resulting sensation is extremely unpleasant. If, however, the subject lies down with the line of the body extending across the ship from starboard to port, the pitching movement affects the horizontal canals instead of the vertical and the unpleasantness disappears.
>
> The up and down movement of the ship—that is, the rising and the sinking—is a similar way affects the vertical semi-circular canals when the subject is in an upright position. The resulting unpleasantness is again relieved by the subject lying down, since then the up and down movements affect the horizontal canals instead of the vertical, the stimulation of which is no much less unpleasant. Unfortunately, the movement of the ship seldom takes place in one plane only. It is the combination of the various planes which plays havoc with the semi-circular canals. * * *
>
> In conclusion we should like to emphasize the following:
>
> 1. Vertigo, from whatever cause, is a disturbance of the vestibular apparatus.
>
> 2. Disturbances of the vestibular apparatus can be definitely analyzed by means of the new ear tests.
>
> 3. Cases of vertigo, therefore, need no longer be regarded as vague or mysterious, but should be cleared up by means of the ear tests.

The authors have proved, apparently, that seasickness is not caused by oscillation or shaking up of the liver by the motion of a ship, or by any of the dozen other theoretical causes, which have been held responsible for it. They do not mention any specific cure for it, so that it is hardly likely that one may ward it off by standing in a rigid position on deck and staring fixedly at the horizon. Moreover, it is highly probable that the relief usually attributed to champagne is really due to the fact that the victim remains in a recumbent position while awaiting the remedial effect of the pleasant remedy.(?)

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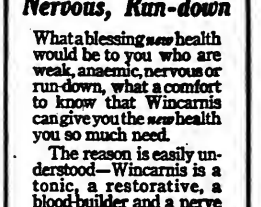

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million interested him more than the four hundred. To protect himself he adopted what his biographer calls a Pan-American dialect, confusing his auditors by using a strange mixture of rustic colloquialisms. A gushing young woman wrote to him about his stories and insisted on bringing a friend to meet him. After the conversation she said to O. Henry: "You mortified me nearly to death, you talked so ungrammatical."

Mrs. Wilson Woodrow found O. Henry a great raconteur. "I am not sure," she says, "that if his table talk had ever been taken down in shorthand, it would have sounded very much like his written dialogue, only it was not circumscribed and curbed by the limits of the story and the necessity of keeping the narrative uppermost."

She describes his wit as urban, sophisticated, and individual, never mordant or corrosive. It struck, she says, clean and swift and sure as a stroke of lightning. It was backed with world knowledge, designed to delight the woman of thirty, not of twenty, yet she never heard him tell a story even faintly risqué.

As to the rumor current during the years following his death that O. Henry was the victim of blackmail, his biographer has this to say:

O. Henry's friends soon found that money went through his hands like water through a sieve. He simply could not keep it. His tips were often twice the amount of the bill. The view has been expressed more than once in print that O. Henry was the victim while in New York of some sort of blackmail, that on no other theory could his constant pennilessness be accounted for. Those who knew him best, however, not only discredit the theory but find no reason to invoke it. Money was not squeezed from him—he gave it away willingly, beamteously, gladly. "He would share his last dollar," writes Mrs. Porter, "with a fellow who came to him with a hard-luck story. He would give away the clothes he needed himself to a man poorer than himself." He not only gave freely to any beggar or street waif or hobo that called upon him, says Mr. Hall, but as he showed them to the door he would ask them to call again.

O. Henry resented all attempts to patronize him or to exploit his genius. It is told of him that an editor who had rejected his stories before he became famous once sent him, after his name had become known all over the world, a check for $1,000, with a letter asking him for anything from his pen that he might choose to send. If the $1,000 was not considered sufficient another check would be sent him. O. Henry at once returned the check to the editor without a word of comment.

His biographer tells us that O. Henry sought character manifestations in the mass rather than in rare or abnormal displays, and he quotes the author as saying:

When I first came to New York I spent a great deal of time knocking around the streets. I did things then that I wouldn't think of doing now. I used to walk at all hours of the day and night along the river fronts, through Hell's Kitchen, down the Bowery, dropping into all manner of places, and talking with any one who would hold converse with me. I never met any one but what I could learn something from him; he's had some experience that I have not had; he sees the world from his own viewpoint. If you go at it in the right way, the chances are that you can extract something of value from him. But whatever else you do, don't flash a pencil and notebook; either he will shut up or he will become a Hall Caine.

He was eager to know all that could be known about the life of New York's shopgirls. He knew many of them, talked with them and attended their parties and outings, never letting them know that he was a writer. During his first days in New York he found himself without funds one evening, and too hungry to write. A young girl, a feather curler by trade, who had a room in the same house, saw him pacing the hall and asked him in to share her frugal supper of hasle stew—a dish made of the liver, kidneys, and heart of a calf. A few days later O. Henry received a check, and hurried to his benefactress's room to repay her hospitality by taking her out to dinner. But she had gone and left no address. The reader is reminded of similar episodes in the lives of De Quincey and Francis Thompson, writes Professor Smith:

O. Henry's favorite origin of vantage was the restaurant. From his seat here, as from his bread window in the Caledonia on West Twenty-sixth Street, he gazed at his panorama with a zest and interestingness incident that never flagged. Henry James says somewhere: "It is an incident for a woman to stand up with her hand resting on a table and look at you in a certain way." O. Henry would have preferred that she sit down and order something. Restaurant tables answered better for him than centre tables. The gave individual hotels, restaurants, and cabarets of New York were thinned and classified in his mind as men classify bugs or fossils. Their patrons he divided into two classes: those who knew and those who thought they knew the real thing, and those who would be considered the real thing. If the "has-been's" had free access to O. Henry's pockets, the "would-be's" occupy almost an equal space in his pages; and among the "would-be's" the would-be Bohemians come first.

In 1904 O. Henry's stories began clearly to reflect his new environment. Previously he had written of the West, the Southwest, and Central and South America. Now he began to confine his attention to New York, the city he termed "Little Old Bagdad-on-the-Subway," "The City of Too Many Caliphs," "Noisyville-on-the-Hudson," "Wolfville-on-the-Subway," and "The City of Chameleon Changes."

In all the years preceding 1904 O. Henry had written "Cabbages and Kings" and sixty-five stories. In 1905 he was extraordinarily prolific, writing sixty-five stories, of which all but sixteen deal directly or indirectly with New York City. He was interested in every phase of New York's life, and his memory hovers in its streets and avenues, shops, tenements, and theatres as Dickens's does in those of London. "I would like to live a lifetime," he once told Gilman Hall, "on each street in New York. Every house has a drama in it."

O. Henry's first wife had died before he was sent to the penitentiary. He married on Nov. 27, 1907, Miss Sallie Coleman of Asheville, N. C., a childhood friend. But he was not long to enjoy his new-found happiness. He grew ill early in 1908. Here are three letters to Henry W. Lanier, at that time Secretary to Doubleday, Page & Co., which throw some light on the period during which they were written:

Feb. 12, 1908.

My Dear Mr. Lanier:

I've been ailing for a month or so—can't sleep, &c., and haven't turned out a plack of work in that time. Consequently there is a hiatus in the small change pocket. I hope to be in shape Monday so that I can go to Atlantic City, immure myself in a quiet hotel, and begin to get the "great novel" in shape.

March 16, 1908.

It seems that the goddess Hygiene and I have been strangers for years; and now Science must step in and repair the damage. My doctor is a miracle worker and promises that in a few weeks he will *double* my working capacity, which sounds very good both for me and for him, when the payment of the bill is considered.

April 6, 1908.

I hope to get the novel in good enough shape to make an "exhibit" of it to you soon. I've been feeling so rocky for so long that I haven't been able to produce much. In fact, I've noticed now and then some suspicious tracks outside the door that closely resembled those made by Lupus Americanus. Has anything accrued around in the office in the royalty line that you could put your finger on today?

To his intimate friend, the late Henry Peyton Steger, who collected much of the material for this biography, he wrote from Asheville in November, 1909:

My Dear Colonel Steger—I'd have answered your letter but I've been under the weather with a slight relapse. But on the whole I'm improving vastly. I've a doctor here who says I have absolutely no physical trouble except neurasthenia, and that outdoor exercise and air will fix me as good as new. I am twenty pounds lighter and can climb mountains like a goat.

But the call of New York came to him too strongly to be resisted, and in the Spring of 1910 he returned to the city that he loved.

The end was near and he knew it. A friend asked him, delicately, about the probable duration of his life. "Death will come," he answered with a smile, "in the good old Summer time." He was curious about the hereafter—he had no doubt that the soul lived after death.

Here is his biographer's moving account of the writer's last hours:

On the afternoon of June 3 Gilman Hall received a telephone message: "Can you come down right away, Colonel?" His friends were all Colonel or Bill to him. He had collapsed after sending the message and was lying on the floor when Mr. Hall arrived. Dr. Charles Russell Hancock was sent for and O. Henry was taken at once to the Polyclinic Hospital on East Thirty-fourth Street. "You're a poor barber, Doc," he whispered, as Dr. Hancock was brushing his hair; "let me show you." He insisted on stopping to shake hands with the manager of the Caledonia and to exchange a cheery good-bye. He asked that his family be sent for and then quietly gave directions about the disposition of his papers.

Just before entering the hospital the friend who was with him, anticipating his aversion to the newspaper publicity inseparable from his pen-name, asked what name should be announced. Call me Dennis," he said; "my name will be Dennis by the morning." Then becoming serious he added: "No, say that Will S.—Parker is here." The taking again of the old initials and the name "Will," said O. Henry's friend, was a whim of the moment and a whim of the most whimsical of men, but it was "prompted by the desire to die with the name and initials given him at birth and endeared by every memory of childhood and home."

"He was perfectly conscious until within two minutes of his death Sunday morning," said Dr. Hancock, "and knew that the end was approaching. I never saw a man plucker in facing it or in bearing pain. Nothing appeared to worry him at the last." There was no pain now and just before sunrise he said with a smile to those about him: "Turn up the lights; I don't want to go home in the dark." He died as he had lived. His last words touched with new beauty and with new hope the refrain of a concert hall song, the catch-word of the street, the jest of the department store. He did not go home in the dark. The sunlight was upon his face when he passed and illumines still his name and fame.

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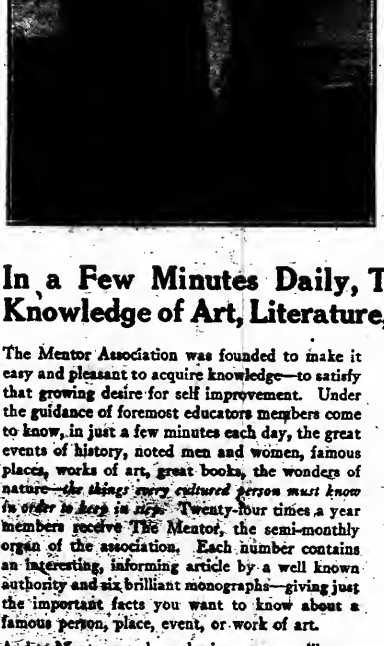

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The Great O. Henry Mystery Solved at Last

From Ohio Penitentiary, Where He Was Imprisoned, the Short-Story Writer Came to New York to Win Fame and Fortune

O. Henry.

ONE day in the Spring of 1902 there arrived in New York a quiet, middle-aged man who was cordially welcomed by several magazine editors, whom he had for some five years been supplying with brilliant short stories. They did not know that most of these stories had been written in the State Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, while the author was serving his time for embezzlement. His name was William Sydney Porter and his literary pseudonym was O. Henry.

Since his death in 1910 there has been much questioning as to the years of O. Henry's life which immediately preceded his arrival in New York. Where had he spent them? It was one of the mysteries of American literary history, like that of Walt Whitman's long stay in the South and Edgar Allan Poe's supposed visit to Russia.

But now the mystery is a mystery no longer. O. Henry's friends have decided that the publication of the entire story of his life can redound only to his honor. So, last week, the facts of his imprisonment were made public, and they are told in greater detail in the "O. Henry Biography," soon to be published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

The charge on which William Sydney Porter was convicted was that while paying and receiving teller of the First National Bank of Austin, Texas, he thrice misappropriated funds, taking $544.48 on Oct. 10, 1894, $299.60 on Nov. 12, 1894, and $299.60 on Nov. 12, 1895. When the charge was made he was in Houston on the staff of The Post. Instead of returning to Austin to stand trial, he fled to South America, and this weighed heavily against him with the jurors when he returned to Austin in the Spring of 1898. He entered the Ohio Penitentiary on April 25, 1898, and left it on July 24, 1901, his term of confinement having been reduced from five years to three years and three months because of good behavior.

His biographer, Professor C. Alphonso Smith of the University of Virginia, calls attention to the fact that the third indictment was for an offense alleged to have been committed on Nov. 12, 1895, at which time O. Henry was not in Austin but in Houston, having resigned his position in the bank nearly a year before. O. Henry pleaded not guilty and always maintained that he was innocent. The people of Austin say that he was a victim of circumstances, Professor Smith tells us, and the foreman of the Grand Jury and the foreman of the trial jury are reported to have expressed regret that they voted to convict. "O. Henry was an innocent man," said the foreman of the Grand Jury, "and if I had known then what I know now, I should never have voted against him." The affairs of the bank, we learn, were so loosely managed that O. Henry's predecessor was driven to retirement and his successor attempted suicide. Patrons would enter the bank, go behind the counter, take out $100 or so, and leave a memorandum of it if they happened to remember the advisability of such a formality.

It was in prison that O. Henry's genius was awakened, that he passed, as Professor Smith puts it, from journalism to literature. Previously he had been a writer of light verse and gay paragraphs, the editor of a humorous weekly called The Rolling Stone, and later the writer of the "Some Postscripts" column of The Houston Post. But in the penitentiary he began to make short stories out of the experiences related to him by his fellow-convicts and to sell these stories to the magazines. He sent them first to a friend in New Orleans, who put them in new envelopes and sent them to the editors from his address.

O. Henry had met Al Jennings, the train robber, during his trip to South America, when Jennings, too, was a fugitive from the law. In the penitentiary these men renewed their friendship. Later Jennings reformed and became a respected figure in the affairs of his community. Another prisoner was Jimmy Connors, a famous safe-blower, whom O. Henry immortalized as Jimmy Valentine in "A Retrieved Reformation," on which was based the play "Alias Jimmy Valentine."

O. Henry was a registered pharmacist, and the work to which he was assigned in the penitentiary was that of night drug clerk. Dr. John M. Thomas, at that time chief physician of the prison, gives an interesting picture of the author's prison days in this letter to O. Henry's biographer:

> Druggists were scarce and I felt I was fortunate in securing the services of Sydney Porter, for he was a registered pharmacist and unusually competent. In fact, he could do anything in the drug line. Previous to his banking career in Texas he had worked in a drug store in North Carolina, so he told me. While Porter was drug clerk Jimmie Considine, now the proprietor of the old Hotel Marseilles in New York, was a nurse. Considine spent all his time painting. Out of this came a falling out with O. Henry. Considine painted a cow with its tail touching the ground. Porter gave a Texas cowman's explanation of the absurdity of such a thing and won Considine's undying hatred.
>
> After serving some time as drug clerk O. Henry came to me and said: "I have never asked a favor of you before, but there is one I should like to ask now. I can be private secretary to the steward outside, [meaning that he would be outside the walls and trusted.] it depends upon your recommendation." I asked him if he wanted to go. When he said he did, I called up the steward, C. N. Wilcox, and in twenty minutes O. Henry was outside.
>
> He did not associate very much with any of the other inmates of the prison except the Western outlaws. Very few of the officers or attendants at the prison ever saw him. Most convicts would tell me frankly how they got into jail. They did not seem to suffer much from mortification. O. Henry, on the other hand, was very much weighed down by his imprisonment. In my experience of handling over ten thousand prisoners in the eight years I was physician at the prison, I have never known a man who was so deeply humiliated by his prison experience as O. Henry. He was a model prisoner, willing, obedient, faithful. His record is clear in every respect.
>
> It was very seldom that he mentioned his imprisonment or in any way discussed the subject. One time we had a little misunderstanding about some alcohol which was disappearing too rapidly for the ordinary uses to which it was put. I requested that he wait for me one morning so that I could find out how much alcohol he was using in his night rounds, and after asking him a few questions he became excited when he thought I might be suspicioning him. "I am not a thief," he said, "and I never stole a thing in my life. I was sent here for embezzling bank funds, not one cent of which I ever got. Some one else got it all, and I am doing time for it." * * *
>
> You can tell when a prisoner is lying as well as you can in the case of anybody else. I believed O. Henry implicitly. I soon discovered that he was not the offender in the matter of the alcohol. But the question disturbed him and he asked me once or twice afterward if I really thought that he ever stole anything.
>
> O. Henry liked the Western prisoners, those from Arizona, Texas, and Indian Territory, and he got stories from them all and retold them in the office. Since reading his books I recognize many of the stories I heard there. As I mentioned before, he was an unusually good pharmacist and for this reason was permitted to look after the minor ills of the prisoners at night. He would spend two or three hours on the range or tiers of cells every night and knew most of the prisoners and their life stories.

"The Gentle Grafter" portrays the stories told him on his night rounds. I remember having heard him recount many of them. He wrote quite a number of short stories while in prison and it was a frequent thing for me to find a story written on scrap paper on my desk in the morning, with a note telling me to read it before he sent it out. We would often joke about the price the story would bring, anything from twenty-five to fifty dollars. He wrote them at night in from one to three hours, he told me.

In prison, O. Henry wrote twelve of his best-known stories. They were: "An Afternoon Miracle," "Money Maze," "No Story," "A Fog in Santone," "A Blackjack Bargainer," "The Enchanted Kiss," "Hygeia at the Solito," "Rouge et Noir," "The Duplicity of Hargraves," and "The Marionettes."

Ainslee's Magazine had at that time Richard Duffy as managing editor and Gilman Hall as associate editor. To this magazine O. Henry sent eight stories, of which seven were at once accepted at the rate of about $75 each. The author went to Pittsburgh immediately on his release from prison in 1901, and came to New York, at the suggestion of Ainslee's, in the Spring of 1902.

O. Henry's career was in many respects extraordinary, and it differed from that of most writers in that apparently he had no long wait for success, no weary days of reading rejection slips. His coming to New York was a fortunate thing for him both intellectually and financially, for he found in the city the inspiration for his best work and made the acquaintance of editors eager to have him as a contributor.

In the biography are these interesting accounts of the great short-story writer as he appeared to two of his earliest New York friends:

"As happens in these matters," writes Richard Duffy, "whatever mind picture Gilman Hall or I had formed of him from his letters, his handwriting, his stories, vanished before the impression of the actual man. To meet him for the first time you felt his most notable quality to be reticence, not a reticence of social timidity, but a reticence of deliberateness. If you also were observing, you would soon understand that his reticence proceeded from the fact that civilly, yet masterfully, he was taking in every item of the 'you' being presented to him to the accompaniment of conversation's phrases and ideas, together with the 'you' behind this presentation. It was because he was able thus to assemble and sift all the multifarious elements of a personality with sleight-of-hand swiftness that you find him characterizing a person or a neighborhood in a sentence or two; and once I heard him characterize a list of editors he knew each in a phrase."

No one in New York came to know him better or felt a warmer affection for him than Gilman Hall. "I was sure," said Mr. Hall, "that he had a past, though he did not tell me of it and I did not inquire into it. It was not till after his death that I learned of the years spent in Columbus. I used to notice, however, that whenever we entered a restaurant or other public place together he would glance quickly around him as if expecting an attack. This did not last long, however. I thought that he had perhaps killed some one in a ranch fight, for he told me that he had lived on a ranch in Texas. This inference was strengthened by finding that he was a crack shot with a pistol, being very fond of shooting galleries as well as of bowling alleys. But when I found that he did not carry a pistol, I began to doubt the correctness of my theory."

Any one who tried to question O. Henry about himself, we are told, would learn very little, especially if he thought he was being regarded as a literary curiosity. He would sometimes tell of his early life in Greensboro and of the ranch where he herded cattle as a young man, but not of the later years. He could not be prevailed upon to meet a man simply because the man was a celebrity or regarded him as a celebrity. The four

O. Henry's Sketch of His Uncle Clark Porter's Drugstore in Greensboro, N. C., Where He Worked as a Clerk.

Exhibition of New York Society of Etchers

THE New York Society of Etchers is to hold its exhibition this year at the Montross Galleries, in neighborly proximity to the American Society of Miniature Painters, which occupies an adjoining room in the same galleries.

The etching may be as serious a piece of work as you wish, but brevity is the soul of it, and one of the merits of the present exhibition is the absence of long-drawn-out detail. The etching is in the class with the short story and the one-act play, and unless it realizes this it becomes a bore. To show an appetite for all the facts available is the surest way for an etcher to invite disaster with the modern public, none too patient with multiplicity even where that is in place.

Nearly all modern etchers feel this pressure in favor of elimination, and in deference to it compress and excise and suppress to an extent that now and then results in plain emptiness. The honest observer is obliged to echo the child in the fairy story and admit that the King has nothing on. To understand the difference between an etching of this kind and one that has resulted from the filtering of endless observations through the artist's mind, the work of John Marin should be seen. Mr. Marin is the most economical of workmen. Not a superfluous flutter of the needle, not an unnecessary smudge of ink in the printing, everywhere beautiful reticence and delicacy of modulated tones. Yet such a plate as that dedicated to the Frauenkirche at Nürnberg breathes the spirit of place and is infinitely rich in suggestiveness. The artist also has been fairly uncanny in his ability to make his line pulse with physical life. His substantial structures keep their place solidly on the earth, but they have that inherent vitality which is the secret the artist has with all material things. To the true artist there is no such thing as death and no such thing as absence of life in the world. If you get from any painting or drawing or etching or piece of modeled clay or chiseled marble the faintest whisper of that secret, you may know that you are in the presence of art.

Pascin doesn't trouble to whisper it. He sings it in a sharp little voice that nevertheless is full in tone. Look at any of his designs. The patter of commonplace in the work of the unobservant will become unendurable or else you will welcome it as a shelter from a too piercing interrogation of lusty life. In contrast there is something soothing in William Levy's large, dispassionate rhythms and richly patterned accents of dark. The chant of a psalm after Verlaine. Childe Hassam has done Fifth Avenue at noon, but the crowds in that mighty thoroughfare are under a spell. It is possible to get that impression of them, black, inert masses, but even at their solidest you suspect the leavening tremor. The exquisite "Calvary Church in Snow" is a plate worthier of Mr. Hassam's extraordinary powers of expression. John Sloan sends subjects that are representative of a style crowned with humor, but the best of them have been seen before at private exhibitions.

Jerome Myers often is undecided in his design, but occasionally achieves a sustained forcible line and a large treatment, as in his etching of a woman carrying a child in her arms. D. S. MacLaughlan has a number of his Italian subjects in the exhibition. Allan Lewis is not at his best except in "The Procession," a competent little plate that carries the picturesqueness of the subject with dignity. Mahonri Young's goatherds and inelegant horses with long, forward-reaching necks have more substance in the crisp, succinct medium employed than anything he has done in sculpture. Eugene Higgins with his "Along the Docks" succeeds as usual in evoking the spirit of melodrama. The dark-blotched masses with indications of their humanity in gesture and silhouette are devoid of structure and innocent of anatomy, but they manage to convey the impression that life is doing its worst for them, and they take their share of unutterable misery with some notion of its tragedy. The little group of a man with one foot hanging over the dock's edge and a woman standing with her child in her arms, despite its formlessness, is an expression of the triune relation of father, mother, and child.

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

Earl Horter shows a number of characteristic plates which were in his one-man exhibition earlier in the season. Clarence A. Gagnon is a Canadian with unusual tact in obtaining what is called "the etching quality" in his work. With this he combines serenity of vision and breadth in arrangement. His work is refreshing in its suggestions of leisure and calm. Paul Roche is admirably simple in a portrait head, and manages the contrasts between his background and the shadow and light on the head with skill.

"Woman and Child," from Etching by Jerome Myers. (In Exhibition of New York Society of Etchers at Montross Gallery.)

Other exhibitors are Herman A. Webster, Wood Gaylor, Walt Kuhn, Walter Pach, Charles Henry White, Arthur B. Davies, Charles F. W. Mielatz, Arthur Covey, Troy Kinney, Ernest B. Roth, and Roderick Seidenberg. Their etchings had not arrived at the time of writing, and must therefore be considered later with the miniatures, which are to form an especially important group this year. The double exhibition opens Oct. 31.

Etchings by James McBey.

The obstacles that lie in the ordinary path of the artist, technical difficulties, aesthetic problems, eccentricities of subject, weather, light, and tools, all the innumerable and unnamable little demons that impede the progress of a work of art, however cheerfully begun, might be considered a sufficient test of the artist's temper of mind. When he has in addition the obstacle of the drain of an alien occupation on time and strength he is something of a hero in his conquering. In the preface to the catalogue of James McBey's etchings and drawings now on view at the Keppel Galleries Mr. Eugene Paul tells the story of McBey's career. He grew up, it seems, without having heard of pictures or art in the little fishing village of Newburg on the Aberdeen coast. At fifteen he was errand boy in a bank, and a year or so later in a public library he came upon a translation of Maxime Lalanne's treatise on etching, and with the help of its technical suggestions and his own energy and persistence he managed at eighteen to turn out a creditable etching of boys fishing, his second finished plate and on exhibition in the present collection of his work.

In the light of this information it is easy to see what intelligent self-instruction has done for McBey. He uses his etching needle with the freedom and freshness of an individual means of expression. His idiom is his own, created and molded to fit his own needs. No one has posed his models for him or shown him how to look at them. It is not easy to place his work chronologically from internal evidence, but in a general way he seems to have moved toward a fuller atmospheric rendering of his subject. His keen yet rich accents of dark against clean pale spaces in such prints as "A Volendam Girl" of 1910, and the undated "Picador Unhorsed," are in lively contrast to the beautiful "Sea and Rain" of 1914 in which drenched ships and a churning sea rise to meet and merge with the turbulent sky. Among the drawings is a pen and wash sketch of "Maggie," a servant washing dishes and brimming with character—Scotch character—under her stiff little cap and apron. The etchings are better than the drawings; they have a spontaneity lacking in what one would think the more spontaneous medium.

Sculpture by Brancusi.

Several sculptures by Brancusi are at the Modern Gallery until Nov. 11. In each of them you feel the intensity of the sculptor's interest in his material expressing itself in his skillful wooing of surfaces and the obedience of his tool to the character of what it works in. Compare his carved wood, his work in marble, and his work in bronze, and whatever you make of his unfamiliar conventions you find an extraordinary and exquisite sensitiveness to the properties of the substance under his hand. His marbles so gracious and inviting in their bland smoothness plead for contact with the hand, and his woods equally tempt the tactile sense with their delicate rugosities. He represents movement with the same subtlety. The lines of his abstract forms flow out sinuously or break into sharp angles and sudden changes of direction. The public still enamored of representation—and this is all but the most minute portion of the general public—will regret Brancusi's following of the modern gods. He is the gifted successor of Rodin in his treatment of marble.

Nineteenth Century Paintings.

The little group of nineteenth century paintings on view at the Folsom Galleries indicates the wide divergence between the popular taste of that century and of this. Van Schendel's "Night Market," a scene in which reflected artificial light plays the star part, is a type of painting that lost its appeal with the advent of the Barbizon school and the cult of fresh air. Richard Bonington, on the other hand, silvery and cool in his landscapes caressed by Summer winds, always can count upon a measure of appreciation. G. Anbigo in his "Charity" outdid the Royal Academy in sentimental subject interest, but the interior in which his figures are placed has the Gallic virtues of spacing and proportion. Thomas Sully's "Child and Dog" shows the effect of the Lawrence recipe upon an American mind, a picture painted with an easy brush and fresh, lightly flowing pigment. William M. Chase is at his dexterous best of forty years ago with his green and white celery, his golden lemon, and coral lobster. But none of it would have a chance with an impressionist or post-impressionist public.

The Portrait Painter's Circuit.

The National Society of Portrait Painters, which opens its annual exhibition in New York Nov. 2 in the Fine Arts Building with the Water Color Club, is to go in December to the New Memorial Gallery in Rochester, in January to the Bos-

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Holland Is Planning to Reclaim the Zuider Zee

If Parliament Approves, Engineers Will Dam This Body of Troublesome Water and Add Another State to Little Kingdom

THE Dutch are going to reclaim the whole of the Zuider Zee from the grasp of the ocean. It is a daring project, perhaps the most picturesque engineering enterprise known to the world today. While other nations are seeking colonial expansion the Dutch will try to create a hinterland at home. United States Consul Frank W. Mahin, at Amsterdam, has just reported that, after about three-quarters of a century, the proposal to embark upon one of the greatest land-making enterprises ever conceived has finally reached the form of a bill now pending before the Second Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament.

The bill provides for a dam across the upper part of the Zuider Zee, extending from the province of North Holland, over the Amsteldiep (a narrow strait) to the island of Wieringen and thence to the Friesland coast at the town of Piaam, in a northeasterly direction. Including the island, the total length of the dam will be about twenty-four miles; excluding the island, about nineteen miles. A lake of 882,000 acres in area would be formed, of which, it is understood, about 500,000 acres would be drained, leaving the remainder as a lake in the midst of the redeemed arable land.

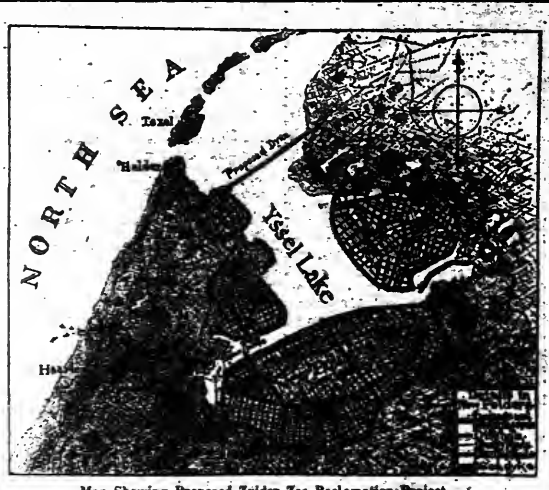
Of great interest to engineers is the question of how the bulwark will be constructed. At the shore the Dutch engineers will fashion mats of interwoven willow twigs, about 40 inches in thickness and of convenient length and breadth. These will be towed out, loaded with stones, earth, sand and mud, and when sunk will form the foundation of the whole structure. This rampart, reinforced by solid foundations of timber, will rise almost to the low-water level, and will be faced with stones brought from Scotland and Norway.

It will have a breadth of about 100 feet, and will be designed to serve as the mainstay of the larger structure, which is to be superimposed upon it. This latter, composed chiefly of sand, will start from the centre of the other wall and rise at a gentle slope, stone faced, to a height about 16 feet above the high-water level, and 8½ feet above the storm level. The total base of this great bank of sand will be 200 feet, and the bottom width of the entire embankment, bulwark and backing together, will be about 280 feet.

The Dutch engineers are confident that the huge pile will endure all of the assaults the sea can make upon it. The face turned toward the ocean will present an exact counterpart of the artificial beaches which protect nearly all Holland—a surface of stones from the bottom of the sea to a height above the reach of the heaviest waves, with a flat beach more than 30 feet wide between the low and high tide lines to receive and moderate the thrust of the surf.

Not only will the dike cut off the ocean, but the silted-up Yssel will bring a supply of water into the projected fresh water lake. The Province of Friesland has felt for many years the need of drinking water, having had to obtain supplies in the past from England. It is also proposed to make the summit of the dike wide enough to permit of the building of a railroad upon it, thus bringing North Holland many miles closer to Friesland.

More than fifty years ago arose the idea of adding by the arts of peace a twelfth province to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. In 1849 the engineer, Van Diggelin, published a project for cutting off the Zuider Zee from the waters of the North Sea, and then the inclosed space was to be pumped dry. The project was worked out elaborately, but it was shown that its execution would be a practical impossibility. Van Diggelin wished to reclaim not only the large southern expanse of the Zuider Zee, which forms a seaboard for the very heart of Holland, but he was ambitious enough to entertain the project of reclaiming from the sea the region lying between the Province of Friesland and the outlying fringe of the four islands of Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, and Ameland.



Map Showing Proposed Zuider Zee Reclamation Project.

The Zuider Zee is of comparatively recent origin. When the Romans were spreading throughout Europe the greater part of what is now the Zuider Zee was covered with forests, and as late as the middle of the eleventh century a chart of Holland shows that the present fringe of islands mentioned above then formed part of the continent. The River Yssel discharged into the North Sea, between the Halder and the present island of Texel; another river, the Vlie, emptied between what is now the islands of Vlieland and Terschelling, and in the centre of the forest region was a lake.

But in A. D. 1170 a great flood occurred, known in Netherlands history as the "All Saints' Day Flood." This flood began breaking down the then existing barriers between the land and the sea. It formed the islands of Texel and Wieringen and destroyed the towns of Medemlick, in North Holland, and Stavoren, in Friesland. More floods occurred in 1237 and 1250, and a large part of the land west of Harlingen and Stavoren and as far south as Elberg was washed away and the island of Vrieland was created. In 1395 further inundations formed the islands of Terschelling and Ameland, and in 1410 the Zuider Zee had practically assumed its present form.

When work on the project will begin is not yet known, but it will be decided as the bill progresses through Parliament.

It is calculated that the dam will be completed in the ninth year of work on the project.

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"I hear that you have been laid up with nervous prostration. What's the cause, overwork or worry?"

"Both. I tried to have a photograph taken that suited my wife."

No Wonder.

Mrs. Crabshaw—Don't cry, Willie. I'm not going to punish you this time, for you hurried when I called you.

Willie — Boo-hoo, mamma! I fell downstairs.

Lucky.

Briggs — It has been my experience that t every public dinner there's always one speaker who bores everybody.

Griggs—My! How lucky you've been!

He Meant Well.

Benevolent Party, (tendering nickel for evening paper) — Give me a paper, boy.

Newsy—Ain't got no change, boss.

B. P. — Well, gimme me four more papers.

A Deplorable Error.

Duckmore — What impoverished Patterson?

Rusley — He mistook a taxi for a jitney.

Judge: "I'm surprised at your going to law over a pig. Why don't you settle it out of court?"
"We was goin' to settle it out of court, yer Honor, only a cop came and pulled us apart!"

Truth, the Unpalatable.

"I always like to hear a man say what he thinks."

"But people who always say what they think usually think such disagreeable things."

Dead Easy.

Swimming Teacher—Now, if you should swim halfway across a stream and find yourself exhausted, what would you do?

New Pupil — I'd turn around and go back.

The Difference.

Uncle Ezra — So ye've just been down to New York, Eben? What's the difference between a big town and a little one?

Uncle Eben—Wal, in a big one the crowd follows the fire engine to find out where the fire is, and in a little one the fire engine follows the crowd to find out where it is.

How True.

"What is the most startling transformation?"

"When a note becomes due."

Meow!

The Kitten — Say, ma, isn't it very unhygienic to pick me up in your mouth?

The Contrary Moon.

PATRICK RAFFERTY is a hard man to satisfy. The other night he and the parish priest met in a country lane.

"Good evening, Patrick. It is a fine moonlight tonight," the priest said.

"It is, your Holiness," said Patrick, "but it is not tonight we want the moon out—it's the dark nights."

Moral Dejection.

THE expressman had bought a horse, but after closing the deal he was not exactly satisfied with his purchase.

"There is just one thing I don't like about this horse," he said. "She won't hold her head up."

"Oh, that is only her bloomin' pride," said the dealer. "She will when she is paid for."

Appearances Deceptive.

THE aunt of a little boy was amazed at the appetite exhibited by him during a recent stay in her household.

"Mercy!" she exclaimed one day. "But you certainly eat a terrible lot, Willie, for such a little fellow!"

Willie, however, was not at all upset by this.

"I expect," he rejoined, "that I ain't so little as I look from the outside."

CONSIDER BEFORE YOU CAPTURE

By Chas. C. Jones.

I AM Opportunity!
When my forward face you see,
Clutch me by the forelock, do.
Try and grab an ear or two;
Get me down, a panting wreck;
Plant your foot upon my neck;
Haste to fix me, if you may,
So I cannot get away;
Then when I am conquered, still,
Rise and work your victor's will;
Reap the sure reward you know
Of your vigilance, and so
Reaping this discovery make:
You have made a huge mistake!
You have pulled a "bonehead play!"
You have blundered like a jay!
Put your foot in it, it's clear,
Clear up to your tingling ear!
Then remember that is the
Kind of Opportunity
I can on occasion be.

Genuine Surprise.

THE tragedian boasted that nature was his only teacher.

"That expression of surprise that you assume in the second act of your latest play—is that copied from nature, too?" an admirer asked.

"It is," said the tragedian. "But I had no end of trouble in getting it. To secure that expression I asked an intimate friend to lend me $25. He refused. That caused me no surprise. I tried several other friends. They refused. Still I was not surprised. Finally I asked one who was willing to oblige me, had as he handed me the money I studied in a glass the expression of my own face. I saw surprise there, but it was not what I wanted; it was alloyed with the suspicion that the money might be counterfeit. I was in despair. Where should I find genuine surprise?"

"Well," said his admirer, "where did you get it?"

"Then an idea struck me," the tragedian said. "I resolved upon a desperate course. I returned the $25 to my friend the next day, and on his astounded countenance I saw the expression I was in search of."

Here Worship.

HAROLD was passing through a period of soldier worship; any one with epaulets was to him allwise and wholly perfect.

He went one day with his mother to call on an elderly widow whose husband had been a General in the civil war. During the course of the conversation the two ladies became involved in a very mild disagreement as to some trifling detail. Harold endured it for a moment, then he observed, childingly:

"Mother, don't you think a General's wife ought to know?"

Little Confusion Here.

"Ah see yo' is housecleanin'," said Mrs. Snow White.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Marsh Green. "Dey is nothin' lak' movin' 'round once in a while. Why, Ah des come ercross a pair ob slippers under de bed dat Ah hadn't seen foh fibe years."—Dallas News.

Transmutation.

"Do you think you can turn the baser metals into gold?"

"Undoubtedly—if you can guess which way the steel market is going."—Washington Star.

A Sherlock Holmes.

The Waitress—And how did you find the apple pie, Sir?

The Diner—I moved a bit of cheese aside and there it was.—Boston Transcript.

Started Something.

DON had finished his first day at school and was on his father's knee for their usual evening talk before being sent to bed.

"Well, how do you think you will like school?" his father inquired.

The little fellow became serious.

"I'm afraid, daddy, I've started something that I can't finish," he replied.

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Doctor: "Did he take the medicine I prescribed for him religiously?"
Nurse: "No, Sir; he swore every time." —The Bystander.

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ton Art Club, in February to the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, and in March to the Corcoran Gallery at Washington. The exhibition will comprise thirty-four portraits, the number having been cut down to avoid last year's effect of crowding.

Gift to Cleveland Museum.

The Cleveland Museum of Art announces that it has just received from Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wade of Cleveland, as a gift without restrictions of any kind, thirty-four of the most important pictures in their collection.

This makes perhaps the most important gift which has yet been made to the museum and is in addition to the very important collection of textiles, jewelry, snuffboxes, vinaigrettes, and other objects which, it will be remembered, were given by Mr. and Mrs. Wade prior to the opening of the museum.

These pictures, which have been hanging in Mr. Wade's gallery in his town house, are to be put into thorough condition before being exhibited, and will be hung together as a collection for a few months before being distributed among the various galleries.

In addition to this gift the committee, at a meeting held on Oct. 2, accepted from Mr. and Mrs. Wade, William Dunlap's portrait of Mrs. Thomas A. Cooper and Jarvis's painting, "Old Pat," now hanging in the colonial room as part of the inaugural exhibition; the large Indo-Persian sixteenth century carpet hanging in the Near Eastern Gallery; the important Japanese scroll painting by Tosa Mitsuyuki, and also a collection of twenty-five Greek coins recently secured by the director as a nucleus for a collection of coins of beautiful design.

The artists represented in the Wade collection are Rubens, Teniers, Diaz, Puvis de Chavannes, Van Marcke, Hitchcock, Detaille, Fantin de Latour, Israels, Jacque, Monticelli, Dupre, Romney, Van Dyck, Cazin, Floris, Daubigny, Rousseau, Turner, Corot, Delacroix, Opie, Degas, Monet, Constable, Hettenkofen, Morelse, Isabey, Marco, Knans, and Aranda.

Montclair Exhibition.

At the Montclair Art Museum during the month of November there will be an exhibition of oils, water colors, and etchings by Childe Hassam.

William M. Chase.

The death of William M. Chase removes from the ranks of American artists one whose contribution probably will receive a richer measure of applause in the next century than in this.

Stress invariably has been laid by his commentators upon those qualities of dexterity and skill which made his work perpetually entertaining, and often there has been the implication, if not the statement, that his concern with the external aspect of his subject precluded entire seriousness of aim and psychological curiosity.

In any age any of the masters of painting would be open to the same derogatory implication from a public disregarding the importance of style as the expression of intellect and spirit. Mr. Chase respected his instrument and played upon it a complicated music. He was beautifully free from that monotony of subject and treatment by which one knows the real superficiality of an artist. A new problem was certain to solicit him and call forth a youthful joy in effort to his latest day. His gayety of manner was the idiom he used to make us aware of the multitudinous charm of the visible world. Things that would have been lost he saved for us—unconscious momentary attitudes of children, swift changes of color under angles of light that became different angles in the twinkling of an eye, the rhythms of draperies swung by flickering gusts of wind. These he gave his public, which took them cheerfully and with gratitude, but somewhat as it might have taken amusing toys. He was not limited to such exquisite themes. In his Munich days the liberal soundness of such a canvas as "Ready for the Ride" promised a stoutness of substance in his later interpretation of humanity which continued to exist long after it had ceased to be obvious. In his Italian landscapes and interiors it is the long lingering of sunlight, the glow of sun-soaked walls, the permanence of a glorifying climate that he records. In his American beach scenes it is the freshness and tang of the American air, the bright thinness of American light, in a word,

"Lady in Old Chinese Coat," by Lucia Fairchild Faller. (In Exhibition at Montross Gallery.)

the essential character of the scene, which is the difficult hidden treasure for which he seeks as every serious artist seeks. It is greatly to be hoped and, of course, to be expected, that another and more nearly complete retrospective exhibition of his work may be given in New York. Such an exhibition would place him once for all in the mind of the public as not only a technically felicitous and accomplished painter, but a profound and dedicated artist who burned all the candles of his life on the altar of his art.

The Lesser Known Masters.

At the Ehrich Galleries the annual exhibition of paintings of merit by the lesser known masters includes examples of work by painters as well known as Francis Cotes, whose average accomplishment has fallen below the standard set by the more famous of their contemporaries. The stately portrait of Mrs. Downman by John Downman testifies to the fact that some of these artists whose spirit flagged too easily to keep them on the higher ranges were quite equal to their betters in their occasional triumphs. This fastidious and aristocratic personage has a certain rectitude of aspect that challenges comparison with Copley and could even bear the company of the richly endowed Reynolds.

Henry Singleton's "Family Group" has rare merits of composition, and the still life panels by Marcos Correa are brilliant examples of the splendid precision united to spirited execution of the well-trained painters of the seventeenth century. Not every painter who could perfectly imitate a print or a pipe or a palette could find his way to freedom by that road, but all those who became the great portrait painters of the century had a similar foundation in impeccable draftsmanship.

A particularly ingratiating example of an almost unknown lesser master is the "Children Feeding Doves," by William Redmore Biggs. The blonde color and natural childish attitudes and the ease in the rendering of the landscape are elements in the not quite definable charm of the little painting. The exhibition closes Nov. 11.

Drawings by Hugo Ballin.

At the Goupil Galleries, from Nov. 1 to 15, Hugo Ballin will exhibit drawings made as preliminary studies for easel paintings, portraits, and mural decorations. In decorative work Mr. Ballin has been increasingly active, having put in place thirty-seven mural paintings within the last four years.

The MacDowell Club.

The opening exhibition at the MacDowell Club makes a decidedly amateurish collective appearance in spite of the experience of the individual artists making up the group. Charles S. Chapman honors his pigment and gets from it a certain aesthetic appeal, but his forms are undecided and his design is weak. Arthur Covey is brisk and agreeable with his sharp vermilions and generally pure color. His designs for decoration are coherent if not very original in conception. Israel Doskow suggests character, but fails to finish his sentences. "The Yellow Mask," catalogued as a sketch, is more of a picture than the "After Dinner Story." Robert Merrill Gage handles his paint with no sense of beauty in the material and hardly makes up for his indifference by his other qualities. His sculpture is conventional. George Mather Richards paints symbolically. "The Flame" is represented by a feminine figure with red fingers that turn into Autumn leaves as they wave in the air. "Caliban" grows out of withered branches and clutches toward a lovely lady in the illumined heavens. Gertrude Lundborg Richards paints with the happy independence of a student who is just trying to get certain planes right and hits rather by accident upon fascinating effects of handling. Julius G. Sommer has an excellent idea of decorative detail, but shows an inclination to detach his principal feature from the rest of his design.

The Corcoran Exhibition.

The sixth biennial exhibition of contemporary American oil paintings will be opened on Dec. 17 at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., to continue until Jan. 21, 1917. The trustees state that it will be the effort of the gallery to maintain the same high standard as heretofore, and to make the exhibition as representative as possible. The jury will not be limited as to the number of pictures which they may accept, and every picture accepted by the jury will be shown in the exhibition. The five exhibitions held by the Corcoran Gallery have been attended by over 200,000 persons. One hundred and twelve pictures were sold for the aggregate sum of $196,810, forty-three of these works having been purchased for the permanent collection of the Corcoran Gallery itself.

The exhibition will be confined to original oil paintings by living American artists, not before publicly exhibited in Washington. Entry cards should be sent to the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., not later than Nov. 11. The last day for receiving works at agencies in other cities is Nov. 17. The last day for receiving works at the Corcoran Gallery is Nov. 27. Press view and varnishing day will be Dec. 16; the opening private view and reception will be on Saturday evening, Dec. 16, and the exhibition will be open to the public from Dec. 17 to Jan. 21.

In addition to the Clark prizes, the Committee on Works of Art will this year offer a prize of $200 to be known as the "popular prize." This award will be determined by the vote of the visitors to the exhibition during the week beginning Jan. 8, 1917, and will be made to the artist whose picture receives the greatest number of votes. The purpose of this prize is to stimulate interest and to encourage the public at large to study the exhibition. During the week named every visitor will have the privilege of casting a vote and every picture will be regarded as eligible.

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The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX | NEW YORK, OCTOBER 29, 1916 | 12 PAGES

A POSTHUMOUS NOVEL BY MARK TWAIN

"The Mysterious Stranger" a Depressing Study in Pessimism—"The Leatherwood God," by William Dean Howells—Other Works of Fiction by Well-Known Writers

THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER. By Mark Twain. Illustrated in color by N. C. Wyeth. Harper & Brothers.

THE story of the jester who could cure every sad and bitter heart with the nimble fancies of his brain, but who was himself saddest and bitterest of any, is an old one. It has had much corroboration, and now again its truth is proved. For here we have a last word from him we have always called the greatest American humorist, a word that comes to us after the grave has closed over the speaker, a final and conclusive word. It is difficult to imagine a message carrying a grimmer credo of despair, disillusion, and contempt for human existence. It blows upon the spirit like a cold wind over a dark and desolate land, a land where there is never a light, near or far, promising shelter, home, and love. In such a land, shivering in such a wind, what better is there than to lie down and die? And such is the conclusion Mr. Clemens arrives at. The one boon is death. The greater boon, a mere possibility, is that the whole thing is but a dream, a ghastly, grotesque, and impossible nightmare, too ridiculous for reality.

This is the message. As for the book itself, the method of delivery, it is an excellent piece of literature. It is written with all Mr. Clemens's skill in words, his power of character drawing, his gift for putting a vivid picture on the page. It moves swiftly, it wears the dress of fiction, and, in spite of the depression it creates, it is not likely to be laid aside until finished. There is no question as to its sincerity, nor, for that matter, as to its truth, so far as it goes: the same truth expressed by Macbeth when he declares life a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. We are hardly able, in this time when millions are dying in the cruelest and bloodiest of wars, when whole nations are being swept to destruction, we would find it difficult, to deny that the human race is capable of vast mistakes and terrible tragedies. But to admit that this is all, to assert that misery and wickedness and failure sum up the whole of the story, this is to take a superficial view, it is to be blind of one eye, the heaven-seeing eye, to refuse the testimony of good, to accept only that which is evil. The evil testimony is true, of course. But to judge by it alone is to judge falsely, and that is what Mr. Clemens does in this book.

The author has chosen a mediaeval setting for the story, a village in the middle of Austria, in the year 1590, when, as some said, "it was still the Age of Belief in Austria. But they meant it as a compliment, not a slur, and it was so taken, and we were proud of it."

To three youths, wandering in the woods, comes a stranger, who sits down by them and proceeds to do marvelous things for their amusement. It is in this stranger that Clemens incarnates his idea of God: "A God who could make good children as easily as bad, yet preferred to make bad ones; who could have made every one of them happy, yet never made a single happy one; who made them prize their bitter life, yet stingily cut it short; who gave His angels eternal happiness unearned, yet required His other children to earn it; who gave His angels painless lives, yet cursed His other children with biting miseries and maladies of mind and body; who mouths justice and invented hell—who mouths mercy and invented hell—mouths golden rules and forgiveness seventy times seven, and invented hell; who mouths morals to other people and has none Himself; who frowns upon crimes, yet commits them all; who created man without invitation, then tries to shuffle the responsibility of man's acts upon man, instead of honorably placing it where it belongs, upon Himself; and, finally, with altogether divine obtuseness, invites this poor, abused slave to worship Him."

To be sure, the stranger announces himself as an angel, and, when asked for his name, replies, "Satan." When the boys seem terrified he explains that the Other was his uncle, who fell, leaving the rest of the family untouched by his own sin. He is, in fact, the bodily presentment of all man's ideas of the supernatural, as Clemens sees them, and can bear any name to the hierarchy of heaven.

The stranger explains to the boys why it is impossible for him to love the race of man:

> Men have nothing in common with me—there is no point of contact; they have foolish little feelings and foolish little vanities and impertinences and ambitions; their foolish little life is but a laugh, a sigh, and extinction, and they have no sense. Only the Moral Sense.

He takes the boys with him on swift journeys about the world, showing the suffering and evil wherever they go. He makes the long record of history live before them, showing always the same canvas of blood and despair. He takes them into the life of their own village, where persecution, cowardice, and lies are the people's daily food. He shows them the torturers at work on the prisoner, he shows them the mob stoning a woman; when asked by them to give to two of their friends a gift of joy, he sends them to death. When they recoil, he shows them that, had the lives been lived out as planned in the inexorable register, they would have been long years of helpless, bedridden suffering for one, of shame and agony for the other. And when they cry out against human brutality, he turns in wrath, bidding them not malign the brutes by coupling them with man.

Mark Twain
PHOTO © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

William Dean Howells

Many persons will be bewildered by this last of Clemens's books, and will try vainly to adjust it to the early volumes. He gives a clue, however, that is interesting; for the Angel, speaking of humanity's poverty, adds: "It has one really effective weapon—laughter. • • • Against the assault of laughter nothing can stand. You are always fussing and fighting with your other weapons. Do you ever use that one? No; you leave it rusting. As a race, do you ever use it at all? No; you lack the sense and courage."

We all know that Mark Twain was always wielding that weapon of laughter against the sin and humbug of this world. Here, in his final word, he asserts that to him the world is nothing but sin and humbug. It is a somewhat terrible conclusion, and leads unfailingly to the last sentence voiced by the Angel:

> "It is all a dream—a grotesque and foolish dream. Nothing exists but you. And you are but a *thought*—a vagrant thought, a useless thought, a homeless thought, wandering forlorn among the empty eternities."
>
> He vanished, and left me appalled, for I knew, and realized, that all he had said was true.

THE LEATHERWOOD GOD

THE LEATHERWOOD GOD. By William Dean Howells. Illustrated. The Century Company. $1.35 net.

THE psychology of the self-styled prophets who from time to time have succeeded in imposing on the credulity and half-understood desires of both the ignorant and the educated is a theme which, tempting though it might reasonably seem, has nevertheless had apparently very little attraction for novelists. Perhaps because of its inherent difficulties, perhaps because of the dangers of offense it contains, it has been used so very seldom that this new book by the dean of American letters can add novelty to its many other claims for attention. The story is founded on actual occurrences, and its scene is laid in that frontier region of Ohio where Mr. Howells himself once lived. He was a boy, we are told, when his father narrated to him the history of the "Leatherwood God," a person he had known in his own youth, and he is said to have had it in mind for some fifty years. When very young he started to write it, then laid it aside, and only recently took it up again.

Leatherwood, in the early part of the nineteenth century, was a small but fairly prosperous settlement in the backwoods of Ohio, able to communicate but seldom with the great world outside, which was known to the people of the district under the general title of "Over-the-Mountains." Of national, civic, commercial, social, or industrial problems they knew scarcely anything, their one great interest being religion. Although they were by inheritance of different sects—Presbyterians, Baptists, Lutherans, Methodists, &c.—they all worshipped and prayed together in the Temple, a building made of logs, about three times as large as any of their ordinary houses, dwelling in concord with one another, and united in a general respect and reprobation of Matthew Brailе, Justice of the Peace, who admitted that he did not "believe in any Last Day or in any Hell," and very seldom joined in the Temple services. Camp meetings furnished the principal excitement of their lives, and it was at one of these meetings, when they were all in a state bordering more or less closely on the hysterical, that Joseph Dylks, tall, with long, black hair hanging far down over his shoulders, suddenly appeared among them, uttering his peculiar horse-like snort and his cry of "Salvation!" Thus with excitement, curiosity, and stirred imaginations the episode began. But there were two people in Leatherwood who knew just who and what Joseph Dylks really was; and one of these two was his brother-in-law and the other his deserted wife.

So the drama of a community and the drama of three or four individual lives are enacted together. With broad, unswerving strokes Mr. Howells traces the effect on the once peaceful settlement of the coming of Dylks, and of his rapidly increasing claims. "His steps in passing from teacher to prophet and to Messiah were contested by a few with bitter and strenuous dissent," but many believed, among them a large number of the most intelligent members of the different sects. And when presently Dylks proclaimed, "I am God and the Christ in one. • • • There is no salvation except by faith in me," men and women alike groveled at his feet in utter abandonment. It is a picture of credulity and hysteria which would seem almost incredible did we not know that resembling if not exactly similar instances have occurred in our own time. And it is Dylks himself, unmasked, terrified, repudiated by some of his followers, though others still cling to him with blind and complete faith, who gives the key to the riddle, to his own success and to that of all the impostors—so often self-deceived—who have played their parts throughout the ages, from the dawn of history down to recent days. It is very simple, more than a little pathetic, this answer he makes to Brailе's questioning, the desire he declares is in himself and in all men "to get near to the God that you've always heard about and read about; near Him in the flesh, and see Him and hear Him and touch Him." It is not necessary to persuade, he declares; people are only too ready and anxious to believe.

Widely as they differ in plot and spirit and environment and in nearly every quality, there are, nevertheless, certain elements in this novel which remind one a little of that great drama, "The Return of the Druses," and of

(Continued on Page 460)

RECENT BOOKS ON THE WAR

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Turks than British. It kept large armies of Turks in and near the peninsula for a long time. In the beginning it had a profound effect upon Italy and the Balkan States. It did not achieve what it set out to achieve. But it is probable that the war would have gone far more badly for the Allies without it.

And as for the failure, Mr. Mansfield says:

> Let our enemies say this: "They did not win, but they came across three thousand miles of sea, a little army without reserves and short of munitions, a band of brothers, not half of them half trained and nearly all of them new to war. They came to what we said was an impregnable fort * * * and by sheer naked manhood they beat us and drove us out of it. Then rallying, but without reserves, they beat us again and drove us further. Then, rallying once more, but still without reserves, they beat us again, this time to our knees. Then, had they had reserves, they would have conquered, but by God's pity they had none. Then, after a lapse of time, when we were men again, they had reserves, and they hit us a staggering blow which needed but a push to end us, but God again had pity. After that our God was indeed pitiful, for England made no further thrust, and they went away."

Thus ends the epic of this war.

HESITATIONS

HESITATIONS: The American Crisis and the War. By William Morton Fullerton. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

GENERALLY speaking, "Hesitations" is a recapitulation of the things that various people think President Wilson should have done. It attacks "the President's postponement of useful and decisive action at the outbreak of the war, his adoption of neutrality without an accompanying protest against Austria's treatment of Serbia and against German's assault on Luxemburg and Belgium, and his efforts to devise belated methods for saving the honor of his country—efforts to which he was constrained as a last resort, owing to his failure to act in time." It has a great deal to say about Belgium and the Lusitania. It criticises our general attitude of isolation. But it criticises the President most of all.

Now, all of this has been said, by this time, very often. Mr. Root, for instance, said what there was to be said about Belgium a great deal better than Mr. Fullerton has said it. It is the principal weakness of this book that its rehash of "attacks on the Administration" and its foreign policy is not really—except as a question of getting or losing votes—very interesting. It has long since ceased to be novel. And the author of "Hesitations" does not make his re-presentment with particular force, or even with especial lucidity.

On the other hand, "Hesitation" is written with obvious sincerity. And it does, with the suggestion of a practical alliance with England and "defensive co-operation with the two other great liberal powers of the world," end on a note of real constructive policy. It gives much more than a casual glance, too, to the subject of immigration. In a collection of writings on "the crisis and the war," it has the place, not of a startling or greatly forceful volume, but of the utterance of a man who has thought over what he says, and who is very much in earnest about it.

WAR IN CANADA

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS OU LA GUERRE AU CANADA: Essai Romantique sur un Sujet d'Actualité. Par Ulric Barthe, Ancien Journaliste. Illustré de dessins hors texte par Charles Huot et L. Breuilly. Quebec. 50 cents.

THROUGH the medium of a romance M. Barthe applies himself to the task of arousing the French Canadians of the Province of Quebec to the gravity of the war situation. His book, while ostensibly a work of romantic fiction, is founded on facts. That is to say, the author has transferred to Canadian soil many of the incidents that happened in France and Belgium.

The theme of the story is the invasion of Canada by the Germans, a theme that may not be without interest to those living in the northern part of the United States. The scene opens with a delightful picture of country life in a village near the city of Quebec, and in the midst of some simple domestic happenings a thunderbolt drops out of the cloudless sky. A heavy explosion is heard that shakes the house—it is the beginning of the German bombardment of Quebec. And how this became possible the author explains by a reference to official documents at Ottawa.

According to these records the Ile d'Orleans figures as a secret base, and from this base the author makes the invading army draw its supplies. The advance upon Quebec is successful, and the German commander issues a proclamation to the people of Canada in which he announces the joyful news that the German Emperor has sent his victorious troops "pour délivrer le Canada du joug de l'Angleterre." In the reign of frightfulness that follows the march of the invading German army the author draws, not upon his imagination, but from things that have happened in the wake of the same army elsewhere, and through days and nights of terror he pictures, with vivid realism, Canada lying under the heel of the invader.

It is a book written, not in the interests of neutrality, but to arouse a people to the gravity of war conditions, and it will be read with interest by those conversant with the French language, and with increasing interest according to their proximity to the Canadian border. The tenseness of the scenes depicted loses nothing by the author's vivacity, and those who are disinclined to accept the probability of the romance will at least find pleasure to his powers of narration.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE

CHARLOTTE BRONTE, THE WOMAN. By Maude Goldring. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THIS is a book of gossip, pure and simple—perhaps the characterization would be sounder if the first of these adjectives were omitted. Miss Goldring, like all the rest of the world, learned from certain letters discovered and published some time ago that Charlotte Brontë was during her stay in Brussels infatuated with M. Heger, and that his wife was jealous of the queer little English girl who was destined to become a great novelist. Therefore, Miss Goldring has decided that Charlotte Brontë was throughout her life the victim of a tremendous and unrequited passion, and studying her novels and poems with this theory in mind, she has found many passages which she thinks support her contention. The lover, or rather the object of love, in Charlotte Brontë's books always is M. Heger, the passionate lady always is Charlotte herself.

It is an easy task that Miss Goldring has selected, a task decidedly not worth while. When an adventuress sues a writer for breach of promise, her lawyer searches through the author's stories and verses for amatory passages, and produces them in court to supplement the incriminating letters. But he does not profess reverence for the author. Miss Goldring, however, claims to feel the utmost devotion to the genius into whose life she is morbidly prying.

It is a pity that Charlotte Brontë, to whose high imagination and brilliant craftsmanship the world owes so much, should be subjected to this sort of indignity. But it is one of the penalties of her fame. History has its Francis Gribbles, and literature its Maude Goldrings.

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Dodd, Mead & Company, New York

AN EPIC OF GALLIPOLI BY MASEFIELD

Exhaustive Study, Made in Reply to American Critics, of an Ill-Fated Campaign—Recent Books on the War

GALLIPOLI. By John Masefield. Illustrated with maps and photographs. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

WHEN John Masefield was in this country a little while ago he was met from city to city and from town to town with questions about the Gallipoli campaign. They usually began with "Why?" Why had the attempt been made in the first place? Why had it been made as it was and not in some altogether different way? Why had this been done and that not been done? Why had it been abandoned at last? Wouldn't a little more persistence have won?

Mr. Masefield tried, he says, to answer these questions as they came up, and to settle them. But they followed him persistently, so that at last he began to feel the need of a printed leaflet that would contain his replies and set forth his views. And, later, when he had leisure, he began to "consider," as he says, the Dardanelles campaign—"not as a tragedy, nor as a mistake, but as a great human effort, which came, more than once, very near to triumph, achieved the impossible many times, and failed, in the end, as many great deeds of arms have failed, from something which had nothing to do with arms nor with the men who bore them." So, as a result of these questions, and of this detailed study, he has written a book about Gallipoli. He has answered the questions; he has set down in the simplest words and the clearest fashion the record of what happened on the Gallipoli Peninsula and why; he has chronicled in straightforward prose that valiant catastrophe. And the result is a piece of literature so magnificent, so heroic, so heartbreaking that it sends us back to the Greek epics for comparison, and sweeps us again, breathless and with tears in our eyes, to look upon the brave deeds and the agonies of our time.

The passage of the Hellespont—"the most important channel of water in the world"—was attempted for five reasons: To break the link by which Turkey keeps her hold as a European power; to divert a large part of the Turkish Army from operations against the Russian allies in the Caucasus and elsewhere; to pass into Russia, at a time when her northern ports were closed by ice, the rifles and munitions of war of which her armies were in need; to bring out of Southern Russia the great stores of wheat lying there waiting shipment; and, if possible, to prevent by a successful deed of arms in the Near East any new Teutonic alliance among the Balkan peoples. A British squadron had forced the passage in the past; but the Turks, helped by their German allies, had prepared for this attack "with skill, knowledge, and imagination." It soon became apparent that the British ships needed help on land in diverting the Turkish attack, and "it was decided, though with grave misgivings among the counselors, that an army should be landed on the peninsula to second the next naval attack."

The Germans boasted that no hostile army would be able even to land on Gallipoli. And before beginning to analyze what happened, it is of course necessary to consider well the place where the battles took place, the nature of the beaches, the conformation of the land. Mr. Masefield explains this in the simplest detail, and then offers a summing-up that is a needed introduction to the chronicle:

> Those who wish to imagine the scenes must think of twenty miles of any rough and steep seacoast known to them, picturing it as roadless, waterless, much broken with gullies, covered with scrub, sandy, loose and difficult to walk on, and without more than two miles of accessible landing throughout its length. Let them picture this familiar twenty miles as dominated at intervals by three hills bigger than the hills about them, the north hill a peak, the centre a ridge or plateau, and the south hill a lump. Then let them imagine the hills entrenched, the landing mined, the beaches tangled with barbed wire, ranged by howitzers and swept by machine guns, and themselves 3,000 miles from home, going out before dawn with rifles, packs, and water bottles, to pass the mines under shell fire, cut through the wire under machine-gun fire, clamber up the hill under the fire of all arms, by the glare of shell-bursts in the withering and crashing tumult of modern war, and then to dig themselves in in a waterless and burning hill while a more numerous enemy charge them with the bayonet. And let them imagine themselves enduring this night after night, day after day, without rest or solace, nor respite from the peril of death, seeing their friends killed and their position imperiled, getting their food, their munitions, even their drink, from the jaws of death, and their breath from the taint of death, and their sleep upon the dust of death. Let them imagine themselves driven mad by heat and toil and thirst by day, shaken by frost at midnight, weakened by disease and broken by pestilence, yet rising on the word with a shout and going forward to die in exultation in a cause foredoomed and almost hopeless. Only then will they begin, even dimly, to understand what our seizing and holding of the landings meant.

Most of the British soldiers—more than half the entire force sent to Gallipoli—were men who had enlisted since the outbreak of war, who had not had more than six months' active training. "They were, however," says Mr. Masefield, "the finest body of young men ever brought together in modern times." He explains why they landed where they did, why they chose the base they did, why they delayed as long as they did. He painstakingly elucidates what has been to the American mind a mass of confusion. He analyses the situation with the unadorned conciseness and objectivity of a military expert. And then he tells how they sailed from Mudros:

> Now in all that city of ships, so busy with passing picket boats, and noisy with the labor of men, the getting of the anchors began. Ship after ship, crammed with soldiers, moved slowly out of the harbor in the lovely day and felt again the heave of the sea. No such gathering of fine ships has ever been seen upon this earth, and the beauty and the exaltation of the youth upon them made them like sacred things as they moved away. * * * In a few hours at most, as they well knew, perhaps a tenth of them would have looked their last upon the sun and be a part of foreign earth or dumb things that the tide plash. Many of them would have disappeared forever from the knowledge of man, blotted out from the book of life none could know how, by a fall or a chance shot in the darkness, in the blast of a shell, or alone, like a hurt beast, in some scrub or gully, far from comrades and the English speech and the English singing. And perhaps a third of them would be mangled, blinded or broken, lamed, made imbecile or disfigured, with the color and the taste of life taken from them, so that they would never more move with comrades nor exult in the sun. * * * They went like Kings in a pageant to the imminent death.
>
> As they passed from the moorings to the man-of-war's anchorage on their way to the sea their feeling that they had done with life and were going out to something new welled up in those battalions; they cheered and cheered till the harbor rang with cheering. As each ship crammed with soldiers drew near the battleships the men flung their caps and cheered again, and the sailors answered, and the noise of the cheering swelled, and the men in the ships not yet moving joined in, and the men ashore, till all the life in the harbor was giving thanks that it could go to death rejoicing.

The landings on the peninsula are explained and recorded with meticulous care, the five beaches at Cape Helles, the three at Anzac Cove and Suvla Bay. No attempt to do justice to the marvelous beauty of the book, and the terrible vividness with which it pictures battle, would be adequate that failed to take account of the clear detail of its analysis. The strategy, the fighting, the provisioning and intrenching, every concrete and specific fact of that campaign is set down and made plain; he positively denies the rumor that the Turks were "at their last shot"; everything is clear and straightforward and definite. But the quality of Homeric poetry permeates the book.

The Gallipoli campaign failed because of lack of reinforcements, both in men and shells. Mr. Masefield's book gives us a record of heroism which we can well believe unequaled, which cannot be excelled. And after the terrible landing and the battle of the 1st of May, victory was very near several times. Twice, notably in June and in August, the Turks were actually beaten: If the reinforcements of August had come two months earlier, the campaign would, in all probability, not have failed. In August the victory in sight was snatched away by the vain passage of a very short space of time. And after that more men and shells were needed. Again and again the men accomplished feats that had been called impossible, and against them were fighting not only the Turks, but horrible heat and a plague of flies, and disease, and mad thirst. An attempt to give any summing up of Mr. Masefield's magnificent record of those battles on Gallipoli would result in a mere cataloguing. He has not spared us any of their horrors nor left it possible for us to escape the splendor of their heroism. But the horrors were in vain, and the heroism failed, because in the last analysis the Gallipoli campaign remains, as Masefield calls it, "an unhelped attempt."

He does not criticise the failure of the High Direction to send the needed aid. He calls it, indeed, a part of the great scheme of a tremendous war that must be thought out as a whole; for instance, the Gallipoli campaign was never meant to be fought by the French and British alone; Russian reinforcements were to come. But with the Russian reverses that came at that time, help from that ally could not be sent. And the High Direction in England decided first that the attempt to aid the fleet was impossible, and that therefore only enough men and ammunition should be kept on Gallipoli to hold the Turks from further activities elsewhere, and then that that effort, too, should be abandoned.

But if Mr. Masefield does not speak a word of blame for the High Direction, he nevertheless sets down in plain words the reason for the Gallipoli failure—England did not send the reinforcements needed; it was at the end an unhelped attempt. Charlemagne would not come when Roland sounded upon his horn. He adds: "We did not win the peninsula; and some day, when truth will walk clear-eyed, it will be known why we did not."

As for the success of the evacuation, that, too, cannot be explained. No one knows why the Turks did not fire upon the British as they left Anzac and Suvla, or why the embarkation from Cape Helles was so easy. The Turks were brave enemies, but their minds sometimes moved in strange ways. It is probable that the British ruses in leaving the peninsula deceived them. But no one can know with certainty. The British forces left—sadly, but unharmed.

Yet the campaign did accomplish much. It destroyed and put out of action many more

(Continued on Page Following)

The Worn Doorstep
By MARGARET SHERWOOD

The war has inspired much, but nothing else of just this quality. It is so simple, so appealing, so awake to every force of the present tragedy, yet so imbued with a deeper sense of eternal things transcending the present, that it arouses an answering sympathy in the reader.

—*The Boston Transcript.*

Occasionally, very, very occasionally, it happens that a book appears whose merits one would like, if possible, to shout from the housetops, and such a book is this. Charming in style, thoughtful, human, instinct with a quiet humor, with courage and with that spirit of genuine consecration which today is sending the finest to face death in the "noble task of keeping this divine spark"—the passion for liberty—"alive upon the human hearth," this is one of those rare satisfying books which are really and thoroughly worth while.

—*New York Times.*

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WITH THE POETS THIS SEASON

An Interesting Compilation by Mr. Noyes of Collegiate Verse With Other Recent Publications of Poetry

A BOOK OF PRINCETON VERSE. 1916. Edited by Alfred Noyes. Princeton University Press. $1.25.

YOUTH, and its long, long thoughts; ivied towers and the sound of bells across a dusky campus—all these and more will be recalled to many a mind by this book of Princeton verse. Mr. Noyes states in his preface that its contents have been selected from poems written during the past six years by men who, with one exception, were undergraduates. It is an interesting volume for literary and for other reasons. Twenty-five young poets are represented, and the average of artistic merit is high. There are echoes of older writers, to be sure, from Jean Ingelow to Rudyard Kipling, but generally speaking, where we find a familiar note it is rather a reminder of the didacticism and romantic yearnings of our own and of all youth, rather than conscious or unconscious imitation of a master.

One wonders, somewhat, if the almost complete lack of "new" poetry in the book is due to the personal taste of Mr. Noyes, or if Princeton has really been untouched by Imagist influences. Classical themes and allusions, on the contrary, are very much to the fore. Polyphemus and Galatea, Pan, "the flame-haired Sun," to say nothing of the well-known "bright Phoebus's steeds" and a less-known "fairy choir" that "leaped and thrilled and danced in chaste desire" greet the ear. Out of the twenty-five, only two or three lead us to suspect that Princeton is not nearer to Athens than it is to New York. Among these, Mr. Isidore Kaufman sings with conventional plaintiveness of life in a crowded tenement, and contrasts it with life as he imagines it to be on "vast fruitful fields where only cattle are." Mr. William Brewer Connett refrains from invoking the Spirit of the Universe, and asking "Why? Oh, why?" with Mr. Kaufman, but his unrhymed lines express with great vividness the eternal puzzlement of youth at the old world's dull indifference to life, death, and the bright fere of danger. "One Side of the Medal" deserves quotation in full:

High above the throng in the street
Rose the steel skeleton painted red;
Above the surrounding masonry end
stone it rose against the pale skinning sky.
A donkey-engine rattled and hissed white
steam;
Above the confused murmur of traffic
Came the brief staccato clatter of a trip-hammer.

Hundreds of feet in the air swung a steel
beam
To which clung a man—
He grasped the knotted chain,
Gritting his teeth as he firmly kept
A grip on his imagination.
In a flash the street with its tiny black
lines
Might be obliterated and smothered in
infinite distance—
This he knew—
And the muscles hardened in his white
grease-smudged arm.
His eyes were quiet.

During the lunch hour he went among
the men
Who loitered on the loose planks,
Drinking beer from shiny tin pails
He talked to them of democracy and
wages,
Of capital and labor.

One day I spoke of him to the head of
the construction company,
A hard-thinking, aggressive man.
He answered me across his mahogany
desk:
"Yes, I know the man;
He's a fourteen-karat faker."

Among the classicists, W. Stanley Dell carries the palm with his "The Wife of Athemis," and Charles Francis McDonald sings bravely, especially in the memorial poem to "I. M.," the Princeton football player, while another elegiac tribute, "In memory of the Bandsmen, S. S. Titanic," by Brooks Henderson, is one of the best of the multitude of poems called forth by the great disaster.

The valedictory poem is by Mr. Maxwell Struthers Burt. (would it be out of place to inquire why young poets are so very fond of their middle names?) "Princeton—1912."

Lova of towers I learned from you.
Skyward held like hopes of men;
Love of bells across the fields
Heard at dusk intoned—and then
Just the way a yellow light
Fell from a window in the night.

The present volume shows that Princeton men have learned more from her, however, than mere aesthetic appreciation. They have learned sound principles of art, and though the book reveals no young Keats or Walt Whitman, tha way they have applied these principles in the poems given reflects credit both upon them and upon their college.

LIFE AND LIVING

LIFE AND LIVING: A Book of Verse. By Amelia Josephine Burr. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

THIS is the third volume of verse which Miss Burr has given to the public, and it is full of strength and beauty and vivid with an almost cruel sense of the keenness of living and the tragic romance of it. She has a strong dramatic sense, and uses tha dramatic monologues with force and skill—as in "Vengeance," and in "Free."

"Mary of Egypt" is very lovely and tells the tale of the Magdalene in a new and very human way, with the sad cry echoing through it of

O spendthrift morning that comes not back!

"When Antony was Gone" is a vivid footnote on the great old story.

Red rose the moon. She saw its troubled
light
Like blood upon the drawn steel of the sea.
Over the fragrant languor of the night
Drifted an acid sharpness, like the smoke
Of burning galleys. Through her teeth she
spoke—
"O Gods of Egypt, bring him back to me!"

But perhaps the most "modern" biting thing in the book is this of "The Flirt":

Beautiful boy, lend me your youth to play
with;
My heart is old.
Lend me your fire to make my twilight
gay with,
To warm my cold.
Prove that the power my look has not forgotten—
That when I will
My touch can quicken pulses and awaken
Men's passion still.

The moment that I ask you need not
grudge me—
I shall not stay.
I shall be gone, ere you have time to
judge me,
My empty way.
I am not worth remembering, little brother,
Even to damn.
One kiss . . . oh, God! if only I were other
Than what I am.

THE DEAD MUSICIAN

THE DEAD MUSICIAN. By Charles L. O'Donnell. New York: Laurence Gomme. 1916.

THE Panama-Pacific Exposition on Indiana Day saw the public début of a new poet, Charles L. O'Donnell, who at the instance of the late James Whitcomb Riley was nominated to represent his State with the ode for the occasion. He responded with a splendid, ringing poem relebrating the glories and promise

Of a State that has for tide
The coming and the going of the corn—

and made a personal and professional triumph.

This ode now forms part of the volume "The Dead Musician" and reaffirms in print the success it had as an oration. It is accompanied by a goodly number of lyrics whose poetical lineage may be traced in part through Francis Thompson and John B. Tabb, with an original flavor of the winds and storms, of mighty calms and sunlit prairies expressed conservatively and with the utmost culture.

"The Dead Musician," written "In Memory of Brother Basil, organist for half a century at Notre Dame," is the really great achievement of the present collection. It is a summary of moral and aesthetic qualities such as literature has not seen since the "Ode to Salinas" of Fray Luis de León, and the odes of Dryden and Collins. Some of its distinction will appear in the following quotation:

Yet more he had than this;
Lord of the liberative kiss,
To cure and yet refrain,
To hold his hand in rein,
High continence of his high power
That turns from virtue's very flower,
In loss of that elected pain
A greater prize to gain.
As one who long had put wine by
Would now himself deny
Water, and thirsting die.
So, sometimes he was idle at the keys,
Pale fingers on the aged ivories;
Then, like a prisoned bird
Music was seen, not heard,
Then were his quivering hands most
strong
With blood of the repressed song—
A fruitful herrenness. Oh, where,
Out of angelic air,
This side the heavens' spheres
Such sight to start and hinder tears.

MRS. STUART'S POEMS

PLANTATION SONGS AND OTHER VERSE. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. Illustrated by E. W. Kemble. New York: Appleton & Co.

TO the name of Frank L. Stanton and "Uncle Remus" Joel Chandler Harris must always in any Southern anthology be linked the name of Ruth McEnery Stuart, the author of "Sonny" and "Carlotta's Intended," whose new volume of "Plantation Songs and Other Verse" has just been published by Appleton & Co. of New York.

"Plantation Songs" reveals the keen insight and intelligent sympathy and affection for her negro types that have always characterized Mrs. Stuart's work, so that the reader seems to hold the original documents in the case, to be present at the actual scenes described in many of these selections. One can hardly conceive of darky songs without humor, and Mrs. Stuart's verse reveals many clever turns, as in her poem "The Sisters," where

Silvy's slim's a poplar-limb,
And when she starts a-rockin'
She clair forgits how minutes flits—
Her clocks is on 'er stockin'.

Or again in "Jes' Her Way":

She's a mighty scrumptious lady when
you meets her oo de block,
Gwine to church in all 'er second-handed
clo'es,
But I'd rather set beside 'er in 'er cotton-
pickin' frock
When she gethers clover blossoms wid
'er toes.

The plantation musical quality reveals itself most strongly in several lullabies, such as "Beauty Land" and "Lady Baby," and in church hymns like "Oh, the Lord He Walked the Waters," "Ob, Heaben's Mighty Close" and "The Star in the East," while we hear the voodoo call in "The Fortune Teller, as Described by Triflin' Sam":

But she'll tell it for a quarter
When the boys is short of change,
'Cause she say de seventh daughter
Wid a gif' to kyore de mange
Is ordained by signs an' wonders,
Midday moons, an' Summer thunders,
To distribute prophesyin' everywhar
within 'er range.

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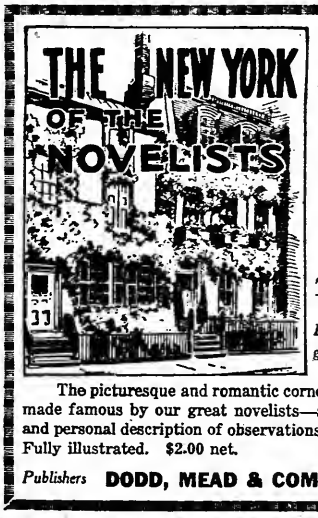

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THE most appetizing picture that ever came out is on the cover of Josephine Scribner Gates's "The Story of the Mince Pie," (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25.) It is a blue cover with an orange edge, the name at the top and, taking up most of the space, a realistic mince pie with little holes to let the rich juice breathe through and a V-shaped piece cut ready to serve. It has just the right kind of a mince pie crust, one knows how it would break at a touch and melt away in the mouth, and the plum-filled mince meat inside must be just as good. It couldn't help being. Something that one does not know about mince pies—that all the good things inside are represented by dolls who come out of the pie when it is set away for safekeeping at night. There are cinnamon, allspice, clove, currant, and raisin dolls. The dolls have a big story-telling bee, in which many life histories and other interesting stories are told before the mince pie crust tucks them all under its warm cover, after a night of fun, to go to sleep.

"The Pot Mystery," with a big red interrogation mark on its green cover for a keynote, is by Clifford L. Sherman, (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $1,) is dedicated to the Boy Scouts of America. A goat is the hero of the story. Mr. Goat was a birthday present to a boy named Freddy. That is interesting enough in itself, but the excitement begins when Mr. Goat escapes and Freddy calls the Boy Scouts to aid in finding him. The adventures are told in pictures, and the boy who looks enough to get the "Pot Mystery Book" for Christmas makes them himself. There is a piece of a picture on each page, the rest of it is done. Drawing from slot No. 1 to the last dot number the picture develops and there is the adventure in black and white. Of course, Mr. Goat is found safe and sound at last, but it takes a lot of work the world to see nothing of a drop in the

Leigh Hunt has written the rhymes and made the pictures for "The Big Family and Tidy Times" (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25.) There are cutout silhouettes of the "big family" at the beginning of the book, varying in every one from grandfather and grandmother to "Wee-Wee," the baby, and including Uncle Nat, Aunt Fan, the horse, the pony, and the dog, and the bird on the bars and jumps. It is a long story told by Great-Aunt Prue with pictures on every page. This is the way the rhymes go as they follow Tubby's third piece of pie:

There still remained great heaps of nuts and
maple sugar hummocks
And apples, too. He sighed, "I do just wish I
had six stummocks."

The story is a realistic one with rhymes at any rate.

A very nice book indeed is "Margaret's Literary Toolbox," by Patten Beard, (Frederick A. Stokes Company.) It is the true story of Mr. and Mrs. George Abdiah Wolsen, Jacky, and all their friends. The Wolsen family lived in Marjorie's doll-house, every room open at the front. It was for this reason that it was possible to get such a story of the family's private life. It is a particularly interesting story because Mr. Wolsen is a literary person of the kind who begins by getting a very large check for his first book and ends by getting for $10,000. That is only the beginning, and a great deal is happen in a doll's house. There are interesting details and nineteen pictures from photographs. One of them shows Mr. Wolsen waving the "very large check" before the delighted eyes of Mrs. Wolsen, who is cooking at the kitchen range, with the baby and the cat at her feet.

Carolyn Wells has written a new book: "Two Little Women and Treasure House" (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.) This is the second of a new series of books. There are two nice girls, Dolly and Dotty, and the Treasure House is the most fascinating thing that could be imagined. It is a real little house with a study, a dining room, a real little kitchen, entirely up-to-date, with all sorts of electrical things to cook with. There are two of most things in the little house—desks and book cases, and "the Two Ls," as Dotty and Dolly are called, divide everything evenly. There are even two keys to the house, for each girl has her own latch key. All the girls in the story have pretty clothes, for Miss Wells plays dolls with the little girls of her stories, and doesn't miss a detail in any of the frocks she gives them. They are always becoming, and just the thing for the occasion. There is one unpleasant note in the book. Dolly starts in with an attempt to make the unpopular rich girl of the story, Bernice Forbes popular out of sympathy. Later she makes a deliberate business pact with Bernice that for value received she will engage to carry out the attempt she first made sympathetically. It is an innocent desire which she has to keep her own family from leaving the town, and Bernice's father can make the change with a word. But it is an unpleasant intrigue in which the two girls engage, which includes buying votes for Bernice for class President. It is more subtly bad because the desired end not being objectionable, the unworthiness of the methods used are not so noticeable.

A very human girl's story is "Isabel Carlton's Year," by Margaret Ashmun (The Macmillan Company, $1.25.) There are the hopes and fears and fun that come in a normal girl's life, there are the fine acts of unselfishness; there is the stubborn bad temper; there is something that is very near a tragedy, but not an exaggerated unnatural one. Isabel's family and friends are also of the real and human kind. All the funny happinesses and unhappinesses of which the story tells and the many good times are worth reading.

Very good, also, is an English book, "Phyllis McPhilemy: A School Story," by May Baldwin. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50.) This is an up-to-date story, for Phyllis's father and brother are at the front in the great European war. Phyllis is a lively young girl, a great favorite with the other girls, though they do send her to Coventry at one time for disgracing them by upsetting the collection plate in church and putting a button in it to be redeemed later by a sixpence. That is one of Phyllis's many sins, mischievous but well intentioned. There is not a dull minute in the story. Also English, also a first-class story is "A College Girl," by Mrs. George de Horne Vaizey. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25.) Patsie Garnett is another irrepressible, and the story takes her through many interesting incidents and experiences up to and through her days at Newnham. Nothing could be more exciting than the treasure hunt when Patsie finds the stolen jewels.

A very good story with exciting pictures is found in "The Adventures of Mabel," by Harry Thurston Peck. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.) It is a large and handsome volume with a dark green cover, the illustrations by Harry Rountree, full page in colors and with delightful little head and tail pieces in black and white. One might think, to see the picture of little Mabel with a basket on her arm, her hand resting on the back of a big wolf walking by her side, that this was a little Red Riding Hood story, but it is quite different. The wolf may have had evil intentions, but because Mabel has learned the animal language he cannot eat her. It all happens in this way and shows what an act of kindness may do. Mabel, her little sun bonnet on her head, her basket on her arm, had been gathering strawberries when she came across a poor little lizard pinned to the earth by a rock that had rolled over on his tail. It didn't take Mabel long to push away the stone with her little plump hands and Mr. Lizard was very grateful indeed. Then and there he taught Mabel a whistle, the animal call which would make them all her friends. It was the wolf that Mabel tried the call on first, just in time to keep her from sharing little Red Riding Hood's sad fate. You would never believe that a little girl could ride a prancing steed that a big man could not manage. But Mabel did because she had only to whistle the lizard's whistle and Rex, her uncle's new horse, came to her and allowed her to put on his bridle, which Uncle Robert and the hired man had not been able to do. Uncle Robert presented her to Mabel at once. That is only the beginning of many adventures of Mabel, with Rex assisting.

A gay little book with gay little pictures for the very little ones is "Mother Goose Children," by Etta Austin Blaisdell and Mary Francis Blaisdell. It is a small square book with the adventures of Mother Goose heroes and heroines continued in simple rhymes. Illustrations in colors by Clara E. Atwood, (Little, Brown & Co. 50 cents.)

Exciting adventures in animal land are told by Royal Dixon in "Forest Friends," (F. A. Stokes Company, $1.35.) The titles of some of the twenty-four chapters give an idea of the nature of the incidents and adventures: "Mrs. Elephant's Moonlight Dance," "Mr. Raccoon's Oyster Supper," "Mr. Fox Steals One Egg Too Many," "The Mice and Baby Stork." There are eight delightful colored illustrations by Robert Shepard McCourt.

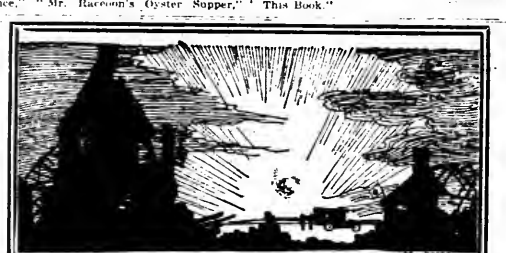
Albert Bigelow Paine's "Hollow Tree Nights and Days," (Harper's, $1.50.) is out for the holidays with many fascinating tales of the woods folks and delightful pictures by J. M. Condé. Mr. Crow thinks he makes an awful discovery at the end of the book—a mammoth bird making a terrible noise and about to devour everybody. But it was a mistake. It was only Mr. Man out with his airship and he did not harm anybody.

There are 254 Goops in picture and in rhyme in Gelett Burgess's "The Goop Encyclopedia," which "Contains Every Child's Fault." (F. A. Stokes Company, $1.25.) There are many shades and varieties of faults. One of them is that of May S. Varnish:

Who was it let the water drop
Upon the polished table top?
Who on the grand piano set
A drinking glass when it was wet?
I know the Goop who is to blame;
May Sproyler Varnish is her name.

Grace G. Drayton has a new book out this year—illustrated "Nursery Rhymes from Mother Goose." It is a small square book, cloth bound, (Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.) Mrs. Drayton's jolly little round-face boys and girls and animals are on every page in black and white, with here and there a full-page picture in colors tucked in between.

A thick book of 371 pages, a red-hot war story, every page full of adventure, is "In Khaki for the King," by Escott Lynn, (E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.) It is an English book, and is dedicated in this way: "Pro Patria. To Those True Britons of the Bulldog Breed Who, in Their Country's Hour of Need, Nobly Responded to the Call to Arms, the Author Lovingly and Admiringly Dedicated This Book."



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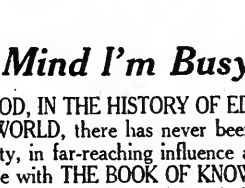

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O. HENRY'S BIOGRAPHY

THE appearance of Professor C. Alphonso Smith's long-expected biography of William Sydney Porter, an extended notice of which appears in today's issue of The New York Times Sunday Magazine, is not without its sensational features. The world at large has known little if anything of the private life of this master of the short story whose very identity was hidden, while he lived, under a pen name that has since become famous in Europe as well as America—O. Henry. During the last years of his all too brief career he lived in New York, and here he was known casually to a few, intimately to none. This obscurity in which he passed his life was deliberately chosen; it was not due to the indifference of those who would naturally be attracted, one might suppose, by the personality of a man whose creative faculty had touched so high a level in the literature of his period. The work of few writers has received such instant recognition as that accorded O. Henry's ventures in fiction. This literary fame was accompanied by the usual desire on the part of admirers and those working in the same profession to "know the author." But in this his well-meaning contemporaries were balked by an aloofness, an exaggerated reticence that at first appeared to be merely an eccentricity of genius but was recognized later as being due to the existence of a mystery enveloping O. Henry's career prior to his arrival in New York. In spite of the unusually wide knowledge of life shown in his stories, he proved to be practically unapproachable socially. Inevitably, the mystery, whatever it was, gave rise to innumerable guesses and theories. To a few some inkling of the real truth gradually became known; but these kept their secret, and it is not until now, years after O. Henry's death, that the facts in the case are given to the public. This is done in Professor Smith's biography of O. Henry, just published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE story told at length for the first time by Professor Smith is one involving much that is tragic, much that is not without its pathos—a story that is, perhaps, more deeply scored with the dark, dramatic ways of humanity than one will find even in the best of this author's tales. Eighteen years ago, it appears, Mr. Porter was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, for embezzlement. After serving his sentence, which was reduced from five to three years and three months, he commenced a new career under a new name in which he speedily achieved a success that has come to few of the world's tellers of short stories. His biographer places before the reader the complete details of the dark chapters in O. Henry's life. In doing so he writes as a believer in O. Henry's innocence. He considers that O. Henry became the victim of a mistake and was really punished as a result of the criminal negligence with which the bank employing him as a clerk was conducted. His plea along this line in defense of O. Henry will be read, naturally, with eager interest by the latter's countless friends and admirers. By some, undoubtedly, the question will be raised as to the propriety of giving publicity at this late day to so fateful an occurrence in O. Henry's career. It is a question that touches one of those curious problems in the writing of biographies in regard to which there is excellent opportunity for conflicting opinions. When a man's literary work is great enough to achieve a universal appeal, it is inevitable that his life will be regarded as having an interpretive bearing on what he has written. O. Henry's genius is unquestionably of the calibre that places its possessor within the legitimate range of the biographer. The study of his art is aided by a knowledge of his life. But a biography omitting an account of so vital a factor in his intellectual development as the poignant experience in Ohio proved to be would furnish a misleading view of a subject of rare human as well as literary interest.

APROPOS of this special interest in O. Henry it is instructive to turn to a little volume by Barry Pain on "The Short Story" that has just appeared in The Art and Craft of Letters series (Doran). Mr. Pain is, of course, preeminently well fitted, through his own successful achievement in this field, to write on the subject, and the reader need scarcely be assured that he does not support the view that a short story should be "a novel in a nutshell." In his analysis the two forms of fiction are distinct from each other in art and theme. The short story writer must, of course, create plot and character, but he must do this by an entirely different method from that employed by the novelist. His characters must be as real, as living as those depicted in a novel, and his plot should be quite as arresting. But to get his effects he is compelled to confine his revealing strokes to a few lines where the novelist may devote pages of description or dialogue. In other words, the short story writer appears to rely more on his ability to suggest a portrait to the reader rather than to fill it in and complete it himself. Whether a dependence on this ability implies a greater or less artistic sense in the short story writer than the simpler method employed by the novelist is undecided. As a perfect expression of art Poe, at least, prefers the short story to the novel. Mr. Pain is thoroughly aware of the low artistic level on which much of our short fiction is written, yet he finds, what must be apparent to every student of current literature, that the short story, taken as a whole, is by no means in a state of decadence. "One would think," he remarks, "that the art of the short story in this country were a lost one. Yet, however poor much of the ephemeral work in popular articles may be, the short story was never better written in English than it has been within the last fifty years."

A COMPANION volume to Mr. Pain's essay on "The Short Story"—"The Lyric," by John Drinkwater—appearing in the same series, revives that ancient yet ever interesting query, "What is poetry?" Mr. Drinkwater chooses as the "one perfect and final answer" Coleridge's definition of poetry: "The best words in the best order." There are, of course, obvious objections to this, as Mr. Drinkwater is aware. Left without further qualifications, the definition might apply equally well to perfect prose as to perfect poetry. The little essay is stimulating in its keen, concise way of judging the merits of many a favorite lyric. In the end it reaches a satisfactory elaboration of the Coleridge dictum:

> Poetry is the result of the intensest emotional activity attainable by man focusing itself upon some manifestation of life, and experiencing the manifestation completely; that the emotion of poetry expresses itself in rhythm and that the significance of the subject matter is realized by the intellectual choice of the perfect word. We recognize in the finished art, which is the result of these conditions, the best words in the best order—poetry; and to put this essential poetry into different classes is impossible. But, since it is most commonly found by itself in short poems which we call lyric, we may say that the characteristic of the lyric is that it is the product of the pure poetic energy unassociated with other energies, and that lyric and poetry are synonymous terms.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Oct. 26 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

PERSONS AND POLITICS OF THE TRANSITION. By Arthur Anthony Baumann. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25.
Treats of English political leaders and conditions.

PORTRAITS OF WOMEN. By Gamaliel Bradford. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.50.
Biographical sketches of eight famous women of wit and letters.

THE LITERARY HISTORY OF SPANISH AMERICA. By Alfred Coester. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.
A complete survey.

MAHOMET, FOUNDER OF ISLAM. By G. M. Draycott. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.
A biography.

HISTORY OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE. Edited by Edward S. Ellis and Augustus R. Keller. 12mo. New York: International Historical Society. Volumes XIX. and X.
Brings the history up to 1786.

SIR EDWARD CARSON AND THE ULSTER MOVEMENT. By St. John G. Ervine. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.
Devoted principally to the Ulster movement.

A. E. (GEORGE W. RUSSELL). By Darrell Figgis. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.
Study of "a man and a nation."

THE LAST DAYS OF THE ARCHDUKE RUDOLPH. Edited by Hamil Grant. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.
The writer was the archduke's personal secretary to the Prince.

THE PASSING OF THE GREAT RACE. By Madison Grant. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.
A study of the racial basis of European history.

SOCIAL LIFE IN ENGLAND, 1750-1850. By F. J. Stokes Jackson. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.70
Pictures of English society, commencing with John Wesley's Diaries.

THE SPIRE OF SAINT PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, BOSTON, AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD. By Robert Moore Lawrence. New Revised Edition. 12mo. Boston: Badger. $2.50.
Contains full illustrations and biographical sketches of rectors and vestry.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AND HER SON. By Edward Legge. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.
An illustrated biography.

ST. JEAN DE CRÈVECŒUR. By Julia Post Mitchell. 12mo. New York: Columbia University Press.
A biographical study.

ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY. By Gordon Ross. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.
Gives the history and present conditions in these countries.

THE INSURRECTION IN DUBLIN. By James Stephens. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.
A historical sketch.

SUPERWOMEN. By Albert Payson Terhune. 8vo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $2.50.
Stories of twelve women—Lola Montez, Simeon de L'Enclos, Peg Woffington, Helen of Troy, Cleopatra, &c.

MEMOIRS OF THE FATHERLAND. By Anna Topham. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.
Reminiscences of the Prussian Court.

THE IRISH REBELLION OF 1916 AND ITS MARTYRS. By various authors. 8vo. New York: The Devin-Adair Company. $2.50.
A historical review with a discussion of the various political questions involved in the rebellion.

Drama, Art, and Poetry

WAR. By Michael Artzibashef. 12mo. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1
A play in four acts.

THE UNDERSTANDING HILLS. By Livingston L. Biddle. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.
Collection of short poems.

ON THE LAWS OF JAPANESE PAINTING. By Henry P. Bowie. 8vo. San Francisco: Paul Elder Company. $2.50.
An illustrated introduction to the study of the art of Japan.

THE DOG'S BOOK OF VERSE. By J. Earl Clauson. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.
An anthology.

CALIFORNIANS. By Robinson Jeffers. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.
A collection of short poems.

MEN, WOMEN AND GHOSTS. By Amy Lowell. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.
Collection of short verse.

THE WITCH OF ENDOR. By Robert Norwood. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.
A poetic drama of Saul.

MAVOURNEEN. By Louis N. Parker. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.
A comedy in three acts.

THE GLORY OF TOIL. By Edna Dean Proctor. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 75 cents.
A collection of poems.

THE WOMAN WHO WOULDN'T. By Rose Pastor Stokes. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.
A play in four acts.

LIFE AT THE LEES. By X 107. Boston: Hall's Book Shop.
Collection of short poems written from prison.

Essays

THE LYRIC. By John Drinkwater. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. 40 cents.
An analysis in order to obtain a definition of the lyric.

THE NEW YORK OF THE NOVELISTS. By Arthur Hartlett Maurice. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.
Literary sketches.

THE SHORT STORY. By Barry Pain. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. 40 cents.
A discussion of what it is and is not.

THE JOY OF LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP. By Arthur L. Salmon. 12mo. Chicago: Forbes & Co. 75 cents.
A volume of essays.

THE MAN VERSUS THE STATE. By Herbert Spencer. Edited by Truxton Beale. 8vo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $2.
A collection of Spencer's essays, with critical comments by William H. Taft, Charles W. Eliot, Elihu Root, Henry Cabot Lodge, David Jayne Hill, Nicholas Murray Butler, Augustus P. Gardner, E. H. Gary, and Harlan F. Stone.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE BY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. By H. St. George Tucker. 12mo. New Haven: Yale University Press. $1.35.
Lectures recently delivered at Yale University.

THE PURPOSE OF HISTORY. By Frederick J. E. Woodbridge. 12mo. New York: Columbia University Press.
Three lectures delivered at the University of North Carolina.

European War Books

A VISIT TO THREE FRONTS. By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. 50 cents.
The author's "glimpses," during the past Summer, of the British, French, and Italian armies.

CLOUD AND SILVER. By E. V. Lucas. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.
Short essays on the war and other subjects.

GALLIPOLI. By John Masefield. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.
A study of the Dardanelles campaign made in answer to questions and criticism heard by the author while in this country.

THE OLD BLOOD. By Frederick Palmer. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.40.
A novel of the great war.

GENERAL JOFFRE AND HIS BATTLES. By Raymond Recouly. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.
The author is an officer on the General Staff of the French Army.

CANADA'S FUTURE. Edited by E. A. Victor. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.
A symposium of official opinion on what Canada offers after the war.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF NIETZSCHE. By A. Wolf. 12mo. London: Constable & Co.
The discussion is especially related to the war.

RED CROSS AND IRON CROSS. By A Doctor in France. 12mo. New York: G. P. Dixon & Co. $1.
Incidents in the war as seen by a doctor.

Fiction

TOLD IN A FRENCH GARDEN: AUGUST, 1914. By Mildred Aldrich. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.
Collection of short stories.

THE CRUSHED FLOWER. Translated from the Russian of Leonid Andreyev by Herman Bernstein. 12mo. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.50
A collection of short stories.

AND THUS HE CAME. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Illustrated Christmas story.

THE CERTAIN HOUR. By James Branch Cabell. 12mo. Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.75.
Collection of short stories.

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Story of two "arch crooks."

THE SHORT CUT. By Jackson Gregory. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.
A story of adventure.

TALES OF THE PAMPAS. By W. H. Hudson. 12mo. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.25.
Contains six short stories of South American life.

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A novel of business life.

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THE CLUE OF THE TWISTED CANDLE. By Edgar Wallace. 8vo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.
A detective story.

XINGU AND OTHER STORIES. By Edith Wharton. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.40.
Contains eight stories and is a successor to "Men and Ghosts." Mrs. Wharton's last volume of short fiction.

THE BIGAMIST. By F. A. Mills Young. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.35.
Story of the English in South Africa.

Science, Politics, and Economics

ADENOIDS AND TONSILS. By Algernon Coolidge. And AN ADEQUATE DIET. By Percy G. Stiles. Two volumes. 12mo. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
Substance of lectures delivered at Harvard Medical School.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS. Edited by L. Curtis. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50. Part I.
Inquiry into the nature of citizenship in the British Empire.

THE LIFE OF A CATERPILLAR. By J. Henri Fabre. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
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DISCOVERY. By R. A. Gregory. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.
Discussion of the spirit and service of science.

(Continued on Page Following)

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

them, doing her best to adjust her own personal life with its special problems which so often fail to fit neatly into any orthodox scheme of the universe, either conservative or radical. Hers is one of the oldest of difficulties in a new guise: "It's Puritan against Cavalier—both right and both wrong! * * * It's the Greeks against the greatest of Jews—both right—both wrong! * * * the instinct to express against the instinct to serve—both right, both wrong!" declares that clear-sighted, lovable person known to Greenwich Village as "the Worm."

In Sue Wilde, the heroine of "The Tru-fflers," Mr. Merwin has presented with sympathy and with understanding a fine type of the modern girl who revolts and seeks freedom, welcomes with young, wholehearted enthusiasm doctrines which seem to her embodied truth, makes of them a religion—and presently discovers that there is often a great gulf between fact and theory, that there is sometimes "a lot of bunk in this freedom theory," that the majority of the really admirable men and women "aren't worried about their liberty," while with the others it is very often "all words." Sue has a conscience; she has been honest in her beliefs, and when she finds out that for her at least it is impossible to put into practice "the kind of freedom" she has been talking about, she makes a sincere and determined effort to find herself. In this attempt she turns to the other extreme, only to realize that suppression and denial have their dangers, too, that the new spirit of freedom has a contribution to make quite as valuable as the Puritan tradition. She is both a type and an individual, a vivid, ardent, plucky creature, enthusiastic, spirited, honest with that most difficult kind of honesty—the refusal to deceive one's self.

But the novel of course is not exclusively Sue; closely in touch with her life and its problems stand four very different men. There is Jacob Zanin, the Russian Jew, an idealist who sincerely believed that "the individual must be freed from conformity and has he saw it) its attendant hypocrisy by breaking the yoke of the home." Zanin himself had never had a home. Then there were the three "Seventh-story Men," so called because they lived together on the seventh floor of an old apartment house on Washington Square: Hy Lowe, the philanderer; Henry Bates, who wrote book reviews, knew Gorki personally, and was called "the Worm," and Peter Ericson Mann, publicly known as Eric Mann, a playwright, an egotist, and a bit of a genius. On this latter personage, "a typical New Yorker, born in Iowa," one is tempted to dwell at length, but it would not be quite fair to do so, because the revelation of his character, which gradually comes to the reader, forms so important a part of Mr. Merwin's novel. It is a really brilliant piece of work, this gradual, little by little revelation, one not to be marred by any betraying word or hint. Peter it is who is the author of that play called "The Truffler," begun in one of the early chapters of the book, performed on Broadway at the very end, which has so much to do with the crux of the story. A "truffler" is one who looks only for the truffles of life, "a confirmed seeker of pleasure * * * hunting the delicate bits, playing with love and with life." With the verdict pronounced as to which one of them all was the real "truffler" the novel closes.

"The Worm," a character quite as well portrayed as Peter, less brilliantly only because his is a less complex personality, is a lovable philosopher and dependable friend, one whom the reader likes better and better as the story progresses—though one book-lover must admit having found it difficult to forgive him the destruction of his library. He is to a certain extent the author's mouthpiece, by which it must not be understood that he is in the least puppet-like. On the contrary, he is a real and very human person, possessed of a quiet humor which adds much to the charm of the book. The scenes of course are laid around Washington Square and in that quaint, colorful, variegated section of the city which "socialists, anarchists, feminists, Freudian psycho-analysts of self, magazine writers * * * and various sorts of youthful experimenters in living share with the very poor." The restaurants of this district; the little Crossroads Theatre, where a few enthusiasts presented unconventional plays; the Square itself, the streets around it, the Scripture House whose brown stone walls sheltered that profitable missionary weekly, My Brother's Keeper, the editor of which, the Rev. Hubbell Harkness Wilde, D. D., was Sue's father; the theatrical section of Broadway—all these are put before the reader with deft, sure strokes. Mr. Merwin knows that whereof he writes.

The story has plenty of incident, some exciting moments, and more than a few touches of satire, but it is primarily as the study of a modern girl that this book commands attention. It is in many ways a much better novel than "The Honey Bee," clearer in thought, less drawn out, more—only the despised cliché will serve—convincing. With "The Charmed Life of Miss Austin" Mr. Merwin proved himself possessed of an unusual amount of sympathy and insight regarding that complicated person we call the modern girl. These qualities of his have grown and developed, with the result that in "The Truffler" we have a thoroughly worth while book, sane, unprejudiced, spiced with humor, holding one's interest from the first page to the last—a novel which can not only be read, but even re-read with pleasure and profit.

CECILY

CECILY AND THE WIDE WORLD. By Elizabeth F. Corbett. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.40.

WHEN Nora slammed the door, the sound reverberated through the house of literature, and each year we hear new echoes. Last Winter Mr. Webster published "The Real Adventure," and now we have "Cecily and the Wide World." Miss Corbett, however, has treated her subject from a new angle—it is a masculine Nora who slams the door.

Dr. Fairchild is disgusted with his society and his society wife, and when a new influence comes into his life, and splendid Lois Butler beckons to his/her service, he is only too glad to follow. He leaves his beautiful, ambitious little wife and two children, gives up his lucrative practise, and goes to his apprenticeship with Dr. Grosvenor, a pioneer in "Health Education." Cecily Fairchild develops into a woman. Almost too quickly she changes from an efficient society doll to an efficient business womap. And—the husband in Chicago, the wife and children in a nearby city work out their destinies separately. Of course another man comes into her life—another woman into his. Divorce papers and then fiances enter their ken. Success and great renown in his work is Avery Fairchild's portion, and Cecily makes her tea-room an institution in the town. Happily separated? Here's the difficulty: They are still in love with each other! Of course it all ends happily for Cecily and Avery. Richard Morley turns from romance to good works, Caroline Keppel at least gains in independence, and Lois Butler keeps on doing good in her great-hearted way.

A book to make you think is "Cecily and the Wide World." Had Dr. Fairchild a right to leave his wife and children without adequate support? Should he have so lightly left his work in Jefferson among the poor? Of course he succeeded in doing the greatest good for the greatest number, but could he foresee that outcome?

They are interesting characters with which Miss Corbett has peopled her book. Avery is charming and earnest and delightfully faulty. Cecily's transformation is rather sudden; we dislike her in the first of the volume and then find her entirely admirable in the next few chapters. Lois Butler is the typical new woman of the kind to be lauded and emulated. Poor Walter Butler, her husband, who says: "I feel quite strongly that our duties in this world are toward each other—not away from each other," is a fine figure and their love is almost ideal. Richard Morley, cultured, splendid gentleman, pathetic little Caroline Keppel, Dr. Grosvenor, all group around the Fairchilds. Several minor characters seem unimportant and unnecessary. The mission of the Samuels girl is not quite clear.

LADIES' RIGHTS

A LITTLE QUESTION IN LADIES' RIGHTS. By Parker H. Fillmore. Illustrated. John Lane Company. 50 cents net.

This little book with the very long name tells the amusing story of Margery, her neighbor Willie Jones, and the nickel. Margery had earned that nickel, one-half of the dime Willie's mother had promised to pay him if he picked two quarts of blackberries. By solemn agreement, that nickel belonged to Margery, and as insult added to injury, she knew perfectly well that had she been a boy Willie would have handed it over promptly, and without cavil, for he had the reputation of being square and honest in all his dealings—with boys. But Margery, being a girl, had a great deal of trouble in exacting her lawful due, and might never have obtained it but for the vigorous backing of two members of her own sex. And then at the end—but who got the best of it in the end we will leave the reader to find out for himself.

The tale is amusingly written, Willie and Margery are real children, delightfully serious and comic, while the illustrations by Rose Cecil O'Neill are a joy all by themselves. "A Little Question in Ladies' Rights" may be depended upon to furnish an hour's amusement, and will probably prove a popular substitute for Christmas cards.

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 453)

these the most prominent is the effect upon the false prophet of his own pretensions. Although the one is essentially base, the other essentially noble, Dyiks, like Djabal, comes to believe, partly at least, in his own claims. "You see these good men taking it for Gospel and * * * they convince you," he admits to Matthew Braile, the clear-sighted, shrewd, humorous, and kindly old man who plays a very important part in the book. For the leading characters in the personal drama are real and interesting people, especially Braile, Nancy, Dyiks's deserted, conscientious wife, and Joey, one of the most human and likable boys we have met in a long time.

It is scarcely necessary, however, to speak at any great length of these people, of Abel Reverdy and his wife, that amusing pair who sponged on Braile shamelessly and almost unconsciously, of Gillespie, torn between his pride and his love and his keen sense of justice, of fierce, passionate Jane or even of Nancy and her son, though any one of them would do much to make notable a lesser book. The little backwoods community, once peaceful, now with "families broken up, brothers not speaking, husbands and wives parting" in this bitter civil war of religious dissension brought upon them by Dyiks, is the real protagonist of the story. The reader feels as though he knew Leatherwood and its inhabitants intimately, and at the end he is inclined to echo Mandeville's question, wondering whether Braile is right in declaring that it was Dyiks's conceit and lack of perfect faith in himself which prevented "his superstition" from spreading further than it did. "The Leatherwood God" is a remarkable psychological study, as well as a very interesting novel.

LOVERS' KNOTS

LOVERS' KNOTS. By Elizabeth Jordan. With frontispiece. Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

THE old saying that it is love which makes the world go round may or may not be true, but there can be no doubt that without it the realm of popular magazine fiction would be in a bad way. In all these tales, grouped under the general title of "Lovers' Knots," it supplies the motive power. Frequently it is love at first sight, followed by one of those speedy marriages which do so much to provide work for that most active institution, the Divorce Court. Most of the youthful persons who appear in the rôles of hero and heroine are rich, and seem to have nothing in part, that to do, there is a general atmosphere of golf, yachts, automobiles, house parties, dinners, and dances. "Man Proposes" with difficulty at a house party; "The Young Man in Peacock Alley" profits by a mistake in identity; "A Game of Tag" is played over a considerable part of Europe; "Mr. Brimley to the Rescue" shows that not to know where you are living is sometimes conducive to romance; "The Far-Away Road" leads straight to a Fairy Godfather; "Philip's 'Furnis Man'" rescues a rich young woman from boredom, and so on.

Several of the stories tell how a man and a girl met in some unconventional way and fell in love immediately if not sooner; others have to do with lovers' quarrels; all of them follow the stereotyped rules for the making of marshmallow fiction, and one or two are related in a rather bright way which renders them mildly amusing.

LADY CONNIE

LADY CONNIE. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Illustrated. Hurst & International Library Company. $1.50 net.

AN account of life at Oxford some thirty years ago, a description of the mischief a charming, spoiled, self-centred young girl can do quite unintentionally, the result of a series of misfortunes on a proud, egotistical nature—these are the three chief factors in Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel, "Lady Connie." It begins on the day Lady Constance Bledlow, the only child of Lord and Lady Risborough, comes to Oxford to stay with her uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. Ewen Hooper, and their two daughters, Alice and Nora. Lord and Lady Risborough, scholars both, had died within six weeks of each other about a year before the story opens, leaving their 20-year-old daughter to the care of her uncle, Lady Risborough's brother, until she should become of age. She is stated to have been very fond of her parents, and still in deep mourning when she arrives at Oxford; however, this does not prevent her from going to balls and dinner parties and enjoying herself hugely. Brought up in the very best Continental society, principally in Rome, she had a wide acquaintance among Ambassadors, diplomats, and dignitaries of all kinds, and quickly becomes very much of a personage at Oxford. Among the men who are in love with her is Douglas Falloden, nephew and heir of a Marquis, handsome, clever, arrogant, bad-tempered, and a complete snob. Sorell, the eminent Greek scholar, thinks that "there couldn't be a spark of decent feeling in his (Falloden's) composition," and the reader agrees with him.

However, it is this same Falloden who is the hero of the novel, and upon whose character misfortune presently has so beneficent an effect. There is a young Polish student at Oxford, Otto Radowitz, a musician and a genius, to whom Falloden takes a violent dislike, a dislike which is presently intensified by the favor shown the boy by Lady Constance. A passionate patriot, Radowitz, whose people have all been exiles from the Germany dominated part of Poland to which they belong, hopes some day to do great things for his beloved country through his music. Although only 20, "they talk of him in Paris as another Chopin," and it seems more than probable that he has a brilliant future before him. But by his oddities and his wit he has offended a group of young Oxford "bloods," and in a college "rag," led by Falloden, Radowitz's hand is so injured as to ruin his musical career. The subsequent relations of the two young men and Lady Constance form a large part of the book. But before this happens, the reader's feeling toward Falloden, of whom Nora Hooper, the most attractive character in the novel, says: "If you only knew the horrid, rude things—mean things, too—at dances and parties—he does to some of the girls here * * * just because they're not swells and not rich," is a dislike so thorough that even his caddish attempt to shift a part of the blame for Radowitz's disaster from his own on to Lady Connie's shoulders, can scarcely increase it. Consequently his misfortunes, even though they do oblige him to sell a Gainsborough which was "one of the loveliest portraits in the world," as well as some Van Dycks, Titians, Turners, &c., are rather pleasing than otherwise. But Lady Constance was not altogether blameless; "in all her dealings with Falloden she had behaved with a reckless folly" of which she presently became conscious, though she is an exceedingly self-satisfied young person. Nevertheless, she has generous impulses, and does her best to make everybody happy in the end.

The story is interesting, and there are some charming pen pictures of Oxford and its social life thirty years ago, when girl students were a novelty and "the university * * * still more than held its own socially, amid the waves of new population that threatened to engulf it." The sketches of the beautiful, quaint old city, with its elms and its spires, its gardens, and its Old World fascination, when "the gray college walls, battlemented and flecked with black, rose warmed and transfigured by that infused and golden Summer in which all Oxford lay bathed," give more than a hint of the magic lure of that beloved and historic place. Certain of the minor characters win the reader's sympathy, especially honest, intelligent Nora Hooper, working hard, striving bravely to straighten out the affairs of her shiftless, happy-go-lucky family, and to lift some of the burden from the overweighted shoulders of her scholarly, but in practical matters, totally inefficient father—a task difficult enough for any one, almost impossible for a 17-year-old girl. Alice, Nora's sister, is less likable, yet one cannot help feeling sorry for her when she is so entirely eclipsed and the man she loves taken from her by Constance.

Lady Connie herself is a typical Mrs. Humphry Ward heroine, slender, beautiful, distinguished, cultured, willful. She is also rich, of luxurious habits, graceful, extremely elegant, and entirely self-possessed. At the reception to the Lord Chancellor it is she who is the real guest of the evening, and wherever she goes a little court gathers around her. Of course, she can discuss pictures, music, and politics; is, indeed, "able to talk about everything," while her influence in the musical world of Paris does wonders for the electric piano-player, which is bestowed upon Radowitz as a compensation for his "murdered music" and wrecked life. In short, she is a remarkable young woman.

Besides the descriptions of Oxford there are several picturesque and well done accounts of the country near and around Flood Castle, the ancient home of the Fallodens, and some colorful ones of various social affairs both in London and in Oxford—the royal quadrille in which Lady Connie danced, the receptions and balls of which she was the queen. The book has throughout a sort of mellow, leisurely quality which is very agreeable.

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(Continued on Page Following)

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

J. H. P.—Will you please tell me who is the author of the lines:

Count that day lost whose low descending sun
Sees from thy hand no noble action done.

The author of this sentiment, according to Bartlett's Quotations, is unknown. That authority quotes the lines as follows:

Count that day lost whose low descending sun
Views from thy hand no noble action done.

John Gough Nichols, printer and antiquary, (1806-1873,) in his "Autographs of Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Personages Conspicuous in English History from Richard II. to Charles II.," states that an album in the British Museum of one David Krieg contains the following verses:

Virtus sui gloria.
Think that day lost whose descending sun
Views from thy hand no noble action done.

These verses are inclosed in quotation marks, dated Dec. 8, 1697, and are signed by Jacob Bobart, who was a botanist, born 1641 and who died in 1719. The now familiar version given in Bartlett's Quotations, is first found in print, it is said, in Stamford's "Art of Reading," a third edition of which was published in Boston in 1803.

Suetonious relates that the Emperor Titus at supper one night, on reflecting that he had assisted no one that day, exclaimed, "Friends, I have lost a day."

Young, in his "Night Thoughts," says:

I've lost a day—the prince, who nobly cried,
Had been an Emperor without his crown.

"The New Arrival"

E. P.—Some twenty-odd years ago a humorous poet announced the birth of a daughter in rhyme, three or four verses. I am able to recall a part of the first verse, as follows:

There came to port last Sunday night
The queerest little craft
Without a stitch (or inch) of rigging on.
I looked, and looked, and laughed!

Can you give the name of author and the entire poem?

The poem for which our correspondent inquires is "The New Arrival," by George Washington Cable, and reads as follows:

There came to port last Sunday night
The queerest little craft,
Without an inch of rigging on.
I looked and looked—and laughed!
It seemed so curious that she
Should cross the unknown water
And moor herself within my room—
My daughter! O my daughter!

Yet by these presents witness all
She's welcome fifty times,
And comes consigned in hope and love—
And common metre rhymes.
She has no manifest but this;
No flag floats o'er the water.
She's too new for the British Lloyd's—
My daughter! O my daughter!

Ring out wild bells—and tame ones too;
Ring out the lover's moon.
Ring in the little worsted socks,
Ring in the bib and spoon.
Ring out the muse, ring in the nurse,
Ring in the milk and water.
Away with paper, pen, and ink—
My daughter! O my daughter!

"Sometime, Somewhere"

K. R. DRACE.—Please find out who is Ophelia Browning, author of the following lines, wrongly attributed to Robert Browning, and whether there is more to the poem.

Unanswered yet? Nay, do not say ungranted.
Perhaps your part is not yet wholly done,
The work began when first your prayer was uttered,
And God will finish what He has begun
If you will keep the incense burning there;
His glory you shall see sometime, somewhere.

The author of the lines given above is Mrs. Ophelia Browning Burroughs, and the lines are quoted from the poem, "Sometime, Somewhere," which is printed in "Sunday School Selections," published by the Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia. It was written when Mrs. Burroughs was Miss Ophelia G. Browning, the daughter of a Methodist minister, and its first appearance in print was in The Christian Standard in May, 1880. Some years later the author, who had become Mrs. Burroughs, had the pleasure of hearing her poem recited before an immense religious gathering at Ocean Grove, N. J.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

E. W. W.—The poem which W. B. L. quotes as in your issue of Oct. 1, as beginning:

When on my day the night of life is falling,

is "At Last," by John G. Whittier, and may be found in any standard edition of his poems. Correctly quoted the first line reads:

When on my day of life the night is falling.

It is stated that as Whittier lay dying a relative at his bedside repeated the poem.

Answers to this appeal have also been received from Dr. Martha S. Everitt, Forest Hills, L. I.; C. L. Currier, N. Y.; Daniel Willets, Tranton, N. J.; N. W. Beadell, Arlington, N. J.; Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Myron J. Case, West Hartford, Conn.; B. G. Davis, Glen Cove, N. Y.; Adela F. Smith, Brooklyn; Mrs. Esther A. W. Hull, Providence, R. I.; D. F. Bennett, Brooklyn; Mrs. Andrew J. Riis, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; Rev. Walter A. Smith, St. Cloud, Minn.; E. A. Demisqa, Norwich, Conn.; Mrs. M. A. G. Rose, Plainfield, N. J.; Mary A. Spencer, Edgartown, Mass.; Mrs. T. F. Bayard, Washington, D. C., and Julia W. Green, Middletown, N. Y.

The Artillerist's Oath.

S. C. A.—In reply to the appeal of Margaret B. Price in your issue of Sept. 17 for "The Artillerman's Oath," would say that the poem is by Charles F. Adams and was published in 1862 by Oliver Ditson & Co. under the title "The Artillerist's Oath."

This appeal was also answered by E. J. Donahue, Binghamton, N. Y.

"Romola."

GENEVIEVE ALLEN.—The quotation cited by K. W. T. in the Book Review of Oct. 1 is from George Eliot's "Romola," and refers to poor Tessa's love for the trivial Tito.

APPEALS TO READERS

A. W. R.—Can any of your readers give me the complete poem by Bourdillon, of which one verse reads:

Ah, full of purest influence
On human mind and mood,
Of holiest joy to human sense,
Are river, field and wood.
And better most all childhood be
That knows a garden and a tree!

and which ends:

Yet sin and sorrow's pedigree
Sprang from a garden and a tree!

Childhood

MARIE C. ZANGRANDI.—Can some reader give me a clue as to what poem the following is quoted from:

Is childhood, then, so all divine,
Or, memory, is the glory thine,
That hallows thus our past?

"Blessed Goldenrod"

C. C. C.—Can some one of your readers inform me who is the author and where the poem may be found which contains these lines:

Steeped through in Summer sunshine
bends the blessed goldenrod,
As I turn my footsteps toward the quiet
house of God.
In my brain the old refrain—
Would that my dearest with me trod.

"My Own Columbia"

D. GOODRICH.—I am anxious to secure the words of a patriotic song of forty years ago, of which I remember the refrain only, which is:

A thousand years my own Colombia;
'Tis the glad day so long foretold;
'Tis the glad morn whose early twilight
That Washington saw in times of old.

Can any reader furnish the words and the name of the author?

Abram's Tent.

C. P. STANLEY.—I have seen a poem beginning with these lines:

An aged man came late to Abram's tent;
The night was dark and all the plain seemed bare;
He asked for bread; his strength was well-nigh spent;
His haggard looks besought the tenderest care.

I would like very much to find the poem in its entirety. Can some reader help me?

Music's Birth.

I. F. P.—If any one can supply me with the remainder of these verses I should esteem it a favor. It is called "Music's Birth":

Whence came this melody we love so well?
From ways begun on earth?
Or would reverberating sound, still traveling since birth,
Repeal, if we are still attuned,
The first grand strains of love?

"Ordered to the Front."

Mrs. A. C. ROSS.—Can any of your readers furnish me with a copy of "Ordered to the Front"? This appeared during the South African war and, I am told, was read in London by Mrs. Brown Potter on the occasion of troops departing for the front.

Boys Grown Tall.

W. D. V.—Will some reader favor me by giving me the author of, and the poem from which, the following quotation is taken:

Men are only boys grown tall;
Things don't change much, after all.

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

Thomas MacDonagh's Timely Study of "Literature in Ireland," and Other Recent Publications

LITERATURE IN IRELAND. Studies Irish and Anglo-Irish. By Thomas MacDonagh. University College, Dublin. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.75.

THE key to this book is the Gaelic Revival. Thomas MacDonagh is judging literature made by Irishmen from the standpoint of the Irishman who has re-educated himself into a Gaelic outlook. This presupposes a living Gaelic culture in Ireland. That such exists today is due entirely to the revival that began twenty years ago with Dr. Douglas Hyde's address, "The Necessity for De-Anglicising Ireland." The revival has produced an important and distinctive group of Irish writers in English, and a much smaller group of writers in Gaelic. Thomas MacDonagh touches on both groups in his consideration of the new literature in Ireland.

Taking, as he does, the Gaelic standpoint, MacDonagh has to leave out of account the writers who have been regarded as constituting Ireland's chief claim for a place in literary history—Swift, Sterne, Goldsmith, Sheridan. The great Hugh O'Neill once remarked that the Norman-Irish families seemed Irish to the English, but that they were always English to the Irish. It is the same with these writers. MacDonagh's thesis is that a distinctive Anglo-Irish literature could only come into being when the English language in Ireland had acquired an individuality of its own. That could have only been since the eighteenth century. First of all, English had to become the language of a people mainly of Gaelic stock, and then the literature produced had to be from, by, of, and to the Irish people. This cuts out the early writers like Goldsmith and Sheridan. Swift and Sterne, and it cuts out, too, the emigrants like Oscar Wilde and Bernard Shaw. Moore is the first poet who is influenced by the Irish idiom, and that idiom comes to him not from the individuality of the language he is using, but from the individuality of the traditional music that he is writing to. Mangan, Ferguson, and Callanan are the innocent Irish poets in the past. Carleton is the important Irish novelist. And among the contemporaries that he mentions as having a place in the distinctive Anglo-Irish literature are Yeats, Synge, Colum, Pearse, Plunkett, Alice Milligan, the Hon. Emily Lawless. The literature that is being created in Ireland in English and Irish has MacDonagh's enthusiasm because it is a new literature—both languages, Gaelic and Anglo-Irish, are being made over again—and both literatures, he maintains, are the newest and freshest in Europe.

MacDonagh could have only justified his title by writing two other books—one on the novelists, Maria Edgeworth, the Banims, Gerald Griffin, and Carleton, and one on the dramatists and essayists. It was certainly his intention to give the work this scope. But he only began it after his life had been committed to the revolutionary cause, and the book before us was completed just as he, with Connolly, Pearse, and Ceant, forced an insurrection on the Dublin Volunteers on Easter last. "The Day of Resurrection." The present volume would be more justly entitled "Poetry in Ireland," for, although it lays down standards for our recognition of a distinctive Irish expression in literature, it applies these standards fully only to poetry. "Literature in Ireland" is composed of studies which MacDonagh delivered as lectures to the students of University College, Dublin.

What are the marks of a distinctive Irish poetry? First of all, a typical rhythm. You can find that rhythm, praised by Edgar Allan Poe, in that poem of Moore's that begins:

> At the mid-hour of night, when stars are weeping, I fly.

Stillness—a peculiar lack of emphasis—is the essence of this Irish rhythm. How does it come into poetry in English? One guesses from the association of that poetry with the traditional Irish music. MacDonagh accepts this theory and advances a supplementary one which is most interesting. This unemphatic Irish rhythm is associated with Gaelic speech, but makes its emphasis by word-position. The ordinary English speaker says "I came from the town"; the Irishman who has the Gaelic pasts in him says "It was from the town I came," thus reproducing the structure of Gaelic which permits of the shifting of words for the sake of emphasis. This characteristic form of speech, with the traditional music to which poetry has constantly been written, has built up the distinctive rhythm of Irish verse. Besides a distinctiveness in form, MacDonagh notices a distinctiveness in content; he insists upon the Irish tendency to deal intimately with the common household furniture of the world. But it can be argued that this ability comes not from a national tendency but from social conditions; it comes out of the unelaborate civilization of people still living close to the soil.

"Literature in Ireland" is a stimulating book; it is stimulating not only for those who are interested in Irish literature but for those who are interested in literary criticism generally. For MacDonagh writes out of a wide knowledge and a deep love of literature, and his conceptions are original and often striking. And the book is exciting because of the personality of the author. In every section of "Literature in Ireland" one comes across flashes of his high dream. "It is well for us," he writes, "that our workers are poets and our poets workers." And it is well, too, that here still that cause which is identified, without underthought of commerce, with the cause of God and right and freedom, the cause which has been the great theme of our poetry, may any day call the poets to give their lives in the old service."

LATIN AMERICA

EXPORTING TO LATIN AMERICA. A Handbook for Merchants, Manufacturers, and Exporters. By Ernst B. Filsinger, Consul of Costa Rica and Ecuador in St. Louis, formerly President and Commissioner to Latin America of the Latin-American Foreign Trade Association. With a Foreword by Dr. Lee S. Rowe, Professor of Economics, University of Pennsylvania. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.

MR. FILSINGER deals with a problem of prime importance to this country in his book on Latin America. Just at this moment the people of our sister republics of Central and South America are offering us trade opportunities of inestimable value, conditioned on our coming to them with a willingness to give them what they want and to conform cheerfully with their established commercial methods. We already have entered upon the enjoyment of a very large business with these southern peoples which before the war belonged to France, Germany, and England; what we need to do now is to find out how we may hold this new business when the war shall be ended.

There is no doubt we shall be able to produce the things the Latin Americans wish to import quite as cheaply as they can be produced the other side of the Atlantic; but the question whether our present customers will continue to buy of us does not depend on our efficiency and economy as producers so much as on our ability to bring about close and agreeable business relations with the merchants and bankers we are hoping will tie to us permanently. There seems just now to be an earnest desire on the part of Americans engaged in foreign trade to learn just what they should do in order to succeed in the Latin-American countries. Mr. Filsinger undertakes to respond to this desire in a practical way, and Professor Rowe, in his introductory paragraph, says the author has made a very clear and systematic presentation of the conditions necessary to the development of our Latin-American trade, and in so doing has performed a national service that will be appreciated by our merchants and manufacturers.

The one thing that stands out in Mr. Filsinger's prescription is that to win a hold on Latin-American trade it is necessary to do a great deal of hard, intelligent work. If the merchants of other countries, notably Germany, have made an exact science of their export businesses, the American who expects to compete with them successfully must do as they have done; slipshod, haphazard methods will not answer in sharp contests with people who use carefully devised systems and specially trained men. If European merchants have studied the needs of the several countries of South and Central America and have responded to them intelligently and adequately, our own merchants must go and do likewise. If our competitors, instead of attempting to force the Latin-Americans to conform to European standards, have yielded gracefully to the wishes, whims, and caprices of their customers, we must be quite as complaisant as they have been and do everything possible to make ourselves agreeable.

Precisely what we should do Mr. Filsinger tells us in plain, direct fashion; the value of his book lies in the explicitness of its instructions.

EMMY LOU

EMMY LOU'S ROAD TO GRACE. By George Madden Martin. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35.

IT is always a precarious business to follow a cold trail. One's memory is apt to play one tricks and enhance a once happy experience with sundry embellishments which render a return to it a disappointing business.

When George Madden Martin, therefore, asked us to turn back in our literary wanderings and take note again of one Emmy Lou, who some dozen years ago endeared herself to the reading public, we acquiesced dubiously. But no sooner had we set forth upon the pilgrimage than a plump little hand crept into ours, and a pair of trusting eyes smiled a familiar welcome, and lo! we were once more joyously following the primrose path with Emmy Lou! The "Road to Grace," to be sure, was beset with perplexities and difficulties, but it was lit from end to end with the radiance that comes only with the dawn.

"Emmy Lou's Road to Grace" is a book to laugh over, to sigh over, and to think about. It is not so much a book of observation as it is a book of memory. To most persons, not only birth but maturity is a "forgetting." It is only a rare soul now and then who goes on remembering. Kenneth Graham does, and Mark Twain, and Booth Tarkington. So does George Madden Martin.

Any one of these stories, so earnestly conceived, so amusingly executed, presents a phase in the development of the mental and moral life of a child that is more illuminating than pages of abstract psychology. As we read we too get glimpses of

> • • • those first affections,
> Those shadowy recollections,
> Which be they what they may,
> Are yet the fountain head of all our day.

Little Emmy Lou prefers her charge against the ethics of the public school, the Sunday school, and the home, and a fair-minded reader is forced to render a verdict in her favor.

To those interested in the education of children the book should prove a real boon, full of suggestion and constructive criticism. To the average reader in search of diversion it will be a delightful surprise. But to the old friends of Emmy Lou, who are numbered by the hundreds of thousands, it is a happy reunion with one of the best-loved little heroines in American literature.

ALICE HEGAN RICE.

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In a two-volume illustrated work entitled "The Long Arm of Lee" Jennings Cropper Wise gives a history of the artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia, and with it a brief account of the Confederate Bureau of Ordnance. Students of the military operations of the civil war will find interesting matter in Mr. Wise's book. The author's point of view is that of a Southerner, with a profound admiration for the gunners of Lee's army, who is sensible of the obligation resting on him as a historian to stick to the facts and to abstain from partisan and sentimental opinions. (Lynchburg, Va.: J. P. Bell Company, Inc.)

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BY

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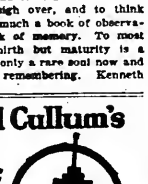

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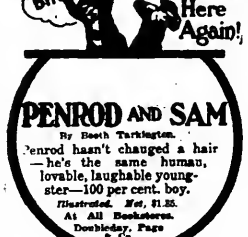

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

THE letters of Harold Chapin, American citizen, who died fighting for the Allies in the battle of Loos on Sept. 26, 1915, have just been published by the John Lane Company under the title, "Soldier and Dramatist." The volume contains two portraits and some sketches in the text. "The Life and Letters of Sir Henniker Heaton, Bart.," the father of imperial penny postage, edited by his daughter, Mrs. Adrian Porter, is also ready for immediate publication.

Cosmo Hamilton is now at work on a dramatization of his new novel, "The Sins of the Children," for the Shuberts. Little, Brown & Co. have in hand for early publication a new novel by W. L. George, "The Intelligence of Woman," and "The Whale and the Grasshopper, and Other Fables," by Seumas O'Brien, the newly discovered short story writer.

The Home Economics Committee of the National Special Aid Society, of which Mrs. Aaale Nathan Meyer is Chairman, 289 Fifth Avenue, has issued a "Directory of Courses in Home Economics in Greater New York," compiled by Eva C. Barnard. The object of the publication is to help women and girls to become acquainted with the means of improving home conditions, and the list of institutions which tend to the attainment of that object is full and certain to be of value to those for whose benefit it has been compiled.

Among the recent publications of Duffield & Co. are "The Cross of Heart's Desire," by Gertrude Pahlow; "Afterward," by Kathlyn Rhodes; "The Memoirs of a White Elephant," by Judith Gautier. A biography of Dante, by Professor C. H. Grandgent of Harvard, will be issued shortly by this house, and also "Garden Ornaments," a book on garden furniture, by Mary H. Northend, and "The Enjoyment of Architecture," by Talbot F. Hamlin.

Another book on the Irish rebellion has just come from the press of the Devin-Adair Company. "The Irish Rebellion of 1916 and Its Martyrs: Erin's Tragic Easter," has been written by a group of Irish writers now in this country. They include Padraic Colum, Maurice Joy, T. Gavan Duffy, Mary Colum, Mary Ryan, and Sidney Clifford.

Forthcoming announcements of the Putnams are "The Life and Letters of Henry Brevoort to Washington Irving," by George S. Hellman; a volume of "Memories," by Edward Clodd; "The Life and Times of David Humphreys," an illustrated work in two volumes by Frank Landon Humphreys, and the biography of Isaac Mayer Wise, the founder of American Judaism, by Max B. May.

Thomas Walsh, author of "The Prison Ships" and "Pilgrim Kings," has recently been elected a member of the Hispanic Society of America.

The George H. Doran Company will publish shortly a volume of verse by Berton Braley, "Things as They Are." "The Lion's Share," a new novel by Arnold Bennett, and two books by Irvin Cobb, "Local Color" and "Fibble, D. D.!" are among the forthcoming publications of this house, as is also "A Gilded Vanity," an amusing story of marriage a la mode, by Richard Dehan.

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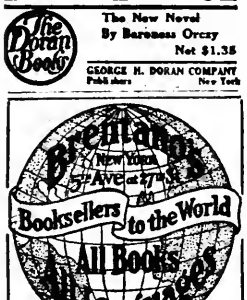

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Other Big New Books are:

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By Rex Beach

The Rising Tide
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The Thirteenth Commandment
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Section 7 | EDITORIAL SECTION

The New York Times.

EDITORIAL SECTION | Section 7

E SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1916. E

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for Dress or Evening Use

Macy's shoes for women have that air of refinement and grace of contour that lend harmony to a costume for any occasion.

This Lace Boot has patent leather vamp and white kid upper. Smartly perforated. Light weft sole and covered Louis XV. heel. Same model may be had with black glace kid vamp and white calf upper. **$8.89**

Satin Slippers for evening wear, built on a particularly pleasing, graceful, pointed last, such as is used in higher priced slippers. Black, white, pink or blue. Exceptional value at **$2.97**

Macy's—2nd Floor, Rear

NEW!

Seen in the Store

Motor Hose—
While riding to scenes of gayety in an automobile on cold evenings, a pair of motor hose may be drawn over evening slippers and thin silk stockings. The over-stocking is warm and woolly with thin leather sole and place for the heel of the slipper to fit comfortably. A little pompom is perched on the front.
Main Floor.

A Boudoir Bag—
Made entirely of lovely pink satin ribbon is a boudoir bag, made in many, many petals to look like a rose in full bloom. Around the neck of the bag little green satin petals form the calyx of the rose. A rose is appliqued at the centre to confine the fullness.
Ribbon Section, Main Floor.

A Glove Kerchief—
A tiny glove handkerchief of linen with finely hand-rolled edge has a little dog hand-embroidered in one corner—but, unlike other canines, he walks upright, attired with waistcoat, cane and Turkish fez, the tassel of which dangles dashingly off of the handkerchief.
Main Floor.

For Sewing—
A little gaily painted wooden man with great big feet stands on picket duty with shouldered bayonet. A thimble is his hat, two needles make his gleaming bayonet, and his body is a spool of thread.
Notion Section, Main Floor.

Fur Coats and Handsome Fur Sets

Answer Winter's Call

Furs, once deemed a luxury, are now within the scope of the woman with a limited income; this season the variety is greater than ever, and only fine pelts in the prevailing modes find a place in our large stock—the prices, as always, are "Lowest-in-the-City."

Fur COATS

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), 40 inch, full flare model; collar and cuffs of natural skunk. **$139.00**

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), 40 inch, full flaring model; collar, cuffs and border of natural skunk. **$153.00**

Caracul, 40-inch, full flare model, beautifully lined; collar, cuffs of dyed skunk. **$169.00**

Persian, 50 inches long, very full and flaring; collar, cuffs and wide border of natural skunk. **$296.00**

Mole, full model; beautifully lined. **$149.00**

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), very full and flaring; handsome lining. **$79.75**

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), 42-inch, full flare model; collar, cuffs and border of natural skunk. **$296.00**

Separate SCARFS

Skunk, double fur animal. **$11.74**

Mole Collarette, cape collar effect, **$36.75**

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), flat boa effect. **$5.49**

Natural Raccoon, long, flat shape. **$11.74**

Red Fox, double fur scarf. **$26.75**

Cross Fox, double fur animal. **$34.75**

Fur SETS

Cross Fox, double fur animal scarf, round muff. **$84.75**

Fisher, double fur animal scarf, round shape muff. **$98.75**

Slate Fox, long, flat scarf and round shape muff. **$79.75**

Blended Sable, two-skin animal scarf crossed at back, round shape muff. **$124.00**

Taupe Fox, double fur animal scarf, round muff. **$89.75**

Stone Marten, two-skin animal scarf, round muff. **$169.00**

Flying Squirrel, long, flat boa and round shape muff. **$39.75**

Real Black Lynx, smart cape collar effect and round shape muff. **$59.75**

Black Fox, double fur animal scarf, canteen muff. **$29.75**

Separate MUFFS, Round Shapes

Skunk,	$24.74	Mole,	$19.74
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat),	$9.74	Natural Raccoon,	$12.74
Red Fox,	$22.74		
Cross Fox,	$59.75		

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Front

IMPORTANT

SALE of Dress SATIN

40 INCHES WIDE **$1.49** per Yard

A good assortment of desirable colors for street wear; also black. Considering the desirability of the material, the value is extraordinary.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street

A Special Purchase of

149 Women's Smart New Suits

Choicest Fabrics of the Season — **$26.75** — Every Desirable Style and Color

Suits such as these have sold for much higher even later in the season. If purchased regularly some would be priced as high as $39.75 each; ordinarily none would sell for as low as this special price.

Even if you have decided to pay more for a good suit, see this collection before making your final decision.

The materials are fine Broadcloths and Velours trimmed with Near Seal (dyed coney) or Velvet.

Belted, Empire or Fitted Models, plain or fancy skirts, novelty pockets, buttons, etc.

Navy, Burgundy, Plum, Green, Brown or Black.

Suits are warmly interlined and lined throughout with self color or fancy silks.

NOTE:—We repeat there are only 149 suits to be sold at $26.75. Early shopping is suggested.

The Styles are the Last Words in Fashion.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Broadway

Beautiful Imported Blouses

Every Stitch Hand-Made

Made of Fine White Batiste or Handkerchief Linen

Hand-Drawn Lace Trimmed or Hand-Scalloped Effects

These exquisite Lingerie Blouses were personally selected by our representative during her recent visit abroad, and are worthy examples of the designers' originality and the fine needle-art of Paris.

The Blouses described and priced here are a few of many new models.

Hand-made, of white batiste; square collars, cuffs and down front edged with fine Valenciennes lace. **$4.74**

Handkerchief Linen with beautiful, hand-drawn work on collar, cuffs and front. **$10.74**

White or Flesh Batiste, *as illustrated.* Panel front, collar and cuffs with "fluted" frills. Crochet ball buttons. **$9.74**

Real Filet Lace Bands trim a lovely model of fine white voile; finely tucked on shoulders and sleeves. **$16.74**

Embroidered Batiste is used in a dainty model with hand scalloped collar and cuffs. **$7.49**

Handkerchief Linen of finest quality adorned with hand-drawn work and real Filet lace panel front. **$16.74**

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street

Women's FROCKS

OF INDIVIDUAL STYLE

Whether it be this charming copy of an import, a tailored coat model, or one made on straight and simple lines, there's an unmistakable air of chic about them all.

Copy of an Import is the dress *illustrated.* Made of navy blue Gabardine, long-waisted, straight line effect, with square neck; collar and cuffs of broadcloth in pastel shade of green. Skirt joined with cartridge pleating; two narrow belts. Waist and projecting pockets outlined in gray embroidery. **$39.75**

Tailored Dress of navy serge; coat effect with large patch pockets; collar and vestee of flesh color Georgette crepe. box-pleated skirt with yoke front; tailored belt of self material. Collar and cuffs satin bound. **$27.75**

Straight line model of serge in navy, brown or green. Full-pleated from yoke front and back. White satin collar, broad belt and patch pockets bead embroidered in colors. Tailored sleeves button trimmed. **$16.74**

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre, Broadway

For Hours of Relaxation

Charming Negligees, $6.74

Every woman covets a crepe de chine negligee for wear within the precincts of her boudoir, and at the above low price this bit of feminine daintiness is brought within the reach of the more limited incomes—For these are exceptional values.

Negligee of good quality crepe de chine, with elastic at Empire waistline; shadow lace coatee; satin ribbon rosette; scattered rosebuds. The price of this negligee has been verified elsewhere as $7.75. **$6.74**

Another Dainty Crepe de Chine Negligee is a simple model, hand embroidered in silk floss in an attractive bow-knot design on front, back and sleeves. Slightly draped at sides; front edges hemstitched. **$6.74**

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Front

Sale of Dress Fabrics

In the Season's Most Wanted Weaves and Colors

An opportune offering of dress goods in desirable weaves and colorings. Serviceable materials at prices which are particularly inviting.

Macy's Famous Black Broadcloth
54 inches wide. Chiffon Broadcloth of unusual quality. Will give excellent service. Macy's usual price $2.49 yd.
Sale Price, $2.08 Yard

Velour Costume Checks
54-in. wide. In all fashionable color effects. Macy's usual prices $2.39, $2.69 and $2.89. **Sale Prices, $1.98, $2.29, $2.39 Yard.**

Black Broadcloth
54 inches wide. Good quality. Sponged and shrunk. Macy's usual price $1.98.
Sale Price, $1.79 Yard
47 inches wide.
Special Price, $1.34 Yard

Colored Broadcloth
47-in. wide. Sponged and shrunk. Excellent quality. African Brown, Medium Brown, Medium Navy, Myrtle Green or Midnight Blue. **Special Price, $1.34 Yard**

French Twill Black Serge
56 inches wide. Exceptional quality. **Sale Price, $1.86 Yard**

46 inches wide. Fine wearing quality. Priced less than today's manufacturing cost.
Sale Price, 98c Yard

French Twill Navy Blue Serge
Serviceable and popular weave in good dress weight. Two shades.
Sale Price, $1.86 Yard

Macy's—Second Floor, Broadway, 35th Street

Lining Satins

Most winter coats need linings. But if you would have a lining that conceals two seasons' wear beneath its attractive exterior, it is wise to buy at Macy's

High lustre silk face Lining with cotton back. Very durable for suits or coats. White, ivory, cream, pearl, steel, taupe, tan, emerald, purple, navy, Copenhagen, black. 36 in. wide. **79c yd.**

Brocaded Satin Lining (cotton back) in three effective patterns. For lining coats, capes or fur garments. White, ivory, pearl, steel, jasper, rose, lavender, maize, gold, emerald, plum. 36 inches wide. **98c yd.**

Printed Lining Satin (cotton back) in a large assortment of styles and colors. Floral and figured designs on grounds of tan, gray, green or white. Also black and white striped linings. 36 inches wide. **94c yd.**

Macy's—Lining Dept., 2nd Floor

For the Living Room Mantel

EIGHT-DAY

Oak Mantel Clock, $5.94

A neat, attractive appearing clock, of very simple lines. Good size, 17½ inches long, 5-inch porcelain dial. Made of finely grained oak with brushed brass sash and feet.

Eight-Day guaranteed movement, with hour strike on Cathedral gong and half hour on sweet toned bell.

Macy's—Basement, Broadway

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Groceries

Telephone Greeley 6100.

SALE OF "ORIENT" BRAND COFFEE
A blend of the choicest coffees; fragrant, heavy-bodied and mellow; usual price, 37c lb.; this special sale, 25-lb. bag (bean only), $7.29; 5-lb. tins (bean, granulated or pulverized), $1.48; pound tins (bean, granulated or pulverized), 31c

"Curio Chop" Teas—Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Japan and Mixed; Macy's usual price, 54c pound; for this sale, 5-lb. caddy, $1.39; pound, 29c

CEYLON ORANGE PEKOE TEAS
The Finest Quality Imported Ceylon Orange Pekoe—Regularly 1-lb. caddy, 94c; this sale, 84c
"Lily White" Ceylon Orange Pekoe—Extra fancy quality, regular 1-lb. carton, 58c; this sale, 48c
Amaryllis Ceylon Orange Pekoe—Extra choicest quality, regularly 1-lb. carton, 43c; this sale, 39c
Curio Ceylon Orange Pekoe—A quality that retails in specialty stores at 50c lb.; pound carton, 44c

"Red Star" Hams—We never sacrifice quality to make a low price. All hams offered in this sale and at any time at Macy's are first quality. Weights range from 8 to 10 lbs.; this sale, lb., 22c.

Macy's Famous "Red Star" Brand Boneless Bacon—Only the highest grade and choicest selection; weights, 3 to 6 lbs.; for this sale, lb., 24c.

Armour's "Star" Bacon—Selected stock and mild cure; weights 3 to 8 lbs.; this sale, 28c.

A SPECIAL SALE OF NEW UNPOLISHED RICE, 5-LB. BAG, 21c
Guaranteed to be strictly Louisiana Half-Head Rice, of exceptional quality. Unusually rich in nutritive qualities, and when properly cooked every grain will show up properly. It is known that rice thus cooked is one of the best, most nutritious and readily digested foods.

New Season's Canned Goods.

Selected and Dependable Qualities Only.

An opportunity for thrifty householders to store up the Winter supply.

Tomatoes

	Can	Doz.
Spanish Style Tomato Sauce—For soups, sauces, etc.	6c	69c
"Baby" Brand Tomatoes—No. 2½ can	13c	$1.53
"Olister" Brand Tomatoes—No. 2½ cans	12c	$1.35
"Jessamine" Brand Tomatoes—No. 2½ can	13c	$1.46
"Lily White" Brand Jersey Tomatoes—No. 2½ can	14c	$1.57
"American Beauty" Brand Jersey Tomatoes—6½-inch tall can	16c	$1.81

Canned Corn

	Can	Doz.
"Westminster" Brand Maine Style Sugar Corn	10c	$1.14
"Jessamine" Brand Sugar Corn.	12c	$1.33
"Blue Bell" Brand Country Gentleman Sugar Corn	12c	$1.33
Maine Cream Sugar Corn—"Lily White" Brand	13c	$1.46
Grated Maine Cream Sugar Corn—Finest packed	18c	$2.04
Maine Cream Sugar Corn—"American Beauty" brand, finest packed	14c	$1.69

Canned Peas

	Can	Doz.
"Cennewago" Brand June Peas—No. 2 can	10c	$1.14
Marrowfat Peas "Jessamine" Brand; No. 2 can	12c	$1.33
Early June Peas—"Lily White" brand; No. 2 can	13c	$1.46
Sifted Early June Peas "Lily White" brand	13c	$1.69
Extra Sifted Early June Peas—"Lily White" brand	18c	$1.98
"Lily White" Brand Sweet Garden Peas; No. 2 can	16c	$1.81
"American Beauty" Brand Miniature Peas; No. 2 can	22c	$2.53

Canned Beans

	Can	Doz.
"Arena" Brand Small White Lima Beans; No. 2 can	12c	$1.33
"Jessamine" Brand Jersey Medium Lima Beans; No. 2 can	15c	$1.69
"Red Rover" Brand Red Kidney Beans; No. 2 can	13c	$1.14
"Lily White" Brand—Small green lima beans; No. 2 can	18c	$1.98
Cut String Beans—"Jessamine" brand; No. 2 can.	15c	$1.53

California Canned Asparagus

	Can	Doz.
"Jessamine" Brand—No. 1 tall cans, green	12c	$1.33
"Manzanita" Brand Asparagus—No. 2½ square cans; white or green	19c	$2.17
Mammoth California White Asparagus, "Lily White" Brand—no. 2½ cans; large stalks	27c	$3.12
Mammoth California Green Asparagus, "Lily White" Brand—No. 2½ cans; large stalks	24c	$2.74
"Lily White" Brand Asparagus White Tips—Square cans	23c	$2.53
"Lily White" Brand Asparagus Green Tips—Square cans	21c	$2.41

California Canned Fruits

	Can	Doz.
"Lily White" Brand—Lemon Cling Peaches—Heavy syrup; No. 2 cans	28c	$3.29
"Jessamine" Brand Lemon Cling Peaches—No. 2½ cans	21c	$2.41
"Teal" Brand Yellow Cling Peaches—No. 2½ can	19c	$2.17
"Empress" Brand Lemon Cling Peaches—No. 2½ can	17c	$1.93
Green Gages or Egg Plums—No. 2½ can	19c	$2.17
"Jessamine" Brand Royal Anne White Cherries—In heavy syrup; No. 2½ can	29c	$3.31
"Teal" Brand Royal Anne White Cherries—No. 2½ can.	27c	$3.12
Hawaiian Sliced Pineapples—"Lily White" Brand; No. 1½ can	21c	$2.41
Hawaiian Sliced Pineapples—"Jessamine" brand; No. 2½ can.	17c	$1.93
California Bartlett Pears—No. 2½ cans.	24c	$2.74
Apricots—"Jessamine" brand; No. 2½ cans.	23c	$2.63
Apricots—"Teal" brand; No. 2½ can.	17c	$1.93
Apricots—"Rose" brand California; 1a No. 1 cans	16c	$1.14
"West Side" Brand Jersey Pears—Large No. 2 can.	19c	$1.23
Florida Grape Fruit—2-lb. can.	23c	$2.64

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 29, 1916.

PRO-ALLY SUPPORTERS OF HUGHES.

Do the extreme pro-ally Americans who are supporting Mr. HUGHES see or at all understand the dangers into which their heedless resentment of Mr. WILSON'S policies is leading them? They would administer to Mr. WILSON the effective rebuke of defeat because, observing a strict neutrality, he has not been so friendly to the Allies as they think he ought to have been, but intending to punish him they are doing what they can to bring about a change of administration that may force us into economic alliance, possibly into actual alliance, with Germany. We can imagine their regret, their rage, almost their language, should Mr. HUGHES be elected, if in the performance of his often repeated but vague pledges to enforce the rights of Americans upon land and sea he should denounce the British blockade and insist upon actually enforcing the unrestricted right of trade with Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Put into actual execution, that policy would at once make us purveyors to the German market for munitions, metals, foodstuffs, clothing, and all manner of merchandise of which the Empire stands in dire need. It would not merely prolong the war, it would be an actual and unneutral interference in the war by the Government of the United States. It would be an interference and unneutral because it would rob the Allies of the fruits of their victories upon the sea, it would paralyze the powerful arm of economic pressure upon Germany by which, in co-operation with their operations in the field, the Allies have sought to achieve a victory over their enemies.

The possibility of all this was set forth with remarkable clearness in the letter of Dr. FRANK BOHN which we published yesterday. Dr. BOHN is the American son of a German father who came to this country to escape oppression and possible imprisonment in Prussia. Among Americans of German descent he is practically the only one to warn Americans of his race and blood of their terrible mistake in espousing the cause of Prussian militarism, in giving their influence, aid and sympathy to the forces of imperialism fighting against democracy. In his letter Dr. BOHN pointed out that Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, countries now in arms with Germany, are not her only or her chief allies:

> Germany has, besides these, a group of economic allies—Belgium, the subject provinces of France, Russian Poland, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Before Rumania came into the war she also was an economic ally of Germany. The high prices prevalent in Germany act as a maelstrom which sucks into the German industrial-military system practically all the surplus economic substance and activity of the above-mentioned nations and provinces. They total 45,000,000 people. They include some of the most efficient and industrious populations of the economic world. The Germans go to the trenches, and the Swedes, Danes, &c., send them munitions and other supplies. Norway alone of these nations seems to furnish any considerable commodities for the outside world. • • •
>
> But, after all, the resources of these economic allies of Germany are limited. Taken en masse, they depend largely, even in times of peace, for food supplies and raw materials upon their ocean-borne commerce. That is the fundamental fact, as everybody knows, in the strategy of the Allies. If they can shut out of Germany the military necessities which must be secured only in the United States and America they will win the war. If the Allies cannot continue to exclude those necessities Germany will practically win the war through a drawn fight.

Dr. BOHN points out that "by remaining legally in a position of absolute neutrality the United States and Latin America have necessarily become the economic allies of that belligerent which controls the sea." He observes that "this inevitable decree of fate has been the greatest stroke of good fortune in the history of democracy." That is a political sentiment, unrelated to strictly legal considerations. Our position is lawful, it is correct, it is neutral, because the control of the sea was won by the Allies without our aid. We sell to all buyers who are able to pay for goods and transport them. It is because of the victory of the Allies upon the sea that we are sending food, raw materials, and munitions to the Allies and not to Germany. Had we put a stop to these exports Dr. BOHN says that "we should have won the war for Germany." But "in following out our "present policy of perfectly legal neutrality we shall win the war for the "Allies." We are unable to agree with Dr. BOHN when he says that had the extreme pro-ally Americans really succeeded in plunging us into war with Germany "they would have kept "from the Allies the supplies by the "hundred thousand tons which they so "sorely need and given in their place "a few divisions of untrained militia "which they have not needed, do not "now and will never need." Had we actually engaged in the war upon the side of the Allies we should have furnished to them, not militia, but foodstuffs and munitions to the value of some billions, not for gold, or bonds or treasury notes, but as our contribution to the war. Germany was a little late in comprehending that aspect of the matter, but when she did comprehend it, it became quite evident that she was disposed to yield every possible point to avert the calamity of adding us to the number of her enemies.

When Mr. HUGHES says that it would be his purpose to give the country an administration that "will unflinchingly "maintain American rights on land "and sea," what does he mean? Dr. BOHN sets forth the consequences if we may assume these words to mean a defiance of the blockade established by the Allies:

> If Mr. HUGHES has promised the American agents of the Kaiser to open up our trade with the economic allies of Germany, he can, if elected, execute that promise. A powerful nation such as we can discover abundant precedent in international law for such a policy if it is willing to exercise enough "boldness," "pride," and "patriotism" in its execution.
>
> The whole matter resolves itself into a very simple question: Has Mr. HUGHES bound himself to make the United States an economic ally of Germany and thus win the war for the Kaiser?

We do not assume or believe that Mr. HUGHES has made any such pledge. It is not necessary that he should make such a pledge. The American Germans are ardently supporting him; they, too, are raging against Mr. WILSON. They know what they want, they know very well what an insistence upon trade with Germany's economic allies in Europe, regardless of blockade, would mean. And Mr. HUGHES might be inclined, might be resolved, to do that very thing. He might find precedents and practice in international law to afford some justification for such a policy. He might sweep aside the doctrines of continuous voyage and ultimate destination of cargo, by which we justified our blockade of the Southern States and our seizure of neutral ships far out at sea. He might go so far as to convoy neutral ships carrying cargoes to Dutch or Danish ports, where they would be under the influence of the irresistible attraction of high prices in Germany. That would mean war with the Allies. We should be put in the position of deliberately interfering in the war, with the intent and the effect of reversing a verdict already given, of depriving the Allies of the fruits of their victories upon the sea which in time must give them the victory altogether.

The ardent friends of the allied Powers who are supporting Mr. HUGHES may insist that he would do nothing of the kind. They do not know that, they cannot know that. They know that the administration of Mr. WILSON has been impartial, absolutely neutral, and that, we fear, is the cause of their displeasure. It is well worth their while to take heed which way their steps are tending. Either Mr. HUGHES would continue the policies of Mr. WILSON, which evidently would be little to their satisfaction, or he would initiate very different policies of which their abhorrence would be immeasurable.

POPULAR AND LEGISLATIVE REFERENDUMS.

The people are to vote next week on Proposition No. 1, to approve or reject the law passed by the Legislature of 1916 authorizing the issue of bonds not to exceed ten millions to buy lands for State park purposes. That law should be approved for reasons already given in THE TIMES. The Constitution makes it necessary to ask the voters this year if there shall be a convention to revise and amend the Constitution. The answer should be No. These two questions are to be answered by the people in 1916.

Seven proposed amendments passed by the Legislature of 1916 had to be referred, under the Constitution, to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, on Nov. 7. It is only by their votes for Senators and Assemblymen that these amendments can be favored or opposed at the polls this year.

Amendment 1 relates to waiver of indictment and trial by jury in certain criminal cases. No. 2 is the woman suffrage amendment passed by the last Legislature in direct disobedience to the strong popular mandate against woman suffrage given by the people in 1915. Three authorizes the Legislature to give conventions of Justices of the Supreme Court and lawyers power to make court rules for practice, pleading, and procedure, including rules modifying or supplanting statutes on those subjects. A sound plan to get rid of the present confusion. Four restricts the life of bonds to "the "probable life of the work or object "for which the debt is to be con-"tracted," nor can that life exceed fifty years; and it permits serial bonds, payable in installments. This plan would correct the sinking fund hocus-pocus and check extravagance. Five relates to the Forest Preserves, six to part of the Erie Canal in Utica, seven to the indebtedness of cities.

CHURCH ANNIVERSARIES.

Historical and ecclesiastical elements of interest are blended in the sesquicentennial celebrations beginning today in St. Paul's Chapel and in the John Street Methodist Church. St. Paul's is the oldest church edifice in New York City, and it is peculiarly fitting that the completion of 150 years of religious service in the original building should be remembered. In the John Street Church the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary will be commemorated of the founding of Methodism in this country by PHILIP EMBUEY. Two years later he was enabled to see his efforts crowned with success in erecting the first Methodist meeting house in New York, known in 1768 and for many years after as the Wesley Chapel. Not the least of the many creditable deeds done by Trinity Corporation was its kindly recognition of the pioneer Methodists in contributing to the fund for the original John Street Church.

It is a happy coincidence, therefore, that the dual celebration accentuates the fraternal feeling which existed in those early days between the older Episcopalian body and that growing organization of enthusiastic Dissenters which, through JOHN WESLEY, was a direct offshoot of the Established Church of England.

It would almost seem as though the builders of St. Paul's were guided with a prophetic vision in selecting its site. Yet in 1766 it was, as the late Dr. MORGAN DIX tells us in his history of Trinity, "remote from the heart of the "town, in a part of the city not yet "built up," and the sentiment of many of the 20,000 inhabitants was doubtless well expressed in The New York Gazette, which called the Vestry a visionary set of men to put so large and ornate a building in a place so sequestered and difficult of access.

It did not take long for the city's growth to pass by St. Paul's. With the building of the City Hall, opened in 1813, and the concentration of the municipal activities and celebrations in and around City Hall Park, followed by the Astor House, and later by Barnum's Museum, directly opposite, St. Paul's enjoyed the distinction for many years of being at the heart of the city's activities. Hallowed by many associations of personal and historic worth, which its tablets within the church and its venerable monuments and tombstones without proclaim so simply, St. Paul's is a landmark that New York today could not afford to lose. WASHINGTON had a pew there, and it is significant to note that the three oldest and most honored buildings still standing in the city as memorials of past days are intimately associated with WASHINGTON. In Francee's Tavern he delivered his Farewell Address. In the Morris or Jumel Mansion he had his headquarters for a time during the Revolution, and in St. Paul's he attended divine service immediately after his inauguration as President on April 30, 1789.

The Methodist denomination had its birth in this city in EMBURY'S house in Park Place, known in 1766 as Barrack Street. Then the congregation moved to the famous rigging loft in William Street, and in 1768 had its own house of worship on Golden Hill. The present building is the third on the site. The small Wesley Chapel gave way in 1817 to a larger edifice, and in 1841, due to the widening of John Street, the present church was erected. It is a spot that has always been fondly cherished by Methodists throughout the country as a visible expression of the earnestness and zeal of that little band of pioneers who builded better than they knew and whose influence still prevails in so many things for the development of the best in humanity.

MR. HUGHES FOR MR. WILSON.

We propose to have an American Administration, which shall know no interests but American interests, which shall not be deflected from its purpose by any threats, by any alien machinations, by any consideration of this group or that group, but solely devoted to the interests of the people of the United States.—Mr. HUGHES at Rochester.

Exactly. That is the Administration we have now. Defeat alien machinations and groups. Re-elect WOODROW WILSON.

MARTIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Professor PERCIVAL LOWELL, as we inferred in a few words of comment on his recent lectures relating to life on the planet Mars, does not entertain the theory that the beings which inhabit that planet, and have managed to exist by conserving the melting snows at its poles and conveying the water to other parts of its surface, are human. He has no idea that they are anything like human beings. He does not speculate as to what they may be like in shape or else, as to whether they communicate with each other by speech or written signs, as to whether they are mammals or even of the order of vertebrates. From his own clearly defined point of view, he does not speculate about them at all. He feels that he knows, and has proved by scientific processes, that they exist and possess a high order of intelligence, that they have performed on the surface of their planet an engineering feat quite beyond the present powers of satisfied man, though comprehensible to his intelligence.

The world cannot afford to withhold from Professor LOWELL the homage that is due to a tireless, expert, indomitable explorer of astronomical space. He has reached his conclusions as to the existence of the canals of Mars and their artificial origin and the purpose they serve after twenty-two years of persistent observation, relying also on the observations of the Italian astronomer, SCHIAPARELLI, begun seventeen years before the discoveries began at Flagstaff. He has answered in strictly scientific terms the objections of his critics. He has triumphantly exploded their theory that the white caps at the Martian poles are composed of carbon dioxide, instead of snow and ice, that the lines he sees so clearly and photographs so plainly and drawn so accurately are similar to those observed fitfully on other planets, such as Mercury, Venus, and Saturn. They are not the same. He is convinced that his proof of the existence of intelligent life on Mars is as clear as the proof that there is sodium in the sun.

We need not dwell further on the arguments of Professor LOWELL or the reports of the discoveries on which they are founded. They are extant, written in choice English. But, if we admit that he has proved his case, we must go as far as to admit the superior intelligence of the inhabitants of Mars, whether they are of the human kind or highly developed insects or reptiles or an order of beings of which we have no manner of conception. To do this is not necessarily to deny the vast intellectual possibilities of man. He has again and again overcome the destructive forces of nature on his planet; he has evolved out of his valuable mind systems of law, religion, and government, but only to destroy or abandon them; by his courage and thrift he has builded vast empires for the mutual benefit of all their inhabitants only to let them fall to decay. He has acquired enlightenment and proclaimed the brotherhood of all his kind, only, in an evil mood, to lapse into barbarism and slaughter and annihilate. These inhabitants of Mars, of whom Professor LOWELL knows much already and is in the way to learn more, have labored consistently for aeons to keep their whole planet habitable. Such work demands unity of purpose, a common and unvarying feeling of fellowship. They have preserved life in their domain in spite of the prolonged and continuous effort of all the other forces of nature to eliminate life, and the fair inference is that they have found life worth preserving. Man is capable of such heroic devotion, fitfully, but he has never yet conquered his race hatreds and his creed hatreds, he has let his empires decay, he has taken savage joy in tearing down what he has builded up. Obviously, the whole of Mars, if the Lowell theory is correct, must be one vast community, one empire kept strong by the common purpose of its inhabitants. We cannot speculate as to the looks and manners and habits of these inhabitants, but assuredly they must be worthy of the serious thought of all human beings aware of the imperfections of their own species. We are confident that the more we learn of them the more we shall like them, especially while they remain 30,000,000 miles away from our own environment.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.

The Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church have dealt with the question of Christian socialism more judiciously than the lower clergy. Some of them discussed the duty of the Church toward classes of the community. The duty of the Church toward all classes was thought to be discharged by finding virtues and suffering among the poor, and inferentially condemning the rich by confining suggestions for the betterment of the common welfare to them. No doubt the rich have a duty, perhaps even the larger duty, toward society. The poor also have a duty, although it was not mentioned, and have not all the humanity. The Bishops have issued a "notification" declaring that

> all Christians are under a common obligation conscientiously to scrutinize the sources of their incomes and to give moral support to every just effort to secure better conditions and regular employment for all wage earners.

That is good counsel for "all." It is a counsel of morality, not of economics, and does not indorse any of the various economic or political methods of improving social conditions, none of which has any guarantee of infallibility. It is a counsel addressed not alone to the rich, but equally to the poor who may not be earning their income, or perhaps may be taking their income away from others by methods both immoral and uneconomic. Wage payers and wage earners alike are included in the notification that

> the service of the community and the welfare of workers, not private profit, should be the aim of every industry and its justification, and that the Church should seek constantly to keep this aim before the public mind.

Only hypercriticism can find fault with the Bishops. Their notification is worthy of classing with some Catholic declarations regarding the common duties toward society of both rich and poor, both earners and spenders. There are many churches, but only one morality. It is easier to agree regarding ethics than economics. That is why it is regrettable when any sincere teacher wanders from the region where he speaks with authority, and stakes his leadership upon the extent to which it can command assent to disputatious assertions.

Our Brooklyn neighbor, that essential Brooklyn institution, The Eagle, renewed its youth last week by keeping the seventy-fifth anniversary of its birthday. It performed an excellent little pageant on its own account, and it put every lover of old Brooklyn under obligation by publishing a pamphlet that is a fine remembrancer of earlier times and figures, saturated with antiquarian and historical reminiscence, a portrait gallery of the past. Sound, solid, able, devotedly local, and broadly national, too, The Eagle is a good newspaper. THE TIMES salutes the youthful venerability across East River. May it thrive to the end of its green century and be as prosperously continued in the next!

A GREAT AMERICAN PAINTER.

Carroll Beckwith's Tribute to the Late William M. Chase.

New York, Oct. 28, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with gratitude and respect for THE NEW YORK TIMES that I read your editorial of yesterday on that great painter, William M. Chase, who has gone from us.

Mr. Chase's gift as an artist is questioned by none of his profession and we are all eager to lay a palm upon his coffin. THE NEW YORK TIMES, in its words of appreciation, shows that it rightfully occupies a position of authority among the leading journals of our country in its recognition of the cultivated American. Why is it that the mass of our people are so slow in their just valuation of their gifted countrymen? Chase and Vollon of France are the two greatest painters of still-life that have ever lived, but our country has been slow in granting him the mead which he has deserved. Doubtless now that he is dead and his output has ceased, both the dealer and the collector will awaken and grant his work the price which it has always merited.

When we set sail together, to begin our career at home, on the same steamer from Antwerp in the early Autumn of 1878—Chase returning from a seven years' study in the schools of Munich, and I from five years in those of Paris—we had exhaustive consultations regarding our future. We felt convinced that at the beginning we would not be able to earn our living by our brush, and that one of the two vocations, teaching or illustrating, was inevitable. Chase said with deep determination, "But I must continue to paint." Happily, upon our arrival, Mr. Frank Waller, the President of the then recently started Art Students' League, invited us both to take departments in that school, Chase as an instructor in painting, and I to start the department of antique drawing. Thus the problem of self-support was partially solved. The loyalty with which Chase has always stood by the higher principles of his profession has been an encouragement to all American painters. Never stooping to the commercial or the cheap, he has held high the banner of courage and integrity, striving ceaselessly to "paint the thing as he saw it, for the God of things as they are."

He was greatly gifted as a technician and a tireless worker, some of his smaller canvases and panels of still-life and from nature, both out of doors and in his handsome studio in the old Tenth Street building, show a technical dexterity in the handling of the brush and pigment that has never been excelled. Such painters among us are rare and, with the present unfortunate tendencies in our profession, bid fair to disappear almost entirely.

I predict that his works will grow greatly in value, as I see few among us who will be able to take up the brush where he has laid it down.

CARROLL BECKWITH.

THE KAISER'S SPEECH.

His Reference to "French Insolence and British Stubbornness."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his last address to the troops of the Somme the Kaiser adjures them to stand firm against "French insolence and British stubbornness." What do you think of that? Knowing as the world does today that the war was planned, prepared, and willed by the Kaiser and his worthy entourage, the reader asks himself how the German Emperor, unless he be bereft of his senses, has the "nerve" to utter such preposterous words.

Yet, if we reflect that we no longer have to deal with the Germany of Goethe—whose name, by the way, is taboo at present in that country—with the Germany of Kant and of Leibnitz, once admired and respected, but now completely extinct, but with the Germany of Bismarck, of Treitschke, and of von Bernhardi, we will come nearer understanding the mental attitude of a twentieth century German who calls his enemies insolent and stubborn because they have the audacity to resist his own insolent and crazy pretensions. Germany is the Volkulturvolk, the people of complete culture, you must understand, and, as such, the hegemony of the world belongs to her. As she alone is able to impose her will upon all, she must necessarily be the instrument of God's will. Therefore to resist Germany is to resist God. And if you resist her when she attacks you, and you persist in your resistance instead of yielding, as it is your duty—duty of an inferior people to yield to the superior—you must be punished for your insolence and stubbornness. See! It isn't that Germany wants to wage war on her neighbors, but, being the High Executioner of God's vengeance upon earth, she simply carries out punitive expeditions against those silly nations who are too blind to see what is good for them.

"The Lord of Hosts is with you!" exclaims the Kaiser to his soldiers. Good! If he is, when the last hog is killed and the last bushel of potatoes gives out in Germany, the Lord may drop some manna all over that country. "Trust in God bravely. • • • Hold out! The Lord will give his blessing to the end!" Amen. But bear in mind that this God to whom the Kaiser appeals is not the universal God; it is der alte, deutsche Gott, the old God of Germany, whose cause is identified with hers. It is absolutely grotesque.

Yes, verily, the French have the insolence to fight iniquity and barbarism, and the British have the stubbornness to go on fighting by their side until the foul hydra of military despotism has been choked to death.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 27, 1916. R. L. S.

A Blockade of Taxis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question as to whether the entrance to the subway in front of the Forty-second Street Building is a taxi stand or not seems to be very vague in the minds of the taxi drivers who line the curb in a solid row, particularly during that time of the day when the public would most like to use it themselves. If they were proficient in living up to the city ordinances what an improvement there would be on this block!

ALEXANDER TAYLOR.

New York, Oct. 26, 1916.

SPAIN'S VOICE HEARD.

It is Urged That We Should Have Spoken on Lille Deportations.

New York, Oct. 26, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Aug. 20 last THE TIMES published a substantially complete translation of the French Government's book concerning the action of the German authorities in deporting some 20,000 young girls and young boys of the age of 15 and upward and women from their homes in the districts of Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing and reducing them to virtual slavery in the fields. Upon examining a copy of the official edition of this book when it reached me on Aug. 16 I found that it was addressed in express terms to the attention of neutral countries to the end that their Governments might bestir themselves in behalf of these unfortunates.

This translation evoked editorial comments in THE TIMES and in other newspapers of prominence, all of which urged the claim of the victims of Northern France upon the sympathy and support of neutral Governments. Lest it should have escaped the attention of the President despite so much publicity, I took the liberty of sending him a copy of it, which was duly acknowledged.

Early this month the official announcement was made in Paris that, thanks to the good offices of the King of Spain, the German authorities had promised to return the victims of deportations to their homes, 2,000 of them before Oct. 10 and the rest within a short time thereafter. The Paris Figaro of Oct. 8 has just reached me containing a leading article entitled "The King of Spain and the Victims of Deportations in the North," which concludes as follows:

> The Spanish Government by constant and reiterated efforts has obtained that the deported inhabitants of Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing should be returned to their homes after the Autumn harvests, and, accordingly, 2,000 women will be returned home before the 10th of October.
>
> Here is an act practically imposed upon our enemies by this new and very recent public opinion to which we have called attention and to which is associated a people whose conscience is guided by an energetic and proud King.

It goes almost without saying that had the Government of the United States given its aid in the matter that aid would have been acknowledged gladly and thankfully. From the fact that the credit for the result is given exclusively to Spain and her King, it is clear that they alone bestirred themselves. Unquestionably the publication of the documents in THE TIMES and the editorial comments thereon of THE TIMES and other newspapers aided Spain and her Government in their merciful task. But what of the Government of the United States? Why did it do nothing?

This victory for humanity might have been made one for free institutions through its attainment by means of the efforts of a republican Government; but the republican Government which represents the leading neutral nation remains passive and a monarchy has secured the credit for upholding in a telling way the rights of mankind in this instance. This is a victory to which all friends of monarchical government will hereafter point with pride, and it will always cause regret to the friends of democracy that it was achieved without the aid of the Government of the United States. MAURICE LEON.

The Casement Message.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the accusations brought against President Wilson by the man named Jeremiah O'Leary, a personage only lately become known—indeed, the Republican candidate himself says he never heard of him up to a well-defined time—is that the President did not act promptly enough in causing to be forwarded to the British authorities the resolution passed by Congress relating to Sir Roger Casement. O'Leary asserts that more prompt action might have resulted in Casement's life being spared.

The person most competent to pass judgment in this respect is Michael Francis Doyle of Philadelphia, who defended Casement. Mr. Doyle—who, by the way, is loyally supporting President Wilson for re-election—declared himself entirely satisfied with the course which the Administration pursued. The seal of approval by Casement's own counsel defeats instantly the flimsy challenging by O'Leary of the Administration's good faith. R.

Mr. Ford's Choice for President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Ford's bigness of character has never appeared to better advantage than in his whole-hearted support of President Wilson for re-election. In the first place, we all know that Mr. Ford was far from being in agreement with Mr. Wilson on the matter of military expenditures, but while considering this of immense importance, he did not allow it to becloud his vision, to eclipse his view of Woodrow Wilson as a man and as a President. He was able to look at the Administration as a whole, and in so doing found its good qualities far in excess of what he considered its shortcomings. This fact is rendered all the more noteworthy by the additional fact that Mr. Ford has all his life been affiliated with the Republican Party, thus proving that in reaching his decision he was able to free himself from the domination of mere partisanship, a faculty which is all too rare among voters.

ELLIS O. JONES.

New York, Oct. 27, 1916.

The Times's Aero News.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me express my interest in your general aeronautic news and particularly in the Chicago-New York flight. E. N. FALES,
Assistant Professor Aeronautics, University of Illinois.

Urbana, Ill., Oct. 26, 1916.

HALLOW EVE IN SLEEPY HOLLOW.

Swift, silent shadows glide along
The dark Pocantico,
And painted cheeks and eagle plumes
Are mirrored in its flow;
Canoes the quiet waters skim
By misty moonlight pale,
And moccasins are stealing down
The old Mohican trail.

A spinning-wheel begins to drone,
Unearthly hoof beats sound,
The headless Hessian o'er the bridge
Rides on his nightly round.
Old Caesar grinds his ghostly grist
His phantom steeds between,
And shepherding its flock of graves,
The Old Dutch Church is seen.

Be still, my heart!—the painted cheeks
Are Autumn boughs of red,
The spinning-wheel, the rising wind
That rushes overhead;
The light canoes upon the stream
But withered leaves of gold,
The silver fingers of the frost
Have loosened from their hold.

The hoofs that beat a wild tattoo
Upon the solitude
Are only ripened nuts that fall
Within the haunted wood.
For this is Sleepy Hollow's vale,
Where goblin spirits weave
The eery fabric of the past,
And this is Hallow Eve.

MINNA IRVING.

MRS. CATT ON WOMEN'S PART IN WAR.

Leader of American Suffragists Answers Critics of Her Position on Preparedness.

BY MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

New York, Oct. 26, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood has at last been convinced that what one suffragist or any group of suffragists says or thinks about preparedness has nothing to do with the questions which have so much disturbed her mind. She is right. Suffragists come and suffragists go, but war and preparedness seem to go on forever. She has now reached a definite conviction, and that is that "military strength is the ruling factor in the lives of nations," and that "a nation governed by men and women could not maintain itself against a nation governed by men." She adds that nations to be capable of proper defense should be masculinized and not feminized by giving women the vote. That is good, for she has drawn a clear issue. Were they living, she would have on her side all the militarists of the world, from Caesar to Kaiser; from Alexander to Napoleon. The theory is not new. Mrs. Wood might have borrowed it from any century in the past 25,000 years, or from any present-day Apache or Moro chief. In fact, she has reverted to the old, old theory of life which was the "ruling factor" throughout the world for a possible hundred thousand years. Against this old theory rises a new and modern one, a theory which conforms to Christianity, Democracy, Progress. Upon the wall of time it is written that the new shall replace the old. The new theory declares that war is a relic of barbarism and must go.

It should be remembered that not long ago, as time flies, Mr. Asquith in a Parliamentary speech against woman suffrage voiced precisely the same opinions now expressed by Mrs. Wood. He pleaded with the members of Parliament to keep the ballot out of the hands of women, in order that the Imperial Empire might be backed alone by the safe, belligerent spirit of the male. Now Mr. Asquith has been directing the British Empire under the greatest strain it has ever been called upon to endure, and he has made the important discovery that women, as war assets, have been of so much value that Great Britain could not have got on without them; and he is alleged to have boldly changed his mind and to hold now that a Government of men and women is a system of co-operation which alone can develop the complete power of a nation and make it doubly strong.

The most implacable enemy of woman suffrage Great Britain ever had is Lord Northcliffe. One of the most powerful leaders of the Conservative Party and owner of The Times and The Mail and other publications, he wielded an enormous influence. His opposition was based upon Mrs. Wood's adopted theory. He now declares editorially that the war argument against woman suffrage was based upon the supposition that women were "useless in war," but "we could not carry on the war without them. They are running many of our industries, and their services may justly be compared with those of soldiers." Lord Northcliffe's conversion to woman suffrage is considered of consequence enough to lead The Chicago Tribune to comment upon it editorially at great length. Great Britain has had its tragic opportunity to put the war theory to the test. In consequence, among those who know, many zealous opponents of woman suffrage are reported as completely convinced of the fallacy of their former views.

Mrs. Wood's mistake and that of all other sympathizers with her point of view is based upon the supposition that all men possess military qualities. The qualities of courage, quick decision, comprehension of a situation, organization, daring, any one of which may produce a crucial turning point in defense or offense in times of war, are not confined to men.

It is a well-known fact that in our own civil war long delay and much loss of life was charged to the indecision of the Northern Generals. Now comes Thomas Dixon, in his story of "The Victim," and says that indecision on the part of the trained West Point Generals who led the Southern forces was the main cause of the defeat of the Southern army. Whether that claim be entirely true or not, that cause undoubtedly lost many a battle. Indecision was in both of these cases a masculine, but not a military, quality. On the other hand, records of bold, decisive acts of women Generals and soldiers on battlefields, ranging all the way from Queen Hatshepsu down to Molly Pitcher, have been immortalized in history. In these cases decision was a feminine, and yet a military, quality. The claim that women are weaklings in war times is contradicted in every nation's history.

Let us now imagine our own country at war. It is not difficult to do, with all the horrors of the cataclysm across the ocean daily spread before our view. Against this time let us build a fleet of airships and a school of submarines so numerous and wonderful as to stay the imagination of the most militant; let us build great dreadnoughts to sail the ocean; let us establish conscription and train our men to march, to manoeuvre, and to kill; let us tax our people to the utmost limit for all the cost of this preparation; and yet, alas! we are not defended, for the enemy that is certain to betray us will not come across the sea in ships, nor attack our merchant marine with torpedoes, nor yet will it drop bombs upon us from above. It will come from our innermost ranks. We shall find it among those who have not apprehended the spirit of Americanism and who are not loyal to the highest and best our Government represents. There is no nation in Europe which does not possess representatives enough in this country to make it certain that in case of war every city and State could be honeycombed with its spies. No move could be made, no strategy planned which would not speedily be known to the enemy. Our nation would possess a handicap at the outset well nigh impossible to overcome.

It is interesting to note that Germany and England drove over their borders even the women and children of their enemy countries; and Switzerland became the haven of many women who, although married to German or French men, were driven from their husbands' country because of their birth. European lands could take this means of eliminating possible spies. We could not; for ours would not represent any possible enemy country; they would be citizens of our own.

Let us recall that when the Sicilian murderer charged that his "boss" had told him that "if the Governor, the Mayor, the Police Commissioner, the Judges, and the District Attorney failed to do his bidding, he could turn them all out of office," it is not an incident to be singled out as an exception, but is a symptom of a condition in our country. So long as our political parties upon occasion wink at the purchase and manipulation of votes, there will be many men, both foreign and native born, who will welcome bribery.

Where then is our protection? Shall we find it in air craft and submarines? Since we live in barbaric times, such forms of preparedness as barbarians can understand are undoubtedly necessary, but if we make this kind of preparation only, we shall fail. There are two other preparations which must be made if America is to establish the kind of defense which will defend. One will place the ballot in the hands of women and thus make them responsible citizens. In the public schools, the Sunday schools and the Settlements, women will undertake with a new understanding and a new zeal the task of the "melting pot." They, and they alone, can train in the souls of the young of our country the kind of patriotism and honor that will guard our nation in time of peril.

The other line of safety lies in a bold, well defined, courageous campaign for world peace, led by our own nation, while yet there is time. Let us have all the equipment of war, if need be, to show that as a nation we are unafraid, but the preparedness which is measured by the standards of militarism is that of yesterday. The preparedness of tomorrow recognizes that the old way will not defend our land against the disaster of war.

From Mrs. Wood's point of view, this is idle talk, for she believes wars are to come again and again, and that it is natural that men by the millions shall give up their lives; that women by the millions shall go through life with broken hearts; that millions of homes shall be destroyed; that disease shall be spread through the nations; that immorality shall run rampant through the world; that women shall be forced to bear children by enemy fathers.

But I thank God there are those with a different vision; those who believe there is a God above and a race below big enough and noble enough to respond to the call for a higher and more human "ruling factor" for nations. They do not stand for peace at any price, but for peace as the result of a vigilant campaign of education the world over, which will demand brave Generals and many a diplomatic battle. They recognize that wars are too costly in an age which prates of economy, too wasteful for efficiency, too barbarous for civilization, too atrocious for decency. They face the fact that organized murder cannot be noble when a single murder is crime. It will be the greatest and grandest upward climb the race has taken. It will not be a struggle between men and women, but the issue will be drawn between men and women on one side who hold that things which have been must be, and men and women on the other side who hold that that which is bad must not continue. I have no idea how suffragists will divide in that struggle sure to come, but I'm sure they will not all be on one side.

As an individual, not as President of the Suffrage Association, I shall stand for the new order. I shall do so knowing that my sex will give its full half of the service necessary toward establishing that better and higher "ruling factor for nations." Meanwhile, I know, too, that if war comes to America that our men and Mrs. Wood will follow the example of Mr. Asquith and Lord Northcliffe and exclaim with wonder at their discovery that no modern war can succeed without its women "war assets." Why wait?

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

MR. OSBORNE'S CHARGES.

Former Chaplain of Sing Sing Upholds Attacks on the Governor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For fully eighteen years past I have counted that morn incomplete in which I have not read my TIMES attentively. Dignified, moderate, in good literary style and in good taste, its articles and editorials are mostly worthy of a decent man's attention. Very frequently, of course, I differ widely from your conclusions as from your views. But I have never been so positively shocked and annoyed as by your recent attacks on Thomas Mott Osborne.

I take it that only the obscuring exigencies of politics can furnish the excuse to be urged by your friends in palliation of your strange attitude. You quite recently charged Osborne with childishness and petulance because at the psychological moment he, having made all possible arrangements for carrying on the work he so nobly and successfully began, retired—it is to be hoped only temporarily—from the direction of his great idea in order to be free to appeal, untrammeled by official considerations, to the good heart and higher hopes of American citizenship. What else was left for him to do, under the circumstances?

Today you discern the delusion of persecution in Osborne's claim that Governor Whitman has always been antagonistic to him and his views. Now, I know both men, far better in all probability than any one on your staff, for I was one of the Chaplains at the Tombs during the whole period of Whitman's incumbency of the District Attorney's office, and at the same time was Chaplain at Sing Sing during the incumbency of four of Osborne's predecessors there and during a good part of his tenure of office. I was then able to study, quietly and intelligently, the character and actions of both men.

I verily believe that Osborne's is a great, saintly, truth-loving and well-poised soul, while Whitman's is measly—first, last, and all the time—that of the common politician.

Do you seriously believe that the astounding—though preposterous and lying—charges against Mr. Osborne would ever have seen the light of day if Mr. Whitman had "put his foot down" peremptorily from the first and had let it be known in certain circles that he "would not stand for it"? I wonder if it would be possible to induce Judge Riley, former Superintendent of Prisons, whom I still hold in high esteem in spite of his mistaken attitude toward Mr. Osborne—to take the public into his confidence. I am satisfied that, in that event, quite sensational things would be revealed.

I am as satisfied as a reasonable man can be that Mr. Osborne's charges against Mr. Whitman are well-grounded and may be unhesitatingly accepted as the truth.

JAC

HOW RUSSIAN JEWS SUFFERED IN WAR

Confidential Reports Tell of Their Persecution by Military and Civilians.

MANY ACCUSED AS SPIES

Those Living in Poland Particularly Became Victims of the Army —Horrors of Evictions.

The story of what the Jews suffered in Russia during the war, although barred by the censor from the columns of the Russian press, has come to THE NEW YORK TIMES in a series of confidential reports, each one bearing upon some aspect of the situation.

Soon after war was declared the Jewish people by word and deed offered every assurance of loyalty to Russia and her cause. They responded to the mobilization summons as eagerly as any other element of the population. Great numbers of students, barred from the Russian University because they were Jews, abandoned their courses in foreign institutions and returned to Russia to serve as volunteers.

An examination into the circumstantial sources from which the charges of Jewish treachery and espionage actually sprang showed, according to a report of the Central Committee, that most of the accusations were made and prosecuted without reference to the ordinary rules of evidence and in utter disregard of the laws governing judicial procedure in such cases. The written records from which it could be ascertained whether or not these charges were supported by legal evidence sworn to by witnesses are conspicuously absent.

On the other hand, the Central Committee found that the military authorities often pursued the most rigorous course on mere hearsay and rumors which they did not ignore even in the absence of sufficient proof for fear that some possible act of espionage or treason might escape unpunished.

The written records of eight typical cases of Jews charged with treason in the early days of the war show that six of these proceedings fell through for want of proof. One defendant, a miller, was accused of guiding Germany artillery fire with the arms of his windmill. On the day of a certain bombardment the wind kept turning the wheel in the direction of the Russian position under fire from which it was surmised that the miller was transmitting signals to the German gunners. He was acquitted.

Another defendant was accused of possessing a secret telephone in his moving-picture establishment by which he could send information from the Russian lines to the German trenches. The telephone case, which was heard in the town of Lomsch, not only terminated in the vindication of the defendant, but his accuser, a military inspector, was himself convicted of bribery and extortion. It was proved that he deliberately manufactured false evidence in order to have the defendant arrested and obtain money and jewelry from his relatives by pretending to save him from the rope.

Most of the charges alleged nothing more treacherous than conversations in which the defendants either gave information to German soldiers or withheld information from the Russians.

Jewish Soldiers Suspected.

Despite the triviality and collapse of these charges, the story of Jewish treachery continued to gain ground until it even took root in the ranks of the army, bringing the Jewish soldiers themselves, of whom there were about 400,000 in the Russian lines, under suspicion.

The General Staff issued a circular in April, 1915, demanding the careful collection of all available facts pointing to treachery and disloyalty on the part of Jewish soldiers. The same kind of order was issued in reference to Jews who were doing service in the medical, sanitary, and commissary branches of the army.

"This evidence," a proclamation asserts, "is indispensable in view of the fact that after the war it will be necessary to pass serious judgment upon the question of Jewish service in the ranks of our army; therefore, it is extremely desirable to have at hand the testimony, systematically collected by members of the various military branches who had to tolerate the menacing presence of the Jew in their very midst."

Aside from inflicting a stigma upon the Semitic soldiers, the General Staff took official cognizance of the alleged acts of Jewish infamy. Numerous proclamations were issued against the crimes of the Jewish population in the theatre of war. They were accused among other things of refusing to feed the Russian soldiers and of putting poison in the food when they did feed them. They were accused of betraying the movements of Russian troops by overhead or underground wires, many of which were supposed to emanate direct from the synagogues and Jewish cemeteries. They were accused of transporting secret supplies to the German troops. They were accused of harboring soldiers in their cellars and yards and allowing the Russians to march into traps of destruction. Thus in November the following proclamation was issued from the division headquarters in the region of the fortress of Novoe Georgievsk:

> Articles appear in German newspapers to the effect that the German troops have found in the Jew a trustworthy ally who, having access to unknown supplies of food, is often diffident enough to serve the Germans in every way that might do damage to Russian interests. In German victory the Jews see their escape from the imperial yoke and from Polish oppression. Information of a similar nature has also been received from the army at the front.
>
> To protect the army against the pernicious activities of the Jewish population, the Commander in Chief hereby orders that in all occupied points hostages be taken from the Jewish inhabitants with a warning that any act of treachery by the Jews while the town was in our hands, or even after its evacuation, would mean the forfeit of the lives of those taken as hostages; that the disclosure in these places of any wireless apparatus or signaling stations or underground telegraph communications, &c., would expose those responsible to the full rigor of the law.

The Situation in Poland.

During the occupation of Poland by the Russian forces in the opening year of the war the Jews there inspired especial distrust for several reasons. In the first place, the anti-Semitic Poles, to whom Jewish competition in business was always distasteful, did everything in their power to fan the flames of suspicion and hatred. Secondly, the condition of Jewish life in Poland, very different from that of the Gentiles, or even the Jews of the Russian provinces, also contributed to general uneasiness in the ranks of the army. To quote the report of the Central Committee on this point:

> "For the most part, the Jewish population of Poland has not yet emerged from its past, but clings securely to its pristine self-conscious kind of existence. They retain the mediaeval costumes of the race, which give the men who wear beards and queer, dark clothes an especial alien and ominous aspect. They speak a language that is neither Polish or Russian, but a jargon, Yiddish, founded a hundred years ago and developed by admixture of Slavic and Hebrew words.
>
> "All these conditions naturally added to the feeling of estrangement between the Jewish inhabitants and Russian soldiers who invaded their territory and who for the first time looked upon people of such peculiar appearance. Naturally, they became suspicious of a people who, though Russian subjects, spoke a language sounding like German, a language understood easily enough by the enemy, but not by the Russians.
>
> "The excess of suspicion on the one side evoked an attitude of fear and timidity on the other.
>
> "The anti-Semitic element naturally encouraged the hostile attitude of the army, believing that it would result, if not in the extermination of the Jews, at least in their ruin or a radical abridgment of their rights after the restoration of the Imperial Government in Poland."

The story concerning secret telephone communications with the Germans received the widest credence in military circles and more than once innocent Jews had to pay with their lives for this particular accusation.

Another story which did much damage was to the effect that the Jews were responsible for the scarcity of money throughout the empire, that the Jews were concealing great stores of coinage in their cemeteries, cellars and other secret places. They were even alleged to have carried great sums of money across the border in coffins.

The Situation in Galicia.

The experience of the Russian Army in its invasion of Galicia proved to be another source of anti-Semitic resentment. The Galician Jew differed but slightly in appearance and customs from the Polish Jew. He spoke the same incomprehensible language, only understood by the Germans. There was really nothing to distinguish the two excepting that the Galician Jews were more ferociously hostile to the Russian Army than the Jews under Muscovite rule. True enough, the Galician Jews offered the Russians no cordial reception. For them the ravaging Cossack typified the whole Russian Army.

So it happened that whatever difficulties the Galician Jews created for the Russian Army in its Carpathian campaign reacted directly against the Jews in Poland and Russia.

The tendency to put all Jews, whether Russian or Austrian subjects, in the same unfriendly class first manifested itself officially in a proclamation issued by the General Staff on the southwest front. Subsequently, the same order issued in January, 1915, was sent to all points of the front. It read as follows:

> The events of the present war have revealed a decidedly unfriendly attitude toward us on the part of the Jewish inhabitants of Poland, Galicia, and Bukowina. Wherever our forces stopped, the friendly inhabitants upon the subsequent occupation of those regions by the Germans have had to endure great hardships because of the lying reports made by the Jews to Austrian and German authorities.
>
> Wherefore, to relieve these inhabitants of Jewish persecutions and to protect our armies against the espionage in which the Jews are engaged on all our fronts, the Commander in Chief has forbidden the presence of the Jews in the vicinity of our armies and their migration to any point south of the City of Yaroslav; furthermore, in view of the slanders perpetrated by the Jews against the population, and in view of the espionage practiced by the Jews, the Commander in Chief has ordered that hostages be taken who shall be liable to the punishment of death by hanging. For every peaceful inhabitant made a victim of Jewish slander and for every instance of Jewish espionage, the lives of two hostages shall be forfeited.
>
> This step is taken to protect the peaceful and friendly inhabitants from suffering as the result of Jewish lies; it is taken on the basis of six months' experience which has brought our military authorities to the firm conviction that the Jews have and will continue to display a disloyal and relentless attitude toward the local population.

Taking of Hostages.

The taking of hostages was a circumstance which caused the deepest resentment throughout the whole Jewish population of Russia. Hostages were taken beginning with the second month of the war in Prushkov, Province of Warsaw. Thereafter, the military authorities adopted this policy as a guarantee against Jewish treachery throughout the Provinces of Poland, Courland, and Kovno. As a rule, the hostages were rabbis and wealthy Jews—the most influential members of the community. They were men not only valuable to their own people, but men who had also proved themselves exceptionally energetic in the humanitarian endeavor of providing and caring for wounded Russian soldiers and their families, irrespective of religious faith.

The report of the Central Committee records the execution of three men held as hostages in Sobachev in December, 1914. The reason for their execution could not be ascertained.

The decree quoted above was only one of a series of similar proclamations which culminated in the anti-Semitic propaganda of 1914 and in the Spring of 1915. Shortly after the war began, orders were issued directing the Jews of certain towns on the Polish-German frontier to retire into the interior, taking with them as much of their belongings as they could carry. Beginning with perfunctory proclamations that were to all appearances prompted by military necessity, the policy of the authorities within a few months assumed a relentless course of discrimination against the Jews.

By the end of December, 1914, under the lash of military proclamation, the exodus of Jews had developed into a great upheaval of the whole Semitic population of Poland. On Jan. 2, 1915, a general order was issued expelling the Jews from more than forty towns in the region of Warsaw. More than 100,000 Jews had to abandon their homes under this decree. They were driven from one town to another in rapid succession, and they had no time, in most cases, to collect the necessities of life, such as food, clothing, and utensils. Old men, women, and children—all the able-bodied Jews being at the front fighting for Russia—made up this dreary and endless caravan of misery which the military authorities put into motion.

Once the order to leave was issued the Jews were expected to comply without a moment's delay. All considerations of home, family, and property had to be abandoned. The rabbis, on behalf of their community, often appealed to the military commander for an extension of the allotted time. Sometimes the appeal was granted, more often it was refused. The police, moreover, being themselves held strictly responsible for the prompt execution of military orders, were right on the heels of the Jews with whips and threats.

The report of the expulsion of the Jews from Smorgon, Province of Vilna, in September, 1915, cites an occurrence where a Cossack officer on finding that two sons and an aged father had not vacated their homes with the rest of the Jews, demanded to know the reason why. The sons declared that they did not know what to do because their old father was lying very ill in bed and could not possibly be moved without endangering his life. The officer asked to see the man. On being brought to his bedside the officer drew a revolver, put a bullet through the sick man's brain, and remarked to his sons:

"Now you are free to go."

On many occasions Jewish inhabitants fleeing from their native towns saw the sky illumined that night with the flames of their burning homes. They had no redress unless the commanding officer happened to be especially humane. Thus, in Vnova, the military commander, Gabrilowitsch, in checking the instigation of a pogrom against the Jews, reminded the Cossacks and peasants that he knew "neither Jew nor Gentile, only Russian subjects." Very often, too, especially during a period of a Russian advance, soldiers who engaged in pillage, even of the Jews, were punished with the full rigor of the law.

Crimes Following the Retreat.

When the Russians were thrown back from Poland, the protection of the Jewish inhabitants along the line of retreat became so extremely lax that they were at the mercy of Cossacks and peasants. The cry was, "All Jews are traitors." The following is reported to have taken place in the town of Lokachi, Province of Volinski:

> "On July 24 the Cossacks and Dragoons, in order to distinguish between the Gentiles and Jews of the village, ordered the former to display ikons in their windows. This being done, they hastened to destroy and plunder Jewish property. The pogrom began in the shop of a Jew when a Cossack demanded a pound of tobacco costing not less than 4 rubles. The Jew replied that he did not keep such high-priced tobacco in stock, whereupon the Cossack pierced him with his lance and killed him. Following this occurrence, the whole Jewish population fled and encamped in the open about two miles from the village. For the three following days the destruction of property continued without cessation * * * when there was nothing else to destroy the Cossacks rode out to the spot where the Jews had encamped under the open sky. They lined up the Jews and robbed them of all their money and valuables. * * * One of the Jews, Gershon Pfeffer, resisted their violence. They dragged him into the woods and he never returned. On Aug. 11 a gendarme found his coat there all covered with blood."

A Cossack, in a letter to his brother concerning conditions in a town he had helped to sack, wrote as follows:

> "The people here are very poor, not sure of getting anything, and you spend very quickly whatever you get. With 70 cents a month you can't go very far when you have to put up for the horses' feed, too. Bread you get wherever you can. Kill a Jew and he has not got anything, and we club them like dogs, only there is nothing to be had; they are starving of hunger themselves."

The Kush Episode.

The wholesale and systematic expulsion of the Jews did not begin until May, 1915, when it was practically coincidental with the publication of what is termed the most vicious canard of the war. On May 5, the official military organ Nash Vestnick published a dispatch which read as follows:

> "On the night of April 28, in the village of Kush, southwest of Shavle, the Germans made a successful attack upon a detachment of our infantry, which was resting in that vicinity. The occurrence revealed sedition and treachery on the part of certain elements of the population, especially the Jews. Before the appearance of our troops in this village, the Jews had concealed German soldiers in many of their cellars. At a given shot, the Germans poured in on us from every direction. Rushing out of the cellars, they attacked the house occupied by the commander of our infantry regiment. This disastrous event demonstrates the military necessity of taking the most diligent precautions in places which the Germans had formerly occupied and in which the inhabitants are largely Jews."

Distributed by the Petrograd Agency to all the important newspapers, this dispatch created a tremendous wave of anti-Semitic feeling even among the more intelligent people. The Kush dispatch, furthermore, was placarded and posted in nearly all the large cities and in all towns near the war zone.

An investigation of the German raid on Kush by two members of the Duma, Kerensky and Friedman, established beyond a doubt, according to the report of the Central Committee, that the Kush dispatch was a lie from beginning to end. The facts as developed by this inquiry showed that out of forty houses there were only two occupied by Jews which had cellars. These cellars, moreover, were merely very small basements, which could not have possibly accommodated any German soldiers. On April 26, in the evening, a detachment of Russian infantry moved into the town. Owing to the presence in the village on that very morning of a German scouting party, the Russians were warned by one of the inhabitants that the Germans were not more than four versts away, but they merely laughed at the suggestion and paid no attention to it. On the same night a bombardment set the village on fire. On the 27th the commanding officer advised all the inhabitants to leave the town, so that when the German attack took place on the 28th there was not a single Jew in the village.

Plight of the Refugees.

This Kush dispatch had a very pointed effect upon the Gentile population of Russia when the exodus of the Jews reached its climax in the wholesale expulsion of about 200,000 Jews from the Provinces of Kovno and Courland. They met with hatred and contempt all along the route of their flight.

Furthermore, although the problem of transporting so great a mass of people across the country was a very serious one, neither the railroad nor military officials gave it much consideration. The refugees were packed into freight and cattle trains and kept there for many days at a time with disease and filth and epidemic in their midst. In the beginning, the railroad officials, taking advantage of their misfortune, tried to charge third-class rates for accommodations in box cars. This abuse, however, was quickly checked by the Provincial Government.

Part of the refugees were transferred without delay to the districts of the Provinces of Poltava and Ekaterinoslav designated as a new pale of settlement by the authorities; others fled to other villages and towns of adjoining provinces, hiding in synagogues, barns, or under the open sky. Some had passports and documents which would entitle them to certain residential rights; others had nothing, and they were continually hounded from place to place. Freight cars packed with Jews poured into the Provinces of Poltava, Ekaterinoslav, and Tavrich and soon evoked from these districts a clamor of protest.

"In Homel," reads the report of the Central Committee, "the members of the Jewish committee organized to give aid to the refugees as they passed through the town were ordered not to approach the cars with provisions under the threat of being shot. They were strictly prohibited from giving any food to the refugees. In connection with this circumstance, the Gentile population of the town was also very hostile to the refugees. There were times when stones were thrown at the Jews and several were killed, and there were also times when the Gentiles, seeing that the 'criminals' were merely old, trembling men and women and children, immediately changed their entire attitude."

"It may be noted with satisfaction," reads the committee's report, "that in those provinces where the influence of the Black Hundred was not allowed to dominate the Gentile inhabitants showed no enmity toward the Jews, but, on the contrary, displayed on many occasions the warmest sympathy."

The expulsion of the Jews took place on the eve for the call for recruits of the class of 1916. Hence, thousands of young Jews who had been driven out as "spies" were ordered to return to their native provinces at once to fulfill their military obligations.

The expulsion of the Jews was followed by economic demoralization of business in all the provinces from which they were driven. Although the nationalistic paper of Kovno, Litovskaya Rusa, urged the Gentiles to take advantage of their economic opportunities after the Jews were gone, business remained at an absolute standstill. The shops in all the main streets of Kovno remained shut. There was hardly a grocer, butcher, or delicatessen store to be found. Jewish industries and factories were shut down and thousands of men were thrown out of employment.

Toward the end of May the Government and military authorities realized that the expulsion of Jews had been a great mistake. But in order to retain the political effect of this movement and continue the distinction between the Jews and the rest of the population, the authorities agreed to have them return provided that they gave hostages as a guarantee that there would be no treachery. Feeling it impossible to accept a condition which was based on a presumption that they were capable of treachery, most of the Jewish communities rejected the invitation and the situation remained unchanged.

PROSELYTING EFFORT RESENTED BY JEWS

Rabbi Grossman Criticises Episcopal Resolution Urging Conversion of Jews.

WANT TO BE LEFT ALONE

Rev. Dr. Kress Sees a Wave of Protest from the Orthodox Element.

The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, rabbi of the Temple Rodolph Sholem, Lexington Avenue and 63d Street, in his sermon yesterday morning criticised very severely the resolution urging the conversion of Jews to the Christian faith as adopted last week by the Episcopal General Convention at St. Louis. That resolution provided for two things, first, the freedom to Jews in the Episcopal Church to observe their national rites and ceremonies, and second, the urging "upon the whole Church to take up earnestly with sympathy and affection the work of winning the ancient people of God to the Kingdom and obedience of Jesus Christ."

Dr. Grossman's strongest protest was directed against the latter portion of the resolution, which seemed to favor a campaign of proselyting among the Jews. He did not hesitate to call it an insult "hurled into the very teeth of Judaism when the missionary dares to invade the domain of our faith for the purpose of converting Jews."

"The resolution is not only un-American, an insult to American liberalism," said Dr. Grossman, "but it is petty and trivial, entirely unworthy of a body of earnest churchmen, particularly at the present crisis in the world's history. In a day like the present, when the millions of Christendom are engaged in a brutal, fatricidal slaughter of one another, when every principle and teaching of the Christian religion and of all religions is being ruthlessly and wickedly violated and denied by the actual practice of those who call themselves devout Christians, would it not seem that a great Church convention would find more important matters to consider than how to lure inoffensive Jews away from their ancestral faith? Would it not have been more manly and honorable for that conference of religious leaders to devise methods for converting their own people to the Christian faith, rather than, by such a resolution, to offend and insult their Jewish brethren?

Recent Attempts at Force.

"For certain phases of the missionary activity I have the highest respect. Our former Ambassador and distinguished coreligionist, Henry Morgenthau, has, since his return, frequently spoken in the most laudatory terms of the splendid work of philanthropy and education being done by Christian missionaries in Turkey and other Oriental lands, of the fine schools, hospitals, and asylums they conduct, of the noble staff of teachers, nurses and physicians, who give their services, free of all charge, to the poor and ignorant. Were the Christian missionary to confine his labors to such directions, I should speak only words of commendation. But when he attempts to force his religious ideas upon intelligent men and women, who are already possessed of an intelligent religion, under the presumption that Christianity alone has the truth and that he who is not a Christian is a doomed, damned soul, then in the very name of truth I must raise my voice in earnest protest.

"The only Jews who will ever be converted are either such who, lacking every sense of honor and self respect, are tempted to betray their ancestral faith by the pecuniary considerations held out to them or who expect, through conversion, to gain a social position that otherwise might be denied them. Such miserable cowards and sycophants we Jews can well afford to lose, and the Episcopalian Church is heartily welcome to them.

"A man's religion is as much a matter of inheritance and environment as is a man's nationality. Had I been born a Mohammedan I should, in all likelihood, have been as loyal a Mohammedan as I now am a Jew. Had I been reared in England or Germany I would have loved that country as devotedly as I now love America. Would you not consider it a grievous wrong were an Englishman or a German to deride your own country and Government and seek to destroy the loyalty and patriotism you feel toward it? In the name, then, of that right divine that inherently belongs to every man to think for himself and to be true to his own convictions, I object to the entire scheme of conversion through missionary efforts.

"With all respect and in a spirit of kindliness we say to the Episcopal Church, convert your own people, and leave us Jews alone. Attend to the shortcomings and the religious needs of your own people and you will have enough to occupy your time and thought, without seeking to force your doctrines upon us."

The Orthodox Protest.

Rabbi Nathan Kress in his sermon Friday night in the Temple Israel, Brooklyn, said that this resolution of the Episcopal Convention had aroused a wave of protest from the orthodox element in the Jewish religion.

"We must convert the Jew to Judaism," said Dr. Kress. "The Episcopal Church evidently does not thoroughly appreciate the lesson of history if it thinks that Israel could be converted to its faith. After twenty centuries of estrangement from Christianity, Israel is not likely to leap over now. Israel remains Israel only because it does not accept Jesus. Yet the Episcopalian Church would have us accept Jesus and yet retain our Judaism. To do this would be the grossest contradiction because we remain Jews only as long as we do not accept Christianity."

NEW DIMES IN CIRCULATION.

$180,000 Worth of Coins Distributed by the Philadelphia Mint.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The new ten cent pieces, which have been coined in large quantities at the Philadelphia mint, were put into circulation today for the first time, about $180,000 worth being distributed to banks and trust companies. They will be introduced simultaneously in the Western States from the Denver Mint.

The supply will be sufficiently ready sale, provided it be sufficiently

The obverse side of the new dime shows a head of Liberty in profile, while the reverse side shows a bundle of rods in the centre and the protruding battle ax, symbols of unity. Surrounding the central design is an olive wreath, denoting peace.

The new coins are expected to be in general circulation within a few days.

ADVERTISEMENT.

2100 PARALYSIS VICTIMS UNDER CARE

Over 2100 children who have survived the epidemic of INFANTILE PARALYSIS already are under treatment by the COMMITTEE ON CRIPPLED CHILDREN of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. Over 1300 more will need treatment when all dismissals from quarantine are made.

Ten additional orthopedic nurses and fifteen masseurs have been added to the Committee's staff, but double this number will be needed to attend to all the children as they are sent home.

Large and small contributions toward this work are solicited and should be mailed to Room 1,

COMMITTEE ON CRIPPLED CHILDREN, 69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILSON ANNOYER ESCAPES.

Man Who Sent Threatening Letters Believed to be Insane.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28.—Morris Diamond of Bay City, Mich., who was sent to the City Home at Marshalsea a month ago after his arrest here for sending threatening letters to President Wilson from Cleveland, escaped from the institution last night. Diamond and three other men broke down the door of the ward where they were confined and, making their way to the street door, sawed the bars. Diamond has been under observation to determine his sanity.

Diamond's escape was reported to the Federal authorities, and Secret Service men were at once sent to Marshalsea to join the searching party sent out from here. When Diamond was arrested he told the police that mysterious voices were calling on him to kill the President.

NAVY TOBACCO FOR SALE.

Plugs Rejected by Uncle Sam to be Put Up at Auction.

If you chew tobacco be at the Navy Yard next Thursday morning. On that day the Navy Department advertises for sale to the highest bidder 62,000 pounds of plug tobacco, the kind the bluejackets and marines are supposed to chew, when it has been pronounced up to the Government standard by the official chewing tobacco testers of the service. In this instance the tesers have reported that the tobacco is not up to the required standard, and it must be sold.

Several civilian tobacco experts have examined the thirty-one tons of condemned tobacco and have rendered a verdict of "Not guilty" to the Navy Department indictment of the weed. The tobacco, they say, is not only up to the standard, but is better than the standard, in that it has been mellowed by age. They figure it worth 40 cents a pound wholesale and 70 cents a pound retail.

Coal Shortage Closes du Pont Plant.

HOPEWELL, Va., Oct. 28.—The Du Pont plant here was closed down today until next Wednesday because of coal deficiency due, it is said, to the car shortage.

CHEMISTS AID NOW IN SOLVING CRIME

Men from City Laboratory Accompany Detectives in the Search for Murderers.

BLOOD TESTS IMPORTANT

A Quick Determination of the Nature of Suspicious Stains Saves Hours in Hunt for Assassins.

Chemistry is becoming an important factor in helping the police to solve murders committed in this city. Commissioner Woods and Fifth Deputy Commissioner Scull decided recently that the work of detectives would be greatly expedited if, when they first started out to investigate a murder, they could have at their elbow a trained chemist to assist them in making a preliminary examination.

Blood stains often play an important part in tracking down an assassin. A chemist can determine by a quick analysis whether stains are blood or some other substance, and thus save the police loss of time and the danger of being led astray in their investigations.

The aid of Dr. Otto H. Klein, Director of the Central Testing Laboratory at 125 Worth Street, which is maintained by the city, and of Dr. Albert B. Pacini, his assistant, has been enlisted, and they are now working in conjunction with the police in criminal cases. The two men are at all hours of the day and night at the call of the police. As soon as the police receive news of a murder the chemists are notified and they hasten at once to Police Headquarters, where they meet Fifth Deputy Commissioner Scull and detectives. They are then taken to the place of the crime in an automobile. They carry small kits containing chemicals, a pocket spectroscope, and a high-power portable microscope.

In connection with the work of the chemists a special laboratory devoted exclusively to police cases has been opened at the headquarters of the Central Testing Laboratory. Here Dr. Klein and his assistant make a thorough analysis of clothing and other articles brought to them for examination. This laboratory is equipped with the most approved chemical apparatus. There are a number of high power microscopes and a microphotographic apparatus for photographing blood stains.

The Central Testing Laboratory employs about eighteen chemists, whose duty it is to analyze the various kinds of supplies purchased by the city. If Dr. Klein wants to determine the fabric in a piece of cloth which has some bearing on a murder case he summons the specialist on textiles to his assistance. If he wishes to identify a certain kind of metal, leather or rubber he enlists the services of the chemist who specializes in one of these commodities. The police laboratory is locked and sealed and carefully guarded at all times. It contains, besides chemical apparatus and acids, a collection of gruesome relics such as knives, daggers, hatchets, and other weapons and implements with which persons have been slain.

The laboratory work for the police is divided into departments, and consists in the identification of narcotics and habit-forming drugs, the detection and identification of poisons in bodies in which it supplements but in no way infringes on the work of the Coroner's physicians, and in aiding by analysis the detection of crime in general.

The work of the narcotic squad of the laboratory takes up the entire time of three chemists and part of the time of another. Thousands of samples of heroin, cocaine, opium, yen shee, and morphine are analyzed. The chemists when necessary, appear in court to testify to their findings. Although the laboratory has been working but a short time in conjunction with the Detective Bureau, it has produced results which are highly satisfactory to police officials.

The chemists make the most searching investigation of a crime. Dust, bits of cloth, hair, wood, metal, and other sources of clues are at once collected. Without loss of time rough tests are applied at the place of the crime. In these investigations of the chemists scrapings from beneath the finger nails have revealed significant fibres of cloth, and a microscopic examination of scrapings from the shoes of murdered persons has often showed that the soles bore dirt from some other locality than that in which the body was found.

NO ACTION AGAINST BAKER.

Pennsylvania Sons of Revolution Discuss His Recent Address.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28.—Thomas Steven Brown, President of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution, today announced that the Board of Managers of the society had passed a resolution declaring that "this board has not sufficient evidence that a certain recent address by the Secretary of War of the United States, Newton D. Baker, contained statements that can properly come within consideration of this board, and that the said address, so far as e arew informed of its contents, constitute no basis for any action by this board."

The meeting, at which the resolution was passed, was held in this city last night.

SHAUGERS' GOLDEN WEDDING

Veteran and Wife Greeted by Three Generations of Descendants.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 28.—Four generations joined Mr. and Mrs. Richard Shauger of 40 North Fifteenth Street, East Orange, in observation of their fiftieth wedding anniversary at their home tonight. The family group includes six children, eleven grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

The Shaugers were married in 1866 by the late Rev. Nathan Leighton, pastor of the Methodist Church at Oak Hall, now Oak Ridge. Mr. Shauger lost a leg at the Battle of Bermuda Hundred in the civil war. He was engaged to be married when the war began, but enlisted in the Eleventh New Jersey Infantry. He was first under fire at the second battle of Bull Run. Soon after he contracted measles and was honorably discharged from service.

He re-enlisted as a member of the Fourth New Jersey Light Artillery Division and, in succession, fought in the battles of Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Antietam and Bermuda Hundred. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shauger are 72 years old and are in good health.

ADVERTISEMENT.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

Free Illustrated Lecture by

GARRETT CHATFIELD PIER

Subject—"Ancient Egyptian Jewelry."

Saturday, November 4, AT 11 A. M.

Auspices of

THE SCHOOL ART LEAGUE

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Modern Poetry and Its Relation to Life.

FOUR LECTURE-RECITALS.
Monday and Thursday Afternoons at 3:30, Nov. 6, 9, 13 and 16,
HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE.
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Our Music Roll Department has become one of the most popular branches of our business.

Everything worth while that is published for the Playerpiano can be obtained from our immense stock.

Our expert service is of practical use to any owner of a Playerpiano and will add greatly to the enjoyment and usefulness of your instrument.

This week we are giving some very special prices of unusual advantage to every owner of a Playerpiano.

1 MUSIC ROLLS
15c—Two for 25c

We have 4,000 Aristokrat Music Rolls that sell regularly at 25c each and will sell them quickly at 15c each, or 2 for 25c.

The manufacturers of this Roll have altered the size of the spool, also the box, and changed the name. In future it will be known as the Autokrat and sold for 35c.

We, therefore, will dispose of this stock, which is to be replaced by the new. Just the kind of music you want, including dance, popular and light classic.

They are excellent 88-note Rolls and all new.

2 PIANO BENCHES
$7 each

As an example of the unusual values we have in Benches we call particular attention to this Bench at $7.00.

A Mahogany Duet Piano Bench, with a convenient compartment for music.

Made of 5-ply veneer seat and cross banded, highly polished. Size 15 by 36 inches.

Remember the price is only $7.

We have others of equal value at $8 to $10.50.

We finish benches to match any furniture at reasonable prices.

4 MUSIC CABINETS
$10 to $50

Our experience has very much improved the general utility of Music Cabinets and Benches.

You can be sure that these Cabinets are of the highest class materials and the construction such as to insure greatest durability.

There is nothing better made anywhere and you will find the prices an advantage.

They are beautifully finished in Mahogany and of various sizes and styles; prices, $10, $12, $14, $17, $22, $24, $25 to $50.

Prices for Cabinets made to match special surroundings given on application.

3 SPECIAL!

This introductory Coupon Offer of the Vocalstyle Music Company is interesting.

Vocalstyle (PATENTED) Music Rolls

For Any 88-Note Player-Piano

Two Beautiful Hand-played Numbers at a special price to demonstrate the greater pleasure of using the rolls you can SING.

Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever"
De Koven's "Oh Promise Me"

EITHER ROLL 45c

if Exchange Coupon is presented at time of purchase.

Ask us for Coupon.

These demonstration rolls are brilliant hand-played arrangements. In addition they contain the words printed opposite the melody notes and interpretation marks telling you how to sing each note—the volume, accent, duration—when to breathe.

Come in and ask us for Exchange Coupon worth real money in purchasing the rolls and let us play and sing both rolls for you. Then you will realize what wonderful value they are at the price.

5 CABINET
filled with
MUSIC ROLLS
Special Offer

We are offering a handsome Music Cabinet filled with Music Rolls, of your own selection, at a special price and on convenient monthly payments.

It makes a useful and attractive library outfit. Let us show it to you. Aside from being an attractive piece of furniture, it makes a compact outfit to go with your Playerpiano.

Open Evenings by Appointment

The Sterling Piano Co.

BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN PIANO HOUSE

Manufacturers

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms, STERLING BUILDING, 518-520 Fulton Street, Corner Hanover Place, Brooklyn

Telephone 5600 Main Connects all Depts.

TELL WAYS TO STOP NEEDLESS LAWSUITS

Business Men Answer Committee of Bar Association and Chamber of Commerce.

FAVOR LEGAL CONSULTATION

Lewis C. Pierson, Charles A. Sherman, Jesse L. Straus, and A. C. Humphreys Send Replies.

Having received the opinions of many leading lawyers concerning the best method of preventing unnecessary litigation, the joint committee of the State Bar Association and the Chamber of Commerce sent to a number of leading business men the same questions asked of the lawyers. Many replies have been received. The consensus of opinion is now being arranged in form to print by Chairmen Daniel S. Remsen and Charles L. Bernheimer of the two committees.

Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Irving National Bank, discussed the matter of will making, contracts, and other business matters. Concerning wills, which rank first in the amount of litigation, Mr. Pierson said that every man should make a will, and that intestacy often interfered with the continuation of a profitable business. He advised all persons to have their wills drawn by competent lawyers, and before the will was prepared he suggested that it would be well to consult some successful business man as to the disposition of the property, instead of relying upon advice given by a lawyer, doctor, or minister.

Mr. Pierson also advises men who have contracts to make them drawn by some lawyer who has made a specialty of that sort of practice, and he points out that where contending partners disagree, one or the other must be wrong, and that men familiar with the business involved in the dispute would be better able to administer justice than any jury unfamiliar with its various technicalities. Therefore "arbitration at the hands of disinterested parties familiar with the trade customs and usages involved is far more likely to produce a fair result." Mr. Pierson said that all agreements should be reduced to writing, that counsel should be consulted to clear up uncertainties, and that more time and attention should be devoted to an investigation of the other parties to a contract before any business relations were concluded.

Other business men who wrote on the subject, suggesting ways in which business men could keep out of the law courts, were Charles A. Sherman of Sherman & Sons Company, cotton converters; Samuel W. Bowne, hay and grain dealer; Edward D. Page, broker; Alexander C. Humphreys of Humphreys & Miller, consulting engineers; John C. Eames, Manuel A. Kursheedt, Jesse Isidor Straus, John J. Riker, and Welding Ring of Mailler & Quereau, shipping and commission merchants.

Rules Frequently Violated.

Mr. Sherman said that while the rules for preparing wills were very old and almost obvious, they were frequently violated. Business controversies, he thinks, may be avoided or easily disposed of by a frank discussion of the differences, by telling all the facts plainly and truthfully, and by the display of a spirit of conciliation and willingness to make some concessions, if necessary, to avoid a breach. He suggests that where negotiation fails, the questions in dispute be submitted to arbitrators whose decision should be final.

Mr. Bowne said that in fourteen years' active experience in business he never got entangled in a lawsuit. He suggests that one way of avoiding litigation will be to make sure that the person making a contract with you is capable of profiting by the bargain. A few years ago Mr. Bowne had some carting contracts to let that could cost $1,000 a month. Some of the bids were so low that he was sure the bidders would lose money, and he gave the work to the next to the highest bidder, with continued satisfaction to both. Mr. Straus wrote:

> It would be difficult to restrain by law the initiation of litigation, unwarranted and persecutory in its purpose, but all of us have knowledge of law suits commenced solely because one party or the other believes that the slow processes of our courts may ultimately tire the opposing side. It seems to me, as a layman, that greater power given to our judges to dismiss, when the facts as presented by counsel definitely appear to warrant such dismissal, or perhaps an authoritative and compulsory reference to a legally constituted board of arbitration might be of assistance in the prevention of unnecessary and long-drawn litigation.

Favors Verification by Surrogate.

Mr. Page said that he thought a will ought to be verified before a Surrogate at the time it was executed, the mental condition of the testator being established at the time. Then Mr. Page wrote:

> If the Surrogate's office was not a political office and if Surrogates could be appointed on account of their legal knowledge it might even be possible to have an opinion, even though ex parte, similar to those which are put forward by Attorneys General, as to the validity and effect of certain laws or proposed actions under the laws. It is, however, of course, impossible to foresee what disputes legal ingenuity can devise when beneficiaries are disappointed with the bequests.
>
> Personally it always seems to me to be a most immoral action for a beneficiary to contest the will of his benefactor, but I observe that even rich people are not averse to disgraceful scrambling for greater benefits through litigation than were allowed by the intention of their benefactor.

Mr. Humphreys wrote that he had given considerable thought to the subject of preventing unnecessary litigation, and that he had arranged for the graduating class at Stevens to have a short course of lectures from a prominent common sense lawyer to warn them of the dangers they are to meet, "and to impress upon them the necessity not only of appealing to an expert in law, but also to impress upon them the necessity of being careful in the selection of that expert."

Mr. Eames confined his suggestions to the making of contracts in connection with "cotton, woolen, silk piece goods, &c." He wrote that more attention should be paid to contracts of sale where deliveries extended over a period of several months, and them he explained:

> In a strong market goods are often accepted that have many imperfections, but when prices weaken a strict accounting is asked for, and oftentimes large quantities of goods are rejected. Then the buyer (generally large or small manufacturer) and the middleman (jobber or broker) is accused of cancelling orders in accord with falling prices. Bad feeling ensues and often litigation. Goods are held up pending settlement, prices break, and both sides lose.

Proper Civil Code Urged.

Mr. Kursheedt referred to the conflicting decisions of the courts, and said that many actions at law could be prevented if there should be adopted a proper civil code containing rules of law, and that such a code could be best prepared by twelve experienced lawyers. Such a code, he said, should be adopted by the Legislature. He continued:

> I am aware of the great antipathy there has been in this State and many other States to the adoption of a code, but there is no other way of preventing the accumulation of reports which a lawyer must examine before preparing a brief. The members of the commission should be taken from the best paid good salaries, from $15,000 to $20,000 a year, and they should be prohibited from practicing law so long as they remained Commissioners.

Mr. Riker said in his letter:

> In my experience of forty years as a merchant I have endeavored to be simply fair to others as well as to myself; have never gone into a law suit except after very deliberate and careful consideration; have never attempted to go ahead on any line that I did not fully and thoroughly understand myself, and have resorted in many cases in the past to arbitration. Possibly on account of my desire to be fair to both sides I have served during my active mercantile life as arbitrator many times and always insisted that both parties to the arbitration should state specifically in writing the exact points submitted to arbitrate, which prevented many decisions unsatisfactory to the losing side.

Mr. Ring, for many years a member of the Arbitration Committee of the Produce Exchange, said that possibly eight-tenths of the cases that came before his committee grew out of the careless manner in which contracts had been drawn.

> "Parties are so liable to forget just what their intentions were," said Mr. Ring, "or conditions may change and their views change with them, but if all particulars are stated definitely in the contract, then there can be nothing left for disagreement."

FIRE ON CHICAGO IS PUT OUT

French Liner, Now in Azores, Is Not Badly Damaged.

FAYAL, Azores, Oct. 28.—Firemen today succeeded in extinguishing the flames in the hold of the French Line steamship Chicago. The vessel itself was not damaged.

The Chicago sailed from Bordeaux Oct. 22, carrying 258 passengers bound for New York. A fire broke out in No. 2 hold after the vessel had left the French port and she put into Fayal for the safety of her passengers and to enable her crew to fight the fire.

B.R.T. SUBWAY TRAINS UP BROADWAY SOON

Finishing Contracts Let and Traffic May Reach 14th Street by Spring.

PART OF GREAT TRUNK LINE

Sea Beach, Culver, Brighton Beach, and West End Lines All Coming to Times Square.

The recent award by the Public Service Commission of contracts for the installation of tracks and for station finish for several of the stations on the lower part of the Broadway-Fourth Avenue subway in Manhattan indicates the speedy completion of this part of the dual system. All of the stations between the Battery and Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway are now under contract. The track installation contract covers the major portion of the line in this borough and the under river tunnel section, to a connection with the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn at the Flatbush Avenue extension.

Generally speaking the construction of the subway structure is completed from Morris Street and Trinity Place north to Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway. North of this point along Broadway and Seventh Avenue the construction is less advanced because the contracts were let at a much later date than those for the work further south. The station finish for stations on Broadway from Morris Street north to Fourteenth Street is about 35 per cent. completed.

It was said at the office of the Public Service Commission that it was impossible to make any accurate prophecy as to the date when the lower parts of the line in Manhattan would be in operation. The hope has been expressed that it might be possible to begin operating it as far north as Fourteenth Street by next Summer and as far as Twenty-eighth Street in the coming Fall.

The great trunk line of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation's underground system in Brooklyn is the Fourth Avenue subway, now in operation. Its connection in Manhattan is the Broadway subway, which begins in Manhattan at Whitehall Street, extends through private property at about Morris Street to Trinity Street, thence under Church Street and private property and Vesey Street to Broadway, to Seventh Avenue, to Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, and thence by a line under Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets and tunnel to a connection with the Queens lines at the Bridge Plaza station in Queens.

The Fourth Avenue line will have two connections into Manhattan from Brooklyn—one by way of the Manhattan Bridge and beneath Canal Street to a junction with the Broadway line at Broadway. The contract under Canal Street is approximately 80 per cent. completed. The second connection will be by way of tunnel from the foot of Whitehall Street, Manhattan, to Montague Street, Brooklyn. From that point the line will extend under various thoroughfares and private property to a connection with the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn, under the Flatbush Avenue extension at Prince Street. As the whole line is city owned, all of the construction work is done under contracts let by the commission in behalf of the city.

Traversing the business centre of Manhattan south of Fifty-ninth Street, the Broadway-Fourth Avenue system radiates by several different extensions through the great southern central portion of Brooklyn, reaching to Coney Island. The Fourth Avenue line in Brooklyn extends as far south as Eighty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, where a trolley extension will carry passengers by transfers to and from the waterfront at Fort Hamilton.

Approximately at Thirty-eighth Street there branches off from the Fourth Avenue line a great open cut. Through this will operate two of the principal extensions of the Broadway-Fourth Avenue system, namely, the New Utrecht Avenue line—commonly known as the West End Line, and the Culver Line. The former West End line was a surface extension of the Fifth Avenue elevated system in Brooklyn. Under the dual contracts the city built a new elevated line over this route.

This is a three-track elevated road, extending from a point near Thirty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, along New Utrecht Avenue to Seventy-ninth Street, where it leaves the old West End route and extends over private property to the new central terminal now being constructed at Surf Avenue, Coney Island. The Culver line, which is now under construction by the city as a three-track elevated road, follows generally the line of the old Culver surface railroad owned and operated by the Brooklyn Company.

At Sixty-fifth Street and Fourth Avenue the Sea Beach Line branches off from the Fourth Avenue system. The Sea Beach line has been described by some railroad experts as one of the finest rapid transit railroads in the world.

Another line which will become an operating extension of the Broadway-Fourth Avenue system under the dual contracts is the Brighton Beach line, with a route altered in some minor respects from that which is now operated. The latter now operates partially over the Fulton Street elevated in Brooklyn. At the present time the city is building a subway from the Fourth Avenue subway at Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue to Malbone Street, where a junction will be effected with the Brighton Beach Road which is undergoing partial reconstruction between Malbone Street and Prospect Park. It is presumed that when operating details are decided, trains of the Brighton Beach line will be for the most part diverted at Malbone Street, and routed into the new section of subway just mentioned and thence into the Fourth Avenue system.

Trains of the New Utrecht Avenue line and the Sea Beach line which have already been put into operation through the Fourth Avenue subway now reach Manhattan by way of the Manhattan Bridge and the Centre Street Loop subway to the terminal in the Municipal Building. Which of these trains will continue to operate into the terminal at the Municipal Building and which will be turned into the Canal Street branch and so into Broadway are matters of operation which are later to be determined.

ATTACKS WHITMAN IN UNION BANK CASE

Governor Charged with Breaking Pledges in Suit Brought for Depositors.

WANT TO RECOVER $177,000

Complaint Alleges That Before Election Mr. Whitman Promised Full Investigation.

Criticism of Governor Whitman for the way in which he carried out pre-election promises made two years ago to the depositors of the defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn is made in a complaint filed in the Supreme Court in Manhattan yesterday by John Ellis Rohrer, in behalf of himself and other creditors and depositors of the bank. The suit is to recover $177,000 on behalf of the bank from Daniel W. Quinn, Jr., formerly the special deputy in charge of the liquidation of the bank under the State Banking Superintendent. The complaint charges malfeasance and misfeasance by the special Deputy Superintendent, who conducted the bank's affairs until Nov. 1 last.

The complaint filed by William Grant Brown, attorney for Rohrer, alleges that when the bank failed a second time in April, 1910, it had assets of $7,000,000, of which $3,000,000 was in cash and the remainder in bankable securities and real estate. A dividend of 5 per cent., or $180,000, was paid to the depositors, and an appeal is pending from a decision by Supreme Court Justice Benedict in Brooklyn, denying an application by the depositors for the payment of a second dividend of 5 per cent. The court directed that all the assets of the bank be sold and the debts paid and balance distributed on Dec. 7 next.

The Court held that after paying all claims there would be insufficient assets to warrant the payment of the second 5 per cent. dividend, since there are unpaid claims of $127,000 and $48,000, respectively, for money lent by the Empire Trust Company and the Metropolitan Trust Company; $30,000 by Grout & Grout, attorneys for the bank, for legal services, and $18,000 by Louis Goldstein, now Assistant District Attorney in Brooklyn, for services in the liquidation of the bank. The real estate equities now owned by the bank amount to not over $600,000 and the personal property to about $100,000.

Mr. Rohrer alleges in his complaint that before the election of Governor Whitman a committee of depositors called on him and complained about alleged wasteful and fraudulent methods employed in the liquidation of banks, especially with reference to the Union Bank, and Mr. Whitman assured the committee that he would investigate the said conditions and would remove summarily any officials within the removal power as soon as he had verified the complaints against them. The complaint says that it was not until nine months after Governor Whitman took office that he appointed Frederick J. Groehl, a former deputy in his office while District Attorney as commissioner to investigate the Banking Department, with special reference to the Union Bank of Brooklyn.

The complaint charged that Mr. Groehl investigated, and it became known to the Governor and to the Banking Department that the Commissioner had found that the administration of the Union Bank's affairs had been "not only wasteful, illegal, and dishonest," but that certain acts of the defendant were in gross violation of his duty. It is alleged that when it became known to the Governor, the Superintendent of Banks, and the attorneys for the Superintendent that Mr. Groehl would like to be appointed a City Magistrate "the Mayor was importuned to name Groehl and shortly afterward the appointment was made.

The plaintiff says that John J. Weiss, law partner of Groehl, was then appointed to succeed him as Commissioner, and the testimony introduced showed that the defendant received a compensation of $150 for selling two safes owned by the bank valued at $38,000, for $3,750, and that it cost the bank $4,000 to make the repairs on its building necessitated by the removal of the safes, while the rental value of the building was depreciated 30 per cent. The complaint also charges that Quinn leased realty properties owned by the bank to certain persons, although better terms were offered by others, and that he used $1,500 of the bank's money in making repairs to tenement property after it had been leased.

The complaint alleges, finally, that while the evidence was being taken before Weiss as Commissioner, the proceedings were suddenly abandoned, and a report was filed with the Governor "leaving out substantially all the evidence offered to sustain the charges and claims of the plaintiffs and others." The Weiss report declared that the liquidation of the Union Bank had been "honest and efficient." The plaintiff charges that through the defendant's acts the creditors of the bank have been defrauded out of at least $177,000, and seeks to hold him responsible for alleged violation of his trust.

FIND BURGLAR KIT IN HOTEL.

Detectives Arrest Four for Robbery in Baltimore.

Acting on information supplied by the Baltimore police, detectives yesterday went to a hotel in West Thirty-second Street and arrested two men who are said to be wanted to answer a charge of having blown open the safe and robbed the jewelry store of Steman & Horwig, 318 North Howard Street, Baltimore, early last month. With the men the police found two women, whom they detained. Then men gave their names as Leon Miller, a mechanic, 24 years old, and Jacob Kramer, 32 years old. Both refused their addresses. The women said they were Ray Bernstein, 68 Forsyth Street, and Annie Smith, of 629 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

A circular sent out by the Baltimore police stated that the alleged robbers five trunks to New York. On Friday one of the women appeared at the baggage window in the Pennsylvania Railroad station, surrendered the checks for the trunks and ordered them sent to the Ward Line pier in time to be placed on board the steamship Havana, which was due to sail yesterday morning. Detectives followed the woman to the hotel and early yesterday morning obtained admission to the suite occupied by the party. In the room occupied by Miller, according to the police, a grip was found containing a loaded revolver, several hundred cartridges, some fuses, two and a half sticks of dynamite, and caps. In Kramer's room they say they found an up-to-date burglar's kit. They also found four tickets for passage to Cuba on the Ward Line.

The men denied all knowledge of the blowing open of the Baltimore jewelry store safe.

EXPECTS COURT TEST OF EIGHT-HOUR LAW

Sole Federal Regulation Only Solution of Railway Problem, Chairman Trumbull Says.

HOW ROADS ARE HAMPERED

Investors Can't Be Coerced to Furnish Capital—Puzzles Reared by Adamson Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 28.—Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Board of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, which will direct any fight the railroads of the United States make upon the Eight-hour law, told the members of the Economic Club of Portland tonight that the passage of the Eight-hour law made it evident to all thinking men that there was only one solution of the rail transportation problem in the United States—exclusive Federal control of all the affairs of the railroads. He said the eight-hour law undoubtedly would be tested in the courts.

"Whatever may be the disposition of the burning question of the moment, that is, the so-called eight-hour day," he said, "one thing at least is becoming more and more evident, namely, that the Federal Government alone must control in some way all of the affairs of the railroads. Under Government ownership the people would not for a moment tolerate the intrusion of forty-eight separate State policies. Each State must for its own protection have some tribunal act for the general interest.

"In order that we may intelligently consider other things, may I mention first the thing which doubtless is clear to you but, unfortunately, is not realized by everybody. I refer now to the one thing which differentiates the railroads from ordinary industries, to wit—the minute regulation to which they are subjected and the consequent artificial limitation on their profits. It is true that the railroads of the United States are more prosperous this year than they have ever been, but their prosperity is not comparable with that of many other industries. A great deal of fresh capital is and will be needed, but there is no way of coercing investors in the disposition of new money."

After giving a brief history of the eight-hour movement of railway trainmen, Mr. Trumbull said he was prepared to make at least one definite statement about it—that no one, either Congressman, railroad official, labor leader, or anybody else knows just what the law means.

"Railway companies," he continued, "have a recognized duty to the public to furnish adequate and safe transportation, but that requirement is absolutely dependent under our system upon private capital, so railway officials must consider not only their duty to the public, but to those who furnish the capital which provides the transportation. Sooner or later the so-called eight-hour law will undoubtedly be tested in the courts in the orderly way provided by our form of government. If the law is not constitutional, it is, of course, not a law at all, and the various railroads, investors, employes, shippers, and the traveling public would be relegated to the position which existed before. If the law is found to be constitutional, it will still have to be interpreted in several particulars, so that it may be intelligently obeyed. Even when this is done there opens up a long list of possibilities, both for investors and employes and for the rest of the one hundred million people of this country.

"The Adamson Act is in fact not an eight-hour law at all; that is to say, there is not a line in it restricting men to eight hours' continuous employment. It is contended that the eight-hour principle has been 'sanctioned by the judgment of society,' but this is not supported by general legislation, which is the mode of expression of the 'judgment of society' in a regular and uniform form of government. In fact, the Government does not even limit the railway postal clerks to sixteen hours' continuous service, as it has long since done for railway trainmen. If the law is valid, Congress has entered upon a new field full of interesting possibilities, that is, the regulation of wages.

"If Congress has the power to prohibit a decrease in wages, has it the power to prohibit increases? If it has the power to regulate wages, must the wages be just and reasonable—similar to the provision in regard to the regulation of rates—and if so shall Congress determine what are just and reasonable wages for all railway employes, instead of for trainmen only? Will Congress attempt to regulate all these things directly or through a commission? If through a commission, will its findings be mandatory alike upon the employes and upon the companies? Is railway capital entitled to the public service and will railway employes also be 'mediated.' If Congress or a commission raises all railway wages will it raise the rates simultaneously or will investors have to wait for tedious hearings before various commissions? If capital, which it fluid, flows in other and more attractive directions, how will new facilities be provided if rate demands are to be acceded to without investigation? Will the equivalent be made up to investors by taxation or by guarantees or how? These are only a few of the many interesting questions that will undoubtedly be logically raised."

SCHLATTER HELD IN CANADA

Consul Says He and Comrade Passed as Billy Sunday and Pastor Russell.

Word came to Assistant United States District Attorney Roosa yesterday that Francis Schlatter, "divine healer," and August Schrader, "Prince of the Baptist Church, Inc.," are under arrest for vagrancy in Toronto, Can. A letter from Chester W. Martin, American Consul at Montreal, said, in part:

"Two men are being held for deportation here who arrived in Toronto about ten days ago under the names of Billy Sunday and Pastor Russell. They claim to be American citizens.

"My investigation shows that they are known in the United States as the Rev. Francis Schlatter and Prince August Schrader."

On June 28 United States Commissioner Houghton refused to honor the demand of the California authorities for the removal of Schlatter to Los Angeles, where he was wanted on a charge of using the mails in a healing enterprise. The refusal was based on the belief of the Commissioner that Schlatter honestly believed that he possessed a divine power of curing human infirmities. Mr Roosa wired to Mr. Martin to hold the two "vagrants" until he got word from the California authorities, who may now be able to get the healer into their hands.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mother's Little Boy Enjoys Cuticura

Because so cooling, soothing and refreshing in all cases of skin and scalp irritation common to children. If mothers would only use Cuticura Soap and no other for every-day toilet uses, assisted with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then, as needed, they would not only insure their children, in most cases, freedom from skin and scalp troubles, but lay the foundation of a clear skin and good hair through life. For free sample each by return mail address post-card: "Cuticura," Dept. 53M, Boston.

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Wilson's Day

PRESIDENT WILSON began his administration by surrounding himself with incompetents. Men were selected for cabinet positions for political reasons and to pay pre-election bargains, although they were admittedly unfit for the national responsibilities imposed.

American lives and national honor on land and sea have been unprotected.

He has destroyed a world tradition in diplomacy that America means what it says.

He has alienated from America the good will of most of the nations of Europe.

He has dealt insincerely with foreign questions and has failed to settle finally a single one.

He has waged war in Mexico in a manner that has stamped our people as cowards in the minds of the Mexicans. He demanded a salute to our flag and didn't get it; he went after Villa and didn't get him.

He has allowed Mexican bandits to obtain American arms with which they sacked our towns, killed our soldiers and murdered our citizens.

He has not kept us out of war but he has kept us unprepared to keep war out of America.

He promised to reduce the number of federal office holders and has added thirty thousand to their number.

His promise to protect merit in the Civil Service has been broken, and his insincerity in the protection of of the merit system is proved.

In time of peace he filled America with bread lines, and demands re-election because in time of war Europe has filled our factories with orders which it will cease to place the moment peace is declared. Destiny not Democracy is alone responsible for present prosperity.

His pledges to reduce the cost of living can be measured today in the light of the highest prices ever known in our history.

He has sown international antagonism which will plague us for generations.

He has fathered a Democratic tariff that threw hundreds of thousands of men out of work in the first months of his administration. The same tariff is still in force and it will have the same disastrous results after the war.

He has failed to keep the faith.

What He Has Done With It

Republican Publicity Committee

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR FRENCH ORPHANS

American Relief Clearing House in Paris to Issue It on All Saints' Day.

MME. PADEREWSKI RETURNS

Will Resume Work for Polish Relief Committee—Aid for Balkan Sufferers Asked.

The American Relief Clearing House in Paris, in a bulletin issued in Paris last week, announced that on next Wednesday, which is All Saints' Day, an appeal will be issued in behalf of the orphans of the French soldiers who have given their lives for their country in the war.

"We shall ask the Clearing House, which is the French representative of the American Red Cross in France, to make on that day a special contribution for these innocent unfortunates. We also issue a special appeal to all Americans at home to make generous contributions on that day named for the same purpose. It is desired that the response be as general and as generous as possible so that it may stand as further testimony of the truest sympathy of America in the future welfare of the French Republic."

The appeal issued in Paris reads:

To the People:

It is for the little ones whose fathers have fallen in the defense of France; it is for these innocent victims of a war forced on France by the invader; it is for them that we appeal to your hearts.

On this All Saints' Day, when we think of the immortal dead, we will think of those who set themselves as a wall of flesh and blood to bar the way to the enemy hordes, to defend us and our homes, and to save "La Patrie" and civilization itself; and, as we think of them, new tenderness wells up in our hearts toward those whom death left without support, their widows and their little ones in tears.

In giving your offering for the "Nations Orphans," think also of your own children, of the sad life which would be theirs were you no longer by them to care for them and to shelter them, and to give them their daily bread.

The children of those who so nobly poured out their life blood for the defense of our country in danger must and shall live. Living from what we have a right to be brought up as their fathers would have brought them up, and this sacred bond of life given for life, in this bitter struggle to keep back the invader binds us to care for these little ones to whom we owe such gratitude and affection.

The future of the race in France is bound up in this effort we must make to provide for the orphan children of the French soldier, and in their duty to bear in mind the meaning of human brotherhood should stir our hearts to the depths.

Little children, boys and girls of France: For the sake of the little ones of France whose fathers will never come back to them, give what you can. Spare them a little of your happiness, give them a little of your comfort and much of your love. The little orphans are in war in France like your little brothers and sisters. Remember how they are suffering.

"Will not the children of America," the Clearing House adds, "or others, in their name, make a substantial contribution to help relieve the children of a noble race, a people who were the first to pioneer large parts of America and whose proved friendship has always been ours?"

The Treasurer of the New York Committee of the Clearing House is Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which supplies comfort kits to the soldiers of France, has collected to date more than $152,000. Francis Roche, the Vanderbilt Hotel, is Treasurer of the fund. Recent gifts included the following:

Mrs. W. Saulsbury	$100
C. Batchelder	30
B. C. Rumsey	10
E. B.	50
Miss E. M. Sharpe	50
Mrs. M. Wickersham	25
Mrs. D. Beckwith	50
J. H. McIntosh	50
W. D. Langurin	25
S. B. Huasoo	25
Mrs. D. L. Gillespie	10
Anonymous	10
Anonymous	10
Mrs. F. M. Whitehouse	20
Miss A. L. Ward	25
Mrs. J. H. Poole	50
Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Prescott	25
Allan T. White	10
Miss M.A. Brackett	50
Miss A. L. Lewis	100
Miss L. C. Wheeler	00
W. B. Lawson	10
Mrs. H. L. Morris	10
M. C. Lefferts	10
Leroy Frost	200
Mrs. L. Oudin	20
C. de Green	25
W. Clark, Jr	10
C. H. Field	20
M. L. Brayton	10
Mrs. H. C. Fleitman	10
J. A. Holzer	25
Mrs. W. G. Mendlehall	10
E. K. Rand	10
Boston Con	10
Dicken Oudin	20
Miss M. H. Gilson	10
Miss A. Randolph	25
Wilson D. Lyon	25
Mrs J. I. Blair	10
Walter Jennings	200
C. S. Hamilton	25
W. L.	10
Mrs. M. M. Curtis	15
Mrs. H. M. Tilford	25
Mrs. E. Randolph	35
Prof. G. T. Ladd	10
Mrs. H. Devigne	10
Mrs G. B. Baker	30
Miss Reynolds	25
Miss Landis	25
Jean W. Simpson	10
Mrs. C. H. Coster	20
Dr. Anne Sumner	10
Mrs. C. Anderson	10
Mrs. H E. Sawyer	10
H. Devigne	10
Miss C. Tobey	10
Mrs. M. A. Johnson	20
Mrs. V. J. Bryant	20
E. M. Stetson	10

The Italian Bazaar.

The Italian Bazaar, which opened in the Grand Central Palace last night, has received these new donations to be applied to the payment of its expenses:

Norton, Lilly & Co.	$500
F. McDonnell	250
B. Trudeau	250
C. B. Richard & Co.	100
Bowring & Co.	100
A. H. Benjamin	100
Barber & Co.	100
Hartfield, Solari & Co.	100
A. C. James	100
E. C. Larson	100
F. W. Whitridge	75
Sanderson & Co.	50
Finch-Edye & Co.	50
J. W. Elwell & Co.	50
T. Cerasa	28
Societe C. Philant.	25
P. Segaller	25
R. Morrow	25
Robinson & Co.	25
F. W. Stevan	5
J. Rubes	10

Fatherless of France.

The Fatherless Children of France Fund, of which Miss Lusita A. Leland, 565 Park Avenue, is the Chairman, and Walter W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected in New York City to date more than $104,000. Recent gifts follow:

H. R. Jones	$75
R. V. Lewis	75
Mrs. A. B. Montgomery	50
Mr. and Mrs. W. McCarty	50
Mrs. G. Walker	50
Misses Ingalls	15
Anonymous	10
Mrs. Eben Dale	$25
Mrs. H. Foote	10
G. G. Hammond	25
Mrs. F. Wickes	60
Miss M. C. Carter	50
H. C. Morris	10
Mrs. H. W. Warden	20
Miss C. Horsford	50
Mrs. W. L. Fouke	10
Mrs. Mich. Hawkes	10
Seamor Hagen	15
Mrs. W. H. Harris	25
Miss C. N. Van Sicien	10
Employees, Combier Co.	100
P. A. Brangiar	10
E. A. Wilson	50
A. V. Grimouit	10
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Proctor	10
Dr. C. B. Penrose	20
Mrs. H. E. Rea	25
Est. S. F. Harbison	230
W. B. Lawson	10
Mrs. C. Emerald	10
Mrs. C. D. Dickey	100
Fred G. Walsen	10
Mrs. J. J. Chapman	10
Miss E. E. Swift	10
Dr. Gore	25
Mrs. E. L. B.	20
Norris	20
Mrs. Mary Upson	20
Mrs. W. A. Rust	100
B. C. Ross	10
Mrs. Le R. Harvey	100
A. E. Alsop	10
A. Le Roy	10
S. H. Olin	25
C. A. Kidder	20
Miss A. A. Wright	10
K. Aldridge	10
D. Aldridge	10
W. Aldridge	10
Evelyn Sturgis	50
S. L. Parsons	60
Mrs. T. H. Jolliffe	24
W. T. Vanderpoel	10
Mrs. M. Curtis	15
Mrs. H. Hathaway	100
Mrs. G.R. Tinkham	10
Ruth A. Hollister	10
M. E. Judd	25
G. Stoltz	10
E. H. Lacombe	10
Miss M. Wasson	20
Miss I T. Seabury	10
Mrs. A. D. Perkins	10
Miss C. Collins	20
Anonymous	400
Various	691

Armenian and Syrian Relief.

Thousands of dollars were collected throughout the country last week for the relief of the sufferers of Armenia and Syria. The increased collections followed the issuance of the proclamation by President Wilson asking the American people to give to the funds for the relief of these people. Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, is Treasurer of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee. Gifts acknowledged yesterday included the following:

Mrs. Ch., Roselle, N. J.	$113
M. R. Tooker	50
C. T. Kinborno	25
Mrs. B. Pusey	50
Miss L.H. Earlwood	50
L. Burns	50
Mrs. F. A. McKee	25
Mr. and Mrs. S. Van Wageuen	450
C. B. La Monte	100
Rosa Sachs	100
Second Pres. Ch., Newark	25
J. Rose & Co.	50
Mrs. J. De Graff	200
Peter Engle	50
J. H. Moore	25
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Phelps	50
H. C. and E. H. C.	50
Mrs. H. L. Wayland	10
E. Spilman	50
A. C. Howland	10
J. B. Tarbox	20
B. O. Tekirian	25
R. Stewart	50
Am. Red Cr., N. Y.	41
Mrs. M. H. Wadsworth	25
N. D.	26
Mrs. A. R. Michener	5
Webster & Webster	10
R. C. Applegate	25
Miss M.R. Tooker	1,000
E. B. Quinlan	25
R. B. Quinlan	25
S. E. Quinlan	25
J. S. Quinlan	25
I. M. Thomas	5
S. D. Thomas	50
Miss Kinne	2
Miss F. Starr	2
Mrs. J. R. Strong	50
A. C. Spilman	25
Mrs. G. E. Kissel	50
E. Hudaverdi	25
M. Murray	25
W. A. Jackson	25
Mrs. M. S. Hamilton	25
Maplewood Acad	24
Millhening	25
J. A. Almirall	10
Anonymous	80
Pres. Navajo Miss.	124
Mrs. C. H. Leyland	5
H. T. Peirce	25
G. F. Bland	50
A. G. Cowing	100
B. D. F. Curtis	400
C. W. McAlpin	10
Mrs. C. N. Bliss	100
E. A. Gunn	50
Mrs.G.H.Thomas	1,000
Mrs. H. W. Starr	25
J. W. Hohnson	25
E. H. Kidder	100
Mrs. C. Washridge	25
Myron L. Arms	0
John Bidlake	25
E. N. Carpenter	50
Com. of Mercy	51
Asst. Rel., Lakewood, N. J.	1,000
Miss A. A. Ornisby	2
S. W. Copp	13
H. Spielberg	25
Mrs. E. S. Conway	25
Mrs. E. Knapp	50
Ella. F. West	25
Miss L. P. Bliss	20
G. O. May	25
S. S. Wise	30
E. S. Prge	25
C. F. Earl	50
J. C. Smock	50
Mrs. E. B. Parker, W. P. Manley	200
Mrs. M. E. Dwight	25
William Whetsell	25
A. C. Patterson	25
Mrs. V. F. Bishop	30
Dr. E. Schaumer	10
Mrs.G.L. Hepburn	100
Belleville Av. Con. Church	25
G. M. Stockdale	10
G. W. Trumbull	100
Miss F.M. Mathews	50
I. M. B. Thompson	30
H. J. Anderson	50
First Pres. Church, Caldwell, N. J.	103
S. H. Bowman	50
Mrs. J. R. McKee	53
Dr. W. W. Smith	25
N. Y. Linen Supply & Laund. Co.	25
Second, Miss. S. S., Jersey City, N. J.	27
Beacon Light Miss.	40
Summit Av. Ch., Jersey City, N. J.	25
Ch. of the Redeemer	881
Mrs. D. P. Allen	1,000
Mrs.G.M.Hutton	1,000
J. P. Brown	100
Mrs. W. B. Dunsmore	100
W. W. Tenplin	50
Edith M. Howard	150
L. B. Cady, M. D.	81
Mrs. E. R. Peacock	200
Wilkinson Bros. & Co.	200
W. H. Rockwood	25
Mrs. F. P. Stiefl	25
Mrs. E. S. Gay	30
Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Nolting	100
Mrs. M. S. Studdeford	60
L. E. Watson	100
J. S. Watson	100
St. Mark's M. E. Ch., Flatbush	62
Rochester Com	75
Pres. St., Pemberville	29
E. T. Fox	25
Pres. Ch., Philipsburg	25
Mrs. G. B. Achilles	50
Elizabeth S. Edwards	100
F. L. Emery	50
Mrs. F. W. Crosby	25
E. J. Hannaway	50
F. J. Manning	100
Grace H. Todd	27
R. A. Robinson	50
L. H. Howe	25
Mrs. Crane	300
J. S. Rounds	25
Harry Good	25
H. Ferguson	100
E. B. Sexton	175
Mrs. E. B. Sexton	100
Alice L. Carter	25
Mrs. J. W. Nutt	25
H. C. Munger	25
M. F. Maguire	40
Nat. A. R. Com., N. Y.	85
Kanawha War Rel. Assn.	150
Mrs. R. M. Shone	34
First Pres. Ch., Morristown, N. Y.	30
St. Luke's Ch., Fair Haven	27
Cong. Ch., Royalton, Vt.	25
Sec. Av. Bap. Ch., Rochester	51
Cong. Ch., Reading, Mass.	200
First Pres. Ch., Toledo	56
Sec. Con. Ch. Winchester, Mass.	20
W. A. Miller	25
M. C. Lucas	25
A. B. E., Boston, Mass.	1,000
Ginter Park Pres. Church	64
Ga. Bap. Miss., B.	25
Mrs. S. Mullins	88
Grace Bap. Ch., Sumter, S. C.	25
First Bap. Ch., Simpsonville, S. C.	33
Bethany S. S., Madison, Ga.	21
Ban. Ch., Ellsworth, Me.	26
M. E. Ch., Richmond, N. C.	25
Cent. Cong. Ch., Bath	45
Brunswick C. Red Cross	60
D. Wheeler	100
Cong. Ch., Jewell City	28
Sec. Pres. Church, Bridgeton	79
Baldwin Sch., Bryn Mawr	60
St. Bartholomew's, N. C.	37
H. D. Stevens	50
W. H. Libby	25
Grace Ch., Massapequa	133
L. Skaggs	50
Chariton Cong. Ch., Chariton	20
The Groot M. E. Ch., Newark	24
Inglesite Ch., Chi.	20
Ada W. Powers	25
Cong. Ch., Baraboo, Wis.	58
Cong. S. S., Petersham, Mass.	116
Presbyterian Cong. S.S.	20
First Pres. Ch. Elmira	498
I. T. Addison	25
Pres. Ch., Everett Mass.	40
Christ Ch., Walton Ind.	88
Sec. Cong. Ch. W Madison, Mass.	40
M. E. Ch. Du Bois, Penn.	40
Mrs. R. Jewis	24
St. John's, Peterboro, Ont., Can.	54
First M. E. Ch., Hampton, Va.	22
A. W. Ramsdell	200
W. Sesse	400
First Bap. Ch., Fort Wayne, Ind.	30
Pres. Church	85
Sec. Rel. S. S., Paterson	37
A. Cunningham	26
Ch., Lynn, Conn.	25
First Pres. Ch., N. Y.	75
G. H. Johnson	100
Pres. Ch., Hillsdale, Penn.	50
A. Scarborough	20
A. Louise Such	25
First U. B. S. S., Grand Rapids	86
First Pres. Ch., Montpelier	85
First Pres. Ch	47
Bergen Ref. Ch., J. C.	108
Pres. Ch., Hillsdale	512
Sec. Ref. Ch., Brooklyn	61
Harold U. Breth. Church	54
St. John's, Larchmont	119
S. Penfold	100
Stockton Pres.	36
Un. M. E. Ch., New York	28
Grace Chapel	47
W. S. Jones	50
First Pres. Ch., Bethel	88
Pres. Ch., Gilead	25
M. C. Love	100
Mrs. H. L. Davison, Sr.	25
M. E. Ch., Wallingford	27
St. An. Ch., Framingham, Mass.	69
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	50
J. McL. Curtis	100
E. H. Hemenway	71
First Pres. Ch., Perth Amboy	150
All Sts. Ch., Atlantic City	150
Cent. Pres., Punxsutawney	40
Mrs. S. Wheeler	100
Swedish Bap. Ch., First Ch. Christ, Philadelphia	30
Mrs. B. W. Arnold	50
First Cong. Ch., Woodbridge, N. J.	51
J. D. Wheedon	25
Hagaweg Cong.	30
Trinity Ch., New Cumberl'd, Penn.	43
Mrs. S. E. Yoder	25
M. E. Ch., Moscow, Penn.	40
Bap. Ch., Millington, N. J.	52
H. C. Henry	25
First Chambersburg	100
Second Pres. Ch., Massillon	102
Nostrand Pl. Bap. Ch.	411
G. Hasen	50
Wash. Hts. Bap. Church	25
Cong. War Rel.	250
Mrs. W. M. Leed	500
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Thompson	1,000
Englewood Presbyterian Church	1,004
J. Granam	500
Warriout & Appenzellar	25
Ch. Theo, Sem.	157
Miss E. H. Wisner	100
Melrose Cong. Ch.	60
Mrs. C. Richards	101
H. Van Blarcom	32
S. G. Westfall	60
St. John's Ref. Ch.	23
Rev. J. C. Barrows	50
First Pres. Ch., Hudson Falls, N. Y.	95
First Pl. M. E

ITALIAN WOUNDED SHINE AS STUDENTS

A Glimpse Into the Hospital Run by Americans in Florence.

WAR BRINGS OPPORTUNITIES

Peasants Who Have Grown Up Illiterate Have Their First Chance for an Education.

American Hospital for Italian Wounded.
Florence, Sept. 28, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When we first arrived in Florence and began our service in this hospital we had no time to observe minutely the details. Our capo cucina, or kitchen director, one of the busiest women in Italy, put us instantly to work, like Charlotte in Thackeray's poem, "Cutting Bread and Butter"—though it is poetic license to talk of butter in a land where unbuttered bread has always been good enough for King or peasant. There were some days of strenuous breaking in, and then we found ourselves able to work more mechanically, and keep our eyes open for the little tragedies and comedies of the hospital. And one morning, when ardent application of elbow grease failed to remove some ink spots on the white oilcloth table cover, we began to wonder. Into this room, so far as we knew, the soldiers who could walk, or limp, or even hop, came only at meal times; otherwise their presence was not allowed. Who made those ink spots which would not out? We appealed to our capo cucina. "Oh, the men who go to school after the second rancio (supper) must have made them."

Men who go to school! What could that mean? We were usually busy in the Guardaroba (linen room) at the hour named, darning socks, making bandages, padding leg supports, patching uniforms, but that afternoon we slipped into the dining room at 6 o'clock. And there was the little "school"—two women teachers and a group of convalescent wounded, awkwardly making pothooks and hangers or reciting a lesson in geography.

It was something other than idle curiosity which took us to the office of Miss Sheldon, our directress, with a request for more information. We learned that into any Italian hospital where there are wounded men desirous of studying, teachers from the public schools are sent—weary young teachers, usually—who give these extra hours of work as a contribution to the needs of their country. It must be remembered that the Italian Army, like the other armies of Europe, is made up of all sorts and conditions of men. There are numberless peasant soldiers who have lived too far from towns to be able to go to school. In some provinces self-sacrificing school teachers, usually young men, have for a meagre sum, which barely keeps body and soul together, spent their days in traveling on bicycles about the country among the widely-scattered farms, establishing small school centres and dividing their time between them. But in spite of these heroic efforts the Italian peasants, especially in the south, have been to a great extent illiterate. That this war should bring the opportunity of study is one of its many anomalies.

Here, then, in the hospitals of Florence, these temporarily or permanently disabled boys while away in study the long hours of convalescence. In our hospital, at least, we are very proud of them. And last week came the exciting news that eight of our soldiers would be late for dinner because they had gone in the Red Cross automobile into the centre of the city to take their examinations. When they appeared, tired, hungry, but happy, in the dining room, dressed not in the usual hospital suits, but in their uniforms, we eagerly asked them how they had succeeded. They responded with timid smiles of children who had tried hard, but were not sure of the result. "Two, at any rate, have passed; we do not know about the rest." And we "kitchen ladies" were as nervous as anxious mothers and aunts, for we grow very fond of our wounded boys.

The next day came the news that all of our students had passed. It was the 20th of September, the national Feast Day—the day when Rome was taken by the Italian troops. Of course there had to be a little celebration. From bed to bed we went, led by that one of our number on whom the men have bestowed the name of "Mamma"—and well she deserves it, as the rest of us must acknowledge, in spite of our envy. Each soldier received a gift of letter paper and postal cards, and a small calendar. One man instantly put to his lips the card, showing the face of a pretty girl, and not one failed to render thanks in the courteous Italian manner. And then we returned to the big living room for the event of the day.

At first there was a game of lotto, as we little Americans, in our distant childhood, used to call it. After the small prizes had been distributed, Dr. Camerini (I ought to say Captain Camerini), our medical director, with Miss Sheldon at his right hand, arose to speak to the men. They stood and sat, and even lay around him—some of them on stretchers, all of them bandaged as to leg, arm or head. The doors of the adjoining wards were opened, so that the helpless men might see and hear. One by one the names of the successful students were called. Two had passed from the second to the third grade, three from the third to the fourth, two from the fourth to the fifth, and one from the fifth to the sixth. To each was given a little package containing a safety razor, and a five lire note, this money being provided from a special fund maintained by some generous Americans for the encouragement of the students. Dr. Camerini grasped the hand of each man as he came forward, and each was rewarded by a generous burst of applause from his comrades, and from the white-clad nurses and assistants looking on.

But the warmest applause of all was given to the man who had passed from the fifth to the sixth grade. He is a little Sardinian, who was a miner up to the beginning of the war. His right arm is badly fractured and lacerated, and he has used his left hand in all his school work. This man, Costantino Orru, had been examined in handwriting, composition, arithmetic, bookkeeping, reading, definition, political rights and duties of Italian citizens, science, history and geography. Out of a possible 120 points, he had made 118.

The little ceremony was quickly over and men and nurses returned to the routine of the hospital. But the scene will be for long a vivid memory. What a strange and beautiful by-product of the most terrible event of all the ages! And our little Sardinian—what will be his fate? If he is finally cured he will go back to the front, to offer again his life for his country. He, in his turn, may lie beneath the soldier's pall, with its two moving inscriptions, "Dulce et decorum est, pro patria mori," and "Perche la patria viva, oggi si muore." Or he may walk unharmed through the hell of shot and return to be the pride and example of his native village. But whatever befall him, he has shown us the power of the mind over body, and has turned our eyes with joyful hope to the future of the country which has borne many such sons as this humble Sardinian lad.

ANNIE D. HANKS.

A VOTE FOR HUGHES.

Hamilton Fish Tells Why He Returns to a Republican Candidate.

Garrison, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the inquiry why I who voted against the last Republican candidate for President should prefer Hughes to Wilson, I gladly give the following as my main reasons:

1. His humiliating management of our foreign affairs—failure to protect either the lives or property of American citizens.

2. His attitude on the Adamson or so-called eight-hour bill.

3. The unfitness of his principal appointees.

4. The sectional character of his Administration.

5. The necessity of a protective tariff when the European war ends.

The prevailing sentiment among our people for peace has been mistaken by the President as a craven spirit or a desire for pusillanimity.

The President's course on foreign affairs has been weak, wabbling and vacillating. He has been a weather vane, changing with every shifting wind. He has changed his position on public affairs so frequently that one has had difficulty in realizing his latest attitude.

Neither the lives nor the property of Americans has been respected either by Mexico or other foreign powers.

The diplomatic notes of our Government hitherto honored have deteriorated into mere scraps of paper. The lustre of the flag has been dimmed. The President assumes credit for having maintained peace, whereas the fact is that no European country could have been driven into war with us; certainly not Germany, hopelessly blockaded, and the others have had their hands quite too full. No sane man in our country has wanted anything except peace.

On domestic affairs his more recent actions and utterances have a socialistic trend; indeed, whether Benson should not be withdrawn in his favor is a question for serious discussion.

The Adamson or so-called eight-hour law, which seeks to impose upon certain railway companies the payment of ten hours' wages to a particular class of employes, instead of being helpful to labor generally, will in the long run prove disastrous. It makes a privileged class of certain railway employes; it fixes their scale of wages without any adequate investigation of the merits of the matters in dispute.

The man who had the confidence of the country to a marked degree, Secretary Garrison, with well matured and defined views on army legislation and the administration of his office, because he was unwilling to subordinate his views to those of the President, was practically frozen out, and retired. To administer that office with the additional burden of a large increase of both army and armament, the President astonished the country by the selection of a pronounced pacifist, whose principal claim to fame was that of a single-taxer. At this particular juncture the man to be chosen for that great office should have had some intimate knowledge of the duties of the office over which he was to preside, but to the President that in no wise seemed desirable. Since he assumed the functions of his office his most conspicuous act has been the comparison of the Revolutionary soldiers of Washington's army, whom we have been taught to revere, to the Mexican military bandits.

The position of Secretary of State has been held by some of our greatest statesmen, and yet for the first two years of this Administration it was held by William J. Bryan, a man of marked ability in many respects, but thoroughly unversed in our diplomatic history, and without either qualification or taste for that particular post. Is it to be wondered at that our diplomatic relations became hopelessly muddled from the beginning; that blunder followed blunder, and that today, long after his retirement, we are suffering from the consequences of his unfitness?

On all fours with his selection was that of Josephus Daniels as Secretary of the Navy, an editor of a country newspaper in an inland town of less than 20,000 inhabitants in North Carolina, whose life has been spent in newspaper work and holding a few minor political jobs. To intrust him, without any previous knowledge of naval affairs, with the upbuilding of the great navy, recently authorized by Congress, is positively grotesque. If any one thinks that I am overdrawing the picture, let him inquire of the first naval officer he may chance to meet. Such an appointment in any other country which is a great naval power is unthinkable. Compare him with men like Balfour or von Tirpitz.

The President shows a sensitiveness often charged with being fectional. Has he not laid himself open to it? Born in the South, his home there for the first twenty-eight years of his life, the formative period of a man's life, he naturally became imbued with the prejudices and feelings of his surroundings—one of which he has shown to a marked degree this inability to a protective tariff. His Cabinet consists of ten members; of those born in the United States only three were born above Mason and Dixon's line. In the House of Representatives, in which body bills to raise taxation originate, the Chairmen of the leading committees, with but few exceptions, are from the South. May not these facts in a measure account for the gross injustice of the manner of levying additional taxation on the citizens of many of the Northern States, notably New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts, while those of his Southland go comparatively free?

From the foundation of the Government the country has had reason to feel proud of the Supreme Court; its character, learning, ability, poise, and firmness, a bulwark of righteousness to guard the lives and property of all its citizens against the passions of the hour. One-third of its members are upward of seventy years of age and have served upward of ten years, and are therefore entitled to retirement. In all probability their successors will be appointed by the candidate for the Presidency about to be elected. It may well be assumed that the choice of their successors can more safely be given to Charles E. Hughes than to his opponent.

During the first year or more of the Wilson Administration there was a general depression and stagnation in business, largely due to its tariff legislation, which was only relieved by the breaking out of the European war and the immense orders placed in our country by foreign powers, which again stimulated our manufacturers and led to our present prosperity. May it not well be claimed that it is fictitious, that it is bound to come to an end with the cessation of hostilities in Europe?

We of the State of New York know Governor Hughes. As our Executive he was fearless, firm, and independent; these traits, we believe, will distinguish him as the Chief Executive at Washington. The rights of Americans on sea and land will be protected, and the flag will be respected. The Americanism of Jackson, Lincoln, Cleveland, McKinley, and Roosevelt is the need of the hour, not a constant condoning of the violation of American rights.

HAMILTON FISH.

ENGLAND'S CAUSE FOR WAR.

An Answer to the Charge That She Is Fighting for Empire.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with satisfaction the letter of Mr. Sedgwick in THE TIMES on international justice. He writes: "Many nations set greater value on other things than money. Germany, for instance, sets greater value on ambition; Belgium, on honor; France, on national existence; England, on empire." I do not suppose that this was written with any unkind feeling, but as a matter of fact it does misrepresent the motive which sent us into this war. England had empire enough; I think few Englishmen wanted more, and, if the African colonies are kept, that will be to get rid of a bad neighbor rather than for any other reason. In any case it was a matter of honor that made us fight.

The English Ambassador explained this to von Bethmann Hollweg in clear words (White Paper, Miscellaneous No. 8, 1914): "I said that in the same way as he and Herr von Jagow wished me to understand that, for strategical reasons, it was a matter of life and death for Germany to advance through Belgium and violate the latter's neutrality, so I would wish him to understand that it was, so to speak, a matter of 'life and death' for the honor of Great Britain that she should keep her solemn engagement to do her utmost to defend Belgium's neutrality if attacked."

I am of the opinion that it was equally a matter of honor to stand by France, and I hope that, if Belgium had not been attacked, England would still have taken the side of France, but it is a fact that powerful influences were working for Germany. The Liberal Cabinet were anxious to keep the peace, and some of them were intimate friends of German financiers, whose whole weight was thrown on the German side. Important newspapers like The Daily News, The Westminster Gazette, and The Manchester Guardian were also under German influence, and their advice on the eve of war was not creditable. Most of the nonconformist religious bodies had been for years rotten with false ideas of national duty and had worked against every effort toward national defense.

We shall not enter into the causes of this, nor is it my wish to rake up the past; but the point is that the invasion of Belgium silenced all these groups completely. It was the most amazing thing I ever saw or heard of. That one day not only silenced the pleas for neutrality, but convinced the simplest and most ignorant what our duty was. In the English tradition it is an axiom that a man must keep his word at all costs; and there was no question that our word had been given. A more simple issue could not have been devised. You must have been in the midst of it to realize the sudden and complete change that came over sentimentalists, pacifists, religious cosmopolitans, journalists, and even the most unlettered of ill-informed classes, who had been for years poisoned by the claptrap of agitators and politicians. It is quite true that it was to the interest of England to fight on the side of France and Belgium, and the treaty with Belgium was originally made because it was in England's interest; but that was not understood by the people. Very few understood it, and some do not understand it now. For the ordinary Englishman it was simply keeping his word, and, much as he disliked war, there never was any doubt on that question. I think, therefore, that Mr. Sedgwick has unintentionally done us an injustice.

W. H. D. ROUSE.

Cambridge, England, October.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Note.—Unless otherwise announced, all lectures will begin at 8:15 P. M.

Sunday.

CLASH BETWEEN EDWIN AND HILDA: ARNOLD BENNETT'S "THESE TWAIN," by George E. O'Dell. Auspices Bronx Society for Ethical Culture. Woodstock Library, 759 East 160th St., 11 A. M.

MORAL CAUSES OF POVERTY, by Jonathan C. Day. Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av., 4 P. M. "The Jew and the Social Problem." William J. Durant, 5 P. M. "Abuses of Order," J. C. Day, 8 P. M.

THE SOLDIER SINGER OF FRANCE, THEODORE BOTREL. Interpretation by the Rev. William Norman Guthrie. Specimen Songs by Vernon D'Arnalle. University Extension Lecture, following 4 P. M. Service St. Mark's Church, 10th St. and 2d Av.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

REAL PREPAREDNESS, by Benjamin C. Marsh, at the public forum, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av.

ORGAN RECITAL, by W. A. Goldsworthy, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th St., 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by William J. Kraft, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

Monday.

WILSON, HUGHES, OR BENSON? WHICH? Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

CELL STRUCTURE, by R. M. Allen, New York Microscopical Society, American Museum of Natural History.

LA FEMME FRANCAISE: SON ROLE INDIVIDUEL AND SOCIAL, by M. Jules Bois, Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, 8 P. M.

ITALIAN LECTURE: IL PRESIDENTE DELLI STATI UNITI, by Prof. A. Arbib-Costa, P. S. No. 102, 104th St., east of 2d Av.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, by Prof. William F. Guthrie, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th St.

HOLLAND, by Mr. Basil L. Burwell, P. S. 3, Hudson and Grove Sts. Illustrated.

LAWS OF MUSIC, by Prof. J. Loring Arnold, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av. Illustrated.

THE NEW SOUTH AMERICA, by Dr. Peter Macqueen, P. S. 35, 226 East 57th St. Illustrated.

ELECTROPLATING AND ELECTROTYPING, by W. Wallace Ker, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts. Illustrated.

REFORMERS OF THE MIDDLE NINETEENTH CENTURY, by Prof. William MacDonald, P. S. 165, 228 West 109th St.

PORTLAND AND THE COLUMBIA RIVER, by Miss Caroline W. Hotchkiss, N. Y. Public Library, 96th St. Branch, 112 East 96th St. Illustrated.

CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE CITY OF THE SULTANS, by Prof. Alfred D. F. Hamlin, Pilgrim Hall, Broadway and 55th St. Illustrated. 8 P. M.

FROM THE NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS TO MAN, by John Henry Frome, St. Columba Hall, 545 West 25th St. Illustrated.

OUR POSTAL SERVICE, by John C. Welsh, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx. Illustrated.

HAITI AND SANTO DOMINGO, by Norman Taylor, P. S. 46, the Bronx, 166th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Aves. Illustrated.

A TRIP THROUGH ITALY, by William E. Freeman, P. S. 50, the Bronx, Bryant and Vyse Aves., north of 172d St. Illustrated.

Tuesday.

NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION MOVEMENT, by Edward H. Pfeiffer, Executive Secretary of the Chelsea Neighborhood Association, Assembly Hall, United Charities Bldg., 105 East 22d St., 12:10 P. M.

GLORIA DOMINI, Festival Cantata: T. Tertius Noble, composer, at organ; R. Norman Jolliffe, baritone; Old St. Paul's 150th anniversary celebration, Broadway, Fulton and Vesey Sts., 12 M. Edmund Jacques, organist and choirmaster.

STATE BUILDERS, by Davis S. Murray, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

HYGIENE OF THE MOUTH, by Dr. Abram Thomson, National Housewives' League Headquarters, 25 West 45th St., 2:30 P. M.

LITERARY AND HISTORIC SHRINES OF BOSTON AND VICINITY, by Isaac F. Smith, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av.

GOETHE: MAN THE MIRROR OF THE WORLD, by Prof. Christian Gauss, P. S. 27, 42d St., east of 5th Av.

MAETERLINCK'S THE BLUE BIRD, MONNA VANNA, by J. G. Carter Troop, P. S. 63, 4th St., east of 1st Av.

THE PHILIPPINES, by Major Frank Keeler, P. S. 66, 38th St., east of 1st Av. Illustrated.

COLORADO VERSUS SWITZERLAND, by Rudy S. Varell, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

TOUR OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, by Jorge P. Santamarina, P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av. Illustrated.

THE NEW SOUTH AMERICA, by Dr. Peter MacQueen, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West. Illustrated.

LOWELL, THE CRITIC, by Prof. J. Duncan Spaeth, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St.

HOLLAND, by Mr. Basil L. Burwell, P. S. 3, Hudson and Grove Sts. Illustrated.

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LOWELL, THE CRITIC, by Prof. J. Duncan Spaeth, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St.

HOLLAND: THE LAND THAT MAN MADE, by William Reese Hart, P. S. 50, the Bronx, 207th St. and Heil Av. Illustrated.

THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY, by Emerson E. Proper, Riverdale Hall, Riverdale Av. and 260th St., the Bronx. Illustrated.

LIVE IN ARMENIA, by Frederick D. Greene, St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Av., near 15th St., the Bronx. Illustrated.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

PLATO: JUSTICE AND THE STATE, by William J. Durant, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

LITTLE MOTHERS' AID, by Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mount Morris Baptist Church, 5th Av., near 127th St., 3 P. M.

THE CONQUEST OF THE OREGON COUNTRY, by Axel Hull Fish, P. S. 93, West Houston and Clarkson Sts., near Varick St. Illustrated.

RUSSIA AND SIBERIA, by Dr. Peter MacQueen, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av. Illustrated.

BEETHOVEN THE YOUTH, (FIRST PERIOD,) by Daniel Gregory Mason, Hunter College, Lexington Av. and 68th St. Illustrated.

SWITZERLAND AND ITS CITIZEN SOLDIERY, by John Gustav Neumarker, Institute Hall, 218 East 106th St. Illustrated.

THE OLD MOHAWK VALLEY WATERWAYS AND THE NEW BARGE CANAL, by William R. Lasher, New York Public Library, Hamilton Grange Branch, 503 West 145th St., 8 P. M. Illustrated.

NEW YORK, THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL METROPOLIS OF THE WESTERN CONTINENT, by John S. Welsh, Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St. Illustrated.

SOCIAL HYGIENE AN AID TO MENTAL HEALTH, by Dr. Ira S. Wile, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th St.

INTO THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN WILDERNESS, by Miss Mary L. Jobe, Y. W. C. A., 51 West 110th St. Illustrated.

AROUND CAPE HORN TO HAWAII, by Miss Edna Matthews Shipman, P. S. 47, the Bronx, Randolph, St. Lawrence, and Beach Aves. Illustrated.

Thursday.

VENETIAN PAINTING by Miss Edith Abbott, class room, Metropolitan Museum of Art, entrance 83d St., 4 P. M.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF ASIA, by Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th St.

IRISH MUSIC by Miss Helen O'Donnell, P. S. 5, Hudson and Grove Sts. Illustrated.

THE CRUSADES (1095-1300 A. D.), by Professor Adolphe Cohn, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

FUNDING GROWING CHILDREN, by Miss Laura A. Cauble, P. S. 59, 228 East 59th St. Illustrated.

INDUSTRIAL CALIFORNIA, by Robert G. Weyh, Jr., P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts. Illustrated.

MILLET AND THE BARBIZON PAINTERS by Alexander T. Van Laer, P. S. 165, 225 West 106th St. Illustrated.

BIG GAME AND GAME BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA, by Silas A. Lottridge, Labor Temple, Second Av. and 14th St. Illustrated.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE STATE, by Miss Jennie M. Davis, N. Y. Public Library, 96th St. Branch, 112 East 96th St.

BIZET'S "CARMEN," by Mrs. Caroline K. Goldberg, N. Y. Public Library, 135th St. Branch, 103 West 135th St. Illustrated.

RUSSIA AND SIBERIA, by Dr. Peter MacQueen, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx. Illustrated.

ELECTRIC MOTORS, by Theodore I. Jones, P. S. 38, the Bronx, Castle Hill Av., between Watson and Black Rock Aves., Pelhamport. Illustrated.

TRAINING OUR NATIONAL GUARD, by George E. Stoneridge, P. S. 39, the Bronx, Longwood Av., Kelly and Beck Sts. Illustrated.

DISTINGUISHED NAMES IN MEDIAEVAL HISTORY by Albert L. Mershon, P. S. 43, the Bronx, Brown Place and 156th St.

WILLIAM M. THACKERAY, by Dr. Charles F. Horne, P. S. 46, the Bronx, 193th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Aves.

CORN IS KING OF CROPS, by Dr. George Donaldson, P. S. 55, the Bronx, 168th St., Findlay and Teller Aves. Illustrated.

Friday.

A LIVING WAGE, by Leland B. Robinson, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

GERMAN LECTURE: UNWERTUNG ALLER WERT, second lecture in course on "Neueste Und Der Deutsche Geist," by Dr. Traugott Boelsche, Germania Life Insurance Building, 50 Union Square, 8:30 P. M.

ITALIAN LECTURE: "I Progressi dell' Italia, &c.," by Professor Vittorio Rocca, P. S. 45, 189th St. and Hoffman and Lorillard Place, Bronx.

THE HUMMINGBIRD'S HISTORY, by Professor Samuel C. Schmucker, Wadleigh High School, 113th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

LEADERS IN LIFE'S RACE; OR TEETH, LEGS, AND HANDS, by Dr. Samuel C. Schmucker, P. S. 37, the Bronx, 145th St., east of Willis Av. Illustrated.

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500 GUARD OFFICERS QUIT IN 3 MONTHS

List of Commissioned Personnel Released by President Wilson Since July 20.

BORDER UNITS NEED MEN

Advocates of Continental Army Point to Resignations as an Argument for Their Plan.

President Wilson has accepted since July 20 the resignations of about 500 officers of those units of the National Guard which were ordered to the Mexican border. The resignations, it is stated on competent authority, have averaged about eight a day for more than three months past, and the end is, as an army officer put it, apparently "nowhere in sight."

Furthermore, it has been found practically impossible to recruit the National Guard units to war strength, and at present, it is said, the Guard units on the Rio Grande average about 40 per cent of the required total needed to bring them to war strength.

The resignation of so many officers has caused a great deal of comment in military circles, particularly among those who have favored an absolute Federalization of the militia. At the last session of Congress it was the National Guard lobby that frustrated all efforts to create a continental Federal force, or other body of soldiers along similar lines, and one of the arguments used by the guard advocates was "Give the guard a chance, and when the time comes it will make good."

"Has it made good?" an Army officer asked yesterday.

He then pointed to the shortage of men in the enlisted personnel and to the hundreds of officers who had resigned since the troops were mustered into the Federal service. The resignations referred to were only those which President Wilson had accepted to date, not by any means the total number of officers who have sent in their resignations. In numerous cases the War Department and the President have not yet acted. Of all the States just two are missing from the list of accepted resignations. Those two are Oregon and Washington. New York, Alabama, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and California lead in the number of officers whose resignations have been accepted by President Wilson.

In the table of resigned officers which follows, the names being taken from War Department orders in which the President's acceptance of the resignations is announced, the abbreviation used are the following: for infantry, "Inf."; for field artillery, "F. A."; for cavalry "Cav."; for corps of engineers, "C. E."; for signal corps, "S. C."; for medical corps, "M. C."; for quartermaster corps, "Q. M. C." and for ambulance service, "A." The dates given are those on which President Wilson accepted the resignations of the officers named.

The list of accepted resignations is as follows:

July 3—Capt. Charles S. Jackson, 2d W. Va. Inf.

July 21 Capt. Daniel S. Lewis, 1st N. D. Inf.; Capt. Matt S. Walton, Q. M. C., Ky.; Lieut. Jesse J. Cole, Ill. Cav.

July 22—Capt. Hubert Hall, 4th Tex. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Peter McGillis, 2d Tex. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Raymond T. Jenkins, 4th Ill. Inf.

July 26—Capt. George W. Gilmore, 2d Ala. Inf.; Capt. Lucius H. Barton, 1st Conn. Inf.; Chaplain A. A. Heard, 1st Miss. Inf.; 1st Lieut. George U. Hardy, Mich. M. C.; 1st Lieut. W. B. Silercase, 2d Ala. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick D. McAlary, 2d Me. Inf.; 2d Lieut. William C. Franks, 2d Ala. Inf.; Capts. P. P. Rogers, Ky. M. C.; Capt. T. te Brom, 1st Iowa Inf.; Chaplain Frank M. Thomas, Ky. N. G.; Capt. H. Norton Mason, Mich. Vs.

July 27—Capt. R. A. Oresson, 4th Ill. Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. H. Owen, 2d Mo. Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. F. Ditley, 21 Ala. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Jesse D. Martin, 2d Ala. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Stanley A. Grobemeyer, 1st Ky. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Campbell J. Davis, 1st Ala. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Mitchell R. Bowles, 5th Ga. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Stephen H. Tuneau, 2d Ala. Inf.; 2d Lieut. John H. Smith, 4th Ala. Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. J. Williamson, 4th Ala. Inf.

July 28—1st Lieut. Pager M. Babcock, 2d Minn. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Carey L. Harlan, 4th Ala. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Mitchell O. Mahoney, Ind. M. C.; Chaplain G. R. E. MacDonald, 2d Cal. Inf.; 1st Lieut. James J. Crow, 4th Ala. Inf.; Major La Benton Long, Penn. Q. M. C.; 1st Lieut. L. S. Hunter, 4th Ala. Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. S. De Garis, 4th Ala. Inf.; 2d Lieut. James M. Donovan, 7th Ill. Inf.; 1st Lieut. N. A. Jones, 4th Ala. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ivy C. Turner, 2d Ala. Inf.

July 29—Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Wells, 22d N. Y. Inf.

July 31—Capt. Horace M. Love, 3d Tenn. Inf.

Aug. 1—2d Lieut. Carl G. Clarke, 5th Cal. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Louis E. Brown, Ohio M. C.; Major R. E. Gruner, Ind. Mo. Inf.

Aug. 2—Capt. Cecil R. Boman, 1st Ill. Inf.

Aug. 3—Capt. Jesse O. Parker, 32d Mich. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Walter F. Bartlett, 1st Wyom. Inf.; Capt. Jesse G. Tucker, 5th Ga. Inf.

Aug. 4—Major Francis T. Ridley, Va. M. C.; Major Leon F. Auburn, N. Y. M. C.; 2d Lieut. John A. Heck, 2d Mo. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert W. Irving, 8th Penn. Inf.; Capt. Herbert T. Hames, S. C. M. C.; Chaplain Hugh Leith, Ky. N. G.; Capt. Logan N. Rock, 2d Ky. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Carlile P. Tarpley, 1st Ky. Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. H. Deming, 2d Cal. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert H. Ledile, 2d N. Y. Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. L. Fay, 2d Mo. Inf.; 2d Lieut. James F. White, 2d N. C. Inf.

Aug. 5—2d Lieut. Russell Harrell, 2d Ky. Inf.; 2d Lieut. John T. Cushing, 1st Vt. Inf.

Aug. 7—Capt. Willis E. Chapman, Mich. M. C.

Aug. 8—1st Lieut. August von Kielst, 7th N. Y. Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. A. Baldwin, 3d Ind. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Nathan C. Buckham, 2d Me. Inf.

Aug. 9—Capt. Norton M. Bliss, 1st La. Inf.; Capt. Arthur C. Jenvey, 5th Cal. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Baird, Mich. M. C.; 2d Lieut. John D. Hoyt, 10th Conn. F. A.

Aug. 10—Capt. Kenneth Thomas, 12th N. Y. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Erlesworth Southworth, 2d Ky. Inf.; 1st Lieut. John L. Weiss, Penn. M. C.; Major Elmund D. McCarthy, 2d Brigade, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. E. E. Sewell, Ariz. M. C.; 2d Lieut. Roy C. Bryant, 2d Me. Inf.; Lieut. Col. Pearl D. James, 22d N. Y. Inf.

Aug. 11—Capt. Charles H. Smith, 2d Ala. Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. E. Culliken, Jr., 1st Okla. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Lucien L. Bass, 1st Va. Cav.; Capt. H. S. Bradley, Mich. M. C.; 2d Lieut. William T. Hilary, Mass. Inf.; Capt. J. B. Seeley, 2d Ill. Inf.

Aug. 15—Major Frederic N. Whitley, N. Y. C. F.; Capt. R. S. Houssels, 4th Texas Inf.; 2d Lieut. Spalding Howe, 1st Minn. F. A.; 1st Lieut. C. J. Magruire, N. Y. M. C.; 2d Lieut. R. C. Stevens, 1st Ill. Cav.

Aug. 16—1st Lieut. George H. Brethauer, 2d Conn. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Paul F. Brumm, 2d Ga. Inf.

Aug. 17—Capt. Albert O. Nelson, 1st Penn. Inf.; Capt. Herbert C. Ostrom, Ill. C. M. C.; 1st Lieut. John W. Brister, 10th Conn. F. A.; 2d Lieut. John J. McGillen, 7th Ill. Inf.; Capt. James V. McKay, 3d N. Y. F. A.; 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Martin, Mich. M. C.; 2d Lieut. Earl G. Reed, 1st Vt. Inf.; Capt. John Stranahan, 5th Cal. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. McDaniel, N. C. M. C.; 2d Lieut. C. Pendleton, 1st Iowa Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles S. [illegible], Ill. M. C.; 1st Lieut. William H. Sumner, Mo. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Sewall C. Wheeler, Iowa Inf.

Aug. 18—Major Frank S. Elliott, 8th Mass. Inf.; Capt. Leslie R. Forney, 1st N. M. Inf.; 2d Lieut. William R. Bailey, 2d Ky. Inf.; 1st Lieut. William T. Henning, 1st Col. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles Barnar, 2d Ky. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Newton W. Armstrong, 5th Cal. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Eugene J. Orsenigo, 71st N. Y. Inf.; Chaplain George A. Beecher, 5th Neb. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas F. Lauris, N. Y. M. C.; 2d Lieut. Roy E. Link, 4th Ala. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur O. Beimdick, 1st Mo. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank A. Roberts, N. J. M. C.

Aug. 19—1st Lieut. P. R. Wilkinson, 3d Iowa Inf.; 2d Lieut. Louis A. Conser, 2d Mon. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Marvin E. Stanton, 31st Mich. Inf.; Capt. I. Newton Davies, 1st N. J. Inf.

Aug. 21—Capt. George S. Towle, 7th N. Y. Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. G. Setzer, 3 Texas Inf.; 2d Lieut. Spencer S. Safford, 2d N. Y. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward M. Briggs, 1st Kan. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Fay Hall, 2d Wyo. Inf.; 1st Lieut. John R. Harvie, 1st Va. F. A.

Aug. 22—Capt. Leonard O. Meigs, 2d D. C. Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. H. Glossar, N. Y. M. C.; 1st Lieut. Edward J. Bigley, 10th Penn. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Roy T. Work, 5th Neb. Inf.; Capt. Orville E. Clark, 2d Ohio Inf.; Capt. Charles H. Back, 2d Ky. Inf.

Aug. 23—Lieut. Col. Clarence S. Wadsworth, 12th N. Y. Inf.; Major Grover S. Sweet, Conn. M. C.; Capt. Elmer E. Adler, 3d N. Y. F. A.; 2d Lieut. William E. Wesson, 10th Conn. F. A.; Capt. C. B. Wood, D. C. M. C.; 1st Lieut. Arthur C. Bachmeyer, Ohio M. C.; 1st Lieut. Henry A. Allen, 2d N. Y. Inf.; Chaplain John M. Thomas, 1st Vt. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Floyd L. Stevens, 23d N. Y. Inf.

Aug. 24—Capt. Bernard J. Glynn, 69th N. Y. Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. M. Langston, 5th Ga. Inf.; 2d Lieut. T. B. Lacey, 3d Ia. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry P. Wells, 3d Ga. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Walter L. Willis, 5th Neb. Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. P. Allick, 1st Ga. Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. G. S. Kimball, Jr., 1st Mass. F. A.; Capt. K. J. Schurham, 3d Tenn. Inf.; Capt. J. L. Shaw, 2d N. C. Inf.; Capt. H. C. Elwood, 74th N. Y. Inf.; 2d Lieut. John Baker, 10th Conn. F. A.; Major Chauncey Matlock, 2d N. Y. F. A.; 2d Lieut. J. P. Hyland, 12th N. Y. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert P. Kirby, 2d Mon. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert B. Hall, 2d Ky. Inf.; 1st Lieut. D. W. Guilford, Ill. C. E.; Capt. A. H. Furlong, 7th Ill. Inf.

Aug. 25—2d Lieut. R. W. Roland, 3d Ia. Inf.

Aug. 26—Lieut. Col. J. C. Hendrix, 5th Ga. Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. F. Curtis, 14th N. Y. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Z. K. Brown, 5th Neb. Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Burrell, D. C. S. C.; 1st Lieut. Arthur B. Chase, 14th N. Y. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ewell Coffee, 2d Ala. Inf.; Capt. E. F. Lohr, 2d N. Y. F. A.; Major E. H. Racer, Okla. M. C.; 2d Lieut. W. C. Rathke, 3d Ia. Inf.; Capt. J. C. Herwick, 10th Penn. Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. L. Gramsch, Mass. M. C.; 2d Lieut. L. J. Street, 1st Col. Cav.; 1st Lieut. S. Schoen, 3d N. Y. F. A.; 2d Lieut. O. N. Stryker, 1st Ia. Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. T. Smith, Texas M. C.

Aug. 31—Capt. A. W. Weiner, 2d N. Y. F. A.; 2d Lieut. H. C. Geer, 2d N. Y. F. A.

Sept. 1—Capt. E. J. Rollins, 23d N. Y. Inf.; Capt. H. B. Orton, N. J. M. C.; Capt. G. T. Patson, 1st N. J. Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. H. Harvey, 23d N. Y. Inf.; Capt. W. O. G. Quimby, N. J. M. C.

Sept. 7—Capt. F. T. Mudge, 1st Ohio F. A.; Capt. W. M. Wilson, Jr., 10th Conn. F. A.; Capt. G. W. Sperry, Idaho Inf.; 2d Lieut. Lee Foster, 1st Col. Inf.; 1st Lieut. L. W. Vrooman, 1st Ill. Cav.; 2d Lieut. O. M. Frank, 1st Ill. Cav.; 1st Lieut. L. J. Heyman, Ky. S. C.

Sept. 10—1st Lieut. C. E. Bradburn, 1 Penn. F. A.

Sept. 14—Major James M. Hanley, 1 N. D. Inf.; Major Michael Lynch, 69 N. Y. Inf.; 1st Lieut. William Miller, 4 N. D. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Raymond Pollock, N. C. M. C.; Capt. J. H. Ennis, 2 Ga. Inf.

Sept. 15—Capt. Joseph S. Concannon, 5 Cal. Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. H. Stephens, Cal. M. C.; 2d Lieut. G. B. Thomas, Jr., Col. F. A.; 1st Lieut. A. E. Parsons, Conn. Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. C. Candler, 3 Ga. Inf.; Major F. W. Foxworthy, Ind. M. C.; Chaplain E. S. Johnson, 2 Ia. Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. A. Dewey, 1 Ia. Cav.; 2d Lieut. R. D. Erickson, 1 Kan. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Roy Schulda, 2 Kan. Inf.; Major G. H. Parmelee, Mich. M. C.; 1st Lieut. W. C. Bell, Mich. M. C.; 2d Lieut. U. E. St. Julian, 2 Minn. Inf.; Capt. J. H. MacFarlane, 2 Mon. Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. G. Olsen, Mon. Inf.; 2d Lieut. P. P. Vreeland, 2 Mon. Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. H. Bertram, 1 N. J. Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. T. Deane, 3 N. Y. F. A.; 1st Lieut. J. Brost, 3 N. Y. F. A.; 2d Lieut. E. Warner, 3 N. Y. F. A.; 2d Lieut. A. H. Wolf, 14 N. Y. Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. H. Booth, Ohio M. C.; 1st Lieut. L. R. Brigham, Ohio M. C.; Major J. K. Nichols, 1 Penn. Inf.; Major T. G. Adler, Penn. M. C.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Rucker, Jr., Penn. M. C.; 1st Lieut. J. C. Harding, Penn. M. C.; 2d Lieut. A. D. Earle, 2 Penn. Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. C. Chandler, 1 S. C. Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Harley, 4 Tex. Inf.; 2d Lieut. O. G. White, 1 Va. Cav.

Sept. 18—Capt. J. Major, 2 Wyo. Inf.; Capt. B. Conless, 10 Conn. F. A.; 1st Lieut. A. Starner, 4 Ill. Inf.; 1st Lieut. O. M. Frank, 1 Ill. Cav.; F. W. Baker, 1 Ind. Inf.; Capt. A. G. Chapman, 3 Ky. Inf.; Capt. R. H. Stevenson, 4 Md. Inf.; Capt. N. C. Shiverick, 1 N. Y. Cav.; 1st Lieut. G. D. Montgomery, 2 Penn. Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. Williamson, 1 Penn. Cav.

Sept. 21—Capt. E. W. Feckham, 7 Cal. Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. L. Layson, 1 Ala. Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. C. Horsley, Conn. S. C.; 1st Lieut. J. R. Vanderhoef, 1 D. C. F. A.; 2d Lieut. L. Hastings, 1 D. C. Inf.; 1st Lieut. N. S. Robbins, 1 Ky. Inf.; 1st Lieut. N. W. Wright, 4 Md. Inf.; 2d Lieut. T. L. Beers, 4 Md. Inf.; Capt. A. G. Anderaen, Minn. M. C.; 1st Lieut. A. Z. Patterson, 2 Mo. Inf.; Capt. C. C. Boyd, 3 N. Y. F. A.; 1st Lieut. H. Hafner, 3 N. Y. F. A.; 2d Lieut. J. T. Moore, 2 S. C. Inf.; Major S. L. Terrell, Tex. M. C.; 2d Lieut. C. Satterfield, Jr., 1 Va. F. A.

Sept. 27—Capt. D. P. Winn, Ga. M. C.; 1st Lieut. H. W. Klotz, 2d D. C. Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. P. Frierson, 8th Ill. Inf.; Chaplain F. S. Nichols, 1st Iowa Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. McLane, 1st Mass. F. A.; Capt. A. O. Scott, 2d Minn. Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. L. Rushing, 1st Miss. Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. L. Golsh, 7th N. Y. Inf.; Capt. J. G. Fogarty, 69th N. Y. Inf.; Capt. F. A. Donnelly, 69th N. Y. Inf.; Capt. Rupert Hughes, 69th N. Y. Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. V. Whitlock, N. Y. M. C.; 2d Lieut. M. E. Reidy, 69th N. Y. Inf.; Capt. T. P. Bulla, 3d N. C. Inf.; Major K. K. Casey, 2d Penn. Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. Moore, 2d S. C. Inf.

Oct. 2—Capt. C. A. Dunnigan, 3d N. Y. F. A.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Green, 8th Ill. Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. B. Crawford, 8th Ill. Inf.; 1st Lieut. O. W. Nichols, 1st Ind. Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. Maring, N. Y. Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. C. Hield, 1st Minn. F. A.

Oct. 4—Capt. J. F. Poucher, 4th Neb. Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. J. Cannon, 1st Utah Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. F. Luers, 2d Minn. Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. M. Fray, 1st Ala. F. A.; 1st Lieut. H. B. Stokes, 4th Ala. Inf.; 2d Lieut. S. J. Fisher, 12th N. Y. Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. A. Klein, 1st Miss. Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. M. Bain, 4th Va. Inf.

Oct. 5—Capt. W. T. Nipper, 1st Ga. Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. Hunsell, 1st Iowa Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. Geue, 2d Texas Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. J. Porter, 1st Ala. F. A.; Chaplain J. B. Ridley, 2d N. Y. F. A.; 1st Lieut. E. L. Adgerton, 4th Texas Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. E. McErkard, 2d N. Y. F. A.; 1st Lieut. R. R. Horton, 2d Cal. Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. Bradley, 8th Ill. Inf.; 2d Lieut. P. Altman, 2d Fla.; 2d Lieut. J. A. Fortin, 1st Mich F. A.; Capt. S. G. Harrison, 2d Fla. Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. [illegible]

Oct. 12—Capt. [illegible]

Oct. 13—Capt. A. R. Robertson, 74th N. Y. Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. A. Pierce, 23d N. Y. Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. E. Dresser, 4th Penn. Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. E. Lutz, W. S. C.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Underwood, Ohio C. E.; 1st Lieut. W. J. Wood, 2d Kan. Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. W. De Wese, Ky. M. C.; 2d Lieut. A. J. Griffin, 1st Conn. Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. A. Matthews, 2d Ga. Inf.; Capt. S. K. Thomas, 7th N. Y. Inf.; Chaplain J. C. Hall, 1st Va. Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. F. Robertson, Jr., Va. M. C.; 1st Lieut. A. I. Whiteside, 7th Ill. Inf.; 1st Lieut. L. P. Collins, Ind. M. C.; Chaplain A. Griggs, 2d Cal. Inf.; Chaplain L. F. Ryan, 2d Minn. F. A.; Capt. A. H. Bill, 2d Minn. Inf.

Oct. 16—Chaplain M. B. Shaw, 1 Cal. Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. G. Painter, 2 Va. Inf., 2d Lieut. A. Killcrease, 3 Ala. Inf.; 1st Lieut. T. E. Sturgeon, 1 Ky. Inf.; Capt. S. R. McKamish, 1 Penn. F. A.; 1st Lieut. J. W. McConnell, N. C. M. C.; Major M. J. Daniel, Ga. Q. M. C.; 2d Lieut. H. M. Knight, 3 Penn. Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. W. Dodge, 2 Cal. Inf.; Capt. H. Coutre, 1 Ky. Inf.

Oct. 18—Capt. J. B. Sosnowski, 31 Mich. Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. C. Van Wie, 3 Wis. Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. H. Bennett, 1 N. J. F. A.; 1st Lieut. W. F. Perkins, 3 Md. Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. McDowell, 1 Va. Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Weiser, Mo. S. C.

Oct. 19—2d Lieut. L. Akenhead, 4 Ia. M. C.; 1st Lieut. H. A. McWilliams, Ia. M. C.; 1st Lieut. J. C. Kirkman, 1 Tex. Cav.; 1st Lieut. R. M. Waters, Ia. M. C.; 2d Lieut. A. L. Buck, 7 Ill. Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. Fite, 1 Ala. Cav.

Oct. 20—Major E. M. Vale, 3 Penn. Inf.; Capt. G. W. Funk, Ill. M. C.; Chaplain J. D. Wilder, 1 Ga. Inf.; 2d Lieut. S. M. Dake, 7 Ill. Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. V. Frost, 12 N. Y. Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. W. Constock, 1 Col. F. A.

Oct. 21—Capt. C. W. Floyd, 74 N. Y. Inf.; Capt. F. W. Rice, N. Y. M. C.; 1st Lieut. M. W. Sargent, 14 N. J. Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. J. Goodwin, Mass. Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. T. Strodl, N. Y. M. C.; 2d Lieut. W. C. Wallace, 1 Ill. Cav.; 2d Lieut. H. F. Parrish, 2 Penn. Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. R. Heald, 4 Neb. Inf.

Oct. 23—Major F. S. Nicholson, Neb. M. C.; 2d Lieut. J. R. Gordon, 7 N. Y. Inf.; Chaplain H. Maloney, 4 Mo. Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. Miller, 1 Mass. F. A.

Oct. 25—Chaplain T. S. Humphrey, 3 Ia. Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. D. Sherwood, N. Y. M. C.; 2d Lieut. W. S. Hoke, 3 Tenn. Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. D. Hastie, 32 Mich. Inf.

The National Guard problem probably will come up again in the next Congress, and the advocates of a continental or other civilian force, under the absolute control of the Government, will again urge the adoption of such a system.

PAYS BOYS TO BE GOOD.

Alworth Thinks His Plan Will Save Money for Dobbs Ferry.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Paying boys for being good, is the plan that William Alworth believes will prevent juvenile delinquency and carry youngsters through the habit-forming age. More than that, Mr. Alworth has put his plan into practice and already he has a dozen boys on his payroll. Some time ago some of the streets here were paved with asphalt. Just at this time these streets are covered with falling leaves, a temptation to any youngster with a match.

Fire injures the asphalt. Mr. Alworth, knowing this, determined it would give him a good chance to demonstrate his new theory of making bad boys good and keeping good boys unspoiled. So he called together some of the more adventurous spirits and put them on the payroll and on their honor not to start fires. The pay is 10 cents a week and the plan, he reports, is succeeding. Joseph Garrity, the probation officer of Yonkers, has studied the plan and he finds in it much merit. It is at least entirely new, and for that reason, perhaps, is attracting attention.

Mr Alworth thinks it will be more economical to pay boys a small sum each week to be good. He pointed out that the community now pays from $2 to $3 a week to keep youthful offenders in institutions. He will advocate that a fund be set aside for the purpose of paying the boys.

One of the reasons, he believes, that boys steal is because they have reached the age where they feel the need of a small sum weekly to enable them to "hold their end up," just as do their elders. Parents very often do not recognize the need, or have not the money to give their children, and in consequence the boys steal it. The juvenile payroll fixes this. Boys of good training will not take a share in the money. Their pride, Mr. Alworth thinks, will prevent them doing so.

PARALYSIS FUND GIFTS.

Committee Receives Contributions of $1,000 or More.

Contributions to the Transportation Committee of the New York Committee on After-Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases were numerous last week. They included one check for $2,000, two for $1,000 each, and many for sums ranging down to a single dollar. The committee reports two motor ambulances, two private motor cars and three baby carriages carrying the small victims to their daily treatments.

Gifts of $10 or more have been as follows:

R. Fullitzer	$500	A. V. Armour	50
J. Seligman	300	Otto Kahn	50
Rita Lydig	2,000	Mrs. F. McN. Bacon	20
Mrs. H. L. Phelps Stokes	100	Mrs. E. G. Stillman	10
W. A. Marshall	10	Mrs. E. M. Dujardin	10
Mrs. A. S. Cameron	25	Mrs. O. Ethridge	25
J. O. Rhinelander	40	Mrs. L. H. Chapin	15
A. D. Juilliard	100	H. F. Schwarz	50
Margarita C. Clark	25	Mrs. C. D. Huyler	50
E. H. Elsworth	25	Mrs. D. H. Morris	25
Miss L. A. Palmer	10	Herbert Strauss	100
E. R. Cartier	100	Mrs. W. V. S. Thorne	25
Hanna M. Lydig	10	Mrs. L. J. Ehret	25
Mrs. Jom M. da Hirmingham	10	Mrs. G. Riggs	10
Helen T. Rodgers	10	Mrs. G. Baumann	10
Mrs. W. O. Osgood Field	10	Mrs. W. W. Reese	100
Oswald Villard	100	Mrs. J. P. Leese	10
Mrs. M. Ellsworth	25	Mrs. J. S. Ulman	50
Mary A. Nedwill	10	Mrs. J. L. Auerbach	25
Alice V. Morris	25	Mrs. H. Auerbach	25
F. K. Rupprecht	25	Mrs. C. L. Glave	15
Mrs. S. P. Blagden	25	W. F. Morgan, Jr.	50
Misses Guiterman, Frankenfelder, Hollender, Heilfron, Birns, Forges	15	Mrs. J. S. Thacher	25
Mrs. E. Lynch, F. F. Crooker, F. J. Arnold, W. A. Campbell	21	Mrs. F. Baker	25
Miss M. M. Orr	100	Miss H. V. Garrow	10
Dr. P. Bailey	50	Mrs. J. S. Kennedy	25
J. E. McLean	50	Mrs. A. Goodhart	25
Mrs. Brewster	25	Mrs. R. C. Bolling	50
Mrs. P. Lydig	400	Mrs. H. S. Redmond	25
Mrs. J. Duryea	50	Mrs. E. S. Harkness	1,000
Dr. J. C. Edgar	50	Mrs. Pennington	10
Mrs. A. Monell	100	Mrs. W. Sloane	25
Mrs. P. Turnure	25	Mrs. J. D. Chapman	100
Mrs. J. R. Taylor	100	R. Guiterman	15
Mrs. J. H. Hammond	25	Mrs. H. Robie	10
Miss Anita Bliss	100	Mary H. Nedwill	10
Mrs. E. R. Close	25	Mrs. N. B. O. Field	10
Mrs. W. Straight	50	Mrs. D. Lydig	10
Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer	10	Girls of Clare de Hirsch Home	12
Deaconess Sarah T. Knapp	10	Luella A. Palmer	10
Mrs. W. R. K. Taylor	25	Mrs. J. M. Elsworth	25
Mrs. W. P. Brown	100	Margarita C. Clark	25
Rev. H. C. Robbins	25	George Chase	10
Mrs. J. Thorne	10	Mrs. H. L. Morris	10
Mrs. C. D. English	10	Mrs. J. E. Cameron	25
Mrs. L. Dickineon	15	Dr. M. A. Starr	250
Mrs. C. D. Dickey	25	Mrs. G. L. Carnegie	25
Mrs. P. A. S. Franklin	10	Mrs. J. D. Foot	10
Mrs. W. H. Moore	100	Mrs. L. H. Hendricks	15
Mrs. P. Moore	50	Sinclair & Valentine	10
Mrs. H. L. Thornell	15		
Mrs. A. L. Simon	25		
Mrs. P. Morton	$50		

Miss Sarah Graham-Mulhall is the committee's Chairman, and the Treasurer is Jefferson Seligman, Room 32, 289 Fourth Avenue. Bishop David H. Greer, Rabbi S. S. Wise, A. D. Juilliard, Otto H. Kahn and scores of others are behind the movement to see that several thousand poor children in this city get after-treatment to save them from being permanently crippled.

Three performances of "Le Carneval des Modes," under the auspices of the Woman's American Supply League, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, President will open in the big ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton tomorrow evening. The carnival is for the after-care of infantile paralysis victims. There will be three performances—tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

JAIL AN AID TO PURE SCIENCE

O'Brien, Who Stole a Violin for a Ham, Going Back to His Study.

Patrick O'Brien, sometimes known as James Logan, a cheerful waif who has been in jail for small offenses twenty times, is blithely awaiting a brand-new conviction. He will be sent to jail again unless he can explain that he was legally in possession of a mail bag early yesterday morning.

Policeman Weisenreider noticed Patrick in Third Avenue, near Twenty-third Street, with the bag. He wanted to know where Patrick was going, and the later replied:

"I'm taking the pouch to Paddy Mullins's saloon in Chatham Square, and if you interfere with the United States mail you'll get into a lot of trouble."

"Come around to the station house," said the policeman.

"Oh, well," said Patrick nonchalantly, "give me 50 cents and take the bag."

The offer being refused Patrick went to the station and later in the morning Magistrate Corrigan turned him over to the United States authorities. The mail bag, it developed, came from the Pennsylvania station.

Patrick is a student of science and spends all his time in jail reading books on that line so he has not that so common dislike for prison.

His last previous arrest resulted from an effort to get something to eat. He robbed the parcel post of what he thought was a ham, but his loot turned out to be a violin. This discouraged him to the point of giving himself up. He regained his spirits when he was sent to jail for three months, and told the Judge that when he came out he was going to join a eugenic colony on Long Island.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

The laying of the cornerstone of the new home for the Aged of the Home of the Daughters of Jacob will take place at the grounds at 167th Street, Findlay and Teller Avenues, this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Dr. Felix Adler will address the Society for Ethical Culture on "The principles which should guide the citizen in his choice of a President" at 2 West Sixty-fourth Street this morning at 11 o'clock.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary will speak this morning at 10 o'clock at the Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue, between 120th and 127th Streets.

City Mission Day will be observed today in Methodist churches of Manhattan, the Bronx and Westchester.

The first ceremony in celebration of the 400th anniversary of Luther's posting the ninety-five theses on the door of Wittenberg Cathedral will be held this morning at St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street.

The first of the Winter University Extension Lectures after the 4 o'clock service will be held this afternoon at St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, Tenth and Stuyvesant Streets.

The laying of the corner stone of the Bikur Cholim Kosher Hospital will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Lafayette and Sumner Avenues, Brooklyn.

C. William Beebe will lecture tomorrow night at the American Museum of Natural History at 8:15 o'clock.

A fashion show and dance for the benefit of the infantile paralysis victims will be held tomorrow evening and Tuesday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

A meeting of the Women's League for the Preservation of Riverside Park will be held tomorrow at 8 P. M. at Dr. Henry A. Simpson's Church, Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street.

A reception in celebration of the birthday of the Emperor of Japan will be held Tuesday evening at the Hotel Astor.

A political meeting will be held Tuesday night at the Y. M. H. A. of Williamsburg, 164 Clymer Street, Brooklyn.

A Halloween dance will be given by the Texas Club of New York City at the Plaza Hotel Tuesday evening.

The Mt. Sinai Hospital Alliance will give a Hawaiian dance Tuesday evening at the McAlpin Hotel.

The annual card afternoon of the Auxiliary Society of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society will be held at the Waldorf, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

An exhibition of pictures for the benefit of the French tuberculosis war victims will open at the galleries of Charles Daniel, 2 West Forty-seventh Street, on Wednesday.

The annual meeting of the Federation for Child Study will be held at 2 West Sixty-fourth Street Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A testimonial dinner to Dr. Le Grand Kerr of Brooklyn will be given at the Hotel Bossert, Wednesday evening.

A dinner in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, Thursday evening at 6:45 o'clock.

An open meeting of the Young Women's Hebrew Association of Bronx County will be held Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at 980 Caldwell Avenue, the Bronx.

$450 FOR A $20 GOLD PIECE.

Thomas L. Elder Conducts Sale of Rare Coins.

A sale of rare coins and other numismatic material was held yesterday by Thomas L. Elder at 32 East Twenty-third Street. Catalogue No. 741, a Utah twenty-dollar gold piece, dated 1849, with G. S. L. C., P. G., (Great Salt Lake City, Pure Gold,) on the obverse and "Holiness to the Lord," a bishop's hat and mitre on the reverse, was bought by "Court" for $450. It is uncirculated and said to be the finest known example.

The same bidder paid $450 for No. 745, Moffet & Co.'s ten-dollar California gold piece, 1852, Liberty head to left, thirteen stars, date; reverse, eagle on banner, after style of the octagonal slug; brilliant proof; the finest known specimen of this great variety. He also obtained for $87 No. 739, Kellogg & Co.'s San Francisco twenty-dollar gold piece, 1854, Liberty head to left, thirteen stars, date, mint State.

H. Chapman of Philadelphia paid $385 for No. 740, Augustus Humbert's fifty-dollar California piece, 1853, bright and uncirculated, probably the finest known example. "Court" gave $400 for 742

PLAN REFERENDUM ON CHECK PROBLEM

Committee of the American Bankers' Association to Make a National Canvass.

LIST OF QUESTIONS READY

Jerome Thralls, the Secretary, Expects Replies from as Many as 26,000 Institutions.

The American Bankers' Association, which, at its recent convention held in Kansas City, passed a resolution protesting against the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act relating to the collection of checks and authorized the appointment of a special committee of twenty-five to obtain amendments to the law providing for the establishment of a collection system more equitable to all banks and the general public, has determined to make a careful study of the problem before proceeding any further in the effort to obtain legislative action.

Preliminary to the first meeting of the committee, the Temporary Chairman of which is Nathan Adams of the American Exchange National Bank of Dallas, Texas, the Secretaries of the forty-nine State bankers' associations have been requested to conduct a referendum vote of the banks in their respective districts with the view of obtaining all possible information relating to the check collection problem. Jerome Thralls, Secretary of the national bank and clearing house sections of the American Bankers Association, who is acting as Secretary to the special committee has prepared a set of fourteen questions bearing on the subject, and it is his purpose to obtain replies from as many of 28,000 banks in the United States as will evince sufficient interest in the matter to answer the queries. Inasmuch as the questions will be sent to all banks, the compilation of replies will represent the composite view of large and small institutions, of State banks and national banks, and of friends and critics of the Federal Reserve system.

In addition to the general referendum, the Vice-Presidents of the National Bank section of the American Bankers' Association have been asked to obtain from each of six representative banks in each State a statement giving full information relating to the matter of clearing and collecting out-of-town checks, the exchange charge and expenses involved. This data will be compiled in a brief for the use of the committee of Twenty-Five in its efforts to formulate a plan that it determines to be workable and satisfactory to the banks and to the general business public.

Profits of Small Banks Reduced.

The nation-wide check clearing system recently placed into operation by the Federal Reserve Board has been strongly criticised by some bankers, particularly those in the interior, on the ground that it has deprived banks of legitimate profit obtained from charges made for the collection of out-of-town checks. While favoring the banks in the large cities sent to their country bank correspondents checks for collection, for which service and loss of interest pending the remittance the country bank makes a charge, under the system inaugurated by the Federal Reserve Board, the city institutions deposit the out-of-town checks with the reserve banks of their district and have the latter cleared at a practically nominal expense, the charge made by the reserve bank being the actual cost of operating the collection department. This activity on the part of the reserve banks has naturally reduced the profits of the country banks, a large number of which have always looked on check collection charges as the principal source of their income.

With the reduction of the expense of check collections to banks it has made it possible for the banks to reduce the charges they formerly made to their depositors. The New York Clearing House Association, which has rules regulating the charges made by its members for the collection of checks, revised its schedule following the inauguration of the Reserve Bank clearing system.

Views of Bankers Divided.

Some bankers are of the opinion that the Federal Reserve banks should not render the actual clearing and collection service, but that—they should only be regulators of exchange. Other bankers take a more extreme view and declare that check clearing is not a proper function of the reserve system. They have strongly urged the repeal of that part of the act which governs the activities of the reserve banks along these lines. At a number of conferences of country bankers the suggestion has been made that the banks cooperate in testing the constitutionality of Section 16 of the Reserve Act by endeavoring to obtain a court order restraining the Federal Reserve Board from enforcing the rule that country banks shall remit to Federal Reserve banks at par. These radical moves have not had the indorsement of the more thoughtful bankers, who feel that, if there is anything wrong about the new system, the bankers after making a comprehensive study of the subject should formulate a substitute plan, and after conferring with members of the Reserve Board and the Controller of the Currency take the necessary steps looking toward the amendment of the act, if such amendment is found desirable. It is felt that more can be accomplished by co-operating with the Washington authorities than by fighting them.

Although the check collection work of the Federal Reserve banks is increasing, the volume of business transacted is still comparatively small. For the month ending Sept. 15 the twelve reserve banks handled on the average of about 177,000 a day, a figure which seems very small when it is compared to 65,000 items handled by some of the fair-sized banks in the interior.

Questions for Referendum Vote.

The referendum vote that will be taken will be based on the following questions:

1. Is the plan of clearing and check collection now operated by the Federal Reserve Banks satisfactory to you?

2. Do you think the law should be amended so as to eliminate the clearing and collection feature?

3. Do you think the Federal Reserve Banks should undertake to maintain a comprehensive clearing and collection system?

Would the elimination of the clearing and collection feature from the law have any decided bearing upon State banks joining the Federal Reserve system?

5. What rate of exchange per thousand dollars did you charge for drafts sold over your counter prior to the inauguration of the Federal Reserve clearing system?

6. What rate of exchange per thousand dollars do you now charge for drafts sold over the counter?

7. What rate of exchange per thousand dollars did you charge for remitting to cover checks received through the mails prior to the inauguration of the Federal Reserve clearing system?

8. What rate of exchange per thousand dollars do you now charge for remitting to cover checks received through the mails from sources other than the Federal Reserve system?

9. What percentage of your items are now coming to you through the Federal Reserve Bank?

10. What amount of net income or revenue do you figure your bank will lose per annum on account of the inauguration of the present Federal Reserve clearing system?

11. Do you think it would be of advantage to the banks and the general business interests for the Federal Reserve Banks to establish and maintain a clearing and collection system which will be voluntary and self-sustaining? That is a system (a) open for the use of those who desire to use it, no bank being obliged to use it; (b) the expense of its maintenance to be borne by those who use it, on a pro rata basis, as is the custom with the regular Clearing Houses; (c) allowing banks to make a reasonable charge to cover expense of remitting and service and time costs, and (d) the system to have no connection whatever with the reserve feature and to be operated and developed on merit only—that is, its ability to render the highest character of service along efficient and economical lines?

12. If you think a plan as described above should be instituted, what rate would fairly cover your expense of remitting and your service and time costs?

13. The question of reserve requirements has heretofore had considerable bearing upon check collection arrangements, and it is thought by many that, if the requirements remain as now fixed by law, it will be absolutely necessary for the Federal Reserve Banks to be prepared to render collection and clearing service for their respective members. Do you think Section 19 of the Federal Reserve act should be amended so as to reduce the amount of reserves required for country banks—if so, to what per cent. should the required reserves be reduced?

14. If the required reserves remain as now fixed, would you favor an amendment permitting country banks to carry 3 per cent. of their required reserves with national banks in cities now designated as "reserve cities" or in any national bank within a radius of 800 miles from the home of the respective banks?

The Federal Reserve Board and the Conference of Governors have a mass of data concerning check collections, but it is believed that the information received in the form of answers to the above questions will prove exceptionally valuable to the committee and also to the Washington authorities.

GOLD INFLOW A PROBLEM.

Opinions of Bankers Differ as to Disposition of Metal.

The vast accumulation of gold in this country—the net imports of the metal since the outbreak of the European war now total more than one billion dollars—has presented a number of interesting and important problems which have attracted the attention of bankers and of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington. While some of the local banking interests have viewed gold imports as an agency tending to reduce interest rates and to cause indirectly credit inflation which in turn encourages speculation, members of the Reserve Board and thoughtful students of finance and banking have directed their attention mainly to the consideration of how the large increase in the country's stock of gold could be utilized in strengthening the nation's banking structure, and how best to prepare for the withdrawal of the metal from American shores after the cessation of hostilities. That Europe will exert every effort to obtain the return of its gold following the declaration of peace is a fact not disputed.

The recent discussion of the subject has disclosed not only a difference of opinion among bankers, but a distinct conflict of views between two members of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul M. Warburg, the Vice Governor, who is considered the leading banking authority in this country, and A. C. Miller, who was formerly a university professor of economics. The significance of their differences of opinion lies in the fact that the new banking law contemplates that the management of the country's gold supply should be vested in the hands of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. Warburg, in an address before the recent American Bankers' Association convention at Kansas City, strongly urged that the gold accumulated since the war should be mobilized as far as possible and concentrated in the vaults of the Federal Reserve Banks. He called attention to the fact that the free gold reserve of the banks was ridiculously small, and contended that the mobilization plan was essential not only for the general upbuilding of the Federal Reserve system, but particularly as a preparedness measure in view of the foreign drain that it is certain to be subjected to after the war.

Mr. Warburg is a pronounced advocate of the plan for issuing Federal Reserve notes against gold, and strongly urged upon Congress the desirability of an amendment to the law permitting such issues on the theory that the plan would afford means for removing vast amounts of gold from hand-to-hand circulation and concentrating the supply in the Reserve Banks. The Senate passed the proposed amendment, but the measure did not receive the approval of the Conference Committee.

Mr. Miller, in an address before the Indiana Bankers' Association, delivered last week in Indianapolis, discussed the problems of effectively managing our gold supply.

"Without indulging in any exaggerated fears of a so-called 'gold war,'" said he, "we may nevertheless expect that the world will experience, in an intensified form, a condition analogous to that which was experienced in the decade 1870-1880, when the adoption of the gold standard by Germany and other countries, and the resumption of specie payments by the United States, Italy, and other nations, caused such a rapid succession of demands for gold as to have led to its characterization at the time as a 'scramble for gold.'"

Having indicated that he believed would happen after the war was over, Mr. Miller declared that good financial policy on the part of the United States would be directed, not toward undertaking to make provisions against a return of gold to Europe, but toward making provision for its return by a gradual, orderly, and well-controlled process. He went on to say that the situation did not merit any special preparation, and expressed the opinion that when the occasion arose this country would be in a position to export gold without any difficulty.

Unlike Mr. Warburg, who has repeatedly urged the mobilization of the country's gold supply, Mr. Miller expressed the view that the distribution of gold among the people was not undesirable, but, on the contrary, formed a solid substratum of reserves which he says was one of the surest foundations of a secure banking and financial system.

While realizing the importance of being alive to the possibilities in the face of a situation for which there is no parallel," said Mr. Miller, "let us not make the mistake of 'overtraining' or of committing ourselves in advance to any definite single expectation of what is going to occur, and in consequence lose that balance of judgment which will not hesitate to shape and reshape its conclusions in accordance with the facts as they develop or change. An essential element in our preparation will be the ability to deal with the unexpected, as well as with the anticipated."

Mr. Miller's address also disclosed the fact that he is not in agreement with Mr. Warburg regarding plans for the issue by the reserve banks, which, he says, "is patterned after the model of the German or French systems and is not adapted to American banking conditions and practices. It is interesting to note that in the discussion of foreign banking systems Mr. Miller commends the Bank of England, while Mr. Warburg in his later address declared that during the recent critical period the Bank proved anew its inferiority as compared to the Banque de France and the Reichsbank.

The three methods by which Europe will seek to recover some of its gold supply are: First, the establishment of credits here to be taken out in gold; second, the establishment and maintenance of discount rates sufficiently high to attract some part of our supply of floating capital, and, third, the establishment of a favorable balance of trade, which would require remittances in gold.

"It is probable," said Mr. Miller, "that for a while at least some of our floating funds might be attracted to the European market by higher discount rates. If such a shifting should attain undesirable dimensions, however, it could be easily controlled by raising our own rates. European countries desiring gold from us will, therefore, have to rely mainly upon the natural process of trade. Gold will leave the country in due course, and to the extent that gold prices are higher here than elsewhere, or discount rates lower. We may expect that after the war prices for staple commodities in the leading world's markets will find their new level gradually, and that gold will distribute itself so as to maintain prices in the different countries in conformity with the new price level."

Colon May Be a Free Port.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Commerce of Colon, Panama, which now has 100 members, it was voted to appeal to the Panama National Assembly to make that city a free port. Back of the appeal is the idea that by making Colon a free port a large wholesale business from South America would be brought there, especially from the West Coast. The only obstacle in the way of the project is that, while Colon would be greatly benefited by it, the deficiency in the public revenues resulting from the abolition of the customs duties would have to be met from other sources. A counter plan to benefit the city was to establish bonded warehouses, but this idea was abandoned before the appeal for the establishment of a free port was made.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE HAS GROWN BY LEAPS

Now Hard to Realize That United States Was a Debtor Nation Two Years Ago.

EXPECT GREATER EXPANSION

September Export of $512,847,957 Nearly $60,000,000 Greater Than for Two Best Months of 1914.

A survey of the monthly foreign trade totals this year emphasizes the important part the United States is taking in the business of the world, and causes one to wonder how this country could have been a debtor nation commercially no more than two years ago. The September exports of $512,847,957 were nearly $60,000,000 greater than the exports for the two best months of 1914 taken together, yet in five months of 1914 the balance was against us. The excess of exports in September, amounting to $348,719,853, was nearly $70,000,000 greater than the value of the exports in the best month of 1915.

These are big figures, far in excess of anything that could have been dreamed of in the days when our export trade was shrinking after the Underwood tariff went into effect. The records show that in April, 1914, imports exceeded exports by $11,209,544, and in August of that year the import balance was $19,400,396. This was the month when war upset the calculations of manufacturers on both sides of the Atlantic. September, 1914, brought a sharp swing in the other direction with an export balance of $16,841,722, and from that month onward the excess of shipments out of the country over shipments into the country has been rising.

The progress month by month in the upbuilding of the export balance is displayed in this table, covering the full 1915 year and 1916 to the end of September:

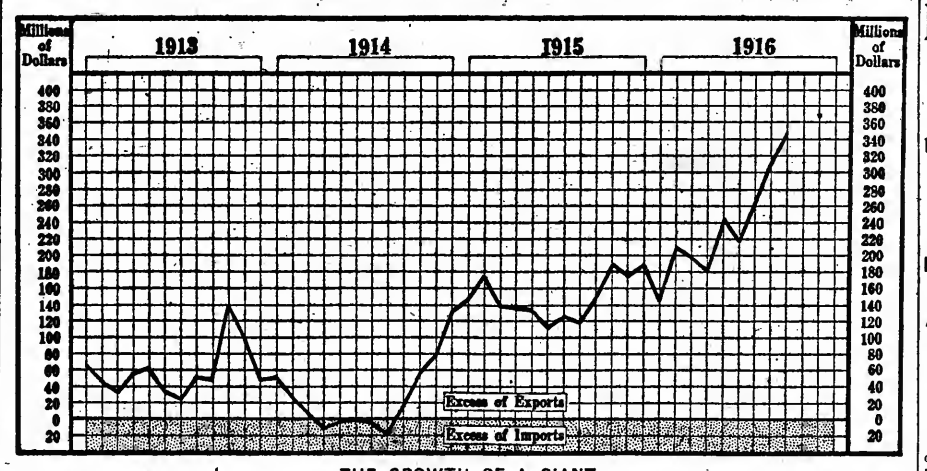
	1916. Exports.	1916. Excess of Exp'ts.	1915. Exports.	1915. Excess of Exp'ts.
January	$330,036,410	$145,686,488	$207,878,313	$145,730,996
February	401,783,974	207,848,857	290,605,569	174,082,478
March	410,742,034	197,152,249	296,011,852	188,820,836
April	398,568,532	180,312,135	294,745,913	134,169,807
May	474,803,637	245,614,680	274,213,142	131,031,291
June	464,814,816	219,018,880	268,647,416	110,852,270
July	445,472,467	202,740,529	258,883,707	126,223,945
August	509,894,479	310,658,256	260,620,095	115,803,703
September	512,847,957	348,719,353	800,654,921	140,418,895
October			336,152,009	186,979,280
November			327,670,553	172,173,678
December			359,393,382	187,473,857

It may not be predicted that succeeding months will bring a continued expansion of exports, although the signs point toward such a development. A few days ago French banks arranged a commercial credit of $100,000,000 with bankers here, the proceeds to be used in the purchase of goods in this country, and shortly afterward came news that the British Government had floated a loan of $300,000,000 for the same purpose.

The proceeds of these transactions will buy a tremendous lot of goods—food, clothing, machinery and war munitions, and they do not tell the full story of accumulating facilities for trade purposes. The British Treasury last week began to send gold into the United States on a greater scale than before, part of which will be used if the necessity arises in making cash payments for supplies. The promise is held forth of continued shipments, with temporary interruptions in the flow at times when the foreign financiers decide that credit arrangements are working to relieve the pressure of gold transfers.

An excellent illustration of the growth of our foreign exports is supplied in the shipment of petroleum products. During the eight months ended Aug. 31 the United Kingdom took $64,342,561 worth of lubricating oils, against $62,347,618 in the same period last year. France imported from the United States in that period $41,842,138 worth of lubricants, compared with $23,291,725 in 1915, and the total taken by Europe, with Germany and Austria out of the market, was $133,514,067, against $130,122,717 in the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1915.

The total exports of gasoline and naphtha in the eight months this year were valued at $240,489,512, as contrasted with $191,254,000 in the corresponding period of 1915. The value of the naphtha alone sent out of the country was four times as large as the exports of this commodity in the eight months of 1914, and the value of the lubricating oils bought by the United Kingdom this year was nearly $10,000,000 greater than the total exports of these oil products to the United Kingdom and France together in 1914.



THE GROWTH OF A GIANT.

World Buying of Our Products on a Scale Never Known Before Has in Two Years Changed the Balance of Trade from an Adverse Position to One of Great Strength, and Purchasers Still Clamor for Goods.

COKE SHORTAGE CHECKS STEEL MILL ACTIVITY

Munitions Furnaces Have Been Banked and Others May Be Closed Down.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28.—Scarcity has become a much used word in the iron and steel industry. There are scarcities of cars, labor, material, supplies and everything but orders. The scarcity of coke is the latest problem facing overworked furnaces. Numerous furnaces have had to be banked and others will have to follow unless the railroads can relieve the situation. Producers of coke assert they are so handicapped by the shortage of labor that they are unable to maintain operations at coking plants. In spite of the large increase in output of the by-product, bee-hive made coke remains the main stand-by for furnace operations. Furnace coke for prompt delivery has advanced to $5.50 and $8 a ton.

The disturbing elements have made pig iron producers conservative in accepting contracts for delivery over an extended period. If the car situation and coke production become satisfactory by the time cold weather sets in, furnaces will be confronted with a scarcity of ore supply. Shipments for October from upper lake ports have been the greatest to date on record. Ore prices will probably be advanced $1 a ton on next year's contracts, and lake freight rates are scheduled for an advance of 50 cents a ton.

That pig iron will advance to $30 a ton is now almost a foregone conclusion. Already business has been declined on offers of $25 a ton for any grade of iron, and $26 for bessemer. Buffalo furnaces made a drive this week and cleaned up orders aggregating 100,000 tons or delivery until late in 1917. The pig iron market immediately tightened up. Buffalo producers made the drive on the alluring price of $19 a ton.

Bessemer pig iron has advanced to $26, valleys. The American Iron and Steel Company of Lebanon has inquiries out for 15,000 tons for delivery this year. An inquiry for 18,000 tons of bessemer for export has been put out here. A Cincinnati concern wants 12,000 tons. Present prices are the highest obtained during the past ten years.

Southern iron has also advanced and the best than can be done is $15.50, Birmingham, for No. 2 foundry. The American Cast Iron Pipe Company took up 60,000 to 70,000 tons during the last two weeks and is said to have paid $15 to $15.50, Birmingham. Southern basic is being offered at $16 a ton, but this is only temporary. Inquiries for iron for export are numerous in which all countries of Europe which can be reached by ocean freight are bidders. One inquiry is for 25,000 tons of bessemer, another for 12,000 tons of low phosphorus, and one for 10,000 tons of special bessemer for Italy.

A general advance of $2 a ton has been made by Pittsburgh mills on plates, shapes, bars, and accessories. Smaller producers have been getting the advanced price for some time on all these lines. Steel makers are not accepting all business offered. Each inquiry is given careful scrutiny less the material fall into the hands of speculators. A famine period is approaching in these commodities.

Sales of 30,000 tons of steel for shells were made during the week, and there remains unfilled 150,000 tons for which inquiries have been made. Billets, bars, blooms, slabs, and all lines of semi-finished steel are selling at top-notch prices and are scarce.

The struggle among consumers to obtain steel plate continues. Plates had been quoted at 3c, and have been advanced to 3.10c, by the Carnegie Steel Company. Other producers are asking 3.25c to 3.50c for delivery at their own convenience. Car builders have closed for 150,000 tons of steel to be utilized in the building of cars, giving a slight indication of the increased demand for cars. Orders for 25,000 cars have been placed during the month, and inquiries are out for 10,000 in addition. Exporters are among active bidders for plates, Japan and Great Britain leading. An Atlantic coast shipyard has put out a bid for 3,000 to 6,000 tons of plates, and another succeeded in placing a contract for 6,000 to 10,000 tons.

Steel bars have been put up from 2.60c to 2.70c, Pittsburgh. Independent producers, however, are demanding 2.85c, Pittsburgh. While leading consumers are covered by contracts during the first six months of 1917, there remains a large unfilled tonnage for which the higher price will have to be paid.

Demand for wire is urgent, especially barbed wire. J. P. Morgan & Co. recently put out inquiries for large quantities of painted and galvanized wire for export to France and England.

The project to build a pipe line from Oklahoma to St. Louis, 450 miles, is under advisement. Henry L. Doherty, New York City, who recently purchased the City Service Company, is at the head of the concern which desires to complete the line by next April. As it will be practically impossible to furnish the pipe, which will aggregate about 35,000 tons, by that time, the project is being held in abeyance.

Railroads, under stress of the enormous business revival have at last come into the market. Almost every railroad in the country has inquiries out for equipment, among them being rails for delivery during 1917. Foreign demand is also cutting a large figure at this time. The American Locomotive Company had taken up to Oct. 1 contracts for 8,217 locomotives since the first of the year. The latest being an order for fifty Mikado type locomotives for a French railway. The same company has taken an order for 100 smaller locomotives for the British War Office, twenty for the Finland State Railways, and others for Sumatra and Spain.

With the opening of books of leading producers of sheets for the first quarter of 1917, sheet mills are flooded with orders. As a result, a number of sheet mills have withdrawn from the market. Demand for sheets by automobile manufacturers is the greatest on record. Makers of electrical equipment are also heavy buyers. The minimum quotation of black sheets is 3.40c, ranging up to 3.60c. Blue annealed sheets bring 3.25c. Tin plate makers have been swamped with orders for delivery during the first six months of 1917. While favored jobbers are getting tin plate at $5.75 a box in large quantities, it is said a majority of contracts accepted will be filled at $6. It is probable that higher prices will obtain next year. As sheet bars and billets have gone to $50 a ton, and in some instances $55, sheet products will respond later.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
Atl. C. L. pf.	2½	Q	Nov. 10	Oct. 29
Cent. of N. J.	2	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 23
C. & P. reg. std.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Do sp. grd.	1	Dec.	Nov. 1	*Oct. 20
Elm. & Wpt.	$2 60	—	Nov. 1	*Oct. 20
Nash. & Low.	4½	—	Nov. 1	*Oct. 14
Norf. & West.	1¾	Q	Dec. 19	Nov. 30
Pennsylvania.	1½	Q	Nov. 29	Nov. 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Conn. Ry. & L. com. & pf.	1	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
G. Rap. Ry. pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Ill. Traction	¾	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Mass. Gen. Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 18
Mon. V. Tr. pf.	1¼	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 26
Un. Street Ry., N. Bedford	2	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 19

BANK STOCKS.

Am. Exch. N.	5	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 26
Bowery	3	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 27
Buwery	1	Ex.	Nov. 1	*Oct. 27
Chemical Nat.	2½	BM	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
City Nat.	5	—	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Fidelity	5	—	Nov. 1	Oct. 28
Lincoln Nat.	2½	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 26
Pacific	2	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Westch'r Av.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 30

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor	4	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 26
Far. L. & T.	$3.12½	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 24
Hamilton, Bkn.	3	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 25
Kings Co., Bkn.	6	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Am. Brass.	1½	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Am. Brass.	3½	Ex.	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Am. Brass.	5	Ex.	Dec. 20	Nov. 30
A. La F. E.	1	Q	Nov. 15	*Nov. 10
Am. Soda F.	1½	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
A. Sewer Pipe.	½	—	Dec. 20	.....
A. Sewer Pipe.	½	—	Mar. 20	.....
Am. Util. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 10	*Oct. 31
Bergner & En. Brew. pf.	4	—	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Brill (J. G.) Co. pf.	1	—	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Can. Cem. pf.	1	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Canada F. & F.	3	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Canada F. & F. Bon.		Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 15	*Oct. 26
Clinch. Coal pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 26
Columb. Mfg.	6	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Columb. Mfg.	5	Ex.	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Consol. Gas.	1¾	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 17
Cont. P. B. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Du. R. & C. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 26
Elec. Bd. & S.	16⅔	Ex.	Oct. 31	Oct. 31
Elgin Watch.	2	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Gair Co. (R.) pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Gas., W. & W.	$1	—	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Greene-C. Cop.	$2	Q	Nov. 27	Nov. 10
Greene Con. C.	$1	Q	Oct. 24	.....
Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	$1	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 2
Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Har. Mills pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Harrison B. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 26
Hart, S. & M.	1	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Hallinger G. M.	1	M	Nov. 3	Oct. 27
Kam. Pwr. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Lch. C. & Nav.	2	Q	Nov. 20	Oct. 31
Lee Rub. & T.	50c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Lee Rub. & T.	25c	Ex.	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Lig. & Myers.	8	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Mass. Con. M.	$1	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Mass. Gas pf.	$25	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
M. W. Util. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Mobile El. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Nat. Carbon.	2	Q	Jan. 15	.....
Nat. Carbon.	2	Ex.	Jan. 15	.....
New Cen. Coal.	20c	—	Nov. 1	Oct. 27
N. J. Zinc.	4	Q	Nov. 10	Oct. 31
N. J. Zinc.	6	Ex.	Nov. 10	Oct. 31
Ont. Steel pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Otis Co.	5	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Otis Co.	23	Ex.	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Fr. Steel Car.	$1.50	Q	Dec. 6	Nov. 15
Do pf.	$1.75	Q	Nov. 22	Nov. 1
Pure Oil.	6	—	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Pure Oil.	4	Ex.	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Rosenbaum Co. of Pitts. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	.....
Scevill Mfg.	10	Ex.	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Solvay Process.	2	Q	.....	.....
Solvay Process.	8	Ex.	.....	.....
So. Pipe Line.	$6	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
So. Cal. Edison.	1¾	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
St. Oil of Ind.	8	Q	Nov. 29	Nov. 6
St. Milling.	$1	Q	Nov. 29	Nov. 20
Stand. Milling.	$1	Stk.	Nov. 29	Nov. 20
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 29	Nov. 20
S.-W. Speedom.	1½	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
Taylor-W. I. & S. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
T. & Suf. Mills.	$3	S	Nov. 15	Oct. 26
U. S. Bob. & S.	1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
U. S. C. I. Pipe & Fy. pf.	2	Ex.	Nov. 15	Nov. 2
Wayland Oil & Gas pf.	15c	—	Nov. 15	*Nov. 1
Yale & T. Mfg.	5	Ex.	Nov. 10	Nov. 3

*Holders of record; books do not close.
†Also declared like amounts payable Feb. 28, May 31, and Aug. 31, 1917, making 4 per cent. cash and 4 per cent. in stock for the year.

Prices Unchanged on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Prices were unchanged on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61f 10c for cash. Exchange on London, 27f 31½c. Five per cent. loans, 90f.

COTTON STOCKS LOWER IN UNEASY MARKET

Drop of $1 a Bale Reflects a Feeling of Uncertainty in the South.

The overnight orders in the cotton market yesterday morning were selling orders. Most of them came from the South, and they were numerous enough to open the market a dollar a bale lower than Friday's close. The South is heavily long of cotton just now. It is not only carrying a large part of the crop unhedged, but it has bought futures. It bought futures low enough so that it has not been badly hit by the break from the 20-cent level, but at the same time it is beginning to get nervous. It looks very much as if a further break might bring out heavy selling from the cotton growing States.

The bull leaders in the local market are just now making a fight to retain control. They have dominated the market all season, and do not wish to see any decline start until they are ready for it. When the break of 100 points in a quarter of an hour occurred the other day, the local bull leaders were strong enough to turn the tide, and since then they have given the market support when it seemed to need it most, but have not tried to force the issue by buying on the rallies.

There was no Liverpool market and little news of any sort to influence prices, so that it was simply a question of buying and selling.

One of the bull leaders said the other day, "I expect to get 25 cents for a part of my cotton." This was a way of saying that he did not expect to hold his line for any such price. Nor do the others who have been most successful on the long side. It is the fear that the big fellows have plenty of cotton to sell on strong spots that makes outsiders nervous, and as soon as the market rallied 10 points yesterday the public began to sell again. At about the same level as the opening, professional support again checked the decline, and during the last hour there was a fairly good undertone.

There was free selling by small longs to the end of the session, however, and the efforts of the leaders could do no more than hold the market steady.

The close was at a decline of 17 to 20 points from Friday's closing prices. Spots declined 15 to 18.85, middling.

Market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.97	18.75	18.85@18.87	19.03@19.05	
Jan.	18.90	18.90	18.72	18.88@18.89	19.03@19.05
Mar.	18.95	19.02	18.85	18.97@18.98	19.15@19.17
May	19.09	19.18	18.98	19.10@19.13	19.30@19.33
July	19.19	19.25	19.00	19.13@19.15	19.31@19.32

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points decline; middling, 19c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 12 to 20 points decline. New Orleans, 18.38c; Galveston, 18½c; Savannah, 18¾c; Memphis, 18¼c; Augusta, 18.69c; Houston, 18.35c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.36	18.36	18.14	18.16@18.22	18.37@18.38
Jan.	18.46	18.47	18.30	18.39@18.41	18.51@18.53
Mar.	18.60	18.69	18.52	18.60@18.61	18.74@18.75
May	18.77	18.84	18.71	18.77@18.78	18.92@18.93
July	18.90	18.96	18.83	18.85@18.90	19.02@19.04

The Liverpool market was closed. It is due to open Monday 15 to 16 points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	16,949	12,073	351,921	292,157
New Orleans	12,914	14,885	.....	283,668
Mobile	333	1,111	13,291	17,98
Savannah	4,170	6,980	180,556	193,139
Charleston	1,107	1,484	64,016	90,538
Wilmington	750	901	24,602	28,221
Norfolk	5,182	3,688	61,512	76,291

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	2,274	2,506	135,846	104,816
Memphis	6,045	7,687	186,083	155,884
St. Louis	871	3,203	15,071	7,818
Houston	17,985	11,031	263,966	166,866

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	15,700 to 17,000	18,712	13,329
New Orleans	8,000 to 10,500	17,022	8,224

Syndicate Gets Bethlehem Bonds.

The $16,016,000 purchase money and improvement mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Bethlehem Steel Company, which were sold on Friday by the Pennsylvania Railroad, went to a syndicate headed by Clark, Dodge & Co. of this city and E. W. Clark & Co. and E. Lowber Stokes of Philadelphia. This fact was announced yesterday, with the information that a public offering would be made shortly. The Pennsylvania Railroad took the bonds from the Clark, Dodge & Co. of this city and E. W. Clark & Co. and E. Lowber Stokes of Philadelphia. This fact was announced yesterday, with the information that a public offering would be made shortly. The Pennsylvania Railroad took the bonds from the Bethlehem Company in part payment for the Pennsylvania Steel Company early this year.

TO OFFER BRITISH LOAN.

List of Banks and Investment Houses Announced.

The public offering of the $300,000,000 5½ per cent. gold notes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland will be advertised tomorrow and the subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on Tuesday. The issue is evenly divided into two maturities, one of three years and the other of five years. The three-year notes will be offered at 98¾ and interest, yielding slightly over 6¾ per cent., and the five-year notes will be offered at 98¼ and interest, at which price they will yield to the investor about 5.85 per cent.

The loan is secured by the deposit of miscellaneous securities, including American stocks and bonds, Canadian Pacific and British dividend-paying railway bonds and obligations of neutral nations and British colonies to the amount of $360,000,000.

Following are the banks and investment houses making the public offering: J. P. Morgan & Co., National City Company, First National Bank, Harris, Forbes & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Wm. A. Read & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lazard Frères, White, Weld & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company, the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Central Trust Company of Illinois, (Chicago,) the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, the Marine National Bank of Buffalo and the First and Old Detroit National Bank of Detroit.

EXPECT $60,000,000 RESERVE

Next Installment in Federal Reserve System Due Nov. 16.

Robert H. Treman, Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has sent out a letter to member banks in other than central reserve cities, advising them that the next installment of reserves is due on Nov. 16. After that date, member banks will be required to carry reserves as follows: Banks elsewhere than in central reserve cities, 5 per cent. of their demand deposits plus five-twelfths of 5 per cent. of their time deposits, and banks in reserve cities, 6 per cent of their demand deposits plus six-fifteenths of 5 per cent. of their time deposits.

Mr. Treman directs attention to the fact that the

OLD NEW YORK MAPS TO GO AT AUCTION

John D. Crimmins Collection of Books and Views Will Be Sold at Anderson's.

SHOWNOTABLEAUTOGRAPHS

Washington, Nathan Hale, Napoleon, Henry Clay, and Mark Twain Represented in Philadelphia Sale.

New York City books, maps, views, plans and broadsides, from the collection of John D. Crimmins, will be sold on Nov. 10 at the Anderson Galleries. There are also examples of general Americana. Included in the books are "Moll's Maps," Montanus's "America," Ptolemy, dated Strassburg, 1525; Ortelius's "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum," 1571; the second issue of the first English edition of Hennepin; the original edition of the "Impartial History"; the first edition, with the folding view, of Smith's "New York"; the "Atlas Nouveau of Sanson d'Abbeville," of which only one other copy has been offered at auction in twenty-five years, and "Visscher's Atlas," Amsterdam, 1690, which is equally rare.

The books relating to New York State and city include a complete set of Valentine's Manuals and a complete set of New York City Directories from 1792 to 1861. This set is made up of Duncan's Directories for 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795; Longworth's Directories from 1796 to 1842, with the exception of 1811, for which Elliot and Crisee's issue of that year is substituted, and Doggett's Directories from 1842 to 1861.

Among the maps is a fine impression of the scarce first issue of the plan of the city of New York, 1766, by John Montressor, engraved by Andrews; and the plan engraved by Kitchin from a survey of 1767 ranks with it. The rare second issue of a plan of the city, with a description of the Battle of Long Island, contains the first publication of the "Account of Proceedings"; it was issued in London in 1776. The Map of the City of New York, 1807, by William Bridges, City Surveyor, was engraved by Maverick, and is a most valuable early nineteenth century map.

Included in the general views of the city is a fine copy of the scarce first issue, about 1655, of Visscher's Amsterdam. The Smith-Wellstood view of the city from the Latting Observatory, a proof before all letters and one of three known copies, illustrates the wonderful growth of the city during the last sixty years. An early issue of the "Panoramio View," 1844, and the view engraved by Seymour from the painting by Birch are other noteworthy items. The most valuable of the general views, however, are the southwest and southeast views of 1761, drawn by Howdell and engraved by Canot.

The view of the Park Hotel and Broadway, Barclay, and Vesey Streets, is one of three known impressions, and equally rare is the view of Broadway from Warren to Reade Street, a perfect impression in colors. Broadway in 1836, drawn and etched by Horner, is seldom offered. The view of St. Paul's from Fulton Street is one of two known copies of an early American lithograph.

There is also one of the two known copies of the colored lithograph of Corporal Thompson's House of Refreshment, which he had at Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Twenty-third Street, the site subsequently of Franconi's Hippodrome, and still later of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, recently demolished. The view of Park Place from Broadway to Church Street in 1855, a colored lithograph by Boell, is the only known copy. The view from Trinity Church, looking down Wall Street, with sketches of the buildings on each side, and of the heights of Brooklyn, is an important and interesting lithograph by Maverick.

Autograph letters and documents including letters of General George Washington and Nathan Hale will be sold by Stan. V. Henkels at 1,391 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn., on Nov. 3. Washington's letter is dated Mount Vernon, Dec. 11, 1784, and is addressed to George Plater, Charles Carroll, John Cadwallader, and Samuel Chase. A fine letter of Carter Braxton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, is dated Sept. 14, 1777, and mentions Washington. A letter of Henry Clay, Nov. 3, 1832, refers to Andrew Jackson as "a lawless military chieftain," and hopes that he will be defeated in his election.

A letter from Mark Twain to Mr. Osgood, dated Hartford, Oct. 27, 1881, reads in part:

"If the North American take it, any swap to get above 50 cents a page will satisfy me, but if we can't get in there, and have to go to any light and frivolous magazine, why, just you put them again, as you did before. I reckon you are going to hell anyhow for that sort of conduct, so the bigger your record the better you will be received."

A letter from James Fenimore Cooper to Mme. la Princesse de Galitzin is written in French. There are three documents signed by Benjamin Franklin as President of Pennsylvania. A fine letter of Major Gen. Nathanael Greene, Headquarters near Ebenezer, July 1, 1783, thanks Governor Martin and the Legislature for the complimentary manner in which they approved of his services. A letter of Alexander Hamilton refers to the movements of the Maryland militia in suppressing the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania. There are important historical letters of James Madison, Timothy Pickering, and Oliver Wolcott to Rufus King, the American Minister at London, on the eve of the second war with Great Britain.

An interesting letter of Washington Irving, London, Aug. 15, 1820, is addressed to Henry Brevoort. A two-page letter of Dr. Samuel Johnson to Mr. Ryland, Lichfield, Sept. 29, 1754, was written about three months before his death. A letter of James Monroe, Jan. 14, 1784, to Wilson Nicholas, narrates his tour through the lakes and the unrest of the people of Great Britain, who are anxious for war to retrieve their losses in the Revolution. An early letter of Napoleon bears the rare signature, "Buonaparte." It is written in a bold, distinct hand, when Napoleon was General of artillery in the Army of Italy. He was then 24 years of age. Two weeks later he was placed under arrest by the Commissioners of the convention because of his association with the younger Robespierre. On slighter accusation than this many had perished, but after a short confinement the young soldier was released.

There is an autograph poem of Robert Southey, the English poet, entitled "The Pilgrim to Compostella," and a letter of William Makepeace Thackeray, Feb. 18, 1853, with an original pen and ink sketch of a pretty woman in Elizabethan dress, an da male figure bowing. Walt Whitman is represented by a number of interesting letters. There are autographs of Colonial Governors, royalty, members of the Federal Convention and Continental Congress, the Albany Convention and Stamp Act Congress, and Napoleon's marshals. A long and interesting letter from Robert Louis Stevenson, Vailima Plantations, July 12, 1892, refers to the Government of Samoa.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 28.—Following are the latest quotations of cotton stocks:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
American Linen Co.	86	87½	..
Arkwright Mills	82	..	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	66	..	..
Bourne Mills	112	115	116
Border City Mfg. Co.	117½	120	118½
Chace Mills	115	..	..
Charlton Mills	118	..	..
Cenanicut Mills	..	87½	..
Davol Mills	103½	..	..
Davis Mills	130	..	..
Flint Mills	126	130	125
Granite Mills	105	106½	106
Hargraves Mills	70	72½	71½
King Philip Mills	143	150	..
Laurel Lake Mills	95	100	95½
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	107	..	100
Luther Mfg. Co.	150	..	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	117½	118½	117¾
Mechanics' Mills	95½	..	97½
Narragansett Mills	105	110	106
Osborn Mills	108	112	119
Parker Mills	69	72½	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	101	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	165	175	170
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	260	..	..
Seaconnet Mills	57½	60	60
Stevens Mills	93	..	92½
Stafford Mills	91	93½	92½
Tecumseh Mills	140	142½	140
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	123½	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	82	85	83½
Watuppa Mills	88	92	89½

RUSSIA EXPLAINS PROTEST.

Thinks American Concession a Violation of Her Rights in China.

PETROGRAD, Friday, Oct. 27, (via London, Oct. 28.)—Russia's protest to China against the concession granted an American firm, the Siems-Carey Company of St. Paul, for an extension of the Kaigan railway, which would run through territory north of the Chinese wall, must be understood, as explained by the Russian Foreign Office, as directed exclusively against the action of the Peking Government. The action, according to the Russian Government, is a violation of the treaty of 1689, in which the Chinese Government agreed not to give the subjects of foreign powers, other than Russia, railway concessions in the region north of the wall.

With the exception of this particular region Russia, it is declared, would welcome the participation of American capital, together with Russian, English, French, and Japanese capital, in Chinese railway construction, and has already view with complacency former concessions, not in violation of the Russo-Chinese treaty, to American interests.

PEKING, Oct. 3, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—American railway builders are planning to touch virtually every section of China in carrying out the agreement for the construction of 2,600 miles of railway which the Chinese Government has signed with the Siems-Carey Company of St. Paul. North, Central, and Southern China will be traversed by lines already agreed upon under the contract and other routes are to be located later. More than $100,000,000 gold will be required to carry the great project into execution. China now has only about 6,000 miles of railway in actual operation.

The most northern of the routes decided upon extends west from Fengcheng, in Shansi Province, to Ningsia, in Kansu Province, a distance of approximately 200 miles. From Ningsia the line will extend southwest to Lanchowfu, the capital of Kansu Province, a distance of 200 miles. This route will cut through the great wall in several places and traverses a virgin grain country, much of which is unsettled and capable of extensive agricultural development. The line will parallel the Yellow River from Lanchowfu to Ningsia, and cross a portion of Mongolia in passing from Shansi to Kansu Province. Much of the country traversed by this railway is similar to the grain sections of Western Canada.

Fengcheng, the eastern terminus of this route, is about 200 miles west of Peking. The Chinese Government now operates a railway from Peking to Fengcheng, which will give the great undeveloped northern country connection with the capital and a rail outlet to the sea by way of Tien-tsin.

In the heart of Central China the American contractors are to construct a line 500 miles long, beginning at Hengchowfu, in Hunan Province, and extending southwest to Nanning, in Kwangsi Province, which is connected with Canton by the West River, a stream of great commercial emportance. The district traversed by this line is heavily mineralized and is also a rich agricultural section. A line 200 miles long is to be constructed in Chekiang Province between the cities of Wenchow and Hangchow, which are important silk and tea centres, and on the island of Hainan, which is a part of Kwartung Province, a line 100 miles in length will be built between Luhwei and Chungchow.

TO RAISE $10,000,000 FOR WAR ZONE JEWS

Return of Dr. Magnes from Europe to Mark Beginning of Great Philanthropic Effort.

HARDSHIPS NEVER SO KEEN

Reports from War-Blighted Lands Tell of Conditions Constantly More Unsupportable.

A campaign, the largest ever undertaken by the Jewish people of the United States, is to be immediately started for the purpose of raising a fund of at least $10,000,000 to be applied to the relief of Jewish war sufferers in the war zones of Europe and Asia Minor. The campaign will be managed by the Joint Distribution Committee of Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, of which committee Felix M. Warburg, is the Chairman, and among the members of which are some of the most prominent American citizens of Jewish birth.

"The new campaign," the statement issued yesterday reads, "which is the largest ever undertaken by the Jews of the United States in behalf of charity, is to be instituted immediately upon the return to this country of Dr. Judah L. Magnes, who, according to information just received, sailed from Europe on Oct. 19, and is expected to arrive in New York this week. Dr. Magnes, who went abroad in July, armed with credentials from Secretary of State Lansing, to investigate the methods of distribution of the vast sums of money raised in this country for the relief of the Jewish War Sufferers, has been enabled to study exhaustively the conditions in all those countries under the control of German arms, but was prevented from entering Russia because of the fact that, although he was born in the United States, he was barred from the Czar's domains because of a misunderstanding of some of his addresses, in which he quoted the speeches of several deputies in the Duma.

"Dr. Magnes has been enabled not only to learn the disposition of such funds as have already been contributed, but has gained first-hand information as to the present needs of the Jewish people in Europe, who have fallen under the blight of the world holocaust. Aside from reporting to the Joint Distribution Committee as to how the millions contributions have been used, Dr. Magnes will indicate the continually increasing distress of the members of the race in Europe, and will suggest how and where the $10,000,000 fund, supplementary to what has already been collected and now in process of being gathered in, had been placed, in order to do the most practical and immediate good. Dr. Magnes has had the co-operation in his investigations of the highest officials of the Governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary, with whom he has frequently consulted.

"Dr. Magnes will make his report to the American people at a mass meeting, probably to be held in Carnegie Hall, as soon after his arrival as it is practicable to arrange it. At this meeting as well as at other mass conditions, as seen by an eyewitness, affecting the Jews in the Central Empires, embodying the report in the form of a personal narrative, that from letters which have been received by the committee since his departure, is expected to supply one of the most graphic stories of the unprecedented hardships and sufferings inflicted on members of the Jewish race, in all the warring countries, that has yet been unfolded.

"At this mass meeting, that will be attended by representative Jews from all parts of the country, will begin the campaign to raise the $10,000,000 fund. Not only Jews, but prominent Gentiles as well, will address the meeting, and it is expected that a response, eclipsing even the remarkable demonstration which marked the launching of the campaign in Carnegie Hall last year, when about a million dollars was contributed on the spot, will result.

"Steps will immediately be taken to reach every nook and corner of the United States in an effort to complete the fund in record time, and to afford substantial relief during the coming Winter. To accomplish this end, workers will begin their campaign in different cities at once."

The Joint Distribution Committee is composed of the following: Felix M. Warburg, Chairman; Herbert H. Lehman, Treasurer; Albert Lucas, Secretary; and Isaac Adler, Sholem Asch, Caesar Cone, Col. Harry Cutler, Samuel Dorf, Morris Engleman, Harry Fischel, J. Walter Freiberg, Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Rabbi Moses J. Gries, Mrs. Janet Simons Harris, Isidore Hershfield, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Dr. Paul Kaplan, Louis E. Kirstein, E. W. Lewin-Epstein, Meyer London, Miss Harriet B. Lowenstein, Julian W. Mack, Dr. J. L. Magnes, Louis Marshall, Rabbi M. Z. Margolies, Henry Morgenthau, Samuel Phillipson, Julius Rosenwald, Morris Rothenberg, Leon Sanders, Jacob H. Schiff, Col. Moses Schoenberg, Mrs. Abram Simon, Oscar S. Straus, Cyrus Silsberger, Mayer Sulzberger, Col. Isaac M. Ullman, A. Leo Weil, Col. Harris Weinstock, Jacob Wertheim, Peter Wiernik.

The Treasurers of the constituent committees of the Joint Distribution Committee are Herbert H. Lehman, Treasurer of the American Jewish Relief Committee, 20 Exchange Place; Harry Fischel, Treasurer of the Central Relief Committee, 63 Park Row, and Sholem Goldberg, Treasurer of the People's Relief Committee, 196 E. Broadway.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

The sharpest rise that has yet taken place in the present advance in the cost of flour was shown last week by Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices. As a result, record prices for some time past were beaten. Other interesting features of the list were the total number of changes shown—the largest in some time—and the unusual proportion of advances. Ninety-six of the 107 fluctuations recorded were upward. In the previous week, when there were ninety changes, seventy-two were advances.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-two standard commodities last week in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to Oct. 27, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs	$10.50	$9.90	$8.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb	.09½	.09⅝	.07½
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	.10¾	.10¾	.09¼
Sland. brown sheet., yd.	.11½	.11	.07½
Print cloths, 38½-in., 64x00	.08	.07½	.04⅝
Butter, cream., ex., lb.	.35½	.35¼	.29⅝
Cheese, N. Y., fresh, spec., lb.	.21	.21	.15¾
Eggs, West. ints. doz.	.34	.32	.30
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.07	.07	.07¾
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.07	.07	.04¼
Raisins, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.07½
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	9.40	8.75	5.30
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	8.40	7.80	4.80
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.83	1.79¾	1.19
Corn, No. 2 yel., bush.	1.11	1.08	.74
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.57½	.54	.43½
Hay, prime timothy, 100 lbs.	1.00	1.00	1.25
Hides, Chi. pack, No. 1, lb.	.29	.28½	.26½
Hides, C...cows, nat., lb.	.28	.27¾	.24½
Leather, bemlock sole, lb.	.45	.40	.32
Leather, union backs, lb.	.75	.67	.47
Iron, pig F, No. 2 Phil., ton	21.00	20.50	16.25
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	50.00	45.00	25.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.28¼	.28¼	.17¾
Copper, Elec., N. Y., lb.	.28¼	.28¼	.17¾
Lead, New York, lb.	.07	.07	.04¾
Tin, New York, lb.	.41¾	.41	.34¾
Pet., ref., gal., in bbls.	.13	.13	.11
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	8.60	8.50	6.90
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	9.85	9.70	6.85
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.00	7.00	6.00
Lard, prime st., Chi., 100 lbs.	15.90	15.75	8.75
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	14.20	13.75	9.62½
Mess pork, cb., bbl.	28.50	28.50	18.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.05	.06	.04⅝
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.76	.73	.57
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	7.60	7.35	5.25
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.16½	.16½	.16
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.19	.19	.18
Potatoes, bbl.	4.50	6.00	2.25
Wool, aver., 100 Phila., lb.	.373	.373	.328

Foodstuffs prices rose generally in the week just passed, only three of the twenty-seven changes shown in this part of the list having been downward. At no other time in recent years has the proportion of foodstuffs advances and declines in a single week been as great as eight to one. The feature was the sharp upturn in flour, which, under the sympathetic influence of a rise in wheat, showed advances ranging from 55c to 90c a barrel, according to grade. Spring clear showed the 90c advance, while Winter clear went up 55c. Both Spring and Winter patent showed increases of 65 cents, the former now being held $4.10 a barrel higher than at this time in 1915.

There were no declines in the major provisions at Chicago, though mess pork and live sheep did not change. Live beef and hogs and short ribs were higher. Bacon commenced in this city. In the dairy products the only price weakness was shown by the cheaper kinds of cheese. The better grades of butter were firm to higher, while both fancy nearby and the best Western eggs went up. The new prices, however, are not very much higher than last year's.

While prices asked for fresh fruits were firmly held, several varieties of dried fruits were advanced. The trend in vegetable prices was also upward, the sharp rise in certain beans again being a feature. Some grades are now so scarce, apparently, that only nominal quotations can be obtained on them. No changes were shown in the tea list, but No. 7 Rio coffee was higher in price. Two of the three foodstuffs declines of the week were shown in the spice list, where a rise in Cochin ginger was offset by lower prices on mace and black Singapore pepper. The raw sugars still kept going up, as did fine granulated. The last-named is now $2.35 a hundred pounds higher than the price at which it could be bought last year.

In the combined markets for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs and oils more changes were shown than in any other part of the list. The week's record was thirty-three, of which seven were declines. Not a single decline was indicated in the metals markets, though there were twelve advances. Pig iron and billets were almost generally higher in price, forging billets at Pittsburgh being quoted at $73 a ton, against $46 a year ago. No. 28 black sheets, No. 28 galvanized sheets and cut nails were also higher there. Both furnace and foundry coke advanced, while in the minor metals the advances were contributed by spelter and tin.

An unusually active demand for hides and leather resulted in a solid advance in the list of the former for the second week in succession. Seven of the nine listed kinds of leather also went up, and in both markets several new price records were established. In the grains, wheat, corn, oats, rye and malt all went up. Cotton fabrics in various unfinished and finished stages continued to move up, while higher prices were also asked in the woolen gooda market for certain serges and cassimeres. Other changes for the week included advances in Brazilian crude rubber, tallow, turpentine and ledger paper.

BANKRUPTCY LESS COSTLY.

U. S. Court Judges Put Limits Upon Masters and Receivers.

New rules have just been adopted by the Judges of the Federal Court to procure economical administration of insolvent estates under the Bankruptcy act. The new rules limit the powers of receivers as to the continuance of business of debtors and fix the fees of special masters.

Hereafter the order appointing a receiver may authorize him to continue the business for not more than five days. During this time he must familiarize himself with conditions and upon his report will depend a longer continuance. The five-day period carries with it only one commission. Concerning referees the new rules provide:

"Referees shall annex to all references as special masters a certificate showing the dates on which hearings were held, or consideration given to the cause, and the total number of days so occupied. The Court will calculate allowances to special masters upon such certificates at the rate of $5 a day for each day unless application is made for a higher rate."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 437,264 shares of stock and $151,400 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 79,890; oils, 99,889, and mining, 257,485. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Aetna Explo.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
800	Am. Sum. To.	25¾	25¾	25½	25¾
300	‡A. W. Paper.	8½	8½	8	8
100	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., Ord.	20	20	20	20
200	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., Ord. B.	19	19½	19	19¼
400	‡Butler Chem.	4	4⅜	3⅝	4⅛
500	‡E'tn Jud'n.	75½	75⅞	75½	75½
2,600	‡Cal. Ship'g.	14⅜	16	14⅜	15⅝
600	Carwen Steel.	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
500	‡Cen. Fy'g.	18¼	18½	18	18
500	‡Cen. Fy pf.	34½	35	34½	35
3,700	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛
500	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am. pf.	7¾	7⅞	7¼	7⅞
8,000	Chev'let Mot.	180	191½	180	180
200	‡Emer. Motor.	3½	3½	3½	3½
295	Emer. Phon.	10½	10½	10½	10½
300	Enger M. Car	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	‡Gen. Motors, pf.	95½	95½	96	95
1,750	Guan. Sugar.	77	78	77	77⅞
400	‡Hart Bell Co.	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝
450	Hask'l & Barker Car Co.	41¾	42	41	42
185	Holly Su. Corp.	58	58½	58	58
80	Holly Sugar Corp., pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½
3,000	Hupp M'r Car	5½	5¾	5¼	5½
3,000	‡Ind. Carbon Chase	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp.	22½	22½	22½	22½
4,500	‡Joplin Ore Spelter (new)	45	45	43	45
400	Kath'h Bronze pf.	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	9¼
1,000	Keystone Tire & Rub., com.	14½	16½	14½	16
5,000	‡Lake Torpedo Boat	12	12⅜	11¼	12½
100	‡L. Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	11¼	11¼	11½	11½
300	Mn. El. S.w.i.	39½	40	39½	40
1,700	Marlin Arms, v. t. cifs 70-72	72	59	07	
200	‡Mex. Pt. Ex.	19⅜	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
5,000	‡Midvale St.	66⅝	69¾	68⅝	68⅝
800	‡Mich. M. w.r.	65¼	65¼	65	65
400	‡Nat. Auto C.	42¾	42⅞	42½	42⅝
3,000	N. Am. P.&P.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼
500	‡Pull C. & Sp. pf.	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
500	‡Pull. Vn. pf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Crp. of R.&H.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	Seab. St. & M.	29⅜	29½	29⅜	29⅞
100	Sm. & Try pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
800	‡Spicer M. pf.	103½	104	103½	101
150	Stdy Co.	94	93	93	93
650	‡St.—Alloys C.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	‡St. Jos. Ld.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19⅜
2,500	Sb. B.v.t. cts.	41¾	42⅜	41¾	42
400	Times S. A.S.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
2,900	Transue, Wa. Ste. T. and Ft.	46	46⅝	46	46⅝
900	U.S. Steameh.	7	7	6⅞	7
8,000	‡U. S. Tungs.	28	32	28	32
10,000	‡Un. Motors.	64½	64½	63	63
2,500	‡U. Alloys St.	50	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝
600	‡Vac. Fruit Co.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
300	Wor. Film C. v. t. cifs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	‡W. Mar. Air.	24½	24½	24¼	24¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
70	Ill. Pipe Line.	221	220	221	— 1
84	Std. Oil, N. Y.	242	240	240	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Alba. Petrol., (proc.)	67	67	67	67
700	‡Barnett'O.G.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
2,500	‡Cos. & Co., (oil refiners)	16¾	17⅜	16¾	17¼
6,500	‡Cos. G. & I.	13⅝	14	18	13⅝
8,500	‡Federal Oil.	3½	3¼	3½	3½
3,600	Kirby Oil, (S. prospect)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Met. Petrol.	13	13½	13	13¼
2,000	‡‡Midwest Oil.	43	43	42	42
1,750	‡N. Y.-Okla.	1	1	1	1
1,250	‡‡Oil Explor.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
23,500	‡Okla. Oil.	10	11	10	10½
2,200	‡‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Okla P. & R.	10½	10½	10½	10½
3,500	†Omar O. & G.	60	65	60	65
4,200	Seq'oyah O.&R.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2,000	Simms Pet.	54	55¾	54	55¾
1,675	So. Oil Trans.	8½	8½	8¾	8¾
6,000	‡Unit. Western	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡Utah Petrol., (a prospect)	42	42	42	42
21,000	‡‡VacuumG.&O.	¾	¾	¾	¾
700	‡Vacuum Con.	10	10¾	10	10¾
6,500	‡Victoria Oil.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Way'd O.& G.	5½	5½	5	5

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	†A.-B. Co. M. (a pres.)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,800	†Alas. M. C.	85	90	85	85
1,000	‡‡Alas.-Mex.	4½	4½	4¼	4¼
6,700	†Ariz. Cbs.	42	45	42	44
1,000	‡Ariz. Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	‡‡Atlanta	10	10	10	10
3,500	Big Jim.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,450	Big L. C. Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7½
12,000	Bost. & Mont.	75	77	75	76
15,000	B. C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	9⅞	10¼	9⅝	9⅝
1,700	Butte Detroit.	94	94	94	94
2,000	†C.-T. G. (a pres.)	2	2	1⅞	2
18,685	‡Cal. & Ja'a.	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
1,800	Can. Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
800	C. de P. Cop.	40	40	39½	40
2,000	Con. Aria.	5	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,600	Cres Con. G.	6¼	6¼	6	6
1,150	D. C. Ariz. (a pres.)	2	2	1⅞	2
5,300	‡Emma Cop.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
2,500	‡Gold. Con.	55	57	55	56
3,500	‡Grand C. G.	11	13	11	12
10,000	‡Green M.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,000	†Grissly Flats Gold Mining	57	60	57	60
750	Hecla Mining.	8½	8¾	8	8¼
10,000	‡Ind. Lead.	13	13	11	12
1,000	Iron Needle Cop. (proc.)	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	‡Int. Mines.	10	10	10	10
8,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect)	1⅛	2	1⅞	2
1,100	La. Cop.	49	49	49	49
18,500	Magma Cop.	53	53	46¼	46¼
1,000	‡‡Marsh Min.	10	10	10	10
1,100	Marysv. Gold.	2½	2½	1⅝	1⅝
1,800	†Mok.-Dar.	61	62	61	62
500	‡Mol. Tun.	8¾	9	8¾	8¾
600	‡‡Mon. Gold.	90	90	90	90
800	Monitor Sil.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
1,100	‡‡Moth. Lode.	87½	87½	86½	87
100	New Utah B.	1	1	1	1
1,600	N. Y. & Hon.	15	16	15	15
200	Nipissing	6½	6½	6½	6½
600	Nome Al. Dr.	1	1	1	1
600	†Oatman G.M.	25	25	25	25
3,160	‡‡Old Emma Leasing	39	40	39	40
1,000	‡‡Peer. Jumbo	4	4	4	4
500	‡Peer. Jumbo pf.	77	77	77	77
2,000	†Pitts.-Jer. C. (a prospect)	3½	3½	3½	3½
800	†Portl'd Cons. Copper	00	00	00	00
6,600	†Progress M.	..	..	..	..
7,000	‡Ray Hem. C.	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝	4
6,000	‡Rex Con. M.	29½	30	29½	30
200	Sacr'to V. C.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8,500	‡S. Rita Dev.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,600	‡Silver Pick.	11	11	11	11
1,100	Std. Silv.-Lead	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	‡‡Success M.	86	86	85	86
2,900	‡Sup. & Boston	6	6⅜	6	6
14,500	†Superior M. Co. (proc.)	25	28	20	24
18,000	Tommy Burns Gold pf.	24	26	23	24
1,000	xTonopah Ext.	5½	5¾	5½	5½
5,500	‡‡U. S. C. M.	8	8¾	8	8½
5,000	‡U. Verde Ext.	40	41	40	40½
200	Unity G. Min.	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,200	‡W. Cops M.	41	41½	40	40¾
6,000	‡‡W. Cross C.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
6,000	‡White Knob Copper pf.	2	2¾	2	2¾
200	‡W. Oaks M.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	‡Yuscar'n Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$50,000	‡Cosden & Co. new 6s.	101¾	103½	101¾	103¼
45,000	‡Cosden G. 6s.	102¼	106	102¼	106
25,000	‡Mldv. St'l 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
50,000	‡Sinclair O. 6s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,40k	Victoria O. 6s.	106	106	106	106

‡Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. xEx-div. Note—Friday 200 N. Y. & Honduras Mining sold at 18¾ and Thursday 400 Cosden Oil & Gas at 4¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks

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100 Mathieson Alkali Com. & Pfd.
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50 Spitzdorf Electric Pfd.
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Active, with Irregular Price Movements — Another Large Gold Consignment.

There was an excellent traders' market yesterday morning, with wide price changes and sufficient activity to enable professionals to get in and out of stocks at will. The volume of dealings was slightly less than on the previous Saturday, but still well above the average for a two-hour session. There was a marked absence of traders from the financial district, due to the call of golf links and the first of the season's important football matches.

Speculative appetite has been whetted by the news of the big profits now being made by many industrial companies sharing in the war export business, and by the failure of the market to suffer the reaction predicted for it by experienced operators. There will be a reaction whenever public buying drops off, but the outside interest in stocks seems to be growing with the dissemination of trade news.

There was in evidence yesterday a movement to take profits that might be endangered by happenings over Sunday, but many issues closed the session with gains, and the losses were generally unimportant. Several stocks achieved new high records, the copper and sugar stocks being in chief demand. Steel was one of the issues that suffered from profit taking, closing at 118¼ with a decline of ⅞ after touching 119¼.

The Clearing House statement reflected the heavy gold receipts of the week. There was an expansion of about $35,000,000 in loans and an increase of nearly $50,000,000 in total deposits, with an increase of $11,356,000 in the surplus reserve as of the close of business Friday evening. The increase brought the total for this item up to $110,781,000, an increase of more than $41,000,000 in two weeks.

The expectation that the flotation of the new British loan for $500,000,000 would mean a decrease, if not a temporary cessation, of gold imports has not been realized as yet, although the recent consignments may have been decided upon before the loan negotiations were concluded. There was another $15,000,000 received yesterday, which brought the total receipts for the week up to $49,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5		3½	
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	6	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2¼	2¼

Time.

60 days	3
90 days	3 @3½
4 months	3¼@3½
3 months	3¼@3½
6 months	3¼@3½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2%@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3½
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5%@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chgs.
Demand	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	....
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	....
France—				
Demand	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	....
Cables	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	....
Marks—				
Demand	70.87½	70.81¼	70.37½	+.12½
Cables	70.43⅝	70.37½	70.43¾	+.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Each.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76¼	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.84⅛	5.83⅛
95.28 Berlin	70.37½	70.43¾
5.1826 Switzerland	5.26	5.25
19.295 Greece	19.48	19.53
5.1826 Italy	6.60	6.58½
20.26 Austria	11.82	11.88
51.45 Russia	31.00	31.10
26.73 Scandinavia		
Copenhagen	27.10	27.20
Stockholm	28.50	28.60
Christiania	27.10	27.30
19.20 Spain	20.35	20.40
40.14 Holland	41.00¼	41.12½
China—		
Hongkong	52.60	52.70
Peking	79.00	79.12½
Shanghai	74.80	74.62½
India—		
38.44 Bombay	32.25	32.87½
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.87½
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires		43.11
32.46 Rio	22.89	23.07

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69⅛	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $504,090,361, balance, $22,437,030; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $861,722; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $1,521,982.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 100@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32½d, up 1⅛d; in New York, 67⅝c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 52@55c.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York. 1916.	Total U. S. 1916.
Oct. 28	$3,591,766,062	$6,055,723,796
Oct. 21	3,903,731,940	6,329,672,449
Oct. 14	*3,842,579,116	6,440,834,915
Oct. 7	3,787,742,172	6,067,686,742
*Five days.	1915.	1915.
Oct. 30	$2,856,906,583	$4,485,970,307
Oct. 23	2,900,508,472	4,650,629,464
Oct. 16	2,208,641,408	4,531,221,422
Oct. 9	2,802,358,360	4,471,406,834

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1916. Shares.

Total sales	625,432
Same day last year	701,910
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	106,654,725
Same period last year	143,141,732
Same period in 1914	41,988,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
61	61¼	100	Acme Tea	61⅝	61⅝	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	17	300	Advance Rumely	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	- ⅛
65½	65¾	400	Ajax Rubber	65	65⅝	65	65⅝	+ ⅝
12¾	12¾	200	Alaska Gold Mines	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	- ⅛
7	7¼	200	Alaska Juneau	7	7	7	7	...
81	82	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	81⅝	82	81⅝	82	+1
103	103¼	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	103⅜	103½	103	103¼	- ⅛
62⅝	63	3,000	Am. Can	63½	63⅞	62⅝	62⅞	- ⅛
67¼	67⅜	1,600	Am. Car & Fdry	68	68⅜	67⅛	67⅜	- ⅛
55	55½	300	Am. Cotton Oil	55½	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
16	16¼	1,900	Am. H. & Leather	16⅞	16⅞	16	16¼	- ⅛
70	70½	1,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	70½	71½	70	70	- 1½
28	28¼	300	Am. Ice Securities	28⅝	28⅞	28¼	28⅛	- ⅛
24⅜	25	900	Am. Linseed	25	25¼	24⅜	24⅜	- ⅛
56	57	100	Am. Linseed pf	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	...
82⅝	82¾	9,600	Am. Locomotive	83⅞	83⅞	82⅝	82⅝	- ⅛
10¾	11	100	Am. Malt	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	- ⅛
111¼	111¾	21,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	110¾	111¾	110¾	111¾	+ ⅝
116⅜	117¼	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	116⅝	116⅞	116⅜	116⅞	+ ⅛
99½	100¼	900	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	99⅞	100	99⅞	99⅞	- 1⅛
95	96½	500	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	95	96	96	96	- 3⅛
62	62⅝	300	Am. Steel F'dries	62	62⅝	62	62⅝	+ ⅛
121½	122	2,200	Am. Sugar Ref	122	122	121	122	+ ⅛
121½	124	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	123	123	123	123	- ⅛
133	133¼	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	133⅛	133½	132½	133¼	+ ⅛
52	52¼	1,000	Am. Woolen	52	52⅜	52	52	+ ⅛
98	98¼	100	Am. Woolen pf	98¼	98⅜	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
43⅜	46¾	1,500	Am. Writing P. pf	47	47½	46	46⅞	+ 1⅛
47	47½	1,100	Am. Zinc L. S	47⅜	47⅜	47	47	- 1
77½	78¼	900	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	78½	78½	78	78	...
95¼	95¾	30,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	96	96⅛	95½	95½	...
107⅜	107⅝	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	107⅝	107⅞	107⅜	107⅝	+ ⅛
100⅜	100½	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
104⅛	104⅜	4,200	At., Gulf & W. I	104¼	104⅜	103½	104¼	+1½
67½	68	800	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	67¾	68	67½	67½	- ⅛
83½	83⅝	3,700	Baldwin Loco	85	85	82	83½	- ½
106¼	107	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	+ ½
88	88⅛	200	Baltimore & Ohio	88	88⅛	88	88¼	+ ⅛
75⅜	76	200	Baltimore & O. pf	76	76	75⅞	75⅞	...
75¼	76	55	Do. odd lot	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	...
137	140	100	Barrett Co.	139½	139½	139½	139½	- ⅛
645	650	10	Bethlehem Steel	655	655	655	655	...
132	133	600	Bklyn Union Gas	133¼	133¼	133	133	...
64⅛	64½	1,300	Butte & Superior	65⅜	65⅝	63¾	64⅛	- ⅝
57½	59	100	Canada Southern	59	59	59	59	+ ½
173½	174½	700	Canadian Pacific	174⅜	174⅝	174⅜	174⅝	- ⅛
95⅞	96	39,400	Central Leather Co	95¾	96	95⅝	96	+ ⅛
140	143⅛	95	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	143	143	143	143	...
104½	105	300	Chandler Motor	105⅞	105⅞	105	105	...
118	119	2,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	69⅜	69⅝	68⅞	69	+ ⅛
12	14¼	200	Chicago & Alton	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	- ⅛
14⅜	15	1,200	Chi. Great Western	15½	15½	14⅝	14⅝	- ⅛
46½	46⅝	7,500	Chi. Gt. West. pf	47½	47½	46	46½	- ⅛
94⅜	94⅞	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94⅞	94⅞	94¾	94⅝	- ⅛
126¾	126⅞	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	126⅞	126⅞	126⅝	126⅝	- ⅛
32¼	32⅜	15,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	32⅞	33⅛	32	32⅛	- ⅛
23	23¼	2,700	Chile Copper	23⅛	23⅜	23	23⅛	...
61¾	62	29,800	Chino Copper	59⅞	62¼	59⅞	61⅞	+2¼
59¼	62	300	Clev., C., C. & St. L	59¼	59½	59¼	59¼	-2¾
53¼	53⅝	800	Col. Fuel & Iron	53¼	53⅝	53	53⅝	+ ⅛
50	52	600	Col. & South. 2d pf	52	52	52	52	+2
39	39¼	3,600	Columbia Gas & El	39⅝	40	39	39	- ⅛
47	48	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	47½	47½	47½	47½	...
129	130⅜	1,200	Consol. Gas, N. Y	129¾	129¾	129	129	- ⅜
124½	125	1,900	Consol. Gas, Balt	125½	126¼	124	124¾	- ⅝
		300	Con. Gas, Balt. rgts	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	...
103	103½	200	Continental Can	102¾	103	102⅝	103	+ ⅛
18	18½	6,500	Corn Products Ref	18¼	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
92¼	92½	1,200	Cru. Steel. pf.	92¼	92½	92	92	- ⅛
87½	87⅝	5,200	Crucible Steel	88¼	88¾	87½	87⅝	- ¼
122	122½	100	Crucible Steel pf	122	122	122	122	+1
75¾	75¾	27,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	74⅞	76⅛	74⅝	75¼	+ ⅛
99¾	100	3,000	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	99¾	100⅛	99¾	99¾	...
21	21½	300	Den. & Rio Grande	20	20⅜	20	20⅛	...
46½	47	1,300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	48	48	46½	46½	- 1⅛
44⅝	46	1,300	Distillers' Securities	46⅞	46⅞	45⅝	45⅝	- ⅛
24⅜	25	900	Dome Mines	24⅞	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
84	88	100	Driggs-Seabury	87	87	87	87	+3
11¼	13½	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	- ⅛
30	39½	6,900	Erie	39¾	40	39	39	- ⅛
53⅞	54	300	Erie 1st pf	54⅛	54⅛	54	54	...
45	46	400	Erie 2d pf	45¼	45¼	45	45	-1¼
39½	41	100	Federal M. & S. pf	41	41	41	41	...
47¾	48	100	Gaston Wms. & W	47	47	47	47	- ⅝
116	117	100	Gen. Chem. pf. old	117	117	117	117	...
181	182	1,800	General Electric	182⅝	182⅝	181	181½	-1⅜
126	127	200	General Motors pf	126¾	126¼	126¼	126½	+ ¼
72	73	3,200	Goodrich (B F.) Co	73	73	72⅜	72⅞	+ ¼
91¼	91½	400	Granby Consol	91⅝	91⅝	91⅛	91⅜	+ ⅛
44	44¼	700	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	44¼	44¼	43⅝	43⅞	+ ⅛
51½	52	400	Greene-Cananea	51⅞	52	51½	52	+ ⅛
96	96	400	Gulf States Steel	96	96	96	96	...
67	68	51,100	Inspiration Copper	67	68⅝	67	67⅝	+1⅛
185	185	7,800	Interboro Consol	185¼	185¼	184¼	184¼	- ⅛
74½	74½	300	Interboro Con. pf	76¼	76¼	74½	74½	-1½
48⅜	49½	300	Int. Agricultural pf	48⅜	49½	48⅜	49½	+ ¼
40⅞	40⅞	1,400	Int. Mer. Mar. t r	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+ ¼
114½	115	6,600	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	115⅞	115⅞	114½	114½	- ¼
51	51	4,100	Int. Nickel	51⅜	51¼	50⅝	51	- ¼
106⅜	107	200	Int. Nickel pf	106⅝	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜	- ⅛
53⅛	53½	13,000	Int. Paper	53⅜	54⅜	52⅝	53¼	+ ⅛
102⅝	103¼	1,200	Int. Paper pf	103	103	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
7	7	100	Iowa Central	7	7	7	7	...
89	90	100	Jewel Tea	89	90	89	89	...
28	28	200	Kansas City South.	28	28	27½	27½	- ⅛
61	61	100	Kan. City South. pf	61	61	61	61	- ⅛
24	24¼	400	Kelly Spring. Tire	76¼	76¾	75⅝	75⅝	- ⅛
21,300			Kennecott Copper	54⅞	55¼	54⅞	55¼	+ ⅛
127	127	100	Kings Co. E. P. & L	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	- ¾
127	129	60	Do. odd lot	129	129	129	129	...
89½	89¾	4,700	Lackawanna Steel	89¼	89⅞	89¼	89¾	...
23	25	500	Lake Erie & West	25	25½	25	25¼	- ⅛
52½	55	400	Lake Erie & W. pf	53½	53½	53	53	...
40	41	700	Lee Rubber & Tire	41	41	40¼	40¼	- ⅝
83½	84	1,100	Lehigh Valley	84⅜	84⅜	83¼	83½	- ⅛
24¾	26	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	24	24	23	23	- ⅝
86	90	200	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	87	87	87	87	- ⅛
136½	137½	200	Louisville & Nashv	136¾	136¾	136¼	136¼	+ ⅛
86	86½	100	Mackay Cos	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	+ ⅛
86½	87	2,800	Maxwell Motors	87⅛	87⅝	85¾	86⅝	-1
87	88	600	Maxwell M. 1st pf	86⅜	86	86	86	+ ⅛
54⅞	55	200	Maxwell M. 2d pf	54⅞	55	54⅞	55	+ ⅛
69¼	69½	600	May Dep. Stores	69¼	69½	68¼	68¼	+ ⅛
100	100¼	2,700	Mexican Petroleum	100½	100½	100	100⅜	...
39⅝	39⅞	1,900	Miami Copper	39½	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	35⅝	100	Minn. & St. L. new	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	- ⅛
8	8⅛	2,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	- ⅛
19	20	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	20	20	19	19	-1
9⅞	10¼	1,700	Missouri Pacific	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10	- ⅛
9⅞	10⅛	2,700	Mo. Pacific tr. r	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10	- ⅛
27	27¼	4,500	Mo. Pacific w. i	27¼	27⅝	26⅞	27¼	- ⅛
57⅝	58¼	1,000	Mo. Pac. pf. w. i	58	58⅝	57⅝	58⅛	- ⅛
100	98	100	Montana Power	97½	97½	97½	97½	- ⅛
124	125	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	-1¼
100	100	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	- ⅛
200	200	200	Nat. En. & Stamp	28½	28½	28½	28½	+1½
10	96	10	Nat. En. & St. pf	96	96	96	96	...
200	200	200	National Lead	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	...
116	116	100	National Lead pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅛
9,400	9,400	9,400	Nev. Con. Copper	23	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
158	158¼	200	N. Y. Air Brake	158	158	158	158	...
1,700	1,700	1,700	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	36	36⅜	36	36½	+ ⅛
107⅜	108	1,700	New York Central	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	+ ⅛
36½	37	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	36	36¾	36	36¾	+ ⅛
1,400	1,400	1,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	61	61¼	60¾	60¾	+ ⅛
28½	29	1,800	N. Y., Ont. & West	28¼	29¼	28¾	28¾	- ⅛
8,500	8,500	8,500	Norfolk & Western	142	143¼	142	143	+ ⅛
111½	112	500	Northern Pacific	111⅝	111¾	111¼	111½	- ⅛
84	84	100	Ohio Cities Gas	84	84	84	84	+ ⅛
25⅜	25½	100	Pacific Mail	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
38	38½	4,000	Pennsylvania Railroad	38	38⅜	38	38½	+ ⅛
113	113½	200	People's Gas, Chi	113	113½	113	113½	+1
15¼	15½	100	Peoria & Eastern	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼	...
43	43½	8,100	Pitts. C. cfs. of dep	43	43½	41½	41⅝	-2½
72	72½	2,300	Pressed St. Car	72	73	72	72	- ⅛
106	106	100	Pres. St. Car pf	106	106	106	106	+1½
170	172	100	Pullman Company	170½	170½	170½	170½	...
54	54½	1,200	Ry. Steel Spring	54	54½	53⅞	54	+ ⅛
23½	24	5,400	Ray Con. Copper	23½	24⅛	23	23½	+ ⅛
109	109½	3,700	Reading	109	109½	108¼	108¼	- ⅛
78¾	79	4,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	78¾	79	77⅞	77⅞	- ⅝
22	22	1,600	St. L. & S. F. w. i	22	22	21½	21½	- ¼
17⅜	17⅝	200	Seaboard Air Line	17⅜	17⅝	17	17	- ¼
39½	39½	300	Seaboard A. L. pf	39½	39½	39	39	- ⅝
223	223½	600	Sears, Roeb. & Co	223	223½	222½	223½	...
29	30	4,600	Shattuck-Arizona	29	30¼	29	30	+1¼
62¼	62¼	1,900	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	62½	62¾	62½	62½	+ ½
101	101	1,900	Southern Pacific	101	101	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
221¼	221¼	1,800	South Porto R. Sug	221¼	221¼	220¾	220¾	+ ⅝
29	29¼	1,800	Southern Railway	29	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
67½	67½	200	Southern Ry. pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅛
94	94½	60	Standard Mail. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
8,900	133¼	8,900	Studebaker Co	133¼	133¼	130	130½	-8
67¾	67¾	300	Stutz Motor	67¾	67¾	66½	66½	- ¾
23¼	23¼	400	Tennessee Copper	23⅝	23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
228¼	228¼	1,700	Texas Co	228¼	228¼	226	226¼	-2
14¼	14⅜	4,900	Texas & Pacific	14¼	14⅜	14	14⅛	+ ¼
54	54½	300	Third Avenue	54	54½	54	54½	+ ½
54¼	54¼	900	Tobacco Products	54¼	54½	53⅝	54	...
14⅜	15½	2,200	Un. B. & P.	14⅜	15½	14⅜	14⅝	- ⅜
101	102	300	U. B. & P. Co. new	101	101½	101	101¼	- ¼
72½	73¼	400	U. B. & P. Co. pf	73½	73½	72¾	73¼	+ ⅛
150¼	150⅜	100	Union Pacific	151¼	151¼	150¼	150⅝	+ ⅛
100¼	100¾	100	United C. Stores	101½	101⅝	100½	100⅝	+ ⅝
119	119	100	Un. C. Stores pf	119	119	119	119	...
162⅞	164	1,300	United Fruit	162⅞	164	161½	162	-1½
10	10	200	Un. Rys. Invest	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
22	22	100	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	22	22	22	22	- ½
26¼	26¼	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
63½	63½	600	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	63½	63½	63¾	63⅜	- ⅞
146⅞	147	2,800	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	146⅞	146⅞	144¼	147	- ⅞
2	2	300	U. S. Red. & Ref	2	2	2	2	...
59¾	60	900	U. S. Rubber	60¾	60¾	60	60	...
110	110¾	600	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	110¼	110½	110¼	110½	...
72	73	800	U. S. Sm. Ref. & M	71¼

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND BANKS

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following ranges of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
150	Am W. W. & E. 1st pf	70¼	69	69	71
185	Cities Service	325	322	323	325
155	Cities Service pf	93	92¼	92¼	93
600	Com'w'th P. pf	91¾	91¼	91¼	91¾
540	Com'w'th P. pf	85¼	85	84⅝	85¼
46	Kiaga Co., E. L. & P.	139	123	135	139

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	25	26½
Adirondack Electric Power pf	82	85
American Cities	6	12
American Cities pf	46	47½
American Gas	120	121
American Gas & Electric	153	155
†American Gas & Electric pf	46	51
†American Light & Traction	334	337
†American Light & Traction pf	111	113
American Power & Light	14½	15
American Power & Light pf	84	85
American Pub. Utilities	42	45
American Pub. Utilities pf	74	76
American W. W. & E.	14	16
American W. W. & E. part. pf	24	30
Atlantic P. & P. pf	96	..
Baton Rouge El pf	85	..
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	29	31
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop pf	73	76
Central States Electric pf	81½	83
Colorado Power	29	30
Colorado Power pf	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf	80	..
Consumers' Power pf	87	90
Connecticut Power pf	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	59	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf	89½	92
El Paso Electric	130	135
El Paso Electric pf	100	..
†Electric P. & S. pf	99½	100
Empire D. E.	90	93½
Federal Light & Traction	23	25
Federal Light & Traction pf	54	56
Galveston-Houston Electric	23	26
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	809	810
Gas & Electric Securities pf	96	100
Illinois Traction	48	49
International Traction	59	61
international Traction pf	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	12	13
Mississippi River Power pf	30	33
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	56	61
Northern States Power	105	106
Northern States Power pf	100½	101½
Northern States Electric	..	52
Northern Texas Electric pf	81	84½
Ozark P. & W.	44	46
Pacific G. & E.	58	58½
Pacific G. & E. pf	91	92
Puget Sound Traction	13	..
Puget Sound Traction pf	34¼	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	83	49
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	75	85
Republic Ry. & St.	50	50½
Republic Ry. & St. pf	78	81
Securities Corp. General	18	20
Securities Corp. General pf	90	95
Southern California Edison	92¼	93½
Southern California Edison pf	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
Standard G. & E.	15	15½
Standard G. & E. pf	42½	43
Tampa Electric	120	125
Tenn Ry. Lt. & P.	13	13½
Tenn Ry. Lt. & P. pf	54	55
Toledo Traction	58½	59
United Gas & Electric	9	12
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	11	15
United G. & E. 1st pf	69	72
†United Light & Railways	61	63
†United Light & Railways pf	80	82
Western Power	19	20
†Western Power pf	69	70½
West. Penn. pf	103	106

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100½
American W. W. collateral 5s	74	77
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	92½
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co 1st 5s, 1956	100¾	101
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	87	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 6s, 1927	73	..
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cumberl'd Co.P.& L. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	90½	93½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99	..
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942	81	84
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	90	92
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1938	100¾	102
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918	99½	..
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & Fuel Co, 1926	89½	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	85	93
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-26	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89½	90¼
Great Western Power 5s, 1925	98	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	96	100
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1932	90	96
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½	99
Manoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99½	99
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	76½	77½
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1923	94¼	96
Northern States Power 6s	99¼	100
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	87	93
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	90½	96
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	87½	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	..
Seattle Electric con. 5s	93	96
Standard G. & E. secur. 6s, 1926	99¼	100
Tampa Electric 1st 6s	98	..
U. S. S. R. & M. 8s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light Co. 1st 5s	94	95
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	97½	98

†Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
4s	Sept., 1917	102⅝	102⅞	102⅛	102¼
4½s	June, 1965	106⅞	107	106⅞	107
4½s	Mar., 1963	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4½s	May, 1957	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4½s	Apr., 1958	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4½s	Mar., 1964	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4½s	Mar., 1963	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4½s	Sept., 1960	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4½s	Mar., 1960-1980	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4½s	May, 1958	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
4s	May, 1957	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
4s	Nov., 1956	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4s	Nov., 1954	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4s	Nov., 1958	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
3½s	Nov., 1965	95½	..	95½	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	93½	..	93½	..
3½s	May, 1954	93¾	..	93¾	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1928-1970	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	1916-1966	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1924-1951	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90
4½s	1921-1927	3.95	3.87	3.95	3.87
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May, 1919	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
3½s	1940-1962	3.90	3.95	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1939	3.93	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1952-1979	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.85
3½s	1919-1921	3.90	..	3.90	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.85	..	3.85	..
3s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1936	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1916-1917	3.90	..	3.90	..

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¾	17	16¾	17
Atlantic Refining	450	460	450	460
Borne-Scrymser	390	410	390	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	108	100	103
Chesebrough Mfg	465	475	465	475
Colonial Oil	60	70	60	70
Continental Oil	530	540	530	550
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	45
Cumberland Pipe Line	105	115	105	115
Eureka Pipe Line	235	240	235	245
Galena Signal Oil	172	175	172	175
Galena S. Oil pf	138	143	138	143
Illinois Pipe Line	220	223	220	223
Indiana Pipe Line	104	107	104	107
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11	11¼	11	11¼
National Transit	18	20	18	20
N. Y. Transit	210	215	210	215
Northern Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Ohio Oil	340	345	343	348
Penn. Mex. Fuel Co.	67	70	67	70
Pierce Oil, Inc.	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Pierce Oil pf. 8s, '31	86	87	85	87
Prairie Oil & Gas	485	490	485	490
Prairie Pipe Line	290	295	290	295
Solar Refining	370	375	365	375
Southern Pipe Line	210	215	210	215
South Penn Oil	245	250	245	250
So. West Penn	115	118	113	116
Standard Oil of Cal.	345	350	345	350
Standard Oil of Ind.	780	790	785	790
Standard Oil of Kan.	540	550	540	550
Standard Oil of Ky.	625	640	625	640
Standard Oil of Neb.	530	550	530	550
Standard Oil of N. Y.	590	600	595	600
Standard Oil of N. J.	239	241	240	242
Standard Oil of Ohio	430	440	430	440
Swan & Finch	115	118	118	120
Union Tank	89	92	89	91
Vacuum Oil	298	301	296	301
Washington Oil	37	43	37	43

*Full paid. †Part paid.

BITUMINOUS COAL LANDS FOR SALE

[illegible] and accessible properties [illegible] Pennsylvania, W. Va. and Ky. [illegible] coal to be [illegible] Apr. 1. [illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, Oct. 28, 1916.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis'ts, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Net Bank Circulation.
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$4,887,000	$22,461,000	$2,826,000	$776,000	$658,000	$2,000	$4,000	$2,148,000	.....	$25,854,000	$495,000	$1,000,000
Merchants' Nat.	2,000,000	2,419,000	26,709,000	1,256,000	775,000	252,000	50,000	1,818,000	.....	.....	28,043,000	.....	1,446,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	9,455,200	119,836,000	15,747,000	4,618,000	5,882,000	70,000	9,374,000	.....	.....	121,491,000	3,047,000	1,799,000
National City	25,000,000	†42,286,000	300,497,000	63,567,000	5,497,000	4,115,000	18,000	819,000	80,865,000	.....	445,000,000	5,984,000	1,799,000
Chemical National	5,000,000	6,254,600	87,914,000	1,709,000	1,196,000	1,842,000	43,000	30,000	2,864,000	.....	32,142,000	.....	450,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	801,900	12,444,000	1,725,000	345,000	248,000	29,000	29,000	1,118,000	.....	13,761,000	340,000	180,000
Nat. Butch. & Prov.	200,000	93,000	2,030,000	86,000	20,000	128,000	5,000	.....	286,000	.....	2,437,000	.....	45,000
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	5,378,900	79,280,000	5,125,000	2,462,000	1,178,000	15,000	905,000	6,721,000	.....	75,625,000	4,780,000	4,924,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	25,000,000	13,469,200	224,206,000	20,256,000	4,442,000	7,180,000	101,000	624,000	17,304,000	.....	200,565,000	883,000	135,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	3,500,000	2,009,300	62,748,000	4,148,000	1,772,000	1,488,000	578,000	128,000	5,090,000	.....	57,822,000	6,312,000	1,778,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	15,916,000	121,542,000	22,126,000	1,774,000	6,877,000	15,000	45,000	16,376,000	.....	145,481,000	.....	180,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	2,550,000	2,582,200	27,790,000	1,037,000	103,000	1,106,000	89,000	8,000	2,482,000	.....	25,864,000	1,319,000	1,619,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,027,700	10,726,000	1,016,000	588,000	324,000	120,000	14,000	925,000	.....	10,011,000	.....	141,000
Corn Exchange	2,500,000	7,004,300	91,854,000	1,584,000	4,078,000	1,945,000	1,000	.....	7,000,000	.....	89,000,000	.....	51,000
Importers' & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	5,430,900	33,674,000	1,126,000	1,117,000	253,000	4,000	.....	2,955,000	.....	30,963,000	.....	1,000
National Park	5,000,000	18,909,700	143,705,000	8,210,000	3,097,000	2,236,000	57,000	124,000	13,577,000	.....	145,707,000	1,824,000	3,962,000
East River National	250,000	77,300	2,222,000	116,000	24,000	262,000	9,000	5,000	321,000	.....	2,572,000	55,000	45,000
Second National	1,000,000	2,432,200	17,497,000	1,980,000	132,000	114,000	97,000	97,000	1,941,000	.....	14,396,000	.....	899,000
First National	10,000,000	28,758,000	153,737,000	23,776,000	2,491,000	2,955,000	39,000	.....	13,849,000	.....	154,591,000	4,547,000	1,799,000
Irving National	4,000,000	4,077,000	72,521,000	5,247,000	1,097,000	2,955,000	14,000	176,000	6,073,000	.....	57,564,000	889,000	349,000
N. Y. County Nat.	500,000	1,188,100	10,926,000	411,000	119,000	711,000	111,000	15,000	905,000	.....	11,162,000	199,000	450,000
Chase National	$10,000,000	$10,966,300	207,122,000	23,707,000	6,197,000	2,712,000	54,000	121,000	14,840,000	.....	202,547,000	11,437,000	1,799,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	4,942,800	19,415,000	2,040,000	476,000	372,000	111,000	59,000	1,606,000	.....	20,454,000	41,000	897,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,263,000	9,215,000	1,020,000	137,000	147,000	11,000	105,000	1,295,000	.....	9,853,000	.....	349,000
Fifth National	250,000	423,700	5,710,000	180,000	147,000	146,000	6,000	.....	497,000	.....	5,549,000	159,000	224,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,988,900	40,418,000	3,164,000	1,552,000	1,874,000	30,000	29,000	4,215,000	.....	47,851,000	.....	70,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	3,818,900	40,640,000	3,491,000	1,168,000	714,000	15,000	.....	4,371,000	.....	52,240,000	2,825,000	898,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	149,200	9,763,000	761,000	158,000	241,000	37,000	37,000	973,000	.....	9,739,000	545,000	449,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,123,000	11,551,000	287,000	238,000	575,000	13,000	7,000	920,000	.....	10,957,000	23,000	900,000
Nassau Nat., Brklyn.	1,000,000	1,131,900	10,047,000	450,000	129,000	509,000	25,000	7,000	689,000	.....	9,739,000	16,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	957,800	21,665,000	1,607,000	180,000	518,000	72,000	52,000	1,750,000	.....	23,363,000	402,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	5,185,500	43,132,000	5,547,000	2,611,000	1,598,000	116,000	17,000	3,033,000	$1,062,000	49,312,000	1,000,000	.....
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,383,900	32,696,800	4,457,000	1,309,000	881,000	53,000	.....	.....	.....	31,520,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,244,300	11,801,000	888,000	290,000	457,000	275,000	69,000	632,000	.....	12,304,000	1,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	1,019,600	6,867,000	491,000	491,000	90,000	158,000	.....	.....	.....	5,274,000	.....	.....
People's	200,000	457,500	2,617,000	216,000	58,000	168,000	6,000	2,000	185,000	177,000	2,743,000	.....	.....
Metropolitan	3,000,000	2,055,700	19,543,000	1,586,000	1,074,000	908,000	41,000	28,000	.....	.....	18,536,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	700,000	4,001,000	338,000	46,000	52,000	21,000	.....	217,000	57,000	3,617,000	.....	.....
German-American	750,000	797,100	6,630,000	532,000	130,000	177,000	18,000	.....	512,000	.....	4,977,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,247,600	17,586,000	3,526,000	764,000	559,000	23,000	.....	.....	.....	18,009,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	200,000	358,900	5,083,000	404,000	81,000	93,000	120,000	.....	807,000	113,000	4,974,000	.....	.....
Germania	200,000	1,042,500	6,385,000	541,000	74,000	121,000	93,000	.....	439,000	.....	4,439,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Met.	1,000,000	2,184,900	15,481,000	994,000	513,000	440,000	33,000	33,000	771,000	1,700,000	15,661,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	529,900	4,572,000	321,000	215,000	178,000	13,000	.....	295,000	29,000	4,013,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	1,121,500	10,758,000	1,541,000	404,000	448,000	78,000	.....	1,122,000	471,000	13,477,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	895,700	23,881,000	2,186,000	721,000	541,000	159,000	.....	1,809,000	547,000	24,782,000	25,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	4,031,400	35,449,000	1,926,000	729,000	514,000	126,000	27,000	1,495,000	2,601,000	29,913,000	4,668,000	.....
Bankers Trust	10,000,000	19,403,900	207,006,000	15,323,000	556,000	292,000	19,000	19,000	9,336,000	3,336,000	126,713,000	25,579,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,547,100	65,409,000	4,662,000	17,000	516,000	174,000	18,000	2,534,000	5,363,000	50,676,000	15,499,000	.....
Astor Trust	1,250,000	1,692,500	29,073,000	2,043,000	13,000	118,000	27,000	.....	1,184,000	1,809,000	22,815,000	6,599,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	12,542,400	42,488,000	2,975,000	198,000	161,000	34,000	.....	1,026,000	1,022,000	22,151,000	981,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	20,000,000	32,149,400	241,154,000	20,742,000	1,801,000	462,000	646,000	.....	15,690,000	650,000	211,200,000	33,448,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,260,400	10,013,000	646,000	49,000	91,000	34,000	.....	894,000	565,000	7,901,000	1,040,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Tr.	4,000,000	5,571,000	27,358,000	1,551,000	300,000	111,000	18,000	36,000	1,006,000	257,000	20,160,000	1,097,000	.....
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	3,206,300	30,381,000	3,280,000	195,000	654,000	141,000	213,000	3,141,000	2,365,000	32,515,000	10,573,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,690,400	22,781,000	977,000	226,000	224,000	129,000	129,000	1,086,000	799,000	16,985,000	5,672,000	.....
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,406,800	74,466,000	5,855,000	258,000	314,000	44,000	98,000	8,094,000	2,613,000	61,705,000	7,872,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,387,100	19,150,000	1,137,000	176,000	754,000	59,000	15,000	845,000	469,000	12,629,000	3,556,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	548,100	13,535,000	890,000	110,000	807,000	71,000	5,000	672,000	883,000	13,419,000	650,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	3,454,200	62,548,000	4,984,000	515,000	475,000	353,000	54,000	2,982,000	581,000	58,658,000	4,774,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$123,880,000	$202,974,200	$2,062,269,000	$218,112,000	$52,512,000	$44,442,000	$6,290,000	$2,226,000	$171,617,000	.....	$2,139,574,000	$89,727,000	$31,088,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	11,250,000	26,646,700	211,749,000	28,267,000	6,790,000	7,101,000	1,245,000	93,000	8,777,000	$4,154,000	221,300,000	1,026,000	.....
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	54,750,000	106,891,200	1,080,542,000	79,977,000	3,915,000	4,455,000	5,206,000	574,000	44,791,000	19,599,000	998,918,000	125,127,000	.....
Agg., 66 members	$190,550,000	$336,511,100	$3,354,560,000	$330,456,000	$63,217,000	$55,898,000	$6,841,000	$2,893,000	$226,186,000	$28,785,000	$3,276,191,000	$163,880,000	$31,088,000
Change	.....	.....	−15,165,000	+29,000,000	+2,544,000	−1,158,000	+181,000	+508,000	+2,574,000	−2,237,000	+14,413,000	+440,000	−35,000

ACTUAL CONDITION.

Members of Federal Reserve Bank	$2,089,724,000	$224,161,000	$50,469,000	$45,546,000	$2,079,000	$3,090,000	$174,445,000	$1,731,000	$2,196,279,000	$40,196,000	$31,376,000
State banks not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	210,469,000	22,110,000	6,780,000	6,813,000	1,182,000	90,000	8,358,000	2,003,000	217,490,000	1,026,000	.....
Trust cos. not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	1,080,418,000	83,774,000	6,618,000	4,165,000	874,000	.....	45,024,000	23,744,000	900,238,000	125,895,000	.....
Aggregate, 66 members	$3,380,611,000	$330,045,000	$63,912,000	$56,522,000	$5,804,000	$3,763,000	$227,827,000	$30,578,000	$3,311,952,000	$166,887,000	$31,376,000
Change	+34,845,000	+26,313,000	−4,242,000	−2,072,000	+56,000	+240,000	+23,000	+6,120,000	+41,016,000	+1,516,000	−221,000

*National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions but not by national banks. †Includes capital set aside for foreign branches.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries	Reserve required on: Net demand deposits	Net time deposits	Excess	Change.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$315,063,000	$171,087,000	$486,777,330		$85,089,330	+$83,185,110
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	39,508,000	9,777,000	Net demand and time dep.	$286,788,670	48,488,180	+ 1,309,840
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	90,698,000	44,701,000	Net demand deposits	134,867,700	1,811,200	+ 5,646,240
Total	$445,267,000	$225,165,000	Total net deposits	$564,706,190	$135,729,210	+$39,719,450

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits	$994,780,520		
			Net time deposits	2,908,800		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$320,176,000	$174,445,000	Net demand and time dep.	$286,796,520	$97,622,480	+ $3,536,650
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	37,035,000	8,398,000	Net demand deposits	39,148,200	6,284,800	+ 418,580
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	96,691,000	45,024,000	Net demand deposits	135,042,460	6,674,580	+ 8,297,090
Total	$453,904,000	$227,867,000	Total net deposits	$570,986,170	$110,781,880	+$11,856,270

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Oct. 28, 1916.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Nat. Ex. Nat	5,419,700	488,600	140,500	469,800	619,900	7,521,200
Colonial	6,917,700	760,600	547,400	625,700	826,300	10,673,800
Columbia	8,252,900	740,000	425,000	925,000	22,000	9,753,000
Fidelity	1,266,700	106,900	53,100	377,200	.....	1,874,000
Inter. Bank.	3,311,000	427,400	54,400	681,100	54,200	4,372,100
Mutual	5,994,000	620,000	315,000	1,235,000	.....	8,199,000
New York	3,874,000	286,000	271,000	787,000	101,000	5,668,000
23d Ward	2,445,800	71,100	228,900	863,100	26,400	3,162,800
Wash. Hgts.	1,951,900	162,800	70,000	232,000	.....	1,957,000
Yorkville	6,058,200	516,000	355,600	1,197,800	26,800	7,807,600
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	5,968,000	151,800	178,000	1,054,000	99,000	6,706,000
Mechanics'	17,178,700	962,200	1,218,900	4,194,000	152,900	20,889,800
Nat. City	5,982,000	199,000	284,000	853,000	620,000	8,240,000
North Side	4,966,015	270,000	135,163	730,259	4,273	5,200,975
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,994,000	217,000	440,000	2,734,000	344,000	3,424,000
Hudson Co.	5,044,454	156,967	158,821	1,028,994	444,144	5,858,798
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,543,700	154,600	180,000	1,102,100	39,100	6,285,800
Second Nat.	4,554,166	56,302	178,244	745,510	62,806	5,489,872

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Co.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Co.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hamilton	7,648,000	656,000	1,548,000	.....	8,761,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	5,445,196	518,900	705,774	804,316	6,536,488

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere.	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bk. of Orbe	966,600	80,000	26,200	449,600	.....	1,380,161
Bk. of Manh.	2,980,000	246,000	81,000	198,400	.....	2,771,

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

In the continued rise of the prices of commodities, which this country is sharing with the remainder of the civilized world, there lies the hope of a general and lasting benefit. Accompanied, as the rise is here, by a more than proportionate increase in wages, it affords the opportunity of encouraging thrift to those who would be provident. High prices are apt to make persons more cautious in buying, and, if their minds can only be turned to the advantages of saving the results will be of vast value to them and to the national prosperity in the years to come. This applies not only to the wage earners but to every business man as well. It needs to be emphasized just now because in certain quarters there is a tendency toward ignoring all the lessons of past prosperous periods. The larger industrial enterprises are fully aware of what should be done, as is seen by their setting aside as reserve a large percentage of present profits. But their policy needs to be followed by the multitude of smaller concerns and by individuals generally.

The Part of Prudence.

No fact is more firmly fixed as a matter of economic history than the recurrence of fat and lean periods. The apogees are the years of feasting and famine, respectively. And in these days, when the world has become one vast neighborhood, what affects one nation is apt to concern all. A failure of the crops in this country, for instance, will in normal times add to the cost of living of the factory worker in Europe, and financial or political troubles in a foreign country will disturb the course of business here. A great deal of the cost of the war now troubling Europe will be paid by wage earners here in the added prices of food and clothing. In view of this interdependence, and bearing in mind the plight the belligerent nations will be in after they are through fighting, it will manifestly be the part of prudence for those here to accumulate a reserve that may be drawn on for contingencies. Not by the imposition of high duties, which will add to costs of production at home and lead to retaliation that will check sales abroad, will the future situation be met effectively. The inculcation of thrift and the exercise of the native skill and ingenuity, for which Americans gain greater credit in foreign countries than they do in their own, will be much more potent. One of the best kinds of preparedness is to keep a balance in the bank. No period of prosperity goes on forever, and foresight is as vital a need now as it was in the days of ancient Egypt when Joseph was its exemplar.

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Effects of High Cotton Prices.

It is only a few weeks since certain persons down South started a movement, which was intended to be general among cotton growers and holders in that section, to hold back their material in order to force a higher price. The rallying cry was: "Before the cotton year is over some one will get 20 cents a pound for cotton. Why not the growers?" Events moved so quickly that the movement became superfluous, and during the past week the 20-cent quotation was reached. Whether this is to prove the maximum or not is still a question. The recessions which followed the high quotation were not very great, and cotton is still selling at the highest prices in over forty years. This occasions some nervousness, not only among the dealers in raw cotton, but is a very disturbing factor to those concerned in the making and marketing of goods into which cotton enters. The effect was plainly noticeable during the past week in the quotations of and transactions in cotton goods of divers kinds. In fabrics for Spring the orders from retailers have been quite large, but among jobbers and in the primary markets there are some misgivings as to whether the goods themselves on the higher levels will be taken. It all depends on whether the consuming public will pay the new prices which the retailers will have to ask. Meanwhile, the selling agents of mills keep on advancing prices or put their goods at value. Bleached and colored fabrics follow those in the gray, and yarn price advances more than equal those of the raw material. The higher prices have checked exports somewhat, but the domestic demand has been sufficient to maintain the new levels. In knit goods the situation remains practically unchanged. The demand for underwear and sweaters continues, and the mills are as busy as they can be in filling orders. There is a great deal of hesitation about fixing prices for next Fall because of advancing cost of raw material and labor uncertainties.

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Wool and Woolen Fabrics.

The sales of wool in London which are now in progress are on a par with all other recent ones. Prices for all kinds of desirable wool show a hardening tendency, and increases are noted in both fine and crossbred grades. Wool is still being sold in this country at lower prices than it can be replaced for abroad, and the transactions within the last week or ten days have been on rather a large scale. But the end of the supply is in sight, and replenishment will be imperative. The new supplies will have to come from the Cape and from South America, where the season is the reverse of that in the Northern Hemisphere. In the goods and the mills have been getting rid of old stock that had been accumulating, and have been kept busy on orders put in some time ago. Inquiries have been frequent regarding goods for the next heavyweight season, but sellers are unwilling to name quotations in advance of the openings, although some large buyers have doubtless been able to put in some orders for certain staple constructions. As far as can be learned, the tendency will be to be sparing of wool, lighter weight fabrics being produced, or else more mixtures of cotton and wool. For reasons of cost, also, there will be a disposition toward woolens rather than worsteds. In dress goods the demand for French serges has been the great feature both for immediate and future delivery. Lines of piece-dyed worsteds have been withdrawn because the mills had taken about all the orders for them which they could handle. Velours and knitted fabrics have also been in great demand.

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Immigration of Capital.

Mr. Ballin, the head of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, reported to his stockholders recently that, after the war, emigration was not a thing they could depend on for profits, because it would be restricted. The belligerent nations will have no men to spare, and will keep all they can in order that their industries shall not suffer. This conclusion is in line with what has been stated by others, but, coming from a man with the opportunities for observation that Mr. Ballin has, it will receive more general acceptance. But, while men may not come here in numbers from abroad, their money may. The tax on capital and income in all the warring nations, to enable them to meet the interest on their war loans, will be very onerous. Some idea of it may be obtained from the system of taxation now in vogue in Great Britain. After the war the taxes on the capital invested in industries may well prove a handicap to them in their efforts to meet competition in the export trade. Such concerns would naturally turn to this country as a place where they would be free from burdens of the kind. It is already intimated that certain British woolen manufacturers have made inquiries with a view to having mills over here to turn out goods, and it is almost a certainty that the German makers of dyes and chemicals will do the same. Possibly other kinds of concerns have the same thing in contemplation. It looks more and more as though production costs in European countries after the war will equal, if they do not exceed, those in this country, despite the fact that the foreign manufacturers are introducing the newest forms of labor-saving machinery which are in use here. And, if this should lead to the coming hither either of men or money—or, preferably, both—this country will be the gainer.

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Decrying an Export Trade.

It is a little unfortunate that the exigencies of politics call for some mischievous and absurd appeals to business men. As is well known, attempts have been made, and are still being made, to take advantage of the war to increase this country's export trade. Quite a measure of success has been achieved, and the promise is that foreign buyers who have found American goods satisfactory will continue to take them in preference to the cheaper but less serviceable ones which certain of the belligerent countries used to supply. Banking interests here are also showing astuteness no less than patriotism in aiding the extension of foreign trade. As against these praiseworthy efforts are the appeals now being made by the Protective Tariff League tending to discourage those who are trying to find foreign markets for American goods. Attempts of this kind are declared to be futile, and manufacturers are being urged to confine themselves to the domestic field and to prevent the importation of foreign goods by a prohibitive tariff. If this result could be achieved, it would mean that mills and factories in this country could, under the most favorable circumstances, be kept running for not over eight months in the year, as their productive capacity long ago outstripped the demands for domestic consumption.

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Still, Exports Keep on Growing.

But the logic of events is against those who decry attempts at increasing the export trade of this country even as to manufactured goods. As a matter of fact, there has been a fairly constant increase of such exports right along. It is not necessary, in connection with this, to take any notice of the vast expansion caused by the war which resulted in exports of manufactures ready for consumption in the last fiscal year aggregating $1,996,367,492. But the fiscal year ended with June 30, 1914, was a normal one, and may be taken for comparison. In that year the exports of manufactures ready for consumption were $724,908,000, which were more than double those of 1904—ten years before—and nearly six times as great as those of 1894, a decade previously. At the same time exports of manufactures for further use in manufacturing in 1914 were nearly six times as large as those in 1904. It is worthy of note that the increases in the exports of manufactured goods went on under all kinds of tariffs and were wholly regardless of them. They were as marked under the emasculated Wilson tariff of 1894 as they had been previously under the McKinley act, and as they were subsequently under the Dingley, the Payne-Aldrich, and the Underwood acts. The increases were wholly due to the fact that American manufacturers had goods to sell which were wanted in foreign countries and that the prices asked for them were satisfactory. After all is said and done, this must continue to be the basis on which this country's foreign trade will have to depend for its growth. That it can, and is bound to, increase is shown by the statistics extending back for more than a century.

SOME DRAWBACKS TO STORE SERVICE

Suggestion That Perhaps the Value of Certain Kinds Has Been Overestimated.

While there can be no doubt of the value of good service on the part of the modern dry goods store as a bringer and holder of trade, there is also no doubt that service, carried to the point it is in many of the larger cities of the country, can do a store more harm than good. By service is meant not only courteous treatment of customers by the salespeople, prompt and efficient handling of merchandise that has been sold, and other things that go toward making profit and reputation for a store, but the hundred and one other offshoots that have been born of the thought and ingenuity of the "men higher up."

In the mind of more than one business man, however, the rising cost of doing business has implanted a doubt as to just how valuable the latter adjuncts are. In other words, the question is being raised here and there as to the value of afternoon concerts, of theatre ticket bureaus, where tickets may be had at box office prices, and of railroad and general information bureaus. To the outsider, all of these things apparently make for a higher cost of doing business. Whatever the revenue they turn in may be, there is no question that the rent of the space they take up in a store, the salaries of persons who have to be employed to operate them, and other expenses incidental to them, all go to swell the overhead expense. Unless this increase in overhead can be met by the greater business produced by the ramifications of the service idea above mentioned, they are certainly liabilities instead of assets. Just what they are is a much mooted question, on which the "insiders" apparently do not care to throw much light.

"With an era of high prices close at hand," said an experienced dry goods man yesterday, "there is little doubt that the overhead expense of conducting a retail dry goods business will have to mount still higher. Then what will occur? An executive of a store that is known throughout the country is the authority for a statement that the net earnings of more than one big American retail establishment have been reduced in recent years, through stress of competition, to a percentage less than could be made by investing a similar amount of capital in good first mortgages.

"Then, with the rise in overhead that is bound to come with the greatly increased cost of merchandise to store and consumer, what is going to happen? The consumer will doubtless have to bear the burden, but will the retailers help lighten it by cutting out costly service ideas that at best are maintained for the convenience of the few and paid for by the many? Already the consumer is beginning to bear the burden of higher selling prices, but it will be Spring, because of the large advance purchases made by many of the bigger stores before the full weight of it will be felt. It is known in certain wholesale trade circles that several lines of merchandise are being retailed more cheaply now, because of the big purchases spoken of, than they can be sold by a jobber, and, in some cases, by the manufacturers themselves. From this it is obvious that the consumer's time is coming.

"But, laying aside the trade-pulling and profit-making powers of the more extreme kinds of store service, I think that the average retail executive will agree with me that in the final analysis merchandise and the prices at which it is sold are the really determinant factors in a store's success. While this may not be as much the case with the big city stores as with those in the smaller cities and towns, because the women of the large cities have been spoiled by too much pampering on the part of the merchants, I think that the higher prices which must come within the next few months will bear out my contention, even in New York. The instinct for bargaining that is born in the average woman will aid in that.

"While I believe in the best 'legitimate' service that can be expected of a store, I do not think it is a thing to boast about. While in some ways the selling and distribution of merchandise have been made more or less mechanical, and can be relied on to that extent as to accuracy, the element of lack of interest in the business on the part of employes and the capacity for error-making that exists in every one of us, make boasts of unusual selling and delivery service more dangerous to a store, I think, than some executives are willing to admit.

"For instance, without using any names, there is a very well-known story that has made a reputation for being particularly prompt in its deliveries. A considerable amount of trouble and expense has been gone to by this store to prove that its delivery is the best in its city. One of the tests to determine this is to have professional shoppers buy specified merchandise, at as nearly a given hour as possible, in two or three stores, the test-making store among them. All of this merchandise is sent to the same address, previously determined upon, and the time of delivery are compared. Invariably the goods from the store which makes the test are received first. Practically every day the store receives letters from gratified patrons telling of unexpectedly prompt deliveries.

"On the strength of this showing one would suppose that the store in question would be justified in harping loud and long on its remarkable service. But how about the customers that may be disgruntled or lost through errors resulting from the ability of the average human to make unexpected mistakes? I know personally of two cases in which this store fell down on deliveries, and doubtless my experience could be duplicated by many other patrons, in spite of the store's truly efficient delivery system and honest attempts to do things right on the part of the persons who handle the merchandise between the time it leaves the counter and the time it reaches the home of the purchaser.

"In one of the cases that came to my personal attention a simple wedding gift, bought at the eleventh hour, was not received by the bride and groom until after they had returned from their honeymoon. Part of the delay, it must be confessed, was due to lack of time on the part of the giver to look into the matter after it had been found that the gift had not arrived before the departure of the newly weds on their journey. I do not cite this to blame the store; it was simply an example of the human aptitude for 'slipping up' at unfortunate times.

"In the other instance the article concerned was a bit of trimming for a woman's hat. After several days of waiting, during which telephone inquiries concerning the article failed to disclose its whereabouts, the woman who had bought it went again to the store and found the merchandise in a showcase there. Having been told by the clerk, who apparently knew what she was talking about, that it was the last ornament of its kind in stock, the purchaser was convinced that it was her garniture that she saw. Investigation showed that it was: that it had been sent to a wrong address and later returned to stock. Neither of the cases cited was really serious, as can be seen, but yet they are examples of errors that occur daily in every store, and which make it dangerous to rely too much on service as a business-getting factor.

"Here is an instance of how off-the-beaten-track service may also be a bit dangerous to the good-will of a store through lack of attention to detail: Less than a week ago I wanted a time table of one of the leading Eastern roads and being in a hurry and quite a distance away from the terminal of this line, I went into a store that I knew had a rack of time tables as an adjunct to its railroad, hotel, and general information bureau. One was given me by a polite clerk, but inquiries as to the location of the Commercial Agent in charge found that it was more than a month old, having been superseded by a later one in which several important changes had been made. Having had one of the new ones in my possession only a week or so before, thereby being sure of my position, and being in a hurry anyway, I did not argue with the clerk. To my shame, possibly, I did not even tell him that his bureau was somewhat late in the matter of time tables. I merely took the one given me by the clerk, expressed my thanks, and left the store a bit disgruntled.

"As I did not need the time table immediately, there were no lives or fortunes lost, but suppose I had had an important engagement out of town and had missed it because a train on the table given me had been withdrawn, and I had to wait a couple of hours for another one to that point? Would I have ever traded there again? Would I have mentioned the matter to my friends? If I could have controlled a grouch born of such circumstances sufficiently to prevent my passing my 'kick' on to some one else, it certainly would have been a long time before I would have forgotten the incident sufficiently to spend money there again.

"Service is a fine thing for a store if it is kept as close to 100 per cent. efficient as may be humanly possible, but there is no doubt in my mind that it does as much harm as good if the powers that be are not on the job every minute during business hours to keep it 'up to snuff.'"

FLOOR-COVERINGS TRADE.

Openings and the Big Auction to Take Place Tomorrow.

The stage is all set in the floor-coverings trade for the opening of lines for the Spring, 1917, season, which will take place tomorrow. Many of the larger out-of-town buyers have already been in town several days, especially those from the far West and South. While reports vary somewhat regarding the amount of tentative business that has been placed, in view of the auction of $4,000,000 worth of rugs and carpets that is to be held by a prominent trade factor beginning tomorrow, the best indications are that the orders booked in advance of the naming of prices have been fully as large as usual.

In the linoleum and floor oilcloth end of the trade, where there will be no auction to upset things, tentative buying has been so active already that in some cases all the business that safely could be taken has been booked. The big question with the linoleum manufacturers this season will not be that of getting orders, but of delivering the merchandise called for by the orders taken. Apparently in order to encourage early buying, advances of 2 to 6 cents a square yard have been announced, effective on Wednesday. Only recently it was thought that the expected rise would not take place before Dec. 1.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

The Week Closed with Demand Active and Prices Very Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 28.—The cotton goods markets were strong all week under the pressure of a keen demand for goods and a most active cotton market. The unheard of values of cotton have been a source of wonderment to millmen in general and there are few in a position to take on new business unless cotton is already provided. The sales for the week are not so large as in previous weeks, but this condition is attributed in a measure to the unwillingness on the part of some manufacturers to do business on the basis of current prices. The profits from sales are most encouraging, this being evidenced by the returns to stockholders in the shape of extra dividends in some cases and increases in the rates in others.

The demand for cotton yarns is still active despite the high prices ruling for cotton. Buyers are in need of certain counts to fill their orders and, so long as such a condition exists yarns will have to be purchased. Prices on all counts are very high and in some cases it is an almost impossibility to secure the goods in desired quantities. Spinners of some counts are in a position to demand new prices for their goods and, doubtless, they will avail themselves of it.

The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of this city has refused to grant the operatives an advance of 10 per cent. in wages and there will be meetings of the labor unions next Wednesday night to act upon this refusal.

The total sales of cloth for the week are estimated at about 200,000 pieces, of which about 80,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the demand active and prices very firm.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

More Buying Noticed with Prospects of Price Advances.

Reports from the Canton raw silk market tell of considerable daily business with firmer prices and prospects of further advances. Reelers have withdrawn their offerings more or less in anticipation of better figures for the fifth and sixth crops. From Shanghai comes word of a revival of business in steam filatures, European manufacturers alone having bought 250 bales in the last few days. Tsatlees are more active, but the real interest of buyers appears to lie in tussahs. The latter have gone up 15 to 17½ cents a pound in the recent past as a result of a large native demand, the silk being wanted for the manufacture of pongees.

Cables received from Yokohama by A. T. Vyse & Brothers of this city place the visible stock there at 12,000 bales. They also tell of a large buying movement on the part of American and European consumers, and sellers are confident that still higher prices are near. The position of the market at Milan is so strong that sellers show little inclination to trade at current prices. Locally, business continues good, aided by the fact that the broad silk trade is actively engaged. In some cases the manufacturers are sold ahead until May.

Gray Goods Demand Slows Up.

Things were rather quiet in the local gray goods market yesterday, possibly due to the desire of buyers to see the effect of the refusal of the mill men at Fall River to meet a demand for a 10 per cent. increase in wages, which would become effective in the near future if it had been granted. Some print cloth business was done, however, including 39-inch 68-72s at 9 cents for October-November delivery and 38½-inch 64-60s at 8 cents for November. Early 1917 deliveries of four-yard 56-60 sheetings were sold at 9¼ cents. Other business included scattering lots of sateens, twills, &c.

Swiss Gold and Silver Rules.

Prospective buyers of Swiss watches will doubtless be interested to know that, as a result of regulations recently promulgated in the mountain republic, the words gold and silver, or their abbreviations or equivalents in any language, must not be used on any kind of jewelry, including watches, without a further statement of fineness. The only exception allowed to this rule is when the articles are made of gold of at least 14 carats, or of silver that is at least 80 fine. Watch cases bearing the designation gold or silver, without qualification, are subject to official inspection, while other articles bearing these words, without a statement of fineness, must carry the mark of the manufacturer or dealer.

For Trade with China.

A. Krisel, Vice Consul at Shanghai, has informed the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409, Custom House, that he will be in New York in the near future to consult with individuals and firms interested in trade with China. Interviews may be arranged through the Commercial Agent in charge.

ASSOCIATIONS FOR TRADE PURPOSES

Services Which These Bodies Are Rendering in Various Lines of Business.

In modern business the trade association plays a conspicuous part. In many branches of trade the business man would feel lost without the special service his organization has been formed to give. Over night the brain of a legislator might devise an act harmful in the extreme to a particular industry or industry in general. Disorganized and without adequate machinery to cope with the emergency, the business man would start to do by individual effort what he would recognize from the outset as an impossible task. A big, unwieldy failure might startle the business world some bright morning with a depressing array of liabilities and tangled account books. Instead of action by half a dozen trade bodies, as now, it is possible to conceive of the situation that would have developed not so many years ago with each creditor out for himself, and no common meeting ground to discuss ways and means of salvaging the commercial shipwreck.

In these and many other ways the trade organization has come to be indispensable in meeting the problems of business today. The question that arises when their merits are discussed is "What sort of service is best calculated to attract a representative and enthusiastic membership?" The question obviously cannot be answered in a satisfactory manner so as to apply to all branches of commercial activity. Special trades have special needs. It is well, however, to mark one important development in the growth of the trade association idea. Organization merely for social purposes is on the wane. It seems to have served its purpose in first awakening business men to the benefits to be derived from united effort. But the association, whose prime object was to provide its members with an annual banquet where they might be bored to death by inexperienced speakers from their own body or served up a speech by an outsider on a topic having little or nothing to do with their common line of endeavor, has been either relegated to the limbo of forgotten things or is merely tolerated by a membership restless for something more valuable and useful to them.

The Secretary of a national organization of manufacturers was asked to describe what he thought to be the most attractive field for the trade organizations and what should constitute its most profitable work.

"An association is most useful," he stated without hesitation, "in keeping in touch with legislation so that everything of a sort that might either harm or benefit the group of members may be made the cause of common action. Legislation is touching more and more the sphere of business activity. There are few fatherly laws to be matched against that deal with commerce between States, advertising laws, and laws affecting business transactions in so many ways. So long as business men are concerned directly in such acts of the legislators and can accomplish little or nothing through individual effort, the association should find its highest reward in its efforts in keeping in touch with legislation and doing all within its power to further the interests of its members.

"Secondarily, I think," he continued, "that an association should operate a credit and adjustment bureau because this is another field where common effort is necessary. Of course, an individual house may be able to gather the credit information that it requires, but a good deal more is accomplished and expense saved where a representative number of those in a given trade pool such information for their use. In adjustment work the services of the central organization are of considerable value, inasmuch as concerted action is so desirable in dealing with commercial failures."

The general manager of another association that has the name of a thoroughly developed organization along several lines said that there is scarcely a detail of the business upon which he has not been consulted at some time or other.

"Our members," he stated, "like to think of their association headquarters as a bureau of general information. If we haven't got the answer for an inquiry right at hand we find out what is wanted and encourage our people to ask questions. The inquiries we receive frequently open our eyes to problems we have been entirely in the dark about or overlooked. In this way we have been able to get practical suggestions that have been of great value to the membership. Quick results usually follow when our credit bureau gets into action because we have been able to establish more or less of a uniform method in dealing with objectionable practices. Sometimes the development of treatment for certain cases has begun in a very small way. At other times, for the sake of a principle involved, we have carried on a long legal fight for trivial amounts. One such case I remember was for the sum of 75 cents. An individual house would have considered it impractical, a waste of time and money, to sue for 75 cents, but we saw bigger things ahead.

"Another trade organization finds its members most responsive to a cost-finding system that has been installed. When a member is in doubt regarding what some part of his product should cost him, he submits a sample to the association. This sample is numbered and the estimates are made by members of a cost finding committee.

"The most recent development of business organization has been the open price association. The idea is quite familiar to most up-to-date manufacturers. Prices and price changes are forwarded to association headquarters and are communicated in turn to the members of the trade group. Other information, in some cases, concerning the state of production is also made available for common use. From the staunch support given to organizations of this character it would seem as if this idea has a most favorable chance of being included in most trade organizations in the future where such information can be readily given.

An association executive in the garment making industry believes that the progress of the labor unions has been one of the chief incentives toward a more strongly organized body of manufacturers. In his branch of trade, many of the improvements that have come have been brought about through the necessity of meeting labor advances with more efficient methods of manufacturing. Two attempts have been made at a cost in the thousands of dollars to effect a standardization of product so that labor prices might be more accurately gauged.

In the inner work of the trade association, one important conclusion has been reached through exhaustive study and some expensive experience in most cases. It is that the operation of an association can be more speedily and efficiently carried on through committee work than by depending upon the membership at large.

"It has been my experience," said the Executive Manager of an association, "that very little can be accomplished through general meetings. Everything should be prepared and in a state where there is action to be taken when a proposition is put before a general meeting. Discussion among all the members is bound to result in speeches that fly off at a tangent and get nowhere."

As far as taking a definite stand on a question that may involve contrary sympathies among the members those who have been engaged in successful association work believe that it is best to take decided action only where the interests of members are directly concerned and then only after a referendum has settled on what side the majority of opinion rests.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Zinc Dross and Carburetors Among the Articles Passed On.

Thomas J. Wilbee filed a protest against the action of the Collector of Customs at Buffalo in levying duty at the rate of 10 per cent. as unwrought metal upon an importation of slabs of zinc dross alleged to constitute the waste from certain spelter which had been originally imported into Canada from the United States. He wanted free entry under the provision for goods of American manufacture returned. Judge Fischer, in his decision for the Board of General Appraisers yesterday, said the record showed that the importer failed utterly to comply with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury requiring an importer to file at the time of making entry of his merchandise an affidavit to the effect that such goods were of American origin. Although the oath in question was presented at the hearing, the board refused to consider it, and overruled the protest.

In overruling a protest by the J. D. Richardson Company, Detroit, the board reaffirmed the principle that an article does not lose its identity because it happens to be put to a special use although capable of performing other service. The merchandise before the board yesterday consisted of carburetors intended for use in oil-burning traction engines. Duty was levied at the rate of 20 per cent. as metal manufactures not specially provided for, while the importers claimed free entry as "parts of agricultural instruments." This issue was decided adversely to the protestants on April 30, 1915, but at the firm's request the case was reopened in order that further testimony might be introduced in support of the claim. According to the testimony of the importers' witnesses the carburetors were used in tractors employed for hauling hay, potatoes, and other produce to market. Owing to this use, the claim was made for duty exemption under the agricultural implement provision. Judge Fischer, overruling the protest, said that it was obvious that the engines in question were primarily and solely intended for hauling purposes, and that they possessed no function which in the remotest degree could be considered agricultural in character.

A decision was handed down by Judge Brown sustaining protests of several importers dealing with the classification of mohair cloth with a teasled surface. The merchants and the Government made a stipulation that the merchandise was of the same character as that passed upon in a test case decided some weeks ago. The goods were taxed 45 per cent. as pile fabrics in chief value of mohair. The claim for entry at 40 per cent. as cloth in chief value of mohair was sustained. The protestants included C. Bahnsen & Co., M. J. Corbett & Co., and C. A. Haynes & Co., New York.

CHANGES IN HARDWARE.

Lots of Things Get Out of Date with Changing Fashions.

The hardware business is supposed to be a sober, staid, uneventful pursuit, done very much after the fashion of our grandfathers and with as little excitement. As a matter of fact, it is as changeable and full of surprises as a five-reel movie, and the dealer who fails to keep up with its mutations soon finds himself with a lot of unsalable, out-of-date stock on hand. This is particularly true of builders' hardware.

For some reason transoms do not seem to be used in new buildings to anything like the same extent as formerly; consequently transom hinges and transom lifters are not selling so well as before. So, too, is the matter of sliding door locks. Very few sliding doors are used in modern construction, and such as are used are nearly all single doors with flat fronts. So double sliding door locks, with either flat or astragal fronts, are practically out of date.

So in the matter of finishes for builders' hardware, the old No. 3 finish, which meant a black background with a polished raised surface, once so popular, is now regarded as crude and tawdry, very much as the present generation regards chromos. Dull brass finish is much in favor, but the story of all finishes is as uncertain and fitful as the career of a politician.

Then there is the once popular "Congress" pocket knife, now only called for in certain sections of the South; and the wood handle pocket knife, which is being supplanted in public liking by the "imitation stag" handle.

A HINT FROM ARGENTINA.

Better to Have Americans to Represent American Houses.

A plea for American representatives of American houses doing an export business is made in a commerce report by Consul General W. H. Robertson, Buenos Aires. After telling of the struggle for the trade of the Argentine Republic from now on, especially after the war, that is foreshadowed by the formation within the past year of Chambers of Commerce by British, French, Belgian, American and German business men in Buenos Aires, Mr. Robertson says:

"There is in Buenos Aires a growing number of energetic and experienced Americans who have opened brokerage and commission offices for import and export goods in a great variety of lines, and it would be advisable for our manufacturers and exporters to deal with such agents. It is realized that there are certain worthy exceptions where cosmopolitan houses in this city are doing a splendid trade in American goods side by side with similar or different articles imported from other countries. This is only so because they are cosmopolitan houses, but even in such cases the question arises whether solely American representatives here would not still be preferable. It is thought that our manufacturers and exporters cannot give too much attention to this important feature of their foreign trade."

Are "Checking" More Liberally.

An apparent disposition is reported on the part of credit departments in big jobbing houses throughout the country to be more liberal in "checking" the accounts of men's furnishing stores. These stores furnish an excellent market for underwear, sweaters, hosiery, and other lines that many of the big jobbers handle, but until recently, it is said, the salesmen have had all kinds of obstacles thrown in their way by the credit department of their houses when it came to selling this trade. As a result, the bulk of the merchandise bought by these merchants came from manufacturers who sold direct, and who relied largely on national publicity to move their wares. Not so very long ago a knit goods salesman lost $800 worth of business in a single town because the credit department refused to O. K. the orders, apparently without looking into the matter, because the buyers were haberdashers. Now however, it appears that the jobbers credit men are "seeing light."

Should Not Use Printed Matter.

The Alexandria & Ramleh Railway Co., Ltd., according to Consul Arthur Garrels, who is at Alexandria, Egypt, calls attention to the inconvenience that may result from possible delay in withdrawing goods from the local customs because of the use of magazines and illustrated newspapers as packing in the cases. American exporters should not use printed matter of any kind in packing merchandise for belligerent countries, he says, as an ulterior motive is always suspected when uncensored matter comes to a belligerent country through channels other than the United States mails.

UNIFORMITY MADE IN IMPORT VALUES

The Manner of Work Done by the Comparative Rate and Value Report Bureau.

To make uniform the values and classifications of imports is the function of the Comparative Rate and Value Report Bureau, usually called the C. V. R. Bureau, of the Appraiser's Office. The special agent in charge is George C. Davis, who returned to this city a few days ago after making a tour of all ports of the country in the interests of the bureau. In speaking of its work yesterday, he said:

"It has been of great advantage to the Government in securing not necessarily higher prices and rates of duty, but correct prices and rates. On the other hand, it has been of great service to importers by opening up a channel whereby, through the knowledge possessed by appraising officers as to true values, competing firms have been placed upon the same footing. Under the direction of the Treasury Department at Washington in instances where importers have no practical method of ascertaining the foreign wholesale market value upon the day of shipment, importers are sometimes given the latest information in the possession of appraising officers, upon the submission of the papers of a shipment awaiting entry.

"The bureau today, in addition to value work, is handling the protest and appeal work in the United States appraiser's stores and also the appeal work of all the ports in the United States. This enables the Government to present before the general appraisers, at time of hearing on values, all of the evidence in the possession of the bureau for or against the Government.

"The bureau is now engaged in preparing a weekly card index of all published decisions, either of the Department, the Board of General Appraisers or the Customs Court, and each office throughout the country engaged in the classification of merchandise will have before him at all times a ready reference as to the decision bearing upon any question of classification.

"The bureau at present is divided into five departments—value work, protest and appeal work, general filing, multigraphing machine and statistical work, and travel and investigation work. These departments are under the head, who, in turn, is under the supervision of the Appraiser of New York.

"The scope of the bureau is enlarging every day and, as appraisement and classification are becoming uniformly systematized, the great difficulties which existed in the past, in arriving at proper values and rates of duty, are being removed.

"The bureau does not attempt to control appraisements even in the slightest degree. Each appraising officer throughout the country is independent as the law provides, and the information received from the C. V. R. is merely a ways and means that he may use as a guide to his judgment.

At the suggestion of bureau officials the Treasury Department has under consideration a plan calling for the publication of a weekly card index of all Treasury rulings for the benefit of the importing trade generally. This particular index would be in addition to the one now available for customs officials, and would be furnished to importers subscribing at nominal cost. The proposed index for public circulation would be more detailed presumably than is the case with the department's weekly publication known as "Treasury Decisions."

The Treasury Department has a corps of trained officers in foreign countries known as special commissioners to gather original data relating to the value of merchandise, condition of sales and cost of production where no open market quotations are available, or to investigate any special transaction. Their reports are forwarded to the C. V. R. Bureau, there multigraphed and sent to appraising officers in the United States who handle that character of merchandise. The appraising officers throughout the country, whenever a new article comes before them for consideration, send to the C. V. R. Bureau for the latest information as to its value, and the practice of the New York office and of other offices throughout the country as to its classification. Values of regularly imported merchandise at the various ports are compared, and if a foreign price is found to be lower, such wholesale price is distributed in the form of price lists or schedules as often as necessary through the bureau.

Ostrich Feather Outlook Poor.

Writing from Port Elizabeth, South Africa, Consul E. A. Wakefield says: "The ostrich feather market is held for one day or part of one day each week, but transactions are small and the demand indifferent. Naturally, the result of this continued slump in the feather market is being severely felt by farmers who are depending chiefly upon this industry. Very few birds are being bred, and prospects are not encouraging. Sales for the last two weeks were as follows: For the week ended Sept. 9, 3,112 pounds were sold for $12,154, and for the week ended Sept. 16, 4,725 pounds brought $18,598. As part of the feathers recorded as sold in this statement were withdrawn, the actual sales were small."

Careful to Match Colors.

The executive for a leading dress goods concern tells of a more careful attempt on the part of manufacturers to harmonize their colors. He said that, before the shades put out by his firm for the new season were generally known, silk and lining manufacturers paid visits to get a line on the new colors so that theirs might be uniform with those of the dress goods house.

When a Sardine is One.

An order issued by the Australian Department of Trade and Customs says that the term "sardine" is not a generic expression that lawfully can be applied to any small fish prepared and packed in oil in tins, but can be thus applied only to the immature pilchard. Any canned fish of the sardine order that may be brought into Australia on or after March 1 next may bear the word "sardine" only as outlined above.

Hardening Prices for Wool.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—At the wool auction sales today there was a moderate selection of 8,900 bales, mostly crossbreds. There was active competition and firm prices, those for the best wools hardening.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

OFFERS TO BUYERS.

COATS, dresses, &c.—Small lots to be closed out; reasonably priced. Misses Exchange Co., 16 West 47th.

COATS—Plush, 4-50; on hand ready to fit, flowers, ribbons on hats. Rathbun, 200 West 34th St.

SERGES.—Juilliards 54274 and Gera Mills 787. Madison Square 9600.

SUITS.—300, most of them fur trimmed, to close out at a price. J. P. Wheat, 216 West 26th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DESIGNER and CUTTER on cloth and wash skirts seeks engagement. B 269 Times.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

To register in this column telephone Bryant 1000.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; C. F. Swibney, carpets, rugs; 23 East 26th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. M. Poster, housefurnishings, 4th Ave. and 18th St.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Baldrum Co.; H. B. Homer, carpets, rugs, linoleums, furniture, pictures; 105 Grand.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; S. Mandelbaum, carpets; 18 East 23d.

CHICAGO—Stern & Hart; L. Hart, mfrs. wrappers, skirts, &c.; Marie Antoinette.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; George Gross, flowers, fancies; 624 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—S. Ayres Co.; E. D. Van Arsdale, picture frames, art goods; 220 5th Av.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Masters & Agee Co.; J. F. Masters, ready-to-wear; Albert.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store, Mr. Williams, carpets, rugs; Mrs. Timmins, waists, house dresses; basement; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; O. Bartlett, carpets, rugs; 215 4th Av.

LOUISVILLE—Otis-Hidden Co.; L. C. Hillman, carpets, rugs; Berlin.

PEORIA, Ill.—Clark & Co.; Miss E. A. Kraus, laces, trimmings, embroideries; Prince George.

PHILADELPHIA—Rose Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO—Moore-Watson-D. G. Co.; R. F. Schlaman, men's furnishing goods; 72 Leonard.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; G. A. Anderson, carpets, rugs; 37 West 26th.

TRENTON—Rose Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

STANDARDS ARE LACKING.

One Reason Why Dyeing Disputes Are Not Easily Adjusted.

The lack of standards in the woolen and clothing industries is blamed in some measure for the difficulties attending adjustment of disputes between the mills and the manufacturers on dyeing matters.

The processes used by the woolen producers often differ in many ways, just as the clothiers may employ varying methods. For this reason when the question of making good on a color guarantee comes up there are many details to be considered besides just how the dyeing has failed to give satisfaction to the clothier. At present the mills are refusing to give color guarantees and are counseling the clothing manufacturers to refuse such guarantees to their customers.

In one case that came up recently the reason why the dye in an overcoating fabric faded was found to be the result of poor sponging. This took the dispute out of the sphere of arbitration between the mill and the cloth-maker and showed just how complex the problem of settling disputes may become. If manufacturing methods in the two industries were standardized the cause of trouble might be located with considerable more ease. Attempts have been made in the past to further the cause of uniform methods, but even where such efforts centred only on one specific process they have failed.

Crowley Neckwear for Women
Gives that touch of Youthfulness, Dash and Style.
Nationally advertised. Famous as
"That Something New"
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, Inc.
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IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER
Desks, Chairs, Cabinets
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Witchtex TRADE MARK
The Modern

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1916.

HARVARD SMASHES CORNELL DEFENSE

Crimson Avenges Defeat of Last Year, Winning by Decisive Score of 23 to 0.

25,000 SEE LISTLESS GAME

Cambridge Line Gives Way at Times, but Backfield Stops Gaps—Casey Backbone of Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 28.—Cornell's vaunted prowess on the gridiron turned into only a flimsy tissue of defense against the smashing blows of Harvard's Crimson warriors in the Stadium this afternoon, and when the full toll of revenge for the defeat of a year ago had been taken, the score was 23 to 0 in favor of the Haughton team, a total that is a satisfaction to every Harvard man and which erases from memory the thought of any past humiliation at the hands of the men of Ithaca.

Cornell came here confident, even a bit arrogant, but tonight the Big Red team is crushed and broken, with not even the satisfaction of a battle well fought. A close struggle had been expected, but instead there was a complete rout, for never at any time did the eleven from the shores of Cayuga battle with the fire and dash that betoken success. Listless and dull and lacking in the finer elements of football, the Ithacans were easy prey for the determined Harvard players.

A year ago Harvard was caught napping and Cornell carried off the honors with the score 10 to 0. That was a bitter pill for the Crimson players and in the clash today they were determined that the record established would demonstrate Harvard's supremacy. It would be exaggeration to say that Harvard displayed perfect football skill. The play was on a secure foundation but there was not the smoothness that marks the work of a Haughton eleven late in the season. Rough edges showed here and there but they were far from being such as to be obstacles in the path of victory. Harvard was rather the young giant first testing the strength of his sinews, a strength judged to a nicety in the balance against the Ithacans.

Cornell Lacks Striking Power.

It became evident from the start that Cornell was lacking in the striking power to cause difficulties to Harvard and unless there was to be a higher degree of skill there would not be even the glory of a close contest. Bpt matters did not improve, instead Cornell grew weaker while Harvard's strength increased, and in the second half Cornell was fighting what every spectator knew was a losing battle and the fact must have impressed itself on the players themselves.

Harvard, although crude in some respects, had knowledge of latent power. The men went about their task of exacting a complete revenge in a deadly, even chilly, manner. There was little of the spectacular in the game, rather it bordered on being uninteresting. Every bloc of the Harvard machine was impelled by the memory of Cornell's success a year ago and every stroke was aimed to gain complete vindication. But even with this in mind Haughton uncovered only enough to show that Cornell was merely a pretender today. The real strength of the Crimson is only a hazardous guess.

Cornell's collapse was totally unexpected and it deadened the enthusiasm of the greatest gathering of Cornell men that ever entered Harvard's Stadium. Fully 25,000 persons witnessed the struggle which was almost as devoid of arousing high pitched interest as the cement walls within which it was staged. There had gone forth the report that once again it was to be Cornell's year and the clan gathered to witness the overthrow of the Crimson. Many of them had missed the relish of witnessing the accomplishment of a year ago.

Harvard Backs Turn Eckley's End.

What they did see was a Cornell team that was but the shadow of the one a year ago. The men simply could not play football. They were not grounded in the fundamentals, and disaster was in the air when fumbling began to manifest itself at most inopportune times. Then too, the tackling was wretched, and many a Harvard runner wriggled through a broken field because the Cornell men could not grasp the flying figures with any sense of security. Even Shiverich and Eckley, two of the stars of a year ago, were unable to make their presence felt today. Shiverick did play a great game at quarterback, but it required more than his forceful leadership to instil the whole-souled spirit of team play into the Cornell men. As for Eckley, lack of condition seemed to be his disqualification. At any rate, his flank was turned with surprising ease by the fleet-footed Harvard backs, Casey, Robinson, Thacher and Horween. The greatest of these was Casey.

Here was the real star of the game, one who is favored by bearing the same given name as the great Mahan, Eddie. And in every respect he was a worthy successor to the invincible player of a year ago. There were times today when he cut loose with startling broken field running, when he slipped from the clasp of the Cornell tacklers as if they amounted to nothing, and time and again it was only when two or three Ithicans applied their concerted efforts that he was brought to earth. He has the knack of keeping his feet, under even the most adverse conditions, and many an extra yard was gained by Harvard because he never recognized that progress was impossible until he was securely pinioned.

Backfield Men Plug Up Holes.

Harvard can well afford to praise the other backs, too, for it was the backfield that really carried the Crimson to the leadership in the early minutes of the struggle. The line was not of the strongest, and the Cornell forwards shattered it many times only to find that the holes were plugged instantly by the backfield men, who seemed to have been intuition as to where the brunt of the Ithacans' attack was about to fall. The difference between Harvard and Cornell is best summed up in the fact that the line was composed of an alert group of men ever seeking to take advantage of the breaks in the game, while the other was sluggish. Every Crimson player followed the ball like a hound to the scent, and this was the reason why Cornell's fumbles played such havoc.

Cornell did not have a variety of attack, and what there was, except in sporadic instances, was crumpled up against the more secure defense of the Harvard men. Occasionally a runner would break through for a 10 or 15 yard run, but these instances were rather exceptional. Of all the Cornell men, the most successful was Hoffman. He hit the line hard and sure, and Cornell used him three times to every once for the others in the backfield, in fact. Shiverick and Hoffman took the burden of the fray on their shoulders, but it was by far too heavy for them to bear.

After one half had been completed even the Cornell stand was in the throes of despondency. One cheer leader in the interim called in a half-hearted way, "Oh, let's have a song," and Cornell sang, but there was little heart in it and even the black bear mascot that came down from Ithaca seemed to sense calamity when he curled up on the grass and played dead when one of the moving picture machines wished to get a picture of the action.

At no time during the contest did Cornell seriously threaten the Harvard goal. Well-meaning efforts were started, but they came to grief long before there was menace to the Haughton men. One kick from placement was tried, but it went astray, even without the interference of the Harvard men, the sphere hardly clearing the line of scrimmage. As for rushing, Cornell made few first downs, probably not more than six during the entire contest.

One surprising fact was the failure of Cornell to take full advantage of the kicking of Shiverick. He sent the ball away well for long distances, the only fault being that it was a trifle low, but even at that the ends should have been down under the punts much quicker than they did. Frequently they were twenty yards away when a Harvard player grasped the pigskin and the fleetness of Casey made a fatal handicap. On the other hand Harvard was able to hold every foot of territory gained by the kicks of Horween. True, he sometimes failed to get them away for such long distances as his rival from Ithaca, but the ends were under them every time and usually downed the one who received the ball instantly.

Harvard made excellent use of the forward pass, some of the most spectacular gains being the product of this play, but to Cornell it was a boomerang. Three times in the game Harvard intercepted the tosses when Cornell was in a fair way to take the initiative in attacking.

To Robinson belongs the credit for the first score over Cornell, and it probably counted much more in the contest than is attested by the three points which it gave. In the early part of the first quarter Harvard had been within an ace of scoring a touchdown, but close under the goal posts the Ithacans held and a forward pass by Robinson failed of completion and went over the goal line.

Robinson Kicks Field Goal.

The Crimson was not discouraged by this, but began another assault after several interchanges of kicks. Harvard gained on these and eventually had the ball in midfield. Casey then came to the front by breaking through the line and racing twenty yards before he was downed. Horween and Casey catapulted themselves into the opposing line with some gain, but the progress slowed up against the stiffening defense of the Cornell men. With the ball on the 15-yard line Robinson dropped back for a field goal and lifted the leather squarely between the uprights for the tally.

This success seemed to put more spirit into the play of the Crimson, for they began an attack in the last minutes of the first quarter that resulted in a touchdown just after the start of the second quarter. A fumble by Shiverick paved the way for the score. He received one of Horween's punts on his own 45-yard line and dropped it. Wheeler recovered in a flash. Horween made 9 yards in two trips, and the prettiest play of the game followed—a lateral and forward pass—in which Robinson, Casey, and C. Coolidge figured. In one swoop the ball was within the danger zone for Cornell—on the 16-yard line, to be exact. The period ended then, but it was just the work of a moment in the second quarter for Casey, on a double pass, to achieve the touchdown. Robinson failed to kick the goal so that the score was: Harvard, 9; Cornell, 0.

After this the play was for a time in Harvard territory, mainly due to the kicking of Shiverick. The exchange of punts was frequent, Cornell evidently holding to the belief that it could outpunt Harvard, despite the weight of evidence to the contrary. In this period Benedict's fumble came near being costly for Cornell, but the danger was averted, and Harvard had to be content with the score of 9 to 0 for the first half.

Harvard again scored at the opening of the second half. After Shiverick had punted to Casey on Harvard's 45-yard line and "Eddie the Second" had run it back five yards, he began an assault that rapidly cut down Cornell's margin of safety. He turned Eckley's end with ease for a nice gain and then went through the left side of the line for a spirited dash to the Ithacans' 23-yard mark. Two gains from Horween yard mark and two tries by Horween straight through the centre, one of them verging close to a hurdle play, took the ball over. Horween punted out to Murray and also kicked the goal, adding more bitterness to the lot of the men from Cayuga.

Haughton Sends in Subs.

Harvard turned loose a volley of forward passes in the last quarter of the game when there was an entirely new team on the field representing the Crimson. They gained to an extent but it was really the fumble by Haucks that was the greatest asset to the Haughton men. Speed, one of the substitute Cornell backs, intercepted a forward pass on his own 9-yard line, but on the next play Haucks fumbled and Sweetser, who played a sterling game, grabbed up the ball and raced behind the goal posts for a touchdown. The goal was kicked by Minot. The line-up:

Harvard. (23.)	Position.	Cornell. (0.)
C. Coolidge	L. E.	Zander
Wheeler	L. T.	Gillies
Snow	L. G.	Miller
Kendrick	C.	Carry
Dadmun	R. G.	Anderson
Caner	R. T.	Jewett
Harte	R. E.	Bixley
Robinson	Q. B.	Holsworth
Casey	L. H. B.	Benedict
Thatcher	R. H. B.	Hoffman
Horween	F. B.	Mueller

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Harvard	3	6	7	—23
Cornell	0	0	0	0—0

Touchdowns—Harvard, Casey, Horween, Sweetser. Goals from touchdowns—Murray, Minot. Field goal—Robinson. Substitutions—Harvard: Phinney for Harte, H. Coolidge for Phinney, Sweetser for Caner, Hartley for Sweetser, Day for Dadmun, Wiggin for Harris, Duncan for Snow, Lovell for Wheeler, Brayer for C. Coolidge, Murray for Robinson, Minot for Casey, Burnham for Thatcher, Hitchcock for Horween; Cornell: Rigrwen for Zander, Taylor for Gillies, Brown for Carry, Tilney for Anderson, Dirze for Jewett, Ellenberger for Eckley, Speed for Benedict, Haucks for Hoffman. Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—G. H. Dankman, Dartmouth. Linesman—R. Edwards, Brown. Field judge—Dr. Hutchinson of Harvard. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Coach Sharpe and Some Members of the Cornell Eleven, Beaten Yesterday by Harvard, 23 to 0

Mueller, Captain and Full Back

(PHOTOS BY PAUL THOMPSON)

Dr. Sharpe, Coach

Benedict, Left Half Back.

(PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD)

Anderson Right Guard

Shiverick Quarter Back

Speed. Right Half Back.

PANTHERS TRAMPLE OLD PENN, 20 TO 0

Glenn Warner's Warriors Not Forced to Use Full Resources Against the Quakers.

PITT EMPLOYS THE PASS

Aerial Tactics a Surprise and Net Touchdown—Red and Blue Gains Only 48 Yards, to 240 by Rivals.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 28.—The University of Pittsburgh football team made good its claim of being in the first division today when it trampled the banner of Old Pennsylvania in the dust by the score of 20 to 0. Forbes Field was packed to its limit when the teams from the opposite ends of the State met this afternoon. The Red and Blue did not lack friendly encouragement, as there were about 1,000 students and graduates of the Philadelphia institution in the stands.

But try as Penn could, and battling with the plaudits of many friends in its ears, it could make little headway against the mighty machine that Glenn Warner has welded together. It is the opinion of many experts of the game tonight, after looking carefully into all the plays, that Pitt was not called on to fight to the limit, nor was she made to show her full hand.

In the third period only did the Penn team show to advantage, when it held Pitt to a scoreless quarter, and gained a little on forward passing, and once held the Blue and Gold on downs. However, its line-bucking was weak and rolled away from the mighty Panther team like tenpins. Captain Matthews was unfortunate in being injured soon after the game began, and Howard Berry soon showed that he was not in form, and when he retired in a disabled condition his substitute, Quigley, played much better football than his predecessor.

Penn Gains on Pass.

However, it seemed that nothing that Folwell's charges tried made much headway. The forward pass was the most successful ground-gainer, netting 66 yards in eight attempts.

Pitt surprised the visitors by using the forward pass, although Coach Warner has gone on record as being opposed to this style of play. In the three plays of this character they made 50 yards. They crushed the offense of the Quakers, and Hastings's foot gave the home team six points. The first score in the first period was on a field goal by this player from placement on the 22-yard line.

The second score came after Peck and Stee broke through Penn's line and blocked Berry's punt. Harpers recovering the ball on Penn's 5-yard line. Before Pitt could get over the whistle blew, and when they lined up for the second quarter the home team pushed Dehart over for the first touchdown. Penn offered remarkable resistance at their goal line, and it took Pitt three tries to carry the ball five yards over the mark. Hastings kicked the goal. The latter wasted no time in building up Pitt's score, for a few moments after the touchdown came he got another chance at kicking a goal from placement from the 22-yard line, and made it.

Red and Blue Rallies.

With the score 13 to 0 against them, Pennsylvania showed a splendid reversal of play, and really out-did Pitt in brilliant work. The latter team was guilty of some fumbling in this period, and the Red and Blue made some gains on forward passing, but Pitt always managed to brace when their line was in danger. Warner had started to send in second string men in the third, but ceased this when he saw the improved style of Penn play. Early in the last period saw another touchdown on a very pretty forward pass from Dehart to Hastings.

The ball was thrown high and seemed beyond the latter's reach, but by a wonderful burst of speed he managed to catch up with the sphere and kept on his course over the line. Hastings converted this into another goal, and the score was 20 to 0.

Pennsylvania made three successive gains from the forward pass in the fourth period, and became dangerous to the Pitt prospects for a shutout, when Hastings intercepted the fourth play of this kind and spilled the chances of the Red and Blue for a score.

Pitt made thirteen first downs to Penn's five, while Penn had eight successful forward passes to Pitt's three. However, in scrimmage Pitt gained 240 yards, while Penn made forty-eight only. There was very little punting, and Pitt did not kick off once. Dehart made the only long run, and that was for forty yards.

The line-up:

Pitts. (20.)	Position.	Penn. (0.)
Carlson	L. E.	Urquhart
Thornhill	L. T.	Matthews, (Capt.)
Sutherland	L. G.	Henning
Peck	C.	Wray
Stee	R. G.	Erlenmaus
Seidel	R. T.	Little
Herron	R. E.	Miller
Morrow	Q. B.	Light
Dehart	L. H. B.	Williams
Hastings	R. H. B.	Dart
McLaren	F. B.	Berry

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Pittsburgh	3	10	0	7—20
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0—0

Touchdowns—Dehart, Hastings. Goals from touchdowns—Hastings, 2. Goals from placement—Hastings, 2.

Substitutions—Pennsylvania—Wirkman for Matthews, Quigley for Berry, Crane for Miller, Bell for Light Bryant for Bell, A. Wray for L. Wray. Pittsburgh—McNulty for Dehart, Miller for Morrow, Dehart for Miller, Morrow for McNulty, Hiltz for Seidel, Stahl for Thornhill, Gougler for Hastings, Stahlman for Morrow, Kendricks for Peck, Meadows for Dehart.

Referee—Mr. Maxwell, Swarthmore. Umpire—Mr. Mattatt, Princeton. Head linesman—Mr. Merriam, Georgia. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

NAVY CONQUERS GEORGIA.

Middies Win by 27 to 3 In Game of Numerous Penalties.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 28.—Saved from a cost of whitewash, and managing to gain during the first half almost as much ground as did their opponents, largely through the booting of Donnelly, Georgia University this afternoon lost to the Navy by 27 to 3 in the Crackers' initial appearance on the local gridiron.

The visitors were for the most part outplayed by Navy during the second period even after the coaches had sent in an entire substitute back field for the Blue and Gold. The game abounded in rough play, and many penalties. During the final period, five were sent both McLaws of Georgia and Johnson of the Navy out of the game for a slugging match.

The Crackers' only tally came after they had by a flash of excellent offensive work by Donnelly and Neville, carried the leather for thirty-five yards, only to be stopped on the Sailors' 20-yard line, from where Donnelly booted a neat drop goal. Both sides tried forward passing repeatedly, but were not particularly successful, although the Navy managed to negotiate one or two aerial shots that counted for good gains. One of their touchdowns was the result of an intercepted pass of the Georgians which Ingram nabbed and carried forty yards before being downed. Another of the Navy tallies was the result of Dezendorf's muff of a middy punt that rolled for fifteen yards during a wild scramble, before Reifle fell on it behind the Georgia goal.

The game proved encouraging to the Navy hosts who saw their machine continue to improve in smoothness of attack and sturdiness of defense when pressed to it behind their own 20-yard line.

The line-up:

Navy. (27.)	Position.	Georgia. (3.)
Fisher	L. E.	Reynolds
Vard	L. T.	Thrash
Reifle	L. G.	Ferguson
Jones	C.	Pew
Denfield	R. G.	Beattie
Gilman	R. T.	Winslett
Ewen	R. E.	Tate
Whelchel	Q. B.	Dezendorf
Ingram	L. H. B.	McLaws
Robert	R. H. B.	Donnelly
Westphal	F. B.	Neville

Touchdowns—Whelchel, Ingram, (2.) Reifle. Goals from touchdown—Reifle, (3.) Goal from field—Donnelly.

Substitutions—Navy: Holtman for Denfield, Seafe for Ward, Denfield for Holtman, Clarke for Gilman, Coombs for Westphal, Davies for Roberts, Hanafee for Ingram, Orr for Whelchel, Von Heimberg for Fisher, Goodstien for Jones, Jackson for Ewen, Holtman for Seafe, McClure for Goodstien, Skinner for Schaf. Georgia: Perst for Dezendorf, Petrie for Ferguson, Regin for Wingate, McMore for McLaws, Skelton for Regin. Umpire—Mr. Tyler, Princeton. Referee—Mr. Morris, Pennsylvania. Head linesman—Mr. Tetrey, Pennsylvania. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

OLIPHANT PILES UP POINTS FOR CADETS

Gets About Two-thirds of the Army's 69 Points in Crushing Victory Over Villánova.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Army took revenge on Villanova today for a beating administered last year, winning by the huge score of 69 to 7. Oliphant, the former Purdue star, rolled up six touchdowns and kicked nine goals today for a total of forty-five points. The Westerner was elusive and dashing in his running game, shaking off tacklers at every hand and smashing his way off tackle or through centre with comparative ease. Vidal, the fleet lad from the University of South Dakota, who had been out of the game much this Fall because of injuries, helped a lot with several long runs, one for fifty-five yards in the first quarter. His fine work in advancing the ball put the Cadets within scoring distance several times and Oliphant did the rest.

Captain McEwan played one of the best games of his career at centre. On the defensive he broke up Villanova's air line plays and was almost uncanny in following the ball on muffed punts. Bill Meacham ranged himself alongside of both Vidal and Oliphant taking out tacklers on the way to the goal line and laying low the opposition time and again. Meacham and Jones starred in their fast charging and down the field work.

The Army's forward passing game showed improvement today. The Cadets had all their head linesmen at the kick-off and not until the second quarter was well under way and the score 28 to 7 in their favor did the coaches send in the substitutes. Then an entirely new line-up sailed forth.

Villanova's single tally came in the opening quarter when McGuckin, who had run back the kick-off, after one of Oliphant's touchdowns, to the Army's 30-yard line, tossed a long pass at the extreme right of the field to McGeehan. The ball rested on the one-yard line and on the resumption of play McGeehan fell across the goal line for the score. McGuckin kicked goal. The visiting quarterback tried twice for field goals, once from the 38-yard line and again from the 40-yard line. The second time the ball hit the upright and bounded back on the field.

The line-up:

Army. (69.)	Position.	Villanova. (7.)
House	L. E.	Dominey
Jones	L. T.	Resp
O. Knight	L. G.	Dougherty
McEwan, (Capt.)	C.	Lynch, (Capt.)
Meacham	R. G.	Henry
Butler	R. T.	Coan
Shrader	R. E.	M. Brennan
Eberhardt	Q. B.	McGuckin
Vidal	L. H. B.	McGeehan
Oliphant	R. H. B.	W. Brennan
Place	F. B.	Fleming

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Army	14	14	21	20—69
Villanova	7	0	0	0—7

Touchdowns—Army, Oliphant, 6; House, 3; Green; Villanova, McGeehan. Goals from touchdowns—Army, Oliphant, 9; Villanova, McGuckin. Substitutions—Army, Mullins for House, J. Knight for Jones, Tate for J. Knight, Wooms for McEwan, Holmes for Meacham, Schlenker for Butler, Timberlake for Shrader, Lewis for Timberlake, Merrill for Eberhardt, Buechler for Merrill, Cole for Vidal, Harmon for Cole, Green for Oliphant, Hahn for Place; Villanova, Murray for Dougherty, Ewing for M. Brennan, Grimley for Ewing, Chalmers for Fleming. Referee—Mr. Kershner, Harvard. Umpire—Mr. Thomas, Cornell. Head linesman—Mr. Wilson, Cornell. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

AGILITY OF DRIGGS GIVES TIGERS GAME

He Intercepts Forward Toss and Runs 58 Yards to Dartmouth Goal Line.

GREEN OFFENSE STRONGER

Cavanaugh's Team Covers More Ground Than Princeton—Gerrish Kicks Placement Goal.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—One spectacular dash of 58 yards, when Eddie Driggs nipped a rampant Dartmouth forward pass from the air and galloped down the field for a touchdown, brought victory to Princeton this afternoon in the Palmer Stadium by a score of 7 to 3. Outrushed by the eleven from New Hampshire, and unable to penetrate its stubborn line, the Tigers were desperate with defeat staring them in the face. The crowd of 12,000 spectators, banked on both sides of the cold, gray concrete tiers, were silent as they saw Speedy Rush's well-drilled team held in check.

The game had advanced to the third period, and the small and noisy crowd of Dartmouth rooters were imploring Captain Gerrish's brave band to play safe and keep the Tigers far away from the Hanoverian goal line. In this period Dartmouth had the ball close to the centre chalk mark on the east side of the gridiron. Cannell barked out the signal for a forward pass as Gerrish dropped back and caught the ball from the centre. He hurled the leather into the air in the direction where Emery was supposed to be poised to catch it.

The Orange and Black line rose in its might and threw the Dartmouth forwards back. The ball hit the head of one of the Princeton players and bounced high into the air. Driggs came rushing up and grabbed the ball in its wild flight. Tucking the pigskin under his arm, Driggs started down the side line toward the Dartmouth goal. The pack of Dartmouth players was at his heels. He started his rush eight yards inside Princeton's territory, and he ran faster than his legs ever carried him before.

Eddie Driggs did not stop to look back or even to shoot a glance over his shoulder. The Dartmouth goal posts looked a long ways off as he sped along, leaving one chalk mark after another in his wake. The other Princetonians successfully blocked off many of the Dartmouth players who joined in the mad, pell-mell race. Dussosoit, the Dartmouth end, was free, but he was quite a distance away from the speeding Driggs, and he cut diagonally across the field to cut off Driggs's flight.

Dartmouth End Threatens.

The Princeton rooters went wild with joy as they roared encouragement to the racing Tiger player. On the other side of the field Dartmouth partisans yelled to Dussosoit to catch the Princeton player. It was a race for victory and Driggs knew it. He edged as closely to the side lines as possible, as he saw the shadow of Dussosoit bearing down toward him. On and on the two runners sped, and then it seemed as if the Dartmouth end had Driggs within his reach. He made one plunge for the Princeton hope. The ends of his fingers barely clutched Driggs's legs. He swerved to one side, coming preciously close to the side lines. Dussosoit couldn't hang on and his fingers slipped from Driggs's legs. The Dartmouth player rolled over in a heap by the force of his own dive and Driggs went tearing along and tumbled over the goal line in a heap, exhausted but happy.

Old Princeton grads hugged one another and yelled, "that's the way we used to do it in the old days."

The score was made at the corner of the field, and Driggs punted out. Ames made a fair catch, Tibbott kicking the goal at an angle. That seven looked mighty big on the score board alongside of Dartmouth's little score of three, which was hung up there when Captain Milton Gerrish, in the second half, kicked a goal from placement from the twenty-five-yard line.

Princeton men felt rather lucky to win the game, for the Dartmouth eleven showed unusual strength. The quarterback position, where Coach Frank Cavanaugh's team was supposed to be weak, brought out a star in Jack Cannell, who spurred the Green along at a clip which thoroughly surprised Princeton. Dartmouth out-rushed the Tigers, and in actual ground-gaining they covered 187 yards to Princeton's 78. Dartmouth made seven first downs to Princeton's 4, but in the kicking department, it was again Eddie Driggs who came to the rescue of the Tigers, and his toe many times booted the Orange and Black out of danger.

Princeton Punting Superior.

Thielscher did the kicking for Dartmouth, and was a close second to Driggs, but when Thielscher was injured and had to take a rest, Gerrish did not get the distance of his predecessor. Driggs's kicks covered 750 yards, an average of 39 yards a kick, whereas Dartmouth's punters covered 630 yards, at an average of about 35 yards a kick. In the first period one of Thielscher's boots went 60 yards.

Both elevens fumbled at critical times, and although Dartmouth recovered many of her muffs, they lost a lot of distance and threw away several rosy chances. Dartmouth showed more aggressiveness than the Tigers, and a wider variety of plays. Although most of their forward passes failed, they did not hesitate to keep on trying, and Princeton played conservatively all the time, and often called on Driggs to punt on the first down. Dartmouth, however, plunged and hurled themselves at the Tiger line two or three times before they resorted to kicking.

The Dartmouth backfield surprised many by showing more power than the Princeton rear line, which is regarded highly by critics. The Tigers seemed to lack the necessary punch when a few yards were required to complete their distance. Only a few times did the Tigers resort to any plays which looked like sure ground gainers, one end around end play by Brown, picking up about 15 yards around the Dartmouth end. The Dartmouth line was a bumping post for Princeton, and it was a hopeless job trying to jam a hole through the Green wall from tackle to tackle.

It was the finest sort of a football day, and the quaint old college town was jammed with visiting automobiles and crowds from New York. The big concrete stadium was almost a chalky white in the bright sun of the perfect October afternoon. Princeton's undergraduate body has great admiration and confidence in their eleven. They supported it faithfully when it faced trouble and even when the Dartmouth eleven was banging doggedly at the three-point advantage the Tiger cheering section did not give up hope. The rooters waited patiently for Princeton to break loose with some kind of a sustained attack, but the outburst of power did not come. Driggs's dazzling run came suddenly and without the least warning. Up to the time that the Dartmouth forward

Continued on Following Page.

FOOTBALL RESULTS

East and South.

At Princeton—Princeton, 7; Dartmouth, 3.
At Cambridge—Harvard, 23; Cornell, 0.
At New Haven—Yale, 36; Washington and Jefferson, 14.
At Pittsburgh—University of Pittsburgh, 20; University of Pennsylvania, 0.
At West Point—Army, 69; Villanova, 7.
At Annapolis—Navy, 27; University of Georgia, 3.
At South Field—Columbia, 0; Williams, 0.
At Schenectady—New York University, 13; Union, 0.
At Providence—Brown, 21; Rutgers, 3.
At Springfield, Mass.—Colgate, 27; Springfield Y. M. C. A. Training School, 14.
At State College—Penn State, 48; Gettysburg, 2.
At Easton—Lafayette, 27; Lebanon Valley, 14.
At South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 27; Catholic University, 7.
At Middletown—Wesleyan, 10; Amherst, 7.
At Brunswick—Bates, College, 3; Bowdoin, 1.
At Dover, N. H.—University of Vermont, 13; New Hampshire College, 9.
At Amherst—Massachusetts Aggies, 7; Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 0.
At Lancaster—Dickinson, 13; Franklin and Marshall, 7.
At Exeter—Phillips Exeter, 89; Princeton Freshmen, 0.
At Beaver Falls—Geneva, 7; Buffalo, 0.
At Hartford—Boston College, 21; Trinity, 7.
At Baltimore—George Washington, 13; Johns Hopkins, 0.
At Meadville—Allegheny, 6; Grove City, 6.
At Hoboken—Dalaware, 6; Stevens, 0.
At Pittsburgh—Carnegie Tech., 89; Thiel, 0.
At Swarthmore—Swarthmore, 13; Ursinus, 3.
At Rochester—Rochester, 80; Hamilton, 0.
At Washington, D. C.—Georgetown, 80; Albright, 0.
At Allentown—Muhlenberg, 17; Bucknell, 0.
At Canton, N. Y.—Norwich, 28; St. Lawrence, 4.
At Middlebury—Middlebury, 51; Rensselaer, 0.
At Wakefield, R. I.—Rhode Island State College, 13; Connecticut Agricultural College, 6.
At Waterville—Colby, 0; University of Maine, 0.
At New Haven—Yale Freshmen, 10; Pennsylvania Freshmen, 0.
At Lexington—Marshall, 19; Transylvania, 19.
At Austin—Texas A. and M., 13; Haskell Indians, 6.
At Louisville—University of Louisville, 19; Butler College, 7.
At Nashville—Vanderbilt, 27; Virginia, 6.

West.

At Ann Arbor—Michigan, 14; Syracuse, 13.
At Madison—Wisconsin, 20; Chicago, 7.
At Evanston—Northwestern, 40; Drake, 6.
At Lafayette—Illinois, 14; Purdue, 7.
At Indianapolis—Tufts, 12; Indiana, 10.
At East Lansing—Michigan Agricultural College, 20; North Dakota Aggies, 0.
At Minneapolis—Minnesota, 67; Iowa, 6.
At Notre Dame—Notre Dame, 60; Wabash, 0.
At Tiffin, Ohio—Heidelberg, 26; Western Reserve, 0.
At Cleveland—Case, 27; Wooster, 0.
At Omaha—Denver University, 19; Creighton, 14.
At Cedar Rapids—Grinnell, 10; Coe, 6.
At Culver, Ind.—Lewis Institute, 8; Culver Military Academy, 6.
At Grand Forks, N. D.—North Dakota, 20; South Dakota, 6.
At Cincinnati—Kentucky State, 42; Cincinnati University, 0.
At Norman, Okla.—Missouri, 23; Oklahoma, 14.

Additional football results will be found on page 22, Main News Section.

Harvard Harriers Defeat M. I. T.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 28.—Harvard's cross-country team defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology here today. G. A. King of Harvard was the first to cross the finish line and was followed by four other Harvard men. The six-mile course was finished in a little over 33 minutes, official time being taken.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 22. MAIN NEWS SECTION.

W. AND J. UNABLE TO STEM BLUE TIDE

Power of Yale Line and Backfield Avenges Defeats of Last Two Years.

CONTEST IS HARD FOUGHT

Brilliant Use of Forward Pass Leads to Two Touchdowns for Losers —Score Is 36 to 14.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—Although Yale atoned in part today for three years of gridiron famine for the Blue in its series with Washington and Jefferson by piling up 36 points, the lightweight eleven from the Keystone State was a worthy foe. Twice it crossed the Yale goal line, and three other times Yale escaped being scored upon by a veritable eyelash.

The winners' portion of today's total of 36 points to 14 was gained by Yale's superior rush line and its better balanced back field, while the superb forward passing game which has become traditional with the W. & J. gridiron régime wrought in the visitors' favor. Time and again forward tosses were hurled, apparently into the thick of the Yale rush line, only to find a waiting Washington and Jefferson receiver, who plowed a furrow out of the dazed Yale players who surrounded him for a substantial advance before he was toppled.

Washington and Jefferson made fifty-two forward passes, completing twenty-seven for 274 yards gain. Yale tried five, completing all of them for fifty-six yards total gain. Yale made nineteen and Washington and Jefferson seventeen first downs.

For both elevens the work of Lloyd McCreight, the W. & J. full back, stood supreme. The soul of the most uncanny forward passing game ever uncovered at Yale field, he heaved the ball at all distances with unerring accuracy, attended to the punting of the W. & J. campaign in better style than did the veteran Harry Legore for Yale, and broke down opposition on both occasions when the forward passing game had brought the ball to the last line of Yale trenches. In each case the appeal was made to McCreight and his response to both calls was a touchdown. This was the first time the Yale goal line had been crossed this season. Virginia's score against Yale being on a field goal.

Nuss Makes a Pretty Run.

After McCreight honors for the Pennsylvania collegians went to Nuss, his companion half back, whose sparkling 40-yard run brought him to Yale's 2-yard line before he was thrown out of bounds by Moseley, the Blue end, so heavily that it was necessary to remove him from the field on the shoulders of his fellow-players. The Yale stands recognized his feat by giving him hearty applause.

Relying chiefly on the forward pass, the visitors used it successfully on five occasions, twice scoring, twice being held on downs in the shadow of the Yale goal, and resorting on all four downs to the forward pass in an attempt to advance, while Nuss's run, which just failed of its purpose, closed the fifth opportunity.

Yale's victory, although clearly due to team play rather than to individual stellar performances, brought Harry Legore his successor, Joe Neville, Quarter Back Smith, and Sub-Half Back Harold Carey into bold relief. The selection of Carey to fill a place in the line-up, an eleventh hour choice, proved fortunate, his spectacular play during the first five minutes of the game being the early feature of the combat.

With neither eleven able to gain ground at the outset, and with each team feeling the other out in the punting game, McCreight's punt gave Yale the ball in midfield. Carey heaved a pass to Comerford for 20 yards, and almost immediately followed by circling left end for 20 yards and the opening touchdown.

Yale Marches Down the Field.

Yale's artillery fire at the lighter Washington and Jefferson line ensconced the Eli eleven on the visitors' 2-yard mark as the first period closed. Harry Legore's 15-yard run back of McCreight's punt, Jacques's 10-yard plunge through right guard, Carey's 10-yard dash at tackle, and a 5-yard advance by Legore brought the oval to the threshold of the Washington and Jefferson goal, where, in opening the second period, Yale employed only two scrimmages before Quarterback Smith plunged through centre across the W. & J. goal line.

The second proved the scoring period of the day, Yale accumulating 23 and the visitors 7 points in the fifteen minutes. W. & J., which had been helpless in the first period before the Yale running game, continued in that condition for a time. Smith caught McCreight's kick in midfield, dodged fifty yards in a diagonal course, shaking off four attempts at tackling, and registered Yale's third touchdown.

The visitors responded by taking Legore's punt, following the kickoff, at their 40-yard line, and uncorking their brilliant forward passing for successive gains of those. McCreight to Ruble, landed the ball on Yale's 1-yard line, whence McCreight romped across for their first touchdown. Three of McCreight's long forward passes to Ruble caught Yale entirely unaware.

Yale came back lustily, Smith circling left end for thirty yards and following with a 10-yard plunge through centre. Yale's advance was checked at the visitors' 30-yard line, where Legore saved the situation by booting the ball over the W. & J. crossbar.

Yale's fourth trip across the visiting goal line during the period occurred just before its close. Legore started the journey by intercepting McCreight's forward pass at Yale's 30-yard line and crashing back for thirty yards. Twice Jacques and Carey bored through the visiting rush line for ten yards and Legore loped around left tackle for the touchdown.

Legore's Great Run Is Fruitless.

Opening the second half, McCreight's 30-yard run-back of the kick-off and his 30-yard gain by heaving a forward pass to Whitehill brought the ball into Yale territory, where four uncompleted forward passes turned it over to Legore. Following an exchange of punts, Legore broke loose in a broken field for a 70-yard run and touchdown, which was disallowed on account of holding in the Yale line.

Washington and Jefferson's next succession of brilliant passes closed with Nuss's run to Yale's 2-yard line, where the forward pass proved unequal to the task of scoring, and Yale recovered the ball on downs. Yale was in some distress for a while at this point, Legore twice kicking short, and the visitors getting the ball inside the Blue's 40-yard line. McCreight tried a placement kick for goal, which fell short, and the visitors had again invaded the Yale 30-yard line with the forward pass when the third period expired.

McCreight's forward passes to Stobbs sailed the ball to the Yale 5-yard line, whence McCreight plunged through the line for the visitors' second touchdown.

Both elevens fumbled badly in the final period, Yale receiving the ball at its 20-yard line on a fumble when another touchdown for the visitors seemed imminent. The final tally for the Blue was passed on Neville's 4-yard run-back to midfield, and his forward pass to Church which took the ball to W. and J.'s 20-yard line, where Neville himself went through tackle for the final touchdown.

The line-up:

Yale. (36.)	Position.	W. & J., (14.)
Gates	L. E.	Whitehill
Taft	L. T.	Henry
Black	L. G.	Wimberley
Hutchinson	C.	Guy
Galt	R. G.	Draw
Baldridge	R. T.	Carroll
Comerford	R. E.	Troesell
E. T. Smith	Q. B.	Stobbs
Carey	L. H. B.	Ruble
Le Gore	R. H. B.	Nuss
Jacques	F. B.	McCreight

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Yale	7	16	0	6—36
W. & J.	0	7	0	7—14

Yale scoring—Touchdowns: Carey, Smith, (2.) Le Gore, Neville. Goals from touchdown—Comerford, 3. Goal from Field—Le Gore. Washington and Jefferson scoring—Touchdowns: McCreight, Crawford. Goals from touchdown—McCreight, 2.

Substitutions—Yale: Moosely for Gates, Church for Comerford, Neville for Le Gore, L. A. Roche for Smith, Fox for Baldridge, Lynch for Church, Graham for Black, Washington and Jefferson: Wickerham for Stobbs, Stobbs for Ruble, Leuckz for Carroll, Fain for Nuss, Ruble for Wickerham, Dixler for Ruble, Straw for Dyer, Lally for Stobbs, Nuss for Fain, Crawford for Nuss, Ruble for Dixler, Stobbs for Lally, Gurley for Ruble, Moore for Whitehill.

Referee—Mr. Murphy, Brown. Umpire—Tom Thorp, Columbia. Field Judge—Mr. Evans, Williams. Linesman—Mr. Thompson, Georgetown. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

BROWN CONQUERS RUTGERS.

Providence Eleven Overcomes Jerseyites' Early Speed.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28.—Outplayed for two periods, Brown came back in the last half this afternoon and administered a crushing defeat to Foster Sanford's Rutgers team. The score was 21 to 3.

Coach Robinson today uncovered the fact that in Hillhouse he has developed the best punter since Rush McKay of the 1911 team. Hillhouse, besides playing a wonderful game, got away his long spirals for fifty and sixty yards, beating Hazel by an average of ten yards to a kick. The lanky full back also made the longest and most spectacular run of the game, taking the ball on a fake punt and dashing through the whole Rutgers team fifty-six yards for a score.

Pollard, Brown's husky half back, was another bright star, getting two of the touchdowns, one after a 43-yard dash through a broken field. Pollard's defensive work, too, was good.

For Rutgers, Hazel was the bright star, and Scarr, Kolley, Storck, and Bracher were all towers of strength on both offense and defense. Brown found in the Rutgers eleven the roughest work that a Brown team has encountered in years. Man after man of the 'Varsity was injured and taken out of the game. When the Brunonians finally found themselves and wrested victory from what seemed certain defeat, it was practically a team of substitutes that confronted Rutgers. Captain Farnum, quarter back; Furdy, Spagna, Wade, and Weeks, all first string regulars, were hurt so badly that they were unable to continue. Weeks was removed to the Rhode Island Hospital with a fractured skull, and is in a critical condition.

In the first period Rutgers marched from their own 40-yard line to Brown's 9-yard line, where Bracher's fumble gave the ball to the Brunonians. Six times during the game Sanford's pupils tried the multiple kick, but were only successful once.

In the second period Rutgers, on a couple of forward passes and line bucks, carried the ball to Brown's 1-yard line, but lacked the punch to get it over for the score, and Brown took the ball on downs. It was following Hillhouse's punt that Hazel, from Brown's 32-yard line, booted the ball over the goal posts.

Brown's first score was furnished by one of the breaks of the game. Hillhouse had punted to Scarr on Rutgers's 20-yard line, but Scarr fumbled and the ball rolled back toward the goal line. Three Brown men were after it, Williams falling on the ball on Rutgers's 1-yard line. On the third try Pollard hit the line for the distance. Brown's other scores came in the last period, on Pollard's and Hillhouse's great runs. As the game came to a close Brown started a march for another touchdown and a long forward pass, J. P. Murphy to Ormsby, put the ball exactly on Rutgers's goal line as the whistle ended the game.

The line-up:

Brown. (21.)	Position.	Rutgers. (3.)
Marshall	L. E.	Elliott
Devitalis	L. T.	Robertson
Spagna	L. G.	Bursch
Sprague	C.	Mason
Wade	R. G.	Garrett
Farnum	R. T.	Randall
Weeks	R. E.	Wilson
Furdy	Q. B.	Scarr
Pollard	R. H. B.	Kelley
Conroy	L. H. B.	Bracher
Hillhouse	F. B.	Hazel

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Brown	0	0	7	14—21
Rutgers	0	3	0	0— 3

Touchdowns—Pollard, (2.) Hillhouse. Goals from touchdown — DeVitalis, 3. Goal from field—Hazel.

Substitutions—Brown: Donovan for Weeks, Zeicer for Spagna, Conroy for Furdy, Jemail for Conroy, Robertson for Donovan, Williams for Farnum, Ormsby for Robertson, J. P. Murphy for Conroy, Brace for Wade, Brooks for Jemail, Annan for Pollard. Rutgers: Storch for Kelley, Kauser for Elliott, Wallace for Storch, Geitner for Wallace, Lawe for Hazel.

Referee—Mr. Ockeson, Lehigh. Umpire—Mr. Williams, Pennsylvania. Head linesman—Mr. Davis, Wesleyan. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

TUFTS FIGHTS HARD TO DEFEAT INDIANA

Westerners Flash a Rousing Finish, Holding Medford Team to 12 to 10.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28.—Tufts College won a hard-fought victory over Indiana University here this afternoon by a score of 12 to 10. The Indiana University players came strong in the final period, when they counted all their markers, a touchdown from an intercepted forward pass and a place kick giving them their points.

Erehart was the shining star for Indiana and its principal ground gainer, while Jeffrey, who substituted for Bratt at quarter, scored both of Tufts's touchdowns. Tufts was decidedly off color in its forward passing and failed to make a single long gain by this system, a score or more attempts resulting in failures.

The first period was hard fought without either team scoring. Tufts kicked off to Indiana and the ball was put into play on the Hoosiers' 30-yard line, where they were held and forced to punt. Tufts made first down through Indiana's line and then punted, and Indiana followed suit. Tufts was penalized and then began to batter the Indiana line. Aided by three penalties and through line bucks Tufts carried the ovel to Indiana's 20-yard line, where the ball was lost on a fumble. Indiana punted and forced Tufts to punt after the first attempted forward pass of the game failed. Erehart circled Tufts's left end for twenty-five yards. There was an exchange of punts and the quarter ended with the ball on Indiana's 35-yard line.

The second period also was scoreless. Tufts made repeated attempts to gain by the forward-pass route, but Indiana broke up play after play. Indiana at one time had the ball on Tufts's 10-yard line with first down and the goal to make, this advantage being gained when Brehart made 25 yards on a forward pass. The Easterners braced, however, and held for downs on their own 5-yard line, and booted the ball out of danger. Tufts got away with only one forward pass in the period, but the ball was taken back to the centre of the field, owing to offside play. The half ended with the ball in Indiana's possession on its own 30-yard line.

Indiana opened the second half by kicking off to Tufts, and Tufts again resorted to the forward pass which failed, after which Indiana held for downs. A series of punts were exchanged on even terms, after which Mitchell circled Indiana's left end for 15 yards, where the ball was lost on downs. Line smashes and a 5-yard penalty allowed Jeffrey to carry the ball over for a touchdown. Goal was not kicked, and the score was 6 to 0. The quarter ended shortly after with the ball in the centre of the field.

In the final quarter Tufts charged the Indiana line hard and following three first downs and a triple pass good for fifteen yards, had the ball within striking distance of the Indiana goal. Jeffery went over for the second touchdown, but goal was again missed, making the score 12 to 0. This was a well-earned touchdown.

Indiana received the kickoff and resorted entirely to the forward pass on every down. Hathaway made a place kick from the 25-yard line and the score was 12 to 3. Immediately after the kickoff to Tufts, Erehart intercepted a forward pass and raced forty yards for a touchdown. He kicked goal and the score was 12 to 10. Indiana kicked off and Tufts carried the ball to the centre of the field, where time was called.

The line-up:

Tufts. (12.)	Position.	Indiana. (10.)
Jochim	L. E.	Mullett
Brown	L. T.	Ingles
Morrison	L. G.	Julius
Pryor	C.	Stutesman
Tigue	R. G.	Conkle
Beacham	R. T.	Beck
Sanborn	R. E.	Buechmann
Bratt	Q. B.	W. Hess
Mitchell	L. H. B.	Erehart
Wescott	R. H. B.	Bowser
Doane	F. B.	Hathaway

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Tufts	0	0	6	6—12
Indiana	0	0	0	10—10

Touchdowns—Jeffery, 2; Erehart. Goal from touchdown—Erehart. Field goal—Hathaway. Substitutions—Tufts—Jeffery for Bratt, Lincoln for Jochim, Swanson for Mitchell. Indiana—Harrison for Bowser, Marchi for Conkle, McCoy for Mullett, Pope for Buechmann, Welland for Stutesman. Referee—Mr. Pinneo, Northwestern. Umpire—Mr. McKay, Westminister. Field Judge—Mr. Thurber, Colgate. Linesman—Mr. Davis, Princeton. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

GEORGETOWN WINS EASILY.

Finds Albright No Match, the Score Being 80 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—On the Georgetown gridiron this afternoon the Blue and Gray annihilated the eleven representing Albright. The score stood 80 to 0. It was nothing more than a romp for the team that last week conquered Dartmouth. Georgetown ran the Albright ends at will, ploughed through the line for substantial gains, and also used forward passes.

Gilroy was in the game only a part of the time, but he made his presence felt. He registered six touchdowns, some of them after sprints for more than sixty yards, and kicked eleven goals, all that he attempted. The line-up:

Georgetown. (80.)	Position.	Albright. (0.)
Cusack	L. E.	Evans
McCarthy	L. T.	Hambaugh
Howard	L. G.	J. Trautman
Anderson	C.	Gamber
Gresh	R. G.	Krum
O'Conner	R. T.	Shaeffer
Whelan	R. E.	I. Trautman
Mooney	Q. B.	C. Heffman
Gilroy	L. H. B.	Goldhammer
McQuade	R. H. B.	R. Hoffman
Wall	F. B.	Curry

Touchdowns—Gilroy, (6.) Wall, (3.) McQuade, (2.) Wheelan. Goals from touchdowns—Gilroy, (11.) Goal from field—Mooney.

Substitutions — Georgetown: Leighty for Wall, J. Sullivan for Gilroy, Ward for Green, Zugar for O'Connor, Sanches for Howard, O'Boyle for McQuade, Gorman for Mooney. Albright: Bond for Anderson, H. Sullivan for Maloney, Gorman for McCarthy, Smeak for Zugar, L. Green for Whelan, Smeak for O'Connor, O'Brien for Green, Ahearn for Smeak, Supplee for Gilroy, Albright: Hoch for Opplinger, Smith for C. Hoffman, Schnsider for Krum, Sherry for Stambaugh.

Referee—Mr. Dugan, Gonzaga. Umpire—Mr. McGuire, Harvard. Linesman—Mr. Thomas, Lafayette.

MUHLENBERG IS WINNER.

Trounces Bucknell Eleven by 17 to 0, with Fest Playing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Oct. 28.—Muhlenberg played superior football today and fairly swept Bucknell off its feet. The score was 17 to 0. Within five minutes of play Hener was pushed across for the first touchdown, followed by one in the same quarter by Dudak. Gaston kicked both goals and in the second quarter kicked a field goal from the 32-yard line. Bucknell loomed up dangerously in the last period, when the ball was advanced to within one yard of Muhlenberg's goal on a series of brilliant forward passes, only to be lost on a fumble.

The line-up:

Muhlenberg. (17.)	Position.	Bucknell. (0.)
Daley	L. E.	McDermott
Dudak	L. T.	Baker
Kelcsaar	L. G.	Karth
Schwenk	C.	Siebert
Gaston	R. G.	Newcomb
Landis	R. T.	Coehlo
Wilson	R. E.	Lawrence
Fitzgerald	F. B.	Waddell
Fallon	L. H. B.	Haplar
Hener	R. H. B.	[illegible]
Caskey	F. B.	[illegible]

Touchdowns—Hener, Dudak. Goals from touchdowns—Gaston, 2. Goal from field—Gaston. Substitutes: Muhlenberg—Masteern for Hener, Herreo for Caskey, Devenford for Daley, Bucknell—Miller for McDermott, Mahaffy for Baldauf, White for Lawrence, Manash for Hendrey, Peale for Karth, Schoree—Mr. O'Brien, Philadelphia Central High School. Umpire—Mr. Hollenback, Pennsylvania. Linesman—Mr. Fejis, Haverford. Time of quarters—Twelve minute each.

N. Y. U. OVERPOWERS UNION.

Bernstein and Cann Prove the Big Ground Gainers.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 28.—New York University's backs, aided by a smashing interference, hurled themselves through Union's line and scaled its ends for two touchdowns and a final score of 13 to 0 on Alexander Field today. Union fought hard against her enemy of old, but every time her backs threatened New York University's goal line, the visitors' defense stiffened and held for downs.

Bernstein and Cann were the big ground gainers for N. Y. U., the work of the latter contributing to the first goal. Cann executed a perfect forward pass for thirty-five yards to the waiting Egan. With the ball on Union's 3-yard mark, Bernstein penetrated the line for the first touchdown and Cann kicked the goal.

The second touchdown came in the third quarter. Warman had succeeded Cann, who was taken from the game at the end of the second quarter with a dislocated shoulder, and Bernstein was called upon to do the major part of the rushing. Union lost the ball on Quarter Back Mudge's fumble. Bernstein took it for a thirty yard run and then reled off ten more for another first down. On a delayed pass Warman eeled through the line for five yards and Bernstein again made it a first down. Union was penalized for offside play, and the ball was advanced a yard. Union's defense held for two downs when Bernstein took the ball for a final effort. He dropped the pass as his interference plowed through the Union line, but with the men in a heap Bernstein recovered the ball and hurled himself through and placed the ball only a few inches over the line. Warman failed to kick the goal.

Captain Rosekrans of Union failed to use his gifted toe for a drop kick, his single attempt being blocked by a rush of N. Y. U. guards, and he was obliged to resort to a forward pass which failed to arrive. Rosekrans exhibited great prowess against the N. Y. U. line, and time and again lunged through for substantial gains. Union became dangerous in the first and fourth quarters, but her brilliant offensive was broken up by the stubborn line of the visitors and speedy ends.

Both teams used the forward pass successfully once and both resorted to punting frequently with the advantage in distance in Rosekrans's favor.

Union made ten first down to fifteen for N. Y. U. Wittner, a High School of Commerce boy, starred at quarter for Union, but was obliged to retire in the second quarter with a sprained ankle.

The line-up:

N. Y. U., (13.)	Position.	Union. (0.)
Carroll	L. E.	Forster
Hopper	L. T.	Bowman
Hous	L. G.	Speer
C. Brimm	C.	McDonald
Savage	R. G.	Hanley
Sokolower	R. T.	Wittner
Egan	R. E.	Friday
Mackenzie	Q. B.	Wittner
Weinhaimer	L. H. B.	Goff
Cann	R. H. B.	Rosekrans, (c)
Bernstein	F. B.	Roof

New York University, scoring—Touchdowns: Bernstein, (2.) Goal from touchdown—Cann. Substitutions, New York University—Hammerschag for Bernstein, Bernstein for Hammerschag, for Cann, Mooney for Brimm, Brown for Sokotower, Horigan for Weinheimer, Jordan for Savage, Bockebaum for Hoffman. Union—Delaphant for Roof, Saxe for Hanley, Moynihan for Delaphant, Price for Speer, Judge for Wittner, Curtis for Bowman, Travis for Goff, Blanchard for Moynihan. Referee—Mr. McDonald, Brown. Umpire—Mr. Campbell, Brown. Linesman—Mr. Draper, Pennsylvania. Time of quarters—Fifteen and ten minutes each.

STEVENS CATCHES A TARTAR

Delaware Proves Surprisingly Aggressive and Wins by 5 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 28.—Stevens caught a Tartar yesterday when the heavy eleven from Delaware caught her by surprise and walked off with the game by a 5-0 score. The Engineers were outweighed more than twenty pounds to the man, but might have held the blus jerseyed players safe except for some bad fumbles in the first half.

The Hoboken players were minus the services of their captain and centre, Middleton, and Marshall and Webb, their two best backs. The absence of these men was particularly noticeable on the defensive work, as the backs often failed to support the line, this being responsible for many of Delaware's gains.

At the start of the game Delaware got the jump on the Engineers and after an exchange of punts carried the ball from midfield to Stevens' 30-yard line. After losing eight yards on a delayed end run, Wilson fell back and lifted a drop kick clean over. The second score came in the second quarter. After Stevens regained the ball on downs on her 20-yard mark, Johnson passed poorly to Goodale and the ball rolled over the line, where the Stevens back fell on it for a safety.

In the second half Stevens repeatedly carried the ball into Delaware territory, only to slip up when the final punch was required. Delaware tried numerous passes during the game, two of which, Weldin to Clancy, each netted thirty yards.

The line-up:

Delaware. (5.)	Position.	Stevens. (0.)
Fitzpatrick	L. E.	Hopkins
Aschenback	L. T.	Ford
Lauritsen	L. G.	Etzel
Stewart	C.	Johnson
Carter	R. G.	Moeller
Wilson	R. T.	Flockhart
Clancy	R. E.	Lofquist
Fidance	Q. B.	Musk
Selby	L. H. B.	Goodale
Weldin	F. B.	Stone

Field goal—E. Wilson. Safety—Goodale. Substitutions—Stevens: Goodale for Stone, Deghuee for Goodale, Peters for Bloss. Delaware: Morris for Fitzpatrick. Referee—Mr. Crooks, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Hatch, Williams. Linesman—E. A. Green, Syracuse. Time of quarters—Twelve and ten minutes each.

JOHNS HOPKINS LOSES.

George Washington University Captures Well-Fought Game, 13 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 28.—A large crowd witnessed the game between George Washington University eleven and the Johns Hopkins team at Homewood this afternoon, which the local team lost by 13 to 0.

Hopkins kicked off and the visitors fumbled the ball, but recovered. George Washington was forced to kick. Branham got the ball and made five yards, after which the ball was lost. George Washington tried three drop kicks then, all of which were unsuccessful. The quarter ended with neither side having scored and George Washington in possession of the ball on Hopkins's 18-yard line.

In the second period the Black and Blue line held well from the start. Branham and Woodward made fine tackles. George Washington tried another drop kick and recovered the ball on the 15-yard line. Failing to gain, Hopkins got the ball. Player Hopkins fumbled, however, and the visitors got the pigskin on the 10-yard line. Heffernan then made the first touchdown and Glasmo kicked the goal. George Washington made another touchdown in the third period when Burke carried the ball over. The visitors failed to kick the goal.

The lineup:

G. Wash'g'n. (13.)	Position.	Hopkins. (0.)
Reisenbach	L. E.	Gorman
Kerr	L. T.	McKlethau
Genesse	L. G.	Woodward
Giblin	C.	Freedom
Hillis	R. G.	Stanley
E. Harman	R. T.	Hearn
Hollingsworth	R. E.	Winslow
Pepper	Q. B.	Darley
Selden	L. H. B.	Branham
Burke	R. H. B.	Hopkins
Heffernan	F. B.	Duncan

Touchdowns—Heffernan, Burke. Goals from touchdowns—Glasmo. Referee—Mr. Brumbaugh of Lehigh. Umpire—Mr. Davidson of Pennsylvania. Head linesman—Dr. Columbus of Harvard.

COLUMBIA MANAGES TO STAND OFF FOE

Williams Is Held to a Tie, but Outplays Morningside Team in All Respects.

Continued from Preceding Page.

pass went wild Dartmouth had been very careful to cover up her mistakes. Their repeated success against the Tigers caused them to get careless, and they took one chance too many with the dangerous forward pass and paid a high price for it.

Tibbett Tries a Field Goal.

In the first period Tibbott made a bold attempt to kick a goal from the field but the endeavor falled by a narrow margin.

Eddy and Driggs made many attempts to pry through the Dartmouth forwards, but it was a hopeless task. Dartmouth's secondary defense was solid. For line plungers in this period, Dartmouth had the edge on the Tigers and Cannell and Duhamel and Thiescher found holes between the Princeton tackles and wings. Dartmouth's supporters were jubilant and the loud Indian "wah whoo wha" of the New Hampshire youths made a lot of noise which plainly annoyed Princeton's cheering students, just before the first period ended Dartmouth got three forward passes in quick succession but the alert Princeton ends were able to break up the plays. The first period ended with no score.

It was not until well along in the second period that Princeton made her first down. Driggs doing the 10-yard distance in two fierce plunges through the Dartmouth tackles. When Tibbott dropped back to try a field goal from the 43-yard line, Baxter broke through and blocked the kick, and he captured the ball on Princeton's 45-yard line. Cannell gathered half a dozen yards on a quarter back run, and on a forward pass to Gerrish the ball was carried up to Princeton's 25-yard line. Cannell and Gerrish then dropped back for a kick from placement.

Gerrish Scores Placement Goal.

An impressive silence came over the big crowd as the ball came back to Cannell. The quarter back held it, and Captain Gerrish booted the leather on a true course between the uprights. Then the Dartmouth rooters broke loose into joy, and a heavy silence pervaded the Princeton side of the field. Dartmouth had the jump and was outplaying the Tigers, and Captain Hogg's men were plainly surprised and worried.

The advantage keyed Dartmouth up to even greater speed than they had been traveling. Princeton, however, was desperate, and just before the whistle blew at the end of the second period Princeton executed the greatest forward pass of the game, Driggs hurling the oval ball nearly 40 yards into the outstretched hands of Winn. The play did the Tigers no good, as time was then called for the end of the first half.

Both elevens showed more fighting spirit in the third period. Thielscher was back in his old place, and the kicking duel between the Dartmouth booter and Driggs went merrily on. Cannell continued to be the bright spot in the Dartmouth backfield, and found holes in the line where no one else could. The Dartmouth full back, Duhamel, was hurt in this period and, although he protested, was not being taken from the game. Trainer Harry Hilliman finally persuaded the limping line plunger to come to the side lines. His absence was felt, for he was just the type of plunger that could make an impression on the Princeton forwards. Captain Gerrish made up a great deal for the missing full back, and he did some rapping up of the Orange and Black line himself before he was halted.

Dartmouth was making a noticeable impression on the Tiger defense when Driggs's big play completely changed the complexion of the game. Gerrish, in making his forward pass to Emery, hesitated for a long, and the Princeton players had time to get spread out to get the ball. The first Princeton player who jumped for the pigskin missed it, and it hit another player on the head. Again the ball bounced into the air, and Eddie Driggs was there to grab it. Up the field he started in the mad hurly-burly of a chase, game which ended in a touchdown, coming to Princeton just in time to pull her out of the fast-approaching defeat.

Driggs Has Superhuman Speed.

Driggs was possessed of superhuman effort on his thrilling trip down the gridiron. The Dartmouth players scrambled and rushed and bowled over Princeton players right and left to catch up with him, but it was no use. Driggs was always a jump ahead of them, and won a race to the goal line which sent a thrill through every spectator in the big stadium. After that touchdown and goal Princeton played safe, and although Dartmouth still showed flashes of great strength, Eddie Driggs was always on the job with his toe to boot the ball far away into Dartmouth's territory.

Toward the end of the game Dartmouth again had a fine opportunity to score, when one of Driggs's kicks went to one side and went out of bounds on Princeton's 27-yard line. Dartmouth pulled herself together for one final charge toward victory. Sid McDonough, Dartmouth's 185-pound starter, was now at the helm and he seemed too light to wiggle past the heavy Tigers. He didn't fail because he didn't try. He shot plays at Princeton in quick succession, but they all stopped short. As a last resort he hurled a forward pass almost to the Tiger goal line, but there was no one there to get it and Dartmouth's last opportunity vanished in that incompleted aerial play.

The line-ups:

Princeton, (7.)	Position.	Dartmouth, (3.)
Highly	L. E.	Dussosolt
McGraw	L. T.	Trier
Nourse	L. G.	Neeley
Gennert	C.	Gile
Hogg	R. G.	Youngstrom
McLean	R. T.	Cotton
Wilson	R. E.	Emery
Eddy	Q. B.	Cannell
Brown	L. H. B.	Gerrish
Tibbott	R. H. B.	Thielscher
Driggs	F. B.	Duhamel

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Princeton	0	0	7	0—7
Dartmouth	0	3	0	0—3

Touchdown—For Princeton, Driggs. Goal from touchdown—Tibbott. Goal from placement—For Dartmouth, Gerrish.

Substitutions—Princeton, Winn for Highly, Ames for Eddy, Haisey for McLean, Funk for Wilson, Eberstadt for Brown, McLean for Haisey, Brown for Eberstadt, Wilson for Highly, Highly, Winn, Wilson for Funk, Meaver for Brown, Knuffman for McLean. Dartmouth—Ponder for Thielscher, Baxter for Gile, Cogswell for Dussosolt, Edwards for Duhamel, M. F. McDonough for Emery, Lehman for Edwards, Duhamel for Edwards, D. Holbrook for Duhamel, Sid Holbrook for Cannell, Cunningham for Baxter, Saladine for Dussosolt, Austin for Emery, H. B. McDonough for Sid Holbrook, Bevan for Cotton, Barrows for Ponder. Referee—T. F. Murphy, Harvard. Umpire—Carl Marshall, Harvard. Linesman—David L. Fults, Brown. Field Judge—Charles J. McCarthy, Germantown Academy. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

TIGERS WIN AT GOLF TOO.

Dartmouth Players Beaten on Princeton Links by 3 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28. — The Dartmouth golfers fell victims to the superior prowess of the Princetonians here this morning by a score of 3 to 2.

The best score of the day was made by Captain W. A. Lowrie of the Princeton team, who covered the course in 76. The record of the links is 74. Lowrie defeated Kaiser, the Dartmouth first man, 7 up and 5 to play. The other matches resulted as follows:

McCormick, Princeton, defeated Bard, Dartmouth, 1 up; Gunnell, Princeton, defeated O'Connell, Dartmouth, 5 and 3; Godman, Dartmouth, defeated P. J. Herron, Princeton, 2 up; Emerson, Dartmouth, defeated Read, Princeton, 6 and 5.

Other School Results.

At Essex Fells, N. J.—Kingsley School, 6; Newark Academy, 6.

At New Milford, Conn.—Canterbury School, 13; Richfield School, 6.

At New Brunswick, N. J.—Rutgers Prep, 14; Pennington School, 0.

At Mohegan Lake, N. Y.—Mohegan, 35; Irving School, 0.

At Salisbury, Conn.—Westminster School, 6; Salisbury School, 0.

At Peekskill, N. Y.—Morris H. S., 10; Peekskill M. A., 0.

At Hartsdale Field—Stuyvesant H. S., 40; Bushwick H. S., 0.

AGILITY OF DRIGGS GIVES TIGERS GAME

Victors Continue Their Progress Toward City Championship —Other School Games.

The progress of the De Witt Clinton High School team toward the city football championship remained unchecked yesterday, when the West Fifty-ninth Street boys took the measure of New Utrecht High at Lenox Oval, 14 to 0. The Brooklynites made a hard fight, but their defense twice crumpled under the severe attacks of the Clinton aggregation, with resultant touchdowns. It was in the last minutes of play in both the first and second halves that Clinton crossed the New Utrecht goal line.

With fifteen seconds remaining to be played in the second quarter, Eisenberg, Clinton's quarter back, broke through from the 5-yard line and plunged over with the first touchdown. Janeson kicked the goal. New Utrecht almost penetrated the victor's goal in the third period, when Shea, the visitors' half back, made a 45-yard run. New Utrecht was then held for downs on Clinton's 10-yard line, and the latter punted out of danger. Hoving, Clinton's centre, caught a forward pass late in the fourth quarter and ran thirty yards for a touchdown.

The contest between the High School of Commerce and Flushing High, at Flushing, ended in a row at the conclusion of the second period, with victory going to Commerce by 7 to 6. Flushing had scored in the first period on a long end run by Alford, and held Commerce in check all the time. But with the second period nearing a close, Commerce worked the ball near the opponent's goal, only to lose it there on downs. One of the Flushing players dropped back for a punt, and as his foot was raised to kick, the timer's whistle blew.

But before the Flushing man had got the ball away, the Commerce line broke through, blocked the kick, and the pigskin rolled back of the Flushing line. Gold, the Commerce left end, jumped over, and fell on the ball, making a touchdown. Mulligan kicked the goal. The Flushing players and their coach stormed against a decision of Referee Adikes, who ruled that the touchdown was legal. The protests caused such a rumpus that the Commerce team withdrew, with the verdict of the umpire and the victory.

Pawling School's speedy eleven halted the winning career of the Hamilton Institute team to a close at Pawling, winning by 14 to 0. It was not until the last period that Pawling won. Babcock, the tackle, carried the ball over for touchdowns on line plunges. Both goals were kicked.

In a double header at Washington Park, Manual Training and Poly Prep were successful. Manual Training defeated the Long Island Aggies, 23 to 2, the farmers only scoring coming from a safety by Clark. Poly Prep downed Boy's High, 14 to 0, on touchdowns by Redmond and Maloney.

A field goal by Fullback Metzger spelled defeat for Commercial in its annual game with Eramus Hall at Commercial Field in Brooklyn. Metzger's drop kick counted the only score of the game, which resulted 3 to 0.

St. Paul's School had no difficulty disposing of South Side High of Newark at Garden City by 31 to 0.

The line-up and summaries of the principal scholastic games in the Metropolitan district follow:

De Witt Clinton vs. New Utrecht.

De Witt C., (14.)	Position.	New Utrecht, (0.)
B. Thompson	L. E.	Greco
Schuster	L. T.	M. Thompson
MacNulty	L. G.	Goldstein
Wacher	C.	Howry
Stern	R. G.	Greco
Brodell	R. T.	Shea
Fitzgibbon	R. E.	Washington
F. Eisenberg	Q. B.	Patterson
R. Eisenberg	L. H. B.	Karlson
Blair	R. H. B.	Canabey
Jameson	F. B.	Shea

Touchdowns—F. Eisenberg, Hoving. Goal from touchdown—Jameson, (2.) Umpire—Mr. Nixon. Referee—Mr. Shears, Dickinson. Head linesman—Mr. Shean, Springfield Y. M. C. A. School. Time of quarters—Ten minutes

FINAL DASH WINS FOR WOLVERINES

Score All Their Points in Last Ten Minutes and Nose Out Syracuse by 14 to 13.

ORANGE LINE GETS TIRED

Wearies and Weakens Under Final Desperate Assaults of Driving Michigan Backfield.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 28.—Wonderful playing in the last quarter by Harry Zeiger, Dunne, and Maulbetsch enabled Michigan to nose out Syracuse 14 to 13, in the last three minutes of play. The work of this trio in particular turned a defeat which stared the Wolverines in the face into a victory, Michigan making all her points ten minutes before the game ended in excitement which has eclipsed anything seen here in the past three years.

The last quarter was one-third gone when Meehan missed his seventh try for a field goal. Michigan had the ball on her 20-yard line. Smith's pass to Bach netted twenty-five yards and Maulbetsch added two through Gilmore. Smith's short pass to Maulbetsch made four more and a triple pass from Zeiger to Smith to the captain put the pigskin on Syracuse's 26-yard line. Zeiger made four on a wide run. Wright replaced Planck, the latter having been hurt.

Syracuse lost fifteen yards for Wright's failure to report to Referee Holderness, the ball resting on her 5-yard line. After three futile tries to puncture Syracuse's line Zeiger called Rehor back for a fake place kick. He waited until Rehor put Sparfeld out of the way then squirmed twenty-three yards for the first count, diving over three Orange men. Maulbetsch kicked the goal.

Goal from Touchdown Wins.

During the next few minutes Syracuse had the better of the argument. Meehan tried a short pass on Michigan's 27-yard line. Dunne intercepted it on the side lines and was dropped finally on his own 46-yard mark. Smith heaved to Dunne, who made eighteen yards before he was nailed on the Orange 18-yard mark. The New Yorkers lost ten yards for roughing Smith. Smith then toted the leather to the 5-yard line, where Zeiger dodged past White and crawled over the goal line. Maulbetsch's goal from touchdown decided whether the contest was to be a tie or not.

Syracuse outplayed Michigan during most of the first three quarters. Yost seemed to be holding his men in reserve for the final onslaught, which was ultimately brought about. Nearly as soon as Michigan received the ball Dunne would be brought back from end to punt. Although Dunne did the kicking all last year, today was his first chance this season, and he did well, outclassing both Planck and Wright.

Meehan opened the battle proper when he kicked a goal from the field three minutes after the kick-off. He tried again soon after from the 10-yard line, but the boot was wide. The rest of the quarter was spent in Syracuse rushes, which the Wolverines stopped before they got close enough for Meehan to kick. He tried from his 36-yard line, but failed. His fourth attempt in the second quarter, from the 10-yard mark, added 3 more to the Orango total.

Fumble Leads to Tally.

Smith's fumble soon after the kick-off placed Syracuse in position to get its only touchdown. Meehan made four yards, bringing the ball to Michigan's 40-yard mark. An exchange of punts gave Syracuse the ball on her 37-yard line. Syracuse was offside. Meehan's pass to Rafter was caught by the latter on the 20-yard mark, and after evading the three Michigan tacklers he lasted over the line. Meehan kicked the goal, bringing the score to 13. Syracuse was through scoring for the day, but Planck, Meehan, and Rafter made many nice gains, which Zeiger and Michigan passes offset before the half ended.

The third period was scoreless, with Michigan fighting in her own territory all the time, but taking a decided brace over her play of the first half. Just before time was called Meehan missed a try from the 15-yard line. Twice after the start of the last quarter he again failed.

All through the third period Michigan's backfield was having a rest. The heavy Orange line was growing tired, and the backs of the Wolverines were plowing through for bigger gains. Finally Zeiger and Dunne, aided by a big gain when Peach received a pass, swept the tired Orange down the field, and after Michigan's two touchdowns Zeiger was leading his team toward another score, but time was called with the oval in midfield.

The line-up:

Michigan. (14.)	Position.	Syracuse. (13.)
Dunne	L. E.	Rutstein
Wieman	L. T.	Cobb
Gracey	L. G.	White, (Capt.)
Niemann	C.	Gilmore
Rehor	R. G.	Trigg
Weeks	R. T.	Segal
Peach	R. E.	Dumoe
Sparks	Q. B.	Meehan
Maulbetsch, (Capt.)	L. H. B.	Planck
Raymond	R. H. B.	Williams
Smith	F. B.	Rafter

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Michigan	0	0	0	14	—14
Syracuse	3	10	0	0	—13

Touchdowns—Rafter, Zeiger, (2.) Goals from touchdown—Meehan, Maulbetsch, (2.) Goals from field—Meehan, 2. Referee—J. C. Holderness of Lehigh. Umpire—Louis Hinkey of Yale. Field Judge—Leigh Lynch of Brown. Head linesman—Anthony Hinnes of Yale. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Substitutions: Michigan—Zeiger for Sparks, Boyd for Gracey, Hanish for Raymond, Martens for Peach, Goodsell for Rehor. Syracuse—M. Brown for Williams, Sparfeld for Dumoe, Wright for Planck.

MINNESOTA SWAMPS IOWA.

Powerful Eleven Runs Up 67 to 0 with Variety of Plays.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 28.—Minnesota's powerful football eleven, playing with machine-like precision, mixing slides off tackle and shift plays, with the successful use of the forward pass, scored touchdowns against the Hawkeyes throughout the game here today. The score was 67 to 0. Captain Baston kicked five goals for Minnesota and Hauser one. The playing of Baston in picking three long forward passes out of the air was easily the best ever seen on the Minnesota gridiron. The plunging of Sprafka and Wyman was too much for the Iowa forwards and their line was torn to shreds. Iowa made but one first down in the entire game. The line-up:

Minnesota. (67.)	Position.	Iowa. (0.)
Baston	L. E.	Triplett
Townley	L. T.	McKee
Sinclair	L. G.	Grubb
J. Hansen	C.	Becker
Ecklund	R. G.	Fosdick
Haskew	R. T.	Kris
Buckley	R. E.	Laun
Long	Q. B.	Jenkins
Sprafka	L. H. B.	Mendenhall
H. Hansen	R. H. B.	Day's
Wyman	F. B.	Scott

Touchdowns—Baston, Sprafka, (4.) Long, (2.) Flynn. Goals from touchdown—Baston, (5.) Hauser.

Substitutions—Iowa: Kelley for Grubb, Wyland for Kris, Grubb for Kelley, Kris for Wyland, Hunseiman for Kris, Vanpelt for Scott, Reed for Laun, Bannick for Jenkins, Duncan for Mendenhall, Hammond for Davis, Berring for Duncan, Gray for Ecklund, Glass for Reed, Wilson for Sinclair; Minnesota: Johnson for Long, Long for Johnson, Flynn for Baston, Kingsley for Wyman, Hartwick for Townley, Ballentine for Long, Anderson for Sprafka.

Referee—Mr. Masker, Northwestern. Umpire—Mr. Benbrook, Michigan. Field judge—Mr. Adams, Ohio State. Linesman—Mr. Gardner, Illinois.

WESLEYAN SLATE CLEAN.

Beats Amherst, 10 to 7, and Remains Undefeated This Season.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 28.—Wesleyan defeated Amherst in the twenty-third annual contest between the two colleges on Andrus Field this afternoon, 10 to 7. Wesleyan entered the game a favorite, having a clean slate thus far this season. Amherst brought down the entire student body by special train for the game.

There was no scoring in the first quarter, but in the second Harman ran forty-seven yards for a touchdown, but was recalled because he stepped out of bounds. Later on in the same period, he was pushed over from the 5-yard line, but the ball was again recalled because of holding on the line. Toward the close of the quarter, Deetjen sent the ball over from the 32-yard line on a drop kick.

Amherst jumped into the lead in the third quarter when Bodenhorn, with but two seconds left to play, carried the ball across from the 1-yard line. Amherst had previously carried it by straight rushes from the 45-yard line. Widmayer kicked the goal, giving Amherst the lead, 7 to 3. Wesleyan won the game in the fourth quarter when Harman took the ball on a forward pass from Webb at the 35-yard line, and raced the rest of the way to the goal line. Webb kicked the goal. Harman starred for Wesleyan, and Bodenhorn starred for Amherst.

The line-up:

Wesleyan. (10.)	Position.	Amherst. (7.)
Boswell	L. E.	Forbes
Woolley	L. T.	Woodman
Talbot	L. G.	Knauth
Eaton	C.	Widmayer
Sutter	R. G.	Hobart
Brown	R. T.	Norton
Peck	R. E.	Washburn
Webb	Q. B.	Bodenhorn
Harman	L. H. B.	Goodrich
Deetjen	R. H. B.	Schmidt
Richards	F. B.	Melcher

Touchdowns — Harman and Bodenhorn. Goals from touchdowns—Webb and Widmayer. Goals from field—Deetjen.

Substitutes—Wesleyan: Froidevaux for Sutter; Wilbur for Richards. Amherst: Davis for Schmidt. Referee—Mr. Bergin of Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Lutting of Chicago University. Head linesman—Mr. Crowley of Bowdoin. Time of periods—Twelve andfourteen minutes each.

LAFAYETTE WINS AT LAST.

Spirited Game Results in Defeat of Lebanon Valley, 27 to 14.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 28.—The bells of Old South College on the Lafayette campus rang out this afternoon, announcing a football victory for the first time this year. By a score of 27 to 14 the Maroon and White defeated Lebanon Valley, the team which last week tied with Lehigh. The game had a disastrous start for the home team. Captain Taylor of Lafayette fumbled the first punt on the 20-yard line, and Lebanon recovered. From this vantage point the Valley aggregation quickly carried the ball over for a score.

It was this fumble and this sudden score which turned the tide. From the time the next scrimmage started till the end of the game Lafayette played with more spirit than had been seen in any of its contests this year. Two successful forward passes, both thrown by Weldon and received by Taylor and Pardee respectively, gave the impetus for the touchdown which tied the score. A few minutes later Weldon threw a pass over the goal line to Captain Taylor, and Lafayette assumed a lead which was not taken away, in spite of the fact that a 33-yard pass, Keating to Adams, in the last moments of the game, gave another touchdown to Lebanon. Lafayette scored twice in the last period. One Taylor made on straight football, and the other was a pass to Ellis as he stood right on the goal line and between the uprights. The line-up:

Lafayette. (21.)	Position.	Lebanon. (14.)
Thaxter	L. E.	Morrison
Gano	L. T.	Atticks
Gulick	L. G.	Dehuff
Gellatly	C.	Weurich
Ernst	R. G.	Buckwalter
Lehman	R. T.	Loomis
Woodruff	R. E.	Adams
Taylor	Q. B.	Rupp
Diamond	L. H. B.	Goff
Ellis	R. H. B.	Keating
Weldon	F. B.	Walter

Touchdowns—Rupp, 2; Weldon, Taylor, Ellis, 2. Goals from touchdowns—Walter, Keating, Weldon, 2. Substitutions—Lafayette, Pardee for Thaxter, Bell for Gano, Thaxter for Pardee, Gano for Bell, McDonald for Thaxter, Ritter for Gulick, Seeley for Weldon. Lebanon Valley, Winnefisk for Loomis, Jaeger for Walter, Stahl for Buckwater, Snavely for Goff, Rupp for Yeager, Lucre for Dehuff. Referee—Dr. Harvey Smith, Bucknell. Umpire—C. E. Price, Swarthmore. Linesman—E. M. Furry of Lafayette. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

ROCHESTER HAS EASY TIME.

Harris Scores Three of Four Touchdowns Against Hamilton.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 28.—Rochester played good football here today to defeat Hamilton 30 to 0. The decisive victory was due chiefly to the brilliant work of Quarterback Harris, who scored three touchdowns on runs and kicked a field goal from the 23-yard line. Captain Witney tallied another touchdown by intercepting a forward pass and racing twenty yards. Hummel, the former Barringer High star, was injured early in the game, but not before he had done good work on the defense and in heaving forward passes. Auchterlonie, the freshman from Erasmus Hall, also played a prominent rôle in the Rochester victory. Hamilton lost the services of Captain Dayton early in the game, and his withdrawal undoubtedly had much to do with the size of the score.

The line-up:

Rochester. (30.)	Position.	Hamilton. (0.)
Ogden	L. E.	Meola
Hummel	L. T.	Gorman
Gospel	L. G.	Huntsman
Quincy	C.	Dayton
Smith	R. G.	Bolenius
Auchterlonia	R. T.	Lowell
Witney	R. E.	McLean
Harris	Q. B.	Bristol
Brown	L. H. B.	Jones
Crouch	R. H. B.	Peck
Evans	F. B.	Schwartz

Touchdowns — Harris, (3.) Witney. Goals from touchdown—Harris, 3. Goal from field—Harris. Substitutions—Rochester: McKelvey for Crouch, Downs for Evans, Smith for Hummel, Stout for Smith, Remington for Ogden, Megannan for Quinby. Hamilton: Ogden for Dayton, Brooks for McLean, Pappe for Bristol. Referee—Mr. Waugh, Syracuse. Umpire—Mr. Miller, Haverford. Linesman—Mr. Benzoni, Colgate. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

CREST HILL WINS CLASSIC.

R. L. Gerry's Jumper Takes Erdenheim Cup at Whitemarsh Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The Erdenheim Cup, the feature of the six races which made up the concluding day's session of the Whitemarsh Valley Hunt Club's races on the Erdenheim track, near Chestnut Hill, was won this afternoon by Crest Hill, a hunter owned by Robert L. Gerry of New York. Nearly 7,000 persons, many of them prominent in society, witnessed the thrilling classic. The race is a steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. Besides the Erdenheim Cup, a silver cup worth $500 and a prize of $1,000 in gold were added for the winner. Both prizes were presented by George D. Widener.

Only three horses started in the race, the other two being Distance, owned by Mrs. Ambrose Clark of Philadelphia, and Skibbereen, owned by L. Wood. Distance was the favorite in the betting, the bookies asking even money. The horse was proving the dope right and was leading to the last stretch, when at the last hurdle he threw his rider, N. Kennedy. He ran on down the stretch, but was stopped, and his rider remounted, but the delay prevented him from taking first place.

Skibbereen, ridden by T. Tuckey, ran off the course and did not finish. The betting had been 3 to 2 on Skibbereen and 3 to 1 on Crest Hill.

KOLEHMAINEN AGAIN 10-MILE CHAMPION

Finnish Runner Shows Old Form in Beating Kyronen and Henigan—Remer Wins Walk.

Plowing to the wire over a path lined by solid masses of persons nearly 3,000 in number, who had swarmed across the field with the end of the race in sight, Hannes Kolehmainen, the little Finn, with the familiar green winged fist of the Irish-American A. C. sheared from his white jersey, yesterday came back, and in one of the most sensational races ever seen on any cinderpath defended his title in the ten-mile running championship contest of the Amateur Athletic Union, held under the auspices of the Morningside A. C. at Macombs Dam Park.

Running in the same form which made him unbeatable in 1913, 1914, and 1915, Kolehmainen showed unmistakably that he had regained his best form by covering the ten miles in 52:40 4-5, and beating Willie Kyronen, another Finn of the Millrose A. A., in a thrilling dash to the tape by little more than ten yards. Fifteen yards back of Kyronen, almost swallowed up by the crowd which broke loose from places on the fence surrounding the oval, came a square-jawed, smiling little Irish lad, named Jim Henigan, of the Dorchester Club, Boston, who for nine and one-half miles had made the pace and had fallen into the trap which Kolehmainen and Kyronen desired.

As courageous a little runner as ever donned a spiked shoe, Henigan fought the far-famed Finns every inch of the way, and he might have been right at Kolehmainen's shoulder had not the crowd ran over the field. Kolehmainen was himself in that last lap. He must have known all the time that he could win, for he smiled confidently while Henigan and Kyronen were struggling out in front. At no time in the race were there more than two yards between the three leaders and at some points there was less.

For four years Richard F. Remer, the New York A. C. veteran, has endeavored unsuccessfully to win the 7-mile walking championship of the United States, and his chance came yesterday in the titular event before the 10-mile run. Walking the fastest seven miles ever journeyed by an American athlete, Remer, his silver locks flashing in the mid-Summer-like sun, crossed the finish line nearly 350 yards in front of his nearest rival, Willie Plant, of the Long Island A. C., being clocked in 53 minutes 39 3-5 seconds. This mark would stand as an American record were it not that George Goulding, the Canadian, came here last year and won the title in 50:40 4-5. Before that time, the best figures ever recorded on an American cinderpath were 54:07, established by E. E. Merrill in Boston in October, 1885.

Remer really outdid himself, it seemed. He blazed the way for eleven opponents throughout the distance, increasing his lead on every circuit of the quarter of a mile track, and almost lapping Plant before he breasted the tape. Remer, although 35 years of age, is the best walker in the country today, now that Eddie Renz has taken to the tall wood for rest. He is fair in style and clean in motion, and yesterday went through seven miles without a caution.

There were probably 7,000 persons in the crowd, which filled every inch of standing room around Macombs Dam Park and blackened the viaduct above and the surrounding hills when eighteen men, the full quota, answered the call in the ten-mile run.

Henigan, a little lad who is the best New England has in the distance-running line, started right out for the title with a swing of body and legs that recalled to old-timers one of the greatest amateur distance runners of the past, Alf Shrubb of England. He did not fear either Kyronen or Kolehmainen, but seemed intent on making his own pace. Only twice did either of the Finns attempt to take this honor away from him, and on both occasions Hanigan came back with a spurt which kept him in front. Lap after lap went by, with the leaders in the same position. The margin between them hardly varied an inch. They moved stride for stride, until the last lap.

Then Kyronen and Kolehmainen, still fresh, went past the little New Englander, but they were not fifteen yards on their last trip around the track, when the heretofore orderly crowd broke loose and ran all over the circuit, disregarding officials, police and everybody else who tried to stop them. The officials asserted that none of the men was interfered with by the crowd.

The summaries:

The order of finish in the ten-mile run was as follows:

Name and Club.	Time. M. S.
H. Kolehmainen, unattached	52:50 4-5
W. Kyronen, Millrose A. A.	52:53
J. Henigan, Dorchester Club, Boston	52:56
J. McGrath, Jersey Harriers	55:16
W. J. Kennedy, unattached	55:37 4-5
H. Schuster, Swedish-American A. C.	55:36 3-5
Fred Travalena, Mohawk A. C.	56:27 2-5
H. Parkinson, Morningside A. C.	56:47
L. Schmidt, Bronx Church House	57:11 3-5
T. Halfline, Morningside A. C.	57:25
J. Plant, Long Island A. C.	57:27 2-5
L. P. Dutka, Hungarian-Am. A. C.	58:21 1-5

The order of finish of those inside the time limit of one hour in the seven-mile walk follows:

Name and Club.	Time. M. S.
Richard F. Remer, New York A. C.	53:39 3-5
William Plant, Long Island A. C.	55:15 2-5
W. J. MacFadden, New York A. C.	56:00 4-5
Fred Kiser, Morningside A. C.	56:44
W. J. Rolker, Irish-American A. C.	56:52
Joseph Pearman, New York A. C.	57:06
Eugene Gruenberg, unattached	59:10

BILLIARD AMATEURS PLAY.

Rapid Progress in National Novice Straight Rail Tourney.

Rapid progress in the second week of the national novice straight rail billiard tournament under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players makes it likely that the preliminaries in the seven rooms will be completed well before Nov. 11, the date set for their close. One of the finalists who will embark in the inter-room play on Nov. 13 was determined in the week just ended—Dr. Frank Bauer, who made a clean sweep at Daly's.

The straight "lose and out" elimination system at the Morningside room in Harlem has cut the original field of sixteen there down to four. C. Curtis meets W. Belknap Wednesday night, H. Felson opposes I. Schwartz on Thursday and the concluding game will be either Friday or the next week.

Five remain in at Cranfield's Washington Heights room—John T. Snitzler, E. Bruce Rohn, S. Fisk, William Viertel and E. H. Watrous. The lone two and out scheme is in force there and also at Thum's, where six survive—William Durant, E. C. Baehni, O. J. Elder, Ellis Solomon, M. Marshall and J. V. Ruch. This plan has cut the original field of eighteen at Flynn's to ten, with Charles Ebson, W. Monroe and R. C. Hackstaff the leaders, each having won twice.

At Doyle's and the Lawler Brothers' Brooklyn room round robins are in progress. Joseph J. Johann, Jr., is the leading Brooklynite, with four victories, and J. F. Blaesdell with three comes next. There will be two or three games nightly at Doyle's this week. Roy Johnson and Nelson Mayo lead there with two successes and no setbacks.

The high run record of 32 by S. Brussell in Brooklyn and the best average mark of 5 15-17 by J. Schwartz at the Morningside room still stand, but J. McManiman equaled the latter at Lawler's. The week's best run was 29, by J. J. Johann, Jr., also in the Brooklyn room. Next in size came Charles Ebson's 25, at Flynn's Park Place room.

Rani Sails to Another Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 28.—In the race today between the Arrow Class and Indian Harbor one design yachts for the cup offered in competition in the October series, the Rani, owned by Commodore Clifford D. Mallory, was the winner. Commodore L. H. Dyer's Jack O'Lantern was second. The course was about seven and a quarter miles.

BOSTON COLLEGE IS VICTOR.

Captures Loosely Played Contest from Trinity by 21 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 28.—Trinity played no better than expected this afternoon, but Boston College was weaker than supposed or than Coach Charles Brickley volubly and audibly could tolerate, and so the final score was: Boston, 21; Trinity, 7. Trinity showed no improvement in tackling, and the chief reason the Boston side of the score was not much larger seemed to be Boston's continual fumbling and misunderstanding of signals.

Brickley, whose brother George was Trinity's mainstay last year, pranced frantically up and down the sidelines this afternoon, raging and fuming over the graceless showing of his Boston charges and furiously urging them to try to remember some of the things he had taught them. The feature of the game was the 97-yard run of Trinity's left end, Astlett, which resulted in a touchdown on the next play.

It was in the third period that Boston was on Trinity's 5-yard line, ready to score the third touchdown, when, through some misunderstanding in the signals, the Boston back who was to carry the ball across stepped before the quarter back could connect with him, and the ball fell bouncing behind the line. Astlett flashed in and around, and, swooping up the ball, started pounding toward the Boston line. He outdistanced all pursuers and almost succeeded in dodging Dee, who finally threw him a few yards from Boston's goal. Jarvis went over in the next play for Trinity's lone touchdown, and Nordstrom kicked the goal. oBston's line was practicaly impregnable, but the fumbling was comparable to nothing except Trinity's wretched tackling and teamwork.

Boston. (21.)	Position.	Trinity. (7.)
Trowbridge	L. E.	Astlett
Hoorigan	L. T.	Nordstrom
Colton	L. G.	S. Jackson
Callahan	C.	Breslin
McCarty	R. G.	M. Jackson
Dulles	R. T.	Woolley
Curley	R. E.	Jones
Dee	Q. B.	Jarvis
Fitzpatrick	L. H. B.	Murray
Hanlon	R. H. B.	Curtiss
Lowney	F. B.	Hyland

Touchdowns—Hanlon, 2; Fitzpatrick, Jarvis. Goals from touchdowns—Fitzpatrick, 3; Nordstrom, 1.

Substitutions—Boston: Regan for Dee, McKenzie for Lowney, Halloran for McKenzie, Fitzgerald for Curley. Trinity: Shultheiss for Murray, Purdy for Hyland, Murray for Purdy.

Referee—Mr. Lewe, Dartmouth. Umpire—Mr. Brown, Boston A. A. Field judge—Mr. Newton, Dartmouth. Head linesman—Mr. Coulter, Brown. Time of periods—Twelve minutes.

GARNET BEATS URSINUS.

Nip-and-Tuck Battle Results in Victory for Swarthmore, 13 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

SWARTHMORE, Penn., Oct. 28.—Before the largest Founders' Day crowd in the history of the college, Swarthmore's team won from the fast Ursinus team by the score of 13 to 3, in a game that was nip and tuck throughout. Ursinus started out with a rush and after receiving the ball from the kick-off carried the ball to the 30-yard line through series of line plunges, where Clark kicked a field goal.

The Garnet came back strong in the second quarter and Bush carried the ball over on a line plunge after Smith, Garnet left end, had recovered a fumble. Endicott missed the goal. At the close of the third quarter, Michael intercepted a forward pass and ran it back thirty yards before he was downed. After a 5-yard gain through centre, Johnson made a long forward pass to Smith, who fell over the line for a touchdown. Michael kicked the goal.

The line-up:

Swarthmore. (13.)	Position.	Ursinus. (3.)
Smith	L. E.	Vedder
McGovern	L. T.	Aspenfelter
Ridpath	L. G.	Longacre
Donnelly	C.	Wood
Stowe	R. G.	Petterson
Endicott	R. T.	Grossman
Olin	R. E.	Carlson
Provost	Q. B.	Richards
Michael	L. H. B.	Hamby
Ewell	R. H. B.	Clark
Cornog	F. B.	Brown

Touchdowns—Bush and Smith. Goal from touchdown—Michael. Field goal—Clark.

Substitutions—Ursinus: Bowman for Hamby; Evans for Brown, Gouley for Grossman. Swarthmore: Bush for Michael, Baker for Ewell, Clark for Donnelly, Johnson for Provost, Wilson for Ridpath, Mealy for Cornog, Michael for Mealy.

Umpire—Mr. Washburn of Episcopal. Referee—Mr. Gilandor of Pennsylvania. Head linesman—Mr. Shaw of Pennsylvania. Time of periods—Twelve minutes.

YALE SOCCERITES WIN.

Defeat Crescent A. C. Eleven by 4 Goals to 1—Other Matches.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 28.—Yale's soccer players took the field today against the eleven of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, leaders in the Field Club League, and won by the score of 4 goals to 1. The Crescents, however, were short one man, Waters, their insight right, and Yale made the most of the opportunity.

Captain Wood of Yale played a star game in both periods, and he received good support from Elwood and Lee. On the visiting team Rae, Maclennan and Jackson made the best showing.

The lineup:

Yale. (4.)	Position.	Crescent. (1.)
Ford	G.	Harvey
T. Crawford	L. B.	Rae
R. Crawford	L. B.	Thomas
Nichols	R. H.	Hamilton
Wood. (C.)	C. H.	Maclennan
Macance	L. H.	Phillip
Souther	O. R.	Titus
Elwood	I. R.	Jackson
Hardy	C.	Van Santer
Lee	I. L.	De Gaudenzi
Darby	O. L.	

Referee—J. Fletcher. Linesman—Woods and Johnson. Goals—Lee, (2.) Macance, Souther. Yale; Jackson, Crescent A. C. Times—Halves of 45 minutes.

Curtis High soccers, high school champions, struck their stride yesterday at Curtis Field, Staten Island, where they ousted Erasmus Hall from first place by defeating the Brooklyn team 2 goals to 0. Clason, after a pretty combination by Calahan and Sullivan, shot the first goal.

Evander Childs defeated the soccer team of Townsend Harris Hall by the score of 1 goal to 0 at Jasper Field yesterday. Falk, centre for Evander Childs, shot the winning goal from a mix-up in the first half.

A one-sided victory for Richmond County over the Passaic Field Club team was the result of the Field Club League match at West New Brighton, yesterday. Richmond County won by 8 goals to 0, after leading at half time by 3 to 0. Glick shot three goals.

Defeating Morris High by the score of 3 goals to 2 after the hardest fought soccer championship game of the season, at Crotona Park, yesterday afternoon, the eleven representing the High School of Commerce, forged ahead into the lead in the High School League in consequence of the defeat of Erasmus by Curtis. Honors were even all the way through between Commerce and Morris until the end of the game, when, with but two minutes to play, Glasgow, outside left for Commerce, found Morris's net for the winning goal.

Soccer elevens representing the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club and the Bensonhurst Field Club played a 1 to 1 tie game in the Field Club League championship match at Ulmer Park yesterday. Both goals were scored in the first period of play, Van Laar being the first to tally for Staten Island. Mowatt, from a pass by Beckett, equalized for the visitors.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 28.—The soccer team of the Montclair Athletic Club, having a day off in the Field League, defeated the Montclair Scots handily here today, the final score being 8 goals to 0.

Vermont Wins by Aerial Route.

DOVER, N. H., Oct. 28.—The University of Vermont won from New Hampshire College 13 to 9 today after the New Hampshire players had obtained a 9 to 0 advantage in the first two periods. Forward passes figured in Vermont's scoring, while the New Hampshire team's touchdown was made entirely by line-plunging tactics.

BONDAGE TRIUMPHS IN RICH HANDICAP

Outsider Leads Favorite to the Finish at Laurel—Northwood a Winner.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 28.—Bondage, bearing the colors of J. Arthur, an outsider, quoted at $28.80 for $2, won the rich Potomac Handicap, which was the feature of a highly interesting card at the Maryland State Fair course this afternoon. The Oneck Stable's Tragedy was second, and Tom Taggart, W. S. Kilmer's youngster, came in third.

The race was for two-year-olds, at a mile. The nominations for this event closed with seventy-eight listed. Out of these ten went to the post. Bondage, the winner, has shown very little this season to warrant the thought that the colt could win a race of this importance. His only victory in eleven starts was a five-furlong dash at Fort Erie, in which he defeated a small field of ordinary two-year-olds, and the last three times he has been to the post at Laurel he was never better than third.

However, the youngster showed plenty of speed this afternoon and demonstrated that he could go the distance. Ball, who had the mount, held the colt back with the other contenders for the first three-quarters of a mile, then he sent him up with the leaders, Tragedy and Tom Taggart, which made all the early pace. Coming to the last furlong post, Ball went to the whip and Bondage responded gamely, with the result that he passed both Tom Taggart and Tragedy to come on and win by a comfortable margin.

Northwood, from the Northwood Stable, easily accounted for the Chevy Chase Steeplechase Handicap, to which was added $1,500. The winner disposed of Shannon River and Early Light in the stretch run and came home on the bit. The latter two finished in the order named.

The fine young colt, Marse Henry, bred by John E. Madden and running in the silks of T. J. Smith, was the winner of the Highweight Handicap for all ages. The youngster was in it 115 pounds and was several lengths ahead of Keweenaw at the finish. James Butler's High Noon was at top weight, with 133 pounds. The import was too much for the son of Voter, and he came in fourth. The short end of the purse went to the Marrone Stable's J. J. Lillis. The other handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, for three-year-olds and upward, went to Archibald Barklie's Hilliday. The Broomstick gelding was at his best and had no trouble in disposing of Runes and Ninety Simplex, the other two contenders.

The summaries, with straight, place and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.

Tom Crown, G. A. Cochran's br. f., 109 pounds, by Star Shoot-Miss Kearney, $96.90, $20.90, $11.50, (F. Keogh)..... 1
Yellowstone, T. J. Smith's b. g., 117, $3.70, $2.40, (R. Troxler)..... 2
Queer, G. P. Johnson's ch. g., 109, $9.10, third, (T. Davies)..... 3

Also ran—Henry, T. J. Smith's br. f., 109; Chemung, Kathryn Gray, Pelonium, Queen of the Sea, Supernal, Right, Palleade, Ophelia, W. and Sargent. Also ran, Lord Byron, Napoleon, and Ella scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Chevy Chase Steeplechase handicap, with $1,500 added; two and a half miles. Time—4:42.

Northwood, Northwood Stable's b. g., 4 years, 139 pounds, by Mohaib-Tallow; $16.90, $5.40, $3.90, (B. Haynes)..... 1
Shannon River, R. Parr's blk. g., 8, 143, $5, $3.80, (W. Allen)..... 2
Early Light, H. G. Bedwell's b. g., 6, 139, $2.70, (Crawford)..... 3

Quel Bonheur, Lazuli also ran. Cynosure scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages, highweight handicap; purse $800; six furlongs. Time—1:12 1-5.

Marse Henry, T. J. Smith's br. c., 3 years, 115 pounds, by Ben Brush-Nun's Cloth, $8, $3.80, $3.20, (R. Troxler)..... 1
Kawessa, W. L. Oliver's b. g., 6, 114, $3.60, $2.70, (H. Bell)..... 2
J. J. Lillis, Marrone Stable's br. g., 5, 123, $3.60, (B. Kleeger)..... 3

High Noon, Thornhill, Hanson, Lady Barbary also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; the Potomac Handicap, with $2,000 added; one mile. Time—1:40.

Bondage, J. Arthur's ch. c., 100 pounds, by Ogden-Fair Atalanta, $23.80, $10, $3.40, (R. Ball)..... 1
Tragedy, Oneck Stable's b. f., 108, $7.40, $4.50, (T. Davies)..... 2
Tom McTaggart, W. S. Kilmar's b. c., 118, $4, third, (E. Ambrose)..... 3

Bally, Ticket, Crank, Friendless, Queen of the Water, Waukeag, and N. K. Beal also ran. Ed Roche added and scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:45 2-5.

Holiday, A. Barklis's b. g., 3 years, 117 pounds, by Broomstick-Leisure, $5.50, $2.80, $2.50, (E. Ambrose)..... 1
Runge, Mirasol Stable's br. c., 4, 120, $3, $2.50, (T. Pangtone)..... 2
Ninety Simplex, C. K. Moore's ch. g., 4, 111, $3.20, third, (W. Kelsay)..... 3

Oratorium, Plaudito also ran. Flittergold scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47.

and Hill, H. Murray's b. g., 8 years, 111 pounds, by Rock Sand-Mount Vernon, $7, $4.70, $3.80, (E. Burtingame)..... 1
Horace, *H. G. Redwell's ch. g., 4, 111, $5.60, $3.70, (J. Butwell)..... 2
Buzz Around, J. Arthur's ch. m., 5, 99, $4.10, (E. Hanson)..... 3

Captain Parr, Young Emblem, March Court, Opperth, Hiker, High Tide, Song of Valley, Sensort, and Functionnaire also ran. Royal Interest, Preston Lynn, and Rose Juliette scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:44.

Little Nea, C. H. Robbins's b. g., 7 years, 100 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Leonalia, $7.40, $3.20, $2.80, (E. Kleeger)..... 1
Brave Cunarder, H. G. Rodwell's br. h., 5, 112, $3.80, $3.30, (J. Butwell)..... 2
Sevillian, E. Herz's b. g., 3, 104, $8.40, (A. Schuttinger)..... 3

Virtile, Roadmaster, Hidden Star, Senator Casey, Napier, and Bonnie Tess also ran. Armament, Ambrose, and Nigel scratched.

MONDAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year old maidens; five and one-half furlongs. Home, Sweet Home, 112 pounds; Swoon, (imp.,) 112; Grand Jury, 112; Delos, 112; Scandal, (imp.,) 109; Mary Powell, 109; Bar of Phoenix, 112; N. K. Beal, 112; Water Wings, 112; Jack Dawson, 112; Mae Murray, 109; Polly J., 109.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; steeplechase handicap; about two miles. Race Brook, 151 pounds; J. R. Johnson, 142; Otto Floto, 138; Sequence, 132; Dixon Park, 154; March Court, 143; Cynosure, 140; Chevron, 134; Idle Michael, 146.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, purse; six furlongs. Lively, 111 pounds; Cherry Tipe, 111; Amalgamator, 108; Triple Crown, 103; Olyn G., 111; Kebo, 111; Sandal, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—The Canvas Back Handicap, selling, $1,000 added, for all ages; six furlongs. †Yankee Notions, 124 pounds; †Sir William Johnson, 107; Presumption, 100; Savour, 105; Sherwood, 100; †True as Steel, 112; Etruscan, 100; Water Lily, 103; Scaramouch, 104.

†W. J. Anderson entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; purse; one mile. Candle, 113 pounds; Poloma, (imp.,) 107; Air Man, 104; Turmoil, 104; Marse Henry,

CHAUFFEUR GRAFT IN CAR SUPPLIES GROWS INTO $2,000,000 EVIL.

CORRUPT DEALERS AND CHAUFFEURS ROB OWNERS

Heavy Commissions and Fake Purchases Part of System Which Has Agents to Inveigle New Victims in Toils.

One of the worst abuses that ever connected itself with legitimate merchandising is the collusion now existing in this city between some dealers in automobile supplies and chauffeurs for the purpose of practicing fraud on the employers of the chauffeurs concerned. Working in secret, holding those whom it corrupts with a firm hand by fear of exposure, and even using them as tools to seek out new victims among the chauffeurs, and out of the direct line of police vigilance, this insidious traffic has grown to an extent of which the motoring public is little aware.

The amount of which automobile owners in New York City are robbed in this way in a year was placed at $2,000,000 yesterday by a man who is in a position to give his estimate weight. He added that he thought these figures were conservative.

The robbing is done in two ways. One is the payment of large commissions on purchases by chauffeurs which is charged up to their employers. These commissions range from 10 to as high as 25 per cent. The other is to make purchases, in the name of the employer, which are not delivered to him, but are resold to the dealer who pays the cost in cash to the chauffeur. The employer, of course, pays a handsome profit on this phantom purchase. This is known as "putting one over on the boss." It is a practice that more and more is indulged to the full extent of what the traffic will bear, as even the highest commissions accumulate the graft more slowly.

The number of dealers involved in these criminal operations is comparatively small. By far the greater number of the supply houses are, in the open way they conduct their business and in the character of the goods they represent, above suspicion. It is to their interest and equally to the interest of honest chauffeurs that the authorities do something to stamp out, or reduce to an inconsequential minimum, this system of graft which, apparently feeling little fear of any interference from the law, has grown to such an astonishing extent. That the robbing of employers has reached the stage of development of a system there is no doubt. Some of the dealers concerned, and probably all, have men who are active in obtaining for them new customers. These are chauffeurs, long ago hardened in dishonesty, who seek out new chauffeurs with the aim of debauching them into becoming grafters of their own type. These men are adepts in sizing up a new man, whether it is safe to approach him directly or whether a roundabout way of bringing about his fall is the more prudent course.

With such an evil influence thrown about private chauffeurs in this city it may readily be seen how it may spread much further in the number of persons involved unless something be done to put a stop to it.

There are two ways to proceed in this, according to motorists who have given the subject some thought. One is to work up cases against the corrupt dealers and prosecute them to the limit of the law. They are amenable to Section 439 of the penal law of the State of New York, which provides a penalty for the "corrupt influencing of agents, employes, or servants." The penalty is a fine of not less than $10 or more than $500, or by such fine and by imprisonment for not more than one year. While the penalty is not regarded as an adequate punishment for the crime in question, it is believed that a few convictions would accomplish much toward destroying these centres of corruption.

The other way to proceed against the evil, and both methods might at the same time be put under way, is by cooperation among automobile owners who employ chauffeurs in keeping watch on the upkeep cost incurred by their chauffeurs. There is a way ready to hand to put a fairly close check on this. Most of the robbery is through the purchase of tires, the great item of upkeep of a car. By requiring the chauffeur to keep a record of each tire purchased, the date, the maker's name, the price paid, and the mileage obtained, a check would be established which would give a fair indication whether or not the chauffeur was dealing honestly with his employer. If the number of tires runs high, as two a month, and if the chauffeur thinks only one make of tire is worth considering, and that some little-known brand, it may be said that the employer would be justified in causing a thorough investigation of the chauffeur's purchases to be made.

Any dealer of standing will give out dependable information, as to how long on the average a tire should last, as he will in regard to other automobile accessories. All this information could be easily standardized, as to the average life of automobile accessories and other details, and put in concrete form so as to be available to the owner when he looks over the upkeep expenses turned in by his chauffeur.

Grafting by chauffeurs on employers in the purchase of gasoline is also of considerable proportions in New York. At the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures last week the statement was made that undoubtedly much of this was done. The dishonest chauffeur gets a receipt for more than he receives and collects the full amount named in the receipt from his employer.

"We have one case of this on hand now," said a representative of the bureau, "and the man who is charged with violating the law will soon be placed on trial. It shows how hard it is to detect cases of this kind, for the discovery was made by accident. A chauffeur had been buying gasoline from the dealer we now have under arrest for some time, and there was an understanding between them to defraud the employer of the chauffeur. Receipts would show, say, ten gallons of gasoline bought when as a matter of fact only seven were delivered. The difference the driver collected of the employer. A new chauffeur displaced the old one, though from no suspicion of dishonesty, and when the new chauffeur appeared at the garage he was asked how much gasoline he wanted. He gave the number of gallons desired, but was asked how much he wanted put into the tank and how much he wanted put on the bill. This made him aware of the fraud intended. He was an honest man, and no fool besides, so he decided, without a blink of the eye, to submit to the proposal and thus lay a trap for the dishonest dealer. He reported the transaction to his employer. We were notified and were able to get a good case against the dealer.

"The worst thing about cases of this kind is that when a crooked dealer gets a chauffeur in his grip the chauffeur is virtually at his mercy. He must do the will of the dealer, and the exactions of the dealer are usually increased to the limit."

Motorists who have taken an interest in forming some plan to expose and destroy these practices have been surprised by the indifference shown by one type of automobile owner. He laughs good-naturedly when told about the grafting and goes on something like this:

"Well, suppose my chauffeur does make something on the side. When I want my car he has it ready and when I have an appointment he gets me there on time."

To this answer the point is made that a man who will rob his employer has a defect in his character which makes him unsafe in the discharge of any of his duties and that sooner or later this weakness of disloyalty and dishonesty will show itself in some other way to the probable greater injury of the employer.

THE LANDAULET—ANOTHER LITTLE LESSON IN CAR TYPES

The landaulet, as described in the new automobile nomenclature of the Society of Automobile Engineers is: "A closed car with folding top, seats for three or more persons inside, and the driver's seat outside." The car presented above is a landaulet, a 1917 Stearns-Knight model, and is styled by the manufacturer, the F. B. Stearns Company of Cleveland, Ohio, a "landaulet brougham," as there is no roof over the driver. The car seats five passengers. The motor is a 4-cylinder, of 22.5 horse power, N. A. A. C. rating, the wheelbase 119 inches, and the price $3,100.

ENGLISH COMBINE FOR CHEAP CAR?

Report of Pooling of Motor Interests to Combat Foreign Trade After the War.

A piece of news of much interest to American automobile manufacturers is the following from a recent Consular report, the original account having been published in The Light Car and Cyclecar of London, England:

"An important item of news is the statement that several big munition concerns are about to pool their capital to the extent of £30,000,000 ($145,995,000) and sink their identity in a combine. That this will embrace a section of the motor trade is almost certain, and, as the object is to combat foreign trade after the war, its influence upon the motor industry is obvious. It will be suggested that such a pooling of interests will enable the problem of the cheap car with a gigantic output to be tackled as has never before been possible, but so far as we can ascertain at present it does not seem to any appreciable extent to affect the manufacture of light cars, which is likely to be the biggest side of the motor industry after the war. It is early yet to speculate on the ultimate result, however, and the scheme will be watched with the greatest interest.

"The manufacturers of this country will undoubtedly be faced with some very big problems after the war, and it may be that we shall have to Americanize our manufacturing methods."

MANY MOURN KJELDSEN.

His Successful Career in the Automobile Business in New York.

Many friends and business associates in metropolitan automobile circles are mourning the death of Stefan Kjeldsen, who passed away last Monday. Mr. Kjeldsen had been identified with the automobile business here in New York for ten years.

Stefan Kjeldsen was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1882. He was educated in Germany and France, and graduated from the Sorbonne University of Paris. When he first came to this country he was employed by the Empire Trust Company, after which he became interested in the automobile business, in which he achieved marked success. He first brought to the United States the S. P. O., Bianchi, and Vinot cars for which he established agencies. He then became connected with the Renault Company, after which he formed a company of his own to distribute the Mercedes and Bugatti cars.

At the opening of the war importation of cars being stopped he became associated with the Holbrook Company as sales manager in which capacity he served at the time of his death. Since 1911, he had been the manager and Secretary of the Automobile Importers Alliance, which has since been absorbed by the Automobile Salon, Inc., and had successfully managed and run every automobile show since that time. He died very suddenly of diabetes at the Clifton Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N. Y., on Oct. 23.

Elizabeth Wants Motor Club.

Automobile owners in Elizabeth, N. J., are interested in the formation of an automobile club in that city. A meeting to organize a club will be held next Wednesday afternoon during the automobile show in Elizabeth. Letters of invitation to the meeting have been sent to automobile leaders, both national and State, among those invited being A. G. Batcheider, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Automobile Association, and S. A. Miles and Alfred Reeves of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

STANDARD TEST FOR CAR PERFORMANCE BEING PREPARED BY ENGINEERS

A standard test for car performance is a recognized need among motorists and in the automobile industry. Many tests are made in the course of a season, hill climbing, acceleration, fuel economy, but even where performances are remarkable they fail to receive the full credit to which they are entitled because of lack of checking up in accordance with an accepted standard. This standard the Society of Automobile Engineers purposes to provide. At the recent meeting of the society at Washington the progress reported on the work makes it practically certain that the standard will be ready for use next season. The rules will cover every detail for accurately measuring the performance of a car. The first two recommendations made by the committee in charge of the work are:

1. The entire test shall be made upon an automobile speedway or other course surfaced with wood, brick, concrete, asphalt or an equivalent material. Such speedway or course must have been approved for this purpose by the Council of the Society of Automobile Engineers or an agent authorized by it.

2. The entire test shall be conducted by a competent and impartial referee approved by the Council of the Society of Automobile Engineers. This referee shall have complete charge of the test and he shall select such assistants as he may deem necessary. The referee shall certify to the results of the test before a notary public, who shall affix his seal thereto.

LEADS CAMPAIGN FROM BED.

Blakeslee, Sick at Hospital, Pushes Bill in New Jersey.

From his bed in Christ Hospital, Jersey City, where he is recovering from an operation for appendicitis, George W. Blakeslee is directing a campaign designed to carry to a successful finish the Egan Good Roads bill which comes up for referendum vote of Jersey citizens on Election Day, Nov. 7, and which provides for the expenditure of $7,000,000 in the construction of a system of durable State highways.

Mr. Blakeslee has a telephone at his bedside and uses it as many hours of the day as the doctors will permit, and he sees the members of the Good Roads Committee daily, who call to his attention reports from various parts of the State showing the progress that is being made. Meetings are held every evening and frequently in the afternoon in numerous towns throughout the State, speakers addressing various clubs, civic bodies, and Boards of Trade in behalf of the bill, which was conceived by Mr. Blakeslee and introduced into the Legislature by Senator Egan.

Lack State Highway Department.

Indiana is one of the four States not having a State Highway Department. The Hoosier Automobile Association has started a campaign for a highway department for Indiana. One of the arguments in favor of it is that $18,500,000 a year is spent by 4,500 road officials.

BACK UP KEROSENE FOR MOTOR FUEL

Oil Men Make Plans to Assist in Changing Cars from Gas to Cheaper Oil.

Resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the Independent Oil Men's Association in Chicago last week that kerosene is the coming fuel for the automobile and that the time is now at hand for the practical operation of the motor car by this oil. Plans were made to carry into effect the faith expressed in the resolution. The association, it is announced, will arrange to appoint in each large city a special repair man to convert existing cars from gasoline to kerosene burning vehicles, and the association may decide to finance repair shops for this purpose. Eight hundred members were present at the meeting.

This action followed a report of the Gasoline Relief Committee, which was appointed last April by the association to look carefully into the practicability of using kerosene for motor fuel. Professor Charles E. Lucke of Columbia University was Chairman of the committee. The problem was to find a device which, in the opinion of the committee, would make the use of kerosene effective as a fuel in the ordinary automobile motor. The committee, after the examination of a large number of such devices, recommended two kerosene carburetors specifically.

NEWS AND NOTES OF AUTO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Emlen S. Hare has been elected President of the Packard Motor Company of New York. Mr. Hare won his first prominence in the automobile business in Philadelphia on the commercial side. He was made General Manager of the Packard Motor Company of New York following the resignation of Edward B. Jackson, its former President, a few months ago.

The Willys-Overland Company has opened show and salesrooms at 71 Broadway, Yonkers. The new quarters have been artistically decorated.

W. H. Alford, formerly Controller of the General Motors Company, has been appointed Vice President and Controller of the Nash Motor Company.

The American Chain Company of Bridgeport, Conn., has purchased the Standard Chain Company of Pittsburgh, Penn. The sales and part of the office forces of the two companies will be combined.

The Dodge Brothers have put out a landaulet, the first model of which was on exhibition in New York last week.

The Cole Motor Company announces that the price of the "Cole eight" will be advanced Jan. 1. The amount of the increase is not named.

The Randall Motors Corporation has been formed to take over the wholesale and retail distributice of the "Grant Six" in the metropolitan territory. Miner D. Randall, President of the company, was interested in the Hollander-Randall Company, which has been handling the Grant car in this field. Salesrooms and offices of the company will be at 1,893 Broadway.

H. J. Sproat has been appointed Works Manager of the Olds Motor Works of Lansing, Mich.

The Springfield Body Company will open a service station in New York City at 22 West Sixty-first street. Charles Baash, formerly at the factory of the company in Springfield, Mass., will have charge of the station.

The Chandler Motor Company of Cleveland, Ohio, has let contracts for the erection of a four-story building, which will be used to house the assembly, trim, and paint departments. This addition will give the company a capacity of 36,000 for the coming season.

The Morton W. Smith Company, metropolitan distributer of the Federal and Commerce trucks, will enter the pleasure-car field. The company will represent the new Bour-Davis car in this territory. The price of the Bour-Davis is $1,250.

H. H. Franklin, President of the Franklin Automobile Company, Syracuse, N. Y., has made public plans for the immediate enlargement of the company's plant to an extent involving the investment of $1,000,000. Three extra floors, to cost $500,000 with machinery installed, are to be added to a three-story reinforced concrete building at present under construction, the cost of which, fully equipped, also amounts to $500,000.

Exceptional Bargains in Big, Roomy Family Touring Cars

"The Best Built Car in America" at the price of a new cheap car

This is your opportunity to obtain a Six Cylinder Touring Car of recognized quality, prestige and ability at very low cost. These are really unusual bargains. To assure quick sale, we have specially priced a few

LOCOMOBILE "48"

6-cylinder, 5 and 7-passenger touring cars, fully equipped with top and windshield, demountable rims, spacious tonneau for luggage, etc. Turned in by owners on purchase of new Locomobiles. Excellent running condition and fine appearance. Ideal as family cars. The first buyer Monday morning gets his choice of these bargains. Several fine cars at each price.

$650 **$850**

Such an opportunity as this is rare. If interested in a car that has $5,000 quality built into it, on sale at the prices mentioned, do not delay.

We will handle your present car and arrange convenient terms if desired.

The Locomobile Company of America

61st Street, Next to Broadway, New York

E. S. Hamilton, Manager, Exchange Car Department.

KISSELKAR EVERY INCH A CAR

Kissel's Original Idea That Changed the Motoring Habits of a Nation

The Hundred Point Six

The car of a Hundred Quality Features — that caused a stampede among careful car buyers everywhere 48 hours after it was first announced.

Hundred Point Six ALL-YEAR Models
Mounted on Gibraltar Body
Touring-Sedan $1520
Roadster-Coupe $1520
Victoria-Town Car . . . $1850

Hundred Point Six Without ALL-YEAR Feature $1095

Hundred Point Six with Gibraltar Body $1195

All Prices F. O. B. Hartford, Wis.

The ALL-YEAR Car

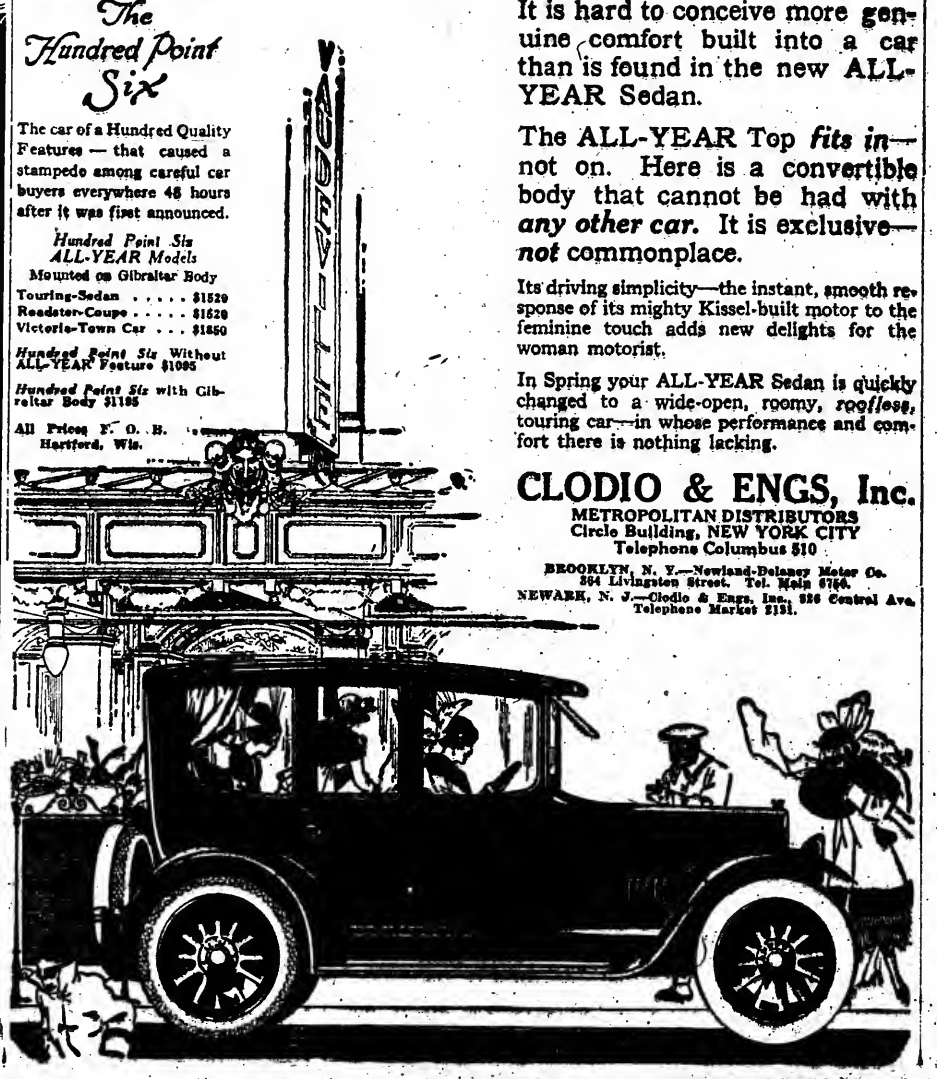
THE pleasures of the theatre, opera or dance are enhanced by the harmonious interior of your ALL-YEAR Car.

It is hard to conceive more genuine comfort built into a car than is found in the new ALL-YEAR Sedan.

The ALL-YEAR Top *fits in*—not on. Here is a convertible body that cannot be had with *any other car.* It is exclusive—*not* commonplace.

Its driving simplicity—the instant, smooth response of its mighty Kissel-built motor to the feminine touch adds new delights for the woman motorist.

In Spring your ALL-YEAR Sedan is quickly changed to a wide-open, roomy, *roofless*, touring car—in whose performance and comfort there is nothing lacking.



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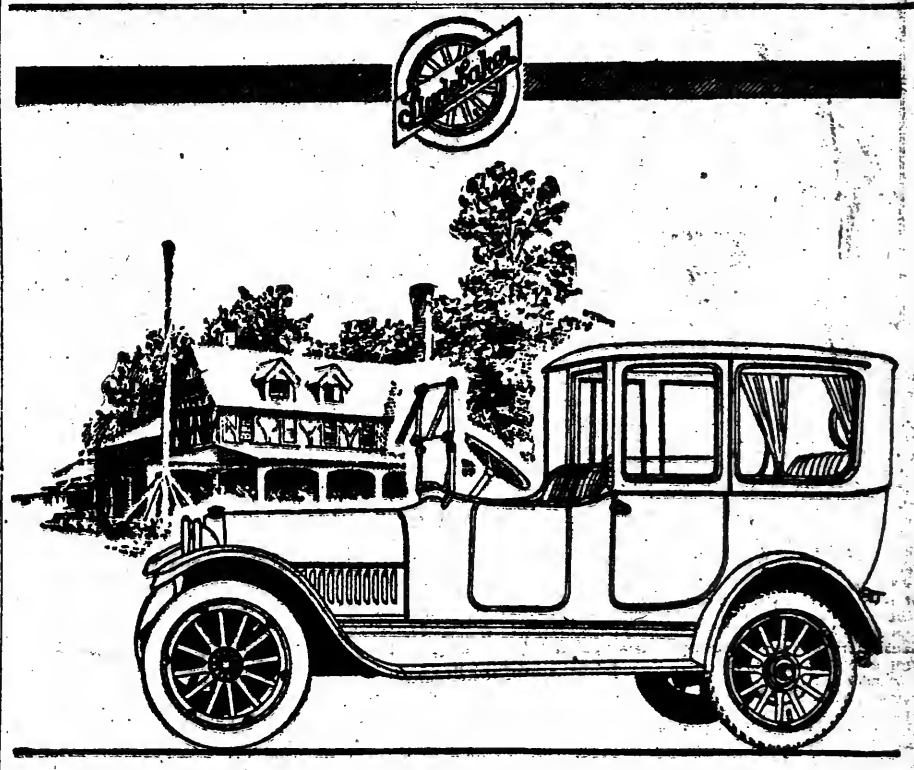


Studebaker Closed Cars
(New Autumn Models)

The sensation at the Automobile Show at the Studebaker showrooms today was the new Studebaker Brougham. The usual adjectives describing "comfort," "luxury," "elegance," fail to convey a true description of this latest creation of the body builder's art.

The Brougham is very much like the Limousine—perhaps even more elegant in its interior trim and fittings. It is lighter in weight owing to a difference in the driver's compartment. It seats five passengers in the tonneau, two on auxiliary seats which fold and disappear into the back of the front seats. The rear seats are extra wide and the cushions deep and soft enough to satisfy the luxury-loving Roman of old.

The interior is done in soft gray tones with harmonizing shades. Even the handle of the telephone to the driver's compartment is of gray grain marble to match perfectly the interior trim of the car.

"What next?" said a dainty lady visitor, as she touched a button at the left in the tonneau and revealed a compartment filled with mirrors, toilet articles and even a note-book with a sterling silver pencil.

Reading lamps in the corner of the tonneau and a cut glass dome lamp, all operated from silver switches, make the interior as complete as madame's boudoir.

And this Brougham in its lustrous coat of dark green and gold stripings is only one of half a dozen models of Sedans, Coupes, Limousines, and Victorias.

Whether you are ready to buy now or not, you are perfectly welcome to visit the Closed Car Show now in progress.

Prices Range From $1700 to $3750.

The Studebaker Corporation of America

New York Showrooms, 56th and Broadway. New York Telephone, Circle—1400.
Brooklyn Retail Headquarters, 1,281 Bedford Ave. Brooklyn Telephone, Decatur—1484.
Dealers in the Bronx, Read & Read, 361 East 149th St. Bronx Telephone, Melrose—6933.

GASOLINE PUMPS GENERALLY ACCURATE, NEW YORK OFFICIAL SAYS

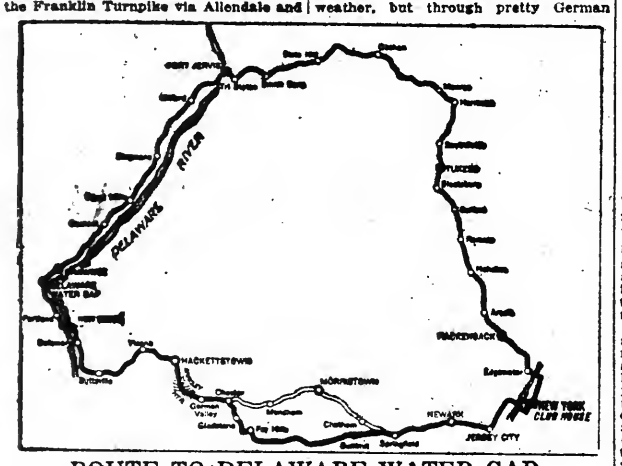
ATTRACTIVE TOUR TO WATER GAP OUTLINED

Scenery of Delaware Valley Now Bright with Autumn Foliage—Picturesque Foothills of Ramapo Mountains.

(From the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America.)

The scenery of the Delaware Valley is always attractive to the week-end motorist, but never more so than in the Fall when the hillsides are bright with the Autumn coloring of their forest foliage, and the slight touch of chill in the air adds a zest to the drive that is sometimes lacking from an automobile trip in Summertime. Road conditions at the present time are very satisfactory on the outward portion of the route leading north through New Jersey to the New York State line and on via the pretty Ramapo Valley and through Rockland and Orange Counties to the Delaware River.

Starting from the clubhouse on Fifty-fourth Street, the route proceeds north on Broadway to 129th Street and crosses the ferry to Edgewater, N. J., where it ascends the hill to Fort Lee en route to Leonia, Bogota, and Hackensack. At the waterwheel in Arcola a right turn is made along the Paramus Road for Hohokus and the route continues north on the Franklin Turnpike via Allendale and



ROUTE TO DELAWARE WATER GAP.

Mahwah to Suffern, north of the State line, thirty miles from New York.

From this point the Ramapo Valley is traversed via Ramapo Village and Sloatsburg to Tuxedo amid the picturesque foothills of the Ramapo Mountains. Continuing northward through Southfields, near which a fine road branches off for Bear Mountain, the route proceeds through Arden to Harriman and Monroe. As far as Goshen, through the village of Chester, good surface and pleasant scenery is found, but in Goshen itself there is about a mile of road which in bad weather is very rough and requires careful driving. The remainder of the road to Port Jervis is satisfactory by way of Denton, Slate Hill, South Centerville, and Tri States.

Crossing the Delaware River to Matamoras, the route enters Pennsylvania, and turns left along the beautifully scenic road that follows the river southward to the Delaware Water Gap, 125 miles from New York.

The run through the Delaware Valley proceeds on a road skirting the river at the foot of tree-clad hills and bluffs amid scenery of much beauty and through villages of interest and attractiveness. At Milford, near the mouth of the little Sawkill River, the picturesque Milford Falls are worth visiting, while from Otters Cliff to the south of the village fine views of the valley may be obtained with the Kittatinny Mountains, covered in every shade of Autumn-tinted foliage, rising in bold outline in the southwest. Dingmans Ferry, a picturesque and interesting old spot, is passed en route to Egypt Mills, while Bushkill, located on the bend of the river known as "Fiddler's Elbow," is noted as the site of one of the most beautiful waterfalls in the neighborhood. Beyond Bushkill the route proceeds by way of Shawnee, a rendezvous of golf enthusiasts, beautifully situated on the bank of the river beneath the shelter of the tree-clad mountains, and continues thence to the Water Gap.

On certain portions of the return route caution in driving is desirable on account of somewhat worn surface. After crossing back into New Jersey by the toll bridge south of Portland, the route swings to the right and passes through Delaware Village to Buttzville, in the neighborhood of which considerable repair and construction work has lately been carried out, particularly on the way to Vienna and Hackettstown. Beyond Hackettstown the surface of Schooley Mountain is poor, especially in bad weather, but through pretty German Valley as far as Chester somewhat better conditions prevail. Between there and Morristown, however, the road is closed for repairs and is in extremely rough condition, and a southerly turn is, therefore, advised at Chester, the road being good to a point within about two miles of Far Hills, where some obstruction is met with. At Far Hills the route resumes its easterly course and continues over satisfactory surface and through pleasant scenery by way of Liberty Corners, New Providence, and Summit to Springfield, from which point Newark is reached via Springfield and Clinton Avenues.

The final approach to New York is made by the Newark Plank Road and the Hudson County Boulevard to Weehawken, where the ferry is taken across the river to Forty-second Street, and the route turns north along Eighth Avenue for the clubhouse on Fifty-fourth Street, completing a total distance for the whole round trip of 205 miles.

FROM CHICAGO BY TRUCK.

Testing Long-Distance Transportation by Motor—Two-Ton Load.

A motor truck loaded with two tons of provisions made the run from Chicago to New York in 17 days. It carried a letter from Mayor Thompson of Chicago to Mayor Mitchel, which was delivered at the City Hall. The trip was planned and carried out by Wilson & Co. of Chicago to see what could be accomplished in the way of long distance freight delivery of food products by means of the motor truck, especially in view of such a situation as faced the country a short time ago when a railroad tie-up seemed imminent. The truck used was an Autocar.

LUXURY AND COMFORT AIM FOR INTERIORS.
This interior is that of a Pierce-Arrow brougham, looking forward, and showing emergency seats folded at the sides of the body.

ANOTHER JAB AT BAD TOWN ROADS

Rough Streets Jolt Motorist When He Enters Thriving Small City.

Comment on the poor streets maintained by small cities and towns on main highways, often far inferior to the country road, increases and points more commandingly to the need of some comprehensive plan that will insure uniformity on main roads, inclusive of routes through villages and towns. The following is from an editorial in Good Roads:

"It would seem superfluous to call attention to the fact that continuous maintenance is as necessary for the streets of the smaller cities and the larger towns as it is for country roads, yet it is true that in some sections the main country roads are in much better condition than are the city and village streets. Automobilists are well aware of this, for it is forced upon their notice every time they enter or leave any settlement of sufficient size to be intrusted with the care of its own highways.

"A New England town which serves admirably as an example of this condition was recently visited by the writer. It is an ordinarily prosperous community of some eight or nine thousand inhabitants; it is ideally situated in a region of great natural beauty; it has fine water power, an unexcelled water supply, and many other natural advantages. It is served by two railroads and is the home of several large manufacturing concerns. It has an active and growing organization of business men, and within the last fifteen years has become an important Summer resort. It has several unusually fine churches, good schools, and a well equipped library. Its Fire Department is efficient, its streets are well lighted and there are sidewalks on most of the principal thoroughfares.

"But the condition of its streets is indescribably bad. With the exception of a 400ft stretch of bituminous macadam resurfacing on the main street, there is hardly a mile of even passably good roadway in the town proper. Almost every roadway is a succession of ruts and waves that make it very uncomfortable to ride in any kind of vehicle, even at a very slow speed. The main street through which runs a single track, T-rail, street car line, is about as bad as it could be and remain passable. It is even rougher than the other streets and as it has been oiled—apparently without preliminary cleaning—it is a sea of oily slime in wet weather. Unflattering as this description may seem, it is conservative rather than overdrawn. And the town would suffer little in comparison with some of its neighbors. * * *

"Whatever the reason for the apparent apathy of small town and city officials, the results are deplorable. Traffic should be as well accommodated within communities as between communities, and it is difficult to understand why there should not be enough civic pride among the citizens of our smaller municipalities to refuse to tolerate such street conditions as exist in many small cities and large towns."

ROAD BUILDERS' DINNER

Will Follow Annual Meeting This Week—Prominent Speakers.

Officials and members of the Automobile Club of America are taking great interest in the annual meeting of the American Road Builders' Association, which will be held at the club on Friday afternoon, Nov. 3, and many of them will attend the annual dinner in the club grill room in the evening as guests of the association. It is expected that a number of prominent State highway officials, among them Commissioner Edwin Duffey and First Deputy Commissioner H. Eltinge Breed of the New York State Highway Commission, will be present at the dinner and make short addresses. Among the other speakers will be Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, a past President of the association; Colonel Edwin A. Stevens, Commissioner of Public Roads of New Jersey, the retiring President, and Arthur W. Dean, Chief Engineer of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, the incoming President.

The attendance at the dinner will not be limited to members of the association and their personal guests, but the association has extended a general invitation to others interested in the movement for improved roads and streets to make reservations at the office of the Secretary, E. L. Powers, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

BAD ROADS ACCESSORY TO LIVING'S HIGH COST

Economy That Appeals to All in Plea of Auto Manufacturers for Durable Highways—Figures to Show.

A plea for durable highways that appeals to all, on the ground that bad roads as the most expensive kind of transportation enter into the high cost of living, is the following from the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce:

Something is evidently radically wrong with our transportation methods when rural dairymen receive only 3½ cents a quart for milk for which the city consumer pays from 10 to 12 cents, and when an up-to-date New York farmer receives a net price of $3.60 for 500 pounds of grapes that retail in New York City for $25 or $30.

Part of the difference in price between what the consumer pays and the producer receives is due to transportation. It is therefore an encouraging sign that the general public is taking more interest in the subject of highway improvement.

Practically everything raised and manufactured in the United States is transported a considerable distance before it reaches the consumer. Railroad and water rates have passed their lowest limits and are rising. At some stage of their journey our food, clothing, building material, household goods, machinery, &c., must be hauled over the public roads and streets. Here is the one place where there is possibility of effecting a large saving in transportation cost. It actually costs more to deliver a ton of coal from the yards in the city to the city consumer than to ship it by rail from the mine to the city.

It costs the farmer more than 23 cents to haul a ton of farm produce one mile on the way to market over the average country road, while the average cost of haulage by motor truck over paved city streets is only 11¾ cents a ton mile. If country roads were as good as city streets and farmers used motor trucks, their haulage costs would be cut in half. They would also be able to take advantage of the highest market prices at all seasons of the year and haul the fullest loads, whereas now they often get stuck in the mud with half a load in Fall and Spring. These conditions have a good deal to do with the high cost of living every one has to pay.

Until the main market roads are surfaced with some hard, durable material the country will go on wasting hundreds of millions of dollars a year in the unnecessary cost of haulage and the excessive cost of repairing the unsatisfactory roads it now has. Farmers, dairymen, manufacturers, merchants, contractors and others will be denied the maximum economy of haulage and delivery by motor vehicle by the action of Legislatures in imposing heavy fees on motor trucks for use of the roads and restricting their size, weight and speed.

Several of the more progressive States have awakened to the situation. California, for example, voted an $18,000,000 bond issue several years ago for the construction of a 2,700-mile State road system. Most of this money has been spent for concrete roads. At the coming election the citizens are to vote on the proposal to issue $15,000,000 more of highway bonds to complete the work. If the work already done with the first bond issue has not given satisfaction it would be useless to submit the second proposal to the voters.

The good roads bill passed in Illinois two years ago provided for the building of durable roads, and a considerable mileage of concrete and brick roads has been built in that State.

In New Jersey there are good prospects that a referendum will be carried at the general election calling for a bond issue of $7,000,000 to provide 550 miles of durable roads on the main through routes. There probably is no State that needs hard roads more than does New Jersey, which has one motor vehicle to every thirty-five inhabitants, or about six cars to every mile of public road. The State lies between New York City and Philadelphia, the largest two cities on the Atlantic seaboard, and has a great deal of cross-State traffic by automobile and motor truck. Some of the main roads carry a traffic of 2,000 vehicles a day, aggregating 9,000 tons or more.

New Jersey is a vast truck garden that supplies the markets of these two big cities and it means money in the pockets of the farmers to have roads that they can depend upon every day in the year just as they depend upon the railroads. Good wagon roads are even more essential to the prosperity of the State today than railroads, because with good roads and motor trucks it would be possible for the State to carry on all its activities, while with railroads and no wagon roads many of them would have to shut down.

Few States in the Union would care to admit that they are less progressive than New Zealand, yet that Commonwealth in the Antipodes has come to realize that its roads are not equal to the demands of traffic and proposes to adopt concrete road construction as practiced in some parts of the United States. Authorities there estimate that twelve-foot concrete roads can be built for $2,000 a mile more than ordinary stone roads and that there would be a saving in upkeep of at least $1,200 a mile during the first five years, while at the end of ten years there would be a saving of $7,000 or $8,000 per mile.

FUEL FROM MOLASSES

According to a report from South Africa plans have been made to manufacture motor fuel from molasses on a large scale. The company is known as the South African Natalite Motor Spirit Company of Natal, South Africa. Natalite, the new motor spirit, is a distillate of molasses. Tests have been made with it in a 22 horse-power car weighing 3,600 pounds, over several routes, and, according to the report, in covering a distance of 500 miles the total amount of natalite used was 30.59 gallons, or an average of 16.4 miles per gallon.

HUGO ON HEADLIGHTS.

Says Many Drivers Are Skeptical That Depression Is Solution.

In an article on "The Problem of Motor Car Accidents" by Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, which was released for publication today, is the following:

"The headlight rule, just promulgated by the authorities in Massachusetts and New Jersey and in other Commonwealths, is an effort to bring about greater safety at night on the roads; if the rule works out well it probably will prevent some collisions caused by dazzling lights. But many drivers are skeptical. They assert that the requirement that the rays of the headlight must not throw dazzling light more than three and one-half feet above the surface of the road will cause operators to depress their lights to such an extent that while they may illuminate in a way the road ahead 450 feet, they will not give sufficient light to prevent collisions."

Manufacturers' Annual Banquet.

The members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce have voted to hold their annual banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening, Jan. 9, 1917, during show week.

FALSE MEASURE IN NEW YORK SLIGHT

Gasoline Pumps in General Are Accurate, Says Official of City Bureau.

The report recently made by the United States Bureau of Standards, following an investigation of the gasoline measuring pumps in Chicago that 80 per cent. of these were inaccurate, brought the question home to motorists in this city as to what would be the result of a similar investigation in New York.

According to Fred H. Tighe, Deputy Commissioner of Weights and Measures, a very different condition would be found—that by far the greater number of gasoline measuring pumps are delivering the correct measure.

"I base this conclusion," said Mr. Tighe, "on our own inspection of these measuring devices and on the small number of complaints we receive as to false measuring. Since Aug. 1 we have had only eleven complaints. Each was investigated, and in none of the cases did we find that the complaint was well founded. Our own inspectors discovered two places where the pumps were not accurate, and these are the only violations we have for that period in this branch of our work.

"We invite complaints, and any person who makes one can be assured that his name will not be made known if he so desires. The best way to keep fraud from spreading is for purchasers to watch and see that they get full measure. There is no pump that is thief-proof.

"It is an odd fact of our investigations that we not infrequently find pumps that are giving overmeasure. We found two at one place which we had been asked to investigate, though neither was the one most used at that station."

Danger!

EVERYBODY doesn't always drive just as he ought; the brakes don't always hold just as they should; things don't always happen just as you expect them to—but you can keep your car free and safe from the damage of most of the unavoidable accidents by the wonderful new protection—

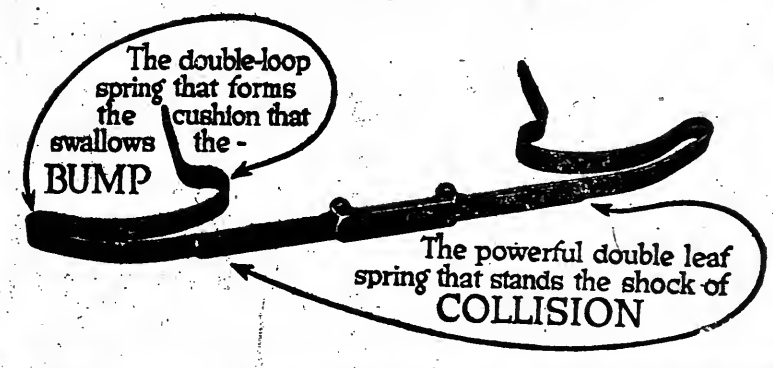
Hartford
BUMP ABSORBER
—more than a Bumper
Trade Mark Registered

Don't confuse the Hartford Bump Absorber with a mere "bumper." The Hartford is, of course, all that a bumper is—but the Hartford Bump Absorber is much more. The Hartford Bump Absorber not only protects your car from the physical contact of collisions, but in its powerful double-loop, double-leaf spring construction, it absorbs and smothers most of the shock and jar of the collision.

Think of it—even a 15 mile an hour head-on collision reduced to a soft recoil of a few inches—and the ordinary every-day bumps are completely smothered. See it at your dealer's today. Standard finish black enamel with nickel center-clamps, $10; for heavier cars, $12; for Ford cars, $8. Nickel finish $1 additional.

EDWARD V. HARTFORD, Inc.
Heretofore Known as Hartford Suspension Company
Executive Offices and Works - - Jersey City, N. J.
Makers of the Hartford Shock Absorber, Hartford Cushion Spring, Hartford Electric Brake, Hartford Auto Jack, Red Rack Jack

New York Branches, 1846 and 1926 Broadway
ALL JOBBERS AND DEALERS



Moon Six—66

THE fashionable Riverside Roadster, seating four *comfortably*, appeals to the man who wants to be a little unlike other folks. The graceful, sweeping lines of the body, the short, backward tilted wind-shield, the deep, yielding Spanish leather upholstery, the studied harmony of color all add to its aristocratic appearance.

The newest Continental Motor, Timken axles and bearings—Delco starting, lighting and ignition system. Fully equipped **$1650.**

The new 3 passenger Runabout 43 H. P., fully equipped, $1295. The latest Touring Models with the double-cowled Delauney Belleville type of body—low, graceful, powerful, fully equipped—Six-43 at $1295 and Six-66 at $1650

We can make deliveries *at once.*

MOON MOTOR CAR CO., OF NEW YORK
237 West 58th St., at Broadway

There have been other tire records, but never one like this.

Royal Record Made by 'Royal Cord' Tires

San Francisco to San Francisco, via New York, in 10 days, 21 hours and 4 minutes, with no tire trouble whatever!

Nearly 7,000 miles of perfect tire service—that is one of the reasons why the Hudson Super Six came through with the recent world's-record run from San Francisco to New York, and back to San Francisco, in better than average railroad time.

No tire has ever been able to do this before.

Because 'Royal Cord' Tires can stand up under the terrific strain of such a run, they will stand up under any possible strain of ordinary road conditions.

They are your tires.

United States Tire Company

QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered, only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

World's Jewish Population.

E. D.—The distribution of the Jewish population of the world, by continents, according to the latest available census reports, is as follows: Europe, 9,986,197; America, 2,500,954; Asia, 859,617; Africa, 413,259; Australia, 19,415. The Jewish population of the Russian Empire is 6,000,415; of Austria-Hungary, 2,258,262, and of the United States, 2,349,754. These are the countries with the largest Jewish population.

Vers Libre.

S. K.—"Vers libre" (free verse) is so called because of its freedom from the formal laws governing poetic rhythm. It is by no means "new." Walt Whitman wrote almost entirely in "free" cadences, and Milton, to quote one classic example, used what we would now call "vers libre" in the choruses of Samson Agonistes. The demand for "complete metrical freedom" stands out, however, as the most obvious element in "the new poetry." The following interesting "definition" is offered by Arthur Davison Ficke in an article in The North American Review for September:

"The extremists of the new school look with distrust on the established verse-forms. They feel that the constraint of any regular metrical system is an intolerable prison to the spirit of the poet. Following the example of recent French poets, they demand that the integrity of the poet's meaning be poured into song whose cadences are born solely of the moment's emotion, and are not responsible for conformity to any recurrent order of rhyme or rhythm. Such a theory produces verse whose lines are of irregular length, whose dominant movement may change at any moment, and from which rhyme is usually absent."

William Frank McCombs.

L. O. E.—William Frank McCombs was born at Hamburg, Arkansas, Dec. 2, 1875. He is the son of William Faulkner and Mary Frances (Pugh) McCombs. He was educated at Princeton, (A. B., 1898,) and Harvard, (LL. B., 1901.)

Marie Antoinette's Daughter.

F. D.—The title of Duchess d'Angoulême is an old one and was, of course, held by many women, wives of the Dukes of Angoulême. But the one who was, to quote your letter, "related to Marie Antoinette," for information concerning whom you ask, was that unfortunate Queen's daughter, Marie Thérèse Charlotte. She was Marie Antoinette's oldest child, born in December, 1778. She was imprisoned during the Revolution and kept in captivity for three years, during which time she was in ignorance of the fate of her parents. She was known as "the orphan of the Temple." In 1799 she married her cousin, Louis Duke d'Angoulême, son of Charles X. She died Oct. 19, 1851. There are two collections of writings about her, in French. Her own account of her captivity was first printed, with additions and suppressions, in 1817, and has often appeared since. Le Notre's edition, which is considered the best, has been translated into English by J. L. May, and was published in 1908.

The Eight-Hour Day.

L. B.—Did Congress in 1867 enact a law making the legal working day an eight-hour day? If so, what is the difference between this law and the recent act of Congress?

On June 25, 1868, Congress passed such a law, but this applied to Government employes only. The law may be found in United States, Statutes at Large, v. 15, p. 77 ff. It differs from the present eight-hour law, which is "an act to establish an eight-hour day for employes of carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce." This law may be found in United States, Statutes, Public No. 252, Sixty-fourth Congress.

New York City Garbage Disposal.

A. H.—The method of garbage disposal in New York City is as follows:

Garbage, placed in separate cans by householders, is collected in city vehicles and transported to dumps along the waterfronts of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn, where it is placed upon contractors' scows.

A filled scow is towed to a reduction plant on Barren Island, in Jamaica Bay, where the material is cooked, the grease extracted, and the tankage or soiled matter dried. Grease is sold for soap-making, &c., and tankage is used as fertilizer. The moisture only is wasted.

The contractor's work begins at the dumps, and for the privilege of receiving the 400,000 tons of garbage per annum the contractor is obligated by agreement to pay the city an average sum of $97,000 per year for a term of five years.

Taxes in Manhattan.

W. N.—What was the tax rate on Manhattan in 1915? What is it in 1916? What will it be in 1917? Is property assessed at full value, or three-fourths value, as in some other cities? Has property in the neighborhood of the Pennsylvania Station decreased or increased in value since 1915?

The tax rate for Manhattan in 1915 was 1.87; in 1916 it was 2.04. What it will be in 1917 we cannot tell, as all the factors which enter into making the rate will not be known until next March.

Property in New York is assessed at full value. In Manhattan there were in 1915 2,574 sales, the consideration of which was $153,348,695. This property was assessed at $158,591,700—104 per cent. During the same time there were in the whole City of New York 5,003 sales, the consideration of which was $173,860,651, assessed at $179,426,347—103 per cent.

Relative to the property in the neighborhood of the Pennsylvania Station, the City Tax Department states that its books of record show a slight decrease in values in that neighborhood since 1915, but adds: "That may be owing to the possibility that we have had it marked a little high before."

Long-Distance Walks.

H. M. W.—Will you please tell me the names and records of some of the leading long-distance walkers?

The Walkers' Club of America organized a long-distance squad in 1912, and the present amateur records are held by members of this club. Following are the names and records both of these recent walks and of others earlier:

W. J. MacFadden, Oct. 11, 1914, Van Cortlandt Park to West Point, 45 miles, 7 hours 59 minutes, via Nyack Ferry.

Edward Renz, Nov. 14, 1914, Twenty-second Regiment Armory, New York, 25 miles, 3 hours 52 minutes 11 seconds.

H. F. Renz, Feb. 22, 1915, City Hall to Coney Island, 10½ miles, 1 hour 28 minutes 16 seconds.

James H. Hocking, June 19, 1916, New York City Hall to 226 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, 78 miles, 16 hours 15 minutes, via Yonkers, Ossining, Peekskill, and Beacon.

H. Scott, Philadelphia, Penn., New York City Hall to Philadelphia City Hall June 20, 1913, 21 hours 29 minutes, 93.5 miles.

John Ennis, Coney Island to Cliff Hotel, San Francisco, May 23 to Aug. 24, 1910, 4,000 miles, 80 days 5 hours, rested Sundays, aged 68 years.

E. P. Weston, Los Angeles, Cal., to New York City, 3,483 miles, Feb. 1 to May 2, 1910, 77 days, rested Sundays, 72 years old.

C. A. Harriman, Truckee, Cal., April 6 and 7, 1883, 121¼ miles without a rest.

George Littlewood, Sheffield, England, March 7 to 11, 1882, 531¼ miles, in 138 hours 48 minutes 30 seconds.

New York-Philadelphia Walk.

H. M. W.—What is the exact record for the New York to Philadelphia hike?

The record was made by James H. Hocking, who left Times Square at 3 A. M., June 14, 1914, down Broadway to Cortlandt Street ferry; crossing to Jersey City; and by way of Newark, Elizabeth, New Brunswick, Trenton, Bristol, Andalusia, arriving at Philadelphia City Hall at 10:35 P. M.; 95.5 miles in nineteen hours and thirty-five minutes; six bicycle men paced him, each riding fifteen miles—two finishing the last lap from the Red Lion Inn at Andalusia.

March 4 on Sunday.

NORMAN E. HASLUN.—In the event of Inauguration Day falling on a Sunday, as it will in 1917, does the newly elected President take the oath of office on Sunday? If not, does the Vice President or Secretary of State act as President over that elapsing day? Is there any article in the Constitution that says that the President shall not be inaugurated on a Sunday?

The term of the President of the United States begins on March 4, and there is no "interregnum" when that day falls on a Sunday. There is no reason why the oath of office should be taken on March 4, and the Constitution says nothing about it one way or another. In a previous case when March 4 fell on Sunday, the new President took the oath of office privately on Saturday evening, March 3, and was formally inaugurated, with all the attendant ceremonies, on Monday, March 5, being technically in office over the intervening day. Presumably that precedent will be followed in the coming inauguration.

Riot Duty.

INQUISITIVE.—In case of serious disorder if our police force should prove insufficient, must the city or the Governor call the aid of the Sheriff and his deputies before asking for the militia? What rulings prevail?

Your question is best answered by the following quotations from the Code of Criminal Procedure in this State:

Section 106.—When persons to the number of five or more, armed with dangerous weapons, or to the number of ten or more, whether armed or not, are unlawfully or riotously assembled in a city, village, or town, the Sheriff of the county and his Under Sheriff and deputies, the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, or the Supervisor of the town, or President or chief executive officer of the village, and the Justices of the Peace or the Police Justices of the city, village, or town, or such of them as can forthwith be collected, must go among the persons assembled, and command them, in the name of the people of the State, immediately to disperse.

Sec. 110.—If the persons assembled, and commanded to disperse do not immediately disperse, any two of the Magistrates or officers mentioned in Section 106 may command the aid of a sufficient number of persons, and may proceed in such manner as in their judgment is necessary, to disperse the assembly and agrest the offenders.

Sec. 116.—After the proclamation mentioned in the last section, the Governor may order into the service of the State such number and description of volunteer or uniform companies, or other militia of the State, as he deems necessary to serve for such term, and under the command of such officer or officers as he may direct.

To Learn to Speak English.

G. E.—Classes in English for foreigners are conducted by the various settlements, and educational agencies of this kind are listed in The Charities Directory. The Educational Alliance, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street, maintains an institution for the purpose of providing opportunities for immigrants to adjust themselves to the new conditions of life in this country and to assimilate American ideas and ideals, including both classes and clubs in its work.

Statue for "The Signers."

READER.—Can you tell me why there is no statue to the men who signed the Declaration of Independence for New York?

Your question has been referred for a comprehensive reply to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the Secretary of which answers as follows: "It is easier to explain why we have certain statues than why we have not certain others! Oftentimes those who have the strongest incentives of patriotism and public spirit to erect monuments have not the resources with which to erect them; and those who have the resources often lack the inspiration to put up the monuments or are prevented therefrom by engagements for other equally good works. Monuments are erected as the result of many and various combinations of circumstances. Sometimes the animating cause is a wave of public sentiment or sympathy due to the manner of a man's death, as the assassination of a President or the death at sea of the Maine victims or the wireless operators. Some times it is due to a burst of private generosity or an expression of family pride. Sometimes a recurring anniversary directs attention to the unrecognized memory of a great man. Frequently pride of nationality is the inspiration, as of the Verrazzano statue. And so on.

"Who shall be held as custodians of the fame of William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, and Lewis Morris, the New York signers of the Declaration of Independence? And who shall be held derelict in not putting up monuments to their memory? Such questions are hard to answer. Under the leadership of some active and patriotic spirit—like your correspondent, perhaps—sufficient sentiment might be aroused to secure the erection of a monument to the New York signers of our Charter of Liberties. The most appropriate place for such a monument would be City Hall Park, where the immortal document was first read in this city, in the presence of Washington and the Continental troops. And possibly the erection of such a monument might be achieved in connection with our now established municipal celebration of Independence Day.

"It ought to be said in connection with our public statuary that some of our worthiest examples are not in the parks and squares, but on buildings. The decorative scheme of the Hall of Records, for instance, includes statues of Stuyvesant, De Witt Clinton, James Duane, &c."

An Oriental Symbol.

COLLECTOR.—What is a monad? What is its use and origin? Is it connected with divination?

The designation of monad appears to have been somewhat loosely applied to a cosmical symbol, consisting of comma-shaped figures representing the masculine and feminine principles, in China.

The Chinese name for this symbol is "ta ki," meaning the ultimate, literally the great extreme, the principle from which all proceeds, the mundane egg.

The two divided portions formed by a curved line typify the "yang" and "yin," the active or masculine and the passive or feminine principle, which have produced all things.

It is frequently represented surrounded with the "eight diagrams, pa kwa," composed of broken and unbroken lines. These lines are regarded as having profound significance. The unbroken are looked upon as male and the broken as female and their permutations are thought to symbolize the entire range of activities relating to heaven, earth, and man. They form the basis for a commentary, the Book of Divination, one of the five Confucian classics.

This book was edited by Confucius and the notions connected with it are identified with Confucianism, although they have nothing to do with the exalted system of ethics that bears this name. The "ta ki" and the diagrams are the foremost emblem of this divinatory cult, which, it should be mentioned, has nothing to do with Buddhism or any other religion.

Thus associated with divination, fortune telling, the "ta ki," in conjunction with "pa kwa," has become the symbol and sign of the fortune teller's art in China and Japan. They are used also as charms to keep off evil spirits and as personal amulets. A rational explanation of this latter use is difficult, as is, indeed, the explanation of mystical things generally, but the transference of cult symbols into charms is a well-known phenomenon; and it may be observed that evil spirits are thought to come from any one of the four or eight directions, and the "pa kwa" covers them all. It plays a part in geomancy and its lines form one of the sets of devices on the Chinese geomancer's compass. In Korea the "ta ki" and "pa kwa" were united on the national flag that was adopted when Korea asserted her independence. These designs were in constant use on old Chinese and Japanese battle banners.

The Japanese name for the "ta ki" is "tomoe," from the picture of it on the wrist guard, "tomo," anciently worn by archers. Many modifications of the symbol appear among the Japanese family crests. The use of the two symbols is the same in Japan as in China, as well as in the other countries adjacent to China that have received its culture.

The Vote in 1912.

N. E. H.—The popular vote cast for Wilson and for Roosevelt in 1912 was as follows: Wilson, 6,293,019; Roosevelt, 4,119,507; Wilson over Roosevelt, 2,173,512.

Amending the Constitution.

TRUTH.—The Constitution of the United States can be amended as follows: "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other method may be proposed by Congress." You observe that, while the State Legislatures or conventions must ratify the proposed amendment, the ratifications are counted by States and not according to their several populations. A ratification by Rhode Island, for instance, counts for just as much as a ratification by New York.

Civil War Widows.

L. D.—Will you tell me if the bill has become a law which was introduced to give the widows of civil war veterans a pension of $20 a month?

L. D. 2d.—What are the qualifications of widows to receive a $20 pension under the new pension bill, and was it passed?

S. B.—Does the pension for widows, by the act of Sept. 8, apply to all widows or only the widows of civil war veterans?

The bill in question has been passed. It applies only to the widows of veterans of the civil war who have reached the age of 70 years, or to those of lesser age whose husbands died during their term of military service. Widows who have remarried are also entitled to it if their later husbands are dead or divorced. Widows not yet 70 years old will be granted the twenty-dollar pension when they reach that age. Children are not affected by the law. Personal questions regarding the working of the law should be asked of the office of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Electoral Votes.

S. C. G.—How are the Presidential votes of the minor parties, such as Prohibition or Socialist, counted? Is it by the number cast for their average Presidential elector, or for their leading elector, or how?

In order to obtain the electoral votes of a State, a party must carry the State. In other words, the electoral vote of a State is determined by the highest popular vote cast in that State. The popular vote for electors is counted, but there is no electoral vote to count unless a State is carried. Consequently, the smaller parties which have not had a large enough popular vote to carry a State have not had the State votes in the electoral college, and must therefore be counted by popular vote only, having no representation in the electoral college at all.

Immigration.

J. H. S.—During the years 1820-1910, inclusive, the total immigration to this country from Germany was 5,351,716. The immigration from England was 2,212,071; from Ireland, 4,212,169; from Scotland, 488,749; from Wales, 59,540; from the United Kingdom "not specified," 798,801, making a total from the United Kingdom of 7,766,830. This was the largest immigration to the United States from any one country in that period; Germany's was the next largest.

The Agadir Crisis.

E. C. P. E.—The "Agadir crisis" in Morocco has had important results in the policies of the European powers. It stirred up a great deal of bitter feeling against France in both industrial and official circles in Germany. And it was soon after the consummation of the affair that the German Army was increased, and the three-year military law passed in France. So much for the general results, for which you ask. The events may be briefly stated as follows:

In the Summer of 1911 the German warship Panther was suddenly dispatched to Agadir, in Southern Morocco. The officers entertained the most powerful kaids of South Morocco on the boat and "promised them Germany's support in resisting French control." France and Germany both saw war imminent, and massed troops on their borders. And it is interesting to note that records add that "Belgian troops were rushed to the ports of Namur, Liége, and Derviers, and England became active as an ally of France. At the same time Spain sent 3,000 troops to Melilla." On Sept. 10 Germany replied to proposals which had been made by France, and asked that every claim of German subjects to concessions in the country should be recognized by France; that no new enterprise should be started under the French protectorate without being "internationalized equally," and that Germany should have a "free hand" in Morocco. A final Franco-German "accord" was published Nov. 3; Germany recognized the right of France to establish a protectorate in Morocco; France ceded to Germany about 250,000 square kilometers of land in the French Congo, bordering Kamerun; both nations engaged to obtain the adhesion to this accord of the other nations that had signed the Algeciras act; and other commercial and economic provisions were added. But in spite of the cession of land in the Congo, the Morocco affair was a diplomatic defeat for Germany, and as such was remembered.

French Taxes.

M. R.—Has France an income tax? Do foreigners maintaining a residence pay taxes based on their incomes besides the leasehold tax?

France has an income tax, passed in 1914. At the time the act came into effect the French Minister of Finance, being requested by the embassies and Consulates for an interpretation of the law, stated that residents belonging to other countries would have to pay taxes on the whole of their income from whatever source derived, in France or elsewhere, at the rate of 2 per cent., subject to certain abatements. Those not having a legal domicile but owning or occupying one or more residences in the country would be exempt from making the required declaration or income tax return. Their assessment, however, was to be made on the basis of seven times the annual rental value of their residence.

The Zabern Incident.

E. C. P. E.—The following brief resumé and study of "consequences," which answers your question both as to the facts and the significance of the Zabern incident, is taken from the International Year-Book for 1914:

"Political issues of prime importance were involved in the Zabern affair. The incident in itself was trivial enough—the arrogant bearing of a young German army officer, a nobleman, in an Alsatian town, had led to a conflict between the garrison and the townsfolk. But as the Imperial Ministry supported the garrison officer, and as the Kaiser supported the Imperial Ministry in defiance of the Reichstag's overwhelming vote of no confidence, the dispute over the Zabern incident assumed the aspect of a battle for civil liberty and for responsible government.

"If the officers in question, Lieutenant von Forstner and Colonel von Reutter, were allowed to escape without punishment, it would mean that army officers would henceforth with impunity ride roughshod over the civil population; if the Government continued to disregard the wishes of the Reichstag, one more triumph would have been scored for autocracy.

"Late in December, 1913, the court martial sentenced Lieutenant von Forstner to forty-three days' imprisonment for violence and abuse of military privilege. Early in January the court martial acquitted Colonel von Reutter of the charge of improper usurpation of police power, which had been brought against him for supporting young von Forstner in the feud between the garrison and the town. Colonel von Reutter, also involved in the case, was likewise acquitted. Furthermore, a superior court martial shortly afterward acquitted von Forstner, on appeal from the lower court. It was an unqualified triumph for the military aristocracy.

"In order to prevent further trouble in Zabern the obnoxious young Lieutenant was transferred to a command in Prussian Poland and Colonel von Reutter was given command of a distinguished grenadier regiment at Frankfort-on-Oder. The Zabern incident came up for discussion in the Reichstag in January, as well as in the Legislatures of Alsace-Lorraine, Prussia, Bavaria, and Baden, but protests were futile. In April the Prussian Government published a new regulation for troops under Prussian military administration regarding the use of arms in time of peace, and serving to give at least a clearer definition of the prerogatives of the military."

The New Subways.

W. N.—No definite statement can be made with regard to the probable date of opening of the Dual Subway System. It is hoped that a partial service on the Seventh Avenue line, as far south as the Pennsylvania Station, can be established early in the coming year.

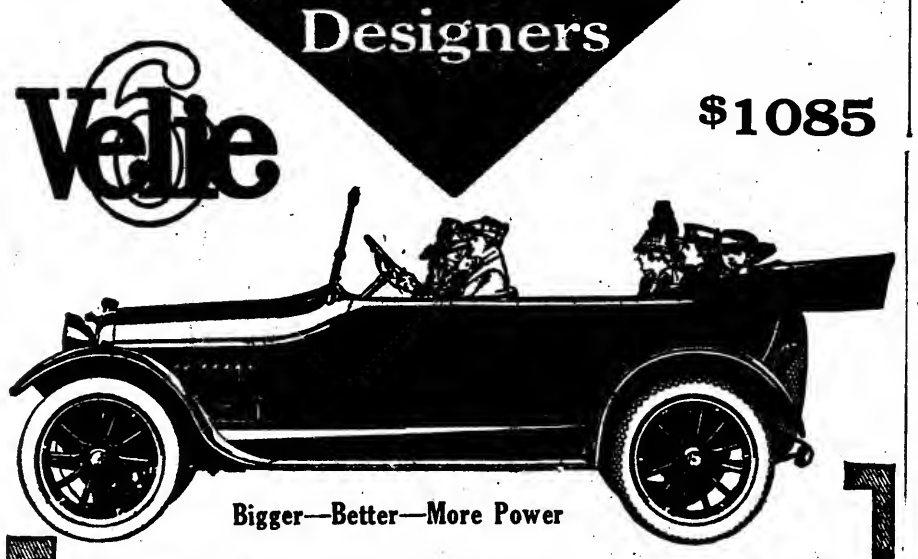
This also answers the question of C. R. H.

"Tell It Not in Gath."

C. E.—"Tell it not in Gath" means "Don't let your enemies hear it." Gath was famous as the birthplace of the giant Goliath. The quotation is from the Second Book of Samuel, first chapter, twentieth verse: "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon, lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph."

(Continued on Page Following.)

This Beautiful Body Is the Creation of World-famed Designers



Velie $1085

Bigger—Better—More Power

BY comparison, in the most exclusive company, the new 1917 Velie Biltwel shows style and distinction that give the most critical owner just cause for pride. Many assert that it is the most beautiful body ever designed for a light Six. With greatly increased room, with the finest leather upholstery—with more power than ever, with Timken axles, front and rear—push button starter, it would be difficult indeed to say how this car could be improved at twice the price. Come and see it—ride in it—and decide for yourself.

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Model 38, five-passenger Touring, $1085; four-passenger Companionable Roadster (original and exceptionally smart type), $1065; two-passenger Roadster, $1065.

Enclosed bodies, exclusively designed: Cabriolet, $1495; Touring Sedan, $1685; four-passenger Sociable Coupe, $1750; Town Car, $2200.

Model 27, seven-passenger 48in. completes the line; 124-inch wheelbase, 45 h. p., 35x4½ tires, 4-speed transmission. The utmost in luxury and refinement. Price, $1550.

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1915 Light Four Limousine Brougham
Thoroughly overhauled; newly painted; manufacturer's equipment.

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Overhauled; slip covers; manufacturer's equipment; many extras.

1916 Light Four Touring
Overhauled; repainted as good as new; manufacturer's equipment and extras.

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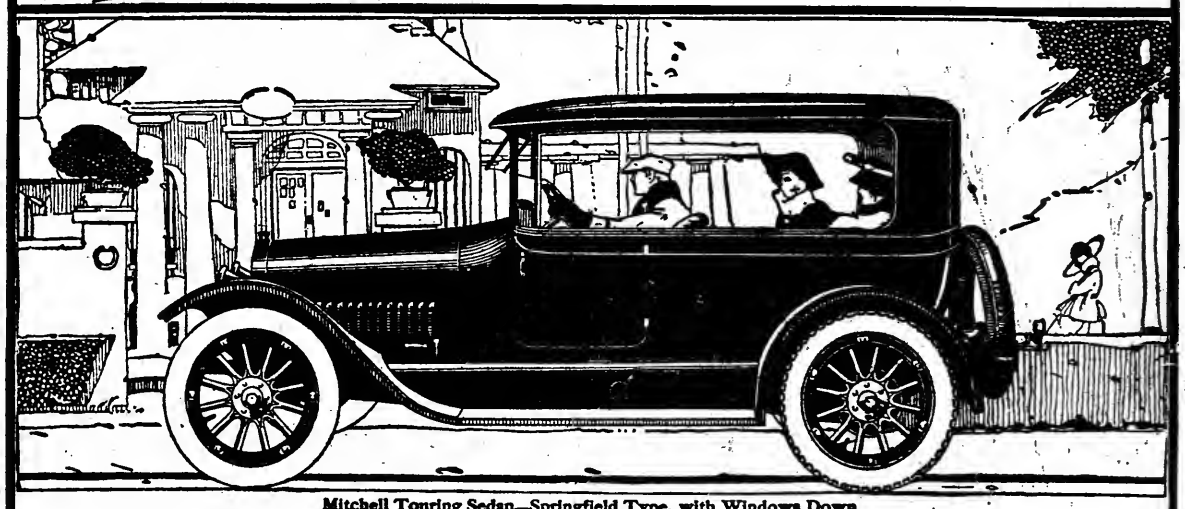
Mitchell

Show Models

New-Type Luxury Cars—Five Styles Designed for Year-'Round Service



Mitchell Touring Sedan—Springfield Type, with Windows Down

Year-'Round Models

Advance Designs on Show

A Surprise Demand Which Makers Cannot Meet

1—A New-Type Sedan Top—Removable
2—The Mitchell Springfield Type Sedan
3—Cabriolet—The Mitchell Coupe—Roadster
4—All-Season Limousines and Coupes

Here are some facts which call for prompt consideration if you seek a winter car.

First, there is a dearth of cars this fall fitted for year-'round service. And those are the coming types. There will not be half enough.

Second, in the Mitchell models—the advance designs—there is a very small production. And you'll prefer these models.

A 20-Fold Demand

We suppose the demand for all-season types has increased twenty-fold in a year.

And history shows that when a trend gains that momentum it soon dominates the field.

So this is sure: A large percentage of buyers hereafter will demand one car for all weathers and seasons. That demand is rooted in good sense, so it is bound to flourish.

But it has grown so fast that fine-car makers this fall cannot half-way meet it. There will be an enormous shortage. So folks who seek a car of this sort should decide at once.

Next-Year Models

The Mitchell luxury models—now on exhibit—are designs just completed for the 1917 Shows.

They were all designed under John W. Bate, the famous efficiency expert. And under his motto—"Do everything in the best way that anybody knows."

So our craftsmen first examined all the other fine models built. All the latest—European and American. No attractive feature anywhere has been overlooked.

These new Mitchells, therefore, combine more appealing features than any other single car. You can prove that in five minutes.

But these are advance models. This fall's production is extremely limited, and it is nearly sold. So if you want one of them we must know at once.

Five New Designs

We have a new-type Demountable Top which fits the Mitchell Touring Car. The windows and supports disappear when not wanted, as in the Springfield type.

This doesn't look like an added top. It doesn't overlap. It looks like a Sedan, with electric dome light, curtained windows, gray upholstery, etc. It comes with the Mitchell Touring Car for $300 extra.

The Mitchell Sedan is a Springfield type of all-weather car. A superb Sedan with the windows up, a perfect Touring Car when the windows are out.

The door on the left opens at the front, as it should, where the driver sits, while the door on the right opens from the tonneau.

The Mitchell Cabriolet changes in like way from a Coupe to an open Roadster.

In the Mitchell Limousine all windows drop. And so in the Mitchell Coupe. Thus all these five types render year-'round service.

Many Extra Features

In all Mitchell models you will find many extra features. They are paid for by factory savings, due to John W. Bate. His efficiency methods and this model plant give us enormous advantage. Compared with the average car in this class, the Mitchell offers at least 20 per cent extra value.

The Mitchell of today embodies 700 improvements which John W. Bate has made. Most of them mean added strength and endurance.

You will want the Mitchell when you know it. So we urge you to see these luxury models while we can still supply them.

MITCHELL MODELS

3-passenger Roadster,	$1325
5-passenger Touring Car,	$1325
7-passenger Touring Car,	$1360
Equipped with Demountable Top Only, $300 Extra	
4-passenger Cabriolet,	$1775
4-passenger Coupe,	$1850
7-passenger Springfield Sedan,	$1985
7-passenger Limousine,	$2650

All prices f. o. b. Racine

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DANBURY—Pillow Auto Co.
NEW HAVEN—J. W. Gogarn & Co.
SHELTON—United Motor Co.
WATERBURY—Mitchell Motor Sales Agency.
WINSTED—Chas. P. Gray.

MASSACHUSETTS
SPRINGFIELD—P. W. Mynor Co.

NEW JERSEY
BOONTON—C. R. Tucker.
CLOSTER—Closter Auto Co.
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JERSEY CITY—D. W. Romaine.
NEWARK—Chase & Perlman.
NEW BRUNSWICK—Calvin Cunnins.
PATERSON—Centre Garage Co.
REDBANK—F. R. Boice & Co.
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MIDDLETOWN—West End Garage.
MT. VERNON—Michel Schneider Garage, Inc.
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NEW ROCHELLE—Michel Schneider Garage, Inc.
NYACK—Whipfalls Garage.

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WEST NEW BRIGHTON—Columbia Auto and Motor Car Co., Inc.
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LONG ISLAND
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FREEPORT—Freeport Garage & Supply Co.
GLEN COVE—Red Spring Garage.
HUNTINGTON—Carson Orcutt Sales Co.
LAWRENCE—Frank F. Bassett.
OYSTER BAY—Blue Ribbon Garage.
PATCHOGUE—John R. Sweezey Auto Co.

QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

England and Ireland, 1553-1801.

C. M. L.—Can you cite for me specific historic instances of injustice or oppression of Ireland or the Irish under English rule or by England before the passage of the Act of Union? I have heard English as well as Irish people speak of such specific happenings or acts, but I have no definite information as to what the historic "wrongs of Ireland" and her conflicts with England were.

The Poynings law under Henry VII. made the Irish Parliament dependent on the King. The first actual colonization of Ireland by English settlers, which had a markedly "oppressive" effect on the native Irish, was begun by Mary Tudor, Queen of England; under her policy the Irish people of King's and Queen's County were driven out and their lands given to English colonists. Queen Elizabeth, however, followed the policy of conciliating the Irish until the rebellion of an Ulster chief caused a change in her attitude. We quote the following sentences from the New International Encyclopedia: "An act was passed making all Ireland, Ireland, and the Commissioners were invested with military powers. So far from respecting Irish right, they ignored it altogether. The religious wars of England were attended by rebellions of the Irish Catholics. • • • During all these wars the greatest cruelty and treachery were practiced on both sides. In order to destroy Irish resistance the English devastated the villages, crops, and cattle, putting to death all the inhabitants they could secure. • • • Many more perished from hunger than by the sword. • • • During the reign of James I. the English system was introduced into Ireland on a grand scale. English law was pronounced the sole law of the land. The flight of Tyrone and Tyrconnell gave a pretext for the confiscation of land in six counties of Ulster. The independence of the Irish Parliament was destroyed by the creation of forty boroughs out of small hamlets, which secured a permanent majority to the Crown. • • • "

Passing over the uprising of Rory O'Moore in 1641 and the complex events of the reign of Charles I., we come to the year 1649 when "Cromwell landed at Dublin, which the Catholics had been unable to take. • • • He stormed Drogheda and put its garrison of 2,000 to the sword. At Wexford there was another slaughter. Cromwell's successors, Ireton and Ludlow, finished the war, and a great part of the best lands of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught were confiscated and divided among the soldiers in the Parliamentary army. The Catholics and Loyalist landowners were banished to Connaught. A portion of the land confiscated at this time was restored under Charles II., but at least two-thirds of the land in Ireland remained in the hands of the Protestants. The viceroyalty of Ormond did much to restore order and promote industry, but the Protestant ascendancy was maintained. James II., however, reversed this policy. • • • The Protestant settlers were driven from their homes. • • • The Parliament of 1689 restored all the lands that had been confiscated since 1641."

With William's victory over James and the Irish forces the Treaty of Limerick gave a certain amount of religious freedom in Ireland and restored the lands possessed under Charles II. But the Parliament of England forced the King to break the provision restoring the lands, and the Parliament of Ireland negated religious toleration in its penal laws. "The peasants were annoyed by cruel and vexatious restrictions alike on their religious worship and innocent amusements. Irish commerce and industries were deliberately crushed. In 1663 and again in 1696 all Irish trade with the English colonies was prohibited, and in 1665 and 1680 the Irish export trade to England in cattle, milk, butter, and cheese was forbidden. The trade in woolens, which had grown up among the Irish Protestants, was likwise crushed by an enactment of 1699, which prohibited the export of woolen goods from Ireland to any country whatever. Small amends for these injuries were made by leaving the linen trade undisturbed. The result of all these measures was the gradual decline of Ireland.

In 1778 the Irish Parliament passed the Relief act, removing some of the most oppressive disabilities. The Poynings act and much of the anti-Catholic legislation were also repealed. "But the Irish Parliament was composed entirely of the Protestants of the Established Church, who were unwilling to extend the suffrage, and it was even more corrupt and in need of reform than the English Parliament." The British Prime Minister, Pitt, suggested a legislative union of the two countries, together with Catholic emancipation, as the only remedy for the Irish troubles.

The Banda Oriental.

S. W.—I have been much interested in reading W. H. Hudson's "The Purple Land" in his constant references to Uruguay, or a part of it, as the "Banda Oriental." Was that really the name of the country? Can you tell me something of the historical facts involved?

The official name of Uruguay is "The Oriental Republic of the Uruguay," and it was long known locally as "The Banda Oriental," because it is "the land on the eastern side of the River Uruguay." The Spaniards established themselves formally in Montevideo under the Governor of Buenos Aires in 1726, but in 1750 Montevideo gained an independent provincial government. The Spanish power was weakened by the American Revolution, the French Revolution, and the British invasions of Montevideo and Buenos Aires in 1806 and 1807. In 1828, after a long struggle for dominion in Uruguay between Brazil and the revolutionary Government in Buenos Aires, the little "Banda Oriental" was declared a free and independent State, and the republic was formally constituted in 1830. Later Montevideo was besieged for nine years by the forces of Juan Manuel Rosas, dictator of Buenos Aires. The history of Uruguay in the years following its declaration of independence was largely a record of political disorder and intrigue. The Colorados and Blancos, to which Hudson refers, have been the two chief parties for generations.

Our National Air.

M. J. R.—The American national air is "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Augustine Birrell.

A. D.—Has Augustine Birrell been reinstated to any office in the Government of Ireland?

No.

Holidays in New York State.

O.—How long have Lincoln's Birthday and Columbus Day been holidays in this State?

The law making Lincoln's Birthday a holiday in this State was signed Feb. 20, 1902. That making Columbus Day a holiday was signed March 23, 1909.

Germans in the United States.

R. B. V. N.—The State in the Union having the largest percentage of German-born population, according to the census of 1910, is Wisconsin, where the German-born population is listed as "6 per cent. or more" of the whole. The German-born population of Minnesota and Illinois is, respectively, from 5 to 6 per cent.; of New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Iowa, and Nebraska, 4 to 5 per cent.; of Ohio, South Dakota and California, 3 to 4 per cent.; of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, and Nevada, 2 to 3 per cent.; of Texas, Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho, 1 to 2 per cent., and of the other States less than 1 per cent. of the whole.

The Kaiser's "Telegraph Interview."

J. M.—Please give me particulars of the Kaiser's interview published in The Daily Telegraph of London, to which I see reference in war books.

The Kaiser's famous interview was published in The London Daily Telegraph on Oct. 28, 1908, and caused such a storm, both at home and abroad, as Wilhelm II. had never before experienced. We lack space, of course, to reprint the interview itself. The following statements about it are from "The Kaiser," by Asa Don Dickinson: "The affair earned for him criticism and rebuke in his own land and in the Parliament of his own people such as he had never before been obliged to suffer.

"The Kaiser, in a fit of resentment at English distrust of him, blurted out a number of exceedingly delicate State secrets, and assured his interlocutor that, while the German people were unfriendly to England, he, their Kaiser, was forever pleading her cause and doing his best to get her out of difficulties.

"Not only did this incident humiliate the German people and their representatives, but it strained the patience of the Federal Council and the faithful von Bülow. For once the public press, Reichstag, and Bundesrat were united in their determination to see that there should be no more 'blazing indiscretions' such as this. Accordingly von Bülow sternly set out for Potsdam to reason with his august monarch. That evening the Official Gazette published the following notice of imperial chastisement by the imperial mentor:

"'His Majesty, while unaffected by public criticism, which he regards as exaggerated, considers his most honorable imperial task to consist in securing the stability of the policy of the empire while adhering to the principle of constitutional responsibility. The Kaiser accordingly indorses the statements of the Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag and assures Prince von Bülow of his continued confidence.'

"Conservatives, Progressives, Liberals, and Socialists alike joined hands in demanding of the Chancellor in the Reichstag an explanation of the affair and an assurance that such an occurrence should not be repeated. Von Bülow's answer was characteristically suave. While he 'felt persuaded that the Kaiser would observe in future that reserve in his conversations which is necessary for a consistent imperial policy and the authority of the crown,' he himself took all responsibility for the interview, as it had passed through the Foreign Office."

A Bird Treaty.

T. K.—Will you please give me information as to the recent treaty negotiated between the United States and Great Britain concerning birds migrating through Canada and the United States? I should like to know the provisions of the treaty and the United States laws covered.

The treaty was ratified by the Senate on Aug. 29 of this year, after being signed by the Secretary of State (Mr. Lansing) on behalf of the United States and by the British Ambassador (Cecil Spring-Rice) on behalf of England. The treaty covers the principle of the McLean Federal migratory bird law (Senator George P. McLean of Connecticut) for the conservation of bird-life. The provisions of the treaty are as follows: (1) "Migratory birds" is construed to cover certain game birds like waterfowl, cranes, rails, shorebirds and pigeons, insectivorous birds and persons birds feeding entirely or chiefly on insects, and certain non-game birds like the bittern, heron, loon and petrel. (2) As an effective means of preserving these birds a close season is established between March 10 and Sept. 1 of each year, during which hunting except for scientific purposes is forbidden, except that (a) the close season of insectivorous birds and non-game birds shall continue throughout the whole year, but (b) Indians and Eskimos may take at any season certain birds which they may require for food or clothing. (3) For the next ten years a continuous close season following the exchange of ratifications of the treaty is to be effective on certain birds, among them band-tailed pigeons, sandhill and whooping cranes, swans, curlews and certain shorebirds. (4) Special protection is to be given to the wood duck and to the eider duck. (5) The taking of eggs or nests of those birds covered by the treaty except for scientific or propagating purposes is prohibited. (6) The shipment or export of birds covered by the treaty or their eggs, whether in domestic or international traffic, is prohibited during the close season. (7) Permits to kill certain of the migratory birds may be issued when under certain conditions they may become injurious to agricultural or other interests, but no birds so killed shall be offered for sale or shipped from one place to another. (8) Necessary laws are to be enacted by Congress and Parliament to make the provisions of the treaty effective. (9) The treaty is to go into effect when ratifications are exchanged and is to remain in force for fifteen years. Intention to terminate its operation before the term of expiration is to be given by a notice which shall not go into effect for at least a year from the date issued.

Pay at Annapolis.

A. O. N.—The pay of a midshipman at Annapolis is $600 a year, beginning with the time of his admission.

Dr. Waite at Sing Sing.

SUBSCRIBER.—Dr. Arthur W. Waite, who murdered his father-in-law, John Peck, and was sentenced to death, has not yet been executed. He is in the Death House at Sing Sing.

"Coals to Newcastle."

C. E.—"To carry coals to Newcastle" means to do something that is superfluous. Newcastle being a great coal field, carrying coals there would be a type of unnecessary action. The French have a saying "to carry water to the river" for the same thing, and there are several Latin equivalents.

"Hobson's Choice."

C. E.—"Hobson's choice" may best be translated, "that or nothing." Tobias Hobson was a carrier and innkeeper at Cambridge, who erected the handsome conduit there and settled "seven lays" of pasture ground toward its maintenance. But the story about him, as told by The Spectator, is as follows: "He kept a stable of forty good cattle, always ready and fit for traveling; but when a man came for a horse he was led into the stable, where there was great choice, but was obliged to take the horse that stood nearest to the stable door, so that every customer was alike well served, according to his chance, and every horse ridden with the same justice." Milton wrote two quibbling epitaphs upon this eccentric character.

Primary Colors.

G. E.—Your question as to what are the primary colors is something on which authorities have disagreed. Sir David Brewster called red, yellow, and blue the primary colors, and this view has been commonly held by painters and others, since all the known, brilliant hues can be derived from admixture of these three pigments. But if the pure spectral colors are superposed upon a screen the resulting colors are quite different. Thomas Young suggested red, green, and violet as the primary colors, but subsequent experiments by J. Clerk Maxwell appear to show that they should be red, green, and blue. Sir William Abney, however, says red, green, and violet. Any two colors which together give white are complementary colors. Helmholtz has invented a simple lens device by which any number of pairs may be ascertained. We lack space in our limited columns to go into a detailed discussion of the subject, but would refer you for further information to Rood, "Modern Chromatics"; Bradley, "Elementary Color"; Jorgensen, "The Mastery of Color," and Ridgway, "Color Standards and Color Nomenclature."

Scylla and Charybdis.

C. E.—Scylla was a great rock, and Charybdis a terrible whirlpool, between the coasts of Italy and Sicily, and mariners trying to avoid one were in danger of being wrecked upon the other. Hence the phrase "between Scylla and Charybdis" means between two perils or difficulties.

"Individual Contracts."

H. B. S.—During the car strike frequent reference was made to the "individual contracts" between the traction companies and their employes? What were the terms of these contracts?

The contract which was circulated by the Interborough Company among its employes, and signed by many of them, during the week of Aug. 28, was an agreement between the company and the men "as individuals" whereby the men engaged to work for the company for two years under a new scheme of pay to go into effect Sept. 3, giving them advances aggregating about $1,250,000 per year.

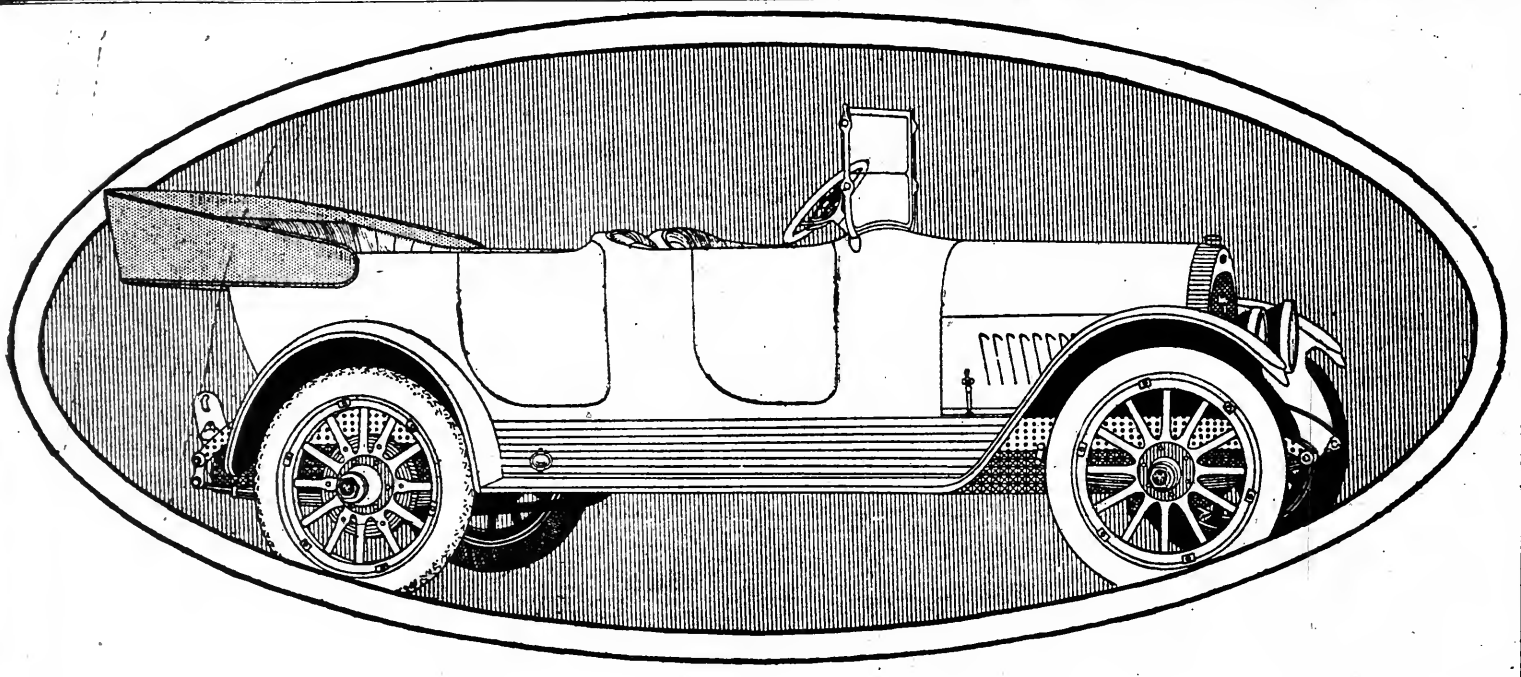
Representatives at the Vatican.

INQUIRER.—What nations do not have representatives at the Vatican?

France, Holland, Portugal, and the United States.

"Rookie."

L. W. F.—A "rookie" is, in army slang, a raw recruit. In older English slang a "rook" meant a dupe.



Announcement of Advance in Price

COLE 8

On January first the price of the Cole Eight will be advanced.

Since our previous announcement there have been enormous increases in the cost of materials.

Practically every material and manufacturing cost has gone up.

Consequently the price of the Cole Eight will be advanced proportionately with the increase in the cost of manufacturing it under prevailing conditions.

Present prices, however, will prevail on all cars delivered prior to January first.

PRESENT PRICES

7 Passenger Cole Eight Touring Car	$1595
4 Passenger Cole Eight Roadster	$1595
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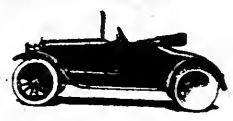
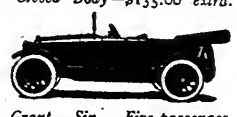
At 1893 Broadway

Second Door South of Sixty-Third Street

A NECESSITY—the popular recognition of the Grant Six as a motor car value—the remarkable widening of its New York acquaintance and the increasing urgency of its having an exclusive headquarters of its own—has made it necessary to move the Grant Six Agency from its present address, 1744 Broadway, to a perfectly equipped and unusually comfortable show room at 1893 Broadway. Motor car owners and prospective owners will find it interesting to see what the Grant Six has done in the way of running gear and body luxuries at $825.00.



Grant Six, Three-passenger Roadster. Rim for spare tire carried in rear compartment. Price $825 f. o. b. Cleveland. Closed Body—$135.00 extra.



Grant Six, Five-passenger Touring Car. 112-inch Wheelbase. Price $825 f. o. b. Cleveland. Closed Body—$175.00 extra.

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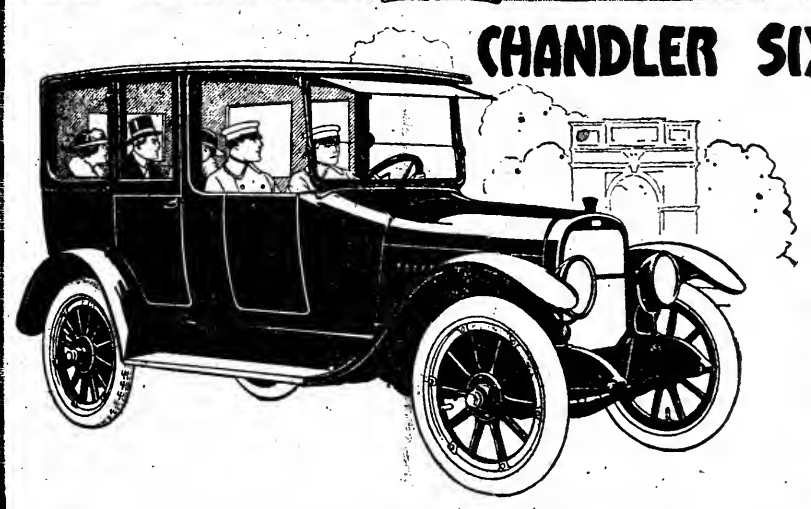

Magnificent Limousine Mounted on Famous Chandler Chassis $2750

Specially designed for those who lead in New York's smartest circles, this car excels in beauty, dignity and luxuriousness. Not the slightest detail has been overlooked in equipment. Bodies are of aluminum, patterned along classic lines. With seat back and cushions excepted, interiors are trimmed plain, in imported fabrics of colors that blend harmoniously with the stately mahogany paneling. Perfect ventilation is assured. Extra folding seats are concealed when not in use. There are concealed quarter lights, toilet articles, etc. Fully equipped, this Chandler weighs but 3200 lbs., which keeps fuel cost at 16 miles per gallon of gasoline, 1000 miles per gallon of oil and 6000 to 7000 miles on one set of tires. Do not buy a Fall car until you arrange for a demonstration with this magnificent Limousine.

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NOTEWORTHY YEAR IN TRACK SPORTS

Fewer Records Have Fallen Because Marks Are Approaching Permanence.

SIMPSON STANDS OUT

Performance Over Hurdles Achievement of Season, but Meredith Ranks Nearly as High.

Athletic records are constantly becoming better fortified to withstand attacks from all quarters, and the fact that the crop of record breaking performances during the outdoor season just drawing to a close is somewhat smaller than in former years, does not mean that the talent did not measure up to the standard of past seasons. In fact, the general run of athletes who broke into the limelight this year, was as good if not better than has been developed in this country in some years.

Two world's records were among those which went by the board during the passing cinderpath season, and there were numerous performances which must be regarded as noteworthy. Athletes from the West stood out as the greatest performers of the year with Bob Simpson, the long, well knit farmer boy, hurdler of the University of Missouri, attaining a plane higher than that of any other American athlete during the year.

During the outdoor season, Simpson stamped himself in the opinion of many experts, as the greatest hurdler ever seen in action, and when the record committee of the Amateur Athletic Union comes to pass on his 14 3-5 seconds performance over the 120-yard high hurdles, there very likely will not be a single member who will question the authenticity of the mark. Surely Simpson had proved on enough occasions that he is capable of setting world's record wrecking figures, and any one who saw him do 14 4-5 seconds in winning the national championship at Newark, and then not in the best of condition, could readily understand how he could do 14 3-5 seconds.

Broke Record Five Times.

While Simpson stood out head and shoulders over any other performer of the year, inasmuch as he broke the world's record for the 120 hurdles on five different occasions in as many months, and also equaled the best figures for the 220 low hurdles, there is another man who deserves to be rated on nearly the same basis. He is the redoubtable Ted Meredith, the former University of Pennsylvania wonder, who early in the season bettered his own world's record for the half mile when he negotiated the distance in 1:52 1-5, in a dual meet with Cornell at Franklin Field on May 13.

Never before had a middle distance runner in any spot on the globe approached these wonderful figures, and the Amateur Athletic Union is still skeptical whether Meredith did it. Testimony has been produced that all the requirements of the Intercollegiate Association and the Amateur Athletic Union were lived up to; that three timers, all expert, caught Meredith in 1:52 1-5, and that four others clocked him in 1:52 flat. Still, the A. A. U. is continuing its investigation into the authenticity of the mark through its own sources, which very likely will result in Ted receiving credit for the mark he recently ended his career as a student at the University of Pennsylvania this year, and he was desirous of completing his college career, which was replete with sensational performances, in a blaze of glory. Had he done nothing more than establish the new half-mile mark, which bettered the one he made at Stockholm in 1912 by a fifth of a second, Ted's ambition would have been accomplished. But several weeks later he repeated his 1915 performance of winning both the quarter and half mile titles in the intercollegiate championships.

Meredith's Quarter Mile.

In the 440-yard run, around one turn, Meredith was timed in 47 2-5 seconds, which will probably be accepted as a world's record, for there is no accepted mark now on the books for a single turn. Maxey Long's record around two turns is 47 4-5 seconds, and it is an open question whether these figures are better than Meredith's around a single turn of a quarter-mile circuit. The intercollegiate records in both the quarter and half mile races were swept out of existence by Meredith, who followed his 47 2-5 performance in the quarter by winning the 880-yard event in 1:53.

There can be no question, however, that the big athlete of last year was Simpson. Last year this lanky Westerner was just edging his way toward fame. At the very start of the outdoor season, now waning, he continued this progress by winning the 120-yard high hurdles over a grass course in the University of Pennsylvania's relay carnival in April in 15 seconds flat. The mark was established on soft turf, and if the Amateur Athletic Union were to recognize world's records on grass this would go as one. The figures equaled the then existing cinderpath record of 15 seconds made by Fred Kelly of Los Angeles in the Stockholm Olympics. This was Simpson's start in his climb to the top of the ladder.

In May Simpson gave his first startling performance when in a dual meet between Ames and the University of Missouri he won his 120-yard high hurdle contest in 14 4-5 seconds, clipping a fifth of a second off the recognized world's record. Then, to make firm his grasp on this new mark, he duplicated the feat in another dual meet between Missouri and University of Kansas.

Lowers Record Again.

A short time later he startled the athletic world again by lowering the record another fifth of a second when he won the Missouri Valley Conference championship of Columbia, Mo., on May 27. In this same meet he established himself as an all around performer of extraordinary ability by clearing the 220-yard low hurdles in 23 4-5 seconds, equaling the world's record; winning the 100-yard dash in 10 seconds; capturing the 220-yard run in 22 seconds, and annexing the running broad jump on his first and only jump when he leaped 23 feet 6 inches.

Only another week ensued before the farmer youth again did 14 4-5 seconds in the high hurdles, in a dual meet between Missouri and Kansas Universities.

Then followed for Simpson a three months' rest on his father's farm in Missouri before he again came back to win the National championship at Newark in 14 4-5 seconds, beating Fred Kelly and Earl Thomson, the California stars. Simpson came East afflicted with knotted tendons—tennis legs, it was said—and his condition was not what it had been three months before. The showing of the big Missourian was so impressive in the titular competition that he was immediately hailed as the greatest timber topper in American cinderpath history.

Only the other day, as a member of the All American team which invaded Sweden, Simpson won the 100-meter high hurdles race in 14 8-10 seconds, which is equivalent to a shade inside 14 4-5 for the 120 yards, inasmuch as the former distance is 10 inches and a fraction further than the latter.

Hurdling to the Fore.

Hurdling took its place as the foremost division of track athletics during the year, for Fred Kelly and Earl Thomson both did 14 4-5 seconds, while Fred Murray beat Simpson over the 120-yard three-foot hurdles in 14 2-5 seconds, clipping four seconds off a record that had stood for more than a score of years.

Kelly also finished third in the all-around championship, won by Avery Brundage of Chicago, with Alma Richards second, and then later won the pentathlon championship contested at Travers Island under the auspices of the New York A. C.

Thomson put himself to the front as a great athlete when he won the hurdle race in the all-around championship in 15 1-5 seconds, bettering the standard by three-fifths of a second and making a revision of the point table necessary this year.

Charley Hoyt of Grinnell College entered the running with the other great athletes of the year when he equaled the world's record of 0:21 1-5 for the furlong dash in the Drake College relay carnival last Spring.

George Bronder, the Irish-American A. C. boy, broke the American record for the javelin throw when he won the national championship at Newark with a toss of 190 feet 6 inches. These figures bettered the record of 184 feet 9½ inches made by H. L. Liversedge of California on April 11, 1914. Jim Lincoln, the New York A. C. representative, also broke the record when he finished second to Bronder with a heave of 180 feet 9½ inches.

Other noteworthy performers of the year were:

Andy Werd, Chicago A. A.—Winner of the 100-yard and 220-yard sprints in the national championships.

Dr. Windnagle, Cornell.—Winner of the intercollegiate mile title in 4:15, the fastest time made over that route during the year.

Don Scott, Mississippi Agricultural College.—Winner of the Western intercollegiate conference and national half mile titles in 1:53 1-5 and 1:54, respectively.

Elmer Dimond, University of Chicago.—Winner of the Western conference championship over 440 yards in 0:47 2-5.

Eddie Teschner, Harvard; W. H. Moore, Princeton, and H. L. Smith, Wisconsin, each of whom was credited with running 220 yards in 0:21 3-5.

Harry Worthington, Dartmouth College and Boston A. A.—Who led all the broad jumpers, clearing more than 24 feet in every important event. He triumphed in the national championship, and he won the intercollegiate title with a jump of 24 feet ¼ inch. His best performance was in the Dartmouth-Maine dual meet, when he won with 24 feet 3 inches.

Sherman Landers, Oregon High School.—For the best of the pole vaulters. This eighteen-year-old boy, now a freshman at Pennsylvania, won the national title with 12 feet 9 inches, his best performance of the year.

Arlie Mucks, University of Wisconsin.—One of the best weight men ever developed in a college, winner of the shot and discus titles in the nationals.

Wesley Oler, Yale and New York A. C.—Who captured both the intercollegiate and national high jump crowns.

Pat Ryan, Irish-American A. C.—Who consistently tossed the hammer in the neighborhood of 157 feet.

PIMLICO READY FOR RACES.

Improvements in Clubhouse and New Quarters for Jockeys.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 28.—The preparations at Pimlico for the coming Autumn meeting are on a scale of completeness that will prove a revelation to race-goers. Nothing like it has been seen at the old track since it was opened in 1870, nearly half a century ago, and the Maryland Jockey Club now has a home of which it may well be proud.

Every comfort that can be devised has been installed in the new office and jockey building, including a sun observation parlor on the top floor, shower baths and lockers on the second floor, and a completely equipped infirmary connecting with the Secretary's private offices and official headquarters. Here owners and trainers will gather to make entries, receive their mail, go over the program, and attend to the many details connected with the management of a string of racehorses. This building is heated with steam and lighted by electricity, and its roomy porches will serve to make it an attractive gathering place for the horsemen.

The cozy clubhouse adjoining the grand stand contains mural decorations in the reception room that are all hand painted and represent rustic scenes of gardens, streams, bridges, and flowers, which, combined with a wide open fireplace, give the interior a most informal and homelike air. A wide balcony surrounds the second story on three sides, giving a fine view of the races, and an open stand on the roof is an added attraction. One of the most striking innovations is to be found in the grand stand. The old roof has been taken off, giving a much more substantial and impressive appearance, and the whole structure has been put back thirty-five feet and so arranged that it will not be necessary to get on the seats to see the horses coming down the stretch.

A new concrete open stand adjoining the grand stand on the north will accommodate several additional spectators, and patrons of the paris-mutuels will have ample room, as the restaurant will be housed in a separate structure, and the entire space beneath the grand stand will be unobstructed. Stabling for at least 150 more horses has been provided, thus giving accommodations to over 700 thoroughbreds within the inclosure, while several hundred more can be taken care of in the vicinity. The total sum spent upon these improvements exceeds $50,000.

GREEN FOSTERS HARRIERS.

Dartmouth Encourages Sport by Proposed Freshman Contests.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 28.—Dartmouth has taken an important step toward increasing the interest in cross-country running at the New England colleges, as the athletic council considers it one of the sports most worth fostering. Under existing rules freshmen cannot compete in the intercollegiate runs, and there is little incentive to devote their time to training for the sport of the harrier.

In order to give the freshmen this incentive the council has sent invitations to Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Brown, Bowdoin, and other colleges to send freshmen teams to a cross-country competition entirely for first-year men, to be held at Hanover, over the intercollegiate course on Nov. 18, on which date the New England intercollegiates are to be run at Boston. Suitable cups are to be provided for the team winners and individual medals for point winners. It is promised that the men's expense to visiting teams will be railroad fares and meals, as sleeping quarters will be provided for the visiting teams at the different fraternity houses.

If the proposition meets with favorable recognition from the several colleges invited to participate the council expects to make it an annual event as is the Varsity run, believing it will be the means of giving to this invigorating and picturesque sport the fillip it needs among freshmen to lead to the development of better Varsity teams.

CORNELL'S MAT PROSPECTS.

Four of Last Year's Champion Wrestling Team Back at College.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 28. — For five successive years Cornell has won the intercollegiate wrestling championship and has a good chance to make it six straight this Winter.

Four members of last year's intercollegiate team are back in college, and have begun the work to fit themselves for the ordeal this season. The men who are sure to make the team again this year are Sager, '17, Captain and winner of the 158-pound title last year; E. S. Post, '17, who is in the 145-pound class; F. A. Reynolds of the 135-pound class, and John Wigsten, '17, who won the 125-pound title. Rote of '18, who was in the dual meet with Princeton, is back and trying for a place on the team.

Coach O'Connell, who has handled the team for the last five years, has a larger list of candidates than ever this year, so that the fencing room has been turned over to the grapplers. His greatest trouble is to fill the places in the heavyweight division, but he has his eyes on some good material, which will be available when the football season has ended, as he thinks he sees four first-class men who are now with the squad in active practice.

Deering to Coach at C. C. N. Y.

Joe Deering, former athletic instructor at Manhattan College, has been engaged to coach the Varsity basket ball team of the College of the City of New York.

Pastime A. C. Elects Trustees.

At a meeting of the Pastime A. C. held last week the following men were elected to the Board of Trustees: William H. Brady, H. Rack, A. Hincke, A. Arnold, J. McCabe, H. Correll, A. Wehrman, and J. Hughes.

U. S. OLYMPIC TEAM HAS SCATTERED FAR

Only Few of Athletes Who Competed at Stockholm in 1912 Still Active.

Time has wrought many strange and remarkable changes in athletics of all kinds, but none more conspicuous than the almost total wrecking of the American team which so gloriously upheld the athletic prestige of this country in the Olympic Games at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1912. Out of the 111 men who sailed on the steamer Finland to compete in the Olympic track and field championships fewer than a score are still in active competition, and only a mere handful of these ever breaks into the summary of an athletic meeting. Many have retired, several have died, still others have become professionals, and a few more have gone back so badly in their specialties that they are unable longer to win a prize. These latter are few—very few. From one end of the country to the other the team of 1912 was collected, yet if the Olympic Games were to be renewed next year there probably would be less than a dozen who bore the Stars and Stripes Shield of the United States at Stockholm selected again for the American team.

Out of the incomparable team of 1912 there still remain active, or partially active: Platt Adams, of the New York A. C., crack indoor jumper; Avery Brundage, of the Chicago A. A., present all-around champion; Dave Caldwell, Boston A. A.; Jim Duncan, Irish-American A. C.; John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; Harry J. Grumpelt, New York A. C., who competes about twice a year; Leo Goehring, Mohawk A. C., who gets a chance to win a prize only during the indoor season; Simon Gillis, New York A. C., an irregular performer; Tom Halpin, Boston A. A., conqueror of Ted Meredith in the quarter-mile national championship; Meredith himself; Fred W. Kelly, the Pacific Coast hurdling star, whose 15 seconds record in the 120-yard high hurdles has been smashed; Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., who is on the verge of retirement because of an injured leg; Pat McDonald, winner of the shot put, best hand, at Stockholm; Arlie Mucks, University of Wisconsin, who won two national titles this year; Emil Muller, New York A. C., former discus champion; Matt McGrath, Irish-American A. C., winner of the Olympic Games hammer throw, who now always bows to Pat Ryan in scratch competition; Wesley Oler, Jr., New York A. C., who won the high-jump title at Newark this year; Alma W. Richards, now of Cornell, who is losing his grip as the world's great high jumper; Eddie Renz, the Mohawk A. C. walker who has been compelled to retire for the present owing to the danger of permanent injury to his health from too much competition; Harry Worthington of the Boston A. A., the outstanding broad jumper of the day; Egon Erickson, Irish-American A. C., still a good high jumper, and Gaston Strobino, New York A. C., first American to finish in the Olympic Games marathon.

But what has become of Ralph Craig, the Michigan flier in the 100, 110-meter and 220-meter dashes; Charles Reidpath of Syracuse, winner of the 400-meter run in record time; Ira Davenport of Chicago, Norman Taber, world's record holder for the mile; John Paul Jones of Cornell, who held the record before Taber; Tel Berna of Cornell, one-time two-mile intercollegiate champion; George Bonhag of the Irish-American A. C., a distance running [illegible] Kolehmainen, one and made nearly all of his records take the count; George Horine, the Californian whose "Western roll" made him the greatest high jumper in the world and made him world's record holder; Al Gutterson of Vermont, who leaned 24 feet 11 1-3 inches at Stockholm; Harry Babcock, winner of the pole vault in the 1912 Olympics; Ben Adams, brother of Platt, who finished second to Platt in the standing high jump at Stockholm; J. Wendell, New York A. C., who a few short years ago was regarded as a great hurdler, but who would have little chance with the present-day crop of timber toppers, and so many others that they are almost too numerous to mention?

Who in 1912 had heard of Bob Simpson of Missouri, the star athlete of today; Fred Murray of San Francisco, another hurdler; Andy Ward, the little Chicagoan who won both sprint titles in the national championships at Newark this year; Don Scott of Mississippi, who gave a sensational performance in winning the half-mile championship this year; Walter Hummell of Portland, Ore., the new 440-yard hurdle champion; Joie Ray of Chicago, the five-mile title holder, and a host of others who are the cracks of today?

Time certainly has wrought havoc with the stars of a few years ago. The lure of professionalism has for the present robbed athletics of one of its greatest and most courageous performers—Abel R. Kiviat, the little Staten Island boy who jumped from schoolboy star to one of the world's leading athletic lights after the wonderfully game race he made against Jackson, the Englishman, in the 1,500-meter Olympic championship.

There are only a few of the 1912 aggregation still worthy of being classed as stars. Pat McDonald can still put the shot with the best; Meredith, though beaten in the nationals, must be regarded as the leading quarter miler of the country; Matt McGrath, next to Ryan, is the best of the hammer throwers; Fred Kelly has to be rated highly as a sprinter, and Worthington has no superior here as a broad jumper.

But what has become of these men whose names appeared on the roster of the 1912 team: W. Allen, University of California, jumper; L. R. Anderson, University of Nebraska, miler; J. W. Belote, Chicago A. A., sprinter; J. W. Burdick, University of Pennsylvania, high jumper; V. S. Blanchard, Bates College, hurdler; R. L. Byrd, Chicago A. A., jumper; G. Chisholm, Boston A. A., hurdler; F. J. Coyle, Chicago A. A., pole vault; J. R. Case, Indiana University, hurdler; J. L. Courtney, Seattle A. C., sprinter; C. C. Childs, New York A. C., hammer thrower; Carl C. Cooke, Ohio State College, jumper; C. H. De Mar, North Dorchester A. C., marathon; James Donohue, Los Angeles A. C., decathlon; C. W. Erxleben, Missouri A. C., marathon; C. S. Edmundson, Seattle A. C., 800 meters; H. B. Enright, Dartmouth College, high jumper; E. J. Fitzgerald, New York A. C., distance runs; H. W. Fritz, Jr., Cornell University, pole vault; Joe Forshaw, Missouri A. C., marathon; F. Fletcher, University of Notre Dame, jumper; E. Farrell, Boston A. A., high and broad jump; P. Gerhard, Olympic Club, San Francisco, sprinter; Johnny Gallagher, Yale, marathon; H. W. Holden, Boston A. A., 800 meters.

Hal Helland, Xavier A. A., now a professional; Oscar Nedlund, Boston A. A., miler; H. H. Helliwell, New York A. C., cross-country; A. N. Hawkins, University of Oregon, hurdler; F. C. Irons, Chicago A. A., jumper; J. O. Johnstone, Worcester Academy, high jumper; Fred Kaiser, New York A. C., walker, recently seriously ill; Willie Kramer, Long Island A. C., cross-country and distance runs; L. C. Lang, Oxford University, sprinter; E. F. Lindberg, Chicago A. A., 400 metres; T. H. Lilley, North Dorchester A. A., marathon; Don Lippincott, University of Pennsylvania, sprinter; L. C. Madiera, 3d, University of Pennsylvania, miler; W. M. McCurdy, University of Pennsylvania, miler; W. McClure, University of Oregon, miler; F. D. Murphy, University of Illinois, pole vault; F. Y. Nelson, Harvard Law School, pole vault; J. P. Nicholson, University of Missouri, hurdler; N. J. Patterson, Chicago A. A., miler; E. M. Pritchard, Irish-American A. C., hurdler; T. Piggott, North Dorchester A. A., marathon; Mike Ryan, Irish-American A. C. marathon; Louis Tewanima, Carlisle Indian School, marathon; Al Voellmeke Pastime A. C., walker; Larry Whitney Boston A. A., shot putter; Clement Wesson, Coe College, sprinter; G. Witcoff, Ohio State University, distance runs; Don B. Young, Boston A. A., 400 metres; W. Ziegler, Oxford University, hammer.

One by one these fellows have passed out of athletics. Ralph Rose, holder of the world's record with the shot, and winner of the Olympic championship, two hands, died several years ago after an attack of pneumonia. Howard P. Drew, the sensational negro sprinter and joint holder of the world's records for 100 and 220 yards, is out of the game, his career being brought to a close this year by an attack of paralysis. Charley Reidpath is serving as an A. A. U. Commissioner in Syracuse. Norman Taber has retired; Nicholson has become a professional trainer; John Paul Jones has also quit. And thus has time broken up the team which swept the boards at Stockholm.

MOORE SEEKING CUE TITLE.

Will Meet Heal, Three-Cushion Champion, in Toledo Next Week.

Hugh Heal, the three-cushion carom billiard champion, has definitely named Nov. 6, 7, and 8 as the dates, and Zenobia Hall, Toledo, Ohio, as the place for his match with George W. Moore, which will be of 150 points, for $250 a side and the diamond championship emblem given by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. Moore will leave New York for Toledo next Saturday or Sunday.

Heal won the championship from Charles A. McCourt at Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 26, and 27. Under the rules governing the emblem he was required to defend it against any valid challenge within forty days from the date of his victory over McCourt. He named Nov. 13, 14, and 15, and his own billiard room, the Kaiserhoff, Toledo, as the time and place for the encounter with Moore. He was advised that he must play Moore, whose challenge became effective Sept. 28, not later than Nov. 7, and that unless Moore and the donors of the emblem consented the match could not be played in his room, but should be played in a public hall.

Moore objected to playing in the Kaiserhoff, but said he would do so providing he received a guarantee of $400, win or lose. These terms did not appeal to the champion, who accordingly decided to conform to the rules. The match will be a contest between two Buckeyes, for both the principals are natives of Ohio. Moore was born in Youngstown, Oct. 24, 1869, and Heal in Bellevue, March 29, 1887. Alfredo de Oro will meet the winner.

There will not be a championship contest at English billiards in London the coming Winter. The Billiards Control Club, which has jurisdiction over professional billiard championships in England, has announced that Melbourne Inman will be permitted to retain the title of champion indefinitely. One reason given for the decision is that some of the championship eligibles may be called to the colors before title competitions can be arranged. In answer to a suggestion that the title be canceled the Billiards Control Club said that under the rules Inman could hold the championship until he resigned or declined to defend it.

The Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League will tomorrow begin activity which will extend until April 27. Frank Jones of Philadelphia, Martin Maley of Detroit, and Robert Cannefax of St. Louis will figure in the introductory competitions. Jones's first game will be in New York against Charles Otis. Hugh Heal of Toledo, the three-cushion champion, is President of the league. Prizes amounting to $6,000 will be competed for by seventeen players.

TIGER CREWS AT WORK.

Three 'Varsity and Five Freshman Boats Practicing Daily.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—Princeton crew work has been going on for more than two weeks now, and it is likely that Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth, the Faculty coach, will keep his charges on the water until late in November if the weather does not become too severe. Nine crews are receiving workouts each day, four of them being Varsity eights, while five freshman boats have been manned.

Five men from the 'Varsity boat of last year are in the first eight again this Fall, three men having been lost by graduation. Captain Cochran is being used at stroke, Paull at 7, and Savage at bow, and McCann and Delanoy, both members of last Spring's eight, are again rowing. The former has been shifted from 3 to 5 and Delanoy has been moved up from 2 to 6. The other three positions are being held by members of the last freshman crew and second 'Varsity. Terry and Christmas, both members of last Spring's freshman eight, are being used at 2 and 3, respectively, while Sturges is rowing at 4.

The annual Fall regatta which concludes Princeton's Fall rowing season is scheduled to take place during the second week in November, but in case the weather is not too cold by this time the event will be postponed until it become necessary to end the Fall work. The regatta will include a two-mile handicap race for the four 'Varsity shells and a scratch event for the five freshman eights.

FINANCING CORNELL FIELD.

Alumni Trustees to Raise $150,000 to Equip Baseball Grounds.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—In order to have suitable baseball accommodations on Alumni Field at Cornell for the semi-centennial in 1918 the Alumni Field Trustees have undertaken to raise by June next $150,000. The committee in charge of accumulating the fund is made up of G. W. Lacon, '92; H. W. Sackett, '75; R. H. Treman, '78; C. H. Blood, '88; W. W. Rowlee, '88; Willard Straight, '01, and Paul Schoellkopf, '06.

Besides a grand stand which will seat 6,500 persons, and which with the necessary grading and fencing will cost $66,000, it is proposed to erect an administration hall, where offices for all the athletic interests of the university will be centred, at a cost of $50,000 and a covered running board track fifteen feet in width and with ten laps to the mile at an approximate cost of $7,000. Work is to be begun on these improvements in June next and on their completion the athletic equipment of the university will be measurably complete.

In the Administration Hall it is proposed to have the quarters for training tables and for entertaining visiting athletic teams, as well as facilities for Winter training for members of the crew and quarters for the coaches and caretakers of the various teams in all field sports. The covered running track is to be built just outside of and adjoining the baseball field.

On the completion of this field Percy Field will be abandoned as a baseball field and put to other college uses.

HOPE FOR ENGLISH RACING.

Hunt Stewards Announce Thirty-six Days of Steeplechasing.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Stewards of the National Hunt Association have officially announced that the steeplechase season will open on Dec. 1, and will include eighteen meetings and thirty-six days of racing.

Horse racing, both on the flat and over the jumps, has suffered severely through conditions brought about by the war, but as the result of the last blood sales at Newmarket, the immediate future is more promising and a big letup in the restrictions is expected to be granted by the Government. Although several of the expensive lots were bought by Americans and others for exportation, more than $400,000 was invested in the purchase of yearlings by English owners, men capable of exercising a well-balanced and, above all, a well-informed opinion as to the probable course of events.

The steeplechase schedule follows:

December—1 and 2, Windsor; 8 and 9, Newbury; 13 and 14, Hawthorn Hill; 20 and 21, Colwall Park; 27 and 28, Lingfield Park.

January—3 and 4, Gatwick; 12 and 13, Windsor; 17 and 18, Lingfield Park; 24 and 25, Newbury; 31, Gatwick.

February—1, Gatwick; 7 and 8, Hawthorn Hill; 14 and 15, Colwall Park; 21 and 22, Lingfield Park.

March—2 and 3, Newbury; 9 and 10, Windsor; 14 and 15, Colwall Park; 21 and 22, Gatwick; 28 and 29, Hawthorn Hill.

BASKETBALL LOSES PIONEER IN FISHER

Columbia's Great Player and Coach Active in Forming Rules for Game.

The retirement of Harry A. Fisher from active basket ball interests means the loss to intercollegiate basket ball of the pioneer in the formation of the modern game. As coach, and before that time player, of the Columbia University five, Fisher has stood virtually at the head of the collegiate enthusiasts for the great Winter sport. For nine years, following his graduation from Columbia in 1905, Fisher was a member of the Rules Committee, and during this time inaugurated many of the lasting changes in the code of regulations. From 1906 to 1914, also, he was editor of the official book of rules, and his selections for all-American quintets were always accepted as official at the end of each year.

Although as a player himself between 1903 and 1905 Fisher was regarded as the leader of his time and made the all-American imaginary five for these two seasons, he achieved his greatest intercollegiate fame as coach of the Columbia five. Since the formation of the Eastern Collegiate League, Columbia teams have won the championship seven seasons, including the two years of 1903-04 and 1904-05, when the New York quintet went through both seasons without a defeat in a league game. In 1909, under Fisher's direction, the Columbia team not only won the intercollegiate title decisively, but the entire aggregation of five men was picked intact for the all-American selection.

In 1903-04, the first season Fisher played with Columbia, the only defeat was in an extra-league game against the Washington Continentals of Schenectady, and in this contest Fisher and the other forward, T. H. Allen, were absent. In 1905 Fisher's work won the second championship in succession for Columbia. With the game to play on the Yale floor at New Haven, Columbia was tied with the Elis for first place. All but one minute of the game had been played, and Yale was leading, 21 to 20. In the last sixty seconds Fisher caged two baskets from the floor and Columbia won the game and title, 24 to 21. During that same season Columbia successively defeated the University of Minnesota and the University of Wisconsin, and had no opposition to its claim for the national as well as Eastern title. In that year Fisher led the league in point scoring, tallying 114 to his nearest rival's 84. He scored 42 baskets to 27 for the player nearest to him in the season's ranking.

After graduating in 1905, he immediately became coach of the Columbia basketball team and editor of the rule book. He continued to edit this volume, which has still supreme jurisdiction over college teams, until relieved in 1914 by Dyer Lapsley Tower, the former Williams College player.

In 1906 Fisher was instrumental in the formation of the intercollegiate league for freshman basket ball teams at the Eastern universities where the 'Varsity sport was gaining popularity. He coached the Columbia yearlings that season, in addition to his work with the 'Varsity, and although Columbia finished second to Yale in the 'Varsity league standing, the Light Blue and White freshman five completed the season a champion team.

Before entering college, Fisher played basket ball with the Washington Heights Y. M. C. A. team, later with the memorable Dreadnought A. C. team, which for several years won the State title for junior teams.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR BOWIE.

Last Racing Fixture in the East Promises to be Successful.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—Following the meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at Pimlico, which starts on Nov. 1 and closes on Nov. 18, there will be fifteen days of racing at the Southern Maryland Agricultural Association, Prince George's Park, the new race track at Bowie. This fixture will bring to a close the racing season in the East.

The indications are that the meeting at Bowie will be the most successful in the history of this organization. Already the requests for stall reservations have been numerous. The high-class thoroughbreds which have been racing at the other tracks in Maryland this Autumn will race at Bowie, the owners being attracted by the liberal purses offered by the Southern Maryland Association for the coming meeting.

Superintendent Pending now has the track at its best, and since the Spring meeting many improvements have been made to the plant. A large bleacher grand has been erected adjoining the grandstand, the paddock inclosed in glass, and lawns added to the already picturesque course. The infield has been graded, so that the horses will now be in full view of the public throughout all the racing.

YEARLINGS SHOW PROMISE.

Trainer Fitzsimmons Has Twelve Good Ones at Gravesend.

Among the horses at Gravesend in charge of Trainer James Fitzsimmons are twelve good-looking yearlings. Of the lot the most promising in appearance is a chestnut colt by Ballot-Almadie, which is a youngster of rare racing formation, with fine height and range and an abundance of substance. Another good-looking individual is a chestnut by Ballot-Miss Crittendon. A bay colt by Superman-Award is a youngster of fair size and exceptional length and substance.

One of the others worthy of particular notice is a dark bay colt marked only with a broken blaze. He is by Superman-Notasulga, and has all the earmarks of a high-class young thoroughbred. A brown colt by Cunard-Mrs. F. C. Hogan, a chestnut colt by Celt-Sally Washington, a rather handsome-looking chestnut filly by Grandfather-Niola, a chestnut filly by Transvaal-Lady Aristocracy, a chestnut filly by Celt-Sanclaire are some of the others. All these new arrivals are thriving well, and are among the finest-looking yearlings seen so far this season.

MISHAP TO SANFORD COLT.

Nassovian Withdrawn from Big Stakes on English Turf.

Latest reports from England disclose why John Sanford's colt, Nassovian, was withdrawn from the Jockey Club Stakes and the Cesarewitch. It appears that the youngster developed a quarter-crack, and will not be able to race for some little time. Up to and before this mishap, no horse could have been doing better in its work, and the colt's trainer had high hopes of landing the richest stake in England for Mr. Sanford, whose Hurricana Farm is at Amsterdam, N. Y.

The Jockey Club Stakes was worth $37,175 net to the winner. It was run on Oct. 5, and was won by the Duke of Portland's three-year-old Cannobie by a neck from the four-year-old Sanctum, which two weeks later won the Cesarewitch. The winner was an outsider at 100 to 7 in the betting. Of the race The London Sportsman of the next day said:

"By the tactics adopted by Donoghue on Sanctum—in the race, it was evident that the Stockbridge people have nothing to hide and were anxious to know what their Cesarewitch candidate would do in public. From start to finish Donoghue kept his mount well in the picture. As soon as the field turned on to the flat the blue jacket with red-hopped sleeves of Mr. Raphael were conspicuously in the van, and, what was more, the pace seemed quite good. It was not until the Bushes were passed that Cannobie dispossessed Sanctum of the lead, and even then the result was by no means certain, for Sanctum stuck to his task, and the Duke of Portland's colt only got the better of him by a neck when the judge's stand was reached."

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Under the seat C-K 14, opening night of "Show of Wonders," Winter Garden, one gold ring with diamond. Reward if returned to A. T. Worm, Shubert Press Department, 44th Street Theatre. No questions asked.

LOST.—On Oct. 27, near Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and 72d st., diamond gentlemen's pin and diamond brooch pin; reward $50 for the return of each article; no questions asked. Call office Hotel Majestic.

LOST.—Silver chain necklace, with topaz pendant, 9 A. M., Friday, on Madison Av., between Grand Central station and 24th st. Reward. A. Blanche Dubie, 3 High St., White Plains.

LOST.—Friday evening, platinum and sapphire vest button, between Ritz Carlton and Cort Theatre; suitable reward for return of button. J. L. Riddell, Hotel Plaza. Call between 1 and 11 P. M.

LOST.—Near Hotel Knickerbocker or at Sheepshead Speedway Saturday afternoon, silver handbag, containing about $40; engraved I. T. Hoag. Reward if returned to I. T. Hoag: Box 245, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LOST.—Sheepshead Bay Station and Brighton elevated, lady's beadbag, valuable only as keepsake; $5 reward. Simplex Co., 408 West 15th St.

LOST.—Friday, Manhattan Street subway, envelope containing pictures and letters addressed to me; reward. Miss Ray Mona, 256 West 97th St.

LOST.—At or near the N. Y. Public Library, a gold brooch, clover-leaf design, pearls, and small diamonds. Reward if returned to 223 East 17th St.

LOST.—Tuesday or Wednesday evening, pearl sunburst, diamond centre, 110th, 111th, Broadway, Amsterdam Av.; reward. Return to Mrs. S. L. Zink, 503 West 111th.

LOST.—Diamond brooch; reward finder entire value; heirloom; Apartment 11, 217 West 110th.

LOST—Diamond pin, wishbone shape; reward. Julius F. Whitmark, 272 West 90th St., New York City.

LOST—Thursday night, white slippers and four pieces silverware, 6th and Amsterdam car. Reward, 423 West 118th. Apartment 8.

LOST—Diamond ring, three large diamonds, old-fashioned gold fitting. Liberal reward if returned to Miss E. Starbuck, 43 West 38th.

LOST—Kolinsky fur piece; liberal reward for return. Howard, 2,640 Broadway. (109th.)

$50 REWARD.—Blue fox muff; shopping district; questions asked. Hartwig, 11 West 40th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—"Tuck," Boston bull puppy, brindle, 8 months old. McGrath, 119 East 30th St.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visibles, 4 Months for $5.
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Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs office furniture, filing cabinets, safes typewriters, mimeographs makes adding machines multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

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New and second-hand; low prices, easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

CONTENTS of a six-room flat, including carpets, beds, linens, and furniture, must be sold at once. Apply 89 West 104th St., Sunday, Oct. 29, between 2 and 4 P. M.

BOILERS.—25 heating and power boilers; 5,000 feet all sizes of pipe; second-hand lumber. Thayer Specialty Co., 140 Nassau St. Telephone Beekman 594.

Men's Credit Tailor.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

Must sell grand piano; big sacrifice. 'Phone Miss Steele, Murray Hill 6856.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Old gold, silver, platinum wanted; spot cash paid for diamonds, pearls. Call or write, Callman, 27 West 37th.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 118 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WOMEN VOTERS ILLINOIS RESPECTfully informed hundreds old widows Brooklyn, poor, feeble, voteless, friendless, await the wages earned by their husbands in United States Navy Yards. Certified by United States Court Claims. Oh! the shame of it. GEORGE HIRAM MANN, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

CADILLAC, 1914, touring car; runs and looks like new; price $695. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC, 1916, four-passenger body; good condition; equipment complete. Phone Col. 1001; ask for Mr. Warren.

CASE, 1914

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Established house is seeking an additional line; either domestic, import or export; will take over and finance a going business and make liberal arrangement with principal to manage as a special department of this house, or will engage a good man having a thorough knowledge of a desirable line and can convince us of his ability to get the business; all communications retained in absolute confidence. J. C. E., 333 West 77th st., N. Y. C.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. — Manufacturer, showing 24% net profit on production, will sell tools, fixtures, and special machinery, together with patents and underwriters' label service, at very low figure; sales $30,000 yearly, without agents or selling expense; present working force can be retained; no special experience required to conduct this business; good reason for selling plant. This offer is made in good faith; all statements verified. Real bargain for prompt action. Address Safe Investment, 173 Times Downtown.

Manufacturer of patented machinery in traction field requires $15,000 additional working capital; company has built and sold successful machines for domestic and foreign use for past 4 years and is now in excellent condition to take advantage of present prosperity; machines can be seen in operation in New York City; business of conservative nature, though excellent future is possible, and offers opening for good salesman or executive. Reply to Box M 866 Times Downtown.

I have a client with a large, well-established, and growing business which he is not able to properly develop because of insufficient capital; an investor of $5,000 or more would be amply protected by collateral; quick action desired and only those meaning business need reply. Clarke L. Smith, Attorney at Law, 21 East Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.

Wanted, by well-known firm in first-class standing, a developed, paying mine or mines to put on the Curb or Stock Exchange; send outline of proposition. Address A-1, Box 48, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

Initial capital wanted for large industrial plant; units manufactured sell for $5,000 to $25,000; protected by U. S. and foreign patents; mammoth organization required; thousands already spent to perfect development of apparatus; only parties of high financial standing who can make substantial initial investment will be considered; full investigation invited and required. C 10 Times.

Correspondent. — Manufacturing corporation near Greater New York has opening for a correspondent and detail man with a few thousand dollars to invest in a substantial and rapidly growing business; capital required for expansion; 7% cumulative preferred stock offered; in answering, state age and experience. Address L. J. Hall, President, Lock Box 146, Station L, Brooklyn.

I write business-getting letters, full of force and fire, power and punch"; they pull orders. I resurrow dead business, cure sick business, stimulate good business; I may double your sales; I can certainly increase them, letters, booklets, advertisements, selling plans; expert service; prices low; consultation free. Duffield, 156 6th Av. Telephone 2628 Gramercy.

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Complete manufacturing establishment consisting of land, brick buildings, modern machine tools, good-will, and patterns in units to suit purchaser. This plant is now in operation and can be inspected by appointment. Good supply of skilled labor, natural gas for power. Transportation by three railroads. N 275 Times Downtown.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AUTOMOBILE SALES MANAGER.

We have the largest exclusive Eastern territory for remarkable six, selling under $900; must build up selling organization to dispose of 500 cars per year; want young man of education and refinement with $10,000 to invest with us; must have held responsible position in some line and have highest references. Address A 284 Times Annex.

Manufacturing concern doing a profitable and growing business and having a special opportunity for a profitable new department desires to get in touch with investor with $10,000; splendid opportunity is offered for a profitable investment, well secured; prefer dealing with principals only. X 307 Times Annex.

Dye Manufacturer wants $10,000 to $25,000 additional capital; excellent chance for investor to become associated with a profitable business; investment protected by free and clear plant, valued at $75,000; technical knowledge of the business not essential; write for interview; principals only. General Manager, Box 1, 253 Times Annex.

WANTED.—Party with $50,000 to join me in financing long established manufacturing and distributing business; now operating in forty-two States through more than 1,500 retailers; this number can be easily increased by many thousands; opportunity for large profits; fullest investigation invited by principals only. W. H., 174 Times.

Splendid opportunity is offered a man of ability to invest $10,000 to $15,000 in a growing out-of-town shoe manufacturing business; will be given complete charge of plant; ready market for entire output; one familiar with shoe business preferred. For further particulars address Opportunity, 410 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS!

Estimates wanted on 500 machines now exhibited Edison show rooms, 121 W. 42d St.; simple to manufacture, no special tools required; iron castings, and iron tubing; weighs 65 lbs. Address Charles Tregoning, Hotel Wallick.

Rare opportunity to buy carpet cleaning business, established 28 years, netting about $4,000 profits annually; fully equipped with machinery, horses and wagons; price $7,500; will take mortgage in part payment; good reason for selling. Apply to Charles Rosenbaum, Attorney, 199 Broadway, New York City.

Does this interest you? Good paying business, established 1867, tin shades, electric street lighting fixtures, tools and equipment to manufacture; sales easy, profits large; nothing taken for granted; statements handed on facts; cheap to party acting promptly. Address Profits, 133 Times Downtown.

Job printing plant; 8 presses, Hartford Universal 14x22, Gordon 12x16, Gordon 9x13; complete composing room; everything brand new; owner has other interests that require his attention; right man can rent the plant as it stands for a small percentage of the profits; already have some good trade. Room 704, 145 West 45th St.

Rapidly growing corporation with enormous possibilities desires services of capable executive as secretary and office manager New York office; one having actual selling experience and having capacity for detail preferred; investment of $5,000 necessary. B 87 Times.

Garage building for sale, 36x125, yard 40x70; now used as garage, fully equipped, full of cars, customers turned away, owner of property compelled to sell to close estate; Bedford section, Brooklyn, near Williamsburg Bridge. Address Room 807, Flatiron Bldg., N. Y.

Auto Supply Store for Sale.—Good location, New York City; cheap rent; three years' lease; well stocked; good reasons given for selling. B 62 Times.

PARTNERSHIP

in high-class going business with promising future can be secured; active man with $10,000; investigate. A 248 Times Annex.

Any manufacturer, mill, or commodity concern having meritorious articles of necessity any description also textiles, can now place their samples with agents of highest references and financial standing, expecting to make trip Far West, Panama, Cuba, New Zealand. E 10 Times.

FOR EXPORT.
SPOOL COTTON.

25,000 dozen 40-3 and 50-3, half black, half white, available for immediate shipment. A standard brand. For terms apply to Jacobs, Aub & Co., 120 Hanover St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Sales Manager wanted by metal novelty house with large salesroom, centrally located; best of reference required and preference given to one who would identify himself with business by investment. Apply, stating reference in full, N 894 Times Downtown.

For Sale—Ladies' specialty ready-to-wear shop on Broadway; established 6 years; good trade, favorable lease; stock and fixture worth about $6,000; first offer 70 cents on dollar takes it; reason, sickness. Phone Cortlandt 1284 Monday.

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A few men having a New York clientele can make a profitable connection to handle an unusual investment issue; commission.

Address Box M, 858 Times Downtown.

RESPONSIBLE YOUNG BUSINESS MAN WITH TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE DESIRES TO PURCHASE ACTIVE INTEREST IN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING OR WHOLESALE HOUSE. PLEASE GIVE FULL PARTICULARS; REPLIES CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL. X 288 TIMES ANNEX.

If you have money to invest in long-established manufacturing business having big possibilities address for particulars, W. W. Lightbody, Albany Trust Building, Albany, N. Y.

Manufacturers' representative, with well-equipped office and selling force, wishes to represent a domestic line; only first-class proposition will be considered; can discount sales. A 130 Times.

Silk manufacturer, with well-equipped mill, wishing to sell his product direct to the trade, can make excellent connection; I have office, sales room, selling force; can discount sales. E 260 Times.

Corporation with best prospects would sell entire business relating patented articles having extensive sale in hardware line; requires $75,000; principals only. N 304 Times Downtown.

One or two ambitious men with $5,000 to $10,000 are offered the opportunity to become partners in established export house dealing with Spanish America. Give references. N 560 Times Downtown.

A thriving business, established 12 years, operating 5 big stores, New York and Brooklyn, offers partnership; strictly cash and textile business; trial allowed; $4,000 and reference required. Secured, N 358 Times D'town.

For sale in thriving California city of 10,000, ladies' ready-to-wear business; established four years; large farming community of 15,000 to draw from; good reasons for selling. E 31 Times.

Build a business in your home town; exclusive territory; quick sales; large profits; one agency sold $4,000 in one month; write us today. Combuste Devices Corporation, 250 West 54th St., New York.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Will sacrifice modern plant making rouge compacts, various toilet articles, stock, materials, supplies, formulas, &c.; going business; great bargain. N 301 Times Downtown.

We buy and sell big and small business enterprises; our business experience will help buyer and seller. Consult Ross, 503 Fifth Av. Phone 3864 Vanderbilt.

For the business that will suit them, we have parties with from $1,000 to $50,000 to invest. Write, call or 'phone. Ross, 503 Fifth Av. Phone Vanderbilt 3864.

We pay all advertising and advance expenses to sell your business; when sold, you pay the commission only. Ross, 503 Fifth Av. Phone Vanderbilt 3864.

Manufacturing business desires honest partner; investment required; am well known, prosperous; have excellent rating Dun's, Bradstreet's. X 281 Times Annex.

Two connected houses, West Seventies, newly furnished, equipped, dining room, capacity 75; well established; permanent guests; will sell; positively no agents. E 37 Times.

Will invest $5,000 to $10,000, with services. In established, good-paying manufacturing or other sound business; must stand thorough investigation and references; give full particulars. Address B 110 Times Annex.

Promotor or investor capable of handling large propositions of value and intrinsic merit can have personal interview with owner by addressing P. O. Box 397, New Bern, N. C.

Rare opportunity for investment of $3,000 in high-class business having behind it thoroughly equipped plant and unquestionably responsible man; details at interview. L 131 Times.

BROKERS,

have you a client on hand with $8,000-$10,000 to buy out partner and acquire half interest in a splendid, going business? Active man preferred. A 259 Times Annex.

A specialty shop, high-class women's wear, in heart of shopping district, located near 5th Av. and 42d St., for sale, or will lease, with fixtures; unusual opportunity. Box B 196 Times.

Energetic New York business man familiar with South American field and language will arrange connections or consider side line for reliable concern; leaving shortly. 2 Rector St., Room 518.

Wanted—Well-recommended business partner with $5,000 to $10,000 cash, small amount as first investment; will furnish good reference and surety bond; great opportunity for the right man. H 183 Times.

A fully equipped, active lumber business, consisting of mill, sheds, office building, trucks, horses and stock; can be purchased cheaply by the right buyer. M 271 Times Downtown.

CHIROPODIST wanted in a women's specialty store; one who can help out also in women's hairdressing preferred; good pay and pleasant surroundings. Apply Times Annex.

Partner wanted in an established staple cotton yarn business; active man with capital wanted to increase business; splendid opportunity. Answer E 52 Times.

Young man, 32 years of age, wishes to invest $1,000 and services in some legitimate, substantial business; references exchanged. B 35 Times.

Importer of silks and fine cottons, in business 12 years, wishes to connect with similar lines of domestic make as active partner of established firm. B 70 Times.

BROKERS—ATTENTION!

Wanted, reliable firm to promote and handle stock issue of agricultural enterprise in East. X 280 Times Annex.

$10,000 additional capital wanted for moving picture producing company; large contracts, assuring handsome weekly profits. Prosperous, B 10 Times.

Experienced manufacturer of aprons, &c., wide reputation, established trade, wants active partner with capital. N 227 Times Downtown.

Manufacturer desires to purchase outright new improvement on automobile clutches and transmissions, preferably fully patented. Reply with all particulars, B 84 Times.

Young man with established building and general contracting business wants financial partner of character; open for investigation. X 298 Times Annex.

Partner.—Young man of ability would invest several thousand in wholesale or manufacturing business of merit. Address Partner, 810 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

Wanted to purchase patented specialty; toy or advertising novelty preferred. Apply, with particulars, by mail only, R. Aldrich, 114 West 79th, New York.

Capable man, thoroughly conversant with mail order business, to take complete charge; state experience and terms. P 252 Times Downtown.

Intelligent lady wanted as partner in a first-class, long established agency business; references and $3,000 required. C 7 Times.

Hardware and housefurnishing store for sale; high-class stock; satisfactory receipts; growing neighborhood; sacrificed on account of sickness; principals only. B 189 Times.

Manufacturing corporation, with complete organization, wishes to get in touch with live business man who has $10,000 to invest in real proposition. B 157 Times.

One, two young men who have small capital invest in bona fide, high-class, established publication of merit; part interest or full control. A 267 Times Annex.

If you need additional capital in your established business, factory, mine, or mortgage, I will assist you in getting same. M 873 Times Downtown.

Stock salesman having investing clientele would send proposition to finance. B 47 Times.

EXPERIENCED business man, seeking interest or business, requires small capital; state particulars first letter. B 147 Times.

A responsible manufacturing business requires $5,000 with services for development. N 866 Times Downtown.

Patented articles of merit submitted for financing. What have you? Ross, 503 Fifth Av. Phone Vanderbilt 3864.

We invite capital for strictly legitimate business propositions. Ross, 503 Fifth Av. Vanderbilt 3861.

Stock, bond salesman, excellent clientele, desires connection, meritorious proposition; references. B 65 Times.

$100 BOND BUSINESS.
PARTNER WANTED WITH CAPITAL.
N 287 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Ladies' specialty store located in the best manufacturing town in Connecticut; exceptional opportunity. C 1 Times.

$5,000 buys half interest in 2,000 stores automatically selling our goods; profits $1,900 monthly. Millard, 356 Broadway.

Linotype will install linotype in printing that manufacturer owns cash, 5 or 10 years. Address Linotype, 1 Madison Square North.

Wanted—Active man, partnership in wholesale liquor business; liquor experience not necessary; prefer salesman. B 186 Times.

Partner wanted with three thousand cash; great possibilities, some risk; college graduate preferred. B 158 Times.

Wanted, to meet a business man with $5,000, $10,000 for manufacturing, (ladies' line.) P 353 Times Downtown.

Lady partner; fine paying office business; splendid income; investment required. C 8 Times.

Toy and stationery department, percentage basis; excellent proposition; fine neighborhood. B 170 Times.

Lunchroom and restaurant at "L" station and tunnel. 371 6th Av.

HOUSES TO LET

City—Furnished.

A very handsomely furnished four-story dwelling, with all modern conveniences at the northwest corner of 58th St. and West End Av., to rent furnished for the Winter or longer if required.

BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN,
37 Wall St., New York City.

Attractive furnished house for rent, owing to business change, 9 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; no reasonable offer refused. Fitzgerald, Haworth, N. J. Phone Madison Square 8083.

75TH, West, (near Central Park.)—Handsomely furnished house, 16 rooms, 4 baths; immediate possession. Particulars, Room 407, 324 5th Av. Phone 6041 Madison.

A private house, well furnished; moderate rental; rare opportunity; location, 233 West 70th St. Owner, Box A 254 Times Annex.

City—Unfurnished.

34 WEST 75TH ST.

Four-story and basement dwelling, 16 rooms and 3 baths, to let unfurnished at a very reasonable rental; call floor; electric light; open fireplaces. Apply to

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St.
Telephone 5700 John.

For Rent.—Perfect small House, Murray Hill; three master's, one servants' bath; electric light, hot air furnace, open fireplaces; three master's bedrooms, one of which could be used as reception room; servants' bedroom; drawing room, dining room; butler's pantry, kitchen, and servants' hall; sunny and light front and rear; will decorate to suit tenant; $2,000. Louis A. Stone, 55 William St.

STATEN ISLAND.—Exceptionally modern tile-stucco nine-room houses; hot water heat; nearing completion; beautiful, select, and convenient location; near golf club, trains; half hour from city; rent $55 or $60 with garage. ERRINGTON, 31 Townsend Av., Clifton. Tel. 1786—Tompkinsville.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, choicest residential section of West Bronx; 10 large rooms, 2 baths, laundry, and private garage. Can be seen by appointment. 2,311 Sedgwick Av. or WM. PETERS & CO., 1,044 East Tremont Av., (177th,) Bronx.

162D ST., 550 WEST.
10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
W. D. Morgan, agt., 8,573 Broadway, (147th.)

REAL ESTATE

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Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.
SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY PROPERTIES
Send for our list describing a desirable place to live.

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5 SEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1123
110 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 6081.

ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent. Ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you.
KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO.,
141 West 26th St.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

BONA FIDE BARGAIN

to quick buyer; nine-room private residence, 230 West 122th St.; cost $9,800, mortgage $3,000; will take $3,500; owner gone West; nets over 10 per cent. See tenant, on premises.

$950 PER YEAR INCOME.
Investment $14,000 cash.
Building rented to one strong tenant.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 Liberty St.

To close an estate, 348 West 36th St., four-story brick building, let 22x86.9, and a choice lot on Nelson Av., Great Kills, S. I., 50 by over 200 feet. Particulars, H. von Dohln, 408 Charles St., West Hoboken, N. J.

A Real Bargain.—A commercial building, in the Fourth Avenue wholesale district, all rented, and yields $13,000 net per annum; will sell at a sacrifice; owner needs cash. E 44 Times.

THREE PRIVATE HOUSES, 60x100, 27th St., between 2d and 3d Ave.; suitable for loft building or tenement; lifted years to good builder. Maier, 496 2d Av.

A clean-cut apartment house, 100 feet, fully rented; first mortgage due 1920; might trade or country or walk-up.
M. M. HAYWARD & Co., 2,640 Broadway.

Three-story dwelling for sale; $2,000 cash, balance due in 2 years; in West 118th St.; well rented. Harris S. Lines, 373 Lexington Av.

Sale or Rent.—Furnished or unfurnished house, 12 rooms, 3 baths; electric light. 92 Riverside Drive.

Lot 25x92, East 17th St., near Avenue A. Bohlen, 296 3d Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

$1,000 cash will buy my elegant ten-room home; all modern improvements. 273 New York Av., Brooklyn. Apply owner, on premises.

$405 each, 4 lots near Sea Beach subway station; guaranteed. N 343 Times Downtown.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrifice—Need cash; new apartment; rent $6,804 (guaranteed); price, $52,000; mortgage, $36,000 5 per cent.; expenses, $3,976.00. LORENZ KLOSSET, 47 West 34th St.

Garage location; plot 125x150, Tremont section. Edward Polak, Inc., 587 Tremont Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome home of six rooms and bath; water, gas, electric light, heat, and every modern improvement; spacious veranda; nice large plot; near trolley, station, and school; easy terms, and no reasonable offer refused from good party wanting to make this a permanent home. B Home, Box 141 Times Downtown.

Seven-room cottage; improvements; cosy home; stable, chicken run, fruit, garden, roses; 20 minutes' ride from city; bargain, $2,400; $1,000 cash, $20 monthly. C., Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT
KEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Herald Sq.
Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Beautiful Lots at Little Neck.—High and healthful; near station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone Cortlandt 744.

Jamaica.—House, 8 rooms, bath, steam heat; garage, chicken house, shade trees, fruit; large plot, 150x120; rent, $34. 41 Chichester Av., new station.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Unimproved plot, 56x107; excellent location; part cash. B 54 Times.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Three lots, $95 each; highest ground; refined people only. N 342 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

A.—A.—Owners of commercial water fronts, factories, factory sites, desiring to sell or lease, should communicate with Floyd S. Corbin, specialist, 19 Wall St. Tel. Rector 81921.

Wanted to Rent—Apartment house; will take lease on same; 12 to 24 families; apartment house, to be built or remodeled to suit. M. & F. B. Mason, 12 West 46th St. Bryant 6086.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

AN ESTATE OF 55 ACRES

can be purchased upon the Hudson River, one hour distant from New York. The house is a splendid Colonial one of 10 rooms and steam heated and electric lighted. If the land with the house is more than the purchaser would desire, it might be divided; price, $40,000; details gladly given by the owner. E 43 Times.

LOVELY HOME AT PARK HILL.
On-the-Hudson
offered for sale to any purchaser making a reasonable offer. Removal from New York makes it necessary to sell at once. 9 fine style house, unusually carefully planned and well finished in every detail, of ten rooms. Communicate with owner, Box B 56 Times.

Beautiful stucco house, garage, rolling wooded country, sewers, gas, electricity, seven large rooms, every modern convenience, wide verandas, sleeping porch, and balconies; picturesque outlook, 35 minutes Grand Central, near station; $9,000. Personal. Suite 506, 366 Broadway.

CRAFTSMAN bungalow, bargain; 7 rooms, tiled bath, large living room with inglenook fireplace, open staircase; fireplace in dining room; craftsman fixtures; hot water heat; one-half acre plot, in fine community; one hour out in the Ramapos. WIDDICOMBE, Mahwah, N. J.

A BARGAIN.—Choice home site in the best residential section of Mount Vernon, convenient to station, with every improvement installed; will sacrifice.
CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & CO.,
11 East 424 St., New York.

Estate will sacrifice well-built $18,000 residence, Yonkers; hardwood trim, steam heat; choice plot; liberal terms. Hopkinson, 1 Madison Square North.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

At Nepperhan, Yonkers, near school, trolley, and station; 6 room and bath frame house; excellent condition; nice garden; $1,800; $500 down, balance monthly. ROSE, 7 West 45th St., New York. Telephone 2728 Bryant.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN. — Handsome 9-room house, 2 baths, 3 toilets, hardwood trim and floors; all appointments and fixtures latest and best; large corner plot; garage, cheap, easy terms. Box M, Mahwah, N. J.

New Rochelle.—Eleven-room house, electricity, gas, hot water heat; restricted location; half acre lot; reduced to $12,000; mortgage $4,000; cash offers entertained. Cole, 62 Mechanic St.

BRONXVILLE — Rentals; several, 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, hot water heat; garages, $75-$125 per month; immediate occupancy. BURKE STONE, INC., Bronxville, N. Y.

REAL BARGAINS

in River View manor; building plots and houses of all sizes, for sale or rent. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, 13 E. 41st St., N. Y. Buildings Homes Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

House.—8 rooms, all improvements, stable, garage, 2 acres, on macadamized road, ¼ of a mile from station, moderate rent. Bryant Park Realty Co., 7 East 42d St.

NEW ROCHELLE.—Owner will sell beautiful home at sacrifice; threatened with foreclosure; a bargain. P. W. Mackenzie, 7 East 42d St.

Must sacrifice inheritance; beautiful Hudson River home and lots, with garage; worth $15,000, for $10,000. B 76 Times.

Mount Vernon—Attractive house, 7 rooms; country surroundings; city improvements; sale only. F. Tefft, 186 South Columbus Av.

Seven-room Colonial house for sale or rent; Moree; telephone 2618-J Highland Park, New Rochelle.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms; finished in A1 style; hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in and flowers; nice location, not far from water, schools, and trolley; $300 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.

New six-room bungalow for newlyweds; just completed; plot 60x100; also new 7-room house; bargain for quick buyer; Manhasset, L. I., adjoining Great Neck; 30 minutes by electric train; easy terms.
John M. Riehle, 68 William St., New York City.

$10 a month buys fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for party to make a nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information, write Farm, Box 135 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—A few lots, to select people only, in a nearby suburban community town; near station; easy commuting to Manhattan; price, $350 and upward; easy terms; very low taxes and assessments. Snedeker & Co.

For information about Long Island City Real Estate, write, call, or telephone
RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Tel. Greeley 3600. 1 West 34th St.
Largest Developers of Real Estate on L. I.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND HOME BUILDING PLOTS, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station, trolley, stores, and churches, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly; answer at once. E., store, 103 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Small Island Poultry Farm.—Twelve buildings, 6,000 capacity; 12 acres land; living house, modern improvements; $6,500. Phone and particulars, Emil Steffens, Center Moriches, N. Y.

Good Ground, L. I.—Ten acres; 300-foot frontage Shinnecock Bay; near ocean; beautiful home site. N 261 Times Downtown.

Rockaway Park's best section; beautiful ten-room house; near station. B 75 Times.

Long Beach.—Lots, 40x100; 3 blocks from station; $1,100. Wiesar, 51 Nassau St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A good large 16-room house, with ample grounds in select locality; all modern conveniences; five minutes to station; 40 minutes to New York; 10 trains daily; will be rented at very low price or sold on your own terms. Investigate. Address Administrator, P. O. Box 206 Madison Sq., N. Y. City.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.—For sale at special bargain in order to close estate; a modern dwelling in most desirable residential section of this borough is offered at low price for quick sale; house has ten rooms, two baths; garage; abundant shade, shrubbery, &c.; good for investment or immediate use. H. C. Garner. (Brokers protected.)

Montclair, N. J.—Modern house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, sun and sleeping porches; lot, 60x200; high-class, restricted neighborhood; convenient to train and trolley; sale price, $16,500, or rental, $800 yearly; immediate possession. William S. Benson, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Montclair.—Attractive 11-room house for sale, with two baths, basement laundry, steam heat, electricity, all improvements, open fireplaces; lot 50x150; fine neighborhood; five minutes from Lackawanna station; $10,000. Particulars, phone John 2717, N. Y.

Maplewood.—For rent, modern, attractive house, 11 rooms, 2 bathrooms, electricity, steam heat; good location; within 10 minutes' walk depot; $65 month; immediate possession. J. CHARLES O'BRIEN CO., South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
Suburban Homes—Farms—Estates.
Complete information, photos, maps.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
1546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Rector 7716.)
Opp. Station, Ridgewood, N. J. (Tel. 555.)

Charming semi-bungalow, 7 rooms; steam heat, fireplace; every improvement; restricted neighborhood; $5,500, easy terms; call or write for booklet. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., adjoining Ridgewood.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT in settle estate; magnificent residence; 200 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (x) LIEBERMAN & CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST.

KAMM, INC., 18 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Factory Site, 21 acres, North Bergen, N. J., on two lines of railroad and navigable creek; short distance from all improvements. Write W. L. Vail, 225 West 39th St., New York.

MONTCLAIR. — Beautiful tapestry residence. 9 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch, sun porch; every appointment; plot 80x180; garage; select location; very convenient; $12,500. Murdoch opp. Lackawanna, Montclair.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

Prettiest restricted section of "Oranges." House, 9 rooms, 3 baths; must be sold; reasonable offer; worth $13,000; write for full description. Box 456 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Glen Ridge, N. J.—Old-style house; well built and in fine condition; large lot; excellent neighborhood; can be bought cheap enough to make remodeling worth considering. William B. Benson, Glen Ridge, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL TOWNSITE. — Tract of 220 acres right at railroad station; town water, electric light, macadam roads; low commutation; 11 trains daily. Any reasonable offer considered. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Eight real homes now building in the City of Plainfield, near depot, 7, 8, and 9 baths, large rooms, beautiful plans; let us tell you about them. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade, Tel. 850 Cliffside.

SPRING LAKE.—Vroom Av., 12 rooms, 3 toilets, electricity; garage; furnished; $8,500. Sebring, 20 Clinton St., Newark, N. J. Tel. Market 6248.

MONTCLAIR.—Desirable building plot; reasonable price; modern, improved streets; convenient railway station. Address Owners, Room 15, 265 Broadway.

CRANFORD.—For sale, architect's home, nine rooms and bath; corner lot; near depot; bargain. Address A. Major, 31 West 11th St., New York.

Nutley.—$350 cash, balance terms; new bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; all improvements; lot 55x170; handy to car. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark.

South Orange & Maplewood properties from $3,500 to $85,000; complete information, consult Eugene Hughes, op. depot, So. Orange.

Rutherford's Biggest Bargain.—New 7-room house, modern improvements; spacious grounds; sacrifice $2,950, worth $5,500; lifetime opportunity. Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

For Sale or Exchange.—Modern residence, Montclair, N. J.; 13 rooms, 2 baths, large garage; finest location; rare opportunity to trade. P 221 Times Downtown.

$5 per month buys you a large home site among the beautiful hills of Fanwood, N. J. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE
SALE OR RENT. 20-26 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY NUTLEY, N. J.

Homes in East Orange, N. J. Address Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farm and timber tract, bargain, best proposition within 135 miles of N. Y. City; 1,800 ft. altitude, 650 acres of farm land, lake 8 miles long, mile wide; 45-horse power developed, 6,000 acres of virgin timber, maple, chestnut, spruce, worth price of property; 2 sets of farm buildings, 20-room hotel on lake; free and clear for quick sale; $12 an acre. Attorney, 459 Times.

LAKE GEORGE.—BEAUTIFUL HOME; EXCELLENT HOTEL OR CLUB SITE; TO CLOSE ESTATE. X 241 TIMES ANNEX.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

WILTON CONN
TO CLOSE ESTATE.
PRICE $15,000.

Very desirable all-year country home, 25 acres, on State road; high ground; house, 11 rooms and 2 bathrooms, hot-water heating system, electric light, open fireplaces; with two rooms; large barn, hennery, and driven well; all buildings in perfect condition. WOLSOM BROTHERS, INC., 127 E. 34TH ST.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with distinctive big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also—hilltops with fine views; just what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Southern Berkshire farm, 90 acres meadow, 170 wooded mountainside, with splendid waterfall; colonial house, on State road; concessions for quick sale. Howell, Salisbury, Conn.

Good little farm, 16 acres, tax free; near village; local market for produce; price $3,000, easy terms. Howell, Salisbury, Conn.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Av.

REAL ESTATE

North Carolina—For Sale or To Let.

NORTH CAROLINA.

4,000 ACRES COTTON PLANTATION, 200 BEEF CATTLE, MULES, HORSES, &c.; TENANT HOUSES, COTTON GIN—CROPS INCLUDED IF QUICK SALE—NO INCUMBRANCE; TERMS HALF CASH, BALANCE TEN (10) YEARS, 6%; THIS IS A GOOD BARGAIN. ADDRESS F. O. BOX 1,535, RICHMOND, VA.

Florida—For Sale or to Let.

FREE BOOK OF FLORIDA FACTS.—If interested in Florida, before visiting or settling in this wonderful State of fragrant flowers and sunshine, write Lake County Land Owners' Association, No. 220 Lloyd St., Fruitland Park, Fla., for free book of actual photographs and real conservative facts concerning this State. There is poor, good, better, and best land in Florida. This book will teach you what IS BEST and WHY. The members of the Association are not land agents; they simply wish to tell actual facts to those really interested in the State. They have no time to waste on curiosity seekers, children, or people who expect to grow rich without effort, but to those of character, energy, some capital, with a desire to learn more of the opportunities in this most prosperous State, we would be glad to give fullest information.

SALE—HANDSOME FLORIDA HOME, furnished; water, light; garage; 28 acres, 11 in bearing grove, 2 in grapes; about $2,000 crop on trees; price $19,000. Taveau, Box 72, Maitland, Fla.

Real Estate Wanted.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT. ALL OUR APARTMENTS ARE FULLY RENTED. WHY NOT CONSULT US?
HALL & BLOODGOOD.
542 5th Av. Bryant 7622.

Wanted—House, about 8 or 9 rooms, with up-to-date improvements, within 30 miles of New York, with about one acre of ground; near station; to rent with privilege of buying. Wm. Stickel, 3,324 Boulevard, Jersey City.

Want to rent small house, with option of buying; steam heat and bath essential; easy commuting distance from New York; housekeeping apartment might also receive consideration. B 188 Times.

Improved farm, suitable for stock-raising, 100 to 200 acres, within 40 to 50 miles of New York; give full description, price, and terms. C. K. Martin, Room 812, 1,457 Broadway, New York City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

ATTENTION OWNERS, OPERATORS.

We can exchange a beautiful place on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, which has cost owner about $50,000, consisting of large modern house, stable, and about an acre, with two street fronts; restricted neighborhood; want first-class walk-up apartments.
ANDERSON REALTY CO., Mount Vernon.

WILL EXCHANGE $15,000 equity, gentleman's high grade commuting farm, Somerville, for small modern residence; not over $12,000; chance. Batson Farm Agency, 489 5th Av.

Florida grove wanted in exchange for Brooklyn apartment; one bank mortgage; annual rents, $2,640. C., N 816 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY HOME wanted, within 50 miles; exchange city dwelling. Du Cret, 55 Liberty.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Wanted, $3,600 on first mortgage on three dwellings; worth $8,000. Jas. H. Carpenter, Suite 346, 30 Church St.

First and second mortgages, Manhattan or Bronx; choice resale. Oppenheimer, 540 Bergen Av., corner 149th St.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.
When in need of money see us.
Grant Co., 500 5th Av., Room 424.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental; all parts city;

APARTMENTS WANTED

Furnished.

APARTMENT, 2 or 3 rooms and kitchen, wanted by bachelor for season; must be nicely furnished, electric light, &c.; neighborhood Gramercy Park or west side up to 86th St.; state full particulars. Responsible, Box T8, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d.

WANTED by mother and daughter, tastily furnished apartment, 2 or 3 rooms and bath, for six or seven months; desirable location, between 53d and 59th, West, Gramercy Park or Murray Hill district. Telephone Madison Square 6500, Room 744.

Wanted, six-room furnished apartment for six weeks, possibly longer; prefer near Central Park or Riverside; moderate rent; best care. Write Mrs. Albright, Hotel Martinique, Broadway and 32d.

APARTMENT wanted of 5 rooms by 3 adults, between West 70th and 96th Sts.; references exchanged; from Nov. 15 to April 15; rent $75 a month. J. F. D., 3 Times.

QUIET, middle-aged couple want furnished housekeeping apartment, Washington Square, Gramercy or Stuyvesant sections, six or seven months; not over $75. N 346 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, no children, want well-furnished, outside apartment, about four rooms, west side, for about $60; permanent; references. Address T29 7th Av., Room 1,704.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments in choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

3-4 ROOMS completely furnished, near subway; highest references. W., 129 West 120th St.

Furnished.

Couple with large country home, no children, will pay any fair price for short lease, 4, 5 months, on handsome apartment below 90s. Must have six or more rooms, accommodations 2 servants; possession any time November, December. Preston, 45 Times.

Business couple (Protestant) desire two large rooms and bath; all improvements in private house, furnished; vicinity Washington Sq.; rent $40 month. N 256 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

UNFURNISHED 4-room apartment wanted; modern conveniences; below 14th St.; give full particulars, references; not to exceed $50 per month. Housekeeping, M 356 Times Downtown.

WANTED—An apartment of eight rooms and baths, where big concessions are offered; sublet apartments considered; West 72d to 90th St., West End Av. preferred. E. B. Lichtenstein, 120 West 32d St.

APARTMENT of four or five rooms and bath to rent for not more than $1,000 per annum is wanted by two adults for lease of two or more years. C 210 Times.

Married couple, no children, desire inexpensive four-room apartment near Columbia University for six months. M. C., Times, Harlem.

BEDROOM and kitchen, kitchenette, unfurnished; $15 month; furnished, $25; west side, above 50th St. Francis, 3,120 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENT wanted, upper west side; 4 or 5 rooms, $55 to $60. P 16 Times Downtown.

TWO ROOMS and kitchenette between 40th and 96th St. A. Z., 720 Times Annex.

COUNTRY BOARD

New York City.

EXPERIENCED care given invalid in my private suburban home. X 280 Times Annex.

TWO OR THREE paying guests received for Winter in pleasant country home of New York business woman; beautiful country; one hour from New York; express trains; modern house; electricity; open fires; terms, $15 per week. X 304 Times Annex.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Downtown N. R. Fare 5c.
50 Cosy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Room, Comforts.
Weekly, $11-$18 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar, S. I.—Attractive and accessible for commuters; steam heated; good table and attendance. Tel. 673, Tompkinsville.

Westchester County.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.

ARTHUR HOUSE.

Fine, large room and private baths, also single rooms for the Winter; best table and service. Pelham is the station on the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Why worry over servants? 311 Secor Lane. C. Arthur.

EDGEHILL INN,
SPUYTEN DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON.
Delightful all the year round country home within city limits. Single meals and afternoon tea served. Rooms available for week-end visits. Address
MARY E. HUNTINGTON.

OAK BLUFF HOUSE,
LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y.
Accommodations for people of refinement; open all year; references required. F. F. Dawes.

Colonial, 7 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—Large rooms; excellent table; select; beautiful surroundings; reasonable; easy commutation.

Spend Fall and Winter at beautiful Heathcote Hall Club, 40 minutes Grand Central; home comfort for families or individuals; booklet. L. N. Lockwood, Scarsdale, N. Y.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR,
All-year country home, with city comforts; convenient to subway and New York Central. 124 Bruce Av. Tel. 3344 Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Wanted, in teacher's refined home, two motherless children for complete education. 53 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.

Rooms with board, for elderly lady or gentleman. 90 Landscape Av. Phone 300 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Widow without family, having charming home on North shore, will furnish good board and excellent rooms to one or two desirable couples; reasonable rates; beautiful views, walks, and drives, and shore front privileges; near station; 30 minutes from New York; 54 trains daily; communication $5.20. Address Box E, Douglaston, L. I.

PHYSICAL CULTURE FARM, Babylon, L. I. Accommodations, ladies, gentlemen; wholesome food, horseback riding, gymnasium, tennis, handball, hunting, billiards; reasonable. MacLevy, 352 4th Av., New York.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, TOWANDA, PENN.—Thoroughly heated, attractive rooms, en suite, with bath; excellent food; trained nurses' home; automobile or horses free; terms moderate; booklet.

Massachusetts.

Will board man on my grove; good fishing and hunting; 9 miles from town. E 24 Times Annex.

New York State.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM
is where the most chronic cases of mental, nervous diseases, and addictions are treated. If failed upon elsewhere, come here. Psychotherapeutic treatment. Booklet. Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

BERKSHIRES.—First-class accommodations on beautiful farm; hot water heat; bathrooms; fine table; $8. Mary H. Reynolds, Petersburg, N. Y.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms.
Thirty minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $20 to $30.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $12 to $15.

SPECIAL.
Special reductions from above rates to those leasing for six to twelve months, thus making prices equal to those of ordinary boarding houses, although accommodations are those of first-class hotel.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Why live in a crowded flat when you can get an apartment consisting of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with delicious meals and first-class service for $23 to $50 per week for two persons? Exclusive and homelike. Take Lackawanna, at Hoboken; Marlborough one block from East Orange Station. Send for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. Only a few suites left for Winter booking.
W. T. READE, Prop.

LENOX MANOR, EAST ORANGE,
73 Lenox Av.
On a quiet street, near the station, stands a well-kept residence, with large, airy rooms and several private bathrooms.
The cheerful dining room and breakfast porch add to the attractiveness of a table itself excellent.
Rooms may be engaged now for the Winter; visitors are welcome; a few transient guests can be cared for. Telephone 3075.

The Belvidere, 89 and 91 North Munn Av., East Orange, a few large and fully furnished rooms, with baths close by, at moderate rates, with the service of a high standard; living room, foyer halls, card and smoking rooms for our guests are unequaled for comfort and social enjoyment, thirty minutes from New York, three to station. Phone 6026 Orange.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Private home sanitarium for all nervous conditions, aged people requiring special care, and invalids; modern home; large grounds; bounteous table; automobile rides; wheel chairs; attentive nurses; experienced physician; references; circular.

THE STANSBURY, 39 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.—Few nicely located rooms, en suite or single; 4 minutes from D., L. & W.; finest table; every accommodation; moderate.

Invalids, chronic, nervous cases; home atmosphere; beautiful surroundings; ideal conditions, near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis Metuchen, N. J.

Quiet-like home for convalescent, elderly guests; nurses' supervision. S. Straley, Newton, N. J.

Connecticut.

Gentlemen who like the country can find accommodation in one of the finest estates in Connecticut, with private family, 50 miles from New York; rate $50 per week; mail. Z 350 Times Annex.

North Carolina.

SOUTHERN.—One or two small children given mother's care in minister's family. Southern university town; exclusive environments; references among Faculty; $15 per week. Address "Southern Mother," X 274 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED

East Side.

17TH, 118 EAST.—Attractive small rooms; homelike; excellent board. Stuyvesant 4275.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure, sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST, 143 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table, private baths; steam heat; phone; reference.

22D, 41 EAST.—Attractive rooms; Southern table; all conveniences; references. Telephone Gramercy 1138.

28TH, 29 EAST.—One single room, $15; quiet surroundings.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board, room, with bath; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

65TH ST.—Delightful accommodations in private American home, near Park Av.; unusual home table; every modern comfort. Plaza 6611.

66TH, 116 EAST.—Large, small rooms; every modern convenience; excellent board; telephone.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful room, adjoining bath; table board. Phone Lenox 6912.

MADISON AV., 210.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

MADISON AV., 210.—Rooms, with board; appointments first-class; all conveniences; references.

MADISON AV., 1,069, (81st.)—Large room, suitable two; running water; refined house.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large room, with private bath; excellent table.

West Side.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; excellent table; $25 for two. 4589 Bryant.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms with board; table board; references.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; references; table guests.

53D, 57 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; excellent home table; attentive service; telephone; references.

53D, 64 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board, private baths; table guests; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; exceptional table; homelike; references.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive double room, near bath; exclusive house; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

72D ST., 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished large rooms, with private baths; best city location.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large rooms; desirable house; near "L" surface; references.

72D, 253 WEST.
Table board; table guests; prices reasonable.

112 WEST 73D ST.
ROOMS, TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive room, well-appointed house; superior; table guests.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Attractive, medium room; also single room; steam heated; constant hot water; high-class cuisine. 7205 Col.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Large room, with bath; parlor, dining room; references; table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST. — Front parlor; attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath; parlor floor; reasonable rates; table guests.

77TH, 201 WEST.—Select accommodations; large front, sunny room, bath; single room, running water; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; references exchanged. 1,887 Riverside.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; bookstore; references.

79TH ST, 121 WEST. THE PUTNAM.
Large front room with board.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live." All new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

West Side.

80TH, 146 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; home cooking; American family; references.

80TH ST., 123 WEST, (The Georgian.)
Rooms, board, and general service is kept up to a high standard.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D ST., 66 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; rooms with private bath.

82D, 55 WEST.—Sunny third floor; also hall room; home table; private family.

83D, 3 WEST.—Suites, singly, furnished, unfurnished; appointments, select; modern improvements; board.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Large, small rooms; couple or gentleman; excellent home; Jewish family.

84TH, 130 WEST.—Attractive large furnished room; southern exposure; adjoining bath; excellent table; also smaller rooms; all accommodations; references.

85TH, 134 WEST. — Large rooms; private bath; continuous hot water; electricity; house cooking. Phone 6721 Schuyler.

86TH ST., 51 WEST.—Whole floor, three rooms with bath, single or en suite with board; private family; exclusive neighborhood; convenient to all car lines and Central Park; references exchanged.

86TH, 140 WEST. — Attractive rooms, also suite with private bath; electricity; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Private house, large room, parlor; dining table guests; references.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable large, small, sunny rooms; private baths; table guests.

87TH ST., 133 WEST.—Large rooms; high-class boarding house; parlor dining; table boarders.

88TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; near Riverside; table a specialty.

92ND, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table. Stajer.

98TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; electricity; excellent table; references; table guests.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms; gentlemen, couples; excellent cuisine; Jewish family; telephone. Hellman.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Sunny rooms, adjoining bath; single room; table guests. 7270 Riv.

93D, 152 WEST.—Large rooms; second floor; dressing rooms attached; board; telephone.

93D, 134 WEST.—Accommodations; gentleman (Jewish) seeks roommate; $8.50; large room.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms, heated; "L"; excellent cuisine; table boarders.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; electricity; table boarders; home cooking; references.

94TH, (693 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms, suitable 2 or 3 gentlemen; automatic elevator; table guests; references.

96TH, 54 WEST.
Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

102D, 305 WEST, NEAR RIVERSIDE.
Exceptionally furnished large rooms with private family; private house; bath, telephone; gentlemen; references given, required; board optional.

104TH, 135 WEST.—Beautiful suite; attractively furnished; southern exposure; American home cooking; smaller room; convenient transportation; reference.

101TH, 54 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; bath; heat, phone; excellent board.

106TH, 244 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in modern private residence; service, surroundings unusual.

115TH, 611 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; private family; excellent home table; $15 one, $25 two; references exchanged. Apt. 61.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; suite; excellent table board.

114TH, 320 WEST.—Large front room, overlooking Columbia; excellent table.

115TH, Cor. Manhattan Av.—The Columbia; pleasant, steam-heated rooms; good meals; every comfort; moderate. Phone 4021 Morningside.

BOARDERS WANTED

West Side.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Paris, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; all outside rooms, with, without bath; southern exposure; full hotel service at very reasonable rates.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Rooms, suitable one, two; refined boarding house; table guests. Bashr.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms and bath; electricity; good home cooking; references.

121ST, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; private bath; superior board; table guests.

124TH, 7 WEST.—Rooms, facing park; electricity; excellent German table; moderate.

130TH, 247 WEST.—Large light rooms, nicely furnished; all conveniences; kosher table. Morn. 4011.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Broadway subway; beautiful Riverside nearby; The Audubon; bright rooms, excellent meals, home comforts; $8 to $12 one, $15 up two. 2757 Audubon.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 418.—Suite of 3 rooms and private bath; will rent single; southern exposure; unobstructed view. Apartment 103.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Elegant double rooms, with superior board; exceptional surroundings; $10-$15 weekly. Telephone 7726 Morning. Payne.

LARGE ROOM, suitable for couple or two gentlemen; home cooking. Phone 10033 Col.
THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Downtown N. R. Fare 5c.
50 Cosy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Room, Comforts.
Weekly, $11-$18 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 279, cor. 73d, opposite Schwab mansion. Handsome, private corner house, with elevator; large room; also single room; singly or "en suite."

WEST END AV., 315.—Beautiful front room; exceptional cuisine; suitable two gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 580, corner 87th.—Large, sunny rooms; lavatory; Southern cooking.

FURNISHED ROOMS

East Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; switchboard, electricity; refined service.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.) — Large, small rooms, private bath; all improvements.

11TH ST., 25 EAST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms; all conveniences.

16TH, 206 EAST.—LARGE SOUTH ROOM; PRIVATE HOUSE.

48D ST., 18 EAST.—Gentleman tired hotel or club life may find comfortable room with, without bath; references.

53D, 34 EAST.—Large, front room; running water, near bath; also parlor floor.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelors' rooms; residence Oriental art collector; references required.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large rooms, southern exposure; adjoining bath; beat; phone; references.

74TH ST., 74 EAST.—Two rooms facing on Park Av.; steam heat, bath, and telephone; single or for light housekeeping; one flight up.

EXCEPTIONALLY large, elegant room; all conveniences; private family; private house. Plaza 3800.

FOR RENT, to a refined young man, an unfurnished, medium size room, in bachelor's apartment, 59th St. and 5th Av. section; Al references required. C 18 Times.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (51st.)—Elegant back parlor and small room; every possible convenience; select private house; breakfast; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 70.—Private family offers rooms, single, bath, and suite; board optional. Particulars, Leland, 1 West 34th St.

11TH, 124 WEST.—One small room, front; quiet house; moderate rent.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; high-class house; bachelors; references.

50TH ST., (Between 5th and 6th Avs.)—Telephone Monday, Circle 179; rooms, with private bath, suite or single, for gentlemen appreciating comfortable, well-kept environment; furnished or unfurnished.

51ST, 242 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large and small rooms in newly furnished house; all conveniences; references.

51ST, 63 WEST.—Cheerful first-floor hall room; high class; private bachelor house.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room with private bath; gentleman only; references.

77TH, 264 WEST.—Large light room, bath adjoins; accessible for business man. Apartment 4W.

58TH, 17 WEST. — Furnished, unfurnished rooms; large, small; music allowed; grand piano; references.

59TH, (near 7th Av.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; running water; high-class apartment; refined American family; breakfast optional; gentlemen only. Columbus 5186.

61ST ST., 10 WEST.—Suite of two handsomely furnished rooms, in high-class elevator apartment; separate entrance; all conveniences; "L."

65TH ST., 5 WEST.—Large front or back parlor; also small, together or single; bath; steam; piano, private phone; large closets; cleanliness a feature; no other roomers; a few references required. Hanshe.

66TH, (Central Park WEST.)—Large room facing Park; reasonable. Bartlett, Columbus 5962.

69TH, 143 WEST. (Corner Broadway.)—Suite 2-3 rooms; refined surroundings; high-class apartment; reference.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; exceptionally desirable; telephone, electricity.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Parlor floor, three rooms, bath; phone, electricity; private house.

71ST, 135 WEST.—CHOICE DOUBLE ROOMS, ENTIRE FLOORS, NEWLY FURNISHED; ELECTRIC; STEAM.

71ST, 242 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private bath; private house; for refined gentleman.

71ST, 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with, without board; convenient to all cars.

71ST, 161 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; also front and back parlor; references.

72D, 58 WEST.—Near subway, "L"; private family; attractive rooms; shower, electricity; reasonable; elevator. Apt. 7. Columbus 3588.

72D, WEST, (near Park, Subway, "L.")—Large front room; electricity, elevator, comfort; one or two gentlemen. Columbus 2051.

72D, 266 WEST.—Elegant location; attractive large, small rooms; meals optional; references. Smith.

72D, 131 WEST.—Parlor floor, with private bath, well furnished; board optional.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room with private bath; also front parlor, unfurnished.

73D, 158 WEST.—Sunny, large room; private bath, electricity; near subway, elevated; references.

73D, 225 WEST.—Large nicely furnished, well heated room, with private bath; telephone.

73D, 272 WEST.—Attractive double room on floor with bath; electricity; references.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Newly furnished house; rooms, private baths, electricity; $5, $8, $12.

76TH ST., 42 WEST.
Near Central Park, handsomely furnished large rooms, with or without private bath; also medium room, in newly renovated private residence.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Small room; also handsome large room with dressing room; references.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large, small rooms, splendidly furnished; hot, cold water; telephone; private house; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath, electric light; private house; references; owner.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single, en suite; with or without private bath; phone, electricity.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large front rooms; second floor.

77TH ST., 160 WEST. — Attractive, large room; twin beds; suitable two gentlemen; references.

77TH ST., 108 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, bath; entire second floor; in private Christian family.

77TH, 113 WEST.—Attractive small room; references; reasonable; gentleman.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large sunny room, modern and new; private house; references.

78TH, 141 WEST.—Large, light front room, bath; private house; fashionable neighborhood, W. 78th St.; no other tenants; maid service; room furnished to suit tenant; reference required; $40 per month. Adjoining smaller room may be had in addition if desired. M. B. N.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms with, without private baths; telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; telephone, reception room; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, attractive room, adjoining bath; home atmosphere; small room.

79TH ST., 97 WEST.—Desirable, medium back room; private house; subway; gentleman; references. 7117 Times.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large double rooms; electricity, steam; front parlor; all conveniences.

90TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one small room, every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large, small, beautiful rooms, private bath; electricity; telephone; references.

80TH, 219 WEST.—Attractive parlor bedroom in elevator apartment; electricity; telephone; $6.

80TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in apartment, for business

Brooklyn.

ATTRACTIVE rooms; steam heat, electricity; excellent table; convenient Borough Hall. Phone Main 1159W.

PRESIDENT ST., 902, (near Park.)—Large sunny room, private bath; suitable couple with child; white service. Prospect 3161.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD and two rooms connecting with bath wanted, by man, wife and adult daughter; rooms must be first class in appointment and in house or apartment building that is strictly first class; location desired between 72d and 142d Sts., convenient to subway station; answer, stating rate by week or month; highest references. Address G. B. Land, 71 Broadway, Room 1,202.

Wanted, occupancy Monday, front room, bath, best board, lady, ten-year boy; steam heat; refined, first-class house; $35 week; Broadway and Riverside, 72d-86th; if satisfied until July; furnished or unfurnished. 8545 Col., Apt. 102.

Suite of 2 or 3 large rooms with private bath and superior table board for family of four, either in high-class boarding house or private family; must be in fine section of New York City, between 75th and 120th Sts. L. Light, 9 East 37th St.

YOUNG Italian gentleman wants room, breakfast, with Spanish family, between 40th-60th St.; write full particulars. C 4 Times.

Mother, daughter, and son, adults, desire board and rooms with refined, private family; homelike atmosphere essential. N 305 Times Downtown.

Room and board in elevator apartment, elderly lady and companion, with refined family, near Columbus or Amsterdam Cars, below 100th St. A 238 Times.

Young business woman desires refined home, private family; vicinity West 100th St. B 72 Times.

PHYSICIAN desires office and board, west side of Manhattan, ground floor apartment preferred; will take sublet. E 78 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

West Side.

81ST, 169 WEST.—Single rooms; business people; telephone; references. Jacobsen.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny front single room; very desirable; electricity, steam. Barney.

82D, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished, large rooms, with all accommodations; private family. Carroll.

82D ST., 5 WEST.
Desirable small rooms; telephone; all conveniences.

82D, 18 WEST.—Large second floor front room; also smaller rooms.

84TH ST.—Rooms for bachelors; private family; apartment. Phone Schuyler 4716. 8-11 A. M.

84TH, 160 WEST.—Two very desirable front rooms, all conveniences, light housekeeping or with board; private family. Bulkeley.

84TH, 81 WEST.—Unusual second floor room with private bath; tray breakfast served.

85TH, 142 WEST.—Large front room, running water, convenient to bath; also medium room, suitable one or two; telephone, reasonable.

85TH, 84 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with dressing room; private house; references, owner.

85TH, 45 WEST.—Skylight room; closet; hot, cold running water; bath adjoining; references.

85TH, 170 WEST.—Furnished front bedroom; electricity; telephone. Bruder.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Newly furnished large front room; electricity; elevator.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; kitchenette.

87TH, 330 WEST, (Riverside.)—Attractive sitting room, bedroom; private bathroom; $9; private house.

88TH ST. NEAR BROADWAY.—Reliable business women, comfortable home, artistic surroundings; piano; congenial party desirable; moderate price; breakfast. N 371 Times Downtown.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room; bachelors appreciating quiet, comfort; fine private home; breakfast.

89TH, 330 WEST. — Handsomely appointed house, opening; large, medium rooms; telephone; references.

89TH, 322 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Beautiful room, running water, electricity, telephone, $5; references.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Private house; attractive rooms, running water, all conveniences; references required.

91ST, 128 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, running water; private family. Riverside 961. Close.

91ST ST., 29 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two; small rooms; electricity. B 133 Times.

91ST, 31 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, second floor; large washroom.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; running water; private family; gentlemen; references.

93D, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Nicely furnished, sunny room; running water; electricity. MacAllister.

93D, 317 WEST.—Splendid front room; private family; gentleman; references. Apt. 22.

94TH, 315 WEST.—Superior, newly furnished sitting and bed room; twin beds; two gentlemen; heat, bath, telephone, elevator; reasonable; references. Apt. 7D.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished double, single rooms; board optional; convenient "L" subway.

94TH ST., 319 WEST.—Desirable large single room; private family; in modern elevator apartment; gentlemen. Franklin, 5383 Rivec.

94TH, 311 WEST.—Select, private house; exceptional outside room, bath; highest references required.

94TH, 70 WEST.—The Warren; distinctively homelike; large, small rooms; private bath.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Well-furnished two-room suite, suitable couple or two gentlemen; exclusively private family; references. Shane.

95TH ST., 26 WEST.—Entire floor of 2 large rooms; private bath, electricity; also two smaller adjoining rooms; strictly private family; private house; gentlemen only; reference.

97TH, 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with, without board; convenient to all cars.

97TH, 307 WEST.—Very large room; light, cheerful, sunny; well furnished; 2d floor front; steam heated; private house; close Broadway.

101ST, 73 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; running water; refined home. Bruns.

101ST, 331 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, Hudson view; southern exposure; elevator. Delton.

102D, 202 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; select environment; nicely furnished; telephone; bath.

102D, 216, (corner Broadway.)—Outside room, beautifully furnished; private home; bachelor. Dalee.

103D, 205 WEST.—Beautiful room, adjoining bath; private apartment; independent entrance; $7.50. Stockum.

103D, 144 WEST.—Handsome three-room parlor suite; running water; $7.50; gentlemen. Sneath.

104TH ST., 65 WEST.—Elegant front suite; suitable two gentlemen; private family. Kennedy.

104TH, 58 WEST.—Large room, running water; steam heat; wardrobe. Wheeler.

105TH ST., 229 WEST.—CONNECTING ROOMS; PRIVATE FAMILY; CONVENIENCES; TWO GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES. MacMICAM.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom in family two; high-class apartment; near Broadway; $10. Helm.

107TH, 23 WEST.—Cheerful front parlor; connecting bedroom; piano; modern; reasonable. Mahler.

107TH, 235 WEST.—Sunny outside room, adjoining bath; private family. Apartment 16.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Room, private bath; medium room; board optional. Apt. 45.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms single or en suite overlooking Hudson; 7th floor front; $6-$8.

111TH, 611 WEST.—Delightful single room, adjoining bath; overlooking Hudson; convenient location; pleasant environment; $6; gentlemen. Apartment 44.

111TH, 545, WEST, (Apartment 9E.)—Large front, south, to single gentleman, $35 month; bathroom privileges; no meals. Morningside 1897.

111TH, 500 WEST.—Suite, two large connecting rooms; large closets, bath; high-class corner apartment; every convenience; private family; references. Apt. 4A.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Single room; attractive elevator apartment; gentleman preferred. Apt. 24.

111TH, 545 WEST, (Apartment 1E.)—Excellent home for business men. Morningside 880.

111TH, 505 WEST.—Light, airy, attractive room, newly furnished; elevator; refined people.

West Side.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Sunny south room, single; elevator, telephone, shower; references. Otis.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for one or two. Apt. 4E.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light room, bath adjoining, elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Suite two sunny front rooms; private family; high class. Apartment 2C.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Double outside room; handsomely furnished; shower; $25 month. Johnston, 9A.

114TH, 508 WEST.—Richly furnished room, adjoining bath; 8th floor; sunlight; view; individual telephone; private family; no other roomers; elevator apartments; facing Columbia; $7.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive outside room, washroom; gentleman; private family. Apt. 22.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Rooms, facing Columbia campus; breakfast optional; references; elevator. Apartment 82.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished room, adjoining bath, suitable two gentlemen; twin beds; refined private apartment; near Columbia campus; family two adults; references required. Seen 2 to 5. Winslow.

115TH, 610 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, adjoining bath; no other roomers. Apartment 83A.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, suitable for two; reasonable. Hale.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Corner room overlooking Columbia campus in bachelor apartment; single or double. Call 401 West 118th. Lawrence.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished rooms; one on Morningside Drive; sunshine, light; desirable surroundings. Apply Apt. 33.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Adjoining rooms, attractively furnished, overlooking Morningside Park. Apartment 24.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Warm rooms; business people, students, couples; references. Apartment 32.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Medium and small rooms; water, lavatory; corner. Apartment 42.

116TH 430 WEST, (Apt. 61.)—Large and small rooms; near subway.

118TH, 480 WEST.—Opposite college; warm, sunny outside rooms; subway; Apt. 53.

119TH ST., 124 WEST.—A private family would like to rent first-class well-furnished room to refined gentleman; bath, electric, and gas; $10 per week; reference.

119TH, WEST, (49 Claremont Av.)—Outside room, well furnished; opposite Columbia; between Broadway and Riverside.

121ST ST., 501 AND 519 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful all-year location; opposite Columbia University; near tennis courts and Riverside and Morningside Parks; attractively furnished rooms; single $3.50, $4, $4.50 week; double $5, $6. Reception room and parlor for callers; sitting room; dancing each evening except Sundays; dining room, strictly optional, $5 week, public not received; elevator, steam, electricity, hot water, shower; Broadway subway, Riverside bus, two surface lines. Chaperones: At 501, Mrs. Young, telephone Morningside 4887; at 519, Miss Williams, telephone Morningside 8790.

121ST, 537 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large, small rooms; electric light; shower; modern elevator apartment; near Columbia; references. Apartment 82.

121ST ST., 201 WEST, (Apartment 2.)—Excellent rooms and location, large, medium; parquet floors; exclusive.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Sunny connecting rooms; kitchen privileges; elevator. 4896 Morningside. Carlsen.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; modern apartment; kitchen privileges; $4-$7. McCaugue.

121ST, 537 WEST. — Well-furnished corner suite; smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 51.

122D, 620 WEST, (Apt. 44.) Riverside Drive. Elegant parlor and bedroom; sunshine; permanent gentleman preferred; private family two.

122D, 185 WEST.—Large rooms; running water; neatly furnished; connecting bath; telephone.

122D, 520 WEST.—Comfortable room; all conveniences; modern elevator house. Apartment 6 S. W.

122D, 500 WEST.—Sunny outside rooms, two, four windows; kitchen privileges. White.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large, sunny, nicely furnished; suitable one or two. Wilkins.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large sunny outside room, kitchen; phone; elevator. McKinnon.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; gentleman; Broadway subway; $8. Apt. 21.

124TH, 557 WEST. Broadway.—High-class furnished rooms; elevator; electric; $3.50, $4.50. Apt. 21.

128TH, 40 WEST.—Attractive rooms; telephone, steam heat, elevator. Favorat, 6th apartment.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Three-window room, second floor; adjoining bath; $4.50; gentleman.

136TH, 601 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well furnished; private bath; hot water; references.

136TH, 602 WEST. (Apt. 36.)—Large, newly furnished room; corner; bus; elevator.

140TH, 559 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; electricity; private family; $3. Brown.

141ST, 605 WEST.—Comfortable sunny front room; gentleman; reasonable; elevator apartment. Brown.

141ST, 605 WEST.—Large, sunny, outside room; elevator; gentleman; reference. Love.

142D, WEST, (Near Convent Av.)—Floor of 3 rooms in a private residence, suitable for professional or business man; terms reasonable. Apply J. J. McCoy, 500 West 145th St.

142D, 605 WEST.—Attractive outside room, overlooking Riverside; high-class elevator. Scott.

143D, 511 WEST.—Beautiful room in elegant elevator apartment, near subway. Apt. 23.

143D, 617 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; outside; sunny.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large room, Hudson view, $6; convenient location; elevator. "2B."

144TH, 427 WEST.—Cheerful room; telephone, electricity; suitable one, two; private family.

144TH ST., 600 WEST.—Large outside room; private family; $6. Apartment 4E.

147TH, 548 WEST.—To let, large room in private apartment. J. Brophy.

150TH, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front room; southern exposure; steam heat.

150TH, 804 WEST.—Large room, en suite; corner; board optional; elevator. Apt. 52.

A cultured young woman, having her own furniture, would like to keep house for reliable woman. X 300 Times Annex.

AUDUBON AV., 214.—Outside room; adult family; separate entrance; elevator. Apt. X.

BROADWAY, 2,642, (100th.)—Suite, bedroom and sitting room, adjoining bath; elect

SITUATIONS WANTED

In the four years ended Sept. 30, 1916 the gain in circulation of the New York morning newspapers was 210,685 copies. The gain in the daily average net paid circulation of the New York Times during the same period was 131,153 copies—more than 62 per cent. of the entire gain reported by all New York morning newspapers.

HELP WANTED

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SALES MANAGER.
Expert in the preparation and execution of catalogs, circulars, and follow-up systems; experienced in credits and office detail; now employed as advertising manager and assistant sales manager; six years in present position; desire change to a larger concern; best of references. B 139 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, Sales or Office Manager.—University man, with 6 years' experience in advertising and selling, seeks new position; 3 years present position as Eastern sales manager Advertising firm. P 249 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, 30, married; thinks clearly; courage of convictions; energy plus knowledge of sales and advertising methods, experience; store, office, road; salary $2,500. X 254 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN, German, experienced, desires position with a publishing house, agency or good medium. 825 against commission. N 342 Times Downtown.

A CAPABLE EXECUTIVE.
Experienced manager, purchasing agent and organizer; expert financial and cost accountant, have excellent record and credentials. P 24 Times.

AGENT.—Real estate experience, high-class manager for apartments and business properties, excellent renting agent, highest reference and qualifications, desires position, firm or individual. B 184 Times.

AMBITIOUS, initiative, practical young American will affiliate with concern of merit as executive; wide business experience; references on application. Nathman, 40 West End Av.

AMERICAN, (30,) European education, ten years' American sales and executive experience, desires position any capacity. E. S., 75 Times.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, Christian, 28, of good education, now employed 10 years with present employers by large manufacturing corporation, whose general office is in this city, thoroughly experienced in sales work, office management, &c.; a capable, forceful correspondent, desires position offering a real opportunity to make a business career. P 228 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE
and
OFFICE MANAGER

6 years' practical experience as corporation secretary and office manager, covering purchasing, sales, accounting, credits, collections; age 28; Yale and Scientific School graduate; open for engagement on reasonable notice Address B 148 Times

ATTENDANT to convalescent gentleman of means who would be interested in the natural method (dieting, exercise, &c.) for restoring health; six years' experience. Address "W.," care of P. A. Weber, Tarrytown, N. Y.

ATTENDANT.—Ex-soldier and mechanic, middle aged, 6 ft. 2 in. tall, desires position as attendant in building or home. David Godbold, care S. M. Mullin, 3,044 Albany Crescent, city.

BILL CLERK.—Elliott-Fisher operator; three years' experience with large clothing concern; splendid references furnished. K. B., 305 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) SEVEN YEARS' THOROUGH EXPERIENCE WITH MODERN METHODS; COMPETENT TO TAKE FULL CHARGE; EXCELLENT EDUCATION; START MODERATE SALARY. B 42 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, (23,) manufacturing, jobbing experience; credits, collections, income statements, balance sheets; full charge; references; $20. P 222 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly efficient, eleven years' experience; systematizer; $25; excellent references. N 366 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Head office manager, 32, seeking new connection; 15 years' accounting experience; best of references. B 129 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, (25,) at present employed, whose training and experience qualify him to take full charge of office staff; salary $25. N 274 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, high-class office executive, capable handling voluminous details, wants position; salary, $30. N 331 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) present employed as bookkeeper and cost clerk, seeks change; with present concern 2½ years. H. Stadtman, 1,009 Simpson St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent; executive; long varied experience; able to take full charge. Address L. R., Room 1,307, 440 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER and salesman that gives result in figures and men; expert in plate glass line. J. G., 191 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young man, 23, desires position as assistant bookkeeper or accounts payable clerk; salary $13-$20. B 88 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and Cashier.—Accurate, competent; 10 years' experience; trial balance; salary moderate. B 272 Times.

BUSINESS.—Man of extensive and intensive experience, adept in efficiency and economic methods in both productive and commercial fields; office, advertising, sales, seeks connection with reliable concern where factor of dependability counts. X 291 Times Annex.

BUSINESS MAN.—Experienced; 33; college graduate; wide experience in accounting, executive and obtside work; desires responsible position with established firm; highly recommended. B 100 Times.

BUYER.—HOSIERY, GLOVES, LEATHER AND FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, AND KINDRED LINES, WHO KNOWS HOW TO GET BUSINESS FOR A LIVE STORE, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE AND SUCCESSFUL A 141 TIMES.

BUYER of ladies' ready-to-wear wants situation with well-rated specialty or department store. B 178 Times.

CARETAKERS.—Trustworthy couple would take care gentleman's residence during absence; city, country; reference. 144 West 129th. Phone 1002 Morningside.

CASHIER, (31,) now employed by large corporation, desires responsible position. B 87 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 29, single, automobile machinist by trade, desires position with private family; eight years' driving and shop experience; careful, sober driver; understands any car; does all repairs; go anywhere; best references. Alfred Bodewig, 873 Bronx Park Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR, (4L) American, 20 years in city department, about to make a change, 10 years' experience as chauffeur, wants position; expert driver and mechanic; any car or make; private or commercial. Address M. L., 157 East 47th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish; married; no children; long experience; any make of car; sober, reliable; excellent written personal references; wages $26-$30. Streyffert, 145 East 56th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 10 years' experience various cars, married, sober, prompt, reliable, never arrested, storing car tonight, would begin tomorrow. Telephone today, or write employer, Max Rogers, 130 West 111th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, single, desires private position; suburban preferred; willing to be useful; take good care of car; reliable driver; own repairs; excellent recommendations. P. G., 173 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; 10 years' experience; large, high-powered cars; city and touring; with private families; absolutely reliable in every respect; Winton preferred. B 82 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-SECRETARY.—Run and make repairs any car; experienced traveler; to act as chauffeur and secretary to lady or gentleman; suburbs or South preferred. N 355 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. Write C. Smith, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR, gardener; 3 years' reference from ex-Mayor N. Y.; 9 months' garage and driving experience; generally useful; sober; salary reasonable; go anywhere. S. S. Bedford, 125, N. Y. Box.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish, (33,) married; good mechanic, repair shop experience; careful driver, excellent references; present employer leaving city. N. Ringvall, 906 Simpson St., Bronx, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR. — Married; French, speaks English, Spanish; A1 references; very good mechanic; careful driver; 10 years' experience; foreign and American cars. Bryant 3509. E. M. O., Box 43, Main.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single, 27, total abstainer, permanent, references, at present employed, wishes steady position; experienced high-class cars; city or country. P 27 Times.

CHAUFFEUR AND MECHANIC, married man, with long experience and excellent references, wishes steady position. H. P. Livingston, care O'Mally, 52 West 66th St.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, wishes private position; has driven Cadillac, Winton, Packard; own repairs; references. Howe, 831 East 56th.

CHAUFFEUR. — Japanese, master mechanic, expert driver and assistant; can take charge of private party, factory; family references, Arthur, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Intelligent, good mechanic, honest, wishes position with private family; excellent references; 32 years old; married. B 196 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—English, (26 years;) 5 years' experience and reference; highly recommended by last employer. William Carn, 206 West 47th St., City.

CHAUFFEUR. — Swiss, speaking French, English; willing worker; careful driver; reference; city, country. Ernest Barraud, Short Hills, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 34; first-class references, personal; 7 years last employer, James Brown, 324 West 77th St. Col. 7608.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR, Butler.—Colored man; private family. Thompson, care Spellman, 4 West 99th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Scotch, desires position, private family; 18 years' experience. E 266 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, expert Buick D-45, Hudson super six; good reference; salary moderate. Cesare, care Hagian, 206 W. 54th St.

CHAUFFEUR desires position private family; with present employer four years. Phone Rose 6841 Audubon.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position; city, country; references; private family preferred. C 16 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes a position in New York City; best of references. Smith, 157 East 54th St.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; do own repairs; careful driver; best references. B 14 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man (25) wishes position; 6 years' experience. P 229 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—English, 25 years; good references and experience. Apply E. T., 249 West 50th St., City.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; private; with family; can furnish good references. B 93 Times.

CLERICAL.—Young man wishes clerical position with Spanish importing house; will work for a nominal salary in order to acquire experience. N. S., 108 East 14th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Useful; makes repairs; careful driver; single; sober; anywhere; references. B 86 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; country preferred; single; sober; 3 years' experience. B 191 Times.

CHEMICALS.—Former secretary and works manager Phenol Manufacturing Corporation, capable, efficient man, wants position. King, 5,096 4th Av., Brooklyn.

CHEMIST, with teaching and laboratory experience, desires position. X 308 Times Annex.

CLERICAL.—Young man, 25, with corporation 7 years, wishes clerical position. A 270 Times Annex.

CLERK, (22,) wishes position; good figurer; also knowledge of stenography. N 359 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR RENTER, high-class apartments; resident manager; diplomatic, economical; familiar steam, tools; supervise repairs; long successful experience in real estate and advertising; thoroughly reliable; permanent. Address X 309 Times Annex.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, young, single, Southerner, now here, writer, with newspaper and high-school publicity experience, desires location permanently in New York, or immediate environs; consider any position. B 105 Times.

COOK, BUTLER, &c.—Japanese, experienced cook, butler, valet; private family, city, country. G Yama, 107 Church St., Worcester, Mass.

CORRESPONDENT, (23;) any department; sales letter campaign expert; college graduate. N 291 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, translator, Spanish, French; part time only. P 207 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN—OFFICE MANAGER.—Several years of experience in that capacity with high-grade manufacturing concern in ladies' ready-to-wear line desires position. B 141 Times.

DETECTIVE, FORMER CHIEF, IN SEVERAL OF THE LARGEST CORPORATIONS IN CITY, SEEKS POSITION; REFERENCE HONESTY, ABILITY. A 263 TIMES ANNEX.

DETECTIVE and Investigator having just finished work for international corporation is open for engagement. B 99 Times.

DRAFTSMAN wishes position architect's, builder's office; 5 years' experience; references; salary $16-$18. C. Cobban, 4,286 Park Av.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Very good architectural draughtsman, beginner, wants work at architect's office. B 152 Times.

ELECTRICAL YOUNG MAN.—Technical education, executive ability, 8 years' experience light and power distribution, estimating, and construction work, wishes position. Woodrow, 224 West 146th St.

ENGINERS AND DRAFTSMEN, experienced, desire additional work designing, detailing, and estimating structural steel and concrete. P 220 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER wishes steady position; 15 years in last two positions; best of references. Larson, 37 East 71st St.

ENGLISH gentleman, 48, wishes responsible position; several years cashier large corporation; best references; willing travel with genteel people paying expenses. B 180 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

15 years' excellent record; management, purchasing, sales promotion, advertising, of executive ability, initiative, and demonstrated capacity to plan and execute and shoulder responsibilities, schooled in detail and practiced in principles of system and efficiency, could profitably manage department or render valuable service as right hand man to a big man; age, 34. B 163 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

Thirty years old; graduate of Yale, (1910; business, legal and banking experience; at present junior officer of banking house, manager of department, financing deferred payment sales and stock cars for automobile dealers; suggests adaptability for position with automobile manufacturer, big dealer or commercial banker; will consider other lines; location immaterial. N 367 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.

EXECUTIVE, (40,) with knowledge of sales, credits, correspondence, unusual tact and ease in interviewing all classes, college man, desires change of connection; record invites closest scrutiny. Box 52, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

EXECUTIVE

Secretary or assistant to a man or corporation; 15 years' experience; meets, manages, closing titles, exchanges, sales, legal papers, office management. M 351 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE FINANCIAL COST EXPERT.
Accountant, auditor, systematizer; has been with one of the biggest concerns for seven years in a very confidential capacity. He is looking for a big job with big concern where brains and genius for organization are needed. For full particulars address B 181 Times.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT; methodical; personality; initiative, trained in organization, administration, systematizing, sales, correspondence; seeks chief with broad interests; salary nominal start, $5,000 eventually. X 244 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, (30,) proven managerial ability, seeks broader connection; university education; own initiative; responsible; references. Z 341 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED business man wants responsible position; office or outside; references. N 334 Times Downtown.

EXPORT MANAGER, SPANISH CORRESPONDENT, VALUABLE CONNECTIONS, SEEKS GOOD POSITION. UNWIN, 349 WEST 57TH.

FARMER, foreman, competent, wants steady position; understands gasoline engines, &c. B 89 Times.

FOREMAN, factory, mechanical experience. A. O., 142 So. 6th Av., Mt. Vernon.

GARDENER, 36, married, no family, care gentleman's estate in detail; first-class references. Callahan, 223 East 58th.

HOTEL MAN desires position in front or rear of hotel; had own hotel all Summer; four years as head auditor and purchasing agent; will accept place in or out of city; hard worker. B 48 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Japanese, excellent, general houseworker; can take entire charge bachelor apartment; best reference. Busey, 80 Sands St., Brooklyn.

I AM A CREDIT MAN.

Possess thorough legal education and experience; my services would be invaluable in the proper sphere; am 32 and married. WHO NEEDS ME? P 217 Times Downtown.

I WANT A JOB,

a real job, where I can help you with your details and use judgment; seven years' experience bookkeeper, correspondent, office manager. N 293 Times Downtown.

I CAN SELL REAL ESTATE;

want position with live concern, where energy and ability can produce results. Z 353 Times Annex.

INTELLIGENT, ambitious man, 32 years old, neat appearance, speaks Spanish, French, German, English, willing to work, desires position where he can show his ability; can furnish excellent references. B 107 Times.

INVESTIGATOR, &c.—36 years old, ripe business experience, investigator, appraiser, adjuster, well versed in real estate; can readily adapt himself to any line; tactful and resourceful; can do things, produce results, be depended on; minimum consideration. American, Times Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

JAPANESE couple, both Japanese, want position; small family or bachelor apartment in city; take entire charge; man excellent cook; wife waitress and maid; best references. W. K., 216 East 16th; City.

JAPANESE DESIGNER, show card writer, desires position with department store or shop; airbrush specialty; best references. 2407 Broadway.

LADY wishes to place her Chinese cook; 14 years; reference. Write to X 296 Times Annex.

LAWYER, 30, WANTS POSITION WITH COMMERCIAL, BANKING, OR BROKERAGE HOUSE. N 251 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LIVE WIRE, honest, progressive hustler; man of original ideas, age 30, seeks to connect with a concern where he can demonstrate his value; real estate, managing, or developing large enterprise or department store. B 172 Times.

MAN, (28,)—Married; thoroughly experienced on gasoline engine; Danish mate's license; best reference; willing to tackle any job where a responsible man who can work both with his hands and his brains is required. Christensen, 68 West 102d St.

MAN and wife of excellent selling ability wish to secure for territory outside New York City the agency for an article of commodity of merit. Address C., N 307 Times Downtown.

MAN, ex-fireman on pension, age 41, 20 years' experience, is open for responsible position, factory or corporation. Address L. M., 157 East 47th.

MAN, employed at present by a large corporation as timekeeper for the last 15 years, desires a position as paymaster. A 247 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Experienced, of high class apartments; thoroughly familiar with cost of repairs, would like to connect with some real estate concern wanting a party to act as general supt. of apartment houses. N 328 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Capable, energetic man seeks a position; many years' experience in the management of high-class apartment houses and office buildings; A1 reference. Simonson, 1,065 Dean St., Brooklyn.

MANAGER.—Restaurant; club, hotel; A1 man, now employed, wishes change. W., 720 West 181st St. Phone 0848 St. Nicholas.

MANAGER, office accountant, systematiser, desires new position with good prospects. B 122 Times.

MANAGER.—Wanted, position as manager moving picture theatre; salary or percentage. B 185 Times.

MAN, year's experience 5-10c. business, is open for position. X 306 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURER.
Have you an opening as manager or head of dept. for a married man, (30 yrs.,) present employed in advertising line; (11 yrs.,) whose honest, conscientious efforts will be rewarded by advancement? $25; excellent references. R. H., Box 65 Times.

MANUFACTURERS AGENT, with 10 years' experience on Pacific Coast in specialty business, wants good, live, high-grade line, deal with factory only, electrical preferred. A. M. Smith Co., 4,328 Mosher Av., Los Angeles, Cal.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, eight years' Public Service and industrial experience, desires position requiring technical and commercial training and experience; reorganization and rehabilitation considered if satisfactory results will lead to permanent connection with reliable firm. N 317 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER with seven years of promotion behind him; has designed and installed machinery in many plants; traveling experience; wants to enter more progressive industry. B 167 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Thorough practical and executive experience, maintenance and construction; past year coal tar dyes and chemicals. Address Engineer, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

MECHANIC, factory experience, as foreman. A. O., 142 So. 6th Av., Mt. Vernon.

OFFICE MAN.

(20.) 7 years' experience bookkeeper, correspondent, &c., wants position requiring judgment; at present employed at $30 weekly. N 292 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, department head, genuine executive ability; 12 years' general experience; knowledge efficiency methods, accounting, sales, credits, correspondence; salary $2,500 per annum. C 11 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, now head of a large office, wishes connection with mercantile or manufacturing house; 10 years' experience; modern methods; hustler. D 11 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, accountant, systematizer, capable executive, thoroughly experienced all modern business methods now with large corporation; salary $4,000. B 119 Times.

OFFICE.—Young man; Christian; 25; office assistant, Government clerk, typist; Government reference; $16. Mahan, 15 East 47th St.

PART TIME SERVICES to offer between 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; advertising agency connection preferred; employed evenings in advertising department of New York daily newspaper; knows advertising detail; three years' agency experience; bookkeeper, typist, office man; permanent or temporary; moderate salary. A 269 Times Annex.

POSITION as assistant and understudy to the managing executive of an industrial organization desired by broad-gauged, thoroughly matured, trained executive of 20, who produces results by stick-to-itiveness and highly intelligent hard work; a really efficient man, mentally, morally and physically fit for highest grade connection and associations. X 299 Times Annex.

PRINTING MANAGER of printing concern doing a large business is desirous of making a change; has been very successful in handling first-class publications, magazine, and color work; also controls a great amount of sales; good, practical executive; has ability to handle the largest proposition. Manager, E 34 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Young man, 28. A1 experienced stenographer, excellent business training and having initiative, executive ability, desires change where high-class, truthworthy man wanted; salary $30. G. T. I., Central Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

PURCHASING AGENT

of nine years' experience purchasing raw materials and merchandise; possess executive ability and initiative; schooled in detail, practised in efficiency work; demonstrated capacity and clean record; age, 34. B 194 Times.

REAL ESTATE BROKER, (renting,) desires engagement on commission basis. E 77 Times.

RELIABLE married man, competent double-entry bookkeeping, not averse any position requiring intelligence, plus common sense. B 56 Times.

SALES MANAGER AND EXECUTIVE.
Sixteen years' record with last employers, terminated by firm's dissolution; can refer to many responsible men who will testify to my integrity and faithful attention to business; as manager of bond department of large real estate company, have personally sold large P. through judicious advertising correspondence, and personal solicitation over one million dollars of securities; especially successful in producing business through advertising and correspondence at low cost; in position referred to salary was $65 weekly with bonus; am seeking connection with responsible manufacturing, realty, or insurance firm, where experience as a builder of productive agency organization, as well as knowledge of advertising, preparation of booklets, circulars, and business getting correspondence will be of value. H 76 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN. — THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESMAN AND PROMOTER IS OPEN FOR ANY FIRST-CLASS PROPOSITION OF MERIT; HAVE OWN OFFICE, FULLY EQUIPPED, AND CAN FURNISH HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; STATE PARTICULARS; APPOINTMENT. N 283 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALES MANAGER and credit man, wide experience, open for good position; New York or elsewhere; well known in South; age 39; educated, energetic, resourceful; can furnish splendid credentials. L. S., Box 74, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d.

SALESMAN.—Will connect with legitimate firm, building materials or sub-contract work, East or Middle West; large architect following, New York, New England, and Chicago districts; highest credentials. X 279 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, (NEW YORK CITY.)
Widely acquainted, wants small line, on commission, for notion jobbers; fancy goods, stationery, and export trade; A1 references. Address Mass., Box P, 220 West 42d, Branch D.

SALESMAN.—Hustler, 20 years' experience traveling North and Middle West; thoroughly acquainted with department store trade; salary, commission, or both. J. Moore, 67 Cliff Av., Yonkers.

SALESMAN for city; 15 years' road experience. What have you to offer to one with good appearance, judgment, and natural selling ability? B 92 Times.

SALESMAN.—Toys, experienced, following East, Middle West, now employed, intends making change. What have you got? C 9 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, position as salesman; 10 years' experience; well educated. B 91 Times.

SALESMAN, drug trade, 10 years' traveling experience, seeks connection with a line of national reputation. N 311 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN, exceptional ability, desires high-grade, permanent connection with reputable concern. N 338 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, 32, confidential position or executive's assistant, by thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged American; correspondent, organizer, expert stenographer; prominent corporations fifteen years; credentials. N 337 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young man, Canadian, experienced, exceptional knowledge English, expert stenographer, correspondent, initiative, executive ability; excellent references. B 185 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young man, four years' experience, desires position as secretary; can furnish excellent references. A. B., 2,960 2d Av.

SECRETARY—Experienced; 26; seeks position, where hard work brings advancement. B 85 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Ten years' experience; export and domestic; expert marker, English and Spanish. Hayden, 4,406 8th Av., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK, stenographer, young man, executive ability; salary $20. Moloney, 49 East 20th.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENT, EXPORT MANAGER, MAIL ORDER SPECIALIST, SEEKS POSITION. UNWIN, 349 WEST 57TH.

SPANISH EXPORT TRADE.
American with connections through Spanish America and wide selling and organizing experience desires to become associated, in executive capacity, with house able to take advantage of present large opportunities; willing to travel if necessary; highest banking and commercial references. C 17 Times.

SPANISH, French, English speaking, highly educated young man, excellent figurer, typist, hustler, wants position. B 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Expert eight years' experience; will travel; high speed on typewriter. Frank Mulligan, 166 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent young man, ten years' wide experience, desires position with responsible office affording opportunities. B 178 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 22, experienced, intelligent, industrious, capable, desires position with manufacturing concern that recognises ability. P 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; collegian wants position where ability and thoroughness count. N 340 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, clerk, investigator, age 22; will do anything. N 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Desirable experience; quick, exact, neat work; well recommended. N 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (21,) private secretary, expert, employed; live wire; $18. B 174 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (27,) experienced, rapid, accurate, desires position; best references. Z 202 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, English, Spanish, wishes night work. N 305 Times Downtown.

STEWARD for club; take full charge; can cater for and manage any number; first-class personal and written references. L. C., 203 East 60th St. Phone Plaza 6067.

STOCK BROKER'S OFFICE.

Had charge of certificates and cash and want to do it again. I worked late nights, but I didn't mind it. Of all my seven years' experience as bookkeeper, correspondent, &c., I liked nothing better. I started 5 months ago at $25 weekly, in three weeks I got $35, and two weeks ago I left, (for reasons I can explain.) N 291 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT, decorator, and painter, accustomed first-class work, open for position; estimate and take full charge. B 45 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT for high-class apartment house or office building; good engineer; excellent references; willing to work. B 108 Times.

THE EXCEPTIONAL MAN.

Secretary, $1; long experience office management, accounts, credits; excellent correspondent; great detail man; expert stenographer; N. Y. U. "commerce" graduate; highest credentials; seeks responsible position. N 364 Times Downtown.

TO AMERICAN EMPLOYERS.

SALESMAN can not be employed by an advertisement. I am 40 years old; mechanical experience; references. F. C., Times Harlem.

TRAFFIC MAN, ($5,) experienced in classifications, auditing freight bills, claims, and routing; figures in industrial and railroad work; capable correspondent and storekeeper; salary $25. Initiative, P 241 Times Downtown.

TRAINED NURSE.—Excellent seamstress, capable, wishes position; school, institution, hotel or private home; references. X 244 Times Annex.

TUTOR, highly educated, pleasing personality, wants position refined people. Christian, B 140 Times.

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in practical reorganization, system, and management; no theories to argue over and experiment with; nothing too large or too small in office, factory, or enterprises of any kind. A 190 Times.

VALET, to gentleman, by A1 Japanese. F. S., 102 West 123d, city.

YOUNG MAN.—DO YOU WANT THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS SERVED TWO YEARS ABROAD IN U. S. CONSULAR SERVICE; SPEAKS FRENCH AND ITALIAN; HIGHEST REFERENCES; AT PRESENT EMPLOYED IN EXECUTIVE CAPACITY IN LARGE CORPORATION. HUSTLER, E 265 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 22; AMERICAN CHRISTIAN; EXCELLENT EDUCATION; SOUND BUSINESS TRAINING, OFFICE MAN, EXPERIENCED CORRESPONDENT, SALESMAN; ALSO CONSIDERABLE CHEMICAL KNOWLEDGE; REFERENCES HIGHEST ORDER; MODERATE SALARY; CONNECTION MUST OFFER POSITIVE ADVANCEMENT AND APPRECIATION AFTER DEMONSTRATING ABILITY. E 179 TIMES.

YOUNG AMERICAN, 26,
of proved managerial ability; have never specialized particularly, but possess just that tact, energy, enthusiasm, and good general business sense needed in your factory or office; alive to the necessity of applying common sense; good address; selling ability. N 320 Times Downtown.

YOUNG EXECUTIVE, single, wants assistant to large personal or active business affairs who needs loyalty and ability; years of responsibility; help management, office routine, merchandising; highest references. X 298 Times Annex.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN,
29 years of age, 10 years business experience, for five years in retail business for himself, desires position with established firm; can make investment if required; not afraid of hard work or long hours; highly recommended. W. W. Goldberg, 902 Eagle Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN (29) desires position as assistant to executive with responsibility and opportunity for advancement; knowledge of sales, manufacturing, and accounting; permanent work; experienced stenographer and typist; salary $22 weekly; interview solicited. B 52 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, (27,) will be open for position Nov. 15; seven years' banking and Wall Street; thorough knowledge bank credits and insurance investments; good at figures; stenographer; excellent character and references. P 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) good education, good personality, 12 years' practical training machine shop, drafting, electrical testing, cost accounting, experimental work, toolmaking, desires position as executive, assistant executive to factory or office. B 125 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) 15 years' experience office details; excellent penman; filing, correspondent, operate typewriter; neat, clean, good appearance; good worker; references A1. Kronenberger, 1,080 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 32, 16 years' office experience, bookkeeping (controlling accounts,) finances, credits, seeks position where ambition and executive ability will be compensated. N 369 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, college graduate, personality, tact, executive ability, taught high school mathematics 3 years, desires to get into business world; manufacturing or financial desired. P 249 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, good appearance, with executive selling ability, wishes to connect with good concern, manufacturing or handling articles of merit; road experience. P 243 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21 years, with plenty of pep, employed in the daytime, would like private position 2 evenings a week; knows stenography and typewriting. B 6 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, willing, best references, well educated, three years with previous firm, wishes position. N 319 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Energetic, 19, possesses initiative, wishes position with prospects of becoming salesman; honest, clean-cut. N 284 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, eight years with concern, desires position; well educated; executive ability; purchasing, accounting experience. N 329 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19 years, wishes position sales department promising good future; high school education; ambitious, conscientious worker. N 326 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, presently employed steamship and foreign exchange line, wishes to better his position; knows foreign languages. 549 West 159th.

YOUNG MAN, 23, with knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, desires to connect himself with reliable firm. M 263 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

COMPETENT ADVERTISING
COPY WRITER
for department store; state experience and salary expected. C 24 Times.

COMPANION, managing housekeeper, or nursery governess, by a cheerful, adaptable, and willing lady; best of references. Quogue, N. Y. Lock Box 3.

COOK.—Competent girl, good plain cook, to take entire charge small apartment; two in family; no washing; wages $30. Call Monday, 8 to 1. Harrison, 44 East 28th St.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Competent North German; preferably Hanoverian; tall and of good appearance; to reply state wages and give references. R. B. S., Normandy Farm, Gwynedd Valley, Penn.

COOK-WAITRESS, &c.—Two girls wanted; cook-waitress, $25; girl to assist care of two-year child, $20. Lawrence, L. I. Call 42 East 53d St., Oct. 30, 9:30 A. M.

CORRESPONDENT-TYPIST.—Underwood or Oliver machine, capable person with experience desired; salary $15. B 113 Times.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Woman over 25, unemployed only, and able to leave the city for trips of week or two weeks' duration; experience preferred, but not necessary as lady holding position will instruct; position permanent; good pay; short hours; expenses advanced and transportation paid; call in person Monday morning, 10 to 12 only, for appointment. W. H. Baker, Herald Square Hotel, New York City. Inquire at ladies' entrance.

DEMONSTRATORS.—Six young, bright, good appearing, experienced food demonstrators for New York Food Show. Address N 237 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR DESIGNER WANTED; ONE HAVING HAD EXPERIENCE WITH LARGE MANUFACTURERS, CATERING TO THE RETAIL TRADE; GOOD SALARY AND STEADY POSITION. WARREN W. HIGGONS CO., 42 EAST 20TH.

DESIGNER ON HIGH-CLASS WOMEN'S NECKWEAR; GOOD SALARY AND STEADY POSITION TO COMPETENT DESIGNER. ADDRESS BOX P 236 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER.—Experienced; $18.50 to $36; position wears, L. & D. waists. 33 W. 34th.

ENTRY CLERK.—Experienced; entering orders, taking charge of cutting ticket department; good penman; accurate at figures; state salary and experience. B. J., 410 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—A well educated woman as head of complaint department of large firm; must be able to tactfully and cheerfully meet customers with complaints; no previous business experience necessary if otherwise qualified; write fully, stating age and qualifications; salary $20 to start. E 48 Times.

FINISHER ON WAISTS, ERRAND GIRLS. VAN SMITH, INC., 42 EAST 34TH ST.

FOREMAN
FOR
FINISHING DEPARTMENT
ON
Perfumery and Toilet Preparations. Experience on perfumery not necessary; must be able to maintain efficiency and have held similar position; good pay, steady work; state reference.
THE ARTHUR COMPANY,
New Haven, Conn.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
REQUIRE
ADDRESSERS
FOR THEIR
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.
Must be rapid writers, good penman; opportunity for permanent position offered. Apply Monday, 8:30 A. M.
MAIL ORDER DEPT.—SIXTH FLOOR.
8 TO 14 WEST 38TH ST.

GIRLS.
The "National" is the largest mail order house in the East, is growing rapidly, and offers quick chances for advancement to really capable, ambitious girls.

At present we want a number of girls and young women over 17 years old; we have positions open in our shipping and mailing departments; in the shipping department the girls will learn how to wrap general merchandise.

These positions are not those of ordinary bundle wrappers, but partly clerical, and require intelligent girls, preferably with some high school training.

In the mailing department the girls will do the work of folding; no experience is necessary for this work.

The positions are permanent and offer ample opportunity for salary increases, our plan of payment making it possible to obtain immediate and frequent advances.

The "National" is one of the most delightful places in the city in which to work; our work is largely clerical and we do no manufacturing in these buildings.

The surroundings here are ideal—roomy, modern, light buildings; library, recreation room, lunchroom, and hospital. Everything is done to give you pleasant and healthful surroundings. We allow at least 26 Saturday half holidays a year.

Apply ready to work to J. S. Elliot, Employment Superintendent.

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,
207 West 24th St., N. Y. C.

GIRLS.
ASSISTANT TO THE BUYER
Required in children's and women's muslin underwear department, by a large 6th Avenue Specialty Store.
Excellent opportunity offered a capable woman who can show results. Only those accustomed to serving the very highest trade will be considered. Apply by letter, giving full particulars.
All replies strictly confidential.
Address P. O. Box No. 87, Grand Central Station.

BILL CLERK and stenographer; American, bright and ambitious girl; excellent opportunity. E 54 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced and efficient bookkeeper for small, rapidly growing Curb brokerage house, capable of taking entire charge; must know marginal, partial payment, and subscription accounts, be rapid and accurate, and have brains plus initiative, and good judgment; permanent position, attractive salary, unlimited future. N 247 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, DOUBLE ENTRY, TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF A SET OF BOOKS, AND WITH THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING; SALARY, $18 TO COMMENCE; HOURS, 8:45 A. M. TO 6 P. M. ADDRESS, STATING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, &c., E. S., 151 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced in handling and taking entire charge of full set of books and looking after details of office management. Write fully, addressing C 25 Times.

By two American ladies, in convenient apartment, capable person to cook and do light housework; no washing; good wages; good references required; very desirable place for right person. Call Monday or Tuesday, 73 East 92d St., 7th floor rear. Telephone, 8113 Lenox. Car fare paid.

CANVASSER.—A competent woman as canvasser, speaking German and English; one musically educated preferred. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., Mehlin Piano Factory, Broadway and 20th St., West New York, N. J.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, white; competent; Protestant family three adults; comfortable room and home. Write or phone; Mrs. G. W. Lawrence, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS wanted, wishing to go home nights; good city references required. Call Sunday afternoon. A. Mitchell, 1 East 49th St. Carfare paid.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS.—Competent, experienced; references required; apt. small family; call Mon. before 2 P. M. Harris, 215 W. 104th.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, experienced, family of five adults;

Help wanted advertisements must state the character of employment and the basis of compensation, whether salary or commission is to be paid.

HELP WANTED ADVERTISEMENTS

Answers to box numbered advertisements should repeat every symbol printed in the address of the advertisement.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT DETAIL MAN. Position open to man 21 to 28 years old; requires a high-school graduate with at least two years' service with largest American corporations or public accountants and possessing a liking and ability for figures and detail. Applicants must prove understanding and actual working contact with corporation accounts, manufacturing costs, departmental expense, and system matters. University graduates from courses in commerce and accounts will be considered.
This is a subordinate position for an active, earnest young man who can progress. His power to think and work efficiently will be judged from his reply to this announcement. Address Box E 70 Times.

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE for national weekly to represent publisher in New York; big field for right party; salary and commission. Address National Courier, P. O. Box 1,242, Washington, D. C.

ADVERTISING MAN, experienced, wanted for large furniture credit house in Washington, D. C.; state age and salary wanted; also give references. X 273 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR
for a fine
CLASS MAGAZINE.
Only an experienced man of the highest class will receive consideration; liberal commission basis. E 76 Times.

ADVERTISING SALESMEN to sell space in auto accessories catalog; sixth year edition; leads furnished; good commission also; New Jersey territory. Catalog Printing & Publishing Co., 1,190 Broadway, Room 1,101.

A LARGE NEW YORK CORPORATION requires the services of an educated American to travel in the sale of a commodity backed by a million-dollar advertising campaign.
Big income and quick promotion to the man that can qualify; commission, with drawing account.
See MR. MOONEY, 6th floor, 180 West 22d St.

AN ADVENTURE IN
BUSINESS.
(NOT FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.)

Mr. Mc——, (32 years of age,) who has been a successful lumber salesman nearly all his life, found himself recently without a position. Happening through a happy chance to read our advertisement, he decided that HERE was an opportunity to capitalize his selling abilities for more money than he had been receiving. Result of his first eight weeks' work with us, over $1,400 in cash commissions, and he has deserved equities in the business of approximately the same amount.
This is a human document open to your scrutiny—a story from real life, the hero of which is now in our employ. Best of all, it can be duplicated by an energetic man who has the work habit, combined with our original selling methods. We have a similar opening for one or two successful salesmen who can furnish gilt-edged references. L. Gilbert, General Agent, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, New York.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN WANTED.
An old-established, newly-reorganized weekly has an exceptional opening for a clever and energetic advertising salesman; with youth and hustle; but personality for advancement are entirely up to the applicant, and for the right party there is opportunity for a pleasant, profitable, and permanent connection. Reference will be shown to an applicant in this line placing business with us. Selling plans to general advertising agencies, etc., give full particulars as to present and previous connections, with such other information as may be of value. Small salary to begin, with a liberal commission arrangement. All replies confidential. A. B., 264 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, trade paper; liberal commission; good field; money maker. P 245 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT
MANAGER WANTED
FOR FACTORY CASINO
IN SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, SERVING MEALS TO OVER 500 EMPLOYES. ALL-AROUND CHEF EXPERIENCED IN CARVING MEATS AND BUYING WHOLESALE PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS PREFERRED. MAN SHOULD BE CAPABLE OF HANDLING HELP EFFICIENTLY AND CONVERSE WITH CUSTOMERS. IN REPLY PLEASE STATE EXPERIENCE, FORMER PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT, NATIONALITY, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. BOX X 295 TIMES ANNEX.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

N. Snellenburg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., require the service of a wideawake, ambitious young man as assistant superintendent. We want a high-grade man whose experience has been gained in department stores of the better class; none others need apply; to one who can qualify we offer an exceptional opportunity. Address, with full particulars, Morton E. Snellenburg, care of N. Snellenburg & Co., Philadelphia.

ATTENDANT to invalid gentleman; some experience in nursing necessary; must be willing to be useful in house; good references required. Call Saturday evening between 7 and 9 and Sunday after 2. Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn. Room 1,007.

AUTOMOBILE ADVERTISING MAN wanted to handle publicity, write copy, take photographs, and handle personal follow-up correspondence, by retail dealer handling line of higher priced cars and trucks. Address A 237 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN wanted; must be well educated, refined, experienced, and capable of earning over $3,000 yearly; salary and commission; references. P. R., 191 Times.

BANK CLERKS, with or without experience, between 18 and 20 years of age; applicants must state age and salary expected. N 398 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERK, junior, for growing, uptown institution; rapid advancement awaits the right man; give full details of age, experience, salary expected. E 55 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Corporation desires young man, not under 23, strictly temperate, to take full charge of books; he must have at least two years' experience, understand the modern, efficient methods; also take dictation, operate Remington machine. This is an unusual opportunity for a man who can fill the position. Answer, with full particulars, reference, salary, and experience, A. D. Co., E 267 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, experienced, for a manufacturing line, thoroughly capable in dictating correspondence and running office affairs in general; state age, salary, and experience; none need apply without good references. M 348 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Large manufacturing company desire an experienced cost man thoroughly qualified in modern cost systems; state experience and salary desired. E 44 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, a student of the science of accounting; one who has made practical use of accounting knowledge; state age, educational training; write a complete, informing letter. P 236 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wanted for medium-sized law offices; neatness, promptness, and accuracy essential; wages, $25 to $30; experience in law office desirable. P 250 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; capable of taking off trial balance, preparing profit and loss statement; excellent opportunity; state experience, references, salary desired. P 248 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, who can operate typewriter, for factory office. H. W. Stills, 237 Lafayette St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Beginner, business school graduate; state age, salary wanted. P 245 Times Downtown.

BOY, with good education, not over 18 years of age, to meet firm unquestionable references; good chance for advancement, in 8th Av. jewelry shop; salary to start $7 per week; good guide to city with parents. A. [illegible]

BOY, BRIGHT, TO MAKE HIMSELF USEFUL IN FAST GROWING HOUSE; MUST HAVE GOOD, CLEAR HANDWRITING; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. LACE IMPORTER, P 246 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS, AGE 15 TO 17, AMBITIOUS, TO LEARN WHOLESALE DRY GOODS BUSINESS; FINE CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. B 58 TIMES.

BOY wanted in a New York Stock Exchange broker's office; 16 to 17 years; neat appearance; references required; wages to start $5 per week. Apply in own handwriting to P. O. Box 1,228.

BOYS wanted in office and shipping room in large wholesale house; steady position; opportunity to learn; boat of references necessary. Address Wholesale, B 126 Times.

BOY wanted, intelligent and willing, for office of large importing house. Reply to Box 33, Madison Square Station, New York City.

BOY, about 17, as special messenger in woolen house; also to assist in stock; good opportunity. Address Boy, P. O. Box 21, Station A.

BOY wanted in banking office; must write good hand, reside with parents, and come well recommended. Address P. O. Box 1,915.

BOY, 15-16, bright, willing, ambitious, for office work and errands. Call Monday, 10 A. M. F. A. Stokes Co., 448 4th Av.

BOY for office work; must be bright; for wholesale clothing house. Apply Light & Schlesinger, 18-21 Washington Place.

BOY as office assistant in advertising department; $6; splendid opportunity. 588 5th Av.

BOY wanted in shipping department to learn the business. Apartment House Appliance Co., Inc., 30-34 Sullivan St.

BOY wanted in law office. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected. P 260 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for office; must be good penman; rapid advancement. N 327 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted in wholesale drug house; chance to advance. Address P. O. Box 1,813, New York City.

BOY, about 16, in large wholesale house; good future for bright, reliable boy. N 339 Times Downtown.

BOY, to work in office of large manufacturing company; must be good penman. E 90 Times.

BOY.—16, wanted in law office; must know how to operate switchboard. P 239 Times Downtown.

BOY about 16 years old wanted to run errands; state salary. Address E 41 Times.

BOY wanted in wholesale house; salary $6. B 193 Times.

BOY for office and errands; $5 to start. Room 1,100, 52 Broadway.

BOYS.—THE LARGE AND VERY HIGH CLASS RETAIL AND WHOLESALE FLOOR COVERING AND FURNITURE HOUSE OF W. & J. SLOANE REQUIRES A FEW AMBITIOUS, EDUCATED BOYS, ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, TO GROW UP WITH THE BUSINESS. EXCELLENT TRAINING AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, IF ANY, AND SALARY EXPECTED, TO W. & J. SLOANE, 5TH AV. AND 47TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

BOY FOR OFFICE WORK.
We have filled our vacancies, but a few more places are open; boys must be 16 or over; splendid opportunity for boys who are interested. Call 9:30 A. M. Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOYS
for delivery and errands; also button boy to attend door; must be willing, good appearance, and furnish references; liberal salaries paid; permanent position, with excellent chance for advancement. Apply side entrance, 8 A. M.
KURZMAN,
5th Av. and 36th St.

BOY wanted; an old-established house has an opening for a boy 16 years of age to begin in their mailing department; hours at first 8 to 5:45; salary to begin $5 per week. and an excellent opportunity to grow up in the business is offered. Reply, giving full particulars, P 240 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Office boys, 16 years of age; $6 per week. The Butterick Publishing Co., Spring and McDougal Sts., New York City.

BOY.—An opportunity is afforded a bright boy with high school education, living at home with parents, to enter employ of large fire insurance company, where application and ability receive recognition. Address P. O. Box 2,129.

BOYS IN OFFICE OF LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN TO COPY AND INCLOSE MAIL AND MAKE THEMSELVES GENERALLY USEFUL; PERMANENT POSITION WITH ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 27, MADISON SQUARE STATION, NEW YORK.

BOY.—Bright, ambitious boy about 15 in insurance office; inside and outside work; good opportunity and training for competent worker. Address in own handwriting, stating salary expected, age, and qualifications. PROSPECTS, P 234 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 17, as special messenger in woolen house; also to assist in stock; good opportunity. Address Boy, P. O. Box 21, Station A.

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BOY wanted in wholesale house; salary $6. B 193 Times.

BOY for office and errands; $5 to start. Room 1,100, 52 Broadway.

BUYER
FOR
PLUMBING.

We have a good position for a man who has had thorough experience in buying plumbing and plumbing supplies for some large wholesale or retail concern.

Call Tuesday morning,
CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
Employment Division,
25 Washington st.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

CANVASSERS.—BIG MONEY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. DEUTSCH BROTHERS, 47 W. 42D AND 123D.

CHAUFFEUR.—Careful and neat. Apply Monday, with references, Pioneer, 874 Broadway.

CHEMIST.
Experienced in creating and manufacturing full line of high-class toilet articles and perfumes wanted for New York laboratories of large French firm; must be able to show he possesses originality, thoroughness, and stability; unusual opportunity for permanent position with fine future in rapidly increasing business; give full history, experience, age, and salary desired. F 22 Times.

CHEMIST.
AN IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING CONCERN WILL ENGAGE CHEMIST CONVERSANT WITH COLORS AND DYES; SATISFACTORY REFERENCES REQUESTED. WRITE L. B., 563 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHEWING GUM.—Sell Grape Juice Gum to all storekeepers, new flavor, novel package; good profits made quick. Write today. The Helmet Co., Cincinnati.

CHIROPODIST wanted in hairdressing parlor. Hager, 2,428 Broadway.

CLERK.—Wanted, in the import department of a well-known publishing house, steady and reliable young man for clerical work; good penmanship essential and some bookkeeping experience desirable; moderate salary to start, but position permanent and good opportunity. E 63 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, 18 to 20 years of age, good penman, must be quick and accurate at figures; high school education preferred; state experience and salary desired. E 4 Times.

CLERK wanted, familiar with figures and general detail; must be efficient; salary to start, $10 per week. M 354 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL.—Young man wanted for clerical work in factory; must be good at figures. Clerk, 416, 1,921 3d Av.

CLOCKMAKERS.—High-grade clockmakers wanted in city near New York; permanent employment with long-established firm, in new factory, with best sanitary, ventilating, and lighting conditions; highest wage scale to first-class men. X 238 Times Annex.

COOK.—Japanese of Filipino; housework; apartment; family two. Apply Monday afternoon. A. F. L., 44 East 79th.

COPY AND LAYOUT MAN WANTED.

Practical women's wear advertising layout and copy man for a large women's specialty store; only a live, up-to-date man will be considered; state past connection and experience in first letter. Blauner's, 858-86 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

COUNTER MAN in a pawnshop; to the right man who can furnish all references good wages will be paid. Apply De Boer & Mich, 207 4th Av.

CUTTERS.—Ten acetylene gas burning cutters, experienced men, good wages, steady employment. Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

DRAFTSMAN wanted.—Mechanical draftsman who has had experience in arranging and designing mechanical equipment, preferably machine tools; in answering please state previous experience in full and salary expected. X 277 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN wanted. Experienced draftsman wanted for designing heavy machinery, preferably of Scandinavian birth; please give previous experience in full; location, Bayonne, N. J. X 278 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN Assistant. — Patent Office work; young man; some experience; salary moderate to start. Address "Mechanical," N 316 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, Mechanical, capable doing light mechanical work; state full particulars, experience, age, and salary commanded. 71 West 23d St., Room 800.

ELEVATOR MEN—STRONG, ABLE MEN WANTED, EXPERIENCED IN THE WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS. APPLY MONDAY, SUPERINTENDENT, PARK & TILFORD, 529 WEST 42D ST.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR for electric passenger car; light colored preferred; state age and experience. Elevator, 235 Times Downtown.

ENGINEERING EDITOR for an established technical monthly published in New York City; men preferably 25-30 years old; either a mechanical or electrical engineering graduate with some experience in publishing business; salary $25 a week and a share in the profits; must be an enthusiastic writer, energetic, willing to attend conventions, speaking when necessary; should desire to make publishing his life work, and be ready to start immediately. Box E 40 Times.

ENGRAVER.
WE REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A HIGH-GRADE LETTER AND MONOGRAM ENGRAVER; GOOD SALARY AND PERMANENT POSITION FOR MAN WHO QUALIFIES. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT,
L. BAMBERGER & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

ENGRAVERS.—First-class engravers wanted for letter and monogram work on silver; in city near New York; permanent employment with long-established firm, in new factory, with best sanitary, ventilating, and lighting conditions; highest wage scale to first-class men. X 239 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE,
RECEIVING, AND INVOICES.

Duties.—To supervise the receiving of merchandise and to file, adjust, and prepare in the course of a year about 300,000 invoices for payment by the bookkeeping department; there are 125 employes in the receiving and invoice department.

Note.—Only men making more than $2,000 a year need apply; previous experience in a department store or mail-order house preferable; in reply state age, experience, present salary, and salary expected; answers will be treated strictly confidentially. E 72 Times.

EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING MAN wanted; one who is capable of dressing windows and a neat card writer for ladies' ready-to-wear specialty store in Kansas City, Missouri; this is an excellent opportunity and a good future for a man who is willing to make himself generally useful and learn the ready-to-wear business; apply by letter, giving full particulars as to previous employers; give your age and salary expected; only those standing strictest investigation will be considered. E 25 Times.

EXPERIENCED DESIGNER wanted, ladies' neckwear, for the Pacific Coast; none but those that are up to the minute need apply; salary $25 a week and railroad fare to the Coast. Truett Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

EXPERIENCED TOWERMEN and telegraph operators wanted for station work on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply W. H. Foster, 1252 St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

FIFTH AV. IMPORTER
HAS OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MAN OF GOOD APPEARANCE, WITH INSTINCT FOR LADIES' CLOTHES, WHO HAS HAD SOME EXPERIENCE IN HIGH-CLASS CUSTOM OR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT. MEETING COSTUMERS. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS. WRITE TO F. A., BOX 45, 1,864 BROADWAY.

FIRST CLASS TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, HORIZONTAL BORING MILL AND SURFACE GRINDER OPERATORS, WITH EXPERIENCE ON PRECISION TOOL WORK, WHEN REPLYING GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1,266, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

FOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, COLLEGE GRADUATE WANTED WHO HAS SERVED A PRACTICAL APPRENTICESHIP IN A FACTORY MAKING HIGH TENSION APPARATUS AND INSULATING MATERIALS; ONE WHO CAN TAKE CARE OF TECHNICAL CORRESPONDENCE PREFERRED. IN REPLY PLEASE STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, NATIONALITY AND AGE. P. O. BOX 115, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

FOREMAN, experienced, to run novelty curtain factory; able to repair all kinds of machinery and handle all help; state details and salary expected. Foreman, 189 Times Downtown.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
REQUIRE
A NUMBER OF
BRIGHT BOYS
FOR THEIR
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.
The most liberal salaries will be paid to bright and active boys anxious to learn the Mail Order business. Permanent position and excellent opportunity for advancement.
Must be over 16 years of age.
Apply Monday 8:30 A. M.
Mail Order Dep't.—Sixth Floor.
8 to 14 West 38th St.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
FIFTH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
REQUIRE
SALESMEN
FOR
MEN'S SHOES.
The most liberal salaries will be paid to those whose experience has been with the best retail trade in New York City; permanent position with splendid future possibilities
All replies held strictly
confidential
APPLY BY MAIL ONLY

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
FIFTH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
REQUIRE
EXPERIENCED
PASSENGER ELEVATOR
OPERATORS.
The most liberal salaries will be paid to competent men; those having experience in handling cars in specialty shop or department stores preferred.
APPLY MONDAY, 8:30 A. M.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

FURNITURE SALESMEN, RETAIL EXPERIENCE; GOOD SALARY; PERMANENT POSITIONS. FINKENBERG'S, CORNER 19TH ST. AND 3D AV.

FURNITURE BUYER,
with sales experience, in New York market; we cater to hotel, restaurant and club trade; carry small stock, but do a $100,000.00 business in jobbing way; you must also have experience of this character; we are a large and up-to-date institution, and offer an exceptional opportunity to an energetic and resourceful furniture man; make application complete; give age, former employers; replies confidential. Box M 360 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.
PACKERS
CHINA, GLASSWARE, HOUSEFURNISHING, AND PICTURE FRAME
EXPERIENCE; SHORT HOURS.
HIGH SALARIES.
CARRIERS
FOR GENERAL DRY GOODS;
MEN ABOUT 50 YEARS OLD.
TIMEKEEPERS
WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE.
INSPECTORS
FOR THE INSPECTION AND WRAPPING OF GENERAL DRY GOODS.
SHEET WRITERS.
EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.
IN DELIVERY DEPARTMENT.
DELIVERY EMPLOYES.
A LARGE NUMBER OF MEN WHO
HAVE HAD DEPARTMENT STORE
EXPERIENCE.
PERMANENT POSITIONS;
HIGH SALARIES.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

GLASSBLOWER, EXPERIENCED, IN A WESTERN CITY; MUST BE SOBER; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED; REFERENCES REQUIRED AS TO CHARACTER AND ABILITY. ADDRESS N 372 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GROCERY MANAGERS—By a corporation of large capital, now operating a large chain of stores in several big cities, and which is preparing extensive expansion. Must be thoroughly experienced in grocery business, possess some executive ability, ambitious, and furnish highest references. Only those now employed and between 25 and 40 years of age need apply. Married men preferred. Good salary and liberal profit-sharing arrangement to right parties. Splendid opportunity. Give all details in first letter. Correspondence confidential. Address A. P. FOUTE, Vice President, The Jones Company, Louisville, Ky.

HELPER wanted in our coffee department, must be bright and willing. Apply Monday, Superintendent, Park & Tilford, 529 West 42d St.

HIGH-CLASS, educated gentlemen wanted to present an educational proposition to people of refinement; must be forceful, magnetic speakers; good salary and commission to the right men; in applying, state age and former experience in detail. Address Educational, E 268 Times.

HIGH GRADE SALESMAN with integrity and perseverance; must be well dressed; permanent position and big opportunity for right man; references required; commission basis; write for appointment.—A. H. B., B 99 Times.

INTERIOR DECORATOR.

First-class Fifth Av. firm requires young assistant to selling force. Address, stating particulars, Decorators, Box C 5 Times.

ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

GENTLEMAN OF ITALIAN BIRTH, WITH WIDE SELLING EXPERIENCE ON LARGE SCALE, AND WITH BROAD KNOWLEDGE OF STEEL AND STEEL PRODUCTS, TO ACT AS RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE IN ITALY FOR ONE OF THE LARGEST FIRMS OF Motors IN THE WORLD; SALARY BASIS; MUST POSSESS STRONG PERSONALITY, GOOD EDUCATION, AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY; MAN BETWEEN 35 AND 40 YEARS OF AGE PREFERRED; IN FIRST LETTER STATE AGE, DETAILS REGARDING EDUCATION AND TRAINING, AND NAMES OF FIRMS BY WHOM PREVIOUSLY EMPLOYED. M 348 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

JANITOR.—Middle-aged man and wife as janitor for small institution; salary $50. Apply by letter to Dr. Scott, Tremont Av., White Plains, N. Y.

JAPANESE OFFICE MAN; MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH CLERICAL IMPORT WORK AND UNDERSTAND HOW TO CALCULATE JAPANESE INVOICES; ONE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; GOOD REFERENCES; PREFERABLY ONE WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH WELL. ADDRESS P 223 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

JIG SAWER.—Good jig sawer wanted, acquainted with sawing silver and aluminum for stone setting; good wages and steady work. Apply to Goodwin & Gregory, 107 Friendship St., Providence, R. I.

LEDGER CLERK, YOUNG MAN, IN LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE, MUST HAVE THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF POSTING, DRAWING OFF MONTHLY STATEMENTS, GOOD PENMAN, EXPERIENCED IN FIGURING INTEREST AND DISCOUNTS, RAPID AT ADDITION; PREVIOUS BUSINESS EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 27, MADISON SQUARE STATION, NEW YORK.

LEDGER CLERK.—For sales ledger, by large dry goods concern; must have experience in drawing off trial balances; state salary and references. N 388 Times Downtown.

LICENSED ENGINEER.

Unusual opportunity for ambitious young married man not over 30 years; position calls for more than average ability; applicant must be able to manage complete power plant and electrical equipment; opportunity to assist general manager of all mechanical departments, like machine shop, carpenter shop, electrician, plumber, painter, handy men, and porters; salary, $20 to start, more when ability has been proved. Apply by letter only.
KOPS BROTHERS,
NEMO CORSETS,
16th St. and Irving Place,
New York City.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.
All-around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted by a large manufacturing company, designers with experience in the design of electrical apparatus particularly, switchboards, circuit breakers, and control apparatus. X 242 Times Annex.

MEN. — Two active, educated men wanted, over 25 years of age, for special work in New York and Pennsylvania; salary and commission. Apply 10 to 12, A. W. Ross, Dodd, Mead & Co., Inc., 449 4th Av., second floor.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR wanted; must be able to handle circulars and printed forms; state reference, experience and salary. E 45 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted in an accountant's office, of good address and neat appearance; good writing essential, but experience unnecessary; opportunity to learn bookkeeping and typewriting; not over 15 years of age; salary to commence $6 per week. N 349 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, American, in busy office; must be energetic, neat, and willing; state age, wages wanted, &c. P 201 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY for downtown importing house; good handwriting; high school graduate; good future. P. O. Box 1,498.

OFFICE BOY, neat appearance, for large retail establishment; give full particulars. M 69 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Must be a hustler; hours, 9 to 6; salary, $7. N 382 Times Downtown.

OFFICE WORK.—College graduate, engineering, under 35, for general office work in this city preparatory to work in Orient; permanent position; old firm; state qualifications; all correspondence confidential. A 139 Times.

OPPORTUNITY for a capable, energetic man, aged 21-24, possessed of a high school education, good presence and address, to enter the office of a reliable manufacturer conveniently located to Jackson Av., Jersey City station of J. C. R. R., or Summit Av. station of H. & M. R. R.; must be proficient in typewriting; state age, rate, education, business experience, and salary expected. Address X 275 Times Annex.

OPERATOR.—Creasing and strap machine operators for straps and leather specialties. N 310 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERK wanted in the office of a large packing case manufacturer; must be neat, clean, a writer and good at figures; address, stating salary, experience &c. Lumber, M 353 Times Downtown.

PAYROLL CLERK.—Must be good and rapid penman and good at figures; salary $15. Apply in own handwriting, C. H. S., 20 Webster Av., Long Island City.

PICTURE FITTER.—Experienced young man. Barter, 323 Madison Av.

PORTERS. — MEN PREFERRED WHO HAVE HAD PREVIOUS TRAINING IN THE WORK OF THE WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS. APPLY MONDAY, SUPERINTENDENT, PARK & TILFORD, 529 WEST 42D ST.

PORTER WANTED.—A young man to make himself generally useful; wages $50 per month. B 78 Times.

PRINTING AND BINDING.—Young man to learn estimating; good opportunity in large establishment; must be accurate and possess knowledge of business; state source of knowledge, age, and salary expected in first letter. E 14 Times.

PRINTING ORDER CLERK, experienced with large plant; all kinds of work; give references, experience, salary, &c. N 354 Times Downtown.

PROOFREADER in editorial office of high grade New York magazine, to revise manuscript for grammatical construction and typographical style; reference to a previous employer essential. B 144 Times.

READY-TO-WEAR MAN wanted to act as assistant to owner of ladies' specialty store in Kansas City, Missouri; must have executive ability, know how to control and command the respect of employes and be fully competent to conduct business in absence of owner; this is a good opportunity and future for the right man; apply by letter, giving full particulars as to past and present employers; state age and salary expected to begin with; only those standing strictest investigation will be considered. E 26 Times.

RECEIVING MANAGER

to reorganize the receiving department of a large mercantile concern; this position requires concrete experience in overseeing and intelligently directing a large number of men; thousands of shipments by freight, express, and mail are received each week in several different buildings, and the man who can organize this into a smooth running department will get a splendid position now, and if successful will be worth much more to this company and himself later.
Give a full account of your experience and why you think you can fill this position.
Give age and salary expected. E 71 Times.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY,
Broadway and Warren Street,
have several openings for boys 16 years old and grammar school graduates to start in shipping department; good opportunity for the right kind of boys; salary $6. Apply to Mr. Moore, 9 Warren Street, New York City.

SALESMEN
Wanted to work on leads only, selling the Sears-Roebuck and the Cambridge editions of the Encyclopedia Britannica.
An absolute, permanent connection with the biggest publishing house in the world, and extremely rapid promotion to those salesmen who have sufficient executive ability to handle other men.
Those positions will pay them far more than is made by the average salesman.
If any salesman, desiring to better his earnings and position, will come in and talk things over with us we can show him facts that will prove attractive. Four-fifths of our successful men had never sold books before.
We train you thoroughly. Commission and drawing account.
120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMEN.—A large and favorably known Middle Western corporation has openings for several salesmen qualified to sell waterproof clothing.
Applications are invited not only from men who have had experience in this line but also from those who have had either inside or field sales experience in allied lines, who are reasonably certain that such experience would enable them to work out well in the service referred to.
We cannot give consideration to the habitual job-seeker, and do not care to give our time to an investigation of applications of those who felt it necessary to change positions or occupations frequently within the last several years.
In answering this advertisement please give us your reasons for believing you would be a valuable factor in an organization such as you imagine this to be; also give your age, nationality, business experience, salary expected, and any other special qualifications. Answer at once to Box E 15 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.—VEILING AND NETTING, &C.; HOUSE HAS OPENING OVER SOUTHERN TERRITORY; ALSO NEW YORK STATE; SMALL TOWNS INCLUDED; WANT MEN WITH EXPERIENCE AND FOLLOWING; STATE PRESENT CONNECTIONS; SALARY OR COMMISSION. ADDRESS SALESMAN, BOX E 75 TIMES.

SALESMEN—HIGH GRADE,
to sell exclusive and popular automobile in Greater New York; liberal commission for the right men; a car already splendidly established. Reply, stating qualifications, and giving references. Box L. H., 17 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Intelligent, high-grade salesman to sell established and well advertised product to retail grocery trade; only those who have had similar past experience, have made good in former positions, and can furnish satisfactory reference will be considered; straight salary and commission basis; good opportunities for advancement, both as to position and salary; give age and information regarding previous experience. N 376 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by house of international reputation; one wide-awake, energetic man with selling experience and executive ability can earn rapid promotion; commission with drawing account. Address, in confidence, C. E. C., 75 Times Annex.

SALESMAN,
REPRESENTING IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING LADIES' NECKWEAR HOUSE, HAS OPENING FOR AI MAN FOR TERRITORY EMBRACING PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST; MUST BE THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH THIS TRADE OR LACE BUYERS; NONE OTHERS NEED APPLY; FULL PARTICULARS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL; COMMISSION BASIS ONLY. ADDRESS P 247 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN WANTED.
New York banking house wants a salesman with clientele to sell public utility bonds and preferred stock in New York and vicinity; must give references; unusual opportunity for worker who has a following of security buyers; salary and commission. Address P 242 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN accustomed to making big money; we have openings for several aggressive specialty salesmen to travel and sell our advertising service to bankers and merchants; clean, dignified, legitimate, and established business; exclusive territory; commission paid daily or weekly; experience in our line, while desirable, not necessary; call 9 to 12 A. M., National Engraving Company, 184 Nassau St.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric fan manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tate, 3 Home Street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OFFICE BOY.—Must be a hustler; hours, 9 to 6; salary, $7. N 382 Times Downtown.

OFFICE WORK.—College graduate, engineering, under 35, for general office work in this city preparatory to work in Orient; permanent position; old firm; state qualifications; all correspondence confidential. A 139 Times.

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We cannot give consideration to the habitual job-seeker, and do not care to give our time to an investigation of applications of those who felt it necessary to change positions or occupations frequently within the last several years.
In answering this advertisement please give us your reasons for believing you would be a valuable factor in an organization such as you imagine this to be; also give your age, nationality, business experience, salary expected, and any other special qualifications. Answer at once to Box E 15

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Monday; moderate southeast to south winds, becoming variable on Tuesday.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,464. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, 2 CENTS

PRESIDENT TO TEST NEW YORK'S PULSE

Trip to Buffalo, Leaders Believe, Will Show the Wilson Strength.

SEE NO TURN TO HUGHES

Republican Statements of Stemming the Tide Are Purely for Political Purposes, Democrats Say.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 29.—With Election Day only nine days off, President Wilson will round out his campaign this week with three speeches. Two of them will be in New York—at Buffalo on Nov. 1 and in Madison Square Garden on Nov. 2. The President's personal share in the fight will end next Saturday with a final speech at Shadow Lawn. The day will be made much of by the Democrats, and Mr. Wilson's speech is expected to furnish a fitting climax to the campaign. The President will probably pay particular attention to New Jersey, his home State, in this address.

Arrangements have been made for the President to receive full election returns at Shadow Lawn. While he was not made his plans public, it is expected that he will receive the returns surrounded only by members of his family. Secretary Tumulty and other White House officials will get the news at the executive offices in Asbury Park.

Mr. Wilson probably will return to Washington within two or three days after the election.

The Democratic leaders are looking forward with unusual interest to the President's Buffalo trip as an index to the feeling toward him throughout the State. They have received only most glowing accounts of the national campaign through up-State New York, and they expect big receptions at the towns in which Mr. Wilson stops on his way from Buffalo to New York on Thursday morning.

Buffalo, regarded a few weeks ago as a stronghold of Republican sentiment, is believed by the President's advisers to have taken a strong turn in his direction. They are confident that it now only needs the stimulus of his visit to put the Republicans thoroughly on the defensive.

As to New York City, there is no longer the slightest doubt here about Tammany's whole-hearted support. Any question about the genuineness of Tammany's enthusiasm was answered by the thousands of organization men who poured into the grounds of Shadow Lawn yesterday. The Tammany leaders not only demonstrated their loyalty to the satisfaction of the friends of the Administration by their presence in such large numbers, but many of them took the opportunity to give their personal assurance that New York City would roll up an old-time majority for the Democratic ticket.

The Democratic leaders here are at a loss to account for the reports that have been coming from Republican headquarters during the past week purporting to show that the Democratic "tide," acknowledged a week ago, has been stemmed and that things are now swinging in the opposite direction. They assert that there has not been the least abatement in the growth of Democratic sentiment and that Republican statements to the contrary are made without real basis and purely for political purposes.

The reports that have been received during the last few days from all over the Middle West and from New York have been as rosy as the most ardent partisan could desire. On the basis of the telegrams, letters and confidential reports which have continued to pour in from campaign workers, the more optimistic Democrats here are satisfied with nothing but predictions of a landslide. The more conservative, however, realizing the handicap with which the party started, are inclined to discount these reports somewhat as colored by an excess of enthusiasm.

None of the President's advisers here, however, now doubts his election by a satisfactory margin. The only difference between them lies in the estimate of his majority. They say that he had excellent practical grounds for his confident declaration yesterday that "the tide began before anybody knew anything about it and there has been no recession at any time." The polls in this morning's papers tended further to confirm their optimism.

Augustus Thomas will take dinner with the President tomorrow night. Afterward he will address a political rally at the Broadway Theatre in Long Branch, and it is possible that the President may attend the meeting. Mr. Wilson spent today resting for the strenuous week to come.

The President will receive tomorrow a delegation consisting of President Watson and the Executive Committee of the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture.

PARIS RUSH FOR WAR LOAN.

Tellers Run Out of Certificates to Give the Subscribers.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The closing day for subscriptions to the second war loan, notwithstanding the extremely unfavorable weather conditions prevailing, brought out such numbers of subscribers in Paris, particularly in quarters occupied by the laboring class, that many loan tellers at the Post Offices and private institutions receiving subscriptions ran out of certificates and were obliged to resort to improvised receipts for the money offered.

No estimates of the total subscriptions will be possible for several days. The only indications of the result are found in the largely increased receipts of gold at the Bank of France and in the greater number of individual subscriptions received at the bank and other institutions as compared with the first loan.

The Bank of France received 82,000,000 francs in gold in the three weeks ended Oct. 26, as against average receipts of 6,000,000 francs a week.

The Minister of Finance, in an official statement issued this evening, says concerning the loan:

"The general result of the loan will not be known before the end of the week. In fact, by reason of the great number of subscriptions being received at the last hour, the Minister of Finance has accorded the General Treasurer a delay of several days to complete the subscriptions received in the departments.

"From information thus far received it is believed the number and importance of the subscriptions will demonstrate once again the confidence of the country and its decision to spare no effort for the national defense."

HEARS BRITAIN HAS A 40,000 TON WARSHIP

Is Now Under Construction, Sea Power Is Informed, With 18-Inch Guns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Sea Power, the organ of the Navy League of the United States, will make the statement editorially in its issue of this week that "it is hardly to be doubted that Great Britain is preparing a surprise for the world in the way of a battleship bigger and better than any existing type."

This opinion is based on information received from abroad. The Navy Department, according to Sea Power, is said to have received rumors that Great Britain is building one or more battleships of 40,000 tons' displacement.

"It is reported," says Sea Power, "that Great Britain is installing eighteen-inch guns on her latest type of battleship. We are informed also that a reliable observer, recently returned from England, saw under construction there a battleship (or battle cruiser?) larger than anything building or contemplated elsewhere, so far as he knew, but it was fenced in and he could learn very little about it.

"The Navy Department, it is said, has received rumors that Great Britain is building one or more battleships of 40,000 tons' displacement. It is believed that, if this be true, these vessels will probably carry batteries of ten eighteen-inch guns.

"For the United States, just entering upon a period of naval expansion, this news is of extreme importance. While it is too late to modify the designs of those ships of our program which are to be laid down almost immediately, the designs of the remaining ships contemplated, but not yet appropriated for, including six battleships and two battle-cruisers, should be such as to make them superior to anything building or contemplated abroad.

"The General Board is said to be considering the characteristics of these contemplated battleships and that probably vessels of about 38,000 tons, mounting twelve 16-inch guns, would be favored. Since the last preceding design calls for ships of 32,000 tons, carrying only eight 16-inch guns, the projected ships would be 50 per cent. stronger in battery power, a very satisfactory increase and a cause for congratulation were it not for these rumors from abroad of bigger and probably more powerful ships."

Sea Power then asks why the United States should not build the limit at once.

"It is only necessary," it says, "to recall here that the limit in size, for the American Navy, is that imposed by the limiting dimensions of the Panama Canal locks; that such a vessel would be of about 60,000 tons displacement; that she could carry a large battery of 20-inch guns; that she could be given very superior armor protection; that maximum protection against torpedo attack could be provided; and that she could have nearly the speed of a battle cruiser.

"In all probability, we could bring to a conclusion, for a time at least, the mad race for naval armament if we boldly decided to create the limit, so far as we can realize it, in all types of naval craft and equipment."

LETTER OF 2200 B. C. READ AT THE U. OF P.

Sumerian Scholar Opens and Translates Order for Flour in Ancient Babylon.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—A letter written 2,200 years before Christ and never delivered has just been opened and read here.

Dr. Stephen Langdon, formerly of Oxford University, just appointed curator of the Babylonian section of the University Museum, opened the letter with a mallet, for it was sealed in a clay envelope and written in archaic Sumerian. Translated with great difficulty, the letter proved to be a haughty order from the writer to a subordinate concerning a deal in flour.

Dr. Langdon is one of the few very great Sumerian scholars in the world. His appointment was the result of the war, which so lessened the number of students at Oxford as to eliminate his classes.

Text books used at the great college at the Temple of Nippur many, many thousand years ago have been put on exhibition at the museum. Dr. Langdon has just finished translating them. Among them is an exercise book used by some small boy. It is filled with exercises in syllables—Ba, Bi, Be, Da, Di, De, and so on. On the other side of the tablet is a spelling lesson with some mistakes rubbed out in the soft clay by the boy's thumb. The thumb marks are as definite as though they had just been made.

Among the volumes in an interesting botanical treatise on the cultivation of the date palm. There are also law books written in Sumerian and in Babylonian, a legal lexicon.

Dr. Langdon will make a catalogue of Sumerian and Babylonian tablets in the Museum.

HOME RULE NOW IS REDMOND'S PLEA

Irish Leader Says Britain Would Thus Allay People's Suspicion.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Speaking at Sligo today, John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, urged the immediate putting into effect of home rule for Ireland.

"The present state of Ireland," said Mr. Redmond, "is a serious menace to the British Empire to a victorious ending of the war. Ireland's suspicion of British statesmen and their promises should be met with trust and home rule put immediately into operation. This would do more to help the successful ending of the war than the alliance of half a dozen neutrals. Ireland is suffering from a brainstorm. A gust of passion has swept the country and a period of calm is necessary to restore a rational and sane view of the causes and the consequences of the tragedy through which Ireland has just passed.

"Common sense is rapidly reasserting itself and the passion is subsiding. Ireland has come to believe that she must not sacrifice the fruits of forty years of patient labor in a moment of anger and disappointment."

Genuine Deerfoot Farm Sausage. Their savory, smack-your-lips flavor makes you long for breakfast. Order some today. —Advt.

HUGHES OUTLINES WHAT HE STANDS FOR

Statement of "My Conception of the Presidency" Issued by Republican Candidate.

A FIRM FOREIGN POLICY

A Tariff That Will Protect Labor, Strict but Just Oversight of Business, Permanent Prosperity.

The Republican National Committee made public last night a statement from Charles E. Hughes, which was described as a summing up by the Presidential candidate of what he considered the principal issues of the campaign. The statement follows:

MY CONCEPTION OF THE PRESIDENCY.

By Charles E. Hughes.

On the eve of Election Day the American people are entitled to a summary of the things I have stood for in this campaign, as they are the things I shall stand for as President.

No man can tell in advance what unexpected demands the next four years may present, but one whose conception of the President's duty rests upon fundamental principles can describe with entire sincerity how the problems of administration would be approached and in what spirit they would be solved.

A man charged with the duty of reaching a desired goal knows that the road to it is found in following that path which sound judgment and clear vision open up step by step. I can show the road I expect to travel

I propose, first of all, to start right. The President is primarily an executive. It is his supreme duty to attend to the business of the nation, to safeguard its interests, to anticipate its needs, to enforce its laws.

First of All, a Superior Cabinet.

The first act of a President who takes this view of his duties is to call about him the ablest Cabinet the country can furnish, men who can deal with the tremendous international and domestic problems which will confront us in the next four years.

My conception of the Presidency differs absolutely from that of Mr. Wilson. I look upon the President as the administrative head of the Government. He looks upon the President as primarily the political leader and lawmaker of the nation.

In the two departments of government most closely touching our foreign relations—the Department of State and the Department of the Navy—he chose men whom he knew to be wholly unequal to their duties. Administrative obligation was subordinated to political exigency. I can assure the country that any Administration under my direction will stand upon sound administrative ground with the ablest Cabinet the country can supply.

Across the road we are to travel this next four years, even though we start right and move with prudence and courage, serious hazards are thrown like breaks in a roadway made by a torrential rain. These all rise out of the war torrent which has overwhelmed Europe. The first has to do with our foreign relations. It is the President's duty to safeguard the interests of our own nation and to preserve the friendship of every other nation.

No man is more determined than I to maintain the peace which the United States, Spain, Sweden, Norway, and all the American republics now enjoy. But I should seek to maintain that peace by a firm and courteous insistence on the rights of our citizens at home and abroad.

An American in Mexico is subject to Mexican law, but he is an American still and is entitled to the protection of his own Government in his lawful business. For one I shall never consent to a policy which leaves Americans helpless against the lawlessness of any country in which they have a right to do business.

Tariff to Protect Labor.

There confronts labor in the next four years a condition more serious than any that American laboring men have been called upon to face. When this war began over a million American workingmen were seeking vainly for employment. When the war ends and the developed energies of a new Europe are thrown into commercial production, our nation will face a competition such as it never knew.

One of two things must happen—either millions of men will be seeking work in vain or else there must be thought out in advance the problem of commercial organization as France and England and Germany are seeking to think out the problem today. Every one of these nations is preparing to defend its own market by a protective tariff. The end of the war will end also the opportunities for labor created by the war. The millions in the trenches today will be our industrial competitors tomorrow. If we are to save our laboring men from a catastrophe we must plan a tariff protection along sound, just and economic lines. To this endeavor I pledge myself and the men who are to be my colleagues.

In this matter again I differ absolutely from the policy of the present Administration. Democratic platforms have declared that the Government has no right to levy tariff duties except for income. This is the fundamental faith of the Democratic party.

I pledge myself and those who stand with me to deal with the needs of laboring men the country over, whatever their trade or organization, upon the principle of giving the largest protection possible to every American workingman and the largest participation possible in the prosperity of our industries with special favors to none.

Government and Business.

Finally it is to be remembered that every European government is putting itself behind its industries; organizing them, encouraging them and suggesting economies. When the commercial struggle begins anew, the industries of every European country will go into the world markets backed by the effective co-operation and intelligent oversight of their government.

Our national policy requires that gov-

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Boelke, Destroyer of 40 Allied Aeroplanes Killed in Collision in an Air Battle

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Captain Boelke, the famous German aviator, in the course of an air fight on Saturday, came into collision with another aeroplane and was killed, according to a Berlin dispatch received by Reuter's Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam. His machine landed within the German lines. On Friday Captain Boelke shot down his fortieth aeroplane.

A Paris newspaper on Oct. 18 reported that Boelke had been severely wounded by a shell from a French anti-aircraft gun. Since then, however, his name has been mentioned in the German official statements, and on Oct. 23 he was credited with having brought down his thirty-eighth aeroplane.

Captain Boelke was the most spectacular figure among all the thousands of aviators flying at the front in Europe. He seemed to bear a charmed life, and as recently as September it was reported that he had escaped almost certain death five different times when his aeroplanes were practically shot from under him.

In the early part of June, when he was credited with having brought down eighteen enemy aeroplanes, it was reported that he had been killed in an air battle with Roger Ribiers, a French aviator, over the Verdun battlefield. This report was corrected a few days later by Victor Chapman, the New York aviator who recently lost his life while flying with the Franco-American Flying Corps. Chapman wrote a letter in which he said:

"Last Saturday I had the narrowest escape to date. Coming home late from a reconnoissance alone, I was attacked from behind by a Fokker swooping from a great height. This, I think, was Boelke, as that is his invariable method of attack. A regular hail of bullets all around the machine riddled it. The controls were so damaged that only by holding them by the hand was I able to make a landing. I was lucky to get off with a slight scalp wound, insufficient to cause me to leave the front."

Sergeant Chapman, who was the first American aviator to die for France, was shot dead in a battle with two German Aviatiks over Verdun on June 24.

From the report of the manner of Boelke's death, it is likely that he was repeating the tactics described by Chapman in an attempt to destroy an enemy aeroplane, into which he crashed. This is a most unusual accident, only one other of a similar nature having been reported since the beginning of the war.

Boelke started in the Imperial Flying Corps as an observer, later becoming a pilot. His steady eye, sure nerves, and courage soon sent him to the fighting detachment of his service, where his duties were to meet and fight off the French and English battleplanes and reconnoissance machines. In this he was more successful than any other aviator. He always flew alone, managing his machine and its gun by himself.

Boelke was a native of Dessau, and took up aviation in peace times as a sport. When he was called out by the war, he entered the flying service.

ARREDONDO DISOWNS CABRERA CHARGE

Mexican Diplomat Repudiates Statement About American Aid of Villa.

FRICTION STILL POSSIBLE

Carranza's Reported Criticism of United States May Cause Official Inquiries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Evidence was plentiful in Washington today that most of those concerned feared a serious diplomatic disagreement between the United States and Mexican Governments as a result of the statement given out yesterday by the Mexican News Bureau, quoting Luis Cabrera, head of the Mexican Commission at Atlantic City, as charging that this Government was unneutral in permitting arms and ammunition to be sent from this country to the Villista bandits in Mexico.

The denial of responsibility for the statement, issued in New York by Mr. Cabrera, apparently did not meet the situation, because his statement corresponded so closely in some aspects to an interview with First Chief Carranza telegraphed from Mexico City and printed in American newspapers this morning, and the suspicion exists that the statement attributed to Mr. Cabrera, in spite of his denial, correctly represents the views of the Mexican Government.

The grave aspects of the situation were modified somewhat late tonight when, after conferences with some of his associates, Ambassador Designate Arredondo repudiated the statement attributed to Mr. Cabrera, and said he would go to the State Department tomorrow so to inform Mr. Lansing. On the view taken by the United States Government of the statement given out in the name of Mr. Cabrera may depend the continuance of the negotiations at Atlantic City for an adjustment.

Consternation at Embassy.

The appearance of the Cabrera statement caused consternation at the Embassy. Mr. Arredondo promptly had a conference with Mr. Cabrera over the long-distance telephone. Later he explained that the Mexican News Bureau had prepared and issued without authority the statement as a result of remarks made by Cabrera on Friday to a representative of the bureau. He said Cabrera made no unpleasant references to the American Government, and, moreover, was not expecting his remarks to be quoted.

"They were speaking," said the Ambassador, "about the situation in general, and especially in Chihuahua, as to how Villa had been able to cause such alarm. Mr. Cabrera said, not for publication and without expectation that his remarks would be used:

"The American Government could help us by increasing its vigilance to prevent ammunition from getting into the hands of Villa and by expelling from the United States a great number of Mexican refugees who are very well known as enemies of the de facto Government in Mexico. This the American Government could do strictly within the province of American neutrality laws."

Further than these remarks, it was stated, there was no reference in any part of Mr. Cabrera's conversation to the United States Government or its officers.

"The public should be warned," Mr. Arredondo added, "that many false statements have appeared and will continue to be published in the United States by enemies of the de facto Government, whose purpose is to bring about intervention in Mexico and armed conflict between Mexico and the United States."

How the statement originated was the subject of much speculation and apparently narrowed down to a question of veracity between Mr. Cabrera and the member of the News Bureau staff who gave it to the press. The bureau, set up some time ago, with G. F. Weeks, formerly a press censor for the Carranza Government at Mexico City, at its head, has been regarded as the semi-official mouthpiece of the embassy. The employe who issued yesterday's statement was George F. Edmunds, publicity representative of the embassy until the bureau was organized. Edmunds asserts that the statement was dictated to him at Atlantic City by Cabrera, who authorized him to make it public. Weeks tonight telegraphed Cabrera disclaiming responsibility for the action.

General Carranza's Charge.

In the interview attributed to General Carranza the First Chief was quoted as saying that the Villista movement in Chihuahua had been able to continue "on account of the facilities the enemies of the Government have acquired in the United States to foment and aid the movement."

Agents of the Carranza Government in Washington today sent a telegram

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CARLSTROM FLIGHT SET FOR TOMORROW

Bad Weather Along Route to New York Prevents Start Today.

HALF-HOUR TRIAL SUNDAY

Aviator and Constructor Satisfied That the Machine Is in Excellent Trim.

Good Flying Weather Tuesday

[Weather Bureau Prediction.]

Northern Illinois, Tuesday fair; northern Indiana, fair; Ohio, fair; southern New York, probably fair; New Jersey, probably fair; southern New York, probably fair.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Victor Carlstrom will make his non-stop aeroplane flight from Chicago to New York for THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday. The plan to start at daybreak tomorrow, which Carlstrom entertained until late this afternoon, was finally abandoned on account of unfavorable weather conditions which the aviator seemed likely to meet in the Eastern States.

Rain was falling this morning when Carlstrom went out to the army aviation field at Ashburn to make a practice flight with his Curtiss biplane, and for a time it looked as if the weather would be too bad even for trial flights. The rain ceased toward noon, however, and he was able to fly late in the day. But the Weather Bureau reported that while the storm which passed over Chicago this morning was headed toward the St. Lawrence and hence would pass north of Carlstrom's course without interfering with him, there was a storm moving up over the Southern States which would probably cross his path as he was flying over southern New York. So the aviator finally decided to stay on the safe side and to postpone his flight for another twenty-four hours.

It will be impossible for Carlstrom to announce definitely the date he will make the attempt on any given morning until about 9 o'clock of the night before. The latest Weather Bureau reports are made up between 6 and 8:30, and not until Carlstrom has studied them and made calculations as to the weather that he would probably encounter can he say with certainty that he will make the attempt. Even then, in the nine hours that will elapse before his start, there is room for a change of weather in Chicago, which may make another postponement necessary. But the aviator is eager to get off at the first possible date, and if it is impossible to make the attempt on Tuesday he will be deeply disappointed.

When Carlstrom announced his decision late this evening officials of the Chicago Telephone Company promptly notified all the offices along his line of flight that the trip would not take place in the morning. Each office is sending out observers to points of vantage, where they will sweep the skies with high-powered glasses, and it was realized that a considerable hardship would be imposed if any of the scouts were compelled to go out on a false report.

Flew with Tank Half Full.

Charles B. Kirkham of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company, who supervised the construction of the motor of Carlstrom's machine, arrived in Chicago this morning and went to the field with the aviator. During the morning drizzle they looked over the machine, and later considerable time was spent in tuning up the motor. Carlstrom finally got off the ground about the middle of the afternoon and flew for perhaps half an hour, with the gasoline tank half full. This made a difference of something like 700 pounds in the weight of the machine, and he was preparing to ascend a second time with a full load when heavy banks of clouds swept up from the west, blotting out the sun, and made it too dark for convenience. Tomorrow he expects to make a flight of at least three hours with a full load, and to bring out under the strain of this test any weaknesses that may be latent in the aeroplane.

But he does not expect to find any. Both Carlstrom and Kirkham, after looking over the motor and the rest of the aeroplane, were of the opinion that as far as could be seen, it was in ex-

Continued on Page 2.

BACK-STAIRS GOSSIP, SAYS BRECKINRIDGE

Declares Man Who Quoted Him on Lusitania "Postscript" Is a Scoundrel.

BAILEY STICKS TO IT

But Burleson and Houston Join Other Cabinet Members in Denying Lodge Charges.

Henry Breckinridge, who was Assistant Secretary of War under Lindley M. Garrison, has replied to Senator Lodge's charge concerning President Wilson's first Lusitania note.

Senator Lodge at Boston on Saturday night read a letter from Dr. Charles H. Bailey of Tufts College, purporting to give the substance of a conversation with Mr. Breckinridge, in which the latter said President Wilson wrote a postscript to the note, informing the German Government not to put too serious an interpretation on the words "omit no word or act," and that thereupon two or three members of the Cabinet had threatened to resign, and the proposed postscript was withdrawn.

Mr. Breckinridge was asked about the charge of Senator Lodge, and sent the following reply:

San Mateo, Cal., Oct. 28, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to your telegram of Oct. 28. Any one who quoted me to Senator Lodge as reported in your telegram of Oct. 28 is a scoundrel. No member of President Wilson's Cabinet ever threatened him on any subject. The malice that would seek for partisan advantage to emasculate the potency of one's Government in a vital international affair by the mongering of backstairs gossip is beneath contempt.

HENRY BRECKINRIDGE.

May Say More Later.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—Henry Breckinridge, when asked about the postscript to the Lusitania note tonight said:

"I have said all that I intend to say for the present on that subject."

He emphasized "present," intimating that he might have more to say later. He declined to answer further questions.

The San Francisco Examiner received today a telegram from Henry Breckinridge dated San José, stating that he had sent a telegram to Dr. Bailey declaring that "your letter to Grafton Cushing is a jumble of false statements."

Bailey Reiterates Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Dr. Charles Hervey Bailey of Tufts Medical School, in a statement made to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight, said that the story of his conversation with former Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge on the postscript to the Lusitania note, as told by Senator Lodge, was "accurate in every respect."

The Republican State Committee made public a telegram of Mr. Breckinridge to The Philadelphia Public Ledger, in which Dr. Bailey was characterized as "a scoundrel." The statement from the Republican organization said:

"Mr. Bailey replied to The Ledger through the Republican State Committee tonight that the letter he wrote to Grafton D. Cushing and read by Senator Lodge Saturday night, was 'a fair, and not at all exaggerated' story of his conversation with Breckinridge; that he expected there would be denials all around, but that he affirms the truth of his letter."

Later another message on behalf of Dr. Bailey was sent to the newspapers, asserting that Mr. Breckinridge "had made no denial of the most important feature of the letter, which says that President Wilson, without the knowledge of any member of his Cabinet except Secretary Bryan, had added a postscript to the Lusitania note, saying that the German Government was not to put too serious an interpretation to the words 'omit no word or act.'"

The statement made to THE TIMES correspondent by Dr. Bailey follows:

"I have nothing to add to what I said in the letter to Mr. Cushing, except to say that it is a truthful account of the conversation I had with ex-Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge while traveling with him from San Francisco in July.

"I was at the Somerville rally last night, together with Dr. Herman C. Bumpus of Tufts College and heard Senator Lodge read my letter. I approved of its being read, and I was very much pleased with the manner in which Senator Lodge presented the facts, and also with the manner in which it was received.

"Previous to July 15, when I met Mr. Breckinridge on the train from San Francisco, I had never met him. It was a casual train acquaintance, and the information he gave me and which Senator Lodge used in his address last night and the night before, was voluntarily given.

"I was not introduced to Mr. Breckinridge by a mutual friend. We happened to get into conversation on the long journey from San Francisco to Omaha, Neb. I broached the subject of national affairs, and asked him if there was any truth in the statement that Secretary Bryan had informed Ambassador Dumba that the Central Powers need not take the note too seriously. He said it was true, and he of his own accord proceeded to give me the rest of the information that I gave Mr. Cushing in my letter."

Senator Lodge said tonight that if he had anything further to say on the subject he would do so at an address in Fitchburg tomorrow night.

Dr. Bailey is Assistant Professor of Histology at Tufts Medical School, having joined the faculty on Sept. 1. His home is at 855 Broadway, Somerville. He was graduated from Brown in 1903 and received the degree of M. D. at Harvard in 1910. For two years following he was resident pathologist at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, and later, for one year, was associated with the Crocker Research Laboratory of Columbia University.

The last two years prior to coming to Tufts he was Assistant Professor of Pathology at the Leland Stanford University.

Garrison Offers No Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet, declined tonight to make any comment on the statement of Henry Breckinridge, who resigned the office of Assistant Secretary of War when Mr. Garrison retired, regarding the alleged postscript to the Lusitania note.

Mr. Garrison, who is in Washington on legal business, said that he had nothing to add to what he said last

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GREEK TROOPS TO QUIT THESSALY AND EPIRUS

Athens Government Announces Their Removal to the Southern Peninsula of Peloponnesus.

ATHENS, Oct. 29.—The Greek Government officially made it known today that, following the recent series of visits of the Entente Ministers to the royal palace, King Constantine has spontaneously undertaken further to dispel Entente suspicions of his sincerity by ordering what he had previously refused to grant on the insistence of the French Military Attaché; that is, the transfer of the Third and Fourth Army Corps from Thessaly and the Sixteenth Division from the Epirus to the Peloponnesus, the southern Greek peninsula. In both districts only a force sufficient to maintain order is to be kept. The transfer is to begin on Nov. 3.

The recent report that Prince George of Greece, brother of King Constantine, was to return to Athens from London, where he has been for some time representing the views of the Greek Court, is untrue.

Prince Nicholas, Military Governor of the interior zone, is expected in Athens within a few days.

Epirus for some time has been in possession of the Italian Army based on the Port of Avlona, in Albania, which, after supplanting the Greek authorities as it advanced, is now linked up with the extreme left wing of the Entente front in Macedonia, made up of French regiments.

GERMAN STOKHOD LINE UNDER RUSSIAN ATTACK

Czar's Artillery in Heavy Bombardment with Infantry Clashes on Volhynian Positions.

BERLIN, Oct. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—During a heavy bombardment which extended along almost the whole length of the line of the Stokhod River in Volhynia the Russians yesterday attacked in the wooded area west of Lutsk, near Szelzov. The attack, according to today's Army Headquarters statement, broke down under the German curtain of fire. The official statement reads:

Front of Prince Leopold: The Russians held almost the entire line of the Stokhod under a lively fire which reached its greatest violence west of Lutsk. A Russian attack launched from the forest district east of Szelzov broke down under our curtain of fire.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 29.—The War Office today issued the subjoined bulletin:

Successful reconnoissances have taken place on the River Stavok, a tributary of the Stokhod, (Volhynia,) in the region of the village of Sitvetichi and the village of Rudka-Mirnskia, (nineteen miles east of Kovel,) and also in the region of Belick.

Along the rest of the front artillery duels and hand-grenade fighting is proceeding.

SAYS GERMANY MIGHT HAVE WON IN 60 DAYS

Beresford Asserts That a Naval Dash Would Have Broken Britain's Power.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29. — Admiral Lord Beresford, asserts in a letter to Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the Navy League of the United States, that if Germany had taken advantage of her opportunity at the outbreak of the European war, the Germans would have entered Paris, compelled peace with France, and reached Petrograd in a short time. "We would have been brought to our knees in a couple of months," says the British Admiral.

Portions of Admiral Beresford's letter are as follows:

"I wish people had listened to me before the war. I think it might have been averted; anyway, we escaped a most appalling danger, as, if the Germans had attacked us first without a declaration of war and sent what they could have sent—140 cruisers and armed merchant ships on to our unprotected trade routes, we would have been brought to our knees in a couple of months; they could have put down a thousand ships in the first week, and if we had had three times the number of dreadnoughts it would have availed us nothing. In pointing this danger out for years I have always told my countrymen, as I have told you, that an empire, like a man, can be killed as easily by cutting an artery as by a stab in the heart.

"I have always thought that the German Emperor could not have been in Berlin at the moment the Junkers had made everything ready for declaring war; if he had been, he would have sent for Tirpitz, and on telling Tirpitz that the British neither would nor could fight, Tirpitz would have replied: 'I have got to think of what they may or may not do. Do not go to war for another three weeks; give me time to get all our cruisers and submarines on the trade routes; if the British do not fight we can order our vessels home; if the British do fight, we have got them.'

"If the Germans had carried out that plan, they could have got into Paris, compelled peace with France, and then been in St. Petersburg in a short time, and become the dominant power in Europe and the world, possibly for a century."

SALONIKI RECRUITS ON TORPEDOED SHIP

50 Drowned When Torpedo Attacks the Vessel—Norwegian Schooner Set on Fire.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says:

"A German submarine Saturday evening near Piraeus torpedoed the Greek steamer Angheliki, which was taking to Saloniki 850 recruits to the volunteer movement, of whom 50 were drowned."

The Norwegian sailing ship Regina, of Skien, was set on fire by German submarine U-34 while the ship was on her way from Norway to England, and two members of her crew were drowned, according to a Reuter dispatch from Ymuiden, Holland, today. This news was brought to Ymuiden, according to the dispatch, by the Dutch steamer Hector, which arrived at that port with the Captain and ten members of the crew of the Regina on board. These sailors were taken on board the U-34, from which they were transferred to the Hector.

Lloyd's announces that the Danish steamer Sif of 105 tons gross, and the Russian three-masted schooner Ingersoll of 239 tons have been sunk.

No steamer named Angelike is listed in available shipping records. It seems probable that the volunteers mentioned were recruits for the force being gathered by the provisional Government recently formed in Crete for the furtherance of what is now characterized as an "anti-Bulgarian" movement by Greek subjects working in co-operation with the Entente Allies.

RUMANIANS TAKE ALPINE CORPS GUNS

Capture Two Complete Batteries South of Vulcan Pass and Use Them on Foe.

GET 900 BAVARIANS, TOO

Teuton Invasion from Red Tower Pass Also Checked, Bucharest War Office Announces.

RUSSIANS BLOCK THE WEDGE

They Win Battle at Junction of Bukowina, Rumania and Transylvania Borders.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Continuing their successes on the Transylvania front the Rumanians and Russians have not only checked the Teuton invasion all along the border, but at some points are rolling it back, notably north of Campulung toward the Red Tower Pass, and south of the Vulcan Pass in the Jiul Valley, where the Rumanians appear to have inflicted another severe defeat on the Bavarian Alpine Corps, capturing an additional ten officers and 250 soldiers, two complete batteries of 105-millimeter mountain howitzers and four machine gun, according to the official statement from Bucharest.

The Russian official report gives the total of prisoners taken in this Jiul Valley engagement as 900 and machine guns as 11. It also says that the great Teuton drive designed to thrust a wedge between the Rumanian and Russian lines where they link up at the junction of the frontiers of Bukowina, Transylvania and Rumania has been halted.

Following is the text of the Rumanian communication:

Northern and Northwestern Fronts.—At Tulghes and Bicaz there have been artillery bombardments. In the Trotus Valley, the Usul Valley and on the Vrancea frontier nothing new has developed. In the Buzeu Valley bad weather has prevented operations. At Table Butsi, Bratocea and Predelus the situation is unchanged.

In the Prahova Valley we arrested by our curtain of fire an enemy attack which was advancing through the Clabucetul Baiului, north of Azuga. We have occupied Mount Unghiamare.

In the region of Dragoslavie we repulsed attacks toward our centre and toward our right wing. We have progressed on our left wing.

East of the Alt Valley the enemy is attacking with strong forces. The action is proceeding.

Captured Guns Turned on Foe.

In the Jiul Valley our troops are continuing their offensive and pursuing the enemy, who is retiring in the mountains. We have captured an additional 10 officers and 250 Bavarian soldiers. Reserve Sub-Lieutenant Patrascoiu, with a unit under his command, captured two howitzer batteries of 105-millimeter calibre belonging to the Twenty-first Regiment of Bavarian Artillery. The guns were immediately put into action against the enemy, rendering us great service. In addition we captured four machine guns and many limbers.

In the Orsova region, after a violent bombardment, the enemy attacked us at Versele, Variful, and Cocosului, but was repulsed.

On the southern front the situation is unchanged.

The Russian official report reads:

On the Rumanian front, in Transylvania, the enemy, who had assumed the offensive in the region of Negri, south of Dorna Watra, was repelled by our fire.

In the valley of the River Uz (Usul Valley) Rumanian troops assumed the offensive and repelled the enemy, capturing ten officers and 900 men. [This presumably was the victory mentioned in the Rumanian official report of Saturday.]

In the Buzen Valley the Rumanians, as a result of a successful attack, captured Goluto-Gereluj Mountain.

North of Campulung our allies captured the village of Livechi, taking 300 German prisoners, five machine-guns and two bomb mortars.

In the Alt Valley the Rumanians made an advance of ten versts (6½ miles) to the north of Salatruk.

The enemy, who penetrated with his advance guard to Tirgujiulij in the Jiul Valley, was defeated by Rumanian troops. Here the Rumanians took 900 Bavarian prisoners, two mountain howitzer batteries and 11 machine-guns.

In Dobrudja there was no change during Oct. 28.

Germans Claim Successes.

BERLIN, Oct. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Austro-German troops pressing the attack on the Northern Rumanian frontier have made further progress in the region south of Kronstadt and to the southwest in the direction of Campulung, Army Headquarters announced today. The statement reads:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis, Eastern Transylvania front: There is nothing new to report.

South of Tomoser Pass, Asuga was reached during an attack. In spite of stubborn hostile resistance, progress was made in the direction of Campulung and also further west.

Balkan front, army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The situation is unchanged.

One thousand Rumanians, the first detachment of prisoners made by the Turkish Army in Dobrudja, have arrived in Constantinople, says an Overseas News Agency dispatch from the Turkish capital. Additional Russian and

Rumanian prisoners are due to arrive shortly.

The Turkish newspaper Tasfiri-Ekfiar reports the booty taken in Dobrudja as so great in quantity that it has not yet all been brought in.

VIENNA, Oct. 29, (via London.)—The official statement from Austrian Headquarters, issued today, reads:

Eastern theatre: Army front of Archduke Charles Francis—West of Orsova we made a surprise attack and captured the heights dominating the place. South of the Voersoeaturnony-Rothenthurn Pass, north of Campulung and south of Predeal the Austro-Hungarian and German forces gained ground after desperate fighting.

On the Transylvania eastern front nothing occurred.

Bulgar King Denounces Rumania.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—According to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, a Sofia telegram quotes from the speech from the throne opening the Bulgarian Parliament as follows:

"Rumania, profiting by the embarrassments of Bulgaria, declared war in 1913, invaded in a wicked manner the territory of our kingdom and ravished rich and fertile Dobrudja. On Aug. 27, 1916, she declared war upon the allied monarchy of Austria-Hungary and attacked our Danube towns at the same time and even before war was declared. Her troops indulged in atrocities and she began to extirpate the Bulgarian population from the territory ravished by her.

"This attack forced us to order our army to enter Rumania, repulse the unexpected attack, chastise Rumania for what she had done in 1913 and deliver from bondage our brothers in Dobrudja."

An official report of operations, dated from Sofia on Saturday, reads:

Dobrudja: The pursuit of the enemy continues. The enemy everywhere is retreating toward the bridges and pontoons near Hirsova, Braila, Isakcha, and Tultcha. The bridge near Hirsova has been destroyed.

On the morning of the 26th our advanced detachments reached the Astrovo line in the region south of Babadagh.

During the course of the last two days we made more than 800 prisoners and captured seven guns and five ammunition wagons, amounting to a park, and many other wagons.

Along the Danube there has been rifle firing at some places. We occupied one of the islands east of Silistria.

A subsequent bulletin, issued today, follows:

In Dobrudja pursuit of the enemy continues. Five hundred fresh prisoners have been taken and a party of telephone operators belonging to the Fourth Siberian Corp were captured.

FRENCH AND SERBIANS TAKE BULGAR POSITIONS

Republic's Troops Storm Village of Gardilovo and a System of Trenches.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—French forces operating on the Monastir section of the Macedonian front have captured the village of Gardilovo and a system of Bulgarian trenches between Kenali and the Cerna, while the Serbians in the bend of that river have wrested some more trenches from their enemies. The official report of the fighting issued today by the Paris War Office says:

On the left bank of the Struma the British repulsed a Bulgarian counter-attack in the region north of Ormanli.

In the bend of the Cerna the Serbians made fresh progress. The French, during a brilliant engagement, captured the village of Gardilovo. Further to the left, between Kenali and the Cerna, one of our regiments captured a system of enemy trenches.

On our left wing the artillery struggle continues very active. The fire of our batteries caused the explosion of an ammunition depot near Volushina, north of Klehovo.

The official statement from Serbian Headquarters at Saloniki reads:

Yesterday there was fighting of moderate intensity favorable to us along the whole front. We captured some enemy trenches, one trench mortar and prisoners.

British Army Headquarters issued the following:

On the Doiran front there is nothing to report. On the Struma front a strong hostile patrol was driven back by our advanced troops in the neighborhood of Kalendra.

BERLIN, Oct. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official bulletin issued by the War Office says:

Macedonian Front—Southeast of Kenali and in the bend of the Cerna hostile attacks failed with sanguinary losses.

SOFIA, Oct. 29, (via London, Oct. 29.) —Appended is the official report of operations on the Macedonian front, made public today:

Between Lake Presha and the Cerna River there has been lively artillery activity. We repulsed an enemy attack by a counterattack.

Between the Monastir-Florina railway and the Cerna several attacks on the front held by the German troops near the bend of the Cerna failed.

In the Moglenica Valley, west and east of the Vardar, south of Stoyakovo, and at the foot of Belaschitza there have been artillery actions. On the Struma front there has been considerable activity by reconnoitring detachments.

On the Aegean coast the situation is calm.

KOERBER CABINET FORMED.

New Austrian Premier Submits List to the Emperor.

VIENNA, Oct. 28, (via London, Oct. 29.)—Austria's new Premier, Dr. von Koerber, this afternoon submitted to Emperor Francis Joseph a list of the new Cabinet, the Stuergkh Cabinet having in the course of the day submitted their resignations. Who the members of the new Cabinet will be is still unknown, but the impression is held here that the Ministry will be composed entirely of men acceptable both to Dr. von Koerber and Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, with whom Dr. von Koerber consulted yesterday on the subject.

The press is giving the matter considerable attention. The Vienna Tagblatt calls Von Koerber "the right man in the right place," and draws attention to the fact that the relations between the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers are excellent and that therefore their cooperation is assured.

The Neue Freie Presse points out Dr. von Koerber's suitability for the position and credits him with knowing every detail of the Administration. It expects him to regulate promptly and efficiently the food problem by showing the initiative needed, and even dictatorship if necessary.

Although Premier von Koerber has not been heard from so far on the question of convening Parliament, it is understood he distinctly favors having the Reichsrat assemble without delay. Many believe that Dr. von Koerber, who is said to be a man of action, will institute radical changes in the governmental departments, while others think it more likely that he, while doubtless aiming at making improvements, will proceed slowly and surely, which is more in keeping with his record. Certain it is, however, that von Koerber's second rise to the Presidency of the Ministry is generally thought to be advantageous to Austria, because he is credited with ability to steer the Ship of State successfully.

Some of the leading editorials in the newspapers leave the impression that relief is felt that a new Premier has taken the place of Count Stuergkh.

FEARS INVASION OF BRITAIN.

Field Marshal French Tells Volunteers They Must Prepare to Meet It.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Field Marshal Viscount French, Commander in Chief of the armies in the United Kingdom, addressing the volunteers at Derby today, said that an invasion of the British Isles was not a mere supposition, but a possibility. This they must be prepared to meet.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Rumanian situation still remains the centre of interest. In Dobrudja the issue is definitely decided, at least for the time being. All the damage which Mackensen can do in this province has been done. The continued retreat of the Rumanian and Russian forces northward toward the Danube means nothing. It looks well on paper and will probably have a reassuring effect at home, to be able to report that Mackensen is still going ahead and that the Russians and Rumanians are in full retreat. There is, however, no reason why they should not do so.

In the Rumanian campaign, in fact, in the entire Balkan campaign, Dobrudja contains but one thing of the slightest military interest or value. That is the railroad from Constanza to Cernavoda and the bridge at the latter place. This is absolutely all. North of this road, Dobrudja is circumscribed by the Danube, which with its numerous branches, its divisions and its swamps, is with even a secondary defense, almost impassable. Not only this, but as the Rumanians move northward they approach the great Russian bases along the northern bank of the river. Their supply line is therefore continually growing shorter, their measure of ultimate resistance correspondingly greater.

Mackensen did a truly remarkable piece of work when he broke the Rumanian line and seized the railroad. But in doing this he did all of which the situation is capable. The Rumanians have nothing to gain but additions to the casualty list by a continuation of resistance in this section. They are of no more use in Dobrudja. The only way in which they can assist operations now is to offer just sufficient resistance to enable them to remove their artillery and supplies to the north across the river and to fall back as soon and as quickly as these impediments can be removed to safety.

On the map, there is the possibility of the Germans forcing a crossing of the Danube and striking through Bessarabia, destroying the communications of the Russians who are fighting in Galicia and continuing on their way to Odessa. This, however, is a possibility which exists only on a map and not in reality. There are not enough men at the German command for an enterprise of this sort in the first place, and, in the second, their line of supplies, the only one possible, would be so thin, their bases so far away with but the lone thread of a single railway line serving as the connecting link, that such a move would be entirely out of the question.

These arguments are reinforced by the fact that this single line of supply is but fifteen miles from the Rumanian border, parallels the Black Sea and would be in danger of being cut behind any army in the north. The result of this would be inevitable disaster.

It is hardly possible, however, that when Mackensen was sent into Dobrudja to break the Constanza Railroad, the Germans had no idea or plan beyond the subjection of that province. Dobrudja, isolated and alone, is entirely too insignificant in this war for any one to harbor such a conceit. We must look at the fighting here, therefore, merely as a part of a much larger and much more comprehensive scheme. What this scheme was may find its answer in the offensive in Transylvania.

It was a foregone conclusion that if Mackensen was able to reach the railroad, the Russians or the Rumanians would blow up the Cernavoda Bridge. In order to get into Rumania it would therefore be necessary to cross the Danube at some other point. It is more than doubtful whether this was included as part of the German plan. The difficulties which the Danube presents to a successful movement over a pontoon bridge are well known. But with Mackensen firmly established in Dobrudja, it would only be necessary for von Falkenhayn to force his way through as far as the other side of the river to make a junction of the two armies possible.

Once this was done thorough co-operation would be possible, and Rumania would have been cut completely in half. The northern army could then have been turned on and completely defeated. This would be a simple matter, of course. If an army has been cut in half so that communication between the two segments has become impossible, the morale of each has been so shattered that it is defeated before the fight has really begun. The Russian line in Galicia would then be turned in Bukowina, and all that the Russian offensive had accomplished would be set at naught. More than this, the Russians would have to retreat over the entire front at least as far as the Pripet.

There would be no such wide result flowing from the defeat of the army in the south. Wallachia means but little, whether it is in German hands or whether it continues to be held by the Rumanians. The danger is all in the north, where not only Rumania, but also Russia, would be so seriously affected. The situation on the Transylvania front has from the viewpoint of Rumania been alternately discouraging and full of hope. The Germans have been struggling desperately to force their way across the border and down into the plains. But generally they have been held, and in some cases have been thrown back. Along the western border Rumanian soil seems to be almost entirely cleared of the invaders. On the northern border the Germans have a foothold in Wallachia, but are apparently held in place.

The great blow on this front is however yet to come. As soon as Mackensen has cleaned up the odds and ends which yet remain in order that his conquest of Dobrudja may be complete, he will have a great many more men in his command than he will need. The Rumanians, deprived of their power to attack on this front by reason of their being unable to cross the river barrier, will offer no menace. He will therefore be free to throw his surplus men into von Falkenhayn's campaign. We will then see a tremendous effort, made with all available resources, to break into Rumania and defeat the Rumanian forces completely and absolutely. It does not seem that there are enough men available for that purpose as matters stand now. The point to realise is that there is strong possibility of these forces being considerably augmented in the not distant future.

Berlin reports considerable activity of the Russian artillery in the vicinity of Kovel and Vladimir-Volynski. This is in no way astonishing. In fact, it was almost certain that a great effort would be made at some point on the line in order that Rumania might be released from the jaws which promise to crush her. Galicia would not have answered the purpose of such an attack. It is too near the seat of the present trouble, so that, in case of defeat, the German forces would be almost as near the vital point of the Rumanian campaign as they are at present.

BRITISH PUSH LINES CLOSER TO TRANSLOY

Haig's Troops, Following Up Saturday's Gains, Capture Another Trench.

FRENCH REPEL BIG ATTACK

Germans Attempt to Retake Ground South of the Somme, Using Liquid Fire.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—By means of local fighting the British are steadily pushing their lines toward the village of Le Transloy, north of the Somme. Yesterday they captured several German trenches, capturing 140 prisoners. Today the British again moved forward and secured possession of another trench. Elsewhere on the British front there has been little activity in the last twenty-four hours.

South of the Somme the Germans attacked the French positions north and south of La Maisonette, (just west of Péronne,) using liquid fire. The French artillery and machine guns threw the Germans back to their original positions.

Only the artillery on both sides was busy on the Verdun front.

The bulletin from British Headquarters in France issued tonight reads:

We made a further advance this morning northeast of Les Boeufs and captured another trench. The enemy shelled heavily various parts of our front.

South of the Ancre and elsewhere, beyond intermittent shelling and trench mortar activity, there is nothing to report.

Yesterday, despite a strong adverse wind, much useful reconnoissance work was done by our aeroplanes. One machine is missing.

The British afternoon report says:

Prisoners taken in yesterday's operations northeast of Les Boeufs were two officers and 138 of other ranks. During the night there was nothing to report.

The text of the French official report issued this evening follows:

South of the Somme, after a violent bombardment, the Germans at 9 o'clock in the afternoon attacked our positions north and south of La Maisonnette, using liquid fire. Our barrage and machine gun fire broke the attacks and threw the enemy back into the original trenches.

North of Verdun artillery fighting continued lively in the Haudromont-Douaumont sector. There was no infantry action.

On the remainder of the front the day was calm.

The French official statement issued this afternoon says:

On the Somme front we made some progress in the regions of Sailly-Saillisel and Biaches and took some prisoners.

North of Verdun artillery fighting continued, without any infantry action.

There was nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Berlin Admits a British Gain.

BERLIN, Oct. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Heavy attacks were launched yesterday by the British between Gueudecourt and Lesboeufs on the Somme front. These were either repressed by the German artillery or repulsed by the infantry, according to today's Army Headquarters statement. A later attack east of Lesboeufs resulted in penetration of a German advanced trench, where fighting is still in progress. The statement follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—British attacks, which developed after strong artillery fire between Gueudecourt and Lesboeufs, were held down by our artillery in most cases. Wherever they were carried out they were repulsed with losses. Two armored automobiles were destroyed by direct hits.

Later, east of Lesboeufs, two hostile companies entered our most advanced trench. Fighting there is still in progress.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—There were only artillery duels on the east bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front,) these reaching considerable intensity from time to time.

FIGHT TO THE DEATH IN THE SOMME MUD

British Wounded in Front of Le Transloy Describe Bitter Clashes With Bavarians.

BY PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE SOMME, Saturday, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—There is no rest for the Fifteenth Bavarians. Today again for the sixth time since Monday they have to fight for that string of shell craters whose lips, crumbling together, make some sort of line which is what remains of Hazy trench. As related previously, this is the position opposite the British lines west of Les Boeufs. The lines have already been considerably straightened and simplified as a result of last week's fighting, and five times already they have been bombed and bayonetted and rough-and-tumbled out of it, and five times they have come desperately back.

Dewdrop trench, a little to the north of Hazy, is also attacked, and already news has leaked out through the shell curtain that British troops have gained a footing in its northern end after a frightful struggle with that tenacious German ally, the mud of these fields. There was a trench between the British and Dewdrop; Rainy was the name of it on the trench map, but that troubles the British no longer. A constellation of machine guns lived there, and they, too, are troublesome no longer. Rainy trench throughout its 150 yards of length has ceased to exist and its wasps' nests have been gouged out of the ground by a week of cannonading.

The men wounded in this week of white-hot fighting in the blasted fields between Les Boeufs and Le Transloy speak chiefly of mud. They are to be found in the casualty clearing station behind the battle. Great tents lead one into other long, shadowy halls, where the wounded lie to each side. Such tents I have seen hundreds of times in Russia, but never such wounded. The Russian wounded man has always a childlike, side of him, most developed when he brings his hurt back to be nursed. There it is:

"Well, where have you got it?"

"In the leg, Sir, and, God help me, it hurts a lot."

"But there:

"I Got a punoture, Sir; machine gun bullet while we was going over the top. Yes, Sir; rest was all I wanted. No; it don't hurt, nothin' to speak of."

One of them showed his face, on which the invalid's beard had grown like stiff fur and his teeth smiled through it. The nose of a shrapnel had taken him upon the forward curve of his steel helmet, denting it and contusing his head, glazing the cheek and breaking his right arm. His tale was triumphant:

"Yes, Zenith trench, Sir, that was the same. We got in all right, and the Germans had lost our barrage. We found it there. Lovers they are, Sir, Germans. No, I don't know that I'd call 'em cowards. I've seen some of them [illegible] officers in the machine guns of [illegible] them. All right, Sir, I'll be [illegible]

HARDEN FOR A PLAN TO FIX WAR'S BLAME

Editor of Die Zukunft Approves Viscount Grey's Suggestion for Tribunal.

CALLS PEOPLE GUILTLESS

He Sees Nations as Friends, with Mutual Agreements on Armaments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Oct. 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The whole of the current number of Die Zukunft is occupied by an article written by Maximilian Harden, who entitles it "Preliminary Examination" (Vorunterseuchung.) The article was obviously suggested by Viscount Grey's recent speech and its object seems to be to inculcate the idea which Harden has already mooted that Germany stands to gain rather than to lose by inquiring seriously whether the time has not arrived for a change in its war policy and a modification of its war aims.

Harden describes Grey as being bowed and chastened by grief and sorrow, occasioned by the war and says the soul of this man is in mourning and the descent to official language is an unpleasant duty for him. Harden says he can quite understand that the British Foreign Minister has little to say on the war itself, and although he reproduces a telegraph summary of Grey's statements showing that Germany is responsible for the outbreak of the war he considers that Grey's proposal to submit the question as to who is to blame for originating the war to an independent and impartial tribunal to be the most important feature of the speech. In saying this Harden overstrains the foreign Secretary's remark that he would like nothing better than to see the statements that Russian mobilization was an aggressive and not defensive measure, &c., investigated before any independent and impartial tribunal Harden writes:

"Listen! It is a stateman who speaks and not a conceited youngster. If we turn a deaf ear or ridicule to the offer we shall soon hear that Germany's bad conscience has made us afraid to stand before a judge, that Germany's rapacity dreads that a just judgment will pull down the barriers. If blindness started the world conflagration and mistrust let loose the furies, the verdict of a tribunal must end the mad outburst.

The guilt can be clearly proved and only on the head of any ruling persons and not in the wish or desire of the people who were startled one morning by the news that danger threatened the home, hearth and family and who have since then succumbed to the frenzy of war. In that case let the Ministers fight out the feud as the three Horatii and Curiatii settled the quarrel between Rome and Alba Longa. Let your manhood return from the bloody field of peace and let them deliberate first with the old men of their own people and then with the trusted representatives of their enemies of yesterday as to how the awful woe of nations can be alleviated and how the deep wound on the breast of mankind can be healed.

Harden believes that an understanding concerning preparedness for defense and concerning constitutional questions would be easily possible after the horrors already experienced, and he also believes that the people would soon resume their normal conditions. He says that many people are pointing to the Pope as being an independent and impartial tribunal, to whom Viscount Grey would be willing to entrust the office of arbitrator.

SOCIALIST DENOUNCES GERMAN LOAN METHODS

Bernstein Says Subscribing Banks Are Endangering Their Financial Stability.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 29, (via London, Monday, Oct. 30.)—Eduard Bernstein, Socialist, addressed a speech in the Reichstag last Friday after Count von Rosedern, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, had submitted to the Chamber the new War Credit bill for 12,000,000,000 marks. The speech was a strong indictment of those in Germany who, in Herr Bernstein's view, were responsible for the continuation of the war.

Herr Bernstein, who was repeatedly interrupted and called to order by Dr. Hermann S. Paache, Vice President of the Reichstag, said, according to the report of the proceedings printed by Vorwärts, that he knew of numerous instances, although Count von Roedern had stated to the contrary, of severe pressure being exerted in many quarters with the object of obtaining money for the war loan. The speaker said that the principal big subscribers were public institutions, whose financial stability was most seriously endangered by their subscriptions, and that the fixing of the rate of interest on the loan at only 5 per cent. did not remove the fact that the rates of private interest were enormously higher.

Vorwärts says the speaker then attacked the Government's attempts to negotiate a separate peace with Russia, declaring that such efforts in his view were both dishonorable and fruitless.

"Germany," Herr Bernstein is quoted as having said, "should declare her readiness for an armistice as a preliminary to a general European Congress which would arrange a peace based on the democratic rights of all nations."

Herr Bernstein declared, still according to Vorwärts, that the great masses of all nations had no conflict of interests, and that it was only the comparatively small minority which had exaggerated differences. To expect that the bombardment of open towns would compel nations to make peace was a complete misconception of national psychology.

The socialist speaker also denounced the "imperialistic aims at an expansion of power, capitalistic thirst for the exploitation of monopolies, nationalistic arrogance, and militarism, with obsolete notions of honor," which, he said, blocked the way to peace, and liberation from which was essential. Interruptions were frequent during this phase of the speech.

"We refuse further responsibility for a policy we recognize as pernicious," Herr Bernstein concluded. "We demand its abandonment and the substitution of a true democratic foreign policy."

FIGHT PREVENTIVE ARRESTS

Reichstag in Bitter Debate Over Alleged Injustices of System.

BERLIN, Saturday, Oct. 28.—(via London, Oct. 29.)—The Reichstag had its stormiest meeting of the present session today when the question of abrogating the so-called preventive arrest on suspicion came up for discussion.

Deputy William Dittman, Socialist, started the trouble with a harrowing recital of hardships and injustices and Deputy Karl Haus, of Alsace, and Deputy Seyda, a Pole, added fuel to the flame by similar recitals. Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Secretary of the Interior, in expressing the greatest regret that injustices and evils should have crept into the system, attempted to defend it as an absolute necessity on the ground that the security of the state was infinitely more important than that of the individual, and criticised Herr Dittmann and his fellows in the sharpest manner for publicly making charges that at the best could be offset only after investigation.

In turn, speakers representing the National Liberals, the Centre, the Socialist and the Progressive groups denounced the conditions that had been revealed.

The bill providing for the abolishment of the preventive arrest was referred to a commission of 21 members.

LIEUT. BIRDSEYE WOUNDED.

Son of New York Lawyer Fighting with Canadians in France.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—Official information has been received here that Lieutenant Roger Williams Birdseye, son of Clarence F. Birdseye, a lawyer of 25 Church Street, New York, has been wounded in action in France.

Lieutenant Birdseye joined the First Canadian Contingent in August, 1914. He was in a Quebec battalion, in which he was the only American. At the second battle of Ypres he was made a Sergeant on the field and was given the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He was the last of the Maple Leafs to leave the trenches. His father is a well-known lawyer here. His mother is [illegible]

SUBMARINES SAVE CREWS.

Men from a Swedish and a British Vessel Reported Saved.

BERLIN, Oct. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The Swedish steamer Arvid," says an Overseas News Agency statement today, "foundered near Baumo during a storm. In spite of the rough sea running a German submarine rescued the crew and took them on board until they could be placed aboard the schooner Golden Gate.

A dispatch from Christiania to the Overseas News Agency quotes the Afterposten as reporting the arrival of a German submarine at Honningsvaag with the crew of the British steamer Polo, comprising twenty-three men, on board. The Polo, the report adds, with 3,600 tons of coal on board for Alexandrovsk from Newcastle, was sunk by the submarine thirty miles off North Cape.

The British steamer Polo, of 1,899 tons gross, was last reported as passing Dover on Oct. 4 on her way to Hull from Almeria.

BRITAIN SANCTIONS SALE.

Approves Deal of Alabama Railways and Southwestern Construction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 30.—The British Treasury has given its sanction to the scheme whereby the Alabama, New Orleans, Texas, and Pacific Junction Railways Company (an English corporation) entered into a provisional arrangement for the sale to American purchasers at the price of £2,400,000 ($12,000,000) of securities the company holds in the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad and Southwestern Construction Company. The proceeds of the sale are to be invested temporarily in British Exchequer bonds.

In a letter to the Chairman of the Alabama Company, M. C. Ramsay, on behalf of the British Treasury, says it is "noted with satisfaction that the proposed price is such as to permit the directors to recommend the sale for approval by the debenture holders and shareholders of the company, both on its intrinsic merits and on patriotic grounds."

DEFEAT TURKS IN PERSIA.

Russians Foil Important Offensive in the Hamadan Region.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 29.—The development of a Turkish offensive movement in the Hamadan sector in Persia, is reported in today's Russian official statement regarding operations on the Caucasus front. The Turks, who advanced in considerable force, were defeated in a pitched battle and their forward movement checked. The official statement says:

Caucasus Front—West of Soudjbulgska, our troops captured two Turkish convoys.

In the direction of Hamadan at daybreak on Oct. 28, considerable Turkish forces assumed the offensive. After a fierce battle the enemy's advance was arrested.

South of the Akhmid-Abadnud line, in the direction of Burudjird, the Kurds were driven back as far as the village of Tubig.

SWEDES PROTEST ON U-BOAT

Say Commander Refused to Take Captured Vessel Into German Port.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Swedish Shipping Gazette, on the subject of the torpedoing of the Swedish steamer Mercure, says that the master's request to be taken into a German port was refused by the commander of the submarine on the ground that he could not spare the time.

"Everybody knows," the writer says, "that, according to the terms of The Hague Convention, the sinking of a vessel is only permissible under very special circumstances, and that the behavior of the commander of the German submarine in this case was not in accord with the spirit of the convention, as the vessel might have been taken to Libau or through Ore Sund to a Baltic port without any risk. One must emphatically protest in the name of international law against this further evidence of the wanton determination of Germany to destroy neutral shipping, even if in the particular case referred to, no lives were endangered."

Bad Weather on Italian Front.

ROME, Oct. 29.—Unfavorable weather conditions on the Austro-Italian front are interfering with operations, says today's War Office statement, which follows:

Artillery duels took place yesterday in the Adige Valley, in the region of Monte Cauriol, and on the Julian front. Bad weather prevails throughout the theatre of operations.

VIENNA, Oct. 29, (via London.)—The War Office issued the following statement today concerning operations on the Italian front:

On the coastal front the enemy artillery fire and mine threwing activity increased in strength and extent. East of Gorizia and in the Carso the enemy infantry reconnoitered before our positions in Tyrol. The Italian infantry fire decreased.

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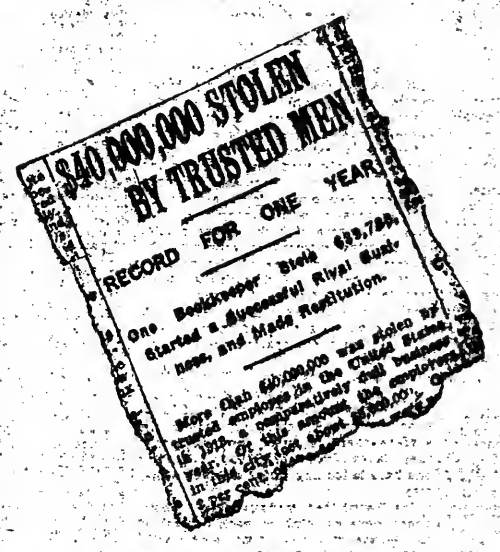
Another Open Letter to New York Merchants!

New York, October 30, 1916.

GENTLEMEN:

Since our letter to you, dated October 11, 1916, the following news item appeared in the "Times":



There are many, many cases of financial embarrassment to merchants every month caused by defaulting employes!

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Rates are nominal

National Surety Company

115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

REMEMBER THIS: We bond more people than any other Surety Company in the world!

AUSTRALIA CASTS HEAVY SERVICE VOTE

Incomplete Returns Show a Majority of 89,000 Against Conscription.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Only about half the votes cast in yesterday's balloting in Australia on the question of compulsory military service have been thus far counted, says a dispatch from Reuter's Melbourne correspondent timed at noon on Sunday. The expectation is that a total of 2,000,000 votes will be found to have been polled.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Monday, Oct. 30, (via London.)—The latest returns in the referendum on compulsory military service show the following results, although still incomplete: For conscription, 708,000; against conscription, 887,000, showing 89,000 against conscription.

The three main factors in the apparent defeat of conscription at the election in Australia were a pacifistic element imported from the United States, the influence of the Roman Catholic Church and the vote of women, according to E. H. C. Oliphant, a playwright and editor of The Statesmen and Mining Standard of Melbourne, who is in this city at the Hotel Collingwood.

"The most active campaign," he said, "was made by the extreme element of the Labor Party of which Premier Hughes, the chief advocate of conscription, was the head. The extreme wing is made up chiefly of the I. W. W. and is very largely of American blood. The politics of the extreme Labor Party is almost entirely in the hands of men from America. They made an effective fight against conscription, largely by attacking certain utterances of Premier Hughes in England, which were held to be too imperialistic.

"This element could not have done much itself, but it had support from other sections, notably from the Roman Catholic Church. The priesthood is almost solidly Irish, and most of the membership of the Church is Irish or of Irish descent. The same feelings that prevail in Ireland governed the Church in Australia. There is not only the old animosity against England, but hatred toward France founded on her treatment of the Church in recent years.

"A heavy vote against conscription was cast by young women in factories, shops, and domestic occupations who had had it carefully drilled into them by the opponents of conscription that, if the project carried, there would be no young men left for them to marry.

"Other influences were the professional pacifist class, such as you have here; the liquor interests, fearing loss of revenue, and the sporting institutions, such as racing, football, and certain other sports, not including cricket, which would be hard hit financially by conscription.

"The defeat of conscription would be a hard blow to Premier Hughes, who had made strong statements in England as to the readiness of Australia. He was confident of the victory of conscription and had predicted privately that 70 per cent. of the voters would be for it."

$3.00 Round Trip
BALTIMORE
The Monumental City
WASHINGTON
The Capital of the Nation
SUNDAYS:
November 5, December 3
Special Train leaves New York Pennsylvania Station, 12:20 A. M. Returning, leaves Washington 4:50 P. M. Baltimore 6:00 P. M.
Tickets on sale preceding week specified.
Pennsylvania R.R.

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V. Banks

This Company is serving many national, state, private and savings banks and many trust companies throughout the United States, as a depositary for reserve funds and surplus funds. A great many banks in foreign countries also maintain accounts with this Company. The Company is therefore in a very real sense a "bank for banks," as well as a bank for individuals, corporations, governments and institutions.

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IN whatever home you find a Behning Grand Piano, you will also find that same atmosphere of refinement permeating every other nook and corner. Its beautiful craftsmanship and wonderful tone quality have won for it the unsolicited praise of many noted pianists. Write or call for booklet.

Prices moderate. Terms convenient. Old pianos taken in exchange.

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Makers of Pianos for 50 Years.
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Behning GRAND PIANO
"With the tone you can't forget."

BUSINESS IN 1916.

The New York Times Annual Financial Section, December 31st, and the Annual Review of the Annalist, January 8th. Complete and authoritative history of financial and industrial developments of the year, with tables of prices. Read by thousands of investors.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BELL-ANS

Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

SONGS FROM KENTUCKY.

A significant instance of the interest that is felt and felt continually stronger among musicians and the musical public in folk songs and ballads was given last evening by the concert of Miss Loraine Wyman and Mr. Howard Brockway in the Cort Theatre. The two spent a part of last Summer in the mountains of Kentucky collecting and noting such ballads from the natives who sing them in that remote region. Much might be said about these songs, their origin and the meaning of their present survival in America, a fact that apparently has only recently come to the knowledge of those who study these things.

Miss Wyman and Mr. Brockway did not go into this aspect of the subject. Though she spoke a few words before the songs she sang, they devoted most of their time to a performance of the songs in the artistic arrangements of them that Mr. Brockway has made. There was no attempt at exact reproduction in the manner of the folk singers, though both the concert givers gave brief specimens of that manner. Mr. Brockway's accompaniments, about which and his manner of treating them there might be debate, are for the most part highly developed in form and harmony, his playing of them exquisite; and Miss Wyman's singing is that of an artist in vocal technique, style and finish, with something of the illustrative manner added—it is indeed extremely charming, ingratiating and exactly adapted to her purposes.

There were eleven songs marked as "Kentucky ballads" (at least one of them being a relic of once "popular songs of the day.") They were found highly interesting and some of them truly beautiful tunes by the audience. Besides these there were three French songs, two old ones and one a modern popular song, for which Mr. Brockway had also written accompaniments. His setting of the many stanzas of "Malbrouk s'en va'en guerre" is very ingenious in its harmonies and the expression that is given to each stanza; but it is an over-elaboration, so that the sense of spontaneity and naturalness is lost. Miss Wyman had to repeat "Le Cycle du Vin," which she said was sung by the French soldiers of today. The audience was large, very interested and applauded much.

A Kiss Over the Telephone

¶ A suit of clothes made in another city for general consumption under a variety of labels, can no more express the New York idea than a kiss over the telephone can convey the attractions of the real thing.

¶ Saks Clothes are made in New York and they radiate in every stitch of their making the spirit of a Metropolitan origin.

¶ They are not made for general consumption in a hundred cities, but expressly tailored for New Yorkers who, while sharing many of the aspirations of Peoria, Illinois, have ideas of their own on the subject of clothes!!

Fall Suits.....$17.50 to $50
Fall Overcoats, $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

"Truly a Cigar"

The man who appreciates a good cigar will never change from this mild smoke.
Smoke one today

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
10¢ 2 for 25¢ 3 for 25¢
For sale where good cigars are sold
DAVE SAQUI MAKER

OBSERVERS COUNT ELECTION IN DOUBT

Believed That Work in Final Week of Campaign Will Determine Result.

MIDDLE WEST DEBATABLE

Thirteen States Put In Doubtful Column, with a Total of 135 Electoral Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—With the Presidential election only ten days off the result remains in doubt. Political managers marvel at this. It is a situation reflecting unsettled conditions which have not obtained since 1892, when Grover Cleveland defeated Benjamin Harrison, Republican, for President.

In accordance with custom the campaign managers of both leading parties are claiming victory; conservative observers on both sides of the political fence, however, say that the situation affords no justification for such claims. The outcome is likely to be determined in the remaining week of fighting, and both parties are preparing for a whirlwind finish.

One thing seems certain: There will be no Hughes landslide, a thing the Republican leaders fondly hoped for. If landslide conditions exist deep below the surface there is every indication that they favor President Wilson. But no one here is looking for a landslide either way.

The Republican managers have abandoned hope of winning back control of the Senate, which could come only with a Hughes landslide. They hope to win the House of Representatives by a small majority, placed by the most optimistic at twenty-five. This would involve the election of fifty-four Republicans in districts now represented by Democrats. The managers base their expectation on the fact that there are no third party candidates for Congress in the field anywhere.

Middle West Debatable.

The Middle West will be the big battle ground of the closing week of the campaign. In that territory and further West are most of the States as yet in the balance. The Wilson managers declare they have no fears regarding the Middle West.

Inquiries made by a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES at the Western headquarters of the two leading parties in this city brought information that President Wilson was reasonably sure of the electoral vote of twenty States, while fifteen would give their electoral vote to Mr. Hughes if the election were held tomorrow. Thirteen States, with 135 votes in the Electoral College, may swing in either direction.

The tables in this article are based on information obtained from the Democratic and Republican managers, checked up with all the care possible. Here is a table showing the aggregate strength in the Electoral College of States held to have been won for either Wilson or Hughes, together with the voting strength of the thirteen States classed as doubtful:

For Wilson	190
For Hughes	197
Doubtful	135
Total	331
Necessary to a choice.	266.

Claimed for Wilson and Hughes.

Here is a list of States, with their electoral vote, which are claimed for Wilson and not seriously contested by the Republican managers:

FOR WILSON.			
Alabama	12	Montana	4
Arkansas	9	Nebraska	8
Arizona	3	Nevada	3
Colorado	6	North Carolina	12
Florida	6	Oklahoma	10
Georgia	14	South Carolina	9
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	10	Texas	20
Maryland	8	Virginia	12
Mississippi	10	Total	199
Missouri	18		

Here are States claimed by the Republicans as "safe" for Hughes, despite all Democratic claims to the contrary:

FOR HUGHES.			
California	13	New Hampshire	4
Delaware	3	New Jersey	14
Idaho	4	New York	45
Iowa	13	Oregon	5
Kansas	10	Pennsylvania	38
Maine	6	Rhode Island	5
Massachusetts	18	Vermont	4
Michigan	15	Total	197

The Doubtful States.

This table gives the remaining States, from which the winning candidate must round out the necessary majority of 266 votes:

DOUBTFUL.			
Connecticut	7	South Dakota	5
Illinois	29	Utah	4
Indiana	15	Washington	7
Minnesota	12	West Virginia	8
New Mexico	3	Wisconsin	13
North Dakota	5	Wyoming	3
Ohio	24	Total	135

The thirteen doubtful States divided their electoral vote four years ago as follows:

States.	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.
Connecticut	7	..	..
Illinois	29	..	..
Indiana	15	..	12
Minnesota	..	..	..
New Mexico	3	..	..
North Dakota	5	..	..
Ohio	24	..	..
South Dakota	..	..	5
Utah	..	4	..
Washington	..	..	7
West Virginia	8	..	..
Wisconsin	13	..	..
Wyoming	3	..	..
Totals	107	4	24

In every one of the thirteen doubtful States carried by Wilson four years ago his victory was due to the Republican-Progressive split; that is, the combined Republican and Progressive vote embodied a majority adverse to him. This table shows these adverse majorities by States:

STATES.	Majority.
Connecticut	27,892
Illinois	235,028
Indiana	31,384
New Mexico	5,643
North Dakota	19,361
Ohio	88,241
West Virginia	22,009
Wisconsin	35,130
Wyoming	8,482

Figures Thrown to the Winds.

But the campaign managers, Democratic and Republican alike, are throwing figures to the wind in their calculations. The effect of the prevailing prosperity, of the Adamson eight-hour legislation, and of the "he-has-kept-us-out-of-war" argument on the voters, including the women who will vote in a dozen States, has provided problems which cannot be puzzled out on a basis of past performances.

The political centre of gravity, the managers admit, seems to have shifted. In the doubtful category are placed States on which the Republicans have relied for a generation. All through the West and Middle West party lines are sagging, blurred, sometimes blotted out.

A striking example is furnished by Wisconsin. Robert M. La Follette, once undisputed leader of the Republican forces of that State and now running as a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate on the Republican ticket, does not on the stump advocate the election of Hughes, but praises the policies of President Wilson, which he helped to translate into law. His Democratic opponent for the Senate is William L. Wolfe. When THE TIMES correspondent visited Wisconsin he overheard a conversation between a Democrat who declared his intention of voting for La Follette and one who sought to dissuade him on the ground that "Wolfe is as good a Democrat as La Follette, almost."

In the State of Washington there is another illustration. Miles Poindexter, candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, is by tradition a Southern Democrat. He is a candidate on the Republican ticket. He was a Bull Moose-Progressive in 1912. On the stump he is falling back on his voting record in the Senate, which shows that he supported many Wilson policies. His opponent on the Democratic ticket, George Turner, is one of the 312 Grant "immortals." He broke away from the Republican Party on the silver question in 1896, joining the Teller bolt.

And in California this year, under the peculiar election system of that State, there were almost 100 delegates to the Republican State Convention who were picked as delegates to the Democratic State Convention, too.

During the last two weeks there has been a general stiffening of the Republican lines and a speeding up of the Republican campaign throughout the Middle West. There seems to be no doubt that a drift back from Wilson to Hughes has begun in such doubtful States as Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. In Illinois this drift has been noticeable during the last week.

The Republican managers are now claiming Illinois by a substantial majority, but the Democratic leaders, depending on the woman vote, are not conceding that any change favorable to Hughes has occurred. It is admitted that in this State the election will be decided by the women.

Wisconsin, too, the Republicans are claiming—by a small majority. But conditions in that State are so muddled that evidently the latest Republican forecast is based on little more than past performances.

Ohio has not been given up entirely as lost by the Republicans, but it is admitted that the outlook in the Buckeye State favors Wilson.

Indiana, on the strength of surface indications, is claimed by the Republicans, but the Hoosier State can never be stowed away until after the vote has been counted. J. Frank Hanly, the Prohibition candidate for President, is a native of Indiana, for whose nomination over William Sulzer Thomas Taggart, the Democratic boss of the Hoosier State, is vaguely credited in the Republican mind. It is feared by the Republicans that Hanly will draw heavily from the Republican strength among the farmers in Indiana.

One of the peculiar features of the campaign is the doubt regarding Utah. The Republicans believe that the situation in that State favors Hughes, but admit that they have a hard fight on their hands in a State which in 1912 showed its stanch Republicanism by being the only one to keep Vermont company in the Taft column. The election in the Mormon State is complicated by a factional fight among the Republicans and a fight for Statewide prohibition which almost obscures the Presidential fight.

Minnesota, too, is now claimed by the Republicans. The State gave its electoral vote to Roosevelt in 1912. Prior to that it had always gone Republican in a Presidential fight. The peace sentiment which the Democrats declare to be rampant among the Scandinavian voters who control that State might swing it to Wilson, but the greater likelihood seems to be that it will give its twelve Electoral votes to Hughes.

North and South Dakota are claimed by both Democrats and Republicans. Wilson carried North Dakota and Roosevelt South Dakota in 1912. In North Dakota, the Farmers' Alliance is said to control the political situation. This organization has refrained from taking a stand on the Presidential election. The Democratic campaign managers regard this as favorable. It so happens, however, that the head of the alliance is also head of the Republican Committee. The Republican managers, who at certain stages of the campaign have been nervous regarding North Dakota, claim to have received assurances recently that the State is safe for Hughes.

The uncertain elements in the election generally are the labor vote and the women's vote, of which the Democrats contend that the bulk will go to Wilson, and the German-American vote, of which the Republicans believe Hughes will get the bulk. But there have been indications of constant shifts in all these elements. The Republicans profess not to be so much disturbed over the woman vote, which they declare will not be a controlling influence in any State except Illinois, where the is a large registration of women voters, and in Nevada, where the total vote is only about 30,000, and where for that reason it does not take much to swing the State. In any event, Nevada is practically conceded to Wilson by the Republican managers.

It seems certain that wherever the Republicans prevail it will be by greatly reduced majorities. Unless all signs deceive, conditions that generally obtain in a Presidential year will be reversed and candidates for State offices will run ahead of the Presidential nominee. In many States there are indications that Roosevelt's vigorous campaign—anti-Wilson, rather than pro-Hughes—has hurt the Republican nominee.

His attacks on the President are resented in many quarters. His repeated onslaughts on the hyphen, as, for instance, in his Battle Creek speech, it is admitted, have been responsible for a drift back to Wilson among the German-Americans. And it is asserted also that his declaration on the stump against Americans of foreign birth or ancestry permitting their approval or disapproval of the foreign policy of the Administration against the land of their birth or ancestry to carry weight in their vote has been a campaign argument that might have been advanced with more force on behalf of President Wilson than on behalf of the Republican nominee.

"In the midst of unsettled conditions which baffle any real prediction as to the outcome, the Republican managers are preparing to shift their line of attack in the closing week of the campaign. It is predicted that from now until the polls open more will be heard from Republican stump orators regarding the need of a protective tariff after the war and regarding the high cost of living, which the Underwood tariff law has failed to bring down, than regarding the "surrender" involved in the enactment of the Adamson law, or Americanism, or military and naval preparedness. Many Republicans who wield active influence in the campaign believe that the tariff should have been made the issue from the beginning.

BACK-STAIRS GOSSIP, SAYS BRECKINRIDGE

Continued from Page 1.

night, which was that he had no comment to make on the charge of Senator Lodge that Mr. Garrison and other Cabinet officers told the President they would resign if the alleged postscript was retained. Mr. Garrison intimated that the telegram of denial sent by Mr. Breckinridge from San Mateo, Cal., made it unnecessary for him to say anything further.

Burleson Also Denies It.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The Public Ledger asked for a statement from Postmaster General Burleson as to the alleged postscript to the Lusitania note. He replied today as follows:

Am not surprised that there has been a shifting of basis for this ridiculously false charge that the statement that threat of resignation was made by the Cabinet members to prevent an offered or suggested postscript to either of the Lusitania notes. It is so silly that no one, unless he is blinded by partisanship, will be bound to accept it as true. It would be hard for me to believe that the ex-Assistant Secretary of War was ever made at any time the repository of Cabinet proceedings of any character.

A. S. BURLESON.

No White House Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—No comment was made at the executive offices today on Senator Lodge's charge that a postscript had been added by the President to the first Lusitania note.

Officials here were disposed to think that the denials of the Cabinet officials, with the telegram from Henry Breckinridge, former Assistant Secretary of War, were ample refutation of the Senator's charge. They saw the text of Mr. Breckinridge's telegram to THE TIMES, and the common view was that it met the demands of the situation admirably.

FALSE, SAYS HOUSTON.

Cabinet Member Calls Lodge Charge "Fabrication, Pure and Simple."

Robert W. Woolley, Director of Publicity for the Democratic National Committee, sent out last night Henry Breckinridge's telegram as a denial of Senator Lodge's charges concerning the Lusitania correspondence, and added to it a denial by David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture in President Wilson's Cabinet.

Mr. Woolley quoted the following telegram from Secretary Houston:

"I have received a telegram from The Philadelphia Ledger reporting Senator Lodge as saying said at Brocton that, after the second Lusitania not had been read, the President added a postscript informing the German Government that the words 'strict accountability' and other strong phrases were not to be taken seriously, and that I threatened to resign if the postscript was added. Of course, this is a fabrication, pure and simple. The President would have been incapable of conceiving such a crooked course.

"I never heard of such a postscript, and did not then threaten, and have at no other time threatened, to resign. I would have been astounded at the reported statement if I had not noted other irresponsible, unpatriotic, and disloyal utterances of Republican leaders, especially those raising and dealing with sectionalism. Surely the Republican leaders are very desperate and sadly in need of issues when they lend themselves to such things."

HUGHES CHEERFUL AS HE STARTS WEST

Apparently Confident That His Prediction of Election Is Well Founded.

EXPECTS NEW YORK STATE

Encouraged by Crowds' Cordiality —Will Give Next Three Days to Ohio and Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Charles E. Hughes left here late this afternoon to carry his campaign again into Ohio and Indiana in a final fight for votes. He seemed to feel that all signs within the last two weeks pointed to victory for the Republican ticket. The outcome of his present tour, up to this time, left him apparently confident of a substantial plurality in New York State. His managers contend that victory in New York means victory in the nation.

Mr. Hughes is in splendid health. His voice, while a trifle frayed from hard usage, is surprisingly good. The candidate has gained a pound or two in weight.

The prediction was made today on the Hughes train that the windup of the campaign would be marked by vigor and fighting talk. Mr. Hughes has collected material for the last drive and seems to be anxious for the test. He will enter Ohio and Indiana determined to do everything in his power to put those States in the "sure" column.

Persons in close touch with the Hughes tour say there has been a distinctly favorable swing in sentiment toward Mr. Hughes. At least, there has been a change in the "political atmosphere" wherever the campaign train has gone. Mr. Hughes himself, some think, has felt it, and reflected it in the prediction that the Republican ticket will be victorious. If there was any doubt in the mind of Mr. Hughes two weeks ago, when much talk was heard of a strong trend toward President Wilson, there seems to be none now.

The receptions accorded Mr. Hughes in New England, with the great Boston meeting as a climax, and the assurances from leaders in Northern New York that President Wilson had made no serious inroads in this section were factors which lent strength to the feeling of confidence. The Hughes managers did not know how effective the Democratic slogan, "He kept us out of war," might be among the farmers, and the cheering that greeted Mr. Hughes's declaration for the maintenance of American rights was music to their ears. They felt that it was pretty definite evidence that the Democratic landslide on the "peace" issue was mythical.

Careful canvassing caused the leaders and others on the campaign train to come to the conclusion that the Democratic workers had not got very far in their efforts to make the voters believe that Mr. Hughes's success would mean war. It was said that the people did not think of Mr. Hughes as a man who represented warlike policies; also that there was a pretty general feeling that talk of this country getting into war with any European country at this time was not convincing—that the European war, in the minds of a lot of voters, was a war that was approaching its conclusion.

The last ten days of the campaign have indicated to those aboard the Hughes train that the people like to be stirred by patriotic talk and like to cheer declarations for Americanism whenever they get a chance. Mr. Hughes apparently has realized this, and probably will continue to advocate Americanism until Election Day.

Mr. Hughes attended services at the Baptist Church here today, and went for a long automobile ride. While here he stayed at the home of Miss Mary Sherman. The entire house was turned over to the nominee and his wife.

A big crowd collected at the station this afternoon to cheer Mr. Hughes as his special pulled out. Tomorrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday will be spent by Mr. Hughes in Ohio and Indiana, and Thursday and Friday in New York State. Mr. Hughes will reach New York City Friday night, and probably will address meetings in Brooklyn that night. His last speech of the campaign will be delivered in New York City next Saturday night. He expects to deliver twenty-three speeches before reaching New York City.

Tomorrow's program calls for addresses at East Liverpool, Steubenville, Zanesville, and Columbus.

HUGHES OUTLINES WHAT HE STANDS FOR

Continued from Page 1.

ernment maintain a strict supervision of business organization. This can be done effectively and yet leave the Government free to encourage legitimate and wholesome business enterprise. I stand for such supervision and control of business, but I demand also that business great and small (and especially the small business) be treated fairly and justly. Only under such conditions can business pay living wages or compete with foreign manufacturers.

In this respect, again, the present Administration holds a policy entirely opposite. It has viewed business enterprise with suspicion and has made the Government a brake to stop the wheels of legitimate industrial progress. It has treated the business men of this country as though they were suspicious characters. It has assumed that capital and labor are natural enemies. In four years it has put this country further on the road to class war than has been accomplished in a generation before. The men who stand with me believe in the honesty of the American workingman, they believe no less in the honesty of the American business man, and they believe that the common good is to be found not in class war but in mutual justice and fair dealing, not as between capital and labor in the abstract, but as between men and man.

You know the road we have traveled this last four years. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Daniels are its monuments of executive efficiency. Our murdered and forsaken citizens in Mexico reveal a conception of American citizenship plain enough to see but a new one for American patriotism to adopt; the monument of class bitterness raised by this Administration throws a sinister shadow across our political horizon; the unjust accusation against business men has left a bitter taste in our national life. If you prefer this path it is plainly marked. And the end of it is class war.

Milestones on His Road.

You ask what road I propose to travel? These are the milestones which mark it—an Executive responsible to the whole nation, a Cabinet chosen from the ablest Americans, a foreign policy that stands courteously but firmly for American rights, a flag that protects the American in his lawful rights wherever his legitimate business may take him, a preparedness for trade competition which shall protect all groups of American workmen, a government oversight of business which will fearlessly eliminate abuses, but will act on the assumption that the average business man is honest, and finally a domestic policy which looks to industrial peace, and to sound and permanent prosperity based upon the development of American trade and the building up of American industries.

We Americans are in one boat. You cannot strike a blow at one group without injury to all. Common justice and fair play will settle our difficulties if suspicion and bitterness are let alone. These are the principles by which I propose to be guided.

BRITISH SHIP AFIRE AT SEA.

Steamer East Point's Wireless Reports Flames Under Control.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 29.—The Canadian Marine Department received a radio message today from the British steamer East Point that she was on fire, but that the flames were under control and no help was needed.

The message came through the Cape Race Wireless Station. The position of the steamer was not announced. She was last mentioned in shipping reports as having arrived at London from Philadelphia July 21.

134

For small estates—Trust Company Executorship

An idea is sometimes held that Trust Company executorship is more desirable for large estates than for small ones.

This is a great mistake.

All estates whether involving $5000 or $500,000 are equally entitled to the benefits of a Trust Company's administration.

For its part, the Columbia Trust Company welcomes its appointment as executor of small estates—which receive the same care as large estates—which benefit from the same business experience and the same business judgment, and are protected by the same safety measures as large estates.

Mr. Warren, our Vice-President, at our 60 Broadway office, will be glad to advise you further about executorship of modest estates.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 149th St. & Third Ave.

Gorham Silverware

TRADE MARK STERLING

When you buy Silverware with the celebrated Gorham imprint on it, you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have purchased the finest silverware that the world affords.

Economy in the prices but none in the selections

The GORHAM Co.
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
FIFTH AVENUE & 36th STREET
17-19 MAIDEN LANE

"Too many cooks spoil the suit, as well as the soup. I personally oversee the tailoring of your clothes, from picking the pattern to the final pat that means O. K. My "Match-Maker" Sack Suit to individual measure is a symphony in symmetry, the sweep of the lapels perfectly matching the contour of the bottom—$25.

Ready-to-Wear-Away Overcoats with hand-tailored journeyman style, because I cut, make and trim them right here in my own upstairs shop—$20 to $45.

The "Ripple-Back" has that calculated carelessness of drape, which is "the art that conceals art"—$25. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

$20 to $45 Suits and Overcoats to individual measure

Clemons Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
18 Years On This Corner

Men Who Meet Along Life's Highway

THERE'S small excuse for abandoning hope at forty.

* *

Many a man on the shady side of life's meridian takes ten years off his appearance by wearing clothes which are conservatively smart.

* *

He meets younger men more comfortably—keeps his own mind young.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner present suits as appropriate for men of mature years as for the young man about town.

* *

Not quite so form-fitting as the prevailing

young men's styles, but reflecting perfectly what the best tailors say a man of middle years should wear.

* *

Smart, rich looking fabrics—sedate but not melancholy.

Prices, $20 to $45.
Overcoats, $20 to $58.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 50 Broad 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothcraft: 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Ave.

"What can I do to make her stronger?"

Your physician has told you that it is simply one of the thousands of cases of "debility." You have tried certain "tonics" without avail, but you have not yet tried Sanatogen, the true food tonic.

And Sanatogen may prove her salvation, for remember that thousands of women who were weak and weary have derived new strength, a new joy of living from its use.

Olive Schreiner, the famous writer, gratefully exclaims:

"Nothing that I have taken in years has given me such a sense of vigor as Sanatogen."

And Lady Somerset, the noted social reform advocate, refers to the way Sanatogen "braces the patient to health."

This help of Sanatogen is not the false help of a mere stimulant but the *constructive* aid of a true food tonic which gives the exhausted system the *natural* elements for building up the blood, strengthening the nerves, improving digestion.

How well it performs this function, physicians in every land—21,000 of them have endorsed Sanatogen in writing—know from actual observation.

And this is the best possible assurance you could have that Sanatogen will also help you.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists, everywhere, in three sizes, $1.00 up.

Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

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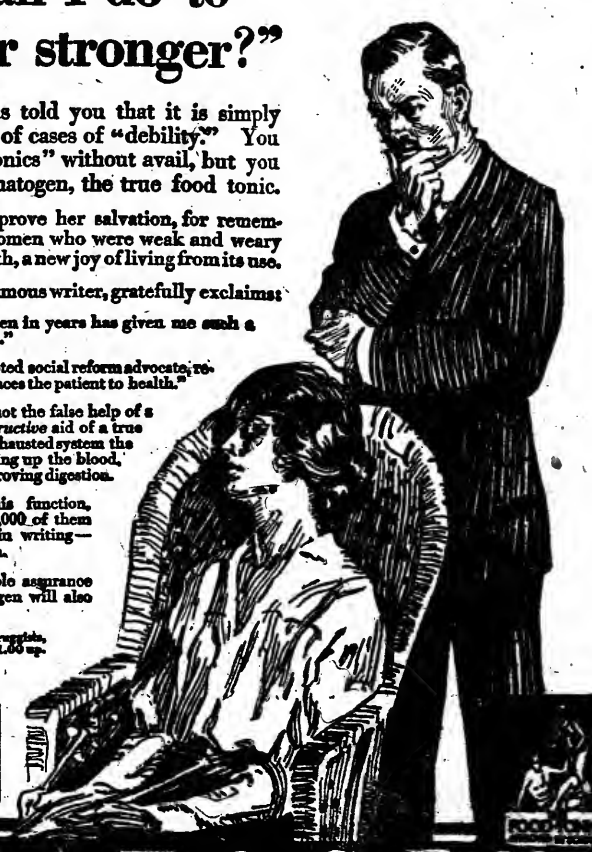
On request we will send a 25-gram Sample Package of Sanatogen, also Richard Le Gallienne's booklet, "The Art of Living," telling of Sanatogen's kindly help. Address The Bauer Chemical Co., 28 Irving Place, N. Y.



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MOST EXPERT COINER CAUGHT IN THE WEST

Wilken the First Counterfeiter to Duplicate Exactly Paper Used for Notes.

FOOLED TREASURY EXPERTS

For Six Years Secret Service Agents Trailed Man Who Passed $100,000 in Bad Money.

A sharper watch than ever before will be kept for counterfeiters because of the success in making spurious currency of H. R. Wilken, whose arrest in Santa Cruz, Cal., has been announced in this city by William Flynn, Chief of the United States Secret Service. Wilken is the first man known, in the long history of warfare on counterfeiters, to produce successfully paper in his own mill—paper that, according to experts, is an exact duplicate of the official stock on which money is engraved.

Wilken, who was caught after a hunt of six years during which he continued his unlawful operations, making such excellent imitations that tellers in national banks and even experts in subtreasuries of the United States allowed his false notes to slip through their fingers unprotested. In all, Chief Flynn estimated that he had produced and passed at least $100,000 in bad money.

Wilken, according to Chief Flynn, began counterfeiting six years ago with one dollar bills, which he engraved in large quantities. When he discovered that Secret Service men were after him he skipped about the country, changing his issue to a two-dollar bill, which he produced and circulated for several years.

On the twelfth of this month, after a baffling chase through many States and then many countries had left the Government operatives as far from their quarry as ever, a Treasury clerk at Washington discovered that two $10 Federal reserve notes on the Reserve Bank of Minneapolis bore the same number. Microscopic examination was necessary before the false could be told from the real. The note was sent to Mr. Flynn, who decided from the sharpness of the engraving and the skill with which the paper stock had been produced, that it was made by Wilken. One hundred thousand circulars to small merchants all over the country were sent out at once, telling them all about Wilken and the note and his method of passing them.

A few days ago a storekeeper in Santa Cruz who had received one of the circulars received one of the notes from a customer. He called for the police and tried to seize the man, who jumped through a plate glass window on the second floor, only to be caught on the sidewalk below.

All marks by which he might be identified had been removed from the man's clothing, but Secret Service men who hurried to Santa Cruz found that he wore eyeglasses manufactured in New York. From accurate measurements of the curvature of the lenses their ownership was established, Wilken's home in a small New Jersey town was found and his movements ending at Santa Cruz were traced. Then, Mr. Flynn said yesterday, he confessed. After that his plant was raided and the complete counterfeiting outfit, including a miniature paper mill, was seized.

A. F. OF L. VOTE UNPLEDGED.

Secretary Denies Organization Is Committed to Any Party.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 29.—Denial that the American Federation of Labor is supporting any one set of candidates in the present political campaign was made in a speech here today by Frank Morrison, Secretary of the organization.

"The chief deception practiced in this campaign is the charge that trade union officials are trying to deliver the votes of the membership to one candidate or set of candidates," said Mr. Morrison. "And always such charges, oddly, contain the intimation that another and different set of candidates should be favored.

"Lest there be misunderstanding of the position of the American Federation of Labor, let it be stated that the Federation is supporting in this campaign Republican, Democratic, and Socialist candidates for office where the candidates have declared in favor of legislation for the amelioration of the condition of the wage workers of the country."

Indorses Proposition No. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—In announcing its approval of Proposition No. 1, which will be voted on Nov. 7, the State Conservation Commission explains that because the proposition is of non-political and non-partisan character it should pass by as large a popular vote as has been cast in the past whenever the people's fundamental forest policy has been in question.

The proposition provides for a $10,000,000 bond issue to purchase additional land for the State forest preserve and the Palisades Interstate Park—$7,500,000 for the forest preserve and $2,500,000 for the Palisades Park.

In addition the Palisades Interstate Park Commission has received private subscriptions of $2,500,000 for further development of that park, which the State will receive as an outright gift provided Proposition No. 1 is approved.

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BETTING FAVORITES WIN IN ELECTIONS

36 Years of Presidential Contests Show "Odds-On" Candidates Were Successful.

NO SENTIMENT IN WAGERS

Hughes Now a 10 to 9 Favorite, but Wilson Men Say This Week Will See a Reversal.

Election betting odds in the week before election have indicated correctly in advance the results of Presidential fights in every campaign in the last thirty-six years, since Wall Street election wagers became common.

There is, therefore, the deepest interest in what odds will be quoted by the Curb betting commissioners today and in the next few days. The wager market closed Saturday with the prevailing odds 10 to 9 on Hughes to beat Wilson, with many small bets at even money. There was a lull in the betting Saturday to wait until the publication of newspaper polls yesterday. These polls were generally favorable to Wilson. This would indicate that bets would be made at even money or odds on Wilson, according to some commissioners, while an equal number are of the belief that the odds will remain on Hughes. Tex Rickard, who has placed about $100,000 on Wilson, believes the President "will go to the polls a favorite." Edward McQuade, the most active of the Curb commissioners, does not agree with him. So, after all, it will be the real money offers that will count.

While on the face of it, the analogy to be drawn from election bets of previous years augurs for Mr. Hughes, there is an able-bodied fly in the G. O. P. betting ointment, and that is the fact that only once in the last thirty-six years have the odds on the candidate at first favored fallen, and that time the man whose odds took a reversal of form lost the election. This was in 1888, when the odds on Cleveland dropped from 10 to 8 to 10 to 9 to even money, and then to 10 to 8 on Harrison. Harrison won. The odds on Mr. Hughes have fallen from 2½ to 1 to 2 to 1, to 10 to 7, to 10 to 8, to 10 to 9 and even.

Going back thirty-six years to 1880—the Presidential contest was between Garfield, Republican, and Hancock, Democrat. Garfield was a strong favorite all during the campaign, with some fluctuations in the betting, and won the election.

In 1884, in the neck-and-neck fight between Cleveland and Blaine, the bets were at even money up to Election Day.

In 1888 Cleveland ran against Harrison. Cleveland started out in September a 10 to 8 favo . Late in September big business took a deeper interest in the Republican fight, and with an influx of campaign contributions for the Harrison fight, the odds reversed until Harrison was a favorite at 10 to 8. The odds remained there until Election Day, when Harrison was successful.

Cleveland opposed Harrison again in 1892, and started out a favorite at small odds, which increased in the last week of October. He was successful on Election Day.

In the free silver campaign of 1896, when Bryan was opposed by McKinley, the odds settled in favor of McKinley after Bryan's famous speech in New York on Aug. 12, and rose until, in the week before election, the Republican candidate was a 3 to 1 favorite. McKinley won.

In 1900 Bryan and McKinley were again the contestants. McKinley was a favorite at 10 to 8 and 10 to 7 from the start, and in the week before election was a 2-to-1 candidate. Again the betting odds presaged the result on Election Day.

Roosevelt ran against Parker in 1904. Roosevelt started out a 2-to-1 favorite in September. The odds on the Republican candidate rose to 3 to 1, 4 to 1, and in the week before election, when the signs of a landslide became apparent, bets were made at 5 to 1 on Roosevelt, the successful candidate.

In the campaign of 1908, when Taft ran against Bryan, the odds were long on Taft from the outset. They went from 2 to 1 to 11 to 5, to 3 to 1, to 7 to 2, and in the week before election Lloyds was offering 9 to 1 that Taft would be elected, and he was.

In the famous three-cornered campaign of 1912, when Wilson, Democrat; Taft, Republican, and Roosevelt, Progressive, were the candidates, the odds in Wall Street were always long on Wilson. He started out a 2-to-1 favorite soon after the placing of the third ticket in the field. In the week before election the odds were 4 to 1 and 3 to 1 on Wilson to win.

DR. ADLER UPHOLDS WILSON

Says President Has Been Patient in His Dealings with Mexico.

Speaking yesterday morning before the Society for Ethical Culture, Dr. Felix Adler, talking on the "Principles Which Should Guide the Citizen in the Choice of a President," said that in the approaching election every voter, whether independent or a member of a party, should make his choice among the candidates and the issues for the good of the people of the United States, irrespective of possible future individual gain or loss.

Speaking of the plight of the hyphenate citizens, Dr. Adler said that it was right and proper that the new citizens, finding themselves members of a new family and different from that into which they were born, should remember something of the ideals and hopes of the old. "They must, nevertheless, always act in the interests of America," he said. Dr. Adler said he was of the opinion that it was a great misfortune that the foreign-born citizens had been taunted, as a body, with their foreign birth and their allegiance to this country doubted.

"No German-American citizen," he said, "is justified, in the present electoral crisis, in letting his sense of hurt at the odium which has been cast upon him cause him to vote against the President purely from a desire to punish President Wilson. He should remember that by so doing he would be punishing not the President, but the Republic."

On the question of militarism, Dr. Adler said that he was bitterly opposed to compulsory service. A reasonable preparedness, he said, was necessary, but left the definition of the limits of that reasonableness to his audience. Preparedness at the present time, he said, was a concession to the situation created by the present time of horrors on every side.

"I do not believe," said Dr. Adler in closing, "that the rights of the nation should be identified with those of the citizen who acquires property in a semi-civilized country, and then, when the property is endangered by domestic conditions in those lands expects the armies and navies of his country to rush to the defense of his property. In settling differences of opinion on this question President Wilson has been patient and has taken his time."

Dr. Adler gave as an example of what the protection of property in semi-civilized countries led a nation to the short reign of the Emperor Maximilian in Mexico under the protection of Napoleon III.

C. H. INGERSOLL FOR WILSON

Asks Votes Because the President Has Aided the Small Business Man.

Charles H. Ingersoll, the watch manufacturer, who is an officer of the Wilson Business Men's National League, and President of the Woodrow Wilson Advertisers' League, issued a statement yesterday urging the re-election of President Wilson as the first champion of the small merchant and business man. The Democratic National Committee is to print the statement in the form of a pamphlet, and mail it to retailers throughout the country. Mr. Ingersoll said in part:

"Until the Wilson Administration took office in 1913 no party ever had recognized the place and importance of the multitude of small businesses in American affairs. No preceding Administration has had a practical insight into the improper and discouraging handicaps which were placed in the way of the average merchant.

"With the advent of President Wilson and the Democratic Congress came a new spirit—friendly to all wholesome and legitimate business, whether big or little, yet with a specially sympathetic understanding of the problems of the smaller man, and with faith in the value of maintaining conditions in which he could thrive and preserve his independent initiative."

SEES WILSON GAIN UP-STATE

Amos Pinchot Says the President Is Winning Many Farmers.

After having ridden 1,400 miles through New York State in automobiles, covering forty counties and stopping in 108 cities, towns, and villages, the "Wilson Volunteers" returned to the city yesterday. Amos Pinchot, Chairman of the Volunteers, predicted that Hughes would not come down to the Bronx with more than 50,000 plurality. If the city did what was expected, he said, the President would carry the State easily.

"There is a remarkable condition up State," said Mr. Pinchot. "Scattering as we did, different speakers during the day going into different places, we were able to learn a good deal about what people are thinking. At almost every stop numbers of farmers, workingmen, and unclassified people came to us and told us in a confidential sort of way that they had never voted the Democratic ticket in their lives, but they were going to vote for Wilson. Party lines still exist up State, but, strange as it may appear, there are thousands of Republicans who are going to vote for Wilson without in any way feeling that they are going to leave their party. They look upon the President in a curiously nonpartisan way."

Department of Women's Accounts

Women's accounts, their personal, household or domestic funds, and accounts of clubs, societies and associations conducted by women, are a special and important feature of the business of the Harriman National Bank.

A separate department, elaborately equipped, with maid in attendance, is maintained for ladies, and they have unique service and facilities in the location of the Harriman National Bank and its extended hours of business, from 8:00 A. M. to 8:00 P. M., Saturdays included.

Safe deposit vaults and storage department of the Harriman National Bank are open from 8:00 A. M. to midnight.

Questions by personal call, by mail, or by telephone concerning the opening of accounts will be responded to in detail. We make special arrangements to facilitate the business of out-of-town depositors.

An account with the Harriman National Bank is the best of reference with the more important and exclusive stores and shops of the neighborhood.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

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FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

SEABURY AGAIN PUTS QUERIES TO WHITMAN

Admits Single Tax Opinions, but Calls Plan a Philosophy, Not an Issue.

CHARGES RIVAL IS EVASIVE

Candidate and McCombs to Start This Week on Campaign in New York City.

Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, issued an open letter to Governor Whitman last night, bringing additional charges of waste and incompetence and answering some questions which the Governor had asked in regard to the single tax. Mr. Seabury said that single tax was a "political philosophy" and that his ideas as to the underlying principle have not changed, but that single tax is not an issue in the present campaign.

In his letter Mr. Seabury wrote that to his specific charges of waste and incompetence Governor Whitman had made "either general denials or admissions which amount to confessions." He said that in reply to his charge that the Governor had "unduly increased appropriations" for his own departments Mr. Whitman had juggled the figures. The Controller's report, said Mr. Seabury, showed that the general appropriations made for the Executive Department in 1914 were $72,200, and that the appropriations signed by the Governor this year aggregated $111,250. Mr. Seabury continued in part:

"Every Governor, from Governor Hill to Governor Glynn, has been allowed $8,000 in lieu of equipage. As soon as you came into office and in the year of a direct tax, you doubled this item and took $6,000. Do you deny that this was an increase?

"Another increase sanctioned by you in the Executive Department was a new appropriation of $4,000 for a position that never existed in any previous administration and was totally unnecessary, namely, the position of secretary to the Lieutenant Governor.

"You admit the truth of my second charge that you permitted $680,000 to be wasted on newspaper advertising of the proposed constitution. Your excuse is that this appropriation was necessary to enable the people to vote intelligently.

"You charge me with political independence in that I have not always voted for the regular nominees of my party. I admit the charge. If you think you can make any political capital out of the fact that I have been consistently independent, you are welcome to do so.

"Having answered your question as to matters irrelevant to the campaign, I now demand that you make answer to the twenty-four specific charges which I have made against you."

Mr. Seabury and William F. McCombs, candidate for United States Senator, who returned to New York yesterday morning from their up-State tour, in which they visited forty counties, will take the fight into this city this week, speaking at about six meetings a day until Election Day. The candidate for Governor expressed himself as quite satisfied with the trip. He saw no signs of disaffection among the Democrats in any part of the State and was confident that there would be a big Wilson sweep of the State.

Mr. Seabury received a delegation of the Woman's Peace Party of New York at the Hotel Breslin yesterday afternoon, and answered their questions as to his intentions with regard to the military acts signed by Governor Whitman. He reiterated his intention not to use the power of conscription granted under the Stivers act if elected. He also condemned the Welsh and Slater bills. The delegation included Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Margaret Lane, Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Mrs. Bertha Ashley Searle, Mrs. Leonie Knoedler, Mrs. Anna I. McGuire, and Mrs. E. M. Foote.

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STATIONERY

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EXPECT WHITMAN TO WIN

But Republicans Are Not So Confident Hughes Will Carry the State.

Governor Whitman spent yesterday resting in this city, preparatory to his campaign here, which begins today. To all who saw him at the St. Regis the Governor expressed confidence that the Republican national and State tickets would win in New York.

The Governor's State-wide campaign, which he has just finished, covered nearly 4,500 miles, including every county north of the Harlem River save Rockland and Chautauqua. They will be covered this week, when the Governor will speak at Jamestown, Mayville, Haverstraw, and other places not decided upon. Also this week the Governor expects to address audiences in the five boroughs of this city and in Westchester.

While they believe the Governor will be re-elected, the Republican leaders up-State are said to be by no means so confident of the Presidential ticket. They all assert now that there are evidences of a swing to Hughes among the voters, but nevertheless they seem to realize that unless the Republican candidate can get a large vote in New York City the State's electoral votes will go to Wilson.

The Republicans derive most comfort from the figures of the last election, when Wilson carried the State, but got a smaller vote than Bryan did in his last campaign. They point out, also, that there are 233,000 more Republicans than Democrats enrolled up-State, and these, with 24,000 Progressives, are expected to overcome the Democratic vote in this city.

GIFTS TO WOMEN'S PARTY.

Mrs. Belmont Heads the List with $25,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—A partial list of campaign contributions to the National Woman's Party, which is opposed to President Wilson, was made public at the headquarters of the party today.

Among the contributors were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, New York, $25,000; Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, $1,000; Mrs. William Crocker, San Francisco, $1,000; John Milholland, father of Inez Milholland Boissevain, New York, $5,000.

The funds were spent chiefly for literature and for campaign speakers, according to the statement.

FAIL TO STOP ADAMSON.

Congressman Speaks in Philadelphia Despite Police Threat.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—A police department attempt to silence Congressman Adamson of Georgia, author of the eight-hour law, and Congressmen Ragsdale of South Carolina and Walsh of New Jersey, speaking in a theatre before an assemblage of two thousand railroad men, failed here tonight. The speakers were warned not to "discuss politics as it was against the law on Sunday." A police lieutenant threatened to turn out the lights. Then he disappeared. All of the speakers advocated the re-election of President Wilson and their remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

The meeting was for members of several railroad brotherhoods and was held in the William Penn Theatre, West Philadelphia. The police department warned the brotherhood officials on Saturday that no candidate for office would be permitted to speak and that politics could not be discussed by any of the speakers. Despite the threat the meeting was held and the speakers were not disturbed. Congressman Adamson delivered a fifty-minute defense of the Wilson Administration and criticism of Hughes and Roosevelt.

COL. PRICE BOLTS WILSON.

Former Jersey State Chairman Also Declares for Edge for Governor.

Colonel E. L. Price, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New Jersey, announced yesterday that he would vote for Charles E. Hughes and use all his influence to defeat Woodrow Wilson. He also came out against H. Otto Wittpenn for Governor of New Jersey on the ground that Mr. Wittpenn stood for the Wilson policies. Colonel Price was for fourteen years head of the Essex County Democratic Committee, and for six years counsel for the City of Newark. He described himself as a "True Democrat whose grandfather fought in the Revolution." He said he had supported Mr. Wilson for Governor of New Jersey and for his present term as President.

Mr. Price also strongly indorsed the candidacy of Walter E. Edge, the Republican Gubernatorial candidate.

B. Altman & Co.

Luxurious Evening Gowns

made to individual requirements

$200.00 to $500.00

Dep't for Imported and Special Costumes
(Third Floor)

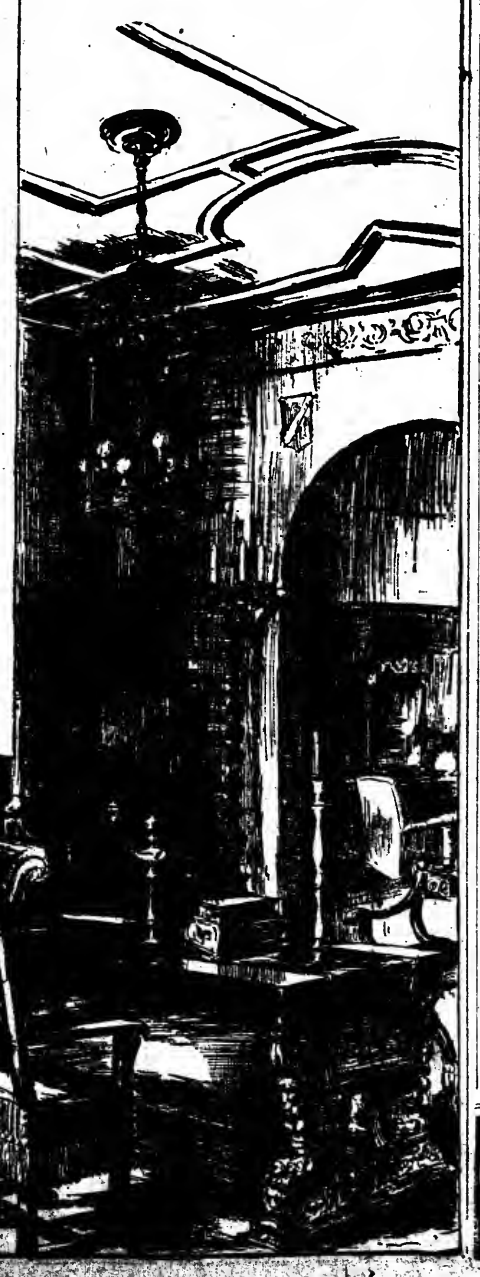
Fifth Avenue, New York

The Hampton Room of Dignified Nobility

THE youthful wanderings of some by-gone Lord of the Manor were oft-times to thank for that note of stateliness and dignity which was yet in harmonious accord with the oak-paneled Rooms of many an English house of Tudor times.

Italian furniture, such as he brought back from his travels may, thanks to the Hampton Shops, give the same desirable aspect to the Living Room of today. The same Table of rich hued Walnut, with its richly carved lyre-shaped legs and sturdy stretcher; the same straight armed and backed palatial Chairs, with their gilded finials, embroidered coverings and silken fringe, or the self-same hanging Lantern of hammered bronze—only nowadays fitted for electric light—and the same lofty Torchere with its shaft of spirally turned and gilded wood.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York



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Our unusual Collection of these rare and beautiful pelts enables us to perfectly match skins into Coats and Sets of the Prevailing Modes

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Opp Cathedral.

Set of Swedish Crystal—With cut stems and an etched pattern. Prices per dozen—Goblets, $10—Clarets, $9.50—Cordials, $9.

LOOK at your Glassware tonight at dinner and see whether it does its share, with your linen and cutlery, in making your table pretty and attractive. Or is Glassware one of your Household Utilities which should be replenished here?

LEWIS & CONGER
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America's Foremost Specialists

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co. Cleveland Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

Women's Exclusive Smart Coats

In Interesting Variety

The new lines (straight but full) are shown. Each model is marked by a certain distinctiveness that you instantly associate with *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.*

29.75 39.75 48.00 to 375.00

Women's Street Coats of velour cloth in semi-fitted or straight-line effects; convertible plush collar. Special Values } 27.50

Women's Dressy Coats of broadcloth in belted model, sailor collar, cuffs and pockets edged with mole. Special Values } 50.00

WURLITZER

The Real Test of a Piano

A PROFESSOR of music playing upon seven different Pianos, each in competition with the other, the names of which had been covered, selected the WURLITZER.

THE WURLITZER PIANO

It is the exclusive system of Double Sounding Board which makes the Wurlitzer tone SUPREME. Price $350. Convenient terms.

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NEW YORK OUTLOOK STIRS REPUBLICANS

Hughes Managers Hear That Wilson Will Get 34 Per Cent. of Progressive Vote.

MAY DRAFT COL. ROOSEVELT

National Committee Prepares for Final Drive in the More Important Debatable States.

Eastern and Western managers of the Republican Committee held a conference yesterday at National Committee headquarters and made their final plans for winding up the campaign. It was agreed from now on to centre the fight on four or five of the more important debatable States, notably New York, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

Present at the conference were National Chairman William R. Willcox, George W. Perkins, Fred W. Upham, Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the National Committee; Herbert Parsons, and A. T. Hert, Western manager of the Republican campaign. Mr. Hert brought first hand information of conditions in the Middle West. Just what he said at the conference is not known, but for publication he said there was no chance of the Democrats carrying Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin or Minnesota.

Chairman Willcox said he had no statement to give out, but it was learned that the managers are not at all satisfied with conditions in New York State. It was said that a prominent Progressive had turned over the result of a canvass of New York State, which showed that 34 per cent. of the Progressive vote of 1912 gave indications of going to President Wilson this year. The canvass, it was said, was a thorough one, and it completely upset the plans of the managers.

It is probable that the Progressive leaders will be called upon to do everything in their power to offset the alleged trend to Wilson among the Bull Moose. It may be that Colonel Roosevelt will be thrown into the breach and asked to make a whirlwind tour of the State. The Republicans, it was said, have plenty of money to spend for the final week, and it was intimated that it would begin to make itself felt wherever it was most urgently needed.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Thumbs Down for Seabury

At the United Real Estate Owners' Association regular meeting on October 10th the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

"*Whereas*, for several years past an active propaganda has been conducted by Single Taxers under all sorts of 'Civic Body' names in favor of the Single Tax and its entering wedge, the Building Exempt Tax; and

"*Whereas*, many bills and referendum bills, having these dangerous and unjust methods of taxation for their object, were introduced into the Legislature and defeated during the past seven years; and

"*Whereas*, the aggregate value of realty in New York City is Nine Billion Dollars and the mortgages thereon aggregate Six Billion Dollars, which mortgages are held principally by Savings Banks, Life Insurance Companies and Trust Companies, but all in trust for and on account of millions of depositors, life insurers, widows and orphans; and

"*Whereas*, if the Single Tax or the Building Exempt Tax ever becomes law in the City or State of New York the result would be financially disastrous not only to all realty owners in cities, towns, villages and rural districts, but to Savings Banks, Life Insurance Companies and Trust Companies, depositors in all of the above, to holders and beneficiaries of life insurance, and to all employes and employers; and

"*Whereas*, such Single Tax laws would enormously reduce realty values, compel the foreclosure of mortgages, the money for which is in the first and last analyses provided by millions of small Bank, Life Insurance and Trust Company investors, and would also prevent, by reason of the complete stoppage of new mortgage loans, the erection of any new buildings, to the financial detriment and loss of wages of hundreds of thousands of mechanics throughout the State; the whole resulting in the most disastrous financial cataclysm that the State and even the Nation have ever known; and

"*Whereas*, the following questions have been sent to Judge Seabury and Governor Whitman for their categorical answers thereto, which questions Governor Whitman promptly answered as hereinunder, and Judge Seabury having failed to answer the 'United's' three letters of Sept. 14th and 28th and Oct. 5th on the subject.

1. Do you believe in the Single Tax system of Taxation?
Answer—No.

2. Do you believe in any of the Henry George theories of taxation?
Answer—No.

3. Would you favor or sign as Governor any Single Tax bill or Single Tax referendum bill?
Answer—No.

4. Would you favor or sign as Governor any bill or referendum bill exempting from taxation in whole or part value buildings in New York State or City?
Answer—No; this answer does not refer to present tax exemption of educational, charitable, and religious institutions.

5. Do you believe that taxation should be utilized to adjust the economic and social inequalities due to the mental and physical "make-ups" of man?
Answer—No; but I believe in and favor necessary taxation to maintain the charitable, medical and penal institutions of the State.

6. Do you believe that State and Municipal employees, other than the uniformed police and firemen, should be pensioned in whole or part out of taxation?
Answer—A thorough study of pension systems and the whole subject would have to be made before a competent answer could be given; but it is evident now that the present state of Taxation in New York would not admit of any such added burden.

"*Be It Therefore Resolved*, that the 'United' places itself on record as being in favor of the re-election of Governor Whitman, and that it advises all its members to vote for Governor Whitman; that all realty, tax-paying and civic organizations throughout the City and State be asked to pass similar resolutions; that their members be also advised to vote for Governor Whitman; that copies of this preamble and resolution be sent to all newspapers throughout the State and mailed to all voters."

Printed copies of the above for circulation can be obtained by application to the United's offices, Suite 1401-5, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

Back To the Bread Line If Wilson's Tariff Is Not Repealed

PRESIDENT WILSON: You are boasting to the voters, through your Department of Commerce and Bureau of Labor, what your Administration and Congress have done for American wage-earners in work provided and payrolls increased for them.

One of your Labor Bureau Bulletins tells of the hundreds of thousands of unemployed bread-winners put to work in the latter part of your term.

But it is a fact, and you know it is a fact, that *all of these bread-winners had full employment when you took office and lost that employment by reason of the tariff legislation enacted at your dictation.*

You know it is a fact that in the fall of 1914 those hundreds of thousands of American wage-earners were out of work because of the tariff, framed, enacted and put into operation under your personal supervision and at your behest.

It is a fact, and you know it is a fact, that while foreign goods were checked from pouring into our markets by the American tariff system of the Republican party, this country bought abroad in 1912, $581,000,000 less goods than it sold abroad.

It is a fact, and you know it is a fact, that in the first six months of 1913, during four months of which you were President, but during all of which the Republican tariff was still in operation, our imports were $286,000,000 lower than our exports.

It is a fact, and you know it is a fact, that in the whole year of 1913, during ten months of which you were President, but during only three months of which your tariff was in operation, our imports were $691,000,000 lower than our exports.

But it is a fact, and you know it is a fact, *that in the first six months of* 1914, *with your tariff in operation all those months, this country followed the deadly path of larger and larger imports, driving American industries out of business and American wage-earners out of work, in favor of foreign capital and foreign labor.*

It is a fact, and you know it is a fact, that in January 1913, under the Republican tariff, we sold abroad, $64,000,00 more than we bought abroad; but in January 1914, under your tariff, only $49,000,000 more.

That in February 1913, under the Republican tariff, we sold abroad $44,000,000 more than we bought abroad, but in February 1914, under your tariff, only $25,000,000.

That in March 1913, under the Republican tariff, we sold abroad $31,000,000 more than we bought abroad, but in March 1914, under your tariff, only $4,900,000.

That in April 1913, under the Republican tariff, we sold abroad $53,000,000 more than we bought abroad, but in April 1914, under your tariff, we *bought abroad* $11,000,000 *more than we sold abroad.*

It is a fact, and you know it is a fact, that in the five months from April to August 1913, inclusive, under the Republican tariff, we sold abroad $218,000,000 more than we bought abroad, but in the corresponding months of 1914, under your tariff, we *bought abroad* $39,000,000 *more than we sold abroad.*

It is a fact, and you know it is a fact, that your tariff ceased to work havoc with American industries and business and to impoverish American labor only when the war came to dam off, at the source abroad, those ***cheap labor imports*** which you had allowed to flood our markets.

It is a fact, and you know it is a fact, that it was the war which put our wage-earners back to work, in spite of your tariff, but that the moment the war stops *thousands of munition plants will go out of business and hundreds of thousands of wage-earners employed in them will go off their payrolls.*

And more,—that many other industries now supported by the day and night activity of our munition plants and by the vast earning power of the wage-earners in them will be compelled to close down in part or in whole.

Then when those hundreds of thousands of our own wage-earners suddenly lose their employment and the twelve to twenty million wage-earners of the Old World now engaged in war return to their normal occupations, and their surplus products of peace are allowed to flood into this country again as they were flooding in until the outbreak of the war, *the work of ruining American industries, which was begun by your tariff before the war, must be completed after the war; the American wage-earners put into the bread-line by your tariff but taken out by the war, must, with peace restored, go back into that bread-line of your making in* 1914.

Therefore, President Wilson, when you ask American wage-earners to vote, on November 7th, for your tariff, you ask them to vote to live in a Fool's Paradise of war trade for mere months or weeks, only to be plunged by that tariff immediately afterward back into pauperism and the bread line.

Republican National Publicity Committee

GRIDIRON REVIEW SHOWS POWER OF LEADERS

HARVARD AND YALE ON THE UPGRADE

Showing of Crimson and Blue in Saturday's Games Reveals Increased Power.

TIGER NEEDS CURRYCOMB

Princeton Eleven Must Be Smoothed and Polished in Spots—Status of Other Leading Teams.

The soundness of Harvard's coaching system furnished unmistakable results in the stadium against Cornell on Saturday. The Crimson players, many of them constituting green 'Varsity material, showed all the elements which go to make up a strong football eleven. They were resourceful and were never at a loss to know what to do. Haughton's newest machine has been taught to handle the ball properly and showed encouraging acumen, too, in following the leather ovoid. Cornell's loose playing gave the Harvard players an excellent chance to profit by their ability to be in the right place at the right time when the pigskin was free.

The last two weeks have worked wonders with the Harvard team. Last year, in the Cornell game, Harvard's development had not reached its present stage. Cornell, on the other hand, was keyed up especially for the Harvard contest and got the jump on the Crimson. Profiting by last year's experience, Harvard was prepared for anything which Cornell might present. Even if Cornell had sent to Cambridge a team as well prepared as last year's Ithaca eleven was, it is doubtful if it would have had much of a chance against Harvard. The opposition afforded by Cornell on Saturday was not strong enough to extend Harvard to a display of its utmost power. It was evident that the Crimson had much in reserve which it did not have to show. It was a higher type of football demonstrated by the Cambridge team, keener, more aggressive and smarter than any tactical array which Dr. Al. Sharpe's ambitious eleven could offer.

Hopes of Cornell Crushed.

In direct opposition to its status of a year ago, Cornell was lacking in two of the fundamental principles of the game. The men handled the ball poorly and their tackling was haphazard and not effective. The lack of knowledge of this kind counted heavily against the Big Red team. With this surprisingly weak showing, Cornell loses its chance for the championship honors attained last season. At the same time, Harvard looms up as a stronger possibility than ever in the games which are to come.

Eddie Casey gives promise of developing into the sort of backfield star which the Crimson needs to fill the shoes of Mahan. Casey is one of those dodging, wriggling runners hard to bring down in an open field. He has one of the most valuable assets for a half back, in that he can keep going after the tacklers hit him.

The game brought out another encouraging point for Harvard, which showed that the can fill the bill as punter. When the season began there was much worrying at Cambridge because there was no proficient kicker on the Harvard squad. The coaches set about to make one and Horwesn is the result. If there is any football ability lurking dormant in any member of the Harvard squad Haughton and his staff of coaches seem to have a very happy faculty of bringing it out. After the showing against Cornell, Yale and Princeton will now jot down in their little books that in spite of the loss of numerous veterans of last season, this year's Crimson aggregation is a smart, wide-awake proposition which will bear close watching on the cold Saturday afternoons next month.

Princeton's Obvious Defects.

Princeton found no reason to be jubilant over its defeat of Dartmouth. The Orange and Black did not show the power and strategy which one naturally looks for in such a veteran eleven. It showed two serious weaknesses, fumbling and over-high tackling. On more than one occasion, the tackler missed his man entirely. The Tiger line is a formidable affair, plays compactly together and has the necessary faculty of tightening up within the 20-yard danger zone. The ends, Highly and Wilson, got down under Driggs's kicks well and Dartmouth gained little in running back punts.

The Tiger backfield seems a carefully drilled, smoothly working quartet, but in Saturday's exhibition, somehow or other, no star loomed up. Every great football team must have at least one player who not only fits in with the play of the other players with perfect harmony, but who also has something in reserve. A championship team needs one who is so great an individual performer, that, when the team is in a woeful need of a few yards, he can go in and by supreme effort pull the eleven out of a hole. There is no conspicuous line-smasher on this year's Tiger eleven.

Princeton showed no novelty in attack. In fact, right up to the time that the luck of the game broke for the Tigers and Driggs made his long, spectacular run after intercepting a forward pass Princeton had been decidedly outplayed by the Dartmouth team. The Dartmouth backfield showed more power to advance the ball than did Princeton's. An effective punch was lacking in the charge of the Tiger backs. On one occasion, when within striking distance of the Dartmouth goal, instead of continuing a running attack on the Green line and around the ends Princeton resorted to the forward pass as a scoring play, which was trusting altogether too much to luck. That the majority of forward passes fail proves conclusively the chance a team takes in using it at a critical time.

Defense of Tigers Is Sturdy.

Princeton's defense looks strong enough for this time of the season. It can close up and fight back stubbornly when the occasion demands it. It is very doubtful, even if Dartmouth had not fumbled so frequently, whether the Green's backs could have penetrated the strong Tiger forwards within the 20-yard line. It is a serious reflection on Princeton's alertness that Dartmouth's fumbles were recovered by its own players. Princeton surely has not the ability at following loose ball that some of its elevens of the past have shown. The New Jersey men have much strategy and aggressiveness to develop for the big games next month.

Yale showed marked improvement in the forward-pass carnival at New Haven against Washington and Jefferson, the mountaineers who revel in the fact that they have defeated the Elis for two years past. The work of Tad Jones's football students is still ragged, but each week the Yale eleven shows increased power and aggressiveness. When the finishing touches are administered within the next couple of weeks followers of the Bills expect to see a team which will make them forget some of the elevens of the last few seasons. True, Washington and Jefferson had a fighter line than Yale, and the Yale backs had a somewhat yielding target for their attacks.

Must Prepare for Aerial Attack.

Yale was able to trample Washington and Jefferson by sheer power, but in the meantime the eleven is being carefully schooled in the finer points of the game. That a stronger defense will have to be worked up against the forward pass game was shown by the fact that the boys from the Pennsylvania mountains were able to score twice by accurate heaves of the oval. Princeton and Harvard are sure to make much use of this play against Yale, and the Blue will have to have a better defense against it than they now possess.

Hardly less of a surprise than the Harvard walkover against Cornell was Penn's crushing defeat by Pittsburgh. As the season progresses this eleven of Glenn Warner's looms up as one of the top-notch aggregations of the Autumn. After Penn's encouraging showing against Penn State it was believed that the Quakers would at least give Pittsburgh a severe test; but the power of the Smoky City team proved to be greater than William Penn's boys could cope with.

The East Versus West Games.

The intersectional games Saturday between the East and Middle West furnished thrills. Tufts gave Indiana more than an armful, although its margin of victory was slight. Michigan gave Syracuse a heartbreaking beating in the final period when the Salt City eleven seemed to have victory within its grasp. Maulbetsch, Zeiger, and Smith showed themselves to be line smashers of the first order and the Syracuse forwards were unable to stop them.

Oliphant of the Army team did things against Villanova on the plains at West Point which will give the Navy folk much food for thought. This dashing player cut loose, and scored six touchdowns and kicked nine goals. West Point has not had an individual scoring star like Oliphant since the days of Charley Daly. Villanova's opposition proved weak, but the Army eleven should get a better test when it faces Notre Dame at the end of the week.

Having scored 256 points in its last four games as compared with a total of 14 points registered by its opponents, the University of Minnesota football eleven appears to be firmly intrenched in the lead for the "big nine" championship. The Gophers buried Iowa in the Western Conference race Saturday under a 67-to-0 score, eliminating the Hawkeyes from further consideration in the championship race.

Wisconsin, by its 30-to-7 triumph over Chicago, killed the last chance the Maroon had of finishing even close to the front. Race Saturday under a defeat of the conference season. Although the Badgers played a tricky game and are conceded to be better than a year ago, critics believe they will have to play in much improved form to hold Minnesota even to a close score.

HARVARD SHIFT EXPECTED.

Taylor May Go to Right Guard or Centre for Virginia Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 29.—There will be very little football tomorrow for the Harvard football men who played the greater part of the Cornell game Saturday, but Tuesday will find the squad against hard work. The Princeton game now demands attention of the coaches, and the Tigers are figured as being a very much different proposition this Fall than Cornell.

The squad was not handicapped by any injuries in Saturday's engagement. Captain Dadmun, who hurt his leg, will get light work for several days, but Dick Harte, who was removed from the game early because of a blow on the head, is again in condition.

This week Bond and Flower probably will be out for backfield work, and Taylor and Clark will be on hand for the line. A shift or two may be made before the Virginia game, the likeliest possibility being that Tayler will be worked into right guard or centre.

YALE COACHES PLEASED.

Defensive Work of Blue Against W. and J. Forward Passes Encouraging.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—An examination of the Yale players who went into the game yesterday against Washington and Jefferson showed that not one was the worse for the strenuous match. The visitors played the hardest football seen on Yale field this season without injuring a single Yale opponent.

At the Yale infirmary, where Chub Sheldon is ill with inflammatory rheumatism, no hope is held out that he will ever attempt to play football again. The withdrawal of half back Bob Bingham at the last moment was due to physical weakness, caused by an attack of sore throat. He will be ready to resume his place by the middle of this week. In his absence the brilliant play of Harold Carey yesterday established him as certain of plenty of football in the remaining games of the season, although it is unlikely that he will be selected ahead of Bingham in the line-up for the final games.

The Yale coaches said today that they expected the Washington and Jefferson game to prove a definite test of Yale's defense for the forward pass. They are pleased that the eleven was able to protect itself as well as it did against the baffling heaves of the Pennsylvania team.

TIGERS WILL WORK HARD.

Game Against Dartmouth Regarded as a Disappointment.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29.—The Princeton football team is scheduled for an unusually hard week of practice, as many flaws in the Tiger machine made themselves evident in the contest with Dartmouth Saturday. The next few days will be about the last which Head Coach Speedy Rush will have in which to drive his charges to the limit, and Saturday's contest proved that a decided improvement will have to be shown if Princeton hopes to triumph over Harvard or Yale this Fall.

The playing of the Tigers on Saturday was a distinct disappointment to the undergraduates, and many excuses are being offered. It cannot be denied that Princeton is far behind the stage of development which it had reached at this time last season, and the only doubt which exists here is whether rapid improvement will be made during the next couple of weeks which intervene before the contest with Harvard. The entire football squad has full confidence in Speedy Rush, however, and it is felt that within another two weeks the Tigers will be able to perform nearly to their limit.

CORNELL ELEVEN DOWNCAST

But Dr. Sharpe Is Hopeful for Remaining Games.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The Cornell football team returned to Ithaca early this morning, crestfallen over its defeat by Harvard yesterday, but not out of the ring.

"We were beaten by a better team," said Dr. Albert H. Sharpe, head coach, "but we are capable of playing better football than we did yesterday, and I think we can show that before the season ends. We got a late start and will have to hustle to develop the sort of team work we need."

The Cornell squad, although mentally downcast, is physically in fair shape, and has a hard week ahead.

IDLE WEEK FOR ELEVENS.

Local College Teams Will Rest Saturday for Election Day Games.

There will be no college football battles in the city Saturday afternoon because of the scheduling of games for Election Day, Nov. 7, by all three local managements. Columbia's gridiron warriors will practice all this week, including Saturday, for the contest with Stevens on the holiday, but the freshman eleven will hold forth on South Field Saturday against the New Utrecht High School team.

Fordham's big game of the season, with Georgetown, will be played on Election Day, and New York University will battle with Bucknell on the same day at Ohio Field.

The only college game in the metropolitan district on Saturday will be at Newark, between Rutgers and Holy Cross.

Golf Tourney on Thanksgiving Day.

Announcement has been made that the Country Club of Lakewood will begin its annual Fall golf tournament on Thanksgiving Day. Play will be continued the Friday and Saturday immediately following.

SWIMMING LEAGUE DEBARS FRESHMEN

Intercollegiate Body Adopts Long-Deferred Rule—N. Y. U. Now Associate Member.

After four years of agitation the Intercollegiate Swiming Association, at its annual meeting yesterday at the New York A. C., adopted a rule prohibiting freshmen from competing on any team. This measure was passed after New York University had been admitted as an associate member, and it will bar Teddy Cann, the New York A. C. water star and holder of several amateur titles, from representing the University Heights school in the next individual championships which were set for March 31 at the University of Pennsylvania.

Yale and Princeton, two of the leading members of the association, have been fighting for four years to have the freshman rule adopted, but without success until yesterday. Neither of these institutions permits first year men to compete on any of their 'Varsity squads in intercollegiate competition.

To bring about a uniformity in aquatic regulations throughout the colleges of the country, the Intercollegiate Association adopted in full the swimming and water polo code recently accepted by the National Collegiate Association. No radical changes are brought about in the I. S. A. competitions through the adoption of the new rules. Several months ago the I. S. A. presented a number of recommendations to the authorities of the National College Association regarding changes in the code of the latter body. They were at first turned down, but at a meeting held about a month ago, were accepted. It was this action that led the I. S. A. to adopt the N. C. A. rules, which govern swimming in almost every college in the country.

H. E. Purdy of the University of Pennsylvania was elected President for the ensuing year, C. H. Latrobe of Princeton Vice President and D. V. Garston of Yale Secretary and Treasurer. The Graduate Advisory Board, which went into session before the undergraduate body, again selected C. H. Trubenbach of Columbia as President and elected E. W. Ill of Princeton Secretary.

New York University, Rutgers, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology were admitted to associate membership, joining Wesleyan and Amherst. Associate membership gives the students of the colleges the right to compete in the individual but not the team championships.

A recommendation of the Graduate Advisory Board that water soccer be adopted instead of the rougher water polo was not accepted in toto, but all of the members agreed to give the new game a thorough trial and decide which is superior at the next meeting, which will be held late in March. Ten-minute games will be played at each college in all of the dual championship meets, but they will not be considered as titular events. Should a majority agree that water soccer is the better sport, it will be added to the championship list.

A few minor changes in the rules were adopted, one of which will bring the annual election forward each year to the time of the individual championships. A proposition to adopt a uniform diving board was placed in the hands of Frank Mullen of C. C. N. Y., who will decide the matter.

Those present at the undergraduate meeting were Messrs. Purdy and Russell, Pennsylvania; Garston, Donald and Ferguson, Yale; Latrobe, Jackson and Ill, Princeton; Horwitz, Shapiro and Mullen, C. C. N. Y.; Vollmer, Trubenbach, Herbert, Pauley, Lee and Bijur, Columbia.

N. Y. SOCCER TEAM WINS.

Defeats Clan MacDuff in A. F. A. Game—Other Matches.

That New York will be represented in the second round of the American Football Association's cup tie competition was assured by the victory of the eleven of the New York Football Club over Clan MacDuff at Harlem Oval by the close score of 1 to 0 yesterday. The clansmen put up a stout resistance and were not scored against during the first period. After the second half had been in progress less than ten minutes, however, Clan MacDuff's well-defended goal yielded to a fine shot by Puxty from a mixup after a cross by Cooper.

The line-up:

New York, (1.)	Position.	Clan MacD., (0.)
Porter	G.	Reilly
J. Robertson	R. B.	Neil
M. Williams	C.	Robertson
A. Vandeweghe	R. H.	Ingalls
Vonden Eynden	C. H.	McElroy
Nichols	L. H.	Winchester
Garside	O. R.	Flatley
Hamlinsky	I. R.	Connelly
Hares	C.	Duncan
Puxty	I. L.	McNeill
Cooper	O. L.	McGough

Referee—A. Burnside. Linesmen—Messrs. Burrowes and Campbell. Goal—Puxty. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes each.

By defeating the strong team of the Dublin F. C. of Paterson at Hawthorne Field in Brooklyn yesterday by 3 to 0, the soccer team of the Bay Ridge Football Club qualified for the first round of the cup tie series of the United States Football Association, and entered the right to meet the Irish-Americans next Sunday on the same grounds.

Playing against the Yonkers Rovers in a Metropolitan League game, the Fulton-Germans defeated their opponents by the score of 4 goals to 1 at Glen Park, Yonkers.

Three thousand spectators saw the Bethlehem Steel eleven, champions of both the U. S. Football Association and the American Football Association, defeat the Scottish-Americans by 2 goals to nothing at Newark yesterday.

The St. George eleven won a Metropolitan League game from the Astor Field team by a score of 1 goal to nothing at Manhattan Field yesterday.

The Babcock and Wilcox soccer eleven obtained the verdict over Greenpoint by 4 to 1 in an American Football Association cup tie game yesterday afternoon at Bayonne, N. J.

BENNETT'S AIM IS TRUE.

He Wins Three Prizes at the Harrison Island Traps.

Commodore A. P. Bennett of the New Rochelle Yacht Club carried off the honors yesterday at the preliminary shoot of that club on Harrison Island. It was a 100-target handicap match, in which eight men took part, and the conditions were so favorable, as to wind and light, that full scores were returned in all except one of the five events.

The Commodore's first victory was the 15-target scratch prize, with a score of 14, G. P. Granbery and J. N. McLoughlin being the runners up with 13 each. His next prize was the first 25 disk handicap match, which he won with a full score after a tie with McLoughlin. He finished the day by capturing the high handicap prize with a total of 97, on his handicap of 8. J. N. McLoughlin, with 96 as his total, was high scratch man for the day. Francis N. Wilson, former Vice Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club, won both of the other 25-target handicap matches.

Thirteen gunners took part in the first Sunday shoot of the Winter season of the New York A. C., at Travers Island, yesterday. A. L. Burns captured the high scratch prize with a 95. D. H. Martin took the second prize with a card of 92.

J. S. Connors, one of the novice shooters, won the high handicap cup. Shooting with an allowance of 25, he annexed the trophy with a full card of 100 targets. M. McVoy, Jr., won the second prize with a card of 90—8—98. A special take-home trophy was won by W. B. Ogden with a score of 46—4—50.

Richmond Again Oakland Champion

Lewis M. Richmond retained the title of the Oakland Golf Club yesterday, when, in the final thirty-six holes, he defeated Theodore Cassabeer by 10 up and 9 to play. This is the second year that Richmond has held the championship. P. H. Moers won the Mary Garden Cup at thirty-six holes.

MITTIE BEDWORTH WINS.

Murphy's Mare Lengthens String of Victories on Harlem Speedway.

Mittie Bedworth, J. A. Murphy's fleet pacer, driven by Jesse Smith, continued her winning streak by carrying off the blue ribbon in the 1:02 class pace, the feature of the sixth Fall matinée of the Road Drivers' Association of New York yesterday on the Harlem Speedway. The summaries:

1:10 CLASS, PACING.

Countess Kobi, br. m., (E. Meckle)	1	1	
Oakland Boy, Jr., ch. h., (P. Conroy)	4	2	
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore)	2	4	
Madame X., br. m., (C. C. Cramer)	3	3	

Time—1:08; 1:08¾.

1:08 CLASS, TROTTING.

Regents Ghost, ch. h., (W. F. Mangan)	2	1	1
Bon Todd, br. m., (Dr. Martin)	1	2	2
Fred Hope, b. g., (E. O. Binsen)	3	4	3
High Born Lady, b. m., (Dr. Manning)	4	3	4
George Carden, br. h., (M. I. Aronson)	5	5	5

Time—1:08½; 1:09½; 1:09.

1:06 CLASS, PACING.

Jennie Frisco, br. m., (C. Welland)	1	1	
O'Brien Boy, b. g., (W. C. Urban)	2	3	
Master McKerron, b. g., (R. Jacobs)	4	2	
Lustrous McKinney, b. g., (F. Kearins)	3	4	

Time—1:05¼; 1:06.

1:04 CLASS, TROTTING.

Dingee, b. g., (C. J. Fendt)	1	1	1
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)	2	3	2
Oakland Boy, b. g., (Jesse Smith)	3	2	dr.

Time—1:07; 1:07¾; 1:08¼.

1:08 CLASS, PACING.

The Manager, b. g., (W. J. O'Neil)	1	1	
Polly Berry, gr. m., (Dr. Manoins)	2	3	
J. Potter, b. g., (W. C. Urban)	4	2	
Victor Volla, br. g., (I. V. Hunt)	3	4	

Time—1:06; 1:07¼.

1:16 CLASS, TROTTING.

Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter)	1	1	
Hindenburg, br. g., (E. B. Muller)	2	4	
Baron Spier, br. h., (N. G. Grunsfelder)	3	3	
Bessie Baron, b. m., (B. O. Currie)	5	2	
Marie Winter, b. m., (A. I. Isaacf)	4	5	
Fox Dean, br. g., (A. E. Meckle)	6	6	
Bright Metal, b. m., (J. J. Duffy)	7	7	

Time—1:11; 1:09¾.

1:02 CLASS, TROTTING.

Nell McClintock, r. m., (J. J. Morris)	1	1	
El Vivillo, b. g., (M. I. Aronson)	2	2	
Nightingale, blk. m., (E. B. Muller)	4	3	
Legal Guy, b. g., (T. W. Buckley)	3	4	

Time—1:06; 1:06¾.

1:02 CLASS, PACING.

Mittie Bedworth, ch. m., (Jesse Smith)	1	1	
Lizzie Marob, ch. m. (J. H. Lawrence)	2	2	

Time—1:04; 1:04.

LEHMAN LEADS BIG FIELD.

Harlem Runner Captures Five-Mile Race of St. Peter's Club.

Eddie Lehman, a Harlem youngster, who a few short months ago was competing as a novice, yesterday jumped into prominence among handicap runners by blazing the trail for 153 rivals in the annual five-mile chase of the St. Peter's Club in Jersey City, which opened the cross-country competitive season across the Hudson. Handicapped at 3 minutes and 15 seconds, Lehman ran his own race and followed pace until a half mile from the finish, when he jumped the field to win by fifty yards from B. Masterson, of the Swedish-American A. C., in 28:14.

Eddie Mayo, the fleet Brooklyn A. A. distance runner, won the fast time prize from scratch, finishing in forty-eighth position in 27:07.

Harriers of the Ninety-second Street division of the Young Men's Hebrew Association had not much trouble winning the principal team award, finishing in fourth, fifth, eleventh, thirteenth and sixteenth positions, for the low total of 49 points.

The leaders finished as follows:

Name and Club.	Actual time.	Hdcp.	M. S.
E. Lehman, Morningside A. C.	3:15	25:14	
B. Masterson, Swedish-American A. C.	3:30	28:29	
E. Welsh, Irish-American A. C.	3:00	28:11	
O. Peterson, Swedish-American A. C.	3:15	28:29	
H. Von Gelder, unattached	3:00	29:00	
J. Gotf, unattached, (3:00,)	28:55;	S. Prerich, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., (3:30,)	28:10;
Zimmerman, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., (3:15,)	28:56;	P. McManus, Paulist A. C., (3:00,)	28:42;
S. Silverstein, Seward A. A., (2:45,)	28:28;	N. Cunningham, Paulist A. C., (2:30,)	28:15;
W. Finlay, Hollywood Inn A. C., (2:30,)	28:15;	A. Williams, St. Christopher A. C., (3:15,)	29:13;
L. P. Dutka, Hungarian-American A. C., (2:15,)	28:15;	J. Merber, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., (3:00,)	29:02;
J. Hanley, Morningside A. C., (2:30,)	29:34;	A. Koppel, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., (3:00,)	29:05;
W. Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., (2:16,)	28:24;	P. Lavery, Paulist A. C., (3:00,)	29:10;
G. Andrews, unattached, (2:15,)	28:26.		

TEAM SCORES.

92d St. Y. M. H. A.	4	6	11	13	16—	49
Paulist A. C.	1	8	15	17	21—	62
Swedish-American A. C.	2	3	14	44	42—	94
Morningside A. C.	1	12	28	30	45—116	
Hollywood Inn A. C.	9	19	29	38	41—136	
Brooklyn A. A.	23	25	27	32	36—143	
Seward A. A.	7	18	20	40	47—132	
Hungarian-American A. C.	10	24	40	48	49—167	
Jersey Harriers	22	35	37	46	55—195	
St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	54	39	51	53	58—235	

Joe Malone, a cross-country champion of several years ago, came back yesterday in the first handicap road run of the Mohawk A. C. and won the fast-time prize, finishing in tenth position from the 45 seconds mark in 22:28. Arthur Roth, who started from scratch, was clocked in 22:37. First honors went to H. Laboda, who with 4:15 start, journeyed the route in 25:25.

The order of finish:

H. Laboda, (4:15,) 25:25; H. Donohue, (4:15,) 25:26; M. Dwyer, (2:16,) 23:34; G. Mazzucca, (2:45,) 24:07; J. Dolan, (1:16,) 22:35; J. Brooks, (2:00,) 23:24; S. Weiss, (2:00,) 23:31; C. Furber, (4:15,) 25:47; E. Naylor, (3:00,) 24:40; J. Maloney, (2:45,) 22:39—152; Jameson, (1:15,) 23:37; W. Roak, (3:00,) 25:24; A. Roth, (scratch,) 22:37; P. Smerigo, (4:15,) 27:10; H. Glenn, (4:15,) 27:16.

Another member of the Pores family loomed on the athletic horizon yesterday when Daniel, brother of Charles Pores, Millrose A. A. winner of the last Brooklyn-Sea Gate marathon, triumphed in the weekly chase of the Holy Cross Lyceum. By his victory in 22:00 flat, Pores became eligible to compete in a special race to be held by the Lyceum in January. M. Welty of the home club, who finished second, was also declared eligible.

Frank Davey, a Macombs A. C. standard bearer, led the field a merry chase in the weekly run of the Bradhurst F. C. yesterday, and won easily in 24:23. J. Daly, his clubmate, and R. Jacobs of the Clark House A. A. were second and third, respectively.

Rani and Bubble Win Prizes.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 29.—Commodore Clifford Mallory's Rani was today announced the winner of a cup offered in competition by Commodore L. H. Dyer for Saturday races among Arrow Class yachts during the month of October. In the handicap Sunday races between the Arrow and Indian Harbor One Design Classes in the October series for a cup offered by a member of the club, whose name is withheld, the Bubble of the Arrow Class, owned by Ralph T. Bailey, captured the trophy.

More Miles

per gallon, more miles per year, when bearings, transmission and differential are smoothed with

DIXON'S GRAPHITE Automobile LUBRICANTS

Made with selected flake graphite that keeps metal from wearing on metal.

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Worthy of Consideration

Makers of Footwear for Men and Women for more than Sixty Years.

HOW often one is persuaded to purchase a shoe merely because of its superficial appearance. Yet perhaps no other part of one's apparel deserves more careful thought and closer attention.

Style without comfort in shoes is an unprofitable and foolish investment, particularly when both may be easily obtained.

For a period of more than sixty years shoes, possessing these qualities in the highest degree have been found at the establishment of

DR. P. KAHLER & SONS
15-17 West 44th St., New York Near Fifth Avenue

Comment on Current Events

Half Way to the Final Goal.

After a more or less pleasant canter over the plains of the early season the real contenders for final football honors begin now their climb up the cliff on the brow of which the sturdiest and speediest will pluck the laurel. A time there was, and not long past, when, by foregone conclusion, four teams, even the same, qualified for the final heat in the annual gridiron race. Battering rams from Ithaca, from Hanover, from Pittsburgh, Providence, Hamilton, and Washington, Penn., have leveled the stockades of the Big Four and enriched the football season by giving more flavor and import to many of the early games. Potent rivals arise on all sides for Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Pennsylvania, and the Fall campaign is a lively free-for-all throughout its duration.

Nevertheless, the informal awarding of a title commonly awaits the ultimate contests at Cambridge, New Haven, and Princeton, for the Crimson, the Blue, and the Orange and Black retain their prestige despite occasional bruises and semi-occasional humiliation. A mighty competitor was overthrown by each on Saturday, and there remains upright—exceedingly upright and ominously well poised—against them on the Eastern battle ground, among the teams of championship calibre, only Pittsburgh, the only Glenn Warner's Panthers. That's all? Anybody but a glutton will regard it as quite sufficient. For the bones of Penn, strewn on Forbes Field, testify eloquently. Folwell mustered the most promising Quaker eleven of recent seasons—certainly no weakling combination—for the fray, and all it saw was Pittsburgh's justly celebrated smoke heralding an avalanche.

Warner's warriors can only glare eastward and send prayers, filtered of undue energy by the sooty atmosphere of Western Pennsylvania, upward to whatever gods there be upon the Olympus of athletes. They are not to meet Yale, Harvard, or Princeton. But if the round robin of these three results in one victory and one defeat for each, and if Pittsburgh romps through the remainder of its schedule, the consensus of opinion will doubtless deliver the Eastern title, carefully wrapped and sealed, at the gates of Forbes Field.

Cornell's hopes of final honors went a-glimmering with the knockout at John Harvard's hands in the stadium, and with the crushing of the Quakers—for the loss of status of the latter will only deprive a possible victory over Folwell's men of power to restore the prestige of Sharpe's battalion.

Sol Metzger sent into the Yale bowl an eleven with certain elements of greatness. No other team of the year is likely to develop such skill in the aerial attack by means of the forward pass as Washington and Jefferson. Admirable in speed and spirit, it is yet too light to withstand so heavy and, withal, agile an animal as the Bulldog. And so the eager desire for a third straight victory at New Haven and the vision of a solid claim to the title which animated W. and J. vanish in melancholy.

Dartmouth has had the experience in Princeton, at least once before, of deserving, yet failing, to win. A bleareyed, venomous jinx, with a mouth like an earthquake, emerges from the soil of the Palmer Stadium whenever a trainload from Hanover appears. It was a great stand that Cavanaugh's team, fresh from defeat by Georgetown, made, and the Tiger draws from Saturday's record less of credit than either the Crimson or the Blue.

Lines upon which to sketch the probabilities of final status for the leading elevens are still lacking. It seems assured that Harvard, despite the defeat by Tufts, will hardly enter its crucial games in the rôle of the under dog. What boots the prestige of even the upper dog, however, while a panther's defiant howl resounds over Pennsylvania's plains?

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Akweck and Displacement Rules.

Mr. Hanan's protest of Ahmeek, which was declared winner of the Manhasset Bay Cup in the races on the Sound last August, has already borne fruit, as the remeasurement of the yacht resulted in a discovery that her rating was 31.33 instead of 31. This result was reached by both Morgan Barney, measurer for the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and Professor Joseph Riley of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the latter measuring the craft at the request of her owner, Charles Francis Adams.

In order to prevent similar troubles and protests in future races in Eastern waters, the Eastern Yacht Club—which stands in the same relative position to yacht racing in Massachusetts waters as does the New York Yacht Club in Long Island Sound racing—has passed a rule requiring that all yachts in Classes P, Q, R, and S must be weighed for displacement before being allowed to participate in races under Eastern Yacht Club rules. Designers' certificates, which caused all the trouble in the unfortunate Manhasset Bay race, will no longer be accepted on displacement. Such a rule will put an end to the possibility of such protest as was made and sustained against Ahmeek, for the Eastern Yacht Club certificate of displacement will be authoritative.

This excellent rule will probably be suggested for adoption by all yacht clubs affiliated with the Atlantic Coast Conference, which includes yacht clubs in both New York and Massachusetts waters, as well as all along shore, at its next meeting. With definitive action by this parent body, there will be a uniform rule for all clubs which will put an end to the many disputes that have existed in the past over this matter of rating. The membership of the Long Island Sound Racing Association, with which most of the Sound clubs are affiliated, is in favor of the adoption of a similar rule.

Another question, incidental to the Manhasset Bay series, which must be settled this Winter, or else lead to more troubles, is the matter of the measurement of the so-called Gunther and Marconi and other high-peaked rigs, with which several of the P Class of sloops have been experimenting, Nahma sailing in races last Summer with the Marconi rig, though discarding it just before the sailing of the cup races. The Long Island Sound Association has taken the matter up officially as has the New York Yacht Club, and some decision will be reached by the committees handling the matter for recommendation to individual clubs, and also for action by the Atlantic Coast Conference, so as to secure a uniform rule for all clubs to work under. As it is today, there are as many different theories as to how the correct measurement should be made as there are official club measurers. The snarl must be straightened out before the racing season of 1917 comes around and a rule agreed upon so as to guide both designers of the new craft to be built this Spring and their sailmakers.

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Kolehmainen and Condition.

Condition is an all-powerful factor in the success of any athlete. Without condition, form, shape, or whatever one cares to designate being in the state of physical perfection for competitive sport, ability goes for naught. Throughout the Summer Hannes Kolehmainen, the great little Finnish runner, has been "out of condition." First he lost his five-mile metropolitan championship, and a short time later he was compelled to relinquish his five-mile national title. These two reverses he suffered because he was not in shape. He had the ability—it had not deserted him even though he was twice vanquished—but he needed condition.

Without any flaring of trumpets Hannes went in search of condition. His first stop was New Haven, and it was his only stop, for in the City of Elms he found condition on the Yale bowl. For weeks Kolehmainen worked for this elusive condition, and that his efforts were rewarded there could be no doubt after the great race he ran on Saturday in winning the ten-mile National A. A. U. championship at Macomb's Dam Park and retaining the honors he had won in 1913, 1914, and 1915.

Kolehmainen deserved the success he gained Saturday. He ran with his head as well as with his legs. His rivals did just what he wanted them to do—made the pace all the way to the final quarter. He conserved his strength throughout, and never once made a fruitless dash to get to the front until he started in earnest after the honors on the thrilling last lap.

There are few athletes like Kolehmainen. The Finn does not trifle with his condition. He ran poorly this Summer because of illness—an illness of which few were aware. That he is plucky goes without saying, but no better example of his courage could be found than the race of Saturday, in which he trailed for nine and three-quarters miles, to come from behind and win in the final quarter. The Winged Flat of the Irish-American A. C. was missed from Kolehmainen's jersey, but without it he was just as great an athlete in action as he ever was bearing the standard.

Another example of what condition will do for an athlete is Dick Remer, New York A. C., winner of the seven-mile walk. Remer is 55 years old, yet five years ago miles walked faster by an American than he showed in winning his titular brackets. Remer's success came from his condition, brought about by long and faithful training.

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Fisher, Dean of Basket Ball.

Basket ball generally, and particularly at Columbia, will feel keenly the retirement of Harry A. Fisher, who for thirteen years has been player and coach at Morningside Heights. As member of the Rules Committee and editor of the annual guide book for several years, the great Winter intercollegiate game will miss the man who has perused, fostered and inaugurated more constructive improvements than any other college man in the country. His status has been analogous to that of Walter Camp, the recognized dean of football.

At Columbia basket ball has perhaps brought more of the right kind of advertising of athletic teams than any other sport, and this is due to Fisher. During the years between 1905 and 1914, when the Light Blue and White crews were having only fair success at Poughkeepsie, when there was no football team and only mediocre baseball success, it was the basket ball five that kept Columbia on the college athletic map, and it was in this period that Harry Fisher was at his best. He left college in 1905, after having won membership on the all-American five for two years and having played on two Columbia teams that completed league seasons without a defeat. And in the next nine years Columbia teams won five championships under Fisher's direction. The Morningside university became known in the athletic way as a topnotcher for basket ball, and such players as Ted Kiendl, Art Alexander, Murray and Charlie Levis, Babe and Ikey Benson, and Dan Needan won recognition on all-American fives by wearing the Light Blue and White jerseys. In the remarkable year of 1909 the entire Columbia five was selected as the representative all-American team.

For the immediate future the Columbia athletic authorities will intrust the safekeeping of its baskot ball fame to Carl J. Merner, who has succeeded Fisher as coach. Little is known of Merner in the East, for his achievements as director of basket ball, football, and track sports have been at Middle Western colleges, principally with the Kansas State Aggies, where he last was coach. He will have complete charge, although there is a tacit understanding at Morningside that Fisher will be an unofficial adviser, much in a similar position that Charles Courtney holds to the Cornell crews.

Stout Wins Title on Links.

The final round of the golf championship of the Richmond County Country Club at thirty-six holes resulted in a victory for Charles T. Stout, by 7 up and 6 to play. Morton L. Fearey, who recently won the Staten Island championship, was runner up.

TODAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; five and one-half furlongs. Romie, Sweet Home

168,200 RESPOND TO CHURCH CALL

Go-to-Church Sunday and Many Celebrations Help to Make Record Attendance.

HONOR MEMORY OF LUTHER

Reformed Churches, St. Paul's, Scotch Presbyterian and Old John Street Have Anniversaries.

The celebration of Go-to-Church Sunday and the opening of the Lutheran Reformation anniversary, in addition to anniversary celebrations by several other churches, resulted yesterday in a church attendance of Protestants estimated last night by Dr. S. Edward Young, Chairman of the Go-to-Church Sunday Committee, as the largest on any single Sunday in the history of the city.

Dr. Young said that all the estimates of the committee, made on reports from more than fifty churches, showed an attendance of 25 per cent. above normal. There are 186,380 members of Protestant churches in New York; counts yesterday showed an attendance of 168,200, or about 90 per cent. Two churches reported a gain of 50 per cent., two of 30 per cent., and so on, only five reporting no noticeable increase. Go-to-Church Sunday is an annual event, yesterday being the third. The movement is non-denominational.

The festival year of the Lutheran Church in America, which will culminate on Oct. 31, 1917, the 400th anniversary of the nailing of the ninety-five theses on the church door at Wittenberg by Martin Luther, began yesterday. Throughout the year there will be special services, collections for general and specific purposes, which are expected to total $10,000,000, and ceremonies for commemorating the birth of the Reformation. The celebration in the United States is under the charge of a General Joint Committee appointed by the three chief bodies of the Lutheran Church—the General Synod, the General Council, and the United Synod, South. The membership of the Lutheran Church is the third largest in America, including 2,000,000 persons.

The principal events in the city yesterday were a morning service in St. James's Lutheran church on Madison Avenue, at seventy-third Street, at which the Rev. Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder, the pastor, preached; a religious mass meeting in the afternoon in the auditorium of the Bedford Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn, and a joint reformation service of Lutheran Churches in Manhattan and the Bronx at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, West 142d Street, near Seventh Avenue, in the evening.

Likened Luther to Columbus.

Dr. Remensnyder preached on the "Dangers of Protestantism," and took for his text St. Paul's protest that the liberty purchased by Christ was being abused. He saw grave dangers in what he termed the secularization of many Protestant pulpits, which, he said, were rather lecture platforms for the discussion of ethical, social and philanthropic themes, than mediums for making the church a house of prayer, for teaching the scriptures and for making the church a sanctuary for the worship of the Deity.

In St. Paul's last night the Rev. Dr. Augustus Steimle of St. John's Lutheran Church in Allentown, Penn., likened Luther to Copernicus and Columbus. Referring to the European war, he said that the persecution of Luther sprang from selfishness and that the present war had its roots in the same cause.

Lutherans yesterday dedicated the Lutheran Hospital, Convent Avenue and 144th Street. The speakers were Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury, Borough President Marks, John B. Prest of the State Board of Charities, the Rev. F. H. Bosch of St. Paul's Church, and others. John H. Boschen, President of the hospital board, presided.

Before the hour set for the Lutheran services at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn last night the auditorium, which holds 4,000, was so crowded that the Fire Department ordered the doors closed. An overflow meeting, attended by 1,000 persons, was held in the auditorium of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. in Hanson Place. At the Academy of Music services the Rev. Dr. Jacob W. Locke of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church presided. The speakers were Dr. Theodore Schmauk, President of the Lutheran General Council of America, and Dr. J. J. Heischmann, pastor of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church. There was an elaborate musical program.

The principal speaker at the meeting at the Bedford Y. M. C. A. was Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, who told of the educational value of the work accomplished by Luther. Dr. Claxton asked that the present festival year be devoted to an educational campaign to teach the people to read the Bible.

400th Anniversary of Reformation.

Reformed Churches of New York, Dutch and German, observed yesterday the four hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the Reformation in Holland and Germany. All of the Collegiate Churches, which belong to the Dutch branch and St. Paul's on Washington Heights, Bethany in Harlem, and others of the German branch, made mention of the day. At the Harlem Reformed Church, the Rev. Dr. Edgar Tilton, Jr., pastor, the Rev. James O. Arthur, a missionary among the Indians, was ordained.

Old St. Paul's Chapel, the New York church attended by George Washington and many other notables of Revolutionary days, began yesterday the celebration of its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. It was "Home-coming Day," and members of the parish gathered from within and without the city to observe the occasion. At the morning service the Rev. Dr. William Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's, delivered an historical address dealing with the part which the chapel played in the nation's history.

"Recalling George Washington at this time," said Dr. Geer, "makes me think of some questions we would like to put to him. We would like to ask him whether, in his judgment, this country holds the right place in relation to other nations today. We should like to know if we could meet him proud or ashamed of our record from 1914 to 1916. It means a great deal to many of us to know what would be his opinion regarding the murdered women and children on the Lusitania and our action in that matter. And what about the starving Serbians, Poles, and Armenians, while this country goes on piling up its millions, with full dinner pails and at perfect peace with the world either from fear or self-interest."

Today is Anniversary Day in the program of celebration and will be marked by a service in the chapel at noon, when the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish, of which St. Paul's is a member, will deliver an address. Mayor Mitchel and representatives of the President and Governor are expected to attend. The anniversary will continue throughout the week.

The Scotch Presbyterian Church, which is twenty years older than the United States, began the celebration of its one hundred and sixtieth anniversary yesterday. The Rev. Dr. John A. Marquis, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, preached the sermon, standing in front of a wall draped in flags and national colors, among which were those of Great Britain and Ireland.

Dr. Marquis decried the inroads of practical business into modern religion, and urged his hearers to get back to genuine religious enthusiasm and spirituality. An historical address reviewing the founding and growth of the church was delivered by the Rev. David G. Wylie, a former pastor of the church. The Scotch Presbyterian Church was organized in 1756, and its first place of worship was in Cedar Street on ground now occupied by the Equitable Building. In 1836 the congregation moved to Crosby and Grand Streets, and in 1853 moved again to Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue. In 1893 the church first occupied its present building at Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West.

Old John Street M. E. Anniversary.

Bishop Samuel Dwight Chown, General Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Dominion of Canada, was the speaker yesterday at the service in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church. In his address he likened the Emperor of Germany to King George III., and the Englishmen and Canadians now at war to the American troops of the Revolution. The Bishop said that the war had caused a great spiritual awakening, which was expressed in the English prayer, "God forgive Germany." There will be meetings in the church every afternoon this week at 1 o'clock.

In addition to the anniversary celebrations of old churches and religious bodies in the city, there were a number of interesting services yesterday. Among these was the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, which will continue through the week. Yesterday's services began with a solemn pontifical mass, at which the celebrant was the Most Rev. John Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate to the United States. Cardinal Farley presided, and the preacher was the Very Rev. Raymond Meagher.

In St. Mark's In-the-Bouwerie, Tenth Street, near Second Avenue, the Rev. William Norman Guthrie, the rector, spoke on "The Soldier Singer of France, Theodore Botrel," yesterday afternoon, after which specimens of the poet's songs were sung by Vernon D'Arnale.

Methodist churches of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Westchester yesterday observed City Mission Day.

George Dostal Gives a Concert.

George Dostal, a tenor who had not before been heard in public recital in Manhattan, gave a concert at Carnegie Hall last night, at which he had the assistance of Hans Hronold, 'cellist; Mary Warfel, harpist; a string quartet, of which Herbert C. Corduan was first violinist; Emil Polak, pianist, and Bruno Huhn, organist. The program was long and of a miscellaneous nature, each of those concerned appearing several times, and it seemed to please the large audience. Mr. Dostal, in voice and style, left something to be desired. One of the principal numbers on the program was an arrangement of Liszt's "Sonnetto di Petrarca," by Busoni, for voice, string quartet, harp, piano, and organ.

Safety or Convenience?

PERHAPS it isn't as convenient to go to a safe deposit box as to pull out a drawer in your desk when you want to look at an important paper. But perhaps some day when you look in the drawer for that paper it won't be there. It is better to be safe—than lazy.

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
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THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Shuberts hereafter will follow the plan of trying out musical plays which they contemplate producing at special performances with casts made up of players under contract to them. If the piece looks promising a company will be assembled to present it, otherwise it will be dropped. The new policy was put in practice for the first time last week, when "Lieutenant Gus" was acted privately.

The management of the London Empire has acquired the rights to the finale of the first part of the new Winter Garden revue for use in a forthcoming production in the Leicester Square music hall. This is the number in which the audience is provided with soft rubber balls to throw at the chorus.

Emily Stevens, who is playing in "The Unchastened Woman" in Chicago, will appear in the drama for short engagements in Boston and Philadelphia and then will go to London to act in the piece there.

The full cast engaged by Oliver Morosco for Owen Davis's play, "Mile-A-Minute Kendall," which will be produced here on Nov. 13, is made up of Eva Le Gallienne, Donald Gallaher, Burr MacIntosh, Helen Lowell, John Flood, Beatrice Noyes, William Sampson, Alma Belwin, Olive Oliver, Frank Dekum, Jack Ellis, and Hobart Cavanaugh.

Two classes for the free ballet school at the Hippodrome will be organized this week. One for girls of less than 16 years of age and the second for those between the ages of 16 and 24 who have had some training. Classes will be held on Monday and Friday mornings and on Thursdays Anna Pavlowa will receive new pupils.

Gilda Darthy, who will play the title role in "Catherine," with which the Theatre Francais will begin its new season two weeks from tonight at the Garrick, is a passenger on the Espagne, which left Bordeaux on Saturday.

Owing to the Sensational Success and Enormous Demand ALBERT REISS WILL PRESENT 4 ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCES OF
MOZART'S
"THE IMPRESARIO" and "BASTIEN and BASTIENNE."
with Mabel Garrison, Lucy Gates, David Bispham, Albert Reiss, and Orchestra. Sam Franko, Conductor.
AT GARRICK THEATRE 35, E. 58th THE B'way
Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Nights, 8:30, and Sat. Aft., 2:30, Nov. 2, 3 & 4
Seats, $1, $1.50, $2 & $2.50, at Box Office Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU, 1 W. 34th St.

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, 49th, E. of B'way. Ev. 8:30
LONGEST RUN ON B'WAY, 215th TIME TONIGHT
Phone Now for Seats—1366 Circle.
Charles Hopkins presents
TREASURE ISLAND
Robert Louis Stevenson's thrilling story Dramatized by Jules Eckert Goodman.
Mats. Friday, Saturday & Election Day, 2:20.

HIPPODROME
TWICE DAILY 2:15 & 8:15 Seat Sale Today 9 A.M. for Next Week
"THE BIG SHOW"
With ANNA PAVLOWA
World's Biggest Show at the Lowest Prices.
Nights at 8:15.

Object - Matrimony
by Montague Glass & Jules Eckert Goodman
"As full of laughs as a strawberry is full of seeds."—Eve. Sun.
COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day.
FORMERLY CANDLER, West 42d St.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34TH ST. W. of B'WAY
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
STARTING NEXT WEEK MON., NOV. 6 Extra Mat. Elec. Day.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S GIGANTIC PRODUCTION
BEN-HUR
350 PEOPLE—20 HORSES.
FIRST TIME AT THESE PRICES $1
25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00—SEATS NOW.

CENTURY THEATRE, B'way, 62d St., and Central Park W.
FIRST NIGHT MONDAY, NOV. 6
Charles Dillingham—Florence Ziegfeld, Jr. present
THE CENTURY GIRL
SEATS NOW ON SALE

CORT THEATRE, 48th Street, near B'way.
Tomorrow (Tuesday) Afternoon at 3,
Little Symphony
GEORGE BARRERE, Conductor.
Llora Hoffman Soprano
Seats on Sale at Box Office, 50c. to $2.
Direction of CATHARINE A. BAMMAN.

Loew's New York Thea. B. 15, 25c. & ROOF
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
Mary Anderson in "The Last Man."
Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of 8'y. Every Ev. at 8:15
WILSON BROS., "WHEN WE All Seats
GROW UP." WM. BRANDELL & Reserved
CO., BROWN & JACKSON, oths. 25, 35, 50

ICE SKATING
ICELAND Sessions 10 A. M. 2:30 & 8:30 P. M. B'WAY AT 52 ST

IRVING PLACE MONDAY, TUESDAY 8:15
LEO LAST 2 TIMES
TOLSTOI'S "Der Lebende Leichnam"

BANDBOX 59TH STREET & THIRD AVE.
Every Night 8:15 Wie Einst im Mai Berlin Musical Comedy.

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86th St., near Lexington Ave.
Evenings 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Sun. 2:15.
DIE TOLLY DOLLY (THE MAD DOLLY)
Played 1000 Times in Berlin. (25c to $1.)

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ICE SKATING NOW OPEN
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WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th St. Evenings at 8.
MATINEE TOMORROW 50c. TO $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
"A Wonder of a Show is this 'Show of Wonders,'"—Herald.

39TH ST. Theatre Begin's TONIGHT at 8:30
EMMA DUNN in the Sunshine Comedy
"OLD LADY 31" By Rachel Crothers.

PRINCESS 39th, near Broadway
Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day 2:30
Another Smart Princess Musical Comedy Success
"GO TO IT"
Just Laughs, Catchy Tunes and Pretty Girls.

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, W. of Broadway.
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Elec. Day.
BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce,
SO LONG LETTY
with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S 39th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Elec. Day 2:30.
WM. HODGE In His Greatest Success
FIXING SISTER
"Every bit as good as 'The Man from Home.'"—Globe.

ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way. Evgs. 8:30.
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Elec. Day.
TAYLOR HOLMES
BUNKER BEAN

WINTHROP AMES' LITTLE THEATRE
Violet Pearn's Uproarious Comedy
LAST WEEK TONIGHT AT 8:45
HUSH!
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

Pierrot Prodigal
LAST WEEK AT BOOTH THEATRE 45th, W. of Broadway
NEXT MONDAY AT LITTLE THEATRE Indefinitely
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

BOOTH THEATRE Mon., Nov. 6 Seat Sale Thurs. Mail Orders Now.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presents Getting Married
BERNARD SHAW'S
All Star Cast Including HENRIETTA CROSMAN

Rousing!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse West 48th.

EMPIRE B'WAY & 40 ST. TONIGHT AT 8:20
MR. Cyril Maude
IN THE MODERN COMEDY
"THE BASKER"
Matinee Wednesday & Saturday.
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
"Must delight for a long time."—N. Y. Sun.
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LYCEUM B'WAY, 45TH ST. EVES. 8:20.
5TH WEEK
BACKFIRE
MATINEES THURSDAY—SATURDAY
ELECTION DAY—THANKSGIVING

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Elec. Day 2:20.
Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy into Living.

Turn to the Right!
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CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Elec. Day 2:20.
JOHN DREW in LANGDON MITCHELL'S COMEDY
MAJOR PENDENNIS

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Thurs., Sat., Elec. Day 2:20
SEVEN CHANCES

FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Elec. Day 2:30
Arms AND THE Girl

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evs. at 8:15.
MATS. WED., SAT. ELECTION DAY, 2:15
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81 st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. 3330 Schuyler
LOUISE GLAUM in "Somewhere in France."
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COHAN'S Theatre B'way & 43 St. M. Evs. 8:30.
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Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, Nov. 3 at 11
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JOSEF Hofmann, GUISEPPE De Luca
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Maxine Elliott Theatre, 39th St., nr. B'way
Yvette Guilbert
Friday Afternoon, Nov. 3, at 3.
SONGS OF THE MIDDLE AGES
Introduction Prof. Jean Beck (Bryn Mawr)
Sunday Evening, Nov. 5, at 8:30.
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Direction Catharine A. Bamman, 25 West 38th St.
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Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Nov. 1, at 3.
GABRILOWITSCH
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Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 2, at 3.
The French Pianist ROBERT LORTAT
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

COMEDY THEATRE West 41st St. Wed. Aft., Nov. 1. Song Recital.
Gertrude Auld
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CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY, NOV. 5, at 3
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Les Sylphides; Till Eulenspiegel (with Nijinsky); Scheherazade; L'Apres Midi d'un Faune

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Carl Schlegel
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AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Nov. 8, at 3.
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CARLSTROM FLIGHT SET FOR TOMORROW

Continued from Page 1.

cellent condition, and that there was every chance of a successful flight if the weather was favorable.

There were about 300 people out at the field this afternoon, and THE TIMES aeroplane was the centre of interest. It is anchored outside the hangars, and watchmen will spend the night at the field to keep guard over it.

A Multum in Parvo Cockpit.

Carlstrom will carry his suitcase in the forward cockpit of the machine, just beneath the place where the observer's seat was located until it was removed to make room for the bulging gasoline tank which occupies half of the space that the forward cockpit provides. Over the opening will be placed an aluminium cover, keeping the cold air and perhaps the rain out of the fuselage of the machine. A bundle of Chicago newspapers of the morning of his flight will be fastened to the wires of the fuselage just aft of the forward cockpit, and the mail sack will be placed just below and behind Carlstrom's seat—it, too, fastened to the wires which connect various pieces of the frame, so that it will not slide further back and disturb the balance of weight.

In his own cockpit—perhaps four feet deep from the top of the windshield of heavy transparent celluloid to the flooring of varnished linen, and some thirty-five inches across—the aviator will sit with his navigating appartus before him, where he can see everything at a glance and reach anything without stirring from his seat. Directly before his eyes, at the top of the instrument board and just below the windshield, is the rolled map, in a flat box with a transparent front, which he will unroll by a knee projecting from the sides as he flies further and further toward the east, which in this case is at the top of the map.

The Sperry compasses are fastened to the lower cross bar which forms part of the instrument board, just in front of the aviator's knees, while his feet are on the foot bar by which the machine is steered. Pasted on the linen wall at his left hand is a typewritten memorandum of the variations of the compass at various points on his course, and the telescope by which the drift indicator is operated is fastened just outside the right hand wall, where the flier can lean over and apply his eye to it without moving his body.

It is a pilot house equipped with the most modern type of every instrument for the navigation of an element much more uncertain than the sea; it is an engine room from which the motor is stopped and started; it will even be the dining room, when Carlstrom nibbles hastily now and then at one of the sandwiches which he will carry in an army aviator's container. And this combination chart house, wheel house, engine room and diner is less than three feet square.

PEARY FOR AN AIR MILITIA.

Rear Admiral Says Country Needs Thousands of Aviators.

Sixteen 35-knot battle cruisers carrying 16-inch guns, an air fleet manned by thousands of aviators, and universal military training are what the United States needs to be properly prepared. Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary told this yesterday morning to members of the class in applied Christianity of the Mount Morris Baptist Church in Fifth Avenue, near 125th Street.

"The construction of the fleet," he said, "should be begun at once and completed within three years. With these we need the accessories of destroyers, submarines, and hydroaeroplanes.

"The air service should be under the direction of a Federal Department of Aeronautics, separate from and independent of both the Army and Navy Departments, and presided over by a member of the President's Cabinet. With our resources and mechanical genius, under the spur of concentrated and undivided attention, such a department may in the near future be more vital and important to our national safety and integrity than our navy and our army combined.

"One of the first steps should be an immediate provision for educating and training a certain number of the officers of the naval militia of each State as aviators, and with them as a nucleus recruiting a full aviation section of the naval militia in every State. An appropriation of $1,500,000—about $30,000 to each State—to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, will permit beginning this work at once."

Theodore Marburg, Vice President of the League to Enforce Peace, will speak in the church next Sunday morning at

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1916.

FEDERAL RAILWAY CHARTERS.

The passing of the Texas Pacific into a receivership on Friday adds less than 2,000 miles to the 42,000 miles of railway already in insolvency. The capital involved is under $100,000,000. In that aspect the incident is hardly worth remark, as things go nowadays. It is better worth while to direct attention to what is hidden beneath the official announcement that the bankruptcy is due to its "rigid financial structure." The troubles of the company are due to the fact that it has been operating under the last Federal charter for railways. The fact that the last charter is expiring will come to many as information that there were any Federal charters for railways. At a time when Federal incorporation is urged as a remedy for the troubles which are a blemish upon a prosperity otherwise unexcelled, it challenges remark that there have been many Federal railway charters, none of which has kept its possessor out of trouble. In fact, it might be urged that a Federal charter heretofore has been a guarantee of trouble.

In the case of the Texas Pacific the trouble was that the limitations of the Federal charter prevented the issue of any securities over the original issue. Some of the States through which the road runs authorized it to do some financing for local feeders, but the funded debt on the main line has actually been decreased at a time when the road was doubling its traffic. This was severe on the territory which the road was unable properly to serve. That it tried to do its duty appears from the fact that it devoted to betterments earnings which might have paid its debts, at least to the extent of $20,000,000 or more. Now comes the collapse, at a time of enlarged service to the community. There have been errors of management. The charter's limitations are not the sole source of trouble. But responsibility for the bankruptcy must be assumed in part by the authorities which make it hard for the railways to do as much for their patrons as they would wish. The scandals cut a great figure in the indictment of the railways, although they do not affect 10 per cent. of the country's roads. Abating nothing of the indictment of financial and administrative errors by the management of the railways, it remains true that the regulation of the railways is equally open to criticism.

It appears that it will not be enough to authorize Federal charters. Particular care must be taken with the provisions of the charter. At a time when the conflict between State and Federal regulations and jurisdictions is so acute the most obvious remark is that the conflict should be ended by the assumption of exclusive Federal jurisdiction of the interstate aspects of the railway problem. Earlier receivership proceedings for the Texas Pacific failed because of a deficiency in this respect in a law passed only last year. The proceedings were brought in a Federal court because of the Federal charter, and were dismissed because, according to the statute, no Federal court shall try cases brought by or against a railroad company operating under a Federal charter. Some may know better than others why such a statute was enacted. It is in contradiction of a long list of decisions to the effect that the Federal power over interstate commerce is complete when exercised, and the States can act only in Federal default.

The incident is timely as well as pertinent because there is outstanding a call for a convention of State Railway Commissioners which condemns the Federal regulation of railways as "vicious." That convention is to take the subject up next month where it was left in 1912 by the convention of State Commissioners which adopted, under the leadership of CLIFFORD THORNE, 32 to 11, a resolution that Congress should enact a law that railways should be subject to State regulation, the Interstate Commerce Commission's orders to the contrary notwithstanding, unless the State orders should have been annulled by court proceedings. There are now outstanding Federal orders that the railways should amend their practices according to the directions of the Interstate Commerce Commission in contradiction of the orders of the Commissions of half a dozen States. A Federal charter which should leave this point in doubt would be as obnoxious as the Texas Pacific charter has proved impracticable. It would be tedious and is unnecessary to quote the line of decisions showing that what the State Commissioners are resolved upon would be unconstitutional, and repressive of continental commerce for local and disruptive reasons.

These are only the high spots in a subject which will assume commanding importance whenever politics permits. The points to be remarked are that Federal jurisdiction of itself is not a cure-all, and that it is necessary only because of the usurpation of the State Commissions. It is not a matter of law, interesting lawyers only. It is a matter of economics, and of importance rather particularly to New York. Its Public Service Commission is among the best, and yet its regulation is so severe that it has been said that not a mile of new railway has been built since the Commission was instituted. The same has been said of Massachusetts. In all the United States the rigor of regulation is the chief cause that last year the addition to an investment of sixteen billions was $12,000,000.

MR. LODGE'S DELUSION.

In its first state the canard which may yet transform Senator LODGE of Massachusetts into the Burchard of the Hughes campaign was tolerably ingenious. The tale was brief and pointed and it was so surprising as to excite wide comment. Of course, nobody believed it but the most credulous and least experienced Republicans, even before the tale that President WILSON had written a conciliatory postscript to the first Lusitania letter had been denied by the members of his Cabinet. But the fact remained that Mr. LODGE is, apart from his other accomplishments, a politician whose large experience has tended to make him prudent, and there was general amazement that he had permitted himself to be tricked into fathering the yarn and so, by reasoning, as it were, in a circle, some persons were convinced that Mr. LODGE, at least, believed the story and wondered if he would try to prove it.

But the supposed proof produced by Mr. LODGE in his speech at Somerville, Mass., on Saturday night, is so utterly unconvincing that amazement at his new-born credulity increases. Dr. BAILEY met Mr. BRECKINRIDGE on a railway train and in a conversation, of which Dr. BAILEY remembers only the "essential details," Mr. BRECKINRIDGE told him of a postscript President WILSON had written to the "omit no word or act" letter, the exact words of which postscript Dr. BAILEY cannot repeat. This supposititious postscript so enraged the members of the President's Cabinet that they went to him in a body and threatened to resign if the postscript were not withdrawn.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, who had retired from his post of Assistant Secretary of War when Dr. BAILEY met him, has been moved to wrath by Mr. LODGE'S assertion based only, as it seems now, on the product of Dr. BAILEY'S admittedly defective memory. The author of this statement, according to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, "is a scoundrel." He declares further that "no member "of President WILSON'S Cabinet ever "threatened him on any subject" and is of the opinion that "the malice that "would seek for partisan advantage to "emasculate the potency of one's Gov-"ernment in a vital international affair "by the mongering of backstairs gos-"sip is beneath contempt." These are heated words which doubtless clearly express the state of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S mind.

Mr. LODGE has been deceived into lending the authority of his good name to the dissemination of a futile and puerile partisan falsehood. It is possible that Mr. BRYAN proposed a modification of the Lusitania letter which was rejected. If that is true it is not in the least discreditable to President WILSON, and Mr. LODGE knows it. But we doubt if he could prove even that much from facts in his possession.

HE DIDN'T KEEP US OUT OF AN UNFOUGHT WAR.

Arguing against the campaign cry, "He kept us out of war," the "Republican National Publicity Committee" says in a published advertisement:

> Just prior to the outbreak of the war there was forming a combination of European nations to demand of us that we stop the disorder in Mexico, to demand protection of the lives and vast property of European citizens in Mexico, to declare that these European nations would give protection by force of arms if we did not.

We have read this carefully to find out how it demonstrates that he did not keep us out of war, but without result. How should President WILSON have acted so as to prevent the formation of this perhaps imaginary combination, which we will assume to have been in process of formation because the Republican National Publicity Committee says so? The thing he did was to refuse recognition to HUERTA, and thus contribute powerfully to that statesman's downfall. The only thing he could have done would have been to recognize HUERTA. If he had recognized HUERTA, would his and our responsibility to these European powers have been avoided? No, it would have been increased. After that every European life and every European franc or shilling that was destroyed by the operations of CARRANZA, VILLA, ZAPATA, and all other revolutionists or bandits against HUERTA'S rule would still have called for retribution just as loudly as it in fact did call. The Powers would have been just as much entitled to make this demand of us as ever they were; and in addition they would have been able to point to our recognition of HUERTA to increase the evidence of our responsibility.

In that case we should have had to yield to them and intervene in Mexico—which would have been war—or resist their demands, which would have been war. The recognition of HUERTA would have led to the same result, only more rapidly. By refusing to recognize HUERTA the President avoided that responsibility and—accepting the Republican view of it—postponed the issue until the advent of the European war ended the issue altogether. How does this prove that he did not keep us out of war? The Republican campaign might not be greatly improved, but the floundering foolishness of it would be avoided in some degree, if it could get somebody possessed of reasoning powers to write its arguments.

WHY, PERHAPS, THEY CHEERED.

"President WILSON and the other "Democratic leaders were tremendously impressed by his reception in "Cincinnati." Well, the enthusiasm shown for him in that Republican town may mean any one of several things. One of the things it may mean is that in Cincinnati, perhaps even in Milwaukee, there are some old-fashioned Americans. We never hear of them; whenever these German capitals are spoken of it is always as if they were in Prussia, and as if the Americans there came under the head of "transients," just as they might in Berlin. Yet probably there are a number of ordinary Americans in those cities. Probably they look on when cheering crowds fill the streets, yelling with joy over the latest U-boat exploit and singing "Deutschland über Alles," look on silently but with the same feelings that would fill the breasts of Americans in Bangor or Springfield at that sight. Probably they have to cork up their emotions, just as they would in Berlin or Vienna. Corking up emotion is not a pleasant sensation; and probably in the delight with which they greeted the American President there was real gratitude over the chance at last to let that throttled Americanism loose.

We never hear of the Americans in Milwaukee, yet there must be some there. Is it because their silent presence is beginning to make itself noticed that we hear these uneasy rumors that Wisconsin is a doubtful State? If there really are any Americans left there, we can think of nothing more likely to make it doubtful than the hyphen crowds cheering the U-boats one day and CHARLES E. HUGHES the next.

RAW MATERIALS FOR EUROPE.

At a time when the misgivings of some persons in Washington as to a possible control of many of the world's raw materials by the Allies after the war are the subject of trustworthy dispatches, a remarkable address made in Oregon on the 25th by Dr. PRATT, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, deserves consideration. It relates to the raw material known as lumber. He says that in the first year after the war Europe will need $1,000,000,000 worth of it. At the close of the present year the deficit in the normal lumber supplies of the importing countries will be $400,000,000. In Europe it is estimated that at least $400,000,000 worth will be needed for the restoration of buildings, bridges, &c., which have been destroyed. The normal annual demand of the same countries is for $580,000,000 worth. Dr. PRATT thinks that if this be reduced to $200,000,000 ample allowance will be made for the effect of enforced economy upon consumption. In this way he reaches his estimate of $1,000,000,000 worth for the first year.

Turning to the trade records, he finds that the exports of the European countries having a surplus were $392,000,000 in 1913, while those from the United States and Canada were $165,000,000. But only two of these countries, Sweden and Norway, will have any lumber to spare. Therefore our country will have an opportunity to supply a considerable part of the $1,000,000,000 worth needed.

The Allies will not seek to control lumber supplies, for a large part of which they must come to us. They must have other raw materials which can be obtained here. So far as those which they are able to control, and which we do not produce, are concerned, there will undoubtedly be reciprocal agreements and reasonable action. No one can foresee what this action will be. It will depend upon the situation possibly a year or two in the future, and will be determined largely by the needs of the Allies. There is evidence that our help and supplies will be heartily welcomed by France and Russia, and it is absurd to say that the Allies, by their course concerning trade, will deliberately offend and seek to injure a great and powerful nation to which they will be heavily indebted.

PETTY PARTISAN TRICKERY.

The presence in a stage box at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Saturday night, when Mr. ROOSEVELT made a speech violently denouncing President WILSON'S Mexican policy, of the three Mexican members of the International Commission was most discreditable to the tact and courtesy of those official visitors, who have been treated so kindly by the Administration. Presumably their presence was secured by some adroit management on the part of the Republican managers. It was an obvious political trick to play toward the close of the campaign. But Mr. CABRERA and his associates must have known that the object of the meeting was partisan denunciation of the President of the United States, to whom they bear, temporarily, the relation of envoys from a foreign State. Observance of the rules of diplomatic usage would have prevented them from lending their presence to a political attack on the Chief Magistrate, when that presence might be construed to signify approval of the attack.

To be sure, it is an easy guess that the three Mexicans had no inkling of how far Colonel ROOSEVELT intended to go in his proclamation of his own Mexican policy. War to the knife is the Colonel's idea. He would go into Mexico with an army and conquer the country. We can well understand that the faces of the Mexican delegates, as the Colonel went on, "were a study." They must have writhed inwardly, and wished themselves far from Lafayette Avenue. But the discomfort to which they were subjected does not atone for their discourtesy in placing themselves conspicuously in the audience at such a political meeting. That was an action difficult to characterize in temperate terms.

The matter is complicated by the publication of a statement attributed to Mr. CABRERA accusing the Government of the United States of deliberately lending its support to the bandit VILLA while conducting peaceable negotiations with CARRANZA, whose de facto Government it has officially recognized. That is the precise meaning of the charge, and no plausible explanations can soften it. The statement has been published by the Mexican News Bureau, which is utterly irresponsible and devoid of standing. The assertion that certain Mexican refugees in the United States have been plotting against their own country is not of present importance. The grave charge that arms and ammunition are sent across the border to VILLA with the knowledge of American officials, that our Government has not exercised due vigilance in that matter, has been, in fact, "indifferent, careless, and heedless," is important, as it is false and malicious. Mr. CABRERA repudiates the statement.

But his repudiation of it, if it is to be accepted, must be put in the plainest terms. If he had not shown himself at the Roosevelt meeting, if he had not permitted himself to be tricked into seeming to lend his approval to violent public abuse of the President, it would be easier to disbelieve that he had been further used for partisan purposes. For it is obvious that the alleged statement of CABRERA, whoever wrote it, is merely a Republican campaign trick, illustrating forcibly the desperation of the managers of that party as Election Day draws near. They have realized the impossibility of making progress by condemning the President's European policy, they have tardily realized the danger to them of hyphenism, and they are lending all their energies in the last hours to perversion and distortion of the facts concerning our relations with Mexico.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Awful Name for Mother Eve.

Even a European war and a Presidential campaign, both at highly critical stages, do not command so nearly all of public attention that Vice President MARSHALL can or should escape the stern reproof he deserves for speaking of Eve as a "soubrette." Of course, there is nothing invidious or disgraceful in this characterization of the common mother of us all, for a soubrette can be as good and noble as she pleases, and she often pleases to be both in high degree. That everybody knows and almost everybody has said, anywhere from a hundred to a thousand times. It is the awful, the really appalling inaccuracy of the word as applied to Eve that excites instant and indignant protest, for if ever there was a leading lady she was one, and surely none ever played the rôle in a drama anything like as tragical.

And such criticism as Eve has received—there's no denying that there has been a lot of it, much of it severe—was not based, any of it, on the canons of art, the only canons, surely, that anybody who numbers her among histrions has a right to apply in expressing an opinion of her status. As has so often happened on later stages, Eve was in every way a more attractive and a more efficient figure in the play than was the man who took the opposite part. ADAM seems to have been a faunal naturalist of more than ordinary ability, knowing the name of any beast he saw and showing an intelligent interest in the acquirement and diffusion of scientific knowledge, but in comparison with Eve he was such a poor stick that only one reason for giving him a part so prominent in the unparalleled drama of Eden can be imagined—there was no one else to play it. That he played it extremely ill has been a matter of common knowledge and agreement ever since. Even viewed as "support" he was quite beyond the tepid commendation that well-intentioned inefficiency frequently gets, unearned.

Eve had not one attribute of the soubrette. By all accounts she was beautiful, but never was she called "dainty," and there is no evidence that she was, or pretended to be, "coy." She produced colossal effects without the aid of elaborate scenery or costume, and she accepted and carried the heaviest of responsibilities.

"Soubrette," indeed! Mr. MARSHALL should learn the language of the stage before he uses it!

Neutrality Was Not Disservice.

Of course, it ill becomes any people to proclaim their own generosity or the magnitude of the services rendered by them to other peoples in need of help. It is not less unseemly, however, for those who have accepted sympathetic assistance to make bitter and public complaint that it was not larger in amount and different in form, and just this has been done, and is still done, so frequently by persons who claim to speak the mind of France and England that their denunciations of what they scornfully call "American neutrality" threatens in time to give us excuse for reminding them that they owe us a not inconsiderable debt of gratitude.

Not all Englishmen or all Frenchmen, indeed, repudiate or ignore that debt. Those of both nations who have any depth or breadth of vision cordially recognize the value of a neutrality the expressions of which have been the contribution of money by millions, much hard work, and the risking of many and losing of more than a few American lives on and near the firing lines. And these wiser judges of American neutrality do not speak of it with contempt. They realize how highly questionable it is that for the United States to have entered the war on their side would have been of anything like as much advantage to them as has been our present attitude.

It is neutrality alone that has enabled the Allies to get from us the desperately needed supplies and almost limitless credit that have been theirs, and theirs alone, since the beginning of the war. Though for most of the munitions and foodstuffs and raw materials obtained here, as well as for all of the credit, they have had to pay the market prices that war creates, they should not forget that deprivation of the same privileges, expensive as some of them have been, provides a basis for the only well-reasoned predictions of ultimate defeat for the Central Empires.

Especially have those Americans grounds to resent harsh French criticism who have devoted themselves to relief work in France. Of that number is Mme. FRANCES WILSON HUARD, an American woman who has done nothing else since the outbreak of the great conflict. She is magnanimous enough to say that the Frenchmen who complain of American indifference do so in ignorance of what has been done and is doing by Americans for them. Probably that is true; one can at least hope that it is true, but the prompt removing of that ignorance is a duty to be performed by the better instructed French, not by the accused Americans.

HUGHES'S FOREIGN POLICY.

His Angle of Vision Called That of a Lawyer, Not That of a Statesman.

From The New Republic.

At this precise moment, after Mr. Roosevelt's speech in Maine and while he was talking in Michigan about seizing German ships and other warlike acts, Mr. Hughes had his conference with Mr. O'Leary and his friends. We are altogether ready to believe that Mr. Hughes said nothing to them that he has not said in public. But what did he say in public? On Monday night, Oct. 9, at Philadelphia, the day on which the American people read about the U-53, Mr. Hughes took a firm stand against the British Government and denounced the blockade and the blacklist with great emphasis. That very night, when all Americans were wondering whether the German Government would break its pledge, Mr. Hughes indorsed the chief plank in the platform of the pro-Germans. He could not have selected a more sensational occasion to solidify the wavering hyphenate vote.

We do not believe that Mr. Hughes violated his convictions in order to win this vote. We know from personal conference with him that those were his convictions in July. He believed then, what he says now, that we should have insisted on all our rights, that we should have dealt impartially with the Allies and with Germany. The fact that such a policy would probably have meant the triumph of Germany and the doom of France and Belgium he regarded as irrelevant. He looked at neutrality as a question of legal rights, not as a matter of national policy. He thought about the interest of exporters, not about the interests of the nation in world politics. His angle of vision was that of a lawyer and not that of a statesman. But he knew at the same time that the great bulk of the American people wished to postpone some of their rights against the Allies in order to make sure that German aggression did not succeed. He knew that the sense of our people was to favor the Allies within the limits of technical neutrality. And so he said privately in July that he would prefer during the campaign not to commit himself explicitly on the views which he held.

What it was that forced him to change his mind we do not know. The Democratic National Committee points to the secret meeting with O'Leary, which was followed by Mr. Hughes's adoption of the main principle of the pro-German propaganda: The indisputable fact is that the views which Mr. Hughes honestly believes are, on a crucial point, the views of that propaganda. The fact is that he did not express these views until after Mr. Roosevelt had frightened the pro-German vote. The fact is that Mr. Hughes has never unmistakably repudiated the activity of the German-American Alliance. The fact is that the hyphenate vote is organized for his election.

However you look at it the record is bad. On the most charitable view there is no escaping the conclusion that the campaign of Mr. Hughes is doing great injury to the American people. It has fed, either deliberately or blindly, the most sinister effort in this generation to disrupt our national life. If Mr. Hughes should win the hyphenate vote would have proved its power, and its curse would be upon us for a long time to come.

Pro-American Americans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find this statement about Mr. Hughes put in the mouth of one of the officers of the "American Independent Conference": "We think he will be a pro-American President." What in the world does this mean? An Englishman or a German might be described as "pro-American," just as we speak of some Americans as being "pro-British" or "pro-German," but the attitude of mind of an American, who is described as "pro-American" is a little beyond me. He must be an individual whose primary loyalty is elsewhere, but who wishes to have it known that his sympathies are with America. I don't think that Mr. Hughes is rightly described by any such term; but it is a little queer that anybody could apply it to him and not be struck by its ambiguity. The trouble is that there are too many quasi-Americans of whom it is about all that can be said.

WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

Oct. 26, 1916.

FACES.

There are two lines of them—
One on either side the car;
And each line examines the other
With wary distrust.
A boy of twelve, carrying hat boxes,
His face thin and pallid,
Looks searchingly in the eyes
Of a luxuriously gowned woman,
Plump and well nourished,
Until, with a slight frown,
She averts them, and fixes them elsewhere.
And the look is a challenge
From his class to hers;
The History of the French Revolution
Is in that mute demand—
That disdainful reply!
A man with a brutal jaw,
And a low, goatlike forehead,
Sits opposite a schoolgirl,
Her blue eyes bent
On her Latin lesson.
There, in the corner,
Her clawlike hands clutching the seat
As the car sways and vibrates,
An old woman crouches;
Her eyes, peering out from a mass of wrinkles,
Rest on a mother—
A happy young mother—
Whose lips curve in a smile of contentment
As she gazes at the face of her child.
Though no word is uttered,
Face speaks to face, and reveals
What mere words would deny.
I wonder what secret,
Unknown to myself,
My own face is telling?

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

FOR HUGHES AND ALLIES.

A Supporter Who Thinks He Will Be "Gloriously Unneutral."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that certain eminent Republicans are occupying space in the newspapers to tell why they will vote for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Will you grant a plain Democrat opportunity to state why he will vote for the Republican candidate?

Of a family that has been American for the last 250 years, I am heart and soul for the Entente Allies. Men and women alike, they are fighting a battle which should be ours as well, because it involves our own American ideals of liberty and self-government. From President Wilson, punctiliously neutral, not even a syllable of sympathy can be expected in their behalf, still less any positive action. He is "not interested" in their cause—which is also ours; it bores him. He is for Mr. Wilson first, America second, though, of course, having got his Machiavelli by heart, he puts it the other way round in his speeches.

On the other hand, we have a hope, based on experience with Mr. Hughes as Governor, that Mr. Hughes's action will be consonant with his words, hence that he will in fact safeguard American rights, recognize and fulfill American duties, and regain American honor, just as he promises to do. And in regaining our Honor and fulfilling our duties, it will be impossible for him to continue Mr. Wilson's craven neutrality between good and evil; he will be gloriously unneutral, to the aid and comfort of the Allies and the deep contentment of all true-hearted Americans. Hence for him I vote; hence also my profound inability to understand how any one truly sympathizing with France and Belgium can cast his vote for Mr. Wilson.

Next, I shall vote for Mr. Hughes because from lack of just such a one as he at the head of the Government, just such a one at the head of our census enumeration, the population of our country has been reduced from 100,000,000 to nine ciphers—000,000,000. Windegg words have brought us to this cipherdom; it requires a man like Hughes to rescue us from it. In Mexican cock fights the cock that won't fight is acclaimed by the crowd as "Weelson, Weelson." In Italy the schrapnel shell that won't explode is called a "Yank." Even in contemptible little Greece, America was reported by an Athenian journal last year as "awaiting in an agony" the response of the Kaiser to one of President Wilson's notes. Such is the reputation we have won from the President's peace-with-honor.

Yet this sort of honor seems to me much like that said to exist between thieves. For with it we continue on as friendly terms with Germany as with Belgium, we congratulate the Kaiser on his birthday, we "recognize the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity," we remain neutral between good and evil, thus prolonging the war, and while Germany drains the Allies' veins of blood, we of America drain their pockets of money, throwing back a few sous to ease our conscience. But to plain me it looks like dishonor; and so I vote for Mr. Hughes to "correct the moral record" that this country has made under President Wilson's leadership of base desertion.

Some men are so strongly for the Allies and against the Germans that they loudly protest they will not vote for Mr. Hughes if he allows the Germans to vote for him—and this, though they helped to elect him, and were proud of him as Governor. But now he must tell the Germans to go to the devil, or they wash their hands of him and vote for Mr. Wilson, who would be so sanctimoniously "mortified to have the vote of Mr. O'Leary or any one like him." But may I ask these superrighteous pro-Allies if they themselves a few months before the Republican convention would not have chosen Mr. Hughes as a good Presidential candidate, eminent for integrity of character, independence and poise of judgment, efficiency in office and cleanness in private life? And if so, why suddenly turn and rend him because the German-Americans, in their unreasoning rage at Wilson, are going to help in his election? How by any action of these alien-minded voters can he lose all the virtues which have for years been accredited to him? He did not when Governor become a scoundrel politician; is he to be suspected and accused of becoming one over night for the sake of the office of President?

Further, he is only perforce the German-American candidate. They prefer not him more, but Wilson and Roosevelt less. Stupidly imagining themselves to be in the frying pan when basking in the genial neutrality of President Wilson, they hope to be happy by jumping into the Hughes fire—a hope as doomed as the Kaiser's Paris breakfast in August, 1914. If both candidates must discourage and drive away from the ballot box all stupid voters, universal suffrage will be gravely menaced. There are many degrees of "idiotic Yankeeism"; but surely to the superlative degree belong all those who propose to act as the Germans do, and "get even" with the German element by voting for Wilson, though confessing the scandal of his Administration, just as the German element will "get even" with Wilson by voting for Hughes, though well knowing how little they can expect from him. But when they and I vote for Hughes, I will not be voting for their candidate, but they for mine.

Judging the two candidates by their records, I believe that Mr. Hughes will prove a Moses to lead us out of the desert, while Mr. Wilson would only continue to play the Aaron and hold up for our worship his golden calf of fictitious prosperity.

L. L. FORMAN.

New York, Oct. 23, 1916.

The Italian Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Trusting in your well-known fairness, I beg of you to add to the account of my conversation by telephone with your office printed in your issue of today that I resented the injection in this political campaign of a foreign issue, saying verbatim that "the European war should not be an issue in this campaign." I also stated in this conversation that the main reason for the Italian's opposition to Mr. Wilson is an economic one, it being a deep-set belief among the Italians that a Democratic Administration is detrimental to this country's welfare. This sentiment had been previously expressed in the following lines printed in The Herald of Sept. 5: "This year, as has been the case in preceding Presidential elections, the Italians in this country will vote generally for the Republican candidate, as they believe that the Republican Party is identified with this country's prosperity."

The inference from all this is that, far from being "an appeal to Italians to stand by the hyphen," as your paper has construed it, my article referred to by your paper merely tended to show the un-Americanism of certain attempts to have the Italians vote as Allies rather than as American citizens.

ERCOLE CANTELMO,
Editor Il Giornale Italiano.

New York, Oct. 26, 1916.

KULTUR VS. INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY.

Dr. Bohn Tells Why He Is Against Germany and Replies to Professor Muensterberg.

By FRANK BOHN, Ph. D.

(Seventh and Last Article.)

Driven from the position assumed at the beginning of the war, that Germany, being better than other nations, was the object of jealous hatred and foul attack, the protagonists of the Prussian régime have now somewhat altered their argument. "Kultur," they say, "is not a point of view. It is not an assumed superiority. It is a new and better social system to which all the nations of the world must submit if they are to live and grow."

"Germany's rôle," said Dr. Münsterberg in a recent address, "has nothing to do with any desire to feel ourselves superior to other nations, but only to do a service to mankind in the unique task that belongs to the nation's deepest soul and heart. It involves the desire to protect the nation. Every nation must make itself independent of other nations."

"The well-meaning of the German life," he went on, "lies in the subordination of the individual into the mold of national consciousness. In discipline, the individual gives faithful service for the soul of the nation. That spirit must grow and that is the spirit that has been cultivated in Germany for half a century. It is the spirit that has made Germany strong on a small land and a poor soil, which had nothing but the devotion to the ideals of the national soul. * * * The individual subordinates himself to the works of the whole State. * * * No nation will be able to play a rôle in the great drama after this war without it. And that is exactly what the Germans mean today by the term 'German Kultur.'" (Quoted from THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 27, 1916.)

Dr. Münsterberg's thesis is half true. Therein lies its danger. In the study of history and government, more than in any other branch of science, does the use of half truths lead to absurdities. The chemist and the physicist may make accurate experiments to test conclusions. But he who treads lightly into the field of history and the study of existing society may continue to voice most monstrous errors for a lifetime with perfect self-satisfaction. The half truth of Professor Münsterberg's statement is that, under the conditions forced upon us by the modern machine process, an individualistic nation is doomed. The error in Professor Münsterberg's thinking is that we can find relief from the pitfalls of individualism only through binding ourselves as slaves to the pillories of Kultur.

The advocates of Kultur point to the degeneracy of the working class of Great Britain, to the incoherency of her government, and to her recent and desperate efforts to evolve collective strength. In this they are right. But their criticism of Great Britain and of America neglects to take cognizance either of their stupendous past services to the world or of their message to the world of today.

The advocates of Kultur point to Germany and say: "The German individual is unselfish. He lives but to serve. So the State is strong. It is effectively organized. It is clean. It is the best possible State." We in America and England and France reply that rather than be members of such a State we would perish from the earth and leave our countries to the beasts of the jungle or to the armed forces of the Kaiser. The principle to which we shall cling with all the tenacity of life itself is that, come what may, we must rule ourselves. As far as possible we seek to rule ourselves as individuals, being responsible to our individual consciences alone. And in those spheres of life where, as individuals, we must put forth collective effort, we seek to rule ourselves as a social body through the principles and forms of democratic government.

In the days of the founders of the republic government could have as its purpose merely the protection of the individual and his property, but the ultimate purpose of the democracy was the same then as now. It sought to liberate the individual through a law which gave him rights and by means of a government in which he had a part. Jeffersonian democracy as a complete growth had its roots on the one hand in the remarkable history of England, and on the other in the enormous areas of our free American soil.

With the coming of steam-driven and electrically driven machinery, with their new integration of economic life, we find that the old principles of freedom, without new interpretation, fail of their primary objects. Democracy must be applied to the industries. The man and the woman who work must have a new bill of rights. But let there be no half truths rammed down our throats at this point. These new industrial rights are to be added to, they do not supersede, the old political rights. If industrial rights are made to supersede political rights, then democracy will fail and some sort of Kaiserliche Kultur will be established in France, England, and America. For no person not totally blind denies that great social changes are at hand. The questions that will soon separate parties will be, What sort of changes are to be made and to what fundamental ultimate purpose?

The Kaiser and Dr. Münsterberg would go to the mines and the shops of the Steel Trust and say: "Conditions here are totally wrong. The workers are underpaid. They are overworked. Hence they are weak in body and in mind. We want strong men for the defense of our borders and the conquest of markets. We must reorganize. We must nationalize the conditions of labor and of life and thus secure for ourselves who rule the men and women we need."

But if the shades of Benjamin Franklin, of Thomas Jefferson, and of Abraham Lincoln should hover over the smoke of Pittsburgh how different would be their conversation: "These men are weak," they would agree, "and ignorant, and inefficient. They are overworked and underpaid. They do not love one another. They do not love the State. We must lead them to socialize the industries and, by so doing, they will socialize and develop themselves. Thus our precious democracy, known of old, shall be born again."

The Kaiser and Dr. Münsterberg begin at the top. We shall begin at the bottom. The Kaiser and Dr. Münsterberg build for power. We shall build for freedom. The Kaiser and Dr. Münsterberg seek, by fraud and by force, to establish a narrow, nationalistic Kultur. We, by light and leading, shall establish an industrial democracy which covets no other people, either its land or its commerce. Kultur doles out rations to soldiers. Industrial freedom will give to each man and woman bread of his own toil in a society where his own mind has power to rule.

We in America may well feel optimistic. Economic geography still gives us considerable isolation. Our history has placed in our keeping a precious inheritance of the spirit of freedom. With that spirit we shall permeate and purify collective industrialism without Kultur, without the Kaiser, and despite the philosophy of the Münsterbergs.

FRANK BOHN.

New York, Oct. 28, 1916.

LAY STONE FOR NEW HOME.

Thousands Attend Ceremonies of the Daughters of Jacob.

The cornerstone of the new Home of the Daughters of Jacob was laid yesterday afternoon on the property at 167th Street, between Findlay and Teller Avenues, the Bronx. The ceremonies were attended by more than 3,000 guests and those interested in the new home, which will house more than 1,000 aged men and women. The present home at 301 East Broadway accommodates 200, and there are more than 800 applications from those who wish to enter the home.

Justice Otto A. Rosalsky was Chairman of the committee in charge of the ceremonies yesterday and made an address in which he outlined the work done in the past and that to be done by the Daughters. He traced the growth of this great institution from its humble beginnings to the inception of the new home, which when completed will have cost more than $500,000.

The property covers thirty-six lots and is the site of the old Gouverneur Morris homestead. The old house is still standing, with the date plate of 1812 over the front door, but this will be torn down as soon as the ground is needed for the home.

Others who made addresses were Dr. Moses Hyamson, formerly Chief Rabbi of England; Elias Surat, Chairman of the Building Committee; Mrs. A. J. Dworsky, President, and Albert Kruger, Superintendent of the home.

In the absence of Nathan Straus, who was unavoidably detained, the cornerstone was placed by I. L. Phillips, assisted by Max and Philip Weinstein, all of whom are prominently connected with Beth-Israel Hospital and other Jewish charities.

The new building, which was designed by Louis Allen Abrahamson, is novel in design, being in the form of a wheel. The administrative offices are the hub and the wings in which the inmates will be domiciled radiate from the centre. The top of the tower, which rises from the centre, will be the highest point in the Bronx.

The cornerstone of the Bikur Sholim Hospital, Sumner and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn, was also laid yesterday afternoon. Judge Jacob S. Strahl presided, and told of the need in Brooklyn for a hospital where patients of the Jewish faith could get kosher food.

The hospital will be completed about the middle of December and will accommodate 150 patients.

$125,000 FOR COLUMBIA.

Anonymous Donors Make Large Gifts for Dental School.

Two anonymous donors have given Columbia University $125,000 to be used toward the establishment and endowment of the new dental school. The receipt will be officially announced this morning. The subscriptions have been obtained through the efforts of the Columbia University Dental School Committee, composed of the leading members of the profession in this city, which has undertaken the task of raising an endowment of $1,000,000 for the school.

Officially the dental school has opened at the university, but the actual dental courses will not begin for two years. Students entering upon the study of dentistry must first spend two years in medical school, specializing in the last two years in dentistry. The dental school is thus a graduate school, the only one of its kind in the country, and requires a thorough grounding in medicine as a prerequisite to the study of dentistry.

JOINT SERVICE AT TRINITY.

Anglican and Eastern Orthodox Churches Unite for Worship.

At a picturesque service held yesterday afternoon in Trinity Church an effort was made toward promoting intercommunion between the Anglican and Eastern-Orthodox Churches. The occasion was the annual service of the association organized to bring the Churches together, and the Russian, Greek, Syrian, Serbian, and other Eastern Churches were represented.

The address of the day was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lowndes, who said in part:

"One of the fruits of the great war now raging in Europe will be, I firmly believe, a lessening of the prejudices among Christians. Men who have fought side by side have learned to value and to respect the religious convictions of their comrades in arms. From everything that we read, there has been a wonderful deepening of religious conviction, especially among the soldiers fighting on the side of the Allies. If, as one of the results of this war, Constantinople is occupied by the Russians, while I trust that San Sophia will always remain under the jurisdi

MRS. DODGE CHARGES A POISON-PEN PLOT

Declares Suffragists, with Endless Chain Postals, Are Repeating Liquor Attacks.

ANTIS' HEAD INDIGNANT

Denounces "Cowardly Scheme" and Insists That Liquor Interests Never Aided the Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—In a statement issued here today, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, charges that her suffragist opponents are mailing broadcast "poison-pen" postcards charging that the "antis" are working with the liquor interests to defeat prohibition. Mrs. Dodge contends that this alleged course of the suffragists shows "the danger of deplorable partisan attacks on women if they are enfranchised.

"'What may be called poison-pen politics,' says Mrs. Dodge, 'marks the climax of a campaign of concerted, unscrupulous, and unsubstantiated attacks by which the suffragists have tried for years to identify the anti-suffragists with the liquor interests. Surely vilification, abuse, and slander are tactics not worthy of any woman.

"It is a sad commentary on feminine politics that one set of women will stoop to attempts to discredit the motives and characters of their sister women, rather than answer their arguments. It shows the danger of deplorable partisan attacks on women who disagree with the feminist program, if women are plunged permanently into politics.

"Our official denials, frequently under oath, that our associations have ever asked from, accepted, or been offered the support, financial or otherwise, of the liquor interests, seem to have no effect whatever on the fervor and frequency with which many suffragists repeat these falsehoods.

"As soon as the baseless nature of the charge is shown in one section it is brought out in another. But since the enlightened press often refuses to publish these false charges against our women, many of whom are known to be prominent in temperance work and other reforms, the suffragists have resorted to a more subtle method of circulation for these attacks.

"The latest and most cowardly suffrage scheme is the endless chain, anonymous, poison pen, postcard plot. These cards are being mailed to all parts of the country and tell the recipients that 'for positive proof that anti-suffragists are working with the liquor interests and receive financial assistance' to send ten cents to the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company.' Another type directs the recipient to write for two copies of the official suffrage organ."

Mrs. Dodge says that each recipient was asked to send 100 postal cards to others repeating the message. Then she says:

"Most of the officers of our national and State associations have been annoyed by these cards for several months—not sent to them as anti-suffragists, but as members of temperance societies or other reform organizations.

"Consequently, I am moved again to make a formal and official denial that there is any connection whatsoever between the anti-suffragists and the liquor interests, in the hope that we may be able to silence forever these unfounded accusations, and lift the struggle for and against woman suffrage to a level of fair play and dignity worthy of American womanhood. If we find it impossible to make the suffragists cease their present methods, it will certainly demonstrate that the reputations of the wives, mothers, and sisters of the men of this country will be liable to organized, underhanded, and anonymous attacks if the female politician is given more power.

"As a matter of fact, the anti-suffragists have never been financed by the liquor interests to the extent of a single penny."

In conclusion, Mrs. Dodge says:

"The Feb. 26 issue of the suffrage organ—one of the copies advertised in the postcards—contained nothing but a charge reprinted from several newspapers, to the effect that a Federal District Attorney had brought indictments against certain brewers for contributing to anti-suffrage campaigns. Attorney General Gregory himself has denied this charge in a recent telegram to one of our women in South Dakota.

"The March 18 issue—the other copy being sold by poison pen methods—prints a continuation of the same charge, and another allegation that 'Pennsylvania wets helped' one of our speakers. That story also was false, and had been refuted over a year before it was printed in the suffrage organ."

BRITAIN FREES HER LETTER.

Ambassador Acts for Girl in Warsaw with Bank Account Here.

Through the intervention of the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, a letter carrying power of attorney, mailed in Berlin on March 6 last, addressed to the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, has been released by the British censor and has just arrived in New York.

When Isidore Hershfield was in Warsaw last February on behalf of the society he was requested by the Rev. A. H. Perlmutter, a rabbi of that city, to aid Miss Yetta Lustman, a corsetmaker, who formerly lived at 256 Avenue C, New York, and was then with her parents, Joseph and Rivka Lustman, in Warsaw.

The young woman was in Warsaw when the war began, and was still there when the Germans captured the city. Her parents had no money, so she gave power of attorney to Mr. Hershfield to get $500 she had left in M. & L. Jarmoulousky's bank here, which failed recently, and send it to her.

Mr. Hershfield carried the letter to Berlin and mailed it there. On his return here several weeks later he was informed that the letter had not been received at the Immigrant Aid Society's office.

The detention was in accordance with the policy of the British censor to hold requisitions for money addressed from enemy to neutral countries by persons who appear to be enemies.

In advising the society that the letter was being forwarded, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice said it had been detained through error.

The bank where the $500 was deposited is in the hands of a receiver, and has paid only 15 per cent. Mr. Hershfield will get this money and forward it to Warsaw.

THEODORE N. ELY DEAD.

Was Formerly Chief of Motive Power of Pennsylvania Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Theodore Newell Ely, engineer and retired chief of motive power of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died last night at his home, Wyndham, at Bryn Mawr, in his seventy-first year. After his retirement in 1911 he became widely known as a patron of art and music.

Mr. Ely was born in Watertown, N. Y., and was educated in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he received the degree of C. E., in 1866. In addition, he received the honorary degree of M. A. from Yale University in 1897, and that of Sc. D. from Hamilton College in 1904. He spent his entire active life in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose engineering department he joined in 1868. During 1893-1910 he was chief of motive power of the lines east and west of Pittsburgh and Erie, and at the time of his retirement was chief of the whole system.

In addition to his railroad connection, Mr. Ely was a Director of the Pennsylvania Steel and the Cambria Seel Companies. He was a member of the Permanent Commission of the International Railway Congress, a member and President since 1904 of the Eastern Railway Association, and a member of the American Railway Association, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Institute of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, the American Philosophical Society, the American Historical Association, and the Franklin Institute. In addition, he was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Vice President of the American Academy in Rome, and an honorary member of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Ely belonged to the Century, University and Engineers' Clubs of New York, the Philadelphia and Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. Owing to his interest in art, Mr. Ely was also a Director of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, and was a Trustee of the Drexel Institute and the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

HARRIS THEATRE CONCERTS.

The Barrere Ensemble Gives First of a Sunday Evening Series.

A new series of Sunday evening concerts, at which music for small combinations of instruments and soloists, vocal and instrumental, will make up the programs, was begun last night at the Harris Theatre. The Barrere ensemble of wind instruments, under George Barrere, with Mme. Pauline Donalda, soprano, and Lester Donahue, pianist, gave the initial concert.

The instrumental numbers were an octet for two oboes, clarinets, horns, and bassoons, by Haydn; two numbers for flute, oboe, and clarinet, by Paul de Wailly and Christian Kriens, of which the latter's "Ronde de Lutins" was especially pleasing, and MacDowell's "Woodland Sketches," for piano, in an instrumentation by Mr. Barrere, which was played here for the first time on this occasion. Mme. Donalda sang a group of new songs by Gustave Ferrari and another of songs by A. Walter Kramer, which have already been heard. In both instances she was accompanied by the composers. Mr. Donahue gave a group of piano pieces by Dohnanyi, Debussy, and Mendelssohn-Liszt.

In many ways this was an interesting concert, and gave promise that, if the standard set last night was maintained, the Harris Theatre might prove worth a visit for concertgoers on future Sunday evenings. Judging by what was made known last night, the management has ideas which will make these concerts somewhat different from anything already provided in the busy field of music-making, something which shuns the "popular" brand, even while it lays more emphasis on novelty than do the programs of such established organizations as there are in this particular branch.

Most of the interest last night was provided by Mr. Barrere and his associates and by Lester Donahue, the youthful pianist, who recently made his début here with some success. MacDowell's "Woodland Sketches" were very appropriately orchestrated by Mr. Barrere, as such things go, but they did not, in the new form, come near possessing the charm of the original piano pieces. MacDowell's style is nothing if not individual and elusive. Some of the tempos and accentuations that Mr. Barrere added tended still further to remove the adaptation from the original. But there was nevertheless matter for enjoyment in them.

Steamer Here from Iceland.

The steamship Godefoss arrived yesterday from Iceland with thirty-seven passengers and a cargo of herrings and skins. It was the vessel's first visit to the United States. Captain T. J. Julinusson said he had had a rough voyage of fourteen days. He said the Godefoss would remain in New York a week and return to Iceland with a general cargo.

Fordham Dedicates New School.

Fordham University's new School of Sociology in the Woolworth Building was formally dedicated yesterday and classes will be started a week from today. Registration has gone beyond all expectations, and in three weeks more than 300 students have registered. The series of lectures offered is attracting most of the applicants, especially the course of Medical and Hygienic Groundwork of Social Service, a subject of especial interest for those who are combatting the movements toward eugenics and birth control.

In Aid of Paralysis Cripples.

A permanent exhibition to show what is being done for the relief of those crippled by infantile paralysis will be opened on Thursday at the headquarters of the National Special Aid Society at 250 Fifth Avenue. One exhibit is a model camp for girls, in which they are taught to perform properly such duties as may be demanded of them in event of war or emergencies arising from disaster. The Woman's American Supply League, of which Mrs. John Hays Hammond is President, will hold a fashion show at the Ritz-Carlton tonight and Tuesday afternoon and evening and the entire proceeds will be devoted to the care and treatment of patients recovering from infantile paralysis.

SAYS MEDIUM CURED GIRL'S MENTAL ILLS

Dr. Hyslop Reports a Strange Case of Multiple Personality Relieved by Psychic.

HAD 5 DISTINCT CHARACTERS

Extra-Normal Agencies Not Known to Patient, Revealed by Medium's Questioning.

The American Society for Psychical Research, in a three-volume report just issued, gives the details of the investigation and cure of a case of multiple personality with the aid of a psychic medium. According to the report, the case marks the greatest step forward yet achieved by the society, and, if a generalization could be made on the one case, it would mean that through the aid of psychic treatment many insane persons now in asylums as incurables could be made whole.

The case which was the subject of the report was a girl in California who at the age of three years and a half was thrown violently to the floor by her drunken father. The pain and shock affected her mind, although at that time it was not suspected, and from then on she exhibited traces of a dual personality, being one person sometimes and at other times showing the characteristics of some one entirely different. Each personality—at first there were only two—was distinct and could be recognized whenever either of them was dominant.

The girl's mother who saw her at one time a happy hearted, enthusiastic child and at another a gloomy, saddened little sufferer, did not know what to make of her daughter. She protected her as best she could from the father, and from the misunderstanding of her companions, but not understanding herself she could do nothing more.

When the girl, whose name was Doris, was 17 years old, the mother died, and the shock, coupled with the violence of the father toward her, made the child's condition worse and she became the victim of multiple personalities, five of them, each distinct and each portraying accurately certain definite characteristics.

One Sunday Doris, in one or the other of her personalities, walked into an Episcopal Church, and there her actions brought on her the notice of the clergyman, Dr. Walter F. Prince. Dr. Prince's wife became interested in the girl, and later the couple adopted her to save her from her father and to try and cure her. She was pronounced incurable by the physician who attended her, but, nevertheless, Dr. Prince through mental suggestion and kindness, brought her back to normal within five years.

It was at this point that the experiments which cleared up the mystery of the whole case and revealed most of the girl's history as given above began under Dr. James H. Hyslop. The patient was brought East for the purpose of experimenting with a psychic to see what would happen. The psychic was never permitted to see the girl, who sat behind her during each seance.

The information obtained by the medium in a trance was delivered to Dr. Hyslop and observers by means of the "automatic writing," through the patient was sent back to California and the experiments carried out in her absence, with the width of the continent between herself and the medium.

At first the girl gave information by automatic writing that purported to come from her dead mother, such as little incidents of her early life. Then came a personality which asserted that it was one which controlled the automatic writing, and then later came Dr. Richard Hodson, who described the girl's ailment as similar to the case of Miss Beauchamp, described by Dr. Morton Prince of Boston. Dr. Hodson went on to tell of a "little personality" affecting the girl's normal life.

Among the personalities which Dorie showed were "Sleeping Margaret and Sick Doris. These with Doris and the "little personality," made up the multiple personalities of Doris.

According to the report, a large number of personalities which affected the girl's dissociated mental states were made to confess by the medium. The significance of the whole case, went on the report, was that a case which did not show any superficial evidence of extra-normal agencies affecting the mind, so far as the patient's own personal experiences went, yielded to the questioning of a medium and revealed depths behind the mind where medical science has not yet prevailed.

Lutheran Hospital Dedicated.

The new home of the Lutheran Hospital, at the northeast corner of Convent Avenue and 144th Street, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The hospital, which is the outgrowth of the Lutheran Inner Mission Society, received its charter from the State Board of Charities in 1911. The new institution, a four-story building, will be opened for use today. At the exercises yesterday John A. Kingsbury, Marcus M. Marks, and John B. Prest made addresses of welcome.

Miss Margaret Schussler Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Schussler of 004 Riverside Drive, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Carolyn Schussler, to George F. Breen. Mr. Breen is junior partner in the firm of James O'Brien & Co., stockbrokers, at 85 Broad Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

Ocean Travel.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia were:

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Adams, Dr. B. W. Archibald, S. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bancroft, Mrs. E. Barrar, Miss A. Barton, J. S. Blackett, A. J. Botton, J. G. Butler, C. H. Cahan, Captain J. F. Cahan, Mrs. E. L. Coyle, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Davison, Miss Alice Davison, Baroness M. M. d'Erp, E. V. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Farquhar, G. E. Foley, A. B. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Ivor, C. Fraser, Mrs. W. W. Gordon, the Rev. G. J. Griffin, Miss Edith M. House, P. A. Jay, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Rome; Mrs. Jay, Edward Low, P. Murray, W. W. Nichols, Dr. Morton Prince, Sir John Pringle, Mrs. H. Gordon Selfridge, Miss Violette Selfridge, William R. Winter, and J. E. Warren.

CHARLES W. HOTCHKISS DIES

President Richmond Light & Railroad Co. Victim of Heart Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Charles Wilcox Hotchkiss, President and Director of the Richmond Light & Railroad Company of Staten Island and widely known in railroad and financial circles here and in New York, is dead at Battle Creek, Mich., from organic heart disease. He was in his fifty-fourth year.

Mr. Hotchkiss was born in Unadilla Forks, N. Y., and was educated in the West Winfield Academy. His first railroad service was in 1881, when he became a rodman on the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad. In 1886 he became assistant engineer of the Michigan Central Railroad and then in 1895 was appointed chief engineer of the Chicago Junction Railway, where he remained until 1899, when he became President of the Indiana Harbor Railroad. Mr. Hotchkiss later became General Manager of the Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Company and of the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Company. On May 1, 1912, he was chosen President of the Chicago Tunnel Company, which office he held at the time of his death.

He was also President and a Director of the Chicago Utilities Company, President and a Director of the Staten Island Midland Railway Company, and Chairman of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee of the Virginian Railway Company.

In 1913 Mr. Hotchkiss removed to New York and became President of the Rail Joint Company of America, and became connected with the Staten Island properties. He was a pioneer in the development of the transportation of the Calumet District in Indiana, particularly in the cities of East Chicago, Indiana Harbor, Hammond, and Michigan City.

He was a member of the Western Society of Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the American Railway Engineering Association. Among his clubs were the Chicago and Mid-Day Clubs of this city and the Engineers' and Lawyers' Clubs of New York.

On June 20, 1911, he married Miss Mary Jayne Waterhouse.

W. L. SKIDMORE DEAD.

Was Detailed to Meet Edward VII. on Visit Here as Prince of Wales.

William Lemuel Skidmore, formerly President of the Columbia Bank, who, in 1860, was detailed by the Governor to meet the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII., when he visited this city, died yesterday at his home, 39 West Fifty-second Street, in his eighty-second year. He was a member of one of New York's oldest families and was born here. Mr. Skidmore received his education in the grammar school of Columbia College, then located in Murray Street, and in 1859 was appointed military secretary on the staff of Governor Edwin D. Morgan. Later Mr. Skidmore was appointed Brigade Inspector of the Fourth Bridge, N. Y. N. G., under General Lloyd Aspinwall.

Will Paint Belgian King and Queen.

Albert Besnard, whose canvas "La Paix" was exhibited in this country for the benefit of French soldier artists, has been commissioned by the French Government to paint a double equestrian portrait of the King and Queen of Belgium, it was announced yesterday by M. Frankyin Paris. M. Besnard, until lately, was in charge of the French Academy in Rome. While in Rome he painted Cardinal Mercier's portrait, and soon after he was recalled to Paris to undertake this latest commission.

Obituary Notes.

MAYER KATZENBERG, a retired wholesale shoe merchant, died on Friday at his home, 206 East Sixtieth Street, in his eighty-seventh year. He came to this country seventy-seven years ago and founded the firm of M. Katzenberg & Sons at 7 Reade Street.

VINCENT PAUL TRAVERS of Upper Montclair, N. J., father of Jerome D. Travers, many times golf champion, died late Saturday night at the home of his son-in-law, Samuel Neidlinger, at Leonardo, N. J., in his eighty-eighth year. He was formerly a resident of this city, and was formerly President of the Travers Rope and Twine Company.

JOHN W. BAKER, son of the late William H. Baker, founder of the art school of the Brooklyn Art Association, died at Bright's disease, on Saturday at his home in Milburn, N. J. Mr. Baker was born in Nashville, Tenn., on April 16, 1853; came to Brooklyn in 1864 and for thirty years made his home in Brooklyn. His early life Mr. Baker was engaged in the produce business, but in later years became identified with the drug firm of S. R. Van Duser of this city. He is survived by a widow and four daughters.

Mrs. MARY B. BOODY, wife of John Boody, died on Friday at her home, 194 Skillman Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Ireland forty-eight years ago and had lived in Brooklyn for thirty-five years. Three sons and one daughter survive them.

WILLIAM M. HOUSE, well known in the electrical business in this city, died on Thursday at 95 Elmwood Av., Woodhaven, L. I., while visiting relatives there.

Mrs. MARY F. SULLIVAN of 74 Second Place, Brooklyn, a member of the Church of the Visitation, died on Friday last. Mrs. Sullivan was born in Ireland fifty-five years ago and went to live in Brooklyn when she was 18 years old. Three daughters and one son survive her.

JOHN T. WILLIAMS, a well-known resident of Long Island City, is dead at his home, 37 Dutch Kills Street. His father survives him.

Mrs. ELIZABETH FRANK died on Friday at her home, 2,098 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Frank was born in Manhattan fifty-eight years ago and had been a resident of Brooklyn for two years only. She is survived by three daughters.

MILTON H. B. FRENCH, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert French, died at his home, 1,223 Walker Avenue, Ozone Park, L. I., on Friday. He was born in Ozone Park twenty years ago.

Mrs. TILLIE M. HOERGER, whose husband is a printer on the Staats-Zeitung, died at her home, 649 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday. She was born in Brooklyn forty-eight years ago and had lived there all her life.

Mrs. CATHERINE R. DUNNE, wife of Patrick Dunne, died on Saturday at her home, 265 Warren Street, Brooklyn. She was born in that borough sixty-nine years ago, and was a member of St. Paul's Church there.

GEVERT PAPE, for fifty-five years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 897 Union Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Germany eighty-three years ago and came to this country in 1861. He was a member of Court Brooklyn of the Foresters of America, and is survived by three sisters.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH MERWIN, wife of Edward A. Merwin, died on Friday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William McCord, 216 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-seventh year. She was born in this city, but had lived in the New Lots district of Brooklyn for the last forty-one years. She was a charter member of Calanthe Assembly and is survived by four daughters and two sons.

Professor ADOLPH SCHWICKARDI, for thirty years a music teacher in New Haven, Conn., died at the home of his son at 609 West 115th Street in his seventieth year.

STEPHEN DECATUR SPENCE, a retired Paymaster of the United States Navy, died on Saturday at the Hotel Churchill, where he had lived for twenty years.

Mrs. ABBIE M. CHAMBERLAIN, founder of the Chamberlain Association of America and for many years its Corresponding Secretary, died on Saturday at her home in Cambridge, Mass., in her seventy-third year.

SILAS SEYMOUR, a textile manufacturer, died on Saturday at his home, 250 West End Avenue, in his fifty-seventh year.

ARMSTRONG MULFORD, a real estate and insurance broker of Plainfield, N. J., and a former member of the Tax and Sewer Commissions of that place, died yesterday at his home there, in his fifty-third year.

R. HORACE CURTIS, Democratic leader in Long Branch, N. J., for many years, died last night in his sixty-seventh year.

CHARLES H. COFFIN, the first manufacturer of wooden handles for carrying packages, died in St. Luke's Hospital, in his seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. HEDWIG PEISER, widow of Albert Peiser, died at her home, 100 West Eighty-eighth Street, on Friday, in her sixty-ninth year.

HENRY S. WOOD, a retired business man, died yesterday at his home, 873 Dean Street, Brooklyn, from a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Wood was born in Brooklyn 67 years ago, and was the son of the late Ebenezer Wood and Elisabeth Hall. He is survived by four daughters.

Mrs. HARRIET HIRSH, wife of S. Morrel Hirsh, a real estate broker, died on Friday at her home, 1,000 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, in her thirty-second year. Mrs. Hirsh was a member of Grace Aguilar Council, D. of H., and was Captain of the Seventh Election District of the Woman's Suffrage Party.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

KREMER.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Kremer of Paterson, N. J., wish to announce the birth of a son on Sunday, Oct. 29, 1916.

GOLDSTEIN.—Oct. 25, 552 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Goldstein, a daughter.

GOLDSTONE.—Oct. 24, 1,961 Anthony Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Goldstone, a daughter.

LENKE.—Oct. 23, 1,030 Seneca Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Lenke, a daughter.

NATHAN.—Oct. 24, Brunor's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Nathan, a son.

SIMON.—Oct. 22, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Simon, a daughter.

SIMPSON.—Oct. 23, 70 Lenox Av., to Mr. and Mrs. P. Simpson, a daughter.

WACHTEL.—Oct. 25, Flower Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Wachtel, a daughter.

Engaged

BACHER—ROSENSTOCK.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Rosenstock of 287 Lenox Av. announce the betrothal of their daughter, Flora, to Mr. Albert Bacher, son of Mr. C. Bacher. Reception at the Savigny, 229 Lenox Av., Sunday, Nov. 5, at 8 P. M. No cards.

BANGSER—SOLOMONDI.—Violet Solomondi to Adolph Bangser.

BARZILAY—EARTMAN.—Florence Bartman to Ira Barzilay.

BUCHSBAUMER—FRIED.—Essie Fried to Maurice J. Buchsbaumer.

BRINN—FREUND.—Viola Freund to Milton Brinn.

COHEN—BLATE.—Mildred Blate to Albert Cohen.

FERSTMAND—HAST.—Grace Hast to Dr. Maurice Ferdinand.

FEUEREISEN—HAAS.—Ida Haas to Harold Feuereisen.

FLASHNER—GOLDBERGER.—Dorothy Goldberger to Carl Flashner.

GALLINGER—DRUCKER.—Gladys Drucker to Irving Gallinger.

GARFINKEL—KLEIN.—Bertha Klein to Lieutenant Abraham Garfinkel.

GOLDBERG—GOLICK.—Etta Goldstein to Samuel M. Goldberg.

GOLDMANN—JOSEPH.—Sadie Joseph to Ike Goldmann.

GOLDSTEIN—GREENSTEIN.—Rita Greenstein to Al. Goldstein.

GREENBERGER—FRIEDMAN.—Helen Friedman to Dr. Arthur J. Greenberger.

LOEWENSTEIN—COHEN.—Elzsie Cohen to Gustave Loewenstein.

LOEWENTHAL—HOUSE.—Rena Glick to Dr. Ernest A. Loewinger.

NITZBURG—HIRSCH.—Flora Hirsch to Nat I. Nitzburg.

OBERNDORF—HIRSCH.—Bertha Hirsch to Louis S. Oberndorf.

OWITZ—FRIEDMAN.—Helen Friedman to Jack Owitz.

PECK—WOLBURG.—Sadie Wolburg to Ben Peck.

REICH—MENDELSOHN.—Julia Mendelsohn to Harry Reich.

SCHWARTZBERG — GREENGARD.—Pearl Greengard to Samuel Schwartzberg.

SPIEGEL—MEYERS.—Mildred Meyers to Samuel Spiegel.

STEARNS—MUSLINER.—Janet Muslmer to Milton F. Stearns.

STERNFELD—LEHMAN.—Rose Lehman to Benjamin Sternfeld.

Married

ROSENBLOOM—SHAPIRO.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Shapiro of 790 Riverside Drive announce the marriage of their daughter Tillie to Mr. J. Philip Rosenbloom on Sunday, Oct. 29.

STREET—FISCHER.—Thursday evening, Oct. 26, 1916, Harvey Louis Street, II., and Margarette Coverly Fischer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Fischer of Brooklyn.

BERMAN—SPITZ.—Oct. 22, Fannie Spitz to Siegmund Berman.

BOGNER—GOTTLIEB.—Oct. 22, Lena Gottlieb to Victor Bogner.

DE YOUNG—HOFFMAN.—Oct. 23, Hattie Hoffman to Abe De Young.

FREEDMAN—GOODSTEIN.—Oct. 22, Muriel Goodstein to Joseph M. Freedman.

FREUND—BAUMANN.—Oct. 22, Carrie Baumann to Adolph Freund.

GIRDON—GLANZROCK.—Oct. 29, Rose Glanzrock to Jack M. Girdon.

GOECKEL—GOLDSMID.—Oct. 28, Leah Goldsmid to Dr. Henry J. Goeckel.

LANG—TAHL.—Oct. 24, Gertrude Tahl to Harry E. Lang.

SOPHAR—MARCUS.—Oct. 25, Stephanie Marcus to William Sophar.

Brooklyn.

SHAPIRO—TUCK.—Oct. 28, Jeannette E. Tuck to Dr. B. H. Shapiro.

Died.

ABBE.—Cleveland, in the 78th year of his age, at Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C., Oct. 28. Funeral services Monday afternoon, Oct. 30, at Chevy Chase Episcopal Church.

ABRAHAMS.—Simon, beloved husband of Mina, father of Nathan, George, Ben, Sam, Saul, Ella Davidson, Pauline, and Sadye; brother of Barnett, Louis, and Marion. Funeral from his late residence, 805 St. Nicholas Av., Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M. Omit flowers. San Francisco papers please copy.

AKIN.—On Saturday, Oct. 28, 1916, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Edwin Norton, 1,000 Park Av., Sylvia G., wife of the late Abiel Akin, in her 87th year.

ALEXANDER.—On Oct. 29, 1916, Julius Alexander, in his 70th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 616 River St., Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 1 P. M. sharp.

ALLISON.—Passed peacefully away on Saturday evening, Oct. 28, at his home at Stony Point, N. Y., in his 96th year, Brewster J. Allison, son of the late George Suffern Allison and Hannah Brewster. Funeral services from his late residence Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock.

BAKER.—John W., Saturday, Oct. 26. Funeral services at late residence, Millburn, N. J., Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Friday, 1 P. M.

BENSON.—Jessie Tracy, daughter of Emily Tracy and the late Joseph P. Benson, entered into rest, Sunday, Oct. 29. Notice of funeral service hereafter.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Oct. 29, 1916, Sarah A. Crowell, aged 85 years, widow of Judge Hendrick H. Brown, daughter of the late David and Rebecca Brown. Services at residence of son-in-law, Asbury Fountain, 201 Main St., Matawan, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 31, 2:30 P. M.

BULL.—At rest, Oct. 28, 1916, William Hammond Bull, Town of Waweyanda, in his 71st year. Funeral services will be held from the home of his sister, Mrs. Fannie D. Little, Dolsontown, Monday, Oct. 30, at 2 P. M. Interment in family plot Hillside Cemetery, Middletown, N. Y.

CLARK.—At her late residence, 127 East 20th St., New York, after a short illness, Isabel R. Clark, wife of W. Irving Clark and daughter of the late Thomas Robins of Philadelphia. Funeral private.

COHN.—Telba B., beloved wife of Max Cohn, mother of J., Dr. Isador, Mrs. M. Davidson, Mrs. Marcus Marks, Philip Leonard, and Herbert, on Oct. 28. Funeral from her late residence, 5,817 18th Av., Borough Park, Monday, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock sharp. Interment at Machpelah Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

DEANE.—Sunday, Oct. 29, 1916, Samuel Deane, Jr., beloved husband of Jeannette Deane, (nee Wilson.) Funeral services 61 Bank St., Tuesday evening, Oct. 31, 8 o'clock.

ELY.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Oct. 28, at his residence, Wyndham, Bryn Mawr, Penn., Theodore Newell, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral and interment Tuesday; private.

FETT.—On Sunday, Oct. 29, 1916, Katherine, the beloved wife of Philip H. Fett. Funeral from the residence, 393 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, at 9 A. M.; thence St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Pacific St. and Vanderbilt Av., at 10 A. M.

FULLER.—At Westfield, N. J., Oct. 29, 1916, James F. Fuller of New York City, in his 75th year. Funeral service at Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Av. and 122d St., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 31, at 8 o'clock.

GOSLING.—Charles, at Milburn, N. J., Sunday. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRAVES.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 29, 1916, Artis Alta Graves, beloved wife of William P. Graves. Funeral services at her late residence, 62 Saratoga Av., Yonkers, N. Y., Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

HAMILTON.—On Sunday, Oct. 29, E. Cuthbert Hamilton, son of James G. and Virginia Cuthbert Hamilton. Funeral services 10 o'clock Tuesday morning at 76 Riverside Drive. Interment private. Petersburg, Va., and Los Angeles, Cal., papers please copy.

HARTNETT.—At Jersey City on Saturday, Oct. 28, 1916, Harriet A., widow of Eugene Hartnett. Funeral services at her late residence, 289 York Street, Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 8 P. M.

HOTCHKISS.—Charles W., aged 53, beloved husband of Mary Jayne, died Oct. 28, 1916, at Battle Creek, Mich. Funeral 11 A. M. Wednesday, Nov. 1, at his late residence, Summit Farm, Laporte, Ind., to Laporte Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

HILLIER.—In Brooklyn, Saturday morning, Oct. 28, Thomas J. Hillier. Funeral services at the Lester W. Hill Chapel, 306 Gates Av., Monday, Oct. 30, at 2:30 P. M.

KANTER.—Samuel, beloved husband of Adele Wile, father of Edward, Robert, and Jack. Funeral services on Tuesday at 10 o'clock sharp at the Chapel of Union Field Cemetery. Chicago papers please copy.

KATZENBERG.—On Friday, Oct. 27, 1916, Mayer Katzenberg, beloved father of Charles and Henry Katzenberg, Emma Daniels, Ida Semel, Fanny Neuburger, and Millie Koenig. Funeral services Monday, Oct. 30, from his late residence, 206 East 60th St., at 10 A. M. Members of Zion Lodge No. 2, I. O. B. B., and Noah Benevolent Society are respectfully invited to attend.

KNIGHT.—At Bayside, N. Y., Oct. 28, Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Knight. Funeral from her late residence, 80th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

McDONOUGH.—Oct. 28, John B., beloved husband of Anna McDonough, (nee Keenan.) Funeral from his late residence, 516 10th Av., on Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Raphael's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MOORE.—On Sunday, Oct. 29, Barbara M., assistant principal of Public School, 9th St. and 1st Av., at her late residence, 245 East 15th St.; formerly of 339 2d Av.

MUNN.—On Sunday, Oct. 29, 1916, in the 83d year of her age, Mary Munn, wife of the late Benjamin Munn and mother of Adelene Munn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

OGDEN.—Suddenly, Oct. 28, 1916, Joseph W. Ogden, aged 63 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Loantaka Terrace, Morristown, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 30, at 3:45 P. M. Limousines will meet train leaving Lackawanna R. R., Hoboken, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

PERFALL.—Suddenly, Oct. 28, 1916, at Albany, N. Y., Mary E., widow of E. A. Perfall of Flushing, L. I. Funeral services at Flushing Cemetery Chapel, Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 4:30 P. M. Coaches in waiting at Flushing, Main Street, for train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 3:38 P. M.

POWIS.—Suddenly, on Oct. 29, 1916, at her residence, 799 Carroll St., Brooklyn, Jennie Armstrong Powis, daughter of the late Robert C. Armstrong, in her 63d year. Notice of funeral later.

RAPELYE.—At Jamaica, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1916, Sarah E. Brush, widow of Isaac Rapelye, in the 85th year of her age. Funeral services will be held on Monday afternoon at 1:30 at the residence of her son, Martin S. Rapelye, 282 Highland Av., Jamaica.

SARTOZO.—David L., Oct. 28. Service at residence, 352 West 117th St., Monday, 1 P. M.

SCHWICKARDI.—Professor Adolph. Civil service at 1:30 P. M. today, 864 Amsterdam Av.

SEE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1916, Charlotte S., widow of J. Benedict See, aged 78 years. Funeral from her late residence, 843 Adelphi St., on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 4 P. M. Interment in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery on Wednesday.

5% Income

SPECIAL FEATURES OF OUR FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES

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135 Broadway, New York. 'Phone: 6880 Cortlandt.
203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phone: 7100 Main.

Died.

SEYMOUR.—Oct. 29, 1916, at 240 West 102d St., Burritt Grey Seymour, in his 80th year. Funeral and interment private, Jamestown, N. Y., papers copy.

SHANNON.—Suddenly, on Oct. 29, 1916, at Mayport, L. I., William Purdy Shannon, aged 37. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

SKIDMORE.—On Sunday, Oct. 29, 1916, at his residence, 39 West 52d St., New York City, William Lemuel Skidmore, son of the late Burtis and Eliza Wright Skidmore, in the 82d year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter. Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

SMITH.—Oct. 29, at Hanover, N. H., Sarah Louisa, daughter of the late President Asa D. Smith, D. D., of Dartmouth College. Funeral Wednesday, Nov. 1. Boston papers please copy.

WARD.—Annie, 85 North Henry St., Oct. 27, aged 52.

WILSON.—Oscar, Kings County Hospital, Oct. 27, aged 39.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

MEEHAN.—Bridget, 723 Washington St.,

H. P. DAVISON FLEW OVER GERMAN LINES

Banker, Back on the Philadelphia, Says He Saw the Attack on Combles.

PRAISES ALLIES' SPIRIT

Reports the General Impression That the War Will Last at Least a Year Longer.

The American liner Philadelphia arrived yesterday from Liverpool with 610 passengers of all classes, after a fine passage in the course of which the liner made as high as 440 miles in twenty-four hours, the best she has done for a long time.

In addition to sixteen sacks of special mail from London the Philadelphia carried four dispatch pouches for the State Department at Washington, which were brought to the liner at Liverpool by Dispatch Agent Petherick of the United States Embassy in London.

Among the passengers on board was Henry P. Davison, member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who returned from a trip to England and France, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Miss Alice Davison.

The banker said that he had nothing to say, but admitted that he made a trip in an aeroplane over the German lines, and from a height of more than a mile saw the attack on Combles. Before that he made a trip in a military automobile along the French and British fronts from Verdun to the Somme. He saw a night attack at Verdun, near Douaumont, and watched the rockets fired and the battleplanes fighting overhead.

"My flight in an aeroplane was a personal incident," Mr. Davison said, "and, while it was an adventure for me, it was of no consequence compared with what is being done over there every day. I should not have mentioned it at all had I not been informed by a press representative at Quarantine that the report of my flight had been cabled over from Paris."

Mr. Davison said that the spirit of the French and British troops he had seen along the front was fine. When asked if he had seen any of the famous "tanks," he smiled and replied that he had been inside one.

"I am not allowed to give any description of these machines," Mr. Davison continued, "but can only tell you they are very grotesque and very efficient. They are amusing, too, in a way; they make every one laugh when he sees them for the first time."

With regard to the descriptions of their size which have been printed in the American newspapers, giving their length anywhere from 35 to 175 feet, the banker admitted that the "tanks" were nearer the former measurement. He also said that he had several conferences with J. P. Morgan on finances and munitions, but was not at liberty to discuss them.

Asked if he thought the war would last another year, Mr. Davison replied that he could not venture any opinion on the subject, but that the people in England and France appeared to have that impression.

Peter Augustus Jay, counselor to the United States Embassy at Rome, arrived on the Philadelphia for his first visit in fifteen years. He was accompanied by his wife and child.

A passenger who attracted the sympathies of his fellow-travelers was Captain John F. Cahan of the Canadian Pioneer Battalion Engineers, who was shot through the spine with shrapnel from a nine-inch shell on Sept. 15 while leading his men in an attack on a German trench near Combles. He was accompanied by his father, C. M. Cahan, of Montreal, two trained nurses and Dr. E. W. Archibald, who went over with Mr. Cahan to bring him back.

Captain Cahan was very cheerful, although he suffered great pain at times after the shrapnel had been removed. He remained in his stateroom, lying on a water bed, and was carried ashore on a stretcher to an ambulance sent from a private hospital, where he will remain for some time before going on to his home in Montreal.

Mr. Cahan, the father, appeared to be bowed down with sorrow. He has lost two of his sons in the war, and his wife recently died of grief. The wounded Captain, who is only 28 years old, is the only son he has left, and Mr. Cahan said he intended to spend his wealth in trying to save his life.

Another passenger was Dr. Morton Prince, of Boston, an uncle of Norman Prince, the American aviator recently killed on the French front near Verdun. He went to England as the Boston representative of the Belgian Relief Committee. Dr. Prince said he was in England when the report of his nephew's fatal fall reached him, and the British Government placed a destroyer at his disposal to cross from Folkestone to Boulogne. Lieutenant Prince was dead when he arrived, but he was present at the funeral. The body lies in a vault at Luxeil, awaiting removal to America.

Sir John P. Pringle, K. C. M. G., one of the richest landowners in Jamaica, who returned on the Philadelphia from a visit to his son, with the army in France, said that apart from the dark streets and the wounded soldiers, London appeared to be just the same as in peace times.

On approaching the American coast Captain H. Candy had the lifeboats swung out and the name and flag, painted on the ship's side, illuminated with electric lights, taking the same precautions as he did in the danger zone on the other side.

WOULD "CHASTISE" CHINA

If Necessary, Says Japanese Diplomat, as a Father a Wayward Son.

TOKIO, Oct. 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—In view of Japan's negotiations to extend her influence in China, more especially in Eastern Inner Mongolia and South Manchuria, special significance is attached to changes in Japanese diplomats which have just been announced. Japan's policy is said to be determined efforts to bring about permanent peace in China under the Presidency of Li Yuan-hung, whom the Entente Allies, under the apparent leadership of Japan, have decided to help with a loan of about $50,000,000.

The most important of the recent diplomatic changes is the appointment of Kenkichi Yoshisawa, Secretary to the Foreign Office, as Councilor of the Japanese Legation at Peking. Speaking at a farewell dinner, Mr. Yoshizawa referred to China as being like "an incompetent person whose monetary allowances are limited by the administrator of his property." He added:

"There are only two world powers now which can give attention to China in any appreciable degree. They are Japan and the United States. The United States is a rich country and can afford to invest capital in China. She is likely to do so from now on. America's interests in China will grow rapidly. But Japan, for geographical reasons and because of her political and other relations in the past, is in a more convenient position than America to assist China. The responsibility of Japan, therefore, is very great."

The speaker said that Japan should maintain the attitude of a guardian toward China. Japan, he thought, should treat China as a mother treats her child. "We should be patient with China," he said. "If she listens to our friendly suggestions, she should be encouraged. If she does not, she should be chastised as a father punishes his wayward son.

"By a patient policy I mean that we should carry on the work which we have started in China, politically and otherwise, especially in Manchuria and Mongolia, step by step, without doing anything rashly. We should avoid doing things which will only invite the suspicion of the Chinese and the foreign nations. We should take careful steps whatever we do, always taking care that we are not suspected by others, while steadily pushing on our work."

SEES GREAT FUTURE FOR BRITISH LABOR

Harry Gosling, British Envoy to Baltimore Conference, Predicts a Readjustment.

NO SLACKERS TO BE FOUND

Women, Who Are Doing Their Share, Have Formed Their Own Unions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—"The war has impressed on the Government the necessity for keeping workmen fit. After the war there is going to be an entire readjustment of working conditions in England to the end that in the future there will be no likelihood of ablebodied workmen being forced to be idle three days out of the week as often happened before the war."

This prophecy of labor after the war was made to THE NEW YORK TIMES today by Harry Gosling, a British labor leader who sails for New York Wednesday with W. Whitefield, of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain as representatives of British labor at the Baltimore conference. Gosling, who is President of the Trade Union Congress of Great Britain, the equivalent in England to the American Federation of Labor, pointed out that the war had taught employers and employed that closer co-operation is essential in the future if Great Britain is going to find a solution to impending economic problems.

"Before the war a gap existed between employers and workers," said Gosling. "Hundreds of thousands of workmen tried to fight their battles alone, not realizing the advantage in aligning themselves with a labor union, with the result that immense numbers of workmen were forced to accept a three-days-a-week work schedule with not enough to live on. This had the effect when the war broke out of a great number of workmen who wanted to join the army not being fit. It took long drilling to get them into shape to go to the front. At once it became evident that something had been wrong with conditions which had been surrounding workmen. Since the beginning of the war these hundreds of thousands of workmen have been joining labor unions, with the result that there are more union men in Great Britain today than ever before in history. This is all the more striking when it is considered that twenty per cent. of the British workmen are fighting at the front. They are not counted in the acquisitions to the labor unions. We've got more than 3,000,000 union men now and these men, with those coming back from the front after the war, are going to have a voice in their own future relations with their employers. The Government realizes today that its men must be fit if they are going to be turned into fighters and the Government will aid in rehabilitating labor after the war.

"The entry of women into labor fields is naturally going to be something to think of after the war. What is going to be done with a million or so of women who have taken men's places is something I cannot forecast. In munitions factories, every branch of trade and labor endeavor, women have gone to take the places of men at the front. Many of them do not want to go back to lives of idleness and the men naturally will want their old places back. No one can foretell how the problem is to be solved and a serious problem it will be. Women have shown themselves apt in the pursuits they have gone into during the war. Naturally in some branches of work they are not so able as men. In munition factories we find women on the same piecework scale as men, earning perhaps only 75 per cent. as much as the men because they are not able to turn out so much work. But many of them are pitted against men who have had years of training, and they are not to be expected to be as expert. Tho women have formed their own trade unions and they have become powerful. After the war these trade unions are going to make themselves heard.

"One outstanding thing of all is that the outlook for labor is immensely better than it ever has been before, and that the workmen are going to get better wages. Even the war scale I expect to be exceeded when all Great Britain's industries are going full swing after the war. I may say that there are no slackers in England today as far as work goes. There is a job for every one and I have failed to come across the man who is not doing something for himself. It is a healthy sign for Great Britain' future."

TAKE NICARAGUAN REVENUES

American Creditors Assume Control to Insure Payment of Claims.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 29.—Americans are taking over the management of all the internal revenues of Nicaragua.

A dispatch from Managua on Oct. 1 said it was reported that the American bankers to whom the Nicaraguan Government was indebted had notified Nicaragua that it must liquidate the indebtedness by Oct. 15, else the creditors would take enough of the country's revenues to reimburse them.

The dispatch added that it was also reported that the United States Government was considering the rehabilitation of Nicaragua's finances by the addition of $2,000,000 to the $3,000,000 due on the canal treaty concession to a fund to guarantee an issue of 15,000,000 cordobas (A cordoba is equivalent to $1, American gold) with which to pay all debts.

Feathers Much in Use.

Despite the popularity and costliness of furs, feathers were never more used than now. They appear in collars and neck pieces, and are made smart with a bow of silk or velvet or a couple of rosette-like pieces at the front, with button or feather centres and a strap to join them. The neckpieces are short, a band of ostrich feathers going once around the throat. They come in the season's colors, rich reds, purple or in a plainer dark blue or in black.

Silk Cigarette Cases.

New for men's use with evening dress are cigarette cases of silk. They are in black or in a quiet stripe. They are smart, but their first value is their usefulness, for they are light and occupy little space.

Opera Bags for Women.

Opera bags for women which are new are made in the popular round shape with a drawing string. The lower half is of wash silk or a skirt of silk, the top and the skirt finished with an edge of sterling silver. These are in black.

Hatters' Plush in Place of Fur.

Hatters' plush, which began the season for use in hats alone, is being used now for ornamentation to take the place of fur. Its long nap makes it pretty and decorative. It makes up well for long neck scarfs and muffs as well as for trimming.

White Broadcloth Demand.

Manufacturers of cloths are overworked, and manufacturers of garments are finding difficulty in getting materials. One of the materials which is hard to get is white broadcloth, for which there has been such a demand for collars this year. It is said that corduroy, which is soft and becoming, will take its place.

In Women's Silk Hosiery.

The latest thing in women's silk hosiery is the shaded. These may be of a gray silk in the foot and ankle running into a pale pink a little above, from where the color gradually deepens until it is a rich cerise at the top. Or it may be a lemon yellow, or dull orange at foot and ankle shading up into purple, green, or blue, the darkest shade always at the top.

Dahlias in Hat Trimmings.

With the popularity of dahlia colors in all shades for women's clothes, the flowers themselves have been adopted for hats and there is nothing more beautiful in the millinery line. They are of natural size and color, wonderfully well made, and they could almost be taken for the real flower. They make a smart and distinctive trimming.

One Style of Fancy Bag.

Nothing is richer in the ever-present fancy bag which every woman carries than one made to wear with evening gowns and wraps. This is comparatively large, round, the lower half of black tipped ermine, a bunch of little tails hanging from the centre of the bottom. The upper half of the bag is of silver lace.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobbers arranging Spring lines, manufacturers, and contractors call with samples Monday, Tuesday, between 2 and 4 P. M. Room 609-4, 38-40 West 33d.

COATS.—Large Western manufacturer ready to look at Spring lines, infants' and children's coats. Shoninger-Heinsheimer Manufacturing Co., 35 West 31st.

COATS, Suits and Dresses.—Jobbers placing orders for immediate delivery, J. Schwartz Co., Room 2,015, 15 East 26th.

NET.—Open to buy large quantity of 26 and 40-hole, white, English net, at low price. 114 West 20th St., 11th floor, Farragut 2914.

PLUSHES wanted for cash; suits or pieces, 40-46. Eagle Mfg. Co., 120 West 27th St.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash for seal plushes. Gramercy 9016.

SATINS, Skinner's or other high-grade, fancy or plain linings. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

SERGES, 4406 navy, open for quantity cash. Rosenberg. Spring 6106.

SPORT COATS.—Jobber will look at sport coats Tuesday morning. Henry Levy & Bro., 212 5th Av.

SUITS.—Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Moskovics, open for jobs, cloth suits; quantity no object; will look Monday, from 9 A. M. on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

VELOURS.—Wool velours, 54 or equally as heavy; all colors. Julius L. Goldstein, 41 West 28th. Far. 586.

VELOUR.—American K.544 or similar; all colors; will pay spot cash. Jacob Chapman & Brother, 41 West 25th.

VELOURS.—Open for F & H, or Botany; all colors. Epstein & Quinto, 122 West 27th.

WAISTS.—Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Miss Vincent, open for jobs of waists; quantity no object; will look Monday from 9 A. M. on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

ZIBELINE.—All colors. Julius L. Goldstein, 141 West 28th. Far. 586.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER TRIMMING.—Strips for sale, 1½ inch and 3 inch. Gramercy 3048.

BROADCLOTH.—S. and H., also velours; all colors; French serge for immediate delivery. H. Cohen Co., 19 West 21st St. Gramercy 5757.

BROADCLOTH, F. & H. and Botany; green, navy, and brown, to sell. Phone 2074 Farragut.

BROADCLOTH.—White, high grade; also colors, 58 inches, for immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 4542.

BROADCLOTH, Botany's 315 and Columbia, navy, brown, black, and plum. E 39 Times.

CHAIN HANGERS.—Different makes for immediate delivery. Chelsea 950.

CHASE'S BEAVER (rimmings, all widths. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

CHASE 3-inch beaver for sale. Farragut 9012.

CHIFFON and Radjum Lace, 150 pieces, for sale; low prices. Farragut 3194.

CHINCHILLAS.—All high shades, for immediate delivery. Gramercy 9050.

COATS, Bolivias, velours, broadcloths, plushes, matelasse, other pile fabrics and mixtures. Lindeman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—An early morning call, when the racks are full, assures a better selection. Lindeman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—3,500, wool velours, bolivias and other popular materials, on the racks for immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS.—250 infants' and children's coats to close out; all materials. J. & E. Silverman Co., 1,239 Broadway.

COATS.—Bolivias, in all shades, and burgundy velour coats; for immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—Special values in children's and ladies' plush coats. Shoninger-Heinsteimer Mfg. Co., 35 West 31st.

COATS.—Prompt deliveries on wool velours, broadcloths, Bolivias. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—800 burgundies, bolivias, velours, other popular materials on the racks. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS.—Big values; plushes, velours, broadcloths; immediate delivery. Myers, 135 West 26th.

COATS, dresses, suits on hand to be closed out; reasonably priced. Mdse. Sales Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

COATS.—Big values, better grade plush, silk velour, and broadcloths, fur trimmed. I. Nivick, 40 West 28th St. 5143 Mad. Square.

COATS.—See our two widely advertised coat numbers 1,015-1,016; bolivia and velour, $11.75. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS.—Ladies' and misses'; 100 to close out at a low price. Hiller Bros. & Hiller, 4 West 18th St.

COATS.—Plush, bolivia and other coats in stock, $1 to $5 cheaper. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

COATS.—Your entire needs in coats can be supplied by Lindeman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—We manufacture Esquimette plush coats only; immediate delivery. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—We sell and deliver today Esquimette plush coats. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Ladies', misses', juniors', children's caracul coats on hand. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

COATS. — Mohair, waves-of-the-sea, and thibets in stock. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS. — Mixtures; latest styles in stock, $3.75 up. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Flannel sport coats and mixture sport coats ready. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Children's 2 to 14; mixtures, corduroys, Metalambs, cheap. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

COATS.—Esquimette plush coats, 48 and 52 inch long. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS. — Metalamb, Uralam, Astrachans; sizes 36 to 54, on hand. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.76. National Coat Co., 40 West 37th.

CORDUROY. — Hydol's cordvale, 28-inch width, Fall shades. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

DRESSES.—Afternoon dresses in silks, Georgette crepe and chiffon velvet for immediate delivery; also fine assortments of evening dresses. Ginsberg Bros., 5 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Job of 150, all wool serge dresses, at $3.75. Heffman Garment Co., 40 West 28th.

DRESSES.—French serges, poplin suits, to close out; wool, velour coats, $7.50 up. 127 West 17th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Serge and wool Jerseys, 200, to close out for a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—200 serge and poplin dresses; closing out. Laser Brothers, 19 West 21st.

FASTENERS.—Black and white, size, No. 1, $6.75 great gross. Farragut 2606.

FURS.—Manufacturer selling out below cost muffs, scarfs, collars and cuffs. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d.

LACES.—5,000 yards Venice laces, Sprtag patterns; lot off; silk remnants to close out. Friedman, 42 E. 12th.

MACKINAWS.—200 pieces 6-4 for immediate delivery, suitable for men's and women's wear. Phone 3278 Spring.

PLUSHES.—Cotton seal and beaver, both 27 inch and 50 inch. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

RUGS.—Dixie, 27x54, wool fibre, assorted designs; 9x12, $4.64; granite art squares, $2.28; Smyrnas, jutes, rags, grass, Burmalette, matting, oleum; direct from Philadelphia mill; dealers only. Chassaud, 37 East 28th St.

SATINS.—Large quantities of yarn dyed satins, all shades, at very low prices. Gould & Neubert, 854 4th Av.

SATINS.—Cotton back; all colors; immediate delivery. Rashkind & Selesnick, 1,150 B'way.

SEALINE FUR, best quality, 18x6, three, and four inches wide, padded and taped, to close out cheap. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th St.

SERGES.—Julliards 54274 and Gera Mills 787. Madison Square 9656.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SILKS.—40 inch brocaded crepes and satins, plum, brown, taupe, blue; 35 pieces. Falk & Dannenberg, 862 6th Av.

SILKS.—Woolens, silk and cotton; velvets, trimmings short and full pieces; cash only. Goetz & Ottinger, 1 East 33d.

SILKS, Taffetas, plain, fancies; all colors, C. M. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway. 5240 Mad. Sq.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Carded, boxed, white and black, size 00; imported; $5.25 net cash. L. Federman & Son, 357 Canal St.

SUITS.—50 samples; styles up to the minute, to close out at a price. Miller & Greenstein, 154 East 23d St.

SUITS, Coats to close out, ladies', misses. 45 West 34th, Room 800.

SUITS.—F & H. broadcloth suits to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

THROW SCARFS, in Hudson seal (plush), and block mole. Frankel, 56 W. 24th St.

VELVETEEN.—Imported twill back, 24-inch width, all shades. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

VELVETEENS.—Twill back, all shades, prompt delivery. Berg & Co., Stuyvesant 1247.

VELVETEEN DRESSES for immediate delivery; $8.50. L. N. L. Chauser, 45 West 27th St.

VELVETEEN.—Twill back, 22-inch, assorted dark shades, below market price. Sixth floor, 25 West 31st St.

VELVETEEN for sale, 27-inch, twill back, 95 cents. Madison Square 9656.

WORUMBO velours and Tellu in black at opening prices. Call Phoenix Raincoat Co., Madison Square 8567.

Help and Situations Wanted.

MANUFACTURERS.—Selling wholesale trade only; cheapest lines ladies' neckwear, caps, ties, aprons, fancy handbags, stamped goods, novelties. Address M. J. Teller, 462 West 146th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

To register in this column telephone Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; F. B. Goodman, umbrellas, leather goods; 57 W. 26th.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; Miss A. Knapp, ribbons, hdkfs; Miss A. Hillman, fancy goods; 37 W. 29th.

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—D. Bendheim & Sons; S. Bendheim, general mdse.; 1,178 B'way; Gregorian.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Rogan-Malone Co.; H. R. Calloway, dry goods; 75 Leonard.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davidson, Paxon, Stokes & Hay; P. Hardy, notions, toilet goods; 1,140 Broadway.

ATLANTA, Ga.—John Silver & Co.; D. P. McDaniels, cloaks, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; H. Weis, upholstery goods; Grand.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. C. Longwell, carpets; G. R. Gardner, ribbons, laces; W. B. Meloch, furn. goods; 212 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co.; J. K. Saks, L. T. Stern, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; J. T. Duff, rugs; 220 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; J. G. Greening, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.

CHATTANOOGA—D. R. Loveman Co.; B. R. Loveman, trunks, bags; 148 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Carleton D. G. Co.; C. D. Sharp, blankets, white goods; 358 B'way.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. J. Kent, embroideries; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; Miss Sloman, waists; 18 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Lederer & Co.; A. Spilker, handkerchiefs, silverware, toilet sets; 1,185 B'way.

CHICAGO, Ill.—L. Klein; Miss E. Jindra, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; S. D. Block, drugs, sundries, sanitary hair goods; 210 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; D. C. Hill, women's, children's wear; H. H. Haymie, wool dress goods; C. S. Foster, representing; W. A. Banning, boys' clothing; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; A. Guthman, women's costumes, women's, misses', children's street and wash dresses; of these, which has a snuff color brown stripe of an old-time shade, is attractive.

CINCINNATI—Reins & Meiss; Leon Meiss, ready-to-wear, white goods; 114 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, cloaks, suits, waists; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss E. I. Kenney, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Mrs. C. T. Moskovics, suits; Miss Vincent, waists; H. R. Tyroler, general merchandise; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Moore-Karl Co.; W. C. Moore, carpets; Collingwood.

DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham-Bailey Co.; W. L. Logan, piece goods; 296 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—Perkins Bros. Co.; C. H. Wilson, hosiery, underwear; 75 Leonard.

DALLAS, Texas—Titche, Goettinger Co.; S. Neunaier, gloves, notions, fancy goods; 353 4th Av.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Meiss Bros.; H. Hein, carpets, rugs; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; J. R. Tutbill, carpets, rugs; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—Burnham-Stoepel Co.; H. Barmby, carpets, rugs; 43 Leonard.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; George Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

EASTON, Penn.—Wm. Laubach & Sons; G. A. Laubach, general mdse.; 41 Union Square.

EL PASO, Texas—Boston Store; J. Stolaroff, millinery, carpets, rugs; 470 4th Av.; Gregorian.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; W. E. Bannister, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—John Stillman; Mr. Hirsh, coats, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Stores; F. V. Zug, basement; 72 Madison Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; J. J. Henry, carpets, rugs; W. L. Paine, dry goods; H. B. Strong, dress goods, silks; 230 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. Sayres Co.; W. R. Guthrie, carpets, rugs; 220 5th Av.; Gregorian.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; W. Silberman, ready-to-wear; 25 E. 26th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, ladies' plush coats; 7 W. 25th.

KANSAS CITY—Frankel, Frank & Co.; J. Lyons, hats; 411 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The New York; C. L. Maas, jobs coats, suits, dresses, waists; 1,270 B'way.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—G. G. McCully, dry goods; Imperial.

LOS ANGELES—P. A. Newmark & Co.; P. Newmark, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

LOS ANGELES—Lane, Thayer D. G. Co.; A. S. Harris, general mdse.; 1,140 Broadway.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; George J. Woods, laces, fancy goods, neckwear, umbrellas; 22 East 17th.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Jas. H. Bunce Co.; H. A. Leonard, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.

MILWAUKEE—E. O. Schuster Co.; Miss Krueger, corsets; H. Kaestner, carpets, rugs; 315 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; J. V. Cavanna, rugs; 170 B'way.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; R. W. Mallory, notions; 43 Leonard.

MONTREAL, Can.—Paquette & Grenier; Mrs. R. G. Brown, waists; McAlpin.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; O. C. Herman, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoades & Swartz; H. L. Linnell, carpets, rugs; Gregorian.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—C. N. Pitts, carpets, rugs; Imperial.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Kerr D. G. Co.; R. E. Rewick, holiday goods, novelties; 1,150 Broadway.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess, Nash Co.; Mrs. Kneeter, ready-to-wear, basement; Mrs. Rogers, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Mr. Scott, carpets, rugs; S. Johnston, domestics; Mr. Rosendale, jewelry, leather goods; 1,133 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—S. Fuld, carpets; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Snellenberg & Co.; D. D. Southworth, carpets, rugs; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Artman-Thelcher Co.; J. F. Chapman, carpets; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—A. Graff & Co.; A. F. Lippincott, rugs, carpets; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Glanz & Hall; J. R. Hall, carpets; C. L. Glanz, rugs; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Haftel & Son; M. Haftel, shirtings; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA — Kramer, Waldman & Pastman; S. Kramer, G. & J. Pastman, carpets, rugs; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Churchill, carpets, rugs; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. C. Connor, millinery; 1,140 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Trau & Loevner; G. Trau, neckwear, hdkfs., hats, caps; S. Washington Place; Breslin.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—Dengati & Lemieux; W. H. Dengate, dry goods; Grand.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Anderson Bros. Co.; W. R. Anderson, carpets, rugs; 105 Grand.

RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; A. Kramer, dry goods; 72 Madison Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens; 482 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co.; F. W. Damann, hosiery, underwear; 220 5th Av.

SAN ANTONIO—A. B. Frank Co.; O. J. Brunner, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; D. H. Young, domestics, wash goods; 50 Union Square; Cumberland.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Gustave Eckstein Co.; J. P. Eckstein, domestics, dress goods, cloaks, hosiery, gloves, ribbons; Gregorian.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Clarke Bros.; Miss M. A. Jones, Miss Barrett, millinery; 315 5th Av.; Gregorian.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; C. B. Hitchcock, carpets, rugs; G. Heath representing; 230 5th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss M. L. Carlos, women's blouses, girls' coats, dresses; 230 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Ferguson, McKinney Co.; J. J. Woods, dress, wash goods; 358 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. A. Debriner, hosiery, underwear; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Ferguson-McKinney Mfg. Co.; J. J. Woods, dress goods, silks, prints, ginghams; 358 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; J. C. Pope, linens, wash goods; A. F. Korschgan, beds, bedding, blankets; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Lavis, Zukoski Mercantile Co.; E. Levis, flowers, feathers; Miss F. Baird, Miss A. Herbers, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; S. Sincoff, jobs silk waists, muslin underwear, basement; 37 W. 26th.

ST. PAUL—Emporium Mercantile Co.; P. Gordon, carpets, rugs; 1,239 B'way.

ST. PAUL—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; W. D. Williams, carpets, rugs; 320 B'way.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Siegel Store; S. Petersdorf, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

TOLEDO—E. M. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; Cumberland.

TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; H. D. Wall, carpets, rugs; 23 E. 26th; Wallick.

TORONTO, Can.—Novelty Lace and Veiling Co.; M. J. Teller, ladies' neckwear, fancy goods, novelties; 460 W. 147th.

TRENTON N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

TROY, N. Y.—G. V. S. Quackenbush & Co.; E. Q. Lasell, carpets, rugs; Imperial.

UTICA, N. Y.—John C. Hieber & Co.; J. W. Hieber, notions, white goods; F. J. Shriner, dry goods; Breslin.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; H. J. Sanger, carpets, rugs; 15 West 26th.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—H. King & Sons; Miss M. Kinder, misses', children's, infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear; Cumberland.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; Mrs. H. B. Rose, corsets; Miss M. Dell, Miss G. Durnbough, millinery; Miss Coleman, trimmings; 43 West 23d.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; T. A. Engleboch, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; E. I. Darby, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; Mrs. M. S. Martin, millinery; 75 Spring; Gregorian.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; A. W. Hawes, muslin underwear, infants' wear, art goods; W. Tongue, cloths; 75 Spring.

YORK, Penn.—F. Wiest's Sons; H. S. Spangler, notions, jewelry, leather goods, ladies' neckwear; 315 5th Av.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; P. E. Walterdorf, carpets, rugs; 305 Grand.

YORK, Penn.—Chas. H. Bear & Co.; Miss J. Zinn, corsets, laces, neckwear; 334 4th Av.

YORK, Penn.—F. Wiest's Sons; Leon S. Hydeman, coats, suits, furs; Miss J. Swyser, gloves, hosiery, umbrellas; Miss N. Smith, knit underwear, sweaters, h'dk'fs; Miss F. Drayer, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; Miss F. Pearse, muslin underwear, house dresses; 315 5th Av.

Coats Are Called For.

Out-of-town dealers, who are getting their second wind and coming to New York for new supplies in women's garments for late selling, are going in more largely for coats than for anything else. They get a job lot of suits if they can find them at bargain prices. But, as has been prophesied, with the high prices the women are finding that they can dress more economically with a good coat and two or three simple dresses than with a suit which answers only one purpose. There is a big demand fur silk and wool velour in coats and for plushes. The soft wool coats, like those of Bolivia cloth, which have gone up to big prices from the demand, as well as from the increased price of wool, go to the higher priced trade, as a rule.

Some Rich Fur Coats.

Among the season's attractions in furs is a coat of the beautiful but delicate and perishable chinchilla. A long coat is made of this soft fur, put together in invisible stripes which run around the garment, the long, deep square collar of the same fur reaching almost to the waist. A long white coat of ermine, very full, has the same deep collar. The coat is of the plain white, but the collar is set with the little black tipped tails.

Plaid Silks to be Shown.

Exceptions to the rule of high prices are a lot of beautiful plaid silks which will be shown in this city today in louisines and taffetas, and will retail at $1 a yard. They come in the regular tartans, the blues and greens with contrasting stripes, the rich red plaids, and the mixed plaids which have no special name, but which are smart. One of these, which has a snuff color brown stripe of an old-time shade, is attractive.

Shades in Chiffon Velvets.

There were never so many beautiful shades and colors in chiffon velvets as at the present time. They sell to make up with laces and silks for evening gowns and for evening coats. There are wonderful pinks, from the palest shade, running the scale up to the deep cerise; there are reds of all kinds, including the old-time magenta; there are citron shades, yellows, oranges, greens, and every imaginable tone of blue. They are 40 and 42 inches wide, and make up to advantage.

WATCH AND CLOCK EXPORTS

Great Britain and Canada Take the Great Bulk of Them.

Export trade in American clocks and watches appears to be growing rapidly in spite of the upset conditions prevailing in Europe. Statistics just published by the Department of Commerce covering August make it possible to get an idea of what this foreign business amounted to in the eight-month period ended with that month.

The total value of clocks, watches, and their parts shipped abroad in the period amounted to $2,983,338, a gain of $845,861 over the corresponding period of 1915, and an excess over the 1914 period of $1,836,001. In the latter period, however, the statistics cover August, the month in which the war had its start. During that month the world's shipping was practically at a standstill. The exact export figures for the eight months of last year were for all classes of watch and clock goods, $2,139,477, and for the similar period of 1914, $1,597,837.

The detailed statistics covering clocks and their parts exported in the three eight-month periods were respectively: 1916, $1,767,041; 1915, $1,449,895, and 1914, $910,901. Shipments of watches and parts were: 1916, $1,216,297; 1915, $883,579, and 1914, $686,438. The classified distribution of both classes of timepieces makes a rather interesting story. Great Britain, for instance, in the period of this year under review, bought clocks and watches worth $1,016,727, while sales to all of the rest of Europe amounted to only $94,701. In the 1915 period, the sales to Europe, including Great

RAILROADS IN NEW BROTHERHOOD FIGHT

Clash Before the Interstate Commission Today Over Searchlights on Engines.

MEN WANT TO SEE TRACKS

Employers Say Glare Would Be Dangerous and Charge Union Officials with Coercing Engineers.

A score of prominent railroad officials left New York last night for Washington to take part in another clash between the railways of the United States and the four big railroad brotherhoods. The railroads will ask the Interstate Commerce Commission today to vacate or modify the order that powerful searchlights be placed on all the locomotives in the country on Jan. 1, while the brotherhoods will fight for the headlights. The last time the railroads and the brotherhoods clashed was in August over the eight-hour day, when the brotherhoods won through the intervention of President Wilson. Sensational charges of coercion of witnesses are expected to be made by the railroad attorneys.

The brotherhoods instituted the fight for the searchlights more than a year ago. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers argue that they would insure safety and that the operation of trains by the engineers being able to see the track ahead will be better than trusting to signal lights. At present locomotives carry oil-burning and acetylene headlights of about sixteen candlepower, which are more to "mark" the engine than to show the track; the new lights would be of about 700,000 candlepower.

The railroads' case is being conducted by a committee of three, consisting of C. C. Paulding of the New York Central, Stacy R. Lloyd of the Pennsylvania, and Duane C. Minard of the Erie. The brotherhoods' interests in the case are being handled by A. B. Garretson of the conductors, W. S. Stone of the engineers, W. H. Lee of the trainmen, and W. S. Carter of the firemen.

It is estimated that it would cost the railroads $6,000,000 to equip the 68,000 locomotives now in use with the new searchlights. But they base their opposition not on the ground of expense but on the argument that the dazzling glare of the searchlights would be dangerous on double-track and four-track lines, where density of traffic compels many trains to pass one another at high speed. They argue that the glare will obscure the comparatively small lights, cause engineers to misread them and lead to many accidents.

The Interstate Commerce Commission rule says that "Each locomotive shall have a headlight which will enable persons with normal vision in the cab of the locomotive, under normal weather conditions, to see a dark object the size of a man for a distance of 1,000 feet ahead of the locomotive." The railroads have also contended that the terminology of this rule makes it defective in that normal weather conditions and normal vision may vary greatly.

The order was to go into effect on Jan. 1 but after the railroads had prepared papers for an injunction suit a test was conducted last month at night on the tracks of the New York Central above Yonkers, which was attended by members of the commission. It was after this test that the commission agreed to reopen the case. The railroads expect to produce more than 100 engineers who will testify against the searchlights for locomotives. Among them will be seventeen engineers, who, it is alleged, were expelled from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers because of testimony given against the searchlights.

The railroads plan to spring a sensation in a demand for an order restraining Grand Chief Stone of the engineers from punishing engineers for testifying that the searchlights would not be good things. The railroad attorneys have prepared documentary evidence to show, they say, that three engineers were expelled from the order because they testified before the commission against the headlight order favored by the Brotherhood and submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission by Chief Inspector Frank McManamy of the Division of Locomotive Boiler Inspection, a member of the engineers' union.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has a rule that any member who fails to support the official act of the Legislative Board of the Engineers, or any train service organization, shall be expelled. The records of the commission show that in October, 1915, W. H. Rother, A. E. Martin, and J. T. Heller, three engineers from Indiana, testified they did not believe in the searchlights. They have been put out of the order, the railroads contend, because of their testimony. The men have civil suits in the Indiana courts to compel Stone to reinstate them.

The documentary evidence in the case of Rother shows that on Dec. 11, 1915, an order was issued from division headquarters of the brotherhood in Indianapolis that Rother be tried for opposing the headlight bill. On Dec. 27, 1915, he was tried by Division 492, of which he was a member, and was acquitted. In the evidence charging coercion of Rother is contained the following letter said to have been sent by Stone from Cleveland on Jan. 7, 1916.

Cleveland, Ohio., Jan. 7, 1916

Division 492.
H. McHale, C. E.,
E. W. Davis, C. T.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

We received your letter of Dec. 28 relative to the case of Brother Rother and, as we furnished the Division with ample evidence of this Brother's guilt, it is very evident that the time has arrived when it is impossible to get this division to comply with the laws; therefore, effective this date, the charter of Division 492 is suspended and we will ask you to forward the Charter, books, rituals, seal, &c., to the Grand Office.

Yours fraternally,
W. S. STONE, G. C. E.
Per H. E. Daugherty, Chief Clerk.

The abolition of Division 492 was followed by the formation of a new division, 546, in Indianapolis, from which the railroads charge, Rother and the sixteen engineers who voted to acquit him were disbarred.

The seventeen men sued the order for $5,000 for their part of the assets of the division, the charter of which was recalled. The suit was filed Oct. 21, 1916, and transferred to Danville, Ind., at the request of Stone, where it is now pending.

The railroads will argue that they cannot get engineers—the men who know best—to testify as to the worth of searchlights on locomotives so long as Stone can hold over them the threat of expulsion from the order, into the treasury of which they have paid dues and assessments. They will contend that his action constitutes flagrant suppression of testimony before the commission.

MORE DANES TO TESTIFY.

West Indian Sale Commission Calls Six New Witnesses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 29.—The West Indian Sale Commission has decided to summon six new witnesses, namely, Erick Scavenius, Foreign Minister; Dr. Edward Brandes, Financial Minister; Mrs. Bjort Lorensen, widow of a former Governor of the islands; Henrik Carling, chief editor of the leading Radical newspaper, the Politiken; M. Rist, an engineer, and Captain C. F. S. Schouboe.

Hearings will be continued on Thursday.

New Shipping Line to Nicaragua.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Oct. 29.—The Ward Line steamer Jalisco arrived here today, inaugurating a direct service between New York and Central American ports. More than 1,000 tons of cargo for points in Nicaragua which was landed here was found to be in better condition than usual, owing to the fact that transshipment at Panama was not necessary.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *veress* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, 2d Floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

L I RR<Tug Flemington.
Thurlow<N England SS Co.
Atlantic Fruit Co<Cargo of Sugar.

Lansing SS Co<Tug Transfer No 15.
NY, N H & H RR<SS Lansing.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

U S<Karpius & Hersberger.
Matt J Ward Co<Goelet.
Kushma<Carnegie St.
Gray<Mayer.
Friedman<Penn RR.

U S<Guggenheim Exploration Co.
Grisetle<D, L & W.
So Pacific Co<Lowe.
Ruddach<Lehigh Valley RR. (2)
Harris<Erie RR.
Amata<Lehigh Valley.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

George P Fox.
Isidor Jacobson.
Emil Schoenfeld.
Henry E Snow.
Jere O'Shea.
Paul Junger.
M & S H Kaplan.
Nicolas Parentio.
Cecil C Havey.
Morris Weissman.
Hlake & Williams.
Kate Houseman.
Isaac Glodiozsky.
Nicolo Aranella.
Wm Rack.
Benn Rosenstranch.
Hattie B Frank.
Arthur Rich.
Bernard Levine.
Sam'l Ginsburg.
Solomon Isaac.
Daisy H Andrews.
Remsen Schenck.
S & L Deutscher.
Goldberger & Green.
Walter Kottigen.
Max B Rioch.
Salvatoro Linza.
Vincenzo Brescia.
Migtarka & Gettner.
Under objections:
Abraham Rosenstein.
Morris Maisel.
Dora M Well.

Empire Infants' Wear Co.
Hazan Morse.
City Garage.
Empire Wood Wk Co.
Belfer Shoe Co.
Standard Hat Block.
Geo P Harvey.
Hyman Schnitzer.
Vinascope Co.
Chas Salomon.
Stato Line Telephone.
Wm Avedon.
Louis Dienstag.
Louis Reichman.
Bernard Levine.
Am Elec Products. (2.)
Martinique Lunch Co. (2.)
Chapman Cont Co.
John J Cunningham.
Goldberg Bros.
George C Herbert.
New Doll Co.
Duffy Carney Co.
Arthur L Brans.
Leonard Landes.
Wanecrest Const Co. (2.)
H & S G Lindeman. (2.)
Benj Vortreffilch.
Am Elec Prod Co.
Sadie Isaacs.
Nathan Splinell.
Chapman Cont Co.
Hudson Elec Supply.
Friedman Tailoring.

Adjourned cases:
Isaac Rettig.
Israel Feinman.
Max C Kranz.
Benenson & Cohen.

Motions:
Isidore Grossman.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

People<Riggs.
Same<Pease & E.
Coyne<V S Rity.
Fitzsimmons<Isman.
Everlen<Werbelowsky et al.

Weldman<Borden & ano.
First Nat Bk. Litchfield<Jones & ano.
Thelen<Rac, impld with N Y C RR.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Litigated motions.

Re Simons<Boyle
Re American Magnesia Cement Co.
Fries<Sieli
Levenstron<Rains
Re Bernstein
Lake<Lake
Bridgeport Hewitt, (2)
House<Hickson, Inc.
Peerman Co., Inc.<Beck
Peoples Trust Co.<Lake
Bk (or Sav<McDermott
Ciastello<Pell
Re Allen
Wortman<Murdock
Re Claussen
Beckowitz<Astern Bros., Inc.
Van Sickle<Cooly
Guaranty Trust Co.<Second Av RR Co.
Harris<Sheridan
Northern Bk of N Y<Sprossig
Lichtenstein Millinery Co<Lichtenstein
Lane<Smith
Forbes<Oriental Textile Mills
Nichols<Dey
Con Gas Co<CNY.
Peebles<National Shipping Co (2)
Cole<Bird
W & S Job & Co.<Green
Richards<Mandel
Dunn<Jacobs
Re Bennett
Re Hirschaut
Girard Trust Co.<Guthorn
Adams<McCready
Re O'Brien (Quimby Ave.)
Ireland<Rapp Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.<Second Ave RR Co.
Hendrix<Manhattan Beach Developmt Co.
Metropolitan Ballet Co<Transat Ital.
Merz<Muller
Re Saldin<Riteweb Mfg. Co.
Flynn<Schmiedler
Re Gedda
Hanus<Karsche
McShane<Postal Trans Serv, Inc. (2)
Manhattan Av Instn<Nathan Harrison Realties
Burnham<Burnham
Burschig<Welling (4)
CNY<Schaper
Boyle<Becker
Bindseil<Worthen
Realty & Const Co.<Nehring<Milwaukee Wood Products Co.
Courtney Development Co.<Jacony
Stern<Engel
Re Hatley
Barnes Knitting Corp<Fitwell Knitting Co.
Schwoerer<Hudson Trust Co.
Re Holley
Childrens Aid Society<Silver Realty Co.
Salaznow<Schnurmacher
Best<Dimbel Bros.
Weinberg<Weinberg
Dorsey<Houlder Weir & Boyd, Inc.
Madison Real Property<Werner
Re Sigman<NY, NH & H.
H Sigman<same.
Nurral<Gollick & Smith.
Imperial Film Exchange<Kalem Co.
Provenzano<Herrman & Grace Co.

Longimetti<CNY.
Reis<Jeffreys & Co. Clear.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bucala<Blumenthal.
Mullaney<Taylor

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ware<Catskill Co (2.)

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Boliet<B Q Co RR.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Byrne<Brokaw.
Olmstead<Int R T.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wise<Alpha Cement
Schmidt<CNT (2.)

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Mullarky<N Y C RR.
Gelsterg<Sheffield Farms.
Goldenberg<same.
Goldsmith<Herskovitz.
Kugelmass<Boxer.
Ecoson<Cohen.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kleman<Eckert, (2.)
Clark<Oakley.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Supplementary calendar.

Inq.—Ely<Krulwitch.
Mortgen<Cogsdell.
Mitchell<Kleinrock.
Easterly<Marks.
Bassman<Rich Co.
Towsley<Frank E Smith & Son.
Bond<Little Co.
Thompson<Postal Life Ins.
Rosen<Lebowitz.
Baitzel<Ehrlenbender.
Browning, King & Co<Almy.
Herbert<Fire Ass'n of Phila.
Same<St. Paul Co.
Pearse<Vanneman.
Carter<Clayton Chem.
Orecek<Wisewitz.
Blumenkron<Blumenkron.
Sanders<Krumholz.
Ficken<Heckscher.
Thorn<O'Shea, (2.)
Silverberg<Criscrio.
Curry<W A Brady.
Deming<Osborn.
Galloway<Orvis.
Sothman<Intermittent Vacuum Pro-C Corp.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Part XIV. to XVIII. for trial.

CNY<5th Av Coach.
Same<Hoffman.
Lasky<Petrova.
Green<Windolph.
M Kempfer & Sons<Mendelson.
Green<Gamman.
Mack<Raymond.
Nicholas Power<Gildjen.
Faile<Greenidge.
CNY<Emerson.
Lakin<Riggs.
CNY<McCarthy.
McKenna<Doherty.
Rummell<Blanchard.
Dammann<N E Cea Altoria Ry<Gil Sur.
Drosnes<Film Almuse.
Salzer<Feldstein.
Reader<State Ins.
Newman<Campbell.
Bowman<Walton.
Branson<Bloch.
Hardman<Standard Underwood Co<New Netherland Bank.
Bein<Benitz.
Ho<Muller.
Hess<Universal Discount Co.
Plotruck<Katz.
Markowitz<Commercial Mot Picture.
Bessemer Motor Truck Co<Voelkel.
Glickman<NY Rys.
Salmer<same.
Brendlin<C F Bieb & Sons, Inc
Swift<Norris.
Palakewicz<Barabash.
Hirsch Lumber Co<Sofianopoulo.

Kinschede<Hertwig.
Grossman<Friedberg.
Glitsky<Turner.
Brander<Jacob Bros.
Mikel<Klein.
Stockun<Lambert.
A Lavis & Son<Hussian Ph & Ins.
Feinstein<Levy.
F R Wood-W H Dolson<Charter Const.
Frank L Cole<Anderson.
Solomon<Darachinsky.
Brocker & Schneider<Andro.
Sinclair<Palmer.
Lynch<same.
Pelanne<Sechestower.
Greenberg<Moskowitz.
Irons<Dominy.
Gruner<Rae.
Levy<Moskowitz.
Lefler<Trembley.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Weiss<Kerber.
Weinstein<Third Av RR.
Gelfand<Bauer.
Whitney<Cochran.
Kleigman<Schmidt.
Argubnick<Rosenfeld.
Bowes<Interborough R T Co.
Swimmer<Kallman.
Cohen<same.
Gildener<Frankel.
Hopkins<Hobson.
Smith<Goodman Con. Co.
Samelovitch<Madler.
Bernstein<Malxman.
Minor<Central RR. of N. J.
Poole<N. Y. Rys.
Freedman<Daniels.
Stamford<Central RR. of N. J.

Levine<Kleban.
Goldner<J Kulla Co.
McCallum<Am Soc'y for P. C. to A.
Krakauer<Gordon.
Daniel<Baker.
Davis<Cogstein.
Kirman<Davidson.
Underwood<New Netherland Bank.
Bein<Benitz.
Ho<Muller.
Hess<Universal Discount Co.
Plotruck<Katz.
Markowitz<Commercial Mot Picture.
Bessemer Motor Truck Co<Voelkel.
Glickman<NY Rys.
Salmer<same.
Brendlin<C F Bieb & Sons, Inc
Swift<Norris.
Palakewicz<Barabash.
Hirsch Lumber Co<Sofianopoulo.

Levine<Taber.
Behrman<Dickstein.
Rhonberg<Korganow.
Negrin<Kaufman.
Borsher<CNY.
Nelson<NY Rys.
Pidyck<Weberdorfer.
Lipschitz<Jackson.
Calabresa<Westinghouse.
Greenberg<Mayer.
Kuves<same.
Schapiro<Scheer.
Schiller<Reynolds.
Kitz<Genodman.
Epstein<Weinstein.
Felsen<Maximilian Fleischman Co.
Bruechero<Murphy Const Co.
Interborough R T Co<Williams.
Brausel<T Harrington Sons Co.
Wormser<Johnston, (2.)

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Neivert<I R T Co.
Amoowitz<N. Y. Rys.
Rosenzweig<Brasner.
Keating<Third Ave. RR.
Knight<N. Y. Rys.
Edel<Kelmann.
Gradus<Second Ave Amusement Co.
Frank<Standard Mail Order Co.
Donohue<Linch.
Katz<N. Y. Edison Co.
Levinson<Rogitsh.
Shifrin<Silverstein.
Keller<Third Ave RR.
Siegel<same.
Everly<Salvia.
Hanley<I R T Co.
Wurmbrand<N Y Rys.
Rozenstein<Sarner.

Case on at 2 P. M.—Phinney<Phinney.
Turle Amar & T Co<Witthaus.
Farson<Croisle Realty
Kaplan<Kaplan.

General calendar:
Flynn<Flynn.
Lincoln Mort Co<NY Tel Co.
Lichtenberg<Gostin.
Goodwin<Toole.
Kenney<Wallace.
Canady<Arch Amusement Co.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Krainan<Kowal.
Sam<Steinfeld.
Speed<Speed.
Wehrum<Wehrum.
Kadans<Jacobson.
McCrackin<McCrackin.
Leighton<NY Rys.
Stern Bros<Michaels.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Hahn<Hahn.
Fagan<Fagan.
Jehle<Jehle.
Case on.

Voren<Chalt, (2.)
De Moro<Tull.
Morrell Emigrant Industrial Sav Bk.
Towne<Durkin.
NY Trust<New Mexico Col C & M Co.
Pierce<Tuthill.
Thies Sq Imp Co<Jas McCreery Realty.
O'Beirne<Nixon.
Dillon<Hodgeos.
Voight<Johnson.
De Salvo<De Salvo.
Cohen<Ikels.
Fribourg<Emigrant Industrial Sav Bk.
Nash<Schmidt.
Hart<Baum.
Hoggenkamp<Roggenkamp.
Horvath<Horvath.
El Ider<Ringler.
Robert Dollar<Canadian Car.
Parmer<Parmer.
Demorrest<Lee.
Hunt<NY Rys.

Preferred causes:
Case on—Pollock<Sachs.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Tuck & Co<Tenny.
Starr<Pfeifeld.
Turitz<Slutz.
Hampel<Mozambique Trading & Plant.
Harvey<Tilyou.
Hanauer<Bausch Mfg. West Side Bk<Bechm.

White<Dobyns.
Ewing Textile Co<Lansden Co.
Title Guar & S Co<Sullivan.
McCutchon & Co<Huhn

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on—Berman<N Y Cons RR.

Supplementary calendar.

Margolies<Cons Gas Co.
Rohleder<L V Co.
Bertolino<same.
Sheridan<King.
Guntzer<Healy.
B Cuelmeno<Barber Asphalt.
S Cuelmeno<same.
Clarendon<NYC Ins.
Ampel<Rubin.
Noumas<Sanders.
Mulligan<CNT.
Voight<Johnson.
Funnatt<Herald Sq Holding Co.
Salvaggio<Schatz.
Cassell<NY Rys.
Antonini<Telegraph.

Winegarten<Flaum.
Sumnick<F & D Weinrauch Co.
Buehler<Horton.
Deanehy<Hirsch.
Quiek<Boston & M.
Blanda<Stegemann.
Rosner<Forte.
Slavin (Maculso)<Berrian.
Rowalnik<Burchel.
Valento<Jacob Zolley.
Marlow<NY Edison.
Roth<NY Zeitung P & P.
Pines<Wall St Taxicab Co.
Hurley<Muller.
Peck<U S Tr Co.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XIII. for trial.

A. Robinson<Carnegie Hill Livery & M.
G Robinson<same.
Murray<Page.
S Sigman<NY, NH & H.
H Sigman<same.
Nurral<Gollick & Smith.
Horowitz<McDermott.
Smith<Miller.
Hoppel<Blesner.
Ford<McGrath.
Sullivan<Barnum.
F Brenkind<CNY.
M Brenkind<same.
Murphy<Hudson & Man RR. (2.)
Longimetti<CNY.
Reis<Jeffreys & Co. Clear.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bucala<Blumenthal.
Mullaney<Taylor

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ware<Catskill Co (2.)

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Boliet<B Q Co RR.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Byrne<Brokaw.
Olmstead<Int R T.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wise<Alpha Cement
Schmidt<CNT (2.)

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Mullarky<N Y C RR.
Gelsterg<Sheffield Farms.
Goldenberg<same.
Goldsmith<Herskovitz.
Kugelmass<Boxer.
Ecoson<Cohen.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kleman<Eckert, (2.)
Clark<Oakley.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Supplementary calendar.

Inq.—Ely<Krulwitch.
Mortgen<Cogsdell.
Mitchell<Kleinrock.
Easterly<Marks.
Bassman<Rich Co.
Towsley<Frank E Smith & Son.
Bond<Little Co.
Thompson<Postal Life Ins.
Rosen<Lebowitz.
Baitzel<Ehrlenbender.
Browning, King & Co<Almy.
Herbert<Fire Ass'n of Phila.
Same<St. Paul Co.
Pearse<Vanneman.
Carter<Clayton Chem.
Orecek<Wisewitz.
Blumenkron<Blumenkron.
Sanders<Krumholz.
Ficken<Heckscher.
Thorn<O'Shea, (2.)
Silverberg<Criscrio.
Curry<W A Brady.
Deming<Osborn.
Galloway<Orvis.
Sothman<Intermittent Vacuum Pro-C Corp.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Part XIV. to XVIII. for trial.

CNY<5th Av Coach.
Same<Hoffman.
Lasky<Petrova.
Green<Windolph.
M Kempfer & Sons<Mendelson.
Green<Gamman.
Mack<Raymond.
Nicholas Power<Gildjen.
Faile<Greenidge.
CNY<Emerson.
Lakin<Riggs.
CNY<McCarthy.
McKenna<Doherty.
Rummell<Blanchard.
Dammann<N E Cea Altoria Ry<Gil Sur.
Drosnes<Film Almuse.
Salzer<Feldstein.
Reader<State Ins.
Newman<Campbell.
Bowman<Walton.
Branson<Bloch.
Hardman<Standard Underwood Co<New Netherland Bank.
Bein<Benitz.
Ho<Muller.
Hess<Universal Discount Co.
Plotruck<Katz.
Markowitz<Commercial Mot Picture.
Bessemer Motor Truck Co<Voelkel.
Glickman<NY Rys.
Salmer<same.
Brendlin<C F Bieb & Sons, Inc
Swift<Norris.
Palakewicz<Barabash.
Hirsch Lumber Co<Sofianopoulo.

Levine<Taber.
Behrman<Dickstein.
Rhonberg<Korganow.
Negrin<Kaufman.
Borsher<CNY.
Nelson<NY Rys.
Pidyck<Weberdorfer.
Lipschitz<Jackson.
Calabresa<Westinghouse.
Greenberg<Mayer.
Kuves<same.
Schapiro<Scheer.
Schiller<Reynolds.
Kitz<Genodman.
Epstein<Weinstein.
Felsen<Maximilian Fleischman Co.
Bruechero<Murphy Const Co.
Interborough R T Co<Williams.
Brausel<T Harrington Sons Co.
Wormser<Johnston, (2.)

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Weiss<Kerber.
Weinstein<Third Av RR.
Gelfand<Bauer.
Whitney<Cochran.
Kleigman<Schmidt.
Argubnick<Rosenfeld.
Bowes<Interborough R T Co.
Swimmer<Kallman.
Cohen<same.
Gildener<Frankel.
Hopkins<Hobson.
Smith<Goodman Con. Co.
Samelovitch<Madler.
Bernstein<Malxman.
Minor<Central RR. of N. J.
Poole<N. Y. Rys.
Freedman<Daniels.
Stamford<Central RR. of N. J.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Schneider<Goldman.
Pace<Schwartz.
Wachsman<Schleiffer.
Crowe<Lewis.

Neivert<I R T Co.
Amoowitz<N. Y. Rys.
Rosenzweig<Brasner.
Keating<Third Ave. RR.
Knight<N. Y. Rys.
Edel<Kelmann.
Gradus<Second Ave Amusement Co.
Frank<Standard Mail Order Co.
Donohue<Linch.
Katz<N. Y. Edison Co.
Levinson<Rogitsh.
Shifrin<Silverstein.
Keller<Third Ave RR.
Siegel<same.
Everly<Salvia.
Hanley<I R T Co.
Wurmbrand<N Y Rys.
Rozenstein<Sarner.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.

Commercial calendar.

Report<Prudential Outfitting Co.
Stein<Hinger.
Brody<Brimberg.
Froellich<Rosman.
Keller<Levine.
Geigstein<Devaney.
Goldmuntz<Haskell.
Schwartz<Montefiore Hebrew Cong.
Harris Handman Bros & Co.<Mendelsohn.
Denker<Alaska Chemical Co.
Cypress<Edson.
Thiel<Burkowitz.
Gerstenzang<Man.
Swiss Embroidery Co.
Cornman<State Bk. (2.)
Cantanso<Man. Paper Stock Co.
Villiard<Dieter.

Borough Realty Co.<Kohlhipp.
Levy<Black.
Newmark<Rosenstein.
Upper Hudson Stone Co.<Brady-Ottarni Const. Co.
General Typewriter Exchange, Inc.<Schnee.
W F Wimer, Inc<McCormack.
H H Lindenmeyer & Co.<W Cameron Smith Coal, &c.
Am Felt Co.<Prudential Art Co.
State Bank<Berkowitz.
N T Elec Lamp Co.<Lowery.
Bass<Lusky.
Dettenheim<Stone.
Clear.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—McEvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Thorsch<Reinach—Santiago P Cahill.
SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Rankin<La Spina—A L Norman.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Emily De S Clinton<Freehold Const Co—Edward Kaabe. Milo R Maltbee<Dysott Realty Co—Edward F Barrett. Bernard Feifer<Anna Stein—Julius J Binder.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Mullan, J.—Motion Calendar.

Emlen<Burgtorf.
Mercer<Gleason.
Von Felde<Hertz.
Simms<Simms.
Wilensky<Wilensky.

McBride<Ringelstein.
Re Carlson.
Re Bronx Boulevard.
Re Walsh.
Re Eagle Sav & Loan.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Greenberg<Marsh (2.)
Pennenno Ry<Bohaty.
Duffy<Duffy Grease & Oil Co.

Frank<Frank.
Union Real Est<CNY.
Same<R Carvel Co Inc

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.

King<Union Ry.
Voss<Bradley Cont.
Cuzy<Brauss.
Elwell<Campbell.
Dies<Phson Cont Co.
Banta<North Sand.
Berg<West El RR.(2.)
Same<Rothbein.
Beck<Grpstman.
Gevais<Hirschman & Bleier. (2.)
Todd<NYC Inter RR.
Dalton<McCormick.
Becolof<Heit.
Ryan<Helns Ex Co.
Staub<Int R T.
Oppenheimer<Lillenthal.
Palmieri<Amigrone.
Robinson<Raum.
O'Connor<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Tuscher<Thompson.
Pizzutello<Mulligan.
Miller<Stuve, (2.)
Scotto<T Hogan.
Balke<Otis Elev Co.
Highest number reached in regular order, 215.

Sussman<Market & Harlem Auto Tr.
Maghus<Royal Jewelry Mfg Co.
Kelly<Int R T.
McPherson<Maluck.
Murray<North Sand.
Green<Da Filippo.
Rosenfeld<McGann.
Levington<Robitzek.
Peters<Peters.
Gallana<Gallana.
Gilmour<Union Ry.
Aronson Inc<Newmark
Barstow<Eckert (2.)
Anker<CNY.
Kelly<Bergold.
Blumenthal<Miller.
Mantor<Spown.
Curry<Cen Un Gas Co.
Doherty<Terry & T.
Burke<Higgins.
Same<Higgins & Stanton Const Co.
Comes<Backer Const.
Damm<Higginson.
Berlzin<Polonsky.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions:
Solomon Khishin (or) Khishin.
Jacob Freeman.
Samuel Feldstein.
Charles H Fox.
Theron E Rodman.
Rosa Stock.
Wills for probate:
Margaret Johnston.
Minnie H Balantine.

Adolph Freiser.
Accountings:
William Christian.
Adoptions:
Lolse Morgan by Max Lukather & Rose Lukather.
Keneth Vernon Castle by James Wilson Jewell and Mabel Castle Jewell.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M. At 10:30 A. M.: Ernest G W Woers.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions.

Altman<Blumenthal Thren & Sherlip, Inc.
Sam<Kinstler.
Nelson<Daly.
Lewis Pub Co<Kimball.
Kessler<Bierkowitz.
Town Topics Pub<Kimball.
Pelzer<Goldstein.
Krause<Jarkaw.
Fox & Pier<Nat'l Alumni.
Salem<Lorentz.
J T Bailey<Borough Paper.
Grouich<Wiegerton.
Levitman<Kananack.
Lind<Knick Ice.
Radetsky<Fisher.
Zwerdling<Stolzenberg.
York<Tilney.
K Wilbur-Dolson Co<M Kaempfer & Sons.
Lango<Feehan Bros.
Edw'd Davis, Inc<Adler.
Hughes<Eccles.
Cohen<Spiciman.
Spergel<Westin.
Abelow<Bradley Const.
McKenna<same.
Fishman<Sidney Blumenthal.
Weinberger<Friedman
Left<Sec Bank.
Wildbach<Southenham Adv Agency.
Tim<Hawes.
McCoy<Plimpton
Epic Pictures.
McRae<same.
Hays<Stern.
Yack<Linch.
Nykerk<Ofpasser.
Muller<Lamporella.
Benjamin & Asher<Thorpe.
Acker, Merrall & Condit<Offerman.
Goldfarb<Goldfarb.
Jasper<Alpert.
Blair Dodd Co<Eagle Doll Co.

Kinschede<Hertwig.
Grossman<Friedberg.
Glitsky<Turner.
Brander<Jacob Bros.
Mikel<Klein.
Stockun<Lambert.
A Lavis & Son<Hussian Ph & Ins.
Feinstein<Levy.
F R Wood-W H Dolson<Charter Const.
Frank L Cole<Anderson.
Solomon<Darachinsky.
Brocker & Schneider<Andro.
Sinclair<Palmer.
Lynch<same.
Pelanne<Sechestower.
Greenberg<Moskowitz.
Irons<Dominy.
Gruner<Rae.
Levy<Moskowitz.
Lefler<Trembley.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Voren<Chalt, (2.)
De Moro<Tull.
Morrell Emigrant Industrial Sav Bk.
Towne<Durkin.
NY Trust<New Mexico Col C & M Co.
Pierce<Tuthill.
Thies Sq Imp Co<Jas McCreery Realty.
O'Beirne<Nixon.
Dillon<Hodgeos.
Voight<Johnson.
De Salvo<De Salvo.
Cohen<Ikels.
Fribourg<Emigrant Industrial Sav Bk.
Nash<Schmidt.
Hart<Baum.
Hoggenkamp<Roggenkamp.
Horvath<Horvath.
El Ider<Ringler.
Robert Dollar<Canadian Car.
Parmer<Parmer.
Demorrest<Lee.
Hunt<NY Rys.

Preferred causes:
Case on—Pollock<Sachs.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Tuck & Co<Tenny.
Starr<Pfeifeld.
Turitz<Slutz.
Hampel<Mozambique Trading & Plant.
Harvey<Tilyou.
Hanauer<Bausch Mfg. West Side Bk<Bechm.

White<Dobyns.
Ewing Textile Co<Lansden Co.
Title Guar & S Co<Sullivan.
McCutchon & Co<Huhn

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on—Berman<N Y Cons RR.

Supplementary calendar.

Margolies<Cons Gas Co.
Rohleder<L V Co.
Bertolino<same.
Sheridan<King.
Guntzer<Healy.
B Cuelmeno<Barber Asphalt.
S Cuelmeno<same.
Clarendon<NYC Ins.
Ampel<Rubin.
Noumas<Sanders.
Mulligan<CNT.
Voight<Johnson.
Funnatt<Herald Sq Holding Co.
Salvaggio<Schatz.
Cassell<NY Rys.
Antonini<Telegraph.

Winegarten<Flaum.
Sumnick<F & D Weinrauch Co.
Buehler<Horton.
Deanehy<Hirsch.
Quiek<Boston & M.
Blanda<Stegemann.
Rosner<Forte.
Slavin (Maculso)<Berrian.
Rowalnik<Burchel.
Valento<Jacob Zolley.
Marlow<NY Edison.
Roth<NY Zeitung P & P.
Pines<Wall St Taxicab Co.
Hurley<Muller.
Peck<U S Tr Co.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XIII. for trial.

A. Robinson<Carnegie Hill Livery & M.
G Robinson<same.
Murray<Page.
S Sigman<NY, NH & H.
H Sigman<same.
Nurral<Gollick & Smith.
Horowitz<McDermott.
Smith<Miller.
Hoppel<Blesner.
Ford<McGrath.
Sullivan<Barnum.
F Brenkind<CNY.
M Brenkind<same.
Murphy<Hudson & Man RR. (2.)

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Backe<Landgraff.
German Journal Corp<Eldert (2.)
Dunne<Emmons Contr Co.
Beyersdorfer<Beyersdorfer.
Ciavolino<Vogelsang.
King<Curtis.
Breitweg<Reiner.
Gehrt<Gehrt.
Miller

Wm. A. Read & Co.

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Railroad Bonds
Public Utility Bonds

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New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

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Incorporated
61 Broadway, New York
BOSTON BUFFALO

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The stock market evidenced no new tendencies last week. It was another active period, with sales totaling close to 8,000,000 shares, a full million more than in the previous week. Bonds were likewise in great demand, especially Government issues, in which trading was animated by the approach of a new loan to the United Kingdom. Prices, on the whole, continued their irregular, upward course. Their movements throughout the week reflected the state of mind of investors and speculators, who can hardly believe in this country's good luck, but who are anxious to share in it without taking too many risks of an overturn.

It is well that there are advisers, such as Judge Gary, for example, to call attention to the unsound timbers in the recently erected structure of national prosperity. If investors looked only at the current statements of earnings and new orders the market would have long since thrown restraint to the winds and launched itself upon a wild sea of speculation. Most of the conditions are right for a headlong bull market. Business, especially big business, as typified by the stock corporations, is still reaching to new high levels; prices are being advanced at a rate never before witnessed, making it possible for manufacturers to absorb increased wages and higher costs of raw materials without lessening the profit on their output; new promotions or reorganizations are being financed daily, broadening the list of securities for the public to play with; and, most favorable of all, money continues to accumulate in the banks as rapidly, or more so, than the borrowing demand. Call money last week never loaned above 2¾ per cent., and most of the time it could be had at 2¼ per cent. Given these conditions it is a matter for congratulation that we have not seen a runaway market.

Brokers have kept the possibility of the recurrence at any moment of another submarine scare in mind and have enforced some degree of conservatism upon their customers by exacting very liberal margins as protection for their speculative accounts. A market which has gone up as far as this one in such a short space of time may be based on the best kind of grounds and still be subject to severe declines.

Last week's strength was not uniform, but its average was high. There was a net gain of 4½ points in American Express, of 4⅜ in American Smelting preferred A and 8½ in the preferred B, of 4⅜ in American Sugar, 1¼ in American Writing Paper preferred, 7 in Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies, an even 100 points in Bethlehem, 6⅝ in Central Leather, 3½ in Great Western preferred, 7⅝ in Rock Island, 9½ in Cuban American Sugar, and 6⅝ in Cuba Cane, 7⅛ in International Paper, 9⅜ in Industrial Alcohol, 6¾ in Utah Copper, &c. Interspersed throughout the list were many declines, but much less striking. United States Steel fluctuated over a range of 4⅝, closing the week with a net loss of a point. The Steel Directors meet tomorrow to act on the quarterly dividend.

The new British loan caused very little stir when it was announced, so accustomed has the investor become to the successful flotation of big foreign transactions. Subscriptions will be taken tomorrow for $300,000,000 of 5½ per cent. notes, equally divided between three-year and five-year maturities. Of more interest than the formal confirmation of the advance information so widely circulated was the comment contained in the preliminary statement of J. P. Morgan & Co., in which it was announced that the British Government had not needed to arrange new accommodations at this time, but had yielded to a suggestion from this side that favorable conditions in the money market made it advisable to anticipate wants, and that the bankers had reason to suppose that with the new financing arranged there would be a temporary decrease or cessation of gold imports.

As to the latter, it may have been intended to apply to the period following Nov. 1, when the notes are to be issued. The Treasury officials may not have been aware that the negotiations were to be concluded so soon, for on the heels of the announcement came more gold. The arrival of $15,000,000 additional on Saturday brought the week's total up to $49,000,000. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York purchased $10,000,000 of the gold from J. P. Morgan & Co.

The extent of the expenditures which the Allies have made in this country sufficiently explains the activity in business. The September exports were valued at $513,000,000, against $300,000,000 last year and $156,000,000 in 1914. Exports for the first nine months exceeded those for any previous full year, running $400,000,000 larger than during the year 1915. For the nine months the favorable balance was $2,117,000,000.

A very large proportion of all exports have gone to the Allies, and the latest loan is a part of the payment for shipments past and prospective. Including the $300,000,000 involved, the $100,000,000 provided ten days ago for French importers and the $50,000,000 for the City of Paris, the foreign loans placed in this country since the outbreak of war have reached the enormous total of $2,040,000,000. Nearly all of the proceeds have been used to settle trade obligations in the United States. In addition Europe has sent more than a billion dollars in gold here, or an excess of approximately $700,000,000 over the amount exported from the United States in the same period.

Added to these huge sums there is the great credit built up here through the liquidation in this market of foreign-held securities. L. F. Loree, who has been at some pains to compile a record of railroad securities sold back to the United States, estimates that for all classes a total of $1,500,000,000 in market value has been repurchased. These three items make a grand total of more than $4,200,000,000, which the Allies have used to buy foodstuffe and other supplies with in this country. Mr. Loree finds that to date the powers engaged in the war have spent approximately $60,000,000,000, or about one-third of the total wealth of the United States.

The campaign now drawing to a close has exerted less influence of a disturbing nature upon business than previous Presidential years have led us to expect. Two reasons suggest themselves to explain this, one that the demands created by war take no account of politics, and the other that the party standing for a tariff for revenue only is already in power, so that a change, from the viewpoint of the protective tariff advocates, can only be for the better. At any event, business has gone on very much as usual in periods of great national prosperity, and there has been a welcome relief from the news of industries shutting down to await the quadrennial decision at the polls.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

Rumanian Reverses Cause a Slump in London Dealings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The French victory at Verdun failed to counter effectively the influence of the Rumanian retreat, and the markets were uninterruptedly dull. Both speculative and investment securities relapsed, differing in heaviness only in degree.

Among the notably weak sections rubber shares were prominent, owing to the decision of the Board of Referees to advance the pre-war percentage standard, on which the excess profits tax is based, by 4 per cent. only, to 10 per cent.

The principal exception to the weak tendency was the American section, in which business in this market was more animated than for some time. Special attention was paid to the low-priced issues, including Denver & Rio Grande, Erie, and Missouri Pacific.

The Stock Exchange Committee has passed a new rule forbidding brokers to share commissions with former members who had applied for re-election and had been refused. This is aimed at suspended members of German birth. There is continued agitation against the official policy regarding German banks, and financial circles demand the speedy conclusion of the liquidation and definite and final dissolution of these institutions.

The new American loan to Great Britain is exciting much interest, and great satisfaction is expressed at the readiness of your bankers to grant further accommodation. The subscription list in the British portion of the French national loan closed on Friday, and it is believed that the response of investors was very fair.

FRENCH WAR STOCKS GAIN.

Feature of Bourse Dealings—Prices Generally Higher.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The Bourse's close was quiet following an irregular week, but prices at the end were generally above last Saturday's level. The market has been unsettled. The Russian group was weak last week owing to the Rumanian situation, Colombia and Ambrium oils losing 170 and 50 francs, respectively. Shipping shares recovered, large buying orders meeting with scant offerings.

Certain war stocks were in renewed demand. Hotchkiss, after losing 50 francs, is back to last week's quotations, Creusot gained 130 francs on the week, while Rhone Commercial Chemical Works provided the greatest sensation, rising 480 francs in two days. A strike of the employes of the Paris Tramway Company caused some reaction in its shares. The copper group was generally firmer.

The weekly return of the Bank of France was strong, with a substantial reduction in note circulation. Gold reserves held in the bank amounted to 4,217,421,246 francs, while the amount held abroad was unchanged at 4,358,075 francs. The item of war finance was unchanged except for 10,000,000 francs advanced to foreign Governments.

The Bourse will be closed Wednesday and Thursday next.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
Oct. 25	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝
Oct. 24	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.75⅜
Oct. 25	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.75⅜
Oct. 26	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.75⅜
Oct. 27	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.75⅜
Oct. 28	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.75⅜

LONDON.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Oct. 25	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛
Oct. 24	4.76⅝	4.76⅝	4.76⅝
Oct. 25	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Oct. 26	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Oct. 27	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Oct. 28	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	$4.76⅛		$4.76⅝
Low	4.75⅜		4.76⅛
Same week last year—			
High	4.65¾		4.66⅝
Low	4.60⅜		4.61⅜
Year's range to date—			
High	4.78		4.78⅞
Low	4.73¾		4.74⅛
Same period last year—			
High	4.85¼		4.85⅝
Low	4.50		4.51

PARIS.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Oct. 25	5.84½	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.83½	5.83⅛	5.83⅛
Oct. 24	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛
Oct. 25	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛
Oct. 26	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.83½	5.83⅜	5.83½
Oct. 27	5.84⅜	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.83½	5.83⅜	5.83⅜
Oct. 28	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.83½	5.83⅜	5.83½
Week's range—	Demand.			Cables.		
High	5.84⅛			5.83¼		
Low	5.84⅛			5.83⅜		
Same week last year—						
High	5.92½			5.92		
Low	5.97½			5.96½		

BERLIN.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Oct. 23	70.25	70.25	70.25			
Oct. 24	70.25	70.18¾	70.18¾			
Oct. 25	70.18¾	70.12½	70.12½			
Oct. 26	70.31¼	70.06¼	70.31¼			
Oct. 27	70.25	70.25	70.25			
Oct. 28	70.37½	70.31¼	70.37½			
Oct. 23	70.31¼	70.31¼	70.31¼			
Oct. 24	70.31¼	70.25	70.25			
Oct. 25	70.25	70.18¾	70.18¾			
Oct. 26	70.37½	70.12½	70.37½			
Oct. 27	70.31¼	70.31¼	70.31¼			
Oct. 28	70.43¾	70.37½	70.43¾			
Week's range—	Demand.			Cables.		
High	70.37½			70.43¾		
Low	70.06¼			70.12½		

	Switzerland. Dem. Cables.	Holland. Dem. Cables.	Italy. Dem. Cables.
Oct. 23	5.27 5.26¼	41.06¼ 41.12½	6.52½ 6.51¾
Oct. 24	5.25 5.25	41.00 41.12½	6.54½ 6.53⅝
Oct. 25	5.25¼ 5.25¼	41.06¼ 41.12½	6.55 6.55
Oct. 26	5.25¼ 5.25¼	41.06¼ 41.06¼	6.57 6.56½
Oct. 27	5.25½ 5.25½	41.06¼ 41.06¼	6.58 6.58
Oct. 28	5.25 5.25	41.06¼ 41.12½	6.56 6.58¼

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Oct. 23	32¼d	67⅝c
Oct. 24	32⅛d	67¼c
Oct. 25	32⅛d	67¼c
Oct. 26	32⅛d	67¼c
Oct. 27	32⅛d	67¼c
Oct. 28	32⅛d	67¼c

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	6	July 13, 1916
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1913
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	6½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	6½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	6½	Jan. 9, 1915
Norway	6½	Dec. 31, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1916

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 28, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$38,949,000	$921,236,050
Same period last year	26,998,500	710,891,700

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	88.66	88.31	88.66	86.19
Same period a year ago	85.25	84.76	85.25	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	90¼	90¼	90¼	42
Chi. & E. I. gen. 5s.				
U. S. Mtg. t. r.	90	90	90	20
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s.	29	29	29	4
Chi. Gas Lt. C. 5s.	103	103	103	1
Chi. Gt. Western 4s.	13	71½	73	101
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. 6s.	85	85	85	2
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	92¼	92	92	29
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s. Ser B.	81	80	81	12
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	95½	95⅜	95⅜	6
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92¾	92½	92⅜	64
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	8
C., M. & St. P. g. 4½s.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	18
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	107½	106½	107	87
C., M. & St. P. ev. 4s.	101½	100¾	101	161
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s.	105⅝	103¼	103⅝	½
C., M. & St. P., C. & Mo. R. 3s.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	2
C., M. & St. P., D. & M. 6s.	106	106	106	5
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s	103¾	103¾	103⅜	32
C., M. & Pug. Sd. 4s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	2
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s.	82¾	82¼	82¼	10
C. & N. W. gen. 4s.	93½	94½	94¾	20
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1921	103⅝	103	103⅝	2
C. & N. W. gen. 5s.	115¾	114⅝	115½	5
C. & N. W. D. P. V. 4½s.	101½	101½	101½	5
C. & N. W. St. L., P. & N. W. 5s.	107	107	107	1
Chi. Rys. 5s.	96⅜	96	96⅜	6
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s.	101¾	101⅜	101⅜	2
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s.	76⅝	75	76⅝	784
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	87	86	87	24
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	66	62¼	65¼	1812
C., R. I. & P. gen. 5s, st.	62	59½	61½	469
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r. double stamp.	58	57½	57½	20
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	3
C., T. H. & S. E. 5s.	85	85	85	1
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	30
Chi. & W. M. 5s.	89½	89½	89½	3
Chi. & W. L. con. 4s.	78	77	77	36
Chile Copper 5s.	129	127	128½	204
Cincinnati Gas 5s.	101	101	101	10
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin. Div. 4s.	87½	87½	87½	16
C., C., C. & St. L. 4s.	81	80¾	81	20
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 6s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	13
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s.	82¾	82½	82½	26
C., C., C. & St. L., White W. V. 4s.	84	84	84	2
Cleve. S. L. 4½s.	101½	101½	101½	10
Col. Industrial 5s.	80¾	70	79	27
Col. Mid. 4s.	14	13	13¾	6
Col. Mid. 4s, t. r.	14½	13¾	13¾	134
Col. & Sou. 1st 4s.	93⅝	93⅝	92⅝	5
Col. & So. ref. 4½s.	88	85	85	62
Cons. C., Md. 1st ref. 5s.	93¼	93¼	93¼	3
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s.	80½	80½	80½	57½
Consol. Gas 5s.	127	127	127	1
Cons. Tob. 4s.	84¼	84¼	84¼	1
Corn Pr. ref. s. f. 5s, '34.	98½	98½	98½	4
Cub.-A. S. col. tr. 6s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Cumberland Tel. 5s.	100¾	100½	100¾	28½
DTL. & HUD. ref. 4s.	93¾	93¾	93¼	14
Del. & Hud. cv. 6s.	107	107	107	2
D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	90	80	90	122
D. & R. G. con. 4s.	81½	80⅝	81½	119
D. & R. G. con. 4½s.	86½	86½	86½	3
D. & R. G. ref. 5s.	72½	72½	72½	584
Detroit City Gas 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Det. Edison ref. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
Detroit United 4½s.	85	84	84	35
Dist. Securities 5s.	73⅝	73	73⅝	8
Dul. S. S. & A. 5s.	95	95	95	1
Du Pont Powder 4½s.	101½	101½	101½	7
ERIE 1st con. 7s.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅞	4
Erie gen. 4s.	74	73½	73½	46
Erie con. 4s.	85	84½	84¾	134
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A.	69	68	68	5
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B.	74	73⅝	73⅝	61
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D.	87¼	86⅜	87¼	145
FLA. E. COAST 4½s.	95	94½	95	10
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s.	105	105	105	5
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st 4s	70½	70½	70½	7
G., H. & S. A., M. & P. 1st ext. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	1
G. H. & S. A., M. & P. 2d ext. 5s.	100	100	100	2
Gen. Electric 3½s.	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	5
Gen. Electric deb. 5s.	100¼	100	100¼	5
Georgia Pacific 6s.	107	107	107	6
Granby cv. 6s, Ser. A.	108¼	108¼	108½	5
Granby cv. 6s, Ser. A. st.	106½	106½	106½	6
Gr. North. pref. 4½s.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	10
Great Falls Power 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	3
Green Bay deb. 5s.	14	14	14	17
Gulf & Ship Island 5s.	87	87	87	2
Hocking Valley 4½s.	92	92	92	1
HUD. & MAN. ref. 5s.	70	69½	70	12
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s.	26½	26¾	26¾	21
Ill. Central 4s.	90	90	90	24
Ill. Central 4s, 1953.	87	86⅝	86⅝	160
Ill. Central ref. 4s.	92½	92	92½	39
Ill. Cent. pur. lines 3½s.	81½	81½	81½	15
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. 5s.	102½	102	102	35
Ill. C., Louis. Div. 3½s.	79	79	79	1
Illinois Steel 4½s.	93⅝	93⅛	93⅜	100
Indiana Steel 5s.	104½	104½	104½	53
Interborough R. T. 5s.	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	750
Interb. R. T. 5s, reg.	98½	98½	98½	1
Interb.-Met. 4½s.	73½	73	73	98
Int. Agri. col. tr. 5s.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	10
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s.	98	98	98	10
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	109¼	109¼	109¼	1
Int. M. M., s. f. 6s.	98	97½	97½	35715
Int. Paper 6s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	4
Int. Paper cv. 5s.	99½	98	99	93
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s.	63½	61	63½	191
K. C., FT. S. & M. 6s.	110½	110	110½	10
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s.	77	76¾	77	23
Kan. City So. 5s.	90¾	90¼	90½	87
Kan. City So. 3s.	70½	69⅝	70¼	18
Kan. City Term. 4s.	88½	88	88½	28
Kook. & D.M. 1st 5s.	63¼	63	63	5
Kings Co. El. 4s.	84½	84	84	6
Kings Co. El. 4s. st.	84½	84½	84½	2
Kings Co. El. L. & Power. P. M. 6s.	118	118	118	1
LACK. STEEL 5s. '23.	100¼	99¾	100¾	47
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950.	97⅞	96½	97¾	524
Laclede Gas 1st 5s.	102¾	102	102¾	32
Laclede Gas ref. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s.	99½	99½	99½	1
L. Erie & W. 2d 5s.	82¾	82¾	82¾	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928.	95¾	95¾	95¾	25
Lake Shore 4s, 1931.	95½	95½	95½	42
Lake Shore 3½s.	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
Leh. Val. cons. 4½s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	9
Leh. Val. 4½s, reg.	100	100	100	1
Leh. Val. Coal 5s.	106¼	106	106	6
Leh. Val., Tenn. 5s.	113	113	113	1
Lex. & Fayette 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
Liggett & Myers 7s.	127½	126¾	126¾	8
Liggett & Myers 5s.	102	102	102	27
Long Dock 6s.	122¾	122¾	122¾	5
Long Island con. 5s.	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Long Island deb 5s.	97½	97	97	21
Lorillard 5s.	101¼	101	101¼	24
Louis. & N. gen. 6s.	112¾	112¾	112¾	2
Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	96¼	94½	94⅝	46
L. & N., S. & N. A. con. 1063.	103¾	102½	102¾	6
L. & N., So. M. 1t. 4s.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	1
L. & N. A. K. & C. 4s	89	88	89	3
MANHAT. CON. 4s.	92	91½	91½	3
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	93	92¾	93	16
Mex. Pet. conv. 6s.				
Series A.	115	113	113	27
Mich. State Tel. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	3
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s.	89⅝	89	89⅝	28
Mil. & Nor. ext. 4½s.	101½	101½	101½	1
Mo., K. & T. of Tex. 5s.	72½	72½	72½	111
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s.	77½	77½	78	3
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s.	50	45	49¼	91
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s.	62¾	62	62⅜	22
M., K. & T. ref. 4s, t. r.	59	59	59	3
Mo., K. & T. a. c. 4½s.	45	40	45	41
Mo. K. & T. ref. 5½s, '49.	42	42	42	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	44¾	44¾	44¾	3
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917.	101½	101½	101½	10
Mo. P. 5s, '17, col. tr. r.	101	101	101	1
M. P. 5s, '17, col. t. r. d. s.	93	93	93	1
M. P. 5s, '17, col. t. r. d. st.	96	96	96	1
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920.	99	97½	99	23
Mo. Pac. 5s, '20, col. t. r.	99	99	99	1
Mo. Pac. cons. 6s.	103	103	103	2
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. r.	57½	57⅛	57½	102
Mo. Pacific 4s.	57	57	57¼	25
Mo. Pacific 4s, tr. r.	58½	58½	58½	1
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	59	57½	59	26
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	68¼	66¾	67	2,309
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1923, w. i.	97½	96½	97⅛	60
M. P. 1st & r. 5s, '65, w. i.	94¾	94¼	94¼	3
Mo. Pac. ref. 5s, '26, w. i.	96½	94½	94¼	38
Mob. & O. gen. 4s.	77⅛	77	77	10
Mob. & O., Mont. D. 5s.	101	101	101	5
Mont. Power 5s.	99½	98⅞	99	45
Mont. Tramway 5s.	94	94	94	2
NAT. R. R. OF MEX. cons. 4s.	30	30	30	1
Nassau Elec. 4s.	74	74	74	3
National Tube 5s.	102½	101⅞	101⅞	40
New Or., Tean. 4s.	74⅜	74	74	27
N. Y. Air B. Co. 6s.	104½	104	104½	36
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34.	92¾	92¾	92¾	41
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s.	114½	113⅝	114⅛	409
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s.	84½	83⅞	84⅛	103
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s, reg.	84½	83	84½	2
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s.	95¾	94⅞	95⅛	189
N. Y. Cent. cons. 4s, Series A	86½	85⅞	85⅞	222
N. Y. Cent. Lake S. col. 3½s.	78¾	78½	78⅝	8
N. Y. Cent. M. C. col. 3½s.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	2
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s.	95	94⅝	94⅝	18
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. deb. 4s.	78	78	78	3
N. Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s.	99½	99½	99½	10
N. Y. Dock 4s.	73¼	72½	73¼	6
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s.	86½	86	86	13
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s.	104½	104½	104½	10
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s.	107	107	107	3
N. Y. & N. J. Tel 5s.	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 4s, 1955.	77⅝	77⅜	77⅜	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s.	112¾	112¾	112¾	6
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s.	81	81	81	5
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s.	75¼	74⅝	74⅝	22
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s.	53⅜	52½	53⅜	108
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s.	87	86	87	17
N. Y., S. & W. 1st & ref. 5s.	97	96½	97	5
N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s.	76	76	76	1
N. Y. Telephone 4½s.	99	98¾	99	210½
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.	78	76	76	4
Niag. Falls Pow. 5s.	102½	102¼	102¼	6
Nor. & So. 1st 5s.	96½	96½	96½	6
Norf. & West. con. 4s	95	94¾	94⅝	90
Norf. & W. D. 4s.	91½	91	91½	21
N. & W. cv. 4½s, reg.	142	142	142	10
N. & W., N. Riv. 6s.	119	119	119	1
N. & W., P. C. & O. 4s.	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	29
Nor. Pacific 4s.	93¾	93¼	93¼	228½
Nor. Pacific 3s.	67	66¾	66⅞	56
OHIO RIVER G. 5s.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	11
Ontario Pow. pf. 6s.	70	70	70	3
Ore. R. R. & N. c. 4s.	92¾	92¼	92⅜	21
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s.	94	93⅞	93⅞	125
Ore. Sh. L. con. 5s.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	2½
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s.	86½	86	86	27
PAC. COAST 1st 5s.	101	100	100	13
Pacific G. & El. 5s.	93½	92½	93	107
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s.	93	92	93	15
Pac. T. & T. 5s.	102	101¾	101¾	84
Penn. 4s, 1948.	99¾	99¾	99¾	51
Penn. gen. 4s, t. r. c.	103	102⅝	103	115
Penn. gtd. 4½s.	102	101⅝	102	11
Penn. cons. 4½s.	105⅝	105½	105½	42
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WEEK ENDED OCT. 28, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	7,032,557	166,654,725
Same period a year ago	6,778,895	142,141,732

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	94.11	96.14	99.11	80.91
Same period a year ago	93.99	89.36	94.18	58.90

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
61⅝	Oct. 28	51½	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	61⅝	59¼	61⅝	+ 2¼	2,500
97⅞	Oct. 27	83½	Sep. 14	Acme Tea pf.	97⅞	97¼	97½	+ ⅝	900
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	Adams Express	146	143	146	− 1	300
21½	Apr. 29	14	Aug. 22	Adv. Rumely	17	15	16¾	− 1¼	4,500
43	Apr. 28	30⅜	Oct. 10	Adv. Rumely pf.	35	34	34	− 1	1,400
67	Sep. 14	63	July 31	Ajax Rubber	63¾	64	65¾	+ 2⅜	70
13¾	Jan. 7	11½	Aug. 30	Alaska Gold M.	12⅝	12	12¾	− ⅛	1,300
10¼	Jan. 7	6¾	Oct. 9	Alaska J. Gold M.	7¼	7	7	− ⅛	1,000
33⅜	Mar. 14	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	26⅜	25	25½	− ½	5,900
84½	May 16	70½	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	82¾	81¾	82	+ ½	1,400
83¾	Sep. 14	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	83	80½	82	+ 2½	4,700
102	Sep. 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	101	101	101	..	100
44	Oct. 23	38½	Sep. 29	Am. Bank Note	44	42¾	43	+ 1	700
53	July 15	51½	Oct. 27	Am. Bank Note pf.	51¾	51½	51¾	− ⅛	100
104½	Oct. 25	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	104½	101	103¾	+ 2⅝	30,300
102	June 22	91	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	..	..	100¾	..	....
109⅝	Oct. 5	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	..	..	109¾	..	....
199	Oct. 27	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	199	199	199	+ 4	100
68¼	Sep. 29	50¼	June 27	Am. Can	64⅞	60¼	62¾	+ 1⅞	71,300
113⅝	Sep. 30	108⅛	July 17	Am. Can pf.	113⅞	113	113⅜	− ½	700
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy.	70¼	67	67¾	− 1¼	23,640
119½	Mar. 11	115⅞	Aug. 9	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	..	..	119	..	....
..	....	..	....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46½	..	....
55	Sep. 26	55	Sep. 26	Am. Coal	55	55	55	..	100
58¼	Oct. 27	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	58⅛	55½	55¼	− 1	7,300
102	Mar. 15	8	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	101¾	101¾	101⅝	− ⅛	100
140⅜	Jan. 4	123	June 20	Am. Express	135½	133	135¼	+ 4½	500
20¼	Oct. 17	8¾	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	20	15½	16¾	− 3	63,200
79½	Oct. 23	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	79½	68½	70	− 1½	84,200
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	29	28	28¼	− 1½	2,100
26⅜	Oct. 18	17¼	July 14	Am. Linseed	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛	10,000
60½	Oct. 18	38¾	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	59¼	56¾	57⅝	− ⅛	5,900
84½	Oct. 3	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	83¾	79	82¾	+ ⅝	46,900
107	Sep. 23	99½	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf.	107	107	107	+ ⅛	100
12⅞	Oct. 19	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n.	12¾	10¼	10⅛	− ⅛	2,900
50	Oct. 23	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	50	47½	47½	− 1⅞	2,200
117	Sep. 25	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	113¼	109	111⅞	− 1⅜	79,300
118½	Oct. 21	109¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	118¼	116¼	116⅞	− 1½	1,350
100	Oct. 28	91¾	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	100	96	99⅞	+ 4⅝	2,750
96	Oct. 28	84½	July 18	Am. Smelt. pf. B.	96	93½	96	+ 8½	1,900
140⅜	June 8	130	Mar. 22	Am. Snuff	144	138	144	+ 4	400
110	Jan. 25	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	110	..	....
65½	Oct. 25	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	64½	61½	62⅝	− ½	5,000
125⅜	Oct. 25	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	125⅜	118¼	122	+ 4⅜	24,710
123½	Oct. 24	115⅜	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	123⅜	120¼	123	+ 2⅜	800
68	Feb. 14	60½	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	62	..	40
134½	Sep. 20	126¾	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	133¼	133	133½	+ ⅛	1,900
238	Oct. 19	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	226	225	225½	− ½	530
111	Sep. 28	103¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	109	107½	109	+ ½	82
53¾	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	53¾	50½	52	+ 1	15,700
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	98½	97½	98¼	+ ¼	1,000
48	Oct. 25	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	48	42⅜	46⅞	+ 4	33,300
97⅞	Apr. 19	29⅜	July 10	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.	48¼	46	47	− ⅛	5,400
73½	Sep. 11	59½	July 10	Am. Z., L. & S. pf.	78	77⅜	78	+ 1	3,600
102	Sep. 25	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Copp. M.	99⅜	98¼	99¼	− ⅛	182,400
8	Jan. 4	2⅝	Oct. 10	Assets Realization	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛	1,000
65	Oct. 27	65	Oct. 27	Asso. Dry G. 1st pf.	65	65	65	..	100
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	67¼	67½	67¼	..	700
108⅞	Oct. 5	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	108½	106¾	107⅝	+ 1⅛	31,400
102	Feb. 23	98⅜	Aug. 30	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101	100½	100⅝	+ ⅛	2,700
12¾	Sep. 21	11⅜	Sep. 19	Atl., Birm. & Atl.	..	..	12¼	..	....
121½	Oct. 10	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	121	120½	120¾	..	400
104⅝	Oct. 27	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	104⅝	84½	104⅛	+ 7	21,900
69⅝	Sep. 14	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	68	67	67½	..	8,600
118⅝	Jan. 3	65⅜	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	87⅜	82	83½	− 2	38,700
110	May 24	104	June 29	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	109	106	108½	− 1½	1,400
98	Jan. 4	82⅛	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	89⅛	86	88⅛	+ ⅞	7,800
59	Jan. 13	52½	Aug. 30	Balt. & Ohio pf.	76	75⅜	75⅞	..	635
163¼	Oct. 6	151	Sep. 16	Barrett Co.	161½	156	159⅝	+ 2⅝	3,600
117⅛	Oct. 5	117¼	Oct. 6	Barrett Co. pf.	..	..	117¼	..	....
3⅜	Jan. 3	1⅜	June 27	Batopilas Miningtt	2	1¾	1¾	− ⅛	2,500
650	Oct. 27	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	650	580	650	+100	6,730
155	Oct. 25	126	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf.	155	138¼	150	+17	1,100
45	Sep. 20	45	Sep. 20	Booth Fisheries	..	..	45	..	....
..	....	..	....	Booth Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
88⅞	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	86	83⅞	85⅞	+ 1	3,200
133¼	Oct. 28	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	133¼	133	133	..	600
71½	Oct. 19	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	..	..	71½	..	....
102	May 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	..	..	100	..	....
14	Jan. 12	6	July 31	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec	9	9	9	− ⅝	100
100	July 29	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	..	..	97	..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	114⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	66	Aug. 16	Burns Bros.	80	78½	80	+ 1½	500
*100	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
121	Feb 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	112	111	112	+ 2½	300
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	29	28	28	..	400
105¼	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Superiortt	65⅞	63⅞	64⅛	− ⅞	10,000
42⅝	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	24⅜	23½	23½	..	4,000
88⅜	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf.	52½	51¼	52	+ ½	900
59	Oct. 28	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	59	59	59	+ ½	100
183⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	176¾	174⅜	174⅝	+ ⅛	6,400
90	May 11	82	Oct. 7	Case (J. I.) Th. M.	86¼	86	86	..	400
98	Oct. 28	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	98	88¾	96	+ 7¼	278,000
116⅞	Oct. 25	108⅝	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	116⅛	115	115½	+ ⅝	1,100
295	July 17	280	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	295	..	295	..	....
147	Sep. 30	140	Sep. 11	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	143	143	143	..	105
131	June 7	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	108½	104½	105	− 1½	1,800
71	Oct. 19	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	70½	67½	69	− 1	39,100
14½	Oct. 28	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	14½	12½	14½	+ 3⅛	2,500
24¾	Oct. 11	18	Sep. 19	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	24½	..	....
15⅞	Oct. 27	11⅝	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	15⅞	13¾	14¾	+ ⅜	28,200
47½	Oct. 27	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	47½	40¾	46¾	+ 5⅛	81,100
102½	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	97½	94½	95	− ½	5,800
130¾	Jan. 3	111½	Sep. 19	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	127½	126¼	126⅝	− ⅛	1,800
134⅛	Jan. 3	124	Sep. 8	Chi. & Northwestern	129	128	128¾	+ ⅞	1,300
170	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	..	..	175	..	....
34½	Oct. 25	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	34⅛	25	32¾	+ 7½	581,350
123	May 15	115¼	Sep. 1	Chi., St. P. M. & O.	..	..	118	..	....
139	Aug. 28	131⅜	Apr. 12	Chi., St.P.,M.&O.pf.	133	133	133	..	325
23⅜	Jan. 3	19¾	July 14	Chile Copper	23⅜	22⅜	23¼	+ ⅛	21,400
62⅜	Oct. 28	46⅝	July 11	Chino Copper	62⅜	61½	61½	+ ⅝	61,100
62⅝	Oct. 27	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	62⅝	59½	59¾	+ 1⅜	1,200
86	June 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	84¾	84½	84½	+ ¼	1,200
83	Oct. 19	83	Oct. 19	Cleveland & Pitts	..	..	83	..	....
..	....	..	....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*135½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	70	70	70	− 1	100
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	110	110	110	+ ½	100
63¼	Sep. 30	38⅛	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	55¾	51¾	53⅜	− 1½	86,300
27	Oct. 27	24½	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	27	25	26½	+ 2	5,300
62	Oct. 7	44	Apr. 26	Col. & South. 1st pf.	62	62	62	..	100
57⅜	June 10	40	Mar. 18	Col. & South. 2d pf.	52	49⅞	52	+ 2½	500
44	Oct. 13	30¼	Sep. 28	Col. Gas & Elec.	40¾	36	39	+ ⅞	37,800
52⅜	Jan. 22	40⅜	July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	48½	47¼	47½	− ½	1,100
126¾	Oct. 27	108⅜	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P., Bal.	126¾	118½	124⅞	+ 6⅛	27,570
2½	Oct. 27	1	Oct. 18	C.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.rts	2¼	1½	2⅜	+ ⅛	5,400
144⅜	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	141½	139	139	− 1	5,500
21	Oct. 27	15	Aug. 24	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	20	20	21	..	700
111	Sep. 19	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	106	101¼	103	..	5,200
113	Oct. 21	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	..	..	113	..	....
58	Mar. 22	54	June 28	Continental Ins.	..	..	56⅜	..	....
25¼	Jan. 25	13¼	Aug. 8	Corn Products Ref.	18⅝	17	18¼	+ ⅛	23,300
101½	Jan. 14	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	92¼	80¼	82	− ¼	1,200
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	45	..	....
50	Feb. 3	32	Aug. 9	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	32	..	....
88	Jan. 31	83¼	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	84	..	....
99½	Mar. 16	83⅝	Jan. 15	Crucible Steel	90¾	85	87⅝	+ ⅝	113,100
122	Oct. 19	108½	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	122	121	122	− 1	1,100
269⅞	Sep. 28	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	236	222	235	+ 9½	2,75
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	110	109½	110	+ 1	20
76¼	Oct. 28	52¼	Aug. 3	Cuba Cane Sugar	76½	68½	75¾	+ 6¾	259,70
100½	Oct. 28	93	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	100½	97	99¾	+ 2⅝	25,600
96½	June 8	95½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	..	..	95½	..	....
98⅞	Feb. 14	90	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.	96½	95	96¾	+ 1½	700
156	Oct. 4	149⅝	May 20	Delaware & Hudson	152⅜	151½	151½	− 2½	500
228	Sep. 25	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	238	238	238	..	200
23¼	Oct. 25	8⅝	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	23½	18⅜	20½	+ 2¼	11,40
52¾	Oct. 25	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	52⅜	45⅝	46½	+ 2¼	90,920
147½	Oct. 26	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	147½	147½	147½	+ 3½	178
..	....	..	....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	117	..	....
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	109	107½	109	..	82
121	Sep. 7	102½	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	118½	118¼	118⅝	+ ⅝	100
54½	Apr. 29	41	July 13	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	47½	45	45¾	− ¼	24,300
29½	Feb. 8	23⅜	Aug. 29	Dome Mines	25	24	25	+ ¼	1,400
119⅝	Sep. 18	85	Sep. 8	Driggs-Seabury	90	85	87	− 3	500
6½	May 13	4½	Mar. 25	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	6	6	6	..	100
11	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	13¼	12¾	12¾	+ ⅝	1,100
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	100	..	....
..	....	..	....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	....	..	....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
72	Sep. 27	53	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ 1¼	100
43⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	40¼	38¼	39	+ ¼	76,200
68¾	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	54⅞	53	54	+ ½	9,100
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	46¼	45	45	..	1,300
..	....	..	....	Erie & Pittsf	..	..	*623½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	12⅜	July 13	FED. MIN. & SM.	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	− 1¼	300
57½	Jan. 7	35⅛	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	41	41	41	+ ¼	200
51½	Oct. 19	47	Oct. 27	GASTON, W. & W.	49⅝	47	47	− 2¾	2,200
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	General Chemical	330	325	325	−10	340
116	Jan. 27	113½	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf.	117	117	117	..	100
187¼	Oct. 20	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	185¾	181	181¼	− 3½	14,300
859	Oct. 25	405	Apr 24	General Motors	850	820	835	+10	800
128½	Sep. 6	108	July 14	General Motors pf.	127	126	126¾	+ 1½	7,100
80	Apr. 10	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	75¼	72½	72½	+ 1¾	21,150
116¾	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	114¾	114	114½	+ ⅝	700
90	Feb. 10	90	July 12	Granby Consol	91⅝	90	91⅝	+ ⅝	1,000
127¼	Jan. 4	116½	Aug. 30	Great Northern pf.	119¼	118¼	118½	− ¼	4,768
50⅜	Jan. 3	33⅜	June 26	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	45¼	42¾	43⅞	− ¼	87,800
53⅜	Mar. 9	34	June 26	Greene-Cananea	52⅞	50	52	+ ¼	4,200
99¾	Sep. 15	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	98	94⅞	96	+ 1	2,800
101½	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf	100	100	100	+ 1	100
08⅛	Sep. 15	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	95½	94½	96⅛	+ 1	300
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
108¾	July 24	79¾	July 18	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	195	..	....
119	Mar. 8	117	Aug. 31	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	117	..	....
..	....	..	....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
135½	Oct. 7	126½	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	133½	133½	133½	− 2	100
109⅝	Oct. 5	99¾	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	109¼	108¼	108¾	− ¾	3,300
300	Apr. 11	250	Oct. 20	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	230	..	....
69⅝	Sep. 28	42⅝	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.	68⅝	64½	67⅝	+ 2¼	142,200
21⅛	Jan. 3	15⅜	July 29	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	15⅜	17	18½	+ ¾	28,900
10	Juno 12	18⅜	June 12	Interb. Con., new	..	..	10	..	....
77⅛	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con. Corp'n pf.	76¼	73½	74½	− ⅞	5,100
20½	Jan. 3	15½	Aug. 12	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	18½	18½	18½	+ 2	100
80¼	Jan. 24	61	Oct. 27	Int.-Met. pf.	76½	75	76	− 4¼	200
29⅞	Jan. 5	17	Aug. 30	Int. Agricultural	19½	17½	17¾	− ½	2,500
74	Jan. 5	38½	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf.	50¾	48	49¾	+ 1¾	6,200
119¾	June 7	106½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	118	116	118	− 1	1,200
122	Oct. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	..	..	120	..	....
84¼	May 18	68½	Mar. 8	Int. Harv. Corp'n	78	78	78	− 2	200
110	Oct. 1	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	..	..	110	..	....
50⅞	Sep. 11	43½	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp.	43½	39¾	40⅝	− ⅝	47,000
125⅝	Sep. 11	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	118⅞	118¼	114⅝	− 3⅛	116,500
56⅜	Jan. 17	80⅝	Aug. 22	Int. Nick. v. t. cfs.	53	49⅜	51	− 1½	75,900
111¾	Feb. 23	105	Aug. 1	Int. Nick. pf. v.t.cfs	107	106¼	106⅜	− ¼	800
54⅝	Oct. 27	9¼	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	54⅜	45½	53¼	+ 7⅜	120,550
105	Oct. 19	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	104⅝	98¼	102⅝	..	16,800
7	Oct. 27	2	July 3	Iowa Central	7	5½	7	+ 2	900
10	May 15	5	May 10	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	9	..	....
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	91½	89	89	− 2¼	1,000
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.	110½	110	110	− ¾	400
74½	Oct. 14	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M. pf	74⅛	74	74¼	− ⅝	720
32½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	28⅝	26¼	27½	+ ⅝	11,900
64⅞	Jan. 3	58	Aug. 18	Kan. City South. pf.	61¼	59¾	61	+ ⅝	1,100
100	June 29	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	..	..	87¾	..	....
119	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	116	..	....
85¼	Sep. 6	66	July 18	Kelly Spring. Tire	78¾	75¾	75¾	− 2⅛	2,200
101	Sep. 5	75⅝	July 15	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	..	..	98	..	....
59	Apr. 3	44½	Aug. 2	Kennecott Copper	55¼	52⅜	55⅛	+ 1⅝	96,275
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	5	4½	5	+ ⅛	500
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & Des M. pf	..	..	29	..	....
130	Feb. 3	126¾	May 25	Kings Co. E. L. & P	129½	128¾	128¾	− ⅛	735

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*). †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. §§Par $3.

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Our present attractive list of bonds includes:

AMOUNT	ISSUE	RATE	MATURITY	YIELD
*$162,000	State of California Har. Imp.	4%	1965 opt. 1950	3.80%
† 225,000	City of Baltimore, Md., Reg.	4%	1931 to 1961	3.875%
†* 9,000	City of Cortland, N. Y., W. Wks.	4%	1940	3.90%
* 10,000	City of Paterson, N. J., Funding	4%	1939	3.85%
* 89,000	City of Columbus, Ohio, Pub. Imp.	4½%	1934-35	3.90%
* 20,000	City of Pawtucket, R. I., Reg. Sewer	4½%	1952	4.00%
†* 10,000	Village of La Salle, N. Y., W. Wks.	4.70%	1937 to 1941	4.90%
†* 88,000	New York City (New Loan)	4½%	1906	4.02%
25,000	City of San Diego, Cal., Har. Imp.	4½%	1927 to 1945	4.25%
* 100,000	City of El Paso, Tex., School	5%	1954 opt. 1934	4.25%
* 55,000	City of Tyler, Tex., W. Wks.	5%	1932 to 1949	4.50%
* 44,000	Warren County, Miss., Rd. & Bdge.	5%	1955 opt. 1935	4.50%
* 145,000	Lawrence County, Tenn., Rd.	5%	1946 to 1956	4.50%
9,000	City of Galveston, Tex., Mun. Imp.	5%	1920	4.50%
53,000	City of Galveston, Tex., Mun. Imp.	5%	1921 to 1926	4.675%
400,000	City of Galveston, Tex., Mun. Imp.	5%	1930 to 1956	4.70%
42,000	Clayton, New Mexico, Mun. Imp.	5½%	1936 opt. 1926	4.90%

†Tax-free in New York State.
*Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

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$221,000

**Seven Per Cent.

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 28, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	26	26½
Do 6% pf....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	83½	84
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S..	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,714,200	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	154½	155
Do pf. ($50).	2,762,400	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	50	51
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	2½	Q	Aug 1, 16	384	386
Do pf.	14,238,200	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	111½	113
Am. P. & L.t.	8,205,400	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	74½	75
Do 6% cu. pf	3,563,200	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	84	85
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	42	45
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,16	74	76
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	9¼	9½
Do 1st pf.7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	69	69½
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	24½	26
Amec. & P.R. 5s, '49.....	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	101
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33..	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	86	90
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.....	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	95	..
Au. & Syr.El. 1st & rf.5s, '42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	68	71
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '49	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Bingham'n R. con. 5s, '51.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88½	90
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39..	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39.....	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Buff. Gen. E.	.....	..	..	.....	111	114
Buff. Ry. cn. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
Buf. & N.F.E. lt. 1st 5s, '43	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Buf. & N.F.E. L. & P.5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Buff. & Lock. 1st 5s, '65..	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Buf. & Sus. L. 1st 5s, '56..	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Do db.5s,'26.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Buf. Tr.5s,'48.	673,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Cal. El. G. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	90	95
Capital Tr....	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	83¾	84
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47.....	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105½	106¼
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s..	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	.....			46	50
Do 5s, '30....	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	97
Do 5s, 1923...	.....	.....			103	104
Cities Service	17,218,350	1½	M	Oct 1, 16	322	324
Do pf.	31,168,426	1½	M	Oct 1, 16	92½	93
C.L.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Cl.R.1st 5s, '51	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101½	102¾
Colo. Power...	11,000,000	.....			29	29½
Do 7% pf....	425,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,16	100	101½
Do 5s, '51....	4,150,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., L. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	62	63
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	84¾	85
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	92	93
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	72½	..
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '46	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Cr't'n St. Ry. 1st 5s, '33..	572,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	..
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '58.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	102
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	100	102
Eliz. & Tren.	.....	..	..	.....	35	..
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	35	..
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	88	93
Ex. Sps. W., G. & E. 1st 6s 1922	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T..	4,750,000	..	..	.....	21½	22¼
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	56	58
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
G. & E., Bergen Co.....	.....	.....			89	91
Do 5s, '49...	1,436,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
Frontier Tel. 5s, '29	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	60
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	20,855,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89½	90½
Do deb. 6s..	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	99½
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	..
Hoboken F'ry 5s, 1946 ..	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¼	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925.....	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Inter. Trac...	.....	..	..	.....	50	52
Do pf., 7%...	.....	..	..	.....	..	90
Int. Trac. 4s, '39, rcts....	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	64
J.C. H. & P. 4s, '49....	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	77½
Joplin & Pit. Ry 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. H. Tel. 1st 5s, '23..	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	93
K.C.Home T.	.....	..	..	.....	102	108
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '41..	.....	..	..	.....	97	98
Do 2d 6s, '41	.....	..	..	.....	96	98
K. C. P. & L.	.....	..	..	.....	45	47
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	69	73
K. City Rys..	.....	..	..	.....	26	27
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	68	72
Kan. C. Rys. 1st 5s, '41..	.....	..	..	.....	96¾	97⅝
Do 2d 6s, '41	.....	..	..	.....	96½	98
Do 2d 5s..	.....	..	..	.....	81	85
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	105
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103¾	..
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s, '20.	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '25..	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104½	..
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925....	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97½	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
Do pf.	852,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,16	86	91
Mutk. Gas & El. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 15,16	82	91
Do 1st & ref 5s, '56.....	1,043,500	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	73½	76
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Lo ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	86
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79½
N.Y. & Hob. P. 5s, '46...	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¼	100
N.Y. West'r. 1stM 4s,'48	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	81	82
N. Falls Pwr.	.....	..	..	.....	164	167
Niag. Fls. P. 1st 5s, 1932.....	10,000,000	1	Q	Oct, 1916	102	102½
Do rf. 6s, '32	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	106½	107
Nor. & Ports. Tr. 5s, '36.	6,496,000	2½	S.	J. & D.	85	87
Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49..	2,714,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
No. Ind. Co. Ry. 5s, '24..	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Do 5s, '28...	2,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.....	4,556,000	3	S	J. & J.	82½	86

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 28, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	56	61
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	105	106
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	100½	101½
Do 1st ref.5s	.....	..	S	A. & O.	97	99
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
O.& C.B.S.R. 1st cn.5s,'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	50	..
O. Pwr. 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	94
Do deb.6s,'21	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	96	98
O.E. Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	93½
Ozark P. & W	1,500,000	..	..	.....	44	47
Pac. G. & E.	32,900,800	1¼	..	Jul 25, 16	58	58¼
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,16	91	92
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44.....	300,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101	..
Port.(Ore.) R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	90
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1923 ..	1,700,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	105	105⅝
Do cn. 5s,'36	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101¼	102
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	50	51
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 14, 16	80	81
Riverside Tr.	.....	..	..	.....	17¾	20¼
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	34	..
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J..	100¼	101½
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	77	82
St.J.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37.....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Sal. Riv. Pr. 5s, '52	3,345,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.....	715,000	½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '24..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 6s, '23..	356,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.....	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	103
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Seattle L't'ng 5s, '49.....	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14.	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	80	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	89	..
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Aug 15,16	92½	94
Do pf.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	106	108
Do gen.5s,'39	15,860,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,940,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	97½	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	15¼	15½
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Sep 15, 16	42½	43
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	84	89
Sup.W.,L.& P	500,000	1	Q	.....	50	60
Do pf.	500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	75	..
Syra. L. & P. col. t.5s,'54	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & D.	88½	89½
Syra. Lt. 1st 5s, '51..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	103
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.....	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	.....			13	13½
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	..	Jan 1, 14	53½	54
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.....	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	..
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Un. Elec.. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,568	.....			52	53
Do 1st pf....	9,481,400	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	80	82
Un. R. & El. (Balt.) Do 4s, 1949..	26,131,000	2	S	M. & S.	84	85
Do inc 4s,'49	13,976,000	2	S	J. & D.	64	65
Utica & M.V. Ry 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91½	..
Wash.. B. & A. 5s, '41..	5,044,000	2½	S	M. & S.	84	84½
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	81½	83
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 16	81¾	82
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,643,000	2	S	J. & J.	81½	81¾
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	.....	19	19¾
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	69	69½
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	90	93
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	52½	54
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	96½	97½

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

C. Gas (Balt.) 5s, '29....	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	105½	106½
Do 4½s, '34.	6,100,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	94	95
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'39	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
Do 5s, '65....	.....	.....		.....	96	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	101
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
Day Gas 5s..	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	100
Ess. & H. G.	.....	.....		.....	134	..
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98¼	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	1	S	J. & D.	131	132
Hud. Co. Gas 5s, '49	10,300,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	104
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	31	33
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	95
Newark Gas.	.....	.....		.....	96	97
Do 5s, '48...	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105	105½
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.....	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
So. Jersey G. & Elec. Tr.	.....	.....		.....	127	130
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Wash. G.($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 1, 16	70½	71½
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105	106¼

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	$5,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,16	155	160
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15,16	200	203
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	S	July 1, 16	100	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 16	100	125
Contin'l C.($25)	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July 5, 16	$56	$58
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	Jul 15, 16	325	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	.....	350	357
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	260	290
Ger.-Amer ..	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	570	580
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 16	345	355
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	20	Q	Oct 1, 16	165	175
Home Fire..	6,000,000	12	S	July 1, 16	490	500
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	165	170
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,16	108	112
Nat. Surety..	3,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	280	285
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	95	100
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 16	350	355
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jul 10, 16	150	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	165
Realty Asso..	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	95	100
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	1½	..	Aug 1, 16	90	110
Weste'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Aug 1, 16	670	700
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 1, 16	140	175

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 28, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 16	548	555
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	3	S	May 1, 16	240	250
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	175	185
Bank of Cuba	.....	.....		.....	185	190
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	160	185
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Aug 1, 16	400	430
B'w'y Central	100,000	..	..	.....	130	135
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	July 1, 16	160	180
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	110	115
Chase Nat'l..	.....	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	372	375
Ch.-P. N.....	3,500,000	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	230	234
Chelsea Ex...	400,000	3	S	Jun 30,16	..	123
Chemic. Nat..	3,000,000	2½	B	Sep 1, 16	398	400
Citi's C. Nat..	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	190
City (Nat'l)...	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	542	545
C'l & I. Nat..	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	190	200
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	174	176
Corn Exch....	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	337	342
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 16	68	72
Europe	150,000	..	..	.....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 16	150	165
Fifth Av.....	100,000	25	Q	Oct 2, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat....	250,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	250	300
First Nat....	10,000,000	7	Q	Oct 2, 16	995	1005
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	180	190
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	142	..
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	July 1, 16	300	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 16	425	450
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	200	210
Greenwich ..	500,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	320	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 16	648	652
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	375	400
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 16	508	..
Irving Nat..	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	193	200
Liberty Nat..	1,000,000	7½	Q	Oct 2, 16	850	950
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	1	Q	Oct 2, 16	320	340
M.&Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 16	290	295
Mech., B'k'n.	.....	.....		.....	..	136
Mech. & Met.	6,600,000	8	Q	Aug 8, 16	283	297
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	285	..
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	285	300
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	187
Mutual	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	210	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 16	390	400
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	..	750
Pacific ($50)..	500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	18	Q	Oct 2, 16	225	..
Park Nat.....	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	490	500
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	430	435
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	105	115
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat..	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	148	152
Wash. Hgts..	100,000	2	Q	Sep 30,16	275	..
West Side....	200,000	6	S	July 1, 16	..	815
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Jun 30,16	500	550

*Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust..	$1,250,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	463	467
Bankers' Tr..	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	475	479
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	145	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	560	..
Central	3,000,000	$66⅔	Q	July 1, 16	785	795
Columbia	2,000,000	$7	Q	Sep 30,16	625	..
Commercial..	500,000	*4	..	Jan. 1916	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 16	293	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 16	494	498
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)..	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 1, 16	1620	1635
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 16	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 16	257	263
Fulton	500,000	17	S	July 3, 16	275	285
Guaranty ...	20,000,000	*5	Q	Sep 30,16	440	442
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug, 1916	265	275
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	140	148
Kings Co....	500,000	5	Q	Aug 1, 16	630	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co...	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 2, 16	139	145
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	110	117
Manufact'rs..	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	150	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	415	425
New York ...	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30,16	605	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 30,16	990	995
People's Tr..	1,000,000	3½	Q	Oct 2, 16	200	..
Q. Co. Jama..	600,000	..	..	.....	..	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,16	400	405
Transatlantic	.....	..	..	.....	145	155
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 16	400	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1010	..
U.S. M. & T..	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	440	450

*2% extra. ‡Including 2% extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Brass...	15,000,000	$5	Q	Aug 15,16	341	344
Am. Chicle..	$8,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 20,16	77	78
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	82	86
Am. Graph'e.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	179	182
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Aug 15,16	178	182
Am. Graph'o. 6s, 1930....	2,000,000	3	S	J. & D.	102¼	102½
Bord. C. M..	21,304,200	4	S	Aug 15,16	110	111
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,16	106½	107½
Celluloid....	5,925,000	2	Q	Sep 30,16	100	110
Cent. C. & C. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	58½	59½
Childs Co....	3,000,000	1	Q	Sep 11,16	67	71
Do pf.	2,499,000	1¾	Q	Sep 11,16	94½	97
C. & P Tel. 5s, '29.....	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104½	105¼
D.L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	12½	Q	Oct 16, 16	325	326
Dix. Crucible	.....	.....		.....	292	..
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.....	5,356,000	1	Q	Aug 15,16	115	117
Int. Salt.....	6,077,130	1

STEEL PROFITS

Reports indicate that the leading steel companies are now earning the following percentages on their common stock:

U. S. STEEL	46%
CRUCIBLE STEEL	60%
LACKAWANNA STEEL	36%
MIDVALE STEEL	30%
BETHLEHEM STEEL	225%

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Public Utility Stocks

American Gas & Elec. Pfd.
Am. Power & Light Com. & Pfd.
Carolina Power & Light Com.
Colorado Power Com.
Central States Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Federal Light & Traction Com.
Northern States Power Com. & Pfd.
Nor. States Power Opt'l Warrants
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Puget Sound Traction Com.
Republic Railway & Light Com.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com.
Southern Cal. Edison Com.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.
West Penn Tr. & Wat. Pr. Com.& Pf.

Public Utility Bonds

Amer. Power & Light 6s, 2016
Louis. Gas & Elec. Ref. 6s, 1918
Sierra & S. Fran. 2d 5s, Ser."B," '49
Indiana Lighting 4s, 1958
Con. Cities Lt., Pr. & Tr. 5s, 1952
Miss. Valley Gas & Elec. 5s, 1922
Georgia Midland 1st 3s, 1946

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1916 Calendar of Approximate Dividend Dates

Shows Dividend Meetings; Ex-dividend Dates; Dividend Payable Dates of Shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

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A Power for Fair Play

Railway evils of the past. Railway problems of the future. The constructive opportunity which is opened to investors to co-operate in the present, outlined in a special article in this week's issue of

The Odd Lot Review
By B. C. FORBES.

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Wheeling Traction 1st	5s
Union Steel	5s
Argentine Gov't	6s 1920
St. Paul & Kas. City Short Line	4½%
West Liberty & Suburban	5s
West. Penn. Rys. 1st	5s
Great Southern Lumber	6s

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CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions Six Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	141,351	102,340	416,060	$138,000
Tuesday	138,895	110,420	317,720	110,000
Wednesday	184,585	105,900	494,085	322,000
Thursday	170,294	95,531	366,495	285,000
Friday	155,249	94,070	408,450	329,100
Saturday	79,890	99,889	287,485	151,000
Total	950,014	606,219	2,198,315	$1,315,100

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
16,100	*Aetna Expl...	12	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
1,000	*Am. Dr. Syn.	12½	12	12	..
1,325	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)...	57¼	55½	56	— 1
5,500	Am. Sum. Tob...	26	24	25⅜	+ 1⅜
26,100	*Am. Writ. Pa...	10	8	8	— ⅛
800	Atl. Steel....	93	93	93	— 4½
100	Br.-Am. Tob..	20	20	20	..
200	Br.-Am. To. pf.	19½	19	19½	..
1,600	*Butler Chem.	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	..
13,850	*But. Judson....	76	74½	75½	+ ⅜
4,000	*Cal. Ship....	16	14½	15⅝	+ 1⅛
13,700	*Cal. Pack C.	38	36⅝	38	..
100	Can. Nat. Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
73	Carbon Steel..	92⅝	92	92⅝	+ ⅜
100	Carb. Steel pf.	94	93	94	..
10	*Cal. Pa. Cp. pf...	100½	106½	106½	— ⅛
200	*Car L. & P..	4	4	4	..
11,900	Carwan Steel.	12½	11¼	12	+ ¼
7,000	*Cent. Fdy...	18⅝	14⅛	18	+ 4
2,100	*Cent. Fdy. pf..	35	29	35	+ 5½
17,400	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am...	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ⅝
2,300	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am. pf.	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
8,200	Chevrolet Mot.	201	189	189	—10
6,700	Corp. R. & H.	6⅛	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
100	Fisher Body..	39½	39½	39½	..
1,150	Fisher B. pf..	95½	94½	95½	..
800	Emerson Mfr..	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	..
1,100	Enger Motor..	7¾	7½	7¾	— ⅛
5,142	Emer. Phono.	11¼	8½	10½	+ 1⅝
12,200	*Flem.-L. Ph.	2¾	1¼	2	..
250	*Gen. Am. T. Car	61	59	61	+ 1
8,300	*Gen. Motors, w. i.	172	164	168	+ 3
5,900	*Gen. Motors pf., w. i....	96	94¾	95	..
2,100	Grant Motor..	9⅛	8	8	— 1⅛
3,018	Guan. Sugar..	78	72	77⅝	+ 7⅜
2,800	*Hart Bell Co.	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	..
1,250	Haskell & B. Car Co....	42	40⅜	42	+ ⅛
100	Haw'n Sugar.	52½	52⅜	52½	— ⅛
6,770	Holly Sugar..	59⅜	50	58	+ 8½
819	Holly S. pf....	99	97⅝	98½	+ 1
350	*Hutchinson S. Plantation...	29¼	28¼	28½	— ⅝
3,000	Hupp Motor...	5⅜	5⅛	5½	..
14,775	*Imp Carbon Chassy	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
3,850	Int. Rubber...	16½	13⅝	13⅝	..
27,120	*Joplin Ore Sp. (new)..	50	40	45	— 1
200	Int. A. & F..	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
1,400	Kath. Br. pf..	10	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅛
12,000	Kersione Tire & Rubber ..	18⅜	14½	16	+ 2½
10,760	*L. Tor. Boat	12⅜	10½	12⅜	+ 1⅝
3,100	L.T.B. 1st pf.	11½	10	11½	+ ½
800	Lott's Inc.....	105	103	105	..
11,500	Man. Transit.	1¼	42	1	— ⅛
7,200	Man. E.St.w.i.	40	35⅜	40	+ 4½
500	Marc. of Am.	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15,050	Mar.A.v.t.cts.	59	67	67	+ 8
3,000	M.A.pf.,v.t.cts.	97½	94	97	+ ½
54,700	*Maxim Mun..	7	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅛
500	*M. P. Exp. Co.	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
37,600	*Midvale Steel.	70⅞	68¼	69⅝	+ 2⅜
8,900	*Mitch. M.,w.r.	66⅜	65	65	— 1⅜
18,000	N. Am. P. & P.	13	12½	12½	..
18,400	*N. Auto Cor.	42⅜	41⅜	42⅜	— ⅛
22,000	*N. Y. Curb rts.	¾	⅝	⅝	..
500	N. Y. Transp.	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅜
300	Paahau Sugar	27¾	27	27¾	+ ⅛
1,800	Pugh S. Corp.	10⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
100	Peerless Mot..	24	23	24	..
4,500	*P'nian V. C.	22⅞	21½	22⅜	+ ⅛
2,100	*P. V. C. pf..	51¼	47⅜	51¼	+ 1⅛
900	Smith & Terry 1st pf.....	10¼	10¼	10⅜	..
820	Seab. S. & M.	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
2,200	*Spicer M. t.	104	101¼	101	+ 2⅜
1,400	Sp'field R. Co.	100	93	93	— 2
690	S. B. Co. pf...	130	130	130	+ 12½
7,100	St. Jos. Lead.	19⅛	18⅝	19¼	+ ¼
840	Stand. Motors.	8⅝	7⅝	8	..
2,750	*Steel Alloys.	3⅝	3½	3¾	..
300	Stromb. Carb.	39½	39	39	..
20,900	Sub. B.v.t.cts.	43	40¾	42	..
2,100	Tr.-Will. St. F.	46⅜	45½	46⅜	..
600	Times Sq. A.S.	40½	40	40½	+ ¼
375	Todd Shipyds.	83	82	83	..
1,200	Tri.F. v.t.cts.	2½	2	2½	— ⅛
10,000	U. S. Simship.	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
26,800	*Unit. Motors.	67	63	64	— 3½
45,500	*U. Alloys St.	50¾	48¼	49¾	+ 1⅜
22,750	Un. Prof. Sh.	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
600	*U. S. Ind. & H.	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
10,200	U. S. Tungst..	34	29	32	..
1,700	West. Pacific.	21½	18½	21	+ 2¼
225	West. Pac. pf.	49	47	49	+ 6
8,300	World Film...	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
2,400	*Wh. & L. E.	20	19½	19⅝	..
152,500	*Wrml. Alfcr.	24⅞	19⅝	24¾	+ 5⅛
2,800	*Zinc Concent.	4½	4	4⅛	— ⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

1,600	Anglo-Am. Oil	17	16½	17	..
15	Gal. Sig. Oil.	174	174	174	+ 1
535	Illinois P. L.	227	220	221	+ 1
650	Ohio Oil Co...	334	300	305	+30
200	So. Penn. Oil.	470	445	455	+20
150	Prairie O. & G.	492	488	488	..
225	Prairie P. L..	300	293	293	— 4
15	S. O. of Ind..	785	780	785	+ 7
131	S. O. of N. J.	604	580	600	..
309	S. O. of N. Y.	244	239	240	— 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS

200	Alberta Pet...	69	67	67	— 2
10,400	*Bar. O. & G.	3½	2¾	3½	+ ¼
10,535	*C. & Co. (Oil Refg.)	17⅜	16½	17¼	+ 1⅛
21,740	*Cos. O. & G.	14	12⅝	13¾	+ ⅝
2,200	Gen. R. & P..	⅞	¾	¾	..
47,560	*Fed. Oil....	3¼	1⅛	3¼	+ 1⅛
8,550	*Houst. Oil...	21	18½	19	— 1½
15,400	K. O. (a pr.).	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1,400	Inter. Pet....	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
8,800	Met. Petrol...	15	12⅜	13⅛	— 1½
28,200	*†Mid. Oil....	45	41	42	..
100	Mus. O. & R.	5⅝	5⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11,475	N. Y. & O. O.	1⅜	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
110,500	*†Okla. Oil...	11⅛	10	10½	— ⅛
34,700	*Okla. O. pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
90,000	O. Prod. & R.	11¾	10⅜	10½	..
850	Oil Explos....	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
57,500	†Omar O. & G.	65	55	65	+ 5
40,800	Seq. O. & R.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
25,930	*Sinclair Oil..	64⅛	58⅝	64	+ 4⅝
3,050	Supulpa	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
200	Savoy Oil....	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
7,400	So. Oil Tran.	8½	8	8⅜	..
14,000	*Un. W. Oil..	1⅜	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
10,100	†U. P. Co. (a pros.)	43	39	42	..
100,500	†Vac. O. & O.	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
2,800	*Vent. C. Oil.	10¾	9½	10⅛	+ ⅜
20,710	*Victoria Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
700	Way. O. & G.	5½	5	5	..

MINING STOCKS

7,200	†Alba.-Br. Col. Met., (pros.)	½	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
64,200	†Alaska Mines Corp	86	83	83	+ 2
9,150	*†Alas.-West..	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
8,300	Ariz. Copfds..	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
1,000	Atlanta	10	10	10	..
20,800	*†Ariz. Chlor..	45	36	44	..
14,400	Big Jim	1⅜	1¼	1¼	..
46,125	Big Ledge Cop.	8	6⅝	7⅛	..
90,000	Boston & Mon.	81	71	76	—14
100	Bingham M....	9¼	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
44,400	Butte Cop. & Zinc v.t.ctfs.	10¼	7⅝	9⅜	+ 2
11,700	Butte-Detroit..	98	94	94	— 5
9,600	Cal.-Treadwell Gold. (pros.)	79	77	79	..
32,385	*Cal. & Jer...	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛	..
2,100	Caledonia	50	50	50	..
300	Calaveras Cop.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
31,700	Canada Cop...	2⅝	2	2⅛	— ⅛
9,295	Cerro de Pas.	40	38	40	+ 1⅝
82,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
12,000	*Con.-H'mest'd	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
1,225	Creseon Con...	6½	6	6½	..
700	Con. Cop. M...	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	..
3,200	Cresson Con...	6⅛	6	6	..
2,800	Crystal Cop. M.	1	95	95	— 5
3,355	Dundee-Ariz Cop. (pros.).	2⅛	1⅞	2	..
14,000	Darwin Lead..	11⅞	9⅝	11	+ 1
1,100	First Nat.....	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
16,680	*Emma Cop...	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	— ⅛
15,000	*Fortuna Ind., (a prospect).	25	22	23	..
12,000	†Gl'field Cons.	59	55	56	— 1
153,700	*Green. Mih...	4½	3½	4⅜	+ ⅛
1,000	Gold Hill M..	19	17	19	..
8,200	Goldstone M..	40	38	38	— 3
3,800	Grand C. G...	13	11	12	..
10,000	†Gris. F. O.M.	60	53	60	..
18,400	Hecla Min....	9⅛	6⅞	8⅛	+ 1⅛
82,000	*Jindep. Lead.	13	11⅛	12	— 1
6,000	Hull Copper...	43	42	42	—11
500	Inter. Mines..	10	10	10	..
23,000	Insp. N. Cop., (a prospect.)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
36,000	J. V. (a pros.)	2⅛	1⅞	2	..
4,600	*J. V. Ext., (a prospect) ...	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
7,300	Jumbo Ext....	36	34	36	..
27,300	La. Cons.....	51	46	49	— 2
228,500	Magma Cop...	53	18	46½	+25½
13,245	Mayle G.M.Co.	2¼	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
2,165	Mason Valley.	5	5	5	+ ⅛
1,000	Marsh Min....	10	10	10	..
8,100	†McK.-Dar. ..	62	58	62	+ 2
3,200	*Mojave T.....	4	3⅝	4	..
8,750	Monitor Sh....	2¼	1⅞	2	..
3,000	*†Mon. G. M..	95	85	90	..
113,600	*†Mother Lode	40	30	37	+ 2½
40,700	*†Newray Min.	77	75	77	+ 1
1,300	New Ut. Bing.	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
1,100	N. Y. & Hond. Ros. M. Co..	15	14½	15	+ ⅝
26,900	Nip. Min. Co.	8⅝	6¼	8½	..
600	Nome Al. Dre.	1⅛	1	1	..
1,000	Oro	4	4	4	..
2,000	Ostmon Gold Key (a pros.)	15	15	15	..
42,200	*†Old Emma Leasing	45	35	40	— 5
7,200	*†Peerless Jennie	77	76	77	+ 1
26,800	†Pitts.-Jerome Cop. (a prev.)	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
48,800	†Progress Min. & Milling...	½	⅜	½	..
8,500	Portland Con.	64	60	61	..
16,000	*Ray Hercules Min....	4¼	3½	4	+ ⅛
74,500	*†Rex Con. M.	30	29	30	+ 1
5,700	†Roch. Min...	58	56	58	+ 1
2,500	*Sac. Val. Cop.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
28,400	*Sta. Rita D..	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3,200	*St. Nich. Zinc	⅞	¾	¾	..
5,200	Stand. Sil.-L..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
1,600	Silver Pick...	19	18	19	..
3,500	Teck Hughes..	50	40	50	+10
35,500	Superstition ..	33	22	34	..
2,900	Superior & Bo.	6⅝	6	6	..
11,100	*†Success Min.	37	34	36	— 3
173,900	T. Burns C. pf.	86	82	84	..
1,000	Tri-Bullion ...	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
3,100	Tenn. Cop. rts.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
725	Tono. Belmont	4⅝	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
350	Tono. Mining.	6½	6	6	— ⅛
5,700	Tono. Exten..	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅝
100	Unit. Eastern.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
28,500	*U. C. Cent. M.	9¼	9	9¼	..
22,400	*U. Verde Ex.	41	34½	40½	+ ⅝
3,400	Unity Gold M.	3¾	3½	3¾	..
400	West End C..	73	73	73	+ ¼
27,970	Wh. Caps M..	44	39	40¾	+ ⅝
88,100	*Wh. Cross C.	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
6,000	Wh. Knob pf.	2⅝	2	2⅝	..
37,125	*Wh. Oaks M.	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
2,000	*Tuscaran C..	1¾	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛

BONDS

38,000	Cen. Ariz. S..	56	55	56	+ 3
241,000	*Cosden & Co. new 6s.....	103½	101	103¼	+ 1⅝
165,000	*Cosden Oil 6s.	108	102	102	..
167,000	Midvale St. 6s	98½	98½	98¼	— ¼
138,000	Russian Gov't 6½s, w. i....	100¾	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅝
3,000	Su zb'ger & S.	107⅜	102⅜	103⅜	+ ⅛
388,000	*Sinclair O. 6s	89⅝	87½	89⅜	..
90,000	W.Par. new 5s	84¾	83¼	83¾	+ 1½
14,100	Victoria Oil 6s.	106	103	106	..

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Oct. 28, 1916.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Allis-C. Mfg.	26¼	26⅜	25⅝	26⅝
2,340	Am. Beet S..	101¼	104½	101¼	103½
5,100	Am. Can.....	61¾	64⅞	60½	62⅝
1,240	Am. C. & F.	80⅜	70½	67	67⅝
250	Am. Cot. Oil.	57⅜	57⅜	55⅝	55⅝
3,540	Am. H. & L.	19⅝	20	15½	16¼
1,160	Am. H.& L.pf	70½	73⅝	68¼	70⅝
140	Am. Ice Sec.	24⅝	26	23⅜	23⅝
100	Am. Linseed.	25¼	28	24¾	24⅝
3,100	Am. Locomo.	83¼	83¾	79	82⅝
13,020	Am. S. & R.	113¼	113½	109	111½
1,680	Am. Sug. Ref.	118	125⅜	118	121⅛
20	Am. T. & T.	135	138	138	138
200	Am. Woolen.	53½	53½	53	53
250	Am. Zinc.....	48¼	48¾	46	47
35,450	Anaconda	95⅝	96⅛	93¾	95⅝
480	A.T.& S. Fe.	106¾	108⅜	106⅜	107⅝
70	At.G.& W. I.	102¾	103⅜	102¼	102⅝
4,880	Bald. Loco...	86	87⅜	82½	83¼
70	Balt. & Ohio.	87⅜	89¼	87⅜	88⅝
170	Batopilas	2	2	2	2
10	Brklyn. R. T.	83⅜	87	83⅜	84
110	Butte & Sup.	65¼	65¼	64½	65¼
380	Cal. Petrol...	24⅛	25	23½	23½
26,600	Cent. Leather	89¼	97⅜	88⅜	96⅛
610	Ches. & Ohio.	70⅛	70⅜	68¾	69
260	Chi. Gt. W...	14½	15⅜	14½	15⅜
140	Chi. G. W. pf.	45¾	46½	45¾	47¼
550	C., M.& St.P.	95¾	95¾	94⅜	94½
52,070	C.,R.I.& P....	23⅛	24⅜	24⅜	32⅜
270	Chile Copper.	23	23½	21	23¼
2,050	Chino Copper.	58⅜	62	57¾	62
3,980	Col. F. & I..	50¾	52⅜	50¾	51
50	Col. Sou....	36	36	36	36
500	Col. G. & E..	36	40¼	36	39
190	Cons. Gas ...	140	140¼	139¾	140¼
510	Corn Pr. Ref.	18¾	18⅝	17	18⅝
21,400	Crucible Steel.	87⅜	90½	83¼	87½
9,120	Cuba C. Sug.	70	79¾	68⅜	75⅝
40	D. & H. G....	23	23	23	23
50	D. & R. G. pf.	49½	49½	49½	49½
2,100	Dist. Sec. ...	46⅛	47½	45¾	45¾
7,310	Erie	38	40⅜	38½	39
170	Erie 1st pf..	53¾	54⅝	53¼	54⅛
820	Goodrich	75	75¼	72½	72½
210	Gt. Nor. Ore.	45	45½	45⅜	45⅞
6,490	Inspir. Cop...	66¾	68⅝	64⅜	67⅝
1,220	Interboro Con.	17⅜	18⅛	17	18¼
1,550	Int. Mer. Mar..	41	42¼	39¼	40½
10,050	Int. Mer. M. pf.	116¼	118⅜	113⅜	114½
2,850	Int. Nickel...	52⅜	52⅞	49½	50⅞
2,040	Int. Paper....	47½	54⅜	45¾	53⅜
990	Kan. C. So...	27⅜	28⅝	26½	28½
4,880	Kennecott	54½	55⅝	52⅜	55
1,880	Lacka. Steel.	87	90	86⅜	89⅛
20	Lake E. & W.	25⅜	25⅜	23¾	23⅝
970	Leh. Valley..	85	85	83⅛	83⅝
200	Maxwell Mot..	89⅜	90	86	86
10,300	Max. Petrol..	110⅜	113½	108⅜	109
50	Mex. Pet. pf.	95⅜	96⅛	95⅜	95⅝
700	Miami Copper.	39⅛	40	39¼	40
60	Mo., K. & T..	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼
560	Mo. Pacific...	7⅝	9⅜	7⅝	8⅝
340	Mo. Pac. ctfs.	7⅝	10	7⅝	10
300	Mac., w. i.	26⅝	27⅜	26¼	27¼
240	Nat. Lead...	70⅝	70⅝	68¼	68¼
300	Nev. Consol...	23	23½	22½	23⅜
100	N. Y. Air B.	157½	157½	157½	157½
2,020	N. Y. Cent..	108¾	109⅛	108	108¾
690	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	61½	61½	60¼	61½
150	N. Y.,O. & W.	28⅝	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝
950	Norf. & W....	144	144⅞	140⅞	141¼
60	Nor. Pacific..	112¼	112¾	112¼	112⅝
305	Ont. Mining..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
180	Pacific Mail..	22	26⅛	21	26⅛
100	Pennsylvania.	58⅛	58⅛	58	58
520	Pitts. Coal....	37½	44⅞	37¼	42
900	Pressed S. C.	73¼	74⅜	71	72⅜
220	Rwy. Steel S.	54½	55⅞	52	52
720	Ray. Con. C..	25⅞	26¼	25¼	26¼
19,210	Reading	111	113¾	107¼	108¼
7,530	Rep. I. & S..	77½	80	77	77⅜
1,060	South. Pac...	101⅜	102	100⅜	100⅝
2,430	South. Rwy...	28⅝	29½	28¼	28⅜
1,380	Studebaker ..	128⅝	136¼	130	130½
950	Tenn. Copper.	23⅜	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝
40	Texas & Pac.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
240	Third Avenue	56½	56½	56½	56½
20	Tobacco Prod.	55⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
1,560	Union B. & P.	15⅜	16¼	14	14
21,700	Union Pacific.	151½	156⅝	150⅝	150½
60	United Fruit.	161½	161½	161½	161½
20	U. S. Cast Ir. Pipe & Fdry	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
6,000	U. S. Ind. Alc.	137½	149	135¾	145
190	U. S. Rubber.	62½	81¾	60½	80¼
227,690	U. S. Steel.	119¾	121¾	117¾	118½
3,290	Utah Copper.	100	107¾	98¾	100⅝
500	Va.-Car. Ch..	46¼	47⅜	45⅞	45⅞
210	Wabash	16¼	16¼	15¾	15¾
90	Wabash pf. A.	54⅜	55⅜	53¾	53¾
4,070	West. E. & M.	64½	65¾	63¾	65¾
1,920	Willys-Over..	47⅛	47⅞	43⅜	45⅞

Lost Property Restored.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best medium for advertising lost property because it is read daily by thousands of honest people. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Oct. 23	2½	2½	2½	2½
Oct. 24	2½	2	2½	2½
Oct. 25	2½	2½	2½	2½
Oct. 26	2½	2	2½	2½
Oct. 27	2½	2	2½	2½
Oct. 28	2½	2½	2½	2½
Week's range— High			3	2½
Low			2	2½
Same week last year— High			2	1¾
Low			1¾	1¾
Year's range to date— High			6	3
Low			1¾	1¾
Same period last year— High			3	2½
Low			1¾	1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Oct. 23	3 @3¼	3¼@3½	3½
Oct. 24	3 @3½

5½%

Guaranteed first mortgage certificates pay 5½%. They have the same safety as Guaranteed first mortgages and can be had in amounts of $25 and over. Send for booklet "H".

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

LAKE TORPEDO BOAT.

The bids for 20 Submarines, to cost $17,051,040, will open Wednesday, Nov. 1. Last year on the opening of the bids Lake stock rose from 14 to 23½.

I am informed that a foreign Government has opened negotiations with the Lake Company to build a fleet of submarines.

Well-defined rumors are circulating in Bridgeport that the issue of 30,000 shares of new 1st preferred stock, last June, increasing the capital to $4,200,000, were taken by a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

Special Lake letter mailed on request.

F. D. L. PRENTISS,
32 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Are You a Buyer of Bonds?
Short, pithy analyses of attractive issues appear weekly in
The Financial World
absolutely independent
This week's issue free on request.
29 Broadway, New York

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 35th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000

AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES COMPANY.

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Fifteen-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of American Smelters Securities Company, issued and outstanding under a Trust Agreement dated February 1, 1911, between American Smelters Securities Company and Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that American Smelters Securities Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement above referred to, has elected to redeem and does on the 1st day of February, 1917, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Number 54 Wall Street, New York City, at the rate of Five hundred and twenty-five dollars ($525) and accrued and unpaid interest, for each bond of Five hundred dollars ($500) face value, and at the rate of One thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050) and accrued and unpaid interest, for each bond of One thousand dollars ($1,000) face value, all of its Six Per Cent. Fifteen-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, issued under the abovementioned Trust Agreement and outstanding on said February 1st, 1917.

On said first day of February, 1917, there will become and be due and payable at the said office of Central Trust Company of New York the principal of all of such bonds, together with the premium of five per cent. thereof and the interest accrued to such date, and from and after the said date interest on said bonds will cease.

All holders of said bonds may, pursuant to the provisions of a Conversion Agreement between American Smelting & Refining Company and Central Trust Company of New York, dated February 1st, 1911, convert all said bonds into common stock of the American Smelting & Refining Company on or before fifteen days prior to the 1st day of February, 1917, at the rate of Five hundred dollars ($500) par value of said stock for each Five-hundred-dollar bond and One thousand dollars ($1,000) par value of said stock for each One-thousand-dollar ($1,000) bond, in the manner provided in said Conversion Agreement.

October 30th, 1916.

AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES COMPANY,
By DANIEL GUGGENHEIM, President.

CLINCHFIELD NAVIGATION COMPANY, INC.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST LIEN MARINE EQUIPMENT GOLD BONDS, SERIES A, UNDER MORTGAGE TO BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, DATED JANUARY 2, 1916.

Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($50,000.) face value of above bonds, due January 1, 1917, numbered 51 to 100 inclusive, will be paid at principal and accrued interest, on January 1st, 1917, at the office of Blair & Company, No. 24 Broad Street, New York City.

Pursuant to Article Third of said mortgage, notice is hereby given that this Company has elected to redeem and pay off on January 1, 1917, all of above bonds of later maturity dates and then remaining outstanding, to-wit: Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($900,000.) face value, bonds numbered 101 to 1,000 inclusive. Said bonds will become due and payable on January 1, 1917, at the office of Blair & Company, No. 24 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the agents of the Company for that purpose, at the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to January 1, 1917, and a premium of five per cent. (5%) of such face amount.

All bonds will cease to bear interest after January 1, 1917.

Temporary certificates should be accompanied by Income Tax certificates.

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.
CLINCHFIELD NAVIGATION COMPANY, Inc.,
By J. L. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY First and General Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage dated October 1st, 1909, at not exceeding par and interest, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest the sum of Seventy-five thousand 00-100 Dollars ($750,000.00) of the Sinking Fund. The right is reserved to accept or reject any or all bids in whole or in part.

Proposals must be presented before 12 M. on Wednesday, November 1, 1916, and should be directed as follows:

"Proposals to Sinking Fund of the New York Telephone Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City."

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
Dated New York, October 24, 1916.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY OF TEXAS
CHARLES E. SCHAFF, Receiver

Coupons for interest matured May 1, 1916, on the following bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of Agent for Receiver, 61 Broadway, New York City, on and after October 31, 1916.

Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma Railroad Company First Mortgage 5% bonds due May 1, 1942.

The Bonneville Railroad Bridge Company First Mortgage 5% bonds due Nov. 1, 1951.

The Dallas & Waco Railway Company First Mortgage 5% bonds due Nov. 1, 1940.

J. B. BARNES, Agent for Receiver.

An established business in New York has a mail order department which thus far during 1916 has shipped over 300,000 packages; owes no money, has never borrowed; will consider $25,000, in sums not less than $1,000 each; terms one year, 6 per cent.; no extravagant promises, no usury whatsoever will be paid. Reply by letter only, Room 5, 51 West 10th St., New York.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 18.

October 11, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two ($2) Dollars per share on the Common Capital Stock, payable December 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business, November 10, 1916. Stock books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.

C. F. VALENTINE, Secretary.

LUDLOW MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATES.

Dividend No. 72.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared payable on November 1, 1916, to shareholders of record October 11, 1916.

MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

Dividend No. 73.

A special dividend of $4.00 per share has been declared payable on November 1, 1916, to shareholders of record October 11, 1916.

MALCOLM B. STONE Treasurer

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE STANDARD WAIST COMPANY, INC.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution passed October 3d, 1916, of the Board of Directors of the Standard Waist Company, Inc., a domestic corporation, a meeting of the Stockholders of said company will be held at the office of Harry L. Ettinger, Esq., 14 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of November, 1916, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated New York, October 0th, 1916.
STANDARD WAIST COMPANY, INC.,
By LEW GUNNBINNER, Pres.

PLAN TO REORGANIZE WESTERN MARYLAND

New Company to be Organized and Funded Debt Reduced by $18,000,000.

SEGREGATE COAL PROPERTY

Shareholders to Get New Preferred for Cash and a Bonus in Fuel and Land Stock.

Directors of the Western Maryland Railway Company have worked out a plan for reorganizing the property which will be submitted to stockholders at a special meeting on Nov. 17. The plan, which is to be made public today, represents two years' work by the management, and was necessitated by a topheavy funded debt, coupled with a period of unsatisfactory earnings. The road narrowly escaped receivership in 1914, and was saved by the exertions of its stock owners, the most prominent being John D. Rockefeller.

The main features of the plan provide for the formation of a new company to take over the present organization, the elimination of about $18,000,000 in funded debt, and the segregation of the company's coal properties. The share owners will be asked to authorize a new first and refunding mortgage for $150,000,000, first preferred 7 per cent. stock to the amount of $18,000,000, second preferred noncumulative 4 per cent. stock amounting to $10,000,000, and $50,000,000 common stock.

The new bonds will bear interest at rates not in any instance exceeding 6 per cent. The present first mortgage bonds of the Western Maryland are to be refunded with new bonds, and the same process will be applied to the present underlying and divisional bonds. The plan calls for the early issue of $3,000,000 bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest, the proceeds to be used in liquidating loans amounting to $3,250,000, and to provide working capital. Of the remainder of the bonds, $25,000,000 will ultimately be sold to provide for additional terminals, while the rest will be reserved to finance future extension work.

Holders of the Western Maryland stock, common and preferred, will be asked to exchange their stock for second preferred or common shares of the new company, share for share, and in addition will be afforded the opportunity of subscribing at par in cash for new first preferred stock. Those who subscribe for first preferred will receive as a bonus a proportionate amount of stock in the Davis Coal and Coke Company and the Monongalia Coal Lands Company. It works out this way: for each $100 subscription the subscriber will get $100 new first preferred, $22 in Davis Coal and Coke stock and $25 in stock of the Monongalia Company. The subscription will be underwritten by a syndicate, which will take such securities as are not bought by the stockholders.

The Davis Coal & Coke Company will receive, under a 99-year lease, all the developed coal lands and plants now owned by the Western Maryland's subsidiary, the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh Railway. The mines and facilities, according to a statement by President Carl R. Gray of the Western Maryland, represent a cost of over $5,000,000. The Monongalia Company will be the owner of a coal reserve in West Virginia amounting to 22,549 acres with an estimated value of $5,637,250. The lands are not tributary to lines of the Western Maryland and are still in process of development.

STANDARD SANITARY MAN'F'G CO.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND
COMMON DIVIDEND

Pittsburgh, Penn., October 27, 1916.

The Directors of this Company have today declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Common Capital Stock, payable to shareholders of record October 19th. Checks will be mailed.

W. A. MYLER, Secretary.

STANDARD ANITARY MAN'F'G CO.
EXTRA COMMON DIVIDEND

Pittsburgh, Penn., October 27, 1916.

The Directors of this Company have today declared an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Common Capital Stock, payable to shareholders of record October 19th. Checks will be mailed.

W. A. MYLER, Secretary.

The B. F. Goodrich Company.

Akron, Ohio, October 25, 1916.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of One and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company was declared, payable on January 2nd, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 21st, 1916.

A dividend of One per cent. (1%) on the Common Capital Stock of this Company was declared, payable February 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 2nd, 1917.

W. A. MEANS, Treasurer.

NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.
Four Per Cent. General Mtge. Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the November 1st, 1916, coupons detached from the above issue of bonds will be paid upon presentation thereof at the office of the Empire Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Successor to the Washington Trust Company of the City of New York, as Trustee.
By B. G. CURTS, Trust Officer.

Dated October 30th, 1916.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

New York, Oct. 24, 1916.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank held to-day a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the capital stock was declared, payable Nov. 1st proximo, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 26, 1916.

ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier.

NOTICE OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WESTERN GAS COMPANY

New York, October 23, 1916.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WESTERN GAS COMPANY:—

You are hereby notified that a Special Meeting of Stockholders of the WESTERN GAS COMPANY will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms Nos. 1,752 to 1,763, at No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of November, 1916, at Eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such a corporation be forthwith dissolved, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or convenient in connection with the proposal to dissolve the corporation, and any other business that may properly come before said meeting.

The foregoing Special Meeting is to be held in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of this Company at a meeting of the said Board held on the 23d day of October, 1916.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held in the office of the Company in the City of New Orleans, La., on Wednesday, November 1st, 1916, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

H. W. WENHAM, Secretary.
New Orleans, La., October 2nd, 1916.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C., October 28, 1916.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., on November 7, 1916, for the construction of sewers in the District of Columbia, involving the construction of approximately 5,500 linear feet of masonry and pipe sewers, 4'0" diameter to 21 inch diameter. Forms of proposals, specifications and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. OLIVER P. NEWMAN, LOUIS BROWNLOW, CHARLES W. KUTZ, Commissioners, D. C.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
WHEAT.				
Oct. 23	$1.75⅞	$1.72½	$1.75⅝	$1.72½
Oct. 24	1.73⅝	1.73⅝	1.75⅝	1.74⅛
Oct. 25	1.80	1.79¼	1.82	1.79¼
Oct. 26	1.83½	1.78	1.82	1.77⅞
Oct. 27	1.86⅝	1.82	1.84⅝	1.82
Oct. 28	1.80	1.87½	1.87½	1.85½
Week's range	1.90	1.87½	1.85	1.72½

	July. High.	July. Low.
Oct. 23	$1.43¾	$1.41½
Oct. 21	1.44	1.41
Oct. 25	1.44½	1.44¼
Oct. 26	1.47	1.43
Oct. 27	1.49½	1.47
Oct. 28	1.52	1.50
Week's range	1.52	1.41

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
CORN.						
Oct. 23	80⅞	87	90	88	89¾	87⅝
Oct. 24	90	87	90⅞	88	90¾	88
Oct. 25	91½	87⅝	92⅜	89⅝	92⅜	89½
Oct. 26	88	89½	89⅝	88	89⅝	88
Oct. 27	89¼	87⅝	91	89¼	89¾	89¼
Oct. 28	90½	88⅞	92	90⅝	91⅜	90½
Week's range	91½	80½	92⅝	88	92⅜	87⅝

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
OATS.						
Oct. 23	55⅝	51¼	57⅛	55¼		
Oct. 24	54½	52⅝	57⅜	56		
Oct. 25	56⅛	54	59⅝	57½		
Oct. 26	54½	53	57⅜	56⅜		
Oct. 27	55	53⅛	58⅝	57½		
Oct. 28	55⅝	53	59⅛	58⅛		
Week's range	56⅛	51¼	59⅝	55⅛		

Provisions.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
LARD.				
Oct. 23	$15.80	$15.60	$15.47	$15.10
Oct. 24	16.35	16.25	16.40	15.75
Oct. 25	16.30	15.87	15.72	15.75
Oct. 26	15.87	15.87	15.72	15.60
Oct. 27	..	..	16.25	15.82
Oct. 28	..	..	16.47	16.30
Week's range	16.35	15.60	16.47	15.10

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
RIBS.				
Oct. 23	$14.45	$14.15	$13.92	$13.42
Oct. 24	14.62	14.52	14.40	14.02
Oct. 25	14.70	14.60	14.47	14.17
Oct. 26	..	..	14.12	13.77
Oct. 27	..	..	14.17	13.91
Oct. 28	..	..	14.17	14.10
Week's range	14.70	14.15	14.47	13.42

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
PORK.				
Oct. 23	$26.35	$25.25	$26.00	$25.25
Oct. 24	27.75	26.85	27.45	26.20
Oct. 25	28.25	28.80	27.45	28.50
Oct. 26	28.90	28.50	28.50	28.85
Oct. 27	26.75	26.70	26.70	26.90
Oct. 28	..	..	26.75	26.55
Week's range	28.25	25.25	27.45	25.25

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 23	18.89	18.71	19.22	18.80	19.22	18.75
Oct. 24	19.33	19.00	19.54	19.11	19.60	19.11
Oct. 25	19.55	19.35	19.75	18.50	19.80	18.70
Oct. 26	..	..	19.07	18.50	19.16	18.55
Oct. 27	..	..	19.22	18.91	19.23	18.90
Oct. 28	..	..	18.97	18.95	18.80	18.72
Week's re.	19.55	18.71	19.54	18.50	19.80	18.50

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Oct. 23	19.36	18.89	19.40	19.00	19.50	19.05
Oct. 24	19.71	19.23	19.80	19.37	19.86	19.40
Oct. 25	19.91	19.80	20.04	19.95	20.04	19.25
Oct. 26	19.26	18.74	19.40	18.88	19.41	18.84
Oct. 27	19.38	19.04	19.50	19.18	19.52	19.34
Oct. 28	19.01	18.86	19.18	18.98	19.15	19.00
Week's re.	19.91	18.74	20.04	18.88	20.04	18.93

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Justice	.03
Alta	.03	Mexican	.14
Andes	.10	Occidental	.05
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.26
Bullion	.03	Overman	.03
Caledonia	.35	Potosi	.06
Chollar	.07	Savage	.10
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.29
Con. Virginia	.07	Union Con.	.28
Exchequer	.01	Utah	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Mexican dollars	.52½
Hale & Norcross	.08		

TONOPAH.		Florence	.35
Halifax	.50	G'field Consol	.56
Jim Butler	.90	G'field Merger	.07
McNamara	.11	Great Bend	.11
Midway	.20	Jumbo Extension	.34
Montana	.20	Jumbo Junior	.10
North Star	.16	Kawanas	.10
Rescue	.24	Red Lion	.16
Tonopah Exten	5.00	Silver Pick	.19
Tonopah Nevada	3.50	Spearhead	.07
West End	.72	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	1.22½
Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills	.20
Booth	.10	Packard	.45
C. O. D.	.03	Rochester Mines	.37
Comb. Fraction	.05	Round Mountain	.34
D'field B. R.	.07	White Caps	.38
D'field Daisy	.05		

COLORADO SPRINGS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Creason	.623	625	Gold Dol.	2	2¾
Dr. J'pot	9½	10	Isabella	22¾	23
Elkton	10¾	14	Granite	68	69
El Paso	40	50	Portland	192½	198
Findlay	4	5	Vindicator	186	190
Golden C.	243	244	U. G. M.	14½	15
Gold Sov.	4	5¾			

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Rain Mon. Tues. cloudy; moderate n. e. winds.

Ga.—Rain Mon. Tues. cloudy in n., rain in s.; moderate n. e. winds.

Fla.—Rain Mon. and probably Tues., except fair in n. w. Tues.; moderate n. e. and e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds

Tenn.—Fair Mon., except rain in extreme e. Tues. fair.

Ky.—Fair and cooler Mon. Tues. fair and warmer.

Ind.—Fair and cooler Mon. Tues. fair and warmer; moderate variable winds, becoming s. e. and e.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and cooler Mon. with rain in morning. Tues. cloudy and warmer, followed by rain; moderate variable winds becoming s. e. Mon. night and increasing.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. cloudy and warmer, probably rain; variable winds becoming s. e. Mon. night and increasing.

Ohio—Fair and cooler Mon. Tues. fair; moderate variable winds.

Ia., Ark., and E. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Okla.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy.

W. Tex.—Fair Mon., warmer in n. Tues. cloudy.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer in n. and cent. Tues.

Mo.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer Mon. in n. w.

Wis.—Fair Mon., warmer in n. and w. Tues., fair, warmer in s. and s.

Minn.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues., fair, colder in w.

Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer Mon., and in extreme e. Tues.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer in e. Mon., colder Tues.

S. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer Mon., colder Tues.

Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer Mon., colder in w. Tues.

Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer Mon.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE TO THE Government of a vessel of American registry suitable for use by the naval militia of Illinois, will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, November 22, 1916, when they will be publicly opened. Forms of proposal, information, and data desired may be obtained on application to the Department. W. S. Benson, Acting Secretary of the Navy. October 27, 1916.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, New York, at 1 o'clock P. M., for sale by the Lighthouse Service of the following unserviceable public property, approximately 82,000 empty five-gallon tin cans in wooden cases. Information upon application to the above office.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNITURE — OFFICE of Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 2 P. M., November 1, 1916, for furniture. Further information upon application.

TRADE SCOUTS FIND WELCOME IN FRANCE

Industrial Commissioners, Returning, Report Encouraging Outlook for Our Commerce.

DEADLY EARNEST IN WAR

But Lloyd George Is Quoted as Denying Allies' Intention to Destroy Germany Economically.

Ten members of the American Industrial Commission, which went to France two months ago under the auspices of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, returned yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner Philadelphia. There are three members of the commission still in France. Those who returned were: W. W. Nichols, of New York, Chairman; Joseph G. Butler, Jr., Youngstown, O.; A. B. Farquhar, New York; Edward V. Douglass, Secretary; A. B. Ford, F. J. Le Maistre, C. G. Pfeiffer, New York; James E. Sague, Poughkeepsie; N. F. Hoggson, and E. A Warren, Boston.

The commission spent six weeks in traveling through France. The members were entertained by the municipal authorities at Paris, Lyons, and all the chief cities. They were afterward conducted through the districts which had been devastated by the war, ending their visit with an excursion to the front on the Somme and at Verdun.

Mr. Nichols said that they were very much impressed everywhere they went in France with the keen desire of the officials and the people to develop the industrial efficiency of the country, to learn American business methods and to introduce American labor-saving machinery.

The object of the American Industrial Commission in going to France was to study financial and economic conditions with a view to developing trade between the two countries after the war. They went over on the liner Lafayette on Aug. 26 at the invitation of the French Government, as a slight return for the courtesies extended in the United States to the French Industrial Commission sent here a year ago to study conditions and arrange for the purchase of material after the war to rebuild the ruined French cities and villages.

Joseph G. Butler, Jr., a member of the commission and President of the American Pig Iron Association, said that all France was a vast military camp, and the people, from the President down, were deadly in earnest and determined to continue their victories, regardless of the cost.

Buckling Down to Win.

"England is fully as much in earnest as France," Mr. Butler went on, "and has buckled down to the task of winning the battle for civilization, as Lloyd George expressed it in a talk I had with him in Paris.

"I firmly believe the Allies will win. I feel certain the Kaiser and the Prussian militarists realise the battle is lost to Germany and are casting about for some means of bringing the war to a close, hoping that better terms can be secured for Germany now than later on. In due time the German public will be correctly informed as to its situation, and, in my opinion, at that time it will be heard from in no uncertain tones.

"The battle of the Marne settled the controversy in favor of France and the Allies. Kitchener predicted a three years' war. From my observations I believe he did not underestimate. The Allies will never let up until they have won a complete and final victory. I am more convinced of this now that I have been on the ground and learned first-hand not only of their complete equipment of men and munitions but of their wonderful financial strength.

"We in America know altogether too little of the astonishing richness of England and France, and the sooner we wake up to our opportunities and encourage in every way our increasing trade with them the better off we will be."

Were Close to Firing Line.

Edward V. Douglass said that the commission went close to the firing line for many miles. One city which they left at 3 o'clock in the afternoon was bombarded by the enemy seven hours later.

At another point, he said, the military officer acting as their escort mistook the road, and their autos were in the range of the German guns for two miles.

"We talked with David Lloyd George in Paris," Mr. Douglass said, "and received a cordial invitation to extend our visit to England. In talking with us of trade and commercial matters to follow the war he said that it was not planned that Germany should be put entirely out of the running by the war; that she would have to be considered and dealt with in a commercial way after peace was declared."

W. W. Nichols, Chairman of the Commission, said that they had enjoyed the trip and the results were satisfactory.

"We were received everywhere in France with courtesy and enthusiasm," he continued, "not only by the representatives of the Government, but by the Chambers of Commerce, national and local economic and industrial bodies, by prominent citizens, and the people generally."

The commission was impressed, Mr. Nichols said, with the technical side of French industries and also with the moral and social side of the nation. The commission noted that a number of plants had adopted the latest American ideas of efficiency.

In the six days' tour in military automobiles, the commission followed the lines from below Belfort to Rheims. Everywhere, they said, they found the officers and men cheerful and confident of victory.

The seventh annual convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association will be held tomorrow at the Hotel Biltmore. Members of the commission will address the association on "Trade Opportunities in France."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KRAUSE, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Johanna Krause, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1916.
FREDERICK KRAUSE,
CHARLES A WIMPFHEIMER,
Executors

Will the Gold Standard Be Abandoned?

Can the gold standard be maintained in spite of the enormously increased circulation of the European central banks?

Nearly one hundred of our most eminent economists answer this question in this week's issue of

THE ANNALIST
ON SALE TODAY
Times Square — New York
10 cents a copy — $4.00 a year

STATE BANKS PROSPER.

Reports Show Increases in Resources and Deposits.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—The 202 banks of credit and discount, doing business under the laws of the State, on Sept. 20, the date of the quarterly call for statements by the Superintendent of Banks, had aggregate resources of $840,704,210, and total deposits of $739,038,716. This is an increase over June 30, the date of the last previous call, of $22,310,423 in resources, and $19,184,464 in deposits. The surplus gained, over $1,300,000. The items, in the aggregate, of the last call follow:

RESOURCES.

	Sept. 20.
Stock and bond investments, viz:	
Public securities	$24,209,110
Other securities	102,926,872
Real estate owned	20,884,745
Mortgages owned	13,171,235
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral	10,679,187
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	175,820,253
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral	220,444,705
Overdrafts	132,061
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers	94,642,421
Specie	31,774,273
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks	20,028,857
Federal Reserve notes	1,012,154
Cash items	98,643,470
Customers' liability on acceptances	2,830,149
Other assets	3,595,494
Add for cents	816
Total	$840,704,210

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$35,326,000
Surplus (including all undivided profits) on market value	56,140,292
Preferred deposits:	
Due New York State savings banks	27,040,514
Due New York State savings and loan associations, credit unions, and Land Bank	999,961
Deposits by State of New York	6,370,959
Deposits by Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York	501,902
Other deposits secured by pledge of assets	2,905,713
Deposits otherwise preferred	66,643
Due depositors not preferred	631,475,912
Due to trust companies, banks, and bankers	69,676,840
Bills payable	990,700
Rediscounts	163,302
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit	3,006,469
Other liabilities	6,228,849
Add for cents	382
Total	$840,704,210
Total deposits	739,038,716

The seventy-six private banks had at the close of business Sept. 20 total resources of $15,077,577, an increase of $1,032,744 since the last report in June. The deposits totaled $9,650,049, a gain of $1,000,847.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FIFTH AVENUE STORES, INC., Bankrupt.

Take notice that on October 30th, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a hearing will be held at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to consider the bid of H. Perelmuter, wherein he agrees to pay the sum of $2,850 for all the assets of the above named bankrupt, located at its premises, No. 69 West 45th Street, and consisting of all the merchandise and fixtures, except a Mosler safe and two Remington typewriters, and subject to any reclamation proceedings which may be pending and instituted and which the said purchaser agrees to defend.

That at said hearing any other bid for the entire assets of the estate of the above bankrupt may be made, and the undersigned Referee will then or at the adjourned date thereafter make such order for the acceptance or rejection of said bid or any other bid, or for the disposition of the assets as may seem proper. For particulars as to the property to be offered for sale and terms and conditions of sale, inquiry may be made either of Milton M. Sittenfield, Receiver, 27 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or at the office of Rosenberg, Levis & Bell, attorneys for the Receiver, No. 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. The petition of the Receiver is on file at the office of the undersigned, and is open for inspection.

The assets located at the premises of the bankrupt, No. 69 West 45th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, may be inspected from October 26th to October 28th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

No. 23,650.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LENZ & NAUMANN, INC., alleged Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above named alleged bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1916, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the above named alleged bankrupts, and that said alleged bankrupts have filed schedules of their property and a list of their creditors as required by law, which schedules may be examined at this office.

And you are further notified that after the alleged bankrupts have been examined in open court the said alleged bankrupts propose to offer terms of composition to their creditors of 25%, payable 12½% in cash upon confirmation of composition, 5% in cash in six months, and 7½% in cash in 12 months, and that a meeting of the creditors herein will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, act upon the composition proposed by the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of G. W. DILLINGHAM COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 23,685.—Notice of sale.

Take notice that on November 2nd, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the entire assets of the above mentioned bankrupt will be offered for sale as a going concern at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy and such sale is subject to reference to the administration of this estate as may be deemed proper will then or thereafter be made.

For particulars as to the property to be offered for sale, and the terms and conditions of sale, inquiry may be made either of Francis L. Kohlman, Receiver, 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or at the premises occupied by the bankrupt, 435 East 24th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern Dist N.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The moderate interior disturbance of Saturday night is rapidly disappearing, but it has been attended by rains in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region. There were also rains quite generally in the South Atlantic States, due to continued unsettled barometric conditions over the Southeastern Gulf of Mexico and Southern Florida and the strong high pressure system to the northeastward. Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair. It is generally warmer throughout the country except over the rain areas in the South and the Central West, where it is appreciably cooler. East of the Mississippi River the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday. In the Middle Atlantic States and New England it will be warmer Tuesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate south; Middle Atlantic, moderate southeast to south; South Atlantic, moderate to fresh northeast and east winds with showers; East Gulf, moderate northwest winds.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Pennsylvania—Fair, somewhat cooler Monday. Tuesday, fair.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Monday. Tuesday, probably fair and cooler.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, somewhat cooler.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday, cooler west and at night east. Tuesday, fair.

Delaware, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday, cooler Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows.

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	49	52	4 P. M.	66	56
6 A. M.	50	52	6 P. M.	66	56
9 A. M.	55	51	9 P. M.	61	57
12 M.	58	58	11 P. M.	54	51

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 57; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 50.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 56. Maximum temperature, 58 degrees at 1:45 P. M.; minimum, 50 degrees at 3:55 A. M. Humidity, 69 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 94 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.42 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.28 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A.M.	
5:50—305 E. 149 St.; A. Fiorsanno	$6,900
6:40—545 E. 13 St.; Martin Kline	Slight
7:40—109 W. 144 St.; Max Radt	Slight
P.M.	
2:55—7 Av. and 23 St.; new subway	Slight
3:30—Baychester Av., bet. Strang and Edenwald Avs.	Slight
4:20—504 W. 53 St.; Julia Hichman	Slight
5:15—209 Forsyth St.; Jos. Ellenberger	Slight
5:20—3,252 Parkside Pl.; Pat Sullivan	Slight
6:00—723 First Av.; not given	Slight
6:00—Mosholu P'kway and Van Cortlandt Av.; the city	Slight
6:20—144 St. and 7 Av.; Van Buren & Co., (fence)	Slight
8:10—73-81 Spring St.; Mason & Hanson	Slight
8:30—510 W. 23 St.; Westinghouse Lamp Co.	Slight
10:15—145 E. 23 St.; United Cigar	Slight
10:30—350 W. 47 St.; Morgan & Denerst. None	
11:50—8-11 E. 124 St.; Jas. Everard	Slight

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BARGAINS IN USED CARS.

PIERCE, 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger.
CADILLAC 8, 7-passenger.
STUTZ, 1915 Bearcat; excellent condition.
PACKARD, 3-48, 7-passenger.
STEARNS 6, Silent Knight, 4-passenger.
1915 MITCHELL, touring, $675.
1915 PAIGE Detroit touring, $450.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 Clymer St., near Wmeburg Bridge, B'klyn.

CASE, light touring, electric starting, lighting; demonstration; sacrifice. 244 Riverside Drive, (97th.)

CHALMERS, 1915, Model B-36, five passenger touring; every necessary equipment, extra slip covers, shoes, tubes, &c.; $500. 150 West 55th St.

CHANDLER, 1916, LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
HUDSON, 1916, 6-40, SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1915, 6-40, LIMOUSINE.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, 4-PASS. ROAD.
OVERLAND, 1915, 4-PASS. BROUGHAM.
CADILLAC, 1914, LIMOUSINE.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

FACTORY REPRESENTATIVE HAVING A NUMBER OF CARS TAKEN IN TRADE WILL SELL THEM AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES TO QUICK BUYERS. THESE ARE SELECT CARS OF LATE MODEL, ALL ELECTRICALLY EQUIPPED AND WITH STARTERS. TRIFLERS NOT WANTED. APPLY TO E. T. LEINBACH, 1674 B'WAY, MARCELLUS BLD.

FIAT Roadster, mechanically perfect; bargain, $750; worth $2,500 today. Carbone, 146 Troy Av., Brooklyn. Phone 10163 Bedford.

FIAT—$300 for a Fiat Limousine with touring body; in very good condition. Joseph Stein, 327 4th Av.

FORD "AUTHORIZED AGENCY."—Pleasure and commercial autos and bodies; terms to government used; open evenings; time payments arranged; immediate delivery. Lexington Av., corner 58th St. Telephone Lenox 4983.

FRANKLIN sedan, 1915, thoroughly overhauled and newly painted; classy car. No dealers. Apply 1,004 Pitkin Av., E. New York, 4702 14th Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Borough Park 5096.

HUDSON 6-cylinder limousine, owner drives, reasonable, monthly rates; beautiful car. O'Neill, Circle 1511.

HUDSON, 1916, Super Six Sedan; only slightly used; A1 condition. Apply Room 301, 1 Broadway.

HUDSON 1916.—54 h. p. touring car; motor in exceptionally good condition; no dealers; used only 4 months. E 38 Times.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of August, 1916, the Cornell Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steam tug Saranac for any loss, damages, or injury arising on or about the 27th day of January, 1916, from a collision; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steam tug and pending freight as appraised, viz., $4,000, with legal interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, 27 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 13th day of November, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of 2,803 and 2,807 R. S. U. S. I have seized and hold 4 pkgs lace, 1 cameo, 12 pieces wool underwear, 1 piece bleached cotton cloth, 1 piece bleached cloth, 482 cigarettes, 50 cigars. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 20, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 3,082, 2,865, and 2,802, R. S., U. S., I have seized and hold 762 necklaces, 12 lavalieres, 6 bracelets, 1 brooch, 5 pairs earrings, 17 watch chains. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Oct. 20, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 3,082, 2,865, and 2,802, R. S., U. S., I have seized and hold 21 ring chains, 24 necklaces, 14 lavalieres, 4 brooches, 65 charms, 6 pair earrings, 5 bracelets, 4 rings, 2 scarfpins, 12 stickpins, 30 watch chains, 2 fobs, 48 pair cuff buttons. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Oct. 20, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

HUPMOBILES.

We have six 1916 slightly used Hupmobile touring cars, as good as new, at bargain prices. Decosse & Riess, 20 Branford Place, Newark, N. J. Telephone Market 6900.

I WISH TO DISPOSE of my new 1916 light touring car, beautifully equipped with five new shoes, slip covers, mirror, clock, new tools; the car is specially painted light gray; please make offer. Mrs. V. T. Higgins, Hotel Biltmore.

MARMON.—New Marmon club roadster, 1916, run 4,000 miles, within factory guarantee until Dec. 1. Apply Aeon Garage, Broadway and 76th St. Schuyler 1160.

MERCER, 1915, touring, with extra convertible Sedan top; runs like a new car; price $1,650. Can be seen at 255 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

MITCHELL, 1916, Runabout; bargain. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., 1,700 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE, 1914, 7-passenger touring; A1 condition; complete equipment. B 66 Times.

PACKARD, 1914, "38" touring car; has new set of non-skid tires; runs and looks like a brand new car; price $1,000. Can be seen at 2 Grace Court, near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

PACKARD Twin Six, 7-passenger, limousine body, 1-35, almost new, for sale. Can be seen at Alper Auto Painting Co., 614 East 53d St.

PACKARD TWIN SIX, long chassis; has been used very little; $1,000 less than cost; like new. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

RENAULT LIMOUSINE, 20-30 H. P.; perfect mechanical condition; bargain to quick buyer, $700. Dr. Fuld, 148 Troy Av., Brooklyn. Phone Bedford 1016.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, landaulet; bargain; Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS SILENT KNIGHT brougham, 5-passenger; rear panels, ivory; cowl and hood, blue; sacrifice. Dr. Lunenfeld, 807 6th Av.

WILLYS KNIGHT, 1916, special limousine; Hudson super six, cabriolet; Hudson super six, touring; Buick, 1916, little six roadster; Mercer raceabout; bargain, $850. Schoenmaker & Jacot, 3d floor, 1,700 Broadway.

WINTON, 1915, 6 light six, overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric light, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON, 6, Abbott Detroit late model; excellent condition. 477 Clermont Av., B'klyn.

Automobiles for Rent.

A Packard Six Limousine for hire; hour, day, week or month; reasonable rates. J. Kramer, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 9478.

CADILLAC landaulet, $300 to $350 monthly. Hickey, 121 East 77th St. Lenox 7238.

COMMERCIAL cars for hire by hour, day, week, month, year. S. & S. Renting Co., 488 West 18th St. Phone Chelsea 2193.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; suitable rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 49th St. Phones 4219-8530 Bryant.

PACKARD limousine; day or month; excellent service; reasonable rates. Gifford, 9621 Columbus.

PACKARD landaulet, 1916, twin sixes; month or yearly agreement. Karp, 6322 Columbus.

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars; Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day, Special Rates Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
128 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Automobiles Wanted.

PACKARD or Cadillac limousine or landaulet wanted, 1915, 1916; spot cash; full particulars letter. Ravett, Room 600A, 341 5th Av.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant. Be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

To close an estate, 348 West 56th St., four-story brick building, lot 25x98.9, and a choice lot on Nelson Av., Great Kills, S. I., 50 by over 200 feet. Particulars, H. M. Dohlin, 408 Charles St., West Hoboken, N. J.

Lot 25x92, East 117th St., near Avenue A. Bohlen, 206 3d Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

$1,000 cash will buy my elegant ten-room home; all modern improvements. At 272 New York Av., Brooklyn. Apply owner, on premises.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome home of six rooms and bath; water, gas, electric light, heat, and every modern improvement; spacious veranda; large plot; near trolley, station, and school; easy terms, and no reasonable offer refused from good party wanting to make this a permanent home. B Home, Box 141 Times Downtown.

Seven-room cottage; improvements; cozy home; stable, chicken run, fruit, garden, roses; 30 minutes' ride from city; bargain, $2,400; little cash and $20 monthly. C., Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

Beautiful Lots at Little Neck.—High and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 81 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone Cortlandt 744.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 9028 Murray Hill. 89 Richmond Hill

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms; finished in Al style; hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in and flowers; nice location, not far from water, schools, and trolley; $500 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 176 Times Downtown.

$10 a month buys fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for party to make a nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information, write Farm, Box 135 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—A few lots, to select people only, in a nearby suburban community town; near station; easy commuting to Manhattan; price $250 and upward; easy terms; very low taxes. Hill, 122 Shaw Av., Woodhaven.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, stores, and churches, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly; answer at once. B., store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
Suburban Homes—Farms—Estates.
Complete information, photos, maps.
S. S. WALSTROM-GORDON & FORMAN, 1440 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Rector 7713.)
Opp. Station, Ridgewood, N. J. (Tel. 655.)

North Carolina—For Sale or To Let.

NORTH CAROLINA.

4,000 ACRES COTTON PLANTATION, 200 BEEF CATTLE, MULES, HORSES, &c.; TENANT HOUSES, COTTON GIN—CROPS INCLUDED IF QUICK SALE—NO INCUMBRANCE; TERMS HALF CASH, BALANCE TEN (10) YEARS, 6%; THIS IS A GOOD BARGAIN. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1,535, RICHMOND, VA.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

First and second mortgages, Manhattan or Bronx; charges reasonable. Oppenheimer, 540 Bergen Av., corner 149th St.

When in need of money see us.
Grant Co., 500 5th Av., Room 424.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

Private office, nicely furnished or unfurnished, telephone and stenographic services. 822 Marbridge Bldg., Broadway, 34th St. Telephone 4290 Greeley.

Office or desk room, telephone, stenographic service, opposite Grand Central. Room 203, 51 East 42d.

STORE, northwest corner 85th St. and Columbus Av. Phone 4774 Schuyler.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

31ST ST., 120 EAST, (Between 4th and Lexington Aves.)—8-room housekeeping apartment, fireproof building, with elevator; all outside rooms; $1,400; also 7-room apartment, first floor, $1,200. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

51ST ST., 16 WEST.—2 light rooms; bachelor; private bath; $50; private toilet.

25TH ST., 353 WEST.—High class, attractive five-room apartment; sunset. Apartment 1.

A FEW exceptional five-room-front corner apartments. W. A. Barbour, 108 West 73d. Tel. Col. 8481.

THE BROCKTON, 601 West 180th St., Northeast Corner Broadway.—4 rooms, corner, $50; 4 rooms, $40; 5 rooms, sublet, $52; spacious rooms; every modern improvement; hardwood throughout. Inquire Supt.

To sublet until October, 1918.—At 345 West 88th St., 8 rooms, 3 baths; all outside, facing south. Apply M. Moran, Supt.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

4-ROOM APARTMENTS
and one 8-room apartment
in an unusually high-class house; just completed, adjoining New York University.
2,326 LORING PLACE,
bet. 182d St. and Hall of Fame Terrace.
Loring Construction Co., Owners.
507 West 113th. Phone Morningside 8240.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11, (Heights.)—8 minutes Borough Hall Subway; 3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge. Two-room, bath apartments. Rent $30. Excellent service; vhouum cleaning; telephone.

Furnished—East Side.

17TH, 122 EAST.—Two studios, furnished or unfurnished; one six-room apartment, one seven-room apartment; distinctive; unusual; $40, $100; lease; morning quiet.

34TH ST., (178 Madison Av.)—Beautifully furnished apartment; five rooms; $200 monthly. V. Muller, telephone 4426 Murray Hill.

81ST, 75 East, (northwest corner Park Av.) —An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.

ATTRACTIVE apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; restaurant; full hotel service; $12 to $15 weekly; investigate. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 24 East 32d St.

APARTMENTS, 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Bachelor's apartment, two or three large rooms, bath.

Furnished—West Side.

81ST, 208 WEST.—Modern elevator apartment, 5 rooms, handsomely furnished; piano, linen, silver. Coyle. Phone 5520 Schuyler.

82D ST., near Park.—Four large, sunny rooms, maid's room, handsome, complete linen, silver, books, grand piano, private apt. Apply 68 W. 82d.

83D ST., 4 WEST.—Furnished apartment, 3 outside rooms and bath, kitchenette; rent $65; references.

98TH, 307 WEST, (between Broadway and Riverside.)—SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL; newly furnished; 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bellboy; elevator and telephone; immediate possession; $60-$128 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone Riverside 3964.

Apartments HANDSOMELY furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

ELEGANT APARTMENT AT BARGAIN. Riverside Drive.—Seven rooms, two baths, all outside; responsible persons. Audubon 5756.

FURNISHED 3 TO 12 ROOMS FOR WINTER SEASON OR YEARLY LEASE, $75 TO $1,000 MONTHLY. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let, all sizes, on upper west side; 3 to 10 rooms and baths. Box B 25 Times.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall, Bryant 4185.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, below 102d St.—Handsomely furnished corner apartment, 11 rooms, 3 baths, 4, 5 master's, 2 maids' rooms, bargain; leaving city at once; particulars. Telephone Vanderbilt 1451.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 99th St., near Broadway. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $35 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional, near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

The entire second floor of private house, comprising two very large rooms with private bath; breakfast served if desired. 621 West 113th.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

SUPERIOR TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS. SEND PARTICULARS. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

FURNISHED APARTMENT wanted, 5 or 6 rooms and bath, 10th of Nov. to 10th of April; $100 a month. Write to H. W. Kase, Interlaken, N. J.

WANTED by mother and daughter, tastefully furnished apartment, 2 or 3 rooms and bath, for six or seven months; desirable location, between 53d and 59th West, Gramercy Park, or Murray Hill district. Telephone Madison Square 6800, Room 744.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

Eight-room house, 384 Audubon Av., near 181st St. subway. Apply premises 9 to 1.

Out of Town.

Large, 12 rooms, completely furnished; high; overlooking Sound; 30 minutes Grand Central; hot water heat, gas, electricity; two baths, four toilets; large library; Steinway; sun parlor; heated garage; nominal Winter rent, with option Summer season, to acceptable tenant. Owner, E. C. Lovejoy, Colonial Heights, Yonkers.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Real Estate.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Attractive small rooms; homelike; excellent board. Stuyvesant 4275.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure, sunny dining room; block subway; references.

22D, 41 EAST.—Attractive rooms; Southern table; all conveniences; references. Telephone Gramercy 1138.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park.)—Parlor floor, private bath; other rooms.

38TH, 29 EAST.—One single room, $15; quiet surroundings.

6 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board, room, with bath; references.

64TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

65TH ST.—Delightful accommodations in private American home, near Park Av.; unusual home table; every modern comfort. Plaza 6841.

67TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful room, adjoining bath; table board. Phone Lenox 6613.

MADISON AV., 215.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

MADISON AV., 1,069, (61st.)—Large room, suitable two; running water; refined house.

West Side.

16 WEST 59TH ST.
Rooms with board; table board; references.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; references; table guests.

53D, 57 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; excellent home table; attentive service; telephone; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Double room, with private bath, also single room; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive double rooms; private bath; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large rooms; desirable house; near "L" surface; references.

112 WEST 74D ST.
ROOMS, TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

73D, 250 WEST.—Attractive room, well-appointed house; superior; table guests.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, with bath; parlor dining room; references; table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Front parlor; attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable.

77TH, 201 WEST.—Select accommodations; large front, sunny room, bath; single room, running water; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; references exchanged. 1,887 Riverside.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; reference.

79TH ST, 121 WEST, THE PUTNAM.
Large front room with board.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live." All new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH ST., 123 WEST, (The Georgian.)
Rooms, board and general service is kept up to a high standard.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests, booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Sunny third floor; also hall room; home table; private family.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Large, small rooms; couple or gentleman; excellent home; Jewish family.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; continuous hot water; electricity; home cooking. Phone 6721 Schuyler.

88TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms, also suite with private bath; electricity; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Private house, large room, parlor; dining table guests; references.

87TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large rooms; high-class boarding house; parlor dining; table boarders.

92D, 308 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table. Stajer.

91ST, 36 WEST.—Sunny rooms, adjoining bath; single room; table guests. 7270 Riv.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms, heated; "L"; excellent cuisine; table boarders.

98TH, 54 WEST.
Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

102D, 305 WEST, NEAR RIVERSIDE.
Exceptionally furnished large rooms with private family; private house; bath, telephone; gentlemen; references given, required; board optional.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in modern private residence; service, surroundings unusual.

118TH, 590 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; suite; excellent table board.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

116TH, 670 WEST.—Large front room, overlooking Columbia; excellent table.

115TH, Cor. Manhattan Av.—The Columbia; pleasant, steam-heated rooms; good meals; every comfort; moderate. Phone 4021 Morningside.

114TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; all outside rooms, with, without bath; southern exposure; full hotel service at very reasonable rates.

113TH, 147 WEST.—Rooms, suitable one, two; refined boarding house; table guests. Bachr.

12ST, 157 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms and bath; electricity; good home cooking; references.

102D, 230 WEST.—Comfortable room; all conveniences; modern elevator house. Apartment 6 S. W.

103D, 800 WEST.—Sunny outside rooms, two, four windows; kitchen privileges. White.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; gentleman; Broadway subway; $21. W.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Three-window room, second floor; adjoining bath; $4.50; gentleman; owner.

140TH, 559 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; electricity; private family; $3. Brown.

142D, 605 WEST.—Attractive outside room, overlooking Riverside; high-class elevator. Scott.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large room, Hudson view, $6; convenient location; elevator. "2R."

144TH ST., 600 WEST.—Large outside room; private family; $6. Apartment 42.

150TH, 804 WEST.—Large room, en suite; corner; board optional; elevator. Apt. 52.

BROADWAY, 6,089, (Apt. 31.)—Nicely furnished large or small rooms.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Attractive rooms; beautiful view; bath adjoining. Apartment 21.

WEST END AV., 611, (near 59th.)—Elegantly furnished large rooms; every possible convenience; private residence; nothing like it in the city.

CLAREMONT AV. (Riverside Drive and 116th St.)—Exceptionally large, beautiful furnished room in private family; high-class apartment house. Miss Lorraine. 440 Riverside Drive. Telephone 6094 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 563.—Cheerful room for one or two gentlemen; small private family; no other roomers; elevator. Apt. 44.

RIVERSIDE, (103d St.)—Large, finely furnished, with bath; bachelor; references. Phone 8800 Riverside.

WANTED—Two or three gentlemen, business men, to join me in my bachelor apartments, 86th, west side. E 29 Times.

WEST END AV., 806.—Comfortable, well-appointed front rooms, all modern conveniences; musical atmosphere.

WEST END AV., 672, (93d St.)—Attractive suite; also large rooms; conveniences; references.

Brooklyn.

DEAN ST., 269.—Large room; with owner; two gentlemen; twin beds; subway; telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.) — Large, small rooms, private bath; all improvements.

43D ST., 17 EAST.—Gentleman tired hotel or club life may find comfortable room with, without bath; references.

58TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelors' rooms; residence Oriental art collector; references required.

58TH, 71 EAST.—Large rooms, southern exposure; adjoining bath; heat; phone; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 830, (81st.)—Elegant back parlor and small room; every possible convenience; select private house; breakfast; references.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; high-class house; bachelors; references.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms, $4-$5; heated, running water; references.

58TH, 17 WEST. — Furnished, unfurnished rooms; large, small; music allowed; grand piano; references.

59TH, (near 7th Av.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; running water; high-class apartment; refined American family; breakfast optional; gentlemen only. Columbus 5186.

61ST ST., 10 WEST.—Suite of two handsomely furnished rooms, in high-class elevator apartment; separate entrance; all conveniences; "L."

66TH, (Central Park WEST.)—Large room facing Park; reasonable. Bartlett, Columbus 5362.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; exceptionally desirable; telephone, electricity.

69TH, 116 WEST.—Large, sunny back parlor, private bath; other rooms; telephone.

71ST, 135 WEST.—CHOICE DOUBLE ROOMS, ENTIRE FLOOR, NEWLY FURNISHED; ELECTRIC; STEAM.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Room, bath; another near bath; continuous hot water; breakfast optional.

72D, WEST, (near Park, Subway.)—Private family; comfort, permanent; gentleman; large front room; shower; electricity; elevator. Columbus 2051.

72D, 85 WEST.—Near subway, "L"; private family; attractive rooms; shower, electricity; reasonable; elevator. Apt. 7. Columbus 3066.

72D, 131 WEST.—Parlor floor, with private bath, well furnished; board optional.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room with private bath; also front parlor, unfurnished.

73D, 138 WEST.—Sunny, large room; private bath, electricity; water and shower, elevated; references.

73D, 245 WEST.—Large nicely furnished, well heated room, with private bath; telephone.

73D, 272 WEST.—Attractive double room on floor with bath; electricity; references.

75TH, 2 WEST.—Newly furnished house; rooms, private baths, electricity; $5, $8, $12.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Small room; also handsome large room with dressing room; references.

76TH, 160 WEST.—Room, private bath, elegant; private house; references; owner.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single, en suite; with or without private bath; phone, electricity.

77TH ST., 160 WEST. — Attractive, large room; twin beds; suitable two gentlemen; references.

77TH ST., 108 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, bath; entire second floor; in private Christian family.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large sunny room, modern and new; private house; references.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms with, without private baths; telephone.

77TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; telephone, reception room; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, attractive room, adjoining bath; home atmosphere; small room.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one small room, every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large, small, beautiful rooms, private bath; electricity; telephone; references.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished large parlor, connecting bedroom; running water, electricity; $10.

82D ST., 57 WEST.—Two large connecting, sunny rooms; private bath, electricity; $40.

84TH ST.—Rooms for bachelors; private family; apartment. Phone Schuyler 4716, 8-11 A. M.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual second floor room with private bath; tray breakfast served.

85TH, 45 WEST.—Skylight room; closet; hot, cold running water; bath adjoining; references.

87TH ST., 153 WEST. — Nicely furnished room; running water; convenient for two; also light housekeeping; convenient to all cars; reasonable.

87TH, 207 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; kitchenette.

89TH, 330 WEST. — Handsomely appointed house, opening; large, medium rooms; telephone; references.

89TH, 322 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Beautiful room, running water, electricity, telephone, $5; references.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Private house; attractive rooms, running water, all conveniences; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Front parlor; suitable physician, studio; large rooms; $8-$10; electricity.

93D, 676 WEST END AV.—Double room, for 2 gentlemen; excellent environment.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; all conveniences; references.

94TH, 133 WEST.—Attractively furnished double, single rooms; board optional; convenient "L" subway.

98TH, 251 WEST.—Well-furnished two-room suite, suitable couple or two gentlemen; exclusive; private family; references. Shana.

95TH ST., 26 WEST.—Entire floor of 2 large rooms; private bath, electricity; also two smaller adjoining rooms; strictly private family; private house; gentlemen only; reference.

96TH, 251 WEST.—Front suite; newly furnished, high-class elevator apartment. 8N.

98TH, 319 WEST.—Attractive, light single room; elevator, telephone, bath; references.

90TH, 30 WEST.—Large front comfortable room; $8; convenient; telephone; excellent locality.

101ST, 331 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, Hudson view; southern exposure; elevator. Deleon.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; select environment; nicely furnished; telephone; bath.

104TH, 58 WEST.—Large room, running water; steam heat; wardrobe. Wheeler.

100TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single or suite, overlooking Hudson; 7th floor front; $6-$8.

111TH, 504 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for one or two. Apt. 6B.

111TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light room, bath adjoining, elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

110TH, 600 WEST.—Double outside room; handsomely furnished; shower; $60 month. Johnston, 9A.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive outside room, washroom; gentleman; private family. Apt. 22.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, suitable for two; reasonable. Hale.

114TH, 400 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished rooms; use of Morningside Drive; sunshine, light; desirable surroundings. Apply Apt. 2A.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Warm rooms; business people, students, couples; references. Apartment 62.

119TH, WEST, (3 Claremont Av.)—Outside room, well furnished; opposite Columbia; between Broadway and Riverside.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Sunny connecting rooms; kitchen privileges; elevator. 4600 Morningside. Carlsen.

121ST ST., 537 WEST.—Well-furnished corner suite; smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 31.

121ST, 557 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; modern apartment; kitchen privileges; $4-$7. McCabe.

122D, 530 WEST.—Comfortable room; all conveniences; modern elevator house. Apartment 6 S. W.

123D, 800 WEST.—Sunny outside rooms, two, four windows; kitchen privileges. White.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; gentleman; Broadway subway; $21. W. Times Harlem.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Three-window room, second floor; adjoining bath; $4.50; gentleman; owner.

140TH, 559 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; electricity; private family; $3. Brown.

142D, 605 WEST.—Attractive outside room, overlooking Riverside; high-class elevator. Scott.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large room, Hudson view, $6;

ARREDONDO DISOWNS CABRERA CHARGE

Continued from Page 1.

to General Carranza asking him if he had been quoted correctly. Whether they suggested to him that he should repudiate the interview was not disclosed. The belief prevails in well-informed circles here that the Cabrera denial was drawn forth by urgent advice from Carranza agents in Washington. Unless Carranza repudiates his reported assertion the United States Government may find it necessary to call for a statement from him.

A further possible source of irritation in the relations between Mexico and the United States is found in interviews with General Carranza, General Obregon, and other high officials of the de facto Government, which are to be published in The Outlook. What view the Wilson Administration will take of the criticisms of the United States Government contained in these interviews is not known here.

CABRERA REPEATS DENIAL.

Criticism Not Issued by Him Or Given Out with His Consent.

Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican Section of the American and Mexican Joint Commission, repeated yesterday his disclaimer of the statement attributed to him by the Mexican News Bureau in Washington, semi-official mouthpiece of the Mexican Embassy, charging that the United States had been negligent in permitting aid to Villa and other bandits to cross the border and in failing to deport Mexican consolrators to be dealt with by the Mexican Government.

Mr. Cabrera sent from the Hotel McAlpin the following written statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The statement appearing under a Washington date line, purporting to be from me, was not issued by me or given out with my knowledge or consent.

All statements issued or which I may issue will appear signed by me.

LUIS CABRERA.

Regardless of what his personal attitude might be, the Mexican Commissioner said, he would not, in view of his official position, issue a statement of the character of that of the news bureau while negotiations were pending between the two Governments. He declared that the bureau would be instructed not to give out further statements as coming from him unless they bore his signature.

A representative of the Mexican News Bureau conferred with the Mexican members of the joint body in Atlantic City recently. Mr. Cabrera added, and probably carried back to Washington the impression that the Mexican Commissioners thought the United States should adopt a firmer attitude toward anti-Carranza propagandists.

Mr. Cabrera left New York early yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia, and later will go on to Atlantic City to resume the conferences of the commission, which are expected to continue today. Alberto Pani and Ignacio Bonillas, the two other Mexican Commissioners, who were at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday, refused to discuss the statement attributed to Mr. Cabrera.

WILSON BROKE FAITH, CARRANZA DECLARES

Obregon and Others Also Quoted in The Outlook as Attacking the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—An article to be printed in The Outlook in which First Chief Carranza, General Obregon, and other high officers of the Mexican Government are quoted as criticising the Wilson Administration, was made public here today. Among the things said that reflect on President Wilson and his Administration are these:

First Chief Carranza—Wilson has not kept faith with Mexico. President Taft, Secretary Knox, Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, or any one of them could have prevented the assassination of Madero.

Alvaro Obregon, Mexican Secretary of War—Wilson makes too many declarations which have no facts behind them.

General Pablo Gonzales, commanding the Military Division of the South—Wilson's policy is not clear; it is not frank; it is not clean.

Candido Aguilar, Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations—Wilson's policy has made Mexico feel like a man at whom is pointed a loaded and cocked pistol, and who is kept in this uncomfortable and uncertain position for a long and nerve-racking period. If the trigger is to be pulled, the man would prefer to have it done at once, so that the worst would be over quickly.

After quoting several of the high officers of the Carranza Administration, The Outlook article continues:

"Carranza's remarks to The Outlook's representative confirm the statements of the First Chief's subordinates. When asked for his opinion of the recent Mexican policy of the United States, Don Venustiano said:

"'Let us begin at the beginning. Wilson has made many mistakes in his treatment of Mexico, but he inherited a handicap from Taft.

"'In 1913, after my refusal to recognize Huerta following his foul murder of Madero, I got a message from Henry Lane Wilson, who was then the Ambassador of the United States to Mexico. In this message Lane Wilson urged me to abandon my revolution and recognize Huerta, saying that the United States and all European powers had recognized him, and that it would be idle for me to revolt. This, of course, we now know to be false.

"'Later, Mr. Silliman, the American Vice Consul at Saltillo, approached me, saying that Ambassador Wilson wanted to know what I would name as my conditions for suppressing the revolution. The conditions I named were: first, the exile of Huerta, Blanquet, and others who had taken a leading part in the coup d'état against Madero; second, the deliverance of the capital into the hands of men from the three revolutionary States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, and Sonora; third, the convening of Congress for the legitimate election of a President.

"He stopped and smiled, remarking, 'Most of these things have been accomplished since I sent that message to Ambassador Wilson. Yet when he and Huerta received it they laughed at it with derisive scorn.'"

When he was asked why he blamed Taft, Knox, or Ambassador Wilson for the death of Madero, Carranza said, according to The Outlook article:

"'To this extent: That any one of them could have prevented the assassination, for they knew the danger of it (especially Lane Wilson) yet raised not a finger for Madero's protection.'

"'You are sure that Ambassador Wilson knew of the peril threatening the martyred President?

"'I am sure of it yet he did nothing.'"

Carranza spoke of President Wilson's refusal to "tolerate the tyrant Huerta" as a noble act that was "an inspiration to all Latin-American republics." He criticised President Wilson, according to The Outlook interview, for enforcing an embargo that "prevented our much-needed aid from the United States," and this "set back the revolution at least a year and a half."

When Carranza was asked if he would like a loan from this country he said very emphatically:

"No, no, we want no material intervention from the United States. Only your sympathy; that is all we are asking. But lately we have had to complain of very serious interference in our affairs by your Government. We consider the invasion of our country by the forces of General Pershing very wrong and very unfair. We would not have complained much if the American Army had made a quick dash across the border and then withdrawn. But maintaining the expedition in Mexico like a thorn in our side is very unjust and has hurt our Government.

"We cannot make such acts of your President accord with his words of sympathy for us. It is this inconsistent policy of your Government which is responsible for the disfavor in which Americans find themselves held in Mexico today. It seems to us that your President has not kept faith with Mexico."

In conclusion Carranza again expressed gratitude to President Wilson "for understanding that this is a social revolution and for the sympathy which he expressed in his stand against Huerta." The foreign policies of American Presidents, he added, usually had the virtue of consistency. "What we would like from the next American President, whatever his name may be," Carranza is quoted as saying, "is a Mexican policy which will continue sympathy, firmness and consistency."

Secretary Aguilar is quoted as saying that the Mexican people felt that "Wilson's policy has at times been marked by vacillation and double dealing, or at least that his words and his deeds have not always been reconcilable with each other. * * * Mexico would much prefer open and honest hostility to false friendship."

General Obregon said: "Another complaint we have to make against Wilson is that his Government tolerates the secret shipment of munitions to Villa, Zapata, and other Mexican bandits. But the greatest failing of President Wilson is that his acts so seldom coincide with his words."

General Gonzales is quoted as saying: "I cannot reconcile the Pershing expedition with the bombastic and often repeated declarations of President Wilson of his respect and sympathy for Mexico. I wish that President Wilson would be our friend and give proof of his friendship with deeds, or that he would be our enemy and declare open war on us. But he ought not to exasperate us with his policy of double dealing, overwhelming us, on the one hand, with honeyed words and protestations of sympathy, and, on the other protecting our enemies and obstructing the consolidation of our Government."

THREE ACCUSED OF PLOT.

Arizona Men Arrested for Alleged Violation of Neutrality.

NOGALES, Ariz., Oct. 29.—Three men were arrested here yesterday charged with violating the United States neutrality law. They were Guillermo Barnett, Charles Kisselbach, and Eduardo Ramierez, all of the Nogales Hardware Company.

Orders were issued for the arrest of Louis Loos, manager of the company, on the same charge, but he was out of town. Ramierez and Kisselbach gave bond.

Barnett was reported to have been arrested on the Mexican side of the border, and, according to reports received here, he was threatened with execution if he did not tell of the alleged conspiracy.

WOUND KILLS SHANNON.

Sportsman Dies as Result of Accidental Shooting.

William Purdy Shannon, wealthy real estate dealer and sportsman, died yesterday at the home of his uncle, Charles R. Purdy, in Bayport, L. I., as the result of being accidentally shot in the leg Saturday while duck-shooting from a battery in Great South Bay, near Islip.

Mr. Shannon and F. L. Funke of Flushing were about a mile off shore from Islip when the low-lying craft rolled in the waves and shipped a lot of water. As Mr. Funke explained, when Mr. Shannon reached for a gun to pull it out of the wet the hammer struck the side of the boat and the load of shot hit him just below the right knee. Mr. Funke's cries for aid brought a motor boat, in which Mr. Shannon was taken to Bayport. It was because of the unavoidable delay in treating the wound that caused his death, physicians said.

Thomas Edward Erkskine Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Thomas Edward Erkskine, Consul General for Great Britain in New Orleans, died here today of heart failure at the age of 57 years. Mr. Erkskine came to the United States twenty-five years ago. He had served as Consul General in Chicago, St. Louis, and Portland, Ore.

John Sebastian Little Dead.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 29.—John Sebastian Little, former Governor of Arkansas and formerly Congressman from this State for fourteen years, died here today after a long illness. He was first elected to Congress in 1903.

WILL BUILD WAR AEROS.

Submarine Boat Co. In Alliance with Wright-Martin Concern.

The Submarine Boat Corporation, which controls the Holland patents for the construction of under-water vessels, announced yesterday a close working agreement with the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, under which it will manufacture aeroplanes. The Wright-Martin Corporation is a consolidation of the Wright Aeroplane Company, the Glenn L. Martin Aeroplane Company, and the Simplex Automobile Company.

A statement issued yesterday by the Wright-Martin management said that the Submarine Boat Corporation would manufacture its own aeroplanes under license from the Wright-Martin Corporation and would buy its motors from the Wright Corporation. The Wright-Martin Corporation has recently expended $3,000,000 in its plants at New Brunswick, N. J., for the manufacture of aeroplane motors of the Hispano-Suiza type, which will be made in this country under license from the French Government.

The Submarine Boat Corporation has a world-wide organization, which it announces will be adapted to the development of an aeroplane business of wide scope, with special reference to military machines. The announcement of the woking agreement, said that there would be full recognition of the Wright aeroplane patents.

ARRESTED FOR KILLING WIFE

Jealous Husband Accused by Sister-in-Law Who Saw Shooting.

Mrs. Rose Rovner, 25 years, of 1,701 Lexington Avenue, was shot and instantly killed at 8:30 o'clock last night under the viaduct of the New York Central Railroad at 127th Street and Park Avenue, while she was out walking with her sister, Stella Weiss. Benjamin Rovner, 26 years, of 2,228 Seventh Avenue, the woman's husband, was arrested and locked up at the Third Branch Detective Bureau charged with homicide.

The couple, who had two small children, separated several months ago. Mrs. Rovner went to live with her parents, Marcus and Bertha Weiss, 1,701 Lexington Avenue, and the husband returned to his parents' home. Three months ago she summoned him before the Domestic Relations Court for non-support, and Magistrate Koenig placed Rovner on probation for a year.

The young woman told her parents that her husband was annoying her and was jealous.

Fur Sets

Fox, Ermine, Kolinsky and other suitable furs

Revillon Frères

5th Avenue at 53d Street

American Surety Bldg.

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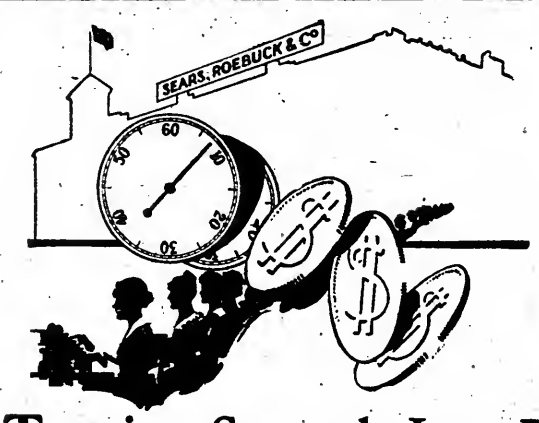

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These machines are used for writing orders, one at a time. They were purchased just for one reason.

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The office-appliance world was astonished to learn that Sears, Roebuck and Company had purchased Elliott-Fisher Billing Machines for writing ***single*** copies of their orders. The purchase was made after one of the longest and severest competitive production tests ever held in the office-appliance field.

Get the complete data about this interesting installation. Telephone "Cortland 7382," or write to Elliott-Fisher Co., Room 404-5-6 Astor House Building, 217 Broadway.

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A way to relieve yourself of Indigestion

Sip Man-a-cea Water with each meal. Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

MAN-A-CEA

ADVERTISEMENT.

Are you having trouble

with your skin?

If you have some irritating, burning sleep-destroying trouble, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap and see how quickly the itching stops and the trouble disappears.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. For samples, free, write to Dept. 3-R Resinol, Baltimore, Md. *Remember that—*

Resinol makes sick skins well

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Any man who does not know Arnheim values is doing himself an injustice when he buys clothes.

If you will call and see our $25 assortment of suitings and overcoatings, you will at once see what we mean.

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Write, call or phone for samples and style suggestions.

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Applications received at Room 1406, Municipal Building, to November 8 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: 4, Experience; 4; Technical, 6. Requirements: One year's experience in searching and examining titles of real property either with title companies, lawyers, or in other conveyancing offices, or equivalent experience. Certifications will also be made from this list for Junior Title Examiner; salary $900 to $1,320. Minimum age, 21 years. For further particulars see

"THE CITY RECORD,"
published daily, or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

tea-

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LIPTON'S

That time we said something! Maybe so. But it was only because we had the product and the name to say it about—and to back it up.

The creation of this slogan for the great international merchant is fully significant only in its relation to his whole problem of merchandise and selling. And as one element in our co-operative work with his organization. Particularly during these past years, when general adverse conditions in the world's tea markets have made the protection offered by the name of Lipton doubly important to the consumer.

The consumer has had to pay more for many brands of tea; and where retail prices were maintained, as often as not she has had to face a slump in quality. And in nearly every case the advertising of such brands either "went dead" or became frankly apologetic.

But Lipton's Tea was not advanced in price; its high quality was maintained; and we kept on advertising Lipton's Tea.

That Sir Thomas Lipton is the world's greatest grower of tea, as well as the head of a world-wide sales organization—that he was sure of Lipton-quality from his own tea estates in Ceylon—this may have had something to do with his decision to maintain retail prices at normal and quality at highest.

But beyond all this was the foresight that convinced him it was good business to keep on advertising Lipton's Tea to the consumer and to the trade; advertising its quality, and, above all, advertising "no advance in prices on Lipton's Tea."

That Lipton's Tea has had two of the greatest years in its history is not a subject for surprise. It was inevitable, because it was sound merchandising. And sound merchandising is as much a feature of the Lipton business as the label on the product.

Sound in their judgment; frankly but constructively critical; co-operative in the best sense of that much abused word—association with such a client is ideal for the advertising agency.

Our work with Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., has been distinguished by appreciation of the value of an advertising agency as an integral part of their organization.

Which is the relationship we aim at with every client we serve.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; mild temperature; gentle variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,465. .... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

AMERICANS LOST IN BRITISH VESSEL SUNK BY U-BOAT

Steamship Marina, Torpedoed Off Ireland, Had 49 Horse-tenders from United States.

34 OF THE 104 ABOARD SAVED

Consul Sends Lansing Report That No Warning Was Given, but Says This Is 'Provisional.'

7 AMERICANS ON OTHER SHIP

Escape After Rowanmore Is Shelled —Washington Cables for Exact Facts of the Attacks.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 31.—The British steamships Marina and Rowanmore have been torpedoed and sunk by German submarines off the Irish Coast. There were 49 Americans in the Marina's crew, and of these some, it is believed, have lost their lives. There were seven Americans on the Rowanmore, but all were saved.

Only 34 members of the Marina's crew of 104 have been picked up and landed at Crookhaven, Ireland. This report followed an early dispatch to Lloyd's saying that a steamer anchored off Crookhaven had signaled that she had picked up the shipwrecked crew of the Marina.

Wesley Frost, Consul at Queenstown, has sent word to the American Embassy that the Marina had been torpedoed without warning. He is now procuring affidavits from survivors.

A private telegram received at the American Consulate from Crookhaven said that several Americans were drowned when the steamship was torpedoed.

In reply to inquiry from the American Embassy, the Admiralty stated that there were forty-nine Americans in the crew of the Marina. The Admiralty added that the Marina was torpedoed, but that it had not been ascertained whether warning was given. The Admiralty says the Marina was not under Government charter.

The Marina, which was outward bound, was torpedoed twice and broke in two. It is reported that men were drowned while attempting to lower boats.

Consul Frost also sent word to the American Embassy yesterday of the sinking of the Rowanmore on the 26th. Seven Americans, including five Filipinos, were on board the vessel. Several of them have given Mr. Frost affidavits stating that a submarine shelled lifeboats while they were being lowered and after they were clear of the ship, but without causing loss of life.

The Marina of the Donaldson Line, which has been engaged in transatlantic service, was a vessel of 5,241 tons gross, built at Glasgow in 1900. She was last reported as having arrived at Glasgow on Oct. 10, after having sailed from Newport News on Sept. 21.

The Rowanmore, belonging to the Johnston Line, had a gross tonnage of 10,320. She was last reported as having arrived at Liverpool from Baltimore on Oct. 5, and cleared from the British port on Oct. 13.

PARTIAL REPORT TO LANSING.

Story That U-Boat Sank Marina 'Without Warning' Is 'Provisional.'

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—News of the destruction off the Irish coast by German submarines of the British freight steamships, Marina and Rowenmere, both of them having Americans in the crew, was received by the State Department today in cablegrams from Consul Wesley Frost at Queenstown. This is a summary of Frost's dispatch concerning the Marina, as given out by the department:

The British horse transport Marina, with a mixed crew of British and Americans, was reported sunk without warning by German submarine gunfire at 3 P. M., Oct. 28, 100 miles west of Cape Clear in an official report received at the State Department today from Consul Frost at Queenstown. Thirty-four of the crew of 104 have been landed at Crookhaven, while seventy others, presumably those in Boats 1 and 3, are missing. Consul Frost says his information so far is merely "provisional."

Mr. Frost sent two cablegrams concerning the sinking of the Rowanmore. The first read:

Furness freighter Rowanmore, bound from Baltimore for Liverpool with a mixed cargo, was attacked by a German submarine at 8:45 A. M. Oct. 26, 140 miles west-southwest of Cape Clear. After fifty minutes' attempt to escape, the Rowanmore's steering gear was shot away. Master stopped and signaled he was abandoning ship. The submarine continued shelling her and shelled boats after the latter were clear. No casualties.

The second cablegram was as follows:

Submarine shelled Rowanmore and at 11:30 torpedoed her. Vessel did not sink until 2:40. Crew landed at Bantry at 10 A. M. of the 27th. There were seven Americans on board, of whom five are Filipinos. The other two, intelligent Americans, were George Murphy of 740 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, and Albert Sessler of 42 Sharon Street, Boston.

Secretary Lansing refused today to discuss the Marina and Rowanmore cases, beyond saying that what had happened was a question of fact, and that no action would be taken until the facts were obtained and analyzed. Although Consul Frost stated that the Marina was sunk by gunfire without warning, he was careful to say that his information was to be regarded as "provisional." In view of this it was impossible for officials to accept as final or accurate the preliminary statement that the Marina was sunk without warning.

Secretary Lansing has directed the embassy at London to make careful investigation of the circumstances of the sinking of the two vessels. Pending receipt of this information Secretary Lansing will suspend judgment.

If the Marina was sunk by submarine gunfire without warning, the incident will be regarded by the Washington Government as a serious departure from the pledges given by the German Government.

There is nothing to show whether the Marina was endeavoring to escape. If sunk by gunfire while in flight it would not be regarded as a violation of Germany's pledges.

The question as to what constitutes a warning is likely to be raised if the

Continued on Page 2.

THE DEUTSCHLAND LOST AT SEA, BASLE HEARS

Swiss Report Says Merchant Submarine Disappeared on Her Second Voyage.

GENEVA, Oct. 30, (via Paris.)—The National Zeitung of Basle prints the following concerning the German submarines Bremen and Deutschland:

"Both the Bremen and the Deutschland have been lost—either captured or sunk. The Bremen never reached the United States nor returned. The Deutschland during her second trip across the Atlantic in September under the name Weser also disappeared. The submarine U-53 was sent in search of the vessels, but found no traces of them.

"The loss of the two commercial submarines has not been officially admitted."

U-BOAT ATTACK COST LIVES OF 200 GREEKS

Submarine Said to Have Attacked the Angheliki Without Warning—Athens to Protest.

ATHENS, Oct. 29, (via London, Oct. 30.)—The torpedoing of the Greek steamer Angheliki on Saturday, near Piraeus, with many Greeks aboard, was carried out without warning, it is said here. This action is believed to indicate that since the capture of Constanza the German submarines have obtained a new supply of petrol, enabling them to resume operations in the Mediterranean.

Greek naval officers are particularly bitter that the attack seems to have been made within Greek territorial waters, only a few miles from Salamis, where a formidable allied fleet has been stationed since Sept. 1.

The loss of life is now said to reach 200, although the full number aboard the Angheliki is not known. (Early reports said the vessel carried 350 recruits for the Saloniki national army.)

The submarine, it is further announced, warned ships endeavoring to rescue the Greeks, to keep off.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens says:

"The Greek Government will protest to Germany against the sinking of the steamer Angheliki. The labor unions at Piraeus have decided to strike unless they are guaranteed against the sinking of Greek vessels."

ATHENS, Oct. 29, (via London, Oct. 30.)—The Patris, which supports the Provisional Government set up by former Premier Venizelos, published this morning several documents which it characterized as revelations regarding the attitude of the Greek Government at the time of the Bulgarian and German occupation of Northeastern Greece. Included in the documents is the text of messages sent by the Minister of War, the newspaper says, ordering surrender to the Germans and Bulgarians of Fort Rupel, near Demir-Hissar.

Former Premier Skouloudis, who was then at the head of the Government, said to The Associated Press correspondent:

"Resistance by Greece to the Germans and Bulgarians at that moment would have been ridiculous. As long as the Government had decided to remain neutral, all we could do was to obtain written guarantees for the return of the forts and their contents to Greece, for the safeguarding of private property, &c. By giving up Fort Rupel without resistance we obtained such guarantees. If the Central Powers have not kept the terms of the written guarantees, it is not the fault of the Greek Government. What more could we have gained by resisting?"

REPEL RUSSIAN ATTACKS.

Germans, with Artillery Fire, Break Up Massed Rushes.

BERLIN, Oct. 30, (by wireless to Sayville).—Massed attacks of Russian infantry in Volhynia yesterday, following unusually violent artillery preparation, broke down under the German fire, the War Office announced today. The announcement follows:

A Russian attack in massed formation, prepared for by the heaviest use of shells, was launched west of Pustonyty. A short time later an attack was made east of Szelzov (Volhynia). Both attacks failed with heavy losses before our fire.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30.—The bulletin issued from General Headquarters today reads:

Western (Russian) front—No event of importance occurred.

TURKS LOSE SIX VILLAGES.

Russians in Persia Win New Victory—Skirmishes in Caucasus.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30.—The following was issued by General Headquarters today:

Caucasian Front.—In the region west of Petrakolai, Tchukhur, and Norshen, north of Bitlis, our scouting parties have been engaged in successful skirmishes.

In the direction of Hamadan, Persia, the enemy was driven out of the villages of Akhmetabab, Inlilbachi, Tphtepe, Hatamabad, Viand, and Mazre.

BOELKE KILLED BY A BRITON

Kaiser Deeply Impressed by Death of Noted Airman.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Captain Boelke, the noted German aviator, whose death was reported yesterday in news agency dispatches from Amsterdam based on a Berlin message, is said by the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent to have been brought down by a British aviator east of Cambrai. A Cologne message brought this news, it is stated.

Captain Boelke's death, adds the correspondent, was announced by Emperor William at a luncheon given on Saturday at Castle Bellevue by the Emperor to Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The news, it is said, made a deep impression, especially upon the Emperor, who had seen the aviator a few days previously on the western front.

Delicious Deerfoot Farm Sausage Come to you fresh from the Farm, wrapped in pound parchment packages.—Advt.

FRANCE DYING, HINDENBURG SAYS

Will Have No Soldiers Left if She Continues the War Much Longer.

WEST FRONT UNBREAKABLE

Allies Would Have to Attack for 30 Years to Accomplish Such a Success.

RUSSIA'S PLIGHT BAD, TOO

And Rumania's End Is Near, He Tells Austrian Writer — Ludendorf Approves His Predictions.

BERLIN, Oct. 30, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The situation is as good as possible, and all will be well, also, in the future."

Thus Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Chief of the German General Staff, described the present war situation to a representative of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, whom he received at headquarters in the presence of Gneral von Ludendorf, First Quartermaster General.

As to the duration of the war, Field Marshal von Hindenburg said:

"That depends upon our enemies. Prophesying does not pay; during a war one had better leave it alone. It is possible that the year 1917 will bring battles which will decide the war. However, I do not know, and nobody knows. I only know that we will fight this war to a final decision."

General von Ludendorf here added: "We do not think of peace. We are absolutely decided to continue the war, as is shown with sufficient clearness by the measures of the allied [Teutonic] army commands."

West Front Firm as a Rock.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg further said:

"It is nonsense if they tell you that I intend to shorten my front in the west. I never thought of it. Why should I do it? The front in the west stands as firm as a rock, and if our enemies, by gigantic use of artillery, here and there gain a little terrain, they shall never break through. In order to do this they would still have to attack for thirty years, provided they had enough men."

This interview with the Chief of Staff was given out today by the Overseas News Agency for publication. It continues:

The correspondent in turn reported to Field Marshal von Hindenburg on the general feeling in Austria-Hungary, declaring it was one of confidence and satisfaction, but that, as everywhere, the end of the war was wished for. The Field Marshal replied:

"That we all wish; understand this well. The Austro-Hungarian people have accomplished their full duty during this war, and have made all the heavy sacrifices which were necessary. But still new sacrifices must be made, lest those already made have been made in vain."

General von Ludendorf interjected:

"Tell your Austrian friends that there is only one efficient means for ending the war: a firm will to end the war by victory. Every soldier and all others must work together; they must realize that no way but war leads to peace. Munitions are not all; not grenades, but the morale of the troops brings the final decision, and the morale of the German and Austro-Hungarian troops is superior to that of all our adversaries. Nevertheless, munitions mean very much in this war. At a previous visit the Field Marshal told you: 'The main thing is discipline.' That is true. Discipline is based on the complete education of every individual man."

Asked whether there was any chance that the war would be culminated by a decisive blow, General von Ludendorf said: "Perhaps. The trend of events must show this. I prefer to make no statement."

As to whether the Russian masses will be exhausted, Field Marshal von Hindenburg replied:

"They are already becoming so: the Russian Army commanders have charged themselves with that. There is no doubt also that new masses will grow up in Russia. But that makes no difference. We, too, have enough men. Germany has a profusion of reserves, and in Austria-Hungary the reserves are by no means exhausted. We never were afraid of the Russian numerical strength. We know no numerical superiority."

Danger Exists Only for the Weak.

General von Ludendorf, taking up the subject, said: "Numerical superiority and danger exist only for the weak. Who objects against fate ought better to object against himself. A firm will commands fate. There is no blind fate."

Field Marshal von Hindenburg then continued:

"The new Russian armies are as good and as bad as the former. The main quality of the Russian soldier is blind obedience. He makes no progress of a military kind. Only the Russian artillery has become more efficient on account of instruction by French and Japanese officers, who partly command. But our artillery remains superior. During a certain period the Russians had more munitions than they formerly had. Their munitions supplies have now become diminished because of the end of importation by way of Archangel and Vladivostok."

The correspondent asked whether, in the opinion of the Chief of Staff, the termination of the war was only possible in the East, to which Field Marshal von Hindenberg replied:

"People don't know what nonsense they talk. One does a great injustice to an army commander by attributing to him a program. He certainly has in his head a plan of war, a general view of war, but there is no prepared pro-

Continued on Page 2.

Kaiser Names von Stein as War Minister; Sends His Predecessor to the West Front

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—Lieut. Gen. von Stein has been appointed War Minister by the Emperor, says an official announcement from Great Headquarters.

General von Stein, who at the beginning of the war was Quartermaster General, achieved great popularity through the laconic war bulletins bearing his signature, proclaiming the rapid succession of victories to the German arms in the early stages of the war. Latterly he was commander of the Fourteenth Army Corps on the west front.

General von Stein succeeds Lieut. Gen. Wild von Hohenborn, who is placed in command of an army corps on the west front.

The announcement explains that the change was deemed necessary because the increasing volume of requirements of the armies in the field demanded that the Minister at home, who is responsible for military measures, must have thorough experience as an army commander, so that he may be qualified to judge of these requirements.

General von Stein was appointed to the command of the Fourteenth Reserve Army Corps in September, 1914, after having served as Quartermaster General. As late as two months ago he was in command of troops in the Somme sector of the German front in France, apparently in the neighborhood of Thiepval.

General Wild von Hohenborn was made Quartermaster General in January, 1915, and was appointed Minister of War to succeed General von Falkenhayn a few days later. Before his appointment as Quartermaster General he saw considerable service as a division commander with the German army in Flanders.

SEES PROSPERITY LONG AFTER WAR

H. P. Davison Expects Vast Trade with Great Britain and France to Continue.

FAVORS UNSECURED LOANS

Allied Nations' Bonds as Sure to be Paid as Those of Our Own Government, He Says.

Henry P. Davison, a member of J. P. Morgan & Co., who went abroad two months ago, to be joined in London later by Mr. Morgan, for the purpose of talking over with British and French authorities the part that the United States is playing in the provision of money and munitions, although interviewed on his return to New York on Sunday, replied to a number of requests for further impressions of the war situation yesterday by writing a statement.

Wall Street was inclined to read things into the statement that were not down in black and white. Mr. Davison's estimate of the credit position of France and Great Britain, and his reference to the probable feelings of citizens of this country if the United States were asked to secure Government bonds by collateral, were taken as a suggestion that future loans placed here by the French and British should be straight Government obligations. The $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan is the only large piece of foreign financing that has been accomplished without collateral security. Discussions of the new Russian financing, which has been pending for some months, have turned on the possibility of making that a straight Government loan.

Mr. Davison's statement in full follows:

"My trip to Europe, from which I returned to my office this morning, was made for the purpose of discussing munitions and finance with the authorities in London and Paris. I also hoped that I might form something of an opinion of the military situation from personal observation, and this I was given ample opportunity to do. After spending three days in Paris I was informed that arrangements had been made for me to visit the front, so I started at once, going first to Verdun and then along the line to the French and British sections of the Somme. Being under the direction of the military authorities I had the privilege not only of thoroughly viewing the operations and studying the organization of both armies, but also of meeting the Generals, their staffs and the other officers and men down through the line.

Impressed by Allied Armies.

"It is futile to attempt to describe the impressions gained from such an experience. No one can have the slightest conception of the magnitude of the organization and undertaking without personally being on the ground, and one cannot but be profoundly impressed with the personnel of both armies, and therefore better understand and appreciate the reasons for the marked change seen and felt throughout both England and France. When I visited these countries about a year ago, there was no question in the minds of the people as to their ultimate success; now their attitude is not alone one of confidence, but also one of deep satisfaction in having at last found themselves as to munitions, organization and men all showing the finest spirit imaginable throughout the entire line. The best proofs of this are their achievements since the first of July.

"It is interesting to note that however perfectly equipped they may be, and however successful their offensive has been, there is every evidence that the Allies, co-operating and harmonized as one nation, apparently have no idea of abating in the slightest degree their purpose of providing for all possible future needs.

"When in France I also availed myself of the opportunity afforded to acquaint myself with the financial and industrial situation and visit some of the munition plants, the development of which in so brief a period seems little short of marvelous. While I have for many years appreciated the financial strength of France, perhaps nothing on my trip impressed me more than the evidences, under these circumstances, of that country's great capacity and wealth. Even considering her wealth, her army, the wonderful adaptability of her people and her national spirit, one must marvel at what she has accomplished since August, 1914, and how to her almost in reverence.

"Great Britain, with her 'contemptible little army' of about 250,000 men, as it was styled two and a quarter years ago, but with a force now numbering between four and five million men equipped and trained, also has spared no effort developing her manufacturing resources. Certainly history records no parallel to the achievements of Great Britain and France in this regard.

"Events have moved so rapidly in the last two years that we are apt to forget that Great Britain and France have for a long time been the two principal investing countries of the world. An analysis of their wealth shows the most amazing results. Take Great Britain, for instance. It is estimated that just prior to the war the investment of her people in securities representing property outside of England was $20,000,000,000—twenty thousand million dollars. This foreign investment is, of course, natural by reason of the limited area of England, thus compelling her people to seek outside investments. I doubt if prior to the war the aggregate of the investments held in the United States in securities representing property outside of the country would exceed two hundred and fifty million dollars. In July, 1914, the United States

Continued on Page 7.

OHIO GIVES HUGHES A WARM WELCOME

Big Night Meeting in Columbus Caps Day of Campaigning in Industrial Towns.

RIDICULES WILSON SPEECH

Candidate Says President Cast Slurs at Courts—Talks Protective Tariff to Workingmen.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 30. — Charles E. Hughes received a demonstration here tonight which Republican leaders proclaimed the turning point in the national campaign. They said there never had been anything like it before in Ohio, and called it the answer to the assertion that Ohio would be found in the Democratic column.

Republicans poured into Columbus all day from miles around, and tonight joined in a parade of not less than 20,000 persons. According to schedule, Mr. Hughes was to speak at Memorial Hall at 8 o'clock, but at 9:15 he was still at the Neil House reviewing the marchers. It was estimated that at least 100,000 other persons were in the crowds that clogged the streets. Waiting in Memorial Hall were 6,000 more, and in the adjacent streets three or four times that number listened to local orators and waited for an opportunity to shout for Hughes.

The city was ablaze with fireworks and red fire, and the marchers carried torches. There were scores of bands. The leaders said they had not expected so great a welcome. Mr. Hughes himself was amazed. For nearly an hour and a half he reviewed the parade; then while marchers were still going by he hurried to the hall.

His automobile plowed its way through a great throng in front of the hotel and in the streets leading to the hall five blocks away. Three times the chauffeur tried to get to the side entrance and three times he had to change his course because no alley could be found. Mr. Hughes stood in the automobile waving his hat. Finally a way into the building was opened.

Mr. Hughes entered the hall shortly before 10 o'clock. The crowd, which had been waiting for him four hours, rose and gave a great shout.

Mr. Hughes opened his address with a tribute to the late President McKinley, who was a product of Ohio. He repeated his declaration in behalf of an American Administration unswerved by foreign machinations, promised to be the President of all the people if elected, and launched into a derisive attack upon President Wilson for his address last Saturday—"Wilson Day"—at Shadow Lawn, utterances received with applause.

When Mr. Hughes left the hall he received another demonstration. He told the crowd he could not make an extended talk in the open air because of the condition of his voice.

All branches of the Republican Party were represented at the meeting in the hall. Arthur L. Garford, a former Progressive, spoke while the crowd was waiting for Hughes, and predicted that all of the Progressives would vote for Hughes.

Sees a Slur at the Courts.

"The other day," Mr. Hughes said, "our opponents had a little festival of self-glorification. They did themselves the highest honors they could bestow. They celebrated the birth of freedom. They had emancipated, they said, pretty much everything and everybody. Finding no lesser praise to be adequate, they finally described themselves as 'the generous forces of the age and of the world.' For these, they say, will be thrown back in discouragement and confusion in the event of their defeat. They say, in effect, that if a majority of my fellow-countrymen elect me humanity will be routed.

"This delicate tribute to my own endeavors I keenly appreciate. The eulogy needed only one further touch, and that was to celebrate the policy that led to the slaughter at Vera Cruz and Carrizal. These, I suppose, would be regarded by the 'generous forces of the age' as peace parties; and in the same whimsical domain of topsy-turvydom the Underwood and Adamson bills may be hailed as the guardians of American enterprise and of American labor.

"We are told that the business and the life of the country have been put upon a new footing. This is true. And it is a very slippery footing.

"We are told that business men have been delivered 'from a nervous fear of the courts.' I think our opponents are in the habit of their reckoning. It is not nervous fear of the courts that troubles American business, but a wholesome dread of vague legislation, of two-faced laws passed by compromising lawmakers intended to mean one thing to one group and quite another to another group, of efforts to secure the votes of this or that group at the expense of the principles of our institutions—it is these which give rise to the anxieties of honest business, and not the terror of the institutions which administer justice and maintain the stability of the country.

"It is no time to cast slurs at the

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PRESIDENT DENIES LODGE'S CHARGE; NO POSTSCRIPT TO LUSITANIA NOTE 'EVER WRITTEN OR CONTEMPLATED BY ME'

President Wilson's Formal Denial of the Charge; No Postscript Ever Written or Contemplated

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 30.—President Wilson made public tonight the following telegram denying the charge of Senator Lodge that a postscript or amendment to the first Lusitania note had been contemplated, which would convey the impression that its contents were not to be taken too seriously:

Mr. Walter Lippmann, 605 West 184th Street, New York City:

In reply to your telegram, let me say that the statement made by Senator Lodge is untrue. No postscript or amendment of the Lusitania note was ever written or contemplated by me except such changes as I myself inserted which strengthened and emphasized the protest. It was suggested, after the note was ready for transmission, that an intimation be conveyed to the German Government that a proposal for arbitration would be acceptable, and one member of the Cabinet spoke to me about it, but it was never discussed in Cabinet meeting, and no threat of any resignation was ever made, for the very good reason that I rejected the suggestion after giving it such consideration as I thought every proposal deserved which touched so grave a matter. It was inconsistent with the purpose of the note. The public is in possession of everything that was said to the German Government.

WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Lippmann's Telegram.

The author of the telegram to President Wilson is Jonas Lippmann of 605 West 184th Street, a stump speaker for the President. He gave to THE NEW YORK TIMES early today the text of his telegram to the President, which was as follows:

As a Democratic worker, I wish to know if the charge made by Senator Lodge about the Lusitania note is true.

JONAS LIPPMANN.

Mr. Lippmann said he was highly pleased with the reply, which was complete and satisfactory.

The reply to the telegram was directed by mistake to Walter Lippmann, editor of The New Republic, also a strong supporter of the President. He had sent no telegram to Mr. Wilson.

Ex-Secretary Bryan Adds His Denial

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 30.—William J. Bryan, former Secretary of State, denied here tonight that there was any truth in the story that a postscript had been written to the Lusitania note advising the German Government the strong language of the note should not be taken seriously, and that later the postscript was withdrawn.

"I take it for granted," Mr. Bryan said, "that the President will deal with the matter as he deems wise, if indeed any attention need be paid it after Mr. Breckinridge's denial."

Mr. Bryan would make no further comment except to call attention to the fact that his resignation was not tendered at the time the first Lusitania note; to which the alleged postscript was attached, was written, but at the time the second note was written, which was nearly a month later.

REJECTED ONE PROPOSAL

A Suggestion of Arbitration Came from Cabinet Member.

BRYAN HAD URGED THIS

His Attitude Was Well Known in Washington at the Time.

REST OF CABINET OPPOSED

Lane, Houston, and Garrison Combatted His View—Bryan Satisfied at the Last.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—While President Wilson's telegram addressed to Walter Lippmann of New York denying the charge of Senator Lodge concerning a "postscript" to one of the notes sent to Germany in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania was received in Washington too late tonight to obtain comment in political circles, it is accepted that the denial of the President will be taken as complete and as disposing of the charge that he deleted a postscript from the note only after members of the Cabinet threatened to resign if it was sent to Germany.

Senator Lodge based his story of the postscript on events which he said occurred during the Administration's consideration of the second Lusitania note. The President's denial is taken as intended to cover both the note of May 13 and the note of June 9.

In his original speech, which was made at Brockton, Mass., on Thursday night last, Senator Lodge said:

"On May 13 he [President Wilson] sent his famous 'strict accountability' and 'omit no word or act' note to Germany, signed by Secretary of State Bryan. On June 9, 1915, a second note was sent, much milder than the first, and it was signed by Lansing, Secretary pro tem., Mr. Bryan having resigned the night before. It seemed incredible that Mr. Bryan should sign the first note and refuse to sign the second.

"After the note had been read to the Cabinet and agreed to by all the members, Mr. Wilson added a postscript which I have not seen, because it mysteriously disappeared. In this postscript President Wilson informed the Imperial German Government that the words 'strict accountability' and the other strong phrases in the first note were not to be taken seriously, and ended by agreeing to refer the whole matter to arbitration. This, of course, pleased Mr. Bryan, but it did not please the other members of the Cabinet, who threatened to resign and expose the whole thing. The postscript was removed and Mr. Bryan resigned."

The statement made by Senator Lodge was on the basis of a letter from Professor Bailey of Tufts Medical School, for which Professor Bailey gave Henry Breckinridge, ex-Assistant Secretary of War, as his authority.

What Bryan Proposed.

It was learned today that at the time of the consideration of the second Lusitania note Mr. Bryan not only proposed that Germany should be invited to accept the Bryan peace plan for the settlement of the Lusitania case, this plan providing for a year's breathing spell, during which the two Governments would make an investigation of the differences between them, but contended that the United States Government should warn American citizens not to take passage on belligerent merchant ships.

Mr. Bryan had made his peace plan proposal in connection with the first Lusitania note, but had signed that communication for transmission to Germany after the arbitration suggestion had been rejected by the President.

Reports were in circulation at the time the second note was under consideration by the Cabinet that serious differences had arisen among the President's advisers. Three members of the Cabinet—generally understood to be Secretaries Garrison, Lane, and Houston—insisted that the note should not be toned down to suit the desires of Secretary Bryan. How true these reports were was realized when it was announced that Mr. Bryan's resignation from the Cabinet had been tendered and accepted.

Bryan's Resignation.

In a quarter where there was an intimate knowledge of most of the circumstances connected with the resignation of Mr. Bryan from the Cabinet some of the important details of that historic episode were obtained today.

The most important statement made was that Mr. Bryan would have signed the second Lusitania note as it was transmitted to Germany and remained a member of the Cabinet if certain modifications in it had been made before his resignation was tendered. The note as finally sent, it was said in the quarter mentioned, was satisfactory to Mr. Bryan, who felt that it would not result in a clash between Germany and the United States.

Mr. Bryan saw the final draft before his resignation was accepted. This this is so has been stated by Mr. Bryan's friends. It was felt, however, in the circumstances, that while the modifications made were satisfactory to him the matter of his resignation had already

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LODGE PRESENTS A NEW WITNESS

Produces a Letter from a Boston Man Supporting the Quoting of Breckinridge.

INDORSEMENT FOR BAILEY

Senator Declares Breckinridge's Statement Does Not Specifically Deny the Charge.

Lodge Promises Reply to President Today

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 31. —THE TIMES correspondent reached Senator Lodge by telephone in Fitchburg early this morning and read to him the President's telegram and ex-Secretary Bryan's denial. "Has Garrison issued any statement yet?" asked the Senator through his secretary, and then "Is Mr. Bryan's statement complete?"

Senator Lodge then said he would hold his reply in abeyance until later in the day.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Oct. 30.—Senator Lodge, in the course of a campaign speech, tonight read a letter from John Temple Lloyd Jeffries of Boston, in which the writer said that Henry Breckinridge, former Assistant Secretary of War, had several times made to him remarks similar to those attributed to him by Dr. Charles H. Bailey of Tufts College, concerning the alleged elimination by President Wilson of a weakening postscript from the first Lusitania note to Germany.

A letter from Dr. Bailey regarding a conversation he had with Mr. Breckinridge on the subject was read by Senator Lodge at a public meeting on Saturday night, and the Senator in his address tonight said he presented the letter from Mr. Jeffries "as additional evidence."

The letter follows:

Dear Senator Lodge:

I have noted in Boston papers your remarks connecting President Wilson with a postscript to one of the so-called Lusitania notes. According to the papers you state that the effect of this postscript was to vitiate the force of the note, or purposely to inform the Imperial Government that vigor displayed in earlier parts of the note was designed for Anglo-American consumption solely. According to the press accounts this postscript was added rather

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INSISTS BAILEY IS A FALSIFIER

Breckinridge Says His Lusitania Letter Is the "Product of a Sneak."

WARMLY SUPPORTS WILSON

Confesses He Has Had Differences with the President, but Urges His Re-election.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTEREY, Cal., Oct. 30.—I had expected to maintain silence in this campaign, but circumstances compel me to speak. I will not specify as to Dr. Bailey's utterance further than to reiterate that his letter is the product of a sneak and a falsifier. But the situation does compel me to declare my position on the issues of the campaign which are affected by Bailey's letter.

I favor the re-election of Woodrow Wilson, the continuation in power of the Democratic Party, and the defeat of Charles Evans Hughes and the Republican Party.

I have differed sharply with President Wilson on matters with respect to which I was responsible officially, and accept the logical consequence of that difference. But I utterly oppose the return to power of the party that, in the Congress, submitted to the dictation of an alien interest and voted against the tabling of the McLemore resolution.

I utterly oppose the return to power of the party that in National Convention at Chicago yielded to a combination of bourbon financial and political elements, with an alien conspiracy, to defeat the nomination of the only Republican who really stood forth as the natural opponent of the party in power.

I utterly oppose the return to power of a party that now mouths a phrasal opposition to the eight-hour law as a blow at the integrity of the law and yet five months ago reached up to drag the Supreme Court of the United States, which is the last bulwark of our liberty, down to become the football of politics. Candidate Hughes may yearn for the safetity of the law both in the process of its making by the Legislature and in the process of its interpretation by the court. But when that sanctity interfered with his own political ambition and the possession of the Government by his party, the sanctity of the laws and its isolation from the field of partisan politics were ruthlessly sacrificed.

Personally I am opposed to Supreme Court Judges becoming seekers for further offices. And I don't think the country will suffer from the absence of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge from the leadership of foreign affairs in the Senate. The last speech of his, read by

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gone so far that he did not feel justified in asking the President to permit him to withdraw it.

In this connection a new interpretation was given to a statement made by Mr. Bryan on June 12, 1915, three days after the second Lusitania note was sent to Germany and four days after Mr. Bryan's resignation. In that statement, which was prepared by Mr. Bryan and given to the press, he said that the note had been very much softened but not sufficiently to justify him in asking permission to withdraw his resignation.

This statement has generally been accepted as meaning that the softening process did not go far enough to suit the pacifist views of Mr. Bryan. But from the explanation given today, Mr. Bryan, while he may have been willing to have had the public get another impression, really meant that as his resignation had been tendered he did not feel justified in asking that the President retain him in the Cabinet, although he, Mr. Bryan, was satisfied with the note in the form in which it was transmitted to Germany.

A careful reading of one of the paragraphs of Mr. Bryan's formal statement of June 12, 1915, makes it susceptible of the interpretation given to it in the explanation made today in the informed quarter mentioned. That paragraph reads as follows:

"It is true that I saw the final draft of the note just before my resignation took effect, but it contained an important change. I had no knowledge of this change at the time my resignation was tendered and accepted. This change, while very much softening the note was not, however, sufficient in my judgment to justify me in asking permission to withdraw my resignation."

There is reason to believe, from what was learned today, that Mr. Bryan confided to friends that he would have remained in the Cabinet had the "important change" to which he referred in the paragraph quoted been made in the note before his resignation was offered. Exactly what this change was has never been disclosed in any authoritative way, but from Mr. Bryan's own testimony it was sufficient to meet the views which he urged upon the President and other members of the Cabinet, but which were rejected, an action that caused Mr. Bryan to tender his resignation. But it is clear that Mr. Bryan's proposal that Germany should be invited to arbitrate the sinking of the Lusitania was not embodied in the "important change" to which Mr. Bryan alluded. President Wilson's position was that he could not arbitrate a matter involving human life.

It is clear from President Wilson's telegram to Mr. Lippmann that he never permitted Mr. Bryan's arbitration proposal to get before the Cabinet, but rejected it after personal consideration. The President's telegram also disposes of the charge that members of the Cabinet heard of Mr. Bryan's proposal and threatened to resign if it was incorporated in the Lusitania note. It is supposed that the "one member of the Cabinet who spoke to me about it," to quote the President's words, was Mr. Bryan. At any rate, if it was some other member of the Cabinet "no threat of any resignation was ever made," according to the President's statement to Mr. Lippmann.

LODGE PRESENTS A NEW WITNESS

Continued from Page 1.

surreptitiously and under star chamber proceedings, and was withdrawn only because the few manly members of the Cabinet happened to discover its existence by luck, and naturally threatened to turn the Government upside down.

I assure you, Sir, I deeply regret being drawn into this affair, but I cannot sit idly by and see you called a liar when I know your statements are true. My friend, Major Breckinridge, several times made to me remarks similar to those reported by Professor Bailey. I cannot swear to every minute detail, for my memory is only human, but the general substance of your statement is correct to my personal knowledge.

As I have telegraphed to Major Breckinridge to tell him of my proposed action, and as his remarks were not secret, and as Professor Bailey has already involved the Major, I feel obliged to state that I know your statement is true. With regard to Major Breckinridge, he is one of the finest examples of the American gentleman, and his distinguished family has been famous for its civic spirit in the South for years. His statement is also is unquestionably true beyond any possibility of doubt. Believe me, dear Senator Lodge, yours truly,

JOHN TEMPLE LLOYD JEFFRIES.

"The writer of this letter, Mr. John Jeffries," Senator Lodge said, "is a member of a very well-known family in Boston, a gentleman of honor and the highest character, and well known to me personally. The evidence that Mr. Breckinridge made the statement attributed to him about the postscript, I therefore think cannot be successfully controverted, and if Mr. Breckinridge made the statement it can be absolutely believed.

"Mr. Breckinridge has published one of two telegrams in which he refers to Dr. Bailey and myself in a very angry manner, which is not important, but the characterizes his own conversation which Dr. Bailey reported as 'back-stairs gossip.' He does himself a great injustice by this, because he was a member of the Wilson Administration and a most excellent Assistant Secretary of War. He denies that there was any threat of resignation by Mr. Garrison or others, but he entirely fails to deny the essential point, which was, that the postscript was written and that he and Mr. Garrison saw it. Mr. Garrison said yesterday in Washington: 'I am not being interviewed on any subject; I have no statement of any kind to make.'

"So that he also refuses to deny the existence of the postscript, which he certainly would have done if it had been a mere fabrication by Dr. Bailey. Dr. Bailey is a gentleman of the highest character, standing, and veracity. I have no doubt that he stated the conversation in substance with absolute truth."

CALLS IT A SECOND NOTE.

Jersey City Man Has a New Version—Tumulty's Explanation.

George C. Warren, Jr. of Jersey City yesterday joined in the controversy over the first Lusitania note, started by Senator Lodge. Attention was directed to Mr. Warren by a statement on the controversy issued by the Republican National Committee. The committee's statement quoted Mr. Warren as saying that he was able to confirm the statement by Senator Lodge. Mr. Warren lives at 94 Kensington Avenue, Jersey City, and is a candidate for elector on the Jersey Republican ticket.

"The real facts concerning Mr. Bryan's resignation had not been made public before," Mr. Warren said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last night, "and just at the present time I do not think it best to give the source of my information on the subject, but I can say that it came to me directly from an absolutely unimpeachable source—from a member of President Wilson's official family.

"It wasn't really a postscript to the Lusitania note that was to be sent to Berlin, but an additional note in which Ambassador Gerard was instructed to convey to the German Government the information that the note had been written solely for American consumption. Secretary Bryan signed the first note on condition that the second should be sent.

"The second note was actually written, and got as far as the telegraph office before it was recalled. It was the President's Secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, who prevented its being forwarded to Ambassador Gerard. He realized the political danger to his chief of such a message, and went to Lindley M. Garrison, then Secretary of War.

"Mr. Tumulty urged Mr. Garrison to exert his influence with the President to prevent the sending of the message, and Mr. Garrison said that he had no influence, but directed the Secretary to Postmaster General Burleson. The Postmaster General went to see the President, but Mr. Wilson did not agree. He urged that the American people did not want war, were opposed to getting into war, and that the course laid down in his instructions to Ambassador Gerard was in accordance with the feelings of the country. This argument satisfied Postmaster General Burleson, who withdrew his objection.

"Mr. Tumulty, however, continued to object very strenuously upon the ground that such instruction would be a fatal political error. Mr. Tumulty then sought Mr. Lansing, who at that time was a counselor of the State Department. Mr. Lansing saw Mr. Tumulty's point at once and agreed with him, and Lansing and Tumulty went back to the President and succeeded in convincing him of the importance of withdrawing the supplemental instruction to Ambassador Gerard. It was when Mr. Bryan was informed definitely that this instruction to Mr. Gerard had been withheld that he resigned as Secretary of State."

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 30.—Secretary Tumulty's attention was called tonight to the statement from the Republican National Committee that George C. Warren, Jr., of Jersey City, had joined in the Lusitania controversy and had said that his information came from a member of the President's official family.

Secretary Tumulty said that he did not recall Mr. Warren. He authorized the statement, however, that he had learned that a clause suggesting arbitration was to be proposed by a member of the Cabinet, and that he had apprised the President of this. He said that he did not go to any member of the Cabinet about this matter, and that he had at no time discussed it with any one outside the official circle.

INSISTS BAILEY IS A FALSIFIER

Continued from Page 1.

me, and delivered several months ago, was a decidedly unpatriotic and inexcusable outburst of sectional passion. He was trying to inflame the people of New England against the South because of financial legislation which makes the North pay more income tax than the South because there are more rich men in the North than the South.

He seemed not to know the war is over. Now his partisanship leads him to an unheroic effort to cripple his Government in the conduct of its foreign affairs for a passing political advantage. If his desire is to weaken his country in its negotiations with foreign Governments let him take up his residence abroad where his program of defamation can be direct. And he might carry Dr. Bailey with him without inducing a national calamity.

The Democratic Party is the party of the people. Sometimes it is wrong. Some day it may even destroy the nation. But it will be because the nation has been corrupted. Personally I prefer my lot to be with the people, and if necessary to go down with them, rather than to abdicate Democracy to the guardianship of a voting trust of special interests.

HENRY BRECKINRIDGE.

SAN MATEO, Cal., Oct. 30.—When Henry Breckinridge, who arrived here tonight from Del Monte, was informed that President Wilson had described as untrue the statement made by Senator Lodge regarding the Lusitania note, he said:

"Since the President has denied Senator Lodge's statement, I shall have nothing more to say about it."

FRENCH WIN AND LOSE IN SOMME FIGHTING

Take German Trenches Northwest of Sailly, but Cede Ground South of the River.

GERMANS' ATTACKS FURIOUS

They Finally Gain a Foothold in La Maisonette Buildings Southwest of Peronne.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—French troops north of the Somme made new gains in the Sailly-Saillisel district last night, capturing a system of German trenches northwest of the village.

At the same time the Germans made several severe attacks south of the Somme, between Biaches and the La Maisonnette region. By means of their last attempt they obtained a footing in some of the Maisonnette Farm buildings, according to the admission of the French War Office bulletin today.

On the Verdun front the artillery fighting was less severe near Douaumont, and there was no infantry action in that locality.

Rheims was bombarded violently, and some civilians were killed.

The day report of the French War Office reads:

North of the Somme our troops carried a system of enemy trenches northwest of Sailly-Saillisel. Another operation, boldly carried out, enabled us to advance to the east in the direction of Saillisel. About sixty prisoners remained in our hands.

South of the Somme the Germans last night multiplied their attacks, which were preceded by an intense bombardment against our positions from Biaches to south of La Maisonnette. The enemy, who was repulsed several times with severe losses, succeeded during his last attempt, which was extremely violent, in penetrating some elements of our first line trench north of La Maisonnette, and in gaining a foothold in the buildings of that town.

All efforts of the Germans to drive us from Hill 97 failed under our fire.

On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery struggle continues on the front as a whole. It is, however, less violent in the region of Douaumont. There was no infantry action.

Everywhere else the night was calm. In accordance with their usual habit, in order to avenge their defeat at Verdun, the Germans directed a violent bombardment against Rheims. There were a few victims among the civilian population.

The night report of the French War Office says:

South of the Somme artillery fighting continued in the region of La Maisonnette. There was no infantry action.

On the Verdun front there were only bombardments, which were especially violent in the sectors of Haudromont, Douaumont, the Fumin Wood, and Lechenois.

Bad weather still hampers the operations on the whole of the front.

The day report of the British War Office reads:

Heavy rain continues to fall. There is nothing to report from our front south of the Ancre.

During the night we conducted two successful raids on enemy trenches west of Wytschaete and east of Boesinghe, taking prisoners and inflicting considerable damage.

Enemy working parties were bombed by us in the neighborhood of La Bassée Canal and suffered many casualties.

The night report of the British War Office says:

There is nothing to report from our front south of the Ancre. During the day we bombarded Beaumont-Hamel, and there was considerable shelling in the Hebuterne and Auchy areas.

Berlin Reports Gain.

BERLIN, Oct. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—British troops, attacking the German lines on the Somme front between Les Boeufs and Morval, succeeded in gaining some ground from the Germans, the War Office announced today. The bulletin adds that south of the Somme, French positions from La Maisonnette Farm to Biaches were stormed by German troops after successful artillery preparation. The farm itself was taken by the Germans in the attack, during which 412 prisoners, including 15 officers, were captured.

The statement reads:

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Many places on the front north of the Somme were under hostile fire, to which we responded vigorously.

The enemy, during an attack from the Les Boeufs-Morval line, succeeded in enlarging his penetration of our most advanced trench east of Les Boeufs for a small distance to the south. At all points where the enemy was able to advance through our curtain of fire he was sanguinarily repulsed.

On the south bank of the Somme: La Maisonnette Farm and French positions, extending thence to Biaches, were stormed in a brisk attack by infantry regiment No. 359, composed of Berlin and Brandenburg troops. The attack was efficiently prepared by the artillery, splendidly assisted by the observations of airmen. Prisoners to the number of 412, among whom were 15 officers, were brought in.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: On the northeast front of Verdun the artillery duels continue.

At the War Office today it was declared that the statement in the French official communication that on Oct. 24 French airplanes fought twenty engagements, in which three German machines were shot down in the vicinity of Verdun was absolutely untrue. On Oct. 24, military authorities are quoted by the Overseas News Agency as saying, not a single German airplane was shot down or damaged.

ACCUSED BY LIEBKNECHT.

In Fierce Arraignment He Says German Government Started War.

The Zurich Socialist paper Volksrecht publishes the text of the letter written by Liebknecht which was submitted to the Reichstag Committee during his trial. As reproduced in England by The Manchester Guardian it reads:

"To the Royal Council of War in Berlin:

"At the hearing of the inquiry into my case, I want to lay stress on the following points:

"1. The German government, as it is at present constituted, is only an instrument for the oppression and the exploitation of the working classes, both inwardly and outwardly. It serves the interests of the junkers, of capitalism, and of imperialism. It is the unscrupulous representative of the policy of conquest, and by reason of its armaments it has been the principal instrument in bringing about the present war.

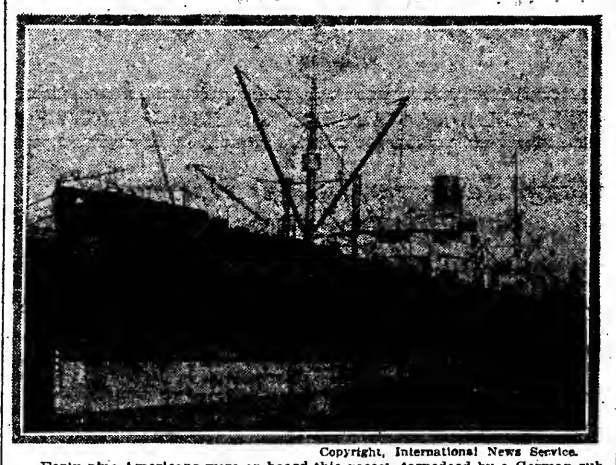
"The Government has carried on the war in accordance with methods which are even incompatible with everything which has been done hitherto—the violation of Belgium and Luxemburg, the use of poison gases, which were subsequently used by the other belligerents; there were Zeppelin bombs which killed both combatants and noncombatants, a submarine war on commerce, the torpedoing of the Lusitania, &c.; pillage and extortion of tribute, beginning with Belgium; the internment and imprisonment of the population of the eastern provinces; various devices for forcing prisoners to work against their own country, by spying for the Central Powers, thereby committing an act of high treason; contracts arranged between Zimmermann and Sir Roger Casement in December, 1915, for the formation of armed units of English prisoners of war, for the purpose of forming the Irish brigade. Besides these, other attempts must be mentioned, which were made among the foreigners in concentration camps in Germany, threatening them with internment unless they betrayed their own countries and placed themselves at Germany's disposal.

"In proclaiming the state of siege the Government had recourse to political proceedings totally devoid of all scruples, and it increased its demands on the working classes further by its organization of the food question. During the war everything has been done with an eye to the wishes and demands of the agrarians and capitalists, at the expense of the masses of the people. Even today it is thought that the aims of the war must comprehend the conquest of territories, and these desires for annexation form the greatest obstacle in the way of the conclusion of peace.

"The password of all true Socialists ought to be this: 'Down with the Government!'

"2. The present war is not a war of defense or a war waged for the liberation of oppressed peoples. From the proletariat's point of view, it merely signifies a concentration and an accumulation of political oppression and military sacrifices, increasing the misery of the working classes to the profit of the capitalist and to the profit of absolutism.

The Steamship Marina, Sunk Off Ireland



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Forty-nine Americans were on board this vessel, torpedoed by a German submarine, and reports from London indicate that some of them lost their lives.

AMERICANS LOST IN BRITISH VESSEL

Continued from Page 1.

master sets up the contention that no warning was given. Warning is given by shellfire, and in some submarine cases, gunfire shots, which were intended as warning shots, have been mistaken for shellfire without warning.

The report on the destruction of the Marina refers to the ship as a "British horse transport." If it turns out that she was in the transport service of the British Government, it may be found that the mixed crew of British and American horse tenders could claim none of the immunity against attack without warning that attaches to a merchant ship. Some officials, however, take the view that even should she be under charter to the British Government the ship would not lose her character and immunities as a merchant vessel unless the British had put a naval crew aboard.

If the statement of Consul Frost that, after trying fifty minutes to escape, the Rowanmore had its steering gear shot away, is confirmed, it is not expected that there will be any serious issue in her case, unless it is shown that the submarine deliberately fired on the crew in open boats after they were clear of the Rowanmore. There is a possibility that the submarine commander may not have seen the Rowanmore's signal of "abandoning ship" in time to prevent shots fired at the vessel from hitting some small boats. According to one story reaching the State Department, the attack took place in a fog.

Both the Marina and the Rowanmore were sunk some distance west or west-southwest of Cape Clear, which is a promontory on the Irish Coast some distance west of Old Head of Kinsale, near which point the Lusitania was destroyed.

PRESIDENT AWAITS FACTS.

No Disposition to Regard the Situation as Serious Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Oct. 30.—Secretary Tumulty announced tonight that no details of the sinking of the Marina had reached the President, and that he would say nothing about it until he had all the facts. Official information received in Washington will be forwarded to Shadow Lawn as soon as it reached there.

The White House officials learned of the sinking of the Marina with some concern, and were very anxious about the reported loss of American life, in spite of the report that the vessel might have been chartered by the British Government and for that reason not entitled to neutral protection.

There is, however, no disposition to regard the international situation as really serious as it stands.

NOT A TRANSPORT, AGENTS SAY

Fifty Americans Were on Board When She Left Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 30.—At the offices of the United States Shipping Company, local agents for the Donaldson Line, owners of the Marina, it was stated today that the vessel was not a transport in the service of the British Government.

"She is one of our regular steamers plying between here and Glasgow," it was said, "and was owned and operated as a merchantman by the Donaldson Line. She carried general cargo and sometimes horses for the British Government, but had not been commandeered and still retained her status as a merchantman."

The agents say that cable advices reported the vessel leaving Glasgow for Newport News on Oct. 25, in ballast.

There were fifty Americans on the Marina when she sailed from here and were signed here as horsemen. All were white. Their names were:

F. H. Smith, Philadelphia, foreman; J. S. Clarke and J. H. Robbius, Richmond; William Cullen, Philadelphia, assistant foremen.

Horsemen—S. A. Devlin and George Rogers, Norfolk, Andrew Kraig, Springfield, Ohio; T. S. Hamlin, Edgar Miller, and Charles Horky, Baltimore; A. T. Wence, Sheridan, Wyo.; H. B. Sinclair, J. Arnold, F. A. Arnold, and Andrew G. Robinson, Baltimore; James F. Foley, James Bridge, Salem, Mass.; George W. Wheeler, Lancaster, Penn.; T. E. Engle, Baltimore; J. J. Harrison, Philadelphia; Eddie Martin, Chicago; Charles Hines and Walter T. Blainey, Baltimore; John H. Olsen, Boston; R. F. Clarke and N. Little, Chicago; F. Davis, Wake Forest, N. C.; Harry F. Jones, Baltimore; Tom Anderson, Oklahoma; E. W. Ryan, Baltimore; Ed Kildal, St. Paul, Minn.; H. L. Hunt, Baltimore, Conn. J. Riley and L. Harvey, New York; P. D. Brown, Upperville, Va.; Edgar Scherrer, J. Hancock, J. C. R. Brown, Washington; H. E. Middleton, Fredericksburg, Va.; H. B. Bennett, Richmond; G. M. Hause, Norfolk; Thomas J. Brantigan, Charleston, S. C.; Jack Davis, Roanoke; Robert Harris, Robert Barton, Richmond; George F. Ledberry, Fayetteville, N. C.; J. G. Baird, Jr., Charlotte, N. C.; Daniel P. Thomas, and John P. Thomas, Wilmington, Del., and George J. Lancaster, New York.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 30.—The Marina was a merchant ship when she sailed from here Sept. 20, on the voyage ending at Glasgow Oct. 10, according to the records at the local Custom House. It could not be ascertained whether the Marina's status had been changed to an Admiralty ship since her arrival at Glasgow.

Lewis Solvey, 23 years, of Fairfax, Va., coal trimmer, was among forty-eight members of the Marina's crew taken on here for the last voyage of the steamship.

FRANCE DYING, HINDENBURG SAYS

Continued from Page 1.

gram, except that one—to gain victory. Where and how that shall be done can only be decided each moment anew, on the basis of events. Therefore a decision can be looked for as well in the East as in the West.

"The French show great tenacity, but they are exterminating lives by their method of fighting. All their tenacity will be of no avail, for in the end there will be none of them left. This fate of the French nation is owing above all else to the British. If the British ask next Spring for one more offensive campaign they will rob France of the remainder of her army and her national strength.

"This war will make no great change in the estimate of British military accomplishments. Great strategists, in particular, are lacking among the British.

"The Transylvanian situation is excellent. The Rumanians are in retreat and the day of reckoning is coming. I welcomed their entrance into the war with joy. By means of it we got out of trench warfare."

Replying to a question regarding the reported attempt against the Queen of Rumania, Field Marshal von Hindenburg shook his head and said: "Attempts of this kind always must be condemned."

(This is the first report to reach the United States of an attempt against the life of Queen Marie of Rumania.)

The Field Marshal then spoke about the visit to Berlin of the Turkish Minister of War, Enver Pasha, whom he called a "clear, honest, and trustworthy man and an excellent soldier."

The Chief of Staff expressed his admiration and respect for the Bulgarian King and the Crown Prince of Austria.

The Field Marshal said that since the beginning of the war he had been on home leave in order to see his family only seven days. Speaking on the importance of sleep, he said:

"The main thing is sleeping. Soldiers must be able to sleep—that is a most important quality." As for the sleeping of army commanders, while great decisions were being reached, the Field Marshal said: "Why not? If everything is not going as you want it then you sleep perhaps somewhat less soundly, and if everything is well then, of course, you sleep all the better."

ITALIANS WIN IN CORDEVOLE.

Capture an Advanced Austrian Position by a Surprise Attack.

ROME, Oct. 30.—The statement issued by the Italian War Office today reads as follows:

In Travignola-Avisio Valley an attempted attack by the enemy on the northern slopes of Mount Col Bricon was beaten off.

In the upper Cordevole Valley to the south of Settsasa one of our detachments carried an advanced enemy position by surprise and held it against a hostile counterattack.

DOBRUDJA ARMY ATTACKS MACKENSEN

Report from Odessa That Russo-Rumano-Serb Forces Have Assumed the Offensive.

PRESS FIGHTING IN NORTH

Rumanians Pursue Foe South of Vulcan Pass—Teuton Success in Red Tower Pass Region.

PETROGRAD, Thursday, Oct. 31, (via London.)—The Russian, Serbian, and Rumanian forces in Dobrudja have assumed the offensive, according to the Semi-Official News Agency's Odessa correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 30.—The Rumanian advance in the Jiul Valley, in the region of Vulcan Pass, in Wallachia, continues successfully, says the official statement issued by the War Office today. The Rumanians have taken an additional 312 prisoners and four machine-guns. The statement reads:

On the northern and northwestern fronts, at Tulghes and Bicazu, the bad weather has prevented all operations.

In the Praheba Valley (northeast of Campulung) we repulsed two enemy attacks toward Clabucetul Baludu, north of Azuga. In the region of Dragoslavele we advanced a little on our left wing.

To the east of the Alt (Aluta) River operations have been hampered by bad weather.

In the Jiul Valley our pursuit continues. We have taken an additional 312 prisoners and captured four machine guns.

In the Orsova region there has been a violent bombardment.

On the southern front the situation is unchanged.

BERLIN, Oct. 30, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The capture of several strongly defended positions near the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier was announced today by the War Office. In Dobrudja Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces, continuing their pursuit of the Russians and Rumanians, have come in contact with the Russians. The announcement follows:

Army Group of Archduke Charles Francis—In the wooded Carpathians, on the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier, and in the mountains adjoining to the south, the weather was rainy and quiet prevailed. Only patrols were active.

Southeast of Rothenthurm Pass the success obtained on the preceding day by the Hanoverian and Mecklenburg Rifles was enlarged, and several tenaciously defended Rumanian positions on the heights were taken by storm. From the last engagements in this district eighteen officers and more than 700 men have been brought back prisoners.

Southwest of Szurduk Pass the Rumanians pushed back one of our columns.

In northern Dobrudja our pursuing detachments got into touch with Russian infantry and cavalry.

VIENNA, Oct. 30, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today regarding the operations on the Rumanian front:

Southwest of Vorostorony, in the Rothenthurm Pass, we extended our gains. North of Campulung the Rumanian attacks were repulsed.

PLOT TO SLAY MINISTERS.

Two Men in Rumania Held for Trial —Austria Is Accused.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A Wireless Press dispatch from Bucharest says an official decree has been issued there committing for trial on a charge of conspiracy two men named Babosh and Thot, who are charged with having attempted last year to assassinate Premier Bratiano of Rumania, M. Costinesco, Rumanian Finance Minister, and the late M. Filipesco, former War Minister. The Wireless Press says the decree states that the conspiracy was organized by Austro-Hungarian authorities and that the assassins received instructions from the Chief of Police of Budapest and two Captains serving on the Austrian General Staff.

HOLLWEG SUES FOR SLANDER

German Chancellor Said to Have Brought Action Against Reventlow.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Vossiche Zeitung of Berlin learns that the Imperial Chancellor has brought an action against Count von Reventlow, the naval expert of the Tages-Zeitung, for slander in connection with the meeting of the Independent Committee for German Peace, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam.

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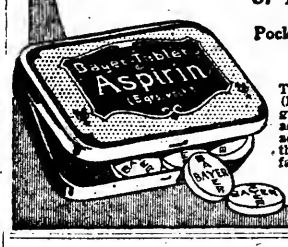

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BAYER

CRUSADE IN INDIANA.

Women Orators for Hughes Hold Numerous Meetings in Three Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 30.—The "Crusaders for Hughes," as they term themselves, today crusaded in Decatur and in Danville, where "Uncle Joe" Cannon said agreeable things to them, and wound up tonight in this city of Vice President Marshall and Charles W. Fairbanks.

It was 8 A. M. when the powder puff Pullmans arrived at Decatur, and five minutes later the flag wavers were in motors and off to Central Park, where a big tent had been pitched for the speaking. About 800 persons sat amid the circus-like surroundings and heard the talks. Meanwhile Miss Elizabeth Freeman went over to Travis Hall and told 100 colored people what she thought would follow if Mr. Hughes had a chance to abolish "sectionalism." The colored people sang campaign songs of their own composition. Here is a sample:

There is a man in the White House got to go,
By the name of Mr. Woodrow,
And he knows it's got to go
Back to his own home town.
The man we want is Charles E. Hughes,
And Fairbanks as his Vice.

In Danville the campaigners held five street meetings, averaging 300 attendance each, and they also addressed a crowd of 1,500 in the opera house. While the latter meeting was in progress, Mr. Cannon, whose daughter, Miss Helen Cannon, was a member of the reception committee, came into the theatre to look over the talent.

"I think this train is doing the G. O. P. a great deal of good," he said.

About 1,000 persons were at the Indianapolis station to welcome the train tonight. The streets leading to the Marion Club, where the first meeting was held, were lined with people. There were 500 persons in the audience at the Marion Club, and 500 at the Columbia Club. Three street meetings held later in the evening brought out larger crowds. As usual, the speakers were heckled.

A rally for colored voters held in Tomlinson Hall was attended by Miss Freeman. She appeared waving an American flag, and whipped up enthusiasm for Hughes by blaming President Wilson for the lynchings in the South.

Tomorrow takes the women orators to Kankakee, Streator, and Joliet, Ill.

Two Suits, One Thought Manhattanesque Style

At the meeting-places of the socially paragraphed and snapshotted, you'll see Town-and-Country Suits just like these—darksome of pattern, supple of tailoring, spruce of line and lapel—in a word, Manhattanesque.

Morley is the Spirit of Manhattan caught and wrought by Stein-Bloch into cloth. It's for the young fellow in his teens or twenties, who wants a Suit like the Boss' eighty-five dollar one. $20 to $45.

"*Saxon*" is for men in their thirties, forties, fifties, who feel as young as they used to look. $20 to $45.

Special Models for the short or stout figure, which fit without the need of a single chalk-mark.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

ALBODON

A Safe Antiseptic Dental Cream

Albodon is not advertised to kill billions of germs or do other fanciful things. Don't encourage dentifrice makers who claim the miraculous by buying their wares.

You brush your teeth to CLEAN them. Give preference to a dental cream like Albodon which stands highest in percentage of actual cleansing and polishing properties and is therefore certain to clean your teeth best.

Trial tube free on request to

ALBODON CO., 154 W. 18th St., N. Y.

Evans Ale and Stout IN Splits

For those who prefer them.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless consented.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
227 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gage Did His Best As An Individual

Mr. Gage, an administrator, deposited funds belonging to an estate, in an iron safe. Burglars blew the safe open and made away with its contents. [Stevens vs. Gage 55 N. H. 175.] Gage was held not liable because he had exercised more than ordinary care.

Many individual administrators, in spite of every precaution, have Gage's bad luck. They lack the facilities and experience necessary to handle such matters safely and effectively.

Safeguard the interests of your heirs by appointing as executor this strong Trust Company organization. Proper management is guaranteed by our large resources and strong directorate. Funds are secure in our fire and burglar proof vaults. Let us explain in detail.

Resources $75,000,000

Metropolitan Trust Company
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"Welcome, Jack Frost," Says the School Boy

who is clad in a Best suit and top coat.

For the warmth of a Best "all-wool" Suit gives keen enjoyment to the after-school frolic.

And the manly dignity of good style in the class room.

Boys' Overcoats—Convertible Collar, raglan or deep sye models in fancy Mixture Coatings. 8 to 14 yrs.

19.50 23.50

Boys' Norfolk Suits — of fancy Mixture Cheviots, with 2 prs. Knickerbockers. 8 to 16 yrs.

13.50 15.00

Guaranteed All Wool
All Seams Silk Sewed

And, of course, everything else that a real chap wears—hats, gloves, shoes, underwear, and furnishings.

"You'll never pay more at Best's."

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave., West Side, Corner of 35th Street.

ESTABLISHED 1879

Speaking of Bread Lines, Mr. Voter!

Don't make the mistake of laughing at the Republicans when they talk about bread lines and panics. That's their specialty. When it comes to bread lines and panics, they speak with authority.

Don't remember the great panic of 1873-1878, starting after twelve years of uninterrupted Republican rule, do you? It didn't seem possible for the country to go to smash, but the Republicans managed it. Bank deposits decreased $200,000,000 and commercial failures amounted to $1,199,000,000. Black Friday rested on the country like a funeral pall.

And then there was the panic of 1890. Things looked fairly good for the United States in 1890, but President Harrison and a Republican tariff made bread lines the order of the day.

And surely you have not forgotten the panic of 1903? Or the famous Roosevelt panic of 1907, after ten years under a Republican tariff, that swept away the savings of thousands, smashed small business into smithereens, and left a trail of despair and suicide? It made millions for organized wealth, but only Our Maker will ever know the horror it caused for the workers of the nation.

Of course, times were never better. All the manufacturers have orders ahead that will keep them busy for years—and remember that munitions constitute the insignificant total of two-thirds of one per cent. of our manufactured products. The end of the European war means bigger and better business.

Philip Heineken, director of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, told The Associated Press: "Whatever stocks of manufactured articles may have been on hand at the outbreak of the war have been utilized in Germany, and there has been no replenishment of these supplies. All Europe after the war will be calling for raw materials to replenish exhausted stocks."

And never imagine that Candidate Hughes doesn't know the game. When, according to the New York Sun, he said in Milwaukee, "The whole Democratic accomplishment must be wiped off the books for the good of the country," he showed that he was a proper leader for a party that has never failed to produce a panic.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

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KIPLING PROBES THE NAVY SOUL

Questioning Destroyer Lieutenant on Jutland, Gets Glimpses of Feelings in Battle.

"ONE DOES ONE'S JOB"

Notices When Comrades Are Swept Away, but Can't "Keep on Noticing It."

DOG RESCUED UNDER FIRE

Saving a Drowning Mascot While Fighting Zeppelins Cited as a Typical Trait.

Last of a Series of Four Articles.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

Copyright, 1916, by Rudyard Kipling in U. S. A.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Destroyers at Jutland.

What mystery is there like the mystery of the other man's job, or what world so out off as that which he enters when he goes to it? The eminent surgeon is altogether such a one as ourselves, even till his hand falls on the knob of the theatre door. After that, in the silence among the ether fumes, no man except his acolytes—and they won't tell—has ever seen his face. So with the unconsidered curate; yet before the war he had more experience of the business and detail of death than any of the people who contemned him. His face also, as he stands at his bedside watches, that countenance with which he shall justify himself to his Maker, none has ever looked upon. Even the ditcher is the priest of mysteries at the high moment when he lays out in his mind his levels and the fall of water that he alone can draw off clearly. But catch any of these men five minutes after they have left their altars and you will find the doors are shut.

Chance sent me, almost immediately after the Jutland fight, a Lieutenant of one of the destroyers engaged. Among other matters I asked him if there was any particular noise.

"Well, I haven't been in the trenches, of course," he replied, "but I don't think there could have been much more noise than there was."

This bears out the report of a destroyer who could not be certain whether an enemy battleship had blown up or not, saying that in that particular corner it would have been impossible to identify anything less than the explosion of a whole magazine.

"It wasn't exactly noise," he reflected. "Noise is what you take in from outside; this was inside you. It seemed to lift you right out of everything."

"And how did the light affect one?" I asked, trying to work out a theory that noise and light produced beyond known endurance form an unknown anaesthetic and stimulant comparable to, but infinitely more potent than, the soothing effect of the smoke-pall of ancient battles.

"The lights were rather curious," was the answer. "I don't know that one noticed the searchlights particularly, unless they meant business, but when a lot of big guns loosed off together the whole sea was lit up, and you could see our destroyers running about like cockroaches on a soup plate."

"Then is black the best color for our destroyers? Some commanders seem to think we ought to use gray."

"Blessed if I know," said the young Dante. "Everything shows black in that light; then it all goes out again with a bang; trying for the eyes if you are spotting."

Guns Frightened the Mascots.

"And how did the dogs take it?" I pursued. (There are several destroyers more or less owned by pet dogs who start life as the chance-found property of a stoker and end in the supreme command of the bridge.)

"Most of 'em didn't like it a bit. They went below one time and wanted to be loved; they knew it wasn't ordinary practice."

"What did Arabella do?" (I had heard a good deal of Arabella.)

"Oh, Arabella's quite different. Her job has always been to look after her master's pyjamas—folded up at the head of the bunk, you know. She found out pretty soon the bridge was no place for a lady; so she hopped downstairs and got in. You know how she makes three little jumps to it, first on to the chair, then on the flap-table and then up on the pillow. When the show was over there she was, as usual."

"Was she glad to see her master?"

"Rather! Arabella was the bold, gay lady dog then." Now, Arabella is between nine and eleven and a half inches long.

"Does the Hun run to pets at all?"

"I shouldn't say so; he's an unsympathetic fellow, the Hun; but he might cherish a dachshund or so. We never picked up any ship pets off him, and I'm sure we should if there had been."

Rescued a Dog Under Zeppelin Fire.

That I believed as implicitly as the tale of a destroyer attack some months ago, the object of which was to flush Zeppelins. It succeeded, for the flotilla was attacked by several. Right in the middle of the flurry a destroyer asked permission to stop and lower a dinghy to pick up the ship's dog, which had fallen overboard. Permission was granted, and the dog was duly rescued.

"Lord knows what the Hun made of it!" said my informant. "He was rumbling round, dropping bombs, and the dinghy was digging out for all she was worth, and the dog Find was swimming for Dunkirk. It must have looked rather mad from above; but they saved the dog Find, and then everybody swore he was a German spy in disguise."

"And about this Jutland fight," I hinted, not for the first time.

"Oh, that was just a fight. There was more of it than any other fight, I suppose, but I expect all modern naval actions must be pretty much the same."

"But what does one do? How does one feel?" I insisted, though I knew it was hopeless.

"One does one's job. Things are happening all the time. A man may be right under your nose one minute, serving a gun or something, and the next minute he isn't there."

"And one notices that at the time?"

"Yes, but there's no time to keep on noticing it; you've got to carry on somehow or other, or you show stops. I tell you what one does notice, though. If one goes below for anything one has to pass through a flat somewhere, and one sees the old wardroom clock ticking or the photographs pinned up, or anything of that sort—one notices that.

"Oh, yes! and there was another thing—the way a ship seemed to blow up. If you were far off her you'd see a glare, then a blaze and then the smoke, miles high, lifting quite slowly; then you'd get the row and war of it, just like bumping over submarines; then, a 'ong while after, p'raps, you run through a regular rain of bits of burnt paper coming down on the decks, like showers of volcanic ash, you know."

The door of the ope.ating room seemed just about to open, but it shut again.

"And the Huns' gunnery?"

"That was vicious sometimes. They began quite well and went to pieces after they'd been 'strafed' a little; but sometimes they picked up again. There was one Hun boat that got no end of a hammering, and it seemed to do her gunnery good. She improved tremendously till we sank her. I expect we'd knocked out some scientific Hun in control, and he'd been succeeded by a man who knew how."

(It used to be "Fritz" last year when they spoke of the enemy; now it is "Hun," or, as I have heard "Yahun," being the superlative of "Yahoo." In the Napoleonic wars we called Frenchmen too many names for any one of them to endure; but this is an age of standardization.)

"And what about your lower deck?" I continued. "They? Oh, they carried on as usual. It takes a lot to impress the lower deck when they're busy." And he mentioned several little things that confirmed this. They had a great deal to do, and they did it serenely, because they had been trained to carry on under all conditions without panicking.

What they did in the way of running repairs was even more wonderful, if that be possible, than their normal routine. The lower deck nowadays is full of strange fish with unlooked for accomplishments, as in the recorded case of two simple seamen of a destroyer who, when the need was sorest, came to the front as trained experts in first aid.

"And now, what about the actual Hun losses at Jutland?" I ventured.

"You've seen the list, haven't you?"

"Yes, but it occurred to me that they might have been n shade underestimated, and I thought perhaps"—. A perfectly plain asbestos fire curtain descended in front of the already locked door. It was none of his business to dispute the drive. If there were any discrepancies between estimate and results one might be sure that the enemy knew about them, which was the chief thing that mattered.

It was, said he, Joss that the light was so bad at the hour of the last round-up, when our main fleet had come down from the north and shoved the Hun around on his tracks. Per contra, had it been any other kind of weather, the odds were the Hun would not have ventured so far. As it was, the Huns' fleet had come out and gone back again, none the better for the air and exercise. We must be thankful for what we had managed to pick up.

Hard Luck of a Soldier Afloat.

But, talking of picking up, there was an instance of almost unparalleled Joss which had stuck in his memory. A soldier-man, related to one of the officers in one of our ships that was put down, had got five days' leave from the trenches, which he spent with his relative aboard and thus dropped in for the whole performance. He had been employed in helping to spot and had lived up a mast till the ship sank, when he stepped off into the water and swam about till he was fished out and put ashore. By that time, the tale goes, his engineroom-dried khaki had shrunk half way up his legs and arms, in which costume he reported himself to the War Office and pleaded for one little day's extension of leave to make himself decent.

"Not a bit of it," said the War Office. "If you chose to spend your leave playing with sailor-men and getting wet all over, that's your concern; you will return to duty by tonight's boat."

This may be a libel on the W. O., but it sounds very like them. "And he had to," said the boy, "but I expect he spent next week at headquarters telling the Generals all about the fight."

"And, of course, the Admiralty give you all lots of leave?"

"Us? Yes, heaps! We had nothing to do except clean down and oil up and be ready to go to sea again in a few hours."

That little fact was brought out at the end of almost every destroyer's report. "Having returned to the base at such and such a time, I took in oil, &c., and reported ready for sea at blank o'clock."

When you think of the amount of work a ship needs, even after peace manœuvres, you can realize what had to be done on the heels of an action and, as there is nothing like housework for the troubled soul of woman, so general cleaning is good for sailors.

I had this from a petty officer who had also passed through deep waters: "If you've seen your best friend go from alongside you, and your own officer and your own men with him, and things of that kind, a man's best comfort is small, variegated jobs which he is damned for continuous."

Presently my friend of the destroyer went back to his stark, desolate life, where feelings do not count, and the fact of his being cold, wet, seasick, sleepless, or dog-tired had nothing what ever on his business, which was to turn out at any hour, in any weather, and do or endure decently according to ritual what that hour and that weather demanded.

It is hard to reach the kernel of navy minds. The unbridleable seas and the mechanisms they work on and through have given them the simplicity of the elements and machines. The habit of dealing with swift accident, a life of closest and strictest association with their own caste, as well as contact with all kinds of men all the earth over, have added immense cunning to those minds—so that they are from early youth cut out of all feelings that may tween them and their ends, makes them more incomprehensible than Jesuits, even to their own people. What, then, must they be to the enemy? Here is a service which prowls forth and achieves at the lowest something of a victory—how far-reaching one only the war's end will reveal. It returns in gloomy silence, broken by the occasional hoot of a longshore loafer, after issuing a bulletin which, though it may enlighten the professional mind, does not exhilarate the layman. Meantime the enemy triumphs wirelessly far and wide. A few rigid and perfunctory seeming contradictions are put forward against his resounding claims; a naval expert or two is heard talking "off"; the rest is silence.

These Calm British Reports.

Anon the enemy, after a prodigious amount of explanation, which not even neutrals seem to take any interest in, revises his claims and very modestly enlarges his losses. Still no sign. After weeks there appears a document giving a version of the affair which is as colorless, detached, and scrupulously impartial as the findings of a prize court.

It opines that the list of enemy losses which it submits "give the minimum in regard to numbers, though it is possibly not entirely accurate in regard to the particular class of vessel, especially those that were sunk during night attacks." Here the matter rests and remains, just like our blockade. There is an insolence about it all that makes one gasp; yet that insolence springs naturally and unconsciously as an oath out of the same spirit that caused the destroyer to pick up the dog. The reports themselves and tenfold more stories not in the reports are charged with it; but no words by any outsider can reproduce just that professional tone and touch.

Scored on "East Coast Devils."

A man writing home after the fight points out that a great consolation for not having cleaned up the enemy altogether was that "anyhow, those East Coast devils" (a fellow squadron, if you please, which up till Jutland had had most of the fighting) "were not there; they missed that show. We were as cock-a-hoop as a girl who had been to a race that her sister had missed."

This was one of the figures in that dance: "a little British destroyer, her midships rent by a great shell, meant for a battle cruiser, exuding steam from every pore; able to go ahead, but not to steer; unable to get out of anybody's way; likely to be rammed by any one of a dozen ships; her siren whimpering 'Let me through; make way'; her crew fallen in aft, dressed in lifebelts, ready for her final plunge and cheering loudly, as it might have been an enthusiastic crowd when the King passes."

Let us close on that note. We have been compassed about so long and so blindingly by wonders and miracles, so overwhelmed by revelations of the spirit of men in the basest and most high, that we have neither time to keep tally of these furious days nor mind to discern upon which hour of them the world's fate turned.

Not in the thick of the fight,
Not in the press of the odds
Do the heroes come to their height,
Or we know the demigods.

That stands over till peace;
We can only perceive
Men returned from the seas,
Very grateful for leave.

They grant us sudden days
Snatched from their business of war.
We are too close to appraise
What manner of men they are.

And whether their names go down
With age-kept victories,
Or whether they battle and drown
Unreckoned, is hid from our eyes.

They are too near to be great:
But our children shall understand
When and how our fate
Was changed, and by whose hand.

Our children shall measure their worth;
We are content to be blind:
For we know that we walk on a new-born earth
With the saviors of mankind.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Yesterday this column dealt with what are probably the larger purposes of the German campaign in Dobrudja. The main point is the possible co-operation between the forces of Mackensen in the east and those of von Falkenhayn in the west. Unless these two can form a junction, Mackensen's success has been of little value as an offensive measure, although it will go a great way toward neutralizing Rumania by closing to her the only door by which a real offense was possible. But if this is all that is accomplished, even as the matter now stands the advantage is with the Allies.

It is not known how many troops the Teutonic allies have on the Rumanian fronts. From what has been accomplished, however, it is almost certain that not less than 500,000 are engaged. This means that twelve army corps are drawn away from other sections of the battle front where they could either be used or held in reserve. Up to this point, therefore, Rumania is playing no small part in the war. The only question is, can she continue to hold her own in the west? As far as we can see from the rather indefinite reports which Berlin and Bucharest are issuing, neither side is really making much headway. If anything, the fighting of the last several days on the Transylvanian frontier has been in favor of the Rumanians.

The German situation on this particular front is not satisfactory, and will not be so until the line of battle can extend in a straight line to the south through Rumania without making the great bend which is now necessitated by the Rumanian frontier. There is ever present a danger which cannot be completely ignored. From necessity the German line is an angle somewhat less than a right angle. In other words, it is a salient projecting eastward, both flanks of which are under constant pressure. They may be able to resist this pressure. But if one should give way, not only is the other involved, but the centre also is at once affected.

The Rumanians seem to be exerting their greatest effort in the vicinity of Vulcan Pass. This is one of the greatest of the danger points, as success here would affect a very wide area. There is no indication of a success of any moment. The Rumanians, indeed, are exerting every effort in defensive work, and have little chance to do much in the way of offensive fighting. At the same time they are striking back to some extent and with some small success.

The situation on the Transylvania front is entirely different from that which existed two weeks ago, as well as from that in Dobrudja. Two weeks ago the Rumanians seemed to be in complete panic and were in grave danger of being seriously invaded. It was a matter of doubt whether they would be able to collect themselves to the extent of stopping the German invasion before Bucharest was reached.

In Dobrudja more recently the same situation existed. The Rumanians were completely demoralized by the attacks of the veteran troops against them. They are still retreating in Dobrudja, it is true. As was stated yesterday, there seems to be no good reason why they should attempt to make a stand. There is nothing left to defend except their artillery and their supplies. If these can be withdrawn in safety across the Danube, the Rumanians are better off north of the Danube where they can defend the river and prevent the Germans from crossing. In Transylvania they are more than holding their own, although from both the Berlin and Bucharest reports, terrific battles are in progress. On the outcome of these will depend just how much Rumania is damaged.

The whole thing as it stands today may be summed up in a few words. Mackensen has neutralized Rumania, but Rumania has neutralized nearly a half million of the Teutonic allies. This makes the thing about a stand-off. Any day may see a disruption of this balance.

The activity about Verdun which was renewed with the French attack of last week still continues on a somewhat less progressive scale. The wonder of this attack is not that it was made or that it was so successful. Rather it is in the fact that some such move was not made before. As was demonstrated by the suddenness and the extent of the French success, the Germans have drawn very heavily on other parts of their line in order to hold the Allies back on the Somme front. Knowing this, the most logical thing for the Allies to do, since it is known and admitted by all concerned that they have a great preponderance of numbers, is, now that they have forced this weakening of other sections of the front, to use some of their surplus troops in just such attacks as that made at Verdun.

In such a case the losses suffered are comparatively light. The element of surprise exists, it is known that the part of the line to be attacked is weak and that no concentrations have been made to defend it, the chances of success are great. It is not a question of breaking through. It is a question of doing damage by weakening the German forces, of destroying morale, of keeping the Germans guessing. It would also prevent such heavy concentrations as have been effected on the Somme. In this we might find the answer to the numerous apparently objectless raids which are being sent so frequently against the German lines. As a few prisoners are almost invariably brought in, the chances in the units opposing any given position of the line can readily be noted, and shifts of men from one section to another detected.

The French had no particular object in attacking at Verdun as far as has yet been disclosed. It was simply an attack sent against a section of the line that was weak. It was a raid, in fact. It was simply a raid in force, differing from the other raids mentioned only in the number of men engaged. If the French ever intend to make an effort against Metz, it is not probable that it will be now. The salient at St. Mihiel is in the way and must be eliminated as a first step. It will be interesting to watch succeeding events to determine whether this is but a single attack or whether it is to mark the beginning of a series of such attacks at various points where the French information service has determined the German lines have been weakened.

In the meantime, in spite of the claim that France is rapidly declining in strength, her Generals are still reckless enough to keep hammering away on the Somme, at Sailly they are again creeping forward to the east of the Bethune highway, deepening the pocket which is gradually being drawn about the village of Transloy. This village is situated in a small, shallow depression, flanked on the south by hills some fifteen meters higher than those on the north. These hills are in no sense dominating, though they do furnish good observation posts for artillery. The Germans need Transloy. It is the most important point remaining to them between the French lines and Bapaume. The British, who join the French opposite this town, are also pushing forward from Gueudecourt, and are just to the northwest of the village. But the German resistance is stiffer than it has been for some time, and progress has been extremely slow.

SERBS IN BIG BATTLE.

British Make Successful Raids on Doiran Front Trenches.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Serbian troops in the Cerna region are engaged in a fierce battle with the Germans and Bulgarians. On the Doiran front successful raids have been made by the British.

An official statement issued today by the Paris War Office follows:

Army of the East.—In the region of the Cerna and on our left wing the artillery struggle continues with violence.

North of Delisio (Velyeselo?) the Serbians, supported by French artillery, fought some bitter engagements with the German-Bulgar troops and achieved some advantage. The fighting continues with obstinate violence on both sides. A German airplane was brought down in our lines.

The official statement from British headquarters at Saloniki reads:

On the Doiran front on the night of Oct. 28-29, after artillery preparation, an enemy position at Crete de Tengs, to the west of Machukova, was raided by our troops, who inflicted considerable loss on the Germans and Bulgarians in the trenches. North of Lake Doiran hostile airplanes were brought down.

Struma front, west of Demir-Hissar, an enemy transport park, was bombed by our airplanes with excellent results. North of Ormanli our patrols drove back hostile patrols.

The Italian Minister to Greece, in an audience with King Constantine, has explained that the Italian occupation of northern Epirus does not change the situation there as affecting the status of Epirus, as this will be decided in peace conference after the war, says a Reuter's dispatch from Athens. The Minister informed the King that Italian troops had replaced the Greek soldiers in Epirus in order to protect the left wing of the Entente Army.

BERLIN, Oct. 30, (by wireless to Sayville.)—Heavy fighting is in progress on the Macedonian front, in the region below Monastir. The repulse of French and Serbian attacks was announced today by the War Office, as follows:

After strong artillery preparation Serbian and French troops on the Cerna yesterday made several attacks, first against small and then against larger sectors of the German and Bulgarian positions. The attacks failed completely before our curtain of fire, and in the case of the fighting northeast of Velyeselo, on account of a counterattack. Equally unsuccessful hostile attacks were delivered near Kanali and Gradeshnitsa.

NORWAY RESENTS SINKINGS.

Press Denounces Germany and Urges Government to Action.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Never before during the war has the Norwegian press so unanimously expressed the resentment aroused in Norway by the last steps in the German submarine warfare. The Orebladet calls it piracy and says it is the general opinion that German war against mercantile ships is directed especially against Norway.

The Tidenstegn says bitterness has been provoked everywhere in Norway by the destroying of Norwegian property and lives of Norwegian sailors in the Arctic Ocean, and vehemently urges the Government to do something to protect property and lives.

Other papers say the German Government's secret agents who report the sailings of Norwegian ships are tolerated everywhere and treated in a friendly manner, while such agents have been expelled from Holland, and that when Norwegian press correspondents attempt to keep ship officers and ship owners posted as to where German submarines are lying in wait off the coast the censorship suppresses their telegrams lest they might be of use to enemies of Germany.

The Shipping and Mercantile Gazette says that just before the new submarine warfare was inaugurated, agents of the German Government appeared in its editorial office and threatened the paper and the country because of alleged unfriendly feelings toward Germany.

Public opinion is greatly excited, and the popular feeling toward Germany is far from friendly. Ship owners have decided not to permit their vessels to sail to Russian ports in the arctic, and the war insurance company will take no risks on ships or cargoes with such destination.

The German submarine warfare thus far has cost Norway 171 ships, with a total tonnage of 235,000, and the lives of 140 Norwegian sailors.

GREEK ENVOY HERE DROPPED

Metaxas to Replace Caclamanos, Said to Have Joined Venizelists.

ATHENS, Oct. 29, (via London, Oct. 30.)—Demetrios G. Metaxas, former Greek Minister at London, will be appointed to the United States, it is announced. He will replace D. Caclamanos, who has espoused the cause of former Premier Venizelos.

M. Caclamanos, who was formerly Minister to Italy, was appointed Minister to the United States to succeed Agamenson Schliemann, on Sept. 14 last. M. Schliemann was recalled in September, 1914. M. Caclamanos, so far as is known, has not yet left Greece. The Greek Legation at Washington has been under a Chargé d'Affaires since September, 1914.

VICE PRESIDENT OF CHINA.

Gen. Feng Kwo-chang, a Supporter of the President, Is Elected.

PEKING, Oct. 30.—General Feng Kwo-chang, a prominent supporter of President Li Yuan-hung, was today elected Vice President of the Chinese Republic by Parliament.

General Feng Kwo-chang is the Governor of Nanking, and one of the better-known officers of the Chinese military service. He was Director of the Military Council on the Chinese Board of War in 1907, and a Director in Chief of the General Staff in 1909.

When the revolution started against the Manchu dynasty General Feng Kwo-chang was in command of the First Imperial Army at Wuchang, and was successful in recapturing Hanyang from the revolutionists in November, 1911. For this he received the rank of Baron of the Second Class. Shortly afterward he was recalled to Peking, and nominated commandant of the Imperial Guard.

On the establishment of the Chinese Republic the General was appointed Chief of the late President Yuan Shih-kai's Military Council. In 1913 he was appointed Commissioner of Pacification, and took part in the suppression of the rebellion at Nanking in the Summer of that year, and was present at the recapture of the city by Government troops.

BRITISH SHIP FOUNDERS.

Passengers and Crew of the Bornu Saved by Norwegian Steamer.

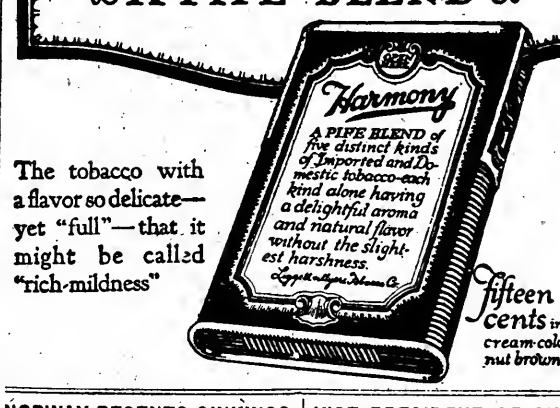
ST. NAZAIRE, Oct. 30, (via London.)—The British steamer Bornu has foundered, twenty-five miles west of Ushant, in a heavy gale. All the passengers and crew were saved by the Norwegian steamer Rein.

The Bornu was a steamer of 3,259 tons gross, built at Barrow in 1899 and owned by the British and African Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. She was reported on Sept. 12 at Liverpool, where she had arrived from Lagos. There is no record of her subsequent movements.

Another Norwegian Ship Sunk.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 30, (via London.)—The Politiken says the Norwegian steamship Jylands has arrived at Friedrichshafen with sixteen members of the crew of the Norwegian steamship Stemshest, which was torpedoed, sinking in five minutes.

HARMONY
A PIPE BLEND



The tobacco with a flavor so delicate—yet "full"—that it might be called "rich-mildness"

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Turner *has* completed 551 concrete contracts. Is *now* erecting 42 others. Has *just received* contracts to be started at once for

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Says JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

"Vote for Davids' Electro Chemical Writing Fluid, the candidate with the long permanent record."

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Personality

¶ A suit of clothes can absorb your personality or express it, exploit it or extinguish it, improve it or impair it.

¶ It *depends on the clothes.*

¶ If they are of anonymous origin, traveling under a fictitious name, you must expect to share their obscurity.

¶ *If they are Saks Clothes, it is different.*

¶ Saks Clothes are Saks-made, in the heart of New York, modeled to match the cleverest Fifth Avenue creations, and cut, tailored and finished with the specific objective of contributing to the appearance of the man who wears them.

Fall Suits.....$17.50 to $50
Fall Overcoats, $15.00 to $38

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Broadway at 34th Street

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

BENJAMIN CLOTHING

Models of our styling made by Benjamin are well liked and are giving entire satisfaction.

Suits of Serviceable Woolens for Fall.

$20 to $35

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

Mallory Hats at $3

¶ The well-groomed man will find in Mallory soft hats and derbies for Fall just that amount of individuality which appeals to men of refinement.

¶ We have a style, a color and finish in Mallory hats to suit every man, and any style Mallory may be had with the

"Gravnette"

finish, which makes the fabric shed moisture without leaving a stain of any kind.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
Sole New York Agents

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Registered

On the "Shape Durability" of

Men's Suits

INSISTING on all the essentials of Fifth Avenue Merchant Tailoring in a suit, is well founded fastidiousness. Only suits hand-tailored according to such standards keep their shape, because it is soundly built into them.

This is the only Men's shop in New York specializing in such clothes, ready-for-use.

A wide range of fabrics as exclusive as a country club.

To miss inspecting these clothes before buying YOUR suit is "going it blindly."

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Men's Suits 25.00 to 60.00

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A Separate Shop On the Street Level

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FOR TODAY ONLY

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
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ANNOUNCE A SPECIAL OFFERING

OF

Women's Fashionable SUITS

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A collection of distinguished modes, assembled from the regular stock. These Suits are developed in velour, broadcloth and gabardine of the favored shadings, also in smart Callot checks. The models take form in plain or semi-tailleur effects with fur collars and some touches of fur on sleeves.

Women's High Class Suits

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These high class tailleur suits have been assembled from the regular stock, where only ONE OR TWO OF A KIND remained. They are made of fine Bolivia, Peau de Peche, Imported Velour de Laine and English velveteen trimmed with fashionable furs. And present the most exclusive modes of the Winter season.

The
Degnon Companies
will remove their offices on Jan. 1st, 1917, to the new Queens Subway Building at Hunterspoint Ave. Station, Queensboro Subway, 4 minutes from Grand Central Station, and now
Offer to Sublet
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SEABURY IGNORANT, WHITMAN ASSERTS

Says So In Reply to the Charge That He Injected Politics Into Prison System.

HE DELIVERS SIX SPEECHES

Quotes Public Records and Mrs. Ballington Booth to Crowds in Brooklyn and Queens.

Governor Whitman began in earnest last night his campaign to win for himself the voters of the greater city. In six speeches—five in Brooklyn and one in Queens County—the Governor told the ten thousand or so persons who came to hear him that he expected to be re-elected and intended to carry on the work of efficient and economical administration that he declared had been the rule in Albany in the last two years.

He devoted the larger part of each speech to answering charges made by his opponent, Samuel Seabury. He replied to the charge that he had violated the civil service laws of the State; that he had used the Prison Department for political purposes; that the Tax Department under him had discriminated against the City of New York, and that he had not favored home rule. He also commented briefly on charges against the work done by the Department of Highways and the Department of Foods and Markets.

In each case the Governor quoted from a report of some State or city official, or other authoritative source, relative to the matter under discussion.

In reply to the allegation that he had violated civil service laws, the Governor offered an excerpt from the annual report of the Executive Committee of the New York Civil Service Reform Association. The report read:

"The conclusion is that under Governor Whitman the merit system has steadily advanced and been generally restored to its proper place in the State Government. It is generally understood, throughout the State, that the Governor will support the principles of the merit system, and there is evidence that respect for and compliance with the civil service law has been correspondingly increased."

The Governor then took up the charge by Warden Osborne and now taken up by Seabury regarding alleged political manipulation of the Prison Department.

"My opponent," he said, "with an ignorance so dense that it is almost inconceivable, condemns our administration of the Prison Department—declares, so I am told, that we are out of sympathy with prison reform and that we have used the department for political purposes.

"As against this I desire to submit the statement of Mrs. Ballington Booth, a pioneer in the cause of prison reform, a great and good woman, with whom I have worked for the many years during which I have been engaged in the enforcement of the law, as a Judge of the lowest criminal court in New York, appointed by Mayor Low, and a Judge of the highest court of exclusive criminal jurisdiction in New York, appointed by Governor Hughes; as a District Attorney at the head of the largest law office in the world for five years, and as Governor for two years."

The Governor read a clipping of a letter written by Mrs. Booth to a New York newspaper. The writer declared Governor Whitman had "ever been strongly in favor of all wise, sane prison reform." She said, further, it was "a well-known fact that the Governor had not allowed politics to enter prison administration, having kept in office Democratic Wardens, and himself appointing a Democrat, whom he believed to be earnest in the work."

He was received with cordiality by the crowds, who applauded him at every place where he appeared. There was especial enthusiasm at every mention of the name of Hughes.

The Governor spoke last night at Arion Hall, 11 Arion Place; Public School 77, the Palm Garden, Hamburg and Greene Avenues; Congress Hall, Atlantic Avenue and Vermont Street; Independence Hall on Osborne Street, near Pitkin Avenue, and Royal Palace, on Manhattan Avenue, near Barrett Street. He will speak in White Plains and the Bronx tonight.

MRS. BOISSEVAIN BETTER.

Woman's Party Leader May Speak In Chicago Election Night.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, who has been ill in Los Angeles from throat trouble, caused by too much public speaking, is recovering, and it is hoped that she will be able to appear in the Blackstone Theatre in Chicago on Election Night, where she is scheduled to speak with Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch. At the Woman's Party and the Congressional Union headquarters at 13 East Forty-first Street, it was said yesterday that Mrs. Boissevain's speaking tour has been a wonderful success.

At the Chicago meeting telephonic communication is to be kept open with the principle cities of the West, and the returns showing what the woman's vote is accomplishing will be given to the audience from time to time.

$34,667 TO WILSON LEAGUE.

Statement Shows 436 Contributors, J. H. Schiff Leading with $5,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Woodrow Wilson Independent League received contributions in the Presidential campaign aggregating $34,667, and has expended thus far $31,089, according to the report of its treasurer, Henry Bruere of New York, filed today with the Clerk of the House.

There were 436 contributors. Among them were Jacob Schiff, $5,000; Representative William Kent, California, $4,000; Charles R. Crane, $2,000; Mrs. Charles R. Crane, $1,000; George Eustis, Newport, R. I., $1,000 and Mrs. Joseph Fels New York, $1,000. The Democratic National Committee contributed to the league $15,500.

BUSINESS MEN ASK HUGHES 9 QUESTIONS

In Open Letter They Want to Know What He Would Do if Elected President.

TRIBUTE TO THE PRESIDENT

Say That Country's Prosperity Is Due to Laws Passed by This Administration.

Twenty-two well-known business men who profess to fear that the election of Charles E. Hughes would bring disaster to the business interests of the country have addressed an open letter to the Republican candidate demanding to know exactly what he would do if elected President. Attention is called in the letter to what is termed the present unequaled prosperity and to the fact that this prosperity promises to continue unless the laws benefiting business men, which have been passed in President Wilson's administration, are repealed or modified.

The signers insist that definite answers be given to nine specific questions they ask in view of Mr. Hughes's Milwaukee speech in which he is quoted as saying that "the whole Democratic legislative accomplishment must be wiped off the books for the good of the country." After summing up what the Wilson Administration has contributed toward prosperity these questions are asked:

1. Would you repeal the Federal Reserve act, with its insurance against panic and the facilities it has given us for making credit accessible to the deserving smaller business man, as it hitherto has been available to the largest business men?
2. Would you repeal the Underwood tariff law, with its income tax, and abolish the non-partisan Tariff Commission? Would you restore the system of tariff tinkering and political trading which has always caused business disturbance and invited European retaliation, or would you await the public presentation of the facts by the new Tariff Commission as a basis for scientific changes whenever changes may be necessary because of new conditions?
3. Would you discontinue the Federal Trade Commission, which is helping us to establish just relations between business and Government and aiding the development of thousands of smaller enterprises by giving them practical information of the highest value? Would you go back to the old condition under which a single Commissioner of Corporations, a political appointee changing with each Administration, would again be intrusted with the enormous power of regulating the entire business of the country?
4. Would you repeal the rural credits law, which for the first time has made proper credit as free to the American farmer as it has been to the business man and has put him on a business footing and given to our agriculture the stability to insure its further development as the necessary basis for our domestic prosperity?
5. Would you repeal the child labor law, which for the first time nationally protects helpless childhood and establishes some equality of working conditions between competing manufacturers of different States and at the same time makes for efficiency and progress in our relations with our employes?
6. Would you repeal the Federal Shipping bill, which lays the foundation of a real merchant marine of value to farmer and business man alike, and gives the nation ships which can be used in times of war as auxiliaries to our navy for lack of which the navy is now seriously handicapped?
7. Would you repeal the law providing for an honest test of the eight-hour day on railroads? The transportation companies being convinced that a strike was inevitable, as proven by their embargo on freight, would never have permitted the precipitation of that strike, with its millions of daily losses to business and its burden of human suffering, rather than favor the passage of the law enacted?
8. Would you intervene in Mexico, destroy the confidence of our Pan-American neighbors in the honesty of our intentions and by making war on that republic justify a menacing hatred of American enterprises for generations to come?
9. Finally, Mr. Hughes, would you substitute the threat of the mailed fist, with the terrible proof of what it has brought to Europe, for the processes of diplomacy, which have kept for us peace with honor?

The following are the signers of the letter: George F. Johnson of Binghamton, N. Y., President of the Endicott-Johnson Company, shoe manufacturers, Charles R. Crane of Chicago, former President of the Crane Company; Edward A. Filene, President of William Filene's Sons Company, dry goods, Boston; W. L. Saunders, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Ingersoll-Rand Company, and Director of the American International Corporation; Charles H. Ingersoll of Robert H. Ingersoll & Brother, watch manufacturers, New York; Calvin Tomkins, former Dock Commissioner of New York; Jesse Isidor Straus of R. H. Macy & Co., New York; Charles H. Jones, President of the Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company, Boston; John H. Fahey, publisher, Worcester, Mass.; Isidor Jacobs, President of the California Canneries Company, San Francisco; Thomas H. Ince, President of the Triangle Film Corporation, Los Angeles; Welding Ring of Maller & Quereau, dry goods, New York; Humphrey O'Sullivan, O'Sullivan Rubber Heel Company, Lowell, Mass.; W. A. Julian, President of the Julian-Kokenge Company, shoes, Cincinnati; Frederick F. Ingram of the F. F. Ingram Company, perfumers, Detroit; H. B. Endicott of Endicott-Johnson Company, shoes, Binghamton, N. Y.; Rolla Wells, former Mayor of St. Louis; William Salomon, banker, New York; Julian S. Carr, banker, Durham, N. C.; C. D. Halsell of the C. D. Halsell Company, wholesale groceries, Oklahoma City; H. L. Nunn, President of Nunn & Bush, shoe manufacturers, Milwaukee, and B. F. Nelson, President of the B. F. Nelson Company, Minneapolis.

McCORMICK PREDICTS LANDSLIDE FOR WILSON

Chairman Says the West is "on Fire for the President," Has No Edge on East.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The West is "on fire for President Wilson" and "it looks like a landslide" for the Democratic candidate, said Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, today, after conferring with Senator Thomas J. Walsh, manager of Western Democratic Headquarters. Latest reports from leaders in all States were discussed at the conference.

"The West has no edge on the East in this matter of loyalty to the President," Mr. McCormick said. "The East is mighty warm in its support of Wilson and Democrats generally. It has improved daily for the last two weeks, and States that were doubtful may be counted safely for the President now.

"New York State, for instance, is for the President, and for him 'big.' Leaders of local organizations in Greater New York confidently believe that the greater city will roll up one of the heaviest Democratic pluralities in many years.

"I see that Frank H. Hitchcock claims the election of Mr. Hughes and gives a list of States that he professes to believe the Republicans will carry. Of the twenty-six States he claims for Hughes, I do not regard six of them as certainly for the Republican candidate.

"The Wilson sentiment in Ohio that makes Mr. Hitchcock concede the State to the Democrats does not stop at imaginary State lines. It extends all over this section, and by this token, not to mention overconfidential reports and first-hand advices, we know that Illinois and Indiana also are for the President. This same sentiment is sweeping the Pacific Coast.

"I confidently expect the President to carry Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia. The swing is toward the President, and there are no signs of abatement."

Chairman McCormick left for New York later in the day.

JAPAN'S AMBASSADOR CALLS ON PRESIDENT

Viscount Sato Presents Credentials—Mr. Wilson to Make 15 Stops on Way to Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 30.—Viscount Sato, the Japanese Ambassador, called at Shadow Lawn today to formally present his credentials to the President and to express his hope for the continuance of the present cordial relations between the two countries. The Ambassador was accompanied by his whole staff in full dress uniform.

President Wilson also received the officers and Executive Committee of the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture. The delegation was composed of Commissioners E. J. Watson, South Carolina President of the association; W. T. Guptil of Maine, Vice President; C. E. Patton of Pennsylvania, H. K. Bryson of Tennessee, and Clarence J. Owens of Washington, Executive Secretary and Managing Director of the Southern Commercial Congress.

The purpose of the conference was to arrange with the President for a formal conference early in December at Norfolk, Va., or Washington, for consideration of the question of co-operation between State and Federal agricultural agencies and departments, and further to discuss the readjustment of American agriculture to meet the conditions and problems that will follow the close of the European war.

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, took dinner with the President tonight. Afterward he spoke at a Democratic political rally here. Mr. Wilson did not attend the meeting as he had planned earlier.

The Presidential party leaves Shadow Lawn at 10:55 tomorrow night for Buffalo, where the President speaks twice on Wednesday. He will make fifteen stops Thursday morning on his way north through New York. Crowds are expected to greet him at all of them.

The President's schedule on the way to Buffalo calls for the following stops:

	A. M.		A. M.
Binghamton	7:55	Campbell	10:00
Johnson City	8:05	Bath	10:17
Apalachin	8:18	Avoca	10:29
Owego	8:31	Cohocton	10:41
Nichols	8:42	Wayland	10:57
Waverly	8:56	Dansville	11:11
Elmira	9:25	Mt. Morris	11:36
Corning	9:45		

The President will reach Bufalo at 1 P. M., and will take luncheon at the Ellicott Club. The chief address of the day will be made in the Auditorium, under the auspices of the Executives Club. He will leave Buffalo at 10:35 at night for New York, where he will make three speeches on Thursday, the most important being in Madison Square Garden.

FORD 'ADS' FOR 500 PAPERS.

Auto Manufacturer to Begin Wilson Campaign In a Few Days.

The first of Henry Ford's advertisements urging the re-election of President Wilson will appear within a few days, it was announced at Democratic National Headquarters yesterday. They will be signed by Mr. Ford and be devoted to the achievements of President Wilson's Administration and the reasons it should not be discontinued. The first advertisement will take up a half page. It will be headed "Humanity and Your Vote." A few of Mr. Ford's most emphatic paragraphs will state:

He [President Wilson] is entitled to be rewarded for his great service to mankind, and the only way we can reward him is by giving him the opportunity to be of still greater service.

Although nominally a Republican all my life, I am for Wilson, and urge my fellow-citizens to stand by him, because he has kept us out of war and has done much to bring about the remarkable prosperity which we enjoy, and because Wall Street is against him.

We should guard against Wall Street influences again securing control of our Government. They have been rooted out during the last four years, and they are working hard to get back.

All other great nations are being consumed and destroyed, but we have peace with honor, and our boys are at home. Special interests are demanding war and the President is being criticised with many words, but stripped of all unnecessary words their real complaint is that he has not plunged the country into war for their profit.

Great prosperity covers the land as never before. Legitimate enterprise is assured a proper reward. There are no bread lines and everybody is employed that wants to be. Our people are contented, prosperous, and happy. Why should we make a change?

I am for Wilson because he has caused to be passed a large number of wise and humane laws, most of which had been promised by the politicians of both parties for many years without fulfillment. No one class has been favored, no one disregarded. He has served the United States as a whole.

The advertisements will be placed in 500 newspapers in all sections of the country.

WILSON LEADS FARM POLL.

Has 1,644 Votes to 920 for Hughes, Farmers' Journal Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—President Wilson is getting more than half of the farmers' vote in the straw poll being taken all over the country by The Farmers' Journal, a monthly non-political magazine published in this city, and he has been gaining steadily.

The poll up to date gives Wilson, 1,644 votes; Hughes, 920; Benson, 872, and Hanly, 128. Wilson has polled 53.6 per cent. of the total, Hughes, 30.

ACCUSES OHIO EMPLOYERS.

Government Agent Cites Intimidation of Would-Be Wilson Voters.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 30.—Frank C. Dailey, special assistant of the United States Attorney General, appointed to investigate alleged colonization and other election frauds in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, said today that certain violations of law had been disclosed by information now in his hands. He has issued a warning to "those contemplating the use of fraudulent registration and voting schemes."

It was inferred by the investigator's statement that the disclosures so far obtained related to intimidation of employers by employes.

"It is reported that men in Ohio have arranged to intimidate their employes," said Mr. Dailey, "into voting according to their wishes. Numerous conspiracies of this nature are reported."

Mr. Dailey cites the penalties of the law relating to intimidation of voters in his statement.

Mrs. Gibson Returns to Speak.

Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Chairman of the Women's Bureau of the Democratic Committee, who has been detained in Virginia for many weeks by the illness of her father, arrived in New York yesterday and will take part in the automobile campaign the bureau is holding from now until after Election Day. Mrs. Gibson will use her own automobile from which to make speeches and distribute literature.

UNTERMYER ASSAILS HUGHES'S '08 RECORD

Charges He Prevented Genuine Investigation of Stock Exchange While Governor.

CALLS IT A "WHITEWASH"

Tells Democratic Audience the Republican Nominee Surrendered to Financial Interests.

Samuel Untermyer, who was counsel for the Pujo Congressional Committee, which investigated the New York Stock Exchange, was the principal speaker at a Democratic mass meeting at Star Casino last night. Charles E. Hughes, when Governor in 1908, stopped an investigation of the Stock Exchange which he previously had recommended, and substituted a "whitewashing" unofficial investigation of the sort desired by the Stock Exchange, to head off an effectual public inquiry.

As a result of Mr. Hughes's compromise, said Mr. Untermyer, the Republican candidate escaped the hostility of the financial interests in his campaign for re-election, and the abuses connected with operations on the Exchange were not effectually exposed until Congress undertook its "money trust" investigation, three years later, while to this day adequate remedial legislation has been rendered impossible.

Mr. Untermyer said that Mr. Hughes's "surrender" to the financial interests controlling the Exchange was in line with other acts of his career, and ridiculed the assertion that the Republican candidate was a Progressive. After reviewing Governor Hughes's action in urging a public investigation of the Stock Exchange in his message to the Legislature in 1907 and 1908, Mr. Untermyer said:

"The malign power of the Exchange over legislation was, however, so great that the Governor's recommendations went unheeded. Unlike our President, his influence over his own party was not sufficient to enable him to secure favorable consideration of his recommendations, and so his first term of office drew to a close without action.

"The time of his renomination was near. It looked for a time as if the great financial interests represented by the Stock Exchange would align themselves against him, from fear of this investigation. Governor Hughes was committed to a public investigation. If he persisted in that determination, he would meet with the opposition of these interests.

"He had to choose whether he would fight or surrender—and he made a compromise with these interests that was regarded and characterized by his political friends and supporters at the time as a political straddle, and that amounted to a palpable and ignominious surrender to the Exchange of the vital public interests.

"Instead of defying this powerful clique, and pressing his demand for a public investigation to be conducted with the aid of counsel and with power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers, such as had been conferred on the committees he had represented in conducting like legislative inquiries, Mr. Hughes, on Dec. 17, 1908, just after his re-election and on the eve of the assembling of the Legislature at the beginning of his second term of office, when he should have repeated his demand, virtually capitulated and invited the Stock Exchange to investigate itself in secret session, in order to head off the inevitable public investigation that public opinion would have forced.

"To that end, he appointed a committee of nine highly respectable well-intentioned gentlemen superintended this performance. They were a voluntary, self-constituted body, that had no commission from any source, no official standing whatever, and no more authority, and which the Governor had no more power to appoint than you or I.

"The Stock Exchange was not under the slightest obligation to take any notice of its existence, and when the Exchange did so, it was done in its own way and on its own terms. The commission could gain just such information as the Exchange chose to furnish it and none other.

"The entire farce was generally regarded at the time as the result of a deal made before the election, and it was openly so charged. Every surface indication justified that conclusion. The way in which the committee went to work demonstrated its helplessness and ineffectiveness."

Mr. Untermyer reviewed Governor Hughes's veto of the two-cent-fare bill, the Coney Island five-cent-fare bill, and what he termed the Governor's "attempt to prevent the ratification of the Federal income tax amendment. He charged that "Governor Hughes apparently assumed that if he succeeded in his contention against the income tax amendment he would put back the enactment of an income tax for another ten years or so."

GIVE KANSAS TO WILSON.

Poll of 500 Representative Men Leads to Prediction.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Kas., Oct. 30.—President Wilson will sweep Kansas by 35,000, according to a consensus of predictions made by Democrats and Republicans to every one of the 105 counties. Recently Fred Robertson, United States District Attorney here, sent out 500 letters of inquiry to representative men, without regard to their politics. From the replies the above predictions were adduced.

The replies showed that many Republicans would vote for Wilson, while no Democrats said they were for Hughes. In many normally Republican counties it was asserted that Wilson would win by from 100 to 1,200. Nearly every county was shown to be for him.

OWEN ANSWERS ROOSEVELT

Denies 500 Americans Have Been Slain in Mexico.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 30.—Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma in a speech here today replied to statements of Theodore Roosevelt on his recent Western campaign tour that during President Wilson's Administration "over 500 Americans and 300 Chinese" have been killed in Mexico.

"Mr. Roosevelt's premises are untrue," declared Senator Owen. "Under Roosevelt's own Administration at least 60 Americans were reported killed; under Taft, 57 Americans; under Wilson 119 citizens and 38 soldiers and marines during nearly four years of revolution. During Taft's Administration 386 foreigners were reported to the State Department as killed in Mexico, and during Wilson's Administration only 230 were reported, including 17 British, 38 Spaniards, 4 Germans, 4 Japanese, and 7 Chinese.

"Roosevelt's statement that the President [illegible] 500 Americans exposed to a mob at Tampico is a base campaign canard and calumny.

"Admiral Mayo ordered his boats in and Captain Dougherty of the British Navy requested Admiral Mayo to permit British marines to remove all foreigners to prevent loss of life. This was done, and all Americans were sent home by Admiral Mayo without any loss of life. Captain Dougherty put his request on the ground of protecting British subjects from exposure to battle in the streets of Tampico, which would have occurred if United States marines had landed. The United States had just killed over a hundred Mexicans at Vera Cruz."

WOMEN HELP HUGHES FUND.

Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheimer Give $10,000 Each.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Women of the country contributed $101,944 to the campaign fund of the National Hughes Alliance Women's Committee, according to the financial statement filed today with the clerk of the house by May H. Rumsey, Treasurer. Expenditures of the women's committee up to Oct. 23 were $95,303.

Among the largest contributors were Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, New York, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, $10,000 each; Mrs. E. H. Harriman, $5,000; Mrs. Willard Straight, $7,500; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Felix Warburg, Mrs. Alexander Smith Cochrane, and Mrs. W. H. Crocker, Burlingame, Cal., $2,500 each; Mrs. Walter Rosen, New York, $1,475.

Women who contributed $1,000 each were Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, Mrs. T. Coleman du Pont, Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, Mrs. John D. Archbold, Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Tiffany Blake, Mrs. Livingston Beeckman, and Miss Helen Frick.

Various other amounts have been pledged, among them $10,000 by Mrs Collis P. Huntington of New York.

Wilson to Visit Bazaar of the 69th.

This is Halloween Day at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Bazaar for the establishment of a permanent fund for the destitute families of soldiers on duty. Appropriate costumes will be worn by the attendants at the booths, and prizes will be distributed in the evening. At the height of the carnival of the evening a King and Queen will be elected. It was announced yesterday that President Wilson would attend the bazaar for a short time Thursday evening just before he delivered his address at Madison Square Garden.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A PERFECT gentleman ain't produced by a night's study over an etiquette book. Same way with a perfect tobacco.
VELVET is aged in the wood two years before it becomes the smoothest smoking tobacco.
Velvet Joe.

ADVERTISEMENT.

20% Reductions
Our expectations of occupying our enlarged quarters by November 1st have not been realized, and for ten days longer we shall continue to be cramped for room. The 20% reductions on the majority of our stock will therefore remain effective.
The finest China and Glassware one may buy.
Uniquely beautiful Venetian Glass.
Lamps and Shades at all prices.
Marble, Bronzes, Mirrors and Pictures.
Unusual and novel Gifts, Favors and Prizes.
If you neglected your previous opportunity to secure these particular bargains, you may now make good the oversight.
Open every day until 6 P. M., including Saturdays.
OVINGTON'S
312-314 Fifth Avenue New York

You cannot buy gas mantles by their looks. Buy them by name:
"REFLEX" BRAND
***Welsbach* Gas Mantles**
Best for Light-Durability-Economy
Upright or Inverted Formerly 25¢. **15¢**
All Dealers and the Gas Company

There's Only One Front Door to a Million Country Homes!

ONLY *one* latchstring that will open the doors of a million better-class country homes. Only *one* key to a million pocketbooks.

And that, Mr. Manufacturer, is The Farm Journal, of Philadelphia—the *Only* nationally-circulating country paper!

The Farm Journal has gained this distinction because it is built upon the solid foundation of "Fair Play," both to its readers and to its advertisers.

It was the original paper guaranteeing every one of its advertisements.

Since 1880 it has thus protected its hundreds of thousands of trusting readers; and by the same means kept out all undesirable advertising.

Yes, 39 years *is* a long time to build for business! But it has made The Farm Journal the *one* entrance to a million firesides!

Of course, the big thought is that *YOU*, as a Manufacturer, should be *using* The Farm Journal *if you're trying to get national distribution*—national consumption of your goods, in other words.

You can't get along *efficiently* without this rich country trade—you need it to hold down the overhead and hold up the *volume*.

There are many ways to reach the cities, but only *ONE* good way to reach the farmers!

Ask your Advertising Agent about The Farm Journal's remarkable record.

Then get him to prepare a campaign of advertising in The Farm Journal for *YOUR* goods! He can do it because he has succeeded before with The Farm Journal.

December issue closes finally November 6th. Rate $5 a line.

The Farm Journal
The Farm Family Magazine
Philadelphia

Longer Hours
—for Watches!

A watch has been invented that tells time *twenty-four hours a day*—tells time at night—in the dark—as well as in the noonday sunshine.

And the secret of it is—*radium*.

Yes, radium—the most precious stuff in the world—a thimbleful of which would cost you half a million dollars or more.

On the hands and figures of this watch is a new substance called "RADIOLITE," whose light-giving property comes from radium in minute quantities. It shines brightly in the dark, and retains its brilliancy for six to eight years.

Genuine "RADIOLITE" is found *only* on Ingersoll "RADIOLITE" watches.

The Man Behind the Counter

There are four models of Ingersoll "RADIOLITES"—$2.00 to $4.00. For the pocket, for the wrist, and to stand on the desk or dresser. The one here shown is the "RADIOLITE" Strap Watch; it's the one the boys at the border are wearing. It's immensely popular.

And I still carry the famous Triumph, $1.25, the Midget, for women, $2.50, and the Eclipse, for men, $2.00. They're all going strong, but around Christmas I expect to be doing a big business in the Ingersoll Waterbury and the Ingersoll Reliance, the handsomest watches ever sold for $3.00, and the first jeweled ones to sell for anything like that price.

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Getting Off Early

Up betimes, so not to miss the quarry.

An early start through the crisp dawn—

For the grouse and woodcock in Connecticut, the teal and canvas-back in the bay.

For the moose in the Northland and the quail in the South.

For a motor spin half across a State to the Saturday football game.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World is up and astir, prepared to get you off at sunrise, fully equipped.

And prepared to give you an equally early start on your Christmas shopping.

Abercrombie & Fitch Clothing for Autumn Out-of-Doors

This house supplies not only the guns and golf clubs, but the best made and smartest clothes for hunters and country club members.

Sporting apparel has had its chief development in America in this establishment, which maintains the largest sporting clothes department in existence.

Leather and fleece-lined clothes for the duck-shooter—mackinaws and sheep-lined coats for sporting and college use—the largest line of imported Scotch and Irish tweeds and homespuns for the golfer and upland hunter.

Golf Suits, imported hand made tweeds: coat and long trousers or knickerbockers, $55 to $45.
Golf and Shooting Suits of Thorntweeds, $55.
Golf and Hunting Sweaters, in complete variety.
Motor Coats, tweeds, $30 to $50.
Irish Frieze Ulsters, $40 and $50.
Motor Ulsters, imported, of duffle fleece, detachable leather linings, $85 to $100.
Leather Shells, imported, to wear under any coat, $35.
Boys' Mackinaws, $7.50 and $10.
Men's Mackinaws, $8 to $12.50.
Men's Skating Coats, $17.50 up.
Sheep-lined Corduroy Coats, $11.
Windproof Leather Shooting Jackets, $12 to $18.
Dogskin Coats, red flannel lined, $20.
Uyak Cloth Duck Shooting Coats, $18.
Uyak Cloth Breeches, $10.

Sporting suits and garments made to your measure in the Abercrombie & Fitch custom department—the only department of its kind in America.

Abercrombie & Fitch sporting boots and shoes have an international reputation.

Sportswomen's Suits and Topcoats

For the woman who motors or plays golf, or hunts, or shoots at the traps, or merely looks on, nothing so satisfactorily answers as an Abercrombie & Fitch outfit.

The largest assortments, ready-for-service, that we have ever presented—and a number of new and exclusive woolen fabrics in the custom department.

Big motor coats and trenchers of imported sporting woolens—suits of Irish and Scotch tweeds, homespuns, Innebrook, Lansdown heathers, Thorntweeds and Engladine.

Sportswomen's hats, sweaters, shirts and boots in great variety.

Write for New Booklet on Women's Autumn and Winter Sporting Apparel.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

WILSON AND HUGHES ABREAST IN BUFFALO

Both Sides Claim Erie County, with Democratic Confidence Apparently Growing.

RAILWAY VOTE BIG FACTOR

Brotherhoods Counted Largely for Wilson, but Many Switchmen and Shopmen for Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Here both parties are making their appeal in the Presidential campaign to the man with the full dinner pail. The Democratic approach is on the ground that the dinner pail is full because of the policies of President Wilson and the Democratic Congress. The Republicans plead that the pail will not remain full after the war unless there is a protective tariff. Both parties are working at high pressure. The Republicans claim Erie County by 7,000. The Democrats claim it, too. They insist that the drift toward Wilson which set in about two weeks ago is continuing and that any figure they might give at this time might be too low. President Wilson is scheduled to speak here on Wednesday. The Democratic leaders are looking forward to a new impetus in the Wilson drift as a result of his coming. Taft and Roosevelt had 12,017 combined majority over Wilson in 1912.

Putting aside both Republican and Democratic predictions, political observers in Erie County believe that it is a neck and neck race between Wilson and Hughes in Buffalo, and that the rural sections of Erie County may give the Republican nominee a majority not to exceed 3,000, figures far below normal in a Presidential year.

Both Governor Whitman and William M. Calder, the Republican nominee for United States Senator, are expected to run ahead of Hughes in Erie.

This is said to be the biggest railroad centre in the country next to Chicago. It is estimated that the railroad population of Buffalo and its auburbs is 40,000. Of these about 30,000 have the vote. About 23,000 have registered. The probable vote of railroad men in Erie County is estimated at 18,000. Of this, which represents about 20 per cent. of the total vote in this city, a majority will be cast for President Wilson because of the Adamson eight-hour law.

But there is an indication that the railroad vote for Wilson will not attain the proportions expected at first. The Republican leaders have given very close attention to this element. Considerable missionary work has been going on for the last three or four weeks. A careful investigation has been made, and reports have convinced the Republican leaders that the defection among three of the railroad brotherhoods will be far less in Buffalo and vicinity than had been expected.

Trainmen Most Active.

The only one of the four brotherhoods working actively for Wilson is that of the trainmen, of which W. G. Lee is President. Mr. Lee is spellbinding for Wilson in the Middle West. Every member of the trainmen's organization is pledged to work and vote for Wilson.

There are about 5,000 members of the Brotherhood of Trainmen who vote in Buffalo, out of a total of 8,000 brotherhood voters. There are 2,200 engineers and firemen affiliated with their respective brotherhoods. In Democratic circles here the vote of these two brotherhoods is expected to go almost solidly for Wilson. A person who has been in close touch with this situation, however, told the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES tonight that fully 30 per cent. of the local members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers would vote for Hughes and that a considerable proportion of the firemen would follow suit.

Some jealousies have been aroused among the members of these brotherhoods from the belief that the trainmen, who are more numerous than the other classes of brotherhood labor, have been coddled by the Wilson campaign managers, while the locomotive engineers, who, although numerically the weakest, in the old days of Chief Arthur were looked up to by other railroad workers, have been made the tail to the brotherhood kite by the Democratic leaders.

The switchmen here are divided. Some of the men who work the switches in the yards belong to the trainmen's organization, but by far the greater number are affiliated with a union of their own, not connected with the brotherhoods. They are vexed over not having been made a party to any benefits that may accrue under the Adamson law.

Shopmen Mostly for Hughes.

The men working in the car and repair shops here will give Hughes a good vote. It is estimated that 60 per cent. of this class of railroad workers will vote the Republican ticket, because they suffered severely prior to the outbreak of the war. The average working time of the shopmen in this section during 1914 was from two to three days a week.

The question which the Republicans are asking the workingmen during the closing week of the campaign, "After the war, what?" is said to be making an impression among the shop men. There are fully 6,000 of these men, many foreign born, who will vote in Erie County next week. It is estimated that the shop men will be much more strongly represented in the railroad vote than will be the brotherhood members, who are on the go most of the time, and thus sometimes are prevented from registering or voting.

The Republican leaders have been greatly cheered by confidential reports received from workers in railroad districts. THE TIMES correspondent has had access to some of these figures. While they show a majority for Wilson, they do not show any division of the railroad vote on lines that would militate against a Hughes victory in Erie County.

The Republicans have a factional row in Erie County, but both factions are working for Hughes. The Progressives here are pretty much in line again for the Republican candidates. But for the threatened defection among railroad workers the outlook for the Republicans in Erie would be comparatively bright.

The business men of Buffalo and throughout the county are almost solidly for Hughes, and are contributing to the campaign fund liberally.

Republican Leaders Uneasy.

Mr. Hughes has been here, and the meetings he addressed are recorded as among the most enthusiastic and well attended in Republican campaign annals in Erie County. But for all that the Republican leaders are complaining that mismanagement by the Republican National Committee projected the Presidential nominee into the Erie County fight too early. They are looking forward with apprehension to the big Wilson rallies on Wednesday and are trying hard to have the Republican National Committee send Hughes to Buffalo after the President has spoken. They have tried to get Colonel Roosevelt to speak, but in vain.

The German-American voting element in Erie cannot safely be left out of the calculations. It is asserted that the German-American Alliance controls more than 12,000 votes in Buffalo alone. The natural tendency of this vote here, as in other sections, is toward Hughes. But this tendency is somewhat arrested here from the fact that the liquor interests, which wield a potent influence in Erie County, especially in politics of the German-American brand, are looking askance at the Republican nominee as a result of his indorsement of the Federal suffrage amendment. The liquor interests fear that nation-wide woman suffrage would be the precursor of national prohibition.

GERMANS IN OHIO SECEDE.

Canton Group Rejects State Alliance's Indorsement of Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 30.—The Canton German-American Alliance today sent notice of withdrawal from the State alliance. The local alliance indorsed President Wilson and Senator Pomerene yesterday, and condemned the State alliance for indorsing Hughes and Herrick. The alliance has 300 members. This is the second withdrawal from the State alliance as a result of the Columbus meeting. The Galion Alliance withdrew several days ago.

C. N. Renz of Toledo, in a speech before the alliance, flayed Colonel Roosevelt and urged the alliance members to consider America first. Renz recently quit the Toledo Alliance when it indorsed Hughes.

Renz said:

"If Hughes or Roosevelt had been in the White House when the Lusitania was sunk we would now be fighting our brothers. On Nov. 7 every man ought to be an American first."

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30.—The recent conference held in Milwaukee of Catholic and Lutheran German clergymen as part of an effort to line up churchmen for the election of Mr. Hughes had a sensational sequel last night at Immanuel Evangelical German Church, one of the biggest Lutheran churches in the city, when the Rev. August Meyer of Chicago urged his congregation to vote for the right man, and said he believed Hughes was the man.

According to reports today, confusion and turmoil followed this announcement, many of the younger element of the congregation, about thirty out of 900, rising and walking out immediately as a protest against the introduction of politics into a church service.

Mr. Meyer was active last Summer in Chicago in an effort to unite German Protestant and Catholic clergy for political purposes in Chicago.

SEABURY CHEERED ON THE EAST SIDE

Candidate for Governor Attacks Whitman's Appointment of Hayward to Service Board.

CALLS IT A PERSONAL GIFT

Governor Has Used the Commission for Partisan Purposes, the Speaker Declares.

Samuel Seabury, the Democratic candidate for Governor, opened his campaign in this city last night with speeches to some 10,000 persons on the upper east side. He attacked Governor Whitman for his appointment of William Hayward to the Public Service Commission, which, he said, was for "partisan and personal purposes," and declared that, if elected, he would urge amendments to the public service law so as "to put teeth in it."

Mr. Seabury spoke at Public School 27 at 206 East Forty-second Street; the Cherokee Club, 334 East Seventy-ninth Street; the Yorkville Casino, 210 East Eighty-sixth Street; the New Star Casino, at 115 East 107th Street, and at the Harlem Arcade, 211 East 124th Street. His praise of President Wilson's administration and his discussion of State issues were received with enthusiasm. Speaking of Mr. Hayward's appointment at Yorkville Casino, Mr. Seabury said:

"As charge 25, I accuse Governor Whitman of using the Public Service Commission of the First District for personal and partisan purposes. He appointed William Hayward to that commission. Mr. Hayward had none of the qualifications requisite for that office, on the proper discharge of whose duties so much of the comfort and welfare of New York City depends. He had not been a citizen of the State or city long enough to acquaint himself with our transit needs. When Governor Whitman appointed him he admitted that it was a personal appointment. Mr. Hayward has been more interested in pushing Governor Whitman's political fortunes than in discharging the duties for which the city pays him $15,000 a year. As Governor on this ticket I shall not make personal appointments.

"The public service corporations of this city have run the Public Service Commission with the same ease and facility with which some of them run their cars. As Governor, I shall demand of the Legislature that this commission be given the power that will bring relief to the people of this city from the intolerable transit hardships now existing.

"At present an order made by the Public Service Commission is merely the first step in a prolonged law suit. I have the highest respect for Mr. Straus, the present Chairman of the commission. I regret to say that I do not entertain the same high opinion of some of the other members.

"As Governor I shall urge amendments that will put teeth in the Public Service law and make it, in truth and in fact, an effective means for regulation of the great public service corporations of this city. This commission was created to control these public service corporations—not to be controlled by them. This commission must become a great regulatory power, so that it may compel proper service. No question more vitally affects the comfort and the welfare of the people of this city than proper administration of its transit facilities."

The Cherokee Club was thronged, and about a thousand persons remained outside for an overflow meeting, which Mr. Seabury addressed from a truck.

"The Republican leaders in this State are in a panic," he told them. "They know that intelligent public opinion in the State has turned against them. A few weeks ago Governor Whitman was prophesying that Judge Hughes would carry this State by 250,000, and that he (the Governor) would be pulled through by Judge Hughes. Today it is certain that President Wilson will carry the State by an overwhelming majority. Judge Hughes will not be able to carry himself through, much less carry any unnecessary baggage with him. I have been in every part of this State during the last few weeks. I am confident of success. Everywhere that I have been I have found Democrats united. Their ranks have been augmented by great numbers of Progressives and Independent Republicans, who think more of their country and their State than they do of their party. The State of New York will go Democratic by a large majority."

Ex-Judge Seabury was heckled by a car strike sympathizer at the New Star Casino. "I represent 11,000 street car workers, with 11,000 votes," he said, "and we have asked Governor Whitman—"

"I am not concerned with whom you represent," Mr. Seabury said. "What is your question?"

"The Public Service Commission is not enforcing the law, and Governor Whitman is not making them do so—"

"If your question is, 'Am I in favor of seeing that the public service law is obeyed?'" the speaker said, "my reply is that the purpose of the Public Service Commission is to see that the law is obeyed, whether it is being broken by the least important individual in the city or a great corporation. Governor Whitman took no part in trying to settle the street car strike because he could not do so with good grace when Republicans all over the country are criticising President Wilson for settling the railroad strike."

HUGHES ON CIVIL SERVICE.

Favors Extension to Postmasters—No Word Yet from Wilson.

The National Civil Service Reform League of 79 Wall Street yesterday announced that it had asked both candidates for the Presidency for their views on extending the civil service law to Postmasters. From Mr. Hughes a letter was received in which he said:

"On account of my absence on campaign tours it has been impossible to give your letter of Sept. 26 earlier attention. You say that the National Civil Service Reform League has entered upon a campaign for legislation which will provide for the competitive classification of first, second and third class postmasters, and you ask whether I would favor or oppose legislation to accomplish such extension of the classification. I beg to say that I favor such legislation."

The league announced that no reply had been received from President Wilson.

WANAMAKER AIDS HUGHES.

Urges Others to Set Aside Part of Each Day for Candidate.

The Democratic Party was assailed as incompetent and unnational by Senator Penrose and Oliver and other speakers yesterday at a "Pennsylvania" noonday meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League of the United States at 350 Broadway. At intervals the speakers were applauded by more than 1,000 business men, who dropped in at the meeting during the lunch hour. William Potter, former Minister to Italy, said he had traveled in Europe since the outbreak of the war and had found this country held low in governmental esteem.

"I don't blame them," he said. "If ever there was a cowardly, shifting, changing policy it is the policy of the present Democratic Administration."

John Wanamaker, who had been invited to speak, was unable to be present, but he wrote:

"It has been a practice of my lifetime to do things rather than talk about them, but you are doing a fine work in giving the people the truth about Hughes, who, in my judgment, will have a better conception of the business interests of the United States than any President that we have had for a long time. I am spending a large part of every day in doing practical work to further the election of Hughes, and by this letter I urge every man to set aside a part of each day and put in his best endeavors, striking everywhere while the iron is hot and making it hotter.

"From the information coming to me from all over the United States I fully believe that Charles Evans Hughes will be the next President, but nothing is ever sure until it is an accomplished fact, and to make the fact sure let each man keep on working and do his best. This would be my speech if I were attending the meeting."

"The whole scope and character and destiny of the United States will be determined on Nov. 7," said James M. Beck. "It is going to be the question of whether we will be a little America or a great America."

Former Governor John K. Tener of Pennsylvania said the present Administration had permitted American rights, so to speak, to be dragged into the gutter. Formerly America stood at the head of the council table of the world, but now it was not even in the batting average.

Mr. Wanamaker set forth his reasons for conducting a nation-wide advertising campaign in the interests of Mr. Hughes, that statement made public yesterday at Republican National Headquarters:

"What I have done is very little, but it has been done gladly. Every patriotic American, realizing the great need for resourceful and immediate action, in view of the crisis faced by the nation, ought to be grateful for the opportunity to help hold up the hands of Chairman Willcox, George W. Perkins, and the scores of other able men who are unselfishly giving all their time, day and night, and much of their money, to rehabilitate the United States in the eyes of the world, and restore American self-respect and security by the election of Mr. Hughes.

"Please understand that by security I do not mean military or naval security, but, what is many times more important, the security of the fundamental strength of the nation."

TAMMANY REPUDIATES POLL

None Taken Showing Hughes Plurality of 40,000 in State.

The report that a secret poll taken by Tammany Hall showed a plurality of between 30,000 and 40,000 for Charles E. Hughes in New York State was emphatically denied last night by Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall. Mr. Smith said that no such poll had been taken.

"The allegation that Tammany Hall has given out any figures of any kind as to the result in the State or city is absolutely false," said Secretary Smith. "The simple truth is that no poll has been taken by the organizations either in or outside the city. Neither has any canvass yet been made. The usual estimates suomitted by the district leaders will not be handed in until the Saturday before election as in other years.

"As a matter of fact, all surface indications point to an unprecedented Democratic sweep for Wilson, McCombs, and Seabury and the rest of the Democratic ticket."

OHIO GIVES HUGHES A WARM WELCOME

Continued from Page 1.

courts. Let us do all in our power to perfect legal procedure, but let us not put upon the courts the blame either for the vague compromises of legislation or for incompetence in administration."

Believe He Has Ohio.

When Mr. Hughes finished his campaign in Ohio tonight he was convinced that stories that the Democratic ticket would sweep the State were without foundation. He was met by large crowds everywhere in the industrial, mining and railroad centres, and there was marked cordiality. There was no heckling, even where the audiences were composed largely of workingmen. That was not the case when Mr. Hughes was in Ohio earlier in the campaign; then he found apathy and discontent.

Mr. Hughes was scheduled for speeches only at East Liverpool, Steubenville, Zanesville, and Columbus, but he found crowds with bands at other stations, and made brief talks at Wellsville, Mingo Junction, where the Carnegie steel plant is located, and Dennison. He talked Americanism, "false prosperity," and the Adamson Eight-Hour act, and never failed to win applause. The big receptions in districts where some leaders had told him danger to success was lurking left Mr. Hughes in fine spirits, and apparently more thoroughly convinced than ever that he would be elected.

At Zanesville Mr. Hughes added this assertion to his utterances about the kind of Americanism needed in this country:

"The profoundest word in philosophy is that he who would save his own life must lose it—that is to say, must be willing to pay the price of sacrifice. And we, in this country, desirous of peace, devoted to the high ideals of free institutions, must still retain the courage and indomitable spirit of those who founded our country, if, indeed, it is to be preserved.

"We cannot commit ourselves to a future in which we fall in contempt of other Powers. If we are to progress, if we are to meet the demands of the future, we must respect the dignity of our citizenship and hold priceless the privileges that that citizenship confers."

Mr. Hughes found that this kind of talk was just as effective in the Middle West as in the seacoast towns of the East.

Appeals for Protective Tariff.

After declaring that a vote for him would mean a vote for permanent peace, and not for war, Mr. Hughes began to develop his contention that this country was not prepared to meet economic conditions following the European war, despite the assertion by the President to the contrary. The country, he said, must be protected against foreign competition by a protective tariff. He added:

"Now, there are some people who seem to think that if you are going to build a house you can have windows and doors and various things pertaining to the upper stories and get along without any foundation at all. I am not interested in that kind of architecture. If you are going to have a nice parlor, in which you can entertain your friends, and a nice dining room, in which you can sit down to a good square meal, and a nice bay window, which will command a beautiful outlook on the world, you have got to have a foundation for your house. And the foundation in American life is a chance to work, to have plants that are busy, to get behind American enterprise and make it hum, so long as it is honest and straight and fair—that is what I stand for."

Mr. Hughes said that expert statisticians had said that if the European war were to stop today there would be more men available for production than there were when the war began. America without the tariff, he said, would have to compete with cheaper labor abroad.

There was a shout from the gallery: "Hurrah for Wilson!"

"What I have said is not an idle dream," called back Mr. Hughes, "because you know, and those of you who are excited to some manifestation of exuberant opposition may have reason to know if the foreign competition were to be met with, what it is to walk the streets looking for work. Twenty months ago there were men by the hundreds of thousands trying to get work who could not get it.

"If you want protection to American industry you have got to have a majority in Congress that believes in protection, and I cannot conceive of a people so absolutely lost to common sense as to suppose that in Ohio, and a place like this, you would ever put a majority in power that believed in the principle of the Underwood bill.

No Open Antagonism.

In his argument against the Adamson bill Mr. Hughes said that he despised anything that bred class antagonism. He found that the workingmen in the railroad centres, as well as in other industrial communities, listened intently to his argument against "force legislation," and there was frequent applause. There was no open evidence of antagonism.

On his previous visit to Ohio Mr. Hughes found plenty of open antagonism, in some places jeers, and many hecklers. The leaders today did not conceal their elation, and Mr. Hughes reflected it in the vigor with which he campaigned.

He closed one attack on the Adamson legislation with the statement that if elected he would deal with all matters according to the facts, "not with reference to getting that vote or the other." His remarks were interrupted by applause.

The day started well, for at east Liverpool at 10:30 A. M. Mr. Hughes found 10,000 persons waiting to greet him. There was a crowd equally large at Steubenville, and at all of the small communities along the line the people turned out. At East Liverpool Mr. Hughes cited the words of E. N. Hurley, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, recently published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, to uphold his assertion that Europe would come out of the war prepared to enter into active competition with America.

Established Nearly A Century

Balch, Price & Co.

FURS that are distinguished by Style-Individuality as Notable as it is Exclusive and just as evident in those kinds of more popular demand as in our Rare Sables and Ermines.

Fulton & Smith Streets
Brooklyn.

15 Minutes from Grand Central to Borough Hall Subway Station.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH and 47TH STS

Luxurious Fur-trimmed Suits

Every *smartly dressed woman* must include a *Fur-trimmed Suit* in her wardrobe this season; for nothing quite takes the place of the *Smart Tailleur*—and with a *charming Blouse* to match, it constitutes the *Costume Supreme* for *walking—riding—driving—shopping—calling* and other informal occasions

The *splendid* showing of Gidding tailleurs; of fine velours—silk and wool duvetyn—cachmere velour—suede cloth—kittens ear—and chiffon velvet—with bounteous trimmings of *Japanese Sable—Beaver—Skunk—Opossum—Seal—Lapin* and other *fashion furs* reflects the vogue of *Fur-trimmed Suits* this season.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
FRENCH
INFANTS AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
AT PRICES NO HIGHER
THAN ELSEWHERE
FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Are prepared to receive orders in their

Dressmaking Salons

On the Third Floor, for

Tailored Suits, Afternoon Dresses and Evening Gowns

developed in materials and trimmings in vogue for the coming season.

A choice selection of original models, representative of the latest creations of the leading Paris couturiers, is shown, from which reproductions or adaptations to meet individual requirements will be made

At Very Attractive Prices

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Saks-Made Chauffeur's Outfits at $46.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

¶ NOW—when woolens are scarce and the labor and dye situations abnormal—the logic of maker-to-consumer merchandizing should appeal strongly to the man who has to outfit his chauffeur.

¶ Maker-to-consumer means that we sell direct to you—putting into the fabric and the tailoring that which usually goes to the middleman.

¶ In other words, there is more *Service* in a Saks-made chauffeur's outfit of $46.50 than is possible in an outfit the price of which includes the maintenance of a go-between.

A Saks-Made Outfit at $46.50 includes:

Suit, of all wool Oxford gray whipcord, with either trousers or breeches.

Overcoat, of all wool Oxford gray whipcord, in double breasted and belted model, with convertible collar. Lined with fine quality wool suiting.

And Cap to match.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

One-Day Special—To-Day

Tuesday, October 31—9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Only

Men's Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats at $15

Just for To-Day

To make especially interesting selling in our Men's Clothing Section on this last day of the month and to give an extra value to about half a thousand men, we have taken

About 500

Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats and priced them at $15 for to-day only.

The Suits

The very latest models, well tailored, and in an assortment of colors to suit anyone. Every good style—both for the young man and his elders. All sizes.

The Fall Weight
Overcoats

Oxford grey and a few fancy patterns in plain fabrics and knitted fabrics. Some with self collars and others with velvet collars. Full and quarter silk lined.

The Raincoats

Tan or grey in rubberized fabrics. All fully guaranteed. All sizes.

The Winter Weight
Overcoats

Heavy weights in the double-faced fabrics, with velvet collars. All smart models in single or double breasted styles. Quarter silk lined.

GIMBELS—Men's Clothing Section—Fourth Floor

BOTH SIDES PREDICT VICTORY IN NEW YORK

Republicans Claim State for Hughes by 100,000; Democrats Say 50,000 for Wilson.

FORECASTS BASED ON POLLS

Willcox Says Hughes Will Get at Least 310 Electoral Votes—McCormick Confident of Success.

Both Republican and Democratic leaders claimed New York State with equal assurance yesterday, though they differed in the pluralities which they predicted for their candidates. Charles E. Hughes will carry the State by 100,000, according to his managers. President Wilson will win the State by a margin of about 50,000 in the opinion of his campaign directors.

The Republican forecast was based on canvasses conducted by the Republican State Committee. The Democrats did not divulge the sources of their information, but Vance McCormick, the Democratic National Chairman, asserted that the President would sweep New York, and George Gordon Battle estimated his plurality on the basis of "the silent vote."

It was the report of Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, that brought unanimity of opinion to all the Republican leaders, and resulted in the official prediction of victory. Mr. Tanner carried to Republican headquarters this word:

"Our canvasses are now in and the returns tabulated. I can state positively that New York State will give a majority of more than 100,000 for the whole Republican ticket."

Mr. Tanner did not give the detailed returns from each county, but said his canvasses had been made with the greatest care and were accurate.

Willcox Sure of New York.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee finally wrote New York down in the Hughes column when he heard this and other reports.

"If the Democrats carry this election," Mr. Willcox said, "they will have to do it without the Empire State."

Chairman Willcox said he was confident that Erie County, which was recently reported to be leaning strongly toward Wilson, would go Republican by 8,000 votes.

"The Progressives in Erie, as in most places, are absolutely united with the Republicans in the interests of Mr. Hughes," the Chairman said. "Throughout the State there are some Democrats who voted the Progressive ticket in 1912 and who are going back to the Democratic party this year. Only an extremely small percentage of the rest of the Progressives, however, will be found on the Democratic side."

Officials of the Hughes Alliance supported this contention, taking issue with ex-Progressives of present Democratic persuasion, who have asserted that thirty-four per cent. of the Progressive vote of New York State would go to Wilson. A statement was issued at the Alliance Headquarters calling these estimates "ridiculous" and stating that:

"According to a poll conducted here, all of those Progressives who voted for Roosevelt in 1912 will support Hughes. The figures show that of the total Republican-Progressive vote in New York in 1912 Roosevelt received a little more than 46 per cent. Our poll shows that of those enrolled from New York State in the National Hughes Alliance who voted either for Taft or Roosevelt in 1912, 46 1-10 per cent. cast their ballots for Roosevelt. Further, our poll shows that of those who voted for Mr. Wilson in 1912, 14½ per cent. are going to vote for Hughes."

The Republicans say they are not worried by the fact that New York City in all probability will go Democratic by a large majority. It was pointed out yesterday that Ambassador Gerard, running for the Senate two years ago, carried New York City by 152,000 plurality, but was defeated by the State vote by 68,000 plurality. And the most optimistic prediction now is that the city will go for Wilson by 100,000 this year.

Sees at Least 310 Electoral Votes.

Mr. Willcox, without analyzing his figures, said yesterday that Hughes would have a minimum of between 310 and 325 Electoral votes. He issued a warning to voters to guard against "any more Democratic roorbacks" before Election Day. He classed the Democrats' hyphenate charge and Secretary Baker's warning about a political attack by Mexican bandits as "roorbacks." The first of the "roorbacks," he said, was a "Hapgood fiasco."

The Republican claims roused Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic National Committee to a reply yesterday. He left Chicago for this city and telegraphed a statement to the committee headquarters here emphatically denying that the Democrats had conceded New York State to the Republicans. He characterized the report as a last desperate effort of the Republican National Committee to avert political disaster.

"The Democratic National Committee," he said, "confidentially predicts that President Wilson will sweep the State of New York and that the Democratic State ticket will be elected. Also the Democrats are prosecuting their campaign in New York with a vigor and determination born of confidence, and I am happy to say that our private and confidential reports from all sections of the State corroborate the newspaper polls which show that the President has a substantial lead over Mr. Hughes and is gaining strength daily.

"The truth of the situation in New York is this: The Republicans have discovered at this late hour that their campaign in the Empire State has made no progress, notwithstanding their profligate advertising campaign and the assistance of such Old Guard leaders as William Barnes. They know that the public has been informed as to the plight of the Republicans in New York State and that their coalition with the Barnes machine has been exposed. Therefore, to divert attention from this, the Republicans resort to the stereotyped methods of the professional politicians, and maliciously and falsely circulate the report that the Democrats concede defeat."

Willcox Report Pleases Foes.

At national headquarters the Democratic managers professed to take great comfort yesterday over a published report that Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee had said that he was "not sure about Wisconsin and Utah, because of varying reports from the former and because of the terrific local fight in Utah."

"If Mr. Hughes and his friends," said a committeeman, "can get any comfort out of Chairman Willcox's statement they are welcome to it. As the ostensible manager of the Hughes campaign he, of course, is in close touch with what is going on and naturally has access to the confidential reports that are received by the Republican National Committee. His admission that Hughes will not carry Utah, the State that stood so nobly by the Republican nominee four years ago, is a prediction of a Wilson landslide."

George Gordon Battle, who campaigned in New Jersey last week, predicted that that State would be found in the Democratic column next Tuesday. He also said that President Wilson would carry New York.

"Personally," he said, "I look to see President Wilson go to the Bronx with at least 100,000 votes to spare, and I do not figure that Mr. Hughes can come down to the Bronx with more than 50,000 plurality. To my mind the politicians this year have failed to get into real touch with the man on the street. It is the big silent vote which will swing the election, and I believe that is with the President."

Despite the confidence they express in the outcome, the Republican managers are planning a wind-up week of most vigorous campaigning here in an effort to keep down the Democratic majority in New York City as much as possible. It was announced at headquarters yesterday that Hughes, who is to speak at Madison Square Garden next Saturday night, will make one more speech in the city than had been planned. A downtown speech, to be delivered at noon either next Saturday or Monday, at the Hughes Alliance Campaign Store, 221 Broadway, was added to his schedule yesterday.

In addition to their speakers' drive in the city this week, the Republicans intend to conduct an advertising campaign on a bigger scale than ever, using newspapers, subway placards, movies, billboards, and every other available means of advertising to place their arguments before the public.

HITCHCOCK SAYS IT'S HUGHES.

Frank H. Hitchcock, ex-Chairman of the Republican National Committee, put New York, with its forty-five electoral votes, in the Republican column yesterday, and announced:

"Hughes will be elected."

Mr. Hitchcock had previously avoided predictions of the result by States, but yesterday he issued a statement and a table of States showing how he had reached the conclusion that Mr. Hughes would win. He said he based his forecast on reliable reports from experienced political leaders in each State included in his table.

He predicted that Hughes would have at least 266 electoral votes, or forty-two more than would be needed to elect him. The States making up this number he classed among those that Hughes would carry. He said it was probable that he would carry several others, and possible that he would carry enough to bring his electoral vote up to 295. Mr. Hitchcock included Illinois and Michigan, both of which many Democrats are claiming, among the Hughes States, but left Ohio, which both parties have also been claiming, among the "probable" States; and Missouri he classed among the possible Hughes States. His list, with the electoral votes of each State, follows:

Maine	6	Wisconsin	13
New Hampshire	4	Minnesota	12
Vermont	4	Iowa	13
Massachusetts	18	North Dakota	5
Rhode Island	5	South Dakota	5
Connecticut	7	Kansas	10
New York	45	Wyoming	3
New Jersey	14	Idaho	4
Pennsylvania	38	Utah	4
Delaware	3	New Mexico	3
West Virginia	8	Washington	7
Indiana	15	Oregon	5
Illinois	29	California	13
Michigan	15		
Total			268

He will probably carry also:

Ohio	24	Colorado	6
Nebraska	6		
Total			146

He has a good prospect of carrying, in addition, six so-called doubtful States, with an aggregate vote of 40, as follows:

Maryland	8	Montana	4
Kentucky	13	Nevada	3
Missouri	18	Arizona	3
Total			396

This would give him a total vote of 396, or a majority of 129.

HUGHES BETTORS STILL GIVE ODDS

Morning Wagers at Even Money Shift to 10 to 9 on the Republican Nominee.

SOME EVIDENCE OF HEDGING

Plenty of Money That the President Will Carry Ohio—5 to 2 on Whitman.

Hughes remained a favorite in the betting again yesterday, surprising the betting commissioners who had predicted that Wilson would become the favorite early this week. At the close of the betting in the financial district yesterday the odds were 10 to 8 on Hughes and Wilson supporters were demanding 10 to 7.

In the Waldorf-Astoria, at Considine's, and in other places, where the betting has been lively, even money was placed on the Presidential election in the morning, but most bets in the afternoon were at 10 to 9 and at 10 to 8½ with Hughes the favorite.

Some signs of hedging by Wilson supporters were reported by Curb commissioners yesterday, who predicted that the odds on Hughes would go back to 2 to 1 if a considerable number of men who had bets on Wilson covered themselves by placing money on Hughes.

Unless some very distinct shift of sentiment toward Wilson appears in the next few days it is almost certain, according to Edward McQuade, Tex Rickard, and others who are handling bets, that the odds will continue to favor Hughes up to election day. At all betting places Wilson money was reported to be surprisingly scarce yesterday, when it was expected to be plentiful. McQuade reported that $50,000 in Hughes money had accumulated in his hands for lack of takers at the prevailing odds yesterday. Tex Rickard, who had predicted that Wilson would become a favorite, admitted yesterday that the odds were likely to continue to favor Hughes. He said that the odds did not really represent that the election of Hughes seemed to be the greater probability, but were due to the fact that most of the men who had big money to bet were Republicans and would not bet on the Democratic candidate under any circumstances.

Bets were slow in being placed at the beginning in the morning for the reason that Hughes men expected even money, with the bare possibility that Wilson supporters would offer odds. This seemed to be the logic of the case, as the steadily increasing popularity of the President with the bettors had changed the odds from 2 to 1 on Hughes in the early Summer to even money last week. There was no surface indication of a reason for considering that the Democratic campaign had received a setback, for most of the straw votes continued to register a slight drift toward Wilson.

Two of the features of the betting yesterday were increasing confidence that Hughes would carry New York and increasing confidence that Wilson would carry Ohio. Everywhere on the Curb and in hotels and cafes where betting was active, there was reported a surfeit of money to be bet that Wilson would carry Ohio. The odds were ten to nine and ten to eight on Wilson carrying that State.

In the eyes of betting men, the Republican candidates' chances of carrying New York State have taken a jump. McQuade reported that Wilson men wanted odds of two to one that Hughes would carry New York. The best that was offered was ten to six. One bet of $1,000 to $600 on the proposition was allowed to stand untaken at the close of the betting. At Considine's bets at ten to seven were made that Hughes would carry the State. At Fred Schumm's in Brooklyn eight to five was bet that Hughes would carry the State.

The betting on the Gubernatorial election was encouraging to Whitman. There was plenty of Whitman money at two to one. The odds shifted to five to two on Whitman, with little Seabury money in sight. It was predicted that Whitman will be a favorite at three to one to-day. All of the active betting places reported the same sharp rise in the courage of Whitman supporters.

Calder was a favorite over McCombe at seven to one in the financial district, with few willing to take a long shot on the chance that a Wilson landslide might elect the Democratic candidate for Senator.

Fred Schumm reported that he had placed $1,000 at even money that Hughes would carry Kings County and had made some small bets at even that Wilson by more than 200,000 in New York State, outside of New York City.

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Even the ice cracks a smile when you serve

Club Cocktails

They go straight to the spot with a master blend, smooth as silk.

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the funds of the conservative investor who demands absolute safety of principal and a fair interest return. Buy our

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Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000

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Advance in Prices of Studebaker Cars

On or about December 1st, the prices of Studebaker cars—both the FOUR and the SIX—will be advanced from $75 to $100 over prevailing prices.

In the face of the rapid increase in the cost of the raw materials entering into the construction of Studebaker cars, present prices have been maintained. But now conditions in the industry have reached a point where Studebaker is forced to add a substantial increase to these prices.

For the past eighteen months there have been rapid advances in the cost of all raw materials entering into the manufacture of automobiles—especially on steel of all kinds, pig iron, castings, stampings, sheet metal, aluminum, leather and upholstering materials. And these advances range all the way from 40% to 150%.

Studebaker has always been satisfied with a small margin of profit—and you may rest assured that, even with a substantial increase over prevailing prices, both the FOUR and the SIX will still be the most powerful seven-passenger cars in the world at their prices. And you will still have to pay from $300 to $600 more to equal them in power, roominess, economy, beauty of design, and all-around dependability.

Our allotment of Studebaker cars at the present prices is very limited and is likely to be exhausted at any time. So, if you want to save from $75 to $100, we urge you to come in at once.

4-CYLINDER MODELS		6-CYLINDER MODELS	
Roadster	$ 850	Roadster	$1060
Touring Car	875	Touring Car	1085
Landau Roadster	1150	Landau Roadster	1350

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New York Showrooms, 58th and Broadway. New York Telephone, Circle--1400.
Brooklyn Retail Headquarters, 1291 Bedford Ave. Brooklyn Telephone, Decatur--1484.
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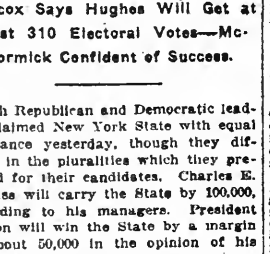


Do you want a clear skin?

If your skin is not fresh, smooth and glowing, or has suffered from an unwise use of cosmetics, here is an easy, inexpensive way to clear it:

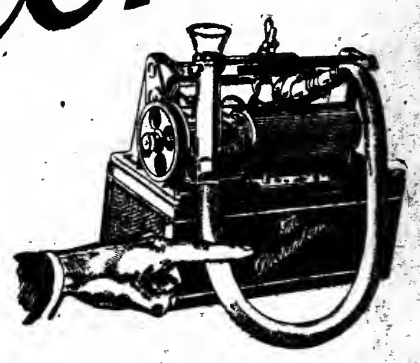
Spread on a little Resinol Ointment, letting it remain for ten minutes. Then wash off with Resinol Soap and hot water. Finish with a dash of clear, cold water to close the pores. Do this regularly, once a day, and see if it does not quickly soothe and cleanse the pores, lessen the tendency to pimples, and leave the complexion clear, fresh and velvety.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. For samples of each, free, write to Dept. 8-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Resinol

makes sick skins well

The Dictaphone



This is the way the name looks on The Dictaphone

And if you don't see *that name* written *that way* you are not getting The Dictaphone.

You will have cause to thank us for telling you this—a good many business men have been misled by specious arguments by some salesman or other interested person into buying or considering buying a "dictating machine" under the impression that they were getting the *honest*, genuine The Dictaphone, the original and altogether most successful dictation and transcribing machine.

It is easy to avoid a very costly mistake. See the name The Dictaphone, in the style illustrated, on the *machine* itself. No one else can use that name. It stands for the first and for many years the only dictating and transcribing machine—the one used by the great railroads and thousands of business concerns all over the country.

The Dictaphone is a trade-name, registered in the United States Patent Office, and is legally applied *exclusively* to the business graphophone made by the American Graphophone Company and sold through the Columbia Graphophone Company. If any one tries to sell you another dictation machine and refers to it as The Dictaphone you have every right to question his good faith.

It is a disagreeable subject and we don't like to talk about it, but the misuse of that name "The Dictaphone" is becoming much too flagrant.

THE DICTAPHONE

REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street

From a Letter from Frederick Osann Company

"You can count on us always to 'boost' The Dictaphone. You cannot hurt our feelings by using our name too often as a reference. We do not know how any business office can claim to be efficient without The Dictaphone, and certainly we would not for any consideration be without this equipment."

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone

Here's The Dictaphone telephone number—Worth 3043. Let us hear from you. Or, here's the coupon. Either way—but do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street. Please send me particulars.

Name .....

Address .....

Address personally Mr. .....

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DAINTY AND SWEET ARE CUTICURA GIRLS

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Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p book on the skin. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 5M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

Pride in S&A Fixtures

FOR more than twenty years without a break we have been making good Lighting Fixtures. We are proud of our product.

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JAPAN FEELS NEED OF A WAR Ppremier

Terauchi's Appointment Made Partly to Safeguard Interests in Far East.

DRIFT TOWARD DEMOCRACY

Statesmen in Control Disturbed by It and Wish to Check Constitutional Progress.

TOKIO, Oct. 11, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The appointment of Count Seiki Terauchi as Prime Minister has caused an interest throughout Japan scarcely exceeded by any political event in recent years, and the dramatic circumstances attending Terauchi's entry into power conspired to heighten its importance and significance.

There are two chief explanations offered at Tokio as clarifying the action of the throne and the powers behind the throne in placing in office a bureaucratic, non-party and military ministry in a manner which excited the intense opposition of the political parties.

The first is that with the European war reaching a crisis, Japan perceives the wisdom of placing herself in a position to protect her interests in the Far East and to that end has called to leadership the one man who possesses the greatest influence and authority over the military forces of the empire.

The second suggestion is that the statesmen who control the present destinies of the nation are secretly disturbed at the rapid growth of the movement of democracy, which recently culminated in the arrangement of two parties, and that they wish to check a constitutional progress for which they believe the nation is not yet prepared.

The latter explanation is the one that seems to appeal to the masses of the Japanese people, who, as their voice is reflected to the press, condemn the circumstances of Terauchi's appointment as a defiance of the rights of the people, and a reactionary violation of the spirit, and underlying principles of the constitution which was granted by Emperor Mutsuhito.

In his interview with The Associated Press, which was cabled to the United States on Oct. 10, Premier Terauchi vigorously rejected any imputation that his ministry would be militarist. He laid stress upon the urgent necessity of reforms at home and the imperative need of Japan's maintaining faith with foreign powers, and of being strictly fair and upright in all her dealings with them. He emphasized a special desire to promote the friendly relations with the United States.

Fear of "Sabre Politics."

In this connection it is germane to note that Ki Inukai, the leader of the Kokuminto or independent nationalist group in the House, in a statement today says he sees no justification for the fear voiced abroad that the new Cabinet "may prove an exponent of sabre politics." He adds

"Count Terauchi is a man well versed in administrative affairs, besides being extremely cautious in all that he does. One should not be surprised, therefore, if he should go forth with an unexpected pacific policy by taking the utmost care in the conduct of foreign affairs. But—a soldier in origin—he may be expected to follow the military fashion of ordering things in domestic politics. Nevertheless, that will fit in with the situation."

Strengthening of the national defence is one of the planks in the platform of the new party, and particular stress is laid upon the necessity of developing the principle of constitutional government.

Viscount Kato urged his followers to devote their efforts for the realization of the perfect attainment of the true aim of constitutional government.

"We do not hold that the Prime Minister of the country must be the President of a political party," he said, "but we see no reason in the theory that one cannot become Prime Minister because one is President of a political party."

The long smoldering contest between the forces of bureaucracy and clan government on the one hand, and on the other the partisans of the movement which has as its goal the extension of constitutionalism, was brought to a climax by the achievement of Marquis Okuma and Viscount Kato in amalgamating the three groups which make up the Governmental majority in the House. This really made a two-party political system, somewhat after the manner of the system obtaining in the United States and England—the new Constitutional Party and the Seiyukai, or opposition.

Marquis Okuma's address to the throne gave the situation historic importance, if nothing else did.

"I think," he said in paying a modest tribute to the achievements of his own Cabinet, "that the political situation in the empire shows tranquillity and that the affairs of State are progressing smoothly. But being in advanced age I am not equal to the onerous task of longer bearing the weighty responsibility of State." He asked that Viscount Kato be appointed as his successor.

In his comment to the Emperor on the political developments of the empire Marquis Okuma dwelt upon the necessity of the smooth transference of political rights, that is, in a way which would not disturb the progress of political and administrative affairs, which he conceived to be an important and fundamental principle of constitutional Government. He concluded with the words: "No ministry can perfectly and smoothly carry out its duties and respond to the imperial wish without the support of public opinion."

Lastly, the genro are cited as opposed to Viscount Kato because of his handling of the negotiations with China in 1915, when his concealment of the famous fifth group of demands excited the suspicion of foreign countries, because of his indifferent attitude toward the alliance with Russia, and because of his strong pro-British sympathies which might prove embarrassing at the present time when Japan's foreign policies are based largely upon co-operation with Russia.

Cause of Okuma's Fall.

As to the real causes of the retirement of the Okuma ministry, there are many who believe it due to failure of the diplomacy toward China. Many business interests have been particularly critical. The Herald of Asia, which more or less reflects the attitude of the business men, commends the genro for selecting Terauchi.

"The thinking section of the people want mutual trust and friendship with China," it says, "but this policy cannot be successfully carried out without a perfect accord between the diplomatic and military services under a Premier whose authority over the general staff is unquestioned."

The selection of Terauchi caused great satisfaction in army circles in which as a distinguished soldier he is a dominating figure, and it generally gave pleasure to what is known as the clan or bureaucratic spheres of the nation. It was received generally with hostility by the Japanese press which regarded it as a flouting of parliament and contempt for the underlying spirit of constitutionalism.

It is recalled here that the Premiership was actually offered to Count Terauchi by Marquis Okuma last Summer, but the negotiations fell through because Terauchi declined to bind himself to pursue the policies of the Okuma Cabinet.

SEES PROSPERITY LONG AFTER THE WAR

Continued from Page 1.

was in the midst of an industrial depression which was beginning to be seriously felt throughout the country. But suddenly, almost over night, the monstrous tragedy in Europe developed and as a result we are today perforce experiencing unprecedented prosperity throughout the length and breadth of the land. Immediately after the outbreak of the war, Great Britain and France, as well as some of the other Allies, finding themselves wholly unprepared in the way of munitions for such an emergency, rushed to the United States for equipment of every kind, seeking early deliveries and paying high prices. The volume of material purchased by them was far beyond their expectations or our own. These purchases were made because at that time they had to have the goods.

"Now the situation is materially different. During the more than two years which have passed Great Britain and France have not only carried on the war on the western front but, as stated, have at the same time developed their own manufacturing resources in a way which surpasses belief, so that today they find themselves well equipped and in a position to provide not only for themselves but in a large degree to assist their allies. In stating this I do not mean to imply that there are not many things they will require from us, as they did before the war and will after. I do mean that there are very many supplies which they would rather purchase from us than produce at home, reserving the resources required for such production for other purposes to their better advantage. The point is that today their position is one of independence compared with that of two years ago.

"I am perfectly clear that if we regard Great Britain and France as desirable customers and wish to continue to sell them our products, we must treat them as a producer usually treats a desirable customer, in which event I am confident we will continue to supply them largely, not only during the war but for the reconstruction period which will follow.

"I have been wondering how we in this country would feel if the tables were reversed. Suppose, for instance, we suddenly found ourselves plunged into war, and, finding ourselves wholly unprepared, sought at once $500,000,000 worth of materials and munitions. Say we placed our orders with Great Britain and France and were then told by them that they would require in payment $100,000,000 in gold, that they would accept $100,000,000 in United States Government bonds, and that the remainder must be paid in United States Government bonds secured by bonds of certain South American Governments. I believe that this is a fair parallel to our present attitude, and I also believe that if our creditors took that position we would meet their requirements as to payment and at once set about to place ourselves in a position of independence as far as possible to do so.

"It naturally would be inconceivable to us that the people of Great Britain or France could question the obligation of the United States Government in peace or in war. In this connection it is my unqualified opinion that the unsecured Government bond of Great Britain or of France, free from home income tax and payable in dollars in the United States, is just as sure to be paid as the unsecured bond of the United States Government, no matter how the war terminates. In making this statement I am not unmindful of the cost of this war, and that that cost must be met and can only be met through taxation.

"It is on this very question of after war taxation that we must note the great difference between the external and internal obligations of the warring countries. When I asked one of the highest authorities in Great Britain how he would express the difference between an external and an internal obligation he replied that 'an internal obligation of the Government is a debt owed by the Government to its own people; an external obligation of the Government is a debt of all of the people through the Government to holders without the country.' In other words, an external bond of any of the Governments is in effect an obligation of all the people constituting the Government, from which no deductions are to be made and for which the assets of all the people are liable

"If we are to make assured our present prosperity and increase it, as we properly can, it seems to me important that our people should realize these facts and meet this opportunity, the like of which let us fervently hope will never again be presented. If this prosperity is to be shared by the country at large, our investors, our bankers, and the public generally must take a broad, intelligent view of the opportunities before us and assure the peoples of these foreign Governments that we desire their trade and have confidence as to their financial soundness.

"It is not a question of wealth or value, but purely one of exchange, the solution of which lies with us now and will continue to for a long future if we show ourselves competent to handle it. It is simply a matter of holding and developing our increasing foreign trade and of acquiring in this country a security as sure to be paid as any known in the world."

MANY SHIPS BEING BUILT.

Philadelphia Manufacturer Predicts Prosperity Long After the War.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—After asserting that the Sun Shipbuilding Company at Chester has just closed contracts for the building of eight 10,000-ton ships, J. Howard Pew, President of the firm, announced today that the present prosperity of American shipbuilders is assured for many years to come.

"Whether the war ends this or next year," said Mr. Pew, "the shipbuilding industry will continue to boom. The world is crazy for ships, and the world must turn to America for them. Wages for the workers in this industry will continue to remain high, for the volume of work is so great that the companies are forced to seek men. This condition always benefits the workers.

"Next month we will lay down the first keel at the plant in Chester, and, according to present plans, a keel will be laid every month. About five months will be required to build the first ship, so at the end of April we will be ready to launch one ship a month."

Explaining the causes for the great boom in the industry, Mr. Pew asserted that the war was a great factor, but not the overshadowing factor in the situation. "America," he said, "has the advantage over other countries because it has the steel and a sufficient number of workmen who are skilled in this industry. Norway is unable to get the steel, so it is only a matter of a short time when its shipyards will actually suspend operations. That will force the Norwegians to buy from America, and, in fact, shipping men in that country have begun to place orders for bottoms with American shipbuilders."

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RAISES THE PAY OF POLICE AND FIREMEN

Mayor's Recommended Increases Approved by Board of Estimate's Committee.

235 ARE ADDED TO FORCE

Mr. Mitchel Says More Money for Faithful Service Is "Urgently Needed and Greatly Deserved."

The Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate at a session last night approved an increase in the pay of first-grade policemen from $1,400 to $1,450 a year. It also approved increases for Captains from $2,750 to $3,120 and for Inspectors from $3,500 to $3,900, these being one-half of the increases recommended by Commissioner Woods. Likewise it approved an increase for the Chief Inspector of the force from $5,000 to $6,000 and for the Borough Inspector of Brooklyn and Queens from $3,500 to $4,200 a year.

Upon the Mayor's recommendation the committee made provision for 235 policemen to be added to the force during the coming year and for the promotion of forty-three patrolmen to the grade of Sergeant. This action in the Police Department amounts to an added expenditure of $587,100.

At the same time the committee adopted the Mayor's recommendation that first-grade firemen be advanced from $1,400 to $1,450 a year and that engineers of steamers be advanced from $1,600 to $1,700 a year. These increases involve an added expenditure of $208,000. In announcing the increases the Mayor said:

"This seems to be the smallest measure of recognition that the citizens of New York can accord the policemen and the firemen. They have given service of a conspicuously high order, and especially during the last year. It is everywhere conceded that the Police Department is better than it has ever been before. There is a finer esprit de corps, a marked freedom from graft, and a noticeably increased efficiency. The firemen have an equally good record of devotion to duty, self-sacrifice, and bravery. I do not believe that any thoughtful citizen will deny that these raises in salary are urgently needed and greatly deserved.

"What has made it possible for the Board of Estimate to take this step in recognition of the services of the police and firemen is the painstaking economy of the administrative departments under the jurisdiction of the Mayor during the last three years, which permitted a reduction of the aggregate of the budgets of these two departments by $2,500,000 since this administration took office.

"In the face of unprecedented increases in the price of materials, food and all other supplies, the aggregate of the budgets of the departments under the jurisdiction of the Mayor, exclusive of these increases in the salary and personnel of the uniformed forces, is less by a few hundred dollars than the aggregate of the same departments in the 1916 budget.

"I had the option of keeping the aggregate of my departments within the total aggregate of last year, or according this proper recognition of the services of the firemen and policemen and providing the necessary additional policemen. I conceived it to be better municipal policy to provide for these increases in force and in salary than to deny them and maintain a lower aggregate for the Mayor's departments than that of this year."

TROUBLE OVER NEW DIMES.

Coinage May Be Suspended Because of Designer's Monogram.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Treasury officials are considering whether the initials of the designer of the new dime, put in circulation today for the first time, shall be eliminated and coinage suspended temporarily as was done in the case of the original Lincoln one-cent piece. On the face of the dime, the initials of the artist, A. Weinman, appear prominently in monogram.

When the Lincoln cent piece was first coined, it bore on the base of the bust small initials of the artist. While there is no law governing the question, the Treasury Department ordered the letters off, under its ruling that no advertising shall appear on any coin.

The new dimes were in demand at the Treasury Department today, but applicants received only a dollar's worth each. The supply here was 350,000 and a like number was at the Sub-Treasury at New York. There were 400,000 at the Sub-Treasury in Chicago, 300,000 at the St. Louis Sub-Treasury, and the remainder of the stock was distributed to Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

In all $180,000 in the new coins have been minted.

"MAD MONK" SEEKS WRIT.

Would Examine Whitney and Others on Alleged Suppressed Article.

Sergius Michaelow Trufanoff, known as "Iliador, the Mad Monk," who is suing the Metropolitan Magazine for breach of contract for failure to print his alleged revelations of Russian court life, involving the monk Rasputin, will apply in the Supreme Court today for an order for the examination before trial of Henry Payne Whitney, Mikheal M. Oustinoff, Russian Consul General here; Peter Rutzky, the Russian Consul, and Archbishop Evdokim of the Russian Church.

The plaintiff contended that all the persons he named had something to do with keeping his story out of print after it had been announced by the Metropolitan. Mr. Whitney is named as the chief stockholder of the magazine.

Duchesse de Talleyrand Files Answer.

The Duchesse de Talleyrand, formerly Anna Gould, filed in the Supreme Court yesterday an answer in the suit brought by the executors under the will of her father, Jay Gould, for judicial approval of their accounting. The Duchesse asks that her brothers and her sister, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, as trustees, be permitted to file their accounting and that their acts be approved.

Ocean Voyagers.

The steamships sailing today and some of their passengers are:

TUSCANIA, (Glasgow.)—H. W. Allingham, J. M. Armstrong, Mr. Betts, Miss K. C. Buchanan, A. W. Cliffe, Mrs. C. Finlayson, Maitland A. Heriot, Mrs. Sarah Hill, Dr. Franklin Hudson, Mrs. Franklin Hudson, James Laird, Mr. Marshall, Miss Ella McNeill, Miss M. W. Neilson, James H. Neilson, S. G. Polhill, W. T. P. Wardrop.

FLORIZEL, (St. John's.)—Fred. J. Ellis, Mrs. James Fraser, John McDuff, Elias Crandall, George W. Grant, and E. W. Prothergill.

On the MONTEREY from Tampico and Havana arrrived Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Broston, John Burnside, Juan F. de Cardenas, Mrs. Zoia Constantin, Howard N. Chipman, Miss Lysbeth M. Davey, Manuel Lavalle, Dr. William Lamb, Pedro Martin, David del Moral, Carlos Cole, William J. O'Neil, Cesar Guerra, Arthur Herrera, Furtina F. Smith, and Miguel Valverde.

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Wilson's Opinion of Labor

Before He Entered Politics

New York City, June 16, 1909.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson,
President Princeton University,
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Sir:—

In the New York Times of June 14, which purports to give extracts of your baccalaureate address to the students of Princeton University, you are quoted as follows:—

> "You know what the usual standard of the employe is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trade unions, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skilful of his fellows can do within the hours alloted to a day's labor, and no one may work out of hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum."

Now, your reported remarks strike me as being so extraordinary—so different from what I, as a member of organized labor, have found to be the facts—that I feel impelled to ask you if the foregoing paragraph is a correct report of what you said.

If you are correctly quoted, I should like to have you give me your authority for your statement that in labor unions "no one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do." Also give me the names of a few trades or handicrafts where "no one is suffered to do more than the least skilful of his fellows can do within the hours alloted to a day's labor, and no one may work out of hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum."

As a matter of course, a president of a university of the reputed standing of Princeton would not make statements in his baccalaureate address unless he knows, or at least fully believes, that his statements are true. Therefore it ought not be a difficult matter for you to oblige me with the names of those labor unions whose laws, or even policies, bring about the results you specify.

Awaiting your reply with lively interest, I am,

Yours very truly,

Edgar R. Laverty.

Care Evening Telegram,
New York City.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON, N. J.

June 18th, 1909.

My dear Sir:—

Your letter of June 16th contains a very proper challenge. I quite agree that I ought not to make the statements I did make about the trades unions, unless I were able to cite cases in verification of my statements.

I, of course, had no individual trades unions in mind which I can name by number, but I had in mind several cases of buildings in New York City, for example, the brick layers working on which spent about one third of the working day sitting around, smoking their pipes and chatting, because they had laid the number of bricks to which they were limited for the day by the union to which they belonged. I had in mind numerous experiences of my own in dealing with working men in Princeton, where I once found it impossible, for example, on a very cold evening to get a broken window pane mended at the house of an invalid friend, because the prescribed labor hours of the day were over and the glazier could not venture, without risking a strike, to do the work himself and could not order any of his workmen to do it. I had in mind scores of instances, in short, lying within my own experience and resting upon the testimony of friends in whose veracity I have every reason to have the greatest confidence.

I of course could not, in the case of more than one or two of these instances, give legal proof of my assertions, but the evidences I have are entirely sufficient to convince me of the general truth of the statement I made.

Very truly yours,

Woodrow Wilson

Mr. Edgar R. Laverty.

Labor's Opinion of Hughes

After He Retired From Politics

"HE WAS A GREAT GOVERNOR"

"Now that Governor Hughes has retired from politics and ascended to a place on the highest judicial tribunal in the world, the fact can be acknowledged without hurting anybody's political corns, that *he was the greatest friend of labor laws that ever occupied the governor's chair at Albany.* During his two terms he has signed 56 labor laws, including among them *the best labor laws ever enacted in this or any other state.* He also urged the enactment of labor laws in his messages to the legislature, even going so far as to place the demand for a labor law in one of his messages to an extra session of the legislature.

"Only 162 labor laws have been enacted in this state since its erection in 1777—in 133 years. *One-third* of these, *exceeding in quality all of the others,* have been enacted and signed during Governor Hughes's term of three years and nine months.

"With such a record of approval and suggestion of progressive legislation in the interest of humanity to his credit, it is easy to believe that human rights will have a steadfast and sympathetic upholder in the new Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States."

From the October, 1910, Issue of Legislative News, Published by New York State Federation of Labor.

Labor's Opinion of Hughes Is Based on WHAT HE HAS DONE

These Are Some of the Laws He Advocated and Signed While Governor of New York:

Wainwright Commission of Inquiry

Automatic mutual agreement compensation law.

Automatic compulsory compensation.

(The first law of this kind enacted in the United States.)

Limiting the hours of labor for street car men.

Limiting the hours of labor for men in train service.

Limiting the hours of labor for signalmen and railroad telegraphers.

Placing young women from 18 to 21 years of age in the protected class.

ELEVEN CHILD LABOR LAWS extending over a period from 1907 to 1910.

(These laws secured the first definite standard for the protection of children in New York.)

Reconstructed the State Department of Labor.

Changed the penalties to make enforcement of labor laws easier.

Requiring semi-monthly payment of wages.

THIRTEEN LAWS relating to welfare, safety and sanitation in workshops.

Republican National Publicity Committee

ADVERTISEMENT.

Today's Menu

Food!

Is a matter of grave concern to the *particular* man.

He is extremely careful to specify *exactly* what he wants.

And you will find him no less careful about his drinks.

That is why his cocktail, or rickey, or fizz is always made of El-Bart—the first and best English dry gin distilled in America.

Insist on El-Bart Dry Gin—distilled for years in Baltimore, Maryland, according to the famous, original Sceats & Willis process and formula of England, in imported English copper gin stills.

100,000 TOILERS PROTECTED

Garment Trade Sanitary Board Reports on its Six Years of Work.

A report issued yesterday by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the Cloak, Suit and Skirt and the Dress and Waist Industries, which was organized six years ago, after the great strike of cloak, suit and skirt workers, covers the board's work since its inception. More than 100,000 workers, according to the report, have been materially benefitted by the board.

The work is divided into these departments: Loft certification, fire drill division, first aid and nursing division, sanitary division, the division of education, and the medical division.

The board reports improvement in fire protection of many buildings—a 20 per cent. increase in buildings with fire alarm systems, a decrease of 30 per cent. in the number of buildings six stories and more in height with but a single stairway; the issuance of certificates to hundreds of shops which complied with the board's standards for safety and sanitation, and the correction of many nuisances and dangers.

A new tuberculosis sanitarium at Kingston, N. Y., donated by Martha Hentschel, will be opened about May 1, 1917, as a result of the board's work.

CONFRONT ROFRANO WITH SPY'S REPORT

Politician on Trial for Murder Denies Saying He Was the Victim of "Traitors."

TALKED TO TOMBS PRISONER

Who Quotes Him as Saying That, Like Becker, He Trusted Men Who Betrayed Him.

Conversations alleged to have taken place between Michael A. Rofrano and John Hefferly, a prisoner in the Tombs, in which Rofrano, comparing himself to Becker, was said to have expressed regret for having trusted "traitors" to kill Michael Gaimari, were introduced by Assistant District Attorney Brothers yesterday at the trial of the ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner for murder.

The record of the conversations was read by Mr. Brothers from daily reports made by Hefferly to the District Attorney and furnished a dramatic episode in the long and relentless cross-examination to which Rofrano has been subjected for two days in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Hefferly quoted Rofrano as having said that, like Becker, he had made a mistake in not having engaged strangers to commit the murder. The defendant scored almost as effectively as the prosecutor by producing a diary in which he said he had kept a careful entry of everything that he had said while in the Tombs as a precaution against the activities of "stool pigeons" in the employ of the District Attorney.

"I kept a complete record of everything," he cried, "because I knew of the practice of getting these miserable 'stool pigeons' to go to the District Attorney and to say anything for the sake of getting away. I knew they would swear to anything to escape with a light sentence, and I told all the keepers when I went to the Tombs that I wanted to be let alone. And now you have been holding up this man Hefferly's sentence from day to day and from week to week so you could use him against me."

Tries to Show He's a Plot Victim.

Both before and after making this statement, the defendant tried to convince the jury that he had been selected for sacrifice in a political intrigue headed by ex-Sheriff Tom Foley and abetted by certain persons in the District Attorney's office. Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Rofrano, had complained previously to the court because important witnesses for the defense had been summoned before the Grand Jury. Mr. Littleton explained later that the District Attorney had called for the books of Paul Kelly, showing what automobiles had been rented by Rofrano, and had also subpoenaed Miss Theresa Mace, a stenographer in Rofrano's office, who is expected to testify that she took dictation from the defendant on one of the days when he was alleged to have attended a murder conference. Vincent Pepe, a prominent real estate dealer, near whose office Rofrano surrendered, a man named Milano, and others were subpoenaed also.

The conversations said to have been held between Rofrano and Hefferly, admitted by Mr. Brothers to be a "stool pigeon" in the service of the District Attorney, were introduced after the defendant had been asked to disclose the names of all the men he had talked with while in the Tombs. He had said previously "That is a lie" and "You know that is false" in response to many questions intended to show that he had induced John Brundini, his co-defendant for the murder of Gaimari, to "keep his mouth shut" until after he (Rofrano) had been acquitted. Rofrano had omitted the name of Hefferly from the list of men he had talked to while in the Tombs, but he remedied the mistake when his attention was called to it by Mr. Brothers.

"Did you say to Hefferly in a conversation on July 18, 1916: 'Now there are the two La Salle boys. I have known these two boys well, and have given them many dollars, and now they turn against me and try to do me harm'?" asked Mr. Brothers, reading from a typewritten transcript of the reports said to have been made by Hefferly.

"No. That is a lie."

"And did you say to Hefferly: 'Let us suppose that I did have anything to do with the killing of Gaimari. Is that any reason why they should be dragging me in? They are so mean that they couldn't bear to see any one get away.'"

"No conversation of that kind ever took place."

Denies Talks with "Stool Pigeon."

"And did you say to Hefferly: 'If I had been given a chance, I could have done as much for them as the District Attorney has done or will do in the way of commuting their sentences. But now, if I get free their commutation will do them little good?'"

"That is an absolute lie."

Mr. Brothers, continuing to read from the many pages of manuscript before him, asked the witness if he had not on another occasion consulted with Hefferly on the subject of bribing witnesses. This Rofrano denied. The following questions and answers were then recorded:

Q. Did you not, in a conversation with Hefferly on Aug. 8, 1916, say that you would be willing to do ten years in prison if you could get even with Cuniffe, (Detective Cuniffe,) and that if you got out you would get Cuniffe and get him good? A. No such conversation took place.

Q. And on Sept. 9 did you not say, referring again to the La Salle brothers, you had friends who would see that they did not get the benefit of their commutation of sentence? A. No.

Q. You did not say they were dirty stool pigeons? A. No.

Q. Did you not tell Hefferly that had they remained silent, as soon as Whitman went out of office you could have brought influence to bear to get them as much as the District Attorney got them? A. No.

Q. And didn't you say to Hefferly: "I made the same mistake as Becker made and as many more have made; I mean the mistake of mixing up with a bunch of people who betrayed me to save themselves"? A. That is absolutely untrue.

Q. And you didn't say to Hefferly: "Had Becker hired strangers to do the work he would have been better off. It's just the old story of trusting too much to people you have befriended. Just look what Jack Rose and Marshall did"? A. I did not.

Q. And didn't you say to Hefferly: "Becker depended on people who betrayed him, and I depended on people who betrayed me. Had any one told me these people would turn on me, I would have laughed at them"? A. I certainly did not.

Mr. Brothers asked the defendant if he had not told Hefferly that Gaetano Montimagno and Joseph La Salle were the "last people in the world" he had expected would turn upon him, and that the two had always boasted they were of the "sticking" kind, and Rofrano again denied that he had made any such statement.

"How does it come that you kept this diary while in the Tombs?" demanded Mr. Brothers, and the defendant replied as quoted above that he knew he would be approached by stoolpigeons in the service of the District Attorney.

Shows Motive for Murder.

Before reading the conversations reported to him by Hefferly, the Assistant District Attorney proved, by reading from the official election returns of 1913, that Mayor Mitchel had won over McCall by only one vote in the Seventh Election District of the Second Assembly District, of which Gaimari was the Captain under Foley. In his direct examination the defendant had said he could have no motive for killing Gaimari, as he, Rofrano, then supporting Mr. Mitchel, had defeated the opposition candidate supported by Gaimari by nearly 50 votes, and had been decisively victorious in other parts of the Second Assembly District in which Gaimari was active.

The evidence was introduced by Mr. Brothers to show that Rofrano had deliberately lied when, in applying for membership on the Grand Jury, he had sworn that he had gone to school for four years in Buffalo; that he had shown a similar intention to deceive by pretending to have served his clerkship at law in the office of Simmons & Harris, and that, while serving the city as Superintendent of the Tenement Department he had first filed violations against several tenements to lower their value, and had then bought them at the reduced price.

To all of the questions intended to develop these derelictions the witness, sometimes smiling with an effort, entered vigorous and sweeping denials. He admitted, however, that he had not told the truth when, in applying for admission to the bar, he had said his previous occupation was that of a contractor.

Mr. Brothers shot question after question at the defendant about his relations with Rocco Carnevale and Frank Finnimore, two of the gunmen involved in the murder of Gaimari. He mentioned several places where Carnevale was alleged to have conducted disorderly houses, and he accused Rofrano of having "reached" Carnevale and Finnimore through friends, in order to prevent their testifying against him. Mr. Brothers then put these questions:

Q.—You were, at one time, a close friend and admirer of Tom Foley, weren't you? Didn't you fall out with him because you aspired to go to Congress and Foley supported Reardon? A.—I didn't ask his help.

Q.—Did you say that Foley framed you up for the murder of Gaimari? A.—Yes. He did it for revenge. Because I hurt his vote in 1913.

Q.—How much did you hurt his vote? A.—By a couple of thousand votes.

Q.—You have told this jury that you did not take any active interest in politics in your district in 1914? A.—Yes.

Q.—And yet Whitman, whom you then considered your friend, was running for Governor? A.—Yes.

Q.—And as soon as he was elected you ran up to Albany and told him how much you had done for him, and asked him to do favors for you? A.—I'd seen him before.

Denies Many Alleged Derelictions.

The defendant then denied that he had ever threatened to get Mr. Brothers. Deacon Murphy, and others out of the District Attorney's office; that his sole desire for seeking admission to the bar was to add to his influence with Judges; that he had been derelict in his duties as Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner; that he had commented on the activities of "Bob" Scalon and "Bob" Wilkes in connection with his prosecution, and that he had accused Mrs. Michael Gaimari of not being the dead man's widow because of his hatred for her husband, or that he had boasted that he could "reach" Justice Rosalsky.

Mr. Brothers introduced records of the telephone company to prove that Rofrano's offices in the Municipal Building and at 198 Broadway, as well as his office in the Home Rule Club, had been called from the Brooklyn home of Rocco Carnevale and Pauline Samuels, but the defendant denied having received any of the messages.

Rofrano denied that he and not Gaimari had been responsible for the removal of Carnevale and Finnimore from the Second Assembly District to Brooklyn. He admitted that he had been in error, when, on direct examination, he had said that he had been a member of the Grand Jury for four or five years, and that he had only served in that capacity for two years.

He was still on the stand when Justice Bartow S. Weeks declared a recess until 10 o'clock this morning.

SAVED FROM AMERICAN TUG.

Thirteen Men Rescued from the Vigilant Off the Faroe Islands.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Lloyd's Shipping Agency anounces the receipt of the following wireless message from the Dutch steamer Ryndam, by way of Valentia, Ireland, on Oct. 29:

"Sixty degrees 30 minutes north, 12 degrees, 40 minutes west. Rescued thirteen men of the crew of the American tug Vigilant. Three men remained aboard the tug which proceeded on her voyage."

The Dutch steamer Ryndam left New York on Oct. 21 for Rotterdam. The tug Viligant cleared from New York on Oct. 11 for Sydney, C. B., and Falmouth. She had recently been sold and was to be placed under British registry. She is a vessel of 226 tons gross. J. H. Winchester & Co., cleared the Vigilant from this port.

The position given by the Ryndam is southwest of the Faroe Islands, which presumably is far out of her course.

FINE BIRTH CONTROL AGENT

Justice McInerney Favored Sending Miss Ashley to Prison.

Miss Jessie Ashley of 12 East Fifty-third Street, a sister of the late Dean Ashley of New York University, was convicted yesterday in Special Sessions before Justice McInerney, Edwards, and Freschi of violating the penal law by distributing and selling birth control literature. Miss Ashley, who was arrested on June 5, following an open-air meeting held in Union Square, was fined $50, which was paid under protest.

Through her counsel, Miss Elizabeth Pope, she announced that she would appeal from her sentence. Birth control advocates who were present each contributed toward her fine. Justice McInerney dissented from the sentence, saying that Miss Ashley deserved to serve thirty days in prison for a willful and admitted violation of the law.

Stephen Kerr of 1,416 Stebbins Avenue, the Bronx, and Peter Marmer of 185 St. Mark's Place, who distributed pamphlets at the same meeting, for which they were arrested, were adjudged guilty also. They were remanded until Friday for sentence.

The trial of Mrs. Margaret Sanger, who was arrested with two other women in her clinic for the dissemination of information concerning birth control, was postponed yesterday afternoon until Friday in the New Jersey Avenue Court in East New York. Mrs. Sanger's lawyer, J. J. Goldstein, said yesterday that the statute under which Mrs. Sanger and the two other women had been arrested was unconstitutional.

Ready to Care for Paralysis Victims

To care for the many children of the lower east side who have had infantile paralysis the Post-Graduate Hospital, Second Avenue and Twentieth Street, yesterday opened a department for the after-treatment and cure of victims of that disease. Three masseuses, a masseur, and two nurses have been assigned to the department, to which parents took their children. The latest appliances used in the after treatment of victims of the disease are being installed. With the addition of this department, the dispensary work of the hospital now is extended to about 1,000 persons a day.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN? Tone up your digestion and the entire nervous system—

GET THE GENUINE Dewey's PORT WINE Combined with PURE OLIVE OIL

Ask your doctor. No taste of oil. $1.

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Give the Boys a Chance

Vote YES on Proposition No. 1

1,500,000 people were benefited by a visit to Palisades Interstate Park last summer.

5,000 Boy Scouts camped on the shores of one single pond.

$2,500,000 is offered the State of New York as a gift if Proposition No. 1 carries at the election on November 7th. *Vote YES.*

Vote YES on Proposition No. 1

PROPOSITION No. 1

YES [X] NO [ ]

Shall chapter five hundred and sixty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and sixteen, entitled "An act making provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed ten million dollars for the acquisition of lands for state park purposes, and providing for the submission of the same to the people to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen," be approved?

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Elected to Bench by Hearst League—Now Loggerheads with Hearst.

Elected to Court of Appeals by Perkins and Progressives—Now Calls Perkins Names.

Abused Tammany for Years—Now Running on Tammany Ticket.

Probably Running as Republican Next Election.

STEWART-BROWNE, 170 Broadway, N. Y., of whom copies of the above can be obtained.

To All College Men

NOT too proud to march for HUGHES on HUGHES NIGHT, SATURDAY, November 4, in A TORCH LIGHT PARADE featuring THE MONSTER WHEEL OF FLAME.

Make the COLLEGE SECTION the BIG SPOKE in the WHEEL.

COLLEGE MEN assemble on the streets and at the locations indicated on the diagram where torches, lanterns and red fire will be distributed.

BE PROMPT—8:45 P. M.

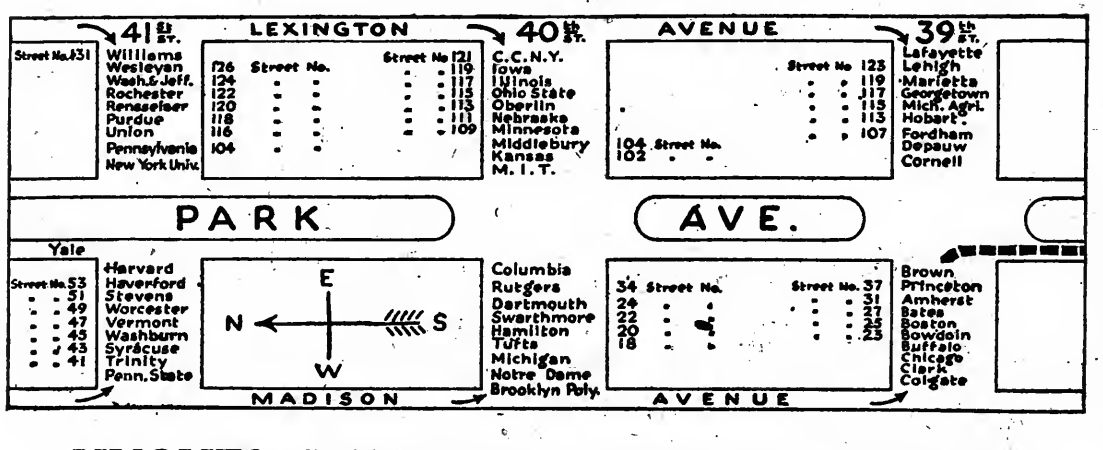
Write us at once that you will march for HUGHES AND A REAL CABINET.

Form a new unit if your college is not represented.

Let us tell you how.

MARCH FOR A MAN WHO WILL COMMAND RESPECT FROM ABROAD AND INSPIRE SELF-RESPECT AT HOME.

VOLUNTEER to watch at the poll on HUGHES DAY—November 7. Send your name at once to the New York Branch, HUGHES NATIONAL COLLEGE LEAGUE.



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WILLIAMS—Francis L. Robbins, Jr.
WORCESTER—Albert C. Vinal
YALE—Frank H. Pratt

PIPING ROCK WOMEN'S GOLF TEAM WINS TITLE—GRIDIRON WORK LIGHT AFTER SATURDAY GAMES

PIPING ROCK WOMEN WIN TITLE ON LINKS

Metropolitan Honors Secured by Defeat of Knollwood by Score of 5 to 1.

The women's intersectional golf competition, under the auspices of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, the first of its kind in this part of the country, came to an end yesterday afternoon when the quartet representing the Piping Rock Club vanquished the Knollwood Country Club team on the latter's own greens, by the one-sided score of 5 to 1. This victory, the third that the Piping Rock aggregation has scored since the final round-robin series started two weeks ago, gives the association championship to the Long Island club, as Englewood, the nearest competitor, won one match and tied another. It is probable that the match scheduled for tomorrow, between Piping Rock and Englewood, will now be abandoned, inasmuch as the Long Islanders cannot now be displaced from the lead.

Since the commencement of the tournament early in the golfing season, it has attracted wide attention among the women golfers of this section of the country. Quite a number of prominent female players were participants in the tournament during the Summer, among them being Miss Georgiana M. Bishop, national champion in 1904, and runner-up this Spring for the Metropolitan title, who played for Englewood, and Mrs. E. M. Heckaher, runner-up in the Metropolitan championship two years ago, who played on the champion Piping Rock team. Another, whose work was a material factor in bringing the championship to the Piping Rock club, was Mrs. C. E. Auchincloss, a semi-finalist in the national championships at Belmont Springs. The tournament was decided by a round-robin series among the champions of the three metropolitan divisions represented, Knollwood, champions of Westchester; Englewood, champions of New Jersey, and Piping Rock, champions of Long Island.

The Piping Rock women yesterday maintained the lead throughout the match, although they did not compile their overwhelming score which resulted in the previous meeting between the two teams, 11 to 0. Miss Auchincloss disposed of Miss Constance Roberson, 2 to 0, and the same score resulted in the match between Mrs. Hecksher and Mrs. Thomas Forrest, Knollwood. In the latter match the victor had a chance to establish a new women's record for the Knollwood course, for she had a 73 for sixteen holes. The record is 80 for the eighteen holes, but Mrs. Hecksher did not play the by-holes. The summary:

PIPING ROCK.		KNOLLWOOD.	
Mrs. C. E. Auchincloss	2	Miss C. Robertson	0
Mrs. J. H. Alexandre	1	Mrs. W. C. Fower	0
Mrs. E. M. Heckaher	2	Mrs. T. Forrest	0
Mrs. H. Roome	0	Mrs. M. D. Paterson	1
Total	5	Total	1

ELI CREWS RACE FRIDAY.

Coach Nickalls Announces Schedule —Four Events in Spring.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30.—Yale's rowing program for the year, announced today by Coach Guy Nickalls, contains two events this Fall between Yale crews and four events next Spring with eight other universities. The Fall regatta will take place next Friday on New Haven harbor and a special race between the four Yale 'Varsity eights will be rowed Nov. 11 on the Housatonic River just above Derby, where the proposed course will be given a trial, if it proves satisfactory the Yale-Princeton-Cornell race next Spring will be rowed there.

The four Spring races will include a Yale-Pennsylvania meeting on the Schuylkill, Easter Saturday; the Yale-Cornell-Princeton race, May 5; Yale's entry at the American Henley races on the Schuylkill, May 12, and the Yale-Harvard regatta on the Thames, June 22.

Nickalls said tonight of the situation: "It has been our endeavor this Fall to find out if the University has on its rowing squad any stroke oars besides the two who figured at New London last Spring. Among the men tried in that position are Captain Cord Meyer, Vail, Enders, Wier, Soderston, Harriman, Lawrence, Allen and Hyatt. The first three trial eights are at present stroked by Hyatt, Wier and Allen, who have shown the most promise up to date.

"The seat of a No. 7 is usually the most difficult in order, and Mead, Gamble and Converse have all been tried out with more or less success at this position. No. 6 may be filled by any of the three capable men rowing there these past few years, Halyards or Page. With MacNaughton, Fox and Coleman temporarily off the squad, Atkins has probably shown the most promise at No. 5. Lovejoy makes a fair four, and for the three bow seats there are Harriman, Lawrence, Wooley, Vail, Ewing and others, all light men of more or less merit.

"The freshmen under Mr. Abbott are showing exceptional form, and those who are able to discard the exaggerated motion of the forward body swing, which others still consider necessary for the propulsion of a boat, are really coming along very fast indeed."

TIGER SOPHOMORES WIN.

Capture Honors Easily in Annual Interclass Track Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 30.—The annual Fall interclass track meet of Princeton, held this afternoon, resulted in a sweeping victory for the sophomore class. The meet was conducted on the old university field track, as the Stadium was occupied by the football team.

Barrett of the junior class had little difficulty winning the quarter mile from scratch. Several other good performances were made, notably a vault by Newton of eleven feet. Newton is in the freshman class, and appears to be the best vaulter entering Princeton since Torrance Fiske won the intercollegiate championship four years ago.

The summaries:

100-Yard Handicap. — Clark, 1919, first; Brown, 1920, second; Rafalsky, third.

220-Yard Handicap. — Stewart, 1920, first; Clark, 1919, second; Brown, 1920, third.

440-Yard Handicap. — Barrett, 1918, first; Long, 1919, second; Cowan, 1920, third.

120 High Hurdles. — Erdman, 1919, first; Crawford, 1917, second; Trowbridge, 1920, third.

220 Low Hurdles. — Erdman, 1919, first; Crawford, 1917, second; Buzby, 1919, third.

High Jump.—Broeck, 1920, first; Dayne, 1920, second; Maddan and Buzby, 1919, tied for third.

Broad Jump.—Reynolds, 1918, first; Kissam, 1919, second; Dayne, 1920, third.

Pole Vault.—Nevin, 1920, first; Erskine, 1918, second; Lloyd, 1919, third.

Miss Spalding Wins on Links.

Miss Grace Spalding and Mrs. W. A. Kipp, both of Rutherford, N. J., accounted for the two prizes offered yesterday in the women's eighteen-hole medal play handicap competition over the links of the Wanatah Country Club. Miss Spalding captured the Class A honors with a card of 111, 21—90, while Mrs. Kipp carried off the honors in the Class B division with a card of 124, 27—96.

Harlem A. L. Elects Officers.

The Harlem Athletic League, composing all the clubs throughout the upper section of Manhattan, held a meeting last night at St. Joseph's Club, on West 126th Street. George Miner was re-elected President of the association. The other officers are First Vice President, Benjamin Levy; Second Vice President, William Nicholls; Secretary, Philip Keely; Treasurer, Frank Davy; handicapper, John Legas. The Registration Committee is composed of Benjamin Levy, Frederick Niles, and George Creed. The first road run of the league this season will take place Sunday afternoon from the clubhouse of the Macombs Athletic Club, 2,657 Eighth Avenue, at 2 P. M. Similar road races will be held every Sunday up until April.

PLAYERS MAKE DEMANDS.

Fraternity Asks Minor Leagues to Pay Injured Men in Full.

David L. Fultz, President of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, yesterday announced the demands which the players' organization would make on the National Association of Minor League Baseball Clubs when it meets at New Orleans on Nov. 14.

The demands which the fraternity makes on the minor leagues' governing body include the elimination of the clause in the minor league players' contracts which empowers the clubs to suspend a player without pay after periods of disability due to injuries in service. The fraternity demands that they be paid in full as long as they are under contract. Another demand is that when a player is given notice of his unconditional release he be free to negotiate with other clubs for his services. A third demand is that all minor league players receive their traveling expenses from their homes to the training camps before the season opens.

In a brief supporting the fraternity's petition, President Fultz, acting for the Board of Directors, said: "There exists today in many of the minor league contracts and in some of those of the American League a clause allowing clubs to suspend, without pay, a player who had been disabled on the field.

"We believe that this rule is unjust to the player, in that it deprives him of the opportunity of earning his livelihood, not because of any breach of discipline on his part, not because he has neglected in any way to do his full duty, not because he, engaged in a dangerous occupation, disregarding his own welfare in his excessive desire to win, has taken a risk in the furtherance of that desire which has brought injury upon him.

"The National Board, at its annual meeting in the Fall of 1915, enacted a clause designated Rule 34 of the Rules and Regulations of the National Board which is in direct violation of Section 1 of the fraternity agreement, which permits a player who has received notice of his unconditional release to immediately negotiate for his services, so that by the expiration of the release period he will have a position open for him. Rule 34 complained of takes this right away from the minor league player, thus materially lessening the value of the release notice."

The minor league meeting this year promises to be of great importance. One question to come up is a plan to have a championship series for the minor league clubs. This suggestion comes from the Southern League. Radical changes will be suggested in regard to salary and player limits.

YANKEE NOTIONS IN VAN.

Scores Fifth Consecutive Victory in Canvas Back Handicap.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 30.—The old gelding, Yankee Notions, belonging to W. J. Anderson, kept up his winning streak at Maryland State Fair track this afternoon when he annexed his fifth consecutive victory, the last three being made at this course. The aged son of Yankee just romped down in front in the Canvas Back Handicap, an all-age selling affair to which the association added $1,000. The winner defeated a fairly good field of platers, including Water Lily, Presumption and True as Steel. The first two obtained the place and show money.

Marse Henry, T. J. Smith's Ben Brush colt, made it three straight when he took the mile race for three-year olds, defeating Polroma and Gifford A. Cochran's Air Man. The winner was carrying top weight, with the exception of Candle, packing away an impost of 110 pounds, and it was the first time this season he has been asked to go a full mile.

Outside of Polroma and Air Man, Marse Henry did not have much to beat, as passing the half-mile post he had shaken off the remainder of the field and assumed the lead. From then on the race was never in doubt. The Houseman entry took the place from Air Man, after quite a pretty contest.

The summaries, with straight, place and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens, purse $700, five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08.

Polly J., Quincy Stable's b. f., 109 pounds, by Waterboy-Jeanie, $39.70, $15, $6.40. (C. Burlingame).....1

Mae Murray, Marrone Stable's b. f., 109, $5.80, $3.50, (B. Kleeger).....2

Swoon, Kentucky Stable's gr. c., 112, $3, third. (J. Butwell).....3

Bar of Phoenix, N. K. Beal, Grand Jury, Water King, Jack Dawson, Sandal, and Mary Powell also ran. Home Sweet Home scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; steeplechase; selling handicap; purse $800; about two miles. Time—3:50.

Gold Coin, T. W. Dayton's br. g., 5 years, 138 pounds, by St. Savin-Divonne, $45.80, $13, $10.70, (J. Crawford).....1

Dixon Park, J. F. Flanagan, Jr.'s, br. g., 10, 154, $4.80, $3.40, (G. Williams).....2

J. T. Johnson, S. Veitch's b. g., 8, 142, $7.70 third, (J. Clarke).....3

Racebrook, Idle Michael, Cynosure, Chevron, and Sequence also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13 1-5.

Lively, J. Butler's ch. c., 111 pounds, by Ballot-Vonia, $5.80, $3.70, $2.10, (A. Schuttinger).....1

Sandal, Oneck Stable's b. g., 108, $7, $4.10, (T. Davies).....2

Cherry Ripe, G. Hodgkins's ch. g., 111, $4.90, third, (R. Troxler).....3

Olym G., Kebo, Amalgamator, and Triple Crown also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; selling; the Canvas Back Handicap; with $1,000 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13.

Yankee Notions, W. J. Anderson's ch. g., 6 years, 124 pounds, by Yankee-Fairie Queen, $4.90, $3.40, $2.70, (E. Haynes)...1

Water Lily, R. F. Carman's ch. m., 5, 105, $5.60, $3.80, (J. Butwell).....2

Presumption, J. MacManus's b. g., 7, 106, $4.20 third, (E. Ambrose).....3

True as Steel, Etruscan, Favour, Scaramouch, and Sherwood also ran. Sir William Johnson scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:39 2-5.

Marse Henry, T. J. Smith's br. c., 110 pounds, by Ben Brush-Nun's Cloth, $5.80, $4.10, $2.10, (R. Troxler).....1

Polroma, F. Houseman's b. c., 107, $3.50, $2.10, (J. Robinson).....2

Air Man, G. A. Cochran's b. c., 104, $2.10, third, (R. Bell).....3

Candle, Carraghieen, Tremont, and Ampere II. also ran. Plaudito scratched.

SIXTH RACE. — For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.

Blue Cap, E. Herr's ch. f., 8 years, 108 pounds, by Hastings-Blue Jacket, $9.90, $5.50, $3.60, (A. Schuttinger).....1

Pharaoh, W. T. Ryan's br. h., 8, 114, $12.70, $5.70, (W. Doyle).....2

Golden List, H. G. Bedwell's ch. f., 8, 106, $4.40, third, (J. Robinson).....3

Quiza Sabe, Southern Gold, Surprising, Turegat, Salon, Superintendent, Lady London, Landslids, Shrapnel, and Pierrott also ran. Presumption and Finalee scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

Blackford, W. Murray's br. g., 10 years, 109 pounds, by Clifford-Black Venus, $158, $38.90, $10.10, (E. Leaver).....1

Little England, G. C. Brenten's b. g., 7, 118, $4.20, $2.80, (J. Butwell).....2

Star Gaze, E. Herr's b. h., 6, 118, $2.60, third, (A. Keogh).....3

Afterglow, Day Day, Aesop, Ed Bond, Valas, Ash Can, and Song of Valley also ran.

TODAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling; one mile. Lord Byron, 110 pounds; Glory Belle, 106; Burbank, 101; *Sweeter Than Sugar, 100; *Barbara B, 94; *Lady Bob, 86; Napoleon, 108; Kentucky Boy, 104; *Great Dolly, 104; *Fence de Leon, 95; *Highway, 93.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; handicap; six furlongs. Brooklyn, 118 pounds; N. K. Beal, 110; Kilts, 108; Manokin, 117; Battle Abbey, 104; Opiisila W., 106.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages; selling; handicap; one mile. Between Us, 115 pounds; Blair Helen, 109; Hands Off, 103; St. Charlcote, 110; Preston Lynn, 104; Stalwart Helen, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—The National Handicap; $2,500 added; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth. †Short Grass (imp.), 126 pounds; Borrow, 120; Runes, 109; †Daddy's Choice, 105; Spur, 120; Flittsgold, 114; King Neptune, 108; Goldcrest Boy, 97. †Emil Herz entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; selling; one mile and twenty yards. Tin Pin, 113 pounds; Blackford, 115; Southern Gold, 118; Dinah Du, 110; Linda Payne, 110; Rose Juliette, 104; *Tom Hancock, 108; *Sandal, 102; Young Emblem, 113; Pharaoh, 113; Atterglow, 113; Orotund, 110; Man Slayer, 107; Life, 104; Scorpii, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth; Goldcrest Boy, 122 pounds; Brave Cunarder, 112; Nigel, 108; *Todeling, 105; Virile, 117; King's Oak, 108; *Jem, 108; *Ambrose, 107.

SEVENTH RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a quarter. G. M. Miller, 116 pounds; March Court, 106; *Armament, 105; *Velupsa, 100; Manic Park, 113; High Tide, 104; *Fairy, 107.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

CRIPPLES RETURN TO GAME AT YALE

Braden, Callahan, Vorys, and Carter Take Part in First Practice of Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30.—Four of Yale's injured players returned to the game this afternoon and took part in the opening practice of the week, which included the usual Monday menu of signal drill only. Jim Braden's muscle bruise showed so much improvement that he went back into the 'Varsity lineup at full back. Braden will begin scrimmaging tomorrow or Wednesday and will be started against Colgate on Saturday, according to present plans of the coaches.

John Callahan was in uniform for the first time in three weeks, and went to the third eleven at guard. Although he limped slightly, he remained in the signal rehearsal forty minutes. His assignment to the guard position is regarded as indicating a belief of the coaches that Hutchinson is the definite selection for centre rush in the final games, but that there is a chance that Callahan may displace Galt at right guard. Galt's weight, 227 pounds, handicaps him in speed and endurance.

Jack Vorys also returned to the practice this afternoon. He was regarded second string candidate for centre when the squad reported, Callahan alone being favored over him. Vorys appeared in excellent form this afternoon and is now looked upon as Hutchinson's understudy for the position. He was at centre all the afternoon on the second eleven.

Fred Carter, a prominent candidate for guard who was injured early in the season, was in uniform for the first time in several weeks. He worked out in conditioning exercises and will begin scrimmaging late this week. Half Back Bob Bingham, who went for a brief rest Saturday, will return to the squad tomorrow and will resume scrimmaging by Wednesday. He is expected to prove available against Colgate.

Three players have been laid up by slight injuries. Emil Jacques today developed a slight case of water on the knee, but is expected to be in condition to play Saturday. During the practice this afternoon, Quarter Back Traver Smith dislocated a finger and left the field. His injury may keep him on the side lines a day or two. Herbert Kempton, the freshman Captain and quarter back, has gone to the college infirmary with a sprained ankle as a result of his strenuous game against the Penn Freshmen Saturday.

PENN STURDY IN DEFEAT.

Students Proud of Plucky Fight Against Pittsburgh Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 30.—The sentiment about the campus of the University of Pennsylvania today is not one of gloom. The undergraduates on all sides seem satisfied that the Red and Blue went down to an honorable defeat at the hands of the greatest team in the country. This afternoon at a rally held in the gymnasium, Provost Edgar Fahs Smith, Coach Folwell and John Clarke spoke in praise of the team. The first named was of the Pittsburgh game and declared that he had never seen gamer play against overwhelming odds that that done by the Red and Blue.

Clarke, the President of the Senior Class, said that the undergraduates to a man were proud of the team and that the players would have the wholehearted support of the student body. All the speeches were wildly cheered.

Following the rally in the gymnasium, the eleven was put through a short drill on Franklin Field. Hobey Light, the fleet quarter back, was at full back in place of Howard Berry, who will rest for three or four days. Jimmy Bryant, who came to Pennsylvania from Battle Creek, Mich., was at quarter.

PITT HAS A DAY OFF.

Students Still Celebrating Victory Over Penn and Squad Gets a Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 30.—Coach Warner of the University of Pittsburgh football team thought best to call off the practice today as the students were intent on celebrating Saturday's victory over Penn, and added to that is the fact that the next game will see many second string team men in the game. Allegheny College of Meadville is the next team to go up against Warner's machine. However, the coach warned the players against over-confidence, because the Allegheny lads are expected to put up a strong fight next Saturday.

Allegheny was the only team to cross Pitt's line last year at Forbes Field, and the Blue and Gold players are anxious to wipe out this stain with as large a score as possible. Warner said he would prepare his first team to start this game, but will probably give all his substitutes a chance to show what they can do. A week from Saturday comes the big game with Washington and Jefferson, who always play their best in this city. Hard practice will be resumed Wednesday.

CHANGES AT LAFAYETTE.

Mummert Returns to Tackle and Various Shifts Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 30.—Without a serious injury in the squad Lafayette started this afternoon the work of preparing for the game with the University of Pennsylvania, which will be played on Franklin Field on Saturday. Fred Luhr, Captain of the Lafayette team last year, returned to March Field this afternoon to assist in the preparation for the game with the Quakers. Most of the afternoon was devoted to signal work. While there are no serious injuries, there are a lot of bruises as a result of the game with Lebanon Valley, and the following players did not work out with the 'Varsity: Lehman, Woodruff, Gellatly, and Pardee.

Mummert was back in the game after an absence of three weeks. He was immediately placed at his old position at tackle. Martin, who has been ineligible on account of Faculty requirements, has removed all the obstacles but one and expects to be eligible tomorrow. To make room for Mummert Gano was moved over to guard and will probably stay there. Ellis was brought from the backfield and played at end in the absence of Woodruff. McDonnell took the place of Ellis in the backfield.

BROWN IN GOOD SHAPE.

Few Ill Effects Despite the Rough Game with Rutgers.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30.—The Brown players reported at Andrews Field this afternoon in rather better condition than was expected after the strenuous game with Rutgers Saturday. Aside from the injury to Weeks, which proved less serious than was previously announced, practically every man came through the contest, which was the roughest ever seen in this city, with nothing worse than bruises. Purdy's ankle, which bothered him before the game, received an added twist, but a few days' rest is all that is needed to put him in condition to play. Captain Farnum likewise has an injured ankle, but the injury is slight, and he will be ready to play in a few days.

With the exception of Weeks, Farnum, and Purdy the regulars could have indulged in practice today, but all were given a rest, and only the second string men donned suits. Coach Robinson intends to devote the afternoons from now on to preparation for the Yale game. Vermont, the next team to face the Brunonians, is not expected to prove a very formidable foe.

HARVARD OMITS PRACTICE.

Only Two Who Played Against Cornell Allowed to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 30.—Monday always is an easy day for the men who play football at Harvard, and this afternoon the coaches were so happy over Saturday's big score against Cornell that all except two of the players who took part in the game were told to keep away from the field. There were just twelve of the 'Varsity squad players in uniform today, and it was with considerable difficulty that Percy Haughton built a rushline for signal drill and, when he did, he had only six forwards.

Day, one of the substitute guards, worked at centre this afternoon, this being the position in which he played on the scrubs last Fall. Sagar and Clark, both of whom have been on the hospital list for more than a week, were the guards. Davis, a third substitute, was the only tackle, while Barchelder, another recent cripple, and Fenton, the fourth-string quarter back, played on the wings. Murray and Gardner played quarter, while Bond and Flower both went into the backfield, going through the drill with Horn, who later was replaced by Burnham. Thatcher and Horween came down to the field, but did not dress for football.

Horween probably will not play this week at all and perhaps will be out a longer time. He received a severe bang on the wrist in the game Saturday and, as Harvard's best kicker, he will be handled carefully. Captain Dadmun and Dick Harte, the only other Harvard players removed from the Cornell game because of injuries, are in form again, and while both will rest for a day or two, Trainer Donovan says either could play in a game tomorrow if necessary. Moseley Taylor will be ready for hard work by the middle of the week, and now it seems surer than ever that he will be developed for guard and centre, in both of which positions he played last year. Fowler's return to the backfield comes just at the right time, as without Horween the Crimson is badly off for good punters.

CORNELL TEAM CHASTENED.

Coaches Hope to Make Amends for Defeat by Crimson Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—With the Michigan game two weeks away and Pennsylvania about a month off the Cornell football squad resumed work today none the worse physically, though mentally chastened by the Harvard defeat last Saturday. The coaches do not think that the one sided score made by Harvard is a full measure of Cornell's strength. They aim in the next two weeks to pull the eleven together and strong hopes are entertained that a powerful eleven will be forthcoming. Today's program was a two-hour football school conducted by Dr. Sharpe, who made no effort to gloss over any of the fundamental errors of the Cornell team. No line-up changes are contemplated at this time.

Tiller and Sard are possible guards and Ryerson as regular left end are being considered. Earl Bretz, the fast left half back, is expected to get back this week and may land a place in the 'varsity line-up.

EASY DAY FOR CADETS.

Squad In Good Shape and Begins Work for Notre Dame Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The Army had light work today on its return to the gridiron for one of the strenuous weeks of the season's training. A signal drill, a half hour's lecture, and a dash around "Flirtation Walk" was the program.

The men came through the Villanova game in fairly good shape. McEwan displayed soreness which kept him from everything except the signal drill today, and Vidal's lame shoulder was worked out sufficiently for him to get into the game with the other 'Varsity men.

The coaches are looking forward to Saturday's battle with Notre Dame as the first real test the cadets will have. Harper's aggregation always stirs up trouble for the Army, and next Saturday is expected to prove no exception to the rule.

VIRGINIA TEAM CRIPPLED.

Quarter Back Wagenknight, Smith, and Darwin on Injured List.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 30.—Virginia's football eleven, which reached home this morning from Nashville, began preparations this afternoon for the game with Harvard on Saturday. In addition to the usual signal drill and punting practice, much time was devoted to trying out some new forward passes.

The team is somewhat crippled as a result of the clash with Vanderbilt. Quarter Back Wagenknight is in the hospital with a bad ankle, and Right End Darwin and Left Half Smith are both out with dislocated shoulders. Other absentees from today's practice were Coleman and Hagar. Should Wagenknight not recover in time to take the trip to Cambridge, his place at quarter will be taken by Carrington, who played in that position against Yale. Smith's place in the back field will be taken by Kinsolving, who proved a clever ground gainer in the short time he played against Vanderbilt.

SYRACUSE IS HARD HIT.

Five of 'Varsity on Hospital List and Prospects Seem Dark.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 30.—Coach Bill Hollenback of the Syracuse eleven gave his regulars a rest this afternoon, only the substitutes appearing on the field for practice. Five members of the 'Varsity are now on the hospital list and the prospects of facing Dartmouth at Springfield next Saturday at full strength are anything but bright.

Dumoe, Sparfeld and White received severe injuries in the battle with Michigan last Saturday and the first named will be unable to start. Newbury, who was injured three weeks ago, probably will get into the game, and Schlachter, all-American guard last year, who wrenched his shoulder last week, is slowly rounding into form and may be available for duty.

HOPPE PILES UP SCORE.

Wins First Block in Billiard Title Play from Sutton, 500 to 196.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 30.—William F. Hoppe, world's champion billiardist, tonight won the first block in the championship 18.2 balk line contest with George Butler Sutton, the Chicago challenger. Hoppe piled up his 500 score while his opponent was making 196 points. Both players were far off color and blamed the new cushions on the table. It took twenty-seven innings to conclude the match, as compared to three, four, and five innings each contestant has been running off the 500 points daily in practice. Sutton missed what appeared to be the easiest shots, and at no time did he show his old time form.

Although he appears to be in the best of trim, Hoppe seemed nervous at the start, and also made a number of bad misses. The match became uninteresting, and dragged heavily on the 500 watchers who filled the Moolah Temple. Hoppe's highest score was 72, made in the eighteenth inning. Sutton's highest was 44, made in the sixteenth inning. Hoppe's best efforts resulted in 70, 72, 69 scores, and Sutton in 40 44 scores.

JONES WINS AT BILLIARDS.

Defeats Otis, 50 to 41, in Opening Three-Cushion Title Match.

The first match of the season in the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League championship tournament took place last night at Thum's Billiard Academy. Frank Jones of Philadelphia defeated Charles Otis of this city, 50 to 41 points. The match went sixty-six innings, and the high runs were: Jones, 7; Otis, 5. After matches in several cities throughout the country, the season will end on April 21.

TIGERS, STILL SORE, HAVE AN EASY DAY

Coach Rush Allows Only Light Work After Strenuous Dartmouth Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 30.—After the strenuous contest with Dartmouth on Saturday, Coach Rush did not choose to give his 'Varsity men a very heavy workout today. Some of the players are still feeling the effects of the stiff battle which the Tigers were compelled to wage against the big Green team, although no serious injuries were incurred by any of the players.

The scrubs and second 'Varsity men were not allowed any letup, however, and a long scrimmage was indulged in by the two teams. Thomas, a substitute back who will make a strong bid for one of the 'Varsity positions next season when the Tigers have lost some of their much more experienced men, was the star of the practice. He broke through the scrub line often for ten and fifteen yards gains.

Ames and Eddy, the Princeton quarter backs, were pretty well battered after Saturday's game and neither was on the field today. Comey, another candidate for the pivot position, was used. Comey's lack of weight is about the only thing that keeps him from being a strong contender for the position over which Ames and Eddy are still struggling. Billy Moore was out in togs and was able to participate in the scrimmage with the scrubs.

Harold Ballin, former All-American tackle, who is coaching the Princeton linemen, took Kauffman aside for about an hour's individual drill. As Latrobe, who held down one of the tackle places until he was injured a couple of weeks ago, is able to play again, there will be a lively contest for the place. McGraw, who started the last game, will be one of the contenders, and Halsey, who has been bothered by an injury, until a few days ago, will also have to be reckoned with.

DARTMOUTH FULL OF FIGHT.

Green Team Looks Forward to a Spirited Battle with Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 30.—The Dartmouth football team rested this afternoon after a long trip back from New York yesterday afternoon, but a few of the men, including Ed Healey, who has been laid up for the last week with an injury to his knee, were out on the field limbering up their lame muscles.

Though all the Green players came out of the struggle with the Tigers bruised and scratched, only a few were more than slightly injured. Duhamel, the heavy full back, once more made his condition critical when his already injured knee was again hurt in the first part of the third period of the Princeton game. Thielscher, right half back, came out of the battle well battered, but probably will be in shape for the Syracuse contest on Saturday. Swet, Young's substitute, who was at right guard in the place of Merrill, will undoubtedly be a fixture in the Green lineup in the remaining games.

Fully realizing that Dartmouth outrushed the Orange and Black, and more than outdistanced the Tigers in punting, the Green is sure that it can give the heavy Syracuse eleven a fight that is worth witnessing. The outcome of the game with Syracuse depends largely on the condition of the men in the Dartmouth backfield.

CANN OUT OF N. Y. U. LINEUP.

Injured Player May Be Back in Game Against Bucknell.

Practice at New York University yesterday was light. There was no scrimmage, but the candidates who reported were put through fundamentals and play formations. In addition to correcting the faults that cropped out in the Union game Coach Eustis instructed the men in several new plays.

Only a few of the 'Varsity reported and those that did left the field early. Cann, who sustained a torn ligament in the Union game, is expected to be able to play on the Bucknell game on Election Day. In the meanwhile Mackenzie and Egan will be coached to do the kicking, and Egan's place at half back will be taken by either Warman or Hammerschlag.

STEVENS RANKS DEPLETED.

Entire Backfield Absent from Practice Owing to Injuries.

Practice at Stevens yesterday proved disheartening to the coach and the undergraduates, as all of the first string backfield men failed to report for practice. Webb, Marshall, Bloss, and Deghuee were the absentees. Marshall's cold, which kept him out for the last half of the week, it was learned, has become more serious.

Bloss had his shoulder damaged in the first quarter of Saturday's game against Delaware and the coach was forced to replace him by Deghuee, who in turn was similarly injured. Brann, the varsity end who was hurt in the Middlebury game, was also absent. Musk reported, but Rodgers refused to let him get into a suit and had Harter run the 'Varsity.

LEHIGH BADLY BATTERED.

Bruises Keep Pons, McDonald, and Maginnes from Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 30.—Coach Keady was forced to resort to light work tactics today with his Lehigh squad. Saturday's hard game with Catholic University left its mark on many of the men in the way of bruises. Instead of scrimmage, limbering up exercises prevailed. Pons, McDonald, and Maginnes were not out at all. The physical condition of the eleven will be a big handicap in the preparation this week for the Muhlenberg game, and incidentally the contest with Penn State two weeks hence.

Keady told the men that their improvement was gratifying, but that they are not up to the standard for this stage of the season. It has practically been decided that Herrington by reason of his brilliant work on Saturday has a chance for quarter back.

GARNET IS WORKING HARD.

Swarthmore Bent on Keeping Slate Clean Against Johns Hopkins.

SWARTHMORE, Penn., Oct. 30.—Swarthmore began work today for the game with Johns Hopkins on Saturday, and is bending every effort to maintain a clean slate. Penny Baker, one of last year's stars, who after an injury early this Fall played well against Ursinus last Saturday, is showing his former snap, and is almost sure to start against Johns Hopkins. Billy Provost appears to be the most likely quarter back candidate.

Baseball Men on Hunting Trip.

Captain T. L. Huston and Manager Bill Donovan of the Yankees, with President Ed. Barrow of the International League, left yesterday for a two weeks' hunting trip at Dover Hall, Ga., before going to the annual meeting of the National Association of Minor Leagues in New Orleans on Nov. 14.

CADILLAC

1916 7-Passenger Touring Model. First-class condition. Complete equipment. Must be seen to be appreciated. Private owner; can be seen between nine and ten A. M. St. Regis Garage, 55th St. and Park Ave. Ask for Mrs. Kirschbaum's car, Chauffeur Stevens. Dealers not considered.

RAIMONDO BADLY INJURED.

Columbia Quarter Back May Be Kept Out of Stevens Game.

Columbia's quarter back, Joe Raimondo, who succeeded Howard Miller early in the season, received injuries in the Williams game Saturday that may keep him away from practice most of this week and perhaps from the Stevens game on Election Day. Two X-ray examinations taken Sunday were analyzed yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital, and whereas no bones are broken, the injury to his right shoulder is regarded as serious.

Howard Miller, the veteran field general, has cast aside his crutches and has been attending practices daily, although not in football togs, in the possibility that he may play against Swarthmore on Nov. 11. His injured right leg, at first thought sufficient to keep him out of the gridiron game for the rest of the season, has shown unexpected improvement in the last two weeks.

Many of the Columbia players were nursing minor bruises yesterday, and Coach Metcalf was content to give a blackboard drill and detailed examination of the plays of the Williams game. The scrubs were the only members of the 'Varsity squad to engage in field work.

In the Interclass football series the junior eleven yesterday defeated the freshman by 19 to 0. Pickett, McClure, and Uhlig were the mainstays of the upper class men, contributing all the scoring.

FORDHAM FACES BIG TASK.

Old Stars Help Coach Gargan Prepare for Georgetown Game.

With the players well rested by their unexpected day off Saturday, Fordham began yesterday to prepare for its biggest task of the year, its game with the exceptionally strong eleven of its old rival, Georgetown, on election day. Several of the old Fordham stars were on hand to help the regular coaches, Gargan and Moriarity, and it was soon a case of almost individual attention for all the 'Varsity men. In order to facilitate matters the coaching problem was split up. Moriarity will coach the centres and guards exclusively, while Kelliher, the former Fordham and Pennsylvania player, took charge of the tackles yesterday. "Bull" McCaffrey, the Maroon end of 1909, who had charge of the ends, instituted an aggressive way of charging that is expected to work a big improvement in the work of Conklin and Corcoran, the regular flanks. The backfield was left to the chief coach, Frank Gargan. Gargan has developed a lot of new plays, several of which were introduced in the secret practice yesterday.

Very little time was given to scrimmage yesterday, the coaches going right back to fundamentals. The men who were put back into the 'Varsity line-up yesterday after their release from the crippled list were Braney and Hugenwig, tackles; Caddell and Macy, guards, and O'Connell, the regular full back.

RUTGERS IN BAD SHAPE.

Many Regulars on Hospital List as Result of Game with Brown.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 30.—The Rutgers squad is in bad shape as a result of the Brown game. Frank Kelly will be out the rest of the season with a broken arm and Homer Hazel, the full back, is expected to be out for at least a week. Only a few of the regulars were out for practice today. Garrett and Randall both were hurt. The squad was pretty glum today over the Brown defeat. Sanford intends to drive the men at top speed to retain as much of Rutgers's prestige as possible by a victory over Holy Cross this week. Most of the time will be spent in developing the secondary defense.

A. A. U. MAY DISCARD WOMEN'S SWIMMING

After Two Years' Trial Question Will Come Before Annual Convention.

The question whether the Amateur Athletic Union shall continue to recognize and control women swimmers will be one of the principal issues at the annual convention of that body, to be held in this city on Nov. 20. It has been suggested that the competitions among women could be handled better through the medium of a women's national association such as is maintained in Australia, where the sport is flourishing. Until a few days ago it appeared certain that the A. A. U. would drop the sport, but the importance attaching to the proposed visit of two Australian women to this country, one of whom is Miss Fanny Durak, the Olympic champion, has caused some of the A. A. U. delegates to reconsider their decision, and there is now no doubt that a fight will be made to keep the A. A. U. in command for another year.

The new women's association, to which, if formed, the A. A. U. would relinquish control was suggested at the time of the visit to this country of Mrs. Hugh D. McIntosh, the President of a similar organization in Australia. Before any active steps were taken William Unmack of San Francisco, a former Vice President of the A. A. U., began making plans for the appearance in this country of Miss Fanny Durak and Miss Mina Wylie of Australia and it was understood at the time that they would compete in the championship contests of the A. A. U. When the proposition was made to change the control of the sport from the A. A. U. to a new association, Mr. Unmack came out in favor of the plan,

'OLD LADY 31' A PLAY FULL OF LAUGHTER

A Gentle, Homely, Rainbow Comedy Discovered in an Old Ladies' Home.

IT IS BY RACHEL CROTHERS

Emma Dunn, Reginald Barlow, and May Galyer Shine In a Shrewdly Chosen Company.

OLD LADY 31. A comedy in a prologue and three acts. By Rachel Crothers, suggested by Louisa Forsslund's novel of the same title. At the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

Angie ..... Emma Dunn
Abe ..... Reginald Barlow
Nancy ..... Vivia Ogden
Mrs. Homans ..... Mrs. Felix Morris
Sarah Jane ..... Maud Sinclair
Abigail ..... Anna Bates
Blossy ..... May Galyer
Mary ..... Mary Carroll
John ..... Stuart Sage
Samuel Darby ..... Fouites Pierce
Mike ..... John B. Maher
Elizabeth ..... Elizabeth Leroy
Minerva ..... Lottie Church
Granny ..... Mary Davis

They call it "the sunshine comedy"—this "Old Lady 31," which was presented here for the first time last evening at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre—but here is a homely, gently pathetic, shrewdly humorous little play, wherein the smiles and tears come so close together that it deserves to be called the rainbow comedy of the season. None of the other plays in town is quite like it, and few of them are half so pleasing.

For the playing of it Lee Kugel has assembled a cast which is, in all the important rôles, entirely admirable and in the writing of it Rachel Crothers has imparted a warm humanity that is one of the most precious of all theatrical properties. You will find much that is cheering and entertaining in this play about an old sea captain who becomes the pet and the storm-centre of an old ladies' home.

For it is in an old ladies' home that Miss Crothers has found the fun and the pathos of the quaint comedy which brings Emma Dunn to Broadway as a star. The basis of the piece is a little story of the same name which was written by Louise Forsslund and published some seven or eight years ago.

This story tells of gruff old Captain Abe Rose, who, late in life, runs into such stormy weather that he must sell his little house, pack up for the poor-farm, and leave his wife, Angie, at the threshold of the Old Ladies' Home, a snug but oppressively cloistered harbor for faded spinisters, lone lorn widows and deserted wives. And these, vastly affected by the scene of parting and secretly fluttered by the old salt, make room for Captain Abe, thinly disguised on the books of the establishment as Old Lady 31.

You might expect to have rather wintry—or at best a sere and autumnal—comedy in a play of an old ladies' home, but Miss Crothers finds her fun in her happy discovery that they are much the same in such a refuge as in the nursery or the girls' boarding school. And she finds her pathos in poor Mrs. Rose's fear that she will lose her husband after all. For Captain Abe is beset by such squalls of jealousy and suspicion as make his memories of the Grand Banks seem tame indeed. And the constant association with thirty women—"a kinda belittlin'" ratio—soon leaves him so misogynistic that he makes one desperate break for freedom, and after one inglorious and vastly uncomfortable night out, sneaks home to his wife and his ignominious but cozy career as Old Lady 31.

And she finds her pathos also in the tender eyes, the gentle hands, and the tremulous voice of Emma Dunn. Captain Abe and Angie are a childless couple, and, while they lose no time in adopting a Romeo and Juliet of the village, Angie needs none, for she mothers the old Captain all her days and his. Emma Dunn is the mother again, as always. Sometimes she has chafed at this restriction: in some plays she has been asked to transfigure the most tawdry material. And she can do this because she can express a little better than any one else we have the kind of love that is the great constant in the problem of life. She expresses it again in Miss Crothers's play, expresses it gently, with her extraordinary capacity for being pathetic with the mere bend of her back and for suggesting heart-ache by the very droop of her shoulders.

Miss Dunn is charming. The immense tenderness of her is here in continuous contrast with the weather-beaten harshness of Old Lady 31—a delightful performance by Reginald Barlow, who has played often and well in this town before but never better than this. His is the most important rôle, and he plays it with great humor. As a mere matter of disguise and characterization, his fellow-rookies of last Summer would scarcely recognize the rheumatic old salt who growls and grumbles his way through the new comedy at the Thirty-ninth Street.

These two attend to the major business of the evening. They are well cast, but it was in choosing the players for the minor rôles that Lee Kugel, in making this his first production, has done himself so proud. You could ask nothing better than May Galyer as Blossy, the perpetual ingenue, a perfect Miss La Creevy if ever there was one. She is delightful. So is Vivia Ogden as a somewhat acidulous spinster, whose unclaimed heart still has warmth in it; Mrs. Felix Morris as a Dickensy widow, oppressed by the memory of better days, and Maud Sinclair as a saddened woman whose voice is profoundly tragic.

Others add to the abundant entertainment, but there are two discordant notes in the clumsy artlessness of Stuart Sage and the inept explosions of Marie Carroll. These two are the young lovers, who suffer a little perhaps from being dragged into the play by the ears on the general theory that every play must have a young romance tucked into it somewhere. However, they matter little in what is, after all, a gentle comedy of old folks for young and old.

MAUDE RETURNS IN AN ENGLISH COMEDY

In "The Basker" He Acts a Dawdling, Middle-Aged Man Who Lives in Idleness.

PLAY LACKING IN NOVELTY

It Serves Well Enough, but Will Not Add Anything to the Fame of Actor of "Grumpy."

THE BASKER. A comedy in four acts. By Clifford Mills. At the Empire.

George De Lacorte ..... Cyril Maude
The Duchess of Chevlot ..... Maud Milton
Philippi De Lacorte ..... Cynthia Brooke
Richard De Lacorte ..... Hassard Short
Miriam De Lacorte ..... Madeleine Meredith
Cyprian De Lacorte ..... Frank Kingdon
Mrs. Cyprian De Lacorte ..... Alice Gordon
Mrs. Teribut ..... Florence Le Clercq
Diana Teribut ..... Muriel Martin Harvey
Mrs. Radford ..... Marguerite Leslie
Valet ..... Edgar Norton
Manders ..... Noel Leslin
Skrimpet ..... Edward Lester
Leiderfield ..... James Kearney

Cyril Maude returned to the local stage last night, after traipsing about this broad land as an old man of eighty for the last three years, as he himself expressed it in a curtain speech in a new comedy in which he impersonated a man of about half that age. The play was called "The Basker," and the scene of Mr. Maude's return was the Empire, whose boards the beloved Grumpy trod for a brief season a year ago.

"The Basker" is by Clifford Mills, an English writer, and it was first acted last year by Sir George Alexander in London. Its success there was not pronounced, and presumably Mr. Maude acquired it because he saw in its central character, that of a dawdling, middle-aged Englishman, who basks in the sun of luxurious idleness until the march of events brings him to the right-about, a rôle in which he could reveal his own voice and person to American audiences. At least, he confessed in his speech that it was a great relief to be back, shorn of two-score years and able to stand erect.

Mr. Maude had planned to present another play last night, but a trial in the provinces convinced him that it was not ready for a metropolitan hearing, and "The Basker" was drawn from his bag of available manuscripts as the best possible stop-gap. It serves well enough as that, but it will not add anything to this splendid actor's stature as an artist and perhaps little to his fortune. It is just such a comedy as English authors mimeographed by the gross before the war; as rapidly as they wrote them American managers imported them, until the Mayfair drawing-room settings painted for their first acts, if placed end to end, would reach from Times Square to Piccadilly Circus.

"The Basker" is a shade better than the majority of these, primarily because it smashes the teacups after two polite and rather tedious acts and goes in frankly for melodrama. The last two acts are much better than the first two, which are awkwardly contrived and written and show the author's lack of skill. The play is artificial and conventional throughout, and there is never any doubt as to what is going to happen, but once the author gets all his wires laid the manner in which he will solve his problem is not without interest.

The scene between the Duke of Chevlot, the character acted by Mr. Maude, and his valet, when he finally realizes the perfidy of the cousin, to whom he has decided to transfer his estates so as not to interfere with his ease, and determines to fulfill his heritage, is most amusing. So, too, is the brief last act in which the Duke informs first a representative of the London press and the members of the household assembled for the wedding of the rascally cousin and the girl the Duke himself loves, and then the bride-to-be herself, that he and not the cousin is to be the bridegroom. These scenes as played by Mr. Maude almost atone for the dullness of the first half.

Mr. Maude in his speech, which was so apt and graceful that one could not help wishing he had written the play, expressed the belief that the type of man he represented in the comedy was now extinct in England. In this, and the fact that the basker was galvanized suddenly to action, reverting to the type of his ancestors, lay the suggestion that perhaps Mr Mills intended his play as a bit of symbolism, though this is perhaps attributing too much weight to anything so fragile.

The warmth and magnetism of Mr. Maude did much to infuse interest where otherwise there would have been none. Of course it is no task for him to act the English gentleman, and except for a false moustache he was just his engaging self. It was curious to detect shades of Grumpy cropping out at times—intonations of the voice, attitudes or gestures. There was a refection of the haste to which the actor-manager was put to get the play ready for presentation in the impetuosity of his performance, and now that the premiere is over it will no doubt gain in grace and repose.

The acting of three other players stood out from the satisfactory ensemble, that of Maud Milton, Muriel Martin Harvey, and Edgar Norton. The last-named gave one of his inimitable characterizations of a valet. Miss Harvey is a young English actress, who has not been seen here before. She is quite lovely to look upon, and proved adequate for a part which made no great demands. Miss Milton's contribution was more notable than that of either of these. Her characterization of a British grande dame, a rather gentle Duchess of Wrexe, was one of the finest pieces of acting seen here this season.

Eugene C. Clark Left $339,000.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The will of Eugene C. Clark, who started as a "bobbin" boy in the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company in Yonkers and then became President at a salary of $100,000 a year, was filed for probate with Surrogate Sawyer at White Plains today. Although it was first believed that Mr. Clark, who died suddenly in Manhattan on Oct. 6 last, was a millionaire, yet the transfer tax affidavit shows that the value of his estate is only given as $339,000. Mr. Clark set aside four separate funds of $20,000 each. The income is to be paid semi-annually to the widow, and upon her death the funds go to the four children, Dorothy, Mildred, Eugene, Jr., and Ruth.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Joseph Brooks is negotiating for the sale of the English rights to "Bunker Bean." The present plan is to send Taylor Holmes and the rest of the company appearing with him at the Astor to London next season.

The first showing of "Less Than the Dust," Hector Turnbull's photodrama, with Mary Pickford as the star, will be given next Sunday at the Strand instead of at the Broadway as originally announced.

Anna Stone will celebrate her 2,000th performance in the Globe Theatre tonight. Miss Stone, who is a member of the "Betty" company, has been in every Dillingham production at the Globe during its six years of existence.

Special Hallowe'en features will be introduced in the "Midnight Frolic" at the new Amsterdam Roof tonight. The Hippodrome show also has some new numbers.

GOODWIN AT THE PALACE.

The Comedian Is Telling Old Stories and Reciting Kipling.

Nat Goodwin brought some of his favorite stories to the Palace yesterday afternoon and, by way of good measure, recited effectively one of Kipling's Barrack Room Ballads—not "Gunga Din," for a wonder, but "Danny Deever," with mournful, military assistance from the orchestra. With a touch of his celebrated delicacy, Mr. Goodwin began his monologue by facetious references to his five successive marriages.

Another number is a playlet by Oliver White called, "Enter—A Stranger," in which Robert T. Haines plays the leading part. Like all vaudeville sketches these days, this has a surprise in the finale, but not much else. When one-act plays are as preposterous as this one, the program usually calls them not one-act plays, but "whimsicalities." So it is this time.

Others in the program are Aveling and Lloyd, a team of Southerners who are highly amusing; Dorothy Jardon, much as usual, and White and Cavanagh, the most popular of the dancing couples in vaudeville. While out in the provinces, Miss Cavanagh has regained her courage and is once more giving her excruciating Indian dance. Mr. White seems to be dancing more nimbly than ever.

LEASE BROADWAY THEATRE.

Selznick, Laemmle, and Brenon Will First Exhibit "War Brides."

The Broadway Theatre, where for the last two years the Paramount program of pictures has been shown weekly, has been leased for a long term by Lewis J Selznick, Carl Laemmle, and Herbert Brenon, who represent three film producing companies. During their tenancy big feature films produced by the companies of the lessees will be exhibited at the Broadway for indefinite engagements. The first offering will be the picture version of Marion Craig Wentworth's "War Brides," for which Alla Nazimova acted her first part before the camera.

The first exhibition will take place Sunday night, Nov. 12; in the interim some changes in the interior will be made. The second picture will be "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea," a marine film photographed below the sea surface of the ocean, and now being shown in Chicago.

Mozart Operettas to be Repeated.

Mozart's operettas, "Bastien and Bastienne" and "The Impresario," which were given by Albert Iceles at the Empire Theatre last week at a special matinée, will be repeated Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evening and Saturday afternoon of this week at the Garrick Theatre. The casts will again include Misses Mabel Garrison and Lucy Gates and Albert Reiss and David Bispham. Sam Franko will again direct the orchestra.

Company Must Extend Gas Mains.

The Public Service Commission yesterday directed the Woodhaven Gas Light Company to extend its gas mains so as to furnish gas to twenty-eight houses at Rector Street, north of Jamaica Avenue, in Queens. An investigation showed that the difficulty was the result of a dispute between the Borough President of Queens and the Commissioner of Water Supply. Each wanted the company to pay his Inspectors to supervise the work. The company refused to pay two Inspectors. The decision leaves the burden of settling the dispute upon the Woodhaven Company.

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FIVE MUSICAL AFTERNOONS
Dec. 5 & 19, Jan. 2 & 16, Feb'y 6, at 3, in the GRAND BALL ROOM at SHERRY'S.
Mme. Edvina — Edgar Schofield
Marie Rappold — Anna Case
Leon Rothier — Giovanni Martinelli
Dora Gibson — Germaine Schnitzer
George Harris, Jr. — Ethel Leginska
Paul Reimers — Dorothy Johnston Baeseler
Margaret Keyes — John Powell
Emma Roberts — Albert Spalding
Frances Ingram — Albert Stoessel
Emilio de Gogorza — Andre Benoist
TEA will be served in the Foyer after the program, when subscribers will have an opportunity of meeting the artists and their friends. Subscriptions, including refreshments, $18, payable in advance to the Directors. For information apply to Mrs. ANSON DUDLEY BRAMHALL or Mr. JOHN W. FROTHINGHAM, 1448 Aeolian Hall.

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MOZART'S
"THE IMPRESARIO" and "BASTIEN and BASTIENNE."
with Mabel Garrison, Lucy Gates, David Bispham, Albert Reiss, and Orchestra, Sam Franko, Conductor.
AT GARRICK THEATRE 35, E. B'way
Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Nights, 8:30, and Sat. Aft., 2:30. Nov. 2 3 & 4
Seats, $1, $1.50, $2 & $2.50, at Box Office, or WOLFSOHN BUREAU, 1 W. 34th St.
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 11, at 2:30
ONLY RECITAL THIS SEASON
ALMA GLUCK
Prices $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 (Knabe Piano)
Seats Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 W. 34th, or Hall

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Nov. 1, at 3.
OSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. L. Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., Nov. 4, at 8:15.
Piano RUBINSTEIN Recital
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 2, at 3.
The French Pianist ROBERT LORTAT
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Kranich & Bach Piano.

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FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, Nov. 3 at 11
CAROLINA White — JOSEF Hofmann
GIOVANNI Martinelli — GUISEPPE De Luca
Prices, $3; Boxes, $30. Now on sale at Biltmore Friday Morning Musicale Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano
AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Nov. 3, at 8:15
Chas. W. Clark
"All American Program"
Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.
AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 3:30,
FIRST NEW YORK RECITAL — MERCED de Piña, MEZZO — ROGER de Bruyn, TENOR
Seats, 50c to $2.00. Boxes, $15. (Schmer Piano.)
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BEN-HUR
350 PEOPLE—20 HORSES.
FIRST TIME AT THESE PRICES
25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00—SEATS NOW.

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Direction of CATHARINE A. BAMMAN.

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Rep.: Andrea, Chenier, Butterfly, Amore, Boheme, with Miura, Viliani, Terte, Zenatello, Martin, Baklanoff, Mardones, Bouillies, Lazzari, &c. Conds. Moranzoni, Guerrieri.

Maxine Elliott Theatre, 39th St., nr. B'way
Yvette Guilbert
Friday Aft., Nov. 3 at 3.
Sunday Eve., Nov. 5, at 8:30.
Tickets at Box Office. Knabe Piano.
Direct'n Catharine A. Baumann, 35 W. 39 St.

Punch & Judy Thea., 49th, E. of Broadway. To-morrow (Wed.) Aft., at 2.
RECITAL KATHARINE Dayton DISEUSE
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1916.

THE LARGEST FINANCIAL QUESTION.

A column could not contain the mere statement of the incredible financial events which this war has brought to realization. A page could not discuss them. Perhaps at their head may be put the fact that, whereas other wars have been marked by a tendency to hoard gold, usually beginning with a run on banks, this war has been marked by a tendency toward parting with gold. Possibly patriotism was the motive for flooding the banks of the warring nations with gold at the time when their gold reserves were at the apprehension minimum and declining with every day's fighting and borrowing.

It was not patriotism that dictated thrusting upon us the unused treasure until our bankers are gorged with it. Necessity was the motive of that. The warring nations had to buy here, and they could not buy here with paper which our backward financial development allowed us to take. They bought in billions and borrowed in hundreds of millions. Inasmuch as the United States is as unquestionably on a gold basis as the rest of the commercial world is off it, their purchases had to be for dollars. Francs, pounds, marks, rubles, and the rest had ceased to be international currency. The value of those coins remains unaltered, and payments could be made in them. But the coins could not be transported with the accustomed ease, and the exchange market became as unbalanced as the mercantile account. Dollar exchange was in deficient supply, and it was useless to draw exchange in foreign currencies which were at a discount upon countries where legal processes for the collection of debts had been suspended. There was no way but to pay us balances in gold.

At the beginning of the war our foreign friends asked us for security for the fulfillment of our obligations. Now the compliment is repaid with a vengeance. We are as backward about taking unsecured promises to pay as were they. In consequence they are so weakened by the drafts upon their gold in payment to us that they have begun to discuss continuing their suspension of gold payments after the war. That is what started speculation regarding the permanence of the gold standard of trade which has culminated here in the discussion by the financial authorities of sixty-five American universities. Their opinions may be found assembled and discussed in this week's ANNALIST.

The subject may be debated without the alarm which attended the discussion of the silver standard in Mr. BRYAN'S time. That was a proposal to cut ourselves off from the trading world by adopting the disabilities of China for ourselves. A silver country alone among gold countries is like a lamb among ravening wolves. It is otherwise with a gold country alone among countries with other standards. The experience of England as the sole country of commercial prominence maintaining the gold standard during the bimetallic era is prophetic of what may be expected should the United States alone remain on the gold standard. The world cannot support itself commercially or financially without the materials and manufactures of the United States. If the United States should alone retain the gold standard, the world would have to pay gold for what it took from us. Otherwise we should retain the goods, and there would be speedy relief from the high cost of living. The Bryan panic was the result of the fear that all sums payable among us would be halved. Nothing could be more depressing. Nothing could be more stimulating than remaining on the gold standard while other countries left it. The Entente nations might trade among themselves in paper, and the Teuton nations might do the same. They could not trade with us without increasing our basis of credit and raising the nominal values of everything in gold. It is hard to borrow trouble over that.

Upon a pre-war basis the world's experts and imports were calculated to balance at about $18,000,000,000 annually. The impressive total of thirty-six billions is too great a mass to have its momentum stopped forthwith. It is better to think of the goods which are exchanged than of the gold with which they are exchanged. "With" is an important word here. It is an error to think that goods are exchanged "for" gold. Gold is merely the instrument of commerce. A substitute instrument conceivably might be found. It would matter comparatively little what the instrument might be if the commerce continued. The stoppage of commerce is among the impossibilities.

In the United States at least, whatever else the world may do, the abandonment of the gold standard may be revived for discussion at the Greek calends. Internationally it is different, for there is a substitute at hand rivaling gold in abundance and unquestioned value. When we were in our financial childhood the bank which ranks first among us now proposed through its present President to introduce dealing in British consols among us, in order, among other things, that there might be attracted here a premier security which might take the place of gold in our foreign payments. We earned ourselves out of that difficulty in finding a foreign remittance which must be accepted. We now have supplied ourselves, and in increasing volume, with obligations which foreign buyers must take before they can raid our gold. Soon, if not now, our billions of gold will be reinforced by equal amounts of national securities which foreign markets must maintain at the par of whatever is their circulating medium. Either foreign structures must crumble, as is not to be expected, or we can return them their national obligations far surpassing any conceivable balance of trade for many a year. The discussions of the professors and bankers are interesting and useful in high degree. They can hardly assume practical importance until our billions of foreign obligations are balled out, and until our billions of gold have shrunk to dimensions more satisfactory to our conservative financial thought.

VOTE FOR MR. CURRAN.

The election of a new President of the Board of Aldermen should not be made a partisan matter. All voters of this city who are aware of the vast improvement in our City Government since the election of the Fusion candidates in 1909, and the part that has been played in that improvement by the Board of Aldermen, should not hesitate to vote for Mr. HENRY H. CURRAN. It is not only because the President of the Aldermen performs the work of the Mayor and assumes the responsibilities of that high office when its incumbent is absent that the election of Mr. CURRAN is desirable. He is also an important member of the Board of Estimate casting three of its sixteen votes, and the continued welfare of this great city demands the services in that board of men of the highest character who have had the experience in the management of public affairs without which the labors of the members cannot be intelligently performed.

Mr. CURRAN is the very man for the place. He is the only one at present available for it that the well-informed citizens would have chosen to fill it without regard for party prejudices. He is not a politician or an expert campaigner, but since he has been a member of the Board of Aldermen he has shown in all his actions a thorough comprehension of the needs of this city, he has been largely instrumental in reforming the board, which for many years was a byword and a reproach, in increasing its usefulness and removing from it all the ancient opportunities for petty graft. The fitness of Mr. CURRAN to occupy a seat in the Board of Estimate is unquestionable. He knows well all that a member of that body must know. Once transform the Board of Estimate into a party machine, and all the good that has been accomplished in three years of genuine municipal reform will be in danger of being nullified. The citizen who comprehends the need of efficient nonpartisan service in municipal government, no matter how he may vote on national and State questions, will cast his vote for HENRY H. CURRAN as President of the Board of Aldermen.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

There is an irrepressible conflict in the Republican Party. It split the party wide in 1910 and gave the House to the Democracy, which had done nothing to deserve victory or win confidence at that time. After that Republican disaster the conflict became more intense. The younger element, first called the "insurgents," and afterward the "progressives," were unquestionably in the majority; the result in every State where a primary was held proved it. But the older element, called the "old guard," the "reactionaries," or the "standpatters," controlled the party machinery and nominated their candidate. The progressives bolted, nominated a candidate, and created a party of their own, and gave victory to the Democrats, who by that time were making progress in public confidence. A bolt is usually by a minority, but in this case the majority bolted; the election returns proved it. The Progressive Party was not a permanent institution, as events showed; it was merely the weapon the progressives caught up in the fight.

They returned to their party, which most of them had never intended to leave; they kept coming back from 1913 to 1916, until only a corporal's guard was left in the Progressive Party. The weapon, no longer useful, was discarded. But the fight was not ended. The fight was over a deep and permanent difference in principle. The majority wing, which had bolted, was reunited in form only with the minority wing, which was still in control of the machinery, and for the purposes of this campaign the two joined forces. But it is only for the campaign. The division is still as deep as ever. If the Republicans are successful, the fight will begin the day after election; the lines will be drawn before the present Congress has adjourned, before the next President is inaugurated. It will be a bitter fight, a fight to the death. This is not a battle, but a war, a war which began in 1910, of which the bolt of 1912 was a mere incident. It will be fought through, and when its history is written, it will be recorded that, as one of the episodes of the war, the Progressive organization was created out of one of the contending parties, used effectively in one of the battles, and then discarded for a more effective weapon.

The talk of harmony, of buried differences, is nonsense. It was not "differences," but a fundamental division, that brought about the war between the progressive and reactionary elements of the Republican Party, a war which has only begun. The "differences" have been laid aside in order to get the Democratic Party out of the way; that accomplished, the irrepressible conflict will rage with greater fury than ever. Hear WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, the Kansas Progressive:

> They [the contending elements] stand for different ideals of government, for different methods of administration, for different aims of life. The conflict may not be compromised nor patched up. It can be settled only by surrender on one side or the other, and the Progressives voting for HUGHES from top to bottom honestly believe that HUGHES will make the reactionaries surrender. Otherwise there would be three candidates instead of two before the people today.

The men for whom he speaks are voting for HUGHES, says Mr. WHITE, "in the sincere belief that he will "wreck and utterly destroy the Republican Party of 1912 by discrediting its leadership and discarding its "conservatism." He may disappoint them; if he does, it will make the conflict fiercer instead of milder; and in that case one can see THEODORE ROOSEVELT lending all his powers to the assault on the Administration.

If the people of the United States wish to vote a conflict into office, that is their privilege. But they should not vote on the question without knowing exactly what it is they are voting on. If they elect the Republican candidates, they will be "electing a fight" compared with which the Stalwart-Halfbreed war was a love feast.

MOLEHILL AND MOUNTAIN.

The charge made by Senator LODGE, on the basis of an imperfectly remembered story told in a smoking car to somebody else by another person, had about it all the marks of verbal incorrectness, and was preposterous on its face, even to those who wish to think the worst of Mr. WILSON. The telegram of the President made public this morning disposes of the story for all time and shows it clearly as the wretched jumble of falsehoods it was known to be. The cunning WILSON, detected in the act of betraying his country, the outraged Cabinet marching in force upon the White House and terrorizing the cowering occupant into hurried compliance with its patriotic demands, the magnanimous acquiescence of the triumphant Secretaries in the suppression of the fatal evidence—it was all too much like the movies. Have you the papers, WOODROW? Curses, no; I have suppressed them. If there were those whose minds, warped by a too constant attention to the view of life presented by "The Iron Claw," "The Crimson Stain," and "Daredevil Kate," inclined trustfully to Senator LODGE'S story, Secretary HOUSTON'S denial was enough to dispose of it, even without the President's.

From the facts now made known we had the story of how ex-Assistant Secretary BRECKINRIDGE met in a smoking car an individual whom he now describes as a "scoundrel," but whom he did not then classify exactly. Amid the rumble of the wheels the chance acquaintance, and presumably others, heard Mr. BRECKINRIDGE tell the story. The chance acquaintance retold it, with the result that by the time he had retold it often enough it was the story of the three black crows over again. It had become the moving-picture story which he finally sent to GRAFTON CUSHING, and which Senator LODGE retold again on the stump. By this time it had been transformed until it had become what Mr. BRECKINRIDGE calls "a jumble of false statements"; "and you," he informs the reporter of the smoking-car conversation, "are an unconscionable wretch for uttering it." Mr. BRECKINRIDGE should train his artillery down to the size of the target.

HUGHES AND THE EMBARGO.

Mr. ELLERY SEDGWICK, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, being unable to ascertain from Mr. HUGHES'S speeches what to expect of him in case he should be elected President, turns to The Tribune of this city for information. One of the questions he asks of The Tribune relates to certain misgivings aroused by Mr. HUGHES'S Philadelphia speech, in which the Republican candidate said: "We do not propose "to tolerate any improper interference "with legitimate commercial intercourse. No American who is exercising only American rights shall be put "on any blacklist by any foreign nation." And Mr. SEDGWICK asks The Tribune:

> This statement has but one apparent significance. If Great Britain continues her present policy Mr. HUGHES will, as President, attempt to coerce her by placing an embargo on munitions for the Allies. Does Mr. HUGHES really mean it?

The Tribune, in reply, says that the Wilson Administration has protested against "British violations of the rights of neutrals engaged in commerce," but has obtained no concessions from Great Britain, because "the British Government does not believe that Mr. WILSON means what he says." Mr. HUGHES, who does mean what he says, "has stated his purpose." But "it is manifestly impossible to guess" how he would enforce that purpose, and "it would be manifestly unfair" to ask him until he becomes President. It does not take a wizard to interpret this answer as meaning that The Tribune would not be in the least astonished if Mr. SEDGWICK was right.

But the question is somewhat larger than that. The agitation to put an embargo on the export of munitions is not dependent upon the British blacklist. Long before that blacklist was ever thought of there was a powerful movement in this country to declare the embargo. The engineers of that movement had an extensive payroll. Their influence extended into Congress, and the chief obstacle in its way was the President of the United States. The engineers of the movement, those who were on their payroll, and those who were influenced by their arguments are mostly supporting Mr. HUGHES now, and they do so in the expectation that if he becomes President there will be no White House opposition to their propaganda in Congress. They may even hope that he will actively aid that propaganda by recommending to Congress an embargo on munitions and by a recommendation to Americans to stay off armed liners. The British blacklist might supply a colorable excuse; but if there were no British blacklist, they would expect it of him just the same, and he has said not a word to suggest that that expectation is ill-founded. Nor will he.

A RAID OVER THE TUNNEL LINE.

Responding to a deputation that asked the British Government to construct a tunnel between England and France, under the Strait of Dover, Premier ASQUITH, on the 26th, said that the project would be carefully considered at once by the War Committee or the Committee on Imperial Defense. Referring to opposition which could not be overcome in past years, he added that experience during the war had been "a new factor of "immeasurable importance in enabling "statesmen and military experts" to estimate the value of such a tunnel. He promised that a review of the whole question in the light of that experience should be made without delay.

A few hours later, in the night of the same day, German destroyers raided the Channel transportation service above the course of the proposed tunnel and sank a transport, on which, fortunately, there were no troops. Berlin reports say that eleven steamships were destroyed, but in London this statement was declared to be untrue. The raid excited much comment, because up to the date of it the transport service had been effectively guarded. There had been indications that a lane from one coast to the other was protected and made safe by steel nets. In some way hostile submarines had been barred out. The raid proved that the defenses were inadequate, and furnished a forcible argument in support of the deputation's plea.

This project has a record that covers forty years. Official investigations have been made, plans completed, and terminals selected. Railroad companies have been willing and ready to construct the tunnel and pay the cost of it, which would be about $80,000,000. But always the opposition of the military branch of the British Government has been sufficient to prevent action. It was said that such an undersea tunnel would facilitate hostile invasion of England by the French. A few months before the war it was understood in London that another official inquiry was to be made. Two months ago it was announced in Paris that France was about to begin negotiations with Great Britain for the joint construction of a tunnel. There has never been any reasonable ground for the English opposition, and the interests of both nations would have been served if such a passageway had been in existence and in use during the last two years.

The Sun learns positively that President WILSON did put an addendum to the second Lusitania note, which amounted to assuring Germany privately that the demands in the note were not to be taken too seriously.—The Sun of yesterday.

The information was obtained, we suppose, from that source "very near the State Department" where our neighbor got the news that the United States Government had come to an agreement with Germany that her U-boat's attack on the Lusitania was justifiable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Neurasthenics Will Not Enjoy Her.

An article on "Living in History," contributed to the November Atlantic by ANNE REPPLIER, is written with more than her ordinary vigor—which is saying a good deal for the amount of energy displayed. Probably nobody will, or should, agree with all that she says in it, but those who will be most pained by her remarks, and who therefore will disagree with her most fiercely, are exactly the people whom she describes and explains with the most accuracy and insight.

They are the people, lamentably abundant in these days, who imagine that they advertise a superior delicacy and elevation of mind by proclaiming that they "don't read about the war"—that "it is too horrible"—that they prefer to keep their thoughts on higher and nobler things than slaughter and destruction. What they really advertise by these statements, as Miss REPPLIER, without any regard at all for their tender feelings and sensitive natures, clearly shows, is the fact that they are defectives and degenerates—that they are the victims of a neurasthenia, or nerve fatigue, that makes all vigorous emotions distasteful, blinds them alike to the importances and the magnificences of the era in which they live, deprives them completely of the sense of relative values, and leaves them with but one aspiration—that they may be, and continue to be, as comfortable in mind as they are in body.

These are the people, too, who, when confronted with evidence like the Bryce report of atrocities committed in Belgium, elude the necessity alike for thought and for action by a vehement expression of disbelief. Such incredulity is characterized by Miss REPPLIER as "the coward's refuge," and of course incredulity is just that when, as in all these cases, it is a mere preference for believing in and dealing with pleasant things alone.

The irritating peculiarity of such people is their invariable claim that they are better than the people who face the world as it is, who are not afraid either of facts or of the responsibilities that go with the recognition of facts—who see a war, not as war only, but as a conflict between right and wrong, and have no doubt as to which side they should sympathize with and help to the extent of their ability.

Resignations Literally by Hundreds.

There were presented in THE TIMES on Sunday the names, taken from the War Department's records, of 800 militia officers whose resignations have been accepted since the State troops were taken into the Federal service and stationed on the Mexican border. And this list, long as it was, did not include the names of the other officers who have applied for release, but for one reason or another have not yet been allowed to return to civil life.

Could there be a more striking commentary on the quality of the men to whose efforts as lobbyists at Washington, more than to any other one influence, was due the refusal of Congress to accept the Garrison plan of army reorganization? To all arguments in favor of that plan as the only one by which a real army could be obtained, the answer of the National Guard's representatives at the capital was a confident assertion of their own ability to do whatever might be necessary for the country's defense.

Federalization of the militia seemed to them a beautiful scheme while they thought it meant only the increase of their dignity and political power, with an incidental large addition to their pay out of the public funds. Obviously they did not foresee that they would ever be called upon to take the field or to endure even such small part of war's dangers and hardships as has come upon the militia regiments now in Texas.

But cruelly as they were surprised by the course of events, it might have been expected that they would make the best of the bad bargain in which they found themselves caught. Only so, only by making the one return they could make for the favors and privileges acquired under the Hay plan, could they have proved either their courage or the sincerity of their claim to military competence to meet all demands. Instead, they are resigning at a rate that threatens soon to leave the State troops with officers even less experienced than those who are scuttling for home in complete disregard for all interests except their own.

The privates in these regiments, though their businesses and careers suffer quite as much as do those of the officers by long detention on the border, have no such easy means of escape from a service which none of them had a thought of entering when he enlisted in the National Guard. That they, in the circumstances, do so little growling, is the one consolatory feature of the situation.

Their Secret Is That of Punchinello.

A search of the records as to betting on Presidential elections has revealed that, with only a few exceptions, and those unimportant, the state of the odds at the closing of the several campaigns in the last thirty-six years has been in accord with the results of the voting. This does not indicate, however, that the men who make these bets are possessed of a special wisdom or that they have access to, and utilize, sources of information denied to other men.

An examination of the situation as it existed in each of the Presidential years reveals that the opinions of the gamblers were simply those of the country at large—that the men who gave the odds merely expressed in this way what was the general expectation. In the few instances when everybody else was in doubt they were equally dubious and gave and took "even money" or an approximation to it.

That is what they are doing now, but one doesn't have to consult the participants in this miserable and illegal business to learn that there is at present a lot more of hope than of real knowledge in regard to the identity of the country's next President.

It is a pity that the law against election betting cannot be either repealed or enforced. It is a good law, but probably not a single would-be voter will be challenged at the polls because of his disqualification thus incurred.

FEAR HUGHES NEUTRALITY.

Republicans, Because He Refuses to Speak, Support Wilson.

New York, Oct. 30, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter on your editorial page today by Frank Bohn, I wish to say that I have reason to believe that it reflects the views of a large number of Republican voters who feel concerned about Mr. Hughes's position. Last night I was among a gathering of men, mostly Republicans, some of whom were advocating Mr. Wilson's election for the following reasons: First, that they were doubtful as to Mr. Hughes's stand if elected, and, second, that they would refuse to vote for a man for whom the Germans and Irish might claim the credit for his being elected. As for myself, I have always voted for the Republican candidate for President, except at the last election, when I voted for Mr. Roosevelt, but for Mr. Wilson at this election, because I fear that there may be a danger of Mr. Hughes's abandoning a friendly neutrality toward the Allies, which I think Mr. Wilson has maintained, and taking a stand which may be of advantage to the Germans.

As an American I should be very sorry to see Germany win in this war of her own making, the same as I would be sorry to see an armed burglar murder his neighbors and steal their property, and get away with it. I shall certainly not give my vote where there may be a doubt as to how the candidate may use it if elected. I prefer to vote for Mr. Wilson rather than for a candidate who refuses to speak out and let us know where he stands and whether, if elected, he is to be recognized as the candidate of the Kaiser's accomplices. REPUBLICAN VOTER.

Women as Judges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New York City Federation of Women's Clubs has passed a resolution asking for a woman Judge for the Children's Court. With the advent of woman suffrage in many States and the possibility that before many years have passed this State shall grant the vote to woman, a word as to the appropriateness of a woman Judge in the Children's Court might not be amiss.

Woman, by nature, is softer-hearted and more forgiving than man. This is not through desire on her own part, but is the intuition caused by thousands of years of nursing and caring for others; principally so because she was primarily a home animal and the home softened her. But now, through the necessities of present-day life, women have been cast upon their own resources and they occupy every walk of life in the business world, doing their duties at least as well as men. A woman Judge must be essentially a woman lawyer. And the vast majority of professional women do not marry today, the result being that they have not been influenced by the softening influences of home life, but, on the contrary, have become as steeled and unsentimental as men, and in many cases more so. Which would you prefer to try, the case of a wayward child, a married man and a father, or a single woman leading a cold, professional life? Man is no brute; nine out of ten fathers are as loving and kindly to their children as the mothers.

New York, Oct. 29, 1916. A. LEON.

The Shakespeare Garden's Friends.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An increasing number of requests from persons interested in the Central Park Shakespeare Garden to share in its activities in a definite way has led to the formation of two associate organizations to co-operate with the committee, namely, the Central Park Shakespeare Garden Association, yearly dues $1, and the Central Park Shakespeare Garden Junior Association, (children under 15,) yearly dues 25 cents.

Persons wishing to become members of these organizations may send names, addresses, and dues to Gilbert D. Lamb, Treasurer, 115 Broadway.

The officers of the Central Park Shakespeare Garden Committee are as follows: Honorary President, George F. Kunz, Ph. D., Sc. D.; President, Mrs. Clarkson Cowl; Vice President and Secretary, Mrs. G. Glen Gould, and Treasurer, Gilbert D. Lamb.

Cabot Ward, Commissioner of Parks, has graciously permitted this citizens' committee to interest itself in the garden activities of Central Park, and it is the committee's desire that such interest should become permanent through the formation of these associate organizations.

Mrs. G. GLEN GOULD, Secretary.
New York, Oct. 27, 1916.

Unreal Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is from THE TIMES of this morning:

> BOSTON, Oct. 26.—* * * Mr. Hughes predicted his election as "an American President," a declaration which again brought the audience to its feet with cheers that interrupted his speech for two minutes. * * *

The unreality of American politics is pretty well illustrated by the fact that a meaningless banality of the least expensive sort imaginable "brought the audience to its feet with cheers." Does the typical Republican audience think with its feet as well as cheer with them?

Does Mr. Hughes, whose intellect I used to respect, really think any one thinks Mr. Wilson an un-American President?

Or did the Republicans of Boston interrupt his speech with cheers "for two minutes" because they were relieved to learn that the Hyphen Candidate is not running for election as "a German President"?

O for one hour of intellectual honesty in this campaign! O TEMPORA!

New York, Oct. 27, 1916.

One-Way Traffic on Fifth Avenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to your editorial article relative to the Fifth Avenue congestion, permit me to suggest that between the hours of 4 and 8 P. M. all vehicular traffic be limited to "northbound only," with the possible exception of the Fifth Avenue buses. The southbound buses could be restricted to run close to the westerly curb. As the great majority of traffic at this hour is in the northerly direction, practically the entire width of the roadway could be utilized therefor, whereas at present it is frequently the case with northbound traffic that there is congestion at every second or third block, while at the same time the west half of the roadway is entirely free of any southbound traffic.

LAFAYETTE A. GOLDSTONE.
New York, Oct. 28, 1916.

An Uninteresting Campaign.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This Presidential campaign is too tediously disappointing. Several men of ability who might have made it interesting have persisted in barking at the moon. If they will not now play a better part let us ignore them.

ELMER E. HUBBARD.
Cardenas, Cuba, Oct. 10, 1916.

ALL SOULS' NIGHT.

Lonely, we two who loved him so,
(The old, old dog and I,)
Watch while the fire burns low, so low,
And dreary hours crawl by.
If it be true that souls may roam
The world tonight—his will come home!

The clock strikes twelve! How still my room!
Hark! 'tis the dog's glad whine,
Who, brooding, peers into the gloom!
His eyes with welcome shine!
Beyond the power of human sight,
Whom does he see, this mystic night?

Is it the wind that moans outside?
Who's there? Again, Who's there?
Both longing arms I open wide
And clasp—the empty air!
Tears fall unchecked—against my knee
The old dog leans in sympathy!

MARIE V. GARDENIER.

THE PEACE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Wilson's Policy of Neutrality as Seen Abroad—The Attitude of German-Americans Toward His Re-election.

By HERMAN BERNSTEIN.

New York, Oct. 29, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are more than fortunate that in this universal catastrophe we have at the head of this great nation a man who towers head and shoulders not only above our own statesmen, but also above the trained statesmen of Europe—a man with a great vision, with a colossal will power, with a burning passion for peace and righteousness, with a profound love for America and a boundless sympathy for all mankind.

We have a President whom only history in the coming generations will fully appreciate. For Woodrow Wilson is a new Lincoln, a Lincoln who has learned from Lincoln, who has brought to the best traditions of American Presidents a genius for statesmanship and an extraordinary familiarity with the world outside of America, a powerful bond of sympathy with all mankind, a heart that feels deeply for the oppressed of all nations, a mind that sees far and sees clearly, and a conscience that guides him in all his acts.

The issues now are not the petty issues that are raised by petty politicians in order to dim the minds of the American people.

There is but one vital issue in this campaign. It is this: Do we want this great country to complete the work of the great constructive statesman who is building a greater America, a nobler America, a freer America, an America truly emancipated, or do we want to drift back and follow the blundering and strife and hatreds that are destroying Europe? Do we want to prepare for the adjustment that will assure lasting peace, or do we want our own homes, our own institutions, our own people hurled into the fires that are consuming the flower of nations abroad?

This is the gravest crisis in the world, and America must face the big problems in a large way. No American President has had such an opportunity for service and achievement, and no American statesman today could have risen to the opportunity as Woodrow Wilson has risen.

In the European situation he has succeeded in maintaining a dignified neutrality. This is better known in Europe than in America. I have traveled in the war zone, in the allied countries as well as in the Germanic, and have studied the temper of the people on this very question. I can state that while the people in England and France were perhaps displeased with the American policy because it was not as firm toward Germany as they wished, and while the people in Austria and Germany were irritated by the American policy because it was not as sharp and exacting toward the Allies as they desired, this feeling of dissatisfaction and irritation was due chiefly to the fact that the people in all the countries at war are poorly informed through the censored press, and are acquainted with only one side of the situation, through prejudiced and colored sources.

The men at the helm of the belligerent countries, even though they will not say so publicly, know that President Wilson's policy toward the warring nations is one of absolute fairness and justice to all—a policy inspired by a passionate desire to serve all mankind, naturally serving America first.

Even in Germany, where President Wilson has achieved such a great triumph in the submarine controversy, which was really at the same time a triumph for the more rational and pacific elements of the German nation, he has not forfeited his opportunity to act as the peace mediator.

During my two trips abroad I convinced myself that President Wilson was looked upon as the only man who would prove, at the proper time, an acceptable peace mediator to all warring nations.

This is true of the Allies as well as of Germany and Austria. It is certainly true of the sentiment in all the neutral countries. Pope Benedict XV., with whom I had the privilege of a private audience last year, expressed the same feelings on peace mediation.

A great deal is being said during these days of excitement on the German-American attitude toward President Wilson. In this connection, it will be interesting to American readers to learn what such a brilliant representative German publicist as Maximilian Harden, editor of Zukunft, said to me a year ago concerning the German-Americans, and what the intimate friend of the Kaiser and his former tutor, Professor Hans Delbrück, said to me at about the same time concerning President Wilson as the peace mediator.

Maximilian Harden said:

> The real cause of the differences between the Americans and the Germans has been the lack of knowledge of the facts concerning the attitude of these countries toward each other. There has been so much misinformation in Germany concerning America, and I dare say there has been so much distorted information in America about Germany, that it was extremely difficult for these nations to check the growing irritation, and serious consequences might have sprung from misinformation.

My feeling concerning the German-Americans is this: If the Germans in America want to be so thoroughly German that they are displeased and openly discontented with America, they should have remained in Germany.

There is no denying that the Germans in America constitute one of the best elements of the American people, and I know that most of them are patriotic Americans. It is quite natural that their sympathies should be on the side of their old home. It is human. But the German-Americans should employ in a crisis of this magnitude all the tact and good judgment at their command, and they ought to realize that the best way in which they can serve their old home is by showing that they are good Americans, by actually being and acting as good Americans today.

If they have gone to America they must have come there to find something which they could not find in their old homes, and if they stay there they must have found there what they sought. They are guests in America. They have been welcome guests there before the war and they will be welcome after the war is ended, but they should be tactful.

Professor Delbrück said:

> I know that America is acting in accord with international law in the ammunition question. I know that, legally, the United States is in the right.
>
> I believe that peace upon reasonable terms could be had within a very short time. I believe that President Wilson could be the peace mediator and practically bring about a speedy peace.

It is my belief that the campaign against President Wilson, as far as the German-Americans are concerned, is conducted by a very small group of agitators who do not really represent the great mass of Americans of German extraction, and by Republican German-Americans who opposed President Wilson four years ago.

President Wilson's crowning achievement will be the service that he will render to bleeding mankind through peace mediation. His sane and brilliant statesmanship will be fully appreciated only after the war. President Wilson did not follow the easiest way in these days of war-madness. He chose the more difficult and more heroic road—that of peace. The peace President has served America best and most heroically by resisting the clamor of the hysterical chauvinists and the temptation and sham heroism of those who urged the plunging of America into the flames that are consuming the best manhood and womanhood and childhood of European countries.

When President Wilson is re-elected—and I have faith that the verdict of the American people will be an overwhelming indorsement of his achievements—he will write the greatest page in American history; he will lead the movement that will bring about an understanding among the nations of the world which will make it impossible for a few rulers and statesmen to give the sign "Thumbs down!" like Nero, hurling a continent with millions of human sacrifices into the arena of slaughter.

Out of the multitude of war heroes, with their iron crosses and their legions of honor, will stand out the greatest and most glorious hero of them all, the hero of peace—Woodrow Wilson.

HERMAN BERNSTEIN.

THE COST-OF-LIVING ISSUE.

Statements of Mr. Hughes and Professor Taft Called Unfair.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 27, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It surely is a great pity that men of the standing of Professor Taft and Justice Hughes should be so grossly unfair to their political opponents on the stump in their efforts to mislead the people. One does not expect a square deal from Mr. Roosevelt in political discussion, but the public has a right to expect different things from the last two candidates of the Republican Party. Both of them have repeatedly misrepresented President Wilson's Administration and the Democratic Congress as to the failure to reduce the cost of living.

A single sentence from Professor Taft's article in The Yale Review will illustrate the truth of this. "The gentleman whose name the bill bears, Mr. Underwood, said that it would reduce the cost of living. This prophecy has not been fulfilled." The sophistry of that statement can easily be exposed.

The plank of the Democratic platform of 1912 on that point was an exceedingly sensible and sound one. Here it is:

> The high cost of living is a serious problem in every house. The Republican Party in its platform attempts to escape from responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff. We take issue with them on this subject, and charge that excessive prices result in large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the Republican Party and from trusts and commercial conspiracies encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until import duties on the necessaries of life are materially reduced and these criminal conspiracies broken up.

This does not say that they will reduce the cost of living, but that they will take the tariff off the chief food products. This promise the Democrats nobly kept in the Underwood law, and for the first term in fifty years the main articles of food in this country are free from the blight of taxation. Wheat, meats, potatoes, cotton, and wool are now on the free list, from which they never should be taken by any one who believes in justice to the working man.

It ill becomes Professor Taft to attack Mr. Underwood on this matter, for the Senator from Alabama has successfully done a great service to millions in this country, which President Taft nobly attempted to do in a roundabout and thoroughly inefficient way, by the Canadian reciprocity treaty without success, viz., to take the burden of the tariff from food products. On that point, unless Professor Taft has changed his mind for the worse and delights to tax the food of his fellowman, like his bitter enemy, Mr. Roosevelt, congratulations are much more properly due from him to Senator Underwood than criticism.

Of course we all know that food is very high now, and wheat especially twice the price of four years ago. But that fact does not justify the sophistries uttered by Candidate Hughes or Professor Taft. Suppose there were a bumper crop in Canada this year instead of a very short crop, and the bloodthirsty German Emperor had not longed to rival Napoleon, and plunged the world into this accursed war, or his beloved murderous ally, the Sultan of Turkey, had met the fate which he so well deserves; would either of these Republican leaders dare to say to an intelligent audience of Americans at the present time that the Democrats had not done anything to reduce the cost of living? GEORGE L. FOX.

For "Lithuanian Day."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We, the undersigned Lithuanian-Americans, desire the aid of THE NEW YORK TIMES for "Lithuanian Day," which has been set apart by President Wilson, on Nov. 1, 1916, the purpose of which is to secure a special fund to be distributed through the American Red Cross for the relief of these stricken people.

Lithuania, a Russian province on the border of Germany, has been the theatre of the most terrific battles on the eastern war front. Its population of some 7,000,000 people is in the sorest need of food, supplies, clothing, and means of shelter. Careful observers state that this country is in a much worse condition than Belgium. The American public sympathized with the Jews, Poles, and Belgians, and no doubt they will respond to the stricken people of Lithuania on Nov. 1, 1916.

The Lithuanians are an intelligent, hard-working people, and are represented in New York City by about 75,000 persons, nearly two-thirds of whom live in Brooklyn. Almost every Lithuanian is a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Contributions will be received at the Lithuanian National Relief for the War Sufferers, 200 Fifth Avenue, or the Liberty National Bank, for the American Red Cross Lithuanian Fund.

LITHUANIAN WAR SUFFERERS' RELIEF COMMITTEE, Brooklyn Branch:
A. J. VERLENICHAS,
S. M. DAINELIUS,
A. M. MARTUS.

Autos from Everywhere.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the last six months in New York City I have seen automobiles from Mississippi, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Connecticut, Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Delaware, South Dakota, Kansas, Florida, Utah, Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia. JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Montclair, Bergen, N. J., Oct. 26, 1916.

CARNEGIE TO OWN BIG LENOX ESTATE

Will Buy for $350,000 Shadow Brook, 250 Acres, with Mansion, on Lake Mahkeenac.

ONCE A. P. STOKES PROPERTY

Ironmaster's Physicians Advised a High Altitude for Him, as He Is in Poor Health.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 30.—An agent, acting for Andrew Carnegie of New York, today signed an agreement to purchase Shadow Brook, a property of 250 acres, with a notable mansion, on the west side of Lake Mahkeenac, two miles west of Lenox. The price to be paid for the estate is about $350,000.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and Miss Margaret Carnegie have been in Lenox recently, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson at Blantyre. Mrs. Carnegie was there for the week-end, returning to New York today. Miss Carnegie came to Lenox in October and was a guest at Hotel Aspinwall. At that time she went over the Shadow Brook place and was greatly interested in it.

Mr. Carnegie has been at Noroton, Conn., at the country place of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, the last season. His health has been poor. A report in Lenox is that physicians advised a higher altitude, and the Shadow Brook property was decided upon for the reason of its being isolated. There is privacy on the estate, and that was what was sought, it is said. The place lies half way up Bald Head Mountain, looking down on the lake, one of the most beautiful bodies of water in the Berkshires. Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt was tenant at the property in 1915 and was pleased with the retirement of the great house and the privacy of the grounds, where she passed the first year of her widowhood.

The late Anson Phelps Stokes built the mansion in 1902. He had been for two years acquiring land and had created an estate of 900 acres. A part of this property is Shadow Brook Farm, the country place of Rev. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., of New Haven. When the mansion was completed and the grounds developed the property had cost Mr. Stokes nearly $1,000,000.

There the Stokes family, all of the sons and daughters excepting Baroness Mallkett being unmarried at that time, gave a constant series of entertainments for several seasons and several Christmas house parties. It was while riding a green hunter on the property that Mr. Stokes's leg was crushed against a tree and had to be amputated. He recovered, but left Shadow Brook forever as a place of residence.

For several seasons the house was operated as a hotel. It is said to have 100 bedrooms. Then it became the property, in about 1904, of Spencer P. Shotter of Savannah, Ga. Mr. Shotter revived the entertaining at the manor house, but met with financial reverses. For four years the property has been for sale.

The park which goes with the sale contains the residence, two stables, two lodges, six greenhouses, tennis courts, gardens and terraces. The place has its own watershed and a large reservoir with an abundant supply of water from mountain streams.

Shadow Brook house is of old English architecture, the walls of the first floor being of gray Lenox marble, those second and third floors of stucco and timber and the roof of red tiles.

MISS ANNA COME A BRIDE.

Married at Her Home to Donald F. Chase of Syracuse.

Miss Anna Verah Come, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Come of 215 West 105th Street, and Donald Frederic Chase of Syracuse, N. Y., were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. A. E. Kelgwin, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white crepe de chine with an overdress of old Spanish lace and a train edged with orange blossoms. Her veil was caught with orange blossoms sent from Pasadena, Cal. She carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Jean Lovelace Kimball of Pasadena was maid of honor and the Misses Elizabeth Come and Marion Hubbard were the other attendants. Philip Stokes Perkins of Boston acted as best man.

Only relatives and a few intimate friends attended the wedding and reception. Later the couple left on their honeymoon, which they will spend at the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Lowell of Portland, Ore., near Chatham, N. Y. Mr. Chase is the son of Franklin H. Chase, managing editor of The Syracuse Journal.

MISS TRENCH'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Frederick E. Ferris on Nov. 4.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Isabelle Trench, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Trench of New Brighton, S. I., to Frederick Edward Ferris of Jersey City, which will take place at four o'clock on Saturday, Nov. 4, in St. Mary's Church, West New Brighton. The Rev. Francis J. Frost will officiate, assisted by the Rev. R. H. Archer of Ottawa. A small reception will follow the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents.

Mrs. L. M. Brigham of Orange, N. J., will be bride's matron of honor and only attendant. Harold Ferris will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will include Archer Trench, Leonard Ferris, Harold Updyck and Johnson Jones.

The engagement of the couple was announced in July, just before Mr. Ferris's departure for the Border with the New Jersey Signal Corps. Miss Trench returned last month from England, where she had gone for a short visit with her brother, Lieut. Stewart Trench, who is with the Royal Field Artillery of the British Army, and was on sick leave.

Dr. Sherman Weds Miss Yoemans.

Miss Ethel Agnes Yoemans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orion Yoemans of 57 Northfield Road, West Orange, N. J., and Dr. Alton Sherman, son of Alton H. Sherman, Superintendent of the West Orange public schools, were married last night at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Dr. Frank B. Reazor, rector of St. Mark's Church, West Orange. The bride was attended by Miss Pearl Rodd of Newark as maid of honor, and the best man was George Yoemans, a brother of the bride. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 28th, averaged, as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.15 cents per pound.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DENIES C. C. N. Y. IS COSTLY.

President Mezes Says Expenditures Are Only 23 Cents Per Inhabitant.

A statement showing the cost of maintaining City College, in comparison with the cost of maintaining eighteen other tax-supported universities in the country, was issued yesterday by Sidney E. Mezes, President of City College. The Institute for Municipal Research had said the city would save money by abandoning City College and paying the tuition of students now there in either Columbia or N. Y. U.

These comparisons were made by Dr. Mezes:

Expenditure per inhabitant: City and Hunter Colleges, 23 cents; average of the eighteen universities, 48 cents; highest, (the University of Minesota,) $1.23; lowest, (the University of Oklahoma,) 11 cents.

Expenditure per $1,000 of taxable property: City and Hunter, $0.105; average of the eighteen universities, $0.218; highest, (University of Wisconsin,) $0.58; lowest, (University of Oklahoma,) $0.05.

Expenditure per day session student: City College, $2.38; average of the eighteen universities, $389; highest, (University of Virginia,) $592; lowest, (University of Oklahoma,) $183.

"Only four universities," the statement continued, "have a lower expenditure per inhabitant than City College; nine universities have a lower expenditure per $1,000 of taxable property; only two universities, (those of Colorado and Oklahoma,) have a lower expenditure per day session student, and only one university has a larger number of students per teacher than City College."

To the statement was added the comment that, if the City of New York should cease supporting City College and pay tuition for its students elsewhere, it would have to pay tuition for many students now attending other colleges, which would make the educational cost greater to the city than it is at present.

FASHION SHOW AT THE RITZ.

Society Aids Fund for Victims of Infantile Paralysis.

There was a large and brilliant attendance at the fashion show held last night in the ballroom at the Ritz-Carlton under the auspices of the Woman's American Supply League, of which Mrs. John Hays Hammond is President, to raise funds for the after-care treatment of victims of infantile paralysis. Dancing followed the program.

The entertainment is to be repeated this afternoon and evening.

Many prominent women were among the patronesses, including Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Mrs. George M. Wickersham, Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner, Mrs. John Drew, Mrs. James K. Hackett, Miss Emma Frohman, and Miss Maude Wetmore.

Barry-Smith Wedding Thursday.

Lieutenant David S. Barry, Jr., United States Marine Corps, and Miss Alice Hoadley Smith of Plainfield, N. J., are to be married on Thursday in Grace Episcopal Church, Plainfield, at 4:30 o'clock, and there is to be a large reception at the bride's home. Lieutenant Barry, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. David S. Barry of Washington, will take his bride to Santo Domingo, where he is stationed. Miss Ruth Taylor gave a large luncheon for the entire bridal party yesterday. Lieutenant Barry's sisters are Mrs. Revellon Brown and Miss Cora Barry.

Greacen-Halsted Wedding Nov. 4.

The marriage of Miss Ethel Latimer Halsted, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Harsen Halsted of Morristown, N. J., and Joseph Wiggins Greacen, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Greacen of New York, will take place on Saturday, Nov. 4, at 4 P. M., in St. Peter's Church at Morristown.

Lewis-Comings Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lester Lewis of Douglas Manor, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjory Lewis, to Henry Emerson Comings, son of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Comings of Wimbledon, England. Miss Lewis is a granddaughter of the late Justice Loran L. Lewis of Buffalo. Mr. Comings was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Oxford and is Vice President of the firm of Slocum, Arnam & Slocum of Manhattan. Miss Lewis's brother, Lester S. Lewis, was recently married to Miss Madelyn Damon of New London, Conn.

Miss Mercedes de Zaldo Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick de Zaldo of 410 Park Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mercedes de Zaldo, to Henry Goode of Manchester, England. Miss de Zaldo made her début three years ago. She is a sister of Mrs. Ricardo M. de Acosta and of Miss Isabel de Zaldo. Mr. Goode is now associated with the firm of Wonham, Bates & Goode of this city. The wedding will probably take place in the Winter.

Births.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Beecher Stowe are being congratulated on the birth of a son at their home at Forest Hills, L. I. Mr. Stowe is a grandson of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mrs. Stowe was formerly Miss Hilda R. Smith. They were married in April, 1914.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene H. de Bronkart of Chicago. Mrs. de Bronkart was Miss Elinor Van Gelder Davies before her marriage, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Davies of the Blackstone, this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott Andrew, Jr., of Irvington-on-Hudson, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Andrews was Miss Doris Fitch, daughter of the late Ashbel P. Fitch.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bayley Bogert last week at their country home on Davenport Neck, New Rochelle. Mrs. Bogert was formerly Miss Josephine Pearson, a daughter of Mrs. Frederick Pearson of New York and Newport.

Arts and Letters in Joint Meeting.

Invitations are out for the eighth annual joint meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters, which is held in New York on alternate years. It will take place in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton the mornings of Nov. 16 and 17, with literary exercises and a special recital by the Kneisel Quartet on the afternoon of the 16th. William Dean Howells, President of the Academy, and E. H. Blashfield, President of the Institute, will preside, and Colonel Roosevelt will be among those who will read papers. Among distinguished members who are to be present are John Burroughs, Arthur T. Hadley, and John H. Finley.

Bishop Greer Much Improved.

The condition of Bishop Greer, who canceled all his public engagements for the next three or four days on advice of his physician, was greatly improved last night, according to an announcement made at the home of the Bishop at Amsterdam Avenue and 112th Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HALLOWE'EN

Will Be Celebrated in the

Plaza Grill Room

TO-NIGHT

Music by Joseph Smith's Orchestra.

SPECIAL FEATURES

CHRIST IS NOT FOR PEACE AT ANY PRICE

So Says Dr. Manning at the 150th Anniversary of St. Paul's.

FOR UNIVERSAL TRAINING

"We Have Been Neutral, but Not Great," Declares Rector in Pleading for Preparedness.

Speaking at the 150th anniversary of the opening of St. Paul's Chapel yesterday, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Rector of Trinity Parish, of which the chapel is a part, strongly advocated universal military training and said that in his opinion the United States had fallen short of its ideals in the last two years.

The service was attended by Mayor Mitchel, Major Lorillard Spencer representing Governor Whitman, officers of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of the Cincinnati, and many other prominent persons. Colonel E. M. House was expected as the representative of President Wilson, but sent word that he could not be present.

After a historical review of the part played by St. Paul's Chapel in early American history, Dr. Manning came to a discussion of "the problems which we of this day have," and said:

"As I look back over these two fateful years, viewing them not at all from the political standpoint, but simply as an American citizen who loves his country and reverences her ideals, I cannot feel that we have risen to the measure of our opportunity and of our just responsibility.

"In this hour of the world's emergency, we have, perhaps, been neutral, but we have not been great. Other nations have suffered untold sorrows and losses and are showing marvelous spiritual development. We have prospered materially, but I fear we have suffered grave spiritual losses.

"It has not in the past been the way of America to sit indifferent to the struggle for justice and freedom anywhere. Our indifference to the principles at stake in this world crisis, our failure as a people to be moved by deep moral indignation at some of the deeds which have been committed, may well cause grave misgiving to those who love this land.

"The word 'pacifism' has come much into vogue in recent time. If by pacifism one meant only a desire in every way possible to remove the causes and lessen the likelihood of war, then we are all in sympathy with it. But if by pacifism is meant the teaching that the use of force is in any case justifiable, then, however well meant, it is mistaken, and it is hurtful to the life of our country.

"The effort to identify the Christian religion with ultra-pacifism is a misapprehension of the truth and an injury to religion. The Christian religion no more enjoins us to leave our shores unprotected against some brutal but efficient invader than it enjoins us to leave our shores unprotected against murderers and thieves. If the Christian religion meant that we were not to protect those dependent upon us and to make every effort to do this effectually, then it would reject the Christian religion, and they would be justified in doing so.

Christ Not for Peace at Any Price.

"But the Christian religion holds up no such mistaken idea. Our Lord Jesus Christ does not stand for peace at any price, but righteousness and truth first, and at all cost.

"Every true American would rather see this land face war than see her flag lowered in dishonor or her name touched with disgrace. On this important occasion, in the presence of those who represent the highest officers of our nation, I wish to say that, not only from the standpoint of a citizen, but from the standpoint of a minister of religion, whose duty it is to advocate only that which is for the highest moral and spiritual good of our people, I believe there is nothing that would be of such great practical benefit to us as universal military training for the men of our land. The assertion that this would lead us into militarism is one which is seriously considered. This assertion is made by those who are opposed not only to militarism, but to any adequate measures for military preparedness.

"I advocate universal training because it will make our land practically secure against invasion. I advocate it because it is the only military system that is truly democratic. It will develop in one common footing. It will develop in us those high qualities of orderliness and system, of respect for authority, and of obedience to law, which are not the strongest points in our national character. It will tend to make our young men better Americans, better citizens, and better Christians."

The delegations of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of the Cincinnati marched to the church from the historic Fraunces Tavern in Broad Street. In the march were General Robert Olyphant, President of the S. of A. R.; Talbot Olyphant, President of the Cincinnati; Thomas Denny, Special Marshal; A. F. Schermerhorn, aide; Majors De Witt C. Falls, Charles Elliot Warren, F. V. L. Hoppin, and David Banks, James M. Montgomery, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and George C. Heller, special aide.

About 250 visiting clergymen were present, including Bishop Darlington of Harrisburg, Bishop Restarick of Honolulu, Bishop Brewster of Maine, and Suffragan Bishop Burch of New York. Among others at the service were:

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; A. E. Outerbridge, President of the Chamber of Commerce; George T. Wilson of the Pilgrims, J. H. Livingston of the Colonial Lords of Manors, General Asa Bird Gardiner of the Society of 1812, Clive Bayley, British Consul General in New York, and Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

Music was by the Seventy-first Regiment Band and the regular church choir and the organist, Edmund Jaques. The anniversary celebration will continue through the week with daily services at noon. The Rev. Dr. Raymond C. Knox, Chaplain of Columbia, will speak today; the Right Rev. David S. Tuttle, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will speak on Thursday, and the Right Rev. Alfred Harding, Bishop of Washington, will speak on Friday.

SERVICE AT OLD JOHN STREET.

Dr. Hannan Says World Must Swing Around Christ as Its Axis.

The second day's services in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church were held in the church yesterday, the Rev. Dr. F. Watson Hannan delivering the chief address, on the subject of "What Is Wrong with the World?" Dr. Hannan said the error of the world was in attempting to solve its problems by force and fear. He said these factors worked vainly through military organizations, courts, Legislatures, schoolhouses, the Bible, and the Church.

"What we should do today," he said, "is to make the world swing around Christ as its personal axis. We do not have to choose between Christ and the courts and Legislatures. It is not a case of Christ or these things, but it is Christ and these things."

The singing at the service was led by the Rev. Dr. William H. Hoople. The services will continue through the week, beginning at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The speakers will be: Today, the Rev. Dr. James Hurrell; tomorrow, the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman; Thursday, Bishop William F. McDowell, and Friday, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis.

OPERA SINGERS IN CONCERTS

Mmes. Claussen and Schumann-Heink, Schlegel, and Goritz.

There were three musical events in the concert halls yesterday, at all of which, by a coincidence, opera singers were the principal artists. Mme. Julia Claussen of the Chicago Opera Company and Carl Schlegel of the Metropolitan gave song recitals, and Mme. Schumann-Heink and Otto Goritz of the Metropolitan took part in a charity concert at Carnegie Hall.

Mme. Julia Claussen, who has been heard here before in song recitals, appeared yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall before an audience of good size. Mme. Claussen is one of the leading Wagnerian singers of the Chicago Opera Company, a mezzo soprano, whose voice is powerful, somewhat heavy and unyielding, and dark in color; not one promising results of great interest in the singing of songs because of the difficulty it offers in attaining variety of expression. Mme. Claussen sang two operatic airs, "Lascia ch'io pianga" from Handel's "Rinaldo," and "Pleurez, mes yeux," from Massenet's "Le Cid." There were a group of Strauss's songs, some of which were among the less familiar, (as "Wasserrose" and "Ruhe, meine Seele",) a group of Grieg's, which she sang in Norwegian, and a group in English, though Strauss may not be composed in English. Mme. Claussen sang with serious artistic purpose, but not always with results stimulating to her listener's emotions.

Under the auspices of the German Ambassador and the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, a concert was given at Carnegie Hall last night for the aid of German and Austrian soldiers imprisoned in Siberia. The artists were Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, Otto Gorita, Arthur Hartmann, violinist, and Eduard Rechlin, organist. These artists and the cause they represented served to attract a very large audience, which it required an hour on the stage to accommodate in full. A substantial sum was realized for the benefit of the charity. The musical program provided for two appearances of each of the artists, and at the end Mme. Schumann-Heink sang with violin obbligato and organ accompaniment. It was the first appearance this season here of Mme. Schumann-Heink and Mr. Goritz, and each was warmly welcomed by the audience.

Carl Schlegel, baritone, who belongs to the German wing of the Metropolitan Opera House forces, gave his recital last night at Aeolian Hall. He sang Gerard's "Salve Reglina," and other groups of songs in German, unfamiliar in the main and representative of modern composers, with the Russian, Rachmaninoff, among them, and five songs in English by Saar, Spross, Salter, Kramer, and Eisler. Both from the standpoint of his program and his vocal style, Mr. Schlegel adapts himself to the needs of the recital platform more happily than many singers of the operatic persuasion. His voice has the lyric quality, and he understands the subtler shadings that go with the singing of songs. As a result there was much enjoyment to be found in his recital. Richard Epstein at the piano played highly sympathetic accompaniments.

TRIBUTE TO FRENCH WOMEN.

Dr. Bois Calls Them the Valiant Sentinels of the Rear.

Dr. Jules Bois, the French poet and dramatist, who is delivering a series of six lectures at Columbia University under the auspices of the Institute of Arts and Sciences, devoted his third address last night to "The French Woman; Her Individual and Social Rôle."

"French civilization is integral; not only intellectual," he said. "It is also sentimental; not only masculine but feminine. It addresses the heart as much as the mind and comes from both. That is why it is human and shines in the religion of sympathy for other races and nations.

"French civilization is bi-lateral. It is the result of the understanding between the French man and the French woman, loving and working together. Also the feminist propaganda has not had a boisterous appeal with us. The woman above all has been preoccupied by persuading and convincing the man by example. Intellectuals or politicians are almost unanimously disposed to grant to the French woman her political rights; but it is she who is not ... ed, who but asks her new rights progressively, lest she may be better prepared to exercise them.

"The heart and the mind of the French woman form pure treasures of modesty, scrupulousness, of disciplined discretion, not only in the family and schools, but in the chapels of our churches near the sepulchre and today in the vast hospital trains and wounded, near ambulance beds. It is to defend this treasure, the wife, the daughter, or the mother, as well as to protect the sacred soil of ancestors, that today the Frenchman fights.

"It has been said with truth that the French women held back their tears at the departure for the front of their husbands, their brothers, their sons. They thus gave them more courage. They are still the valiant sentinels of the rear. Truly the French woman watches; she is the sentinel who, from afar, foretells; the sentinel whose cry announces danger, calls to arms, supports the attack.

"She was the first who has altogether changed the order of battle. The sentry of today is no longer so much the little watch stationed in wind, rain, cold, darkness, gun in hand; often at the rear, frequently not far behind the firing line, it is the wife, the sweetheart, the sister, the mother, the daughter, the bride. In the home left empty by the man these labor for the fighters; in the hospitals they nurse the wounded, sometimes risking their lives, and as it has often happened, giving them; they pray for the dead and for the living; by their perpetual sacrifice, their militant virtue, collaborate in the victory which God and our arms will grant us."

TOTALING UP FRENCH LOAN.

Finance Minister Will Announce Figures in Chamber Next Week.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, will announce the total subscriptions to the second war loan in the Chamber of Deputies after All Saints' recess next week. Until then the Ministry of Finance will be engaged in receiving returns from financial institutions and Post Offices all over the country, which are computing the figures.

Friday and Saturday were the days of the biggest individual subscriptions, while yesterday was essentially a day of small money. The exclusion of 3 per cents. from conversion into this loan will naturally affect the general total.

During the twenty-five days the subscriptions were open more than 100,000,000 francs in gold was turned into the Bank of France, bringing the total gold receipts since the beginning of the war up to 1,850,000,000 francs.

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12 Cortlandt St.

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Dark Mahogany Calf Shoes

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Mahogany Cordovans $5.50 & $7.50

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For work orders and flat feet.

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NOW BEING OFFERED IN OUR COLLECTORS' SALE

DUTTON'S
681 FIFTH AVENUE

$7,683 FOR TIFFANY SHARE.

Surrogate Holds $2,800,000 Reserve for Losses Is an Asset.

The fund of $2,800,000 set aside by Tiffany & Co. to meet losses by fire or other unusual cause was the chief factor in fixing the value of a share in that company at $7,683. This value was upheld by Surrogate Fowler yesterday in approving the action of the transfer tax appraiser in the estate of Charles W. Moore, for many years manager of the Paris branch of Tiffany & Co.

Mr. Moore left 50 shares of this stock, and his executors asked the Surrogate to reduce the transfer tax assessment by deducting the amount of the reserve fund from the Tiffany assets. In his opinion Surrogate Fowler said:

"Nothing is more fickle than fashion and the taste in luxuries. The design or style of many of the more costly articles may suddenly become obsolete, and necessitate the employment of considerable labor and expense in making such articles conform to the fashionable and popular taste of the time being. The reserve for depreciation is therefore a reasonable deduction from the assets of the company, but for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the stock the reserve maintained for possible loss against loss by smoke, theft, &c., should not be deducted, as this is a reserve for contingencies which may never happen."

Dr. James Marion Frost.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 30. — Dr. James Marion Frost, founder of the Baptist Sunday School Board and a prominent figure in the Southern Baptist Church, died at his home here tonight. He was an author of note, having written several books on denominational questions which are considered classics in religious literature. Interment will be at Louisville.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS WHEELER, twice Mayor of Utica, former Sheriff of Oneida County and Postmaster from 1911 to 1915, died early this morning, aged 71 years.

Major JAMES J. MULLER, veteran of the Confederate Army and formerly for sixteen years associated with the American Hawaiian Steamship Company, died on Sunday at his home in Westfield, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

HENRY STRINGER, employed in the stereotyping department of THE NEW YORK TIMES since 1874, died yesterday at his home, 211 Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn. His wife and eight children survive him.

Miss ANN MATHEWS, a resident of Morristown, N. J., for the last seven years, died on Sunday in the Muhlenberg Hospital, in her eighty-first year.

Mrs. EMILY LOUISE LUBY, wife of James Luby, editor of The Evening Sun, and a daughter of the late John Huber, died yesterday morning in the German Hospital, following an operation to Monday. Mrs. Luby lived at the Hotel Wellington.

GEORGE A. PHELPS, Vice President of A. G. Spalding & Brothers, died suddenly yesterday in the Roosevelt Hospital in his forty-fourth year. He was born in Brooklyn and was graduated from Yale University in 1895.

Mrs. MARY E. AFFECK PERPALL, widow of Ernest A. Perpall, who for many years was in the hardware business in Flushing, died on Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. L. Sanborn, 161 Henry St. She was born in New York City and lived in Flushing for forty-five years.

JAMES S. VANCOURT, the oldest resident of Mt. Vernon, and the last survivor of the Homestead Association that founded that city, died yesterday at his home there after a ninety-eighth year. He had been a resident of Mt. Vernon for sixty-one years, and was the last of the 1,000 members of the Homestead Association which bought and settled the land on which that city stands.

JOHN W. BAKER, a former member of the Board of Education of Millburn, N. J., died on Sunday at his home in that village in his sixty-fourth year.

Mrs. JENNIE ARMSTRONG POWIS, a daughter of the late Robert C. Armstrong and for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 790 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-third year. She left a son.

Mrs. KATHERINE D. FETT, wife of Philip H. Fett, died at her home, 598 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, aged 51 years. Besides her husband, she left a daughter and two sons, Dr. Herbert C. and Harry C. Fett.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE S. SEE, formerly for fifty years a resident of Tarrytown, N. Y., where she was active in church work, died on Sunday at her home, 345 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. See was born in this city seventy-eight years ago and was the widow of Charles See, a merchant of Tarrytown. She was the mother of the late Rev. Edwin F. See, General Secretary of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.

ANDREW M. QUIST, head of the firm of A. M. Quist & Son, electrical contractors in Brooklyn, died suddenly from heart disease Saturday at his residence, 2,980 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. Quist was a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, and is survived by his wife and two sons.

Mrs. MARGARETTA DAUBNER, born in Alsace-Lorraine and a resident of Brooklyn for thirty-eight years, died on Sunday at her home, 62 Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 59 years. She is survived by her husband, John Dauener, three sons, and a brother, Adolph Gerhardt.

JAMES GRADY, Vice President and General Manager of the Columbia Machine Works and Malleable Iron Company, in Brooklyn, died at his home, 409 Bedford Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I., on last Saturday. He was 58 years old and a member of Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum, and of Court Bushwick, Foresters of America.

Dr. EMORY C. DRAKE, for many years a practicing physician in the Bay Ridge section, died on Sunday at his residence, 406 Forty-eighth Street, Bay Ridge, in his seventieth year. He was a graduate of the Long Island College Hospital and for a while practiced at Grassville Centre, Penn., his home town. Dr. Drake left a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Mrs. ANNA WELLS HALLAM, widow of Mark Hallam and for fifty years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at her home, 356 Lafayette Avenue, in her seventy-first year.

Mrs. MINNIE WARNER, 59 years old, wife of William J. Warner, died at her home, 338 Fiftieth Street, South Brooklyn, on Sunday.

Mrs. REBECCA W. ABBOTT, widow of James Abbott and formerly for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. W. H. Pouch, in Stapleton, S. I. She was in her eighty-ninth year and was born in Lambertville, N. J.

CHARLES HENRY COTTRELL, long in the employ of the Edison Company, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Sunday after an operation for appendicitis. He was 66 years old and lived at 1,067 East Ninety-fourth Street, Canarsie.

Mrs. LYDIA ANN YOUNG, widow of Captain La Grant Young, a well-known sea Captain, died on Sunday at the home of her niece, Mrs. Charles R. Wheeler, 614 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, aged 68 years. Mrs. Young was born in Greenport, L. I., and had lived there all her lifetime until six years ago.

JOSEPH WALDRON, a stage employe at the Casino Theatre in Brooklyn and a member of Brooklyn Lodge 50, Theatrical Mechanical Association, died from pneumonia on Saturday at his home, 127 Park Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 50 years old.

SILAS MARLOV, baggagemaster of the Jersey City Terminal of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, with which he was connected for fifty years, died suddenly from heart disease yesterday in the baggage room. He was a resident of Rosedale, N. J., and was in his sixty-sixth year.

Mrs. FRANCES McMANUS SCOTT, wife of Louis H. Scott, Treasurer of the Batopilas Mining Company of Batopilas, Mexico, died yesterday at her home in New Rochelle in her sixty-ninth year.

Mme. G. MESSINESI, mother of Leonce Messinesi, now here on a special mission for the French Government, died on Friday in Paris. She was a sister of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, a member of the French Senate.

FRANCIS B. HOLMES, a traveling salesman for a wholesale drygoods firm for many years, died on Sunday night at his home in East Orange, N. J.

Mrs. ISABELLA SMYTH, wife of Thomas Smyth, a retired tailor and a resident of East Orange, N. J., died on Sunday in the Orange Memorial Hospital.

FRANK MALTINO, a pioneer Italian resident of Orange, N. J., died on Sunday at his home there.

BYRON KILBORN, proprietor of a drug store in South Orange, N. J., for twenty years, died yesterday at his home there, in his fifty-seventh year.

Mrs. HENRY FREYTAG, whose husband is a druggist in East Orange, N. J., died on Sunday at her home there.

Charles of London
718 Fifth Avenue
CORNER 57TH ST.

Special Exhibition of Old English MARBLE MANTEL PIECES

ASK FOR and GET

HORLICK'S

THE ORIGINAL

MALTED MILK

Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

An Unquestionable Fact

Makers of Footwear for Men and Women for more than Sixty Years

ONE seldom finds new shoes as comfortable as the old ones. Kahler shoes are exceptional in this respect, comfortable from the first step taken, because they are made to conform to the natural shape of the foot. As a consequence, Kahler shoes not only afford absolute comfort, but retain their line of beauty. This is a natural requisite of all well dressed people.

DR. P. KAHLER & SONS

15-17 W. 44th St., New York. Near Fifth Avenue

MRS. MARY FAIRBANKS DIES.

Mother of Vice Presidential Candidate Succumbs Suddenly at 87.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—Mrs. Mary Fairbanks, mother of Charles Warren Fairbanks, died suddenly here at his home tonight. Mr. Fairbanks, who is campaigning in Illinois, is expected home tomorrow. Mrs. Fairbanks, who was 87 years old, had been enjoying good health and took a long motor ride this afternoon. Late tonight Mrs. Fairbanks became suddenly ill and died shortly after her maid had summoned the members of the household. She had a home at San Diego, Cal., but divided her time with her son here.

She is survived by four sons and a daughter, Charles Warren Fairbanks of this city, W. D. Fairbanks and Luther M. Fairbanks of Louisville, Newton Fairbanks, and Mrs. M. L. Milligan of Springfield, O.

Arrangements which were just completed today for a tour of Indiana on a special train by Mr. Fairbanks were abandoned tonight following the announcement of the death of the candidate's mother.

Lee Harrison, Actor.

Lee Harrison, actor, died on Sunday from apoplexy at the home of a friend in Greenwich, Conn., in his fifty-first year. His family name was Louis Harris, and he was born in Newark, Ill. He was first seen here as a member of the Hoyt companies. Later he appeared with David Warfield at the Casino Theatre. In 1895 Mr. Harrison joined the Weber Fields company, afterward going with Klaw & Erlanger. He appeared with the Rogers in dialect rôles, and spent last season in Australia, where he played in musical reviews. At the time of his death Mr. Harrison was connected with "The Eternal Magdalene" on the road.

Mrs. Annie A. Peckham.

Mrs. Annie A. Peckham, widow of Wheeler H. Peckham, died yesterday at her home, 685 Madison Avenue, where she had lived for many years. She was Miss Annie Aertson Keasby before her marriage. Her husband was a noted lawyer and jurist, and became prominent years ago for his prosecution of the Tweed ring. He died suddenly in his office at 80 Broadway on Sept. 27, 1905.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

CHASE—COME.—Monday evening at 215 West 105th St., Donald Frederic Chase and Anna Verah Come, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles James Come.

MEISNER—GLASSBURG.—Miss Lee Glassburg of 138 West 112th St. to Mr. C. Herman Meisner, Oct. 25, 1916.

Died.

ALEXANDER.—On Oct. 29, 1916, Julius Alexander, in his 70th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 616 River St., Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 1 P. M. sharp.

BENEDICT.—In Boston, the 27th inst., at the residence of his mother, Mrs. William E. Benedict, 302 Marlboro St., George Wheeler Benedict of Boston.

BENSON.—Entered into rest Sunday, Oct. 29, Jessie Tracy Benson. Funeral services will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle Chapel, 56th St. and Broadway, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Oct. 29, 1916, Sarah A. Crowell, aged 85 years, widow of Judge Hendrick H. Brown, daughter of the late David and Rebecca Brewer. Services at residence of son-in-law, Asbury Fountain, 201 Main St., Matawan, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 31, 2:30 P. M.

CARDOZO.—David L., Oct. 28, at residence, 352 West 117th St.

CLARK.—At her late residence, 127 East 30th St., New York, after a short illness, Isabel R. Clark, wife of W. Irving Clark and daughter of the late Thomas Robins of Philadelphia. Funeral private.

CURTIS.—R. Horace Curtis, at his home, 55 Grand Av., Long Branch, Sunday, Oct. 29. Funeral will be Wednesday, 2 P. M.

DEANE.—Sunday, Oct. 29, 1916, Samuel Deane, Jr., beloved husband of Jeannette Deane, (nee Wilson.) Funeral services 61 East 81st St., Tuesday evening, Oct. 31, 8 o'clock.

DOMINICK.—On Oct. 30, at her residence, 44 West 48th, Almira H. Dominick, aged 81 years, widow of Francis J. Dominick. Funeral and interment private.

DURYEA.—Suddenly, on Monday, Oct. 30, 1916, Eliza F., wife of Albert E. Duryea. Funeral services at her late residence, 114 South Broadway, Nyack, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M. Trains leave Jersey City 1:28 P. M., via Erie Railroad.

ELY.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Oct. 28, at his residence, Wyndham, Bryn Mawr, Penn., Theodore Newel, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral and interment Tuesday; private.

FREISE.—On Oct. 29, 1916, August Freise, in his 62nd year. Funeral service at his late residence, 53 Junction

NEW YORK CAN ENTER JERSEY FREIGHT WAR

Commerce Board Permits State and City to Oppose Application for Lower Rates.

W. D. GUTHRIE HEADS FIGHT

Gov. Whitman Will Announce Committee Today—Danger of Trade Reprisals to be Emphasized.

The right of the State of New York and of the Chamber of Commerce of this city to contest the application of the State of New Jersey for a reduction of freight rates, which would give railroads terminating in New Jersey an advantage over roads terminating in New York and would help the New Jersey side of New York Harbor at the expense of the New York side, was granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission in an order which reached Julius Henry Cohen, counsel for the New York interests, yesterday.

Governor Whitman, it was stated, would announce today the appointment of William D. Guthrie to head a committee to represent the interests of New York City and New York State. The other members of the committee will be Franklin W. M. Cutcheon, Frank S. Gardner, Marcus M. Marks, Alfred E. Marling, William Fellowes Morgan, Eugene H. Outerbridge, and Charles H. Sabin.

The hearings on the application of New Jersey, which would enable the New Jersey railroads to carry freight at an average of 3 cents 100 pounds cheaper than the New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads, will begin in this city before Examiner La Rue for the Interstate Commerce Commission on Nov. 13. The facts adduced before this hearing will later be made the basis for an argument before the commission in Washington and for a decision by the commission.

The application by New Jersey is regarded by the committee representing the Chamber of Commerce as the most dangerous blow ever aimed at the commerce of New York City and New York State. If the application is granted its effect would be, it is argued, to give shippers a subsidy to avoid New York City and to have their freight handled exclusively in that part of the harbor which lies within the boundaries of the State of New Jersey.

One of the effects which would almost inevitably follow favorable action on the application of the State of New Jersey, it was stated yesterday, was a war of commercial reprisals between the two States. The first step which would be necessary to offset a discrimination in favor of the New Jersey side of the harbor, it was pointed out, would be to use the barge canal and other facilities of the State of New York to even up the advantage given to New Jersey railroads. This would be done by a discriminating toll against freight using the State canals which had passed or would pass through the State of New Jersey. In the discussion by lawyers representing New York interests of other means for counterbalancing a freight discrimination in favor of New Jersey, one of the topics raised was the possible recommendation of legislation taxing New Jersey residents doing business in New York.

The brief for New York State, as submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission, by Attorney General Woodbury and Special Deputy Attorney General Julius Henry Cohen follows in part:

> The State of New York is very largely dependent for its prosperity upon the City of New York. The Greater City of New York pays from 68 per cent. to 70 per cent. of the total taxes of the State. Yet the great commerce of the City of New York is dependent upon the great waterways of the State, for which, up to 1903, the State expended in the development of canals alone upward of $275,000,000. * * *
>
> The State of New Jersey profited and grew through the development of the Port of New York and the prosperity of the State of New York.
>
> To break up the present Port of New York into two ports—one a Jersey port and one a New York port—is to abandon the policy of co-operation and friendliness that for over a century has existed between the two States and to develop a rivalry disadvantageous to both.

The petition of the Chamber of Commerce alleges that the State of New Jersey asks the discarding of a long-established rate-making system in favor of an artificial one fostering a particular locality, and contains the following:

> While the State of New York had made appropriations and was carrying out plans for barge terminals at the principal cities along its route, for which upwards of $19,000,000 had been appropriated, and is spending more than $100,000,000 on the improvement of the barge canal leading from the Great Lakes to the seaboard, utilizing lakes, existing canals, and the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers, the State of New Jersey had failed to adopt any policy for developing its frontage on waterways.

Plans for opposing the application of New Jersey were discussed yesterday at a meeting in the Assembly Room of the Merchants' Association, at which were represented the Chamber of Commerce, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the Manufacturers and Business Men's Association of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Civic Club, the Erie Basin Board of Trade, the Bronx Board of Trade, and the Chamber of Commerce of Queens. Benjamin L. Fairchild will represent the Merchants' Association at the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission and George W. Wickersham and Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy will represent the city.

WINS $15,000 IN FRAME SUIT.

Defense Moves to Set Aside Mrs. Weaverson's Alienation Verdict.

A verdict for $15,000 was returned for the plaintiff by a jury before Supreme Court Justice Finch in the $250,000 suit of Mrs. Brownie Rathbone Weaverson against Mrs. Caroline W. Frame for alleged alienation of the affections of Frederick W. Weaverson, who for some years was Mrs. Frame's secretary. In a former trial the jury disagreed.

Mrs. Frame, who is 76 years old, contended that her regard for Weaverson was only that of a mother for a son, and Weaverson testified in her behalf that he hadn't loved his wife for years. The testimony in the case showed that Mrs. Weaverson had been known as the "Little Mother" of the Mazdaznan cult of "sun worshippers."

Justice Finch reserved decision on an application by Aaron P. Jetmore, attorney for Mrs. Frame, to set aside the verdict as excessive and against the weight of evidence. Mrs. Weaverson is 65 years old and her husband is 58.

ROADS ACCUSE UNION IN HEADLIGHT CASE

Assert Engineers' Brotherhood Expelled Members Opposed to Electric Device.

BLINDING, SAY OBJECTORS

Proposed Light Condemned by Some Trainmen—Advocated by Others for Safety.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—There was a spirited scene today in the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the controversy over the use of the electric headlights on locomotives. About 200 engineers and other railway employes were present, some to protest against the new headlight, and others to urge it. The various railway labor organizations, led by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, are asking the commission for a tentative order to require the railroads to install the electric headlight. A formidable number of engineers is opposing the innovation.

The testimony today was for the purpose of giving the result of the test on Sept. 28 of an electric headlight on the electric zone of the New York Central's Hudson River Division. The trend of the testimony of engineers who witnessed the effects of the light was that it was very powerful, possibly unnecessarily so, and that both engine drivers and switchmen as well as other employes were not infrequently dazed or blinded by it. The opposition to the electric light placed on the stand two members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who swore that they have been blinded by electric headlights.

C. C. Paulding of the New York Central told the commission that two engineers, who were witnesses at a previous hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission, had been expelled from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers because they testified against the electric headlight. He declared that engineers who did not approve of the light had been ridiculed and taunted with the statement that they could not get engineers to testify for the opposition.

Engineers who oppose the new light made a statement at the hearing that three members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, W. H. Rother, A. E. Martin, and J. T. Heller, had been suspended from the organization because of their testimony against the proposed light. Rother, it was stated, had been finally acquitted by his local at Indianapolis of interfering with the legislative program of the order, and the charter of the local was canceled as a penalty for its action. The recalcitrant engineers have under consideration a plan to ask the brotherhood to suspend that clause of its constitution which makes it an offense against the order for members to express dissent from the legislative program of the organization.

When Mr. Paulding suggested this as a remedy for some of the difficulties in the controversy the commission decided not to entertain it at this time, but to confine the hearing to the New York Central test, and to hear one witness for the railroad company, one for the brotherhood, and one for the engineers who oppose the electric headlight.

W. S. Stone, the head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was present to urge the reasons for which the organization is trying to procure the adoption of the new light. He said the only object was to "safeguard" the work of the railway employe.

The railroad managers who oppose the headlight contend it is a needless requirement which would cost the roads $6,000,000.

SAVE YACHT IN HELL GATE.

J. N. Willis's Cyprus Breaks Down in Dangerous Waters.

The two-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar steam yacht Cyprus, owned by Daniel C. Jackling of the Pacific Coast Copper Company, narrowly escaped disaster in the dangerous waters of Hell Gate yesterday, when her steering gear gave way just as she was entering Hell Gate at Scaly Rock on her way to an anchorage in the East River off Twenty-first Street. Boatmen saw the yacht suddenly veer out of the channel and head for the dangerous rocks of Nigger Head. At the same instant her siren began sounding signals of distress. It was evident that something had gone wrong, and the craft was in great danger of striking on the rocks.

Several boats put out to her assistance, and the first to reach her was the freighter Sarah Thorp, which ran alongside the disabled yacht, and, getting a line aboard, succeeded in keeping her off the rocks of Nigger Head. Next the tugboat Woodmancey of the Consolidated Gas Company got a second line aboard, and was followed by the tug Pushing of the Red Star Towing Company. The big yacht was then straightened and towed safely down through Hell Gate, around Hallets Point, and into the less dangerous waters of the East River.

Recent yacht records show that the big yacht is under charter to J. N. Willis of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, who was said to be on board.

NEW RIVERSIDE PLAN HINTED

Borglum Tells Women He Has Assurances of Park's Safeguarding.

The Woman's League for the Protection of Riverside Park held a meeting last night at Seventy-sixth Street and Broadway to renew its campaign against the proposed contract between the city and the New York Central regarding the west side tracks.

Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, intimated that a new arrangement might be proposed between the city and the railroad which would be more favorable to the city. He said he had been in communication with city officials and had assurances that Riverside Park would not be "given to the railroad."

The sculpter said he had been shocked by the general indifference of the people of the city to their parks, and that some of the millions which were freely spent for other purposes should be spent in placing the New York Central tracks so deeply underground that the trees in Riverside Park would not be disturbed, and so that the public could have access to the river. He said no "half-way settlement" should be made.

Alderman Williams informed Mrs. Charles Austin Bryan, who presided, that city engineers were planning to build sewer basins at Nineteenth and Sixty-ninth Streets and Riverside Drive. He said he and other Aldermen had blocked one such project, but that it was coming up again, and that the help of civic organizations was needed to prevent pollution of the waterfront along the Drive.

LYON CASE VERDICT TODAY.

Court Orders Sealed Findings in Modiste's $100,000 Damage Suit.

Supreme Court Justice Tierney ordered a sealed verdict last night in the suit of Mrs. Margaret Connell, a modiste, against Whitney Lyon, tooth powder manufacturer, for $100,000 damages for alleged breach of promise. In her final testimony yesterday Mrs. Connell explained why the defendant's daughter, Dorothy, of Wellesley, and his son, Irving, of Yale, didn't know anything about their father's intention to marry her.

"Mr. Lyon told me his children 'had a horror of stepmothers,' and that we would take them to Europe with us while we were on our wedding trip and spring it on them after giving them a good time," said Mrs. Connell.

Mr. Lyon's children had testified in his behalf.

Series of Lectures on Far East.

The Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture announces a course of eighteen lectures on "East and West; Their Relations, Present and Future." The countries to be considered are India, China, Japan and the Philippines. Lajpat Rai will lecture on India. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador at Washington, and Dr. Yamei Kin will lecture on China. Four lectures on Japan will be given by Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, and the course will be concluded by a lecture by Professor Felix Adler on "Eastern and Western Civilization, an Outlook on Future Relations." The first lecture will be on Friday, the others on successive Fridays.

Discuss Suffrage Plans.

The members of the William Lloyd Garrison Equal Franchise Society of New York and the members of the Hudson River Equal Franchise League were entertained yesterday afternoon at Thorwood, the home of Mrs. Henry Villard, in Dobbs Ferry. The members of the two societies discussed the organization and future plans for work in New York during the Winter. Among the speakers were Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip and Mrs. Frank J. Schuler, Corresponding Secretary of the National Women's Suffrage Association.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru .....Nov. 1
Guam and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....Nov. 1
Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except west,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura .....Nov. 2
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Great Northern .....Nov. 2
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except west,) (via San Francisco)—Noana .....Nov. 3
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed,) via Seattle—Protesilaus.Nov. 5
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru.....Nov. 5
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru .....Nov. 6
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except west,) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....Nov. 17

AUCTION SALES.

NOW ON EXHIBITION

PLAZA ART ROOMS INC.

5 & 7 East 59th St. (5th Ave.)
Edward P. O'Reilly, Auctioneer

OPENING EXECUTORS' SALE
On Thursday, Friday and Saturday Afternoons, Nov. 2, 3 and 4, at 2:30

Valuable and desirable home furnishings,

Paintings, Fine Furniture in odd pieces and suites, Pianos, Rare Rugs, Bronzes, Porcelains, etc., etc.

To be sold at unrestricted auction to close the estate of Andrew Johnston, Esq.

By Order of Kidder, Ayres & Rigby, Attorneys for Executors, 27 William St.

And other estates, also private consignments, from Greenwich and Roslyn country homes.

In the Lower Galleries will be sold a catalogue of less important items of Home Furnishings.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:24|Sun sets..4:55|Moon sets..9:02

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:40	11:23	4:24	5:19
Governors Island	10:48	11:31	4:47	5:54
Hell Gate	10:40	10:48	11:23	5:19

Arrived—Monday, Oct. 30.

SS Oristano, Boston, Oct. 29.
SS Andyk, Rotterdam, Oct. 14.
SS Coamo, San Juan, Oct. 25.
SS Cornelie, Ponce, Oct. 28.
SS Erik II., Bluefields, Oct. 18.
SS Monterey, Havana, Oct. 24.
SS Cherokee, Jacksonville, Oct. 28.
SS Lucileine, Dartmouth, Oct. 15.
SS Hugo, Port Spain, Oct. 10.
SS Laura Maersk, Valencia, Oct. 5.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Sibiria	Plymouth	Oct. 10
Rochester	London	Oct. 12
D. N. Luckenbach	Santos	Oct. 4
Procyon	Rotterdam	Oct. 12
Framlington Court	Cardiff	Oct. 12
Dorington Court	Havre	Oct. 15
Mexico	Havana	Oct. 26
Millinocket	Porto Rico	Oct. 24
†Oscar II	Copenhagen	Oct. 19
†Patria	San Juan	Oct. 17
†Noordam	Falmouth	Oct. 21
Cristobal	Colon	Oct. 23
Arthur Balfour	Naples	Oct. 11
*Carpathia	Liverpool	Oct. 21
A. A. Raven	Rotterdam	Oct. 14
Belgian Prince	Santos	Oct. 7
Panama	Cristobal	Oct. 25
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 28
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 28

DUE TOMORROW.

Cloughton	London	Oct. 16
Marchioness of Buts	Barry	Oct. 18
Alicante	Cadiz	Oct. 20
Sanuki Maru	London	Oct. 16
Bama	Jamaica	Oct. 27
El Sol	Galveston	Oct. 28

DUE THURSDAY.

*Baltic	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Strathgarry	Havre	Oct. 18
Halifax	New York	Oct. 5
Sergipe	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 9
Zacapa	Kingston	Oct. 28
Momus	New Orleans	Oct. 28
Serape	Jacksonville	Oct. 30

DUE FRIDAY.

Tsarandrier	Brest	Oct. 18
Madonna	Bordeaux	Oct. 22
Harpagus	Almeria	Oct. 18
Palermo	Gibraltar	Oct. 18
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct. 31
El Cid	Galveston	Oct. 28
San Marcos	Galveston	Oct. 28
Cherokee	Georgetown	Oct. 30
Montevideo	Havana	Oct. 31

DUE SATURDAY.

Finland	Liverpool	Oct. 28
St. Louis	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Sarnia	Havre	Oct. 22
Duca degli Abruzzi	Gibraltar	Oct. 26

DUE SUNDAY.

*California	Glasgow	Oct. 27
Kentuckian	Buenos Aires	Oct. 14
*Saramacca	Jamaica	Oct. 31
*Philadelphia	San Juan	Oct. 31
*Morro Castle	Havana	Nov. 2
Chalkydyn	Marseilles	Oct. 21

DUE MONDAY.

*Espagne	Bordeaux	Oct. 29
Bermudian	Bermuda	Oct. 4
Brazos	San Juan	Nov. 3
Virginian	St. Nazaire	Oct. 23
Basse Terre	Bordeaux	Oct. 22
Calamares	Havana	Oct. 3

DUE TUESDAY.

Ameland	Kirkwall	Oct. 24
Tembria	Almeria	Oct. 19
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Nov. 3
Sommelsdyk	Kirkwall	Oct. 24
Manhattan	London	Oct. 24
Etna	Almeria	Oct. 19
Northern	Havre	Oct. 23

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Tuscania, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Florizel, St. John's, N. F.	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Almirante, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Medina, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico II., Salina Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Giuseppi Verdi, Naples	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Ioannina, Piraeus	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Imperator, Haiti	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hesperides, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Rio Janeiro	7:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sama, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fagersand, Guiana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Foyle, London	——	12:00 M.
Munwood, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Vigo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
San Saba, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Sav.	——	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Montevideo, Cadiz	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Re d'Italia, at Gibraltar, Oct. 27.
SS Nirefs, at Gibraltar, Oct. 28.
SS Hellig Olav, at Copenhagen, Oct. 27.
SS Howich Hall, at Cape Town, Oct. 27.
SS Cedric, at Liverpool, Oct. 28.
SS St. Paul, at Liverpool, Oct. 28.
SS Calamares, at Cristobal, Oct. 30.
SS Valdivia, at Cristobal, Oct. 30.
SS Lafayette, at Bordeaux, Oct. 29.
SS Cameronia, at Liverpool, Oct. 28.
SS Falkland, at Manchester, Oct. 28.
SS Ardgarroch, at Bristol, Oct. 30.
SS Rosalie, at Gibraltar, Oct. 27.
SS Bantu, at Callao, Oct. 27.

Sailed.

SS Espagne, from Bordeaux, Oct. 29.
SS Kronprinzessin Victoria, from Rio Janeiro, Oct. 29.
SS Hammershue, from Santos, Oct. 28.
SS Pisagua, from Baroca, Oct. 30.
SS Clare, from Cristobal, Oct. 29.

Passed.

SS Missourian, Genoa for New York, passed Gibraltar.
SS Camizaro, New York for Hull, passed the Lizard.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 30.

SS Noordam, Rotterdam to New York, reported 193 miles E. at 6 A. M. the 30th. Due this morning. Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., OCT. 30.

SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, 15 miles N. E. of Porto Bello at 8 P. M. 29th.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, 51 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, 91 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS H. H. Rogers, Tuxpam to New York, 210 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Alabama, bound New York, 158 miles S. E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Munwood, Havana to New York, 208 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, 24 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Comet, Tampico to New York, 96 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, 270 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, 827 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Santiago, Cienfuegos to New York, 61 miles S. W. of Alligator at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, 92 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Perfection, Tampico to New York, 64 miles S. at noon.
SS D. N. Luckenbach, Trinidad to New York, 145 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS San Juan, San Juan to New York, 100 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, 242 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Rochester, London to New York, 279 miles S. at noon.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, 612 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, 256 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

South and Central America Mails.

South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Iowan .....Nov. 1
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Salvador, (prints, &c.,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran in Honduras, (other parts of Honduras, Cuba, Panama, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Cristobal, Puntarenas, San Juan del Sur, Corinto, Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, San Salvador, San Jose, Campeiro, Ocos, and Salina Cruz, at 9 A. M.—Mexico II...Nov. 1
Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela, via San Juan, Curacao, La Guaira, and Puerto Cabello, at 6:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,) (sea post)—Caracas .....Nov. 1
Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, and Guiana, via Grenada, Trinidad, Georgetown, and Paramaribo, at 10 A. M.—Maraval..Nov. 1
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Advance .....Nov. 2
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 10 A. M.—Hesperides.....Nov. 8
South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Byron .....Nov. 4
French and Dutch Guiana, via Carenne and St. Laurent du Maroni, at 6:30 A. M.—Fagersand.....Nov. 4
Panama, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocar del Toro, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Pastores..Nov. 4
Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Mexico.....Nov. 4
Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M., (sea post)—Cosmo .....Nov. 4
Jamaica, via Kingston, (Cuba, via Santiago, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 A. M.—Sama.....Nov. 4

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Tuscania ...Oct. 31
Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Celtic.....Nov. 2
Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only, via Genoa, at 10 A. M.—(supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Giuseppi Verdi.....Nov. 2
Gibraltar and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Gibraltar and Piraeus, at 12 M.—Ioannina.....Nov. 2
Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Noordam.....Nov. 3
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Carpathia....Nov. 4
France, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Chicago .....Nov. 4
Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Carpathia....Nov. 4

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 4, per SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 4, SS Chicago.
Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.
Germany, Austria and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 6, SS Bassam.
Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 2, SS Ioannina.
Gibraltar—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 2, SS Ioannina.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 2, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 2, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

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New Haven Line str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.
Bridgeport Line (week days only), str. lv. Pier 27, E. R., at 3 P. M.; Pier 70, E. 22d St., at 3:15 P. M.

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Regular Day Line Steamers leave daily except Sunday to Nov. 6th inclusive, Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
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NOORDAM	22,870 tons displ.	Sailing
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RYNDAM	31,000 tons displ.	Sailing
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	22,070 tons displ.	Sailing
	12,527 tons reg'd.	THURS., NOV. 30, NOON

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S. S. Byron, November 4th, 10:30 A. M.
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CONFEREES IGNORE CABRERA AFFAIR

Commission in Session Avoids Mention of Alleged Criticism of America.

ARREDONDO DEFERS ACTION

Illness Prevents His Visit to Lansing for Disclaimer—He May Call Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 30.—The members of the American Mexican joint commission at their regular Monday session today abstained from any mention of the statement attributed to Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican section, to the effect that American officials had been derelict in their duty to prevent aid for bandits from being sent across the border.

The American Commissioners, meeting before the regular session, decided that the repudiation of the statement by Mr. Cabrera closed the incident from a diplomatic standpoint in spite of the fact that they were convinced that with the possible exception of a few intemperate expressions he had made it and even authorized its publication. They were fully aware that he had held a long conference with the press agent, who later made the Cabrera statement public. They also knew that through the Mexican news bureau all official Mexican news had reached the public in the past, and were left with the choice of believing that other news stories from this source are equally unreliable or that the Cabrera statement was authentic, although perhaps slightly altered. So far as the present conference is concerned, however, the matter probably will not come up unless pressed by the State Department.

Only four of the members of the commission were present at the morning and afternoon sessions today, Dr. John R. Mott and Luis Cabrera being absent. Both are expected here tomorrow. The two Mexican Commissioners presented a rosy picture of the Mexican situation in general, backing this up by official reports and documents. This statement was compared by the American Commissioners with official reports which they have received from the northern part of the republic recently. While the two surveys of the situation vary considerably, the American Commissioners tonight expressed themselves as satisfied with the spirit of things Mexican.

The joint commission's official statement reads in part as follows:

"The American Commission today called upon the members of the Mexican Commission for their reasons for believing that the Carranza Government is growing in strength. They said that outrages against the Church had totally ceased as the Carranza Government had grown in power, and that more than 95 per cent. of the clergy were in their regular churches officiating in their holy offices. In every city in Mexico municipal elections have recently been held, so that today all Mexican municipalities are under their own elected Mayors and Municipal Councils. In each of the States a Federal Judicial system has been established and Federal Judges appointed.

"In all the States a large number of grammar schools have been created and in some States five times as many such schools are in existence today as there were a year ago. In the State of Yucatan alone over 2,000 public schools have been established in the last year. Throughout Mexico numbers of public works are being constructed, two lines of railroad, many wharves, roads, pipe lines, river and harbor improvements.

"And most important of all, a gradual change has been going on from the military system of government to a civil basis, excepting where there is a state of war. These statements were in part supported by official and other papers, which also showed an increasing activity in mining."

The American Commissioners made public a consular dispatch with reference to conditions in Northern Mexico, reading in part as follows:

"Reports indicate that, aside from the trouble caused by the almost worthless money and the rapidly increasing death rate, the country along the main railroad as far south as San Luis Potosi is comparatively quiet, and train service is better than for some time before. The Durango country continues troubled, and there are frequent attacks on trains.

"There has been considerable excitement over Villa's movements in Chihuahua, but no big fights have occurred and as far as Villa and his real and actual following is concerned the reports have evidently been greatly exaggerated. It appears that the most to call all the factions in western Mexico Villistas when some of the largest bands are entirely independent and as much opposed to Villa as they are to Carranza. I am convinced that Villa has no very widespread organization at present.'

The communications received from the Mexican Commissioners a telegram from General Candido Aguilar, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, denying Mexico City was to be evacuated and insisting that undue importance had been given reports that Villa forces had defeated a small detachment of General Oguna's Army in a "skirmish" near Chihuahua. The telegram added there were sufficient Government troops at Chihuahua to overcome any Villista force.

That the conference will be continued here later than the end of the week appeared today improbable. The Joint Commission, it is believed, will adjourn on Friday until after the national election, to reconvene at Washington.

HINTS AT POLITICAL MOTIVE.

Caturegli Says Republican Clerk Gave Out Misstatement.

Dr. Alfredo Caturegli, financial representative of the Carranza Government in the United States, blames the Republican sympathies of an American employe of the semi-official Mexican News Bureau in Washington for the issuance on Saturday of the statement alleged to have been made by Luis Cabrera, head of the Mexican section of the Joint Commission now sitting in an effort to adjust the relations between this country and Mexico.

"It should be kept in mind," said Dr. Caturegli yesterday, "that every word we say is generally given some particular meaning to suit the particular interest of some one or more persons who have some sort of interest in the present Mexican situation.

"Mr. Cabrera was my guest Saturday and Sunday, and went with me to hear Colonel Roosevelt speak in Brooklyn Saturday night. I talked at length with him on all sorts of questions, and I am in a position to state that he never made any such statement as has been imputed to him. The statement which he is alleged to have made was issued in Washington, and the man who issued it is an American employe of the Mexican News Bureau and is a Republican in politics. This Republican employe in that statement may have tried to so word it as to suit his political faith.

"Mr. Cabrera has said in a general way that, in his opinion, the American Government should do certain things to aid Mexico, but at no time has he uttered a reproach directed against this Government."

Dr. Caturegli was asked if he had any information to support a statement made yesterday that the Joint Commission very nearly came to an end a few days ago and that it was only because of the opposition of Secretary Lane that it was decided to continue the sessions of the commission.

According to this story, which comes from a reliable source in Atlantic City, Judge Gray and Dr. Mott of the American section of the commission favored the breaking up of the commission at once, and the sessions would have been discontinued but for the arguments advanced by Secretary Lane. Furthermore, this same Atlantic City report was to the effect that Mr. Cabrera, despite the denials of his official Mexican friends, did make the statement given out in Washington in his name on Saturday, and, furthermore, that the publication of the statement was authorized by Cabrera himself.

Dr. Caturegli said there was no doubt whatever that there were now in the United States a number of Mexicans, most of them prominent in Mexican affairs before the overthrow of Huerta, who were bending every effort to precipitate American intervention.

"These men," said Dr. Caturegli, "are not scrupulous so far as their country's welfare is concerned. They are impelled by their own personal interests and desire to see the Constitutional regime overthrown and the old Diaz and Huerta conditions restored."

Dr. Caturegli named several prominent Mexicans who, he said, were concerned in this movement. Among them are two former Foreign Ministers, a former Minister of War, a former Attaché of the Mexican Embassy in Washington, and several other men, who were more or less prominent in the days of Diaz, de la Barra, and Huerta.

The activities of this clique, Dr. Caturegli said, were being directed from New York, San Antonio, and El Paso, and also possibly from Havana.

DELAYS OFFICIAL DISAVOWAL.

Arredondo, Ill, Fails to See Lansing on Cabrera Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—In the absence of any official disclaimer of the statement attributed to Luis Cabrera, President of the Mexican Commission at Atlantic City, in which the latter was alleged to have assailed the neutrality of the United States toward the Villista bandits' activity, Secretary Lansing today continued to refuse to discuss or comment on the matter.

Mr. Cabrera himself has denied that he authorized such a statement, and it has been informally repudiated by Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador Designate, who was expected to go to the State Department today with a disclaimer.

Mr. Arredondo was confined to his home today by illness and did not visit the State Department. The statement that an appointment had been made for him to visit the State Department tomorrow was denied by Secretary Lansing, who said he had no such appointment.

175,000 IN CARRANZA ARMY.

Andres Garcia, Visiting New York, Tells of Well-Equipped Troops.

An army of 175,000 loyal men, well equipped, provisioned, and clothed, is now under command of General Carranza, and satisfactory progress is being made toward a restoration of peace in Mexico by the breaking up and exterminating of bandit organizations, according to Andres G. Garcia, inspector General of Consulates for the de facto Government of Mexico, who arrived here yesterday from El Paso.

Mr. Garcia, formerly Mexican Consul at El Paso, was recently promoted to his present position, and is making his first official trip of inspection among the various Mexican Consulates in America. He said that he recently returned from a trip to Mexico City, and that the utmost harmony prevailed between General Carranza and his advisers, including General Obregon.

"Mexico has produced exceptional crops this year," Mr. Garcia said. "The corn and bean crops were larger than for many years. This was made possible by the turning over to individuals of thousands of acres of land previously held by large estates. The cultivation of this land, encouraged in numerous instances by the free distribution of seed, produced a sufficient supply of food for the army, and has relieved famine among civilians."

HAS HOPE FOR CONSCRIPTION

Australian Soldiers' Votes a Big Factor, Trade Envoy Says.

In discussing the referendum vote on compulsory military service recently taken in Australia, the returns of which, although incomplete, show 89,000 majority against conscription in a total of 1,685,000 votes, P. E. Quinn, Trade Commissioner for the Government of New South Wales, whose office is in the Vanderbilt Avenue building, said yesterday that the votes of the Australian soldiers at the front were being taken by a commission appointed by the Australian Government. Until these were counted, which he said would add several hundred thousand to the list, it would be impossible to regard the questioned as settled.

"The heavy vote against conscription, as we have it from the complete returns from Australia," said Mr. Quinn, "was mainly due to threo causes; first, to the ingrained opposition in the most advanced democracy in the world to anything resembling coercion; second, to a struggle within the Labor Party for control of the movement, and third, to the popular feeling in Australia that the war is nearly fought out to victory and that consequently conscription in Australia is unnecessary. Unwittingly, no doubt, Premier Hughes strengthened this argument by stating in the Commonwealth Parliament on Sept. 21 his belief that the war would end in June or July."

Mr. Quinn did not indorse several of the reasons for the vote against conscription given by E. H. C. Oliphant, editor of The Statesman and Mining Standard of Melbourne. In THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday Mr. Oliphant said that one cause was the influence of the Roman Catholic Church.

"There are many Australians of Irish descent in the army," Mr. Quinn said, "and to show the attitude of the Church, Archbishop Kelly, in addressing the departing Catholic soldiers at Sydney, invoked Divine aid for the success of their arms. Mr. Oliphant's statement as to animosity in England and hatred to France among any section of the people of Australia is inaccurate, both from an Australian and imperial standpoint. Furthermore, I cannot believe, as he says, that Australian sportsmen oppose conscription through fear of losing gate money or that the women voted against it from fear that there would be no men left to marry them.

"The conscription proposals of Premier Hughes resulted in a split in the Legitimate Labor Party, and the opposition within the party to conscription has been confused with the responsibility of labor members of Parliament to the Political Labor League. When the latter opposed conscription the Premier and every other member of the party in Parliament was called upon to obey. Premier Hughes, Premier Holman of New South Wales, and several others refused to obey and were expelled from the party The defiance of these leaders was regarded as imperiling the most vital principle of the labor movement and to a great extent the fight resolved itself into a battle for control of the labor organization. The influence of the I. W. W. element in Australia was negligible."

200 FRESHMEN DUCKED.

Big Crowd Sees N. Y. U. Youths Thrown Into a Fountain.

In accordance with ancient Halloween rite, more than 200 pajama-clad freshmen of New York University were ducked in the Fountain of Knowledge, below the Hall of Fame, in Sedgwick Avenue, to the delight of 2,000 watchers and moving picture men. The freshmen marched around the campus behind a brass band. Then they were drawn up in line before the home of Dr. Elmer E. Brown, Chancellor of the University.

The Chancellor made a brief address to them, which was more appreciated by the crowd than the freshmen, and then the upper classmen marched them off to the fountain. Here, taking the officers of the class first, each freshman was asked to do a "stunt," after which he was dropped into the pool, emerging later a wetter if not a wiser youth.

FEDERAL MEDIATORS MAY END CAR STRIKE

Confer with Union Leaders and Arrange a Meeting with Company Officials.

'OPTIMISTIC,' THEY ASSERT

Whitman, Replying to Appeal by Workers, Says State Already Has Tried to Make Peace.

Preliminary steps looking to a settlement of the traction strike in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Westchester County were taken yesterday afternoon, when Frank A. Moffitt and James A. Smyth of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation met in a three hours' conference with William R. Fitzgerald and other representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes at the Hotel Continental.

Mr. Smyth and Mr. Moffitt, who were called to Bayonne two weeks ago to settle the strike of oil company employes and who helped to make peace between the Standard officials and the strikers last year, said last night that they were optimistic as to the results of their intervention in the present instance. They said they expected to arrange a meeting with Mr. Shonts today, to discuss the basis on which the street railway companies would be willing to talk peace with the strikers.

Mr. Moffitt said that, in pursuance of an order of Secretary of Labor Wilson, he and Mr. Smyth had already conferred with Frederick W. Whitridge, President, and Edward A. Maher, Vice President, of the Third Avenue Railways Company. Mr. Moffitt declined to make a statement of the results of his talk with the two officials, but repeated that he was "optimistic."

After the conference Mr. Fitzgerald denied that a proposal of terms of settlement had been made to him. He said responsibility for further peace parleys rested with the mediators.

"Of the 11,048 men who went out on strike," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "only 110 have returned to their places. Of the total number of striking carmen, roughly, 1,500 have in the meanwhile found other employment, while the rest are still holding out."

Mr. Fitzgerald had nothing to say regarding an assertion by Union men that the situation was complicated by the fact that many strikers have been earning higher wages recently than were paid them by the street railway companies. The maximum wage paid by the traction companies is about $3 a day, while some of the men have found work which nets them an average of $4 a day.

The text of a telegram from Governor Whitman, dated Albany, Oct. 27, which was addressed to Samuel Hoey, President of the Yonkers Branch of the Amalgamated, was given out yesterday. The Governor said:

"It is unnecessary for me to assure you that I regard with favor the maintenance of peaceful and righteous industrial relations through the medium of collective agreements between employers and empoyes, and where disputes arise involving the public interest, which cannot be adjusted by the parties concerned, I favor the arbitration of such disputes.

"In the dispute now existing between the railway employes and the proprietors of the railway companies the Hon. Oscar Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, made an exhaustive investigation, and devoted many days in an earnest effort to compose the differences. Subsequently John Mitchell, Chairman of the State Industrial Commission endeavored to arrange a conference between representatives of the Amalgamated Association and representatives of the railway companies.

"From the foregoing you will observe that those instrumentalities of the State which have direct relations to such matters have been active in trying to bring about an adjustment of the difficulties.

"Because of the great public interest involved, I have kept in close touch with all the efforts that have been made by these State agencies, and have used such personal influence as I could properly exert to render these efforts effective and successful, and have at all times stood ready to support them in any further efforts that they might find it proper and advantageous to make to bring about an adjustment.

"The State agencies have continued their interest and stand ready at all times to make any further effort that may appear useful, and if you have any concrete suggestions as to a basis upon which a conference could be undertaken with any hope of success, I would suggest that you communicate with the Chairman of the Public Service Commission or the Chairman of the State Industrial Commission."

Mr. Fitzgerald said he had no comment to make on the Governor's telegram.

The Yonkers Railway Company, which has been operating several cars on the South Broadway line and on its Webster Avenue and Jerome Avenue lines, will open the Park Avenue line tomorrow.

At the Yonkers Corporation Counsel's office it was said last night an application would be filed not later than Wednesday for a receiver to take over the Yonkers Railroad pending settlement of the strike.

CARUSO BUYS OLD WATCH.

Did Not Sing at Italian Bazaar, but Added to His Collection.

Caruso, who, it was promised, would sing at the Italian Bazaar at the Grand Central Palace last night, did not get there, but he bought a beautiful old watch, for which he paid $400. This was a gift to the Red Cross booth by Professor Elia Volpe. It is an eighteenth century gold watch with an engraved silver face, and an ornate back set with turquoise and rubies. It will be added to other old watches in the tenor's collection.

Other purchases made on Caruso's first visit to the bazaar and which were concealed from the public at the time were a number of chances on a trip to California. Then he bought as many chances on a big auto cycle and if he can't get the trip to California by rail, he says, he will make it on the cycle and it will be good reducing exercise.

All the members of the Metropolitan Opera chorus have become yearly members of the Italian Red Cross, of which Caruso is a life member. Mlle. Lucrezia Bori has joined and Mme. Giovanni Martinelli, wife of the tenor, while the youngest member is the latter's daughter, Benedatto, eight months old. Five hundred members have been added to the Italian Red Cross in three days. Last night was Roman night and Signorina Lina Von and other members of the Bazaar Committee wore the costume of the peasants of the Campagna, bright skirt, black bodice and gay apron with headdress and earrings. There will be a special musical program today.

DENIES BRITISH PROTEST.

Benson Says Wireless Censors Were Shifted for Other Causes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, today flatly denied published reports to the effect that the transfer of Lieutenants Charles R. Clark and H. S. Keep, Naval Censors at Sayville and Slasconset wireless stations, to other stations, was taken because of any protest by Great Britain that these officers had permitted unneutral information to be wirelessed regarding the recent raid of the German submarine U-53.

Admiral Benson denied that any foreign Government had asked for the transfer of these officers and said that he himself had taken the initiative in the matter of their transfer, without consultation or direction from any authority. He said that only questions of administrative detail were involved and declined to state the reason for which the officers had been transferred.

NOT TO FILE THEIR CIPHERS.

Government Decides Banks May Keep Test Words Secret.

After a meeting of bankers held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the National Bank of Commerce it was announced that an agreement had been reached with the Navy Department regarding the censorship of messages forwarded by wireless. Last week the banks received a notice calling upon them to file with the Navy Department censors copies of their secret ciphers used for testing or authenticating messages sent by the banks to their foreign correspondents. This data was asked in addition to the code books.

The bankers willingly acceded to the demand for the code books, for many of them use the standard codes, but they declined to give out their secret "test" words on the ground that these words were in the nature of secret signatures, and that their disclosure would open the door to fraud. When this was explained to the Government officials, and they realized the danger of the surrender of the test words, it was decided to accept the suggestion of the banks, that institutions instead of filing the test words should merely file with the wireless censors affidavits to the effect that the messages sent by them contain no objectionable matter. The banks also agreed to preface the test word or figure with the notation, "Test."

Dun Heirs Release Executors.

A general release of all claims against the executors and trustees under the will of Robert Graham Dun, founder of R. G. Dun & Co., for the manner in which they conducted the business of the mercantile concern, has been filed in the Surrogates' Court by the heirs. The trustees were Mary B. Dun, Robert Dun Douglass, the Rev. Dr. Walter D. Buchanan, and Francis L. Minton. It is understood that the business was more than doubled under the management of the trustees. The nephews and nieces executing the release were Robert D. Douglass and Benjamin Douglass of New York, William A. Douglass of Chicago, George Douglass of Milwaukee, and Mrs. Jane J. Cook, Mrs. Lucy J. Dun, and Thomas James of Baltimore. The business is now conducted by Robert Dun Douglass, Francis L. Minton, and Joseph Packard.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $80 from Frederick D. Grotto to be distributed as follows: To Miss Sara Graham-Mulhall for Transportation Committee on After Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases, $10; for the Armenian Fund, $10; for the Polish Relief Fund, $10.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Forty-three corporations with capitalization aggregating $2,062,500 were chartered today. They include:

Walden W. Shaw Corp'n, autos, aeroplanes, taxis, commission, brokerage, operate stores, factories, 40,000 shares no par value, 9,000 shares $100 each, carry on business with $1,100,000; (tax paid $2,450;) R. P. Lyndon, R. L. Redfield, L. V. Albert; 85 Nassau, Amityville.

The E. D. Gear Mfg. Co., Inc., Westfield, gears for vehicles, conveyances, $100,000; J. E. W. Bisell, G. J. Busok, C. E. Welch, Westfield.

Eggena & Co., Inc., commission, agency, personal property, promote trade, $50,000; G. Eggena, A. R. Rose, K. R. Montgomery, 17 Battery Place.

R. U. Delapenha & Co., Inc., Millbrook, foods, food products, $400,000; B. Wurzel, C. D. Beckham, A. Ruykhaver, 260 Riverside Drive.

Youngs Hotel Booklet System, Inc., print, distribute in hotels, advertising booklet, tobacconists, novelties, $25,000; C. G. Smiley, E. Woodward, W. L. Young, 22 West 42d.

Chemical Chemical Co., Inc., chemicals, compounds, products, $90,000; N. R. Green, G. E. Moeset, D. I. Straus, Acolian Hall.

Quality Cash Stores, Inc., Jamestown, grocery, $75,000; A. Bush, R. H. Reading, C. Thomas, Jamestown.

Zouri Store Front Corp'n, store front construction, mill work, mirrors, flooring, iron grills, $20,000; H. C. Randall, D. J. Murnane, J. Zouri, C. Clare, 1 West 122d.

Vail Hat Co., Inc., hats, shapes, frames, $20,000; G. A. McLaury, J. A. Stein, G. E. Vail, 7 East 57th.

Western States Grain and Feed Co., Inc., bay, grain, feed, $20,000; S. J. Rawk, M. M. and S. J. Marks, 606 West 137th St.

M. & G. Contracting Co., Inc., Brooklyn, builders, decorators, contractors, realty, $10,000; S. Vishnew, M. Zuckerman, I. Rubenstein, 54 Morrell St., Brooklyn.

The Pullman Sightseeing Line, Inc., Buffalo, transportation, sightseeing omnibus route, $10,000; M. G. and G. R. Charles, G. E. Phillips, 1 Niagara St., Buffalo.

Tinan & Co., Inc., Rockville Center, paper, rubber, old metal, papermakers' supplies, $5,000; V., K. A. and H. Thum, Rockville Center.

The Alpha Associates, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; E. A. Forbes, R. Wright, F. W. E. Zimmerman, 117 Eckford St., Brooklyn.

J. P. H. Realty Co., Inc., stocks, bonds, realty carry on business with $10,500; A. Rosenblum, A. W. Eaton, E. N. Huggins, South Poland, Me.

Melting of Molly Co., Inc., theatrical, vaudeville, moving pictures, $7,500; M. T. Davies, B. Green, F. McKay, Lucania Apartments, 225 West 71st St.

A. Gunsberg & Co. of New York, Inc., commission, selling agents, forwarding, $10,000; A. E. Blackmar, Jr., W. H. Taylor, Jr., J. De Xavier, 111 Broadway.

Harris-Harris Co., Inc., Fleischmanns, printing, $10,000; M. Rothenberg, D. Barnett, B. Seidman, 127 Powell St., Bronx.

Wilson-Laird Phonograph Co., Inc., reproducers for phonographs, $10,000; E. M. Appleyard, G. L. Stephenson, H. W. Baker, 41 Worth St.

C. & M., Inc., theatrical, motion pictures, $12,000; E. Dreschler, P. A. Lee, J. Ginsburg, 115 Broadway.

H. Kent Holmes & Co., Inc., investment brokers, 55,000; H. M. Beyhl, F. B. Knowlton, W. Melkiff, 154 Nassau St.

X-1 Tool Co., Inc., tool and machine shop, $10,000; C. A. Lawrance, J. B. Baker, C. A. Soderstrom, 197 Euclid Av., Brooklyn.

Bronson, Arts Co., Inc., Syracuse, artistic decorations, $5,000; H. S. Wagner, M. and J. Marini, Syracuse.

F. C. Logan Co., Inc., stock, bond brokers, $5,000; W. S. Barlow, C. H. Stoddard, F. C. Logan, 30 Broad St.

The O'Mara Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, agency, brokerage, construct, manage hotels, breweries, $5,000; S. Bluestone, E. and J. O'Mara, 9 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

D. & W. Realty Corp., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, management, $1,000; S. Shapiro, D. Schnair, D. Weiss, 200 5th Av.

Dreyfus Smelting and Rfg. Co., Inc., white metals manufacture, oxides, carry on business with $1,000; E. M. Beneer, J. D. McQuade, F. Dreyfus, 620 West 149th St.

Savoy Art Co., Inc., furniture, shades, lamps, candlesticks, art articles, $5,000; H. Cohan, J. Goodman, J. J. Deer, 412 East 170th St.

Rey Bld. Co., Inc., realty, builders, contractors, $5,000; S. Klein, H. M. Flatesu, J. Myers, 1,042 Morris Av., Bronx.

John J. O'Mara Co., Inc., Brooklyn, hardware, supplies, gas, electric fixtures, stoves, $5,000; H. Mayer, S. Bluestone, J. J. O'Mara, 9 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Authorization Trumpfheller Mfg. Corp., Huron, South Dakota, bagholders, other implements, machinery, conveniences, provisions, mills, factories, $250,000. Representative, J. C. Trumpfheller, 134 Clyde Av., Buffalo.

Capital increases: W. Wells & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $250,000; Solar Metal Products Co., Inc., New York, $260,000 to $400,000; Packham Construction Co., Inc., Buffalo, $20,000 to $60,000; Smith & Richmond, Inc., New York, $100,000 to $50,000; Rub Nix Mfg. Co., Buffalo, $5,000 to $20,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Gerson Silberstein Co., Inc., Manhattan; Tonawanda Improvement Co., North Tonawanda; Canal Mfg. Co., Inc., Bronx.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 30.—Charters filed:

Brunswick Motor Car Company, Maywood, Bergen County, manufacture and deal in vehicles and all kinds of engines, motors, &c., $500,000; Alden V. Weeks, Maywood; James T. Bunt, Norwood; Russel Smith, New York.

Pine Ridge Farm Company, Vineland, deal in live stock, $125,000; E. L. Roper, Osmer W. Roper, O. E. Smith, Vineland.

Buick Repair Company, Newark, repairing, overhauling and equipping motors, engines, and machinery, $10,000; Jos. C. Bell, Wm. E. Caldwell, Emily Caldwell, Newark.

Mendle Basch Company, Newark, manufacture and deal, wholesale and retail, in dry goods and notions, $100,000; Otto Mendle, Elizabeth; Henry L. Basch, Passaic; Charles J. Basch, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 30.—Charters filed:

William A. Brady, Inc., conducting places of amusement of all kinds, $10,000; L. H. Gunther, A. W. Britten, S. B. Howard, all of New York.

Sheep Mountain Mining Company, carry on a general business of mining, $1,000,000; L. L. Cowan, R. Montgomery, D. J. Carter, all of Chicago, Ill.

The Koloo Manufacturing Company, manufacture, sell, and deal in and with a substitute for coffee, known as Koloo, $1,000,000; W. A. McCoy, W. F. Skleman, Leo Raska, all of Pittsburgh, Penn.

The Crude Oil Producing Company, buy, sell, and lease lands containing natural oil, gas, &c., $500,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Marty, K. E. Longfield, Wilmington, Del.

Increase in capital stock: Pike Coal and Coke Company of Pittsburgh, Penn., $1,000, to $5,000,000.

COTTON DECLINES ON BULL SUPPORT

Gives Evidence of Weak Market Position and Closes at Net Loss of 30-34 Points.

TALK OF IMPENDING FAMINE

Ring Professionals Believe Much Cotton Will Be Thrown Overboard on Stop-Loss Orders.

Cotton yesterday gave evidence of a weak market position when prices closed at a net loss of 30 to 34 points, in the face of strong bull support and predictions of an impending famine in the raw material. Liverpool was 8 to 10 points lower than due, and the local market opened at a decline of 7 to 13 points. The tone was heavy throughout the entire session, and at one time prices were nearly 50 points below Saturday's closing. The final quotations, however, were 12 to 15 points above the low level of the day.

Bulls gave strong support and quietly circulated the tip that the estimate of Clement Curtis & Co. of Chicago, on the size of the crop, to be issued today, would be very bullish. Forecasts on the figures given out late last week were only a little above 10,000,000 bales. Market sentiment has been fed on such highly seasoned gossip, however, that it is doubtful if anything, aside from the assertion of the supply and demand forces, would check the evident liquidating tendency at this time.

Arthur R. Marsh, in the latest issue of The Economic World, comments as follows on the sharp break which occurred in cotton last week: "Perhaps this is a warning to the trade and to the speculative public that, in spite of all the statistics, powerful corrective forces have at last come into play to reduce the abnormality of the going price of cotton. Furthermore, there is a large element of hazard in taking too literally estimates of the proportion of the crop that has been ginned as that of the Watkins Cotton Reporting Bureau, which stated that 72.6 per cent. had been ginned prior to Oct. 18." The Watkins Bureau, under date of Oct. 27, estimated the crop of 1916 at 11,167,000 bales, exclusive of linters. The final estimate of this bureau will be published in the middle of November. The weakness in the market just now appears to be due entirely to technical causes. On Saturday there was a good deal of heavy liquidation. Yesterday the selling was scattered, but in somewhat smaller lots. Ring professionals believe that a good deal of cotton would be thrown overboard on stop-loss orders if the 18-cent level should be reached for the January option.

Southern spot markets are steady, with less weakness than is shown in the contract market. A Northern cotton manufacturer, who has just returned to New York from the South, states that he was very much surprised to find so little cotton around the railroad stations, and practically none in the fields. He says that never in his experience has he seen so many signs of exhaustion in the South so early in the season. Market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.80	18.82	18.40	18.55@18.55	18.85@18.87
Jan.	18.70	18.79	18.34	18.49@18.52	18.83@18.86
Mar.	18.86	18.92	18.48	18.64@18.66	18.97@18.98
May	19.01	19.04	18.80	18.77@18.79	19.10@19.13
July	19.01	19.07	18.61	18.79@18.81	19.13@19.15

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 30 points declins; middling, 18.35c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 19 to 88 points decline. New Orleans, 18.18c; Galveston, 18.25c; Savannah, 18¾c; Memphis, 18.50c; Augusta, 18.50c; Houston, 18.35c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.10	18.21	17.80	17.85@17.87	18.24@18.25
Jan.	18.30	18.55	17.93	18.02@18.03	18.39@18.41
Mar.	18.51	18.57	18.15	18.23@18.24	18.60@18.61
May	18.70	18.73	18.33	18.40@18.41	18.77@18.78
July	18.79	18.86	18.47	18.61@18.62	18.85@18.90

The Liverpool market opened easy. There was a good demand business in spot cottom with middling 82 points decline at 10.62d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	10.77	10.77	10.70	10.69¼	10.94½
Jan.-Feb.	10.75	10.80	10.68	10.68	10.94½
Mar.-Apr.	10.82	10.83	10.74	10.74½	11.09½
May-June	10.88	10.90	10.84	10.84	11.08
July-Aug.	10.90	10.90	10.83	10.83¼	11.06½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 18.65c; March, 18,78c; May, 18.92c; July, 18.83c. The market there was due to open today 7 to 8 points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	11,581	12,525	235,093	288,264
New Orleans	12,567	8,224	332,446	241,892
Mobile	152	189	13,448	17,977
Savannah	8,170	6,876	167,990	199,027
Charleston	484	1,622	63,840	90,929
Wilmington	1,158	2,005	34,960	37,974
Norfolk	3,088	5,118	67,421	77,677

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	1,838	2,158	186,261	165,998
Memphis	9,894	17,348	191,910	185,951
St. Louis	1,180	2,637	15,256	7,056
Houston	23,258	21,466	285,080	172,025

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	27,750 to 29,250	24,909	29,784
New Orleans	52,000 to 54,000	30,372	10,430

Exports yesterday were 33,164 bales. Total thus far for this season, 1,638,953 bales. Total last season, 1,320,299 bales.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE SOLD

Blair & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Pay $12,000,000 for Road.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 30.—At a sale conducted under the direction of the United States District Court here today, the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad was sold to Blair & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York for $12,000,000.

The reorganization plan calls for the addition of $9,984,708 to the road's treasury. Stockholders are to be assessed $27 a share to provide this amount, and in return will receive 6 per cent. preferred stock of the road. The new money will be used in meeting obligations of the road and improving track and adding to the rolling stock.

The sale was made by Special Master Edwin Drake. W. M. Duncan has been receiver.

Today was the tenth time the Wheeling & Lake Erie has been offered for sale. The price first fixed by the Federal Court was $20,000,000. This brought no buyers, and, in 1914, the court cut the price to $18,500,000. This also failed to attract purchasers, and recently the price again was dropped to $12,000,000.

The road now runs fifteen passenger trains daily. There are about 1,500 stockholders, most of them Easterners. Half of the stock in the road is owned by the Wabash Terminal Railroad Company of Pittsburgh.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

A sensational advance of 15c in the Rosario wheat market, as well as a rise of 8¼c in Buenos Aires and estimates as low as 57,750,000 bushels for the Argentine exportable surplus, caused further heavy buying in the wheat market yesterday, and prices made new high records, the December position in Chicago selling at $1.92¾. At the close prices were feverish and irregular, ranging from 1½c net higher to ¾c lower. The visible supply in the United States showed an increase of 292,000 bushels, compared with an increase last year of 1,966,000, while the total visible in North America increased 4,688,000, compared with an increase of 10,435,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 1 Hard was quoted at $2.18¾; No. 2 hard Winter, $2.04¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.09; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.01¾, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.92¾	1.87	1.90¾	1.89¾	1.04½
May	1.83¾	1.83¾	1.85¼	1.86¾	1.05¾
July	1.51¾	1.47¼	1.49¼	1.50¼	..

CORN.

The corn market again felt the influence of pressure of new crop offers and prices were weak in the face of a sharp advance of 7¼ to 8¾c in the Argentine market. The visible supply showed a decrease of 1,509,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 688,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn, new, was quoted at 81.14¾, to arrive, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	89¾	86¾	87	89¼	59¾
May	91¼	88¼	88¾	90¾	60¾
July	91	88¼	89	90¾	..

OATS.

Price changes in the oats market were feverish, and while early in the day there was an advance of ⅝c to ¾c, final quotations were ⅜c to ½c net lower under liquidation prompted largely by the decline in corn. The visible increased 2,400,000 bushels, compared with an increase last year of 460,000 bushels. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 58c to 58¾c; No. 2 white, 59c to 59½c; No. 3 white, 57½c to 58c; No. 4 white, 56c to 57¼c; fancy clipped white, 61c to 62c; ordinary clipped white, 57½c to 59¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	56	54¾	54¾	55¼	39¼
May	59¾	57⅞	58¼	59	89¾

PROVISIONS.

Heavy receipts of hogs at Western points and lower prices at the yards took the edge off the provision market yesterday, although it was said that the Belgian Relief Commission was making inquiries for lard bellies and ribs. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 41,000, estimated for Tuesday 27,000; Kansas City received 27,000, and Omaha 6,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
December	13.50	13.27	13.45	13.45	9.07
January	13.55	13.45	13.15	13.60	9.27
Ribs—					
January	14.07	13.80	13.85	14.13	10.07
Pork—					
December	26

J. I. Case, Pfd.

Its present position and future possibilities are discussed in the current issue of our monthly publication.

Sent on request.

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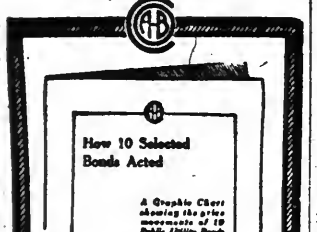

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This sum was the legacy left to two daughters by their father.

Being absolutely ignorant in regard to the principles of finance they did not know how to invest. What did they do?

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Bullish Sentiment Cools and Most Issues Decline—New Submarine Question.

There was a pronounced change in the attitude of floor traders toward the stock market yesterday, and a marked decrease in commission house business. The professional element was bearish. It reasoned that with the election only a week away it was high time that the market showed that it did not like the reports of a swing toward Wilson, and a considerable part of the day's dealings was furnished by the big traders. The efforts to halt the upward movement of prices was opportune, for news of attacks on two vessels, the Marina and Rowanmore, by German submarines, Americans being on both ships, threatened for a time to bring up anew the delicate question of how far Germany is to be permitted to go in endangering the lives of neutrals.

The market was not sufficiently disturbed by the developments to interfere with the onward movement of a few of the specialities. American Zinc, Rock Island, International Agricultural Corporation, and International Paper were conspicuously strong, but almost without other exceptions the list closed below last week's prices. The total was safely over a million, but less than the Street has been accustomed to, which is accounted for by the fact that while a large number of issues was dealt in, there was a sharp contraction in the sales of Steel.

An end to the discussion as to the probable earnings of the Steel Corporation in the third quarter will be made by the publication, after 3 o'clock today, of the actual figures. There has been a downward revision of the estimates that has taken off several millions. The opinion on the floor yesterday was that net earnings of from $85,000,000 to $90,000,000 would be considered unsatisfactory, and anything over $95,000,000 a pleasant surprise. As usual, the showing to be made has been well guarded, but those who follow Steel affairs were freely predicting yesterday that the total would be a little under $90,000,000. This expectation was reflected by a drop of ⅜ in the quotation, at the close, to 117¾.

The ticker lawyers were prompt in declaring that the nature of the business engaged in by the Marina and Rowanmore was surety that no new complications need be feared, and the news had less influence on prices than might have been looked for. As a matter of fact, the list had started downward before the news of the attacks had been received. With the public participation reduced the professional traders were in control of the market, and the time was deemed ripe for a reaction. There has been a good deal of ground covered since the last slump.

Still another $5,000,000 in gold came in yesterday, but arrangements for this and recent larger shipments may have been entered into before the British Government accepted the loan terms. Bankers were greatly interested in the information conveyed in Mr. Davison's statement that the time may have arrived to float straight government obligations of Great Britain and France in this country to finance further purchases. Such securities may be sold "at a price," as the bond men say, but it will be interesting to see how investors regard the idea, after being taught to look for collateral under their foreign investments.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5		3½	
St. Louis	6	5	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 90 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal. Rate.
2½	2½	2½	2½

Time.

60 days	3 @3¼ | 5 months 3¼@3½
90 days	3¼ @3½ | 6 months 3¼@3½
4 months	3¼@3½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 2%@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
	3¼@3½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.75¾	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	—.00¼
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs				
Demand	5.84½	5.84⅜	5.84½	..
Cables	5.83⅜	5.83⅜	5.83⅜	..
Marks				
Demand	70.31¾	70.31¼	70.31¾	—.06¼
Cables	70.37½	70.37¼	70.37½	—.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅝	4.76¼
5.1826	Paris	5.84½	5.83⅝
95.28	Berlin	70.31¼	70.37½
5.1826	Switzerland	5.26	5.25¼
19.295	Greece	19.48	19.53
5.1826	Italy	6.65¼	6.65
20.20	Austria	11.82	11.94
51.45	Russia	30.80	30.85
26.78	Scandinavia		
	Copenhagen	27.15	27.25
	Stockholm	28.45	28.55
	Christiania	27.70	27.80
19.20	Spain	20.80	20.85
40.14	Holland	41.06¼	41.12½
	China—		
	Hongkong	62.76	62.86
	Peking	79.25	79.37½
	Shanghai	74.75	74.87½
	India—		
38.44	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.50	50.62½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.11	43.21
42.46	Rio	23.81	23.91

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69⅝	$4.70¾	$4.69⅜

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $354,606,847; balance, $19,776,291; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $847,498; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $2,930,877.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 15⅝ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32¼d, unchanged; in New York, 67¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 52@53c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,059,210
Same day last year	1,135,747
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	167,713,985
Same period last year	144,277,479
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
61¾	62	300	Acme Tea	61⅝	61¾	61⅝	61¾	+ ⅛
143	150	100	Adams Express	148	148	148	146	+2
15½	16½	100	Advance Rumely	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
66½	66¾	1,500	Ajax Rubber	65½	66¾	65½	66¾	+1
12⅛	12½	800	Alaska Gold Mines	12½	12½	12½	12⅜	— ⅛
7	14	600	Alaska Juneau	6⅞		6⅞	7	..
25	25½	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25⅝	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
81¾	82¼	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81¾	82	81¾	81¾	— ¼
82½	83	2,000	Am. Agricul. Chem	82	83	82	83	+1
100	102¼	150	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	102	102	102	102	— ¼
102⅜	103	800	Am. Beet Sugar	102⅛	103	102⅜	102⅝	— ⅛
62	62¼	3,900	Am. Can	63	63	62	62	— ⅛
67¼	67⅝	2,200	Am. Car & Fdry	68	68¼	67⅛	67½	+ ⅛
55¼	55⅞	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	55¼	56½	55¼	56½	+1
16	16¼	3,600	Am. H. & Leather	16⅞	16⅞	15¾	15¾	..
69⅜	70	2,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	70⅞	70⅞	69¾	69¾	— ⅛
28¼	28¼	600	Am. Ice Securities	28	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
24⅞	25⅞	2,100	Am. Linseed	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
56½	57¼	1,400	Am. Linseed pf	57¼	57¼	57	57⅜	+ ⅛
81½	82	9,325	Am. Locomotive	83¼	83¼	81	82	— ⅛
106	107	100	Am. Locomotive pf	106⅝	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
47	48	100	Am. Malt pf	47	47	47	47	— ½
111½	111⅝	65,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	111⅜	113¼	111½	113⅛	+ ⅞
116½	117½	400	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	117	117⅝	117	117⅝	+ ⅛
99	99½	600	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	100¼	100¼	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
92	94	900	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	95⅜	95⅞	92¼	92¼	—3⅜
61½	62	1,400	Am. Steel F'dries	62¼	62¼	61¼	61⅞	— ⅜
119⅞	120¼	4,200	Am. Sugar Ref	122½	122⅝	120	120	—2
132⅞	133⅛	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	133½	133¼	133	133	— ½
224	226	100	Am. Tobacco	225	226	225	225	— ½
51¼	52	1,400	Am. Woolen	52½	52⅝	51¼	51¼	— ¾
47⅜	48	13,700	Am. Writing P. pf	46⅞	49½	44½	47¾	+1⅜
52⅜	52⅝	17,100	Am. Zinc L. S	47½	52⅝	47½	52⅛	+3½
79	79¼	1,000	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	75½	80	75½	79¼	+3½
94½	94⅝	23,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	96	96¼	94½	94½	—1
67½	68	400	Associated Oil	67½	67½	67½	67½	..
107¼	107½	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	107⅝	107⅞	107	107⅛	— ⅛
100⅜	100⅝	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
120¾	122	100	Atlantic Coast Line	121	121	121	121	+ ½
104½	105	6,700	At., Gulf & W. I	106	107¼	104	106	+1¾
70¼	70¾	4,400	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	68	70¾	68	70¾	+2¾
83¾	83¾	9,500	Baldwin Loco	83½	85⅜	82½	83½	..
87⅞	88	700	Baltimore & Ohio	88	88	87⅞	88	..
75½	76	200	Baltimore & O. pf	77¼	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝	— ¼
..	..	10	Bank of Commerce	175½	175½	174	174	..
159	161	500	Barrett Co	157½	160½	157½	160¾	+ ⅝
1⅞	2	800	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
640	650	100	Bethlehem Steel	645	645	645	645	—5
640	650	50	Do., odd lots	650	650	650	650	..
140	155	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	150	150	150	150	..
85	85⅝	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅜	85	84⅝	85	— ⅛
99	99¾	100	Brown Shoe pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
79¾	81¼	1,000	Burns Brothers	79	81½	79	81¼	+ ½
66	66¼	8,700	Butte Superior	64½	66¼	64⅝	66½	+2
23¼	23½	700	California Petrol	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ¼
51	51½	100	California Pet. pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	— ½
173½	173¾	2,700	Canadian Pacific	174½	174¾	173	173¾	—1¼
94¾	95¼	21,000	Central Leather Co	97¼	97¾	94½	95	—1¼
115	116	300	Central Leather pf	116	116	115	115	— ½
104	105	600	Chandler Motor	104½	104½	103¼	104	—1
68¾	69	2,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	69	69¼	68¼	68⅞	— ⅛
14¾	14½	1,800	Chi. Great Western	14⅜	14⅝	14	14½	— ⅛
45	45¾	6,000	Chi. Gt. West. pf	46¾	46⅞	45	45	—1¼
94⅝	94⅞	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94⅝	95	94⅝	95	+ ⅛
126¾	126¾	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	+ ⅛
35	35½	93,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	33½	36½	32⅜	35¼	+2⅝
23	23¼	1,800	Chile Copper	23½	23½	23	23⅛	..
61⅝	62	27,200	Chino Copper	62½	63¼	60⅝	61⅞	..
69¾	70⅝	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	69⅜	69⅜	69¾	69¾	— ⅛
52⅜	52	1,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	53½	53½	52	52½	—1½
35	36	300	Col. & Southern	35½	35⅝	35¼	35⅜	—1⅛
48	53	200	Col. & South. 2d pf	51	51	51	51	—1
39	39¼	4,100	Columbia Gas & El	39⅝	40	38¾	39	..
46½	47	100	Comput. Tab Rec	47	47	47	47	— ⅛
..	..	200	Con. Int. Cal. Min	22	22	22	22	+1
138⅜	139	1,200	Consol. Gas, N. Y	139¼	139¼	138⅝	138¾	— ¼
123½	124½	1,700	Consol. Gas, Balt	124¼	124½	123⅝	124	— ⅛
2⅝	2⅝	1,100	Consol. Balt. rights	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
102	103	500	Continental Can	103¼	103½	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
17¾	18	5,800	Corn Products Ref	18½	18½	17¾	18	— ⅛
90½	91	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91	92	90¾	90¾	—1¼
87¾	88	15,200	Crucible Steel	87½	88⅝	86⅝	87⅝	..
121	122	100	Cripple C. Cent. pf	122	122	122	122	..
74½	74½	45,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	76	76⅜	74	74½	— ⅝
99⅝	99¾	4,740	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	100	100	100	99¾	..
151½	152¼	100	Delaware & Hud	152	152	152	152	+ ½
21	22	100	Den. & Rio Grande	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
46	47¼	1,500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	46	47¼	46	46	+ ⅜
148	150	100	Detroit Edison	148½	148½	148½	148¼	+1
148	150	20	Do., odd lot	150	150	150	150	..
121		400	Diamond Match	119½	120	119½	120	+1½
44⅞	45½	3,100	Distillers' Securs	46	46	44	45	— ⅝
24	25	200	Dome Mines	25	25	25	25	..
88⅞	89	8,300	Erie	89¼	89¾	88⅝	89	..
53¼	53½	900	Erie 1st pf	53½	53⅝	53¼	53¼	— ⅝
40	40¼	100	Federal M. & S. pf	40	40	40	40	—1
45⅝	47	500	Gaston Wms. & W	47¼	47¼	46	46	—1
120	835	60	General Chemical	335	335	330	330	..
117	117	100	Gen. Chemical pf	116	116	116	116	—1
181½	181½	2,600	General Electric	183½	182	181	181¼	..
126	126¾	800	General Motors pf	126	126	126	126	— ½
72½	72⅝	3,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72¼	72½	72	72¼	..
112	114	100	Goodrich pf	114½	114½	114¼	114¼	— ⅛
90	91	100	Grand Consol	90¾	90⅝	90⅝	90¾	—1
118½	118⅝	600	Great Northern pf	118¾	118¾	118½	118⅝	..
43	43¼	2,800	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	43¼	43⅝	42¾	43	— ⅛
51¼	51½	500	Greene-Cananea	52	52	51⅜	51⅝	— ⅜
99	101	100	Gulf States S. 1st pf	101	101	101	101	+1
108	108½	900	Illinois Central	108⅞	108¾	108	108⅛	— ⅛
66¾	67	26,000	Inspiration Copper	68¼	68¼	66½	66¾	—1⅛
18⅜	19½	23,400	Interboro Consol	18⅜	19¾	18½	19½	+1
75	76	700	Interboro Cons. pf	75¾	76¼	75¾	76¼	+ ⅜
23½	23½	7,800	Int. Agricultural	23½	23½	19	23⅜	+3
56½	56¾	8,100	Int. Agricultural pf	50¼	56¼	50¼	56¼	+6½
39⅜	39⅝	8,400	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	40¾	41	38¾	39⅝	— ⅜
111⅜	111⅝	18,200	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	115	115	111⅜	113⅞	— ⅞
50¼	50½	8,000	Int. Nickel	51	51	50¼	50¾	— ⅛
64⅛	64⅜	67,800	Int. Paper	64⅛	66¾	64⅛	66¼	+7
103	105	17,000	Int. Paper pf	103	107	103	105⅞	+3½
6¾	7	400	Iowa Central	6¾	7	6¾	7	..
27½	27⅝	1,200	Kansas City South	28¾	28¾	27¼	27¼	..
60	61	100	Kan. City South. pf	60½	60½	60½	60½	— ⅛
96	98½	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	98	98	98	98	+ ½
97	98½	50	Do., odd lot	97	97	97	97	..
54¼	54½	18,700	Kennecott Copper	53⅜	55½	53⅞	54¼	— ⅛
127	128	30	Kings Co.E. L. & P	125	128	128	128	..
88½	88¾	6,200	Lackawanna Steel	89¾	89¾	88	88½	— ⅛
24¾	25	100	Lake Erie & West	25¼	25¼	25	25	— ½
52½	53½	300	Lake Erie & W. pf	52	53	53	53	..
40½	40¾	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	41	41	41	41	+ ⅝
83½	84	1,100	Lehigh Valley	83½	84	83½	84	+ ½
25½	25½	400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	26½	26½	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
86	86	100	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf	86	86	86	86	—1
129½	131	100	Manhattan Elev	129½	129¾	129½	129½	—2½
85½	87	6,700	Maxwell Motors	85⅜	88	84⅝	85½	—1⅝
55	55½	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	55	55	55	55	..
68¾	69½	1,700	May Dept. Stores	69½	69⅝	69	69	— ½
108½	108¾	5,900	Mexican Petroleum	109¼	109¾	107½	108⅜	— ⅞
40	40¼	5,700	Miami Copper	40	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅛
8	9	200	Minn. & St. Louis	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+1⅛
35½	35¼	2,300	M. & St. L. new	35½	35¼	34⅝	35¼	— ⅛
124	125	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	125	125	125	125	—1⅝
7⅝	7⅞	2,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
19¾	20	200	Mo. Kan. & T. pf	20¼	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	10	1,700	Missouri Pacific	10	10¼	9⅝	10	..
10¼	10⅜	4,100	Mo. Pacific t r	10½	10⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ¼
27⅝	27¾	3,800	Mo. Pacific w i	27⅝	27¾	26¾	27¼	..
58¼	58¾	400	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	58¼	58¾	56⅝	57¼	—1
97	98	100	Montana Power	97	97	97	97	— ⅛
125¼	126¼	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	..
83¾	84½	400	Nat. Cloak & Suit	84½	84½	84	84	— ⅛
28	28¼	200	Nat. En. & St. Co	28½	28½	28	28	— ⅛
68	68½	1,100	Nat. Lead Co	69	69¼	68½	68½	..
23½	23⅝	6,400	Nevada Con. Cop	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	..
155½	156½	1,200	N. Y. Air Brake	159	159	156	156	—2
107¾	108	2,800	N. Y. Central	108	108	107¾	107⅝	— ⅛
35½	36½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
57	58	100	N.Y.C.& St.L.2d pf	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅛
60⅜	61¼	400	N. Y., N. H. & H	60⅜	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	+ ⅛
28½	29	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
25¼	26¼	100	Norfolk Southern	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
142¼	142⅝	1,100	Norfolk & Western	143	143	142	142⅝	+ ⅜
111½	112	200	Northern Pacific	112	112	111¾	111¾	+ ⅛
84	84¾	1,200	Ohio Cities Gas	84	84¾	84	84½	+ ⅛
6	6¼	400	Ontario Mining	6¼	6⅞	6	6	+ ⅛
93⅝	94	1,200	Owens Bottle Mach	93⅝	95	93¼	95	+1
25	26	3,500	Pacific Mail	25	26⅜	25	26	+ ⅛
87	88	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	87	87	87	87	—1⅛
58½	59	2,200	Penn. R. R	58¾	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
112½	112⅝	200	People's Gas, Chi	112½	112⅝	111¾	111¾	—1⅛
40½	40⅝	100	Philadelphia Co	40½	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	..
82	82	100	P. C. C. & St. L	82	82	82	82	..
42¾	43⅛	10,925	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep	41¾	42⅜	39½	41⅝	— ⅛
110	110	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	110	110	110	110	—2
108	108	800	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of dep	108	108	108	108	—2⅜
72½	73	1,750	Pressed Steel Car	72⅜	72½	71¾	71⅝	— ⅜
170	170	200	Pullman Co	170	170	169½	169½	— ⅝
53	54	1,000	Railway Steel Sp	53⅜	54	53	53	—1
47½	48	500	Reading	47⅞	48	46	46	—1
335	335	60	General Chemical	335	335	330	330	..
116	116	100	Gen. Chemical pf	116	116	116	116	—1
183⅜	182	2,600	General Electric	183⅜	182	181	181¼	..
126	126	800	General Motors pf	126	126	126	126	— ½
72¼	72⅞	3,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72¼	72⅞	72	72¼	..
114⅜	114½	100	Goodrich pf	114⅜	114½	114¼	114¼	— ⅛
90¾	90⅝	100	Grand Consol	90¾	90⅝	90⅝	90¾	—1
118⅜	118⅝	600	Great Northern pf	118¾	118¾	118½	118⅝	..
43	43¼	2,800	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	43¼	43⅝	42¾	43	— ⅛
52	52	500	Greene-Cananea	52	52	51⅜	51⅝	— ⅜
101	101	100	Gulf States S. 1st pf	101	101	101	101	+1
108⅜	108¾	900	Illinois Central	108⅞	108¾	108	108⅛	— ⅛
66¾	67	26,000	Inspiration Copper	68¼	68¼	66½	66¾	—1⅛
18⅜	19½	23,400	Interboro Consol	18⅜	19¾	18½	19½	+1
75	76	700	Interboro Cons. pf	75¾	76¼	75¾	76¼	+ ⅜
23½	23½	7,800	Int. Agricultural	23½	23½	19	23⅜	+3
56½	56¾	8,100	Int. Agricultural pf	50¼	56¼	50¼	56¼	+6½
39⅜	39⅝	8,400	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	40¾	41	38¾	39⅝	— ⅜
111⅜	111⅝	18,200	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	115	115	111⅜	113⅞	— ⅞
50¼	50½	8,000	Int. Nickel	51	51	50¼	50¾	— ⅛
64⅛	64⅜	67,800	Int. Paper	64⅛	66¾	64⅛	66¼	+7
103	105	17,000	Int. Paper pf	103	107	103	105⅞	+3½
6¾	7	400	Iowa Central	6¾	7	6¾	7	..
27½	27⅝	1,200	Kansas City South	28¾	28¾	27¼	27¼	..
60	61	100	Kan. City South. pf	60½	60½	60½	60½	— ⅛
96	98½	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	98	98	98	98	+ ½
97	98½	50	Do., odd lot	97	97	97	97	..
54¼	54½	18,700	Kennecott Copper	53⅜	55½	53⅞	54¼	— ⅛
127	128	30	Kings Co.E. L. & P	125	128	128	128	..
88½	88¾	6,200	Lackawanna Steel	89¾	89¾	88	88½	— ⅛
24¾	25	100	Lake Erie & West	25¼	25¼	25	25	— ½
52½	53½

Investment Impressions

Impressions of investment value are not enough; you must have facts, to make certain the wisdom of your buying.

We Seek Investment Facts

All our time is spent upon the seeking out of facts about public utility investments. Our specialization and concentration should be of help to you in safeguarding your bond and stock purchases.

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List T-118

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.	Closing.
200	Cities Service pf.	93	92½	92½	93	
400	C'wealth Pgwr..	63	61½	61½	62½	
530	Com. Power pf...	85¼	84¾	84½	85¼	

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26	28½
Adirondack Electric Powar pf.	82	85
American Cities pf.	7	14
American Cities pf.	46	47½
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	153	155
†American Gas & Electric pf.	48	51
American Light & Traction	334	337
†American Light & Traction pf.	111	113
American Power & Light	74½	75
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Pub. Utilities	42	45
American Pub. Utilities pf.	74	80
American W. W. & E.	9	10
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	69	71
American W. W. & E. part. pf.	24	28
Atlantic P. & P. pf.	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	98	..
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	28	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	72	76
Central States Electric pf.	81½	82
Cities Service	320	325
Colorado Power	29	30
Colorado Power pf.	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	80	..
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	59	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89½	92
El Paso Electric	120	125
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
†Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100
Empire D. E.	90	94
Federal Light & Traction	19	21
Federal Light & Traction pf.	57	60
Federal Light & Traction	25	28
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Illinois Traction	46	48
International Traction	49	51
international Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	80	85
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	..	13
Mississippi River Power pf.	30	33
North Ontario Lt. & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	56	61
Northern States Power	105	106
Northern States Power pf.	100½	101½
Northern States Electric	..	52
Northern Texas Electric pf.	51	54½
Ozark P. & W.	44	48
Pacific G. & E.	58½	58¾
Pacific G. & E. pf.	91¼	92
Puget Sound Traction	18	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	54¾	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	88
Republic Ry. & Lt.	50	51
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	78½	80
Securities Corp. General	15	23
Securities Corp. General pf.	80	85
Southern California Edison	92½	93½
Southern California Edison pf.	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard G. & E.	15	15¾
Standard G. & E. pf.	42½	43
Tampa Electric	..	135
Penn. Ry., Lt. & P.	13	13¾
Penn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	54	55
Toledo Traction	5½	55
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	11	15
United G. & E. 1st pf.	66	71
†United Light & Railways	50½	51
†United Light & Railways pf.	80½	81
Western Power	18½	20
†Western Power pf.	69	71
West. Penn. pf.	103	106

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921.	99¼	100¼		
American W. W. collateral 5s	74	77		
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	92½		
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97		
Conn. G. & E. 1st 5s, 1956	100¼	101		
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	87	90		
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	78	..		
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..		
Cumberl'd Co.P.& L.1st & ref.5s,'42	90¼	95½		
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	80	..		
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942	91	94		
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	98	98		
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102		
Eastern Texas Elec. 5s, 1918	89½	..		
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	92	95		
Empire Gas & Fuel 8s, 1926	99	100		
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	99	98		
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28	99	101		
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89½	90½		
Great Western Power 5s, 1925	97½	98½		
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100		
Intarm. R. L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102		
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95		
Lincoln L. & P. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95		
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½	99		
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98½	99		
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	76½	77½		
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	94½	96½		
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	99¼	100		
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97	98		
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94		
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½	96		
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	87½	..		
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	98	..		
Seattle Electric con. 5s	93	96		
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100		
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	98	..		
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113		
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98		
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91¼	93¼		
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	97½	98		

†Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	17	18½	17
Atlantic Refining	845	855	850	860
Borne-Scrymser	390	410	390	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	108	100	103
Chesebrough Mfg	465	475	465	475
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	550	570	560	580
Crescent Pipe Line	40	45	40	45
Cumberl'd Pipe Line	110	120	105	115
Eureka Pipe Line	230	240	235	240
Galena Signal Oil	172	175	172	175
Galena S. Oil pf.	138	143	138	143
Illinois Pipe Line	218	221	220	225
Indiana Pipe Line	102	105	104	107
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11	11¼	11	11¼
National Transit	18	20	19	20
N. Y. Transit	210	215	210	215
Northern Pipe Line	102	105	105	108
Ohio Oil	355	357	360	365
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	67	70	67	70
Pierce Oil	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼
Pierce Oil sv. 6s, '24	85	87	85	87
Prairie Oil & Gas	475	480	485	490
Prairie Pipe Line	290	293	290	293
Solar Refining	370	380	370	375
Southern Pipe Line	218	220	210	215
South Penn. Oil	440	450	450	455
Southwestern Penn.	113	118	113	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	247	250	245	250
Standard Oil of Ind.	780	790	780	790
Standard Oil of Kan.	535	545	540	550
Standard Oil of Ky.	615	635	625	640
Standard Oil of Neb.	530	550	550	560
Standard Oil of N. Y.	597	600	598	600
Standard Oil of N. Y.	233	240	238	241
Standard Oil of Ohio	425	435	436	440
Swan & Finch	110	120	115	120
Union Tank	89	92	89	92
Vacuum Oil	294	301	298	301
Washington Oil	37	43	37	43

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	112	115	112	117
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	160	190	130	160
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	150	160	150	160
MacAndrews & F.	205	210	205	210
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	..	100	..
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	265	270	267	273
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	610	620	610	620
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	122	123	122	123

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1917	100¼	102¼	102½	102¾
4½s	June,	1965	106¼	106¾	106½	106¾
4½s	Mar.,	1963	106½	106¾	106¾	106¾
4½s	Nov.,	1957	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
4½s	May,	1957	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
4½s	Apr.,	1966	106¾	106¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar.,	1964	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar.,	1962	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Sept.,	1960	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar.,	1960-1990	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
4s	May,	1959	101	101¼	101¼	101¼
4s	Nov.,	1958	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
4s	May,	1957	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
4s	Nov.,	1955	100¾	101	100¾	101
4s	Nov.,	1956	100¾	101	100¾	101
4s	Nov.,	1958	100¾	..	100¾	..
3½s	Nov.,	1948	98½	..	98½	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954	98¾	..	98¾	..
3½s	May,	1954	93¾	..	93¾	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1960	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	1918-1928	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	Nov.,	1917	3.75	3.75	..
4½s	June,	1917	3.40	3.40	..
4½s	May,	1917	3.35	3.35	..
4½s	1924-1941	3.95	3.90	3.95	3.90
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.87	3.95	3.87
4½s	Apr.,	1920	3.95	3.90	3.95	3.90
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May,	1913	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s	Nov.,	1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May,	1917	3.90	..	3.90	..
3½s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1939	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1919-1921	3.95	..	3.95	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1930-1939	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1917-1921	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1916-1917	3.80	..	3.80	..

WOULD QUESTION MELLEN.

His Testimony Might Cause Many to Shiver, Says Boston Attorney.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—After a hearing in the United States District Court today, Judge Morton took under advisement the question of allowing Charles M. Green, a minority stockholder of the Boston & Maine Railroad, to intervene in the receivership proceedings against the road.

Conrad W. Creeker, an attorney, who has started similar proceedings in Vermont and New Hampshire in behalf of Mr. Green and the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders' Protective Association, said in the course of his argument that he wanted an opportunity to put Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine railroads, on the witness stand to tell the facts concerning the alleged fraud and conspiracy which the minority stockholders contend was the basis of the receivership proceedings.

"No one will say," the attorney declared, "that if Mr. Mellen testifies it will not cause certain amiable men in this town to shiver."

Counsel for the Boston & Maine and the Intercontinental Rubber Company, which petitioned for the road's receivership as one of its creditors, opposed intervention on the ground that there was ample opportunity for all stockholders to be heard when the question of making the receivership permanent comes up for a hearing next Monday.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100
2s, c, 1930	99½	..
3s, r, 1918	100¾	101¼
3s, c, 1918	100¾	..
3s, 1946	101½	102
4s, r, 1925	110	110¾
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¼	100
Pan 3s, r, 1961	102	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	102	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea		
1st pf.	97¼	98
Ad Rumely	10	20
pf.	34	35
Am B N	43	44½
Do pf.	50½	53¼
Am B Sug		
pf.	90¼	100¼
Am B & F		
Fdy	106¼	109
Do pf.	190	198½
Am C pf.	112¾	113¾
Am C & F		
pf.	117¼	119
Am Coal	35½	..
Am Cot O		
pf.	100	102
Am Elec	120	138
Am Malt	10	11
Am Snuff	138	145
Do pf.	109	110
Am S Ref		
pf.	121¼	123
A T & C	82	85
Am Tob pf.	108	110
Am W pf.	98	98½
Ann Arbor	..	80
Do pf.	..	65
Assets R.	8	8½
Asso D G.	20	..
Do 1st pf	65	..
Do 2d pf.	40	..
Bald L. pf.	108	107
Barrett Co		
pf.	117¼	121
B Un G.	131	138
Brown Sh.	89	71½
Bruns Ter.	8½	9
B. R & P.	98	100
Do pf.	115	120
Burns Bros		
pf.	103	110
Bush Ter.	110	113
Butt'k Co.	27½	29½
Can So.	57½	59
Case (J I)		
pf.	86	88
C R R pf		
N J	300	350
C & S A		
Tel	143	145
Chi & Alt.	14	14½
Do pf.	16	24
C & N W	128	129
Do pf.	170	175
Chi. St. P.		
M & Om.	115	120
Do pf.	133	140
C. C. C &		
St L	59	61½
Do pf.	83	84½
Cleve & P.	84	..
Clu-T pf.	110	111
C & S 1st		
pf.	61½	62
Cont C pf.	112	114
Cent Ind	35	40
Crex Carp.	45	65
C-Am Sug.	220	240
Do pf.	109	112
D P & L		
pf.	97	98
D & Co pf.	86	86½
D, L & W.	235	238
Det U Ry.	116	120
Driggs-Sea.	65	87
D, S S &		
A	8	8½
Do pf.	11½	15
Elec S B.	68½	69½
Erie & P.	..	70
Erie 2d pf.	44½	48½
F M & S.	16	20
Gen Mot.	800	850
Gidrich (B		
F) Co pf.	112	114
Gulf S S.	95½	98
Do 2d pf.	90	95½
Hack Wat.	25	35
Heime (G		
W) Co.	175	205
Do pf.	117	124
Homestake.	130	140
Do pf.	114	125
I H, N J.	117	118
Int H Corp.	50	55
Do pf.	110	115
Int N pf.	106	..
Iowa C pf.	9	15
Jewel Tea.	98	..
Do pf.	110	111
K C Ft S		
& M pf.	73	74½
Kayser (J)		
& Co 1st		
pf.	114	118
Kelly & W.	75	76
Do pf.	97	100
K & D M.	4	7
Do pf.	20	25
Lacl Gas.	104	106
Ligg & M.	230	300
Do pf.	124	..
Long Isl'd.	33	35
L-W B 2d		
pf.	60	70
Lorill'd Co.	222½	225
Do pf.	118	121
Louis & N.	130½	137½
Mkay Cop.	88	89½
Do pf.	95¼	96
Man R'ch.	1½	3½
Man Shirt.	62	67
Do pf.	111	120
Max M 1st		
pf.	85½	87
M Dep Sts		
pf.	106	106½
Mex P pf.	98	97½
Mich Cent.	135	150
M St P &		
S S M pf.	133½	136
Do 1 l.	72	76
Mon P pf.	117	..
M Wd pf.	113¼	..
Mor & Ess.	..	89
N C & St		
L	135	140
Nat S pf.	127½	128½
N C & S		
pf.	110	112
Nat En pf.	95½	96½
Nat L pf.	113¼	115
Nat Rys of		
M 1st pf.	..	23
Do 2d pf.	6	7
N Y C &		
St L 1st		
pf.	70	80
N Y Dock.	13	14½
Do pf.	32	35
N Y L &		
West	..	128
N & W pf.	86	90
North Am.	70	71
N W Tel.	52½	60
Owens B M		
pf.	116	121
Pabst B pf.	87	90
Pac Coast.	50	55
Do 1st pf.	70	90
Do 2d pf.	70	80
P T & Tel		
pf.	96	97
Peo & E.	14½	15
Pett-Mull.	..	50
Do 1st pf.	..	92
P, C, C &		
St L pf.	..	98
Pitts Coal.	43	44
P, Ft W &		
C	188	..
Pitts & pf.	104½	106
P S, N J.	132	134
Quicksilver.	2½	3½
Do pf.	3½	5½
Ry St Spr		
pf.	100¾	101½
Rdg 1st pf.	43	44½
Do 2d pf.	43¾	45½
Rep I & S		
pf.	113½	114
St L & S		
F pf. w i.	38	50
Sears-R pf.	125½	126¾
S-S S & I		
pf.	97	99
So P R S		
pf.	115	118
St'd Mill.	105	107½
T P L Tr.	135	150
Tob F pf.	104	106
T. St L &		
West pf.	12	15
Twin City	11½	12
T C R T		
pf.	127	135
Und Type.	100¾	100¾
Do pf.	114¾	125
Un Cig M.	45	49
Do pf.	106	108
Un Cig Sts		
pf.	118½	120
U S Exp.	80	91
U S Ind A.		
pf.	103	105
U S R & S		
Ref pf.	1¾	2½
Va-Car Ch		
pf.	111½	112
W Md pf.	48	52
W E & M		
1st pf.	72	75
Weym-Bru.	..	210
Do pf.	115¾	124
W & J. E		
2d pf.	2¼	4
Wor Pump.	30	32
Do pf. A.	95	100
Do pf. B.	58	62

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
55	Adventure	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼
220	Ahmeek	106¾	107	106¾	107
280	Alaska	12½	12¾	12½	12¾
540	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1	1
150	Alleues	70	70	69½	69½
5,010	Am. Zinc	47¾	51	47¾	51
225	Am. Zinc pf.	90	90	79	79
8,234	Ariz. Com.	13½	14½	13¾	14¼
210	Butte & Bala.	2½	2½	1¾	1¾
900	Butte & Sup.	66½	66½	65¾	65¾
770	Cal. & Ariz.	78¾	78¾	75	75
2	Cal. & Hecla	580	580	580	580
5	Centennial	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
445	Chino	62½	63	61¼	62
1,257	Copper Range	71½	71¾	70¼	70½
50	Daly-West	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,225	East Butte	15¾	16¼	15¾	16
10	Granby	90	90	90	90
4	Greene-Canan.	51	51	51	51
1,612	Island Creek	51½	52¼	51½	52½
160	Isl. Crk. pf.	91½	92	91½	92
195	Isle Royale	32	32½	32	32½
90	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
120	Keweenaw	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Lake	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	La Salle	4½	4½	4½	4½
180	Mason Valley	5	5	5	5
1,065	Mass. Con	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
100	Michigan	4¼	4¼	4	4
760	Mohawk	96½	97	96½	97
325	Nevada Con.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
315	New Arcadian	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
160	New Idria	13¼	13¼	12¾	13¼
145	Nipissing	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,916	North Butte	21½	21½	21	21½
560	Old Dominion	72¾	72¾	71¼	72
55	Osceola	91	91½	91	91¼
1,761	Pond Creek	18	18¼	17¾	18¼
50	Quincy	92	92½	92	92½
160	Ray Con.	26½	26½	26½	26½
20	Santa Fe	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
385	Shannon	30	30	30	30
100	Shattuck	30c	30c	30c	30c
200	South Utah	50c	50c	50c	50c
40	St. Mary's L'd.	90	90	90	90
9,465	Superior & Bos.	4¼	4½	4	4¼
90	Tamarack	45¼	45¼	45	45
55	Trinity	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
4,200	Tuolumne	68c	68c	65c	65c
725	U. S. Smeltery	71¾	72½	71¾	72
917	U. S. Sm'ter, pf.	80½	81	80½	81
2,920	Utah Apex	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
780	Utah Con.	15	15	14¾	14
180	Utah Copper	107	107	106½	106
2,800	Utah Metals	7¾	7¾	7	7
1,515	Victoria	5¾	6	5¾	6
7	Wolverine	46	46	46	46

RAILROADS.

67	B. & A.	177¾	177¾	177	177
122	Boston Ele.	82½	82¾	82	82
2	Bos. & Lowell	125	125	125	125
333	Bos. & Maine	46	46¼	46	46
28	Bos. & Prov.	212	212	212	216
15	Fitchburg, pf.	76	76	76	76
1,020	Mass. Elec.	5	6	4¾	4¾
150	Mass. Elec. pf.	83	83	83	83
166	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.	60¾	60¾	60	60
85	W. End St. Ry.	83¼	83¼	80¼	80¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

85	Am. Agr. Chem.	83	85	83	85
89	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
65	Am. Sugar	122¼	122¼	121½	121½
22	Am. Woolen pf.	98	98	97½	97½
61	Amoskeag	77	77	77	77
46	Amoskeag pf.	98	98	98	98
5,120	A., G. & W. I.	107	107	104	104¾
472	A., G. & W. I. pf.	67¾	70	67¾	70
295	Cuban Cement.	22¾	23½	22¾	23
23	E. Boston Ld.	8½	8½	8½	8½
58	Edison Elec.	221	221	221	221
35	Mass. Gas	90	90	90	90
1	Mass. Gas pf.	83	83	83	83
50	Mergenthaler.	164½	164½	164½	164½
815	New. Eng. Cot.	141	141	140¾	140¾
33	N. Eng. Tel.	130¾	130¾	129¾	129¾
100	Nipe Bay	157	157	157	157
165	Punta Alegre Sugar	85¼	85¼	87½	87½
20	Reece Button	15	15½	15	15½
75	Swift	151	151½	151	151
185	Swift rights	13¾	13¾	13½	13½
165	Torrington	91	92½	91	92½
884	United Fruit	142¼	142¾	141	141¾
205	U. Shoe Mach.	57½	57½	57	57½
20	U. Shoe M. pf.	80½	80½	80¼	80¼
2,235	Ventura	10¼	10¼	10	10¼
25	Western Union	102½	102½	102¼	102¼

BONDS.

$500	Am. Agr. Chem. 5s, 1924	100	100	100	100
2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. col. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
200	Am. Tel. & Tel. conv. 4½s	112	112	112	112
64,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¾
15,000	Mass. G. 4½s	90	90	90½	90
2,000	N. Eng. Tel. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
23,000	Punta Alegre Sugar 6s	100¾	100¾	100	100
$500	U. S. Smelt. 6s	110	110	110	110
2,000	Western Tel. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Amer. Gas	130	130	130	130
6	Amer. Rys. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½
10	Baldwin Loco.	107	107	107	107
100	Buf. & Susq.	60	60	60	60
28	Cambria Iron	45	45	45	45
63	Cambria Steel	135	135	135	135
10	C. Trac. N. J.	73½	73½	73½	73½
81	Elec. Stor. B.	68½	69	68½	69
400	Gen. Asph. pf.	72	72½	72	72½
118	H. & B. T. pf	12	12	11½	12
55	Ins. Co. N. A.	174	174	174	174
200	Keystone Tel.

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street

Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue

New York

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W., 26 Old Broad St., E. C.

PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann. BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

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REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF $484,000 THREE-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. SECURED GOLD NOTES.

To the Holders of Three-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of Republic Railway & Light Company:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to Section 3 of Article IV. of the Trust Agreement executed by Republic Railway & Light Company to Fidelity Trust Company, as Trustee, dated December 1, 1915, the Trustee has drawn by lot for redemption on December 1, 1916, at par and accrued interest, $484,000 face value of Three-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of Republic Railway & Light Company, the distinctive numbers of which are as follows:

1	8	15	20	33	52	53	54	60	61	70	72	
73	76	77	78	79	82	91	113	187	189	140	142	
144	149	150	151	156	158	181	196	201	202	204	210	
219	228	231	234	245	248	257	262	264	267	272	277	
282	283	291	296	314	316	319	327	363	365	373	379	
381	388	389	392	394	417	420	447	451	462	467	469	
475	484	502	508	523	526	532	544	553	564	572	573	
584	589	590	607	615	618	627	636	639	643	645	650	
653	654	670	686	699	703	709	729	733	737	744	750	
758	764	765	771	784	785	795	799	801	810	817	818	
822	838	847	852	858	867	871	878	887	890	893	902	
906	912	915	916	920	922	923	924	925	928	938	939	
943	958	962	964	969	977	981	983	984	987	990	1000	
1015	1018	1021	1026	1028	1039	1048	1054	1058	1061	1064	1075	
1077	1098	1100	1104	1120	1137	1151	1160	1172	1178	1181	1184	
1205	1208	1220	1223	1228	1233	1238	1250	1251	1254	1256	1257	
1258	1271	1280	1284	1296	1297	1301	1307	1310	1326	1333	1337	
1843	1345	1346	1349	1358	1359	1364	1367	1372	1374	1376	1390	
1391	1392	1410	1415	1422	1434	1439	1448	1449	1450	1458	1459	
1463	1502	1505	1506	1514	1521	1528	1527	1530	1531	1533	1535	
1538	1539	1541	1542	1556	1558	1577	1580	1590	1599	1607	1611	
1618	1617	1633	1641	1645	1647	1652	1654	1655	1657	1660	1678	1692
1698	1694	1707	1717	1720	1723	1730	1741	1743	1748	1750	1761	1763
1769	1770	1775	1778	1779	1786	1789	1801	1803	1813	1817	1825	1854
1838	1841	1848	1851	1865	1866	1879	1885	1887	1900	1901	1904	
1913	1937	1939	1954	1970	1975	1986	1991	1993	1997	1998	2006	
2018	2029	2028	2037	2038	2061	2083	2087	2116	2119	2120	2133	
2138	2145	2147	2151	2155	2158	2168	2188	2198	2212	2213	2217	
2219	2223	2224	2231	2232	2235	2240	2243	2244	2245	2253	2259	
2263	2274	2286	2294	2296	2304	2306	2307	2312	2313	2314	2315	
2321	2328	2329	2330	2334	2336	2345	2346	2347	2349	2357	2365	
2372	2378	2383	2395	2402	2404	2411	2419	2422	2440	2448	2461	
2463	2465	2467	2468	2471	2483	2493	2493	2494	2499	2504	2511	2514
2518	2520	2522	2533	2556	2558	2570	2579	2580	2582	2584	2585	2598
2608	2609	2613	2625	2632	2637	2639	2643	2648	2654	2670	2671	
2675	2674	2675	2679	2686	2687	2691	2692	2693	2699	2701	2703	
2704	2705	2709	2713	2716	2717	2721	2722	2729	2735	2747	2750	
2751	2752	2753	2755	2756	2757	2761	2765	2772	2774	2775	2801	
2803	2811	2812	2818	2823	2846	2848	2849	2850	2855	2873	2874	
2880	2887	2901	2910	2924	2936	2940	2944	2948	2954	2958	2962	
2972	2989	2996 and 2997, for $1,000 each; in all amounting to Four hundred eighty-four thousand dollars ($484,000.)										

The said Four hundred eighty-four thousand dollars ($484,000) of notes, representing the balance of the Five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) of notes required by the said Trust Agreement to be drawn by lot for redemption on December 1, 1916, after the deduction therefrom of an amount equal to fifty per cent. (50%) of the par value of the notes converted into preferred stock of the Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company during the past year.

Interest on the above-mentioned notes will cease on December 1, 1916. Holders of the above-mentioned notes are required to present them on or before December 1, 1916, at the office of Fidelity Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for redemption.

Under the terms of the Trust Agreement the holders of the above-mentioned notes are entitled to convert the same at their face value, par for par, under the conditions and regulations prescribed in the Trust Agreement, into shares of the non-assessable 7% Preferred Capital Stock of Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company upon presentation and surrender of the same for conversion with all unmatured coupons attached, at the office of Fidelity Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on or before November 21, 1916. The adjustment of current dividends and accrued interest upon notes so converted will be made in cash. All holders of said notes who shall not have converted the same into preferred stock of Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company prior to November 21, 1916, shall be conclusively determined to have elected to receive cash for said notes.

Dated: October 31, 1916.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY,
By W. M. COLEMAN, Vice President.

Texas and Pacific Railway Company

Second Mortgage Income Bonds.

Receivers of the above named Railway Company have been appointed and it is announced that a Readjustment Plan will shortly be promulgated which affects the above described bonds.

It is therefore imperative in order that the undersigned Committee may properly and effectively protect the rights of the holders of such of said Second Mortgage Income Bonds as are not owned by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, but are independently held, that same be deposited IMMEDIATELY with THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY as Depositary under a DEPOSIT AGREEMENT dated February 7, 1916.

The Committee has extended the time within which it will receive bonds to NOVEMBER 8, 1916, after which date no bonds will be accepted without penalty, unless the Committee deems itself warranted in waiving the same.

Holders of bonds should understand that the Committee is under no obligation of any kind to those who fail to deposit their bonds under said Deposit Agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Depositary.

Bonds should be deposited in negotiable form with all unpaid coupons appertaining thereto and appropriate Certificates of Deposit will be issued therefor.

Dated: New York, October 30, 1916.

ALFRED A. COOK, Counsel,
HERBERT W. MORSE, Secretary,
71 Broad Street, New York.

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Chairman.
OWEN F. ROBERTS,
EDWARD SCHAFER,
Committee.

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NOTICE TO
NIAGARA, LOCKPORT & ONTARIO POWER COMPANY

Bondholders—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, successor Trustee under Supplemental Mortgage and Deed of Trust of February 24th, 1906, securing the payment of Five million dollars ($5,000,000) First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Company, hereby invites proposals for the sale to the Sinking Fund on November 17th, 1916, with accrued interest to that date, of as many bonds of the issue above described as can be purchased for the sum of One hundred and five thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-four cents ($105,815.74). Sealed proposals will be received at the Trust Department of this Company, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, up to ten o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, November 14th, 1916, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 120 and accrued interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust said sum will be accepted. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
by CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
October 20th, 1916.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.

Hoboken, N. J., 4th October, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Securities Company will be held at the office of the Company, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, at twelve o'clock, M., on Monday, the 13th November, 1916, for the election of two Directors to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

M. TERHUNE, Secretary.

CREDIT TALKS

The Merchant taking full advantage of his market opportunities oftentimes requires seasonal financing in preparation. We will be pleased to confer with you regarding your requirements.

Winthrop V. Taylor & Co.

COMMERCIAL PAPER,
27 Pine Street, N. Y. Tel. John 4948.

Litchfield & Madison Railway Co.

Coupons due November 1st, 1916, from the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after November 1st, 1916, at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.

F. M. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

To the holders of the first mortgage serial 6% gold bonds of the Indian Refining Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Bankers Trust Company, as Successor Trustee of a Mortgage dated March 27, 1911, made by the Indian Refining Company to The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, will receive until twelve o'clock noon November 3rd, 1916, sealed proposals for the sale to it on November 9th, 1916, of bonds secured by said Mortgage, sufficient in amount to exhaust the sum of $83,181 in the Sinking Fund account, at a price not exceeding one hundred and two percentum (102%) of the principal and accrued interest of such bonds, as provided in Article V. of said mortgage.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated at New York, this 12th day of October, 1916.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that THE KEARSARGE SILVER MINING COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 28th day of October, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corpocation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City [Seal.] of Albany, this twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

The Annalist deals with the world's financial and industrial problems. Open Security Market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10 cents; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 671,082 shares of stocks and $406,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 133,300; oils, 210,842, and mining, 327,550. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,400	Aetna Explo.	11	11⅛	10⅞	11
500	A. Sum. Tob.	25⅝	25⅝	25	25⅛
6,000	†Am. Writing Paper	8½	9⅝	8	9
100	†Butler Chem.	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,800	†Butterworth Judson	75½	75⅞	75½	75⅞
1,200	†Cal. Packing Corp.	37½	37½	37	37
1,200	†Cal. Ship'g.	15⅝	16⅝	15⅝	16½
850	†Car L. & P.	4	4¼	4	4¼
1,000	Carwen Steel.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞
500	†Cen. F'n'y.	17⅝	17⅝	16⅞	16⅝
400	†Cen. F'y, pf.	38	34½	33	33
4,000	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.	8⅛	8¼	8	8
500	Charcoal Iron Co.of Am.,pf.	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
8,400	Chev. Motor.	188	190	186	188
200	Corp'n of R. & H.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
135	Emer. Phon.	10½	10½	10½	10½
100	†Gen. Amer. Tank Car.	60	60	60	60
1,400	†Gen. Mo.,w.i.	168	168	162	165
100	†Gt. At. & Pa. Tea, pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½
735	Guan. Sugar.	77	77½	77	77½
100	†Hall Signal.	9	9	9	9
450	†Hall Sig. pf.	20	23	20	23
1,500	†Hart B. Co.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200	Haskell & B. Car Co.	42	42	41¾	41¾
2,500	Holly S. Cor.	58	61	58	58
880	Holly S. C.pf.	98	98	98	98
6,350	†I. C. Chaser.	⅞	1	⅞	1
1,000	†Jop. O.S.,n.	45	45	45	45
400	Kath. Br. pf.	10	11	10	10
800	Key. T. & R.	10½	16½	15¾	15¾
5,000	†Lake T.Boat.	13	14	13	13½
1,500	†Lake T.Boat 1st pf.	11½	13	11½	13
700	Man. E.S.,w.i.	39¼	39¾	39¼	39½
8,000	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.	70	70	62	65
700	Martin Arme pf.,v. t. ctfs.	98	98	96	97
100	Man. Transit.	1	1	1	1
300	Mar. of Am.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	†Mex. P.E.Co.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
1,750	Maxim Muni.	6⅝	6⅞	6¼	6⅝
8,400	†Midvale Steel	69¼	69½	68¾	68½
700	†Mitchell M., (when rel'd)	65¼	65¼	64	64
1,200	†Nat. A. Cor.	43	43	42	42
14,500	†N. Y. C. rts.	⅛	⅞	⅛	⅞
4,000	N. Am. P.&P.	12⅝	12⅞	11⅞	12⅛
3,200	†Push S.Cor., w. i.	9⅜	10	9⅜	10⅛
800	†Pull. V. Cor.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	†Pullman Ven-tilator	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Seab. Steel & Manganese	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
200	Smith & Terry Transp. pf.	10½	10½	10½	10½
500	†Spicer M. pf.	104	104	103¾	103¾
500	†Steel Alloys.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	†St. Joseph L.	19½	19½	19¾	19½
4,500	Subm. Boat, v. t. ctfs.	43	43	42¼	43
4,200	Transue, Williams S. F.	46⅛	46½	45½	45⅝
1,700	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs.	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
3,100	U. S. Steam.	7	7	6¾	6¾
3,400	†U. S. Tung'n	28	30	28	30
9,500	†Un. Motors.	63¼	63½	62	62⅝
3,800	†Un. Alloys.	50	50	47¼	48½
3,000	Un. Profit Sh.	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	†U. S. Light & Heat.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	†West. Pacific	20½	20½	20½	20½
100	†W. Pac. pf.	49	49	49	49
900	World Film, v. t. ctfs.	1½	1½	1½	1½
8,200	†Wright-Martin Aircraft	24½	24½	23½	23⅝
500	†Zinc Con. Co.	4½	4¼	4	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARY.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
142	Ohio Oil.	*368	353	355	—10

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	†Alberta Pet., a prospect.	67	67	67	67
600	†Barnett Oil & Gas	3	3½	3	3
4,800	†Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	13	18¼	17⅝	17⅞
8,000	†Cosden O.&G.	14¼	15	14¼	14⅝
1,500	†C. O. & G. pf	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
31,500	†Federal Oil.	8¼	8½	2⅜	8
11,500	†Gen. R. & P.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	†Houston Oil.	18	19	19	19
1,000	Kenova Oil, a prospect	¼	¼	¼	¼
800	Met. Petrol.	13	13½	12¾	12¾
3,000	††Mi1west Oil	43	43	41	42
300	††Oil Explora.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
13,500	††Oklaho. Oil.	10	*11	10	10½
1,800	†Okla. Oil pf.	½	½	½	½
2,500	Okla. P. & R.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜
2,500	†Omar O.& G.	63	65	63	65
11,200	Sequoyah Oil & Ref.	*1⅜	*1⅜	1⅞	1½
3,000	†Sinclair Oil.	54½	64⅞	64½	54⅝
1,500	South. Oil Tr.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
4,800	†U. West. Oil.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	†Utah Pet., a prospect	42	42	42	42
45,000	Vacuum G.&O.	1	1	1	1
5,000	†Victoria Oil.	¾	*1⅜	¾	1½
400	Wayl'd O.&G.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
55,000	††W.E. O.&G.	32	40	30	37

MINING STOCKS.

2,500	Ala.-Br. Col. Met. (pros.)	½	½	½	½
7,200	†Alaska M.	85	85	85	85
1,800	†Al.-Westov.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8,300	††Ariz. Chio.	41	45	41	45
350	†Ariz. Cop.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2,500	††Atlanta	10	10	9½	10
5,500	Big Jim.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,800	Big L. Cop.	7½	7½	7¼	7½
5,000	Bos. & Mont.	78	81	77	81
4,500	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	9½	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Butte & Sup.	66	66⅝	65¼	66
1,050	Cent. Leather.	97¼	97¼	95	95½
990	Int. M. M. pf.	114⅝	114⅝	112¾	113½
90	Int. Nickel.	51	51	50¼	50¾
1,550	Int. Paper	55⅝	60⅝	55⅜	59⅞
1,100	Interboro Cons.	19	19⅜	18½	19⅜
90	Kan. City So.	27½	27½	27½	27½
1,240	Ken'cott Cop.	55⅝	55⅝	53⅞	54½
170	Lack. Steel.	89¼	89¼	88¼	88¾
90	Lehigh Valley.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
850	M'xwell Motors	85⅛	85⅝	85¼	85¼
870	Mexican Pet.	109¼	109¼	107⅝	108¼
410	Miami Copper.	40	40⅝	40	40
10	Mo. Pac., w. i.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
10	Mo. Pac., tr. r.	10	10	10	10
50	Nevada Con.	23⅜	23½	23⅜	23½
220	N. Y. Central.	108½	108½	107⅞	107⅝
40	Norf. & West.	143	143	143	143
100	Ontario Min'g.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
150	Pacific Mail.	26⅝	26¾	26¼	26½
40	Pennsylvania.	58½	58½	58⅜	58½
140	Pitts.Coal tr. r	42	42½	40¾	40¾
60	Pr. Steel Car.	72	72	72	72
380	Ray Copper.	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼
3,560	Reading	108½	108½	107	107½
690	Rep. Ir. & Steel.	79½	79½	76¾	78½
10	Saxon Motor.	78¼	78¼	78¾	78¼
240	Southern Ry.	28⅞	28⅞	28½	28⅝
870	Studebaker	130⅞	130⅞	128½	129⅝
50	Tenn. Copper.	23	23	23	23
190	Texas & Pac.	15¾	16	15	16
440	Union Bag.	14½	15¾	14	14⅞
20	Un. Bag. new.	102¾	102½	102¾	102¾
2,750	Union Pac.	150⅞	150⅞	140⅞	150⅝
690	U. S. Ind. Al.	142	143	139	140¾
380	U. S. Rubber.	60½	60⅝	58¾	58⅝
32,500	U. S. Steel.	113⅛	110	117⅜	117⅛
1,470	Utah Copper.	106⅜	107⅝	104⅝	105¼
140	Va.-Car.	45⅞	46¼	45⅞	46¼
190	Westingh. El.	63⅞	64	63½	63¾
1,450	Willys Over.	44	44	41⅞	42⅜

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
2,500	Diam. B. B.	.00⅛	.00⅛	.00⅛	.00⅛
600	Gold. Con.	.57	.57	.57	.57
2,500	Great Bend.	.12½	.12½	.12½	.14
300	Jim Butler.	.92	.02	.92	.92
1,000	Kewanas	.13	.18	.13	.13
700	Midway	.24	.24	.24	.24
2,500	Mon. Pitts.	.08	.12	.08	.12
300	Montana	.23	.23	.23	.23
100	Portland	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
1,000	Resc. Eula.	.24	.24	.24	.24
200	Union Con.	.61	.61	.61	.61
400	West End.	.72	.72	.72	.72

The Lost Found.

Lost property recovered speedily if the proper steps are taken without delay. Try a small advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Exchange was irregular, with opening prices in some cases well above the closing figures of the previous week. A later sharp reaction reduced or wiped out these gains, and while a better tone appeared toward the close the trend of prices was rather uncertain.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Best Sugar.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
160	Am. Can	63¼	63¼	62	62¼
40	Am. Car & F.	67	67	67	67
50	Am. Cotton.	56½	56½	56¼	56⅜
350	Am. Hide & L.	16⅜	16⅜	15½	15⅞
60	Am. H. & L.pf	70⅞	70⅞	69⅝	69⅝
120	Am. Ice Sec.	28	29⅛	28	29¼
1,140	Am. Locomotive	83¼	83¼	81	82¼
9,200	Am. Smelt. & R.	112	113⅜	111¼	111⅝
180	Am. Sugar.	122¼	122⅝	120¼	121⅜
150	Am. Zinc	47	52⅝	47	52⅜
6,140	Anaconda M.	96¼	96⅞	94⅝	94⅝
100	A., T. & S. F.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
780	Baldwin Loco.	84	85¼	83¼	83¼
90	Balt. & Ohio.	88¾	88¾	88	88
250	Batopilas	2¼	2¼	2	2
140	Butte & Sup.	66	66⅝	65¼	66
1,050	Cent. Leather.	97¼	97¼	95	95½
20	Ches. & Ohio.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
15,150	C., R. I. & P.	32⅝	36	31½	34⅞
40	Chile Copper.	23½	23½	23½	23½
1,140	Chino Copper.	62⅝	63	61¼	62
260	Col. Fuel & I.	53¼	53¾	52¼	52½
150	Corn Products.	18½	18	18	18
3,990	Crucible Steel.	88	88⅝	86¾	87
1,070	Cuba Cane S.	73⅞	76¼	74	74½
280	Dist. Securities	45½	45⅝	44¼	45¼
1,020	Erie	39¼	39¼	38⅝	38⅞
90	Erie 1st pf.	54	55½	53½	53½
160	Goodrich Co.	72	72½	71¾	72
40	Gt. North. Ore	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
2,580	Insp'tion Cop.	68¼	68⅞	66⅝	66⅝
210	Int. Mer. Mar.	40¼	40¼	39¾	39¾
960	Int. M. M. pf.	114⅜	114⅝	112¾	113⅛
90	Int. Nickel.	51	51	50¼	50¾
1,550	Int. Paper	55⅝	60⅝	55⅜	59⅞
1,100	Interboro Cons.	19	19⅜	18½	19⅜
90	Kan. City So.	27½	27½	27½	27½
1,240	Ken'cott Cop.	55⅝	55⅝	53⅞	54½
170	Lack. Steel.	89¼	89¼	88¼	88¾
90	Lehigh Valley.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
850	M'xwell Motors	85⅛	85⅝	85¼	85¼
870	Mexican Pet.	109¼	109¼	107⅝	108¼
410	Miami Copper.	40	40⅝	40	40
10	Mo. Pac., w. i.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
10	Mo. Pac., tr. r.	10	10	10	10
50	Nevada Con.	23⅜	23½	23⅜	23½
220	N. Y. Central.	108½	108½	107⅞	107⅝
40	Norf. & West.	143	143	143	143
100	Ontario Min'g.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
150	Pacific Mail.	26⅝	26¾	26¼	26½
40	Pennsylvania.	58½	58½	58⅜	58½
140	Pitts.Coal tr. r	42	42½	40¾	40¾
60	Pr. Steel Car.	72	72	72	72
380	Ray Copper.	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼
3,560	Reading	108½	108½	107	107½
690	Rep. Ir. & Steel.	79½	79½	76¾	78½
10	Saxon Motor.	78¼	78¼	78¾	78¼
240	Southern Ry.	28⅞	28⅞	28½	28⅝
870	Studebaker	130⅞	130⅞	128½	129⅝
50	Tenn. Copper.	23	23	23	23
190	Texas & Pac.	15¾	16	15	16
440	Union Bag.	14½	15¾	14	14⅞
20	Un. Bag. new.	102¾	102½	102¾	102¾
2,750	Union Pac.	150⅞	150⅞	140⅞	150⅝
690	U. S. Ind. Al.	142	143	139	140¾
380	U. S. Rubber.	60½	60⅝	58¾	58⅝
32,500	U. S. Steel.	113⅛	110	117⅜	117⅛
1,470	Utah Copper.	106⅜	107⅝	104⅝	105¼
140	Va.-Car.	45⅞	46¼	45⅞	46¼
190	Westingh. El.	63⅞	64	63½	63¾
1,450	Willys Over.	44	44	41⅞	42⅜

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of. Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	83½	85½	5.61
Anglo-Fr.	5	Oct. 15, '20	94½	96	6.43
Argen. Govt.	5	Dic. Feb. 21, '17	98	98⅛	4.50
Argen. Govt.	5	May 15, '17	101	101⅛	4.80
Argen. Govt.	5	May 15, '20	100¾	101⅛	5.67
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100	100⅜	4.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100⅜	100½	4.10
City of Paris.	6	Oct. 15, '21	98½	98⅝	6.80
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.83
Dom. of Can

Public Utility Stocks

Appalachian Power Com.
Amer. Gas & Elec. Pfd.
Amer. Pr. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Colorado Power Com.
Cent. States Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Carolina Pr. & Lt. Com.
Cumberland Co. Pr. & Lt. Pfd.
Federal Lt. & Tract. Com. & Pfd.
Nor. States Pr. Com. Pfd. & Warrants
Republic Ry. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com.
Southern Cal. Edison Pfd.
Western Power Com.
West Penn. Tr. & Water Pr. Pfd.

Industrial Stocks

American Thread Pfd.
American Hawaiian S. S.
Burns Bros. Ice 1st Pfd.
Burns Bros. Coal Com. & Pfd.
Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil
Guanajuato Reduction & Mines 6s
Marlin Arms Com. & Pfd.
Manning, Maxwell & Moore
Wilson & Co. Pfd.

Public Utility Bonds

Amer. Pr. & Lt. 6s 2016
Indiana Lighting 4s 1958
Lincoln Gas & Elec. Lt. 5s 1941
Utah Securities 6s 1922

Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Marlin Arms
Common & Preferred
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

THE SITUATION IN SUGAR

¶ Next to Steel, Copper and Oil, Sugar rules, as the war has created in this industry a parallel situation to that prevailing in the others.

¶ This product's enormous demand, and resultant sale at war-time prices, has meant greatly increased revenues for sugar companies. And among those which have prospered most is

Guantanamo Sugar

¶ The current issue of our fortnightly publication, *"Investment Opportunities,"* contains complete analysis of Guantanamo and present sugar situation. Write for 52-T.

Slattery & Co.
40 Exchange Place,
New York
Phone 4361 Broad.

Carbon Steel
1st Pfd.—2nd Pfd.
Common
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Gilbert Elliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Am Tube & Stamp Com & Pfd
Evans & Terre Haute 5s, 1941
Inter Great Nor 5% Notes, 1914
Santa Cecelia Sugar Pfd & Com
Springfield Coal Min 1st 5s, 1923

Hanson & Doyle
30 BROAD ST. Phone 4684 Broad

Kentucky Tract. & Term. 1st 5s, 1951
Det., Gr. Rapids & West. 1st 4s, 1946
Flint & Pere Marquette Cons. 5s, 1939
Chic., West Michigan 1st 5s, 1921
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

Republic Ry. & Lt.
Common & Preferred
GEO. REITH & CO.
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
49 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 5000

Niles-Bement-Pond
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4061 to 4070 John. 38 Wall St., N. Y.

St. Croix Paper
Great Northern Paper
West Va. Pulp & Paper
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

CITIES SERVICE
CHALMERS MOTOR
KELLY MOTOR TRUCK
STANDARD OIL STOCKS
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
30 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 3229 Broad

WOULD SELL MO. PACIFIC.

Referee Finds for Union Trust Co. in Foreclosure Action.

The report of James G. Graham, special master in the foreclosure suit of the Union Trust Company against the Missouri Pacific Railway Company and others, was filed yesterday with the Federal District Court. He recommends the sale of the mortgaged property under a foreclosure decree.

Mr. Graham finds that the defendant company defaulted on Sept. 1, 1915, in the payment of interest on $31,778,000 of first refunding mortgage bonds, of which the Guaranty Trust Company is trustee, and that the default still continues. He also finds that bonds to the amount of $14,375,000, secured by trust indentures, are due and payable, and that if a deficiency occurs after the sale of underlying bonds the Union Trust Company will be entitled to a judgment for the deficiency.

The report says that the amended trust indenture is a first and prior lien upon all of the underlying bonds and coupons pledged with the plaintiff and upon all interest payable on the Fort Scott, Wichita & Western Railway Company, and upon $158,460 cash held by the plaintiff.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Boston Elevated regular quarterly 1¼ per cent, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 8.

Carson Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling regular monthly 10 per cent, payable Nov. 10 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Washington-Virginia Railway Company regular semi-annual 2½ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 27.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Hale & Norcross	.05
Alta	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.10	Mexican	.13
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.24
Bullion	.02	Overman	.03
Caledonia	.80	Potosi	.04
Challar	.07	Savage	.10
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.28
Con. Virginia	.11	Union Con.	.58
Exchequer	.01	Utah	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Mexican dollars	.52½

TONOPAH.			
Halifax	.50	Florence	.84
Jim Butler	.05	G'field Cons.	.58
McNamara	.12	G'field Merger	.07
Midway	.25	Great Bend	.15
Montana	.26	Jumbo Extn.	.33
North Star	.16	Jumbo Junior	.11
Rescue	.24	Kewanna	.10
Tonopah Extn.	5.10	Red Lion	.16
Tonopah Nevada	5.50	Silver Pick	.10
West End	.15	Spearhead	.07
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.06	Big Jim	1.20
Booth	.10	Nevada Hills	.26
C. O. D.	.08	Packard	.46
Comb. Fraction	.05	Rochester Mines	.86
D'field B. B.	.07	Round Mountain	.35
D'field Daisy	.05	White Cape	.37

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Lynot	.0	04	Gold Dol	2	2½
Creason	.630	634	Isabella	22½	23
Elkton	10¾	13	Granite	65	68
El Paso	40	50	McKinney	32	36
Findlay	3	4½	Portland	105	107
Golden C.	242½	244½	Vindicator	117	120
Gold Sov.	4½	6	U. G. Mo	15	15½

EARNINGS

Railroads.

ANN ARBOR RAILROAD—

	1916.	Increase.
3d week Oct.	353,354	57,069
July 1-Oct. 21	994,331	147,723

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

3d week October	72,932	11,248
July 1-Oct. 14	957,014	123,982

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

3d week Oct.	400,068	85,449
From July 5	262,373	605,192

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

3d week Oct.	1,295,510	143,795
July 1-Oct. 21	20,031,993	2,659,913

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

3d week Oct.	145,799	14,623
From July 1	1,023,419	245,948

CANADIAN NORTHERN for September—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$3,197,800	$2,757,000	$3,109,900
Net after tax.	732,600	909,900	900,700
3 mon. gross.	10,707,000	6,702,300	8,071,800
Net after tax.	2,002,000	1,954,000	1,965,900

CANADIAN PACIFIC for September—

Gross	12,154,150	10,273,150	10,754,140
Net after tax.	5,129,750	4,745,291	4,867,048
3 mos. gross.	37,652,087	26,909,992	31,158,876
Net after tax.	14,614,629	10,968,019	11,508,662

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Receipts	3,115,927	2,779,802	336,124
Operating exp.	1,883,141	1,621,960	261,181
Net income	1,232,785	1,157,842	74,943
Fixed charges and taxes	565,033	524,167	41,166
Surplus	666,852	633,674	33,778
From July 1:			
Receipts	9,067,279	8,204,422	862,856
Operating exp.	5,591,514	5,139,338	452,176
Net income	3,495,764	3,065,284	430,480
Fixed charges and taxes	1,969,500	1,574,338	82,257
Surplus	1,829,173	1,490,961	338,322

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for September—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	1,429,994	1,519,153	1,215,538
Net after tax.	523,866	421,974	335,611
3 mos. gross.	4,132,582	3,645,113	3,545,421
Net after tax.	1,411,386	965,648	828,870

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for September—

Gross	1,854,626	2,108,920	3,012,460
Net after tax.	793,533	904,448	835,383
3 mos. gross.	6,005,564	5,128,110	5,159,025
Net after tax.	2,568,092	1,804,450	1,672,082
Chicago Division—			
Gross	1,091,632	981,166	917,141
Net after tax.	428,800	378,957	362,231
3 mos. gross.	3,371,001	2,869,197	2,736,634
Net after tax.	1,403,078	1,046,199	983,976

MOBILE & OHIO for the year ended June 30—

Gross	11,868,088	10,062,149	12,902,583
Exp. & taxes.	8,044,738	8,321,267	10,738,964
Net	3,923,200	2,660,762	2,463,010
Other income	257,240	98,946	101,944
Total income	3,182,491	2,757,708	2,571,863
Chgs., int., &c.	2,329,991	2,569,030	2,486,754
Surplus	852,189	328,668	85,109
Dividends	240,672	240,672	240,880
Addl. & bet.	5,891	3,238	22,748
Surplus	607,087	84,758	*170,300

*Deficit.

NORTHERN PACIFIC for September—

Gross	7,576,477	6,769,189	6,734,846
Net after taxes	3,244,247	3,050,912	2,472,399
7 mos. gross	51,340,746	45,194,802	48,961,640
Net after taxes	8,805,362	6,876,062	5,800,100

PERE MARQUETTE for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	2,042,368	1,753,585	288,718
Net after taxes	532,080	501,202	30,888
Sur. aft. chgs.	166,884	139,148	27,736
3 mos. gross	5,198,539	4,635,407	562,832
Net after taxes	1,557,422	1,187,587	369,835
Sur. aft. chgs.	341,320	94,407	246,913

PHILADELPHIA & READING for September—

Gross	5,256,582	4,461,726	797,856
Expenses	2,166,331	2,705,911	461,019
Profit	2,092,401	1,755,815	336,586
Charges (est.)	799,500	570,250	29,250
Surplus	1,292,901	955,565	307,336
From July 1:			
Gross	13,154,998	12,975,197	2,579,749
Expenses	9,316,350	8,252,636	1,063,714
Profit	3,838,576	4,522,541	1,316,036
Charges (est.)	2,308,500	231,075	87,750
Surplus	3,440,076	2,211,791	1,228,284

PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL & IRON COMPANY for September—

Receipts	1,701,311	2,125,237	1,816,073
Expenses	2,514,827	2,149,186	1,865,180
Profit	186,984	*23,858	310,948
Int. & tax (est.)	9,000	8,000	1,000
Surplus	177,984	*31,918	209,943
From July 1:			
Receipts	9,329,280	5,818,450	3,412,898
Expenses	9,111,109	6,145,412	2,965,786
Profit	218,090	*328,962	447,053
Charges (est.)	27,000	24,000	3,000
Surplus	191,090	*352,962	444,053

*Loss. †Deficit.

READING COMPANY for September—

Receipts	550,689	568,011	12,858
Expenses	6,069	5,735	1,948
Profit	573,885	562,275	11,609
Int. & tax. (est.)	456,809	457,666	*857
Surplus	117,075	104,609	12,466
From July 1:			
Receipts	1,729,332	1,702,796	26,534
Expenses	21,635	15,686	5,948
Profit	1,717,696	1,687,161	30,535
Charges (est.)	1,370,428	1,372,000	*1,571
Surplus	347,268	314,141	33,107

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

Sept. gross	6,827,964	5,731,468	796,995
Net over op. exp. & taxes.	1,915,297	1,739,281	176,015
3 mon. gross	18,506,090	16,428,874	2,077,215
Net over op. exp. & taxes.	5,142,327	4,535,643	606,684

MOBILE & OHIO—

Sept. gross	1,000,135	963,988	45,146
Net over op. exp. & taxes.	176,130	212,641	*36,510
3 mon. gross	2,941,025	2,757,421	183,603
Net over op. exp. & taxes.	534,142	537,100	*2,957

*Decrease.

WESTERN MARYLAND for September—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	1,150,480	950,244	724,080
Net aft. tax.	431,513	301,465	190,676
3 mos. gross	3,192,234	2,670,006	2,200,246
Net aft. tax.	1,188,447	848,983	528,522

Public Utilities.

INTERNATIONAL TRACTION OF BUFFALO for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	675,781	590,335	74,446
Net aft. taxes.	291,687	278,945	12,992
Fixed charges.	116,452	156,511	*27,659
Surplus	175,185	122,134	53,051
12 mos. gross.	7,615,156	6,710,756	904,460
Net aft. taxes.	3,309,015	2,787,171	521,844
Fixed charges.	1,873,744	1,846,337	25,407
Surplus	1,435,251	988,814	496,437
Preferred divs.	780,846	200,000	180,846
Renew. & rep.	527,518	345,592	181,926
Balance	586,787	393,222	193,565

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC for September—

Total gross op. revenue	1,562,418	1,558,689	4,729
Total exp. and reserves	945,879	899,853	46,025
Net op. rev.	616,539	662,538	*44,998
Total net inc.	459,212	625,447	*46,234
Surplus	302,843	345,123	*43,198
Nine months, Jan. 1 to Sept. 30:			
Total gross op. revenue	13,791,623	13,723,761	67,866
Total exp. and reserves	8,101,734	7,874,163	227,571
Net op. rev.	5,689,884	5,849,598	*159,704
Total net inc.	4,019,233	4,109,411	*90,178
Surplus	3,078,944	3,041,814	37,130
Bal. after div.	1,043,053	3,161,874	*218,821
Twelve months ended Sept. 30:			
Total gross op. revenue	13,566,107	13,126,147	473,020
Total exp. and reserves	10,013,164	10,405,250	407,913
Net op. rev.	7,788,002	7,720,897	64,104
Total net inc.	5,267,615	5,067,415	200,199
Surplus	4,206,330	3,826,001	380,328
Bal. after div.	2,800,206	2,849,978	50,228

*Decrease.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

Gr. 5 wks. Oct.	869,176	837,998	31,067
Gr. fm. Jan. 1	9,075,685	7,446,702	666,954

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'25	4	4½	4.35	4.20
But., Roch. & P.	1916-'20	4½	4.50	4.75
Canadian Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.50
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.05
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½	5.00	4.90
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
C., C., C. & S. L.	1916-'28	5	4.55	4.45
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.25	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.30
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.90	4.50
Illinois Central	1916-'28	4½	4.30	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.05
Michigan Central	1916-'30	5	4.35	4.25
M., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.25	4.75
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.25	4.75
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.60	4.40
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½	4.45	4.25
Norfolk & Wes.	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.30
Penn. Gen. Fght.	1916-'23	4	4½	4.20	4.00
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	4.70	4.60
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	5	4.55	4.35
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.30	4.20
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½	4.50	4.30

Western Pacific Railway Company Foreclosure.

NOTICE OF FINAL PAYMENT BY SPECIAL MASTER.

Notice is hereby given that the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, in the cause entitled "The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, complainant, against Western Pacific Railway Company et al., defendants," in Equity No. 169, has fixed the sum finally payable with respect to each $100 face amount of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of Western Pacific Railway Company out of the proceeds of the sale of the property sold at foreclosure pursuant to the decree of foreclosure entered in said cause, and that the undersigned will be prepared to make payments in accordance with the order of said Court as follows:

To the persons named in the receipts heretofore issued by the undersigned representing bonds upon which an initial payment of $54 per $100 face amount of bonds has been made, or to their assigns, on surrender to the undersigned of such receipts and the redelivery of said bonds bearing a notation of such payment.....

To the holders of bonds (not deposited under the Plan of Reorganization and utilized in payment of said purchase price) upon which such initial payment has not been made, upon presentation to the undersigned of said bonds (with the coupon maturing March 1, 1915, and all subsequent coupons) for stamping thereon the notation of such payment and redelivery.....

Said receipts or bonds shall be presented at the following places at the following times respectively:

1.—At Room 808, Post Office Building, Mission and 7th Streets, San Francisco, California, on or before October 28, 1916.

2.—At the office of Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, La Salle and Jackson Streets, Chicago, Illinois, from November 6, 1916, to November 11, 1916, inclusive.

3.—At the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37 Wall Street, New York City, from November 13, 1916, to November 25, 1916, inclusive.

4.—At the office of Old Colony Trust Company, 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, from November 27, 1916, to November 30, 1916, inclusive.

5.—At the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York (London Branch), 95 Gresham Street, London, E. C., England, from December 18, 1916, to December 23, 1916, inclusive.

6.—At the office of A. Boissevain & Co., Amsterdam, Holland, from January 1, 1917, to January 10, 1917, inclusive.

The payments aforesaid will be made at the above places at or about the respective times specified.

FRANCIS KRULL, Special Master.

ISSUE NEW CURTISS BONDS.

Aeroplane Company to Retire Outstanding Obligations.

The Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company has issued $4,000,000 ten-year 6 per cent. convertible debenture bonds for the retirement of outstanding obligations, and for the purpose of providing additional working capital to finance the increasing output of Curtiss aeroplanes. Serial notes amounting to $3,000,000, issued by the company at the time of its organization, mature in installments of $1,000,000 each on Jan. 1, April 1, and July 1, 1917.

The Board of Directors has been augmented by the election of George F. Rand, President of the Marine National Bank of Buffalo; John F. Clawson, Vice President of the bank, and Walter P. Cook, President of the Bankers' Trust Company of Buffalo.

The company has orders for aeroplanes in excess of $7,000,000, which will be completed by the latter part of next year. The company was the successful bidder on about forty of the last fifty aeroplanes contracted for by the United States Government. It has factories in Buffalo, Hammondsport, and Toronto, and owns the Burgess Company, a Maine corporation.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Kentucky stockholders of the United States Railways of St. Louis, a subsidiary of the North American Company, have been asked to send proxies to a committee composed of John W. Barr, J. A. Chaek, and George W. Norton in an effort to obtain concerted action among the stockholders and gain information relative to the financing and other contracts of United Railways.

American Smelters Securities Company has called for payment Feb. 1, 1917, of all its 6 per cent. 10-year sinking fund bonds at 105 and interest. As American Smelting common is selling at about 111 and the bonds will be paid off at 105, unless converted, the effect of this call will be an enforced conversion. There is outstanding $11,245,500 of this issue.

Merrill, Lynch & Co. and Cassatt & Co. announce that the books for the Spicer Manufacturing Company's common stock, which they offered at $47 a share, have been closed, after an over-subscription.

Hornblower & Weeks, Dominick & Dominick, and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., syndicate managers, announce that certificates for the stock of Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corporation will be ready for delivery next Thursday, and that payment is to be made at that time. Allotments of stocks were made yesterday afternoon.

American Beet Sugar Company's earnings and prospects are featured this week in Paine, Webber Company's review.

The Guaranty Trust Company has issued a booklet containing a "Digest of the United States Shipping Act," calling attention to the efforts made by Congress to secure a sufficient number of American bottoms.

W. R. Edelman & Co. of Philadelphia are distributing a booklet on Rock Island containing an analysis and resume of a situation not generally understood.

The Republic Railway and Light Company has drawn for redemption Dec. 1 at par and accrued interest, payment to be made by the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia, $464,000 of its three-year, 5 per cent. secured gold notes. Under the trust agreement, holders of these notes have the right to convert them, par for par, into the 7 per cent. preferred stock of the Mahoning & Shenango Railway and Light Company, the operating subsidiary of the Republic Railway and Light.

$300,000,000

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

5½% SECURED LOAN GOLD NOTES

Dated November 1, 1916 — **Interest payable May 1 and November 1**

$150,000,000 Three-Year Notes due November 1, 1919
$150,000,000 Five-Year Notes due November 1, 1921

DIRECT OBLIGATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., or, at the option of the holder, in London in sterling at the fixed rate of $4.86½ to the pound.

Principal and interest payable without deduction for any British taxes, present or future.

Coupon Notes of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000

Redeemable at the option of the Government, in whole or in part, on thirty (30) days notice, as follows:

	Three-Year Notes	Five-Year Notes
From November 1, 1916 to October 31, 1917 inclusive	103 and interest	105 and interest
" " 1, 1917 " 31, 1918 "	102 and interest	104 and interest
" " 1, 1918 " 31, 1919 "	101 and interest	103 and interest
" " 1, 1919 " 31, 1920 "		102 and interest
" " 1, 1920 " 31, 1921 "		101 and interest

To be secured by pledge with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, under a pledge agreement executed by the Government, of securities approved by J. P. Morgan & Co., of an aggregate value of not less than $360,000,000, calculated on the basis of then prevailing market prices, sterling securities being valued in dollars at the prevailing rate of exchange, viz.:

Group I. Stocks, bonds and/or other securities of American corporations (including the Canadian Pacific Railway Company) and bonds and/or other obligations (either as maker or guarantor) of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, and/or provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and/or Canadian municipalities: Aggregate value not less than $180,000,000

(Of the foregoing there will be somewhat over $100,000,000 in aggregate value of securities of corporations of the United States and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.)

Group II. Bonds and/or other obligations (either as maker or guarantor) of any or all of the several following Governments, to wit: Commonwealth of Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Japan, Egypt, and India, and/or approximately $25,000,000 value in bonds or other obligations of dividend-paying British railway companies: Aggregate value not less than $180,000,000

Total $360,000,000

Pending the arrival and deposit of definitive securities as above, the Government is to deposit temporarily with the Trust Company either approved New York Stock Exchange collateral or cash.

If the pledged securities depreciate in value, the Government is to deposit additional securities to maintain the 20% margin.

The Government is to reserve the right from time to time to sell for cash any of the pledged securities, the proceeds of sale to be applied to the retirement of notes by purchase or by redemption by lot.

Upon the retirement of the three-year notes, a proportionate amount of the collateral may be withdrawn approximately ratably from each class.

The Government also from time to time may make substitutions of securities, but such substitutions are not to vary the then relative amounts in value of the groups. All substitutions, withdrawals and valuations of securities are to be approved by J. P. Morgan & Co.

This offering is made subject to the approval by our Counsel of necessary formalities.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE NOTES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AS FOLLOWS:

The Three-Year Notes at 99¼ and interest, yielding over 5.75 per cent.
The Five-Year Notes at 98½ and interest, yielding about 5.85 per cent.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 10 o'clock, A.M., October 31, 1916, and will be closed at 10 o'clock, A.M., November 8, 1916, or earlier, in their discretion.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY AND ALL APPLICATIONS, AND ALSO, IN ANY EVENT, TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR.

AMOUNTS DUE ON ALLOTMENTS WILL BE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF J. P. MORGAN & CO., IN NEW YORK FUNDS, TO THEIR ORDER, AND THE DATE OF PAYMENT WILL BE GIVEN IN THE NOTICES OF ALLOTMENT.

Temporary certificates will be delivered pending the engraving of the definitive notes.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, New York City — NATIONAL CITY COMPANY, New York City
HARRIS, FORBES & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO. — WM. A. READ & CO.
J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. — LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.
LAZARD FRÈRES
KISSEL, KINNICUTT & CO. — WHITE, WELD & CO.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of New York
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, New York City — FARMERS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, New York City
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS, Chicago — UNION TRUST COMPANY, Pittsburgh
CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Chicago
MARINE NATIONAL BANK, Buffalo — FIRST & OLD DETROIT NATIONAL BANK, Detroit

New York, October 30, 1916.

We Will Buy
50 Amer. Tube & Stamp Pfd.
50 Crocker-Wheeler Com.
50 Elec. Prop. Corp. Com.
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
10 Semet Solvay
100 T. H. Symington Com.
We Will Sell
32 By-Products Coke
50 Elec. Prop. Corp. Pfd.
30 Emerson-Brantingham Pfd.
25 Manati Sugar Com.
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
100 Remington Type Com.
35 Remington Type 2nd Pfd.
50 Santa Cecilia Sugar Com. & P
5 Schieffelin & Co. Pfd.
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 6140 Rector. Cable "Orientmost."

Accounts opened $100 and upward
Morris & Wilmarth
32 Broadway, New York
Established May 1st, 1896
Members Chicago Board of Trade, Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y., N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Ask for Special Letter "L."

MACANDREWS & FORBES
PORTO RICAN AM. TOBACCO CO.
R. J. REYNOLDS TOB.
UNITED DRUG CO.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
WEBB, LEVETT & CO.
42 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
Tel. 1641-7 Hanover

We execute orders in
National Motor Car and Vehicle Co.
(when issued)
Hallowell & Henry
John 3456. 27 Pine St.

WANTED
100 Hendee Mfg. Com.
200 North Amer. Pulp & Paper Com.
100 American Piano Com.
100 United Gas & Elec. 2nd Pfd.
50 West Va. Pulp & Paper
25 American Snuff Com.
FOR SALE
300 North Amer. Pulp & Paper Com.
50 Amer. Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
24 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

LAKE TORPEDO BOAT.
The bids for 20 Submarines, to cost $17,551,640, will open Wednesday, Nov. 1. Last year on the opening of the bids Lake stock rose from 14 to 36½.
I am informed that a foreign Government has opened negotiations with the Lake Company to build a fleet of submarines.
Well-defined rumors are circulating in Bridgeport that the issue of 80,000 shares of new 7% preferred stock, put out in June, increasing the capital to $4,200,000, were taken by a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation.
I am informed from another source that the 80,000 shares of 7% preferred stock was taken by the E. W. Bliss Co., as an investment, and that they have since added to their holdings in the open market.
Heavy concentrated buying took place in the preferred stock yesterday, one house taking over 2,000 shares from 115 to 116.
Special Letter mailed on request.
E. D. L. FRENCH.
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To Stockholders of
THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY:

Receivers for The Texas and Pacific Railway Company having been appointed by the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana, the undersigned have been requested by the holders of a large amount of the outstanding stock and income bonds of the Company to prepare a plan of readjustment of its capital and debt. Such a plan is in course of preparation and will be submitted to the security holders at an early date.

October 31, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
BLAIR & CO.

Wanted: BOND SALES MANAGER.
Industrial corporation wants man of energy and experience in organizing and management of sales force to assist in the sale of the 6% bonds on an attractive basis to the investing public, to provide capital to be used for extension and enlargement of its business. Applicant must be himself a first-class salesman, competent to handle special business personally. Applicants with experience in investment securities will be given preference. All applications must be accompanied by full particulars and references. No agencies will be recognized. Address H. E., P. O. Box 511, N. Y. City.

SUCCESSFUL investing depends upon your knowledge of the condition of the concern behind the security.
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27 City Hall Place, New York

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS.—Will pay cash for green and brown F. & H. peerless plush. L. Novick, 40 West 28th. 5143 Mad. Sq.

CLOAKINGS wanted; odd lots, but cheap. C 58 Times.

COATS, Suits and Dresses.—Jobbers placing orders for immediate delivery. J. Schwartz Co., Room 2,015, 15 East 26th.

COATS.—Ladies', misses', and children's Jaba wanted for trade sales. 2358 Farragut.

COATS.—Jobber now looking at Spring coats, from 9 to 12 A. M. Room 908, 303 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at poplin serge and taffeta dresses for Spring; call with samples all week; big business assured. 40 E. 21st, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on Spring taffetas, crepe de chine dresses. Samples booked at between 9 and 10 and 4:30 to 6, 6th floor, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobber is placing orders on silk and serge dresses for Spring for misses and ladies. 129 West 29th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber is placing orders on silk and serge dresses for Spring; junior sizes only. 129 West 29th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on party dresses. Call between 9 and 4, 8th floor, 141 West 36th.

HANDBAGS.—Wanted, novelty handbags, silk, velvet, and leather. Call Mme. Helene, 2,610 Broadway, 99th-99th Sts.

MUSLIN.—Contractors of white muslin petticoats; call with samples; big business. 57 5th Av., 7th floor.

PANAMA.—Open to buy for cash, at a price, cotton warp panamas, navy, any width. T. J. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 5359.

PLUSHES wanted for cash; soltz or peerless, 40-40. Eagle Mfg. Co., 129 West 27th St.

PLUSH.—Will buy any quantity for cash. L. Shilkblatt, Madison Square 2105.

PLUSH.—Will buy large quantity for cash. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 25th.

SERGES.—Amoskeag; 7301, 8½c., and 6301, 82½c.; net cash; all colors; immediate delivery. Goldstein, Telephone Spring 6100.

SHAWLS.—Wanted to buy, old Paisley shawls. Recher & Brownoid, 112 Madison Av.

SICILIANS, 50 to 54 in., black; large quantity desired, but cheap. C 57 Times.

VELOURS.—Open for large quantity of heavyweight coating velours, all colors, for cash; also plushes. Moyses & Dreyfus, Farragut 9220.

VELOURS.—American, 544, brown and green. Phone Madison Square 2815.

VELVETEENS.—Wanted, twill backs, in all shades; quantity no object. 6th floor, 30 West 32d.

VELVETEENS wanted; only colors; must be cheap. C 56 Times.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BROADCLOTH.—F. and H., also velours; all colors; French serge for immediate delivery. H. Cohen Co., 19 West 21st St. Gramercy 5737.

BROADCLOTH.—White, high grade; also colors, 56 inches. Immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 4542.

BROADCLOTH, Botany's 315 and Columbia, navy, brown, black, and plum. E 39 Times.

BROADCLOTH.—Burgundy and navy, three pieces each. Farragut 3647.

CHASE'S BEAVER trimmings, all widths. Phone Hydol, 4234 Madison Square

COATS.—Best quality plush coats, fur trimmed; 1,000 for immediate delivery; $14.50 to $25. American Maid Coat Co., 37 West 20th St.

COATS. — Bolivias, velours, broadcloths, plushes, matelam, other pile fabrics and mixtures. Lindeman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—3,500 wool velours, bolivias and other popular materials in the racks for immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS.—An early morning call, when the racks are full, assures a better selection. Lindeman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Big values, better grade plush, silk velour, and broadcloths; fur trimmed. Novick, 40 West 28th St. 5143 Mad. Square.

COATS.—See our two widely advertised coat numbers 1,015-1,016; bolivia and velour, $12.75. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS.—Bolivias in all colors, and burgundy velour coats for immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—800 burgundies, bolivias, velours, other popular materials, on the racks. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS.—250 infants' and children's coats to close out, all materials. J. & E. Silverman Co., 1,239 Broadway.

COATS.—Prompt deliveries on wool velours, broadcloths, Bolivias. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, mixtures; immediate delivery; good values. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Velours, Bolivias, plush coats; immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1,833 Broadway.

COATS.—Big values; plushes, velours, broadcloths; immediate delivery. Myers, 135 West 26th.

COATS.—Your entire needs in coats can be supplied by Lindeman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Plush, trimmed Chaves beaver, plain and with fur. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, and ladies' cloth and sport coats. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

COATS.—Caracul, mohair, waves of the sea, and thibet coats. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—American velours, plush trimmed, to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS. — We sell and deliver Esquimette plush coats. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Salts Esquimette is the best; we have them. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—If you buy plush coats why not Esquimette? Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Esquimette plush, 48 and 52 inches; sizes 36-54. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS, Suits.—Jobs, this and last season's; bargains. E. S., 47 West 24th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $10. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

CORDUROY. — Hydol's cordvale, 28-inch width, Fall shades. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

CORDUROY, Boyd's, No. 3100, narrow wale, green and brown. Superior Waist Co., 129 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Afternoon dresses in silks, Georgette crepe and chiffon velvet for immediate delivery; also fine assortments of evening dresses. Ginsberg Bros., 5 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk to close out at low prices. The Women's Wear Exchange, 1,204 Broadway fourth floor.

DRESSES.—200 serge and silk dresses; close out at a price. Annetta Dress Co., 118 West 29th. Farragut 3093.

DRESSES.—500 snappy serge dresses for immediate delivery. International Dress Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Job of serge and silk dresses to close out at a price. Princess Dress House, 19-21 W. 24th.

DRESSES.—Silk afternoon and party dresses to close out. The New Standard Dress Co., 6-8 West 42d.

DRESSES.—Job wool jersey, also serge dresses to close out. Select Dress Co., 20 East 17th.

DRESSES.—Serges and silks to close out. Balsom Dress Co., 19 West 21st.

DRESSES. — 8,000 to 9,000 all-wool French serge to close out. Schlang & Co.

DRESSES.—50 party dresses to close out. Rubin, 32 West 24th.

FASTENERS.—Black and white, size, No. 1, $6.75 great gross. Farragut 9308.

FURS.—Red fox sets on hand, and others. D. Berger, 19 East 8th St., near University Place.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Black raccoon, 2 inches; $5 dozen. Kremer, 31 East 27th.

MACKINAWS, 200 pieces 6-4, for immediate delivery, suitable for men's and women's wear. Phone 8729 Spring.

MATELAMS, Persians, astrachans, velveteens, Pearson & Rollinson's fancy valenciennes, quilted lining. Merit Co., 22 W. 27th.

NATA LAMB.—For sale, 25 pieces, good lustre; $1.80 net. Farragut 2545.

PLUSHES.—Cotton seal and beaver, both 27 inch and 50 inch. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

PLUSH.—All colors 27-inch cotton plush, 60 cents. H. Goldwater, 182 Avenue C.

PLUSH.—Quantity for sale, Bedford woolens, 484 6th Av. Madison Square 2195.

RUGS.—Dixie, 27x54, wool fibre, assorted, $3.25 dozen; 9x12, $4.64; granite art squares, $12.28; Smyrnas, jutes, rags, grass, Bursselette, matting, oleum; direct from Philadelphia mill; dealers only. Chasseaud, 37 East 28th St.

SAFE, clipping table, wall case, desk, for sale. 30 West 24th, first floor.

SALTS' PLUSH.—9160 black and beaver, $4.50; yarn, dyed satin black and colors, 6714, 6301 cheviot, $1.47½; 09010 chsviot, '82; 6231 black velours, $1.25; Chase wool plush, 82. Phone Madison Square 2815.

SATINS.—Large quantities of yarn dyed satins, all shades, at very low prices. Gould & Neubert, 354 4th Av.

SERGES.—Julliards 54274 and Gera Mills 787. Madison Square 9656.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SHIRTS.—70 dozen to close out; account moving. Cornell Shirt, 30 West 24th.

SILKS, Taffetas, plain fancies; all colors. C. M. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway. 5240 Mad. Sq.

SKIRT manufacturer, discontinuing business, offers high-grade sample skirts; opportunity for dept. stores. Vogue Skirt, 7-9 W. 30th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Carded, boxed, white and black, size 00; imported; $3.25 net cash. L. Federman & Son, 357 Canal St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

SNAP FASTENERS. — "Elbo," 2-0, black, white. Senor-Werthelm Co., 119 West 23d.

SUITS.—50 samples, styles up to the minute, to close out at a price. Milner & Greenstein, 154 East 23d.

SUITS.—300, most of them fur trimmed, to close out at a price. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

SUITS.—Job of 36 fine suits to close out, cheap. Continental Garment Co., 143 West 20th.

SUITS.—F. & H. broadcloth suits to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Broadcloths, velours, poplins, to close out at $6.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

SUITS, fur trimmed, to close out; latest styles. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

SUITS.—Job better grade to sacrifice. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

SUITS, Coats to close out, ladies, misses. 45 West 34th, Room 800.

THROW SCARFS, in Hudson seal (plush), and Block mola. Frankel, 56 W. 24th St.

VELVETEEN.—Imported twill back, 24-inch width, all shades. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

VELVETEENS.—Twill back, all shades, prompt delivery. Berg & Co., Stuyvesant 1247.

VELVETEEN for sale, 27-inch, twill back, 95 cents. Madison Square 9660.

VELVETEEN SUITS.—Twill black, all latest colors, to close out. Lee, Hexter & Co., 7 East 16th St.

VELVETEENS.—24-27-inch, twill back, colors; deliveries. Raskind-Soloff, 1,150 Broadway.

VELVETEENS. — Twill back, 23-inch, all shades, 85c. E 93 Times.

VELVETEENS.—Plain back, 22-inch, black, only 55c. E 92 Times.

Help and Situations Wanted.

YOUNG MAN desires to connect with a large neckwear concern; is capable of taking care of any number of workers; can install a section system for stitched and turned neckwear; has fifteen years' experience in neckwear; can submit highest credentials; would consider an out-of-town proposition. C 54 Times.

DRESS CONTRACTOR, good references, with a plant of 24 machines, wants to connect with big house of silk poplin and serge dresses. R. Winesteen, 23 W. 19th St. Telephone Chelsea 3504.

DESIGNER and CUTTER on cloth and wash skirts seeks engagement. E 289 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¾@3½ per cent. for the best names
Saturday..3¾@3½ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Color Difficulties Solved.

The garment manufacturers seem to have settled their color problem for the next Spring, a question that sorely vexed them for a while. They have taken a fair quantity of staple colors, but the big feature for the season will be the so-called pastel shades. These were offered by the mills in a wide range, and are among the most vivid, yet pleasing, effects that the cutting-up trade has seen in some time. Marigold, red, and citron are the leading shades.

Duty on Linoleum.

The Treasury Department has directed Assistant Attorney General Hanson to take an appeal to the Customs Court from a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers dealing with the classification of linoleum for building or repairing vessels. The board held the merchandise free of duty under Subsection B of Paragraph 1, Section 4, of the tariff, dealing with articles imported for use in constructing or repairing vessels of the United States Navy. The Assistant Attorney General will go before the court with the claim that the board should be reversed, and the regular duty taken under the provision for linoleum.

Cloths of the Knitted Variety.

Among the most popular dress goods that are being sold for next Spring to the garment trade are quite a few fabrics that are either knitted or bear a strong resemblance to knitted constructions. Speaking of these new lines, a mill agent said yesterday that the steady gain in the demand for cloths of the knitted variety compelled the mills to put out something on that order. One of the most sought after numbers of a leading company is a construction that is woven but has the appearance of a knitted fabric.

To Discuss Things at Luncheon.

A plan for weekly luncheons of small groups of manufacturers who are members of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association has been worked out and will soon be put into operation. The idea behind the plan is to get the manufacturers together so that there may be an interchange of information on trade matters. It is proposed to hold these luncheons at the Hofbrau Haus and limit the attendance to twenty members. From the discussion of the various problems to be met in their business the manufacturers expect to gain much benefit.

The Spring Clothing Business.

The clothing trade is finding the volume of Spring orders so far received of a very satisfactory amount. Reports from all over the country show that the retailers are in good condition and desirous of merchandise. The South, which was in rather poor shape from the outbreak of the war, is giving especially good returns. From salesmen in that territory come stories of a general settlement of old accounts, payment of which has been held up for years. There has been small change in the styles. Belted suits are selling in big quantities. Slant pockets are being featured to some extent. Otherwise there is little that is new in the Spring models.

Overcoats Have Active Sale.

The demand for overcoats wanted at once is exceptionally brisk at the present time. Manufacturers report new accounts coming in daily, which would seem to indicate that a scarcity exists in some quarters. The most popular models at present are the belted designs with either the box back or ulster lines. One garment that has enjoyed a large sale is a military ulster with the belt running completely around. The form-fitting overcoat is also selling to the trade which has a call for the dressier models.

Satisfaction is Guaranteed.

While most of the clothiers have not been able to give color guarantees, many of them are guaranteeing satisfaction to their customers. So far this has not resulted in the return of very much merchandise that has been found faulty. There are cases related where the return privilege has been abused, but these instances are the exceptions rather than the rule. One house has had its guarantee taken up on a few flannel suits where the colors faded. Their brown flannels turned green and their greens brown, to quote their representatives, and the blues turned to patches of both colors.

Gray Goods Prices Steady.

There was not a great deal of snap to buying in the local gray goods market yesterday, but prices continued firm at recent levels. Printcloth business was done for deliveries ranging from immediate to May of next year. Sales of this kind included 39-inch 68-72s, 38½-inch 64-60s, and 38½-inch 60-48s. A fairly large amount of business was put through on 39-inch 58-44s at 6½ cents for April-May shipment, while 6⅝ cents was the price on nearby goods. While business was done on sheetings and other coarser cloths, the actual yardage disposed of was not large in comparison with much that has been done of late. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7⅞c
39-inch, 68-72s	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7½c
39-inch, 56-44s	6⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	6¾c

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PODBRESKY & GOLDIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Podbresky & Goldin, manufacturers of women's coats at 70 West Seventeenth Street, by R. Dunn, $1,600; C. Kruger, $474, and R. Schechter, $750. Judge Augustus N. Hand appointed Thomas D. Hewitt receiver, with authority to carry on business for five days. Liabilities are stated to be $50,000 and assets $15,000.

ABRAHAM & POLLACK.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Pollack, dealer in cloaks, suits, and millinery at 1,442 First Avenue, by Modern Cloak and Suit Company, $660; Harris Holland, $11, and Morris Newman, $63. Liabilities are $6,500 and assets $4,500.

ABRAHAM LAPKIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Lapkin, manufacturer of cloaks and suits as the A. L. Cloak and Suit Company at 9 West Twentieth Street, by Hyman L. Goldman, $184; Morris Kanter, $685, and Samuel Wittkin, $123. Judge Learned Hand appointed Mary Potter receiver. Liabilities are given as $10,000, and assets $1,000.

ABRAHAM SCHWARTZ of 16 West 111th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $16,411 and no assets.

JOSEPH A. CONTI, confectioner, of 157 West 50th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,978 and no assets.

MAURICE H. GOLDMAN of 1,384 Prospect Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,939 and no assets.

JANIE R. WILLIAMS of 615 West 162d Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,903 and no assets.

HULDA BLOCK, seamstress of 103 East Ninetieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $624 and no assets.

MORRIS WEISSMAN.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Morris Weissman, manufacturer of waists at 22 West Twenty-seventh Street, with creditors at 10 cents on the dollar cash.

ANNIE RACHMAN, doing business as the Up-to-Date Novelty Works at 15 and 17 West Eighteenth Street, has made an assignment to Morris Greenspan.

Judge Learned Hand, in the United States District Court, has granted discharges to these bankrupts: ISIDOR JACOBSON, hardware, 482 Willis Avenue; HENRY E. SNOW, promoter of advertising service systems, 299 West 108th Street; JERE O'SHEA, 1,901 Lexington Avenue; PAUL JUNGER, 957 Fox Street; KATE HOUSEMAN, 41 Esmnett Avenue; ISAAC GRODZINSKY, residence Normandie Hotel; WILLIAM ROCK, actor, 107 West Forty-fifth Street; HATTIE B. FRANK, 3 East Twenty-seventh Street; REMSEN SCHENCK, broker's clerk, 27 William Street; WALTER KOETTGEN, 109 Waverley Place; MAX E. BLOCH, clerk, 824 Kelly Street; SALVATORE LANZA, women's tailor, 461 West Forty-first Street; MORRIS MAISEL, jobber in garters, 308 East Broadway; NICOLO ARENELLA, tailor, 441 East 120th Street; MISTARKA & GELTNER, silks and velvets, 10 West Twenty-ninth Street; M. SCHREIBER & SON, hair ornaments, 521 Broadway; EMIL SCHWENFELD, printer, 173 East Fourth Street; Dr. LEONARD LANDES, 140 East Twenty-second Street, liabilities $22,503, and BLAKE & WILLIAMS, manufacturers of steam heating apparatus, 26 Grove Street, liabilities $255,169.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Angevine, Lewis J.—City of N. Y.	$132.46
Apisdof, Joseph—Same	243.45
Allison Development Co.—Same	243.45
Alpha Hygienic Packing Co.—Same	243.52
American Printing Telegraph Securities Corp.—Same	243.52
Acme Water Storage and Construction Co.—Same	243.45
Burglar Alarm and Automobile Bell Mfg. Co.	243.52
Bloch Light Co.—Same	243.45
Blakedell Co.—Same	243.54
Brown, Harold W.—Same	243.45
Benenson, Robert—Same	243.45
Beach, Ralph H.—Same	243.45
Bowe, Catherine—Same	243.45
Brainard, Wm. L.—Same	243.45
Cowen, Chas. A.—Same	243.45
Chapman, Edw. O.—Same	243.46
Century Gas and Electric Fixture Co.—Same	243.52
Colonial Trading Co.—Same	243.52
Corrington—Wilbur Amusement Co.—Same	243.52
Consolidated California Vineyards Co—Same	243.52
Locke, Alethia M. ex'x—Same	1,228.79
Perpetual Advertising Machine Co.—Same	509.76
Roscoe Co.—Same	102.89
Baldwin, Howard McA.—Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.	149.94
Baldwin, Harry S.—J. E. King	245.87
Brown, Chas. J.—H. H. Bristol	160.15
Cahill, William, and Cornelius J. Earley—Metropolitan Bank	1,043.83
Cascan Restaurant Corp.—Driggs Coal Co.	206.12
Same—G. M. Levitt et al.	127.36
Cassid, Robert—Wolff	136.03
Campbell, Harry H.—F. Wehmann	885.91
Cohen, Harold—C. Cohen et al.	340.91
Cotter, Bridget, guardian—Naughton Mulgrew Motor Car Co., costs	100.36
Commercial Motion Picture Co.—Berlin Animal Works	207.91
Clark, Francis L.—F. Oakley	110.10
Electric Construction Co., Inc.—G. W. Kreke	109.42
Fowler, Miles B.—J. Robertson et al.	220.41
Feinberg, Julius—Y. Bloom	558.66
Gallagher, Elizabeth—F. Tamara	101.81
Guzzaedi, Rose—American Distilled Water Co., costs	111.84
Galleher, John H.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	200.21
Gillette, George G.—J. M. Miller	3,079.62
Gowanus Wrecking Co.—New York Edison Co., possession of chattels and	36.12 or 236.12
Greenberg, Harris—Zurich General Accident and Liability Insurance Co., Inc.	121.47
Grissler, Annie P.—C. W. Young, Jr.	444.78
Halpern, Isidor M.—Oxweld Acetylene Co.	103.18
Henriques, Richard A.—Thedford Elitz Coal Co.	779.88
Hernandes, Hester—M. E. Hastings	274.41
Jennings, Louie B.—Riverside Manufacturing Co.	626.81
Same—Same	722.41
Kleinschmidt, Frank E., and Louis E. Lane—B. B. Dobbs, costs	129.98
Knox, John B.—Gimbel Brothers, New York	232.47
Klein, Effie—Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.	106.22
Leibner, Samuel S.—M. M. Silverman et al.	108.31
Law Reporting Co.—General Fireproofing Co.	222.71
Livingston, John H.—Lee Real Estate Co.	494.41
Long Island R. R. Con.—H. D. Golub	600.00
Lispenards, The—E. F. Beach	1,012.89
Levene, Louis—J. H. Harries	160.61
Minsker Realty Co.—J. Bauman et al.	323.56
Misner, John I.—T. Reynolds	517.40
McMahon, Edward—Mall and Express Co.	254.57
Mix, Claude J.—J. Robertson et al.	254.57
New Taxicab and Auto Co.—F. A. Rigger	1,632.68
Peattie, Robert A.—Nehring Bros., Inc.	266.97
Pellitier, Louise—S. J. Hyman et al., costs	107.88
Pascal, Joseph I.—N. Y. Trust Co.	178.14
Quigley, George E.—H. Lefkowitz	190.41
Rumsey, Harold G.—J. H. Hendricks	103.05
Rauschelbach, Paul — Anheuser-Busch Agency	182.91
Roeder, Fred A.—W. Satrin	175.00
Rector Paper Box Co., Inc.—Travelers Ins. Co.	115.16
Rorke, Neil—S. W. Parker et al.	1,050.20
Rachman, Samuel — Wladek Cyganiewicz Zbyeko	358.16
Remor Corp.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	261.22
Rasmussen, Robert T.—P. Gutsche	377.41
Ridsnom, William T.—J. Robertson et al.	114.67
Rose, Manes—Worcester Trust Co.	396.51
Swartz, Henry—Realty Co.	322.13
Stanton, Sanford E.—Fritzenmeyer Bros.	178.67
Sterlaccio, Camella, and Michale Lisanti —People, &c.	1,000.00
Smith, Dora—C. Joseph	4,877.71
Schleicher, Amanda M. Arveson	276.74
Sterne, Samuel C.—Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.	160.83
Sheehan, Frank—Burton & Davis Co.	111.53
Triangle Motor Sales Co., Inc.—W. J. Murray	207.61
William F. Ficke Co.—Eaton, Crane & Pike Co.	105.11
Whalen, Cornelius P.—Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.	211.90
Wilson, Harry W.—Henry Etsch, Jr.	106.84
White, John—J. Mertens, costs	126.94

In Bronx County.

Breen, May—Wertheimer Dept. Stores, Inc.	$83.00
Butler, Richard—Tinton Building Corp.	29.85
Babcock, Nicholas—American Radiator Co.	422.85
Budetta, John—H. T. Schachne	87.64
Diamond, Morris and Jacob—L. Rosenberg	64.51
Donovan, James J.—M. C. McCaffrey	176.54
Emory, Jeanne—O. C. Schmidt et al.	143.29
Edward W. Martin Co.—Central Bridge Coal Co.	352.35
Fogel, Mathias, and Abraham Fogel—G. Kilal	216.68
Goldstein, Robert M.—C. M. Mapes	63.72
Koerner, Isidor—W. A. Scott	152.51
Lichtenstein, Dora—S. Rauch	600.00
Mellicker, Barney—M. Dazier et al.	147.60
Moisky, Fred—Tinton Building Corp.	27.95
Martin, Edward W.—Central Bridge Coal Co.	352.35
Maguire, Lucy J.—Biles Real Estate Co., Inc.	854.87
Pitmoschie, Frank—Tinton Bldg. Corp.	52.22
Stiefel, Charles—Pearlman & Goldsmith Co.	92.25

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Smith, Chas. D.—Brook Bros.; July 9, 1915	$125.89
Stolzenberg, Harry & Fannie Berger—A. Zwerdling; Oct. 18, 1916	278.66
Brown, Michael J.—M. Kovacs; Jan. 28, 1915	580.50
Doninicis, A. D.—J. O. Winston; Sept. 6, 1916	1,065.82
Andujar, Antonio—J. B. Taylor; May 23, 1912	2,971.96
Tappen, Helen—C. F. Bishop; Feb. 24, 1916	100.99
Tucker, Y. Owen—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp.; Oct. 11, 1916	220.15
Weles, Henrietta—C. V. Fornes; Dec. 16, 1914	125.29
Landau, Thomas, Samuel S. Landau, and Gerson Kaplan—S. Dicketein; Oct. 28, 1916	830.00
Zimmer, Benjamin—M. Rindskopf; May 13, 1913, (reversed)	1,923.48
Same—Same; June 1, 1914, (reversed)	2,127.58
Beers, Lucius H., & Eli G. Partridge—A. Humpfner; May 28, 1915, (reversed)	150.81
F. D. Stearns Co. of N. Y.—E. E. Fletcher; April 16, 1914	1,108.12
Feriante, F.—J. Albert & Son; Sept. 25, 1915	119.05

HAVILAND SUITS SETTLED.

Government Demurrer in Action for $3,023,981 Penalties Sustained.

Judge Hough of the Federal District Court yesterday sustained the demurrer in the suits of the Government against Haviland & Co. and Theodore Haviland & Co., importers of china and porcelain for penalties aggregating more than $3,023,981. This disposes of the suits unless new complaints are filed.

In December, 1913, United States Attorney Marshall began sixteen suits against importers for alleged irregular entry at the Custom House. The amount involved was about $5,000,000. Later a number of the suits were dropped because it was shown that the importers had entered their goods at a valuation agreed upon between the Chamber of Commerce of Limoges, France, and United States Treasury officials. The Haviland suits were not included among these.

The demurrer was filed by counsel for the Havilands and in sustaining it Judge Hough referred to "these days of careless ignorance as to all matters of pleading to which any defendant may justly object." He explained that any action to recover a penalty not incurred unless defendant is guilty of a statutory crime must set forth the facts constituting the crime. The court said: "The defendant is entitled to be told with reasonable certainty what duty laid upon him by the statute he has omitted and what acts constitute such omission. These defendants are sued as importers and not otherwise."

The Government has twenty days in which to amend its complaint.

Lightweight Burlaps Active.

An excellent business on lightweight burlaps, to arrive in the next month, was done in this market yesterday. 7½-ounce 40-inch goods bringing 7.35 cents and 8-ounce cloths of the same width bringing 10 points more. Spot goods of this weight are extremely scarce and 8-ounce stock available for prompt shipment being quoted at 7.55@7.60 cents. There was less activity in the heavier burlaps, which were more or less nominally held at 8.50 cents for 10-ounce "forties" and at 8.65 for 10½-ounce goods of the same width. Cables from foreign markets apparently told of little that was new. Trading was resumed at Calcutta yesterday after the market had been closed for several days.

They Still Return Things.

With merchandise as scarce as it is in many lines at present, it might be thought that retailers would be more or less weary of the habit of returning things, but this is apparently not the case. Returns of general dry goods, while they are by no means as large as in normal times, are still surprisingly large, it is said, and the little merchant is not the only source of them. While some of the smaller retailers send things back apparently in order to reduce their financial obligations temporarily to the point where they can meet them, merchandise managers in some of the bigger stores seem still to be doing their work entirely on book figures and without taking prevailing conditions into account. The result is that they are working at cross purposes with the buyers, to the detriment of the store's best interests.

McCURDY BOOKS SOLD.

$3,135 Obtained for Rare Works from Insurance Man's Library.

Books from the library of the late Richard A. McCurdy, for many years President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, were sold yesterday at the Anderson Galleries. Frederick W. Morris paid the highest price of the session, $150, for Catalogue No. 266, a "Series of Facsimile Reproductions of William Blake's Original Publications," eleven volumes, London, 1884-88, all but two of the books colored by hand. They were reproduced under the auspices of Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg in the limited issue of fifty numbered copies.

F. J. Bearsley gave $126 for No. 23, "The Case of Mary, Queen of Scots, and of Elizabeth, Queen of England," by Hugh Campbell, first edition, London, 1825. The book identifies Elizabeth with all of the plans that led to Mary's death. Mr. Morris obtained for $60 No. 234, the "American Statesmen," edited by John T. Morse, Jr., one of the first impressions.

Gabriel Wels paid $76 for No. 236, an extra illustrated copy of "The Life and Career of Major John Andre," first edition, Boston, 1861. The 335 extra prints are of a high average of quality. A clear, uncut copy of the rare first edition of "Lorna Doone," by R. D. Blackmore, London, 1869, No. 365, went to Charles Scribner's Sons for $130.

The total was $3,185. The sale will be concluded today.

FINDS HIS FAMILY DEAD.

Remorseful Wife Kills Herself and Her Children.

When Ignatz Waner arrived at his home, 14 West Twenty-third Street, Bayonne, early yesterday morning he was almost overcome by illuminating gas. After opening the windows and doors to allow the gas to escape, Waner found his wife, Mary, and his two children, Ignatz, 4 years old, and Louis, 8 months, lying on a bed. They were fully dressed and near the bed was a box in which Mrs. Waner had put three new pairs of white stockings, one for herself and a pair for each of the children, a little white gown for which the baby had been christened.

Waner summoned a neighbor, who sent for an ambulance. Dr. Strandberg arrived in a few minutes and said the mother and children had been dead for several hours. Waner and his wife had trouble last September because a boarder paid her too much attention. The boarder left and Waner and his wife became reconciled, but she worried over the trouble and told neighbors that her husband was a good man, but that she was not a good woman. Soon after her husband went on Sunday night the woman prepared for death.

FALL STARTS FIRE SCARE.

Porter's Plunge from Tenth Floor Sets Off Alarm and Sprinkler.

Girl employes of a publishing company on the tenth floor of 440 Fourth Avenue called Frank Mather, a porter, to open a window last evening. It stuck, then opened suddenly, and Mather pitched out. He landed nine stories below on the wire covering of an automatic sprinkler plug in the rear of 38 East Thirtieth Street, which is occupied by Johnson, Cowdin & Co., manufacturers of ribbons.

Mather lay senseless on the netting while below him water began to pour into the ribbon concern fro mthe plug which his fall had broken. Girls employed there raced into the street, supposing the place on fire, and presently fire engines came speeding up the street in response to an automatic alarm which the breaking of the plug had set in operation.

The firemen turned off the water and carried Mather to the street. Notwithstanding his long fall, he was breathing and has a fighting chance for life.

Think It Is Schutt's Body.

Harbor Squad police found the body of a man believed to be that of Henry M. Schutt, formerly a well-to-do lawyer, in the North River, off Ninety-eighth Street, yesterday. Schutt disappeared on Monday of last week. He had been indicted for the theft of $5,000, and left in his home, 32 Eldorado Park, Weehawken, N. J., a note for his wife saying he feared to face trial, and by disappearing could secure his real property to her. His coat and hat were found on a ferryboat. The District Attorney's office was inclined to doubt that Schutt had killed himself.

For Immediate Delivery

Novelty COATS

IN

Pile Fabrics---Wool Velours, Bolivia and Fancy Tweeds

From $7.50 to $50.00

HARRY GREENBERG CO. 45-47 W. 27th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio.—M. O'Neill Co.; Miss G. Tobin, waists, dresses; 37 West 26th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findley, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Babbitt & Co.; G. D. Babbitt, clothing, furn. goods; Collingwood.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Adams Co.; G. T. Schivaney, waists, silk petticoats; 33 West 34th; R. 501.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Bon Marche; Marcus Sterne, Jr., holiday goods; Woodstock.

ATHENS, Ga.—D. Zenner & Co.; Mr. Craig, carpets; 105 Grand.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; B. Davison, general mdse.; 1,140 Broadway.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dougherty, Little, Redwine Co.; J. R. Little, domestics, flannels, blankets, dress goods, linens, silks, velvets; 43 Leonard.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; C. F. Sweeney, dry goods; Miss M. W. Morrison, ladies' ready-to-wear, juvenile wear; 28 E. 26th.

BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; S. Lustig, notions, stationery, jewelry, fancy goods; Marlborough.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. M. Kirschenbaum, Spring, Summer dresses; 1,140 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, Md.—L. Singer & Son; S. M. Singer, woolens; Latham.

BALTIMORE—Siegel, Rothschild & Co.; B. Rothschild, umbrellas; 126 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. S. Radcliffe, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 597 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear, umbrellas; M. G. Frasier, lace curtains; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—H. S. Rosenstock; human hair goods, toilet articles; Union Square.

BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; E. J. Gutman, jobs suits; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Well Made Pants Co.; J. E. Fleet, J. J. Mahoney, woolens; Grand.

BALTIMORE.—Bernheimer, Bros.; A. Goodman, dress goods, silks; 470 4th Av.; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Cohn, Coblens Co.; S. H. Blum, notions, toys, jewelry, leather goods; W. F. Jester, furs, goods, umbrellas, misses' ribbed underwear; Breslin.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fewler, Dick & Walker; D. L. Burdett, upholstry; 212 5th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

CARPETS AND RUGS AT AUCTION SALE

Opening Yesterday of the Smith Company's Offerings of 90,000 Packages.

BIDDING WAS VERY ACTIVE

Canadians Were Among the Buyers —Sales Total for the Day Was About $750,000.

The large number of rug and carpet buyers present at the opening yesterday of the auction by the Alexander Smith & Sons Company of 90,000 rolls of both kinds of goods, taken in conjunction with the eager bidding, proved conclusively that the trade as a whole had reached the conclusion that higher price levels might be expected to rule indefinitely. Under these circumstances, the Smith concern's sale was regarded as an opportunity to stock up against further possible advances.

When John C. Wilmerding, the auctioneer, mounted the rostrum on the eleventh floor of the Smith Building, at 295 Fifth Avenue, he faced the biggest aggregation of buyers ever gathered on such an occasion, despite the fact that the Smith auction held just a year ago brought out what up to yesterday was regarded as a record crowd.

An enumeration of the representatives of individual firms attending the auction would mean in effect the publication of a directory of the rug and carpet jobbing, mail order and retail industry of the United States, as every section was represented by buyers big and little, while a new feature characterizing yesterday's sale was the presence of many Canadian floor covering factors. Most of the visitors from the Dominion had never attended American auctions before, but on account of war conditions were forced to do so on this occasion.

It was said yesterday that the presence of the Canadians was due to the fact that prices asked for carpets and rugs in England were so exorbitant, owing to the lack of labor to work the mills, that Canadian buyers could not afford to take the goods and sell at a profit. Recourse therefore was had to the New York market, the Smith auction coming at an opportune time to meet the requirements of merchants above the border.

From the start of the bidding yesterday morning to the close of the day's proceedings at a few minutes before 6 in the evening, there was no need of the use of the auctioneer's persuasive powers. The trade was there to buy and at prices that came as a surprise to many old-timers. The general confidence displayed in the fact that goods at present prices were considered a good investment was indicated by the vim given the bidding.

Not only were the average prices obtained for the offerings anywhere from 10 to 15 per cent. higher than the list prices put on corresponding merchandise last May, but in some instances prices ran even with the new Spring price list made public yesterday by the Smith Company. As reflecting the strength of the market at this time, the circumstance was cited, that, contrary to the general practice prevailing at auctions of this kind, prominent jobbers actually bought balances on the first day of the sale.

According to computations made by officials of the company at the close of yesterday's auction, between 15,000 and 20,000 bales of rugs were disposed of, having a value approximating $750,000. This was considered an excellent showing, since the value of the entire stock to be under the hammer amounts to around $4,000,000. The range of prices, from choice to quantities and balances, on the classes of rugs auctioned off yesterday was as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.
12-4 Ardleys Axminster, 9x12	$16.75	$16.00
12-4 Manor Tapestry, 9x12	12.25	12.00
11-4 Manor Tapestry, 8.3x10.6	11.35	10.75
12-4 Hudson Tapestry, 9x12	10.35	10.00
12-4 Kalonah Velvet, 9x12	13.50	13.35
12-4 Nepperhan Tapestry, 9x12	15.50	14.30
11-4 Nepperhan Tapes., 8.3x10.6	13.00	12.75
12-4 Saxony Axminster, 9x12	20.00	19.60
11-4 Saxony Axminster, 8.3x10.6	18.00	17.75
12-4 Saxony Axminster, 11.3x12	26.50	25.85
12-4 Carlton Axminster, 9x12	21.70	20.65
11-4 Carlton Axminster, 8.3x10.6	18.50	18.35
8-4 Carlton Axminster, 6x9	12.40	12.00
6-4 Carlton Axminster, 4.6x6.6	6.55	6.45
12-4 Smith Axminster, 9x12	23.00	21.25
11-4 Smith Axminster, 8.3x10.6	22.00	19.75
10-4 Smith Axminster, 7.6x9	18.20	15.25

Buyers from all sections reported the country in splendid condition. Stocks held by many dealers were stated to be low, due to the big purchases by the public in the past few months. Despite the higher prices all factors were agreed that the prosperity of the country was such that sales to ultimate consumers not only would not be curtailed, but probably greatly increased during the next few months.

Today's auction will open at 9 o'clock with lot 809, covering 8-4 Smith Axminster rugs, 6 by 9 feet.

OTHER OPENING PRICES.

Figures Are Set for Next Spring on a Higher Basis.

Prices were not made yesterday by all of the others leading concerns, though all of them were showing the new goods and taking business on a tentative basis where quotations had not been given out. In practically every instance it was said that there were more big buyers in town than is usually the case, and that buying had been better than expected, both where prices had been made and where they had not, in view of the auction. There were very few items on which advances were not recorded as a result of the higher cost of raw materials, labor, &c.

Some idea of comparative prices can be had from the following list of quotations issued yesterday by the wholesale department of W. & J. Sloane, selling agents for McCleary, Wallin & Crouse of Amsterdam, N. Y.:

	Spring, 1917.	Fall, 1916.
Axminster, 9 by 12—		
Superior		$24.50
Red Star	$14.85	13.40
Liberty	18.05	17.20
Khorassan	22.45	21.25
Candahar	19.50	18.35
Steuben	29.15	28.35
Velvet, 9 by 12—		
Getham	15.75	14.85
Mohawk	22.70	22.45
Diamond A, 9 by 11	12.80	11.65
Tapestry 9 by 12—		
Ontario	15.75	15.15
Panama	13.10	12.50

Hardservice 8-4 carpet, made by the same manufacturers, was priced at $1.75 a yard, against $1.63, the Fall price, while the Peerless 8-4 velvet carpet the Spring, 1917, price is $1.45 a yard, compared with the Fall price of $1.34. Prices on the rugs and carpets made by C. H. Masland & Sons, Philadelphia, and on the products of the Shuttleworth Brothers Company, Amsterdam, N. Y., also showed advances. They also are sold through the Sloane firm.

At the office of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company it was said that prices would not be announced until later in the week. The lines handled by A. & M. F. Sheusian, selling agents, will be 7½ per cent. and will show increases ranging from 8 to 10 per cent. The new prices on the goods made by M. J. Whitall are up approximately 10 per cent. The new quotations of Stephen Sanford & Sons, Inc., were made, but were not given for publication. The new figures of the Foxbury Carpet Company will be given out in the next two or three days, it was said. Those of the Firth Carpet Company were not quoted for publication, but it was said that they showed an average rise of 7½ per cent. Prices on the various lines sold through J. R. Sheaff & Co. will be announced today.

The new season's goods were also priced in the linoleum and floor oilcloth end of the trade. Some of them showed no change from the levels reached by the last advance in Fall goods, while in at least one instance the advances of 2 to 3 cents a square yard that had been scheduled in certain quarters to go into effect on linoleums tomorrow were made effective yesterday. Considering the fact that buyers generally give their attention first to carpets and rugs, a nice linoleum business was reported.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Jesse S. Epstein of New York City admitted to practice today.

638—Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., plaintiff, v. G. E. Ward.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

3—M. H. Brown, plaintiff, v. City of New York.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

23—The Right Rev. L. H. Boegneame, Bishop of Zeugma, Vicar Apostolic of Hawaii, trustee, plaintiff, v. L. Ah Leong.—Per curiam: Judgment affirmed, with costs.

51—Southern Railway, Carolina Division, plaintiff, v. F. H. Driggs and her husband, H. D. Driggs; and 52—Same v. H. Driggs, by his guardian ad litem., H. D. Driggs.—Per curiam. Judgments reversed, with costs.

56—M. H. Free, plaintiff, v. Western Union Telegraph Co.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

61—The City of Montgomery, plaintiff, v. R. H. Green et al.; and 62—Same v. W. R. McDade et al.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

ORDER.—There having been an Associate Justice of this Court appointed since the adjournment of the last term, it is ordered that the following allotment be made of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of this Court, among the circuits assigned to the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that such allotment be entered of record, viz.: For the First Circuit, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Associate Justice; for the Second Circuit, Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice; for the Third Circuit, Mahlon Pitney, Associate Justice; for the Fourth Circuit, Edward D. White, Chief Justice; for the Fifth Circuit, J. C. McReynolds, Associate Justice; for the Sixth Circuit, John H. Clarke, Associate Justice; for the Seventh Circuit, John H. Clarke, Associate Justice; for the Eighth Circuit, Willis Van Devanter, Associate Justice; for the Ninth Circuit, Joseph McKenna, Associate Justice.

404—Oct. term, 1915—W. L. Dayton, trustee, &c., et al., petitioners v. A. H. Stanard, treasurer, &c., et al.—Motion to recall mandate and reform decree denied.

67—The Hart Steel Co., et al., petitioners, v. the Railroad Supply Co.; and 95, The Railroad Supply Co., pet., v. Elyria Iron & Steel Co.—Motion to pass granted.

686—Exploration Co., Ltd. et al., appellants, v. the United States.—Motion to advance denied.

699. J. T. Beecroft, plaintiff, v. the Great Northern Ry. Co.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

697. Illinois Central R. R. Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. R. R. Williams—Ordered placed on summary docket.

715. Motion Picture Patents Co., petitioner, v. Universal Film Mfg. Co. et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit granted.

717. J. W. Thompson, petitioner, v. the Franklin National Bank—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia denied.

725. Emil Greene, petitioner, v. Central Pacific Railway Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.

ORDER—It is ordered that the cases heretofore placed on the summary docket, viz.: Nos. 232, 242, 420, 421, 375, 876, 148, 275, 534, 541, 600, 696, and 637, be, and they are hereby assigned for argument at the head of the next case, No. 4, next.

575. Yee Suey, petitioner, v. F. W. Berkshire, Supervising Inspector of Immigration at El Paso, Texas.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

718. The United States, plaintiff, v. Achilles Kelly et al.—Motion to advance to be heard with No. 84, as one case, and that both cases be assigned for Dec. 4, submitted for the United States.

721.—T. Ewing, Commissioner of Patents, petitioner, v. United States ex rel. Fowler Car Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

716—Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., petitioner, v. Wagner Electric Mfg. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

743—E. F. Luckenbach et al., petitioners, v. W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining Co. and the Insular Line.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit submitted for petitioners and for the respondent, the Insular Line.

611—Commercial Security Company and J. H. Shale, trustee, petitioners, v. S. S. Dunning, trustee in bankruptcy, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

631—The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. D. Branson.—Motion to dismiss or affirm, or place upon summary docket submitted for defendant, in support of motion, and for plaintiff, in opposition thereto.

742—L. A. Wastermann Co., petitioner, v. The Dispatch Printing Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit submitted for petitioner.

677—N. A. Hughes et al., petitioners, v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

633—B. Frankfurt, petitioner, v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

608—W. H. State Co. et al., petitioners, v. Security Trust & Savings Bank, as trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit submitted for petitioners.

307—Northern Pacific Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. W. L. Clifford.—Dismissed with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

Original—State of Minnesota, complainant, v. F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior et al.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint submitted for complainant.

803—H. F. Marashall, petitioner, v. S. W. Backus, Commissioner of Immigration at Port of San Francisco.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit submitted for petitioner.

42—The John Church Company, petitioner, v. Hilliard Hotel Co. et al.—Motion to advance submitted for petitioner, in support of motion, and for respondent in opposition thereto.

62—The Keetoowah Society et al., appellants, v. F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.—Motion to pass submitted for appellants.

963—The Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. B. L. Thompson, as adrx., &c.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket submitted for defendant in support of motion and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

66—Minerals Separation, Ltd., et al., petitioners, v. J. M. Hyde.—Argument continued. Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 31, Nos. 46, 49, 51, 54, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.

—Room 227, 26 Floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

L I R R Co. v. Tug Fleming-ton, Thurlow; N England SS Co. v. Same; Atlantic Fruit Co. v. Same; Cargo of Sugar, Lansing SS Co. v. Tug Transfer No. 15, Same; N Y, N H & H R R Co. v. SS Lansing, Rodgers; Tug Huntington, Same.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 837, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity: Calendar. Matt. Ward Co. v. Goelet, Same; Kushma & Carnegie St. Gray Co. v. Mayer, Friedman & Penn RR. Co. v. Guggenheim Exploration Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity: Kintner & Barrett v. Atlantic Communication Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT.—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 823, P. O. Building.—Equity: Mergenthaler Linotype Co. v. Typecasting Corp., Same v. Zimmerman; Tyrrell v. Eager, Burt Co. v. C Bitchie, Criminal: U. S. v. Sidey, Same v. Zimmerman, Same v. Peterson et al.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

First No.—Bank of Litchfield v. Jones. Escott, admx. v. Nat Surety Co. Phalen v. Rae, Melsle, admx. v. N Y Central. Pakulski, Infant v. New York Central, Donnstadt, admx. v. same. Toma, admx. v. Post & McCord, impld. Castle et al. v. Armstead

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Page, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Oppenheimer v. Roberts. Gloeli v. Swift & Co. Feder v. Dykes. Richards v. Robin. Tuzzeo v. Am Bonding. O'Connell v. Jacobs & Co. Pegg v. Chesa. Young. Wood v. Fiske. Boskowitz v. Cont Ins. Desmet v. Niles. Lieberman v. Graf Rty Co. Levine v. Dohl. Douglass v. Mordecai. Sedina v. Beaver. Lightfoot v. Kane.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Litigated motions.

Begley v. Schneider. O'Connell v. same. Brown v. same. Fogarty v. same. O'Neill v. same. Fischmahn v. same. Perera v. same. Weed (Int R T. v. Schneider v. same (2.) Clark v. same. Schoeber v. same. Buckman v. same. Schwartz v. same. Re Bath (Hubbard. Sloane v. same. Paul Armstrong Co. v. Williams v. same. Peerless Features Goldstein v. same. Producing Co. Wrede v. same. Re Fletcher (Cunningham.) Gunner v. same. Haxton (Sensitized Halprin v. same. Prescote Co. Karp v. same. Buering v. Buering. Klinker v. same. Re Bach (Andreason.) Leforte v. same. Re CNY (E 210th St.) Litwin v. same. Re Hyman. McMahon v. same. Monte (Benjamin. Martin v. same. Hubbard (Perkins. Hotsky v. same. Samuels (Ocean Elec Molloy v. same. RR. Morell v. same. Reiss (L I RR. Moss v. same.

Wilcox (Reliance Marine Ins. U. S. Tug Bismarck & Scow Sea Bird, (2.) Same (Scow Sea Gull. Same (C L Hallenbeck. Barrett (L I & W R R Co. Float No 27. Moore & Co. v. same. Ocean SS (Same.

Murphy (Luts (2.) Ackerman (Chase. Ell (Ell. Columbia Trust Co. (President & Trustees of Bowdoin Col. Ninigret Mills Co. (Von Bayer. Re Perfumes Riviera. Tagart (McNiece. Cohen (Selser. Re Scanlan. Flagler (Browne. Hunt (Mackey. Farmer (Keller. Farmer Co. Cozens Cabinet Co. (Inc (Empire Mfg. CNY (Ullman. Same (Means. Lipschitz (Lipschitz. Halpin (Halpin. Brown (Bauman-McWhirter Chemical Co. Farmer (Keller. Farmer Co. Mutual Life Ins Co. (Robert. Rozinski (Berkowitz. Weissman (Gordon. Goldman (Paumes Amus Co. Inc. Erler (Plaseckl. Re Business Detail. Painter (Fleischer. Stack (Bernstein. Conners (Monmouth Holding Co. Inc. Schmidt (Schwarzbart. Guaranty Trust Co. (Second Av RR (Kearns (Linch.) CNY (Harrington. Pollock (S W Peck &Co. Walker (Insiee. Re Washington Hts Realty Co. Re New Star Hat Works, Inc. Re Grace. McComb (Cannen. Prendergast (Hurlburt. Patten (Neuberger. Kahler (Bond. Allifleropoules (Allifleropoules. Wolryoke Whitmore (Brew. Re CNY (Pier 49.) Re Rotenstein (Zucca. Re same (Intl Distributors Corp. Speesman (Nassau Beekman Inv Co. American Sav Bank (Drucker. Walsh (Walsh.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Voron (Chait, (2.) Klein (Tomkins. Leopold (N Y Times Co. McCann's Tours (London Guar, &c, Co. Heald (Marden, Orth & Hastings Co. Sondack (Greater N Y Metal Bed Co. Preferred cause: Pollock (Sachs. General calendar: Herrmann (Herrmann. Singer (Steinfeld. Speed (Speed.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Stern (Bleifeld. Higgins (Ashker. Hervey (Tilyou. Elliott (Cort, (2.) White (Dobbins. Case on. Ballard (Friedberg.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. Supplementary calendar.

Olmstead (Int R T. Kowalnik (Burckel. Marlow (CNY Edison. Bertolino (same. Valento (Jacob Zoller. Sheridan (King. Marlow (CNY Zeitung P & P. Ampel (Rubin. Pines (Wall St Taxicab Co. Mulligan (CNY. Pelot (C R T Co. Cassell (NY Rys. S. Sigman (NY, NH & H RR. Vinegarten (Flaum. H. Sigman (same. Buehler (Horton. N. Murphy (Hudson & Man RR. Blande (Stegemann. W. Murphy (same. Roaner (Forti. Imp Film Exchange (Kalem Co. Slavin (Maquleo (Berrian.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XIII. for trial.

J. O'Rourke (Int R T. Salomon (Hatch. E. O'Rourke (same. McMahon (Int R T. Acco (Harris. Herch (Ehrlich. Freeman (same. Unger (So Brklyn Ry. Shinault (same. Eylick (N Y Times. Silney (Biklyn Times.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Hurley (Muller. Happel (Bienner.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. A. Robinson (Carnegie Hill, &c. G Robinson (same. Sullivan (Barnum.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Phillip (Edelstein. Murray (Page. Rosenkind (CNY, (2.)

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Prevenzano (Herrman & Grace.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Smith (Miller.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M. Schmidt (CNY, (2.) Dyar (CNY.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Mullarky (N Y C RR. Guntzer (Healy. Kugelmess (Boxer. Horowitz (McDermott.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. Supplementary calendar.

Inq.—Pelaune (Sechestqwer. Easterly (Garment. Pearse (Vanneman. Inq.—Horen (Wells. Carlson (Cord Chem. Inq.—Greenberg (Orecek (Wisewitz. Moskowitz. Blumenkorn (Blumenkorn. Townley (Frank E Smith & Son. Ficken (Heckaher. Rond (Little Co. Thorn (O'Shea, (2.) Rosen (Lachowitz. Silverberg (Urlacria. Baitzel (Rhinelander. Curry (Brandy. Herbert (Fire Ass'n of Phila. Deming (Osborn. Same (St. Paul Co. Sothman (Intermittent Sanders (Krumholz. Vacuum, &c. Galloway (Orvis. Griner (Roe.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Part XIV. to XVIII. for trial.

Gentner (Stanachek. Feldhammer (Steinhauser. Smith (Rothenberg. Wengsaroth (Kreslak. A J Bates & Co (Brownstein. Kaiser (Schrier, (2.) Mendel (S Herzig & Sons Co. Frost (Gray. Smith (Am Dock Co. Solin (Lamchick. Martin (New Trinidad L & A Co. (3.) Tanser (Sulzberger & Shidlovsky (New England Gas Co. Sons. Cent Theatre Co (Margolies. Mahler (Bierman. Mallon (Empire Garage Co. Edelman (Jankins. Hansen (McGovern. Chambers (Sterling Danzig (Mallinson. Lamphier (Smith. Van Loan (V J Hedden & Sons Co.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Mullan, J.—Motion Calendar.

Van Horn (Van Horn. Larchmont Water Co. (Jacobs (Jacobs. Fitzgerald. Prager (Wayburn. Herrel (Polak. Berliner (Eagle Pipe Sup Co. Jacobs (same. Straw Hatters' Union (Hirscher (Ganly. Lawlor. Jonas (same. Hecker (same. Riebach (same.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. Fish (Wick Realty

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J. King (Union Ry. Balke (Otis Elev Co. Dies (Pheon Cons Co. Susamen (Market & Berg (West End RR. (2.) Harlem Auto Jr. Same (Rothbein. Magnus (Royal Jewelry Mfg Co. Gevais (Hirschman & McPherson (Mallock. Bieler. (2.) Rosenfeld (McCann. Dalton (McCormick. Levenson (Robitsek. Ryan (Illeins Ex Co. Peters (Peters. Oppenheimer (Lillenthal. Gallana (Galiana. Palmieri (Amigrene. Kelly (Bergold. Robinson (Baum. Mantner (Sroh. O'Connor (Rodgers & Cherry. Tuscher (Thompson. Pizzutiello (Mulligan. Miller (Stuve, (2.) Elyria Iron & S. Martin (NY Con RR. Scotto (T. Hogan. Pharo (B H RR. Highest number reached in regular order, 215. Dubloso (Barber & Co et Sprouse (B H RR. Mackey (Clyde SS Co. Hodgson (Globe Indemnity Co. Bateman (C I & B Co. Fakouri (Ed Av. Ry et al. Parchelsky Bros (Kennedy. Decatur (C O Welding & Cutting Co. Agostia (Garvey. Fagan (B H RR. Seahlan (Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Amerman (Fry. Maxwell (Gen Accident Goldman (Turkes. F & L Assur Co. People, &c (LaGalbon. People, &c. (Oliver.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. Scherer (Cen Un Gas. Nadel (Taylor.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Clara De Hirsch Home for Working Girls (Samuel Marcus—Benjamin Greenthal, Warren L. Sawyer (Schreyer, (2.)—Patrick J. McMahon, The East River Savings Institution (Rosalie Singer—George W. M. Clarke. Marion H. H. Emlen (Adolph F. Burgler—Abraham I. Solomon.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Davis (Diamond. Gerdes (same. Eagle Sav & Loan Co (Melstrell. Korin (same. Tolson Elec Ill Co (Thatcher. Sforota (same. Williams (Upkerman. Albanese (same. Tuchmann (Rubinowitz. Hollreiser (same. Ile Van Name & Co (Lipkeman.) Bellinkopf (same. Re same (Flinders.) Deere (same. Eisenstein (Eisenstein. Glurck (same. Hauser (McNeil. Korin (same. Goldberg (Glazer. Davis (same. Re Union Bank (Richter (Shetland.) Bernstein (Arnold Con. Re same (Butter Av property.) Longacre Land Co (Cohn. Re same (People's Branch, &c.) Liberman (Schnitzer, Whybrow (Himelhock. Brown (Nassau Lumber Co. Wilsker (Mallinson. Pillsbury Flour Mills Co (Segall. Lebenesky (Regis Aschner (Aschner (5.) Silk Mfg. Co. Ardbaum (Ardbaum. Case on. Collinsi (Campagna. Rosoff (Rosoff. Mancuso (Mancuso. Michaels (Legato. Storch (Storch. Stillwell (Stillwell. Finkelmier (Finkelmier. Trackman (Tedesco. Riley (N Y Rys.

PART II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Rubel (Erickson. Highest number reached on the regular call, 8,491.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Blachman, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Cropsey, J.; Part V., Platt, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.

Raymond-Hadley Co (McGuire (So Brklyn Ry Kessel Co. Glavina (B H RR. Schwankovsky (Gimbel Brothers. Diesieux (Sopreme L. & L. of Honor. Bluhm (Hanson et al. U S Title Guar Co (Junge (B H R R. Michel. Page (CNY. Gibbons (Zimmerman. Boylan (B Q Co & Sub Rohrech (CNY. Jackman (Am Sugar Refining Co et al. Elyria Iron & S. Silver (CNY. Martin (NY Con RR. Nelson (same. Pharo (B H RR. Delisearva & Areto (Dubloso (Barber & Co et Co. Sprouse (B H RR. O'Donnell (D'Albora. Mackey (Clyde SS Co. Armstrong (NY Quebracho Extract Co. Hodgson (Globe Indemnity Co. Halpern (Singer Sewing Machine Co. Bateman (C I & B Co. McConnell (Schuits Bread Co. Fakouri (Ed Av. Ry et al. Rosenqist (Schwalila. Parchelsky Bros (Gannon (No Am Bwg. Kennedy. Russo (Globe Co. Decatur (C O Welding & Cutting Co. McKenney (McKenney. Agostia (Garvey. Fellows (Fellows. Fagan (B H RR. Pierson (Bohack Co. Seahlan (Scranton & Consolier (Shults Lehigh Coal Co. Bread Co. Sakatauckes (Veitman.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Baron (Nas RR. Erickson (N Y Rys. Bernstein (Fox. Clodfelter (Booth. Frank (B H RR. MacDougall (Losser, & Co. Goldman (Bklyn Taxicab Co. Seligson (Shaff. Mohr (CNY. Moses (Goldstein et al Schamarin (Westcott Express Co. Kleiber (B H RR. Bernstein (Globe Rutgers F I Co. Fabian (Boback Co. Miller (CNY. French et al (Heidenreich et al. Adler (Empire City Lumber Co. Roberts (Lincoln Settlement Assoc. Karmel (Goldberg et al. Rick (Offensaudt. Mulligan & Smith (Wolfe.

Auto Mfg Co. Hershowitz (Burtman. Schwartz (Colonial R E Assn. Lobrutto (Kenzy, (2.) Sucharow (Goldstein. Brussel (T Harrington Bond Co. B & O R R (Lowenstein J Bohm & Son (Hettrick. Hershowitz (Burman. Lennon (Levy. Karp Bros (McEvilly. Aiello (Ehret.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Nelson (CNY Rys. Krakauer (Gordon. Palakewicz (Sarabash. Levine (Taber. Shonberg (Korganow. Schapiro (Scheer. Kitz (Gerdman. Epstein (Weinstein. Weiss (Kerber. Weinstein (Third Av RR. Whitney (Cochran. Kleigman (Schmidt. Argubnick (Rosenfeld. Bowes (Interborough R T Co. Bemmer (Kallman. Cohen (same. Gildener (Frankel. Hopkins (Hobson.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court.

Herbert (Winter. Perry Yarns Mills (Gillnsky. Newman (Fowler. Bernstein (Cohen & Exp. Zuckerman (Knick Ice. Broh (Zinit. Zalkin (Keene. Slavsky (Int R T. Newald (Brandt. O'Connor (Rodgers & Hagerty. Abelow (Bradley Con. Edelman (Wefel. Cohen (Chianese. Silver (Carrillo. Rebbi (Nahmias. Wishnack (Richman.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Am Brass Forging Co (Brukenfeld (Talcott, Mayo. Lawler (Morosco. Household Granite Tile Co (Case on. Schermann.

PART III.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar:

Stein (Singer. NY Elec Lamp Co (Lovery. Brody (Brimberg. Goldstein (Devaney. Franz (Fitzgerald. Goldsmith (Eisenkehl. Pannenbaum (Guisenett. Thiel (Burkowits. Bernstein (Arnold Con. Gerstensang (Man. Longacre Land Co (Cohn. Swiss Emb'dery Co. Keller (Levine. Liberman (Schnitzer, Whybrow (Himelhock. Clyman (Bedrick. Wilsker (Mallinson. Corenman (State Bk. (2.) Lebedansky (Regis Levy (Black. Silk Mfg. Co. Upper Hd Stone Co (Case on. Brady Gltarsh Con. Gen Typewriter Exch. Inc (Schnee.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Finelle, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—McEvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—John J. Callahan (Conrad Freund—Herbert A Sherman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Mullan, J.—Motion Calendar.

Van Horn (Van Horn. Larchmont Water Co (Jacobs (Jacobs. Fitzgerald. Prager (Wayburn. Herrel (Polak. Berliner (Eagle Pipe Sup Co. Jacobs (same. Straw Hatters' Union (Hirscher (Ganly. Lawlor. Jonas (same. Hecker (same. Riebach (same.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. Fish (Wick Realty

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J. King (Union Ry. Balke (Otis Elev Co. Dies (Pheon Cons Co. Susamen (Market & Berg (West End RR. (2.) Harlem Auto Jr. Same (Rothbein. Magnus (Royal Jewelry Mfg Co. Gevais (Hirschman & McPherson (Mallock. Bieler. (2.) Rosenfeld (McCann. Dalton (McCormick. Levenson (Robitsek. Ryan (Illeins Ex Co. Peters (Peters. Oppenheimer (Lillenthal. Gallana (Galiana. Palmieri (Amigrene. Kelly (Bergold. Robinson (Baum. Mantner (Sroh. O'Connor (Rodgers & Cherry. Tuscher (Thompson. Pizzutiello (Mulligan. Miller (Stuve, (2.) Elyria Iron & S. Martin (NY Con RR. Scotto (T. Hogan. Pharo (B H RR. Highest number reached on call, 215. Dubloso (Barber & Co et Sprouse (B H RR. Mackey (Clyde SS Co. Hodgson (Globe Indemnity Co. Bateman (C I & B Co. Fakouri (Ed Av. Ry et al. Parchelsky Bros (Kennedy. Decatur (C O Welding & Cutting Co. Agostia (Garvey. Fagan (B H RR. Seahlan (Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Amerman (Fry. Maxwell (Gen Accident Goldman (Turkes. F & L Assur Co. People, &c (LaGalbon. People, &c. (Oliver.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. Scherer (Cen Un Gas. Nadel (Taylor.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Clara De Hirsch Home for Working Girls (Samuel Marcus—Benjamin Greenthal, Warren L. Sawyer (Schreyer, (2.)—Patrick J. McMahon, The East River Savings Institution (Rosalie Singer—George W. M. Clarke. Marion H. H. Emlen (Adolph F. Burgler—Abraham I. Solomon.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Davis (Diamond. Gerdes (same. Eagle Sav & Loan Co (Melstrell. Korin (same. Tolson Elec Ill Co (Thatcher. Sforota (same. Williams (Upkerman. Albanese (same. Tuchmann (Rubinowitz. Hollreiser (same. Ile Van Name & Co (Lipkeman.) Bellinkopf (same. Re same (Flinders.) Deere (same. Eisenstein (Eisenstein. Glurck (same. Hauser (McNeil. Korin (same. Goldberg (Glazer. Davis (same. Re Union Bank (Richter (Shetland.) Bernstein (Arnold Con. Re same (Butter Av property.) Longacre Land Co (Cohn. Re same (People's Branch, &c.) Liberman (Schnitzer, Whybrow (Himelhock. Clyman (Bedrick. Wilsker (Mallinson. Corenman (State Bk. (2.) Lebedansky (Regis Levy (Black. Silk Mfg. Co. Upper Hd Stone Co (Case on. Brady Gltarsh Con. Gen Typewriter Exch.

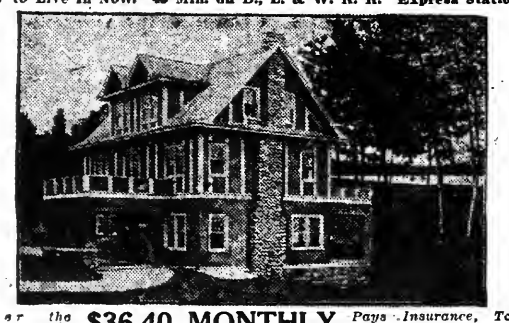
$2,500 on Easy Terms

AND 1ST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS

ALL-YEAR ENGLISH VILLA, OVERLOOKING THE WATER

WITH EXTENSIVE GROUNDS.

Ready to Live in Now. 49 Min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Express Station.



After the $2,500 *Is Paid,* **$36.40 MONTHLY** *Pays Insurance, Taxes, Interest and Water Rate.*

A beautiful all-year home near the water. House has eleven rooms, three bathrooms; craftsman interior; every convenience. Parquet floors, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, open fireplace. Schools, churches, Country Club, Golf near by. Superb views; all sports—skating, tobogganing, ice boating. Cultured, congenial neighbors. Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York. Full information from

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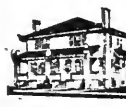
$750 cash and $35 per month buys 7-room residence. Same improvements as in any $100 a month apartment. Also garden, lawn and glass enclosed porch. 24 minutes from Municipal Building, Park Row, via Sea Beach Subway, now running. Come to-day.

ALCO BUILDING CO., 22nd Av. & 66th St., B'klyn, Opp. 22nd Av. Sta. Booklet on request.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES



In stucco and brick, with and without garage; all improvements; on W. 11th St., 2 minutes from Kings Highway station. Sea Beach subway; 23 sold; only 4 left; see these wonderful little homes, or send for full set of photo postals and terms.

OTTO SINGER, 962 Kings Highway, Brooklyn

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

At Beautiful Bayside Park

A MOST ATTRACTIVE HOME WITH EVERY MODERN UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENT, ROOMY GARAGE, LAWN 100X100, ENOUGH SPACE FOR TENNIS COURT. RESTRICTED LOCALITY, FEW BLOCKS FROM PRIVATE BATHING BEACH, CLUB, PIER, ETC. UNEXCELLED FOR ALL WATER SPORTS. NEAR GOLF LINKS, STATION AND TROLLEY. THIS IS A DANDY HOME AND WILL SACRIFICE TO QUICK BUYER FOR TERMS OF $500 CASH AND BALANCE CAN BE ARRANGED. B. ALTMAN, 105 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOME

10 rooms, 2 baths, large open fireplace, combination enclosed porch, gas, electricity, and sewerage; large shaded plot; abundance of shrubbery; wonderful view of Long Island Sound; 3 minutes' walk to restricted gated bathing beach, clubhouse, pier, and station; only 27 minutes out; greatest bargain of the year; easy terms can be arranged. B Estate, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

MODERN COTTAGE

Excellent neighborhood; 6 rooms, bath, and all improvements; verandas front and side; full cellar; hot water heat; gas; electricity; large lawn; sidewalk, &c.; owner cannot occupy; great bargain for $4,500; will take $400 cash, balance small monthly payment. B, Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Kew Gardens

New house, nine rooms, two baths, stucco. EVERY IMPROVEMENT. Phone 39 Richmond Hill or 6028 Murray Hill.

A REAL BARGAIN.

Seven-room all-year cottage, ideally located, large plot, no assessments. All improvements, including electric light and steam heat. Less than 30 minutes out. Will make terms to suit you.

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Fireproof House—Sell or Rent

One of the most attractive country homes in Westchester; 12 large rooms, besides reception and billiard hall; three baths, three-car concealed, heated garage; over acre of ground, facing Bronx River Parkway; high elevation; no mosquitos or malaria; every improvement, including sewers and gas; near depot; 30 minutes from Grand Central; photo and particulars. GEORGE H. MILLS, Tribune Building. Phone 4500—Beekman.

New House—Georgian Colonial

Rent or sell at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem electric division; all improvements, including sewers; high elevation; walking distance of depot; plot 100x100; nine large rooms, tastefully decorated; sleeping porches and open fireplaces; photo and description upon request. H. E. WILSON, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

—Specialists In— WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES

Tish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE,

with garage, for sale price away below any house ever sold at Westchester's ideal villa colony, COLONIAL HEIGHTS; 30 minutes from Grand Central, short walk to train; two baths, open fireplaces; one or two rooms can be added in attic if desired; every improvement, including sewers and gas; unsurpassed view; plot 75x111; only little cash required. Particulars A. REINER, room 1,118, Tribune Building.

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ON THE SOUND

At Mamaroneck, Westchester County. Building Plot, 75x150, $1,980; will finance building operation.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,

26 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill—3498.

AT NEW ROCHELLE. EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.

Colonial dwelling just completed; 11 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; all modern improvements; 2 car garage; large plot; high elevation; photographs and further particulars,

FOX REALTY COMPANY,

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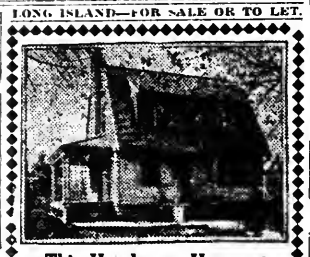
Scarsdale—White Plains.

Furnished and unfurnished rentals—

GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY

18 East Forty-First Street, New York City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



This Handsome Home at Beautiful Floral Park, L. I.

6 ROOMS & BATH

ready to move in now.

Every modern improvement, 2 porches, southern exposure, fine restricted neighborhood, electric light, gas, water, heat, etc.; near station, electric service trolley and school, ground 60 x 100.

$500 CASH & $20 MONTHLY

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Will sell at sacrifice last two houses owned in beautiful, fully improved seashore development; 40 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; $9,000 house for $8,750; $1,000 cash; stucco and hollow tile; 9 rooms, bath, shower. Will require $500 in repairs to put it in first-class shape. $8,000 frame house, in perfect condition, $6,500; 8 rooms, sleeping porch, bath, shower bath, 2 extra toilets.

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Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York.

$55 HUNTINGTON LOTS

FULL SIZE, FINE CLEARED OR WOODED; GOOD SECTION OF TOWN, NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD TO HARBOR AND STATION; SUITABLE FOR HOME, SMALL FARMING OR INVESTMENT. FREE WARRANTY DEED.

ONLY $5 DOWN & $2 MONTHLY

WILL GIVE FREE TICKETS TO INVESTIGATE. B. SEYMAN, 105 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.

A REAL PROFIT FARM

57 acres, level, fertile, productive soil, 40 miles New York, 1½ miles to station, long road frontage, good 9-room house, two barns, one 40x60, shade trees; some fruit; $16,000; owner will divide. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, Long Island.

Great Opportunity at Merrick

Country house; living room, library, dining room, kitchen, main floor; hall through centre; six sleeping rooms, bath, open fireplaces, gas, steam heat, running water, large verandas, and grounds; extensive chicken runs; plenty of fruit; rent, $40. A. B. McCord, Owner, Bellmore, L. I.

REAL HOME

with six rooms, bath, and all modern improvements, on plot 60x125 feet; 2 blocks to Bellmore depot, near schools, churches, store, and theatre; price only $3,600; small cash payment; $30 per month; send for particulars. Mrs. K. Wilder, Bellmore, L. I.

$18—New 6 Room House—$18

Monthly; beautiful home; open fireplace; handsome bath; elegantly decorated; hardwood floors; gas, electric lights, steam heat, range, and tubs; fine plot for garden, garage, &c.; 42 minutes out; $200 cash; price $3,150. Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

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An Unparalleled Real Estate Opportunity

OFFERED BY

Banking Department State of New York

Special sacrifice prices from now until November 1st to quickly close the business of two corporations. A large number of choice homesites in restricted sections at GRANTWOOD, MORSEMERE, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD and TEANECK, New Jersey. Bargain prices of about 50% of former prices; all within a five-cent fare zone and thirty minutes of Manhattan.

Also at CASTLE HEIGHTS, NORTH WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Stucco, tile roof, modern, artistic bungalow, nearly new.

Liberal Terms. Title Guaranteed.

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Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept.,

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★ IF YOU HAVE $300 ★

Are Socially Eligible for Membership IN A COUNTRY CLUB

Can Pay $50 a Month for three Months, and Then Easy Monthly Payments Like Rent.

YOU CAN OWN THIS DUTCH COLONIAL House, built on large shaded plot in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony; 14 miles out; six large rooms, tiled bath; wide porches; big open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; half block from Golf Course and Club House. For particulars write Treasurer, P. O. Box 416, New York City.

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$15,000 Modern Brick Residence, delightfully situated, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, tiled kitchen, sleeping porch, sun porch, decorations unusually attractive. Every modern convenience.

May be seen by appointment.

J. W. PLANSON, 55 Harrison Av. (Ph. 2624 Mtn.)

A VERY PRETTY

new 6 room house, tiled bathroom, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; well located; good transportation; 30 minutes out. For family reasons must be sold; price, $4,500; only $500 cash required. For further particulars, address

F. W. WAGGONER, Room 516, 47 West 34th Street.

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$7,250 In the Beautiful Park Section, Dutch Colonial Residence, large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, solarium, 4 bedrooms, bath, sleeping perch; every appointment.

May Be Seen Sundays.

MURDOCH, Op. Lackawanna, (Ph. 675 Mtc.)

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THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

Absolutely fireproof, modern, up-to-date and complete in all details; abundant closet space; private house rooms; transit facilities unexcelled; with the largest open air garden in the city.

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7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS, Rental $2,100 to $5,000

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents

Broadway, Corner 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

Complete Square Block 86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

STIRLING TOWERS

READY NOVEMBER 1st

LOCATED ON BROAD PLAZA

181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Special arrangements have been made to care for the furniture of our prospective tenants free of charge till November.

3-3-4-4-5-6 ROOMS.

SERVICE AND PASSENGER ELEVATORS.

Every modern appliance and device that tends to the convenience and comfort of its occupants has been installed. Building is designed that both the front and rear Apartments have unexcelled view of prettiest section of Hudson and Palisades. Low rents to desirable tenants. Renting Agents on premises, or

MAIN OFFICE, Broadway, corner 87th Street. Kempe & Company UPTOWN BRANCH, 436 Ft. Wash. Av. S. E. corner 180th St.

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Equal to the Best in Manhattan **$27 to $45** 4 & 5 Large Rooms & Bath

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A Real Neighborhood Community. Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Playground, Pavilion for Dancing.

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AMHERST,

204 West 110th St.,

Between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.

8 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$2,000*

Private house Rooms, large closets.

Supt. on premises.

Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

The HILLCREST

Modern Elevator Apts.

8 Large, sunny rooms & 3 baths, Rents $1,500 to $1,800

430 WEST 119th ST

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

PINE FOREST COLONY

ON FOREST LAKE, BERKSHIRE HILLS.

Open all year. 2½ hours from N. Y. New, up-to-date building with all modern improvements. 200 acres private grounds; private lake. All sports, excellent table, select patronage.

MRS. JOSEPH D. WEIL, Wingdale, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

15-19 E. 26th St. 10-14 E. 27th St.

Facing Madison Square

FOR RENT

One floor, about 17,000 sq. ft., in this new, high-class, fireproof, sprinkled building. First-class tenant only desired. Satisfactory financial rating and references indispensable.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.

Phone 2000 John. 92 William St.

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900 Riverside Drive

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NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

4; 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths

All Rooms Facing the Drive Rents $42 to $125

Open for inspection day and evening.

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Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway

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Nos. 558 & 560 165th St., Cor. B'way

Healthiest locality in New York City.

Commission to Agents. Tel. Audubon 5591.

JUST COMPLETED

425-431 W. 214TH ST.

4-5 ROOM APARTMENTS,

with every conceivable improvement; one block from 215th St. Broadway subway station.

REASONABLE RENTALS.

AGENT ON PREMISES.

210 FIFTH AVE.

Cross Chambers Opp. Madison Square Park

One apartment consisting of large living room, dining-room, 2 bedrooms, bath and kitchen. Maid's services if desired. Immediate possession. Supt. on premises.

FREDERICK FOX & CO.

14 West 40th St. Phone Bryant 6240.

ROCKLEDGE COURT

3,044 Albany Crescent

Broadway-231st St. Subway Station.

4 Rooms, $28 to $30; 6 Rooms, $42.

Class of Tenants restricted.

Call at above address only.

HIGH CLIFF,

227 Audubon Avenue,

SOUTHEAST CORNER 177TH ST.

High-class elevator apartment, one five room apartment, $40. Superintendent on premises.

CONCORD HALL

468 Riverside Drive, Cor. 119th.

Eight rooms, two baths, and extra lavatory. Strictly fireproof building. $1,400 to $1,600. Manager.

Skylight Studios

6 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

8 Rooms, Corner, $60.

400 W. 152D ST.

St. Nicholas Ave.

W. D. MORGAN, Agt., 3573 B'way. (147th)

MANHATTAN—East Side.

HEVER CHAMBERS

13 East 65th St. at 5th Avenue, New Bldg. Now Ready.

2-3 Rooms—Bath

Rents $1,000 to $2,000 Maid service included. Meals optional.

Doctor's 4 Rooms and Bath, $2,200.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.,

414 *Madison Ave. at 48th St.*

Tel. Murray Hill 5600.

DOCTOR'S SUITE

3 ROOMS & BATH

755 PARK AVE.

Apply to Supt. on Premises, or The Park Ave. Operating Co., Inc., 527 Fifth Avenue.

BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN

New Modern 1 & 2 Room & Bath Apartments.

Just Completed

Park Slope section, 12 minutes to Atlantic Ave. Subway, half block Prospect Park. Near five car lines. Rooms large, light and airy; plenty of closets; every improvement. Rent includes maid, service and electric light.

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BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave. 8 minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.

CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED

4-5-6 Rooms, $27-$34-$42

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215 Fourth Av.

S. E. Cor. 18th St.

Seventh Floor.

14,000 SQ. FT.

175 Ft. of North Light.

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Business Property Specialists.

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In small offices and salesrooms in a well managed fireproof building just off 5th Ave.

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New subway station, 18th St. and 7th Av., modern lofts, 100% sprinkler system; fine light; rent reasonable.

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AN opportunity to rent a four-story dwelling in an exceedingly nice neighborhood, 20 EAST 83RD ST., at an exceptionally low rental. Please telephone this office, John 5700, for a permit to inspect.

Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar Street.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 3,082, 2,865, and 2,802, R. S., U. S., I have seized and hold 762 necklaces, 12 lavalliers, 6 bracelets, 1 brooch, 5 pairs earrings, 17 watch chains. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Oct. 20, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

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When in need of money see us. Grant Co., 500 5th Av., Room 424.

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Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.

SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES

Send for our selected list of desirable places to live.

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710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4951.

ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent. Ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you.

KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO., 141 West 20th St.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

PRIVATE HOUSE

22x100.

Most attractive street in the Sixties. View of Fifth Ave.

Price and terms moderate.

For particulars apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar Street. Telephone 5700 John.

To close an estate, 846 West 36th St., four-story brick building, lot 25x98.9, and a choice lot on Nelson Av., Great Kills, S. I., 50 by over 200 feet. Particulars, H. von Dohln, 408 Charles St., West Hoboken, N. J.

$850 PER YEAR INCOME.

Investment $14,000 cash.

Building rented to one strong tenant.

HORACE S. ELY & CO., 21 Liberty St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome home of six rooms and bath; water, gas, electric light, heat, and every modern improvement; spacious veranda; nice large plot; near trolley, station, and school; easy terms, and no reasonable offer refused from good party wanting to make this a permanent home. B Home, Box 141 Times Downtown.

$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new six-room all-year home, equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near waterfront; title guaranteed.

F. H. Richmond, 51 Chambers St.

Beautiful Lots at Little Neck.—High and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 61 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone Cortlandt 744.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9080 Madison Square.

LARCHMONT MANOR.—Big bargain; 10 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; large corner plot; old shade; near Sound; high class neighborhood; worth $14,000; will sell for $8,750 to settle estate. H. M. OLCOTT, 51 East 42d St.

COUNTRY ESTATES. Send for our selected list. Mount Kisco, Bedford, Chappaqua, Katonah. SEAMAN LOWERRE & CO., 15 East 40th St., N. Y. Murray Hill 5044.

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND. Homes according to your own ideas in residential section on terms like rent. CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & CO., 11 East 42d St., New York.

REAL BARGAINS

in River View manor; building plots and houses of all sizes, for sale or rent. Griffen-Prince & Ripley, 18 E. 41st St., N. Y. Easthings Homes Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms; finished in Al style; hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in and flowers; nice location, not far from water, schools, and trolley; $300 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.

$10 a month buys fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for party to make a nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information, write Farm, Box 135 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—A few lots, to select people only, in a nearby suburban community; town; near station; easy commuting to Manhattan; price, $350 and upward; easy terms; very low taxes. Hill; 122 Shaw Av., Woodhaven.

For information about Long Island City Real Estate, write, call or telephone RICKERT-LINLAY REALTY CO., Tel. Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St. Largest Developers of Real Estate on L. I.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND HOME BUILDING PLOTS, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; $12 TO $18 WEEKLY; INVESTIGATE. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 54 East 32d St.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, stores, and churches, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly; answer at once. B., store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY HOMES — ACREAGE — FARMS. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d.) N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. Suburban Homes—Farms—Estates. Complete information, photos, maps. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 1545 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Rector 7718.) Opp. Station, Ridgewood, N. J. (Tel. 555.)

Montclair.—Attractive home; beautiful residential avenue; 10 rooms, bath; large sun porch, den; electricity, steam; perfect condition; plot 60x150 feet; real bargain; $8,000; $3,000 cash; possession May 1, 1917. Frank Hughes-Taylor Co., Montclair, N. J.

Ideal country home, nine rooms, three baths; garage, poultry house; large plot; high location; near station; hour out; Lackawanna Railroad; near Summit; worth $20,000. William B. Brokaw, One Liberty St.

A BEAUTIFUL TOWNSITE. — Tract of 220 acres right at railroad station; town water, electric light, macadam roads; low commutation; 11 trains daily. Any reasonable offer considered. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York. At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold nine bags of wormy and mouldy chestnuts. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 20, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York. At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 23 cases of canned blackberries. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 21, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold seven bags of wormy and mouldy chestnuts. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold five bags wormy and mouldy chestnuts. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 26, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York. At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 21 bags of wormy and mouldy chestnuts. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

MONTCLAIR. — Beautiful tapestry residence, 9 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch, sun porch; every appointment; plot 80x190; garage; select location; very convenient; $12,500. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna, Montclair.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

North Carolina—For Sale or To Let.

NORTH CAROLINA.

4,000 ACRES COTTON PLANTATION, 200 BEEF CATTLE, MULES, HORSES, &c.; TENANT HOUSES, COTTON GIN—CROPS INCLUDED IF QUICK SALE—NO INCUMBRANCE; TERMS HALF CASH, BALANCE TEN (10) YEARS, 6%; THIS IS A GOOD BARGAIN. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1,535, RICHMOND, VA.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This office specialises in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; just what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT. ALL OUR APARTMENTS ARE FULLY RENTED. WHY NOT CONSULT US? HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

Building Material.

Summer camp on lake wanted in exchange for small, steam-heated house, Mount Vernon. Orcutt-Wright Co., 220 Broadway.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER." New York Office, 101 Park Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

CORNER STORE and Basement, 14TH STREET AND 7TH AV. New Subway Express Station at Corner. E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, $25 UP. UNION BLDG., 33 UNION SQUARE WEST. MODERN BUILDING; GOOD SERVICE. SPEAR & CO., AGTS., 840 BROADWAY.

Desk room in large office. Every convenience, including telephone. Moderate. Concession. 23 West 31st St.

Office or desk room, telephone, stenographic service, opposite Grand Central. Room 203, 51 East 42d.

Private office. Inquire Suite 705, 42d St. Building, corner Madison Av.

STORE, northwest corner 85th St. and Columbus Av. Phone 4774 Schuyler.

Brooklyn.

Loft, 835 Adams St., Brooklyn, near Borough Hall; 2,500 feet; low rent. P 266 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

Long term lease and household furnishings for sale; block from 72d St. subway, west of Broadway; fifteen rooms, six baths, hardwood floors, newly decorated throughout, splendidly furnished, electricity. C 39 Times.

City—Unfurnished.

$65 FOR A THREE-STORY HOUSE in 93d St., near Central Park West; immediate possession.

J. EDGAR LEAFCRAFT & CO., 30 East 42d St.

Eight-room house, 384 Audubon Av., near 181st St. subway. Apply premises 9 to 1.

Out of Town.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE TO SUBLET. Completely and elegantly furnished, eleven rooms, every modern convenience in picturesque summit section New Jersey; ready Lackawanna station; owner leaving city; ready for immediate occupancy; $50 per month to right party. Address B 202 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

17TH, 122 EAST.—Two studios, furnished or unfurnished; one six-room apartment, one seven-room apartment; distinctive; unusual; $30, $100; leases; morning only.

41ST, 11 EAST—Large, bright, comfortable room, adjoining bath; large closets; heat.

81ST, 75 East, (northwest corner Park Av.) —An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.

ATTRACTIVE apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; restaurant; full hotel service; $12 to $18 weekly; investigate. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 54 East 32d St.

APARTMENTS, 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4353.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Bachelor's apartment, two or three large rooms, bath.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Selxas Co., 507 5th Av. 4320 Murray Hill.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH, 24 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, furnished; two rooms, bath.

59TH, 48 WEST.—Duplex apartment, $3.50-$4 monthly; 3 masters, 2 large maids bedrooms. Whelen. Telephone 7464 Plaza.

59TH ST., 38 WEST. 2, 3 room apartment; $1,200 upward.

80S.—8 rooms, three baths, handsomely furnished, ideal apartment, 4 master bedrooms; sublet season, longer. Details, Columbus 8974.

82D ST., near Park.—Four large, sunny rooms, maid's room, handsome, complete linen, silver, books, grand piano, private apt. Apply 68 W. 82d.

86TH SUBWAY.—Southern exposure; 6 rooms, artistic, complete; immediate possession. Columbus 8974.

88TH, 215 WEST. — Furnished five-room apartment to rent until October, 1919; immediate possession; fine appointments; rent $200 per month. Inquire Superintendent, or A. L. Libman, 130 West 46th.

98TH, 307 WEST, (between Broadway and Riverside.) SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL; newly furnished; 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bellboy; elevator and telephone; immediate possession; $60-$125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone Riverside 3964.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Attractively furnished, 7 large, sunny rooms; modern; elevator. Apartment 6B.

113TH ST., 507 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished; very high-class apartment; unique in style and complete in every detail, including silver and linen; 4 and 5 rooms and bath. Phone Morningside 8240.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d, Room 106.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

CLAREMONT AV., 21, (NEAR 116TH AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.)—Handsomely furnished 8 sunny rooms, 2 baths; splendid location; subway; 8 months year; immediate possession. Apply Apt. 102.

EAST FORTIES.—Beautifully furnished 4-room apartment; new building; $125 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

EAST FIFTIES.—Attractively furnished 6-room apartment; immediate possession; 3 months, longer; $200 month. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

ELEGANT APARTMENT AT BARGAIN. Riverside Drive.—Seven rooms, two baths, all outside; responsible persons. Audubon 5750.

FURNISHED 3 TO 12 ROOMS FOR WINTER SEASON OR YEARLY LEASE, $75 TO $1,000 MONTHLY. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall, Bryant 4185.

GOING WEST.

Will sacrifice handsomely furnished S. W. cor., 10th floor apartment; 2 or 3 master's chambers, 2 master's baths.

F. L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall, Bryant 4185.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (116TH ST.)—Sunny corner apartment, attractively, completely furnished; 8 all outside rooms, 2 baths; southern exposure; tenth floor; delightful view.

SEVENTIES.—10 rooms, 3 baths, new building, magnificent view; handsomely and completely furnished; Winter season. Columbus 8974.

THE WILSONIA,

225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 8 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

The entire second floor of private house, comprising two very large rooms with private bath; breakfast served if desired. 621 West 118th.

Unfurnished—East Side.

218T ST., 120 EAST, (Between 4th and Lexington Avs.)—8-room housekeeping apartment, fireproof building, with elevator; all outside rooms; $1,400; also 7-room apartment, first floor, $1,200. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St.

1, 2, 3 ROOMS AND BATH.

Elevator and full club service, $730 up. 414-416 MADISON AV., at 48th St.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—Ground floor, 7 rooms and bath; immediate possession.

118TH, 365-7 WEST, (near Morningside Park.)—8 rooms and bath; elevator service; convenient transportation; decorations to suit; $75. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St.; Tel. John 5700.

2,128 BROADWAY.

Two and three rooms, with bath.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The barometric pressure is quite uniform over the country except in the Far Northwest, where a disturbance of marked intensity is passing inland over British Columbia.

Fair weather was the rule during the last twenty-four hours except in the South Atlantic States, the upper lake region, and the Far Northwest, where there were rains. High winds prevail on the north Pacific Coast, warnings of which were issued Sunday.

Temperatures are above the seasonal average in nearly all parts of the country, and there have been no changes of any importance within the last twenty-four hours in any section.

Generally fair weather and mild temperature will continue over practically all parts of the country east of the Mississippi River during the next forty-eight hours.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Washington and Oregon coasts.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be gentle to moderate, variable, overcast weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable, overcast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh north and northeast, overcast, and local rains.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably fair Tuesday and Wednesday, mild temperature.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, not much change in temperature.

Northern New England—Partly overcast Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	52	58	4 P. M.	31	65
6 A. M.	50	59	6 P. M.	50	61
9 A. M.	53	60	9 P. M.	47	59
12 M.	53	64	11 P. M.	46	58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 50; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 50.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58; at 8 P. M. it was 60. Maximum temperature, 67 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 56 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 92 per cent. at 8 A. M., 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.20 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
2:20—394	Grand St.; H. Fischel	Slight
4:08—226	W. 34 St.; Vincent Astor est.	Slight
8:45—421-423	E. 10 St.; Rosy Kruchis	$200
8:45—211	E. 98 St.; Joseph Zimmerman	Slight
9:35—79	Clinton St.; Joseph Schulman	Slight
11:00—542	E. 14 St.; Rose Davinsky	Slight
P. M.		
12:25—533	E. 13 St.; Helen Dubosky	$100
3:35—91	Mulberry St.; M. Savirrio	$10
5:25—46	E. 108 St.; Jennie Rosenberg	Slight
9:15—72	Pinehurst Av.; Arthur Riley	Slight
9:15—238	Mercer St.; I. Shapiro	Slight
9:35	Columbus Av. & 63 St.; (auto.) Pullman Motor Co.	Slight
7:30—1,066	B'way; Lee Tire Co.	Slight
9:15—70	Greenwich Av.; (awning.) not given	Slight
10:50—Cr	vall Av. & 164 St.; (lot.) not given	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Resignations of National Guard officers accepted: Capt. G. Winsman, 1st Inf., North Dakota; Chaplain A. A. Wagnon, 2d Inf., Texas; Capt. R. Saunders, 12th Inf., New York; 2d Lt. H. Campbell, 1st F. A., New York; 2d Lt. C. Gu Sanderson, 2d Inf., Indiana, and 2d Lt. F. H. Miller, 31st Inf., Michigan; also 1st Lts. G. L. Connor and P. B. Fry, M. R. C.

Orders of Sept. 19 relating to 1st Lt. V. S. Purnell, C. A., revoked.

Commanding Officer, New York Arsenal, or his commissioned assistant will make not to exceed three visits to Ansonia, Conn., on business pertaining to inspection of material, then to his station after each visit.

1st Lt. H. Kobbe, Cav., is assigned to 1st Cav.

1st Lt. E. G. Cullum, Cav., is assigned to 4th Cav.

Capt. J. M. Love, Jr., Inf., is relieved from duty as Inspector Instructor of National Guard of Texas and detailed for duty as Inspector Instructor of the State of Virginia, with station at Richmond.

Capt. C. C. Culver, Cav., will proceed to Letterman General Hospital for examination for detail in Aviation Sec., Sig. Corps, then to his station

Orders of Sept. 11, relieving Capt. ?. Stayton, C. A. A., from duty in Hawaiian Dept. Jan. 12, are amended to relieve him from duty in that department in time to enable him to proceed to United States from Honolulu about May 3.

Orders of Oct. 11, amended to direct Col. E. B. Frick, M. C., upon arrival at Manila, to report to Commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty.

Capt. L. S. Carson, Q. M. C., now on duty in Southern Dept., is relieved from station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and assigned to station at El Paso, Texas.

First Lt. G. I. McKelway, M. R. C., to active duty and proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., for duty, and by letter of Commanding General, Eastern Dept., relieving First Lt. G. D. Ramsay, M. R. C., who will proceed to his home and report to the Adjt. General of army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Lt. Col. C. D. Rhodes, Cav., and Major J. W. Craig, Cav., having completed the duties for which they were ordered to this city, will return to their proper stations.

Major W. D. Connor, Corps of Engrs., assigned to Third Regt. of Engrs. upon his arrival at Manila.

Major C. R. Pettis, Corps of Engrs., is relieved from 3d Regt. of Engrs. and from duty in the Philippine Dept., effective on or about Feb. 1 and will proceed to the United States for further duty.

1st Lt. Thurman H. Hane, 8th Cav., attached to the Aviation Sec. of the Sig. Corps as aviation student, will proceed to San Diego.

Capt. Charles C. Allen, Inf., Detached Officers' List, upon his muster out of the service as Colonel of the 1st Inf., Penn. N. G., will resume duties as Inspector-Instructor, with station at Philadelphia. Capt. Allen is authorized to retain his commission as Colonel of the Penn. Inf.

Maj. W. A. Wickline, Med. Corps, now on sick leave, is relieved from further duty in the Southern Dept., and upon the expiration of said leave will report to the Commanding Officer of Jefferson Barracks for duty.

Maj. H. F. Rethers, Q. M. C., is relieved from duty in the Southern Dept. and will return to West Point, N. Y., for duty.

2d Lt. Frank H. Richey, Q. M. C., is relieved from duty at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., effective at such time as will enable him to proceed to San Francisco, and sail for Honolulu and report to Commanding General, Hawaiian Dept., for duty.

Capt. Carl A. Lohr, C. A. C., is relieved from duty in the coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay.

The following boards, convened for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for transfer to the field artillery, are dissolved: Boards convened in Eagle Pass, Texas; Camp Stotzenburg, P. I.; Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, and at Corozal, Canal Zone.

The following boards, convened for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for transfer to the cavalry arm of the service, are dissolved: Boards convened at Columbus, N. M.; Douglas, Ariz.; Mercedes, Texas; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Riley, Kan., and Corozal, Canal Zone.

The following boards, convened for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for transfer to the Coast Artillery Corps, are dissolved: At Laredo, Texas, and Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Leaves: Capt. Thomas M. Knox, 5th Cav., extended 15 days; Capt. Jacob Frank, C. A. C., 1 month; 1st Lt. G. D. Ramsay, 1 month; Capt. Edwin C. Long, C. A. C., extended 15 days; Capt. Offnerey Hope, C. A. C., 2 months; Chaplain Joseph L. Hunter, C. A. C., 10 days; 2d Lt. Abraham Garfinkle, extended 1 month; Capt. Thomas M. Spalding, C. A. C., 10 days; Maj. John L. Hughes, 1 month.

Navy.

Lt. (Jr. Gde.) W. J. Carver, detached Memphis, to home and wait orders.

Ensign J. H. Rockwell, detached Memphis, to temp. duty Receiving Ship at Boston, Mass.

Ens. D. M. Steece, detached Memphis, to Receiving Ship at Norfolk.

Ens. H. M. Meyers, detached Memphis, to temp. duty Receiving Ship at Norfolk.

P. A. Surgs. P. R. Stalnaker, detached Columbia, to home, wait orders, and Oct. 30 Mink, to Columbia.

Pay Clerk W. T. Williams, detached Memphis, to temp. duty Receiving Ship at Norfolk.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Buffalo at San Blas; Burrows at Philadelphia; Cassin, Cummings, Drayton, Fulton, Jenkins, Paulding, and Winslow at Newport; Alert, K-3, K-4, K-7, K-8, and St. Louis at Honolulu; Lebanon, Worden, Nevada, and Patuxent at Norfolk; Hopkins and Hull at Mare Island; Jarvis and Jason at Boston; Maryland at Guaymas; Nanshan at San Francisco; Nereus at Acapulco; Nicholson at New York Yard; Pennsylvania and Proteus at Hampton Roads; Potomac at Cape Haitien.

Sailed—Bushnell, Newport for Block Island; Culgoa, Port-au-Prince for Guantanamo; Celtic, Cristobal for Hampton Roads; Hancock, Charleston for Mayport, Fla.; McDonough and Worden, Norfolk for Charleston; Marblehead, Portland for Puget Sound; Nashville, Tuxpam for Tampico; Ontario, Norfolk for New York; San Francisco, Portsmouth (N. H.) for Newport, and the Topeka and Uncas, New York for Portsmouth (N. H.)

The reassignment of destroyers to divisions as given in the Nov. Navy and Marine Corps List and Directory will be made on Jan. 1, 1917.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for probation officer, for men only. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 2; oral, 4; duties, 4. The duties are to investigate cases of persons awaiting disposition by the courts or penitentiary, or reformatory inmates awaiting disposition by the Parole Commission, to report to the proper authorities on such investigations, to exercise a helpful and authoritative supervision over persons on probation or parole, and to enforce orders regarding such persons. The age limits are from 23 to 50 years. The salary ranges from $1,200 to $1,500 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 21 an examination for expert aeronautical aid, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $18 per diem in the Department at Washington, and Repair, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. The work consists in the direction and interpretation of wind tunnel research in aerodynamics; theoretical investigations of aeroplane stability; standardization of aeroplane calculations and instruction of draftsmen in their use; mathematical investigation of problems arising in connection with the design of air craft and development of aeronautical instruments, including the application of the gyroscope. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on technical education, experience and fitness, reports, publications, or thesis. The applicant must have had a broad training in engineering, mathematics, and physics; and be capable of undertaking original investigations involving the application of theoretical mechanics and hydrodynamics. A Ph. D. degree in physics from a college or university of recognized standing, and not less than five years' experience in the direction of experimental research in aeronautics and aeroplane design are prerequisites. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Leave of absence, without pay: Patrol. A. O'Neil, 148, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 31.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. A. Joseph, 1,810 E. 71st., Oct. 21, during disability; H. Hauser, 316, 8:35 P. M., Sept. 27, to noon, Oct. 12; C. H. Siefried, 140, 2 A. M., Oct. 22, during disability; J. H. Nozigila, 158, noon, Oct. 9, to 12 P. M., Oct. 16; J. G. Pinschan, 171, 12:35 P. M., Oct. 21, during disability; D. Van Deusen, 1, 8:45 P. M., Oct. 20, during disability; D. F. Haggerty, Traf. Div., Sub-div. B, 6 P. M., Oct. 18, to noon, Oct. 24; Act. Det. Sergt. 2d Gr. J. W. Frazer, Inf., B, 4 P. M., Oct. 10, to noon, Oct. 15; (while under suspension.) Patrol. J. J. Powers, 66, 5:31 P. M., Sept. 17, to 10 A. M., Sept. 21.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. Gallagher, 173.

Fire Department.

The following will be directed to report to Chief of Bat. J. J. Henry, at repair shops, 66th St. and 11th Av., tomorrow, for practical instruction in operating department motor apparatus: Firem. J. Halley, Eng. 15; J. J. McCarthy, Eng. 39; P. T. McGill, Eng. 45; L. M. Johnson, Eng. 59; T. F. Walsh, Eng. 74; H. Marshall, Eng. 96; W. N. Kevil, Eng. 159; H. D. Wessel, Eng. 208; L. Gerken, Eng. 231; M. H. Hanley, H. & L. 6; E. P. Hollister, H. & L. 11; G. J. Nelson, H. & L. 14; C. A. Cramb, H. & L. 19; J. A. Gebhardt, H. & L. 21; W. H. Leahy, H. & L. 29; T. Rohe, H. & L. 35; A. R. Wood, H. & L. 76; H. W. Robinson, H. & L. 76; R. H. Frisbee, H. & L. 109; J. E. Ossau, H. & L. 121.

Decision: Firem. 4th Gr. F. Schutt, H. & L., 15, conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline;) not guilty; charge dismissed.

Special leave: Firem. 1st Gr. W. H. Travers, H. & L. 131, 24 hours, 4 P. M., Nov. 1.

EDUCATION NOTES.

W. L. Schwalbert has been elected President of the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn Evening High School for Men; James E. McKee, Vice President; H. J. Dybinski, Secretary, and Albert W. Nielsen, Treasurer.

The teachers of the Morris High School will give a tea for the alumni of the school from 3 to 5 P. M. on Nov. 3. Dr. Denbigh and the teachers of the history department will receive. Former teachers of the school will be the guests of honor. There will be music. All who have been students of the school are invited.

The Alumni Association of the New York Training School for Teachers will hold a meeting on the last Friday of each month except December.

The Professional Elementary Teachers' Association will hold a meeting in the assembly hall of the World building at 8 P. M. Nov. 3. Resolutions on the pension question will be offered.

Dr. Charles L. Frank of New York University is to give a free course of thirty lessons for beginners in Isaac Pitman shorthand on Saturday afternoons, from 2 to 4 o'clock, at the Washington Irving High School, Sixteenth Street and Irving Place. The work is especially planned for teachers and those who possess the qualifications to teach. The course is given under the auspices of the Isaac Pitman Shorthand Writers' Association.

The annual meeting of the Additional Teachers' Association of New York will be held at Wanamaker's Auditorium, new building, first gallery, at 10:30 A. M. on Nov. 4. The annual election will be held.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Board in refined family for two ladies; one sunny room, between 62d and 74th Sts., 5th, Lexington Avs.; price not to exceed $10 each. L. Y. Box 1, 244 West 24th.

BY ACTIVE ELDERLY LADY, board and room with private family, west side, between 72d and 120th Sts.; state terms. C 46 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. EF Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."

Why live in a crowded flat when you can get an apartment consisting of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with delicious meals and first-class service for $25 to $50 per week for two persons? Exclusive and homelike. Take Lackawanna, at Hoboken; Marlborough one block from East Orange Station. Send for booklet. Phone Orange 2920. Only a few suites left for Winter booking.

W. T. READE, Prop.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes from station; very desirable location; $22 to $32 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

Invalids, chronic, nervous cases; home atmosphere; beautiful surroundings; ideal conditions, near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Matuchen, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DESIGNER.
AT ON LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESSES.
LEISERSON & ROSENBERG, 1 EAST 33D.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS and stenographers, several openings for competent operators at salaries from $12 to $18. Call The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers.

FORELADY for sweater mill; one who can put up complete sweater and capable to take full charge of operating room; exceptional opportunity. Write or call Navy Knitting Mills, 54 Canal St., New York.

GIRL to sort mail, do filing, and assist on billing machine; state age, salary, and reference. Address P. O. Box 69, Station O.

GIRLS wanted to do boxing and assembling on toilet articles and fancy goods. Apply 95 Madison Av., 5th floor.

HOUSEWORKER and laundress, small house, suburbs Hackensack; mother wishes to be free to care for two small children and be assisted with cooking; thirty dollars start; will advance if satisfactory. Mrs. Barbarow, River Edge, New Jersey. Phone 1770W Hackensack for appointment in New York or at your home.

HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced woman for general housework in family of two; no washing. Apply Tuesday morning, Croswell, 120 East 34th.

LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT.
ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Require experienced folders and receivers. Apply in person to Supt. of Building, Subway Floor, Central Building.

MAID. — Thoroughly experienced, French maid for permanent, out of town position, with actress. Apply between 11 and 12, Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th., Apt. 104.

MATRON.—White, take charge ladies' retiring room, railroad station; attend passengers and sell toilet articles; state age, experience and references. M 381 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Experienced infant's nurse, to care for infant 8 months old; must be competent in every respect, and must be willing; a good home at Woodmere, L. I.; salary $35 per month. Apply 9 to 10 A. M., Tuesday, 22 West 45d.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted for two children; Spanish speaking preferred; English family. Apply N. C. D., Pepperday Inn, New Rochelle, N. Y.

OFFICE NURSE.—Doctor requires experienced office nurse; resident physician; permanent. 62 West 57th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

OPERATORS.—INFANTS AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS; BEST WAGES; PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT. ZENO COMPANY, 387 4TH AV.

SALESWOMAN.—Unusual opportunity for large earnings is open to an energetic cultured woman of convincing personality; advance against commission. E 32 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT. WANTED, BY TEA AND COFFEE HOUSE, A YOUNG LADY AS STENOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT WITH GOOD COMMAND OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE, WHO IS CAPABLE OF WRITING LETTERS WITHOUT DICTATION; MUST ALSO DO FILING, ANSWER TELEPHONE, AND ACT AS GENERAL ASSISTANT TO BOOKKEEPER; PREFERENCE GIVEN TO ONE HAVING HAD EXPERIENCE IN MAIL ORDER WORK; SALARY, $15 TO $18; AMERICAN PREFERRED. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE AND GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AS POSITION HELD, A. J. SHELDON CO., 100 FRONT ST., NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant, Christian wholesale house; must have experience, quick, and accurate at figures; state age, experience, and references; salary $12. P 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—French-English, wanted by an ocean steamship line. Address P. O. Box 200, New York City.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age; good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4535. Call afternoons, 3 to 5.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR
for Monitor switchboard and to assist in general office work; one who uses typewriter preferred. Call this morning, Becker, 120 West 29th St.

WOMAN of experience and executive ability wanted as generally useful secretary; no typewriting; state qualifications fully. D 75 Times.

YOUNG GIRLS wanted; laboratory work; steady. 373 4th Av., tenth floor.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER for patent law office; must have patent experience or experience in consulting engineer's office; $16.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and typist, experienced both branches of work; good typist; $10.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; rapid, accurate operator; retail business; $15.

STENOGRAPHER, bill clerk; take dictation; Lee Elliot-Fisher machine; $12.

STENOGRAPHER — SECRETARY, Jersey City; must be good stenographer, have tact, executive ability, knowledge statistical work, &c.; $25.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; take entire charge busy office; must be well educated and refined; $20.

Apply in person only.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN, $24; also one acquainted with automatic machinery; out-of-town positions; buyer for plumbing supplies, $25; office manager, live wire, good correspondent, $18; assistant Superintendent for shoe department, $18; bookkeeper, must understand business, $25; bookkeeper, $15; cost man for printing work, $18; claim correspondent, $18; experienced cutter for carpets, linoleum; two receiving clerks; general young man, $10; boys, $6; free registration. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St., Cortlandt 4249. (Branch Office,) Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway. Bryant 9424.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Export, manufacturing and transportation companies require advanced stenographers; also beginners and typists; $12, $15, $18, $20. Call at The Willis Hawley Exchange, 50 Court St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators, numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau and 89 East 42d, Room 15.

CLERK, knowledge of Spanish. Law stenographers and others. Assistant bookkeeper. Refined clerks, also typists. Prudential Agency, 253 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS and competent office help furnished. Fulton Agency, 63 Nassau St. Cortlandt 5051.

FREE REGISTRATION for girls. Office positions filled today. Highill Exchange, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lesson and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 257 West 125st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

$10
This week only, day or night, pays for complete course in STENOGRAPH, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; position guaranteed. Est. 1894. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo-engraving, motion-picture photography; earn $25 to $100 weekly; day, evening; easy terms. New York Institute of Photography, 22 W. 23d.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates of speedy supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, Photo-Engraving, Motion-Picture Photography; earn $25 to $100 weekly, day, evening; easy terms. New York Institute of Photography, 22 West 23d.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING COPY WRITER, capable of clear, concise, and vigorous writing, wanted by New York agency; a man who has prepared national magazine, newspaper, trade paper advertising and booklets; a good open-ing and advancement for an aggressive man, who has a record of things well and quickly done; state age, education, experience, salary wanted, and concerns whose advertising you have written successfully. E 85 Times.

ADJUSTER and investigator in claims dept. of large casualty insurance company; must be energetic, clean-cut, and willing; state age, experience, salary, &c. M 378 Times Downtown.

AUDITORS.—Payroll auditors wanted by insurance company; state qualifications and salary. P 279 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly experienced, wanted for large hotel out of the city; must understand accounting thoroughly, be able to operate controlling accounts, get off trial balances, make up pay roll, and receive and handle cash; give office bond in the sum of $10,000; year around position; good salary. Address, stating experience and reference, Hotel Accountant, H. R., Room 905, 60 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Opportunity for first-class, competent bookkeeper, experienced preferably in commission house; only those having above qualifications, with a reputation of high order, need apply; one not afraid of long hours. Call at Fleck & Hillman, 50 Bloomfield St., West Washington Market, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER. — Large manufacturing company desire an experienced cost man thoroughly qualified in modern cost systems; state experience and salary desired. E 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; thoroughly competent; must be familiar with manufacturer's ledger in large clock and suit house. E 87 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Male or female; thoroughly competent, double entry; controlling accounts. E 88 Times.

BOOKKEEPER (assistant) to check remittances in large clock and suit house; must be thoroughly experienced. E 86 Times.

BOYS, 14 to 16, wanted as messengers in the Wall St. district by The Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad St.

BOY, about 17, as special messenger in woolen house; also to assist in stock; good opportunity. Address Boy, P. O. Box 24, Station A.

BOY, about 17, for downtown office; intelligent, obliging; one with some experience preferred; state qualifications and salary desired. P 282 Times Downtown.

BOY in office of manufacturing corporation to operate switchboard and attend to filing; Brooklyn resident; state age, nationality, references, &c. M 377 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wholesale jewelry house; good chance for advancement. Room 1,805, 15 Maiden Lane.

BOY.—Familiar with operation of switchboard and to do clerical work; state salary expected. M 379 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted as messenger by a downtown banking house; neat appearing and a good penmen. P 285 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16, in large wholesale house; good future for bright, reliable boy. N 389 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Good opportunity for bright, ambitious boy in large publishing house. Call Ruckh, 100 Washington Square.

BOY, to work in office of large manufacturing company; must be good penman. E 60 Times.

BOY, 15 or 16, general office work. Room 907, 17 West 38th St.

CANVASSERS. — BIG MONEY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. DEUTSCH BROTHERS, 203 AV. AND 128D.

CHAUFFEUR wanted to travel; must have general knowledge of farming and to act as Superintendent of gentleman's country estate; age 35 to 40; liberal salary. Address Box P 292 Times Downtown.

CLOCKMAKERS. — High-grade clockmakers wanted in city near New York; permanent employment with long-established firm, in new factory, with best sanitary, ventilating, and lighting conditions; highest wage scale to first-class men. X 238 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

COLLECTORS.—Leslie Judge Co. requires the services of three well-appearing and intelligent young men to act as collectors; prefer those who are thoroughly acquainted with the streets in New York City and its environments; excellent opportunity for hustler; salary to start $2 per day. Apply after 10 Room 801, 3 West 29th.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Three good openings for experienced young men; must have pleasing personality; salaries $15 to $16. Call The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers.

DRAFTSMAN on l.sn stairs, &c.; first class; give full experience and wages expected. C 69 Times.

ENGRAVERS.—First-class engravers wanted for letter and monogram work on silver; in city near New York; permanent employment with long-established firm, in new factory, with best sanitary, ventilating, and lighting conditions; highest wage scale to first-class men. X 239 Times Annex.

ERRAND BOY wanted; must be bright, energetic, resident of upper west side, Manhattan; experience desirable but not essential. C 76 Times.

EXPERIENCED TOWERMEN and telegraph operators wanted for station work on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply W. H. Foster, 1322 St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

FOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, COLLEGE GRADUATE WANTED WHO HAS SERVED A PRACTICAL APPRENTICESHIP IN A FACTORY MAKING HIGH TENSION APPARATUS AND INSULATING MATERIALS; ONE WHO CAN TAKE CARE OF TECHNICAL CORRESPONDENCE PREFERRED. IN REPLY PLEASE STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, NATIONALITY AND AGE. P. O. BOX 118, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.
All-around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 8, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted by a large manufacturing company, designers with experience in the design of electrical apparatus particularly, switchboards, circuit breakers, and control apparatus. X 242 Times Annex.

ENGINEER'S ASSISTANT; pay $12 per week, board and room; must have license and be able to run an alternating current electric light plant; single man, about 40 years old preferred. Call at 146 East 28th St., New York, at 12 o'clock today for a personal interview and be prepared to go to Stamford immediately if engaged.

OFFICE BOY, wide awake, in office of wholesale house; bring references. A. Steinhardt & Bro., Broadway and 11th St.

OPERATOR.—Creasing and strap machine operators for straps and leather specialties. N 310 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN
Wanted to work on leads only, selling the Sears-Roebuck and the Cambridge editions of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

An absolute, permanent connection with the biggest publishing house in the world, and extremely rapid promotion to those salesmen who have sufficient executive ability to handle other men.

Those positions will pay them far more than is made by the average salesman.

If any salesman, desiring to better his earnings and position, will come in and talk things over with us we can show him facts that will prove attractive. Four-fifths of our successful men had never sold books before.

We train you thoroughly. Commission and drawing account.
120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMEN accustomed to making big money; we have openings for several aggressive specialty salesmen to travel and sell our advertising service to bankers and merchants; clean, dignified, legitimate, and established business; exclusive territory; commission paid daily or weekly; experience is our line, while desirable, not necessary; call to 19 A. M., National Engraving Company, 154 Nassau St.

SALESMAN wanted by house of international reputation; clean-cut, energetic man, with selling experience and executive ability, can earn rapid promotion; commission, with drawing account. Address, in confidence, C. E. C., 75 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.
Largest electrical specialty manufacturer of the kind in the world has an exceptional opportunity for six live, clean-cut, aggressive men under 35 for the sales force; salary and promotion if you can qualify. 119 West 42d, 2d floor.

SALESMAN.—Stock or bond salesman to sell listed and quoted stock at specially favorable price below market; commission only; no advances; ask for manager. Anglo-American Manufacturing Co., 244 West 23d St.

SALESMAN, high class with good connections in the financial district, unusual proposition, with unlimited possibilities, for right man; commission. Poullanis Cigarette Co., 134 West 40th.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated, clean-cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; advance against commission. D 94 Times.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 3 Stone Street.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, not over 21 years, in large commission dry goods office; experience as stenographer; Remington machine; must be of neat appearance, good habits, and come well recommended. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, reference, and salary to start. P 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—French-English, wanted by an ocean steamship line. Address P. O. Box 200, New York City.

STERN BROTHERS,
-WEST 42D ST.,
REQUIRE FURNITURE FINISHERS ACCUSTOMED TO FINE WORK; PERMANENT POSITIONS TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY. APPLY AFTER 9 A. M. AT EMPLOYEES' ENTRANCE, WEST 43D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.

SUPERINTENDENT of farm and grounds wanted; married man preferred; position requires a good business manager, a detail man, and a hustler; must have had successful farm experience and be able to handle boys as well as men; man with agricultural college training preferred; give references and state qualifications and salary expected in first letter. Address Agricultural Department, Loomis Institute, Windsor, Conn.

SUPERINTENDENT. — Freezroom working Superintendent; out-of-town; cylinders and platens. X 317 Times Annex.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY CO.
APPLY AT 217 EAST 65TH.
CHAUFFEUR FOR ELECTRIC TRUCK.
ELECTRIC CHANNEL RAIL MEN,
EMERGENCY WAGON MEN,
TRACK WORKERS.
GOOD WAGES AND STEADY WORK.

WANTED.
MOTORMEN
and
CONDUCTORS.
Permanent Positions.
Good Runs.
Pay while breaking in.
Apply at office of
THIRD AVE. RY. CO.,
129th St. & 3rd Ave.
Office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sundays included.

WATCHMAKERS, high grade, wanted in city near New York; permanent employment with long-established firm in new factory with best sanitary, ventilating, and lighting conditions; highest wage scale to first-class men. X 237 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN in office of a large equity trade paper; high school graduate preferred, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; permanent position and good opportunity to right party; state experience, references, and salary expected. P 267 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, between 16 and 18 years of age; one who desires to learn the stock brokerage business an exceptional opportunity for rapid advancement offers. Address P 206 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23-25, as invoice and voucher clerk office large corporation; good opportunity for advancement; state age, education, experience; salary, $14. E 90 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22-25, as clerk and scaler in large abattoir; good opportunity for advancement; state all particulars; salary, $15. E 69 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18, for general office work; good prospects. Reply full particulars and references. M 374 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN wanted to put up orders. Apply 8th floor, 95 Madison Av.

Financial Agencies.

FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHERS, LIVE, WIDE-AWAKE CLERKS, LEDGER, BILLING, AND TRACING; JUNIOR STENOGRAPHERS; ALSO TYPISTS. PRUDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 BROADWAY.

Instruction.

MEN, LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY, the high-paying professional trade. Mechanical Dentists are in great demand. Individual instruction. Day and evening; short course. Free booklet "BHW" gives details. Dentists Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 232 West 59th

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

AN experienced writer and literary worker, having a thorough knowledge of SPANISH AND FRENCH, desires position in an editorial capacity or as secretary or correspondent; can write and converse fluently in both languages. Lingua, P 255 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; 4 years' experience; accurate; quick worker. Miss L. C., Room 522, 1,328 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER. — Five years' experience; double entry; trial balance; also stenography. P 292 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAIDS, LAUNDRESSES, AND CHAUFFEUR—A lady leaving town for the Winter wishes to place two chambermaids, two laundresses, (first and second,) and a chauffeur; all well recommended. Write to X 287 Times Annex.

CHAPERONE.—French lady can accompany ladies. S., 225 West 14th.

COOK or general housework, North of Ireland girl, in apartment. McDowell, 128 Sherman Av., City.

COMPANION.—Young lady wishes position as lady's maid or companion. Miss A. Kline, telephone Flatbush 6789.

HOUSEWORK.—Swedish girl wishes position at housework, small family, apartment preferred. Answer by mail, Falk, 625 East 184th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young lady wishes position of working housekeeper, small family of one or two. Agency, 206 East 34th.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to place her experienced child's nurse, whom she can highly recommend, and who has been with her for eleven years. Can be seen at present employer's, Mrs. Wm. H. Hulick, 323 West 86th St., New York, by appointment.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, English, knowing French, desires charge one or two children, 3 years upward; best references. M. W. Phone Morningside 2707, Apartment 41.

STENOGRAPHER. — Confidential assistant; highly educated, efficient; eight years' engineering, architectural experience; quick grasping ideas; versed up-to-date office methods; three years' secretarial training, (2) years' references; $18. N 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, high school graduate, refined, businesslike; five years' technical experience; manage office, take complete charge; excellent speller, grammarian, mathematician; $15. N 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' machinery insurance experience; excellent speller, accurate, rapid transcriptions; age 21; high school education; may 1 demonstrate my ability? $12. N 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Several years' experience; highly educated; capable of taking full charge of office; best references; $18. Evelyn Hotel, 220 West 42d, Room 1,905, Bryant 1310.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat appearing; long experience; exceptionally rapid; accurate; good executive; fluent correspondent; possesses good jud

CARLSTROM WAITS FOR FAIR WINDS

Forecast Indicating Bad Weather East of Chicago Occasions the Delay.

TWO TRIALS YESTERDAY

Times Machine Carried a Full Load of Gasoline and Flew Satisfactorily.

RACED WITH WILD GEESE

Migrating Flock Volplaned to Escape the Aviator—More Trial Flights to be Made Today.

Victor Carlstrom and the Biplane New York Times.

In This Machine Mr. Carlstrom Will Start a Non-Stop Flight from Chicago to New York When Weather Conditions Permit.

Good Weather on the Line of Flight

(Weather Bureau Prediction.)

Generally fair and mild temperature over practically all parts of the country east of the Mississippi River during the next forty-eight hours.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—For still another day THE NEW YORK TIMES non-stop aeroplane flight from Chicago to New York has been postponed on account of weather conditions. The staff of the local Weather Bureau, under the direction of Professor Henry J. Cox, has been keeping Victor Carlstrom, the aviator, informed as fast as reports are gathered which indicate the sort of weather he is likely to have over the course.

"Why didn't he fly this morning?" many people in Chicago were asking today. "It looks like ideal weather for flying." And so it was, in Chicago, but Carlstrom has to make his plans on the basis of the weather over the whole Eastern United States, on the probability of what he is likely to encounter on the flight of more than 900 miles. He did not fly today when the weather was good in Chicago, because the weather forecasts indicated widespread storms over the Eastern States. Tomorrow forecasts show the likelihood of southern or southeasterly winds over the greater part of the course, and this would be fatal to the plan of a sunrise to sunset flight and might make it impossible to reach New York at all.

For Carlstrom's machine is not likely to make more than eighty or ninety miles an hour. The highest speed ever achieved by a Curtiss Model R, of which THE TIMES machine is an altered and enlarged specimen, is ninety-six miles; and, with its extra wingspread and the heavy load it will carry, Carlstrom's machine will not attain that speed. To make his flight while daylight lasts—and he will lose an hour of light because he is flying toward the east—he must have the assistance of a strong westerly wind. Opposing winds, or even a windless day, would make it impossible to reach New York until after nightfall, when the difficulty of landing on Governors Island or anywhere in the metropolitan district would be very great. Carlstrom on a flight from Toronto to Buffalo a few weeks ago, was unable to return until toward sunset, and, coming into Buffalo in the rain and darkness, had to make the best possible landing in a field on Grand Island. He and his aeroplane escaped without injury, but the risk was great. Now, ordinarily, there is a west wind of approximately thirty miles an hour between New York and Chicago at the height at which Carlstrom will fly, from 6,000 to 8,000 feet; tomorrow happens to be one of the occasional days when this rule is broken. And, much as Carlstrom and Charles B. Kirkham, who is supervising the machine, regret the repeated postponement, they both feel that there is no use in starting when weather conditions are obviously and strongly unfavorable.

Carlstrom made two practice flights today at the army aviation field at Ashburn, from which he will start the trip to New York. He and Mr. Kirkham went down this morning and a little after noon he rose and flew about over the field for thirty-five minutes. This trip was made with the full load of the machine and failed to reveal any weaknesses. A handicap to flying at Ashburn is the isolation of the field and the fact that the only way for its tenants to get any food is to walk back two or three blocks to a grocery store which keeps a stock of crackers and cheese. So it was not until nearly 4 o'clock that the aviator was ready to ascend for his second trip.

This time he rose quickly to a height of more than 5,000 feet and flew for more than an hour in long ellipses within sight of the field. A stiff southwest wind was blowing, and in face of it the machine was at a disadvantage on account of great weight and unusual wing spread; nevertheless, it made good time and again stood up under the strain successfully. On one of his flights to the northward Carlstrom approached a big flock of wild geese that were flying southward, perhaps a mile above the ground. He rose above them, then turned and flew down wind toward the squadron, and when they heard the humming of his motor above them they volplaned in style worthy of professional human fliers and fwe south at a height of not more than 1,000 feet, making loud noises supposed to indicate disgust.

When Carlstrom descended the machine was in excellent condition save for one or two minor points which will be remedied tomorrow morning, and both he and Mr. Kirkham said that the weather was the only thing that stood in the way of the cross-country trip.

During Carlstrom's last flight three of the four machines now at the army aviation school were in the air, piloted by A. Livingston Allen, Theodore C. Macauley, and J. D. Hill, the three civilian instructors, and Lieut. Laird and Miss Marjorie Stinson were flying in their own machines. It was the largest number of aeroplanes that had as yet been in the air at one time over the newly opened Ashburn field.

Carlstrom expects to do more practice flying tomorrow afternoon, and is hoping that the weather has about exhausted its possibilities of contrariness, so that he will be able to get away on Wednesday. The aviation enthusiasts who have declared their intention of going down to see the start are undaunted by postponement, and still assert that they will be there when he finally gets away for the record-breaking trip.

The Eastman Kodak Company is sending to Carlstrom a camera equipped with a special telephoto lens, which will be fastened on the outside of the fuselage of the machine at his left hand, just opposite the drift indicator, and with this he hopes to get photographs of the principal towns over which he flies. The Bausch & Lomb Optical Company of Rochester has also furnished a special pair of binoculars which it is expected will be of great value in his observation of the country.

Among the letters sent in to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, who is collecting the mail for the flight, were several to John Hays Hammond. One of these was signed by Senator Walsh of Montana, President Hale Holden of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; A. J. Earling, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; M. S. Dane, traffic manager of the Anaconda Copper Company; Edward Chambers, Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, and Max Pam.

MRS. FLORMAN ASKS $50,000

Says $25,000 Income Won't Pay Debts—Seeks Trust Fund Principal.

Mrs. Nils Florman of 777 Madison Avenue, who was Olga Kohler, daughter of the late Charles Kohler, piano manufacturer, said, in a petition filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, that, although her income from a trust fund left to her in her father's will now amounted to $25,000, it was insufficient to enable her to pay her debts. She asked for an immediate payment of $50,000 from the principal.

Mrs. Florman, who is 21 years old, said the cost of maintaining her infant son, Nils Kohler Florman, now 1 year and 9 months old, was one reason why she found it necessary to ask for the money. Another reason given was that her husband earned only $50 a week in the Kohler piano factory and was not able to contribute much to the family expenses. She will be entitled to payments of $100,000 each from the principal of the estate when she is 25, 35, and 40 years old, respectively, and she will also inherit one-third of the residue.

The petitioner said she owed $43,000, of which $33,000 was in promissory notes about to fall due. She said she had a city home and a country place at Port Washington, L. I.

HEATH FOR LOCAL OPTION.

Candidate for Congress Explains His Views to Liquor Dealers.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 30.—Sheriff Robert N. Heath, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth District against John R. Ramsey, Republican, finds that the saloon question has been made an issue in his campaign. In certain parts of the district, especially in Warren County, the opponents of the Liquor Dealers' Association asked him to explain his views. To their President, Morris Heil of Phillipsburg, the Sheriff wrote:

"I believe in local option on the license question, because I belief that home rule by majority rule is good democracy and good Americanism. If the question of a Constitutional amendment for national prohibition came before a Congress of which I was a member, I would vote to refer it for the action of the people of the various States, through their legislatures. Everybody knows that this question must be settled sooner or later, and I do not think it is democratic for a representative of the people to refuse to give the people the earliest opportunity to decide it."

TRENTINI WANTS TAX BACK.

Prima Donna Penalized Because Income Return Was Not Clear.

Miss Emma Trentini, the prima donna, has begun a suit in the Federal District Court to get back from the Government $1,298.34, which, she says, was taken from her against her protest. Her counsel, Nathan Burkan, explained yesterday that Miss Trentini is a subject of Italy, and she speaks and writes English fluently, but not always so that those who only understand English can grasp it.

She lapsed for two years, 1913 and 1914, in making her income tax report. And when she did make one Government officials alleged that it was inaccurate. She was asked to pay $2,163.90, only $865.56 being for tax. The rest was for penalties for delay and alleged false returns.

The suit is directed against Mark Eisner, the Collector of Internal Revenue. Mr. Burkan said that it was arranged that Mr. Elsner was to recommend that the excess over the tax should be returned, but when it was demanded from the authorities in Washington the only thing they got was a curt refusal. Miss Trentini said that her statement of her earnings was correct, and that she followed the custom in operatic circles in deducting from the gross amount of her income what she paid for costumes, wigs, shoes, cosmetics, &c.

SAILORS PUT OUT FIRE.

Little Damage Done to the Benham as Result of Blaze.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 30.—Lieut. Commander Jesse B. Gay, commander of the destroyer Benham, led his crew late Sunday night in fighting a dangerous fire on board. The blaze was discovered in a gasoline tank on the spar deck by a Quartermaster on watch, who sounded the fire alarm. The Benham at the time was moored in the slips of the Torpedo Station.

The tank, containing five gallons, used for supplying motor boats, was a roaring blaze soon after discovery of the fire, and as the tank exploded the burning liquid ran along the afterdeck and over the side of the vessel.

Fire-fighting officers and crews from destroyers close by, including the McCall, Flusser, Reid, Aylwin, and Monaghan, answered the call for assistance. Twenty streams of water were played upon the fire within a short time, and the blaze was extinguished before much damage had been done.

A court of inquiry was held on board the vessel today to determine the cause of the fire.

FOUND ANCIENT CITIES.

Harvard Expedition Explorer Reports Discoveries in Peru.

PANAMA, Oct. 30.—Dr. W. L. Moss of Baltimore, returning from the Harvard expedition into the valley of the Marañon, in Peru, a tributary of the Amazon, reports the discovery in this hitherto unexplored and virtually uninhabited region of two ancient cities. Novel reptilia were also found in the district. Dr. Moss sails today for New York on the steamship Calamares.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Your dentist must be one of the 31,000 dentists in America who are using and prescribing

KOLYNOS

Dental Cream

Ask him about its mouth-cleansing, germ-destroying power

Used and recommended by two-thirds of the dental profession in the United States and over one-half of the profession in Great Britain.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH, TOO"

GOLD STRIPES FOR WOUNDS.

Britain Gives Discharged Soldiers Official Badge of Honor.

Under the caption "Little Gold Stripes for British Soldiers as a Defense Against Silly Women," the Official Press Bureau in London has issued a statement showing how men who have been discharged from the service as a result of wounds are often mistaken by young women for "slackers," and before they can explain are decorated with a white feather.

"Silly women at some of the British seaside resorts," the statement says, "are still presenting white feathers to young men wearing civilian clothes who look as though they ought to be wearing khaki. There are hundreds of young Englishmen in England of military age who have very good reasons indeed for not being in khaki, and now that men disabled in the war are being returned to civilian life, the number is growing rapidly. To protect these heroes, the British Government has devised a schema by which every man who has been wounded is entitled to wear a thin gold stripe on his coat sleeve. One stripe is permitted for each action in which wounds were sustained—one stripe only for each action, no matter how many wounds may have been caused in the action. How necessary this measure is has just been revealed by an incident on Brighton beach.

"It happened to Gunner Francis William Sankey, late of the Royal Field Artillery. He has an amazing record of war service. Three days after the war broke out, Sankey offered himself, and within a short time he was in France. Four times he came back wounded.

"Shot in the hand and knee at La Bassée; hit in the back by a piece of shrapnel at Kemmel; gassed, struck on the forehead with shrapnel, and shot in the hip at Ypres; knocked over by a "Jack Johnson," (also at Ypres, later.) He has a silver plate where the skull was hit and has lost the use of his hand. He fought at La Bassée, Givenchy, "Plug Street," Festubert, Ypres, (three times,) Neuve Chapelle, Dickebusch, Kemmel, and Hill 60.

"But when he was discharged from Brighton Hospital, put into civilian clothing, and given a walking stick, Sankey was not outwardly a man broken in the war. He wondered why every one seemed to be looking at him. Then, from the group by the railings, came a Miss Somebody, who handed him a white feather. 'You look rather nice,' she said, 'but you'd look better in khaki.'

"Sankey has a keen sense of humor. He took the feather. Then he slowly turned his arm and revealed four little gold stripes on his sleeve. His tormentor fled.

"He is a wonderful trophy of surgical patching up. He says he has been on the operating table twenty-two times, and has had 124 stitches in his body. He cannot walk very well and his left hand is useless, but he declares himself happy and comfortable."

ABYSSINIAN REVOLT WINS.

Victory of New Government May Win Recognition by Britain.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch received in London from the British Minister to Abyssinia announces that a big battle has been fought twenty-five miles outside of the capital, and resulted in a complete victory for the new Government. Ras Mikhael, father of the late Emperor, was taken prisoner.

The deposed ruler, according to the dispatch, is believed now to be among the tribes on the border of Abyssinia and Somaliland. The dispatch adds that if the victory proves sufficiently decisive the question will be reconsidered of recognizing the new Government.

Recent dispatches announced the outbreak of a revolution in Abyssinia. A London dispatch said Emperor Lidj Jeassu, the twenty-two-year-old grandson of the late Emperor Menelik, had been deposed, and that Ouizero-Zeoditu, daughter of Menelik, had been proclaimed "Empress of Ethiopia."

Testify Woerz Was Incompetent.

The only testimony offered yesterday at the trial of the Ernest G. W. Woerz will contest before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury was by medical experts called in behalf of the contesting grandchildren, the six children of Charles P. Doelger, who got only $5,000 each, instead of $100,000, which they will receive if the will is broken. Drs. F. C. Eastman and A. C. Brush testified, in answer to hypothetical questions covering the evidence so far adduced, that in their opinion Mr. Woerz was incompetent to make the contested will. They will be cross-examined today.

2 AUTOS FOR SETTLEMENT.

Mrs. V. E. Macy and Miss Isabel Freedman Give Cars for Henry St.

The Henry Street Settlement announced last night the gifts of two automobiles for the use of its visiting nurse service, and of $3,750 for the salaries of three new nurses for a year.

Mrs. V. Everit Macy gave a runabout for one of the four Henry Street nurses devoting their entire time to visiting children recovering from infantile paralysis in Queens. The car will also be used to take helpless children to the clinic at Jamaica Hospital for treatment.

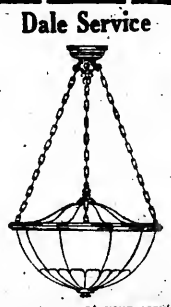
Nine nurses of the Henry Street staffs are now watching all paralysis cases discharged from hospitals in Queens and Richmond, and a majority of the cases in Manhattan. The Brooklyn Committee on Crippled Children covers all cases in that borough, and the Bureau of Educational Nursing visits those in the Bronx. Henry Street nurses have made 1,579 visits to paralysis cases, and expect to make about 650 more. It will be necessary to add more nurses for this work.

Mrs. Isabel Freedman is contributing a runabout for the Henry Street nurses in the Bronx, who have to cover a wide area every day, and the automobile supported for them by J. W. Johnson of Spuyten Duyvil is not adequate for their needs. Gifts of $1,250 each for the support of one nurse for a year are at hand from Mrs. Harmon August, Mrs. Stephen C. Millett, and Miss Margaret Keck.

Gerard to Sail on Dec. 5.

James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, has booked passage to return to Berlin on the Scandinavian-American Line steamship Frederik VIII., sailing Dec. 5 for Copenhagen. The Ambassador arrived here on Oct. 10 on leave of absence

Dale Service



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Fur trimmed or plain tailored suits made on special measurements to answer the requirements of stout figures. 29.50 to 145.00

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In mahogany, Santiago, prune, gold, taupe, green or navy.

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Of kitten's ear cloth, Bolivia cloth, wool velour, duvetyne, duvet de laine or broadcloth.

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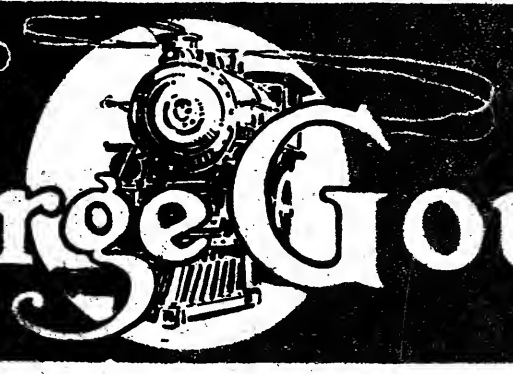
An open letter to George Gould



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